The New-York Times.

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SOUTHERN COMMERCE.

Highly Important Order from the President.

Removal of the Restrictions on Internal Trade.

The Greater Portion of the South Thrown Open to Commerce.

Loyal Citizens Encouraged to Return to Peaceful Pursuits.

Military and Naval Orders Restricting Trade Revoked.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 30.

The following order has been issued by the President.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, April 29, 1865.

EXECUTIVE ORDER:—Being desirous to relieve all loyal citizens and well-disposed persons residing in the insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to incourage them to return to peaceful pursuits,

It is hereby ordered:

First—That all restrictions upon internal domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse be discontinued in such part of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi River, as shall be embraced within the lines of the national military occupation, excepting only such restrictions as are imposed by the acts of Congress and regulations in pursuance thereof prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President, and excepting also from the effect of this order the following articles contraband of war, to wit: arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

Second—All existing military and naval orders in any manner restricting internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse and trade with or in the localities above named, be and the same are hereby revoked, and that no military or naval officer in any manner interrupt or interfere with the same, or with any boats or other vessels engaged therein under proper authority pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 30.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

We hear nothing definite as to the probable whereabouts of JEFF. DAVIS or the route he has taken. It is believed he is travelling *incog.*, en route for Texas, and that he will be captured before he gets there. From information received to-day, it appears that the delay in the first negotiations between SHERMAN and JOHNSTON was occasioned solely by an attempt on the part of JEFF. DAVIS to include himself in the capitulation.

TRAVEL TO RICHMOND.

The mail boats between this city and City Point no longer take passengers other than those engaged in government service. Heretofore any one who could make a showing of urgent or proper business, could obtain a pass, and by paying $5 fare was allowed to travel upon these boats; but the government has determined to put a stop to this kind of travel upon the mail boats, since passes are no longer required to go to Richmond. The matter of transportation to that city is now left to private enterprise entirely. Some inconvenience is occasioned by this, as the public have not been advised of the change. It is expected that in a day or two the mail boats will be allowed to carry passengers, if it be discovered that such arrangement will not incommode the government.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

A few days before President LINCOLN left here for City Point to be present at the movement upon Richmond, he took up the Freedmen's Bureau Bill for consideration, with a view to putting the act in practical operation. He had not fully determined upon what course he would adopt as the best means of carrying out the objects of the framers of the bill, when he left to join Gen. GRANT, and he did not resume the consideration of the subject upon his return. There is urgent necessity for immediate action in the matter; but President JOHNSON'S time has thus far been so engrossed with other and greater measures that he has not been able to give much attention to it. Mr. LINCOLN had, it is believed, selected the person whom he would name as the commissioner of this bureau, but he had made no official announcement of his choice. Among the prominent persons named for the position is Judge JAMES BIRNEY, of Michigan, son of the late JAMES BIRNEY who was the first abolition candidate nominated for the Presidency.

THE LIBBY PRISON SIGN.

Adams' Express Company to-day brought from Richmond the Libby Prison sign, which has been taken down and forwarded here for safe keeping. This sign, a plain unornamented board, was nailed up against the end of the prison building, and bears the inscription "L. LIBBY & SON, Ship Chandlers." What use is to be made of this relic is not stated.

THE REBEL COLORED TROOPS.

It appears that the forty or fifty negro soldiers enlisted by the rebels under their act of Congress, and who constituted Richmond with LEE'S army, going toward Amelia, dropped off at the rate of about one for every mile traveled, and when the rendezvous was reached, the white Captain and colored corporal alone remained.

THE ASSASSIN TRIALS.

Rumors are rife and various about the trial of BATCHER. One of these rumors is that he is now on trial before a military commission, and that the testimony is closed and the sentence will be promulgated to-morrow; another is that the trial is concluded and HARROLD is sentenced to be hung on Wednesday next at 4 P.M. I have good reasons for believing that HARROLD has not been put upon trial, and that the government does not propose to try him until the civil preliminary examinations of witnesses in this neighborhood is concluded. As stated in a former dispatch, several commissions are now out in the country on this business, with short-hand reporters taking testimony, and others leave to-morrow.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 30.

THE WORK ON THE TREASURY EXTENSION.

The work on the Treasury Department extension is now being pushed forward with great rapidity, and the State Department building will shortly be demolished to make way for the north wing. When this is completed the building will be one of great magnificence.

TRAVEL TO RICHMOND.

Several prominent Northern steamboat owners are now here, endeavoring to make arrangements to establish a regular line of passenger steamers between this city and Richmond.

MRS. LINCOLN'S HEALTH.

Mrs. LINCOLN has not yet rallied from the prostration occasioned by the suddenness of the President's death. She is constantly attended by numerous warm friends, and, of course, has not decided when she will leave this city for home.

ANOTHER REBEL PLOT.

Attempt to Burn Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 30.

Some excitement was caused here to-day by the discovery of a plot to burn this city, as was attempted in New-York last year.

Gen. CADWALLADER has made a proper distribution of troops, and it is believed that now no attempt will be made. No particulars of the plot can be obtained.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND SON.

Secretary Seward Continues to Improve—Mr. Frederick Seward's Condition More Favorable.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 29, 1865—9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that both the Secretary of State and Mr. F. W. SEWARD rested well, and are free from any unfavorable symptoms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 29, 1865—10 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State continues to improve. Mr. F. W. SEWARD is somewhat exhausted to-night by hemorrhage from the wound, which occurred at 3 P. M., but which was speedily checked.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 30—9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State suffers some inconvenience from the fractured jaw, but in other respects is almost restored to his normal health. Mr. F. W. SEWARD rallied during the night, and is stronger and less restless this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

WASHINGTON, April 30—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is doing well. Mr. F. W. SEWARD'S condition is more favorable to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

THE SULTANA DISASTER.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

Only Six Hundred and Eighty-six found Alive—Hospitals Full of Sufferers.

CAIRO, Friday, April 28.

Seven hundred and eighty-six of those on board the ill-fated *Sultana* have been found alive. The lost is now estimated at fifteen hundred.

The Memphis hospitals are full of wounded from the *Sultana*, many being badly scalded and burned.

The investigation ordered by Gen. WASHBURN is proceeding.

Notice of the Sultana's Sailing.

The announcement of the last trip of the *Sultana* is thus made in the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 20th:

"The regular and unsurpassed passenger packet *Sultana*, in command of Capt. J. C. MASON, departs this evening, at 5 o'clock, for St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, and all way landings. The *Sultana* is a good boat, as well as fleet one. Mr. WM. J. GAMBLE has control of the office affairs, while our friend JAMES MCGINTY will be found in the saloon, where everything of the 'spirit' order can be had in due time."

FROM KENTUCKY.

Order from Gen. Palmer Declaring Guerrillas to be Outlaws—Maltreatment of Loyal Whites and Freedmen to be Stopped.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, April 29.

The following circular has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, April 29, 1865.

The functions of civil law in this department being to an extent suspended by martial law, makes it the duty of every officer to be scrupulously observant of public and individual safety, and to afford, as far as possible, complete protection to the people.

The power of arrest will hereafter be sparingly exercised, and directed against real offenders.

There is no dignity or justice in the pursuit of foolish people for speaking foolish words.

No longer must there exist in this department any organization or military band hostile to the government. Those now prowling through the country are simply guerrillas and robbers, and are to be treated as such. They will be allowed to surrender for trial.

All the loyal people of this department are to be protected without regard to color or birth-place. Complaints reach these headquarters of the beating of men and women for claiming the benefit of the amnesty oath and the act of Congress freeing the slaves of all persons who have been in rebellion against the government, of the United States or who have aided or given comfort to those in rebellion, and of the joint resolution freeing the wives and children of enlisted men, and others who have acquired rights under the laws, executive proclamations and military orders. All such persons are under the protection of the government.

Colored persons who come within the laws, resolutions, proclamations and orders referred to are free, and whether free or not, are to be protected from cruelty and oppression.

In all cases where the state of the country, and the organization and rules of its civil tribunals will permit them to inforce justice, offenders against the local laws will be handed over to them for trial.

In no case, however, will any person or court be allowed to deprive anyone of his or her liberty while the laws, acts, resolutions, proclamations or orders above referred to are in force, or to harrass by persecution or otherwise, those who may assist them in carrying a support or maintaining their rights.

By command of
Major-Gen. JOHN M. PALMER.
J. BATES DICKSON, Captain and A. A. G.

The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 29.

JAY COOK reports the subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan to-day amounted to $4,254,600. The largest subscription from the West were: One for $205,000 from Chicago, and one for $40,000 from Desmoines, Iowa; from the East, one for $1,000,000 from FISK & HATCH, New-York. There were 2,941 individual subscriptions for sums of $50 and $100. The total amount of subscriptions for the week foots up $25,425,700.

Troops Gone to the Front.

Special Dispatch the Chicago Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, April 27.

Two regiments, the last in this State except the Veteran Reserve Corps, have left for the front within the past two days. They were composed chiefly of drafted men or substitutes. We have no further troops just now to send forward.

THE NEW FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—Messrs. SLOAN, PINCKNEY, BOOTH and BROWN, were commissioned on Saturday by Gov. FENTON, and subscribed the oath of office before the Secretary of State, as Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Comments of the London Press on the Fall of Richmond.

The Doom of the Confederacy Admitted.

Exciting Debate in the French Chambers.

COMMERCIAL INFLUENCE OF THE NEWS

Heavy Decline in the Confederate Loan.

FIVE-TWENTIES STEADILY ADVANCING.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Inman steamer *City of London*, Capt PETERS, which left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th and Queenstown on the 20th April arrived here yesterday.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool 20th, via Londonderry 21st inst., passed Father Point at 11:35 A. M. yesterday, en route to Quebec. Her advices are one day later than those by the *City of London*.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry at 1 A. M., of the 20th.

The steamship *Virginia*, from New-York, arrived off Crookhaven at 6:30 A. M., and the *City of Manchester* at 8:30 A. M. of the 20th.

The *America* arrived at Southampton early on the morning of the 19th.

The rebel pirate *Stonewall* arrived at Tenerife March 31, from Lisbon. She was allowed twenty-four hours to coal and provision.

The advices received per steamer *America* at Southampton, and the *Damascus* at Queenstown, further strengthen the conviction that Southern resistance to the United States Government is virtually ended. The rebel loan has declined to 17@18.

Federal securities are very active and are advancing.

The *Times* trusts that if the South can no longer contend with regular armies, it will accept an Arbitrament of the war, and that the North will meet them as conquerors should meet an honorable foe.

The Czarewitch continued dangerously ill at Nice, and fears are entertained for his life.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

THE CLOSE OF THE FIRST ACT.

From the London Times, April 17.

The first act of the American war has closed with a tremendous *finale*. For three days together the great Confederate General maintained himself in fierce and even doubtful battle against the combined forces of his adversaries, but at last he succumbed to numbers and resigned to the enemy the strongholds which so has defended so long. Richmond and Petersburgh are in the hands of the North, and though LEE, even in these desperate straits, has retired in good order with the remnant of his army, it is impossible to anticipate that his resistance can be effectually prolonged. The South retained but one great army, and that has now been half destroyed. The loss of Richmond might in itself have been, perhaps, sustained, but, coupled with the defeat of LEE, it represents a veritable catastrophe.

The event has been anticipated not only in America, but in this country for some time past, and yet it did not occur in conformity with the prevalent speculations. FARRAGUT had no part in it, nor SHERMAN either. There was no flotilla, no bombardment, no combined attack by land and water. It is *due to Gen. Grant that his military abilities should be recognized and his success acknowledged.* It was his army in the end which captured Richmond. He did "fight it out on that line," as he had pledged himself to do, not only all through the Summer, but through the Winter, and through the following Spring. Often and often was he repulsed with dreadful losses, but he clung with unconquerable tenacity to his work, and never once relaxed the grip which he had obtained. He forced his adversary into Richmond, and sat down before its ramparts with the resolution, which he has well maintained, that sooner or later the city should be his. It is true that he had the assistance of SHERIDAN, and that without that co-operation the final assault would probably not have been attempted. The hardest of the fighting, indeed, fell to SHERIDAN'S share, and he seems to have displayed much of that genius which won him so remarkable a victory in the Shenandoah Valley. *But the whole work, substantially, was the work of Grant—and it was the work for which he had waited in patience and confidence through nearly twelve months of discouragement. He was the first General of the North who refused to recognize defeat, and the reward of fortitude is his at last.*

After paying, however, this tribute to the conqueror, we are bound to give due honor to the vanquished, and the task will not be difficult. Gen. LEE has forfeited none of the renown which given him so distinguished a place in the eyes of the world. All that a consummate commander could no more ex rome circumstance he has valiantly done. He did not decamp from his position, nor try to cut his way out; still less did he resign, as was pronosticated, all hope of resistance. He waited in his lines, received the great assault with extraordinary intrepidity, and fought to the last. Then he withdrew deliberately from the field, evacuating his strongholds, and carrying off what remained of his army.

We must now wait for what nothing but time can teach us—the solution of the great problem of secession. Has this terrible drama been simply a war, or is it a revolution? If it is a war, the end must be near—if, indeed, it has not been reached already—for beyond the feeble force under JOHNSTON at Raleigh and the remnant of the Richmond garrison under LEE, the South has no organized armies in the field, nor is it probable that any can be raised. This stage of the great struggle has been accomplished. The North, by its determined will, and lately, it should be added, by the excellence of its Generals, has overcome the South, has defeated its armies, and occupied its principal towns. It has had far greater difficulty in doing so than was at first anticipated, and it appeared, indeed, at times as if even this portion of the work could never be accomplished at all. But if the concession consequent on this protracted struggle should terminate the resistance of the South altogether, it may be fortunate for the North that Richmond was not captured till the fifth year of the war. When President DAVIS declared that if Richmond was taken the war could on prolonged for twenty years in Virginia alone, *he was speculating, perhaps, on resources which five desperate campaigns may soon fatally reduce.* The Confederacy, which for five years has proved so unexpectedly strong and resolute, may, *now prove unexpectedly powerless and desponding.* In that event the work of the North will be easy; but if we have now arrived at the end, not of a war but at the first stage of a political revolution, the real troubles of the North are but just beginning. A few more months will disclose the scene, and it would be useless to anticipate the spectacle by conjecture or prediction. We can only admire the heroism of the combatants while we deplore the carnage; but what so dreadful a strife may ultimately bring forth it is impossible to imagine.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF AMERICA.

From the London Times, April 19.

The last intelligence from New-York exhibits that city in all the intoxication of triumph. It has had its occasions of exultation before, but till the recent change in the prospects of the war, they were so often followed by such qualifications of the success that at last the announcements of victory were distrusted, or even disbelieved. Then came periods of depression, and not a year has elapsed since it was possible for a few advocates of peace and compromise to speak and write in favor of both. Now, however, there is no visible cause of doubt or misgiving. Charleston and Richmond are again Federal cities, President LINCOLN is lodged in the house of President DAVIS, and the army of LEE has retired to the interior. The catastrophe seems complete, and to all its accessories calculated to impress the people with a feeling that the work is accomplished and that the civil war is really at an end.

* * * But no violent excitement can be very enduring, and no people more readily recover their faculty of taking a cool and practical view of things. The transition, indeed, from the hot fit to the cold is often exceedingly rapid, and when the reaction sets in, topics may be discussed with perfect calmness which in the access of fever would have excited a paroxysm of wrath. We, therefore, merely regret that the first suggestion of the public orators on this occasion was that, one war being terminated, the *whole nation should embroil itself in another—nay, in a series of wars.* But at the moment of utterance much was overlooked that will, in a not distant future, ask very serious consideration. We also regret that, next to the idea of war generally, the most popular suggestion was *war with England. But we cannot regard these fiery denunciations seriously.* In a bidding for applause there is no check to the extravagance of promise; however wild it may be, the speaker is always comfortably aware that he runs little risk of being called on to fulfill it. Passion ruled the hour, and the orators would not have been listened to had they not complied with the time, and spoken with the unchecked vehemence that suited it. We are not disposed to attach overmuch importance to allusions to the "Fenian Brotherhood." It is told off in good round numbers, but we know enough of the apparition and how it has been got up to deprive the threat of any significance. Every generation has had some political scooped turnip of this kind held up to it, with assurances that it is very terrible. But that the Americans will not countenance the imposition beyond the point of political utility in their own elections, we may feel assured.

The much truer expression of American feeling was given, we trust, at Washington, where the members of the government were summoned, as usual on far less important occasions, to address a public gathering. They spoke under a double responsibility, as ministers and the representatives of the Republican party. Public enthusiasm cannot entirely carry away men holding such a position. They must consider something beyond momentary applause. They must avoid official embarrassments, and not endanger the "party" interests. The Washington speeches, therefore, are pitched in a more moderate key than those of New-York. Statesmen cannot indulge in the "Cambyses' vein," living as they do in terror of after explanations. Mr. SEWARD, therefore, did not encourage the New-York suggestions of vengeance and war. He adopted a lighter mode of treatment for the crisis. He very skillfully evaded the perils of a set speech, and rather amused his audience than stirred them. His address served the purpose. He could not let England escape altogether, but he did not threaten her with extermination, or to annex Canada forthwith. He dealt in innuendo, which, as it pleased his hearers, we have not the slightest wish to quarrel with. There was far less bitterness in his speech than in the tone of many of his dispatches, written when a European intervention was really apprehended. The Americans must now acknowledge that the apprehension was groundless. Against the few reproaches Mr. SEWARD launched at us, we set the instances in which, by his official acts, he checked the rashness of subordinate officers of the government. If such inflammatory harangues as those delivered at New-York do not affect the policy of the Administration, it would be unreasonable to attach too much importance to them. Very possibly Mr. SEWARD could not have spoken so temperately to the excited thousands of New-York. But we believe the more moderate tone of the official addresses at Washington is a more reliable index of American policy.

A DISMAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the Morning Post, April 17.

It will require all the Federal soldiers now in the South to hold the country when they have overrun it, and the cost of this will be as great as the cost of the war. If several hundred thousand men are to be kept under arms it does not much signify how they are employed. Russia has been able to hold and keep down Poland; but then Russia is a despotic country. The mass of the population are serfs. The Emperor is absolute, and can do as he likes. The population is some 66,000,000. The army is about 1,000,000 strong. A large portion of it may as well be in Poland to maintain the "pacification" of the country as elsewhere. But if Russia were a civilized commercial country like the United States, and if the Poles bore the same proportion in number to the Russians that the Confederates do to the Federals, would this be possible? The first question which the practically-minded American is apt to ask on any and every subject is, "Will it pay?" Will such a restoration of the Union as is alone practical under the circumstances, be likely to pay? Such a question carries its own answer with it. We have been told that the real governing class in America is that of the freeholders, a sort of territorial democracy or republican landed aristocracy. If that is so, will they be disposed to submit to the expense necessary for holding an utterly barren possession? If there is, after all, to be a great military despotism established in the United States, if Mr. LINCOLN and his successors are to be CZARS, and to govern by their absolute will, enforced with the aid of half a million of bayonets, then of course—*cadit quæstio.* But in that case, the Federals themselves will be reduced to a condition of slavery as abject and as pitiable as that to which they have striven for four years to reduce the South. Some may believe they see a providential retribution in this. It will be a poor consolation to the Confederates however, to know that their enemies are as ill off as themselves. One thing, at all events seems certain last, with such ample grounds on both sides for discontent, the system would soon break down. The North would be as ready to rise against the common tyrant as the South, and, whether they united or not, the effect would come to the same thing. Such a government could not last. The disappointment of the hopes which have been raised in the blacks will, probably, soon bear better fruit. They have been taught to expect *freedom* which, as they understand it, means all the material advantages of being well provided for, as at present, plus the privilege of being their own masters, and being in idleness, and when their dreams is rudely dissipated they will view their deliverers with feelings totally changed. The practical difficulties of dealing with the blacks are only second, if, indeed, they are second, to those of dealing with the whites, so that altogether the real difficulties before the North—assuming the Confederate armies to be broken up and dispersed—appear to be just beginning. We have not thought it worth while in the present article to criticise the details of the military news. When there are men enough, of course, the strongest position held by the ablest General may be turned and rendered untenable. The Federals having massed troops round Petersburgh and Richmond, till they probably outnumbered the enemy as much as three or four to one, were able to attack him with success, but still were not able to prevent his retreat with at least a large portion of his army.

TORY SPLEEN.

From the London Standard, April 18.

It might have been anticipated that the partisans of the Northern cause in this country would have affected some show of generosity toward a gallant nation which they regard, *very prematurely, as crushed and blotted out of existence.* It is natural, perhaps, that the Yankee newspapers, which share in the general demoralization and abasement of the Federal Republic, began and completed within this epoch of murderous war, should exult with Red Indian savagery over the dead and the dying wreck their legions, three-fold in number, have partially overwhelmed, and over the brave cities, the TROY of the South, which they have not taken, but amid whose self-wrought ruin they have been admitted by the strategy of a yet unconquered foe. But in a land where civil peace exists, where there is no excuse for vindictive passion, where Christian principles are still ostensibly prevalent, and where prayers are perpetually offered to Heaven for the cessation of all rancorous conflict on this earth, the shout of triumph over a field of cowardly carnage sounds strangely indeed. Is it so gladdening a spectacle—that of a people bleeding, perhaps to death, in the cause of independence? We might fancy so, from the triumphant tone of the Northern sympathizers in England, who are calculating, with intrepid assurance, that their prophecies are being all fulfilled. Suppose they were—what then? In the same, and for the sake of a Power, calling itself an Union, without legal or constitutional rights, the most fearful ravages recorded by history have been perpetrated. Millions of debt have been incurred—towns desolated and burnt—entire populations driven before the scourge of fire and sword—immense railway works destroyed—women and children outraged—armies slaughtered, and a system of cruelty established which TACITUS or LIVY might fitly describe. Whole cities have, in the phrase of the former, "been laid in blood;" whole States have, in the phrase of the latter, "had their prosperity rooted up," and with what purpose or result? To restore the Union. These repeated victories, these enormous hecatombs, are to revive the spirit of brotherly love in a region throughout which the civilization of a hundred years has been barbarously annihilated. And there are people in England who can rejoice over the most horrid act of the drama, who can turn its terrors into sneers and jests, who can flippantly plume themselves upon their own haphazard prediction, often varied and contradicted and congratulate the world upon the fact that myriads of their fellow-creatures, as they too confidently boast, have been butchered in a battle of three against one. If, as the old Roman said, the sacred name of liberty has ever been used to varnish the guilt of pretended patriots, where do we hear it uttered unless amid the shattered relics of Petersburgh and Richmond, where President LINCOLN, fancying himself another NAPOLEON in another Rome, sits down to dinner in the house of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and believes that the incident—the trashy trick of a vulgar actor—is historical. But his myrmidons found little to plunder in the dismantled and abandoned cities; the battalions by which they had been so bravely fought were relaxed by no sloth or fear; they worked out their glorious task—that of saving the honor and resources of the Confederacy to the very last—in a firm spirit, decided, and indomitable, it cannot be denied that, whatever may be the ultimate event, to them belong the moral trophies of the war. Their very defeats will remain in the annals of America, monumental of their splendid courage when struggling against fearful odds, and when it became a public virtue, as it once was in Rome, not to despair of the commonwealth. They have never once exhibited a broken spirit; they have, at the same time, perfectly appreciated their situation, and without betraying a sign of weakness have shown their chivalrous resolution modestly. At a time when their deepest misfortunes absorb every mind in Europe it is right and just that the great qualities developed during the war by the Confederate people of America should be emphatically characterized and liberally acknowledged.

COMMERCIAL INFLUENCE OF THE NEWS.

SATTERTHWAITE'S circular, dated the evening of the 19th, says: "The important news of the fall of Richmond, and destruction of LEE'S army, has caused great excitement in the market for American securities; prices having a strong upward tendency, and evincing the great disposition which exists to buy American Government and railroad securities as soon as peace shall be established. A very large one time 65, ex coupon; Illinois Central, 68¾; and Erie, 43¾. From these points there has been a slight reaction of not quite one per cent., and subsequently there was a further advance, under the *Damascus'* news."

FRENCH SYMPATHY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBERS ON THE 15TH.

Paris Correspondence of the Daily News.

The amendment expressing sympathy with the United States was supported shortly by M. E. PELLETAN in a few eloquent words which will be remarked on the other side of the Atlantic as well as the coarse and insulting interruptions of the majority. I subjoin a translation of the *Moniteur's* report:

M. EUGENE PELLETAN—In the present stage of the debate I should be very cruel to the Assembly, and still more cruel to myself, if I were to make a speech *in extremis* on the deathbed (as I fear it will be) of our last amendment. [Laughter.] I had but a word to say to repair an omission. The speech from the throne passed over America in silence; your draft address maintains the same reserve; the Yellow Book itself contains on this subject nothing but a pure white page. Now it seemed to us that the American question was one of sufficient importance to be treated of otherwise than reticence. However, there is now no occasion for discussion, because while I am speaking the news arrives that the victorious swords of GRANT and SHERMAN have settled the question. Richmond is taken. [Interruption.]

A VOICE—So much the better.

M. PELLETAN—The pro-slavery rebellion is crushed and the American republic is restored in all its majestic unity. [Further interruption.]

President SCHNEIDER—Gentlemen, by your interruptions you only lengthen the speech.

M. PELLETAN—Do not murmur so loud, I conjure you; they may hear us on the other side of the Atlantic. [Exclamations and noise.]

Several VOICES—Make an end of it.

M. PELLETAN—For the last four years North America has borne the burden of the most terrible civil war that ever ravaged a nation, and during the whole course of this cruel trial she never for a single instant entertained the idea of suspending liberty. (Ah, ah.) She never dreamed of invoking the principle of public safety or opening that door through which all political crimes make their way. But more; it has renewed its executive power under—we may almost say—the very fire of the enemy, and that without violence and without disturbance—(interruption)—and it has done this so orderly and calmly that this page of American history is the page of honor of the 19th Century. (Confused and increasing noise.)

M. PELLETAN—President LINCOLN —— (Cries of "Divide, divide.")

Other VOICES—Hear the speaker.

M. PELLETAN—President LINCOLN felt that he held the fate of the New World in his hands, and he lifted up his heart to the height of his destiny; he has abolished slavery—(redoubled cries of "Divide")—and he has restored the glorious American republic. ("Divide, divide." Confused and tumultuous noise.)

A MEMBER—Enforce silence, Mr. President.

President SCHNEIDER—Let the speaker try to get a hearing.

M. GARNIER PAGES—If people would only listen, the speech would have been done by this time.

Several VOICES—Divide!

M. SCHNEIDER—I cannot deprive M. PELLETAN of his right to go on. It is for the Chamber to listen—[exclamations]; but, at the same time, it is for him to speak in such a way as to induce his auditors to hear him.

M. PELLETAN—The President asks a miracle of me which I am not able to work. It did appear to me that wherever in the world anything great and noble was done, France was present and an approving party, and I would that my voice this day could be heard on the other side of the Atlantic with an address of congratulation to the President of the United States. [Tumultuous exclamations of dissent.] I cannot struggle against your determination not to hear me, and I shall sit down.

The amendment rallied 24 votes—a respectable minority, considering that only 15 voted against the address as a whole.

I give the names of the 24 friends of the North for the special information of your American readers. They are MM. Bethmont, Count de Bouge, Carnot, Dorian, Jules Favre, Garnier Pages, Glais Bizoin, Guérault, Haentjens, Havin, Henon, Jaasi, Viscount Laojuinais, Magnin, Marie, Martel, Morin, Pelletan, Picard, Pierou Leroy, Marquis de Pire de Rosuvinen, Planat, and Jules Simon.

The abstentions on this vote were very numerous, and in the list I note the names of Emile Ollivier, Darimon, Thiers, and Count Wellesley Lavalette.

The following are the names of the fifteen who, on the final division, after a debate of three weeks, voted against the address: MM. Bethmont, Carnot, Dorian, Jules Favre, Garnier Pages, Glais-Bizoin, Henon, Leopold Javal, le Vicomte Lanjuais, Magnin, Marie, Picard, Jules Simon and Thiers.

It will not escape attention that M. THIERS, whose opposition speeches heretofore have frequently not been followed by his vote, was one of the fifteen.

M. JULES FAVRE is the only opposition member upon whom the duty is cast by lot of presenting the address to the Emperor. I know of no rule of usage to prevent him from having a cold on the day when the deputation waits upon his Majesty.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary recess still continued. The usual Easter banquet was given by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House, on the 17th, but it was devoid of political interest, no Cabinet Minister being present. Mr. and Mrs. FERNANDO WOOD and Miss WOOD were among the guests.

The annual review of the Metropolitan Volunteers took place at Brighton on Easter Monday, and was a great success. About 22,000 men were under arms.

Mr. SAMUEL LUCAS, managing proprietor of the London *Morning Star*, is dead.

The dispute in the iron trade had terminated at Wolverhampton and the men had resumed work.

The *Globe* announces that Mr. GLADSTONE, in his forthcoming budget, will have at his disposal a surplus of £3,892,000 sterling.

FRANCE.

On the 16th and on the 16th the Emperor received the deputation with the address. His Majesty thanked the deputation and added:

"Every year you defend with firmness the laws which maintain a just equilibrium between the powers of the State. The country is grateful to you for this. Under the present *régime* his life is being developed. It sees administrative obstacles disappear, progress insured and security guaranteed. By the electoral movement and the voice of the Tribune and the press, it feels that it is free. Thus, far from wishing to cut down the tree which has borne good fruit, the mass of the laboring classes, the classes who possess, the men who remember and those who hear and read, fear the abuse of liberty even more than the abuse of power. Continue your labors, the object of which is the moral and material improvement of individuals by the education and labor of the communes and the department, and the extension of their powers. Without incessantly wishing to change everything, let us be content with daily bringing a fresh stone to the edifice, the foundation of which is broad, and cannot be raised too high!

His Majesty's speech was received with applause.

It was reported that the Emperor would embark from Marseilles about the 20th of April, for Algiers, escorted by the iron-clad squadron. The Empress will assume the direction of affairs during his absence as Regent, assisted by the privy council. It was stated that the Emperor's visit is for the purpose of concerting with the government of Algeria, measures necessitated by the state of the French possessions.

French official dispatches from Mexico represent the work of pacification in that country as everywhere complete.

Advices from Paris state that there is no intention of opening lists in London for the new Mexican loan of £16,000,000 sterling. It being a lottery loan, its introduction in London would be illegal.

The Paris Bourse, on the 18th, was very flat, under rumors of fresh disturbances at Madrid. Rentes closed at 67.45.

SPAIN.

Señor OROVIO had been appointed Minister of Public Works.

Tranquility had not been disturbed in Madrid since the night of the 16th April.

The number of arrests made during the disturbances was 128, of whom only 5 were students, the remainder belonging to the lowest class.

A meeting of the majority of the Chamber of Deputies had taken place to prepare a motion approving the conduct of the government during the recent tumults.

There were rumors in Paris, on the 18th, of a renewal of disturbances in Madrid, but they lacked confirmation.

Nine of the people wounded in the recent disturbance had died of their wounds.

Tumultuous scenes took place at Barcelona on the 12th.

The Madrid *Journalists* had determined not to enter the tribune reserved for them in the Senate as long as the present President is in office. The reason is that he caused the editor-in-chief of the *Pueblo* to be expelled.

Rumors of a Ministerial crisis were current in the Senate on the 19th. Senor CALDERON asked a question respecting the late disturbances in Madrid, and said the responsibility of the murders on the 10th rested entirely with the Government; the Ministry, for six months, had done nothing for the country, and patriotism alone should prompt them to resign.

Senor GOUBILLS BRAVO answered, that the consciences of the Ministers were entirely at ease, and that they were supported by all the moderate party. The discussion was adjourned till the next day.

ITALY.

The Pope officiated at the usual Easter Sunday ceremonies at Rome and was received with enthusiastic cheers.

The Duke DE PARMENY had been received by the Pope at a private audience.

King VICTOR EMANUEL, proposing that his Majesty should appoint bishops to vacant dioceses in the Italian provinces which formerly constituted the Kingdom of Piedmont, and declaring that his Holiness would reserve to himself the full right of appointing bishops to dioceses in the former Pontifical provinces. As regards the province in Naples, Tuscany, Parma and Modena, his Holiness is ready to enter into negotiations, and, in order to come to some to an arrangement, King VICTOR EMANUEL will send a diplomatist on a special mission to Rome to decide the question.

The Commitie of the Italian Senate has rejected the proposal to abolish capital punishment, but it has amended the penal code, by reducing to nine the number of enemies punishable by death.

The Italian Parliament was dissolving the bill for the suppression of convents and the financial bill. There was no action on either.

GERMANY AND THE DUCHIES.

The King of Prussia had laid the foundation stone of the monument to commemorate the late war with Denmark at Berlin. While in the act of laying the stone, his Majesty uttered the following sentiment: "To the memory of the fallen, in gratitude to the survivors, and for the emulation of posterity." The scroll deposited with the foundation stone expressly recognizes the Austrian alliance.

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of Vienna says: "On the proposition of England, negotiations have been commenced on the question of the Duchies between all the signatories of the London protocol of 1852."

Prussia and Sweden have proposed that all the Powers should settle in common the question of the succession, but this was declined by France.

Austria has declared her intention to maintain her rights, conjointly with Prussia, to the sovereignty of the Duchies, and that she would energetically oppose Prussia should the latter act independently of her.

PORTUGAL.

A new ministry had been formed as follows: President of the Council and Minister of War and Marine, the Marquis DA SA DA BANDEIRA; Minister of Finance and of Foreign Affairs, Count D'AVILA; Minister of the Interior, and of Justice, SEBASTIO SILVA SANCHES; Minister of Public Works, Senor CARLOS BENTO DA SILVA.

DENMARK.

The serious ministerial difficulty which prevailed at Copenhagen for some days, was terminated. All the ministers remain in office.

RUSSIA.

The Czarewitch was dangerously ill at Nice, but at latest dates he was rather better. The CZAR had left St. Petersburgh for Nice.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarian authorities had been notified that the increased powers and jurisdiction of the court-martial, will cease on and after the first of May.

EGYPT.

The delegates from the various Chambers of Commerce, to the number of about 120, were entertained at dinner by M. DE LESSEPS at Alexandria on the 6th of April, and started for the isthmus of Suis the next day. Mr. CHARLES HALE, Consul-General of the United States; Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York; and Mr. WASHBURN RYAN, representing San Francisco, Cal., were the Americans at dinner.

Some disturbances at the canal works had taken place between some Egyptian gendarmes and the laborers—the former being the aggressors.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The March mails from the various posts on the West coast of Africa, are received.

A Spanish slaver had escaped from Rio Pongra. After being at sea two days the slaves took possession of the ship, and murdered all the crew but two, who reached Sierra Leone.

Trade was brisk at many of the posts and oil abundant. A very brisk trade was being carried on in sugar and coffee at Monrovia. Large quantities are being shipped weekly to America.

LATEST PER PERUVIAN.

The London *Times*, of the 20th, says:

"Every one must hope that if the South shall be no longer able to contend with its adversaries, by means of regular armies in the field, it will accept the arbitration of war, and return even to a sated political connection rather than shed blood to no purpose; but it is impossible to say what desperate resolve may be taken by men under the influence of such threats as the North has continually uttered, and of such laws as Congress has enacted. For this reason we hope that the leaders of the Confederates may consent to bring the struggle to a close, if they really believe their military power at an end, and that the North may meet them as

FUNERAL OF DR. VALENTINE MOTT.

Impressive Services at the Church of the Transfiguration—Address by Rev. Dr. Houghton.

The last sad rites and funeral services over the remains of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, whose death we recorded a few days since, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration in East Twenty-ninth-street. The ceremonies were witnessed by a large congregation, and the church was densely crowded in every part by the sorrowing relatives of the venerable deceased, and the deeply interested friends and professional acquaintances of the family.

The church doors were, at an early hour, besieged by the anxious public who desired admission, but it was found impossible to provide seats for all who applied, and at the time the funeral cortege entered the church, the aisles and passages were overflowed by the hushed and respectful crowd.

APPEARANCE OF THE CHURCH.

The altar was profusely decorated by heavy masses of flowers, contributed by relatives and admirers of the deceased. Crosses, crowns, anchors, wreaths and massive baskets of delicious flowers, gave a sweet and harmonious sense of color and perfume to that portion of the edifice. One of the baskets bore the letters V. M. in beautiful white flowers on a blue ground, another the word "*Resurgam*," while, above all, hung a very rich wreath surrounding an embroidered cross, with the words, "Christ, our Passover," in rich illuminated letters across its face.

In front of the altar, and beside the pulpit, stood the pedestal for the coffin, richly draped in sombre black velvet, with floral crosses ornamenting the face of the pall. The font was also filled with flowers, the whole surmounted by a standing cross of Japonicas. The reading desk, and pulpit were likewise decorated by wreaths.

The mourning drapery for our dead President, with which the church was hung, gave additional solemnity to the impressive services for the dead, and those sombre festoons of black, revealed by the soft and shadowy light which streamed through the stained glass windows of the church gave an appearance of solemnity not often seen.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS.

A few minutes before 3 o'clock the organ began the symphony, and the mournful strains resounded through the low arches of the church. The cortege came in, headed by Right Rev. Bishop HORATIO POTTER, Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, Rector of the Church, Rev. SAMUEL COOK, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector of St. Clement's Church, and approached the altar. The clergy were dressed in surplices and mourning scarfs.

Dr. HOUGHTON recited, as they entered, the opening sentence of the burial service for the dead prescribed by the Episcopal Church, and on reaching the altar the coffin was placed upon the stand prepared for it, and then covered with the numerous wreaths and crosses, in addition to those on the communion table. Conspicuous among the wealth of floral offerings was a massive crown, formed of japonicas.

Immediately following the coffin were the pall-bearers, the members of the Faculty of the Academy of Medicine and of the University in Fourteenth-street. Among the gentlemen composing the cortège were nearly all the leading members of the profession in which the deceased held so high a position while living. The pall-bearers were as follows:

Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott,	Governeur Bibby, Esq.,
George Bancroft, Esq.,	Dr. W. H. Draper,
Dr. Martyn Paine,	Dr. A. C. Post,
Dr. J. Wood,	A. T. Stewart, Esq.,
Geo. Opdyke, Esq.,	Geo. T. Elliot, Esq.,
Rev. Dr. Jas. M. Mathews,	Mr. Rouse.

Attendant upon the remains were the physicians who were with Dr. MOTT during his last illness, Dr. AUSTIN FLINT, Dr. EDWARD VANDERPOOL, Dr. H. H. STEVENS and Dr. J. M. SMITH.

THE SERVICES.

As soon as the family and friends were seated, Bishop POTTER read, in a distinct and impressive voice, the thirtieth and ninetieth Psalms, alternated by the attendant and officiating clergymen.

Then next the lesson was read by Rev. Dr. EATON, from the 15th chapter of Corinthians, beginning at the 20th verse, commencing, "But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept." After which, Dr. HOUGHTON gave out the 124th Hymn, which opens with the words:

"Hear what the voice from Heaven declares
To those in Christ who die."

After the singing of the hymn, the pastor proceeded with the burial service, and as the words "earth to earth, dust to dust" were uttered, the officiating clergy drew near the coffin and repeated the responses. The choir then chaunted the 13th verse of the 14th chapter of Revelations. The the Lord's Prayer was repeated by the Bishop, followed by the assisting clergymen.

Rev. Dr. HOUGHTON, the pastor of the church, then came forward and delivered the following

ADDRESS:

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN: It is not my custom to venture ordinarily to add one single word to the order which the church has prescribed for the burial of the dead. I feel that its psalms and sentences, its lessons, fittest of all Holy Writ, for present instruction and consolation, and its prayers, full of thanksgiving and rejoicing, are all sufficient; and I fear that any added words of mine, though never so carefully and thoughtfully chosen, would seem to be utterly out of place, and would but mar the impression produced by those which have been provided. And surely nothing could be fuller of all that is required, of instruction, of warning, of comforts, of hope, than the service in which we are now engaging. The presence of the dead, and these emblems of the resurrection and the future life: these tributes of grateful and tenderest affection. Our dead are therefore brought hither and borne hence for burial, and none other words are wont to be uttered than the appointed ones. Once in each annual round—on Easter Eve—we recall and commemorate with few and fitting words all the members of this our household, who, during the twelve months past, have entered into rest. As we then bring our hundred pound weight of fragrant spices for the embalming of the adored Master, we add a few grains for that of the beloved disciples; as we keep long and loving watch with the weeping women at the sepulchre of the Saviour, we also drop a few tears as we sit for a brief while over against the graves of the now forever saved. But to the present instance it seems proper and desirable to deviate from the usual custom. It is due to the memory of the departed, that here, in the presence of you all, a few words be now spoken, not, if God will, may it be without avail. And these words shall be none other than such as I verily believe would issue from those silent lips could they now unclose; none other than such as the venerable departed would fain have me utter in his name; none other than such as are most meet and satisfactory for a pastor to utter. I stand, therefore, here by the dead this day to bear my testimony to him, not as the world-renowned physician; not as the benefactor of the human race; not as the upright, exemplary and honored member of society; not as the mild, benignant, courteous gentleman; the friend of the poor and afflicted; the devoted husband; the indulgent father; the man of seldom surpassed native goodness; but to say to you that he was that which he accounts as of infinitely more worth than them all—a Christian; one, who, knowing the mortal sickness of his soul, its immedicableness by all human means; and that there was balm in Gilead and a physician there, hither betook himself and was healed. He felt that something further was needed than earthly distinction—the leading of a moral, blameless and most useful life; the faithful fulfilling of all the duties of the family and of society; that for him, as for all men, there was needed the washing of regeneration and the renewing of the Holy Ghost, and the strengthening and refreshing of his soul by the body and blood of Christ. He availed himself, therefore, of every divinely appointed means of grace, and of every possible help and assistance that might quicken and foster the life of God in the soul. Baptized, confirmed, a communicant, seldom missed from his place in the sanctuary—none engaged more devoutly in the service here, or drew more reverently and humbly near to the altar.

Bear my witness then to him this day—here as he lies before us in death, as one who recognized his own and the universal need of a Saviour—who was a meek and humble and faithful follower of Christ Jesus our Lord, in whom only did he look for health and salvation, and as one who gladly and gratefully availed himself of every means of grace which God has mercifully provided for our comfort and assistance in his holy church. Yea, like the good and the great Crotius who, when reminded as he lay a dying of his sins, known and unknown, and not of his merits and renown which filled the world, but only of the grace of God in Christ Jesus, as the one way of salvation—and of the publican who knew how to lay hold of that way, he was ready to exclaim, "I am that publican." Never in regard of any did I say with more truthful assurance than of him, as we gathered around his peaceful dying bed: "Depart, Oh Christian soul! in the name of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, one living and immortal God, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Go to thy rest; from death to life; from sorrow to joy; from a vale of misery to a paradise of peace. Yea, as verily as his body lies before us, so verily do I believe that his soul, washed in redeeming blood, is in Paradise.

From thence, friends and brethren, ye who have so often listened to his kindly words of wisdom, hear his last, his most earnest counsel. Live for the good of mankind, for the alleviation of sickness and suffering. Be ornaments of my loved and honorable profession; fulfil your duties in your every relation of life, but see that all else above yours be an interest in my Saviour and Redeemer, that ye fall not to betake yourselves, as I did, to the great Physician, and availing yourselves of all the means and remedies which he has provided, be healed forever of the manifold diseases of your souls."

On the conclusion of this admirable discourse upon the religious character and public services of the deceased and well beloved physician, Bishop POTTER repeated the concluding prayers for the dead. The concluding stanzas of the 124th hymn were then sung, and the Bishop bestowed the final benediction.

VIEWING THE BODY.

The Pastor then announced that an opportunity would be afforded to the friends of the deceased, and others to view the remains. The congregation generally availed themselves of the permission, and for several minutes the face of the deceased was exposed.

The casket in which lay enshrined all that was mortal of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, consisted of two coffins, the inner one of lead and the outer of black walnut, and covered with black broadcloth. The coffin was ornamented with heavy silver mouldings and handles, and was beautifully lined with white merino. Upon the lid of the coffin was a solid silver plate, with the following inscription:

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.,
Emeritus of Surgery,
Born, August 25, 1785,
Died, April 26, 1865.

As soon as the greater part of the congregation had viewed the remains of the deceased, the coffin was closed, and at 4 o'clock the body was borne from the church and placed in the hearse. The funeral cortège then proceeded on its way to Greenwood, where the remains were deposited. The police arrangements were under the personal direction of Capt. SPRIGG, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, assisted by a detail of the force for that purpose.

The Safe Deposit Company of New-York.

In a city like New-York a great many wants are sensibly felt and deplored, and there is a general feeling of surprise that no one thinks of meeting them. From month to month, and from year to year some such want remains uncared for, and the suffering public is left to shift as best it may, in the lack of some adequate means of relief.

Such a want has been the responsible and safe method of keeping in absolute safety all valuables, important papers, and mounted securities or bonds for those who have no safes of their own. In the utter absence of any legally authorized corporation, with means and conveniences at its command, to hold in perfect safety such valuable and important articles, the people of New-York have been at their wit's end and have resorted to the most irregular devices to meet their trouble.

In a large number of instances parties have been obliged to pay heavy rates to irresponsible persons for the probable safe-keeping of much valuable and important property and papers. They have been in the habit of carrying securities to a large amount upon their persons, and also have been put to a degree of personal inconvenience in taking care of small but valuable goods.

Families leaving the city for a short season in the Summer, have been much troubled to discover the most feasible and, at the same time, reliable method of securing the safe keeping of plate and jewelry. It is a well-known fact that the police stations have during the Summer months been the repositories of large quantities of plate and other valuable household goods, for safe keeping, and their vaults have frequently been filled to their utmost capacity with the immense collection of such articles that have thus been brought in.

But now we are to have a chance: The "Safe Deposit Company" of New-York has entered upon this field, and the public will receive the company with positive satisfaction and approbation. This company is preparing to open a special deposit office for the reception of valuable property of every known description, for which a moderate fractional percentage on the value per annum will be charged, and will guarantee the safe keeping and immunity from destruction by fire of all such goods.

By a reference to the prospectus of the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, we find that the present proposed capital will be $500,000, in 20,000 shares of $25 each, and that they propose to receive for safe keeping in burglar-proof safes or otherwise, in an absolutely fire-proof building, any articles of value that may be deposited, such as small trunks of retired capitalists, containing bonds, &c., affording a convenient place for reference to them and for the transaction of other business, cash boxes of merchants, stock, exchange, bill and money brokers, manufacturers, mechanics, and other business and professional men generally. Also, books and papers of trust, deceased, guardian, or insolvent estates; valuable papers, or articles held for minor children; or, as a third party, delivery contingent; records, account books, valuable papers, &c., not in current use, of agencies of railroad, manufacturing, mining, and other business corporations, as well as of churches, of marriage records, &c., in this and neighboring States and of religious, literary, benevolent and other associations; the private business of members of firms; claimants against Government; persons holding or having held public office, and possibly some departments of the public service; public testimonials to individuals; important contracts; powers of attorney; articles of copartnership, or dissolution, or of assignment; releases of indebtedness. Surveyors' drawings of property; deeds of property, and abstracts of title; policies of fire and life insurance; evidences of marriage, birth, or death, &c., &c. Also, small trunks from families, widows, and single women, of jewelry and family relics, and papers of value, and bullion and specie from importers from California and elsewhere, brokers, corder State banks, and citizens generally.

They also intend to afford a place of safe deposit for lawyers and their clients, officers of the army and navy, seafaring men, and others much from home; holders of Government securities, here and elsewhere throughout the country, especially of the coupon bonds; an officer of the company (unofficially) collecting and remitting the amount of coupons; also, persons and families going abroad, also to California, or temporarily from home. Money, jewelry, certificates of stock and bonds, and valuable papers from foreigners and others transiently in the city, including country merchants, &c.; jewelry and family relics, and papers in the city and elsewhere; and as a depository of wills during the life of the maker.

The facilities of the company will afford many thrifty men among the masses of some property, whose surroundings are unfavorable to the safe-keeping of valuables, a means of keeping such articles in perfect safety at a slight or nominal annual cost.

The reader will perceive at a glance the vast importance of this company, and the immense field they will occupy at no distant day. It is easily seen that beside the ample business that will press at once upon the company, the supply will create a new and continually increasing demand for such a security, as the public becomes educated to its appreciation, as in the growth of the express business. In proof of this it is only necessary to use the statistics given by the prospectus, from which we learn that there are 155,000 families in New York, and 55,000 in Brooklyn, and over 75 towns and villages within thirty miles of the city, among whose inhabitants there will be found a very large number who will at once patronize and enjoy the benefits of this company.

In conducting their business all deposits of boxes or trunks, contents unknown to the company, will be received under depositor's "combination" lock and seal, and at a valuation; the risk of the company confined to the return of the package, seal unbroken. When desired by depositor, the company will schedule the contents, and assume the risk of each item, each at a separate valuation, charging a percentage compensation. They will also assume charge of any family plate that may be deposited for safe-keeping during the absence of the owner from the city in summer, or abroad, or while temporarily at board; or any surplus silver that may not be required for immediate use. It is in this latter item alone that the company will be found of great use, for in the opinion of the Police department, over 10,000 families leave this city for the country every summer, and many of them have no adequate facilities for securing the absolute safety of such articles.

On paying a visit to the premises of the proposed company, we found them to be situated in the marble fire-proof building, corner of Broadway and Liberty-street, on the basement floor. The offices are capacious and convenient, both for the transaction of business and for the general public, and are furnished with a gigantic safe twenty-eight feet square and eight feet high, composed of five alternate slabs of quarter-inch iron and hardened steel, clamped together by strong screws on to girders of T iron, and which is further divided into four separate compartments, each having a distinct entrance and burglar-proof door, with two combination locks; and these latter compartments or safes will be fitted up with five hundred boxes of iron, each having its own combination lock. Renters of these boxes will therefore have a complete control of their individual box, and the contents can thus be kept inviolate.

For the safe depositing of valuable papers or bonds nothing could be finer than this admirable arrangement of "safe boxes," while they will also afford a place of safety for many small articles of great value that otherwise could not be disposed of so advantageously. The most perfect arrangements have been made to secure a thorough ventilation of the safe and all its minor compartments, which will obviate many difficulties in that respect.

The building in which the company's offices are situated is of the most perfect fire-proof nature. So much so that there is no wood employed in its construction, excepting the doors and frames. The lathes upon which the plaster is laid are of iron, the floors are marble, laid in cement and supported by stanuch iron girders. The counters are of marble, and the office furniture will be the only wood in their office. Armed and faithful watchmen will be kept constantly on the premises, and a system of business inaugurated that will be found precise and accurate in all its details.

Owing to the immense amount of labor necessary for the fitting up of the premises, the company have as yet been unable to enter upon the active prosecution of their business; but they fully anticipate commencing operations during the coming month. Even now large numbers of citizens are calling to learn the probable date of the opening, and some fail to express their satisfaction and pleasure at having at last a place of safe deposit for such valuable property as they cannot otherwise provide for.

Mr. FRANCIS H. JENKS, the President of the company, is busily engaged in getting the offices fitted up, and personally affords all desirable information regarding the aims and intentions of the company. The Secretary of the company has been taken from the Teller's desk of one of our most prominent banks, and the Board of Directors will include among its members many of our leading merchants and bankers.

The capital has all been subscribed for, paid in, and is invested in government funds. From the prospectus we find that it is expected an annual dividend of four per cent. will be declared, and as the invested capital will insure a rate of interest of six per cent., the actual dividend will reach at least ten per cent. upon the subscribed stock, for the first year. The rate of charges will be quite moderate, and at a very reasonable fractional figure.

As a mode of affording to the public the means of securing, at a low charge, the safety of all property of value, at all times, and at all seasons, nothing better could be desired, and the company will undoubtedly be successful in obtaining the patronage their efforts deserve.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball and Cricket-Playing—Opening of the Season.

The ball-playing season of 1865 was duly inaugurated during the latter part of last week, and henceforth, until the cold winds of November stop field sports, the invigorating exercises and manly recreations of our Metropolis—ball clubs will be the feature of the out-door sports of the season. Both the base ball and cricket fraternity of New-York and Brooklyn have made ample preparation for a brilliant campaign this season, and the prospects are that both games will flourish to a greater extent this Summer than they have done since the inauguration of the great rebellion.

BASE BALL.

On Wednesday last, April 26, the season's play was duly commenced by the Empire Club, who met on their grounds at Hoboken for practice on that day for the first time this season. The club mustered in strength on the occasion, playing twelve on a side in the game which took place.

On Thursday the Mutual Club began play for the season, at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, and quite a crowd was present on the occasion, and a very lively and interesting practice game was played. This club is the leading organization of New-York, and the most formidable opponents the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, have to encounter each season in their battles for the honors of the championship. Last season they defeated every regular club they played, except the Atlantics, and this season their aim will be to carry off the laurels of the championship.

On Friday the Eagle Club had a full field on their grounds at Hoboken, for the first time this season, the club mustering in considerable force on the occasion. The Eagles, next Friday, proceed to Philadelphia, in order to participate in the ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of the new ball ground of the noted Athletic Club, of that city—the champion club of the Keystone State. On Friday last, among the visitors on the Eagle grounds was the popular President of the Athletic Club, Col. FITZGERALD, of the Philadelphia *City Item*, who was present to complete the arrangements connected with the visit of the Eagles to the Quakes City. On Tuesday the Eagles will meet at Hoboken to practice their nine for their games in Philadelphia, and on Friday morning they will take the 8 o'clock train from Jersey City for Philadelphia, and that same afternoon will play the Keystone Club, of Philadelphia, and on Saturday afternoon the Athletic Club, returning to New-York the same day. The trip will be a very interesting one, and the games played will be the first regular matches of the season.

On Saturday the Active Club, of New-York, began play for the season at Hoboken, and they turned out quite numerously. This is one of the most promising organizations of the city, and this season will no doubt see it taking equal rank with the strongest playing clubs of the country. The same day the Union Club, of Morrisania, mustered in force on their grounds adjoining the Harlem Railroad, and played their first practice game this year.

The Brooklyn clubs commenced operations last week, the Star, as usual, leading off. On Saturday the Enterprise Club met on the Capitoline grounds and played their first practice game for the year, having sides of nine each.

The Atlantic Club will open in style on Thursday next, on which occasion a grand match is to be played between the champion nine and a selected field nine, composed of the best players on the ground at the time the game is called, viz.: 3½ P. M. The practice days of this club are Mondays and Thursdays, the first nine playing together every Thursday.

On Tuesday, May 9, there is to be quite a gala time on the Capitoline ball grounds at Bedford, the occasion being the opening day's play of the celebrated Excelsior Club, who will on that day take possession of their new field of operations for the season, they having resigned their grounds at the foot of Court-street. The programme of the afternoon's proceedings will include a match, "first nine vs. field," and at the close of the ball-playing the lady visitors on the occasion are to be entertained with an extemporized *soirée dansante*, the floor of the new club-house being the scene of the terpsichorean exercises.

The Capitoline grounds, by the way, are to be the locale of some of the most interesting and exciting games of the season. Three ball clubs—the Atlantic, Excelsior and Enterprise—and one cricket club—the Long Island—occupying it this year. A new club-house has been erected, costing several thousand dollars, and ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of the fair sex. In fact it is to be the popular resort of the ball-playing fraternity and their fair guests of the Western District of Brooklyn.

In the Eastern District the Union ball grounds are occupied by the Eckford and Resolute Ball Clubs and the Satellite Cricket Club, and several interesting matches are to take place there, the first being the grand match, "Athletics vs. Resolute," which is to be played the last week in May.

The Juniors of the fraternity have already begun match-playing for the season, and new clubs are being started every week. There are now over forty Junior Clubs in Brooklyn and its suburbs, and a still greater number in New-York and its vicinity.

CRICKET.

The principal topic of conversation in cricketing circles of late, aside from the subject of the opening arrangements and prospects of the season, has been the forced evacuation of the splendid cricket ground at Hoboken, by the St. George Club.

The war and wherefore of this singular proceeding has been discussed to a considerable extent, but no satisfactory solution has been arrived at.

The fortunate successors of the St. George Club are the Manhattan Club, who will occupy the grounds Mondays and Thursdays of each week, their opening day being next Thursday—play being called at 11 o'clock A. M. The St. George Club, we presume, will play their match games on the Central Park grounds. They might have their old grounds for two days a week, at a rental of $150 a year, but they declined the offer. The grounds are now for rental for four days at the terms above stated, and we presume they will soon be taken.

The New-York Club will open play for the season on the Willow Cricket grounds, at Bedford, on Monday, May 8—play being called at 12 o'clock noon. Their practice days will be Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—wickets being pitched at 1 o'clock P. M. Their best meetings will be on Mondays.

The Willow Club began play at Bedford on Saturday, but their opening game will take place next Saturday, wickets being pitched at noon. Their practice days are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, their best day being Saturday.

The Long Island Club will begin practice on Tuesday afternoon, but they will not play their opening game until Tuesday, the 16th inst., when they intend having a very interesting game, in which several prominent base-ball players are to take part. They will play on the Capitoline grounds every Tuesday of each week, wickets to be pitched at 1 P. M.

The Satellite Club are to commence operations on Thursday, May 4, on their grounds in Williamsburgh—Union Ball Grounds—and they will practice on Mondays and Thursdays of each week. The above clubs and those of Newark, Orange, Paterson and Westchester, will all play matches together this season, and there is a probability that the grand matches, "Canada *vs.* United States," will be resumed this year.

Discourse Commemorative of the Late Dr. Wm. W. Phillips.

A sermon was delivered yesterday at the First Presbyterian Church in Fifth-avenue, by Rev. Dr. DICKINSON, commemorative of the late Pastor of the church, Rev. WM. W. PHILLIPS. Dr. DICKINSON selected as his text the 13th verse of the 14th chapter of Revelations:

"And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

After referring to the doctrines of PLATO, SOCRATES, and others in relation to the immortality of the soul, and showing in what darkness they wandered, deprived of the teachings of the sacred word, the preacher called to the attention of his audience the comforting promise contained in the text. He besought them, however, not to defer the day of repentance until the hand of death was on them. It was no time for making our peace with God when the mind wandered and the body was distracted with pain. It was far more difficult to live well than to die well. The great preacher WHITEFIELD said that his record should be made in his days of health and strength, and it was a noticeable fact that, after that great man had been stricken by the hand of disease, his lips never uttered a single word. One of the most earnest preachers of these great truths was the late Rev. Wm. W. Phillips, Pastor of this church. After preparing himself for the ministry by a most careful course of study, in the year 1826 he was called to the pastorship of the First Presbyterian Church, which then worshipped in Wall-street. For thirty-nine years he continued to teach and preach the great truths of Christianity. Even when afflicted by a painful disease, he refused to retire, and declared that he found a freedom from pain while carrying on the duties of his sacred office that was not afforded him at other times. Dr. DICKINSON gave an interesting account of the labors of the deceased in the cause of the church, and of his unwearied diligence in well-doing. His courteous demeanor and sympathizing spirit endeared him to all, and most to those who knew him best. A few days only before his death, he transacted business connected with the church, and when he had breathed his last, on his table was found an unfinished sermon which he had hoped to have been spared to complete. In conclusion, the preacher referred to the family of the deceased, to whom he said he could only offer such consolation as was to be found in God's word.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

MISTAKEN FOR BOOTH.—A noteworthy instance of mistaken identity is that of Rev. Mr. DUAVSA, of the Dutch Reformed Church of this city, who has just returned from Niagara Falls, and who was mistaken by his fellow-travelers while on his way thither for the assassin BOOTH. The reverend gentleman observed, while in a car, that he was narrowly watched, and, aware of his strong resemblance to the published pictures of BOOTH, he at once perceived his situation and was disposed to see what might come of it. He accordingly kept his own counsel, and was closely pursued to a hotel. He there took a room and purposely omitted the registry of his name, thus confirming the suspicions of several gentlemen who had previously been in doubt; and when, at length, he hired a wagon and drove at high speed for Suspension Bridge, there seemed no longer a shadow of doubt, and he was put under arrest. Of course he was able to make his fellow-passengers' error clear, and the apprehension ended with a hearty laugh of all hands.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT—PROMENADE CONCERT.—The armory building in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, was well filled last night, on the occasion of a promenade concert, given in aid of the Female Christian Home. The band of the regiment, under the leadership of HEINEMULLER, performed very satisfactorily. The concerts of the Twenty-second Regiment have become quite an institution, and we are glad to see that it has been decided to continue them next season. We noticed last evening that some of the company rooms had been dressed in mourning, and great taste had been shown by the decorations.

MR. NAST'S LAST PICTURE.—Among the pictorial efforts called forth by our recent national bereavement, one of the most noticeable is the principal picture in the last issue of *Harper's Weekly*—"Columbia weeping over our Martyred President." The design, which is bold and happily conceived, is by Mr. THOMAS NAST, whose pictorial contributions to *Harper's Weekly* have all been so many arguments for liberty and right. The picture in question attracts a group of gazers at every news-stand. Mr. BARNUM has transferred it to canvas, and placed it in front of his Museum, but has failed to give the artist credit for his design.

FIREMAN DROPPED DEAD.—An alarm at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon summoned the firemen to witness the burning of a chimney in Bleecker-street near Broadway, and while running thither LEWIS BAERR, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, fell in the street and expired. His body was taken to the company's house, at No. 163 West Twenty-fourth-street, and Coroner WILDEY was notified.

FATALLY BURNED.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of ELIZA EAGAN, a child of eight Summers, who had been mortally burned, her clothing having taken fire from a candle, on Friday evening, at No. 418 Water-street. The child was making fire in a store, and had placed the candle behind her.

ARREST AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.—Policeman GUNNER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, apprehended EDWARD BLAKE, a porter of the Hoffman House, for stealing from the room occupied by Capt. CLARENCE H. CORBIN, U. S. A., a gold scarf ring valued at $100. The ring having been found secreted in the prisoner's trunk, he was committed by Justice LEDWITH in default of $500 bail.

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Superintendent WARD, of the City Line of the American Telegraph Company, has established an office at the new pier of the Albany Steamboat Company, connecting with all the hotels in the city, and with all the lines of the country. Travelers can thus order their state-rooms prior to the starting of the boats.

THE BROOKLYN JUSTICES.—The Police Justices elected in November last assume their positions this morning. Justice JAMES H. CORNWELL takes the place of Justice PERRY. Mr. JAMES BUCKLEY takes the place of Justice J. Q. ADAMS in the basement of the City Hall, and Mr. MICHAEL WALSH takes the place of Justice WM. M. BOERUM, whose court is held at the corner of Court and Butler streets.

LAW REPORTS.

The May Term of the Law Courts.

To-day being the first Monday of the month, the terms of the courts will begin. The calendars in all the courts are unusually heavy, and quite a number of cases of much public importance stand foremost on the list. It is believed that the somewhat celebrated divorce suit of Strong *vs.* Strong will be brought on during the present week in the Superior Court. The General Term of the Supreme Court will open to-day in the Court-house, corner of Chambers and Centre streets, first floor. It will be held by INGRAHAM, Presiding Justice, and associates BARNARD and CLERKE. During this month there will be only two parts of the Supreme Court Circuit held: Part I. by Justice LEONARD, and Part II. (at No. 73 Duane-street) by a Justice from another district, Justice SUTHERLAND will sit at Special Term and Chambers. The General Term of the Superior Court will be held by Chief Justice ROSEBOOM and Justices BARNARD and MCCUNN. Justice GARVIN will sit at Special Term and Chambers. The Trial Term of Part I. will be held by Justice MCGAHEY, and Part II. by Justice MORELL. In the Court of Common Pleas, Trial Term, Part I. will be held by Judge DALY, Part II. by Judge BRADY, and Judge CARDOZA will sit at Chambers and Special Term.

Supreme Court Decisions—APRIL 29.

By Judge Barnard.

Sarah E. Hoteling *vs.* Chas. Hoteling.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Samuel T. Salt *vs.* Santy Branigan.—Motion denied.

Margaretta Strauch *vs.* Philip Strauch.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Theodore Van Bremsen *vs.* Rosalie Van Bremsen.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Superior Court Decisions—APRIL 29.

By Chief Justice Robertson, at Special Term.

Patrick Bird *vs.* John Carey et al.—The complaint is dismissed with costs.

James Ladd *vs.* Bryan O'Connor, &c.—The motion is granted, and John L. Cadwalader, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Mortimer Livingston *vs.* Marshall O. Roberts.—The motion to vacate the judgment is granted.

The Board of Water Commissioners *vs.* Henry A. Bann et al.—The motion is granted.

By Justice Barbour.

Susan Hart *vs.* Robert McParley, &c.—The motion is denied.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM, April 29.

(Present Justices Monerief and McCunn.)

On account of the unavoidable absence of Justice MORELL, no business will be transacted to-day, and the clerk will enter an order that all motions and arguments noticed for this date, stand over to be heard on Saturday next, May 6.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1419, 1421, 1423, 1093, 863, 905, 1125, 1475, 389, 1349, 711, 1131, 1455, 1695, 47, 1435, 1909, 1627, 659½, 130. *Part II.*—Held at No. 73 Duane-street.—Nos. 1132, 1416, 1420, 1422, 1612, 1454, 1552, 1044, 1658, 1338, 1444, 1810, 1538, 1040, 924, 1844, 922, 1620, 1504, 1426.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers.—Nos. 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143. Issues of law and fact.—Nos. 160, 173, 180, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 258.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5053, 533, 5131, 5133, 5135, 5137, 5139, 5141, 4993, 4615, 3139, 4325, 4649, 3313, 171. *Part II.*—Nos. 5674, 5006, 3190, 4978, 4896, 5004, 4406, 5024, 4624, 1084, 4410, 2936, 4370, 3050, 3402.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 911, 938, 947, 946, 845, 619, 746, 806, 840, 951, 952, 953, 943, 36, 821. *Part II.*—Nos. 604, 912, 923, 1048, 800, 929, 937, 42, 295, 887, 8, 925, 945, 892, 946.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 29, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '87....	120	100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	100⅜
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	110	600	do.....	100
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	104	700	do.....	99⅜
15,800	do.....	104⅜	500	do.....	99⅛
20,000	do.....	105	200	do.....s10	98⅞
125,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	109	100	do.....s30	96⅜
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. New issue.....	108⅝	100	do.....	98
100,000	do.....	109	300	Erie Railway.....	81
4,000	U. S. 6s, Org'n W. Loan, ⅚-yearly.	107	40	do.....	80⅜
45,000	U. S. 10-40s...C.	97	25	do.....s10	80
10,000	Ohio St. 6s, '31.	100	100	do.....	80⅛
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	63	50	do.....s30	80⅜
10,000	Ind. State 6s.....	80	100	do.....	78⅝
2,000	Mo. State 6s.....	66⅜	100	Erie R. Pref.....	80
10,000	O. & M. Cer.....	30	200	Mich. S. & N. I.....	70
50,000	do.....	30⅝	400	do.....	69⅜
30,000	do.....	30⅜	2	do.....	69⅛
5,000	do.....	30⅜	400	do.....	69⅜
10,000	do.....b10	31	300	do.....s30	69
10,000	do.....	30	21	Rod. Riv. R.....	113⅛
10,000	Erie 2d M.....	100	200	do.....s30	⅝
5,000	C. R. & Q. R. M..	112	100	do.....s30	113⅜
8,000	Al. & T....1st M.	97	300	do.....s10	113⅝
6,000	C. & N. W. R. P.	95	50	do.....	113
10,000	C. & N. W. Int. M.	84	100	do.....	113
2,000	do.....	85	100	do.....s10	112⅝
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104	100	do.....s30	112
1,000	Ch. & Al. 1st M.	98	200	Reading R.....	106⅜
5,000	do.....	100	100	do.....	106⅝
15,000	Ill. Cen. Bds....	113	200	do.....	106¼
100	Fourth Nat. Bank.	97	2000	do.....	106
50	Park Bank.....	130	500	do.....	106⅜
300	Mar. Min. Co.....	14	200	do.....	106⅝
300	Canton Co.....	47	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	110
200	do.....	46⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R.....	114⅛
350	do.....	46	400	do.....	114
100	do.....	45⅜	200	Cl. & Pitts. R.....	78
800	do.....	45⅝	300	do.....b60	78
300	do.....	45⅞	1200	do.....	77⅜
300	Cumb. Coal Pr....	67⅜	400	do.....	77⅝
700	do.....	47⅛	100	do.....	78
100	do.....	47⅜	100	do.....s10	77⅝
100	do.....	48	400	C. & N. W. R.....	31⅝
300	Quick. Min. Co....	68	200	do.....	31⅝
100	do.....s30	62⅜	200	do.....	32
100	do.....s30	62	100	C. & N. W. Pr....	61⅜
200	At. M. S. Co.....	140	200	do.....	62
300	Cary Improvem't.	14⅜	400	do.....	62⅛
100	Consolidation Coal Co. of Md.....	48	200	Chi. & R. I.....	102⅛
900	Wyoming V. Coal.	46	100	do.....s10	102⅜
200	do.....	47	350	do.....	102⅝
400	do.....	49	100	do.....	102½
300	do.....	48	50	do.....	1 02⅝
100	Ashburton Coal..	13⅜	300	Mil. & P. Du C....	43
16	Pac. M. S. Co....	309	600	Pitts., F. W. & C..	100
110	R. & St. J. R. Pr..	50	100	do.....	99⅞
100	Chic., R. & Q. R....	117	50	Alt. & Terre H....	44
			100	Chi. & Alt. R.....	91

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$80,000	O. & M. Cer....	32⅜	400	Cleve. & Pitts....	86
25,000	do.....	31⅝	200	do.....s3	86
10,000

change Offices, No. 94 Broadway, near Wall, with a Wall-street side entrance at No. 6. Messrs. F. W. WORTH and L. L. WHITE resume their old partnership with Mr. KEEN, (all members of the Stock Board,) under the style of WORTH, WHITE & KEEN. They remove to the Wall-street offices lately occupied by Messrs. W. C. PICKERSILL & Co., near William. Mr. B. P. KISSAM retires as an active partner from Messrs KISSAM & Co., leaving $100,000 special capital with the other partners, his brothers. Messrs. DORNIN & Co., of the Stock Exchange Board, take the late office of L. L. WHITE, No. 15 William-street. Mr. JAMES CURPHEY, formerly Cashier of THOMPSON BROTHERS, and since its establishment, Cashier of the First National Bank, goes into No. 1 Pine-street, as a Broker in Government Securities and other Stocks, with ample capital and large and successful experience in the business to which he will give his special attention on his own account. Mr. BAKER, late Assistant Cashier, takes his place in the First National. Mr. JAMES ROBB and Mr. JOHN S. SAUZADE are admitted partners with WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. Mr. J. L. TALCOTT joins his sons in the Stock Commission business at No. 81 Exchange-place, the new firm to be TALCOTT & SONS. Messrs. M. S. BROWN & Co., associated with Mr. WILLIAM HENRY LANE, under the new style of LAWRENCE, BROWN & LANE, at No. 11 Broad-street. See cards in advertising columns.

The Directors of the First National Bank of New-York have declared the fourth regular semi-annual dividend of 10 ₱ cent., out of the net profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday, May 2, at the Bank, No. 140 Broadway, leaving surplus profits, undivided, $220,000.

The Coupons on Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company falling due this day, will be paid at the American National Bank of this city, No. 60 Broadway.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO CO., OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 27, 1865.

To J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., Chairman of the Committee named by the Stockholders and Bondholders for the sale of New Stock:

DEAR SIR: The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, has decided upon the class of improvements, and the extent of expenditure for construction and equipment to be made between this date and the next annual meeting of the Stock and Bondholders. The whole amount thus to be expended, including payments on work done since January 1, 1865, will in no event exceed $1,000,000.

All of the stock necessary to be sold in aid of earnings of the road, to meet the liabilities incurred and to be incurred, has already been sold, and no further issue of New Stock will be made for any purpose until after an account has been rendered of the operations of the year to the Stock and Bondholders at their annual meeting in March, 1866.

It is now quite certain that the traffic of the road will yield, after paying operating expenses, interest, sinking fund and dividends, a large sum to be devoted to paying for construction and additional equipments. Truly yours,

G. W. CASS, President.

NOAH L. WILSON, Pres't. D. W. VALENTINE, Vice-Pres't.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 Broadway, 4 doors from Wall-st.,
DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. ALL SIZES OF
CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

This bank allows to banks and bankers throughout the country FOUR PER CENT INTEREST on current daily balances, and collects on the most favorable terms.
ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7-30 LOAN."

Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.
All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.
All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

7-30 LOAN.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
has all denominations ready for delivery.
Commission allowed to banks, brokers, insurance companies and all who buy for other parties.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, April 29, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 201 pkgs. Ashes, 19,962 bbls.; Flour, 1,051 bbls. and 151 bags; Corn Meal, 10,45 bushels Corn, 5,445 bushels Barley, 14,762 bushels Oats, 1,195 pkgs. Provisions, and 221 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet and depressed. Pots, $8@$8 12½; Pearls, $8 50@$8 75, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is easy and drooping. Middlings, 48c.@50c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand and has again declined 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 8,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 85@$7 10; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 15@$7 60, colefir at $7 15@$7 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 90@$8 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 85	@$7 10
Extra State	7 15	@ 7 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 35	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, sm'y brands	7 90	@ 8 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 20	@10 00
Extra Genesee	7 65	@ 8 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 65	@11 50

Southern Flour is more active. Sales since our last 2,300 bbls., at $8 45@$9 45 for poor to good, and $9 50@$11 50 for good to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining. Sales 450 bbls. Extra, at $7 25@$10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in very moderate request, including fine and superfine, at $5 25@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Sales 140 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand, at $5 75@$5 80 for Jersey, and $6 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and heavy, today. Sales, since our last, 15,000 bushels, including Amber Kentucky, poor to very choice, at $1 75@$1 87½; and Red Western (Winter) at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Rye rules dull and heavy at $1@$1 10 ₱ bushel. Sales 8,000 bushels choice North River at $1 10. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal. Corn is scarce and held more firmly. Sales since our last have been made of 11,500 bushels at $1 42@$1 46 for New Yellow ₱ bushel. Oats are dull and heavy, including Western at 79c.@81c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 78c.@80c.; Canada at 73c.@75c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Is soundant and, being inlimited demand, is much depressed at from 95c.@$1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at from 10c.@46c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been confined to 2,930 hides; while the sales have amounted to 64,900 hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. WETZEL & WERNAERSYS, 14,500 Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 21@24 lbs., 18c.@19½c., gold, usual selection; 7,000 Montevideo, part to arrive 20@21 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, usual selection; 10,000 Rio Grande, part to arrive, 18@21 lbs., 16½c.@17c., gold, usual selection; 8,000 California, 22 lbs., 16½c.@17c., gold, usual selection; 18,500 Orinoco, 22@23½ lbs., 10½c., gold, usual selection; 2,300 Matamoras 23 lbs., private terms; 2,400 Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., private terms; 500 Savanilla, dry salted, 28 lb., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 400 Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., 9½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 500 Slaughter Cow, 50 lbs., 8½c.@9c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 210,700 dry hides, 5,800 wet salted hides, and 1,000 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 90,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 84,000 Rio Grande, 31,000 California, 39,000 Orinoco, 1,500 Porto Cabello, 700 Maracaibo, 2,500 Aspinwall and San Juan, 500 Honduras, 1,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 6,500 Savanilla, &c., 1,500 West Indies, 6,000 New-Orleans, 9,000 African Kips, 600 gales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,800 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 4,000 do. California.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. HOLT & Co. notice thus: "During the early part of the week the market remained quiet, but since the funeral obsequies of our late President, a very active demand has sprung up, and large sales have been effected. Quite a number of Eastern and other buyers have been in the Swamp, buying freely of desirable stock, and a large business has been done by and with jobbers. Prices have advanced fully 2@3c. ₱ lb. on most descriptions, and at the close are a ruling with an upward tendency. The receipts from the tanneries are only about 40,000 Sides, leaving the stock considerably diminished and poorly assorted. Our sole has also been in active request during the latter part of the week, at very firm prices. With light receipts and fair sales the stock is somewhat reduced." We quote: Sole, Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 41c.@43c.; Oak, good middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak, good heavy, 42c.@45c.; Oak, light dropped, good, 45c.@47c.; Oak, middle cropped, good, 48c.@49c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 33c.@35c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 33c.@34½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 30c@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres damaged, all weights, 26c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 31c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 45c.@47c., cash, ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, and irregular, opening at an advance, but closing decidedly lower, with a downward tendency. Sales have been made of 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $29 25@$30 25, closing at $29 25, cash, for New Mess; $27@$27 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $26 50@$26 75 for Prime Mess; $27 50 for Twin Mess, and $26@$26 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,000 bbls. New Mess, May June and July delivery, seller's option, part at $30 50@$31 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand at 14¾c.@15¾c. for Smoothers, and 17c.@19½c. for Hams; sales equal, 540 pkgs. Bacon is in request; sales 450 boxes, including Cumberland Cut, at 15¾c.@16c.; Long Rib at 16¼c.@16¾c.; Short Rib at 16¾c.@17c., ₱ lb. Lard is in less request; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls., at 16c.@18¾c., the latter for very choice ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at $16@$20 for Extra Mess; $12@$16 50 for Plain Mess; sales 800 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull at irregular prices; Beef Hams are in demand and firm; sales 350 bbls. at $22@$25. Butter continues in fair request at 24c.@36c. for poor to prime old State, and 14c.@25c. for Western; also, 27½c.@45c. for inferior to choice new State. Cheese is in moderate demand at 14c.@22c. for poor to prime ₱ lb.

SKINS—Deer are dull and nominal; 10 bales Matamoras, and 2,500 lbs. Central American were sold on private terms. For Goat there has been an improved demand from manufacturers, both local and out-of-town, and sales of 35,000 Mexican have been effected at prices ranging from 36c.@40c. in gold. The stock is somewhat reduced, but large arrivals are daily expected from Tampico and Matamoras.

SUGARS—Have been less active, and quoted less buoyant. Sales have been made of 540 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 11¾c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at 18c.@19¾c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 10,000 lbs. at 15¾c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 175,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11¾c., and extra choice City at 12¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 250 barrels, in lots, at $2 10@$2 11 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been unusually dull to-day, with 487 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, 60 toos oil cake were taken on private terms. For other ports no important engagements were effected.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.

PLAIN SILKS, all the new shades at $1 50.

SILK GRENADINE, for dresses, plain, in all colors and extra rich in fancy.

PINEAPPLE PLAIDED AND STRIPED, at 75c., worth $1 25.

PLAIDED MOZAMBIQUE, full yard wide, at 58c., worth $1.

PLAIN GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE, double width, at 48c., in all colors

POPLIN IMPERATRICE, a NEW TISSUE, for traveling dresses, at 90c., really worth $1 50.

FIGURED GRENADINE BAREGE, at 45c.; cost 65c. o land.

SUMMER GOODS.

ORGANDIES—the newest and richest design ever imported. Also new designs on CROSS BARRED LINEN.

JACONET, the regular Parisian taste in new designs.

ORGANDY ROBES, with SHAWLS TO MATCH; only 100 dresses just received.

MARSEILLES and PIQUES for dresses, in stylish designs, at 85c., worth $1 25.

COLORED ALPACA, at 65c., 75c. and 85c., in all colors.

BLACK ALPACA, at 55c., worth 90c.

BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTH for suits, 1¼ yards wide, at $1 50.

AMERICAN PRINTS. LACE CURTAINS.

NEW GLOVES, just received.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

LEGRAIN.—CLOAKS.
No. 729
Broadway.

PEACE!!! PEACE!!!
S. THOMPSON,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
HAS
REDUCED THE PRICES
OF FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
TO GOLD VALUE.
AND WILL SELL THEM
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES

$100.000 AT A GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.

7-8-4 BLEACHED LINEN DAMASKS, heavy and fine, 9s., 10s., and 12s. a yard.
Reduced from $1 75, $2, and $2 50 a yard.
Cases fine 6-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS, well-known and favorite brands.
Reduced from 50c. to 25c. a yard.
LINENS, TOWELS, CRASHES, HUCKS, fine FLANNELS, Striped and Plaid CAMBRICS, Book and Swiss MUSLINS, &c., at a great reduction.
500 very heavy MARSEILLES QUILTS.
Reduced from $3 to $5 on each quilt.
200 CRIB-QUILTS very fine.
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

HOSIERY,
HOSIERY.
2,000 DOZEN LADIES' FINE REGULAR COTTON HOSE AT 44 CENTS A PAIR,
which is a reduction of 31 cents on each pair.
CHILD'S HOSE—LISLE HOSE.
LISLE AND SILK GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, &c.,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

RIBBONS.
RIBBONS.
EVERY VARIETY OF RIBBONS
AND MILLINERY GOODS
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

MILLINERY.
MILLINERY.
FRENCH FLOWERS, STRAW HATS,
RUCHES, &c.,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

YANKEE NOTIONS,
HAIR NETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

PARASOLS.
PARASOLS.
SUN UMBRELLAS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES.
BEST QUALITY GOODS.
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
OF EVERY VARIETY, AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
PLAIN, HEM-STITCH, AND EMBROIDERED,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

KID GLOVES.
KID GLOVES.

Our best Kid Gloves are reduced 75 cents on each pair. We are also selling a good French Kid Glove for $1 25 a pair.

LACE CURTAINS AND CURTAIN LACES,
At a Great Reduction.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Near Fourteenth-street.

FROM THE BOTTOM.
NEW GOODS AT THE NEW PRICES,
At No. 12 4th-av., a few doors below 8th-st.
We are now opening, from last week's auction, a full stock of linen and housekeeping goods, cravats, toweling, napkins, doyties, table, damask and fronting linens. Also, Swiss, book and Nainsook muslins; plain and plaid Jaconet, cambric, lace, and muslin draperies; Silesia and lining cambrics; gents' shirts and shirt-bosoms, collars and cuffs; ladies' and gents' linen handkerchiefs; ladies', gents' and children's cotton, lisle and silk

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
EXCELSIOR KID GLOVES.
Ladies' linen sets, collars and sleeves.
Ladies' and gents' under-vests and drawers.
Parasols and sun-umbrellas.
New style of fancy combs and head-ornaments.
Bugle and gimp trimmings, ribbons and braids.
Embroidered sets and collars, infants' robes and waists, edgings and insertings.
Veil barèges, tissues and grenadines.
Full stock of Yankee notions.
2nd dozen of best bone corsets at $1 50 per pair.
Hoop-skirts from $1 up.
100 dozen ladies' full-size Balmoral skirts at $1 25.
And a large variety of other goods, at the same refreshingly low prices.
VALENTINE & CO.,
No. 12 4th-av., a few doors below Cooper Institute,
Astor-place, on 8th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW styles dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, veils, handkerchiefs, corsets, skirts, hair nets, fancy goods, buttons, findings, small wares, combs and brushes. N. B.—Kid gloves, $1; undressed, 80 cents. Ladies hose, 5 c. The entire stock at reduced prices. Remember ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th st.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH CLOAKS, NOW OPEN,
Also, a great variety of Reception Garments
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,
No. 1,142 Broadway, above 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETINGS.—Brussels, Ingrain, Three-Ply and Stair Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
Corner Chrystie-st.

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, &c.—A large assortment for Spring.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—Newest patterns just received per steamer; also, LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
A full assortment of latest styles.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS—LATEST PARIS SHAPES, IN RICH SILKS, FANCY AND PLAIN CLOTHS, ELEGANTLY TRIMMED.
ALSO,
CHANTILLY AND LLAMA LACE POINTS, CIRCULARS AND BURNOUS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
LOW PRICED MANTILLAS,
7 STYLES—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LINENS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, CORNICES, Embroidered and Embossed PIANO and TABLE COVERS, and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS in every variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BREAKFAST ROBES,
UNDER GARMENTS.
Capa, Robes de Chambres, Infants' Embroidered Robes, and Ladies' and Childrens' Under Clothing in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
And Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

ALPACAS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, Moustin de Laines, Barèges, Percales, Melange Printed Linen Lawns, French Jaconets, &c., &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL,
including a full assortment of Spring Dress Goods.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REAL PAISLEY LONG SHAWLS,
from $28 up,
AT
DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE.
ALSO,
SPRING SHAWLS.
WOOLEN SHAWLS.
BROCHE SHAWLS.
LACE SHAWLS,
IN GREAT PROFUSION, AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
DAVIDSON BROTHERS,
Nos. 204 and 204½ Bowery.

CARPETINGS.
GREAT REDUCTION FROM RECENT PRICES.
IMPORTATIONS OF
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Solicit attention to their New Season Styles of
VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING
Also, FLOOR OILCLOTHS, of any required width, with a select stock of all OTHER GOODS pertaining to the trade.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
AT
DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE.
A large invoice of
BLACK SILKS
and
GRAS GRAINS
JUST RECEIVED.
Prices from $1 25 to $8.
SPLENDID VALUE.
DAVIDSON BROTHERS,
Nos. 204 and 204½ Bowery.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE
CHEAP STORE,
CONTINUATION OF PANIC SALE.
GREAT REDUCTION THIS WEEK
5,000 LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 9c., 10c., and 12c.
7,500 VERY FINE LINEN DO., 18c., 15c., and 20c.
3,000 GENTS' ALL LINEN, 20c., 25c., 25c., 31c.
2,000 NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 33c., 50c., 2,000
EXTRA FINE LINEN SETS, 25c. PRETTY LACE VAILS, 25c.
LACES, BANDS, AND NEEDLEWORK, CHEAP.
STRAW GOODS.
5,000 STRAW BONNETS, 13c., 25c.
3,000 STRAW BONNETS, 31c., 37c.
NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, 50c., 75c. ALL THE
SPLIT STRAWS, 50c., 75c. NEW SHAPES
PEDAL BRAIDS, 50c., 75c. IN BLOOMERS
FANCY STRAWS, 50c., 75c. AND HATS.
3,000 BLOOMERS, 15c., 25c., 31c.
2,000 BLOOMERS AND HATS, 37c., 50c., 75c.
3,000 BLOOMERS AND HATS, $1 to $3.
OPENING FROM AUCTION.
350 CASES NEW STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS, IN ONE LARGE LOT,
GOODS AT WHOLESALE
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
LOTS OF TRIMMING-RIBBONS, 5c to 10c. a yard.
LOTS OF BONNET-RIBBONS, 6c. to 75c. a yard.
LOTS OF DRESS-TRIMMINGS 10 to 100. a yard.
CRAPES, SILKS, ILLUSIONS, FLOWERS.
HOSIERY LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.
2,000 PAIRS 2,000 PAIRS
LADIES' WHITE GAUNTE COTTON
COTTON HOSE, 12½c. HALF-HOSE, 10c.
1,200 PAIRS LADIES' HEAVY HOSE, 18c., 20c., 25c.
3,500 PAIRS FULL REGULAR MAKE, 40c.
15,000 PAIRS MISSES' HOSE, 10c. to 31c.
5,000 PAIRS HEAVY RIBBED HALF-HOSE, 12½c.
8,000 PAIRS GENTS' EXTRA HALF-HOSE 15c. to 31c.
GLOVES AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.
2,000 PAIRS 2,000 PAIRS
LISLE GLOVES, 6c. FINE GLOVES, 10c.
3,000 PAIRS FINE SPRING GLOVES, 20c., 25c., 31c.
3,000 PAIRS KID GLOVES, 50c., 75c., $1.
SPOOL COTTONS CLOSING OUT.
JOB LOT, EXCELLENT COTTON, 1c.
JOB LOT, STILL BETTER COTTON, 2c.
JOB LOT OF CLARK'S COTTON, 3c.
JOB LOT CLARK'S BEST, 200 YARDS, 6c.
JOB LOT, EXCELLENT, 200 YARDS, 8c. and 6c.
BEST PINS, 4c. PAPER
NEEDLES, 3c., HOOKS AND EYES, 2c., ITALIAN SILKS, 2c.
750 SPRING SHAWLS, $2 and $3.
3,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS CHEAP.
NEW GOODS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.
WM. KINZEY,
NO. 221 and 223 6TH-AV.,
21ST AND 22d STS.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT
SHIRT,
MADE TO ORDER OR
READY MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best-fitting shirt sold in this city.
MEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
IN
GREAT VARIETY,
At the Shirt and Collar Depot, No. 41 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl-st.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.
We have now in stock
THE LARGEST VARIETY OF
New and Fashionable Spring Goods in
CORSETS AND SKIRTS
that it has ever been our pleasure to offer to the ladies of New-York. We would call special attention to our
FRENCH SUMMER BALMORALS,
as well as to our French Contelle
HAND-MADE CORSETS.
Our Own Importation.
Hair-cloth, muslin, skeleton and all kinds of Skirts. Corsets and Skirts make to order
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th-sts.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 657 BROADWAY.
All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Sacks, Blankets, C sets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baubes' Caps, Spencers, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemise Yokes, Nightgown Yokes, Ladies' Ready-made Under-garments; varieties of Handkerchiefs.
Initials and Coats of Arms Embroidered on Handkerchiefs. Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braidings, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries and Braiding executed perfectly.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Examine the stock of millinery and straw goods at GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
You will find it to your advantage, as we cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
We sell cart-ons of ribbons and auction lots unfielded at cost price, showing the bill, and add five per cent. commission.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from Bowery.

LEGRAIN'S STOCK OF MANTILLAS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, BASQUINES, TALMAS, CAPELLAS IN CLOTH, 729 AND SILK, AT POPULAR PRICES FOR MAY AND JUNE FASHIONS.
BROADWAY.

W. B. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent Cloak Department.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
in all the
NEWEST SPRING STYLES,
AT
DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY
OF
BASQUES, LADIES,
CIRCULARS for MISSES
AND SACQUES AND CHILDREN,
CHEAPER than any other
HOUSE IN THE CITY.
We challenge comparison.
DAVIDSON BROTHERS,
Nos. 204 and 204½ Bowery.

JOSEPH TUCKER, NO. 680 BROADWAY, importer and wholesale dealer in rich black thread-lace shawls, mask veils and parasol covers, valenciennes, point lace goods, &c., at the lowest gold rates.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, or to wait on a lady, by a highly respectable American lady, about thirty years of age, (no incumbrance;) is a person of refinement and education; of most pleasant disposition and religious principles; is neat above being useful herself, and will be found a thoroughly practical and valuable housekeeper; Brooklyn references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing, by a very neat and experienced girl, in a thorough waitress, and experienced in fine washing and ironing or plain sewing; has two years' references to her last place, and will be found a valuable servant. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; fine fluting neatly done, can give the best of city references as to character and capability. Call or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 102 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; would go as chambermaid, or has no objection to take care of children; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 259 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IMMEDIATELY, FOR the city or country, for a large number competent servants, professed cooks, and other cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, housekeepers, &c., of all nations, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 327 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN BROOKLYN OR the country, for two thorough servants, with most unexceptionable references from one of the first families in Brooklyn; one as cook and laundress, or cook alone, the other as waitress and up stair's servant; thoroughly understands her duties, and of very genteel appearance. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a small private family; understands her business well; is a good baker; will assist with the washing if required; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 338 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objections to the country; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 108 West 15th-st., room No. 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as waitress; understands her business, can give good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 91 West 15th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small family; has the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 136 West 20th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, and to assist with washing, understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT English girl, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country with the family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 100 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman competent as housekeeper, nurse, or seamstress; would take the entire care of growing children or invalid lady; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address A. B., No. 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; has no objections to the country; has a good reference from her last place, wishes more for a home than anything else. Apply at No. 69 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Has the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as child's nurse; is willing to take charge of a babe from its birth; can give reference to last place, which she filled for 3½ years. Call at No. 89 West 11th st., near 5th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY TWO SUPERIOR SERVANTS, with three years' city references, situations in the city or country; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; wages $10 and $8. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, OR superintendent's position, to a hotel or private residence, or watering-place house, by an accomplished housekeeper; highest references given. Address, for two days, Mrs. E. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, in a private family; no objections to go to the country; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 East 28th-st., near 3d-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELlent city reference, a situation as nurse, takes charge of an infant or grown children; quick at the needle; would travel with a family; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; will assist in washing, understands bread and pastry; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 121 West 24th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, OR would prefer the position of laundress; no objection to go a short distance to the country. Call at No. 113 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; CAN take entire charge of a baby; is a good operator and neat sewer; city references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who perfectly understands her business, has good city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 233 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 400 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR THE CITY OR country, by a good family cook; can do all kinds of cooking, or as chambermaid and laundress; best of city reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is a first-class laundress, washing by the day or week; good recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, or nurse and seamstress, by a respectable woman, who speaks Spanish and English. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and plain sewer; would do light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 138 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook; is an excellent baker; is accustomed to live in first-class families in the country; has the best of references; call at No. 147 East 35th-st., near 6d-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, OR superintendent's position, to a hotel or private residence, or watering-place house, by an accomplished housekeeper; highest references given. Address, for two days, Mrs. E. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and plain sewer; good city reference. Apply between the hours of 10 and 5, at No. 6 West 14th-st., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as cook in a private family; none other need apply; the best of city reference. Call at No. 21 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; can be seen at her present employers, where she has lived four years, at No. 17 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION; is a good baker of bread, and will assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 27 Monroe-st., second floor, front room, No. 8; good city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses; thoroughly good recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PERSON, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and plain seamstress, or fine laundress; can do fitting in the neatest manner

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour to the day as possible. If received after 6½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF. Morning—POULTRY SHOW. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and evening—THE ORANGE GIRL.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

BROADWAY THEATRE—HENRY VIII.

WINTER GARDEN—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.

HIPPOTHEATRON—GRAND MATINEE.—Afternoon—THE FAIRY PRINCE.

WALLACK'S—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon—CINDERELLA. Evening—FIDELIO.

BROADWAY ATHENEUM—WAR PHOTOGRAPHS.

NIBLO'S—FARNUM, THE CRICKET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Every Tuesday and Saturday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebel ram *Webb*, which escaped from Red River on the 22d and rushed down the Mississippi at high speed, apparently on a raid against our shipping in that river, has gone the way of nearly all such vessels. She passed New-Orleans, hoisted the rebel flag, and in a short time afterward her machinery got out of order, and she was at once deserted and blown up. Some of her crew got back to New-Orleans.

Gen. GRANT arrived in Washington on Saturday, direct from SHERMAN'S headquarters. From one who was present when Gen. GRANT arrived there, we learn that the latter immediately sent a message to JOHNSTON that the Sherman-Johnston agreement had been disapproved, and that hostilities would recommence within forty-eight hours from the time the messenger passed within the rebel picket line. On the same day SHERMAN made a demand upon JOHNSTON to surrender. JOHNSTON requested a further armistice, and an interview, which was appointed for noon of the 26th. Gen. SHERMAN was at the rendezvous at the time named, and JOHNSTON arrived in about an hour after, he having been detained by some accident. After a short conference, it was agreed that JOHNSTON should surrender on terms substantially the same as those agreed upon by Gen. LEE when he surrendered to Gen. GRANT. Gen. JOHNSTON'S command embraced nearly 30,000 troops.

The authorities at Washington are engaged in a most thorough investigation of the assassination plot, sending out in all directions competent officers, with short-hand reporters, to take testimony, so that in the end we shall have a full history of all that has transpired since the flight of the assassin BOOTH and his accomplice, HAROLD.

The body of President LINCOLN passed from the capital of Ohio to the capital of Indiana during Saturday night and Sunday morning. The crowds and manifestations along the route were very great and imposing, notwithstanding a heavy rain-storm for most of the time.

The bulletins of the Surgeon-General bring the gratifying assurance that Secretary SEWARD is quite passed all danger, and will doubtless soon be able to attend to all the duties of his important position. Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD is also doing well.

The Louisville *Journal* has information that the rebel Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW has requested to be allowed to return to his home in Tennessee under the amnesty oath and giving bonds.

Nine hundred rebels at Cumberland Gap surrendered on Friday, and were paroled.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *City of London* at this port, and the *Peruvian* at Farther Point, we have European advices to the 21st of April. The fall of Richmond continued to be the all-engrossing topic. The details of the operations, which were published at length in the English papers, were eagerly canvassed, and later intelligence was anxiously awaited. The effect of the news upon the London Stock Exchange was indicated in the latest advices by the *Africa*. The London papers generally acknowledged that the cause of the rebels was hopeless, though it was supposed that LEE might keep up a guerrilla warfare for a long time. An interesting debate on the American question took place in the French Chambers on the 15th. A full report of it will be found in our columns. There is little of interest in the several news from the England and the Continent. Parliament was adjourned over the Easter period. The dispute in the iron trade had been settled at Wolverhampton. A new Ministry has been formed in Portugal; Count D' AVILH has the Foreign Affairs.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *St. Paul Press* gives the particulars of a brutal murder which occurred in Sibley county, last week. A man by the name of JOHNSON deliberately cut off the head of his son, who was about nine years of age. The man says that the spirits told him to do the deed; and he seems also to have been impressed with the idea that he could restore him to life again.

It is now supposed that more than fifteen hundred lives were lost by the explosion of the steamer *Sultana*. Seven hundred and eighty-six had been found alive at last accounts. The hospitals at Memphis are full of persons scalded and burned. The *Sultana* was a large and fast boat, especially popular with travellers.

The publication of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, which was suspended for some time, was recommenced, a few days ago, under the editorial management of WM. W. ARMSTRONG, late Democratic Secretary of State.

The subscriptions to the new loan on Saturday reached $4,254,600, and for the whole week $25,425,700. On Saturday there were 2,941 takers of $100 and $50 bonds.

Mr. GEORGE GRAY, for many years Engineer-in-Chief of the New-York Central Railroad, has resigned, and is going to California.

LOCAL NEWS.

The funeral of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth-street. The services were conducted by Bishop POTTER, Dr. HOUGHTON, the Rector of the church and several other Episcopalian ministers, and were deeply impressive in their character. The church was crowded by a sympathetic and interested congregation. After a brief address by Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, the body was removed to Greenwood where it was deposited in the family vault.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON'S sermon at the Tabernacle, last evening, upon the life of Mr. LINCOLN and its lesson, was delivered to a very crowded and deeply attentive audience. The discourse contained a careful analysis of Mr. LINCOLN'S character and many interesting illustrative anecdotes.

Rev. Dr. HIGBOE preached at the Brick Presbyterian Church, last evening, on the subject of Foreign Missions. An abstract of the annual report was read, showing the progress of the work during the past year, and the condition of the society at the present time.

The inquiry for the Gold-bearing Government bonds on Saturday was animated, and prices were generally firmer, closing with a strong upward tendency. The available supply of the six and five per cent. bonds was limited, even at the improved rates. The recent decisive triumphs of the national arms have enabled the government to enter vigorously on the commendable work of retrenchment, and to reduce its expenditures, chiefly in the military line, about one million dollars per day. With its liberal income from internal revenue, and from the unusually heavy subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan, the Treasury Department will speedily cancel all outstanding obligations, thus materially improving the financial position and credit of the Government, and most favorably affecting the market value of the public funded stocks, without reference to the benefit to benefit to be derived from the anticipated active foreign demand for our national securities, at a material rise in prices.

Popular subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan have been unusually liberal during the week, the daily average having been up to $4,234,960, or at the rate of about $25,500,000 a week. The daily sales have been as follows: Monday, $4,275,650; Tuesday, $4,023,350; Wednesday, $4,162,000; Thursday, $4,560,300; Friday, $4,153,500. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the Loan averaged 3,226 a day. The daily average of subscriptions, during the preceding week, was $3,054,140; and the week ending with April 15, $3,655,208.

Business was rather dull on Saturday in produce and merchandise, though the tendency of prices, especially of the leading kinds of domestic produce, was in favor of buyers. The freight engagements were unimportant. There were 487 vessels of all classes in port.

Gold ruled steady on Saturday at 146@146¼ per cent. The Stock Market firm at the close, and speculation active. United States 5-20s advanced to 109¼@109½ per cent. Money easy. Customs Duties in Gold for the week, $2,120,000.

ELIZA EAGAN, a child of eight years, died on Saturday evening, at the New-York Hospital, where she had been suffering from burning, her clothing having taken fire on Friday, at No. 410 Water-street.

Two unsuccessful attempts were made yesterday, to fire the dwelling, No. 56 Amity-street, occupied by Messrs. H. JONES and ALEXANDER MARSHALL and Mrs. SANDFORD.

The Importance of Capturing the Rebel Chiefs.

We trust that the government will spare no efforts to catch JEFF. DAVIS, and all his lieutenants in treason, not already in its hands. Most of them undoubtedly are in flight for Texas, thence into Mexico. Traversing a belt of country all through which there are very many still attached to them and anxious to facilitate their escape, they have many chances in their favor. Yet it is a ride of a thousand miles to the Mississippi; and this ride must be taken horseback, as all the great lines of railroad are either destroyed or in our possession. The Mississippi itself, if rightly guarded, cannot easily be crossed without observation. With prompt activity on the part of the government, it is not unlikely that the capture can yet be made.

A high reward should be offered for the delivery of JEFF. DAVIS to the national authorities, and another reward, of less amount, for the delivery of other specified culprits. These rewards ought to be large enough not only to stimulate the exertions of the loyal men of the South, and of that numerous class who, though calling themselves Secessionists, have been haters of the Richmond Administration, but also to tempt the very friends and adherents of the rebel leaders. Even should these rewards fail to produce the captures, they would do much to attach disgrace. The very fact that these men fled from the country with a price on their heads, would put them more distinctly into the category of criminals. Its moral effect would be far worse for their names than if they left without any serious attempt to prevent it.

President JOHNSON has well said that "treason must be made infamous." We should deal with it so as not only to vindicate justice, but to educate every American boy through all coming generations to hate it as the foulest of all earthly crimes. The same detestation that is now almost instinctively excited by the name of CATALINE or of ARNOLD, should also, through all future times be inevitable when the DAVISES, the BENJAMINS, and the BRECKENRIDGES of this rebellion are remembered. This must be effected largely through that potent influence of the soul, association. The leading traitors should die the most disgraceful death known to our civilization—death on the gallows. Their careers should always be associated with that infamous end. It was wise in our officials to have regard to this law of association, as they did, in denying civilized burial to the assassin of the President. He died with arms in his hands, as a soldier might die; but there was a principle in human nature which required some outward mark of abhorrence upon him, though he had escaped the gallows. He was buried as an outcast. The ignominy of it was in keeping with his crime, and will help to make all such acts impossible hereafter. So, too, it is needful that the rebel chiefs should be consigned to infamy by some visitation specially disgraceful. The gallows, and not expatriation, should be their fate.

Expatriation would entail upon them no particular discomfort or discredit. They would take with them their booty from the Richmond banks, which, alone, independently of any previous remittances they may have made abroad, would enable them to live in far better style in Europe than they have ever maintained at home. They have, and always would have, a large number of sympathisers among the privileged classes of Europe, and would have no difficulty in finding a high social position. The poverty and neglect which are usually the lot of the exile, even the worthiest, could not befall them. They would not feel their forced separation from their country to be any punishment at all. Nor in any legal sense would it be. A legal punishment can come only from a legal trial; and, by American laws, which differ in that respect from the laws of continental Europe, there can be no legal trial in criminal cases without the personal arraignment of the accused. *For aught that will appear in any legal record*, JEFF. DAVIS and his comrades, if they now escape this country, will be without taint, as guiltless as any loyal man in the land. That, most assuredly, ought not to be their future *status*. Yet it will be unavoidable; for the constitution forbids all *ex post facto* laws, and none can be made to cover their cases.

If these chief traitors are suffered to escape, consistency will require that all of every grade who remain should be exempt from all punishment. It is a principle of national justice, as well as of common law, that accomplices shall not be punished when the principals are acquitted. A leave to go free is tantamount to an acquittal. And if all practicable efforts are not made to prevent the escape of these men, the neglect will be equivalent to a positive permission. Yet, neither the government nor the people are in favor of a universal amnesty. It would be the most monstrous anomaly of civilization, that the greatest crime of the age—a crime costing the lives of more than half a million of men, and aimed at the overthrow of the best government the world ever saw—should remain free from all legal penalty whatever. The right feeling prevails concerning this. There, doubtless, will be punishment. But this punishment, to be just and rightly effective, should fall most heavily upon the guiltiest. If the guiltiest are allowed to escape from it, then all should escape.

Of course, if the government uses its utmost efforts to obtain possession of DAVIS and his comrades, its failure will not estop it, in equity, from any procedure against their subordinates in crime. Consistency is never forfeited by inability. But no such efforts have yet been made. If instructions have been given to military officers in the Southwest, to do their best to intercept the fugitives, the public has not yet heard of it. Certainly no public rewards—of all means the most promising—have been offered. So long as this powerful and yet facile stimulant is left unapplied, it will be inferred that the government is not very anxious to effect the capture.

Closing the Activities of War—Opening the Activities of Peace.

The highly important order issued from the War Department, on Friday last, providing for the *reduction of the army* and the *curtailment of the military expenses* of the government, has a profound pervasive and permanent bearing on all the interests of the country. Taken in connection with the comprehensive and liberal proclamation of President JOHNSON, published to-day, making provision for the *opening of commercial intercourse* with the States and people of the South, it gives proof of the assured and definite advent of the new epoch of peace.

President LINCOLN'S proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861, calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers, opened the era of war, and turned the thoughts, the energies, and, in a great measure, the industries of the country, in a warlike direction. It was just four years after the date of this memorable proclamation, or on the 13th of April, 1865, (the day before Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination,) that the War Department was enabled to proclaim the triumphant termination of the war, and announce a vast reduction in the magnitude and cost of the military establishment. This order of the War Department and President JOHNSON'S new proclamation, inaugurate the glorious era of peace, and indicate the return of the thoughts, energies, and industries of the nation to peaceful channels.

We did not, and could not, at the time of its issuance, see the scope of President LINCOLN'S first proclamation recognizing the fact of war, and we are unable as yet to perceive the manifold effects that must speedily be produced on all public interests by the order of Secretary STANTON, which gives practical recognition to the existing fact of peace. It was so speedily followed by the bloody deed of BOOTH, that the public had neither opportunity nor heart for its consideration. The new, specific and detailed order issued from the War Department on Friday last, carrying into immediate effect the measures contemplated and announced on the 13th, recalls the subject to public attention, and will enable the country to prepare itself for the new and happy condition of peaceful industry.

With regard to the *reduction of the army*, or, as it is set forth in the official order, the "immediate reduction of the forces in the field and in garrison," it is judiciously provided that honorable discharges from the service, with immediate payment, be first furnished to all soldiers in the hospitals who require no further surgical treatment; and it is further directed that all officers and enlisted men, who have been prisoners of war and are now on furlough or in parole camps, and all recruits in rendezvous, except those for the regular army, shall likewise be honorably discharged.

The discharge of these three classes of soldiers—the recruits in readezvous, the paroled and furloughed prisoners, and the convalescents—will, we believe, make a reduction in the army of not less than *one hundred thousand* men.

Beside those to be immediately discharged, the Adjutant-General of the army is directed to cause immediate returns to be made by all commanders in the field, garrisons, detachments and posts, of their respective forces, with a view to their immediate redection. We can, of course, make no estimate of the number of troops that will be effected by this comprehensive measure. But the fortunate way in which the war has closed, by the surrender as prisoners of war of all the men composing the two armies of the rebellion, gives us assurance that a very limited military force will be sufficient to maintain order in the South.

Still further, and in addition to these immense reductions in the army proper, it is directed that the Quartermaster's Subsistence, Engineer and Provost-Marshal General's departments shall reduce the number of clerks and employes to that absolutely required for closing the business of their respective departments; and the Surgeon-General also shall make similar reductions of surgeons, nurses and attendants in his bureau. This section applies to many thousands, to tens of thousands of men, for whom there is now no need in the public service.

On a scale no less gigantic are the curtailments in the matter of military *materiel* and labor. The Quartermaster-General is directed to discharge all the ocean transports, except such few as are required to bring home troops in remote departments, and also all river and inland transportation, with limited exceptions. The purchase of horses and mules, the purchase of forage, the purchase of wagons and other land transportation, and all purchases for railroad construction will be stopped. The Commissary-General of Subsistence will discontinue the purchase of supplies; the Chief of Ordnance will stop all purchases of arms and ammunition; the Chief of Engineers will stop labor on field fortifications and other works; and the chiefs of the respective bureaus will immediately cause proper returns to be made out of the public property in their charge, and statements of the property in each that may be sold upon advertisement, without prejudice to the service.

The present month will not have passed away before we shall begin to realize the beneficent effects of this order and the President's Proclamation, upon our finances, upon our commerce, upon our national development, and upon all the public interests. The measure, providing for the opening of commercial intercourse and trade with the Southern States, gives an indication of one of the directions which the national energies will now take.

The Rebels Afloat—The Last Ditch.

The extraordinary story of the escape of a rebel ram from the upper waters of the Red River comes to us in such a shape, that it is difficult to know whether to treat it as a needless exaggeration or a warning of danger.

It would appear that our gunboats stationed at the mouth of the Red River to watch for rebel craft, were surprised on the evening of Sunday, the 23d, by the appearance of a huge black mass moving past them in the water, emitting neither light nor smoke, but propelled by some invisible force at the rate, as the startled spectators suppose, of twenty-five miles an hour. The monster proved to be a rebel ram called the *Webb*. It first passed the *Manhattan*, which fired a passing shot and signalled to the rest of the fleet. The *Lafayette* thereupon started *in pursuit*; but as the speed of that vessel is much less than twenty-five miles an hour, we can readily believe that the rebel ram soon got out of reach. At Tunica Bend, which is fifteen miles below the junction of Red River with the Mississippi, the ram attempted, but without success, to run down the *Saratoga*; and the next heard of the wonderful craft is at a point on the Mississippi, fifty miles above New-Orleans, on the morning of Monday last.

As this now comes to us by way of Vicksburgh, Memphis and Cairo, we shall probably hear next of the further progress of this unexpected rebel enterprise direct from New-Orleans. Between that city and the mouth of the Red River the telegraph wires had been cut in advance of the *Webb*, so that her approach to New-Orleans, unless some untoward fortune befel the craft, must have been altogether unheralded.

It is premature to pronounce upon the conduct of our fleet at the mouth of Red River. But it is humiliating that a rebel naval enterprise, which may prove as disastrous as that which introduced the era of iron-clads at Hampton Roads three years ago, has been permitted to mature and get under way after the fashion which this story discloses.

It is needless to anticipate the damage that may come of this piratical expedition on the Lower Mississippi, and it is too late to suggest any plan of mitigating such disasters. But the Navy Department must not lose sight of such possibilities as the appearance of other pirate craft on the Mississippi, if not exactly at the mouth of the Red River. If this contingency is provided for, we warn the department further, to be prepared for the appearance of the *Stonewall* off the coast, rushing past our gunboats like this Red River ram, and making havoc among merchantmen from Cape Cod to Havana. The pirate *Shenandoah* has a longer voyage from Melbourne than the *Stonewall* from Tenneriffe, where she was on the 31st of March. But the *Shenandoah*, thoroughly repaired and provisioned in British waters, and snugly anchored off Cape Schanck, barely a hundred miles from the commercial capital of Australia, is in a position to do great damage to American shipping, even before she starts on her Westward cruise. These are facts which, if not alarming, are at least sufficient to remind the Secretary of the Navy that vigilance and energy are still needed in his department.

The French Chamber and American Affairs.

Our Paris correspondent, writing so long ago as the 3d of March, announced the probability of an amendment, in which we should feel interested, being moved to the Address of the Chamber in answer to the Emperor's Speech. The long interval of two months, and the overshadowing events that have marked that interval, have probably driven the matter almost from public recollection. It is, however, revived to-day in the report (published in another column) which describes a remarkable scene in the Chamber on the 15th ult.

The Emperor's speech, it will be remembered, contained no reference whatever to affairs in the United States—a fact only considered noticeable on this side of the Atlantic, as showing that it, for the moment, suited the Emperor's temper to present to the world a mysterious attitude in regard to the rebellion in this country. The Imperial reticence, however, offered too favorable an occasion for a division, and possibly for a damaging discussion as well, to be neglected by the Opposition in the French Chamber. The subject, as will be seen, has been allowed to slumber for a sufficient length of time to put the Emperor's Ministers partly off their guard. And probably it is owing to this that the majority, who were bound at all hazards to permit no vote implying a censure of the Emperor's policy to pass, were not drilled into an observance at least of decency by the Ministerial leaders before the discussion arose.

We can understand how embarrassing to the Emperor's spokesmen it must have been to be compelled to meet an amendment, declaring that the importance of the events transpiring here demanded a notice in the Address of the Chamber. We can conceive how impossible it was to offer any excuse for reticence upon the events so far transcending in importance every other political subject of the time. We can very well believe, that it must have cut M. ROUHER and his legislative following keenly enough, to have so skillful a master of debate as M. EUGENE PELLETAN remind them that, at the very hour of his addressing the Chamber the report of the grand, decisive victories of the war in this country had been received in Europe. "There is no occasion now for discussion," said M. PELLETAN, "because, while I am speaking, the news arrives that the victorious swords of GRANT and SHERMAN have settled the question. Richmond is taken." A blow so effectually aimed at the Imperial policy of silence and mystery, we can well perceive, could hardly fail to prove embarrassing. But we doubt if the Emperor or his Ministers were not placed at a greater disadvantage than the United States, in the unseemly and indiscreet attempt of the Ministerial *claquers* to put M. PELLETAN down by force, and to stifle all reference to the prospects of an early peace, and a restored Union for the American Republic.

The news of our victories, not less than the pointed dissection of the Imperial policy, must have roused the majority of the Chamber to the exhibition of a spirit so bitterly hostile to this country. And when the President of the Chamber found it part of his duty to ask M. PELLETAN to modify his expressions of friendship for us to suit the governing temper of that body, it becomes clear enough that the feeling of the majority is not the feeling of the irresponsible members alone, but of the official mind of the Chamber as well.

There is compensation for us in the fact that by far the largest Opposition vote of the session was recorded in favor of M. PELLETAN'S amendment, twenty-four members voting in the minority, independently of four absentees of the regular Opposition. The names of these friendly members are given elsewhere. They deserve emphatic mention.

THE ASSASSIN'S TOMB.—We hope the report is true that the government has disposed of the body of the assassin BOOTH in such a way that its resting-place will never be known. The best thing that his relatives can wish for him is that his name and memory may perish forever; and every consideration of good taste and the public interest demands that no encouragement should be given to that morbid public appetite which glorifies great criminals and craves constant memorials of their crimes. The grave of the assassin of the President, if known, would be visited by thousands from curiosity, and would become a celebrated resort of sightseers, whose detestation of the deed would be overborne or modified by that strange wonder which always surrounds acts of desperate hardihood. We trust the secret of BOOTH'S sepulchre will never be revealed.

THE FALL OF RICHMOND AND THE REBEL LOAN.—The Lombard-street capitalists still affect to believe that the rebel loan is worth something. It was quoted at 17 after the news of the flight from Richmond had been well digested. How long it will appear on the London market, even at this figure, it would be difficult to conjecture, after all the imposture of which the British money-lender has so readily made himself the victim in bolstering up the "Confederacy."

FIVE-TWENTIES IN ENGLAND.—The Five-Twenty Loan, according to the latest quotations, which we publish this morning, had reached as high as 65½ in the London market. This is a gain of 12¼ per cent. in one lunar month. LEE'S surrender, it should be observed, had not been reported at the date up to which these quotations are given.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Dr. Gwin's Return to Mexico—The Relations Between the United States and Maximilian—The New Mexican Loan—Prince Camille Polignac in Paris—What he says of Rebel Prospects in Texas.

PARIS, Friday, April 14, 1865.

I have already told you of the return of Dr. GWIN to Mexico, (he left ten days ago by the *Tasmania*,) and also of the pretended success of his mission to Paris. This success there is reason to believe is real, as the following facts will show. After the death of M. DE MORNY, Dr. GWIN had three interviews with the Emperor, after the last one of which he announced with joy to his friends that the Emperor had granted him all he desired, and that he was going to return to Mexico at once. The next day after this last visit, one of the Emperor's ordonnance officers visited Dr. GWIN in a certain degree of state; that is to say, in one of the Emperor's grand carriages, and with the livery of the court, and delivered to Dr. GWIN documents from His Majesty. Three days later, Dr. GWIN, accompanied by his son, was off for Mexico. Again you will see that in the debate in the Chambers on Mexican affairs which has just taken place, the official spokesman of the government, M. ROUHER, admitted that an expedition, the last one the French army would probably be called upon to engage in in Mexico, was about to be sent into Sonora, and he further declared that he had just learned that the new Mexican Loan had been taken by European bankers. Now, as regards Sonora, this expedition is the one demanded by Dr. GWIN; without an armed force it was impossible to work the mines of that country, and without the mines, the Emperor was assured MAXIMILIAN would soon become hopelessly bankrupt, and the French debt, both old and new, could never be paid. There was both force and logic in this reasoning; there was more than that, there was an inexorable truthfulness which cut off all discussion, for what else in all Mexico than the rich mines of Sonora will ever be capable of supporting MAXIMILIAN'S expensive court and army, and of paying off the war indemnity and other foreign debts? So it is to be supposed that Dr. GWIN had things pretty much his own way. As regards the new loan this is said only to have been taken when it was found that Dr. GWIN'S plan had been adopted, that is to say, after it was known that a portion of the French army was to remain permanently stationed in the country. As M. ROUHER said, however, the capitalists did not take this loan for political reasons, but because it was based upon the productive industry and the resources of the country, thus again referring to the action which had just been taken in regard to the mines of Sonora. The evidence, therefore, as I said in the commencement, is all in favor of Dr. GWIN having told the truth when he claimed that his mission to Paris had been successful, and that the Emperor had promised him the armed protection he demanded.

In his official speech for the Government, M. ROUHER spoke as follows in regard to the dangers of a war between MAXIMILIAN and the United States, and as to the time when the French troops are to be withdrawn:

"But, gentlemen, there is, as we have been told, a black spot in the horizon. We ought to withdraw our troops through fear of a rupture with the redoubtable States of North America. Let us examine the real character of this danger. I am well aware that certain manœuvres, tending to new provocations and kindle a war between France and the United States are carried on with impunity. Such papers are circulated both in France and England. I myself read the other day an article that drew a most deplorable picture of the state of Mexico, and the same article was produced in fifteen other journals. I should not have mentioned this had not M. PICARD brought forward an anonymous document, not even written in French, purporting to be the complaints of subscribers to the Mexican loan. What guarantee has M. PICARD of its authenticity; and, if he has none, how can he venture to make it public in this House? [Noise and approbation.] There exists, indeed, in the United States a press, both ardent and susceptible. A report was propagated that France intended to colonize the provinces of Sonora and Chihuahua, with the view of working the metalliferous deposits. The report caused a lively emotion, and France was made the object of the wildest accusations. In some journals it was pretended that she was contemplating an armed intervention in favor of the South, and the supposed menace was retorted by an invocation of the Monroe doctrine. Two recent incidents have been mentioned: In the House of Representatives, the chamber has voted itself composed to control the action of government; in the Senate, the words 'Legation of the Republic of Mexico' have been substituted in the Budget for 'Legation of Mexico.' Such have been the most recent manifestations; they have since been forgotten in the march of armies and the turmoil of war. On the other hand, the explanations interchanged between our government and that of the American President have been of a satisfactory nature. In his message of December 1, 1864, Mr. LINCOLN says that he remains attached to a strict neutrality; in that of March he speaks to peace and concord among all nations; lastly, his representative at Paris has given our Foreign Minister the clearest assurances relative to eventualities that cause so much alarm. I am therefore entitled to affirm that such apprehensions are groundless. I should consider it imprudent to express a wish for the continuance of the deadly contest now raging. I know not how it will terminate, but I say openly that it is the desire of the Emperor and of France that it should cease as soon as possible. The day when peace shall be signed will be a day of rejoicing for France, as the oldest ally, and, so to speak, the godmother of the United States. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, why should the State covet Mexico? They have already possessed it and lost no time in abandoning it. The sole idea of the North is to reconstruct the Union, and the annexation of Mexico would be in direct contradiction to it, for the force of the South would be greatly augmented thereby. The real interest of the States is to open commercial relations with Mexico on the most amicable footing. I need not say much of the buccaneers from Matamoras; that country is 500 leagues distant. On the whole, I can see no valid reason why peace between France and the United States should be disturbed; these two countries will remain united in remembering their past greatness and their present friendship. With regard to the return of our troops, a month or two, sooner or later, is of little consequence. They will not return at the moment fixed by you in the amendment—fixed also by JAURES, who encouraged by the reports you have sent him, supposes that the Opposition represents France. [Applause and interruption.]

M. J. FAVRE—That is an insult to the Opposition.

M. E. PICARD—You are violent; therefore, you are in the wrong.

M. ROUHER—I was not aware of being violent—the violence is on your side; and you have neither legitimate grievances nor serious hopes. [Great applause.] Were your complaints just, public opinion would be with you, which it is not. [Assent and interruption.]

M. J. FAVRE—We have had 186,000 suffrages in Paris. Try and get your candidates elected.

M. CHEVANDIER DE VALDROME—Paris is not France.

M. BELMONTET—The Emperor had eight millions of votes.

M. E. PELLETAN—If public opinion is with you, give us back the liberty of the press. [Noise.]

The PRESIDENT—You prevent that by your provocations.

M. E. PICARD—We demand of the Government—

The PRESIDENT—I beg honorable members to remain silent. Mr. ROUHER is in possession of the House.

M. ROUHER—Gentlemen, if I have gone a little too far in my expressions, my responsibility will be covered by the attitude of the Opposition. I conclude, then, by repeating that our expedition is one of great import to the interests of civilization, *and that our troops will not be recalled till the object be attained and difficulties surmounted.* [Prolonged applause.]

This speech, while quieting the public mind to a certain extent as to the probabilities of a war with the United States, is not to the same degree satisfactory as regards the stay of the French army in Mexico, nor to the expenses the French treasury is bearing for the new-founded Empire. M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, in an article combating the general principle of intervention in other people's affairs, says: "If the policy of foreign interventions were not already condemned by facts, that which is now passing in Mexico would furnish us an excellent occasion for appreciating the question at its just value. We have gone to Mexico, for example, to overthrow a party which held the power of the country, but which, we were told, was the most immoral and most unpopular party in the country, and what do we see? It is to this party that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN looks for his Ministers, while the promoters of our intervention travel in Europe. We have gone to Mexico to obtain the payment of certain bonds, and now we find that Mexico is for our budget not only not a source of revenue, but that it is for our finances a constant source of sacrifices. We have gone to Mexico to support the claims of our citizens, and, three months ago, the official organ of Mexico, the *Ere Nouvelle*, demanded that for all these claims there should be given to the claimants recognizances neither bearing interest nor mentioning the period of payment! We find, therefore, that foreign intervention, in Mexico as well as elsewhere, results exactly in the opposite of that we pretend to be seeking after."

The treaty relative to the new Mexican loan was signed by the Count DE GERMINY, Senator and President of the Mexican Finance Committee at Paris, and M. PINARY, Director of the Discounting Bank of Paris, as representatives of the various firms which are to furnish the money, among which are HOTTINGUER & Co., FOULD & Co., PEREIRES BROTHERS, MARCUARD, ANDRE & Co., Baron SELLIERS, BLOUNT & Co., the General Society of Paris, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Syndicate of the Bankers of Frankfort, BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & Co., STERN & Co., CAHEN, of Antwerp; LUTSCHERS & Co., etc. The discounting company mentioned above will issue the stock. The loan will consist of 500,000 bonds, issued at 340 francs each, paying 30 francs per annum, and repayable at 500 francs in 50 years.

Gen. MIRAMON, Ex-President of Mexico, has gone to Rome with M. VELASQUEZ DE LEON, to treat with the Pope on the question of the clergy in Mexico. The Pope is deeply offended with MAXIMILIAN, and it is doubtful whether any concessions will be made by His Holiness.

The young Prince CAMILLE POLIGNAC, Major-General in the rebel service, has just returned to Paris and says that the people and Army of Texas are the most happy in the Confederacy, for that since the stoppage of the flow of provisions and men across the Mississippi, plenty has reigned in everything. He professes, in fact, to have had a good time, generally, and says he is going back. He refuses, of course, to give any details as to the number or composition of KIRBY SMITH'S army, or as to any designs of the Texans to set up an independent government. In other words, he is still a rebel General and conducts himself as such. The second rebel ram, built by ARMAN, of Bordeaux, has gone to sea; but as the French Government appears to be certain as to where she has gone, there seems to be no need of uneasiness in regard to her. She is probably sold to Prussia. Nothing further has been heard from the *Stonewall*, but if, as reported, she has gone to the west coast of Africa to search for the *Iroquois*, she will not find her; for that vessel, four weeks ago, was at Singapore, on her way to China. Lieut. GRAHAM, of Washington, late of the United States frigate *Jamestown*, now in the China seas, arrived here yesterday, direct from China, by the overland mail, carrying dispatches to Washington, and it is he that saw the *Iroquois* at Singapore.

Mr. BIGELOW, the new American Minister at Paris, has been fortunate in securing as a future residence and as a Bureau for the Legation, the entire of the handsome hotel built for his own use, three years ago, by MARIO, the distinguished tenor singer, or, as he signs himself in all legal acts, the Marquis MARIO DE CANDIA. This handsome and commodious house is situated in the Rue des Batignes, No. 19, Passy, near the Triumphal Arch. Mr. BIGELOW obtains occupation in September, and the Legation will here be lodged as it ought to be, although rather far away. Until September the Legation will be transported to Mr. BIGELOW'S present residence, No. 80 Avenue de la Grande Armée.

MALAKOFF.

Amount of Work Done by the Legislature—1,549 Bills Introduced.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 29.

The session of the Legislature which closed this morning, has been marked by an unusual degree of industry. Hitherto the introduction of one thousand bills in the two Houses has been deemed an unusually large number. This year one thousand bills were introduced in the Assembly and five hundred and forty-nine in the Senate, making a total of fifteen hundred and forty-nine bills. Of those introduced in the Senate, three hundred and seventy-five were passed and sent to the Assembly. Of those introduced in the Assembly and coming down from the Senate, nine hundred and seventy-two were read the third time. Calling the names of members to vote on these bills on third reading and on resolutions, has been equal to calling the roll of one hundred and sixty full regiments. This has been accomplished by the Clerk, Mr. CUSHMAN, without apparent inconvenience or fatigue.

COLLISION.—The pilot-boat *Josiah Johnson*, No. 23, while beating through the Narrows on Saturday, was run into by Hamburg steamship *Germania*, outward bound, which struck the boat forward of her port mainrigging, carrying away the after mainmast plate, the mainmast, stove in seven planks, the plank shear, and doing other damage. The steamer received no injuries.

AMUSEMENTS.

The matinée at the German opera on Saturday failed to excite the usual degree of interest. It was, to speak plainly, badly attended. Although we may partly account for this by the fact that the National Academy is now the popular lounging place, and the sterner fact that Saturday was set aside for the domestic convulsion called moving, there is still another reason. The people have had enough of "Martha." That highly respectable work has played its part in every known tongue. There is no longer speech for it, and, respectfully, we think it ought to be dumb. Another remark, pertinent to the subject. The Italians can afford to ease off a hard week's work with a light performance on Saturday; but the Germans cannot. In the one case, people go on the strength of reputation; in the other, it is a mere matter of repertoire. To-night, for instance, we are sure the Academy of Music will be crowded to its greatest capacity. Beethoven's only opera, "Fidelio," is to be produced, and every lover of music, whether classically disposed or otherwise, is bound to inform or refresh himself of or with its beauties. The work, we are assured, has been prepared with care, and if it be given with only the same completeness that characterized the performance of "Faust," on Friday last, it will, we doubt not, insure many profitable repetitions. Meyerbeer's opera of the "Huguenots" is in preparation, and will speedily be brought out.

The members of the Philharmonic Society of New-York gave their fifth and last concert at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, under the direction of Mr. Theodore Eisfeld. It is unnecessary to add that it rained in torrents, but we may protest against the closing of the umbrella stand. A Philharmonic Society, if it learn wisdom by experience, should assuredly be sumptuously provided in this particular. Taking it for granted that no member would think of dodging the rain, it may yet be conceded that he desires to part with the paraphinic that shelters him from it as soon as he enters the sacred precincts of his favorite amusement. The umbrella is a flower that expands rapidly 'neath the nourishing showers of heavens, but its perfume when closed is not agreeable.

The programme opened, very appropriately, in view of our recent calamity, with the Funeral March from the "Eroica" Symphony—written in honor of the death of a great man. There are few compositions more solemn or suggestive. Woven in the rythm of the march are the lamentations of the mourners. In that happy episodical vein, for which Beethoven was remarkable, we have even a glimpse into the life of the departed, and weep for him; at moments indeed live with him. We forget that he is dead, until the heavy tread of the pageant smites the ear, and reminds us of the pest. We have heard the march better performed, but it was played on an emergency, and without the benefit of the usual number of rehearsals. The last part, too, even under these circumstances, was very delicately rendered.

The promised and intended treat of the concert was to have been Beethoven's ninth symphony *entire*, owing, however, to the same calamity which suggested the performance of the "Funeral March" we were deprived of this pleasant realization. Only the first part was given. The second part is constructed on a Hymn of Joy which it would have been manifestly improper to have performed. Whilst lamenting the cause of the postponement, we are not altogether sorry that it took place. A colossal work like the ninth symphony—presenting, as it does, unusual and not easily remembered mechanical difficulties—cannot be produced creditably with an ordinary number of rehearsals. We believe that Mr. Eisfeld has had one or two extra rehearsals. The effect was still imperfect, notwithstanding the conductor's watchfulness and care. The second movement (*Scherzo; Molto vivace*) was perhaps the best. It was consistent and well-sustained. The *adagio* of the next movement was also finely rendered, but the subsequent *cantabile* lacked clearness and character. It is only right to add that this symphony was not of Mr. Eisfeld's choosing. He volunteered, at considerable disadvantage, to conduct it in the absence of Mr. Bergmann. The principal feature of the second part was Schumann's "Overture, Scherzo e Finale," —a work of decided but unequal merit—which was excellently rendered.

The members of the German Liederkranz assisted on this occasion, and took part acceptably in the finale to the first act of Mendelssohn's unfinished opera of "Lorely." They also sang an extra piece, as a compensation for Mr. Perring, who was unable to appear in consequence of indisposition.

The great musical event of the coming season will be the production of Meyerbeer's "Africaine." After an immense amount of preparation, and rather more than the ordinary quantity of red tape, it has probably by this time been brought out in Paris. On the night of its production an exact copy of the score is, by special stipulation with the proprietors, to be forwarded to Mr. Max Maretzek, who has, we are informed, secured the exclusive right for this country. Thus a few weeks after its representation in Europe we shall have an opportunity of judging of a work which is generally expected to be its composer's master-piece. It will have singular significance here, as one of the principal incidents of the plot is the liberation of the slave. Of this and many other things we can only speak positively after the work has been given to the public. A veil of mystery, lifted only at short intervals by abandoned journalists and heretical if not visionary newspaper correspondents, surrounds it. The opinion prevails, however, that the "Africaine" was composed many years ago, and represents the ripest period of Meyerbeer's powers. The subject seems to have had a singular fascination for him. Before the triumphant success of "Robert le Diable" he had used it in a work called "Gonsco de Gama." Subsequently he proposed the same subject to Scribe, but abandoned all his early strains, and entirely reset the new book. The old version, bearing the date of 1835, is still in existence. It is in the possession of Mme. Meyerbeer, and on the first page is written, in the hand of the great master, the words, "Road to Africa." The *mise-en-scene* of the "Africaine" is of the most difficult, complicated and expensive kind. Two acts are played on the deck of a large ship, which occupies the whole stage. The change to the ensuing scene involves, of course, some loss of time. The music is very highly spoken of by Fetis, as well as by other musicians who have heard it. For the first performances every seat has already been sold. The enthusiasts who send their money for seats are so fearful of having it returned to them with a point-blank refusal, that they merely give their initials, and no address. They are willing to take the first open night. Ah! if they lived in America this would not be thus. There is, we believe, in the opera a character for a tenor who possesses a declamatory style, and a full dramatic voice; for such a tenor, briefly, as that old favorite of the public, Signor Marcosini. Why cannot Mr. Maretzek secure this fine artist? He would, we are sure, be received with hearty favor by his many admirers.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean repeat two of their best performances this week. We allude to the characters sustained by these artists in "Henry VIII." and "Louis XI." Mrs. Kean does not have much opportunity of displaying her talents in the last-mentioned play. We should prefer, indeed, that she did not even appear in it, for we may say with all diffident recognition of a long and brilliant career, that the day for village coquetry and the merry revels of the dance are passed with her. It was of course good-natured of the lady to accept a part which was hardly removed from the ballet, but we doubt the policy of thrusting conclusions upon the public. As *Queen Katherine*, Mrs. Kean is thoroughly good. Her denunciation of the Cardinal is dignified, yet replete with womanly passion and intensity. In the comedy of the "Jealous Wife," her rendering of the part is effective, and thoroughly sharpened, intellectually, to the extreme capacity of the text. The character, however, is not free from exaggeration. A jealous wife as here drawn—we speak of the play—could not survive the opinion of her husband for a day, unless, indeed, he were an idiot and blest with the faculty of living without brains. We recognize the great quickness of Mrs. Kean's acting, her ready perception of motives, her lively suspicion of all that is so strange to her, but we must add that she lends herself to a tone of mockery which is anything but elevated. Neither making faces, making mouths, or talking derisively through the nose at people belong to a comedy that is supposed to depict polite life.

The public has accepted Mr. Kean with almost unanimous consent. He has appeared, so far, in three characters, two of which will be repeated, namely, *Cardinal Wolsey* and *Louis the Eleventh*. We have said something of both impersonations, but yet find our memory stored with unspoken admiration. We shall not attempt to express it now, but desire to say a few words generally about Mr. Kean. An impression prevails that he belongs to what is called the old school of acting. Except in one particular, this is entirely wrong. He has certainly studied elocution—the exception to which we refer. It is not, we are aware, customary to do so in the present day; but we hardly think it is a fault. The "old school," as we understand it, was something absurdly extravagant. It was to play *Macbeth* in a court suit; or—more prone to ourselves—to die as Kirby died. The dramatic voice of the past foams with fury; it is heated with the temper of many combats where the *code d'honneur* consisted simply in two up and one down. We do not for a moment suppose that the past is yet buried, but it does not, we think, survive in Mr. Kean. Nothing, surely, can be easier or more natural than his mode of speech. He does not invariably commence in the pit of his stomach, and so gradually work his way up to that happy period of vocal extinction when nothing but a whisper and a stab remain. No actor who has ever appeared on our stage has cared so little for first impressions. The weight and movement that the text requires he supplies; but there is not a breath for the ground-lings, not a beckon for that cheap applause which so many tragedians consult and court. The audience, on the first night, was surprised at an abnegation so unusual in a "star," and it was only as their feelings became gradually merged in the moving current of *Wolsey's* fate that they felt how imperceptibly yet irresistably the true artist had carried them away and vindicated himself. The final, or farewell, scene between *Cromwell* and the *Cardinal* has never been surpassed on the stage. Its quiet penitential earnestness was overwhelming. These characteristics cannot with any propriety be ascribed to the old school of acting. We have seen respectable players turn black in the face before they felt called upon to take *their* uneasy farewell of the world, and long after they lay dead on the stage we have seen them pant with the extreme effort of dissolution. Like the "idle Apprentice," described by Dickens, they have, instead of laying them "doon to dee," been much more capable of getting them oop and poonching somebody's head. Mr. Kean's career, in fact, has been one constant protest against the past, and it is the purely modern temper of his style that keeps him bright and potent after so many years, and when his early associates have long since rusted and broken. He is aided, too, by a singularly prepossessing appearance. The repose of his face is kindly, yet watchful. There is an air of open acceptance about it, which speaks of good association, and the trustful habits of a gentleman. Fichel, in all his pictures, paints just such a face; for Fichel, with infinite skill, has yet but a limited knowledge of the human face divine, and, so far as we know, repeats himself with unabated enthusiasm. No one, it must be confessed, can do it so well. This remark enables us to add yet another word to what we have already said of Mr. Kean. He too has his peculiarities, but we have been unfortunate in having them repeated by others. Although individual and therefore destructive to a sustained range of illustration—inasmuch as we detect the peculiarties through all disguise, they are by no means so unpleasant as his, as at others hands. We refer of course to the singularly nasal and interrogative way in which Mr. Kean frequently expresses a sentence. With him it is a trifling natural defect. With others it is a coarse and offensive mannerism. We have said, at greater length than we intended, all that need be said. It remains only to add that Mr. and Mrs. Kean will appear to-night in "Henry the Eighth," and to-morrow evening in "Louis the Eleventh."

The announcements elsewhere are as follows: At Wallack's, "Still Waters Run Deep;" at the Winter Garden Mr. Henry Placide will appear in his great character of *Grandfather Whitehead*, in the play of that name; also as *Sam Hobbs* in the laughable farce called "A Nabob for an Hour;" at Niblo's "Fanchon," with Maggie Mitchell; at the French Theatre, (to-morrow evening,) "Maitre Guerin;" at Barnum's Museum the triumphantly successful drama of the "Orange Girl;" at Heller's the "Spirit Sack," "Gypsy," the Davenport Brothers' Cabinet, and a host of new wonders, and in conclusion, at Irving Hall to-night, the great Melo-Chorean Hall, postponed from Easter Monday, but none the less welcome now.

THE PRESIDENT'S OBSEQUIES.

PROGRESS OF FUNERAL CORTEGE.

From the Capital of Ohio to the Capital of Indiana—Impressive Scenes During the Journey by Night—The Reception at Indianapolis.

Columbus, O., Saturday Night.

Gov. Brough and his staff, here take leave of us, and at 8 o'clock, we have started on our way to Indianapolis, Scioto, Hilliards, Pleasant Valley, Unionville, Milford, Woodstock and Vagenburgh, are passed, and along the road, the people have appeared to the number of thousands, carrying torches and kindling bonfires, to enable them to clearly see the funeral car, or as to light us on our way.

At Woodstock, there was both instrumental and vocal music, and the tolling of bells and other manifestations of mourning.

Urbana, Ohio, Sunday, April 30—10:30.

Here the people are congregated by thousands. The scene is lit up with a hundred torches and bonfires, and the countenances of the interested multitude are seen in the lurid glare. Guns are fired and bells tolled, and there is music from an instrumental band, but the melody which charmed the most was from a choir of both males and females stationed upon the platform, who sang a deeply impressive hymn. The train has stopped a few minutes, and several young ladies come into the funeral car with floral crosses and wreathes, and deposit them upon the coffin.

At Westville and Conover there were large gatherings of people, and bells were tolled and minute guns fired.

Fletcher, Sunday, April 30—11:45.

Bonfires are blazing. The depot is elaborately draped. Minute guns are fired. A large throng has gathered here, the men with heads uncovered, looking at the fleeting train.

Peoria, Sunday, April 30—12:10 P. M.

Here, it is supposed, the gathering comprises at least ten thousand persons. We see them in all directions, by the light of lamps, torches and bonfires. The railroad station is adorned with Chinese lanterns and flags in conjunction with dark mourning drapery. Thirty-six women, in white, with black sashes, are singing a plaintive tune, which we can see brings tears from many eyes. The instrumental band also contributes its music, and minute guns are fired.

We next pass Greenville and other small places, where the people have gathered, and testify their grief.

We have now entered the State of Indiana.

Richmond—3:30 Sunday Morning.

Here are gathered over 10,000 people, notwithstanding the early hour, the raw and the coldness of the weather. Several ladies bring two wreaines. The one for Abraham Lincoln bears the words "The nation mourns." The other, which is for Willie, has the following written upon a card, "Like the early morning flower he was taken from our midst." These floral gifts are deposited the upon respective coffins.

Here we pass under an arched bridge, constructed for the purpose, by the Air Line Railroad. It has a span of twenty-five feet, and is thirty feet in height. The abutments are trimmed with evergreens, dotted with white roses, and the mourning drapery is in association. On this bridge is the representation of a coffin covered with the national flag, a female figure is kneeling as if in the act of weeping. She represents the Genius of Liberty. A soldier and a sailor at either side of the coffin completes the group.

There is instrumental and vocal music, and the firing of guns and tolling of bells.

Maj. Gen. Hooker is here, the recipient of a photograph of Abraham Lincoln, set in a gilt frame, ornamented with white flowers, interlaced with black and white rows of ribbon.

Gov. Morton came on board at this place. The committee from Indianapolis follow in a special train. We pass Centreville and Germantown, where bonfires are lighted and large crowds assembled.

Cambridge, Sunday, April 30—3:55 P. M.

All the bells are tolling and guns are fired. Thousands of people are at the depot, and the train passes under an arch trimmed with evergreens, surmounted by a female figure, to represent the Genius of American weeping.

Dublin, 4—30.

We also here pass under an arch thirty feet high dotted with small United States flags. At the depot are pictures wreathed with flags representing Washington, Lincoln, Sherman, Grant, Ellsworth and some other person. This is the place which gave Abraham Lincoln its entire vote at the last Presidential election. Nearly two thousand persons are here assembled. It is now nearly dawn.

Lewisville, Sunday, April 30—4:28 P. M.

The depot is handsomely trimmed, as were the stations previously passed. The people are assembled in large numbers. The countenances of all are sadly expressive. Handbills are distributed on the cars containing the following:

"Lewisville, Ind., Sunday, April 30.

"We mingle our tears with yours. Lincoln, the savior of his country, the emancipator of a race and the friend of all mankind, triumphs over death and mounts victoriously upward with his old familiar tread."

We successively reach several other places, and pass under two arches trimmed with evergreens and small American flags in mourning.

This State is plunged in the deepest grief. This is shown not by the magnificent demonstrations in her cities and towns, but along the line the farmhouses are decorated with mourning, and their inmates gather in clusters, and by the light of bonfires and torches catch glimpses of the train which was bearing from their sight the lamented Chief Magistrate. The rain which fell early in the night did not prevent the outpouring of the people.

Indianapolis—6 A. M.

All the avenues leading to the depot were closely packed with people when the pilot engine arrived here. Every moment the crowd increased in density. Every street poured out its contribution of men, women and children, eagerly seeking with sad and solemn faces to obtain a view of the train. At 7 o'clock the funeral train arrived. In the meantime the military had been drawn up in open order, facing inward, extending from Illinois and Washington streets up the State House doors.

After some little delay, the corpse was taken charge of by the local guard of honor under command of Col. Simonson, and tenderly carried to the hearse, the City Band playing a sad and sorrowful dirge, called "Lincoln's Funeral March," composed expressly for the occasion by Charles Hess, of Cincinnati.

Through the open ranks of the soldiers, standing at present arms, the procession then took up its line of march to the State-House in the falling rain and amid the sound of tolling bells and the occasional firing of cannon. All along the entire line of march the citizens thronged the sidewalks, balconies and doorsteps, catching fleeting glimpses of all that is mortal of Abraham Lincoln.

The hearse conveying the remains is fourteen feet long, five feet wide and thirteen feet high, and covered with black velvet. It is curtained with black, trimmed with silver fringe. The roof of the car bears twelve white plumes trimmed with black. On the top is a beautiful eagle, silver gilt. The sides are studded with large silver stars. The car was drawn by eight white horses, in black velvet covers, bearing each a black plume trimmed with white. Six of these same horses were attached to the carriage over four years ago, in which Abraham Lincoln rode through Indianapolis while on his way to Washington to be inaugurated.

All the streets bear the usual badges and emblems of mourning. But Washington-street presents the finest display. At all the intersecting streets are triple arches adorned with evergreens, and national flags arranged in the most tasteful and beautiful manner. This is the first time we have seen such arches erected over the carriage-ways since we left Washington.

The inclosure of the State-house Square is hung with wreaths of arbor vitæ. At each corner on Wilmington-street small arches, trimmed with evergreens, have been erected. The main entrance on Washington-street is a structure of considerable size, combining quite a variety of styles of architecture. It is about 25 feet high, 40 feet in length, and 24 feet wide. Underneath is a carriage-way 12 feet wide, with a 6 feet passage-way on either side. The main pillars are 15 feet high. Portraits of Grant, Sherman, Farragut and Monroe are suspended from the pillars, while on the pedestals at the top rests handsome busts of Washington, Webster, Clay and Lincoln. The entire structure is beautifully shrouded in black and white, relieved by evergreen garlands, with a fine display of flags. At the north side a simple gothic arch, decorated with the usual draping of black and white, has been erected. The pillars of the south front of the capitol are spirally covered with alternate white and black cloth, the latter edged with evergreens, while the coat-of-arms of the State is placed in the pediment.

During the performance of a funeral dirge, the tolling of bells and booming cannon, the coffin is carried to the interior of the State-house in the presence of the military and civic escort, which has accompanied the remains from Washington. Along the walls as we enter we see pictures of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson, Seward, Sheridan, Hovey, Morton, Douglas, Sherman, Grant, Col. Dick O'Neil, and Edward Everett; and busts of Washington, Lincoln, Jackson, Webster, Clay, and Douglas, are placed at intervals, their brows being bound with the ever-livin laurel. Flowers and evergreens everywhere enter into the artistic arrangement. Heavy black cloth is hung in the rotunda, looped at the pillars with large white tassels. Immediately beneath the dome hangs the chandelier, with numerous branches, and from which a mellow light is shed upon the sombre scene. The platform is in the centre of the rotunda. On this the coffin is placed, surrounded by flowers, while wreaths and floral crosses lie upon the lid.

The remains were, soon after their arrival, exposed to the public view.

The City Councils of Louisville and Cincinnati and a delegation from Covington, together with Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, were here to-day to take part in the funeral procession. Thousands of persons from the surrounding country thronged the city. When the coffin was being placed on the dais in the Capitol to-day a choir sang a funeral hymn to the accompaniment of a piano. Several ladies were in attendance meantime arranging flowers, pausing occasionally to wipe the tears from their faces. The heavy black drapings of the rotunda and the soft light reflected upon the features of the deceased from the chandelier gave to the entire scene a sepulchral appearance, and could not fail to solemnize every heart. All felt the awe that reigned around the presence of the dead. The Sabbath School children were first admitted; then the ladies and citizens severally passed through the hall from north to south. It was designed to have a grand military and civic procession, with an address by Gov. Morton and other exercises, this afternoon, in the vicinity of the Capitol, but the rain, which has been falling throughout the day, prevented the consummation of the arrangement. The remains were escorted to the cars at midnight, and we now leave Indianapolis for Chicago, which city we expect to reach by noon to-morrow.

Mrs. Lincoln's Presentiment.

From the Boston Journal.

New-York, April 28.

I learned yesterday of a presentiment of Mr. Lincoln's death that has now a melancholy interest. A gentleman of this city quite intimate with the President's family visited Mrs. Lincoln three weeks ago last Saturday. Mrs. Lincoln spoke of her desire to visit Europe, and the intention of Mr. Lincoln at one time to have made the tour. She said that in speaking of the European tour a few days before, the President said in a very melancholy tone, "You can visit Europe, but I never shall." On asking him the reason, he replied that something told him he never should visit the Old Country. Mrs. Lincoln added that she felt very strangely about her husband. That till lately she had never had any fears concerning him. But now she had a presentiment that there was some calamity hanging over him. She did not think he would live till the close of his term. She had done everything to shake off the impression, but the gloom thickened. This conversation was held a fortnight before the President's death. How tragically this presentiment has been fulfilled a sorrowing nation can tell.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

New-York County Tax Levy.

The following is the tax levy as passed by the Legislature:

Advertising	$25,000 00
Contingencies Comptroller's Office	4 000 00
Coroners' fees	29 000 00
County contingencies	40.000 00
Children's Aid Society	10,000 00
Construction of New-York County Court-house	300,000 00
Election expenses	101,500 00
Incumbrances in harbor, removal of	5,000 00
Lighting, and cleaning, and supplies for county offices	57,000 00
Officers' and witness fees	50,000 00
Repairs to county buildings and county offices	11,000 00
Rents	14,000 00
Salaries legislative department	42,958 33
Salaries executive department	118 230 18
Salaries judiciary	423,977 64
Support of prisoners in the County Jail	8,500 00
Henry Berthoff	3,000 00
Supplies heretofore furnished Supreme Court	200 00
Support of detained witnesses	2,000 00
Jno. W. Edmonds	4,800 75
Representatives of the estate of Henry E. Edwards	5,713 13
Wm. Mitchell	12 426 25
Each of which sums are arrearages of salaries as Judges of the Supreme Court, and directed to be paid by the Board of Supervisors,	

New-York City Tax Levy.

The Board of Supervisors are empowered to order and cause to be levied on the taxable property of New-York County an amount equal to the aggregate of the several sums hereinafter stated:

Advertising for the Common Council	$30,000 00
And no payment shall be withheld for non-performance of the advertising in season unless the copy thereof shall have been furnished to newspaper at least 12 hours before the time of its regular issue. Provided, however, that newspapers selected in the year 1863 shall continue to be the official papers of the City and County of New-York, in which shall be published the proceedings of the Common Council, the Board of Supervisors, and all notices required by law to be published in the different boards of departments and other public officers in and for the City and County of New-York.	
Aqueduct repairs and improvements	$56,200 00
Board of Health	6,000 00
Battery improvement	50,000 00
Cleaning streets	580,900 00
Annually, the work to be done by a contract which is hereby authorized and required to be made by the Mayor, &c., after advertized proposals of ten days, to commence ten days after the passage of this act. Such contract shall be for a term of not less than five years. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to pay all arrearages for street-cleaning until the contractor shall be prepared to proceed with his contract, the cost of same to be included in the tax levy.	
For work on Fifty-seventh-st. Court-house	1,575 00
For deficiency in the Central Park Grant for the years 1863-4	38,121 00
Cleaning markets	15 000 00
City contingencies	75,000 00
subject to the approval of the Mayor of said city, and no payment shall be made therefrom without the authority and consent of said Mayor being first had and obtained, except $35,000 set aside to pay the expenses incurred in the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln.	
City Dispensaries	11,000 00
$1,000 of which is to be paid to the Manhattanville Dispensary.	

JUDGMENTS.

To pay judgments recovered by Spencer Gregory	27 404 72
Judgment recovered by John J. McLaren	5 496 05
New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women	600 00
New-York Infant Asylum	10 000 00
Ladies Union Society	4,000 00
To the House of Mercy	5,000 00
To New-York Woman's Infirmary, the sum of	2,500 00
Election Expenses	40,000 00
Fire Machines	105 000 00
Fire Alarm Telegraphs	3,750 00
For completing Park on Fourth-avenue	13 000 00
Interest on Revenue Bonds	170,000 00
Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Bonds, No. 4	30,000 00
Lamps and Gas	537,360 00
Lamps and pipes	40,000 00
Monument in Calvary Cemetery	15 000 00
Old claims	20 000 00
Opening new Streets	10,000 00
Opening and widening Seventh-avenue, from 110th st. to Harlem River	40,000 00
Rent of Police Station-houses	14,000 00
Contingencies, Mayor's Office	13 000 00
Contingencies, Comptroller's Office	15,000 00
Contingencies, Law Department	34,000 00
Contingencies, Street Department	12,000 00
Contingencies, City Inspector's Department	45 000 00
Contingencies, Croton Aqueduct Board	7 000 00
Charges on arrears of Assessment	5,000 00
Charges on arrears of Taxes	5,000 00
Blasting and removing Diamond Reef	4,498 00
Donations	60,000 00
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children	15,000 00
Orphans' Home and Asylum	1,000 00
Demilt Dispensary	1,000 00
New-York Fire Department Fund	2,000 00
Rose Hill Ladies' Relief Association	3,000 00
New-York Infirmary for Women and Children	1,000 00
Five Points House of Industry	2,000 00
Five Points Mission	2,000 00
Sick Assisting Society	500 00
Ladies' Home Aid Society	24 00
Home for the Friendless	814 00
Orphans' Home	1,065 79
Orphans' Asylum	350 00
Ladies' Educational Union	3,000 00
House of Good Shepherd	20,000 00
Salaries Fire Department	49 000 00
Salaries Board of Assessors	7,277 85
Salaries of Revision and Correction of Assessment	3,000 00
Salaries City Courts	218 133 36
Stationery and Blank Books	40,000 00
Street Improvements	10,000 00
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	70,000 00
Sewerage system surveys	5,000 00
Street repairing	100,000 00
Society for Reformation of Juvenile delinquents	8,000 00
Supplies for and cleaning public offices	80 000 00
Water pipes and laying	200,000 00
Cleaning and repairing wells and pumps	3,500 00
Wharves, piers and slips	200,000 00
$35,000 for pier at Manhattanville, and $2,000 for pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street.	
Working Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth streets	15,000 00
Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house	13,000 00
Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house	40,000 00
Printing of Common Council	60,000 00
Printing of Departments	30,000 00
Repairs and Construction of Public Buildings	100,000 00
Rents	50,000 00
Real Estate excesses	50,000 00
Real Estate, purchase of	20,000 00
Removing night-soil, &c., &c	33,500 00
Roads and avenues	75,000 00
Repairing Jamaica lane and Bloomingdale road	2,000 00
Salaries Legislative Department	2,000 00
Common Council	126,000 00
Salaries Mayor's Office	48,750 00
Salaries Department of Finance	162,380 00
Salaries Street Departments	178,790 00
Salaries Croton Aqueduct Department	101,842 00
Salaries Law Departments	41,578 24
Salaries City Insurance Department	37,909 00
Salaries Commissioners of Health	9,650 00
Salary of Chamberlain	500 00
He is also allowed to receive ½th of one per cent on the amount received and disbursed.	
Printing for Common Council	30,000 00

Amendments to the Code.

The following are the amendments to be made to the Code by the bill which finally passed the Legislature on the 27th:

Section 11. Amended by adding a new sub, allowing appeals on motions involving the constitutionality of any law.

Sec. 13. Amended by adding a provision that on a second appeal the cause may be notified and put on the calendar for any succeeding term of the same year.

Sec. 116. Amended so as to apply to an infant temporarily absent from the State; also by striking out the words "or by service upon any relation or person with whom the infant resides, and either by mail or personally upon the persons so served.

Sec. 243. By adding a provision that the Sheriff shall not be entitled to any poundage unless a settlement shall be had or judgement recorded, and that said poundage shall be assessed only on the amount of the settlement or judgement.

Sec. 256. Amended by limiting the employment of stenographers to the special terms, &c., where issues of fact are tried; also by increasing the salary of the stenographer to $3,500; also by allowing a stenographer to the Surrogate's Court of New-York City; also by allowing to stenographers in other counties ten cents mileage and stationery; also by providing that all such compensation shall be paid from the court fund, instead of being a county charge; also by increasing their fees for copying to ten cents per one hundred words.

Sec. 267. Amended by adding a provision that if the decision be unreasonably delayed, the court may on motion make an order for a new trial, absolute or conditional; costs to abide the event.

Sec. 273, Amended, by striking out the words in parentheses (except where the defendant is an infant or absentee); also so as to provide that no person shall be appointed referee to whom any party shall object, until ten persons have been suggested by the Court and objected to. Also, so as to provide that if the referee does not report in 60 days, either party may serve notice on the other that he elects to end the reference.

Sec. 309. By striking out the first part of the last sentence, and inserting, "In difficult and extraordinary cases where a defence has been interposed, or in such cases where trial has been had, and in actions or proceedings for the partition."

Sec. 334. To increase appellants' security to $500.

Sec. 352. Amended by striking out the word "litigated" wherever it occurs, and inserting in its stead, "for which judgment is demanded by either party in his pleadings;" also by including, under the provisions of the last sentence of the section, actions for the recovery of personal property, the value of which, together with the damages, shall exceed $50; also by striking out the word *county*, and inserting *appellate*; also by adding a proviso that in New-York City appeals from Marine and District Courts shall be as heretofore.

Sec. 350. Amended by adding at the end a proviso that where the amount litigated or property recovered exceeds $50 the testimony need not be returned, but only the process and proofs of service, the pleadings, processings and judgment, a brief statement of the amount and nature of the claim and a notice of appeal.

Sec. 366. Sub-division 5 amended by adding at end a provision that the court may allow either party to amend his pleadings, and that either party may serve upon the other an offer of compromise, with the same effect as in Section 385.

Sec. 347. Amended so as to make the notice of appeal with any offer, verdict, decision of the court, exceptions case and all orders and papers in any way involving the merits and necessarily affecting the judgment, part of the judgment rolls.

Sec. 309. First sentence amended so as to include all courts, tribunals and officers acting judicially. At the end there is added "and nothing contained in section 8, of this act, shall be held or construed to affect or restrain the operation of this section."

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A NEW-YORK MERCHANT.—Late on Friday night last, Mr. Geo. W. Sopra, residing at No. 52 Hudson-street, Hoboken, and extensively engaged in the boot and shoe manufacturing business in Day-street, New-York, was taken suddenly and severely ill. Dr. Julian was summoned but was unable to relieve the patient, and he died before morning. Coroner Avery summoned a jury and held an inquest yesterday afternoon, previous to which Dr. Julian made a post-mortem examination, and at the investigation, deposed that he found about an ounce of opium in the stomach of deceased. It was also shown, that in consequence of the great fall in gold, Mr. Sopra had lost very heavily, he having a large stock of material on hand, purchased at high figures, and for several weeks past, he had been quite despondent. The jury rendered a verdict that Mr. Sopra came to his death by an over dose of opium, either taken by himself or administered to him by some person to the jury unknown.

All Ladies and Gentlemen can have
BEAUTIFUL HAIR.
CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR
restores GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its FALLING OUT, keeps the HEAD CLEAN. Stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

We Pledge our Reputation for the Fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures dysentary, and diarrhœa and wind colic. Sure to regulate the bowels. Price 35 cents a bottle.

Caligate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Two or Three Colds in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one which is generally fatal. Ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of everyone to take care of a cold until it is got rid of—and intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all coughs and colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma and bronchitis.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh,
Lungs, Throat, Heart and
Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Fine Carriages.
WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage Manufacturers, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y., having, since the late fire, made a clearing out sale at auction, of all their old goods, and resumed business at their old stand, No. 596 Broadway, with an entire fresh stock, made especially for the Spring trade, from new models of the most fashionable pleasure carriages now in use, are prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices. Style, fashion, beauty of model, excellence in workmanship, and durability are the characteristics of their work, and they believe in these particulars it stands unrivaled by any made upon the continent.
WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.
Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window. *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name, and manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

An Indispensable Toilet Article.—MME. LEWENBERG'S PASTILLES DE FLORENCE and PASTILLES A LA ROSE.—This delightful preparation renders the skin soft, clear and fair, removes tan, redness, pimples, freckles, &c. It is refreshing in Summer, and bestows a healthy hue on the complexion. Persons afflicted with erysipelas will find it an infallible remedy. For sale by all druggists, and wholesale by E. A. LOVEJOY, Nos. 91 and 93 Fulton-st. Caution—None genuine without the signature, C. Lewenbergh.

Security from Burglars and Hall Thieves!!
The Rotary Lock for dwelling-house doors is the most convenient and secure lock ever used. No dwelling-house should be without this valuable invention.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Howard Hotel, Broadway, New-York.—On and after April 6, 1865, the price of board will be THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF PER DAY. The proprietors convinced that high prices cannot rule, have put the price of board at this very low figure. The house has been refurnished and thoroughly repaired throughout, and is in better condition than ever before.

Electricity Invisibly Connected Without Damage.—The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room. Cannot fail.
E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 180 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 238 Fulton-st, Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Second-Hand Safes,
in large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

We would call attention to the advertisement of WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, who are closing out their stock of teas and coffees at auction prices.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U.S.7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

SALE OF VALUABLE COAL LANDS AT WILKESBARRE,

Luzerne Co., Penn.,

On SATURDAY, May 6,

At the Court-house, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

A tract of land containing about four hundred and seven (407) acres, with valuable improvements.

This property is all in the COAL FIELD, and is well worth the attention of capitalists.

The sale will be peremptory.

For further information, inquire of

L. D. SHOEMAKER,
Attorney-at-Law, at
Wilkesbarre, Penn.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 11 WALL-STREET.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
MARCH 2, 1865.

This Bank having procured in writing the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock to make the certificate required therefor to become a bank association, under the laws of the United States, and having by vote of its directors decided to become such banking association; therefore notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed at the present session of said Legislature, that said Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York has decided to become a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

COAL AT COST.

CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY.
SHARES, $10.

Each share entitles the holder to one ton of coal per year, at the cost of mining, transportation and delivery, which is now about $8 per ton; also to a share of the profits on the sale of coal produced beyond the quantity supplied to shareholders.

Those who buy for investment can have the coal they will be entitled to sold for their benefit, and receive the proceeds over the cost in cash.

Investment in this stock is not a risk, for anthracite coal lands are rapidly rising in value.

The shares to be sold are limited, and are nearly all subscribed for. Immediate application is necessary to secure any. Office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 58.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.

Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.

Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.

Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.

CHARLES JENKINS, President of East River Bank.

JOHN L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Ins. Co.

JOHN C. ANDERSON, No. 106 Broadway.

WM. P. STANDISH, Coal Dealer, No. 11 Broadway.

CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COBN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

GENTLEMEN,—William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated New-York, April 5, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINDOM, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

(L.O.S.)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

LOAN FOR THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.
$75,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, in the City of Hoboken, up to noon of May 15, 1865, for a loan of $75,000, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, the loan to run from five to forty years. Parties wishing to offer proposals for the above loan can obtain all necessary information from JOHN KENNEDY, Esq., City Clerk, at his office, Odd Fellows' Hall, or CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of Committee, No. 44 1st-st., Hoboken.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 1st day of May ensuing. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 2.

W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the "Loan of 1862," 6-20s, maturing on the 1st of Mar, are requested to send them in, with schedules, at any time previous to the 27th inst.

Holders complying with the above request will have their coupons examined and checks given for them, on the 29th inst. after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this company will be held at its office, No. 9 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th day of April to the 9th day of May next, both days inclusive. By order of the board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INS. CO., No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and inspectors for next election, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, May 8, 1865. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The books will be closed until after the election.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 24, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held at the office, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of May between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 o'clock, in the afternoon. The transfer book is closed from this date until the day after the election.

W. R. BLISS, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

C. & G. WOODMAN,

NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND SCRIP AND UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, AT WHOLESALE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

(Seal.) SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

BIRCH, MURRAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO 12 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH STOCK,

American Telegraph Stock,
United States Telegraph Stock,
Illinois and Missouri Telegraph Stock,
Wisconsin Telegraph Stock,
Adams' Express Company Stock,
American Express Company Stock,
Wells, Fargo & Co. Stock, &c., &c.

For sale and wanted. Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 44 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 66 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MINING NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lake Superior Silver Lead Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 22 Pine-st., on MONDAY, May 1, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. By order,

C. L. MATHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

LAWRENCE, BROWN & LANE,

BROKERS,

Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities bought and sold exclusively on commission.

NO. 11 BROAD-ST.,
New-York.

FRED'K N. LAWRENCE. MORTIMER L. BROWN. WM. H. LANE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, seventeen bonds, numbered as follows: 8, 557, 229, 648, 413, 15, 227, 168, 401, 379, 845, 446, 151, 264, 221, 412, 499, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place,
Trustees.

2,000 SHARES GUARANTEED STOCK OF THE LIVINGSTON MINING COMPANY FOR SALE.—This stock bears interest on its par value of $2 per share at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, in each year, until April 1, 1875, when the stock becomes redeemable by the company at par.

To secure the above interest, the whole rental of the company's property, consisting of the whole village of Acorum, Lead Mines, Columbia Co., N. Y., is specially pledged.

Only 5,000 shares of this guaranteed stock can be issued, and in addition to the above special interest, they participate equally with the common stock of the company in any dividends which may be declared hereafter.

The company's mining property is in a very prosperous condition, and gives already very good results in its operations.

The above stock being equal to the best mortgage bonds now in the market, will be sold for $2 per share upon application to

GUERNER & CO.,
No. 54 William-st.,

where full particulars can be obtained.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., Corner 4th-av and 27th-st., NEW-YORK, Treasurer's Office, April 27, 1865.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of May until the day of the meeting

G. B. CARHART, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., April 24, 1865.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due May 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, less government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, CLEVELAND, O., April 20, 1865.

THE COUPON BONDS OF THIS COMPANY falling due 1st of May next, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 60 Broadway, New-York.

R. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY.—An election for nine directors of this company to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office in Princeton, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Secretary.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 19, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1865.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1865, ON the Bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

A. BOODY, President.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE TRANSFER AND REGISTRY Books of this company will be closed from the 8th day of May to the 8th day of June inclusive, preparatory to the annual meeting.

C. BUTLER, President.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWELVE Directors (second class) and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 9th prox. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 M.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 25, 1865.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE ANNUAL election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 9th of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4th to 9th May inclusive.

W. E. MEEKER, Cashier.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 Now-st., 30x18 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Stocks and Bonds of the City and County of New-York, due and payable May 1, 1865, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, the 11th inst.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1865.

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE SINKING Fund or Interest Bonds of this Company, due May 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Ketchum, Son & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND SAGINAW SOLAR SALT COMPANY, No. 246 Pearl-st., NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1865, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time an election will be held for five directors and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year.

ALZAMORA BUCK, Secretary.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, due and payable on May 1, 1865, will be paid on that date on presentation at the Merchants' Bank in the City of New-York. Parties holding twenty coupons and over may leave them for examination on Thursday, April 25, and checks in payment will be ready May 1.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st May next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after that day.

E. E. SMITH, President.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

7-30 LOAN.

1/4 OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL INVESTORS.

MAY, JULY AND SEPTEMBER

COUPONS

Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of $300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. *In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold*—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note,
Two cents per day on a $100 note,
Ten cents per day on a $500 note,
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note,
One dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

MORE AND MORE DESIRABLE.

The rebellion is suppressed, and the government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 6-20 SIX PER CENT.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS,

Which are always worth a premium.

FREE FROM TAXATION.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on the surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. *It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.*

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders

JAY COOKE.

May 1, 1865. Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

McILVAINE & WALDEN,

NO. 12 BROAD-ST.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 13, 1865.

At an election for eight trustees of the first class, held this day at the office of the company, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
REUBEN WHITE,
JAMES M. WATERBURY,
FREDERIC G. FOSTER,
RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD,
FREDERIC DePEYSTER,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
HENRY F. VAIL.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, Robert S. Hone, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 WALL-ST.,

issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts Europe, &c.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., April 10, 1865.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING, HELD THIS day, the Board of Trustees of the ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, in deference to the considerations, connected with his private affairs, assigned by Mr. SIKEWIRTH for his withdrawal from a position which he has so long and so honorably filled as President of the Company, accepted his resignation with deep regret, and with a full appreciation of the loss sustained by the company in being compelled to yield to the necessity of separating from one who, during the devotion of so many years to the interests of the company, has shown the highest ability in the discharge of his official duties.

At an election, subsequently held, Mr. EUGENE DUTILH, was unanimously chosen President of this Company, to fill the vacancy to occur by Mr. Sierwirth's withdrawal on the 1st May next.

By order CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1865, FROM the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and from the Funded Coupon Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that there will be held, on MONDAY, May 1, on the first floor of the Produce Exchange, an election for nine trustees and three inspectors of elections of the New-York Produce Exchange Company for the ensuing year. The polls will open at 12½ P. M., and close at 1½ P. M.

SAMUEL SIMMONS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and three trustees of election, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, May 8, at 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE—REMOVAL AND DIVIDEND.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., No. 12 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1865.

The office of this company will be removed on the 1st day of May to the rooms above the present office, on the third floor of No. 12 Wall-st.

In consequence of this removal the payment of the DIVIDEND

on the preferred stock, seven per cent., less government tax, will be made on FRIDAY, the 5th day of May, at the new rooms. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., until the 6th of May inclusive.

C. BUTLER, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 36½ Washington-st., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1865.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Twenty (20) Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after May 1, to stockholders of record 29th inst.

A. CURTISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. has been declared on the preferred capital stock of this company, payable on and after the second day of May next, at the office of the company. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and opened on the fourth day of May next.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE LAMB FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 86 Broadway, Room No. 41.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared their first monthly dividend of three per cent. (free of Government tax) on their capital stock, payable at the office of the company on THURSDAY, May 4; to stockholders of record on May 3. The transfer books will be closed from May 3 to May 6, inclusive.

ROBT. S. BRAINE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

OFFICE OF THE REDRICK OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 41, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, on their capital stock, from the earnings for the month, payable on and after May 3. The transfer books will be closed from April 28 to May 4, inclusive.

CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an extra dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of May next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JERSEY CITY, April, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (6) Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, May 1, 1865.

A. BANGFORD, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank, free of government tax, has been declared payable on and after MONDAY, May 1.

Transfer books will be closed, from this date, and reopened Tuesday, May 2.

B. MURRAY, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, May 8, at the new office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from April 27 until May 8.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 1st day of May next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox., inclusive.

F. OHANDLER, Cashier.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, (free of Government Tax,) on and after May 10.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared, free from government tax, payable on and after the 10th May.

Transfer book closed from date to 10th May.

By order board,

JOHN B. KEARNY, Assistant Cashier.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after May 1, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer book is closed to May 1.

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.
HUNTER'S POINT, April 26, 1865.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared by this bank, free from government tax, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.

By order. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

PETROLEUM.

SUBSCRIPTION NEARLY CLOSED.

SUGAR CREEK

PETROLEUM

COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ONLY $250,000.

SHARES, $5 EACH.

WORKING CALITAL, 6,000 SHARES.

President, CHARLES G. JUDSON, Sawyer & Judson, 84 and 86 Chambers-st.

Vice-President, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier Broadway Bank.

Treasurer.....CHARLES GOULD, 59 Wall-st.

But a few thousand shares are for sale, and those on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL, WILL BE OPEN FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY, AT THE OFFICE OF

STADMAN, FWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 51 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

THE EUROPEAN PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $100,000. IN 10,000 SHARES.
NO SHARES SOLD FOR LESS THAN TEN PAR VALUE.

ONLY 2,000 SHARES TO BE DISPOSED OF.

This company has now three wells producing oil, and three more very far advanced.

The property consists of land, leases, and wells all along Oil Creek, Penn., and as the capital is very small, no better investment can be offered.

For particulars inquire of the Directors:

HENRY A. SMYTHE, Esq., President of Central National Bank.
A. P. MONTANT, Esq., No. 146 Duane-st.
WM. BRUGURE, No. 1 Beaver-st.
ALFRED PLUNKETT, No 43 Dey-st.

or at the office of the company, No. 54 William-st.

A. L. COMBAS, Secretary. L. S. LAHENS, President.

THE KING OF INVESTMENTS—OIL!

The subscribers are authorized to sell a few ORIGINAL SHARES in a new OIL COMPANY about to be formed on choice and select land. Full particulars sent on application to

GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO.,
No. 123½ South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale, 6,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanawha River and its tributaries in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No 19 Broad-st., Room No. 69, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1865, at 3 P. M.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 89 Nassau-st., New-York,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before MAY 1, will draw interest from that date.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CORELIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before May 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
ROSS. BULL, Secretary.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

A NEW FEATURE.

TEAS AND COFFEES

for cash only at

AUCTION PRICES.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER

are now offering at private sale their immense stock

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, NUTMEGS,

MUSTARD, INDIGO, COCOA, CHOCOLATE, &c., &c.,

for cash only at

AUCTION PRICES.

Also their celebrated brands of PACKAGE COFFEES, viz.:

GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION,
GILLIES' GOLD MEDAL JAVA,
GILLIES' AMERICAN JAVA,
GILLIES' RYE COFFEE,

at an immense reduction, or about what they would bring if sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

This is a rare opportunity for GROCERS, HOTELS, STEAMBOATS and DEALERS generally to procure their stock of

TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES

at from 25 to 50 per cent. less than ordinary prices. All goods warranted as represented, or the money refunded.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE, parlor, bedroom, and library suites; also FICKE-HAROT'S celebrated extension sofa and parlor bed, with an equal spring and hair mattress. No. 161 Bleecker-st., corner Sullivan.

FURNITURE, &c.—PARTIES BREAKING UP housekeeping will aid a good cause by donating surplus furniture, bedding and clothing to the new Department for Soldiers' Children about to be opened in connection with the "Home for the Friendless." Address MATRON, Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East 30th-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, &c.—BY the room or load. 8th-av., 33d and 34th sts., Blind Asylum Building. Goods now receiving at No. 178 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av. H. G. HAEGER.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED and now use the nitrous oxide gas to extract teeth without pain. Gas made fresh by Dr. Colton every day. Best dental work done. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN for 50 cents each, under nitrous oxyde gas or ether, by Dr. WAIT, Sen., No. 263 4th-av., corner 21st-st. Dentistry done in the best manner, on moderate terms. Calls solicited.

STORAGE—BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-st.; good dry rooms. W. F. RUDEE, Broadway and 4th-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,450	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,812	Brogan.
VIRGINIA	2,856	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,106	Asplint.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, May 13.
ERIN.....SATURDAY, May 20.

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

WANTED—LAND.
The subscribers represent
ONE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
ENGLISH CAPITAL,
TO BE INVESTED IN LANDS
IN
PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND,
DELAWARE, VIRGINIA,
OHIO AND MISSOURI.
Parties desirous of selling will please send full description, price, &c., to
GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO.,
American Land Agency,
No. 123½ South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET,
Beautifully situated on commanding ground on the Passaic River, at North Belville, New-Jersey and 10 miles from the city: large new house in the Italian villa style, with a tower, 10 acres of land, with a beautiful sloping lawn, every variety of fruit, forest trees and shrubbery; good boating, bathing and fishing; thirty acres more land can be had; communication with Wall-st within an hour by railroad. Price, $10,000. Rent, $1,000
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The Executors of W. B. CROSBY, deceased, offer for sale the Mansion House and grounds lately occupied by him. Said premises are bounded and contain as follows: north by Eutters-place, 355 feet; east by Ullmton-st, 200 feet, 6 inches; south by Cherry-st., 365 feet, and west by Jefferson-st., 209 feet, 6 inches. These premises are admirably adapted for a public institution, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to
JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 90 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views. The house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnaces and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms. Hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY STORE AND DWELLING, with a well-established business, for sale at Westfield, N. J., 20 miles from New-York, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Said business has been established more than fifty years, and is now in a flourishing condition, and is offered for sale only on account of the proprietor's ill health. Stock consists of a general assortment of dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, boots and shoes, and goods usually kept in country stores. Said store and dwelling is large, conveniently arranged, and located in the most central part of the village, a quarter of a mile from the railroad depot. For further particulars, inquire of, or address on the premises.
C. H. MOREHOUSE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. O. HALSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 750 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots if the purchaser deem it desirable. As a private, genteel residence it has no superior, if its equal, in the town. The furniture, which is new and of the richest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of
G KIRTLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS FURnished country residence, delightfully situated within twenty minutes' driving distance of New-York, suitable for a Summer or Winter residence; is completely furnished with everything requisite for housekeeping; has all modern conveniences, such as hot and cold water, bath, furnaces, range, &c.; also, a splendid stable, carriage-house and billiard-room; is very desirable for a business man or gentleman of leisure. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY AND CITY RESIDENCE, combined, for sale; on high ground, splendid view, modern house, containing 16 rooms, all modern improvements; gas, extensive outbuildings, gardener's room, six acres, every variety of fruit and shrubbery neighborhood first-class, situated on Clinton Hill near Newark City line, only 15 minutes' from depot, 40 trains daily, and only 30 minutes' from Wall-st., horse-cars run to the property; being one of the finest places in the vicinity of the city. Apply to LYON BROTHERS, No. 33 Cortlandt-st. Price $23,000.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE near Newburgh, one of the most desirable villa residences on the Hudson, commanding views of unrivaled beauty. The house is in the rural English style, recently built in the best manner, large and commodious, with all the modern conveniences. Grounds, three acres, well laid out, and planted with choice ornamental trees, good garden, well stocked with fruit, stable, &c. Terms easy. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 150 ACRES; buildings complete, Cranoville depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, near Elizabeth, one hour from New-York; part of money can remain on mortgage, or improved city property will be taken in exchange, if not sold before May 5, will be offered at auction on the premises that day at 12 o'clock. Inquire of J. W. HALSEY, on premises, or J. WALES, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COTTAGE OCCUPIED BY Dr. F. P. Mann, between 58th and 59th sts., Merrionette, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Rail-road depot. It contains twelve rooms, beside the kitchen in the basement; a good stable in the rear, a fine cistern, and some fruit. Any one wishing further particulars may inquire on the premises, or of E. J. MANN, No. 7 State-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED, A first-class residence on the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook, the house is large and elegant, containing all modern improvements, seven acres of land, highly improved and unsurpassed for beauty, garden, grapery, orchard, shade and ornamental trees; stable, coach-house, coachman's dwelling, &c. Apply to THOMPSON, WHITE & CO. No. 43 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY high-basement cottage house, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order throughout; location 128th-st., near 5th-av.; 2 lots of ground, with fruit, grapevines and shrubbery; title perfect; possession immediately. Apply to J. M. WATSON, Agent, 3d-av. and 126th-st., Harlem, before 11 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 9 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE (BARgains)—Two Philadelphia brick three-story on and adjoining the southeast corner of Gates-av. and Ryerson-st., immediate possession; water and gas; terms easy. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FARM, FROM 50 to 150 acres, on the Hudson, within seventy-five miles of New-York, and within two miles of a depot, in exchange for Express Stock; one stocked and furnished preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., A. M., Box No. 107 Times Office.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FARM AT HAVerstraw, 122 acres good land, good brick house and outbuildings, with an orchard of choice fruit, all in complete order, a fine healthy place. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—A RICH AND VALUABLE MINEral lot, situated near the Grand Trunk Railroad. All information may be obtained by applying to F. A. ST. LAURENT, No. 15 Desfosses-st., St. Rocks, until May 1; afterward at No. 6 John-st., Quebec.

COUNTRY VILLA AT A SACRIFICE.—Cost $30,000 cash last month; 12 acres, on Passaic River, half mile from Newark; resale this month, without limits. THOMAS J. STEWART, 110 West 21st-st

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT OF THE NEATEST AND best built cottages in Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, and within two blocks of the cars to all the ferries. Price $3,000. Apply to H. R. FLETCHER, corner 4th-av and 17th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE gothic house in Rockaway, L. I., location and surroundings unsurpassed, view of the ocean splendid; will sell at a bargain. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURnished, south of 2d-st. Gramercy Park. Possession immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 53½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Terms easy. Apply to J. & J. GEMMEL, No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—NO. 191 EAST 50TH-ST., PRICE $9.5 d. Also, lo 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to J. S. STYLES, No. 187 East 50th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front houses, containing all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, 57th-st., between 3d and Lexington ave., from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.
J. W COBURN.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD AT SUMMIT, N. J.—GOOD FARE, pleasant rooms, beautiful country, large barn, house on so high ground that New-York can be seen from cupola. Terms moderate. Call on or address
Mrs. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated in a private family, in a pleasant and healthy location, about 15 minutes' distance from the depot of the New-York and New Haven Railroad. Address Miss LEVERETT, Rye, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, three ladies, and child, (four years,) within fifty miles of the city, near the water preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., A. M., Box No. 3,695 Post-office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WOULD like board on Staten Island with a private family; New-Brighton side preferred, standing required for two horses. Address Box No. 2,295 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, somewhere below 14th-st; a private family preferred; best of reference given. Address, stating terms and location, HOWARD, Box No. 2,143 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN HICKS-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, to single gentlemen, without board. Call on Wm. S. EATON, No. 149 Broadway, New-York, between 11 and 12 P. M.

WANTED—BOARD IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a gentleman and lady; terms must be moderate. Address Box No. 708 Post-office.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM AND CLOSET to let, with or without board. Also, a large unfurnished room with board. Apply at No. 155 Orchard-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point, fine large rooms with first-class board. Address R. A. BERARD, West Point.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE APARTments to let with board. Inquire at 65 East 22th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, that large new two-story basement and sub-cellar brick building Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st. Size of building, 58x112 about. Will be rented in whole or part.
For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
6 large light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT WESTPORT, CONN.—The commodious and amply-furnished cottage, occupied last season by Hon. Wm. V. Brady; it is immediately opposite the mansion and grounds of the late K. B. Winslow, Esq. This is a most eligible residence, and is reached in two hours from the city by the New-Haven Railroad. Westport is proverbially healthy, free from mosquitoes and fever and ague. It will be let for one year or the season. For particulars inquire of SAML. A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT country residence on Little Neck Bay, Long Island, (with view of Sound,) with barns, carriage-house, porter's lodge, ice-house, grapery, green-house, &c.; fruit in abundance. One hour's drive from New-York City, three and a half miles from Flushing Railroad depot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately: also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillions, or brewer's trongns, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT.—NO. 24 Canton-st., fronting on City Park, rent $600; also, No. 834 Pacific-st., just east of Washington-av., rent $450. Agent will be at Canton-st. from 1 to 3, and at Pacific-st. from 4 to 6. Apply at No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 1, about 12.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE—A valuable country seat, on the west bank of the Hudson, 2½ miles south of Newburgh; extensive pleasure grounds and a gravel beach of one mile; the views are superb, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. Apply to S. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED HOUSE, 11 rooms, carriage-house, with 1¼ acres of ground, situated at Orienta, just one hours' ride from the city, on New-Haven Railroad; location healthy and in a first-rate neighborhood. For further information inquire of HALSTED & STILES, No. 52 Murray-st., or S. HALSTED, near the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE PLEASantly situated, at Craglon, East Chester, with garden, stabling, ice house, well filled, on high and commanding ground. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO RENT—ON STATEN ISLAND, FOR THE Summer or a year, a small, nicely furnished house, near the second landing, Stapleton, with a stable and garden attached; pleasantly situated with a view of the bay and Long Island. Price $200 per month. Apply to R. L. ALLEN, No. 191 Water-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR SIX months or longer, situated in Hudson City, N. J., 25x60; 11 rooms, elegant parlors, &c.; 7 lots, fruit and flowers in abundance, horse, 2 carriages, cow and poultry will go, if desired. Apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSES, just finished and ready for occupation, on the north side of 38th-st., near Park-av.; they are first-class houses, with black-walnut doors on parlor story, plate-glass, and all modern improvements. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR exchanged, viz.: two new brown-stone, first-class, on southeast corner of Oxford st. and Hanson-place; houses and location unsurpassed; immediate possession. Apply to PETER DONLON, (owner,) on premises.

TO RENT FROM MAY 1—A FINE SUITE of rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rentes separately if desired. The house will be put in good order for a private family. Reference exchanged. Inquire No. 4 Depaw-row, Bleecker-st.

OFFICES AND BASEMENT STORES TO LET.—New, light, and well ventilated, worth $75 to $2,500 per annum, in No. 29 Broadway; also, basement and several offices in No. 17 Broadway.
P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT SARATOGA, A fine cottage in an excellent neighborhood; house three stories, with fine cellar and good water; garden large and well filled with fine fruit
EDMUND COFFIN, 27 Nassau-st.

AN UPPER PART, THREE TO SIX UNfurnished rooms, to let, to a small family without children or to gentlemen. No. 31 Washington-place, marble building, near Broadway. To be seen from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED TO LET—AN OFFICE SUITABLE for a physician, between 36th and 23d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Boarding with a private family in same building preferred. Apply, stating terms, with or without board, to Box No. 4,675 New-York Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 147 AND 149 WEST 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., 616 Water-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. A front room and bedroom, with pantry, to one or two persons of respectability; references exchanged. Apply at No. 539 2d-av., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTES OR a year, a three-story brick house, pleasantly located, completely furnished, and all modern improvements. Call at No. 269 Union-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—A BANKING OFFICE ON WALL-st., adjoining Broadway, about 25x56, on a lease. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGES AT ISLIP, Long Island. Rents $400, $450, $600, $700, $800, $1,000. M. PORTER, No. 5 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, at Irvington, an elegant place, principally furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 489 HUDSON-ST. TO LET.—References required. Apply to E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 649 Hudson-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET, at the Marble Works, No. 109 East 23d-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In addition to his brands of Amber and Pale Ale, he manufactures the celebrated *Hammer Ale*, which is peculiarly adapted to the wants of parties wishing a really fine article for shipping or country trade, as it is warranted to keep in any climate.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of many Water Powers, some of them extensive and unimproved, suitable for new and wealthy companies.
Vacant buildings with dams, races and wheels ready.
Paper mills, new and old.
Grist mills with tenements situated in paying localities.
Saw mills with timbered lands.
Also a splendid power on navigation near the city, to lease in parcels of any amount desired. Engineers sent out to measure streams and make plans when required.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway, N. York.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE.
In a beautiful rocky glen, near Plainfield, N. J., within easy and rapid railroad communication with the city from the foot of Liberty-st.
Has a good sized factory building, with a never-failing stream of water, and a fall of thirty-one feet.
For particulars inquire at the Water Wheel Office of
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.
CLAY MILL PROPERTY.
Situated 1½ miles from the Hudson River, at Fishkill Landing, and on the line of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.
A fine durable water power, being the whole of the Matteawan Creek, with a fall of 19 feet.
Apply soon to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER POWER TO RENT FOR THREE YEARS.—Location upon navigation on the Hudson River, at the intersection of the Boston, Hartford & Erie with the Hudson River Railroad, near Fishkill Landing.
Buildings with motive machinery will be erected to suit the customer upon walls now in part constructed.
Apply immediately to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS,
A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLASER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 109 East 15th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF SOLDIERS who have been killed or died in the service of the United States can have their arrears of pay, bounty and pensions collected and cashed by writing or applying to VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 245 Broadway, authorized Government Agents.

ORIENTAL WARES, CURIOSITIES AND SEA SHELLS.—An extensive variety of superb and scarce articles now on exhibition and for sale, at the salesrooms of DANGS, MERWIN & CO., Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. An examination of this truly beautiful and immense collection is invited.

BONE DUST FOR SALE.—I HAVE REDUCED the price of bone dust to $40 per ton.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, No. 353 East 80d-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of KISSAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, B. P. KISSAM retiring from business.
B. P. KISSAM,
S. H. KISSAM,
P. R. KISSAM.
New-York, April 29, 1865.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that BENJAMIN F. KISSAM, SAMUEL H. KISSAM and PETER R. KISSAM, all of whom resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, have, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, formed a limited partnership, that such partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of "KISSAM & CO.," that the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is that of Bankers, and Stock and Exchange Brokers; that all the persons interested in said copartnership are the said BENJAMIN P. KISSAM, who is the special partner therein, and SAMUEL H. KISSAM and PETER R. KISSAM, who are the general partners; that the said BENJAMIN P. KISSAM, the special partner, has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in cash, as capital toward the common stock of said copartnership, and that the said copartnership is to commence on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and is to terminate on the thirteenth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy.
Dated New-York, April 29, 1865.
SAMUEL H. KISSAM,
PETER R. KISSAM,
BENJ. P. KISSAM, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HOWELL, FOSTER & WILSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm are to be paid to JOHN H. WILSON and JOSEPH FOSTER, who are alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
HENRY B. HOWELL,
JOSEPH FOSTER,
JOHN H. WILSON.
New-York, April 25, 1865.

The business will be continued by JOHN H. WILSON and JOSEPH FOSTER, at the old stand, No. 10 Warren-st., under the name and firm of WILSON & FOSTER.
JOHN H. WILSON,
JOSEPH FOSTER.
New-York, April 28, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of SHELDON & RIPLEY, for the transaction of business as dealers and manufacturers of white lead, zinc, paints, linseed oil and varnishes, at No. 196 Fulton-st.
S. R. SHELDON,
CHARLES RIPLEY.
New York, May 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR SENIOR HAVING determined to withdraw from business, after a commercial activity of nearly sixty years in this country, our firm is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. W. SCHMIDT & CO.
New-York, April 30, 1865.

The copartnership of CHAS. KOCK & CO., here and in New-Orleans, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. T. WILLIAMS will attend to the liquidation of the house in this city, and CHAS. KOCK to that of the New-Orleans house.
CHAS. KOCK.
H. ALEX. RUPERTI.
WM. T. WILLIAMS.
New-York, April 30, 1865.

The business of the late firm of J. W. SCHMIDT & CO. will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of JANSEN, SCHMIDT & RUPERTI, on the same premises, No. 68 Broad-st.
JERHARD JANSEN, } Of the late firm of
LEOP. SCHMIDT, } J. W. Schmidt & Co.
WM. T. WILLIAMS, } Of the late firm of
H. ALEX. RUPERTI. } Chas. Kock & Co.
New-York, May 1, 1865.
Mr. J. W. SCHMIDT will attend to his Consulate's and other business at No. 68 Broad-st., as heretofore.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of
STOUT, THAYER & CO.,
for the transaction, strictly on Commission, of a General Brokerage Business in Government Securities, American Gold, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at
NO. 22 WILLIAM-ST.,
offices heretofore occupied by Messrs. Lockwood & Co.
JACOB STOUT,
THOS. H. STOUT,
Formerly with Messrs. Drake Brothers. } Members of the N. Y. Gold Exchange.
STEPHEN H. THAYER,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
New-York, May 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the firm of SCHUCHARDT & GESHARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The signature of the firm will be used by either parties only for the liquidation of the outstanding business.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FREDERICK C. GESHARD,
F. GESHARD SCHUCHARDT.
New-York, May 1, 1865.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, F. GESHARD SCHUCHARDT and LAWRENCE WELLS have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commercial and banking business, under the firm of FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS.
New-York, May 1, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of TALCOTT & BROTHER, is this day dissolved.
F. L. TALCOTT, Jr.,
April 30, 1865. A. BELMONT TALCOTT.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership for the transaction of a Stock Commission business, at No. 51 Exchange-place, Room No. 8, under the firm of TALCOTT & SONS.
F. L. TALCOTT,
F. L TALCOTT, Jr., Member of Open Board.
A. BELMONT TALCOTT.
APRIL 30, 1865.

OFFICE OF LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 96 BROADWAY AND No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.
MR. E. S. MUNROE RETIRES THIS DAY from our firm, and Mr. LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, Jr., is admitted as a partner. LOCKWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.
I have taken an office in Matthews' Building, No. 78 Broadway, and No. 5 New-st., for the transaction of business as a banker, broker and dealer in Government securities.
E. S. MUNROE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. H. MARSHALL & CO., is this day dissolved.
C. H. MARSHALL,
CHARLES LAMSON.
APRIL 8, 1865. C. H. MARSHALL, Jr.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in the shipping and commission business, under the name of C. H. MARSHALL & CO.
CHARLES LANSON,
APRIL 8, 1865. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Jr
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.
MR. JAMES ROBB AND MR. JOHN S. SAUZADE have this day been admitted as partners in our firm.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

The undersigned, comprising the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., will continue the banking business at the same place, No. 52 Wall-st.
J. P. D. LANIER,
JAMES ROBB,
CHARLES LANIER,
JOHN S. SAUZADE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF MILLS, CURRIE & CO. expires this day by limitation. Mr. R. W. MARTIN, Jr., retires, and the remaining partners have formed a copartnership under the firm of MILLS & CURRIE.
JOSEPH G. MILLS,
CHARLES F. CURRIE,
RUNYON W. MARTIN, Jr.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

OFFICE OF JAMES M. HARVEHORNE & BROTHER,
No. 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED SIDNEY G. HARTSHORNE as a partner in our firm.
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE,
RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
MAY 1, 1865.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. C. DORNIN & CO., for transacting a general stock brokerage business.
W. C. DORNIN,
E. F. L. BROOM,
MAY 1, 1865. No. 16 William-st.

WILLIAM TRACY AND FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE, of the late firm of Noyes & Tracy, and CHARLES TRACY and DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD, of the firm of Tracy & Olmstead, have formed a partnership in the practice of law, under the firm of WILLIAM & CHARLES TRACY & TALLMADGE, at No. 50 Wall-st., New York.
New-York, May 1, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WIGHAM & UNDERHILL is this day dissolved by limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation.
THOMAS M. WIGHAM,
WILLIAM UNDERHILL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing under the name of STREET & WELCH is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE STREET,
J. EDWARD WELCH.
No. 65 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a suite of rooms on the second floor, in a respectable neighborhood, and not further up town than 10th-st.; good references exchanged. Apply, by note, to HOUSEHUNTER, Box No. 106 Times Office, for three days.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED A BRANCH office at No. 24 Cliff-st., New-York, and shall be prepared to execute promptly orders for every description of bars, boiler, plate, angle, and T iron, light rail, &c.
MORRIS, WHEELER & CO., Philadelphia.
Address No. 24 Cliff-st., New-York, or No. 1,668 Market-st., Philadelphia.

FIVE-HORSE POWER ANDREWS ENGINE, steam pump, 2 Begardus mills, large rendering kettle, iron lard cooler, 2 large wooden vats, dormant scale, two-inch shafting, pullies, belting, old lumber, &c., for sale, at No. 24 Abattoir place, West 30th-st., from 8½ to 10 A. M., till sold.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES CORRESPONdence with a young lady of about 16. Address R. S. T., Station D, New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely, and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by WARDWELL & REEVES, successors to J. G. Kerr. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY.
Seventh time here, Tom Taylor's excellent comedy,
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP!
Produced with superb scenery, beautiful dresses, appointments and a strong cast.
And seventh time in ten years, the excellent farce of
HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS
With a capital distribution.
TUESDAY, BUCKSTONE'S EXCELLENT COMEDY,
SINGLE LIFE.
Mr. Wallack has much pleasure in announcing that the very popular Comedian,
MR. HOLSTON
is engaged in this theatre, and will appear on WEDNESDAY next in (never acted in New-York)
Sterling Coyne's Comedy of
BLACK SHEEP.
THURSDAY, BLACK SHEEP.
FRIDAY, BOSOM FRIENDS.
SATURDAY, BLACK SHEEP.
THE UNEQUAL MATCH and the HUNCHBACK
will be repeated.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Overture at 7¾ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE ENGAGEMENT
of the graceful and gifted young actress,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who will appear THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 1, in her chaste and winning personation of
FANCHON,
THE CRICKET,
a domestic drama in five acts, translated expressly for Miss Mitchell by Augustus Waldner, Esq.
The cast will include the names of Misses FARREN, MARY WELLS, SKEBRETT, REEVES, BURKE, and Mr. J. G. BURNETT, J. W. COLLIER, GEO. BECKS, E. B. HOLMES, E. BARRY, H. DANVERS BENDLE, &c. &c.
THE PIECE PRODUCED WITH
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
APPOINTMENTS, COSTUMES,
and MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
Act 1st—The Shadow Dance.
Act 2d—Festival of St. Andoche.
Act 3d—The Revelation.
Act 4th—The Pledge.
Act 5th—One Year Later—Glad Triumph of the Cricket.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
ENGAGEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. KEAN,
POSITIVELY BUT FOR ELEVEN NIGHTS.
FIFTH NIGHT.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1865.
Last night of Shakespeare's tragedy, in three acts,
HENRY VIII.
Wolsey.....Mr. KEAN
Queen Katherine.....Mrs. KEAN
To conclude with Coleman's comedy, in three acts,
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
Mrs. Oakley.....Mrs. KEAN | Oakley.....Mr. KEAN
TUESDAY—LOUIS XI.
WEDNESDAY—KING JOHN. (No repeat.)
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE FOR ANY NIGHT.

MR. JOHN E. OWENS REAPPEARS MAY 8, IN "SOLON SHINGLE" AND "THE LIVE INDIAN."

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.
RAVEN & BACON Piano Manufacturers, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. Our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, and by the constant introduction of improvements they are kept up to the age in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our instruments and prices before making their selections. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for Pianos.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—"A GLOOM IS CAST O'er all the Land." "song with chorus, to the memory of Araham Lincoln, by Henry Schroeder. "Nettie Dear Good Bye." song with chorus, by M. A. Fortune. "We are Marching on to Victory," song with chorus, by Carl Herman. "Remember me in Ours." song "Not one Flower from his Grave." by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst. Price 30 cents each.
INSTRUMENTAL.—"General Sherman's Triumphal March," by G. C. Normao; price 30 cents; with vignette of the General, 50 cents. Mailed free. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeon, Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail, to let and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cent per page. Pianists attending to try new music. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FUNERAL MARCH, with lithographic portrait of our lamented President, 40 cents. Funeral March, plain, 30 cents. "A Nation in Tears," song or quartette, with vignette likenes of the Marty-President, 30 cents. Battle Hymn of the Republic, 30 cents. Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Prisoner's Hope, 30 cents. Mailed free.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

NEW MUSIC.—FUNERAL MARCH TO THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. THE MARTYR-PRESIDENT. By Mrs. Parkhurst, the popular composer. The *Home Journal* says: "This is a fine composition, well worthy the reputation of its author." Very solemn and impressive. Price, 30 cents; with vignette of the President, 50c. Mailed free. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

MAS

A REBEL RAM ON A RAID.

The Iron-clad Webb Escapes from the Red River.

She Passes the Union Fleet near Vicksburgh.

She is Abandoned and Blown Up Just Below New-Orleans.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, April 29.

The Vicksburgh *Herald*, of the 25th inst., has a dispatch dated off the mouth of the Red River on the 23d, giving the following important intelligence.

At 9 o'clock this evening the famous rebel ram Webb, came out of the Red River, passing all our gunboats and iron-clads here, and descended the Mississippi with lightning speed.

When first discovered she had no light, emitted no smoke, and looked like a huge mass moving on the water.

She was fired on from the *Manhattan*, when she immediately showed signs of life and shot past the *Manhattan*, who signalled to the fleet.

The *Lafayette* then started in pursuit of her.

The officers of the *Manhattan* estimate the speed of the *Webb* at twenty-five miles an hour when passing them.

The steamer *Saratoga*, from New-Orleans, met the *Webb* at Tunica Bend at 9:45 o'clock. She then attempted to run down the *Saratoga*, but was unsuccessful.

It is believed that the *Webb* intends destroying our commerce on the Mississippi, and probably make an attempt to escape to the gulf.

Some assert that it is very likely that JEFF. DAVIS is on board of her, endeavoring to make his escape to Havana or some other foreign port.

If nothing happens to her the *Webb* can reach New-Orleans by day-light to-morrow, and the mouth of Mississippi by noon.

Gen. WASHBURN'S order declaring that after the 25th of April all Confederate soldiers within his district shall be regarded as felons and not as artisoners of war, is having a salutary effect. Great numbers have surrendered.

CAIRO, Friday, April 28.

The steamer *Delphia* reports meeting the rebel ram *Webb* fifty miles above New-Orleans, at 8:30 o'clock, on the morning of the 24th instant. She was then going along without doing any damage to boats of any kind.

The telegraph wires leading to New-Orleans had been cut.

LATER.

The Ram Passes New-Orleans, Gets Out of Order, and is Blown Up.

CAIRO, Sunday, April 30.

The steamer *Mississippi*, from New-Orleans, has arrived.

She reports that the rebel ram *Webb* passed New-Orleans at broad day at a rapid rate, displaying the Stars and Stripes, but after passing, hoisted the rebel flag. When a few miles above Port St. Philip, her condensers got out of order, and she was deserted and blown up.

As far as known she had inflicted no damage, save cutting the telegraph line. A portion of her crew arrived in New-Orleans. The remainder left for parts unknown.

The steamers from Memphis have 422 bales of cotton for Cincinnati, 300 for Evansville, and 221 for St. Louis.

The steamer *Belle St. Louis* brings about 300 survivors of the *Sultana*.

Large Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, April 30.

The large building on Sudbury-street, known as MINOT BLOCK, was destroyed by fire this morning, and two small wooden buildings adjoining were crushed by falling walls. Among the occupants were KIMBALL, BROTHERS & Co., carriage repository; BEAR & Co., rubber manufacturers; Mr. COLLAMORE, auctioneer and commission merchant; HIRAM TUCKER, spring-bed manufacturer; HINDS & WILLIAMS, telegraph instrument makers, and others; also the Union billiard rooms. CARMI'S billiard-table rooms. The total loss is estimated at from $80,000 to $100,000; insured for about half the amount.

THE ASSASSINS.

The Plot to Assassinate President Lincoln.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE PURSUIT OF BOOTH.

From the Washington Evening Star, April 29.

There no longer remains any doubt that BOOTH fractured his leg when he sprang from the President's box upon the stage. It being one of the small boxes, it is not probable that he discovered the extent of the injury until the next day. On the night of the assassination the confederates of BOOTH were actively engaged in measures to divert pursuit from the right direction, and a number of clues were turned loose, with no other object than to convey the idea that the assassins were still in the city. The report of BOOTH being seen in Pennsylvania, was also started by his friends, it is believed; but all such canards were neglected, the detectives steadily and surely tracing the murderer in all his wanderings through Maryland. Early Saturday morning the detectives and military were sent across the Eastern Branch, others following in quick succession, until Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's Counties were fully enveloped. Col. LUDINGTON, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, was called on to furnish horses, and at one time there was not left at headquarters a single wagon or available horse. The first reliable information concerning BOOTH was obtained Saturday morning, at SURRATT's tavern, about ten miles from the city, on the road to Bryantown. The military first called at this place, but failed to get any definite statement, until the detectives came up. The tavern is owned by Mrs. SURRATT, and leased to the old man who keeps it. Upon a close examination, he stated that Mrs. SURRATT had been there on Friday afternoon, and left word that two men would arrive during the night who were to be generously provided for. She also directed that two carbines suspended by a string between the plastering of a partition should be given them. BOOTH and HARROLD arrived as expected, and remained until some time Saturday forenoon; but on leaving BOOTH declined to take a carbine, stating that he was too lame to carry it. HARROLD, however, took one, and the two set out for the lower counties. Upon reaching the neighborhood of Bryantown, near Port Tobacco, BOOTH's leg became too painful to proceed further, and the services of Dr. MUDD, of that vicinity, were called into requisition. After the fracture had been dressed and BOOTH had left, the detectives arrested MUDD, who denied all knowledge of the character of his patient. The boot, however, which had been cut off from BOOTH's foot, the inflammation rendering it impossible to draw it off, was found, and in it was written with ink, "J. WILKES." the word "BOOTH" evidently having been scratched out with a knife. Why any portion of the name was left in a mystery, unless a sudden alarm hurried off the party before the completion of the erasure. The next place BOOTH and HARROLD were heard from was at the house of a Dr. COXE. The latter, upon being questioned, denied having seen any such parties, but said that three paroled rebel soldiers had applied there for accommodations, and had been sent away. COXE's servants, however, all asserted that the two men had said there over night, that their master had entertained them in the most hospitable manner, and upon their departure next morning gave each a quantity of whisky.

The detectives next came upon the fugitives near the Sachier Swamp, in Charles county. There they found an old dilapidated shanty occupied by an old colored woman, who stated that on that morning two men, one of them with a crutch, had come out of the woods and asked for something to eat, offering to pay any sum for it. She, being afraid of them, told them she had nothing, that there were no white people around there, and that they could get nothing to eat in that vicinity. The lame man then inquired the direction to the great swamp, which she gave, and the two went off. The shanty stands in a small clearing, surrounded on all sides by dense pine woods, with the exception of one side, bounded by the swamp. The Eighth Illinois cavalry and a regiment of colored troops were immediately sent through the swamp in every direction, searching every thicket, but without finding any trace of the assassins, the latter evidently having secreted themselves in the pine woods and made their escape while the swamp was being scoured. On Sunday afternoon BOOTH and HARROLD crossed the Potomac at Swan Point, a short distance below Matthias Point, and passing through Port Royal en route to Louisa Courthouse, were captured (as previously described in the *Star*) at GARRETT's place.

Facts have come to light which show conclusively that BOOTH and his accomplices had, before carrying their plans into execution, decided upon the routes to be taken in making their escape. Maps, understood to be in the possession of the government, and which are known to have belonged to these parties, bear distinct marks of the routes laid out by them.

BOOTH and HARROLD were to escape to rebeldom and seek JEFF. DAVIS' protection, who was finally to assist them in leaving the country. HARROLD in a conversation with an acquaintance of his who resides in Maryland, some time previous to the murder of President LINCOLN, made a remark to the effect that there was no extradition treaty between the United States and Spain, a remark that excited no special attention at the time, but in the light of subsequent events it would appear that BOOTH and himself contemplated shelter somewhere in the Spanish dominions.

Surprise has been expressed that BOOTH selected such a hollow-pated blab-mouth as HARROLD as his nearest accomplice in so terrible a plot. The mystery, we think, may be explained in this way: HAROLD, a young man of idle, vagabond habits, was a good shot and a capital boatsman, spending much of his time in gunning and fishing excursions in the lower counties of Maryland, acquiring in this way a thorough knowledge of the country, especially its by-paths, forests, swamps and creeks sought only by the hunter and fisher.

On the outbreak of the rebellion this knowledge made his services valuable in the capacity of guide for blockade-runners, and there is no doubt that he has been actively engaged in that business throughout the war. Doubtless he was recommended to BOOTH as a suitable guide in his flight, and that the acquaintance between them was formed in that way. But for the injury received by BOOTH in jumping to the stage, by which he was crippled, it is possible that the well-arranged plan of escape might have succeeded. But the outraged flag of our country, trampled upon by BOOTH in his exit from the box, would seem to have been endowed with powers of volition, seizing him by the spur and causing him to fall crippled on the stage, whereby his flight was intercepted and his few days of Cain-like existence made days of agony intense. It is believed that had he not been immediately captured, death would have ensued from mortification of his broken leg, uncared for as it necessarily was and in constant use. Traces at points of his route indicate that he attempted to obliterate the tell-tale marks of his crutch in the earth, whereby his route might be traced, and that he hopped on one leg at other points, not using the crutch, to the same end.

The Arrest of Junius Brutus Booth—Arrest of John S. Clarke.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 29.

There were peculiar circumstances connected with the arrest of JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH in this city. After his arrest by Detective KNOPP he was taken to the Provost-Marshal's office to await the departure of the train for Washington. While in the office he was in charge of two men as a guard. He engaged in very little conversation, but was smoking a cigar, and during this time he frequently took from his pocket what appeared to be scraps of paper with which to light his cigar. The guard did not attach any importance to the act, but it afterward transpired that these were letters and envelopes which were thus destroyed. After he had been sent away, and the attention of Capt. LAMB and Commissioner BARRY was called to the fact, they gathered together the fragments, but the letters were so effectually destroyed that nothing can now be gained from them. The corner of an envelope showed the printed inscription, "British Provinces," and a small remnant of the letter inside of this envelope contains only the words "your brother."

While in the office, JUNIUS BOOTH was engaged in looking over a Bible on the table. When he had finished this, he took a slip of paper and wrote what appears to be a letter. It was written on both sides; but as soon as finished, he tore them into small pieces and threw them into the spittoon or on the floor. After he was gone, an attempt was made to collect the fragments of this letter, but without success. Enough was found to show that the letter was intended for his sister, and referred to the fact that he was waiting in the Marshal's office for the cars. He bade her be of good cheer. There is also a reference to "grandma," but the rest of the sentence is gone. Attention is called to two psalms; one can be made out—the forty-ninth; the other is not decipherable, as a part of the numerals are torn off and lost.

Since the arrest of JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE has been taken into custody, by whom or on what charge is not known. His wife only knows that he was taken away by three men two days ago, and has not returned since. The last letter written by J. WILKES BOOTH is now in the city. It is dated April 14, two A. M., at Washington, and is addressed to his mother in New-York. There is nothing in it, except a reference to the illumination of the previous night, coupled with the statement, that it would have been better if done in a better cause. "But" he adds, "might makes right." This, no doubt, is the letter written in the hotel at Washington when he inquired of the book-keeper the year.

News of Booth's Capture in a Theological Seminary.

At the time the news of BOOTH'S capture reached Chicago the exercises of the seventh anniversary of the Theological Seminary of that city were in progress. The *Times* says:

"The news was received with a spontaneous burst of applause, which was again and again renewed. Some of the gentlemen rose to their feet, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs. The President called upon Rev. Dr. EDDY to offer a prayer of thanksgiving to God for the speedy retribution which has overtaken the murderer of the President. Dr. EDDY then rose and offered up a fervent prayer of praise and gratitude to the Supreme Being, in which the audience devoutly joined. The choir sang the "Song of Freedom."

FROM RICHMOND.

Gen. Halleck's Recent Important Order—Its Effects—Restored Confidence—Justice to the South—Expense of Living—Value of Real Estate in Richmond—Scarcity of Wood—Jeff. Davis and His Plunder—The Libby and Castle Thunder.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, April 27, 1865.

Major-Gen. HALLECK'S recent order, opening up the ports of Virginia and unloosing the reins from commerce, has acted already on this community like a beneficent Summer shower upon parched vegetation. What gave that order more joyful significance was the fact that it was distinctly announced as given by command of the President himself.

Up to that time the utmost consternation and doubt existed as to what might be the future policy of our new President, some fearing that, looking upon the Southern people as, in some way or other, the instigators of the accursed deed which placed him in the position of Chief Magistrate, he would issue orders so binding and oppressive as to leave them all down here to the utter ruin in which they are involved. Men from the North who, up to the moment of Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination, had fully made up their minds to remain here and invest money in trade, immediately on its occurrence took fright, and were on the eve of fixing off with their capital as from a place infested with the plague. Now all this, by wise and generous legislation, is again changed in a single moment. Confidence is restored, and people begin to feel that whatever just severity our President may be inclined to mete out to the infernal authors of all our troubles, his enmity extends not to the commerce and well-being of the masses.

It is to be earnestly prayed that the whole Northern mind will take its tone from that now manifested by our good President, and not shower indiscriminate blame and suspicion upon those who—whatever their former criminality in rebellion may have been—have really no more sympathy or collusion with the atrocious act of BOOTH than the most loyal man in the Northern States. No greater horror could have been felt at the North than was manifested here by every decent person with whom I came in contact. Rev. Dr. J. L. BURROWS, of the First Baptist Church, eloquently alluded to this subject in his admirable sermon last Sunday, and put the South in its true and fair light, when he said:

"It has been said that the South should be held responsible for the assassination of President LINCOLN, and that severer measures should be adopted toward the people because of this crime. This would be visiting upon the innocent the sins of the guilty. This would be, in its turn, an injustice and a crime. To hold a whole people responsible for an outrage which they not only disown, but deplore and abhor, might be the first impulse of blind and phrenzied passion, but cannot become a principle of action with fair-minded and magnanimous men. Let the guilty suffer. Let those who were accessory to a deed so infernal, either in its conception or execution, meet the just penalty of the law; but in the name of justice, and fairness and humanity, let not maddened passion seek for victims among those who are as guiltless of such a crime as the closest personal friends of the murdered President. In the name of the South, I protest, with all the earnestness of which my nature is capable, against being involved in the remotest degree in an atrocity from which my whole soul revolts, and which can awaken no utterance of more honest and indignant condemnation in any section of the country, than in these Southern States."

There is not a Northern man, of unbiased mind and ordinary sense, who has held any communion with the people here, but will heartily indorse every word of that honest and earnest appeal. Few people in the North can, without minutely studying the minds of men down here, imagine how little of real sympathy existed among them for the infernal leaders and abettors of this rebellion, and how vast a power the latter were enabled to wield over the bodies and souls of their fellow-citizens. Said a highly intelligent citizen of Richmond to me yesterday: "There never was a time when, if all bayonets and force had been solely removed, secession could have enrolled 300 followers." "Before the war, you mean," I answered, somewhat astonished. "No, sir;" was his emphatic reply; "*I mean any time during the past four years.*"

People naturally ask: How is it then, that these wretches could organize great armies in the field, and hold them so long against the power of the United States? Who has not seen one of those tremendous and well-constructed machines, by which the delicate hand of a child, by merely touching some spring or lever, can set in motion a power so vast as to rend solid masses of iron with the ease of a pair of scissors cutting cambric. Such was the potent machinery of secession and rebellion, invented by CALHOUN, and maturing from his day down to the present hour.

The expense of living, instead of diminishing appears to be on the increase, and really for no ostensible reason, as our markets are abundantly supplied with all the necessaries of life. It is a matter that will doubtless be soon rectified; for neither Gen. SHERIDAN or Gen. ORD, in the humane and magnanimous treatment of this people, upon which they are both evidently determined, are going to leave them at the mercy of sharpers and speculators in the necessaries of life. I hear people complaining daily that many necessary articles are actually dearer than they were in Confederate times. Take, for instance, the one article of corn meal, which sells to-day for three dollars a bushel. In Confederate times one hundred dollars of their currency would buy a bushel of it. But in those days sixty Confederate dollars could buy but one dollar in gold. It therefore follows that corn meal is being sold to-day for what was equivalent to one hundred and eighty dollars in Confederate money, or an advanced price of eighty dollars per bushel, and other things have raised in the same ratio. It is quite evident that the military authorities will have to pass some law prohibiting extortion, by fixing the maximum price upon all articles of food.

If Northern people imagine that Richmond is burnt up and played out, here is a little item to teach capitalists the contrary. On Tuesday, a narrow lot of ground on Main-street, opposite the Spotswood House, only twenty-six feet front by about one hundred and twenty feet deep, was sold, at public auction, on a twenty years' lease, for $750 per annum, in gold; the lessee to pay all taxes, and to erect on the spot a building not less than two stories in height. At the end of the twenty years, the lease is to revert to the owner of the land, with all its improvements; he paying for the latter according to the ordinary rules of arbitration. Although I was confidently assured that that same piece of ground could not before the war have fetched one-third of the sum now given for it, many thought it an excellent bargain, and I have no doubt the purchaser (a Baltimore capitalist) could sell out to-day at a premium.

Wood still continues very scarce among us, owing to the hideous ravages of war all around the wooded districts of Richmond and Petersburgh. I yesterday saw Lieut. MERRILL, our active Assistant Quartermaster, who had just been on a hunt, some 12 miles from this city, and succeeded in finding 2,000 cords of Confederate Government wood, upon which he immediately laid hands, and is having it conveyed here for the use of the city. It is lucky, indeed, that Summer instead of Winter is coming upon us, or public suffering—from this one cause alone—would be very lamentable.

Every one here is literally staggered by this last extraordinary act of Gen. SHERMAN. The most vexatious part to the people of this section is the fact of his negotiations allowing JEFF. DAVIS and his crew to escape with their ill-gotten plunder; all dragged from the bones and sinews of poor bleeding Virginia. It is well known that JEFF. DAVIS & Co. took with them not less than eight millions in gold, which they had, for months past, been gradually collecting, ostensibly for buying up their paper currency, but in reality to feather the nests of the rascals in their life-long exile. All this treasure was sent out of Richmond but three days before the evacuation, toward Charlotte, N. C., and under the care of the notorious chief detective, SAM. MCCRABIN, the brother, I am told, of an eminent physician in Baltimore.

I yesterday visited the Libby Prison, as well as Castle Thunder. The rebel prisoners are all taken away, either paroled or sent to the Northern prisons. The few remaining ones are all penitentiary birds, who escaped during the hubbub of our occupation, but who have been once more recaged for the benefit of society at large. One prisoner I saw there, in a separate cell, pacing up and down his enclosure like an imprisoned hyena. It was the notorious DICK TURNER, the jailor of the Libby, against whose infernal cruelty our poor soldiers had so often complained, and who seems to be reserved for some especial attention from the hands of the Government.

J. R. HAMILTON.

President Lincoln's Life and Its Lessons.

SERMON BY REV. DR. J. P. THOMPSON.

An exceedingly crowded audience listened last evening to the discourse of Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, at the Tabernacle, upon the life of President LINCOLN and its lessons. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. SPALDING, agent of the Seamen's Fund Society. The text was from 2 Samuel, xxiii. 3-4

"The God of Israel said, the rock of Israel spake to me. He that ruleth over men *must be just*, ruling in the fear of God," &c., &c.

It is one of the noblest events in the history of the human race, said the speaker, that this nation has, in the obsequies of Mr. LINCOLN, rendered such a universal homage to a man whom it had not learned to call great. He was, however, great in his own way, though not in literature nor in polity. Not greatness, but grandeur of soul, is the proper quality to ascribe to Mr. LINCOLN. He was grand in moral qualities; he belongs in the foremost rank of moral heroes. That part of the public life of Mr. LINCOLN which will be known in history, is only that of the last five years; for which, however, the whole of his comparatively obscure previous career had been a correct preparation. Here the speaker briefly recapitulated the chief points of Mr. LINCOLN'S life from birth upward. Mr. LINCOLN was a self-made man, but only in the sense in which every man of strong individuality must be self-made. He did not undervalue scholarly culture; and, like Mr. CONDE, the plebian King of England, he had sadly deferred to the opinions of those better informed than himself. Mr. LINCOLN, like all such men, succeeded, not by undervaluing the opportunities which he had not, but by using those which he had. Mr. EVERETT, the first gentleman of our country, said that Mr. LINCOLN was one of the truest gentlemen he ever met. He always studied and practiced the highest quality of thought and feeling. When Mr. LINCOLN was 25, as he himself told a clergyman, he happened to hear the word "demonstrate" used in some striking connection. He considered what might be its precise meaning; found himself not sufficiently clear about it; made up his mind that if he were ever to be a lawyer he must know exactly what "demonstrate" meant, and so on to it; and going home to his father's house, he set himself to work on Euclid, and never left it until he was able to "demonstrate" any of the problems of the first six books, at sight. This incident shows shows how earnest was Mr. LINCOLN'S homage to real mental culture; and such resolute application to study is a valuable lesson to young men. A consideration of the element of Mr LINCOLN'S character shows his providential adaptation to the great purposes of his life. He was honest, sensible, practical, sagacious, original, clear-headed, logical, exact, witty. Every public paper he ever wrote carried on the face of it, "A. LINCOLN, his mark." Would he would not publicly commit himself to any statement of opinion which he had not considered and thoroughly mastered, the conclusions which he reached were comprehensive and safe, and his statements of them at once remarkably thoughtful and remarkably simple. Such brief sentences as "The Union is older than the Constitution"—"the nation existed before the Constitution," presuppose long course of study and thought, and are both intelligible and impressive to plain men. He always had a passion for simplifying thoughts. It was an old practice with him to spend much time, and sometimes even to walk his room half the night, in laboring to fix exactly and state simply and completely the points of arguments among his neighbors during the day. This exercise did much to secure him his extreme clearness of thought and statement. But intimatation and sensibility were not wanting in a mind that could write Mr. LINCOLN'S last Inaugural, or the last sentence of his first. Enthusiasm was not wanting in a mind that could prophecy that those then living would see the Union include 250,000,000 inhabitants. Comprehensiveness of views was another characteristic of Mr. LINCOLN'S mind. It was often observed in important Cabinet discussions, that every phrase of the subject in hand seemed to have already occupied the President's mind. Accordingly, he was a sagacious man, and was more and more recognized as such by the nation. His mental processes were characterized by great care, logical clearness and strength. In his great debates with Mr. DOUGLAS he never had to retract or abandon a proposition, nor did he ever contradict himself, though on these points he was much misrepresented. Mr. LINCOLN'S adherence to Christian ethics in politics gave his reasonings their greatest strength. In this quality of ethical political principle he was impressed by no Statesmen of the age. This characteristic was especially evident in the only speech he made in this city, that at Cooper Institute; and—to the honor of the American people—that speech made him President. Both his logic and his ethics were pointed and enforced by his wit. His early study and commital to memory of ŒSOP's fables probably had some influence in inclining his mind toward the use of parables and stories. A simple allusion implying a story was doubtless one of the most influential causes of his reelection. This was, his saying that it is not well to swop horses while swimming over the river. Mr. LINCOLN was of a "meek and quiet spirit"—prime elements in a really strong character, and which were cultivated in him by his own early hardships. He suffered no insults of enemies nor misunderstandings by friends to ruffle his temper in the least. He learned not only to endure his individual troubles, but also those of the nation, and calmly to wait until the proper time chose for using whatever means any crisis required. Cheerfulness was with Mr. LINCOLN a moral quality. In him, this was not frivolity nor levity. The painter of the group of portraits of himself and Cabinet, says that Mr. LINCOLN'S face was the saddest he ever saw. He cultivated cheerfulness as a necessary of life. Many times during the history of the war there was reason to be very thankful that Mr. LINCOLN could yield; that he could find in cheerfulness some relaxation from his official duties. The speaker illustrated this point by referring to part of a day spent during last Autumn in Mr. LINCOLN'S own working-room, and his humorous and pleasant observations during the conversation that day. Mr. LINCOLN was asked whether he thought the victory at Atlanta, or the Chicago platform contributed most to secure his reelection. "I guess it was the victory," he observed; "At any rate, of the two, *I would rather have the victory rejected.*" The death of the guerrilla MORGAN being mentioned, Mr. LINCOLN remarked, "Well, I wouldn't crow about anybody's death; but I guess I can take this death as resignedly as I can anybody's." Then he added, with indignation, that MORGAN was a coward, a negro-driver, a kind of man that the North knows nothing about. Mr. LINCOLN sometimes supported an external appearance of serenity and cheerfulness which he was far from feeling; and his power of covering his suspense or trouble with a cheerful exterior has exposed him to many undeserved censures from persons ignorant of his real character. His kindness and sensibility were proverbial, and were almost faults; and yet these qualities especially show the greatness of his soul, for they were founded upon a deep and broad sympathy with humanity. His own prosperity never closed his ear nor his hand to those of low estate; he was always ready to hear and to remedy the injuries of the poorest and plainest man. A little incident of the year 1863 shows how deep and abiding in like manner, was his affection for his own family. At the Soldier's Home, in that year, Mr. LINCOLN suddenly called in a Colonel, who was in the next room, and with a brief preface, read to him the passage from Hamlet about erudition, and the soliloquy following it about the future life. Then suddenly stopping, he said, "Colonel, did you ever have a half consciousness that you were conversing with a friend in the other world, and then woke up to find you were not? I have had just such an experience about my boy." The President's eyes were wet. He would rather have the smiles of his poor little WILLY than all the applause of the thirty millions of the nation. Mr. LINCOLN was a man of real magnanimity. He only told the plain truth when he said, alluding to Mr. DOUGLAS' charges of misrepresentation, that if Mr. DOUGLAS would only show where there was any error such as he charged, "it will not even ruffle one to take it back." His letter to GRANT acknowledging his first mistaken apprehension that GRANT'S move into the rear of Vicksburgh was an error, was an instance of a like kind. Mr. LINCOLN'S entire integrity, in speech, purpose, opinion, action, was thoroughly believed and trusted in by the people, and secured him the homely but expressive epithet of "Honest Old Abe." This integrity secured him against deviating from principle in political debates, and inspired him with a real moral heroism; for as he well knew, to lay down and follow out the avowed principles of his public life, was to court death. Mr. LINCOLN was truly, sincerely, and unobtrusively a Christian man. Many circumstances show this. It appears from repeated public avowals of his own, and especially in his last inaugural. When on the way to Norfolk to inspect our new conquest, just after the explosion of the *Merrimac*, while all the rest of the steamboat load were laughing in laughter, and sport, a passenger casually found Mr. LINCOLN in an obscure corner, quietly poring over an old and well thumbed pocket-testament. Had he lived a little longer he could have made a public profession of his faith in CHRIST.

The speaker here briefly recapitulated the points he had made, and then paused to his discourse, while the choir sung an old set to the music of the well-known choral, *Integer vitæ*. The words are as follows:

"He who is upright, kind and free from errors,
Seeks not the aid of arms or men to guard him;
Calmly he moves untouched by guilty terrors.
Strong in his virtues.

Tranquil and peaceful is his path to heaven,
Where in the brightness of the Saviour's presence,
Souls of the martyrs purified by suffering,
Wait to receive him.

Leader and martyr, fallen in his armor!
Lives yet our captain, strong is our salvation—
Falls not our victory—dies not the nation—
Christ our Deliverer.

His grand life, resumed the speaker, imposes upon us lessons of honor, as well as claims of duty. It should teach us unswerving fidelity to the principles of our popular government; to effectually end slavery; so to close the rebellion that it shall not be repeated, that we shall not again have a war of opposing sections or civilizations. For this, we must treat the rebellion as a crime, and punish it as it deserves. The whole social organization which gave the rebellion its existence and vitality, must be destroyed. The confiscation of the estates of the leaders and their perpetual disfranchisement are, however, expedient rather than hanging. Hanging traitors will not kill slavery. Slavery is not dead. A Georgia planter has boasted, within a few days, that the emancipation proclamation is null and void, and that we shall have another war in ten years. Their countenance of slavery is our real danger; and this will be best averted by confiscation and disfranchisement. This portion of the argument was developed at some length, and a striking picture drawn of the agonies of BOOTH, and of the unavoidable sufferings of JEFF. DAVIS; the conclusion being that a civil trial might secure them sympathy or even immunity, while the other punishments would not tend to do so.

Dr. THOMPSON then developed his idea of reconstruction, saying that (as he had already observed in 1861,) the States, rebelling in their organized capacity, forfeited their statehip; that their territory is unorganized, and that new States should be made, and admitted, only under congressional law. In this matter Mr. LINCOLN would have been too lenient.

The loud and leading lesson to be deduced from Mr. LINCOLN'S life was stated to be, that we must look to God for the saluation of our nation.

Action of the Portuguese Residents.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In order that the people of the United States may know the sentiments of the Portuguese residents of this country, I beg you will have the kindness to have inserted in your valuable journal the inclosed document; another favor which I take the liberty to ask of your already-experienced kindness.

I remain, Sir, with high regard,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. DE CUNHA PEREIRA DE SOTTO MAIOR,
Consul-General.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF PORTUGAL, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

At a meeting of Portuguese citizens, held at the Consulate General of Portugal, on the afternoon of the 26th of April, 1865, to give expressions of their feelings on the atrocious act committed on the President of the United States, the following resolutions were passed:

That the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN has awakened the highest indignation among the Portuguese population of the United States.

That we Portuguese hereby offer to the people of the United States our sincerest sympathy on the loss of the Chief Magistrate of the country.

That to the family of the late President we also offer a tribute of our deepest grief for the irreparable loss they have sustained.

That we profoundly regret the attempt made on the lives of the Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD, and that of his son, offering our sincerest wishes for the recovery of both.

That we also offer our ardent wishes for peace and prosperity to the United States, under its new administration.

That these resolutions be forwarded to the Legation of Portugal, to be transmitted to the Government of the United States, to the family of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and to Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD and his son.

Fires.

INCENDIARISM IN AMITY-STREET.

Early yesterday morning fire was discovered in Mr. ALEXANDER MARSEILLE'S apartments, on the second door of No. 50 Amity-street. The flames were easily extinguished, and little thought was given to the circumstance until about 9:30 last evening, when a bed was found to be on fire in the attic of the same house, in the apartments occupied by Mr. WILLIAM H JONES. This fire also was extinguished with trifling loss. Nobody having entered the dwelling from the street, it is assumed that these attempts at incendiarism must have been the mischievous work of somebody in the house. Mr. JONES, whose loss is estimated at $50, is not insured. Mr. MARSEILLE'S loss is about the same, and he is insured for $1,500 in the Atlantic Office. The building, belonging to Mrs. SANFORD, may be repaired for $100, and is insured for $3,500 by the Atlantic Company. An investigation is to be made by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

THE MONROE-STREET FIRE.

The Insurance Patrol report the following schedule of losses and insurances in the fire on Saturday evening in Monroe-street, near Jackson, an account of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES: Loss on Messrs. BATTISON, STRINGHAM & BISHOP'S steam saw-mill, $15,000; insurance, $5,000, in the Rutgers and Jersey City Offices. Loss on the cabinet-factory in the rear of Nos. 392 and 394 Madison-street, $3,000; insurance on machinery, $1,000, in the Brevoort Office. Mr. C. W. HOUGHTON'S loss, $1,500; insurance, $1,000, in the People's Office.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 121, of which there were 27 men, 32 women, 33 boys, and 29 girls. The principal diseases were: Consumption, 17; inflammation of the lungs, 13; convulsions, 9; debility, 7; marasmus and diphtheria, 6 each; scarlet fever, 5; small-pox, 3, &c. Under one year of age, 33. Natives of the United States, 88; Ireland, 19; Germany, 8; England, 2; other countries, 4.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A girl named MARY MCGUIAS, temporarily residing with her uncle at No. 154 Plymouth-street, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday night by taking a quantity of oxalic acid. Her situation was discovered in time to prevent a fatal result. She was sent to the City Hospital.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—The house of L. H. CRAPTON, in Pacific-street, near Nostrand-avenue, was feloniously entered by a colored man, named JAMES THOMPSON, on Saturday afternoon, and robbed of articles valued at $80. Being surprised he ran out of the house, and was caught by Sergeant SMITH, of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police. The accused was committed for a hearing.

Suicide of Gov. Milton, of Florida.

The *News* says: "We learn through a gentleman recently from Barrancas, that a report reached there a short time before he left, that upon hearing of the capture of Petersburgh and Richmond, Gov. MILTON, of Florida, committed suicide at his residence, a few miles from Marianna. The report was subsequently confirmed by a refugee directly from that place."

[Gov. JOHN MILTON, some twenty years since, was a gay and dashing young lawyer of considerable practice at the bar of New-Orleans. He had to flee the city in consequence of a difficulty with a young gentleman, arising out of an affair in which there was a lady. A short time previous to his advent here the late Governor killed a gentleman by the name of KEMP, at Columbus, GA., firing a load of buck shot into him whilst he was crossing the street, and another load after he had fallen to the ground. After leaving this city, MILTON returned to Florida, became a preacher, but the vocation not suiting him, he turned politician, and succeeded in being elected Governor of the State.]

ANOTHER TRAITOR DISCIPLINED.—Mr. JOHN SANFORD, of Fair-haven, last Saturday went trouting up in North Branford, and there fell in with a notorious person named JOHN APPELL, with whom, as it will presently appear, he had some business of a nature interesting to the public. The man APPELL, we understand, has formerly kept a place of questionable character in New-York. At present he lives on a farm which he owns in North Branford. Besides the fame accruing to him on the score of his New-York avocation, he enjoys the kindred notoriety of being an uncommonly bitter Tory. This pleasant person, it seems, was Mr. SANFORD'S company along the trout stream. In the course of conversation he suddenly alluded to the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, declaring himself "d d glad he's dead." "You don't mean that," says Mr. S. The fellow with an oath asseverated that he did mean it. "Then," said Mr. SANFORD, "I'll show you what I mean." Suiting the action to the word, he collared the blasphemous traitor, and after giving him a brief but fervent shake, proceeded to tie him fast to a tree, and then drove off leaving him helplessly shouting unavailing apologies and entreaties. This was about noon; the locality was secluded and lonesome, and the nearest house was a mile and a half away. Stopping at that house, Mr. S. informed the residents there that he had left a traitor hitched up to a tree near the brook, and told the man of the place that at nine o'clock that evening perhaps it would answer to untie him and turn him loose. The man said he probably shouldn't have any business to call him in that directing any earlier than 9 P. M., and it might be longer before he could go to look after the particular tree that had to bear such a miserable APPELL. What he finally did about it our informant does not know.—*New Haven Palladium, April 28.*

PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARD.—The following are the names of the vessels now at this naval depot: Agamenticus, iron-clad, four guns, 1,564 tons, finished; Alert, screw, 10 guns, 831 tons, building; Contoocook, screw, 13 guns 2,348 tons, building; Epervier, screw, 10 guns, 831 tons, building; Franklin, screw, 52 guns, 3,684 tons, building; Illinois, screw, 25 guns, 3,177 tons, building; Minnesota, screw, 52 guns, 3,307 tons, repairing; Minnetonka, screw, 25 guns, 3,177 tons, building; Passaconaway, iron-clad, 4 guns, 2,200 tons, building; Piscataqua, screw, 25 guns, 3,177 tons, building; Portsmouth, screw, 1 gun, 103 tons, repairing; Resaca, screw, 16 guns, 900 tons, building; Roebuck, bark, 5 guns, 455 tons, receiving ship; Tioga, side-wheel, 8 guns, 819 tons, repairing; Vandalia, sloop, 22 guns, 700 tons, receiving ship; Emerald, screw, 50 tons, ferry-boat. A foundry and large additional machine-shops are in process of building for this yard.—*Boston Transcript, April 27.*

[Advertisement.]

HEADS OF THE CLERGY.—Swedenborg, Melancthon, Wesley, President Edwards, Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Tyng, Archbishop Hughes, Dr. Storrs, Lyman Beecher, and Dr. Channing. HINTS FOR HUSBANDS—By Mrs. G. W. Wyllys. Victor Hugo; Aspiration; Criminal Lunatics. RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.—Christian Cheerfulness as a Medicine, Borrowing Trouble; Reasons for Cheerfulness. A capital Prize Essay. PSYCHOLOGY.—Conflicting Philosophy. Metaphysics: Mode of Creation. Our SOCIAL LIABILITY.—Sermon on Health by Rev. Dr. Osgood. Secretiveness in Woman; Books at Home. PRESIDENT LINCOLN—HIS PORTRAIT, WITH COMMENTS ON HIS LIFE AND DEATH. Also, "SIGNS OF CHARACTER," embracing Causality, Cautiousness, Cheerfulness, illustrated; Chiromancy: Climate; Color, with portraits of Reubens, Paul Delaroche, Madame de Stael and Benjamin West; Noses of Idiots, illustrated. PORTRAITS OF THE PEOPLE.—Hocs. George Brown, Cartier and Galt, of Canada. Beal and Kennedy, Rebel Spies; Laura C. Redden, with Character and Biographies. THE BLUE GRASS REGION.—A graphic sketch by Mrs. Ketchum; Patriotism and Yankee Doodle; Non-Commitalism and Macaroni. The Negro Baptizing. EDITORIALS.—Incorporated. Annexation, Southward Ho! Surrendered.—In the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. An excellent number for May. Now ready. By first post 20 cents, or a year for $2. Newsmen have it. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BIG THING.—A million is a great many, but two million is more. As incredible as it may appear, Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & CO., of New-York, sell over two million bottles of PLANT

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4244. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS

DAWN OF PEACE

Breaking Up of Sherman's Veteran Army.

The Army of Tennessee and the Army of Georgia to go to Richmond.

The Army of the Ohio to Garrison North Carolina.

Johnston's Army Deliver Their Effects at Greensboro.

Gen. Howard's Order for the Homeward March of Our Troops.

No More Foraging or Living Off the Country.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, April 28.

The "Army of the Tennessee," and "Army of Georgia," take their departure from here in a day or two, for Richmond, Va.

The "Army of the Ohio," Gen. SCHOFIELD commanding, consisting of the Twenty-third and the Tenth Corps, remain, and will be distributed as a garrison force throughout the State.

Gen. JOHNSTON's rebel army are to deliver up their effects to the United States authorities to-morrow, at Greensboro, seventy-five miles west of here.

The following order has been issued by Gen HOWARD:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1865.

To the Citizens Along the Routes of March:

It is requested that you remain in your homes as much as possible while the columns are passing by.

Hostilities having ceased promiscuous foraging is prohibited. The necessary supplies, in addition to what the army transports, will be procured from the country by purchase. Quartermasters and Commissaries will be instructed to pay the cash, or furnish proper vouchers. Citizens will do well to aid the officers commanding guards, patrols, &c., in every possible way, to apprehend and bring to punishment any thief or marauder who may separate himself from the column.

Every sort of precaution will be taken by our officers to render the march orderly; and, it is hoped, that the great terror that prevailed during active operations will now cease.

It being difficult to transport sufficient rations for an extended march, our officers have been requested to discourage refugees from following the army.

The ability to travel freely in any direction now exists, and precludes the former necessity of refugees accompanying or following us. Respectfully,

O. O HOWARD, Major-General.

Mr. HOLDEN, the editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, who is suggested as the Governor of the State, takes decided ground against the restoration to power of Gov. VANCE and the existing Legislature. He favors a "new deal," the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and recognizing the Constitution of the United States as paramount to any State Constitution.

FROM RALEIGH.

Military Movements—Sufferings of the Citizens—Hotels.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, April 24, 1865.

Major HITCHCOCK, Gen. SHERMAN'S messenger to Washington with the propositions arising from his conference with the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON, returned this morning, and the armies are ordered to move again to-morrow. From this it is readily inferred that the proposed plan did not meet with favor in the eyes of the Washington authorities. No doubt is entertained of the surrender of JOHNSTON, however, as soon as we move on him. Three days will settle the matter.

Gen. GRANT and Gen. MEIGS are here. Gen. GRANT arrived from Morehead City this morning at 6 o'clock. He rode all the way on an open platform car. He was present at the review of the Seventeenth Corps. Rumor attaches considerable significance to his presence here just at this juncture, but nothing reliable has yet transpired relative to the matter.

Gen. SHERMAN received a telegram from Gen. WILSON, dated MACON, GA., yesterday morning. Gen. JOHNSTON passed it over the rebel lines. Our operators here are working with Weldon, and soon will be with Richmond.

The Tenth, Twenty-third, Twentieth and Seventeenth Corps have been formally reviewed by Gen SHERMAN. They presented a fine appearance, and seemed to have fully recuperated since their recent marches. The artillery, especially, was in excellent condition.

The citizens in this vicinity have suffered much, not only at the hands of our own soldiers, but from the rear guard of the rebels, and many of them are almost reduced to beggary. A large majority of them are drawing rations from our Commissaries.

The Exchange Hotel has just been reopened here, and furnishes poor lodgings and poorer meals at four dollars per day. A significant placard is to be seen posted in the office, indicative of the manners and customs of rebellious times. The reader is informed that board per diem may be paid, with either "ten pounds of bacon or lard, or six pounds of butter, or twenty pounds of flour, or sixty dollars in currency."

Brevet Brig.-Gen. BARNUM, commanding a brigade in the Twentieth Corps, has his headquarters in the house of Brig.-Gen. W. R. COX, a paroled Brigade Commander from LEE's army. The rebel General takes this Yankee intrusion with a good grace, and on the whole submits to his "subjugation" in a manner which indicates plainly his opinion of the "waning rebellion." ED. P. BROOKS.

THE ARMY ARRIVING IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 1.

The city is now full of soldiers, and the street presents an appearance similar to what was observable about a year ago, when Lieut.-Gen. GRANT was preparing to move on LEE.

A grand review of the combined armies of SHERMAN and the Army of the Potomac will take place here shortly. The greater part of these armies are now on their way to this city.

FROM KENTUCKY.

A General Surrender of Rebels Throughout the State.

LEXINGTON, Monday, May 1.

One hundred and five officers, and one thousand men, of MORGAN's old command, surrendered to Gen. HOBSON, at Mount Sterling, to-day. Twelve hundred rebels also surrendered at other points to HOBSON's troops.

Several hundred deserters from the rebel army took the amnesty oath.

Eastern Kentucky is now clear of rebel troops.

THE PRESIDENT'S OBSEQUIES.

Arrival of the Cortege at Chicago—The Journey from Indianapolis—Demonstrations along the Way—Coming to Chicago—Increased Expression of Sorrow—The Largest Gathering West of New-York.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 1—12 o'clock noon.

The funeral cortège arrived here at noon to-day. All along the road from Indianapolis there were demonstrations of mourning, and especially was this the case at Michigan City, where the party were joined by Speaker COLFAX, Senator TAUSSELL, Judge DAVIS, of the United States Supreme Court, and a committee of a hundred citizens of Chicago.

Thousands of persons assembled at the depot here to receive the remains of the lamented dead. Funeral arches of the most gorgeous description had been erected, under which the remains and the funeral party passed. The houses in the city wear the usual badges of mourning. The procession of military and civilians is very large.

Chicago is evidently determined to make the occasion one worthy of the respect due to the honored dead. The entire population is in the streets, together with thousands from the adjoining cities and other localities.

The day is calm and sunshiny.

THE JOURNEY THROUGH INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday—Midnight.

The remains have been placed on the train, and we resume our journey to Chicago. On the way we pass in succession Augusta and Zionsville. These are small places, but it seems the inhabitants are on the roadside. Some of them hold torches in their hands, and the surroundings are solemnly lighted up. Men stand with uncovered heads as the train hurries on its way.

The usual preparations have been taken to secure the comfort of the passengers and the safety of the train. Mr. R. N. RICE, the Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, has furnished four elegant sleeping cars, one directors' car, two regular day cars, and a baggage car. These, with the engine, are tastefully clothed with mourning. He personally superintends the movement.

MONDAY, May 1—1:17 A. M.

We are now slowly passing the village of Whitestown. At least two hundred persons, including a number of young ladies, are drawn up in line. The latter are dressed in white, with black sashes. Large bonfires are burning in the drizzling rain. This place is twenty-one miles from Indianapolis, and is the residence principally of farmers and drovers.

LEBANON—1:40 A. M.

The people here have hung over the track, suspended from two uprights, a hundred variegated Chinese lanterns. Bonfires are also blazing.

Hazelrigg, Thorntown, Colfax, Clarksville and other places are soon passed, the citizens exhibiting similar signs of respect.

LAFAYETTE—3:35 A. M.

The houses on each side of the railroad track are illuminated, and, as elsewhere, badges of mourning and draped flags are prominent. Bonfires blaze, the bells toll, and the funeral strains of music are heard. Thousands of persons are assembled, and all around are lines of mournful spectators.

Battle Ground, Brookston and Chalmers are passed, the people assembling in large numbers at all the stations to view the train.

REYNOLDS, 4:45 A. M.

It is now early dawn, and the citizens can be seen before their dwellings, which wear the usual emblems of mourning.

Bradford, Francisville and other settlements present an appearance similar to those already described.

MICHIGAN CITY, Monday, May 1—8:25.

The train stops under a beautiful temporary structure. It is twelve feet wide, and the main columns fourteen feet high. From these spring a succession of arches in the Gothic style, thirty-five feet from the base to the summit. From the crowning central point is a staff with a draped national flag at half-mast. The arches are trimmed with white and black, and ornamented with evergreens and choice flowers. Numerous miniature flags fringe the curved edges, and portraits of the lamented dead are encircled with crape. At the abutments and at the ends of the main arch are the mottoes: "The purposes of the Almighty are perfect and must prevail." "ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the noblest martyr to freedom; sacred thy dust; hallowed thy resting-place." On each side of the arch are the words "ABRAHAM LINCOLN," formed with sprigs of the arbor vitæ, with the mottoes—"Our guiding-star has fallen," "The nation mourns," and "Though dead he yet speaketh." Near by this combination of arches are sixteen young ladies dressed in white waists and black skirts, with black sashes. They sing "Old Hundred," concluding with the Doxology. Many persons are affected to tears. The military and civil escorts are attentive and mournful listeners. Thirty-six young ladies are on a tastefully decorated platform, in white dresses with black scarfs. They hold in their hands little flags. In their midst, and almost hidden in the folds of the national flag, is a lady representing the Genius of America. It is a lovely group, upon which all eyes gaze admiringly. Meantime, guns are fired, and the subduing strains of music are heard. The scene is gilded by an unclouded sun.

Our party, when starting from Indianapolis, was increased by the addition of Senator LANE, and Representatives ORTH, FARQUHAR and STILWELL, and by the following gentlemen of Gov. MORTON's Staff, namely: Gen. T. W. BENNETT, Col. C. W. CHAPMAN, Adjt.-Gen. TERRELL, Brig.-Gen. MANSFIELD, Col. W. R. HALLOWAY, Col. W. W. FRYBERGER, C. P. JACOBS, John M. MORTON, and Col. W. H. SCHLEIER, Military Secretary; and now at Michigan City, by Judge DAVIS, of the United States Supreme Court, Senator TRUMBULL and ex-Representative ARNOLD, of Illinois, and by Speaker COLFAX, of Indiana, and the committee of one hundred from Chicago. Michigan City is attached to Speaker COLFAX's Congressional District. The people of this neighborhood prepared abundant refreshments for the entire party. Miss COLFAX, a niece of the Speaker, and fifteen other ladies entered the funeral car and laid flowers upon the coffin of the dead.

Leaving Michigan City, we pass in view of the beautiful Lake Porter, Lake Gibson and Lake Calumet. We have now entered the State of Illinois. Soon the spot was pointed out where repose the remains of Judge DOUGLAS. Soldiers are seen in that locality, lining the fences and the hills, and the people begin to appear in large numbers.

At 11 o'clock we arrive at Chicago, having traveled 1,500 miles since we left Washington.

IN CHICAGO.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, last night delivered an address in Bryan Hall, to an immense audience. It was appropriate as preliminary to the solemn funeral services of to-day. In the course of his eloquent address, he said we might search history, ancient or modern, and when the task was ended, all would coincide that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was the most merciful ruler who ever put down a powerful rebellion. Now, he so held the hearts of the people, and was so entwined with their regards and affections that he was the only man living who could have stood in the breach between the leaders of this iniquity and the wrath of the country they had plunged into bloody war. Feeling, as so many did, that his kindly heart almost forgot justice in its throb for mercy; yet, knowing as they did his unfaltering devotion to his country, his inflexible adherence to principle, his unyielding determination for the restoration of our national unity, there was a trust in him almost filial in its loving confidence, that whatever he might finally resolve on would prove in the end to be for the best. Of the many thousands of persons whom he had met in public or private life, Mr. COLFAX said, he could not call to mind a single one who exceeded him in calmness of temper, in kindness of disposition and in overflowing generosity of impulse. He seemed wholly free from ill-will or injustice. Attacked ever so sharply he never answered railing by railing. Criticised ever so unjustly, he would reply with no word of reproof, but would patiently and uncomplainingly strive to prove, if he answered at all, that he stood on the rock of right. Murdered, coffined, buried, he will live with those few immortal names who were not born to die; live as the father of the faithful in the times that tried men's souls; live in the grateful hearts of the dark-browed race he lifted from under the heel of the oppressor to the dignity of freedom and manhood; live in every beloved circle which has given a father, husband, son or friend to die as he did, for his country; live with the glorious company of martyrs to liberty, justice and humanity—that trio of heaven-born principles; live in the love of all beneath the circuit of the sun who loath tyranny, slavery and wrong, and leave behind him a record that shows how honestly and principle lifted him, made as he was, from the humblest ranks of the people to the noblest station on the globe, and a name that shall brighten under the eye of history as the ages roll by. From the top of fame's ladder he stepped to the sky.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 1.

Thousands upon thousands of people are congregated in and around Park-place. They are gathered on the housetops and piazzas, and crowd the windows, steps and doorways, watching with intense interest the preliminaries of the procession and the surrounding scenes. Minute guns, and tolling and booming bells announced the arrival of the President's remains.

The great multitude stood in profound silence, and reverently uncovered their heads as the coffin was slowly borne to the tasteful funeral car, between the open ranks of general officers and the civil escort from Washington. It was carried under the grand arch which extends across Park Place. This arch is of triple Gothic form, 51 feet in span, 16 feet deep, and 18 feet from the ground to the centre of the main arch, which is 30 feet in span and 24 feet wide. The side arches are 8 feet wide and 20 feet high. The total height of the central arch and pinacles from the ground is about 40 feet. These arches present their front elevations towards Michigan Avenue and the lake. On the side they are supported by clusters of hexagonal columns, resting on single vases. There are four sets of columns on each front, in the spaces between these columns are let in Gothic windows beautifully draped, which adds greatly to the solemnity of their general appearance. Over the centre of each of the arches on both fronts are large and imposing American shields, from which hang draped national flags in graceful festoons. From these flags mourning drapery entwines about the different portions of the arches up to the pinnacle in the centre. The lower portion of the arches is also heavily draped in black and white beautifully arranged. Fifty flags in all form the drapery and surmount the arches. On each pediment of the central arch is placed a bust of the lamented dead, and upon each main front resting upon the pinnacles above the festoons is seen a magnificent eagel. Underneath the eagles and above the busts the drapery takes the form of the sun's rays as if they still lingered upon the corps. Upon the faces of the arch, in black and white, are the following inscriptions: "We mourn the man with heaven-born principles." "The same man when dead shall be honored." "The brave man may fall, but not yield." "Let justice be done though the heavens fall." "Loyalty binds: liberty restrains," and "Cemented with blood the Union shall endure forever." The whole is surmounted by clusters of national flags, appropriately arranged, and suitably draped. The residents along Michigan-avenue displayed the most impressive insignia of grief upon the fronts of their respective dwellings with the following, among other mottos: "Mournfully, tenderly bear on the dead." "In sorrowing grief the nation's tears are spent; humanity has lost a friend and we a President." "Ours the cross, thine the crown." Many of the trimmings were of an elaborate character. In the front of one house was the bust of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, supported by black velvet studded with thirty-six golden stars, with the motto: "We loved him much, but now we love him more." The upper windows were adorned with massive bows of crape, and in the balconies, upon a black ground, were crossed American flags, surrounded by golden stars. The palace of Bishop DUGGAN displayed the national banners of Ireland and America. An attractive living feature of the display was a number of young ladies in the front balcony, uniformly dressed in white, with pendent sashes of black.

The procession was preceded by a band of music, followed by Maj. Gens. HOOKER and ALFRED SULLY, and Brig.-Gens. BURNS and SWEET, with their respective staffs. Then came the Eighth and Fifteenth Regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and the Sixth Regiment of the United States Volunteers. After them advanced the funeral-car, with the following-named gentlemen as pall-bearers:

Hons. Lyman Trumbull, John Wentworth, F. C. Sherman, E. C. Larned, F. A. Hoffman, J. R. Joney, Thomas Drummond, William Bross, J. B. Rice, D. W. Fuller, T. B. Bryan, J. G. Scammon—these gentlemen equally divided on each side of the funeral car.

The guard of honor (mounted) was as follows: Major-Gen. Hunter, Brevet Major Gen. Barnard, Brig.-Gen. Ranney, Brig.-Gen. Caldwell, Brig.-Gen. Eaton, Capt. Taylor, U. S. N., Rear-Admiral Davis, Gen. McCallum, Brig.-Gen. Howe, Brig.-Gen. Townsend, Brig.-Gen. Ekin, Major Fields, U. S. Marine Corps, Capt. Charles Penrose, Commissary.

To these succeeded the relatives and family friends of the deceased in carriages, as follows: N. W. Edwards, C. N. Smith, Rev. Dr. Gorley, Judge David Davis and son, and two clergymen.

Following these, marched the Illinois delegation, and after them, the Illinois escort from Washington, consisting of Gov. Oglesby, Jesse K. Dubois, S. M. Cullom, D. L. Phillips, Gen. Wayne, O. M. Hatch, F. E. Leonard and S. H. Melvin, with Col. Bowen, of Chicago, as Marshal.

Then followed the Congressional delegation, including Senator BROWNING and N. G. ORDWAY, Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives, together with the members of the press who accompanied the remains from Washington.

Then came the Citizens Committee of One Hundred, the Mayor and Common Council, Judges of the courts and members of the bar, the reverend clergy, officers of the army and navy.

Bands of music were interspersed through the procession. The Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Divisions comprised, among others, TYLER's Ellsworth Zouaves, the children of the public schools, mounted artillery men, two batteries of the Illinois Light Artillery, and several regiments of the State Infantry; the Masons and Odd Fellows, and all other associations and societies—professional, benevolent and trade. Not a few colored citizens took part in the procession. There was also in the line a full regiment composed of men formerly in the rebel service, who, taking the oath of allegiance, were recruited at the several prison camps.

The remains of the President were conveyed to the rotunda of the Court House, where they now lie in state. Around the upper pillars of the rotunda are alternate diagonal wreaths of black and white cambric. From the windows upon all sides are displayed mourning flags. The dome is ribbed with the emblems of grief. Over the north entrance is an arch, bearing the inscription. "The beauty of Israel is slain upon thy high places." The south door displays the sentiments "Illinois clasps to her bosom her slain but glorified son."

As we pass inside the scene becomes mournfully magnificent. From the entire ceiling droop festooned rows of black and white muslin, converging into fool directly over each of the four chandeliers. On the west side of the hall are the words: "We mourn liberty's great martyr;" and on each side—"The altar of freedom has borne no nobler sacrifice." The walls are draped in black and ornamented with wreaths of white flowers. The chandeliers are festooned with crape. Directly beneath the dome is the catafalque. The dais is about three feet in height, and contains an inclined plane as a centre platform. Four upright pillars support a canopy, through which the light of thirty-six stars radiates to the coffin and its surroundings. The roof of the canopy is of ogive form, covered with black velvet festooned with white silk and silver fringe, and studded with silver stars.

At the head of the coffin stands a velvet pedestal, festooned with silver fringe. Surmounting the pedestal is a marble eagle, around which are clustered six flags. On each side of the pedestal will rest an Etruscan vase, filled with natural flowers. The sides of the dais incline upward, and are covered with black velvet and festooned with silver stars. The dais is covered with flowers. The cornice of the canopy is surmounted by eight black plumes. Festoons of white silk are displayed between the plumes, and below the cornice are ornaments of black festoons, silver fringe and tassels. The lamberkin forms the arch between the columns on all sides. The outside is of black velvet, and the inside of white silk. The entire lamberkin is decorated with silver fringe and stars. The cornice is festooned with white silk, which rests against the lamberkin, making a deep contrast. The columns are draped in white silk. A raised pedestal is placed at the head of the dais, upon which stands the guard of honor.

The court-house was opened to the public at 6 o'clock this afternoon, and will remain open till 7 o'clock to-morrow evening. Thousands of citizens are crowding thither to see for the last time the face of the lamented dead.

During the time the remains are lying in state the chorus "Happy and blessed are they," from the oratorio of St. Paul, will be sung; also the selection "He that shall endure to the end," from Elijah, and the grand chorale from St. Paul, "Into thy hands I commend my spirit."

The trains bring in thousands of people from the neighboring cities and towns, swelling the masses which everywhere throng the streets. Among them are large delegations from Waukegan, Kenosha, Milwaukee and other towns in Wisconsin, embracing representatives from several civic societies.

The number of people in the city at the time the procession moved, could not have been less than 250,000.

The Last Rites.

The most extensive preparations have been made at Springfield, the dead President's late home, to render honor to the man they had loved so long and so well. The order of the last funeral procession will be as follows:

MILITARY.
1st. FUNERAL ESCORT.
To consist of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry.
2d. Officers and Enlisted Men of the Army and Navy, not otherwise assigned, in the order stated. Officers in uniforms and side-arms.
CIVIC.
1st. CHIEF MARSHAL.
2d. OFFICIATING CLERGYMEN.
3d. SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS OF THE DECEASED.
4th. GUARD OF HONOR.

PALL BEARERS. { HEARSE. } PALL BEARERS.

5th. MOURNERS
7th. FAMILY OF THE DECEASED.
8th. Civil Authorities of the United States, according to their relative dignities.
9th. FOREIGN MINISTERS.
10th. Civil Authorities of the States and Territories and of the District of Columbia, in the order stated, and according to their dignity in said order.
11th. Municipal Authorities of the City of Springfield and other cities.
12th. Members of the Christian, Sanitary and other kindred Commissions.
13th. Delegations from Bodies Politic, Universities and Colleges.
14th. CLERGY.
15th. MEMBERS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.
16th. MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY.
17th. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS.
18th. MASONS, ODD FELLOWS AND OTHER FRATERNITIES.
19th. FIREMEN.
20th. COLORED PERSONS.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Large Number of Arrests of Persons Supposed to be Implicated—Their Trial in Commence Immediately—Great Magnitude of the Plot.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 1.

In the further progress of the preliminary examinations as to the assassination conspiracy arrests are continually being made, and thus far the whole number taken into custody will reach nearly three hundred. The trial of these conspirators will be commenced, however, before a military commission, and if upon this hearing the same facts are brought out that have been disclosed to the preliminary examinations, the magnitude of the plot will astonish the whole country. It is not true, as reported, that HAROLD has been tried—his trial is set for to-morrow.

There is a small bit of a quarrel in embryo here among the detectives and others, about the division of the reward for the capture of BOOTH. Several of them who were actively engaged in the capture, say there is an attempt on the part of others to crowd them out and claim the lion's share. Lieut. DORSETT, who commanded the detachment of the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry that assisted in the capture of BOOTH, has been promoted to a Captaincy, by commission of Governor of New-York.

Arrest of a Suspected Character.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Monday, May 1.

The town is under considerable excitement from the arrest of a person connected with a traveling exhibition, supposed to be an accomplice of BOOTH, who appears to answer the advertisement exactly. He has a prominent chin, a full moustache, and a large scar under the left ear. Detectives from town on the line of the Housatonic Railroad have been secreted in the village part of the day, awaiting his appearance in the evening. His identity is not yet fully determined.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The News of Mr. Lincoln's Assassination—Gen. Banks' Arrival—Gen. Smith's Commission.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 21, 1865.

The news of the terrible calamity which has cast a gloom over the whole country, reached here on the 18th. Consternation and terror were depicted on every countenance. Many refused to believe the dreadful story. For a while the city stood still, waiting to know whether a wail of lamentation or a pean of joy should ascend from its trembling lips. The next steamer's arrival crushed every hope, and our city, which was so recently decked and illuminated in honor of the glorious news from Richmond, is now draped in mourning for the loss of our beloved President. Every loyal citizen has anxiously watched the effect of the intelligence on the Secess in our midst. Some women were heard rejoicing over the death of the noble man whom they hated. In fact the bitterest feeling here is among the female portion of the inhabitants. Three men were shot for expressing joy at the sad news, and mounted cavalry paroled the streets for several days, watching to check any disloyal sentiment, by whoever uttered. The public schools and all places of business were closed yesterday, and the day before, by common consent, and many of the latter, as well as many private dwellings, are draped in mourning. All the daily papers, with the exception of the *Picayune*, have bordered their columns with black, and all unite in lamenting this national bereavement. The arrival of Gen. BANKS, which has been so long and eagerly anticipated, failed to rouse the people from their gloom and depression. Every preparation had been made to receive him with suitable honors and ceremonies; and even after the receipt of the mournful news a crowd of friends awaited the arrival of the *Pauline Carroll* on the levee; but the General, wishing to avoid any public demonstration, left the boat at the Stock Landing, and proceeded quietly to his residence. As Gen. HURLBUT and staff are at Mobile, BANKS has not formally taken command; nothing can be done at present, therefore; but merchants are anxiously expecting that the General will modify the trade restrictions, and give business a start.

We have had intensely warm weather for the past two weeks, and the musquitoes are already too numerous for comfort.

Gen. Baldy SMITH and his companions are continuing their investigations, and seem determined to be thorough in their work. It is to be hoped that the late order curtailing army expenses, will cause to be removed some of the many officers in this department, who are useful only to ride fast horses and drink whisky. "For many such there be." M.

The Feeling in Raleigh, N. C., on the Assassination.

The following is the record of the official action taken by the citizens of Raleigh, N. C., regarding the assassination:

TOWN MEETING.

By request of a large number of the citizens of Raleigh, there will be a meeting held at the Court-house at 4 o'clock this day, to express our sorrow at the melancholy occurrence in Washington, which resulted in the death of the President.

W. H. HARRISON, Mayor.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, April 18.

The meeting was called to order by Mayor HARRISON, at 4 o'clock, who, in a few pertinent remarks, stated its object to be for the purpose of expressing the feelings and sentiments of our citizens of every party in relation to the melancholy intelligence of the death of President LINCOLN, in the manner announced in this morning's papers.

Quent Busbee, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary, and on motion of Richard Badger, Esq., the Mayor appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling of the meeting.

Messrs. Richard Badger, B. F. Moore, W. W. Holden, Kenneth Rayner and J. L. Pennington were appointed a committee, who retired and soon reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, It has been officially announced that Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has been assassinated, and that at the same time an attempt was made to assassinate W. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Raleigh, avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to express our utmost abhorrence of the atrocious deed.

Resolved, That while such a deed at any time would deserve the indignation of civilized men, we regard it as peculiarly unfortunate and calamitous that it should be destined to mark the close of a long contested struggle in arms, just at the moment when the prospects of a speedy peace were cheering a land which had been so long drenched with fraternal blood; and that for ourselves as a community, we repudiate and protest against any affiliation or sympathy with such outrages and atrocities, as in violation of our moral sentiments as a Christian and civilized people, and destructive of the order and well-being of society.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Gen. SHERMAN, Chief in command, and to Gen. SCHOFIELD, Commander of this Department, and be published in the city papers.

On motion of Mr. MCKEE the meeting adjourned.

W. H. HARRISON, Mayor, Chairman.

Q. BUSBEE, Secretary.

The Conspiracy of Assassins.

From the Washington Republican.

One week ago to-day we expressed the opinion editorially, that the cities of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria ought to be searched for the arrest of BOOTH and his accomplices in crime. We entertained the hope that a thorough search would be kept up elsewhere at the same time. We stated many reasons, as far as we deemed it prudent, why such a search would be made.

The investigation, in this city, since our article appeared, has developed facts of the most astounding character. The official record will eventually show this. These developments, resulting from a partial search, only shows what would be brought to light by unroofing and unearthing, if necessary, every house in the District of Columbia. Seek for double partitions, false walls, secret apartments, under cellars, where the great State prisoners were to be kept secreted in chains after being kidnapped.

That it is in evidence that President LINCOLN, Vice-President HAMLIN, the members of the Cabinet, Gen. GRANT, Chief Justice CHASE and Speaker COLFAX were marked as the victims of certain rebel conspirators and assassins there is little doubt: that the plot originated with the chief political rebels in Richmond, was planned in detail in Canada, and was to be executed in this city, there is also no doubt. That secret meetings were held at the residences of Secessionists in this city to further the execution of this fiendish plot is well known.

The arrests already made of persons known to be parties in the murder of President LINCOLN, and the facts thus far ascertained of the fiendish purpose of the rebel assassins to strike from existence all the leading men of the National Government, thus leaving it without a legal head, and the reins of the government to be seized by any erratic, ambitious General who might at the time be in the field at the head of an army—will, when all made known, startle our people, and astound the world!

The Avenger of the President.

From the Boston Journal.

NEW YORK, Friday, April 28.

Sergeant CORBETT, who shot BOOTH, is well known in this city. He was a constant attendant of the Fulton-st. Meeting, and greatly annoyed it by what was considered his fanaticism. He took part frequently, and to his prayers was in the habit of adding "e" to all his words, as "O Lord-er, hear-er our prayer-er." When anything pleased him he would shout, "Amen," "Glory to God," in a sharp shrill voice, to the great horror of the Dutchman who controls the meeting. All remonstrance was in vain, and he shouted to the very last. He enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment, and made conscience his guide there. He was perpetually in hot water because he would follow the order of his conscience rather than the military order. He prayed in the corner of his tent regularly night and morning, nor could the taunts or jeers of his associates turn him aside. I have seen him often in the guard-house, with his knapsack full of bricks as a punishment, with his Testament in his hand, lifting up his voice against swearing, preaching temperance, and calling upon his wild companions to "seek the Lord." One day at a dress parade in Franklin-square, BUTTERFIELD cursed and damned the regiment for something he did not like. CORBETT stepped out of the ranks and reproved the Colonel for breaking God's law. He was of course put under arrest. He made up his mind that the time for which he enlisted expired at 12 o'clock at night on a certain day. He gave notice that he should go home when his time was out. He was put on picket duty, and as the hour of midnight was sounded he laid his gun down on the line and marched off. He was tried by a court-martial and sentenced to be shot. The order was not executed, but he was drummed out of the regiment. Nothing daunted he enlisted again. He was in a detachment of the New-York Sixteenth, who were hemmed in by MOSBY, near Culpepper. All surrendered except CORBETT. He stood out manfully with his revolver and breech-loading rifle. He killed seven men before he surrendered. He brought his man down every time he fired, and as each rebel fell he shouted: "Amen! Glory to God!" just as he used to at the Fulton street meeting. MOSBY liked his pluck and ordered his men not to shoot him.

The Burial-place of President Lincoln.

The committee charged with the selection of a site for the deposit of the remains of President LINCOLN, held an adjourned meeting at the State House yesterday morning, and the sub-committee having submitted their report in reference to the purchase of the Mather block, the same was unanimously accepted, and Hon. J. C. CONKLING was requested to act with the committee in the preparation of the necessary papers for the transfer of the property. Mr. JAMES P. EAWIN having, in a note expressive of deep feeling, asked the privilege of erecting the vault for the reception of the remains, free of charge, his proposition was accepted, the work to be done under the direction of the committee.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal.*

The Health of Secretary Seward and His Son.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Monday, May 1—9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State had a comfortable night. Mr. F SEWARD had a slight hemorrhage from wounds in the scalp at 3 A. M., but was not materially weakened.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES, Surg.-Gen.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 1—9 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State continues to improve. Mr. F. SEWARD has had a quiet day, and is slowly regaining strength.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

AN IMPORTANT MISSION.

Chief Justice Chase Reorganizing the Southern Courts—The Freedom of Commerce.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 1.

Chief Justice CHASE was one of a small party who left here at 8 o'clock this evening, in a special vessel, to visit the seaboard cities as far as Galveston if it be found accessible, and thence back to New-Orleans and up the Mississippi.

Chief Justice CHASE's mission is an important one, and includes, among other things, the reorganization of the United States Courts in the South.

W. P. MELLEN, General Superviser Agent of the Treasury Department, left upon the same vessel, with instructions to see that the President's proclamation, removing restrictions upon commercial intercourse, etc., be fully and promptly carried out.

ALLEGED ASSASSINATION.

Reported Shooting of Boston Corbett.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 1.

The *Inquirer*, of this city, has a report that the man who killed BOOTH has been shot. The shooting is said to have been done at the Relay House, near Baltimore. CORBETT is reported to be dead.

A Contradiction—Corbett Unhurt.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 1.

The *Evening Telegraph* has a Washington dispatch contradicting the reported death of CORBETT. He was alive and well this morning.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A Successful Expedition Under Gen. Osborne—Several Rebel Officers Taken—A Steamboat Burned Hung.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 1.

Acting-Master FITZPATRICK, commanding the United States steamer *Siren*, reports to the Navy Department, under date of April 22, off Randolph, Tennessee, that on the 19th an expedition, under the command of Brig.-Gen. OSBORN, started for Brownsville in three columns; one from Randolph, one by way of Hatchie River, and one from Fulton Texas. They returned on the 22d, having been successful in the capture of several officers and men.

Gen. SHELLEY's Adjutant was killed.

One of the men captured was the fellow who has been passing for LEXTON. He confessed having burned the *Saint Paul* and killing one man on board of her.

Gen. OSBORN hung him to a cottonwood tree at Randolph, and left his body hanging. His proper name was WILCOX.

The steamers *Anna Easton* and *Sylph* were not burned by the guerrillas. They came out of Hatchie River safe.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Ram Albemarle Raised—Order About Business.

The rebel ram *Albemarle*, which was sunk at Plymouth, N. C., by Lieut. CUSHING, has been raised by some Northern contractors and has reached the Gosport Navy-yard. The cost of raising is about $20,000. Her machinery is in excellent order, and she has sustained but very little damage by the explosion of the torpedo. It is intended to put her in seagoing order and she will probably be sent to New-York to be fitted out as a first-class iron-clad.

An order of Gen. GOSSON, commanding the District of Eastern Virginia, prohibits all officers, soldiers and employes from receiving or hearing any application for business from any person, unless he produces proof of having taken the oath of allegiance since Jan. 1, 1865.

Casualities in the Rebel Armies.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer

RICHMOND, VA., Wednesday, April 26.

Resuming the theme that formed the bulk of my last letter, it is proper to remark that nothing approaching full medical statistics of the late rebel armies can be obtained. Some of the documents the itinerate government carried off with it, but the greater portion of them were probably consumed in the fire that destroyed the Surgeon-General's office. From files of the Confederate States *Medical and Surgical Journal*, published here, some few statistics can be gathered, and as they were in every instance collated in the Surgeon-General's office, the information is official as far as it goes, the only drawback being that it is neither very recent nor very new to the North.

First, is a paragraph covering the whole area of the rebellion for the years 1861 and '62.

Whole number of cases exhibited in the field reports during 1861 and 1862 was 848,555; of which 16,220 died and 10,455 were discharged from service. There were admitted in hospitals for the same period 447,889 cases, of which 19,359 died and 6,485 were discharged.

The brunt of the war having always been in Virginia, official information of the rebel armies operating in the State is not only interesting but valuable. It makes but little difference that the subjoined statistics cover a period so far back as from September, 1862, to December, 1863. We have not had in the North accurate information on any of these points.

It is proper to remark that these statistics cover all hospital cases as well as from diseases as wounds, and do not include casualties fatal on the field.

2. Synopsis of the Consolidated Reports of the Hospitals in the Department of Virginia from September, 1862, to December, 1863, inclusive. By Surgeon W. A. CARRINGTON, Medical Director.

Total number admitted	293,165
Total number transferred	127,530
Total number returned to duty	98,340
Total number furloughed	39 665
Total number discharged	4,441
Total number deserted	4,446
Total number died	10,248
Total number in hospital Jan. 1, 1864	8,495

* From the total returned to duty, must be deducted 2,465 prisoners returned to quarters, leaving 96,8.5.

† From the total discharged the service must be deducted 1,634 prisoners discharged and sent home on parole, leaving 2,807.

Adding up the number accounted for (returned to duty, furloughed, died, deserted, discharged and on hand,) and adding 9,134, the number transferred to hospitals out of the State, we have the true number of cases treated in the Virginia hospitals from September, 1862, to December, 1863, inclusive, 174,767, giving the grand ratio of mortality, 5-87 per cent.um.

The largest number under treatment at any one time was in January, 1863, 18,876.

The smallest population occurred in October, 1863, 7,641.

Jeff. Davis Escapes.

From the Richmond Whig, April 28.

The telegram from New-Orleans, on the 16th, mentioned by us yesterday, that DAVIS had reached the Mississippi river at Tinker's Bend, and crossed without attracting the observation of the U. S. Navy, meets with more credit at the North than it deserves. DAVIS certainly was not near the

NEW BOOKS.

—*Cape Cod.* By HENRY D. THOREAU. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. The papers composing this work have appeared partially in the *Atlantic Monthly*. They will be welcome in their present shape to all who remember them. They testify to the remarkable talent for observation, and graphic power of description possessed by the writer, and in this case, exercised *con amore* in portraying the peculiarities of a secluded, and, in many respects, remarkable region. Nothing escapes his grasp in animate or inanimate nature; the people and their strange surroundings that color every familiar object with a "sea change," are henceforward known to us with an intimacy that personal experience could scarcely deepen. Mr THOREAU'S friends are doing good service to his memory and to American literature by the collection and preservation of his remains.

—*The Hillyars and the Burtons; A Story of Two Families.* By HENRY KINGSLEY, author of *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, &c. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. A stirring and active story, crammed with incident, and shifting its scenes at a moment's notice from England to Australia, and back again. The book is full of vigor, mentally and bodily. It therefore illustrates admirably the "Muscular Christianity," whose first apostle was Rev. CHAS. KINGSLEY, brother to the author. The interest of the plot turns upon the struggle between affection and duty in the mind of a girl, as exemplified in her conduct toward her brother and her lover, when events bring about a state of things that cause her relations to those to conflict. The book is eminently realistic—the secret springs of action, that some writers delight in tracing through all their mazes, are here insisted on, than their actual results. Mr. KINGSLEY has struck out a path for himself, and all he writes is marked by originality and force.

—*Poems.* By RALPH WALDO EMERSON. 1 vol.; ESSAYS, by RALPH WALDO EMERSON, first and second series, 1 vol., 32mo; Blue and Gold. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. All who really know the comfort of making pocket companions of a favorite author will appreciate these small but clearly-printed editions of a modern classic. The *Poems* are adorned with an admirable specimen of art, in the portrait of the author. It reproduces most successfully the spirit and expression, as well as the features of the original.

—GOETHE'S *Wilhelm Meister*. Translated by THOMAS CARLYLE. 2 vols., post 8vo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. CARLYLE'S version of this world-renowned romance is universally recognised as one of the most perfect renderings ever made of a master-piece of one literature into the language of another. The present edition is printed from his latest revised copy, and is ornamented with a fine steel portrait of GOETHE. It is the only impression of the book in the market that comprises the second part, *Wilhelm Meister's Travels*, an indispensable complement of the work. The volumes are got up in handsome style, suited to the permanent preservation of the book. Recommendation is, in this case, needless. No novel exists better able to stand on its own merit, as acknowledged by the unanimous voice of nineteenth century criticism.

—*Our Farm of Four Acres.* By HARRIET MARTINEAU. 12mo. New-York. BUNCE & HUNTINGTON. A valuable little record of the domestic experiences of one whose talent for higher things is accompanied by the good sense that delights in availing itself of small resources for the production of comfort and the removal of the minor miseries of life. Miss MARTINEAU'S practice in farming does honor to her sagacity, and is much nearer orthodox routine in agriculture than some of her speculative theories are to sound theology and political economy.

—*Social Statics, or the Conditions Essential to Human Happiness, Specified.* By HERBERT SPENCER. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. In this volume Dr. YOUMANS, the American editor, continues his praiseworthy efforts to place within the reach of our reading public the means of judging and appreciating HERBERT SPENCER'S philosophy. He has added to it an interesting biographical sketch, accompanied by a fine steel portrait of the author. From this we learn that Mr. SPENCER was born in 1820, and after a thorough scientific training—the traces of which are visible on his habits of thought—practised for some years as a civil engineer, before devoting himself exclusively to a contemplative life and the development of a philosophy that aims at establishing a harmony of creation in its most extensive sense. *Social Statics* deals with the questions that underlie the foundation of civilized society, commencing with the personal and individual influence of right and wrong, and extending to their operation in the political state, and the organization of the community. It has met with a wider circulation in England than any other writing of its authors, and displays, in every page, his characteristic clearness and perspicacity.

—*Speeches of Carl Schurz.* Collected and revised by the author. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. The ability that brought Mr. SCHURZ so prominently forward at the commencement of the war of the rebellion, gives an enduring political interest to his speeches. His influence was based on the effects of his oratory, and they are worthy of preservation among the materials for national history. The volume includes twelve addresses, delivered within the period extending from 1858 to 1864. They are distinguished by a forcible presentation of facts and rhetorical energy of style.

—*A Monograph on Glycerin and its Uses.* By HENRY HARTSHORNE, M. D. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. Will command the attention of the technological chemist and medical practitioner as a memoir that supplies the latest information on its subject, from a source of high scientific authority.

—*Miners' and Travelers' Guide to Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, &c., via the Missouri and Columbia Rivers*, with a map of the mineral regions of the Rocky Mountains. By Capt. JOHN MOLLIS. 12mo. New-York: WM. FRANKLIN. The author was Superintendent of the Northern Overland Wagon Road. His work will be acceptable to emigrants, and to all who desire to develop the mineral riches of the regions it describes from personal experience.

—*Elementary Course of Military Engineering.* By Prof. D. A. MAHAN, West Point. 8vo. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON. The name of the respected author is sufficient to claim for this book a high place among technical works on the special branch of the science of war to which it is devoted. The subjects included in the volume are: Field Fortifications, Military Mining, and Siege Operations. The events of the past few years have brought home to us all a realizing sense of their importance, and the necessity of being in peace prepared for war, that insures their occupying a prominent place among the topics of professional education.

—*The Christ of the Gospel and the Christ of Modern Criticism.* Lectures on RENAN'S *Vie de Jesus*. By Principal TULLOCH, Edinburgh. 12mo. Cincinnati: POE & HITCHCOCK. This work is considered to be, in England, one of the most satisfactory treatises in the controversy raised by Mr. RENAN'S too famous book. The author ranks among the most eminent divines of Scotland. The edition is prefaced with an Introduction by Dr. WILEY, of Cincinnati, and is got up in very neat style.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 1.

Mr. A. B. LATTA, inventor of the steam fire engine, died here Saturday.

Stamps on Receipts of Express Companies.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, April 11, 1865.

SIR: Your letter of the 6th inst., stating that "the General Superintendent of the United States Express Company, New-York, had instructed its agents to discontinue the use of stamps on the receipts taken by them," has been received.

In reply I have to say that the Amendatory Act of March 3, 1863, exempts from stamp duty the receipts given by the express companies upon the delivery of goods (to them) for transportation. The receipts taken by them upon the delivery of property are still subject to stamp duty the same as heretofore; but this office has no power to decide that the express company shall pay the duty in preference to the party executing the instrument. If an instrument requiring a stamp is issued without the appropriate stamp being affixed and cancelled, the maker is liable to the penalty for a violation of the law, and the other party loses the benefit of the instrument.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) E. A. ROLLINS,
Deputy Commissioner.

To S. F. DENTON, Collector Twenty-seventh District, Elmira, N. Y.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Nashville Revisited—What Three Months Have Changed—The Fourth Corps—Gen. Thomas—Religious Service at the Capitol—Rejoicing for the Late President—The New Legislature—Gov. Brownlow—Ride on the Franklin Pike.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, April 26, 1865.

After three months' absence from Nashville, I find myself looking again upon its crowded streets, and mingling for a brief time with the roaring human torrent as it sweeps along. A quarter of a year rarely effects many great changes, either in places or societies. In this giant rebellion, now gasping its last, three months, marked by the momentous events they have heralded, is a very long period. SHERMAN'S great successes in the Carolinas, the fall of Charleston, the capture of Fort Fisher and Wilmington, the Union possession of Petersburgh and Richmond, the surrender of LEE with his army—what hundred days in history have been more freighted with events worthy to fix the startled and admiring gaze of the world? Then the assassination of the nation's Chief Magistrate, on the very heel of the last-named glorious achievement—a people's wild joy suddenly overborne by universal popular mourning—must combine to stamp the brief period named as among the most extraordinary and wonderful on record.

Nashville has had its changes within the time in question, though not visibly striking. The cessation of warlike operations hereabouts, since the battles of the 15th and 16th of December last, has not lessened much the bustle, din and activity going on here anytime for the last three years. The press of business in the various departments is, no doubt, smaller, and will become gradually less. Already the recent curtailing and retrenching order of the War Department is beginning to work visible changes. Various government buildings, such as barracks, depots, and the like, which were in progress, have come to a stand still. The enterprising quartermasters who have found delight so long in occupying every vacant spot inside the city, and girding it without with wooden structures of all conceivable pattern, and for every imaginary needful purpose, find suddenly their "occupation gone" *in this direction*. Scores and hundreds of government employes are getting discharged, their services being no longer needed. Three General Hospitals, No. 3, No. 8, and No. 19, among the oldest and largest in the city, were closed last week. Several others will probably follow them before long—leaving only two or three remaining. Those now open are hardly half full of patients. A general impression prevails that the war is virtually over, and the men, many of them maimed and battle-scarred, are exultant in the prospect of a speedy peace and a return home.

The old Fourth Corps, with the proudest of records and with riddled flags borne through a hundred fights, returned here on Saturday, its advance battalions lying just without the city. Its precise destination is not yet published. Some point to Arkansas, others to Texas, as its prospective arena. It will, doubtless, go where its presence is most needed, and will be sure to maintain its well-earned fame. Gen. THOMAS is here, with his headquarters in the well-known Cunningham mansion, where SCHOFIELD, ROSECRANS, GRANT and SHERMAN had theirs before him. I had a pleasant interview with the General there a short time since, and found him as simple, frank and unassuming in his manners as a true, brave soldier and thoroughly skillful commander is almost sure to be. He is a noble-looking man, commanding in stature, large and robust, without being unwieldy; a full round face, a little florid; blue eyes, lively and expressive; a nose inclining slightly to the aquiline, and mouth small and delicately outlined, but indicating firmness and resolution. His hair is light brown and inclined to curl, while his beard, a shade darker in native hue, is cut short and largely mingled with gray. A manlier countenance, a finer physique one rarely sees, and the high estimation in which he is held by all classes, as well for his character as for the signal services rendered the country, is a fitting tribute to his worth.

On Sabbath morning last a service was held in the Capitol, on the occasion of the President's death. Gen. THOMAS was present there, with his Chief of Staff, Gen. WHIPPLE, and Gen. MILLER, Commandant of the post, and a large number of officers, together with many members of the Legislature, now in session, with soldiers and civilians, forming a large audience. A fine band was in attendance, which discoursed several appropriate airs and dirges. An impressive discourse was pronounced by a clergyman invited for the occasion. The large hall was suitably draped in honor of the lamented deceased. And the time, the scene, the occasion, the funeral music, served all to make the services deeply solemn and affecting. Indeed, Nashville seems to mourn the nation's loss most sincerely. The whole city is draped in the weeds of woe. Not only public buildings but private residences, as far as I have seen, almost without exception. The presence possibly of the awe-inspiring military may have something to do with this universality of grief-betokening observance. But one is better pleased to ascribe it to the heartiness of returning loyalty on the part of sometime rebel Tennessee, and to the warmth of true patriotic sentiment, mourning that our common and beloved country had been so fearfully bereaved in the loss of the people's father and best friend.

I looked in upon the Legislature, whose present session marks an epoch in the State's history. The Senate chamber and the Representatives hall had been furbished up, tastefully carpeted, and, in common with the whole noble building, cleansed, garnished, purified, and adapted to the new and bright condition of affairs that the slow-creeping months have brought round. The members looked like an intelligent body of men, earnest, resolute and true, to whom the real wants and interests of a State riddled and war-scathed as Tennessee is, might safely be entrusted. The proportion of old men in both Houses, is larger than is usually seen, so many of the younger ones having entered the army. I noticed Maj. W. B. LEWIS, Gen. JACKSON'S life-long friend—an octogenarian now—among the members of the Lower House. Not a few others whose age could not fall much short of 70, sat around him. The same in the Senate. In this latter House, they were discussing a resolution, which proposed to apply to the government for a force of drilled and disciplined Tennessee troops, now in the field, to the number of 10,000, to be specifically detailed for the protection of Tennessee against the guerrilla depredations. The need for these was represented as urgent and immediate. Certain parts of the State were spoken of as so infested with these ruffian hordes, that all attempts to cultivate the soil were paralyzed. Either the extirpation of guerrillas, or no fruits from the soil for their families, and as a consequence, misery and starvation. No doubt the resolution will pass, and the aid sought will be promptly granted, and these horrid brigands will be rooted out by the strong arm that is fitted by proper knowledge and experience for the work.

Gov. BROWNLOW favors the most stringent measures to get rid of the "infernal villians," to use his own classical expression. In his message, which, by the way, is a document as dignified as it is statesmanlike, he recommends the penalty of death for horse-stealing, burglary, &c. This has special reference to guerrillas, and is meant to apply, of course, only to the present abnormal condition of affairs in the State. People here, instead of condemning its severity, say it is the only remedy that will reach the disease. No doubt the emergency will be properly met, for the horror of guerrillas is universal, and the enormity of their outrages will not be tolerated.

The new Governor seems to fill his position well. I think the people are well satisfied with their choice. His record is known to all. A stanncher lover of the Union, and of the real interests of the country, as well as his own State, does not live to-day. All true citizens have confidence in him, and all friends of Tennessee and of the common weal will bid him God speed.

I rode out to-day to the residence of Mrs. BROWN, widow of Gov. A. V. BROWN, who died at Washington while Postmaster-General under Mr. BUCHANAN. Her house is three miles from Nashville, on the Franklin Pike. I wished to look upon the desolations of war, as seen in contrast with the fresh, bright beauties of the bursting vegetation. The trees are already in leaf here, and wild flowers decked the road on either side. Several of the fine mansions on the right and left of this once beautiful suburb stood dismantled, or lay in ruins. The houses that remained stood naked and unsightly, the noble trees, the growth of a century or two, emboweling them formerly, and covering the slopes densely down to the road side, were cut down, the stumps only left to mark what had been. Some fences had been replaced. Some signs of agriculture were seen here and there. But the fresh ground thrown up for rifle-pits and earth works, stood out more, palpably, than any upturning of the plow. The people seemed hardly recovered as yet from the recent shock. Mrs. BROWN'S house, being a mile back from the pike escaped special injury—though the rebel pits were just in front of her lawn. I heard her tell the story of the Union soldier and the rebel soldier, saved from capture by her intercession, when each was in danger of falling into his enemy's hands. When the rebel army reached her house, a soldier of a Northern regiment was on guard there, and found himself surrounded. They demanded the Yankee as their prisoner. Mrs. BROWN refused to give him up, saying that he had been detailed to protect her premises, he had done his work well, and she would protect him now. They insisted. Mrs. BROWN persisted, finally appealing to some general officer she was acquainted with, stating all the circumstances. She gained her point. The guard was not molested. On the other hand, when HOOD was forced back, a rebel soldier, who had been among the guard detailed to protect the house, sleeping during his relief, did not wake up till the Union lines were in possession of Mrs BROWN'S house, and he was cut off from escape. He was, as the other had been, demanded as a prisoner. But Mrs. BROWN argued in this case, as she had in the former one, pleading the rebel treatment of her Union guard as a precedent for the "grey-back's" exemption. She was again successful, and the lardy reb was allowed to rejoin his scampering friends.

When bright-visaged peace comes, Nashville, and indeed, all Tennessee, will begin quickly to recover from the frightful hurts of war. All prodigal nature stands ready to smile upon man's industry, and pour plenty into his garners. The physical resources of the State are not exhausted nor paralyzed. The uprooting of slavery will impart new features to all industrial enterprises, and stimulate skillful labor, while elevating it to the place of real honor and dignity.

There is a bright future before Tennessee, nor will many years pass before its beautiful soil, made forever free, will bloom and rejoice as an only free soil can, and with no trace of war-gash or scar to deface it.

C. V. S.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Moving Day and the Weather.

Moving day yesterday proved to be most unpropitious for such unfortunate mortals as were compelled to change their abodes. Many persons differ as to the amount of moving which took place, but it was evident that there was less than on former May Days. This was owing to several causes, the chief one of which was the small number of dwelling-houses erected during the year. For several years past there has been a great scarcity of first-class houses, the increase of building not keeping pace with the augmenting population of the city. During the past year building has been still more limited, owing in great part to the high prices of material and labor. Landlords naturally took advantage of the great demand for dwellings, and advanced their rents from twenty to thirty per cent., and in many instances still more. The increase was so uniform that tenants found it as profitable to remain and bear the extra burden as to move, pay an equal percentage to a new landlord, and suffer the expense and destruction of furniture incidental to moving. Many changes, however, took place last week in the upper part of the city, so that the full extent of the moving was not apparent yesterday. Such as were unfortunately classed with the migratory body suffered even more than the ordinary vexations and annoyance usually incident to that most unsatisfactory task. The drizzling, chilling rain made everyone feel uncomfortable and ill-natured, including that most amiable class, the carmen, and soaked many of the beds and blankets upon which the weary housewives rested their aching heads and tired bodies last night. Scores of coughs will be one of the legitimate results of moving day this year.

In Brooklyn there were a large number of changes, but to all appearance, not as numerous as on previous anniversaries. Comparatively few houses have been to let, and many families were compelled to shift for themselves as best they could for the want of accommodations. Numbers have broken up housekeeping, and taken up with the inconveniences of boarding. The house-agents states that the surplus of population is so great that at least four thousand additional houses could be let with advantage to the owners.

Will some Pied Piper Appear?

New-York is fast gaining an unenviable notoriety for producing a large number of rats and other household nuisances than any other city in the Union, and if the increase continues at the present rate much longer it will be necessary for the Common Council to follow the example of the burghers of Hamelin, and engage a Pied Piper to charm the vermin to their destruction. Bugs of all kinds she has long brought forth, in overwhelming abundance, and in particular one specie known as the Croton bug, which is believed to be more loathesome than any of our sister cities are able to show. Cockroaches too are by no means scarce in New-York. All varieties of this pretty insect are to be met with. They swarm in our cellars and basement rooms, and do not even disdain our garrets. Food of all kinds disappear before them with alarming rapidity, while powders and poisons seem to have no damaging effect upon their vitality. This season they are exceedingly numerous and troublesome. The tribe of rodents also appears to be increasing in numbers with alarming rapidity. Our market-houses swarm with them, and any one who has occasion to pass through the streets near the water after 10 P. M., will make the acquaintance of a number of these lively creatures. Many houses are infested by these animals, and so audacious have they become that they leave their hiding places in broad daylight. Small dogs, with the exception of those of the terrier breed, have no chance with them. Cats have to be carefully guarded lest they should fall victims to their vengeance. Traps are of no use whatever, the modern rat understanding all about their construction. Poison only sends them off to die and putrify in their holes. To make matters worse, we appear to be threatened with an importation of foreign rats—among others the Norway rat, the largest, most malignant, and ferocious of the species. The Norway rat was imported into England, accidentally, of course, several years ago, and has since been constantly increasing in numbers. Extirpation is said to be about an impossibility, their fecundity being perfectly amazing. As a set off to his disagreeable qualities, however, the rat is a good scavenger, and consumes that which would otherwise offend both eye and nose.

In dwellings in which great attention is paid to cleanliness, and food is carefully locked up, neither bug nor rat is found. If they make their appearance they are soon starved out. It may be that these pests are merely sent to teach us the necessity of thrift and good housewifery, and that they will disappear when that virtue is more systematically regarded.

Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR—SERMON BY DR. HICKOK.

The annual sermon for the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was preached last evening at the Brick Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, by Rev. Dr. MILO J. HICKOK. The handsome edifice was heavily and tastefully draped in black. The exercises were deeply interesting, and were attentively listened to by a large and appreciative audience. Rev. Dr. RICE read a portion of the 28th chapter of Matthew, and Rev. Dr. KREBS made an impressive prayer.

The following abstract of the annual report for the year ending April 30, 1865, of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was then read:

"During the last year the executive committee have been called to mourn over the removal by death of beloved fellow-laborers, and they have never before had to contend with such great pecuniary discouragement for several months; but they are permitted to close the year with thanksgiving for the goodness of God toward the work of their hands. The list of departed friends includes two members of their own number, Drs. PORTER and PHILLIPS, the latter for twenty-eight years Chairman of the committee.

State of the Treasury.—The committee are thankful to report the mission treasury as free from debt. There remains, however, a heavy liability for extra exchange on bills sent out but not yet matured. The entire income was larger than in any preceding year, the receipts being $269,426 01; the expenditures were $268,842 57.

New Missionaries.—Sixteen missionaries and assistant missionaries were sent out, of whom three are ministers of the Gospel. Besides these, five returned to their fields of labor, three of whom are ministers. The list of native assistants includes two Chinese brethren who received ordination during the year, and the number of native laborers has received an increase of twenty-nine.

The work of the Missions appears to be marked by the blessing of God, in greater or less degree, in all the countries where it is carried on. Over thirty churches are reported in different countries, having upward of a thousand communicants, of whom a goodly number were received last year. The schools of the missions contain over 5,500 scholars, nearly 800 of them girls.

Rev. Dr. HICKOK preached a very instructive and impressive sermon on the subject of Foreign Missions, taking for his text the last two verses of the 28th chapter of St. Matthew:

"Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost;

Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, lo! I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen."

In referring to the text, the speaker said that it was the crowning exhortation of Christ; and in speaking of the circumstances under which it was delivered, he said that in all the experience of Adam's race, there has not been another such moment. The assembled Church stood around their Lord to receive his farewell. No such words fell upon mortal ears before, or since. Never were words rendered more impressive by surrounding circumstances. The significance of the great command it has been the effort of the Church, for eighteen centuries, to educe and carry out. It was a command to the entire Church, not alone to the preacher. They were, first, to preach to all nations; second, to baptize them; third, to teach them all things commanded by Christ. We are called to consider two points, first, "I am with you always;" second "Go and preach to all nations. The Jews always claimed that the presence of God was with them. When obedient, the ever-present spirit spread over them like a protecting wing. Israel forfeited the blessing by disobedience, but it shall remain with the true Church. All the promises made to ancient Israel may be appropriated by the Church. The promise has been gloriously fulfilled. Christ is with His Church, and not for a moment has He been absent or neglected His people. The condition on which Christ's presence is promised is that we go and preach to all the nations, especially to the Pagan. The missionary laborer treads the inner circle of this promise. The promise has only been fulfilled when the church has obeyed the commandment and gone and preached the Word to all the world. Wheeever the church has taken up the work of the Apostles, Christ has been with them. On behalf of Christ we are to communicate his love to dying men. The Gospel is missionary in its spirit. The speaker said that we are living in a sublime, a grand time; God is lifting up his ensign on the mountains; our wants and perils as a nation are appalling; the candidates for the ministry are falling away, and some branches of the church have no applicants for the ministry. At the same time, emigration is increasing and demanding Christian teaching, while a million of soldiers are appealing for our help. Never since the settlement of the country have Christians had more to try their faith. Our home missionary problem has opened fearfully to our view. The reverend gentleman spoke of the immense territory which is now falling into our hands, and the millions of freedmen who have claims upon us. Having shown the full extent of the field, the speaker said that with all the calls upon our labor at home, he did not dare to neglect the foreign missions; it was the command of God that we should go and preach them the gospel. The promise of God that "I will be with you," rests it we fulfill his command, and diseases us here at home.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Portrait of President Lincoln—The Proposed Monument in Union-Square—Arrears from Volunteer Family Aid Fund to be Paid.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. JONES in the chair.

A resolution appropriating $1,250 for a full-length portrait of President LINCOLN, to be placed in the Governor's Room, was laid over.

Mr. FLYNN presented a resolution authorizing the Committee of Citizens now engaged in collecting funds for the erection of a monument to President LINCOLN, to take possession of a space sufficient for the erection of a suitable monument on the west side of Union-square, in a line with the statue of WASHINGTON.

Mr. BECK said he would like to know by whom this Committee of Citizens was appointed? Did they appoint themselves? Had they anything to do with the Citizens' Association? If this grant of land was made to them, probably four or five other committees would be asking for the same thing.

Mr. FLYNN said he understood the committee had been regularly appointed.

Mr. JONES said he did not think the Common Council has power to give away any portion of the public domain. The Legislature alone could do that.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Streets.

The Corporation Counsel was directed to discontinue all suits for violation of Corporation ordinances, until further orders.

Mr. BYRNE offered a resolution instructing the Comptroller to pay to the families of volunteers all arrears due from the relief fund.

Mr. JONES said he understood the Comptroller had no money, not having been able to dispose of the $500,000 of bonds lately offered.

The resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, suggesting that the materials used in decorating the catafalque, in the Governor's room, be donated to the Patriot Orphan Home.

It was referred to the Special Committee on the President's Obsequies, and the board adjourned to Monday next.

Naval Movements.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUNTSVILLE.

The U. S. transport and mail steamer *Huntsville* arrived yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard from the Gulf Squadron. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commander, E. F. DEVENS; Acting Master, E. D. PERRY; Acting Ensigns, S. P. TRASK, L. A. MOORE, S. F. BLISS, J. W. CHASE, H. B. MORTON; Acting Assistant Paymaster, C. W. SLEMM; Mates, Wm. PARKS, J. P. CANFIELD, R. TRIPLER; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, B. COOK, W. H. BADHAM; Acting Third Assistants, H. E. RHODES, R. W. BURLINGAME, THOS. CANFIELD.

THE NEW COMMANDANT OF THE NAVY YARD.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, the new commandant of the navy yard, Commodore CHARLES H. BELL was duly installed in the duties of his office. The heads of departments and the master workmen were introduced to him at the Lyceum, and Rear-Admiral H. PAULDING bade farewell to the large circle of his friends who had become attached to him. At no naval station in the United States is there so much responsibility attached and more business transacted than that at this port, and for the efficiency with which affairs have been conducted here much praise is due to the retiring commandant. His successor will find a no less responsible position, but one in which there will be a constant decrease of business.

WARNING TO DESERTERS.

Yesterday morning a man was found dead in the water at the yard with a bullet hole through his head, and $452 upon his person. In all likelihood, he is one more of that class of deserters, who, after getting their bounty money, assert in the night, running the chances of the shot of the sentinel on guard. The body, which has not been identified, was transferred to the Brooklyn dead-house. He was a young man with heavy black hair, had been in the water almost only a couple of days, and had the appearance of a United States sailor. This is not the only instance of men being killed by the sentry while attempting to escape with their bounty money.

AFFAIRS AT THE YARD.

The strike at the yard is on the wane. Instructions were given that those who returned to labor yesterday on the reduced wages would be again employed, while those who still held out would be considered as strangers, and run their chances hereafter of getting work. Accordingly large numbers of all the trades, except the caulkers and spar-makers, went to work, trusting that the Navy Department will give them the increase asked for. They say they work under "protest."....The court-martial of Capt. MEADE was commenced yesterday at the Lyceum, by swearing in the members, and adjourned till 2 P. M. to-day. The following are the members: President, Commodore T. O. SELFRIDGE; members, Commodores H. H. BELL, James LEAMAN, Joan ROGERS; Capts. Melancthon SMITH, Percival DRAYTON, James ALDEN.... The following vessels have recently arrived at the yard: Steamer *Mohongo*, April 17; steamer *Alabama*, April 28; steamer *Unadilla*, April 27; steamers *Proteus* and *Eutaw*, April 30; steamers *Huntsville* and *Horace Beals*, May 1. On the night of April 29, the *Rhode Island*, Capt. TERNARD, departed, having stopped here a day from Belfast, Me.

Mustering Out of Recruits at Hart's Island.

In accordance with orders received from Washington, Lieut.-Col. DONOE, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the Southern Division of New-York, yesterday sent four mustering officers to Hart's Island to muster out of service and discharge all recruits, drafted men, substitutes and volunteers for old regiments remaining to rendezvous, and all men in organizations not yet started to the front, (except for Hancock's corps.) It is supposed that this order will release about one thousand men from the service, nearly all of whom are substitutes, and have received from $600 to $1,000 bounty each. The instructions received by Col. DONOE from Washington include more men than the orders received in other districts, releasing the substitutes who have received not only the government, but also State and County bounties.

The following is the order issued at Elmira, which releases only drafted men:

ELMIRA, April 25, 1865.

Capt. QUINBY: All drafted men under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, who have not been forwarded to general rendezvous, will be released. This order not to apply to substitutes already mustered in.

S. B. HAYMAN, A. A. P. M. G.

The Wiley Bequest to St. Luke's Hospital.

The late Dr. JOHN S. WILEY, of Brooklyn, surgeon in the navy, at his death bequeathed ten thousand dollars to St. Luke's Hospital, in this city, and ten thousand dollars to other charitable institutions. The bequest to St. Luke's was for the benefit of naval officers, in founding and endowing alcoves or wards therein, under the direction of Messrs. Robert B. Minturn, Stephen Cambreling, Wm. C. Bryant, Alfred Pell, Theodore Sedgwick and Commodore Dupont. The above gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. MINTURN, who is in Europe, and Mr. SEDGWICK, deceased, met on the 25th of March, at house of Mr. Mr. ALFRED PELL. A letter from Mr. THOMAS W. CODMAN, Secretary of St. Luke's Hospital, was read acknowledging the receipt of the ten thousand dollars, and inclosing a resolution, adopted by the managers of the hospital, directing that the chief ward in the eastern wing of that institution, about to be erected, be designated and known as the "Wiley Ward." The trustees of the bequest approved the resolution, and recommended that a marble tablet be placed on the walls of the Wiley Ward, bearing this inscription: "The Wiley Ward. JOHN S. WILEY, M. D., bequeathed to St. Luke's Hospital ten thousand dollars, in the hope that his brother officers might share the benefits of this institution."

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH FROM ALLEGED MALPRACTICE

Coroner GOVER'S attention was called, yesterday to the death, at Bellevue Hospital, of CAROLINE HINSCH, a German girl, who was recently employed in WEBER'S lager beer saloon, at No. 12 Bayard-street. The deceased was admitted to the hospital last week upon the recommendation of Dr. GAY, of No. 14 Bayard street, in a letter informing the officers of the institution that she was friendless, and had no means of support, and it appears that the girl had been made a victim of malpractice. Deceased was 19 years of age. An inquest, which is to be held this afternoon, will probably develop the facts.

BODY FOUND IN THE NORTH RIVER.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of WILLIAM G. SMART, late of Baxter-street, a night-watchman, who was missed overboard from the steamboat *Chauncey Vibbard*, at the foot of Desbrosses-street, about a month ago. Deceased was 45 years of age. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental drowning."

The Police Courts.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE HOGAN.

MARY HOFFMAN, of No. 87 Walker-street, appeared and made affidavit that WM. D. B. HEINMAN, a clerk in the Navy, had stolen a set of ivory balls from her billiard-rooms. The accused was committed for examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE LEDWITH.

Policeman OAKLEY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, apprehended JOSEPH TAYLOR for stealing a gold watch from JULIUS FARNSWORTH'S pocket, while riding on the platform of a Broadway railroad-car. Mr. WM. E. BROOK, of No. 210 Greenwich-street, also appeared against TAYLOR, and accused him of stealing two coats. The pawn-tickets therefor, were found in the prisoner's possession, and he confessed the theft. Whereupon he was committed without bail. The prisoner's parents are citizens of respectability.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ILLNESS OF GEN. FITZ HENRY WARREN.—We regret to hear that Brig.-Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN, the President of the Military Commission now sitting here, is seriously ill. The fatigue and excitement consequent upon the obsequies of the late President, in connection with a disease contracted in the field, have conspired to prostrate him. It is probable that a few days rest, the attention of Surgeon SWAN and careful nursing will restore him to his previous condition of invalidism.

LAUNCHES.—At one P. M. to-day the new ferry-boat *Susquehanna* will be launched from the yard of J. SIMONSON, foot of 13th-st., East River. This boat was built for the Erie Railroad Company. Her length is 212 feet, breadth 35 feet, depth of hold 14 feet, burthen, 800 tons. Mr. E. S. WHITLOCK will launch from his yard, foot of Madison-st., Greenpoint, L. I., at two P. M., a steamer for the American Steamboat Co., of Providence, R. I.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths which occurred in this city during the past week was 437—190 men, 92 women, 126 boys and 117 girls, being a decrease of 21 as compared with the corresponding week of last year, and of 61 as compared with the week ending on the 24th of April. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 20; infantile convulsions, 38; diphtheria, 11; bronchitis, 9; scarlet fever, 13; typhus fever, 20; inflammation of the lungs, 29; small-pox, 18.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Donations of clothing, shoes, &c., for the children of this noble charity are requested. The Superintendent, Mr. S. B. HALLIDAY, No. 155 Worth-street, will sent for any articles of clothing to any address in this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Hoboken, on receiving a notification. Shoes, even though partially worn out, will be very acceptable. There are now five hundred children needing these articles.

CLOTHING FOR THE FREEDMEN.—JAMES J. SPELMAN, Secretary of the Freedman's American and British Commission, will leave in a few days for Richmond, Va., with a quantity of boots and clothing for the destitute freedmen now in that city. Donations will be thankfully received at the rooms of the society, No. 70 Grove-street, New-York.

TRIAL OF MR. E. S. OSBON.—In consequence of the continued absence of Judge-Advocate HOLTS, of the Department of the East, the trial of Mr. OSBON is again postponed. Gen. PRATT, of the firm of EMMETT, PRATT & JANES, objects to the jurisdiction of the court, and will make that point at the next session.

ORGAN CONCERT.—W. EUGENE THAYER, Esq., of Boston, gives a grand organ concert, this evening, at St. George's Church, in aid of the missions of that church. Mr. THAYER is a prominent organist of Boston, and will doubtless attract a large audience. Vocal artists of merit will also take part in the concert.

AN ENGRAVING FOR THE TIMES.—Mr. L. STEBBINS, of Hartford, Conn., has just published a steel engraving which is very appropriate to the times. It is a picture of the "Reading the Emancipation Proclamation in the Slave's Cabin." The title fully describes the engraving, which is a very creditable work of art. For every thousand copies sold, Mr. STEBBINS pledges himself to give $2 50 to the Freedman's Aid Society.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 1, 1865.

$48,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110⅛	234	N. Y. Cen. R.		102⅜
13,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.	105	1000	do		103
128,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. ex. int.	106⅜	1000	do		103⅛
75,000 do	106⅜	1400	do		104
10,000 do	107	100	do	s10	103
50,000 do	106⅛	200	do	s5	103
2,000 do	106⅛	200	do		103
44,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. New iss. ex-int.	106	100	do	s30	102
25,000 do	106⅜	100	do	s30	103⅛
1,000 do	106⅝	100	do	s30	103⅛
20,000 U. S. 10-40s, C.	97⅛	300	do	s60	99
7,000 U. S. N. Y. Cer.	99⅜	100	do	c60	98
10,000 Ohio 5s, 6s, '81,	100	200	do	s10	102
2,000 Va. State 6s	60	500	Erie Railway		84⅛
16,000 Mo. State 6s	67	100	do	b30	84⅜
5,000 do	67⅛	400	do		84⅜
85,000 C. & M. Cer.	32	2000	do	c	84
200,000 do	32⅜	500	do		83¾
100,000 do	b10 32⅝	300	do	s30	83¾
4,000 N. J. 6s	99	200	Read. Riv. R.		114⅜
5,000 Erie 3d M.	100	100	do	s10	114⅜
3,000 C., B. & Q. 8s, 1 M.	113	100	do	s10	114
4,000 Ill. Cen. Bds.	114	1400	Reading R.		107
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	84	500	do		107⅜
2,000 To. & Wab. 2d M. ex. int.	78	200	do	b12	107⅜
4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104	200	do		106⅜
2,

is 5 ₩ cent. each. The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Union	113	Hanover	100
Phenix	100	Metropolitan	121
Dry Dock	118	Market	105
Bulcer's' & Drov'rs'	120	Shoe and Leather	105
Mech. Exchange	97	Corn Exchange	106
Commerce	106	Commonwealth	101
Mechanics'Bkg. Asso	95	Importers' & Traders'	100
Broadway	200	Park	140
Mercantile	130	Central National	100
Amer. Exchange	110	First National	205
Pacific	165	Fourth National	90
Bank of the Republic	101	Ninth National	105
Bank of N. America	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '52	98	Chi. & N. W. 2d mort.	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '67	96	Ilan. & St. Jo. L. G.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7 ₩ ct. '76	106	Buck. & West. bonds	100
Erie 1st mort. '58	105	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort. '79	101	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	106
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st. m.ex.	92
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	84	Tol & Wab. 2d mort	73
Erie 7s, 5th mort, '78	93	Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	99
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '90	103	Gal. & Chi. 2d mort	96
Hud. R 7s, 2d M. S. F. '95,	109	Clev. & Tol. Sink'g Fd.	99
Har. 1st mo-t., '69-72	99	New Jersey C. 1st m.	99
Mich. C. 8 ₩ ct. '69-'72	108	New-Jersey C. 2d m.	106
Mich. C. new 1 m. 8s '72	116	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st m.	104
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1 m	113	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d m.	97½
Ill. Cent. 7 ₩ c. '75	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	84
Alton & T. H. 2d m. pf.	80	Clev. & Pitts. 3d m. con.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d m. inc.	13¾	At. & Gt. West. 1st m	76
Chi. & N. W. 6s, F.	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st m.	76
Chi. & N. W. 1st mort.	84	Peninsula R. R. bonds	58

The subscriptions and sales of 7-30s at the Ninth National Bank to-day, amounted to $420,150.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN"

Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.
All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.
All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

☞ JAMES CURPHEYS,
No. 1 Pine-st., New-York,
BROKER AND
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
7 30 LOAN,
and all other classes of securities bought and sold at best market rates.

☞ 7-30 LOAN,
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
has all denominations ready for delivery.
Commission allowed to banks, brokers, insurance companies and all who buy for other parties.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 1, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 12 pkgs. Ashes, 36 bbls. Flour, 1,095 bbls. and 562 bags Corn Meal, 530 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Barley, 6,008 bushels Oats, 2,840 pkgs. Provisions, and 442 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet and depressed. Pots, $7 75@$8; Pearls, $8 50@$8 62½, ₩ ₩.

COTTON—Is quiet at muce reduced prices. Middlings, 36c.@42c. ₩ ₩.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered and purchased, at a reduction of 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 11,200 bbls., including very interior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 75@$7; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 05@$7 50, chiefly at $7 05@$7 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 85@$8 10 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$6 75 @$7 00
Extra State.....7 05 @ 7 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.....7 25 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, sho'g brands.....7 85 @ 8 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.....8 10 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee.....7 50 @ 9 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....7 50 @11 50

Southern Flour is heavy and lower. Sales since our last 900 bbls., at $8 30@$9 30 for poor to good, and $9 30@$11 50 for good to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and lower. Sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $7 25@$9 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including fine and superfine, at $5 25@$6 25 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $5 75 for Jersey, and $6 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been quiet and depressed. Sales have been confined to 15,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $1 85; and Red Western at $1 73 ₩ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are inactive and nominal. Corn is quiet, being scarce and held higher. Sales since our last have been made of 14,000 bushels at $1 46@$1 48 for New Yellow, and $1 45 for Mixed Western ₩ bushel. Oats continue dull and heavy, including Western, at 79c. @81c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 78c @80c.; Canada, at 73c.@75c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Is in less demand, and quite heavy at from 90c.@$1 20 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, at from 10c.@40c. for poor to very coolce, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Have been in demand at former rates.

MOLASSES—has been less sought after and prices have favored buyers. A small lot of Porto Rico was sold at 70 cents ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue scarce and in demand, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 35@$2 40 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been less inquired for, including Crude Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 10; Bleached Whale at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Linseed at $1 23@$1 25; Lard at $1 55@$1 65 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand and heavy at 38c.@39c. for Crude; 55c.@56c. for Refined, in bond, and 75c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered, and has been in less request at much lower prices. Sales have been made of 5,700 bbls., in lots, at $28@$28 50, closing at $28 25, cash, for New Mess; $26@$26 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $25 75@$26 25 for Prime Mess; and $25 50@$26 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,500 bbls. New Mess, May, June and July delivery, seller's and buyer's option, part at $28 50@$30 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand at 14½c.@15½c. for Smoulders, and 17c.@19½c. for Hams: sales equal 400 pkgs. Bacon is in less request: sales 350 boxes, including Cumberland Cut, at 15¾c.@15¾c.; Long Rib at 15¼c.; Short Rib at 16¼c.@16¾c., ₩ lb. Lard is in less demand and heavy; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls., at 15c.@18¾c., the latter for very choice, ₩ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $16@$20 for Extra Mess; $12@$16 50 for Plain Mess; sales 600 bbls. Pierce Beef continues dull at irregular prices; Beef Hams are inactive to-day; sales 250 bbls. at $22@$25. Butter is rather quiet at 24c.@36c. for poor to prime old State, and 14c.@25c. for Western; also, 27½c.@45c. for inferior to choice new State. Cheese is in limited demand at 14c.@22c. for poor to prime ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active, and rather heavy in prices. Sales have been made of 870 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 12c.@14¾c ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in less request at 15¾c.@19¾c. ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 17,000 lbs., at 18c.@18¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 81,000 lbs., at 11c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 200 barrels, in lots, at $2 10@$2 11 ₩ gallon.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate demand, and held more firmly.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in April.

	Ky.	Va & N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock, April 1, 1865, hhds.	17,922	..	11	18	17,951
Received since	1,197	..	..	..	1,197
	19,119	..	11	18	19,148
Delivered since	1,696	..	..	..	1,696
Stock, May 1, 1865	17,423	..	11	18	17,452
Stock, May 1, 1864	13,901	1	14	6	13,921

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 50,000 feet Walnut at 15s. For Antwerp, 150 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s.; 100 tons Mahogany at 17s. 6d.; 50 tierces Lard and 30 cases Sewing Machines at 20s. For other ports no important engagements were reported.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	May 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Peruvian	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washing'n.	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	May 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	May 13	New-York	S'mpton.
Scotia	May 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	May 24	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'mpton.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	April 19	S'mpton	New-York.
Teutonia	April 19	S'mpton	New-York.
Scotia	April 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Kansa	April 26	S'mpton	New-York.
Asia	April 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	May 3	S'mpton	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Columbia	May 3	New-York	Havana.
Sading Star	May 6	New-York	N. Orleans.
Fanq Shucy	May 6	New-York	N. Orleans.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

Mails for Europe per steamship *Persia* (Jersey City) close at 9 30 A. M. Wednesday. A supplementary mail, for paid letters only, will be made up on the Company's Wharf, and closed at 11:40 A. M.

Mails for Havana, per steamship *Columbia*, close Wednesday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....6 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails..6 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.
Long Island.....6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....3 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....6:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—MONDAY, May 1, 1865.

The Board met, pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR—You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session, in the chamber of the Board, City Hall, on Monday the first day of May, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before them.

JOHN BRICE,
JOHN MOORE,
JOSEPH SHANNON,
MICHAEL NORTON,
IGNATIUS FLYNN,
B. W. VAN VOORHIS,
JAMES O'BRIEN,
WM. H. GEDNEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
PETER MASTERSON,
TERRENCE FARLEY.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley and Van Voorhis.

The reading of the minutes of the last two meetings was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Norton—

Petition of Thomas Fitzgerald, John Hallaway, Coolidge Pratt & Company, and many others, owners and occupants of houses in the vicinity of Laight-street, praying for the removal of the dumping-ground from the foot of said street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Remonstrance of Columbia College against the paving of Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Remonstrance against sewer in Monroe-street, from Governeur to Jackson-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By the President—

Colonel Joel W. Mason, Sixth Regiment New-York State National Guards. Bill for music at reception of the One Hundred and Third Regiment New-York Volunteers, amounting to one hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty cents.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By the President—

Memorial from Charles H. Woodbury in relation to the claim of Dracole Millimann.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Masterson—

Remonstrance against paving Fiftieth-street with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John O'Shaughnessy, to erect a triangular sign to be attached to the awning-post in front of his premises number two hundred and sixty-three Broadway, the permission hereby granted to continue only during the will and pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by the Mayor July two, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, directing that the sidewalk in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Tenth streets, be thirty feet wide, be and it is hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Godfrey Mongle to keep a stand in front of number five hundred and thirteen Greenwich-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Brice—

Resolved, That John Erskine be and he is hereby permitted to place a sign-board in front of his premises, number three hundred and forty-three Grand-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Brice—

Resolved, That S. A. McGregor be permitted to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and seventy-five Chambers-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Brice—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of C. Sherdline on the list of blind persons.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That the resolution and ordinance which was approved by the Mayor December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, providing for the construction of a sewer in West-street, between Horatio and Gansevoort streets, be and hereby is annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was lost on the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Gedney, O'Brien—2.

Negative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, McKnight, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—8.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Desbrosses-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, also, in Washington-street, between Vestry and Laight streets, be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Edward Hagan, Jr., to receive and deliver goods in front of number one hundred and seven Lawrence-street, to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That a full-length portrait (framed) be obtained of the lamented Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, to be placed in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, and that the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars be and hereby is appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the carriage-way of Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street, be repaired, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, with power.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repair Pier number Fifty, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to P. R. Mathews to place a showcase in front of his premises, number three hundred and forty-nine Canal-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Resolved, That gas-pipes be laid and lamp-posts set on the Eleventh-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street and One Hundred and Forty-third-street under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That the Corporation Attorney be and he is hereby directed to discontinue all suits now pending for violation of corporation ordinances until further orders by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Kirkpatrick for the sum of four thousand dollars, to be in full for bill herein annexed for furnishing badges for members of the Common Council, the amount to be charged to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Brice—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place two gas-lamps in front of St. Michael's Church, in West Thirty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Flynn—

Whereas, Charles H. Marshall, John E. Devlin, John T. Hoffman, Timothy G. Church and John E. Hamilton, as a committee of the citizens of New-York, are engaged in receiving one dollar subscriptions to constitute a fund for the erection of a monument in the City of New-York in memory of the lamented Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States; therefore

Resolved, That said Charles H. Marshall, John E. Devlin, John T. Hoffman, Timothy G. Churchill and John C. Hamilton, committee as aforesaid, be and they hereby authorized, as soon as they shall obtain sufficient fund for such purposes, to erect such monument in Broadway, west of the southerly entrance of Union Park, in a line with the equestrian statue of George Washington, which is east of said entrance.

Resolved, That said committee be and they hereby are authorized, as soon as they shall deem proper, to inclose at the point aforesaid with a temporary railing a space sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Places.

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Norton, McKnight, Jeremiah, Masterson, Farley, Van Voorhis—7.

Negative—Aldermen Flynn, Gedney, Brice, Ottiwell, O'Brien—4.

By Alderman Masterson—

Whereas, The late imposing ceremonies incident to the late sudden death of our much beloved and martyred President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, deserve conspicuous mention in the annals of fame, and should be duly chronicled and preserved in tangible form for future reference and for the information of after generations, although so little needing to remind the present sorrowing citizens of every incident relating to a nation's bereavement, and,

Whereas, It is befitting that there should be collated in chronological and succinct form a detailed account of the obsequies, which equal if not surpass anything that has ever been seen of a similar nature in the world; and inasmuch as the records of our City Government should be complete in recording every memorable incident in the history of our city: therefore, be it

Resolved, That thousand (000) copies of the full and detailed report of the committee having in charge the obsequies of our late lamented President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, with full description of every matter of interest in connection therewith, be printed and bound in neat and appropriate form for the use of the City Government and for placing in the public libraries.

Resolved, That the report herein designated be collated, printed and bound under the direction and supervision of David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner recommending that the articles and goods used in draping and decorating the catafalque, be donated to the Patriot Orphan House.

Which was referred to the special Committee having that subject in charge.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner relative to the assessment upon the corporation for the widening and opening of Seventh-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment for curbing, &c., Eighty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of account for regulating and curbing Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street.

Which was ordered on file.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following veto was received from His Honor the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—The resolution requesting the Board of Supervisors to instruct the County Volunteering Committee to appoint a paymaster for each Congressional District, for the purpose of paying the county bounty money to recruits, is herewith returned for the reconsideration of your Honorable Body, as in my judgment the necessity for such appointment and payment has ceased.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor

Which was received, directed to be printed at length on the minutes, and published in all the corporation newspapers.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled to visit their institution.

Which was accepted, and the paper ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to reset the curb and gutter stones, and flag the sidewalks in Willet-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag sidewalks in front of number two hundred and thirty Stanton-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence lot number three hundred and sixty-three West Thirty-seventh-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence lot number three hundred and twenty-nine Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence lots in Forty-eighth street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to open One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street from Eighth-avenue to Kingsbridge Road.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer and culvert on the southwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Third-avenue.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Masterson moved that when the board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet again on Monday next, the eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to discharge the special committee from the consideration of a report recommitted to them, in relation to paying sundry bills incurred in the celebration of Washington's Birthday.

Which was carried.

He then moved to amend by adding bills of Alex. T. Stewart & Co. for gilding.....$136 80
Sunday Courier, for advertising.....30 20

Which was carried.

He then moved that the papers be laid over.

Which was also carried.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend by striking out the words "inability of" and insert the words "refusal of capitalists to respond to" before the words the "Comptroller," and the words "to obtain," and insert the word "with" after the word "Comptroller," in the resolution.

Which was accepted by Alderman Ryers.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend by striking out from the resolution all after the words "as may be due them," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "up to the date of the passage of the resolution."

Which was also accepted by Alderman Ryers.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to amend by adding the following: "And a certificate signed by the committee be deemed authority to entitle the person to the relief."

Which was adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

On motion the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stand adjourned until Monday next, eighth instant, at two o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, May 15th, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new grammar school-house on East 23d st., in said ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and the Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

THOMAS STEVENSON, Ch. Board of Trustees.
JOHN FOSTER, Ch. Building Committee.
EDWARD COOPER, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED and now use the nitrous oxide gas to extract teeth without pain. Gas made fresh by Dr. Colton every day. Best dental work done. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN for 50 cents each, under nitrous oxyde gas or ether, by Dr. WAIT, Sen., No. 263 4th-av., corner 31st-st. Dentistry done in the best manner, on moderate terms. Calls solicited.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, &C.—A rare chance; stock, fixtures, good-will; corner store; established 1-6th a century, with a good run of trade. W. F. BOWLAND, No. 600 Hudson-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of many Water Powers, some of them extensive and unimproved, suitable for new and wealthy companies.

Vacant buildings with dams, races and wheels ready.
Paper mills, new and old.
Grist mills with tenements situated in paying localities.
Saw mills with timbered lands.
Also a splendid power on navigation near the city, to lease in parcels of any amount desired. Engineers sent out to measure streams and make plans when required.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway, N. York.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE.

In a beautiful rocky glen, near Plainfield, N. J., within easy and rapid railroad communication with the city from foe foot of Liberty-st.

Has a good sized factory building, with a never-failing stream of water, and a fall of thirty-one feet.

For particulars inquire at the Water Wheel Office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

CLAY MILL PROPERTY.

Situated 1¾ miles from the Hudson River, at Fishkill Landing, and on the line of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

A fine durable water power, being the whole of the Matteawan Creek, with a fall of 18 feet.

Apply soon to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER POWER TO RENT FOR THREE YEARS.—Location upon navigation on the Hudson River, at the intersection of the Boston, Hartford & Erie with the Hudson River Railroad, near Fishkill Landing.

Buildings with motive machinery will be erected to suit the customer upon walls now in part constructed.

Apply immediately to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.—The Treasurer of the AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since the publication of his previous report. Urgent appeals continue to be received, which call for additional donations of money, and of clothing and shoes for women and children:

Amount previously reported		$36,142 10
1865.		
April 15	L. R. Ward, Bridgeport, Conn	38 00
" 15	H. T. Morgan, No. 35 Wilham st., N. Y., additional	231 43
" 15	Through W. G. Strickland, Almoral, Iowa	2 00
" 16	Through A. J. Van Pereyn, Chicago, Ill	17 45
" 17	Broadway Tabernacle Church, N. Y., additional	200 00
" 17	Abram Wakeman, N. Y	500 00
" 19	Rev. W. W. Spear, Philadelphia, Pa.	125 00
" 20	Through J. L. Williams, Oshkosh, Wis	26 30
" 21	Through G. W. Reynolds, Franklin, N. Y	13 00
" 21	Ladies of Grand Rapids, (west side,) Mich	184 00
" 21	M. E. Kingman, New-York City	*31 50
" 21	Rev. Samuel Ward, Hooker, Ill	1 50
" 21	Mrs A. L. Curtis, Madison, N. Y	3 50
" 22	A. and E., New-York City	20 00
" 22	H. P. Post	6 00
" 22	Through P. C. Oakley, Shrub Oakes, N. Y	36 84
" 22	Rev. J. W. Johnson's Congregation, Hanover, N. J	26 00
" 22	H. S. Schieffelin & Co., City	200 00
" 22	H. J. Baker & Bro., City	100 00
" 22	Haggerty Brothers, City	100 00
" 22	Hastings & Co., City	50 00
" 22	Dix & Morris, City	100 00
" 22	Reynolds, Pratt & Co., City	100 00
" 22	E. N. Lawrence & Co., City	26 00
" 22	A. B. Sands & Co., City	26 00
" 22	James B. Aspinwall, City	50 00
" 24	Rev. O. Emerson, Sabula, Iowa	21 55
" 26	Rev. J. G. Barrows, Hampton, N. H.	16 55
" 27	Rev. J. Williams, Middleport, Ohio	16 80
" 27	Through H. H. Gardner, West Chester Penn	13 00
" 27	Through R. W. Chapell, New-London, Conn	55 93
" 28	Rev. S. W. Kellogg's Congregation, Wayne, Ill	13 00
" 28	G. W. Lane & Co., City	100 00
" 28	P. R. Bonnett, City	100 00
" 28	C. Burkhalter & Co., City	100 00
" 28	A. B. Mr. City	100 00
" 28	James Stokes, City	100 00
" 28	E. D. Stanton, City	100 00
" 28	Wm. Moller, City	100 00
" 28	George S. Stephenson, City	100 00
" 28	A. Wetmore, City	50 00
" 28	John J. Crane, City	50 00
" 28	B. W. Torrey, City	50 00
" 28	J. R. Ford, City	50 00
" 28	S. L. Sturgess, City	50 00
" 28	Geo. S. Stephenson, City	25 00
" 28	M. Y. Sunn, City	30 00
" 28	Cash, City	3 00
" 28	D. T. Boag, City	25 00
Total		$38,972 81

A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

MAY 1, 1865.

NOTICE.

AND

REWARD OF £50 STERLING.

WILLIAM GIBBONS, mariner, son of the late John Gibbons, Lieutenant-Adjutant of the Royal Perthshire Militia, and residing in Perth, Scotland, is hereby requested to place himself in communication with the subscribers, he having lately become entitled to considerable property by the death of a relation, for whose estate they are agents.

The said Wm. Gibbons joined the ship *Free Trader*, of Glasgow, Capt. Webb, at the port of Glasgow, whence she sailed on or about the 4th of February, 1852, for Singapore and Penang. He left said vessel at Singapore, and has not since been heard of, but is understood to have sailed from that port in some other ship. The subscribers are authorized to pay a reward of £50 sterling to any one giving such information as will enable them to trace out the said Wm. Gibbons or to prove his death.

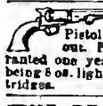
DONALD & SPENCE, Writers,
Glasgow, N. B.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLASER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 149 East 18th-st., near 3d-av Cut this out

ICE—ICE—ANTI-MONOPOLY ICE.

Persons who wish to be supplied with ice, in large or small quantities, during the season, are informed that by leaving their orders at the Anti-Monopoly Ice Office, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 25, they will be supplied with ice at three-fourths the monopoly price. Applications and contracts should be made immediately.



MANHATTAN ARMS CO.,
Newark, N. J., Our Colt's Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Kaye' American Indian Ink." No sediment, flow freely, and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by WARDWELL & REEVES, successors to J. G. Kaye. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

ORIENTAL WARES, CURIOSITIES AND SEA SHELLS.—An extensive variety of superb and scarce articles now on exhibition and for sale, at the salerooms of BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. An examination of this truly beautiful and immense collection is invited.

HOTELS.

NEW-YORK HOTEL.

The proprietor, believing that the comfort and convenience of his guests will be greatly increased by changing from the old table d'hote to the restaurant system, has determined to adopt the latter on the 1st of May next.

By establishing a restaurant, equal in every respect to any in this country, and employing all the means in his power to make it compare favorably with the most celebrated in Europe, he feels confident the New-York Hotel will continue to hold its well-known reputation as a home for gentlemen and families.

HIRAM CRANSTON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 22, 1865.

THE PAVONIA HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1. Is 5 minutes' walk from the depot. Is 6 miles from the ocean beach. Is 6, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM.

"The Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York" will hold its fifty-ninth anniversary on THURSDAY, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Irving Hall. Rev. Drs. Montgomery and Cadsey will deliver addresses. The children will take part, as usual, in the exercises. At the close there will be an election of trustees for the ensuing year. Subscriptions become due at this time.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the library THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Professor M. Werwoaz, Esq., will read a paper on *The Antiquities of New-York*.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, &c.—PARTIES BREAKING UP housekeeping will add a good cause by donating surplus furniture, bedding and clothing to the new Department for Soldiers' Children about to be opened in connection with the "Home for the Friendless." Address MATRON, Home for the Friendless, No. 52 East 30th st.

A LOT OF FURNITURE, &C., TO BE sold cheap, if applied for immediately, at No. 132 East 30th-st., contained in kitchen, dining-room, parlor and bedrooms, all nearly new.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, &c.—BY the room or load, 8th-av., 33d and 34th sts., Blind Asylum Building. Goods now receiving at No. 128 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av. H. G. HAEGER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COMPLETE YOUR SETS.—BACK NUMbers of HARPER'S and ATLANTIC, 15 cents per number. MORGAN'S and RICHARDSON'S EXPOSE OF FREEMASONRY. Price 50 cents each at CHAS. A. MILLER'S, No. 76 Nassau-st., N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—NEAR THE CORNER OF NASSAU-ST. and Maiden-lane, a PACKAGE OF PAPERS, consisting of certificates of stock, maps and other documents. These papers are of no value to any one but the owner. The finder, by leaving the same at the banking-house of H. J. MESSENGER, will be paid for his trouble.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper, or to take charge of a house during the Summer months, or in any capacity that she could render herself useful; is willing to take charge of children or sew. Can be seen for three days at No. 304 West 36th-st., top floor. Good city references.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations in a small private family—one is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and the other to do chamberwork and waiting; have no objections to go separate; have got the best of city reference, and can be seen for two days, at No. 230 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE SISTERS, situations; one as good pl

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF. Morning—POULTRY SHOW. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and evening—THE ORANGE GIRL.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

BROADWAY THEATRE—KING LOUIS XI.

WINTER GARDEN—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOGHUE.

WALLACK'S—SINGLE LIFE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MAGIC FLUTE.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—MAITRE GUERIN.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 6½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

On the 27th Gen. H. WARD issued an important order to the citizens along the routes of March, requesting them to remain at their homes as much as possible during the passage of our columns, and assuring them that hostilities having ceased promiscuous foraging was prohibited, necessary supplies, in addition to what the army transports, to be procured by purchase from the citizens. Gen. HOWARD further requests the people to aid the officers commanding guards, patrols, &c., in apprehending and bringing to punishment any thief or marauder who may separate himself from the columns. Owing to the difficulty of transporting supplies, refugees are discouraged from following the army. By these wise precautions, Gen. HOWARD hopes to allay the terror that prevailed during active operations.

A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., dated April 28, states that the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of Georgia were to take their departure from that city and proceed to Richmond, leaving the Army of the Ohio, Gen. SCHOFIELD commanding, consisting of the Twenty-third and the Tenth Corps, to be distributed as a garrison force throughout the State. TOHNSTON'S army were on the 29th to deliver up all their arms and military effects to the United States authorities at Greensboro.

A dispatch from Louisville says that one hundred and five officers and one thousand men, of MORGAN'S old command, surrendered to Gen. HOBSON, at Mount Stirling, yesterday. Twelve hundred rebels also surrendered at other points to HOBSON'S troops. Several hundred deserters from the rebel army have taken the amnesty oath. Eastern Kentucky is now clear of rebel troops.

It is reported, by persons recently arrived from Northern Mississippi, that FORREST'S command suffered very severely in the late engagement. FORREST himself was cut with sabres, and barely made his escape. ROddy's command and ARMSTRONG'S command have been entirely cut up. In what is known as the Prairie County, along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the reign of terror is greater than ever before since the war began conscriptions being frequent and merciless. Negroes are no longer conscripted. The surrender of Gen. LEE was not reported, but the assassination of President LINCOLN was known all over Northern Mississippi. In three days after its occurrence. In Chickasaw County, Miss., there were 100 members of a rebel company; but, immediately on on receipt of the news of the assination 150 new recruits enrolled themselves.

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press* says: "Gen. SHERMAN'S army is en route for Washington, overland. The Government to-day telegraphed to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York for fifty bakers from each place, in order to be ready for the army. We have now here a very large body of troops coming from the vicinity of Richmond and from the Shenandoah Valley, and 50,000 rations of soft bread are issued here daily."

MOSBY'S men have entirely forsaken him, and the noted guerrilla is a fugitive. His present whereabouts is unknown.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn, from Charleston, that ex-Gov. AIKEN has been arrested and sent to Washington. Gen. HATCH has ordered the Rev. ALEXANDER W. MARSHALL, missionary of St. John's Chapel, Hampstead, to go beyond our lines for persistence in treasonable conduct. A warning has also been given to his congregation for tolerating the traitor. An expedition sent out under Gen. PORTER had been recalled under an order to suspend hostilities, based on SHERMAN'S first agreement. But on the morning of the 28th, another party was sent out to notify the rebels at Orangeburgh of a resumption of hostilities.

Chief Justice CHASE left Washington last evening in a special vessel to visit the sea-board cities. He intends to proceed as far as Galveston, if practicable, returning by way of New-Orleans and the Mississippi. The mission of the Chief Justice includes, among other things, the reorganization of the United States Courts in the South. Mr. W. P. MALLES, general supervising agent of the Treasury Department, left upon the same vessel, to see that the recent order from the President removing restrictions upon commercial intercourse is promptly and fully carried out.

The steam transport *Illinois*, Capt. KITTREDGE, from Norfolk, arrived here last evening. The *Illinois* has on board the Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Col. CHARLES C. G. THORNTON, commanding, en route for St. Louis. The paroled officers and men are daily arriving at Norfolk, taking the oath of allegiance, and returning to their homes. The land in the vicinity of Portsmouth and adjacent country is in an advanced state of tillage.

The rebel ram *Albemarle*, which was sunk at Plymouth, N. C., by Lieut. CUSHING, has been raised and has reached the Gosport Navy-Yard. The cost of raising her was about $20,000. Her machinery is in excellent order, and her hull is found to have sustained but little damage from the explosion of the torpedo. She will be put in sea-going order and sent to this city to be fitted out as a first-class iron-clad.

The immense subscriptions to the new loan, yesterday, are worthy of note. The figures are five millions one hundred and seventy five thousand nine hundred dollars, and there were three thousand six hundred and twenty-five takers of $100 and $50 bonds.

An unfounded report was in circulation, yesterday, that CORBETT, who shot BOOTH, had been assassinated at the Relay House. CORBETT has joined his regiment, the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, in obedience to orders.

LOCAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Board of Alderman yesterday, a resolution to appropriate $1,250 for a portrait of President LINCOLN was laid over. A resolution to appropriate a space in Union Square for the proposed LINCOLN monument was referred to the Committee on Streets. The Comptroller was directed to pay the families of volunteers all arrears due from the Volunteers' Family Aid Fund. The board adjourned to Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen also met, but transacted no business of public importance.

The affairs of the new Commissioners of a Paid Fire Department, in this city, appear still somewhat in a state of confusion. The Commissioners are not altogether settled regarding their probable future course, but fully expect to be able to enter upon the discharge of their duties at an early day. To-morrow is spoken of as the probable day of installment. Meanwhile the firemen continue to perform the duties of the Department in a commendable manner.

The case of GEORGE, the Count JOANNES, *vs.* STEPHEN R. FISKE, of the New-York *Leader*, was tried yesterday afternoon before a Sheriff's jury in the Court of Common Pleas Room, part No 11. The action was brought in the Superior Court to recover the sum of $25,000, which the Count says he has sustained by reason of an article published in the *Leader* in May last. The case extended far into the evening, and the jury had not agreed upon a verdict at a late hour.

Four hundred and thirty seven deaths occurred in this city during the past week—100 men, 92 women, 128 boys and 117 girls—being a decrease of 65 as compared with the previous week, and of 21 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The number of deaths by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 70; infantile convulsions, 38; diphtheria, 11; bronchitis, 9; scarlet fever, 15; typhus fever, 20; inflammation of the lungs, 29; small-pox, 18.

Gen. BUTLER, in an address before the Union league Club, last evening, discussed at considerable length the essentials of reconstruction. In his view, they are four. No more slavery; Constitutional acknowledgement by each State that there can be no right of secession under our Government; Repudiation of the war-debt of the rebels; and the complete disfranchisement of all who have held civil or military offices under the so-called Confederate Government.

A fair for the benefit of the Institute of Mercy, under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, Houston-street, corner of Mulberry, was opened last evening in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, and is to remain open until the 13th inst. It is not so great as the colossal crush of a year ago in the same building, but it is nevertheless quite attractive.

Yesterday, Lieut.-Col. DONOR, A. A. Provost-Marshal General of the Southern Division of New-York, directed four mustering officers to proceed to Hart's Island, and muster out of service the volunteers, substitutes and drafted men stationed at that rendezvous, in accordance with instructions received the War Department.

CATHARINE HICHOUR, a German girl of 16 Summers, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, under circumstances which lead to the belief that she had been a victim of malpractice previous to her admission to that institution. An inquest is to be held this afternoon by Coroner GOVEN.

Yesterday was devoted, by a portion of the population of this city, to the ladies attendant upon moving day. Several of the courts closed, many of the jurors failing to respond to their names.

Yesterday being moving day, Judge RUSSELL adjourned the Court of General Sessions without transacting any business. Grand and Petit Jurors summoned for May 1, will attend this morning at 11 o'clock.

WILLIAM G. SHARY, a night watchman on board the steamboat *Chauncey Vibbard*, was drowned about a month ago, and his body was recovered, off Desbrosses-street, yesterday morning.

WILLIAM DELAHANTY died yesterday at the New York Hospital, of injuries which he received in a collision on the Erie Railroad. He is a native of Ireland, aged 26 years.

EDWARD BURKE, a youth of 15 years, fell from the roof of a new building, at the intersection of Fourth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and was instantly killed, yesterday afternoon.

WILLIAM WAINWRIGHT committed suicide by shooting himself through the head yesterday, in a room at his dwelling, No. 310 Spring-street.

Gov. FENTON signed the New-York TAX Bill yesterday. Good news for unpaid city officials.

Last week's sales of the 7 30 Loan were unprecedentedly heavy, as was anticipated by the estimates published by us on Thursday. The total amount of the Loan marketed during the week, $25,429,600, or at the extraordinarily high daily rate of $4,238,233. The daily sales were as follows: Monday, $4,275,650; Tuesday, $4,023,350; Wednesday, $4,162,000; Thursday, $4,560,300; Friday, $4,153,500, and Saturday, $4,254,600. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the Loan averaged $2,960 a day. The daily average of subscriptions during the preceding week was $3,054,140; and the week ending with April 15, $3,655,208. The sale of the first series of $300,000,000 of this favorite Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of $300,000,000, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. In the short space of thirty days, over $100,000,000 of this series have been sold, leaving less than $200,000,000 to be disposed of. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other loans. It now seems probable that no considerable amount of this loan beyond the present series, will be offered to the public.

Government gold-bearing bonds were unusually active and much firmer yesterday, under the European news by the *City of London* and *Peruvian*, reporting a very brisk business in the 5-20s, and an advance in the London market price to 65½, ex-May coupons, or equal to an improvement of fully 3 per cent. on the latest quotations by the *Africa*. The *Peruvian* brings dates to April 21, up to which time advices of LEE'S surrender and the practicable termination of hostilities had not reached England, though they were dispatched in a special steamer from this port Monday, April 10. The improvement in the bonds reported by the *Peruvian* was, therefore, merely under the news of the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburgh and the flight of LEE. By the *Scotia*, due here to-day from Liverpool, with London dates via Queenstown to April 23, (two days later than by the *Peruvian*,) the earliest response to the capitulation of LEE, and the virtual close of the war is expected from England, and it is confidently anticipated that this response will show a further great increase in the demand for the 5-20s, with a rise in the price to, at least, 68@70 ex May interest. Some of the leading street operators predict that the national Stock will sell here before the close of the current week as high as 107½@108 ex interest.

At the Live Stock Markets yesterday most kinds of animals were not in large supply, but owing to the disagreeable weather, and the partial inactivity of markets during the past week, sales were quite dull and prices of beef cattle declined about ½c. ℔ lb., dressed weight, below the rates at the last market. Prices ranged from 18c. to 20c. ℔ lb. for fair to good cattle. Veals are about 2½c. ℔ lb., live weight, cheaper, and sheep ½c. ℔ lb. higher than a week ago.

The Stock Market advanced yesterday 1½@2 ℔ cent. on United States 5-20s, and the Gold Market fell from 146¾@142¾ ℔ cent. The Railways were active at firm prices in the forenoon, but lower at the Second Board. Money easy, at from 4 to 6 ℔ cent. to the Brokers.

Last evening stock were active but rather weak. Gold sold at 142¾, but closed an eighth lower.

There was less animation in produce and merchandise yesterday; the tendency of prices was decidedly downward. Freights were very quiet.

A VERY UNJUST ASSAULT.—The New-York *Citizen*, published by the Citizens' Association, is opening a fresh campaign against the abuses, corruptions and nameless rascalities of our City Government. It is also endeavoring to demolish those members of the State Legislature who failed to concur in their views of what should be done for New-York. But it makes a very curious beginning in assailing, with the greatest bitterness, Senator ANDREWS, from the Otsego District. What particular grievance they have suffered at his hands, we are not aware; but they could have done nothing better calculated to damage their own cause and destroy public confidence in their fairness and good sense than to assail his character as recklessly and shamefully as they have done. Mr. ANDREWS was for many years a resident of this city, and understands the defects and vices of its government, and the proper methods of reform, a good deal better than the members of the Citizens' Association, and there is not one among them all whose character is purer, or who is less likely to be influenced in his public action by improper or corrupt appeals, than he. He may not always have concurred with these gentlemen in their ideas of city reform, but they have no right to libel him on that account.

Our Triumph and Our European Opponents.

The rebel sympathizers in England die harder than the rebels themselves. The high-tory troglodytes, who live in caves, like the *Herald* and the *Standard*, fortify themselves with the delusion that the war will now back into the impregnable mountains. The open-air cockneys, like the *Post* and the *Times*, have a dizzy apprehension that the war is about over, but are refreshed with the notion that "it will require all the Federal soldiers now in the South to hold the country when they have overrun it," and that the close of the war may be only "the close of the first stage of a political revolution, and the beginning of the real troubles of the North." There is a class of high life, frequenters of the aristocratic clubs, who "consider that the war will drift westward, and that even though Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia should ultimately join the Atlantic federation, there is a great game yet to be played on the shores of the Gulf and the banks of the Mississippi." This is so stated by the Southern correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, who is TOM TAYLOR, the creator of the character of Lord Dundreary and who doubtless understands the view at Brooks's and the Carlton.

The rebel sympathisers in France are even more recalcitrant against fate. The *Pays* is very certain that there will be a "terrible inexorable guerrilla warfare, of which no man can foresee the end;" and the official *Moniteur* itself waxes very indignant over imaginary Federal horrors in Richmond. The temper of the *Corps Legislatfe* was manifested in the tumult which drowned all debate on the proposition expressing sympathy with our national cause, and in the paltry vote of only twenty-four in its favor.

Now all this only excites a smile this side of the water. A little time will expel all the absurd fantasies about the prolongation of the war, and about the course of things afterward. We cheerfully wait. We are in no hurry for the felicitations of any of the privileged classes, or any of the upholders of irresponsible power. After what has passed during the last four years, all such language from their spokesmen would seem rather insincere. We can well be spared it. What we would commend is a little silent, sober, manly reflection, just so soon as the coming facts make an end of all their childish fables. It would be well for them to think very seriously of setting their house in order.

We do not mean by this that war will be made upon them by the United States. There is a visible quivering, both in England and France, at American daggers in the air, pictured by guilty consciences. This is all needless. Neither our government nor our people have any desire to go into a foreign war, though never so well prepared to wage one with success. They feel war to be inhuman and unchristian work, justified only by the sternest necessity. They recognize no such necessity, as respects either England or France. The claims upon England for the destruction of property by the *Alabama* will be reasserted and pressed, and peaceably settled, either by the voluntary recognition of their justice, or by arbitration. The grievances we have sustained from the misconduct of Canadian officials in not maintaining the neutrality laws will yet be remedied. The disagreement with France concerning Mexico will, in all probability, find a peaceful solution, not long hence, in the voluntary withdrawal of MAXIMILIAN from a position which, with his good sense, he must see it will be impossible for him to maintain permanently. With the Church party against him, with the Liberal party against him, and what is of more consequence yet, with the great number of American soldiers, Southern and Northern, who will find their way to Mexico, against him, his power, at most, will be short-lived; and it would be absurd to fight France for the mere sake of cutting it a little shorter. The idea which extensively prevails in Europe, that we will seek a foreign war in order to re-establish and assimilate our national spirit, is groundless. We are in no such extremity. A judicious regimen here at home is all that is needed to harmonize and compact us. The time has passed for any apprehension on that score.

It is not war from the restored American Republic that the ruling classes abroad have to fear, but the moral effect of our triumph. They chose to fraternize with the slaveholding oligarchy of the South, which attempted our national ruin. They did so because they considered that the success of the rebellion would help their interests. They ought then easily to understand that the failure of the rebellion will damage their interests. The rising of the morrow's sun is not surer than the early revival of liberal principles throughout Europe. It will come from two distinct causes: first, a movement of the heart, the natural reaction against all the villainous system of misrepresentation and wrong which has been employed against us, now fully exposed—and, second, a conclusion of the head, from the demonstration of the efficiency of popular government, afforded by our success in crushing a rebellion which would have overturned any monarchy in Europe; by our orderly election of a President at the very height of the war, and by the absolute tranquility with which, when assassination had wrought its work, the government passed into the hands of the constitutional successor. Historians have had much to say about the influence of our revolutionary war in shaping subsequent events in Europe. That war developed no such lessons, and carried with it no such impulses as the present. We do not venture to predict the manner in which these agencies will operate. It may be through violence, it may be by moral pressure. But at all events, it will tell potently enough against the present misrule of Europe to give us the amplest and the best revenge.

COLD COMFORT FOR THE SUMMER.—The ice-dealers have combined to fix the price of ice for the coming season at a perfectly exorbitant rate. There is no reason in the world why ice should be higher this season than it was last. On the contrary, it ought to be cheaper. We had an unusual amount of cold weather last Winter, a much larger amount of ice was harvested than ever before, and gold has fallen over 100 per cent. But, in spite of all this, ice is put up very largely. What the reason of this is we cannot imagine. Ice ought to be among the cheapest articles of common consumption. It costs nothing to produce it, and very little to harvest it; yet it is to be sold this Summer at $20 a ton,—nearly *twice* as much as coal!

Return to Specie Payments.

Now that the war is over, public attention will be turned more earnestly than ever to the condition and prospects of the currency. There is a very widely diffused impression that we are on the eve of a return to specie payments, but we doubt if it prevails among those who understand what this phrase really means.

When paper is made a legal tender, the immediate effect is to substitute a cheap circulating medium for a dear one. Bits of paper not worth over twelve cents a pound, are made to do the work previously performed by the precious metals, which are at once withdrawn from circulation, sent abroad and sold. And the country is a gainer by the whole amount thus disposed of and not only this, but thereafter it saves the interest on the enormous sum in gold and silver previously employed in carrying on the work of exchange. If there were any means of keeping the quantity of inconvertible paper thus set afloat regulated by the wants of the public, as the quantity of gold and silver in circulation always is, the great objection to it would be removed, and its cheapness would fully compensate for its destructibility.

When once it has been made to take the place of gold and silver, however, and the gold and silver, being no longer needed as a circulating medium, have been sold to foreign countries—which is what always happens,—there is but one mode of bringing them back again, or "returning to specie payments," as the phrase goes, and that is, buying them with goods. Paper must first be withdrawn from circulation in sufficient quantities to bring the total amount of it afloat below what is necessary to supply the wants of the country. A vacuum in the currency is thus created; the operations of trade begin to be impeded by the want of the necessary amount of circulating medium; and if the country is producing rapidly, and has commodities to spare, they are exported, gold and silver are purchased, like any other articles of general demand, and brought in to meet the deficiency. There is no mystery whatever about the matter. To a country doing its business with a paper currency, coin is simply a luxury, which it can have if it likes to pay for it, but which, if it will only limit its supply of paper, it can do perfectly well without. If this paper currency becomes so reduced in volume that something else becomes necessary to enable the operations of trade to be carried on with freedom, coin can always be had by giving for it an equal quantity of goods.

So that, supposing the quantity of coin in circulation before the war to have been $300,000,000, we can have it all back again, whenever we have that amount of the produce of our land and labor to spare to buy it with, either from foreigners, or from our own miners. But it is easy to see that this is not likely to occur, until we are forced, by the withdrawal of the cheap medium, to resort to the dear one, and until being thus forced, we have the means of paying for the latter. Whenever the income of the government so far exceeds its outlay, that it can withdraw its paper from circulation, we shall, if it is done gradually, and we can afford it, buy gold to take its place; if it is done suddenly, or done more rapidly than we are able to buy the gold, the result will be stringency and perhaps a panic.

With the rationale of the matter before it, the public can find no great difficulty in calculating what is likely to occur. If the government could at once disband the army and reduce the navy, it would, no doubt, at once find itself in possession of a surplus, and thus be enabled to begin the work of contraction at once. But is this likely? Shall we not need a large army for two or three years to come, at least? Will there not be enormous expenses to meet, arising out of damages caused by the war, and the reorganization of society in the insurrectionary districts? And we must remember, too, that the government has for the last year been spending at the rate of one thousand millions annually over its revenue from taxation; that it would need a very great reduction in its outlay, indeed much greater, we fear, than is likely to take place, to enable it to make ends meet, not to speak of taking up any of its paper. Taking, too, the most sanguine possible view of the producing powers of the country, we do not see the smallest likelihood, considering the enormous demand for capital that will be created by the restoration of industry in the Southern States, that we shall be able, for some years to come, to spare three hundred millions to buy coin. And yet the nation must be able to do this, and the government must be able to destroy its paper, before "a return to specie payments" can take place.

The protests that one reads, therefore, against a sudden return to specie payments, and the arguments showing how inadvisable it would be, strike us as about as sensible as entreaties not to build a marble mansion or drink champagne, addressed to a day laborer. It is not a matter either of discretion or expediency. It regulates itself. We shall have coin again in circulation whenever we can afford it, and no sooner, no matter what Mr. MCCULLOCH or anybody else thinks or desires.

A PLEA FOR THE ASSASSIN.—The organ of the rebels in Canada defies that the murderer of the late President shall be thoroughly identified with the cause of the "Confederacy." It is not content, apparently, with having offered a justification of the assassin's act; it seems to consider it due to his memory to protest against the cold-blooded manner in which his death was compassed by those sent in pursuit of him. We do not know that there is anything in the whole range of modern journalism to equal the following, which appeared in the Toronto *Leader* of Saturday:

"The shooting of BOOTH was a cold-blooded murder—nothing more or less. Granted that he was a criminal of the deepest dye—that was no reason why he should have been shot down as he was. He was a foolish man, but a brave one. He died like one who loved his country dearly, according to his idea of what a noble death was. It is very evident that the detective gang were a lot of cowards, or they would never have had recourse to the means they adopted to finish up the 'brief, eventful history' of a man who was already half disabled."

It is a fitting sequel to this eulogy of the murderer that the same print ridicules the indictment of the leading rebels in Canada for a breach of the neutrality laws. On this point it says:

"The absurdity of finding true bills against Messrs. THOMPSON, CLAY and CLEARY will be evident to every one, when they come to know that one of these gentlemen was in Richmond when last heard of; the other is on the Atlantic, on his way to Europe; and the third is—well, we shall let the Federal spies find that out, if they can."

The Second Chapter of the French Invasion of Mexico.

The letter of our Paris correspondent, published yesterday, presents us with the formal opening of a new chapter in the history of the French protectorate in Mexico. GWIN, deputed to act as the financial agent of the Emperor, has set out anew upon his mission, the immediate object of which is no longer left a matter of conjecture. A military expedition, M. ROUHER informs the French Chamber, is to march from the Mexican capital into the State of Sonora, the mines of which are to be made tributary to the exchequer of France; their working being supervised and those engaged therein protected by a French army of occupation.

So well understood were the scope and details of this scheme in the money markets of Europe, before GWIN'S departure from Paris, that the greater part of a Franco-Mexican loan of fifty million dollars was readily subscribed for by capitalists who had faith in the enterprise, or at least believed that the uninitiated public would eagerly bite at an investment purporting to be based upon the real security of the richest mining districts of this continent. This feeling of popular confidence would probably be strengthened—at all events the Emperor meant that it should be strengthened — by the explanations offered by his spokesman in the Chamber. These explanations were given with a certain air of frankness. The minister professed to recognize the popular opposition in this country to any scheme of European intervention on this continent. But he urged that there was a proper understanding between the two governments as to the political future of Mexico. And taking confidence himself from this alleged concord of sentiment, M. ROUHER bravely wound up his exposition of the actual situation by declaring that the expedition is one of grand import to the interests of civilization, and that the French troops "*will not be recalled till the object be attained and the difficulties surrendered.*"

This utterance, and the whole scheme of French occupation, including the possession of the Sonora mines, is viewed in England almost exclusively from a commercial standpoint. And in this there is at least consistency. We hardly remember a time when the leading London journals did not hold the question of a Mexican protectorate, or Mexican regeneration, almost entirely distinct from any political consideration. When the subject was under discussion in these columns, seven years ago, the views of the New-York TIMES and those of the London *Times* were not identical only by virtue of the fact that our English cotemporary desired to see Mexico become an appanage of the United States, while a protectorate merely was suggested in these columns for the consideration of our government. We said, in regard to the rival Mexican factions, March 5, 1858:

"The welfare of the people, the promotion of industry, the increase of commerce, the establishment of manufactures are not considered in the least. They are all sacrificed to the ambition and the avarice of the military leaders who fight for the mastery. That the establishment of a protectorate by the United States would work a marked and beneficent change in all these respects, there can be no doubt."

The London *Times* of that day considered a more radical remedy essential to the regeneration of Mexico, and these are its words:

"Let the United States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibility of ownership, and our merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere *will be quite content with the trade that may spring out of it.*"

It is precisely this commercial view of the case that prevails in England to-day, and that prevailed all through the term of the tripartite alliance up to the rupture at Soldad, when the French Emperor's agent first disclosed the political features of the invasion. The purposes of France were then gravely distrusted by both England and Spain. They have been tolerated, rather than approved, in their subsequent development by both these Powers. As long as the rebellion here gave signs which promised, in the judgment of Europe, ultimate success, the enterprise of France received a certain kind of encouragement from the strong rebel sympathizing party in England, as offering the prospect of a difficulty between France and the United States, and a consequent diversion in favor of the Confederacy. Now that the rebellion has turned out a bad card, there are signs already that England is rather dubious than otherwise in her estimate of this latest development of the French mission of regeneration.

The fall of Richmond was a far-reaching event, as we shall learn by each succeeding European mail.

A HINT.—The Chicago Convention, it will be remembered, did not adjourn *sine die*. It was said that its services might be required again. Would it not be a good idea to call it together now for the purpose of reconsidering its declaration that the war to put down rebellion had proved a *failure*? What says the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee?

SLIGHT FIRE.—A fire occurred in the house of WM. CHAPPEL, corner of Park and Portland Avenues, yesterday morning, causing damage to the amount of about $50. Cause accidental.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 1.

CORBETT GONE TO HIS REGIMENT—STORY OF HIS ASSASSINATION.

Sergt. CORBETT, who shot BOOTH, has, in obedience to orders, joined his regiment, the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry. A report was in circulation here to-day that CORBETT had been assassinated at the Relay House last night. There does not appear to be any foundation for the story.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

President JOHNSON will not take up his residence in the White House until it is thoroughly painted and refurnished. It is not expected that this work will be completed until about the first of July.

The statement that the rebel ram, *Webb*, made twenty-five miles per hour in her flight down the Mississippi on the 23d, is a great exaggeration. From the record in the Navy Department, it appears that this boat was in rather a ricketty condition when the rebels took hold of her, that she had been for years engaged towing vessels from the bars above the mouth of the Mississippi to New-Orleans, and that her greatest speed in her best days was twelve miles an hour. The exaggerated statement in yesterday's telegram is attributed to a complaint known to the Navy Department as "ram panic," which generally prevails in fleets and squadrons when the enemy's vessels slips through them unarmed.

"SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS" DROPPED.

The Richmond *Whig*, whose motto is *sic semper tyrannis*, has dropped it at the request of the Provost-Marshal General.

SWISS CONGRATULATIONS.

A delegation of Swiss residents of this city, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, called upon President JOHNSON this morning, and through the Swiss Consul-General, Mr. JOHN HITZ, presented an address to the President, expressing gratification at our triumph over the rebels and sympathy in our late national calamity in the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN. The delegation was headed by Col. FERDINAND LANDOLT, of the Swiss army, who was at one time a volunteer on Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, and who has recently returned to the United States on a military mission of observation.

The President's response was brief, pertinent and happy, expressing thanks for sympathy and congratulations and concluding by saying that "In the United States, citizens of the Swiss Confederation are always welcome, either as guests or as members of the family. My own home, Eastern Tennessee, whose inhabitants are distinguished by that love of freedom which is so characteristic of the Swiss of the old world, is proud to be known as the Switzerland of America."

ADMIRAL PORTER RELIEVED.

At his own request, Admiral PORTER has been relieved of the command of the North Atlantic Squadron.

MOSBY DESERTED.

Mosby's entire command has deserted, and he is said to be at Salem, near Warrenton.

TREASON IN THE DISLOYAL STATES.

In the organization of National Banks in States that have been in rebellion, the Comptroller of the Currency, conforming to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, will require from applicants who have been residents in those States during the rebellion, the oath of allegiance to be filed with the papers, in order that it may appear that the parties are qualified in the organization of a bank, and under such disabilities as would prevent the granting of a franchise to them. In the organization of any bank it is necessary that three-fourths of the directors should have been residents in the State where the bank is located one year prior to its organization. Banks will not be organized, nor papers received for organization, in any place not fully under the control of the government.

OUR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

From estimates made some days ago, it is calculated that we have five hundred thousand men in the military service, and it is believed that within a month from this date, one-half of this force can be pensed with, and the men mustered out.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our government has assurances of the most friendly feeling from the highest sources in Great Britain, and the *entente cordiale* in Canada is daily made manifest by correspondence from the most powerful men in the provinces. As an illustration of this fraternal regard, I am permitted to copy the following paragraph in a letter received here a day or two ago, written by one who is among the most powerful and respectable personages in the Canadas. The writer says:

"The members of the government at Quebec, and Lord MONCK, were paralyzed by the terrible announcement from Washington. We directed the flags at all military stations and public places in the province to be placed at half-mast, and rejoiced to witness the spontaneous outburst of indignation against the dastardly murderers, and of sympathy and condolence with the American people. Out of evil cometh sometimes good. Let us hope this sad event will aid the peacemakers and peace-keepers of both nations. It has shown that, notwithstanding the bluster and denunciations of evil-minded writers on both sides of the line, there is a genuine feeling of respect and good will between us and our neighbors, that gives assurance of the most friendly relations for, let us hope, ages to come. To me, who had had the pleasure of meeting the President, and learning from his own lips his views of the policy which ought to be followed by the United States and England, and having formed a very high opinion of his ability and honesty of purpose, the news of his violent death was a blow that only some domestic affliction could have equaled. The conspirators intended, no doubt, to serve their cause. They have made it accursed in the eyes of all Christendom."

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 1.

A SURGEON DISMISSED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon JOHN A. HALL, of the Lincoln General Hospital, of this city, was to-day ejected from the hospital in disgrace. An intercepted letter to a person in Canada from him, referring in a scurrilous manner to the death of the late President, was the cause.

VESSELS PUT OUT OF SERVICE.

Several chartered vessels at this city have already been discharged from service, which is the commencement of the retrenchment system here.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLAGSHIP.

The United States steamer *Malvern*, Admiral PORTER'S flagship, arrived here yesterday.

REPORTS ABOUT MOSBY.

The *Star* says:

"MOSBY was at Salem, near Warrenton, last Friday, and is still harbored in the neighborhood by the rebel inhabitants. His command has deserted him entirely, four hundred having arrived at Winchester, paroled. Some of them offer to bring in MOSBY for $5,000."

PRESENTATION OF FLAGS.

Twenty-seven rebel flags, mostly surrendered by LEE'S army, were presented to the War Department this afternoon by Major-Gen. GIBBONS, of the Twenty-fourth Corps.

CASE OF MARY HARRIS.

Miss MARY HARRIS, who shot ANDREW J. BURROUGHS, at the Treasury Department in January last, and who is in prison still, is suffering greatly with erysipelas in her face. Her trial which was to have taken place on Wednesday next has been postponed until May 10.

ADMIRAL THATCHER CONGRATULATED.

The Secretary of the Navy, this afternoon, forwarded to Acting Rear-Admiral THATCHER, commanding the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, a congratulatory letter on the downfall of Mobile. Secretary WELLES closes his letter as follows:

"I am happy in extending to you and those under your command, and the Major-General and those under his command, the congratulations of the Navy Department for the victory which places in our possession, with one exception, all the chief ports of the Southern coast, and one that bids fair to be the closing naval contest of the rebellion."

THE NEW LOAN.

Immense Subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 1.

JAY COOKE reports the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day at $4,178,900, including single subscriptions of $300,000 from Cincinnati; $150,000 from Chicago; $132,500 from St. Louis; $350,000 from Boston, and $300,000 from Washington. The number of individual subscriptions for amounts of $50 and $100 was 3,625. The subscriptions from Boston amounted altogether to $1,000,000.

THE LATE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Further Particulars of the Explosion of the Steamboat Sultana, and the Fearful Loss of Life.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Friday, April 28.

A steamboat calamity, unparalleled in the history of navigation, occurred yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, by the bursting of the boiler of the steamer *Sultana*, eight miles above Memphis, as she was on her way from New-Orleans to this port. 2,000 people were on the boat, and 1,958 of these were paroled soldiers, on their way home from the rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga. Of this immense cargo of precious life only 600 are known to have been saved. Of course, more will yet be found; but, at the inside, the terrible margin of 1,300 or 1,400 lives will, to all procability, have to stand to the credit of this calamity.

The accident occurred when all were asleep except the officers and employes of the boat. The boat had started out from Memphis one hour before, with only enough steam to propel her eight miles during the hour. I conversed with the first mate of the ill-fated steamer, Wm. Rowsbary—who in company with six others clung to a plank, from which they fell off before they were rescued, from exhaustion, and were drowned—and he thinks there must have been some infernal machine put in the coal, as the boat, at the time, was running very steady, and had so little steam on that an explosion was impossible.

Mr. Rowsbary describes the scene after the explosion as terrible in the extreme. He was standing in the pilot-house, and was blown into the river, where were struggling the living mass of drowning humanity, some with limbs broken, some scalded, over which scene the wreck, that immediately took fire, commenced to throw its ghastly glare. No succor was at hand, and only the best of swimmers, aided by fragments of the wreck, could hope to be saved. There were fifteen women on board, but two of whom are known to be saved. One was a passenger on the *Marble City*.

Some of the people were borne down as far as Memphis, this being the first intimation that reached that point. A yawl immediately was sent out, and picked up seventeen. The steamer *Bostona* was on the way down and arrived at the scene three-quarters of an hour after the explosion, and deserves great praise for her exertions to rescue the people from the water.

Capt. Mason had retired from the watch just before the explosion. He was afterward seen throwing doors and shutters to the people, and here all traces of him are lost. Clerks Gamble and Stratton are missing. George Clayton, first pilot, the first engineer, and Wm. Butler, second mate, were lost. Two watchmen of the boat were lost, and one was brought on shore in a dying condition. Ed. Ingram, second pilot, is missing. The body of Wm. Caddis, from Wheeling, Va., was picked up. He had taken the precaution to label himself.

Among the soldiers on board were thirty-six commissioned officers. The troops were of various regiments, but belonged principally to Indiana and Illinois.

Hon. W. D. Snow, member of Congress from Arkansas, was on board, and escaped uninjured.

In twenty minutes after the explosion the whole boat was in a sheet of fire. A dense mass of people, estimated at 500, took refuge on the bow of the boat, while the flames were driven aft by the wind; but the boat soon turned stern down the stream, reversing the flame, when the entire mass perished together, many roasted while clinging to the boat.

A yawl was launched bottom up from the hurricane-deck upon the decks of those below, and afforded support for a few.

The result of this calamity will extend throughout the entire Union, as the soldiers represent every State, even Texas.

The wreck floated down five miles before sinking.

The lady that arrived on the *Marble City* reports that she arose when the first alarm was given, and deliberately dressed herself, and, when she could stay on the boat no longer, jumped into the water, and, by means of her clothes, succeeded in floating till she reached the wheel house, to which she clung, and was the first person picked up by the *Bostona*.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From the Dispatch Bulletin.

The steamer *Sultana*, Capt. Mason, arrived from New-Orleans last night, the 26th, with about two thousand two hundred people on board, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one of whom were exchanged Federal prisoners from Vicksburgh, the balance being refugee and regular passengers from various points along the river, proceeding toward St. Louis. She left the coal pile about 1 o'clock this morning, and had made some eight or ten miles, when an explosion of one of her boilers occurred. The boat, with its mass of living freight, took fire in the vicinity of the engines, and in a short time she was burned to the water, and now lies on a sand bar near Fogleman's Landing, nothing visible but her charred remains and jaws still standing erect. The scene following the explosion was heartrending and terrible in the extreme. Hundreds of people were blown into the air, and descending into the water, some dead, some with broken limbs, some scalded, were borne under by the relentless current of the great river, never to rise again. Too survivors represent the scenes as agonizing beyond precedent. Some clung to frail pieces of the wreck, as drowning men cling to straws, and sustained themselves for a few moments, but finally became exhausted and sunk. Only the best swimmers, aided by fragments of the wreck, were enabled to reach the woods, and there take refuge, until rescued by boats sent from the landing over to their assistance. There were about fifteen women and children aboard, and, as near as can be ascertained, not more than two or three had been found at the hour when this account was written. Some of the wretched people were borne by the current as far down as the levee at this city, and this was the first intimation the officers of the boats in port received of the terrible disaster. A yawl was immediately sent out from the *Marble City*, and in a few minutes several persons were picked out of the water and brought ashore. Two were afterward found clinging to the wheel, and they were also saved. Upon being brought to a realization of the calamity, the officers of the boats in port, under notification of Capt. Sasion, of the River Guard, steamed up, and in a short time were at the burning steamer, where hundreds of people were picked up and brought to this landing, arriving about daylight. They were met by a number of citizens and ladies, who supplied them with abundance of dry clothing from the Quartermaster's Department, and from various stores.

At this time it is impossible to give a correct statement of the cause of the accident, and number or names of the lost and saved. Everything is in the greatest confusion. Mr. Rawsbary, the first mate, was on the watch, and standing in the pilot-house with Capt. George Catron, who was at the wheel at the time of the explosion. He only remembers the shock, that he was blown into the air, and was afterward taken from the water. He saw the lower deck in flames, and knows no more. He can give no idea of the cause of the accident, and says the boat was going at ordinary speed, and all seemed well up to the moment the explosion occurred; that the second engineer, a sober, reliable man named Clemens, was at the engines, and that nothing more than common was in progress. Capt. Catron was also buried into the wreck among the broken boilers and rubbish, sustaining slight injuries. He immediately jumped overboard with a door, by which he was enabled to reach the Arkansas shore, three miles below, where, striking a sapling, he seized and clung to it until saved. Clemens, the engineer, was badly burned and scaled, and can hardly recover. Mr. John Foreman, residing on the Arkansas side, on being aroused by the noise and seeing the burning steamer, hastily constructed a rude raft and in this way was the means of saving about 100 lives. In the woods, among the drift of the wreck, the officers of the *Rose Hambleton* found a family Bible, containing the records of a family named Sykes, of Assumption Parish, La. The names recorded are Samuel D. Sykes and Elethia Sykes, married Oct. 31, 1837. The record shows there were twelve in the family. It was subsequently learned that the father, mother, three daughters, two brothers and a niece were lost.

Several of the bodies were recovered. This family had seventeen thousand dollars in gold, all of which was lost. The steamer *Bostona*, No. 2, Capt. Watson, was coming down stream from Cincinnati when the explosion occurred, and rendered very valuable assistance, saving many lives. The *Pocahontas*, *Silver Spray*, *Marble City*, the gunboat *Essex*, *Rose Hambleton*, and others, also rendered much service.

At the time of the explosion Capt. Mason had retired from watch, and was in bed. He was afterward seen throwing shutters and doors to the assistance of people in the water, and here all traces of him vanished; Clerks Gamble and Stratton are also missing.

The *Sultana* was officered as follows: Master, J. C. Mason; First Clerk, W. J. Gamble; Second Clerk, Wm. Stratton; Pilots, George Cayton and Henry Ingraham; Engineers, Nathan Wintenger and Clemens West; Mate, William Rowberry; Stewart, Henry Cross. George Cayton, and Wm. Rowberry were the only officers known to be saved, except Clemens, who is almost dead. The body of Wm. Caddis, Co. I, First Virginia Cavalry, from Wheeling, Virginia, was found. He had taken the precaution to label himself. Among the soldiers on board were thirty commissioned officers. The troops were of various regiments, and nearly all exchanged prisoners. They belonged principally to Western regiments. At the hour of writing only five hundred or six hundred persons had been saved. Not less than one thousand lives were buried into eternity by this most wonderful of all river disasters. Hon. W. D. Snow, member of Congress from Arkansas, was on board and escaped uninjured.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR SNOW, OF ARKANSAS.

The Memphis *Bulletin* publishes a statement by W. D. Snow, United States Senator from Arkansas, which is as follows:

"On the morning of the 27th, about 3 o'clock, I was awakened by a sensible tremor or shudder. Not anticipating such terrible consequences, I arose and deliberately dressed. Just before finishing dressing, I became aware of a large volume of steam driven through the cabin by the wind. I opened the door of my stateroom, and in an instant realized the horror of the fact that the boiler had exploded, killing and scalding many; that the pilot-house and at least one-third of the cabin roof had fallen to the boiler deck, and the boat was on fire, with a fresh breeze carrying the flames with lightning-like rapidity through the balance of the cabin toward the ladies' saloon. I stepped back to avoid the heat, and denuded myself of my dress, except my vest and pants, and rushed to the rear of the boat, which was in the channel, and much nearer the Tennessee than the Arkansas side. I looked over toward the Tennessee side, with the view of leaping, but found it a sea of heads, so close together that it was impossible to leap without killing one or more.

I determined to try the Arkansas shore, which was about three-quarters of a mile distant. I passed over several bodies of dead men killed and trampled in the mad rush which must have occurred some time prior to my advent on that part of the boat. I found the same sea of heads on this side, but found that the flames had driven them from the vicinity of the wheel-house. Prior to my leap I saw several husbands fasten life-preservers to their wives and children, and throw them overboard into the struggling mass below. I struck out for the Arkansas shore, and reached a log lodged in fifteen feet of water, among overflowed cottonwood lands, at 3:50 o'clock by my watch, which had not ceased to run. After four hours of exposure, I was rescued by the steamer *Silver Spray*. The boat contained 1,175 souls. The density with which they were packed has awakened my curiosity, and I looked over, with the clerk, his certificates and books, before retiring. This number included 86 hands employed on the boat. There were some females, besides a few children. The bulk of the passengers were returned prisoners from Andersonville, which place they left on the 7th of February. Among them were the remnant at that point of prisoners captured at Chickamauga and Gettysburgh. They numbered altogether 1,966 men and 36 officers. A large number of horses were on the boat which providentially fell unresisting victims to the flames. Had they broken loose the fate of the swimmers would have been determined.

As near as can be ascertained without other data than observation, between two and three hundred reached the bank, while about an equal number floated down the stream on doors and furniture. A dense mass, estimated at about 500, took refuge on the bow of the boat, while the flames were driven aft by the wind. A few moments afterward the wheel-houses, loosened by concussion and flames, fell off outward, and the boat turned stern up-stream, reversing the flames. The largest part of this number then must have perished, as they had no material at hand to throw over to sustain themselves except a few bales of hay, which were immediately seized on the turning of the boat. Gang-planks were thrown overboard, but sank at once under their living freight, and rose too far out of reach. A yawl-boat was landed bottom up from the hurricane deck upon the heads of those below, and afforded support for a few in that condition. The whole time before the boat was an entire sheet of flame could not have exceeded twenty minutes. I was not more than one-third of the distance to shore when I observed the fact. The prisoners represented nearly every State in the Union, even Texas, and the calamity will be as widely felt as a battle of no inconsiderable proportions."

PARTIAL LIST OF SAVED.

The following named persons drifted down and were saved at Fort Pickering: Lieut. J. N. Seffer, 175th Ohio; Sergt. Low. Mills, 10th Indiana Cavalry; Sergt. Wm. M. Duke, 42d Ohio; L. Brooke, 2d Michigan Cavalry; Commissary Sergt. Zacharias, 7th Michigan; Corp. Peacock, 9th Indiana Cavalry; C. M. Eldridge, 3d Tennessee Cavalry; J. Baker, 3d Tennessee Cavalry; J. Pierce, 3d Tennessee Cavalry; B. Hamilton, 3d Tennessee Cavalry; N. R. Russell, 3d Tennessee Cavalry; M. Jordan, 3d Tennessee Cavalry; Levi Heckner, 3d Tennessee Cavalry; M. Thomas, 3d Tennessee Cavalry; J. M. Dougherty, 3d Tennessee Cavalry; J. Milsape, 3d Tennessee Cavalry; S. Weese, 3d Tennessee Cavalry; J. Kaulsee, 3d Tennessee Cavalry; J. Decker, 3d Tennessee Cavalry; L. Pryor, 3d Tennessee Cavalry; E. Wood, 3d Tennessee Cavalry; J. B. Lackey, 3d Tennessee Cavalry; M. Ramsey 3d Tennessee Cavalry, W. H. Chance, 9th Indiana Cavalry; E. Spencer, 8th Michigan Cavalry; R. Tatkinton, Iaciana Cavalry; M. Daly, 18th Infantry; J. R. Delender, 3d Indiana Cavalry; P. M. Brown, 6th Kentucky Cavalry; H. Van Fleet, 14th Ohio; M. Reynolds, 89th Indiana; H. P. Hunt, 36th Indiana; M. J. Gray, 6th Tennessee Cavalry; O. L. Shelton, 6th Tennessee Cavalry; J. Benson, 40th Indiana; J. Kading, 2d Michigan; A. Dipura, 4th Ohio; E. Mathias, 64th Ohio; J. Thatcher, 45th Ohio; J. Haley, 102d Ohio; B. Faisehoman, 9th Indiana Cavalry; D. Hites, 102d Ohio, J. W. Jackson, 5th Kentucky Cavalry; H. B. Wallace, 124th Ohio; C. H. Hodger, 9th Ohio Cavalry; G. Deerisher, 13th Michigan; L. Coox, 28th Ohio; R. Carr, 7th Ohio Cavalry; John Bevis, 9th Indiana; S. E. Writer, 55th Ohio; W. McMurry, 4th Tennessee Cavalry; J. W. McClothiers, Ohio Cavalry, R. T. Hall Kentucky Cavalry; J. W. Dunsmore, 1st Michigan Engineers; J. Moore, 175th Ohio; C. Post, 175th Ohio; J. Nowland, 4th Ohio Cavalry; J. Welch, deck hand; G. M. Sheppard; 10th Indiana, and his father; the Indiana Sanitary Agent; Capt. J. Walker Elliott, 44th Colored; Lieut. J. F. Elliott, Co. C, 125th Indiana; Lieut. Buvalo, 9th Indiana Cavalry; Lieut. W. F. Divas, Co. A, 10th Indiana Cavalry; Lieut. Burnett, 12th Kentucky; Lieut. Dickinson, 2d Michigan Cavalry; Lieut. McCord, 97th Ohio; Lieut. Larkin; Lieut. Squire, 101st Ohio; Capt. Tagsart, 91st Ohio; Lieut. Earle, 1st Michigan Engineers; Lieut. Davis, 71st Ohio; Major Carlin, 71st Ohio; Capt. Fooser, 58th Ohio, Capt. Make, 115th Ohio.

WAS THE EXPLOSION CAUSED BY A TORPEDO?

From the Memphis Argus.

Mate Parbery says that the steam was near as high on the *Sultana* as it was usually carried. He thinks a torpedo sapped like a lump of coal must have caused the explosion. Both engineers were saved, but the Second Engineer, Clemens, will probably die. Too guns of Fort Pickering are reported to have fired on the boats of the *Essex* while picking up the survivors.

FROM CHARLESTON.

A Treasonable Missionary Sent Away—Gov. Aiken Ordered to Washington—Effect of the Sherman-Johnson Truce.

The steamship *Savannah* brings Charleston dates of the 28th.

The *Courier* has the following items:

Gen. Hatch has ordered the Rev. Alexander W. Marshall, missionary of St. John's Chapel, Hampstead, to go beyond our lines for persistence in treasonable conduct. A warning has also been given to his congregation for tolerating the traitor.

Ex-Governor Wm. Aiken left Charleston on the 27th with orders to report to Washington.

Simeon Draper was announced to address a public meeting in Charleston, the 28th.

An expedition sent out under Gen. Potter, had been recalled under an order to suspend hostilities, based on Sherman's first agreement. But on the morning of the 28th, another party was sent out to notify the rebels at Orangeburgh of a resumption of hostilities

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Assassination—Ex-Gov. Aiken Arrested—The Oath of Allegiance—A Contumacious Clergyman.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, April 28, 1865.

The brutal assassination of President Lincoln continues to be the subject of comment and conversation among all classes in this community. The Northern dailies containing accounts of the atrocious deed, and the details of the funeral ceremonies, are eagerly sought for on the arrival of every steamer. The people, with few exceptions, are bitter in their denunciations of the act, and declare that the murderers should receive the lasting contempt of every honest man. On the reception of the sad tidings of the President's death, one or two unprincipled creatures in the city ventured to express their joy at the occurrence, whereupon they were immediately arrested and visited with proper military punishment. The citizens of Charleston are wise enough to discern that the assassination will in no way benefit the South. They are also aware that President Johnson will show no mercy to traitors, and already have we had an instance of his prompt manner of dealing with them. At about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night the Hon. William Aiken was called upon by the Provost-Marshal with a guard of men, and informed that he was under arrest. He was given time to pack a change of linen in a valise, and then conducted to the guard-house, where he was confined till the next morning. At a little after daylight he was taken to a special steamer and conveyed to Washington. It is stated that the order for his arrest came directly from President Johnson. Some surprise was manifested when the news of his hasty departure was made known. It is intimated in a quiet way that the arrest has something to do with his refusal to take the oath of allegiance. It would be well for a few others in the city who have not taken the oath of allegiance to do so before the first of next month, otherwise they may meet with trouble.

The following are the orders issued by Major-Gen. Gillmore on the death of President Lincoln:

GEN. GILLMORE'S OFFICIAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., April 21, 1865.

General Orders, No. 48.—The Commanding-General announces with emotions of profound sorrow, that a great and overpowering grief has fallen upon the nation.

Our venerated and beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, has been taken from us by violence.

In the very midst of our national rejoicings over the recent triumphs of the national arms, and on the anniversary of that dark day upon which our noble flag received its first insult from treason, and which had been specially set apart by Executive order as a day for its triumphant restoration to the place of its former humiliation, and while the heart of the nation, buoyant with the renewed hopes of an early and lasting peace, was overflowing with emotions of fraternal forgiveness toward its worst enemies, the hand of the stealthy assassin was invoked to perform the dreadful deed.

Language can but feebly portray the enormity of this crime, or the infamous guilt of those at whose instigation it was committed.

The murderer and his abettors will alike be consigned to the execration of mankind for all time.

Befitting ceremonies will doubtless be ordered by the War Department, as a tribute of respect for the memory of our lamented chief.

Meanwhile, in the discharge of our present duties to our country and to our fellow-men, let us emulate his transcendent worth as a man, his zeal and fidelity as a patriot, and his consistency of conduct and conscientious discharge of duty as a public officer.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
W. L. M. Burger, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

Official: G. W. James, Lieut., Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, and A. D. C.

Brig.-Gen. Hatch has issued the subjoined orders, having reference to the citizens taking the oath of allegiance:

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 24, 1865.

General Orders, No. 28.—I. Ample time having been given the citizens of this district to subscribe to the oath of allegiance, all persons who are at heart in favor of bringing the war to a speedy close by supporting the government, are supposed to have done so. It is therefore ordered, that from and after May 1, the oath of allegiance will only be administered in this district under the supervision of the District Provost-Marshal. From that date, persons wishing to take the oath prescribed by the President of the United States in his proclamation dated Dec. 8, 1863, will be allowed to record their names, and to present such written statement or evidence as they may desire, to show way they have not made earlier application. If, on investigation, no adequate reason for refusing them the privilege is ascertained, the oath will be administered and certificate granted.

II. All persons holding property either of absentees or persons in rebellion, are required to make a written statement of the same, to Capt. S. H. Swanavay, at No. 8 Broad-street, without delay; any person who may be convicted of secreting such property, or of having it in their possession without reporting it as hereby ordered, will be considered as aiding and abetting the enemy and as disloyal, and will be treated accordingly.

III. All passes to go across the lines or outside the pickets, at posts or stations South of the Santee River, are hereby revoked.

Persons desiring to renew such passes will apply to the Provost-Marshal of the District.

By command of Brig.-Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.
Leonard B. Perry, A. A. G.

The Rev. Alex. W. Marshall, missionary of St John's Chapel, Hampstead, has been ordered by Gen. Hatch to be sent beyond the lines for omitting to pray for the President of the United States. His property is to be confiscated to the use of the United States Government. As will be seen by the order appended below, Gen. Hatch takes the opportunity of warning these people who have approved of Marshall's course that they are marked by the authorities.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, CHARLESTON, April 25, 1865.

General Orders, No. 29.—It has been reported at these headquarters, that Rev. Alex. W. Marshall, Missionary of St. John's Chapel, Hampstead, has, in the services at the said chapel, since the occupation of the city by the United States forces, omitted the prayers for the President of the United States. In a written communication, addressed to the Commander of the post of Charleston, he styles the prayer for the President of the United States a "political prayer." It is therefore ordered that he be sent beyond the lines of the army, and be forbidden to enter the City of Charleston during its occupation by the United States troops, without the permission of the Commander of the district or department.

It is further ordered that his personal property be confiscated to the use of the United States Government.

In punishing the head of the congregation worshipping in St. John's Chapel, the Brigadier-General commanding desires it to be considered a warning to those who, attending the services for weeks, so far forgot their duty to their country as not to inform the military authorities of the conduct of this disloyal priest.

They are also warned that they will hereafter be marked persons, and any act done, or word uttered, in justification of his disloyalty, will subject them to a like punishment.

By command of Brig.-Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.
Leonard B. Perry, Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the receipt by Gen. Gillmore last week of the official dispatches announcing the cessation of hostilities as agreed upon by Gen. Sherman and the rebel Gen. Johnston, a flag-of-truce party was sent out in the direction of Colombia, to make known the fact to the rebels in our front. At the South Santee River they were met by a number of rebel officers, who stated they had received the intelligence through their own General. Gen. Potter, who was in command of an expedition in the vicinity of the Santee, was ordered to return to the city.

Early this morning another party started out to the front, under flag of truce, to announce the resumption of hostilities in accordance with orders received from Gen. Gillmore.

Collector Simeon Draper arrived Thursday, and is stopping at the Charleston Hotel. This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, he is announced to deliver an address at Zion Church. WHIT.

Department of New-Mexico.

The Leavenworth *Times* has been favored with an extract from the report of Brig.-Gen. Carleton, commanding the Department of New-Mexico, showing the number of stock taken by the Indians and that taken from them, together with the killed and wounded on both sides during the year 1864. It may be interesting to our readers:

TAKEN FROM INDIANS.		TAKEN BY INDIANS.	
Sheep	12,284	Sheep	4,250
Horses	2,472	Horses	26
Mules	35	Mules	154
Cattle	31	Cattle	32
Barrows	18		

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Commissioned officers killed	1
Commissioned officers wounded	2
Enlisted men killed	6
Enlisted men wounded	23
Citizens killed	18
Citizens wounded	13
Indians killed	363
Indians wounded	140
Captured and surrendered	6,000

Only those operations are mentioned which were attended with results, and they are about as one to four, so that the account shows but a fatal idea of the work performed. It is possible that there may have been some others killed, and some robberies not in the above recapitulation; but if so, no authentic report could have been received.

Extension of the Military Lines of the United States.

The Missouri and Kentucky papers publish the following order. It is covered by President Johnson's recent proclamation:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 26, 1865.

General Orders, No. 74.—General Order No 70, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, April 17, 1865, is amended to read as follows:

Ordered, That the military lines of the United States be extended to include within them the States of Virginia and Tennessee, and that all military restrictions upon intended trade within the lines are annulled, except in arms, ammunition, gray cloth and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured.

Locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wire and for operating telegraphic lines, which articles are contraband of war, and all trade therein and transportation thereof within the limits aforesaid is absolutely prohibited.

By order of the Secretary of War.
W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: J. W. Barre, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Gov. Fenton Absent—Appointment of Commissioners—New-York City Tax Bill Signed.

ALBANY, Monday, May 1.

Gov. Fenton left here, to-night, for his home in Chautauqua County via New-York, to be absent a few days.

The following are the commissioners for the New-York State Institution for the Blind: Elias W Leavenworth, of Syracuse; B. F. Manniere, of New-York; O. K. Wood, of Cassy; James Ferguson, of Ovid; M. M. Southworth, of Lockport.

The following are the commissioners for the Willard Asylum for the Insane: J. P. Gray, of Oneida; J. T. Williams, of Chautauque; J. B. Chapin, of Ontario.

The New-York City Tax Bill was signed by the Governor to-day. Several bills, local to New-York City, are yet to be considered.

Appointments by the Governor.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

TO BE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE.

Albany—Frank Chamberlain, of Albany.

TO BE ADVISORY COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CAPITAL POLICE DISTRICT.

Nelson Davenport, of Troy; Franklin Townsend, of Albany.

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CAPITAL POLICE DISTRICT.

Thos. Coleman, of Troy; Stephen V. Trull, of Cohoes; Wm. S. Shepard, of Albany.

TO BE CANAL APPRAISER.

Cayuga—William Wasson, of Auburn.

TO BE LOAN COMMISSIONER.

New-York—John H. White, of New-York City.

TO BE NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Albany.—Samuel W. Lovejoy, of Albany.
Erie.—E. Hudson Worrall, Oscar Folsom, Edward Fuchs, James C. Brown, Charles Rogers, Henry B. Evans, of Buffalo.
Chautauque.—Nelson H. Hill, of Dunkirk.
Franklin.—Richard G. Foote, of Malone.
Greene.—Burgess W. Gray, of Farmersville.
Jefferson.—Henry A. House, of Cape Vincent.
Kings—James C. Austin, John Q. Adams, Samuel Bowden, Rufus R. Belknap, James Boughton, Sam'l H. Cornwell, Oliver Cotter, Isaac Jolps, Jarvis W. Lake, George W. Paine, John E. Elwell, Charles Holt, Peter Straub, George S. Bishop, Joseph McCann, Nathan B. Cook, Wm. H. Baker, Alvis J. Dygert, John O. Hoyt, Edward Warren, Thomas H. York, James R. Pomeroy, Wm. Russel, M. M. Livingston, Wm. B. Boughton, John C. Donohue, De Witt C. Backus, Edward S. Willets, of Brooklyn; John C. Cisceline, Roswell F. Farr, Wm. Lawrence, John Thompson, Wm. C. Swift, Edward Tyrell, Frederick W. Obernier, of Williamsburgh.
New-York—Jeremiah S. Baker, J. H. K. Blauvelt, Walter Edwards, Jr., S. Seabury Onion, Thomas Hitwood, Matthew O. Hallenbeck, John Hayes, Edward Mitchell, Wm. M. Merline, Francis V. S. Oliver, Francis Rolle, Clinton Rice, Henry Stanton, Miron Winslow, Gustavus Heerbrandt, William L. Whittemore, of New-York City.
Monroe—Winfield S. Sherman, Rochester.
Oswego—J. B. Randall, Central Square; Jerome B. Names, Phoenix.
Rensselaer—Henry B. Clarke, Hoosick Falls; Elisha Butts, Schaghticoke; Perry Warren, Potter Hill; Chas. L. Aldeo, George H. Myers, John W. Hoysock, Troy; Lewis Brown, Stephentown; Chauncey Farnham, Lansingburgh; Henry E. Dennison, Berlin; Hiram Drum, Greenbush; E. Smith Strait, Nassau; Wm. Rowland, Pittstown.
St. Lawrence—Cyrus H. Russell, Gouverneur; Lewis Hasbrouck, Ogdensburgh; John A. Vance, Potsdam.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The ordinary performances of "Fidelio" in this city have been of so inferior a character, that it is giving Mr. Grover but scanty credit to say that his representation of this fine work last evening was by all odds the best we have ever heard in America. The cast was as complete as possible. It included the following artists: Mme. Bertha Johannsen, (*Leonora*;) Mlle. Pauline Canissa, (*Marcellina*;) Mr. Joseph Heaman, (*Rocco*;) Mr. Frank Himmer, (*Florestan*;) Mr. Theodore Hasselman, (*Jaquino*;) Mr. Heinrich Steinecke, (*Pizarro*.) With a single exception, this distribution could hardly have been bettered, and that exception was so unimportant that we shall not further refer to it. In all healthy respects, the opera was finely rendered. It is a shame that the house, instead of being moderately well attended, was not filled to its greatest capacity. The apathy which prevails on the subject of amusements prevails universally. Our theatres are deserted, and Mr. Grover, heavily weighted as he is with a very large and expensive company, simply shares the bad fortunes of his neighbors.

The really grand music of "Fidelio" is balanced on so many shoulders that there is hardly an opportunity of any one singer brooking down or carrying off more than his proper share of applause. The pieces melt into each other with singular softness, preserving, the while, the characteristics of each actor and part. No one with an aural capacity for melody can fail to love the charming suggestions that spring up in every bar. It is, however, unnecessary to dwell on the merits of a work which is universally conceded to be the *chef d'œuvre* of the great master.

All the singers, with the exception of Herr Stahnaus, who had a slight cold in the head, were in capital voice. They exerted themselves with creditable ambition, and the result was an *ensemble* which we have rarely heard equaled at the Academy. The orchestra, under the admirable *baton* of Mr. Anschutz, was perfect, and the chorus, although somewhat weak for the prisoners' great scene, was generally steady and good.

A work of such intrinsic beauty and popularity, (for we do not accept last evening's attendance as a criterion on this point) ought certainly to have more than one performance, and we hope Mr. Grover may be induced to reconsider his determination not to play it again.

To night, the "Magic Flute"; to-morrow, the "Huguenots."

Tendering to Rebel Generals.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 29, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was very much pleased to see in your journal of Sunday some allusion to the spirit of toadyism which appears to animate a considerable portion of the community regarding Gen. Lee and other chiefs of the late rebel army. It has been and is still the fashion to praise Mr. Robert E. Lee as if he were the Admirable Crichton of the day, until one becomes absolutely nauseated with the fulsome compliments that are lavished upon this wicked traitor, nor is it to be wondered at, when a Major-General in our own army sets the example. In a report given of the meeting of this Major-General with Mr. Lee, after the surrender of his army at Richmond, in a late issue of the New-York *Herald*, it is stated that the Union officer shook hands with him most cordially, and assured him that he would find thousands of men at the North ready to extend to him the hand of friendship; and it is likewise stated that Mr. Lee was very much amazed and affected by this singular admission, as well he might be. Can people be so dull in spirit as not to see that such humiliating acknowledgments as these only tend to degrade us in the eyes of our enemies, and they will continue to imagine, as they always have ever since the war began, that we are conquered, not they. That blindness should be shown to our conquered foes, certainly to the masses, so far as is consistent with the safety of the nation, is undeniable; but that courtesies should be extended to the rebel leaders by our own officers, which are received by them with sneers and contempt, is an insult to the Northern army and public opinion. It is to be honed, therefore, if people have not sufficient self-respect to refrain from offering public adulation to the rebel leaders who have indicted upon us the cruel horrors of this war, that popular sentiment will be strong enough to prevent any more such disreputable overtures to any rebel officers as that to which I have alluded. OBSERVER.

Suicide in Spring-street.—Coroner Wilder held an inquest, last evening, at No. 310 Spring-street, over the body of William Wainwright, a brushmaker, who committed suicide, yesterday, by shooting himself through the head. It appeared in testimony that at about noon the deceased, who seemed perfectly sane, asked a friend to join him in a social glass and almost immediately thereafter turned on his heel, saying: "This world is played out," went directly to his bedroom and deliberately placed the muzzle of his musket in his mouth, and cocked the gun and pulled the trigger with one foot. The bullet passed through the brain and out of the left temple and thence through a pane of glass, and Wainwright fell a corpse. He was very highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, to whom the cause of this act is a mystery. He was a native of New-Jersey, aged 51 years.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—William Delahanty, of New-Jersey, a native of Ireland, died at the New-York Hospital, yesterday afternoon, from injuries which he received at Skin Hollow, near Port Jervis, N. J., last week. He had been crushed between two trains on the Erie Railway, and one of his legs having been unskillfully amputated, his friend, John Clay, took him to the institution in which he died. An inquest is to be held, this morning, by Coroner Collin.

Exercises at Ward School No. 13.—Mr. Leonard Hazeltine, Principal of Ward School No. 13, in Houston-street, near Essex, will celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of his connection with that establishment, on Wednesday next, by appropriate exercises, commencing at 9 A. M., to which the public are invited.

Fatal Fall.—Yesterday afternoon Edward Burke, a youth of 15 years, fell from the roof of the new building at the intersection of Fourth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and was instantly killed. The body was taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station, and there an inquest is to be held this morning.

Evening Exchange.

$270,000	Am. Gold	142⅜	1100	Reading R.	103⅜
30,000	do	142⅜	600	do s3	103⅜
45,000	do s3	142⅜	100	do	103⅜
90,000	do	142⅜	400	do s3	103⅜
20,000	U. S. 6-20s, New Issue b3	106	400	do s3	103⅜
10,000	O. & Mis. C s3	31⅜	100	Hudson R. R.	113⅜
30,000	do	31⅜	100	do	113⅜
1300	Erie Railway	81	100	do	113
1400	do s3	81⅜	400	Clev. & Pitts	77⅜
400	do	81⅜	200	do	77⅜
100	do	80⅞	600	do s3	77⅜
700	do s3	81	600	do	77⅜
300	do	81⅜	200	do b30	77⅜
200	do b10	81⅜	1200	do	77⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C	100⅜	100	Chic. & R. I.	103⅜
500	N. Y. Cen	100	200	do s3	103⅜
200	do s10	99⅜	200	do b3	103⅜
300	do	100⅜	300	Chi. & N. W	32
2000	do s5	100	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr b3	82⅛
900	M. S. & N. I. s3	10⅛	300	do	63
600	do	10⅛	600	do	62⅜
500	do	70⅜	350	do s15	62
900	do b3	70⅜	400	Cary Improv't	18⅜
300	do b3	70⅜	1100	do	18⅜
100	Quick. Min	62			

Gold and Stocks active on call, and Stocks rather weak. Sales of Gold after call at 142⅜, and at close of report it stood at 142⅜.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports. Items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stage, that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and almost immediate relief.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.,
Manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.
Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.
For sale by druggists and dealers gener

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

This company continues to insure on as favorable terms as any other Company. The capital and surplus being well secured on bond and mortgage and public stocks.

JOHN. M. FERRIER, President.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 11 WALL-STREET.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
MARCH 2, 1865.

This Bank having procured in writing the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock to make the certificate required therefor to become a banking association, under the laws of the United States, and having by vote of its directors decided to become such banking association; therefore notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed at the present session of said Legislature, that said Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York has decided to become a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York.

W. A. KISSAM,
Cashier.

COAL AT COST.

CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY.

SHARES, $10.

Each share entitles the holder to one ton of coal per year, at the cost of mining, transportation and delivery, which is now about $8 per ton; also to a share of the profits on the sale of coal produced beyond the quantity supplied to shareholders

Those who buy for investment can have the coal they will be entitled to sold for their benefit, and receive the proceeds over the cost in cash.

Investment in this stock is not a risk, for anthracite coal lands are rapidly rising in value.

The shares to be sold are limited, and are nearly all subscribed for. Immediate application is necessary to secure any. Office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 50.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 6th-av.

Hon. O. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.

Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.

Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.

CHARLES JENKINS, President of East River Bank.

JOHN L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Ins. Co.

JOHN C. ANDERSON, No. 106 Broadway.

WM. P. STANDISH, Coal Dealer, No. 71 Broadway.

CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April 1865

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting to the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 3, 1865

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Sec'y pro tem.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA and OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

(COPY.)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of my office to be affixed, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 11, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal (L. S.) of office this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

LOAN FOR THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.

$75,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, in the City of Hoboken, up to noon of May 15, 1865, for a loan of $75,000, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the loan to run from five to forty years. Parties wishing to offer proposals for the above loan can obtain all necessary information from JOHN KENNEDY, Esq., City Clerk, at his office, Odd Fellows' Hall, or CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of Committee, No. 44 1st-st., Hoboken.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this company will be held at its office, No. 9 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th day of April to the 9th day of May next, both days inclusive. By order of the board,

ISAAC M. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INS. CO., No. 158 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and inspectors for next election, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, May 8, 1865. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed, until after the election.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 31st day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at the close of business on the 20th inst., and reopened on the 3d of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF SIXTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts .. $634,839 96
Average amount Lawful Money and Specie 156,532 84
Average amount of Deposits 426,269 40
Average amount of Circulation 193,900 00

JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE WESTMORELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY, of the Province of New-Brunswick, will be held at the office of Clark & Sumner, No. 29 Pine-st., on the 8th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of devising ways and means to prosecute work already begun, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

B. W. C. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Councillors and Directors; also, for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Bank, on TUESDAY, June 6, from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

E. WILLSON, Assistant Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

SATTERLEE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

STOCK BROKERS,

have removed their office

from

No. 49 Exchange-place,

to No. 79 Broadway

and No. 16 New-st.

C. & G. WOODMAN,

NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND SCRIP AND UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, AT WHOLESALE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

(SEAL) SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

BIRCH, MURRAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO 12 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 13, 1865.

At an election for eight trustees of the first class, held this day at the office of the company, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
REUBEN WITHERS,
JAMES M. WATERBURY,
FREDERIC G. FOSTER,
RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD,
FREDERIC DePEYSTER,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
HENRY F. VAIL.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, Robert B. Hone, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

F. W. WORTH, LOOMIS L. WHITE, H. B. KERN,

WORTH, WHITE & KERN,

BANKERS,
No 47 Wall-st.
(Offices formerly occupied by Messrs. W. C. Pinkersgill & Co.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Orders executed in Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange.

Government agents for the sale of the NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH STOCK,
American Telegraph Stock,
United States Telegraph Stock,
Illinois and Missouri Telegraph Stock,
Wisconsin Telegraph Stock,
Adams' Express Company Stock,
American Express Company Stock,
Wells, Fargo & Co. Stock, &c., &c.
For sale and wanted. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 48 Pine-st.

INSURANCE STOCKS,
EXPRESS STOCKS,
TELEGRAPH STOCKS,
GAS STOCKS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
} Bought and Sold

By D. M. SEAMAN, No. 16 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 66 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 63 WALL-ST.,

issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts Europe, &c.

LAWRENCE, BROWN & LANE,

BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities bought and sold exclusively on commission.

NO. 11 BROAD-ST.,
New-York.

FRED'K N. LAWRENCE. MORTIMER C. BROWN. WM. S. LANE.

BETTS & DENSLOW,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

Have removed from No. 34 William-st., to No. 2 New-st., one door from Wall-st., Gold, Government, State and Railroad Securities, bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight drafts.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst. Transfer books will be closed until after the election.

SAMUEL A. STRANG, Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 24, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held at the office, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of May between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 o'clock, in the afternoon. The transfer book is closed from this date until the day after the election.

W. R. BLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, April 29, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, due 1st May next, will be paid at the American National Bank, No. 90 Broadway.

W. E. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY.—An election or nine directors of this company to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office in Princeton, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Secretary.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 19, 1865.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1865.

THE TRANSFER AND REGISTRY Books of this company will be closed from the 6th day of May to the 6th day of June inclusive, preparatory to the annual meeting. C. BUTLER, President.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWELVE Directors (second class) and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 9th prox. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 M.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 25, 1865.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE ANNUAL election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 9th of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4th to 9th May inclusive.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st May next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after that day.

B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., April 24, 1865.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due May 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, less government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES COUPONS PURCHASED same as gold, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of $300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. *In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold*—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

MORE AND MORE DESIRABLE.

The rebellion is suppressed, and the government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS,

Which are always worth a premium,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on the surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. *It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.*

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
May 1, 1865. Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

McILVAINE & WALDEN,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

MORRIS & WHEELWRIGHT,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 72 Beaver-st.

Government Bonds, Railway Shares, Petroleum and Mining Stocks bought and sold. All business transacted strictly on commission. Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly executed.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., April 10, 1865.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING, HELD THIS DAY, the Board of Trustees of the ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, in deference to the considerations connected with his private affairs, assigned by Mr. SIBERWIRTH for his withdrawal from a position which he has so long and so honorably filled as President of this Company, accepted his resignation with deep regret, and with a full appreciation of the loss sustained by the Company in being compelled to yield to the necessity of separating from one who, during the devotion of so many years to the interests of the Company, has shown the highest ability in the discharge of his official duties.

At an election, subsequently held, Mr. EUGENE DUTILH, was unanimously chosen President of this Company, to fill the vacancy to occur by Mr. Siberwirth's withdrawal on the 1st of May next.

By order CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1865, FROM the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and from the Funded Coupon Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES K. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, CLEVELAND, O., April 26, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company falling due 1st of May next, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and three trustees of election, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, May 8, at 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE—REMOVAL AND DIVIDEND.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., No. 12 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1865.

The office of this company will be removed on the 1st day of May to the rooms above the present office, on the third floor of No. 12 Wall-st.

In consequence of this removal the payment of the DIVIDEND

on the preferred stock, seven per cent., less government tax, will be made on FRIDAY, the 5th day of May, at the new rooms. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst., until the 6th of May inclusive.

C. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE FARMS PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 60 Broadway, Room No. 41.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared their first monthly dividend of three per cent. (free of Government tax) on their capital stock, payable at the office of the company on THURSDAY, May 4; to stockholders of record on May 3. The transfer books will be closed from May 3 to May 6, inclusive.

ROBT. S. BRAINE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

OFFICE OF THE BEDDICK OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 60 BROADWAY, Room No. 41, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. free of government tax, on their capital stock, from the earnings for the month, payable on and after May 3.

The transfer books will be closed from April 29 to May 4, inclusive.

CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, May 8, at the new office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from April 27 until May 8.

WM. BAYNOR, Secretary.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared free from government tax, payable on and after the 10th May.

Transfer books closed from date to 10th May.

By order board.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per Cent. will be paid on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, at the office in this city, on and after Monday, May 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to May 1, both days inclusive.

OLIVER CHARLOCK, President.
HUNTER'S POINT, April 26, 1865

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared by this bank, free from government tax, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.

By order. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

SOLELIAC FRERES

HAVE REMOVED TO NOS. 172 AND 174 CHURCH-ST., CORNER OF FRANKLIN-ST,

REMOVAL.

The great demand for the

WEBER PIANO-FORTE

has made it necessary to remove to the spacious marble building,

No. 429 BROOME-ST., near Broadway,

where the manufacturer respectfully invites his old friends and the public.

A. WEBER.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD AND & CO., BANKERS,

Have removed from No. 23 William-st., to Nos. 94 Broadway and 5 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities, executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight or after ten days' notice.

DECKER, BILLIARD-TABLE MAKER, removed to corner Canal and Centre-sts., opposite Earle's Hotel. Tables made to order and on hand ready for shipping at one day's notice. Also, second-hand tables.

REMOVAL—JAMES' FAMOUS RAVEN'S WING Publishing Principal Wood Engraving Establishment, No. 181 Broadway, ALFRED ELMER, Agent.

REMOVAL—WM. A. WHEELER, STATIONER, has removed from 277 Broadway, to No. 39 Maiden-lane, near Nassau-st.

PETROLEUM.

SUBSCRIPTION NEARLY CLOSED.

SUGAR CREEK

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ONLY $250,000.

SHARES, $5 EACH.

WORKING CAPITAL, $4,000 SHARES.

President, CHARLES G. JUDSON, Sawyer & Judson, 84 and 86 Chambers-st.

Vice-President, J. L. EVARITT, Cashier Broadway Bank.

Treasurer.....CHARLES GOULD, 68 Wall-st.

But a few thousand shares are for sale, and these on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THIS STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL, WILL BE OPEN FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY, AT THE OFFICE OF STEDMAN, EWELL & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL..... $1,500,000

Divided into 300,000 Shares; Par value, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES OF THE WORKING CAPITAL, $3 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President.....J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President.....R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer.....H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary pro tem..R. H. WISHART, New-York.

This company struck a new well a few days ago on the Steele Farm, on Oil Creek, now producing over 100 bbls. of oil per day and increasing. Several new wells (nearly completed) boring with splendid show of oil. Lands embracing 26 different properties, located on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run, Allegheny River (opposite Horse Creek,) Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, and other streams in the heart of the great oil region.

Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained where the subscription books are now open at No. 71 Broadway, New-York: Nos. 613 and 614 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 1 Carroll Hall, Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md., and at the office of H. F. Devoe & Son, Bankers, No. 213 Greenwich-st., New-York; also, at the office of the Standard Petroleum Refinery, No. 34 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale, 6,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanawha River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 69, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1865, at 3 P. M.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

6,000 BALES UPLAND COTTON will be sold,

UNDER DIRECTION OF SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT,

ON

THURSDAY, May 4, 1865,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
AT THE
EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO., three days before the sale

Catalogues will be ready on the 26th inst. at EASTON & CO.'S, and at the Custom-House.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865, at 12 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of June, 1865, a lease to establish and maintain a ferry from the basin at the foot of Spring-st., in the City of New-York, to Hoboken, New-Jersey, at the point where the old ferry was established, or within one thousand yards north or south of that point. The landing-place at Hoboken, New-Jersey, to be furnished by the purchaser.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of ferry-leases heretofore entered into by the corporation, which may be had on application at the office of the Comptroller.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN

HENRY D. MOORE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction TUESDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the private furniture of a gentleman about leaving the city, as follows, viz.: Pair of dark bay horses, 16 hands high, and 8 years old, long tails, black points, very stylish and free drivers, and of great endurance, warranted sound and kind without blemish of any kind. Also a set of double silver-mounted harness, in good condition, made to order by Tramper. Also, shifting top buggy, made to order by Wood bros., of New-York, drab-lined, in good condition, and as good as new, rockaway, built to order, but little used. The above will be sold without reserve, and is worthy of attention.

HENRY H. LEDEN, Auctioneer.

H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction on TUESDAY EVENING, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 119 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Comprising a general assortment parlor suites in rosewood covered in brocatel, complete rosewood etageres, rosewood centre, card and side tables, brocatel and lace window curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, bookcase, clocks, &c.; general assortment of bedroom furniture, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, hair mattresses, &c., mirrors, plated-ware, china and glassware, oil-cloth, kitchen-ware &c. Particulars in catalogue.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTENSIVE SALE OF FRENCH CHINA on THURSDAY, May 4, 1865, at 11 o'clock, at No. 581 Broadway. An extensive assortment of the importation of J. Gauche, Esq., of New-Orleans, comprising a fine assortment of rich decorated French China dinner, tea, breakfast and toilet sets; also, 200 pair rich vases, the latest styles imported.

N. B.—Attention of buyers is particularly requested to this sale, as it will comprise the finest line of goods ever offered at auction in the city. Goods can be examined on Tuesday.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PLANTS, late the collection of Wm. Niblo, Esq., 58th-st., between Avenues A and B.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, May 3, at 10 o'clock P. M., at 58th-st., the elegant collection of plants, viz.: Camellias, azellas, magnolias, cactus, rhododendrons, lemon and orange trees, roses, acacias, and a large and beautiful variety of hothouse and bedding-out plants, to be sold without reserve. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, 60 Liberty-st.

WALNUT-STREET HOUSE, CINCINNATI, O., AT SHERIFF'S SALE.—Will be sold at the Court-house in the City of Cincinnati, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., by order of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, in proceedings for the partition of real estate that well-known hotel called the "Walnut-Street House," situated on Walnut st. in said city. Said hotel is doing a fine paying business, and is eligibly situated. For particulars see legal advertisement in *Cincinnati Daily Gazette* of Tuesday, April 25, and May 2, 1865.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDing sites at Flatlands, L. I., known as the Coleman estate, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, by J. COLE. The property is divided into five sections; has large mansion and outbuildings. Maps are ready at the Auction Room.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

BY W. LATOUR, WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 2, at the New-York Picture Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, near Grand-st., a fine collection of oil-paintings, by foreign and American artists of known reputation. Pictures now on exhibition free. Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, AT 11 1-2 O'CLOCK, on Pier No 9 East River,

4,400 boxes fresh Messina Mandarines.
500 boxes fresh Messina Limdcons.
Cargo brig *T. W. Rawland*, from Messina.

AUCTION—FURNITURE TO-MORROW, NO. 129 9th-st., near Broadway; bedroom, parlor, dining-room furniture; superior lot of bed and bedding. W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 63 Cortlandt-st.

AUCTION—ADJOURNED SALE OF FURNIture, for account of former buyers. Burke, Farrell and Blair, at No. 281 Greenwich-st., this day, at 10½ o'clock. W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 63 Cortlandt-st.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF DOCK.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, AND KINGSTON,
Landing at
Coxsens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall and Milton.

The steamer MARY POWELL will leave pier foot of Desbrosses-st., (second street south of Canal,) every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL AND ALBANY, Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

ACCOUNTS OF MUSTERED OUT AND Discharged officers speedily settled; also, arrears of pay and all other claims collected or purchased.

L. BROWN & CO., Military and Naval Bankers and Collectors, No. 3 Park-place.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES CORRESPONdence with a young lady of about 26. Address A. B., Station D, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,422	..

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The Executors of W. B. CROSBY, deceased, offer for sale the Mansion House and grounds lately occupied by him. Said premises are bounded, and contain as follows: North by Eutgers-place, 365 feet; east by Clinton-st., 302 feet, 6 inches; south by Cherry-st., 365 feet, and west by Jefferson-st., 209 feet, 6 inches. These premises are admirably adapted for a public institution, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to
JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, (formerly owned by the late Major William Jones,) situated in the town of Oyster Bay, north side of Long Island, on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor. It is within two hours' ride of the City of New-York, by Long Island Railroad, and Syosset Branch Road, which is now being graded to within ten minutes drive of the house, and also by steamboat, eight months of the year. The mansion house is built of wood, with white oak frame, a substantial and fine-looking building, large and commodious, with every convenience, and in perfect order. It is beautifully situated in the centre of a large lawn, extending down to the water, and is surrounded with large fine ornamental trees. The grounds consist of 15 acres of choice land, under a high state of cultivation, and abounding in fruit of all kinds. The outbuildings are two cottage-houses, a large stable and carriage-house, wood-house, tool-house, ice-house, (filled,) bathing and boat-house, all in complete order, besides two graperies, (each one hundred feet long,) filled with choice fruit, and heated with hot water pipes. There are two wells of excellent water and a living spring upon the premises. There is a fine beach for bathing, and unsurpassed advantages for hosting, gunning, fishing, &c. If not disposed of by 6th day of June next, it will then be sold at auction on the place, at 12 o'clock noon, to the highest bidder. For any particulars apply to J. L. B. WILLARD, Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DEACTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT, in the District of Columbia, adjoining the Soldiers' Home, affording, from its great elevation, fine views, not only of Washington City and the intervening country, but of the Potomac River and the country beyond. The dwelling-house is large, handsome and convenient, having (besides a dry cellar) three stories, each with four good rooms, and the second and third having also a small room over the entrance hall. Near the dining-room is a pantry, and over it a bath-room, which, as well as the kitchen, (a separate building,) is supplied with water from a tank and cistern. There are in convenient locations a summer-house, with an ice-house under it; smoke-house, manager's house, (with seven rooms,) and a carriage-house and stable, supplied with water through pipes from a good well. The buildings have all been erected within eight years, and the grounds are handsomely improved. Of the tract, which contains about 74 acres, some 20, near the house, are in groves, lawns, orchards and gardens; about 20 acres more are in fields for cultivation, and the remainder is woodland, lying beautifully. Fine building sites are in several parts of the tract, and it is very susceptible of division.
For further information, apply to Conway Robinson, on the premises, George Mattingly, Washington City; Edmund Randolph Robinson, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or the undersigned, No. 1,379 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.
MONCURE ROBINSON.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Or would let to a suitable tenant, located on the Hudson River, at Staatsburgh, ten miles north of Poughkeepsie, near railroad depot, consisting of 34 acres, well fenced, stocked with all kinds of fruit trees in full bearing, with forest and evergreen trees in abundance; house contains 12 rooms; carriage house, gate-house, barns, sheds, ice-house and other buildings, are all first-class and recently built; it will be sold with furniture in house, horses, carriages, &c., &c.; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of JOHN T. BANKER, Esq., Cashier Hanover Bank, or WM. MALLORY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 90 acres, has a river front of 2,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views. The house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having fornace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundrey and bath-rooms. Hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit, the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. O. HAGSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the coolcest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 158 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots if the purchaser deem desirable. As a private, genteel residence it has no superior, if its equal, in the town. The furniture, which is new and of the richest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of
G KIRTLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE possession—The residence of the late A. Peck, Esq., East Orange, N. J., furnished. The house is in good order, two stories and attic with two-story wing, piazza on three sides, 14 rooms, besides halls, bath-room, water-closet, &c. A large garden well stocked with fruit, such as grapes of different varieties, peaches, pears, apples, cherries, etc., a carriage house, stables, &c.; horse-cars pass the door for Newark every half hour; Morris & Essex Railroad station within five minutes' walk. For terms apply to CYRUS PECK, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, or at his residence, (Roseville) Newark, N. J., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS FURnished country residence, delightfully situated within twenty minutes' driving distance of New-York, suitable for a Summer or Winter residence; is completely furnished with everything requisite for housekeeping, has all modern conveniences, such as hot and cold water, bath, furnace, range, &c.; also, a splendid stable, carriage-house and billiard-room; is very desirable for a business man or gentleman of leisure. Apply to E. H LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE near Newburgh, one of the most desirable villa residences on the Hudson, commanding views of unrivaled beauty. The house is in the rural English style, recently built in the best manner, large and commodious, with all the modern conveniences. Grounds, three acres, well laid out, and planted with choice ornamental trees, good garden, well stocked with fruits, stable, &c. Terms easy. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED, A first-class residence on the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook; the house is large and elegant, containing all modern improvements, seven acres of land, highly improved and ornamented for cereals, fruit, grapery, orchard, shade and ornamental trees, stable, coach-house, coachman's dwelling, &c. Apply to THOMPSON, WHITE & CO. No. 43 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN A RETIRED PLEASANT LOCAtion, in Brooklyn, an elegant brown-stone house, full size, four-story, with all the modern improvements, with six lots of ground handsomely laid out with fruit and shade trees, &c. Stable in the rear. Altogether one of the most desirable residences in Brooklyn. Price $33,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE houses, just finished and ready for occupation, on the north side of 30th-st., near Park-av.; they are first-class houses, with black-walnut doors on parlor story, plate-glass, and all modern improvements. Apply to T. G. CHUBCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., DElightfully situated within five minutes' walk of the depot, a beautiful English cottage, containing eleven rooms, with excellent barn, garden, fruit and shade trees. Price, $10,000. Address Box No. 301 New-York Post-office, or apply on the premises, No. 115 West Jersey st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE (BARgains)—Two Philadelphia brick three-story on and adjoining the southeast corner of Gates-av. and Ryerson-st., immediate possession; water and gas; terms easy. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

VILLAGE RESIDENCE, WITH FRUIT, shade and every requisite for a first-class family; noted for health; accessible hourly by railroad; furnished or not, and possession as may be wanted, for sale, exchange or rent. Inquire of W. S. HALL, No. 84 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FARM AT HAVerstraw, 122 acres good land, good brick house and outbuildings, with an orchard of choice fruit, all in complete order, a fine healthy place. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MANSION, AT JAmaica, in perfect order, with 10 acres; house 40x60, with gas and water throughout; the grounds are tastefully ornamented, a most desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to HYMAN & SHEPHERD, No. 80 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY VILLA AT A SACRIFICE.—Cost $20,000 cash last month; 12 acres, on Passaic River, half mile from Newark; resale this month, without limits. THOMAS J STEWART, 116 West 21st-st

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT OF THE NEATEST AND best built cottages in Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, and within two blocks of the cars to all the ferries. Price $4,000. Apply to H. R. FLETCHER, corner 4th-av and 17th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE gothic house in Rockaway, L. I.; location and surroundings unsurpassed; view of the ocean splendid, will sell at a bargain. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $10,000; a desirable residence uptown; well situated, in a very respectable neighborhood; being a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in good order, with all modern improvements. Possession immediately. Inquire of WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, BROWNstone front, high-stoop, four-story house, No. 60 East 36th-st. The house is in perfect order, with every convenience of water arrangements, &c. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT ACRES OF LAND ADJOINing Morrisania, Westchester County; a delightful location for a country residence, and will be sold very cheap. Apply to HYMAN & SHEPHERD, No. 80 Cedar-st.

CLINTON-AV.—FOR SALE, A VERY DESIRable residence on Clinton-av., Brooklyn, between Gates and Greene-av. It is a double house, 40x41, built of brick, and by days' work; four lots of ground, with stable fronting on Vanderbilt-av. Apply to FRED. CONDIT, No. 11 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE 20x50, LOT 103 feet, between 6th-av. and University-place; furnished or not. Apply to WM. B. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURnished, south of 2 d-st., Gramercy Park. Possession immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin ave. Terms easy. Apply to J. & J. GEMMELL, No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE MANUFACTURING PROPerty in Newark, together with steam engine, boiler, shafting, pullies, circular and scroll saws, planing machine, &c., &c.; consisting of one three and one four-story brick, each about 75x30, with large yard room. Steam engine 25 horse-power, in superior order, and the best one of its size in the State. The whole property is in first rate order, and for sale with or without the business, on reasonable terms. Address Box No. 633, Newark P.O.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front houses, containing all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, 97th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.
J. W. COBURN.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN ELIZAbeth, with from one to six acres of land. E. W. AUSTIN, owner, No. 39 Park-row, Room No. 13.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large light and airy floors.
5 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 760h-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

CORNWALL.—TO LET, FOR FOUR MONTHS from the 1st June, a furnished house, twenty minutes' ride from the landing, with twelve rooms, large hall and kitchen, surrounded by fruit and shade trees; there is a good garden, planted, a stable, and the use of and pasture for a good cow; the house stands upon high ground, commanding a beautiful view, and is in every way a healthy and desirable residence.
There is another equally desirable place adjoining, to be rented. Inquire of T. T. MERWIN, No. 63 William-st., New-York, JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 20 Murray-st., New-York, or of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT WESTPORT, CONN.—The commodious and amply-furnished cottage, occupied last season by Hon. Wm. Y. Brady; it is immediately opposite the mansion and grounds of the late R. H. Winslow, Esq. This is a most eligible residence, and is reached in two hours from the city by the New-Haven Railroad. Westport is proverbially healthy, free from mosquitoes and fever and ague. It will be let for one year or the season. For particulars inquire of SAML. A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT country residence on Little Neck Bay, Long Island, (with view of Sound,) with barns, carriage-house, porter's lodge, ice-house, grapery, green-house, &c., fruit in abundance. One hour's drive from New-York City, three and a half miles from Flushing Railroad depot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR FOR SALE—a three-story brick house furnished complete, in Brooklyn, 10 minutes' walk from South Ferry, with basement, counter-cellar, gas, hot and cold water, water closets, bath tub, washtubs, fine range and heater, fine piazza and garden; rent $100 per month to a small family. Apply on the premises, No. 63 Dean-st., Brooklyn; or at D. V. ISAACS', No. 26 Cedar-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately, also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (one feet diameter,) 23 stillions, or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE—A valuable country seat on the west bank of the Hudson, 2½ miles south of Newburgh; extensive pleasure grounds and a gravel beach of one mile; the views are superb, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. Apply to S. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE OF SEVEN OR EIGHT rooms, barn, and about one acre in lawn and garden in a pleasant and healthful neighborhood in Rockland County, about a half hour's drive from Suffern's depot; rent $200; possession at once. H. A. BPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y., or No. 156 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR Exchanged, viz.: two new brown-stone, first-class, on southeast corner of Oxford st. and Hanson-place, houses and location unsurpassed; immediate possession. Apply to PETER DONLON, (owner,) on premises.

TO RENT FROM MAY 1—A FINE SUITE of rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rented separately if desired. The house will be put in good order for a private family. Reference exchanged. Inquire No. 4 Depaw-row, Bleecker-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE HOUSE, 17 ROOMS, FURnished, and a smaller house, 10 rooms, unfurnished, one mile from depot, at New Rochelle. Both are handsomely situated upon the Sound shore; fine shade, large stabling, garden, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

WANTED TO LET—AN OFFICE SUITABLE for a physician, between 36th and 23d sts., and 4th and 8th avs. Boarding with a private family in same building preferred. Apply, stating terms, with or without board, to Box No. 4,615 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, A FURNISHED cottage at New-Rochelle, near Neptune House and steamboat landing, with three acres of land; rent $200 a month. Apply to the subscribers, on the adjoining premises. CHARLES WRIGHT.

TO LET—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS, CONsisting of two parlors, bedroom and kitchen, with everything complete for housekeeping; suitable for a small family; rent $25 per month. Apply to A. McLEAN, No. 256 West 22d-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED house, within ½ of a mile of the depot. For particulars inquire of DANIEL WILSON, on the premises, or at LODER BROS. & CO., No. 313 Broadway.

TO LET—THAT DESIRABLE DWELLING NO. 498 Hudson-st., containing 18 rooms, and next to St. Luke's Church. Apply to E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 609 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN THE village of Greenwich, Conn., for the Summer. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., to E. J. WRIGHT, No. 98 Duane-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 147 AND 149 WEST 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water-st.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF No. 703 Broadway, suitable for millinery or dressmaking. Apply in the store, or to JOHN BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. A front room and bedroom, with pantry, to one or two persons of respectability; references exchanged. Apply at No. 339 2d-av., between 16 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE in 12th-st., near 5th-av., for six months, one year, or eighteen months, to a small private family only. Apply to Room No. 15, No. 145 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT EAST New-York, desirable location; two blocks from city cars; nine rooms; rent $40 per month. Inqure of JOHN COYLE, Jr., No. 40 Wall-st., third story.

OFFICES TO LET—SINGLY OR EN SUITE, on second floor of No. 59 Cedar-st., two doors from Post-office.

TO RENT—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, at Irvington, an elegant place, principally furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET, at the Marble Works, No. 109 East 23d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a suite of rooms on the second floor, in a respectable neighborhood, and not further up town than 10th-st.; good references exchanged. Apply, by note, to HOUSEHUNTER, Box No. 106 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, IN THE vicinity of Williamsbridge, by a small family, no children; rent not to exceed $450 per month; stable and garden required. Address R. S., Box 118 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX OR EIGHT PERSONS can obtain board at a farm-house in the country. The house is pleasantly situated near a stream of water, surrounded by romantic scenery, within an hour's drive from the depot. Address Mr. JOSEPH NICKERSON, Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOARDING—TWO GENTLEMEN WITH THEIR wives (no children), can be furnished with permanent board in a small family, near the South Ferry, where can be had the advantages of city and country combined. A good location, pleasant rooms, convenient to cars, &c. Address Box No. 312, Newark Post-office.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEWYork per Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure mountain air, beautiful scenery, fine drives, &c. Desirable rooms for families wishing permanent board in the Summit House. A delightfully located small cottage to let.

BOARD AT SUMMIT, N. J.—GOOD FARE, pleasant rooms, beautiful country, large barn, house on so high ground that New-York can be seen from cupola. Terms moderate. Call on or address
Mrs. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, three ladies, and child, (four years,) within fifty miles of the city; near the water preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., A. M., Box No. 3,696 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET IN HICKS-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, to single gentleman, without board. Call on WM. C. EATON, No. 149 Broadway, New-York, between 12 and 2 P. M.

BOARD WANTED—ON NORTH RIVER WITHin an hour of the city, for gentleman, wife, nurse, and infant; private family preferred. Address Box No. 4,538 Post-office, New-York.

HOME WANTED.—ANY CHRISTIAN LADY who will give a home to two young motherless girls, for a reasonable compensation, will address "ARTHUR," Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a gentleman and lady; terms must be moderate. Address Box No. 708 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point; fine large rooms with first-class board. Address R. A. BERARD, West Point.

HARLEM.—GENTEEL PRIVATE FAMILY board wanted by a gentleman and wife; references exchanged. Address B., Harlem Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR GENtlemen only, at No. 134 Macdougal-st., opp. of Amity; family private; terms reasonable.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 119 Broadway, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting.

SEWING-MACHINES.—ALL THE BEST SEWing-machines (new) for sale or to rent. Also machines bought, exchanged and repaired. F. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of KISSAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, B. P. KISSAM retiring from business.
B. P. KISSAM,
S. H. KISSAM,
P. R. KISSAM.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that BENJAMIN P. KISSAM, SAMUEL H. KISSAM and PETER R. KISSAM, all of whom reside in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, have, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, formed a limited partnership, that such partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of "KISSAM & CO.;" that the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is that of Bankers, and Stock and Exchange Brokers; that all the persons interested in said copartnership are the said BENJAMIN P. KISSAM, who is the special partner therein, and SAMUEL H. KISSAM and PETER R. KISSAM, who are the general partners; that the said BENJAMIN P. KISSAM, the special partner, has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in cash, as capital toward the common stock of said copartnership, and that the said copartnership is to commence on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and is to terminate on the thirtieth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy.
Dated New-York, April 29, 1865.
SAMUEL H. KISSAM,
PETER R. KISSAM.
BENJ. P. KISSAM, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HOWELL, FOSTER & WILSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm are to be paid to JOHN H. WILSON and JOSEPH FOSTER, who are alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
HENRY B. HOWELL,
JOSEPH FOSTER,
JOHN H. WILSON.
New-York, April 28, 1865.

The business will be continued by JOHN H. WILSON and JOSEPH FOSTER, at the old stand, No. 19 Warren-st., under the name and firm of WILSON & FOSTER.
JOHN H. WILSON,
JOSEPH FOSTER.
New-York, April 28, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.

No. 58 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of LEONARD & MANLEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. LEONARD withdrawing from business.
HERMAN LEONARD,
REUBEN MANLEY.

No. 26 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Stock Commission Brokerage Business, under the name of REUBEN MANLEY & CO., and succeed to the Commission business of the late firm of Leonard & Manley.
We this day occupy the new office, No. 26 New-st., near Exchange-place. REUBEN MANLEY,
GEO. LANE.

THE FIRM OF CHARNLEY & HATCH, Bankers and Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
W. S. CHARNLEY,
WALTER T. HATCH.
New-York, April 29, 1865.

W. T. HATCH having this day associated with himself in partnership his son, the undersigned will continue business as Bankers and Brokers, in the office of the late firm, No. 34 Wall-st., under the firm of
W. T. HATCH & SON,
WALTER T. HATCH,
NATH'L W. T. HATCH.
REFERENCES:
W. S. Charnley, Esq.
Edward Haight, President Bank of the Commonwealth.
Henry A. Smythe, President Central National Bank.
John Steward, Esq.
John J. Phelps, Esq.
Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Messrs. A. A. Low & Bros.
Messrs. Geo. Bliss & Co.
Messrs. Lee, Bliss & Co.
Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, Gov. of Connecticut.
Messrs. H. Trowbridge's Sons, New-Haven Conn.
E. C. Scranton, President Second National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.
H. M. Welch, President First National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.
L. A. Bishop, President Yale National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of
STOUT, THAYER & CO.,
for the transaction, strictly on Commission, of a General Brokerage Business in Government Securities, American Gold, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at
NO. 22 WILLIAM-ST.,
offices heretofore occupied by Messrs Lockwood & Co.
J. JACOB STOUT,
THOS. H. STOUT,
Formerly with Messrs. Drake Brothers. LOUIS GERNER, Member of the N.Y. Gold Exchange.
STEPHEN H. THAYER, Member of the N.Y. Stock Exchange.
New-York, May 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the firm of SCHUCHARDT & GESHARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The signature of the firm will be used by either parties only for the liquidation of the outstanding business.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.
FREDERICK C. GESHARD.
F. GESHARD SCHUCHARDT.
New-York, May 1, 1865.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, F. GESHARD SCHUCHARDT and LAWRENCE WELLS have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commercial and banking business, under the firm of FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS.
New-York, May 1, 1865.

OFFICE OF LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 91 BROADWAY AND No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.
MR. E. S. MUNROE RETIRES THIS DAY from our firm, and Mr. I. E GRAND LOCKWOOD, Jr., is admitted as a partner. LOCKWOOD & CO.

New-York, May 1, 1865.
I have taken an office in Matthews' Building, No. 78 Broadway, and No. 8 New-st., for the transaction of business as a banker, broker and dealer in Government securities. E. S. MUNROE.

New-York, May 1, 1865.
MR. JAMES ROBB AND MR. JOHN S. SAUZADE have this day been admitted as partners in our firm. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

The undersigned, comprising the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., will continue the banking business at the same place, No. 52 Wall-st.
J. F. D. LANIER,
JAMES ROBB,
CHARLES LANIER,
JOHN S. SAUZADE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Banking and Stock Brokerage business, at No. 9 Broad-st., and offer their services for the purchase and sale, on commission, of all descriptions of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, at the Board of Brokers or in open market. Interest allowed on accounts subject to sight draft. Refer by permission to Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., Bankers, New-York; Messrs. Brown & Ives, Providence, R. I.; George Talbot Olyphant, Esq., President Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.; Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, Bankers, New-York.
WHITTINGHAM, VERNON & ST. GEORGE.
W. H. WHITTINGHAM, late Cashier, Gilman, Son & Co.
JOHN W. VERNON, late of Providence, R. I.
C. R. St. George, Member, N. Y. Stock Exchange.
New-York, May 1, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF MILLS, CURRIE & CO. expires this day by limitation. Mr. R. W. MARTIN, Jr., retires, and the remaining partners have formed a copartnership under the firm of MILLS & CURRIE.
JOSEPH G. MILLS,
CHARLES P. CURRIE,
RUNYON W. MARTIN, Jr.
New-York, April 29, 1865.

OFFICE OF JAMES M. HARTSHORNE & BROTHER,
No. 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED SIDNEY G. HARTSHORNE, as partner in our firm.
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE,
RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE.
May 1, 1865.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or colleptic fits ensue.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of MOTT & SHERMAN, for the transaction, strictly on commission, of the brokerage business in stocks, bonds, government securities and gold, at No. 13 Broad-st.
JOHN B. MOTT.
GARDINER SHERMAN, Jr.
New-York, May 1, 1865.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. C. DORNIN & CO., for transacting a general stock brokerage business. W. C. DORNIN,
E. P. L. BROOM,
May 1, 1865. No. 16 William-st.

New-York, May 1, 1865.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WIGHAM & UNDERHILL is this day dissolved by limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation.
THOMAS M. WIGHAM,
WILLIAM UNDERHILL.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. C. PARISH as a partner, and will continue the produce commission business at Nos. 8 and 10 Water-st., under the style of E. W. COLEMAN & CO. E. W. COLEMAN. New-York, May 1, 1865.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

The immense stock, now in the three large Warerooms, covering an area of 14,000 square feet, entrances No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., being the largest assortment of CARRIAGES ever offered in New-York, will now be sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
C. WITTY,
No. 450 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEman recently deceased—a pair of handsome bay horses, 16 hands high, 6 and 7 years old; sound and perfectly kind in all harness and under the saddle; prompt and stylish drivers; fast travelers; a suitable team for a couple or for light driving. Also, carriage and harness. Can be seen in the stable in West 125th-st., first door from 8th-av., (Public Dickal's Riding School,) from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and after 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN WILL SELL, FOR want of use, a very fine carriage team of horses, black and gray, 16 hands high, 8 years old; no better in this city; can trot in 2:30 in the pole; also one light shining-top wagon, made by Peabody, and light double harness, made by Lyddy. Call on the owner, at No. 38 West 28th-st.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE AND Coopers tools—Also agricultural and horticultural implements adapted to the season at LITTLE'S Hardware store, No. 59 Fulton-st., between Cliff and Gold-sts., east of Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ..... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
TUESDAY,
BUCKSTONE'S POPULAR COMEDY,
SINGLE LIFE,
with elegant scenery, appropriate costumes and appointments, and highly attractive distribution.
WEDNESDAY—Mr. Wallack has much pleasure in announcing that the very popular Comedian,
MR. HOLSTON,
is engaged in this theatre, and will appear TO-MORROW, May 3, as Mr. BUNNY in (never acted in New-York) Sterling Coyne's Comedy of BLACK SHEEP.
THURSDAY, BLACK SHEEP.
FRIDAY, BOSOM FRIENDS.
SATURDAY, BLACK SHEEP.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Overture at 7¾ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
LAST NIGHTS
OF
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN,
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 2,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
Of the great Historical Play,
KING LOUIS XI.
WEDNESDAY—KING JOHN. (One night only.)
THURSDAY—BENEFIT OF Mrs. CHARLES KEAN, When will be presented, for that night only,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
FRIDAY—HAMLET. (One night only.)
TUESDAY, MAY 9, FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
"SOLON SHINGLE" AND "THE LIVE INDIAN."

GRAND EXHIBITION OF MAMMOTH WAR PHOTOGRAPHS.
THE BROADWAY ATHENEUM,
formerly the Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway, will open May 1, and will continue every evening, except Sunday, till further notice for the GRAND EXHIBITION of a large and very interesting series of
MAMMOTH WAR VIEWS
in the South, which were photographed on the spot by one of the proprietors, who has spent the last two years with our Armies in the Department of the South, and through unequaled facilities has been able to select and reproduce many points of historic interest which are now brought before the public through the medium of a powerful stereoscopic camera, which produces a magnificent photograph 30 feet square, sharp and well defined, and in all respects equal to photographs of the ordinary size.
Among the series will be found
BATTERIES ON MORRIS ISLAND, S. C.
The first 300-pound PARROTT GUN MOUNTED BY Major-Gen. GILLMORE,
in July, 1863.
THE FAMOUS SWAMP ANGEL.
BATTERY in the marsh between MORRIS and JAMES ISLAND.
FORT SUMTER FROM FORT PUTMAN, &c., &c.
Splendid LANDSCAPE VIEWS on HILTON HEAD and PORT ROYAL ISLANDS, and at BEAUFORT.
FLORIDA FROM FERNANDINA
to St. AUGUSTINE, which is the oldest city in North America.
CASTLE ST. MARCUS, exterior and interior.
SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN at Atlanta and Savannah.
SHERMAN and his Generals, including Gen. WM. B. HAZEN, at Fort McAllister.
Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents. Doors open at 7½; exhibition will commence at 8 o'clock.
SINCLAIR & MASON,
Proprietors.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE, NO. 585 BROADWAY,
LAST SIX NIGHTS
AND
LAST TWO MATINEES,
previous to the recess.
On MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
GYGES
will be revived for positively the last time.
On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
THE DAVENPORT CABINET,
revived with new effects.
A NEW PROGRAMME OF MAGIC.
NEW PIANO-FORTE SOLOS.
Notice—Mr. Heller will close the Salle Diabolique on May 6, for a temporary recess, to visit Brooklyn and Newark.
LAST MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1865, at 8 o'clock P. M.
MAITRE GUERIN,
Comedy, in 5 acts, by M. Emile Augier.
Theatre office, No. 678 Broadway, (ground door.)

DRY GOODS.

VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETINGS.—Brussels, Ingrain, Three-Ply and Stair Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
Corner Chrisie-st.

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, &c.—A large assortment for Spring.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—Newest patterns just received per steamer; also,
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
A full assortment of latest styles.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Gen. Butler's Speech before the Loyal League Club.

The Terms upon which Rebellious States can be Brought into Practical Relations with the Government."

No Slavery or Involuntary Servitude Except for Crime.

The Secession of a State an Impossibility.

A War Debt Incurred by Rebels Cannot be Paid.

Denial Forever of Political Rights to Rebel Military, Civil and Diplomatic Officers.

Gen. BUTLER was the guest of this club at its meeting last evening. The Chairman, Mr. JOHN JAY, in introducing him, made the following remarks:

MR. JAY'S REMARKS.

We have the honor to meet here, to-night, gentlemen, a distinguished officer of the United States Army. The first to point out, at the opening of the war, how the negro should be treated, he showed the country, to its immense satisfaction, how the rebels should be treated during the war; and certainly no one has a better right to express his views as to how that class of our fellow-citizens should be treated now that hostilities have ceased. This club is a private social body, its members bound together by a single principle, devoted loyalty to the government, the only grand principle that we have yet adopted. We have not yet agreed upon any general view of the policy to be pursued in dealing with rebels; of the great question growing out of the conclusion of the war; and perhaps we are not yet ready to adopt unanimously any policy upon these questions; but we are ready—I take it we are always ready—to listen with becoming deference to the views of a gentleman so eminent and distinguished as he who is our guest to-night. [Applause.]

Gen. BUTLER then addressed the club as follows:

GEN. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: First thanking you, Sir, for the kind terms in which you have presented me to this meeting, let me congratulate you and all here present upon the fact that after four years of effort, toil, expenditure, as well of treasure as of blood, all armed resistance to the government has been brought to an end. Among the returning blessings which will flow from this consummation, not the least will be the arrival of the period when all abnormal administration of law and exercise of authority and power can and will cease; the reason for, cause and object of extraordinary uses of Executive functions which we have all upheld, because necessary war powers in the struggle for the nation ceasing, they also cease; and we of the loyal States come back once more to that regularity and safety of exercise of governmental powers which our fathers with so much care provided as safeguards to the rights of all. But there is a portion of our country in which all those safeguards are broken down where all law which we can recognize has been disregarded; and where the withdrawal of our armed forces would leave only anarchy, aggravated by hostility in the government. I propose, with your permission, in a conversational form, to evolve for consideration a few propositions relating to the questions which now press home upon us, as to the manner in which we shall receive back the rebellious States, or, avoiding all controversy upon terms merely, as to whether they are in or out of the Union; to use the language of our late lamented President, "how these States can be brought into their practical relations with the government." I need not say that the thoughts which have been suggestive of my reflections upon this topic are only the speculations of a citizen whose mind has been turned for some time in that direction, attracted thereto and enlightened by the success of the bold original action of President JOHNSON in bringing Tennessee, as a loyal State, into the Union, by the votes of those only who had ever remained loyal, to assert, and rejecting all those who had participated in the rebellion. This perhaps is the key to the whole difficulty. In April, 1863, I had the honor to express to the citizens of New-York, at the Academy of Music, the opinion that the people of the rebellious States were in the legal relation to the government of *alien enemies*. This proposition has been since confirmed by the repeated solemn decisions of the Supreme Court. By what process, then, are these public enemies of the United States, living under political organizations, as State Governments hostile to the Union, their forces just now shattered and broken by our victories, to be brought into political relations with us and become endowed, as well, with the privilege of legislating for themselves, as a part of the government, as also to make laws for us who have just subdued the rebellion by the sword. It is quite clear that until some means are devised to enable the Southern people to govern themselves in the Union, disorder must be repressed, peace preserved, crimes punished, and the industrious and well-doing protected by the military powers of the United States. It would seem to be the part of wisdom to ascertain, first, whether any of the inhabitants of these States, and how many, are really desirous of coming back and becoming a part of the government with the political ideas, affinities, unity of thought, with the loyal States, which can alone insure their usefulness and homogeneity as parts of the body politic. Would it not be well then that Military Governors appointed for each State, who if would seem should be selected as much for their knowledge of civil affairs as of "army regulations," if satisfied that any considerable number of the inhabitants of his district were truly loyal and desirous of bringing their State into the Union should call upon the loyal citizens of the United States residing therein who had never held office during the rebellion, to vote upon the question whether the people desired to resume their relations with the United States as a loyal State and for that end would provide and declare in their State constitution. First, That hereafter forever there should be neither slavery or involuntary servitude except for crime judicially declared. Second, That these cannot exist in the political system of the United States any such thing as a right of secession by a State. Third, That no person, corporation, municipal or other, of State, could or might ever assume or pay any part of the debt or claim by any person or corporation, State or Confederation of States, incurred or in any way arising from or in aid of the late rebellion. Fourth, That any person who had held military, civil or diplomatic office, under the so-called Confederate States, or either of them, or been any agent thereof during the rebellion, should have no political rights in the State, but should be and remain alien thereunto for ever, if the people of the State should by a good degree of unanimity vote to a call or convention to make these or like propositions a part of their constitutional law, then a meeting for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention could be called, a constitution framed and submitted to the people for ratification. Such a vote upon such propositions would be conclusive evidence that the people of such State were truly loyal, and in concordance with those ideas which control the loyal mind of the other States, and by which the future of the country is to be governed. If no considerable number voted upon these questions, or they failed to command the assent of a large portion of the people, this would also seem to be conclusive evidence that, while that military district, either the spirit of the rebellion had not been subdued, although its physical force might be broken, or that the community was not in a condition to resume its "practical relations" as a State of the Union, and I would hold it under military rule as belligerent until the influx of Northern enterprise, capital and sentiment, brought in by our brave soldiers coming there to settle, and by our school teachers educating the colored citizens of the United States therein dwelling, had so far changed the feelings of a majority of the people of such State that it was in a condition to become a State of this Union, whether the time needed for this purpose was one year or a century. If, however, a constitution should be adopted containing the provisions above suggested, then—the State being organized—all military rule should be withdrawn, as soon as the State government should show it was able to preserve the peace, and protect all citizens of the United States in its borders in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The State could then elect its members to either house of Congress, to be admitted or rejected, as either in its wisdom might determine. But no such election of members of Congress ought to take place until all military rule had been withdrawn, because there can be no greater wrong to the fundamental principles of our government than the election of members of either House of Congress under the overshadowing power of the President, specially when exerted in the military form. Such elections annihilate all distinctions between, and independence of, the Legislative and Executive departments of the government, and tend to a consolidation of power quite as much to be guarded against as secession. I am one of those old-fashioned Democrats who do not believe that the Executive has any part or lot in the fraternal relations of the several States to each other and to the Union, other than that which the President exercises as a part of the law-making power. The theory of State rights has been in such bad company of late, and has been so mangled and misrepresented as an apology for secession, that there is danger that the Hamiltonian theory of federated powers may be carried too far, and we may leave the States without any rights at all. Indeed, it would seem that the relation of the States to the general government might be adjusted by a single consideration. All sovereignty resides in the people. For the management of their domestic concerns the people have chosen the agency of a *State*. For the management of their national and foreign affairs they have chosen the Federal Government. In all that relates to the former the State is the supreme agent. In all that relates to the latter, and the connections of the States to each other, and to the national government, that is supreme. There would seem, therefore, to be no necessity for any clashing between these two agencies of the people. Meanwhile, in such military districts as are composed within the boundaries of States the Military Governor should be charged with the economical administration of an executive government which should insure the safety of life and property, taxing the inhabitants of such districts for the costs of such government, so that by contumacy and obstinate adherence to the spirit of treason the State should not take the treasuries of the loyal States for the expenses of their military governments. The material resources of the State should be developed, its means of communication with other States and parts of itself fostered, so as to afford the fullest opportunity for emigration. Perhaps some may think I have laid too much stress upon the several propositions which are laid down as conditions precedent to the action which should bring back a revolted State. I would have them put nakedly to the people of the State before any election of officers was called, because I would eliminate all the elements of personal difference as to the rulers from the adoption of principles of government. I would first present the principles; these being determined, then the questions of men could be discussed. Upon the first proposition that I would require to be submitted to the people of each rebellious State before it can ask to come back into relations with the loyal States, to wit: the abolition of slavery there certainly can be but one mind at the North. The second that there can be no right of secession is necessary to be declared as a part of the fundamental law, because for more than thirty years the people of the South have been taught by their leaders that such a right does exist, so that many good and true men have been led away by this heresy into a rebellion.

[Here we have unfortunately lost a page of Gen. BUTLER'S speech. His next point was the rebel debt, on which he proceeded to say:]

But in time, when, as is just, New-York and the other loyal States call upon the general government to assume this debt, contracted in its own defiance, such demand will be opposed by the South. Are States which have no such debt, or will be encumbered by the proposition to assume for the South some part of the Confederate debt, and such will be the power of the pressure upon Congress of the immense amount of the consolidated debt, unjust and in quitous as it would be for the nation to assume it, I should fear for the result. Therefore, I would have it as a part of the fundamental law of each State that no part of such debt should ever be assumed or paid by the State, or any portion thereof. The assumption of such debt by the general government is a subject so fraught with danger, so aided by the influence of money that I would employ every means to keep it from the national councils. The necessity of the fourth proposed amendment to the constitution of the several States, that no rebel officer should vote or hold office, is obvious from these considerations. This rebellion was largely set on foot because political power was departing from the South and traveling Northward. To regain that power, which their enterprise, wealth and consequent increase of population brought to the North, the leaders at the South plunged the nation into this horrid war. Shall we not, therefore, teach coming generations by living examples that political power is not gained but irretrievably lost by rebellion against the United States? Beside the common mind at the South has been heretofore so much controlled by the leading men that such deprivation of political power is absolutely necessary to deprive the leading class there of that influence over the Southern thought, which has heretofore been and will hereafter be exerted against the Union. Being a Democrat I would break down the land-holding and slave holding aristocracy of the South which has brought so much of evil upon us. Is not the deprivation of political rights the appropriate and mildest form of punishment of treason? Is this not a necessary measure of precaution against future evils? For these reasons, therefore, which I have scarcely more than stated at, I would insist, before any measures should be taken to bring back a revolted State, that the inhabitants in their primary and fundamental law as a part of the frame of government, should solemnly provide that there should be neither slavery or secession in their State, and that rebel debts and rebel votes should be alike repudiated. Thanking you for the patience with which you have listened to me, I shall be more than repaid if by these remarks I have brought before your minds for consideration any of the momentous questions involved in the reconstruction of the rebel States.

The delivery of the speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and at its conclusion many of the members of the league paid their respects to the speaker, and announced their entire concurrence in the sentiments he had uttered.

GEORGE, THE COUNT JOANNES.

HIS LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE LEADER.

The Count his Own Counsel—He Measures a Lance with His Learned Opponent, A. Oakey Hall—Which Was the Victor?—Unreportable Bursts of Eloquence—The Case in the Hands of the Jury.

BEFORE JOHN KELLY, SHERIFF OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, AND A JURY.

George, the Count Joannes vs. Stephen R Fiske.—At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the above entitled case was brought on before Mr. Sheriff Kelly and a jury, in the court-room usually occupied by the Court of Common Pleas, Part II. The action was commenced nearly a year ago, in the Superior Court, by George, the Count Joannes, against Stephen R. Fiske, who was then connected with the New-York *Leader*, to recover the sum of $25,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the Count by reason of a libelous article published in the *Leader* on the 7th of May last. The suit was brought in the Superior Court, the defendant put in no answer, and when it came up before that tribunal in the ordinary manner, it was referred to a Sheriff's jury to assess the damages which had been sustained by the Count, all the allegations in the complaint being admitted by the defendant's not having put in an answer. The only question now was the amount of damages which the Count had sustained, and as the Sheriff charged, it was a part of their duty to look into the evidence and satisfactorily ascertain for themselves whether or not there was any malice in the publication of the alleged libel. The article complained of has been several times published in this journal in connection with the suit, and we refer to it now merely that our readers may see the points in controversy. The Court brought an action in the Common Pleas against the editors of the New-York *Herald*, which was tried in February last, for having published substantially the same matter now charged upon the *Leader*. The result in the court last named, was a verdict for the defendant.

Twelve jurors having been impaneled last evening in the case of Mr. FISKE, the Count proceeded to challenge them upon their oaths. The questions he put to each one of them were:

1. Are you acquainted with or related to the defendant?

2. Have you formed or expressed any opinion as to the merits of this case?

3. Are you prejudiced against the plaintiff?

The jurors having answered these questions satisfactorily to the Count, they were all admitted as competent, and were duly sworn in.

The Count then opened his case by reading the article complained of, published in the *Leader* of May 7, 1864, and also the complaint upon which the claim for $25,000 damages was based. At the conclusion of his opening address he said that the *Leader* had falsely and maliciously stated and published the article. He was to play in "Hamlet," at the Academy of Music, and had so advertised it, in April of last year. He had brought a suit against the *Tribune* (without much success) for libeling in regard to the same state of facts. The Count, after a few further remarks, rested his case.

Mr. A. O. Hall, for the defence, was next heard. He said it had never before been his good pleasure to meet, in a professional way, one of the titled nobility. The complaint which the Count had just read at length, recited the fact that he was not only acquainted, but that he was on terms of intimate friendship with very many of the great and titled nobility of the old world, from Louis Napoleon down. The speaker was but a yeoman, and the *Count Chevalier* must excuse him if he did not pay that deference, which in countries where titles of nobility were properly recognized, was due to crowned heads. The Count, in his complaint, claimed to be an author, an actor, a lawyer, and last, but not least, a Count. Inasmuch as he had shown no special damages resulting from the publication of this article, he must, as a matter of law, rely upon the malice which he might be able to show, actuated the writer of it. The counsel here intimated that the reason why they had not put in an answer and thus brought the cause to trial in the Superior Court in the usual manner, was due to the fact that John Clancy, the editor and proprietor of the paper at the time of the publication of the article complained of, was in his grave, and they did not wish to say or do anything which would be regarded as raking up the past so far as he was concerned. He said two suits had been commenced by the Count against Mr. Clancy, as the editor of the *Leader*, for the purpose of effecting the same object that this suit was designed to accomplish, namely, to put money into the pockets of the Count, and second, to give him notoriety.

The Count here became very indignant, and commenced a tearful flow of eloquence, which was soon silenced by Mr. Hall telling him he was about through, and only wished to say further to the Court that, inasmuch as in Mr. Clancy's lifetime he had seen fit to commence two suits—one civil and one criminal—against the now deceased editor, he was estopped from recovering damages for the same thing against another party.

Mr. Hall then called as a witness George, the Count, plaintiff in the suit, which he claimed the code permitted him to do.

The Count thereupon, in a lengthy speech, and with great volubility, declaimed indignantly against what he called an assumption both of the counsel and of the law. The Court, however, cut him short, and decided that he must go on the stand or abandon his suit.

THE COUNT SWORN.

He testified, in answer to the questions of Mr. Hall, that all the allegations in the alleged libel, published in the *Leader*, were substantially true with two exceptions, namely: 1. That he had been guilty of bigamy; and 2. That Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot, had kicked him out of his presence, as was implied in the published article.

The Count, during his examination, gave vent several times to his feelings in the most eloquent language, and at other times replied to the questions of Mr. Hall with much wit. By his pertinent allusions to counsel, and to the facts connected with the case, he was able to convulse the audience with laughter, in spite of the officers to suppress any indecorum.

When the examination of the Count was concluded, the latter promptly called upon Mr. Hall to take the stand. Mr. Hall having been sworn, the Count asked if he was not cognizant of the article in question before it was published in the *Leader*.

Mr. Hall, on the witness' stand, objected, on the ground that the communications between counsel and client could not be inquired into, and the Court sustained the objection. This closed the case as to the testimony.

Mr. Hall, in summing up, said the *Leader* was a London *Punch*, which was in the habit of caricaturing. The plaintiff in his evidence denied all but two points in the alleged libel. One was that he was kicked by Daniel O'Connell; some would have considered it an honor to have been kicked by him.

THE COUNT'S REPLY.

He did not care, he said, for titles or for money; that was the least of all his thoughts. It was a question of honor, of morals, of principle with him; he had been foully and unjustly maligned. He had a pride, of course, in trying to sustain his title as Count; he was an American citizen, and he rejoiced that he was; the land where ABRAHAM LINCOLN was born, where he lived and attained his glory, where he died the martyr death at the hand of an assassin—this was his land, although he was a Count. He was born in Boston, had been a poor boy there, he had been a lawyer, an actor and an author. Would an American jury disregard the rights of an American because he was titled? Look at Prof. Morse, one of our own countrymen, who was knighted because of his great discovery of the telegraph. Count Rumford was an American, and Dr. Charles Jackson, also an American, was knighted by the Emperor Napoleon on account of his discoveries as to ether. All the speaker wanted was a vindication of the principle involved; he did not care for the money. 'Twas true, he said, that he had a suit with the *Tribune*, and that he received little or no satisfaction, although the trial lasted several days. But he had since been able to indict HORACE GREELEY by the hand as a friend. The NEW-YORK TIMES was the only paper published in this great city which had treated him with civility (except the *Herald*.) He objected to be made notorious—in the sense that that word is generally used, but fame—honest fame well and fairly earned—that he coveted—and so did honest and ambitious men, whether actors, authors, lawyers or actors.

At the conclusion of the Count's speech, Sheriff KELLY charged the jury substantially that the case came to them from the Superior Court; in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes, which says that in cases of this kind, where the defendant puts in no answer, the matter shall be referred to a Sheriff's jury, for them to assess the damages. The Sheriff said the jury were to take into consideration the question of malice. As a rule, in this city, the editors of newspapers were very free from anything which looked like malice, or a desire to injure private individuals; newspapers were a power—indeed it might almost be said they were the "lever which moves the world." Very few editors in this city would do anything to injure maliciously either private rights or the public welfare. However, there might be exceptions. The jury were to look carefully into this case, and decide upon their oaths what were the merits, and by all means they were to do justice to both parties.

The jury then retired, and they had not agreed upon a verdict at a late hour.

Grand Fair for the Benefit of the Sisters of Mercy.

OPENING LAST EVENING IN THE ARMORY OF THE TWENTY SECOND REGIMENT.

A grand fair is now open in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, for the benefit of one of those unobtrusive yet important charities that command themselves to all classes of a community like that of New-York, namely: the Institution of Mercy, under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy. The Sisters of Mercy, whose institution is on the southwest corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, have devoted their lives to the relief and instruction of all their fellow beings who may stand in need of physical or moral aid, and particularly they afford an asylum for homeless and destitute young females, who might, were there not such an institution, be exposed to temptation and crime; they instruct the unlettered, of both sexes, in the principles of Christianity, at suitable times, in their own house, and visit the indigent at their abodes, and offer such pecuniary and moral relief as may lie in their power; and they visit the city prisons twice or thrice weekly, and there exhort and instruct those unhappy men and women who have become the victims of intemperance or baser vices. Since the opening of the institution, in 1846, the Sisters have relieved 95,000 persons, and found good places for more than 40,000 girls; and it may here be remarked that at the institution there are always nearly a hundred girls under instruction in such branches of household economy as will render them useful in any family, and that no charge is made to applicants for servants. The Sisters at present have an interesting class of fifty colored Catholic females under instruction in religious and secular branches of education, and they look forward with hope that this new field of usefulness which has been opened to the institution, may yield abundantly of good fruits. Although the Institution of Mercy has been, thus far, mainly supported by the generous contributions of benevolent Christians, mostly of the Catholic faith, it has yet earned something, as appears by last year's report, wherein it is shown that the inmates earned, by fine washing, sewing, &c., &c., the respectable sum of $11,000.

The Fair is opened under the auspices of the Most Reverend Archbishop MCCLOSKY and the leading Catholic Clergy of New-York; but it appeals to all classes of Christians, and will undoubtedly enjoy their sympathy and patronage. It is not so great as the overshadowing, crushing Metropolitan Sanitary Fair which was held a year ago in the same building; but it is nevertheless a great and attractive Fair, and one which is well worth a visit, if it be for nothing more than the mere gratification of the eye. The Committee of Arrangements had not perfected the adornment of the armory last evening, and hence a description of the scene as it will appear to-day, and henceforward to the 15th inst., is not now possible. The managers desire to make it known that the Twenty-second Regiment generously donated the use of their fine armory.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

TAXABLE PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN.—The Comptroller submitted a report to the Common Council last night, showing that the taxable property as returned by the assessors for the year 1864, as compared with 1863, was as follows:

1863.—Value of real estate	$99,671,883
Personal	12,568,920
Total	$112 240,803
1864.—Real estate	$103,729,497
Personal	15,798,635
Total	$119,528,132
Increase	$8,345,749
Decrease (in Eighth Ward)	58,422
Net increase	8,287,327

A MONUMENT TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The War Fund Committee are collecting one dollar subscriptions with the view of erecting a monument to the memory of the late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Not a cent of the money subscribed is to be used for paying the salaries of officials—such as President, Secretaries or Clerks. Every dollar given is to be devoted to the purpose for which it is intended. The monument will probably be erected in Prospect Park. The amount of $50,000 is required.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—NOTICE TO THE BAR.—Gentlemen of the bar are requested to specify in the notes of issue filed by them, whether the issues therein referred to are issues of law or of fact; and, if issues of fact, whether the same are to be tried by the Court or by a jury. A calendar will be made for each term, except August term, and no case will be entered thereon without a note of issue, filed in due time. A day calendar of not more than twenty cases will be made for each day. Any case put upon the day calendar may, by written consent, be reserved or set down for a particular day, upon application to the clerk. The court will not, after the first day of the term, reserve or set down any case which has been put upon the day calendar. At the May term, issues of fact to be tried by the jury will be tried in the third week, and all other issues will be tried in the fourth week. Notes of issue for the June term should be filed on or before Saturday, May 27.

THE BROOKLYN COURTS OF JUSTICE.—The new Justices elected in November last, took their positions yesterday morning. Mr. JAMES H. CORNWELL took the place of Justice PEASE in the basement of the City Hall; Mr. JACOB SCHMIDT in Justice CORNWELL'S clerk. Mr. JAMES BUCKLEY took the place of Justice J. Q. ADAMS, also in the basement of the Hall; Mr. ANDREW WALSH is continued as clerk. Justice WM. B. HOESCHE in the First District, gave place to Mr. MICHAEL WALSH; Mr. EDWARD CRUMMY, formerly of the City Clerk's office, is clerk.

DESERTER SHOT.—The body of a seaman, named WM. GRANT, was found in the water at Cobb Dock, Navy Yard, yesterday morning. A gun-shot wound was discovered in the back of his neck, supposed to have been received while in the act of deserting from one of the receiving ships. The body was taken in charge by Coroner LYNCH.

DROWNED.—Justice VOORHIES held an inquest on the body of a man drowned in Gravesend Bay. The remains were recovered on Saturday. Deceased had on army pantaloons, shoes and shirt, with the letters "J. C.," in India ink, on the left arm. The likeness of a lady about 20 years of age was found in one of his pockets. Justice VOORHIES will give all the information required.

FROM RICHMOND.

Business in Richmond Reviving—Refugees to be Sent Home—The Oath of Allegiance to be Taken by All—The Railroads.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, April 28, 1865.

Such portions of the business parts of Richmond as were not injured by the fire are beginning to assume a more cheerful and business aspect. Nearly all the stores were opened to-day, and although the display of goods is at present very meagre, the recent order abolishing the restrictions on trade will soon have the effect of replenishing stocks, and afford opportunities to the people of purchasing the necessaries of life at reasonable prices.

For the past three years the ordinary population of Richmond has been nearly doubled by the families of refugees from various adjoining counties. In order to lighten the evil which has necessarily attended such a state of things, the government has very humanely determined to send to their homes those families that actually belong to the rural districts beyond the Pamunky and Matapony Rivers. A large train of ambulances and wagons will leave the headquarters of the Quartermaster of the Army of the James with the first detachment in a few days. This will relieve the city of a large number of paupers, and transport them to localities where their labor is much needed at the present season of the year.

It is understood that a general order will at once be issued by the General commanding this division, requiring every one at present engaged, or about to engage, in any profession or trade, to take the oath of allegiance by the 1st of May. The oath will also be required of those who are about to marry, and also of those who grant marriage licenses. It cannot be doubted that three weeks since there were many residents who entertained serious objections to such a step being taken on the part of the government; but I do not hesitate to say that recent events have very much changed the public sentiment on this matter, and the required oath will be taken cheerfully, and without reservation, by a large majority.

The Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad Company now run two trains daily to the South Anna, a distance of twenty-four miles. There have been eight bridges destroyed on this road, including the one over the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh. The bridges over the South Anna and the Rappahannock have each a span of 600 feet; the other six are of much smaller dimensions. The rolling stock, including the engines, of this line, are in good working order. The road is in excellent order, and, with government aid in rebuilding the bridges, railroad communication to Aquia Creek could soon be accomplished, and Richmond would thus be brought within seven hours' ride of Washington.

The Central Railroad Company have commenced running cars to Burkes Station, a distance of forty-five miles, but the road is in such a dilapidated state beyond this point, and the rolling stock in such bad condition, that it is not very likely to be available for some time to come.

The roads leading south are being rapidly repaired, and trains run twice daily from Manchester to Petersburgh, thence by the Southside Railroad to Burkesville.

The *Whig* newspaper, which, from its foundation in 1824 adopted the motto of the State, *Sic Semper Tyrannis*, has, at the request of the Provost-Marshal-General, dropped it, and will at once adopt one in unison with loyalty and patriotism.

R. D. FRANCIS.

Important Military Orders—The Oath of Allegiance.

Richmond papers of April 29 contain the following

MILITARY ORDERS.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, Va., Friday, April 28, 1865

GENERAL ORDERS No 4.—I. Clerks of Court of Records in Richmond and Petersburgh will be permitted to resume their functions on taking the oath of allegiance.

2. All attorneys, counselors, advocates and proctors, and others licensed to practice a particular profession, trade or business; the presidents, directors and officers of all corporations, and all persons availing themselves of the benefit of General Order, No. 2, in regard to trade, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Any person in the above-mentioned cities, who shall, after the first of May next, attempt to practice any licensed profession, or engage in any licensed trade or business, or shall exercise the functions of a president, director or officer of any corporation, will be arrested. The foregoing provisions will be enforced in other parts of the State as soon as practicable.

3. All persons making claims for restoration of private property before a Provost-Marshal, or any other military officer, court or commission, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and until the claimant takes the prescribed oath, his claim will neither be granted nor considered.

4. All officers of customs in this Military Division are requested to give an clearances or permits to ship or land goods or other articles of trade to any person, or for the benefit of any person, who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

5. No marriage-license will be issued until the parties desiring to be married take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and no clergyman, magistrate, or other person authorized by the State laws to perform the marriage ceremony, will officiate in such capacity until he himself, and the parties contracting matrimony, have taken the prescribed oath of allegiance.

6. Any person acting in violation of these orders will be arrested, and a full account of the case reported in these headquarters.

By order of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.
J. C. KELTON, A. A. G.

CONDEMNED HORSES.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, Va., April 28, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. Ord, Commanding:

GENERAL: You will order, at the same time as the sale of condemned horses, the sale of such condemned wagons, harness and saddles as, in your opinion, are necessary for the farmers for agricultural purposes. Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Official: J. C. KELTON, A. A. G.

CLOSED CHURCHES.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, Va., April 28, 1865.

Major-Gen. Ord, Commanding:

GENERAL: Churches which have been closed in Richmond on account of the refusal of the officiating clergymen to read the prescribed prayer for the President of the United States, will be opened by any other clergyman of the same denomination who will read such service.

Very respectfully,
H. W. HALLECK, Major-Gen.

Official: J. C. KELTON, A. A. G.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER, Richmond, April 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—It is desirable that the public schools of this city be opened. The former teachers are requested to resume their positions. Should any of the public school-houses be otherwise occupied, they will be vacated. Parents are requested to register their children at the schools and see that they attend regularly.

By order of Brig. Gen. DENT,
WILLIAM H. POWELL, A. A. A. G.

TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, Va., April 26, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. Ord, Commanding Department of Virginia:

GENERAL: All women and children who wish to go from Richmond to southern counties, and have no means of transportation, will receive transportation on the railroad to Burkesville, or so far as the road is repaired.

Those who wish to go in other directions will be conveyed out of the city in ambulances, to certain convenient points to be designated by you. No one will be permitted to come to the city in public conveyances. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding.

Official: J. C. KELTON, A. A. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POST-OFFICE.

Postmaster SHARP, whose appointment we noticed several days since, is working energetically in the matter of getting the postal agency of Richmond in good running order again. We understand from the Postmaster himself that there is a prospect of the removal of the Post-office back to the Custom-house, from whence it was moved several years since at the suggestion of Mr. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, in order that he might have more room (or himself and clerks.

In the meantime citizens will be afforded, we learn, the privilege of renting the boxes, as the transfer will not be allowed to interfere with that business.

It is a fact, notorious to all the citizens of Richmond, that the removal of the Post-office to the Rooms under the Spotswood was accomplished in defiance of their wish, and, against their opinion and judgment of its expediency.

THE DANVILLE RAILROAD.

Mr. LEWIS E. HARVIE, President of the Richmond and Danville Railway, has, we learn, made an offer to Gen. GRANT to put the road in running order on certain terms. These terms were not accepted at first, but subsequently Gen. GRANT directed the General commanding to accept the offer, if Mr. HARVIE took the oath of allegiance. At last accounts the latter had not conformed to this requirement. It is very necessary to have this road in running order for the supply of the troops at Danville, and it is to be hoped the directory of the road will speedily comply with the conditions of Gen. GRANT.

THE CAPTURED UNION FLAGS.

The flags, banners and markers captured from the Federal by the Confederate forces from time to time, were deposited in the War Department, packed in boxes. Two months since these flags numbered three or four hundred of all descriptions, some very large, of fine silk, and richly worked. When the evacuation of Richmond occurred these flags were not removed, and Mechanics' Hall being designedly fired to secure destruction of records and documents that it was found impossible to remove, the flags were destroyed with the edifice.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

New-York Sick Paroled Prisoners in Jefferson Barracks.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK STATE MILITARY AGENCY, ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 26, 1865.

I herewith send you a list of New-York sick paroled prisoners now at Jefferson Barracks, United States General Hospital, who arrived from Vicksburgh on the 23d inst., per United States Hospital steamer *Baltic*, and on the 25th inst., per United States Hospital steamer *R. C. Wood*,

BY THE BALTIC.

George Grand, I, 14th.
Sergt Joseph A Gregg, K, 53d.
Wm Jones, D, 85th.
John Nugent, B, 82d.
John McIntosh, I, 102d.
John Clark, A, 8th
Joe McMeran, H, 7th H A,
G. S. Babcock, 88th Inf
Dan'l Fitzgerald, M, 12th Cavalry
Thomas C Reily, M, 7th Art.
Philo Edwards, H, 6th Inf.
Joseph Wilson, H, 7th H A,
Joseph Sickles, H, 20th Inf.
Sergt Henry S Stone, 1st Cavalry.
Wm Spencer, K, 12th Inf.
Robert McElroy, B, 168th Infantry.
Cornelius Mahoney, I, 155th Infantry.
Sergt Wallace I Steadman, I, 3d Cavalry.
Wm Clark, H, 2d Cav.
Wm James, A, 2d Cav.
Stephen Persell, G, 24th Infantry.

BY THE "S. C. WOOD."

Wm Adleo, B, 125th Inf.
Jacob Bodice, M, 7th Art.
Wm H Cole, A, 5th Art.
Milo H Clark, K, 7th Art.
Capt C De Knight, D, 5th Artillery.
J H Mc Earl, A, 76th Inf.
Jas Edwards, L, 7th Art.
Saml Goss, G, 82d Inf
Sergt Joseph Hackwell, H, 7th Artillery.
Wm McLean, A, 164th Inf.
Peter Murphy, K, 74th Inf.
Royal G, Austin, E, 5th Cav.
Jas Anderson, A, 5th Cav.
Sergt John Burk, F, 164th Infantry.
F P French, C, 140th Inf.
W Faulkner, E, 12th Inf.
Corp Herbert Friend, E, 12th Infantry
Wm Lake, E, 15th Cav.
Roger Haggy, L, 2d Cav,
Merritt Monsell, D, 2d Inf.
Capt Allen McPhee, M, 24th Cavalry.
A Folhemus, G, 14th Inf.
Jno Riley, B, 11th Cav.
John L Strempel, K, 7th Artillery.
Philip Thomas, K, 2d Cav.
Thos Twomey, M, 15th Art.
L F. Boyd, C, 2d Cav.
Corp W Hendricson, G, 14th Infantry.
Wm Powers, (or Towers,) K, 76th Infantry.
Henry Mathew, H, 14th Art.
E J Mason, E, 1st Cav.
Sam'l Roos, H, 64th Inf.
Wm L Smith, C, 5th Cav.
Jas Tulin, B, 5th Art
Gustavus Zilkenhaus, C, 69th Infantry.
Martin Baggy, L, 2d Art.
John Clark, 5th Art.
John Wilson, 28th Inf.

These men are mainly from the rebel prisons at Andersonville and Cahawba, and many have survived nearly two years' confinement. There are still more to arrive. There are a great many from Connecticut, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania in the hospitals here. Your publication of the list of paroled men furnished you on the 10th inst., has elicited many letters from the friends of these sick men. The paroled men who arrive and are not so sick that they are put in hospital are sent to Benton barracks, near this city, where they receive two months' pay and a furlough. Thirteen hundred of this class reached here yesterday and two thousand more will arrive here on the 28th inst.

Information in regard to the New-York men in these several classes will be gladly furnished to their friends by addressing "New-York State Military Agent," St. Louis, Mo. S. S.

Deaths in United States General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., During the Week Ending April 29.

Corp W W York, Co K, 67th Ohio.	R G Whitington, Co G, 16th Miss
Mil Francis, Co B, 114th U S.	T Whitington, Co A, 62d Ohio.
R Newman, Co I, 23d U S.	D J Lyons, Co A, 43d U S.
F Harris, Co A, 11th Me.	T Archibald, Co G, 34th Mass.
C Potter, Co A, 15th U S.	H Liner, Co K, 10th N Y H A.
G Murray, Co G, 7th U S.	T McMaster, Co A, 2d W Va.
J Smith, citizen, prisoner.	J O Allen, Co C, 15th Me.
L Anderson, Co B, 1st S C.	A McClaren Co E, 10th Conn.
D Knapp, Co D, 16th N Y H A.	J Holliday, Co G, 4th U S.
Sergt T J Hart, Co B, 15th N Y H A.	R Landrum, Co F, 117th U S.
W Dawson, Co G, 2d W Va.	M Leadbister, Co I, 114th U S.
P McConnichie Co A, 198th Pa	S D Mann, Co E, 13th Vt Cav.
J Robinson, Co K, U S I.	J Ross, Co E, 6th N Y H A.
F Lee, Co S, 127th U S I.	W H Carr, Co A, 5th U S.
Corp G Chamn, Co S, 23d U S.	H Smith, Co I, 76th N Y.
F Warmaick, Co H, 82d Ohio	J W Sieglar, Co F, 15th S C.
	G McCoy, Co R, 116th Ohio.

Georgia Interests.

A LETTER FROM C. G. BAYLOR.

The following is an extract from a private letter, addressed by C. G. BAYLOR, of Georgia, to a friend:

APRIL 29, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: The surrender of JOHNSTON adds the weight of that commander's influence to LEE'S example, and is the complete vindication of the policy of the conservatives of the South. Those who took such delight in attacking my motives and principles will now be able to judge impartially. The true policy of the South was to seek substantial equality in the Union, through the development of her resources, and to have shaped her domestic political policy in unison with the industries and progress of the Northwest. The narrow-minded sectionalism of Jeff. DAVIS and his "school," added to his petty jealousy of Mr. DOUGLAS, have brought us into the deplorable condition in which the South is now placed. Mr. DAVIS pleased to speak of my commercial policy as the "vile schemes of trade." He has lived to see the power which he termed the "vile schemes of trade," in alliance with the strong arms of "greasy mechanics," (as he also termed the power of industry,) sweep him and his from this continent.

What will those enlightened gentlemen who denounced my support of Mr. LINCOLN say now? What would they not give to be able to retrace their steps, and stand where I do? It is not only an unspeakable consolation to me to know that I supported earnestly the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN, but I consider it a badge of honor. And the day will yet come in

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4245. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Full Details of the Attempted Escape and Final Destruction of the Rebel Iron-clad Webb.

She is Chased Ashore by Our Gunboats.

She is Fired by Her Crew, who Make Their Escape.

Two Hundred Bales of Cotton Burned with the Steamer.

Probable Surrender of Kirby Smith and His Forces.

The steemer *Guiding Star* arrived here, from New-Orleans the 25th and Havana the 28th, last evening.

The destruction of the rebel ram *Webb* is fully confirmed. She passed New-Orleans under the heavy fire of our war vessels, the *Lackawanna* sending a 250 pound shot through her bows. Only one vessel, the *Hollyhock*, Lieut.-Commander GHERARDI, was ready to follow, which kept close upon the track of the *Webb* until 28 miles below the city, when the rebel saw the sloop-of-war *Richmond* ready for action, and turned for the shore, the *Hollyhock* going straight at her. The *Webb's* officers and crew fled her in different places, and fled into the swamps. Boats from the *Hollyhock* boarded her, and saved one man who had been abandoned, and was asleep. They were unable to put out the flames from the inflammable nature of the cargo and from fear of an explosion of her magazine. The *Webb* was armed with three guns, one a 32-pounder, and was commanded by Lieut. C. W. READ, formerly of the United States navy, and commander of the pirate *Tacony*, which inflicted much damage on our commerce a year or so since. There were 217 bales of cotton aboard, besides resin and turpentine. It seems the pilot of the *Richmond* knew the *Webb*. Two of the crew had given themselves up.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

U. S. STEAMER FLORIDA, NEAR NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Times:

I have the honor to report the complete destruction of the rebel ram *Webb*, which took place twenty four miles below the city. She was set on fire by her crew and men on shore at McCall's Flats, at half-past two o'clock. She burned till half-past four, when she blew up. I was on board the *Richmond*, which lay at anchor just below the point at McCall's Flats.

At 2 o'clock a strange steamer appeared at the point. The pilot of the *Richmond* declared it was the *Webb*. On seeing the *Richmond* she turned about and started up the river. Spotted guns were soon heard, and the ship was cleared for action. The lookout at the mast head soon reported the steamer on fire and run ashore, and another steamer alongside of her. The steamer *Hollyhock* soon appeared, hailed us and informed us that the ram *Webb* was on fire.

Two prisoners were taken. The others escaped to the woods on the left bank of the river. Two hundred and seventeen bales of cotton were destroyed. She was in command of READ, of *Tacony* infamy.

E. P. LORING,
Maj. Command'g U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

From the New Orleans Times, April 25.

The daring and foot-hardy attempt of the rebel steamer *W. H. Webb* to pass the gauntlet of the Federal fleet on the Mississippi, well-nigh proved successful, but owing to vigilance, combined with good fortune, the effort failed. The *Webb* was seen passing the city under a full head of steam Monday morning. The excitement was intense, and astonished crowds ran on the levée to witness the extraordinary sight.

The first we believe that discovered the sinister purpose of the ram and compelled it to show its true colors, were the officers on board the *Lackawanna*. As the ram rounded the point, some old tars, possessed with a sharp look out for things and matters in a very general nautical way, squinted slew off a "black squall." Officers at the same time thought the craft coming on, smoking and puffing so savagely, should have a sort of passport to show the honest intention of such extraordinary haste. The *Lackawanna* accordingly, as a sort of a gentle hint, sent a two hundred and fifty pound ball, which struck her on the port bow, and passing through, went out from the opposite side. She passed down still, and with the rebel flag now hoisted, appeared to defy everything and everybody else in general. The only boat that was actually prepared to follow (so far as we can learn) was the *Hollyhock*, Lieut.-Commander GHERARDI, with a detachment from the *Lackawanna*, under the command of the Assistant-Engineer, J. B. FOSY, on board as well. The boat dashed after the flying foe.

THE CHASE.

The race was tie and tie. The *Webb*, as is well known, was always a fast boat, and gallantly maintained its reputation upon this tremendous occasion, but the noble *Hollyhock* clung to her like an avenging Fate. In vain were the efforts of the rebel ram to elude the fast-coming ruin. Mile after mile was passed; the boats throbbed their fierce and fiery way and apparently no advantage was gained on either side.

Suddenly, about twenty-eight miles below the city, the gallant *Hollyhock* close behind her, near St. Clair's Pass, the *Webb* beheld the vast proportions of the *Richmond* looming up like a lion of the sea in her path.

The *Webb* turned, but when the *Hollyhock* dashed straight at her, one ran in shore, and the officers and crew, springing on the levee, fled into the swamps, first firing the vessel in several places. Thus ended this strange, eventful history. The United States vessel sent out boats, and the *Webb* was boarded and every effort made to subdue the flames, but all was in vain.

Upon entering the engine-room a man was found lying asleep, who had been cruelly abandoned by his comrades to a fiery death. Happily he was saved by our gallant seamen. His name is CHARLES FRENCH.

The ram carried a most destructive torpedo rigged forward, and attempted to destroy the ordnance ship *Fearnought*, but happily failed in her attempt.

WHEN THE WEBB STARTED ON HER DEATH VOYAGE.

The *Webb* left Shreveport on Monday, the 16th inst. When she arrived at Cote's Landing, which is about twenty-five miles above Alexandria, she stopped and took in 250 tons of pine wood. At 4:30 A. M. Saturday she left Alexandria, and, after coming down for some distance, anchored. On last Sunday she passed the fleet at the mouth of Red River. It is said that several shots were fired at her on this occasion, but without effect.

She then passed down unchallenged until she arrived in front of this city. It was here that her troubles commenced.

The *Webb* was armed with one 32-pound rifled gun, mounted on the forecastle, and two 12-pound iron cannon on the quarter deck.

She had on board 217 bales of cotton and a large number of barrels of resin and turpentine. It was the intention to run through the river and go to Havana, and thence back to Galveston.

That speculation, however, is played out.

LIST OF HER OFFICERS.

The first on the list is Capt. C. W. REED, the commander of the *Webb*. A late member of the United States Navy, he has always been considered as a daring and enterprising officer, and has proved himself such.

It may be remembered that some time ago the *Tacony* was captured under remarkable circumstances, and that afterward this *Tacony*, as a rebel privateer, inflicted great damage upon the fishing interests of Maine. Portland was a conspicuous sufferer.

READ, the Captain of the rebel *Webb*, was the captor of the *Tacony*, and the subsequent sea-wolf of the shores of New-England. Happily, his last effort has been frustrated.

The other officers' names are as follows:

First Lieutenant, Mr. Hall; Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Allison; Midshipman, Mr. Scott; Master's Mate, Benjamin Lewis; Pilot, John Lewis—joined at Shreveport; Chief Engineer, —— Smith; Assistants, Harry Lewis and Marsh; Officers of Rebel Signal Corps, Lewis, Derr and others.

The crew and officers at once fled into the swamp, but there is little doubt of their eventual capture. One man named HARRY HIGGS surrendered himself, He alleged he could not run as fast as the others, hence his capture. Both men and boat made tall running.

FOREWARNING.

A statement has been made to me that a telegram had been sent from Bennet Carre, warning the fleet of this audacious attempt, but that the message arrived about one hour too late.

THE RESULT,

Altogether, though the attempt was a bold and daring one, it amounts after all to nothing but a grand fizzle. The inglorious abandonment of the vessel after daring forward so far was not what might have been expected, but they had tasted the medicine of Doctor Jonathan before, and evacuated on the bare recollection.

THE REPORTED SURRENDER OF KIRBY SMITH.

Negotiations in Progress at the Mouth of Red River.

From the New-Orleans Times, April 25.

By the arrival here last evening of the steamer *Southwester*, we learn from her officers that on Sunday last the steamer *Gen. Hodges* came out of Red River under flag of truce, for the purpose of negotiating with Col. SPRAGUE, Chief of the Staff of Maj.-Gen. POPE, commanding the Division of Missouri, for the surrender of Gen. KIRBY SMITH and his force. Col. SPRAGUE left Cairo on the gunboat *Lexington* for the purpose of meeting the *Gen. Hodges* at the mouth of Red River; and there can be little doubt that ere this KIRBY SMITH has surrendered his entire force.

The terms of surrender are those proffered by Gen. GRANT to Gen. LEE. The *Gen. Hodges* is an ordinary river steamer, having plied as a regular New-Orleans and Red River packet during the time the city was in rebel possession. The gunboat *Lexington* and the *Gen. Hodges* were at last accounts at Hog Point, a few miles below the mouth of Red River.

Negotiations Progressing for the Surrender of Kirby Smith's Forces.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 2.

The *Democrat* has a special dispatch from Cairo, which says:

The Memphis *Bulletin* learns that on Sunday, the 23d of April, negotiations were progressing a few miles below Red River, between Col. SPRAGUE, Chief of Staff of Major-Gen. POPE, and the authorities of the Trans-Mississippi Department, for the surrender of Gen. KIRBY SMITH'S forces.

The *Republican* has a special dispatch from Cairo, which says that Gen. CHALMERS was murdered by some unknown persons, but more reliable information says it was done by rebel soldiers.

A refugee from Tompkinsville brings reports that the rebel Gen. MAURY, late commander of Mobile, had been superseded by Gen. GIBSON, who commanded a brigade in the Spanish Fort. He says that the demoralization among the rebels in that vicinity was very great.

The rebel gunboats *Morgan* and *Nashville* there were almost deserted by their officers and men.

Proposed Surrender of Kirby Smith and his Forces on the Terms Granted to Gen. Lee—News from Mexico—Monterey Occupied by Carbines.

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 26th reports that the steamer *Gen. Hodges* came out of the Red River on the 23d under flag of truce, for the purpose of negotiating with Col. SPRAGUE, Chief of Staff of Gen. POPE, for the surrender of KIRBY SMITH and his force. Col. SPRAGUE left Cairo on the gunboat *Lexington*, for the purpose of meeting the *Gen. Hodges* at the mouth of the Red River, and there can be little doubt that KIRBY SMITH has surrendered his entire force. The terms are those proffered by Gen. GRANT to LEE. The *Lexington* and *Hodges*, at last accounts, were anchored at Hog Point, a few miles below the mouth of the Red River.

The surrender of the Rebel Secretary MALLORY, at Pensacola, is confirmed.

Eight millions dollars in greenbacks had arrived in New-Orleans to pay our troops, and as much more was on the way.

Claiborne, Ala., had been occupied by our cavalry under Gen. LUCAS, after a victory over a regiment of rebels, north of Mount Pleasant. The rebels lost ten killed, fifteen wounded and twenty-two prisoners. Our loss was three killed and nine wounded. Five hundred bales of cotton were secured.

Capt. PICKENS, who has forsaken the rebel cause, has issued an address to the people of Louisiana.

The rebel Gen. CHALMERS is reported murdered in Texas.

Advices from Brazos state that CORTINAS' has again abandoned the imperial cause and occupied Saltillo and Monterey. A party of his men are said to have dashed into Matamoras, and MEJIA had sent to Vera Cruz for reinforcements.

Bagdad is also said to have been occupied by 3,000 well-armed men under CORTINAS, and it was thought that Matamoras would soon be taken by them.

Deserters were coming in from Texas and enlisting in our army at Brazos.

An inundation at San Antonio, Texas, had destroyed twenty-five buildings and ten or twelve lives.

Dick Taylor Wants to Surrender.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, April 30.

The *Bulletin's* special dispatch says:

It is said that the rebel Gen. DICK TAYLOR sent Gen. HOBBS to notify Gen. DANA of the surrender of JOHNSTON to Gen. SHERMAN, and to inform him of the terms of surrender. Gen. DANA gave full credence to DICK TAYLOR'S statement, and arranged an armistice with HOBBS, the terms of which are said to be an entire cessation of hostilities, each retaining the right to punish guerrillas; trade regulations and intercourse to continue under very liberal constructions. The armistice contemplates arrangements on the same plan as those proposed by SHERMAN, unless repudiated by Gen. DANA'S superior officer. The armistice commenced on the 20th of April, and was only to be terminated after forty-eight hours notice.

THE LATE REBEL NAVY.

ANOTHER SURRENDER.

Secretary Mallory, Finding His Occupation Gone, Surrenders to Capt. Gibson, at Pensacola.

From the New-Orleans Times, April 24.

The schooner *Amanda*, Capt. BURNS, has arrived from Pensacola. From our news agent, Mr. A FOX, passenger by her, we learn the following important intelligence:

On last Thursday, the 20th inst., Secretary MALLORY, of Jeff. DAVIS' Cabinet, the head of the Confederate Navy Department, surrendered himself unto the United States Navy. This took place at Pensacola. Capt. GIBSON, the United States Navy officer at Pensacola, received the surrender of Secretary MALLORY.

A great many refugees were every day arriving at Pensacola.

We shall doubtless soon hear of others of JEFF. DAVIS' Cabinet giving themselves up.

VERY LAST OF REBEL RAMS.

Destruction of a Rebel Floating Battery.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 2.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Commander W. H. MCCORN, under date of April 12, at Plymouth, N. C., in which he says:

"I got news yesterday to the effect that the rebels had sent a floating battery down the Roanoke, and that it was then just above this place. I immediately started from Winton, in the Wilderness, and arrived here last night; I then found that Commander FREEMAN had sent a party up under Lieut. FRANKLIN, of the *Isaac*, which party had found the battery sunk near Jamesville by one of their own torpedoes. Lieut. FRANKLIN set fire to all of her that was above water, about two feet, and it is supposed that she is pretty thoroughly destroyed."

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA AT THIS PORT.

The Insult to Our Cruisers in the Harbor of Lisbon.

Letter from the American Minister to Portugal.

Further Comments of the Press on the Fall of Richmond.

Advance of Five-Twenties to 66 3-4.

Proposed Alliance between France and England against America.

The Royal mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 22d and Queenstown on the 23d April, arrived here yesterday.

Steamship *Bavaria*, from Southampton on the 19th of April, also arrived yesterday.

The *Damascus* reached Liverpool on the evening of the 20th, and the *Virginia* and *City of Manchester*, on the afternoon of the 21st April.

The steamship *Aria*, from New-York, arrived out on the 23d.

Mr. CORNELL JEWETT, arrived by the *America* on a special mission from New-York. He is bearer of an appeal to Europe for international intervention, and specially addressed to the Emperor NAPOLEON, to be followed up by active operations in France.

The case of WINDSOR, the defaulting cashier of the Mercantile Bank of New-York, whose extradition was demanded, was taken up in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 20th, when the time for making a return to the writ was extended for a week.

An unknown lady, who said she was from New-York, and was traveling for the benefit of her health, had committed suicide at a hotel in Dawlish, Devonshire.

The King of the Belgians, on his return to Brussels, was seized with illness.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE AFFAIR IN LISBON HARBOR.

LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO PORTUGAL.

From the London Times, April 21.

SIR: As nearly all the telegrams and statements sent out from the city in regard to a recent occurrence in the Tagus which have been published in the *Times* and other newspapers, while professing to give an honest version of that event, reflect in the most unjust and unworthy manner upon the conduct and alleged purposes of the United States sloop-of-war *Niagara* and *Sacramento*, I ask the privilege of stating the exact facts, in order that they may be compared with those which have been drawn from morbid imagination.

The ram *Stonewall* came into the Tagus on Sunday morning, the 26th of March, and moored at the anchorage assigned to ships of war. A notice was soon afterward served by His Majesty's Government, requiring the ram to quit the port within twenty four hours, which limitation expired on Monday, the 27th, about 2 P. M. The vessel remained in the Tagus until 10:30 A. M. on Tuesday, the 28th of March—that is to say, *some twenty hours beyond the time fixed by the notice.* There was no pretence of *force majeure* to warrant this delay, for the ram had just issued from the port of Ferrol after a stay of seven weeks for repairs; had made the voyage between the two places with remarkable speed, and the weather was fine.

The United States ships *Niagara* and *Sacramento* entered the Tagus on Monday evening the 27th of March, *five hours after the time* for the departure of the *Stonewall* had expired, and came to anchor at 7 o'clock, about three-quarters of a mile above Belem Castle, which marks the conventional line of inner entrance to the port, and is some two and a half miles below the regular anchorage of ships of war. Fort St. Julian guards the outer entrance at the bar, five miles beyond Belem Castle.

His Majesty's guardship *Sagres* was moored above Belem Castle when the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* entered, and a subordinate officer of that ship came off and conveyed, by means of a person called an interpreter, a verbal request to the effect that as the presence of the *Stonewall* had excited much anxiety, it was desired that the two ships should remain near the castle, and should not go out for 24 hours after the *Stonewall*.

Commodore CRAVEN, commanding the *Niagara*, at once accepted this verbal message, as if it had been a formal communication, and voluntarily gave his adhesion to both conditions in token of respect to a friendly government, though neither of them was obligatory for two reasons—first, because he was entitled to go, in the absence of a specific offence, to the regular anchorage of ships of war; and next, because, *as Portugal had never declared neutrality or conceded belligerent rights to the insurgent communities in the United States, such a restriction as that proposed was not applicable to the case.* No official notice of any kind was given to Commodore CRAVEN or to the Minister of the United States.

The *Stonewall* started out on Tuesday morning, the 28th of March, at 10:30 o'clock. When all alarm was supposed to have subsided, orders were given at 3:15 P. M.—nearly five hours afterward, and when the loss of pursuit was absurd—*to move the ships to the usual moorings, for convenience to the city.* Owing to the state of the tide, the bows of all the shipping in port were pointed toward Belem Castle. The *Niagara* and *Sacramento* were under the exclusive direction of Portuguese pilots, wearing the uniform and other insignia of His Majesty's Government. *The Sacramento never advanced an inch from her first position, but backed and turned.* Owing to the great length of the *Niagara* the Portuguese pilot did not see fit to attempt a similar movement, but with a sweep in the river, described the arc of a circle, to carry her to the new anchorage ground. In executing that movement the *Niagara* passed near to His Majesty's ship *Sagres*, then lying between the *Niagara* and Belem Castle, from which all the verbal messages had came, and which is charged with the special duty of enforcing the regulations of the port, and all orders of the government relating to foreign ships. *No objection or opposition of any sort was intimated by the Sagres, and that fact was plainly visible at Belem Castle.* As the *Niagara* was proceeding on her way, and at no time within several hundred yards of the conventional line of exit from and entrance to the port, Belem Castle, without warning, inquiry or precaution, opened a fire against the ship of three *elected* guns in quick succession. The flag of the *Niagara* was immediately dipped, in sign of acknowledgment. *The firing ceased during the space of a few minutes, and was then suddenly resumed, when the flag of the Niagara was hoisted at the peak, notwithstanding which, and while her bow was actually turned to the city, the firing continued, one ball striking the "port quarter" and two others elsewhere.* While the firing was going on, an officer of the guard-ship *Sagres* presented himself on board the *Niagara*, to express regret for this violence, stating, at the same time, that it must have originated in some strange mistake, *as his ship had received orders to permit the Niagara and Sacramento to proceed to sea at 2 P. M. that day—an hour and a quarter before they began to move at all—if such was the desire of the Commodore.*

By a providential interposition no life was lost, and no injury was inflicted. Commodore CRAVEN, with rare self-command, in the face of such marked provocation, did not return the fire of the Castle, and to his discretion alone may be attributed the happy exemption from causes of mourning, which every friend of humanity will appreciate and rejoice at. He considered and treated these repeated acts of hostility as proceeding from an excess of zeal on the part of a commandant, who either ignored or misunderstood his duty, and he testified his friendship for and his confidence in the justice of His Majesty's Government by refusing to take the redress in his own hands.

This is not the proper place to speak of the diplomatic action which followed, but it may be said, as an answer to much misstatement, that the representation was confined to the facts, and that explanations and reparation have been accepted. The manner of proceeding will be left to the judgment of candid and enlightened men when the correspondence should be allowed to speak for itself.

Pains have been taken to excite prejudice against the United States in this matter, by stirring the embers of a much regretted incident at Sabia. The authors of this injustice conceal from view with characteristic intention the reparation which was promptly and honorably made, by disavowing and apologizing for the reprehensible act, by a court-martial of the offending naval Commander, by dismissal of the Consul, and by a salute of the Brazilian flag.

It is not expected that journals which have been so quick and eager to distort and misrepresent the facts which are here presented, and whose unworthy vocation it is to inflame the bad passions of a kindred people, will in any way correct the errors that they have culpably cultivated, far and wide. But this "plain, unvarnished tale" will serve, at least, to inform those whose good opinion and whose good will the people of the United States have cherished through a long period of sad strife, and which they respect too much to be willing to forfeit by any omission of candor.

JAMES E. HARVEY, United States Minister.
LISBON, Friday, April 14, 1865.

FURTHER COMMENTS OF THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

VIEWS OF A LIBERAL FRENCH PAPER.

From the Paris Debats.

After marvels of courage, the South has been at last overcome by a constancy equal to its own, but supported by superior forces and employed in the service of a justice cause. The issue of this long struggle is, therefore, just as we have always predicted and desired, *in the interest of general civilization as well as in the interest of France.* The interventions of Europe could alone have prevented, or *rather, delayed such a result*; but that intervention, which for a moment was probable from a quarter where least expected, had long become quite out of the question for everybody, and no one any longer thought of offering to the United States counsels more or less threatening, as to the course to be taken for putting an end to their intestine dissensions. Mr. LINCOLN justly remarked, when he first assumed the Presidentship, that a State torn by civil war had little consideration to expect from foreigners; but success has produced its natural effect on the wavering spirit of Europe, *which had been scarcely sensible to the voice of justice, but at once submitted to the decrees of fortune*; not only have the words intervention and mediation ceased to be heard, but the tone of a certain portion of the public press has changed with regard to American affairs. RUSSMAN has found under the walls of Atlanta and Savannah something more than the restoration of his country; *he has recovered the respect of Europe.* England, therefore, tends toward peace in the United States—giving the word 'peace' the only sense it can have—*that of the reestablishment of the Union in its territorial integrity*, and with the maintenance of the Federal bond between the different States composing it."

The writer (M. PREVOST PARADOL) then inquires how peace is to be reëstablished—on what terms? Hitherto, he observes, the pretension of the Southern leaders was to treat with the North as government with government; as foreign Powers do when, after a desperate war, they agree to come to an understanding for drawing up in common the conditions of pacification; but Mr. LINCOLN *had not been elected a second time President in order to admit such a pretension, and to recognize the South individually by treating with it as with an independent nation.* The President has always seemed ready to receive back any State into the Union provided it agreed to conform to the Federal laws; in fact, he appeared willing to act on the plan known as that of Mr. STEPHENS.

The article having explained the plan in question, goes on to observe:

If the Union is reëstablished in this manner, if every State can return to it freely, without other reminiscence of the past than the rapidly closing wounds of the civil war, a new era of liberty and prosperity will commence for the American Union, and the question of slavery having disappeared in the struggle, it is not easy to see how any cause of dissolution could arise in the midst of that great republic. The case, however, will be very different if, the principal and common resistance once broken, it should be found necessary to overcome the separate resistance of each State, and if the war against the Union should be prosecuted by armed bands dispersed over that vast territory. The United States could not then escape from the necessity of governing militarily all the conquered States, of suppressing in detail the remains of that great revolt, and of delaying the return to the common law till the pacification should be complete. But a man must be very ignorant of the practical spirit of the Americans and of the promptitude of their resolutions, when enlightened by experience, to fear this sterile and ruinous prolongation of the civil war. The struggle, lately concentrated round Richmond, is singularly abridges by the fall of that city, and all reflecting minds in the South have been prepared by recent events to accept without reserve this supreme decree of destiny. This destiny, moreover, has nothing so very painful. To return into the bosom of a powerful empire without humiliation, without other sacrifices than those imposed by the spirit of the times and the very necessities of the war, to return to industry and the arts of peace, and to take part in the great movement of prosperity which always follows civil wars—such is the lot of the South, *and this lot far surpasses all the advantages with which it had been lured by the instigators of this unfortunate enterprise.*

THE SECOND STAGE OF THE WAR.

From the London Index (Rebel Organ.)

So long as the North, leaving other parts of the Confederate territory comparatively unscathed, exhausted itself in fruitless efforts against this extreme point, there might be the best or military reasons for holding it with a tenacity equal to that of the attack. So long as hope was possible that Europe would be true to its own interests and antecedents, and listen to right and justice, there might be the best of political reasons for supporting the claim to recognition, by planting, and for years maintaining, the seat of a stable and well-ordered government within three days' march of the capital of its enemy. But when Europe had settled immovably into stolid impassibility, and when broad regions of country were exposed to the ravages of the invader, it would have been *false pride to shut up the finest army of the Confederacy within a line of fortifications*, finally to be isolated, surrounded and crushed by overwhelming odds. So far, then, from the evacuation of Richmond stifling the hopes of the Southern people, it will re-inspire confidence and arouse afresh the activity of the widely-scattered populations which complained, not altogether without the semblance of cause, of being sacrificed to a mistaken point of honor. * * * *

When the curtain again rises it will be upon that second stage of the war which we have of late constantly foreshadowed in these columns—a stage upon we look hopefully because it gives the Confederates for the first time the full benefit of their vast territory, scattered population and fertile soil, all of which have heretofore served the enemy more than themselves; and it inaugurates tactics of all others best adapted to their genius and least to that of their adversary. A loss of prestige in the eyes of Europe there unquestionably is in entering upon this second stage of the war, but *that prestige has proved barren, and has already been too dearly bought.*

WHAT ENGLISH TORIES WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

From the London Herald, April 22.

If affairs came to such a pass as that a regular war should be no longer possible, then an irregular and fitful system of resistance, like that which is *stigmatized* as a guerrilla or partisan warfare, the last resource of a patriotic people to extremity, and one which has been known in history to tire out the oppressor, and, forging hope with the engine of despair, evolve order out of anarchy, after a long season of darkness, is still left to the Southern populations, if they are determined to be free. It is for them to resolve whether or not they will persevere in a course which will entail so many sacrifices and so much suffering. We do not question their right to adopt any method of resistance to which they may be driven by the implacable obstinacy of their opponents.

POSSIBILITIES OF RE-UNION.

From the London Times, April 21.

Unless the South consents to reënter the Union, the end is as far off as ever. But will this phenomena occur? We can only say that it is, perhaps, less improbable among Americans than among any other people in the world. It appears as if the North, which, though actually victorious, has as much to forget as the South, is not unwilling to perform its own part in the reconciliation. Its triumph has made it jubilant, and brought out the good nature of the people. They are proud even of the achievements of their Southern brethren. They forget their mountain of debt, and all the terrible suffering of the four years' war. They are urging their government to offer the most liberal terms to their late enemies, on the single condition of submission and agreement, and in this they are guided probably more by feeling than by any deep political calculation. What the government, however, may ultimately do, or how the South may accept such overtures as are made, remains to be seen. Slavery need no longer be any stumbling-block in the way of union. This fatal institution is already half extinct, and is verging on its final doom. But there are the passions of desperate men, inflamed by the recollection of the war; there is in the conflict of interests, out of which the war arose, and there are questions of the deepest significance, which the war has created. For the issue we can only wait, as we waited for the event of the struggle, with the steady forbearance of neutrals, but with an earnest wish for speedy and lasting peace."

VANISHED INTO THIN AIR.

From the London Army and Navy Gazette.

These great events have swallowed up or overshadowed all others. There is no news from SHERMAN, only a rumor that he was on the move. There is no news of the progress of the column moving from East Tennessee. There is news from Alabama that a Federal force was a couple of marches in advance of Eastport; and there is news that CANBY and the fleet were *sans prisse* with Mobile. But the great fact is the defeat of LEE'S army; and it is justly considered that this defeat is decisive of the issue of the war.

What that issue would be *we have never doubted, and our readers know that we have never misled them.* With only one army in the field, and that a weak one, it is impossible that organized resistance can be prolongued. When LEE is gone, GRANT and SHERMAN and HANCOCK and THOMAS will be able to march where they please. *The dream of a slave power has vanished into thin air.*

THE NEW BIRTH OF THE REPUBLIC.

From the London Daily News, April 21.

The Republic is now brought to a new birth. Hitherto it has been laden with a curse; that curse, instead of being thrown off by the fathers of this generation, or by their sons, was tolerated; and naturally it generated more sin, both in those who cherished it and in those who had not courage to deal with it. They have suffered at last in proportion to their pallering and their weakness. Compelled at length to choose or to reject slavery forever, the mass of the nation has adopted the right course, and secured a new and better life *for* the republic. In doing this the nation has determined its place in the world and in history; and if it now follows its true instincts it will afford a new and noble spectacle to mankind.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

From the London Morning Advertiser, April 21.

PROPOSED ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND AGAINST AMERICA.

On receipt of the news of the fall of Richmond, LOUIS NAPOLEON proposed to Lord COWLEY that England and France should, by a treaty offensive and defensive, make common cause against the United States of America; that in the event of Canada being attacked by them, France should assist England with all her land and sea forces; and that in the event of the United States openly or covertly attacking the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, or in anywise endangering his throne, England should, in conjunction with France, "defend and support" MAXIMILIAN in the same manner and on the same conditions as they sustained the Sultan of Turkey against the aggression of Russia. We do not know how this very cool overture has been received by our government, but we know what its emphatic answer ought to be. On the reassembling of Parliament, next week, this important subject is sure to receive immediate attention, and the idea he denounced in the strongest language which Parliamentary notions of propriety will allow. Still more deep will be the indignation of the country at the proposal; for the whole nation still smarts at the remembrance of the manner in which Louis NAPOLEON treated our unfortunate alliance with him in the case of the Crimean war. Were Ministers to entertain the idea of the proposed alliance even for a day, it would kindle a flame in the national bosom which would be productive of more serious effects than the overthrow of a Cabinet.

SOUTHERN TENDENCIES TOWARDS MEXICO.

London Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

By the way, a curious confirmation has just reached me of the view I expressed in a former letter regarding Southern tendencies toward Mexico. There is now in London a gentleman recently returned from that distracted land, who describes JEARAS as having collected about him a considerable number of stragglers from Confederate corps broken up to the westward of the Mississippi during the course of the civil war, and whom, being unable to employ or pay, he has provided with grants of land, part of the spoils of the church. He makes no secret of his readiness to enter into terms with the Southern leaders, in the hope of thereby obtaining sufficient strength to evict the intruding Emperor. Should peace be reëstablished without the destruction of LEE'S and JOHNSTON'S armies, the Cabinet of Washington will be only too glad to wink at, if not to favor, such a military migration. The idea of a movement to expel MAXIMILIAN and the French was not merely thrown out during the ineffectual conferences for peace which took place a few weeks ago between Federal and Confederates, but the subject was discussed in various aspects between them. It is now certain to recur in a hundred forms; and in the elation of triumph the fear of provoking the enmity of France, which then proved a restraint, will be forgotten. Great irritation, moreover, is certain to be felt in America at the outbreak of chagrin at the fall of Richmond which took place in the Corps Legislatif, and the echo which it found in the government journals of Paris. Those who know the real sentiments of NAPOLEON III. have long been aware how heartily he hates the Anglo-Saxon democracy, and his personal and dynastic aversion has certainly not been lessened by the open espousal of the Federal cause by the Princes of the House of Orleans at the commencement of the war.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of over 1¾ millions of francs.

Letters from Paris state that the subscriptions of the new Mexican Loan amounted, even before it was formally opened, to more than twice the total required. This result was, it is said, produced chiefly by the lottery character of the investment, but at the same time a stimulus was imparted by the announcement that the loan is under the direct patronage of the French Minister of Finance, and by the declaration made by M. ROUHER, in the Chamber, that France will continue to support Mexico.

The Bourse on the 21st was heavy. Rentes 67.65.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

Consols on the 21st were rather less firm, but closed with a better tone at 90½c. @90¾c. for money, and 90¾c. @90¾c. for account.

There was a full average demand for discount at the bank at 4 ₱ cent. The supply in the open market continued abundant.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows an increase in the bullion of £36 631 sterling.

A heavy failure has taken place at Glasgow—that of Messrs. BUCHANAN, HAMILTON & Co., in the China trade, and one of the oldest firms in the city. The liabilities are estimated at from £750,000 to £1,000,000 sterling. The suspension is caused by heavy losses in tea, rice, &c.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co.'s circular says: "A large business has been done this week in U. S. 5 20s, in Erie and in Illinois Central Railroad shares, at advancing prices. We quote 5-20s at 66⅜@66¾ xc.; Erie, 46¾@47; Illinois, 69½@70¾. Virginia Bonds are also firmer—6s, 34@35; Sterling 5s, 79@81."

Frankfort advices report great activity there in U. S. Bonds, which had advanced to 69.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 22.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The Cotton market closed heavily last week, and the advices from New-York of the fall of Richmond, received on Saturday, produced a great sensation. On Monday the trade, as well as some buyers on speculation and for export, seemed to anticipate a further heavy decline, and coming into the market very generally, bought on a larger scale than for some time past, at a reduction of about 1d. ₱ lb. Each day since every extensive business has been carried on, accompanied by a recovery in prices, but scarcely so much as to reëstablish the quotations of last week. American has been in extensive demand, and after declining 1¾ ₱ lb., closes about ¾d. below last week's quotations. Sea Island has been dull, and is about 2d. ₱ lb. lower. Of all other descriptions the decline in the week ranged from ¾d. @¾d. ₱ lb., after having been much greater. The sales add up 68,110 bales, including 12,920 for speculation and 13,010 for export. The quotations are:

	Fair.		Middling.
Uplands	15d.	Uplands	13d.
Mobiles	——	Mobiles	12¾
Orleans	16d.	Orleans	13¾d.
Texas	13½d.	Texas	13¾d.

Yesterday (Friday) there was a buoyant and strong market, the sales reaching 20,000 bales, including 7,000 for export and speculation. Prices generally showed further advance. The stock on hand is 575,480 bales, of which 56,730 are American.

Trade at Manchester yesterday exhibited considerable improvement, and a fair amount of business was done at a general advance in prices. The demand was good, but the enhanced pretensions of producers rather checked operations.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather was brilliant for the crops, but the market nevertheless was generally firmer. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Wheat in better demand, and fine Spring 1d. ₱ cental dearer; Red Western 6s.@8s. 7d. Flour unchanged, but in rather more request; Extra State 21s. @31s. 6d. Corn firmly held and generally 6d. dearer; Mixed 29s. 6d. @29s. 9d. ₱ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATKYA & Co., GORDON, BAUCH & Co., and others report: Beef very quiet, and partially 2s. 6d. lower. Pork slow and nominal, at 79s. @75s. Bacon in fair request, at firm rates. Cheese steady. Butter—Fine scarce, and worth 90s. @95s.; inferior not wanted. Lard in better request, but prices have not advanced. Tallow firm and rather scarce; North American 38s. 6d. @41s.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes quiet. Pots, 36s. 0d.; Pearls, 36s. 6d. Sugars firm and partially 6d. dearer. Coffee very flat. Rice in good demand, but business checked by the firmness of holders. Bark—Sales of Baltimore at 6s. 3d. and Philadelphia at 7s. Spermaceti Oil firm at £85@£96 10s. for Winter bagged. Nothing doing in Cod. Linseed Oil steady at 34s. Resin keeps very quiet. Spirits of Turpentine—Small sales of French at 66s. @66s.

PETROLEUM—BOULT, EVALIER & BRANDON report the market very firm, but prices unchanged. Refined 2s.@2s. 3d.; Spirit, 1s. 3d.@1s. 4d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. IRON—Welsh firm at £6 15s. for bars and rails; Scotch Pigs, 55s. SUGARS quiet but firm, at full prices. TEA firm and holders demand an advance; Common Congou, 11d. COFFEE firm, and, in some cases, rather dearer. RICE firm, and 3d. @6d. higher for soft grain. TALLOW advanced to 41s.@41s. 3d. for P. Y. C. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 66s. CRUDE PETROLEUM, £18; Refined, 2s.@2s. ½d. SPERM OIL firm; American, £90. COD, £52. LINSEED OIL in more demand at 31s. 9d.@32s. LINSEED CAKES unchanged.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 22—P. M.

COTTON—The market has been very buoyant and active to-day. Sales about 25,000 bales, including 10,000 for speculation and export. Prices are again ¼d.@½d. higher, and even more for Americas.

BREADSTUFFS and PROVISIONS have been generally quiet to-day, and prices without change.

In produce there is no change to report in any article.

LONDON, Saturday, April 22—P. M.

Consols closed this afternoon at 90¾@91.

United States 5-20s at about 66.

Illinois Central, 66¼@¾.

Erie, 45¼@¾.

London Produce Markets to-day are without change.

LONDON, Saturday evening, April 22.

Illinois Central, 66¼@66¾; Erie,

LAW REPORTS.

An Unfortunate Marriage.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Susan Marsh vs. *Sylvester Marsh.*—This action was commenced by the wife three weeks after marriage, on the ground of the adultery of the husband. The defendant, in his answer, denies the allegations, and sets up that in 1853 he married the plaintiff. In three weeks after she deserted him, and soon thereafter married another man.

The case was referred to S. Jones, Esq., referee, who reported his opinion as follows: "The defendant claims that he obtained a valid decree of divorce from plaintiff in Iowa, and that therefore his subsequent marriage and cohabitation was not adulterous.

That plaintiff abandoned him without any excuse; would not live with him, and that by reason of so doing, she has debarred herself from obtaining a divorce for adultery, subsequently committed by him.

That a divorce is not matter of strict right, but is merely a matter of statutory enactment passed by a State for the regulation of the domestic status of its domiciliaries; that the statute of this State is permissive, not mandatory, and that the court is not bound to grant a divorce because adultery has been committed, but may, if there is good reason for so doing, withhold a decree.

And in this connection, defendant urges that plaintiff married him for his money—that failing to get what she wanted in that respect, she, after living with him for three weeks, abandoned him without any just cause, and has kept aloof from him for ten years—that in the meantime he obtained a divorce from her in Iowa, which he was advised and believes to be perfectly valid, and subsequently married again, and has issue by said marriage, which issue is now living, and that this suit is brought after the lapse of ten years.

There are other minor points raised.

The plaintiff combats these several points, and as to the Iowa divorce claims that it is utterly void, because there was no personal service of process on the plaintiff in this action, who was defendant in that suit, and she did not appear therein.

On the second point raised by defendant, I have decided against him. On the first point I have decided that, as the evidence now stands, the Iowa divorce is valid and binding.

On the third point I have expressed no opinion as yet. The case has been set down for resulting testimony on behalf of plaintiff.

This *remand* shows that important and somewhat novel questions are raised in this case.

The labor in this case has been great. There were commissions issued to four different States, and a number of witnesses examined on those commissions. The interrogatories and cross-interrogatories were very numerous and lengthy, and necessarily so. There have been quite a number of meetings before me, and will undoubtedly be a great number more.

The defendant is worth at least $150 000. I think, taking in view the questions raised, the voluminous character of the testimony, the labor that must necessarily have been bestowed in the case, the wealth of the defendant, the present value of legal tender notes and the standing and ability of counsel on each side, that $3,000 would be a reasonable counsel fee to allow for all services up to and including the close of the trial before me, and an additional sum of $2,000 for all services subsequent to the close of the trial before me, up to and including the decision of the Court of Appeals.

With regard to alimony upon the evidence as it now stands, I think but a very moderate sum should be allowed.

The evidence, as it now stands, tends strongly to establish that plaintiff married defendant for his money, and failing in her anticipations, she, after living with him for three weeks, abandoned him without just cause, declaring she never would live with him. She has lived ten years without any assistance from him.

I think, under the circumstances, that for the short time that will elapse before this case is disposed of before me, the sum of $20 a week will be sufficient alimony.

I, therefore, report and recommend that there be allowed to plaintiff's attorney and counsel a counsel fee of $3,000 for all services up to and including the close of the trial before me, and the further sum of $2,000 for all services subsequent to the close of the trial before me, up to and including the decision of the Court of Appeals.

That there be allowed to the plaintiff for temporary alimony the sum of $20 per week, to commence the 13th day of March, 1865."

Upon this state of facts, the defendant, by his counsel, Mr. C. A. Seward, applied to have the report set aside on the ground that the alimony was excessive. The Court reserved its decision.

The Guano Companies in Litigation—A Case of Interest to Stockholders.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Ingraham, Clerke and Barnard.

The American Guano Company vs. *The United States Guano Company.*—This was an action brought to test the title to a guano island in the Pacific Ocean, known as Howland's Island, valued at five millions of dollars, and to forbid the defendants from procuring any of the guano on the island. A preliminary injunction was granted at chambers to restrain the defendants from interfering with plaintiffs. The defendants moved at the special term to dissolve this injunction, which was denied, and from such denial they now appealed. From the papers used on the argument, it appears that the controversy relates to a desert and uninhabited island, near the Equator, in the Pacific Ocean. The island was discovered Sept. 9, 1842, by Capt. Geo. E. Netcher, and by him named Howland's Island. He visited it from time to time, having taken possession of it in the name of the United States, but it was unknown to all other persons until he gave information of it. Netcher informed one Taylor of its discovery. Taylor was also a shipmaster, and had discovered another guano island in the Indian Ocean. They agreed to share the benefits of the discovery of the two islands, and Taylor brought Netcher into communication with Alfred G. Benson.

On the 2d of March, 1856, Netcher and Taylor gave a power of attorney to Alfred G. Benson, to sell and convey, for their benefit, the discovery, and knowledge, and use of Howland's Island, and the other island, and the guano thereon. The knowledge of the position and character of this island has not, up to this time, been communicated to any one, and no one but Netcher had ever visited the island.

On the 20th March, 1856, Netcher and Taylor made a conveyance to Alfred G. Benson of all the right and interest in Howland's Island. The conveyance was without consideration, and was made, as both the grantors and grantee swear, simply to enable Benson more readily to negotiate and arrange the matter for the benefit of Netcher and Taylor. Alfred G. Benson becoming embarrassed soon afterward, conveyed to Geo. W. Benson, for the same purpose, and upon like trusts as the conveyance to him by Netcher, and in like manner without consideration.

At this time, Alfred G. Benson, with others, was engaged in getting up what is now "the American Guano Company." That company was organized as a joint stock company in September, 1855. It became incorporated in May, 1857.

Alfred G. Benson, on behalf of Netcher, in 1856 and 1857, repeatedly offered to sell to the American Guano Company the information procured by Netcher, and confided to him, of the position and character of Howland's Island, and the rights of the discoverers thereof. But the American Guano Company, as alleged, expressly and constantly refused to purchase, their managers asserting that they had guano islands enough.

In August, 1856, that act of Congress for the benefit of discoverers of guano islands was passed. This act authorized the President of the United States: 1. To assert the jurisdiction of the United States over any guano island which might have been or should thereafter be discovered by any of its citizens; and, 2. To confer upon the discoverer, or his assigns, the exclusive right to the guano upon such islands.

In October, 1855, Arthur Benson was dispatched by the American Guano Company to two islands in the Pacific Ocean, known as Baker's and Jarvis' Islands, to which they claimed, and had acquired, title, according to the act of Congress, through the discoverer. His business at these islands was to discover and explore them, and bring back samples of the guano. Alfred G. Benson, Netcher, and Taylor and George W. Benson requested Arthur Benson to visit Howland's Island for them, during this voyage, as it was not far out of his course. They instructed him to deposit on Howland's Island a declaration of possession in the name of "A. G. Benson and his associates," a form of which was given him by Benson and Netcher.

Arthur Benson executed his two missions. As to Baker's and Jarvis' Islands he examined the guano, took samples, &c.; and on his return made a written report to the American Guano Company of his proceedings as to those two islands alone, for which they voted him thanks, and made him compensation.

He visited Howland's Island, verified the statements of Netcher as to its locality and character, deposited the declaration of possession by Benson, Netcher and Taylor, and took samples of the guano. On his return, which was in May, 1857, he reported his proceedings on Howland's Island separately and solely to his employers in respect to that island, Alfred G. Benson, Netcher, Taylor and George W. Benson.

Alfred G. Benson, immediately on behalf of these associates, Netcher, Taylor, himself and George W. Benson, subsequently procured an act of Congress recognizing their title, and subsequently transferred their interest to defendants.

The United States Guano Company took measures immediately to occupy the island, mine and remove the guano. In January, 1859, they made a contract for the mining and delivery of guano with parties who were to send vessels out for that purpose. In February of the same year, a vessel was dispatched to the island under this contract for a load of guano. This vessel arrived at the island in June, but was driven away, as alleged, by persons who had been sent there by the American Guano Company for that purpose.

The plaintiffs, as alleged, having defendant's title, caused their vessels, in their way to Baker's and Jarvis' Islands, to touch at Howland's Island once in 1858, and four times in 1859. And in 1859, knowing that the United States Guano Company had perfected their arrangements, dispatched their vessel, and were about to open the trade, the American Guano Company placed two Sandwich Islanders on the island. These men lived, while they remained there, in the hut which had been built by Arthur Benson when he took possession of the island. They were there when the vessel of the United States Guano Company arrived, in June, 1859. The latter company had received no information of any such designs on the part of the American Guano Company, and had given their agent no instructions in such a contingency, and the latter was deterred from landing. When the vessel returned with this report, the United States Company took measures to assert their rights. The next season they dispatched one Peabody to the island to commence the business systematically. He found two Sandwich Islanders there; he forbade their trespassing, asserted the title of his employers, and these men entered his employ. In 1861, the plaintiffs drove defendants' men away till 1862, when defendants drove the party away in return, and have since occupied the title.

The plaintiffs claim title through Benson, whom they allege had made a prior contract with them. It is also claimed that the grant under which defendants hold possession is not the act of Congress, but merely the certificate of the Secretary of State, without any indorsement on the part of the Executive. The plaintiffs assert title on the ground that defendants had abandoned the island, whereas, to claim as owner under the act of Congress, there must be a continual possession and actual occupation.

Important to Lawyers, A New Point in Practice.

SUPREME COURT—MAY 2.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the matter of the application of John C. Barilli for the examination, *de bene esse* of Allen Hay and others. This is a novel proceeding under an old Statute, known as the "Statute to provide for the perpetuation of testimony in certain cases."

This statute, which was passed in 1829, provided that either party to an existing suit, or any person who expected to be made a party to a suit, might apply to the Court for an order to examine *de bene esse* any person whom the applicant believed to be a necessary witness, such examination to be reduced to writing and filed in the office of the County Clerk, but not to be used at the trial of the cause unless it should appear that the witness so examined was unable to attend personally in court and give his testimony in the usual manner.

Under this statute Mr. Barilli applied to the Court to examine Mr. Allan Hay, his affidavit setting forth that he expected to be made a party to an action in which he should be plaintiff, and Allan Hay and others defendants, but containing no allegation that Mr. Hay was in poor health or about to leave the country, or that there was any reason to suppose that he would be unable to attend on the trial, or that there was any probable necessity for perpetuating his testimony.

On this affidavit the order was granted, and counsel for Mr. Hay moved to vacate it, contending very ably that the affidavit was defective, in not showing probable necessity for taking the testimony in this way, and that it was simply a fishing for evidence, vexatious in its nature, and never contemplated by the statute unless the probable inability of the witness to attend was shown. It was also contended that as this statute was passed before the amendment to the Code, allowing parties to suits to be examined as witnesses, it could not be so construed as to allow a party to examine his adversary and discover the nature of his case before commencing an action. The Court overruled these objections, and denied the motion to vacate.

William G. Lathrop, Jr., for the motion; Mr. Tillotson opposed.

The Rights of Religious Corporations to Sell Real Estate.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge McCunn.

The Madison Avenue Baptist Church vs. *The Baptist Church on Oliver street.*—This was a controversy between two religious corporations. The Madison-avenue Baptist Church brings ejectment against the Baptist Church in Oliver-street, to recover possession of their church property in Madison-avenue. The congregation of the Oliver-street Church allege, that they should not be ejected, because they say the two corporations or societies, by a majority of their members at regular meetings, agreed that the church or corporation in Madison-avenue should cease to exist, and that all its property should be merged in or conveyed to the corporation of the Oliver-street Church; and that the members of both churches should worship together thereafter in the Madison-avenue Church; and that the Supreme Court, upon the application of the parties, directed an order and transfer to that effect. They further claim to hold the property as mortgagees in possession. The Madison-avenue people allege, in answer to all this, that the proceedings taken by the majority of the two congregations, and the action taken by the Supreme Court thereunder, were insufficient in law, either to dissolve the corporation of the Church in Madison-avenue, or to convey their property, and that the mortgages under which defendants claim to hold possession were not due at the time of the commencement of this action.

The Court held that the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment, with costs.

Court Jaunses vs. Stephen R. Fiske.

Before a Sheriff's Jury.

The jury in this case yesterday morning rendered a verdict of $100 for the plaintiff. The trial was fully reported in the TIMES of yesterday.

Superior Court Decisions—MAY 2.

By Judge Garvin.

Henry Brown vs. Chas. A. Waterbury.—The injunction order is vacated, and the order to show cause discharged, with $10 costs to defendant.

Anthony Leiff *vs.* Francis Reinforth.—Motion granted.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I*—Nos. 905, 369, 47, 1909, 1627, 553, 1109½, 1025, 243, 1353, 821, 1065, 1427, 1135, 355, 1411, 1441, 1445, 1457, 1481. *Part II*—Nos. 1552, 1638, 1538, 922, 1426, 308, 1408, 1686, 990, 1126, 1210, 1668, 1758, 1410, 1040, 924, 1544, 1216, 1280, 738.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 210, 217 to 221, 223, 225, 227 to 233, 152, 153, 162, 163.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I*—Nos. 4903, 4615, 2583, 4050, 4660, 4773, 4985, 3337, 5005, 4867, 3904, 4997, 4469, 5065, 4511. *Part II*—Nos. 4898, 5004, 4400, 5024, 4624, 1084, 4410, 2956, 3050, 3402, 846, 4526, 3774, 4448.

Hoboken.

HOBOKEN BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—The Hoboken Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening, and organized for the ensuing year by the election of E. V. S. Besson for President. The message of Mayor Conan was received, read and ordered printed.

The President announced the following Standing Committees:

Finance—Councilmen Schmerhal, McDermott and Macy.

Lamps, Water and Police—Councilmen McDermott, Brunjes and Barker.

Streets and Assessments—Councilmen Schinzel, Backer and Prudes.

Fire and Water—Councilmen Backer, Chamberlain and Schinzel.

Public Grounds and Buildings—Councilmen McDermott, Prudes and Backer.

Lamps and Ordinances—Councilmen Schmerhal, Schinzel and Chamberlain.

Printing and Stationery—Councilmen McDermott, Schmerhal and Brunjes.

Sewers—Councilmen Schinzel, Backer and Prudes.

Licenses—Councilmen Schmerhal, Brunjes and McDermott.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 2, 1865.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '67	120	1000	Erie Railway	79
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 ...C.	110½	500	do	78⅝
4,500	do ...	110½	2000	do	78⅝
10,650	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	106⅜	1500	do	78¾
50,000	do	106⅜	300	do	78¾
20,000	do	106¼	300	do	77
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. New Issue	105⅜	500	do	78
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	68½	100	do	77⅛
2,000	Mo. State 6s	67	10	Erie R. Pref	77⅛
4,000	Cal. 7s	116	100	Chi. & R. I	90
10,000	C. & M. Cer	31	800	do	102½
150,000	do	30½	1000	do	102½
50,000	do	30⅜	100	do	103
10,000	Missouri 6s	67	300	do	101⅜
20,000	C. & M. Cer	30¼	200	Mil. & P. Du C	42
10,000	do	30¼	200	Had. Riv. R	112
3,000	Ill. Cen. Bds	113	300	do	111⅜
1,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Pr.	86	500	do	111¼
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	82⅜	300	do	111⅜
2,000	To. & Wab. 2d M.	73	100	do	111
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104½	200	Reading R	103
5,000	Mich. S. & N. I. C.	39	700	do	102
5,000	Had. 2d S. F. Bs	108	1000	do	101⅜
1,000	Mariposa 1st M.	47⅛	800	do	101⅜
1,500	Amer. Gold	140⅝	200	do	101
200	Del. & H. C. Co.	150	200	do	101⅜
300	Cumb. Coal Pr	45	200	do	101⅜
200	do	46	100	Mich. Cen. R	111⅜
100	do	46¾	1000	Mich. S. & N. I.	68⅜
100	do	46	400	do	68
200	Canton Co	43	100	do	68⅛
100	do	42¾	800	do	68¾
100	do	43	100	do	68¾
1000	do	42½	300	do	68¾
200	do	43	100	Ill. Cen. R	115⅜
400	do	42¾	200	do	115
300	do	41	800	Cl. & Pitts. R	75
100	do	40½	1000	do	76⅜
300	do	40	700	do	75⅜
25	Quick Min. Co	62½	100	C. & N. W. R	81
200	do	61⅜	900	do	81¾
300	do	830	60	do	82
100	do	61¾	500	do	81⅜
100	do	61⅞	100	do	500
100	do	62	100	do	61¾
100	do	62	200	do	61¾
100	Mar. Min. Co	13¾	100	do	61¾
15	do	13	100	do	61¾
1000	Cary Improv't	18¼	1000	Pitts., F. W. & C.	98¾
600	Wyoming V. Coal	50	800	do	99
800	N. Y. Cen. R	89⅜	100	do	98⅜
200	do	89¼	100	do	98⅝
300	do	89	400	R. & St. J. R	30
300	do	98¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$100,800	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	105	500	Erie Railway	77
50,000	do	106¾	500	do	76
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. New Issue	106¾	500	do	76⅜
10,000	do	106¾	500	do	76
15,000	Missouri 6s	67	300	do	76⅛
20,000	C. & M. Cer	30¾	400	Hudson R. R	109
10,000	do	30¾	200	do	109⅜
26,000	do	30¾	1000	Reading R	103
400	Canton Co	43¾	1500	do	102⅝
300	do	41	500	do	130
200	Cum Coal Pr	44¾	300	M. S. & N. I. R	67⅛
300	Quick. Min. Co	61	800	do	67
400	Mariposa Min	13	800	do	67¼
200	M. L. Can	87¼	500	Clev. & Pitts	74
900	do	87¼	800	do	74¾
200	do	87¾	100	Chi. & N. W	30¾
50	do	86	650	Ch. & N. W. Pr	81
200	do	87¼	400	Chic. & R. I	100¾

200	Pitts., F. W. & C	97¼	200	do	99
200	do	97¾	900	do	100¾
200	do	97¾	80	Chic. R. & Q. R	110

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$4,500	U. S. 5-20s. Old Issue	106	100	M. S. & N. I	68¾
10,000	do	106¾	2000	do	68¾
20,000	O. & M. Cer	30¾	100	do	68¾
50,000	do	30¼	178	do	68¾
600	N. Y. Cen. R	90¾	500	do	68¾
300	do	89¾	400	do	68¾
300	do	89	100	do	68¾
200	do	97	700	do	68¾
200	do	89¾	100	do	68¾
100	do	89¾	100	do	68¾
100	do	89¾	100	do	68¾
125	do	89¾	1000	Clev. & Pitts	73¾
500	Erie Railway	78¾	200	do	74
1000	do	78¾	400	do	73
400	do	78¾	250	do	73
500	do	78¼	800	do	73¾
500	do	78¼	900	do	73¾
500	do	78¾	800	do	73¾
2700	do	78¾	100	Chi. & R. I	100
500	do	78¾	100	do	100
200	do	78¾	400	do	100
50	do	78¾	2	do	99¾
400	do	78¾	200	do	99¾
400	do	78¾	100	do	99¾
200	do	78¾	100	do	99¾
100	Hudson R. R	108¾	100	Mil. & P. Du C	41
100	do	108¾	100	Oal. & N. W	30
100	do	108¾	100	do	29¾
100	do	108¾	100	do	29¾
100	do	108¾	100	do	30
100	do	108¾	500	C. & N. W. Pr	80
500	Reading R	99¾	700	do	80¾
200	do	99¾	500	do	80¾
200	do	99¾	100	do	80¾
500	do	99¾	300	do	80¾
600	do	99¾	100	do	80¾
600	do	100	400	do	80¾
200	do	100	200	do	80¾
100	do	99¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C	97¾
100	Canton Co	43	300	do	97¾
100	do	41	200	do	98
200	do	41¾	100	Cary Improv't	17
100	do	41¾	240	Cum. Coal	45¾
100	do	41¾	100	Quick. M. Co	61¾
200	do	40¾	100	do	61¾
200	do	40¾	100	Mariposa Min	13¾
100	do	40¾			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	O. & M. Cer	31	100	M. S. & N. I	68
20,000	do	30¾	100	do	68
10,000	do	31	100	do	68¼
500	N. Y. Cen	90	100	do	68¼
100	do	90¼	100	do	68¾
500	Erie Railway	77¾	300	do	68¾
500	do	77¾	100	do	68¾
600	do	77¾	200	do	68¾
200	do	77¾	100	do	68¾
100	do	77¾	600	do	68¾
100	do	77¾	100	do	68¾
100	do	77¾	100	Clev. & Pitts	75
100	do	77¾	200	do	74¾
100	Hudson R. R	110¾	1000	do	74¾
400	Reading R	101¾	200	do	74¾
100	do	101¾	400	Chic. & R. I	101¾
100	do	101¾	200	do	101¾
200	do	101¾	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R	42
6	do	102	200	Chic. & N. W	31¾
610	Ill. Cen. R	116¾	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr	81¾
100	Canton Co	41¾	900	do	81¾
100	do	41¾	800	P., F. W. & C	98¾
100	Cary Improv't	17¾	100	do	98¼
100	Cumb. Coal	47	100	Mar. Min. Co	13¾
100	Quick. Min. Co	62			

TUESDAY, May 2—P. M.

The Customs Revenue of the United States, for the fiscal Year now drawing to its close, was estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress last December, at *seventy-two millions in Gold.* He had then only the actual receipts of the first quarter of the year—July 1, 1864, to September 30, 1864—as the basis of his calculation. These receipts were $10,000,000, which, multiplied by four would have authorized an estimate of $78,000,000 for the year, as against $58,000,000 Gold Interest charge for the year on the funded Public Debt. But Mr. Fessenden made more than due allowance for the apprehended falling off through the second and third quarters, and even for the last quarter. As ten months of the Fiscal Year have now elapsed, producing at the port of New-York, $45,460,617, equal, on the proportion of 72 per cent. of the whole, to a total of £63,140,000 for the ten months at all the points, we are justified in believing that the Secretary's estimate for the year ending June 30 *will be exceeded by from six to eight millions.* In other words, the Customs receipts, in Gold, of the Fiscal Year 1864, will be from $78,000,000 to $80,000,000. The immediate improved look of the import trade, and the prospect of a further increase as the pursuits of Peace are restored to the Southern States might, authorize even a larger calculation. The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at New-York the office of the Treasury since the beginning of the current Fiscal Year to the 1st May instant:

	Customs Received		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$3,565,848	July	$1,681,000
August	6,237,364	August	2,106,784
September	4,064,494	September	3,118,509
October	3,670,166	October	1,806,066
November	3,455,156	November	4,032,550
December	3,467,368	December	4,163,406
January	4,276,399	January	3,440,290
February	4,822,214	February	913,439
March	5,471,025	March	2,009,665
April	6,389,560	April	163,157
Total	$45,460,617	Total	$23,728,032
Balance carried into May			$22 732,585

To this we may add at least $12,000,000 for May and June at New-York, or for all the ports $16,500,000.

For the preceding Fiscal Year the Gold Interest charge upon the Funded Public Debt of the United States will be $84,816,631, while there is every reason to believe that the Customs Revenue for the year *will considerably exceed one hundred millions in Gold.* It was $102,000,000 the year before the present on a lower scale of Tariff duties, and with no trade with the Southern States then in insurrection.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds continue firm, at yesterday's advance, while on Wall-street, among the large Brokers engaged in Government Securities, another considerable business was done in U. S. 5-20s and other U. S. Gold-bearing Stocks, chiefly on domestic account. The Gold for the May Dividend on the 5-20s is being drawn from the Treasury with more than the usual promptness and sold at once in the market for the purpose of reinvesting the proceeds. This process more than sustains the Funded Stocks of the United States, even without the help of buyers for foreign account, who stood off to-day awaiting their advices by the *Scotia.* The payment of this Dividend has also contributed to the retail subscriptions to the Popular 7-30 Loan. The Sub-Agents of the Government Banker did a large business in this line to-day. The First National Bank a million of dollars.

The regular dispatches by the *Scotia*, from London, to April 22, (Saturday week,) quote U. S. 5 20s without reference to the news of LEE's surrender, carried out by the *Asia*, from Boston, but not received in London until after business hours on the 22d. Some of the private telegrams, dated Sunday, via Queenstown, make reference to a further rise of 2½@3 ℔ cent. on sales the night before, say at 68½@69 ex-dividend sterling money, but we shall have to await another steamer to know the full effect of the American news, financial as well as political.

There was a heavy *bona fide* business done in Gold to-day. The Bullion Brokers on Wall-street bought the avails of the May coupons on the 5 20s at 140¼@141½ ℔ cent., while the Gold Room ranged, for round lots, 141½@140¾@142¾ ℔ cent. Exchange on London for the *Persia's* mail to-morrow was steady, at 109¼@109¾ for Gold. The letters by the *Scotia*, not delivered until late in the day, will probably make some additional business in Bills on London before the outward steamer sails.

Money is again quoted very cheap and abundant to the Brokers, on call, and the demand not important, although lenders are ready to place their balances from day to day at from 4 to 5 on Government collateral, and 5 to 6 ℔ cent. on other approved security. A considerable amount of Legal Tender and National Bank Currency is being deposited with the Treasury Office on 10 days' notice, after 30 days, at 6 ℔ cent. The Notes are all treated alike at the Office, no matter where the Nationals are issued, and no difference is recognized in the receipts and payments of the Treasury, whether on drafts, checks, or certificates of indebtedness or deposits. Indeed, the bulk of the National Banks throughout the country redeem in legal tender in New York, and when the matter becomes one of importance by the progressive increase of their circulation, nearly or quite all will find it to their credit to do so. At present, the whole National Bank circulation is only as one dollar to five of Greenbacks.

There was quite a break-down on the Railway and Miscellaneous speculation at the Stock Exchange to-day. This reaction, while creating some surprise to holders, is generally regarded on the Street as only an incident to an active market, which had been previously advanced with unusual activity. The fluctuations through the day in Erie Shares were 81½ yesterday afternoon down to 75 ℔ cent., and up again to 77@78 ℔ cent. The other New-York and the Western Roads moved in much the same way, and so did Canton, Cumberland, &c. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Monday. The Railways rallied on Broad-street at the Open Board of Brokers, and were looking up on the Street at the close of our report;

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	97½	97	Pittsburgh	78¼	74⅝
U. S. 6-20s	106	106¼	Northwest	31¾	31¾
T. Certificates	99¼	99⅝	N. West Pref	62¼	61⅞
N. Y. Central	141⅞	90¾	Rock Island	104	101¾
Erie	81¾	78¼	Fort Wayne	101¼	98¾
Hudson	113⅜	110¾	Cumb'land Coal	49¼	47
Reading	104	101¾	Quicksilver	61¾	61¾
Mich. Southern	71¼	69	Mariposa	14	13¾
Illinois Cen	116¾	115¾	Ohio & M. Certs	32¼	31

The Bank Stocks were dull. The following bids were made:

Merchants'	110	Metropolitan	121
Phenix	100	Market	105
Butch'rs' & Drov'rs'	120	Corn Exchange	106
Merch. Exchange	96	St. Nicholas	95
Commerce	106	Commonwealth	105
Mechanics' Bkg. Asso	96	Park	140
Pacific	105	Central National	96
Bank of N. America	105	Fourth National	96
Hanover	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages.

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	98	Han. & St. Jo. L. G	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '81	96	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st m.ex.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, cen. '76	106	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	76
Erie 1st mort. '68	102	Tol. & Wab 1st m.fu.	99
Erie 1s. 2d mort '79	100	Gal. & Chi. extended	80
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	100	Clev. & Tol. Sink'g Fd	96
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '85	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st m.	104
Erie 1s, 5th mort, '85	94¾	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d m.	98¾
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	85
Buf. & L. 1st m., '69	100	Olev. & Pitts. 2d m.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '65, 101		Olev. & Pitts. 3d m. con.	90
Har. 1st mort., '69-72	99	Olev. & Pitts. 4th m	74
Mich. C. new 1 m. 8s '82, 111		Miss. & No. L. G. 1st m	38
111 Cent. 7 ℔ c., '75	113	At. & Gt. West. 1st m	76
Chi. & N. W. 1st mort.	82¾	Peninsula R. R. bonds	60
Chi. & N. W. 2d mort.	74	Mil. & St. Paul 1 m	76

The accession of Mr. JAMES ROBB, formerly of New-Orleans, and until recently the President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, to the house of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., will add to the banking experience, and no doubt further extend the Western and Southwestern correspondence of the concern. Mr. LANIER himself has recently taken the Presidency of the Third National Bank of this city, though retaining his interest in the old firm.

Mr. B. MURRAY, Jr., several years Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, has gone into business on his own account, in Wall-street, and Mr. EDWARD WILSON has been elected to his place in the Bank.

Mr. S. H. THAYER, of the Stock Exchange, and Messrs. JACOB and THOMAS H. STOUT and LOUIS GERNER, have formed a firm of Stock and Bullion Brokers, under the style of STOUT, THAYER & Co., and have taken the office lately occupied by LITCHWOOD & Co., No. 22 William-street.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $1,310,302, against $2,544,056 the corresponding week of last year.

At the annual election of the Produce Exchange Company, held yesterday, the following was the ticket chosen for the ensuing year, from May 1:

For Trustees—Francis M. French, Wm. H. Newman, Edward Cromwell, Stephen W. Carey, Stephen D. Harrison, John S. Williams, Geo. D. Cragin, Robert J. Randolph, Peter Rice.

For Inspectors of Election—Benj. C. Bogert, Robert S. Holt, Gilbert Oakley.

The sales of the 7-30 Loan at the Ninth National Bank this day amounted to $214,650.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

Successors to

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

U. S. "7-10 LOAN."

Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

☞ JAMES CURPHEYS,

No. 1 Pine-st., New-York,

BROKER AND

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

7-30 LOANS,

and all other classes of securities bought and sold as best market rates.

☞ 7-30 LOAN.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,

No. 245 Broadway,

has all denominations ready for delivery.

Commission allowed to banks, brokers, insurance companies and all who buy for other parties.

D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 2, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 34 pkgs. Ashes, 7,915 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. and 278 bags Corn Meal, 100 bushels Wheat, 2,171 bushels Corn, 140 bushels Barley, 10,742 bushels Oats, 496 bushels Malt, 1,809 pkgs. Provisions, and 187 bbls. Whisky.

COFFEE—Is in demand, and held firmly. Stock, 72,000 bags and 42,275 mats.

COTTON—

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse and to do plain sewing, by a most experienced and trustworthy girl; has been four years in her last place, to which she refers, and will be found a neat, responsible and most valuable servant; no objections to the country. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillery-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH NURSE, A RESpectable person with references, a situation. Apply at the French Employment Office, No. 3 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do general housework; best of city references. Call at No 80 46th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or chamberwork and assist in washing; ten years' city reference. Call at No. 611 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, in city or country, as cook, and to help with washing; has the best of references. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; is a good plain sewer; good city reference. Call s No. 145 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Apply at No. 68 West 36th-st., where she has lived three years. Can be seen for one day.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has been a good while in this country, but has not lived out. Call, for two days, at No 303 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business perfectly; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 642 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as ourse and seamstress, but not as infant. Inquire at No. 480 7th-av., lamp-store, for two days. Good city references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; can produce the best of city reference. Address No. 179 East 35th-st, second floor, in front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION to do chamberwork or waiting in a private family; has lived nearly seven years in her last place; best city reference given. Call at 4e West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant as first-class cook; understands cooking in all branches; also the dairy; good city references Can be seen for two days, at No. 90 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, no children, a house to take care of for the Summer; best of city reference given. Call at No. 75 West 33rd-st. Mrs. HALEY.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS; one as chambermaid and to do fine washing is very capable; the other as seamstress; can cut and fit; has the best city reference. Call at 121 26th st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A RESpectable English woman, in a private family; best of city references. Call at No. 282 East 14th-st, 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETNT cook; is accustomed to live in first-class families in the country; has the best of reference. Call at No. 147 East 35th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is a good baker, will assist in the washing if required. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; best of city reference. Call at No. 189 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist in the washing; can be seen for two days at No. 643 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, with the best of city reference from her last place. Call at No. 89 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS a situation; has lived 4½ years in her last place, where she can be seen until engaged. Call at 285 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, 18 years of age, to take care of one or two children. Inquire at No 460 7th av., room No. 9

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCEd cook in a private family; has the very best of city reference. Call at No 36 West 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as housepress and chamb-rmaid in a private family; city reference. Apply at No. 132 West 27th-st

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY —Private families, hotels, first class boarding-houses and watering places can be notice that they can be supplied without delay, with smart, competent, well recommended girls; American, English, Welsh, Scotch Protestants, and others of all nations, and professions as lady's maids and seamstresses to travel, nurses and tidy housemaids that can operate. Also, good cooks and laundresses, smart girls for chamberwork and waiting, and smart girls for general housework, by applying at Mrs. WEBSTER'S select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs

CITY OR COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH TO economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 6 6th-av.

AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS OF an engagement as infant's nurse, where no other duty would be required, and go in the country for the Summer or would travel with a lady; first-class references given. Address H C care of Rev W. C. Van Metre, No. 37 New-Bowery, Howard Mission.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as gardener, or would go as sooder-gardener; would take care of one horse; is a good man; can give two years' reference for honesty and sobriety; will be disengaged the 9th of May. Address GARDENER, care of Goodleaf, New-Rochelle, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, in a private family; has the best of city reference; no objections to go to the country for the Summer with the family. Can be seen for two days at No. 03 East 23d-st., private stable, from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 3 P. M. M. B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business, will be found obliging; has first-class city reference. Call at or address COACHMAN, for two days, No. 42 West 34th-st., 1d livery stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, WHO speaks French also, a place to make himself generally useful, on a gentleman's place, or in a store. Has great experience in packing goods. Apply at the German Employment Office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who thoroughly understands fruit, flowers and vegetables; is entirely competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's country place; has the best of references. Address W. G., Thorburn's, No. No. 15 John-st

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a Protestant married man; understands the care of horses and cows and the work in general on a gentleman's place; has good references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of reference from his last employer s. Call, for two days, at No. 314 Broadway, of Mr. Tramor's

WANTED—AT A SMALL PLACE IN THE COUNtry, a coachman to take charge of and drive a span of horses; to assist in the garden and make himself useful about the place. Apply at No 72 Wall-st., third story, between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable man of long experience; is a good, careful driver; has good reference; would go in the country and be generally useful. Address F. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Can be seen at Clinch's feed store, No. 18 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman, middle-age, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; has good city reference from his last employer. Address T. W. B., at Mr. Seeger's, harness maker, 826 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as first-class groom and coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the highest of city references. Address M. P., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; has no objections to make himself useful in garden; country preferred; good reference. Address W. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man; no objection to take care of a horse and cow; willing to make himself useful; best references. Address D. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; refers to his last employer of five years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; understands his business thoroughly; best of city references. Address C. B. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant man, as coachman or waiter, in city or country; good reference for both; willing to make himself useful. Call at BOORHAM'S, No. 339 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom and make himself generally useful; country preferred; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. O., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN A SITUATION AS COACHman, in a private family; has no objections to go to the country; best of city references. Apply at No. 46 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of city references. Address J. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN WANTS A situation as waiter; has good city reference and has no objection to town or country. Address P. O., No. 64 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUation as waiter, with the best of city reference from his last place. Call, or address R. M., 89 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation in a private family as first-class waiter. Call for two days at No. 381 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family; has good references. Address for two days M. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, a native of Scotland; acquainted with his profession in all its branches. Inquire at J. Smith's seed-store, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE BOY, OF 15 years of age, residing with his parents, a situation at a respectable business; can give good reference. Address R., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PRACTICAL mining engineer, a position as Superintendent of a large mining interest. Address Box No. 2,175 Post-office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED A WAREHOUSEman; a thorough man familiar with cutting, counting, wetting paper, &c. Also, a first class cylinder pressman competent to do finest book and job presswork. None but thorough, competent men need apply.
BAKER & GODWIN, No. 1 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID TO go on the Hudson River, 60 miles from New-York City; the cook to assist in washing and ironing; chambermaid to be laundress also; good references required. Call at 69 East 17th-st., between 3 and 5 o'clock to-day. May 3, 1865.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM, FOR the country, twenty miles from New-York; a young man willing to make himself useful may find a permanent situation. Apply, with references, on Wednesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 20 Exchange-place, Room No. 17.

GIRLS, IF YOU WANT THE BEST SITUAtions for any branch of housework you like, in first-class families, hotels, or boarding-houses, with good wages and comfortable homes, call immediately at Employment House, Nos. 138 and 140 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER FOR a large retail establishment on Broadway. Address, stating salary expected and references, Box No. 4,609 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS COMMISSION House, an entry clerk, and also a good book-keeper. Address, with references and salary required, F. F., Box No. 592 Post-office.

RETAIL DRY-GOODS SALESMAN WANTed by JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS COMMISSIONhouse, a young man for office work. Apply to Box No. 1,972 Post-office, and give references.

WANTED—A BOOK KEEPER IN THE STOCK business; must write a good hand. Address Box No. 215 Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS LAUNdress. Apply at No. 48 5th-av., between the hours of 10 and 12

TWO FARM HANDS WANTED—APPLY from 10 A. M. to 12 o'clock, M., at No. 234 Front-st.

MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York" will hold its fifty-ninth anniversary on THURSDAY, May 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Irving Hall. Rev. Drs. MEYNOOMERY and CROSBY will deliver addresses. The children will take part, as usual, in the exercises. At the close there will be an election of trustees for the ensuing year. Subscriptions become due at this time.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A REGular meeting of the above committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 4, at 8 o'clock.
JAMES KELLY, Chairman.
HENRY H. HURLAT, CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of many Water Powers, some of them extensive and unimproved, suitable for new and wealthy companies.

Vacant buildings with dams, races and wheels ready.
Paper mills, new and old.
Grist mills with contracts situated in paying localities.
Saw mills with timbered lands.
Also a splendid power on navigation near the city, to lease in parcels of any amount desired. Engineers sent out to measure streams and make plans when required.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway, N. York.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE.

In a beautiful rocky glen, near Plainfield, N. J. within easy and rapid railroad communication with the city from the foot of Liberty-st.

Has a good sized factory building, with a never-failing stream of water, and a fall of thirty-one feet.

For particulars inquire at the Water Wheel Office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

CLAY MILL PROPERTY.

Situated 1¾ miles from the Hudson River, at Fishkill Landing, and on the line of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad

A fine durable water power, being the whole of the Matteawan Creek, with a fall of 15 feet.

Apply soon to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER POWER TO RENT FOR THREE YEARS. —Location upon navigation on the Hudson River, at the intersection of the Boston, Hartford & Erie with the Hudson River Railroad, near Fishkill Landing.

Buildings with motive machinery will be erected to suit the customer upon walls now in part constructed.

Apply immediately to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 129 East 18th-st., near 3d-av Cut this out.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP FOR THE LIVER COMPLAINT.

ICE—ICE—ANTI-MONOPOLY ICE.

Persons who wish to be supplied with ice, in large or small quantities, during the season, are informed that by leaving their orders at the Anti-Monopoly Ice Office, No. 261 Broadway, Room No. 25, they will be supplied with ice at three-fourths the monopoly price. Applications and contracts should be made immediately.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment. Flow freely, and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by WARDWELL & REEVES, successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

ORIENTAL WARES, CURIOSITIES AND SEA SHELLS.—An extensive variety of superb and scarce articles now on exhibition and for sale, at the salerooms of SANGS, MERWIN & CO., Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. An examination of this truly beautiful and immense collection is invited.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.
NEW-YORK COMMITTEE.
Cash Acknowledgments since 18th April, 1865.

Received from	
Clerk	$1 00
B. E. N	100 00
A Soldiers' Friend	5 00
A Widow	10 00
S	5 00
Through Rev. Dr. Alexander	10 25
A Friend	1 00
A Lady	1 00
A Friend	1 00
A Widow's Mite	6 00
A Friend	5 50
Cash	1 00
Grace Church, West Farms	11 54
Christ's Church, Rye, N. Y	102 58
St. Mark's Church	628 81
Rev. Abbot E. Kittredge	278 23
A Poor Clerk	2 00
Cash	2 00
Tableaux at Moyer's, New-York	38 75
Rev. Levi Dudley	7 00
E. W. Torrey	100 00
Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, N. Y	5 00
H. J. Baker & Brother	500 00
Ladies of the Seventh Presbyterian Ch., N.Y.	400 00
Mc Geo. Ireland	5 00
S. S. of Christ Church, of Watertown, Conn	2 85
Associate Ref'd Dutch Ch., Stamford, N. Y	85 00
" "	25 00
Orange, N. J., Soldiers' Aid Society	90 00
Union Meeting at North Granville	10 00
Colonse Soldiers' Aid Society	17 90
Corn Exchange Bank	500 00
First Presbyterian Church, Hanover, N. J	44 00
Cash	6 00
Hon. Geo. Opdyke	200 00
Presbyterian Church, Jewett, N. Y	22 34
Pittsford Sabbath School	3 00
First Baptist Church, Cornwall, N. Y	4 00
Baptist church, West Barre, N. Y	14 00
First Baptist Church, Monroe, N. Y	35 16
Methodist and Presbyterian Congregations, Greenville, N. Y	30 35
Germaniown M. E. Church	5 13
Miss Ellen Calloa	5 00
Ladies of Potsdam	75 00
Congregational Ch., New-Lebanon Springs	60 00
Church of the Incarnation	949 33
Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J	50 00
Proceeds of a prize quilt	8 00
Reformed Dutch Church, Hopewell, N. Y	54 00
Citizens of Southport, Conn	105 00
Augus a Seymour	5 00
Second Congregational Ch., Greenwich, Conn.	69 27
Phelps Mills	32 00
Mrs. Wm. Littlefield	10 00
Total	$22,989 98

And the following subscriptions from members of the New-York Produce Exchange

Balance of Savannah Relief Fund remaining in the hands of the Treasurer of the Produce Exchange Committee voted for this object	$2,040 86
R. P Getty & Son	250 00
T. R. Mason	100 00
Cobb & Earl	100 00
David Daws & Co	250 00
Arkell, Tuffs & Co	50 00
A. Center	100 00
A. H. Brewster	5 00
Samuel Colgate	100 00
P. C. Van Vliet	20 00
Wasn a Strachan	25 00
Gordon, Fellows & McMillen	100 00
J. S. Ward	100 00
Cash	10 00
Octogenarian, Manchester, Vt	10 00
Mr. Trotter	1 00
Grace Church, West Farms	11 54
Christ's Church, Rye, N. Y	102 58
St. Mark's Church	628 81
Rev. Abbot E. Kett

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF. Morning—POULTRY SHOW. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and evening—THE ORANGE GIRL.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

BROADWAY THEATRE—KING JOHN.

WINTER GARDEN—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOGHUE.

WALLACK'S—BLACK SHEEP.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LES HUGUENOTS.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Every Tuesday and Saturday.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION.

DODWORTH HALL—GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The New-Orleans *Times*, of the 25th ultimo, says: "We have the important announcement of the pendency of negotiations at the mouth of Red River, between the Chief of Staff of Gen. POPE and some representative of KIRBY SMITH, for the surrender of the rebel trans-Mississippi army on the same terms as those granted to Gen. LEE by Gen. GRANT." This news has already been reported by telegraph.

The funeral cortége with the body of the late President left Chicago last night, and was to arrive at his former home in Springfield, Ill., at 8 o'clock this morning. The demonstrations at Chicago were wonderful in variety and extent. Before leaving the city, a message was received from Capt. ROBERT LINCOLN, saying that his mother desired that her husband should be buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, at Springfield. This request will be complied with, and there will be the final resting place on earth of the Great Emancipator.

A general order from Major-Gen. BANKS, dated April 22, announces that he resumes command of the Department of the Gulf, in obedience to a special order of the War Department, dated March 18, 1865. There will be no change in the orders now in force, or the assignment to duty, military or civil, until further orders. Brevet Lieut.-Col. CROSBY is announced as the Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General.

The trial of the suspected assassins of the President did not commence yesterday, but will very soon be called on. Yesterday the trial of BENJ. E. HARRIS, Member of Congress from the First Maryland District, was begun. He is not suspected of complicity with the assassination, but is charged with aiding the enemy by inducing our men to desert.

The transport steamer *St. Mary* was blown up by a torpedo in Dog River, near Mobile, on the 19th. Fortunately no lives were lost. The *St. Mary* was one of the Morgan iron steamers, and a sister ship of the *Hatteras*, *Clinton* and *Crescent*.

We learn from New-Orleans that MALLORY, late rebel Secretary of the Navy, surrendered on the 20th ult., at Pensacola, to the United States naval authorities.

New-Orleans papers announce the arrival there of $8,000,000 to pay off the long arrears of the War Department in that section.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool April 22, and Queenstown April 23, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are two days later than those previously received. The belief that all is over with the South appeared to be gaining strength in England, although the *Index* and *Herald* still maintain that Richmond had been evacuated solely to carry out some grand plan of operations which would speedily retrieve the fortunes of the Confederacy. There was a decided advance in Five-Twenties, the latest quotations being 63½. The rumor that NAPOLEON had proposed an alliance between England against the United States is neither contradicted or confirmed. The subscriptions in Paris to the new Mexican loan, even before it was formally opened, amounted to more than twice the total required. The anniversary of the return of the Pope from Gaeta was celebrated at Rome on the 19th ult. with great splendor.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-Orleans *Times* prints a letter from Brazos Santiago, recording some of the recent movements of CORTINAS, who has renounced the Imperial cause, occupied Saltillo, and reported also to have occupied Monterey. A party of his men had even made a dash into Matamoros. MEJIA had sent to Vera Cruz for reinforcements. Deserters are coming in from Texas, and enlisting in the United States Army at Brazos.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* states that all the cotton mills in Fall River, with perhaps two exceptions, are now running, and we presume will now keep in operation. More money has been lost by manufacturers by the stoppage of their mills than they could have sustained by keeping them in motion, even when cotton was at the highest.

An attempt was recently made to replace the portraits of ex-Govs. TOUCEY and SEYMOUR in the frames in the State Capitol, from which they were some time since removed by order of the Connecticut Legislature. In consequence of what the Hartford *Times* calls an excitement, the pictures were speedily taken down and again consigned to obscurity.

The monitor *Squando* has been ordered to Boston. She is now getting ready for the passage, and is putting shot and shell on board. The government is evidently preparing to defeat any possible attempt of the rebel ram *Stonewall* to ravage Northern ports.

Mr. JAMES TERWILLIGER, Clerk of the State Senate, has been presented with a dinner service worth $350, as a proof of the appreciation in which his services are held by the body with which he has been connected.

Gen. GRANT was at Burlington with his family last night. To-day he is to take formal possession of the splendid house presented to him by the citizens of Philadelphia.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, from New-Orleans on the 25th ult., arrived at this port last evening. We are indebted to Purser FIELD for the prompt delivery of our files.

Yesterday was another day of triumph for our great loan. The figures are $5,231,100, and the small takers numbered 3,652.

We have news from Vera Cruz to the 13th, but there is nothing of especial importance.

LOCAL NEWS.

An important case has just been decided by Judge MCCUNN, of the Superior Court, which to some extent settles the rights of religious corporations to sell real estate under certain circumstances. The parties to the suit were the Madison-avenue Baptist Church vs. The Baptist Church in Oliver-street.

In a general fight, on Monday night, on board the ship *Neptune*, in the East River, THOMAS MULLIGAN and WILLIAM PRICE stabbed and probably mortally wounded each other. They were taken to the New-York Hospital.

The Court-martial in the case of Mr. OSBON, naval reporter, resumed its session yesterday, when the counsel for the accused made an argument in relation to the jurisdiction of the court. The court then adjourned to this morning.

No quorum of the Grand Jury was present in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and only ten petit jurors could be obtained. The Court was, therefore, compelled to order a new panel and adjourn until this morning.

Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, of St. Paul's M. E. Church, having signified his intention to retire from the pulpit, was made the recipient, on Monday evening, of a purse of $2,000.

THOMAS KEATING, overcome by remorse, in view of his incarceration in the Essex Market Prison, committed suicide, on Monday night, by cutting his throat with a common pocket-knife.

A verdict of $100 was rendered yesterday in favor of GEORGE, the Count JOHANNES, and against STEPHEN B. FISKE, of the New-York *Leader*, for an alleged libel.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Esq., delivered an entertaining and instructive lecture before the Historical Society, last evening, on "The Antiquities of New-York."

At the live stock markets, the arrivals of most kinds of animals are comparatively light this week, but except in sheep, there is an abundance ample for the city trade. The large receipts of veal calves causes a considerable decline in price. The abundance and cheapness of fresh shad, together with the partial inactivity in all kinds of business during the past two weeks, has materially lessened the demand for beef cattle at this market, producing a still further reduction in prices of ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb., dressed weight. The cattle on hand this week, which are mostly from the West, were bought up on the strength of the high rates reported a few weeks ago, and many dealers are heavy losers, realizing in instances hardly the home cost price. Prices range at 20c.@22c. ℔ lb., dressed weight for best; 18c.@20c. for good; 10c.@18c. for common, and down to 12c. for poor. Milch Cows are in fair supply with no change in prices. Veal Calves have declined 2c.@3c. ℔ lb. live weight. The supply of sheep is hardly enough to meet the city demand, and there is a slight advance in rates. Live Hogs are ½c. ℔ lb. below the rates at the last market.

The Stock market was steady on Governments yesterday, at Monday's advance, while the Railway speculation was lower, and fluctuated 3 to 5 ℔ cent. throughout the day. There was a large business done in Gold, growing out of the sale and purchase of the May Dividend on United States 5-20s. The market fell at one time below 141 ℔ cent., but rallied to 142¾ ℔ cent. The subscriptions to the Popular Loan were very numerous and to a large aggregate. Money easy.

The decline of gold, yesterday, tended to depress prices of produce and merchandise. Buyers were purchasing with reserve, though the market ruled in their favor, for most articles. The freight market was extremely dull.

Last evening the market was active and irregular. Gold closed at 141¾.

The Present Spirit of the South—Its Auspicious Aspect.

The people in all parts of the South, heard from since the surrender of LEE, accept the new situation with a good spirit. It is true there is little positive exultation. That could hardly be expected from a proud people, who have been overborne in arms. But there is an acquiescence which is yet more manly—a frank acknowledgement that further opposition is useless, and a readiness to take the oath without reserve. This is the general disposition both in town and country. Of course there are numerous exceptions. In the diversity of human nature, this could not be otherwise. There was never a public feeling yet that was strictly universal. Nor is it of any practical account that this should be so. Very few of the exceptions are found in that class of men who are capable of exercising a public influence; and these few can easily be visited with penalties for the past, and subjected to regulations for the future, that would entirely disable them from all power for mischief. The all-important fact is that the great weight of public sentiment is now on the right side. To keep it there is comparatively easy. The chief concern was once how to get it there, supposing it should obstinately settle on the wrong side. That problem out of the way, the path to reconstruction is open and smooth.

It is indeed quite remarkable how little variance from the Northern feeling is now manifested in the South. The assassination of President LINCOLN evoked at every point the strongest expressions, not only of abhorrence for the act, but of sorrow for the public loss. This is the more striking in view of the fact that for four years the rebel press had been unceasingly venting against the public and private character of President LINCOLN the foulest abuse ever concocted by depravity. In spite of all this past vilification, and notwithstanding that President LINCOLN had, through all his official life, been waging upon them a war of unremitting severity, plying every means that could compel an unconditional submission, the Southern people yet recognize him to be the great-hearted man he was, and are now sincerely mingling their grief with that of the North. This would have been impossible had there been much of the old bitterness left. Who believes that had President LINCOLN met death in this way in the first, or second or third year of the war, it would have been deplored or even regretted in the South? Not only would the rebel press have been jubilant, but among the people themselves there would have been an almost universal satisfaction. The present feeling toward Mr. LINCOLN seems also to be cherished toward Mr. JOHNSON. We have yet to hear of any manifestations of hatred, or even dislike, toward the present Executive. All tokens indicate a general disposition to respect and trust him.

But what is more encouraging still, there is no manifestation yet of any serious difference in respect to the great policies which the Northern supporters of the government believe to be essential to a secure and honorable reconstruction. Not a voice is raised for the perpetuation of slavery. It seems to be universally agreed that this institution is forever at an end. Some rejoice over this fact; others mourn over it. But there is no controversy concerning it, for it has ceased to be a practical question. It is a fact patent to all that the black population have become so possessed with the spirit of freedom that they never again can be made serviceable slaves. Any future anti-slavery policy of the government, therefore, is viewed with absolute indifference. Nor is any question made against the government concerning the exemption of the leaders of the rebellion from a general amnesty. Not a public word is uttered in their behalf. There is a desire rather that at least the foremost of them shall be held responsible for the measureless calamity they have produced. In all probability were the Southern people to-day called upon to decide what should be done with JEFF. DAVIS, if caught, a large majority would go for his capital execution. Whether this spirit toward him, in view of their past complicity with him, is just or not, it is certainly natural. Men who have suffered by their follies are usually satisfied with any evil fate that may befall their ill-adviser. Nor do we yet hear the first intimation of a claim that any portion of the Confederate debt shall be assumed. Of course, large numbers throughout the South are creditors of the "Confederacy;" but there seems to be an appreciation of the absurdity of expecting a government to pay for the maintenance of a rebellion against it. Nor is there anywhere any renewal of the old talk about State Sovereignty. A superior allegiance to the Federal Government appears to be accepted by the body of the people without difficulty. The oath of allegiance, explicit and stringent as it is on this point, is taken without complaint. All abstract theories upon the subject have been put at rest forever by the irreversible result of the appeal to arms.

We do not say that important differences of opinion and policy may not yet be developed by the progress of events. That, indeed, is probable. It would be a miracle if there should be any exact agreement, for instance, between the Southern people and the National Government in respect to many questions growing out of the new relations between the whites and the blacks, of which the government, in justice to the latter, must take some cognizance. But we need not fear that all such minor questions will not be in the end satisfactorily adjusted. Once assured that the Southern people will purge themselves of all malice and spite, and follow their good sense, and that upon all the cardinal questions they are in accord with the government, we need anticipate no serious trouble.

President JOHNSON has lost no time in giving the South an earnest that he intends to meet a right spirit on their part with a most liberal policy on his own. He has already taken steps to remove the armies, and thus rid them, so far as he can, of all humiliating associations and reflections. He has abolished all restrictions upon commercial intercourse, and thus opened the way for the speediest revival of industry. He is fast maturing his plans for early popular elections, whereby the well-disposed people of the South can resume their powers of self-government, and all the normal functions of the States be restored. Implacable as he is known to be against the chiefs of the Confederacy, and against all persons who persist in harboring a rebellious spirit, his bearing toward the South generally invokes the fullest confidence.

Every new day does much to promote a mutual understanding. Reconstruction when once fairly begun, there is every reason to believe, will be accomplished very speedily. The government and the people, Northern and Southern, are all vastly interested in this consummation. What is necessary to insure it, is simply the exercise of good sense and good faith by all concerned. Everything betokens that we are to have that.

The Breaking Up of Our Army.

The great volunteer army of the Union is in process of disruption. The old Army of the Potomac has already ceased to exist as a unitary body, and the ranks of its various corps are in process of depletion. The old army of SHERMAN is terminating its long battle march, which began at Atlanta one year ago, by marching into Virginia, where in short time its body will be regularly dissolved. All over the land, —in the hospitals, at the recruiting rendezvous, and in the camps—soldiers are receiving honorable discharges from the service in which they have done such noble and effective work. We suppose the month of May will not have passed before our army will be reduced to one-quarter of the strength at which it has been maintained during the last three years.

It is an immense work that this American Volunteer Army has achieved. Immense suffering they have borne; sublime heroism they have exhibited. Immortal honors they have won.

They return to their homes with the grand consciousness that they have effected their work, that they have crushed the rebellion, saved the Union, and won for themselves and for us, a country.

The army will be resolved into the great body of the citizens of the republic. Foreign critics—ignorant of America and the character of its people and its army—have often told us what a dangerous body this army would be to the country at large if ever it achieved victory in the South. We knew this to be nonsense; and now we will show its falsehood to the world. The men who left their farms, their workshops, their stores and their offices to don the army blue and shoulder the musket, will now doff their military costume and return to the peaceful avocations of civil life—never again to take up arms, unless their country is again menaced, when they will do it with an alacrity equal to that they have already exhibited.

We welcome home our brave soldiers. Let their country receive them with pride and gratitude, and let every one do all in his power to give them place and practical aid in the pursuits and professions which they may desire to enter.

NOW AND THEN.—Just before the last Presidential election, Mr. A. BELMONT, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, made a public offer to bet $10,000 that if Mr. LINCOLN should be reëlected, the war would outlast his second term. What does Mr. B. think about the matter now?

SHOOTING FOLLY AS IT FLIES.—For some purpose of its own the Copperhead press is very diligent in endeavoring to show that President LINCOLN was very badly treated by the Republican newspapers, and especially by the New-York TIMES. We find sundry paragraphs going the rounds of that class of journals, pretending to be copied from our columns in support of this allegation. The Chicago *Times*, of the 28th ult., is the last sheet in which we have met one, and we copy it as follows:

"An imbecile administration has given indisputable proof of its incapacity to conduct a great war. Even its own friends are constrained to confess its impotence, *and are meditating its displacement by* EXTRA CONSTITUTIONAL AND REVOLUTIONARY MEASURES, tending to hopeless divisions in the North, and general anarchy."

Now we beg our Chicago namesake to take note of the fact that no such paragraph, and no such sentiment as this ever appeared in the columns of the New-York TIMES. It originated in the *Herald*, and was first credited to the TIMES by the Albany *Atlas & Argus*. We exposed the virtual forgery when it first appeared, but it has continued to circulate just about as freely ever since. We have no hope of stopping it now by this paragraph, but it is comfortable to brand it now and then as we encounter it on its travels.

The Cotton Question—Aspect of the British Market.

The report of the Liverpool Cotton Market, which we receive by the *Scotia*, shows a less marked decline in prices than might have been anticipated. Up to Friday afternoon, the 21st ult., the fall caused by the news of the evacuation of Richmond had not averaged more than 1d. sterling a pound; and about half of this was recovered at the close of Saturday (the 22d), with a "buoyant" market.

The cause for this unexpected firmness is not apparent outside of mere speculation. There is a large stock on hand in the British market; not less than 800,000 bales, or fully double the amount in store a year ago. There are 100,000 bales additional, computed to be afloat bound to British ports. There is the certainty of the early release of a vast amount of cotton from the emancipated Southern States. What that amount may reach we shall learn anon. It will certainly not be less than a million bales. It may reach nearer to two millions. Egypt, Brazil, Peru, the West Indies, Turkey, China, India, &c.—countries whose average cotton exports, previous to the war in this country, averaged only seven hundred thousand bales—yielded, last year, nearly two and a half million bales. In other words, the countries we have named sent nearly as much cotton to England, in 1864, as the United States sent in the most prosperous of the years preceding the war.

It is in the face of these facts that the Liverpool operators have laid their heads together to keep up the present prices to the last possible moment. Their game will work for a brief season; but it is at best a combination against laws as resistless as the flight of time. The productions of India and China alone have been fully quadrupled since 1861. At the same rate of increase, these countries will be in the same position as cotton producers (in quantity if not in quality) that the United States held in 1860. Before these two years elapse the cultivation of cotton in the Southern States will at least be in such active progress, as to swell the aggregate of 1866 and 1867, as far beyond the receipts of the best peace years, as the returns of 1864 are in excess of those of 1862 and 1863. It will take time, necessarily, to bring the great industry of the South back to its normal condition, even were all the political problems involved in reconstruction already solved. The social derangements which the war has caused, have to be remedied, not by a return to the industrial system of four years ago—although even that, were it permissible, would take years to accomplish—but by the introduction of a scheme of labor to which the employer and the employed are alike unused. Time, then, is the chief element in the full solution of the problem of what this vast industry is to be, as compared with the results under the system of enforced servitude.

But, aside from the consideration of the new relations between capital and labor, to which the South must henceforth accommodate itself, there is no reason in the world to suppose that the industry of the late Seceded States will lie dormant a day after peace is effectually reëstablished. Within the cotton-growing States, whatever labor can be turned to account, will be as naturally employed in the cultivation of cotton, as the available labor of Virginia will be applied to tobacco-growing or wheat culture. The notion is entirely fallacious that the farmers or planters of the Gulf States will cease to cultivate what is, by all odds, the most profitable product of the soil, because JEFF. DAVIS and his rebel crew have retired, and the Confederacy is at an end; or because the negro laborer will hereafter have to be paid for his work instead of being robbed of it.

The industries of the different States will seek the same outlet as before the war. The products of these industries will not be so great, probably, for years. But the South will grow and export all its great staples from this day out; and the most profitable of these staples, we need not doubt, will receive the earliest and most eager attention, whatever relation capital and labor may ultimately settle into.

How long the cotton speculators of Liverpool may be able to hide these facts from themselves, we cannot conjecture, without knowing the nature of the combinations which now, in the face of the vast stock of cotton on hand, keeps the market so buoyant as it is.

AN APPEAL TO ENGLAND.—We see that that intolerable busy-body, Colorado JEWETT, is said to have arrived in Europe on a "special mission" from New-York. We are glad, for a double reason, that he has gone to England—we get rid of him, and we punish the British. We fervently trust they will continue their faith in his assurances, and invest largely on his advice in Confederate bonds. But if they have any wish to befriend this country, now that it no longer needs even their good wishes, we beg them to keep JEWETT on the other side of the Atlantic. If they will do this, we can afford to forgive them a good deal of their "neutrality." If they send him back, their real hatred of the United States can no longer be doubted.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN GERMANY.—It appears that immediately before the news of the evacuation of Richmond was received at Frankfort, United States Five-Twenties were quoted at 62. From this point they rose almost instantly to 65½, and afterward as high as 69; the small investors and speculators rushing eagerly into the investment at the highest figure.

THE REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.—As an indication of what is in prospect in the way of a reduction of the national army, it may be noticed that the War Department has issued an order for *six hundred thousand* blank discharges. When these are filled up, as they will be before many more weeks elapse, there will be but a small army left to garrison the South.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 2.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Contrary to general expectation, the trial of HAROLD and the great conspiracy case was not commenced to-day. The preparation of these cases for trial has devolved upon Col. H. L. BURNETT, who, as Judge-Advocate, prepared and conducted the trial for treason at Indianapolis, disclosing the plans for establishing a Northwestern confederacy, and the Chicago conspiracy case, a few days ago concluded at Cincinnati. The first-named case occupied in its trial three months and two days, and the latter four months. The great ability and talent discovered in Col. BURNETT'S conduct of these cases so commended him to the Administration, that immediately after the assassination of the late President, the Secretary of War sent an order to Cincinnati, of which the following is a copy:

Brevet-Col. H. L. BURNET, Judge-Advocate, will report to the Judge-Advocate-General, Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, and is specially assigned for duty in the investigation of the murder of President LINCOLN, and the attempted assassination of Mr. SEWARD. A room will be assigned him in the War Department.

Col. BURNETT is now engaged in sifting the mass of confused testimony, taken within the past four or five days, with a view of filing charges and specifications against the alleged guilty parties. A large number of those under arrest will doubtless be at once discharged from custody, the testimony not being sufficient to hold them.

GUARDING THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners who are incarcerated at the arsenal on charge of complicity in the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, and attempt upon the life of Mr. SEWARD, are closely guarded by a full regiment of the Reserve Corps. Among the precautions taken to prevent the prisoners from committing suicide, is the padding of the head of each thickly with cotton and cloth to prevent them from butting their brains out. This precaution is suggested by the attempt of PAINE a few days ago to take his life in this manner.

CASE OF CONGRESSMAN HARRIS.

I prepared a message for the TIMES on Saturday night, announcing the arrest of Hon. BENJAMIN G. HARRIS, Member of Congress from the First District of Maryland. From a misapprehension of the nature of the offence charged against Mr. HARRIS, my message was censored and rejected. The general impression has been that the member was in some way implicated with the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN. The charge against him, however, is that he violated an article of war which forbids harboring or succoring the enemy, &c. The trial commenced this morning at 10 o'clock, before a military commission composed of the following officers: Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, President; Maj.-Gens. PARKE, WILCOX, HUMPHRIES and RAWLINGS; Brig.-Gens. SHARP, HASKINS and GAMBLE; Cols. ALBRIGHT and BABCOCK, and Major WIATHROP, Judge-Advocate. Gens. HUMPHRIES and RAWLINGS were not present. The accused, Mr. HARRIS, conducted the case on his own behalf, reserving permission to call counsel at any stage of the proceedings. The whole session, from 10 to 2 o'clock, was consumed in the examination of two witnesses, one a sergeant and the other a private in a Virginia regiment. These witnesses were paroled prisoners of LEE'S army. Their testimony is substantially that Mr. HARRIS persuaded them to disregard their parole and go back to Virginia, rejoin the rebels, and take up arms against the government. They testify that HARRIS gave them money to induce them to go. So far the evidence is conclusive against the defendant, and unless he breaks down this testimony he must certainly be found guilty by the commission. The punishment is death, or any lesser grade of punishment the commission may in its discretion adjudge. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow at 10 o'clock, and will probably be concluded in the course of the day. The court sits with open doors.

THE TRADE PROCLAMATION.

A good deal of annoyance is occasioned by a misapprehension of the President's proclamation of the 29th ultimo, ordering that all restrictions upon commercial intercourse be discontinued in such parts of certain States as shall be embraced within the lines of the national military occupation. It will be observed that the President's order only removes the military restrictions, and expressly excepts such restrictions as are imposed by the acts of Congress, and regulations in pursuance thereof, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The President has not declared that the insurrection in the States named has ceased or been suppressed, and commercial intercourse with those districts cannot be carried on except by permit from the Secretary of the Treasury.

BLANK DISCHARGES.

The War Department has ordered to be printed six hundred thousand blank discharges on parchment paper, with a large number of muster-out rolls and other papers for the reduction of the army.

DISCHARGE OF SAILORS.

In compliance with a general order issued yesterday by the Navy Department, all the sailors in the navy-yard and on vessels there whose terms of enlistment expire on or before the 10th day of July, are being discharged. Quite a number leave the service to-day in consequence, as this order applies to the *Santiago de Cuba*, monitors *Saugus*, *Mahopac* and *Montauk*, *Yankee*, *Primrose*, *Jacob Bell*, *Furchia*, *Leslie*, *Rescue*, *Baltimore* and *King Philip*, which are now at the yard.

CAPT. LINCOLN GONE TO SPRINGFIELD.

Capt. ROBERT LINCOLN left yesterday, for Springfield, Ill. Upon arriving at Baltimore, he was met at the depot by President GARRETT and Superintendent SMITH, of the road, and entertained until his departure West.

SUPPLIES FOR RICHMOND.

Mr. RISLEY, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, is now in Richmond for the purpose of getting such facts as will enable him to determine what amount of goods and supplies are required per month to furnish the citizens of that place and the country immediately around it. Having obtained this information, the agent will fix a limit to commercial intercourse in that region, and grant permits accordingly, under the act of Congress and the Treasury regulations made in pursuance thereof. In granting these permits, wounded soldiers have precedence when applications are made by them; next those who have honorably served in the army two years, and next all loyal applicants.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY WELLES.

Secretary WELLES, accompanied by the Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, Mr. FOX, and others, propose to leave in a few days on a trip to Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Havana.

APPOINTMENT OF A CONSUL.

GEO. A. SCHWARZENBERG has been appointed Consul at Havana.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 2.

TEST OF NEW CANNON.

The eight-inch breech-loading rifle gun of H. F. MANN was tested at Fortress Monroe on the 26th and 28th ult., by direction of the Ordnance Department, resulting in its perfect success. With a shell weighing one hundred and eighteen pounds, and a charge of fourteen pounds of powder, an average velocity of thirteen hundred feet per second was obtained, and a range of about three miles, at fifteen degrees elevation.

LINCOLN MONUMENT IN WASHINGTON.

An association has been formed here for the purpose of erecting in this city, a suitable monument to the memory of the late President LINCOLN. The following are the officers of the Association:

R. WALLACH, Mayor of Washington, President.
CROSBY S. NOYES, Secretary.
GEORGE W. RIGGS, Treasurer.

It is proposed to raise for this purpose, a sum of at least $100,000 by subscriptions, to be limited in amount from one to ten dollars per individual contributor. Such is the general solicitude to contribute for such a purpose, that it is not doubted the amount requisite can be promptly raised, and the monument erected immediately. Persons throughout the country desiring to contribute, are invited to send their contributions to the Treasurer of the Association.

THE PHILADELPHIA PLOT.

The *Star* of this evening says:

"The circumstances under which the plot to burn Philadelphia was discovered here are about as follows on Friday evening last Sergt. A. P. MCKENNY, of the Sixth-street wharf, discovered two suspicious-looking individuals lurking about in the dark, who, upon seeing they were watched, made off. On Saturday evening these two men again made their appearance at the wharf, when Sergt. MCKENNY informed his commanding officer of the fact, who instructed him to watch them closely. The sergeant seeing the two men in conversation got close enough to hear one of them inquire of the other: "Do you think they will meet to-night?" The reply was not heard, and the men again started off, but were followed by Sergeant MCKENNY, who overtook them on a vacant lot on Four-and-a-half-street, when one of the men seeing they were followed, drew a pistol and fired at the Sergeant, the ball taking effect in his right breast, near the nipple. Fortunately, Sergeant MCKENNY had at the time a package of letters in his pocket, through which the ball passed, thus deadening the force of the ball, and preventing its making a serious wound. The Sergeant being alone, concluded to lie still, although not dangerously wounded; and the fellows believing they had killed him, immediately ran off and made their escape. Sergt. MCKENNY, upon regaining his feet, discovered a letter upon the ground, which the man who had fired the shot had pulled from his pocket with the weapon. Upon returning to his quarters, Sergt. MCKENNY discovered that this letter was of some importance, and it was accordingly sent to Col. INGRAHAM. The letter revealed the fact that there was a deliberate planned plot on foot to burn Philadelphia, in which a large number of conspirators were to take part, and contained a request urging certain parties supposed to be the two men alluded to above, to be in Philadelphia on the 10th of April, as an attempt to destroy the city would be made on the first day of May, when the final blow would be struck, and the torch not lowered until the city was in ashes and their pockets filled with treasure. Col. INGRAHAM, after reading the letter, immediately dispatched officers to the railroad station, when it was ascertained that two men, answering the description of those who had assaulted the sergeant, had taken passage on the train, which left the depot a few minutes before. Information of the discovery of the plot was then telegraphed to Gen. CADWALLADER, at Philadelphia, who early on Sunday evening, Capt. POTTS, Chief of the Military Detectives, and the patrols attached to Col. INGRAHAM'S office, was dispatched to Philadelphia, with such details of the plot as had come to the knowledge of the authorities here.

Facts are within knowledge of the authorities here, which go to show that there are some eight hundred conspirators banded together for the purpose of burning Philadelphia and other Northern cities. The affair is now undergoing thorough investigation.

REDUCTION OF EXPENSES.

Orders from the War and Treasury Departments.

CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 29, 1865.

The Executive order of Jan. 20, 1865, prohibiting the exportation of hay, is rescinded from and after the 1st day of May, 1865.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

In pursuance of the terms of the above order, all restrictions heretofore placed by this department on the exportation of hay are hereby removed.

H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Important Orders by Quartermaster-General Meigs.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 24.—1. In carrying out the provisions of General Orders No. 77, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's office, dated 28th April, 1865, so far as relates to the Quartermaster's Department, all chartered steamers, both ocean and river, which, under the new military situation, can be spared, will be discharged immediately.

2. Ocean steamers, at distant ports, will be loaded with the supplies which are no longer needed at such ports, and returned either to the depots of New-York or of Washington.

3. Troops under orders to return North will be transported in the returning steamers, or in the steamers which are the property of the department.

4. The chiefs of divisions of this office, and the chiefs of the principal depots, will immediately report to the Quartermaster-General the extent of the reduction which they are able to make in the force of laborers, operatives, clerks and agents under their command.

5. It is understood that troops will be made available for most of the work at the depots, and that thus very large reductions in the rolls of employés will be possible.

6. All railroad construction and repairs, except those needed on lines by which troops are still supplied, or by which troops may be marching, will cease.

7. Construction and extension of all barracks, hospitals, and other buildings, will cease, unless authorized upon special report, which, in all cases of necessity, should be made immediately by telegraph.

8. Property returns of all property on hand on the 30th of April should be made up immediately, and forwarded to this office, with recommendations as to the dispositions to be made thereof, whether to be stored or to be sold, and where to be stored or sold in each case.

9. The efforts of all officers of this department will be directed to the greatest possible reduction of expenditure consistent with the efficiency and comfort of the troops now about to be withdrawn from active operations to the field.

10. Attention of all officers of the Quartermaster's Department is specially called to paragraphs 2 and 9 of General Orders No. 77, which are herewith republished, as follows:

"II. That the Quartermaster-General discharge all ocean transports not required to bring home troops in remote departments. All river and inland transportation, except that required for necessary supplies to troops in the field. Purchases of horses, mules, wagons, and other land transportation will be stopped; also purchases of forage, except what is required for immediate consumption. All purchases for railroad construction and transportation will also be stopped.

IX. The chiefs of the respective bureaus will immediately cause property returns to be made out of the public property in their charge, and a statement of the property in each that may be sold upon advertisement and public sale without prejudice to the service."

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Maj.-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 25.—The Chief of the Inspection Division will direct the inspectors to visit all depots and ports within their respective districts, and report the reductions which may be possible to expenditure, and make such suggestions therefor as may seem to them necessary.

Officers not on duty in the field or at important posts will also be selected, to be placed temporarily on inspection duty, in order that this inspection may be the more general and speedy.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 26.—I. All officers and agents of the Quartermaster's Department, having citizen employés or hired articles under their direction, will immediately upon the receipt of this order prepare and forward to this office a special report of the persons and articles so hired or employed. This report will embrace in tabular form—

1st. The number of persons or articles of each class.
2. Occupation, or how used.
3. Rate of hire or compensation.
4. The number of each class discharged since April 1, and rate of hire or compensation.
5. What further reduction can be made during the next two months, and at what dates the reduction can be made.
6. Remarks, showing briefly the necessity of continuing the remainder in government employ.

II. The Chief Quartermasters of military divisions, departments and principal depots will, upon consultation with the respective commanding officers thereof, take immediate measures to break up all minor depots and agencies under their control not essential to the service under the new military situation. The Quartermasters' stores at such depots and agencies will be drawn into the main depots; or, in case such stores are deemed not of sufficient value to justify the cost of their removal, then a special report of the case will be made to this office, with recommendations as to the best time, place and manner of their sale or other disposition.

III. The property return of Quartermasters' stores on hand, April 30, called for by paragraph 8, General Orders No. 24, from this office, of the 29th ultimo, will be made out in the form of an inventory, showing

1. The articles, in alphabetical order, and the quantity of each on hand.
2. Their condition.
3. Number or quantity of each required for a three months' supply at their respective stations; and,
4. The disposition recommended to be made of the balance—whether to be sold, stored, or transferred to other stations; and when to be sold, stored or transferred.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster, Brevet Major-General.

MISS MINA GRARY'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—This interesting affair will occur to-morrow evening, at Irving Hall, when she will have the assistance of a number of eminent artists, including GUSTAVUS GRARY, ERNEST PERRINO, J. R. THOMAS, and GEORGE F. BARROW, as Conductor.

PERSONAL.—Gov. FENTON was in town yesterday, stopping at the Astor House. He left by the evening train on the Erie Railroad for his home in Chautauqua County, where he will spend several days. Quite a number of bills passed by both Houses of the Legislature await his action upon his return to Albany.

☞ The Woman's Hospital received $1,200 as the result of the concert given for its benefit at Mr. JAMES'S theatre a few evenings since.

THE PRESIDENT'S OBSEQUIES.

FROM CHICAGO TO MR. LINCOLN'S HOME.

Closing Manifestations in Chicago—The Body Escorted on its Way—Mrs. Lincoln's Selection of a Burial-place—The Journey Toward Springfield.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 2.

Until a late hour last night crowds continued to pass through the Court-house in an unceasing stream. Many who came to see the remains of the late President were unable to do so on account of the pressure. During the afternoon and evening a large body of singers were retained in the Rotunda, and performed appropriate pieces of sacred music, with but little intermission, up to a late hour. Among the singers were many of the leading amateur vocalists of Chicago, together with several of the opera singers at present in this city. These services were beautifully solemn and impressive. To-day long lines of people have been moving toward the Court-house, entering at the door bearing the inscription, "Illinois clasps to her bosom her slain but glorified son," and retiring by the one on the other side surmounted by the words, "The beauty of Israel is slain upon the high places."

During the day, there was music from a melodeon in keeping with the solemn scene. The light from a chandelier was cast upon the face of the lamented dead, and revealed the deep surrounding drapery and the coffin, with its splendid and magnificent floral adornments. Grouped around the coffin were evergreens and the choicest flowers, Etruscan vases, filled with red roses, Latin crosses formed by white flowers, with white borders of evergreen, a Greek cross of white camellias, with a green back ground resting on the white satin lid of the coffin, a Greek urn filled with flowers, and a wreath of camellias and white lilies bedded in evergreens resting on the foot of the coffin, and interspersed among all these were rare bouquets of white flowers, wreaths of flowers, and wreaths of evergreen and mosses.

Many silent and affecting scenes have been witnessed. Owing to the very large number of spectators, a few seconds only of time is afforded to give a passing glance at the remains of the lamented dead. Mournful and distressful looks are expressed on every face, and tears from many eyes give outward expression to feelings of inward grief.

Business was entirely suspended here yesterday, and is only partially resumed to-day.

It is everywhere admitted that never during the days of wild and tumultuous rejoicing over the late glorious victories, never in all former times, when gaily fluttering banners and holiday dresses and inspiring strains of music have betokened a public festival, never before, when farewell honors have been paid to the memory of the great and good, has Chicago seen a day to be compared with that of yesterday. In the overwhelming solemnity of the occasion, in the multitudinous hosts which thronged the thoroughfares, in the surpassing splendor, tear-compelling though it was, of the tribute which was paid to the honored remains of the late beloved President, and in the general woe which filled every heart, the day could not be compared with any other that ever dawned upon the city. No public bereavement was ever so deeply felt by the people. Not only citizens from distant parts of Illinois, but many from Iowa, Michigan, and other States, have come hither to take their last farewell of the truly-lamented dead.

The wigwam in which ABRAHAM LINCOLN was first nominated for the Presidency, the first story of which is occupied as stores, possesses much interest to all visitors, and the erection of an immense wooden structure for the holding of the Sanitary Fair reminds us of the fact that President LINCOLN had partly promised to be present at its opening.

All party divisions and party spirit has been entirely obliterated by the sad event which causes the great part of the nation to throb heavily at the portals of the tomb.

A dispatch has been received from Capt. ROBERT LINCOLN, stating that it is his mother's request that the Oak Ridge Cemetery at Springfield be the permanent burial place of his father. This will be complied with.

The Court-house was closed at 8 o'clock this evening, when the remains were escorted to the railroad station, the members of the Common Council acting as pall bearers.

The cortége was flanked by torch bearers in large numbers.

Very many persons were assembled at the depot to witness the departure of the train, which will arrive at Springfield to-morrow morning, at 5 o'clock.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon.

MORE REBEL PLOTS.

Supposed Plot to Burn Philadelphia—Action of the Military and Civil Authorities—Precautionary Measures Continued.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, May 2.

Last Sunday afternoon the Provost-Marshal-General, at Washington, telegraphed to Maj.-Gen. CADWALADER, in this city, that the authorities at the National Capital had received information that a plot existed to burn the City of Philadelphia, and that an attempt to carry it into effect would be made during Sunday night. Gen. CADWALADER was advised in the Provost Marshal-General's dispatch, to adopt such precautionary measures as were necessary to check effectually any such diabolical attempt, and prompt decisive action was taken at once, of so thorough a nature that even if such an attempt were contemplated by parties in the city, its fulfillment would have been simply an impossibility.

During Sunday evening we were called on by Chief RUGGLES and Chief Engineer LYLE, who brought a request from Mayor HENRY not to publish anything in relation to the supposed plot, as such publicity might tend to defeat the ends of justice, and create unnecessary alarm among the timid or nervous portion of the community. Entirely coinciding in opinion with the Mayor we refrained from making any mention of the affair in yesterday's edition; but as information in relation to the supposed plot was published in the New-York papers, yesterday, and freely circulated in this city, the veil is of course removed, and we append the following particulars regarding the grand scare. We may premise by saying that no uneasiness is experienced by those who are high in authority in this city regarding the plot, and that no attempt to burn any portion of the city was made.

The authorities, however, are going on the principle that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," for such measures have been adopted throughout the city as would lead to the instantaneous detection of any act of incendiarism.

Gen. CADWALADER, immediately on the receipt of the dispatch from Washington made proper disposition of the military under his command at once. All the public buildings, including arsenals, hospitals, large manufactories, machine shops, magazines, &c., were placed under strict guard, and remain so now. Bodies of military were stationed in such a manner as to be of instant use at any point, and several localities were doubly guarded.

Chief RUGGLES had his entire police force on the *qui vive*, and every suspicious looking character was closely watched, and a sharp eye kept on many places of public resort.

Chief Engineer LYLE notified the entire Fire Department to be ready for instant service, and the various fire apparatus throughout the city were harnessed up ready for work.

All the hotels of the city were warned to use extra caution, and the different floors of the principal ones were patrolled so closely during the entire night that not a guest could leave his room without his movements being made the subject of strict scrutiny.

The night, however, passed without any attempt at incendiarism, and but two occurrences took place having any connection with the affair, and they are as follows:

One of the officers on duty at Ninth and Chesnut streets had his attention attracted about 9½ o'clock on Sunday evening to the movements of an individual who appeared to be watching the upper windows of the Continental Hotel with some interest. The party in question moved backward and forward on Ninth-street, and after glancing up at several of the windows of the hotel moved off up Ninth-street at a brisk pace. He was followed and seen to turn into Market-street, and was taken into custody at the corner of Tenth and Market.

He appeared somewhat confused, and made two or three conflicting statements, first stating that he belonged to Maryland, but it afterwards appeared he was a resident of this State. On being asked if he knew where the Continental Hotel was, he said yes, but stated that he had not been near there since the middle of the afternoon. He was taken to the Central Station and subjected to a rigid examination, but it appearing that he could not have had any complicity with the supposed plot, he was discharged from custody.

Yesterday morning the sentries on duty around the knapsack department of the United States Arsenal on Gray's Ferry Road, noticed a suspicious-looking character prowling around that portion of the establishment. He was hailed by two of the sentinels, but declined to give any answer. He was again hailed, and a movement made toward him, when he started off on a run. Two shots were then fired at him, which, owing to the darkness of the night, failed to take effect. This alarmed others on duty at the Arsenal, and pursuit was at once made. He was just seen to enter a brick-yard in the immediate neighborhood, and two shots were fired at the party in pursuit from the direction he had taken. These shots are thought to have come from a revolver in the hands of the fugitive, which were fired for the purpose of intimidating pursuit. Being favored by the darkness, the fellow made good his escape.

Whether his object in being in the vicinity of the Arsenal was to attempt to burn that building, or whether he had some burglarious designs on surrounding dwellings, is, of course, not known.

With the above exceptions, nothing of moment transpired, and while great doubt existed as to whether there is any organized plot to burn buildings in this city, still the authorities are fully prepared for any contingency that may occur, and our citizens can nightly enjoy their slumbers without fear of being driven from their homes by any other than such accidental fires as sometimes occur.

As some fears were expressed that the supposed plotters might attempt to cut off the water from the city, it may as well be mentioned that such an attempt could only be attended with one result, and that is the immediate arrest of any one who might feel inclined to indulge in that species of amusement.

An Incendiary Attempt.

From the Philadelphia Age, May 2.

About 4:30 yesterday morning a fire broke out in the warehouse of H. S. HANBY & Co., Nos. 311 and 313 North Front-street. The building is a three-story brick, and extends back to Water-street. The flames spread rapidly and burned stubbornly for several hours. The loss is considerable. This is the fourth time this establishment has been on fire within the last two years. On each of these previous occasions, as no doubt in the present instance, the first fire occurred on the morning of the 27th of June, the second on the morning of the 11th of August, which originated in the same kind of material and in the identical spot as did that in June. This time the warehouse came very near being destroyed. Again, on the morning of the 5th of September, there was another fire in the same premises. Strange as it may appear, all three of these fires developed themselves about the same time—the first at 4:43, the second at 4:23, and the third at 4:16 A. M. The atmosphere on all three occasions was extremely sultry. There had been other fires in this establishment, which was once, with a heavy and valuable stock, totally demolished. The storage of cotton and woolen waste in warehouses in the compactly built parts of our main business thoroughfares, is a practice of very doubtful expediency. It would be much safer to deposit this dangerous article in buildings occupying isolated localities.

The loss on the building is estimated at $1,500, which is insured; and $5,000 on the stock, insured for $1,500 in the Kensington Insurance Company.

The stock consisted wholly of shoddy and waste.

Reports from Baltimore.

INCENDIARY PLOTS—RUMORS ABOUT SERGT. CORBETT.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 1.

Our Fire Department and military and civil authorities, owing to prevailing rumors of a widespread plot to burn Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and other leading cities, are increasing their vigilance. It is supposed that this is part of the scheme of the Presidential assassination, springing from the Knights of the Golden Circle and rebel emissaries.

It is also currently rumored that Sergt. CORBETT, who shot BOOTH, has been secretly made away with by the murderous conspirators.

Baltimore is rapidly filling up with strangers, many of whom are from the South. All paroled prisoners and persons here without authority, are being held to strict accountability.

Arrest of a Rebel in Washington.

From the Washington Intelligencer, May 1.

NOBLE J. THOMAS, a former well-known resident of Washington, but who has been in the rebel army since the outbreak of the rebellion, was arrested in this city on Friday, by Officer MCELFRESH, of the Fourth Ward, and on Saturday was taken before Justice MILLER, to answer to certain charges preferred against him. THOMAS was a lieutenant of the auxiliary guard of this city under the administration of Mayor BARRY; and he had previous to that time held the position of assistant warden of the penitentiary. At the commencement of the rebellion he left the city and joined the rebel army, and of late has been Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in WISE'S battalion. Being connected with Lee's army, he was among those paroled by the terms of surrender at Burkesville, and returned at once to this city. As soon as his presence in the city became known many old charges were revived against him, prominent among which was one that at the commencement of the war, he had acted as a spy and informer, and that he pointed out Union men from this city to the rebel authorities in Alexandria and vicinity, and thus endeavored to procure their imprisonment and punishment.

At the hearing on Saturday, before Justice MILLER, Mr. W. H. HARRISON, of the Sixth Ward, was sworn, and testified that he and Mr. GEORGE HILTON, also a resident of the Sixth Ward, were in the three months service in 1861 as members of Company E, First battalion, D. C. Volunteers, (howitzer company,) and that they started toward Alexandria one afternoon in May in a buggy. When they reached the Virginia end of the Long Bridge, witness noticed two men in gray on horseback, who rode up to the buggy and demanded their surrender, and took them to Alexandria as prisoners. A guard of rebel soldiers took them to Col. TERRETT'S headquarters, where THOMAS was called to identify them as Washingtonians. They had a sort of military trial separately, and were ordered to be taken before the Mayor. As they were being taken to the Mayor's office, THOMAS, (who had previously identified HILTON,) sang out to the crowd, "There goes the Lincoln guards." When a tumult was raised, some crying, "shoot them," and others, "hang them." They were conducted to the Mayor's office, where the crowd burst in the doors and windows. There Mr. PRICE, the Mayor, read the charges—Major TERRETT and WALTER LENOX being present. During the trial before Mayor PRICE, THOMAS said that witness was from the eastern part of the city, and was guilty of the murder of BOYD. Mayor PRICE said that there was no charge against them, as the State had not at that time taken the final vote on secession.

Mr. HILTON, who was at one time a watchman at the Monument grounds, corroborated Mr. HARRISON'S testimony in the main, adding that THOMAS was on the War Department steps when witness was sworn into the three months' service. At Alexandria THOMAS charged witness with being a spy, and accused him of being concerned in breaking the Pope's alone at the Monument grounds. While they were being taken to the Mayor's office some one put a pistol to witness' head and snapped it.

At the conclusion of Mr. HILTON'S testimony, THOMAS asked leave to make a statement, and denied that he had made any outcry against the witnesses when they were in Alexandria, on the occasion referred to, and further said that he had not testified against them until sent for by Major TERRETT.

The Justice committed THOMAS to jail for a further hearing, when it is expected that other witnesses will appear against him.

All Ladies and Gentlemen can have

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR

restores GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its FALLING OUT, keeps the HEAD CLEAN. Stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

An Excellent Article.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething, its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels.

Dyspepsia and Fits.

A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a treatise on foreign and native herbal preparations, published by Dr. O. Phelps Brown. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of fits as of dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent to all on receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh,
Lungs, Throat, Heart and
Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-room, No. 816 Broadway.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Evergreen Trees

Should be planted now. Apply to

PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

U. S. Postal Currency—in denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Fine Carriages.

WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage Manufacturers, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y., having, since the late fire, made a clearing out sale at auction, of all their old goods, and resumed business at their old stand, No. 596 Broadway, with an entire fresh stock, made especially for the Spring trade, from new models of the most fashionable pleasure carriages now in use, are prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices. Style, fashion, beauty of model, excellence in workmanship, and durability are the characteristics of their work, and they believe in these particulars it stands unrivaled by any made upon the continent. WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name, manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Howard Hotel, Broadway, New-York.—On and after April 5, 1865, the price of board will be THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF PER DAY. The proprietors convinced that high prices cannot rule, have put the price of board at this very low figure. The house has been refurnished and thoroughly repaired throughout, and is in better condition than ever before.

Andy Johnson says, "Governments are made for men, not men for governments," to which GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, would add by way of rider, "hats are made for heads, and not heads for hats." There is not a head extant of man, woman or child, that cannot be gracefully and appropriately fitted at GENIN'S establishment, and at a very moderate cost.

Security from Burglars and Hall Thieves!!

The Rotary Lock for dwelling-house doors is the most convenient and secure lock ever used. No dwelling-house should be without this valuable invention.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Second-Hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes.

Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Electricity, infallibly connected, protects your doors and windows from burglars, rings your table bell, coachman's bell and servants' bell. No. 198 Broadway.
E. HOLMES.

HUNT'S Hair Dye, 50 cts.; black and brown; reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 128 Centre-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

GARNER—THORN.—On Thursday, April 27, by Rev. Reuben Riley, WM. T. GARNER, of this city, and Miss MARCELLITE M., daughter of the late Frost Thorn, of Louisiana.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

FINK—MCLANE.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Monday, May 1, by Rev. J. P. HERMANCE, THEODORE FINK, of Massena Springs, N. Y., and Miss PERSIS A. MCLANE, of the former place. No cards.

VANDERBILT—DUSENBERRY.—On Wednesday evening, April 26, by Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Jr., and SUSAN A., daughter of William H. Dusenberry, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

AUCHMUTY.—On Monday morning, May 1, MARY ALLEN AUCHMUTY, widow of the late Richard Tylden Auchmuty.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 4½ o'clock.

BEMAN.—On Tuesday, May 2, Capt. SPENCER BEMAN, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 109 West 44th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

BRINKERHOFF.—Suddenly, on Monday, May 1, at East Fishkill, Dutchess County, DIANA, wife of J. Van Wyck Brinkerhoff.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Hopewell Church, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Fishkill depot upon the arrival of the P. M. train from New-York.

CLARKSON.—On Tuesday morning, May 2, at his residence, in Flatbush, WM. K. CLARKSON, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Episcopal Church at Flatbush. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CORTELYOU.—On Thursday, April 27, Capt. JOSHUA CORTELYOU, aged 84 years and 10 months.

Notice of the funeral given hereafter.

COCKS.—At Morrisania, on Tuesday, May 2, MRS. ANN COCKS, relict of Henry Cocks, aged 74 years.

Funeral from the house of her son-in-law, Stephen Angell, Railroad-av., opposite 6th-st., Morrisania, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock. Trains leave Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th av. and 26th-st., at 10:30. The remains will be taken to Oyster Bay for interment.

DALE.—In this city, on Monday, May 1, THOMAS L. DALE, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 613 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

EATON.—At the Naval Academy, Newport, R. I., on Friday morning, April 28, of typhoid fever, Midshipman J. HORACE EATON, aged 18 years and 7 months, son of Major J. H. EATON, Pay Department U. S. Army.

GRAHAM.—On Tuesday morning, May 2, MRS. ANN GRAHAM, widow of the late Mr. John Graham, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 23 Abingdon-square, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, when friends are invited to attend.

GRIFFIN.—On Monday, May 1, LYDIA, widow of the late George Griffin, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 West 20th-st., on Thursday afternoon, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock.

GALLAGHER.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, May 1, MISS ELIZABETH GALLAGHER, aged 67 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, Rev. J. S. Gallagher, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LOMBARD.—At Eastchester, on Monday, May 1, MRS. SARAH T. LOMBARD, wife of Rev. C. B. Lombard, and daughter of Caleb Morgan, Esq., in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock, at the Universalist Church, Mount Vernon. Carriages will meet the train at Mount Vernon at 12 15 P. M.

MCCUTCHEN.—On Tuesday, May 2, HUGH MCCUTCHEN, aged 65 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 202 West 18th-st., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MURDOCK.—On Monday, May 1, after a short illness, HOWELL E. MURDOCK, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Carey Murdock, No. 17 East 33d-st.

RUGGLES.—In this city, on Tuesday, May 2, FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, Consul of the United States at Jamaica, in the 50th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Vermont for burial.

TOWNSEND.—In Newburgh, Orange County, on Monday, May 1, ANNA, youngest child of Harriett and the late Isaiah Townsend, aged 12 years.

WHITELY.—In this city, on Monday, May 1, ELISABETH WHITELY, aged 21 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The funeral service will take place at the residence of the family, No. 157 West 24th-st., at 11:30 A. M., to-day, (Wednesday.) The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FURNITURE.
AT REDUCED PRICES,
of the latest styles, consisting of
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES, in Rosewood, Walnut, and Maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices, at
F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF L. Y. D. S. Bleeding of the Nose.

Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,
Which Purifies the Blood, invigorates the Body, gives Tone to the Nerves, Strength to the Muscles, and Health to every Channel, Joint and Limb.
$1.50 per Bottle, (which often cures.)
Depot No. 146 CHATHAM-ST., N. Y. Sold at No. 602 GRAND-ST.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1848. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

REMOVAL.
CHEROKEE MEDICINES—Office and factory removed to No. 37 Walker-st. 32 page camphlet free. Address all letters for advice or medicines to Dr. W. R. MERWIN, No. 37 Walker-st., New-York.

USE THE BEST!
IT WILL DESTROY MOTHS! NOW IS THE TIME! GET BOWDEN'S MOTH-DESTROYING PACKET, for preserving cloths, furs, carpets, robes, blankets, and woolen goods, from MOTHS and all destructive insects. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents per packet.

THETICO-NEURALGICON,
DR. VON EISENBERG'S
NEW INVENTION
FOR THE CURE
OF THE MOST COMPLICATED
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF
SIGHT,
HEARING,
AS WELL AS
CHRONIC CATARRH,
DISEASED THROAT,
AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new invention may not be easily comprehended, we the New-York *Evening Express* give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

is derived from the Greek word Aisopikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logus, a discourse with the sufficence. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerve or nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.

The reader, on perusing what we have here presented him, touching the beauty, complexity, costliness, touching the various uses to which the Æsthetico-Neuralgicon can be applied, may be induced to believe that in the warmth of our commendations we have exceeded the sober truth as to its utility; but we know we have not exceeded the limits of common sense in our description. We care not how prejudiced any one may be against it, he cannot, when it is thoroughly explained to him—and that the inventor is prepared to do at any time to those who call upon him—but be convinced it is all that is claimed for it, namely, the most perfect mechanical contrivance for the exhibition of spiritualised and ethereal-ized medical preparations now in existence. He will even confess, if he be justly minded, that in many respects it is destined to bring about an entire revolution in certain departments of science, and that it is what its inventor, with reason holds, an apparatus that will do more to mitigate human sufferings than anything that in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.
—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

Catarrh Cured.

LINCOLN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

I have been for several years past afflicted with chronic dry catarrh, which a year ago became so bad that my hearing threatened to leave me altogether. My throat became greatly affected. There was a constant roaring in my head, which, with the other symptoms, was always greatly aggravated by the slightest "cold." Dr. Von Eisenberg commenced treating me a year ago, and has continued to treat me at long intervals since. I am happy to state that the treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg has produced a constant improvement, so that my hearing is almost perfectly restored. My nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much improved that I look for its permanent restoration, and that speedily, as a fixed fact. I do cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrhal affections to apply to Dr. Von Eisenberg for treatment, feeling assured that with proper opportunity he will effect a cure.

JAMES T. FERRIE, Captain U. S. A.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.

CHARLES CHAPPELL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, LAWRENCE GRENNA, of No. 188 East 36th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as everyone said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with both eyes, added to which I am in good health, a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a Court of Justice at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

{The Grand Seal of the} {New-York Mayoralty.}

Dr. VON EISENBERG may be consulted on the diseases of the eye and ear, and for catarrh, at the office, No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON is now on exhibition at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S Consulting Rooms, No. 816 BROADWAY, near 13th-st.

IN HOC VINCES.

HOMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

The evidences of the extraordinary medicinal qualities of this scientific preparation daily accumulate, and to such an extent from all sources, that we are compelled, to publication within the confined limits of a newspaper column, to divide the testimonials under the several heads of DYSPEPSIA, FEVER AND AGUE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM TONIC, &c. To-day we are limited to

FOR FEVER AND AGUE

CRIMEAN BITTERS have proved the most prompt and thorough remedy known—successful when quinine has failed, as determined by trials in the United States Military Hospitals of Newark, N. J., Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and Beaufort, N. C., and numerous cases everywhere. The Bitters are warranted to arrest the chills the first day, and, in brief time, expel the disease from the system so thoroughly that no renewal follows, if the directions for use are strictly adhered to.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. WHITEHEAD, Surgeon U. S. A., dated U. S. Hospital, Newark, N. J., says: "I cured several soldiers under my charge of obstinate Fever and Ague, which had defied for weeks the usual remedy of quinine, and would without hesitation use it in similar cases."

BROOKLYN, Aug. 15, 1864.

DEAR SIRS: It affords me great pleasure to accord with others in pronouncing your Crimean Bitters an infallible remedy in Fever and Ague. I contracted the disease many months since in a remote section of the United States, and have used all the popular remedies, quinine &c., which failed, however, to eradicate it; but your Bitters suspended the chills immediately, using the article according to directions on circular. I am now entirely well. They are so very agreeable as a mere beverage, that I shall continue their use as an exhilarant merely in preference to anything else.

G. R. BABBIT, Soap Manufacturer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1863.

I had suffered some time from an attack of Chills and Fever, when an acquaintance recommended your Crimean Bitters as a cure. I took his advice, and in three days the chills were broken. I continued their use for a short time, and am now entirely well. I can recommend your Bitters to all who are suffering from that disease.

JOSEPH CORLISS,
No. 423 Greenwich-st., New-York.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Post-Surgeon HAYDEN, U. S. A., dated at Beaufort, S. C., says: "In this malarious climate I find your Bitters so useful for intermittent fever that I beg you to send me another case by next steamer. Col. A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector, will recommend the article to the Medical Department at Washington. I have already done so."

INDORSED BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. A.

Dr. JANEWAY, Surgeon, U. S. A., dated Beaufort, S.C., Sept. 16, 1863, says: "I gave a case of the Crimean Bitters to Dr. Wurts, the Medical Director, who commended the article at once, and it was INDORSED by the Surgeon-General, who arrived the next day, and was aware of its merited success in the Northern U. S. Hospitals. It is unanimously declared by all the surgeons here that it is just the thing in this malarious climate."

Directions for use on circular around bottle.

The Bitters are very pleasant to the taste.

Sold by all respectable druggists.

Principal Depot No. 110 Liberty-st., New-York.

MILLER & CO., Proprietors.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

Manufacturers of

SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps, constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

CROTON HOSE.

All sizes for sale by

GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	24
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	Cures Tooth-Ache, Face-Ache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Cures Head-Aches, Sick Head-Aches, Vertigo	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12.	Cures Profuse Periods	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

All classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-STREET

COAL AT COST.

CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY.
SHARES, $10.

Each share entitles the holder to one ton of coal per year, at the cost of mining, transportation and delivery, which is now about $3 per ton; also to a share of the profits on the sale of coal produced beyond the quantity supplied to shareholders.

Those who buy for investment can have the coal they will be entitled to sold for their benefit, and receive the proceeds over the cost in cash.

Investment in this stock is not a risk, for anthracite coal lands are rapidly rising in value.

The shares to be sold are limited, and are nearly all subscribed for. Immediate application is necessary to secure any. Office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 56.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 412 6th-av.

Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.

Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.

Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.

CHARLES JENKINS, President of East River Bank.

OHN L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Ins. Co.

JOHN C. ANDERSON, No. 105 Broadway.

WM. P. STANDISH, Coal Dealer, No. 71 Broadway.

SHAS. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,438,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 88
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,154 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	260,354 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Mills,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Herrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	Daniel J. Sily,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Beshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
D. L. Sums,	R. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. P. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
R. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.

Thomas Lord, Vice-President.
Wm. M. Wetmore, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865

Now, in refusal, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made, and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal in the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated New-York, April 1, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. Winslow, Secretary.

2,000 SHARES OF GUARANTEED STOCK OF THE LIVINGSTON MINING COMPANY FOR SALE.—This stock bears interest on its par value of $5 per share at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, in each year, until April 1, 1875, when the stock becomes redeemable by the company at par

To secure the above interest, the whole rental of the company's property, consisting of the whole village of Ancram, Lead Mines, Columbia Co., N. Y., is specially pledged.

Only 5,000 shares of this guaranteed stock can be issued, and in addition to the above special interest, they participate equally with the common stock of the company in any dividends which may be declared hereafter.

The company's mining property is in a very prosperous condition, and gives already very good results in its operations.

The above stock being equal to the best mortgage bonds now to the market, will be sold for $4 per share upon application to GUEBBER & CO.,
No. 54 William-st.,

where full particulars can be obtained.

(COPY.)
TREASURE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 31, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act

Now, therefore I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act

Now, therefore I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal (L. S.) of office this first day of April, 1865.
(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
NEW-YORK, PASSENGER OFFICE, April 27, 1865.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of May until the day of the meeting.

G. B. CARHART, President.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.
LOAN FOR THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.
$75,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, in the City of Hoboken, up to noon of May 15, 1865, for a loan of $75,000, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the loan to run from five to forty years. Parties wishing to offer proposals for the above loan can obtain all necessary information from JOHN KENNEDY, Esq., City Clerk, at his office, Odd Fellows' Hall, or CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairmain of Committee, No. 44 1st-st., Hoboken.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th day of April to the 9th day of May next, both days inclusive. By order of the board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 158 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and inspectors for next election, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, May 8, 1865. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

C. & G. WOODMAN,

NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND SCRIP AND UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, AT WHOLESALE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,

in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, is the City of New York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

(SEAL) SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

BIRCH, MURRAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO 12 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1865.

At an election for eight trustees of the first class, held this day at the office of the company, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
REUBEN WITHERS,
JAMES M. WATERBURY,
FREDERIC G. FOSTER,
RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD,
FREDERIC DePEYSTER,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
HENRY F. VAIL.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, Robert S. Hone, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

F. W. WORTH, LOOMIS L. WHITE, H. B. KEEN,

WORTH, WHITE & KEEN,

BANKERS,
No 47 Wall-st.
(Offices formerly occupied by Messrs. W. C. Pickersgill & Co.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Orders executed in Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange.

Government agents for the sale of the NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH STOCK,
American Telegraph Stock,
United States Telegraph Stock,
Illinois and Missouri Telegraph Stock,
Wisconsin Telegraph Stock,
Adams' Express Company Stock,
American Express Company Stock,
Wells, Fargo & Co. Stock, &c., &c.
For sale and wanted. Apply to
GEO. O. OBNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts Europe, &c.

LAWRENCE, BROWN & LANE,
BROKERS,
Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities bought and sold exclusively on commission.
NO 11 BROAD-ST.,
New-York.
FRED'K N. LAWRENCE. MORTIMER S. BROWN, WM. H. LANE.

BETTS & BENSLOW,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Have removed from No. 24 William-st., to No 2 New-st., one door from Wall-st. Gold, Government, State and Railroad Securities, bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight drafts.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 64 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst. Transfer books will be closed until after the election.

SAMUEL A. STRANG, Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held at the office, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of May between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 o'clock, in the afternoon. The transfer book is closed from this date until the day after the election.

W. R. BLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 134 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

NOTICE.—DEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY entitled to Scrip for the year 1863, are hereby notified that by the condition of the issue of said Scrip, all certificates of that year remaining uncalled for on the 31st day of May, 1865, will be forfeited.

E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, April 29, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, due 1st May next, will be paid at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.

W. E. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY.—An election for nine directors of this company to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office in Princeton, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Secretary.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 19, 1865.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE
DR LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP
FOR THE BLOOD.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

THE TRANSFER AND REGISTRY Books of this company will be closed from the 6th day of May to the 6th day of June inclusive, preparatory to the annual meeting.

C. BUTLER, President.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWELVE Directors (second class) and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 9th prox. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 M.

C. T. WEMPLE, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE ANNUAL election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 9th of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4th to 9th May inclusive,

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 73 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st May next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after that day,

E. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., April 24, 1865.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due May 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, less government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

WM. R. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA MINES.—WE purchase these stocks on commission, and are prepared to give reliable information to parties purchasing through us. A member of our firm has visited these mines each year since their discovery, and is now there.

WAKEMAN, GOODKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 57 Broadway.

UNITED STATES COUPONS PURCHASED same as gold, by F. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Bookman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW YORK.

7-30

LOAN.

1/4 OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL INVESTORS.

MAY, JULY AND SEPTEMBER

COUPONS

Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of $300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. *In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold*—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

MORE AND MORE DESIRABLE.

The rebellion is suppressed, and the government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 6-20 SIX PER CENT.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS,

Which are always worth a premium,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on the surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. *It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.*

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
May 1, 1865. Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

McILVAINE & WALDEN,
NO. 12 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

MORRIS & WHEELWRIGHT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 72 Beaver-st.

Government Bonds, Railway Shares, Petroleum and Mining Stocks bought and sold. All business transacted strictly on commission. Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly executed.

ASHLEY AND WYOMING VALLEY R. R. & COAL CO.,
TRINITY BUILDING, NEW YORK.

MONTHLY STATEMENT FOR MARCH, 1865

Coal sold at the Collieries,	10,668 tons	$24,874 27
Coal sold at New-York,	5,870 tons	39,211 50
Cost of mining	16,338	$34,812 56
Transportation and shipping	34,174 25	66,066 80
Income for the month of March		$19,040 97
Balance of surplus on hand, March 1		99,238 68
Total surplus, April 1, 1865		$78,379 65

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, APRIL 1, 1865.

1,400 acres of land containing 27½ millions tons coal, with two collieries, works, dwellings, stores, &c., &c., at cost $400,000 00
2,5 0 town lots in Scranton, &c 100,000 00
Rolling stock, &c., &c 106,916 24
Cash assets on hand, with no floating debt 31 363 41
$1,646,279 65

Mortgage Bonds, interest paid to Dec. 1 $350,000
22,160 shares capital stock 1,138,000 1,488,000 00
Surplus in profit and loss applicable to dividend $78,279 65

ELLIS POITER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(L. S.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., April 10, 1865.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING, HELD THIS day, the Board of Trustees of the ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, in deference to the considerations connected with his private affairs, assigned Nay Mr. BIERWIRTH for his withdrawal from a position which he has so long and so honorably filled as President of this Company accepted his resignation with deep regret, and with a full appreciation of the loss sustained by the Company in being compelled to yield to the necessity of separating from one who, during the devotion of so many years to the interests of the Company, has shown the highest ability in the discharge of his official duties.

At an election, subsequently held, Mr. EUGENE DUTILH, was unanimously chosen President of this Company, to fill the vacancy to occur by Mr. Bierwirth's withdrawal on the 1st May next.

By order CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

TREASURER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1865, FROM the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and from the Funded Coupon Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Councillors and Directors; also, for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Bank, on WEDNESDAY, June 7, from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

E. WILLSON, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD,
CLEVELAND, O., April 26, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company falling due 1st of May next, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and three trustees of election will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, May 8, at 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

COAL.

WYOMING VALLEY COAL, $9.

THE BEST IN MARKET FOR DOMESTIC USE.
Foot of 14th-st., North River, and at the office of the
WYOMING VALLEY COMPANY,
Trinity Building.

BONE DUST FOR SALE.—I HAVE REDUCED the price of bone dust to $40 per ton.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, No. 203 East 89th-st.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.
AN INTEREST IN THE

MOUNTAIN OIL WELL,

FLOWING 400 BBLS.,
For sale cheap by
JAMES T. HAYDEN,
At Wm. W. Clarke & Co.'s,
No. 16 Pine-st., New-York.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.

OIL STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, AT PRIVATE SALE AND AT THE NEW-YORK PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD.

The prices of some of the best Petroleum Stocks are yet very low, and offer the most promising inducements for investment of any other security, both as to the AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS and the ADVANCE IN THE PRICE of the stock

Stocks of established worth can now be purchased at prices which will give the purchaser over THREE PER CENT. PER MONTH on his investment.

SUBSCRIPTION NEARLY CLOSED.
BUSH CREEK
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, ONLY $250,000.
SHARES, $5 EACH.
WORKING CAPITAL, $6,000 SHARES.

President, CHARLES G. JUDSON, Lawyer 5 Judson, 54 and 56 Chambers-st.
Vice-President, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier Broadway Bank.
Treasurer, CHARLES GOULD, 56 Wall-st.

But a few thousand shares are for sale, and those on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL, WILL BE OPEN FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY, AT THE OFFICE OF
STEADMAN, SWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 57 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK.

THE EUROPEAN PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $100,000. IN 10,000 SHARES.
NO SHARES SOLD FOR LESS THAN THE PAR VALUE.
ONLY 2,000 SHARES TO BE DISPOSED OF.

This company has now three wells producing oil, and three more very far advanced.

The property consists of land, leases, and wells all along Oil Creek, Penn., and as the capital is very small, no better investment can be presented.

For particulars inquire of the Directors:
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Esq., President of Central National Bank.
A. P. MONTANT, Esq., No. 166 Duane-st.
WM. BRUGUIER, No. 1 Beaver-st.
ALFRED PLUNKETT, No. 43 Dey-st.
or at the office of the company, No. 54 William-st.

L. E. LAHENS, President.
A. L. GUERNSEY, Secretary.

THE KING OF INVESTMENTS—OIL!

The subscribers are authorized to sell a few ORIGINAL SHARES in a new OIL COMPANY about to be formed on choice and select land. Full particulars sent on application to GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO., No. 123½ South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale, 5,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanawha River and its tributaries in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 60, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1865, at 3 P. M.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE—REMOVAL AND DIVIDEND.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.,
No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1865.

The office of this company will be removed on the 1st day of May to the rooms above the present office, on the third floor of No. 12 Wall-st

In consequence of this removal the payment of the DIVIDEND

on the preferred stock, seven per cent., less government tax, will be made on FRIDAY, the 5th day of May, at the new rooms. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., until the 5th of May inclusive

C. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 60 Broadway, Room No. 41.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared from their monthly dividend of three per cent. (free of Government tax) on their capital stock, payable at the office of the company on THURSDAY, May 4; to stockholders of record on May 3. The transfer books will be closed from May 3 to May 6, inclusive.

ROBT. S. BRAINE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

OFFICE OF THE HEPBURN OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 60 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 41,
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, on their capital stock, from the earnings for the month, payable on and after May 3

The transfer books will be closed from April 29 to May 6, inclusive.

CHARLES H. BRAINE, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, May 8, at the new office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from April 27 until May 8.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared free from government tax, payable on and after the 10th May.

Transfer books closed from date to 10th May.

By order board.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Assistant Cashier.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, (free of Government Tax), on and after May 10.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE
DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP
FOR ASTHMA.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after May 1, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer book is closed to May 1.

OLIVER CHARLOCK, President.

HUNTER'S POINT, April 26, 1865.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PERCENT. has this day been declared by this bank, free from government tax, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.

By order. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The great demand for the
WEBER PIANO-FORTE
has made it necessary to remove to the spacious marble building,
No. 429 BROOME-ST., near Broadway,
where the manufacturer respectfully invites his old friends and the public.

A. WEBER.

REMOVAL.

BUENA VISTA VINICULTURAL SOCIETY,
SONOMA, CALIFORNIA.

The great increase in the sale of the produce of this Company, in the Eastern States, has obliged the undersigned, its agent, to transfer his place of business, hitherto occupied at No. 51 Cedar-st., to
NO. 42 BARCLAY-ST.,
which possesses the advantages of vast and commodious cellars, and where he will continue to keep a complete assortment of Sonoma Red and White Wines, Altra, Angelica, Brandy and California Champagne, as also the celebrated Wine Bitters from Salmesvain brothers, of Los Angeles.

CESAR AUG. ROBERT.

The office of the
MARSEILLES SOAP COMPANY
has also been removed to the same place.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD AND &c. CO., BANKERS,
Have removed from No. 32 William-st., to Nos. 64 Broadway and 6 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities, executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received; and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight, or after ten days' notice.

L. DECKER, BILLIARD-TABLE MAKER, removed to corner Canal and Centre-sts., opposite Earle's Hotel. Tables made to order and on hand ready for shipping at one day's notice. Also, trimmings and second-hand tables.

REMOVAL.—GWYNNE & DAY, STOCK BROKERS, and dealers in United States Securities, have removed from No. 71 Wall-st. to No. 7 New-st., near Wall-st., opposite the new Stock Exchange.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM CROMWELL & SON (dry goods) have removed to No. 69 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

REMOVAL.—A. D. PORTER & CO., MERCHANT tailors, have removed to No. 733 Broadway, late Astor-place Hotel.

REMOVAL.—WM. A. WHEELER, STATIONER, has removed from No. 197 Broadway, to No. 33 Maiden-lane, near Nassau-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Corporation of the City of New-York, growing out of the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln, are requested to forward the same to the Clerk of the Commission, at Room No. 12, City Hall, before the 10th inst.

WM. HITCHMAN Clerk
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,425	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,400	..

FOR SALE.

WANTED—LAND.
The subscribers represent
ONE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
ENGLISH CAPITAL,
TO BE INVESTED IN LANDS
IN
PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND,
DELAWARE, VIRGINIA,
OHIO AND MISSOURI.
Parties desirous of selling will please send full description, price, &c., to
GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO.,
American Land Agency,
No. 123½ South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET. Beautifully situated on commanding ground on the Passaic River, at North Belleville, New-Jersey, and 10 miles from the city; large new house in the Italian villa style, with a tower, 16 acres of land, with a beautiful sloping lawn, every variety of fruit, forest trees and shrubbery; good boating, bathing and fishing; thirty acres more land can be had; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. Price, $17,000. Rent, $1,050.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 90 acres, has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views. The house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double boilers; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms. Hot and cold scrapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2¼ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by E. G. HALSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 750 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots if the purchaser deem desirable. As a private, genteel residence it has no superior, if its equal, in the town. The furniture, which is new and of the richest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of
G. KIRTLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY AND CITY RESIdence, combined, for sale; on high ground, splendid view, modern house, containing 16 rooms, all modern improvements; gas, extensive out-buildings, gardener's room, six acres, every variety of fruit and shrubbery; neighborhood first-class; situated on Clinton Hill near Newark City line, only 16 minutes from depot, 40 trains daily, and only 30 minutes from Wall-st., horse-cars run to the property; one of the finest places in the vicinity of the city. Apply to LYON BROTHERS, No. 34 Cortlandt-st. Price $23,000.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON, JUST above Rhinebeck, a splendid farm and country seat of about 125 acres of land, with large house, superb views, and lawns beautifully shaded; land extremely productive. Rhinebeck, distant 3 miles, has churches, schools, &c.; railroad depot (express station) is distant 2½ miles; river front, ample, deep water with water grant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 5 Pine-st., or F. F. GARRETTSON, No. 54 Wall-st., or F. GARRETTSON, on premises.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ONE OF THE most desirable places on the Hudson, 23 acres, large brick house, 18 rooms, all modern improvements, extensive view, all the outbuildings of brick; fruit and ornamental trees; everything to make a first-class residence (price $15,000). Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or JOHN MORRISON, Lander-st., Newburgh. If not sold it will be let for the season furnished; horses, carriages, &c. Apply on the premises, No. 165 Chambers-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 150 ACRES; buildings complete; Orangeville depot, Central Railroad of New Jersey, one hour from New-York; part of money can remain on mortgage, or improved city property will be taken in exchange; if not sold before May 5 will be offered at auction on the premises that day at 12 o'clock. Inquire of J. W. HALSEY on premises or J. WALES, No. 81 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED, A first-class residence on the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook. The house is large and elegant, containing all modern improvements, seven acres of land, highly improved and unsurpassed for beauty; garden, grapery, orchard, shade and ornamental trees; stable, coachhouse, &c.; beautiful dwelling. Apply to THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 51 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE RENTED, FURnished, an elegant country seat on Staten Island, being a two-story, stone and brick Gothic cottage house, with porter's lodge and all necessary outbuildings, with about six acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawn and garden.
For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house and lot on 33d-st., between 8th and 6th ave.; house is in perfect order, having been painted and frescoed throughout; full-size lot; the furniture will also be sold with the house, if desired. For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON THE 8th and 6th ave.
Also, on the streets adjacent to the Park.
Also, several very desirable plots of lots in Harlem.
Also, lots on the principal avenues and streets.
For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NORWALK, CONN., THE MOST eligible, beautiful and commanding location in town, within four minutes' walk of horse cars. Fine and spacious house and extensive grounds; the whole, in every particular, most desirable property for a gentleman's residence or for investment; terms easy. Address Box No. 259 Norwalk, Conn.

A VERY FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and 50 to 15 acres of choice land, large mansion house, ample outbuildings, abundance of fruit and shrubbery, fine garden, lawn, never failing stream, situated on an elevation, near depot, 14 miles in New-Jersey. Other country places, 3 to 300 acres, all prices and localities.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 191 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE houses, just finished and ready for occupation, on the north side of 38th-st., near Park-av., they are first-class houses, with black-walnut doors on parlor story, plate-glass, and all modern improvements. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., DElightfully situated within five minutes' walk of the depot, a beautiful English cottage, containing eleven rooms, with excellent barn, garden, fruit and shade trees. Price, $16,000. Address Box No. 301 New-York Post-office, or apply on the premises, No. 110 West Jersey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, THE first-class cottage house No. 1 Park-avenue, northeast corner 34th-st., in complete order, handsomely furnished. There is a small stable connected with the house which can be used if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A COTTAGE house, eight rooms, with five lots of ground, well stocked with all kinds of fruit and shrubs; three minutes' walk from Glenwood Station; gas and furnace in house. Will be sold cheap if sold for immediately. Apply to SANDFORD F. WEEKS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—ONE OF THE most beautiful country estates on the Hudson, in Rhine villa style of architecture, containing, &c.; grounds of 13 acres, in perfect condition; outbuildings, water, fruit in abundance. Apply to TIMOTHY CROMIE, counselor-at-law, No. 161 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAR, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale now. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FARM AT RAVENSWOOD, 122 acres good land, good brick house and outbuildings, with an orchard of choice fruit, all in complete order, a fine healthy place. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MANSION, AT JAmaica, in perfect order, with 10 acres; house 46x66, with gas and water throughout; the grounds are tastefully ornamented; a most desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to HYMAN & SHEPHERD, No. 80 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 76 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT OF THE NEATEST AND best built cottages in Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, and within two blocks of the cars to all the ferries. Price $3,000. Apply to E. E. FLETCHER, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE gothic house in Rockaway, L. I.; location and surroundings unsurpassed; view of the ocean splendid; will sell at a bargain. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT ACRES OF LAND ADJOINing Morrisania, Westchester County; a delightful location for a country residence, and will be sold very cheap. Apply to HYMAN & SHEPHERD, No. 80 Cedar-st.

PARTLY FURNISHED OR NOT—FOR SALE CHEAP—Cash preferred, $7,000 (seven thousand) and immediate possession, a very tasteful front, court, &c., No. 57 West 27th-st., near 4th-av. Inquire at FOUNTAIN'S India store.

FOR SALE—20 COTTAGES $1,200 TO $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings with 4 to 40 lots, $3,500 to $9,500; easy payments. CHARLES R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

$1,750.—A FULL LOT ON NORTHERLY SIDE of 44th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., for sale for $1,750; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to DAVID McADAM, No. 11 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH BUILDING AND three lots of land on 44th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. For particulars, apply to
THOMAS G. FRANK, No. 575 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURnished, south of 23d-st., Gramercy Park. Possession immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 53½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin ave. Terms easy. Apply to J. & J. GEMMELL, No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—A RICH AND VALUABLE MINEral lot, situated near the Grand Trunk Railroad. All information may be obtained by applying to F. A. ST. LAURENT, No. 15 Desfosses-st., St. Rocks, until May 1; afterward at No. 6 John-st., Quebec.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT RAHWAY—One hour by rail, house and garden near the depot.
JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF SOLDIERS who have been killed or died in the service of the United States can have their arrears of pay, bounty and pensions collected and cashed by writing or applying to PERKINS & HICKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway, authorized Government Agents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE MANUFACTURING PROperty in Newark, together with steam engine, boiler, shafting, pulleys, circular and scroll saws, planing machine, &c., &c.; consisting of one three and one four-story brick, each about 70x30, with large yard room. Steam engine 35 horse-power, in superior order, and the best one of its size in the State. The whole property is in first rate order, and for sale with or without the business, on reasonable terms. Address Box No. 633, Newark P.O.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front houses, containing all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, 57th-st., between 3d and Lexington ave., from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.
J. W. COBURN.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT country residence on Little Neck Bay, Long Island, with view of Sound; with barns, carriage-house, porter's lodge, ice-house, grapery, green-house, &c.; fruits in abundance. One hour's drive from New-York City, three and a half miles from Flushing Railroad depot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR FOR SALE—a three-story brick house furnished complete, in Brooklyn, 10 minutes' walk from South Ferry, with basement, counter-cellar, gas, hot and cold water, water closets, bath tub, washmore, fine range and heater, fine piazza and garden; rent $180 per month to a small family. Apply on the premises, No. 63 Dean-st., Brooklyn; or at D. V. ISAACS', No. 26 Cedar-st., N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS THREE-story high-stoop, brown-stone front house on East 27th-st., fully furnished.
Also, several other furnished houses in good locations to rent for six or twelve months.
For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE—A valuable country seat on the west bank of the Hudson, 2¾ miles south of Newburgh; extensive pleasure grounds and a gravel beach of one mile; the views are superb, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. Apply to S. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE HOUSE, 17 ROOMS, PUBlished, and a smaller house, 10 rooms, unfurnished, one mile from depot, at New Rochelle. Both are handsomely situated upon the Sound shore; fine shade, large stables, garden, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Janney Court.

TO LET—AN ENTIRE BUILDING ON CANAL-st., near Broadway; store 20 by 95 feet; first loft 70, with all the fixtures of a first-class retail business for sale in the silk, ribbon and lace trade, with or without the stock; two years' lease. Address F. L. S., Box No. 2,245 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT THROG'S Neck, twelve miles from New-York; very attractive in every respect; large house, carriage-house, stable, bath-house, ice-house, filled, 1 large garden, stocked with abundant fruit; five minutes from steamboat landing.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR SIX MONTHS—On West 22d-st., a brown-stone, four-story English basement, in good order, and in a splendid neighborhood, front and rear; rent will be very reasonable to a responsible tenant.
J. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT HUNTington, L. I.; house contains 12 rooms, pleasantly situated, with a fine locust grove, and fruit in abundance, within a half mile of the bay and Long Island Sound. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WHITE, No. 270 Gold-st., Brooklyn. Rent $300.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR FOUR or five months, in 10th-st., near 2d-av., to a private family; 13 rooms, brown-stone front, handsomely furnished, with every convenience for genteel housekeeping; rent $500 per month. Apply to W. DAVIDSON, No. 488 Broadway.

WANTED TO LET—AN OFFICE SUITABLE for a physician, between 36th and 23d sts., and 4th and 8th avs. Boarding with a private family in same building preferred. Apply, stating terms, with or without board, to Box No. 4,675 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, A FURNISHED cottage at New-Rochelle, near Neptune House and steamboat landing, with three acres of land; rent $200 a month. Apply to the subscriber, on the adjoining premises.
CHARLES WRIGHT.

TO LET IN RYE, FURNISHED, A FIRST-class residence for the Summer or year; splendid view, fruit in abundance, stables, carriage-house, two minutes from depot. Apply to WM. C. OSBORNE, No. 180 Pearl-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED house, within ¼ of a mile of the depot. For particulars, inquire of DANIEL WILSON, on the premises, or at LODER BROS. & CO., No. 313 Broadway.

TO LET—THAT DESIRABLE DWELLING NO. 699 Hudson-st., containing 18 rooms, and next to St. Luke's Church. Apply to E. L. & E. T. BURNHAM, No. 699 Hudson-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 147 AND 149 WEST 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th av., suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., 418 Water-st.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, THE HOUSE northwest corner of Broadway and 46th-st.; it contains twenty rooms beside store, and will be put in perfect repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A front room and bedroom, with pantry, to one or two persons of respectability; references exchanged. Apply at No. 339 3d-av., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE in 12th-st., near 6th-av., for six months, one year, or eighteen months, to a small private family only. Apply to Room No. 18, No. 145 Broadway.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING THIRTEEN rooms, gas, &c., a short distance above Harlem, and near both railroads. Apply to CARDWELL, No. 26 3d-av.

TO LET—WELL FURNISHED, A LARGE house on the Heights for six months; terms reasonable to a desirable tenant. Apply to B. W. DeLAMATER, Long Island, ins Co., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS OR a year, a three-story brick house, pleasantly located, completely furnished, and all modern improvements. Call at No. 269 Union-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HOUSE IN BEACH-st., near St. John's Park; good neighborhood. Rent $350. Inquire in jeweler's store, No. 244 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGES AT ISLIP, Long Island. Rents $400, $450, $500, $700, $800, $1,200, M. PORTER, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, A GOOD PEW IN Madison-square (Dr. Adams') Church. Inquire at No. 61 Park-place.

DESK ROOM TO LET IN A BASEMENT OFFICE—Apply at No. 14 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET, at the Marble Works, No. 189 East 23d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, IN THE vicinity of Williamsbridge, by a small family, no children; rent not to exceed $150 per month; stable and garden required. Address R. S., Box 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—TWO GENTLEMEN WITH THEIR wives (no children), can be furnished with permanent board in a small family, near the South Park, where can be had the advantages of city and country combined. A good location, pleasant rooms, convenient to cars, &c. Address Box No. 312, Newark Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can find comfortable board in a small family, (no other boarders,) in the city of Elizabeth, N. J. Terms $20 per week. Address ZENO, Box No. 4,121 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT Rooms, with board, near Lafayette-av. and 3rd Greene-st., for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family. For full particulars inquire at No. 54 William-st., N. Y., Room No. 8.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THREE adults, residing at No. 73 Bedford-st., New-York, have rooms to let to a married couple or two single gentlemen; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—ON NORTH RIVER WITHin an hour of the city, for gentleman, wife, nurse, and infant; private family preferred. Address Box No. 4,438 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE FAMIly, a large unfurnished front room and bedroom, over the parlor of the English-basement house, No. 145 East 23d-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A back parlor on the first floor, to either one or two gentlemen; location unsurpassed; reference given and required. Address H., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARDERS WANTED—MRS. LYMAN having taken the adjoining house to those she has, can accommodate any wishing handsome rooms at No. 167 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point; fine large rooms with first-class board. Address R. A. BEHARD, West Point.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR GENtlemen only, at No. 134 Macdougal-st., cor. of Amity; family private; terms reasonable.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS,
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE
DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP
FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

FIVE-HORSE POWER ANDREWS ENGINE, steam pump, two Rogarnus mills, large reodering kettle, iron mud cooler, two large wooden vats, dormer scale, two-inch shafting, pulleys, belting, old lumber, &c., for sale at No. 24 Abattoir-place, West 20th-st., from 8½ to 10 A. M., till sold.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—12 HORSE power ready for delivery. Warranted in every respect. SAMUEL SECOR & CO., foot of 20th-st., E. R.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

ACCOUNTS OF MUSTERED OUT AND discharged officers specially settled: also, arrears of pay and all other claims collected or purchased.
L. BROWN & CO., Military and Naval
Bankers and Collectors, No. 7 Park-place.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE, MAY 4, 1865,
On the premises, corner Park and Washington sts.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY, ORANGE, N. J.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF
ELIGIBLE AND DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE,
comprising valuable building lots and farm lands in Orange N. J., at auction:
1. The farm recently occupied by Samuel Condit, deceased, containing one hundred and fifteen (115) acres, situated on Washington-st., within five minutes' walk of the Brick Church station on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and about the same distance from the Park House, will be sold, at public auction, upon the premises, in lots to suit purchasers, on THURSDAY the 4th day of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Upon this farm are some of the most commanding sites for fine country residences to be found in the vicinity of Orange, which is so justly celebrated in this particular. There are also several springs and streams of pure and wholesome water on different parts of the said farm.
2. A farm on the Orange Mountain, within half a mile of Eagle Rock and Llewellyn Park, containing 156 acres, about one-fourth of which is under cultivation, and the balance in good timber and pasture land. Upon this farm are a dwelling-house and barn and a good well of water, with numerous springs and never-failing streams of water.
All the above described property is a portion of the estate of Samuel Condit, deceased, and the sale will be peremptory. For further information and to see maps of the same, apply to ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., New-York; S. D. CONDIT, No. 306 Broadway, New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M.; WM. P. CONDIT, Washington-st., Orange; or to L. D. TOMPKINS, auctioneer, Centre-st., Orange, N. J.
IRA H. CONDIT,
SAMUEL D. CONDIT, } Executors.
WM. P. CONDIT,

The subscriber offers at private sale his former residence in Williams-st., Orange, N. J., comprising a handsome Gothic dwelling-house and lot. Price, $7,000. Full description and particulars may be obtained on application to ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., New-York. SAMUEL D. CONDIT.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
6,000 BALES UPLAND COTTON
will be sold,
UNDER DIRECTION OF SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT,
ON
THURSDAY, May 4, 1865,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
AT THE
EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO. three days before the sale.
Catalogues will be ready on the 26th inst. at EASTON & CO.'S, and at the Custom-House.

AUCTION SALE OF PUBLIC ANIMALS, WAGONS, &C.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1865.
There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster, at City Point, Petersburgh and Richmond, Va., a quantity of horses, mules, wagons and harness, condemned as now unfit for public service, many of which will answer very well for farm and road purposes.
This sale will commence at City Point, at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, 8th of May, 1865, and be continued at Petersburgh and Richmond on such days thereafter as Gen. Ingalls may direct.
The number of animals to be sold is about two thousand (2,000).
Terms, cash, in government funds.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.
Brevet Major-General.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, May 4, at 10½ A. M., at his Salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st., a large and elegant assortment of first class furniture, made in best city styles, consisting of some rosewood sofa, comprising elegant rosewood suites in brocatel, black walnut do., in plush and rope; do. library and dining-room suites; extension tables and buffets, elegant centre tables, mahogany and enamelled chamber furniture, lounges, hall-stands, and other elegant furniture. The whole comprising an elegant variety of first-class furniture, and to be sold without reserve.
A. FAURE, Assignee.

ISAAC H. LEES, Auctioneer.
H. G. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY Auction on THURSDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 63 Liberty-st.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including
PARLOR—English velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites, covered in brocatel, damask and rep, carved rosewood etageres, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, card and side tables, brocatel and heavy lace window-curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood and mahogany pianos, of various octaves, made by celebrated makers, and of one piano one and finish.
DINING-ROOM—Carved black walnut and oak extension tables, do. sideboards, black walnut suites covered in green reps, black walnut and cane-seat chairs, oil-cloths, plated ware, crockery and glassware, cutlery, &c.
BEDROOM—Three-ply and ingrain carpets, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, dress-bureaus with marble tops, washstands, commodes, rosewood and black walnut bookcases with plate-glass doors, looking-glasses, iron bedsteads, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, straw mattresses, straw palliasses, &c.
ALSO, an assortment of kitchen furniture. Further particulars in catalogues.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of June, 1865, a lease to establish and maintain a ferry from the basin at the foot of Spring-st., in the City of New-York, to Hoboken, New-Jersey, at the point where the old ferry was established, or within one thousand yards north or south of that point. The landing-place at Hoboken, New-Jersey, to be furnished by the purchaser.
CONDITIONS.
The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of ferry-leases heretofore entered into by the corporation, which may be had on application at the office of the Comptroller.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VERY VALUAble PLANTS, late the collection of Wm. Niblo, Esq., 8th st., between Avenues A and B.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, May 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., at 8th-st., the elegant collection of plants, viz.: Camellias, azaleas, cactus, the choicest dodecandrons, lemon and orange trees, roses, acacias, and a large and beautiful variety of hothouse and bedding-out plants, to be sold without reserve. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, 60 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
MANUFACTURER'S SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOS, AND ROSEWOOD AND BLACK WALNUT TRIOLODEONS WITH PEDALS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. E. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 West Houston-st., corner of Mercer-st., two grand square 7-octave pianos, three double round 7¼-octave pianos, thirty-four square 7-octave rosewood pianos; also, triolodeons in rosewood and black walnut cases with pedals. The above are of the manufacture of M. Decker, and are all first-class, high-toned instruments.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTENSIVE SALE OF FRENCH CHINA THURSDAY, May 4, 1865, at 11 o'clock, at No. 861 Broadway. An extensive assortment of the importation of J. Gaches, Esq., of New-Orleans, comprising a fine assortment of rich decorated French China dinner, tea, breakfast and toilet sets; also, 200 pair rich vases, finest styles imported.
N. B.—Attention of buyers is particularly requested to this sale, as it will comprise the finest line of goods ever offered at auction in the city. Goods can be examined on Tuesday.

WALNUT-STREET HOUSE, CINCINnati, O., AT SHERIFF'S SALE.—Will be sold at the Court-house in the city of Cincinnati, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., by order of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, in proceedings for the partition of real estate that well-known hotel called the "Walnut-Street House," situated on Walnut st. in said city. Said hotel is doing a fine paying business, and is eligibly situated. For particulars see legal advertisement in *Cincinnati Daily Gazette* of Tuesday, April 25, and May 2, 1865.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Pine-st.
THURSDAY, MAY 11, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.—Peremptory sale of country seat on Staten Island, located about two miles from Elliamville Railroad Station and 1½ miles from Rossville, two-story and attic house, with extension, containing sixteen rooms in perfect order; fine outbuildings, about twelve acres of land, abundance of choice fruit and shade trees. Neighborhood first-class; easy of access to the city by boat or rail. Terms accommodating. Further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

J. COLTON, Auctioneer.
HOTEL FURNITURE SALE.—WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Wednesday, May 3,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 864 Broadway, between 13th and 15th sts., the entire furniture of the hotel, about sixty rooms, embracing solid black walnut bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, best curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, spreads, wardrobes, French plate mantel mirrors, lace curtains, all the carpets and shades, china, butter dishes, crockery, glassware, copper saucepans, &c. The furniture is in good order. Catalogues at the house, also at the store, No. 734 Broadway.

NEWARK SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT CARRIAGE HORSES AND COUPE ROCKAWAY.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 1 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., an elegant span of long-tail black carriage horses, 5 years old, 15 hands, a perfect and reliable family team; also, a coupe Rockaway, nearly new—the property of a family leaving town. To be positively sold without reserve.

GEORGE CODE, Auctioneer—Salesroom 91 Liberty-st.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the elegant household furniture, including parlor suites of various kinds, library and dining-room suites, rosewood etageres, library and secretary bookcases, canterburies, buffets, chamber suites, hall stands, extension dining tables, lounges, easy chairs, Brussels carpets, office desks, &c.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDing sites at Flatlands, L. I., known as the Coleman estate, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 309 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, by J. COLE. The property is divided into five sections; has large mansion and outbuildings. Maps are ready at the Auction Room.

T. R. MEEGAN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, AT 11½ o'clock, at Pier No. 21, East River.
FRESH SORRENTO ORANGES.
3,624 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges, cargo brig *Regolo*, from Naples.

W. A. CASEAR, Auctioneer—No. 52 Cortlandt-st.
AUCTION—FURNITURE THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 129 9th-st., near Broadway, parlor, bed and dining-room furniture, mattresses, crockery, &c.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY HAVE ESTABlished a branch office corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., adjoining the Second National Bank.
Receipts will be given at that office for goods to be forwarded to all points where we have offices.
Orders to call for packages will be received and promptly attended to.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
WEDNESDAY,
first appearance of
MR. HOLSTON.
Never acted here, Sterling Coyne's popular Comedy
BLACK SHEEP,
with elegant scenery, by Isherwood, beautiful appointments and choice distribution.
Mr. Bunny.....Mr. Holston
Tom Shorter.....Mr. Young
The Hon. Digby Hardpace.....Mr. Norton
Herbert Lester.....Mr. Whiting
Jacob Mortmain.....Mr. Wright
Mr. Smithers.....Mr. Williamson
Porter.....Mr. Quigley
Servant.....Mr. Ward
Ethel Maynard.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Lady Barbican.....Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Todhunter.....Mrs. John Sefton
Mrs. Lester.....Mrs. Maurice
Jane.....Mrs. Timoney
THURSDAY—Second time—BLACK SHEEP.
FRIDAY—Third night of ROSON FRIENDS.
SATURDAY—Third time—BLACK SHEEP.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Overtures at 7¾ o'clock.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF MAMMOTH WAR PHOTOGRAPHS,
THE BROADWAY ATHENÆUM,
formerly the Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway, will open May 1, and will continue every evening, except Sunday, till further notice, for the GRAND EXHIBITION of a large and very interesting series of
MAMMOTH WAR VIEWS
in the South, which were photographed on the spot by one of the proprietors, who has spent the last two years with our Armies in the Department of the South, and through unequaled facilities has been able to select and reproduce many points of historic interest which are now brought before the public through the medium of a powerful megascopic camera, which produces a magnificent photograph 30 feet square, sharp and well defined, and in all respects equal to photographs of the ordinary size.
Among the series will be found
BATTERIES ON MORRIS ISLAND, S. C.
The first 300-pound PARROTT GUN MOUNTED BY Major-Gen. GILLMORE,
in July, 1863.
THE FAMOUS SWAMP ANGEL.
BATTERY in the marsh, between MORRIS and JAMES ISLAND.
FORT SUMTER FROM FORT PUTNAM, &c., &c.
Splendid LANDSCAPE VIEWS on HILTON HEAD and PORT ROYAL ISLANDS, and at BEAUFORT.
FLORIDA FROM FERNANDINA
to St. AUGUSTINE, which is the oldest city in North America.
CASTLE ST. MARCUS, exterior and interior.
SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN at Atlanta and Savannah.
SHERMAN and his Generals, including Gen. WM. B. HAZEN, at Fort McAllister.
Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents. Doors open at 1½; exhibition will commence at 8 o'clock.
SINCLAIR & MASON,
Proprietors.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE, NO. 585 BROADWAY,
LAST SIX NIGHTS
AND
LAST TWO MATINEES,
previous to the recess.
On MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
GYGES
will be revived for positively the last time.
On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
THE DAVENPORT CABINET,
revived with new effects.
A NEW PROGRAMME OF MAGIC,
NEW PIANO-FORTE SOLOS.
NOTICE—Mr. Heller will close the Salle Diabolique on May 6, for a temporary recess, to visit Brooklyn and Newark.
LAST MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 3d inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:
50,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.
4,000 bags RIO COFFEE.
Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:
1. Green, in original bags.
2. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
3. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.
4. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.
5. Roasted, in barrels, as above.
6. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.
*Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full-sized

THE ICE TRADE.

The Crop Excessive, the Price Outrageous, the Dealers a Monopoly.

An Inside View of the Whole Matter—Interesting Statistics and Startling Figures.

Of all the extraordinary people in this extraordinary country, the dealers in ice are the most noticeable. In the very face of victory, with gold in the forties, with labor comparatively cheap, with expenses of every sort reduced and on the eve of a long and prosperous season, these men deliberately propose to cheat the community, to extort unfair profits from the pockets of their patrons, and evince themselves mean in their avarice and unscrupulous in their pecuniosity. From the scriptural days of Solomon, who was accustomed to the best of everything, and who said, "As the cold of snow in the time of harvest, so is a faithful messenger to them that send him," to these days of camp and hospital suffering, and of luxurious living, ice has been a necessity and a prominent article of commerce. With some, ice simply indicates the congelation of a fluid, a crystalline pyramidic prismatic formation, unavoidable in cold latitudes, pleasant for the use of skillful boys, and helpful to the iron-bound cutler or sled; to Solomon and to those of us who are disposed to regard that eccentric monarch as a well-informed and thoroughly cultured person, ice had and has a different significance. Cold water on the table, cooling pillows for the sick, antiseptic layers for meats and fruits, coolers, juleps and smashes, neat plates of well moulded butter, wines not flat but bright and sparkling; these are the consequence of ice—ice which gives useful refreshment to the parched lip and the burning brow; which has carried in triumph thousands and tens of thousands of our wounded soldiers from the hospital cot to the cots where they were born; which has eased the fretted brain of the dying, and lightened the sufferings of the sick; which saves annually millions of dollars from waste in this city alone, and which is now being used by the iron hand of monopoly as a lever of avarice and extortion.

The public has for many years borne patiently the rapacity of ice-dealers, and as in each individual case, the gross tax was small and the net imposition but little, no organized opposition was set up against the monopolists. The few heated days of an advanced Spring gave a marked impetus in the ice trade, and produced an enlivening effect upon the ice tariff. Families who had gotten along comfortably with ten pounds, found use for fifteen or twenty, and restaurants whose weekly bills had averaged fifty dollars, were compelled to expend double that sum in this article of prime necessity, as well as first-class luxury. Despite the fact that the ice crop of the last Winter was greater by far than any of its predecessors, and that at the present time there is ice enough on hand for a liberal supply in the next two years, the prices demanded by the several companies, joined by a common interest, are greatly in advance of the previous years. New-York City and Brooklyn are supplied with ice chiefly from small lakes near the Hudson, or from the river itself beyond the reach of tide, as at Athens, opposite Hudson, and other places. The largest quantity furnished by any one of these sources, is from Rockland Lake in Orange County—about 120,000 tons annually. With the growth of the business upon the coast, it has also spread into the interior, where, especially near the large towns, the gathering of ice has become an important business. The methods of gathering the ice are few and simple, and comparatively inexpensive. When the ice is nine or ten inches thick, or if for exportation twenty inches thick, the snow, if any, is scraped off by a wooden steaner, drawn like a dirt shovel by one horse. A second scraper, armed with a steel blade planes off the porous upper layer to the depth of three or four inches. The ice is then marked off into squares by a sort of plough drawn by a horse, which cuts a groove some three inches deep. A machine with parallel rows of teeth, some twenty inches apart, is next drawn along the lines already made, one row running in the groove as a guide. This is repeated on the cross lines, until the whole area is cut into small squares. A row of blocks is then sawn out by hand, and being taken out or floated under the others, room is afforded for splitting off the adjoining squares, which is done by an icespade dropped into the grooves. The blocks are then floated to the houses through canals cut in the ice, or are hooked up on to sleds and dragged to the face of deposit. They are raised by steam to the top of the warehouses and thence let down by an inclined plane to the desired point of storage. These houses are from one to two hundred feet long and proportionately broad, and calculated admirably for preserving the ice, some of them holding as much as twenty thousand tons. One at Athens holds sixty thousand tons, two at Rockland hold forty thousand tons each, while all along the shore of the Hudson may be seen these long, low, black houses, stored with ice, windowless, cheerless and gloomy.

This hasty *resume* of the *modus operandi* will suggest to the reader an immense expense, and will partially prepare his mind for the high tariffs of the ice dealers. This, fortunately, is dispelled by the simple fact that while the entire cost of cutting and storing was formerly fifteen cents per ton, it is now a fair average to allow thirty cents per ton. After the ice is stored, wasting naturally follows, and an experience of many years justified the dealers in estimating the waste at thirty-three and a third per cent. This would make the ice cost forty cents per ton. To this must be added the towing and freightage, which averages $1 25 for each ton, making the entire cost of a ton of pure, good, solid ice, for which we are asked $20, but $1 66; profit, $18 34 per ton, or in round numbers, $18 at this rate.

Apparently there are many

COMPANIES ENGAGED

in the ice traffic; in reality there are but two or three. At present, high prices and an indulgent public unite the interests of the several organizations, and tend to foster the giant monopoly which does its will with the people; but if we mistake not there are signs of division and weakness in the ranks, and the small cloud of opposition seems destined to break the combination and afford relief to the suffering customers. In the absence of official data, we believe the following account will be found substantially accurate:

Some seven or eight years ago, the Knickerbocker Company was organized, with a capital of $300,000, subsequently expanded to $900,000, and since then has held a leading position in the trade. It has icehouses all along the Hudson River and at Rockland Lake. Of the latter place it has exclusive privileges, and no other company can go there. It has, from time to time, bought off, or absorbed other and smaller companies, until, at the present time, its *status* is unquestionably at the head and front of the business. Mr. A. G. Bannom is the President of this company, and controls the destinies of many hundreds of men, and several hundred horses. It is estimated that in the various stores of the Knickerbocker Company there are from three to *four hundred thousand tons of ice.* In the face of this astounding supply, in the face of the cost delivered at the dock, of not $2 per ton, the tariff issued by the company is as follows:

10 lbs. per diem, 10 cents	$20 per ton.
25 lbs. per diem, 25 cents	20 per ton.
100 lbs. per diem, 75 cents	15 per ton.

or the moderate profit of from $15 to $18 per ton, according to the necessities and ability to pay of the purchaser. Of course, the heavier rate falls upon the class least able to pay it, the families taking one hundred pounds being presumably better off than those who take but ten. Quite likely there are special contracts made with private parties, although this would indicate a proof of enormous profit.

The New-York Ice Company is also six or eight years old, and has a capital, we believe, of $500,000, including several companies which were merged into it. By a singular coincidence, Mr. AL BANNOM is also President of this company, so that the directing finger which points to a tariff for the Knickerbockers indicates a similar schedule for the New-Yorkers to abide by. This flourishing company has its icehouses all along the river from Poughkeepsie to Albany, and does an immense business. It has absorbed the companies of FULLER & Co., CONKLIN & Co., and the Rockland Lake Company, making an organization almost as powerful as the Knickerbocker; but, owing to the friendly feeling of the President of the one to the President of the other, it is by no means probable that trouble will ever arise between them. A fair estimate of the ice in the houses of this company is 125,000 tons, which cost each about the same as in the case of the Knickerbockers.

Then there are the City Company, of New-York, with perhaps 30,000 tons; PARKER & Co., with about 30,000; and the Washington Company, with not far from 40,000 tons.

All these above-named companies belong to an

ICE ASSOCIATION,

of which the inevitable and indomitable AL. BANNOM is President, and Mr. JACKSON, of the New-York Company, Secretary. This association, which includes every company of the two cities, with the single exception of the Brooklyn City Ice Company, meets at the office of the New-York Company, and its members discuss the ice-trade and the ice customers—not the prices by which all shall be guided, and the public have only to buy their ice or let it alone.

THE QUANTITY ON HAND

in the houses of the association is estimated as follows:

Knickerbocker Company	350,000 tons.
New-York Company	175,000 tons.
City Company	30,000 tons.
Parker & Company	30,000 tons.
Washington Company	40,000 tons.
Total	625,000 tons.

A number which, large as it may seem, is quite likely less by 100,000 or 200,000 tons than the reality. Assuming, however, that there is but this amount, granting that it cost for each ton $3 delivered in New-York, and that the whole is sold at but $10 a ton, there is the enormous *profit* of $4,500,000. (four million four hundred thousand dollars. Of course this will not all be paid, nor do we believe that the companies can force their attempted tariff upon the people—a tariff which is several dollars higher per ton than we have named in the last estimate, but still these startling figures serve to indicate what these people would succeed in doing, had they their own untrammeled will.

The Brooklyn City Ice Company has announced through the press its ability to furnish ice in any quantity, and its readiness to do so at rates some thirty-three per cent lower than the tariff of the association. We ascertained that the Brooklyn people are largely availing themselves of the offer, and that the press of that city is doing its best to expose the monopoly and serve the interests of the public. If one company can sell ice by the quantity at $6 per ton, others can; the cost of cutting, of storing, of towing and freighting, and of carrying from house to house, is the same in one case as in another; the waste is the same, and the weight the same. Barges carrying from 200 to 1,000 tons are constantly bringing ice to the city, and the supply is in reality greater than the demand. A healthy public sentiment will foster enterprise, encourage capital and secure to it fair and remunerative profits, but such profits as are indicated by this *expose* of the ice-trade, seem neither fair nor just, and people will not submit to them.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Trial of Mr. B. S. Osbon—Argument of Gen. Pratt—Sharp Comments on the Customs.

The court-martial convened by order of Gen. DIX, for the trial of Mr. B. S. OSBON, charged with furnishing contraband information to the enemy, by publications in the newspapers, met yesterday in pursuance of adjournment. In absence of Gen. WARREN, Brig.-Gen. W. H. MORRIS presided. After the reading of the minutes of the several adjournments, by Major BOLLES, Gen. PRATT presented a plea to the charge, which he desired to be substituted in place of one put in on the 10th of April. The plea states that Mr. OSBON is a civilian, belonging neither to the army or the navy, and not amenable to martial law, and ought therefore to be discharged from custody. The plea was admitted *sans per tame*, and Gen. PRATT then submitted an argument, of which the following are the points.

ARGUMENT.

The accused respectfully submits, that after considerable labor he has been unable to find a case that will furnish a precedent for this proceeding.

A slight examination will convince any candid mind that the question raised by the plea of the accused has not been and cannot be decided by the authority convening the court, and ordering the trial.

The responsibility of correctly deciding these questions rests with this court. It is well settled law that after a court-martial has once assembled, it sits in pursuance of law, and neither the President of the United States, nor the authority by which said court was convened can in any manner interfere with its proceedings.

The power of the officer convening said court ends with making the detail, and ordering the prisoner before the court for trial. Until the proceedings again come before him for approval or disapproval, he cannot say what evidence shall be admitted or excluded or what shall be the finding and sentence. In short, it is the duty of the court to pass upon the whole case of the accused.

That this is true is apparent from the oath each of you have taken to "well and truly try and determine according to the evidence the matter now before you."

If the officer ordering the trial could determine the jurisdiction, then a General commanding a department might order any person to be tried for any offence, and we should see courts-martial gravely trying cases of murder, assault and battery, and even civil cases, for there is no limit or restriction except the will and power of the temporary commander.

It does not even follow that the person ordering a case to be tried *thought* it was a proper case for court-martial. It may well be that he desired to obtain the opinion of the Court, in order to discharge a prisoner or turn him over to the civil authorities for trial.

There has recently sprung up a popular expression which is flippantly used to justify illegal proceedings, to wit: "*It is a military offence, of course it can be tried by court-martial.*"

The true meaning of the expression, as it is used in works upon military law, is "Those offences arising in a *military jurisdiction exclusively*, or, in other words, an offence committed when and under such circumstances as a military tribunal alone can try it. It is not the nature of the offence that altogether settles the question of jurisdiction, but it is the facts and circumstances of the case. For example—take the case of a sutler, under the 60th Article of War. Suppose he is insolent, neglects his duty, disobeys orders when not in the field, he commits merely a military offence, yet he cannot be tried by court-martial. Vide page 225 American Military Law.

Hence it appears that because an offence is military in its character, it does not follow that the party charged is amenable to trial by court-martial.

Take another case. Suppose a person not a soldier uses contemptuous and disrespectful words against the President of the United States. This is a military offence, yet no one will claim that he can be tried by court-martial.

The articles that refer to persons not belonging to such armies, are numbered respectively 56, 57, 60, 76, 96 and 101. Articles 56 and 57 are evidently intended to operate upon persons between the lines of hostile armies or persons near to the lines of the enemy. Article 60, as we have before stated, is only in force when in the field; 76 only refers to court-martial, and asserts the power inherent in all courts legally constituted to protect their proceedings; 96 refers to a special class of cases therein described, not to persons in reality belonging to said armies, and forming a part thereof; and 101 to spies lurking in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the United States.

These rules and articles form a *system of instruction* by which *our armies shall be governed in dealing with the cases described, when the cases shall arise in their jurisdiction, but they do not determine the jurisdiction*; that must be determined like any other question of law, from the facts and circumstances of the case.

It is for such cases, and those only, that these rules were established. They are rules and regulations for the *government of the armies* of the United States, *and not for the government of the citizen.*

Martial law is one of the incidents of an army in the field; it is in fact "no law, but something indulged rather than allowed as law." It is simply the will of one man carried into execution by force.

The offence here charged is alleged to have been committed by a civilian in the City of New-York. Is this city in a state of seige? Has martial law been proclaimed? Is every citizen by law at the mercy of a Military Commander? By whatlaw or authority is a military tribunal erected in our midst to try any person who may be deemed dangerous, or for any offence deemed military, by the Department Commanders? Has anything occurred within the last four years to change the status of a citizen of the State of New-York under the law? Have the civil courts been abolished, or the right to a trial by jury been suspended? Not at all. It is true that the writ of habeas corpus has been suspended, but that does not authorize trials by court-martial. It simply permits the Commander-in-Chief to incarcerate dangerous persons. It does not change offences or create new liabilities, or erect new tribunals. It prevents persons held by order of the President from inquiring for the time being into the legality of their arrests. It does not change the law of the land, or invest the Executive with judicial powers.

The case must arise in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war.

Now, first, it is conceded by the record that the case does not arise in said forces.

Second, it will be conceded by the prosecution that there has been no proclamation placing New-York under martial law, or any attempt to suspend or annul the above constitutional provisions; and, third, it will be further conceded that no proclamation could suspend or annul said provisions, or give to martial law any vitality or force, except under and in consonance with the constitution.

By what legal authority then will you try the accused? It will not do to say that the City of New-York forms part of a military department, and the offence having been committed there, it was committed in the land or naval forces, for there is no part of the United States that is not included in some military department, and the whole country would by virtue thereof be under martial law, but such is not the case. This is proved by the fact that the President of the United States long since declared the insurrectionary States to be under martial law. Now if the whole country was under martial law, it would be absurd to specially proclaim part of it to be under and subject to martial law, hence it follows that martial law exists only with our armies in the field and in those places duly proclaimed as under martial law.

But there is another view of this case. The only ground upon which it is contended that the accused is liable to be tried by court-martial is that "he is charged with a military offence."

But suppose, for the sake of argument, that martial law had been duly proclaimed in the City of New-York; that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus of its own force amounted to such a proclamation (which in fact it does not;) say, more, suppose the exigency had actually arisen when martial law was a paramount necessity, and, yet all these facts would not give this court a right to proceed with this trial.

The universal practice of all nations has been to give supremacy to the Military Commander in all cases. *Inter arma silent leges* is then a maxim universally admitted. The public safety in that case imperiously requires that the orders of the commander of the troops should be obeyed, and a commander to the United States is then only justified, *ex necessitate rei*, in suspending the privilege of *habeas corpus.*

The suspension of this privilege would enable a commander to incarcerate all dangerous citizens; but when brought to trial, the citizen would necessarily come before the ordinary civil courts of the land. Also vide American Military Law, pages 225 and 226.

The same rule is applied in England.

But martial law has not been proclaimed here. The exigency does not exist necessary to call it into exercise. It has not existed. The highest executive authority has designated the States and parts of States where such exigency does exist, but the City of New-York is not included in the category. Can rebels conspiring against the government in Georgia deprive a citizen of New-York of his constitutional rights? Until they can, there is no authority in this tribunal to try the accused.

If it is claimed that the right to try the accused is derived, not from the constitution and laws, but from executive authority, above the constitution, authorized and justified by the laws of war, and founded upon paramount necessity, then the moment there is an insurrection in Texas, the Department Commander in New-York is invested with power to command us as if we were enlisted soldiers or militia in actual service. And so, during the whole time of the present rebellion, the provisions of the constitution have been in abeyance, and every citizen has held life, liberty and property at the will of the army officer in whose military district he may have resided.

The constitution was formed for war as well as peace. It provides for putting down insurrection and repelling invasion, for raising armies and calling out the militia; it confers ample powers for every exigency. Now, point me to the authority by which its provisions may be superseded; tell me the man who can interpolate exceptions which its framers omitted. Whatever power the President has is conferred by that instrument; whatever authority Congress exercises, is only valid when exercised in conformity with its provisions.

There is one other point which would seem to make the argument conclusive. The second section of the Act of the 16th of April, 1806, was amended in February, 1862, as follows:

"In time of war[or rebellion]against the supreme authority of the United States, all persons who shall be found lurking as spies or acting as such, in or about the fortifications, encampments, posts, quarters or headquarters of the armies of the United States, or any of them within any part of the United States which has been or may be declared to be in a state of insurrection by proclamation of the President of the United States, shall suffer death by sentence of a general court-martial."

It may be said that the argument proves too much, that if it is true, then in no case can a person be tried by court-martial, because a trial by jury is thus taken away, but the constitution provides for court-martial as well as for trial by jury.

Those restrictions and conditions are, first, martial law must be legally in force in the place where it is attempted to be exercised; second, it must be proclaimed by competent authority, or exist upon paramount necessity; third, and must be in force no longer than the necessity that called it into being exists.

Now, apply this rule to the case before us.

First—Martial law has never been proclaimed in the City of New-York.

Second—The necessity requisite to call it into existence has never arisen.

Third—If such necessity ever did exist, it does not at this time; hence it follows that the accused, under the constitution, has a right to be tried by a jury, and this Court has no authority to proceed further with his case.

The accused has endeavored, as briefly as possible, to show that upon this court rests the responsibility of deciding the important questions here raised; that martial law has not been proclaimed and is not in force in the City of New-York; that by law he is entitled to a jury trial; that the offence with which he is charged is one that can only be punished by a civil tribunal; and that this proceeding is arbitrary in its character, and without precedent in the history of our country; that this trial, if permitted to go on, will subvert all law, nullify the written constitution under which we live, and furnish a precedent for despotic power to crush all popular rights.

After the presentation of the above the Court adjourned until to-day at 12. Gen. WARREN, the President of the Court, was detained by illness, but it is expected he will be present to-day.

The Antiquities of New-York—Early Cotton Manufactures—The Village of Greenwich—Paisley-place.

LECTURE BY P. M. WETMORE BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Last evening PROSPER M. WETMORE, Esq., delivered an interesting lecture before the Historical Society, on "The Antiquities of New-York." The paper bore evidence of careful preparation, showing that Mr. WETMORE, with his multifarious business engagements, is still able to devote much time to literary labor. The lecture of last evening was listened to by an intellectual audience with marked attention, frequently eliciting applause. In introducing his subject, the lecturer said that the Island of Manhattan, with its opulence of waters and countless accessories of lesser islands that dot the bays and sloping shores which fringe the broad estuaries, seems to have been designed by nature for a great mart of commerce, and early did the early residents respond to the natural advantages spread invitingly before them. The commercial aspire at one time was about to be grasped by Rhode Island. Newport offering unusual advantages of access and climate; Massachusetts also soon became an earnest competitor, Boston retaining the prestige of the revolutionary era; while Virginia was not without a claim to ultimate triumph, for JEFFERSON founded great hopes on the Potomac and the never-freezing waters of the Chesapeake. The speaker glanced rapidly at the success which attended the first commercial ventures of the merchants of the "olden time," and said he would speak of the local incidents and the visible objects which connect the present time with the city of the past. The casual observer will find but few existing memorials of the early days of New-York. Occasionally the removal of an ancient edifice attracts attention, calls forth a newspaper paragraph, and another relic of by-gone days passes forever from our sight, and is forgotten.

The first branch of national industry which gave an impulse to the growth of the city, was that of weaving, which soon became prosperous, and, as a natural sequence, the workmen needed flocked to our shores to ply their handicraft. The hand wearers became a community of themselves in the city at an early period, maintaining a good repute as industrious, useful and orderly people.

In the year 1822 the yellow fever, which had so often spread suffering and death among the people, made its last malignant visit to the city. The people of the lower wards fled at its approach; the banker closed his doors; the merchants deserted their stores, and churches no longer echoed the words of divine truth. But a few days elapsed from the first alarm, and business had found a refuge and resting place. What was then the village of Greenwich, and is now the Ninth Ward of the city, became the improved centre of trade and commerce. A considerable number of Scotch weavers erected modest dwellings, set up their frames, and gave their new home the name of "Paisley-place."

The lecturer passed a high eulogium upon the character of the men who filled the Mayoralty in the early history of the city, Stephen Allen, William Paulding, Walter Bowne, Richard Riker, Benjamin Bailey, John F. Irving, Samuel Alley, Preserved Fish, Ezekiel Holmes and others.

Mr. WETMORE said that under the shade of venerable sycamores, willows and locusts, still stands the old family mansion, known more than a century ago as the "Lady Warren House." It is a rare pleasure to find so charming a spot, with every feature of its antiquity faithfully preserved in the midst of a densely populated section of the city. No axe has ever invaded the sanctity of its groves. The meandering trunks of trees that perished years ago still cast their shadows on the ground over which their youthful branches once answered with music to the breeze. Terraces are still green that have felt the footprints of unremembered generations—maidens and matrons, soldiers and civilians—subjects of a king and citizens of a republic—many of whose forms have lain so long in the earth that their burial places have faded away from the memories of the living. In concluding his address, Mr. WETMORE said that all the ancient landmarks which connected us with colonial times are rapidly passing away. Yet a little while and the surging waves of aggressive progress will doubtless have swept away forever even the few remaining vestages of the days when the people dwelt peacefully and submissively under the shadow of the British crown.

The Police Courts.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE HOGAN.

Mr. ADAM KERCHAND appeared and made affidavit that at 9 o'clock on Monday evening, when he was passing through Moore-street, near Pearl, PATRICK FOLEY sprang from a doorway and knocked him to the pavement, and, stealing his carpet-bag, fled. Officer NEALIS, of the First Ward, deposed that he arrested FOLEY, with the carpet-bag in his possession, and Justice HOGAN committed the accused, in default of $1,000 bail.

JOHN MCGAW entered a Broadway basement den, near Howard-street, on Monday night, and fell asleep, and on waking, of course, discovered that his waistcoat had been cut open and $100 had been taken from his money belt. JENNY KELLY, of the den, was apprehended by Policeman BRIEN, of the Fourteenth Ward, and $71 was found concealed in her stocking. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs, and the complainant was sent to the House of Detention.

HANNAH DONOVAN, of No. 21 Willet-street, entered complaint against THOMAS MCCARRICK, an express-man, alleging that recently she entrusted a trunk to his care, to be delivered at her dwelling, but that he had failed to deliver it. MCCARRICK, who had been arrested by City Hall Policeman WILKINSON, asserted that he knew nothing of the trunk. He was committed in default of $500 bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE DODGE.

BRYAN O'CONNOR, of Ninety-third-street, near Broadway, made affidavit that on Monday evening he entered the liquor store at No. 124 Tenth-avenue, and after repeatedly drinking with JAMES DAW and others, was assaulted by them and knocked down and robbed of $70. Policeman HOLLIDAY arrested DAW, but the prisoner's confederates escaped. The accused was committed in default of $1,500 bail.

JOHN MCNAMARA, of Tenth-avenue, near Thirty-second-street, complained that while he was in a butcher's shop near his abode, James Rogers and Thomas Mulhearn locked him in, and, leaping into his dirt-cart, drove off. The accused were subsequently apprehended, and the equipage was restored to the owner. Rogers said that he had purchased the horse and cart; but he was, nevertheless, committed for examination.

Lecture on President Lincoln by Fred. Douglass.

On Monday evening a meeting of colored people was held at Shiloh Church, Prince-street, when a committee of fifteen was appointed to make arrangements for the delivery, by FREDERICK DOUGLASS, of a discourse on the life and death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. A charge for admission is to be made, and the receipts, over the necessary expenses, are to be given to the Lincoln monument. The proposition was very warmly received, and the money to carry it into effect was promptly supplied by the meeting. The idea prevailed that, though the City Council refused to recognize the colored people as mourners of our late beloved President, they would, nevertheless, demonstrate on this occasion to it and the world that they appreciate his acts and goodness. The meeting also adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The *Anti-Slavery Standard* has announced that a proposition to abolish the American Anti-Slavery Society will be presented at the approaching anniversary of said society; and whereas, that society was organized with two aims, viz: "The entire abolition of slavery in the United States;" and to "elevate the character and condition of the people of color by encouraging their intellectual, moral and religious improvement, and by removing public prejudice;" and whereas, neither of these aims has been accomplished, and as the last one is especially "the labor of the hour," in the judgment of this meeting it is

Resolved, That the American Anti-Slavery Society could not, in good faith, without a violation of assumed honorable trust, at present dissolve.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MORTAL COMBAT ON SHIPBOARD.—The sailor boarding house keepers shipped a very drunken crew on board the *Neptune*, on Monday, and at night they indulged in a free fight on the main deck, and WM. PRICE and THOMAS MULLIGAN stabbed each other in the abdomen, making incisions which, it is believed, must prove mortal. Information of the affray having been sent to the First Ward Police-station, Sergt. CHERRY and a number of officers boarded the ship and apprehended AMOSA MCKAYNA, JOHN PEWRAS, JOHN WHALEN, and JAMES MCDERMOTT, and took them to the Tombs, where they were held for examination by Justice HOGAN. PRICE and MULLIGAN were sent to the New-York Hospital, where Coroner GOVAN took their ante-mortem depositions yesterday.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Coroner GOVAN held an inquest, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, over the body of PHILIP UFFERICHT, a young German, who received mortal injuries from a fall into the area of No. 20 Marion-street. Deceased was 25 years of age.....MICHAEL CULLEN, a youth of 15, fell in City Hall-place, and was fatally injured. He died yesterday, and an inquest was held by Coroner GOVAN.

PRESENT TO THE REV. DR. MCCLINTOCK.—On Monday evening Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, of St. Paul's M. E. Church, was waited upon, at his residence in Twenty-second street, by members of his church, and made the recipient of a purse of $2,000. A present of $500 was at the same time made to the Rev. E. B. OTHERMAN, the clergyman who has recently filled Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK's pulpit. Dr. MCCLINTOCK's failing health has compelled him to bid adieu to the work of the ministry, and Rev. Mr. OTHERMAN has accepted a call in the interior.

LECTURES.—"The Significance of the Dead Sea" will be the subject of a free lecture by Wm. H. THOMSON, M. D., at the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The lecturer is a native of Syria.....Miss EMMA HARDINGE, at the solicitation of the Committee of the Sanitary Commission Fair, is to be heard at Chicago May 20, will lecture at Cooper Institute this evening; and her eloquence will attract a large audience for such a worthy object as the relief of the suffering soldiers.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.—About $2,000 have been received toward the fund for the erection of a monument to Mr. LINCOLN in Union square. The subscription lists from the Police Department and other public bodies have not yet been returned. They will doubtless swell the fund to many thousand dollars. The various wards will probably resolve themselves into committees for the purpose of raising subscriptions. Company G, of the Seventy-first Regiment, has already contributed handsomely. Our colored citizens also promise contributions.

REMORSE AND SUICIDE.—THOMAS KEATING, having been guilty of disorderly conduct, was apprehended on complaint of his father and committed to the Essex Market Prison, and on Monday night, overwhelmed by remorse, he cut his throat with a common pocket-knife. He was 28 years of age, and leaves a widow and two children. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVAN.

THE ALLEGED CASE OF MALPRACTICE.—CATHARINE HUEBSCH, a German girl, who was recently employed in WEBER'S lager-bier saloon, in Bayard-street, died at Bellevue Hospital, it was supposed, from malpractice. A post-mortem, yesterday, by Deputy Coroner Dr. JOSE BRADY, revealed the fact that the girl died of spotted fever.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET FERRY.—The ferry from Eighty-sixth-street to Astoria, L. I., with new boats, landings, &c., and superior passenger accommodations, is now running from 4 A. M. to 10 P. M., a boat leaving each side every 20 minutes daily.

FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.—LEWIS BARKER, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, who died from an attack of heart disease, while running to a fire on Saturday last, was buried yesterday morning from the house of the company in Amity-street. The Rev. Dr. DOWLING officiated. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARIES AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERY OF A PORTION OF THE GOODS.—The dry goods store of Mr. J. FLATO, No. 223 Fulton-street, was feloniously entered on Monday night, and robbed of silks and other valuable goods, worth nearly $3 000. The entrance was gained through a rear window by boring the bolts out of the shutter and then breaking open the window. Yesterday afternoon two boys at play on the corner of Concord and Washington streets, discovered a portion of the stolen articles, valued at about $500, under a stoop. The articles were brought to the Forty-first Precinct Station-house and identified by the owner.

The same night the store of WM. EVANS, Son & Co., No. 163 Atlantic-street, was broken open and robbed of cloth and ready-made clothing to the value of $1,000, with which the thieves escaped.

A few nights previous, the tailoring establishment of Mr. A. AYERS, in Fulton-street, nearly opposite the City Hall, was feloniously entered and robbed of goods valued at $150.

The Lafayette Insurance Office, in the same vicinity, was also robbed a few nights since of money to the amount of $300 and bonds worth about $1,600.

THE TRADES.—A meeting of delegates from different Trade Associations was held at No. 369 Fulton-street on Monday night, and discussed several matters connected with their business. A general convention is shortly to be held in this city, at which several propositions are to be submitted, among them the hours of labor, the apprentice system, and the project of strikes. The workingmen desire to make the hours of labor for all branches of trade uniform. They propose to commence at 7 A. M., take an hour for dinner, and knock off at 4 o'clock P. M. They will recommend that apprentices shall serve five years, and that there shall be no strikes for wages, but that all such matters shall be settled by consultation between employers and employed.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The board met last evening, and transacted some routine business, such as changing teachers of the public schools, ordering the payment of bills, and other matters of like import.

Evening Exchange.

$40,000	Am. Gold	141¾	100	Ill. Cen. R	115
30,000	do	141¾	100	do	115¼
20,000	do	141¾	100	do	115¼
18,000	U. S. 6-30s, Old Issue	106	300	Clev. & Pitts	73
44,000	O. & Miss. O	90	2500	do	72¾
200	N. Y. Cen	98	100	do	72¾
400	do	97	400	do	72¾
100	do	96¾	600	Chic. & N. L	89
600	do	96¾	400	do	89¾
1000	do	96¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C	87
100	do	96¾	200	do	87¾
1000	Erie Railway	78¾	200	Quick. Min	62
3400	do	75	300	Chi. & N. W	89¾
100	do	74¾	100	do	89¾
100	do	74¾	600	do	89¾
100	do	74¾	100	do	89¾
500	Hudson R. R	110	200	do	89¾
200	do	110	400	do	89¾
200	do	109¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	66
100	do	109¾	600	do	66
2500	Reading R	99¾	100	do	66
1100	do	99¾	250	do	66¼
500	do	99¾	300	do	66¼
200	M. S. & N. I	67	100	do	66¾
100	do	66¾	100	Canton Co	40
500	do	66¾	200	Cum. Coal	46¼
400	do	66	100	Mil. & P. Du C	41
1300	do	66¾			

Market active and irregular. Gold, after call, 141¾ at which it stood at close of session.

[Advertisement.]

A GOOD NUMBER.—Heads of the Clergy, with sketches of Swedenborg, Melancthon, Wesley, President Edwards, Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Tyng, Archbishop Hughes, Drs. Storrs, Beecher, Channing; also Hons. George Brown, Cartier and Galt, of Canada; John Y. Beall and R. C. Kennedy, Rebel Spies; Laura C. Redden, &c., in MAY Number Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents. Newsmen have it. Sent first post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WHY INJURE THE COMPLEXION BY POWDERS AND WASHES, which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is in the blood, and if you want smooth and soft skin, use HELM BOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

[Advertisement.]

English Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings at reduced prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Imperial three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mattings, floor oil-cloths, window shades. Also, French embroidered piano and table covers, and elegantly figured wool, parlor and carriage mats, at one-half the former prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 2—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, 2 children and servant, Miss Lowe, Mrs. Spence and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Herring, Miss F. Price, Capt. and Mrs. Home, Mr. Anthon, T. Otterloe, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Anthon, 2 children and servant, W. Brown, E. Cutler, T. Hawkswarth, James Malcolm, H. Lowndes, Miss Hubbard, Geo. St. Amant, E. Post, D. McTavish, T. Kenney, W. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Borie, H. Burden, Rev. James Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. Avery, H. Amy, Dr. J. Russell, A. Greenwood, F. Currie, J. Hiltman, O. Braunfels, S. Silver, W. Parmington, S. Witherell, Jas. Lauris, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, Dr. and Miss Smith, Miss Fetherick, Mr. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, 3 children and servant, Miss Kenney, Mr. Jerome, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Marples and 3 children, Miss Duncan, Miss Kenney, Miss Cripps, Alex. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Misturn, Miss Misturn, Miss Grew, Mr. and Mrs. Horstman, Mr. Mason, Pearsall, Mr. Brockie, Mr. and Mrs. Averill, Miss Knapp, Mrs. Turner, Mr. Scott, C. Wood, Mrs. Wood, Dr. Ross, Robert Murray, W. Lobegh, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Miss Spencer, L. Shewell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Prentice, Hon. L. Latham, G. Gordon, Thistlewood, Battersby, Fatman and friend, A. Munger, C. Armour, Master Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Kipland, Messrs. Jewett, Bush, Westmoreland, F. Bacon, J. Douglas, Denistoun, Shaw, Rev. Capt. and Mrs. Ackers, 6 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Brooking, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, G. Adland, Ashmore, Sands, Geo. Wadis, Geo. Carr, Blankinstein, Mr. and Mrs. Sharples, E. Meade, Cross, Rew, J. Turner, Hesvenrich and servant, Mr and Mrs. Barnard, Messrs. Hutchins, Blanchard, Boulogne, Geo. Coates, Light, Robert Taylor, Miss M. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Robbins and 2 children, L. Lyman, T. Silverwood, W. Alling, T. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs, C. James, Mr. Meade, Jno. Taylor, Jno. Pearce, James Pearce, Miss Pearce, J. Rampton, Rev. M. Lyons and 2 children—Total, 173.

MAY 2—*In steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg &c.*—F. M. Canan, Misses Cohn and child, Mrs. F. Brooks, child and servant, Miss Brooks, Samuel Huffmann, wife and 3 children, Emily Wilde, R. Schweitzer, Fanny Brail, T. H. O. Graf, Major Proesig, A. N. Gude, Chas. Ott, J. A. Hoyer, wife and 7 children, M. Ascher, wife and daughter, Elise Reydom, Jacob

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4246. NEW-YORK, THURSSDAY, MAY 4, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ASSASSINS.

Important Proclamation by President Johnson.

Mr. Lincoln's Murder Planned by Leading Traitors.

Most of these Traitors Are Harbored in Canada.

Jefferson Davis is the Head of the Assassins.

He is Aided by Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker and George N. Sanders.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Reward for Davis.

Ten Thousand for Wm. C. Cleary, Mr. Clay's Clerk.

A Description of the Conspirators to be Published.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It appears, *from evidence* in the Bureau of Military Justice, that the atrocious murder *of the late President*, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the attempted assassination of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted and procured by and between

JEFFERSON DAVIS, late of Richmond, Va., and
JACOB THOMPSON,
CLEMENT C. CLAY,
BEVERLY TUCKER,
GEORGE N. SANDERS,
W. C. CLEARY,

and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, *harbored in Canada*;

Now, therefore, to the end that justice may be done, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do offer and promise for the arrest of said persons, or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards:

One hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of CLEMENT C. CLAY.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of JACOB THOMPSON, late of Mississippi.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of GEORGE N. SANDERS.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of BEVERLY TUCKER, and

Ten thousand dollars for the arrest of WILLIAM C. CLEARY, late clerk of CLEMENT C. CLAY.

The Provost-Marshal-General of the United States is directed to cause a description of said persons, with notice of the above rewards, to be published.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto [L. S.] set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America, the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

THE FLIGHT OF JEFF. DAVIS.

A Narrow Escape for the Rebel Chief—Stoneman's Cavalry on the Watch.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, May 2.

A man who was on one of the railroad trains captured by STONEMAN'S cavalry, between Greensburgh and Salisbury, says that JEFF. DAVIS was on the same train, on his way to Charlottesville. Learning that the railroad was cut above and below, DAVIS, with the other passengers, escaped and returned to Greensburgh.

STONEMAN'S cavalry is now in the valley of the Saluda River, with its headquarters at Anderson, S. C., and the cavalry are scouting from there toward Augusta, Ga., with instructions, if they can hear of JEFF. and his treasure, to follow him as long as there is a horse left.

The infantry portion of STONEMAN'S command is engaged in clearing the mountains of bushwhackers, guerrillas and horse thieves, and they are making clean work.

Jefferson Davis Almost Within the Reach of Stoneman's Cavalry.

KNOXVILLE, Tuesday, May 2—10 P. M.

Information from STONEMAN'S cavalry states that JEFF. DAVIS was at Yorkville, S. C., on the 28th ult., and that STONEMAN'S forces came in on the following day. DAVIS has one day's start of STONEMAN. JEFF. is escorted by 2,000 cavalry, well mounted and commanded by Gen. DIBRELL. He is accompanied by BENJAMIN, BRECKENRIDGE and other notorious characters, and will probably be joined by all the desperadoes fleeing from justice and the vengeance of the United States Government. It is hoped that Gen. STONEMAN'S forces will overtake and capture DAVIS, as he is burdened with eleven wagons supposed to be loaded with specie.

The War in the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 3.

It is officially contradicted that any of JEFF. THOMPSON'S troops are in Southeast Missouri. All rumors of invasion are without foundation.

The Vicksburgh *Herald* says that headquarters grants them permission to state that an indefinite armistice throughout the Department of the Mississippi, beginning at 9 o'clock of the 28th, had been agreed upon between Gen. DANA, U. S. V., and Gen. HODGE, rebel.

THE PRESIDENT'S OBSEQUIES.

MR. LINCOLN AGAIN AT HOME.

The Journey from Chicago to Springfield—Demonstrations Along the Route—Immense Gathering at Springfield—Reception and Ceremonies—Preparations for the Burial.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, May 3.

The funeral train arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. All the way from Chicago persons were gathered on the road, and funeral arches were erected and mourning emblems everywhere displayed.

An immense crowd was assembled at the principal depot here. The remains were conveyed to the capitol, where the apartments were decorated in a most elaborate and beautiful manner. Deep solemnity prevailed. Bells were tolled and minute guns fired. Thousands of people are here from the adjoining States, all contributing to swell the vast multitude which has assembled to honor the lamented and illustrious dead.

An Address by Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Sunday, April 30—Evening.

A cold drizzling rain has prevailed all day, and we are fearful that it may continue through the morrow, and thus interfere with the great demonstration for which arrangements have been made. At this writing—10 o'clock—there is no appearance of a breaking away of the clouds.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX has spoken twice in this city to-day, upon the death of the President, in the afternoon to a dense crowd, more than filling Bryan Hall, notwithstanding the rain. His address was a feeling and eloquent tribute to the memory of Mr. LINCOLN, and was listened to with tearful attention. In the evening he repeated it in the Second Baptist Church, in the West Division, one of the largest houses in the city, to a packed audience. At the same time Dr. PATTON was speaking to a full audience in Crosby's Opera House, and Dr. RYDER in St. Paul's Church, both of whom had just returned from Richmond. The people never tire of hearing about our noble President. On Thursday afternoon, while the funeral services are in progress at Springfield, a discourse is to be delivered in Bryan Hall by Rev. C. H. FOWLER. Several of our ministers, by request of their congregations, repeated to-day, the sermons they preached by them upon the death of the President on the previous Sabbath.

The Great Demonstration.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday Evening, May 1.

I do not propose to give a detailed or even a graphic description of the great demonstration in Chicago to-day on the reception of the remains of our late President. It was of such gigantic proportions that columns would fail to do justice to it in all parts; and then it was but a repetition of the events of the past week, which have attended the passage of the funeral cortège through the country, only on a larger scale than has been witnessed west of New-York.

At an early hour the whole population of the city was in motion. The people poured into and thronged the streets. At about nine o'clock the different sections of the grand procession began to move into place, although the funeral train was not expected to arrive until eleven. All along the route, which was a mile and a half in length, including our magnificent Michigan-avenue, emblems of mourning were plentifully displayed from all the buildings. The innumerable banners borne in the procession were appropriately draped, and there was a deep and subdued solemnity pervading the multitude.

At the point where the remains were received from the railroad, among other things, thirty-six young girls, clothed in white, representing the States, were stationed, who strewed flowers upon the coffin as it passed beneath a mourning arch.

It was a late hour before the immense procession got in motion—the funeral cortège and escort passing through the long line, which was formed in open order—each section falling in as it was passed.

The procession passed through the great hall of the court-house, where the body is to remain in state, and which is beautifully and appropriately draped. Upon the second landing of the hall was placed some two hundred of the best vocalists of the city, who sang dirges and requiems as the immense multitude was moving along. The effect was sublime.

Such in the general outline of the great demonstration. It was a tribute of the people to the memory of our loved and murdered President, such as was never before witnessed in the West. It was not a vain show—an empty pageant—for I saw many tears fall to-day, as the mortal remains of ABRAHAM LINCOLN passed by. It was a heartfelt tribute of a grateful people, for great services rendered them and their common country, in the hour of its need.

The body is to lie in state until to-morrow evening. It was exposed to public view from a late hour this afternoon, and has already been visited by thousands.

The military display was fine, and a large number of distinguished general officers, with their respective staffs, were in the procession. All the arrangements were well considered and admirably carried out.

Contrary to our anticipations, last evening, we have been favored with a pleasant day, though there is considerable mud left over in the streets.

To-morrow evening the funeral party will depart for Springfield. A large delegation will accompany it from here, and remain over until the closing funeral services on Thursday. A monument will be erected at Springfield, for which purpose an organization has already been formed.

I have just been rescuing over an account of the death of WASHINGTON, and the services attending thereupon throughout the country, in an old Ulster County paper. Although the nation mourned the death of the "Father of his Country," the expression seems weak and feeble in comparison with that which has followed the death of Mr. LINCOLN—"the Savior of his Country," as some have termed him. Verily, "the people mourn when the good man dies."

The Journey from Chicago.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 3.

The streets for several miles are densely filled with people to witness the passage of the funeral procession to the Chicago and Alton Railroad Station, from which the remains are to be conveyed to Springfield. The crowds seem to be as large, if not larger, than those assembled yesterday morning when the funeral party arrived at the Lake Shore. The coffin is solemnly transferred from the hearse to the car especially designed for its reception, amid the thousands who accompanied it in procession. The glare of hundreds of torches light the way. Multitudes of human beings are in the immediate vicinity, and many male voices singing a dirge: the bells are tolled, and before the music of an instrumental band has ceased, we leave Chicago on our mournful errand to Springfield, with the remains of the beloved and honored President.

Mr. BLACKSTONE, the President, and ROBERT HALL, the Superintendent of the Railroad Company, together with many other accessions, are on board, and Mr. PULLMAN, the proprietor of the sleeping cars, has provided a sufficient number of them for the entire party, giving his personal attention to these truly desirable accommodations.

Speaker COLFAX, on leaving Chicago, was made the medium for delivering to the President, ANDREW JOHNSON, a brief address from the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Canada, sympathizing with the nation in its affliction, tendering their well-wishes to the President for a successful and benefiecent administration of the government, while expressing their friendship for him personally. The address is written in old English text on parchment. Speaker COLFAX was selected as the medium on account of his being a distinguished member of the Order.

We soon reach Bridgeport. The people here have lighted bonfires, and with torches light the way as the train slowly moves along. Passing by Summit, Joyes and Lemont, where we also see crowds of spectators, we reach Lockport at 11:32. At this place minute guns are fired. Many persons line the track holding torches, and in the background is an immense bonfire. Many of the houses are draped in mourning, and some are illuminated. One of the mottoes is: "Come Home." Hundreds of persons are here congregated, the men intently gazing with uncovered heads. The train passed all the stations slowly, at which times the bells of the locomotives are tolled.

JOLIET—Midnight.

Minute guns are fired and the bells tolled, and a brass band plays a funeral air. Many ladies and gentlemen, arranged on a heavily draped platform, sung a hymn. It is said that 12,000 persons are gathered. The depot here, as at the preceding stations, bears an illuminated portrait of the late President, with the motto: "Champion, Defender and Martyr of Liberty." Bonfires light up this interesting scene. Draped national flags are waved by the color-bearers. It is raining, but this does not prevent even women and children from a participation in these outward marks of respect. The train moves beneath an arch which spans the track. It is constructed of immense timbers, decked with flags, mottoes and a profusion of evergreens, and surmounted by a figure of the Genius of America. "There is rest for thee in Heaven," was sung by male and female voices as we slowly left this interesting locality.

At Elwood and Hampton the people had kindled immense bonfires.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, May 3—1 A. M.

Here there are at least a hundred people drawn up in line on each side of the track, with torches. Minute guns are fired. Over two thousand persons are gathered, the men with their heads uncovered.

GARDNER.

Here there is the usual display. All the houses are draped with mourning and illuminated.

DWIGHT—2 o'clock.

This is the place where the Prince of Wales and his royal party were entertained. All the citizens are out of doors. Bells are tolling and minute guns firing. The American flag is draped.

At Odell, Cayuga and Pontiac large crowds assembled, with the usual demonstrations, including minute guns.

LEXINGTON—4 o'clock.

A band of music is playing.

TOWANDA—4.30 o'clock.

There is also here a large assemblage of people.

Bloomington is reached. A large arch bears the inscription, "Go to thy rest." Other places are passed where we witness similar demonstrations.

BLOOMINGTON—5 o'clock.

The population is said to be at least 8,000; one-half of them are abroad, all testifying their respect for the distinguished dead.

Shirley is passed, and the next station reached is Pelunh's Grove, at 5:30 o'clock. Minute guns, the tolling of bells, singing by a choir of ladies, contribute with mournful effect to the occasion which calls out the inhabitants.

ATLANTA—5 o'clock.

We have a clear day. The sun lights the beautiful prairie country through which we pass. Everybody admires the landscape. The houses exhibit the usual badges and drapery of sorrow. Portraits of ABRAHAM LINCOLN are prominent in every direction. Thousands of people are assembled. Minute guns are fired, and there is music of the fife and muffled drum. We noticed among the mottoes, "Mournfully and tenderly bear him to his grave." The interest here, as at all the other stations, is intense.

LINCOLN—7 o'clock.

This place is named after ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and contains between two and three thousand inhabitants. He had a direct interest in its origin. The depot is handsomely draped. Ladies, dressed in white and black, are singing as we pass under a handsomely constructed arch, on each side of which is a picture of the deceased President, with the motto, "With malice to none, with charity for all." The National and State flags are prominently displayed, and a profusion of evergreens, with black and white drapings, make up the artistic and appropriate arrangements.

Broadwell is passed, and we are now at Elkhart. Men stand with uncovered heads, and ladies wave little flags, which are handsomely draped.

We are eighteen miles from Springfield. We pass under another arch, with both large and small flags, mourning drapery and evergreens. Of the latter is formed a cross interlwined with black, bearing the motto: "Ours the Cross; thine the Crown."

WILLIAMSVILLE.

All the houses are draped, and there are many little flags and portraits. We pass under another arch, similar to the above, with the inscription, "He has Fulfilled his Mission."

SHERMAN STATION, EIGHT MILES FROM SPRINGFIELD.

We see many people on the road, some on horseback and some in carriages, but the larger part on foot. The number increases, until at 9 o'clock—an hour beyond the schedule time—we reach Springfield.

ARRIVAL AT SPRINGFIELD.

We have now reached the city, where is to be deposited all that is mortal of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Since leaving Washington, on Friday, the 21st of April, to this time, the 3d of May, (twelve days,) we have traveled by a circuitous route, seventeen or eighteen hundred miles. The funeral cars with which we started from Washington, have been brought all the way hither by rail. No accident, even of a trivial character, has happened, so perfect have been the arrangements of Brevet Brig.-Gen. MCCALLUM, who has given to the movements his personal attention. Mr. DARNHART, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has acted as an aid, and been efficient in that capacity. Col. ROBINSON, who is connected with the military railroads, now composes one of our party.

The fatigue of the journey has been relieved by kind attentions everywhere, and hospitalities profusely bestowed.

The remains of President LINCOLN were received at the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Station. The procession formed in the following order: Brig.-Gen. COOK and staff; military escort; Maj.-Gen. HOOKER and staff; the guard of honor; relatives and friends in carriages; the Illinois delegation from Washington; Senators and Representatives of the Congress of the United States, including their Sergeant-at-Arms and Speaker COLFAX; the Illinois State Legislature; the Governors of different States; delegations from Kentucky; the Chicago Committee of Reception; the Springfield Committee of Reception; the Judges of the different courts; the reverend clergy; officers of the army and navy; firemen of the city; citizens generally; colored citizens, &c.

While the procession was moving, the law office of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in a block of three-story brick buildings, was pointed out. The entrance was draped in mourning, and at the door hung a portrait of the deceased.

The hearse which carried the coffin was splendidly adorned. It was brought from St. Louis especially for the purpose, and cost over $5,000. It was drawn by six black horses. All the trappings were in accordance with the purpose for which it was used. The procession moved to the funereal music of an instrumental band. The houses on the streets through which it passed, all bore portraits and emblems of woe, with appropriate mottoes.

The Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph office was ornamented with a side view of an obelisk of pure white on a black ground. About midway up the shaft is the word "LINCOLN," enclosed in a wreath of immortelle, and on the base is inscribed a sentiment from his last inaugural, namely: "With malice toward none; with charity for all." The windows are also tastefully adorned, including a bust of the late President standing on a black velvet pedestal, trimmed with silver fringe.

The remains were deposited in the State House with the usual solemn formalities.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, May 3.

The outside of the dome of the capitol is deep black, and this, together with the cornice and pillars on which it rests are elaborately festooned with white and black. Similar drapery falls from the eves and the columns; the pediments, both on the north and south entrances, are corrugated with evergreens, and the capitol draped with white and black muslin. All the windows are partially curtained with black-white trimmings at the top and black falling at the base; from the crown of the dome is a staff on which is the national flag at half-mast with black streamers. The general arrangement is artistic and appropriate. The entrance to the capitol and the rotunda is heavily draped, and festoons of evergreens hang from the dome. The body lies in the Representatives' Hall, the galleries of which are supported by twelve columns, and, together with the panels, are covered with black velvet, trimmed with silver fringe. In the centre of each panel is a representation of a sprig of myrtle made of silver. On each column, under the gas jets, is an evergreen wreath, dotted with silk ribbons. On the west side of the hall is a painted blue ground, with white stars and alternate white and red, somewhat representing the national flag, with a black cloud above, as typical of the nation's gloom. Immediately in front of this is the catafalque. From the corners rise pillars, which are surmounted by black plumes, and covered with velvet, bordered with silver fringe. The ceiling is lined with white lace, dotted with golden stars, which glitter in the light of numerous gas jets. The effect is solemnly impressive. The coffin is placed on a platform, approached by steps. It is surrounded by evergreens and flowers. The walls are adorned by the following inscriptions: "Sooner than surrender this principle, I would be assassinated on this spot." "WASHINGTON the Father, LINCOLN the Saviour."

The remains were, soon after their being placed in the State House, exposed to public view.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, May, 3.

Thousands of persons have to-day visited the remains of the President, which have very much changed since they left Washington. To-night the stream continues. The appearance of the Hall of Representatives is worthy of a full description. The general arrangement was to make the decorations correspond with the room, which is a semi-circular colonnade of eleven corinthian columns, supporting a half-dome, the straight side being toward the west, the centre of which was the speaker's chair, which had been removed for the occasion. At the apex of the dome is a rising sun, radiant to the circumference. On the floor a dais was erected, ascended by three steps. On the dais a hexagon canopy, supported on columns twelve feet high, the shaft covered with black velvet; the capitals wrought in white velvet, with silver bands, and fills the canopy, tent-shaped, rising seven feet in the centre, covered with heavy black broadcloth in radiating black folds, surmounted at the apex and at each angle with black plumes having white centres. A draped eagle is perched on the middle of each crown-mould. The cornice is of Egyptian pattern, corresponding with the capitols covered with black velvet; the bands and mouldings are of silver; the lining of the canopy is white crape in radiating folds over blue, thickly set with stars of silver, and terminating at the cornice inside in a band of black velvet with silver fillets. Between the columns a rich valance in folds, with heavy silver fringe, from under which depend velvet curtains extending from each column two-thirds of the distance from the capitols to the centre of the cornice, looped with silver band—the whole so disposed as to exhibit both columns and capitols inside and out. The effect of the canopy and its supports and the drapery is very imposing, the whole being unique and elegant, combining lightness with massiveness with good harmony. Twelve brilliant jets of gas burning in ground globes spring from the columns, lighted the interior and reflected from the folds of double lining an opaline atmosphere to the whole.

The catafalque is covered with black velvet, trimmed with silver and satin, and adorned with thirty-six burnished silver stars, twelve at the head and twelve on each side, and was built after drawings made by Col. SCHWARTZ. The floor of the dais was covered with evergreens and white flowers. The steps of the dais were spread with broadcloth drapery, banded with silver lace.

The columns of the room are hung with black crape and the capitals festooned and entwined with the same, so as to display the architecture to good advantage, without detriment to the effect. The cornice is appropriately draped, and, in large antique letters, on a black ground, are the words of President LINCOLN at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1861: "Sooner than surrender these principles, I would be assassinated on the spot." In front of the gallery are black panels nine feet by two and a half, having silver bands and centres of crossed olive-branches; above the gallery looped curtains of black crape, extending around the semi-circle; below the gallery white crape curtains overhang with black crape festoons. Each column is ornamented with a beautiful wreath of evergreens and white flowers, the gift of Mrs. GERHMAN, of Springfield. On the top of the gallery, extending the entire length, is a festoon of evergreens. The Corinthian cornice is festooned on the west at each side, twenty-four feet forward the center, supported by pilasters of the same order, the space between being surmounted by an obtuse arch reaching within one foot of the apex, and projecting six inches, leaving, after the removal of the speaker's chair, a depression resembling a panel, thirty-three feet wide by thirty-seven feet high. At the extreme height, in the upper portion of this was placed a blue semi-circle field, sixteen feet across, studded with thirty-six stars, six inches in diameter, and from which radiated the thirteen stripes on the American flag in delicate crape, two feet wide at the circumference of the blue field, increasing to the extreme lower angle, breaking on the dais below and the pilasters on either side, the whole crowned with blue and black crape, and so disposed as to correspond with the blue field, the stars and radiated panels of the ceiling. The central red stripe falls opposite the opening in the curtains at the head of the catafalque. On the cornice, each side of the flag work are placed two mottoes, corresponding with that on the semi-circular freeze, forming together these words: "WASHINGTON, the Father, and LINCOLN, the Savior." A life-sized portrait of Washington; the frame draped in blue crape stands at the head of the dais. In the North-west and South west corners living evergreen trees and flowers well arranged. The interior decorations were perfected under the direction of the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. G. F. WRIGHT, formerly from Hartford, Conn.

The catafalco was designed by Col. SCHWARTZ, late Inspector-General on Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff.

The exterior decorations and those of all other public buildings, were entirely under the superintendence of Mr. E. E. MYERS, architect of Springfield.

Many choice flowers have to-day been placed round the dais. The tears which are shed while glancing at the shrinking features of the deceased, attest the depth of the grief which effects the hearts of those who were so well acquainted with their martyr citizen. All classes of people talk of the virtues of their departed friend; even those who widely differed from him in political sentiments, with tears narrate his many virtues.

The St. Louis delegations arrived to-night. It consists of the Old Guard and Hellach Guards, members of the city government, of the Merchant's Exchange, Gov. FLETCHER and Staff, and Gen. DENT, who commands the department of Missouri and his Staff, together with a number of private citizens, in all between five and six hundred persons.

Capt. ROBERT LINCOLN and J. G. NICOLAY, the private secretary of the late President, arrived here to-night. During the day upward of five thousand persons have visited the former residence of President LINCOLN. It is a plain frame house, about thirty-six feet front and eighteen high; two stories, with a heavy bracket-cornice, painted drab, and finished with green blinds. The rear of the building is in the form of an L, and sits several feet right from the street, and is approached by steps. The lady of the house was very kind, giving such information as was desired by the visitors.

To-morrow there will be a grand military and civic procession to escort the remains of the late President to their last resting-place.

The horse formerly owned by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, is announced as one of the features of the programme.

Important Arrests of Persons Supposed to have been Concerned in the Assassination.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 3.

There were brought to this city this morning, from Calvert County, Md., in charge of an armed squad of soldiers under Lieut. O'BRIEN, two citizens of that county, viz., Dr. N. W. BROWNE and WM. COCHRANE, and three other men, upon the charge of having been concerned in the recent assassination of United States soldiers, for some time past stationed in that county. While at the office of Col. WOOLEY, Provost-Marshal, COCHRANE acknowledged to him and others that for several months past he had been in a starving condition, which being known to BROWNE and others, he was offered large sums of money, if he would take the lives of certain soldiers. He accepted the terrible bribe, and deliberately assassinated two soldiers whilst they were doing picket duty. For killing the first soldier COCHRANE received $175, and was to have been paid $500 for the murder of the other, but was apprehended before the money was paid.

The parties charged with this terrible crime were taken to Washington this afternoon under a strong guard, and are now secure in the old Capitol Prison, where an examination will soon be had.

A few nights since, while Lieut. O'BRIEN, Superintendent of Government Farms, in the lower counties, was riding through the county, he was shot at by a concealed foe, but fortunately escaped injury. His horse, however, a valuable animal, was killed.

The rebels in the lower counties, within the past two weeks, it is reported, have become exceedingly defiant and dangerous, and besides committing depredations upon the inhabitants of the counties, have been slaughtering numbers of cattle belonging to the government.

TREASON AT HOME.

TRIAL OF HON. BENJ. G. HARRIS.

He is Charged with Aiding, Assisting and Supporting Rebel Soldiers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 3—10 A. M.

The Military Court for the trial of Hon. BENJ. G. HARRIS, resumed the hearing at 10 o'clock, and is now engaged in the further examination of Sergt. WM. CHAPMAN and private WM. READ, Company K, Thirty-second Virginia Infantry, Confederate army. The charges and specifications against Mr. HARRIS are as follows:

Charge—Violation of the 56th article of war.

Specification First—In this that BENJ. G. HARRIS, a citizen of Maryland and a member of Congress of the United States, did relieve, with money, to wit: the sum of two dollars—the public enemy, to wit: Sergt. RICHARD CHAPMAN and Private WILLIAM READ, of Company K, Thirty-second Regiment Virginia Infantry, soldiers of the army of the so-called Confederate States of America, then in rebellion against and at war with the United States; the said HARRIS then and there, well knowing said CHAPMAN and READ to be soldiers of said army, and treating and offering to relieve them as such, and at the same time advising and inciting them to continue in said army and to make war against the United States, and emphatically declaring his sympathy with the enemy and his opposition to the Government of the United States and its efforts to suppress the rebellion. This at or near Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, Maryland, on a boat, the 26th day of April, 1865.

Specification Second—In this, that BENJAMIN G. HARRIS, a citizen of Maryland, and a member of the Congress of the United States, did knowingly harbor and protect the public enemy, to wit: Sergt. RICHARD CHAPMAN and Private WM. READ, of Company K, Thirty-second Regiment Virginia Infantry, soldiers of the so-called Confederate States of America, then in rebellion against and at war with the United States, by procuring them to be lodged and fed in a private house, and furnishing them with money therefor; he, the said HARRIS, then and there, well knowing said CHAPMAN and READ to be soldiers of said army, and treating them and offering to give them money as such, and at the same time advising and inciting them to continue in said army, and to make war against the United States, and emphatically declaring his sympathy with the enemy and his opposition to the government of the United States in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

This at or near Leonardtown, St. Marys County, Md., on or about April 26, 1865.

SECOND DISPATCH.

In the further progress of the Harris trial, this morning, it being found that the two witnesses already examined had exhausted their testimony, they were discharged. Mr. HARRIS desired the court to send for his counsel, Mr. CARLISLE, a member of the Washington bar. The attorney was sent for, but did not appear. The defendant moved that the testimony of the witnesses be ruled out; they being enemies of the country, their evidence could not be taken against him. He based his objection upon a dictum of Judge HOLT, that the entirely unsupported evidence of rebels ought not to be taken against loyal men. That he (HARRIS) being a member of Congress and a citizen of the loyal State of Maryland *non constatis*, he is a loyal man. He argued that disloyalty is but a sentiment.

The Judge-Advocate proposed to offer the testimony of the neighbors of the accused to prove that HARRIS himself is a disloyal person.

The Court, without determining this question, adjourned till to-morrow, when other witnesses will be examined. The matter has, upon further development not yet in proof, grown into much greater proportions than anybody expected it would. It is reported that there was in evidence yesterday proof that HARRIS, on hearing of the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, threw up his hat and exclaimed, "Thank God! this is the happiest day of my life." There was no proof to that effect.

Gen. CARL SCHURZ was named as one of the members of the court, but his name was afterward stricken off.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 3.

Upon the opening of the court to-day the proceedings, which are as follows, were brought forward:

Two paroled rebel prisoners were examined, and testified that HARRIS had at his residence given them money, and advised them not to regard their paroles, and to continue their hostilities to the government.

Mr. HARRIS objected to their testimony, on the ground that they were guilty of treason, and therefore, being enemies of the country, could not testify against a citizen.

The Judge-Advocate then proposed to prove, by the neighbors of Mr. HARRIS, that he himself was a disloyal and, with the witnesses, a mutual enemy of the United States, and consequently not privileged to make exception to their testimony.

The court then took a recess to deliberate upon this point, and the doors were closed until 11:45, and upon reopening them the court adjourned until to-morrow.

THE GREAT RAID.

Details of General Wilson's Cavalry Expedition.

How Selma, Montgomery, Columbus and Macon Were Captured.

Destruction of Immense Stores of Cotton and Military Supplies.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, April 29.

Capt. HOBBS, of Gen. WILSON'S staff, arrived in this city on the 27th, direct from Macon, with important dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN. He reports the complete success of Gen. WILSON'S expedition, from the time it left Chickasaw, on the 22d of March, to the capture of Macon on the 20th of April. In this space of time the expedition traversed a distance of four hundred and eighty miles, averaging over twenty miles a day, including a delay of eight days at Selma; captured four important cities—Selma, Montgomery, Columbus and Macon—and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy by the destruction of a great number of rolling-mills, supply depots, magazines, powder factories, &c. It is a matter of congratulation that this was accomplished with the loss of a little more than 300 men; while the enemy's loss at Selma alone is estimated at nearly 500.

The following is a brief outline of the incidents of the expedition:

Gen. WILSON and his command left Chickasaw, Ala., on the 22d March. At Ebenezer Church, near Plantersville, a short and sharp engagement occurred with FORREST'S cavalry, which resulted in the complete discomfiture of the rebels, and the capture of 300 prisoners. A column was then sent to Tuscaloosa, where a large amount of rebel government property was destroyed. On the 2d of April Selma was taken by assault, with 2,700 prisoners. There our forces found 32 guns in the fortifications of the city, and 75 others in the arsenal. The arsenal, which was one of the largest and most important in the Confederacy, was destroyed, together with several rolling-mills, magazines, powder works, a naval foundry, and other public property.

After a delay of eight days, our forces left Selma, crossing the Alabama River on a pontoon bridge 650 feet in length, and marched against Montgomery, which was captured without opposition on the 12th. Here they discovered that the rebels had destroyed an immense quantity of cotton, the estimates varying from 30,000 to 90,000 bales, five steamers, about seventy cars, and one locomotive. All the bridges between Selma and Montgomery, a distance of about fifty miles, were thoroughly destroyed. The rebel property left behind was of little value, and our forces captured but five guns. Several rolling-mills and foundries were destroyed.

From Montgomery the expedition marched on Columbus, Ga., distant a little less than ninety miles. This city was captured by an assaulting column under Gen. UPTON on the night of the 16th. Here twelve hundred prisoners and fifty-three guns fell into our hands. The quantity of cotton captured and destroyed was immense, the number of bales being estimated at not less than one hundred thousand. Besides this, our forces destroyed great quantities of military stores, an arsenal, a pistol factory, a sword factory, an accoutrement factory, three military and naval foundries, a rolling-mill, thirteen locomotives, about a hundred cars, and several depots and machine-shops. A gunboat, mounting six 7-inch rifled guns, was captured here. While this work of destruction was in progress, LA GRANGE'S brigade made a detour to West Point, where the rebel works were taken by assault. The entire garrison, numbering over 300, were captured, and their Commander, Gen. TYLER, killed. Here fifteen locomotives, two hundred cars and two large factories were destroyed, as well as immense quantities of Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores. The destruction of every kind of public property was thorough and complete.

Macon surrendered to our forces on the 20th without opposition, and up to the time that Capt. HOBBS left it had not been found necessary to destroy any of the public property. At Macon Gens. HOWELL COBB, G. W. SMITH, ROBERTSON, MCCALL and MARCH fell into our hands.

The total captures made by our forces in the course of this astonishing sweep through Alabama and Western Georgia are thirty-two guns in position, and two hundred in arsenals, nearly two hundred thousand bales of cotton, (destroyed,) nearly four hundred cars, thirty-four locomotives, besides an immense amount of miscellaneous military stores; while, as before stated, our losses in all the engagements are less than 350 men. In every respect the expedition was a success, and demonstrates—if further proof of the fact were needed—the utter hollowness of the Confederacy.

There is not much general news of interest here at present. Everything is as quiet as if the country had never been at war, and society seems to be settling down into the old ways of peaceful business and enjoyment. The news of JOHNSTON'S surrender gives universal satisfaction, for even Secessionists are growing weary of the war, and are glad to see the dawn of a new era of peace and prosperity.

A curious incident occurred yesterday. The telegraph to Hilton Head suddenly ceased working, and visions of guerrillas disturbed for awhile the brains of the operators. On investigation, however, it was discovered that a few miles down the river some negroes, who were engaged in rafting logs, wanting some rope to secure their rafts, and having none at hand, had concluded to use telegraph-wire for that purpose. Accordingly they had actually cut down one of the poles, and taken three or four hundred feet of wire to tie their logs together with. The damage was soon repaired, and the audacious darkies will probably not venture soon to repeat their experiment. S.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

New Line of Steamers Between Washington and Richmond—Arrival of Chief Justice Chase at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 2.

Now that Richmond is captured, Northern enterprise and capital are seeking new channels for development.

The government line of steamers between Richmond and Washington is to be discontinued in a few days, and a new line at once established. The proprietors of the Bay Line of steamers in Baltimore intend to run a line of steamers from Norfolk to Richmond, and other well-known steamboat owners of New-York intend to place three steamers on the same route, commencing to-morrow. A line in competition with the Bay Line, it is presumed, will also be placed on the main route to this place from Baltimore and thence to Richmond. The steamers *Mejs. Martin* and *River Queen* will commence running from Norfolk by to-morrow and also the steamers *Georgiana* and *Thomas A. Morgan*. So it seems the traveling public are not likely to suffer for methods of conveyance and accommodation.

Chief Justice SALMON P. CHASE, accompanied by several ladies, and officers of the Departments at Washington, arrived here to-day.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 3.

With the approval of the War Department, Col. FALLS, of the Norfolk Steamboat Company, has established a daily line of steamers from Norfolk to Richmond, leaving Norfolk daily at 7 o'clock, and connecting, at Fort Monroe, with the Baltimore boats which leave here every afternoon.

THE NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT.

What the New Commissioners are Doing—Their Plans So Far as at Present Developed—The Volunteer Firemen Still on Duty—Who the New Board Are.

For the past few weeks considerable interest has been felt and some excitement manifested among the members of the Volunteer Fire Department, and others who feel an interest in the welfare of the city and its present and future immunity from the dangers of conflagration, regarding the probable intentions of the new Commissioners of the Paid Fire Department of New-York.

The present state of Fire Department affairs is almost chaotic, although firemen continue, like good citizens, do duty as before, awaiting the organization of the Board of Commissioners before they resign their functions and surrender their apparatus.

The new board has not yet been able to enter fully upon the duties of their office, but it is expected that at an early day they will be enabled to determine the future line of conduct that will govern their organization, and establishment of the Paid Fire Department of New-York. Notwithstanding the many rumors regarding the swearing in of the commissioners, they have as yet held no formal meeting, and have only met as private citizens, not as officials. It is expected, however, that the oath of office will be administered during the present week—possibly to-morrow. In the event of the board assuming this week the duties assigned them, they will be fully prepared to go on with the organization of the new system at once, and the present confused state of affairs will speedily cease.

THEIR INTENTIONS.

While awaiting the definite action of the Legislature, and in preparation for the proper fulfillment of their prospective duties, the commissioners have not been idle. Three of the new commissioners, Messrs. Booth, Pinckney and Brown, have only just returned from a tour of inspection and inquiry into the operations of various paid fire departments now existing in the neighboring cities, and have made themselves perfectly familiar with the practical working of the different systems, and have possessed themselves of the most salient points of advantage of each. There can be no doubt that this highly commendable course on the part of the members of the board will result in a more comprehensive and enlightened administration of the affairs of the new department than would otherwise be the case. They will thus bring a vast amount of personal knowledge concerning the theoretical and practical working of systems already established, and can avail themselves of the advantages, while avoiding the errors and incongruities of those systems.

THE ORGANIZATION.

It is generally understood that the new Board of Fire Commissioners will not attempt any rash or spasmodic endeavors to complete the permanent organization of the Paid Fire Department force at an early day, but will rather be governed by a sense of the importance of establishing the department upon a firm and substantial basis. Owing to the immense difficulties in the way, the commissioners find it almost impossible to do anything definite at the present time, but they fully expect to be able to hold an informal meeting at an early day, and resolve upon their future action.

As a matter of policy, and a measure of prudence, the new board will undoubtedly retain in active service all the steam fire engines now in use, and such other engines as are found to be in working order. The hose carriages and the hook and ladder trucks will be remodeled as soon as practicable, with a view to their being drawn by horse power. The machines now in use are too slightly built to be of any permanent value in connection with the new system of traction.

It will thus be seen that for some time no visible change can be inaugurated in the management of the department, but it is confidently asserted by those in authority, that changes of an important character will be at once commenced, which, on completion, will revolutionize the entire working of the department.

THE DIFFICULTIES.

In order to accomplish these great results, the commissioners fully realize the great amount of labor and patience needed to arrive at any positive understanding of the requirements of the new department. At present they cannot, with any degree of certainty, give any accurate or even probable idea of their future course. They will be compelled to act as circumstances dictate, and will only confine their initial operations to such contingencies as may arise.

While determining the course of procedure that may appear to their judgment the most proper and feasible, they will exert a degree of watchfulness and surveillance over the safety of the city, that will go far toward reconciling the opponents to a paid department to the new order of things, and at the same time insure to the projectors and friends of the newly established system, the satisfaction of knowing that the matter of guarding the city from fire will not fall into idle or incompetent hands.

NOTHING DECIDED.

At present nothing can be given to the public regarding the future action of the new board, that will bear the stamp of authenticity, for the commissioners themselves feel unable to give any line of conduct as their probable course, in the absence of any positive knowledge of the actual capacity or availability of the old department for the purposes of a paid system. The board will require a complete inspection to be made of the machinery on hand, and the various branches of the old working department, to enable them to gather what is necessary in the establishment of their department.

They cannot as yet determine the manner of organization of the Paid Department, and while they entertain a few vague ideas upon the possible measures they may be called upon to inaugurate, they do not feel sufficiently confident of that course to permit them to give any outline to the public. But the public mind is, nevertheless, busy regarding their operations, and the most absurd and improbable rumors are afloat.

APPOINTMENTS.

As usual, in such cases, there have been a great number of speculations regarding the appointment of a Chief Engineer, and other subordinate officers, but they have originated wholly with irresponsible parties, who are not in any way connected with the new department, and who can consequently only surmise the probable intentions of the newly appointed commissioners. We have it direct from the commissioners themselves, that no action whatever, either public or private, has been taken in that direction. Instead of giving any attention to the matter of appointing any of the officials necessary to the proper organization of the Paid Department, the board have not even spoken of any probable appointees, much less considered the merits of any of the leading firemen, to whom positions of trust and emolument will doubtless be offered. In the event of an active assumption of their duties, the Board of Commissioners will be governed entirely by the peculiar fitness, capability and experience of those to whom they will offer positions. None but good men will be selected, and the greatest care and discretion will be exercised in the examination of all applicants for employment in the new force, preference being given to active members of the old department.

Such minor matters as the uniform of the force under their command, and the probable rank or pay of the officers, their numbers or their prospective duties, the commissioners have not yet considered.

Rightly judging these matters to be those that will naturally suggest themselves in the due course of their official action, and then receive the needful attention proper to their respective merits, the board have simply confined themselves to the great matter in hand—that of obtaining the best and most valuable information regarding the most feasible method of organizing the Paid Fire Department, on a basis that will at once give it stability and insure its reaching a degree of completeness, at an early day, that will meet with the approbation of the public at large.

THE BUDGET.

The very first duty devolving upon the commissioners will be the preparation of a budget of expenses for the ensuing year, and also a brief statement of the probable expenditures for the present year. The new Fire Law, under which the Paid Department is established, requires the board to furnish the budget for the current year within ten days, and this matter will have to be attended to at once, for the ensuing year the budget of expenses is required at their hands by the 1st of July, and for the purpose of providing these necessary and all-important reports, a meeting of the commissioners will, doubtless, be called at an early day. The Mayor and Comptroller form a part of the commission, in so far as these estimates for future appropriation are concerned, but in all other matters their voices are silent. The four commissioners will have full and absolute control of the entire working of the department, and will also have the appointing of all the members of the force.

Among the commissioners, the feeling is very strong regarding the claims of the old department for any position of trust, emolument or actual service that can be given them. Thus to all intents and purposes the actual management and extinguishment of fires will remain in the hands of the better class of the firemen who composed the gallant old volunteer department.

FEELING OF THE OLD FIREMEN.

Contrary to general expectation among those who did not realize the dignity and decorum usually observed among the members of the old department, very little disturbance has occurred, during the past few weeks, consequent upon the chaotic state of fire matters. Going about their self-imposed duties in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, the firemen have done the public good and efficient service. As a body they express themselves regretfully at the sacrifice they are called upon to make, but seem, one and all, prepared to surrender their respective apparatus on the first requisition made by the new commissioners. So far the most cheerful disposition has been manifested by the firemen, and in a large number of instances companies have lately disposed of such private property as they were possessed of.

Although very few of the members seem willing to enter the new department at a stated salary, still it is pretty well understood that the new board will have but little difficulty in engaging the requisite force for the management of the machines that they intend to use.

The officials of the old department seem generally resigned to the fate in store for them, and many of them express themselves as desirous of withdrawing from all active participation in the affairs of the Fire Department of the City. Chief Engineer Decker is, we understand, quite anxious to have the burden and care of the department taken off his hands, as his health will not permit his retaining the position for any length of time.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

Regarding the new Board of Commissioners, their antecedents and business character, very little need be said.

Mr. Samuel Sloan, the most prominent man among the commissioners, is not, and never was, a fireman, and he is the only member of the board that enjoys that distinction. As President of the Hudson River Railroad Company for many years, he is well and favorably known to the community, and he will bring to the exercise of his new duties a valuable experience in financial matters, that will counterbalance any knowledge of fire matters in which he may prove deficient. It is stated, with some degree of authority, that Mr. Sloan will decline the appointment.

Mr. James W. Booth is an exempt fireman, having been connected with the department since 1845, when he joined Guardian Engine Company No. 29. He was during one term foreman of the company. Of late years Mr. Booth has been one of the ward School Trustees, but never accepted any other public position until the present time. He has been also connected with the insurance interest, and has always enjoyed and deserved high reputation for financial judgment and integrity. Of considerable experience in fire matters, he will doubtless prove an acceptable member of the board.

Mr. Charles C. Pinckney has, we understand, been for the past twenty years engaged in the real estate business, and is also interested somewhat in the fire insurance business. He entered the old Fire Department in August, 1849, becoming an active member of Phœnix Hose Company No. 22. Serving in an active capacity for nearly seven years, he finally retired from the department in 1851. As an exempt fireman, he has always taken a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the department. A leading Republican of the Twenty-first Ward, he was three times elected to the Board of Councilmen, and during his last term of service as Councilman served as President of the Board, having been elected by a Democratic majority, and gave universal satisfaction to his colleagues while acting in that important position. During the campaign of last Fall Mr. Pinckney was nominated for Alderman, but he declined the offer, his accumulating business not allowing him to accept. He has been connected with the Bowery Fire Insurance Company, corner of Bowery and Grand, ever since its organization in 1833, his father being the first Secretary of the company. Mr. Pinckney became a director of the company in 1856, and has ever since held that position. He has also for the past two years been a director of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. A gentleman of great business talent and executive capacity, Mr. Pinckney brings to the discharge of his new duties considerable experience and a complete knowledge of the requirements of the Fire Department.

Mr. M. B. Brown is the senior partner in the firm of M. B. Brown & Co., book and job printers, in William-street. Mr. Brown has for some years printed for the proprietors *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, and has also published a number of books on his own account. He has for some time done a portion of the State Printing. He entered the Fire Department in July, 1861, and served two years. After a resignation and absence of some four months he reëntered the Department, and was at the time of his nomination and appointment a Fire Commissioner and an active member of his company. He is the only active fireman who enters the new board. He has never held any public position before the present one.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Paterson Spring Meeting.

In addition to the splendid racing programme prepared for the opening of the Paterson Spring meeting, so sufficient in its character, the numerical strength of the entries, and the renowned quality of the horses engaged for the various stakes, a new and absorbing feature of interest has been added, in the shape of a thorough English steeple chase. It will be remembered that at the Saratoga meeting, last year, the hurdle race (dignified by the title of a steeple chase) was the great exciting feature of the meeting—eliciting a display of enthusiasm not usually manifested on a race-track, and requiring an amount of skill and hardihood to which ordinary flat racing is mere child's play. The steeple chase is a thoroughly English institution, and none but a man accustomed to follow the hounds over "moss and fell"—over brook, ditch, fence, stone wall, and through thicket—would venture in the saddle, however competent he might be to steer a thoroughbred on the ordinary level race course.

With the view of rendering the "Paterson Steeple Chase" worthy of its name, and an exciting novelty in our midst, Mr. Cozy, the indefatigable President of the Paterson Association, and Mr. Chenwith, the able and urbane Secretary, have paid a visit to Canada and engaged the earnest coöperation of the Canadians and the various English garrison officers—with whom fox-hunting and steeple-chasing is "nature and to the manor born"—and the result will be a truly splendid and most exciting display.

The Paterson Association offer a purse of $750, with per five cent. entrance to go to the second horse, which will assure a large entry. A course of three miles in extent has been laid out, the whole of which is in full view of the grand stand, more than two of which is a fair hunting country. In marking its circuit, from 27 to 30 leaps will have to be taken of the most varied description, including stiff field fences, bush and rails, water jumps, stone walls, wet and dry ditches, posts and rails, and all the ordinary obstacles of taking a bee-line across a country, up hill and down dale, without reference to obstruction; to do which the horses must not only be thoroughly up to their work, but the riders possessed of consummate skill, and the greatest amount of nerve. The talk of danger to life and limb of either the horses or riders, when both are good, is ridiculous. Whoever hears of it in England, where there are over an hundred steeple-chases a year? And of all equine sports, steeple-chasing is by far the most intensely exciting. What the Liverpool Grand National, which sets all England in a ferment for months previously, such will undoubtedly be the Paterson affair on the coming 7th of June.

By the way, many of our readers may be ignorant of the term steeple chasing. We will enlighten them. Originally some distant village spire was pointed out as the goal from a given starting point, and it was the bounden duty of the riders to go direct to it, no matter what natural obstacles came in their way. In these modern days a course is laid out and marked by flag-poles, and where natural obstacles do not exist, artificial ones are made—the finish of the race always being in front of the grand stand.

THE HIRAM WOODRUFF TESTIMONIAL.

An adjourned meeting of the committee will be held at the Hone House, next Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, at which all who desire to participate in the testimonial to the veteran trainer and driver, are invited to be present. The testimonial is intended to be a substantial recognition of his great services to the trotting turf, and the high esteem in which his constant, persevering integrity, honor, and always reliable probity, through a long series of years, is held by the leading members of the New-York trotting turf. At the preliminary meeting last Saturday evening, George Wilkes, Esq., was unanimously elected President, D. L. Pratt, Esq., Treasurer, Charles J. Foster, Secretary, and John Dakin Assistant Secretary, and a large and most influential committee was appointed. The movement to present Hiram Woodruff with this long and well-merited testimonial of personal esteem does honor alike to the intended recipient and the heads and hearts of those who originated it.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

Tuesday, May 2.—Match $400, p. p., mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

R. Ogle named bl. g. Diamond.....3 2 1 1 1
J. Lovett named b. g. Switchtail.....1 1 2 3 2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	41	1:22	2:44½
Second heat	41	1:21	2:44
Third heat	42	1:23	2:46
Fourth heat	39	1:21	2:43½
Fifth heat	39	1:21	2:47

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

Tuesday, May 2.—Match $400, mile heats, in harness.

J. White named Gray Eddy.....1
J. Kegan named Black Charley.....dis.

Time, 2:55.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

Saturday, April 28.—Match $400, mile and repeat, to wagons.

Owner named g. g. Fox.....1 1
Owner named r. m. ——.....2 2

Time, 2:53—2:42.

Base Ball.

EAGLE VS. ATHLETIC.

The Eagle Club, of this city, was to have gone to Philadelphia to-morrow morning, the 5th inst., in order to participate in the opening of the new ball-grounds of the Champion Athletics, of Philadelphia, but in consequence of the sudden death of Mr. McBride, the father of the pitcher of the Athletic Club, the opening games have been postponed to May 12, on which day the Eagles will take the 8 A. M. train via Jersey City, for Philadelphia.

THE OPENING GAME OF THE ATLANTICS.

The Atlantic Club commence play to-day, at 3 P. M., on their grounds at Bedford, and the occasion is to be marked by a grand match between the champion nine, which includes Pearce, Pratt, Stuart, Crane, Smith, Galvin, Chapman, P. O'Brien, and Sol. Smith, and a picked field nine. Play to be called at 3½ P. M.

Cricket.

THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

This club commences play for the season, this morning at 11 o'clock, at which hour wickets are to be pitched. The occasion is their first practice game on their new grounds. Cricketers in general are invited to participate.

THE ST. GEORGE CLUB.

This club have again taken possession of their grounds at Hoboken, and will occupy them permanently in conjunction with the Manhattan Club, so that the ground will still be devoted to cricket. The Manhattan Club will practice on Mondays and Thursdays, and the St. George Club the remaining days of the week.

Reunion at Ward Grammar School No. 13.

GRACEFUL TRIBUTE TO A VETERAN AND BELOVED TEACHER.

Yesterday morning, many gentlemen who in boyhood were pupils in Ward Grammar School No. 13 (No. 14 when under the rule of the old Public School Society,) assembled to greet their venerable and esteemed teacher, Mr. Leonard Hazeltine, on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the school. The school-room still bore the mourning emblems which were introduced immediately on receipt of the awful tidings which reached us from the national capital on the 15th ultimo, and to these was added a streamer stretching across the west wall, dated May 3, and inscribed in red, white and blue: "1835—We come again to greet you—1865." The formal programme embraced music on the piano, by Miss Minnie Flowery, one of the teachers, and Prof. Barylett, the ward music master; a selection from the Scriptures and prayer by Mr. Hazeltine and the entire school; songs and choruses by the school, and recitations and declamations by Masters Samuel Kriebs, Arthur M. Thom, Hasar G. Gabay and Francis McArdle—the last named, a promising youth of about thirteen, making a congratulatory address to his Principal, the close of which was an invocation to the Deity, pronounced with patience worthy of an older head, thus:

"And when on earth his course is run—
When sets his last descending sun—
Then may he hear the words, 'Well Done.'"

Mr. Hazeltine, responding under deep emotion, said that this demonstration had been arranged without his knowledge, his first intimation of it having been gained from a paragraph in Monday morning's Times. He saw around him many of the eleven thousand pupils whom he had instructed, and he thanked them for the high compliment which they paid him on this occasion. He saw one gentleman, who entered the school at the tender age of six years, when the old edifice was far out in the rural district, and the roll embraced not more than 250 names; now the city had grown up around the school, and there is an average daily attendance of 1,600 children. During his services of thirty years he had been fortunate in laboring under school officers who had treated him with marked kindness; and whether he had been successful as a teacher or otherwise, he could say that it had always been his endeavor to give such instruction as should make his pupils good men; he had ever sought to inculcate the conviction that it is better to be good than great, and it was gratifying to him to know that so many of his old pupils held him and his teachings in high esteem.

Brief and pertinent addresses were made by Capt. Wagner, of the United States service; Mr. James A. Lucas, of the Metropolitan Police Telegraph; Ex-Alderman Cornell, and Sergeant Robinson, of the City Hall Police, all old pupils of the school; Mr. Benjamin R. Winthrop, one of the old trustees; Commissioners Miller and Turner, Councilman Patterson, Mr. Henry L. Slote and Mr. William Jones. During Mr. Hazeltine's principalship, four of his Vice-Principals—namely: Messrs. Marvin W. Fox, David B. Scott, George Cooper and John C. Graff—have been withdrawn and made Principals of other schools in the city, leaving Mr. Robert H. Pettigrew, the present Vice-Principal, to look forward to like advancement in his honorable profession. Only two teachers have died while in active service, namely: Miss Georgiana Watson and Miss Melvina Harris.

Naval Movements.

LAUNCH OF THE NAUSETT.

The light-draft monitor *Nausett* was launched, in the presence of 2,000 spectators, last week, at the yard of McDonald McKay, of East Boston. She is the last monitor of her class contracted for at Boston. She is 225 feet long, 43 feet wide, and 17 feet 10 inches in depth; draft of water, 6½ feet; height of turret, 9 feet; inside diameter of turret, 20 feet. Her inner hull is 6 feet thick, of solid oak, and the outer hull, separated by water-tight compartments, is composed of three layers of one-inch iron plates. She will carry two 15-inch guns. She is propelled by two direct acting engines and two four-bladed cast iron propellers, 9 feet in diameter and 12 feet pitch. It will take at least four weeks to make her trial trip and get equipped for active service.

THE GREAT NAVAL GUN.

The great naval 20-inch bore gun, cast at Pittsburgh some months ago, and named "Beelzebub," was subject to a trial test, one day last week, of 100 pounds of powder and a ball weighing 1,060 pounds, and stood the trial to the satisfaction of the engineers.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER LADONA.

The United States steamer *Ladona*, seven guns, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard Monday evening, from the scene of her late active operations in the South Atlantic Squadron. She is a very fast vessel, of 861 tons burden, and is a captured blockade-runner, being captured by the *Unadilla*, in Ossabaw Sound, Aug. 4, 1862, and converted into a gunboat and put in commission in January, 1863. Taking a prominent part in the attack upon Fort Sumter, Aug. 17, 1863, she repaired shortly after to Philadelphia, for a thorough overhauling. Since that time, for the last 18 months she has been in active service along the Atlantic coast, and will now be submitted to overhauling and repair. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, R. P. Swann; Executive Officer, R. C. McKenzie; Surgeon, Thomas Mechley; Paymaster, Samuel Anderson; Acting Master, J. C. Wentworth; Acting Ensign, LeGrand B. Brigham; Senior Engineer, S. C. Heath; Acting Second Assistant, Richard Nash; Acting Third Assistants, James McIlmeaue, W. H. Hawe.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 906, 389, 47, 1909, 1627, 553, 1100¾, 1725, 243, 1353, 1065, 1427, 1138, 1411, 1441, 1457, 1481, 589¾, 443, 1505. *Part II.*—Nos. 1466, 822, 1428, 1066, 900, 1128, 1756, 1410, 924, 1844, 738, 160, 1132, 1300, 1336, 965, 1390, 1332, 1394, 962.

Superior Court—Special Term—Nos. 162, 163, 182, 185, 166, 168, 170, 172, 114, 176, 177, 236, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241.

Superior Court—General Term.—Non-enumerated motions.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 4660, 4661, 4649, 2583, 5273, 4223, 5039, 5169, 5171, 5173, 5175, 5177, 5179, 5181, 5183. *Part II.*—Nos. 3004, 4406, 5024, 2036, 3402, 4526, 4410, 3050, 1813½, 1780, 3998, 4000, 3776, 3525, 3814.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 948, 933, 945, 951, 821, 896, 576, 840, 965, 966, 967, 968, 960, 970, 971. *Part II.*—adjourned till next Monday.

The St. —— Divorce Suit—Trial Postponed.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART I.

Before Justice Leonard.

Peter R. Strong vs. *Mary E. Strong.*—This already somewhat celebrated case being on the day calendar for yesterday, was called in the regular order.

Mr. Cram, counsel for Mr. Strong, the plaintiff, declared himself ready and anxious to proceed to trial. Mr. Gerry (on behalf of the defendant, pleaded that they were not ready, and, moreover, that the case was not in a condition to be tried. He said that, in making a settlement of the issues as provided by the statutes of this State in actions for divorce, the questions had been brought before Justice McCunn, and one of the most important issues had been by him disallowed. The defendant had taken prompt steps to rectify the error, and had perfected an appeal, which would be heard before a full bench of this court at General Term; but it could not, probably, be heard until Monday, the 15th inst.

Mr. Cram hoped that the Court would not allow a postponement. He was there with his witnesses, ready for trial, and this, too, at a great expense to the plaintiff. Hitherto the other side had said that the trial had been put off for the convenience of his client; they should have that to say no longer. He was now ready, and he insisted that the case should go on; this plea about one of the principal issues having been rejected by the Judge, and an appeal having been taken thereon, was an excuse which was not worthy the consideration of the honorable Court. His opponents did not, wish, and perhaps they did not intend to have the cause tried; they were unwilling to have all the facts connected with this most remarkable case come out before the world. But he was determined, he said, that the suit should be tried at the earliest possible moment. All the proceedings, both preliminary to and during the trial, would be conducted on his part in strict conformity to the law; but the case must be, and should be, tried—and he again repeated that he was ready to go on, and objected to any postponement.

The Court said that if an appeal were pending, it was evident that the suit was not in a condition to be tried. He was asked by counsel to say that that appeal was frivolous and made for the purpose of delaying the trial. He could do no such thing. He was not sitting on that bench to review the decisions of any of his brethren of that court; he was there to try such causes as were ready for trial before the jury, if they were brought on in the usual manner. He, (the Court,) therefore, decided that trial must be postponed, not for the term, but to be brought on, on two days' notice, after the pending appeal had been disposed of by the General Term.

What Constitutes a Waiver?—Important to Landlords and Tenants.

COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

Chas. S. Roe vs. *Benjamin Wolfsohn.*—The plaintiff in this action leased to the defendant a house in Tenth-street for the term of three years. In the lease there was a covenant to the effect that defendant was to have and use the premises strictly as a private residence, for the sum of $750 per year. That he was not to sub-let it or use it in anywise except as a private residence for his own family. But if he did during any portion of the term sub-let it or use portions of the house for any other or different purposes than that stated, then defendant was to pay the sum of $900 per year rent.

The defendant occupied the house during the term, and regularly paid his rent at the rate of $750 per annum, for which he took plaintiff's receipts. The latter now claims that after the expiration of the term he learned, for the first time, that defendant, in violation of his covenant, had sub-let the premises, that he had permitted other parties to occupy all the upper portion of the house, and in brief that he had turned it into a tenement. He therefore brought the suit to recover the difference between $750 and $900 for each of the years during which defendant held the lease.

At the conclusion of the plaintiff's testimony, Mr. Morange, counsel for the defendant, moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that plaintiff had slept upon his rights; that he having received the rent regularly during the entire term, and given receipts therefor in full satisfaction, had waived all the right—if he ever had any—to claim the larger amount. In short, that he was estopped by his own action from recovering the $900 per annum.

The Court, in delivering the motion to dismiss the complaint, said that it could not be presumed that a person would deliberately break his own covenant, as must be the case if the theory of defendant's counsel was correct. He should, therefore, submit the facts involved to the jury. A verdict for the full amount claimed, with interest, was rendered, and the Court granted an additional allowance of five per cent. Thirty days' time was given the defendant to take an appeal, all proceedings in the meantime to be stayed.

Important to Gold Brokers.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Peyton Jaudon vs. *Henry T. Moore.*—The plaintiff is a broker, and, on the order of the defendant, sold gold to the extent of $20,000 at 149 and 145. Gold rising, the plaintiff carried the contract till the Spring of 1864, when he bought at 179. He now sues for the difference in price and his commissions.

At the close of the plaintiff's case, the defendant moved for a nonsuit on the ground that the plaintiff is selling and delivering the gold at once and without notice to him, had violated the spirit of the contract or direction, and the defendant was discharged.

The plaintiff took the further ground that under the Legal-tender Act the Court could not recognize any price for gold, that act making the greenback the equivalent of gold.

The Court having overruled all these grounds, the defendant offered evidence to show that as to the authority to purchase part of the gold, it was given under representations that the plaintiff would carry it for him, and that the final sale was unauthorized by and a complete surprise to him.

The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

Conflict of Jurisdiction.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Welles.

John Dillon vs. *Francis Cotton.*—The Collector of Taxes, the defendant in this case, seized certain law books, claiming them to be the property of Mr. H. H. Morange, for non-payment of his income tax, &c., amounting in all to about $1,000. The plaintiff claiming the books as his own, brings replevin, and caused the goods to be replevined by the Sheriff.

The United States now moves to vacate the replevy, on the ground that the State authorities cannot in any way interfere with the government officials. The question is important in its present bearings, though the general principle has been long settled. The Judge reserved his decision.

S. G. Courtney, Assistant United States District-Attorney, for the motion; R. H. Morange opposed.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The following gentlemen appeared yesterday morning, and were sworn as a Grand Jury for the May Term:

James G. King, Foreman; Samuel J. Berry, John C. Chamberlain, James M. Edgar, Edward C. Johnson, Leopold Litheuer, Jeremiah Milbank, Daniel Schoonmaker, William A. Thompson, William C. Tallmadge, Adolph Welman, Samuel Wetmore, Christian Zebriskie, Maurice M. Bacaus, Peter Saydam, Isaac Bernhiemer, Joseph Leggett, Charles P. Burdett, William L. Corwin, Henry A. Herbert, O. De Forest Grant, Wm. Oothout, Nathaniel Knapp.

After a brief charge from the Court they retired to the Grand Jury room and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

A HOUSE-HUNTING EXPEDITION.

The first case tried was that of John Gallegher, indicted for grand larceny in stealing a gold watch and other property from Daniel Leroy, of No. 20 West Twenty-third-street.

Mrs. Leroy being sworn as a witness for the prosecution, testified that she was the wife of Mr. Daniel Leroy, and resided at No. 20 West Twenty-third-street, in this city; about the 21st of January the prisoner and another person came to her residence and stated that they wished to purchase the house, and that they had a permit from Mr. Ludlow to view the premises; witness told them the house was not for sale, but prisoner and his friend insisted that it was for sale, and having a permit from the agent they must see it; Mrs. Leroy finally permitted them to make an examination of the premises, and prisoner went first into the dining-room and afterward to the first suite of rooms on the second floor; Mrs. Leroy, however, did not accompany them to the second floor; in a small room adjoining the bedroom which was used as a dressing-room, Mrs. Leroy had left her watch and jewelry and some fifty dollars in money exposed on the top of a bureau; it had been laid down there hurriedly when these strangers were announced, and Mrs. Leroy saw it there the moment before prisoner called; after the departure of prisoner and his friend, Mrs. Leroy returned to her dressing-room to finish her toilet, and immediately discovered that her watch and money and a portion of her jewelry had been stolen; a month afterward witness saw the prisoner at the station-house and recognized him; prisoner also appeared to recognize Mrs. Leroy, and told her to be careful how she swore against him; the man who was with the prisoner was called George.

Margaret Barry, a domestic in Mrs. Leroy's family, being sworn, testified that she was present at the door on the 21st of January last, and remembered giving admission to two persons on that day, one of whom was the prisoner now on trial; he gave his name as Dart; witness went up stairs to announce him to Mrs. Leroy, and left prisoner in the parlor; witness identified the man at the police station, and was positive that he was the man who came to look at the house.

Mary Vietch, being sworn, testified that she was also a domestic in the family of Mr. Leroy; on the 21st of January, when these men were looking at the house, witness was coming down-stairs from the third story, and when she arrived opposite the door of Mrs. Leroy's dressing-room she was surprised to see a man standing in the door of the bedroom; witness, who was about to go into the bedroom, changed her mind, and went down-stairs; but it being an unusual circumstance to see a man there, she took a good look at him before she left. Witness positively identified the prisoner as the man she saw in the door. The case for the prosecution here closed.

THE DEFENCE.

Judge Stewart, in opening the case for the defence, stated that he had not the shadow of a doubt but that the witnesses for the people were perfectly honest, but they were mistaken in the identity of this man. Two men, named Fenton and Andrews, had made a business of visiting houses that were offered for sale or to let, and while looking through the premises made a practice of stealing whatever they could lay their hands on. Those two men had both been arrested; one of them was the man called George, (his right name being Andrews,) who was the companion of the person who called at Mr. Leroy's house in January last.

AN ALIBI.

Jeremiah Simpson being sworn for the defence, testified that he was an engineer on the steamer *Daniel Webster*; that he knew the prisoner, and had had him in his employ; he first knew the prisoner on or before the 30th of January last, in the City of Savannah, Ga.; prisoner was employed as a coal-passer; the *Daniel Webster* left Savannah on the 30th of January, and arrived here on the 7th of February; witness saw prisoner in the City of Savannah several days before the 30th.

Philip Farley testified that he was a detective in this city and had been so engaged for thirteen years; had been engaged working up the case against Fenton and Andrews, the house-hunting thieves, and had recovered part of the property.

Counsel then asked Mr. Farley if he believed Gallagher was the man who stole Mr. Leroy's property, but the Court ruled the question out.

Charles Andrews being sworn, testified that he was now a prisoner awaiting sentence; that he knew who it was that committed the larceny on Mr. Leroy's premises; Gallagher had nothing to do with it.

Cross-examined—I have been a gambler for eight years past, ever since I was sixteen years; I have pleaded guilty to this offence; I have been arrested twice for theft.

The defence rested here, and the case was submitted to the jury under the charge of the Court. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

John Love, Edward Hubbard, and Wm. McFarlane pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Love was sent to the House of Refuge and the others were discharged. The court adjourned until this morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—MAY 3.

By Judge Barnard.

Harmon Best *vs.* J. M. Browning.—Motion granted on the payment of $10 costs of opposing the same, the judgment to stand as security.

Jacob Hatfield *vs.* Samuel Snedes.—Reference ordered to take proof of the facts, &c.

J. J. Smith *vs.* H. A. Moll.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—MAY 3.

By Judge Cardozo.

Phillips *vs.* Slevin.—Motion to continue the injunction granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 3, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81	116½	35	N. Y. Cen. R.	91⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81	116½	850	do	97
36,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	105	100	do	s30 98
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	60	do	b30 97
	Small	106	700	do	96⅝
500	do	106⅛	100	do	96⅜
20,000	do	106	200	do	b30 96⅜
2,000	do	106⅛	100	do	98
20,000	do	105⅛	100	do	98⅛
10,000	do	105⅜	100	do	98⅛
28,500	do	105⅛	200	Erie Railway	74⅝
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C.		1500	do	74⅜
	New Issue	106⅜	1200	do	74⅝
25,000	do	106⅜	1000	do	75
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	96⅜	300	do	74⅝
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	R.	97	200	do s60 74⅜
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	100¾	100	Bud. Rir. R.	110⅜
4,000	do	100¾	100	do	111⅛
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	64½	200	Mil. & P. Du C.	41
2,000	do	66	200	Reading R.	100
10,000	Mo. State 6s	67	400	do	100⅜
5,000	Cal. 7s	82⅝	600	do	101
30,000	U. S. M. Cer	91	1000	do	101⅛
10,000	do	b10	21¾	1200	do 101⅜
20,000	do	30⅛	200	do	101
30,000	do	30	100	Mich. Cen. R.	111
1,000	Erie 1st M	103	200	Mich. S. & N. L.	67
5,000	Erie 2d M. '79	101	1000	do	67¾
10,000	Erie 3d M	100	1500	do	67⅝
3,000	Ill. Cen. Bds	113	100	do	67¾
5,000	Ala. T. & R. R.	73¾	300	do	68
6,000	T. & W. 1st M. Ex.	90	100	do	68⅛
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	83	380	Ill. Cen. R.	115⅜
1,000	do	84	400	C. L. & Pitts. R.	78
10,000	Mariposa 1st M.	45	200	do	74⅜
10,000	Amer. Gold	147¼	1500	do	74⅜
2,500	do	142	800	do	74⅜
50	Ninth Nat. B'k	107	200	do	74
9	Del. & H. C. Co.	150	200	do	s30 74
50	do	147	10	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	130
50	do	148	300	C. & N. W. R.	31
200	Cumb. Coal Pr	46¾	100	do	31⅜
100	Quick Min. Co	61¾	600	C. & N. W. Pf.	61
100	do	61⅜	25	do	62
200	Mar. Min. Co	13¾	250	Pitts., F. W. & C.	98⅛
200	do	13⅜	400	do	98⅜
100	Wyoming V. Coal	48	500	do	98⅜
100	do	48	100	do	b10 98⅜
500	Chi. & E. I.	101	100	do	98⅝
50	do	10⅜	100	Alt. & Terre H.	36
300	do	180⅜	100	Chi. & Alt.	88

SECOND BOARD.

$65,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	105⅜	200	Reading R.	102⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.		500	do	b30 103
	New Issue	106⅜	100	do	102⅜
120,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	116⅜	1500	do	103
20,000	U. S. 10-40s, C.	98⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.	112⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	66	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	69⅜
15,000	O. & M. Cer	80⅜	200	do	s30 69
100

since our last amount to 8,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 65@$6 95; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 75@$7 25, chiefly at $6 85@$7; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 75@$8 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$6 65 @$6 95
Extra State..... 6 75 @ 7 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c, 7 00 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands, 7 75 @ 8 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands, 8 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee..... 7 25 @ 9 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri..... 7 25 @11 25

Southern Flour is in fair demand, but heavy in price. Sales since our last 2,100 bbls., at $8 15@$9 10 for poor to good, and $9 15@$12 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet and heavy. Sales, 400 bbls. Extra, at $6 90@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at $5 25@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $5 75 for Jersey, and $6 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and unsettled. Sales 10,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 85, and red do. at $1 61 ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1@$1 10 ₱ bushel. Barley is less freely offered today; 2,500 bushels choice Canada West were disposed of at $1 40@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is dull and heavy. Corn continues scarce and firm. Sales, since our last, have been made of 8,000 bushels at $1 45@$1 50 for New Yellow, and $1 45 for Mixed Western ₱ bushel. Oats are heavy and declining, including Western, at 73c.@75c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 71c.@74c.; Canada, at 67c@69c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Is quite plenty and in limited demand, at from 80c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request at from 10c. @40c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in more request and firmer.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand at $1 60 for Common, and $1 90 for Lump, ₱ b.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately inquired for and quoted firm. Stock 10,375 hhds. and 99 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in demand and quite firm.

OILS—Have been in very moderate request and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 95@2; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 52½; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 23@$1 25; Lard at $1 55@$1 62½ ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING MAY 1.—The market continues quiet, and the only transaction for the week is a sale of 200 bbls. Whale, for manufacturing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 1, '65.....	6,356	34,070	407,000
Same time last year.....	15,668	25,439	385,000

(Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Has been more inquired for at 36c.@36½c. for Crude; 55c. for Refined, in bond, and 75c. for do., free, ₱ gallon. Stock, 18,000 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened heavily at reduced prices, but closed with more firmness, under an improved demand. Sales have been made of 6,100 bbls., in lots, at $27 62½@$28 12½, closing at $27 87½, cash, for New Mess; $25@$25 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $25 50@$26 for Prime Mess; and $25@$25 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,250 bbls. New Mess, May, June and July delivery, part seller's option, at $27 37@$28 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 14½c.@15½c. for Hams; sales equal 670 pkgs. Bacon is steady, to-day, but not active, and sales 330 boxes, including Cumberland Cut, at 15½c. @15¾c.; Long Rib at 15¾c.@16c.; Short Rib at 16¼c. @16¾c., ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 1,480 tcs. and bbls., at 15¾c.@16¾c., the latter for very choice ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand at $16@$26 for Extra Mess; $12@$16 50 for Plain Mess; sales 600 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull at irregular prices; Beef Hams continue inactive; sales 350 bbls. at $22@$25. Butter has been in request at 23c.@35c. for poor to prime old State, and 14c.@24c. for Western; also, 27½c.@45c. for inferior to choice new State. Cheese has been in rather more demand at 14c.@22c. for poor to prime ₱ lb.

RICE—Is in request and held firmly. Stock, 5,665 bags cleaned, and 5,420 bags uncleaned, against 10,520 bags cleaned same date last year.

SUGARS—Continue quiet at former prices. Sales have been made of 556 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@14c.; also 950 bxs. Havana, part at 11¾c.@ 12c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in request at 15¾c.@19¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 195,000 lbs. at 10¾c @11¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The movements in this line, during the past month, Messrs. M. RADER & SON notice thus: "The startling events of the past month checked business almost entirely. The fall of Richmond and the surrender of LEE and his army led to the belief that a large stock of Virginia Leaf, supposed to exist in that State, would create a revolution in trade and prices, which, however, soon was modified by the news that, with the exception of about 8,000 hhds., mostly owned by the French and Austrian Governments, and some foreign merchants, all the stocks in Petersburgh and Richmond, between 16,000 to 18,000 hhds., had been destroyed by the Confederates. Strange as it may seem, although access to these places is now open, it is extremely difficult to obtain reliable data of what stocks remain in other sections of that State. No doubt some accession to our stock will be got out from there, but what quantity and of what quality and condition we defer to estimate till we shall get more positive information. The assassination of President LINCOLN, throwing a gloom over the whole country, was followed by an almost total suspension of business for nearly two weeks. The amount of business during last month in consequence is light, the sales being under 2,000 hhds., of which about 500 hhds. were taken for consumption. Prices have varied but little, the opening of Virginia produced no concessions, and, since it is supposed that the quantity left there is much lighter than anticipated, holders have assumed a firmer stand, expecting even higher rates, as the new crop moves but slowly on here. Planters in the West are not disposed to send their Tobacco to market at present ruling rates. Arrivals last month, 2,392 hhds., of which nearly one-fourth of the new crop. The quality of the new crop, as far as we can judge by our limited supplies, is again very much mixed. The right sorts show very little uniformity of color and leaf. Of Clarksville and Western District some very handsome samples have been shown, but generally they are in rather soft condition and lacking the more essential quality of gum. We retain our last monthly Gold quotations unchanged. Lugs, 4½c.@5½c.; Common Leaf, 5½c.@8c.; Medium leaf, 7c.@10c.; Good leaf, 8½c.@13c.; Fine leaf, 11c.@16c.; Selections, 14c.@20c. The demand for Seedleaf Tobacco improved during the last month, prices having become an inducement. Some 2,500 cases of medium and common Ohio were taken for Germany. Also a few parcels of new crop Connecticut and New York State—the latter sort, however, has lost favor of late. For consumption, the inquiry, with rather improving, is still very light. We quote for old crop: Connecticut fillers, 10c.@12c.; medium, 16c.@25c.; wrappers, 30c.@45c.; New-York State fillers, 8c.@10c.; medium, 12c.@18c.; wrappers, 20c. @25c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 6c.@7½c.; medium, 9c.@12c.; wrappers, 15c.@25c. The sales of new crop have been so far so limited that no reliable quotations are as yet established. We hear of some sales of new crop Connecticut wrappers at 20c @25c. Of Spanish Leaf Tobacco about 900 bales Havana have been sold to the trade at 85c.@$1 ₱ lb., duty paid, and 400 cases for export at 10c.@12c. ₱ lb., in gold, to-day. We look for a continued fair demand for good quality Havana and Yara. Of the latter we are without supplies; 374 cerrons St. Domingo sold readily on landing at 7½c.@10c. ₱ lb., in currency, in bond, the quality and condition being rather inferior. Manufactured Tobacco was inactive till toward the end of the month. Government sales attracted a number of out of town buyers, causing a more lively state. Some 4,000 packages of different grades, including some bright sort for the California market, were sold, but prices are anything than satisfactory, being in most instances less than the present cost of production. About 1,700 packages Virginia were disposed of at a public vendue for government account. The large attendance of the trade at these sales caused a more spirited bidding and higher prices than was expected, as the condition of most of the parcels was in very bad order. The average prices of the first sale were about 18c. ₱ lb., and at the second 25c. ₱ lb. Our manufacturers much complain of the unfairness of these sales, free of tax, interfering very injuriously with their heavily taxed stocks. The demand for bonded goods has been restricted to a few small orders. We quote bxs-paid goods at 40c.@45c. for common ls, 8s, 10s and ¼ lbs.; 48c.@52½c. for medium do.; 55c.@ 56c. for good and fine do.; 45c.@50c. for common lbs. and navy lbs.; 52½c.@60c. for medium do.; 62½c.@ 70c. for good and fine; bright lbs. and ½ lbs., 75c.@ $1. In bond, prices nominal; black work, 25c.@40c.; bright work, 60c.@70c. Monthly statement of Manufactured Tobacco Bonded Warehouses: Receipts for April, 727 pkgs.; deliveries, 1,137 pkgs., of which 827 pkgs. were for export."

WHISKY—Sales since our last 250 bbls., chiefly at $2 11 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been held firmly, but has been quiet to-day.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York. CENTS ₱ LB.

New-York, Michigan, Vermont.

Choice Saxony fleece	70@75
Saxony fleece	60@67
Full blood fleece	
Ana ¼ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ blood fleece	65@70
Common fleece	

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece	80@90
Saxony fleece	73@80
Full blood fleece	
¾ and ⅝ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	75@80
Common fleece	

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	60@70
¾ and ⅝ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	

Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleece	60@70
Unwashed fleece	38@45
Southern unwashed fleece	30@36
Southern unwashed fleece burry	27@30

California.

Washed fleece	52@72
Unwashed fleece, fine	30@50
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	26@30
Unwashed burry, coarse	18@28
Pulled fine	52@60
Pulled medium	50@60
Pulled common	40@60

Pulled Wool.

New-York City, extra	65@70
New-York City, super	60@65
New-York City, No. 1	47@55
New-York City, No. 2	36@39
Country, extra	74@76
Country, super	65@70
Country, No. 1	50@60
Country, No. 2	18@30
Lambs	60@70
Western limed pulled	56@57
Southern limed pulled	40@50
Tub washed	75@80

WHALEFOOTS—Sales, 10,000 lbs., at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 5 tons Whalefoots, at 2s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 100 bales Cotton, on private terms, and 20 bales Rags, at ½d. For London, 200 bales Hops, at ½d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 1,300 bbls. Flour, at 6d., and 71 bales Hair, at 1s. For Bremen, 100 casks Ashes, at 10s.; 1,000 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 1s. 3d; and 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 15s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA

Peruvian	May	6	New-York....Liverpool.
Bremen	May	6	New-York....Liverpool.
City of Washing'n	May	6	New-York....Liverpool.
Erin	May	6	New-York....Liverpool.
Africa	May	10	Boston....Liverpool.
Teutonia	May	13	New-York....S'hampton.
Scotia	May	17	New-York....Liverpool.
Washington	May	24	New-York....Havre.
Saxonia	May	27	New-York....S'hampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	April	19	S'hampton....New-York.
Teutonia	April	19	S'hampton....New-York.
Scotia	April	22	Liverpool....New-York.
Hansa	April	26	S'hampton....New-York.
Asia	April	29	Liverpool....Boston.
Saxonia	May	3	S'hampton....New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Guiding Star	May	6	New-York....N. Orleans.
Fung Shoey	May	6	New-York....N. Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

close at.....8 A. M., 1:30 and....6:15 P. M. and Southwestern Mails, 6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....1 P. M.
North Mails.....6 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. and 9 P. M.
South Mail at.....6 A. M., 4:30, 6:30 and 10:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN BROOKLYN AND the country for a very large number of superior servants of different nations—cooks, laundresses, children's nurses, seamstresses, waitresses and general servants, whose references are from some of our best Brooklyn families, at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, established seventeen years, and under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG GIRL, 14 years of age, to take care of children and do plain sewing; has been in the French Convent for the last three years; speaks the French and English languages; wages no object, as regards a comfortable home; a Catholic family preferred. Apply at Convent, No. 146 West 26th-st., for two days

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls; one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; have good reference from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 113 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and Ironer in a gentleman's family, by a very neat and experienced girl; has lived two years in her last place, where she refers, and will be found a substantial, trustworthy and obliging servant. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED,—A LADY'A BOUT RELINQUISHING housekeeping, desires to get a place for her cook; she can recommend her as entirely honest and trustworthy, a superior bread baker, &c. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 108 East 16th-st.; also a chambermaid and waitress, same place.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS; ONE as cook and is a good baker, and is willing to assist in the washing; and the other as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in washing; have good city references from their last places. Call at No. 23 West 13th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a small private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid, and would do fine washing; has good city reference; lived four years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 677 6th-av., near 37th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A PRIVATE FAMily by two young women, one as competent waitress the other as chambermaid and assist with washing; understands fluting; both have the best city references from their last place. Call as No. 539 6th-av., near 44th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL HOUSEwork servant by a most faithful and deserving girl; has lived in first class families in Brooklyn, to whom she refers; will be found a quick, trusty and obliging servant; wages not of so much importance as a steady home. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress, can dress hair neatly, would also like to take care of grown children; best of city references. Apply at No. 4 66th ae., near 24th-st., for two days

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; no objections to go in country or to travel. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 141 7th-av., second floor; good reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson, a Protestant, a situation as nursery governess, or to take charge of one or two children; competent to teach English and music if required. Apply at No. 115 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good, plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country with the family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 109 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, ECONOMical woman, a situation in a private family, as cook, or take charge of a house for the Summer; the best of city reference can be had. Call at No. 46 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SOLDIER'S WIDOW, EMPLOYment in city or country, to cook, wash and iron, with the privilege of having her little son of four years of age with her; good city references. Call at No. 204 West 43d-st., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a small family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of city reference given. Call at No. 110 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., Room No. 8, in the rear.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER who understands her business, can accommodate a few more customers by the day; the best of references; either country or city. Call at No. 339 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PLAIN COOK and a good washer and ironer in a small family, or would do housework; no objections to the country; can give the best of city reference. Call at No. 99 West 11th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; has no objection to the country for the Summer months; can produce good city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW WOman, a situation; no children; would like to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; can produce the best of reference. Call for Mrs. MOORE, at No. 129 East 26th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid or seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of city reference given. Willing to go in the country. Can be seen till suited at No. 97 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do the plain cooking, washing and ironing; or the general housework in a small private family; best of city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 275 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; is willing to take care of a baby from its birth; can give three years and a half reference; has objections to the country. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to secure a place for a young woman as chambermaid or children's nurse; she has lived with her four years, and can recommend her thoroughly. Apply at No. 18 East 17th-st., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant woman, as infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has excellent recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework; good city reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 147 East 11th-st., back room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch girl as first-class cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 147 East 11th-st., near Avenue A, third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, to take care of children and do chamberwork; are good plain sewers and first-rate embroiderers; are willing to make themselves useful. Call at No. 328 West 4th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in the washing; city references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; has no objections to travel; best of city references. Call at No. 363 Broadway—entrance on 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and washing; has good city references. Can be seen for two days at No 121 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands the business in all its branches; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 176 East 17

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
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Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
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We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF. Morning—POULTRY SHOW. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and evening—THE ORANGE GIRL.

KELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

WINTER GARDEN—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOGHUE.

WALLACK'S—BLACK SHEEP.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION.

BROADWAY THEATRE—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—L'HONNEUR DE LA MAISON.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

President JOHNSON has issued a proclamation declaring that there is evidence that Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination was planned by JEFF. DAVIS, JAKE THOMPSON, C. C. CLAY, GEO. SANDERS, BEVERLY TUCKER, and other rebels, most of whom are harbored in Canada, and offering $100,000 reward for the capture within the United States of DAVIS, and $25,000 each for the capture of the others.

Dispatches from Tennessee give some hope that the arch-rebel JEFF. DAVIS may yet be caught. Gen. STONEMAN'S cavalry are looking after him in the Valley of the Saluda, and it is almost certain that he is somewhere in that region. They have orders to follow him as long as there is a horse to be had, and there is no doubt that they will do their best.

Our Savannah correspondent gives an account of WILSON'S great raid through Alabama and Western Georgia. It appears that Selma was captured on the 2d of April, with 2,700 prisoners and more than 100 guns. Montgomery was taken without opposition, and immense rolling-mills, foundries and magazines were destroyed, the rebels themselves burning an enormous quantity of cotton. Next came Columbus, Ga., taken on the 16th, with 1,200 prisoners, and here the most important shops and factories in the South were an easy prey. West Point was captured by a special expedition, and the railroads destroyed. Macon, the capital of Georgia, was next reached, where Gens. HOWELL COBB, G. W. SMITH, ROBERTSON, MERCER and MCCALL, were taken. Up to this time the expedition had captured three hundred and thirty guns, about five thousand prisoners, and immense amounts of stores, besides destroying more than half the resources of the rebels for manufacturing arms and munitions of war.

Maj.-Gen. WALLACE, commanding the Middle Military Division, has issued an order dated at Baltimore, prohibiting the sale in that department of portraits of any rebel officer or soldier, or of J. WILKES BOOTH, the murderer of President LINCOLN, and directing all commanding officers and Provost-Marshals to take possession of such pictures wherever found exposed for sale, and report the names of the parties so offending, who will be liable to arrest and imprisonment if again guilty of a violation of the order.

It is ordered by the Secretary of War, that resignations of general, field and staff officers will be received until the 15th of this month. After that date the Adjutant-General is directed to commence mustering out of the service all officers above-mentioned who are unemployed, or whose service is no longer needed. This is an ominous warning to the several hundred officers now in Washington.

The trial of Hon. BENJ. G. HARRIS, of Maryland, was commenced yesterday. His offence is aiding and supporting rebel soldiers with money and counsel, contrary to the laws of war. Mr. HARRIS was the most contumacious and bitter enemy of the government in the last Congress, and only lacked ability to be dangerous.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 2d states that MOSBY took leave of his men at Salem, Fauquier County, Va., telling them to disband and return to their homes, that he was bound to Texas, and did not want them to accompany him, as it might put their necks into the halter. He then rode off with a small number of his old companions.

The Savannah *Herald* says: "It appears from accounts received from the interior, that JOSEPH E. BROWN, the Governor of Georgia, is anxious that a convention be held to restore the 'Empire State' to the Union, and enable its people to be protected by the old flag.

The steamer *Hamilton*, from New-Orleans, bound for Mobile, with the Third Michigan Cavalry on board, was blown up in Mobile Bay by a torpedo. The boat was made a perfect wreck—and thirteen persons were killed or wounded.

The Tennessee Senate has offered a reward of $5,000 for the capture of the late Gov. HARRIS, of that State, one of the worst traitors of JEFF. DAVIS' diabolical gang.

Capt. REED, of the late rebel ram *Webb*, and about twenty of his crew, have been captured and brought to New-Orleans.

GENERAL NEWS.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* says: "Mr. SEWARD is so well that he is expected to take his place in Cabinet meetings in a few days. The newspaper accounts of the attempt to assassinate him were generally incorrect. PAYNE, the assassin, only had an opportunity to strike one blow at Mr. SEWARD, who was, at that moment, sitting up in bed. The knife struck the swelling over the fractured jaw and did not touch the throat. At that instant ROBINSON, the nurse, clutched PAYNE from behind, and did not for a moment let go his hold, though stabbed four times. Mr. SEWARD rolled off upon the floor, feigning death. To Mr. ROBINSON he owes his life. This heroic soldier is in hospital here and is doing well, though very badly wounded. Mr. SEWARD now dictates the foreign dispatches to Mr. HUNTER.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from this city that, "Letters from FERNANDO WOOD, received by the *Scotia*, intimate that he intends to return at once to this country. He considers the war over, and instead of prosecuting his pilgrimage to Egypt and the Holy Land, he is anxious to return to New-York to have a hand in the reconstruction of parties, which he is certain must ensue—with a view, of course, to the promotion of his own personal interests."

The Memphis *Bulletin* states that Mr. ORR, member of the rebel Congress, has returned home to Mississippi, and denounces JEFF. DAVIS and his whole cabinet as a money-making concern. He proposed to deliver a public address, but was threatened with mob violence. Gen. FORREST has ordered the collection of cotton in particular places, and it was supposed that the object was, that it might be burned rather than fall into Federal hands.

Col. A. K. MCCLURE, whose property was destroyed by the rebels at the burning of Chambersburgh, offers a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and delivery to the authorities of Franklin County, of F. W. SMITH, the son of the renowned "Extra Billy," and a Captain of the rebel army. This F. W. SMITH is the man who ordered the destruction of Col. MCCLURE'S property last Summer.

E. S. CLEAVELAND, of Hartford, Conn., and N. D SPERRY, of New Haven, Conn., are reappointed Postmasters at their respective cities for four years from July, 1865.

The government line of steamers between Washington and Richmond is to be discontinued, and a new line established at once by the proprietors of the Bay Line of steamers of Baltimore.

Mr. R. H. SPENCER, agent of the State of New-York for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, has opened an office in Richmond.

Applications for National Banks at Richmond, Savannah, Petersburgh and Charleston have been made at the Treasury Department.

Rebel Treasury notes are quoted in Richmond at $305 per $1,000, as souvenirs.

LOCAL NEWS.

Two thousand two hundred recruits and conscripts were discharged from a depot at Riker's Island yesterday. Many of the recruits had received large bounties a few weeks ago. Provost-Marshals ERHARDT and COSTAR sent in their resignations yesterday.

In the Superior Court, Part I, before Justice MONCRIEF, the divorce suit of STRONG *vs.* STRONG was called yesterday, but the case not being in readiness was postponed, to be brought to trial on two days' notice, after all the issues shall have been settled by the General Term.

HENRY B. COLE, a lawyer, of No. 1,129 Broadway, was committed to the Tombs, yesterday, to await trial, on a complaint alleging that he had stolen $2,565 from TIMOTHY DONOVAN, of No. 841 Third-avenue, while the latter was asleep in a room attached to the saloon No. 1 Barclay-street.

ARMAND LANG, a youth of eight years, was burned to death, yesterday morning, in a building at the intersection of Broadway and Seventieth-street, which was destroyed by fire of incendiary origin. One JOHN WENGEL has been arrested, and held to await the action of a coroner's jury.

Many of the old pupils of Grammar School No. 13, in Houston-street, near Essex, paid graceful tribute yesterday to Mr. LEONARD HAZELTINE, the Principal, the occasion being the thirtieth anniversary of his connection with that school.

Messrs. T. J. WRIGHT, of the Everett House, and J. T. WHITE, of No. 19 Walker-street, importer, were thrown from their vehicle, as they were driving out of the Central Park, at about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, and the latter was mortally wounded.

A grand jury was impanneled in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. JOHN GALLAGHER was tried and convicted of grand larceny in stealing property to the amount of $580 from Mr. DANIEL LEROY, of West Twenty-third-street.

Dr. WM. H. THOMPSON lectured last evening on "The Significance of the Dead Sea," before the Young Men's Christian Association. At the close of the address, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the speaker.

At police trials, yesterday, Policemen PATRICK MCGUIRE, of the Second Ward, and HARRINGTON, of the Fourteenth, were dismissed for cause

At the evening exchange stocks were active but irregular. Gold sold after call at 142, and at the close of report stood at 141½.

The 7-30 loan is being distributed this week with marvelous energy. The daily sales, thus far, have averaged $5,203,500, (as against a daily average of $4,238,233 last week, and of $3,054,140 the preceding week,) as follows: Monday, $5,175,900; Tuesday, $5,231,100. The current sales of the loan are at the extraordinary rate of $31,221,000 a week. At this rate, all the unsold balance ($180,000,000@$185,000,000) of the pending series of $300,000,000, will be marketed before the end of the ensuing month of June, or nearly so by the date (June 15) when the notes formally commence to bear interest. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the loan, this week, have averaged 3.138. The May coin interest on the 5-20 bonds is being eagerly sold at prevailing rates for gold, and the proceeds, very generally, reinvested in national stocks, mainly in the favorite Seven-Thirties, which constitute emphatically the popular loan of the government.

The Gold market and the prices for United States Gold-bearing Stocks were steady yesterday, the Railway Speculation excited, and the fluctuations wide and frequent. Erie sold as low as 73¼ and as high as 79¾, leaving off at 79¼ ₱ cent.

A moderate demand prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of produce and merchandise at irregular prices. Flour, Wheat, Oats, Pork, Fish Oils, Hay and Tallow were cheaper. Corn, Cotton, Coffee, Hides, Petroleum and Whisky were firmer. The freight engagements were limited.

A Grand Review of Our Armies—Proposition for a Crowning Honor by the Nation to Our Triumphant Soldiers.

We cannot help hoping that before SHERMAN'S and MEADE'S armies are broken up, arrangements will be made for a great military display, at which the larger portion at least of both may be present, and at which an opportunity would be afforded to the public to express in some striking and worthy manner the general sense of our obligations to these great and famous corps.

This war has been singularly wanting in "pomp and pride and circumstance." Most of the great military movements—the battles, sieges and marches, have taken place in a sparsely settled, forest-covered, and semi-barbarous country. The service has been one of unusual hardship too, and it has never, or only rarely been lighted up, by those seasons of repose in great cities, or thickly settled or fertile districts, which makes holiday work of much of the campaigning in European countries. Our men have only known war in its hardest, sternest and most repulsive aspect. They have toiled through swamps, and forests, and pine barrens, forded rivers, trudged thousands of miles over muddy roads, fought day after day, and filled every lonely thicket with their dead, without other actual lookers on than contrabands or poor whites; and when they have marched through a city, it has been between closed blinds, and under the scowling looks of the remnant of the population.

And there is no denying that the great mass of the army have been a good deal disappointed by the manner in which the war has been ended. It will always redound to GRANT'S honor, and to the credit of our institutions, that in making the arrangements for LEE'S surrender, political considerations should have influenced him more powerfully than purely military ones, and that he should have preferred robbing his own troops of the pleasure usual in such cases, of seeing the enemy defile before them and lay down their arms, literally as well as figuratively, to inflicting unnecessary humiliation upon men who were our fellow-citizens four years ago, and are certain to be so again before very long.

But it is well known that the army has repined at this deprivation. They felt themselves entitled, after four bloody years of toil and suffering and sacrifice, to the treat of seeing the enemy, who had so long defied them, pass under the yoke; and according to all military usage, they were entitled to it. But, as it was, they literally knew no more of the surrender, nor as much, as we here in New-York. The great body of the Army of the Potomac never set eyes on LEE'S army after it left Petersburgh, and only know that it has succumbed to their valor, by being told that the men composing it have gone home.

Imperative and respectable as the considerations may be which have rendered this necessary, it is not wonderful that the men who have hunted the rebel force so long, should feel it a hardship not to witness its formal extinction. The enemy's surrender is the highest object of the soldier's ambition, the greatest and sweetest reward which the military profession has to offer; and when he is robbed of the pleasure of witnessing it, for the country's sake, the country owes him some equivalent.

Even, therefore, if it were to cost a little more—and it is only a question of dollars—it would be graceful, becoming, and highly expedient, if the two great armies to whose heroic efforts we owe the happy change from our condition this time last year, to our condition to-day, were assembled somewhere in camp, had a grand field day, or a succession of them, in the presence of as many of the public as could attend, and were made the recipients of some formal expression of the nation's gratitude. It would impress the imagination of the men powerfully, make the remembrance of their sacrifices sweeter, heighten in their eyes the value of what they had saved, and send them home with a deeper sense than ever of the blessings which they and all of us enjoy under the system of government which they have so nobly defended and preserved. This done, they might be allowed to vanish from the scene. Every man of them will carry home with him the consciousness that he has helped to contribute to history one of its noblest, most instructive, most glorious, and certainly most exciting chapters.

Since war began, and nations first rose and fell, no body of men has ever fought before so great a cloud of witnesses, or filled so many distant regions, and thrilled so many hearts with the fame of their exploits. It can hardly be considered a fitting close to such a career to trudge home without one parting word from the nation.

Jeff. Davis the Assassin—Reward for His Capture.

President JOHNSON, as will be seen, has issued a proclamation announcing that, as appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice, the atrocious murder of the late President, and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, were incited, concerted and procured by and between *Jefferson Davis*, late of Richmond, *Jacob Thompson*, *Clement C. Clay*, *Beverly Tucker*, *Geo. N. Sanders*, *W. C. Cleary* and other rebels and traitors harbored in Canada; therefore, to the end that justice may be done, the following rewards are offered and promised for the arrest of said persons, or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, to wit: For the arrest of *Jefferson Davis*, one hundred thousand dollars; for the arrest of *Clay*, *Thompson*, *Sanders* and *Tucker*, twenty-five thousand dollars each; and for the arrest of *Cleary*, ten thousand dollars. The Provost-Marshal-General of the United States is directed to cause a description of said persons to be published, with the notice of the above rewards.

Thus ignominiously passes out of history, and thus passes into history, the rebel President, who for the last four years has been patronized and encouraged by half the Kings of Europe, and nearly the whole of its aristocracy. His last act was worthy of himself and of his whole career.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is still on our soil, and at last accounts was in full flight and closely pursued through the Carolinas and Georgia. He is probably the only one of the conspirators mentioned who is in the South, though the Canadian organ of the rebels lately said JACOB THOMPSON was in Virginia, and that CLEARY also might be there; while we know that SANDERS was close to our Northern lines a few days ago. The precise whereabouts of the others is not positively known.

Wanted!

We published a letter the other day from GEO. N. SANDERS, filled with vehement abuse of us for having hinted that he possibly had something to do with the plot for assassinating the President. GEORGE put on the air of an injured innocent. He thought it monstrous that *he* should be deemed capable of such a crime; and in order that the public might be the more impressed by his protestations, he offered to come to the United States and stand his trial upon this charge, if the government would agree not to prosecute him on any other. He had better come. He is wanted—very badly wanted by the President of the United States. It seems that *evidence* now in possession of the military authorities, renders it pretty certain that SANDERS was concerned, as we suggested, in the conspiracy which led to Mr. LINCOLN'S murder.

SANDERS rather overdid the thing in his published letter. He fancied that we had forgotten his career in Europe, his open complicity with the party of assassins there, his ostentatious patronage of ORSINI and his accomplices,—his efforts to procure the manufacture of sundry "infernal machines" in COLT'S factory, and his subsequent efforts to induce the workmen to swear that the pieces discovered were parts of an agricultural invention. In those days it was part of his professed creed that it was lawful to assassinate tyrants and unjust rulers,—and he was quite ready to hire others to practice what he preached. We have never seen reason to believe that by becoming a rebel and a traitor he had changed his creed in this respect. He has often denounced Mr. LINCOLN as a tyrant, and it was more than probable, even in the absence of proof, that he would concoct conspiracies for his removal.

It seems the government has something more than conjecture or probability to go upon. It has *evidence* of SANDERS' complicity in this horrible assassination. We trust that the reward offered may lead to his arrest and delivery to the government. Meantime, if he is as confident in his innocence as he professes to be, why would it not be well for him to surrender himself for trial, and claim the reward himself?

Ocean Steamship Enterprise—New-York, Genoa, Madeira and Cadiz.

The close of the war promises to be followed speedily by the increase and extension of ocean steamship lines far beyond our experience of this branch of public enterprise. We learn of the early opening of an international line from New-York to Genoa, taking in Madeira and Cadiz as calling places; and so well do the Italian Government think of this enterprise that they have guaranteed for the company 4 per cent. interest on a capital of one million dollars. The first-class passenger traffic on such a line ought itself to form a good basis for a paying business. The trade of Cadiz, the principal commercial city of Spain, would unquestionably receive a large development from a direct intercourse by steam with this city. At present, we believe, it barely exceeds thirty million dollars, while that of Genoa has reached close to eighty million dollars. The great matter for this company to aim at will be to inspire confidence in the safety, the regularity and the thorough *discipline* of their line. It is useless, hereafter, for any company, we care not what financial guarantees it operates under, what promises of traffic, in freight and passengers, it has to open with, or what parade it can make in the shape of a directory, to overlook the fact that the public will demand thorough reliability in the working of the enterprise. To insure this, much more is needed than a magnificent fleet of fast vessels. Ships of moderate size, of moderate pretensions to decoration, and even of moderate speed, will do well enough to make a commencement with, provided there is the assurance, first, that they are properly *manned*, and commanded by officers of thorough experience, character and authority; second, that the line, when it does start, shall run at regular intervals, on stated days, and not be the subject of spasms, and breaks, and unforeseen delays; third, that the company shall compute beforehand the full extent and depth of their resources, so that they shall not make the lack of public subsidies an excuse for failure.

We know not how far any, or all these conditions of success promise to be fulfilled in the case of this new Genoa line. It says much for the Italian division of the enterprise, that the government of VICTOR EMANUEL have sufficient faith in it to offer so liberal a guarantee as they have done. But it is well that the company should be on its guard against depending on any guarantee beyond that which awaits a faithful performance of its contracts with the mercantile and general public. The trade is on the route they have chosen. No one can doubt that, for a moment. It has only to be developed, by skill, prudence, fidelity, and energetic labor, and outside subsidies become of no consequence.

It is also well for the enterprisers in this case to remember, at the outset, that dependence upon subsidies for commercial enterprises of this kind is hardly warranted by our own home experience, or by the tendency of opinion in England. There is no doubt that, at the end of the several terms of the existing contracts between the British Government and the great steamship companies, there will be almost an end of the whole system as far as that country is concerned. How far this example will be followed by other commercial communities, may not be a matter to be absolutely determined now. But we should have little hope of the permanent success of any great ocean steamship enterprise at this day that started on a public subsidy.

For the line connecting us with the great commercial cities of Italy and Spain we augur ample success under sagacious management. On many grounds, we have occasion to rejoice at the prospect of a close and direct commercial connection between the young American City of New-York and the old Italian City of Genoa.

THE "MEMORIAL DIPLOMATIQUE" AND OUR PRIZE COURTS.—We referred some time ago to an article from the *Memorial Diplomatique*, renewing its attack upon our Prize Courts, on the strength of a decision of the English Court of Common Pleas, in the case of HOBBS *vs.* HENNING, which was an action on a policy of insurance on some of the cargo of the *Peterhoff*. It seemed to us that the report of the decision which we found in the English papers, meagre though it was, by no means justified the statement of the *Memorial*, that the Court of Common Pleas had "declared the condemnation of the United States Prize Court to be unsound and illegal," and that the grounds upon which that condemnation rested were "completely demolished" by this decision of the Common Pleas.

An examination of the decision of that case, as reported fully in the *Law Times* Reports, (vol. 12, p. 205,) has shown to us that we might have gone further even than we did in our criticism of the article in the *Memorial*. Instead of declaring, as the article said, that the condemnation of the *Peterhoff* was "unsound and illegal," we find that the Judges of the Common Pleas said, "we have no jurisdiction to inquire into, nor are we at all considering the validity of the legal grounds of the judgement" of the Prize Court.

We also find that every point which we urged in our former article is fully maintained by this fuller report. The points decided by the court were only that the defendant had not drawn his plea so fully as to cover what was the actual ground of the condemnation of the vessel, viz.: the arrangement by the parties to send the goods themselves to the rebel States, instead of selling them in Matamoras, and that the judgment of a Prize Court was not conclusive as to any matter of fact, unless that fact was clearly and certainly stated in it as a ground of the condemnation.

The case, taken as a whole, is rather an authority in support of the views taken by our Prize Court, and the *Memorial Diplomatique* will have to wait yet longer for that "public condemnation" of its "shortcomings and heresies" over which it was so prematurely jubilant.

THE NEW LOAN.—Yesterday's subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan overtop the wildest anticipations. The sum figures up *seven million two hundred and sixty-one thousand three hundred dollars*, and among the vast throng rushing to invest were *five thousand and eighty-one* workingmen and women, with their patriotic offerings of fifties and hundreds of dollars. That does not look much like want of confidence.

THE FLIGHT OF JEFF. DAVIS—THE PRICE SET ON HIS HEAD.—The news that STONEMAN'S cavalry had got on the track of JEFF. DAVIS, on his way to Charlottesville, S. C., was promptly followed yesterday by a proclamation of the President, declaring the existence of proof which implicates the fugitive rebel in the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, and offering a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for his capture. The proclamation links together in the murderous plot the names of DAVIS, JACOB THOMPSON, CLEMENT C. CLAY, GEORGE N. SANDERS, BEVERLEY TUCKER and W. C. CLEARY, rewards amounting to one hundred and ten thousand dollars being offered for bringing to trial the five agents of the Confederacy included in the list of conspirators. We cannot doubt that the proofs on which this official announcement is made are all-sufficient; otherwise their existence would not have been proclaimed. The public will hardly be surprised that the murder is to be brought home directly to the leading rebels. Anyone who has carefully followed the progress of the conspiracies for burning down the Northern cities, for making indiscriminate havoc on all the railways of the North, and for doing secret murder by every available agency, will be forced to the conclusion that the Kennedys, the Bealls, the Booths and the Harrolds were all the hired and desperate instruments of the Richmond conspirators—organized and drilled for the service by the "Peace Missionaries" in the neighboring provinces.

The rewards offered for the apprehension of DAVIS himself will sharpen the senses of hundreds of his late victims. They will be on his heels like so many ruthless avengers. And if he escape by any possible chance, it will at least be stripped of his plunder and bounded from every refuge the wide continent might have afforded him but for his complicity in the horrid crime of the assassins.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.—President JOHNSON is adjured by Mr. GERRIT SMITH to make his presidency memorable, by leading in a great movement for substituting international congresses, hereafter, for the arbitrament of the sword. If this project is practicable and wise to-day, it was the same five years ago. Does Mr. JOHNSON'S instructor reckon, at all, what would have been the result as regards the grand question at issue here, if that question had been submitted to the decision of an international congress? If we except the more liberal section of Germany, Switzerland, and perhaps Russia, what vote would have been cast against the "Confederacy" in the whole of the rest of Europe? Should we have held ourselves bound by a judgment which, from the foreign sympathies developed by the rebellion, would have—all but surely—been given in favor of an empire founded on slavery?

FORTIFICATIONS IN CANADA.—Our Quebec correspondent sends some exclusive information of the details of the fortification scheme intended for the province. It is clear, from these details, that the burden of paying for the proposed works is to fall on the Canadian colonists, after all. What the Home Government propose to do applies only to Quebec, and some new outer forts on the south side of the St. Lawrence River, opposite that city.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MOZART'S opera of the "Magic Flute" was given here on Tuesday evening, to a good house—the best of the week. We take this opportunity of remarking that there was a perceptible improvement in the attendance at all our places of amusement last night. MOZART'S well-known opera has recently achieved a very marked success in Paris. The charm of its melodies, the variety and ingeniousness of its *ensemble*, entitle it to warmest recognition in any land. The Parisians, however, enjoy one advantage over ourselves: They are not compelled to listen to the awful twaddle of the libretto. A new version has been prepared for their acceptance, and the various scenes have been linked together with some degree of consistency. For us there remains the old Vienna trash, amusing, to be sure, but not otherwise edifying; tending in fact to that condition so suggestively illustrated in the case of *papayeno*, namely, locked-jaw. Mr. GROVER'S *casts* was exceedingly good; better than any we have ever had in this city. There was a mistake, however, in the announcement of Mr. HERMANN'S name, the part of *Sarastro* being sung not by that gentleman, but by Mr. WEINLICH. The usual apology was made before the curtain, but it did not wholly satisfy Mr. HERMANN, who at the end of the first act appeared before the curtain, and stated that it was not unwillingness that prevented his appearing in the part. The matter ended here, and Mr. WEINLICH, who was in excellent voice, sang the *role*. A few superfluous hisses were directed at his unoffending head, but he maintained his ground, and did well. Beyond this incident, it is only necessary to say that the performance passed off pleasantly.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GROVER fulfilled his promise last evening by reviving MEYERBEER'S opera of "Les Huguenots." Any words of ours in praise of the work would be superfluous. It is accepted—and rightly—as the grandest opera of the Italian or German repertoire. It contains more ideas than any half-dozen of the present run of works. We reserve for another opportunity, which we hope may soon occur, the remarks which, in view of a lengthy performance, we could only now imperfectly express. Briefly, we wish to say that the opera was given most creditably. The orchestra and chorus were both superb, and the artists were generally excellent. We doubt, indeed, if MEYERBEER'S opera has ever been heard to greater advantage.

MEYERBEER'S greatest opera "Les Huguenots," will be given here to-night for the first time in several years.

ORGAN CONCERT.—An organ concert was given on Tuesday evening at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, for the purpose of introducing Mr. W. EUGENE THAYER, of Boston, to our community. Mr. THAYER is a fine player. He knows the instrument thoroughly, and can express his own individuality on it—which means the repose of a solid and reliable education. His choice of "stops" was good and legitimate; and his pedal playing was at times quite remarkable. For one of the latter passages Mr. THAYER received an encore. He is an artist of decided merit, and we shall be glad to hear him again.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—Mr. BERGNER, the well known violoncellist—decidedly the best in the country—will give a grand concert at this establishment to-night, assisted by Miss FANNY RAYMOND, Mr. and Mrs. MASON, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and other well known artists.

FAUST IN BROOKLYN.—To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy, Mr. GROVER'S troupe will present the favorite opera of "Faust," with the New-York cast.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 3.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE PRESIDENT.

At noon, to-day, a committee of influential Pennsylvanians, deputed by a mass meeting held at Harrisburgh, last Thursday, called upon the President. They were led by EX-Secretary CAMERON, and accompanied by THADDEUS STEVENS, JAS. NEWALL, F. W. ELLICOTT and others. The Ex-Secretary made a very brief address, to which the President made a lengthened reply; in which, however, he suffered no more of his intentions to be revealed than he had made public through his speech to the Indiana and other delegations.

The members of the Levy Court, of Washington County, also had a short interview with the President on his return from BRADY'S photographic gallery, where some fifteen negatives of Mr. JOHNSON were taken.

COMMISSARY OF PRISONERS.

Gen. HOFFMAN, Commissary-General of Prisoners, has gone to Memphis on important official business. In his absence the control of his department devolves upon Major BRADDEE.

THE BURNING CONSPIRACY.

The Philadelphia conspiracy case does not appear to have much for a foundation in fact; and it is suggested the mysterious talk overheard by Sergt. MCKENZY referred to a prize fight to come off near Philadelphia, and the assumed mystery was put up as a blind for the authorities. The *World's* fanciful description of the assassination plot creates great merriment here. Its coming to-day, just when the President has made public the fact that DAVIS was the originator, and SANDERS & Co. the agents, and BOOTH a mere hired assassin, murdering for pecuniary money, has suggested some doubt whether it is not a puny effort to shield the head conspirators.

A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

MARY JANE WINDALE, an authoress of *Fugitive Voices* and two or three plagiarized romances, was arrested a few days ago for pulling down the mourning drapery from a neighbor's house, and trampling upon a Union flag. To-day she sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge OLIN. The hearing will take place to-morrow.

CARL SCHURZ RETIGNED.

Gen. SCHURZ, to-day, tendered to the President his resignation as Major-General. His resignation was accepted.

ARRIVAL OF GOV. AIKEN.

Ex-Gov. AIKEN, of South Carolina, arrived here to-day under guard, and immediately reported to the War Department. Why he is under arrest is not publicly known.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 3.

ORDER RESCINDING REGULATIONS PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, HORSES, MULES AND LIVE STOCK.

The executive order of Nov. 21, 1862, prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States, and the executive order of May 13, 1863, prohibiting the exportation of horses, mules and live stock, being no longer required by public necessities, the aforesaid orders are hereby rescinded and annulled.

By order of the President.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REBEL CRUISERS.

It is stated that President JOHNSON is preparing a proclamation in regard to rebel cruisers, which are hereafter to be regarded as pirates. This announcement will give general satisfaction throughout the country, and will be approved by foreign ministers.

THE NEWS AT KEY WEST.

An officer of the U. S. schooner *George Mangham*, states that upon the arrival of that vessel at Key West, Fla., on the 22d ult., and announcing the President's murder, the most intense excitement and indignation prevailed among the officers and men of the navy there. So great was the shock, that many could hardly credit it. Key West was immediately draped in mourning. Flags were placed at half-mast, and all places of business closed.

RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.

A large number of resignations of the army and navy officers are now daily received at the War and Navy Departments, which are being accepted as fast as received, the government having decided to reduce the land and naval forces as speedily as possible. In order to assist in reducing the expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, it has been decided to discharge all watchmen, and detail enlisted men to guard the property of the department.

BLOCKADE-RUNNER CAPTURED.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of the blockade-running steamer *Cora*, on the 25th ult., by the United States steamer *Quaker City*, thirteen miles east of Brazos, Texas. The *Cora* is a stern-wheel steamer, and she was bound from Corpus Christi, Texas, to Bagdad, Mexico, with a cargo of lumber.

GOV. AIKEN.

The *Star* says: "Ex-Gov. AIKEN, of South Carolina, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon. He arrived at Washington to-day, accompanied by his daughter."

THE BOYS COMING HOME.

The Sixth, and other corps, of the Army of the Potomac, have broken camp, and are on the march to Washington.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. SHERMAN and Staff were expected to arrive at Fort MONROE to-day and proceed to this city.

The North American and Italian Steamship Company.

This company has been chartered by the Legislature of this State at its late session, and yesterday held its first meeting of directors at the Astor House. The directors appointed by the act of incorporation are Charles M. Wilkins, George Mackay, Hiram Dixon and William E. Hagan, of New-York; N. B. Bryant, of Boston, and James Pollock and J. H. Walton, of Philadelphia; and H. D. Foster, of Pennsylvania, and Hiram Barney, Osborne Macdaniel, G. F. Secchi de Casali and E. E. Kendrick, of New-York, have been constituted associate directors, under the provisions of the charter.

We understand that this line of steamships has been established under a special grant of the Italian Government, who are desirous of forming more intimate and extended relations with the United States, and to promote this object have conceded to this company extremely favorable terms for the transmission of the mails between the two countries, besides guaranteeing four per cent. per annum upon the capital of $4,000,000. The line will be started the coming Summer, and will run between this city and Genoa, touching at Cadiz and Madeira, giving a direct communication between those places, which will accommodate an immense number of passengers, and a large and growing commerce, which now have to move by the way of England and France, and other expensive and circuitous routes of travel and transportation.

Hours at Home.

In another column Messrs. SCRIBNER & Co. announce the appearance of the first number of their new magazine *Hours at Home*. It is defined as "A Popular Monthly, devoted to Religious and Useful Literature," and its object is evidently to supply the public with a variety of reading for which they have heretofore been dependent for the most part upon foreign periodicals. The first number of *Hours at Home* promises well. The new serial is attractive in form and neat in typographical appearance. The subjects discussed are sufficiently varied to suit all tastes, and they are treated by writers whose popularity and well-known ability entitle it to a large measure of popular favor.

The Canadian Raiders.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, May 3.

CLEARY, one of the rebels against whom the Grand Jury found a true bill for the breach of neutrality a few days since, yesterday surrendered himself and gave bail yesterday in $5,000, to stand trial at the October Assizes.

CORRECTION.—In an item about Mr. STEBBINS' engraving of the "Reading of the Proclamation," the unwarrantable intrusion of a comma made us say that he devoted $2,50 from the proceeds of the sale of every 1,000 copies to a charitable purpose. The sum is $250 on each thousand.

OUR GREAT LOAN.

A MIRACLE OF FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

Seven and a Quarter Millions Taken in One Day—Over Five Thousand Subscribers for Sums Under One Hundred Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 3.

The subscriptions to-day to the seven-thirty loans, as telegraphed to JAY COOKE, amounted to $7,261,300, including single subscriptions of $1,091,500 from FISK & HATCH, and $1,050,000 from the Ninth National Bank of New-York; $500,000 from the Second National Bank of Boston; $100,000 from Detroit $50,000 from Sandusky, Ohio; and $75,000 from Lafayette, Indiana. Individual subscriptions by workingmen and women of sums less than $100 amounted to $5,081.

THE WEBB'S CAPTAIN TAKEN.

Capture of Capt. Webb and Twenty of his Crew—One of our Steamers Sunk by a Torpedo in Mobile Bay and Thirteen Men Killed and Wounded.

CAIRO, Tuesday, May 2.

The steamer *Von Phul* has arrived here with dates from New-Orleans to the 27th ult.

The river in the vicinity of Baton Rouge continued to rise, and many plantations on the west side were inundated.

Capt. REED and twenty-six of the crew of the ram *Webb* were captured by the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and brought into New-Orleans on the 26th ult.

The steamer *St. Marys*, which was sunk in Mobile Bay, was being raised.

The steamer *Hamilton*, from New-Orleans with the Third Michigan Cavalry on board, was struck by a torpedo under her boilers in the lower gap channel entrance to Mobile, making a complete wreck of that part of the boat, and killing and wounding thirteen persons. An order was immediately issued for all steamers to take the eastern channel, by the way of the Tensas River, in going to or from Mobile, making the distance some twenty or thirty miles further.

Cotton was brisk at New-Orleans on the 26th, and 1c.@2c. higher. Low Middling sold at 30c. Middling at 34c., and ordinary at 26c. Superfine Flour, $8 50 ₩ bbl. Sugar stationary. Molasses—Small sales of prime Muscavado at 55c. Freights—Sailing vessels for New-York and Boston take flour at 35c. ₩ bbl., and New-York mail steamers take cotton at 1c. ₩ ℔

Official Report of Admiral Thatcher of the Destruction of the Webb.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 3.

The Navy Department has just received the following dispatch

FLAGSHIP GLASGOW, NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that the rebel ram *Webb* ran the blockade of the Red River this morning, and passed the city at a high rate of speed; but, so unexpected was her appearance, that she received only two shots through the hull in passing. As she approached the city she was flying the United States flag at half-mast, and was mistaken for an army transport. The *Hollyhock*, Lieut.-Commander GERAGHTY; the *Florida*, Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commander W. BODY; the *Quaker City*, Lieut.-Commander STRONG, and the *Ossippee*, Commander LEROY, were dispatched in pursuit of the ram, the *Hollyhock* far ahead. When about twenty-five miles below the city, the ram encountered the *Richmond*, Capt. T. P. GREENE, coming up. The *Webb* then headed in to the left bank of the river, ran on shore, and was set on fire by her commander, who proved to be EDWARD G. REED, formerly of the United States Navy.

Her crew consisted of about forty-five men, and her cargo was cotton, resin and turpentine, so that she soon blew up, the crew escaping to the swamps, except three, two of whom were captured and are prisoners. The third was destroyed with the vessel. Her armament consists of three guns. The whole party will probably be captured by troops who will forthwith be dispatched in pursuit of them. As the ram passed the city she had a torpedo suspended from a spar from her bow. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. K. THATCHER,
Acting Rear-Admiral.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR

All Prisoners East of the Mississippi up to the 22d of April are Declared Exchanged.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 3.

The following order has just been promulgated:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 26, 1865.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 75.—All prisoners of war delivered on parole to Federal officers east of the Mississippi River, to include the 22d day of April, 1865, except those who may have been delivered at Darien, Geo., are hereby declared duly exchanged. Commanders of parole camps will forward exchanged officers and men to the armies to which they belong, with as little delay as possible.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS, A. A. G.

HEALTH OF MR. SEWARD AND SON.

The Secretary Able to go Out for a Ride—Frederick Seward Rapidly Improving.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Wednesday, May 3—9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had a comparatively comfortable night, the apparatus not producing as much inconvenience as was anticipated. Mr. F. SEWARD has gained strength the past 24 hours.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES, Surg.-Gen.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 3—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has taken a drive to-day, is free from pain, and stronger. WM. F. SEWARD is somewhat better, perfectly conscious, and only complains of the irksomeness of the prescribed quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 3.

The steamer *Arago* arrived, to-night, from Port Royal, 30th. GENS. JEFFERIES and LOGGAN passengers.

The capture of Macon, Ga., by Gen. WILSON, is confirmed. The entire place is under the protection of Union soldiers.

GOV. BROWN was at Augusta endeavoring to get up a State convention to bring back Georgia to her allegiance to the Union.

The cereal crops in Georgia promises well. Little cotton was planted.

WILSON, after entering Macon and placing guards, withdrew large portions of his troops outside the city.

R. R. CUTLER died recently in Macon.

Letter from Gen. Ewell about the Burning of Richmond.

The following is an extract from a letter from the rebel Gen. EWELL, explaining the partial burning of Richmond during its evacuation by the rebel army. It is addressed to a relative near Washington, and is dated at Fort Warren, April 18:

"I am abused for burning Richmond. It was burned by the mob. There were no troops to keep order. I had told the principal citizens, months before, what would happen, and urged them to form a constabulary force to keep order. But they would not, only three persons offering their services, when there were hundreds doing nothing. The fire-hose was cut and the arsenal burned by the mob. I have taken every precaution possible, and the people must blame themselves.

To prevent misstatements as regards our capture, I would state that we were ordered to follow ANDERSON, that after driving back an attack on our wagons, we found ANDERSON cut off from those of LEE'S army in front, and the Sixth Corps came after me, attacking my troops. ANDERSON failed, after a trial, to breaking through those in his front, and my men entirely surrounded, fighting over ten times their number, were captured or slain."

FROM CANADA.

The Fortifications at Quebec and Elsewhere.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Saturday, April 29, 1865.

The idea of fortifying the south side of the St. Lawrence at Quebec is not a new one, born of the present relations between the United States and Great Britain; it is as old as the times of the French Governors of Canada, and a ruined fort may still be traced at Point Levi, where the Imperial Government holds a field or two as military reserves. Neither is it a result of any convention made between the Canadian and British Governments, for it was recommended and determined upon by the home authorities before the Canadian Ministers were so well disposed as they now seem to be to spend money for defences. The work has been long thought of, and long determined upon, and it is to be of this nature.

Seeing that the citadel of Quebec is commanded by the heights on the south or Point Levi side of the St. Lawrence, which modern science has, so to speak, brought within range of the citadel, works are to be constructed on these heights which will make them at least as strong as Quebec itself now is. There are to be four separate forts, of which the central one is to be opposite the city, just above the Grand Trunk Railway station, and will be a sort of citadel, while the other three will be outworks. They are to be situated, one on the Point, opposite the end of the Island of Orleans—another at the Etchemin River—and a third at or near the intersection of the St. Henry's road with the Grand Trunk line to River du Loup. At all these places hills afford excellent positions, as far as natural strength is concerned, but the cost of the works will be very great, for the country is very rocky, and the excavations will have to be made by blasting. A large force of men will be set to work as soon as the snow has fairly disappeared—say in a fortnight from this—to trace out the forts. This will be done by Col. GALLWEY, of the Royal Engineers, who has just been sent out to this country on this special service, assisted by a corps of engineers who left Malta for this in the *Himalaya*—a troop ship—on the 10th inst. In about a month's time wooden huts will be put up on the Point Levi side for about 500 men, and very likely more will be erected during the Summer. These are, however, only for the workmen—the forts themselves will contain casemates and barracks for their garrisons. Military headquarters, which have hitherto been at Montreal, will then be transferred to Quebec, where the General in command of Her Majesty's forces in British North America will reside.

These particulars I have learned from military men at Montreal, whence I have come on a visit to Quebec. They are quite free in giving information as to what is to be done, therein differing from the provincial authorities here, who will say nothing as to their intentions, if they have any definite ends.

It seems, however, to be understood that the Provincial Government will undertake the fortification of Montreal and of one or two points west of that city. The approaches to Montreal are not so difficult of fortification as those to Quebec, the rivers affording means of defence on every side. I think there will be nothing done save to build a *tête-de-pont* at St. Lambert's, and another at or near St. Anne's, while a work of the nature of a citadel may be built on the Montreal mountain proper, with outworks at the canal locks and railway depots.

It is understood also that Col. MACDOUGAL will come out from England to superintend the more efficient organization of the militia of the province, and will, at least for a time, be the Adjutant-General of the province. Col. MACDOUGAL was in America some years since, and since his residence in England has been Military Governor of Sandhurst College. He is understood to be a good tactician—probably something like HARDEE, more a bookman than an able commander—but whether he will be successful as Adjutant-General here has yet to be seen.

The Draft Found on Booth.

The Toronto *Leader*, in the course of a characteristic article replying to the *Globe*, says:

"The organ closes its article with a paragraph of the meanest kind—that species of writing which all honorable men eschew. It has reference to the draft found on BOOTH, which, it is stated, was drawn by the Ontario Bank on a London banker, in October last. Upon this the organ expresses the hope, after its peculiar Peckeniffian fashion, that the money was his own, and that it was not given to him by the 'mischief-makers' here. A journal which had any respect for the country in which it is published ought not to be the first to seek to destroy its character. It knows very well that BOOTH was himself in Canada, at the time referred to, seeking professional employment, and that, moreover, he was not the man to commit an act of assassination for a paltry sixty pounds. He was far above the reach of want; indeed he may be said to have lived in affluence, and any act of caring or foolhardiness on his part would not have been committed for money but from a deep consciousness of wrong-doing. The charge sought to be conveyed by the cowring language of the *Globe* is, we are sure, a double libel—a libel on BOOTH and a libel on this province. At all events, if Canada has been implicated in the foul assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, let our papers not be in the front rank of those who would seek to bring it into trouble.

Mr. CLEARY, one of the parties indicted, and the only one in Canada at the present time, hastened to Toronto to surrender himself to the authorities, on learning that a true bill had been presented against him. He knows his innocence of the charges preferred against him."

Mr. Cleary.

From the Toronto Leader, May 2.

This Southern gentleman, against whom the Grand Jury returned a true bill a few days ago on a charge of breach of the neutrality laws, arrived in Toronto yesterday for the purpose of giving himself up to the authorities. He offered bail, but it was not satisfactory. The matter, however, will doubtless be arranged to-day. He is not in custody.

The Neutrality Case.

From the Toronto Leader.

We believe the cases of BENNETT YOUNG and W. L. MACDONALD are not to be proceeded with at the present assizes. The government is not ready to proceed, probably more than suspecting that its chief witness is not entitled to much credit.

THE SULTANA DISASTER.

Further Details of the Calamity—Attempts to Rescue the Drowning—Exciting Scenes and Incidents.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

CAIRO, Saturday, April 29, 1865.

It is now ascertained that there were 2,300 people on board the ill-fated *Sultana*, and 786 have been found alive. A soldier of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana brought a woman and child ashore, although he had one leg badly scalded and was otherwise badly injured. Many different rumors are afloat as to the cause of the accident. There were too many people on board, but her officers were careful and competent men and engineers, and had but recently passed inspection. The hospitals, military and citizens of Memphis deserve great praise for their great exertions in behalf of the rescued. A Chicago banker, name not given, is reported to have lost his trunk and several thousand dollars. Several persons were taken out of the water as much as twenty miles below Memphis, late on the day of the accident. Gen. WASHBURN has appointed a commission to fully investigate the entire affair; they are now taking testimony. Mrs. HOGE was found dead late in the day holding fast to a limb of a tree.

About two-thirds of the entire number of soldiers were from Ohio and Indiana.

One soldier made a noble attempt to save two little children. He got them on a plank, and floated down opposite Memphis, where a rope was thrown from a boat, and, attempting to grab the rope, his exhausted arms let his precious charge fall into the river. He plunged from the plank at the peril of his life, and attempted to rescue them, but failed, and the brave young man was picked up when nearly drowned.

Mrs. HARDIN, whose husband is a member of the firm of CUSHMAN, HARDIN & Co., of Chicago, who was regaining from a wedding tour, was lost. Mr. HARDIN was saved. He was formerly Adjutant of the Fifty-third Illinois.

A woman was rescued opposite Memphis, clinging to a plank with a child in her arms, but the child was dead when taken out.

An officer of a gunboat whose wife, his two children and sister were aboard, his wife only was saved.

The officers of the gunboat *Essex* made up a purse of a thousand dollars.

There was no baggage saved.

The greater portion of those rescued were more or less wounded or scalded; some had the cuticle taken entirely from their bodies by the hot steam.

The steamer *Bostona* merits great praise for her exertions to save the drowning.

As soon as Capt. WATSON, of the *Essex*, discovered the burning wreck he put on all steam, and he and his crew did all that men could do by lowering the boats and rescuing all they could reach in time, and also by throwing overboard bales of hay, planks, staging or anything else upon which the sufferers could float. In some instances three or four would cling to a single bale and be rescued. In many cases the unfortunate people were found floating on planks or doors. Three dead men were taken from trees, to which they had swum and climbed up. Those found dead and floating are supposed to have been so long weakened by imprisonment that they sailed to death.

The *Bostona* saved about 200 lives.

The body of a cabin passenger was picked up at Memphis. He wore two fine cotton, on which were the marks, J. D. FONTAINE, Dallas City, Ill. A little girl was seen by three men, who were in a skiff, struggling in the water. She had on a life-preserver, but it was so low down that it forced her head under the water. The men in the skiff tried to save her, but the swift current carried her by.

Mr. Rowberry, Chief Mate of the *Sultana*, testified before the commission: At the time of the accident I had charge of the boat, and was in the pilot-house with Mr. CARSON; we were about seven miles up the river when the boiler exploded, and found myself in the river with five others: we got hold of a plank, and were picked up by the *Bostona*. The boiler was taken in St. Louis on her last trip, and pronounced good, and the boat had her usual certificate; Mr. SCHAFFER, at St. Louis, was the inspector; there was a little patch put on the boiler at Vicksburgh; I believe that the patch was put on the starboard side of the starboard boiler; the patch was made necessary by the leakage of the boiler; there was not, to my knowledge, any fears expressed by either the crew or the passengers as to the safety of the boat; I have been on the *Sultana* about five months, and have been on the river with Capt. MASON, the master of the *Sultana*, for about five years; he was a perfect gentleman; there was no carousing on the boat among the crew or passengers; Capt. MASON was in his stateroom; also the first engineer was in his, and the second engineer was on watch. The boat was running as usual, about nine or ten miles per hour. She was not running against time, and no boat left with us; the boiler leaked some twelve hours before we reached Vicksburgh, and the engineer said he would go no further until it was repaired; we laid at Vicksburgh about thirty-three hours; most of the time was taken up in repairing the boiler, and the engineer said it was a good job; it was done by regular machinists at Vicksburgh; we had no trouble with the boiler after leaving Vicksburgh.

TESTIMONY OF THE PILOT.

George Cayton, pilot on the *Sultana*, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

We left New-Orleans on Friday last; the officers and crew and eighty passengers landed at Vicksburgh on Sunday evening, and remained there about 33 hours; left Vicksburgh on Tuesday, about one o'clock A. M.; took on board 1,965 soldiers as I heard from the clerk; don't know if this includes officers or not; we arrived here yesterday evening about seven o'clock P. M., and left about two o'clock this morning; we then went to the coal-yard at about two o'clock A. M., and took on board 1,000 bushels of coal and proceeded up the river about seven miles when her boilers exploded; I was at her wheel and fell on top of her boilers where I was wedged in by the wreck; the boat was full of passengers; I should say there were some 2,200 persons on board; she was a large boat, but not of the largest class, and about three years old; I crawled out under the pilot-house and endeavored to persuade the passengers from jumping into the river, telling them to hold on to the wreck as long as possible; the fire could then have easily been put out, but all the buckets, &c., were blown overboard; I got a plank and swam to an island called Hen and Chickens' Island; the boat was fully supplied with life-preservers; her boilers were inspected just before we left St. Louis on our last trip; at Vicksburgh, one of our flues was out of order and it was repaired; but the collapsing of a flue could not of itself have produced the accident; the mate was with me in the pilot-house and had charge of the boat; Capt. Mason was, I presume, in his room; the boat was running at her usual rate, nine or ten miles an hour; I would have known it if the boat was running against time or crowded; we had no cargo on board, except about sixty head of mules and horses.

On the body of one of the ladies found was a purse of $200, a gold watch and letters, bearing the address of Mrs. S. M. WOOLCOCK, Lexington, Ky.

Assassination at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, May 3.

HON. BURR BURTON, of this city, was shot by an assassin about 1 o'clock this morning, and will not probably live the night out. The murderer, in order to fire at his victim, broke out a pane of glass, and as he stepped in his night clothes to a door in range of the broken glass, fired, the ball striking the right breast above the nipple, passing through the lung. Mr. BURTON was a prominent citizen, and was a member of the Assembly in 1856. An arrest has been made.

The Fire Commissioners Sworn In—Philip W. Kegs Appointed in Place of Samuel Sloan.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 3.

The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners were sworn in to-day by Secretary DEWEY. They drew for terms, with the following result: CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, two years; JAMES W. BOOTH, four years; PHILIP W. ENOS, six years; MARTIN B. BROWN, eight years. Mr. ENOS is appointed in place of SAMUEL SLOAN; declined.

The Tennessee Senate.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 2.

The Senate of Tennessee adopted, last evening, a resolution offering $5,000 reward for the delivery of EX-GOV. ISHAM G. HARRIS to the civil authorities of that State.

The Price of Ice.

BROOKLYN CITY ICE COMPANY,
No. 17 FRONT-ST., BROOKLYN, May 2, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An editorial in your paper of this morning on the ice monopoly puts the subject in the true light, but we ask in justice to be made an exception to your remarks. The Brooklyn City Ice Company, which supplies the citizens of New-York as well as Brooklyn, is the *only* ice company which is not in the monopoly combination. It has the ice on hand and has every facility for prosecuting the business, and is now in successful operation, and is furnishing pure ice at the old prices. Yours respectfully,

W. M. ANDREWS,
President of Brooklyn City Ice Company.

GEN. GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA.—Lieut.-Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, our great national leader, the great soldier of the war, passed through this city yesterday *en route* for Burlington, N. J. He arrived in the afternoon train from Baltimore, and passed quietly down Market-street to the wharf, where he took the boat for Bristol. He displayed his usual modest dislike of noisy ovations by appearing in citizen's clothes, even wearing a very ordinary looking slouch hat. The face of the "indomitable Ulysses" is too deeply impressed, however, on the hearts of his countrymen to admit of his successfully maintaining any assumed *incognito*, and being recognized on Market-street, he was loudly cheered by the enthusiastic crowd which thronged the sidewalks of that busy thoroughfare. It is reported that Gen. GRANT'S visit is for the purpose of bringing his wife to Philadelphia, to enter upon the occupation of their palatial mansion on West Chestnut-street, presented to the gallant hero some months since. He will certainly be heartily welcomed, if such be the case, by his fellow-citizens of the City of Brotherly Love.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, May 2.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made especial and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.

MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Wood Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 508 Broadway, N. Y.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, when Allowed to Dissolve in the mouth, have a *direct* influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the numerous lining of the throat, allays Pulmonary Irritation, and gives tone to the vocal organs. Singers and Public Speakers will find it relieve Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat Affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

The price of Harrison's Cocoaine has advanced. Burnett never changes his *quality*, and has been compelled to advance prices owing to increased cost of material.

Dr. Von Bieuberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Rhetorico Naturalgicum,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-room, No. 816 Broadway.

Fine Carriages.

WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage Manufacturers, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y., having, since the late fire, made a clearing out sale at auction, of all their old goods, and resumed business at their old stand, No. 506 Broadway, with an entire fresh stock, made especially for the Spring trade, from new models of the most fashionable pleasure carriages now in use, are prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices. Style, fashion, beauty of model, excellence in workmanship, and durability are the characteristics of their work, and they believe in these particulars it stands unrivaled by any made upon the continent.

WOOD BROTHERS, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Evergreen Trees

Should be planted NOW. Apply to

PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

An Indispensable Toilet Article.—MME. LEWENBERG'S PASTILLES DE FLORENCE and PASTILLES A LA ROSE.—This delightful preparation renders the skin soft, clear and fair, removes tan, redness, pimples, freckles, &c. It is refreshing in Summer, and bestows a healthy hue on the complexion. Persons afflicted with erysipelas will find it an infallible remedy. For sale by all druggists, and wholesale by E. A. LOVEJOY, Nos. 91 and 93 Fulton-st. Caution—None genuine without the signature, C. Lewenbergh.

Howard Hotel, Broadway, New-York.—On and after April 6, 1865, the price of board will be THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF PER DAY. The proprietors convinced that high prices cannot rule, have put the price of board at this very low figure. The house has been refurnished and thoroughly repaired throughout, and is in better condition than ever before.

Additional Spring Styles in Soft Hats have just been issued by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, whose assortments in every branch of the plain and fancy hat business are the largest, the choicest and the most varied on this continent.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by DR. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 538 B'way.

Electricity, invisibly connected, protects your doors and windows from burglars, rings your table bell, coachman's bell and servant's bell. No. 196 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

DOW—PEARCY.—On Wednesday, May 3, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, ROBERT K. DOW and SUSIE F. PEARCY, daughter of A. C. Pearcy, Esq., all of Orange, N. J. No cards.

EGLESTON—MCVICKAR.—In Trinity Chapel, on Tuesday, May 2, by Rev. Dr. DIX, assisted by Rev. Dr. Ogilby, Prof. THOMAS EGLESTON, Jr., and ADDONIA, daughter of Edward McVickar, Esq., all of this city.

FULLER—REYNOLDS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 3, at St. Mary's Church, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, ROBERT M. FULLER and PAULINA E., eldest daughter of B. G. Reynolds, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

MILLER—BRIGGS.—On Tuesday, May 2, by Rev. Robert M'Gonegal, STEPHEN H. MILLER, of this city, and ELIZABETH CHRISTIANA, daughter of George Briggs, Esq., of Kingston, N. Y.

DIED.

BRINKERHOFF.—Suddenly, on Monday, May 1, at East Fishkill, Dutchess County, DIANA, wife of J. Van Wyck Brinkerhoff.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Hopewell Church, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Fishkill depot upon the arrival of the 7 A. M. train from New-York.

COOKE.—At Morrisania, on Tuesday, May 2, MRS. ANN COOKE, relict of Henry Cooke, aged 74 years.

Funeral from the house of her son-in-law, Stephen Angell, Railroad-av., opposite 6th-st., Morrisania, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock. Trains leave Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th av. and 26th-st., at 10:30. The remains will be taken to Oyster Bay for interment.

COUILLARD.—Drowned, at St. John, N. B., on Thursday, April 27, Capt. JOSEPH COUILLARD, aged 44 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, May 4, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Bergen-st., fourth house east of Grand-av., Brooklyn.

DONALDSON.—On Tuesday, May 2, CHRISTINA C. DONALDSON, eldest daughter of David and Mary M. Donaldson.

The funeral services will take place on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 137 West 45th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken, on Saturday morning, to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

DEMING.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Tuesday, May 2, WM. DEMING, aged 73 years.

Funeral Thursday, at 2 P. M.

EARLE.—On Wednesday, May 3, of congestion of the brain, HARRY LESLIE, eldest child of Wm. H. and Alice A. Earle, aged 2 years, 9 months and 18 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Earle's Hotel, on Friday, at 2½ o'clock.

FOSTER.—On Tuesday, May 2, HARRY FOSTER, aged 30 years, 3 months and 21 days.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Friday next, May 5, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Hudson River cars leave New-York at 9 o'clock A. M.

FORRESTER.—On Wednesday, May 3, WILLIAM ARTHUR, son of Hiram M. and Sarah H. Forrester, aged 14 years, 3 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 56 West 47th-st., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on Saturday morning, by the 8½ o'clock train from Hudson-st. depot.

GRAHAM.—On Tuesday morning, May 2, MRS. ANN GRAHAM, widow of the late Mr. John Graham, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 23 Abingdon-square, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, when her friends are invited to attend.

GRIFFIN.—On Monday, May 1, LYDIA, widow of the late George Griffin, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 16 West 20th-st., on Thursday afternoon, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock.

GALLAGHER.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, May 1, MRS. ELIZABETH GALLAGHER, aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, Rev. J. S. Gallagher, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HOAG.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, May 2, JAMES D. HOAG.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Friday morning, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock.

LLOYD.—At Umvoti, South Africa, on Friday, Feb. 10, Rev. CHARLES B. LLOYD, Missionary of the American Board to the Zulus, aged 31 years.

MCCUTCHEN.—On Tuesday, May 2, HUGH MCCUTCHEN, aged 66 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 202 West 18th-st., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MURDOCH.—On Monday, May 1, after a short illness, HOWELL R. MURDOCH, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Capt. Murdock, No. 11 East 33d-st.

MITCHELL.—On Wednesday, May 3, of diphtheritic croup, ARTHUR HOWARD, only son of Theo. C. and Tillie Mitchell, aged 1 year, 11 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 414 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MITCHELL.—Lucilla Walbridge, daughter of Rev. W. H. Mitchell, in the 9th year of her age.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

ROLLIN.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Wednesday morning, May 3, DEVAULT, only son of Louis Rollin, in the 18th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of Mr. N. W. Starr, Yonkers, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken the following morning, at 8 o'clock, to Greenwood for interment. Trains leave 30th-st., for Yonkers, at 12 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave Yonkers for New-York at 6:30 P. M.

UDLOW.—At Sanford, N. C., on Monday, March 27, JAMES DELOW, Surgeon of 36th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, and formerly of this city.

WRIGHT.—In Scarsdale, Westchester County, on Fourth Day, fifth month, third, after a lingering illness, AMY T. WRIGHT, widow of Stephen Wright.

Funeral will take place on Sixth Day, the 5th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Mamaroneck Meeting-house of Friends.

WHITE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, May 2, Mr. THOMAS J. WHITE.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIRST NUMBER NOW READY.

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St. Elizabeth of Hungary—The Christ of Rationalism—Poem—German Painters—The Chimes—Food and Maria, and Me—The Influence of Pleiades—Legend of the Aspen—The Rivers of the East—Etherielle—Sonnet—A Week in Great Salt Lake City—Kamehameha III, King of Sandwich Islands—The Atheistic Statesman and Judge—The Holy Spirit in the Family—Mystery—Pages for the Young.

After the following articles:

LYMAN BEECHER AND MARTIN LUTHER,
By PROF. NOAH PORTER.

Heroes of the War.
REAR ADMIRAL FOOTE.
By LEONARD BACON, D. D.

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HAVE WE FOUND THE MILE?
By J. F. THOMPSON, D. D.

THE MODEL MAN.
By PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D.

Among the contributors to this number are the following distinguished writers: F. D. Huntington, D. D.; J. P. Thompson, D. D.; Leonard Bacon, D. D.; Prof. Noah Porter, Mrs. H. C. Conant, Dr. Rufus Anderson, Philip Schaff, D. D.; Prof. Henry B. Smith, Dr. E. H. Gillett, Rev. C. S. Robinson, and Henry A. Nelson, D. D.

The number also contains a graphic sketch by the late Dr. Spencer, author of "Pastor's Sketches," and the first part of a tale by the well-known author of the "Flower of the Family," with contributions from other popular female writers, and selections from the foreign religious magazines.

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WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-STREET

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of said company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated New-York, April 7, 1865.

JAMES I. SPARKMAN, President.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

(COPY.)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 4, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.
LOAN FOR THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.
$15,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, in the City of Hoboken, up to noon of May 13, 1865, for a loan of $15,000, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the loan to run from five to forty years. Parties wishing to offer proposals for the above loan can obtain all necessary information from JOHN KENNEDY, Esq., City Clerk, at his office, Odd Fellows' Hall, or CHAS. C. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of Committee, No. 44 1st-st., Hoboken.

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The elegant offices No. 52 William-st., fitted up in the most elaborate manner, and suitable for extensive business of bankers or stock brokers, and now occupied by Albert A. Nicolay & Co. In consequence of ill health, Mr. Nicolay is compelled to relinquish business. Possession can be had immediately. Apply on the premises, No. 52 William-st., of ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th day of April to the 9th day of May next, both days inclusive. By order of the board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

H. P. CROZIER, GOLD AND SILVER Mining broker, Rooms Nos. 13 and 14, No. 23 William-st., New-York. Two hundred gold-mining claims for sale, in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, Colorado. Titles perfect, from original preemptors. References:
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John R. Cecil, Esq., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 158 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and inspectors for next election, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, May 8, 1865. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE WESTMORELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY, of the Province of New-Brunswick, will be held at the office of Clark & Sumner, No. 25 Pine-st., on 9th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of devising ways and means to prosecute work already begun, and for such other business as may come before the meeting. H. W. C. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND SAGINAW SALT COMPANY, No. 646 Pearl-st., NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1865, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time an election will be held for five directors and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year. ALZAMORA BUCK, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
No. 13 William-st., NEW-YORK, April 10, 1865.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—TAKE NOTICE—That a call has this day been made on the stockholders of this company for an installment of five per cent., payable on or before the 15th of May next.

CHAS. TUTTLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY.—An election or nine directors of this company to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office in Princeton, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Secretary.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 19, 1865.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE TRANSFER AND REGISTRY Books of this company will be closed from the 6th day of May to the 5th day of June inclusive, preparatory to the annual meeting. C. BUTLER, President.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWELVE Directors (second class) and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 9th prox. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 M. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 25, 1865.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE ANNUAL election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 9th of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4th to 9th May inclusive. W. H. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st May next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after that day. B. E. SMITH, President.

FINANCIAL

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DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND SCRIP AND UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, AT WHOLESALE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,

in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,

in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

BIRCH, MURRAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO 13 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH STOCK.
American Telegraph Stock.
United States Telegraph Stock.
Illinois and Missouri Telegraph Stock.
Wisconsin Telegraph Stock.
Adams' Express Company Stock,
American Express Company Stock,
Wells, Fargo & Co. Stock, &c., &c.
For sale and wanted. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

MORRIS & WHEELWRIGHT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 72 Beaver-st.

Government Bonds, Railway Shares, Petroleum and Mining Stocks bought and sold. All business transacted strictly on commission. Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly executed.

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NO. 11 BROAD-ST.,
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FREDK'K N. LAWRENCE. MORTIMER S. BROWN. WM. B. LANE.

BETTS & DENSLOW,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

Have removed from No. 24 William-st. to No. 2 New-st., one door from Wall-st. Gold, Government, State and Railroad Securities, bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight drafts.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal (L. S.) of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
April 10, 1865.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING, HELD THIS day, the Board of Trustees of the ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, in deference to the considerations which [illegible] with his private affairs, assigned by Mr. BIERWIRTH of the Withdrawal from a position which he has so long and so honorably filled as President of this Company, accepted his resignation with deep regret, and with a full appreciation of the loss sustained by the Company in being compelled to yield to the necessity of separating from one who, during the devotion of so many years to the interests of the Company, has shown the highest ability in the discharge of his official duties.

At an election, subsequently held, Mr. EUGENE DUTILH, was unanimously chosen President of this Company, to fill the vacancy to occur by Mr. Bierwirth's withdrawal on the 1st May next.

By order CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

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CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1865, FROM the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and from the Funded Coupon Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Councillors and Directors; also, for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Bank, on WEDNESDAY, June 7, from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

E. WILLSON, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD,
CLEVELAND, O., April 26, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company falling due 1st of May next, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 68 Broadway, New-York.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and three trustees of election will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, May 8, at 12, to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst. Transfer books will be closed until after the election.

SAMUEL A. STRANG, Secretary.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

NOTICE.—SEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY entitled to Scrip for the year 1863, are hereby notified that by the condition of the issue of said Scrip, all certificates of that year remaining uncalled for on the 31st day of May, 1865, will be forfeited.

E. W. BLECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, April 29, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, due 1st May next, will be paid at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.

W. R. WILSON, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 73 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., April 24, 1865.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due May 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, less government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of $200,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable (three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. *In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold*—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

MORE AND MORE DESIRABLE.

The rebellion is suppressed, and the government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS,

Which are always worth a premium,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on the surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY.

Less than $200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. *It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.*

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders. JAY COOKE.

May 1, 1865. Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

McILVAINE & WALDEN,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 8 Beekman-st. Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

PROPOSALS.

REDEMPTION OF
$1,641,500
OF THE
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO 2,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable June 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$1,641,500
OF
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," of the county of New-York authorized by Chapter 77 of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 2, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1893.

One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and in case more or less than one hundred dollars thereof, and the rate or rates per cent. at which it is bidden for, and the person or persons who propose to take the same, and will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the time of awarding the bonds, the 1st day of June, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, and issued to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE SURETY COMPANY,
No. 335 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 16, 1865, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

For rebuilding Pier No. 1 East River, and bulkhead on the line of Pier No. 2 East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. 22 East River, outer end.

For rebuilding Pier No. 37 East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. 39 East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. 14 North River.

For rebuilding inner portion of Pier No. 37 North River.

For rebuilding the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 46 and 48 North River.

For rebuilding Pier No. 47 North River.

For rebuilding the outer end of Pier No. 51 North River.

For rebuilding Pier No. 52 North River, foot of West Eighteenth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 4, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, May 15th, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new grammar school-house on East 23d-st., in said ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and the Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

THOMAS STEVENSON, Ch. Board of Trustees.
JOHN FOSTER, Ch. Building Committee.
EDWARD COOPER, Secretary.

COAL.

WYOMING VALLEY COAL, $9.

THE BEST IN MARKET FOR DOMESTIC USE. Foot of 34th-st., North River, and at the office of the

WYOMING VALLEY COMPANY,
Trinity Building.

BEST PEACH ORCHARD, RED ASH AND GENUINE LEHIGH COAL.—Stove, range and grate, screened and delivered at $9 50 per ton. Orders by post filled promptly. THOMAS STOKES, corner of 32d-st. and 10th-av.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of many Water Powers, some of them extensive and unimproved, suitable for new and wealthy companies.

Vacant buildings with dams, races and wheels ready.
Paper mills, new and old.
Grist mills with tenements situated to paying localities.
Saw mills with timbered lands.
Also a splendid power on navigation near the city, to lease in parcels of any amount desired. Engineers sent out to measure streams and make plans when required.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway, N. York.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE.

In a beautiful rocky glen, near Plainfield, N. J., within easy and rapid railroad communication with the city from the foot of Liberty-st.

Has a good sized factory building, with a never-failing stream of water, and a fall of thirty-one feet.

For particulars inquire at the Water Wheel Office of
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

CLAY MILL PROPERTY.

Situated 1¼ miles from the Hudson River, at Fishkill Landing, and on the line of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

A fine durable water power, being the whole of the Matteawan Creek, with a fall of 18 feet.

Apply soon to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER POWER TO RENT FOR THREE YEARS.—Location upon navigation on the Hudson River, at the intersection of the Boston, Hartford & Erie with the Hudson River Railroad, near Fishkill Landing.

Buildings with motive machinery will be erected to suit the customer upon walls now in part constructed.

Apply immediately to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.
AN INTEREST IN THE
MOUNTAIN OIL WELL,
FLOWING 600 BBLS.,

For sale cheap by
JAMES T. HAYDEN,
At WEB W. CLARK & CO.'S,
No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

SUBSCRIPTION NEARLY CLOSED.

SUGAR CREEK

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ONLY $250,000.

SHARES, $5 EACH.

WORKING CAPITAL, $6,000 SHARES.

President, CHARLES G. JUDSON, Sawyer & Judson, 84 and 86 Chambers-st.
Vice-President, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier Broadway Bank.
Treasurer.....CHARLES GOULD, 58 Wall-st.

But a few thousand shares are for sale, and these on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL, WILL BE OPEN FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY, AT THE OFFICE OF STEDMAN, EWELL & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK
CAPITAL.....$1,500,000
Divided into 300,000 Shares. Par value, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY, OF SHARES OF THE WORKING CAPITAL, $3 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President.....J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President.....R. H. WISHART, New York.
Treasurer.....H. F. DeVOE, New-York.
Secretary pro tem.....R. H. WISHART, New York.

This company struck a new well a few days ago on the Steele Farm, on Oil Creek, now producing over 100 bbls. of oil per day and increasing. Several new wells nearly completed; boring with splendid show of oil. Land-embracing 36 different oil-territories, located on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run, Allegheny River (opposite Horse Creek), Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, and other streams in the heart of the great oil region.

Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained where the subscription books are now open at No. 57 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 612 and 614 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 1 Carroll Hall, Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md., and at the office of H. F. DeVoe & Son, Bankers, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York; also, at the office of the Standard Petroleum Refinery, No. 24 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale, 5,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanawha River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON, KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 69, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1865, at 1 P. M.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE—REMOVAL AND DIVIDEND.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.,
No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1865.

The office of this company will be removed on the 1st day of May to the rooms above the present office, on the third floor of No. 12 Wall-st.

In consequence of this removal the payment of the DIVIDEND on the preferred stock, seven per cent., less government tax, will be made on FRIDAY, the 5th day of May, at the new rooms. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., until the 5th of May inclusive.

C. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE LAND FARMS PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 58 Broadway, Room No. 41.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared from first to-day's dividend of three per cent. free of Government tax on their capital stock, payable at the office of the company on THURSDAY, May 4; to those holders of record on May 3. The transfer books will be closed from April 29 to May 4, inclusive.

ROBT. S. BRAINE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

OFFICE OF THE HEPBURN OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 80 BROADWAY, Room No. 41,
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. free of government tax, on their capital stock, from the earnings for the month, payable on and after May 3.

The transfer books will be closed from April 29 to May 4, inclusive.

CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, May 8, at the new office of the company, No. 161 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from April 27 until May 8.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared free from government tax, payable on and after the 15th May.

Transfer book closed from date to 15th May.

By order of board,

JOHN R. KEARNY, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. will be paid on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, at the office in this city, on and after Monday, May 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., to May 1, both days inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALLATIN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN J. LAWRENCE, Secretary.
ANDREW W. M. HUME, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BARTOGET PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 126 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTees have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent on the capital stock for the month of April, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to 9th inst., both inclusive.

D. G. SCOFIELD, Secretary.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after May 1, at the Bank of North America, New-York, when the transfer book is closed to May 1.

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

HUNTER'S POINT, April 26, 1865.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared by this bank, free from government tax, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.

By order. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

SOLELIAC FRERES

HAVE REMOVED TO NOS. 172 AND 174 CHURCH-ST., CORNER OF FRANKLIN-ST.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD AND &c. CO., BANKERS,

Have removed from No. 23 William-st., to Nos. 94 Broadway and 8 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities, executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight, or after ten days' notice.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, Professor on the eye, ear, throat and scalp, has removed her office from No. 16 to No. 61 Bond-st., (route side, first large house from Bowery,) where her celebrated medicines can always be had.

Send for a circular.

LECKER, BILLIARD-TABLE MAKER, removed to corner Canal and Centre sts., opposite Earle's Hotel. Tables made to order and on hand ready for shipping at one day's notice. Also, trimmings and second-hand tables.

REMOVAL.—GWYNNE & DAY, STOCK BROKers, and dealers in United States Securities, have removed from No. 21 Wall-st. to No. 7 New-st., near Wall-st., opposite the new Stock Exchange.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM CROMWELL & SON (dry goods) have removed to No. 89 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

REMOVAL.—A. D. PORTER & CO., MERCHANT Tailors, have removed to No. 733 Broadway, late Astor-place Hotel.

REMOVAL.—WM. A. WHEELER, STATIONER, has removed from No. 197 Broadway, to No. 83 Maiden-lane, near Nassau-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—$10,000 TO $15,000 TO EXTEND AN established manufacturing business of staple goods. A business man, or practical mechanic, will find a good opportunity in a first-class business, in good shape and every way desirable. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 111 Times Office.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTH trade. To let a first-class stand, down town; has been used for the above business; a good chance to take hold of an established trade. Address Box No. 1,788 Post-office.

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, &c.—A rare chance; stock, fixtures, good-will; corner store; established 1-6th a century,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, (formerly owned by the late Major William Jones,) situated in the town of Oyster Bay, north side of Long Island, on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor. It is within two hours ride of the City of New-York, by Long Island Railroad, and Syosset Branch Road, which is now being graded to within ten minutes drive of the house, and also by steamboat, eight months of the year. The mansion house is built of wood, with white oak frame, a substantial and fine-looking building, large and commodious, with every convenience, and in perfect order. It is beautifully situated in the centre of a large lawn, extending down to the water, and is surrounded with large fine ornamental trees. The grounds consist of 18 acres of choice land, under a high state of cultivation, and abounding in fruit of all kinds. The outbuildings are two cottage-houses, a large stable and carriage-house, wood-house, tool-house, ice-house, (filled,) bathing and boat-house, all in complete order, besides two grape-houses, each one hundred feet long, filled with choice fruit, and heated with hot water pipes. There are two wells of excellent water and a living spring upon the premises. There is a fine beach for bathing, and unsurpassed advantages for boating, gunning, fishing, &c. If not disposed of by 6th day of June next, it will then be sold at auction on the place, at 12 o'clock noon, to the highest bidder. For any particulars apply to J. L. B. WILLARD, Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT, in the District of Columbia, adjoining the Soldiers' Home, affording, from its great elevation, fine views, not only of Washington City and the intervening country, but of the Potomac River and the country beyond. The dwelling-house is large, handsome and convenient, having (besides a dry cellar) three stories, each with four good rooms, and the second and third having also a small room over the entrance hall. Near the dining-room is a pantry, and over it a bath-room, which, as well as the kitchen, (a separate building,) is supplied with water from a tank and cistern. There are in convenient locations a summer-house, with an ice-house under it; smoke-house, manager's house, (with seven rooms,) and a carriage-house and stable, supplied with water through pipes from a good well. The buildings have all been erected within eight years, and the grounds are handsomely improved. Of the tract, which contains about 74 acres, some 20, near the house, are in groves, lawns, orchards and gardens; about 28 acres more are in fields for cultivation, and the remainder is woodland, lying beautifully. Fine building sites are in several parts of the tract, and it is very susceptible of division.

For further information, apply to Conway Robinson, on the premises, George Mattingly, Washington City; Edmund Randolph Robinson, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, or the undersigned, No. 1,319 Spruce-st., Philadelphia. MONCURE ROBINSON.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 90 acres, has a river front of 2,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views. The house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundries and bath-rooms. Hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. O. HALSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order, the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 758 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots if the purchaser deem desirable. As a private, genteel residence it has no superior, if it equal, in the town. The furniture, which is new and of the richest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of G. KIRTLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ONE OF THE most desirable places on the Hudson, 22 acres, large brick house, 16 rooms, all modern improvements, extensive view; all the outbuildings of brick, fruit and ornamental trees; everything to make a first-class residence; price, $3,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or JOHN MORISON, Lander-st., Newburgh. If not sold will be let for the season, furnished; horses, carriages, &c. Apply to 165 Chambers-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON, JUST above Rhinebeck, a splendid farm and country seat of about 125 acres of land, with large house, superb views, and lawns beautifully shaded; land extremely productive, three-best distant 3 miles, has churches, schools, &c. railroad depot (across station,) is distant 2½ miles; river frontage, ample, deep water, with water grant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 5 Pine-st., or of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 54 Wall-st., or F. GARRATTSON, on premises.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, an elegant country seat, handsomely furnished, including horses and carriages, delightfully located near the banks of the Passaic, New-Jersey, and within 40 minutes of New-York; first-class commodious double dwelling, in splendid order, and replete with modern improvements; outhouses in good order; between two and three acres of ground studded with choice fruit and shade trees, surrounding dwelling; view unsurpassed; price $24,000. Permits of a JOURNEAY No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE RENTED, FURnished, an elegant country seat on Staten Island, being a two-story attic and cellar Gothic cottage house, with porter's lodge and all necessary outbuildings, with about six acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawn and garden.

For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to let for the Summer season, completely furnished, located at Catskill, on the Hudson, and commands a fine view of river and mountain; house large, and also the grounds; plenty of strawberries and fruit of all kinds. For full particulars, apply to H. MACOMBER & SON, N. Y. 21 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or J. E. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN A RENTED PLEASANT LOCAtion in Brooklyn, an elegant brown-stone house, full size, four-story, with all the modern improvements, with six lots of ground handsomely laid out with fruit and shade trees, &c. Stable in the rear. Altogether one of the most desirable residences in Brooklyn. Price $33,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$8,500 FOR THAT BEAUTIFUL COUNtry residence in Fairfield County, Conn., completely furnished with eight acres in perfect order; all vegetables planted; house 45 feet square, two stories, large barn, fine view of the Sound. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $10,000; a desirable residence uptown, well situated, in a very respectable neighborhood; being a three story high-stoop brown-stone house in good order, with all modern improvements. Possession immediately. Inquire of WM. P. LYON, No. 257 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house and lot on 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house is in perfect order, having been painted and frescoed throughout; full-size lot; the furniture will also be sold with the house, if desired. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON THE 5th and 8th avs.

Also, on the streets adjacent to the Park.

Also, several very desirable plots of lots in Harlem.

Also, lots on the principal avenues and streets.

For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE houses, just finished and ready for occupation, on the north side of 38th-st., near Park-av.; they are first-class houses, with black-walnut doors on parlor story, plate-glass, and all modern improvements. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A COTTAGE house, eight rooms, with five lots of ground, well stocked with all kinds of fruit and shrubs; three minutes' walk from Glenwood Station; gas and furnace in house. Will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. Apply to SANDFORD F. WEEKS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

CLINTON-AV.—FOR SALE, A VERY DESIRable residence on Clinton-av., Brooklyn, between Gates and Greene-av. It is a double house, 40x41, built of brick, and by days' work; four lots of ground, with stable fronting on Vanderbilt-ay. Apply to FRED. CONDIT, No. 11 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, BROWNstone front, high-stoop, four-story house, No. 60 East 20th-st. The house is in perfect order, with every convenience of water arrangements, &c. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FARM AT HAVerstraw, 122 acres good land, good brick house and outbuildings, with an orchard of choice fruit, all in complete order, a fine healthy place. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MANSION, AT JAmaica, in perfect order, with 10 acres; house 40x60, with gas and water throughout; the grounds are tastefully ornamented; a most desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to HYMAN & SHEPHERD, No. 80 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NOS. 137 AND 139 Montague-st., Brooklyn, directly opposite the entrance of the Academy of Music; two full lots and building, known as Dodworth's Academy. Inquire upon the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 263 WEST 22d-st., high stoop, three stories, modern improvements; good yard, desirable location; possession immediately; seen from 9 to 12. Inquire in store No. 251 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE gothic house in Rockaway, L. I.; location and surroundings unsurpassed; view of the ocean splendid; will sell at a bargain. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT ACRES OF LAND ADJOINing Morrisania, Westchester County; a delightful location for a country residence, and will be sold very cheap. Apply to HYMAN & SHEPHERD, No. 80 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—20 COTTAGES $1,200 TO $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings with 6 to 40 lots, $3,500 to $8,500; easy payments. CHARLES R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH BUILDING AND three lots of land on 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For particulars, apply to THOMAS G. FRANK, No. 875 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES, EIGHT LOTS, 97th-st and Hudson River; price, $2,000, $2,000, $2,800; view of river. Terms easy. Apply on premises, or to A. SPENCE, No. 59 Liberty-st., third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURnished, south of 23d-st., Gramercy Park. Possession immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 53½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY VILLA AT A SACRIFICE.—Cost $20,000 last month; 12 acres, on Passaic River, half mile from Newark; resale this month, $12,000 cash. THOMAS J. STEWART, 114 West 14th-st.

FOR SALE.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND VILLAGE HOUSE AND GARDENS.—For sale, in and near the village of Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey, nine farms, from 20 to 170 acres of land, well improved, and good fruit, worthy any one who want farms. Also, six large country houses, from 8 to 25 acres of land with them. These are for rent for the Summer season, or longer as may be wanted. Beautifully situated on high ground and near the depot. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depot.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT, AT Flatbush Village, L. I., within five minutes' walk of city railroad depot; cars run every fifteen minutes; house new, built in the most substantial manner by days' work, capacious and with all modern conveniences, and in first-rate order; ground two acres, well laid out with young shade and fruit trees, &c.; outbuildings to correspond. Terms liberal. Apply to WAGNER & SMITH, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE ON THE BANKS OF THE EAST RIVER—A large house with furniture, (over fifty rooms,) and several acres of land, beautifully located on the banks of the East River, about eleven miles from the city; it is of very easy access, both by railroad and steamboat, and well adapted for a Summer hotel. There are on the premises a ninepin alley and an ice-house, filled; garden planted. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 53½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE MANUFACTURING PROPerty in Newark, together with steam engine, boiler, shafting, pulleys, circular and scroll saws, planing machine, &c., &c.; consisting of one three and one four-story brick, each about 75x30, with large yard room. Steam engine 25 horse-power, in superior order, and the best one of its size in the State. The whole property is in first rate order, and for sale with or without the business, on reasonable terms. Address Box No. 633, Newark P.O.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FARM OF 138 acres, on the road from Croton Falls to Lake Mahopac; or the house and outbuildings, with about 12 acres of land, with fruit, &c., will be rented for the season. The above farm and grounds are beautifully located, and will make a very desirable country residence. Inquire of C. H. LUDINGTON, No. 328 Broadway, O. CLOSE, Croton Falls, Dr. L. H. GREGORY, Lake Mahopac.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITE, TO CLOSE AN ESTate, about nine acres of land, delightfully located on the north shore of Staten Island; neighborhood first-class, view unsurpassed; one of the finest locations on the island. Terms accommodating. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE THREEstory, high-stoop house, No. 269 East 10th-st., 25x56; lot 100 feet deep; all modern improvements. Price $9,000. Rent $1,200. House will be open to be seen from 2 till 3 P. M. JAMES B. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR medium-priced Brooklyn property, a lot in 77th-st., near 3d-av., one in 101st-st., near Broadway, and two in 143d-st., near 7th-av. Inquire of CHAS. MOTT, No. 193 Broadway.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE in 12th-st., near 5th-av., for six, twelve, or eighteen months, at $300 per month, to a private family only. Apply at No. 745 Broadway, Room No. 16.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front houses, containing all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, 47th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. J. W. COBURN.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 723 Broadway, New-York.

CORNWALL.—TO LET, FOR FOUR MONTHS from the 1st June, a furnished house, twenty minutes' ride from the landing, with twelve rooms, large hall and kitchen, surrounded by fruit and shade trees; there is a good garden, planted, a stable, and use of and pasture for a good cow; the house stands upon high ground, commanding a beautiful view, and is in every way healthy and suitable residence. There is another equally desirable place adjoining, to be rented. Inquire of T. T. MERWIN, No. 63 William-st., New-York, JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 20 Murray-st., New-York, or of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, New-York.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT country residence on Little Neck Bay, Long Island, (with view of Sound,) with barns, carriage-house, porter's lodge, ice-house, grapery, green-house, &c., fruit in abundance. One hour's drive from New-York City, three and a half miles from Flushing Railroad depot. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS THREEstory high-stoop, brown-stone front house on East 27th-st., fully furnished.

Also, several other furnished houses in good locations to rent for six or twelve months.

For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, A FURNISHED house at Bay Ridge, suburb of Brooklyn, with splendid view of New-York Bay, with twenty acres of land, barn, stables, &c.; kitchen garden planted, extensive apple orchard; house in good repair and contains eleven rooms. Terms $1,200. Apply to W. H. POWER, No. 3 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE—A valuable country seat on the west bank of the Hudson, 2½ miles south of Newburgh; extensive pleasure grounds and a gravel beach of one mile; the views are superb, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. Apply to S. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR SIX months, in Hudson City, N. J., 15 minutes from Hoboken ferry; house 25x80, 11 rooms, elegant parlors, &c.; 7 lots, fruit, flowers in abundance, fine view, splendid drives; horse, two carriages, cow, poultry, would go if desired. For terms apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 863 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COTTAGE, PLEASantly situated at Croydon, East Chester, with garden, stabling, ice-house, well filled, high and commanding ground. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT THROG'S Neck, twelve miles from New-York; very attractive in every respect; large house, carriage-house, stable, bath-house, ice-house, filled, large garden, stocked with abundant fruit; five minutes from steamboat landing. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR FOUR or five months, in 10th-st., near 2d-av., to a private family; 13 rooms, brown-stone front, handsomely furnished, with every convenience for genteel house-keeping; rent $200 per month. Apply to W. DAVIDSON, No. 488 Broadway.

TO LET—IN YONKERS, A FURNISHED HOUSE for four months from the 1st of June; situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of the river; ten minutes' walk from the depot, one and a half acres of ground. Address Box No 27 Post-office, Yonkers.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT SARATOGA, A fine cottage in an excellent neighborhood; house three stories, with fine cellar and good water; garden large and well filled with fine fruit. EDMUND COFFIN, 27 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, A FURNISHED cottage at New-Rochelle, near Neptune House and steamboat landing, with three acres of land; rent $200 a month. Apply to the subscriber, on the adjoining premises. CHARLES WRIGHT.

TO LET IN RYE, FURNISHED, A FIRSTclass residence for the Summer or year; splendid view, fruit in abundance, stables, carriage-house, ten minutes from depot. Apply to WM. C. OSBORNE, No. 189 Pearl-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN West 36th-st. wish to let to a gentleman a large and pleasant front room, without board; room has all conveniences, and house centrally located. Address J. H. C., Station G.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, THE residence known as The Squirrels, belonging to the Hon. JOHN BIGELOW near Cozzens, on the Hudson. For particulars apply to WM. B. ISHAM, GALLUP & CO., No. 93 Gold-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED house, within ¼ of a mile of the depot. For particulars inquire of DANIEL WILSON, on the premises, or at LODER BROS. & CO., No. 313 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 147 AND 149 WEST 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water-st.

TO LET—IN A FINE LOCATION IN THE NINTH Ward, a three-story dwelling, suitable for a boarding-house; moderate rent. Address FERD., care of Box No. 2,068 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—A HANDsomely furnished room, in the house of a private family, No. 105 Greenwich-av., to a single gentleman. References exchanged.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, THE HOUSE northwest corner of Broadway and 46th-st.; it contains twenty rooms beside store, and will be put in perfect repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A front room and bedroom, with pantry, to one or two persons of respectability; references exchanged. Apply at No. 539 2d-av., between 30 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—WELL FURNISHED, A LARGE house on the Heights for six months; terms reasonable to a desirable tenant. Apply to B. W. DELAMATER, Long Island, Ins. Co., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS OR a year, a three-story brick house, pleasantly located, completely furnished, and all modern improvements. Call at No. 288 Union-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THAT DESIRABLE THREE-STORY dwelling No. 489 Hudson-st., next to St. Luke's Home; contains 18 rooms. Immediate possession. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 609 Hudson-st.

DESK ROOM TO LET IN A BASEMENT OFFICE.—Apply at No. 14 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET, at the Marble Works, No. 109 East 22d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A widow lady and daughter, where the rent will be boarded out, with the privilege of taking a few others; or would take charge of a house for the Summer; best of reference given. Address, for three days, E. C., No. 250 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FUNERAL MARCH —with portrait—40c. Funeral March, plain, 30c. "A Nation in Tears," with vignette of the Martyr President 30c. Soldier's Happy Return Mazurka, 30c. Battle Hymn of the Republic, 20c. Jersey Lovers—comic—30c. It Was My Mother's Voice, 25c. Mailed free. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 206 Bowery, N. Y.

TURKISH BATHS.
TURKISH BATHS.
See large advertisement in this paper.

COMPLETE YOUR SETS.—BACK NUMbers of HARPER'S and ATLANTIC, 15 cents per number. MORGAN'S and RICHARDSON'S EXPOSE OF FREEMASONRY. Price 50 cents each at CHAS. A. MILLER'S, No. 70 Nassau-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

PEACE!!! PEACE!!!
S. THOMPSON,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
HAS
REDUCED THE PRICES
OF FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
TO GOLD VALUE,
AND WILL SELL THEM
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
LACE CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 349 Broadway,

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Now offer their stock of
NEW GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

$100.000 AT A GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.

9-8 BLEACHED LINEN DAMASKS, heavy and fine, 90c., 100c., and 125c. a yard.
Reduced from $1 75, $2, and $2 50 a yard.
Cases fine 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS, well-known and favorite brands.
Reduced from 50c. to 23c. a yard.
LINENS, TOWELS, CRASHES, HUCKS, fine FLANNELS, Striped and Plaid CAMBRICS, Book and Swiss MUSLINS, &c., at a great reduction.
500 very heavy MARSEILLES QUILTS,
Reduced from $3 to $5 on each quilt.
200 CRIB-QUILTS, very fine,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

HOSIERY,
HOSIERY.
2,000 DOZEN LADIES' FINE REGULAR COTTON HOSE AT 44 CENTS A PAIR,
which is a reduction of 31 cents on each pair.
CHILD'S FOREST HOSE.
LISLE AND SILK GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, &c., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

RIBBONS.
RIBBONS.
EVERY VARIETY OF RIBBONS
AND MILLINERY GOODS
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

MILLINERY.
MILLINERY.
FRENCH FLOWERS, STRAW HATS.
RUCHES, &c.,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

YANKEE NOTIONS,
HAIR NETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

PARASOLS.
PARASOLS.
SUN UMBRELLAS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES.
BEST QUALITY GOODS.
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
OF EVERY VARIETY, AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
PLAIN, HEM-STITCH, AND EMBROIDERED,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

KID GLOVES.
KID GLOVES.

Our best Kid Gloves are reduced 75 cents on each pair. We are also selling a good French Kid Glove for $1 25 a pair.

LACE CURTAINS AND CURTAIN LACES.
At a Great Reduction.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Near Fourteenth-street.

COME AND EXAMINE OUR RICH AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
MANTLES of every description in
SILK AND CLOTH
JACKETS, BASQUES, BASQUINES, SACQUES,
and every description of
OUTER GARMENT,
at prices lower than any house in the city,
At RODGERS' ARCADE,
Opposite 3d-st. No. 340 BOWERY.

DO NOT FORGET TO EXAMINE THE LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, comprising the following:
SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,
DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
PARASOLS, SUNSHADES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
ALPACCAS, BOMBAZINES, and every description of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS.
At RODGERS' ARCADE,
No. 340 BOWERY, opposite 3d-st.

BARGAINS IN BLACK SILK,
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACCAS.
COLORED SILKS FROM AUCTION.
DRESS GOODS
IN ALL THE NEW AND DESIRABLE FABRICS,
Will be offered this week,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
AT RODGERS' ARCADE,
Opposite 3d-st. No. 340 BOWERY.

AT RODGERS' ARCADE,
No. 340 BOWERY, opposite 3D-ST.,
Will be offered during this week
Great bargains in
DOMESTIC AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
of every description.
Our goods, which were bought largely previous to the late advance in prices, will be sold this week exceedingly low,
COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING:
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, DIAPERS, FLANNELS, LINENS, &c., &c., &c.
An inspection is earnestly requested by the proprietor, where gentlemanly courtesy will be guaranteed, and goods shown freely whether a customer purchases or not.
Remember, No. 340 Bowery,
RODGERS' ARCADE.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Examine the stock of millinery and straw goods at GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
You will find it to your advantage, as we cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
We sell cartoons of ribbons and auction lots undivided at cost price, showing the bill, and add five per cent. commission.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from Bowery.

AT ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW styles dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, veils, handkerchiefs, corsets, skirts, hair nets, fancy goods, buttons, bindings, small wares, combs and brushes. N. B.—Kid gloves, $1; undressed, 90 cents. Ladies hose, &c. The entire stock at reduced prices. Remember ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—TWO GENTLEMEN WITH THEIR wives (no children), can be furnished with permanent board in a small family, near the South Park, where can be had the advantages of city and country combined. A good location, pleasant rooms, convenient to cars, &c. Address Box No. 312, Newark Post-office.

A LADY AND DAUGHTER, ONE HOUR and a half from the city, in New-Jersey, desire three or four children between the ages of 8 and 12, to board, teach and instruct in music. Applicants address, care of Mr. TAPPEN, No. 196 Broadway, up stairs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT Rooms, with board, near Lafayette-av. and Fort Greene, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family. For full particulars inquire at No. 54 William-st., N. Y., Room No. 8.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THREE adults, residing at No. 73 Bedford-st., New-York, have rooms to let to a married couple or two single gentlemen; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED—MRS. LYMAN having taken the adjoining house to those she has, can accommodate any wishing handsome rooms at No. 167 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS, in a delightful, quiet and retired place; price reasonable. Address Rev. L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point; fine large rooms with first-class board. Address R. A. BERARD, West Point.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEman recently deceased—a pair of handsome bay horses, 15 hands high, 6 and 7 years old; sound and perfectly kind in all harness and under the saddle; prompt and stylish drivers; fast travelers; a suitable team for a coupé or for light driving. Also, carriage and harness. Can be seen in the stable in West 12th-st., first door from 6th-av., opposite Dickel's Riding School, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and after 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

IRON STABLE FIXTURES AND FURNIture, hay-racks, mangers, open work stall partitions, posts, hitching-rings, rollers, drain pipe, and a new article of stall crib, containing hay-rack and manger combined. Call and see samples at corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SIX-SEATED FAMily carriage, for two horses; to be sold at a great bargain; also, a good family horse, at LAURANCE'S stable, No. 56 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE DARK BROWN horse suitable for coupe. Inquire for Mr. BAKER, at Nodine's Stables, Pierrepont-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH SIDE SADDLE, IN good order. Price $100. Apply at No. 63 West 9th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY TRUCK HORSES. Apply at Wilson's Bakery, No. 332 Cherry-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THURSDAY,
Second night of Sterling Coyne's popular Comedy,
BLACK SHEEP,
with elegant scenery, by Isherwood, beautiful appointments and choice distribution.
Second appearance here of
MR. HOLSTON.
FRIDAY—Third night of the revival of the admirable comedy of
BOSOM FRIENDS,
which was so eminently successful at this theatre two years ago.
SATURDAY—Third time—BLACK SHEEP.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Overture at 7¾ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MAY 4,
Will be presented, for the fourth time, Mark Lemon's beautiful drama of
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD,
in which
Mr. HENRY PLACIDE
will appear in his great role of
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD,
ONE OF THE MOST TOUCHING AND PATHETIC PICTURES EVER PRESENTED ON THE STAGE.
Grandfather Whitehead will be followed by the laughable farce of
A NABOB FOR AN HOUR,
in which
Mr. HENRY PLACIDE
will appear as
SAM HOBBS,
sustained with a powerful cast.
SATURDAY, 6—Benefit of Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE. THURSDAY,
BENEFIT
OF
Mrs. CHARLES KEAN, (Ellen Tree,)
AND
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE KEANS.
For this night only, Shakespeare's Comedy,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
FRIDAY—HAMLET. (For one night only.)
SATURDAY—KING JOHN. (Last time.)
MONDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. KEAN,
AND
LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. AND MRS. KEAN,
HENRY VIII, and the JEALOUS WIFE.

THE COMEDY SEASON
Recommences TUESDAY NIGHT, May 9, with
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
AS
"SOLON SHINGLE" AND "THE LIVE INDIAN."

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE, NO. 585 BROADWAY,
LAST SIX NIGHTS
AND
LAST TWO MATINEES,
previous to the recess.
On MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
GYGES
will be revived for positively the last time.
On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
THE DAVENPORT CABINET,
revived with new effects.
A NEW PROGRAMME OF MAGIC.
NEW PIANO-FORTE SOLOS.
Notice—Mr. Heller will close the Salle Diabolique on May 6, for a temporary recess, to visit Brooklyn and Newark.
LAST MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN STEREOSCOPTICON,
Is now on exhibition every evening, comprising the finest collection of views and statues of all countries ever exhibited, with a brilliance of light never before attained, on surface 20 feet square, with splendid music accompaniments. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents; children 15 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 P. M. Grand Matinée Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st., and 4th-av.
The fortieth annual exhibition of original works by living artists is now open, in the new Academy Edifice, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets, $1. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

IRVING HALL—TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT
MISS MINA GEARY'S FAREWELL CONCERT,
assisted by a host of New-York celebrities.
Tickets One Dollar. Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM.
"The Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York" will hold its fifty-ninth anniversary on THURSDAY, May 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Irving Hall. Rev. Drs. Montgomery and Cuyler will deliver addresses. The children will take part, as usual, in the exercises. At the close there will be an election of trustees for the ensuing year. Subscriptions become due at this time.

TURKISH BATHS.
TURKISH BATHS.
See large advertisement in this paper.

AM. GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting and election of officers of this society will be held at their rooms on THURSDAY, the 4th of May, at 8 o'clock P. M., when Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., will communicate to the Society some *Familiar Sketches of California Scenery, Life and Manners*, elicited by his recent visit to the Pacific coast.
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Rec. Sec'y.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY HAVE ESTablished a branch office corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st., adjoining the Second National Bank.
Receipts will be given at that office for goods to be forwarded to all points where the Company have offices.
Orders to call for packages will be received and promptly attended to. ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Dutch Church, between 8th and 9th avs.—This church having been freed from debt, the congregation will meet for congratulation on THURSDAY EVENING, May 4, at 8 o'clock, and invite their friends to meet with them. Rev. Dr. ELLIS, Rev. Joseph T. Duryea and others are expected to make addresses.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A REGular meeting of the above committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 4, at 8 o'clock.
JAMES KELLY, Chairman.
HENRY B. HUSTAD, CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—THE SUBSCRIBERS to the recruiting fund are requested to attend a meeting in the Court Room, corner of 72d-st. and 7th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, May 5, at 7½ o'clock.
L. B. RYERS, Chairman.
H. C. PARKS, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,

OUR LATE PRESIDENT.

Character of President Lincoln.

BY RALPH W. EMERSON.

The following address was delivered by RALPH WALDO EMERSON, in Concord, Mass., on occasion of the funeral services in honor of Mr. LINCOLN:

We meet under the gloom of a calamity which darkens down over the minds of good men in all civilized society, as the fearful tidings travel over sea, over land, from country to country, like the shadow of an uncalculated eclipse over the planet. Old as history is and manifold as are its tragedies, I doubt if any death has caused so much pain to mankind as this has caused, or will cause, on its announcement; and this not so much because nations are, by modern arts, brought so closely together, as because of the mysterious hopes and fears which, in the present day, are connected with the name and institutions of America.

In this country, on Saturday, every one was struck dumb, and saw, at first, only deep below deep, as he meditated on the ghastly blow. And, perhaps, at this hour, when the coffin which contains the dust of the President sets forward on its long march through mourning States, on its way to his home in Illinois, we might well be silent, and suffer the awful voices of the time to thunder to us. Yes, but that first despair was brief; the man was not so to be mourned. He was the most active and hopeful of men; and his work had not perished; but acclamations of praise for the task he had accomplished burst out into a song of triumph, which even tears for his death cannot keep down.

The President stood before us a man of the people. He was thoroughly American, had never crossed the sea, had never been spoiled by English insularity, or French dissipation; a quiet native, aboriginal man, as an acorn from the oak; no aping of foreign arts, no frivolous accomplishments, Kentuckian born, working on a farm, a flatboatman, a captain in the Blackhawk war, a country lawyer, a representative in the rural Legislature of Illinois—on such modest foundations the broad structure of his fame was laid. How slowly, and yet by happily prepared steps, he came to his place.

All of us remember—it is only a history of five or six years—the surprise and disappointment of the country at his first nomination at Chicago. Mr. SEWARD, then in the culmination of his good fame, was the favorite of the Eastern States. And when the new and comparatively unknown name of LINCOLN was announced (notwithstanding the report of the acclamations of that Convention) we heard the result coldly and sadly.

It seemed too rash, on a purely local reputation, to build so grave a trust, in such anxious times; and men naturally talked of the chances in politics as incalculable. But it turned out not to be chance. The profound good opinion which the people of Illinois and of the West had conceived of him, and which they had imparted to their colleagues, that they also might justify themselves to their constituents at home, was not rash, though they did not begin to know the richness of his worth.

A plain man in the people, with an extraordinary fortune attended him. Lord BACON says: "Manifest virtues procure reputation; occult ones, fortune." He offered no shining qualities at the first encounter: he did not offend by superiority. He had a face and manner which disarmed suspicion, which inspired confidence, which confirmed good-will. He was a man without vices. He had a strong sense of duty which it was very easy for him to obey. Then he had what farmers call a long head; was excellent in working out the sum for himself; in arguing his case and convincing you fairly and firmly.

Then it turned out that he was a great worker; had prodigious faculty of performance; worked easily. A good worker is so rare; everybody has some rascalling quality. In a knot of young men that start together, and promise so many brilliant leaders for the next age, each fails on trial; one by bad health, one by conceit or by love of pleasure, or by lethargy, or by an hasty temper—each has some disqualifying fault that throws him out of the career. But this man was sound to the core, cheerful, persistent, all right for labor, and liked nothing so well.

Then he met in a vast good nature, which made him tolerant and accessible to all; fair-minded, leaning to the claim of the petitioner, affable, and not insensible to the affliction which the innumerable visits paid to him, when President, would have brought to any one else. And how this good nature became a noble humanity, in many a tragic case which the events of the war brought to him, every one will remember, and with what increasing tenderness he dealt, while a whole race was thrown on his compassion. The poor negro said of him; on an impressive occasion, "Massa Linkum am every where."

Then his broad good humor, running easily into jocular talk, in which he delighted and to which he excelled, was a rich gift to this wise man. It enabled him to keep his secret; to meet every kind of man, and every rank in society; to take off the edge of the severest decisions; to mask his own purpose and sound his companion, and to catch with true instinct the temper of every company he addressed. And, more than all, it is in a man of severe labor, in anxious and exhausting crises, the natural restorative, good as sleep, and in the protection of the overdriven brain against rancor and insanity.

He is the author of a multitude of good sayings, so disguised as pleasantries that it is certain they had no reputation at first but as jests; and only later, by the very acceptance and adoption they find in the mouths of millions, turn out to be the wisdom of the hour. I am sure if this man had ruled in a period of less facility of printing, he would have become mythological in a very few years, like Æsop or Pilpay, or one of the Seven Wise Masters, by his fables and proverbs.

But the weight and penetration of many passages in his letters, messages and speeches, bidden now by the very closeness of their application to the moment, are destined hereafter to a wide fame. What pregnant definitions, what unerring common sense, what foresight; and, on great occasions, what lofty, and more than national, what humane tone! His brief speech at Gettysburgh will not easily be surpassed by words on any recorded occasion. This, and one other American speech, that of JOHN BROWN to the Court that tried him, and a part of KOSSUTH'S speech at Birmingham, can only be compared with each other, and with no fourth.

His overruling the clear of State was a triumph of the good sense of mankind and of the public conscience. This middle-class country had got a middle-class President at last. Yes, in manners, sympathies, out-and-in powers, for his powers were superior. He mastered the problem of the day; and, as the problem grew, so did his comprehension of it. Rarely was man so fitted to the event. In the midst of fears and jealousies, in the babel of counsels and parties, this man wrought incessantly with all his might and all his honesty, laboring to find what the people wanted, and how to obtain that.

It cannot be said there is any exaggeration of his worth. Never a man was fairly tested he was. There was no lack of resistance, nor of slander, nor of ridicule. The times have allowed no State secrets; the nation has been in such a ferment, such multitudes had to be trusted, that no secret could be kept. Every door was ajar, and we know all that befell.

Then what an occasion was the whirlwind of the war. Here was a case for no holiday magistrate, no fair-weather sailor, the new pilot was hurried to the helm in a tornado. In four years—the four years of battle-days—his endurance, his fertility of resources, his magnanimity, were sorely tried and never found wanting.

There, on his courage, his justice, his even temper, his fertile counsel, his humanity, he stood an heroic figure in the centre of an heroic epoch. He is the true history of the American people in his time. Step by step he walked before them; slow with their slowness, quickening his march by theirs; the true representative of this continent, an entirely public man; father of his country, the pulse of twenty millions throbbing in his heart, the thought of their minds articulated by his tongue.

ADAM SMITH remarks that the axe, which, in HOGARTH'S portraits of British kings and worthies, is engraved under those who have suffered at the block, adds a certain lofty charm to the picture. And who does not see, even in this tragedy so recent, how fast the terror and ruin of the massacre are already burning into glory around the victim? For happier than fate than to have lived to be wished away; to have watched the decay of his own faculties; to have been—perhaps, even he—the proverbial ingratitude of statesmen; to have seen mean men preferred.

Had he not lived long enough to keep the greatest promise that ever man made to his fellow-men—the practical abolition of slavery? He had seen Tennessee, Missouri and Maryland emancipate their slaves. He had seen Savannah, Charleston and Richmond surrendered; had seen the main army of the rebellion lay down its arms. He had conquered the public opinion of Canada, England and France. Only WASHINGTON can compare with him in fortune.

And what if it should turn out, in the unfolding of the web, that he had reached the term; that this heroic deliverer could no longer serve us; that the rebellion had touched its natural conclusion, and what remained to be done required new and uncommitted hands—a new spirit born out of the ashes of the war; and that Heaven, wishing to show the world a completed benefactor, shall make him serve his country even more by death than by his life. Nations, like Kings, are not good by facility and complaisance. "The kindness of Kings consists in justice and strength." Easy good nature has been the dangerous foible of the republic, and it was necessary that its enemies should outrage it, and drive us to unwonted firmness, to secure the salvation of this country in the next ages.

The ancients believed in a serene and beautiful Genius which ruled in the affairs of nations; which, with a slow but stern justice, carried forward the fortunes of certain chosen houses, weeding out single offenders, or offending families, and securing at last the firm prosperity of the favorites of Heaven. It was too narrow a view of the Eternal Nemesis. There is a serene Providence which rules the fate of nations, which makes little account of time, little of one generation or race, makes no account of disasters, conquers alike or what is called defeat or by what is called victory, thrusts aside enemy and obstructions, crushes everything immoral as inhuman, and obtains the ultimate triumph of the best race by the sacrifice of everything which resists the moral laws of the world. It makes its own instruments, creates the man for the time, trains him in poverty, inspires his genius, and arms him for his task. It has given every race its own talent, and ordains that only that race which combines perfectly with the virtues of all shall endure.

Obituary.

DEATH OF PLINY MILES, THE AMERICAN ADVOCATE OF CHEAP POSTAGE.

Our London correspondent announces the death, at the Island of Malta, of PLINY MILES, a native of this State, and well known all over the world by his letters and books of travel, and his earnest advocacy in this country of a comprehensive system of postal reform. Mr. MILES was a native of Watertown, N. Y., and was known while quite young for remarkable talents as a school-teacher and miscellaneous writer. Ten or twelve years ago he made a trip in Northern Europe, visiting the slightly out-of-the-way region of Iceland. His observations in this strange land of snow and fire were published in a pleasant book of the gossipy sort, which attracted considerable attention. Of late years Mr. MILES devoted his time and talents almost entirely to the improvement of our postal system, with a view (until the breaking out of the war made it for the time impracticable) of achieving his grand idea of one cent postage on half-ounce letters for any distance. He was a plain but forcible writer, depending upon a laborious array of facts, rather than rhetorical effort. In person he was a striking figure—tall, thin, of nervous-sanguine temperament, wearing a beard that never scraped acquaintance with a razor; a rapid walker, keen observer, talking with wonderful volubility, always cordial, open-hearted, and everywhere welcome for his agreeable social qualities.

Inquest at Fort Hamilton.

FOAT HAMILTON, Wednesday, May 3.

Justice BENNETT held an inquest upon the body of the man found on the beach here yesterday. The body was dressed in soldier's pants, white shirt, black silk necktie, plaid vest, black overcoat, and with the name "Post" written on the shirt collar. It had been in the water apparently about nine days.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Captured Blockade-Runners Brought to this Port.

THEIR NAMES, OWNERS, DIMENSIONS, TONNAGE AND PRESENT ROUTES OF SERVICE.

The subjoined list includes the several prominent captured blockade-runners that have been recently brought to this port for adjudication, and disposed of to private parties. We give their original names—that is, the names they were known by when taken by our cruisers—with those they now sail under, their routes of service, principal dimensions, &c.:

The Side-wheel Steamer Agnes Mary, formerly the Charlotte—Length, 225 feet 3 inches; breadth, 28 feet 3 inches; depth, 13 feet; tonnage, 808, old measurement. Owners, Messrs. MENSINGER & PITSPICO. Route of service, New-York to Havana. Hull built by A. DENNY, and machinery constructed by R. NAPIER & Sons, Dumbarton, England.

The Side-wheel Steamer Richmond, formerly the Blenheim.—Length, 208 feet; breadth, 30 feet 8 inches; depth, 10 feet, tonnage, 698 tons, new measurement. Owners, Messrs. JACOB BRANDT, Jr., and others. In government service. Hull and machinery built by CLARK & MCGREGOR, Glasgow.

The Propeller Santa Martha, formerly the Tubal Cain.—Length, 151 feet 7 inches; breadth, 22 feet; depth, 12 feet 4 inches; tonnage, 394 tons, old measurement. Owners, Messrs. RIXON & MUNOZ. Up for Rio Janeiro. Hull and machinery constructed by BLACKWELL & GORDON, England.

The Propeller G. F. Wolson, formerly the Kate—Length, 170 feet; breadth, 22 feet 6 inches; depth, 13 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 416 old measurement. Owners, Messrs. WATSON & Co. Route of service, New-York to Havana. Hull and machinery built in Wilmington, Del.

The Sidewheel Steamer Savannah, formerly the Hope—Length, 288 feet; breadth, 34 feet; depth, 15 feet 3 inches; tonnage, 1,040 old measurement. Owners, Messrs. ARTHUR LEARY & Co. In government service. Hull and machinery built by JAMES QUIGGIN & Co., Liverpool.

The Side-wheel Steamer Josie, formerly the Eagle.—Length, 180 feet; breadth, 18 feet; depth, 9 feet; tonnage, 289, old measurement. Owners, Messrs. EGAN & Co. Route of service, New-York to Havana. Hull and machinery built by DENNY & BROS., Glasgow.

The Propeller Moonlight, formerly the Sunbeam.—Length, 133 feet 6 inches; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 9 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 271, old measurement. Owners, Messrs. ARTHUR, LEARY & Co. Vessel recently went to England. Hull and machinery constructed by LAIRD & Co., Liverpool.

The Side-wheel Steamer Admiral Dupont, formerly the Anglia.—Length, 193 feet; breadth, 27 feet 9 inches; depth, 13 feet 8 inches; tonnage, 704, old measurement. Owners, Messrs. WHITNEY & HAVEMEYER. In government service. Hull and machinery constructed in England.

The Side-wheel Steamer Rio Grande, formerly the Susanna.—Length, 180 feet; breadth, 18 feet 4 inches; depth, 7 feet 7 inches; tonnage, 191, new measurement. Route of service, New-York to Matamoras. Owners, Messrs. E. A. HUSSEY & Co. Hull and machinery built in England.

The Propeller Sonora, formerly the Ouachita—Length, 116 feet; breadth, 16 feet; depth, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 134 tons, old measurement. Owners, Messrs. F. CLAVEL & Co. Route of service, New-Orleans to Tampico. Hull and machinery built in England.

The Side-wheel Steamer Russia, formerly the Mary Ann.—Length, 205 feet; breadth, 22 feet; depth, 12 feet; tonnage, 427 old measurement. Owners, Capt. A. W. COLES & Co. Route of service unknown. Hull and machinery built in Glasgow.

The Side-wheel Steamer Cumberland, formerly the Earl of Eglinton.—Length, 230 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth, 13 feet; tonnage, 763 old measurement. Owners, Capt. J. T. WALSH and others. In government service. Hull and machinery built in Glasgow.

The Side wheel Steamer Lucy (Name not Changed.)—Length, 220 feet; breadth, 20 feet; depth, 10 feet; tonnage 438 old measurement. Owners, Messrs. BENNER & BROWN. Not yet in service. Hull and machinery constructed by FAWCETT, PRESTON & Co., Liverpool.

The Side-wheel Steamer Dakotah, formerly the Juno.—Length on deck, 186 feet; breadth, 24 feet; depth, 10 feet; tonnage, 388 old measurement; owner, Mr. J. P. ELLIOTT; route of service, unknown. Hull and machinery built by STEARNES & Co., Bristol, England.

The Side-wheel Steamer Emma Valeria, formerly the Annie.—Length, 262 feet; breadth, 21 feet; depth, 11 feet; tonnage, 357 tons, old measurement; owners, Messrs. ALBERT HORN & Co. Route of service, New-York to West Indies. Hull and machinery constructed by ROBT. NAPIER, Glasgow.

The Propeller Mexico, formerly the Patros.—Length, 164 feet; breadth, 20 feet 8 inches; depth, 17 feet; tonnage, 351 tons old measurement. Owners, Messrs. CORNELL & Co. Route of service, New-York and Havana. Hull and machinery built by FOSSICK & HACKSWORTH, England.

The Propeller Alice Riggs, formerly the Siren.—Length, 110 feet; breadth, 17 feet; depth, 7 feet; tonnage, 126 tons old measurement. Owners, Messrs. HAZARD & Co. Not in service. Hull and machinery built by JOHN KEY, England.

The Side-wheel Steamer Jupiter, (name not changed).—Length, 155 feet; breadth, 18 feet; depth, 8 feet; tonnage, 276 new measurement. Owners, Messrs. BUCKNOR and others. Route of service, unknown. Hull and machinery built by TOD & MCGREGOR, Glasgow.

The Side-wheel Steamer Gen. McCallum, formerly the Armstrong.—Length, 232 feet 5 inches; breadth, 27 feet; depth, 10 feet 8 inches; tonnage, 664 old measurement. Owners, Messrs. A. LEARY and others. Route of service unknown. Hull and machinery built by T. WINGATE & Co., Glasgow.

The above-named steamers, nineteen in number, are built of iron, and most of them are very fast; they represent a tonnage of eight thousand six hundred and eighty-eight tons, and were constructed in England and Scotland especially for running the blockade. The net receipts from their sale and that of their cargoes have enriched many brave seamen.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN AND M'MURRAY.

The trials, yesterday, were racy. President ACTON had occasion to reprimand several officers, and two were incontinently dismissed. Of the latter, Officer PATRICK MCGUIRE, of the Second Ward, was one. The complainant was Miss DR. ELLEN B. HARMAN, of No. 776 Sixth-avenue, and the substance of the complaint is that on the afternoon of the 20th ult. she was walking down Fulton-street, attired in Bloomer costume, and that the officer, instead of protecting her from the unmannerly crowd that were pursuing her, apprehended her, and took her to the Second Ward Police Station. Capt. DE CAMP released her, of course, as soon as the case came to his knowledge. President ACTON desired the officer to explain his conduct, and that individual remarked that he did not know whether it was man or woman. "Well, Sir," rejoined ACTON, "we want men on the force who know more than you appear to. You will go down stairs at once, get a blank resignation paper, and fill it up."

DISMISSAL FOR FALSEHOOD.

Inspector LEONARD preferred a complaint against Officer HARRINGTON, of the Fourteenth Ward, a newly-appointed man, who had absented himself from the School of Instruction—a police institution which every fresh policeman is required to attend for thirty days subsequent to his appointment. The officer excused himself by saying that his wife was sick; but this subsequently proved to be not the fact, and Officer HARRINGTON confessed that he had made an untrue statement. President ACTON requested him to fill out a blank resignation at once.

OFFICER SUSTAINED.

J. WILSON NEWCOMEN preferred a charge against Officer PHILIP FARLEY, of the Fourteenth Ward, alleging that on the 11th ult. the officer struck him without provocation, while in the Provost-Marshal's office, at No. 428 Broome-street. The officer, and others, testified that there was a pressure in the Provost-Marshal's office, and that orders had been given to keep back the multitude. NEWCOMEN, who was in the front rank, is alleged to have been uncivil to the officer, and was mildly but firmly pushed back, when he either made a demonstration as though he intended to strike the officer, or seemed to do so, and Officer FARLEY struck him with his open hand. The commissioners reserved their decision.

TRANSFERRED.

Officer IRWIN, of the Seventh Precinct, appeared against Officer ROTHSCHILD, for striking him while they were marching on platoon duty. The testimony showed that IRWIN had for a long time taken every means of annoying ROTHSCHILD, and that that officer had begged to be let alone, but that IRWIN had persisted in his petty persecution until he provoked ROTHSCHILD to strike him, then he promptly appealed to the commissioners, hoping to bring about a dismissal. President ACTON informed ROTHSCHILD that he should under no circumstances take the law into his own hands, and concluded by saying that it was perhaps best to transfer the men to different precincts.

After several uninteresting trials, the board adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

The Mackey Fund.

A meeting was held at the Masonic Hall, No. 90 East Thirteenth-street, last evening, for the purpose of arranging for a public reception of the distinguished Mason, whose devotion to the Union, while living in the City of Charleston, has endeared him to the fraternity. During the course of the meeting it was stated that the fund raised for the benefit of Dr. MACKEY had reached the handsome sum of $3,027, and it was expected that the fund would ultimately reach $4,000. From remarks made by Mr. JOHN W. SIMONS, we learn that Dr. ALBERT G. MACKEY is a resident of Charleston, S. C., and bears the reputation of being one of the greatest Masonic writers and students on this continent. Being opposed to the rebellion at its birth, he remained a true Union man. Compelled to remain within the limits of Secessiondom during the entire war, he spent his time and the accumulated savings of a lifetime in alleviating the awful sufferings of the national soldiers confined in the wretched prisons of Andersonville, Columbia and others in that vicinity. A Mason himself, he obeyed the dictates of the craft and made Masons his first care, while affording relief to all. A man of profound learning and research, he finds himself reduced to comparative beggary by the ravages of war and the spoliations of the rebel leaders.

The Doctor leaves Charleston on the 9th inst., and will arrive in this city on the 12th. It is intended that a grand reception shall be held at the Academy of Music, at which a musical entertainment will be given, and appropriate ceremonies and presentations gone through with.

The meeting was presided over by R. W. ROBERT D. HOLMES, Deputy Grand Master State of New-York, and the action of the members gave promise of an interesting occasion on the arrival of Dr. MACKEY. It is to be hoped that the brotherhood to which Dr. MACKEY belongs will unite in giving him a hearty and impressive reception.

The May Anniversaries.

The May Anniversaries, so far as their arrangements have been made public, will take place as follows:

Sunday, May 7.—American and Foreign Christian Union, sermon by Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, in the church, Thirteenth-street, Dr. BURGHARD'S, 7½ P. M. American Female Guardian Society, St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fourth-avenue, sermon 7½ P. M. American Congregational Union, sermon by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, 7½ P. M.

Monday, May 8—American Seamen's Friend Society, anniversary, Irving Hall, 7:30 P. M. Christian Union Association, Church of the Ascension, Tenth-street, corner Fifth-avenue, 7:30 P. M.

Tuesday, May 9—American Foreign Christian Union, church in Thirteenth-street, (Dr. BURGHARD'S,) between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 7:30 P. M. American Temperance Union, Irving Hall, 7:30 P. M. Consulting Convention, Fourteenth street Lecture-room, corner Second-avenue, 4 P. M. Howard Mission, Academy of Music, 7:30 P. M. American Anti-Slavery Society, Church of the Puritans, 10 A. M. Business meeting, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. S. S. Union, Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, 7:30 P. M. American Freedmen's Aid Union, Cooper Institute, 7:30 P. M. Judge BOND, President, to the Chair. Addresses by Gov. ANDREW, JOHN JAY, Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, and others.

Wednesday, May 10.—American Anti-Slavery Society Church of the Puritans. Business meetings morning and afternoon. American Tract Society, Madison-square Presbyterian Church, 10 A. M. American Tract Society, (Boston,) Irving Hall, 3½ P. M. American Home Missionary Society, Irving Hall, 7½ P. M.

Thursday, May 11.—American Bible Society, Irving Hall, 10 A. M. N. Y. City Mission, Irving Hall, 7½ P. M.

Friday, May 12.—American Board of Foreign Missions, Irving Hall, 10 A. M. Exhibition of the Deaf and Dumb, Cooper Institute, 4 P. M. Congregational Reunion, Academy of Music, Brooklyn, 7½ P. M. Dr. STORR, of Boston to preside. Speakers, Rev. Dr. TODD, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. Messrs. WILLEY and GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, Prof. NORTHRUP, of Yale College, and THEODORE TILTON, editor of the *Independent*.

The Significance of the Dead Sea.

LECTURE BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BY DR. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON.

Dr. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, formerly a resident of Syria, read an interesting paper, before the Young Men's Christian Association last evening, entitled "The Significance of the Dead Sea." The speaker said that in the midst of the most interesting localities of the Bible, we find a most remarkable lake, fourteen hundred feet below the ocean. This is the only spot on the earth where absolute death reigns—the abode of no living thing. The fish which flow into the Dead Sea from the river Jordan immediately die on entering its waters. The speaker gave a description of the great lake, with its rugged shores, glistening in savage grandeur amid the mountains. The great sea bed lies to the promised land like a skeleton in the house. The lecturer spoke of the fatality attending a residence near the Dead Sea, and said that the first two travelers who visited its shores died within a few days, from what is known as the Dead Sea fever. An expedition from this country, under Lieut. LYNCH, lost one of its members by the same disease, and the speaker had an opportunity of seeing three young Englishmen suffering from an attack of the fever. It differs from our remittent fevers, its recurrence being at irregular intervals, the patient in the meantime appearing to be in perfect health. Another feature of the disease is that it apparently effects the brain, the patient acting as though suffering from an attack of sunstroke. The speaker inquired what the Dead Sea denotes? Although the River Jordan and other streams flow into it, no change is effected; it is the type of moral death. When we consider, the speaker said in conclusion, the red and hot surface of the Dead Sea, and the fact that nothing that enters it can live, we are reminded of its resemblance to the sea of fire and brimstone mentioned in the scriptures, and cannot but recognize the significance of the Dead Sea.

The People's Line for Albany.

Among the improvements along the wharf frontage of the city, we notice those of the People's Line of Steamboats for Albany and Troy. The depot of this enterprising company has recently been removed from pier No. 16, at the foot of Courtlandt-street, to that of pier No. 41, fronting on West-street, at the foot of and on the south side of Canal-street. There are two wharves, both solidly built of wood on substantial piles, one being used for the reception and the other for the discharge of goods and merchandise. The first is 624, and the latter 261 feet long, while each has a frontage on the river of 65 feet. The receiving pier has a shed roofing 441 feet long, running to within 200 feet of the water front. The discharging pier is entirely covered by a similar shed. On the long pier stand three large Fairbank's patent scales, so arranged that a steamer lying alongside can receive weighed freight from three gangways at once, thus facilitating loading to an immense degree.

The architecture of the building on West-street is in the Corinthian style, and consists of two stories, eighty feet front and twenty-five in depth. In this building are placed the general ticket and general freight offices, which are situated upon the first floor. The offices of the secretary and the treasurer, the baggage office and the office for the unchecking of freight received from the boats, are also to be found upon the main floor. The meeting room for the directors is connected with the treasurer's, secretary's and the ticket agent's office. Throughout the building the various offices are neatly furnished with black walnut furniture, and their arrangement is both commodious and convenient. On the second floor is a store-room and a large reception-room for passengers. Baggage can be checked through for all points West.

Over each pier entrance is an architrave, made to correspond with the front of the depot. The gates are made to slide up and down, thus avoiding a waste of space. On the receiving-dock is a branch office of the American Telegraph Company, and the outer end of this dock is devoted to the discharge of coal for the use of the company's steamers. The exterior of the depot presents a fine appearance, the front is painted a dark yellow, and is also handsomely ornamented with cornice work.

The boats now running on this line are the *St. John* and the *Hendrik Hudson*, both fine, fast and large steamers. We understand that another is now in the course of completion for the Summer travel. Adjoining these mammoth docks lies the Troy dock, all three embraced under the generic term of "Pier No. 41." This pier is 261 feet long and 34 feet high. It will also have a frontage of 100 feet, to correspond with the main building, making the entire frontage on West-street 310 feet. All the gates to these piers are iron, as likewise the gratings over the front windows of the main building. The steamers *Rip Van Winkle* and the *C. Vanderbilt* are the boats forming the Troy line. Both lines dispatch a boat daily.

Discharge of Recruits and Conscripts—Resignations of Provost-Marshals.

Yesterday morning, all the recruits and conscripts at Riker's Island, two thousand two hundred in number, were discharged by Provost-Marshal DODGE. Many of the recruits had received large bounties within a few weeks past. It is estimated that the whole number discharged had received an aggregate of over one million of dollars.

Capt. EGBERT, Provost-Marshal of the Fourth District, and Capt. CONRAD, Provost-Marshal of the Sixth, tendered their resignations yesterday. Mr. MCFARLAND has been appointed in place of Capt. EGBERT, and will wind up the business of the office.

Board of Supervisors.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, the President, Mr. TWEED, in the chair.

The tax levy, as passed by the Legislature, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. PURDY, the sections relating to the payment of interest on Bounty Fund bonds and election expenses were confirmed. Consideration of the remaining items of the levy was postponed for a future meeting.

A large quantity of routine business was disposed of, and the board adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Vice-Admiral Farragut, U. S. Navy; Viscount Newry, and Hon. S. Connolly, M. P., England; Baron de Moivan Ottoloo, Amsterdam; E. S. Parkinson and lady, Havana; and Rev. A. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I., are guests at the Brevoort House.

Hon. B. F. Rexford, Norwich, and Dr. A. Y. Lesley and wife, New-Castle, Del., are stopping at the Astor House.

Commodore Judkins, of the R. M. S. *Scotia*; Gen. D. C. Buell, U. S. A.; Mrs. Gen. Porter and child, and S. S. Spencer, wife and son, Havana, are guests at the New-York Hotel.

J. H. Hasbrouck and family, Kingston; Geo. M. Willard, Greenfield; and C. F. Marshal and wife, Havana, are stopping at the Hoffman House.

H. E. Vogell and lady, Chicago; Commander Ormston, U. S. N.; Wm. E. French, Evansville; J. K. Johnson, Kanawha; Paymaster J. C. Spaulding, U. S. N.; and J. J. Bagley, Detroit, are guests at the Metropolitan Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the third story of the wooden building at the intersection of Broadway and Seventieth-street, occupied on the first floor as a lager-bier saloon, by AMANDUS SCHILLER; on the second, by a school; and on the third, by a number of families. The building was consumed, and ARMAND LANE, a youth of eight years, was burned to death. It is supposed that the house was set on fire by one JOHN WENGEL, one of the tenants, who had quarreled with the landlord, and is alleged to have made threats. He was apprehended by Policeman Dark, of the Thirty-first Precinct, upon Mr. SCHILLER'S complaint, and held to await the action of a coroner. Mr. SCHILLER was insured for $300 in the Manhattan office, and WENGEL, who had packed up his goods and made them ready for removal, had $600 insurance in the Hamilton office. The building, which was owned by Mr. R. A. WITHERS, was valued at $1,000.

A LAWYER COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.—Detective Officer DUSSERNAY arrested HENRY B. COLE, a lawyer, of No. 1,129 Broadway, and took him to the Tombs, where TIMOTHY DONOVAN, of No. 841 Third-avenue, appeared and made oath that on the 1st inst. he entered the saloon at No. 1 Barclay-street, and there for the first time saw COLE and invited him to drink. COLE then, it is alleged, had no money. Subsequently the prisoner and DONOVAN entered a rear room, and the latter fell asleep. After leaving the saloon he missed his wallet, in which was $2,565, and on returning he learned that COLE had exhibited a hundred dollar bill, expending money for liquor, and paid a debt of $5 which he owed SIMON D. KASOS, of No. 21 Watts-street. On this showing, Justice HOGAN required the accused to find $2,500 bail, and committed him in default. DONOVAN has not recovered his money.

RENOVATION OF THE CITY HALL PARK.—Yesterday the somewhat novel sight was presented of a team and plow at work in the City Hall Park. It is the intention of the Superintendent of Lands and Piscos, now that the Park is no longer needed for recruiting purposes, to endeavor to restore it to something like its former appearance. As soon as the ground is prepared, the plots will be surrounded with posts and chains, and grass seed sown. The fountain has already been cleaned out, painted and repaired, and awaits a supply of Croton. The only temporary structures now remaining in the Park are the offices lately occupied by the County Committee on Volunteering. In a few days the woodwork of these offices will be torn down, and disposed of at public auction.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—At about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, Mr. J. T. WALKER, of the Everett House, and Mr. T. J. WHITE, an importer, of No. 19 Walker-street, were returning from a drive in the Central Park, and when they were about to leave the Fifth-avenue gate, the kingpin of their vehicle gave way, and their horses becoming unmanageable ran, and the gentlemen were thrown to the pavement. They were taken to St. Luke's Hospital, and Mr. WHITE, whose skull had been fractured, died shortly after his admission to that institution. Mr. WALKER was seriously bruised and his left leg was fractured, but he was able to ride to the Everett House, and thither he was taken, as was subsequently the body of Mr. WHITE. Coroner GAMBLE was notified.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—At a meeting of the board last evening, President MCLEAN in the chair, Messrs. FRAZER, of England, and WHITE, Superintendent of Public Instruction in West Virginia, were invited to seats. A report was received from the Committee on the Free Academy, recommending that no change be made in fixed salaries in that institution, except in the salaries of tutors, and that no tutor receive more than $2,000 annually. The board accepted an invitation to attend the opening of the new Grammar School No. 26, in West Twenty-fifth-street, near Seventh avenue, on the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. There being no other business, the board adjourned.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY OF DENTAL SURGEONS.—This body, which includes in its membership most of the first dentists in this city and Brooklyn, at its last meeting adopted a series of resolutions expressive of its profound sorrow at the national bereavement in the death of Mr. LINCOLN, and of its sympathy with his family in their affliction. A resolution was also passed that each member should wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.—RICHARD COOK, a costumer and dealer in firearms at No. 10 Prince-street, was arrested by Policeman MCLEAN, of the Fourth Ward, on a complaint alleging that he had forcibly entered Mr. HENRY KAMAR'S store, at No. 133 Chatham-street, and stolen therefrom a revolver and pocket and bowie knives, valued at $94. The revolver was found in the prisoner's possession, and he was committed by Justice HOGAN.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—At the annual election of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, held on Tuesday evening, the following gentlemen were elected directors for two years: William E. Dodge, Jr., John S. Kennedy, Verranus Morse, M. D., Stephen D. Hatch, Lemuel B. Bangs, Jacob F. Wyckoff, Charles E. Whitehead, Robert R. McBurney, Eugene Thomson, E. Darie Whiting.

PAINFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—FRANK BURNS, of No. 89 Houston-street, a youth of five years, was run over at the intersection of Houston and Thompson streets by a Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad car, and one of his legs was crushed. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, and the leg was amputated last evening by Dr. BECK.

STABBED FOR DEFENDING THE LATE PRESIDENT.—JOHN SALAMAN, of the Erie Railway, hearing a stranger speaking abusively of the late President, reproved him, and was stabbed by the fellow. Officer LITTLE, of the Fifth Ward, took SALAMAN to the New-York Hospital.

QUICK WORK.—The steamship *Guiding Star*, Capt. BELL, of the New-York Mail Steamship Company's line, arrived here on the 2d inst., after a rapid passage, from New-Orleans, via Havana, and will sail again for the former port direct on Saturday, 6th inst., at 3 P. M.

TRIAL OF MR. B. S. OSBON.—The Court met yesterday at 11 o'clock, and adjourned until Monday next, at 12 noon.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A CITIZEN SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.—Mr. THOS. CHAPPEL, a painter, working in Seventeenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Gowanus, was shot by Policeman VINCENT, of the Forty-eighth Precinct. The ball entered CHAPPEL'S shoulder. There appears to have been no cause whatever for firing at the man. As alleged, the policeman was intoxicated and hardly knew what he was about. Capt. SNOW, of the precinct, promptly ordered the policeman's arrest, and he was locked up to await an investigation of the affair.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL.—Yesterday sixty seamen, sick and wounded, arrived at this hospital, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. One hundred more are expected to-day. The accommodations are ample, and the medical attendance is excellent.

THE COLORED PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Brooklyn Board of Education, at their last meeting, increased the salaries of Principals of the colored public schools from $1,000 to $1,200 a year.

THE BROOKLYN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES.—The anniversaries of the Sunday schools of this city are to take place on the 23d of May inst. It is expected that some 25,000 children will participate.

FIRE.—Last evening, about 7 o'clock, a small frame structure, occupied as a carpenter's shop in Wyckoff-street, near Hoyt-street, was destroyed by fire. The loss will not exceed $200.

Williamsburgh.

SHIP-BUILDING AT GREENPOINT.—There is considerable doing in the various yards of this locality—ferry-boats, pilot-boats, and ocean-steamships comprise the principal craft on the stocks. HENRY STERNS has nearly ready for launching the steamship *Nicaragua*, for the Central American Transit Company. Her dimensions are: length, 275 feet; depth of hold, 26 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; and 2,500 tons burthen. The *Leone*, of the same dimensions, and for the same Company, will be ready for launching about the 1st of July.

BURGLARY.—The workshop of NICHOLAS HOYT, Greenpoint-avenue, near Franklin-street, E. D., was entered early yesterday morning by burglars and robbed of five dozen patent brass hose pipes valued at $210, and old copper worth $100. The same place was robbed of the same style of articles on the 30th of March last, valued at $150. The goods stolen are marked "N. Hoyt, Pat. Jan. 31, 1860."

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The rooms of this institution in South Eighth-street have recently been undergoing extensive repairs and will shortly be opened for the free use of the public in an improved and elegant condition.

Evening Exchange.

$40,000	Am. Gold	141¾	200	Reading R.	102⅝
500	U. S. 5-20s, New Issue	105⅛	200	do	102⅝
			600	do	102⅝
100	N. Y. Cen	99	200	do	102⅝
200	do	99⅛	400	do	102⅝
100	do	99	200	do	102⅝
400	do

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4247. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE BURIAL.

President Lincoln Again at His Western Home.

The Mortal, Four Years Absent, Returns Immortal.

Close of the Grandest Funeral Procession in History.

Two Weeks' Solemn March Among Millions of Mourners.

The Place of Sepulture and the Last Ceremonies.

Eloquent Funeral Oration by Bishop Simpson.

Touching Manifestations by Mr. Lincoln's Neighbors.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, May 4.

The already large number of visitors who have been called here to view the remains of the late President LINCOLN, was increased last night and this morning by numerous arrivals from all quarters.

The remains will be accompanied to the vault by a military and civic procession.

The ground selected for the burial is exceedingly beautiful.

The weather is clear and calm.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, May 4.

Large numbers have continued to visit the former residence of the late President, on the corner of Eighth and Jefferson streets. It is hung with mourning without, and tastefully decorated within.

Large delegations from the adjoining States and neighboring settlements arrived through the night, and this morning the hotels are overflowing. Some of the visitors are being entertained by the citizens, while thousands of others are unable to find accommodations.

The weather is warm and the sun unclouded. Everybody in Springfield are on the streets. The State House continued to be visited. At 11 o'clock last night, the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society laid upon the coffin a beautiful cross of evergreens, studded with rare flowers. Other similar tokens have been contributed to-day.

At noon, twenty-one guns were fired, and afterward, single guns at intervals of ten minutes. About noon, the remains were brought from the State House and placed in the hearse, which was from St. Louis, and was used at the funerals of Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, Gen. LYON and Gov. GAMBLE. The hearse was surmounted by a magnificent crown of flowers. Meanwhile, a chorus of hundreds of voices, accompanied by a brass band, sang the hymn,

"Children of the heavenly King,
Let us journey as we sing,"

from the portico of the Capitol.

The funeral procession was under the immediate direction of Major-Gen. HOOKER, Marshal-in-Chief; Brig.-Gen. COOK and staff, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. OAKES and staff. The military and the firemen made a fine appearance. The guard of honor consisted of Gen. BARNARD, Rear-Admiral DAVIS, and Gens. McCALLUM, RAMSAY, CALDWELL, THOMAS, HOWE, TOWNSEND and EAKIN, and Capt. FIELD, of the Marine Corps. The relations and family friends of the deceased were in carriages. Among them were Judge DAVIS, of the Supreme Court; the officiating clergyman, Bishop SIMPSON; Dr. GURLEY and others. In the procession were the Governors of six or seven States, members of Congress with their officers, the State and municipal authorities, and delegations from adjoining States. The long line of civilians was closed by the Free Masons, Odd Fellows and citizens at large, including colored persons. The hearse was immediately followed by the horse formerly belonging to Mr. LINCOLN. Its body was covered with black cloth trimmed with silver fringe.

Never before was there so large a military and civic display in Springfield. There were immense crowds of people in the immediate vicinity of the Capitol to see the procession as it passed, and the people for several miles occupied the sidewalks.

The procession arrived at Oakwood Cemetery at 1 o'clock. On the left of the vault in which the remains of the President and his son were deposited immediately on their arrival, was a platform, on which singers and an instrumental band were in place, and these united in the chanting and singing of appropriate music, including a burial hymn by the deceased President's Pastor, Rev. Dr. GURLEY. On the right was the speaker's stand, appropriately draped with mourning.

A short time ago, a piece of property containing eight acres, and located in the heart of the city, was purchased by the citizens for $53,-000. The ground is improved with several substantial houses, and trees and shrubbery. It was designed to render the site additionally beautiful and attractive, and to erect thereon a monument to the illustrious dead. A vault has been completed for the reception of the remains, but owing to the wishes of ROBERT LINCOLN, the remains were deposited in Oak Ridge Cemetery nearly two miles from the city. The vault at this place is located at the foot of a knoll in a beautiful part of the grounds, which contains forest trees of all varieties. It has a doric gable resting on pilasters, the main wall being rustic. The vault is fifteen feet high and about the same in width, with semi-circular wings of brick projecting from the sidesides. The material is limestone, procured at Joliet, Illinois. Directly inside of the ponderous doors is an iron grating. The interior walls are covered with black velvet, dotted with evergreens. In the centre of the vault is a foundation of brick, capped with a marble slab, on which the coffin rests. The front of the vault is trimmed with evergreens. The "Dead March" in Saul was sung, accompanied by the band, as the remains were deposited.

Thousands of persons were assembled at the cemetery before the arrival of the procession, occupying the succession of green hills. The scene was one of solemnly intense interest. The landscape was beautiful in the light of an unclouded sun.

The religious exercises were commenced by the singing of a dirge. Then followed the reading of appropriate portions of the Scriptures and a prayer. After a hymn by the choir, Rev. Mr. HUBBARD read the last Inaugural of President LINCOLN. Next a dirge was sung by the choir, when Bishop SIMPSON delivered the funeral oration. It was in the highest degree eloquent, and the patriotic portions of it was applauded. Then followed another hymn, when benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. GURLEY. The procession then returned to the city.

We have followed the remains of President LINCOLN from Washington, the scene of his assassination, to Springfield, his former home, and now to be his final resting-place. He had been absent from this city ever since he left it in February, 1861, for the national Capital, to be inaugurated as President of the United States. We have seen him lying in state in the executive mansion, where the obsequies were attended by numerous mourners, some of them clothed with the highest public honors and responsibilities which our republican institutions can bestow, and by the diplomatic representatives of foreign governments. We have followed the remains from Washington through Baltimore, Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, New-York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis and Chicago to Springfield, a distance in circuit of 1,500 or 1,800 miles. On the route millions of people have appeared to manifest by every means of which they are capable, their deep sense of the public loss, and their appreciation of the many virtues which adorned the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. All classes, without distinction of politics or creeds, spontaneously united in the posthumous honors. All hearts seemed to beat as one at the bereavement, and, now funeral processions are ended, our mournful duty of escorting the mortal remains of ABRAHAM LINCOLN hither is performed. We have seen them deposited in the tomb. The bereaved friends, with subdued and grief-stricken hearts, have taken their adieu and turn their faces homeward, ever to remember the affecting and impressive scenes which they have witnessed. The injunction, so often repeated on the way, "Bear him gently to his rest," has been obeyed, and the great heart of the nation throbs heavily at the portals of the tomb.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS AND OF MANY PARTS OF OUR ENTIRE UNION: Near the capital of this large and growing State of Illinois, in the midst of this beautiful grove and at the open mouth of the vault which has just received the remains of our fallen Chieftain, we gather to pay a tribute of respect and drop the tears of sorrow around the ashes of the mighty dead. A little more than four years ago, from his plain and quiet home in yonder city, he started, receiving the parting words of the concourse of friends who gathered around him and in the middle of the dropping of the gentle shower he told of the pains of parting from the place where his children had been born and his home had been made so pleasant by early recollections. And as he left he made an earnest request in the hearing of some who are present, that as he was about to enter upon responsibilities which he believed to be greater than any which had fallen upon any man since the days of WASHINGTON, the people would offer up their prayers that God would aid and sustain him in the work they had given him to do. His company left your quiet city. But as it went, snares were in waiting for the Chief Magistrate. Scarcely did he escape the dangers of the way or the hands of the assassin as he neared Washington, and I believe he escaped only through the vigilance of the officers and the prayers of the people, so that the blow was suspended for more than four years, which was at last permitted, through the providence of God, to fall. How different the occasion which witnessed his departure and that which witnessed his return! Doubtless you expected to take him by the hand, to feel the warm grasp which you felt in other days, and to see the tall form waiting among you which you had delighted to honor in years past. But he was never permitted to return until he came with lips mute and silent, his frame encoffined, and a weeping nation following as his mourners. Such a scene as his return to you was never witnessed among the events of history. There have been great processions of mourners. There was one for the patriarch JACOB, which came up from Egypt, and the Egyptians wondered at the evidences of reverence and filial affection which came from the hearts of the Israelites. There was mourning when Moses fell upon the heights of Pisgah and was hid from human view. There have been mournings in the kingdoms of the earth when kings and warriors have fallen. But never was there in the history of man such mourning as that which has accompanied the funeral procession, and has gathered around the mortal remains of him who was our loved one, and who now sleeps among us. If we glance at the procession which followed him we see how the nation stood aghast. Tears filled the eyes of many sunburnt faces. Strong men, as they clasped the hands of their friends, were unable to find vent for their grief in words. Women and little children caught up the tidings as they ran through the land and were melted into tears. The nation stood still. Men left their plows in the fields, and asked what the end would be. The hum of manufactures ceased, and the sound of the hammer was not heard. Busy merchants closed their doors, and in the Exchange gold passed no more from hand to hand. Three weeks have passed. The nation has scarcely breathed easily yet. A mournful silence is abroad upon the land. Nor is this mourning confined to any class or to any district of the country. Men of all political parties and of all religious creeds seem united in paying this mournful tribute. The Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in New-York and a Protestant minister walked side by side in the sad procession, and a Jewish Rabbi performed a part of the solemn service. There are gathered around his tomb representatives of the army and navy, Senators, Judges, Governors and officers of all the branches of the government and members of all the civic associations, with men and women from the humblest as well as the highest occupations. Here and there, too, are tears, as sincere and warm as any that drop, which come from the eyes of those whose kindred and whose race have been freed from their chains by him whom they mourn as their deliverer. Far more have gazed on the face of the departed than ever looked upon the face of any other departed man. More eyes have looked upon the procession for sixteen hundred miles or more, by night and by day, by sunlight, dawn, twilight and by torch-light, than ever before watched the progress of a procession. We ask why this wonderful mourning: this great procession. I answer: First, a part of the interest has arisen from the times in which we live, and in which as that had fallen was a principal actor. It is a principle of our nature that feelings once excluded from the object by which they are excited, turn readily to some other object, which may for the time being take possession of the mind. Another principle is that the deepest affections of our hearts gather around some human form in which are incarnated the loving thoughts and ideas of the passing age. If we look then at the times, we see an age of excitement. For four years the popular heart has been stirred to its utmost depth. War had come upon us, dividing families; separating nearest and dearest friends—a war, the extent and magnitude of which, no one could estimate—a war in which the blood of brethren was shed by a brother's hand. A call for soldiers was made by the voice now hushed, and all over this land, from hill to mountain, from plain to valley, they sprang up, hundreds of thousands of bold hearts, ready to go forth and save our national Union. This feeling of excitement was unanswered next into a feeling of deep grief, because of the dangers in which our country was placed. Many said: Is it possible to save our nation? Some in our country, and nearly all the leading men in other countries, declared it to be impossible to maintain the Union, and many an honest heart was deeply pained with apprehensions of common ruin, and many in grief, and almost in despair, anxiously inquired what shall the end of these things be. In addition, the wives had given their husbands, mothers their sons. In the pride and joy of their hearts, they saw them put on the uniform, they saw them take the martial step, and they tried to hide their deep feelings of sadness. Many dear ones slept on the battle-field, never, never, to return again; and there was mourning in every mansion and in every cabin in our broad land. Then came a feeling to deepen sadness, as the story came of prisoners tortured to death or starved through the mandates of those who are called the representatives of the chivalry, or who claim to be the honorable ones of the earth; and as we read the stories of frames attenuated and reduced to mere skeletons, our grief turned partly into horror and partly into a cry for vengeance. Then the feeling was changed to one of joy. There came signs of the end of this rebellion. We followed the career of our glorious Generals. We saw our army under the command of the brave officer who is guiding this procession, climb up the heights of Lookout Mountain and drive the rebels from their strongholds. Another brave General swept through Georgia, South and North Carolina, and drove the combined armies of the rebels before him; while the honored Lieutenant-General held LEE and his hosts in a death grasp. Then the tidings came that Richmond was evacuated, and that LEE had surrendered. The bells rang merrily all over the land. The booming of cannon was heard. Illuminations and torchlight processions manifested the general joy, and families were looking for the speedy return of their loved ones from the field of battle. Just in the midst of the wildest joy, in one hour—nay, in one moment—the tidings rang throughout the land that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the best of Presidents, had perished by the hand of an assassin. And then all that feeling which had been gathering for four years in forms of excitement, grief, honor and joy, turned into one wail of woe—a sadness inexpressible, anguish unutterable. But it is not the time, merely, which caused this mourning; the mode of his death must be taken into account. Had he died on a bed of illness with kind friends around him; had the sweat of death been wiped from his brow by gentle hands while he was yet conscious; could he have had the power to speak words of affection to his stricken widow; words of counsel to us like those which we heard in his parting for Washington, in his Inaugural, which shall now be immortal—how it would have softened or assuaged something of the grief! There might at least have been preparation for the event. But no moment of warning was given to him or to us. He was stricken down when his hopes for the end of the rebellion were bright and the prospects of a joyous life were before him. There was a Cabinet meeting that day, said to have been the most cheerful and happy of any held since the beginning of the rebellion. After this meeting he talked with his friends, and spoke of the four years of tempest, of the storm being over, and of the four years of pleasure and joy now awaiting him, as the weight of care and anguish would be taken from his mind, and he could have happy days with his family again. In the midst of these anticipations, he left his house never to return alive. Though the evening was Good Friday, the saddest day in the calendar for the Christian church—henceforth in this country to be made sadder if possible by the memory of our nation's loss. And so filled with grief was every Christian's heart that even all the joyous thought of Easter Sunday, failed to remove the crushing sorrow, under which the true worshiper bowed in the house of God. But the great cause of this mourning is to be found in the man himself. Mr. LINCOLN was no ordinary man, and I believe the conviction has been growing on the nation's mind, as it certainly has been on my own, especially in the last years of his administration. By the hand of God, he was especially singled out to guide our government in these troublesome times, and it seems to me that the hand of God may be traced in many of the events connected with his history. First, then, I recognize this in his physical education which he received, and which prepared him for enduring Herculean labors in the toils of his boyhood and the labors of his manhood. God was giving him an iron form. Next to this was his identification with the heart of the great people—understanding their feelings, because he was one of them, and connected with them in their movements and life. His education was simple; a few months spent in the school-house gave him the elements of education. He read few books, but mastered all he read. *Bunyan's Progress* and the *Life of Washington* were his favorites. In these we recognize the works which gave the bias to his character, and which partly moulded his style. His early life with its varied struggles joined him indissolubly to the weeping masses, and no elevation in society diminished his respect for the sons of toil. He knew what it was to fell the tall trees of the forrest and to stem the current of the hard Mississippi. His home was in the growing West, the heart of the republic, and invigorated by the wind which swept over its groves he learned the lesson of self-reliance which sustained him in seasons of adversity. His genius was soon recognized as true genius always will be. He was placed in the Legislature of a State. Already acquainted with the principles of law, he devoted his thoughts to matters of public interest.

[The report is unfinished in consequence of the bad working of the wires.]

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Location of the Troops—Their Probable Future Destination—The Sentiments of the Inhabitants, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR NOTTAWAY, Va.,
Thursday, April 27, 1865.

The Army of the Potomac, with all its vast appliances and belongings, which rendered it, while occupying the encampment in front of Petersburgh, the greatest army of the country, is being rapidly disintegrating, and, as an organization, appears to be rapidly passing out of existence. Gen. SHERIDAN'S command, consisting of the cavalry and Gen. WARREN'S corps, has already been detached and sent toward Danville, whence it was believed they will go South, to get into the rear of JOHNSTON'S army, and prevent its escape. The Ninth Corps, as you are already aware, has been sent to Washington. The Fifth is occupying the line of the Southside Railroad, from Sutherland's Station to Burkesville; and the Second is on the line of the Danville Road, from Burkesville to Danville.

The Army of the James is similarly dispersed. The Twenty-fourth Corps occupies Richmond and the Danville road from that city to Danville. The Twenty-fifth Corps is itself divided. One division is in the vicinity of Petersburgh, one about Richmond, with detachments at City Point and in the surrounding country. The Provisional Division is not assigned to any corps and is occupying Petersburgh. Neither Richmond nor Petersburgh are guarded by colored troops, though I believe there are some of these troops doing duty in both cities.

The opinion seems to prevail here that the Provisional Division, and the two divisions of the Twenty-fifth Corps now here, will be left to occupy Richmond and Petersburgh, and guard the railroads east of Burkesville; and that the Twenty-fourth, Fifth and Second will be sent to do garrison duty in the western part of this State, Tennessee and North Carolina. The principal part of the force will, most likely, be placed along the lines of the chief railroad routes, to guard the roads, and at the same time be in positions where they can be moved with facility, in case of insurrections or disturbances.

I have conversed a good deal with the inhabitants of this region, and have not yet found any who are not completely subjugated. They have had enough of war and its miseries, and now desire only peace and an opportunity to live in the enjoyment of the ordinary comforts of life. Their only sources of uneasiness now are that the Government at Washington will withdraw the army and leave them without sufficient protection. They know that their country is full of desperate characters, who will prey upon them the moment the army is withdrawn, and until these are forced into peaceable pursuits to obtain livelihoods, they will continue to endanger the peace of the country. These desperadoes are not only from the rebel army, but they comprise the roughs of their cities and those imported from Baltimore and elsewhere. Accustomed to gain their living by occupations which they will not soon have an opportunity of re-entering, and indisposed to labor, their wants will compel them to resort to robbery and outlawry, unless prevented by an armed force.

If this mode of life is rendered impracticable for a year or so, they will necessarily have to migrate and seek less criminal employments where they are not known. There is, as one might naturally suppose, a strong prejudice existing here against having colored soldiers for guards, but even these would be vastly preferable to the people generally, to being without guards altogether.

What this country wants, is the importation of a few enterprising Northern farmers. The owners of land here will be found willing to let or sell on easy terms. The soil is generally good, and the climate delightful. Negro labor is easily obtainable at fair prices, and money may be made in farming. But those who come should look to it that they have provisions enough for their families and hired hands to last until the harvest of 1866. They may grow corn, potatoes, &c., this year, by commencing within a month, but cannot expect to place themselves in a condition to live in less time than I have stated. It will also be necessary to provide grain for farm-horses during this Summer, as there is no chance of buying any here at any prices. H. H. YOUNG.

Secessionists Not all Dead—False Reports Numerous—Spirit of Our Troops—Destitution of the People—Gen. Lee's Folly, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BURKESVILLE, Va., Saturday, April 29, 1865.

Notwithstanding the devastation by fire and sword which this country has suffered, there is no mistake about it that secessionism is not yet utterly extinct, nor has fraternal love toward the people of the North already taken the place of the apparently implacable hatred which so recently actuated these people. It is unnatural to suppose that any such complete change could occur in the short time which has elapsed since our occupation of this region. It is not true, however, that this sectional antipathy is rampant or boisterous, nor is it a generally prevalent sentiment by any means. Most of the inhabitants freely acknowledge not only that they are whipped and subjugated, but that they are now entirely dependent upon the national government for protection and preservation—powerless to take care of themselves; and the greatest fear they seem to have is, that our army will be withdrawn before they have opportunity to recuperate sufficiently to re-establish and maintain law and order by their own efforts. There are a few childish old men and silly young girls who occasionally indulge in exhibitions of a venomous spirit, but when they discover that such ridiculous displays are treated with becoming contempt, or entirely unnoticed, they speedily cease to expose their folly. In my opinion, nothing is better calculated to excite such people to make fools of themselves than to take notice of them, and nothing will sooner tend to put a stop to their spiteful proceedings than to pass them by as silently as we would the harmless barking of a puppy, or the impotent threatenings of a provoked child.

Since my arrival here I have heard of half-a-dozen instances of our soldiers being abused, disarmed and murdered at out-of-the way posts, and when wandering at a distance from our lines; but in every instance I have endeavored to trace such reports to authentic sources without success, and you may rely upon it that nothing of the kind has occurred since the surrender of Gen. LEE. I have been at least ten miles outside of our lines, and have not met with any one yet that evinced the slightest disposition to molest me. On the contrary, they all seemed pleased to think that I trusted myself with them unarmed, and without escort.

Our troops are doing much to remove the impression that obtained in the minds of the people of the South that they are all barbarians. They are to be seen associated with them on terms of intimacy throughout the country, and are apparently in excellent favor. It is no uncommon sight to see groups of our soldiers and those of LEE'S army together talking over the scenes of the war, and explaining to each the various events that have transpired in their respective armies. To the credit of our army it may be truthfully said that there is scarcely an instance of a soldier belonging to it being even accused of disorderly or outrageous conduct toward citizens, either male or female. They have behaved with remarkable propriety; and no army in any country was ever so well controlled under similar circumstances, and so entirely guiltless of disgraceful acts. The soldiers generally appear to regard the people here as objects of pity, and are much more disposed to mitigate than augment their sufferings or humiliation.

The people throughout this entire region are in an extremely destitute condition, and were it not for supplies obtained from our commissary department, there would be great suffering for the actual necessaries of life. The conduct of Gen. LEE, in bringing his army here, in a vain effort to escape, instead of surrendering when defeated in his works near Petersburgh, is certainly deserving of censure, inasmuch as it entailed a great deal of unnecessary misery upon the inhabitants. The two armies, in their marching and countermarching, devastated farms and destroyed crops which would otherwise have gone a great way toward supplying the wants of hundreds of women and children who must now, of necessity, frequently suffer the pangs of hunger; and many of them, through the same folly of the rebel chieftain, are now homeless and homeless.

HENRY H. YOUNG.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Reception of the News of Mr. Lincoln's Assassination—Arrival of Gen. Banks—General Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, April 24, 1865.

Go with President JOHNSON. He has known of all the sorrows caused by this rebellion; has felt all its hardships and suffered with others. May God grant that his experience may guide him not to extreme measures, but that he may be firm in the carrying out of the policy of his predecessor; a policy clearly marked and yet tempered with clemency.

New Orleans has just closed a period of rejoicing and mourning; for the day our universal shout of joy went up over the capture of Richmond and Mobile, and the general success of our arms, with the twinkling of an eye all was changed. Those national emblems, thousands in number, but yesterday floating proudly in the breeze, are lowered to half-mast, to mourn the loss of one dearly loved by all. Every house became one of mourning. None were found here so depraved as to refuse to condemn the act of the assassin, and all breathed but one sentiment, that the deceased was an honest man. Last Saturday was announced as a day given up to the solemn thoughts of the occasion. Sixty thousand people assembled on the public streets to give vent to their grief—not least among them was found the colored race. Poor souls, many of them believed that liberty was gone forever. They flocked to the public squares, when the speakers told them it was for the freedman to show to the world that the freedom granted by the acts of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was merited by the blacks. Never was there seen in this city such universal lamentation. No hut so poor or low as to refuse the badge of mourning. Those who could purchase nothing found a spare piece of black garment to hang over their door. The dwellings and places of business of those in better circumstances truly told the passer-by that such was not arranged for mere mockery.

On the 22d, at 12 o'clock, noon, Gen. BANKS resumed the command of the Department of the Gulf. The last speech made by ABRAHAM LINCOLN fully indorsed his reconstruction policy. It is understood that he returns with full powers. During his absence, men have crept into some of the civil offices whose loyalty is doubted by many of our people. It is rumored to-day that many changes will be made. The removal of the late Mayor, Capt. HOTT, and the appointment of Dr. HUGH KENNEDY to fill his place, has not been well received by the Union men. This was done by Major-Gen. HURLBUT, who commanded the department in the absence of Gen. BANKS. Whether another change will be made remains to be seen.

The merchants of this city have tendered to Gen. BANKS a public dinner, which he has declined.

In our judicial matters we now have a Supreme Court appointed under the provisions of the new constitution. Nearly all the parishes within our lines have a District Court appointed, and the other offices necessary to the carrying out of the civil government. Gov. HAHN having been elected United States Senator, has resigned, and the duty devolves upon Lieut.-Gov. WELLS, who is filling the office of Governor with great credit to himself.

In the United States District Court, His Honor Judge DURELL has ordered that no more confiscation cases be tried until after the 1st day of May. This was done on the 13th, under the impression that we should soon have peace. Hon. CHAS. A. PEABODY, appointed United States District Attorney vice RUFUS WAPLES, removed, has not yet taken his place, but is still holding the United States Provisional Court, over which he is Judge. It is thought that the latter Court will be abolished, but we understand the present incumbent will oppose his successor in taking his place, upon the ground that Judge PEABODY is not a resident of Louisiana.

JEFF. DAVIS' SPECIE LOST.—Col. CLARK, of the rebel army, who was captured by one of our scouting parties while endeavoring to escape from Richmond on one of the last trains from the doomed city, asserts that he was in charge of all the specie which was removed from Richmond; that when his train broke down, and he found it impossible to get it on the track and off again, and seeing our forces approaching, he ordered it set on fire, and that all his efforts to save the specie were unavailing; that the soldiers broke open the kegs, and amid the excitement and tumult, soldiers and citizens appropriated all there was. He asserts that he knows that no other amounts of specie, not in the pockets of its owners, were taken from Richmond, and that this lot was all stolen. He states further, that the amount has been vastly over estimated, and confirms the statements heretofore made by Gen. GRANT, that it amounted only to $200,000. Col. CLARK was an old regular army officer previous to the breaking out of the war, and is a near relative of one of our most distinguished naval officers, to whom he communicated the above statements.

FROM RICHMOND.

How Richmond Might Have Been Saved from Destruction—The Rebel Levy on Jewelry and Plate.

From the Richmond *Whig* of May 3 we take the following items of interest:

HOW RICHMOND MIGHT HAVE BEEN SAVED.

During the session of the last "Legislature of Virginia," a bill was introduced and became a law, authorizing the Mayor of Richmond, in view of contingencies that might be expected to occur, to enroll a volunteer constabulary force of citizens, to be armed and organized for the preservation of law and order, and the protection of property within the city. The "contingencies" looked to, though not so expressed, were the evacuation of Richmond by the Confederate Government, and the apprehended mob and demoralization of the soldiery. The Mayor promptly opened books at his office for the registration of volunteers, but up to the first day of April not a half dozen citizens had come forward with their names, and the movement was suffered to fall through. Subsequent events are well known. The city was evacuated suddenly between two suns by the Confederate Government, and left to the mercy of a robber mob and a drunken soldiery. Stores were gutted of their goods, while the owners were uptown in their beds in blissful ignorance of what was going on. The ordinary police force of forty-odd men was powerless to stay the tide of lawlessness. Fire followed robbery in a half dozen different quarters at once, and the conflagration which was only kindled by the burning tobacco was spread by faggots in the hands of wicked men, with nothing at stake themselves and only intent on plunder. Four or five hundred resolute armed citizens, such as it was proposed to raise, with their own property in peril, could have checked the wholesale robbery and arson of that fearful morning of April 3, and saved millions' worth of property. But in an evil hour for Richmond, and in neglect of the maxim that "forewarned is forearmed," the precaution was disregarded, and the sad consequences are apparent to all.

THE FORCED CONTRIBUTION OF SILVER AND JEWELRY.

Just before the adjournment of the last rebel Congress, they passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive from citizens donations of money, bonds, jewelry and plate, to be used in sustaining the Confederate credit. This was one of the most cruel and heartless acts of the so-called government. It was designed to wring from the poor deluded women of the country their jewels and plate, their very teaspoons, at a time when every official was fully aware that the war was virtually over, and that any sacrifice was worse than useless. It is surmised that the sole object of this law, as well as of that taxing specie twenty-five per cent., was to furnish the fugacious "Government" with funds to run away upon. However, they passed it, and credulous women gave their silver coffee-pots and sugar dishes and their cherished spoons—their ear-rings and bracelets. About the time of the passage of the law, the writer of this was approached by a Confederate official and requested to urge upon the women to send in their contributions and save the country. We told this man that we regarded the whole thing as one of the most infamous swindles ever attempted, and that so far from advocating it, we were only prevented by fears of Castle Thunder from exposing it as a scheme to rob the women of the country. We have been led to allude to this subject by the report just brought to the city, that all of the silver, contributed under the law, had been captured in the country somewhere beyond Farmville. It is said there were three or four horse ambulances loaded with silver, cream-pots, sugar-dishes, coffee-pots, urns, spoons, &c. If these articles have been secured by the United States authorities, they have fallen into better hands than we at any time expected, and there will be some satisfaction in knowing that they will not benefit the Pecksniffian authors of the law under which they were sent into the rebel treasury.

SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Whig, May 3.

At length we are in possession of authentic information in relation to military events in Southwestern Virginia, subsequently to the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. No portion of Gen. THOMAS' force came further east than Bristol. The only United States force that penetrated into this portion of Virginia, was a detachment from Gen. STONEMAN'S command, who struck the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Wythsville. As will be seen from what we are about to add, there was no need for Gen. THOMAS to push into this country, and at the same time it was important that he should hold the country about Knoxville, it being at the time among the possibilities that LEE and JOHNSTON might find their way with their retreating armies into Middle or East Tennessee. LEE'S surrender was known at Lynchburgh on the evening of April 9, and was immediately telegraphed through Southwestern Virginia, as far as Bristol. Gen. ECHOLS commanded all the forces in this portion of the State, consisting of BASIL DUKE'S (formerly MORGAN'S) regiment, the First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment, under Col. GILTNER; VAUGHAN'S Wild-Cat East Tenn. Cavalry, and some reserves, in all between three and four thousand men. Soon after the news of the surrender, ECHOLS, concluding that further resistance to the United States arms was useless, determined to disband his troops. The reserves, who were drawn from the counties contiguous to the railroad, returned quietly to their homes. GILTNER and his men surrendered to, and were paroled by the United States military authorities on the terms accorded to Gen. LEE'S army. DUKE, with most of his command, set out for the TRANS-Mississippi. VAUGHAN and his very irregulars was, at last accounts still at large. This command is odious to the people of Southwestern Virginia, on account of the alleged thievish propensities of some of its members. It is the same command who were so thrashed by Gen. HUNTER at New Hope, near Staunton, a year ago, and who have been badgered and driven in every direction by Gen. GILLEM, constantly ever since in East Tennessee.

Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, on the evacuation of Lynchburgh, started to Southwestern Virginia, but very soon returned, and is now confined to his bed, in Lynchburgh, by an attack of rheumatism. Our last previous report from him was that he was making for the Kanawha Valley.

Letter from Andrew Johnson.

Rev. S. H. COX contributes to this week's *Evangelist* a characteristic letter on national affairs, enclosing a letter received by him from ANDREW JOHNSON, in 1864. This letter is as follows:

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 26, 1864.

Samuel Hanson Cox, D.D., LL.D.:

REVEREND SIR: The vast number of letters of which Gov. JOHNSON is in daily receipt, renders it physically impossible to give his personal attention to all. He has therefore directed me to acknowledge the receipt of your highly esteemed communication, and to say, that he is placed under the most profound obligations for the lively interest you have taken in his present and future welfare. He appreciates the favor the more highly, because it comes from a representative man, and a highly distinguished leader of a great religious denomination, that has done much, in time past, to establish political and religious freedom among men. The Governor feels, in the moral, political and social wreck produced by the rebellion, that it is truly grateful to the patriotic heart to find so distinguished a clergyman, when so many south have fallen, standing like a beacon light in the wide waste of desolation around him, firm to the laws of God and man, and devoting his whole heart and soul to uphold the legitimate authority of both.

The influence of the churches, and especially of their great lights, in this hour of the country's severest trial, is not lightly to be appreciated. If guided by pure and patriotic hearts, their power for good is beyond all computation; but if tainted by treason and prostituted to wild ambition, their power for evil is no less extensive. Upheld by the churches, and protected by a kind Providence, he feels the righteous cause of the government will soon triumph; organized treason must be broken down; traitors justly punished and impoverished; and free government, without slavery and its disturbing elements, re-established and permanent in every State.

To the accomplishment of these ends he has dedicated his life and all his mental and physical powers; and as the struggle grows fiercer and the carnage becomes more appalling, he, with all true patriots, will only redouble his energies until the end shall be fully accomplished.

The Governor directs me to say he feels complimented by your presents, * * * and that he will take great pleasure in preserving them among his family memorials.

I have the honor to be, with profound respect and esteem,

SAM'L MILLIGAN,
Private Secretary pro tem.

MOSBY TO HIS TROOPS.—Just before running away, the guerrilla leader MOSBY issued the following address to his troops:

FAUQUIER, April 21, 1865.

SOLDIERS: I have summoned you together for the last time. The vision we have cherished of a free and independent country has vanished, and that country is now the spoil of a conqueror. I disband your organization in preference to surrendering to our enemies. I am no longer your commander. After an association of more than two eventful years, I part from you with a just pride in the fame of your achievements and grateful recollections of your generous kindness to myself; and now at this moment of bidding you a final adieu, accept the assurance of my unchanging confidence and regard. Farewell.

J. S. MOSBY,
Colonel Commanding Battalion.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A Temporary Injunction Obtained Against Chief-Engineer Decker, the Mayor and Common Council.

The Apparatus and Property Not to be Transferred at Present to the New Commissioners.

A Stout Fight to be Made in the Courts Against the Enforcement of the Law.

The Feeling of the Old Firemen Expressed by Themselves.

FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW BOARD.

Chas. E. Pinckney, President; Philip W. Engs, Treasurer, and Charles E. Gildersleeve, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People of the State of New-York vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York; John Decker, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and others. The Same vs. Charles O. Pinckney, Samuel Sloan, James W. Beebe and Martin Brown.

Yesterday Justice SUTHERLAND granted a temporary injunction restraining the Mayor, the Common Council and Chief Engineer DECKER, of the old Fire Department, from turning over the machines, apparatus, &c., belonging to the city, to the new department, represented by the Fire Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of a recent act of the Legislature. A second injunction was also obtained on behalf of the people of the State, restraining the new Fire Commissioners from acting in their capacity as such. These injunctions are, of course, merely temporary ones. They were obtained by Attorney-General COCHRANE, acting in behalf of the people of the State, and thus far they are wholly ex parte. The object of the injunction, we understand, is to test the constitutionality of the law creating the new commission. All the legal questions involved will be fully argued and determined before and by the Supreme Court, at an early day. Mr. WM. H. WILSON, of No. 125 Bowery, and JAMES E. NOLAN, of West Twenty-seventh-street, signed the bonds required to obtain the injunction order. They testified that they were each worth the sum of $4,000 over and above all their debts and liabilities, and over and above all property exempt by law from levy and sale under execution.

WHAT THE OLD FIREMEN SAY ABOUT IT.

The meeting at Firemen's Hall, on Wednesday evening, of the leading members of the old department, rather suddenly developed the future course of action of that body. This action is all the more important from the fact that it was unexpected by those who pretended to know the real feelings of the firemen.

The sentiments of the meeting were strongly and almost unanimously in favor of making a last, determined effort to overthrow the new law and the new Board of Commissioners for a Paid Fire Department. Every company whose representative was present acquiesced in this view of the question, with one exception.

THE DEBATE

was quite animated and the speakers very energetic in their language. Chief-Engineer DECKER claimed that the old department was still the Fire Department of the City of New-York; that he intended to hold every member to a strict performance of his duty, and that the commissioners would continue to hear complaints, try delinquents, and conduct the operations of the board as heretofore. He stated that he had been detained in Albany in consequence of the appropriation for the department being cut down nearly one-half. He believed that this had been done to cripple the department and render it unable to go on with the usual routine of duty. He hoped that the department would remain united, and that they would continue to perform the accustomed duties, according to a resolution adopted at a previous meeting. He thought that their interests demanded decided action, and trusted that they would recognize only the officers at present existing in the department. By doing this they would be carrying out the new ordinance of the Common Council. Mr. DECKER also stated that preparations were almost complete for obtaining an injunction against the new commissioners as soon as they organized and made a formal demand. The Attorney-General of the State, Mr. COCHRANE, had declared the bill unconstitutional, and he, for one, (Mr. DECKER,) was determined to test it to the last letter of the law.

DISSENSIONS.

Complaint was made of the fact that many of the companies were being depleted in numbers by resignations of the members whose terms of service had expired. This was debated at some length, but no very decided action was had in the premises, it being also stated that no decrease to any serious degree had taken place. A less number of companies would be of benefit. A committee of three, to request the commissioners to act upon the confirmation of new members, was appointed, as follows: SHARPE, of Engine Company No. 30; KINGSLAND, Engine Company No. 26; and HOLLAND, Hook and Ladder Company No. 13.

Mr. LEVY presented a report from the Special Committee appointed to collect an assessment of one dollar from each member of the department, in order to defray expenses in opposing the passage of the new bill at Albany. The report stated that only twenty-two companies had paid their assessment. The whole amount collected was $610, out of which $560 had been paid for legal services.

This report led to considerable dispute regarding the propriety of any such assessment, and many members deprecated the whole measure. It was finally resolved that all companies not already paid up be requested to do so at once.

THE TEST.

Mr. HARRISON, of Engine No. 1, then remarked that time was being wasted. The meeting had been called to determine the future course of the department, and the time had come for the friends of the old department to know who were the enemies of the old system. He wanted to see the black sheep driven out, and in order to discover those companies who contemplated going for the new order of things, he moved that the roll be called, and that each company be recorded for or against the new law; also, that there be recorded who will not accept any position under the new commissioners should the bill be declared constitutional.

Mr. LOUIS HOTT said that the motion now before the meeting was just what he wanted to see. It was time they found out who

FOREIGN NEWS.

Interesting Letter from Our London Correspondent.

The Alabama Claims and the Canadian Question.

Dread in England of a War with America.

The Feeling in France on the Fall of Richmond.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE RUSSIAN EPIDEMIC.

Correspondence Between the Late Mr. Cobden and John Stuart Mill.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Alabama Claims and Canada—The Iron Difficulty—Suppressing Poverty—Death of Miss Flyte—British Slave-trade—The Russian Panics—John Stuart Mill.

LONDON, Saturday, April 15, 1865.

I told you. It may seem a vanity in me to say that my predictions are being fulfilled, and it is quite possible that I have made a few which will not be. But when I gave you the assurance that the *Alabama* claims will, after all the fuss and bluster about them, be paid, and that the British American provinces will be sending Senators and Representatives to Washington as soon as they choose to do so, I was a true prophet. It has been authoritatively announced that the *Alabama* claims will be referred to a suitable umpire. It is declared with equal authority that England will not oppose the annexation of Canada. She will say, "Perverse daughter, go in peace. Join yourself to Brother Jonathan." In no way, and under no circumstances will the present English Government risk a war with America. As the Confederate cause declines, as the Confederate Stocks sink down to 20, as the little hope left for Confederate success finds expression in the *Morning Herald*, as Southerners grow sullen and blockade-runners despairing, Lord PALMERSTON meekly accepts the situation, and the dispatches from the Foreign Office are headed with the pacific text, "Seek peace and pursue it."

While England abandons Canada, or is ready to abandon her at the first summons; while this once heroic but now wise country accepts the manifest destiny of all that portion of the American continent in which she has an interest, France is taking means to strengthen her position in Mexico—a means you may possibly have overlooked, but of all others, the most important. The capitalists, the moneyed classes, are to be interested by a new Mexican loan, just launched in Paris, under the strong patronage of the Imperial Government. The opposition to the Emperor's Mexican policy has diminished. There are now only sixteen votes in the Assembly against it, and the interests of a good loan will make it easy for the government to carry out its ideas, so far as opposition here is concerned. It is for you on the other side of the Atlantic to decide the question. If you do not object—if you recognize the new empire—it may be considered safely and firmly established.

The difficulty in the iron trade still continues. It is one of the greatest struggles ever seen between organized capital and organized labor. The workmen say, "You have money too well to lose your trade, and we cannot be starved. You will, therefore, be compelled to give us the wages we demand," but the iron masters, on the other hand, say, "If we raise the wages, we shall be ruined by foreign competition. It is better to save what we have." The truth is, that the iron workmen of France, Belgium and Germany can underwork the English, because they can live cheaper. They live cheaper because their habits are more abstemious. They are more economical, and are more lightly taxed. It is one of the necessities of the free trade system, that you should be able to live as cheaply as your neighbors. The cost of labor is graduated, in well-peopled countries, by the price of living, and in a country where beer, spirits, tea, sugar and tobacco are heavily taxed, the cost of living is greater than where these taxes are lighter.

Parliament is once more trying to suppress poverty, or to conceal some of its results. One of the most formidable annoyances to a foreigner in London is the number and importunity of beggars. In the cold weather of the past Winter, one square was invaded by gangs of men, shouting, "Poor laboring men—no work to do!" In the street, every sort of whine assails you. In a walk in Paris, being recognized as a stranger, I was furtively adorassed by these persons, one of whom was marched off by a Sergeant-de-Ville in the most paternal manner possible. In London you may see scores every day appealing to your compassion by their squalor and misery. This is to be put a stop to, so far as it can be effected by the police. They are now ordered to arrest every person asking for alms, or evidently expecting anything to be given them. If needy, they are to be relieved; if not, punished. Poor people, who have not heretofore been able to get relief, and have starved for want of it, will now only have to present themselves in the street to be taken care of. But the vast mass of poverty in London alone is perfectly overwhelming. No police regulation, no poor law, no charity, can do much with a pauper population which covers many square miles, and numbers several hundred thousand souls. London is the place where, opening your damp morning paper in the steam of a luxurious breakfast, you may expect to read that one, two or three persons were found starved to death the day previous in the same metropolis, perhaps in the same neighborhood.

The readers of Mr. DICKENS will remember little Miss FLYTE, who haunted the Courts of Chancery with her bag of papers. Like many others of his supposed caricatures, Miss FLYTE was a real person. I have seen her often in the neighborhood of Temple Bar, and always with her black bag, supposed to contain the title-deeds to that wonderful estate. A day or two ago she dropped dead in the Temple, and can persecute lawyers and clients no more.

I find, in a quiet corner of a London paper, some statistics of the English slave-trade, in the modified form in which it has been carried on for the last twenty years. It is generally supposed in England that when a cargo of negroes is captured from some slaver, on the coast of Africa, the emancipated slaves are provided with a suit of clothes apiece, a Bible, some tracts, a dozen of Bass' pale ale, and a five pound Bank of England note, and set ashore on the coast of Ashantee or Dahomey, to enjoy their freedom. It appears, however, that the emancipated negroes, instead of being set ashore in this fashion, are conveyed to St. Helena, and thence shipped to assorted cargoes as emigrants or apprentices to various English colonies in the Tropics. In this way, since 1843, Jamaica has received 18,500; Trinidad, 40,000; British Guiana, 99,000; Mauritius, 313,500. About five in a hundred finally leave for somewhere, and are supposed to be engaged in the work of African civilization. The officers and crews of the African squadron are stimulated by large bounties, paid by the British Government, to take as many of these negroes as possible, and it has occurred to us that it is just possible that a few cargoes may be shipped from the coast just for the purpose of supplying ships with prize-money, and sugar-planters with labor. The English are a very philanthropic people, and would not willingly force anybody, white or black, to work more than was necessary to a good digestion; but, at the same time, they want cotton, sugar, coffee, and some other products.

There are two Russian panics just now. One is the plague, reported to be declining, and only an ordinary fever; the other, the old bugbear of Russian encroachments in India. The *Times* undertakes to soothe our troubled breasts on this latter point, by saying that ALEXANDER II. is a very different man from his predecessors. But it is not the man, but the system and traditions of the empire, which ought, if anything, to alarm England. That system, whatever it may be, marches on almost in spite of the individual who is for the time its representative. Russia in the East, like America in the West, extends itself. Observe the space occupied upon a map of the world a century ago, and look at it now. Russia seems likely to occupy two-thirds of Europe and all Asia, as does the great American Republic to extend from the pole to the isthmus, if no further down. England, that is ready at this moment to drop America and give a quit-claim deed of every acre she ever held there, may be as willing ten years hence to abandon India.

A strong effort will be made to supply the place of Mr. COBDEN in Parliament by electing JOHN STUART MILL, the highest authority in English political economy. Mr. MILL is a pupil of BENTHAM. He is now about sixty years old, and is the mallet with which every liberal Englishman knocks you down, if you presume to differ with him on any subject whatever. JOHN STUART MILL says so-and-so, or a quotation from any of his various writings is supposed to be an end of argument. If he is elected from Westminster, there must be some arrangement made by which he can speak last, or there will be an end of all debates in Parliament, and no more volumes of HANSARD will be needed. When I say speak last, I mean that no should not speak until all the others have had their say, for no one will venture to oppose so great an authority, and to add anything on the same side would be superfluous. For my part, I don't see the least use of the other five hundred and ninety odd members. With Mr. MILL in Parliament, they may as easily be dispensed with as all other books by those who accept the Koran. An infallible statesman does not need advice, and should not be bothered with opposition.

MONADNOCK.

The "First Act" Ended—Dread of War With America—Canada and Mexico the Means of Reconciliation—France and England—Visit of the King of Belgium—Mercury—Relief for Ireland—The Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Saturday, April 22, 1865.

Three or four years ago—a long time—the London *Times* expressed its own and the general opinion in England on the American war, that when the armies of the South were beaten, and Richmond taken, then the real difficulties of the situation would begin; and it now consistently announces the defeat of Gen. LEE and the capture of Richmond, as the end of the first act of the great drama of the revolution. It gives credit to the power and persistency of the North—credit to Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN; virtually it abandons hope for Southern independence; but it still clings to its theory that subjugation and pacification will be more difficult than conquest.

With this opinion, which is a common one, there comes an apprehension which does not diminish, a dread which seems to increase, and which paralyzes Parliament and the press. There is a strong fear that the consequences of this difficulty may fall upon England. They reason in this way: The government of the United States may be ever so well disposed to peace with the European Powers, and tired of the cost, the labors and sacrifices of war, but after the South is beaten it will be necessary to conciliate. After all, a government, and especially a popular government, must rest upon the good will of a people. To secure that good will, end a forgetfulness of past conflicts and humiliations, it will be necessary that North and South shall join in enterprises which will give them mutual advantages and a common glory. The sooner they can agree upon such enterprises the sooner will their reconciliation be completed. The conclusion is obvious. There is Canada, the entire circle of the lakes and the St. Lawrence on the one side, and there are Mexico, the West Indies and Central America on the other. The temptations to this policy of aggrandizement are so great, its advantages so apparent, its necessity even so evident, that the employment of the united armies of the North and South to carry out the Monroe doctrine at once, and to its full extent, is considered the most probable event that can happen.

Canada, in the opinion of the best judges, can be had for the asking. England must be kicked very hard indeed, and with a very sharp boot, to be kicked into a war with America. There is some bluster left about honor, and of not abandoning Canada, if called upon to defend her, but it is all bosh. In the first place Canada does not wish to be defended, and in the second, she cannot be. The act of secession, therefore, can be completed at any time, without firing a gun, with the free consent of a large portion of the people of Canada, and with nothing but the impotent hatred of some of the people of England, and the cordial approbation of a considerable portion.

As to Mexico, there might be some trifling difficulties. The Emperor of France cannot afford the humiliation of defeat. The Emperor of Austria might not wish to see his brother ignominiously driven from his new throne in Mexico. Spain is not ready to abandon Cuba. On the other hand, the Liberal party in France is opposed to the Mexican expedition, and it is intensely Northern in its sympathies. There would be a struggle for Mexico, but a struggle is what is needed, and the result can scarcely be doubted. Can France, can all Europe combined, carry on a great war with the United States, at such a distance? It seems so doubtful that I am almost disposed to change my opinion, and to believe that the Emperor NAPOLEON would "come down" at the first summons, rather than risk the consequences of a disastrous war, which nothing but success could render popular.

If there were any cordial understanding between France and England—if England wished to defend her American possessions—if she were not at this moment trying to get up a quarrel with Canada, so as to have an excuse for cutting loose from such dangerous companions—it might be difficult; but the English hate the French, and the French detest the English. If France were to aid England, she would do it loyally. If it depended upon England, however, to aid France, she would leave her in the lurch at the first opportunity.

King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, the Nestor of European sovereigns, has been paying a long visit to Queen VICTORIA. He is her friend, father, counselor—the man who, since the death of Prince ALBERT, she trusts more than any other. They have talked over all these matters in the privacy of Windsor Castle, and the venerable King of Belgium has just returned to the continent. How far her Majesty, whose friendly feelings toward America are well known, might be influenced in favor of the Empress of Mexico, may not be easy to determine; but King LEOPOLD is too wise a man to allow his love for his daughter to influence his opinion.

When great men die, lesser men live for a time upon their reputations. The number of articles, speeches, resolutions, &c., made upon Mr. COBDEN since his death, and the sermons and lectures on Cardinal WISEMAN are examples. We have just had a lecture on the Cardinal by Mr. HANNAY, at which the dignified and eloquent Irish chieftain—the O'DONOGHUE—presided. In his lifetime, and especially of late, the Cardinal was not very popular in Ireland. He was believed to be too English in his sympathies, but death, which is said to level all distinctions, does sometimes soften animosities.

Mr. JOHN CASSELL, well known in America as the founder of the enterprising publishing-house of CASSELL, POTTER & GALPIN, has just been buried at Kensall Green. His funeral was attended by great numbers, as he was widely known and popular, especially among the dissenters.

You will also hear, by this mail, of the death of Mr. JAMES LESLIE, U. S. Vice-Consul at Nice, and of Mr. PLINY MILES, best known perhaps in America, as an early advocate of cheap postage. Some years ago he made a trip to Iceland, and wrote a very clever and amusing book about that curious country. At the time of his death he was on his way to the Isthmus of Suez, in company with Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, to inspect the progress of the canal which separates Asia from Africa, and unites the Red Sea with the Mediterranean. He died at Malta of softening of the brain, paralysis, and that breaking down or dissolution of the cerebro-spinal system to which men of letters are so often subject; not necessarily, I hope, for some have lived long and well, but more probably on account of certain habits into which they are liable to fall, the worst of which, according to a recent essay of a French statistician, is the immoderate use of tobacco.

Your Hibernian readers will be happy to learn that a measure of relief has at last been proposed for Ireland, which may be of some utility, and entitle Parliament to the gratitude of even the Fenian Association. It is to register all the dogs of Ireland, charging a small fee for the service. This will have several advantages. It will employ a large number of officials; it will raise a considerable revenue; finally it may diminish the number of dogs, which is greater than that of the pigs. These last eat more than all the emigration from Ireland, and manage to kill 8,000 sheep per annum, besides the cold victuals they consume.

Our young friend and sometime guest, the Prince of WALES, expects soon to have another baby, and is making strong appeals, or his friends for him, for an increase of income. The poor fellow has only two or three hundred thousand dollars a year, and with his rapidly increasing family he finds it very difficult to make both ends meet. He is going to Dublin to open the Exhibition, (of Fluckeyism and other Irish curiosities and natural productions,) and in 1867, he is expected to head the English Commission at the great French Exposition on the Champs de Mars. He is a fine young man, a fond husband, an affectionate father, and only needs a little more money.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

A Sensation in Paris—Ministerial Opinions on the Fall of Richmond—The Extraordinary Scene in the Legislature—The Liberal Journals on the Situation—Fears Respecting the Foreign Policy of the United States.

PARIS, Friday, April 21, 1865.

The news of the fall of Richmond and the flight of the rebel army reached here Saturday last, and naturally created a sensation. Had it not been for the full and circumstantial accounts, the news, in fact, would have been too astounding for belief. Our Northern people here are rejoiced beyond measure; the Southern people in general, I believe, give up the contest, although a few men have been heard to repeat the cry of the London rebel papers that "the war was now just going to commence!"

The journals in general admit that the rebellion has no longer any hope of success, and express a hope to see the conflict terminate at the point where it now is. The semi-official paper, the *Constitutionnel*, expresses, in particular, this hope, and we may thus conclude that this is the sentiment of the Ministry, which directs that paper. The governmental journals, and nearly the whole of the government people, however, received the news, in the first place, with a burst of rage which betrayed in the most complete manner the deep sympathy they felt for the enemies of the United States—a sympathy felt not for the Southern people, because they were the Southern people, but because they were trying to strike down and destroy the great republican principle now on trial in America.

There is reason to believe that the outrageous demonstration in the Chambers last Saturday is not approved in high places, and that an apology has been offered to the American Minister. The foreign papers have published that Mr. BIGELOW was present at the Palais Bourbon, and witnessed the extraordinary demonstration, and also that the Americans in Paris afterward went to the Legation and called Mr. BIGELOW out to make a speech. But none of this is true, and only shows how the public appreciate the singular conduct of the Imperialist deputies. The fact is, Mr. BIGELOW has been confined to his house a week by indisposition. But whether an apology has been made or not, we have learned by this demonstration what to look for from the majority of the Imperialist party in France; we have especially learned that our policy toward France in Mexico or elsewhere is disengaged, if we choose to have it so, from those obligations of friendship which we have always been glad to recognize.

The Liberal journals triumph "on all the line" at the success of the Union arms. M. PREVOST-PARADOL, just elected to the French Academy over M. JULES JANIN, makes his *début* before the public in a long article in the *Journal des Débats* on the fall of Richmond, in which he glorifies the Union and predicts for the Republic the most brilliant future. He has no fear of the South becoming a second Poland, and he hints, as do all the Liberal writers, that the time has come for a change of policy in Mexico.

Lately, however, more confidence is shown in Mexican affairs, notwithstanding the attitude of the Liberal party, for the Emperor is known to have declared lately that he would not abandon MAXIMILIAN even at the expense of a war with the United States, and this fact, joined to the favorable manner in which the new Mexican Loan has been accepted by capitalists, has served to give a better tone to Mexican affairs generally.

The rebel organs here, as in London, are the ones, however, that seem to fear the most the demonstration of the power of the United States in Mexico and Canada. Their guilty consciences naturally lead them to dwell on this subject. Having sinned, they are looking for the retribution. *La France*, the principal rebel organ here, was the first to publish Mr. SEWARD'S speech, (delivered on the occasion of the good news from Richmond,) and to call special attention to the end of the speech, in which the Secretary says that the exterior policy of the government is to be that of non-intervention. The *Patrie*, however, adopting the language of the English rebel papers, declares that never was such a flippant, indecorous speech delivered by a diplomat, and it, too, thinks, that he must be deranged. It is, probable, however, that the *Patrie*, as well as other people, comprehends the drift of Mr. SEWARD'S speech, and that it seeks this method to avoid a serious discussion of the subject.

The foreign organs of the rebellion have an idea that you, in America, must be terribly exorcised over the fact that they are against you, and when, on one occasion this idea was expressed by an editor of one of these papers to the writer, and it was replied that the people of the United States had perhaps never heard of his paper, and that they certainly did not care which side of the question he took, it was difficult to tell which was most colossal, his incredulity or his disgust.

The *Opinion Nationale* bearded the official paper, the *Moniteur*, the other day, on this American question in a way which would not have been permitted only a very short time ago. The *Opinion* says:

"The *Moniteur du Soir* has been contraried by the taking of Richmond. We understand this; but that it should publish for the edification of its readers the following lines, is what the public will not pardon it for, for the public likes above all things the truth: 'Richmond is in flames,' says the *Moniteur*, 'Grant *having preferred to destroy the city in order that he might pursue Lee without having anything to fear in his rear.*' The dispatch said only that Richmond was in flames. The *Moniteur* invented the rest."

The London *Herald* and *Standard* are alone in declaring that Richmond was evacuated for strategic reasons and to give more strength to the rebel army. The French papers have not yet adopted that extraordinary theory.

The Vienna papers say that a French ship-building house is trying to sell to the Austrian government some vessels of war that were built for the Confederates. We have no knowledge here of any other vessels than those built by ARMAN, and as these are all accounted for, we are inclined to think the Viennese papers are mistaken.

On last Sunday the American Chapel in the Rue de Berry was crowded, partly on account of the good news from home, and partly to hear the grand Easter music sung on the occasion by Mrs. RIVES and Mrs. RONALDS, of New-York, two voices of unsurpassed beauty for such an occasion. The latter of the two ladies, who has sung a good deal this Winter in operatic music at the houses of the aristocracy, has had an immense success of voice, of dramatic talent, of beauty, and of toilette. She sang a few evenings ago at a brilliant soirée at M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, and was the attraction of the evening.

Some of the French papers have copied from the London *Times* the sketch of the life of SHERMAN which appeared in a late number of *Harper's Weekly or Monthly*. No French Marshal ever obtains as much newspaper space as that till he is dead, and not always then.

MALAKOFF.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

LAST SCENES BEFORE THE EVACUATION.

Richmond Correspondence of the London Herald.

The scene in the city during the conflagration is said to have been perfectly appalling. The sound of bursting shells in the government arsenals, the roar of the flames, the volcano-like eruptions caused by the upheaval of immense masses of debris through the explosion of powder in the laboratory, arsenals and adjoining storehouses, the dense masses of smoke, the shrieks and yells of the populace, combined to make such any impression as can never be effaced from the mind of any one who witnessed the fearful scene. Over the Bank of Virginia a handsome Confederate flag floated; sometimes concealed by the clouds of smoke, at other times standing out against a clear sky over the leaping flames that vainly sought to gather it within their embrace; and only when the massive walls of the structure fell in did the defiant emblem sink into the ocean beneath. There were but few flags flying when the Union troops entered, but shortly afterward a great deal of star-spangled banner patched the sky, and it would seem as if the view in the perspective be any evidence—that, as judged by the amount of Federal bunting, Richmond must be a very "loyal" city. But three other "rebel" ensigns beside that I have alluded to, I am informed, were visible at the time of the occupation of the city by the Federal soldiery. None of the buildings on Capitol-square were burned, although the structure used as the office of the Confederate War Department, directly opposite the Capitol, was destroyed. St. Paul's Church, which stands on Ninth-street, next to the site of the War Department building, is untouched. In this church President DAVIS was sitting at the time Gen. LEE's telegram announcing the turning of the Confederate right on the White Oak-road was received. The clergyman had nearly finished his sermon when an orderly entered the church, passed straight to the President's pew, and handed to him the fatal dispatch. Mr. DAVIS immediately proceeded to the War Department, thence to the Capitol, and thence to the Richmond and Danville Railroad depot, where he made the necessary preparations for the conveyance of his family to a place of safety. He remained in the city until near nightfall, when he left in the 5:30 train. Much of his household and personal property was sent away several weeks since, and when he took his final departure from Richmond he had very little baggage with him.

The success of the Federals on their left wing was made known to the entire population of Richmond within an hour from the time that Mr. DAVIS received the news, and from this moment until the occupation of the city by the United States soldiery, incessant and indescribable confusion prevailed. During the forenoon of Sunday the town had been unusually quiet, the movement of scattered detachments of troops alone marring the stillness of the day. A little after noon people began to congregate in the streets, and knots grew rapidly to all the corners, crossings, and sidewalks. Soon carts, trucks, drays, hay-ricks, ambulances, army wagons, vehicles in short of all descriptions, loaded with household goods and government stores, began to pour out of the alleys and by-ways into the main thoroughfares, and even on toward the Southside, the government wagons proceeding directly to the Danville depot. The alarm spread, and thousands of excited individuals, with armsful of property of all portable sorts, rushed headlong toward the vital avenue of escape. These were the persons who had determined to cast their fortunes with the Confederate Government, and hoped to save something, if only a little, from the general wreck. Others took the matter more coolly; unable or unwilling to move, or having nothing to save, they preferred to trust to the mercies of the Northern soldiers. All that hot Sunday afternoon, the streets were filled with gangs of negroes carrying bundles and boxes, articles of every imaginable character that might be transported on the shoulders or heads of men, rushing hither and thither, and adding to the general tremendous confusion by an incessant chorus of witless yells and outcries. The better class of the Richmond white population acted with what seemed, under the circumstances, extraordinary calmness, for, although they had expected the evacuation, they had, one and all, loudly hoped, even against hope, that they might be spared the last crushing humiliation of giving up the city their friends and brethren in the trenches had so long and gallantly protected. Nobody went to bed on Sunday night. The streets were filled with masses of armed men, with long lines of government wagons, with horrying citizens and laboring negroes, while the tumult was incessant. Long trains were constantly departing over the Danville Road, and the shrill shriek of the locomotive whistle was almost continuous from night until morning. At the commissary depot, situated at the head of the government dock, heavy detachments of men were hard at work from 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon until 6 o'clock on Monday morning, filling hundreds upon hundreds of government wagons with the stores provided for the great armies of LEE; and a throng of men and women, carrying baskets, pots, pans, and utensils of all sorts, surrounded the buildings, waiting in frantic eagerness for the signal to help themselves. *The banks were open all night, and crowded with depositors, anxiously waiting their turn to withdraw their specie; and closely guarded vans were loaded both here and at the treasury building, with the government bullion, to be transported over the Danville Road.* Millions of dollars in Confederate and State notes were cast into the streets, cut to pieces by order of the government officials and bank directors; while bales of unsigned notes were scattered broadcast all about the Treasury building. There was nothing like the indiscriminate plundering which might have been expected in a city left to the mere of its more lawless population. It is true that many persons amassed sudden wealth through their efforts in "saving" the goods devoted to destruction by the flames; but this property will, in many instances, ultimately be restored to its owners. The Confederate authorities adopted one very wise precaution against robbery and pillage. They effectually prevented general drunkenness and riot by destroying all the commissary whisky in the city. At the depot in the government dock 2,000 barrels were turned into the river early on the morning of Monday; and at other places great quantities of liquor were thrown upon the ground.

THE FRENCH GAME EXPOSED.

From the London Daily News, April 20.

The Emperor of the French may be well persuaded that the American Government has no desire or disposition to interfere in any foreign quarrels. In the very hour of victory a member of that government has declared the policy of the republic to be peace and non-intervention abroad. None who know the high-minded disinterestedness and generous sincerity of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and how absolutely he was betrayed and duped into his present false and difficult position by his patron and protector, who persuaded him that the Republic of the United States was no more, and that the New World was ripe for monarchy, can wish him a worse fate than a speedy and safe return to Europe. If, indeed, his throne (he has no child to take it after him) can fix itself on that unstable soil without the aid of fifty thousand European mercenaries, or at least without the aid of thirty thousand French troops, the Washington Government may be content to watch the experiment with playful curiosity; but so long as the Emperor of the French is still projecting new expeditions and new conquests, in the character of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN'S "ancient," it is scarcely probable that President LINCOLN will be induced to recognize any other Government of Mexico than that of the President JUAREZ. French statesmen are *sadly blinded by their wishes when they would fain play off Canada against Mexico*, and invent an analogy between the state of possession in British North America and the state of possession in the Mexican territory occupied here and there by a French army, or by Austrian and Belgian contingents.

THE EPIDEMIC IN RUSSIA.

A long official report on the Russian epidemic has been published at St. Petersburgh, in answer to a series of seven questions put by the English Ambassador to the Russian Administration. To the first question, as to the names by which the epidemic is known, the reply is that it presents simply the "typhoid character with different modifications already known, such as typhoid fever, petechial typhus, bilious typhoid fever (the bilieuses zyphoid of the Germans,) *fièvre récurrente (febris recurrens,)* in German *recurrirende Fieber*, and in English relapsing fever." Russian acquaintance with the latter fever is due chiefly to English physicians. In reply to the second question, it is stated that, although the relapsing fever had never before been known in St. Petersburgh, it had declared itself at various times since 1840 in other parts of Russia—at Moscow, at Novo-Archangelsk in Russian America, and last year at Odessa. At present it prevails in various places beside the capital, along with petechial typhus. In reply to the third question, the relapsing fever, simple and bilious, it is stated, like typhus in general, to have shown itself to be contagious. Only two deaths have occurred among the physicians, and a few among the attendants and nurses. In reply to the fourth question the following particulars are stated. They have mostly already been published, but it is desirable to show what portion of the various unofficial statements has received official confirmation:

The origin of this terrible epidemic may be attributed to the bad hygienic arrangements, (*mauvaises d'hygiene conditions*:) to the consumption of vegetables (cabbages and potatoes especially) which have been grown under unfavorable climatical conditions, which has produced a considerable increase on all articles of food; to the immoderate use of spirits made from grain by the working and lower classes; to an unusual agglomeration of workmen in the capital toward last Autumn, which occasioned a considerable crowding in their dwellings; a crowding very baneful to health, (it was *bonne hygienie*,) especially in the Russian climate. To these accidental causes there must still be added (and this is applicable to all epidemics) the frequent atmospheric variations, especially so common on the shores of the Gulf of Finland, and which produce what physicians call *genius morborum epidemicus*. The relapsing fever, (*fièvre récurrente*,) which made its first appearance toward the end of last August at the rate of five to six cases daily, progressed rapidly. In November there were already no less than 500 cases of disease in the town hospitals; toward the end of January and at the commencement of February the epidemic had reached its height, as many as 150 persons being taken to the hospital in one day, and if we include the cases of ordinary typhus and other severe diseases, the number arose to 250 and even 300 per diem. We must, however, observe that this last number does not give the exact number of the sick, as for many days during the time requisite for preparing temporary hospitals numbers of sick had to remain in their own domiciles. During the last week the number of cases of relapsing fever (*fièvre récurrente*) has considerably diminished, and the petechial typhus, the typhoid fever—to which the relapsing fever often turns in its second paroxysm—takes the place of the relapsing fever. At the present moment the average total admission into the town hospitals is from 100 to 150 per diem, including the petechial typhus, or typhoid fever, and other acute maladies.

An account of the symptoms follows, but as there is very little variation from previous accounts, we omit this portion of the report. It is stated that men are more subject to the malady than women, and that workmen who are addicted to drink have been chief victims to it. Regarding the mode of treatment it is stated:

As yet no treatment suitable to every case has been discovered; the physician who turns his attention to the fever and to the state of the abdominal organs succeeds best. Mineral acids (acid elixir of Haller) and chloride are mostly preferred. Symtomatic and palliative treatment suited to local complications always find their indication; also laxatives, resin oil, calomel, warm applications, opium, &c., according to circumstances. Sulphate of quinine recommended by some has not always been attended with great results. But its usefulness was chiefly admitted as a palliative to relieve pain and as a strengthening remedy during the period of convalescence, where it has at times been used with preparations of iron, and a nutritious diet, especially when *stimule* had to be met with in the convalescent.

For further details we refer to the article of Dr. HANSANN, which contains a description of this disease, as also to the anatomical-pathological report of Dr. KUTTNAR, which are to be found in the first numbers of the medical St. Petersburgh Gazette (St. Petersburger *Medicinische Zeitschrift*) of this year. The government has not neglected anything to alleviate the sufferings of the sick. Thus, 3,500 additional beds have been provided. The Board of Health of St. Petersburgh, under its president, Gov.-Gen. Prince SUVOROW, has taken every possible precautionary measure to stop the disease. An infantry barracks and an Imperial manufactory have been converted into hospitals. Special committees have been appointed to visit the dwellings of the working classes; the surveyors have been ordered carefully to inspect the markets. Short and clear rules to follow have been drawn up and posted in every quarter; a subscription has been opened for the sufferers, and has been responded to by all classes of society. The sudden and important diminution of the malady must be attributed to these useful measures.

In reply to the fifth question, as to the proportion between the population of St. Petersburgh and the daily number of persons attacked by the malady, the reply is:

"If we take 500,000 as the approximate number of inhabitants we have as a maximum during some weeks only of February 300 cases daily of relapsing fever, typhus and other maladies included. We add: The number of admissions to the hospitals in the last months of 1864 showed upon the admissions of the corresponding months of 1864 an increase of 30 to 40 per cent; in January, 1865, it was 50 per cent. above those of 1864, and the number of admissions of February, 1865, exceeded that of 1864 by 100 per cent.

To the sixth question—What has been the proportion between the cases of sickness and of death, the answer is:

It is not in retaining fever that the greatest number of cases of death must be attributed, but to petechial typhus and typhoid fever. Thus, at the commencement of the epidemic the relapsing fever showed the proportion of (1:28) one death on 20 sick in the hospitals; in its greatest development it gave (1:12 and 10,) one death on 12, or 10 sick and even less in some hospitals. The petechial typhus always showed much more unfavorable proportions (1:5 and 1:4,) one death out of 5, or even 4 sick in some hospitals. Generally the number of deaths during the last six months of 1864, and January, 1865, exceeded that of the corresponding month of 1863 by *circa* 2,000. The relative mortality in the hospitals and also greatly increased, especially during the first months of 1865. If, therefore, we compare the month of January, 1864, with the month of January, 1865, we find: For the first (1:17) one death on 17 sick, and for the second (1:11) one death on 11 sick, comprising all violent and chronic diseases. It is evident, then, that if we only include the relapsing fever and typhus, the proportion would be still more unfavorable.

In reply to the seventh question, as to what has been the greatest rate of mortality in one day at St. Petersburgh, it is stated that the daily mortality from epidemic maladies in the hospitals from typhus and relapsing fever has not reached the maximum of more than 60 per diem, and the average has been 25 to 30 per diem.

RICHARD COBDEN'S LAST LETTER.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Manchester Examiner.

It has already been stated that the last letter which Mr. COBDEN wrote was addressed to Mr. T. B. POTTER, who on Saturday last was triumphantly elected to represent the borough of Rochdale in Parliament. Mr. POTTER had asked Mr. COBDEN'S opinion on Mr. MILL'S letter, and the reply to that communication was handed to Mr. POTTER two days after Mr. COBDEN'S death.

Through the kindness of Mr. POTTER, we are enabled to give our readers a copy of this correspondence, which will ever possess a peculiar interest, as being associated with the last hours of Mr. COBDEN:

JOHN S. MILL TO THOMAS B. POTTER.

"BLACKHEATH PARK, April 7, 1865.

"DEAR SIR: Though I have good reason for sympathizing in your personal disinclination to go into Parliament, having the same feeling myself, I cannot help being very glad, on public grounds, that there is a prospect of your being elected for Rochdale. And if this takes place, in spite of your professing opinions in advance of the general state of opinion among Reformers, there will be the more reason for satisfaction.

"I have no objection whatever, to the publication of my letter. Its association with the last thing Mr. COBDEN ever wrote, will give it a melancholy interest. I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

J. S. MILL.

JOHN S. MILL TO THOMAS B. POTTER.

BLACKHEATH PARK, March 16, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Nothing can, in my estimation, be more desirable than that you should take an active part in the projected Reform Conference (the London Conference.) "It is of vast importance that any great public cause should be taken up by men who are (in the phraseology of the great English revolution,) self-seekers; and you, having been at the head of a valuable popular organization, will very probably be urged to render a similar office to the new one which it is proposed to form. Of course, the desirableness of your doing so depends on the goodness of the object which the organization is meant to promote; and, on this, no one can judge for you but yourself. For my own part, I could not presume to advise on what it would be right for you to do, since I do not sufficiently know your opinions on the particular points on which Radical Reformers differ. I can only respond to your very flattering confidence, by saying what I should think it right to do myself in this or any similar case.

I have long since determined that, for myself, I will never join in any movement for what is called manhood suffrage. Adult suffrage is what I contend for; and when one goes in, not for an object immediately attainable, but for a principle, we ought to go the whole length of it. No reason, either of right or of expediency, can be found to justify giving the suffrage to men, exclusively of women, and the word manhood suffrage, having been substituted for the good old phrase, universal suffrage, for the express purpose of showing that women are not included, to adopt it is to give a direct assent to their exclusion.

On the other hand, I consider an educational qualification to the extent of reading and writing (I would even add ciphering) indispensable. It is to be hoped that, before long, this restriction will no longer exclude anybody; and I could have no adults excluded on any other ground. But adult suffrage is not complete unless minorities have their fair share of representation. If 50,000 electors have to elect five members, it is not fair and equal representation that 20,000 of them should be able, by outvoting the others, to elect all five. The 30,000 are only entitled to three members, and the remaining 20,000 to two. This is not, as is sometimes pretended, a proposal made for the purpose of defeating democracy. On the contrary, it is positively required by democratic principles. Democracy is not the exclusive rule of the greater number and the virtual disfranchisement of the rest, but the equal representation of all; majorities returning a majority, and minorities a minority. Mr. HARE'S admirable plan is the best that has been proposed for securing the equal representation of minorities, and would incidentally attain many other important objects. It is, as I hear, making some way among the intelligent leaders of the working classes at Manchester. I should not, however, make that particular plan a sine qua non; but the acknowledgment of the principle that minorities ought to be represented in proportion to their numbers, seems to me indispensable to show that the working classes are willing to allow the same justice to others which they claim for themselves. In the present state of the constituencies the working classes would themselves benefit by it. And it is hardly possible to exaggerate the moral effect that would be produced in favor of them and their cause, by such a proof that they do not aim at merely substituting one class ascendency for another, but demand for every class a hearing, and such influence as it is entitled to.

Neither would I support equal electoral districts, because I do not think that any one class, even though the most numerous, should be able to return a decided majority of the whole Legislature. But I would support any readjustment of the constituencies that would enable the working classes to command half the votes in Parliament. The most important questions in practical politics are coming to be those in which the working classes as a body are arrayed on one side and the employers as a body on the other; as in all questions of wages, hours of labor, and so on. If those whose partialities are on the side of the operatives had half the representation, and those who lean to the side of the employers had the other half, the side which was in the right would be almost sure to prevail by the aid of an enlightened and disinterested minority of the other. But there would not be the same assurance of this if either the working classes or a combination of all other classes could command a decided majority in Parliament.

Lastly, I could not support the ballot.

It is extremely probable that these opinions may prevent me from being able to co-operate with any organized movement for reform that we have any chance of seeing at present. If, as is not unlikely, your opinions are different, you have not the same reason for abstaining. But it would, I think, be a good thing if the movers could be induced to leave some of these points, and particularly the ballot, in the position of open questions. By doing so they would enable many earnest reformers to join them, who would never consent to support the ballot, but who would not refuse to connect themselves with those who do.

I thank you very sincerely for your kind invitation, but I do not feel called on to attend the conference. I think that I can probably do more good as an isolated thinker, forming and expressing my opinions independently, than by associating myself with any collective movement, which, in my case, would almost always imply putting some of my opinions in abeyance. Your position is different, and you seem to me to be in a manner called (if you will allow me the expression) to take part in such movements, and endeavor to direct them to right objects.

I have stated my opinions very imperfectly, but they are all expressed as well as I am able to express them in my volume on representative government.

I am, dear Sir, very sincerely and respectfully yours,

J. S. MILL.

RICHARD COBDEN TO THOMAS B. POTTER.

LONDON, No. 23 SUFFOLK-STREET, PALL MALL, March 22, 1865.

MY DEAR POTTER:—I return MILL'S letter. Everything from him is entitled to respectful consideration. But I confess, after the best attention to the proposed representation of minorities which I can give it, I am so stupid as to fail to see its merits. He speaks of 50,000 electors having to elect five members, and that 30,000 may elect them all, and to obviate this he would give the 20,000 minority two votes. But I would give only one vote to each elector, and one representative to each constituency. Instead of the 50,000 returning five to a lump, I would have five constituencies of 10,000, each returning one member. Thus, if the metropolis, for example, were entitled, with a fair distribution of electoral power, to forty votes, I would divide it into forty districts or wards, each to return one member; and in this way every class and every variety of opinion would have a chance of a fair representation. Belgravia, Marylebone, St. James, St. Giles, Whitechapel, Spitalfields, &c., would each and all have their members. I don't know any better plan for giving all opinions a chance of being heard; and,

Ind ult., under Col Suarez. On arriving at (Bishop's) Chiapo Hill, they were attacked by a quadruplicate number of Juarists. The Imperialists were obliged to retreat before such an unequal fight, after seeing their Colonel and several soldiers fall. In this surprise the Juarists succeeded in making 25 prisoners. They also took 70 horses, $6,000 in gold, and considerable baggage."

From Michoacan, we learn that "the news is bad. Parasodiro, which for several days hed been threatened by the Juarists, surrendered on the 25th to 1,600 men under Rocpa, Garcia and Portilla. Gen. Tucas communicates officially from Puebla on the 21st ult. that public tranquility is restored in Puebla."

The Diario de la Marina expresses only a cordoial sympathy for the United States on its recent tribulations. The *Siglo*, which has so manfully battled for the Union, has taken the *Diare* to task, and is answered in a most shiftless and weak manner.

Some forty or more Secessionists had a banquet, and thus in orgies vented their fiendish satisfaction. The Cuban poets (and they are many,) have most of them composed poems on the death of the President.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 4, 1865.

$3,000 U. S. 6s,'81...R.	111	200 Wyoming V. Coal.	48
$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	110¾	100 do.	47⅝
$5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s...C.	105⅛	150 Smith & Par. Gold	5⅝
$3,000 do.	105⅛	100 Consolidation Coal	
$1,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s. C. New Issue...	105	do. of Md.	48
$1,000 U. S. 6s, '74...C. Indorsed	98	200 Cary Improve't...	16⅞
$1,000 C.S.6s,10-40s...C.	96⅜	200 Quick Min. Co....	6¾
$5,000 do.	96⅜	400 N. Y. Cen. R.	99
$2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90...	64	100 Had. Riv. R.	111
$1,000 North Car. 6s...	68½	100 Mar. Min. Co.	14
$1,000 Brook'n City 6s, Water Loan...	100	100 do.	14⅜
$2,000 O. & M. Cer.	30⅞	100 do.	14⅜
$2,000 do.	30⅞	100 do.	80
$5,000 do.	31	100 do.	80
$1,000 do.	31⅛	200 do.	80⅛
$2,000 N Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	105	200 do.	80⅜
$2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s...	101	100 do.	78⅝
$1,000 Erie 3d M.	100	100 do.	79¼
$1,000 Har. 1st M.	90	1960 Reading R.	102⅜
$1,000 C. B. & Q. 8s, I M.	112	200 do.	102
$1,000 Mich. Cen. 6's, New Issue	116	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	71
$1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	88	2000 do.	70⅝
$1,000 Mich. S. & F. Bs.	93	500 do.	70⅝
$4,000 Mich. S. & F. Bs.	100	200 do.	70⅞
$1,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	104⅜	200 do.	71
$1,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	85	25 Ill. Cen. R.	116
$3,000 Mariposa 1st M.	45	600 C. & N. W.	32
$5,000 Amer. Gold	142	700 do.	32⅛
$1,000 do.	141⅜	100 do.	32⅜
$1,000 do.	141⅜	300 C. & N. W. Pr.	61
$2,000 Cen. National B'k	101	400 do.	61⅞
$1,000 Canton Co	42⅜	100 do.	63
do.	43	200 Chi. & R. I.	101⅜
do.	b30	43	100 Mil. & P. Du C.
$1,000 Cumb. Coal Pr.	40	500 do.	44
$2,000 Am. Coal Co.	73	500 Pitts., F. W. & C.	100
$2,000 do.	b5	74	100 do.
$2,000 do.	b6	73⅜	200 do.
$1,000 Del. & H. C. Co.	146		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,500 U.S 6s, '61.. C.	110⅜	850 Erie Railway	79
$3,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s C. New Issue	106	1000 do.	78⅝
$2,000 U. S. 10-40s...C.	96⅜	300 do.	78¾
$2,000 Mo. State 6s	66	200 do.	79
$2,000 O. & M. Cer.	30⅝	100 do.	79¾
$2,000 do. b30	30⅝	100 Hudson R. R.	110
$2,000 Canton Co.	41	600 Chic. & R. I.	101
$2,000 Cum Coal Pr.	41	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	70⅛
do.	42⅜	300 do.	71
$2,000 Reading R.	101⅜	79 Ill. Cen. R.	116
do.	101⅜	100 do.	115
do. b30	101⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts.	75¾
do. s30	100⅜	1000 do.	76
$2,000 Quick. Min. Co.	6⅜	300 Chi. & N. W.	31
do.	6⅝	500 do.	30⅜
$2,000 Mariposa Min	13⅜	200 Ch. & N. W. Pr.	61
$2,000 N. Y. Can.	98	260 Mil. & P. Du C.	43⅝
do.	97⅝	50 do.	43
do.	97⅞	500 Pitts., F. W. & C.	98¾
do.	97⅞	600 do.	98¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000 Am. Gold	143	700 M. S. & N. I.	71
$1,000 O. & M. Cer. b3	30⅜	200 do.	71¼
$2,000 N. Y. Cen. R.	98⅝	100 do. b3	71⅜
do. s10	98⅝	100 do. c	71⅜
do. c	98⅝	200 do. s3	71⅜
do. s5	98⅜	100 do. s3	71⅜
Erie Railway	82	200 do. s3	71⅜
do.	81⅜	100 do.	71⅜
do. s3	81⅜	400 do. b4	71⅜
do.	81⅞	1000 Clev. & Pitts.	76⅛
do. b3	82	200 do. b3	76⅛
do. b4	81⅞	200 do.	76⅛
do.	81⅜	200 do. c	75⅞
do.	81⅜	200 do. b4	75⅝
do. b3	81⅜	300 do.	75⅝
do. c	81⅜	300 do. s3	75⅝
do. s5	81⅜	300 do. s3	75⅝
do.	81⅜	200 do. s3	75⅝
do. b5	81⅜	200 Chi. & R. I. b3	101⅜
do. c	81	100 do. s6	101⅜
do. s5	81	100 do.	101⅜
do.	81	100 do. s3	101⅜
do. b10	81⅜	200 Chi. & N. W s3	31⅜
Hudson R. R.	111⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	61⅜
Reading R.	102⅜	100 do.	61⅜
do.	102⅜	100 do. b4	61⅜
do. s3	102⅜	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	99⅛
Cum. Coal b30	41	100 do.	99⅞
do.	41⅜	600 do. s3	99⅝
do.	41⅜	100 Mil. & P. Du C.	44
Cary Improv't	16⅞	100 Canton Co b3	41⅜
do.	17	100 Mariposa Min	14⅛
do. s5	17	100 do. b3	14⅜
do.	17⅛		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

N. Y. Cen.	97⅜	300 Erie Railway	79
do. s10	97	400 do. s3	79
do. s3	97⅛	200 do.	79⅛
do. s1	97⅛	200 do.	79⅛
do. s3	97⅛	200 do. s3	79⅜
do.	97⅝	200 do. s3	79⅜
do. s5	97	400 do.	79⅜
M. S. & N. I. b3	70⅜	200 do. b3	79⅜
do.	70⅜	300 Reading R. s10	101
do. s10	70⅜	800 do.	101⅛
do. b10	70⅜	1000 Clev. & Pitts.	74⅜
do. b3	70⅜	400 do. s3	74⅜
do.	70⅜	200 do. s6	74⅜
Chic. & N. W. Pr. s2	61	200 do. s5	74⅜
P. Ft. W. & C.	98⅜	100 do. s3	74⅜
Canton Co	40	200 Chic. & R. I.	101⅜
Cumb. Coal	46⅛	100 do. b3	101⅜
do. s3	46⅜	500 do. b3	101⅜
do. b3	46⅜	200 do. s5	101¼
Quick. Min. Co.	6⅛		

TUESDAY, May 4—P. M.

The price of Gold, to-day, is 1@1½ ₱ cent. higher than the range of sales on Wednesday. The price of Exchange on London is rather firm at 109½@109¾ ₱ cent. for Gold. No large amount of business is yet doing for the packet of Saturday, but Bills are reputed in limited supply. The Customs demand for Gold this week has partially qualified the large amount withdrawn from the Treasury Office on the May Dividend on the 5-20 Loan, and sold in the open market. In the Gold Room, however, there is no marked inclination to speculate for a rise in Gold, notwithstanding the firmness in Exchange, and the present demand for Customs Duties. The range of sales to-day is 142@143½@142½ ₱ cent.

In the market for Money there is some improvement in the amounts employed by the Brokers, from day to day, at 5@6 ₱ cent. The supply from Bank and other lenders is large; unusually so, although from five to seven millions a day are employed by the Country at large in subscriptions to the Popular 7-30 ₱ cent. Loan, more than one-half of which is supplied through New-York and the neighboring Atlantic cities.

On the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street the Government Gold-bearing Stocks are steady in prices, but without decided activity in movement. In reference to the original issue of 5-20 Bonds, we remark a pause in operations for the next news from Europe. The long 6 ₱ cents of 1881 are steady at 110½@¾, while the 10-40 years' 5 ₱ cents have fallen back to 96½ ₱ cent.

The Railway speculation continued excited to-day on the contest between *Bull* and *Bear* on Erie shares. There was a further advance early in the day to 81@81¾ ₱ cent., or eight per cent. above the first sales of yesterday morning. At the First regular Board the price fell back to 80¾, and soon after rose again to 81¾@82 ₱ cent. At the Second Board the *Bear* interest had the advantage, and the Stock sold down to 78½@78¾ ₱ cent., but soon after was up to 79¾@80 ₱ cent. There was considerable speculation on the other New-York and Western Roads, with various ups and downs—in sympathy with Erie—through the dealings of the day. The Miscellaneous Shares were generally steady.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with the same hour yesterday. The Railways left off steady. Gold about 142¾ ₱ cent.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅛	96⅜	Pittsburgh	76⅜	76⅜
U. S. 5-20s	105⅝	106⅜	Northwest	31½	30⅝
do. Certificates	99⅞	99⅜	N. West Pref.	61⅝	61⅛
N. Y. Central	98⅜	79⅜	Rock Island	101⅜	100⅜
Erie	79⅜	69¼	Fort Wayne	100	98⅛
Hudson	111⅜	110⅜	Cumb'land Coal	46⅛	46⅛
Reading	102¾	101⅜	Quicksilver	62⅜	61⅜
Mich. Southern	70⅜	70⅜	Mariposa	14	13⅜
Illinois Cen.	115⅜	115⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	30¼	30⅝

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	105	Bank of N. America	105
Union	112	Hanover	100
Phœnix	101	Metropolitan	122
Fulton	150	People's	105
Dutch'n & Drov'rs'	125	Market	104
Merch. Exchange	97	Corn Exchange	104
State of New-York	110	St. Nicholas	95
Commerce	107	Marine	155
Mechanics' Bkg. Asso	96	Importers' & Traders'	101
Broadway	210	Park	140
Mercantile	130	Manufac's & Mer's'.	101
Amer. Exchange	113	Central National	101
Pacific	165	Fourth National	97
Bank of the Republic	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7's '76	105	Chi. & N. W. 1st mort.	83
Erie 1st mort. '68	102⅛	Chi. & N. W. 2d mort.	75
Erie 7s, 2d mort. '79	101⅜	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	92
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	99⅜	Han. & St. Jo. Con.	92
Erie 7s, 4th mort, '80	94	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	103
Erie 7s, 5th mort, '88	84⅜	Tol. & Wab. 1st m.	90
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	98	Tol. & Wab. 1st, m.ex.	99
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m. '88	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	73¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. P. '85	104	Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	90¼
Hud. R. 7s, bonds '67	96	Gal. & Chi. 2d mort.	86
Har. 1st mort., '69-72	99	Clev. & Tol. Sink'g Fd.	100
Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. '60-'72	112	New-Jersey C. 1st m.	99
Mich. C. new 1 m. 8s '72	111⅜	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st m.	104⅜
Mich. S. 7 ₱ ct. 2d M.	94	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d m.	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. Fd 7s	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	85
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ c., '75	112	Clev. & Pitts. 2d m.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d m. pf.	80	Clev. & Pitts. 3d m. con.	90
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	87	Peninsula R. R. bonds	60
Chi. & N. W. ex. bonds	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1 m.	75

Mr. William H. Pendleton was to-day admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The new Union Trust Company have received an acquisition to their Board of Trustees, in Messrs. David Dawe, Henry K. Bogert, A. A Low and J. Boorman Johnston, elected to fill vacancies in the Trusteeship.

The American Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of five ₱ cent.

The Gallatin Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 6 ₱ cent.

The subscriptions to the popular 7-30 ₱ cent. Loan at the First National Bank to-day amount to $700,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,419,655 53; for Customs, $431,000; Payments, $1,746,344 88; on account Loan, $883,000; balance, $34,285,278 49.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight,

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN."
Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.
All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.
All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

Ness L. Wilson, Pres't. D. W. Vaughan, Vice-Pres't.
☞ THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 98 Broadway, 4 doors from Wall-st.,
DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. ALL SIZES OF 7-30s
CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

This bank allows to banks and bankers throughout the country FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST on current daily balances, and collects on the most favorable terms.
ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, May 4, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 54 pkgs. Ashes, 9,227 bbls. Flour, 821 bbls. and 1,047 bags Corn Meal, 15,950 bushels Corn, 247 bushels Barley, 6,500 bushels Oats, 2,718 pkgs. Provisions, and 450 bbls. Whisky.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand to-day, and quite firm. Middling, 45c.@47c. ₱ lb. At the government sale of Cotton, to day, the offering, as classified by Messrs. Easton & Co., comprised 350 bales of fully good Middling, 2,313 bales of Middling, 2,361 of low Mrddling, 857 of good Ordinary, 87 of Ordinary, and 32 Pickings. The sale, which was well attended, was conducted by Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, under the direction of Mr. F. Robinson, Assistant Cotton Agent. Mr. John H. Draper, before commencing to sell the Cotton, announced that he had received a telegram from Mr. Simeon Draper, cotton agent, now at Charleston, in which it was stated that only 5,000 bales of Cotton would probably be found in Charleston. The auctioneer thought that this information should put up the price of Cotton "about 3c. a pound." He announced the rate at which gold certificates for payment of this Cotton would be sold at the United States Sub-Treasury as 142¼. The Cotton was then sold as follows: 350 bales fully Good Middling Cotton, 37¾c.; 2,361 bales, Middling Cotton, 32c.@33½c.; 2,313 bales Low Middling Cotton, 28c.@29c.; 857 bales Good Ordinary Cotton, 25c.@26¾c.; 87 bales Ordinary Cotton, 24½c; 82 bales Pickings, 12½c. ₱ lb. These prices are fully up to the market rates, and considerably higher than the gold prices obtained at the sale on the 11th April. Three thousand bales of the Savannah Cotton were sold next for 15¾c.@25c. ₱ lb., payable in Gold Certificates. We learn that Mr. Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent, who is now at Charleston, will conclude this week the arrangements for the shipment to New-York of the Cotton captured in Charleston, (about 5,000 bales, all told,) and is expected to return to New-York on Saturday.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite heavy again, to-day, and prices have declined 10c.@20c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 7,200 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 15@$6 60; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 70@$7 20, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 60@$7 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 15	@$6 60
Extra State	6 70	@ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, sho'g brands.	7 60	@ 7 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 85	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 25	@ 9 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@11 00
Southern Flour is in less demand, and heavy in price. Sales since our last 850 bbls., at $7 75@$8 90 for poor to good, and $8 95@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is decidedly heavy. Sales, 500 bbls. Extra, at $6 80@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including one and superfine, at $5 25@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $3 75 for Jersey, $8 50 for Western, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,600 bbls.		

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed and prices have declined about 2c. ₱ bushel. Sales 30,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $1 76@$1 80; Red Western at $1 64; Milwaukee Club at $1 55; Chicago Spring at $1 52 ₱ bushel. Rye has been quite dull at $1@$1 05 ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt have been quiet and nominal. Corn has been heavy and drooping. Sales, since our last, have been made of 10,000 bushels, at $1 45@$1 47 for New Yellow, and $1 45 for Mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Oats are quite heavy and much lower, including Western at 69c.@71c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 68c.@70c.; Canada at 68c.@63c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Continues in limited demand at from 80c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet at from 10c.@40c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Has been inactive and unsettled in price.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in at drooping rates.

NAVAL STORES—Have been scarce and wanted, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 10@$3 20 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand at 28c.@30c. for Crude; 55c. for Refined, in bond, and 75c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, but at reduced prices. Sales have been made of 7,800 bbls., in lots, at $27@$27 75, closing at $27 50, cash, for New Mess; $25@$25 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $24 50 for Prime Mess; and $25 50@$25 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,500 bbls. New Mess, May and June delivery, part seller's option, at $26 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 14¾c.@15¾c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@19¾c. for Hams; sales equal to 700 pkgs. Bacon is steady, to-day, but not active, and sales 275 boxes, including Cumberland Cut, at 15¾c.; Long Rib at 16c.; Short Rib at 16¾c., ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., at 15¾c.@18¾c., the latter for choice ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at $16@$20 for Extra Mess; $12@$16 50 for Plain Mess; sales 400 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull at irregular prices. Beef Hams continue inactive; sales 285 bbls. at $22@$25. Butter is in fair request at 23c.@36c. for poor to prime old State, and 14c.@25c. for Western; also, 30c.@45c. for inferior to choice new State. Cheese has been in moderate demand at 14c.@22c. for poor to prime ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. Strahn & Floyd notice thus: "New State Butter has been in light receipt, and a quick demand for all arrivals has had the effect of again advancing quotations. The market, with present receipts, will, no doubt, remain firm; but should any large amount arrive, prices must undoubtedly fall. We would, therefore, advise buyers in the country to be cautious in advancing the present rates, as the past year has shown how easy prices can be *advanced*, and also how difficult for prices to *recede* in the country when the New-York market is dull and declining. Choice old Butter is in good demand, but common to fair is dull, without much inquiry.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails	43	@45
Orange and Sussex—second quality	38	@40
Half-firkin tubs—first quality		@40
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	30	@35
Welch tubs—first quality	35	@38
Welch tubs—second quality	30	@33

"*Old Crop Butter.*"

Fine Dairies—firkins	33	@36
Fair to Good Dairies—firkins	24	@30
Fine half-tubs, fall made	35	@38
Fair to Good half-tubs, fall made	28	@30
Western firkins—prime yellow	20	@25
Western firkins—inferior	16	@18
Grease Butter, original package	14	@16

Cheese is in moderate demand for the home trade, and prices are without change. The stock on hand is small and holders are firm. Not has made its appearance in small lots, and ranges from 15c.@17c.

State Dairies—factory made—fine	21	@22
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	20	@21
State Dairies—extra quality	20	@21
State Dairies—fair to good	19	@20
Western Reserve—good to prime	16	@19
English Dairy—Eastern	20	@21½
English Dairy—Western	15	@20
Pine-Apple	25	@29
Orange County—flat skimmed	15	@17

SUGARS—Have been inactive at drooping prices. Sales have been made of 620 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@14c.; also 170 bxs. Havana, part at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less request at 15¾c.@19¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 120,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The principal inquiry is for greens, which are steady.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 250 bbls. Western at $2 10@$2 11 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 20 tons Oil Cake at 2s. 6d., also, by steamer, 50 tons measurement goods, at 20s. For London, 1300 bbls. Oil Cake at 1s.; 20 bales Cotton at 5s. 6d.; 50 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d.; 100 ½ boxes Tobacco at 1s. 3d.; 20 hhds Tobacco at 20s, For Glasgow, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Wheat free.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Peruvian	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washing'n	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	May 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Tentonia	May 13	New-York	S'ampton.
Scotia	May 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	May 24	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	April 19	S'ampton	New-York.
Tentonia	April 19	S'ampton	New-York.
Scotia	April 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	April 28	S'ampton	New-York.
Asia	April 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	May 3	S'ampton	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Circling Star	May 6	New-York	N. Orleans.
Fung Shuey	May 6	New-York	M. Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	6 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	6:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6:30 and 10:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls, sisters, situations, one as seamstress or would be willing to assist in chamberwork or to take care of children; the other as nurse and plain sewing or chamberwork; can do all kinds of embroidery and cut and make shirts; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 69 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young girl, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; she understands all kinds of cooking; she has the very best of city and country reference from her last place. Call at No. 69 West 30th-st., second floor, front room., between 6th and 7th ave. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, A situation in a respectable family; understands taking care of children from infancy; no objection to travel; can give as reference her last employer, with whom she has lived for several years. Apply at No. 49 East Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or would take care of grown-up children; no objections to go in country or to travel. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 141 7th-av., second floor; good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do the plain cooking, washing and ironing; or the general housework in a small private family; best of city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to secure a place for a young woman as chambermaid or children's nurse; she has lived with her four years, and can recommend her thoroughly. Apply at No. 18 East 17th-st., between 5 and 12.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, WORK BY the day or week; is a first-rate house cleaner; also a first-rate laundress; best of city reference given. Apply at No. 464 West 25th-st., near 10th-av. Mrs. DUNBAR.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and chambermaid, or wait on a lady wishing to travel; understands hairdressing; the best of reference. Call at No. 31 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, CAPABLE girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and economical and trusty; best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL WITH EXCELlent city reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or waitress and chambermaid; takes charge of an infant or grown children; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21s -st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENced, economical woman, as cook in a private family, or take charge of a house for the Summer; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., near Broadway

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do the down stairs work of a private family; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country, good city reference given. Call at No. 142 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BABY'S NURSE by a respectable Protestant girl; can be seen in the country a few time; understands the care and management of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 21st-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble, trustworthy widow woman, as housekeeper where other help is kept; no objections to a short distance to the country; a pious family preferred, salary not an object. Apply at, or address Mrs. J. S., No. 221 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class laundress, in a private family; can do up ladies' muslins and do French fluting, has good city references. Can be seen at No. 110 West 18th-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give good city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 149 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as laundress, or to do chamberwork and washing; no objection to a boarding-house or hotel; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 East 21st-st., back room, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as competent waitress; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; best of reference. Call at No. 222 East 21st-st., corner of 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, BY a competent woman; best of city reference; one who understands French fluting. Call at No. 67 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with excellent city reference, a situation as waitress and parlormaid, or do fine washing and ironing; is a thorough servant; wages $10. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; best of reference given. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron; is an excellent laundress; no objection to go in the country; city reference. Call at No. 84 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a family's washing to take to her own residence; best of city reference given. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., second floor, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN WOman, as good cook, for a hotel, boarding-house or private family; city or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK BY THE day, to cut and make boys' clothes, ladies' cloaks, sacques, in the latest style. Mrs. WISE, No. 151 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT WOMEN, situations; one as laundress in a first-class family; the other as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 167 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting, or sewing; has five years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 99 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small family; understands all kinds of cooking; six years' city reference from her last place. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; has no objections to travel; best of city reference. Call at No 803 Broadway—entrance on 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and assist with family sewing; good city reference given. Call at No. 123 West 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would prefer the country. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FRENCH woman, as nurse and plain sewer, or to take care of an invalid person; willing to make herself useful; city or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, by a young woman highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation either in the city or country; best of city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 64 7th-st., in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and sewing, or chambermaid and waiting; good city reference can be given. Call this day at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to do light chamberwork, or take care of children; she is a good sewer. Can be seen at her present situation for two days, No. 8 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; wishes a situation in a very nice private family; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 8 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class seamstress or nursery governess. Call for two days at No. 524 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A house to take care of during the Summer months. Address M. O., Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to cook, wash and iron, in a small family; can give good city reference. Call at 123 East 29th-st.

AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS OF an engagement as infant's nurse, where no other duty would be required, and go in the country for the Summer; or would travel with a lady; first-class references given. Address H. C., care of Rev. W. C. Van Metre, No. 37 New-Bowery, Howard Mission.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, as gardener, who understands his business in all its various branches, greenhouses and graperies; had many years' experience in the business; has the very best of reference from private families. Address S. L., Newburgh, N. Y.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG MARried man, who is a good penman, and understands book-keeping and general business writing; possesses general information and an excellent character for honesty, industry and perseverance. Address J., Box No.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF. Morning—POULTRY SHOW. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and evening—THE ORANGE GIRL.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

WINTER GARDEN—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOGHUE.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION.

WALLACK'S—BOSOM FRIENDS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—HAMLET.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JEWESS.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCEPTICON.

IRVING HALL—FESTIVAL AND CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Yesterday the body of our late President was deposited in the vault at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, with appropriate ceremonies. An immense concourse of people assembled from all portions of Illinois and from other States, to take part in the sad and solemn rites.

A correspondent in the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery writes to the Boston *Journal* that the artillery brigade of the Ninth Army Corps are now encamped at Fairfax Seminary, one mile from Alexandria, Va., having arrived on the 28th and 29th of April, from City Point, in transports. The Eleventh Massachusetts Battery is one of the six batteries composing the brigade, and has marched from Burkesville to City Point. Only two batteries of the corps followed the flying rebels from Petersburgh—the Seventh Maine and Eleventh Massachusetts. In all probability the Eleventh will re home during the present month, being now engaged in making the necessary preparations.

B. E SMITH, Esq., President of the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company, telegraphed on Monday to Postmaster-General DENNISON the intelligence that the funeral train arrived at Indianapolis that morning on time, and that every mile on the route, 184 miles in length, was illuminated with torches and bonfires, to afford the people an opportunity to witness the passing pageant.

It is reported that the construction placed by the Attorney-General upon the terms of GRANT and LEE will not be literally enforced, and the paroled rebels will be free from molestation so long as they conduct themselves in a becoming manner.

The President is said to be exceedingly annoyed at the attacks upon SHERMAN, and will take an early opportunity to express his high appreciation of his brilliant qualities and achievements.

Details of colored troops with intrenching tools are employed in burying the Union dead who have lain exposed on the battle-fields around Richmond for a year past. Several hundred skeletons were interred near Cold Harbor.

The statement that DICK MORGAN, brother of the ex-rebel Gen. MORGAN, had been sentenced to imprisonment in the Illinois State Penitentiary for life is untrue. He is a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware.

GENERAL NEWS.

The case of BETTERSWORTH vs HOUGH, for false imprisonment, was decided at Quebec on Saturday, the plaintiff receiving $500 damages. After the Sheriff's bailiffs were discharged by Judge COURSOL, HOUGH took part in the pursuit for their recapture, and arrested BETTERSWORTH, supposing him to be SCOTT, one of the party. Subsequently, BETTERSWORTH was discharged by Judge SMITH, and then brought this action against HOUGH, laying his damages at $10,000. The defendant claimed exemption from liability on the ground that he was a special constable, whilst the plaintiff urged that the arrest was made for the sake of obtaining the reward offered by the government. The jury decided as above. BETTERSWORTH has also brought an action against Mr. MAGUIRE, the Judge of Sessions, for illegal imprisonment.

It was hardly believed that the telegraph truly stated the sentiments of the people of Marietta, Ind., at the assassination of President LINCOLN. But a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* makes the conduct of the people worse than even the telegraph reported. He says: "An effigy was prepared by a fellow named LEE, and bell ringing, singing and dancing engaged in. The parties engaged in the singing, dancing and shouting were mostly women, their fathers, husbands and brothers looking on approvingly, but taking no active part. The women acted like howling dervishes, shouting glory to God, embracing each other, and saying that at last the country would be free. Had it not been for the interference of Mr. GREENE, Provost-Marshal, the town would have been burned by the exasperated citizens of Shelbyville, who were only restrained by his promising to have the matter looked into by the military authorities."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has this paragraph in its financial columns: "We were informed yesterday that the government had reduced, for a limited time, its per diem supplies of coal of 5,000 tons per day, as per contract, to 1,500 tons per day. The inference first drawn from this information was, that it was a reduction to that extent of the government contracts for coal, a fact that would affect alike unfavorably the coal trade and the carrying interests, but learned subsequently that the reduction of the daily supply was likely to be but temporary, and was the result of a mutual arrangement between the government, the contractors, and the coal operators, the movement being aimed at a satisfactory and equitable adjustment of prices. It is understood that several of the large operators will cease mining, which will put down the wages of the miners, and a lessened tonnage will tend very directly to reduce tolls, the effect of which will be a further fall in the price of fuel."

The American Board has lost another of its most valued missionaries. Rev. WILLIAM WILBERFORCE CHAPIN died at Ahmednuggur, Western India, March 22, of diphtheria, in the 29th year of his age. He was a graduate of Williams College and Andover Theological Seminary. He sailed from Boston for Bombay on the 7th of January, 1864, and, though he had but just entered upon his chosen work, he had shown that he possessed unusual qualifications for it.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* learns that government intends soon to vacate one of the large buildings on Lookout Mountain, which has been in use for some time as a hospital, and parties are making preparations to open it as a hotel. Such a piece of resort will be highly appreciated by the residents during the coming Summer, and will no doubt prove remunerative.

Mr. JAMES LESLEY, formerly chief clerk to Mr. CAMERON when that gentleman was Secretary of War, died at Nice, France, on April 13, in the 43d year of his age. He was well known in Philadelphia as an enterprising merchant, as well as a man of fine literary tastes.

There have been fires in North Haverhill and Bath, N. H., almost every night for the last two weeks, and in the two places over a dozen buildings have been burned in this short time. The fires are supposed to be the work of disloyal persons.

The faculty of Amherst College, in company with their clerical friends of the village, have formed themselves into a class for the development of muscular christianity. They are drilled daily in the college gymnasium.

Gov. PIERPOINT will in a day or two issue an address to the people of Virginia. He will make a recommendation that the Congressional elections in the State be postponed until October next.

The Washington *Intelligencer* of Wednesday says the government has thirty-three millions of gold on hand. It is known that the government is prepared to pay the coin interest due in July.

The proceeds of Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON'S lecture, delivered in Philadelphia a few evenings since in aid of the Lincoln Monument Fund, were $922 36.

Some feeling has been caused in Boston by a vote in the Board of Aldermen in favor of keeping open the Public Library on Sunday.

Buffalo is to erect a monument to ABRAHAM LINCOLN in one of its public squares.

ALBERT PIKE is now said to be living in seclusion at his home in the Indian Nation.

Caves filled with wonderful stalactites are found in the Arizona silver mines.

DECORA, a famous Winnebago Chief, died recently at Lincoln, Wis., aged 133.

LOCAL NEWS.

Yesterday an injunction restraining the Mayor and Commonalty of the city, and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, from surrendering the property, apparatus and premises of the department, and likewise restraining the new Fire Commissioners from interfering with the department, was issued by Judge SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court. The new Board of Commissioners organized yesterday by electing Mr. CHARLES C. PINCKNEY President, Mr. CHARLES E. GILDERSLEEVE Secretary, and Mr. PHILIP W. ENOS Treasurer. They will at once enter on their duties, unless restrained by the injunction. A meeting of the leading members of the Fire Department was held at Fireman's Hall on Wednesday evening. After considerable debate, it was determined to contest the action of the newly-appointed Commissioners in their attempts to establish a paid fire system. Only one company present dissented from this course.

The Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting yesterday, and elected the following officers: President, A. A. Low; First Vice-President, WM. E. DODGE; Second Vice-President, JONATHAN STARKS; Treasurer, FRANCIS S. LATHROP; Secretary, JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr. Resolutions in relation to the death of the President were adopted, and a report was received from the Savannah Relief Committee, showing that $25,000 had been expended in providing food for the poor of Savannah, and that there was a balance of $12,000 on hand. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to report at an early day what steps are necessary to secure a suitable building for the accommodation of the chamber.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest, yesterday, over the body of ARMAND LANG, the youth who was burned to death in the fire, on Wednesday morning, at the intersection of Broadway and Seventieth-street, and the jury rendered a verdict against JOHN WENZEL for arson, in setting fire to the building in which young LANG perished.

The Orphan Asylum Society celebrated its Fifty-ninth Anniversary at Irving Hall yesterday. Some very interesting exercises were gone through with by the children, and an address was delivered by Dr. MONTGOMERY. The Asylum contains 172 children—103 boys and 69 girls.

The annual meeting of the Long Island Historical Society was held yesterday, in Brooklyn, at which officers were elected for the current year. The annual reports were read, resolutions of eulogy upon the character of Mr. LINCOLN were adopted, and appropriate addresses made.

A large number of the navy-yard ship-carpenters and joiners have resumed work with the understanding that the question in regard to wages will be satisfactorily adjusted. The caulkers and riggers still hold out.

The members of Rev. Mr. STARKER'S church and congregation, worshiping in Thirty-fourth street, assembled last evening to congratulate each other upon the extinction of their church debt.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body of a female infant, which was found with a stone attached to its neck, in the Harlem River, at the head of Fourth-avenue.

JAMES MCGOVERN was committed by Justice DODGE for mayhem, in biting a piece from PETER KELLY'S lip, while the two were fighting in their abode, at No. 320 West Thirty-seventh-street.

An unknown aged woman was run over and instantly killed, at about 7 o'clock last evening, by a New-Haven train, near Fifty-sixth-street.

Business in Produce and Merchandise, yesterday, was less animated, though, in most instances, buyers had any existing advantage. Flour declined 10c @ 20c; New Mess Pork, 37½c. @62½c. ₱ bbl; Wheat, 2c.; Corn, partially, 2c. @ 3c; Oats, 3c. @5c ₱ bushel. Cotton and Petroleum were firm. At the auction sale of Government Cotton, 2,000 bales were disposed of at from 12½c @37c ₱ lb., payable in gold or gold certificates, the latter to be issued by the United States Assistant Treasurer at this port, on the basis of gold at 142½. The Freight market was flat: included in the engagements were 7,000 bushels Wheat, taken by steamer for Glasgow, free.

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent, now at Charleston, will this week conclude arrangements for the shipment to this market of the cotton captured at Charleston, (said to amount to only 5,000 bales,) and return hither himself by the close of the week to resume duty as Collector of the port.

The price of Gold was 1@1¼ ₱ cent. higher yesterday than on Wednesday. Exchange on London firm. United States Stocks steady. The Railway speculation feverish. Money in fair request from the Brokers at 5@6 ₱ cent.

Last evening, Gold and Stocks were not very active. Gold closed at 143.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

It is extremely desirable that the charges which have been so solemnly made against JEFFERSON DAVIS, JACOB THOMPSON & Co., in the President's proclamation, should be fully borne out on the trial.

If they are, and we need have no doubt they will be, it will fix very accurately the place which the rebellion will occupy in history. The course which it has run has been simple and consistent from the commencement. It began with an attempt to found an empire upon wholesale robbery of servants' wages, and if its last act was really the murder of the President, Mr. DAVIS has the satisfaction of knowing that he has run through the whole gamut of crime in the short space of four years. There is a completeness and unity in the movement of which he has been the chief, which, whatever its moral complexion may be, must always entitle it to the highest place as an attempt to apply the rules of war to the commission of villainy.

But, if it be desirable, and it certainly is, that this crowning exploit should stand before the civilized world in its true light, and that it should cover its planners and perpetrators with everlasting infamy, it is desirable that the Judge-Advocate and everybody else concerned in the prosecution should beware of exaggeration, and of elaborate attempts at coloring. It is always becoming in a prosecuting officer to abstain, in making his opening statement, from invectives, embellishment and appeals to the passions. What the public expects from him, and what the criminal is entitled to, is a plain and unvarnished statement of facts. And the arguments in favor of this course are, in this case, universally strong. The charges now made against DAVIS will be received abroad with more or less incredulity; the enemies of the Union will speak of the President's proclamation as a mere *coup de théâtre*, or else a hasty ebullition of passion, produced by mere presumptions.

The way to meet all this is by exactness and precision, and the complete avoidance of anything like exaggeration, or attempts at pictorial effect. It is almost impossible, in cases of this kind, to overestimate the force of understatement, of an appearance of caution, coolness and reserve; of an apparent disposition to avoid spreading the conclusion one hair's breadth beyond the premises. There is a strong tendency on the part of the public in every country, to suspect an advocate who uses strong language, of having fewer facts behind him than if he were very guarded in his assertions. Moderation, on the contrary, always seems to have a great force held in reserve.

If we now succeed in making out a clear and satisfactory case against DAVIS, it will hardly make much difference, as far as his name and memory go, whether we catch him and hang him or not. Whatever anybody may think of the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the rebellion, there is no corner of the civilized world in which an assassin of his tastes and antecedents would not find himself a ruined and wretched man. Even those who looked lightly on his crime would hardly dare to avow their indifference to it, or make a parade of sheltering him or associating with him. And, although we might not, perhaps, be able to secure his extradition, we should certainly be entitled to insist upon his expulsion from every country in which the executive retains the power of expelling aliens, or, in other words, from the whole European continent. In England he might find a refuge, but it would be the refuge of an outlaw—of a murderer escaping punishment on a point of law—a position which a man of DAVIS' spirit could hardly support very long.

The Points to be Secured Before Reconstruction.

The government has always demanded, and has now substantially obtained of the rebels an unconditional submission. This does not mean simply an unconditional submission to the Federal Constitution and the laws of the land. It takes in an antecedent submission to military rule. Until an amnesty is declared by President JOHNSON, in accordance with the power which has been conferred upon him by Act of Congress, all Southern rebels have no civil *status* whatever. So far as their *civil rights and franchises* are concerned, they are to-day practically as much outside of the pale of the Federal Constitution as the people of Russia. They are subject to military rule only.

This condition of things must be terminated as soon as possible. It is humiliating to the South, and, what is worse, it is altogether repugnant to our free institutions. The great question is how this state of things can be terminated, *justly* and *safely*. The submission has been without qualification; but the rehabilitation must have qualifications. What?

First—Some satisfaction must be rendered to justice for treason. The Constitution, which makes treason a crime, and the statute law, which attaches to it the penalty of death, must be vindicated. This will be effected by visiting capital punishment upon the guiltiest of the leaders who fall into the hands of the government. Commutation to a lighter penalty may be made in favor of those less criminal.

Second—Some safeguard must be established for the protection of the government against future sedition. The government is bound, in justice to itself, to see that the institution from which sprang the rebellion, is rooted out beyond all power of a new growth. It, therefore, is perfectly right, in exerting its influence, so far as possible, with the people of some of the redeemed States, to cause them to ratify the constitutional amendment forever interdicting slavery throughout the land. The concurrence of three or four of these States is now all that is necessary to consummate the amendment. But there are, and long will be, bad men in every Southern State, who are filled with the most rancorous hate of the government, and whose whole study hereafter will be how to do injury. All such men can be shut out of Congress by the very stringent oath of allegiance which is now required before allowing a seat in either body. But they should be also precluded, so far as possible, from all eligibility to State offices, and from the elective franchise. A State ruled by such men would become a nest for hatching new treason. The government must take care that the States, when replaced, rest only on a loyal basis. To that end it must, through its Military Governors, continue to prescribe its strict oath of allegiance, as a pre-requisite to the exercise of any civil right or power, whether State or Federal, and must use all proper means to induce the new constitutional conventions, which will soon be elected, to incorporate into the State constitutions the form of a permanent oath of a similar character, to be administered to all new voters hereafter. Several of the Northern States have always required an oath of allegiance to the State Government and the National Government, as a preliminary to the first vote. It is right and salutary, even where loyalty is absolutely sure. At the South it should be considered a necessity. If made comprehensive and explicit enough, it will prove an effective means of re-establishing and confirming and protecting Southern loyalty. When the government has thus supplemented its final annihilation of slavery, the cause of the rebellion, by practically disfranchising and shutting out of public office all who are rebellious in spirit, its work, so far as relates to its own protection, will be at an end. All the rest in that direction can safely be trusted to the self-interests of the Southern people.

Third. Some security must be provided for the freedmen of the South. They have been unswervingly loyal to the government from the beginning of the rebellion, and that alone is enough to entitle them to its special protection. Moreover, the government, for its own purposes, made them what they are, and it therefore is bound to take care that emancipation shall be a blessing to them, and not a curse. The fulfillment of these duties is really the hardest difficulty, the very gordian knot of reconstruction. The government cannot permanently assume the charge of the blacks, while they remain within the State limits, without trenching fatally upon the municipal rights essential to State polity. And yet, probably, it cannot with safety remit this charge to the plenary discretion of the States themselves. The Southern people may not any longer look upon the blacks as mere chattels; but yet they will regard them as an inferior and servile race. They will naturally be disposed to withhold from them the privileges which are indispensable to their civil and social elevation, and to keep them in a benighted and abject condition, best fit for passive service, and which will only be slavery under another name. We say this will be the tendency. How shall government counteract it? Some say by giving all the Southern blacks the elective franchise, and thus enabling them to protect their rights. But the right of suffrage, without an intelligent mind behind it, would not afford this protection. Knowledge is power, politically as well as in every other way. A vote would no more make an ignorant freedman independent than it would a child five years old. The great point is not so much to secure suffrage for these poor people as education. Give the black multitudes of the South the advantages of good instruction, and there is no danger but that they and their children will in due time obtain all the political power they are qualified to exercise, and be able to protect themselves from wrong in every form. The great duty of the government is to secure their education—to get some guaranty from the returning States that they will pass no more laws interdicting the teaching of reading and writing to blacks, and will provide for them some suitable system of instruction. That once securely fixed, the National Government would soon find itself relieved of all obligations to its old auxiliaries, and present *protegés*. We do not now undertake to say how this guaranty shall be established. Perhaps the States may of their own accord incorporate into the new constitutions distinct provisions for an all-embracing system of public instruction, as has been done in Maryland, and we believe in Missouri. But whether the Southern people are willing or not to do the black man this justice, it is the duty of the National Government to take care that it is rendered.

We have mentioned all the preliminaries which the government ought to assure before the reinstatement of the Southern people. The rebel leaders should be punished. So much for general justice. Slavery should be utterly destroyed; and all who will not swear fidelity to the national government, should be disfranchised, and be debarred from all eligibility to office. So much for security to the government. The freedmen should be secured from all further oppression, and to this end should be especially guaranteed public instruction. So much for justice to the race which has served us. These three ends provided for, the restoration of the South to its equality with every other part of the republic cannot be too quick or too complete. Every loyal man will hail the day when it is accomplished.

The Capturer of Armies.

The capitulation of Gen. JOHNSTON and his entire force adds the fourth to the list of rebel armies surrendered to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT during the present war.

The first surrender was that of Major-Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, at Fort Donelson, on the 16th day of February, 1862. Here Gen. GRANT captured over 13,000 prisoners, 3,000 horses, nearly 20,000 stand of arms, 48 field pieces, 17 heavy guns, and a great quantity of ordnance and commissary stores.

The second surrender was that of Lieut.-Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, at Vicksburgh, on the 4th day of July, 1863. There GRANT captured 20 general officers, more than 4,000 other officers, 23,000 effective men, and about 6,000 in hospitals—a total of some 34,000 men. Of guns, he captured at Vicksburgh, 128 pieces of field artillery and 30 siege guns, besides, 83 field pieces in the battles outside Vicksburgh—a total of 301 guns. Of small arms, he captured 10,000 in the previous battles and 35,000 on the surrender—a total of 45,000. The enemy had lost, in the previous battles, three general officers and "at least 10,000 killed and wounded," according to GRANT'S official report, and "arms and munitions of war for an army of 60,000 men fell into our hands, besides a large amount of railroads, locomotives, cars, steamboats, cotton, &c., and much was destroyed to prevent our capturing it." The moral, the political and the strategic influence of the fall of Vicksburgh was at once unparalleled and incalculable. It immediately and forever opened the Mississippi, and was the first and only permanent "bisection" of the Confederacy during the war. It directly produced the fall of Port Hudson, the satellite fortress of Vicksburgh. The former might have been besieged to this day, had not GRANT conquered the latter. The fall of Port Hudson was as direct a corollary from that of Vicksburgh, as the surrender of JOHNSTON has been the corollary of the surrender of LEE. To the spoils of Vicksburgh we must, therefore, add, from Port Hudson, 5,500 prisoners, 20 heavy guns, 31 field pieces, 44,800 pounds of powder, 150,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, 5,000 stand of arms, 2 steamers and considerable ordnance and stores.

Passing the Chattanooga campaign and GRANT'S great victory there, we come to the third regular surrender, by Gen. R. E. LEE, of the entire "Army of Northern Virginia," at Appomattox Court-house on the 9th day of April, 1865. Twenty-six thousand paroled prisoners, 16,000 stand of small arms, 160 cannon, 70 flags, 1,000 wagons, ambulances and caissons, and 3,000 or 4,000 horses and mules, are the approximate figures of the immediate results of that surrender. But several thousand prisoners were supposed to have gone without parole for want of rations. An army of 60,000 men was, in ten days, all destroyed, killed, wounded, surrendered or forever dispersed. Richmond and Petersburgh were carried, Virginia overrun, and the rebellion virtually ended. The reduction of the entire armed forces of the rebellion, "from the Potomac to the Rio Grande," was made an immediate consequence of the surrender at Appomattox Court-house.

The fourth surrender was that of Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON, at Durham Station, on the 26th day of April, 1865. Over 25,000 prisoners and over 90 guns are the partial fruits of this fourth and last surrender.

The surrender of LEE has already directly produced that of nearly or quite all the other forces of the rebellion. DICK TAYLOR'S army has already probably capitulated to CANBY, on the terms granted to LEE. KIRBY SMITH has doubtless followed the suit on the other side of the Mississippi River. Next will come PRICE and MAGRUDER; and then a few banditti will be all that remains to tell of the great armies which GRANT in one year felled to the earth and crushed.

In these four main surrenders alone, we have astounding achievements to pass to the credit of the Lieutenant General, not only in the great and decisive strategetical points gained, but in the material, statistical fruits of the capitulations. Four armies, more than 100,000 men, 600 guns, 100,000 stand of arms, and material almost too great to be computed, are the results of these four surrenders made to GRANT in person. We leave out of the account such items as the surrender of Arkansas Post, with its 5,000 prisoners and 40 guns, and the 6,000 prisoners and 40 guns captured at Chattanooga, and the 3,000 prisoners and 180 guns at Fort Fisher and Wilmington. But not reckoning the killed and wounded, and the troops dispersed by GRANT'S gigantic battles, the prisoners alone captured directly by him before his promotion to the Lieutenant-Generalcy, and by him and his subordinates since that time, already surpass the enormous number of 200,000, and the guns captured are more than 2,000.

Verily, this soldier is entitled to rank in history as the "capturer of armies." BUCKNER, PEMBERTON, LEE and JOHNSTON reaped honors in warfare only for GRANT to gather. When the other Confederate Generals shall have added their defeats to his renown, there will be other figures to swell the proportions of captures even now almost incredible.

Precisely one year ago this day, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT having thrown the Army of the Potomac across the Rapidan for the conquest of Richmond, marched from Chancellorsville and opened that tremendous series of battles nown in history as the Battles of the Wilderness. The whole South is now at his feet, its great armies "melted into thin air."

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT—A TEMPORARY INJUNCTION.—A temporary injunction was granted by Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND, yesterday, restraining the Mayor and Commonalty of the City, and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, from transferring the apparatus and other property of the Fire Department to the newly-appointed commissioners. The injunction is understood to have been based upon the opinion of the Attorney-General of the State that the law is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it exempts the City of Brooklyn from its operation, and leaves New-York alone under the control of the *Metropolitan* Fire Commissioners, virtually making them *city officers*, who, according to the State Constitution, can only be elected by the people or appointed by such authorities of the city as the Legislature shall designate. Without attempting to dispute whether this point of the opponents of the law is well taken or not, it seems very clear, from the spirit which actuated the representatives of the Fire Department at their meeting on Wednesday evening, that the attempt to establish *any* paid system will meet with factious opposition. Chief-Engineer DECKER and his colleagues announced their determination, even before the injunction was obtained, to recognize in no manner the authority of the new commissioners, and to hold tenaciously, in spite of law, the control of the old department and its property, threatening with immediate disbandment any company which might be found favoring the new order of affairs. We can assure the members of the Volunteer Fire Department, that in yielding to this improper spirit, they are committing a grave error, which will condemn them before the public, whose good opinion, in so far as they, as a body, are entitled to it, has never yet been withheld.

It is the well-settled conviction of our citizens, that a Paid Department must displace the present system, whose evils are patent and beyond dispute—to no class more so than to the worthy members of the volunteer organization—and as the reform is sure to be, sooner or later, inaugurated, Chief-Engineer DECKER, and those who are now acting with him, would do well to accept the decree of fate with becoming resignation.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS.—There is no doubt much to be said in favor of the expression of the sentiments of such a body as the New-York Chamber of Commerce upon the question of restoring peace throughout the country. Every commercial man is interested directly in the revival of industry in the South, which promises to follow the closing up of the war. And it is altogether proper for the Chamber to recognize, by a formal resolution, the promptitude and liberality which dictated the recent order of the President, relieving well-disposed citizens in the late seceded States from unnecessary commercial restrictions. But we doubt whether resolutions affirming or deprecating a particular line of policy on the general question of pacification, can be introduced into such a body with advantage. The future management of the South involves problems which can hardly be disposed of in a few hastily considered propositions. The question, moreover, is one which will mark the great division line hereafter between opposing parties. Of this fact the members of the Chamber themselves had practical evidence yesterday in their own body, one set of resolves being adopted apparently to neutralize the effect of another set, and thus establish something like a party equipoise.

The sensible members of the Chamber do not need to be reminded of the essential difference between party politics and the grand issue at stake in carrying on a war for the life of the nation. On the latter there could be no serious divergence of policy in the judgment of loyal men. On the former it would be so vain to look for unity of sentiment, that we should not expect a mixed body of intelligent commercial men to think of it at all. The "*ne sutor ultra*" maxim surely applies here. Even if the President and his constitutional advisers were to surrender themselves to the guidance of commercial chambers in approaching the grave task of reconciliation and reconstruction, they would find it utterly vain to attempt to interpret such advice as is conveyed in the resolutions which we publish elsewhere.

THE LAST RITES IN HONOR OF THE DEAD PRESIDENT.—Yesterday the last of the funeral rites in honor of Mr. LINCOLN were observed at his late home in Springfield. For fifteen days, and along a route of two thousand miles, through crowded cities, and in sight of millions of sorrow-stricken on-lookers, the solemn pageant has been borne onward, with no abatement in the public sympathy, and no lessening in the tributes of popular affection which surround the memory of the dead President. No such picture of national mourning has, probably, ever been witnessed before. None such will, probably, ever be witnessed again by the living generation. Henceforth, while remembering his services and cherishing his example, the nation will turn with redoubled earnestness to the great task which his untimely death left unaccomplished. This will now be the best tribute that can be paid to the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW FIRE BOARD.—The Commissioners of the Paid Fire Department yesterday organized for business. Mr. CHARLES C. PINCKNEY was chosen President of the commission, Mr. PHILIP W. ENOS, Treasurer, and Mr. CHARLES E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary. The copy of the injunction by which the property of the Fire Department is temporarily withheld from their custody, was not served upon the board up to a late hour in the afternoon. It is important for every householder to consider seriously the possibilities of the threatened interregnum.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, May 4.

THE DAY OF THE FUNERAL.

This having been the day of the final funeral honors to President LINCOLN, it was observed here in the several departments by the suspension of all business after 12 o'clock. By official order from the Navy Department, guns were fired every half hour after noon, and a national salute at sundown. The city is still heavily draped in mourning, and crape badges flutter from the left arm of all officers and many civilians. The sad event of the assassination is kept in vivid remembrance, not only by these manifestations, but by the approaching trial of the conspirators, which will excite the intensest interest. In consequence of the associations of the day Mrs. LINCOLN has been more cast down than usual, and is still confined to her bed. Her mind is more composed than heretofore, and she will leave for Illinois as soon as she is able to withstand the journey.

THE ASSASSINATION TESTIMONY.

Col. H. L. BURNETT, under whose charge the testimony for the great assassination and conspiracy cases has been prepared, is now through with this branch of his labors, and the trials will commence on Monday at the furthest, though there is some probability of an organization of the commission by to-morrow or Saturday. The hearing will be open to the public. An able corps of short-hand reporters is engaged, and full verbatim reports are to be furnished for the newspapers. The organization of the commissions to try these cases is now under advisement, and the names of the distinguished officers who are to compose them will be announced to-morrow. Never in the history of civil or military jurisprudence has there been such deep interest felt as is now manifest with regard to the approaching trials.

THE TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

The matter of trade regulations and permits, which is attracting so much public attention, is also the subject of grave consideration on the part of the government. The President's late proclamation removing all military restrictions upon commerce is indicative of the desire to throw open the Southern States to free trade at an early day, out there stands in the way at present the act of Congress of July, 1864, prescribing the manner in which this trade shall be conducted, and which act cannot be abrogated by the proclamation of the President, and must remain in force until repealed. But the complicated system established by Mr. FESSENDEN. In pursuance of the provisions of that act, is no longer necessary, the stringent provisions against furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy being especially void of force. It is therefore very probable that the present regulations, which are cumbersome, awkward and discouraging, will be changed for a far simpler process, by which the products of the States may be brought to market, and the people supplied with food and clothing. The permit and purchasing system being established by act of Congress, must of necessity remain in force for the present. But such modifications of the regulations from the Treasury Department will soon be adopted as will loosen the fetters of trade very materially. The cabinet will again consider this matter at a meeting early next week.

REPORT ABOUT ROSSER AND MOSBY.

Persons from Richmond to-day say the rebel Brig.-Gen. ROSSER was captured on Tuesday last in Hanover County, Va. Others report that he and MOSBY have both escaped and joined the fleeing rebel Presidential crowd in which, beside JEFF. DAVIS, are TRENHOLM, BENJAMIN, "Extra" BILLY SMITH, and many other leading rebels.

TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCE.

The Secretary of War orders that transportion of officers traveling between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts shall be allowed by the Isthmus of Panama, unless otherwise specially ordered.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

A statement appears in the *World* of Tuesday, to the effect that Dr. J. C. MCKEE had been drummed out of a hospital here, for writing a scurrilous letter rejoicing over the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN. Dr. MCKEE, who is a surgeon in the regular army, is as devoted and loyal an officer as the country can boast of. He is in charge of the Lincoln Hospital in this city, and, instead of being drummed out, performed that operation on a contract surgeon from Canada, under orders from Gen. BARNES.

COTTON IN ALABAMA.

A letter received here from Mobile, says the government officers have information of the existence, in various portions of the State, of over half a million bales of cotton, which will soon be brought to Mobile by its owners.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 4.

THE FUNERAL.

By order of the President all public buildings were closed after twelve o'clock to-day, out of respect to the late President, whose final funeral obsequies were in progress at Springfield. The courts also adjourned and all the municipal offices were closed. Several of our citizens closed their stores, and half hour guns were fired all the latter part of the day, closing with a national salute at sunset.

GOV. AIKEN ON PAROLE.

The report that Ex-Gov. AIKEN, of South Carolina, has been committed to the Old Capitol is not true. He is on his parole, and is stopping at a hotel. He was in the streets to-day with several old friends.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. SHERMAN was at Point Lookout yesterday, en route to Washington.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The principal portion of the Army of the Potomac is already on the march here.

RECRUITING IN RICHMOND SUSPENDED.

Gen. CASEY, in obedience to an order of the War Department, has suspended the recruiting of colored troops in Richmond.

DISCONTINUED.

In consequence of the movement of troops, the money order post-office at City Point is discontinued. No more postal orders payable thereat, can be issued by postmasters.

TREASON AT HOME.

TRIAL OF HON. BENJ. G. HARRIS.
Adjournment in Consequence of Absence of a Witness—Testimony Already Taken.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 4.

THE HARRIS TRIAL.

Upon convening the General Court-martial this morning, for the trial of Hon. BENJAMIN G. HARRIS, it was found that a material witness for the prosecution had not arrived, and thereupon, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The symptoms are the material portions of the evidence thus far as copied from the official verbatim report.

Richard Chapman, First Sergeant, Co. K, Thirty-second Virginia Infantry, Confederate Army, being sworn, says he was in Maryland on the 26th of April, in company with WILLIAM READ, of the same regiment; had an interview with the accused at the latter's residence, about one and a half miles from Leonardtown. The first interview was on the lawn, in the morning; witness went to Leonardtown to report to Maj. WAITE; got a pass to go to Mr. CLARK'S, three miles distant, and when half way there, feeling tired, he stopped at HARRIS', and asked permission to stay all night; the accused hesitated some moments; he said he was a member of Congress; that the Yankees had taken what he had, and he did not wish to take us into his house; he said he would give me the money, and I could go to the hotel if I wished to; he gave me a dollar, and he gave Mr. READ a dollar; I told him I wanted to go home very badly, and I would go home if I had to take the oath of allegiance; my home is in the City of Baltimore; he told me I could go home on parole; I told him there was an order in the newspapers against going home without taking the oath; he said it was not so; I told him I was confident of it; that I had seen it in the paper; then he went on and said paroled prisoners ought to go home any way, and if Gen. GRANT did not allow them to go home he was a d—d rascal; from that, in talking with me, Mr. READ spoke about the death of the President; the accused said it was no use to kill him now, it was too late; I remarked that I wished JEFF. DAVIS was alongside of President LINCOLN; he said so, that JEFF. DAVIS was a great man, and a gentleman in every respect; he said that he always had been and was in favor of the South, and that the cause of the Southern Confederacy was just; he said a great deal that I cannot remember, that I was not paying much attention to; he told me not to take the oath of allegiance, but be exchanged and go back and fight them—meaning the Federal Government—again; he spoke of several Confederate officers in Leonardtown that he would bet high would not take the oath; and he mentioned one Lieut. WILSON; this he said in connection with advising me not to take the oath of allegiance; a Federal sergeant who belongs to Leonardtown overheard this conversation and reported it; I met him, the sergeant, when I came out of the gate; he reported it to Major WAITE, who called me an neat morning, and asked me what conversation passed between us, and I just told the plain truth as near as I could; did not know the sergeant was listening whilst the conversation was going on; have not taken the oath of allegiance yet; it was a voluntary act on the part of the accused to give me money; I told him I had been four years in the Confederate army, and had lost five brothers in the same regiment, all from Baltimore.

WILLIAM READ, private, Company K, Thirty-second Virginia Regiment, Infantry, Confederate Army, had interviews with the accused at the times named, and, in the presence of the first witness, spoiled to the accused for permission to lodge there. Defendant said they had a hold on him and he didn't want to get into any trouble; he gave us one dollar each to stay at a hotel, said we could go back to the hotel or go on, if we wanted to; we told him we belonged to the Confederate Army; we were going to take the oath of allegiance; he said they couldn't compel us to take it; told us to go home on our parole, get exchanged, and go back and fight them again; he said he had been in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and he believed its cause was just; in the morning he said he was a member of Congress, he said if GRANT didn't let us go home he was a d—d rascal; told him I had seen in a paper that those who had left a loyal State could not go back there again; no one was present except Sergt. CHAPMAN, we stayed that night one and a half miles from HARRIS', and paid for our lodging and breakfast with the money he gave us.

ANOTHER LAST DITCH.

Surrender of Jeff. Thompson.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, May 3, } via CAIRO, Thursday, May 5. }

JEFF. THOMPSON surrendered his entire army yesterday to Capt. MITCHELL of the United States Navy.

Business will be generally suspended to-morrow, in accordance with the proclamation of Gov. BROWNLOW.

THE GREAT PLOT.

Beverly Tucker Indignant—Sanders Very Quiet.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 4.

BEVERLY TUCKER publishes a letter in which he says that whoever asserts that he had anything to do with the assassination, or any knowledge of the plot to capture President LINCOLN or Mr. SEWARD, "blackened his soul with diabolical perjury." He had never heard of BOOTH, or any of the others arrested, before the assassination. He is informed that BOOTH left here on the 27th of October, after nine days' residence; that the officers of the Ontario Bank state that BOOTH purchased the bill on England for $61, and at the same time deposited $355, which remains to BOOTH'S credit. BOOTH stated that he was to run the blockade.

TUCKER was not here when BOOTH was. He has sent for a copy of the evidence, to disprove it.

SANDERS is still residing here.

CONNECTICUT FOR FREEDOM.

The Constitutional Amendment.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, May 4.

The Constitutional Amendment unanimously passed both branches of the Connecticut Legislature this morning.

Secretary Seward and Son.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1865—9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State passed a restless night, but his strength has not been affected by it. Mr. F. SEWARD continues to gain slowly, and pronounces himself much better.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 4—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the condition of the Secretary of State and Mr. F. W. SEWARD, is quite as favorable as at last report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

The New Loan—Another Great Day's Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 4.

JAY COOKE reports the sale of the Seven-Thirties to-day at $6,103,250. The largest Western subscriptions were $600,000 from the First National Bank of Cincinnati, and $200,000 from the Second National Bank of Cleveland. The largest Eastern subscriptions were $700,000 from the Ninth National Bank of New-York, $500,000 from the Second National Bank of Boston, and $300,000 from the National Metropolis Bank of Washington.

Disaster to the Schooner [illegible]

BOSTON, Thursday, May 4.

The schooner *Admiral*, Capt. [illegible], from Wells, Maine, for Boston, with [illegible], was seen to capsize yesterday off Thacher's Cape Ann. Two men afterward were seen to be her bottom, and as no assistance was near them, it is supposed that all hands perished.

Removal of Trade Restrictions.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 4.

All restrictions on trade with all parts of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia are removed, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 2.

The municipal election in Los Angeles to-day resulted in the success of the entire Union ticket. This place has always heretofore been a strong secession sympathizing district.

Greenbacks are quoted at 72½.

Arrived, May 2, ship *Panther*, from New-York.

Sailed, May 4, French war frigate *La Victoire*, for Masatlan.

Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 4.

FLOUR active but steady. WHEAT firm at $1 14½@$1 15 for No. 1. CORN firm at 68½c.@69c. for No. 1. OATS firm at 41½c.@42c. for No. 1. HIGHWINES dull. PROVISIONS opened dull, but closed active; mess pork $26@$26 50; prime mess $22 50@$23. Receipts—3,500 bbls. flour, 78,000 bush. wheat, 79,000 bush. corn, 16,000 bush. oats.

New Books.

SPOONER'S DICTIONARY OF ART-BIOGRAPHY. 2 vols., royal 8vo. J. W. BOUTON, No. 481 Broadway.

The growing taste for the fine arts in this country has created a demand for works on art. Books on this subject, that were a drug in the market years ago, now find a ready sale at almost fabulous prices. The expensive style of the work before us is in proof of the rapid advance of art in America. The supplement, added by the publisher, covering a later period of time than any other similar work; the copious collection of monograms and artists' devices, and the introductory review on painting, give this edition of SPOONER'S *Dictionary* an advantage over every other cyclopedia of art-Mography now extant. The biographies are well written, and the work cannot fail to be of great use to artists and connoisseurs, as well as to the general reader.

Simultaneously with these two large octavos, the enterprising publisher has issued SPOONER'S *Anecdotes of Painters, Sculptors and Architects*, in 3 vols., 12mo., giving SPOONER'S fine-art works complete in five volumes.

These three entertaining volumes are made up of the anecdotes which form a part of the life of genius. They lift the curtain and let us look into the studio of the artist—often into his despairing heart. They tell how RAPHAEL and MICHAEL ANGELO were rivals. How RAPHAEL loved to paint "La Fornarina." How RUBENS came to have the name of Peter Paul, and how DAVID refused to paint the portrait of WELLINGTON. They seem to be a sequel to the *Dictionary*, and should accompany it into every library.

The May Magazines.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS) contains an interesting sketch of "Student Life at Hofwyl," the famous Swiss educational establishment, by ROSSER DALE OWEN; the continuation of DONALD G. MITCHELL'S New-England tale, "Dr. Johns," every number of which shows a growing power in the author, as the plot of the story widens before the reader; "Gold Egg, a Dream Fancy," a poem, by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, and a paper evincing a rare faculty for nice observation of nature: "With the Birds," by JOHN BURROUGHS; "The Diplomacy of the Revolution," by GEORGE W. GREENE, passes in review the services to the national cause rendered by FRANKLIN and JAY in the courts of Europe; Col. HIGGINSON estimates the condition and prospects of the lately freed negroes, with confidence in their future destiny, in "Fair Play is the Best Policy;" Mrs. STOWE, GOTTSCHALK and D. A. WASSON continue the series of papers already commenced by them in the *Atlantic*. The number is a fair average one, without any startling novelty.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine* (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS) commences with a new series of articles by the ubiquitous and indefatigable J. ROSS BROWNE, entitled "Washoe Revisited;" they are admirably illustrated by his pencil. The most noticeable article among the rest is the lecture delivered before the New-York Historical Society, by Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, on "The University of Oxford." The first portion is here given; the remainder will appear in a succeeding number. Apart from this the articles are all pretty much like what we have had formerly, and shall, no doubt, have again in the future. It is the fault of most American magazines to move in one certain fixed groove of subjects and writers; nor are *The Atlantic* and *Harper's* entirely free from this detriment to their freshness and originality. The two English reprints, "Armadale" and "Our Mutual Friend," still continue their attraction. While Mr. DICKENS seems preparing for the wind up of his story, WILKIE COLLINS is only just introducing the reader to his weird world, full of presentiments, omens, mysterious forewarnings and coincidences that gather round the fate of the young hero of the novel.

—*Hours for Home.*—We have here the first number of a new magazine intended (as its title declares) to be "a popular Monthly, devoted to religious and useful literature." It appears under favorable auspices, being issued by the well known house of CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., under the editorial care of Rev. I. M. SHERWOOD. The object of the work is mainly to furnish, for family and domestic reading, a supply of the same class of sound literature that, in the shape of "Good Words" and other kindred periodicals, has met with such remarkable success across the Atlantic. The number before us shows that a fine corps of contributors is enlisted for the prosecution of the enterprise. Among them will be recognized the well-known names of the late Dr. Spencer, Prof. Henry B. Smith, Dr. J. P. Thompson, Prof. Noah Porter, of Yale College, Dr. Leonard Bacon, Dr. Kendall, Mrs. H. C. Conant, &c. Authors like these are a guarantee for the sterling merit of any publication they are connected with. Readers will find that variety has been studied in the articles, and that the entertaining has been kept in view, as well as the instructive. Altogether, *Hours for Home* gives every indication of being a great success.

—*The United States Service Magazine.* (New-York: C. B. RICHARDSON & Co.)—The last number of this standard magazine, the acknowledged military and naval organ of the service, abounds with valuable matter. "Sherman's Atlanta Campaign," by Col. S. M. BENHAM, is derived from official and private sources by a confidential friend of the General, and is the best account yet published of that grand achievement. The other articles relating to various branches of military science, come from writers who command confidence in their statements. The "Official Intelligence" is, as usual, ample and reliable.

—*The American Presbyterian and Theological Review* (New-York: J. M. BRENWOOD) opens with a paper by Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF, on "The Westminster Assembly of Divines in 1643." It is followed by an able article by Dr. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, on "The Messiah's Second Advent," calculated to dispel many of the prevailing popular delusions on this subject. In the following pages Dr. HARRISON discusses "The Hymns of the Church." Dr. EDWARD "Duns Scotus and his Philosophy," among other learned and critical articles of theological interest.

—*Our Young Folks* is now recognized as a household treasure, indispensable in every well ordered family, as a miscellany for the young, prepared with an enlightened and liberal expenditure, that secures the best talent in the market to forward its purpose. We have never had anything to compare with it, and it would be a reproach to the literary taste of the masses, if the success of such an enterprise was for a moment doubtful. Mrs. Stowe, Gail Hamilton, Trowbridge, Carleton, Edward Kirke, Mayne Reid and all the former contributors are well represented by their papers in the present number. The illustrations are neat and appropriate.

—*The New-York Social Science Review*, (New-York: DELMAR,) in its second number, just issued, discusses questions of importance to the social and political state, in a tone savoring perhaps too [illegible] assumption, but still with an enliberal spirit. "The Progress of Social gives much valuable information respecting economists of the continent of Europe, whose names are hardly known to English readers. "National Banking System," "Mill's Essays," "Rights of Children," are elaborate and well-written essays.

—*The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature*, (New-York: W. H. BIDWELL,) offers its usual [illegible] selected from the cream of English journalistic and periodical writing. It is embellished with a portrait of CATHERINE II. of Russia, illustrative of a sketch by the editor on that famous Empress, [illegible] calls "a LOUIS XIV. in petticoats."

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—SHAKESPEARE'S comedy—kindly called "brilliant" in the programme—of "Much Ado About Nothing," was played here last evening. We would say "produced" if it lay in our power, but it is impossible. The *mise-en-scène* of the actors, the incongruity of the scenery, and the slothfulness of all that relates to a stage performance, compels us to say that the comedy was given badly. Mr. DE GROAT was decent as *Dogberry*. Beyond this it is hardly possible to go. The *Don Pedro* of Mr. G. EVERETT was flagrantly weak, and Mr. CATHCART, who has a good stage presence and an excellent voice, was hardly better as *Claudio*. The gentleman last-named has undeniable merit, but the redundancy of his style is, to say the least, overwhelming. Miss CHAPMAN, as *Hero*, played charmingly. The lady has had but few chances, so far, but we are persuaded that she could readily become a favorite of our public. The rest of the cast was execrably bad.

In this comedy, Mr. and Mrs. CHAS. KEAN are simply perfect. To hear Shakespeare so well and so naturally spoken, is a privilege. We perceive, as we do in reading old Hemns or young HORACE, how constant and modern is Ocalus; how thoroughly when we depict life we describe society. The *persiflage* of *Benedict*, when uttered by the artists we have named, is as perfect and pregnant to-day as when it was written.

The evening, notwithstanding the exceptions we have taken, was thoroughly enjoyable, and its success still lead, we hope, to a repetition of the performance.

GERMAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—Last night Mr. OSBORN'S troupe gave an excellent performance of "Faust" to a large and fashionable house at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The interest of a début was added to the attraction, Mlle. CANISSA giving the *rôle* of *Margerkita* in place of Mad. FABBRICI, who was so seriously ill as to be compelled to give up the part. Mlle. CANISSA was notified at 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon that she would possibly be required to sing the music of *Margarkita*, and between that time and the hour of the performance she mastered the rôle, and made her dress. Never having rehearsed the part, the stage business was, of course, entirely strange to her, but, despite these drawbacks, Mlle. CANISSA'S success was complete and decided. She betrayed nervousness somewhat and occasionally lost command of her voice, but as a performance, the whole was remarkably well done under the circumstances. The ballet has hitherto been but barely tolerated in Brooklyn; on this occasion Miss WOOD was honored with an *encore*.

American Geographical and Statistical Society.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—DR. BELLOWS' LECTURE.

The annual meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society took place last evening at their rooms in Clinton Hall. The attendance was both good and select. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, and their adoption, the annual report of the council was submitted. The exhibit proved the society to be out of debt, owing to the liberality of certain gentlemen who had advanced the requisite funds. There have been received into the library during the past year 500 new books, and the total number of volumes now on the shelves of the society will reach nearly 5,000. Attention was called to a new loan or subscription in progress, the sums of which are only binding when $10,000 were raised. It was intended to enable the society to enlarge their premises, increase their facilities, and give them greater scope. The report was interesting and satisfactory.

The President, CHARLES P. DALY, Esq., then gave a short summary of the leading scientific, geographical and statistical events of the past month. He alluded to the discovery of a new island in the Pacific, the eruption of Mount Etna, and the coast surveys, and the discoveries of the depth of the ocean. He spoke of the fact that a depth of 25,000 feet had been reached, and said it proved that the earth's surface descended as far below the level of the sea as it rose above it. The President also made mention of the successful application of the magnesium light, and described the lighting up of the interior of the great pyramids. He spoke of the improvement in telegraphing, giving a fac simile of the autograph of the writer, thus insuring accuracy. Judge DALY announced that Hon. E. G. SQUIER would read a paper on Peru, embracing that almost unknown region, Southern Peru.

Rev. Dr. HENRY W. BELLOWS was then introduced, who read portions of his diary kept while traveling through California, felicitously described as "Familiar Sketches of California Scenery, Life and Manners." These pages of the learned Doctor's gave the attentive audience a graphic idea of the principal and most striking characteristics of California. Reading from his diary in a fluent and pleasant tone these wayside jottings of his tour, Dr. BELLOWS contrived to keep his audience deeply interested in the scenes and incidents he described. In language at once forcible and brilliant, and in sentences quite terse and concise, the lecturer drew pictures of what he saw that were both fascinating and bewildering. He repeated many of the strange statements of that extraordinary country, and it needed all his reputation for veracity and moderation to enable his hearers to believe all they heard.

Dr. BELLOWS spoke at length on the moral and physical condition of society in California, and gave instances of their extravagance, fertility and extraordinary go-aheadativeness. He described in forcible terms the bewildering characteristics of the scenery, the mountains, the valleys, the cataracts and the rivers. He spoke of the changing effects of mining in the scenery; gave a lengthy description of the *Sequoia*, or *Gigantea Washingtonia*, or big tree of California, and exhibited a piece of the bark and the seed of the tree. He spoke of the American River and the engineered roads from Sacramento to Virginia City, and in a few happy touches gave a humorous idea of hotel life in that section. The Nevada Falls, the Vernal Falls, the Merced River, the rainbows, the gigantic fruits, the delightful views and the grandeur of the entire scenery of California, were all described in a delightful and fascinating manner. Owing to the lateness of the hour, Dr. BELLOWS chuckled himself when about half-way through with his interesting diary, and deferred the reading of the remainder to another evening.

After a vote of thanks to the reverend gentleman for his kindness, and hoping to hear the continuation of his admirable series for sketches, the society proceeded to hold its annual election of officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were duly elected:

President, Charles P. Daly; Vice-Presidents, Archibald Russell, Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, George Folsom; Recording Secretary, Wm. Coventry H. Waddell; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Francis A. Stout; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Cyrus W. Field; Treasurer, Frederick A. Conkling; Librarian, T. B. Myers; Councillors, Henry E. Pierrepont, William T. Blodgett, Levi P. Morton, Henry Clews, Walton W. Evans.

The society then adjourned.

Exercises at the Thirty-fourth-street Reformed Dutch Church.

The members of Rev. Mr. STRYKER'S church and congregation assembled, last evening, to congratulate each other upon the extinction of their debt, and the removal of a heavy mortgage from their fine church edifice in Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue. Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, of Rutgers College, opened the meeting with prayer, in which he besought the Great Ruler to smile upon the church and the nation, and discover to us the conspirators who were engaged in the late atrocious tragedy at the nation's capital. After the prayer, the choir and audience sang WATT'S hymn for the opening of a house of worship.

"Oh, Shepherd of my people, hear;
Thy presence now display;
Thou that hast given a house of prayer,
Now give us hearts to pray."

Rev. Mr. STRYKER, representing the church, and Mr. FOWLER, representing the congregation; Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, representing Rutgers College; Rev. Dr. EELS, representing Brooklyn, and Rev. JESSE T. DURYEA, representing the Collegiate Reformed Church, briefly addressed the audience. Rev. Dr. EELS thought that the church had reason to thank God that they had been freed from burdens just at this most glorious time in the history of the world, and he hoped that the church would go on with this great nation in progress to greatness. The exercises of the evening were closed by singing the Doxology.

The church edifice, which cost, with the lot, $60,000, was began in June, 1860, and dedicated in March, 1861.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, May 4, 1865, } 2 o'clock P. M. }

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Koster and Lent—2.

No quorum appearing, the Clerk announced that the Board stood adjourned to Monday, April 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

Second-Hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,

BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 37 Nassau-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad. Is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.

Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**

Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Bottled and Refined.**

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 227 Pearl-st., New-York.

All Ladies and Gentlemen can have BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its FALLING OUT, keeps the HEAD CLEAN. Stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

The World's Opinion of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Touching the BITTERS this grand fact is clear,
Their fame fills all the Western Hemisphere,
Known in all lands, washed by its oceans twain,
Health, hope and vigor follow in their train.

AVOID COUNTERFEITS.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS share the common fate
Of all things good—impostors imitate.
Of these beware—discreetly use your eyes—
From honest houses purchase your supplies.

CAUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT INDORSEMENT.

In order to guard against dangerous impositions, the public are requested to take special note of the beautiful engraved proprietary stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This shield, thrown by the government over the proprietors and the public for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be genuine unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never, under any circumstances, by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public have against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, and the stamp above-mentioned.

Dr. Von Bieuberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthedion Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,

may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Fine Carriages.

WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage Manufacturers, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y., having, since the late fire, made a clearing out sale at auction, of all their old goods, and resumed business at their old stand, No. 596 Broadway, with an entire fresh stock, made especially for the Spring trade, from new models of the most fashionable pleasure carriages now in use, are prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices. Style, fashion, beauty of model, excellence in workmanship, and durability are the characteristics of their work, and they believe in these particulars it stands unrivaled by any made upon the continent.

WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Evergreen Trees

Should be planted now. Apply to

PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

The Bruce Fertilizer, sold by George E. WHITE & Co., No. 55 Cliff-st., produces the best crops, and leaves the soil in excellent condition.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 61 Barclay-st.

The Meridian.

A new cooking-stove, with all modern conveniences; hot water tank and closet, with new combinations of shaking grate and ash-chamber. The bottom and back of the stove is made double, with nonconducting air-spaces between the plates, and every part of the stove fitted with skill and care. Call and examine at the great Stove and Range Emporium,

No. 236 Water-st., between Beekman and Peck-slip.

JOHN Q. A. BUTLER.

As gold falls, so fall the prices at Genin's, No. 513 Broadway. The establishment takes the lead of all fashionable hat stores in the Union in the variety and rare elegance of its misses' and children's fancy styles, and in the beauty and finish of its business and dress hats for gentlemen.

Fire! Fire!! Firewood!!!

Virginia Pine, Oak, Hickory, &c., &c
Long, or sawed and split.

GEO. A. RAYMOND,
Corner East 16th-st. and Av. C.

Second-hand Safes for Sale,

CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Howard Hotel, Broadway, New-York.—On and after April 6, 1865, the price of board will be THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF PER DAY. The proprietors convinced that high prices cannot rule, have put the price of board at this very low figure. The house has been refurnished and thoroughly repaired throughout, and is in better condition than ever before.

Security from Burglars and Hall Thieves!!

The Rotary Lock for dwelling-house doors is the most convenient and secure lock ever used. No dwelling-house should be without this valuable invention.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, suspensories, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

BIRTHS.

VAN TUYL.—In the City of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on Sunday, Jan. 8, 1865, Mrs. DE WITT CLINTON VAN TUYL of a daughter.

MARRIED.

GARVIE—TROUTT.—On Wednesday, May 3, by Rev. J. Dowling, JOHN C. GARVIE and MISS CECILIA TROUTT, both of this city.

HAWKINS—HUSSEY.—On Tuesday, May 2, at the bride's residence, Paterson, N. J., by Rev. C. D. Shaw, Mr. ELISHA D. HAWKINS, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. ALICE BURDON, of Paterson, N. J.

☞ Paterson and Long Island papers please copy.

WOOD—ABBOTT.—On Tuesday, May 2, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., by Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, JOHN THORNTON WOOD, of Philadelphia, and LIZZIE LOW, daughter of the late John D. Abbott, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BOOTS.—On Tuesday, May 2, HENRY NELSON BOOTS, in the 29th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his uncle, Henry Nelson, No. 161 East 32d-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BUTLER.—At Pine Bluff, Ark., on Monday, April 17, of pneumonia, Mrs. CATHARINE CORTIE BUTLER, relict of the late George Butler, of this city.

☞ Oswego papers please copy.

COLEGROVE.—On Thursday, May 4, of convulsions, WILLIAM HENRY, youngest son of James E. and Ellen L. Colegrove, aged 1 year, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, May 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 3 Congress-st., without further invitation.

DONALDSON.—On Tuesday, May 2, CHRISTINE C. DONALDSON, eldest daughter of David and Mary M. Donaldson.

The funeral services will take place on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 137 West 45th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken, on Saturday morning, to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

FORRESTER.—On Wednesday, May 3, WILLIAM ARTHUR, son of Hiram M. and Sarah H. Forrester, aged 14 years, 3 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 58 West 47th-st., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on Saturday morning, by the 8½ o'clock train from 26th-st. depot.

GRAHAM.—On Tuesday morning, May 2, Mrs. ANN GRAHAM, widow of the late Mr. John Graham, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 23 Abingdon-square, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, when her friends are invited to attend.

HONEY.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, May 3, Mrs. LUCY HONEY, aged 98 years.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LYON.—On Thursday, May 4, WM. W. LYON, aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 47 120th-st., on Saturday, at 12 o'clock M. Friends are invited to attend.

LLOYD.—At Umvoti, South Africa, on Friday, Feb. 10, Rev. CHARLES H. LLOYD, Missionary of the American Board to the Zulus, aged 31 years.

MITCHELL.—On Wednesday, May 3, of diphtheretic croup, ARTHUR HOWARD, only son of Theo. C. and Tillie Mitchill, aged 1 year, 11 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 414 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MANGAM.—On Wednesday night, May 3, of Bright's kidney disease, ELIZABETH, wife of Henry H. Mangam, aged 42 years.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 127 East 55th-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

SIMONSON.—Killed in the attack on Mobile, ISAAC H. SIMONSON, in the 31st year of his age, eldest son of Isaac and Emeline Simonson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The deceased was a member of the 8th Regiment Illinois Volunteers from the commencement of the war, and participated in all the battles of the West, from Fort Donelson to the present time; was with Gen. Grant through the memorable siege of Vicksburgh, and finally yielded up his life in the last battle for the Union.

☞ Peoria, Ill., papers please copy.

THATCHAR.—At New Lots, L. I., on Thursday, May 4, WILLIAM PORTER, infant son of Gilbert S. and Eliza Thatcher, aged 1 year, 10 months and 23 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, corner of Parker-av. and Hunter Fly Road. Carriages will be in waiting at corner of Atlantic and Parker ave.

WALDO.—On Thursday, May 4, DELIVERANCE, widow of the late Samuel L. Waldo, in the 84th year of her age. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Howard Waldo, No. 11 London-terrace, West 23d-st.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1865.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Wm. Wiathrop, the Consul of the United States at Malta, of the death, on the 7th day April past, at that place, of PLINY MILES, Esq., a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New-York.

The legal representatives of the deceased may obtain further information by addressing this department.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

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"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Fleas, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc.

"15 years established in New-York City."
"Only infallible remedy known."
"Free from poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold by all druggists and retailers.
☞ "BEWARE" of all worthless imitations.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No. 482 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TIES BOWS

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

An importers' and manufacturers' stock of
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AT RETAIL,
F. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
(Of No. 26 Warren-st., Importers,)
Have opened an extensive retail department
AT NO. 3 PARK-ROW,
Opposite the Astor-house, near the Museum, at the terminus of the city railroads,
Where they offer to the public, of their own importation and manufacture, an extensive assortment of TIES, SCARFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, BOWS, &c.,
AT ONE FULL PROFIT LESS
Than the usual retail prices!
3,000 dozen fancy SILK TIES, 25 cts. each; 1,500 doz. very superior LINEN COLLARS, at $1 50 per dozen; a single collar, to try, for 15 cents; 50,000 first-class Paper Collars, at $1 50 per hundred; 10 Collars for 20 cents; good Suspenders, 25 and 50 cts. a pair.
BUY FROM "FIRST HANDS,"
And "jump" the retailers' profit.

TIES BOWS

FURNITURE.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
of the latest styles, consisting of PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES, in Rosewood, Walnut and Maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices, at
F

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 36 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,438,872 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,794 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether less has accrued or not	760,364 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Mlln,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Rhone,
Thos. A. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Sly,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Denhon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims,	B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. S. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin,

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WALTNER, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.
LOAN FOR THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.
$75,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, in the City of Hoboken, up to noon of May 15, 1865, for a loan of $75,000, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, the loan to run from five to forty years. Parties wishing to offer proposals for the above loan can obtain all necessary information from JOHN KENNEDY, Esq., City Clerk, at his office, Odd Fellows' Hall, or CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of Committee, No. 44 1st-st., Hoboken.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April 1865

Now, therefore in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount required to make its capital equal to the amount stated in the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting to the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the said first day of June.

Dated New-York April 3, 1865

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WORTHEN, Secretary.

(COPY.)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this company will be held at its office, No. 9 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th day of April to the 9th day of May next, both days inclusive. By order of the board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

H. P. CROZIER, GOLD AND SILVER mining broker, Rooms Nos. 13 and 14, No. 23 William-st., New-York. Two hundred gold-mining claims for sale, in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, Colorado. Titles perfect, from original proprietors. References: Messrs. S. B. Chittenden & Co., James M. Benedict, Esq., Thos. L. Taylor, Esq., John R. Cecil, Esq., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 168 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and inspectors for next election, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, May 8, 1865. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 31st day of May, 1865, at 10 o'clock, noon.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at the close of business on the 20th inst., and reopened on the 1st of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av and 27th-st.
NEW-YORK, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 27, 1865.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of May until the day of the meeting.

G. B. CARHART, President.

NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY.—An election for nine directors of this company to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office in Princeton, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Secretary.
PRINCETON, N. J., April 19, 1865.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

THE TRANSFER AND REGISTRY Books of this company will be closed from the 6th day of May to the 5th day of June inclusive, preparatory to the annual meeting.

C. BUTLER, President.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWELVE Directors (second class) and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 9th prox. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 M.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 25, 1865.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE ANNUAL election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 9th of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4th to 9th May inclusive.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st May next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after that day.

B. E. SMITH, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

C. & G. WOODMAN,
NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND SCRIP AND UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, AT WHOLESALE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

COAL AT COST.

CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY.
SHARES, $10.

Each share entitles the holder to one ton of coal per year, at the cost of mining, transportation and delivery, which is now about $8 per ton; also to a share of the profits on the sale of coal produced beyond the quantity supplied to shareholders.

Those who buy for investment can have the coal they will be entitled to sold for their benefit, and receive the proceeds over the cost in cash.

Investment in this stock is not a risk, for anthracite coal lands are rapidly rising in value.

The shares to be sold are limited, and are nearly all subscribed for. Immediate application is necessary to secure any. Office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 20.

REGISTERS:

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President of East River Bank.
ORN L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Ins. Co.
JOHN C. ANDERSON, No. 100 Broadway.
WM. F. STANDISH, Coal Dealer, No. 71 Broadway.
CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, C. B. Applegate & Bro.

BIRCH, MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH STOCK,
American Telegraph Stock,
United States Telegraph Stock,
Illinois and Missouri Telegraph Stock,
Wisconsin Telegraph Stock,
Adams' Express Company Stock,
American Express Company Stock,
Wells, Fargo & Co. Stock, &c., &c.
For sale and wanted. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

GROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts Europe, &c.

LAWRENCE, BROWN & LANE,
BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities bought and sold exclusively on commission.
NO. 11 BROAD-ST.,
New-York.
FRED'K N. LAWRENCE. MORTIMER B. BROWN. WM. H. LANE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

2,000 SHARES OF GUARANTEED STOCK OF THE LIVINGSTON MINING COMPANY FOR SALE.—This stock bears interest on its par value of $5 per share, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, in each year, until April 1, 1875, when the stock becomes redeemable by the company at par.

To secure the above interest, the whole rental of the company's property, consisting of the whole village of Ancram, Lead Mines, Columbia Co., N. Y., is specially pledged.

Only 5,000 shares of this guaranteed stock can be issued, and in addition to the above special interest, they participate equally with the common stock of the company in any dividends which may be declared hereafter.

The company's mining property is in a very prosperous condition, and gives already very good results in its operations.

The above stock being equal to the best mortgage bonds now in the market, will be sold for $4 per share upon application to GUERNSER & CO.,
No. 54 William-st.,
where full particulars can be obtained.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES B. YOUNG, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1865, FROM the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and from the Funded Coupon Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Councillors and Directors; also, for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Bank, on WEDNESDAY, June 7, from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

E. WILLSON, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD,
CLEVELAND, O., April 26, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company falling due 1st of May next, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 60 Broadway, New-York.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and three trustees of election, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, May 8, at 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst. Transfer books will be closed until after the election.

SAMUEL A. STRANG, Secretary.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 134 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

NOTICE.—DEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY entitled to Scrip for the year 1864, are hereby notified that by the condition of the issue of said Scrip, all certificates of that year remaining uncalled for on the 31st day of May, 1865, will be forfeited.

E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

7-30 LOAN.

1/4 OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL INVESTORS.

MAY, JULY AND SEPTEMBER
COUPONS
Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of $300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. *In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold*—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

MORE AND MORE DESIRABLE.

The rebellion is suppressed, and the government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS,
Which are always worth a premium,
FREE FROM TAXATION.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on the surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. *It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.*

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE.

May 1, 1865. Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

McILVAINE & WALDEN,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, April 29, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, due 1st May next, will be paid at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.

W. E. WILSON, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 73 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 30x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., April 24, 1865.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due May 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, less government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE—REMOVAL AND DIVIDEND.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.,
No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1865.

The office of this company will be removed on the 1st day of May to the rooms above the present office, on the third floor of No. 12 Wall-st.

In consequence of this removal the payment of the DIVIDEND
on the preferred stock, seven per cent., less government tax, will be made on FRIDAY, the 5th day of May, at the new rooms. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst., until the 6th of May inclusive.

C. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE FARMS PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 41,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared their first monthly dividend of three per cent. (free of Government tax) on their capital stock, payable at the office of the company on THURSDAY, May 4; to stockholders of record on May 3. The transfer books will be closed from May 3 to May 8, inclusive.

ROBT. S. BRAINE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 41,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, on their capital stock, from the earnings for the month, payable on and after May 3.

The transfer books will be closed from April 29 to May 4, inclusive.

CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, May 8, at the new office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from April 27 until May 8.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared, free from government tax, payable on and after the 10th May.

Transfer book closed from date to 10th May.

By order board.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GALLATIN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN J. LAWRENCE, Secretary.
ANDREW W. M. HUME, Assistant Secretary.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, (free of Government Tax,) on and after May 10.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

P. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock has this day been declared payable on and after the 8th inst.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared by this bank, free from government tax, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.

By order. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Corporation of the City of New-York, growing out of the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln, are requested to forward the same to the Clerk of the Committee, at Room No 12, City Hall, before the 10th inst.

WM. HITCHMAN Clerk

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

CORPORATION SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On MONDAY, May 8, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the County Volunteer Committee buildings, in the Park, will be sold, at public auction, the buildings used by the Volunteer Committee, built of 1¼ inch pine plank and spruce timber, 2x8. Also, the entire contents of the buildings, consisting of stoves, heaters, stove and heater pipes, Croton Water fixtures and pipes, gas fixtures and pipes, water coolers, water pails, spittoons, inkstands, washstands, pine tables and benches, black walnut and other office desks, three iron safes, about five hundred office and other chairs, sundries, &c. Catalogues can be had at this office up the morning of the sale. By order of

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

SOLID CEDAR TRUNKS AT THE BERRIAN establishment, No. 691 Broadway, near Houston-st.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.
AN INTEREST IN THE
MOUNTAIN OIL WELL,
FLOWING 400 BBLS.,
For sale cheap by
JAMES T. HAYDEN,
At WM. W. CLARKE & Co.'s,
No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

SUBSCRIPTION NEARLY CLOSED.

SUGAR CREEK
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, ONLY $250,000.
SHARES, $5 EACH.
WORKING CAPITAL, $6,000 SHARES.

President, CHARLES G. JUDSON, Sawyer & Judson, 84 and 86 Chambers-st.
Vice-President, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier Broadway Bank.
Treasurer.....CHARLES GOULD, 68 Wall-st.

But a few thousand shares are for sale, and these on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL, WILL BE OPEN FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY, AT THE OFFICE OF
STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

THE EUROPEAN PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $100,000. IN 20,000 SHARES.
NO SHARES SOLD FOR LESS THAN THE PAR VALUE.
ONLY 2,000 SHARES TO BE DISPOSED OF.

This company has now three wells producing oil, and three more very far advanced.

The property consists of land, leases, and wells all along Oil Creek, Penn., and as the capital is very small, no better investment can be offered.

For particulars inquire of the Directors:
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Esq., President of Central National Bank.
A. P. MONTANT, Esq., No. 146 Duane-st.
WM. BRUGUIER, No. 1 Beaver-st.
or ALFRED PLUNKETT, No. 43 Dey-st.
or at the office of the company, No. 54 William-st.

L. E. LARENS, President.
A. L. GUERNSEY, Secretary.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale 5,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanawha River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 69, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1865, at 3 P. M.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE. REMOVAL.

AFTER MAY 1, 1865,
THE GENERAL OFFICE OF THE
McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,
FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
DEVON OIL COMPANY,
LOOMIS OIL COMPANY,
will be at the
PETROLEUM AND MINING EMPORIUM
OF
PERKINS, FREELAND & CO.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD AND & CO., BANKERS,
Have removed from No. 23 William-st., to Nos. 94 Broadway and 57 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight, or after ten days' notice.

REMOVAL.

BAKER, SMITH & CO., low pressure steam warming and ventilating apparatus, have removed to No. 37 Mercer-st., between Grand and Broome, where, with greatly increased facilities, they are prepared to execute all orders with which they may be favored.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, Professor on the eye, ear, throat and scalp, has removed her office from No. 16 to No. 51 Bond-st., (south side, first large house from Bowery,) where her celebrated medicines can always be had.

Send for a circular.

L. DECKER, BILLIARD-TABLE MAKER, removed to corner Canal and Centre sts., opposite Earle's Hotel. Tables made to order and on hand ready for shipping at one day's notice. Also, trimmings and second-hand tables.

REMOVAL.—GWYNNE & DAY, STOCK BROKers, and dealers in United States Securities, have removed from No. 21 Wall-st. to No. 7 New-st., near Wall-st., opposite the new Stock Exchange.

DR. JULIUS G. POHLE, SUCCESSOR TO Jas. R. Chilton & Co., (analytical chemist,) has removed his laboratory to No. 489 Broadway, northwest corner of Broome-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—A. D. PORTER & CO., MERCHANT tailors, have removed to No. 733 Broadway, late Astor-place Hotel.

REMOVAL.—WM. A. WHEELER, STATIONER, has removed from No. 197 Broadway, to No. 33 Maiden-lane, near Nassau-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

FORTY BALES OF COTTON.—THE UNdersigned will pay the officers and men, attached to the U. S. steamer *Quaker City*, in June, 1864, their respective shares in the proceeds of 40 bales of cotton, picked up at sea by said vessel, upon application at his office, No. 113 South 5th-st., in the city of Philadelphia, and presentation of the proper papers and certificates according to the regulations of the Fourth Auditor's office, for the payment of prize money.

THOMAS HART, Jr.,
Attorney for Capt. James M. Frailey,
Late Commanding U. S. steamer *Quaker City*.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP FOR BOILS OR RUMORS.

ACCOUNTS OF MUSTERED OUT AND discharged officers speedily settled: also, arrears of pay and all other claims collected or purchased.

L. BROWN & CO., Military and Naval Bankers and Collectors, No. 2 Park-place.

WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF SOLDIERS who have been killed, or died in the service of the United States can have their arrears of pay, bounty and pensions collected and cashed by writing or applying to VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway, authorised Government Agents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FAMILY TURNout, consisting of a splendid gray mare, seven years old; can trot in three minutes; and a Victoria, made by Lawrence last May, with a seat for children; single harness, bridle and saddle, made by Walters, and used only twice; lap blankets, robe, whips, &c. Reason for selling, the owner is going to Europe. Mare warranted sound and gentle as a lamb. Call at store 765 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HANDSOME BAY CARriage-horses, over sixteen hands high, young, sound and gentle. Also, a handsome bay saddle-horse, the property of Craig Wadsworth, Esq. They can be seen at Cleary's stables, 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. For particulars inquire at No. 18 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE; GOOD SPEED, 6 years old, 16 hands high and perfectly sound. Can be seen at Pelton's stables, 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. For particulars inquire of D. THURSTON, No. 30 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID NEW TURNOUT TO BE let for the Summer to a family, on moderate terms: to be driven by owner. Apply at No. 15 West 33d-st. Inquire for COACHMAN.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE DARK BROWN horse suitable for coupe. Inquire for Mr. BAKER, at Nodine's Stables, Pierrepont-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SPRING CART; IT WILL be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for it. Inquire at No. 218 West 21st-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 110 Broadway, N.Y.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—One new locomotive fine boiler complete, of the best material and workmanship; also, one new high-pressure horizontal forty horse-power engine complete, all ready for immediate use or shipment. For particulars inquire of WETHERED & TIFFANY, No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 14.

FOR SALE—HORSE POWER, THE BEST IN use; also, three circular saw tables, one tenon machine, one small planer, one small saw table and one mortice machine. Apply at No. 512 West 35th-st.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—17 HORSE power ready for delivery. Warranted in every respect. SAMUEL SECOR & CO., foot of 20th-st., E. R.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED and now use the nitrous oxide gas to extract teeth without pain. Gas made fresh by Dr. Colton every day. Best dental work done. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHI

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 80 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views. The house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundrey and bath-rooms. Hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the grounds, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit, the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. O. HALSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the coolest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 750 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots if the purchaser deem desirable. As a private, genteel residence it has no superior, if its equal, in the town. The furniture, which is new and of the richest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of C KIRTLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIdence, with 20 acres of land, located on Groton Heights, opposite New-London, with a frontage on the Thames River of several hundred feet, with delightful views of the surrounding country, Long Island Sound, &c.; the house is first-class, modern, with every convenience, and contains about 20 rooms; verandah on all sides of the house, within half a mile of steamboat landing and railroad depot.
This is, in every respect, a first-class residence.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Situated ten miles from the city, and convenient to the railroad depot. Mansion contains twenty rooms, with every modern convenience. Two acres of ground, beautifully laid out and richly ornamented with shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., carriage-house, stable and other outbuildings; price and terms made satisfactory; furniture if desired; possession immediately. Address RIVERSIDE, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON, JUST above Rhinebeck, a splendid farm and country seat of about 125 acres of land, with large house, superb views, and lawns beautifully shaded; land extremely productive. Rhinebeck, distant 3 miles, has churches, schools, &c.; railroad depot (express station,) is distant 2½ miles; river front, ample, deep water with water grant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 5 Pine-st., or C. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 84 Wall-st., or P. GARRATTSON, on premises.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND VILLAGE HOUSE AND GARDENS.—For sale, in and near the village of Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey, nine farms, from 20 to 175 acres of land, well improved, and good fruit, worthy any one who want farms. Also, six large country houses, from 8 to 25 acres of land with them. These are for rent for the Summer season, or longer as may be wanted. Beautifully situated on high ground and near the depot. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depot.

FOR SALE ON THE BANKS OF THE EAST RIVER—A large house with furniture, (over fifty rooms,) and several acres of land, beautifully located on the banks of the East River, about eleven miles from the city; it is of very easy access, both by railroad and steamboat, and well adapted for a Summer hotel. There are on the premises a ninepin alley and an ice-house, filled; garden planted. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE MANUFACTURING PROPerty in Newark, together with steam engine, boiler, shafting, pulleys, circular and scroll saws, planing machine, &c., &c.; consisting of one three and one four-story brick, each about 75x30, with large yard room. Steam engine 25 horse-power, in superior order, and the best one of its size in the State. The whole property is in first rate order, and for sale with or without the business, on reasonable terms. Address Box No. 633, Newark P.O.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FARM OF 138 acres, on the road from Croton Falls to Lake Mahopac, or the house and outbuildings, with about 12 acres of land, with fruit, &c., will be rented for the season. The above farm and grounds are beautifully located, and will make a very desirable country residence. Inquire of C. H. LUDINGTON, No. 328 Broadway,
O. CLOSE, Croton Falls,
Dr. L. H. GREGORY, Lake Mahopac.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to let for the Summer season, completely furnished, located at Catskill, on the Hudson, and commands a fine view of river and mountain; house large, and also the grounds; plenty of strawberries and fruit of all kinds. For full particulars, apply to H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 1 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or J. M. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 150 ACRES; buildings complete; Craneville depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey; near Elizabeth, one hour from New-York; part of money can remain on mortgage, or improved city property will be taken in exchange; if not sold before May 5, will be offered at auction on the premises that day at 12 o'clock. Inquire of J. WHALEY, on premises, or J. WALES, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, NEAR THE DEpot, on high ground, with fine views of the Hudson River, &c., a complete country residence, consisting of about six lots of ground, with good house, stable, &c.; price, with furniture, horses, carriages, &c., &c., $35,000; possession immediately. Apply to ROBER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ISLIP, L. I., WITHIN ONE mile of the railroad depot, a highly desirable place, embracing 20 acres of fine ground, a large frame dwelling house and numerous outbuildings, all in perfect order. There are fruits in abundance, and the situation is remarkably healthful. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWALK, CONN., THE MOST eligible, beautiful, and commanding location in town, within four minutes' walk of horse cars, for sale; spacious house and extensive grounds; the whole, in every particular, most desirable property for a gentleman's residence or for investment; terms easy. Address Box No. 209 Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, THE first class cottage house No. 1 Park-avenue, northeast corner 34th-st., in complete order, handsomely furnished. There is a small stable connected with the house which can be used if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT NEW-ROchelle, a country-seat, near the depot and water, 10 acres, price $35,000; to exchange for city property or a good farm; immediate possession can be had, with all the furniture. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A RICH AND VALUABLE MINEral lot, situated near the Grand Trunk Railroad. All information may be obtained by applying to F. A. ST. LAURENT, No. 15 Desfosses-st., St. Rocks, until May 1, afterward at No. 6 John-st., Quebec.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A COTTAGE house, eight rooms, with five lots of ground, well stocked with all kinds of fruit and shrubs; three minutes' walk from Glenwood Station, gas and furnace in house. Will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. Apply to SANDFORD F. WEEKS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 55 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NOS. 137 AND 139 Montague-st., Brooklyn, directly opposite the entrance of the Academy of Music; two full lots and building, known as Dodworth's Academy. Inquire upon the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 253 WEST 23d-st., high stoop, three stories, modern improvements; good yard, desirable location; possession immediately; seen from 9 to 12. Inquire in store No. 891 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order, fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE Gothic house in Rockaway, L. I.; location and surroundings unsurpassed; view of the ocean splendid; will sell at a bargain. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT ACRES OF LAND ADJOINing Morrisania, Westchester County; a delightful location for a country residence, and will be sold very cheap. Apply to HYMAN & SHEPHERD, No. 80 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH BUILDING AND three lots of land on 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For particulars, apply to THOMAS C. FRANK, No. 875 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front houses, containing all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, 57th-st., between M and Lexington avs., from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. J. W. COBURN.

COAL.

WYOMING VALLEY
COAL, $9.

THE BEST IN MARKET FOR DOMESTIC USE.
Foot of 14th-st., North River, and at the office of the
WYOMING VALLEY COMPANY,
Trinity Building.

BEST PEACH ORCHARD, RED ASH AND GENUINE LEHIGH COAL—Stove, range and grate, screened and delivered at $9 50 per ton. Orders by post filled promptly. THOMAS STOKES, corner of 32d-st. and 10th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—NINE 160-ACRE LAND WARRANTS, NOS 41,439, 103,662, 104,175, 103,785, 103,752, 104,262, 104,336, 104,397, 104,232; two 1120-acre, Nos. 65,237, 96,523, all issued under act of March 3, 1855. All persons are cautioned against purchasing said warrants, as they have been duly caveated. A reward of $100 will be paid for the return of said warrants to C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

LOST,—ON TUESDAY, FROM NO. 56 9TH-ST., a small black and tan TERRIER, wearing a red morocco collar, and answering to the name of "Minnie." A reward of $5 will be paid upon her return.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE
DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP
FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT,
(Presbyterian.)
Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, Pastor.
The sale of pews in the new church edifice, corner of Park (4th) av. and 35th-st., will take place next MONDAY, May 8, at 7½ P. M.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
CHAS. BUTLER, President.

TO LET.

A COUNTRY HOME TO LET ON HUDSON RIVER.—Large house, with one acre of ground and garden plot, carriage-house and stables, less than one mile from Cornwall Landing; steamboats running twice a day to New-York, and communication several times daily by Hudson River Railroad, having a splendid view of the river and Highlands; good water and most healthy location; convenient to markets, and within a few minutes' walk of Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal and Catholic Churches, and Post-office. For terms and particulars, apply to CALDWELL & MORRIS, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York, or to CHAS. CALDWELL, No. 493d-st., Newburgh, N. Y.

TO LET TO BANKERS, BROKERS OR INSURANCE COMPANIES.—The elegant offices No. 52 William-st.; fitted up in the most elaborate manner, and suitable for an extensive banking, stock brokerage or insurance business, and now occupied by Albert H. Nicolay & Co. In consequence of ill health, Mr. Nicolay is compelled to relinquish business. Possession can be had immediately. Apply on the premises, No. 52 William-st., of ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE—A valuable country seat on the west bank of the Hudson, 2½ miles south of Newburgh; extensive pleasure grounds and a gravel beach of one mile; the views are superb, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. Fruit and vegetables in abundance, outbuildings, &c. Apply to P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN BAY Ridge, suburb of Brooklyn, with splendid view of New-York Bay, with twenty acres of land, barn, stables, &c., kitchen garden planted; extensive apple orchard; house in good repair and contains 11 rooms. It is within half an hour of the ferry; city cars passing within 100 yards every fifteen minutes. Terms $1,200. Apply to W. H. POWER, No. 3 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—High-stoop, three-story and basement, 21 by 52, lot 100 feet, in Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins; all modern improvements; complete, and in best of condition; garden has fruit and flowers; to a small private family it will be let on reasonable terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT country residence on Little Neck Bay, Long Island, (with view of Sound,) with barns, carriage-house, porter's lodge, ice-house, grapery, green-house, &c.; fruit in abundance. One hour's drive from New-York City, three and a half miles from Flushing Railroad depot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE OF SEVEN OR EIGHT rooms, barn, and about one acre in lawn and garden, in a pleasant and healthful neighborhood in Rockland County, about a half hour's drive from Suffern's depot; rent $200; possession at once. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COTTAGE, PLEASantly situated at Croydon, East Chester, with garden, stabling, ice-house, well filled, high and commanding ground. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—AN ENTIRE BUILDING ON CANAL-st., near Broadway, store 20 by 95 feet; first loft 70, with all the fixtures of a first-class retail business for sale in the silk, ribbon and lace trade, with or without the stock; two years' lease. Address F. L. S., Box No. 2,245 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—IN YONKERS, A FURNISHED HOUSE for four months from the 1st of June; situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of the river; ten minutes' walk from the depot; one and a half acres of ground. Address Box No 97 Post-office, Yonkers.

TO LET IN RYE, FURNISHED, A FIRST-class residence for the Summer or year; splendid view, fruit in abundance, stables, carriage-house, ten minutes from depot. Apply to WM. C. OSBORNE, No. 199 Pearl-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN West 34th-st. wish to let to a gentleman a large and pleasant front room, without board; room has all conveniences, and house centrally located. Address J. H. C., Station G.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, THE HOUSE northwest corner of Broadway and 46th-st.; it contains twenty rooms beside store, and will be put in perfect repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A front room and bedroom, with pantry, to one or two persons of respectability; references exchanged. Apply at No. 539 2d-av., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—WELL FURNISHED, A LARGE house on the Heights for six months; terms reasonable to a desirable tenant. Apply to B. W. DeLAMATER, Long Island, Ins Co., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS OR a year, a three-story brick house, pleasantly located, completely furnished, and all modern improvements. Call at No. 269 Union-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS OR a year, a three-story brick house, pleasantly located, completely furnished, and all modern improvements. Call at No. 269 Union-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A HOUSE NEAR THE RAILROAD, about a mile above Harlem Bridge; has gas, &c. Rent low. Apply to CARDWELL, No. 496 3d-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGES AT ISLIP, Long Island, Rents $400, $450, $600, $700, $900, $1,200. M. PORTER, No. 9 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER AND WELL-LIGHTED rooms to let. Apply to A. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

DESK ROOM TO LET IN A BASEMENT OFFICE—Apply at No. 14 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET, at the Marble Works, No. 109 East 22d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson, one hour by rail or boat. The Crowen House is now open for the reception of guests; change of management; furniture new, and a first-class table kept, spacious grounds and stabling. For further particulars apply to Mr. B. BARNARD, No. 61 Walker-st.

BOARD IN A FRIENDS FAMILY IN West Farms can be found for two girls, from 6 to 9 years of age, or would accommodate two gentlemen with partial board. Situation pleasant, and access easy by steamboat and cars every hour. Address A. F., Morrisania Post-office. References exchanged.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A handsome furnished second floor parlor and bed room attached, use of bath, all the modern improvements, large closets, breakfast if required; convenient to cars, 4 blocks from Fifth-avenue Hotel. Apply at No. 103 East 27th-st., references exchanged.

BOARDING—MAY BE HAD AT STAPLETON, S. I., from about 1st June; pleasant unfurnished rooms with board; good locality, good view of the bay. Inquire on the premises on Boyd-st., the third house from Wright.

A LADY AND DAUGHTER, ONE HOUR and a half from the city, in New-Jersey, desire three or four children between the ages of 8 and 12, to board, teach and instruct in music. Applicants address, care of Mr. TAPPEN, No. 106 Broadway, up stairs.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS board (breakfast and tea) in a plain private family, between 20th and 40th sts., west side; terms not over $6 per week. Address J. W., Station G.

BOARDING.—RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN can find first-class furnished rooms with or without board, at No. 20 East 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS, in a delightful, quiet and retired place; price reasonable. Address Rev. L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point; fine large rooms with first-class board. Address R. A. BEHARD, West Point.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON the best floor of No. 17 West 27th-st., with or without board.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NATION IN TEARS.—NEW MUSIC, IN memoriam of President Lincoln, with a beautiful portrait and monument. Music and words very solemn and impressive, arranged to be sung as a solo, duet, trio or full chorus, or performed as a grand march. Also, "Love on the Brain," a very amusing and popular song. "Kiss Me While I'm Sleeping," sung by Miss Harris with great applause; "Petroleum's What's the Matter." Also, "Everybody's Love Song," a real gem, all with beautiful title pages. Just published by WM. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York, and sold by all the dealers in music and periodicals, or mailed free on receipt of price, 30 cents each.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC—"A GLOOM IS CAST o'er all the Land;" song and chorus to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, by Henry Schroeder. "Famous Oil Firms," a serio-comic ballad, words by E. Pluribus Unum, music by Petrolianna. "We are Marching on (to Victory;" song, with chorus, by Carl Hermann. "Richmond is Ours," song and chorus; and "Oh, send me one Flower from his Grave;" song, with chorus, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst. Instrumental—"Funeral March," to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the Martyr President, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst. Price 30 cents; with vignette of the President, 50 cents. "Gen. Sherman's Grand Triumphal March," by G. C. Norman. Price 30 cents, with vignette of the General, 50 cents. Mailed free. Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FUNERAL MARCH with portrait—40c. Funeral March, plain, 30c. "A Nation in Tears," with vignette of the Martyr President 30c. Soldier's Happy Return Mazurka, 30c. Battle Hymn of the Republic, 30c. Jersey Lovers—comic—30c. It Was My Mother's Voice, 35c. Mailed free. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, N. Y.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE—NO GROPING IN the dark! Read that popular Medical work, "Human Frailty," beautifully illustrated with 100 steel engravings. Mailed free everywhere, by the author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York, on receipt of 26 cents in United States postage currency. To be consulted confidentially as usual.

THE LATE PRESIDENT.—THE BEST LIKEness of the late President is published by KIMMEL & FORSTERS, Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st. They will also publish this day a correct picture of the capture of Harrold and shooting of Booth. Liberal terms to agents.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE
DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP
FOR ASTHMA.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—For the best assortment of enamelled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE
DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP
FOR PAIMS IN THE BONES.

DRY GOODS.

PEACE!!! PEACE!!!
S. THOMPSON,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
HAS
REDUCED THE PRICES
OF FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
TO GOLD VALUE,
AND WILL SELL THEM
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.

CARPETINGS.
GREAT REDUCTION FROM RECENT PRICES.
IMPORTATIONS OF
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Solicit attention to their NEW SPRING STYLES OF
VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING
Also, FLOOR OILCLOTHS, of any required width, with a select stock of all OTHER GOODS pertaining to the trade.

FROM THE BOTTOM.
NEW GOODS AT THE NEW PRICES.
At No. 12 4th-av., a few doors below 8th-st.
WE ARE NOW OPENING, FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTION, A FULL STOCK OF LINEN AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CRASHES, TOWELING, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TABLE DAMASK AND FRONTING LINENS.
ALSO, SWISS, BOOK AND NAINSOOK MUSLINS, PLAIN AND PLAID JACONET, CAMBRIC, LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES.
SELISIA AND LINEN CAMBRICS.
GENTS' SHIRTS AND SHIRT-BOSOMS, COLLARS AND CUFFS.
LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S COTTON, LISLE AND SILK
GLOVES AND HOSIERY
EXCELSIOR KID GLOVES.
LADIES' LINEN SETS, COLLARS AND SLEEVES.
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS.
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS.
NEW STYLE OF FANCY COMBS AND HEAD-ORNAMENTS.
BUGLE AND GIMP TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS AND BRAIDS,
EMBROIDERED SETS AND COLLARS, INFANTS' ROBES AND WAISTS, EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
VAIL BAREGES, TISSUES AND GRENADINES.
FULL STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS.
200 DOZEN OF BEST BONE CORSETS AT $1 50 PER PAIR.
HOOP SKIRTS FROM $1 UP.
100 DOZEN LADIES' FULL-SIZE BALMORAL SKIRTS AT $1 25,
AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS, AT THE SAME REFRESHINGLY LOW PRICES.
VALENTINE & CO.,
No. 12 8th-av., a few doors below Cooper Institute, Astor-place, or 8th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.
We have now in stock
THE LARGEST VARIETY OF
New and Fashionable Spring Goods in
CORSETS AND SKIRTS
that it has ever been our pleasure to offer to the ladies of New-York. We would call special attention to our FRENCH CRIMPED BALMORALS, as well as to our French Corsets
HAND-MADE CORSETS.
Our Own Importation.
Hair-cloth, muslins, skeletons and all kinds of Skirts. Corsets and Skirts make to order.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th-sts.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 637 BROADWAY.
All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Sacks, Blankets, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Babies' Caps, Spencers, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemise Yokes, Nightgown Yokes, Ladies' Ready-made Under-garments, varieties of Handkerchiefs.
Initials and Coats of Arms Embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braidings, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries and Braiding executed perfectly.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

INDIA GOODS.
Strangers are informed that FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 886 Broadway, is open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues free.

AT ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW styles dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, veils, handkerchiefs, corsets, skirts, hair nets, fancy goods, buttons, bindings, small wares, combs and brushes. N. B.—Kid gloves, $1; undressed, 90 cents. Ladies hose, 50c. The entire stock at reduced prices. Remember ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of many Water Powers, some of them extensive and unimproved, suitable for new and wealthy companies.
Vacant buildings with dams, races and wheels ready.
Paper mills, new and old.
Grist mills with tenements situated in paying localities.
Saw mills with timbered lands.
Also a splendid power on navigation near the city, to lease in parcels of any amount desired. Engineers sent out to measure streams and make plans when required.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway, N. York.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE.
In a beautiful rocky glen, near Plainfield, N. J., within easy and rapid railroad communication with the city from the foot of Liberty-st.
Has a good sized factory building, with a never-failing stream of water, and a fall of thirty-one feet.
For particulars inquire at the Water Wheel Office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.
CLAY MILL PROPERTY.
Situated 1¾ miles from the Hudson River, at Fishkill Landing, and on the line of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.
A fine durable water power, being the whole of the Matteawan Creek, with a fall of 18 feet.
Apply soon to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER POWER TO RENT FOR THREE YEARS.—Location upon navigation on the Hudson River, at the intersection of the Boston, Hartford & Erie with the Hudson River Railroad, near Fishkill Landing.
Buildings with motive machinery will be erected to suit the customer upon walls now in part constructed.
Apply immediately to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL No. 170 Broadway.

FOUNTAINS, VASES AND GARDEN ORNAMENTS.
SETTEES, SUMMER-HOUSES, &c., &c.
Our assortment of Vases consist of over 30 different patterns and sizes, from $3 to $140 each, with fountains from $25 to $2,500.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

MARBLE MANTELS.
A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLASER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 409 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILliantly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered Black Lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.
The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.
(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in Solid Blocks, 1d., 2d. and 1s., 4d.
Works No. 12 Soho square, London.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXQUISITE TOILET PREPARATIONS—Lily Bloom and Rosaire Bloom, for whitening, tinting and improving the complexion; Curling Cream, for dressing and beautifying the hair, and Everlasting Perfume Packets; price 50 cents each. Sold by all druggists. Mailed free on receipt of price. Mme. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, No. 473 Broadway.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY HAVE ESTABlished a branch office corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st., adjoining the Second National Bank.
Receipts will be given at that office for goods to be forwarded to all points where we have offices.
Orders to call for packages will be received and promptly attended to. ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Indian Ink." No sediment, flow freely, and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by WARDWELL & REEVES, successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTH trade. To let a first-class stand, down town; has been used for the above business; a good chance to take hold of an established trade. Address Box No. 1,783 Post-office.

SHEET IRON—RUSSIA, BELGIAN, PATENT polished Imitation Russia, "R. G." American, common and galvanized sheet iron for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 and 228 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—CHARCOAL AND COKE TIN and terne plates, of every description, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
FRIDAY,
Third night of the revival of the admirable comedy of BOSOM FRIENDS,
which was so eminently successful at this theatre two years ago.
Produced with beautiful scenery by Isherwood, new and appropriate costumes, furniture and appointments of the most elegant description, and a full and complete distribution.
SATURDAY and MONDAY,
Sterling Coyne's successful Comedy,
BLACK SHEEP.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Overture at 7¾ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
BRILLIANT EXTRA TRIUMPH
Of the gifted and sparkling young artiste,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
in her exquisite impersonation of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET,
FANCHON, THE CRICKET,
the elfin heroine of Waldener's celebrated play of that title.
EXPRESSLY TRANSLATED FOR HER FROM THE GERMAN.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MAGGIE MITCHELL AS FANCHON.
Other characters by Misses FARREN, MARY WELLS, SKERRETT, REEVES, BURKE, and Mr. J. G. BURNETT, J. W. COLLIER, GEO. BECK, E. B. HOLMES, E. BARRY, H. DANVERS RENDLE, &c., &c.
THE WEIRD SHADOW DANCE.
THE FESTIVAL OF ST. ANDOCHE,
CRICKET IN ANGER.
THE REVELATION.
THE FLEDGE.
CRICKET'S TRIUMPH.
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC AND DANCING.
ADMIRABLE APPOINTMENTS, MECHANISMS, &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 6, at 8 o'clock P. M.
EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.
With permission of M. LEONARD GROVER,
MLLE. PAULINE CANISSA
will appear in costume, and execute in French
LE DOMINO NOIR.
Scene of the third act, (Auber.)
FAUST.
Diamond Song of Marguerite. (Gounod.)
M'SIEU LANDRY,
Operette Music de Jules Duprato.
ELLE EST FOLLE, drama in two acts.
Theatre office, No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN STEREOSCOPTICON,
Is now on exhibition every evening, comprising the finest collection of views and statues of all countries ever exhibited, with a brilliance of light never before attained, on surface 20 feet square, with splendid music accompaniments. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents; children 15 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 P. M. Grand Matinée Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

CONCERT—JERSEY CITY, FOR THE BENEFIT of the Five Points House of Industry. The children of this institution, under the direction of Prof. Nash, will repeat the concert which gave so much satisfaction at the Academy of Music, in the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; children, half price. Tickets may be had at Kasnow's book store, No. 58 Montgomery-st., and Harrison's, No. 14 Exchange-place.

WINTER GARDEN—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT, MRS. SEDLEY BROWN'S BENEFIT will take place at the WINTER GARDEN Saturday, May 6. JEANIE DEANS and LADIES BEWARE will be performed, Mr. W. H. SEDLEY SMITH will make his first appearance in New-York.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE
DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP
FOR SWELLED JOINTS.

PROPOSALS.

REDEMPTION OF
$1,641,500
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO 2,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable June 1, 1865.
Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$1,641,500
OF
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 17 of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1865.
The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:
Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891.
Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.
Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1893.
One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1894.
The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank,) on Thursday, the first day of June, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., (second floor above,) until Tuesday, the 16th day of May, 1865, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for supplying the coal and wood required for the Public Schools of this city for the ensuing year: say five thousand (5,000) tons of coal, and one thousand seven hundred and fifty (1,750) cords of oak wood, and one thousand and one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.
The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove size, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal to be furnished from the mines named, if acc

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Continued from First Page.

34, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61.

Hook and Ladder Companies—Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14.

NAYS.—*Hose Company*—No. 21.

The missing numbers were not represented at the meeting, but the vote was evidently expected. The solitary negative vote, cast by the Foreman of Hose Company No. 21, created great excitement, and at one time it appeared very ticklish for the sturdy opponent. He was threatened with forcible expulsion, but explained that the vote was his company's and not his own.

Mr. HAYES of Engine Company No. 9, trusted that the gentleman would be allowed to retain his seat. He was representing his company, and it would not be just to expel him.

The Chief Engineer then remarked that he would disband any company found favoring the new department, and that their premises and apparatus would be locked up.

Engineers Donohue, Hamill, Shannessey, Davidson, Bates, Kingsland, Sullivan, Kenny, Hurley, Weir, Orr and Cleary, all voted in the affirmative. Engineers Duffy, West, Howe, Lamb, Halloran and Lynch were absent.

Mr. HAMMOS moved that the chairman be requested to send a written notice to the foreman of each company not present, and to the absent engineers, to report within a certain given time as to whether they were for or against the department, and if they have decided to report to the new commissioners; that unless an answer is returned within the specified time, such companies shall be deemed in favor of the new board. The motion was reduced to writing and unanimously adopted.

The returns of all the companies, and their final action regarding choice between the old or the new departments, were ordered to be printed in the TIMES and other daily papers.

After some further minor discussion, the meeting adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

SENTIMENTS OF THE FIREMEN.

The result of the meeting has caused considerable comment among the members of the department, and at the different houses of the companies the proceedings were freely discussed. Members expressed themselves determined to abide by the decisions of the courts, but until then they would only obey the officers of the old department. As we stated before in the TIMES, the firemen only want the affair positively settled one way or the other, and of course would greatly prefer that the old system of affairs should go on.

We find that throughout the city a feeling of anxiety exists regarding the ultimate ending of the controversy, and that a riot or collision between the firemen and police would at length ensue. These doubts and fears may be dispelled, for the present at least, as nothing rash or headstrong is contemplated by the firemen. If hostilities should occur it will be the result of resistance on the part of the existing companies against any attempted seizure of their premises or apparatuses.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD.

During the great part of yesterday the new fire commissioners were invisible, but it is now known that this was caused by their organizing the board, which was accomplished yesterday afternoon. CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, was elected President, PHILIP W. ENOS, as Treasurer, and CHARLES E. GILDERSLEEVE as Secretary. At present there is very little to be said regarding the future intentions of the new board, except that they intend commencing a speedy and vigorous discharge of their duties. Their plans, and possible measures, will be more fully developed during the week, pending which the board intend at once estimating the probable expenditures of the present year.

The commissioners are of the opinion that no difficulty will be caused by their assuming charge of the Fire Department, with a view to convert it into a paid system. They apprehend no resistance from the great majority of the old department, and state that they have received an immense number of applications for positions under their new reign. These latter come from many of the leading members and officials of the old department, and the commissioners believe that the matter of dispute, regarding the possession of the machinery of the department, will or, in the end, amicably settled.

The injunction, already granted, but up to a late hour yesterday afternoon, not served upon the commissioners, has not caused them any uneasiness, for they intend hastening proceedings to a definite and positive end. No doubt the affairs of the Paid Fire Department will assume a palpable form before many days elapse.

PHILIP W. ENOS

is the commissioner who was sworn in on Wednesday evening, at Albany, to take the place of Mr. SLEAN, who declined to act in that capacity. Mr. ENOS was born in Rhode Island, but has lived all his long and useful life in this city. He has been connected with the Fire Department for over forty years and for years has held the honorable position of President of the Exempt Firemen's Association. He has also held the position of Chairman of the Liquor Dealers' Association, in which business he amassed a handsome fortune. Mr. ENOS was sent up to Albany last Fall by the Exempt Association to try and defeat the Paid Fire Department Bill. He then endeavored to persuade the State Legislature to postpone action until the old department could operate under the new ordinance of the Common Council, to give the firemen a chance. He now goes to heart and soul for the establishment and working of the new law.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Election of Officers—Resolutions on the State of the Country—New Building Proposed for the Chamber.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce for the election of officers, was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. A. Low in the chair. The following named gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber: Salem H. Wales, John A. Ludington, Charles W. Bertram, Andrew G. Agnew, Wm. H. Harris, Edward Faile, George S. Page, Henry B. Updyke, Henry M. Cleveland.

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by Col. CONKLING, were adopted:

In view of recent occurrences of the highest national consequences and of most auspicious promise, it is by this Chamber

Resolved, That the recent magnificent and conclusive triumphs of the national arms, resulting in the complete overthrow and collapse of the Southern rebellion, should be regarded with fervent gratitude to God by every loyal American, and with steadfast determination that the victories of the republic shall ensure to the honor of free institutions, to the lasting good of humanity, and to the total extinction of slavery.

Resolved, That we tender to our government respectful assurances that the burdens and sacrifices imposed on the loyal millions, of the war for the Union, have exhausted neither their resources nor their patriotism; that what they and we are ready to bear still further burdens should they be necessary to the salvation of our country, and the securing to them all of the priceless blessings of liberty.

Resolved, That while we would have nothing left undone that is essential to the complete and permanent restoration of the national authority, we yet trust and urge that such restoration may be everywhere signalized by magnanimity and clemency, and that it may nowhere be stained by a single act which will be condemned as useless, harsh or revengeful by the cool judgment of the humane and liberty-loving in every part of the civilized world.

Resolved, That we hail with peculiar satisfaction the recent order of the President of the United States, "to relieve the loyal citizens and well-disposed persons residing in the insurrectionary States from mercenary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits," believing as we do that an unrestricted commercial intercourse will prove to be the most powerful agency which can henceforth be employed for restoring peace and prosperity to all portions of our common country.

The following resolution, offered by Gen. WALWORTH, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the recent addresses of President Johnson, stigmatizing treason as "the greatest crime known to the law," meets the hearty approval of the Chamber of Commerce, and we have confidence that justice will be the dominant characteristic of his treatment of all those who have endeavored to take the life of the nation.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following-named gentlemen were elected officers of the Chamber, to serve during the ensuing year:

President—Abiel A. Low.
First Vice-President—William E. Dodge.
Second Vice-President—Jonathan Sturges.
Treasurer—F. S. Lathrop.
Secretary—John Austin Stevens, Jr.
Executive Committee—Charles H. Marshall, Chairman; Walter S. Griffith, Benjamin R. Winthrop, Nathaniel L. McCready, Simeon B. Chittenden, Deming Duer, Richard W. Weston, George Opdyke, George Griswold, James M. Brown.
For Chairman of Committee of Arbitration, to serve till May, 1866—Walter S. Griffith.
For Member of Committee of Arbitration, to serve till May, 1866—Alexander W. Bradford.
For Committee on Mercantile Library, to serve till May, 1866—Henry K. Bogert, (Chairman,) William Barton, Charles H. Marshall, John K. Myers, William E. Dodge, Jr.
For Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, to serve three years, till May, 1868—Matthew Maury, Henry W. T. Mali, and Charles T. Macy.
For Committee on Gold Statistics, to serve till May, 1866—Samuel B. Ruggles, (Chairman,) A. A. Low, James Brown, William T. Coleman, Deming Duer, James Gallatin, John Austin Stevens, Jr.

THE PRESIDENT'S OBSEQUIES.

Mr. MCCURDY, of the committee appointed to represent the Chamber of Commerce at the obsequies of President LINCOLN at Washington, reported that the portion of the committee which remained at Washington after the ceremonies, waited on Senator FOSTER, Chief-Justice CHASE, Secretary STANTON, Secretary WELLES and Secretary MCCULLOCH, and tendered to them all the sympathy of the Chamber of Commerce on the sad dispensation of Providence which had deprived the country of its beloved President, the administration of its head, and each of them of a friend, and assured them all of the continuation of the same patriotic and unwavering confidence and support from the Chamber of Commerce which it had always given to the government in its most trying hour. They all replied, recognizing the character and influence of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, and the services which it had rendered the government on most important occasions, and requested the committee to express to the chamber their high appreciation of that body, and their warm thanks for its sympathy and encouraging expressions of future confidence and support. In conclusion, the committee said they had everywhere met with the kindness and respect which were due to the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE SAVANNAH RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A supplementary report of this committee was next presented, showing that $25,000 had been expended in providing food for the destitute people of Savannah, and $12,000 remained to be distributed in the same manner.

A NEW BUILDING FOR THE CHAMBER.

The President, Mr. A. A. Low, then returned his thanks to the members of the chamber for the honor they had conferred on him, by electing him their President for the third term. He made an eloquent address, in which he spoke of the ancient origin of the chamber and its influence on the commercial affairs of the country. After alluding to the services it had rendered to the government in suppressing the rebellion, and the pecuniary sacrifices made freely by its members to attain that object, he referred to the necessity of a new building to accommodate its members, and contain the library, the portraits and the valuable documents and materials which were rapidly accumulating. He asked for subscriptions for the object as one worthy of the chamber, and one which should command its immediate attention, and he believed if the members made proper efforts, the amount required for the purpose could be obtained.

Mr. OPDYKE supported the suggestion and offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the rapidly augmenting trade and commerce of the City of New-York give assurance that this metropolis is destined to become the great mart of exchange for the product of the world, and that this chamber, as their representative, should provide itself with a suitable building for its accommodation, and that a committee of ten, of which the President and Secretary shall be members, be appointed to report at an early day what steps are necessary to secure that result.

The President said he would appoint the committee at a future meeting.

The chamber then adjourned.

Long Island Historical Society.

OFFICERS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR—ANNUAL REPORTS—THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The annual meeting of the Long Island Historical Society, was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the society, No. 16 Court-street, Brooklyn. Five directors were elected in place of those whose terms had expired. The following is the organization of the society for the current year:

OFFICERS FOR 1865:

President, J. Carson Brevoort; First Vice-President, John Greenwood; Second Vice-President, Chas. E. West; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Henry C. Murphy; Home Corresponding Secretary, John Winslow; Recording Secretary, A. Cooke Hall; Treasurer, Charles Congdon; Librarian, H. R. Stiles; Directors, J. C. Brevoort, John Greenwood, Charles E. West, H. C. Murphy, John Winslow, A. Cooke Hull, H. R. Stiles, E. Lewis, Jr., George W. Parsons, T. W. Fields, Theo. L. Mason, Charles Congdon, A. A. Low, R. S. Storrs, Jr., S. B. Chittenden, J. M. Van Cott, A. J. Spooner, A. N. Littlejohn, J. H. Boddington, George S. Stephenson, Wm. Poole, H. E. Pierrepont, Rowell Grave, Henry Sheldon, E. S. Mills.

A public meeting of the society was held in the evening, at which the reports of the officers were read, and resolutions were adopted and addresses made in reference to the recent death of Mr. LINCOLN. The room was filled by an intellectual and interested audience, which evinced its interest in the proceedings by frequent applause. The room was appropriately draped in mourning, and over the President's chair was CARPENTER'S picture of Mr. LINCOLN, surrounded with crape.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. C. BREVOORT, the President, who introduced Dr. STILES, the Librarian. The latter officer read his annual report, from which we gather the following facts:

At the beginning of its second current year, (May 1, 1864,) the library numbered 4,979 bound volumes, and 5,379 unbound volumes and pamphlets, or a total (exclusive of duplicates) of 10,358 titles. Since that time 2,633 bound volumes and 2,566 unbound volumes and pamphlets have been added, making a total increase (exclusive of duplicates) of 5,219 distinct titles during the past year. The library at the present time contains 15,577 volumes, as follows:

Acquisitions of the first year, 1863–'64	10,358
Increase of second year, 1864–'65	5,219
Total	15,577

The library has gained over one-third of its present numerical strength during the past year, and estimating the additions by their intrinsic value and adaptedness to the work of the society, may be reasonably considered as having absolutely doubled their efficiency to the library.

In addition to the above the society has been presented 247 circulars, &c., 124 relics, curiosities, &c., 44 prints and photographs, 5 paintings and 2 busts, 29 maps, 27 medals, and 281 coins. The local American history and genealogical departments are rapidly filling up, with rare and choice works. The newspaper department has received important accessions, including seventeen bound volumes of the New-York TIMES.

Among the gifts was the "original deed of a portion of Smithtown, L. I., granted July 14, 1659, by WYANDANCH, the famous Sachem of Montauk, to LYON GARDINER, in grateful remembrance of GARDINER'S kindness in procuring the release of his only daughter from captivity among hostile Indians." Also, the original confirmatory patent of the town of Smithtown, L. I., granted by Gov. ANDROS in 1676, and given to the society by a vote of the town.

Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE then read the annual report of the Executive Committee, by which it appeared that 192 persons have been added to the membership, representing all classes and occupations, increasing the present membership to 620, which is a large constituency for a society that has been organized only two years. The report acknowledges the receipt of a portrait in oil of "Red Jacket," the celebrated Chief of the Incas, presented by JOHN G. SCHUMAKER, of Brooklyn: also, a small but elegant portrait of the late Rev. THEODORE PARKER, by Rev. H. W. BEECHER, and another of the late RUFUS CHOATE, the gift of Mr. WM. FAYE. Also, a bust of NOAH WEBSTER, by GERDAN L. FORD, Esq., and another of Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, presented by Dr. DANIEL AYRES.

At the close of the report it was resolved to print 1,200 copies of the document for distribution.

Mr. CHAS. CONGDON, Treasurer, read his annual report, when Mr. J. M. VAN COTT read an able and interesting memorial upon the life, services and death of Mr. LINCOLN, which was adopted and ordered to be printed in the annual report of the Society.

Eloquent speeches were then made by Hon. MOSES F. ODELL and others, upon the death of the late President. Mr. ODELL said his acquaintance with Mr. LINCOLN began in July 1861, when he entered Congress at the special session that year. A few days after Congress convened he was introduced to the President, and then saw the kindest eye that he had ever seen, or has seen since. His favorable impression formed of Mr. LINCOLN at that time had never changed, but rather strengthened. He said that if he were asked what Mr. LINCOLN'S best trait was, he should say his kindness of heart; and if asked what his greatest fault was, his answer would be the same. If during the war he has committed any error it was through his goodness. The speaker said that if the life of any man should have been safe from the hand of treason, that life should have been Mr. LINCOLN'S. Mr. ODELL said he was personally acquainted with many instances in which families in his district had had occasion to bless the kindness of Mr. LINCOLN.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause.

Anniversary of the Orphan Asylum Society.

The fifty-ninth anniversary of the Orphan Asylum Society of New-York, was celebrated at Irving Hall yesterday afternoon. A large and fashionable audience was present. About 160 of the children under the care of the society were on the platform, the boys dressed in brown and gray, the girls in blue, with white aprons trimmed with red. Several of the youngest children were brought in their nurses' arms. All appeared to be healthy and happy.

After prayer, and the reading of a portion of scripture by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, an anniversary hymn was sung by the children, with commendable attention to time and tune. Dr. MONTGOMERY then read the annual report, from which it appears that, on the 1st of April, 1864, there were 211 children in the asylum; 52 were admitted during the year; 23 were discharged, 3 were sent to the Juvenile Asylum, 1 to Randall's Island and 2 died; leaving 172 under the care of the institution on the 1st ult. Of these, 103 are boys and 69 girls.

The receipts during the year ending April 1, 1865, were $28,425 45; the expenditures, $19,376 41, leaving a balance on hand of $10 10. Of the legacies received during the year, one was a sum of $4,500, from Mrs. JOSEPH MARSHALL, a colored woman and a Catholic. A sum of $1,000 was left to the institution by Mr. PELATIAH PERIT, and $5,000 by Mr. JOHN ROSS.

An address was delivered by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, in which he gave an interesting account of the manner in which the institution is conducted, and said that $4,000 were required to pay off the debt.

A number of recitations were then given by the children, and some excellent piano music by Prof. LASAR. A piece called "The Haymakers" was performed by eight little girls and the same number of boys, the lads doffing their jackets and the girls donning their straw hats with blue ribbons. The whole party, being provided with hay-making implements, went through the appropriate motions, accompanying them by singing "Mowers and Spreaders." A collection was taken up during the afternoon, and the audience were then dismissed with the benediction.

Board of Direction, 1865.—First Directress—Mrs. John Anthon. Second Directress—Miss Brinckerhoff, No. 36 Union-square. Treasurer—Miss M. J. Oothout, No. 26 Washington-square. Secretary—Miss Caroline Murray, No. 13 Washington-place. Trustees—Mrs. J. P. Van Horne, Miss Emma Seton, Miss Mary A. Strong, Mrs. Isaac Gibson, Mrs. Lebbeus B. Ward, Mrs. Jonathan Odell, Miss Bella Mathews, Mrs. G. C. Satterlee, Miss Caroline C. Woolsey, Mrs. Nathan Bishop. Advisory Committee—A. R. Walshe, Esq., John K. Myers, Esq., Henry Oothout, Esq. Physician—John L. Campbell, M. D. Superintendents—Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Pell. Teachers—Mr. Wright, Miss Decamp, Miss Marian Dempster.

The Prospective Measure-worm Nuisance.

The trees in our streets and squares will soon be in full leaf, but how long they are destined to remain clad with verdure depends on the greater or less degree of vigor with which that intolerable nuisance, the measure-worm, prosecutes its ravages. Many suggestions for the destruction of the worm have been made, and not a few tried, but without success. In Brooklyn, a few years ago, small troughs were placed around each tree, and filled with oil, but without any perceptible effect in protecting the trees from the attacks of the worm. The eggs from which the measure-worm is produced are deposited by the "miller" moth in the bark of the trees during the previous Summer, and are warmed into life by the power of the sun during the ensuing Spring. No sooner do the leaves expand than the worm, which grows with their growth, attacks them, and in two or three weeks the tree is divested of its foliage. It is known that where birds are plentiful, the worm never becomes troublesome. In the Central Park the trees preserve their foliage to the end of the season. The birds feed on the worm, and thus prevent its undue increase. But birds cannot be induced to remain in the populous parts of our cities. Naturalists who have devoted some time to the observation of the measure-worm and its habits, recommend the application of a strong stream of water to the trees for the purpose of destroying the worm. This remedy has been successfully applied, and there appears to be no reason why our steam fire engines should not be brought into play against this rapacious and disgusting creature. A trial will not cost much, and if successful, all New-York and Brooklyn may be rid of a nuisance by the expenditure of a very few dollars.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER GOVER—THE BROADWAY ARSON CASE.

ARMAND LANG, a youth of eight years, was burned to death on Wednesday morning, in a wooden building at the intersection of Broadway and Seventieth-street, which is believed to have been set on fire by JOHN WENZEL, one of the occupants, who had recently disputed with the landlord about the rent, and who is said to have uttered threats. There seeming to be reasonable ground of suspicion, Policeman DASE, of the Thirty-first Precinct, apprehended WENZEL, and, holding him until yesterday morning, delivered him to Coroner GOVER and a Jury. The testimony confirmed Officer DASE'S suspicions. ELIZABETH MUGGENBURGH, one of the tenants who was burned out, made oath that she was awakened by the fire, and that it was in WENZEL'S room; that when she ran down stairs she saw WENZEL also going down; that his trunk was standing in the hall; that he remarked that he cared only to save his trunk, as his effects were insured, and that not long ago he cautioned her to watch Mrs. ESCELLES, wife of the keeper of a liquor-store saloon on the first-floor, as she might set the house on fire. The jury found a verdict against WENZEL, and the Coroner committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BY CORONER COLLIN—INFANTICIDE IN HARLEM.

On Wednesday evening, Policeman HENRY J. WALSH found in the Harlem River, at the head of Fourth-avenue, the body of a female infant which had been sunk with a stone attached to the neck. A post-mortem was made by Dr. THOMAS ROBINSON, and it appeared that the child had been born alive; whereupon the jury rendered a verdict of "supposed drowning."

The Police Courts.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE DODGE.

JAMES MCGOVERN having been taken into custody by Patrolman HALLIDAY, of the Twentieth Ward, was required to respond to a charge of mayhem in biting a piece from PETER KELLY'S lip, while the two were fighting in their abode, at No. 320 West Thirty-seventh-street. The evidence being clear, the accused was required to find $2,000 bail, and in default was committed for trial.... GEORGE C. BURT, a youth of 19, was apprehended by Officer CONNER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, for embezzling $133 44 from his late employer, Mr. WILLIAM TURNURE, of No. 26 East Twenty-fourth-street. The prisoner confessed the crime, and said that he had been to Boston, and there expended the money. He was thereupon committed for examination.

Late on Wednesday night, JAMES MCCONNELL struck Officer KEALEY, of the Eighth Ward, and prostrated him to the pavement, and then, wrenching his baton from his hands, beat him on the head therewith. MCCONNELL, having been arrested, was committed without bail, and subsequently the Justices of the Special Sessions committed him to the Penitentiary for a term of three months.

Officer CARLEY, of the Broadway Police, arrested MARY BROWN for stealing a lady's cloth jacket, pair of kid gloves, etc., at STEWART'S. The goods having been found in her possession, she was committed in default of $1,500 bail.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE HOGAN.

GEORGE BILLINGS, a steam-pipe manufacturer, of No. 202 Hester-street, was apprehended by Officer WARREN, of the Fourteenth Ward, on complaint of HENRY SAXTON, of No. 203 Spring-street, alleging that he had stolen a quantity of lead pipe and solder, and a coat, pair of boots, &c. The accused was required to find bail to appear for trial.

ROBERT BOSTON, of No. 293 South Fourth-street, Williamsburgh, was robbed by a boy, in Water-street near Dover, of a wallet containing $650. He gave chase, and the youth dropped the wallet, giving the money to the breeze, and other boys and a woman who was passing seized the bills. A woman was apprehended by Patrolman MULLEN, of the Fourth Ward, and taken to the Tombs; but Mr. BOSTON could not identify her, and she was dismissed. Later yesterday afternoon two boys went to the Fourth Ward Station-house with the money that they had found, and gave it to Capt. THORN.

Reply to Address from French Residents of New-York.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 29, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22d inst., transmitting three copies of resolutions adopted by French residents in the City of New-York, at a meeting held on the 18th inst., and presided over by the Consul-General of France, expressive of their indignation and sorrow at the assassination of President LINCOLN, and the attempt to take the lives of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State.

I shall find much satisfaction in causing the copies of these humane and characteristic resolutions of your generous countrymen to be disposed of in the manner indicated in your note.

Accept, Sir, &c., &c.,
(Signed) N. HUNTER, Acting Secretary.

The Turf.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE, L. I.—SUMMARY:

THURSDAY, May 4—Match for $2,000. Mile heats, best 3 in five, in harness.

D. MACE named s. m. *Ella Sherwood*.....2 0 1 1 1
D. PFIZER named g. g. *James Watson*.....1 0 2 2 2
Time—2:37½, 2:36, 2:42½, 2:40¾, 2:40.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—At about 7 o'clock last evening, an aged woman, whom the police of the Nineteenth Ward believe to have been a homeless wanderer, was run over and instantly killed by a New-Haven Railroad train, near Fifty-sixth-street. The engineer made the usual alarm signals, but the woman paid no heed to them, and hence it is inferred that she was deaf. Patrolman JUDY and LONSDALE took the body to the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station, and a notification was sent to Coroner COLLIN.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.—This commission met yesterday afternoon, President BELL in the chair. Mr. NICHOLSON moved that hereafter, in case of indentioring children from Randall's Island, their friends and relatives be previously notified to take them away. The motion was carried. On motion of Mr. BOWEN, it was resolved to balance all books hereafter on the 1st of each month, and that a statement of the expenses be laid before the board. The board then adjourned.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.—The premises of this company, of whose intentions we spoke at length in the TIMES of Monday, are fast approaching completion. They expect to commence operations in a few days. The safe for the storage of articles of value is nearly ready. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Mr. FRANCIS H. JANES, President of the company, affords all needful information.

PRESENT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—A number of prominent citizens of New-York, chiefly merchants and bankers, have purchased a magnificent carriage, with horses and harness to match, for presentation to President JOHNSON. The names of all politicians have been carefully excluded from the list of subscribers to this timely gift to the President.

THE CHARLESTON COTTON.—A telegram was received at the Custom-house yesterday, to the effect that Mr. DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent, who is now at Charleston, will conclude this week the arrangements for the shipment to New-York of the cotton captured in Charleston, and may be expected to return home on Saturday.

THE PARK.—With the dawn of peace, our time-honored Park puts on the vernal hue of Spring. The trees are green in their old age, and workmen have, for the past few days, been busy ploughing the worn-out grass-plats, with a view to restoring them to their former freshness. The unsightly re-curbing boxes have all been removed.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—The anniversary exhibition of the New-York Institution for the Blind will take place at Irving Hall Tuesday, May 9. The exercises, musical and literary, to commence at 3 P. M.; doors open at 2 o'clock; tickets 25 cents, children under twelve years 15 cents.

POLICE TRIALS.—The trials yesterday were utterly devoid of interest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

AN ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE OF BOOTH.—A few days since a young man, whose name has not been divulged, was arrested by Detective FROST and others on the charge of theft, and, proving to be a smart fellow, told something more than he knew to be facts, in order to exculpate himself from the actual offence of which it is alleged he is guilty. He stated that he knew the assassin BOOTH, having acted as errand boy, &c., and said that HAROLD had been a resident of Brooklyn and an attendant of a physician who formerly resided here. The officers believing that he knew something of the assassination, and having an eye to the reward, kept him in custody for some days, and reported the case to General Superintendent KENNEDY, of the Metropolitan Police. That officer examined the matter thoroughly, and, as reported, found it to be "bosh," and ordered the young man's release. He is still held, however, upon the charge upon which he was originally arrested.

THE NAVY-YARD.—A large proportion of the ship carpenters and joiners have resumed work in the Navy-yard, with the understanding that the differences existing in regard to wages will be properly and satisfactorily disposed of by the national authorities. The caulkers and riggers still hold out. Some of them have procured situations in the ship-yards of New-York and Greenpoint, while many others are awaiting the turn of events in the yards.

BLACK KID GLOVES AND TRAVELING EXPENSES.—The committee of the Kings County Supervisors, appointed to go to Washington on the occasion of the President's obsequies, presented a bill at the last meeting for traveling and hotel expenses to the amount of $247 20. A bill for kid gloves, &c., amounting to $76 30, was also presented. Both bills were ordered to be paid.

DISCHARGED.—THOMAS O'GARAY, arrested on Tuesday on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of the dry goods store of JULIUS FLATO, in Fulton-street, was discharged from custody yesterday, there being no evidence to warrant his further detention.

PARADE.—The cadets of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, paraded yesterday to the number of about 50, rank and file. Their marching was creditable. The United States Marine Drum Corps proceeded them in their march through the streets.

Williamsburgh.

LAUNCH OF THE BARK ELLA NEVINS.—The bark *Ella Nevins*, 500 tons burthen, intended for the Italian trade, was launched at 4 P. M. yesterday, from the yard of THOMAS STACK, foot of North Sixth-street, Eastern District. A large number of ladies and gentlemen from New-York were present. The dimensions of the bark are as follows: Length 140 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 18½ feet. She is of superior model and fine finish.... At the same yard there is on the stocks, in a forward state, a steam revenue cutter, of 500 tons burthen. Her dimensions are: Length of keel, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 13 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT FOR BROOKLYN.—In accordance with the suggestions of the War Fund Committee, the citizens of the Eastern District are subscribing largely to the fund for the erection of a monument to our late Chief Magistrate. The police officers of the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Precincts, have each subscribed a dollar.

CRIME IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT IS LARGELY DECREASING.—Offences against person and property are almost unknown at present, and the police justices have little or nothing to do. This is attributable in a great measure to the successful inauguration of temperance societies.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I*—(Short causes)—Nos. 1777, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1926, 2067, 2096, 2166, 1815, 2165, 2186. *Part II*—Nos. 1426, 1686, 990, 1718, 1410, 924, 1844, 160, 1132, 1300, 988, 1334, 1444, 1408, 1040, 1354, 1266, 864, 1078, 1176.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 4401, 5043, 5189, 5191, 5193, 5195, 5197, 5199, 5201, 5205, 5207, 5209, 5211, 5213. *Part II.*—Nos. 5004, 4406, 5024, 2936, 3402, 4526, 4410, 3050, 1814, 1780, 3998, 4390, 3776, 3804, 5074.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 951, 621, 840, 965, 967, 972, 973, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 981, 852, 853, 638. *Part II.*—Adjourned till next Monday.

Shoddy in Court—Spontaneous Combustion—and the Theory as to the Kind of Oils that will Produce it—Sale by Sample, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Welles and a Jury.

Sigismund Windmuller and Henry Beni vs. *E. W. Williams.*—The action was brought to recover the sum of about $500 for goods sold and delivered.

In the forepart of February, 1864, the defendant purchased of the plaintiffs, according to a sample furnished them, six bales of shoddy, the whole weighing 3,065 pounds, at forty-six cents per pound. The defendant is, and was at the time the proprietor of a woolen manufactory in or near Norwich, Connecticut. The plaintiff resided in this city, and it seems the sale was made through a broker here. The six bales were shipped, and in due time received at defendant's establishment in Connecticut. In a day or two after they were received, they ignited by spontaneous combustion and were very much injured before the fire could be extinguished. The uninjured bales were then removed to an outbuilding, taken out of the bags and piled in a room. On the same day a fire broke out again among this shoddy, and the result was that it was so injured as to be worthless. Defendant set up that it was in consequence of the kind of oil that had been used that the spontaneous combustion ensued. He also claimed that the shoddy delivered to him was very inferior to the sample, that it was filled with much dirt, earthy matter, and other foreign substances, and that if the proper kind of oil had been used, the fire could not have occurred—inasmuch as there would have been no such thing as spontaneous combustion. The defendant also, by way of counter claim, alleged that his buildings, or part the fire occurred, had been damaged to the extent of $250, and this he claimed the plaintiff should pay for. The testimony in the case was quite conflicting. The witnesses on the part of the plaintiff said that the six bales of goods were according to the sample; on the other side it was shown that they were not. Several witnesses stated that if certain kinds of oil were used in the manufacture of shoddy, spontaneous combustion was a very common thing.

The defendant was put upon the stand, and the question of "fixed" or vegetable oils was fully discussed. Witness thought if vegetable oils were used in shoddy there was a great liability to spontaneous combustion. The philosophy is, the witness said, that the nitrogen oxidizes and forms carbonic acid gas, and this gas, as is well known, is of a highly combustible nature. The object in using oil was to render the material more pliable, and hence, more easy to pull.

The case was not concluded when the court adjourned.

For plaintiff, R. W. Townsend, Esq.; for defendant, Messrs. Lockwood & Crosby.

The July Riots—Another Verdict Against the City.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT, MAY 4.

Before Judge Leonard.

Archibald M. Allerton vs. *The Mayor.*—This was a suit to recover the value of property destroyed by the rioters in 1863, at the Bull's Head Hotel. The jury, under direction of the court, rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $11,255 63.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—MAY 4.

By Justice Sutherland.

Franklin Edson vs. Walter S. Hicks.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action. In the matter of the application of Margaret R. Bull, &c.—Motion denied. Thomas J. Alwood vs. John H. Willis.—Motion denied, without costs.

By Justice Barnard.

George Curtis vs. John McGrane, &c.—If defendants stipulate to withdraw the defence of usury, the motion is granted on payment of the costs of the motion; if they do not, motion is denied, with costs. John Steward *et al.* vs. Dorrance Davis.—Motion granted, unless the plaintiff pay, within three days, the costs of the motion and disbursements; if complied with, defendant to have twenty days to answer. In the matter of George F. Young, an infant.—The writ dismissed, and the child to remain in charge of the relator. Martin Ivone vs. Wesley Lyon *et al.*—Motion granted, unless the plaintiff place the cause on the June calendar for trial. Alfred Kershaw vs. Benjamin M. Fuligh.—Motion denied. The People *ex. rel.*, &c., vs. M. T. Brennan.—Motion granted.

The E. P. Christy Will.

SURROGATE'S COURT—MAY 4.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

Surrogate Tucker yesterday delivered his decision in the matter of the contested will of the late Edwin P. Christy. This extraordinary case has been in litigation in the Surrogate's Court for two years and a half. The amount of property left by Mr. Christy is estimated at $100,000 to $150,000.

Mr. Christy's life and career were peculiar, and a full review of his history is rendered necessary in the Surrogate's opinion, by the questions raised as to his soundness of mind and his marriage relations. He is found to have been living in 1845 in Buffalo with a lady, who had, previous to her connection with him, been known as Harriet E. Harrington. Evidence was given as to a marriage between him and Mrs. Harrington, and as to the general reputation of the parties, and the Surrogate determines that the relation of husband and wife is established to have existed between them, and therefore that she and her surviving son are properly in court as contestants of the will. Christy soon after came to New-York City, leaving Harriet and the four children he had had by her in Buffalo. Here he became almost immediately distinguished in his business of negro minstrelsy, and began to accumulate property very rapidly. Harriet and the children followed him to this city, where he provided for them in a moderate manner. He visited them occasionally, but he began to live with a lady previously called Mary Miller or Mary Maples, and to introduce her as his wife. It is this lady (who also survives him) in whose favor he has made his will.

In the Spring of 1848, Mr. Christy leaped from the second-story window of the house in which he and Mary lived, in Eighteenth-street, in this city. The coroner's jury found that at the time of the commission of this suicidal act, he was in a condition of temporary insanity. Mr. Christy fell upon the pavement in the back yard, head foremost, fracturing some of the cervical vertebræ and his right forearm, and from these injuries he came to his death, twelve days after. His case the Surrogate considers to have been a remarkable one, in a physiological aspect. Here was a man with his neck broken, and his whole body, from the neck down, perfectly paralyzed, and the length of time during which he lived in this condition, as well as the intellectual capacity he evinced in conversation, are, as shown by the testimony of witnesses, most extraordinary. The Surrogate considers it to be proven that Mr. Christy gave intelligent directions for his will to his counsel, Mr. Clark, and actually executed it with the necessary formalities. A marriage ceremony was also performed at his death-bed, between him and Miss Miller, which, of course, was null and void, if, as the Court holds, the evidence shows Harriet to have been his lawful wife.

The Surrogate, therefore, decides to admit to probate the will of Mr. Christy, and declares him to have been competent to devise his property.

Mrs. Harriet Christy's claim of dower, as his widow, will have to be made in another proceeding.

Notice to Applicants for Admission to the Bar.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, now in session, have appointed as examiners, Elbridge T. Gerry, Henry H. Morange, and Ambrose Stevens, Esqs. All applicants for admission are requested to be in attendance at the General Term room, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday next, May 10. The following-named gentlemen have been appointed as a Committee on Character: Edwards Pierrepont, Chas. P. Kirkland, and John E. Parsons, Esqs.

Damages Against the City for not Keeping a Pier in Repair.

COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

Alfred Barber vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff for the value of a horse and cart, which were thrown overboard from Pier No. 34 East River, by reason as alleged of the unsoundness of the pier. Defendants admitted the unsafe condition of the pier, but claimed that the city was not liable on account of the pier being leased to private parties. The Judge held that though the piers of the city were leased by private individuals, yet it was the duty of the corporation auth

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4248. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AMNESTY AND PARDON.

Gen. Halleck Offers Amnesty to the Southern People.

They May Take the Oath and Go Where They Please.

Officers Excepted from Amnesty May Apply for Pardon.

All Such Applications will be Sent to the President.

How Jeff. Davis and His Cabinet were Received in North Carolina.

They are Not Permitted to Have Shelter at Greensboro.

Distributing a Part of Their Plunder They Start for Texas.

The Old Battle-Ground at Fair Oaks Revisited.

A Look at the Rebel Defences of Richmond and Petersburgh,

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

All Rebels, Without Regard to Rank or Employment, Allowed to Take the Oath of Amnesty.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES, } RICHMOND, Va., MAY 3, 1865.

Major-Gen. Ord, Commanding Department of Virginia:

GENERAL *All persons, without regard to their rank or employment in the civil or military service of the late rebel government, will be permitted to take the amnesty oath, and will receive the corresponding certificate. Those excluded from the benefit of such oath* can make application for pardon and restoration to civil rights, which applications will be received and forwarded to the proper channels for the action of the President of the United States. The fact that such persons have voluntarily come forward and taken the oath of allegiance will be evidence of their intention to resume the status of loyal citizens, and constitute claim for Executive clemency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding.

Official copy: J. C KELTON, Ass't Adj.-Gen.

OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Davis and His Fellow-Fugitives—The People of North Carolina Reject them—They are not Allowed to Enter Private Houses at Greensboro—Mosby Following them Toward Texas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, May 1, 1865.

That notorious rebel, SAM. MCCUBBIN, who played an important part in the riots at Baltimore, in April, 1861, and who, since that time, has been chief in the detective squad of the rebel government, returned to Richmond on Saturday and reported in person to the Provost-Marshal.

MCCUBBIN left Richmond on Sunday, April 2, in charge of the treasure when the rebel Secretary TRENHOLM had reserved for any emergency that might arise. He left JEFF. DAVIS, TRENHOLM, BENJAMIN, with Extra BILLY SMITH and a host of other leading Confederates, at Greensboro, N. C. They were detained at Greensboro three days, and during that time ate, drank and slept in the cars, *as the inhabitants refused to allow them to enter their dwellings, fearing they might be held responsible for harboring rebels.*

Mr. TRENHOLM was take very sick at Greensboro, and visited the house of one of the leading men there, who asked him to exchange gold for Confederate scrip. The secretary refused, on the plea that North Carolina had not furnished any of it—that it belonged to the State of Virginia. Before they left for the South they distributed a considerable quantity of gold among the party, as a precautionary measure in the event of their being hard pushed.

In a conversation, to-day, with one of MOSBY'S men, I elicited the fact that the guerrilla chief who, for the past four years, has been the scourge of the eastern counties of the State, disbanded his followers at Salem, Roanoke County, on Wednesday last, and, with tears in his eyes, told them that he should himself attempt to reach the party of the Ex-President, and make tracks to the Trans-Mississippi.

The Mayor of Fredericksburgh called a meeting of his council on the 28th, to express their horror at the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, and to express their confidence in the United States Government.

The action of the municipal authorities fully represented the sentiments of the people. The Mayor, M. SLAUGHTER, Esq., arrived here on Saturday morning and communicated to Gen. HALLECK the result of the meeting. The people of Fredericksburgh, who have suffered so much during the past four years, are anxious to return to their allegiance to the United States and to enjoy the advantages which their geographical position, as the head of the navigation of the Rappahannock, assures them. The fertile counties of Spottsylvania and Stafford have hitherto sent their products to Fredericksburgh for shipment to northern markets, and it is exceedingly gratifying to know that the prospects of the coming crop are more bright than they have been for the last four years. A larger amount of land is under cultivation and the growing crops will not suffer this year from the tramp of armies or the pestilence of war.

R. D. FRANCIS.

A Visit to the Fair Oaks Battle-field—The Richmond and Petersburgh Defences—Feeling About the Assassination—Miscellaneous.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 2, 1865.

I had the pleasure yesterday to visit the battle-ground of Fair Oaks, or of the Seven Pines, as called here, and I found the fortifications, the army débris, the perforated and prostrated trees, and, what is most touching of all, the graves of our fallen heroes. It is a scene of desolation and death, over which Spring is now scattering its floral beauties like the garnishing which comes and sepulchres receive from the hands of affection.

The Seven Pines is about eight or nine miles from Richmond, in a northeasterly direction, and was attacked, I believe, by the enemy's left wing, his right touching the James in a southeasterly direction from the point where the battle occurred. The country is level, with cleared spaces between low forests of pitch pine and of oak, and the soil is light and unproductive, though susceptible, I think, of being brought to a high state of cultivation. A farm directly in front of our breastworks, and between them and the enemy's lines, having on it a house then used as a hospital, has been purchased by an English farmer, and I should not be surprised if the desert, under his hand, became a fruitful field. It cost him $20,000 or $30,000 in Confederate currency, and is, perhaps, worth about half of his remaining debt, which is $4,000.

CONFEDERATE DEBTS.

What principle will be adopted in canceling this and a thousand similar debts at the South, it is difficult to foresee. The subject is causing much trouble in Richmond and its surroundings, between debtor and creditor, tenants and landlords. Should this man pay $200 or $300 in gold, it would probably be more than an equivalent for his $4,000 note when he gave it. How can claims of this kind be canceled equitably, except on the basis of intrinsic values, or of gold and currency? The lawyers, I opine, will have a great harvest when the thousand-and-one questions growing out of this war come before the courts, and let them prepare themselves by studying the principles of equity and of the common law.

GUNS AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The road that took us out of Richmond passed by the quay along which our captured guns and their carriages and appurtenances are arranged, and a magnificent spectacle it was, including material enough for all the fighting that we shall have occasion for, I hope, for a hundred years to come. Few nations are more powerful in the means of defence than we are now.

At two miles beyond the city line or thereabout, we came upon the inner line of fortifications, and about a mile beyond that the outer line, with occasional rifle-pits, redoubts and other means of defence. The breastworks are high, with an inner wall of logs to support them, and a deep moat at their outer base filled with water, and beyond the moat are abatis of a kind that I never saw before. Instead of treetops trimmed with sharpened branches pointing out, they are like a farmers' haystack, only the sticks instead of having their ends inserted into the beams pass directly through it, producing four rows of sharpened spikes or prongs, and must be uncomfortable affairs for an assailing force to encounter. Each beam is about twelve feet long, and they are joined end, to end so as to produce a bristling defile along the most some distance from it on the outer side, nor can they be passed except by turning them endwise to the fort to leave an open space between the sticks to admit between them a defile of men. This was the way our forces passed them in storming the forts around Petersburgh, and I observed several openings produced in this manner. But being directly under the enemy's guns in doing the work, how sublime the courage, how terrible the slaughter of opening these passages. No one at a distance can conceive what it has cost our brave men to produce our present jubilations over victory and peace.

THE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURGH DEFENCES.

The Petersburgh works are much more than a simple defile of breastworks, moats and abatis. They have defences in the rear, on the sides, and are lined with bomb-proof barracks for the encampment of an army. These are made partly of logs and partly of earthy excavations, and resemble, probably, the troglodyte towns which once lined the Upper Nile. How men could have health in such damp, subterranean abodes, I cannot well understand. At Petersburgh our army had back of the front line of defences fortified encampments for a reserved corps; but I did not find these to the same extent on the enemy's side, for the good reason, I suppose, that they were wanting men, and had no reserves to provide for. If trees died of bullet wounds as men do, very few along the line of the Petersburgh works could have survived. Terrible must have been the storm of iron and leaden hail, and the scene reminds one of MILTON'S description of "hills upturn:"

"So hills amid the air encountered hills
Hurl'd to and fro with jaculation dire."

The earth around these rebel cities is scarred with the gashes of war. What is called the "crater," where the great mine was exploded, or rather the contiguous spaces over which the negro troops marched to the unavailing assault, show more affecting memorials in the form of broken arms, rotten coats and army debris, than any other point I visited, Fort Steadman not excepted. The illustration which these poor fellows here gave of their valor, must command the immortality of history and the respect of mankind.

WINDER'S DEN.

I have written not a little for the press in the building and at the desk occupied and used by the jailor WINDER, during his confinement of our prisoners. It is a long, low wooden building, opposite the Washington monument on Capitol-square, and is now occupied by the Christian Commission. It is now daily thronged by the starving poor fed by our charities as a return for the cruelties practiced upon our men. This is a fitting return for the followers of Him who said: "If thine enemy hunger feed him." WINDER died some months ago, and stands now face to face, perhaps, with those whom he consigned to an early grave. Their bodies are promiscuously interred in Oakhill Cemetery, with so little earth as scarcely in some cases to hide them, and no mark to assist sorrowing friends, who are now occasionally arriving, I understand, for the purpose of claiming them, to find or to distinguish the objects of their search. This is a sad neglect, against which our troops are now guarding, and head-boards are placed at each grave, with the name and company of him whose dust sleeps underneath it.

REBEL VIEW OF THE ASSASSINATION.

That many of those who were active in secession and civil war sincerely deplore the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, I have the most abundant evidence. Not that they disliked Mr. LINCOLN less, but that they loved themselves more. They feel that the martyrdom of the President is so associated with their measures to overthrow the government, as to place them at a disadvantage in the final settlement. Hence from selfish motives, if no other, they deeply regret the event. They expected more from Mr. LINCOLN'S natural kindness and good nature than they can hope for from his successor or other members of the government. Besides, the North, I think, are too sweeping in their denunciation of all who have taken part in the rebellion, as if they were without honor, conscience, sincerity, or any redeeming quality. This is a flagrant overestimate of their demerits. A large portion of them abhor the assassin's meanness and guilt as much as we do. They would have detested his deed, even if they could have thereby gained their much desired independence, as they call it. This I know to be true, and I say it to correct the dangerous mistakes which reach me from the North on this subject. I say dangerous, because anything having the effect to precipitate our government upon measures too extreme and unmerciful, will react injuriously against the cause we all so much love—union and republican liberty. It cannot be otherwise. The judgments of history are not formed amid the excitements of passion to which we are in danger of giving way. I beseech the press to moderate its tone and let mercy temper justice.

We can devise no greater punishment for secession than what it is now enduring. Think of whole communities, great and proud States, disorganized and broken down in their social system, dashed in all their expectations of political supremacy, ruined in property, so that the richest are now poorest, and the master sinks below his slave in the means of comfort and advancement; think of a city like this, where every house is one of mourning and every hand is grasping for something to subsist upon or an occupation to live by, and can we devise anything more painful or mortifying? I heard a man in gray, a rebel officer I suppose, say in the streets to-day, "I am willing to do anything but carry horses; that is a business I always abhorred." Their labor and their capital have both been swept away by a single blow. The great means of recuperation is the cultivation of the soil with their own hands, and if that is confiscated, the government must provide for a third of its people the same as for beggars, or they must starve. The most of these people were at the outset opposed to breaking from the Union. In Petersburgh a vote of 16,000 out of 18,000 was given for the Union. And yet these opposers at first became by the logic of events earnest advocates of the Confederacy. And having taken this stand they have been made to recede from it only by power, and though they still deplore the first step, the idea of retracing their subsequent steps is as great a punishment as they can bear or we inflict. I think, therefore, the sober second thought of the American people will incline them to mercy, and that they will be as magnanimous in legislation as powerful in the war for the Union.

THE REBELLIOUS EPISCOPACY.

The ecclesiastical as well as the secular backbone of the rebellion is now broken, and last Sabbath, April 30, the Episcopal churches which had been two weeks closed to avoid praying for the President of the United States, offered their devotions as prescribed by law, military and canonical. This is a bloodless victory, but not the less worthy of jubilation on that account. Would that the other sects were in a condition to have the screws put upon them. This clerical hostility to the government left as by our revolutionary fathers and to the Union cemented by their blood and constitutional enactments, cannot be thus indulged by those who are taught to "pray for all that are in authority," without trampling upon the fundamental principles of Christianity. It is as unchristian as it is unreasonable and contumacious. But our Southern brethren must be allowed to *sulk* for a time at not being permitted to have their own way. Better feelings will grow up at length, feelings more consonant with their civil relations.

A MODERATED PRESS.

To kick or strike a prostrated foe is a violation of law, even in the prize-ring. Is it not, therefore, a good rule for a great people in dealing with their subdued brethren? I did not suppose it possible for the rebellion to become so utterly defunct as now, even for years. All the thought of the South is as to how they shall subsist in peace and not how they shall conquer in war! "Now can we best get back into a Union which we so sincerely hate? Back we are compelled to go, and now let us make the best of it. Would not the press do well, therefore, to urge every measure necessary to the complete restoration of the Union, with as little acerbity as possible? I would relax nothing of principle, nor would I give pain only so far as it is necessary to the maintenance of principle—hard argument but soft words. P.

The Army of the Potomac on Its Return Home—A Relic from the Ruins—Arrest of Rebel Officials.

We take the following interesting items of news from the Richmond *Whig* and Richmond *Times* of the 4th inst.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC RETURNING.

The van of the Army of the Potomac, Lieut. Gen. GRANT, reached Manchester last evening from City Point, en route for Washington. The four years' work of suppressing the great rebellion being virtually accomplished, the grand old army is on its way back to the point from whence it set out in 1861. The different corps will rest in Manchester for several days, girding up their loins, then set out in light marching order through Richmond upon its easy homeward march. "Home again" is the song upon ten thousand lips, and ten thousand hearts respond, "filled with joy to meet their friends once more." The heavy equipments and paraphernalia of the army will go round by water.

A RELIC FROM THE RUINS.

Among the most valuable works of art which was destroyed by the late fire in this city, was the superb Masonic Statue of Washington, which was made in Italy by POWERS, the celebrated sculptor, for Lodge No. 4 of Fredericksburgh, where the distinguished hero and statesman was first initiated into the arts and mysteries of Masonry. The marble from which the statue was made was of the purest character, and upon which scarcely a colored spot was perceptible, while in point of artistic execution it is believed to have never been excelled. Since the first occupation of Fredericksburgh by the United States troops, after the breaking out of the war, this statue has been in Richmond, and when first received here it was put upon exhibition at the marble saloon of Mr. JOHN W. DAVIS, on Ninth-street, where it for some time attracted crowds of admiring spectators from all parts of the South. Subsequently, when Mr. DAVIS was required to vacate to the Confederate Government his saloon in the Mechanics' Institute building, the statue was, by his order and under his immediate superintendence, inclosed in the original box in which it was contained when sent from Italy, and afterward encased in slabs of granite, securely bound around with iron, in order to more securely preserve it from harm. It was then transferred to an out-house to the right of the institute, where it remained up to the time it was destroyed by the fire. The effect of the fire has rendered it entirely worthless, and fragments are now scattered some distance around. The features and limbs are almost crumbled into powder, but the body still remains embedded in the rubbish, with about half of it protruding from beneath. Numbers of persons have secured pieces from it, as relics of the late and fall of Richmond.

OOV. PIERPONT.

It is intimated that Gov. PIERPONT, Governor of Virginia, whose seat is at Alexandria, may be expected to arrive in Richmond within the present week or the next ten days. It is said that Gov. PIERPONT is in Washington, and has delayed his coming in order to await the arrival of the Governors of several of the States, who are expected to accompany him to Richmond.

HORSE-STEALING.

Horse-stealing has become a mania in the negroes, among the emancipated negroes who are leaving their former masters. Every negro who leaves feels himself in duty bound to take a horse or mule, and the farmers thereby have been put to great straits to get along with their farming operations. They have no objection to their negroes leaving them, but they have a decided objection to being robbed of their stock. The horses thus taken are, it is believed, brought to Richmond or taken elsewhere and sold, to enable the seller to dress fine, travel, cut a splurge among the colored aristocracy, and enjoy a big holiday before settling down to work as a freedman.

MAYO'S BRIDGE.

The rebuilding of Mayo's Bridge is now engaging the attention of the military authorities, and the timber necessary for its immediate commencement is being landed. The piers of the bridge are all standing and in good condition.

ARREST OF REBEL OFFICIALS.

We understand that ROBERT OTEY, late Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, WM. H. HARCH, his assistant, and several other attachés of the Bureau, have been arrested upon an order from Washington, and committed to the Libby, upon a charge connected with the administration of affairs devolving upon them as agents of exchange.

"CONTRABAND" CLOTHING.

The following order is published in the Norfolk papers:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT EASTERN VIRGINIA, } NORFOLK, Va., April 24.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 35.—It does not seem to be clearly understood that the rebel uniform cannot be worn in this district. Hereafter all persons wearing this garb of treason will be arrested, carried before the Provost-Marshal, and be by him imprisoned, unless they can prove that they have not been in this district forty-eight hours.

This order will be distributed to every company on duty in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

It is made the duty of every soldier to arrest any one wearing the rebel uniform.

By order of Brig.-Gen. G. H. GORDON,
T. H. HARRIS, Assistant Adjut.-General.

Mercier's Visit—Extra Billy Smith—Military Orders.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, May 3.

A reminiscence of MERCIER and his visit to Richmond fell in my way yesterday. The public will remember that the pilgrimage of the French Minister to the rebel capital excited much public curiosity at the time, and that he was very reticent on the subject always. The object of his visit here was purely commercial, but some of the leading rebels could not resist the temptation of sounding him on the all-absorbing topic of intervention. MERCIER, considering his position as he should, evaded replies to the hints cast at him. At last, one day in conversation with WIGFALL, the fiery but boorish Texan, after various surmises as to what England and France ought to do, put a direct question as to why they did not interfere and put an end to the war. MERCIER was roused at last, and WIGFALL got the satisfactory answer that England and France were afraid to interfere; that the power and energy and resources displayed by the North had alarmed all Europe. The Texan said "h—ll," and having said it was silent.

This anecdote being undoubtedly authentic, it is pleasant to have such positive proof of the wholesome respect entertained for us by the European Powers.

"THE WILD HUNT FOR OFFICE."

So commences a letter to Extra BILLY SMITH, dated June 4, 1864—"in this county, at the recent election, fully demonstrates that we have hosts of 'good citizens' who are willing to serve their country in some capacity or other, preferring, however, the civil to the military—any thing but the army or the bullets of the enemy for them.

The conduct of some in this county on election day, cannot be called creditable. If it might not be termed disgraceful; so many as twenty-five candidates running in one district for justice of the peace, with corresponding numbers for commissioners of revenue, &c. So great was the competition for positions affording an asylum for substitute men and conscript men generally, there seemed to be a wild rush for every office. Whisky flowed freely, and it is reported with much truthfulness, that some men seeking high positions carried liquor into the mountains, electioneering with deserters, and of course inviting them to the polls, and I learn that the votes of about one hundred of this class of men were polled for sheriff in this county."

THOS. and much more, wrote one DEAN to BILLY SMITH, Governor of Virginia, and the particular revelation he makes is, not that there was a wild hunt for office, for that was natural enough, but that there were deserters in the mountains of Virginia in sufficient numbers to attract the attention of office-seekers.

Returning Rebel Officials Thoroughly Welcomed by their former Victims.

From the Martinsburgh (Virginia) Union.

Quite a number of men who were out of our county in the rebel army are returning. The indications are, however, that they will not stop long here; they will soon go to "that bourne from whence an traveler ever returns," or else seek for a more congenial clime than this promises to be for men of their ilk.

CHARLES J. FAULKNER had the impudence to report himself to our Provost Marshal on last Tuesday, and we are informed that he had not left the Provost office long before he got a genteel booting. Mr. FAULKNER will learn, if he remains at home, that this vain world is not a friend to rebels, and that the hooting he received on last Tuesday was only the shadow of coming events.

On the day when FAULKNER made his appearance, a Mr. HOFFMAN, who had been a Captain in the rebel army, and had, during the rebel raids through our valley, distinguished himself as a plunderer of Union citizens, (and we believe horse-thief might be branded upon him without doing him injustice) was waylaid up by one Mr. FILES, who has been known to have hurt rebels before, and we have learned that Mr. HOFFMAN'S nose looked rather the worse of the wear before FILES left him, and we presume if the Officer of the Day had not been present (or near by) Mr. HOFFMAN would have stuck fast to the ground before FILES would have given him his rights. This man, HOFFMAN, had been a conscript officer, and had on one occasion shot at FILES, and we have been informed took a revolver and some clothes from him. There are a number of others who have returned, and if they place any value upon their lives, they had better go where JEFF. can live rather than risk their carcases with the Union men of Berkeley.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

Official Denial of the Statement in the French Corps Legislatif that Juarez had offered to Sell Sonora to the United States.

MEXICAN LEGATION, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 5, 1865.

To the Editors of the Associated Press, New-York City:

SIRS: My attention has been called to a statement made by M. CORTA, a member of the French Corps Legislatif, in the sitting of that chamber of the 11th ult., while discussing the Mexican question, in which he, in conformity with the policy of his government, (whose agent he has been in Mexico,) tries to impeach the patriotism of the Constitutional President of Mexico, using the most slanderous means, and averring that President JUAREZ has twice offered the State of Sonora to President LINCOLN for seventy-five millions of francs.

M. CORTA said, (*Le Moniteur Universel*, of April 12, 1865, page 433,) as follows: "After these words of Gen. SMITH," (he has just quoted some words which he means to attribute to Gen. SCOTT, calling him Gen. SMITH, as he names President JACKSON when he means President POLK,) "Sonora and the property confiscated from the clergy have been offered to the United States, to President LINCOLN, for a sum of seventy-five millions. Well, the American government, the actual President of the United States, has refused this concession, proposed by JUAREZ two different times."

I have been the only representative in Washington of President JUAREZ' government during the whole term of President LINCOLN'S administration, and I do not know of any such offer having been made to the United States through me or anybody else. Mr. CORWIN, late United States Minister, negotiated, it is true, in the City of Mexico, a treaty by which the United States were to loan to Mexico $11,000,000, but no sale of Mexican territory was ever offered to this government, and only the guarantee of the product of some of the revenue of Mexico, to wit: the product of the sale of the national property lately in the hands of the clergy, and of the public unoccupied or vacant lands in the country, which are in Mexico a source of revenue, as well as in the United States.

As for any previous offer of this kind by President JUAREZ, we have his statement denying flatly that he ever intended any such thing. I send you a copy of his statement making such denial.

It is my duty as a Mexican and the representative of a government struggling for the independence of self, free popular government and republican institutions, against foreign conspiracies and encroachments, to expose the intrigues of the enemies of my country, by which they expect to prejudice public opinion against us. Only this duty makes me intrude upon you, begging you to have this letter and its annexed published.

I would thank you for this favor, and remain, Sirs, your most obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

[Translation.]

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, Feb. 22, 1863.

MY DEAR AND MOST ESTEEMED SIR: I have just read in the *Moniteur Republicano*, of to-day, the speech which M. O'DONNELL, President of the Council of Ministers of the Spanish Government, has made in the discussion which took place with a view to answer the speech of the crown; and I have seen with surprise, among several inaccurate assertions which M. O'DONNELL has made about Mexican affairs, the following expressions: * * * "As for myself, JUAREZ, as a Mexican, has a stain which can never be washed away—that of having been willing to sell two provinces of this country to the United States." * * * This accusation, coming from a high functionary of a nation, and while an eminently serious and solemn act was taking place, when the statesman must be careful that his words are impressed with the seal of truth, justice, and good faith, is of the utmost importance, for one may be led to think that an account of the position which he occupies he is in possession of documents which support his assertion—a thing which is not true. M. O'DONNELL is authorized to publish the proofs he may possess concerning this affair. Meanwhile my honor compels me to show that M. O'DONNELL has made a mistake in the judgment which he has formed of my official conduct, and your are authorized, Mr. Editor, to contradict the imputation which has been made with so much injustice to the first magistrate of the nation.

I am, Mr. Editor, your humble servant,

[Official,] BENITO JUAREZ.

To the Editors of the *Diario*.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Costa Rica.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, Capt. TINKLEBAUGH, from Aspinwall April 26, at 8 P. M., with treasure and passengers to D. B. ALLEN, arrived this morning.

SPECIE LIST OF STEAMSHIP COSTA RICA, FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

B. Cohn	$34,300 00	J. R. Coghill	15,000 00
A. Rich & Bro	6,000 00	Total	$459,761 08
J. L. Williams	36,000 00	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Aug. Belmont & Co	71,464 78	Peres, Planas & Harris	$920 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co	35,000 00	Order	1,600 00
Eug. Kelly & Co.	269,900 00	Flint & Hall	1,400 00
Wells, Fargo & Co	129,259 23	Ribon & Munos	1,100 00
Lees & Waller	66,000 00	Total	$4,520 00
Order	4,797 97		
Grand total			$464,281 08

FROM CHILI.

The News of Our Great Victories—Rejoicing Among Americans and Natives.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Friday, March 31, 1865.

Can you not imagine the thrill of joy that stirred the pulses of every loyal American heart, as the glad news flashed over the wires from Valparaiso: "Steamer in; Charleston, Columbia and Wilmington ours!" The broad folds of the grand old flag were soon waving gracefully from the residence of the United States Minister, Mr. NELSON, and as the intelligence spread through the capital, crowds flocked to the Legation to congratulate its inmates upon so glorious a triumph.

Chili, in our darkest hour, has never wavered in her faith in the ability of our government to crush the rebellion; has seized upon every opportunity to manifest her warmest sympathy for the cause of the Union, when we have been saddened by reverses, and to express her gratification at each new triumph of our arms.

Scarcely had an hour elapsed from the receipt of the glad tidings, when the commander and officers of the City Guard commissioned one of their number to present their hearty congratulations, and tender the services of their beautiful band, which, ranged beneath the balconies of the Legation, made the air eloquent with the home-like strains of the "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and their own national hymn. The Artillery regiment, the Second of the line, and the National Guard, all manifested a like courtesy; while the citizens, from the Cabinet officer to the private individual, hastened to call and express their heartfelt pleasure at the news. Addresses of congratulation from the workingmen of Santiago, glowing editorials in the public press, and a jubilant and exultant spirit everywhere, showed how powerfully the heart of the people is with us.

How gratifying a contrast to the feelings of ten years ago, when the rowdyism of our first emigrants to the gold fields of California were still fresh in their memory, and the filibustering tendencies of the South were still rampant. Then the American was shunned; the Chilian, knowing but little of the great agricultural, manufacturing and commercial people of the North and West, associated the name of American with the revolver, the bowie-knife and the "life-preserver," and avoided him.

They have learned better since, and with more light have come confidence, respect and sympathy. While much of this is due to the fact that the aggressive tendency of the South and the peaceful principles of the North have become fully known and appreciated here, much is also due to the earnest and untiring efforts of the popular and *simpatico* representative of the United States at Santiago, the Hon. THOMAS H. NELSON, who by his wise management of our international relations, has taught Chili to know her true friend in the United States, and has swept away the last vestige of old prejudice that at one time embarrassed our intercourse, social, commercial and official. Manifestations like those of Wednesday last do more to bring about a good understanding than whole reams of official cap and "renewed assurances."

CHISPA.

The claims of Spain upon Chili for the treatment her fleet received on its way to Peru, at points touched at in Chili, will, it is believed, lead to the breaking off of all friendly relations between the two countries. The subject is much talked of and has a depressing influence on business.

News had been received at Valparaiso from the Argentine Republic to the 26th of February. Montevideo had capitulated to the Brazilian forces, and Gen. FLORES, in the meantime, assumes supreme power in Uruguay, under the protectorate of Brazil. This terminates the war.

From Panama.

PANAMA, Wednesday, April 26.

The most interesting news we have to communicate by mail, is that received a few days ago from Bogota, to the effect that the agent of the Panama Railroad, at the Capital, Col. G. M. TOTTEN, had succeeded in concluding a new contract with the Government of the United States of Colombia. The contract has been signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and by Col. TOTTEN, and approved of by President MURILLO. It only requires the sanction of Congress to become law.

Intelligence has been received from Bogota that a contract has been concluded between the Executive and LUCIAN PRINCE DE PUYDT, agent of a French company, conceding to the latter the exclusive privilege to open a canal across the Isthmus of Darien, from the Gulf of San Miguel to the Gulf of Uraba.

In the department of Chiriqui, in this State, some opposition has been manifested toward the new State government installed by the revolution of the 9th of March last. At first the department was in favor of the Provisional government, but afterward a counter revolution broke out, which was soon suppressed, though not until a fight had occurred at David, the capital of the department, in which the government forces lost three killed, and the revolutionists one.

Some excitement has been created by the inforcing of a decree, issued by the President of this State on the 12th inst., that a forced loan of $15,000 should be raised in this department.

and that persons failing to satisfy their quotas within seventy-two hours after having been duly notified, should be imprisoned until the amount was secured. Several who refused to pay were arrested, but after a short confinement, handed over the required sum and were set at liberty.

The Royal West India steamer *Tyne* arrived at Aspinwall on the 18th inst., from Greytown. She reports the harbor at Greytown as completely closed by the sand-bar across the entrance. Vessels now anchor outside, and it is with the greatest difficulty passengers are embarked or landed. The extreme low water in the San Juan River had caused serious detention in the transit.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Peru* arrived here on the 20th inst. from the South Pacific. She brings dates from Valparaiso April 3, and from Callao and Lima to 13th inst.

BOLIVIA.

This Republic has been the scene of a new revolution, headed by Gen. BELZA, who arrived in La Paz, March 22, and was proclaimed President of the Republic. President MELGAREJO, on hearing the news, immediately marched on La Paz, and after a desperate struggle, took possession of the town. Gen. BELZA was shot by a soldier. Peace is restored.

PERU.

The whole of the southern part of this Republic continues in undisturbed revolution against the present government, and revolutionary action has taken place in nearly all the towns and cities of the North. Payton and the whole province of Piura and also Lambayeque have proclaimed for the revolution, and expelled the government officials. There is but little hope that President PEZET, will be able to maintain his position.

There is nothing new from Ecuador or Central America.

The United States gunboat *Wateree*, Capt. MURRAY, sailed from this port on the 18th inst., on a cruise along the coast of Central America.

The United States gunboat *State of Georgia*, Capt. PEARCE, arrived at Aspinwall on the 18th inst. She is to remain permanently at that station.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Its Amount, Rate of Growth, and Estimated Aggregate at the Close of the War.

American and English Experience of National Debts.

Our Abundant Sources of Revenue, and How the Debt May be Paid.

The following paper is issued by JAY COOKE, agent for the sale of the 7-30 bonds; it has been prepared by Dr. WILLIAM ELDER, a well-known author, under the auspices of the Treasury Department:

If the war for the reëstablishment of the Union is not absolutely ended, the issue of the great struggle now is neither doubtful nor distant. We are quite near enough to the end of the conflict to take an account of stock, look over our resources, estimate the amount of our liabilities, and arrange the means and terms of liquidation.

AMOUNT OF DEBT AND RATE OF GROWTH.

We have contracted a debt of enormous amount as expressed in arithmetical figures. We cannot state the precise aggregate, for it is not definitely ascertained, but is known to be something more than half as large as the British debt, and may, when all footed up, reach to three-quarters of that brag monstrosity of national burdens. On the 31st of March, 1865, our debt was officially reported by the Secretary of the Treasury at the sum of $2,367,000,000. The end is not yet, indeed, but it is fairly in view, and we have the data for an approximate estimate.

The public debt on the 25th of April, 1862, was officially stated at $523,299,945; and on the 10th of April, 1863, at $939,497,359—an increase in 350 days of $1,189,135 per diem. On the 26th of April, 1864, it was $1,656,815,106—an increase in 381 days of $1,863,423 per diem. On the 31st of March, 1865, it stood at $2,366,955,077, increasing in 339 days at the average rate of $2,094,805 per diem.

ESTIMATED AGGREGATE AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

If we take the highest, as well as the latest, of these average rates, as the probable daily accumulation for the remaining term of actual war expenditure, and fix the limit of such maintained expenditure on the 1st of July next, ninety-one days after the last report, we have the additional sum of $190,827,868, which will bring the debt up to a total of $2,557,782,605 at the date assumed. And let it be noticed that the statements from which these figures are taken, embrace every item of debt known to the Treasury Department—all bonds, notes, temporary loans, certificates of indebtedness, fractional currency outstanding, and all requisitions of the War, Navy, State and Interior Departments, lying unpaid upon the Secretary's table. In a word—all the liabilities of the government of every kind, except claims not presented, arising upon running contracts and services, unsettled or not matured—claims to become debts when ascertained and ready for payment. Those who have the least acquaintance with these unknown prospective claims, will put them at the highest figure that fancy can represent as possible; those who have the best means of forming a judgment hesitate most to name a sum; but we think that the widest will be satisfied with the addition of the conjectural $442,417,395, which are required to bring the total probable debt to the round sum of $3,000,000,000, when all is settled, known and provided for.

Here, then, we have firm foothold; and, we think, a very liberal margin allowed for contingencies, damages, pensions and benevolences; and we can, from this basis of reckoning, help ourselves, with a comfortable assurance of safety, to a clear insight into the ways and means of meeting the round total of our engagements, in such way as shall at once comport with the welfare of the people who owe this debt, and the just rights of the parties who hold it.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH EXPERIENCE OF NATIONAL DEBT.

Nothing in our own past experience helps much to an adequate comprehension of our present situation, except by the measurement of proportions rendered difficult by a vast difference of conditions. In 1815 we had a debt of $127,000,000, which was an average charge of $14 67 per head upon the entire population of the Union, and 7 per cent. upon the estimated value of all the property of the people; but our assumed debt of $3,000,000,000 would be fifteen per cent. of the present wealth of the loyal States, and $95 52 per head of their population. The debt of the Revolution and the war of 1812, was wholly discharged in nineteen years, from the ordinary sources of revenue; and though within a fraction of half as great a burden upon the capital wealth of the people, was never felt by anybody; and at the end of the term of payment, the first trouble and alarm was from a surplus revenue of $40,000,000, or one-third of the whole sum which had so long incumbered the treasury.

DIFFERENCE OF CONDITIONS.

In the first ten years of that debt-paying period the wealth of the country grew at the slow rate of 2$ per cent; and in the next decade, which closed the term, at no more than 4$ per cent.; while the wealth of the loyal States increased between the years 1850 and 1860, just 126 per cent—in amount, no less a sum than $6,000,000,000, or quite double the debt we are now concerned to provide for. The increase of the wealth of the entire Union between 1820 and 1830, did not reach above $800,000,000, so that here there is no parallelism of conditions, and no measure of resources and burdens to be had, except by contrast.

In 1815, at the close of the twenty-two years' war with the French Republic and Empire, the British debt was $4,205,000. The entire wealth of the United Kingdom was then, according to the received estimates, $300,000,000 less than that of the loyal States in 1860; the charge per head upon her total population was $218 20, and the incumbrance upon the total wealth of the nation 40 4-10 per cent. In the fifty years since the battle of Waterloo, her wealth has grown at a slow but steadily increasing rate from 20 per cent. in the first, to 41 per cent. in the last ten years, that is, increasing in the first decade about $2,100,000,000, and in the last quite $9,000,000,000.

Here we encounter a similar unlikeness of conditions, and a similar change in the rate of progress, as that which we had in the past and present periods of our own fiscal experience. At the rate of increase in the United States between 1820 and 1830, it would have required twenty years to double our wealth, and it now requires twenty years to double the wealth of Great Britain at the rate of her increase in the last ten years; but the loyal States doubled their wealth in eight years and a half of the last decade, and the rebel States even exceeded this ratio, increasing in the same time at the rate of 9 per cent. and a fraction per annum, and doubling in a little less than eight years.

Still the state of the British debt teaches us this—that whereas it was a burden of 40 4-10 per cent. upon the wealth of the kingdom in 1815, it has fallen, by the increase of the wealth of the nation, to be but 12 per cent. now, although the total debt of that date has been reduced but $250,000,000, or less than 5 per cent.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN RELATION TO RESOURCES.

The burden of a public debt is not at all understood merely by the figures which express its amount, nor by the *per capita* average to populations, nor yet by its proportion to the capital wealth upon which it is charged. The payment of the principal is, by the terms of the contract, postponed for a longer or shorter period, and to a government in good credit the reimbursement may be further protracted at will, and, while thus not demandable by the public creditor, may be treated as a burden in expectancy only, or as though during the interval it did not exist. The annual interest accruing in the form which its natural pressure takes, and until the time of reimbursement, it has no other. For all practical purposes, therefore, the aspect which the problem presents is not the proportion of debt to property, but the proportion of the current interest to the current annual product of wealth.

The great bulk of the British debt is in the form of perpetual annuities, having only a capitalized principal, which the government is under no contract to pay at all. The holders of these stocks have no right to demand the principal at any time, and the Treasury may consult its own policy and conveniences as to the extinguishment. In effect, our American loans, for fixed terms of years, if the government chooses at maturity to substitute new stocks for them, are to all purposes rendered into annuities while they run; and the inquiry now in hand is under

confused by considering the burden of the principal while that principal is not due or payable.

INTEREST ON OUR DEBT.

On the 31st of March, 1865, the total amount of the interest-bearing debt was $1,851,416,370, the annual interest amounting to $102,235,531—an average of 5.55 per cent. per annum. Of the bonds and notes which make the aggregate of the interest-bearing debt, 2765 millions are at 5 per cent.; 1,117 millions at 6 per cent.; 156½ millions at 6 46 per cent. (the compound interest notes,) and 301 millions at 7 30 per cent. The compound interest notes will all be due in June, 1867, and the 7-30s are payable or convertible into 6 per cents. in August, 1867 and 1868. It must be recollected, also, that the 510 millions of 5 20 bonds issued under the act of February, 1862, will be payable, at the option of the government, on the 1st of May, 1867; and the 5 20s, into which the present running loan of 7 30 notes are convertible, will, in like manner, be payable in August, 1872 and 1873. It is entirely probable that all these stocks will, at the period designated for their optional payment by the government, be changed. If not discharged, into five per cent. loans. We are, therefore, entirely safe in putting the average rate of interest upon our permanent debt at 5½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The average interest upon the total debt, including $515,460,000 in greenbacks and fractional currency, is now but 4,35 per cent. per annum. Here, again, allowance is made for the possible funding of this large sum, now bearing no interest, thus overcharging the account of the government by the amount added for interest on the government currency, which will most probably be kept in circulation until such time as the revenue shall exceed expenditures.

The actually accruing interest upon the total debt for the current year is, as before stated, a fraction under $103,000,000 per annum; but to cover the possible additions of the loan now on the market, we put it at $126,000,000. For the year 1866 we assume the principal at $2,700,000,000, and the interest at $148,500,000; thereafter the debt is taken at $3,000,000,000—interest $165,000,000. We are now ready for the question of the

BURDEN OF THE INTEREST UPON OUR RESOURCES.

The census of 1860 gives us the data for stating the wealth of the loyal States (slaves excluded) at $16,715,000,000, and the products of the year at $3,870,000,000, or 26.8 per cent. of the capital. We know, also, that the wealth of the loyal States increased in the ten years, 1850–60, at the rate of 126 per cent., or 8¼ per cent. per annum.

Assuming these amounts and rates as a basis, we have, for June, 1865, a wealth of 16,112 millions, and an annual product of 4,318 millions, on which sum the 126 millions of interest would be 2 91 per cent. The like calculation for the period to which the longest of our outstanding six per cent. bonds run before they can be converted to lower rates of interest, would stand thus (all sums stated in millions of dollars, except the percentage:)

Year.	Interest bearing Debt.	Annual Interest.	Wealth.	Annual Product.	Annual Interest to Annual Product Per Cent.
1865	2,700	126	16,112	4,318	2.91
1866	2,700	148	17,428	4,685	3.17
1867	3,000	165	18,909	5,067	3.25
1870	3,000	165	23,218	6,490	2.54
1880	3,000	165	34,236	12,089	1.36
1881	3,000	165	34,693	12,943	1.27

The increase of the wealth of the loyal States, it will be perceived, is reduced, after 1870, from 8¼ per cent. to 7 1-8 per annum, and the annual product from 26,8 per cent. to 25 per cent. per annum upon the capital.

These rates of production and accumulation will, perhaps, astound European statisticians, and may challenge the wonder of those among us who borrow all their economic doctrines and ideas from Trans-Atlantic authorities. But we can say with absolute assurance that they are proved by the most conclusive evidence, in the last ten years of our national progress; and if so, we are fully warranted in taking them as a basis for our estimates of the immediate future. In 1833, Pablo Pebata estimated the wealth of Great Britain and Ireland at $17,200,000,000; and there is not a respectable authority in the realm that will question the statement, that it has quite doubled since that date. But our own figures depend in no degree or respect upon the estimates of experts. A decennial appraisement of the property and products of the nation, with no other suspicions of error than omissions and undervaluations, in the years 1850 and 1860, respectively, give us the facts of our situation and rate of progress, and we can rely upon them confidently as a minimum exhibit of our economic condition. The census of 1840 was much less complete; but it shows that our advance in wealth in the last decade very exactly doubled upon that of the immediately preceding one. The best, and the best disciplined ability of the Census Bureau gives us these results.

PROSPECTIVE RESOURCES.

The burden of interest upon the public debt is here calculated down to the rate of the increase of wealth in the last decade, immediately before the rebellion commenced. Is this the measure of enhancement for the next sixteen years? Let us see. In that last decade nine of our Northwestern States and Territories grew upon the valuation of 1850 fell 411¾ per cent.—from 452½ to $1,862,000,000. Four new Territories, which had not been reported in 1850, were valued in 1860 at $96,000,000; and the still newer ones, Dakota, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona and Idaho, are not valued at all. These last are among the richest in the precious metals, and are rapidly rising into equality of product with California itself, but have no report in our statistics. The government still holds, in the great West and Northwest, 950 millions of acres of land undisposed of, which are now, at the conclusion of the war, to come rapidly into market, and, what is much more to the purpose, though worth a thousand millions to the treasury in purchase money, will, after the example of those settled and improved since 1856, rise in taxable value, at an average rate of four hundred and fifty-five per cent., and in twenty years increase about thirty times the cash value of the property of their occupants: and if every dollar received from the sale of the public domain shall be beatowed upon these new States by the Federal Government in donations to their internal improvements and educational enterprises, the taxable wealth and the resulting revenue in these new States will be thereby only increased in manifold proportion to the investment.

THE MINERAL REGIONS,

which invite our disbanded armies, and the still larger hosts of European immigrants, to open up their treasures, extend through seventeen degrees of latitude, and a longitude of nearly equal measure, making an area of more than a million of square miles. They are literally stocked with gold, silver, precious stones, marble, gypsum, salt, tin, quicksilver, asphaltum, coal, iron, copper, and lead; asking only an amount of labor relatively equal to that expended on California, to yield four hundred millions per annum in gold and silver alone; and in the other minerals, which will be mined as soon as transportation is provided, at least half that sum. And these things are not merely in the possible of the far future; they are near enough to answer the exigencies of our condition. A population new of 30,000,000, which, during the last half century, has doubled its numbers every 23¾ years, with all the industrial eagnery and apparatus of the age at command, animated by the spirit of adventure and spurred by the faith and hope which work wonders, will be found sufficient for the achievement of greater things than we shall need or dare predict.

But great as the promise is in these exhaustless sources of national wealth, our reliance is not alone nor even chiefly in the wilderness of our new world. The States called the oldest in the sisterhood did in the last census-decade increase their wealth vastly more in amount and but little less in percentage than the comparatively new ones. Ohio, first settled seventy-seven years ago, appreciated 136 per cent., but New-Jersey and Connecticut, both two centuries under culture, enhanced their wealth in as great proportion in the same time, and Pennsylvania made an increase of 96 per cent. upon her large capital of $722,000,000.

PETROLEUM.

From present developments made and making, it would seem that this new-found tributary of our national wealth is practically inexhaustible. The States of Ohio and Western Virginia are yielding it as freely as Pennsylvania, which has already reached an annual product of 30,000,000 of gallons. The promise of Kentucky is very large, and Southern California gives assuring indications of equal abundance, and even finer quality, at less cost of labor and capital. This oil, already in universal demand, is rapidly being utilized more and more by the improvements made in its manufacture, which are bringing even the residuum of the earlier processes into service, and fitting all forms of the product for employment in new uses. As for the breadth of country which holds the supply, it is safe to say that it extends within our own territory from the Alleghany Mountains on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west; and that throughout an area of 2,000,000 of square miles of our domain, it may be found anywhere, and made available in proportion to the enterprise employed in its development. In measure of use, quantity, and value, it may be classed with our iron mines and mountains, our coal-measures, our salt, lime, marble, and all the known varieties of useful minerals; each and all laid up in reserve, without any other limit of enriching products than the demand we shall make upon them.

Such, briefly, are our mineral resources, the chief materials of manufacture. The supplies of which the surface of our territory is capable are, in like manner, unlimited in quantity and variety. Put but 60,000,000 of population upon the soil, and divide their industries in due and cooperate proportions, and it is entirely within limits to say that we can furnish to foreign commerce, from our surplus, the manufactures and provisions required by the wants of four times our own numbers. And are we not sure of these conditions of such enlarged production in the twenty years before our present debt, under the terms of the contract, becomes payable? In each of the last three scores of years we have doubled our population, and the new epoch just opening in our history promises, on the safest grounds of estimation, to exceed this proportion within the like period.

REVENUE.

The sufficiency of the wealth, existing and expectant, to support, without detriment to the progressive prosperity of the country, the required revenue, is thus unquestionable. Let us now glance at the ways and means of raising it.

Under our present system of internal taxes, the actual yield is at the rate of $200,000,000 for the current calendar year. The cessation of hostilities, which is now to be looked for at an early day, will diminish the receipts from the manufacturers of army supplies, while they are changing into new forms of production; but any such temporary reduction in the crisis will still leave a sum which, with the receipts from customs and lands, will certainly afford for the present year an aggregate revenue of $325,000,000. Now, the interest of the debt, on the 31st March last, was $103,000,000; and if in the remaining nine months this form of debt should be increased $400,000,000 at 7.30 per cent. per annum, the total interest will be a fraction less than $128,000,000, leaving of the treasury receipts $200,000,000 for ordinary expenditures.

With peace restored, the civil, military, and naval expenditure will not exceed this sum, and the growth of the permanent debt will cease within the conjectural limit we have assigned it. The interest for 1866 will not exceed $148,000,000, if $300,000,000 of the total debt shall so long remain in the form of United States notes. For these and the following years, for which we have assumed $165,000,000 as the maximum annual interest, we have provision in the well-assured increase of the revenue from taxes, customs and land sales, as will presently appear.

ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF REVENUE—EXPORT DUTIED.

An export duty upon the cotton, tobacco, and other staples of the reconstructed Union, for which we have the command of the world's markets, is not only an ultimate reliance, but a near probability, and can be made to pay from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year without detriment to any American interest.

REVENUE FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Nothing of this has entered into any of the preceding statements of estimates; but a duly proportioned amount of excise and assessed taxes from the restored insurgent States must not be overlooked. Their wealth, in 1860, was $3,467,000,000, nearly 25 per cent. of the wealth of the entire United States. That they shall contribute in something like that proportion in relief of the public burdens, is clear as matter of right, and is, indeed, a constitutional obligation of all the members of the Union; nor is their ability to any wise doubtful. Whatever of enhanced cost or diminished quantity of production may occur in the earliest years of the restoration, will be borne by the consumers of their staples; a state of things, however, that can last for only a very brief period; for there is no product of agriculture that expands so rapidly as that of cotton. In the five years from 1855 to 1860 they doubled their product. It can be restored now in less time, and then advanced upon at the like rate, for they are soon to set forward in a career of prosperity unparalleled in all past experiences. The rebellion has disburdened them of an incubus. They have at command all that the temperate climate affords, with the semi-tropical added. They lack nothing but the population, enterprise and diversified industry of free institutions, and these are brought to them by the new order of things.

We say again, give us but twenty years to realize the promise of our means and conditions, and the United States will stand ready, with a population of sixty millions, and a wealth of not less than 60,000 000,000, to meet the current burden and discharge the total debt of the nation. England, with half this amount of wealth, now feels that her still larger debt has dwindled from 40 to 12 per cent of her property. Ours then would stand at but 5 per cent. of our capital though undiminished in amount in all that period.

INTEREST OF THE DEBT AND ORDINARY EXPENSES FOR THE NEXT SIX YEARS.

The following tabular statement shows the result of our inquiry as to the ability of the loyal States to provide for the interest of the public debt, and the ordinary peace expenditure until the year 1870. (All the figures of the table express millions of dollars, except the column of dates and that of per centages.)

Year.	Wealth.	Annual Product.	Annual Interest required.	Annual Revenue to Expenditures.	Per Cent. of Annual Revenue to Annual Product
1865	16,112	4,318	126	325	7 55 per cent.
1866	17,428	4,685	148	200	7 42 per cent.
1867	18,909	5,067	165	200	7 23 per cent.
1868	20,518	5,498	165	200	6 83 per cent.
1869	22,260	5,965	165	365	6 11 per cent.
1870	24,226	6,492	165	369	5 63 per cent.

NOTE.—The revenue for the calendar year 1865 is an estimate made upon data well ascertained. The peace or ordinary expenses of the year, is the balance left for such use after payment of the accruing interest.

PAYMENT OF THE DEBT IN TWENTY YEARS FROM 1870.

It is assumed that, by the year 1870, the insurrectionary States will be fairly under the Federal Government, and in condition to contribute their due distributive share to the revenue of the Union, and that in that year the reduction of the public debt may be commenced. The following table shows the wealth of the restored Union; its annual product; the annual interest upon the debt while in progress of extinguishment; the percentage of annual product which may be applied in payment of the debt; the percentage of annual product required for ordinary peace expenditures (the amount of which is taken at $260,000,000 from 1870 to 1880, and thereafter, at $250,000,000 per annum,) and the total charge per cent. of all disbursements until the debt of $3,000,000,000 shall be reimbursed.

Years.	Millions of Dollars—Wealth.	Annual product.	Annual interest.	Of annual interest.	Of payment of principal.	Of peace expenditure.	Charge per cent. upon annual product of the Union—Of total charge.
1870	30,282	7,570	165.	2.18	1	2.64	5.82
1871	32,452	8,113	165.1	1.97	1	2.46	5.43
1872	34,777	8,694	165.6	1.79	1	2.30	5.09
1873	37,269	9,317	156.9	1.68	1	2.14	4.78
1874	39,940	9,985	146.8	1.46	1	2.00	4.46
1875	42,803	10,701	140.3	1.31	1	1.87	4.18
1876	45,870	11,467	134.4	1.17	1	1.74	3.91
1877	49,151	12,289	128.1	1.04	1	1.62	3.66
1878	52,668	13,170	121.4	0.92	1	1.51	3.43
1879	56,455	14,114	114.1	0.81	1	1.41	3.22
1880	60,564	15,141	106.6	0.70	1	1.65	3.35
1881	64,904	16,226	98.1	0.60	1	1.84	3.14
1882	69,556	17,389	89.2	0.51	1	1.43	2.94
1883	74,539	18,635	79.7	0.43	1	1.34	2.77
1884	79,881	19,970	69.5	0.35	1	1.25	2.60
1885	85,606	21,401	58.6	0.27	1	1.17	2.44
1886	91,748	22,935	46.6	0.20	1	1.09	2.29
1887	98,314	24,578	33.9	0.12	1	1.01	2.13
1888	105,308	26,340	20.4	0.07	1	.98	2.02
1889	112,910	28,227	5.9	0.02	1	.88	1.90
		316,262					
	Excess	16,262					

One per cent. on 300,000 millions pays $3,000,000,000, the principal of the debt.

It must be noted, however, that the figures representing the percentage of the annual product of the nation's industry required to carry on the government, pay the accruing interest, and repay the whole principal of the debt, do not express an actual taxation upon the annual product, but upon a sum equal to such product. Much of this expenditure may be borne on export duties. If adopted; some considerable share by the proceeds of the public lands, and a very considerable amount will be raised from miscellaneous sources, which are not taxes.

BURDEN OF BRITISH TAXATION UPON THE ANNUAL PRODUCT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Compare the following statement of the charge of the annual interest and ordinary expenses of the United Kingdom upon its industry, by which her debt has been reduced less than 250 millions of dollars in 50 years, with the burden upon our growing wealth in the demonstrably practical scheme for extinguishing ours in 25 years from the close of the rebellion. The British revenue pressing with an average weight of above 10 per cent. per annum for above 50 years, ours declining from less than 6 to less than 2 per cent.

In the four years, 1811-14, the average amount of annual revenue raised by taxes in Great Britain was:

1823	$237,489,291, equal to 21	per ct. of annual product.
1833	279,714,100, equal to 16.4	per ct. of annual product.
1841	224,415,931, equal to 9.8	per ct. of annual product.
1850	233,209,146, equal to 10.65	per ct. of annual product.
1859	358,236,787, equal to 10.54	per ct. of annual product.
1861	344,784,895, equal to 11 15	per ct. of annual product.
1860	340,875,829, equal to 10.8	per ct. of annual product.

It will be observed that in the scheme submitted for the payment of the national debt, and exhibiting the charge to be incurred in the process, we have allowed the relative percentage of the revenue to wealth to decline regularly to the end. This is done to allow for any possible new debt that may be incurred in the interval. The statement shows that as early as 1877, the productive industry of the Union would bear an additional fifty millions of interest, and in 1885, no less than 333 millions, without carrying the annual charge of the total of such a debt and ordinary expenses above four per cent. upon the annual yield of the nation's capital and labor.

The faith of the nation is pledged for the discharge of all its obligations, its people have passed through a wonderful experience of their financial ability from nope to confidence, and the cautious moderation of our calculations show that, early and easily, the national debt can be paid.

KENTUCKY.

Gov. Bramlette on Emancipation in Kentucky.

REPLY TO A LETTER FROM A UNITED STATES GENERAL.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 22.

Brevet Brig-Gen. Jas. S. Brisbin, Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 24th inst. did not reach me until the evening of the 21st.

I concur with you in the opinion that a prosperous and healthy system of regulated labor cannot be regained in Kentucky except upon a free basis. The result of rebellion has been to withdraw from slave labor all protection, and to destroy the power to protect it. The effect of rebellion has been to revolutionize the popular judgment upon the subject of slavery, and fix upon it the inexorable decree of "extermination." Were all the legitimate powers of the government now exerted to foster into vigor, instead of to destroy, it may well be questioned whether this would succeed in building it up, whether rightfully or wrongfully is needless now to inquire. Slavery is regarded by the masses as the fruitful source of all our woes, and as inimical to our future peace and unity. This revolution cannot go backward. As men of prudence and patriotism, we must accept the logic of events and recognize existing facts. That slavery must end, I accept as one of the facts ordained by this revolution, wrought out by rebellion. That it should end as speedily as possible is compulsory, which a practical wisdom and prudent common sense must deduce from the demonstration of our experiences. Our whole labor system is broken up and utterly demoralized. Slavery has become an incubus upon our energies, a burden to our advancement, and a negative to our prosperity. There is no hope of improvement under the present regime, nor the slightest prospect of growing better until the revolution has been fully accomplished in universal emancipation. The transition period from slave to free labor must ever be embarrassing to industry and deleterious to prosperity. It is, therefore, in my judgment, the requirements of wisdom and of patriotism, equally to our best interest and highest prosperity, as well as the mandate of an exalted patriotism, that we should conform, as readily and speedily as practicable, to this decree of the revolution—foreordained by the rebellion and now sealed with the unalterable judgment of the American people. The schemum which I deduct from the logic of events is, that the proposed amendment to the constitution is the most direct, practical and legitimate mode now left to us, to escape the present and impending evils of an interregnum in labor, a dearth in industry, and a suspension of production.

In accepting these facts, and thus acting upon them, we have to give up what was to us valued at many millions of dollars, and to overcome the educated habits and prejudices fostered by our country. No easy task this! But Kentuckians have ever been equal to the occasion, and will not now fall below the measure of their fame, nor shrink from making those sacrifices which the peace and unity of their government demands of their patriotism, and thus seal forever the lofty destiny of this loved Commonwealth. This contribution of our life-trained habits and prejudices, and surrender to the public peace of many millions of property—in excess of what any other loyal State has contributed during our struggle to maintain our national life—will give Kentucky, on the historic page, a just precedence in the ranks of the loyal and patriotic States. The emancipation of slaves costs our Northern brethren no sacrifice of interest, no immolation of habits, no conquests of prejudices, no disturbance of social relations, no breaking up of economical arrangements, no inconvenience or loss whatever. They can easily make the *sacrifice*, for they expend nothing; but to us it is the loss of many millions of dollars, the surrender of the trained habits and prejudices of a life, and incurs the perils, inconveniences, and losses which ever result from the sudden breaking up of long and peacefully established social and economical relations and interests. We have been much abused because we could not see that the existence of our government depended upon either the continuance or discontinuance of slavery; yet we have attested our devotion to the government of the Union by furnishing more than our due proportion of soldiers to defend and maintain it. With us, in Kentucky, the negro has never been a cause nor an object of strife. The preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the government has been and is the mainspring of our action, the substance of our loyal hopes, and the support of our patriotism. Though others were unwilling to have the Union without slavery, or the Union with slavery, *we have ever been for the Union, with or without slavery, and for maintaining the Government over an unbroken Union, cost what it might.* This has been our loyal purpose throughout this struggle. Instead of abuse from those who make no sacrifices, we deserve respect and confidence for what we have done, and for what we have borne. Those who direct the powers of our government should bear in mind that their mission is not to destroy slavery—for that is an accomplished fact—but to preserve and restore to the government of the Union. The hand should be gentle and soothing which is laid upon the habits and prejudices of a loyal people—not heavy and coercive. Our prejudices may be detached with a gentle hand without pain or injury; but if torn asunder with a rude hand, it will lacerate the popular mind, and pain the public heart, without benefitting freedom.

For the sake of the peaceful and kindly relations of our country, it is to be hoped that our brethren of the Northern States may more generally understand and better appreciate these facts. I am of those whose unfaltering faith is "that all things work together for good" to those who love our country, and who dare maintain our government at any and every sacrifice. But those who demand most are not those who usually make the readiest sacrifices for their country.

I am, General, yours, respectfully,

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

CONNECTICUT.

Message of Gov. Buckingham.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM sent his annual message to the Connecticut State Legislature on Wednesday.

With profound gratitude we would recognize the goodness of God in permitting us to see fresh evidence of the devotion of the people to constitutional liberty and national unity, as well as new proof of the strength and stability of our form of government. After four years of domestic violence, we are cheered with the prospect of restoring public tranquility, of staying the effusion of blood, and of holding before the friends of constitutional liberty, and before the monarchies and despotisms of the world, a republic rescued from destruction in an hour of imminent peril, by the united and energetic action of the American people, under the guidance of Divine Providence.

The citizens of this Commonwealth have taken no insignificant part in this work. Many, with a just appreciation of the value of the rights and liberties committed to the guardianship of the nation, have at all times, and in all proper places, openly and fearlessly condemned as well the rebellion as those who have apologized for or sympathized with it. They have also contributed liberally of their resources and their influence to support our national authorities. While yet others, inspired by a spirit of still greater and more self-sacrificing patriotism, have given their personal services and their lives for the preservation of the nation.

TREASURY.

Our legislators, partaking of the same spirit, and with the same object in view, conformed their action to the opinions and changed condition of the people. To meet expenditures made imperative by the rebellion, they have increased taxation, and have made appropriations from the public treasury which leave a funded debt upon the State of $6,000,000, and an unfunded one of $2,523,113 64. The amount to the credit of the sinking fund is $1,128,384 79.

The payments during the year, for ordinary expenses, as reported by the Comptroller, have been $417,616 30

For soldiers' families 089,516 73

Advances to the Paymaster-General for State bounties, and payments for other purposes connected with volunteers and the militia 3,598 350 00

Total $4,705,685 02

As recruiting for the volunteer army has been stopped, the expenditure for the coming year will undoubtedly be materially reduced. It will, however, be unwise to diminish taxation, although the laws regulating its distribution may, with propriety, be reviewed.

* * * *

At a period of unsurpassed embarrassment and danger to our nation, ABRAHAM LINCOLN was called a second time to the highest earthly position of honor and responsibility, from which he has been struck down by the hand of violence and treason. The deed has filled the world with astonishment, horror, and righteous indignation. The shock has been great because of the greatness of the crime, and of the high character and position of the man. The President's patriotism was disinterested, and his honesty undoubted. He fell a martyr to his fidelity to truth, to duty, and to the interests of humanity.

In the affections of an oppressed race "he was higher than any of the people from his shoulders and upward." They "trusted it should have been he, which should have redeemed" them from oppression.

A great, a wise, and a good ruler is dead; and every loyal heart is filled with sorrow and grief; but the nation lives, and calls still more imperatively for the performance of duties pressed upon our attention by the occurrences of the hour.

The forced surrender of the armies of the rebellion to the Union forces indicates the end of battles, the restoration of peace without the consent of our enemies, and the supremacy of the Government.

The reduction of expenses will necessarily follow, but it will be our duty to suppress and overwhelm any attempt to stain or impair the national credit or national probity; as well as to meet the pecuniary responsibilities already incurred, with confidence in a prosperous future.

Nor should we forget the heavy responsibilities placed upon him who, by a permissive Providence, has been called to administer the Government. In a life devoted to public service he proves his disinterested patriotism, his firmness, his fearless independence, his opposition to slavery, and his hatred of treason. Let us give him our confidence and our generous support.

As slavery has been the cause of our woes and our burdens, it is our duty to labor for its abolition. An institution antagonistic to liberty, opposed to the first elements of christianity, which, in its barbarous tendency, planned and perpetrated a cowardly, brutal and murderous assault upon freedom of speech, and upon fidelity to truth, and to the demands of justice, in the person of a scholarly and accomplished statesman in the American Senate—an institution which instigated the rebellion—which seized and imprisoned our sons, and sent them by tens of thousands down to the grave by starvation—and which, to crown its work of infamy, assassinated the President—has forfeited all right to protection and life, and merits our vigorous and undying opposition.

The disposition recently manifested by a portion of our fellow-citizens to exercise clemency toward the chief actors in these revolting scenes is a cause for serious alarm.

At the time of the occupation of Richmond by the Union armies, and of the defeat and capture of the insurgents under LEE, his inclination extended itself for a time with a rapidity and power which threatened to disregard the claims of justice, and which made that period one of greater peril to our liberties than any since the commencement of the rebellion.

Leniency, without a distinction between loyalty and treason, is more certain to subvert the government than is rebellion itself.

Clemency, at the sacrifice of justice, is the abandonment of government.

The treason of the hour is a crime against law and liberty. They who are guilty of it have forfeited all rights to citizenship and all claims to governmental protection.

Every field of carnage, every rebel prison, every soldier's grave and the blood of the martyred President, unite with a violated law and demand the penalty.

Let it be inflicted, beginning with the leaders in crime, and let it be followed up with a firm hand, until the innocent and the loyal shall be conscious of security under the vindicated majesty of the law.

Then, and not until then, may we safely restore forfeited rights and extend forgiveness with a beneficient prodigality.

If, during the struggle, we shall sustain the general government in the performance of its proper functions, abolish the iniquitous system of slavery, punish traitors, and adhere perpetually to the demands of truth, righteousness and justice, we may hope that throughout an enlivened nation our prosperity will be increased, our peace be uninterrupted, and our liberties be eternal.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

HARTFORD, May 3, 1865.

Obituary.

DEATH OF LIEUT. E. J. DE HAVEN.

From the Philadelphia Press, May 3.

EDWIN J. DE HAVEN, a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, died at his residence, No. 336 North Front-street, on Monday last. The deceased was a native of this State. He entered the naval service Oct. 2, 1829, as a cadet, at the early age of ten years, and has been in the navy ever since that time. From the year 1838 to 1842 he took part in the Atlantic Expedition, which was under command of Lieut. (now Commodore) WILKES. Lieut. DE HAVEN was at that time midshipman on board the *Peacock*, which was lost in a storm.

He was favorably noticed for gallantry and skill displayed on that occasion. He was afterward engaged in the survey of the country in the neighborhood of the Columbia River, and on the 8th of September, 1841, was commissioned a Lieutenant. During the Mexican War, he had command of the flagship under Commodore PORTER, in the Gulf Squadron. In the year 1852 a bill was before Congress providing for promotions in the army according to ability, and irrespective of rank. In that bill Lieut. DE HAVEN was second on the list of promotions. There were but five recommended, to wit: MOREY, DE HAVEN, DAVIS, DAHLGREN, INGRAM. He was afterward put in command of the *Triagton*, and went to Constantinople to bring home the body of Commodore PORTER.

During the four or five subsequent years, Lieut. DE HAVEN was engaged in the Observatory at Washington, and to his genius we are indebted in a great measure for the construction of ocean charts, for which MAURY, who was their chief in the Observatory, received most of the credit. The ability in his calling which he displayed at the Observatory at Washington, led to his being called to take command of the Grinnell Expedition in the year 1850. That expedition returned in the Fall of 1851, having reached a point further north than had been touched by any navigator up to that time. The full details of this expedition were duly set out in a work published shortly after its return. He afterwards had charge of the *Arago*, and was engaged in surveying the coast south of Florida, no the Gulf of Mexico to Texas, and along the Rio Grande.

In 1857 his eyesight became much impaired from what is known as snow-blindness. He was thereby rendered unfit for active service, and has, since then, up to the time of his death, been living at home, having been placed upon the retired list. His total sea service was about eighteen years. He was a man of much goodness of heart, and was admired and loved by all who knew him. His funeral will take place to-morrow morning, from his late residence.

FREE POSTAL DELIVERY.—With a view to show the workings of the system, and for the sake of comparison, we have obtained the following statement of mail matter delivered and collected in March:

	Mail Letters.	Local Letters. papers, &c.	Newspapers.	Letters collected.
New-York	843,918	273,475	110,245	276,444
Philadelphia	555,119	256,488	101,256	404,523
Boston	270,706	46,038	28,590	203,445
Baltimore	172,375	11,699	24,054	68,286
Cincinnati	97,856	7,003	14,697	22,864
Brooklyn	140,203	9,112	17,068	31,089
St. Louis	112,437	11,457	10,765	45,203
Chicago	110,374	10,896	19,102	83,192
Washington	116,608	16,100	23,670	32,207
Cleveland, Ohio	67,884	6,000	36,001	64,009

LAW REPORTS.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

Motion to Grant the Indictment Against Peter R. Strong for Misdemeanor.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bussel.

A COMPLAINT NOT PROVEN.

The only case tried in this court yesterday was that of Margaret McKeon, indicted for grand larceny.

Mrs. Rosetta Hardinge, of East Fourteenth-street, testified that she engaged the prisoner to work in her family as a domestic servant; that on the day such employment commenced witness missed from her room a camel's hair shawl, valued at $110; prisoner had access to the room and knew where this shawl had been put, and the same evening absented herself from the house for a considerable time. Prisoner proved an excellent character, and as the evidence against her was so slight, District Attorney Bedford declined to press the charge, and the woman was acquitted.

THE STRONG SCANDAL.

The special order of the day was the argument of a motion to quash an indictment against Peter R. Strong, for the alleged procurement of an abortion on his wife. Henry A. Cram, Esq., appeared for Mr. Strong, and John Graham, Esq., for the people.

Mr. Cram stated that his motion was two-fold; first, for the speedy trial of his client, and if that could not be granted then that the indictment should be granted on the ground of irregularities in procuring it before the Grand Jury. He read, on opening a long affidavit, sworn to by Mr. Strong, which was used previously in a motion before the Superior Court, and was published in full in the TIMES.

He also read the following additional affidavit:

Court of General Sessions of the Peace.—The People of the State of New-York *vs.* Peter R. Strong.—City and County of New-York, ss.: Henry A. Cram, of the said city, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is one of the counsel of the above-named defendant in this criminal prosecution, and he is also one of the said defendants counsel in his pending action for a divorce. And this deponent further says that in the month of February last, he made an application to the foreman of the Grand Jury, when found the indictment at the said February term against the said defendant, charging him with procuring an abortion on his wife, Mary E. Strong, to have the said indictment re-examined by the same Grand Jury, and deponent then learned from the said foreman, and from majority of the District Attorney, the evidence on which the said indictment was obtained, as the same is correctly stated in the affidavit of the defendant, hereto annexed; and this deponent says that he believes that the accounts contained in the said affidavit of the evidence upon which the said indictment was obtained, and how the same was obtained, is true. And this deponent further says, that he has advised the said defendant to endeavor to have the said indictment tried before the said divorce suit is brought to trial, so that by his acquittal he might avoid the injurious influences of this pending criminal prosecution on his civil suit; that having endeavored, but without success, to have the said indictment brought to trial, this deponent on the 5th day of April instant, called on the District-Attorney and told him that, as counsel for the said defendant, deponent desired to put three questions to him in his official capacity as District-Attorney, and this deponent then asked the District-Attorney if the civil suit would try the said indictment against the defendant, Strong; to which the District-Attorney replied, "Not until after the indictment against Mrs. Potter has been tried," referring to the indictment for causing the death of Mrs. Adams, a maker with which the said defendant is in no wise connected. This deponent then asked the District-Attorney, "Is it still your intention to first try Mrs. Potter on the indictment for causing the death of Mrs. Adams, and endeavor to procure her conviction, and then offer her immunity from punishment on both of the charges against her, if she would become a witness on the trial of the indictment against Strong to prove the charge against him?" To which the District Attorney replied it was his intention so to do; that, without this, they had not sufficient evidence to make out a case against Strong. This deponent then asked the District Attorney the following question: Am I to counsel for Mr. Strong, at liberty to make use of, and make known as I may think proper, your answer to my question?" To which the District Attorney replied, "Certainly." And this deponent further says that before the said defendant plead to the said indictment, the District Attorney said to deponent that the defendant Strong should have an early trial, that he should be tried at the March or April Term, at the same time saying he should try the charge against Mrs. Potter first.

HENRY A. CRAM.

Sworn to before me this 13th day of April, 1865.

JOHN H. WHITE, Notary Public.

Counsel then argued the question involved in the following points:

Point First.—The relief which the plaintiff asks on this motion is a speedy and public trial of the infamous and degrading charge to which he has pleaded not guilty. He asks no favor, only his birthright—a right as old as Magna Charta, and guaranteed him by the fundamental law of the United States, and by the Bill of Rights of this State—"The right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury." He is, therefore, *prima facie* entitled to a speedy trial. The facts of the present case, however, give him a special right to demand it.

Point Second.—The affidavits upon which this motion is founded present a case of oppression and abuse of authority by a public officer. They show that the process and power of this court have been perverted into instruments of private malignity. They require the Court to vindicate its own dignity and protect the citizen from persecution, conducted under the forms of criminal law.

I. The public prosecutor, a sworn officer of the State, whose duty it is to stand indifferent between the people and the accused, abuses his high office to aid the private purposes of parties to a civil suit. He hands over his office and its legal powers to their counsel. The exalted prerogatives of his position are thus prostituted to purposes of private interest and revenge. This in itself was an abuse of his office, an abuse of the Grand Jury, and a gross impropriety—an impropriety which is treated of in severe but suitable language in the report of the commissioners appointed to revise the criminal code of this State.

II. This impropriety is heightened and made more manifest by the unusual, irregular, and improper steps which the District Attorney has taken, conjointly with the counsel of Mrs. Strong, in obtaining and prosecuting this indictment. At the very time when the civil suit is about to be tried he goes before the Grand Jury with papers prepared by the counsel of the adversary in the civil suit without any of the previous customary steps having been taken. There had been no complaint made; no preliminary examination before a magistrate; no opportunity given the accused of being confronted with his accuser or the witnesses against him, or of examining them; and no probable cause made out in the usual manner in cases of felony. The defendant was thus, by the act of the public prosecutor, at the instigation of parties who were his adversaries in a civil suit, stripped of all the ordinary safeguards of liberty and character. This exercise of official power may be strictly lawful; it is certainly most unusual, oppressive and dangerous, and certainly not to be regarded as in aid of a private suit. It was, in the language of an eminent Pennsylvania Judge, in speaking of similar action on the part of prosecuting officers, "an abuse of the high power given him, only to be used when the positive emergencies or the special nature of the case require its exercise." The indictment is obtained from the Grand Jury by the District-Attorney and the private counsel of the adversary on evidence insufficient to go to the petit jury on the trial. The evidence is annexed to our affidavits, and upon its face is entirely insufficient. Mrs. Barbier does not prove the commission of any crime, and does not inculpate any one. The woman Massey's evidence is entirely hearsay, and therefore inadmissible against the defendant. This woman—a person of infamous character—is the tool of Mrs. Strong's counsel, the witness regularly employed by them in all the exigencies of the civil case, and for such purpose kept concealed by them under false names. They did not dare to produce her and subject her to cross-examination before a magistrate, nor do they now dare to let her come out of her concealment or let her residence be known. Mrs. Richard Heckaher swears that the defendant admitted

terms at call, to the leading firms, are 5@6 ₩ cent. and in some instances large balances have been placed, for a day or two, at 4 ₩ cent. The demand for the Popular Loan is again very active. The subscriptions this week, throughout the country, will exceed thirty millions. At the First National Bank to-day they amount to $1,000,000.

At the Stock Exchange, the Government Stocks were ¼@½ ₩ cent cheaper than on Thursday and the Railway Shares were inclined, through the forenoon, to lower prices. There was considerable excitement again on Erie, which opened at 79, sold down to 77, and then up to 79¾@¾ ₩ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads were irregular, and 1@2 ₩ cent. lower through the dealings of the day, but ultimately closed steady, and at no important differences from the quotations at 4 o'clock yesterday, say as follows:

	There	Fri.		There	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	96¾	96	Pittsburgh	74¾	73¾
U. S. 5-20s	105¾	105¾	Northwest	30¾	30¾
Y. Certificates	98¾	98¾	N. West Pref	61¾	59¾
N. Y. Central	97¾	97¾	Rock Island	100¾	101
Erie	79¾	79¾	Fort Wayne	98¾	97¾
Hudson	110¾	110¾	Comb'land Coal	46¾	47
Reading	101¾	100¾	Quicksilver	61¾	61
Mich. Southern	70¾	69¾	Mariposa	13¾	13¾
Illinois Cen	115¾	114¾	Ohio & M. Certs	30¾	29¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Union	115	Metropolitan	122
Tradesmen's	118	Market	104
Butch'rs' & Drov'rs'	125	Corn Exchange	106
National	103	St. Nicholas	96
Merch. Exchange	97	Commonwealth	101
Commerce	105	New-York County	128
Mechanics' Bkg. Asso	96	Importers' & Traders'	102
Broadway	210	Park	140
Mercantile	130	Central National	100
Chatham	115	First National	200
Bank of the Republic	101	Fourth National	98
Bank of N. America	105	Ninth National	106
Hanover	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages

Erie 7's, 2d mort, '64	101	Peninsular R.R. bonds	70
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '79	105¾	Lack. & West. bonds	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort, '80	93	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	103
Erie 7s, 5th mort, '88	84	Tol. & Wab. 1st m.ex.	93
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F.	105¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	73¾
Har. 1st mort, '69-'72	99	Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	99
Mich. S. new 1 m. 7s	92	Clev. & Tol. Sink'g Fd.	109
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1 m	110	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st m.	104¾
Ill Cent. 7 ₩ c., '75	112	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d m	95
Alton & T. H. 2d m.	75	Clev. & Pitts. 3d m. con.	91
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	97	Clev. & Pitts. 4th m.	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st mort.	80	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st m	35
Chi. & N. W. 2d mort.	75	At. & Gt. West. 1st m	83
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	93	Ohio & Miss, 1st m.	80
Han. & St. Jo Con.	92		

Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to day, at 12.30 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

We refer to the card in our advertising columns of Mr. James J. Hoyt, of the New-York Stock Exchange, as a Commission Stock Broker, at No. 27 William-street.

A Gold Check for $4,000 on the Bank of New-York, No. 15,973, was lost or mislaid to-day. It is drawn by Messrs. Kamlah, Sauer & Co., dated 4th May, and indorsed to Messrs. Philip Speyer & Co. The payment of the check has been stopped at the Bank.

Messrs. Gwynne & Day, Stock Exchange Brokers, have gone into No. 7 New-street, near Wall (so as to be convenient to the new Stock Exchange Building,) from their old office, No. 21 Wall.

The Income returns for the year 1864 are being made to the U. S. Tax Assessors this week. We understand that much greater care is being observed than in making the returns for 1863. A goodly number of the tax-payers for that year were awkwardly placed before their neighbors, beside being brought under suspicion with the Government officials, by the publication of lists of incomes some months ago. We have reason to believe that even a more general notoriety will be given to the Income returns for 1864. And being thus forewarned, no tax payer need hereafter complain that his private affairs or mercantile or banking credit are freely discussed on the basis of the Income which he returns under oath to the Government.

The Customs Revenue of this port, thus far this week, has averaged $403,500 a day, being at the rate of $2,421,000 a week.

The week's Imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,213,994, against $976,132 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week

CONSUMPTION DIRECT. WAREHOUSED. WITHDRAWN.

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool	654	$168,522	840	$297,900	494	$196,166
Cotton	391	106,040	190	56,600	397	117,347
Silk	179	175,506	42	43,239	84	50,690
Flax	442	132,008	618	142,372	576	168,743
Miscellan's	60	21,269	632	51,596	1,699	27,971
Totals	1,726	$603,337	2,319	$590,657	3,250	$566,327
		590,657				623,337
Total entered		$1,213,994	Total withdrawn			$1,209,664

The Trustees of the Produce Exchange Company have chosen the following board of officers for the ensuing year: Francis M. French, President; William H. Newman, Vice-President; Edward Cromwell, Treasurer; Stephen W. Carey, Secretary; Stephen D. Harrison, John S. Williams, George D. Cragin, R. J. Randolph, Peter Rice. Standing Committees. *Finance Committee*—Edward Cromwell, Stephen W. Carey, John S. Williams. *Building Committee*—Stephen D. Harrison, George D. Cragin, Peter Rice, R. J. Randolph, William H. Newman. *Supply Committee*—Edward Cromwell. *Conference Committee*—Stephen D. Harrison, Edward Cromwell, John S. Williams.

At an election of the Open Board of Stock Brokers, held for officers on the 27th April, the following were elected for the ensuing year: President, Samuel B. Hard; 1st Vice-President, Charles P. Currie. 2d Vice-President, Rufus Hatch, Treasurer, William M. Parks; Secretary, John Bonner. Assistant Secretary, B. Frank Gallaher; Roll-Keeper, William B. Bishop.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan at the Ninth National Bank this day amounted to $500,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

Bankers, 30 Wall St. N.Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

Successors to

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN."

Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, May 5, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last: 26 pkgs. Ashes, 7,147 bbls. Flour, 35 bbls. and 920 bags Corn Meal, 1,614 bushels Corn, 14,098 bushels Oats, 3,310 pkgs. Provisions, and 240 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in very moderate demand, including Pots, at $7 02½@$7 75, and Pearls at $8 25@$8 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in more request at former prices.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, yet held firmly.

COTTON—Is in moderate request and somewhat firmer. Middlings, 46c.@48c. ₩ lb.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at uniform quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, and a shade firmer to-day. Sales since our last amount to 14,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 20@$6 70; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 05@$7 25, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 05@$7 90 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 20	@$6 70
Extra State	6 75	@ 7 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, sho'g brands	7 65	@ 7 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 90	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	7 35	@ 9 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@11 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand, and steady to-day. Sales since our last 1,100 bbls., at $7 80@$8 90 for poor to good, and $8 95@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales, 500 bbls. Extra, at $6 85@$9 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet, including fine and superfine, at $5 25@$6 25 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $5 80@$5 85 for Jersey, and $6 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 250 bbls. Also, 10 puncheons Brandywine at $33 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather firmer, but is not active. Sales, since our last, 36,000 bushels, including Amber Western (Winter) at $1 72½@$1 82; Red Co., on private terms; Chicago Spring, also on private terms, ₩ bushel. Rye is dull and nominal. Barley is in more demand; 6,000 bushels choice Canada West were sold at $1 50 ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Corn continues heavy and drooping. Sales, since our last, have been made of 4,000 bushels at $1 43@$1 45 for New Yellow, and $1 45 for Mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Oats are inactive and lower, including Western at 68c.@69c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 67c.@68c.; Canada at 55c.@60c. ₩ bushel. The movements in Wheat in Milwaukee, week ending with May 2, Messrs. Jonns & Co. notice thus: "The Wheat market has declined about 8c. ₩ bushel during the past week, under the influence of larger receipts, a lower premium on gold, liberal sales of lots held on Eastern account, and an entire absence of demand for shipment. Prices are still too high to meet the foreign demand, and we may therefore look for a further decline, unless the home trade is sufficient to consume the stocks on hand. The Wheat now arriving at this city is said to be of rather a better quality than that received last Fall and during the Winter. The great bulk of the receipts inspects as No. 1, as the interior shippers find it para best to send the poorer grades in Chicago, where we are told such as Milwaukee No. 2 inspects as Chicago No. 1. Yesterday 11 car-loads, or about 3,300 bushels of Wheat, equal to Milwaukee No. 2, passed through this city en route to Chicago, and will doubtless be classed there as No. 1. We mention this as it may not be generally remembered that the Chicago grades were changed last December, the name of the former Chicago No. 1 being changed to 'Chicago Extra,' and of the former Chicago No. 2 to Chicago No. 1. The Milwaukee grades have not been changed in name or in any other respect, but continue as during the past five or six years. Lake freights have declined to 9c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 14c. to Oswego, and are dull and nominal at these rates. The stock of Wheat here on 29th ult. was reported at 400,133 bushels. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ₩ bushel storage, at $1 12; No. 2 at $1 07. No. 1 Spring at to-day's rates could be laid down at New-York at about $1 44, exclusive of interest and commission. Receipts for past week 107,181 bushels, against 192,525 bushels for same time last year. Shipments since opening of navigation 220,317 bushels, against 871,892 bushels in same time last year."

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec 31, 1864.	May 5, 1865.
Superfine Flour, ₩ bbl	$9 00@$9 80	$6 20@$6 70
Extra State Flour, ₩ bbl	10 00@10 40	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Western Flour, ₩ bbl	10 10@10 80	6 90@11 00
Extra Canada Flour, ₩ bbl	10 05@12 00	6 85@ 9 00
Southern Flour, ₩ bbl	10 60@16 00	1 80@12 00
Rye Flour, ₩ bbl	8 25@ 9 50	5 25@ 6 25
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	7 75@ 8 85	5 85@ 6 75
White Wheat, ₩ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	1 85@ 2 25
Red & Amber Wheat, ₩ bu	2 20@ 2 50	1 50@ 1 82
Corn, ₩ bush	1 75@ 1 90	1 43@ 1 45
Rye, ₩ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	1 00@ 1 05
Barley, ₩ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 15@ 1 50
State Oats, ₩ bushel	1 00@ 109½	55@ 69

HAY—Is in rather more demand at from 85c.@$1 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request at from 10c.@40c. for poor to very choice ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have attracted less attention, but have been held firmly.

LEATHER—Has been in moderate demand, at uniform quotations.

LUMBER—Has been lightly dealt in at about former rates. The Albany *Argus* says: "The transactions during the Spring have not been large, and prices have been unsettled, except in those kinds of which there has been a scant supply. On this account Clear Pine, Hemlock and Spruce have been sold at last Fall's prices. The reduction in other kinds of lumber has been from 10 to 30 ₩ cent. Hemlock and Spruce are expected to arrive by Saturday, and during next week a good supply will probably be in market. Clear Pine will not be here before the middle of the month."

MOLASSES—Has been rather more sought after at steady rates.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in demand and firm, including Spirits Turpentine, at $3 10@$3 20 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been in request and generally steady, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 52½; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 25@$1 26; Lard at $1 55@$1 65 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very limited demand at 37c.@38c. for Crude; 53c.@54c. for Refined, in bond, and 73c.@74c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, at irregular prices. Sales have been made of 8,250 bbls., in lots, at $27 37½@$27 87½, closing at $27 62½, cash, for New Mess; $24@$25 for 1663-4 Mess; $22 50@$23 50 for Prime Mess; and $24@$24 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,750 bbls. New Mess, May and June delivery, part seller's option, at $27 50@$ 6, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 14¾c.@15¾c. for Shoulders, and 19¼c. for Hams; sales equal to 960 pkgs. Bacon is steady, to-day, but very quiet; sales 170 boxes, including Cumberland Cut, at 15¾c.; Long Rib at 15¼c.; Short Rib at 16¾c., and Short Clear at 17c.@17¼c. ₩ lb. Lard is held very firmly, but is quiet; sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls., at 16c.@16¾c., the latter for choice ₩ lb. Beef is in limited demand at $16@$20 for Extra Mess; $12@$16 50 for Plain Mess, sales 450 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull at irregular prices. Beef Hams are in less request; sales 300 bbls. at $23@$24 50. Butter is in request at 23c.@36c. for poor to prime old State, and 14c.@25c. for Western; also, 30c.@45c. for inferior to choice new State. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 14c.@22c. for poor to prime ₩ lb.

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	May 5, 1865.
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	$39 37½@$41 50	$24 00@$27 87½
Prime Pork, ₩ bbl	34 50@35 25	24 00@ 24 50
Cut Meats, ₩ bbl	—17¾@— 22	— 14¾@— 19¾
Plain Mess Bf., ₩ bbl	19 00@ 22 00	12 00@ 16 00
Lard, ₩ lb	— 20@— 24¾	— 16@— 18¾
State Butter, ₩ lb	— 46@— 50	— 23@— 36
Cheese, ₩ lb	— 16@— 24	— 14@— 22
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 50@ 3 00	2 25@ 3 00
Eggs, ₩ doz	— 42@— 44	— 28@— 28½

RICE—Has been in more request, chiefly at $10 25@$11 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been inactive and unsettled in price.

SEEDS—Have been in less request, but held firmly.

SUGARS—Have been in more demand at steady prices. Sales have been made of 1,650 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 11¼c.@14c. ₩ lb; Refined Sugars have been sparingly dealt in at 15¾c.@16¼c. ₩ lb. Messrs. Stuart quote their refined sugars, thus: Best Crushed, Ground and Granulated at 19¼c.; White, A, at 18c.; Yellow, C, at 17c. cash, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 112,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@11¾c., the latter an extreme rate for choice city; also, 30,000 lbs. Grease at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.; and 40 bbls. Grease Oil at $1 20 ₩ gallon.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 150 bbls. at $2 10@$2 11 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 60 tons Copper Ore, on private terms. For Glasgow, 100 tcs. Lard, on private terms. For Antwerp, 80 bbls. Pot Ashes, 1,000 boxes Extract of Logwood, and 28 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Peruvian	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washing'n	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	May 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	May 13	New-York	Hampton.
City of London	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	May 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	May 24	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'mpton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa	April 29	S'mpton	New-York.
City of Manchester	April 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	April 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	April 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	May 3	S'mpton	New-York.
Damascus	May 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	May 6	Liverpool	New-York.
China	May 13	Liverpool	Boston.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Guiding Star	May 6	New-York	N. Orleans.
Fung Shuey	May 8	New-York	N. Orleans.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

Mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Northampton and Bremen, per steamship *Bremen*, and via Queenstown per steamship *City of Washington*, close to-day at at 10 30 A. M.

Mails for New-Orleans per steamship *Fung Shuey* close at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.
Long Island	6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 9:00 and 10:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 37 New-Bowery, New-York—Established in 1861, and is regularly incorporated. Board of Managers—Joseph Hoxie, President, No. 161 Broadway. H. S. Terbell, Vice-President, No. 65 Wortht.; H. Brewster, Secretary, No. 283 Broadway; Wm. Phelps, Treasurer, No. 264 Canal-st.; A. Baldwin, No. 321 Broadway, A. D. Matthews, No. 110 Myrtle-av.; W. Sanford, No. 289 Water-st.; Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent. The anniversary of this institution will be held at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 9. More than usual care has been taken to render the exercises interesting and profitable. Rev. J. T. Duryea, William E. Dodge and others will address the meeting. Grafulla, with his Seventh Regiment Band, will be there. A select choir of 150 of our sweetest little singers will be led by Mr. T. E. Perkins, in a number of glees, anthems, songs and patriotic pieces. Mr. W. B. Bradbury sends his new Grand Scale Piano-forte. Doors open at 6; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. P. S.—The exercises of this evening will be repeated in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on FRIDAY EVENING, May 12. Speakers will be announced in due time.

DEAF MUTES—AND ALL INTERESTED IN their welfare, are invited to attend service at St. John's Church, Brooklyn, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The service will be read, as usual, and a short address made. Rev. Thomas Gallaudet will interpret in the sign language. Some account will be given of the method of teaching deaf mutes, and the progress of church work among them.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT,

(Presbyterian,)

Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, Pastor.

The sale of pews in the new church edifice, corner of Park (4th) av. and 35th-st., will take place next MONDAY, May 8, at 7½ P. M.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

CHAS. BUTLER, President.

SHORT SERMONS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS—No. 1.

By Rev. C. S. Robinson. See

HOURS AT HOME

C. SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHRISTIAN UNION ASSOCIATION—Rev. Isaac Ferris, L. DD, President, will be held in the Church of the Ascension, 11th st., corner 6th-av., MONDAY EVENING, May 8, at 7½ P. M. Reports from meetings held in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago and other cities, will be given. Rev. Dr. Vermilye will make the opening address, followed by Rev. Dr. Rice, and representatives from all the leading denominations.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., near 2d-av., Rev. Ralph Hoyt, Pastor, Rev. G. W. Stewart Associate Minister. Divine service on SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. On SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, the Rector will present the very interesting facts connected with the opening of the Episcopal Church in Paris as given by Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan on that occasion.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING AT 10½ A. M., by Rev. H. Bangs, P. E., and at 7½ P. M., the Pastor, Rev. B. C. Putnam, will preach the first of a series of Sermons to young people, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord at the close of the morning service. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE ANniversary sermon before the Church Anti-slavery Society will be preached by Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, Sabbath evening, May 7. Subject—*A Representative Government, without respect to color, indispensable to the salvation of the country.*

THE TWELFTH AND LAST, OF THE course of sermons on the Holy Scriptures will be preached next SUNDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., in Calvary Church, by Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D. Subject—*The Moral Conditions requisite for the proper study of Scripture.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D.D., Pastor of the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner 36th-st., will preach to his church by invitation of the Association on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Duties of the Citizen of New-York.*

SPIRITUALISTS AT HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 BROADWAY.—Mr. Willis speaks at 10½ o'clock on *The Lesson of the Spring.* At 7½, *The Discipline of Life.* Conference 3 o'clock. Subject—*Wherein Does Modern Spiritualism Elucidate Scripture and Correct Theology?*

FOR YOUR

SUNDAY READING,

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CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPISCopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, Rector. The afternoon service will be resumed on SUNDAY at 4 o'clock. The Pew Committee will be at the church on Wednesday evenings in May, from 7 to 8 o'clock, to attend to persons who wish to rent pews.

THE ANNUAL SERMON IN BEHALF OF the American and Foreign Christian Union, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, in the 15th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Schenck's,) by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, of Brooklyn. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST and Future Life only for the Righteous, worship at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder James T. Curry, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. HUGH DUNN WILL GIVE A DISCOURSE upon *Prayer and Praise*, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av. Subject at 7½ P. M.—*Do Medicines Act on the Living System.* On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dr. Trall will lecture, explaining the hygeaic medical system.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching 7th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., and concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M. Also, preaching corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M., and corner Dover and Water sts. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

DISCUSSION.—DR. TRALL, PRESIDENT OF Hygiea Therapeutic College, and Mrs. C. M. Rollins, who claims an important discovery concerning vital force, will discuss the modus operandi of medicine THURSDAY, May 11, at 7½ P. M., at the Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—On SUNDAY, Rev. E. Benjamin will preach at 7½ A. M.; the Rector at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes. and Rev. W. D. Walker at 7½ P. M.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual, in his church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Assassin and his Victim in Another Life.* A cordial welcome to all strangers.

THE FREEDMAN AND HIS NEEDS.—Rev. Henry Blanchard will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. A collection in behalf of the National Freedman's Relief Association will be taken up.

FOR YOUR

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ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Macdougal—Rev. T. A. Eaton, Rector. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. G. B. Dickson, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. A. C. Thomas, of Bridgeport, will supply the desk TO-MORROW, (Sunday.) Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—REV. S. H. COX, D. D., WILL preach on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. in First Dutch Reformed Church, Hudson-st., Hoboken.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FOR YOUR

SUNDAY READING,

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AMERICAN NEWS CO., General Agents.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—THE ANNUal sermon before the American Congregational Union will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, May 7, at 7½ o'clock, in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The Annual Social Reunion of this society will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on THURSDAY EVENING, May 11, at 7 o'clock. Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., of Boston, will preside. Among the speakers will be Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Rev. Messrs. Willets and Gallaher, of Brooklyn; Prof. Northrop, of Yale College, and Theodore Tilton, editor of the *Independent*. Choice vocal and instrumental music will be provided. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at office of *Congregational Union*, No. 49 Bible House, and at the office of the *Ind pendent*, No. 5 Beekman-st.

THE 31ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY AND HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, will be held (D. V.) on SABBATH EVENING, May 7, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. H. B. Ridgeway, and Rev. Thos. B. Hastings.

Singing by the children.

THE CHAPEL OF GRACE CHURCH, Harlem, 116th-st., east of 2d-av., (Rev. Wm. Mowbray, Rector,) being now nearly completed, the opening services will be held, D. V., on SUNDAY, the 7th May, at 10½ o'clock A. M and 7½ o'clock P. M., Rev. Geo. B. Draper will preach in the morning, and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., is expected to preach in the evening.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE SEXTON will be in attendance this SATURDAY MORNING, from 9 to 11 o'clock, at the church, for the purpose of renting pews.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., and 42d-st. Hours of service, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach on both occasions

THE SCRIPTURES WILL BE EXPOUNDed at University Buildings, Washington-square, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, by William Morris, of Philadelphia.

A WORKING SHOEMAKER WILL GIVE a lecture on *Universal Unity*, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av. Both sexes invited. Seats free. No collection.

REV. DR. FREELAND, D. D., WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are invited.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching to morning at 10½ and evening at 7½, by Rev Mr Hilgarth, the newly appointed pastor. Strangers welcome.

REV. N. WHEELER, PRACTICAL PHRenologist, will preach at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. DELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 67th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No 155 Worth-st. The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

CHURCH FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The substantial high-basement brick edifice on 33d-st., east of 3d-av., occupied by the Baptist Church. Terms to suit. No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 9.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, A GOOD PEW IN Madison-square (Dr. Adams') Church. Inquire No. 42 Park-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN BROOKLYN OR the country for two excellent Protestant servants (sisters,) together or separate; one as good cook and fine washer and ironer, or would assist in washing; the other as waitress and chambermaid; are first class servants to every respect and well recommended. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall Monday or Thursday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FRENCH LADY'S maid, who speaks English, with a lady going to Europe; can furnish the very highest testimonials as to character and capability. Address LADY'S MAID, Station G, Post-office; will be strictly attended to.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK BY THE day, to cut and make boys' clothes, ladies' cloaks, sacques, in the latest style. Mrs WISE, No. 131 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in city or country, as cook and laundress; would do chamberwork and waiting, or housework; has best of references. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT and Catholic servants, situations in city or country. PRIVATE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 103 West 36th st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to cook wash and iron, in a small family; can give good city reference. Call at 123 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY to do sewing by the day or week. Address S. C. Helms, Station B, Grand-st., for one week.

AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS OF an engagement as lowest nurse, where no other duty would be required, and go in the country for the Summer, or would travel with a lady; first-class references given. Address H. C. care of Rev. W. C. Van Meter, No. 37 New-Bowery, Howard Mission.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, as gardener, who understands his business to all its various branches, greenhouses and graperies; had many years' experience in the business, has the very best of reference from private families. Address S. L., Newburgh, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant; perfectly understands his business, and willing to make himself generally useful; has first-class city references. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 19 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A PROTestant, a situation as gardener, or to look after a farm; can take care of or drive horses; can give good references as to character, &c. Address B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who understands his business; would assist in gardening, and be useful; has good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman; would prefer the country; understands the care and management of horses; has good city reference. Can be seen at No. 71 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Swiss coachman, with good references, in the city or country. Apply at the German Employment Office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman well acquainted with his profession in all its branches. Inquire at J. SMITH'S seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress; will go to the country; city references. Call at No. 611 2d-av., near 36th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable single man; can give the best of city references. Can be seen at No. 568 Broadway. Duncomb's saddlery, or address a note to COACHMAN.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO TO WESTchester; a single man; he must understand the care and management of horses thoroughly, and be well recommended. Apply to WM. WATSON, No. 29 Park-place.

WANTED—A THOROUGH,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF. Morning—POULTRY SHOW. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and evening—THE ORANGE GIRL.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOGHUE.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION.

WALLACK'S—BLACK SHEEP.

BROADWAY THEATRE—KING JOHN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinée, 1 o'clock—FAUST.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

IRVING HALL—Matinée, 1 o'clock—MLLE. HELENE DE KATOW AND MR. JAMES M. WEHLI.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE DOMINO NOIR.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An order from Gen. HALLECK, issued at Richmond, allows all persons, without regard to rank or employment, in the civil or military service of the late rebel government, to take the amnesty oath, and will receive the corresponding certificate. Those excluded from the benefit of such oath can make application for pardon and restoration to civil rights, which applications will be received and forwarded to proper channels for the action of the President of the United States. The fact that such persons have voluntarily come forward and taken the oath of allegiance will be evidence of their intention to resume the status of loyal citizens, and constitutes a claim for Executive clemency. Gen. MEADE had arrived in Richmond. The van of the Army of the Potomac reached Manchester on the 3d, from City Point, en route for Washington. The heavy equipments and paraphernalia go by water.

It was thought that both BRAGG and HAMPTON accompanied JEFF. DAVIS for parts unknown, the latter in command of the escort.

SANDERS and TUCKER came out with an amusing and impudent manifesto at Montreal yesterday, addressed to ANDREW JOHNSON, in which they accuse him of a "hellish plot to murder their Christian President." They agree to go to Rouse's Point, or some other place, to be tried on the charge made in the President's recent proclamation, if the United States Government will pay their expenses and guarantee their safety.

The medical attendants upon Secretary SEWARD are Dr. VERDI, his family physician, and Drs. WILSON and NORRIS, of the army. These sit, alternately, every night with Mr. SEWARD, and are in constant attendance. Mr. SEWARD drives out daily with Dr. VERDI, and will probably, ere long, resume the active discharge of his official duties.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 4th, states that ROBERT OULD, late rebel Commissioner of Exchange, and WM. H. HATCH, his assistant and several other attaches of the Bureau, had been arrested on an order from Washington upon a charge connected with the administration of affairs devolving upon them.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that the confession of HARROLD, and the documentary evidence found on BOOTH'S body, fastens, beyond cavil, the plot and its full sanction upon JEFF. DAVIS and his Canada commissioners.

It is reported that the headquarters of Gen. SHERMAN are shortly to be established at Alexandria, Va.

An order has been issued by Gen. ANGER, permitting full supplies of provisions to go to Virginia at points opposite Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

Each successive day develops amazingly the popular interest in the national 7-30 Loan, and the measure of public confidence in the solvency of the government. The daily sales of the loan thus far, have averaged $5,942,887, (as against a daily average of $4,238,233 last week, and of $3 054,140 the preceding week,) as follows: Monday, $5,175,900; Tuesday, $5,231,100; Wednesday, $7,261,300; Thursday, $6,103,250. The current sales of the loan are at the unprecedented rate of $35,657,322 a week. At this rate, all the unsold balance (about £175,000,000) of the pending series of $300,000,000, will be easily marked before the date (June 15) when the notes formally commence to bear interest. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the loan, this week, have averaged 3,786.

SAMUEL WILKES and JOHN LEEK, workmen at the American Machine Works, in Springfield, Mass., have invented a new breech-loading musket, the principle of which is quite original. The mechanism is very simple and not liable to get out of repair, while the piece may be fired very rapidly. The first gun of the kind has just been completed, and will be submitted to Maj. LAIDLEY for his inspection.

The republic of Bolivia has been the scene of a new revolution, headed by Gen. BELZA, who arrived in La Paz, March 22, and was proclaimed President of the republic. President MELGAREJO, on hearing the news, immediately marched on La Paz, and, after a desperate struggle, took possession of the town. Gen. BELZA was shot by a soldier. Peace is restored.

A watchman in the Laconia Mills, Biddeford, Maine, while oiling up Monday morning, was caught on a shaft revolving one hundred and sixty times a minute, and was carried round with it many times, his clothes torn off, one arm broken and severely injured internally; but strange to say he was not killed, and may recover.

M. ROMERO, the representative in Washington of President JUAREZ Government, has written a letter in refutation of a statement made in the French Corps Legislatif, that JUAREZ had twice offered to sell Sonora and the property confiscated from the clergy to the United States, and the offer had been twice refused.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has received from Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. S. RUSSELL the manuscript of Gen. LEE'S farewell address to his army. It is in the handwriting of Gen. LEE'S Adjutant, with the signature of the former rebel Commander-in-Chief at the bottom. It was given to Gen. RUSSELL by an Aid of Gen. LEE.

An advertisement appeared in the Washington papers yesterday, calling upon officers and soldiers who wish to emigrate to Mexico in accordance with the Mexican decree, to call on a Colonel here, who adds that emigration offices are to be in the Northern cities.

The Paymaster-General of the State has commenced hearing claims for reimbursement of drafted men who furnished substitutes under the last call. The Paymaster's office is at No. 544 Broadway.

Gov. PIERPOINT is expected in Richmond in the next ten days. Several other Governors are expected to accompany him.

LOCAL NEWS.

Fire Marshal BAKER will probably order the arrest to-day of a person who is alleged to have kindled fires, at about 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, in the front and rear parlors of Mr. THOMAS W. MARSHALL'S dwelling, at No. 33 West Sixteenth-street. The fires were discovered and extinguished before they had gained headway, and the damage to the building and furniture is estimated at not above $1,800.

The injunction granted by Judge SUTHERLAND, on Thursday, against the new Fire Commissioners, has been served on all the members of the board. No new features of the controversy have appeared. The commissioners intend pushing the matter in the courts to a speedy and definite end.

At the late annual meeting of the Elm-place Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, the pews were all rented at the valuation, with premiums reaching to nearly $1,000. The society, under charge of Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, is in a healthy and flourishing condition.

Superintendent KENNEDY has promulgated an order, in which he announces that certain changes have been made in the Summer uniform for the force, to be worn on and after the 15th proximo.

SALOMON COHEN, of Avenue C, near Houston-street, fell into a vat of water in Jones' brewery, at No. 184 Sixth-street, yesterday morning, and was drowned.

Last evening the Sixteenth Ward Draft Association appropriated its funds, amounting to about fourteen hundred dollars, to the Patriot Orphan Home, of Flushing, L. I.

WILLIAM WALKER and JAMES GEOGHEGAN, who had been many years employed in the New-York Hospital, died at that institution yesterday.

The gold-bearing bonds of the government were rather easier in price, though in light supply in the open market yesterday. The demand was temporarily restricted to purchasers for investment, pending the receipt of later news from Europe, which is eagerly looked for by speculative buyers. The *Hansa*, with English dates from Southampton, to April 26, is the earliest steamer expected at this port. She will be due here about Sunday next, with the practical response to the news of the surrender of LEE, and probably of the assassination of President LINCOLN. The *Asia*, with Liverpool dates to April 29, will be due at Halifax next Monday, and at Boston next Wednesday. She will doubtless report the complete recovery of the public mind abroad from any alarm or uneasiness which may have been occasioned by the first announcement of the murder of our lamented National Executive.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday a motion was made to quash the indictment found against PETER R. STRONG for procuring an abortion on his wife. It was argued by Mr. CRAM for the defendant and by Mr. GRAHAM for the people, the decision being reversed.

Produce and Merchandise were in more demand yesterday. Flour advanced 5c ₩ bbl.; Corn declined 1c @2c.; Oats 2c.@3c ₩ bushel. Provisions were irregular; New Mess Pork, $27 37½@$27 87½, closing at $27 62½; Prime Mess do down to $22 50@$23 50, on forced sales. Cotton was firm and buoyant; Petroleum dull and heavy; Sugar more active. A fair business was transacted in Dry Goods; Domestics were rather cheaper, while desirable styles of Foreign fabrics were stiffly held. The Freight market was inactive.

Gold left off yesterday about the same as on Thursday—142½@143 ₩ cent. The Stock market was weaker until near the close of the day, when the Railways were in steady demand. Money easy.

Last evening Gold was opened at 143, and stood at that figure at the close.

The Old and the New Fire Department—The Validity of the Late Appointments.

We seem likely to have in the matter of the Fire Commissioners a fresh attempt to carry out the famous doctrine invented by FERNANDO WOOD, that no law is entitled to obedience until it has been pronounced constitutional by the courts. We thought that this question, which ought never to have been raised, had been settled, for this generation at least, in 1857.

The true rule, and the only one which can save legislation from becoming a farce, is, that every law is to be deemed binding until the courts have pronounced it unconstitutional. When Chief Engineer DECKER "claimed," at the meeting on Wednesday, that the "old department was still the Fire Department of the City of New-York," he stated a legal absurdity. And when he stated "that he intended to hold every member to a strict performance of his duty, and that the commissioners would continue to hear complaints, try delinquents, and conduct the operations of the board as heretofore," he simply announced that he and they intended to take the law into their own hands—the course followed by FERNANDO WOOD in 1857, which came near giving the city over to anarchy.

If anybody who felt himself inconvenienced or aggrieved by an act of the Legislature were allowed to refuse obedience to it, until its constitutionality was affirmed by the courts, we ask would it ever be obeyed at all; and therefore, the rule of law as well as of common sense is, that all acts are constitutional until pronounced otherwise by competent authority. It would be difficult therefore to conceive of anything more foolish, as well as more improper, than Mr. DECKER'S speech. No matter what disposition may be made of the new law, by the proceedings which have just been commenced, there has been, since the new commissioners met and organized, no such body in existence as "the old department." There are no officers in existence, except such as the new commissioners appoint, whom any fireman is bound to obey. "Chief Engineer" DECKER has no better claim, legally, to the authority which he arrogates than to the throne of the Cannibal Islands, and everybody who follows him in disregarding the late act of the Legislature, before the courts have pronounced it unconstitutional, is guilty of an act of rebellion. His opinion on the merits of the act is absolutely worthless, and if it incites anybody into disobeying it, it is worse than worthless. If such notions as are running through his head were to obtain recognition from any considerable portion of the community, we should soon have the thieves refusing to obey the statutes against larceny, and asking for injunctions to restrain the police from meddling with them in the exercise of their vocation.

This is not a matter of doubt. There is nothing in law so certain as the rule we speak of. And this whole ground was gone over so thoroughly in the police case that few people in the city, and certainly no politician, can plead ignorance of it. FERNANDO WOOD took precisely the ground that Mr. DECKER now occupies, and was very near betraying large numbers of more ignorant or guileless men than himself into a breach of the peace in support of it, and the emphatic condemnation of his conduct contained in the decision of the Supreme Court was, we had thought, still fresh in everybody's memory.

There remains now only one more claim for the "old department" to assert, and that is the right of preventing any citizen from putting out a fire in his own house, before the arrival of the fire mob—to call it a "fire company" would be a misuse of a term which denotes discipline, silence and subordination. As our volunteers seem determined to extinguish our fires whether we like or not, we do not see why they should not go one step further, and refuse us the privilege of helping them. From the point of view of the "old department" there must surely be something monstrous in the conduct of a man who, knowing that the engines are on the way, and hearing the yells of the members coming along the street, deliberately throws water on the flames, and leaves nothing for the force to do. With a short act prohibiting this, and the Decker rules of construction in force, the firemen would have a delightful time, whatever came of the rest of the community.

Our Unemployed Soldiers.

The concern of certain journalists, domestic and foreign, that the honorably-discharged soldiers of the national army may become either a burden to the State or a standing menace to neighboring communities, is founded altogether on a false analogy.

The notion prevails among this class of writers that everything that is done, or attempted to be done—that everything that has happened or that may happen—is to be measured and squared by some European standard. The stubborn record of these four years of war has even failed to dissipate the hallucination that the affairs of the United States, civil, military, social, financial, industrial and domestic, must be regulated by some standard that has been accepted without question, for several centuries, elsewhere. People seem to forget that if this country had followed an old-world routine, our settlements, instead of extending to the Pacific today, would have barely taken in the eastern slope of the Alleghanies; that our rivers, instead of being opened to a rich and exhaustless commerce from end to end, and navigated by thousands of magnificent steamers, would have remained, as those of India have remained, under British colonial administration; that our railway system, instead of being the greatest in the world, would have been at this hour but struggling into being; and that, instead of swallowing up the labor of a quarter of a million of emigrants, every year, and still asking for more, with the opening of each successive season, we should have been struggling with an unmanageable land system, and trying to get a few hundred-acre lots in shape for occupancy by the handful of new-comers that might have found their way here in the Summer time.

That would have been the industrial and economical result of pottering about after the jog-trot fashion of some European community, while a whole continent beckoned for a bold, manly, rapid, trustful, courageous advance. And so it would have been, likewise, in this unequaled war now all but ended. There was barely an exception in Europe to the universal mistrust of the ability of our government to reassert its authority over the seceded States of the South, with their population of eight millions and a territory of five hundred and sixty thousand square miles. Even many of our well-wishers abroad doubted our ability to accomplish the task we had undertaken. They proceeded to reason by what they conceived to be analogous cases of attempted conquest. They computed how many English red-coats it would take to *hold* France, Austria and the German Principalities, even provided an army were found big enough and strong enough to overcome the military strength of these countries. The same sort of analogy forced them to conclude that our work of reestablishing the supremacy of the government would only have begun after we had won our battles in the open field. And upon these false premises all the errors of judgment and opinion in regard to the war, of which the British Islands and the greater portion of Europe have presented such a spectacle, have been founded. Hunting after analogies where none were to be found, the class most sagacious in estimating the progress and tendency of ordinary public events—the great money-lenders and the shipping merchants of Europe—have been led most wondrously astray. And the consequence to themselves—whatever it may have been to us in contributing to the prolongation of the war—has been, in hundreds of cases, absolute financial ruin.

Now, there is almost the same tendency—even with the end of the war in sight—in those who measure the American people by their own standard, to jump to wild and visionary conclusions in regard to the disbandment of our gigantic army. It is held, as a matter of course, that our soldiers will demand more employment as fighters, after their discharge from the present service has been signed. It is taken for granted that the bulk of them *can do nothing* hereafter for a living, but fight. And, above all, it is predicted that a million or more of men trained in arms, let loose upon the community, will create a necessity for new wars either foreign or domestic.

All this silly sort of conjecture and apprehension, has its origin in false analogies. Our soldiers—the bulk of them—not only *can do* other work than fighting, but they greatly prefer to do other work. They have a certainty, moreover, that work will be had; that labor cannot possibly be a drug; that, on the contrary, it is the *prime want* of the country; and that it meets an abundant reward. The men who have been fighting and winning the national battles in the field are, in nine cases out of ten, intelligent, thoughtful citizens, with as keen a sense of individual responsibility as any other portion of our citizens. If war should unfortunately be forced upon the government again, they would fight as readily as they have done heretofore. But until the *necessity* for war arises, it is certain that none will show themselves better fitted than our soldiers to do their part as peaceable, industrious and useful citizens of the commonwealth. In this respect, they will show that there is no more analogy in the history and habits of the ordinary European soldier and those of the American volunteer than there is between the settlement and the progress of the two continents.

SANDERS AND SALA.—The three most notable rebel spies that are still at large in the neighboring provinces—SANDERS, TUCKER and CLEARY—have met the President's proclamation, offering a reward for their capture, by loud protests of their innocence, made public through the local prints. SANDERS, however, still persists in having *his* case brought to trial—that is, upon certain conditions as to locality and assurances of personal safety being complied with by the United States Government. SANDERS, who preferred, the other week, to come to New-York for trial, now, on second thought prefers *Rouse's Point*, a border village about two hours' ride from Montreal, where he would have a chance of friendly assistance in case of matters going hard with him. We do not know that this new proof of his innocence will entirely satisfy the public. It would be interesting, meanwhile, to have an explanation from SANDERS of his conference with GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, on the subject of these assassinations, six or nine months before they took place. SALA says distinctly that SANDERS told him of the plotting of atrocities which would make the world shudder. These atrocities have been committed; and, if SANDERS desires to save his own neck, he may turn States' evidence against his Confederates. He knows who planned the murders. He boasts of knowing it. Let him purchase his personal safety by a full confession. He has done things quite as villainously mean as this before.

The Fate of the Democratic Party.

Some of our Democratic contemporaries take in ill part our good-natured allusions to the sad figure now presented by the Chicago platform. They call it ungenerous to twit the party about that, when it is now so lustily shouting glory for the national triumph. Well, we are sorry. We did not think they were so sensitive. Henceforth we will try to remember that even the smallest pleasantry upon that subject is a great cruelty, and there shall be no more of it.

Yet our friends must not imagine that the American people are going to forget that action of the Democratic party at Chicago. They may be, and we trust they will be, charitable toward their fellow-citizens individually, who were so discouraged and demoralized in the dark period of the war. Fortitude in adversity is not within every man's power. It depends largely upon a man's natural temperament, and upon his previous cultivation of the great moral element, faith. A person, last August, might have conceived the war "a failure," and have favored negotiations with the Richmond Government, without any positively bad motive. It might come from weakness, and not at all from wickedness. But though individual Democrats may be judged ever so liberally, the Democratic party itself cannot be. Party organizations are judged by their acts solely, and never get the benefit of charity. Striving for the rule of the country, their title to that trust is always strictly scanned; and if wrong, they are repudiated. The Chicago platform stands, before all the world, as the authentic, deliberate, exposition of the sentiments and policies of the Democratic party in the last and most trying year of the war. It is so distinct and explicit that all attempt to mystify or evade its true meaning is vain. Every man in the country knows that it condemned the war as a "failure," and that it demanded that "*immediate* efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities." In that regard the Democratic party is irreversibly doomed. The people, in the very thick of the war, punished that act by the most withering rebuke known to our political history. The fate they will hereafter visit upon the party will be as much more severe as the falsehood of its assumptions and the fatal consequences of its policy is more distinctly revealed by the actual result of the war. No expiation will be accepted short of utter destruction. The sooner that individual Democrats recognize this, and prepare themselves for some other political organization, the better for their own credit and for the good of the country.

SENSIBLE GUERRILLAS.—Since the surrender of LEE and JOHNSTON, the guerrilla leaders, from whom so much was at one time feared, are all surrendering as fast as they can. The two smartest and notabiest of these characters—MOSBY, in Virginia, and JEFF. THOMPSON, in Missouri—are now out of the field. MOSBY, in his order bidding a final adieu to his troopers, tells them that, as the vision of Southern independence has vanished, he disbands his organization, in preference, as he says, to surrendering to his enemies. This will do just about as well as a surrender, and in some respects better, as it gives the country riddance of a murderous marauder. JEFF. THOMPSON, however, regularly surrendered his whole force at Memphis on Tuesday last; and thus the State of Missouri, which has for some time been in dread of an incursion by THOMPSON, will now be relieved. Beside these guerrilla chieftains, scores of lesser leaders of the same character, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Southwestern Virginia, and elsewhere, have lately surrendered or disbanded their forces.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—HALEVY'S grand opera of the "Jewess" was given here last evening to a good audience; the best, numerically considered, of the season. The work is certainly one of the finest of the French *repertoire*. It is filled with ideas, and contains more melodic suggestions than any two or three productions of the present day. It was the exhaustive effort of its composer. Writing many other works, he has yet always returned to this as the fountain of his truest and best inspiration. Like all really elaborate works, it has made its way slowly, but its acceptance has been based on the firmest judgments of the world, and it would be superfluous and impertinent to question their authority now.

The performance was a very good one; *mise en scene* was fine, the choruses powerful, and the orchestra excellent. There was but a single disappointment. Herr FORMES, who was announced as *Cardinal*, was unable to appear in consequence of indisposition. The *role* was sustained by Herr WEHLICH, who was in excellent voice, and did full justice to it.

There will be a Matinée performance to-day, commencing at 1 o'clock, "Faust" is the opera.

HIPPOTHEATRON.—There will be a performance here to-day, commencing at 2 o'clock. The pantomime of the "O'Donohue" will be given, and an attractive programme of equestrian acts.

IRVING HALL.—Mlle. HELENE DE KATOW and Mr. JAS. M. WEHLI—who were to have given a matinée on that sad Saturday when the great calamity befel the country—will fulfill their promise to-day. The programme is unusually interesting, and will fully illustrate the talent of these great artists. At 1 o'clock.

From Cape of Good Hope.

Cape Town papers of Feb. 22 have been received. They contain no news.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 5.

GEN. HALLECK'S ORDER.

A statement which appears here to-day, to the effect that Gen. HALLECK, at Richmond, has issued an order announcing that all persons, without regard to their rank or employment in the civil or military service of the late rebel government, will be permitted to take the amnesty oath, is untrue in a most essential respect. Gen. HALLECK has not been authorized to issue any such sweeping order, and the exceptions made by the amnesty proclamation, of December, 1863, will be scrupulously observed until a general line of policy is adopted. Gen. HALLECK will undoubtedly receive and refer to the President all applications for pardon and restoration to civil rights of persons who may not be permitted to take the oath by the local military authority. No wholesale absolution, especially of leading traitors, will be permitted by the present Executive. The public hardly need be reassured of that fact.

COL. OULD IN PRISON.

Col. ROBERT OULD, late rebel Commissioner of Exchange, and Lieut.-Col. HATCH, his assistant, are both confined in the Libby Prison at Richmond. Rumor has it that they are charged with defrauding our prisoners of supplies sent to them, but it is altogether more likely that they are simply prisoners of war, as for some reason they were not paroled at LEE'S surrender, though present at the time. They certainly signed no parole and received no certificate thereof.

CASE OF GOV. AIKEN.

There is some mystery about the coming here of Gov. AIKEN.

It is certain that he came here in custody; that he reported immediately to the Secretary of War, who directed him to report to the President. Gov. AIKEN accordingly called upon Mr. JOHNSON, whom he had known well for many years. The President received him most cordially, and readily granted his request to be allowed parole, to report whenever he should be wanted. Gov. AIKEN was most agreeably surprised at the kind treatment he received from Mr. JOHNSON. As yet the course of Gov. AIKEN'S arrest is not made public.

GEN. GRANT AT HOME.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT is enjoying a few days with his family at Philadelphia, in the elegant residence presented by his friends in that city. He is expected to return here on Monday.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. SHERMAN has been reported at Point Lookout by several vigilant writers, but what he is supposed to be doing at that forlorn spot, is not divulged. After taking a look into the affairs of half a score of the cities he has captured, he will repair to this vicinity. Headquarters near Alexandria are now being prepared him by Brig.-Gen. WEAVER, his Chief of Staff.

PREPARING FOR RETURNED TROOPS.

Camping grounds for the large bodies of troops soon to arrive are now being erected near this city. The Second and Fifth Army Corps are now north of Richmond on their way to Alexandria, where they are expected in about ten days. Major-Gen. WARREN, the late Commander of the Fifth Army Corps, arrived in the city to-day. HOWARD'S two corps, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth, constituting the Army of Tennessee, will arrive here about June 1, and SLOCUM'S Army of Georgia, the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, are expected a few days later.

THE GREAT REVIEW.

The grand military review, which will take place as soon as the armies under SHERMAN get here, will be the greatest event of its kind that has taken place during the war, and its moral significance, as the closing scene in the drama, will be very striking.

THE HARRIS CASE AGAIN ADJOURNED.

The Harris Court-martial met this morning at 10 o'clock, and it being ascertained that no service of subpœna had been made upon the witness next to be called, the court adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow. This witness is the sergeant, who, as is alleged, overheard the conversation between HARRIS and the rebel soldiers whom, it is said, the accused advised to go back to rebeldom and take up arms against the Federal Government.

It will be recollected that HARRIS, in his motion to exclude the testimony of the rebel soldiers, made the point, based upon a dictum of Judge HOLT, that the unsupported evidence of rebels should not be taken to convict a loyal citizen. Now, if this sergeant of the Federal army shall corroborate the testimony of the two rebel soldiers, the prosecution makes good their evidence, even if the before-mentioned dictum shall be recognized as the law.

LOOKING OUT FOR REBELS.

The citizens of Washington, to the number of several hundred, among whom are some of the leading merchants, unite in a call to take measures to prevent the return here of the rebels who left the city four years ago to fight against the Union. It is proposed to prevent such from again taking up their residence here. How this to be done does not appear. If a general amnesty is accorded to the rebel rank and file of the rebel army, social ostracism is the only punishment that can be meted out to such as do not thoroughly and sincerely repent of their past course, and atone for it by future good behavior.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS.

Among the distinguished personages here to-day, are THURLOW WEED, Brig.-Gen. R. B. HAYES, Congressman-elect from the Second District of Ohio, Lieut.-Gov. CHARLES ANDERSON, of Ohio, Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, and Senator LANE, of Kansas.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The condition of Secretary SEWARD is such that there is every prospect of his resuming his official duties within a week or ten days. Already he supervises the important work done in the State Department.

A COLONY FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Capt. JOSEPH L. FISK, who has had several exploring expeditions in the Northwest, has tendered his resignation in the service for the purpose of leading a colony of 20,000 settlers and miners to the rich region of the headwaters of the Yellowstone River country. He is receiving many recruits from officers and soldiers now going out of the service.

POST-OFFICE AFFAIRS.

Mr. ROSCOE G. GREEN, formerly a refugee from Richmond, but for three years past a clerk in the Treasury Department, has been appointed Postmaster at Petersburgh, Va. Postmaster-General DENNISON has returned from Columbus, Ohio, where he has been for some days on private business.

BOOTH'S PICTURES NOT TO BE SOLD.

The sale of BOOTH'S photograph was to-day interdicted in this city. The determination is that his name shall only be perpetuated in connection with his horrid crime.

THE MEXICAN EMIGRATION.

Emigration to Mexico has already begun. The following significant notice appears in the papers of this city:

"*To all Officers and Soldiers:*

Now that our war is over, all who wish to emigrate to Mexico, in accordance with the Mexican Decree, will call at No. 258 Pennsylvania-avenue, and register their names and address, or address, by note, Col. A. J. M., No. 350 E-street, Washington, D. C. Offices will also be opened in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities. Office hours, at No. 258 Pennsylvania-avenue, between 9 and 4 o'clock."

NEW TRADE REGULATIONS.

The following official circular has been received at the Custom-house from the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the reopening of trade with the Southern ports, in accordance with the President's proclamation:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 1.

In order to carry into effect the Executive order issued April 29, 1865, directing the removal of restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise intercourse with the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and with such parts of the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, East of the Mississippi River, as shall be designated by the respective department commanders as being within the lines of national military occupation, the following instructions are issued:

1. All Collectors of Customs at ports on the Atlantic coast within the loyal States, and the Collectors of such ports within States heretofore declared in insurrection, as have been opened by proclamation of the President, are designated as permit officers, under section 2 of the Regulations, series July, 1864, with power to authorize the transportation of goods, other than those specified as contraband of war, in the above-cited Executive order, to all ports within the States and parts of States above mentioned, in such vessels only as are authorized by law to engage in the coasting trade of the United States.

2. These collectors, and all other permit officers named in said section, are authorized and required to issue permits for the transportation of goods in such ports in the manner and form required by the aforesaid regulation, charging and collecting the permit fee therein prescribed.

3. When any vessel duly authorized to engage in the coasting trade, arriving from any of the ports in insurrectionary States, shall enter any of the ports referred to in the first section hereof, with cargo duly permitted by the permit officer of any port affected by the said Executive order, such vessel and cargo shall be treated as upon a lawful voyage, and be entitled to all the rights and privileges of vessels and cargoes in the coasting trade.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The following is the section referred to above, designating who may grant permits:

II. The officers of the Treasury Department to be authorized under instructions from the Secretary to permit supplies to be transported to loyal persons residing in insurrectionary States or parts of States, or in restricted districts of loyal States with which commercial intercourse has been, or may be licensed by the President, under regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, are the Surveyors of Customs at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, New-Albany, Evansville, Paducah, Cairo, Quincy, St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis and Baltimore, the Collectors of Customs at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Georgetown, Alexandria, Beaufort, in North Carolina, Port Royal, in South Carolina, Brownsville, and New-Orleans. Other officers will be designated to grant permits, should the public interests require it; and the officers above-named will respectively grant permits to such ports, places or districts only as shall be designated in the letter of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

The permit fee is that established in the following clause:

Fees for permit to transport to or from such district other products, goods, wares or merchandise, three per centum on the sworn invoice value thereof at the place of shipment.

CIRCULAR TO SUPERVISING LOCAL AND ASSISTANT SPECIAL AGENTS AT POSTS WITHIN INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 4, 1865.

Military restrictions having been removed upon the transportation of merchandise into the following named States and parts of States heretofore declared in insurrection, viz.: Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and so much of the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi River as shall be declared to be within the lines of military occupation, Comptrollers of Customs of the several ports in the loyal States and of such ports in the insurrectionary States as have been opened to the commerce of the world, have been declared permit officers, and authorized and directed to permit and clear such merchandise not prohibited as shall be requested, a copy of which authority and direction is hereto attached.

On the arrival of any vessel with a cargo so permitted and cleared, at any port within an insurrectionary State, it will be the duty of the special agent to require her manifest to be delivered to him, and the vessel to be discharged under his general supervision; and if on examination there is found merchandise not duly entered on the manifest, and permitted, or any prohibited articles, which articles must be seized and the facts promptly reported to this department; all articles shipped from any port in an insurrectionary State, must be manifested, and a permit therefor duly granted by the proper special agent. No goods can be transported from an insurrectionary port except as authorized by the ninth section of the act of July 2, 1864, and such as have been resold by the government.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Dispatches to the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 5.

THE TRIAL OF BOOTH'S ACCOMPLICES.

The trial of the assassins will commence here next week, and, it is generally understood, on Monday, although circumstances may compel a postponement until the middle of the week. The court will be well selected, of gentlemen of superior ability, and the trials will be rapidly pushed forward. Extensive arrangements have been made by the government for their report of the proceedings, six stenographers being engaged. It is supposed that the trial will take place at the Arsenal, at the foot of Four-and-a-Half-street, where the assassins are now in custody, closely guarded by a regiment.

CITY POINT HOSPITALS TO BE ABANDONED.

The sick and wounded troops from City Point are being rapidly shipped to Washington. The hospitals at City Point will be abandoned as soon as possible.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE NAVY.

Many of the volunteer officers of Admiral PORTER'S late flagship, the *Malvern*, now lying here, have resigned. Large numbers of naval officers are rapidly sending in their resignations, seeing that the war is over, and desirous to engage at once in civil pursuits.

CHARTERED VESSELS DISCHARGED.

Steamers are daily arriving here towing chartered vessels, which are brought up to be discharged from the government service. The work of retrenchment goes on in all quarters.

Obituary.

MR. SAMUEL LUCAS.

The news of the death of Mr. SAMUEL LUCAS, for many years past the managing proprietor of the London *Morning Star*, has created no less sorrow in America than in England. His connection with the great movements for social and political reform among his own countrymen, his deep seated sympathy with all efforts towards true progress throughout the world, especially the warmth, ability and steadfastness with which he defended the cause of freedom in this country against the sneers and detractions of the Southern party in England, gave him a high place in the affections and esteem of our people; and it is gratifying to know that he lived long enough to see that the triumph of the North was assured. He heard of the fall of Richmond on Saturday morning, and expressed at once his gratification at the prospects of peace and the triumph of freedom, mingled with his deep regret for the sacrifices which on both sides had been offered. Early next morning he died.

Mr. LUCAS was a man of remarkable abilities; and had his retiring disposition and modest nature allowed him to seek public prominence, he would have won for himself a conspicuous place among the great men of the age. But he shrank from politics. He was a quiet though indefatigable worker in every good cause. During his residence in Manchester he founded the Manchester Public Schools Association, and fought a gallant battle in the cause of popular education. He took—seeing no better model among practical working systems—the plan of the United States and Canadian Free-school system as his basis, and wrote and published some admirable and telling pamphlets on behalf of the cause to which he devoted his talents.

Mr. LUCAS was an earnest free-trader. He had been an active member of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and he worked hard as a member of the Society for the Repeal of Taxes upon Knowledge. When the great rebellion burst upon this country, his sympathies and convictions led him to take the part of the North. He had the rare and valuable faculty which at once penetrates through all the externals of a question and arrives at its heart; which can distinguish at a glance between the essential qualities and the accidents; and thus he saw, long before most others in England had seen it, that the question really at issue was the extension or the non-extension—in other words, the existence or the extinction—of slavery. Therefore he chose his ground and held to it to the last, through much evil report. His *interests* were on the other side; but he threw the whole weight of his influence in favor of the North, and in the columns of his journal defended our cause with great firmness and ability. The death of such a man is a loss to the world; but the influence of his example will live long after him, and keep his memory fresh in the hearts of all true men.

Indian Troubles—Four Persons Killed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Friday, May 5.

A party of six Indians murdered four persons named JEWETT, in Blue Earth County. A half-breed, named CAMPBELL, was lynched as one of the murderers. In his confession he stated that nine bands of Indians, numbering one hundred, were in the vicinity of Mankato. Plenty of troops are in the vicinity, and they will probably capture the raiders and prevent further mischief.

Death of a Bank President.

BOSTON, Friday, May 5.

J. AMORY DAVIS, President of the Suffolk Bank, died this morning, after a brief illness.

Death of Rev. Edward Lynch.

YONKERS, N. Y., Friday, May 5.

Rev. EDWARD LYNCH, of Yonkers, died at 10 o'clock to-day.

REMOVAL.—The People's Telegraph Line has removed its receiving-office from the basement to the first floor of No. 21 Wall-street. The new office, which was some years ago that of the American Company, is nicely fitted up, and is one of the most eligible places for the reception of telegraphic dispatches in the city.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Protection for Emigrants—Arrests of Men who Rejoice Over Mr. Lincoln's Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday May 3, 9

Gen. McDOWELL is moving several companies of troops for the protection of the land routes to Idaho, along which the Indians are troublesome. Stations will be established at central points of Northern California and Nevada. Cavalry will patrol, protecting the roads. A large emigration to Idaho is anticipated.

Several more arrests have been made of persons in this State and Nevada, for rejoicing at the death of President LINCOLN. A considerable number of these friends are under duress at Fort Alcatraz.

A movement has been started in this city for dollar subscriptions to a fund for a testimonial to Mrs. LINCOLN. It is also proposed to build a monument to Mr. LINCOLN's memory.

The receipts of treasure at the mint for the last ten days were about 32,000 ounces of gold and 12,000 ounces of silver.

The Board of Supervisors is considering the resolution for asking authority from the Legislature to give the government one of the city squares for a new mint building.

Sailed, steamer *Constitution*, for Panama, with a large number of passengers for New-York, and $854,000 in gold, of which $367,000 goes to New-York.

Arrived, ship *Panama*, from New-York.

A Homestead for Mrs. Lincoln.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 5.

A subscription has been started here for raising a fund to be applied to the purchase of a farm homestead, with an appropriate mansion, near Springfield, Ill., for the family of President LINCOLN. It is intended to be a tribute from a grateful people to the merits of their beloved martyr President, by which his family may be rendered independent, and his memory perpetuated in a practical and useful manner. The individual subscriptions are not to exceed five hundred dollars. The money is to be inclosed to JAY COOKE & Co., or any of their loan agents, and will be publicly reported. The fund is to be disposed of by Senator HARLAN, Secretary of the Interior, and Joseph H. BARRETT, Commissioner of Pensions. It is proposed that subscriptions for this object be taken up in churches and elsewhere throughout the country, with the name of the donor on a slip of paper, to accompany the amount subscribed.

The Condition of Secretary Seward and Son.

WASHINGTON, May 5—9 o'clock A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State and Mr. F. W. SEWARD are doing well. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

WASHINGTON, May 5—9 o'clock P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has suffered a good deal from the fractured jaw to day. Mr. F. W. SEWARD is decidedly better to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

Erie Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Friday, May 5.

Nothing of moment doing. Two boats are in from Fort Plain and Fultonville, by the Erie Canal, with a cargo of 17,000 bushels of oats and 2,500 of malt, both bound to New-York.

TRUE AND STRANGE.

Three thousand three hundred and three patients have signed our certificate roll, certifying that their teeth have been drawn without pain. In no instance have we had the least complaint to attend the operation. I wrote with large numbers the extraction with the nitrous oxide gas was a positive pleasure. Many patients have written opposite their names sentences like the following

"Came from Hudson, would come from England."

"Thought I was going up in the air, holding on to the tail of a kite."

"A good humbug if a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."

"Bully! Never told the truth but once, that's just now."

"Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose of gas."

"No more old-fashion dentistry for me."

"Ought to erect a statue to the inventor."

"Very pleasant dream."

"It is all that is claimed for it."

"Without the slightest pain; an uninterrupted dream."—*By a Foreign Minister of State.*

"Have no more dread for teeth-drawing."

"The fear I experienced before taking the gas was only equaled by the pleasure of its use."

"Long life to Dr. Colton."

"Absolutely no pain. I swear it."

"This beats my chloroform."—*From a Dentist.*

"I thank the Lord for this discovery. I was perfectly unconscious."—*From another Dentist.*

"A pleasure instead of pain."

"I am well paid for coming 200 miles."

"Dr. Colton beats Hiadle."

"With many others, I may well say, God bless Dr. Colton."

We give the gas to children of three and four years, as well as to the aged and infirm. Have given it to a great many with very weak lungs, heart disease, etc., and with no bad effects. I often say to patients who are afraid of pain, "I will make you a present of five dollars for every tooth from which you suffer pain by the extraction."

Patients are perfectly astonished when their teeth are out that they have suffered no pain. We make the laughing gas every day, and are thus enabled to use it only when fresh. This is one of the secrets of our success.

G. Q. COLTON,
Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute,
[Advertisement.] New-York.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

The price of Burnett's Cocaine has advanced. Burnett never changes his *quality*, and has been compelled to advance prices owing to increased cost of material.

A Sore Throat, when neglected, often results in confirmed Bronchitis, a dangerous and frequently a fatal disease. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, however, is a safe remedy for Coughs, Colds and all Bronchial affections, and when taken in time, soon removes all dangerous symptoms.

Fine Carriages.

WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage Manufacturers, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y., having, since the late fire, made a clearing out sale at auction, of all their old goods, and resumed business at their old stand, No. 596 Broadway, with an entire fresh stock, made especially for the Spring trade, from new models of the most fashionable pleasure carriages now in use, are prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices. Style, fashion, beauty of model, excellence in workmanship, and durability are the characteristics of their work, and they believe in these particulars it stands unrivaled by any made upon the continent.

WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window. *Times* Office.

The Meridian.

A new cooking-stove, with all modern conveniences, hot water tank and closet, with new combinations of shaking grate and ash-chamber. The bottom and back of the stove is made double, with nonconducting air-spaces between the plates, and every part of the stove fitted with skill and care. Call and examine at the great Stove and Range Emporium,

No. 23c Water-st., between Beekman and Peck-slip.
JOHN Q. A. BUTLER.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Fire! Fire!! Firewood!!!

Virginia Pine, Oak, Hickory, &c., &c.
Long, or sawed and split.
GEO. A. RAYMOND,
Corner East 26th-st. and Av. C.

Howard Hotel, Broadway, New-York.—On and after April 6, 1865, the price of board will be THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF PER DAY. The proprietors convinced that high prices cannot rule, have put the price of board at this very low figure. The house has been refurnished and thoroughly repaired throughout, and is in better condition than ever before.

Beautiful Complexion—Ladies desirous of improving their complexion without injury to the skin, should use Mme. LEWENBERG'S PASTILLES DE FLORENCE and PASTILLES A LA ROSE. For sale by druggists, and Perfumers, and wholesale by E. A. LOWENTHAL, Sole Depot, 50 Baltic-st. CAUTION—None are genuine without the signature, C. LEWENBERG.

Florence & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted, 628 B'way.

Look out for Your Nerves.—The nervous will find the Blokrene or Life Regenerator a sure remedy for all their suffering; and persons who, from the injudicious use of liquors, have become dejected, and their nervous systems shattered, and constitution broken down. One dollar per bottle. Sold by Druggists. Depot No. 28 Day-st., New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "*The Troches*," a simple remedy which is in almost every case effectual.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms. No. **S16** Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Evergreen Trees

Should be planted NOW. Apply to

PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I.

Marvin's New Patent Alumened Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Ladies' and Misses Leghorn Hats Prepared and finished in Italy, from the most approved Parisian shapes. Also, a general assortment of the most beautiful English, French and American straw hats. For sale by THOMAS REYNOLDS, 303 Canal-st., near Broadway.

A Bit of Logic.—Heads suggested hats; and yet, when a hatter gets up a new style, he insists that all heads shall conform to it. This is absurd, idiotic. So thinking, GENIN this season produces 100 Spring styles, and invites every sensible man to bring his head to No. 513 Broadway, and cover it to suit himself.

Children's Fine Carriages, Spring Horses, CANTERING HORSES, BABY-TENDERS, SELF-OPERATING SWINGS and TOYS at L. TIBBAL'S, No. 310 Broadway, directly opposite St. Nicholas.

Seventeen Houses Saved from Burglary in three weeks. Six years' experience without a failure. Office Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 198 Broadway.
E. HOLMES.

Glass Letters for Store Windows and Signs—numbers for residences; European style, gilded. Unsurpassed for richness and economy. Painters order, KINSLEY, No. 107 Fulton-st.

At Old Prices, Wedding Cards, Note Paper, silver door plates, &c. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability. Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Newell's Perfect-fitting Shirts. Ready-made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Hdkfs, Gloves, Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. E. A. NEWELL, 655 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

DOW—PEARCY.—On Wednesday, May 3, at the residence of the bride's father, in Orange, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, Mr. ROBERT K. DOW, of New-York City, and SUSIE F., daughter of A. C. Pearcy, of Orange.

GODDARD—CARPENTER.—On Thursday, April 27, at the residence of the bride's father, Rochester, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Robinson, Mr. IRA GODDARD, of this city, and EMILY L., daughter of Cyrel Carpenter, Esq.

GUION—HART.—At Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday, May 3, by Rev. Edward Y. Hicbie, D. D., GUSTAVUS GUION and INOGEN LOUISA, daughter of the late Henry Hart.

HEIDLAUFF—SIMONSEN.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Thursday, May 4, by Rev. J. W. Pannett, ADOLPHUS HEIDLAUFF and MARY LOUISA, daughter of Abram Simonson, all of Staten Island. No cards.

NAGHT—BOSTWICK.—On Thursday, April 27, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, by Rev. L. Silmendorf, THOMAS E. NAGHT, of New-York, and KATE M., daughter of the late Hon. Charles Bostwick, of Georgia.

DIED.

COLEGROVE.—On Thursday, May 4, of convulsions, WILLIAM RANEY, youngest son of James E. and Ellen L. Colegrove, aged 1 year, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, May 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 3 Congress-st., without further invitation.

DURSING.—At Petersburgh, Va., on Friday, April 21, of wounds received in battle on the 31st of March, Major EMIL DUYSING, of the 16th New-York Heavy Artillery.

The funeral services will take place on Sunday, May 7, from the residence of George Chilton, Esq., No. 197 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. The friends of the deceased, together with the officers and members of the De Kalb Regiment, of which he was formerly Lieut.-Colonel, all other veteran officers and soldiers, and members of Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 137, F. & A. M., are invited to attend.

☞ The members of Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 137, F. & A. M., are hereby notified to appear at their rooms, corner of Montague-place and Court-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of our deceased brother, EMIL DUYSING. Members of sister lodges are cordially invited to be present.

N. GLADDING, M.

LYONS.—At Harlem, on Thursday, May 4, WM. W. LYONS, aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place at 12 o'clock, noon, this day, from his late residence, No. 47 East 129th-st. Harlem train will leave 26th st. depot at 10:30 A. M., stopping at 125th-st. and 4th-av. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LEALEY.—On Friday morning, May 5, WILLIAM LEALEY, Esq., in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 72 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends will attend, without further notice.

O'HARA.—On Friday, May 5, after a long and painful illness, CECILIA A., daughter of Mary and the late Peter O'Hara, aged 20 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

PERRY.—In Rye, on Friday, May 5, JOSEPH C. PERRY, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 1:30 P. M., from the Presbyterian Church. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot in Rye.

ROBINSON.—On Thursday, May 4, JAMES HENRY ROBINSON, in the 24th year of his age, son of Wm. and S. A. Robinson.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 299 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SEARS.—On Friday, March 31, while gallantly doing his duty in a charge on the enemy on the White Oak Road, Va., WILLIAM H. SEARS, of Company G, 5th Regiment N. Y. V. Vols. aged 21 years, 9 months and 7 days.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

STEVEN.—On Friday morning, May 5, of pneumonia, ANDREW, eldest son of Laura and the late Andrew Steven, of Hamilton, C. W., aged 21 years, 11 months and 3 days.

Funeral will take place at 3 o'clock on Sunday, from the residence of his mother, No. 362 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

THATFORD.—At New Lots, L. I., on Thursday, May 4, WILLIAM PAINTER, infant son of Gilbert S. and Eliza Thatford, aged 1 year, 10 months and 22 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, corner of Pacific-ave. and Hunter Fly Road. Carriages will be in waiting corner of Atlantic and Pacific-avs.

TAYLOR.—On Friday morning, May 5, CHARLES TAYLOR, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment.

WEEKS.—At Glen Cove, on Thursday, May 4, MARGARET ANN, beloved wife of William M. Weeks, aged 53 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WINCHESTER.—On Friday, May 5, of consumption, CYRUS M. WINCHESTER, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Jane-st. Methodist F. Church, on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ New-Hampshire and Vermont papers please copy.

WEST.—At Dorset, Vt., on Thursday, May 4, MILLARD F., youngest son of William and Alvina West, late of Brooklyn.

WALDO.—On Thursday, May 4, DELIVERANCE, widow of the late Samuel L. Waldo, in the 87th year of her age. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Howard Waldo, No. 11 Londonterrace, West 23d-st.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1865.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Wm. Winthrop, the Consul of the United States at Malta, of the death, on the 7th day April past, at that place, of PLINY MILES, Esq., a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New-York.

The legal representatives of the deceased may obtain further information by addressing this department.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

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For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Flies, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc.

"18 years established in New-York City."
"Only infallible remedy known."
"Free from poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold by all druggists and retailers.
☞ !! BEWARE!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No. 482 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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AT
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Broadway,
$300,000
worth of all kinds of PARLOR, CHAMBER and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, at reduced prices to keep time with the fall of GOLD.

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BY REV. DR. HUNTINGTON. See
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C. SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers.

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HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an Entire Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

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11.	Cures **Suppressed**, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
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13.	Cures **Croup**, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	Cures **Salt Rheum**, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures **Rheumatism** and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures **Fever and Ague**, Old Agues	50
17.	Cures **Piles**, Internal or Blind, or Bleeding	50
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19.	Cures **Catarrh**, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
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32.	Cures **Suffering** at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
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PRICE.
Case of thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book complete $10 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book 6 00
Case of any six boxes, Nos. 1 to 18, and Book 1 25

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or the single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, as above, for all forms of disease.

KAMEHAMEHA III.
By RUFUS ANDERSON, D. D. See
HOURS AT HOME.
C. SCRIBNER & Co., Publishers.

A CARD.—GEN. LEE AND THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The attention of the friends of the Christian Commission, who may have been surprised at some statements made public by a newspaper correspondent relative to a delegation of the commission visiting Gen. Lee at his residence at Richmond, is called to the fact that no officer, or agent, or delegation of the commission, or any authorized party has ever called upon Gen. Lee.

If any volunteer delegate of the commission, temporarily in Richmond, has, under the pressure of an idle curiosity, so far forgotten his propriety as to suppose that duty, or the privileges accorded by the commission, would take him to Gen. Lee's house, he has acted entirely on his own account, and under an utter misapprehension of the work for which he was sent to the army, and his conduct is as severely reprehended by the commission as by any loyal heart in the country.

GEO. H. STUART,
Chairman U. S. Christian Commission.

THE GREAT GERMAN HEILMITTEL

CURES CATARRH. CATARRH!
DISCHARGES FROM THE NOSE,
MUCOUS DROPPING INTO THE THROAT, HAWKING, IMPURE BREATH, &c., &c.,
COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,
DIPHTHERIA,
and the first stages of CONSUMPTION.

Price per bottle, $2. For sale by all druggists. At wholesale by DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row, and REGEMAN & CO., New-York.

SOLE AGENT, GORDON JONES & CO.,
No. 10 State-st., Boston, Mass., Proprietors.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
HIRAM YOUNG,
MANUFACTURER OF PLATED WARE,
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Offers his large and varied assortment of plated ware, consisting in part of ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, SPOONS and FORKS, at greatly reduced prices.

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HOURS AT HOME.
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The most complete cooking apparatus in use.
They are easily kept in repair.
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JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
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WILKESBARRE COAL.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company are now receiving at Elizabethport, their superior Coal, mined exclusively from the

BALTIMORE VEIN.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 18 Wall-st.
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WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Treasurer.

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BY REV. DR. KENDALL. See
HOURS AT HOME.
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IT WILL DESTROY MOTHS! NOW IS THE TIME! GET BOWDEN'S MOTH-DESTROYING PACKET, for preserving cloths, furs, carpets, robes, blankets, and woolen goods, from MOTHS and all destructive insects. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per packet.

AMERICAN WATCHES,

Gold and silver, from FORTY-FIVE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

ARNOUXS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 599 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

Just received, a fresh supply of Spring and Summer cloths, cassimeres and vestings, of beautiful variety and at low prices.

FANS, NEW STYLES,

Just received from PARIS—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

$100—ADAMANTIAN WHITE FILLING.—$100 forfeited if this universally admired metallic compound is not superior to all other substitutes for gold for filling decayed teeth, being entirely painless, decidedly beautiful, warranted durable, and but half as expensive. Dr. LUTHER, Br., Dentist, Inventor, No. 84 East 22d st. Dentists supplied.

THE MANAGERS OF THE PATRIOT Orphan Home gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $926 17-100 from the Ninth Ward Draft Relief Committee, through its officers, Charles J. Chipp, Chairman; J. Wilson, Treasurer; W. Irving Adams, Secretary.
Mrs. WM. J. HADDOCK,
Treasurer Patriot Orphan Home.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer BREMEN, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 6th day of May, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices, as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Stations G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS!—YOU CAN get them by mail, "O. K." or by express, "C. O. D." or at No. 26 Ann-st., New-York. Send your address on a stamped envelope for a catalogue. Cut this out.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, Publisher.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

HEARING RESTORED
BY ONE APPLICATION OF
DR. VON EISENBERG'S
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY,
No. 164 Monroe-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

About six years ago I became troubled with inflamed eyes, and during the past six years, (a great portion of which time I was almost totally blind, unable, consequently, to walk without assistance,) I have tried many of the best oculists during the time, and found myself getting worse instead of better, until I was permitted, through kind Providence, to see you. You have cured me, and I consider it my duty to the public to make my case known, as I have no doubt there are thousands suffering in the same way that I was, and I thank God that I can raise my voice in praise of your great skill to restore one to sight who never thought to see again, and suffered as much as I have for the last six years. My eyes are more brilliant than ever. I shall always be happy to state my case to any who may call on me.

MRS. MARGARET LORETTE,
No. 22 4th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF BLINDNESS.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* My son Walter was completely *blind* of one eye, and the other nearly so, for TWO YEARS. I have tried a great many of the best physicians, and the eyes became worse instead of better. I was recommended by a friend to call on you, and, thank Providence, my child is now fully restored to sight. His eyes look more brilliant than ever, and his health, which has been in a very poor state, is now entirely restored. I thank you for your kind attention to my child, and I shall ever be happy to be a living testimony to your skill, to any one who may call at my residence.

Mrs. JULIA EASTMANN,
No. 789 6th-av.

HEARING RESTORED BY AN APPLICATION OF DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.

CHARLES CHAPPEL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head; a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Meserole-avenue,
Greenpoint, Long Island.

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office.

DR. VON EISENBERG,

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS

Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES

OF THE

EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,

LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND

CONSUMPTION,

may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. S16 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

An apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we urgently suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

OFFICE NO. S16 BROADWAY.

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Have just published,
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The Emperor of France has once more succeeded in throwing the entire civilized world into excitement, and in concentrating upon himself the talk of a very large portion of mankind. His life of Cæsar is the great sensational book of our age. France, England, and Germany have received it on the same day. In a few more weeks every country of America and Europe will possess of it a translation, and among the thousands of newspapers in existence there is hardly a single one which has not, in some way or other, discussed, or, at least, referred to it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The book is a great book. Nobody capable of understanding it who reads it through will doubt that its author has a great brain, a head at once capable of invention and generalization, a mind which gazes on the great plain of history from an eminence, and not from an equal level.

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"He whose works were the delight of our fathers, and are still ours, will be read with the same pleasure by those who come after us."—*Wm. Cullen Bryant.*

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TALES OF A TRAVELER
With vignette frontispiece on steel.
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NO. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

This company continues to insure on as favorable terms as any other Company. The capital and surplus being well secured on bond and mortgage and public stocks.—

JOHN M. FERRIER, President.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

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No. 14 Pine st.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.
LOAN FOR THE CITY OF HOBOKEN,
$75,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, in the City of Hoboken, up to noon of May 15, 1865, for a loan of $75,000, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, the loan to run from five to forty years. Parties wishing to offer proposals for the above loan can obtain all necessary information from JOHN KENNEDY, Esq., City Clerk, at his office, Odd Fellows' Hall, or CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of Committee, No. 44 1st-st., Hoboken.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this first day of April, 1865.
(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that the capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated New-York, April 1, 1865.
JAMES D. SPAGRMAN, President.
W. H. WINDOM, Secretary.

(COPY.)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th day of April to the 9th day of May next, both days inclusive. By order of the board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

H. P. CROZIER, GOLD AND SILVER mining broker. Rooms Nos. 13 and 14, No. 13 William-st., New-York. Two hundred gold-mining claims for sale, in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, Colorado. Titles perfect, from original preemptors. References: Messrs. S. B. Chittenden & Co., James M. Benedict, Esq., Thos. L. Taylor, Esq., John R. Cecil, Esq., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 168 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and inspectors for next election, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, May 8, 1865. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE WESTMORELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY, of the Province of New-Brunswick, will be held at the office of Clark & Sumner, No 25 Pine-st., on the 8th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of devising ways and means to prosecute work already begun, and for such other business as may come before the meeting. H. W. C. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC R. R. Co.,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 10, 1865.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—TAKE NOTICE—That a call has this day been made on the stockholders of this company for an installment of five per cent., payable on or before the 15th of May next.

CHAS. TUTTLE, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE TRANSFER AND REGISTRY Books of this company will be closed from the 6th day of May to the 5th day of June inclusive, preparatory to the annual meeting. C. BUTLER, President.

NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY.—An election for nine directors of this company to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office in Princeton, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Secretary.
PRINCETON, N. J., April 19, 1865.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWELVE Directors (second class) and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 9th prox. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 M. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE ANNUAL election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 9th of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4th to 9th May inclusive. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

C. & G. WOODMAN,

NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND SCRIP AND UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, AT WHOLESALE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

COAL AT COST.

CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY.
SHARES, $10.

Each share entitles the holder to one ton of coal per year, at the cost of mining, transportation and delivery, which is now about $8 per ton; also to a share of the profits on the sale of coal produced beyond the quantity supplied to shareholders.

Those who buy for investment can have the coal they will be entitled to sold for their benefit, and receive the proceeds over the cost in cash.

An investment in this stock is not a risk, for anthracite coal lands are rapidly rising in value.

The shares to be sold are limited, and are nearly all subscribed for. Immediate application is necessary to secure any. Office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 50.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President of East River Bank.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Ins. Co.
JOHN C. ANDERSON, No. 106 Broadway.
WM. P. STANDISH, Coal Dealer, No. 71 Broadway.
CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.

WAGSTAFF & GORTCHIUS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, AT PRIVATE SALE AND AT THE NEW-YORK PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD.

The prices of some of the best Petroleum Stocks are yet very low, and offer the most promising inducements for investment of any other security, both as to the AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS and the ADVANCE IN THE PRICE of the stock.

Stocks of established worth can now be purchased at prices which will give the purchaser over THREE PER CENT. PER MONTH on his investment.

BIRCH, MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO 12 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH STOCK,
American Telegraph Stock,
United States Telegraph Stock,
Illinois and Missouri Telegraph Stock,
Wisconsin Telegraph Stock,
Adams' Express Company Stock,
American Express Company Stock,
Wells, Fargo & Co. Stock, &c., &c.
For sale and wanted. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

SHOWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts Europe, &c.

LAWRENCE, BROWN & LANE,
BROKERS,
Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities bought and sold exclusively on commission.
NO. 11 BROAD-ST.,
New-York.
FRED'K N. LAWRENCE. MORTIMER S. BROWN. WM. H. LANE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.
[L. S.] F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCE, Superintendent.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, CLEVELAND, O., April 26, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS DUE ON THIS Company falling due 1st of May next, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and three trustees of election, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, May 8, at 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst. Transfer books will be closed until after the election.

SAMUEL A. STRANG, Secretary.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 118 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

NOTICE.—DEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY entitled to Scrip for the year 1863, are hereby notified hat by the condition of the issue of said Scrip, all Certificates of that year remaining uncalled for on the 31st day of May, 1865, will be forfeited.

E. W. SLEEPER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts. on MONDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of $300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. *In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold*—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

MORE AND MORE DESIRABLE.

The rebellion is suppressed, and the government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 6-20 SIX PER CENT.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS,

Which are always worth a premium.

FREE FROM TAXATION.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on the surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY.

Less than $200,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. *It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.*

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders. JAY COOKE.

May 1, 1865, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
No. 7 Wall corner of New-st.
DESPOSITARY
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.
Authorized to receive subscriptions to the
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.
WM. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
and
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the
SALE OF THE 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions solicited.

McILVAINE & WALDEN,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, St. Louis, April 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of this company, for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Shelbyville, Shelby County, Ill., on MONDAY, June 5, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of Board of Directors

J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 4, 1865.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—NOtice is hereby given that the biennial election of two trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, on the part of the subscribers to the loan of $1,600,000 for completing the canal and for paying the canal debt, will take place in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 23, 1865. The election will be held at the office of Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., and the poll will be kept open from 11 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees. WILLIAM H. SWIFT, President.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY and the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company having merged into one company by special act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 9, 1865, and ratified by the stockholders all business will hereafter be conducted under the name of
THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
FRANKLIN T. RANDOLPH, President.
WM. B. TILLINGHAST, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO.
No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Peoria, Ill., on the 16th inst. Transfer books will close on the 10th, and remain closed until after the election.

D. W. MCWILLIAMS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, April 29, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, due 1st May next, will be paid at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.

W. E. WILSON, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. M. JACKSON, Secretary.

TO LET TO BANKERS, BROKERS OR INSURANCE COMPANIES.—The elegant offices No. 52 William-st., fitted up in the most elaborate manner, and suitable for an extensive banking, stock brokerage or insurance business, and now occupied by Albert H. Nicolay & Co. In consequence of ill health, Mr Nicolay is compelled to relinquish business. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., April 24, 1865.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due May 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, less government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 60 Exchange-place, New-York.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, May 8, at the new office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from April 27 until May 8. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared, free from government tax, payable on and after the 10th May.

Transfer book closed from date to 10th May.

By order board.
JOHN R. KEARNY, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GALLATIN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN J. LAWRENCE, Secretary.
ANDREW W. M. HUME, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BERGOOT PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 126 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF TRUstees have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock for the month of April, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 10th inclusive.

D. G. SCOFIELD, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock has this day been declared payable on and after the 8th inst.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared by this bank, free from government tax, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.

By order. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

COAL.

WYOMING VALLEY COAL, $9.

THE BEST IN MARKET FOR DOMESTIC USE.
Foot of 14th-st., North River, and at the office of the
WYOMING VALLEY COMPANY,
Trinity Building.

BEST PEACH ORCHARD, RED ASH AND GENUINE LEHIGH COAL. Stove, range and grate, screened and delivered at $9 50 per ton. Orders by post filled promptly. THOMAS STOKES, corner of 32d-st. and 10th-av.

BONE DUST FOR SALE.—I HAVE REDUCED the price of bone dust to $40 per ton.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, No. 363 East 53d-st.

PETROLEUM.

DRIVING PIPE.

AND

BANDS, COMPLETE,

FURNISHED AT LOWEST RATES.

R. A. BRICK,

Office No. 109 Leonard-st.

SUBSCRIPTION NEARLY CLOSED.
SUGAR CREEK
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, ONLY $250,000.
SHARES, $5 EACH.
WORKING CAPITAL, 96,000 SHARES.

President, CHARLES G. JUDSON, Sawyer & Judson, 84 and 86 Chambers-st.
Vice-President, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier Broadway Bank.
Treasurer.....CHARLES GOULD, 56 Wall-st.

But a few thousand shares are for sale, and those on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL, WILL BE OPEN FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY, AT THE OFFICE OF STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 61 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK
CAPITAL.....$1,500,000
Divided into 800,000 Shares, Par value, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES OF THE WORKING CAPITAL, $3 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS. 500,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President.....J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President.....R. H. WISHART, New York.
Treasurer.....H. F. DEVOE, New-York
Secretary pro tem.....R. H WISHART, New York.

This company struck a new well a few days ago on the Stee e Farm, on Oil Creek, now producing over 100 bbls of oil per day and increasing. Several new wells (nearly completed) boring with splendid show of oil. Lands embracing 26 different properties, located on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run, Allegheny River (opposite Horse Creek), Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, and other streams in the heart of the great oil region.

Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained where the subscription books are now open at No. 71 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 612 and 614 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 1 Carroll Hall, Baltimore st., Baltimore, Md., and at the office of H. F. Devoe & Son, Bankers, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York; also, at the office of the Standard Petroleum Refinery, No. 24 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE KING OF INVESTMENTS—OIL!

The subscribers are authorized to sell a few ORIGINAL SHARES in a new OIL COMPANY about to be formed on choice and select land. Full particulars sent, on application to GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO., No. 123½ South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale, in tracts of several acres of oil lands, situated on the Little Kanawha River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 59, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1865, at 3 P. M.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM AND OTHER mining property examined, by C. H. HITCHCOCK, Mining Geologist, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE. REMOVAL.

AFTER MAY 1, 1865,
THE GENERAL OFFICE OF THE
M. KINLEY OIL COMPANY,
CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,
FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
DEVON OIL COMPANY.
LOOMIS OIL COMPANY,
will be at the
PETROLEUM AND MINING EMPORIUM
OF
PERKINS, FREELAND & CO.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.

BUENA VISTA VINICULTURAL SOCIETY, SONOMA, CALIFORNIA.

The great increase in the sale of the products of this Company, in the Eastern States, has obliged the undersigned, its agent, to transfer his place of business, hitherto occupied at No. 57 Cedar-st., to
NO. 42 BARCLAY-ST.,
which possesses the advantages of vast and commodious cellars, and where he will continue to keep a complete assortment of Sonoma Red and White Wines, Also, Angelica, Brandy and California Champagne, as also the celebrated Wine Bitters from Bainsewain brothers, of Los Angeles.

CESAR AUG. ROBERT.

The office of the MARSEILLES SOAP COMPANY has also been removed to the same place.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD AND & CO., BANKERS,

Have removed from No. 21 William-st., to Nos. 34 Broadway and 6 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities, executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight or after ten days' notice.

REMOVAL.

BAKER, SMITH & CO., low pressure steam warming and ventilating apparatus, have removed to No. 57 Mercer-st., between Grand and Broome, where, with greatly increased facilities, they are prepared to execute all orders with which they may be favored.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, Professor on the eye, ear, throat and scalp, has removed her office from No. 16 to No. 54 Bond-st., (south side, first large house from Bowery,) where her celebrated medicines can always be had. Send for a circular.

L. DECKER, BILLIARD-TABLE MAKER, removed to corner Canal and Centre sts., opposite Earle's Hotel. Tables made to order and on hand ready for shipping at one day's notice. Also, trimmings and second-hand tables.

REMOVAL.—GWYNNE & DAY, STOCK BROKERS, and dealers in United States Securities, have removed from No. 21 Wall-st. to No. 7 New-st., near Wall-st., opposite the new Stock Exchange.

NOTICE.—ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY HAVE removed their Branch office from No. 442 Broadway to the large building corner of Grand and Crosby sts.

REMOVAL.—A. D. PORTER & CO., MERCHANT Tailors, have removed to No. 733 Broadway, late Astor-place Hotel.

MISS BARBER, DRESSMAKER, HAS removed to No. 819 Broadway, New-York, third story, front room.

REMOVAL.—WM. A. WHEELER, STATIONER, has removed from No. 197 Broadway, to No. 33 Maiden-lane, near Nassau-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN W. TOWT against CHRISTIAN S. STORMS and ELIZA M. STORMS.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale, on the 16th day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth-street, between the Second and Third avenues, bounded and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the said side of Thirty-eighth-street, distant one hundred and forty-seven feet easterly from the easterly side of the Third-avenue, thence running southerly and parallel with the aforesaid side of the said avenue seventy-two feet, thence easterly and parallel with Thirty eighth-street twenty-one feet, thence northerly and parallel with the easterly side of the Third-avenue seventy-two feet, to the said southerly side of Thirty-eighth-street, thence westerly along the aforesaid side of Thirty-eighth-street twenty-one feet, to the point or place of beginning, with the appurtenances.

Dated New-York, April 22, 1865.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
CORNELIUS E. DISOSWAY, Attorney.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, MACHINE and forge shops for sale on very easy terms, doing a large business, convenient to the city; buildings, machinery, patterns and tools complete, and all in good order. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No 89 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000 CAPITAL, to continue a clothing and furnishing business in the best stand in Fulton-st. Address CLOTHING, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

MILL PROPERTY IN PENNSYLVANIA; six hours from New-York, for sale; 28 acres, 2 houses, mill, barn, &c.; doing a large custom business; terms easy. D. WARNER, No. 146 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,372	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,976	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN.....SATURDAY, May 20.
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, May 27.
LOUISIANIA.....SATURDAY, June 3.
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29

FOR SALE.

WANTED—LAND.

The subscribers represent
ONE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
ENGLISH CAPITAL,
TO BE INVESTED IN LANDS
IN
PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND,
DELAWARE, VIRGINIA,
OHIO AND MISSOURI.

Parties desirous of selling will please send full description, price, &c., to
GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO.,
American Land Agency,
No. 123½ South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT in the District of Columbia, adjoining the Soldiers' Home, affording, from its great elevation, fine views, not only of Washington City and the intervening country, but of the Potomac River and the country beyond. The dwelling-house is large, handsome and convenient, having (besides a dry cellar) three stories, each with four good rooms, and the second and third having also a small room over the entrance hall. Near the dining-room is a pantry, and over it a bath-room, which, as well as the kitchen, is a separate building, is supplied with water from a tank and cistern. There are in convenient locations a summer-house, with an ice house under it; smoke-house, manager's house, (with seven rooms,) and a carriage-house and stable, supplied with water through pipes from a good well. The buildings have all been erected within eight years, and the grounds are handsomely improved. Of the tract, which contains about 74 acres, some 20, near the house, are in groves, lawns, orchards and gardens; about 20 acres more are in fields for cultivation, and the remainder is woodland, lying beautifully. Fine building sites are in several parts of the tract, and it is very susceptible of division.

For further information, apply to Conway Robinson, on the premises, George Mattingly, Washington City; Edmund Randolph Robinson, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or the undersigned, No. 1,319 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.
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FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. O. HALSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 150 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots if the purchaser deem desirable. As a private, genteel residence it has no superior, if its equal, in the town. The furniture, which is new and of the richest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of
C. KIRTLAND, No. 8 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON, JUST above Rhinebeck, a splendid farm and country seat of about 125 acres of land, with large houses, superb views, and lawns beautifully shaded; land extremely productive. Rhinebeck, distant 3 miles, has churches, schools, &c.; railroad depot (express station,) is distant 2¾ miles; river front, ample, deep water with water grass. Apply to E. B. LUDLOW, No. 5 Pine-st., or of T. KAMMERER & CARSTETTSON, No. 54 Wall-st., or F. GARR & TSON, on premises.

FARMS COUNTRY SEATS AND VILLAGE HOUSE AND GARDENS.—For sale, in and near the village of Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey, nine farms, from 20 to 175 acres of land, well improved, and good fruit, worthy any one who want farms. Also, six large country houses, from 8 to 25 acres of land with them. These are for rent for the Summer season, or longer as may be wanted. Beautifully situated on high ground and near the depot. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depot.

FOR SALE OR WILL BE RENTED, FURNISHED—A handsome country residence at Newark, N. J., on the Passaic River, about five minutes' walk from the Morris & Essex Railroad depot, house has large double mansion, containing nearly 20 rooms, with all modern conveniences of a city residence, two acres of land handsomely laid out in lawn, plenty of fruit; barn, and all necessary outbuildings.

For particulars, &c., apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
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FOR SALE ON THE BANKS OF THE EAST RIVER—A large house with furniture, fifty rooms, and several acres of land, beautifully located on the banks of the East River, about eleven miles from the city; it is of very easy access, both by railroad and steamboat, and well adapted for a Summer hotel. There are on the premises a pineapple alley and an ice-house, filled; garden planted. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & Co., No. 69 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY in Newark, together with steam engine, boiler, shafting, pullies, circular and scroll saws, planing machine, &c., &c., consisting of one three and one four-story brick, each about 75x30, with large yard room. Steam engine 25 horse-power, in superior order, and the best one of its size in the State. The whole property is in first rate order, and for sale with or without the business, on reasonable terms. Address Box No. 633, Newark P.O.

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C. H. LIDDING FON, No. 348 Broadway,
O. CLOSE, Croton Falls,
Dr. L. H. GREGORY, Lake Mahopac.

AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—A HOUSE of 11 rooms, outbuildings, best calculated for gentleman's residence; five minutes from depot, scenery of Sound, harbor, and village; about fifty apple trees in full bearing, and equal proportions of pear, plum, &c., in full bearing; some trees said to pay the interest of $400 annually. Address J. FERRIS, Ely's Block, or D. R. SELLECK, No. 321 Broadway.

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FOR SALE—IN A RETIRED PLEASANT LOCAtion in Brooklyn, an elegant brown-stone house, full size, four-story, with all the modern improvements, with six lots of ground handsomely laid out with fruit and shade trees, &c. Stable in the rear. Altogether one of the most desirable residences in Brooklyn. Price $33,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn.; 1¼ hours' ride by railroad, a small country place; good house, barn, &c.; plenty of fruit; for bathing, boating and fishing, situation unsurpassed. Apply to NEW-YORK CEMENT COMPANY, No. 34½ Pine-st.

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A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN West 34th-st. wish to let to a gentleman a large and pleasant front room, without board; room has all conveniences, and house centrally located. Address J. H. C., Station G.

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TO LET—WELL FURNISHED, A LARGE house on the Heights for six months, terms reasonable to a desirable tenant. Apply to E. W. DeLAMATER, Long Island, Ina Co., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ROOMS FOR STORAGE; ALSO RY the load, at $1 50 per month, at the Blind Asylum Building, 8th-av., 33d and 34th-sts. H. G. HALLER.

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BOARDING.—RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN can find first-class furnished rooms with or without board, at No. 20 East 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. References given and required.

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LOST OR STOLEN on or about the 3d April, 1865, the following coupon, six per cent bonds, of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, viz:

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Five bonds for $1,000 each, 6 per cent, issued 1854, due 1874; interest payable at Phœnix Bank, N. Y., April and October, numbers 45 to 49, inclusive, with past due coupons, (since July, 1861,) annexed..... 5,000

Fifteen bonds for $1,000 each, 6 per cent, issued 1854, due 1874; interest payable at Phœnix Bank, N. Y., January and July, numbers 24, 25, 418 to 425, inclusive, and 497, with past due coupons, since July, 1861,) annexed..... 15,000

And also the following, viz:

Ten bonds for $1,000 each, of the City of Memphis, issued for, and secured by Charleston and Memphis Railroad, due in 1886; interest payable in January and July, numbers 561, 563, 565 to 572, inclusive, with past due coupons annexed..... 10,000

All persons are hereby notified and warned, not to purchase or negotiate the same, or any of the past due coupons thereof, as the payment of the same has been stopped and the transfer of the same is hereby prohibited.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the above named bonds, or a proportionate amount for the recovery of any part of the same.
New-York, April 15, 1865.
GEORGE DOUGLAS, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 15 William-st.

LOST—NINE 100-ACRE LAND WARRANTS, NOS 104,339, 103,067, 104,175, 103,186, 103,752, 104,262, 104,336, 104,387, 104,232; two 160-acre, Nos. 88,237, 96,523, all issued under act of March 3, 1855. All persons are cautioned against purchasing said warrants, as they have been duly canceled. A reward of $200 will be paid for the return of said warrants to
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

LOST—A CHECK ON THE BANK OF NEW-York, No. 15,972, for $4,000 in gold, drawn by Messrs. Kamlah, Sauer & Co., May 4, 1865, and indorsed by them and by Philipp Speyer & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to PHILIPP SPEYER & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

LOST.—ON TUESDAY, FROM NO. 58 9TH-ST., a small black and tan TERRIER, wearing a red morocco collar, and answering to the name of "Minnie." A reward of $5 will be paid upon her return.

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Boston.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC—"A GLOOM IS CAST o'er all the Land," song and chorus to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, by Henry Schroeder. "Famous Oil Firms," a serio-comic ballad, words by E. Pluribus Unum, music by Petrollanna. "We are Marching on to Victory;" song, with chorus, by Carl Harmaon. "Richmond is Ours:" song and chorus: and "Oh, send me one Flower from his Grave:" song, with chorus, by Mrs. R. A. Parkhurst. Instrumental—"Funeral March," to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the Martyr President, by Mrs. R. A. Parkhurst. Price 30 cents, with vignette of the President, 50 cents. "Gen. Sherman's Grand Triumphal March," by G. C. Norman. Price 30 cents; with vignette of the General, 50 cents. Mailed free. Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

THE NATION IN TEARS.—NEW MUSIC, IN memoriam of President Lincoln, with a beautiful portrait and monument. Music and words very solemn and impressive, arranged to be sung as a solo, duet, trio or full chorus, or performed as a grand march. Also, "Love on the Brain," a very amusing and popular song. "Kiss Me While I'm Sleeping," sung by Miss Harris with great applause; "Petroleum's What's the Matter." Also, "Everybody's Love Song," a real gem, all with beautiful title pages. Just published by WM. HALL & SONS, 239 Broadway, N. Y. HINGS DEMOREST, No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York, and sold by all the dealers in music and periodicals, or mailed free on receipt of price, 30 cents each.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FUNERAL MARCH —with portrait—40c. Funeral March, plain, 30c. "A Nation in Tears," with vignette of the Martyr President 30c. Soldier's Happy Return Mazurka, 35c. Battle Hymn of the Republic, 30c. Jersey Lovers—comic—30c. It Was My Mother's Voice, 35c. Mailed free.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, N. Y.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE—NO GROPING IN the dark! Read that popular Medical work, "Human Frailty," beautifully illustrated with 100 steel engravings. Mailed free everywhere, by the author, Dr. H. A. SAURROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in United States postage currency. To be consulted confidentially as usual.

COMPLETE YOUR SETS.—BACK NUMbers of HARPER'S and ATLANTIC, 15 cents per number. MORGAN'S and RICHARDSON'S EXPOSE OF FREEMASONRY, Price 50 cents each at
CHAS. A. MILLER'S, No. 76 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND will take place at Irving Hall TUESDAY, May 9. The exercises, musical and literary, to commence at 3 P. M.; doors open at 2. Tickets, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 12 cents.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY—The Thirty second anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Speakers—WENDELL PHILLIPS, GEORGE THOMPSON, Mrs. FRANCES W. HOOPER and WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. A collection will be taken.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
SATURDAY,
third time here,
Sterling Coyne's popular Comedy,
BLACK SHEEP,
With elegant Scenery.....by.....Isherwood.
MONDAY, (fourth time,)
BLACK SHEEP.
Beautiful Appointments and choice distribution.
TUESDAY,
first appearance, in four months, of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK,
as Don Felix in Mrs. Centlivre's Comedy of the
WONDER,
which will be revived with unusual care as regards
SCENERY, COSTUMES AND CAST.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Overture at 7¾ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
BRILLIANT EXTRA TRIUMPH
Of the gifted and sparkling young artiste,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
in her exquisite impersonation of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
FANCHON, THE CRICKET,
the elfin heroine of Waldener's celebrated play of that title.
EXPRESSLY TRANSLATED FOR HER FROM THE GERMAN.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MAGGIE MITCHELL AS FANCHON,
Other characters by Misses FARREN, MARY WELLS, SKERRETT, REEVES, BURKE, and Mr. J. O. BURNETT, J. W. COLLIER, GEO. BECK, E. S. HOLMES, E. BARRY, H. DAMVERS RENDLE, &c., &c.
THE WEIRD SHADOW DANCE.
THE FESTIVAL OF ST. ANDOCHE.
CRICKET IN DANGER.
THE REVELATION.
THE PLEDGE.
CRICKET'S TRIUMPH.
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC AND DANCING.
ADMIRABLE APPOINTMENTS, MECHANISMS, &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, MAY 6,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. SEDLEY BROWN.
On which occasion will be presented, for the first time at this theatre,
Boucicault's beautiful drama of
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN,
In which Mrs. Brown will sustain the rôle of
JENNIE DEANS,
and her father,
MR. W. R. SMITH,
The celebrated artist of the Boston Museum, that of
DAVID DEANS,
supported by a powerful cast.
MONDAY,
Will be presented (first time) Planche's
SECRET SERVICE
AND
THE OLD GUARD.
In both of which pieces Mr. PLACIDE will appear.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 6, at 8 o'clock P. M.
EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE
With permission of M. LEONARD GROVER,
MLLE. PAULINE CANISSA
will appear in costume, and execute to French
LE DOMINO NOIR.
Scene of the third act, (Auber.)
FAUST.
Diamond Song of Marguerite, (Gounod.)
M'SIEU LANDRY.
Operette Musicale de Jules Ducrato.
ELLE EST FOLLE, drama in two acts.
Theatre office, No. 878 Broadway, (ground floor.)

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN STEREOSCOPTICON,
Is now on exhibition, every evening, comprising the finest collection of views and statues of all countries ever exhibited, with a brilliance of light never before attained, on surface 20 feet square, with splendid music accompaniments. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents; children 15 cents. Open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Matinee at 3 P. M. Grand Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

MR. D. D. HOME, (HUME,)
will give readings from the most popular authors, at
DODWORTH HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, May 8, 1865.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at Miller & Matthews', and at the door.

CONCERT—JERSEY CITY, FOR THE BENEFIT of the Five Points House of Industry. The children of this institution, under the direction of Prof. Nash, will repeat the concert which gave so much satisfaction at the Academy of Music in the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; children, half price. Tickets may be had at Kaghow's book store, No. 58 Montgomery-st., and Harrison's, No. 16 Exchange-place.

MATINEE OF THE GREAT AMERICAN STEREOSCOPTICON, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, above 4th-st.

PROPOSALS.

REDEMPTION OF
$1,641,500
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO 2,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable June 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2" of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$1,641,500
OF
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND, REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 17 of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.

One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1893.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank,) on Thursday, the first day of June, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the

OUR POPULAR LOAN.

THE GREATEST DAY'S WORK YET.

Seven and and a Half Millions Subscribed Yesterday—Five Thousand Two Hundred Takers of Small Sums.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 5.

The subscriptions to-day to the Seven-thirty Loan, as telegraphed to JAY COOKE, the Subscription Agent, were $7,457,150, including $300,000 from the Third National Bank of Cincinnati; $135,000 from Chicago, $200,000 from the First National Bank of Syracuse, $100,000 from the First National Bank of New-York, $957,700 from the Ninth National Bank of New York, $400,000 from BREWSTER, STERRY & Co., of Boston. The number of individual subscriptions for amounts of $50 and $100 was 5,210.

THE ASSASSINATION.

George N. Sanders and Beverly Tucker Getting out of Temper.

MONTREAL, Friday, May 5.

GEORGE N. SANDERS and BEVERLY TUCKER are out with another manifesto to-day, addressed to ANDREW JOHNSON, in which they accuse him of "a sullian plot to murder their Christian President," but give no particulars. They agree to go to Rouse's Point, or some other place, and be tried on the charges made in the President's recent proclamation. If the United States Government will pay for their defence and guarantee their safety.

A Letter from Wm. C. Cleary.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, May 5.

W. C. CLEARY, one of the parties for whom President JOHNSON offers a reward, publishes a letter that there is not a particle of truth in the statement that he concerted and incited the assassination of President LINCOLN, and he asserts that he knew nothing whatever of it till it had been committed.

National Fast Day in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Friday, May 5.

In accordance with the Proclamation of President JOHNSON, Thursday, the 1st day of June, has been appointed by Gov. ANDREW for a day of humiliation and prayer, in Massachusetts, on account of the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY OF REFUGE.

The Refugees from the South—Thousands of Destitute People Arriving—Many More Coming—What is Done with and for Them.

If the comfortably clad and sanitarily clean people of this city are in doubt as to the effects produced by the rebellion and its consequences upon the white population of the South, they can easily ascertain by visiting Gen. DIX's headquarters in Bleecker-street, any day after the arrival of a transport from the South. A day or two since we were present when a batch of Southerners, some thirty in number, made their appearance forlorn and desolate, seeking old and comfort. Men, women and children, dirt, squalor and vermin, wretchedness and discomfort. In the lower hall were several ordinarily good looking men, whose long hair fell dishevelled over gaunt faces and hungry eyes; their garments were of gray homespun, worn, threadbare and ragged, into whose very fibre the dirt from without and the uncleanliness from within, had worked and become ingrained. They stood restlessly waiting for somebody or something to turn up; they were from the broad belt of desolation made by the track of SHERMAN'S army; their homes were burned, their property gone, their means of subsistence entirely swept away, and their [illegible] of the General, who pitying their helplessness took them with him to the coast and ordered them North. The women differed in this respect, that while their husbands presented an unbroken front of abjectness, they varied, some seeming bright and hopeful, some morose and sullen, others simply downcast and broken-hearted. The children played about the hall, crept up the stairway guarded by the orderlies, peeped at the grim face of Col. VAN BUREN, looked wistfully at the door of Capt. RIVAS' office, wherein went their parents to take the oath or obtain transportation, grasped eagerly the piece of biscuit extended by a friendly hand, or cuddled close to their mothers and cried for rest. It was a pitiable sight, and yet one which was not a fair specimen; it was above rather than under the average.

The vast numbers of these persons arriving here have rendered necessary the establishment of

SPECIAL BUREAUS

for their management and care. Maj.-Gen. PECK, of this department, is charged with the care of the refugees, and Brig.-Gen. HUNT with the deserters. Both these classes are sent here by the government, and the officials here are charged with their care. Under the skillful management of Gen. PECK, very many of the men and women have been provided with homes in the country, either as farmers or mechanics—the former class predominating, and but few of either branch remain in the city. They are entirely destitute of cash and it rare to find one whose wardrobe comprises more than the suit upon his back. Through the kind and Christian facilities extended by the several charitable commissions of the country, it has hitherto been a comparatively easy task to furnish the refugees at an early day with homes and occupation, but at the present time it is very difficult on account of the great number who are arriving and expected. To meet the immediate wants of the poor persons who come here, the government has made an arrangement with the American Union Commission, of which Rev. Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, of this city, is President, and, as will be seen presently, the assistance afforded at once to the government and the refugees is great and timely. As this bureau of assistance is developing rapidly into one of importance and publicity, a brief statement of its intent and position will be interesting. The following circular shows the national character of the work as originally laid out, in addition to which is now made the immediate home duty of which we are writing:

CIRCULAR.

The *American Union Commission*, like the Sanitary and the Christian Commission, has been called into existence by the emergencies of the war. Its work is relief and restoration. Thousands whom the war has reduced to want, or has driven from their homes, must now be fed, clothed and saved alive. As fast as possible the waste places must be repaired; homes which have been impoverished or demolished must be restored, and the blessings of industry and peace must be revived wherever war has spread its desolations. For these objects this Commission is organized. It is a "*Commission*," having the approval of the President of the United States, and the facilities of the War Department in the prosecution of its work. It is a "*Union*" Commission, caring for those who, amid the threats and terrors of the rebellion, have remained faithful to the National Government; and saving for the country, by timely generosity, the thousands of refugees whom the tides of war have cast upon our hands. It is "*American*" because as its object is national, it aims to embrace in one national organization a work that has heretofore been attempted by local and limited movements, but which belongs to the nation at large. Already there is an opening before us a vast and imperative work of philanthropy, as fast as the theatre of the rebellion is reclaimed to the Union; and the broad basis of this commission will enable it to adapt itself to the various industrial, economical and educational phases of that work which will arise upon the return of peace. By its fundamental article, approved by the government at Washington, the commission "is constituted for the purpose of aiding and co-operating with the people of those portions of the United States which have been depopulated and impoverished by the war, in the restoration of their civil and social condition upon the basis of industry, education, freedom and Christian morality."

In the six months from October, 1864, to April, 1865—which cover the period of its active organization—the commission has distributed to refugees, at various points in the South and Southwest, nearly 500 barrels of clothing, at an estimated value of $25,000; also several bales of blankets and cases of shoes. It has appropriated $ 9,000 in cash, which has been expended for the transportation of refugees to homes in the West; in providing hospital stores for the sick at Nashville, Cairo, Louisville and other points, and for supplies for the destitute at Charleston. The New-England Branch has raised, in addition, upward of $20,000, chiefly for the relief of suffering Unionists in East Tennessee. By arrangements with the military authorities, the commission has assumed the care of deserters from the rebel army, who need clothing and assistance in finding work. It is about to open schools in Charleston, in Savannah, in Memphis, and in other Southern cities now redeemed from the rebellion. It has also undertaken to relieve the wants of the loyal people of West Virginia and East Tennessee, and especially to provide them with the means for raising their crops during the present year. For these purposes the commission needs at once not less than one hundred thousand dollars.

The following gentlemen constitute the commission: Rev. JOS. P. THOMPSON, D. D., President; Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Corresponding Secretary; H. M. PIERCE, Esq., Recording Secretary; A. V. STOUT, Esq., Shoe and Leather Bank, Treasurer. William A. Booth, Esq., Rev. Wm. Ives Budington, D. D., Charles Butler, Esq., Charles C. Colgate, Esq., David Dows, Esq., Rev. J. T. Duryea, E. L. Fancher, Esq., Wm. G. Lambert, Esq., Geo. W. Lane, Esq., A. A. Low, Esq., Rev. J. McClintock, D. D., Henry T. Morgan, Esq., Christopher Robert, Esq., Samuel B. Schieffelin, Esq., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D.

On arrival here the entire list is sent to headquarters. The men are sworn with the oath of allegiance, and then transferred to Mr. GEO. H. ALLEN, who provides them with temporary quarters at the Battery Barracks. They are cleansed, clothed, doctored, and fed while in the city, and their preferences are consulted as to destination. Very many of them are sent to the West with definite engagements to farmers, others have friends there who would help them if they were with them, and a few are found who have native will and energy enough to try the Western field alone, confident of success when there. By direction of Secretary STANTON, Mr. ALLEN furnishes these with transportation tickets, which are redeemed by the government, and thus quietly the great problem of "what shall be done with them" is solved. The women are sent to No. 12 Bible House, the headquarters of the commission, and from thence they are taken to the "Home" in Twenty-fourth-street, corner of Eighth-avenue. Families are not necessarily separated, and a school is in organization for the culture of the children. It is more difficult to satisfactorily place the women, than the men; some of them have been used to service, a majority of them were very poor whites but still lived at home, while occasionally a genuine member of an undoubted "first family" turns up. Situations as house-keepers, upper servants and seamstresses, have been very acceptably filled by some of these people, the most satisfactory results following in the majority of cases. Many of them can neither read nor write, others know nothing about sewing, while the existence of soap and water would never be inferred from an inspection of the browned and dusty cuticle.

Now and then a case of imposture is disclosed, but to the credit of human nature it should be stated that such is very rare. Thus far the government and the commission have worked harmoniously and with most beneficent results; whether with the larger field of Southern cities and plantations before them, the commission will have the time and the means to properly and adequately attend to the imperative wants of the thousands of people demanding hospitality not only, but absolute support, for the time being, and direction for the future, is a question—but a question which fact alone can demonstrate. Over four hundred of these wretched Southerners have reached this city, sought relief at the hands of the commission, and been provided with necessaries and homes within the past two or three weeks. Every day great transports steam up the harbor, whose decks are black with the fleers to this city of refuge; more are coming, and something must be done with them. As a rule they are civil, courteous and willing; they accept their fate as fixed and regard undemonstratively the next move, seemingly convinced that the power of this people to crush rebellion, is not greater than its eagerness to relieve distress and encourage honest industry.

Street Cleaning.

THE NEW LAW—AN ENTIRE CHANGE IN THE MODE OF AWARDING CONTRACTS—THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

At the last session of the Legislature, the law in relation to street cleaning was repealed, and a new one adopted, appropriating $500,000 for street-cleaning purposes, and appointing the Mayor, Recorder, Comptroller, City Inspector, and Counsel to the Corporation a commission who are authorized and required to enter into a contract with some responsible party to clean the streets for a term not less than three years. The law further says that, after advertising for proposals for ten days, a contract shall be awarded to the person or persons whose proposals shall, in the judgment of said commissioners, or a majority of them, secure the most effective service, and shall be most advantageous to the public interests; and in case the acceptance of any of the proposals should appear to a majority of such commissioners as not for the public interests, the said commissioners, or a majority of them, may re-advertise for proposals; but no contract shall be awarded except after at least ten days' previous advertisement. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to pay all arrearages for street cleaning, and all expenses and cost thereof until the contractor under this clause shall be prepared to proceed with his contract, and the amount of such arrearages, cost and expenses shall be included in the tax levy and assessed upon the taxable property of said city by said Supervisors.

The terms of said contract and specifications shall be fixed by said commissioners, or a majority of them. The said commissioners, or a majority of them, may, in making such contract, provide for the disposition of the manure, garbage, ashes, &c., to the contractor or contractors, and provide the usual dumping grounds, or such other dumping grounds as may be designated by them, and the use of the Croton water for contractors, in the usual and customary manner. And the said commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby required to set apart, in convenient places, proper and convenient dumping grounds, in lieu of any that may be changed."

The person to whom the contract is awarded, will be required to give security for its faithful performance, in a sum not exceeding $300,000.

It will be seen that the commissioners are empowered to advertise for proposals, not only as heretofore, on specifications prepared by the city. Each proposal must state how often and in what manner the streets shall be cleaned; whether the party proposes to do the work at night or not; in wet weather equally with dry; whether the party will use the present class of dilapidated carts or procure others adapted to the work; whether he will collect the ashes in tight and covered carts—an important matter, whether he will collect the garbage daily—a work that is now neglected—all of this offensive matter being thrown on the highways, hence the foul stench that pervades our densely populated streets.

There are doubtless many experienced persons in this city who will submit their proposals and plans. The amount placed at the disposal of the commissioners is believed to be fully adequate for the purpose intended, and there appears to be no reason why a contract cannot be entered into which shall give us clean streets at all seasons of the year.

A very cursory inspection of the streets at the present time is sufficient to show that reform is a necessity. None of the streets can be said to be clean, and not a few are disgustingly dirty. In Avenues A, B and C, in First-avenue and the cross streets, ashes and dirt are piled up to a great height. Broadway, Fifth-avenue and one or two other thoroughfares are the only ones that have been kept clean systematically. Many streets have not been cleaned for weeks; others not for months. The Battery, Carlisle, West, the lower part of Greenwich, Dover and Cherry streets reek with filth. The practice of awarding contracts to the lowest bidder, upon specifications drawn up by the city authorities, has proved a failure. Under the new law, the bidders themselves will draw the specifications, and ample security will be required for the faithful performance of the work.

Summer Uniform for the Police.

The following General Order, which was promulgated yesterday, explains itself:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 300 MOTT-ST.-MARKET.
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

Capt. ——, — Precinct:

GENERAL ORDER No. 407.—The board has made a change in the Summer uniform of the force, and notice is given thus early to enable each member to provide himself prior to the issue of orders to assume the Summer dress. The utmost diligence is required to be used in making the necessary preparation.

Materials for the uniform to be procured at the Central Department, and the garments to be made in conformity with pattern suits to be seen at the office of the Chief Clerk.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

The Summer uniform of blue flannel, to be worn from and after June 15, shall consist of a sack coat and pants. The cap and gloves to be the same as required by existing rule. Coats for Captains to be double-breasted, to button close up to the chin, with short rolling collar, with two rows of buttons, of five each, on the front of the coat, to reach to a point half way between the articulation of the hip joint and the knee. For sergeants—same as Captains, except that there shall be two rows of buttons of four each. For patrolmen—to be single-breasted, to button close up to the chin, with short rolling collar, with one row of four buttons, in front; length same as Captains'. Coats to have no pockets on the outside, and to be worn buttoned. Pantaloons of patrolmen to have a white welt sewed into the outer seam of the leg.

The Death of Rev. Dr. Creighton.

A meeting of the clergymen of the City of New-York and vicinity, called by Bishop POTTER for the purpose of uniting in some expression of respect and regard for the late Rev. Dr. WILLIAM CREIGHTON, was held at Trinity Chapel on Wednesday.

The following were among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON, the church has lost from the ministry on earth one of her most distinguished and devoted servants, and the clergy are deprived of the fellowship of a brother, a friend, a counsellor, most honored and beloved.

Resolved, That the Bishop be respectfully requested to deliver a discourse commemorative of Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON, at such time and place as he may select.

The Church of the Holy Trinity.

Passengers by the New-Haven or Harlem Railroad may have lately observed an edifice going up in East Forty-second-street, in the immediate neighborhood of the depot, the exact purpose of which may have puzzled them somewhat, the walls being so low and the roof crowned with a ventilating turret so cut up with gables and valleys. This edifice is the Church of the Holy Trinity, erected for Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., from the designs and under the superintendence of W. J. WARE MOULD, architect, and is most admirably adapted to the requirements of the congregation for whom it has been built. The enterprise, commenced under circumstances of no little discouragement, and carried forward through many difficulties, has been singularly blessed, both in its spiritual growth and its temporal affairs. A year ago last January a proposition was made to the young pastor, then Rector of the Church of the Mediator, to unite with the Church of the Ascension in establishing a new Episcopal Church on Murray Hill. The chapel of the Rutgers Institute had been already engaged and opened for public services under the supervision of Dr. DYER, of whom the present rector speaks with affection, as really the father of the parish. It was then thought that five years at least would be required to establish the enterprise in an edifice of its own; but the encouragement met with was such that on the 4th of April following it was decided to organize a new, independent parish, under the title of the Church of the Holy Trinity. On the 1st of May Rev. Mr. TYNG was invited to serve as rector, and on the 6th of September the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid, at the northeast angle of the intersection of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street. The plan is that of a cross, with four entrance porches filling up the angles made by the transepts with the nave or main body of the church. Extreme length, 127 feet; width of nave, 40 feet; extreme breadth through transepts, 81 feet. There are one hundred and sixty pews, seating over nine hundred persons, all on the ground floor. The walls of the church are low, and the building, as approached from MURRAY HILL, presents a somewhat stunted appearance; but on entering the interior proves sufficiently lofty, the roof trusses being framed so as to show. There is a ventilating spire for light and air at the intersection of the nave and transept roofs, forming an elevated central feature to the whole composition. The organ and choir screen form the sole decorative features of the interior, and are situated behind the chancel and altar—the radiating pipes of the organ being decorated and illuminated, and so disposed as to show the rich stained glass windows in the extreme rear wall. Mr. MOULD has not assumed to embody any features of the so-called Gothic, Byzantine, Italian or renaissance styles, but simply such a combination of architectural elements as are best adapted to produce a temporary, economical and yet commodious church building, in which design he has succeeded very thoroughly; indeed for charming novelty of effect, and a cheerfulness of interior aspect that most effectually combines the church with the *home*, we know of no ecclesiastical edifice in the city at all comparable to it; and we earnestly advise our readers to take an early opportunity of visiting it. Divine service has been held there since Easter Sunday, although the building is not yet quite complete. A word for the trustees: they had the good sense to go right straight to Mr. MOULD and place the commission in his hands, without beating about the bush, consulting the ideas, and exciting the hopes of half a dozen architects—as is too often the case. How excellently Mr. MOULD has carried out their wishes, every one connected with the Church most willingly testifies, and we feel sure the general public will sustain their verdict.

Another and more imposing church, the "West Presbyterian," erected by the same able architect, was dedicated the Sunday before last. It is situated on the same street, opposite the Reservoir. We shall take another opportunity of noticing the building.

The Fire Commissioners.

There is nothing new in the matter of the disputed legality of the new Fire Commissioners. At a late hour on Thursday evening the Sheriff succeeded in serving the injunction upon Messrs. ESOS and BOOTH, but it was not until yesterday afternoon the other two commissioners could be found. The injunction was, however, served upon all the parties, and the new board resolved to go on with the matter and test it in the courts without delay. Counsel will be engaged to-day by the commissioners, and every effort be made to bring the entire dispute to a speedy and satisfactory end.

An informal meeting was held yesterday by the board, but no further progress was made than that already announced. The board express themselves as sanguine of the constitutionality of the new law being fully approved by the Supreme Court.

Among the old firemen very little is stirring. The men continue quiet, and the fires are attended as usual. It will now remain for the courts to decide who are the parties entitled to the possession of the machinery of the department, and until that is decided, no movement may be anticipated in the premises.

The Chamber of Commerce and Mr. A. A. Low.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, the following resolutions, offered by Gen. WARMOUTH, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the cordial and grateful acknowledgements of the chamber are hereby tendered to A. A. LOW, Esq., President, and the officers associated with him, for the persistent zeal, intelligence and fidelity manifested in the conduct of the affairs of the chamber at a period when all the great interests of American commerce imperiously demanded the assertion and maintenance of the principles of loyal duty to the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee cause these resolutions to be properly engrossed and presented to the President of the chamber.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN, AND MCMURRAY.

Sergeant CARPENTER, of the Fourth Ward, preferred a charge against patrolman GAYNOR. It appears that GAYNOR took an inebriated female to the station-house, and while on the way in a cell she seized a baluster, and hereupon the officer struck her. There were many policemen in the house at the time, and the officer might have had assistance in taking the fema le into the cellar, and there being no excuse for his conduct, President ACTON sharply reprimanded him.

Capt. MILLS, of the Eighth Ward, complained that patrolman KEALY found a sum of money, in Grand-street near Mercer, at midnight, and neglected to report the fact until nightfall. The officer, in defence, said that when he found the money he asked several bystanders whether they had lost it, and informed them that they could obtain it by proving ownership at the station-house. His attention was soon engrossed in the apprehension of an inebriated female, and the money escaped his memory until he returned from post duty at night. ALBERT NAYLOR had, meantime, missed the money, and applied for it at the station, but officer KEALY not having reported, the Sergeant in charge knew nothing of the matter, and thus matters were considerably "mixed up." The commissioners took the papers and reserved their decision. Trials were then adjourned to Wednesday morning next.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER GAMBLE—RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

At about 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, an unknown woman was run over and instantly killed by a New-Haven Railroad train, at the intersection of Fifty fifth-street and Fourth-avenue. It appeared in evidence that the engineer sounded an alarm and whistled down the brakes, and the jury failed to discover that any person was in fault. The deceased was about 55 years of age, had grey hair and blue eyes, and wore a crimson shawl and thick leather boots.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. Army; Gen. Ely Long and Staff, U. S. Army; Hon. Montgomery Blair, Washington; Count Than, Prague; Augustin Menchaca and family, Matamoras, and E. R. Griswold Cleveland, are guests at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse and wife, Albany; Judge James, Occidentalgon; Capt. A. Hay, Philadelphia; Hon. A. B. Johnson and lady, Utica; and C. H. Jay and wife, Boston, are stopping at the Astor House.

Gen. Wm. M. Averill, U. S. Army; E. C. and R. G. Ingersoll, Peoria; and H. M. Burr, Boston, are guests at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. S. Alvord and family, U. S. Army; H. G. Maynard and wife, San Francisco, and A. W. Stanton, Fordham, are guests at the Clarendon Hotel.

N. S. Putnam, Fort Delaware; N. Wagner, Palatine Bridge, and H. O. Smalley, Nevada, are stopping at the Hoffman House.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INCENDIARISM IN SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Fire Marshal BARRS was engaged, yesterday, in investigating an atrocious attempt at incendiarism in Mr. THOMAS W. MARSHALL'S dwelling, at No. 33 West Sixteenth-street, where, it appears, that the incendiary kindled two fires at about 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, in the front and rear parlors. Providentially the family were awakened by the smoke, and the flames were extinguished, without giving alarm, before they had gained headway. Mr. MARSHALL'S furniture, which is insured for $1,500 by the Washington Insurance Company, was damaged to the extent of about $1 200, and the building, which is insured in the Importers' and Traders' Office, may be repaired for $600. The Fire-Marshal has obtained evidence upon which he will probably order an arrest to-day.

REMOVAL OF THE GRAND-STREET CHURCH.—The church and congregation of Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMSON will remove to-morrow to the large hall in Thirty-fourth-street, in the rear of the Everett Rooms, where they will continue till the completion of their new church. During upward of forty years this congregation have been located in Grand-street; and the majority of the members having removed to the upper part of the city, the removal of their honored organization has been forced upon them. The hall in which they will temporarily worship is large and commodious, and has its entrance from No. 54 West Thirty-fourth-street, a few doors east of Sixth-avenue.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The interest in this order is reviving greatly. New divisions are being formed, and a new impetus given to the cause of temperance. Nearly 100 public meetings have been held by them in this city and Brooklyn the past three months. Two new divisions have been organized in Brooklyn during the last week or two. The Grand Division are making strong efforts to advance the cause in the eastern jurisdiction of the State. Application for new divisions should be sent to J. N. STEARNS, G. W. P., No. 111 Fulton-street. A grand demonstration of the order will be held June 13, in the Cooper Institute.

A LOYAL PILGRIM.—Mr. HENRY HEYNEMAN, of Boston, an enthusiastically loyal German, who made a vow to walk from Boston to Washington, in the event of Gen. LEE's surrender, arrived in this city at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. This loyal pilgrim left Boston on the 24th ult., and proceeds on his pedestrian journey on Monday next. Mr. HEYNEMAN came from Greenwich, Conn., yesterday, performing the thirty-six miles in eight hours. He carries a silk guidon presented to him by Mayor LINCOLN, of Boston.

THE DROWNING OF MR. ORCHARD.—We are requested to state that the Mr. ORCHARD drowned on Wednesday last, in endeavoring to save the life of a small boy, was not Mr. SAMUEL ORCHARD, of the New-York Copper Type Company of this city. In the report of the case the Christian name of Mr. ORCHARD was omitted, and thereby a great deal of uneasiness has been occasioned to the friends of the latter gentleman.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT—BEFORE JUSTICE DODGE.—Patrolman POLHEMUS, of the Eighth Ward, arrested JOSEPH HURD and GEORGE MURPHY, youths aged 14 and 16 years respectively, for stealing $91 75 from DANIEL DENNISON, of Chicago, while he was sleeping on a door-step in Grand-street, near Sullivan, on Thursday night. A part of the money was found at No. 23 Thompson-street, where the boys had hidden it. They were committed in default of $1,500 bail.

DEATH OF VETERAN EMPLOYES OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Yesterday morning WILLIAM WALTERS, who for many years had charge of the hospital dead-house, and JAMES GEOGHEGAN, the Duane-street gate-keeper, died in that institution, the former of pulmonary disease, from which he had long suffered, and the latter of old age. Both of the deceased were highly esteemed by Superintendent ROBERTS and other officers of the institution.

DEATH OF AN ALLEGED GAMBLER.—At about 11:30 last evening Patrolmen BARBARETTE and DARBY, of the Fifteenth Ward, found sitting on a doorstep at No. 676 Broadway, faint and exhausted, JAMES BERTHOLF, described by the police as a gambler. They took him thence to the Station-house, where he died. He was about 50 years of age.

BY CORONER GOWEN—DROWNED IN A VAT.—Mr. SOLOMON COHEN, of Avenue C, near Houston-street, fell into a vat of water in JONES' brewery, at No. 184 Sixth-street, yesterday morning, and was drowned in about five feet of water. He was a native of Germany, aged about 60 years. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental drowning."

FOR MEXICO.—It is said that large numbers of young men are about to leave the city for Mexico, to cast their fortunes with JUAREZ, and endeavor to drive LOUIS NAPOLEON'S army from the soil. Meetings have been held and money subscribed for the purpose of defraying the traveling expenses of these adventurers.

LAUNCH OF A PILOT BOAT.—The pilot-boat *William Bell* (No. 24) will be launched at 5 P. M. to-day, from the yard of E. F. WILLIAMS, at Greenpoint. The *William Bell* will replace the boat of the same name burned in August, 1864, by the pirate *Tallahassee*.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.—Capt. CURTIS, of the steamship *City of Port au-Prince*, arrived yesterday with dates to 27th April. There is no news of importance. The state of the island was healthy.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INSTITUTION OF MERCY.—The admittance to this Fair, which is held at Palace Garden, will be 25 cents on and after to-day. The Fair remains open until the 13th inst.

BASE BALL—ACTIVE CLUB.—The Active Club will commence the season at Hoboken this afternoon, the game opening at 3:30. Their grounds have been greatly improved since last season.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CHANGING THE NAMES OF CERTAIN STREETS.—The Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council having full charge of the subject, have been engaged in renaming all streets in the city which are duplicated, and there are many such. There are several Wyckoff-streets, Nassau-streets, Grand-streets, Clinton-streets and avenues, and the streets of nearly the entire Eighth Ward are named, First, Second, Third, &c., precisely as those in a large portion of the Eastern Districts. All these names are now changed. The following are among the most prominent: Kent-avenue will extend through First Franklin and Commercial-streets in the Eastern District to Newtown Creek. Franklin-avenue will extend from the Flatbush line, through Wythe-avenue, Second-street and Norman-avenue, to Newtown Creek, a distance of five miles. Nassau-avenue in the Eastern District, will run through Third-street to Division-avenue. Bedford-avenue embraces Fourth-street. Van Cott avenue is continued through Fifth-street to Division-avenue. Montrose-avenue extends through South Fifth-street, commencing at the city lines; Macerate-street takes out South Fourth-street; Wyckoff-street takes out South Second street; Remsen-street takes out South First-street; Broadway takes out South Seventh-street; Atlantic-avenue wipes out Atlantic street, Fulton-avenue wipes out Fulton-street. Both the above thoroughfares will be known as avenues from the East River to East New-York, and will be numbered accordingly. Flushing avenue will extend through Nassau-street to Fulton; Third-avenue will extend through Powers-street to Flatbush-avenue; Washington-avenue is to be known as either Sheridan or Woolsey-avenue (not yet decided); Clifton-avenue as Sherman-avenue, Grand-avenue as Grant avenue, and Montrose-avenue as Lincoln-avenue. The report of the committee will probably be presented to the Common Council, on Monday evening next, for confirmation.

BODY OF A SUPPOSED DESERTER FOUND.—The body of a man was picked up at Ford's Dock, East River, yesterday morning. It was dressed in sailors uniform. In the head was a bullet-hole, supposed to have been inflicted while attempting to desert. In his pocket was a letter directed to JOHN BUSWELL, U. S. steamer *Vermont*. Deceased had been in the water about one month. Coroner LYNCH took charge of the remains.

SHOOTING A CITIZEN.—Policeman ABRAHAM VINCENT, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, who was arrested on Wednesday for firing a pistol at a painter, who was engaged in painting a house at the time, was brought before Justice WALSH yesterday and fined $5. The ball caused only a slight flesh-wound. The charge of assault with a deadly weapon not being pressed, the accused was convicted of drunkenness.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The two Democratic General Committees which it was supposed had been swallowed by the Antheneum Democratic Committee, are again reviving, and making preparations to commence anew. There will, therefore, be three committees to manage the party during the coming year.

ROBBED IN A HOTEL.—A Pennsylvania miner named JOHN DUPPY was robbed of $401 at the Montauk Hotel, in Fulton-street, on the night of the 3d. He had taken lodgings, and, while asleep, the room was entered and the money abstracted from his pockets. He is confident of having locked the door when he retired, but found it open next morning.

FELL FROM A BUILDING.—Yesterday afternoon a workman, named JOHN HALL, fell from one of the new buildings in course of completion in MARSTON & POWNAL'S coal yard, Water-street, and fractured his jaw and wrist. He was taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT.—The General Term of the Supreme Court will meet in the new Court-house on Monday next.

United States Sanitary Commission.

Mr. H. BINNEY, Jr., on behalf of the committee of the Sanitary Commission, appointed on the 18th ult., to report a plan of action to be taken by the commission in expression in some upon the occasion of the death of the President of the United States, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were, on motion, unanimously adopted by the board:

The infamous and cruel hand of a conspirator and assassin has stricken down the beloved and honored head of the nation.

The members of the United States Sanitary Commission desire to relieve their own hearts in adding their tribute to that of the whole people, to the memory of the man and the Chief Magistrate whom we have lost.

If it be possible for us to love and honor ABRAHAM LINCOLN, more than we did when living, we do so now.

We lose him when we need, more than ever, his true head and wise heart. Our loss is one which we cannot adequately measure, and our grief such as we feel unable to express.

The nation mourns as it has never mourned since the death of WASHINGTON, and the inaugural of our twice-chosen President, of which the echos still linger in our ears, becomes a sacred Farewell Address, which will hold its place forever with the first in the hearts of the American people.

In common with the various associations of our fellow-citizens, the Sanitary Commission mourns a true friend and faithful protector. His sagacity at once accepted the scheme of the commission, when it was first planned, and he gave it his official approval—an act of inestimable value to us, and, as we think, of the greatest benefit to the country. His protection and countenance were continued to the close of his life, and his personal visit to the great Central Fair held for the benefit of the commission in Philadelphia, in June last, is but one instance of his deep interest in its success.

Desiring to record an expression of our respect, affection and gratitude for our friend, protector and benefactor, we adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the United States Sanitary Commission honor, and will ever honor and cherish the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the nation's twice-chosen President, as that of a true and unselfish patriot, a wise and sagacious administrator of the government, and a loving friend and protector of the people, whose simplicity of character, soundness of judgment, firmness of purpose, and undoubting faith in God, deserve and will be held in everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That the United States Sanitary Commission, called into existence under the official approval of President LINCOLN at the outbreak of the rebellion, to supplement the military power of the nation by organizing the intelligence and sympathy of the country in its behalf, hereby records its deep gratitude for the approval and aid which he gave and continued to the hour of his death.

He encouraged the commission in its first appeal "to the loyal women of America," and the following words which he then used will be recalled as the most valuable praise the commission has ever received:

"The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity, and of direct practical value to the nation in this time of its trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported. There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectively offered. A. LINCOLN."

This great and good President has now passed beyond the reach of our praise, but we give thanks to God for the good example of one who, in his high office, never forgot the sick and suffering soldier of the Union, and we rejoice that he was permitted to see the dawn of the nation's triumphs before he was called to his removal. Our earnest prayer and hope will be that his mantle may have fallen upon his successor.

Evening Exchange.

$55,000	Am. Gold	142⅞	800	N. Y. Cen	97⅜
20,000	do b60	143	250	do	97⅝
20,000	do s3	142⅞	200	M. S. & N. I. s3	69¾
10,000	do s5	142⅞	300	Olev. & Pitts b10	74⅝
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	29¼	100	Chic. & R. I. s3	101⅛
100	Erie Railway	79⅝	100	Chi. & N. W	30⅜
100	do	79⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr. b4	56⅞
700	do s3	79⅞	100	do b10	89⅞
700	do b3	79¾	400	P., Ft. W. & C	98
900	do	79¾	100	Canton Co	39¾
400	Reading R. b10	100⅜	100	Cum. Coal	47¾
200	do s3	100¾	100	Quick. Min	62
400	do	101	200	do s3	62
200	do s3	101			

Gold after call sold at 143, and stood at that at close of report. Stock market very weak.

[Advertisement.]

A fragrant breath and pearly teeth are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BIG THING.—A million is a great many, but two million is more. As incredible as it may appear, Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & CO., of New-York, sell over two million bottles of PLANTATION BITTERS a year. This is nearly one hundred and seventy thousand dozen, which at nine dollars would be over a million and a half dollars! Surely, some merit must attach to an article of such a sale. Go where we will, from one end of the country to the other, we are always in sight of the evidences of the cabalistic S. T.—1866—X., and these gentlemen's energy. We would suggest to them a little more elegance in their rockl painting. The Legislature of New-Hampshire has passed a law against their further disfiguring the White Mountains.

[Advertisement.]

A GOOD NUMBER—Heads of the Clergy, with sketches of Swedenborg, Melancthon, Wesley, President Edwards, Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Tyng, Archbishop Hughes, Drs. Storrs, Beecher, Channing, also Hons. George Brown, Cartier and Galt, of Canada, John Y. Beall and R. C. Kennedy, Rebel Spies. Laura C. Redden, &c., in MAY Number Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents. Newsmen have it. Sent first post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

English Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings at reduced prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Imperial three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mattings, floor oil-cloths, window shades. Also, French embroidered piano and table covers, and elegantly figured wool, parlor and carriage mats, at one-half the former prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING OPENING IN HATS.—KNOX, the hatter, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., announces himself as ready to open with all the Spring styles in hats, caps, etc. Some of these are decidedly novel, and will undoubtedly have a run. Those who desire to be in advance of the fashion can do so by purchasing of KNOX, who seems to be ahead of all competitors, with the newest styles for Spring.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.
For Stores, Dwellings or Skylights.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

*In bark Iluo,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4248. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE FLIGHT OF DAVIS.

He was at Charlotte, N. C., on the 25th ult.

He Left in a Hurry that Day, Bound for Texas.

Echols and Basil Duke Acting as Escort, with Morgan's Old Cavalry.

Gen. Stoneman Somewhere in the Neighborhood.

Possibility of the Capture of Davis and His Train.

Jeff. Promises at Charlotte Soon to Have a Larger Army than Ever in the Field.

Outrages Committed Upon the People by His Body Guard.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, May 1, 1865.

Lieut.-Col. PARKER, of the Fourth New-Hampshire, captured by WHEELER'S cavalry, near Magnolia, about three weeks since, has just returned, having been paroled at Greensboro on the 16th ult. by BEAUREGARD.

Quartermaster TILTON, of the same regiment, captured about the same time, also returned this morning. He was in Charlotte April 25. JEFF. DAVIS left there on that day, bound for Texas, escorted by a detachment of cavalry under Gen. ECHOLS and BASIL DUKE. They numbered about three thousand, and had with them a train of about twenty wagons. Gen. STONEMAN was within ten miles of Charlotte, his pickets being on the banks of the Catawba River. It is his opinion that STONEMAN could have captured the whole command, if not DAVIS himself, if he had attacked any time previous to the 25th. This statement is reliable in every particular.

DAVIS made a speech in Charlotte a few days before he left, promising to have another army in the field, larger than ever before.

BASIL DUKE'S command burned the public buildings, ransacked the private stores, and committed various outrages on the property and persons of the citizens. His men are mainly Kentuckians and Texans, and were formerly under MORGAN.

ED. F. BROOKS.

TREASON AT HOME.

The Trial of Benjamin G. Harris—Evidence of Sergt. Stuart, who Arrested the Defendant.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 6.

The trial of BENJAMIN G. HARRIS was resumed this morning before a court-martial, of which Maj.-Gen. FOSTER is President.

Judge CHASE, of Baltimore, appeared as counsel for Mr. HARRIS.

Sergt. R. B. STUART, of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, was sworn, and testified that on the 27th day of April last he was on duty at Leonardtown, Md., and was ordered by Capt. WILLOUGHBY to proceed to the residence of BENJAMIN G. HARRIS and arrest him. He effected the arrest, and then took charge of Mr. HARRIS and remained alone with him for a couple of hours. During that time he (witness) had a conversation with Mr. HARRIS and the latter made certain statements with regard to CHAPMAN and READ, the paroled rebel soldiers who had visited his (HARRIS') house on the previous evening. The accused said that the two men came to his house and inquired the way to Leonardtown and also the distance, and they further stated that they wished to get to Baltimore as quickly as possible and take the oath of allegiance. The accused told witness that he said to the men that they could go to Baltimore, but that the Federals could not compel them to take the oath on account of the agreement that had been entered into between Gen. GRANT and Gen. LEE. The accused then gave the men one dollar each and also their supper. The accused also said that the men wished to stay overnight at his house, but he told them they could not do so, as the people about there knew his political sympathies too well.

Upon his cross-examination and upon questions put by the accused, the witness testified that he did not recollect the accused telling him (witness) that he (HARRIS) had no wrong motive in giving CHAPMAN and READ the money, nor did witness understand the accused to say that he thought it was proper to give paroled prisoners money to help them along on their way home. The witness was asked to state the whole conversation he had with the accused relative to the conversation between the accused and CHAPMAN and READ. Witness replied by saying, that in the conversation, after the giving of the money had been spoken of, the accused said that all the trouble was the fault of the " —— abolitionists;" that if the abolitionists had stayed away, it would have been all right. The accused also said that the idea of a few people in Washington interfering in affairs after Gen. GRANT and Gen. LEE had made an agreement, was a —— piece of humbug; that the Republicans would not rule long; but by —— they would soon be shown who would rule.

Witness did not recollect that the accused said that he never did anything more innocently than he did when he gave the men the money to help them along.

When this conversation took place no one was present but witness and the accused. Mr. MADDOX was not present at that conversation, but he was there at some other conversation.

The accused told Mr. MADDOX that he did not know what in —— he was arrested for, and Mr. MADDOX replied that it was said in Leonardtown that CHAPMAN and READ had reported him. To this the accused replied, that he could not see what in the —— they had reported him for.

The Judge Advocate here closed his case, reserving the right to call Sergeant SWAN, the witness for whom they have been waiting, when he should be in attendance.

The Judge Advocate withdrew his offer to prove the disloyalty of the accused.

By agreement between the Judge Advocate and the accused, the terms of the capitulation between Gen. GRANT and Gen. LEE were put in evidence. The Judge Advocate also asked leave to correct the record, and Mr. CHAPMAN was called to settle a point in his testimony.

It appeared upon the record that CHAPMAN testified that READ remarked that it was too late to kill the President. Witness' recollection of it was that it was Mr. HARRIS and not READ who made the remark.

The court then adjourned until Monday, when the accused will commence his defence.

THE YELLOW FEVER PLOT.

Judicial Investigation at St. George's—The Evidence Against Blackburn Conclusive.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, May 6.

The Bermuda papers contain long accounts of the judicial investigation, now being held at St. George's, of the attempt of Dr. BLACKBURN to introduce yellow fever into New-York, Philadelphia and other Northern cities.

BLACKBURN visited Bermuda ostensibly on a philanthropic mission in connection with the causes of yellow fever.

The evidence shows that he collected while there, bedding and clothing taken from fever patients; that he purchased and infected new clothing, which he packed in trunks and left in charge of parties with orders to forward them to New-York in the Spring.

One witness testified that BLACKBURN represented himself as a Confederate agent, whose mission was the destruction of the Northern masses. It was also shown that several persons connected with the agency of the Confederate States were cognizant of these facts.

It is stated that there were ten trunks, three of which have been found and their contents buried by the Board of Health.

BLACKBURN is well known in these Provinces as a leading and ultra rebel.

GUERRILLAS NEAR CINCINNATI.

A Railway Train Attacked by Guerrillas—Escape of the Rascals.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 6.

The train on the Ohio and Mississippi road, last night, was robbed, near North Bend, fourteen miles from the city, by a gang of twenty guerrillas. The safes of Adams' Express Company were blown up by gunpowder and the contents taken. Passengers were relieved of their watches and money. The robbers escaped across the river in skiffs.

FROM CAIRO.

Armed Rebels to Surrender or be Treated as Outlaws.

CAIRO, Friday, May 5.

Gen. MEREDITH, commanding the District of Western Kentucky, commands all bands of armed men acting in open hostility against the government of the United States, operating within his district, to surrender before the 20th of May, on terms granted to LEE, or otherwise they shall be regarded and treated as outlaws.

The steamboat *Niagara*, from New-Orleans, passed up with 142 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The River Rising—Heavy Inundation—Morganzia Abandoned—Steamers to Mobile—Whereabouts of Rebel Iron-clads.

NEW-ORLEANS, via CAIRO, Friday, May 5.

Two hundred and sixty-seven rebel officers, ranking from Colonels to Lieutenants, captured at Mobile, arrived here to-day.

The river continues rising, and has broke through a levee six miles below Algiers. The break reopened to-day, but little damage was done.

The *Times* correspondent says the country on the east side of the river, from Tunnica Landing to Bayou Sarea, is completely inundated for 35 miles, causing great suffering among the inhabitants, many of whom are in a starving condition.

Morganzia, is abandoned in consequence of the flood. The levee is gradually giving away. Daily fears are entertained of a more destructive overflow than ever occurred.

The Mobile *News* learns that a daily line of steamers between Mobile and New-Orleans is about to be established, and the arrangements are nearly completed.

The Mobile *News*, of the 27th, learns that the rebel rams *Nashville*, *Morgan*, and five steamers are at Demopolis.

There are no troops except MARMADUKE'S guerrillas, between Mobile and Demopolis. Demoralization in the rebel army and navy, in that region, is very great.

The steamship *Morning Star* arrived here to-day. No sales of cotton. Superfine Flour at $8 25. Muscovado Sugar, 14c. Louisiana Molasses, 60c.@65c.

THE RAM WEBB.

Capture of Some of her Officers.

From the New-Orleans Delta, April 27.

As we have before apprised our readers of the main facts that the ram *Webb*, failing in her attempt to run the gauntlet of our navy, was run on shore and burned by her officers, and that the latter escaped for the time into the neighboring swamp, but were afterwards captured and placed on board the *Richmond*, we will now return to the subject merely for the purpose of relating the manner of the capture. As before notified, Acting Master ALLEN, of the *Lackawana*, was ordered to take a detachment of men, and go on board the steamer *Hollyhock*, Capt. TASSELL, and proceed to the vicinity of the wreck to look for fugitives. When the steamer reached a point six miles above where the wreck lay, he landed his men, and directed the steamer to continue her course down till she came to the *Webb*, and then wait for him.

Mr. ALLEN then formed his men in scouting or skirmish order, and began the march down the river, having made the necessary disposition of his forces to scour the country from the river to the woods. After marching about an hour and three quarters, he met a negro who informed him that the men he was looking for were concealed in a field surrounded by a marsh, about three miles further down, which was about a mile below the wreck. He, therefore, continued his march in the same order, himself and men frequently wading through water and mud nearly middle deep. He soon after met a white man on horseback, who confirmed the negro's statement. When he had come within about a mile of the place indicated, he saw fire men emerging from the other side of the field or plantation, and a two-horse carriage approaching the five men. Appearances indicated, what subsequently proved to be the fact, that these five men were Capt. READ and some of his officers, who, learning that our men were well out in the woods looking for him, decided upon making a virtue of necessity, and come forward and surrender themselves to the leader of the party sent against them.

The approaching carriage was therefore pressed into service, and made to drive, with the five officers, directly to where Mr. ALLEN was coming directly toward them. That officer, on getting sight of the rebels, immediately called in a portion of his forces, and sent to the steamer, which was at no great distance, for additional forces, to be ready to case they were wanted. The carriage soon came up, and the officers in it formally surrendered to Mr. ALLEN. The woods, swamps and fields were closely searched for about three hours, but resulted in finding only one man, the pilot LEWIS, who was brought in, about three hours after READ'S surrender, by some of the energetic scouters.

FROM MOBILE.

The R. B. Hamilton Strikes a Torpedo—She is Blown Up—Loss of Life.

From the New-Orleans Delta, April 27.

We learn from a friend that at 2 o'clock P. M., the 25th, the steamer *R. B. Hamilton*, bound for Mobile, struck a torpedo off Lower Gap, and was completely wrecked. She had on board three companies of the Third Michigan Cavalry. Fifteen persons were killed or wounded. Six firemen were among the killed. The *Hamilton* was a high pressure boat, stern-wheeled. She sank just astern where the *St. Mary* lies. The steamer *N. P. Banks* had just passed the spot where the fatal accident occurred, the torpedo having floated in.

Orders have been given that no more vessels pass through Lower Gap until further notice. The obstructions in the channel and torpedoes are fast being cleared out by Capt. STARRETT, of the Naval Ordnance Department.

Surrender of Gen. Dick Taylor and his Army.

From the New-Orleans Delta, April 27.

We learn from a source entitled to high credit, that Major-Gen. CANBY has gone to Mobile for the purpose of receiving the surrender of Lieut.-Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR, and of his army, which has been definitely agreed upon, to be made upon the same terms which were granted in the case of Gen. LEE and the Army of Northern Virginia.

As Gen. FORREST'S command is subordinate to that of Gen. TAYLOR, this will include all the Confederate troops from the Chattahoochie to the Mississippi.

OUR LATE PRESIDENT.

LETTER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The Duty of Southern Union Men.

On the 15th of July, 1862, THOMAS J. DURANT, Esq., addressed a letter, through CUTHBERT BULLITT, to President LINCOLN, complaining that slaves are protected by the Federal authorities and kept from their masters, and also complaining that men have to take the oath of allegiance, and that trade with rebels is prohibited. The President sent a reply, dated July 28. It is published for the first time in a late number of the *Liberator*, and is as follows:

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1862.

Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., New-Orleans, La.:

SIR: The copy of a letter addressed to yourself by Mr. THOMAS J. DURANT, has been shown to me. The writer appears to be an able, a dispassionate, and an entirely sincere man. The first part of the letter is devoted to an effort to show that the secession ordinance of Louisiana was adopted against the will of a majority of the people. This is probably true, and in that fact may be found some instruction. Why did they allow the ordinance to go into effect? Why did they not exert themselves? Why stand passive and allow themselves to be trodden down by a minority? Why did they not hold popular meetings, and have a convention of their own to express and enforce the true sentiments of the State? If pre-organization was against them, then why not do this now that the United States army is present to protect them? The paralyzer—the dead palsy—of the government in the whole struggle is, that this class of men will do nothing for the government—nothing for themselves, except demanding that the government shall not strike its enemies, lest they be struck by accident.

Mr. DURANT complains that, in various ways, the relation of master and slave is disturbed by the presence of our army; and he considers it particularly vexatious that this, in part, is done under cover of an act of Congress, while constitutional guarantees are superadded on the plea of military necessity. The truth is, that what is done and omitted about slaves is done and omitted on the same military necessity. It is a military necessity to have men and money; and we cannot get either, in sufficient numbers or amounts, if we keep from or drive from our lines slaves coming to them.

Mr. DURANT cannot be ignorant of the pressure in this direction, nor of my efforts to hold it within bounds, till we, and such as he, shall have time to help themselves.

I am not posted to speak understandingly on the public regulations of which Mr. DURANT complains. If experience shows any of them to be wrong, let them be set right. I think I can perceive in the freedom of trade which Mr. DURANT urges, that he would relieve both friends and enemies from the pressure of the blockade. By this he would serve the enemy more effectively than the enemy is able to serve himself.

I do not say or believe that to serve the enemy is the purpose of Mr. DURANT, or that he is conscious of any purpose other than national and patriotic ones. Still, if there were a class of men who, having no choice of sides in the contest, were anxious only to have quiet and comfort for themselves while it rages, and to fall in with the victorious side at the end of it, without loss to themselves, their advice as to the mode of conducting the contest would be precisely such as his.

He speaks of no duty, apparently thinks of none, resting upon Union men. He even thinks it injurious to the Union cause that they should be restrained in trade and passage, without taking sides. They are to touch neither a sail nor a pump—live merely passengers, ("deadheads" at that)—to be carried smug and dry throughout the storm and safely landed right side up. Nay, more—even a mutineer is to go unhoshed, lest these sacred passengers receive an accidental wound.

Of course, the rebellion will never be suppressed in Louisiana, if the professed Union men there will neither help to do it, nor permit the government to do without their help.

Now, I think the true remedy is very different from what is suggested by Mr. DURANT. It does not lie in rounding the rough angles of the war, but in removing the necessity for the war. The people of Louisiana, who wish protection to person and property, have but to reach forth their hands and take it. Let them in good faith reinaugurate the National authority and set up a State Government conforming thereto under the constitution. They know how to do it, and can have the co-operation of the army while doing it. The army will be withdrawn so soon as such Government can dispense with its presence, and the people of the State can then, upon the old terms, govern themselves to their own liking. This is very simple and easy.

If they will not do this, if they prefer to hazard all for the sake of destroying the government, it is for them to consider whether it is probable I will surrender the government to save them from losing all. If they decline what I suggest, you will scarcely need to ask what I will do.

What would you do in my position? Would you drop the war where it is, or would you prosecute it in future with elder-stalk squirts, charged with rose-water? Would you deal lighter blows rather than heavier ones? Would you give up the contest leaving every available means unapplied?

I am in no boastful mood. I shall not do more than I can, but I shall do all I can to save the government, which is my sworn duty as well as my personal inclination. I shall do nothing in malice. What I deal with is too vast for malicious dealing.

Yours very truly,

(Signed,) A. LINCOLN.

A Catholic Journal on the Assassination.

The *Catholic Telegraph* closes an article on the obsequies of President LINCOLN, as follows:

"What are the benefits which Mr. LINCOLN has bequeathed to his country? The prostration of the institution of slavery, and the annihilation of the demon of secession. If he had lived, slavery might have gathered its broken limbs and mended them with compromise glue, according to the Constitution of the United States, and the chiefs of secession might receive the kiss of pardon, and inaugurate the rising generation with the virus which has robbed our homes of our dearest and bravest, and crimsoned many fields with the precious blood of our kinsmen. His assassination has smashed every link of slavery, ground to powder the idols which a haughty and imperious class worshipped, and stamped every syllable of the Emancipation Proclamation upon the great loyal heart of the North. The murderer may not have intended to do so much against the cause in the interest of which he fought, as a cold-blooded assassin on his own account; but he has done much to knit together the people of the North, and when they put their foot down it stays down, and the impression made thereby is ineffaceable. Hence, while we deplore the murder of President LINCOLN, it will, perhaps, be a benefit to our whole country. We would rather that he lived; but the exciting wrong of the Nineteenth Century, in the paroxysms of vengeance and hate, has sealed its doom with a red seal that will never be broken until the name and insignia of freedom are banished from the territory of the United States.

Over the grave of our murdered President let us examine the exigencies of the hour, as he did during the past four years. Calmly, but resolutely, let us nerve ourselves to the work which he commenced; let us by no puerile or unmanly act do or say anything that would be offensive to him while living; let us cease thumbing tomes for facts about kings and queens who have met with violent deaths: let us hear in mind, for all coming time, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN "loved his country and served his kind;" that to his bloody shroud he lives in our hearts, and, as he rolled back the stone from the sepulchre of slavery, let it be our duty to explore and renovate the cavern, which has held the black men in chains, and so comfort ourselves that we may, in the future, in the days of gray hairs and the slippered pantaloon, say: ABRAHAM LINCOLN was murdered for obeying the laws, I have done my part in completing the work which he commenced and almost finished.

Under the head "Inconsistency," the same paper says:

"We are expending all our just indignation, our wrong doing, upon one object. Our public journals come to us full of wrath over one criminal. The capture of the assassin BOOTH is dwelt upon, and the details of his horrible death, with all the anguish of his parting moments, given us if he were the only criminal, and his capture and death our only duty. Even after the soul has fled to its fearful account, cunning ingenuity is taxed for abuse of the miserable body. For example, a meeting of citizens is held in Dayton, and a resolution passed unanimously calling upon the government to carry the decaying remains of the murderer to mid-ocean, that, as the resolution says, the earth may not be polluted—and this was telegraphed to Secretary STANTON.

While we are thus expending our rage on the dishonored dead, a guard of honor protects the residence of ROBERT LEE in Richmond, and when the great criminal appears, soldiers cheer, and officers touch their caps. In the one murder we lose sight of the hundreds of thousands on bloody battle-fields, and the crowded prisons where men died of starvation, under the guidance and control of leaders who are responsible for these cruelties as they are responsible for this one assassination.

We must not be understood as advocating vengeance in any sense of the word—but we do ask, in mercy to the people at large, even-handed justice. Crimes should be punished, not from a feeling of revenge—that would be brutal and senseless—but that society may be protected and law and order sustained. Send the remains of the wretched assassin to his poor heart-broken mother—and arrest DAVIS, LEE and other leaders of the rebellion, and put them on trial for treason. Let us in all things act like Christians, and not descend to the exercise of low passions that, in the end, tell fatally on the actors.

Mr. Lincoln's Religious Convictions—Some New Facts.

From the Friends' Review.

It was publicly stated not long since that a visitor to the President asked him if he loved Jesus. He buried his face in his handkerchief and wept. He then said: "When I left home to take this chair of State, I was not a Christian; when my son died, the severest trial of my life, I was not a Christian. But when I went to Gettysburgh, and looked upon the graves of those who had fallen in defence of their country, I then and there consecrated myself to Christ. I do love Jesus."

Several of our ministers visited President LINCOLN, under religious concern, with feelings of great satisfaction. A visit of this character was described in a letter a few weeks ago. After visiting schools, and holding meetings with a freed people, and attending to other religious services south of Washington and in that city, our friend writes: "Now I felt that I must attend to manifested duty, and offer a visit in Gospel love to our noble President; it was immediately granted, and a quarter past six that evening was fixed as the time. Under deep feeling I went; my Heavenly Father went before, and prepared the way. The President gave us a cordial welcome, and after pleasant, instructive conversation, during which he said, in reference to the freedmen: "If I have been one of the instruments in liberating this long-suffering, down-trodden people, I thank God for it is a precious covering spread over us." The good man rested his head upon his hand, and, under a precious gathering influence, I knelt in solemn prayer. He knelt close beside, and I felt that his heart went with every word as utterance was given. I afterward addressed him, and when we rose to go he shook my hand heartily, and thanked me for the visit.

A Strange Story about Mr. Lincoln.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes:

Three years ago the gentleman I spoke of, told us a story of Mr. LINCOLN, which I have not thought of since, until now. When Mr. LINCOLN received the news of his first election, he came home to tell Mrs. LINCOLN about it. She was up stairs in the bedroom, and after telling the news, in walking about the room, his eye fell upon the bureau glass. Immediately he threw himself down upon the lounge, and told Mrs. LINCOLN he thought he must be ill, for he saw a second reflection of his face in the glass which he could not account for. It was perfect, but very pale. "Oh," said Mrs. LINCOLN, "that means that you will be re-elected—but I don't like its looking pale," she added; "that looks as if you would not live through your second term." Mr. LINCOLN himself told this to the friend I mentioned, and this gentleman told it to us in our parlor soon after the first Bull Run battle. It made quite an impression upon me at the time—but one forgets such things. Was it not singular?

The "Last" Story.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes:

One of the last, if not the very last story told by President LINCOLN, was to one of his Cabinet who came to see him, to ask if it would be proper to permit JAKE THOMPSON to slip through Maine in disguise and embark for Portland. The President, as usual, was disposed to be merciful, and to permit the arch-rebel to pass unmolested, but the Secretary urged that he should be arrested as a traitor. "By permitting him to escape the penalties of treason," persistently remarked the Secretary, "you sanction it." "Well," replied Mr. LINCOLN, "let me tell you a story. There was an Irish soldier here last Summer, who wanted something to drink stronger than water, and stopped at a drug shop, where he espied a soda-fountain. 'Mr. Doctor,' said he, 'give me plase a glass of soda wather, an' if yes can put in a few drops of whisky unbeknown to any one, I'll be obleeged.' Now," continued Mr. LINCOLN, "if JAKE THOMPSON is permitted to go through Maine unbeknown to any one, what's the harm. So don't have him arrested."

A Visit to the Room Where Mr. Lincoln Died.

From the Boston Traveller.

From a private letter written at Washington, 22d inst., we have been permitted to copy the following extract:

"I went this afternoon to visit the house on Tenth-street, opposite Ford's Theatre, and into the room where the late lamented President died. I saw the bed on which he breathed his last. The room is in the rear of the hall, which opens into the street. It is small, and plainly but neatly furnished. A few common pictures adorn the wall. A German family by the name of PETERSON—common people—own the house. A young man named WM. CLARK rented the room.

The bed was made up. He has slept in it since the President's death, as usual. Upon the outside were placed the pillow and three slips covered with blood, on which the President died. In a chair near by were the shoes the President wore that night. CLARK remained with the President all night. GOODALE CLARK, formerly of Boston, was one of those who assisted in taking the President over to the house, and remained till four in the morning.

The Autobiographical Sketch.

Mr. CHARLES LANMAN writes that while preparing his "Dictionary of Congress" for publication in 1858, he forwarded to Mr. LINCOLN the usual request for a sketch of his life, and received the following reply:

Born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky.

Education defective.

Profession a lawyer.

Have been a captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk war.

Postmaster at a very small office.

Four times a member of the Illinois Legislature.

And was a member of the lower house of Congress.

Yours, A. LINCOLN.

A New Idea Connected with the Assassination.

A new idea connected with the assassination of the President is broached by the Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, who says:

We hear it stated that, on the night of the assassination, there were in the theatre over a hundred persons who had direct or indirect knowledge of what was to happen. Many of those persons had a victim selected, but their part of the murder failed, from the fact that the person selected to turn off the gas at the crack of BOOTH'S pistol, from some cause or other, failed to perform his part. If the gas had been turned off BOOTH would have escaped recognition. Had GRANT been there he would have fallen an easy victim. BOOTH did not expect the failure of the person to turn off the gas, and, after the deed was done, had to make the most of it.

The Poisoning of Andrew Johnson on the Fourth of March.

From the New York Ledger.

The following article from *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, lifts the mystery from the singular conduct of Vice-President JOHNSON on the 4th of March, and affords a great relief to the humiliated pride and patriotism of the country:

THE POISONING OF ANDREW JOHNSON.—There can be but little doubt left in the minds of those who have attentively perused the details of the plot to assassinate the leaders of the government, that ANDREW JOHNSON, who has endured so much undeserved obloquy for his singular aberration on the 4th of March, was on that occasion under the influence, not of spirituous liquors, not either of a mere disturbing drug, intended only to disfigure him, but of a deadly poison, furtively insinuated in his drink with the view to take his life. It is in proof that the assassinations were to have been perpetrated on the 4th of March, and that BOOTH, the chief assassin, had posted himself in a position where Mr. LINCOLN must pass closely by, and it was doubtless expected that about the time when the President should have perished by the pistol, the new Vice-President would have expired in the Capitol from the effects of the potion he had taken. Probably this view of the matter has never struck the mind of Mr. JOHNSON, and it is not to be supposed that under the mystery of that strange occurrence, which must have puzzled him more than anybody else, he would care to allude to the affair with any attempts at explanation that might have been misunderstood. The disclosure of the instructions distributed among the assassins, that "they were at liberty to use the blade, the pistol, or the bowl, but they must bear in mind that the latter, had once failed," seems to be conclusive upon this point, and will doubtless suggest some important recollections to the President's mind. His powerful nature triumphed over the infernal draft, and thus, in addition to an invaluable life being saved to the nation, we are gratified in the conviction that one who has always been a sober, self-respecting statesman, is now providentially relieved from even a passing cloud on his career.

In corroboration of Mr. WILKES' position, we may state in conversation, a few days ago, with ex-Mayor RICE, of Boston, now a member of Congress, and who was in the Senate on the 4th of March, he stated to us that Mr. JOHNSON did not act like a man under the influence of liquor on the occasion referred to. On the contrary, his appearance, conduct and language were characteristic rather of a man nervously disordered; his eyes stared wildly, and his remarks were pointless, disjointed and incoherent. There is an eloquence and a flow of language in the intoxicated man which Mr. JOHNSON did not exhibit. Besides, Mr. RICE further said that Mr. JOHNSON, in administering the oath to Senators, walked down the steps of the platform and up again, with the least sign of instability or staggering; a feat which, every one knows, it would be impossible for a drunken man to perform. On looking reasonably at the case, in connection with the facts which Mr. WILKES presents, and also in view of the statement which Mr. BUCHANAN makes in his article in another column concerning the poisoning of Presidents HARRISON and TAYLOR, and the attempt to poison Mr. BUCHANAN at the National Hotel in Washington, previous to his inauguration, we cannot arrive at any other conclusion than that Mr. JOHNSON, too, was poisoned.

CALHOUN'S GRAVE.—In a recent visit to Charleston, we were pained to witness the violation of CALHOUN'S tomb in St. Philip's church-yard. Several pieces of the large marble slab have been battered off by curiosity seekers. This should be stopped at once. We found several inscriptions in pencil, on the stone, which we command to the vandals who may visit the grave in future. They express our sentiments exactly. We give two of them:

"A Massachusetts man and an Abolitionist abhors the violation of this tomb."

"Respect ourselves if we do not him who lies beneath this stone."

FROM RICHMOND.

Arrest of Col. Ould—Exchange Bureau in Trouble—Important Orders of Gen. Halleck—A Conciliation Bureau Appointed.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

RICHMOND, May 4—5 A. M.

A rumor was floating through the city yesterday that had a smack of romance in it. Everybody has heard of ROSSER, the "Saviour of the Valley," that SHERIDAN delayed one day to settle, and later as the man who refused to abide by LEE'S surrender, averring his determination to fight forever. As he never hurt anybody by his fighting, it would have made but little difference how much he engaged in the pastime, but the probabilities are that he will never fight at all. The story is, that this man was captured last night at Hanover Court-house, whither he had sneaked for the purpose of inveigling paroled prisoners from LEE'S army into following him to Texas. Information that he was at a house in Hanover having been conveyed to Gen. MCKENZIE, a force of cavalry was dispatched for him, and quietly surrounding the house, made easy prey of the belligerent ROSSER, and brought him to this city.

OULD'S arrest, and that of the Exchange Bureau generally, on Tuesday afternoon, has created considerable surprise among the few cognizant of the circumstance. On Tuesday a telegram from Gen. GRANT was received, ordering the arrest and close confinement of ROBERT OULD, Capt. HATCH, and others whose names have not yet transpired, and in accordance with the order they were arrested in the afternoon. What appears against OULD is not known, but as Capt. HATCH has a little difficulty about $300,000 sent to our prisoners which they never received, but which HATCH certainly did, the supposition is that the arrest grows out of the affair.

OULD and HATCH, since their return to the city, have been keeping up an elaborate establishment on the corner of Fourth and Leigh-streets, where fine wines and liquors were more abundant than at any place in the city; as a consequence of which the house was quite a favorite with officers, many of whom endeavored to cultivate the estacte cordiale by visiting these whilom rebels, and drinking their liquors. Four days ago, when HATCH was first arrested, when the officer entered his house for the purpose, he found quite a party gathered around the convivial board of the ex-rebel, but he was hard-hearted enough to carry his prisoner to Libby, and thus break up the party. On that occasion HATCH was fortunate enough to be released next morning, but the probabilities are he will find more difficulty now. All of his papers as well as those of OULD have been seized, and startling developments are expected from the examination they are now undergoing.

A discovery was made to-day in the garret of the capitol. Under a mass of rubbish, dusty and cobwebbed, an immense garrison flag of the United States was found, and rolled up in its ample folds two smaller flags, the regimental flag of the Forty-second Pennsylvania, (First Rifles of the Reserves,) the guidon of Company C, First Vermont Cavalry, and a banner of some German society of Philadelphia. The banner is a queer-looking affair. On the reverse side is a wreath inclosing a German legend, surmounted by an owl decidedly rampant, and over him the words "Cut Heil." Who in Philadelphia claims it? It is easy enough to imagine that the flags were captured, and having been stored in this garret were gradually forgotten, but what organization ever went into battle under

"The banner with the strange device?"

Let somebody come forward and unravel the mystery of how the banner of a Philadelphia German society found a resting place in the rebel capitol.

A sensible thing was done by the military authorities yesterday. Gen. DEVE issued another order on the liquor question, and here it is:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER, }
RICHMOND, May 3, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—Hotels will be allowed to furnish their guests, at table, wines and ale or porter by the bottle.

Druggists and apothecaries will be allowed to keep on hand and sell to their customers wines and fermented liquors by the bottle.

Such persons as are above referred to will be allowed to import wines and fermented liquors.

F. T. DENT,
Brigadier-General and Military Commander.

In this connection let me sketch a picture of Richmond life, especially in drinking life. The devotee of the bottle has a hard time of it. He must follow the example of the traditional serpent, and "wise in and wise out" until he not only leaves everybody else but himself as well in doubt as to where he is or how he got there. Gathering up his faculties by degrees, he will remember that he entered the house through an ordinary store, that he made one or two turns on the ground floor, and then reaching a pair of stairs mounted them; that on reaching the second floor, he passed through a bed-chamber, where a lady sat sewing, with two or more children about her; that he then passed through several other bed-chambers and finally came to a halt in a similar apartment far in the rear of the house, which, in addition to the usual garnishment of such a room, contained a table on which were several bottles, supported by glasses and flanked by pitchers. Arrived at this stage in the proceedings, there is no further mystery. He boldly demands a drink, and gets it, paying fifty cents for his brief devotion at the embowered shrine of Illness. This over, he retraces his devious way to the street, being very careful not to wipe his lips at the street door, or by any other sign imply a knowledge of the secret mysteries of the house. Such establishments as this are common all over Richmond, and the excellence of Gen. DEVE'S order is, that it will, in a measure, deprive them of their devotees.

The grand old Army of the Potomac is homeward bound; its mission accomplished; its work all done; the marches and battles, the victories and defeats, the blood and sweat, and agony of four mighty years having their just reward in the glory of the final triumph, it is on its way North, overland. The Fifth Corps arrived at Manchester, on the opposite side of the river, this afternoon. We know they are there to-night by the immense fires dotting the southern horizon. Old time habits and memories clinging to them, they are doubtless making themselves comfortable, without much regard to *meum et tuum*. To-morrow the Second Corps will be due here, and both will pass through the streets of the city at whose gates they pounded so long, and before whose ramparts so many of their best and noblest fell.

It is pleasant to know that our Generals have at last come to have some little regard for the feelings of their men, and have so ordered the route of the Army of the Potomac that it will allow it to look upon the city it has wrested from treason.

Nor will the interest of its homeward march be at an end after it has passed this city. On the route beyond are the historic fields of Cold Harbor, of North Anna, of Spottsylvania and of Fredericksburgh. Over them all it will pass. On them all lie the martyred dead of its ranks. Each one is illumed with its valor, made historic by its constancy and devotion. How it will stir the hearts of these men to traverse these fields under present circumstances, none but they can tell.

These two corps; the Second and Fifth, will rendezvous at Alexandria, but there is no information yet as to what will be done with them after their arrival there.

The mails to this city are the most unreliable, shadowy, erratic, vaguely unsubstantial, of mortal things. They go with a seeming regularity, they come with a most perfect contempt of time or regularity. Will somebody connected with the Post-office Department please inform us why it takes a letter from four to ten days to reach here from Washington, and why nine-tenths of them never come at all?

General Order No. 5, from Gen. HALLECK'S headquarters, will be found below. It provides for one of those temporizations impossible to avoid, but none the less hurtful. This merging civil and military law, creating courts partaking of the character of a tribunal of common-law jurisdiction and of a military commission, is justified by the fact that there are no civil courts in existence, and cannot be for some time.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES, }
RICHMOND, VA., May 3, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No 8.—A Court of Conciliation, consisting of three arbitrators, will be established in the city of Richmond.

2. This court will arbitrate such cases as may be brought before it in regard to the right of possession of property, both personal and real, and to the payment of rents and debts whose contracts were made upon the basis of Confederate currency, which now has no existence. This court will take no jurisdiction of questions of title to property, nor will its decisions be any bar to legal remedies when the civil laws and civil courts are re-established.

3. The court will issue the usual process for the attendance of parties and witnesses and the execution of its decisions; appoint its clerks and other officers, and adopt rules for its proceedings. The fees charged will be simply sufficient to pay its expenses. Any surplus will be given to the poor. All parties bringing suit in this court, and all attorneys and agents appearing for them, will be required to take the amnesty oath. No fees will be charged to the poor.

4. For its decisions the court will be governed by the principles of equity and justice. *All alike, white and colored, will be allowed the benefit of its jurisdiction.* All proceedings will be simple and brief, and directed solely to ascertaining and securing exact justice.

5. The Provost-Marshal will refer to this court all questions which come properly within its jurisdiction, and will adopt its decisions so far as concerns the disposition of property belonging to private parties now in its hands.

6. As soon as the civil courts are re-established the Court of Conciliation will cease its functions. By order of Major-Gen. HALLECK.

J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

Gen. ORD has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, }
ARMY OF THE JAMES, Richmond, May 1, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50.—In obedience to orders from Headquarters Military Division of the James, all colored troops in this department are hereby assigned to the Twenty-fifth Army Corps. The corps will be at once placed in camp of instruction at City Point. All detached regiments and companies of colored troops will be relieved and sent to City Point to report to the Corps Commander. By command of

Major-Gen ORD.

ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

This is the only important order lately issued from the headquarters of Gen. ORD.

THE ASSASSINATION.

INTERESTING FROM CANADA.

FLIGHT OF SANDERS AND TUCKER.

They are Trying to Escape from America.

The Documents of the Conspirators.

Letters Published by Them in the Canadian Papers.

INJURED INNOCENCE.

SANDERS, TUCKER AND CLEARY ENRAGED.

EXPRESSIONS OF THE PRESS.

FLIGHT OF SANDERS AND TUCKER.

Much Heroics at a Discount—The Rascals think Discretion the Better Part of Valor—They Make Quick Time Toward Halifax.

MONTREAL, Saturday, May 6.

Messrs. SANDERS and TUCKER have disappeared, and it is reported they have gone in the direction of Halifax.

Arrest of Dr. Tumblety.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 6.

J. H. BLACKBURN, alias Dr. TUMBLETY, charged with complicity with HAROLD, in the assassination and conspiracy, was arrested here to-day in accordance of orders from the War Department.

FROM THE CANADA PAPERS.

Our Canadian files bring us the manifestoes issued by GEORGE N. SANDERS, BEVERLEY TUCKER, and W. W. CLEARY, Mr. CLAY'S Secretary, and other interesting matter, which we append.

BEVERLEY TUCKER.

To the People of Canada:

MONTREAL, May 4, 1865.

I have this moment seen the Proclamation of ANDREW JOHNSON, acting President of the United States, stating that "it appears, from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice that the atrocious murder of the late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the attempted assassination of the

ago I went to Detroit, under "safe conduct" of the "military authorities," to arrange my affairs and return to my native State. If I had been guilty of the crime laid to my charge, does any one suppose that I would have ventured to go upon American soil, when important revelations were daily being made and numerous persons arrested?

I can do no more now than openly and unequivocally assert my innocence. In doing this, I appeal to the justice of a community which, I trust, will not sentence me unheard, and to the right feeling of the government at Washington, who have been most egregiously deceived, if any evidence has been put in their possession which would make me the accomplice of assassins.

Asking your favor for the insertion of this card as soon as possible, I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

W. W. CLEARY.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF SURRATT.

HAS HE BEEN IN CANADA?

From the Montreal Herald.

The following paragraph respecting this person appeared yesterday in the Montreal *Gazette*:

Since we last wrote on this subject *we have had information to lead us to think that the man Surratt has been in Canada.* We are quite ignorant as to whether or not he is now here. But we can have no hesitation in saying that it is the duty of the Canadian Government, and the people to use all exertions to afford the Federal authorities aid in finding out the fact; and to afford every facility which the law, or treaties, or the courtesy of nations, may require at our hands. To this point two plain for discussion. There can be no second opinion respecting it. But as to the original charges here among the Southern refugees, we shall require evidence before we believe it. We attach no weight to the statement which Baker, U. S. Let made to us, as to his ignorance of any such conspiracy; and had there been any of the nature alluded, he would surely have heard of it. That officer, as a Southern gentleman, repudiated summarily with assassination as indignantly as could any man who lives. What is unfair, these are accusations against a class of gentlemen without specification.

(1) We on a few days ago we stated on information which was of a private character, supported, however, by knowledge of some facts which we did not and have not made public, that this assassin, or purpose assassin, had made his way to Canada. It was said by our correspondent, we think, that we were subject to instructions for the purpose of creating trouble between this country and United States. (2) Having fortunately no interests, no friends who are likely to be implicated with the whereabouts of a murderer, we should bring him to justice, we could not pretend to that intimate knowledge of the truth which we readily imagined was open to the *Gazette*, provided only that there was no object in perverting its conductors. But we must say that the persistency with which the Southern organs here have denied every fact connected with the plot contrived within our territory until the truth was too glaring to make it impossible longer to refuse to believe, affords great room to doubt either their perspicacity or their truthfulness. (3) The extreme anxiety manifested by our colemporary to have his Southern friends here from suspicion is no doubt laudable enough in its way, but the constant return to the same subject when no individuals have been yet indicted as special subjects of suspicion, looks like a nervousness as to the truth, which, like other kinds of consciousness, makes repose impossible. As a matter of reason, it is just as likely that a plot should be concocted in one place as another; that there should be desperadoes among a certain number of persons in Canada as elsewhere. Why, then, this frequent reiteration of a conviction that out of a body of men, most of whom are well known to have been plotting for two or three years back to perform exploits condemned by all reasonable persons, there can have been none who have dashed in this last and greatest crime? We repeat the extreme anxiety thus exhibited must proceed from something more agitating than a steady faith in the statements which the writer would have believed. (4) *Now, when the probability is that the accused has contrived to make his escape beyond the chance of pursuit, the Gazette acknowledges that he has been here. Is there any doubt that, if so, he came to friends, received a welcome from them on his arrival, and a God speed at his parting?* Were these friends Canadians? or if not, then of what other nationality? Were they not accessories at least after the fact—accessories of a kind whom our law holds to be equally guilty with the principal, and subject to the same punishment? What says Blackstone? "Generally any assistance whatever given to a felon, to hinder his being apprehended, tried, or suffering punishment, makes the assistor an accessory." We imagine that no one who believes the *Gazette* well informed as to the fact that Surratt was here will doubt that he must have met just such accessories as these—men who, if they did not know of and instigate the murder and attempted murder at Washington, were not so horrified at those crimes as to be prevented by their loathing of them from receiving and aiding the criminal. From this state of feeling it is not far to that which must belong to that of the accessory before the fact, and when we have our contemporary vouching his belief of an occurrence which supposes, or at least renders highly probable, the existence among us of one class of accessories, we cannot understand how we should feel certain that the other class is absolutely absent. We venture to give no opinion as to the justice of this latter opinion. It may be that no one in Canada knew anything of the murder before it took place; and we know not, nor care to know, at present, the names of those by whose intervention and assistance Surratt was passed on through this city. But if, as the *Gazette* says, he has been here, unless he merely passed on with a through ticket, making himself known to no one—in which case no one would know of his passage—*there can be no doubt that there are among us participators in this great crime.* Whether there is any mode by which their offence can be reached, we have not considered sufficiently to enable us to pronounce an opinion upon it. The extradition treaty applies to persons guilty of crimes upon the territory of the United States, and criminal courts ordinarily can only deal with offences committed within their jurisdiction; but it seems hardly possible, if it be true, that the assassins have accessories among us, that the Government of the United States will rest until they have exhausted every effort to secure their punishment.

The *Gazette* indicates by numerals, as above, the paragraphs to which it chooses to reply, and says:

"We have separated and numbered the points we wish to notice. No. 1. In as far as it relates to any statement of ours, is an invention. We never uttered a word or expressed any belief about Surratt being here or not; and never made any remark respecting any assertion of the *Herald* to that effect. We see nothing of the matter. The first information which we did receive about Surratt having been in Montreal was from a letter from the United States, corroborated by persons here, connected with the administration of justice. This was the only ground we had for the paragraph we inserted, and we were moved to insert it by statements of a very sweeping nature affecting, to our conception, this country, which appeared in the New-York papers. To No. 2 we shall simply say that it is unfortunately but too fair a sample of the tone of the crooked mind of its author. The insinuation meant to be conveyed in it, is something which is too degrading to call for any other notice. To No. 3. It is false to say that we have ever manifested any 'extreme anxiety' except in the interest of truth and fair play, and the good fame of Canada, which several pro-northern papers here were trying to destroy, by representing Canadians as likely to take part with assassins. We only expressed 'conviction' respecting the guilt or innocence, of the parties in question, when demanding the production of proof, in noticing charges publicly and officially made by the Federal authorities, in a way which, in our opinion, called for notice from us as public journalists. We then at once said that the Federal authorities ought to have every aid afforded them which either law or treaty or the comity of nations could require at our hands; and we added that there could be no terms or consideration for assassins. The latter statement was rendered necessary by the misrepresentations and infamous falsehoods of the Federal press here. It is false to say that we have made any 'constant return to the same subject,' (or any return,) except in noticing telegrams from Washington, as they from time to time appeared or were furnished to us for publication, or the articles in the *Globe*, *Witness* and *Herald*, calculated to give force to foreign slanders. As to our having 'nervousness' or something 'agitating us' in this matter, it is an evil imagination which it is difficult to conceive any man could make, who was not himself at heart a scoundrel. Statement No. 4 is partly answered by the last sentence, and partly by our answer to statement No. 2. We 'acknowledged' nothing; for the simple reason that we knew nothing of the matter. Our statement was that since we had written of the alleged conspiracy here, we had information to lead us to think the man Surratt had been in Canada; and we again urged that all assistance should be given to the Federal authorities to find out the fact. The *Herald* goes on at length to argue that we must have 'met' accessories to the murder after the fact, conveying the impression that these are our friends for whom we manifest anxiety—that they are, moreover, from the particular nature of the case, not far removed, at least in feeling, from 'accessories before the fact.' Anything of its essence so false, and so much partaking of the nature of scoundrelism, as the insinuation which is in this conveyed, was never before, to our knowledge, inserted in a Montreal paper. Neither of the conductors of this journal have ever spoken to, ever held any communication with, or even seen any of the St. Albans raiders. Neither of them have had any more than a casual acquaintance with any of the parties denounced in President Johnson's proclamation. Mr. Charles Smith characterizes the supposition that any Southern exiles sought President Lincoln's life as 'nonsense.' We have only expressed a similar judgment on the facts which came to our knowledge. To be consistent, our co-temporary should now denounce Mr. Smith as showing a suspicious doubt of the veracity of Northern detectives."

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENT.

AN EVENING WITH THE ASSASSIN BOOTH.

The Hamilton (C. W.) *Times* publishes the following:

To the Editor of the Hamilton Times:

SIR: As some information regarding the actions and conversations of the murderer of President Lincoln, during the [illegible] months of his career must be of special [illegible] the public, I have thought proper to [illegible] with a few remarks of my own on an event [illegible] some few months ago. [illegible] of the tragic event I have furnish[illegible] the facts here stated, either [illegible], although the announcement [illegible] ated with the name of [illegible] interview we had with [illegible] every word uttered [illegible] as fresh as [illegible] how that the murderer [illegible] death.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRADITION.

From the Toronto Leader, May 5.

There was a foolish rumor on the street yesterday to the effect that the American Consul in this city had received instructions from the Washington government to make a demand upon the Canadian Government for the surrender of all parties suspected of having had anything to do with plotting against the life of the deceased President, and in case of refusal, to state that the Federal soldiers would execute the orders. Many laughed at the report, and considered it a good joke to frighten old women; whilst others talked of leaving the country—of course, for their country's good. Up to a late hour last night, nothing of so unusual or warlike character occurred to disturb the slumbers of the citizens, for which all will doubtless feel thankful.

O. J. HYAMS.

From the Toronto Globe, May 5.

Upon the evidence of G. J. Hyams he is a criminal of the worst kind. On his own statement he has been guilty of concocting in Canada raids upon the territory of the United States. There is no doubt as to his guilt. Why, then, it may be asked, does not the government send him out of the country under the Alien Act of last session? They are strangely remiss in the case of this raider.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

THE REWARD OFFERED FOR THE CONSPIRATORS IN CANADA.

From the Toronto Leader, May 5.

The telegraph apprised us, the other day, that a requisition had been made on the Canadian Government for the surrender of certain persons, alleged to have been implicated in a plot for the late atrocious assassination of President Lincoln. The statement has not been confirmed, and another line has been pursued. President Johnson offers rewards, amounting in the aggregate to $210,000, for the arrest of six persons, said to be implicated by the evidence taken in the Bureau of Military Justice as accomplices in the murder of Mr. Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Mr. Seward. The first of those named is no less a person than Jefferson Davis, President of what we must now call the late Southern Confederacy. Three of the others are Messrs. Thompson, Clay and Sanders, two of whom are understood to have acted as official agents of the Confederacy, in Canada. Tucker and Sanders are, we believe, still in Montreal, and Clay, who is described as the late clerk of Mr. Clay, surrendered himself a few days ago, in this city, on a charge preferred before the grand jury of having violated the neutrality laws of this country by plotting the raid on St. Albans on our soil. The want of evidence has, however, caused the postponement of the case till the next assizes. $100,000 reward is offered for the arrest of Jefferson Davis, on the charge of having been a party to the murder of Mr. Lincoln; $25,000 each for the arrest of four of the others, and $10,000 for the arrest of Clark. The arrests, to accord with the terms of the proclamation, must be made within the United States. It can have been no secret to the authorities at Washington that three of the men named were in Canada; and it is difficult to see the object of assuming that it may be possible to arrest, in the United States, men who were notoriously not there. Of the six named, it would seem that not more than two can be within the limits of the States. This narrows the field of operations considerably; but the great prize of $100,000 is offered for the President of the late Confederacy, who is still in that country. Whether this reward will cause him to be betrayed will probably depend upon the degree of confidence placed in the evidence which connects him with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. A charge so monstrous as this is not likely to be readily believed in the South, where he now is. It is much more likely that the general impression will be that this means has been resorted to for the purpose of getting possession of a great political offender, under cover of a charge which appears monstrous and improbable. Still there cannot be the least doubt that *this proclamation places Jefferson Davis in great peril.* There must have been all along a certain quantity of Unionists in the South, who look upon the defeated political chief as the author of all their sufferings, and they may be ready to believe anything bad of him. Their feelings and their interests would concur in the desire to see him given up. Those who really believe the political chief of what was yesterday a vast and powerful Confederacy, to be the vile assassin he is now proclaimed, would feel it to be an act of duty to assist in the arrest, though no reward were offered, and it is not to be supposed that many of his own friends, if they really believed the charge, would try to secure or defend him.

But what concerns Canada more closely is the alleged claim, which we really do not think can have been made, for the surrender of the three persons, on whose heads $60,000 is set. *The murder of President Lincoln, under the circumstances, is undoubtedly one of those crimes for which the extradition treaty provides, supposing the guilty party to have arrived here. No doubt can arise on this point;* and the only question will be whether the charge against those persons can be sustained; whether they can be proved to be guilty of murder, in the first degree, as contemplated by the treaty of extradition, which must govern the case. The three persons named, who are now in Canada, were not out of the Province to commit the crime. But what did they do here? Clark, it will be seen, solemnly protests his innocence; declares that he knew nothing of the murder till he heard it had been committed. Tucker is known to have expressed his abhorrence of the assassination; and the day before it took place he asked a permit to go to Virginia to attend the session of the Legislative Assembly expected to take place. If he were guilty of the crime charged, this would have been needlessly to expose himself to certain danger. The parties against whom this terrible charge is made will not be condemned by anticipation; and the monstrous nature of the accusation makes calm and thoughtful persons incredulous. *There is a disposition to believe them, from their positions, character and antecedents, incapable of so foul a crime;* and this feeling will prevail, until a *prima facie* case, on the evidence of reputable witnesses, is made out, if that be possible. On the other hand, any one clearly shown to have been implicated in this foul crime, will meet no sympathy in Canada, and will readily be handed over to justice. If any one shall be proved to have plotted the death of Mr. Lincoln, in Canada, he will not escape the penalty of his crime, but the legal method would hardly be by extradition to the United States for a crime committed in Canada. Happily the temptation offered by the President's proclamation, the large rewards, will not be operative in Canada, to tempt base and avaricious men to forswear themselves; though we know from recent experience that such public temptations are not necessary to secure any kind of evidences that may be required, from wretches who have been in the confidence and pay of both Confederates and Federals at once, who would betray either with equal facility, and fabricate the precise facts required to make out the case where the real facts proved insufficient. *If the rewards had been payable in the case of capture in Canada, as well as in the States, innocence would have proved a poor shield against the machinations of base wretches thirsting for easy gain, and having no more objection to blood-money than to any other kind of booty.* Though we do not see that any demand can be made under the Ashburton treaty, there is *some reason to suspect that an attempt to kidnap some of the parties may be made, in the hope that, in this way, the reward might be obtained.* By the terms of the proclamation, the arrest must be made in the States; and by a subsisting international agreement, there is only one way in which fugitive criminals can be legally placed in the power of the government they have offended; and thus they must have committed the crime in the country by which they are demanded. If the allegations in President Johnson's proclamation were sustained, the affair would prove a very troublesome one for Canada, and we should have small cause to thank those who have brought us into it. But it would be most unfair to prejudice the case against them on the evidence now before the public.

BEVERLY TUCKER.

From the Toronto Globe, May 5.

Our Montreal correspondence, this morning, contains the statement that Beverley Tucker, one of the noted six for whose arrest such tempting rewards are offered, has issued a manifesto "to the people of Canada," stoutly denying his complicity in the murder of the late President. His assertion may or may not be correct, just as the information on which President Johnson based his proclamation may or may not be well founded. He is at liberty to assert his innocence to his heart's content; but he might have spared himself the trouble of rushing into gratuitous conjecture about the motive of the Washington Government. His theory that the proclamation has been got up in order to constitute a pretext for trouble with Canada is a miserably weak invention—too transparent a dodge to serve its purpose. We have no more right to assume that than to believe that Beverley Tucker is guilty of the charge imputed to him. The relations between Canada and the United States are of a most satisfactory kind, as we hope they may ever continue to be; and it is a piece of gratuitous impertinence in Tucker to attempt to stir up public feeling here by unfounded imputations dictated by the dilemma in which he finds himself.

A PROFOUND SENSATION.

From the Montreal Gazette.

The proclamation by President Johnson, which came by our midnight despatches, and appeared in our last impression, created a profound sensation. It might well do so. It purports to be based on "evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice." It is difficult to conceive that any civilized government could issue such a proclamation without good evidence; and the presumption is, the "Military Bureau" has affidavits on which to base it. But on the other hand it will be clear to the whole world that the criminality attributed to President Davis is inconsistent with the whole career of his life and government, and he cannot be supposed to have been so blind as not to see that to procure or incite such a deed as that done, and that attempted at Washington, would consign his name, which stands fair before all mankind, to eternal infamy. And for what? No earthly good that the wit of man can imagine. In fact, to repeat Mr Gerrit Smith's word, the supposition is "insane." Nothing short of positive proof could induce impartial men to believe in the statements of the proclamation. The evidence of spies or such persons as these reported to be arrested would not be enough. If Mr. Davis could be proved to be guilty of such a crime as that imputed to him, then no term of infamy would be too strong with which to brand him; but if he cannot be so proved, it must be said that no civilized government was ever before guilty of an infamous libel. With respect to the refugees in Canada implicated by the proclamation, Mr Beverley Tucker has written a letter addressed "to the people of Canada," containing an indignant denial in as far as he is concerned, or any body else within his knowledge, and this letter we insert at request. In the absence of further information, we shall not this morning go into any more particular discussion.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Demonstrations of Respect for Mr. Lincoln—Patriotic Resolutions—Gen. Rousseau—Enlisted Negroes, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, April 30, 1865.

Our State and city authorities, and many citizens, have gone to Indianapolis to meet the remains and pay due respect to the memory of our lamented Chief Magistrate, and accompany the cortege to Springfield. The General Council of Louisville unanimously resolved:

That we thus publicly express our great sorrow at the national bereavement, mingling our tears with those of our fellow-citizens throughout the United States.

That we thus publicly recognize the great public and private virtues which adorned the heart and the intellect of our late President—virtues which marked him as the embodiment of free republican institutions.

That we cherish his memory for his sagacious statesmanship, the humane exercise of immense powers confided to him by a great people, the recognition of his path of duty and of right, and for his courageous and consistent patriotism.

The reported number of slaves enlisted in Kentucky is near 27,000, besides over 7,000 from Kentucky mustered in other States and the navy. The slaves lost to our farming interests, including women, children and vagrants, is put at 45,000.

Gen. Rousseau is called on to run against Mr. Mallory for Congress, and I reckon will do so and be elected.

In a suit for damages against the Nashville Railroad Company, by a lady severely injured from an accident, attributed to a defective rail and tie, our United States District Judge Ballard instructed the jury to find for the plaintiff, if the defect was discoverable and could have been guarded against by human care and foresight. The jury found $5,000.

PONTIAC.

Anecdotes of Corbett, the Executioner of Booth.

From the Rochester Democrat.

Let me give you some particulars respecting this Sergeant of Company L, Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, who took a good aim at Booth, the assassin, at seven paces, and while coolly pulling the trigger, ardently prayed for the villain, "Lord, have mercy." He is a soldier who religiously hates murderers, traitors, Southern jailers, aristocracies and confederacies, and every work of the devil.

Think of a fellow sprinkled and christened "Thomas" when a babe in England; rebaptized as "Boston" at 26, when he was plunged into Boston Bay by a Methodist missionary, following St. Paul and taking a new name by the soul's direction, and because he was converted, as he himself affirms; afterward pursuing his trade as a hatter in Richmond, Va., before the war, where he and his young wife were frowned upon by the F. F. V. aristocracy, simply because he was a daily workman; then came North, and losing his wife on the passage, and living now in Troy and now in New-York; now companying with Orville Gardner, the reformed gambler, and the two singing and shouting in the same church; now thrusting his genial face into the Fulton-street meeting; now, on Sunday mornings, and repeatedly, going to the Catharine Market and exhorting the crowds at the first depot; then swearing his country's oath by enlistment in the city, in Col. (now Major-General) Butterfield's regiment, and bravely doing his duty at all times, even to reproving the Colonel for swearing, for which offence he once had the limits of the guard-house for three days; again enlisting in the cavalry (Sixteenth New-York,) and in an attack last Summer, near Warrenton, fighting bravely until surrounded, and killing two mounted rebels, to the astonishment of his comrades; and then for five months enduring the suffering of the "Bull Pen," as he calls it, at Andersonville, often exhorting little congregations of anxious souls under the cold sky and on the damp earth, often whispering words of heaven and blessedness in the ear of the dying, often praying in the hearing of the guard, and with tremendous voice, "that God would confound their works of wickedness, and bring the Southern Confederacy to nought;" once escaping toward the Gulf, but being too weak to travel, was tracked by bloodhounds, and again imprisoned; for two months wasting slowly with fever and scurvy and starvation. Then in November after he was transferred to Millen, on being exchanged, and taken to Savannah and put aboard a United States steamer, creeping under the shadow of the Stars and Stripes to thank God that he was one of two out of fourteen of his company who had not died in a Southern slaughter-house, nor been buried by the profane bands of inhuman wretches. Again, after further sickness, in January rejoining his regiment, then stationed at Camp Vienna, (a military post on the outer line of defence, fifteen miles from Alexandria,) and since continuing in service, riding on frequent scouts, ever ready for a skirmish, ever present in chapel tent meetings, so religious that none prayed more mightily against the rebellion, so brave that none questioned his daring, so loving and sympathetic that no man in the regiment was so widely known for kind words and gentle deeds as Boston Corbett. Such is but a dotted outline of this fighting Christian who tries to answer his prayers by deeds, and who after a terrible supplication against traitors in a Methodist chapel in Washington on Sunday night, was providentially led to the place where the greatest of all traitors and assassins lay concealed, and who, rendering all the horrid deeds of this horrid war, believed (though he had heart to pray for the villains) that he was doing God's service to shoot him on the spot.

Much might be said of this enthusiastic soldier, whose faith in bullets is only equaled by his trust in Providence, and who is withal the happiest Christian soldier I have met.

He ardently loved our lamented President, and sincerely longed for peace and an undivided country. Frequently have I heard his strong, ringing voice in supplication for him whom the nation mourns, and often did he utter words like these: "Lord forgive our enemies, open the blinded eyes, bring the South back to allegiance, and may they speedily ground their arms." His spirit is not vindictive. Suffering has sanctified him. In camp or scouting there is in him a spice of the Cromwell, which becomes magnetism after a little. What Sergeant Corbett does or says will go round and round among the boys. There is something just here in his healthy influence which is remarkable for a private soldier. His physique and general appearance furnish nothing specially interesting. Thirty-three years of age, of short stature, and thick, with slight mustache, black hair, parted in the middle, and black sharp eyes, deep set, and having on the cavalry blue; and there is nothing specially attractive in his appearance, out when you grasp his hand and get his voice and ear and heart, and come to know him, you feel that in *character* he is one of the Lord's noblemen. On every hand his generosity is apparent. I have seen him in his tent making tea for a comrade whom he heard was sick, and going forth to administer it with his own hand, and have had reason to think that but for this nourishment the poor fellow would have died.

Though full of chronic pains and aches, which he brought from Andersonville, and which he can never shake off, he possesses such geniality, and humor, and laughter, overriding pain, such affection for his fellows, even to the last crust, such love for his Testament, and such detestation for the rebellion, as would be difficult to find repeated in the same man.

His religion consists in two things, praising the Lord and fighting the rebels. When sick he has said to my inquiry about his health, "Bless the Lord, I'm better than yesterday, and hope to be ready for the scout to-morrow, and if the Lord will. I should like to get a sight at a few Johonies!" Before the war he followed his trade in New-York and Troy. In New-York he was one time making hats for a Frenchman, a profane man. One day the Frenchman asked him, "Corbett, what makes you so fat?" "Serving the Lord," he replied, with readiness. "Does that make people fat?" "Yes, it did me."

Ever since his conversion he has believed himself specially guided by Providence. I have no doubt he would say that his shooting of Booth was in answer to prayer. He once said to me that his new name "Boston" was given him in answer to prayer. I said concerning his re-baptism: "What Scripture authority did you have? Did not the church oppose you?" "Yes, they did; but I brought the word of God to prove my position, where they had been baptized according to John's baptism, but had not received the Holy Ghost, and were baptized again. Yes, the good Lord stood right by me all the time. Blessed be His holy name!"

One day he related a singular experience. After being captured by the rebels last Summer, he had no Bible until six or eight days after on the train south of Richmond going to Georgia, when, feeling much depressed, he borrowed one of a comrade, which after praying for light, he opened, and his eyes caught the 14th Psalm—"Oh that the salvation of Israel were come out of Zion! When the Lord bringeth back the captivity of his people Jacob shall rejoice and Israel shall be glad." Here he said he found a promise and knew he should be delivered, and kept pleading it for five months. When finally exchanged and placed aboard one of our vessels at Savannah, his gratitude knew no bounds; and taking from his pocket some Scripture leaves, found in the prison of Millen, he prayed again, and opened by chance at the 126th Psalm—"When the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion we were like them that dream. Then was our mouth filled with laughter and our tongues with singing. Then said they among the heathen—the Lord hath done great things for them. The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad."

Corbett resides in New York, and is now connected with a Methodist Protestant church in that city.

These items may have an interest as illustrating the character of the soldier who has became somewhat notorious from his connection with the capture of Booth, and who, not only because of this, but for many brave, heroic deeds, richly deserves reward.

Maj.-Gen. Custer on the Punishment of the Rebel Leaders.

From the Detroit Advertiser, May 1.

We have been permitted to copy and publish the following extract from a letter by Maj.-Gen. Custer, whom no Michigan man names without pride, to Judge Christiancy. The letter bears date April 21, 1865, and shows how the man who have been most conspicuous in putting down the rebellion look upon the bloody leaders who have managed it:

"The deepest gloom has prevailed throughout the entire army since learning the President's death. While I have been a firm and unconditional supporter of the President, and believe there is no man in the nation who could have brought us through the war to the present time as successfully and satisfactorily as Abraham Lincoln, I still hope it will result for the best. I confidently believe that the policy which President Johnson will pursue toward the rebellion and its leaders, will not only be the wisest, but in fact is the only one which can be adopted to secure safety for the future. I may be mistaken. I judge only from his past political course, particularly since the breaking out of the war, as well as from his late speech to the Illinois delegation, taken in connection with his superior knowledge of the rebel leaders and their plans, from being a resident of a Border State. I agree fully with the sentiments expressed in his speech, that the sooner the people learn that 'treason is the darkest of crimes, and that traitors must be punished,' the sooner shall we be prepared to treat properly the leaders of this unprovoked and unholy rebellion.

We are such an impulsive people that, carried away with the good feeling consequent upon our late glorious successes, we are inclined to pardon and overlook all crimes committed by Southern traitors; and we try to believe this is magnanimity! To be generous in our treatment of a fallen but *honorable* foe, is magnanimous, but to invite our would-be assassins to accept our hospitality under the roof they had vainly attempted to destroy, would be but little better than self-murder. It is a mistaken clemency on our part which would lead us to pardon a single *leader* of the rebellion—a clemency which could only be exercised at the future expense of the nation. Some may say, 'Yes, but what a sublime spectacle to witness a free government strong enough to put down internal dissensions and yet be able to permit its intended destroyers to live!'

Such a view might perhaps be taken, but to do so in the present instance would be to disregard our future welfare, and to endanger our future existence as a nation. It would also be departing from the recognized usages of other nations. Treason in such aggravated forms has never known but one punishment. Let traitors at home or abroad point to a rebellion so causeless and unprovoked, or so terrible in its consequences, and we may then consider whether other than the usual fate of treason shall be meted out to the leaders of this rebellion. For myself, I can express my opinion in few words, and, in doing so, I believe I express the universal opinion of the army. Extermination is the only true policy we can adopt toward the political leaders of the rebellion, and at the same time do justice to ourselves and to our posterity. No other course is safe or politic toward such of them as dare to remain in the country. Let all those who have occupied prominent positions in the rebel State Governments or the so-called Confederate Government—all the editors and others, who, by their traitorous harangues or speeches, have stirred up the people to revolt, be concerned as traitors and punished with unrelenting vigor, until every living traitor has been swept from our land, and our free government and free institutions shall be purged from every disloyal traitor. Then, and not till then, may the avenging angel sheathe his sword, and our country will emerge from this struggle regenerated, and with renewed confidence in the ability of a free people to govern themselves."

TENNESSEE.

Orders by Gen. Thomas.

A WARNING TO REBELS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, TENN., April 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No 22.—*Whereas*, Certain rebels, former residents of the State of Tennessee and other portions of the Department of the Cumberland, having cast their lot with the Southern Confederacy in rebellion against the United States, and countenanced that rebellion by their presence within its limits, and frequently by their active assistance during the present war, and having recently become convinced that all attempts to establish such confederacy must have proved vain and futile, and now wishing to secure themselves to the full possession of their property and all the rights of good and loyal citizens of the United States, have returned within the federal lines and taken the amnesty oath, at places somewhat remote from their former place of residence, and where they are not known, without the knowledge and consent of the Major-General commanding the department, but, as is believed, from love of their country or sincere repentance for their past recreancy; it is hereby ordered,

That all amnesty oaths administered to any person or persons, not bona fide deserters from the rank and file of the rebel army, and with the consent of the Major-General commanding, no matter where or by whom administered, since the 15th of December last, are hereby revoked and pronounced null and void; and hereafter no amnesty oath administered to persons coming to or living within this department, will be regarded or considered valid, unless taken with the knowledge and consent of the Commanding-General of the same.

By command of Maj.-Gen. THOMAS.
WM. D. WHIPPLE, Asst't Adj't-General.

RESTORATION OF CIVIL LAW.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, TENN., April 13, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—A large portion of Northern Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Western North Carolina being now within the lines of the Federal army, the Major-General commanding desires to restore the authority of civil law in the several counties of these States embraced within this department as early a period as possible.

It is accordingly recommended that all duly authorized Judges, Sheriffs, Commissions, Justices of the Peace, and other officers who may be in those counties, immediately proceed to enter upon and perform the duties of their respective offices, according to the laws of the State in force at the beginning of the war, as far as it may be found practicable.

Whenever vacancies in county offices exist, it is enjoined upon the loyal people of the neighborhood to hold regular elections and select officers competent to reorganize the civic courts and uphold the authority of the laws.

Commanding officers of all military districts and posts are directed to protect the civil authorities as far as may be consistent with the interests of the service, and to co-operate with them in restoring order.

At the breaking out of the rebellion against the National Government, the people of Northern Alabama and Georgia, and Western North Carolina, overpowered by the tide of secession, were among the last to desert the cause of the Union; and the Commanding-General of the Department, confidently hopes that they will be among the first to return to their allegiance, and to assist in the restoration of peace and the enforcement of the law.

By command of Maj.-Gen. THOMAS.
WM. D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adj't-Gen.

MISSION OF GEN. WALLACE.

Interview With Gen. Slaughter—Rebel Report of What Was Said.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* gives what purports to be the propositions made and views expressed by Gen. Wallace, to the rebel military authorities of Texas, at Point Isabel, on the 11th of March. The interview was had with Gen. Slaughter, who disclaimed any authority to make any definite treaty on behalf of the rebels, but being invited to a conference by Gen. Wallace, he would attend to hear what he had to say without leaving Gen. Wallace any wiser than before. Gen. Slaughter took Col. Ford with him, because he was a leading citizen and "a man of good discretion and sound sense." We quote from the *News*:

Gen. Wallace stated in his written proposition that the proper authorities of his government had not authorized him to present terms or make overtures of any kind to anybody. But in his conversation he qualified this statement materially. Gen. Slaughter reports that Gen. Wallace stated that he had the confidence of Gen. Grant, and that anything he might do would receive the support of Gen. Grant, and in his opinion the Administration would sustain Gen. Grant's action. Col. Ford reports: Gen. Wallace stated that we might rest assured that Gen. Grant would indorse anything he might do in the premises. * * * Gen. Wallace said that whatever Gen. Grant recommends, Mr. Lincoln will do. I suppose, said Gen. Wallace, that it is now the same with the government at Richmond with regard to Gen. Lee. * * * From all that he said, it is impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that Gen. Grant is bona fide President of the United States.

"Gen. Wallace, in his letter to Gen. Slaughter and Col. Ford, stated that his proposition was drawn with special reference to the Trans-Mississippi region, and that he thinks it is a certainty they will prove acceptable to his government. They are not, however, to be considered as finalities."

As to the opposition of Gen. Wallace, the Galveston *News* says:

"These gentlemen modestly require that we, army and civilians, shall cease, voluntarily, all opposition, armed or otherwise, to the establishment of the authority of the United States 'over the Trans Mississippi States and Territories;' that all of us who wish to remain in the 'region designated' can do so by taking the oath of allegiance, and shall not be hung or put in limbo; and those who don't wish to stay can exile themselves; and, as to the right of property in slaves, why, that is to be referred to the Congress of the United States.

Gen. Wallace proposed to treat directly with the military authorities of the Trans-Mississippi Department—so the report states—on the ground that it was the generally received opinion in the Federal army, as it was his own, that the armies must make peace; they alone have the power to enforce treaty stipulations; politicians must have nothing to do with the matter. What is the use of treating with the civil authorities? They are powerless.

Gen. Wallace is said to have given as a reason for treating with the Western Department separately, that the Confederate Government had abandoned the States composing that department, and they had a perfect right to take care of themselves.

He talked a great deal about the great destiny of a reunited government, based upon the consent of the Southern people. He professed to believe that a peace could be concluded by a reconstruction, fair and honorable to both parties. He dwells upon the destruction of property and the demoralization of society following invasion, and said a like fate awaited Texas in case no understanding could be had. He acknowledged that the negro presented himself in every phase of the question, and is the great stumbling-block, neither the North nor the South knowing what to do with him. He added:

Let me tell you that we regard Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation as a great mistake. It is looked upon by the most intelligent men of the North, outside of the Radical Abolition party, as a nullity, and will be treated accordingly. The proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to emancipate the negroes, will probably not be ratified by a sufficient number of the States to give it validity for years—indeed, it may never be. Slavery, in the returning States, would be governed by the fate of that amendment."

As to the Confederate States debt, Gen. Wallace was convinced the Lincoln Government would not consent to pay any part of it in the event of a reunion. The reason for this determination was, that to attempt to pay the debts of the two governments would produce inevitable bankruptcy. He made the important admission that 'many of the most influential persons of the North were already advocating repudiation of their own debt.'

He admitted also that immense fortunes had been made by government contractors and by speculators; that they wanted the war to continue, and would use their influence to prevent peace; but 'that the people were heartily tired of the war.'

Gen. Wallace never admitted the possibility of the Confederate States being able to achieve their independence. He spoke as though he considered us a conquered people, though his language was not offensive.

The most important feature of this conversation, however, was the information given by Gen. Wallace as to what the foreign policy of the Lincoln Government is to be. We quote from Col. Ford's report:

'I understood from his communication that the Government of the United States is determined to enforce the Monroe doctrine, to refuse to recognize the government of Maximilian in Mexico, to aid the Juarez party, and in the end to place Mexico under the protection of the United States. The Trans-Mississippi Department is invited to assist in the consummation of the work. As a demonstration of strength, Mr. Lincoln proposes to send 300 armed vessels into the Mediterranean.'

After hearing the details of this plan, I asked Major-Gen. Wallace if he did not consider that their execution involved a war between France and England, their allies, and the United States. He unhesitatingly answered in the affirmative.

The details of this interview have been, doubtless, transmitted to the French Government and to the Emperor Maximilian. The confidential and important nature of Gen. Wallace's mission leaves no doubt that he was sent by Gen. Grant with Mr. Lincoln's concurrence. He has, however, talked too much, and of course the Lincoln Cabinet will disavow him and his threats against Louis Napoleon and Maximilian until such time as Gen. Grant shall have finished that little Southern job.

Dispatches were sent by Gen. Slaughter to Gen. Wallace, containing a report of this interview which drew out a reply to the effect that had the nature of Gen. Wallace's propositions been known, the interview could not have been granted, because no gentleman of the Confederate States 'would consent to discuss propositions, which, if adopted, would render their memory infamous for all future time,' and after stating that they were still fighting for nationality and self-government, he concludes:

'With the blessing of God we will yet achieve these, and extort from your government all that we ask. Whenever you are willing to yield these, and treat as equal with equal, an officer of your high rank and character will not be reduced to the necessity of seeking an obscure corner of the Confederacy to inaugurate negotiations.'"

From Savannah.

POSTAL REGULATIONS—A MILITARY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAVANNAH, SAVANNAH, Ga., April 21, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.—In accordance with instructions received from headquarters Department of the South, all disloyal persons within this district will be deprived of the privileges of the United States mails, and to fully carry out this order, the following regulations are hereby established, and will be strictly adhered to:

Letters, packages and other mail matter will be delivered only to those to whom they are addressed.

No white civilian will be permitted to take a letter from the Post-office, unless they present a certificate stating that he or she has subscribed to the amnesty oath of allegiance as published in the President's Proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863; if an alien, a certificate from the proper Consul will be required, to the effect that he or she has not violated his or her neutrality during the rebellion.

Persons entitled to the privileges of the mails are strictly prohibited from receiving, under cover of their address, any mail matter intended for persons disloyal to the government. Should such be received inadvertently, it will be at once turned over to the Provost-Marshal of the District, to be disposed of in accordance with such instructions as may be issued from time to time from these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. GROVER.
OLIVER MATHEWS, A. A. G.

THE ORDER EXPLAINED.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAVANNAH, SAVANNAH, Ga., April 24, 1865.

To Mr. A. I. Harris, Special Agent Post-office Department, Savannah, Ga.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, wherein you inquire:

"1. Must every member of a

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Extension of the Panama Railroad Contract—The Revolution—Fight in Chiriqui—Forced Loans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, April 26, 1865.

The first period of the railroad contract, when the government of the United States of Colombia would have the right to take the road by the payment to the company of five millions of dollars, expires in 1875. As the road has actually cost the company eight millions of dollars and now pays a dividend of twenty per centum per annum, it became important to get an extension of the contract as soon as possible. Previous attempts to get a renewal at a cheap rate having failed, the company, in December last, it seems, empowered their Chief Engineer, Col. G. M. TOTTEN, to go to Bogota, and make the best terms he could, and he has made a bargain, which now awaits the sanction of the Colombian Congress, and which, on the face of it, looks like an extremely advantageous one for this government. The terms are, in substance, these:

ARTICLE 1. The United States of Colombia concedes to the Panama Railroad Company the proprietorship in *perpetuity* to the railroad between Colon and Panama. This proprietorship embraces all the establishments now in possession of the company, and whatever they may erect or establish for the use of the transit.

ART. 2. The United States of Colombia promises not to build, or allow to be built, without the consent of the Panama Railroad Company, any other railroad or canal between the Atlantic and Pacific, within ninety miles of the Panama Railroad.

ART. 3. In compensation, the Panama Railroad Company agrees: First, to pay $500,000. Second, to issue in favor of the United States of Colombia 18,000 shares of $100 each, above the 50,000 in which the stock is now divided. These shares are not transferable, and give no right to vote to the shareholders. The United States of Colombia may name a member of the Board of Directors, and will enjoy all the other rights of shareholders—entitled to its proportion (26 47) 17 per cent.) of the benefits of the road. Third—The company may extend the road to the islands Naos, Culebra, Perico and Flamenco, or other deep anchorage in this bay.

ART. 4. The Panama Railroad Company cannot oppose the opening of an interoceanic canal between the Bar of Cardenas (Atlantic) and the Gulf of San Miguel, (Pacific,) although the canal may pass within the belt (90 miles) mentioned in article 2; nor of a road of any kind by the route called Chir qui.

ART. 5. The Panama Railroad Company will have the privilege, 1st, to arrange and direct the use of the ports, &c., according to the laws of the republic. The rules for this purpose shall be submitted to the National Executive for their sanction and validity. 2d. To use the places of embarkation, &c., in said ports. 3d. To make use of the stations, &c., and to store, free of duties, all goods in transit across the road.

ART. 7. The executive power will determine the formalities to be observed in the landing of goods, and the intervention which national officers may exercise in preventing the sending of goods destined abroad, to the interior of the State, by which act the government is defrauded of a revenue.

ART. 8. The Panama Railroad Company may alter the direction of the line of road as may be found convenient for the traffic.

ART. 9. The Government of Colombia cedes to the Panama Railroad Company—1st. The government lands needed by the company for its line of road. 2d. All the government lands required for ports, &c.

ART. 10. Perpetual right granted to 64 hectares of vacant lands in the State of Panama, excepting certain islands described.

ART. 11. Specifies the grants to lands.

ART. 12. to 20. Somewhat similar to the old contract.

ART. 21. Contains a clause whereby produce of this republic (Colombia) shall be conveyed across the road at 10 per cent. less than similar produce from foreign countries.

ART. 22. The Panama Railroad Company abandons and renounces the claims made and pending for the occurrences of 15th April, 1856.

At the gold rate the stock now commands in the New-York market, (say $150 per share,) it will be seen that Colombia gets $2,700,000 in stock, $500,000 in cash, and say $200,000 in 1856 riot claims—$3,400,000 in all.

A project of law to make a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, from the Gulf of San Miguel to the Gulf of Iraba, has been presented to the Bogota Senate by Senor LUCIANO PEPEO BONAPARTE, agent of a Paris company. This, of course, is a sort of Pim scheme for stock-gambling.

The City of Panama is at present quiet, though other parts of the State have been a good deal disturbed since my last. It appears that a pronunciamiento in favor of the present Provisional State Government was obtained from the people of David, in the Province of Chiriqui, and a Senor A. JOVANE was appointed their Prefect. In a few days some of his coadjutors pronounced against him, and on the 24th of March named MANUEL PARRASE in his stead. On the 25th the Panama force, from forty to fifty men, under Col. MARTINEZ, reached by sea Baca Chica, near David, the capital of the province, and immediately marched on the town. At or near David the troops were attacked by a party in ambush, who subsequently came out and maintained a sort of desultory fight for half an hour, when the Panama troops, joined by some of the people, were victorious, and took possession of the capital. The Panama troops lost three killed and four wounded. Senor CARABALAL, of the Panama party, was among the killed, and Capt. GUTIERREZ and Col. MARTINEZ wounded. The David people had one killed and three or four wounded. The Panama force was joined by "80 volunteers from the district of Dolega, soon after the fight." Senor FRANCESCHI was then made Prefect. Some say the district is now quiet, while others affirm that the old government party are actually engaged in raising men to drive out the invaders.

In the Province of Veraguas matters remained quiet. It is said that 80 Costa Ricans have landed in Montijo, near the City of Santiago, to aid the new government; but I know nothing as to the truth of the report. It is certain, however, that about fifty men were refused by the Costa Rican Government permission to embark at Punta Arenas last steamer, who were destined for Panama.

The provisional government has decreed a forced loan of about $100,000 on the citizens of the State, to be paid within seventy-two hours after notification, and imprisons all those who do not toe the mark. Last week Don JOSE MANUEL DE ARIA and Don JULIO RCAVA were imprisoned at Panama for refusing pay of the loan. Panama, including the loss of $15,000 of some trades, pays $33,000.

The British Steamship Company have shortened the running time of their steamers between Panama and Valparaiso about two days. Their new steamer *Peyta* made a trial trip in the Bay of Panama last Saturday, making a speed of 14½ knots.

The *Mexican*, of the Liverpool, West India and Aspinwall line of propellers, arrived at Aspinwall on the 21st, with 1,000 tons of freight for the Pacific coast.

The United States gunboat *State of Georgia* will leave Aspinwall to-morrow for a short trip to Carthagena. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is at Panama.

INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

Liberal Land Grants to Immigrants—Border Slave Men Resiring to Central America.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MANAGUA, Thursday, March 23, 1865.

The National Legislature of Nicaragua is now in session at this place. It consists of a Senate composed of nine members, and a House of Deputies of about a dozen. It is an American Congress in miniature, the exhibition certainly as much gravity and decorum, and at least as much attention to business, as are witnessed at Washington. Their debates, too, are sometimes quite exciting and eloquent, in displays of which latter quality the Spanish language is peculiarly adapted. The population represented by this Congress, however, is very small—less in fact than that of Brooklyn—while the entire resources of the government falls short of that of STEWART, your Broadway dry-goods merchant.

But my purpose in writing is simply to present the evidence of a liberality of spirit toward the people of the United States on the part of the Nicaraguan Congress, for which I certainly was unprepared. The ruling classes have entirely forgotten their sufferings by American filibusters, and manifest a strong desire for peaceful immigration from the American States to Nicaragua. As a result of this good feeling, Congress a few days ago, passed a law, which was promptly approved by President MARTINEZ, donating land to foreigners who may come to Nicaragua as actual settlers. Inclosed you will find a reliable translation of this document, which will be found exceedingly yet judiciously liberal in its terms and conditions.

A week ago a party of 84 American immigrants,—men, women and children—passed through this place, en route to New-Segovia, a department in the northeastern section of the State—a location selected by them because it is an elevated country, in which they can raise wheat and potatoes, as well as tobacco and cotton. This party of pioneers came from Missouri; were all border men who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, but who still preferred to seek a home outside the United States, as they realized that the rebellion had totally disrupted their old social relations, and entirely changed their status in their old homes. If not pleased with Nicaragua, it is their purpose to push on to California," but if they decide to remain in Central America large numbers of their friends and neighbors are expected to follow soon, as they receive satisfactory letters from the pioneers.

The leader of this party never was a rebel, but still seems impressed with the idea that when the war of the rebellion is absolutely at an end, there must follow on the border a continual conflict between Secessionists and Union men, until one party or the other is driven from the locality—a conflict in which he did not care to share. Doubtless there are many thousands in the United States, whose thoughts are turned toward the policy of changing their future residences by the same reasoning. AMIGO.

DECREE EMPOWERING THE GOVERNMENT TO GIVE NATIONAL LANDS TO EMIGRANTS.

The Senate and House of Deputies of the Republic of Nicaragua—Decree.

ART. 1. The government may give to each family from the United States or of any other nationality, who arrive in the republic with the intention of becoming naturalized as much as 120 manzanas of land of the free government lands (tierras valdias); according to the number of members composing said family. To single individuals the government may give as much as 60 manzanas.

ART. 2. Those who come with the said object shall enjoy the same rights to the common or municipal lands as the native born citizens, and shall be exempt for ten years from municipal taxes, and from military service, except it be for the defences of the liberty and sovereignty of the republic.

ART. 3. The lands conceded by this law cannot be transferred, except one-half of them have been cultivated, and the grantees have been naturalized according to law.

ART. 4. To those who come to reside in the republic concerning their rights as foreigners, the government may make the same concessions of land in equal proportions: but they shall not receive the same in property, but shall be considered only as superficiary owners, as also those who coming with the intention of naturalizing themselves and do not execute it, in the time prescribed by law. This right cannot be transferred except by hereditary title, nor till one-half the given land has been cultivated; at the end of ten years the right shall expire either in the hands of the emigrants themselves or in those of a third person. The ten years shall begin from the delivery of the land.

ART. 5. The emigrants for the enjoyment of the privileges conceded by this present law, must bring a passport from the Minister or Consuls of Nicaragua, resident in the foreign countries, in conformity with the instructions given, or which may be given by the government.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution in Peru—Ministerial Changes in Lima—Affairs in Bolivia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, April 26, 1865.

The British mail steamship *Peru* arrived at Panama from the South coast on the 20th inst. See brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to the 3d, Callao and Lima to the 13th, and Paita to the 16th inst. Among the freight of the *Peru* is $160,000 in specie, and 2,485 bales American cotton for Europe.

PERU.

The revolution in Peru against the government of President PEZET, has gained such ground that but little if any doubt can be entertained of his final overthrow. The whole of the Southern portion of the country is in undisputed possession of the revolutionists, and operations have been commenced by them in the northern portion. Paita and the whole province of Piura, as also Lambayeque have pronounced in favor of Gen. CANSECO, second Vice-President. The government officials have been expelled from Paita, and some of them reached Panama in the *Peru*.

The government of Lima is, therefore, almost completely isolated, but PEZET remains firm, and is using all the means at his disposal to maintain his position. "Three divisions of troops," members not stated, have been sent south overland, and a force by sea to cooperate, and a force would be dispatched north from Lima on the 14th.

On 4th April, the whole military and people of Calamarca, in the South, in public meeting declare a President PEZET a traitor to his country, that, according to law, Vice-President CANSECO should be placed at the head of government, and they unanimously elected the Prefect of Cajamarca, Col. JUAN TOMIO NOVA, as "Jefe Superior del Norte." Col. NOVA at once was in command of 800 soldiers, fully equipped and disciplined; issued a proclamation throwing off obedience to President PEZET, and was about to march on to Trujillo and band together the whole force of the North.

A Ministerial change has taken place at Lima. The Cabinet, presided over by General ALLENDE, presented its resignation on the 3d instant, which was accepted. The President thereupon appointed Gen. VIVANCO President of the Cabinet, and Minister of War and of the Navy. The other members are: For Foreign Relations, Senor P. J. CALDERON; for the Interior, Senor EVARISTO G. SANCHEZ; for Justice, Worship, etc., Senor MANUEL A. ZARATE; for Finances, Senor PEDRO J. CASSELLO.

Of the five Ministers who constitute the Cabinet, three of them belonged to the Allende Ministry.

Government has appointed Chief of the General Staff, the Ex-Minister of War, Gen. ALLENDE.

The "American Congress" at Lima, where it adjourned, declared its intention of meeting again at Guayaquil in July, 1867, in case its acts at Lima were adopted by the several Spanish-American States. Two of its treaties have been published—one on navigation and commerce, and the other regarding postal affairs. In the first, the high contracting parties bind themselves to keep their ports open to the commerce of the world, under the particular laws of each State; to consider as native born any citizen of the contracting parties, for all the objects of traffic, interior and exterior; to demand no contribution for the repairing of their ships in their navy-yards, and to aid each other in the case of shipwreck or fire, of any of their ships, merchantmen as well as men-of-war.

They bind themselves, also, in the same treaty, to adopt the decimal system of weights and measures, as it was formerly established in France, to adopt as unit, a silver coin equal in weight, diameter and standard, to that of 5 francs, and divided in 100 cents; to allow the citizens of the respective States the free transit from one State to another without passport; and finally various other provisions which tend to give commerce a greater extent and facility.

The Spanish squadron still remains at Callao.

BOLIVIA.

An English merchant, resident at Bolivia, writes as follows, under date of April 7:

"Gen. BELZU arrived in La Paz on the 22d March, was proclaimed President of the republic, and commenced to organize forces. President MELGAREJO received the news at Oruro on the 23d, and immediately marched on to La Paz, and after a desperate struggle, stormed the town. On the 27th BELZU took refuge in the palace, which was shortly afterward taken. He was coming down the stairs as President MELGAREJO was going up, and before they could enter into explanations, a soldier behind MELGAREJO shot BELZU through the head, ending his Presidential pretensions forever. The death of Gen. BELZU has given general satisfaction; and he lived and could he have been successful, all foreigners would have been expelled from the country, and our commerce would have been at an end. MELGAREJO seems inclined to carry out a liberal policy, and I hope to see a renewal of trade."

CHILI.

Considerable excitement exists in Chili in consequence of the rumors, said to be well-founded, that the Spanish fleet, now in Peruvian waters, will demand redress from Chili for unfriendly acts during the Spanish troubles with Peru. The *Mercurio* says that officially as yet nothing is known, but there is every reason to believe that friendly relations between Spain and this country are all but, if not altogether, brought to an end for the present. Spain considers that the treatment her fleet received on its way to Peru, at ports touched at in Chili, demands explanation and apology, and it is said her demand has been couched in such terms that the Cabinet of Santiago has refused to receive it at all.

The plated vessels which Admiral STERCOS was sent to England to have built, are expected to arrive at Valparaiso at the beginning of 1867.

The survey for a railroad from Santiago across the Andes, gives the length of the route as 31 leagues.

There is a scheme for a telegraph line between Panama and Valparaiso, connecting the most important intermediate points. The cost is estimated at two millions of dollars.

An active demand for flour for Australia has sprung up at Valparaiso. Copper is in better demand, at a small advance in price, and nearly all the disposable tonnage was engaged to take flour, copper, &c.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Death of a Talented Actoress—The Sale of John Leech's Sketches and Pictures—Exploration of the Dead Sea—Shocking Barbarities at Tunis.

We give from our foreign files a few additional extracts of general interest:

DEATH OF THEODOSIA TROLLOPE.

The Italian papers bring us intelligence of the death of THEODOSIA TROLLOPE, wife of THOMAS ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE, at his villa in Florence, a city in which she had resided for many years affectionately respected, and where she now lies in rest, universally lamented. She is known to English readers by her translation of "Nicolini's Arnaldo de Brescia" and by her "Social Aspects of the Italian Revolution," a work which originally appeared in the form of letters published by the *Athenæum*, to which she was a constant and cherished contributor. She has also written several articles upon the modern Italian poets in the *Cornhill Magazine*, and was engaged in completing the series at the time of her death. A few delightful papers from her pen, reminiscences of her own childhood in her Devonshire home, appeared in *All the Year Round* last year. Her ardent love for her second and adopted country had rendered her thoroughly Italian in sympathy, and nowhere will her loss be more deeply felt than in Italy, though no truer Englishwoman ever lived. "The foreign friends of Italy," says the *Gazzetta del Popolo* of Florence, "who do battle for Italy with pluth and hand are so dear to us as fellow-citizens, and their death afflicts us like the death of one of ourselves. In announcing to-day the premature death of THEODOSIA TROLLOPE, which took place yesterday in Florence, we do not hesitate to say that it is a sad loss for Italy." And the *Nazione* of Florence says: "It is with the deepest sorrow that we have to register another loss for Italy. English born, she had Italian sentiments that at once enabled her to understand and appreciate the noble inspirations of the nation which she had selected as her home." A friend who knew her well writes of her in the following touching terms: "Without exception I have never known any being on this earth so exquisitely good and kind, so pure in character and in nature, so vahnnly accomplished and yet so simple, and with a refinement and grace that gave her perfect simplicity an indescribable charm. Her loss will ever be poignantly and profoundly felt by those who knew her in her own Florentine home, surrounded by the most intellectual and cultivated of Florentine society, admired, esteemed and beloved by all. She wrote and spoke Italian as correctly and elegantly as her own native English, besides being thoroughly familiar with French, German and Spanish. She drew and painted well, and was an accomplished musician. Her appreciation of art was singularly delicate and subtle. The interest she felt in the political fortunes of Italy was such that she might fairly be called an Italian in heart. She leaves one lovely daughter, who inherits all her mother's genius and all her mother's grace."

JOHN LEECH'S SKETCHES AND PICTURES.

From the London Daily News.

Those who now see the legacy which JOHN LEECH has left to be valued for his sake at the hands of the public must be struck with the amazing activity of mind, the genial freshness and the genuine industry with which he worked, as much as with his keen and penetrating, yet always kindly and genuine genius. Not only are the walls of Messrs. CHANNER'S gallery covered, but two doors lo screens down the centre of the room are filled, and in another room on a large table ten number of albums filled with sketches. In all there must certainly be some thousands. Most of these are pencil sketches, the first ideas of those finished woodcuts which have for so many years been the great attraction in *Punch* and Punch's *Almanack*, and which, we believe, were generally executed by the wood engraver from drawings made upon the wood by LEECH's own hand. Occasionally the drawings were, it is said, made on the spur of the moment at the *Punch* Office, and we have heard that a certain famous cartoon of a city dignitary climbing a tree to find a mayor's nest was begun and finished in a quarter of an hour. No doubt some of the best of the political caricatures were very rapidly struck off, and we could well imagine that more popular and public influence in settling people's views of questions, and their opinion of those who denoted them to parliament, than all the long speeches put together. A visit to this most amusing collection will be quite disastrous for travelling to the legislature. Here may be seen O'CONNELL, seated on the knee of Sir ROBERT PEEL, as the greedy boy who cried for the moon, which has "people" plain enough in its face. "Boo, boo, boo," cries the blubbering boy, while "PEEL, as an old nurse, says: "There, there, be quiet, there's a good little athing, and don't cry for what he mustn't have; see, here's a nice bit of pig jam put for him." Almost better is "A Discovery of the Public Purse"—PEEL, as a very small footman, telling O'CONNELL who is represented as a big garman manoeuvring over, to go away contented with the money he has given him. Ah! again, O'CONNELL breaking off as a demon of discord, with his forked tail between his legs, at the appearance of the good genius of Queen VICTORIA with PEEL and WELLINGTON looking on. Lord BROUGHAM, as the Apollo, sending a bill in place of his lyre, called "A slight libel as taken with the Apollo Belvidere," is a most lugubrious travesty. "The Oregon Question or Who's Afraid?—PEEL fencing with fright, proposed to be Mr. ULLSWATER and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to a duel with America, made second to John Bull. The figure of Sir ROBERT PEEL is wonderfully good. Lord PALMERSTON, as manager behind the scenes, peeping through the eye-hole in the curtain, and saying to Mr *Punch*, "Really a capital house," to which Mr. *Punch* responds, "Well, it all depends on what you bring forward." But it would half fill these columns to describe the political cartoons alone, most of which, however, are well-known to those who are fortunate enough to possess the older volumes of *Punch*, that most piquant *recherché* of contemporary life and character, which, as a bibliophile once said of a much more serious book, "will amply repay perusal." There are few more trenchant hits, too, than the one called "A pretty kettle of fish." A very sleek, Peelyite parson, who has contrived to shape his hair crop of hair into a sort of spurious tonsure, receiving warning from his cook, who complains that she "b'aint equal to the feet days; what with a hegg here and a hegg there, and the buttered lobsters, and the bile o' fish, the sweet ommelets, and the fried oysters, there was nothing but cooking a going on all day long."

Then there is a world of social quizzes, all full of the most good-natured humor, broad enough often, but never in the slightest degree coarse or morose, and with a delightful air of grace and elegance in the young ladies and the pretty children. Mr. BRIGGS is immortalized as the type of a gentlemanly John Bull, with all the national love for sport and horseflesh, and rather more than the ordinary share of the results of well-to-do living than encumbers most middle-aged gentlemen. His horses he rides are as full of wonderful points as himself, for LEECH had indeed an eye for a horse, and what is so charming in his sketches is that the vice or fun of the animal is always shown after the manner of horses—their eyes look wicked, their ears lop, and their mouth shows the teeth like horses not like "humans," as some painted horses do. We see how he mastered the drawing of his horses by one study in which he has cut in the skeleton in action within the outline of his horse, every joint and bone being accurately studied. There is the whole set of illustrations of "Jorrocks's Hunt," and "Mr. Facey Romford's Hounds," and some other sporting novels, and a series of Mr. Briggs' misadventures, painted in oil and on the enlarged scale, similar to those which formed the well-remembered exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, which are, we hear, soon about to be published in chromo-lithograph by Messrs. AGNEW & SONS. In several of these pictures we noticed with what admirable expression the faces were painted, and the landscape often showing qualities that denoted the finest feeling for natural beauty. A set of seven small drawings in color (549 to 555,) one of which will be remembered—that of two very pretty ladies walking with the long skirts the Empress EUGENIE started at Biarritz, called, with the artist's usual readiness and point, "The last seat (stays in stocks and bails"—as a most fascinating little bijou of its kind.

THE DEAD SEA.

From Galignani.

Last year the Duc DE LUYNES started on a scientific exploration of the Dead Sea and the adjacent country; and it was stated at the time that he had caused an iron built vessel, the *Sagar*, to be transported thither, piece by piece, on camels. We may state, by the way, that this boat, after doing excellent service, was intrusted to the care of a sheikh, in the hope that one might be serviceable to other tourists; but that, during a stormy night, she broke from her anchorage and struck against a rock, which caused her so much damage that the French sailors who had the management of her towed her far into the Dead Sea, and sank her that she might not be broken up and then destroyed by the Bedouins. This and the following details of the expedition we have gleaned from an able article on the subject by M. HUILLARD-BRÉHOLLES, in this fortnight's *Revue Contemporaine*: The Duc DE LUYNES, who had reserved the archæological department for himself, had selected M. LARTET, a geologist attached to the Museum of Natural History at the Jardin des Plantes, Dr. CONDE, and Lieut. VIGNAS, French Navy, to aid him, each in their respective capacities. A few caverns, situated near Beyrout, were explored in the hope of finding antediluvian remains in them, and indeed several flint instruments were dug up as evidence of the "age of stone" in these parts. The expedition visited Masada, the last stronghold of the Jews, of which JOSEPHUS relates that after the fall of Jerusalem, 900 men retreated to this spot and held out against the Romans as long as there were any, but that, finding themselves unable to resist any longer, they appointed ten of their number to be the executioners of their comrades; and that these, after performing this horrible task, slew each other, so that only two women and a few children remained to tell the tale. This stronghold is a rock, accessible only by two narrow winding paths, leading over frightful precipices. There are still some ruins visible at Masada, besides the trenches of the Roman General (SILVA) who besieged the place. From the surveys taken by Lieut. VIGNAS, it appears that the Dead Sea is of an ovoid form, with the narrower end toward the South. It is forty-five miles long, and its greatest breadth does not exceed twelve. The density of the waters of this inland sea varies between 1,160 and 1,230, that of pure water being 1,000. The larger figure represents the density at the bottom, which shows that the waters of the effluents do not descend to the lower strata. The bottom consists of a bluish mud, mixed with crystals of salt. For further particulars, we must refer the reader to the article, which is very interesting.

TRAFFIC IN CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.

The *Courrier d'Orient* announces that the police of Constantinople have arrested several traders who had got possession of nearly eighty young girls belonging to the emigrants from Circassia, whom they intended to sell as slaves. The following are some details of that incident:

"Although nominally forbidden by the Porte, the trade in Circassian slaves of both sexes is still briskly carried on. An instance, however, of the loyal desire of the government to put down the nefarious traffic has just occurred, in which OSMAN PASHA, President of the Emigration Commission, acted with an energy and good faith worthy of public acknowledgment. On the day in question, information reached His Excellency that a batch of seventy-seven Circassian girls and young women, of a choice class, were being shipped by direct steamer for Alexandria. He at once sent on board, and ordered the whole to be landed, and together with the dealer in charge, brought before the commission. This being done, it was discovered that the consignment was merely one of a regular and extensive trade which is being vigorously and very profitably carried on between the capital and Egypt. As an immediate result, no fewer than thirteen other dealers, 'in a very large way of business,' were denounced and arrested. The dealer in charge of the liberated eighty-seven was found to be provided with a passport or permit, for the whole lot, duly signed by the Imaum, and in all other respects perfectly *en regle*. The liberated girls have been sent to the Circassian refuge at Kiltchané, where, pending the discovery of their parents, they will be taken care of by the commission."

SHOCKING BARBARITIES IN TUNIS.

The Levant *Herald* of the 12th prints a letter from Tunis, containing the following shocking details:

"In my last I briefly mentioned the barbarous flogging, or rather 'stabbing,' of the Arab prisoners sent in a couple of days before from the camps. In the hurry of catching up the steamer I had barely time to report the punishment, and to say that it had produced a very bad general effect. It had begun the day before the arrival of Prince ARTHUR, and in compliment to him the barbarous operation was suspended during his brief stay, to be resumed, as soon as the *Enchantress* left, with greater vigor and cruelty than ever. One of the victims was SHEIKH HADJI MOCHARET, a man of great influence among the Arabs, and who, more than anyone else, contributed to the cessation of the great revolt. This unhappy man, though 67 years of age, was ordered by the Bey to receive 2,000 blows, and of these every one was inflicted. I witnessed the first part of the punishment, but was unable to see it out, the cruelty was so revolting. The wretched prisoner was thrown on his face on a piece of matting, with his feet tied together, and his head and shoulders held down by a soldier. The blows were laid on across the hips and small of the back with a thick aspen stick, as heavily as a strong man could deliver them, and as one tired another took his place, whilst a third counted the blows, and shouted, "strike harder, strike harder!" When the victim had received 300 blows, he called out imploring them to kill him right off; but the only result was that the stick was wielded with more brutal vigor than before. The whole 2,000 blows were inflicted, and at their conclusion the victim was taken up—dead. Seven other sheikhs received each 1,500 blows; of these also two died under the infliction, and the other five within half an hour afterward. Of those who received 500 blows I am told five died after being thrown into prison. Nearly the whole of these victims were old men, many of them above seventy years of age. I hear it reckoned that no fewer than 12,500 blows have been given to this one batch of prisoners, and at the camps I am assured punishment of similar barbarity is dealt out daily. For the honor of humanity, it is to be regretted that none of the Consuls have interfered to prevent this brutal cruelty. Here was a matter in which all might have joined in a remonstrance which the Bey would not have dared to disregard, and yet thus far not one of the whole body has uttered a word of protest against brutality which one might suppose to be impossible within the range of English or French influence in this Nineteenth Century. Amongst the Arabs themselves, it is said that the act has decided them to emigrate wholesale to Algeria, where the French offer them free settlements and many other tempting advantages. Under French authority they will at least be secure against cruelty which makes the blood curdle, and which is a disgrace to even the semi-barbarous despotism of Tunis.

A FRENCH MILITARY EXPEDITION IN AFRICA.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes an official account of an expedition fitted out by the Governor of Senegal to punish the inhabitants of a large village named Guimbering, who were in the habit of pillaging every vessel wrecked on that coast. Four ships have been lost on that spot since the year 1862—the three-masted American bark *Oregon*, on the 2d of May, 1862; the French orig *St. Simon*, from Bordeaux, on the 11th of August, 1863; the three-masted French ship *Valentine*, on the 12th of April, 1863; and the French orig *Avocat*, of Marseilles, on the 22d of July 1864. They were pillaged by the inhabitants of Guimbering, and no satisfaction could be obtained by the French authorities. Impunity having rendered the savages more insolent, the Governor of Senegal was determined to deprive them of the power of continuing their attacks. An expedition was fitted out under the command of Col. LAPRADE, composed of 500 regular troops. They sailed from Goree on the 1st of February, on board the steam cutters *Archimede* and *Great Bassam*, having the cutters *Trombe* and *Ecureuil* in tow. The engineers composing part of the expedition were commanded by Maj. MARITZ. They were joined on the 2d of February by Capt. CLEMENT, in the steam-cutter *Griffon*, who piloted them into the river, and the troops landed without accident the same evening, at about eight miles from the village of Guimbering. One of the native chiefs named WILLIAM, who has been always friendly to the French, joined them with his friends, and announced that the remainder of the population were prepared to resist the troops with arms. The advanced guard arrived near the village the following morning, and opened fire with artillery under the command of Capt. MARITZEN, while Capt. BAUDOUY turned the village with three platoons of riflemen, supported by Maj. RINGOT with three platoons of marines. The various attacks made simultaneously forced the savages to fly, otherwise they would have been driven into the sea. At eight o'clock in the morning, the enemy had disappeared, and the French troops were in possession of his richest village in Lower Casamance, with the loss of but only one soldier wounded. Col. LAPRADE states in his report that he might have inflicted terrible punishment on the inhabitants of Guimbering by destroying the vast stores of rice they possessed, but he was satisfied with retaining a dozen of their prisoners until a fine of thirty tons of rice which he imposed on them was paid. A part of the fine was paid on the 5th of February, when the troops returned to their ships. Col. LAPRADE determined not to quit Casamance until he had visited the French settlement at Sedhiou. He found it considerably improved. The trade, which amounted to 2,000,000f. in 1856, had risen in 1864 to more than 4,000,000f. The improvement he attributes to the wise measures adopted by the Governor in 1859. In which traders were effectually protected throughout the Upper Casamance. Col. LAPRADE next visited the cotton plantations of the mias osseries of St. Joseph, at Sarene. The missionaries passed the year 1863 in building solid stone houses for carrying on their works after the cultivation of the cotton. They devoted the year 1864 to clearing the ground for planting. The planters had a great deal to contend with in consequence of the dry weather which prevailed in Senegal from January to June. The native cotton, however, has succeeded, although foreign cotton bears the climate with difficulty. Notwithstanding the east wind that prevailed during the beginning of the year, and that nocking cotton had not long commenced, the missionaries had stored 30,000 kilogrammes of cotton. It was expected that the entire crop would produce 90,000 kilogrammes to the new state.

THE HOMES OF MERRY ENGLAND.

Dr. HUNTER was last year commissioned by the Privy Council to inquire into the house accommodation provided for agricultural and other laborers in rural districts. He examined as many as 5,375 different dwellings in various counties, and inquired into the local circumstances of each district. His report has just been published, and we find the following summary of it in the *Pall Mall Gazette*: Of 5,375 laborers' cottages, Dr. HUNTER found that 2,145 contained only one bedroom. Of the average there were four persons to each bedroom. The open villages are the favorite investment of cottage speculators, who buy scraps of land, on which they crowd as densely as they can with the cheapest of hovels. Dr. HUNTER furnishes a lengthy and detailed account of the state of the cottages throughout England; but Mr. SIMON, the medical officer of the Privy Council, in his preliminary remarks, indicates some typical cases. In Wrestling worth, Bedfordshire, Dr. HUNTER visited seventeen houses, only four of which had more than one bedroom. The single-roomed cots contained three adults, with three children; a married pair with six, with five, or with four children. At Dunton, in the same county, Dr. HUNTER found six adults, with four children, sleeping in one cottage bedroom, and paying for it £3 10s. a year. Only one cottage out of fourteen visited in the village had two bedrooms. A little outside the village stands a house for which the owner until lately received 25s. a year. "The lower nine inches of the door having gone through sheer rottenness, a few more bricks were ingeniously drawn against it from within after shutting, and a bit of matting hung on the side. Full half of one window was gone, glass and framework too. Here, without furniture, huddled three adults and five children. At Bentham, in Berkshire, he saw a house in which the bedroom had no windows, no fireplace, no door, nor hole, except that in the floor, by which it was entered. The walls leant together, meeting a flat ceiling five feet nine inches in width, and five feet seven inches above the floor. A man lately lived here with two grown-up daughters and a growing son; father and son slept on the bedstead, the girls on the floor." At Tinker's End, near Winslow, a bedroom is reported to which slept four adults with five children, and which measured eleven feet by nine by six feet five inches at the highest point: another one, eleven feet seven by nine feet by five feet ten contained six persons. Each of these families had less than the allowance necessary to one single convict. No houses had more than one bedroom. In Great Hallingbury, Essex, there were thirty adults and twenty-nine children in twelve small bedrooms; but even this rate was exceeded in Langtoft, Lincolnshire, where in twelve bedrooms were lodged thirty-eight adults and thirty-six children. At Gamlingay, in Cambridgeshire, where a wretched hut not worth £20 can be let for £2 15s. a year, "eight and nine people were found in the single bedroomed houses, and in two cases six adults slept in a room with a child or two." At Madley, in Herefordshire, Dr. HUNTER "called at a pair of single bedroomed cots, let by the overseers at £2 a year; in one he found four adults and a child, in the other no less than eight adults with but one sleeping-room. These huts measured externally 12ft. 6in. square!" In Lubenham, Leicestershire, out of thirty-five houses, twenty-two had only one bedroom. In one bedroom lived a married pair, two boys of twenty and eighteen, a girl of seventeen, and a grandchild; in another, a married pair with five children; in another, six adults, with two children; in another, a widower, his two sons, his two daughters, and their two natural children. Again, at Stratton, Wiltshire, seven adults and one child slept in a single apartment. These are by no means exaggerated or extreme cases. They are only such as may be matched in any two or three pages of Dr. HUNTER'S long report, and may be taken as fairly illustrative of cottage life in England. To comment upon such cases, to point out the moral as well as physical evils which are inevitably engendered by a domestic existence passed in defiance of all the laws of health and all the rules of mereat decency, would be superfluous.

ITALY AND THE POPE.

The Roman correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 15th, states that he has ascertained the truth of the fact that the Pope has written a letter to VICTOR EMANUEL, as also the details connected with it. He says:

After a congregation, which took place early on Sunday morning, and at which only eight Cardinals were present, his Holiness sent for his Private Secretary, MONSIGNOR STELLI, and dictated the letter, the exact sense of which is as follows: His Holiness was alarmed at the *widowed* state of the Church of Italy, which was now deprived of so many of her bishops. He appealed, therefore, to the religious sense of his Majesty to come to his help to remedy such a state of things. As regards Piedmont and Lombardy his Holiness was willing to receive the "*terne*" proposed by his Majesty, selecting one as was customary. As to his own States he was decided to maintain his sovereignty, but as regards the Duchies, Tuscany and Naples, he was willing to treat if his Majesty would send a Plenipotentiary to Rome. If this gentleman has not already arrived, though some assert he has, he is about to arrive. It should be observed that Cardinal ANTONELLI was by no means acquainted with the intention of his Holiness, who wrote from his own impulse, and, as it was stated to me with "much unction." In the whole letter there is scarcely one sharp expression. On the contrary, a spirit of concession prevails throughout, illustrating rather of the man than the Pope, and showing more of the benevolent and religious sentiment of St. Peter than of the ambition of the Pope King. Regarding it in a political phase, it is a decided and explicit acknowledgment of Naples and the other States, with the exception of Umbria and Marches, as forming a part of the Kingdom of Italy. "The Pope will treat with the Plenipotentiary of his Majesty regarding the bishops of those provinces." Adieu, then, to Legitimacy. It is generally said here, on what authority I know not, that PIUS IX. has always had a weakness for VICTOR EMANUEL.

The same correspondent also reports that PASSIONEI has a mission, the purpose of which he describes as follows:

The great desire of the French is to induce the Pope to form an army, without which he will be left alone with his subjects, (supposing the army of occupation to be withdrawn,) and without which a train of embarrassments must necessarily follow. Such is the character of the struggle now going forward. As regards the Pope, his tone, as has already been represented by me, is as follows: "I will not form an army to be exposed to a similar disaster such as that of Castelfidardo, and I have no money." "We will provide you with money," say the French, "and will arrange it with the Italian Government." I will not hear of the Italian Government," says the Pope. "Well, then, we will not speak of it, but the money shall be forthcoming." Such, in brief, is the present position of His Holiness and his protectors to regard to each other, and there can be little doubt, I think, but that eventually the French will prevail. A double game has been played here for some time, the French urging, the Pope resisting, but there is good reason for believing that His Holiness will at length yield so far as to consent to augment his force. If I am not misinformed, the probability is that several French regiments or regiments of Frenchmen, to wear the Papal cockade, have been offered to His Holiness. More than this, several Austrians have been for some time in Rome to offer their services to His Holiness, but not receiving any direct encouragement, they were about to leave, when Monsignor DE MERODE requested them to remain another month. The question, therefore, of a considerable addition to the army is undoubtedly on the tapis, and though we have heard, and still hear, much of martyrdom and Providence, the conclusion very probably will be that martyrdom is by no means agreeable, and that Providence has graciously sent sword, bayonet, and Minie rifles for the defence of St. Peter. Count DE SARTIGES, it is confidently affirmed, will be recalled by his government, no successor being appointed for the present, and the affairs of the Legation being carried on by the first Secretary. The object of such a step would probably be to compel the Pope to enter into the views of the Emperor, who, being aware of the strength of the clerical party in France, may fear the consequences of a Papal exodus.

Writing at a late hour, he confirms the intelligence that Count DE SARTIGES will leave Rome.

"Of course it is represented as a leave of absence for six months, but the truth is, I believe, that he will be replaced, perhaps not immediately, by some other person. This has been foreseen since the appointment of M. LAVALETTE."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Two of our paroled prisoners have arrived at Raleigh, bringing news that JEFF. DAVIS was at Charlotte, N. C., on the 25th of April, but that he left on that day bound for the West. He had a train of twenty wagons, escorted by 3,000 cavalry under Gen ECHOLS and BASIL DUKE. These men were mostly of MORGAN'S old command, and were committing all sorts of outrages upon the people. DAVIS had the impudence to make a speech to the people, in which he assured them that he would soon be again on the field with an army larger than ever before.

One Dr. BLACKBURN, a prominent and particularly vindictive traitor, has been undergoing an examination at Bermuda on charges of an attempt to introduce yellow fever into New-York and Philadelphia. It appears that he gathered a quantity of clothing from infected persons, which he packed in trunks, with orders to have it forwarded this Spring, of course as soon as the weather was warm enough to spread the contagion. Ten trunks were thus prepared, three of which have been found and the contents buried by the Board of Health of Bermuda.

Dispatches from Memphis confirm the report of the surrender of JEFF. THOMPSON. He surrendered his entire force to Commander MITCHELL, of the United States service, with whom he has been in negotiation for some time. The terms are understood to be the same as were accorded to Gens. LEE and JOHNSTON.

Gen. MEREDITH, commanding Western Kentucky, has summoned all bands of armed men acting in open hostility against the government, to surrender before May 20, on terms granted to LEE, or be treated as outlaws.

The notorious FOREST created quite a stir at the Louisville Hotel Monday. He came in under a flag of truce with Capt. MAGINNIS, on the Frankfort train, in charge of Col. BECKLEY. They returned to Lexington with Gen. HOBSON to determine on some terms of surrender.

The trial of Congressman HARRIS, of Maryland, for aiding the enemy, was resumed yesterday, and concluded on the part of the prosecution.

Gen. CARL SCHURZ to-day tendered his resignation as Major-General, and it was promptly accepted.

Orders received at the Watervliet Arsenal will, when carried out, reduce the daily expenditures $2,000.

NEWS FROM EUROPE

The *Hibernian* arrived, yesterday afternoon, off Point au Basque, bringing five days later news from Europe. We were, however, unable to get the news in time for our morning edition, in consequence of some derangement of the telegraph wires near Port Hood.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: Quite a feat was accomplished between Michigan City and Lake Station, on the occasion of the reception of the funeral cortége, which railroad men, if not the general public, will appreciate. At the former place, at which the funeral train arrived at 8.25 on Thursday morning, Gen HOOKER stepped off to get breakfast, and while eating, the train left, Major JAMES S. HOPPER, train dispatcher of the Michigan Central at Michigan City, went to the company's shop, and took out a locomotive, which, with the General on board, overtook the train at Lake Station. The distance between Porter and Lake Stations, eight miles, was run in the unprecedented time of nine minutes.

The Dayton (Ohio,) *Journal* says the Episcopal Church of that place was entered on Friday night, the 28th of April, and the mourning drapery suspended in honor of the memory of Mr. LINCOLN stolen. The outrage was not committed by common thieves, but by rebel thieves. The scoundrels, not content with stealing the mourning drapery with which the church was decorated in honor of the memory of the late President of the United States, tore down the national flag, which was part of the decorations, and wiped their feet upon it.

The large shield-shaped silver-plated doorplate of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, late Vice-President of the late so-called Confederate States of America, is now displayed in the window of an oyster-house on Washington-street, in this city. This trophy from Georgia was secured by one of SHERMAN'S soldiers, from whom it was obtained by its present owner. It attracts much attention, and to its present novel position gives rise to many comments respecting its original owner.

A frightful accident occurred on Friday last on the Erie Railroad, by which the express train leaving Buffalo the previous evening, was precipitated through the bridge spanning the Conestoga River. Three passengers were killed, and several others seriously injured. The company considered the bridge safe, it having been rebuilt some three years ago.

On Friday night, a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was robbed by guerrillas or thieves while passing near North Bend, Ind. ADAMS' Express safe was blown open and the contents taken, and the passengers were robbed of watches and money. The thieves escaped across the river.

JOHN CRAWFORD, an Albanian brawler, was expelled from a Hudson River Railroad car by passengers who declined to enter while he was cursing ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and indulging in profane and obscene language. He was taken before Justice DODGE and committed to the Penitentiary.

CONRAD BRINER, who is alleged to have shot Mr. CONRAD HOLLINGER, editor of a German newspaper in Newark, on Monday last, was arrested, yesterday, by New-York Detective Officer WILSON, and surrendered to Officers HAUBY and BAKER of Newark.

Gen. M. H. LEGGETT, formerly a well-known teacher of Ohio, has notified the War Department that as there will be no further pressing need of military gentlemen of his rank, he will be pleased to be allowed the privilege of retiring to the walks of civil life.

There is a coat on exhibition at the Merchants' Exchange in Portland, which was once worn by the rebel Maj. Gen. WILCOX. It was taken from a wagon near Burkittsford station.

The Erie Railway car manufactory in Jersey City, near the Bergen tunnel, took fire about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and was burned down. The loss is estimated at $130,000.

The Mississippi is again on the rise in Louisiana. Levees have been broken in several places, and large districts are flooded. Morganzia has been drowned out and abandoned.

JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, is not dead, as recently reported, but is expected to return from the South to his home in Nashville in a few days.

Secretary SEWARD was better yesterday than at any time since his injury. His son's condition was very encouraging.

LOCAL NEWS.

Very little of interest transpired yesterday in the matter of the Fire Department. The new Board of Commissioners have engaged Mr WALDO HUTCHINS as their counsel in the legal proceedings now about commencing. The necessary papers will be entered on file and the matter pushed with speedy action. The Chief Engineer of the Department has issued an order to officers of the department, directing them to remain quietly, and await quietly the decision of the Courts.

[illegible] No. 221 Canal-street, was stabbed in the [illegible] side, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in THOMAS F. MURRAY'S establishment, at No. 421 Broadway. MURRAY was terribly beaten and bruised about the head.

Mr. MICHAEL GREEN, of No. 207 East Thirteenth-street, carman, died at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, having fallen from his cart and sustained a compound fracture of the thigh on the 1st instant.

The newly appointed Street Cleaning Commission organized yesterday by electing the Mayor Chairman and the Recorder Secretary. They will advertise for proposals immediately.

The Commissioners of the Boards of Enrollment of the Southern District of New-York have all been discharged.

Business in Produce and Merchandise on Saturday exhibited less animation, owing, in part, to the rain-storm. Prices of Flour and Wheat were firmer. Cotton was cheaper. Petroleum heavy. Provisions without any remarkable alteration. Freights quite dull, with 435 vessels of all classes in port.

Last evening Stocks were weak on call. Gold sold after the call at 143¼, and closed at 142⅝.

Gen. Halleck's Amnesty Order.

The important order which Gen. HALLECK issued from Richmond on Wednesday last, and which was published in the TIMES of yesterday, received, we must suppose, the authorization of the government. It announced that "all persons, *without regard to their rank or employment in the civil or military service of the late rebel government*, will be permitted to take the amnesty oath, and will receive the corresponding certificate; and that those excluded from the benefit of such oath can make application for pardon and restoration to civil rights, which applications will be received and forwarded to the proper channels for the action of the President of the United States."

It is a fair inference, from the language and circumstances of the order, that a great part even of the excepted classes will receive the clemency granted to what—except for the high dudgeon in which the term would be received—we should call the "common people" of the South. The great and momentous question now agitated in every household in the country, North and South, is: How many of the leaders shall suffer the extreme penalty of treason, and who are they? With what anxiety, should it now be published, would the whole nation peruse the dread catalogue of those to whom death or disgraceful and eternal banishment had been decreed!

There are two modes, however, of considering the question of punishing the Southern treason. First, what might justly be done; second, what will actually be done. With regard to the former question, every shade of opinion is possible, and, in fact, there are almost as many different gradations of penalties proposed as there are individual intellects in the country.

Singularly enough, many leading men of the original *ante bellum* abolitionists, like PHILLIPS, GERRIT SMITH, and GREELEY, join hands with the remnants of the Copperheads—as extremes meet—in counseling a total abstinence from the death penalty. Most people, however, with sons or brothers or fathers victims of treason, to embitter their hatred of treason, remember the damnable deeds of JEFF. DAVIS, THOMPSON and others—remember that LEE uttered no word of remonstrance when his subordinates tortured to the death our gallant boys at Libby, Belle Isle and Andersonville; that BEAUREGARD fired the first shot at the *Star of the West*, and crumbled the parapets of Sumter, and threw out his dastard pronunciamentos against the honor of our soldiers and their loved ones at home; that PICKETT hanged our gallant North Carolinian Union soldiers by scores, after surrender; that FORREST murdered the garrison of Fort Pillow in cold blood; that MOSBY ambushed and shot our men in the Shenandoah Valley, in meaner than Indian warfare.

Such remembrances inflame the desire for stern justice upon the foremost traitors. To some extent this desire will be satisfied. But no high carnival of blood will follow the suppression of the Southern rebellion. No dreadful holocaust of victims, like those at the mere perusal of which the student of history shudders, in reading the records of other days and other lands, will stain American annals. Not vengeance, but justice will be the motto of the American government.

To fulfill the stern requirements of the law, and to furnish by the terror of example an immunity from traitorous plots to the future which the past did not enjoy—such is the need of the hour. A wide, but deserved disfranchisement from offices of honor, trust or emolument; a less wide, but equally well-deserved enforcement of the pains of banishment and of confiscation; and comparatively few sacrifices to the bullet and the gallows,—such disgraces and such penalties, we believe, will furnish the practical solution of the question, What *will* be done with the traitors?

Foreign Employment for American Soldiers.

It is noteworthy that journals which have heretofore been the loudest in their demands for peace—which have declared the continuance of the war for the assertion of the national authority a crime, and which have not ceased to proclaim the certainty of impending financial ruin as the heritage of the nation, have become eager advocates for the employment of our soldiers in some ill-defined scheme of intervention or liberation in Mexico.

Perhaps it would be unfair to conclude from this that those who advocated unconditional surrender to the South at Chicago, and who have, all along, declared themselves in favor of peace, under any and all conditions, seek to bring us into the entanglements of a foreign war as a diversion in the interest of the rebellious and pro-slavery element here. But it cannot be considered unfair, at least, to hold the advocates of a foreign war—we care not whether it is indicated by fillibustering expeditions into Mexico or otherwise—to be utterly insincere in all that they have said in favor of peace during these four years of bloodshed. Nor can we be wrong in estimating their warnings of financial ruin, and their concern for the interests of the great tax-paying multitude, as the mere stock in trade of political tricksters, utterly indifferent to the public welfare. No one needs to be told that, dragging us into a war for Mexico—we care not upon what pretence—is dragging us into a war which would plunge this country far deeper into debt than it is to-day, and which would make every industrious and peaceable citizen's labor just of so much the less account to himself and his family.

If circumstances should arise, when the United States Government would be bound to interfere in Mexican affairs for its own safety, and for the maintenance of the national honor, the burdens imposed by that necessity would have to be borne at all hazards, and under all contingencies. But we hold it criminal in those that claim to be public instructors, to seek to delude our militant population—if we can be said to have such a class among us—or to tempt the ambition of irresponsible adventurers, by picturing for them a field of operations on foreign soil. It is, first of all, taking a low estimate of the character of the American volunteers, to suppose that they can employ their hands or divert their minds, on retiring from the national service, in no other way than doing duty as soldiers of fortune, or mercenary bravos for the disorganized States of the world. It is a libel upon the American army, the citizen soldiers of the Republic, to put them, even by implication, upon a level with the mercenaries of Central Europe, ready to do the duty of adventurers abroad, and disdainful of the avocations of honorable industry at home.

In its political features, this irresponsible system of instituting military expeditions for the regeneration or amelioration of outside communities, is intended for mischief, and for that alone. It is part and parcel of the same scheme which, as long as there was a so-called Confederate Government in existence, was meant to bring the United States into open conflict with one or more of the Great Powers of Europe. If it is too late now to make such an inveiglement available for the benefit of the rebel scheme of secession and ultimate independence, it is not too late to make such a scheme tributary to the interests of a party which still hopes to see the South yet elevated to its old position of influence in the national councils, with the vital principle of the rebellion still left to work and germinate new conspiracies against the commonwealth.

The Old and the New Democracy.

The life and strength of the old Democratic party was its national spirit. From its earliest history this never failed to assert itself clearly, fervently, we may say, indeed, fiercely, on every question involving the preservation, or the enlargement, or the honor and glory of the country. In our great controversies with England, with France, with Mexico, it was peculiarly the war party. In every minor dispute with other nations, it was always the party most apt to plant itself on high pretensions and extreme claims. In our domestic affairs it was the party that always labored most earnestly to put down sectional discord, and to strengthen the bonds of the Union.

It did not always work wisely. In many things it committed most flagrant errors. In the latter years especially it was betrayed by Southern acts and Southern threats into great follies and wrongs. Yet this old traditional character for high nationality still kept it strong in the good-will of the people.

Had it gone into this war against Southern rebellion with the same whole-souled, unflinching national spirit that distinguished it in other wars, and maintained that spirit firmly till the old flag waved in triumph, it would to-day be stronger than ever, and have the assurance of a grand future. But the fact that it has proved derelict, not to say positively recreant, in the supreme crisis of the nation—that it has become so degenerate as to cower and sink in a war which involved the very life of the nation, when it had been so indomitable in other wars which only touched the nation's pride or material interests—that, instead of seeking, as of old, to vindicate the supremacy of the constitution, it has gone for making terms with the most malignant and foulest of all possible rebellions against that constitution, is a fact before which all of its old credit gives way to contempt, irredeemably and fatally.

The Democratic party has lost its vital principle. As a political organization its day has gone forever. It must share the fate which for the same cause in a milder form overtook the old Federal party. Its elements will gather about new issues, and take a new form, which, in the mighty developments of this new era of the republic, it is impossible yet to determine. The memory of the old party will remain only as a perpetual warning against untaithfulness to the country in its day of need.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.—Less than $170,000,000 worth of the pending series of the national 7-30 Loan remains to be marketed. The daily sales of the loan this last week have been enormous, having averaged $6,245,740, (as against a daily average of $4,238,233 last week, and of $3,054,140 the preceding week,) as follows: Monday, $5,175,500; Tuesday, $5,231,100; Wednesday, $7,261,300; Thursday, $6,103,250; Friday, $7,457,150. The current sales of the loan are at the unprecedented rate of $37,474,440 a week. At this rate, all the unsold balance of the series will be disposed of in less than five weeks. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the loan, this week, have averaged 4,142.

A local contemporary, in alluding to the loan, says: "Our attention has been called to the language of the official advertisement, which would seem to imply that only the one hundred and seventy (or one hundred and eighty) millions of the current series not yet taken, is authorized by an act of Congress." In the advertisement referred to, it is stated that: "Less than $200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market * * * It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series (of Seven-Thirties) will be offered to the public." This is plain language, clearly meaning that of the Loans, for the coming fiscal year, authorized by the last Congress, less than $200,000,000 *are now open to public subscription*, and that in view of the practical termination of the war, the sweeping retrenchment in public expenditures, and the growing income from internal revenue, the Treasury Department will not be obliged to borrow much more than the first $300,000,000 of the $600,000,000 authorized by the Act of Congress, March 3, 1865. Our cotemporary need not send all the way to Washington for accurate information on these points.

"Astonishing the World."

It seems that this country is never able for any length of time to avoid "astonishing the world." We suppose this must be the real "mission" of the United States. The nations of Europe are rarely astonished at anything that takes place in Asia or in Africa. It is rare that any one of them is astonished at anything that takes place in any other one. But all of them seem to be in a condition of ceaseless astonishment at each and every successive development of affairs in the United States. Before the war we astonished them all by our industrial and peaceful republican glories; during the war we have astonished them every day by the wonderful exploits of our soldiers and sailors. We astonished them at the close of last year by carrying through a political campaign and Presidential election in the very heat of the war—votes being cast, in thousands of cases, in the brief lull of battle; and last month we astonished them by the regularity with which the administration was continued, and the orderliness in which the country maintained itself after the assassination of the Chief of the State. The steamer of yesterday took out a new astonishment for these unhappy people—the news, that though our gigantic war is but a few days over, we have already begun the disbandment of the great Army of the Union. On this point the *Army and Navy Journal* of yesterday pertinently remarks: "In a few weeks a very large part of those gallant soldiers who have saved the country from destruction, and crowned it with unfading laurels, will be dispersed. They will go to improve the coming season in tilling the land they have saved, and to set an example of loyal and useful citizenship, such as only our army of citizen-soldiers can furnish. The most singular and striking aspect of the whole scene is, however, the perfect assurance, self-confidence, and independence of foreign criticism, advice, or action, which the country shows in this course. For a month past the English and French press has been filled with articles on the relations of the United States with Canada on the one hand, and with Mexico on the other. All the possibilities of an invasion in either direction have been canvassed. The fall of Richmond, momentous and decisive as it was on the rebellion, was but briefly discussed, in press or in public, upon its intrinsic importance, but its possible influence on the Canada question and the Mexican question, became of the profoundest interest. Like men guilty of beating an antagonist already in a death-struggle with a powerful opponent, and who fear, when he has thrown his adversary to the earth, that he will serve upon them well-merited punishment, England and France watch with intense anxiety the future course of America. What will be the *astonishment* of those countries when they see that this Western Republic, without the slightest regard to their hopes or their fears, their predictions or their costly preparations, without regard to the daily and excited discussions in Parliament and in the Corps Legislatif; and at the very moment when upon this Mexican and Canadian question, the French Government has proposed an offensive and defensive alliance to protect MAXIMILIAN'S ill-gotten *Franco-Austrian* empire on the one hand, and to protect Canada on the other, our self-reliant republic disbands its armies, sends home its faithful soldiers, closes its recruiting tents, stops its contracts for material, and prepares to abandon the gloomy path of war for the broad and shining highway of peace?"

Though it seems that thus we are always astonishing the nations of Europe, we must tell them it is rare that they astonish us in the least by anything they do. And we may further add as a curious circumstance, that though it seems we are always doing astonishing things, they are never such as to astonish ourselves—which is surely the most astonishing thing of all.

John Stuart Mill on Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, as our readers are aware, has been brought forward in the Liberal interest as a candidate for the representation of Westminster in the British House of Commons. For such a position Mr. MILL is believed to be fitted not less by his profound training as a student of political science, than by his long experience in a vastly important department of the civil administration—that of the government of India. By his opponents Mr. MILL'S unequaled skill as a reasoner is readily admitted. But he is represented as a mere theorist, whose views are so far from being practical, that even the most advanced of his own party would not dare venture to follow where he would lead. There is just a grain of truth in this estimate of his character as a politician, sufficient to give plausibility to the objections urged against his candidature alike by Tories and so-called Conservative Whigs. Mr. MILL is unquestionably far in advance of his party on all the broad questions of political philosophy. But he has never sought to conceal from himself or from others that he does not expect, in the present state of public education in England, to carry into practical effect a tithe of the reforms which he thinks will one day be introduced into the fundamental laws of the United Kingdom. He might be called a visionary, were he going to Parliament to urge the introduction of what has been called a "fancy franchise." But he proposes to accept a seat in the House of Commons—if it is tendered to him voluntarily—with no such purpose before him.

Mr. MILL, for example, has published for the information of the electors of Westminster a letter in which he distinctly announces that he will accept such measures of reform as promise to enlarge the national constituency—come from what quarter they may. Mr. BAINE'S *six-pound* franchise bill, Mr. MILL will readily vote for, if it should reappear in the new Parliament; although he will continue to hold and to propagate his own views of a "fancy franchise."

What these particular views are Mr. MILL gives the electors of Westminster the fullest opportunity of criticising before giving him their suffrages. If he had a House of Commons of his own way of thinking he would hold the suffrage open to all grown persons, men and women, who were found able to read and write, and do a proportional sum in arithmetic; and, who had not, within a certain specified time, preceding their appearance at the polls, been the recipients of public relief as paupers. One of the prime objections to the *rule of three* test, according to the London *Spectator*, is that it would disfranchise half the existing *six-pound* voters. If this is true, instead of extending the franchise, Mr. MILL'S patent arrangement would limit it far within its present boundaries. This fact, alone, we presume, is sufficient to show that he only thinks of these reforms as possibilities of the future, when common school education shall have become as general in Old England as it is in Scotland, New-England or Prussia.

Mr. MILL, it seems, has a strong objection to the ballot. And here again his theory proceeds upon optimist principles far ahead of his time. He takes it for granted that every vote should be above being influenced by improper motives; that he (or she) should stand courageously forward in the face of every kind of illegitimate influence, and vote upon conviction alone. And this is, no doubt, true. But it is just as vain to found a system of voting upon such a theory, as to make it a law that every voter shall have graduated either at Oxford or Cambridge, or be able to give a rational theory of the system of the sidereal heavens.

It matters little, however, how far in advance of the times Mr. MILL'S abstract views go, as long as he proposes to take reform in such installments, and by such practicable means as are *now* available. On this side of the Atlantic, we shall naturally hail with uncommon pleasure the appearance in the House of Commons of so eminent a thinker, and one who has stood so true to the United States in his sympathies all through the war. It will be impossible for JOHN STUART MILL to have a seat in the House of Commons without influencing, more or less, the deliberations and the judgment of that body in favor of liberal measures at home and abroad. And Westminster can do itself no greater honor than by asking him to serve it in the British Commons.

OUR FUNDED STOCKS.—Government gold-bearing bonds were lightly dealt in on Saturday. The main inquiry was for the SIX per Cents of 1881, which, as having sixteen years to run at a liberal and unalterable rate of interest, are regarded by purchasers for permanent investment, at home and abroad, as, by all odds, the most desirable of all our funded securities. This stock (bearing an accrued coin interest of 2½ per cent., equal, with gold at 143, to $3 04 in currency) improved ¼ per cent., on an extremely limited offering, which, in the anticipated revival of the demand for our national bonds, will be speedily absorbed at a material advance on prevailing rates. The Five-Twenties rank next in public favor, and will promptly rise in price as they regain the attention of speculative buyers. A further fall in gold, even to par, is not likely to very adversely affect the market value of these gold-bearing securities. Our government SIX per Cents, years before the war, were almost uniformly at a high premium. In the Fall of 1859, with gold at par, the Sixes of 1868 were selling at 109@110. The Six per Cent. stock of any solvent government, steadily resolved on the liquidation of its indebtness, will always command a handsome premium. The convertible privilege attached to the 7-30 Loan, now in process of distribution at par, in view of these facts, constitutes one of the strongest recommendations of the loan to popular favor that could be urged on public attention.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER contributes an excellent article to the New-York *Ledger* for the current week, on the assassination of President LINCOLN. It is in Mr. BEECHER'S best vein.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 6.

ARREST OF COL. OULD.

The arrest of Col. OULD and HATCH, rebel Exchange Commissioners, continues to excite attention, and the belief that it is on a charge of misappropriation of supplies and money sent to our prisoners, grows more general. When LEE surrendered, OULD and HATCH were not included in the parole, because it was supposed the bottom of the rebellion was not yet out, and there was much business in their departments still to attend to. They were simply put upon their good behavior while inside our lines. But a cloud seems to have come over their path. Gen. GRANT did not order their arrest, as has been represented. The order came from the War Department.

A QUEER CORRECTION.

A good attempt at a correction is the following from the *Star* of this evening:

"The published statement that the Hon. JOHN W. CHANDLER, of New-Hampshire, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice CYRUS W. FIELDS, appointed Consul to Japan, is, we have authority for saying, premature." Hon. J. W. CHANDLER is a member of Congress from the Seventh District of New-York. Hon. JOHN W. CHANDLER, of New-Hampshire, may be referred to, but he has just been appointed Solicitor of the Navy Department. CYRUS W. FIELDS, above mentioned, at last accounts was dining with the Pacha of Egypt, preparatory to attending the celebration of the opening of the canal across the Isthmus of Suez. Mr. MAUNSELL B. FIELD, who is doubtless meant, is the Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to whom a consulship has been tendered.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Internal Revenue Department has decided that where fertilizers have been purchased by a farmer, the amount expended therefor, if the fertilizer were appropriated to the land in the year of tax, should be deducted as part of the expense of business in estimating income.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 6

REDUCING EXPENSES.

Since the recent orders for the reduction of expenses, the Quartermaster's Department has effected a reduction of its daily expenses on ocean and coastwise transport service of $35,000 per day, which is a saving of more than three millions of dollars per month.

MAILS ON WESTERN RIVERS.

The Postmaster-General has sent an agent of his department to St. Louis, who will be there on the 12th inst., to arrange for the transportation of the mails on the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

NATIONAL BANK IN RICHMOND.

The First National Bank of Richmond, Va., has been designated the United States Depository. H. G. FAUT is President. This is the only National Bank yet established in that city.

GIVING UP PRIVATE PROPERTY.

The government has possession in this city and vicinity of a number of private buildings that are used for hospitals and other purposes. A clearing-out of these buildings is about to be made, and they will be turned over to their owners. The government hospitals will also be abandoned as soon as circumstances will permit.

TROOPS SWARMING IN.

The country adjacent to this city presents an appearance somewhat similar to what it did in 1861. The camps of the troops already arrived being dotted on every road. The farmers will suffer much, but they have the satisfaction of knowing that it will be of short duration and for the last time.

AS SISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

There is authority for saying that the published statement that Hon J. W. CHANDLER, of New Hampshire, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice M. B. FIELDS, appointed Consul to Japan, is premature. Owing to ill health, Mr. FIELDS will shortly retire from the Treasury, but his successor has not been designated, nor has he consented as yet to accept the appointment of Consul to Japan, which, it is understood, has been tendered him.

HEAVY THUNDER-STORM.

To-day has been exceedingly warm. A terrific thunder storm passed over the city early this morning. The claps of thunder were so heavy as to awaken most of the citizens from sleep.

OATH-TAKING.

Several of the Washingtonians who were paroled by Gen. GRANT and returned home have been sent South for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. Most of them are smarting, however, to take the oath and remain good citizens.

THE TRIAL OF BOOTH'S ACCOMPLICES.

It was not definitely settled, this afternoon, whether the trial of the assassins will commence on Monday or not. In fact, the court had hardly been selected, up to 2 o'clock.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT arrived in this city to-day.

THE END—THE COMING POLICY.

The People Call for the Law of Treason—No Spirit of Revenge but of Public Safety—Conquest Complete—Reconstruction Must Follow Events—Spirit of the Rebellion—Mission of Lincoln Complete—Johnson to be Trusted.

THE BRIDGE, April, 1865.

The American nation demands the execution of the law of Treason. It does not demand it in the spirit of vengeance, or of cruelty. It is not a consequence of the death of LINCOLN. Let nobody make that mistake. It is the deliberate judgment of the people, that the highest law of the land should be executed, for the sake of a regard to the law of the land, for the peace of posterity, and the present safety of the republic. With what face can the administration of law appear at the bar of eternal justice and say, we sent a boy to the penitentiary for stealing a silver spoon—we denounced a poor woman for her misfortunes—but we pardoned men who put their knives at the throat of a nation, who bathed thousands in blood, and clothed countless thousands in mourning! Ah! such is the spirit of the world—to enforce the law upon the poor, and helpless and weak—while it lets go the great criminals—the rich and the powerful.

The people don't want the punishment at the South, or women, or children, or anybody conscripted into the army, or anybody who can set up a plea of innocent motives, to be punished. They want only those who brought on the war and deliberately persisted in it to meet the responsibilities of their desperate conduct. But, said the New-York *Tribune* a few days since: "How can you tell who they are? Some are misled, some less guilty, some no more guilty than others. This is wholesale sort of business. Let us pardon them in wholesale." This is the substance of what sounds to me like the veriest nonsense. Nothing is more clearly defined than the leaders in this rebellion and the true authors of it. The constitution defines treason to be an overt act, to be clearly proved as such. Well, the State of Tennessee was carried into rebellion against the Government, by an act of the legislature against the will of the people. Every man who voted for that act of secession is a traitor, and every one of their names is recorded. Is there any difficulty about this? Who was the Governor of Tennessee who called troops out to resist the government? HARRIS. Again, take the convention of Virginia. Every man who voted for the ordinance of secession is known and recorded. Take the rebel Congress. Every man is known. Take DAVIS and his Cabinet, Gov. VANCE, M'GRAW BROWN, WATTS, etc. Every man is known. Take the graduates of West Point—COOPER, LEE, LONGSTREET, etc. Are they not known? There are probably in all two or three thousand of these men and what right has any man to interfere between the Courts of Justice and these traitors?

Let it not be supposed that the people are crying for blood. The American people are humane to the extreme. If they were not, you would see the blood of thousands of traitors flowing on other fields than those of battle. It is the highest exercise of the most humane law that they demand that in any event the leading traitors shall be exiled. If the government shall fail in this, you may rely upon it the people will execute the law themselves. The only way to maintain law and order in a free country is to execute the law faithfully. On the day previous to the death of LINCOLN, when every man felt kindly and desired no vengeance to be unnecessarily exercised, I walked amid the crowds of my countrymen and found them of one opinion, that leading Secessionists and traitors, of every description, should be exiled from the country. The only exceptions to this opinion were those who wanted them hung. To oppose this popular sentiment will be a mistake.

In regard to the policy of "reconstruction," as it is called, I rejoice that every scheme of the sort in Congress failed. We want no reconstruction, except what comes naturally from the facts of the case. The rebel States have been conquered. There is no use in mincing terms, or attempting to change facts. But the Constitution of the United States, and the laws in pursuance thereof, are prevalent over every foot of ground in the United States. The people in these States are, therefore, entirely safe in their liberty, persons and property, so far as not affected by the Emancipation Act, or forfeited in due course of law. So long as they can have law, order and security, they have no reason to complain.

Some of the milk-and-water sect (who said we could not conquer them) say: "How can we maintain the Union by force? Can we make the South a Poland?" This again is nonsense. We have conquered them. We do maintain the Union by force, and sooner than the vile spirit of bloody, malicious, unnecessary rebellion shall raise its head again, we will make it a desert. Let the facts stand just as they are, without attempting to twist them into something else. Reconstruction will come just as fast as the people of the rebel States, in a spirit of obedience and submission to the laws, are fit for it, and no sooner.

The last act of the rebellion goes *pari passu* with the first. They attempted to assassinate LINCOLN before he was inaugurated, and now, when he had lived to destroy their pandemonium, the satanic rebels have accomplished it. But God reigns! And how grandly his reigns in this very thing. LINCOLN lived till he accomplished everything for which he was raised up. The rebellion is conquered, slavery is destroyed, the nation emerges from darkness to light, with its wings expanded, its strength renewed, its spirit ravived, its glory ascending before the whole earth. We may mourn for LINCOLN, as DAVID did over JONATHAN; we may lay him in his silent grave, but the grass will grow green with a people's tears; the laurel of his fame will grow fresher with coming ages, and history will record him as the Preserver of his country.

But, let us not forget the spirit of the rebellion. That spirit is fairly represented by assassination. It attempted to assassinate the republic, it attempted to starve prisoners to death. It attempted to burn New-York. It attempted to assassinate LINCOLN, and at last it did assassinate him. In this instance it was successful. But what real difference is there between the assassination of LINCOLN, and the conflagration of New-York? Do you not, Mr. TIMES, remember that the rebel States stated that they had men ready to burn New-York, Boston, Cincinnati, &c., and would do it? And do you not remember that KENNADY and his accomplices attempted it very soon after? These crimes are all kindred and they all represent the spirit of the rebellion. Is it safe to forget all this? Is it safe to reorganize the South with the very men who have robbed, killed and starved every one in their way, whom they could reach? Is it just? Is it right to receive these men

who favor like the prodigal son? There is no parallel in the cases. The prodigal son only wasted his own in riotous living, but these people have committed the worst and darkest of crimes. Is there a spot in the United States, where DAVIS, and BENJAMIN, and SLACKBURN can remain safe under the law?

I have great confidence in Mr. JOHNSON. He knows these rebels, and, I think, he will not endeavor to save them at the expense of the nation. He is one of the people, and a man of strong common sense, who will be apt to follow the will of the people. If not, if unhappily he should prove himself incompetent to the great exigencies of the time, there is a remedy provided, which the present Congress will not fail to apply.

But, to my mind, the signs of the times are all prosperous, and I trust Mr. JOHNSON will be upheld in doing what is just, and right and felicitous in the affairs of the country.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIAN.

The News Not Received in Consequence of a Break in the Telegraph Near Port Head.

PORT AU BASQUE, Saturday, May 6.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 27th, via Londonderry on the 28th of April, arrived off this point at half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon. Her dates are five days later than those already received.

The London corn market was short of supplies and there was a better business doing in English and foreign wheat at an advance in prices.

[Owing to a break in the wires near Port Head, we were obliged to go to press without being able to get the conclusion of the above dispatch.—ED.]

The Condition of Secretary Seward and His Son.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, May 6—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is better than at any time since his injury.

Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD'S condition is most encouraging.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

The Homestead of Mrs. Lincoln.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 6.

The subscriptions to present a homestead to Mrs. LINCOLN are not to exceed five dollars each, so that all may have a chance to contribute. The statement that they were to be five hundred dollars each, as mentioned in a previous dispatch, was incorrect

Fatal Explosion in a Brewery.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 6.

An explosion at QUINN'S Brewery occurred at ten o'clock this morning. Two men, JOHN BYRNE and PHILIP MCCAFFRY, were killed, and two slightly injured.

The damage to the property is about $25,000.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 6.

The subscription to the Seven-Thirty Loan yesterday by the First National Bank of New-York was one million, not one hundred thousand dollars.

Metropolitan Police for Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 6.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed the bill establishing a Metropolitan Police force for Boston, by a vote of 91 against 77.

Sailing of the Steamship North American for Europe.

PORTLAND, Saturday, May 6.

The steamship *North American*, Capt. KAY, sailed from Portland at 5 P. M., for Liverpool, via Londonderry.

News of the Victories in San Francisco.

ORDERS BY GEN. M'DOWELL.

From the San Francisco Alta.

We have received the following order from the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific. They are self-explanatory

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, April 5, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 23.—The following has just been received by telegraph:

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1865.

To Gen. McDowell:

A salute of 100 guns in honor of the capture of Richmond, Va., will be fired at meridian the day after the reception of this order, at each military post and arsenal of the United States. Department Commanders will give orders accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

In compliance with the foregoing, salutes will be fired to-morrow at noon from every battery and fort in this harbor, at Benicia and at Sacramento, and at all other forts or batteries in this department, on the day next succeeding the receipt of this order.

As the salute is fired the native command not otherwise employed will be paraded under arms, and give three times three cheers for their glorious brothers in arms in the East, who by their courage, endurance and patriotism, are now so rapidly bringing this war to its proper conclusion.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL.

R. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. Ewell and the Burning of Richmond.

DID THE MOB SET FIRE TO THE CITY?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of to-day (May 5,) contains an extract from a letter written by Gen. EWELL, in which he accuses a "lawless mob" of robbing and burning Richmond. I have also before me a letter, just received from a near relative, who has lived in Richmond during all the war, and was there when it was evacuated by the rebel troops. Its testimony rather conflicts with that of the rebel General. He says: "I walked around several squares to see if I could learn anything. I could hear a good deal of commotion on the streets, and passed by several tobacco warehouses, where I found the large doors open, and a fire burning before each door, *preparatory, as I knew, to setting them on fire.* I returned home and laid down without undressing, when, after a short time, I was again called to the door, where I found a gentleman who had five horses in my stable, who was anxious to get out of Richmond as soon as possible. He informed me that a *South Carolina brigade, who were passing through the city, were engaged in breaking open the stores on Main-street, and carrying off everything in them.* Several very large jewelry stores were broken open and everything stolen. As it was near daylight, I concluded to go up town to my office, which was to the midst of the stores they were sacking. *I found the work completed and the troops gone.*" Further on he says: "The fire was raging terribly. Several foundries and the artillery shops were on fire, and there was an incessant roar, produced by the explosion of shells in them. The destruction of property is enormous; no one has attempted to make any estimate of it. The firing of the warehouses, *(by order of the government,)* in the heart of the city, is condemned by everyone. All the bridges across the river were burned. You can form no idea of the awful appearance of the ruins. Some of the streets are entirely filled with bricks, to the depth of three or four feet, and are impassable. After I returned from breakfast the Federal troops began to come in—first cavalry, and afterward the other troops; and in a short time the city seemed to be full of them. Their attention was first turned to extinguishing the fire, and if it had not been for their exertions I believe the whole city would have been in ruins."

So much for the testimony of an eye-witness. Let the blame rest where it deserves; not upon the masses, but upon the accursed "government" which planned, and its emissaries who executed.

Gen. R. E. Lee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can the pure, unadulterated chivalry, the highest type of F. F. V's, be mean? Read the following fact:

In 1864, being at Washington, I visited Arlington House, the late residence of Gen. R. E. LEE. While there we came across a family of negro people with whom was a colored girl, who represented herself to be a grand-daughter of the old people to the house on the premises. She stated that she was among those who were included in the emancipation by the will of G. W. CUSTIS, formerly the proprietor of Arlington; that when GEN. LEE went to Richmond to take command of the rebel armies this colored woman (of about 23 or 25 years of age,) was taken along, and there she was hired out to service by GEN. LEE, and *the proceeds of her wages were taken by him as though she were a slave.* Knowing her rights she printed application this, demanded a pass to go beyond the pickets and return to Arlington. This was refused her by an appeal was made to the representatives of the Custis estate executors; they interfered, procured her a pass from Gen. LEE, after much delay, and she on that pass came within our lines, and reached Arlington. The pass I saw, and took a copy of the same as found in her hands, which I still retain.

I. J. A.

Hearing my brother relate the foregoing narrative, I handed him my pencil and asked him to write it, which he did as you see.

He sailed on the steamship *Ariel* for Hong Kong on the 1st inst., as Consul for that port.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

Keep It Before the People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It appears to me that it is the duty of the people and the press to keep constantly in view the crimes that have been committed in this rebellion, until justice be vindicated by the enforcement of the laws, in the punishment of treason. If the instigators of all this sea of woe are to be lightly dealt with, what security have we against a repetition of these scenes of blood and carnage, and what right have we to punish lesser crimes? The murder of our beloved Chief Magistrate by the hand of a base assassin, fitly exemplifies the ferocious and malignant spirit which has been the cause of all our troubles. The act was performed by one who is but a fair type of a class whose captivating inhumanity suffered our noble soldiers to waste away and die by the slow torture of cold, hunger, and thirst. Men (if you can call them so) who could look upon the pallid cheek, the tearful eye, the beseeching look and wasted forms of these hapless prisoners of war, lying in rags and wreaking with filth, and turn away with hearts unmoved, without one pitying sigh, deserve neither sympathy nor a place on earth. We shall search the pages of modern history in vain for a parallel to the atrocious cruelty exhibited by the leaders of this causeless rebellion. And now this crowning deed, the blackest and foulest attempt at piercing the nation's heart, this deliberate murder of our great and good President, is but a part of the diabolical programme to be played out if all other schemes failed. It is true, it has as miserably failed in its desired effect as has every other attempt at the nation's life. Instead of creating confusion, and stopping the wheels of government, even for an instant, it has served to give us a more perfect knowledge of the deep-dyed, determined villainy of JEFF. DAVIS and his minions. And here we may plainly behold the working of Divine Providence. Mr. LINCOLN, in the kindness of his generous heart, was holding out the olive branch and, in a forgiving spirit, inviting these unrepentant traitors back to their allegiance. Providence permitted his removal, to teach, as it would seem, that there is a higher and a sterner duty to perform. Mercy, I know, is an heavenly attribute; and so is justice. There is something due to the broken law, something to justice, something to principle. The leaders in this rebellion have committed the very highest crimes known to our laws. They have brought down upon thousands and thousands of unoffending men, women, and children an amount of misery and suffering beyond the power of a nation to atone for. 250,000 Northern freemen have offered up their lives upon the altar of their country. The ashes of these noble patriots are scattered broadcast over the land. All this woe, all this terrible suffering, this mourning and wringing of hearts, has been brought upon the land by an attempt to gratify the selfish lust for power of a few Southern slaveholders. Is it mercy, is it charity to pardon and receive back to citizenship the authors of such an accumulation of woe? Ten thousand times no. Let us not disgrace our country by the exhibition of a philanthropy so morbid; let us not dethrone justice for the sake of a sickly sentimentality. We have shown to the world a physical power equal to the restoration of law and order, under the most trying circumstances; let us not exhibit a moral weakness equally great, by failing to enforce the full measure of the law in the punishment of crimes, the most atrocious that men can commit.

F. T.

The Lincoln Monument.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me so far to differ from two or three of your correspondents as to say that, in my opinion, the suggestion of Mr. SHERMAN, Treasurer of the Lincoln Memorial Fund, that the Custom-house, Post office and Police force, &c., collect, from each one of their attaches, a dollar, and pay the whole amount to him, is an exceedingly good one. The fees that he intended by it to have a tax levied on the said attaches, or in have them compelled in any way, directly or indirectly, to subscribe to the Memorial, is simply absurd. His only idea was to save time and prevent confusion, and this could hardly be done, so far as our public bodies are concerned, more effectually than by the method which he has proposed. To suppose that he would consent to a subscription from any quarter which is not purely voluntary, is to suppose him lacking in common sense—not to say common decency. The fact of the case is that the various employes of the city are only too eager to subscribe, and that in every case they have been made distinctly to understand that they do so of their own free will.

The numerous subscription lists which have been circulated are rapidly filling up, and if the heads of the different departments will only take the trouble, as Mr. SHERMAN suggests to collect the money and pass it over to him, they will save the Memorial Committee a good deal of trouble and some expense.

M. W.

The Measure-Worm.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The force of the fire-engine referred to in your paper upon the pestiferous measure-worm, would do much to destroy this terrible vermin. Let the city authorities, with individual enterprise combined, and this wholesale destruction of the foliage of our ornamental trees would be stayed.

In Brooklyn, individuals have cut down the splendid linden and maple to make way for the ailanthus, which is but a nuisance in blossoming-time, yet its shade is grateful and its leaf graceful. Shade trees are almost an indispensable comfort in hot weather.

The miller drops her eggs principally on the under-part of the lower limbs of the trees. It will be observed, they begin to feed at the bottom and work up, making systematically clean work as they go.

The first mode of destruction should be the fire-engine; the second, when the leaves are wet, sprinkle them with lime-dust; it will not injure the leaf. The third, should any escape, the female draws the leaf together and weaves her web, and in a few days she is transformed into the moth. In a tree that is stripped, the sacks containing the worm can be seen and beaten off with a pole, or gathered by ascending a ladder. Fourth, kill the moth before she drops her eggs. Let us begin early and in earnest, and we will conquer this lovelorn foe as we did the rebellion this present year. All join.

P.

Tribute to a Surgeon.

At a meeting of the undersigned sick and wounded officers of SHERMAN'S army, held on board the steamer *Northern Light*, and secured Dr. J. S. WIGHT'S services, and having witnessed his kind, unwearying and ever ready attention to our many calls, and the lamentable feeling of our sickness and suffering, and of his ready relief with some kind word cheering or medical application, both by day and night; therefore be it

Resolved, That, inasmuch as we are about to part from him we feel the loss of an efficient Surgeon and kind friend, and deem it our duty to express our most heartfelt thanks and sincere gratitude, and desire to be still remembered by him, when absent from us and that he will accept this as a share of our manifestations for his kind and humane attentions to us.

Resolved, That we feel that he is contributing his share upon the altar of human freedom, and when he retires from this great struggle for national life and human rights, to be honored in after life as one who was faithful to flag and country in the hour of peril, he carries with him our best wishes for his present, future and eternal happiness.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to Dr. J. S. WIGHT, and that they be published in the New-York TIMES and such papers as may be deemed proper.

William C. Rhodes, Lieutenant-Colonel 30th Illinois Volunteer Infantry; David M. Lyons, 1st Lieutenant 73d O. V. I.; Wm. A. Pontius, Captain 73d O. V. I.; James Cricket, Captain 82d Indiana Infantry; Wm. S. Freeman, Captain 128th Indiana Infantry; Solomon Stookey, 1st Lieutenant 89th O. V. I.; John J. Baker, Lieutenant-Colonel 19th Michigan Infantry; Lafayette B. Dunlop, 1st Lieutenant Indiana Infantry; Henry J. Main, Capt. 183d Indiana Infantry; M. E. Leonard, Capt. 25th Wis. Infantry; George Harriman 2d Lieutenant, 174th O. V. I.; Henry Spaulding, 1st Lieutenant, 8th Indiana Infantry; S. G. Elliott, Captain, 29th O. V. I.; George A. Pickering, 1st Lieutenant, 33d Massachusetts Infantry; P. A. Paten, 1st Lieutenant, 143d New-York Infantry; Lewis Marguard, Captain, 46th O. V. I.; James O. Brown, 1st Lieutenant, 66th O. V. I.; John Wiss, 1st Lieutenant, 91st Indiana Infantry; C. O. Patter, Captain, 6th Missouri Infantry; John W. Wright, Captain, 8th Missouri Infantry; Maj. Birce, 31st Missouri Infantry.

Reimbursement of Drafted Men Under the State Bounty Law.

Gen. E S MARVIN, Paymaster-General of the State, who is located at No. 544 Broadway, has commenced hearing claims for the reimbursement of drafted men who furnished substitutes under the last call. A large number of claims have already been made.

Circular No. 2, issued by the Paymaster-General on March 30, provides that reimbursements shall be made as follows:

For every substitute for three years	$500
For every substitute for two years	400
For every substitute for one year	300

In cases, however, where the sum paid for substitutes did not exceed the above-named amounts, no greater amount will be refunded than that actually paid. Counties or towns in order to obtain reimbursement must produce evidence, including the muster and descriptive roll, affidavit of disbursing agent, and certificate of authority and roll of recruits and substitutes, with receipts attached. Sums advanced by counties or towns to individuals will reduce the refunded amounts proportionately. Individuals who have furnished substitutes without aid from counties or towns are required to produce the muster and descriptive roll, certificate of mustering officer, affidavit of principal, certificate of local authorities, with receipt attached. In all cases, where papers submitted in support of claims for reimbursement, shall not be deemed satisfactory, the Paymaster will require such additional evidence as may be necessary to fully establish claims. Hand-money or incidental expenses will not, in any case, be refunded. No reimbursement will be made to any town, city or county, except by their authorized and accredited agents, and by persons specially appointed by the Paymaster's Department. The transfer and sale of claims to other parties will not be recognized.

This last provision is of much importance. In two or three weeks the Paymaster will be ready to reimburse individuals, and there is, therefore, no necessity for having recourse to brokers. In the meantime counties and towns will be paid off.

Family Marketing.

During the war, housekeepers have been tormented and perplexed by the continuous rise in the price of all the luxuries and necessities of the domestic economy. From day to day prices have gone up, until it became a matter of serious consideration with the great mass of consumers how they should contrive to sustain the heavy expenses so determinedly thrust upon them, and in a great number of cases many have had to exercise the strictest economy or inaugurate a system of healthy retrenchment in matters never dreamed of before.

We are happy to say, however, that, with the exception of meats, and some descriptions of vegetables, prices of all provisions and groceries are gradually coming down, so much so that at least forty per cent. has been the scale of reductions. Meat is unreasonably high, owing, however, to the scarcity of good cattle, but even the prices of that article are getting cheaper. Fish is abundant, and the rates compare favorably with the old accustomed figures. Spring vegetables continue to come in abundantly, and the prices give favorable promise of a reasonable scale. Coal has gone down over two dollars per ton, and it will go down still more now that the government have reduced their purchases 60,000 tons a week; while tea, coffee, sugar, and general groceries, are rapidly sinking. In fact prices, as a general rule, have gone down, and that they will continue to do so there can be no doubt.

The difficulty small housekeepers have to deal with is the presence of the huckster and green-grocer. The prices of this class of traders are exorbitant, when viewed in the aggregate, and it is a well-known fact that the poorer the buyer the higher she pays for her supplies. Of course poor people cannot buy in large or even generous quantities, and when they go to buy their quarter pounds and quarter pecks, the rates are almost doubled. Potatoes can be bought in the market at 30c.@40c. per peck, the green-grocer charges 12c.@16c. per quarter peck. Coffee, at respectable grocers, can be purchased at 20c.@30c.@40c. per pound; the small retailer almost doubles the prices when he weighs out the same goods by the fractional weight.

In a walk round our principal markets, and upon inquiry of some of the leading centers in provisions and family groceries, we found the trade to be a brisk one, in all except meats. Crowds of buyers thronged the markets, and filled the stores. The fast falling prices gave a new impetus to trade, and it was evident to the observer that the change was for the better.

Grocers report that the demand is lively, and that families are more liberal to the quantity, as well as quality, of their purchases. In Coffees the report is steady, and the prices range for the best brands 35c.@40c. per pound for ground, while 20c.@30c. are quoted as the ruling figures for the inferior kinds. Teas are fluctuating, but are recovering steadiness; for best Oolong, $1 10; Hyson, $1 40@$2; Mixed, $1@80c. per lb. Sugars are drooping, and range for white as follows: A, 18½c.; B, 17½c.; C, 17c. per lb.; yellows are quoted at 12c., 14c., 15c., 15½c. per lb. Flour is lower, owing to the pressure upon the market; retail dealers sell the best brands at from $8@$10 50 per barrel, and at 40c. per 7 lbs. Hams, with the grocers, are 22c. per lb. Soap is rapidly declining, prices ranging from 10c.@15c. per lb. Candles steady, 18c. for tallow, 35c. for adamantine, and 40c. for sperm, are the usual prices. Meals are falling fast; white 4c., yellow 4c. and 5c. per lb. Oatmeal, 6c. @10c. per lb. Table salt, 18c @25c. per bag. Rice, 12c., barley, 10c., raisins 25c., and currants 20c. per lb. Dried apples, 14c. Dried pears, 16c. per lb. We have thus rapidly and briefly glanced at the prevailing rates for groceries as purchased by housekeepers, and although still very high, yet it will be seen that prices for most staples have fallen at least 40 per cent. over those of two months ago. In sugars alone, the decline has been nearly 80 per cent. Leading grocers say that their daily receipts are about doubled, owing to the increased bulk of purchases and the lively state of trade generally.

In the markets the prices are not so sensibly lower as in the grocery trade; still they are decreasing. Fresh beef, 35c.@40c. per lb. for roasts and steaks; corned beef ranges about the same; "chuck" meat, of rough pieces, are quoted at 18c.@20c. per lb., mutton, 20c.@25c.; Spring lambs, $3@$4 per quarter; pork, 22c.@24c. per lb.; veal, 15c.@30c. per lb., while cutlets go as high as 40c. Butchers state that business is very dull at present, owing to the continued high prices of all kinds of meats. They can give no hope of an early change, for they say that there are very little cattle offering of a good quality.

In Fish the market is well and abundantly supplied, and the run of custom upon the dealers is quite large. Of a good quality and at reasonable rates housekeepers naturally lean toward the Gotham line. For Cusk, 10c.; Porgies, 8c.; Weakfish, 12c.; Striped Bass, 12c.; Sea Bass, 12c.; Flounders, 8c., Halibut, 15c.; Eels, 12c.@15c.; Herring, 8c. per pound. Shad, 30c.@40c. each. Lobsters, 10c. per pound. Oysters, 75c.@$1 50 per hundred. In smoked and dried fish prices range as follows: Smoked Salmon, 30c.@32c. per pound. Smoked Mackerel, 50c.@55c. per dozen. Dried Codfish, 9c. @10c. per pound. Salt Mackerel, 10c.@15c. each. Smoked Eels, 20c@25c. per bunch. Smoked Herring, 3c.@4c. each. Pickled Salmon, 20c.@25c. per pound. Sales are heavy in fresh fish.

In poultry and vegetables, the prices have not varied much during the past two months, so that there is scarcely any fall in those branches of the provision trade. Turkeys and chickens, 30c.@40c. per lb., and pigeons, $4 per dozen, comprise the outline of the market. Spring chickens are $3 per dozen. Eggs, ten for 25c., is the general figure, but they sometimes fall below that price. In vegetables, potatoes and turnips range at 40c.@50c. per peck. Beets and carrots, 75c.@$1 per basket. In garden vegetables the prices are daily going down; radishes, 2c., rhubarb, 8s., and lettuce, 6c. per bunch, of a good quality and the supply abundant. Butter ranges from 30c.@35c. per lb., and cheese is 23c.@25c. per lb. Prices in these articles will not very to any great extent for some time.

We have thus briefly glanced at the retail prices of the leading articles of domestic consumption, in order to show that notwithstanding the declining rates in most branches of the provision trade, the cost of living is still enormously high. It is generally presumed, however, by those who are well informed in such matters, that the prices will soon reach very near the old familiar standard. Labor is going to be cheap during the ensuing Summer, and the rates of hire on farms are steadily declining. With the new harvest and the early crops, it is fair to say that prices will come down, and then marketing will once again become a pleasure and not a source of anxiety. Let us hope that the good season so confidently predicted will soon arrive.

The Sixteenth Ward Draft Association and the Patriot Orphan Home.

The Sixteenth Ward Draft Association, which was organized for the purpose of freeing the ward from the draft, held a meeting to close the business of the association. The Finance Committee reported that there was about $1,400 remaining in the treasury. It was unanimously resolved to appropriate the money to the Patriot Orphan Home, at Flushing, L. I. The Executive Committee will publish the names of contributors, together with the amount of subscriptions.

Long Island Historical Society.

TRIBUTE TO OUR LATE PRESIDENT.

The Second Annual Meeting of this Society, held on Thursday evening, was made the occasion of the following expressive and comprehensive tribute to our lamented President, presented by J. M. VAN COTT, Esq., one of the able senior members of the legal profession of this city and Brooklyn. Arrangements were also made for a fitting eulogy of Mr. LINCOLN, to be delivered before the society at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, at an early day, by Rev. Dr. STORRS:

MINUTE:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, inaugurated as President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1861, elected for a second term and reinaugurated on the 4th of March, 1865, died at the seat of government on the 15th of April by the hand of an assassin. On the 4th of May, 1865, his mortal part was laid in the earth. A great nation, inured to suffering, has poured out its tears like rain upon his sudden grave. The ships, the forts, the public buildings, the private dwellings of the people flying the flag at half-mast and draped in mourning, attest the universal respect, the universal sorrow, for the great patriot and statesman who died a blessed martyr at his weary and dangerous post.

Resolved, That the assassin, and the foul conspirators who instigated his crime, will go to their place denounced by the judgment of the whole civilized world as the most atrocious of criminals. The brand of the first Cain is ineffaceably stamped upon the criminals and the crime. They character-ze and represent, as they are, the natural sequence of the rebellion, and make one of the bloody chapters of its infamous history.

Men are great as they represent great ideas. Mr. LINCOLN represented the loyal nation, in its devotion to the Union, to its constitutional form of popular government, to the progress of the human race, and to the stability and universality of liberty secured by order and equal laws. These grand ideas were struck at through him. The Divine Providence did not suffer them to fall with him, but rather to gain augmented force, prevalence and dignity by the death of their illustrious martyr. History, eloquence, the painter's and the sculptor's art, inspired by the love and gratitude of the nation, will chronicle his fame.

The brief administration of Mr. LINCOLN, crowded with remarkable events, is crowned with trophies of the greatest civic and military achievements. When it began, the flames of rebellion were kindled over half the continent; when it closed, the nation stood upon the threshold of peace. It began with a people divided, not only by sectional lines, but by heterogeneous races and social institutions; before its close it had made sections, races, and social institutions homogeneous, by bringing them under the equal and universal law of liberty. When it began, a widely prevalent political heresy, practically subordinated the will of the whole nation to the will of its fractional parts; when it closed, the constitution and laws of the Union were everywhere recognized as the supreme law of the land. When it began, foreign nations who envied our prosperity and feared our strength, prophesied our disintegration and disastrous failure; when it closed, all nations acknowledged and all oppressed peoples thoughout the earth rejoiced in the assured triumph and perpetuity of the Great Republic.

These results, so grand, so glorious, so enduring, were achieved in the brief period of his administration, under difficulties of appalling magnitude. To suppress the greatest civil war in history, the Chief Magistrate began with an empty treasury, with a handful of troops scattered in garrisons remote from the chief scenes of the struggle, and a few wooden ships at distant stations, or burnt and sunk at the naval depots. With the credit inspired by his integrity, and the financial faith the nation had preserved unstained, he borrowed sums fabulous in amount; he raised, equipped, disciplined and fought armies such as no modern nation had in an equal time ever put into the field; he erected a navy such as in numbers, in bravery and strength of structure and power of armament, had never been launched upon the seas; he offended and conquered a politically divided people by the fire of patriotism; he gathered up the hoarded strength of the nation and buried it with destroying energy upon the traitorous revolt, and crushed it, never to rise again. Through out this exhausting domestic conflict, he exercised a calm wisdom in composing the most perplexed and dangerous complications in the foreign relations of the country without compromising the national honor or surrendering its rights. Never have portentous national exigencies called out for the exercise of higher powers of statesmanship, and never were the menacing perils of such a crisis so triumphantly overcome. America saved and united, in Mr. LINCOLN'S monument, universal freedom, its imperishable inscription. Mr. LINCOLN was a docile and swift learner in the great school of experience. He soon acquired a knowledge of men, and with great sagacity surrounded himself with statesmen and soldiers whose skill and courage matched the tremendous perils of the crisis and bore the nation triumphantly to its close. His State papers, the records of our diplomacy, the naval and military exploits of the four years of struggle, have aggrandized the glory of the nation, and will be cherished through all the coming years of the republic.

This great and reverend citizen had come to be greatly loved by the people. In his high office he lost none of the simplicity and native sweetness of his character. His seemed face and gaunt form expressed his homely honesty. His deep clear eyes were ever open to see and reveal the truth. His racy humor and a vein of pensive and pathetic sentiment were the combined product of tender sensibilities. He was truthful in private and public speech; he never deceived the people, he entertained no private resentments; he freely forgave his enemies; and nearly losing his country, it was hardly in his nature to hate even his country's bitterest foes. Such a man was made to be loved, and only one hated institution upon the earth could have engendered the forked tongue to slander him and the poisoned fang to slay him.

Sunday he was, he has passed from our sight till the heavens are no more.

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well;
Treason has done its worst; nor steel nor poison,
Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing
Can touch him further."

The grief of nations has followed no greater ruler to his grave. His character, his services, his fame, embalmed by our love and gratitude and tears, we deliver to the faithful keeping of history and to the tenderer memories of all countries and ages in which the names of great public benefactors shall be reverenced.

Resolved, That this brief and inadequate estimate of our late beloved President be recorded in the permanent records of the society.

Resolved, That as a permanent memorial of this great American citizen we wish to found a Lincoln Department of Comparative History, Law, and Diplomacy, to be open to the education of American statesmen, and as a light to the the generations which are to follow us in the only safe path to national greatness and perpetuity.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday last, JAMES LENNOX, Esq., President, in the chair.

The new auxiliaries were recognized, of which two are in Michigan and one in Wisconsin.

Interesting communications were presented from army agents in Richmond, New-Orleans and Nashville, in regard to the prospect for the circulation of the Scriptures in those regions, and measures to be taken for the future; from the agents in Mexico and the Argentine Confederation, with encouraging a council of their work; from Rev. T. F. WALLACE, of Bogota, as to demand for the Scriptures in the United States of Colombia; from H. BASSET, Esq., Geneva, of the Swiss Italian Committee, stating plans for future work in Italy, and from Dr. REVEL, of Florence, announcing the completion of the plates of the Italian Bible, and commencement of printing; from Rev. I. G. BLISS, Constantinople, with gratifying accounts of the progress of the work in Turkey; from Rev. C. H. HARWELL, Fuh Chau, and Rev. D. VANORAM, Canton, China, in regard to the versions circulated in China; and from Rev. Dr. MACLAY, stating that incipient steps had been taken to secure a thorough revision of the Bible in the Chinese classical by all the Protestant missionaries.

Grants of books were made for the prisoners of war and hospitals at Elmira; to the Washington City Bible Society for camps and hospitals; to the United States Christian Commission for hospitals at Newbern, N. C.; to the Maryland Bible Society for Point Lookout; to the Southwestern Bible Society, New Orleans, for Sedgwick hospital; to the American Missionary Association, and to the General Assembly's Eastern Committee for freedmen; to the Methodist Book Concern of Pittsburgh for Sunday schools where we have no auxiliaries; for refugees and Sunday schools at Beaufort, S. C.; for Sunday school in Idaho, and for distribution on the agent, Rev. Mr. FOAT, on the overland route toward California. The entire number granted was near 27,500 volumes.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected Vice-Presidents of the Society:—Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Ohio; NORMAN WHITE, Esq., New-York; FREDERICK WINSTON, Esq., New-York; Gen. WM. WILLIAMS, Connecticut.

Naval Movements.

THE NEW UNITED STATES MEN-OF-WAR.

A report has just been submitted to Secretary WELLES by Chief Engineer KING, United States Navy, who was detailed by the Navy Department to report the condition and progress of construction of all the steam machinery, iron vessels and iron-clads building from Maine to Missouri. The following resume is interesting: the most important of the contracts yet to be completed are the immense screw engines of 100-inch diameter of cylinders for the six iron-clads building in the navy-yard, and the engines of 60-inch diameter of cylinders for the 20 screw sloops building in the yards. These vessels, when completed, will be the best and fastest war vessels in the world. Besides the above, there are three contract frigates, six side-wheel double-enders, nine screw tugs, four double turreted wooden iron-clads, and twenty-four monitors yet to be completed. No more contracts are to be given out. All future vessels built are to be for the ocean, and will be constructed in the navy-yards, and not by contract.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

There is no longer reason to doubt that the United States Naval Academy will be reëstablished in its old and favorite quarters at Annapolis, Maryland. Although Newport has a splendid harbor, yet the quarters and accommodations for professors and midshipmen are so cramped that it has always been considered a serious objection to remaining at that place longer than absolutely necessary, or until the government had erected suitable buildings for the use of the students. The middies will again reassemble at their old rendezvous in the extensive grounds and commodious edifices of Annapolis, probably at the conclusion of the present term which ends the June. The United States propeller gunboat *Shawmut*, sister ship of the *Nyack*, which has been in active service, is now being fitted up at the Brooklyn Navy-yard as a ship of practice for the Naval Academy. She is one of those which are generally used every summer in making cruises for ordnance and nautical practice by the midshipmen. A class graduates every June from the Academy, and the remaining classes then make a cruise which lasts for three months, sometimes sailing as far as the Mediterranean.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Work has again been resumed upon the hulls of the five vessels building at the yard. The courtmartial of Capt. MEADS is in progress, and is expected to last three weeks. The United States steamer *Newbern*, which has been undergoing thorough overhauling for the last three weeks, is now about finished, and will resume her old tripe to the Gulf Squadron next week in place of the *Huntsville*, which had taken her place. The *Saratoga* and *Eutaw* are being overhauled. The *Vicksburgh* will be sold at auction, it is said, very soon.

Violations of Corporation Ordinances.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE CITY HALL POLICE

Within two months the City Hall police force have preferred more than four thousand complaints against city railway companies, omnibus lines, hackney-coach drivers, keepers of junk-shops and dealers in second-hand goods, for violation of corporation ordinances. It has been said that these persons had influence somewhere which would shield them; but from the following table, which is reproduced from the record of convictions on Wednesday and Thursday last before Justice WILLIAM E. SMITH, at the Third District Court, it appears that this mythical "influence," of which the public hear so much, has recently proved unavailing. The list is as follows:

Coachmen.	Nature of Complaint.	Fine.
M. McKenna	Coach not properly num'd	$10 00
Thos. Norton	Coach not properly num'd	10 00
Jas Commisky	Coach not properly num'd	10 00
O'Gara & Kelly	Coach not properly num'd	10 00
W. W. Smith & Co	Unlicensed driver	10 00
Thos. Norton	Coach not properly num'd	10 00
Pat. Curran	Unlicensed driver	10 00
Thos. C. Verd	Unlicensed driver	10 00
John Patten	Unlicensed driver	10 00
Pat. Riley	Unlicensed driver	10 00
Second Hand Dealers.		
Peter Collin	No license	$50 00
Catharine Hill	No license	50 00
Peter DeWitt	No license	50 00
John Murphy	No license	25 00
J. K. Murray	No license	25 00
Jeremiah Haley	No register of purchases	25 00
Anne McPartlandt	No register of purchases	25 00
Emanuel Cohen	No register of purchases	25 00
Jacob Harris	No register of purchases	25 00
A. G. Cohen	No register of purchases	25 00
Louis Cohen	No register of purchases	25 00
Abraham Isadore	No register of purchases	25 00
Mark Levy	No register of purchases	10 00
David Webster	No register of purchases	10 00
Henry Devlin	No register of purchases	10 00
Thos. D. Cropsey	No register of purchases	10 00

The arrest of dealers in second-hand goods for neglect to register purchases, is something new. Even Justice SMITH was unable to comprehend it, until a clause of the law was shown him, wherein it is made the duty of every such dealer to keep a complete record of all articles which he may purchase, with a description thereof, and the name and abode of the person from whom he purchases, the design being to compel the dealers thus to aid the police in detecting thieves and bringing them to justice.

The Hall police have been ably seconded in their efforts by J. DAGGETT HUNT, Esq., Assistant Corporation Attorney, and it is believed that, thus aided, they may be able to secure judgment against hundreds of delinquents who have hitherto escaped with a wink and a nod. Among these are all but three of the city railway companies. The Sixth, Eighth and Ninth Avenue Railroads, under the control of Mr. GARRET LAW, pay full license for every car which they employ; but no other road pays a dime of the $50 license for every large car and $25 for every small car, that the corporation ordinances demand. The list of non-paying roads and number of cars employed is as follows:

Name of Road.	Number of Cars.
Second-avenue Railroad, 46 large, 12 small	58
Third-avenue Railroad	126
Fourth-avenue Railroad	48
Seventh-avenue Railroad	69
Canal-street Railroad	27
East Broadway Railroad	18
East Broadway and Canal street Railroad	12
Hudson River Railroad	26
Bleecker-street and Fourteenth-street Railroad	14
Total number of unlicensed cars	398

Here are three hundred and ninety-eight street railway-cars of large size, that ought to yield to the city treasury $50 each annually, and twelve small cars (drawn by one horse) which should pay the annual license fee of $25 each, making the handsome aggregate of $20,200 annually, or nearly enough money to support the entire police force employed at the City Hall all of which Capt. BRACKETT and his men will strive to recover.

The TIMES is glad to note the fact that since Capt. BRACKETT, at his suggestion, warned car drivers, threatening summarily to arrest them if they persist in running steeple chases through Park-row, there has been a visible improvement in that respect, and it is now a comparatively safe journey from Printing-House-square to the Park.

Obituary.

REV. EDWARD LYNCH.

This estimable clergyman departed this life on the 5th inst., at Yonkers. He entered the Jesuit's College at Fordham, and after graduating with high honors, pursued his theological studies at the Diocesan Seminary, and was ordained by the lamented late Archbishop. He was loved and esteemed, not only by his flock, but by all classes, who were drawn to him by his sweetness of disposition and great worth. The funeral services will take place on Monday at Yonkers.

Trains leave, via Hudson River Railroad, at Thirtieth street, at 6.30 and 10 A. M.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 6, 1865.

$20,000	U.S.6s. '81...O.	110⅝	100	N. Y. Cen. R....	97
14,000	do.....	110⅝	200	do..... c	95⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C.	106⅛	200	do.....b10	96⅛
45,000	do.....	105⅝	400	do.....	96⅛
$5,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. New Issue	104⅜	100	do.....s10	96
			100	do.....s15	96
8,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s. C.	96⅝	200	do.....s10	96
25,000	do.....	95¾	200	do.....	96⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s. '68 C.	116	200	do.....	96⅜
2,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R.	106⅜	100	do.....s15	96⅛
2,000	North Car. 6s.....	69	200	do.....s20	96⅜
1,000	N. Carolina 6s to Pac Be R.....	71	100	do.....	96⅞
			100	do.....	96⅞
2,000	Missouri 6s.....	67	30	Pitts., F. W. & C.	98½
10,000	U. S. & M. Cer...	2⅜	100	do.....	98⅛
5,000	do.....	2⅜	500	do.....	98
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s..	93	100	do..... b30	98⅛
7,000	Erie 7s '66.....	100	1100	Erie Railway....	79
1,000	A. & T. 1st m. B	76	600	do.....	79⅛
8,000	Mich. Cen. 8's. New Issue.....	115	300	do..... b3	79⅛
			200	do.....	79⅛
3,000	Cl. & To. 1st m.	106	200	do.....	79⅛
5,000	C. P. & F. W. 1st	112	100	do.....	79
20	North Nat. Bk	107	500	do.....s15	78⅝
100	Republic Bank	110	400	do.....	78⅝
20	Fourth Nat. Bank	88⅛	40	Erie K. Pref....	85
100	Canton Co.....	39⅛	100	Hudson R. R.....	109⅝
100	do.....	39⅝	100	do..... s10	109⅝
200	do.....	39⅝	1400	Reading R.....	100⅛
15	Del. & H. C. Co....	148	200	do..... s30	99⅝
30	do.....	147	300	do.....s 5	99
200	Cumb. Coal Pr....	47	500	do.....s15	99⅛
200	do.....	46⅜	100	O. & N. W. Pr....	58⅜
100	Quick Min. Co....	62	100	do.....	58⅝
100	do.....	62⅜	200	Chi. & R. I.....	10⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.	14	200	do.....	101
100	Wyoming V. Coal.	46	100	do.....	101⅜
30	Pac. M. S. Co....	310	100	do.....	101⅜
400	Mich. S. & N. I....	89	600	do.....	101⅜
100	do.....	68⅜	200	do.....	101
200	do.....	69⅜	50	M. & P. du C. 1st Pr.	94
10	Panama R.....	250	25	do.....	95
300	Clev. & Pitts.....	73			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$18,000	O. & M. Cer ..	29⅝	100	M. S. & N. I.....c	69⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R....s3	97⅛	100	Chi. & R. I.	101⅛
200	do.....	97	100	Chi. & N. W.....	30⅜
100	do.....b3	97	100	do.....s3	30⅜
400	Erie Railway....c	78⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr s3	59⅛
600	do.....	79⅛	100	do.....	60
200	Hudson R. R.....	109⅜	300	do.....c	60⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R s10	114	100	do.....b30	60
100	do.....	114⅜	100	do.....b15	60
200	Cleve. & Pitts...c	73	100	do..... b3	59⅞
200	do..... b30	73⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C...s3	98
400	do..... s10	73	1300	Canton Co.....	38
200	do.....	73⅛	400	Cum. Coal..... s3	46⅛
300	do.....c	73⅛	100	do..... b10	47
100	do.....b.0	73⅛	1300	Quicksilver.....s3	62

Saturday, May 6—P. M.

Business was very quiet to-day. The rain storm added to the prevailing dullness. Exchange on London closed firm at 109½@109¾ per cent. on Gold for Bankers' bills. The demand is not pressing, but bills are scarce. The Export in Gold by the last steamer amounts to $422,669, of which $200,000 was in California bars from the receipts by the *Costa Rica* on Saturday, and $200,000 in American Coin for Government account to Messrs. BABINO for Foreign Diplomatic and Consular service. The whole Specie export of the week is $587,848. Money easy at 4 to 6 per cent. to the Brokers. Large balances are left with the leading Money-lenders on Wall-street at 4 per cent., and they re-lend at 5@6 per cent.

The Stock Exchange business, as usual on Saturday, was confined to the morning Board. The market was generally dull at Friday's prices. There was a demand for New-York Central, Erie, Reading, Fort Wayne and Rock Island; but other Railways very quiet. Government stocks steady in prices, but no large amount of business done at the Board. The First National Bank sold $500,000 of the Popular 7-30 per cent. Loan.

At 3 o'clock on the Street, **Gold was about the same as yesterday; the range of sales, 143½ @143¾ ₱ cent. through the forenoon. The general market quoted as follows, compared with Friday afternoon:**

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s.....	96	96	Pittsburgh.....	73⅜	73⅜
U. S. 6-2 s.....	105¼	105⅜	Northwest.....	3⅛	3⅛
U. S. Certificates..	99⅜	99⅜	N. West Pref....	58⅜	58⅜
N. Y. Central.....	97⅛	97⅛	Rock Island.....	101	101⅜
Erie.....	79¼	79⅜	Fort Wayne.....	97⅞	98⅛
Hudson.....	109⅜	109⅜	Cumberland Coal.	47	47
Reading.....	100⅛	100⅜	Quicksilver.....	62	62⅜
Mich. Southern....	68⅛	68⅜	Mariposa.....	13⅜	14
Illinois Cen.....	114⅛	114⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	29⅜	29⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares, which are again improving:

New-York.....	115	Irving.....	100
Union.....	114	Metropolitan.....	123
America.....	130	Mars'.....	105
Phœnix.....	100	Corn Exchange.....	106
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	St. Nicholas.....	96
Merch. Exchange..	97	Commonwealth.....	101
Commerce.....	105	Importers' & Traders'	104
Mercantile.....	130	Park.....	148
Amer. Exchange....	110	Central National....	99
Broadway.....	101	Fourth National.....	98
Bank of N. America.	106	Ninth National.....	107
Bancorft.....	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. '23.....	94	Lack. & West. bonds..	108
N. Y. Cen. 7's '76 ...	102	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76.	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st m ex.	92
Erie 1st mort. '58.....	100⅝	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort....	73⅜
Erie 7s, 1st mort. '79..	106⅜	Mil. & Prdu C. 1st m..	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83 .	100	Gal. & Chi. 2d mort....	90
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m. '69	101	Clev. & Tol. Sink'g Fd..	90
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '5-10's	103	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st m.	104
Har. 1st mort., '69-72	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d m	95
Mich. C. new l'n. ss '82	104	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d m	84
Chi. B. & Q. Y. & e l m	112	Clev. & Pitts. 2d m....	90
Mich. S. & N. I. Fd '75	98	Clev. & Pitts. 4th m..	74
Al. & T. H. 1st Mort....	90	Chi. & Alton 1st m....	98
Alton & T. H. 2d m. pf	81	Chi. & Alton 1st m.....	85
Alton & T. H. 2d m. inc	75⅜	At. & Gt. West. 1st m	86
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	99	Ohio & Miss. 1st m....	80
Chi. & N. W. 1st mort	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st m....	75
Ban. & St. Jo. L. G...	91		

The Rock Island Railroad earned in April:

1864.....	$175,838
1865.....	186,172
Increase.....	$10,334

The Michigan Southern Railroad earned in April:

1864.....	$327,204
1864.....	385,245
Increase.....	$30,041

The Hudson River Railroad earned in April:

1864.....	$278,540
1865.....	311,540
Increase.....	$33,000

Messrs. BADGER & Co., (WILLIAM G. CUTTING special partner,) have established themselves as Commission Stockbrokers, at No. 22 Broad-street.

Messrs. WHITE, MORRIS & Co., of the Stock Exchange, are made agents for the sale of the Government 7-30 Popular Loan. See advertisement.

By the terms of the new and perpetual contract of the Panama Company with the Colombian Government, the Capital of the Company is raised from $5,000,000 to $6,800,000, the additional stock being the property of the Government in perpetuity, without the power of transfer, in whole or in part. The previous or original contract with New-Grenada, (one of the Colombian States,) would have expired in 1878, and the Road would then have reverted to the Government for $5,000,000.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan at the Ninth National Bank this day amount to $547,950.

Panama Company—Charter Perpetual.

TERMS OF NEW CONTRACT WITH COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT.

ART. 1. The government concedes to the company the entire and perpetual ownership of the railroad and all its appurtenances.

ART. 2. No person or company shall have the right to construct a railroad or canal within 150,000 metres on either side of the Panama Railroad.

ART. 3. The company agrees, 1st, to pay to the government the sum of $500,000. 2d, to issue an addition to the 50,000 shares that now form the capital of the company, 18,000 shares of $100 each, in favor of the government. These shares are not to be transferable, and give no right to the government to vote as a shareholder. The government is to receive 26 5-17 per cent. of the dividends as its proportion, and to have the right of appointing one of the directors. 3d, to prolong the line on the Pacific side to the Islands of Naos, Culebra, Perico and Flamenco, or to some other point where there are at least 8 metres of water at low tide.

ART. 4. The company has to permit the opening of a canal between the Gulf of Caledonia and San Miguel, notwithstanding article 2.

ART. 5. The company has the right to construct any kind of road within the limits named in article 2.

ART. 8. The company may give to the existing line of railroad any direction that may be decided more favorable than the present.

ART. 9. The government concedes to the company the necessary lands required for the line, ports, buildings, wharves, &c., if they belong to the government.

ART. 10. Also, 64,000 hectares of government land in the State of Panama, gratis and forever, which may be extended to 96,000 hectares, with liberty to select them wherever the company pleases.

ART. 13. The company may get all the land belonging to private persons which they want for a prolongation or alteration of the line, or for a double track, after a valuation has been made and an indemnification been paid to the owner.

ART. 19. The company agrees to transport the government mail gratis; as also

ART. 21. The troops, armaments, &c., for the government's service, and its employes; and to charge for the transportation of the products of the republic, 10 per cent. less than for the same from other countries, in exchange for which agreement the company shall not be required to pay any government, State or municipal taxes.

ART. 32. The company renounces all right to make claims for the damages on account of the outbreak of the 15th of April, 1856.

Gold and Silver Movement 1865.

From the San Francisco Shipping List.

Our treasure export during the first quarter of the past three years, has been as follows:

1863.	1864.	1865.
$12,438,515	$18,008,934	$11,528,324.

The decline in the exports this year, as compared with that of last, is $6,470,610. But it must be remembered that in the first quarter of last year, $5,000,000 was sent from the government vaults in this city, on account of the Treasury Department, being a portion of the amount collected for duties on imports. Deducting this amount from the aggregate of last year, and the decrease this year, as against last, is reduced to $1,470,610, exported in the regular course of trade. The Sub-Treasurer has also made a number of shipments to the East on government account since the beginning of the present year, but the details are not at our disposal. The destination of other treasure exports will be found in our usual table in another column. The export of refined metal to Oriental markets, continues to a considerable extent.

The receipts of treasure at this port from all sources during the quarter just ending, including coin and bullion, have been as follows:

From California and Nevada.....	$12,676,864
From British Columbia.....	149 850
From Northern Coast.....	687,532
From Southern Coast.....	111 568
Imports, Foreign.....	288,058
Total.....	$13,913 872

The comparative aggregates for three years were as follows: 1863, $11,712,090; 1864, $12,844,610; 1865, $13,913,872.

Our usual tabular statement, with full details, will be found elsewhere. The product of the mines on this coast, received through regular channels, for the above-named period, was

1863.	1864.	1865.
$8,808,906	$10,842,306	$12,169,930

These figures show a gain this year over last, of $1 327.544, and over 1863, of $3,361 024.

Nevada has produced this year thus far, $4,350.000 against $3 300,000 last year, and $2,400,000 in 1863. The receipts in private hands at this period of toe year are usually less, proportionally, than at other seasons, and the first quarter of the year is generally toe least productive.

The following figures serve to show, to some degree, the currency movement of the past quarter:

Coin remitted to the Interior.....	$2,356,635
Coin received from the Interior.....	1 468,894
Added to Interior Circulation.....	$887,741

The Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In making out my return for Income Tax, I deducted from my income the rental value of the house in which I live with my family, and which I own, the insurance on it, and a small amount of repairs. The assessor refused to allow either of these items. I showed him the *law of Congress* on the point, which is very explicit, and in so many words declares they shall be deducted. On reading it, he admitted that it was so, but that his *instructions from Washington* directed him to do otherwise. I asked who in Washington had the authority to override a positive law of Congress, but could get no satisfaction. I take the liberty of asking the question publicly in your journal, in the hope of getting the information. Also the deduction of the insurance and repairs. I know of at least one instance in which another assessor allowed them, although in my case it was refused. It appears to me there ought to be some uniformity in the treatment of tax-payers. A CITIZEN.

Our correspondent will find in Section 117 of the Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864, all of the exemptions claimed and mentioned by him to which, as owner of the house which he occupies, he is entitled, being merely "the amount paid out for usual or ordinary repairs, (not for improvements,) not exceeding the average paid out for such purposes for the preceding five years" He is not entitled to deduct the rental value of the house owned and occupied by himself; nor is he entitled to deduct the insurance paid thereon. In regard to the rental value of the house, the language of the law is explicit: "The rental value of any homestead used or occupied by any person or by his family in his own right, or in the right of his wife, shall not be included and assessed as part of the income of such person." This means that the rental value shall not be added to and assessed as income; but it does not, as it should not, mean that it shall also be deducted from the income of the owner, by whom the law does a full measure of justice in exempting the rental value of his residence from being returned and assessed as income, thus conceding to him the same exemption privilege as it would if he hired, rather owned, the house which he occupies.

No assessor can have received instructions from Washington, directly or indirectly, in conflict with the plain provisions of the law. The assessor who alleges the contrary undoubtedly misinterprets his instructions, as clearly as he did the pertinent clauses of the law; and, by so doing, places his official superiors in a false position before the tax-payers.—[ED. TIMES.

FINANCIAL

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,

in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,

in the City of New York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

(SEAL) SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH STOCK,

American Telegraph Stock,
United States Telegraph Stock,
Illinois and Missouri Telegraph Stock,
Wisconsin Telegraph Stock,
Adams' Express Company Stock,
American Express Company Stock,
Wells, Fargo & Co. Stock, &c., &c.
For sale and wanted. Apply to
GEO. U. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts Europe, &c.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1865.

NOTICE.—DEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY entitled to Scrip for the year 1863, are hereby notified that by the condition of the issue of said Scrip, all Certificates of that year remaining uncalled for on the 31st day of May, 1865, will be forfeited.
B. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, CLEVELAND, O., April 26, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company falling due 1st of May next, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWELVE Directors (second class) and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 9th prox. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 M.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE ANNUAL election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 9th of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4th to 9th May inclusive.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 38 Wall-st.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

C. & G. WOODMAN,
NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND SCRIP AND UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, AT WHOLESALE.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-STREET

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.
LOAN FOR THE CITY OF HOBOKEN,
$75,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, in the City of Hoboken, up to noon of May 15, 1865, for a loan of $75,000, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, the loan to run from five to forty years. Parties liable to offer proposals for the above loan can obtain all necessary information from JOHN KENNEDY, Esq., City Clerk, at his office, Odd Fellows' Hall, or CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of Committee, No. 44 1st-st., Hoboken.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 9 Rue de la Paix, Paris.
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal (L. S.) of office this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated New-York, April 7, 1865
JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

(Copy.)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof wi ness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal (L. S.) of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th day of April to the 9th day of May next, both days inclusive. By order of the board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INS. CO., No. 158 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and inspectors for next election, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, May 8, 1865. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY.—An election or nine directors of this company to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office in Princeton, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN P. STOCKTON, Secretary.
PRINCETON, N. J., April 19, 1865.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst. Transfer books will be closed until after the election.
SAMUEL A. STRANG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and three trustees of election, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, May 8, at 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts. on MONDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—12 HORSE power ready for delivery. Warranted in every respect. SAMUEL SLOCUM & CO., foot of 26th-st., E. R.

FINANCIAL.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.
Authorized to receive subscriptions to the
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN,
All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for re-sale.
WM. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. PARAHURST, Cashier.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
and
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the
SALE OF THE 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions solicited.

McILVAINE & WALDEN,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY and the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company having merged into one company, by special act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 9, 1865, and ratified by the stockholders, all business will hereafter be conducted under the name of
THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, President.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, April 29, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage BONDS of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, due 1st May next, will be paid at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.
W. E. WILSON, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, 14 to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., April 24, 1865.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due May 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, less government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE COMBINED PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 80 Broadway, April 26, 1865.

SECOND MONTHLY DIVIDEND.—THE Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. on the par value of their capital stock for the month ending May 1, payable on and after May 10, 1865.

The transfer books will be closed from May 7 to May 10, inclusive. C. H. SANBORN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, May 8, at the new office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from April 27 until May 8. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, April 25, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared free from government tax, payable on and after the 10th May.

Transfer book closed from date to 10th May.
By order board.
JOHN R. KEARNY, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GALLATIN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JOHN J. LAWRENCE, Secretary.
ANDREW W. M. HOWE, Assistant Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock has this day been declared payable on and after the 8th inst.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared by this bank, free from government tax, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.
By order. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

PETROLEUM.

DRIVING PIPE.

AND

BANDS, COMPLETE,

FURNISHED AT LOWEST RATES.

R. A. BRICK.

Office No. 119 Leonard-st.

THE KING OF INVESTMENTS—OIL!
The subscribers are authorized to sell a few
ORIGINAL SHARES
of a new
OIL COMPANY
about to be formed on choice and select land.
Full particulars sent on application to
GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO.,
No. 123½ South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRginia.—The subscribers offer for sale, 6,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanawha River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 69, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1865, at 3 P. M.
C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE. REMOVAL.
AFTER MAY 1, 1865,
THE GENERAL OFFICE OF THE
McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,
FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
DEVON OIL COMPANY,
LOOMIS OIL COMPANY,
will be at the
PETROLEUM AND MINING EMPORIUM
OF
PERKINS, FREELAND & CO.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD AND & CO., BANKERS, Have removed from No. 22 William-st., to Nos. 94 Broadway and 5 Wall-st

FOR SALE.

WANTED—LAND.
The subscribers represent
ONE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
ENGLISH CAPITAL,
TO BE INVESTED IN LANDS
IN
PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND,
DELAWARE, VIRGINIA,
OHIO AND MISSOURI.
Parties desirous of selling will please send full description, price, &c., to
GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO.,
American Land Agency,
No. 123½ South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. O. HALSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 750 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots if the purchaser deem desirable. As a private, genteel residence it has no superior, if its equal, in the town. The furniture, which is new and of the richest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of
O KIRTLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Fronting on the Passaic River, near Bellville, N. J. Modern buildings, with water carried through the house, hot-house, ice-house, &c.; forty-eight acres of land, extensive apple and pear orchards, all kinds of small fruits, fine lawn, fountain and never-failing spring of water; a variety of evergreen and other shade trees; good boating and fishing; convenient to Newark horse-cars. Will be sold low, and most of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. G. LOCKE, No. 20 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON, JUST above Rhinebeck, a splendid farm and country seat of about 125 acres of land, with large house, superb views, and lawns beautifully shaded; land extremely productive. Rhinebeck, distant 3 miles, has churches, schools, &c.; railroad depot, express station, is distant 2½ miles; river front, ample, deep water with water grant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No 5 Pine-st., or of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 54 Wall-st., or F. GARRETTSON, on premises.

FOR SALE OR WILL BE RENTED, FURNISHED—A handsome country residence at Newark, N. J., on the Passaic River, about five minutes walk from the Morris & Essex Railroad depot. house is a large double mansion, containing nearly 20 rooms, with all modern conveniences of a city residence, two acres of land handsomely laid out in lawn; plenty of fruit, barn, and all necessary outbuildings.
For particulars, &c., apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON THE BANKS OF THE EAST RIVER—A large house with furniture, over fifty rooms, and very rich acres of land, beautifully located on the banks of the East River, about eleven miles from the city. It is of very easy access, both by railroad and steamboat, and well adapted for a Summer hotel. There are on the premises a nine-pin alley and an ice-house, filled; garden planted. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY in Newark, together with steam engine, boiler, shafting, pulleys, circular and scroll saws, planing machine, &c., &c., consisting of one three and one four-story brick, each about 75x30, with large yard room. Steam engine 25 horse power, in superior order, and the best one of its size in the state. The whole property is in first rate order, and to let with or without the business, on reasonable terms. Address Box No. 623 Newark P.O.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FARM OF 130 acres, on the road from Cohoes Falls to Lake Mahopac, for the house and outbuildings, with about 14 acres of land, with fruit, &c., will be rented for the season. The above farm and grounds are beautifully located and will make a very pleasant country residence. Inquire of
C. H. LIVINGTON, No 348 Broadway,
O. CUTLER, Cohoes Falls,
Dr. L. H. GREGORY, Lake Mahopac.

FOR SALE—ENTRANCE PARK LOTS ON THE 5th and 6th aves., also on the streets adjacent to the park—also, lots on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th aves., above the park—also, several very desirable plots in Harlem—also lots on many of the principal streets and avenues. For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED. THE first class cottage lot No. 1 Park-avenue, northeast corner 58th-st., on completion of the house now furnished. Terms low. Stable connected with the house with 2 stalls to be let if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT NEWBURGH, a charming country seat near the depot and water, 10 acres of choice land, with a new and superior cottage and garden, in which possession can be had, with all the furniture. Apply to JOHN D. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, in an finely situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLAKEWELL, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M. No. 10 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT OF 40 acres for sale, near a depot and railroad, a chance for a speculator or those in search of cheap land; or lots or building sites, for the accommodation of Brokers and Traders' Insurance Co., Wall-st., corner of William-st.

FOR SALE—A BRIDGEPORT, CONN., PANsom residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Berlin, Conn., first house in the State; three acres of rich soil; fountain of water in great variety; view of every direction; and of Mt. Vernon, CORNISH, New-Britain, Conn.

FOR SALE, AT NYACK—A FURNISHED house, pleasantly located; ten rooms, carriage house and a variety of fruit; within ten minutes' walk from steamboat landing; possession given immediately. Inquire of R. P. ELLIS, Real Estate Agent, Nyack.

FOR SALE—FOR THE HEIRS OF LAND A COUNtine Morrisania, Westchester County. A delightful location for a country residence, and will be sold very cheap. Apply to HYMAN & SHERMAN, No. 60 Cedar-st.

AT YONKERS—A COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS and cellar, gas, water, sliding doors, marble mantels &c., fruit trees, fine garden, fine grade, N. Y. fine river view, $6,000. Apply to JAMES VOLMANS, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—20 COTTAGES, $1,100 TO $2,000 EACH elegant two-story, 4 to 11 rooms, $150 to $500, easy payments. A so 70 lots, $70 to $130.
CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD HOUSE, NEAR 5th-av., between 24th and 34th-sts.
N. DUBOIS, No. 24 East 23d-st.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN ELIZABETH, with from one to six acres of land. E. W. AUSTIN, owner, No. 39 Park-row, Room No. 13.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large light and airy floors,
3 floors,
2 floors.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 742 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE—A valuable country seat on the west bank of the Hudson, 2½ miles south of Newburgh, extensive pleasure grounds and a gravelly beach of one mile; the views are superb, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. Fruit and vegetables in abundance, outbuildings, &c. Apply to P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR FOR SALE—a three-story brick house furnished complete, in Brooklyn, 10 minutes' walk from South Ferry, with basement, counter cellar, gas, hot and cold water, water closets, bath tub, washtubs, fine range and heater, fine piazza and carpets, rent $100 per month to a small family. Apply on the premises No. 65 Dean-st., Brooklyn, or at D. V. ISAACS', No. 26 Cedar-st., N. Y.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHIN five minutes' walk of the ferry in Jersey City, will let a pleasant furnished room to a single gentleman, without board preferred, satisfactory references given and required. Address Box No. 299 Jersey City Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT PEEKSKILL, N. Y., to let for the Summer. Is a good brick house, well situated on high ground, five minutes' walk from the depot. Water, gas and carriage-h use. Inquire of McKILLOP & SPRAGUE, or JAMES BREWER, Peekskill.

TO LET—AN ENTIRE BUILDING ON CANAL-st., near Broadway, store 20 by 95 feet; first loft 20, with all the fixtures of a first-class retail business for sale in the silk, ribbon and lace trade, with or without the stock two years' lease. Address F. L. S., Box No. 2,245 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SIX months, at New-Rochelle, with three acres of land, near steamboat landing; rent $200 a month. Apply to the subscriber, on the adjoining premises.
CHARLES WRIGHT.

COTTAGES TO LET AT YONKERS.—Three cottages to let near the village of Yonkers, one of them upon the banks of the Hudson; the rent is reasonable. Apply to STEPHEN W. PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY COTTAGE in Westchester County, two hours from town for a small family, with stabling, garden, (planted,) fruit and firewood; position high and healthy. For particulars, address Mr. INSLEE, No. 10 Walker-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER SEASON—A handsome cottage containing five or six good rooms; good garden and stabling if required; corner of main and Remsen-sts., Astoria, L. I., six blocks up from ferry.

TO LET—WELL FURNISHED, A LARGE house on the Heights, for six months, terms reasonable to a desirable tenant. Apply to B. W. DeLAMATER, Long Island, Insurance, Brooklyn.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS SUITABLE FOR ONE OR two persons only, third floor, No. 27 Jane-st., rent $10 per month.

TO LET—ROOMS FOR STORAGE. ALSO BY the load, at $1 50 per month, at the Blind Asylum Building, 8th-av., 33d and 34th-sts.
H. G. HAEGER.

EXCURSIONS.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS—DUDLEY'S, Myers and Newark Bay Groves, barges WALTER SANDS, JENNETT, MAYFLOWER and MORTON-allen, accommodate all kinds. To secure the choice of days, apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

MASONIC.

THE MEMBERS OF ENTERPRISE LODGE No. 224, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special meeting of the Lodge, on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 7 o'clock, at Gothic Room, Odd-Fellows' Hall, to attend the funeral of Bro. Walter. The fraternity in general are invited to attend.
CHAS. C. CURTIS, M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of KISSAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, B. P. KISSAM retiring from business.
B. P. KISSAM,
S. H. KISSAM,
P. R. KISSAM.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that BENJAMIN P. KISSAM, SAMUEL H. KISSAM and PETER R. KISSAM, all of whom reside in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, have, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, formed a limited partnership, that such partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of "KISSAM & CO.;" that the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is that of Bankers, and Stock and Exchange Brokers; that all the persons interested in said copartnership are the said BENJAMIN P. KISSAM, who is the special partner therein, and SAMUEL H. KISSAM and PETER R. KISSAM, who are the general partners; that the said BENJAMIN P. KISSAM, the special partner, has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in cash, as capital toward the common stock of said copartnership, and that the said copartnership is to commence on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and is to terminate on the thirtieth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.
SAMUEL H. KISSAM,
PETER R. KISSAM,
BENJ. P. KISSAM, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.

No. 58 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of LEONARD & MANLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. LEONARD withdrawing from business.
HERMAN LEONARD,
REUBEN MANLEY.

No. 25 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Stock, Commission Brokerage business, under the name of REUBEN MANLEY & CO., and succeed to the Commission business of the late firm of Leonard & Manley.
With this day occupy the new office, No. 25 New-st., near Exchange-place.
REUBEN MANLEY,
GEO. LANE.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

OFFICE OF ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK ACCOUNTANTS AND BROKERS,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.
The firm of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. ALBERT H. NICOLAY retires from active business in consequence of ill health, and will devote his attention to the interests of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company, of which he is President. The affairs of the concern will be settled by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, who will sign the firm name in liquidation.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
CHARLES E. CLARK, Jr.,
GEORGE H. BARR.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES, No. 52 William-st., near Wall; possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE FIRM OF CHARNLEY & HATCH, Bankers and Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
W. S. CHARNLEY,
WALTER T. HATCH.
New-York, April 29, 1865.

W. T. HATCH having this day associated with himself in partnership his son, the undersigned will continue business as Bankers and Brokers, in the office of the late firm, No. 31 Wall-st., under the firm of
W. T. HATCH & SON.
WALTER T. HATCH,
NATH'L W. T. HATCH.
REFERENCES
W. S. Charnley, Esq.
Edward Haight, President of the Commonwealth.
Henry A. Smythe, President Central National Bank.
John Stevens, Esq.
John J. Phelps, Esq.
Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Messrs. A. A. Low & Bros.
Messrs. Geo. Bliss & Co.
Messrs. Lee, Bliss & Co.
Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, Gov. of Connecticut.
Messrs. H. Trowbridge's sons, New-Haven, Conn.
E. G. Scranton, President Second National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.
H. M. Welch, President First National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.
I. A. Bishop, President Yale National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership of YOUNG, RUTHERFORD & CO., heretofore formed between the undersigned, and a certificate whereof was filed on the 12th day of June, 1863, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, has been this day dissolved, ended, and terminated by mutual consent.
Dated New-York, May 1, 1865.
GEORGE E. SHORTRIDGE,
THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
WM. H. WHITEHEAD,
EBENEZER YOUNG,
ARCHD. YOUNG, Special Partner.

The business of the late firm will be settled at the office of SHORTRIDGE, RUTHERFORD & CO., No. 249 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the wholesale clothing business, under the firm name of SHORTRIDGE, RUTHERFORD & CO., and have removed from No. 74 Worth-st. to No. 245 Broadway and No. 2 Murray-st.
GEORGE E. SHORTRIDGE,
THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
CHARLES W. SHORTRIDGE.
New-York, May 1, 1865.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the firm of SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The signature of the firm will be used by either parties only for the liquidation of the outstanding business.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FREDERICK C. GERHARD,
F. GERHARD SCHUCHARDT.
New-York, May 1, 1865.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, F. GERHARD SCHUCHARDT and LAWRENCE WELLS have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commercial and banking business, under the firm of FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS.
New-York, May 1, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF MILLS, CURRIE & CO. expires this day by limitation. Mr. R. W. MARTIN, Jr., retires, and the remaining partners have formed a copartnership under the firm of MILLS & CURRIE.
JOSEPH G. MILLS,
CHARLES P. CURRIE,
RUSYON W. MARTIN, Jr.
New-York, April 29, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of MOTT & SHERMAN, for the transaction, strictly on commission, of the brokerage business in stocks, bonds, government securities and gold, at No. 14 Broad-st.
JOHN E. MOTT,
GARDINER SHERMAN, Jr.
New-York, May 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF VAN BUREN & LUCKEY is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by J. NELSON LUCKEY, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
J. NELSON LUCKEY.
New-York, May 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The interest of Mr. CLARENCE PELL, who retires from business, ceases d in our firm on the 1st inst.
PELLS & CO.,
CLARENCE PELL.
New-York, May 1, 1865.

WM. WATTS SHERMAN HAS BEEN admitted a member of our firm.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson, one hour by rail or boat. The Crown House is now open for the reception of guests, change of management, furniture new, and a first-class table kept. Spacious grounds and stabling. For further particulars apply to Mr. B. BARNARD, No. 87 Walker-st.

BOARD IN A FRIENDS FAMILY IN West-farms can be found for two girls, from 6 to 9 years of age, or would accommodate two gentlemen with partial board. Situation pleasant, and access easy by steamboat and cars every hour. Address A. P., Morrisania Post-office. References exchanged.

WANTED—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS on first floor, or one room on first floor and sleeping apartment, with or without board, by a physician, location must be desirable. Address with particulars, Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, St. Nicholas Hotel.

BOARDING.—RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN can find first-class furnished rooms with or without board, at No. 20 East 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point, fine large rooms with first class board. Address R. A. BERARD, West Point.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, to let to gentlemen only, in the first-class house No. 96 East 13th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen only, in a strictly private family, at No. 352 West 23d-st.

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with good board and pleasant rooms in a first-class house. Inquire at No. 163 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON the best floor of No. 11 West 27th-st., with or without board.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND will take place at Irving Hall TUESDAY, May 9. The exercises, musical and literary, to commence at 3 P. M. doors open at 2. Tickets, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 12 cents.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY—The Thirty second anniversary of the American Anti-slavery Society will be held at the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, on TUESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. Speakers—WENDELL PHILLIPS, GEORGE THOMPSON, Mrs. FRANCIS W. HOOPER, and WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. A collection will be taken.

AMERICAN FREEDMAN'S AID UNION.—First anniversary, at Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, at 7½ o'clock. The President, Judge BOND, in the chair. Speakers: Gov. Andrew, John Jay, Esq., Rev. Phillips Brooks, Frederick Douglass, and others.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, &c., BY the room, or at $1 50 per load per month, at the Blind Asylum Building, 8th-av., 33d and 34th sts.
H. G. HAEGER.

DRY GOODS.

PEACE!!! PEACE!!!
S. THOMPSON,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
HAS
REDUCED THE PRICES
OF FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
TO GOLD VALUE,
AND WILL SELL THEM
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.
BLACK TAFFETAS, GROS GRAIN FUILES FOR MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
PLAIN SILKS for $1 75.
ARGENTINE, $1 12½ and $1 25, most splendid goods dresses, plaided and chiné.
MELANGE, NEW POPLINS, for travelling, 85 cents.
BEST WHITE ALPACCAS in the city, just imported, 4 and 7 quarter wide.
PLAIN ALPACCAS, all colors, 85 cents, worth $1 20.
GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE, double width, 45 cent
WHITE BEREGE DE RAGNERE, 8-4, all wool, real good for sea shore and country. Shawls and suit in Summer, $2 50, cost $5 to land.
PLAIN BEREGE GRENADINES, all colors, 15 cent cost $1.
PLAIDED BEREGE GRENADINES, quite new, Parisian style, $1.
FINE SHOW OF STRIPED BEREGE GRENADINES, 85 cents, worth $1 25.
SPOTTED BEREGE GRENADINES, white ground 75 cents, worth $1.
GRAY GROUND BEREGE GRENADINES, 45 cents, worth 75 cents.
ROBES DE PARIS, RICH CRYSTAL TISSUE, $6 the dress, cost $15 to import.
FINE CHOICE OF PINEAPPLE AND CHINA GRENADINES, STRIPED, PLAID AND BROCHE, at 75 and 85 cents, worth $1 30 and $1 50.
PRINTED FRENCH PERCALES, MARKED DOWN from 67½c. to 75c.
FINE ASSORTMENT OF PRINTED JACONETS and ORGANDIES.
FIGURED MARSEILLES and PIQUES at 75c to 85c
FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE MUSLINS and PIQUES, for Dresses.
LINSEY WOOLSEY, one and a half yards wide, for traveling suits, $2 per yard, cost $3 to land.
LINEN DUCK, a new article for children's wear, $2 cost $3.
DOMESTIC PRINTS, just received.
CLOAKS—Ladies will find it to their advantage to see the new Cloak Department before buying their Summer suits
BASQUINES—CLOTH JACKETS, from $5 to $25.
SILK JACKETS, from $20 to $50.
and CIRCULARS, from $30, &c., &c.
MANTILLAS—All that is most fashionable this season can be had or made up to surpass any house in style

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, from $5 to $15 per pair.
NOTTINGHAM LACE by the yard.
VESTIBULE LACES, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, very cheap.
GLOVES Just Received—Summer—new shades.
LEGRAIN, No. 723 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

LINENS, CERTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, CORNICES, Embroidered and Embossed PIANO and TABLE COVERS, and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS in every variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 2 to 26 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE ST.

BREAKFAST ROBES,
UNDER GARMENTS.
Caps, Robes de Chambres, Infants' Embroidered Robes, and Ladies' and Children's Under Clothing in great variety
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
And Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

ALPACAS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, Mousilin de Laines, Barages, Percales, Melanges Printed Linen Lawns, French Jaconets, &c., &c., &c., AT RETAIL, including a full assortment of Spring Dress Goods.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, &c.—A large assortment for Spring
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—Newest patterns just received per steamer, also, LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
A full assortment of latest styles.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETINGS—Brussels, Ingrain, Three-Ply and Stair Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Corner Christie-st.

MANTILLAS—LATEST PARIS SHAPES, IN RICH SILKS, FANCY AND PLAIN CLOTHS, ELEGANTLY TRIMMED,
ALSO,
CHANTILLY AND LLAMA LACE POINTS, CIRCULARS AND BURNOUS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
LOW PRICED MANTILLAS,
LATEST STYLES—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

"THE MAGIC."
Moody's Patent Self Adjusting Hoop Skirt.
LATIMER & BOUND,
Sole Manufacturers of this Patent Hoop Skirt,
No. 12 Murray-st.

MME. HUERSTEL
HAS JUST OPENED
Her fine assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Also, a variety of
CLOAKS, DRESSES AND MANTILLAS,
Also, a variety of FRENCH IMPORTED CORSETS,
At No. 59 Bleecker-st

THE CARPET AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
Stocks complete, with every variety of foreign and domestic make.
OIL-CLOTHS, MATTING, MATS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND TENTH-STREET.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
FRENCH CLOAKS.
BASQUES AND
SCARFS.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,042 Broadway,
One door above 26th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have largely replenished, by means of the late AUCTION SALES,
All their POPULAR STOCKS of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
A Splendid Assortment of
LINEN GOODS
of every description,
at Low Prices.
MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway.

"THE MAGIC."
Moody's Patent Self-adjusting HOOP SKIRT, for sale by JOHN J. DAVIES, No. 268 6th-av.

AT ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW styles dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, veils, handkerchiefs, corsets, skirts, hair nets, fancy goods, buttons, bindings, small wares, combs and brushes. N. B.—Kid gloves, $1; undressed, 90 cents. Ladies nose, &c. The entire stock at reduced prices. Remember ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th st.

AT GEORGE KEYES', NO. 343 8TH-AV.—Tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain and other carpetings, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, rods, &c., in large stock and at low prices.

MILLINERY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING and Summer millinery and straw goods of approved shapes and styles, at a great reduction in prices, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

TURKISH BATH, NO. 12 WEST 4TH-st., a few doors from Broadway, open for the Summer months from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY,
Alteration of time—open at 7½. Overture at 8.
fourth time here.
Sterling Coyne's popular Comedy,
BLACK SHEEP.
With elegant Scenery.....by .....Isherwood.
Beautiful Appointments and choice distribution.
TUESDAY,
first appearance, in four months, of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK,
who will perform on
TUESDAY, May 2,
in the
WONDER.
WEDNESDAY, in Mr. Boucicault's New Comedy,
HOW SHE LOVES HIM.
THURSDAY, in Goldsmith's Standard Comedy,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WINTER GARDEN.
ON MONDAY EVENING May 8,
Will be presented for the first time, Blanche's beautiful Drama of
SECRET SERVICE.
In which
Mr. HENRY PLACIDE
will sustain his great role of
MICHEL PEBIN,
with
THE OLD GUARD.
Mr. HENRY PLACIDE as.....RAVENSCRAG.
THE LAST NIGHTS OF MR. PLACIDE.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 8.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th st., opposite the Academy of Music.
MONDAY EVENING, May 8,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
GRAND MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED
ONE-LEGGED DANCER,
DON MANUEL DONATI,
DONATI. DONATI.
who has created so profound a sensation and
SUCH AN INTENSE FUROR
IN LONDON AND
ALL THE EUROPEAN CAPITALS.
The marvelous performance of
DONATI, THE ONE-LEGGED DANCER,
EXCEEDS ALL WRITTEN DESCRIPTION
He must be seen to be
UNDERSTOOD AND APPRECIATED.
in a performance which is
THE UNIQUE NOVELTY OF THE WORLD.
UNPRECEDENTED AND CONTINUOUS SUCCESS
of the New and Grand Spectacular Pantomime,
THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOUGHUE;
OR, THE WHITE HORSE OF KILLARNEY,
with its gorgeous effects, grand ballet, and startling tricks and transformations.
SUPERB EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC
AND ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.
ANOTHER NEW COMIC PANTOMIME
is in active preparation, of the production of which due notice will be given

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, BROOKLYN.
MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 8,
BENEFIT OF LITTLE LILLIE,
when she appears in the character of
EVA, IN UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
THE LAST NIGHT OF THIS GREAT DRAMA.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY AS ELIZA
MECHANICS OF BROOKLYN
the remainder of the week

LECTURES.

THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT.
"He, being dead, yet speaketh."
ANNA E. DICKINSON
At the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING,
May 10,
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.
Admittance 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
Tickets at American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; James Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway; Miller & Matthews, No. 257 Broadway; Macfarland, corner Broadway and 23d-st.

MISS LIZZIE HOTEN, FROM BOSTON, will lecture at Everett-hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2½ P. M. Seats free.

PROPOSALS.

REDEMPTION OF
$1,641,500
OF
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO 2"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Payable June 1, 1865.
Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No 2" of the county of New-York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be redeemed on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$1,641,500
OF
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND, REDEMPTION BONDS NO 2,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty one thousand five hundred dollars, of "Soldiers Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2" of the County of New-York authorized by Chapter 37 of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1865.
Said Bond will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows
Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1867.
Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1866.
Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1867.
One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1868.
The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars therefor, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids. If considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 16, 1865, at seven o'clock A. M.
For removing Pier No. 8 east River, and bulkhead on the line of Pier No. 9 East River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 22 East River, outer end.
For rebuilding Pier No. 37 East River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 38 East River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 14 North River.
For rebuilding inner portion of Pier No. 37 North River
For rebuilding the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 45 and 46 North River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 47 North River.
For rebuilding the outer end of Pier No. 51 North River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 62 North River, foot of West Eighteenth-street.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, May 4, 1865.
CHARLES S. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, May 15th, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new grammar school-house on East 23d-st., 50 and ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and the Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.
THOMAS STEVENSON, Ch. Board of Trustees.
JOHN FOSTER, Ch. Building Committee.
EDWARD COOPER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF PUBLIC ANIMALS, WAGONS, &C.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1865.
There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster, at City Point, Petersburgh and Richmond, Va., a quantity of horses, mules, wagons and harness, condemned as now unfit for public service, many of which will answer very well for farm and road purposes.
The sale will commence at City Point, at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, 8th of May, 1865, and be continued at Petersburgh and Richmond on such days thereafter as Gen. Ingalls may direct.
The number of animals to be sold is about two thousand (2,000.)
Terms, cash, in government funds.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major-General.

GOVERNMENT STORES AT AUCTION.
OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 6 STATE ST., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, on board the bark *

FIRE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

The New Commissioners Engage Counsel.

Defection in the Old Organization—The Circular of Engineer Decker—Present Aspect of the Difficulty.

Nothing new occurred yesterday of interest in the disputed legality of the new Fire Law, except that the commissioners of a Paid Department have engaged Watso Hurlbutson as their counsel, with instructions to defend the board before the courts, and authority to engage such legal assistance as he may deem necessary. The entire matter, therefore, will rest wholly with the courts, and until their action is known no new features will arise.

Meanwhile the commissioners will mature their plans and prepare for immediate action. In the event of the new law being sustained. As much work as can possibly be done by men in their position will be done, and while awaiting the result of the legal proceedings now in progress, they will undoubtedly determine the greater part of their future course in organizing the Paid Department.

SKIRMISHING.

A good deal of real fun was observable during the process of serving the injunction upon the commissioners, who, naturally enough, wished to organize before any restraint could be put upon their official action. They met at No 45 Wall-street for the first few days, and the board kept their place of meeting a secret, as much out of consideration for the owners of the office, as for any purpose of deferring the serving of the injunction.

The officers who had the writs in hand were up early and late in search of the commissioners, and frequently passed the objects of their vigilance without recognizing them. In the vicinity of their places of business, on the corners and near their residences watch was kept to the no small amusement of the commissioners, and the alarm of their families. The two younger members of the commission declare that they have not enjoyed so much real sport for some time. The place of meeting having been at length discovered, the commissioners have changed their base, but will in a few days establish themselves formally in some recognized location, and will then proceed in due form. They apprehend no difficulty in being able to organize a complete department out of the old one, as soon as the constitutionality of the law is settled.

DEFECTION.

The following is a copy of a letter from one of the foremen of one of the engine companies, and it shows that many of the firemen will soon come over to the new order of things.

BROOKLYN, FRIDAY, May 5, 1865.

Mr. Chas. C. Pinckney, President Fire Commissioners:

SIR: Owing to the interest from this place having experienced rather a rough time last night in the meeting of the engineers and foremen, I desire to say that he is not alone in his opinion in regard to the new Fire Department. The majority of my company favor the new bill, and if the commissioners will give content we will organize on the new system—injunction or no injunction. Should the commissioners organize and pay one company in each district, in ten months no company would do duty without pay. I feel, in my opinion, would do more to disgrace the old department than any other course. I judge from the language of our opposition members, who say that they will not work if only a part are paid. You will please excuse me for volunteering these lines, and believe me to be with you in the endeavor to form a new department.

I remain, yours very respectfully,

AMONG THE OLD FIREMEN.

The feeling is that of mortification, in the fact that their line of conduct is not properly understood, and they have learned anew the old lesson that it is impossible to please everybody. They say that if they had stopped running to fires and thus acted their duties in preserving the public and private property of the city, that the people would have blamed them very much. But they find instead that they have determined to do their duty until legally dispossessed they are accused of rebellion, and are considered as opposing the law.

A leading member of the department said yesterday that the firemen only wished to do the "right thing," that they only obeyed their regularly organized board of officers, that the new commissioners had never called upon the department to obey them, and as they had been ordered to go on as before by their officers, that the firemen had no alternative. He stated positively, however, that as soon as the new fire law was declared constitutional, the firemen would on the instant cease to do duty, and then the department would cease to have an existence. It seem to be the generally understanding among the better class of firemen that they will not countenance any determined antagonism against the new measure but content themselves with swalling the action of the courts. The firemen especially object to being termed rebels, and claim to be only acting under orders from those in authority over them.

Very few of the companies have as yet been heard from in regard to their adherence to the old system: Engineers Duryea and Lane, Engine Company No. 33, Hose Companies Nos. 3 and 51, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 9 have declared for the vote given on Wednesday night at Firemen's Hall.

THE LEGAL PROCESS.

The work of serving injunctions and written requests for the delivery of property continues, and several documents of an important nature are now before the public. We have an order from Chief Engineer Decker in which he takes a decided and determined stand on behalf of the old department. The documents more fully explain his sentiments and desires:

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, }
No. 21 ELIZABETH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865. }

To the Officers and Members of the Fire Department of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to inform you that the Attorney General of the State of New-York (Hon. JOHN COCHRANE) has caused an injunction to be served on his Honor the Mayor, the Honorable the Common Council and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, enjoining them from delivering the property in their charge to the custody of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department (so-called.)

The same officer has also caused an injunction to be served on the said Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department, enjoining them from acting as such.

I am of the opinion that the act entitled "An Act to create a Metropolitan Fire District and establish a Fire Department therein," is a clear violation of the Constitution of the State of New-York. I form this opinion from consultation had with the most eminent jurists in this city, and I feel confident that the courts will so decide it. If, however, contrary to general expectation, the act before-mentioned is declared constitutional, we will quietly acquiesce and surrender to the proper authorities the hose, apparatus, &c., in our possession. Until such decision is rendered it devolves upon us to faithfully perform our duty as heretofore, and to protect the lives and property of our fellow-citizens.

The officers and members of this department are, therefore, hereby directed to continue to perform duty as at present under the ordinance for the better regulation of the firemen of the City of New-York, adopted Dec. 24, 1864, which is in full force and effect, and will be carried out to the letter, and any fireman or fire company violating any of its provisions will be comprised of and promptly punished.

The Board of Fire Commissioners and Commissioners of Construction and Repairs will continue their meetings as heretofore, and all applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

I desire further to inform the firemen that in case of any breach of the peace, violation of good order, or neglect or refusal to perform duty promptly, I will take the apparatus in charge of such company to the public yard, make a complaint to the Fire Commissioners, and insist on the disbandment of such company or companies.

All orders given by the Chief or Assistant Engineers, or officers of companies, must be promptly obeyed, and all cases of neglect or refusal to do so will be reported, and the guilty parties punished.

JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer N. Y. F. D.

A copy of the following resolution, passed at a recent meeting of the Board of Firemen and Engineers, has been forwarded to each of the companies now existing:

Resolved, That the Secretary call the roll, and that each engineer and fireman answer the following questions:

First—Will you, as officers of your company, or as engineer, recognize the Paid Fire Commissioners, should they direct you to report to them?

Second—Will you sustain the Volunteer Fire Department Commissioners, and the officers, engineers, etc., of the volunteer department?

An immediate reply is requested by the foreman of each company. Silence on the part of any company or engineer will be understood to be in favor of the new commissioners.

Before the serving of the injunction restraining the commissioners from acting, the board, through their President, issued the following notice, which was served upon both the Comptroller and Street Commissioners:

Charles Cornell, Street Commissioner:

SIR: By authority of the act passed by the Legislature of the State, entitled an Act to create a Metropolitan Fire District, and establish a Paid Fire Department therein, I hereby request, on behalf of the Commissioners appointed by said act, that you deliver to said Commissioners such property as may be in your charge belonging to the City of New-York for the purpose of extinguishing fires.

C. C. PINCKNEY, President.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

It is presumed that the Comptroller and Street Commissioner will make their reply on Monday.

The following are the legal documents now existing in the matter of the restraining the further action of the Paid Fire Commissioners, and also the Mayor and the Commonalty of New-York, and the Fire Department from surrendering the property to the commissioners:

SUMMONS:

SUPREME COURT.—The people of the State of New-York vs. the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, the Fire Department of the City of New-York, James W. Booth, Charles C. Pinckney, Philip W. Enos and Martin B. Brown.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the action of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of New-York, at No. 133 East Twelfth-street, in said City, within 20 days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of said service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for relief demanded in the complaint.

JOHN COCHRANE, Attorney-General.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

The Attorney-General also makes the following affidavit:

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The people of the State of New-York, plaintiffs, against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, the Fire Department of the City of New-York, JOHN DECKER, Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department of the City of New-York; JAMES W. BOOTH, CHAS. C. PINCKNEY, PHILIP W. ENOS and MARTIN B. BROWN, defendants.

The plaintiffs, the people of the State of New-York, by JOHN COCHRANE, Attorney-General, complaining, show to the court;

That the defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City and County of New-York, are a municipal corporation, duly organized under the laws of the State of New-York, and having jurisdiction only within the limits of the City of New-York, and as such corporation they are the owners of certain real estate, buildings, and property and appurtenses thereto, and certain fire-engines, apparatuses, hose implements, and tools, bells and bell towers, fire telegraphs, and other property, all and every of which is situate and being within the corporate limits of said city, and being now used by the Fire Department of the said City of New-York.

That in and by the laws of the State of New-York, there is created a body politic by the name of the "Fire Department of the City of New-York," and that the said defendant, JOHN DECKER, is Chief Engineer of the said department, and as such engineer has the power to take and have the control and management of all the officers and men for the prevention and extinguishment of fires within the said city, and is also authorized to have and to exercise, and does have and exercise for the same purpose, full and complete use, possession and control of the real estate, and the several buildings, fire engines, apparatuses and other property owned by the said corporation aforesaid.

That the said real estate aforesaid is necessary for the purpose of which it is so held by the said Chief-Engineer; that there is no other the property belonging to said corporation, or within the said city, which could be used or employed for such purposes, and that the welfare of the citizens and inhabitants of the said city, and the protection of their lives and property, imperatively require that the defendant, DECKER, should not be deprived of the said property, or in any manner interfered with or molested in the government or arrangement and direction of the same.

The said plaintiffs further show in the court that the defendants JAMES W. BOOTH, C. C. PINCKNEY, PHILIP W. ENOS, and MARTIN B. BROWN, conniving and confederating together, and to and with divers others, to the plaintiffs unknown, are seeking to obtain possession, control and management of the real estate and the several buildings, fire-engines, apparatuses and other property aforesaid; and are, in fact, without the consent or authority of the said JOHN DECKER, or of the said corporation, and against their express wishes, about to take possession, control and management of the said property into their own hands, and to exclude the defendant DECKER from all possession, control and authority over the same, and that they will succeed and thus obtain such possession, control and management, and in excluding the defendant DECKER therefrom, unless restrained by the order of the court.

Wherefore the plaintiffs demand that the defendants, James W. Booth, Charles C. Pinckney, Philip W. Enos, and Martin B. Brown, and each and every one of them, their counselors, attorneys, officers or agents, may be restrained, by the judgment or order of the court, from taking possession, control or management of the said real estate buildings, &c., or from interfering or intermeddling in any manner whatever with the same or any part thereof.

And that the defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of said City of New-York and the Fire Department of the said City of New-York, and John Decker, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and each and every one of them be restrained by the like order or judgment of the court from transferring or delivering to the said other defendants the property aforesaid, or any part thereof, and from in any manner whatever parting with the possession, control or management of the same, and that the plaintiff may have such further or other relief or judgment in the premises as may be just, with costs.

JOHN COCHRANE, Attorney-General.

City and County of New-York, ss: EDWARD BONNELL, of said city, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he has read the foregoing complaint, and knows the contents thereof, and is acquainted with the facts therein stated, and that the said complaint is true.

EDWARD BONNELL.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of May, 1865.

CHARLES H. WOODRUFF, Notary Public, City of New-York.

After due consideration of the foregoing documents, Justice SUTHERLAND then issued an

INJUNCTION.

SUPREME COURT.—The people of the State of New-York ag't. the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York; the Fire Department of the City of New-York; JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the City of New York; JAMES W. BOOTH, CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, PHILIP W. ENOS and MARTIN B. BROWN. It appearing satisfactorily to me by the complaint herein verified by the affidavit of EDWARD BONNELL, that sufficient grounds for an order of injunction exist, I do hereby order that the defendants, JAMES W. BOOTH, CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, PHILIP W. ENOS and MARTIN B. BROWN, and each and every one of them, their counselors and attorneys, officers or agents, be enjoined and restrained from taking the possession or control or management of the real estate and buildings, fire-engines, apparatus, and other property situated and being within the corporation limits of the City of New-York, and being used by the Fire Department of said City of New-York, or from interfering or meddling in any manner with the same, or any part thereof; and that the defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and each and every of them be enjoined and restrained from transferring herein the property aforesaid, or any part thereof, and from any manner whatever parting with the possession, control and management of the same, until the further order of this court; and, in case of disobedience of this order, you will be liable to the punishment therefor prescribed by law.

JOB. SUTHERLAND,
Justice Supreme Court.

DATED, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

The Police Courts.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE HOGAN.

Officer SOULES, of the Fourteenth Ward, appeared with JOHN MCGRATH, of No. 221 Canal-street, and THOMAS F. MURRAY, of No. 421 Broadway, whom he had arrested while they were engaged in mortal combat in the latter's place of business, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. MURRAY'S head was frightfully beaten in the fight, and MCGRATH was stabbed in the back and right side. PETER F. CRANE, who is alleged to have been a participant in the encounter, was also arrested, and subsequently Officer DOWDELL, of the Tombs Court, apprehended one MICHAEL WALSH, the person who is alleged to have used the knife. The prisoners were committed for examination.

TIMOTHY BURKE, a laborer, tendered in payment for matches which he had purchased of GUSTAVUS BROCKMAN, of No. 35 New-Bowery, a two-dollar note on the broken Bank of Egg Harbor, New-Jersey, and the note having been rejected, he offered a counterfeit five-dollar note on the Farmers' Bank of Hudson. Thereupon Mr. BROCKMAN summoned Patrolman UNDERHILL, of the Fourth Ward, and BURKE was taken into custody. He was committed in default of $500 bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE DODGE.

Last Autumn Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON went to Europe, leaving two trunks at the Depont House, in Laight-street; but on his return his property, which he valued at $400, was not to be found. He gave the police an inventory of the contents of the trunks, and yesterday morning GEORGE L. GUTHRIE, having on his person a suit of clothing that had been taken from one of Mr. ROBINSON'S trunks, was apprehended by patrolman KELLY, of the Eighth Ward. The prisoner was required to find $1,000 bail, and in default stands committed.

JOHN CRAWFORD, of Albany, a brawler, entered a Hudson River Railroad car, at Thirtieth street, on Friday afternoon, and made himself excessively offensive, cursing the late lamented President and making use of obscene and profane language; hearing which, many travelers to the depot declined to enter the car until the fellow had been expelled. He was thereupon handed over to an officer and taken to court, whence, in default of $1,000 bail, he was sent to the Penitentiary.

ESSEX MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE BRANDLEY.

JOHN SCULLY and JAMES MCCABE, youths of 18 and 19 years respectively, were apprehended by Patrolmen PRODT and SMITH, of the Eleventh Ward, while in the act of breaking through a rear basement window of Mr. FELIX CALLIGAN'S dwelling, at No. 128 Avenue C. The prisoners were committed for trial.

Coroners' Office.

BY CORONER GOVER—FATAL ACCIDENT—SUDDEN DEATH.

On the 1st instant MICHAEL GREEN, of No. 207 East Thirteenth-street, fell from his cart in Twenty-fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue, and one of his thighs was broken. He lingered at the New-York Hospital until yesterday morning, when he died. He was a native of Ireland, 30 years of age, and had been employed as a truckman by Messrs. FLANNIGAN, WALLACE & Co., brewers, of No. 360 West Twenty-sixth-st.....An inquest, yesterday morning, at the Fifteenth Ward Police Station, over the body of JAMES W. BARTHOLF, resulted in a verdict of "death from pulmonary phthisis." As stated in yesterday's TIMES, Patrolmen DARKE and BARBARETTE found BARTHOLF sitting on a door-step at No. 676 Broadway, at about 11 30 on Friday evening, and took him to their station house, where he expired shortly after admission. REBECCA ELLA BEATSOLF, of Staten Island, daughter of the deceased, testified before the jury that her father had been ill two years or more, and Dr. JOHN BEACH, Deputy Coroner, having made a post-mortem examination, deposed that he found the lungs filled with tubercles. Deceased, whom the police characterize as a gambler, was aged 53 years.

Bureau of Employment for Disabled and Discharged Soldiers and Sailors.

It affords us much pleasure to publish the correspondence between Hon. CHARLES C. NOTT, Judge of the Court of Claims (and late Colonel of United States Volunteers) and the Executive Committee of the Protective War Claim Association. It shows the interest a true officer takes in the welfare of those who have risked their lives, and, in many instances, given their limbs in behalf of their country; and we hope it may awaken a responsive echo in the public heart. Now that the war seems to be drawing to its close, and the fair presumption is that not many more of our noble volunteers will be disabled in their country's service, there may be a tendency to forget, as a *most important particular*, those who have saved the *life of the nation*. This must not be. Hundreds and thousands of worthy men are returning to their homes from battle-fields where they have received the stroke which unfits them for the duties formerly performed by them, and it now rests with us as individuals, and as a nation, to see that these men shall be provided with work suitable to their crippled condition. We appeal to every private individual and public officer, to see that every situation at their disposal shall be filled by men who have served their country. In preference to those who have not raised an arm in its defence, but who have, during the past four years, lived in ease and safety. Our returned braves have a claim upon us; they have served us faithfully, and it is now our duty to serve them, and we urge upon all, who require employes, to apply at the "Bureau of Employment for Disabled and Discharged Soldiers and Sailors," No. 35 Chambers-street, where can be furnished men of all grades and conditions.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1865.

Messrs. Howard Potter, William E. Dodge, Jr., and Theodore Roosevelt, Ex. Com. Protective War Claim Association:

GENTLEMEN—Inclosed you will find an order on my publisher for 50 copies Second Edition *Sketches of the War*, an assignment of the copyright of that work, and an order putting the stereotype plates at your disposal so long as you may wish to reimburse the publisher of the second edition for the benefit of disabled soldiers.

I do this, trusting the sale may furnish to some of our greatest sufferers temporary employment. I have also indulged the hope that if some of our manufacturers should fail to furnish suitable employment to men who have lost an arm or leg, or suffered some equal disability, this little bequest of mine may lead to some similar action on the part of other officers. There is a much younger class of sufferers who deserve that name) and soldiers than is generally supposed to exist, and I am confident that there are numbers in New-York who will come forward whenever the necessity is made known to them, and do all in their power to aid those soldiers who bear such honorable marks of their honorable service. I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully,

CHARLES C NOTT.

Hon C. C. Nott, Judge of Court of Claims, etc., etc.:

DEAR SIR: We have your valued favor of the 4th inst., conveying to us an edition of your admirable *Sketches of the War*, with the copyright and stereotype plates of the same, for the benefit of disabled soldiers applying for employment at our bureau.

We accept the trust most gratefully, the more so as evincing your continued interest in the work you have so ably inaugurated.

Congratulating you on the high position to which you have been called, we are, very sincerely, yours,

HOWARD POTTER,
THEO. ROOSEVELT, } Executive Committee.
WM. E. DODGE, JR.,

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1865.

Commissioners of Boards of Enrollment to be Discharged.

The following circular from Gen. FRY has been forwarded to the Commissioners of the Boards of Enrollment in the Southern District of New-York, by Col. DODGE. The dismissal of commissioners will extend throughout the United States, and will prove a great reduction of the expenses of the government.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1865.

To Commissioner, &c.:

SIR: Your services being no longer required by this bureau, in consequence of the suspension of recruiting and drafting, by direction of the President, you are hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect on the 8th of May.

I am, &c.,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Anniversaries.

The following anniversaries will be celebrated to-day:

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.—The annual sermon on behalf of this society will be preached by Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Burchard's,) between Sixth and Seventh avenues, services commencing at 7.30 o'clock.

AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.—Meeting at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, at 7.30 P. M.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—Meeting at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Sermon by Rev. H. W. BEECHER, services beginning at 7.30 P. M.

ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The anniversary sermon will be preached before the society by Dr. CHEEVER at the Church of the Puritans, at 7.30 P. M.

Destructive Fire in Jersey-City.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $130,000—ONE MAN BURNED TO DEATH.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the Erie Railway car manufactory, situated near the east end of the Bergen Tunnel, took fire and was entirely destroyed, together with nearly all its contents. The manufactory comprised two buildings, one four hundred and fifty feet long and eighty feet wide, and the other three hundred feet long and seventy-five feet wide. Five cars were standing in the shop when the fire broke out, and three of them, unfinished, were burned up, while the others were seriously damaged. All the buildings were of wood, and as the wind blew briskly from the direction of the machine shop toward the car and blacksmith shops, they were also in flames in the course of a few minutes. The stoppage of the manufacture of cars at this shop, which has produced as many as one hundred and twenty-five a month of some kinds, (particularly of coal cars,) and sixty of all kinds on the average for the past year and a half, will be perhaps a greater loss to the company than the sum of money involved in the fire. There are other shops, however, and the Jersey City business will be transferred to Piermont.

It is estimated that the tools can be replaced for less than $25,000. At least two hundred of the men had property worth on the average about $150 each.

The loss of the Erie Company, not far from $100,000, is partly insured.

After the fire had expended itself the remains of a workman, burned to a crisp, were found among the ruins. The name of the man was GARRETTSON, a regular employe of the company.

It was reported that GARRETTSON went into the building during the night to get some books, and accidentally set fire to some shavings, and the flames spread so rapidly that he was unable to make his escape from the building. Another rumor was to the effect that GARRETTSON went into the building after his tools, and was unable to get out again.

Frightful Accident on the Erie Railroad.

The express train on the Erie Railroad, which left Buffalo at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, the 4th inst., met with a most frightful accident while crossing the bridge over the Conestoga River, near the village of Painted Post, about two miles west of Corning. The train, it appears, broke hodily through the bridge, precipitating the first passenger-car, the baggage-car, and the locomotive into the stream below.

The train consisted of three cars heavily laden with passengers, one baggage and an express car.

Three persons were instantly killed, whose names are unknown. Several other passengers were fatally injured.

Col. WM. J. SWAB, Medical Director of the Department of the East, was severely injured on the head and lower limbs, though not seriously. He was making a tour of inspection of the hospitals in this department with a view of preparing for the new orders from the War Department. Being on the car that went down he was among the sufferers. He will probably be able to resume his duties early next week.

The people of the village came to the assistance of the passengers, and attended to the wounded, bearing bandages, stimulants, &c.

Some two or three soldiers, who were on the train, worked like heroes in rescuing the wounded. One lady, with her leg broken, was brought to the shore by them in an old leaky boat. Two of the boys bailing the boat with their hats, while the other rowed to the shore. The cars took fire several times, but these indefatigable soldiers extinguished the flames. The passengers were taken on a train sent up from Corning, and reached New-York about 6 o'clock Friday evening. The bridge was considered to be a safe one by the company, as it was entirely rebuilt about three years ago, after being burned down. The escape of so many of the passengers, with such slight injuries, is remarkable, as the train was running about twenty-five miles an hour.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE STREET-CLEANING COMMISSION.—The newly-appointed Street-Cleaning Commission, comprising the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector, Corporation Counsel and Recorder, met on Saturday afternoon in the Mayor's office. His Honor was elected Chairman and the Recorder appointed Secretary. The Corporation Counsel was directed to draw up specifications for the work of cleaning the streets, and submit them to the commission at its next meeting. The commission then adjourned to Monday next, at 4 P. M.

ARRESTED FOR SHOOTING AN EDITOR.—Yesterday afternoon Detective Officer WILSON apprehended CONRAD BRINER, and surrendered him to Officers HADAY and BAKER, of Newark, to be taken to that city and tried for shooting, on Monday last, Mr. CONRAD HOLLINGER, editor of a Newark German newspaper. It is alleged that the prisoner fired upon Mr. HOLLINGER twice, inflicting only a slight scalp wound.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON lately delivered a lecture, by invitation of eminent citizens, in the Philadelphia Academy of Music, upon "Our Martyred President," giving the whole proceeds, over $900, to the Lincoln Monument Fund. The lecture will be repeated in the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening next, when not only our own citizens, but strangers in attendance upon the Anniversaries, will have an opportunity of hearing it.

SERIOUSLY BURNED.—JOHN BENSON, of the Nyack steamer *John Jones*, was admitted to the New-York Hospital, yesterday, suffering from burning. He was painting the boat, on Friday, when a lot of benzine took fire, and the flames were communicated to his clothing, which was saturated with benzine. He at once leaped into the North River, but was severely burned notwithstanding.

CHRISTIAN UNION ASSOCIATION.—The second annual meeting of this association will be held in the Church of the Ascension, Tenth-street, corner of Fifth-avenue, at 7½ P. M. on Friday, May 12, and not on Monday next, as announced. A meeting will also be held in the Twenty-ninth-street Dutch Reformed Church, on Sunday, May 14, at 7½ P. M.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—There were in this institution, yesterday, 220 patients. During the week 52 were admitted, 48 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 5 died. JAMES GOODRIDGE, the veteran Dunne-street gate-keeper, whose death was noted in yesterday's TIMES, was 78 years of age.

EARLY CLOSING.—The merchants of Front-street commenced, yesterday, to close their places of business at three o'clock. During the Summer the practice of closing at this hour on Saturdays will be continued.

Williamsburgh.

TROUBLES OF A FOREIGN CONSUL.—A gentleman named HAMACHER, who is said to be Consul for Strasburg at New-York, and who resides near the Centreville Racecourse, L. I., has recently experienced considerable trouble from his neighbors, who persist in maintaining that he has a batch of Secessionists from LEE'S army at his house, some of them wearing the Confederate uniform. Two of the party, it is asserted, are his own sons. An officer from Major DONOS's headquarters yesterday visited Mr. HAMACHER, to ascertain the truth of these allegations, but was satisfied with the explanations of that gentlemen.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—A short time since an item appeared in relation to the rescue of the widow of Sergt. FALES, of No. 1 Clymer-street, E. D., from starvation, by a few benevolent gentlemen who heard of her condition. Yesterday Capt. WOOLOM, of the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house, received a note from an anonymous source, post-marked "Layton, Penn.," as follows: "Capt. WOOLOM—Dear Sir: Will you please give the inclosed to the widow of Sergt. FALES, residing at No. 1 Clymer-street, E. D. By so doing you will confer a favor. May 2, 1865." The inclosed was a $50 Treasury note, which the Captain handed promptly over to the astonished and gratified widow.

LAUNCH OF A PILOT-BOAT.—The pilot-boat *William Bell*, 115 tons burden, was, yesterday afternoon, launched from the yard of E. F. WILLIAMS, Greenpoint. She takes the place of the boat of the same name destroyed by the corsair *Tallahassee*. Her dimensions are: Length of keel, 82 feet; breadth of beam, 21 feet, depth of hold, 8 feet.

LAW REPORTS.

Continuation of the Argument in the Strong Case.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The argument on motion to quash the indictment against Peter R. Strong for procuring an abortion was resumed yesterday morning.

MR. GRAHAM'S REMARKS.

Mr. Graham said that on account of the publicity given to the case he deemed it his duty to make a few remarks, upon the first point—the affidavit produced by Mr. Cram. Those who have not been acquainted with the order of business in the District Attorney's office might form some misimpression in their mind, and the people, whose counsel the District Attorney is, has a right to know what their servants do. In this, as in every other case, the District Attorney was obliged to adopt some theory. Two parties were charged. It is seldom that two parties are charged, and incur the same degree of guilt. I don't know of any case where the parties are equally guilty—one is a little more, and one a little less guilty. It is very fair for the District Attorney to decide which of the two victims the law demands most. Injustice might be done at the expense of the law. It often happens that the one the law demands most is the one most incomplete. It oftentimes happens that the guilt of the party is perfectly clear; there can be no moral doubt as to the guilt, and then it is the duty of the District Attorney to accomplish a conviction. It is for this reason the District Attorney is permitted to indulge his ingenuity to procure such conviction. The present incumbent of the District Attorney's office has been nine years connected with the administration of justice in this court. He was an assistant of Mr. Bixby for a time; has served out two terms himself, and has now entered upon the third term. If there is any man who is familiar with the duties of this office, it is that man. It would be a waste of time to pass any eulogium on him. We have had District Attorneys who have been incapable of fulfilling the duties of their office. In consequence of this, innocence has been sacrificed. In this case it is not only proper that the District Attorney should have some convictions, but it is evident that he has some convictions, and they are of a very strong character. What are the facts of this case? A man in wealthy and respectable position in society, took to himself as partner of his bosom a lady of standing in society equal to his own, and to every way qualified to be his wife. They lived together several years; they have children, and paternity of those children is not disputed. He thinks his wife virtuous. He proclaims her virtuous, and looks on in silence while the world hurls their shafts in vain. Her chastity has come out of the fire, and like those metals impervious to fire, has lived. But the position which *he* now occupies is one of infamy. If this wicked shame of the brother's had come to his knowledge, what was his duty? It was to bury it. Instead of this, instead of concealing it from the public, it leaps into the arena, while he endeavors to make himself eligible to the hand of some other virtuous woman. Different minds will put different constructions upon these facts, but I deny that it was his duty to his father, his mother and sisters and brothers, to impress this shame upon her, and seek to relieve himself of that shame this marriage vose has brought upon him after he has conceded to her that virtue which does not belong to every woman. No man is suddenly cast to the highest eminence of crime, nor descends to the lowest baseness. There must have been traits in his character showing that he was a black sheep in the flock. As I have stated before, the very moment this shame came to him, instead of concealing it, he determines to take advantage of it, and act in that manner which would have become a stranger. When the wife was discovered, as stated in these papers, she was far advanced in pregnancy. If the husband had no right to believe she was pregnant, why did he pursue the course he did? He said he was not surprised, but was shocked—stunned, if you please—at the enormity of the crime. He stated that he subsequently learned this infimacy had been going on with the brother for upward of two years. These facts have been placed before this Court, partly by papers and partly by the eloquent address of counsel, and have been placed before the Grand Jury. In reference to testimony which was before the Grand Jury, we have no disclosure as to what amount of evidence there was before that body. Three witnesses were examined before that body, and the facts that were incorporated in their statements were, among other facts, expressed to the Grand Jury, upon which to find an indictment. It was then stated by the midwife, that the defendant came to her on the 5th of March, 1862, and stated that his wife was in labor, and that it would end in a miscarriage. How he knew that, unless he had given the instruments to accomplish that end, is a matter of mystery to all men—a terrible mystery. He knew the secret; he knew the situation of his wife; he knew the cause of this female's services, and he knew that it would thus result, for which he was prepared. And when this event transpired and he was arraigned upon this complaint, I would have advised him to pass over the charge in silence. It has been a practice of mine never to permit my client to open his mouth to make an explanation. I never knew of an instance that the explanation, seized by competent counsel, could not be perverted into the most conclusive evidence of guilt. But when he knew his wife was charged here with an improper intimacy with this notorious abortionist, he then procured instruments to procure the death of the offspring, because he hated the mother. What more condemning evidence do we want against him? To say he is innocent is to say nothing at all. To say this is not to say he did not commit adultery with Mrs. Potter. The first count in this complaint charges jointly Peter R Strong and Mrs. Potter with producing an abortion with instruments described. The second count charges them both jointly with procuring an abortion with instruments unknown. The third count charges Strong as the principal and Mrs. Potter as an accessory before the fact of an abortion with instruments known. The fourth count charges Strong as the principal and Mrs. Potter as an accessory before the fact, of an abortion with instruments unknown. Which of these offences is he guilty of?

In relation to the duties of Grand Juries, Mr. Graham stated that it might be well for the people to know that the Grand Jury were sworn to their office by an oath that was monarchical in its formation; that was originated by kings. He then cited a case of the Earl of Shaftsbury which occurred in the thirty-third year of the reign of Charles II. He then said: I desire to call the attention of the Court to the 10th State Trials, page 1,355.—the argument of Mr. Hold, in the case of the Earl of Mackienfere against Starkey, in which was laid the attribute of secrecy belonging to the Grand Jury. He also cited 13th State Trials, page 451, the case of The People against McCloud. He then continued: You are in this case, asked to go beyond the action of the Grand Jury, and set it aside. Can you tell a Grand Jury how much evidence they shall have? When you sit in this court you have no right to go into their chamber and say you shall have so much evidence. When that body acts, they act upon their oaths, and you have no right to interfere. You cannot interfere with them and exercise a power that does not belong to your office. The learned counsel has referred to a case in which I was engaged—the case of Ristenbach, for false pretences. The Grand Jury indicted without evidence. Judge Stewart said that was no crime—that was not wrong. But when Mrs. Heckscher comes before the Grand Jury and testifies that Peter R. Strong had participated in this matter unwillingly, and that this five months' child had been strangled, and that midwife says what I have heretofore stated, does that not come within the law? Mr. Graham then quoted from Blackstone, in the 8th State Trials, page 822, in which the instructions are given to a jury to hear evidence only on behalf of the prosecution. He also cited the case of the State vs. Boyd, in Hall's South Carolina Reports, page 288. In this case the defendant was charged with assaulting and cheating his wife. The witnesses submitted a written statement, and an indictment was found upon those written statements. A motion was made to quash the indictment, and the indictment was quashed. But our laws differ from those, inasmuch as the written statements would not have been received. If this Court shall decide the quantum of evidence they shall have, it is the Court that indicts, not the Grand Jury. When child-killing becomes a virtue and the vocation of an abortionist meritorious, then I care not whether the progeny Peter R. Strong seeks to destroy is the progeny of an incestuous connection or not. It is enough for me to know that a life has been taken—a life that is given and in the hands of the Almighty. Mr. Graham then quoted Scripture from one of the books of Moses, wherein the Divine law is laid down in respect to this crime, and commands that "thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy brother," and that incestuous intercourse carried with it no children. Let me ask the Court to observe the provision of the constitution that is to place the indicting body above the Court, and not at its feet. They are responsible to no other tribunal than that which is over all and which will extend existence through all time.

MR. CRAM'S REPLY.

I think it is due me to make an explanation as to the allusion of the learned counsel to the disclosure of evidence by the foreman, whom he contended had violated his oath. I will say that it was given with all frankness, and all he did was done openly and without secrecy. When I learned it I made application to the foreman in presence of the District-Attorney not to try this case, but to open so the view they had received might make way for a just and fair view. It was on the occasion the foreman disclosed the history of the indictment. As to the question of the counsel has conceded almost all that is needed. He has enumerated the many cases the court looks to reference in a fair, frank, manner. He showed their defects and the power of the court in connection with going behind the indictments to procure evidence. It is the function of a police officer, and a detective, to procure evidence; and this Court and the District-Attorney and his two sole assistants are not detectives. If I went into the State trials I could produce many more authorities for my argument than my learned adversary has done. I claim that the Grand Jury in this case have gone beyond their limits. They have oppressed my client. I think there is no difficulty in the law of this case. I have merely taken a general view of it, and presented, with what power I could, the eloquence of facts and circumstances. When I came here, I thought I came to a court of justice, where justice was administered with a careful and experienced hand; and I have yet to learn that it is not as I have supposed. There is no dispute here as to facts. The District-Attorney won't deny the facts. When an accused party is arraigned for trial, if he denies the charge, he does it by affidavit, and sets forth facts therein, which facts, if not denied by the District-Attorney, will allow him to go. We come here to arraign the District Attorney. They have outraged my client, they have set in motion the machinery of criminal jurisprudence, which has oppressed my client. The counsel speaks of sympathy for my client. If he had not heard of this case before, if he had not become acquainted with the facts which have sounded in everybody's ear for the past three months, he must have lived the life of an austere hermit; if it has not rang in his ears, night and day, high and low, the opposition which has been used in the prosecution of this case. What is the answer to my application here? They employ the ablest criminal counsel in this State to pass eulogium upon the District Attorney and his assistants. But what has that to do with it? I concede it is all that is claimed but still oppressive. I am a virtuous tyrant is the worst tyrant of all. But I must ask is there here a code of justice for the rich and another for the poor? It is spoken of Strong's social position that he stands upon a pinnacle above humanity; but I have to say he is a lawyer and has not even a house of his own—not the palatial mansions spoken of. What are the facts in this case? This woman has committed a crime without a name. But I did not say it. My learned adversary said it—that she committed a crime that no other woman ever

The New-York Times.

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FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernian at Point au Basque, and the America at this Port.

News of the Assassination in Europe.

It Excites the Deepest Horror and Sorrow.

Action of the British Parliament---An Address Voted to the Queen.

Mr. Mason Disowns the Crime in the Name of the South:

Comments of the Press on Lee's Surrender.

The Confederate Loan Still Falling—Latest Quotations from 13 to 11.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *America*, on the 26th of April from Southampton, arrived here last evening.

The *Asia* arrived not on the morning of April 23.

The *Energy*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on April 22.

The *Great Western*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on April 23.

The *London* arrived at Plymouth on April 24, from Melbourne, with 30,694 ounces of gold.

PORT AU BASQUE, Saturday, May 6, Via CALAIS, Sunday, May 7,

The Canadian screw steamship *Hibernian* from Liverpool 27th, via Londonderry 28th, passed this point at 2:30 this A. M., en route for Quebec.

She has 35 cabin and 426 steerage passengers, all well.

The advices per *Hibernian* are two days later than per steamship *America*, which left Southampton on the 26th.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Portland, arrived out on the 26th.

Steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 28th.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS—ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

In the English House of Lords on Thursday night, Earl RUSSELL, and in the House of Commons, Mr GEORGE GREY, (on behalf of Lord PALMERSTON,) gave notice that they would on the 1st of May, move an address to the Queen, expressing sorrow and indignation at the assassination of President LINCOLN, and praying her to convey that expression of feeling to the American Government.

GREAT MEETINGS IN LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Two great meetings were held in Liverpool, which, after appropriate speeches had been delivered, adopted unanimously resolutions expressive of their horror and deep sorrow at the assassination.

The commercial body of London adopted similar resolutions, and likewise the official bodies in the various towns and provinces.

The Americans in London assembled in Grosvenor Hotel, on invitation of Mr. F. Wood. The meeting adjourned till the 1st of May, when Minister ADAMS will preside at a mass meeting of Americans at St. James Hall.

Mr. MALSON, (rebel,) in a letter to the *Index*, repudiates the crime in behalf of the rebel States.

THE NEWS IN ITALY.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has adopted an address expressing grief at President LINCOLN's assassination, and the Chamber was draped in his honor.

Paris letters state that the most profound and universal regret and indignation is expressed there at the assassination.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Reception of Mr. Bigelow by the Emperor—The News of Lee's Surrender in Paris—Mr. Slidell Admits that the War is Over—The Paris Press on the News.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 25, 1865.

Mr. BIGELOW, the new American Minister at Paris, had his official reception at the Palace on Sunday last, (the usual day for the reception of the diplomatic corps,) and was eminently satisfied, I understand, at the manner in which he was received. The fact is, the news of the surrender of Gen. LEE had arrived about two hours before the hour of reception, and aside from all other facts, this of itself was enough to induce the Emperor to manifest a spirit of amiability toward our Minister. I need not tell you that the Minister's task was much lightened by the good news, for after four years' of badgering about the inability of the North to put down the rebellion, it was at last glorious to be able to carry to the palace a contradiction of the oft-repeated assertions of Northern impuissance. Thus Mr. BIGELOW's official mission as Minister at the French Court commences only after the termination of the great civil war.

Whether the Emperor rejoices at this fact or not, it is certain that the rage here in certain Imperialist and Legitimist quarters is almost equal to that exhibited in the clubs and newspaper offices of London, which are said at this moment to be perfectly blue with the oaths of disappointed men. It is true that the French have more confidence in being able to maintain peace with America than the English have. But then, as an offset to this, they fear more in France the example of the great and successful republic than they do in England. So far as I can learn, the English and French, but particularly the former, take the downfall of the rebellion harder than the Southern people themselves. The English abuse their government and journals for having deceived them, and thus missed the opportunity of breaking up the Union. They were assured by the organs of the government and of the rebels that the rebellion could not be put down, and that it was the best policy of the government to allow both parties to exhaust themselves, and thus America would no longer be a menace or a rival to anybody. But now the contrary is the result, and the imprecations of the clubs against the Government is said to be something appalling, even in the history of English profanity. They see England humbled, her judgment put at naught, her statesmanship at fault, all America her natural and implacable enemy, the menace of a war constantly held over her, so that in fact her position is really worse than that of the rebels, who have been in the Union, who know its advantages, and are not afraid to return to it. In other words, while the rebels have before them the perspective of prosperity and future happiness, the English have that of a war, or what is worse, constant insults and humiliation.

Mr. SLIDELL, I understand, tells his Southern friends that the war is over, and a scattering seems already to have taken place among the many persons from the South who were living here on *tick* from the Confederacy, or in expectancy of obtaining foreign offices from the Confederacy in consideration of services rendered as foreign "lobby members." The number of persons abroad in the pay of the Confederacy was more numerous than was suspected, and their salaries must have formed a very considerable item in the budget of the rebel treasury. How they received their pay we do not know; as for the payment of the Confederate debts abroad, Mr. PEABODY—and he knows—said lately that the Confederates had not at that time a single bale of cotton nor a dollar of money in England to pay for anything. And it is not likely that they had any at that time in France, or that they have received any since.

The organ of Mr. SLIDELL here, *La France*, contains on the late important events but six words of comment, as follows: "*The defeat of the South is complete.*" And then follow a few words only of description of the events as furnished by other papers. This paper, only the day before, taking up the words of the London HERALD and STANDARD, declared that with LEE's retreat from Washington commenced the second and most terrible phase of the war, and that this great man of genius was now going to mobilize his army into flying detachments, by which he could carry the war into Ohio, Pennsylvania, and so on. I may as well spare you the rest.

The *Monde*, the leading Catholic paper, which has always opposed the Union, because it is a republic and Protestant, says:

"The South is subjugated. It is the custom in modern politics to make a great account of accomplished facts. All expressions of sympathy for the South will now disappear from our official papers, and France and England will perhaps be obliged to defend themselves against the Monroe doctrine—the latter its colonies, the former its expeditions."

The *Gazette de France*, Legitimist paper, and opposed to the North, says:

"The victory of the North is complete, and the Confederation of the South has ceased to exist."

And that is all. The pill was a bitter one to all who wish ill to republican government and to progress. The *Moniteur*, the *Constitutionnel*, the *Patrie* and the *Pays*, strong rebel journals, show their disappointment by confining themselves thus far to giving a short notice of events, without any comments of their own. As for the tone of the Liberal journals, I have no need to tell you that they rejoice as we do ourselves; and they tell the government journals, with an air of triumph, to which they are justly entitled, "We told you so, and you wouldn't believe it. Now see the fix you are in!"

The London *Morning Advertiser*, in order to get up a noise to retreat under, has started the story that as soon as LEE was defeated, the Emperor NAPOLEON saw Lord COWLEY, and proposed to enter into a treaty with England, by which France would aid England if we attacked Canada, and England should aid France if we attacked Mexico. Mr. SLIDELL's organ, the *France*, declares that this report is false—a declaration that was not needed; but I have already told you that those papers which aided the rebellion are exactly the ones which are now the most frightened about Mexico, and which labor the hardest to assure their readers that there is no danger.

This paper, this morning, is trying to prove that the people of the United States were not disposed to disturb MAXIMILIAN, quoted the end of Mr. SEWARD's late speech at Washington—nothing but a badly-scared man could have drawn any consolation from that speech—and from the speech delivered by Mr. SANFORD, the American Minister at Brussels, a few days ago, on the occasion of a visit by citizens, called to congratulate him on the happy issue of affairs in the United States.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD appears to have been the lion at the Isthmus of Suez celebration. His speech is the only one quoted, and his presence there seems to have created great enthusiasm.

Mr. BIGELOW is to make a speech at the celebration at Brest in honor of the finishing of the last link in the railroad from Paris to that important seaport town.

The Mexican loan, on account of its extraordinary favorable terms, has been all taken, and much more than taken.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

THE END OF THE GREAT REBEL ARMY.

From the London Times, April 24.

Such is the end of the great army which, organized by the extraordinary genius of one man, aided by several other commanders of eminent ability, has done such wonders in this war. Not even the grand army of NAPOLEON himself could count a series of more brilliant victories than the force which, raised chiefly from the high-spirited population of Virginia, has defeated so many invasions of the State, and crushed the hopes of so many Northern Generals. Chief and soldiers have now failed for the first and last time. They were victorious until victory was no longer to be achieved by human valor, and then they fell with honor. Theirs has been no gradual decay in courage and discipline, no demoralization the result of successive defeats. What they were at the Chickahominy and at Chancellorsville they were on the day when the overpowering forces of GRANT and SHERIDAN forced them back from their defences at Petersburgh. If "Stonewall" JACKSON had been alive to witness the ruin of the army which he had so often helped to victory, he would have no reason to be ashamed of its conduct in its latest hour. When the true history of these things is told it will probably be found that the campaign of 1865, fought by enfeebled and ill-found bands against all the power of the North, has shown a heroism unequaled in former and more successful campaigns. But while giving the Confederate army its due meed of praise in the hour of its misfortune it is impossible to deny the *Federal Generals and their troops the credit of a great achievement.* Whether the Southerners have or have not fought better than in former years there can be no doubt that the Federals *have surpassed all their preceding efforts.* Slowly but surely they have brought their armies to perfection. At first they suffered from the mistake of underrating the strength and determination of their opponents. They could not conceive how three or four millions of whites, shut out from foreign succor, and with a discordant if not hostile population within their borders, could resist the resources of the great United States. *Knowing also their own friendly feeling to the South, they could hardly believe that the Confederates were actuated by such a hatred of the Union as would rouse them to long and strenuous efforts.* These feelings had a great deal to do with the lack of energy with which the war was prosecuted in its earlier stages. The war has brought out commanders of ability in the persons of GRANT, SHERIDAN and SHERMAN. *These drilled and disciplined their mixed forces until they were fit for every contingency of war, and when this was done the end of the Confederacy was already near.* The superiority of the Federal armies enabled them to prevail in actual conflict; their progress in discipline enabled them to take advantage of victory. Two years ago Gen. LEE would probably have escaped to Lynchburgh, even after such a defeat as that which he sustained the other day. *But now the Federal Generals move with the rapidity and attack with the promptness of Napoleon's Marshals.* Their cavalry, which at the beginning of the war was the laughing-stock of the Confederates, is now excellent, and they know how to use with effect the plentiful appliances of warfare with which their government can furnish them. If the North has not gained in this struggle that reputation for desperate valor which has been achieved by the Confederates, they have shown a patience, a fortitude, and an energy which entitles them to rank among the very first of military nations. They have now sufficiently shown that the attempt to establish the Southern Confederacy must be abandoned.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

From the London Herald, April 25.

It is neither the duty nor to the interest of the North at this juncture that it should prescribe hard terms upon its enemy. The choice is open to it of accepting a compromise of some sort, or *driving the South to a point of desperation* in which it will call to its aid all the resources of despair to enable it to prolong the contest on the most unequal terms. There is still left a Confederate army, which is said to number as many as 150,000 men, in the field. That army may retreat beyond the Mississippi, and carry on the war in Arkansas, Western Louisiana and Texas. *If the worst comes to the worst, the defenders of the lost Confederacy may cross the Rio Grande and offer their swords to the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico.* Armed bands of guerrillas, sallying forth from the mountains, finding a refuge in the swamps, befriended by cottagers and planters in every State of the South, may prey upon the Federal commerce, cut off in detail the Federal garrison, and keep up the war in a desultory and predatory fashion. *The opportunities of Southern resistance are not yet over, and by continuing the war in some fashion or another the South may yet succeed in tiring out its foes.*

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN LIVERPOOL.

From the London Times, April 25.

Notwithstanding the strong sympathy which has always existed in Liverpool for the South, the news of the surrender of LEE was received with general satisfaction, the Confederate cause having for some time past been considered hopeless. A considerable impetus has been given to business. Cotton, sugar, pig-iron, &c., have benefited, and there is an increased feeling of confidence in commercial circles. The Confederate loan opened yesterday at 11¾, and closed at 13¾, buyers.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED AT BRUSSELS.

From the Nord, April 23.

"The manifestation in honor of the victory of the Federals took place yesterday evening. At 8 o'clock a torchlight procession was formed in the Grand-place to accompany the deputation intrusted with the delivery of an address to the United States Minister in the Rue de la Loi. A band of music, advancing at quick step and playing, led the way, preceded by a flag with the national colors, and the stars and stripes of the American republic, and passed through the Rues de la Madeleine and Montagne de la Cour, followed by a large crowd. The deputation was received with much affability by M. SANFORD, the United States Minister. M. PICARD, the barrister, read the address of the meeting. The Minister of the United States replied with much feeling. After conversing for several minutes with the members of the deputation, M. SANFORD, summoned by the shouts of the crowd, appeared on the balcony of his residence, and was loudly cheered by the spectators assembled in the Rue de la Loi."

CONFEDERATE CRUISERS IN FOREIGN PORTS.

From the London Star, April 25.

Recent events have certainly materially altered the state of things which existed when our government recognized the South as belligerents, and thus laid the foundation for the treatment of Confederate cruisers as lawful combatants. The South had then a regularly constituted government, with a capital and an extensive seaboard from which cruisers might sally forth on hostile missions. In point of fact the cruisers have chiefly sailed from neutral ports, and this is the case with the only two vessels now flying the Confederate flag, the *Shenandoah* at Melbourne and the *Stonewall* at Madeira. While the legality of this practice has been disputed by the North, European Governments have looked chiefly to the question of the commission, and when any cruiser was commanded by an officer having a regular commission from Mr. DAVIS, as President of the Southern States, the belligerent character of the vessel has been admitted. But the status of a President, seated in a capital and surrounded by a Congress and by all the officers and organization of a regular government, is somewhat different from that of a defeated rebel hurrying from the so-called capital, which is now occupied by the United States troops, and representing neither a Government nor an army. *Mr. Jefferson Davis, with his carpet-bag at Danville, is a very different person in the eye of international law from Mr. President Davis in Richmond, backed by the army of Gen. Lee.* Whether the time has already come for the British Government to give all the effect of these changes which they must sooner or later demand is a question which is probably already under discussion. The United States have unquestionably now a right to dispute the validity of the commissions of Mr. DAVIS, and to demand that the war vessels of the United States shall not be subjected to vexatious restraints because two ships within the circumference of the earth, one south of the equator and one north, bear the commissions of a fugitive who was last seen with a carpet-bag at Danville station. If their claims be not responded to, they have a *perfect right to treat all war vessels of other nations entering their ports with the same scant courtesy as is meted out to them abroad.*

From the Daily News.

The *Daily News*, after complimenting LEE for surrendering, alludes to Mr. LINCOLN's notification to foreign nations to withdraw the regulations to which Federal vessels of war are now subjected in their ports. It says this notice will not affect us, as, with our harbors at Halifax and in the West Indies, we have no occasion to enter, much less to remain in, a port of the United States.

It is, therefore, probably directed against other nations whose constantly impending threat of the recognition of the South has, during the war, so added to the difficulties and perplexities of the North. Yet it will be right in the American Government to remember that while it still itself recognizes the Confederates as belligerents, it must allow foreign nations to act toward both sides on the same footing. When the rebellion is so far crushed that the remaining armies are dispersed, the remaining cities occupied, and those who still resist are shot or hung as rebels, the North may claim from other nations the acknowledgement that the state of war has ceased. That time we hope and think is very near. But until it comes we cannot help following the Federal example, and recognizing the Confederates as belligerents.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM IN AMERICA.

From the London Times, April 25.

The war excitement in America being now at an end, the finance question becomes the grand one. During the next three months the most extensive speculative operations of the two semispheres will depend upon it, and a correct *resumé* of its present position is therefore a critical requirement. On the 31st ult. the United States debt was £473,000,000, of which £220,000,000 bears interest payable in gold, and £105,000,000 consists of currency. Of this total £70,000,000 had been created during the preceding five months, and as there are immense arrears due to the army and in other quarters, and the existing rate of expenditure cannot be immediately stopped, it may be assumed as a moderate estimate that, even supposing everything now to progress quietly toward a general adjustment, the aggregate must on the winding up be raised to at least £550,000,000. At present the portion of debt consisting of currency bears no interest, but it is admitted that a large part of this must be funded, and even if we allow £50,000,000 to be kept out, we have a total of £500,000,000 left, on which, *under the most favorable circumstances, it is impossible to calculate that an interest less than six per cent. will have to be paid.* The annual burden, therefore, will be equal to that of a three per cent debt of a thousand millions sterling, or about one-fourth more than that of Great Britain. Thus, supposing the disposition and ability of the people of each country to meet their obligations be the same, the United States would still stand at a great disadvantage. It is next to be borne in mind that the South having been vanquished, more than one-fourth of the population of the rehabilitated Union will be in the position of having to pay interest on a debt created exclusively for their own subjugation, and that this pressure will have to be sustained not only under the suffering occasioned by the destruction of their principal cities and public works, but by the non-recognition of their own property in the shape of Confederate currency and bonds, as well as by the extinction of slave labor, and the consequent peril of results in that respect more or less analogous to those that for a time fell upon our West India islands. And while one section of the people will have to contribute under these circumstances, the entire Union will, according to English notions, be compelled to struggle under hindrances and disabilities to which even such difficulties would seem light. Although negro slavery is abolished, the Union throughout its whole extent is bound in the sacredness of protection and prohibition. The leaders of free trade have been accustomed to paint these as far more destructive to human advancement than any other form of evil that tyranny or selfishness could devise; but the worst shape in which they ever existed in this country was mild in comparison with the fiscal theories now in operation at Washington. Next to these obstacles to the ability to pay, we have to consider the disposition of the people. Of course the natural resources of the United States are such that if the people are prepared to submit to any hardship rather than make default to the public creditor, no mistakes of fiscal or other policy can render them unable to do so. But while it is pleasant to anticipate a course of noble fortitude, we must reason not from sentiment, but experience. Previously to the commencement of the war, five of the thirty-three States of the Union, North and South, had for more than a quarter of a century persisted in the practice of open repudiation, and the total for which this discredit in the eyes of the whole world was deliberately incurred was only about four or five millions sterling. Since the commencement of the war Pennsylvania, the second State in the Union, has distinctly legislated for repudiation by repealing the law under which all her debts were contracted, and by which she was bound to pay interest in coin. In the Western States protests have been put forth that the war debt, having for the most part been raised to promote the gains of the protected manufacturers and contractors of the New-England States, will not be regarded as binding whenever a question on the subject can be discussed, and in New-York the principal and most respectable journals have for weeks past been engaged in pointing out that unless some means can be devised for clearing off the whole debt in two or three years it will certainly be repudiated, since the people will never bear the hopeless continuance of such a weight. Meanwhile, California, whose power and wealth are growing rapidly, wholly ignores all the Federal currency orders, and the Washington government find it prudent not to enforce them. Hence, however much we may desire to feel confidence, it is plain that the prospects of a harmonious determination on the part of Congress for the future to uphold the public credit are not encouraging. It may be urged that the fact of the debt being to a great extent held in small amounts among the American people themselves is favorable, *but at least sixty or one hundred millions sterling are held in Europe*, and even among the Americans the number of holders compared with non-holders is slight. *Already the customs' duties are inadequate to meet the interest of the proportion of the debt payable in gold*, and excise duties and direct taxation of all kinds must not only be continued but greatly increased to supply other wants. It is a peculiar feature of the war that its cessation must be followed, not by lightening, but by a tremendous increase of taxation. Hitherto loans have been obtained for all emergencies, but these must now be discontinued, and in the face of their cessation it is impossible to conceive how the government is to obtain an adequate revenue. All these considerations present themselves, even supposing that henceforth the South is no longer troublesome, that, as far as the internal quiet of the country is concerned, no exceptional expenditure will again be necessary, and that there will be no outlay or armaments to overawe Mexico or Canada. In any case, they form such a combination of trials to be surmounted as has never yet been encountered by any people, and should they be honorably overcome, every friend of civilization will have not merely to rejoice, but to dismiss for the future all fears with regard to the safety and expediency of democratic rule. Hitherto democracies have disappointed their most ardent champions by their uniform and uncompromising hostility to free trade and their proclivities to war; but if the democracy of America now rise to the height of the obligations before them they will set an example of prudence, honesty and self-denial such as the world has never yet witnessed.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Monday, April 24.

The vote of £212,800, for the administration of the army, was agreed to.

The committee then took the remaining navy estimates, when certain votes were agreed to.

The report of the Committee of Supply was agreed to.

Mr. GLADSTONE has made his financial statement in the House of Commons. It shows a surplus of nearly £4,000,000. He proposes to take 2d. off the income tax, 6d. off the tea duty, and reduce the fire insurance duty to 1s. 6d., and other minor changes. The newspapers generally approve the scheme.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The total length of the Atlantic cable made up to close of work on Friday night, was 1,193 nautical miles, and of this quantity 1,400 have been shipped on board the *Amerbyat* and *Iris* for being shipped on board the *Great Eastern* at Sheerness.

THE CANADIAN FEDERATION QUESTION.

Messrs. GALT, CARTIER and other members of the deputation appointed by the Canadian Government to confer with the Home Government upon the Federation question, have proceeded to London, being anxious to lose no time in arriving at their destination.

THE ROAD-HILL MURDER.

Miss CONSTANCE EMILI KENT surrendered herself on the 24th of April to the Bow-street authorities, and confessed having committed the murder of her half-brother nearly five years ago.

FRANCE.

Le France says: "Count WALEWSKI will be appointed President of the Corps Legislatif. He will offer himself as a candidate to the electors of the Landes, in place of M. CARNA, who will be made a Senator."

The *Patrie* says: "The Mexican Embassy will be officially received by the Pope next week. The report that Marshal BAZAINE was about to return from Mexico is without foundation.

The ball which was to be given at the Tuileries on Monday, will not take place, in consequence of the illness of the Czarewitch.

The Emperor will leave Paris for Algiers on the 27th. He will stop at Lyons, where he will embark for Oran, proceeding thence to Algiers by land. On returning to France the Emperor will touch at Ajaccio.

M. E. O. MIVIER has been elected Councilor-General of Toulon.

It is asserted that the squadron which is to accompany the Emperor to Algiers will only sail on the 1st of May.

The wheat crops have a most healthy appearance, and give promise of an abundant harvest.

The Paris Bourse was heavy on Monday, and Rentes closed at 67f. 35 centimes.

RECEPTION OF MR. BIGELOW.

Mr. BIGELOW, the new Minister of the United States at the Court of the Tuileries, had a public audience of the Emperor, Sunday, and presented his credentials. Afterward Mr. BIGELOW was received by the Empress.

RUSSIA.

THE DEATH OF THE CZAREWITCH.

A telegram from Nice of April 24, says:
The Czarewitch died early this morning.

ASSASSINATION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE RUSSIAN LEGATION AT PARIS.

A dispatch to the London *Times*, dated Paris, April 25, says:

"Yesterday, at 3 P. M., a stranger presented himself at the Russian embassy, demanding to speak with the Secretary of Legation. Almost immediately after his entrance a noise was heard, and the Secretary was found covered with blood, having received five stabs from a dagger. The murderer fled, but was stopped, when he wounded two other persons before he was arrested.

The Paris evening papers state that the name of the person who attempted to assassinate M. BALCH, Attaché of the Russian Embassy, is NIKIFAKO, and that he was formerly a Sub-Lieutenant in the Russian Army. His object is said to have been to ask assistance of M. BALCH. The latter, it is added, is not dead, and Dr. NELATON hopes to be able to save his life."

BELGIUM.

A telegram from Brussels of April 22 says: "King LEOPOLD, who returned here from London, is somewhat seriously unwell. An official bulletin states that His Majesty is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis, accompanied by great physical prostration."

A telegram from Brussels of April 24 says: "An official bulletin issued this morning announces a satisfactory improvement in the King's health. The improvement continued this afternoon."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The *Times'* City Article of Tuesday, April 25, says: "An active business and some considerable fluctuations were expected in the funds this morning, (Monday,) in consequence of the American news, but the transactions have been limited, and the changes in the price of consols merely fractional. Consols closed at 90¾@¾. There was very little demand for discount at the Bank to-day and in the Stock Exchange loans were offered at 2½@3. Confederate Loan closed at 13 to 15. The war excitement in America being now virtually at an end, the financial question becomes the grand one. During the next three months the most extensive speculative operations of the two hemispheres will depend upon it.

A Glasgow paper, while characteristically attributing the failure of BUCHANAN, HAMILTON & Co., to sudden and erratic movements of the issue department of the Bank of England, adds that the MATHESONS, of London, in the same trade, are said to acknowledge having lost a million sterling from the same causes.

Illinois Central Shares recovered 7½; Erie Shares, paid up, 4; United States 6-20, 1½; Virginia Six per cents advanced 5; Pennsylvania Railroad Shares 1½; and Atlantic and Great Western, Pennsylvania first mortgage, 1.

The *Times* City Article of Wednesday, April 16, says: The English funds have been firm and Consols left off at 91@½.

The discount demand was high at the Bank, and in the open market transactions took place at 3⅛@3¼.

In the Stock Exchange the supply of money was ample.

Virginia Sixes relapsed 2c.; United States (5-20,) 1c., and Erie shares and Illinois Central ⅜c. each.

French Rentes closed at 67f. 35 centimes.

Confederate Loan 13⅜@14⅜.

COMMERCIAL PER HIBERNIAN.

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 28.

COTTON—The broker's circular reports the sales of the week at 106,000 bales, of which 18,000 were to speculators, and 25,000 to exporters. The market has been buoyant, and prices are 4d @1¼d. higher for American, and 1d.@2½d. for other descriptions. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 17d.; Middling Orleans, 15½d.; Middling Mobiles, 14¾d.; Fair Uplands, 16d.; Middling Uplands, 14¼d. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 10,000 bales, the market quiet and unchanged. The stock in port is stated at 520,000 bales, of which 55,000 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS unchanged.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady. Bacon heavy.

LONDON, Friday, April 28.

Consols are quoted at 90¾@91 for money.

Illinois Central shares 74½@76½. Erie shares 45.

United States 5-20's 59⅜@60⅜.

The bullion in the Bank of England has declined £219,000.

LONDON CORN MARKET—APRIL 28.

Short supplies. Weather fine, with east wind. English and foreign Wheat has a better sale at fully Monday's advance. Feeding stuff business is restricted, owing to factors asking 6d. to 1s. more money. Only one cargo of Wheat off the coast, for which 37s. 6d. @ 40s. 6d. has been refused. The maize crops are off in value. Barley 6d. dearer.

Another report says there is no alteration in either foreign or English Wheat. Oats meet fair sale at Monday's rates.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR—Prices firm; refiners and grocers are buyers to a fair extent; there is a fair demand for Refined; Brown Lumps, 43s. COFFEE brisk; Plantation Ceylon has advanced. TEA—Demand active; China Seconds higher, subject to the new duty. RICE—Free sales of soft grain at the previous advance. TALLOW, 41s. on the spot.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—APRIL 28.

Moderate attendance. WHEAT in fair demand at the full prices of Tuesday. FLOUR unchanged. INDIAN CORN quiet at 30s. for Galatz. BEANS firm at late rates. OATS and OATMEAL in good demand, with a slight advance in prices.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT—APRIL 28.

Our market appears tolerably steady for YARNS at Thursday's rates, with a fair business going on. CLOTH is steady in price, but less activity prevails.

GLASGOW IRON MARKETS—APRIL 28.

No. 1. 55s. 6d. @56s.; mixed numbers, warrants, 55s. 3d. @56s. 6d.; No. 3, 54s. 6d. @55s. Market very dull.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 28.

Closing prices for Consols for account, 90⅝; Three per Cents, 90⅝.

JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER

The Time and Place of the Concluding Arrangements.

Number of Men and Guns Handed Over.

Names of Rebel General Officers Surrendered.

No Correspondents Allowed to be Present.

Singular Deference to Rebel Sensitiveness.

Important Union Meeting in North Carolina.

Dispersion of Sherman's Veteran Army.

Orders Fixing Commands and to Protect Freedmen.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 7—10 P. M.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from Raleigh under date of the 3d inst., gives the following particulars of the final surrender of JOHNSTON's army:

RALEIGH, Wednesday, May 3.

When Gen. JOHNSTON signified his intention of accepting the modified decrees of surrender, hostilities ceased, this time without a doubt as to their finality. Preparations were immediately made to move northward the corps that have marched from Atlanta to the sea, and from the metropolis of Georgia to the capital of North Carolina.

The details of capitulation were left to be carried out by Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD. That officer at once prepared to carry into effect the disorganization of the last army of the rebellion. Maj.-Gen. HALSTUFF, Inspector-General of the Twenty-third Corps, accompanied by Majors LORD, WALCOTT, LETCHER and Capt. LYONS, set out for the front. These gentlemen found the bulk of JOHNSTON's army near Greensborough eighty miles from Raleigh. Camps extended along the railroad, above and below the town, forming a line fifteen miles in extent. To our surprise we were informed that twenty thousand men were encamped here. We had not expected to find so many, as desertions were so very frequent since SHERMAN's advent at Raleigh. This number includes a great many sick from commands other than JOHNSTON's.

The army of JOHNSTON was divided into three grand corps, commanded by Gens. HARDEE, STEWART and STEPHEN D. LEE. To the headquarters of these commanders proceeded Gen. HALSTUFF and his assistants, to carry out the terms of capitulation. The rebel Generals all received them with marked courtesy. One hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, with caissons complete, were surrendered by JOHNSTON, together with horses and harness. The number of small arms falling into our hands by this surrender is not known at this writing, as the lists have not yet been made out, nor have official invoices come to hand.

The final terms granted to JOHNSTON, and which he was forced to accept, were liberal in the extreme, and are an additional proof of the magnanimity of the loyal people of the Union. The vanquished forces of JOHNSTON are allowed to retain all their horses excepting alone the artillery horses, all their wagons, and five per cent. of their small arms. Were ever conquered rebels treated with such magnanimity before in the records of the world's history? The commissioned officers were allowed to retain their side arms, horses and baggage. Five per cent. of the small arms were distributed among the enlisted men, on pretence of protecting them on their way home.

The settling of the details of the capitulation, required several days. On the 1st of May all was finished. On the 2d, Gen. SCHOFIELD, accompanied by Cols. WHERRY and TWINING, of his staff, took a special train for Greensborough; they arrived there at noon. Gen. SCHOFIELD visited Gen. JOHNSTON and spent the afternoon with him.

The Twentieth Corps will at once proceed to Greensborough, to take charge of the military material of JOHNSTON's army, and a portion of it remain as a garrison. A division will probably be sent to Hillsboro, to act as a garrison there.

The unpretending wayside cottage, owned and occupied by Mr. BARNEY, where SHERMAN and JOHNSTON met to arrange the terms of surrender, is suffering at the hands of relic gatherers. The table on which the memoranda were written has been cut to fragments, and is in the hands of soldiers. The house is being carried off piece-meal. After the cottage, the fence and trees will go, and in due time there will be an excavation to mark the spot where the disappearing Bennet cottage now stands.

No rosters of officers surrendered by JOHNSTON have as yet been made, although ancient and incorrect rosters have already appeared. Among the general officers surrendered by JOHNSTON are the following: Lieut.-Gens. W. J. HARDEE, Stewart and Stephen D. Lee; Maj.-Gens. D. H. Hill and Wm. Bate; Brig.-Gens. W. H. S'ard, Henderson, J. B. Palmer, Capers, Govan, Colquitt, Shelly, Featherston, Lowry and Logan of the cavalry.

Gen. SCHOFIELD apprehends trouble from these armed men, who have left JOHNSTON, and gone off on their own hook, claiming that they have a right to do so, inasmuch as SHERMAN's first proposition was not ratified by the authorities at Washington.

No representatives of the newspaper press were allowed to accompany our officers within the rebel lines while the formal surrender was being made. Our commanding officers refused the applications of the reporters on the ground that their presence might wound the feelings of the rebel Generals. Consequently the public lose the interesting details of the surrender of the last rebel army. Perhaps this tended to ameliorate their grief and compensate for their not being granted the liberal terms of TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

Union meetings are being held throughout the State. In most instances they have been county meetings. Carteret, Greene and Wayne Counties have spoken. The citizens of Wayne recognize the justice of the war waged by the United States Government in defiance of the nation's life, and congratulate themselves on the reëstablishment of the Federal authority over all the States. They say that there can be no peace without Union, that they will aid the United States Government in the restoration of law and order throughout North Carolina. The citizens of Carteret and Greene express themselves in a similar tone. One of the counties demands a convention to repeal the ordinance declaring North Carolina out of the Union. Town meetings are also being held throughout the State. The proceedings at all these popular gatherings breathe a deep love for the Union and hatred of the monstrous and suicidal policy of secession.

The Surrender and New Disposition of Troops—Important Orders.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, April 29, 1865.

The official announcement of the surrender of JOHNSTON was promulgated on the 27th, and immediate preparations for the homeward march of the Army of Georgia and the Army of Tennessee, were commenced. The following orders from Gen. SHERMAN on the subject were published to the troops, yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, NEAR RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 65.—The General commanding announces a further suspension of hostilities and a final agreement with Gen. JOHNSTON which terminates the war as to the armies under his command and the country east of the Chattahoochee. Copies of the terms of convention will be furnished Major-Gens. SCHOFIELD, GILLMORE and WILSON, who are specially charged with the execution of its details in the Department of North Carolina, Department of the South, and at Macon and Western Georgia. Capt. CASPER MYERS, Ordnance Department United States Army, is hereby designated to receive the arms, &c., at Greensboro', and any commanding officer of a post may receive the arms of any detachment and see that they are properly stored and accounted for.

Gen. SCHOFIELD will procure at once the necessary blanks and supply the other army commanders that uniformity may prevail and great care must be taken that all the terms and stipulations on our part are fulfilled with the most scrupulous fidelity, whilst those imposed on our hitherto enemies be received in a spirit becoming a brave and generous army.

Army commanders may at once loan to the inhabitants such of the captured mules, horses, wagons and vehicles as can be spared from immediate use and the commanding Generals of armies may issue provisions, animals or any public supplies that can be spared to relieve present wants and to encourage the inhabitants to renew their peaceful pursuits and restore relations of friendship among our fellow-citizens and countrymen.

Foraging will forthwith cease, and when necessity or long marches compel the taking of forage, provisions or any kind of private property, compensation will be made on the spot, or when the disbursing officers are not provided with funds, vouchers will be given in proper form payable at the nearest military department. By order of

Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, NEAR RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1865.

Special Field Orders, No. 66.—Hostilities having ceased, the following changes and dispositions of troops in the field will be made with as little delay as practicable. The Tenth and Twenty-third Corps will remain in the Department of North Carolina, and Major-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD will transfer back to Major-Gen. GILLMORE, commanding Department of the South, the two brigades formerly belonging to the division of Brevet Major-Gen. GROVER, at Savannah. The Third Division of Cavalry Corps, Brevet Major-Gen. KILPATRICK commanding, is hereby transferred to the Department of North Carolina, and Gen. KILPATRICK will report in person to Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD for orders. The cavalry command of Major-Gen. STONEMAN will return to East Tennessee, and that of Brevet Major-Gen. WILSON will be conducted back to the Tennessee River, in the neighborhood of Decatur, Ala.

Maj. Gen. HOWARD will conduct the Army of the Tennessee to Richmond, Va., following roads substantially by Louisburg, Warrenton, Lawrenceville and Petersburgh, or to the right of Hillsboro. Maj. Gen. SLOCUM will conduct the Army of Georgia to Richmond by roads to the left of the route indicated for Gen. HOWARD, viz: by Oxford, Boydton and Nottoway Court-house. These armies will turn in at this point the contents of their ordnance train, and ten wagons for extra forage and provisions. These columns will be conducted slowly and in the best of order, and will aim to be at Richmond ready to resume the march by the middle of May. The Chief Quartermaster and Commissary of this military Division, Gens. EASTON and BECKWITH, after making the proper dispositions of their departments here, will proceed to Richmond and make suitable preparations to receive these columns and to provide for their further journey. By order of

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, RALEIGH, N. C., April 27.

General Orders, No. —.—The Commanding General has the great satisfaction of announcing to the army and to the people of North Carol

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball—The Central Park Ball Ground.

In the Central Park a large field is set apart and known as a Base Ball Ground, but thus far it has been a ball field only in name, the commissioners having refused all applications for its use, even from the National Association of Base Ball players, who desired to use the field as a neutral ground in playing the third games in home and home matches. Inasmuch as up to the present season the cricket grounds of the Park have alike been unattainable by the cricket clubs of the metropolis, who have applied for the use of the field for match games, the decision of the commissioners in the matter has been quietly acquiesced in; but now that English cricketers have been allowed the privilege of playing their national game on the cricket field of the Park, it is hoped American Base Ball players will be allowed the use of the ball grounds of the Park for playing their national game. It appears that the principal objections of the Park Commissioners to the use of either field is, that the turf will be injured and partially destroyed by practicing these games, and also that the crowds of spectators, each contest attracts, will lead to infringements of the rules and regulations of the Park in reference to walking on the grass, &c.

Now these fields were laid out for ball and cricket grounds, for use and not for ornament, and neither base ball or cricket can be played upon them without a certain amount of temporary injury to the turf.

As for the infringement of the rules by spectators at matches, no crowd any ball match will attract, can approach in numbers the assemblages which collect to listen to the music of the band, near the Mall, Saturday afternoons, and no difficulty is experienced in keeping order and in enforcing the rules of the Park on these occasions.

Cricket was played on the Park Cricket Ground on Wednesday last, as will be seen by a report of the proceedings under another head, and it is hoped that the result of that experiment was not so disastrous that permission to use the grounds will longer be withheld from the ball-players.

EAGLE VS. ATHLETIC.

The proposed series of grand matches between the Eagle Club of this city and the Athletic and Keystone Clubs of Philadelphia, have been indefinitely postponed, the Eagles finding it impossible to arrange their visit for any day but the one last-named, viz., May 5, until the middle of Summer. The first match between the Eagles and Athletics will, therefore, take place in this city on or about the 13th of June.

THE MUTUAL CLUB.

This club have arranged their grounds at Hoboken so as to admit of two parties of their club practicing the same day. The first and second nines playing upon the old ground, which has been greatly improved this season, their amateur and "muffin" players taking the lower field, formerly occupied by the Manhattan Cricket Club. This will enable the first nine to have thorough practice.

THE ATLANTIC CLUB.

The champion nine began play on the Capitoline Ball grounds on the 4th inst., quite a numerous assemblage of spectators being collected on the occasion. A good game was played, the champions scoring some twenty odd runs, to their opponents' five, in a game of five innings.

THE EXCELSIOR CLUB.

This noted base-ball organization will commence play for the season to-morrow at 3 P. M., on their new field of operations, the Capitoline Ball-grounds, at Bedford. The game will be first nine vs field.

AMERICUS VS. PUTNAM.

These clubs will play a match together, according to the new rule of the fly games, on Thursday next, at 2.30 P. M., on their grounds at Greenpoint.

Cricket.

THE ST. GEORGE CLUB AT THE CENTRAL PARK.

When the St. George Club lost their grounds at Hoboken, this Spring, they made immediate application to the Central Park Commissioners for the use of the Park cricket ground, but it was not until Wednesday last that permission to use the field was granted. On that day, however, they met in force on the cricket-field of the Park, and, selecting sides, composed of an equal number of the bachelors and benedicts of the club, they played a lively and interesting game of one innings, the result being the defeat of the bachelors. This done, they all adjourned to the Central Park Hotel, where the players and a number of invited guests sat down to dinner, a number of the Park officials being among the latter. The game was merely an experimental one, arranged for the purpose of affording the commissioners an opportunity of judging of the extent of the injury the turf would be liable to from playing cricket on the field. What their ultimate decision in the matter will be is not yet known, but if they grant the use of the cricket-field to English cricketers, they must of course allow American base-ball players the privilege of the ball-ground of the Park.

THE NEW-YORK CLUB.

The members of this well-known club will play their opening game to-day on the Bedford Cricket Grounds, Brooklyn, wickets being pitched at 11 A. M. The Fulton-avenue and East New-York cars go direct to the grounds.

THE SATELLITE CLUB

This club begin play for the season on the Union Ball Grounds, Williamsburgh, to-day, at 10 30 A. M., at which time their opening game will commence.

The May Anniversaries.

MONDAY, MAY 8.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—Anniversary, Irving Hall, at 7.30 P. M.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, 7 30 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG SEAMEN OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.—Annual meeting for the election of thirty directors, at the Mariners' Church, Madison and Catharine streets, 2 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 9.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—Anniversary meeting at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, at 10 A. M. Speakers—Wendell Phillips, Hon George Thompson, Mrs. Frances W. Hooper and William Lloyd Garrison. Business meeting at 3 P. M.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.—Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) at 7.30 P. M. Speakers—Rev. Joons King, D. D., of Athens; Rev. Henry M. Scudder, D. D., late of India; Rev. Mr. Ormsbee, Mexican priest; Mr. Riley, of South America, and others.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—Irving Hall, at 7:30 P. M. Speakers—Lieut.-Gov. Cox, of Maryland; Rev. Dr. Hemmick, of Buffalo; Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. Chickering, of Boston.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue, at 4 P. M.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.—Academy of Music, at 7:30 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Exhibition and concert by the children at the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, at 7 30 P. M.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Irving Hall, at 3 P. M.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Clinton Hall, at 8 P. M.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and Nineteenth-street, at 7.30 P. M.

AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID UNION.—Cooper Institute, at 7.30 P. M. Judge Bond, the President, in the Chair. Addresses by Gov. Andrew, John Jay, Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Philadelphia; Frederick Douglass and others.

BROOKLYN FEMALE BIBLE MISSION SOCIETY.—Plymouth Church, at 3 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—Church of the Puritans. Business meetings morning and afternoon. Lecture of Anna E. Dickinson at the Cooper Institute, evening. Subject—"Our Martyred President. He, being dead, yet speaketh."

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—Madison-square Presbyterian Church, 10 A. M. Business meeting in the lecture-room adjoining the church at 9 o'clock; also a meeting of the board to elect an Executive Committee.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY—(Boston)—Irving Hall, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Irving Hall, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 11.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Irving Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—Annual exhibition of pupils at the Cooper Institute, at 4 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION.—Irving Hall, at 7.30 o'clock P. M.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR AMELIORATING THE CONDITION OF THE JEWS.—Annual meeting in Room No. 22 Bible House, at 9 o'clock A. M.

CONGREGATIONAL REUNION.—Academy of Music, Brooklyn, at 7.30 o'clock P. M. Dr. Stone of Boston, to preside. Speakers—Rev. Dr. Todd, Pittsfield, Mass.; Rev. Messrs. Willetts and Gallagher, of Brooklyn; Prof. Northrup, of Yale College, and Theodore Tilton.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Anniversary exercises at the chapel of the institution, No. 155 Worth street, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Irving Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHRISTIAN UNION ASSOCIATION.—Church of the Ascension, Tenth-street, corner Fifth-avenue, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

THE HOWARD MISSION ANNIVERSARY will be repeated in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, at 7.30 o'clock P. M.

The Police Courts.

ESSEX MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE SHANDLEY.

A mortal combat occurred at about six o'clock yesterday morning in ANDREW MULLIGAN'S liquor-store, No. 76 Essex-street, corner of Broome, and SAMUEL MCMAHON, of No. 150 Fifth-street, suffered a compound fracture of the skull, which, it is believed, must result in death. It appears that a gang of roughs who were in the place quarreled upon a matter of no importance whatever, and at length engaged in a general fight, in which knives, decanters and clubs were used, and several half-drunken loungers were stabbed and otherwise injured. MULLIGAN, the landlord, fearing that if the hostilities continued his house might be demolished, found a club and entered into the midst of the combatants and soon quelled the rioters, not, however, until MCMAHON had received a probably mortal blow. This was the work of only a few minutes; but it awakened the neighborhood and attracted the attention of Patrolman SWETT, of the Tenth Ward, and that officer entered upon the scene and apprehended MULLIGAN and ANDREW MCNULTY, and took them to Justice SHANDLEY'S court. Police Surgeon WATERMAN having been summoned, dressed MCMAHON'S wounds and instructed the Tenth Ward Police to take him to his abode. On the hearing at court, MULLIGAN, whom the Justice committed to await the result of MCMAHON'S injuries, preferred a complaint against ANDREW MCNULTY for assault and battery, and MCNULTY was required to give $300 bail to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. Yesterday afternoon MCMAHON'S ante-mortem deposition was taken by Coroner GOVER.

At about three o'clock yesterday morning a stabbing affray occurred in the lager-bier saloon at No. 333 East Tenth-street, between E. DELVIS and JOHN STORCK, Germans, and STORCK was stabbed twice in the body. He was taken to his residence, at No. 237 East Eleventh-street, and DELVIS was apprehended by Patrolman VAN DEUSEN, of the Eleventh Ward, and committed to await the result. It is believed that STORCK may survive his wounds.

JOHN ROGAN, of No. 14 Jackson-street, boiler-maker, was committed for stealing a silver watch and $20 from his room-mate, PETER BROAN.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE DODGE.

Officer CAMPBELL, of the Eighth Ward, appeared, having in custody EFFIE FITZGERBERT, keeper of a West Houston-street boarding-house, ANNIE CULLEY, KATE NOBLE, and GRACE SMITH, boarders, and FRANK RING and HENDRIK JOHNSTON, visitors at the house. The officer testified that at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning the entire party were fighting and otherwise creating a disturbance in their front parlor, and that when he demanded admission they defied him. Thereupon he rapped up aid, and himself and companion forced an entrance through a window. EFFIE FITZGERBERT was required to fine $500 bail, and $300 was accepted from each of the other prisoners.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE HOGAN.

WILLIAM MEYERS, of St. John, N. B., seaman, was arrested by patrolman BRESNAN, of the First Ward, for stealing two watches from WILLIAM BROWN, of No. 11 South-st. The property having been found in the prisoner's possession, he was committed in default of $500 bail.

Destructive Fire in Jersey City.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $130,000—ONE MAN BURNED TO DEATH.

About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, the Erie Railway car manufactory, situated near the east end of the Bergen Tunnel, took fire and was entirely destroyed, together with nearly all its contents. The manufactory comprised two buildings, one four hundred and fifty feet long and eighty feet wide, and the other three hundred feet long and seventy-five feet wide. Five cars were standing in the shop when the fire broke out, and three of them, unfinished, were burned up, while the others were seriously damaged. All the buildings were of wood, and as the wind blew briskly from the direction of the machine shop toward the car and blacksmith shops, they were also in flames in the course of a few minutes. The stoppage of the manufacture of cars at this shop, which has produced as many as one hundred and twenty-five a month of some kinds, (particularly of coal cars,) and sixty of all kinds on the average for the past year and a half, will be perhaps a greater loss to the company than the sum of money involved in the fire. There are other shops, however, and the Jersey City business will be transferred to Piermont.

It is estimated that the tools cannot be replaced for less than $25 000. At least two hundred of the men had property worth on the average about $150 each.

The loss of the Erie Company, not far from $100,000, is partly insured.

After the fire had expended itself the remains of a workman, burned to a crisp, were found among the ruins. The name of the man was GARRETTSON, a regular employe of the company.

It was reported that GARRETTSON went into the building during the night to get some books, and accidentally set fire to some shavings, and the flames spread so rapidly that he was unable to make his escape from the building. Another rumor was to the effect that GARRETTSON went into the building after his tools, and was unable to get out again.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos 11, 13, 14, 15, 303, 16, 17, 18, 19, 302, 21, 22, 296, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 292, 293.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 185, 183, 262, 242, 242½, 243, 253, 255, 256, 257, 157, 158, 160, 258, 208, 228, 152, 177, 252, 260.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 389, 47, 1909, 1627, 1109½, 1925, 243, 1353, 1065, 1427, 1135, 1411, 1441, 1457, 1481, 659½, 443, 1505, 1035, 1665, 821. *Part II.*—Nos. 1426, 1686, 990, 1758, 1410, 924, 1844, 160 1132, 1300, 1334, 1408, 1040, 1354, 1266, 864, 1078, 1176, 1044, 664, 1546.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4001, 5005, 5217, 5219, 5221, 5223, 5225, 5227, 5229, 5231, 5233, 5235, 5237, 5239, 5241. *Part II.*—Nos. 4468, 5024, 3442, 3190, 4526, 4410, 3050, 1750, 3098, 4390, 3776, 3814, 5074, 2936, 4018.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 951, 921, 840, 965, 967, 972, 973, 852, 638, 827, 930, 619, 943, 525, 839. *Part II.*—Nos. 604 912, 923, 600, 929, 937, 42, 295, 687, 8, 945, 439, 805, 643 589.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REIMBURSEMENT OF DRAFTED MEN UNDER THE STATE BOUNTY LAW.—The office of the Paymaster General of the State of New-York, recently established at No. 544 Broadway, by Brig.-Gen. S. E. MARVIN, in connection with his Department Headquarters in Albany, is in charge of the Assistant Paymaster-General, Col. C. W. DARLING, and now presents a very busy appearance. Large numbers of visitors are each day calling with their exemption certificates, showing that they have furnished substitutes for one, two and three years. Blank forms which are necessary to be filled up in accordance with the requirements of the department are provided at the office.

THE STREET-CLEANING COMMISSION.—The newly-appointed Street-Cleaning Commission, comprising the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector, Corporation Counsel and Recorder, met on Saturday afternoon in the Mayor's office. His Honor was elected Chairman and the Recorder appointed Secretary. The Corporation Counsel was directed to draw up specifications for the work of cleaning the streets, and submit them to the commission at its next meeting. The commission then adjourned to-day, at 4 P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MILITARY FUNERALS.—The remains of the late Maj. EMIL DUESING, formerly Colonel of the Forty-first New-York Volunteers, and late of the Fifteenth New-York Artillery, were yesterday consigned to their last resting-place. The deceased was an officer in the Prussian army, and participated in the battles in Holstein. He was promoted for gallant conduct, but becoming dissatisfied with the service, emigrated to this country and engaged in mercantile pursuits in New-York. When the war broke out he offered his services and they were accepted. He was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-first Regiment, and subsequently was transferred to the Fifteenth Artillery. He participated in a number of the hardest fought battles of the war, and was wounded at Five Forks, from the effects of which he died. The funeral services were held at No. 192 Atlantic-street, and were attended by a large concourse of citizens, Anglo Saxon Lodge F. A. M., and the officers of the Fourteenth and DeKalb Regiments. The remains were escorted to Greenwood Cemetery by the Ninety sixth Regiment, National Guard, Col. RENDBIL. The deceased was 38 years of age. He was highly esteemed for his personal worth as well as his military efficiency.... The funeral services of the late CHARLES ROGERS, a member of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, took place in the Middle Dutch Reformed Church in Joralemon-street, yesterday afternoon. He served with the regiment in the three-months' campaign in Pennsylvania, where he contracted disease which eventually resulted in his death. His remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery, escorted by the company to which he had been attached.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. J. W. GREEN, No. 58 Pierrepont-street, was feloniously entered on Friday night last, by prying open the front parlor window, and robbed of silver ware and an overcoat to the value of about $50. The thief also abstracted $235 in bills from a desk in the library, with which he made his escape. The window is so well secured that from appearances it must have taken the burglar a considerable length of time before he could break through, and having operated from the front balcony in full view of the street, it is surprising that he was not detected. Several other residences in the same neighborhood have also recently been robbed.

LUDICROUS SCENE IN A JUSTICE'S COURT.—A ludicrous scene occurred in Justice BUCKLEY'S Court a few days since, which caused considerable merriment. One of the witnesses in a case, being called to testify, found himself adhering to his seat in consequence of having been sitting on a piece of shoemaker's wax, which had been carefully spread out for the purpose of playing a trick on some one. It was ascertained that the adhesive material had been placed on the bench by one of the court officials with the view of having some fun. He was arraigned before the Justice on the charge of contempt, and severely reprimanded for his conduct.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 115; of which 27 were men, 26 women, 34 boys and 28 girls. The principal diseases were: Consumption, 19; convulsions, 11; diphtheria, 5; scarlet fever, marasmus and bronchitis, 3 each; typhus fever, 2; small pox, 2; bilious fever, congestive fever, whooping-cough, croup, spotted fever, measles and nervous fever, 1 each. Natives of the United States, 77; Ireland, 26; Germany, 13; England, 3; West Indies and British America, 1 each.

SNEAK THIEVES.—JANETTE LANE was arrested on Saturday evening, on the charge of entering the house of SARAH BEARE, No. 128 York-street, and stealing therefrom an overcoat valued at $6. The coat was found in possession of the accused. JOHN JOHNSON was arrested for entering the house of Mrs. AUSTIN, No. 116 Pearl-street, and stealing two coats, and a shawl valued at $11. The property was recovered. Both parties were held for a hearing.

REMOVALS ON THE 1ST OF MAY.—There appears to have been fewer removals to or from Brooklyn this season than for many years previous. The Union Ferry Company usually direct their employes to make a record of the number of loads of furniture passing and repassing, but this year the boats were so little incumbered that no account was taken. There were, in fact, not houses enough to let to accommodate the resident population.

ROBBING A ROOM-MATE.—JOHN WOSWICK was arrested on Saturday evening, on the complaint of THOMAS KERRIGAN, who charged him with stealing $315 from a bed in the room they conjointly occupied at No. 84 Degraw-street. The money was taken while KERRIGAN was temporarily absent. It was found upon the accused, who was held for a hearing.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.—The body of an infant, apparently about one week old, was found on the shore at the foot of Twenty-third-street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The head and both feet were cutoff, the trunk and legs only remaining. It was taken in charge by the police of the Forty-eight Precinct and the Coroner notified.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner LYNCH held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of Dr. JOHN J. CAMPBELL, at his late residence in Fifth-avenue, near Dean street, who died from disease of the heart. The deceased was about 29 years of age.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—A boy named JOHN VAN STANDEN, aged 11 years, while engaged in taking in mourning drapery from the second-story window of his residence, in Skillman-street, near Myrtle-avenue, on Saturday, fell out, and, striking upon the picket fence, was dreadfully injured.

GENERAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT.—This Court will be convened at Poughkeepsie today, instead of at the Court-House in Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRE IN A FIREWORKS MANUFACTORY.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the basement of Messrs. EDGES' fireworks establishment, at North Point, Jersey City. The firemen were promptly at work and succeeded in confining the fire to the room in which it originated. Loss by fire and water about $500.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The tenth anniversary of the Sunday Schools of Jersey City will take place this (Monday) afternoon. After services in several of the churches, a procession will be formed, and they will march through a number of the streets of the city.

ARREST OF SHOPLIFTERS.—A woman named MARGARET HOY, and a young man named TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, were arrested in Jersey City on Saturday evening, and held for trial on a charge of stealing goods from stores valued at $95.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—A concert will be given on Tuesday evening by the children of the Five Points House of Industry, in the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the institution.

GEN. WILSON'S RAID.

Beauregard's Dispatch to Howell Cobb—Wilson's Field Order.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA, MACON, April 20, 1865.

To the Commanding-General of the United States Forces:

GENERAL: I have just received from Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, my immediate Commander, a telegraphic dispatch, of which the following is a copy: GREENSBORO, April 19, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. H. Cobb, via Columbia 19, via Augusta 20:

Inform General commanding the enemy's forces in your front that a truce for the purpose of a final settlement was agreed upon yesterday between Gens. JOHNSTON and SHERMAN, applicable to all forces under their commands. A message to that effect from Gen. SHERMAN will be sent him as soon as practicable. The contending forces are to occupy their present position, forty-eight hours' notice being given on the event of resumption of hostilities. (Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Second in Command.

My forces being a portion of Gen. JOHNSTON'S Command, I proceed at once to execute the terms of the armistice, and have accordingly issued orders for the carrying out of the same. I will meet you at any intermediate point between our respective lines for making the necessary arrangements for a more perfect inforcement of the armistice on both sides.

This communication will be handed to you by Brig.-Gen. F. H. ROBERTSON.

I am, General, very respectfully, yours.

(Signed) HOWELL COBB,
(Official.) Maj.-Gen. Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, MACON, GA., April 21, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 22.—It is hereby announced to the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, that an armistice has been agreed upon between Lieut.-Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON and Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, with a view to a final peace. The troops of the cavalry corps are ordered to refrain from further acts of hostility and depredation.

Supplies of all kinds are to be contracted for, and foraging upon the country will be discontinued. The officers of the cavalry corps will enforce the strictest discipline in their commands. Guards will be established, (private and public property respected, and everything done to secure good order. The Brevet Major-General Commanding again takes great pleasure in commending the officers and men of the corps for their gallantry, steadiness and endurance in battle and during arduous marches to this place. He enjoins them to remember that the people in whose midst they are now stationed, are their countrymen, and should be treated with magnanimity and forbearance, in the hope that, although the war which has just ended has been long and bloody, it may secure lasting peace to our beloved country.

By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. WILSON,
(Signed) E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adj.-General.

Official—HENRY E. NOYES, 1st Lieut.
Second United States Cavalry, A. D. C.

HORRORS OF REBEL MERCY.

Deaths of Union Prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., from February, 1862, to April, 1865—The Death of the President.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

QUINCY, Ill., Monday, May 1, 1865.

With this you will receive an official statement of the deaths among the Union prisoners at Andersonville (Ga.) prison. It was impossible to get their names.

What a horrible record! Twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight perished there. The untold horrors of that prison will never be unveiled.

As you know, a parole camp has been established within our lines, four miles from Vicksburg, and the Union prisoners from Cahawba and other rebel prisons in that region are being sent through the lines as fast as possible. Nine hundred, paroled to Benton Barracks, were to come up on the *Henry Ames* on the 18th.

The news of the assassination of the President reached Parole Camp on the 18th, and such was the excitement that the rebel Commissioner of Exchange had to secrete himself until he could send to Vicksburg for protection. A train was sent out, and he and his party were sent to Big Black, where they are said to have crossed the river.

The murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN overflows the cup; it was full, and whoever has seen, and now sees, the miserable, more than half-starved, emaciated, sore, crippled, ragged and, in some cases, idiotic skeletons sent into camp and the hospitals at Vicksburgh, from rebel prisons, only wonder at the forbearance of our people.

For these things, shall not justice be meted out? Justice has claims as well as mercy.

DEATHS OF UNION PRISONERS.

1864.	In Gen'l Hospital.	By Small Pox.	In Blockade.	Total.
February	1	—	—	1
March	262	5	15	282
April	471	34	71	576
May	633	10	65	708
June	1041	10	150	1201
July	1119	5	614	1738
August	1489	—	1502	2991
September	1255	—	1423	2678
October	1204	—	301	1505
November	494	—	—	494
December	166	—	2	168
1865.				
January	101	—	8	109
February	147	—	—	147
March	100	—	—	100
Total	8663	64	4131	12878
Hanged in stockade, July 11, 1864				6
Aggregate				12884

1864.	No. of Prisoners present.	Admitted to Hospital.	Average of Deaths daily.
February	1600	33	1-30
March	4603	909	10
April	7875	879	18
May	13486	1196	22
June	22352	1665	38
July	28689	2156	56
August	32103	3709	96
September	17733	2026	89
October	5885	2245	51
November	2024	242	16
December	2218	431	5
1865.			
January	4931	505	7
February	5195	369	5
March	4800	140	4 1-6
Total		17824	

Highest number of deaths in a single day, on the 23d of August, 1864 127
Remaining in hospital 462
Returned to quarters 4178

A HARD STORY ABOUT GEN. WADE HAMPTON AND HIS FATHER.—YOUNG WADE HAMPTON was sent, when a very young man, to the West with a large sum of money to buy land. His father was very rich. When young WADE reached New-Orleans, he had a desire to look at the pictures and see the sights. He went one evening to a gambling-house, and was induced to play at a faro-table. He was cleaned out, having lost twenty-five thousand dollars. He wrote to his father and confessed his folly and his loss. The old gentleman came on to New-Orleans, and caused his son to point out the gambling-house where he lost his money. Dropping in he looked at the play for a while and then threw down a purse upon the table. He lost, and the keeper emptied the purse of five hundred dollars in gold. He threw down another purse, and this time he was a winner. The keeper opened the purse and counting the gold was about to pay over the amount won, when Mr. HAMPTON remarked that he had not emptied it of all its contents. A little examination discovered in the purse a check for twenty-five thousand dollars, which had been so concealed that it would not fall out with the gold. The keeper of the bank made no objection to paying over the sum, which Mr. HAMPTON quietly put in his pocket and walked off. The next morning he handed the twenty-five thousand dollars to his son, told him to be more careful of his money, never to gamble again, but to go about his business and complete his purchase of land.—*Troy Whig.*

The Tennessee Legislature After Isham G. Harris.

In the Tennessee Legislature at Nashville, on MAY 1, the Senate joint resolution offering a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of Ex-Gov. HARRIS, as a fugitive from justice, came up.

Mr. HOON thought $5,000 was as much as the man was worth. He especially liked the request for the description of the man, for he thought W. G. BROWNLOW would draw the portrait well.

Mr. BYRUM proposed to strike out the $5,000 and substitute one cent.

Mr. HOON said citizens would, if required, make the $5,000 $50,000. We want ISHAM G. HARRIS, and as soon as we get him we will hang him.

Mr. HENDERSON thought one cent was the full value of the man, but he was wanted, and we must give a sum that would bring him.

Mr. WATERS, of Madison, proposed $10,000.

Mr. MULLEN said HARRIS and his fellow conspirators sold out the whole State for 100,000 muskets to shoot at Union men with. He wanted to offer a reward for the whole of them, put them in a manageric, make money on the show, then hang them.

Mr. DILLIN favored $10,000; that would bring him back by the hands of some of the very men whom he led out of the State to ruin.

Mr. WATKINS thought offering a cent for HARRIS would not trouble him—a man who had perjured himself by opposing the government he had sworn to support. He deserves hanging as much as BOOTH. Casting contempt on him is like casting water on drowned mice. He, Mr. WATKINS, voted for him; but if he had known what an infernal wretch he would turn out, he would have seen him further in hell than a wild pigeon could fly in three months first. He would have him hung, and hang him so high that, if the rope gave way, his neck would be broken by the fall.

Mr. HOON hoped some negro would bring the man back to Nashville, and get the reward. It would be a righteous retribution. If more than $5 000 was wanted the citizens would make up the difference.

The motion for one cent, and for $10.000 were withdrawn, and the resolution was accepted. Ayes 53, noes 7. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Steele, Stegall, Willis, Thomas of Benton and Humphries, Norman, Simmons and Barton.

A motion was made, by Mr. NORMAN, to reconsider the vote offering $5,000 reward for the recovery of a fugitive from justice.

Mr. BYRUM said the appropriation must be made by bill, not by resolution. Motion lost.

House adjourned.

A Gallant New-Yorker.

PROMOTION OF BRIG.-GEN. E. A. CARR TO A BREVET MAJOR-GENERALSHIP.

From the St. Louis Republican.

It gives us pleasure to hear of the recent promotion of EDGAR A. CARR to the rank of Brevet Major-General of volunteers. Our readers will remember him as formerly in command of the St. Louis district, where he was favorably known as a gallant soldier and an accomplished gentleman. As the career of this gentleman has been one of honor and distinction, a brief sketch will not be uninteresting:

He was born in Erie County, N. Y., March 20, 1830, and is consequently now in his thirty-sixth year. Graduating at the West Point Academy at the age of twenty, he received a commission in the Mounted Rifles, and for several years was engaged in Indian warfare in New-Mexico, Texas and the far West. In a skirmish near Diablo Mountain, in 1854, he was severely wounded, and for his gallantry on this occasion was promoted to be First Lieutenant in the First Cavalry. In 1857 he was ordered to Kansas, and during the troubles there was aid to Gov. ROBERT J. WALKER. In 1858 he served under Col. E. V. SUMNER, in the Utah expedition, and in June of that year was made Captain. In 1861 he received permission to accept command of the Third Illinois Cavalry. He participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, and commanded a division at the battle of Pea Ridge, where he was severely wounded. For his gallantry on this occasion he was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers, dating from March 7, 1862. On July 17, 1862, he was promoted in the regular army to be Major of the Fifth Cavalry. Gen. CARR was in the whole of the campaign against Vicksburgh. His division opened the battle at Port Gibson, on the morning of the 1st of May, 1863, and alone sustained the brunt of it until the arrival of LOGAN'S division, and the charge on the left caused the enemy to evacuate the position and retreat across Bayou Pierre. The next battle in which CARR was heavily engaged was the battle of Big Black, on the 17th of May. The fight was begun and ended by his division. It was a brigade from his command that made the gallant charge across the bayou, and into the rebel works at Big Black, taking prisoners a rebel force considerably larger than their own, and capturing 18 pieces of artillery. Then again in the charges upon the rebel intrenchments in the rear of Vicksburgh, on the 19th and 22d of May, it won immense distinction. We might follow the General all through his eventful and brilliant career, of which we have been interested observers, but the record would be tedious to the reader. His last display of gallantry was as the commander of the Third Division of the corps of Gen. A. J. SMITH, in leading the assault on Spanish Fort, the key to the defences of Mobile. Gen. CARR has nobly earned his country's love and gratitude.

End of the War in Missouri.

GEN. MCNEIL'S RESIGNATION.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, WARRENSBURGH, MO., Monday, April 24, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.—1. The resignation of the undersigned having been tendered and accepted, he relinquishes the command of this district.

2. In leaving the command, the undersigned thinks it may be well to offer a few words of advice to the citizens of the district:

It is the earnest desire of the military authorities that peace and its blessings, the supremacy of law, and the full restoration of the civil courts to their old power and dignity, may be established in this region at once. The citizens have only to use their power in the right direction and the ends can be accomplished; but they must remember that law cannot properly be administered by disloyal men. What chance would there be of convicting persons guilty of the crimes of treason, murder, arson or robbery, committed in the name of the "Confederacy," if tried by a jury of men who believe that the rebellion was justifiable, and hope for its final success?

In some parts of this district no Union man can live away from the protection of troops, and their disloyal neighbors will not allow their farms to be cultivated, even by rebel tenants. Men and women who have friends or relatives in the brush, or in the rebel army, shelter and supply bushwhackers; men who have obtained amnesty for past acts of treason, and live under the protection of the government, are at this day aiding the public enemies.

These classes of disloyalists must disappear from the country before a return to former quiet, order and prosperity can be expected.

There are many, doubtless, who once lifted their hands against their country, who are now honestly endeavoring to resume their position as good citizens. To these, and to those who may swell their ranks, the undersigned believes he can assure encouragement and assistance from the military arm. But loyalty can be much better proved by acts than by opinions of witnesses, and they must show their faith by their works.

A hearty cooperation with the constituted civil and military authorities, and the active exertions of each individual to bring offenders to justice, will be the surest and quickest way to free the District Court from all danger of the desolation which it has witnessed, and from which it cannot expect to escape so long as the true friends of the Union and of the State of Missouri are oppressed, robbed, exiled, or murdered by traitors and their outlaw friends.

3. The undersigned, in taking leave of his staff, desires to express his thanks to them for the faithful manner in which they have attended to their various duties. In particular, he acknowledges the invaluable assistance which he has received from Capt. J. K. BRAW, Assistant Quartermaster and Chief Quartermaster of the district, and from Capt. C. G. LAURENT, Assistant Adjutant-General. The arduous and responsible position of Capt. SHAW has been filled by him with industry, prudence and skill. Capt. LAURENT has acted in the capacity of Assistant Adjutant-General upon the staff of the undersigned for over two years, with fidelity and ability, deserving of all praise. JOHN MCNIEL, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

THE FRUIT AND CROPS IN THE INTERIOR.—Inquiry among the fruit-growers and farmers affords very pleasing information as to the prospects of the season in their important departments of industry and production. Fruit of all kinds most cultivated hereabouts promises well. The trees have withstood the Winter and have budded in a promising manner. May has opened mildly, and there is reason to hope that no frost will blight the tender fruit. Bountiful crops of peaches, apples, pears, cherries, plums, grapes and strawberries, will yield those who cultivate in Western New-York hundreds of thousands of dollars, and afford pleasure to all who consume these luxuries that Providence permits us to enjoy in this favored climate. The reports from the fields are no less favorable than from the orchards. The farmers began their Spring work pretty early, and accomplished more in the way of planting and sowing in April this year than in any that has preceded for a long time. The weather has been opportune. Owing to the scarcity of help more time was requisite. But little ground will go uncultivated for want of labor, as the hoeing, haying and harvesting times come along there will be plenty of laborers from the returning army at the South. The Fall-sown crops—wheat, rye and barley promise well. The Winter and the Spring were as favorable as the farmer could desire. We may congratulate the farmers and all others of Western of New-York—for all are interested in the success of the crops—on the prospect the season affords.—*Rochester Union.*

THE COAL-MINERS' STRIKE.—The strike among the coal-miners in the vicinity of Mahonting still continues, and, with one or two exceptions, none of the banks there are being worked. The state of the case is briefly stated thus: Coal has fallen in Cleveland from $13@13 50 to $7@7 50 per ton, rendering it impossible for the proprietors of the mines to sell their coal at any profit without reducing the wages of their workmen. In fact it became absolutely necessary to do this, to avoid a heavy loss. Notice was therefore given that after a certain date a reduction of forty cents per ton would be made in the price for mining coal, making the wages of miners amount to three dollars per day, instead of over four, as during the last Fall and Win

State, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 75@$8 ₱ bbl.
Ohio and Western.....$6 25 @$6 75
Extra State..... 6 85 @ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 00 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship's brands. 7 75 @ 8 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands. 8 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee..... 7 35 @ 9 25
Fancy to choice Extra Missouri..... 7 10 @11 25
Southern Flour is in more demand, at former rates. Sales since our last 2,750 bbls., at $7 85@$8 90 for poor to good, and $8 95@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales, 650 bbls. Extra, at $8 90@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including fine and superfine, at $5 25@$5 25 ₱ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 80@$5 85 for Jersey, and $6 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been in moderate request at rather firmer prices. Sales since our last, 32,000 bushels, including choice Amber Michigan at $1 85; Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at $1 53@$1 55 ₱ bush. Rye, Barley, and Barley Malt have been very quiet to-day. Corn has been dull and heavy at $1 40@$1 45 for New Yellow ₱ bush., A lot of badly damaged Western mixed was sold at 80 cents ₱ bushel. Oats are heavy and steadily declining. Including Western at 65c.@67c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 65c @66c.; Prince Edward Island at 67c. @68c.; Canada at 55c.@60c. ₱ bushel.

HEMP.—Manilla has been actively sought after, at from 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. in gold, now held at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

HAY—Is in fair demand at from 85c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request at from 10c.@40c. for poor to very choice ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 23,236 hides; sales, 58,300 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Wentzel & Weidmeyer, 17,500 Buenos Ayres, 20@22½ lbs., 18½c.@19½c., gold, usual selection; 9,000 Buenos Ayres extra, 24@26 lbs., 21c.@22c., gold, usual selection; 10,500 Montevideo, part to arrive 20@21 lbs., 18c.@18¼c., gold, usual selection; 4,300 California, 21@22 lbs., 17c., gold, usual selection; 5,500 Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20@20½ lbs., private terms; 7,000 Orinoco, 21@22 lbs., 16¾c.@17c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Asiatic wall, 17 lbs., 14½c., gold, rejecting water damaged; 800 West Indies, 24@30 lbs., private terms; 500 West Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 3,200 West Salted California, 50 lbs., private terms; 6,000 Slaughter Ox, 70@75 lbs., 9½c.@10c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Slaughter Cow, 50 lbs., private terms. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 186,300 dry hides, 3,500 West salted hides, and 1,000 bales East India hides.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. Hull & Co. notice thus: "For Hemlock Sole the market has continued active throughout the week, though with a slight diminution in the demand toward the close. A large delegation of buyers from the East, and some from the West, have been in the "Swamp," and bought quite freely at about the prices current the latter part of last week. In quotations there is no particular change, prices ruling firm at our annexed figures. The receipts from the tanneries have been 44,600 sides, but are more than equaled by the sales, leaving the stock somewhat reduced. For Oak Tanned there is little or no change in the market, the demand continuing good at firm prices, with an upward tendency. We quote: Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 41c.@43; oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 42c@45c.; oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 42c.@45.; oak slaughter light cropped, good, 46c.@47c.; oak middle cropped, good, 46c.@49c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 30¼c.@32c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 33c.@35c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 33c.@34½c.; hemlock, California, good light, 29c.@31c.; hemlock, California, good middle, 33c.@34c.; hemlock, California, good heavy, 32c.@33½c.; hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 28c.@29c.; hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 31c.@32c.; hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 30c.@31c.; hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights, 26c.@29½c.; hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 23c.@24c.; hemlock slaughter, in rough, 31c.@34c.; oak slaughter, in rough, 45c@47c., cash ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet, but quoted firm.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, to-day, including Crude Whale at $1 23@$1 25; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Whale at $1,50; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 25@$1 26; Lard at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in very limited demand at 37c.@37½c. for Crude; 53c.@54c. for Refined, in bond and 73c.@74c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and rather heavy in price. The demand has been fair, for both immediate and forward delivery. Sales have been made of 5,400 bbls., in lots, at $27 37½@$27 75, closing at $27 50, cash, for New Mess; $25 @$25 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $23 25@$23 50 for Prime Mess; and $24@$24 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,800 bbls. New Mess, May, June and July delivery, seller's and buyer's option, at $27@$28 87½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at 14¾c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@19½c. for Hams; sales equal to 950 pkgs. Bacon is quiet, being held above the views of buyers. Lard is more active and firm; sales 1,900 tcs. and bbls., at 16c.@16¾c., the latter for choice ₱ lb. Beef is in more demand, at $16@$20 for Extra Mess; $12@$16 50 for Plain Mess; sales 785 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull at irregular prices. Beef Hams are in request; sales 475 bbls. at $21 50@$24 50. Butter is in moderate request at 28c.@36c. for poor to prime old State, and 14c.@25c. for Western; also, 30c.@45c. for inferior to choice new State. Cheese is quiet at 14c.@22c. for poor to prime ₱ lb.

SKINS—Deer are scarce and nominal in price. Buyers are reluctant to purchase at present. The demand for Goat continues active at about last week's prices, but the remainder of the stock in first hands is held for higher rates. We note sales of 5,000 Matamoras on private terms, and the arrival, late in the week, of 85,000 Matamoras, which are not yet offered.

SUGAR.—Have been quiet, to-day. Sales have been made of only 450 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been inactive at 15¾c.@16¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 125,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@11¾c., the latter an extreme rate for City, also, 41,000 lbs. Grease, part at 11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 300 bbls., at $2 10@$2 11 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been extremely dull and heavy, to-day, with 135 vessels of all classes in port.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 6.

The Cattle Market closes with considerable depression this week. The supply, 3,800, is large, while the demand is comparatively light, there not being scarcely any inquiry for the Eastern markets. The cattle average much better than usual to quality, and this fact being considered, prices are ½c. ₱ lb. in live weight lower. Most of these cattle were bought at high figures, and a moderate estimate places the total loss on this week's supply at $40,000. Prices range from 7c. for the poorest to 11c. for the choicest. Extra sales about 2,000. Sheep in good request at 10c.@11¾c., the outside for extra heavy and fine. Hogs at 10¾c.@11¾c., according to the quality. Receipts 8,800. Shipped to New-York, 1,700.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 6.

FLOUR unchanged. Sales, 800 lbls at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Red Winter, $8 75 for White, $9 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. Sales, 1,000 bushels White Canada at $1 67. CORN quiet. Sales, 2,000 bushels New Illinois at $1. OATS quiet and nominal. BARLEY dull. Sales, 1,100 bushels Canada West at $1 25. RYE and PEAS nominal. *Canal Freights*—Dull and unchanged. 13c. on Wheat, and 11¾c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—6,100 Barley, 100 Rye, shipped by Railroad, 100 bbls. flour.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 6.

FLOUR steady; Spring Extras $7@$7 25; good to choice double extra White, $9@$9 50. WHEAT dull and parties apart only light milling demand. CORN dull at 85c. for Toledo; 90c. for No. 1 Chicago. OATS dull at 52c @53c. BARLEY nominal. RYE quiet. WHISKY dull at $2 05@$2 06. *Canal Freights to New-York*—On Wheat, 15¾c. @16c., Corn, 13½c.@14c., Oats, 9c. *Lake Imports*—Flour, 31,292 bbls., Wheat, 34,650 bushels. *Canal Exports*—6,595 bushels Wheat, 74,410 bushels Corn and 175,273 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 6.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull; held No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 25; No. 1 do., $1 28; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 35@$1 40, Winter Red, $1 50; Amber Winter, $1 44@$1 58; White Michigan, $1 90; White Kentucky, $2 15, with very little doing. CORN—sales of mixed at 90c. for No. 1 Chicago, and 85c. for mixed Toledo. OATS dull, 52c.@53c. BARLEY nominal. RYE held at 95c. WHISKY dull and nominal, $2 05. *Canal Freights* dull; to New-York, Wheat 15¾c.; Corn 13½c.@14c., Oats 9.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 6.

PETROLEUM firmer; crude 35c.@36c.; refined in bond nominal at 53c.; free in demand at 73c.@74c. FLOUR dull at unchanged quotations. WHEAT quiet; sales of red at $2.@$2 05, and white at $2 15@$2 30. CORN—a declining tendency; yellow $1 34@$1 35, and white $1 22. OATS declined 5c. WHISKY dull at $2 14@$2 18.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 6.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull and declined 2 cents. CORN quiet and declined 1 cent. BARLEY showed buoyancy. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK $26@$26 50. SWEET PICKLED HAMS at 16½c. HIGHWINES dull. FREIGHTS dull.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 6.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT 3c. lower. CORN steady; yellow $1 32. GROCERIES quiet. WHISKY firm at $2 07.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 6.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State fives, 89; Reading R.R., 50¾; Morris Canal, 85; Pennsylvania R.R., 56. Gold 143¾. Sight Exchange on New York ¼ per.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa.....May 10 ..Boston.....Liverpool.
Bavaria.....May 13 ..New-York....Hampton.
City of London..May 13 ..New-York....Liverpool.
Persia.....May 17 ..New-York....Liverpool.
Washington.....May 24 ..New-York....Havre.
Saxonia.....May 27 ..New-York....S'hampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa.....April 26 ..S'hampton....New-York.
City of Manchester..April 26 ..Liverpool....New-York.
Hibernian.....April 27 ..Liverpool....New-York.
Asia.....April 29 ..Liverpool....Boston.
Saxonia.....May 3 ..S'hampton....New-York.
Damascus.....May 4 ..Liverpool....New-York.
Cuba.....May 6 ..Liverpool....New-York.
China.....May 13 ..Liverpool....Boston.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and....6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails..5 A.M. and 6:15 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....3 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....8:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail.....9 A. M. 1:30, 5:00 and 12:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

PEACE!!! PEACE!!!
S. THOMPSON,
NO. 615 BROADWAY,
HAS
REDUCED THE PRICES
OF FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
TO GOLD VALUE,
AND WILL SELL THEM
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.
BLACK FAPPETAS, GROS GRAIN FUILES FOR MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
PLAIN SILKS for $1 75.
ARGENTINE, $1 12½ and $1 25, most splendid goods dresses, plaided and chine.
MELANGE, NEW POPLINS, for travelling, 85 cents.
BEST WHITE ALPACCAS in the city, just imported, 6 and 7 quarter wide.
PLAIN ALPACCAS, all colors, 88 cents, worth $1 20.
GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE, double width, 46 cents.
WHITE BEREGE DE BAGNERE, 8-4, all wool, real good for sea shore and country. Shawls and suit in Summer, $3 50, cost $4 to land.
PLAIN BEREGE GRENADINES, all colors, 25 cents cost $1.
PLAIDED BEREGE GRENADINES, quite new, Parisian style, $1.
FINE SHOW OF STRIPED BEREGE GRENADINES, 85 cents, worth $1 25.
SPOTTED BEREGE GRENADINES, white ground 75 cents, worth $1.
GRAY GROUND BEREGE GRENADINES, 45 cents, worth 75 cents.
ROBES DE PARIS, RICH CRYSTAL TISSUE, $8 the dress; cost $15 to import.
FINE CHOICE OF PINEAPPLE AND CHINA GRENADINES, STRIPED, PLAID AND BROCHE, at 75 and 85 cents, worth $1 20 and $1 50.
PRINTED FRENCH PERCALES, MARKED DOWN from 87½c. to 75c.
FINE ASSORTMENT of PRINTED JACONETS and ORGANDIES.
FIGURED MARSEILLES and PIQUES at 75c. to 85c
FINE ASSORTMENT of WHITE MUSLINS and PIQUES, for Dresses.
LINSEY WOOLSEY, one and a half yards wide, for travelling suits, $2 per yard, cost $3 to land.
LINEN DUCK, a new article for children's wear, $3 cost $3.
DOMESTIC PRINTS, just received.
CLOAKS—Ladies will find it to their advantage to see the new Cloak Department before buying their Summer suits.
BASQUINES—CLOTH JACKETS, from $6 to $25.
SILK JACKETS, from $20 to $50.
and CIRCULARS, from $20, &c., &c.
MANTILLAS—All that is most fashionable this season can be had or made up to surpass any house in style.
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, from $6 to $15 per pair.
NOTTINGHAM LACE by the yard.
VESTIBULE LACES, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, very cheap.
GLOVES Just Received—Summer—new shades.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

LINENS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, CORNICES, Embroidered and Embossed PIANO and TABLE COVERS, and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS in every variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BREAKFAST ROBES,
UNDER GARMENTS,
Caps, Robes de Chambres, Infants' Embroidered Robes, and Ladies' and Children's Under Clothing in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
And Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

ALPACAS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, Mouslin de Laines, Barèges, Percales, Melanges Printed Linen Lawns, French Jaconets, &c., &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL,
including a full assortment of Spring Dress Goods.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, &c.—A large assortment for Spring.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—Newest patterns just received per steamer; also, LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
A full assortment of latest styles.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETINGS.—Brussels, Ingrain, Three-Ply and Stair Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Corner Christie-st.

MANTILLAS—LATEST PARIS SHAPES, IN RICH SILKS, FANCY AND PLAIN CLOTHS, ELEGANTLY TRIMMED,
ALSO,
CHANTILLY AND LLAMA LACE POINTS, CIRCULARS AND BURNOUS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
LOW PRICED MANTILLAS.
LATEST STYLES—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS.
GREAT REDUCTION FROM RECENT PRICES.
IMPORTATIONS OF
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Solicit attention to their NEW SPRING STYLES of
VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING
Also, FLOOR OILCLOTHS, of any required width, with a select stock of all OTHER GOODS pertaining to the trade.

ALL OUR SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, &c., &c.,
WILL BE OFFERED THIS WEEK
AT TREMENDOUSLY LOW PRICES.
GOOD SHEETING MUSLIN,
12½ cents per yard, worth 18¾.6d.
FINE QUALITY NAPKINS,
14s. per dozen, worth 20s.
FINE SATIN DAMASK, 9s., worth 14s.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, from $3 upward.
TOILET QUILTS
and every description of
DOMESTIC AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
at prices far below any other house in the city.
AT RODGERS' ARCADE,
No. 340 BOWERY, opposite 3d-st.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF SILKS,
IN BLACK AND PLAIN COLORS.
Rich Plain Silks, only 12s., worth $2.
High Lustred Black Silks from 8s. to 14s., worth 14s. and 24s. per yard.
GROS GRAINS AND GROS DECOSSE, and all the new makes for
MANTLES, BASQUES, &c., &c.,
will be offered this week
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
At RODGERS' ARCADE,
Opposite 3d-st., No. 340 BOWERY.

DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS.—All the desirable styles will be found
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
FROM AUCTION,
At RODGERS' ARCADE,
Opposite 3d-st., No. 340 BOWERY.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 657 BROADWAY.
All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Sacks, Blankets, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Ladies' Capes, Spencers, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemise Yokes, Nightgown Yokes. Ladies' Ready-made Under-garments; varieties of Handkerchiefs.
Initials and Coats of Arms Embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braidings, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries and Braiding executed perfectly.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
FRENCH CLOAKS, BASQUES AND SCARFS.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,142 Broadway.
One door above 26th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
A Splendid Assortment of
LINEN GOODS
of every description,
at Low Prices.
MILLIKEN & CO., No. 349 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
AT
DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE.
A large Invoice of
BLACK SILKS
and
GRAS GRAINS
JUST RECEIVED.
Prices from $1 25 to $5.
SPLENDID VALUE.
DAVIDSON BROTHERS,
Nos. 264 and 264½ Bowery.

AT KINZEY'S,
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE,
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
OPENING 560 CASES STRAW GOODS.
NEAPOLITAN, DUNSTABLES, RICE, PEDAL, YUCAN, CRIP, SPLIT STRAWS, CACTUS, BRAIDS, LEGHORN, ROUGH AND READYS, OGBURG AND CANTON BRAID BONNETS.
STRAW BONNETS, 12½c. FLOWERS,
STRAW BONNETS, 25c. CRAPES,
STRAW BONNETS, 37c. TASLETONS,
STRAW BONNETS, 50c. ILLUSIONS,
STRAW BONNETS, 75c. 5,000 BONNET
STRAW BONNETS, $1 FRAMES, &c.,
STRAW BONNETS, $1 25 ALL THE NEW
STRAW BONNETS, $1 50 SHAPES
STRAW BONNETS, $1 75 IN CAPS,
STRAW BONNETS, $2 JOCKEYS, TURBANS,
STRAW BONNETS, $2 50 BLOOMERS, &c.,
STRAW BONNETS, $3 OF EVERY
STRAW BONNETS, $3 50 DESCRIPTION.
2,000 PEDAL BLOOMERS, new shapes, 25c.
1,000 LEGHORN BLOOMERS, 25c., 50c.
3,000 ASSORTED BLOOMERS, 12c., 16c., 25c.
2,000 STRAW BLOOMERS and HATS, 50c. to $1.
2,000 STRAW BLOOMERS and HATS, $1 20 to $2 50.
BOYS AND MEN'S STRAW HATS.
2,500 SHAKER HOODS, 15c., 20c., 25c.
RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
ALL THE NEW SHADES IN RIBBONS.
3,000 yards TRIMMING RIBBONS, 3c., 4c., 5c.
LARGE SALE OF HOSIERY THIS WEEK.
10,000 PAIRS LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY, at 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c., 31c., 37c., 40c.
12,000 PAIRS GENT'S COTTON HALF-HOSE, 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 22c., 25c., 28c., 31c.
2,500 PAIRS HEAVY RIBBED, 12½c.
GLOVES.
18,000 PAIRS LISLE AND SILK GLOVES, 6c., 10c., 16c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 37c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 75c.
KID GLOVES, 50c., 75c., $1.
26,500 LADIES' AND GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS FROM ACCTION.
8c., 10c., 11c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 37c.
TRIMMINGS AND LACES, CHEAP.
2,000 NEW STYLE LACE VAILS.
AUCTION LOTS OF DRESS-GOODS, CHEAP.
AUCTION LOTS OF SHAWLS, CHEAP.
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
AUCTION LOT GENUINE CLARK'S COTTON, 200 yards, 6c.
AUCTION LOT 200-YARD SPOOL COTTON, 3c., 4c.
AUCTION LOT EXCELLENT SEWING COTTON, 1c.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE.
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
BEST PINS, 4c. paper; NEEDLES, 3c.; HOOKS and EYES, 2c.; SEWING SILKS, 1c. and 2c.
100,000 DOZEN BUTTONS, all styles.
AUCTION GOODS OPENING EVERY DAY.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 721 and 723 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND STS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering the balance of their
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
IN
SILKS,
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS,
RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS,
POINTED JACONETS,
AND
ORGANDIES,
MOUSSELINE DE SOIES,
GRENADINES AND BAREGES.
LADIES' AND GENTS UNDER GARMENTS,
HOSIERY,
PLAIN, EMBROIDERED AND HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOES.
GINGHAMS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, MELTONS,
WHITE MOREEN AND BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, &c., &c.,
AT PRICES CORRESPONDING WITH THE PRESENT LOW RATE OF GOLD.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

RICH LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, MAY 8,
800 PAIRS RICH TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
A LARGE LINE CHOICE DESIGNS IN NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
CORNICES, BANDS, PINS, &c., &c.
CANAL, COR. OF MERCER-ST.

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers of FAMILY LINENS.
SHEETING, and PILLOW LINENS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
DOYLES,
HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS AND QUILTS,
COTTON SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
PLAID and STRIPED FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNELS,
PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED MUSLINS,
PERCALES,
MADAPOLAINS AND BRILLIANTESS,
CAMBRICS,
MULL,
NAINSOOK,
ORGANDIE,
SWISS and JACONET MUSLINS,
in every variety, and at prices
GREATLY BELOW PRESENT MARKET RATES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

(SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Now open, a magnificent stock of PLAIN SILKS, in all the fashionable colors.
ALSO,
GRO' GRAIN SILKS, LYONS TAFFETAS, DRAP DE LYON AND DRAP DE PARIS, OTTOMANN AND ARMURE SILKS, JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, AT GREAT BARGAINS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

GRAND OPENING
Of new Summer DRESS GOODS,
On MONDAY, May 8, 1865.
We have now open the largest and most select stock of FASHIONABLE SUMMER FABRICS to be found in the city.
ALSO,
All the new and fashionable shades of ALPACCAS and POPLINS, now so much worn.
ALSO,
FOR MOURNING,
BLACK BOMBAZINES, CANTON CLOTH, FOLONAISE, ALL-WOOL DELAINES, BARAGES, TAMARTINES,
CREPES, TAMISE CLOTH, ALPACAS, AND POPLINS.
We invite "special attention" to our present unrivaled stock of LADIES' DRESS FABRICS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
ON MONDAY, MAY 8, WE SHALL OFFER AN immense stock of
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
purchased at auction and private sale during the past week at extremely low figures.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 272 and 274 Bowery.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
NOW OPEN,
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK,
EMBRACING EVERY NOVELTY
Imported for this season's wear.
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, from $10 to $60.
BLACK SILK BASQUES, from $14 to $16.
ENGLISH CLOTH WALKING SACQUES, from $4 to $10.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION.
75 PIECES OF PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES, All colors, superior quality, at 50 and 62 cents a yard.
50 pieces of Figured All-Wool Delaines, at 50 and 62 cents. 100 pieces of Figured Challies, at 25 cents.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION.
TWO NEW INVOICES OF BLACK SILKS
At $1 25 and $1 50 a yard, decidedly cheap.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION.
250 FINE BARAGE ROBES,
18 to 25 yards each.
ONLY $4 50 PER ROBE—worth $10,
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION.
200 PIECES OF YARD WIDE, ENGLISH PRINTS as are, at 25c. a yard;
Regular value, 55c.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
ALL THE NEWEST STYLES.
SUN UMBRELLAS AT $1 50, $1 75, $2 and $2 50,
PARASOLS AT $1 25 to $5 50,
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION,
AT VERY GREAT BARGAINS,
500 DOZEN LADIES' COTTON HOSE
at $1 75, $2, $2 12½, $2 50, and $3 per dozen.
Finest regular made hose at $3 25, $4, and $6 50 per dozen.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION.
7-4 BROWN LINEN DAMASKS,
only 50c. a yard, worth $1.
8-4 BLEACHED LINEN DAMASKS, only $1, sold regularly as $2.
Fine HUCKABACK TOWELS, all linen, at $2 50 a dozen.
RUSSIA CRASHES at 8c., 9c., 10c., and 12c. a yard.
LINEN NAPKINS at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50 and up, per dozen.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at $1 50, $1 85, $2 15 and $2 50 per dozen.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
in all the
NEWEST SPRING STYLES,
AT
DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY
OF
BASQUES, LADIES',
CIRCULARS for MISSES'
AND SACQUES AND CHILDREN,
CHEAPER than any other
HOUSE IN THE CITY.
We challenge comparison.
DAVIDSON BROTHERS,
Nos. 264 and 264½ Bowery.

$100.000 AT A GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.
8-4 BLEACHED LINEN DAMASKS, heavy and fine, 2s., 2s., and 12s. a yard.
Reduced from $1 75, $2, and $2 50 a yard.
Cases fine 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS, well-known and favorite brands.
Reduced from 50c. to 23c. a yard.
LINENS, TOWELS, CRASHES, HUCKS, fine FLANNELS, Striped and Plaid CAMBRICS, Book and Swiss MUSLINS, &c., at a great reduction.
500 Very Heavy MARSEILLES QUILTS,—Also 700 CRIB-QUILTS, very fine,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
2,000 DOZEN LADIES' FINE REGULAR COTTON HOSE, AT 44 CENTS A PAIR,
which is a reduction of 31 cents on each pair.
CHILD'S HOSE—LISLE HOSE,
LISLE AND SILK GLOVES, MITTS, UNDERWEAR, &c., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
EVERY VARIETY OF RIBBONS
AND MILLINERY GOODS.
FRENCH FLOWERS, STRAW HATS, RUCHES, &c.
YANKEE NOTIONS.
HAIR-NETS,
PERFUMERY, &c.
PARASOLS,
SUN-UMBRELLAS.
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES.
BEST QUALITY GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
PLAIN, HEM-STITCH, AND EMBROIDERED,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
KID GLOVES.
Our best kid gloves are reduced 75 cents on each pair. A good French kid glove for $1 25 a pair.

LACE CURTAIN AND CURTAIN LACES,
At a great reduction.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
near Fourteenth-street.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT
SHIRT,
MADE TO ORDER OR
READY MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best-fitting shirt sold in this city.
MEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
IN
GREAT VARIETY.
at the Shirt and Collar Depot, No. 41 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl-st.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

AT GEORGE KEYES', NO. 343 6TH-AV.—Tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain and other carpetings; rugs, mats, matting, window shades, rods, &c., in large stock and at low prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid or seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of city reference given; willing to go in the country. Can be seen till suited at No. 97 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FRENCH LADY'S maid, who speaks English, with a lady going to Europe; can furnish the very highest testimonials as to character and capability. Address LADY'S MAID, Station G, Post-office; will be strictly attended to.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUation to cook, wash and iron; a steady place preferred to the highest wages; city reference. Call for two days No. 90 West 15th-st., in the basement, between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR SEAMSTRESS, with excellent city reference, a situation in the city or country; cuts and fits children's clothes; quick at the needle; or as regular waitress. Call at No. 192 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, that understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; five years' city reference; has no objections to go to Newport with a family. Call, for two days, at No. 275 6th-av, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH girl, (Protestant,) not long in this country, as seamstress; is a good sewer and embroiderer; is willing to make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; good city reference. Address AGNES, Station G, Broadway Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands her business thoroughly, and furnish the best city reference. Can be seen at No. 128 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, who is willing and able to work at housework in a small family, or chamberwork and care of children; good reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; would assist with the washing or butter making. Call at No. 211 East 26th-st., corner of 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY an educated lady from Pennsylvania, she thoroughly understands all the duties about a house, and is willing to work; highest reference. Address E. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objections to assist in up-stairs' work; the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 19 West 44th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; has most excellent city references. Call at No. 394 West 38th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 320 4th-av., for a large number of recommended servants, of all nations, professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, housekeepers, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING OR general housework, by a neat, industrious girl, capable and economical; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a respectful, trustworthy servant; best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION A

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post-office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF. Morning—Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and evening—THE WRECK ASHORE—THE YANKEE PADDLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—HENRY VIII—THE JEALOUS WIFE.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

WINTER GARDEN—SECRET SERVICE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LES HUGUENOTS.

DODWORTH HALL—SPIRIT MEDIUM.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATHON—THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOGHUE.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION.

WALLACK'S—BLACK SHEEP.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Two of our paroled prisoners have arrived at Raleigh, bringing news that JEFF. DAVIS was at Charlotte, N. C., on the 25th of April, but that he left on that day bound for the West. He had a train of twenty wagons, escorted by 3,000 cavalry under Gen. ECHOLS and BASIL DUKE. These men were mostly of MORGAN'S old command, and were committing all sorts of outrages upon the people. DAVIS had the impudence to make a speech to the people, in which he assured them that he would soon be again on the field with an army larger than ever before.

Dispatches from Memphis confirm the report of the surrender of JEFF. THOMPSON. He surrendered his entire force to Commander MITCHELL, of the United States service, with whom he has been in negotiation for some time. The terms are understood to be the same as were accorded to Gens. LEE and JOHNSTON.

Gen. MERRITT, commanding Western Kentucky, has summoned all bands of armed men acting in open hostility against the government, to surrender before May 20, on terms granted to LEE, or be treated as outlaws.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *America* from Southampton, April 20, at this port, and the *Hibernian*, from Liverpool, April 28, at Point Au Basque, we have five days' later news from Europe. The intelligence of the assassination of President LINCOLN created intense horror and grief throughout Europe. Official notice of the event was taken in the English Parliament, and it was voted to prepare an address to the Queen in reference to it. At London, Paris, and other cities, the expression of detestation and horror at the crime was universal. Mr. MASON issued a card, denying the complicity of the South with the the bloody deed. The English press continue to comment on American affairs, generally admitting the utter downfall of the Confederacy. The Czarwitch is dead. The King of Belgium has been very sick, but is recovering.

GENERAL NEWS.

A frightful accident occurred on Friday last on the Erie Railroad, by which the express train leaving Buffalo the previous evening, was precipitated through the bridge spanning the Conestoga River. Three passengers were killed, and several others seriously injured. The company considered the bridge safe, it having been rebuilt some three years ago.

JOHN CRAWFORD, an Albanian brawler, was expelled from a Hudson River Railroad car on Friday by passengers who declined to enter while he was cursing ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and indulging in profane and obscene language. He was taken before Justice DODGE and committed to the Penitentiary.

CONRAD BRINER, who is alleged to have shot Mr. CONRAD HOLLINGER, editor of a German newspaper in Newark, on Monday last, was arrested, Saturday, by New-York Detective Officer WILSON, and surrendered to Officers HAURY and BAKER, of Newark.

The Erie Railway car manufactory in Jersey City, near the Bergen tunnel, took fire about 3 o'clock Saturday morning, and was burned down. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

Very little of interest happened on Saturday in the matter of the Fire Department. The new Board of Commissioners have engaged Mr. WALDO HUTCHINS as their counsel in the legal proceedings now about commencing. The necessary papers will at once be put on file and the matter pushed to a speedy action. The Chief Engineer of the old department has issued an order to officers and members of the department, desiring them to do duty, and await quietly the decision of the courts.

The Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER addressed the Church Anti-Slavery Society, last evening, upon the "Right of the Colored Race to a Representative Government." He scored Gen. BANKS and the new Constitution of Louisiana without reserve, and arraigned the American Nation before a God of Justice for daring to commit the arrogant, impious crime of attempting to exclude from the ballot-box the black men, without whose aid the Nation must have perished.

While engaged in a general fight in ANDREW MULLIGAN'S liquor-store, at No. 76 Essex-street, at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, SAMUEL MCMAHON, of No. 150 Fifth-street, suffered a compound fracture of the skull, and is believed to have been mortally wounded. MULLIGAN and one ANDREW MCNULTY were apprehended by Patrolman SWEET, of the Tenth Ward, and committed by Justice SHANDLEY.

The newly appointed Street Cleaning Commission organized on Saturday by electing the Mayor Chairman and the Recorder Secretary. They will advertise for proposals immediately.

JOHN STORCK, of No. 237 East Eleventh-street, was thrice stabbed by one DELVIS, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in the lager-bier saloon at No. 333 East Tenth-street.

Gold and Stocks were steady on Saturday, but business generally dull at the Exchange and in the Gold-Room.

COL. OULD.—It is stated that the rebel Ex-Commissioners of Exchange, Col. OULD and Major HATCH, have been arrested in Richmond by Gen. GRANT'S order, upon a charge of having misappropriated a little item of three hundred thousand dollars which was entrusted to them for the relief of our prisoners then held in the South. The spirit which has actuated Col. OULD'S treatment of our brave fellows, and the management of this exchange question, is exhibited in a letter now before us, in his own handwriting, addressed to Brig.-Gen. WINDER, under date of City Point, March 17, 1863. In this letter Col. OULD says:

"The arrangements I have made (for exchanging prisoners) works largely in our favor. *We get rid of a set of miserable wretches*, and receive some of the best material I ever saw."

Such language as this is precisely what might have been expected from a slaveholder and one who had been accustomed to estimate human flesh according to its value in dollars and cents. It was not at all in accordance with Col. OULD'S designs to let our poor soldiers come back to us as anything but "miserable wretches," and it is not strange, therefore, that he should have connived at making some other than the proper disposition of the missing three hundred thousand dollars.

The Assassination in Europe.

The news of President LINCOLN'S murder, as was anticipated, has produced not only a thrill of horror throughout Europe, but a feeling of profound sympathy for the United States as well. Lord RUSSELL, in the British House of Lords, and the Home Secretary, in the absence of the Premier, in the Commons, gave notice of addresses (to be moved on Monday, the 1st of May,) to the Queen, praying her to convey an expression of the national feeling to the United States Government. The principal commercial bodies of the British Kingdom met and gave expression to their intense feelings of horror and sorrow.

In the Italian Parliament resolutions of sympathy were promptly passed. And the feeling in Paris is described as one of profound and inexpressible regret. The assassin's act, indeed, promises to bring home to Europe, as it has never been brought home before, the atrocious character of the conspiracy against which the loyal strength of the republic has been called to battle. The name of "Confederate" among the good everywhere will hereafter be associated with the worst cause and the darkest crimes that the present century has witnessed.

The Assassins—Flight of Sanders and Tucker.

No one acquainted with the history of those leading rebel spies who have been playing the alternate *roles* of peace commissioners and cut-throat conspirators in the neighboring provinces can be at all surprised to learn that SANDERS and TUCKER have fled from Montreal. Had there been nothing else to point to their complicity with the assassins, they have merited suspicion, ever since the murder was committed, by protesting too much. But aside altogether from the guilty bearing of these outlaws, the direct evidence against them has been accumulating so fast, that even that easy tribunal, wherein CONSUL and SMITH shed the lustre of their genius upon British jurisprudence, seemed to have terrors for the conspirators too strong to abide. They are therefore reported missing by their friends in the provinces—missing within twenty-four hours after pretending in a published declaration to court a trial within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The truth seems to be, in regard to the evidence thus far obtained, that the principal murderer began leaving traces of his preparatory work behind him some seven months ago. The question how he became so well provided with money was shrewdly taken up by the prosecutors for the government at an early stage, as one of vital import to the perfect elimination of all the facts of the conspiracy. And around that question, we take it, will be found to hang nearly every link in the chain of evidence needed to bring to light the principal confederates in the bloody plot. At an early stage of the investigation it became apparent that the murderer's "oil speculations," and his acceptance of the hire and recompense of an assassin, were enterprises entirely identical. An idler and vagabond in what was assumed to be his profession, socially a pimp, extorting occasional levies from his victims as the chances favored, the murderer of President LINCOLN was found so well supplied with money for several months before the assassination, that he found it necessary to account for his highly solvent pecuniary condition by representing himself as a speculator in oil stocks. This story might have passed unchallenged but for the untoward discovery of his brother's (J. B. BOOTH'S) letter, remonstrating against his continuing in the oil business, *after Richmond had been taken.* Here was the first cue to the money problem. And we shall learn anon how it was worked and followed up to the discovery of the murderer's financial operations in the Ontario Bank of Montreal—a bank, our readers must remember, where the St. Albans plunder was deposited, while BOOTH was in Montreal—the same bank, moreover, whose cashier handed over the stolen money, after business hours, to the robbers and their special protectors, Policeman LAMOTHE and Justice COURSOL.

All these occurrences come, fortunately, and in their natural historical order, into account in tracing the record of the murderous plot from its first conception. When all its ramifications are laid bare, it will doubtless turn out that the wretch who stands, thus far, in the character of principal, and for whom a vicious class seek to put forward a claim to a certain species of heroic virtue, was, after all, but the hired instrument of others; that he knew what work the prime rebel conspirators wanted done, and that he asked and received the wages of the murderer for doing it. It will serve a most righteous end if, as we believe, the investigation now in progress, fully evolves all these facts.

The escape of the principal spies and accomplices in the murder from the neighboring provinces is, doubtless, in anticipation of proceedings for their surrender under the Extradition Treaty. But that escape is far enough from insuring their ultimate immunity. In no part of Europe can they hope long to find such shelter as would make life endurable. Even if they should gain a place beyond the reach of extradition treaties, their flight stamps them with the crime laid against them, and they become henceforth social outlaws in whatever civilized community they may seek a hiding place.

THE GREAT REBEL LOAN IN ENGLAND—Even the news of LEE'S surrender has failed to drive the rebel cotton loan entirely out of the market. It still maintains its hold on the affections of a small sympathizing party of capitalists, at the slightly reduced quotation of 11. At this rate the three-million sterling loan has brought the sympathizers already to grief, to the tune of thirteen million dollars, or thereabout. And it must be additionally consoling for the hopeful leaders in this case to find that before the final collapse of the Confederacy, its principal foreign financial agency had been transferred from London to Havana, where, we believe, there are no interest accounts payable.

We shall expect next to hear from the blockade-running interest. Thus far—looking to Liverpool as its headquarters—it professes to be less depressed than might have been expected. At that seaport our European advices to-day report considerable satisfaction that the war is so near its termination.

The Penalties of Treason—Halleck's Amnesty Order.

The amnesty order issued from Richmond on the 3d of May by Major-Gen. HALLECK is the most important and significant of recent military documents. In form it is merely a letter of instructions from the officer commanding the new Military Division of the James, to his subordinate commanding the Department of Virginia. But, in fact, it is the first definite official disclosure of the policy of President JOHNSON'S administration with regard to the treatment of the lately insurgent Southern people. The well-known confidential advisory position held until recently by Gen. HALLECK at Washington, his selection, consequently, for command at Richmond, that great head and front of the rebellion, and his assignment to the special duty of fixing the status of loyalty or disloyalty in the Division of the James, all show that our inferences are correct.

It is not a local but a general policy. What is true of Gen. HALLECK'S command will be true of all others; and so, at last, the first step in the great problem of rehabilitating the South is taken.

This amnesty order is less remarkable for what it grants than for what it withholds—the rule is less noteworthy than the exception. The great fact it establishes is that the amnesty provided by the late lamented President is to be the basis of conduct for his successor. It is not a dead letter, but the most vital and important law in the statute books to the rebellious South. We remember very well when certain journalists and politicians sneered at this amnesty proclamation. By those gentlemen, who thought better of armistices than of amnesties, it was considered to be a ridiculous affair—as only failing to be "barbarous" by being absolutely idle and ineffective. Like the emancipation proclamation, and other famous acts of the dead President, it was regarded by these wiseacres as an idle amusement of the executive power, and one rather below its dignity. Reduce the South, forsooth, to crawl like suppliants to the mercy-seat at Washington! So subjugate that chivalric people as to force them to humbly surrender at discretion all their civil rulers and all their great military leaders! The thing was impossible. And yet, thanks to the skill and the undaunted energy of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and his subordinates, and to the straightforward and never-despairing Administration of Mr. LINCOLN, and to the unswerving faith, loyalty and courage of the North, the thing is accomplished. The rebellious sections are not merely to accept clemency, but to sue for it. Harsh as it may be to the refined feelings of the leading traitors, and to a select coterie of sympathetic friends at the North, the persons excepted in Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation must now make application for special pardon, and their filed applications must wait their turn in the offices at Washington. The amnesty oath and certificate of the reviled rail-splitter, LINCOLN, are terms for LEE and HAMPTON and WISE and BEAUREGARD to study up, and their petitions will be forwarded to the tailor's apprentice, ANDY JOHNSON, for consideration and for decision.

It is very clear, then, first, that the great majority—a few thousands only being excepted—of the people of the South are, on the renewal of their allegiance, to be restored to citizenship in the Union on terms more favorable than they had reason to expect. Second, the leaders are, as it were, in the position of men surrendered at discretion. That this discretion will be wisely exercised we do not doubt. But justice will be tempered with mercy.

The Future Relations of Slaves and Slaveowners.

The important orders issued on the 27th and 28th of April by Gen. SCHOFIELD, commanding in North Carolina, and by Gen. HARTSUFF, (on the 24th) at Petersburgh, throw light, which was greatly needed, upon the future relationship between negro labor and capital at the South.

While Gen. SCHOFIELD, in his first order, urges most earnestly and most opportunely the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations, "so that the blessings of Union, peace and material prosperity may be restored to the entire country;" and while he promises ample protection to all good and peaceable citizens, he proceeds to dispose, in his second order, of the slavery question in a way which has at least the merit of saving a world of discussion. Gen. SCHOFIELD announces, in short, to the people of North Carolina, that "by virtue of the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated Jan. 1, 1863, all persons in the State heretofore held as slaves *are now free*, and that it is the duty of the army to maintain the freedom of such persons." This, we presume, rather anticipates the constitutional amendment, and practically renders it a question of secondary interest whether New-Jersey shall vote to ratify that amendment or not.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, however, while thus recognizing and affirming the new relation between master and slave, evidently thinks, with Gen. BANKS, that the negro has duties as well as rights in his new condition. "They will not be protected in idleness," he declares; and we assume that he will consider the Louisiana rate of wages (which comes fully up to that of our rural school-teachers in this State) a fair scale for a beginning, at least, in the way of recompense for such unskilled labor as the negro can perform. Gen. SCHOFIELD need not expect, however, that in recommending these emancipated blacks to stay with their late masters, to labor faithfully and do their duty as hired servants, he will at all satisfy the professional negrophilists. They will discover the same hardship in his refusing to protect idle negroes as they discovered in Gen. BANKS' labor system, and his scale of remuneration to the emancipated slaves in the parishes around New-Orleans. We think, however, that he will fairly meet every demand of a rational philanthropy in rigidly exacting from the emancipated blacks of North Carolina a recognition of their obligation to work—even if such an obligation should be enforced by a prompt infliction of penalties.

Gen. SCHOFIELD interprets the feelings of the overburdened tax-payers of the country aright, when he proclaims that the negro shall not be protected in illness. His labor rightly directed may be turned to such account as will speedily help, in an indirect way, to mitigate, to a considerable extent, the national burdens.

Gen. HARTSUFF, at Petersburgh, has begun to experience—what Gen. SCHOFIELD in part foreshadows—the dangers of the released negroes misapprehending their position and their duties. Many of them, it appears, are already hugging the delusion that "with their liberty they acquire individual rights in the property of their former owners, and that they are entitled *to live with and be supported by them without being obliged to labor.*" Not the least painful feature in this state of things at Petersburgh, comes of the fact that these emancipated slaves are encouraged in this view of their rights by ignorant white men, who have made themselves apostles of the doctrine—which is by no means confined to a small class—that the negro must be protected and defended in idleness, if he chooses to be idle. Gen. SCHOFIELD and Gen. HARTSUFF promise to make short work of this delusion.

AMUSEMENTS.

It is announced, somewhat abruptly as it seems to us, that the season of German Opera will end with this evening's performance. We have of course seen, and with constant regret, that the attendance was not of a remunerative character, but the Academy has not been worse off in this respect than any other place of amusement. The mute agony of that terrible 14th of April, has not yet been comforted. With the last few days there has, however, been a more cheerful disposition on the part of the public, and we certainly expect that Mr. GRAU'S would be able to profit by it. He is the very last man to be discouraged. We have not in fact heard him complain. Still, as we see it announced that the season will positively close with to-night's performance of "Les Huguenots," we may reasonably conclude that he has urgent reasons for his course of action. The business, in truth, has been bad, and the company quarrelsome. So far as the members of the latter are concerned, it became absolutely necessary to disband them, and so dispose of certain antagonistic elements which interfered with the free action of the management. Mr. GRAU'S, who has, we believe, prospered with the German opera, will, we presume, speedily crystalize a new company. The public will be glad to see him return to management, for he has displayed energy and a desire to please. In the meantime the wreck will drift through the country. There will be half a dozen German opera companies, and in six months as many failures. No one should neglect the opportunity of hearing MEYERBEER'S grandest work to-night. It is excellently rendered by Mr. GRAU'S artists. The matinée on Saturday was, of course, badly attended. Who could be expected to go through such weather even for "Faust!" The distribution of the parts was not particularly interesting. Mlle. CARLOTTA, who appeared in the character of *Marguerita*, lacks voice, method, and personal appearance for the rôle. She cannot be favorably compared with Mlle. FREDERICI, who at least possess two or three essentials. The same remark applies, but with less force, to the *Siebel* of Mlle. DAHMS, heretofore played by Madame JOHANNSEN.

Mlle. HELENE DE KATOW and Mr. JAMES M. WALSH had a matinée at Irving Hall under similar depressing influences. The weather, however, had no effect on the skill of the artists. Mr. WELSH played very finely and was received with great warmth by the audience.

In the evening, Mr. VILANOVA gave a concert at Dodworth's Hall. The principal merit of the programme was its length. Mr. VILANOVA is an excellent performer on the Alexandre organ. As a pianist he has many superiors, and cannot, in fact, be ranked with our ordinary concert players. Miss HUTCHINS sang agreeably, and a Miss TOADY played a solo on the violin with decided skill. The attendance was good.

Among the concerts in preparation and shortly to take place are Mr. MILLS', on Saturday next; Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, on the 15th, and Mr. G. W. MORGAN'S, on the same night. The two first are given at Irving Hall, and the last at the Tabernacle, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

Mr. CHARLES KEAN takes his farewell benefit at the Broadway Theatre to-night, completing his circle of performances in the two pieces wherein he made his *rentrée*, namely: "Henry the Eighth," and the "Jealous Wife." It is a thousand pities that so fine an artist is compelled to skim through the city with such unsatisfactory haste. At another time, and under more liberal auspices, Mr. KEAN and his accomplished and distinguished wife, could have found it to their advantage to have remained several months with us. As it is, they have but whetted the appetite for their performances—not satisfied it. We shall be heartily glad, if, encouraged by the unmistakable favor with which they have been received, they are induced to remain a few weeks longer in the country. They have fallen upon unhappy days, but the clouds are breaking. At all events, we hope our readers will not forget that to-night, so far as we know, is their last opportunity of seeing two truly great artists. To-morrow night Mr. JOHN E. OWENS resumes the engagement which he so civilly suspended to accommodate Mr. and Mrs. KEAN. We need not doubt the favor with which he will be received, especially when it is remembered that he appears in "Solon Shingle" and the "Live Indian."

It gives us peculiar pleasure to announce that Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK—the best light comedian on the stage—will reappear at his own theatre on Tuesday evening next in the comedy of the "Wonder." Every upholder of this tasteful and admirably conducted establishment will, we trust, visit the box-office to-day, and in such wise as the walls may permit be present to-morrow night. There is no event in the dramatic world this week more important than the return of Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK to the stage. It is for him the repossession of long sought-for health; for us an unfailing source of theatrical delight. At Wallack's to-night "Black Sheep." Mr. HOLSTON is seen to advantage in this comedy. The addition of this gentleman to the company adds materially to its comic strength.

Mr. HENRY PLACIDE is appearing in a round of his best characters at the Winter Garden. His *Grandfather Whitehead*, last week, was a striking and delightful performance. To-night two well-known pieces are revived, in each of which Mr. PLACIDE will sustain the leading rôle. They are PLANCHE'S drama of "Secret Service," and the "Old Guard." We may mention here that Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN—a deservedly popular member of the company—took her benefit on Saturday evening. BOUCICAULT'S drama of the "Heart of Mid Lothian" was revived for the occasion, hastily of course, but still satisfactory in many important respects. The fair *beneficiare*, who was treated most foully by the weather, gave a sweet and touching interpretation of the part of *Jessie Deans*, and Miss ADA CLIFTON was impressive and artistic as the unfortunate *Effie*. Mr. W. H. SMITH, of Boston, appeared as the Father, and gave a rugged and powerful picture of the old man's sufferings. Mrs. C. M. WALCOT was particularly good as *Madge Wildfire*.

There seems to be no limit to the popularity of Madame MITCHELL and no end to the run of "Fanchon." The lady and the play are once more at NIBLO'S, and that handsome establishment is filled to its greatest capacity. Beyond putting the fact on record, it is surely unnecessary to say a word more.

BARNUM announces the celebrated Adelphi drama of the "Wreck Ashore"—one of the most interesting plays on the stage. A farce will precede its performance. In the morning—which, by the way, is the best hour to visit the Museum—the BOONE family combination will appear in their chaste entertainment. Chased also—in another way—have been the two alligators recently added to Mr. BARNUM'S zoological collection. These animated curiosities are each twenty-one feet long. The size of their mouths conveys but a feeble idea of the strength of their appetite, but this is considerable.

Mr. ROBERT HELLER'S season at the Salle Diabolique came to an end on Saturday. The Gygean chief intends visiting the neighboring cities, and to-night appears at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. Heller's Hall will be occupied by the San Francisco Minstrels.

Mr. D. D. HOME (HUME,) the great spirit medium, will give an entertainment at Dodworth's Hall to-night, and again on Thursday. Mr. HOME goes to Europe on Saturday next.

Dancers of the male sex are just now shedding their legs, like crabs. It is the fashion to dance on one only. *Donato* began it, or rather a bull began it, by depriving DONATO of t'other leg. When DONATO went to London the poor fellow literally had one foot in the grave, and after a brief and brilliant career before the British public, the other followed it. Thereupon DONATI "turned up." We learn that this gentleman has now arrived in America. He will appear at the Hippotheatron to-night. Here, then, is a veritable sensation. The grand spectacle, pantomime e of course continued.

VERY LATE FROM RICHMOND.

News from Jeff. Davis—His Flight Through Yorkville—The Stories About the Richmond Specie—Where will Davis Go?—Public and Private Record of the Rebel Government—Court of Arbitration—Captured Flags—Burnt District.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 7, 1865.

The following extracts are from the Richmond *Whig*, of Saturday, the 6th inst.:

MOVEMENTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The latest news from STONEMAN is that JEFF. DAVIS passed through Yorkville, S. C., on the 26th, and that STONEMAN'S forces entered the place on the following day. DAVIS'S escort of 2,000 cavalry is said to be commanded by Gen. DIBRAL, a man entirely new to us. We had believed and still think it probable that WADE HAMPTON has assumed the inglorious duty of conducting and covering the retreat of the President of the so-called Confederate States. The wagons mentioned are of the best ambulances that could be found in Richmond, each of which is drawn by six of the fleetest mules that the rebel stables afforded. We cannot say what they are loaded with. Conflicting accounts on this subject have reached us from Greensboro, and we know not what is the exact truth. We are inclined to think they contained nothing more than DAVIS and his friends' baggage and personal effects. The $300,000 in specie reported to be in the possession of DAVIS, was all that was left of coin of the $2,800,000 taken by the rebels from the New-Orleans banks, and which Mr. TRENHOLM had for several months before the end of things began selling in Richmond for Confederate money. During the evacuation the specie of the Richmond banks was carried off along with the retreating mob, and we have never been able to learn what became of it. We cannot take it upon ourselves to say that any of it ever found its way into those eleven ambulances.

If DAVIS attempts to make the Trans-Mississippi, his chance of escape is slim indeed. If on the contrary he has made arrangements with the *Olinda* or some blockade-runner to meet him on the South Carolina or Florida coast, he may get off. The President's proclamation, offering a large reward for his apprehension, will greatly increase the number of difficulties that already beset his wandering way.

APPOINTMENT OF A KEEPER OF PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

Maj.-Gen. HALLECK has established in Richmond a bureau of public archives, and appointed Col. R. D. CUTTS, A. D. C., Archive-Keeper. Since our occupancy of the city an almost incredible number of books, maps, pamphlets and other matters appertaining to the war, and affording a correct history of it, have been surreptitiously removed from the city by persons ambitious of preserving mementoes of the rebel capital to fill libraries or ornament the walls at the North. The archive bureau rooms are to be opened and filled up in the United States Custom-house, where will be collected and arranged all papers, books and maps, and public documents, which will be taken charge of by Col. CUTTS, and a competent force of clerks. In consummation of the undertaking, all officers and men in the United States service, all citizens and all persons heretofore in the service of the so-called Confederate States, having in their possession such documents, are required to deposit them in the archive rooms. All such articles belonging to officers of the alleged government, who have fled from this jurisdiction, are held to be the public property of the United States. It is further ordered that all documents of this character found in any public office of this military department, be carefully preserved, with a view of turning them over to Col. CUTTS, with whom all officers are ordered to cooperate, to the end that complete records may be secured for future use.

THE CAPTURED CONFEDERATE FLAGS.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN GIBBON, commanding the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, has left Richmond for Washington, accompanied by his entire staff. His mission is to carry to Washington seventy-seven battle-flags, taken from Gen. LEE'S army in the final battle on the left, and surrender on the memorable 9th of April. These flags are to be presented to the War Department through the President of the United States and the Secretary of War.

Important Orders.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, Va., May 5, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—From and after the 20th inst. all persons found in arms against the authority of the United States in the States of Virginia and North Carolina will be treated as robbers and outlaws. Any persons in those States who assist or advise organization of guerrilla bands or continuation of hostilities against the authority of the United States, will be arrested, tried by the military commission and punished with death, or otherwise severely according to the circumstances of the case. All military officers of this division, and especially Commanders of posts and districts, will be charged with the preservation of good order within their commands. They will use their influence to reconcile all differences between freedmen and their former masters, and will assure freedmen that they will be required to labor for support of themselves and families, but they are free to select their own employers and make their own bargains. They must be made to understand that government will protect but not support them. All classes must be shown the necessity of planting and cultivating crops this Spring and Summer in order to avoid want in the country. To minors not cared for by parents the apprentice system will be introduced as early as practicable. For children too young to labor and abandoned by protectors, it is ordered that houses of refuge be established, where they may be cared for and educated. Interest, as well as humanity, require that former masters of the colored race should unite in devising the best measures for ameliorating their condition, and for introducing some system of labor. To this end all military authorities will lend their aid.

By order of Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK.
J. W. KELTON, A. A. G.

Small-Pox in Richmond—Orders for Vaccination.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER, RICHMOND, May 5, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5.—It having been represented to these headquarters that the number of cases of small-pox in this city has increased, as a precautionary measure it is ordered that all persons who have not been recently and successfully vaccinated will have it done by their attending physicians.

Gratuitous vaccination will be performed at the United States Dispensary, corner of Eighth and Broad streets; Libby Hospital and Stuart Hospital, at the head of Main-street. Commanding officers of different regiments stationed in the city, will see that medical officers of commands, aid in carrying out instructions of this order.

F. T. DENT, Brig.-General,
Military Commander of Richmond.

REBEL PRISONERS OF WAR.

Who May Take the Oath of Allegiance—Regulations in Regard to the Release of Prisoners of War.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 7.

Ordered, That all prisoners of war, except officers above the rank of Colonel, who, before the capture of Richmond, signified their desire to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and their unwillingness to be exchanged, be forthwith released on their taking said oath, and transportation furnished them to their respective homes. In respect to all other prisoners of war, further orders will be issued.

The Commissary-General of Prisoners will issue the necessary regulations for preserving the requisite record of prisoners of war to be released under this order; the record to set forth the name of the prisoner, his place of residence, the organization to which he belonged, the time and place of capture, &c. The oaths of allegiance will be administered by commanding officers of the prisons, camps, and forts, who will send by telegraph daily reports of prisoners released to the Commissary-General of Prisoners. These reports will be consolidated for each day, and transmitted to the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War.

JAMES A. HARDIE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Inspector-Gen. U. S. A.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 7.

THE REWARD FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

It ought to be understood that the recent proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of JEFFERSON DAVIS, as one of the parties implicated in the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, was not issued by President JOHNSON as his individual act, or merely upon his personal opinion as to the guilt of DAVIS. It was issued in pursuance of the decision of the proper legal authority. It was first unanimously decided in Cabinet meeting that all parties in any way connected with the conspiracy should be tried by a military tribunal, and not by civil courts. All the testimony relating to the matter was then placed officially in the hands of the Judge Advocate-General, Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, who examined it very carefully, and made a written report to the Secretary of War, giving it as his official opinion that the evidence proved DAVIS to have been connected with the inception and execution of the plot. It was upon this official report that the proclamation was based.

It is not to be supposed that any direct and personal action in the matter can be traced to DAVIS, but it will be proved that the conspiracy was framed and prosecuted with his knowledge and assent.

GOV. AIKEN.

Gov. AIKEN is charged with active participation in the rebellion. Those who claim that he has been a Union man throughout the contest have failed to cite a single instance in which he has said or done a single thing to indicate Union sentiments. He was not present at the raising of the flag on Fort Sumter, nor did he call upon a single one of the many personal friends from the North who were in Charleston on that occasion. It is alleged, moreover, that he is proved directly to have been an active participant in many of the projects for aiding the rebellion and waging the war against the government.

RETURN OF THE FUNERAL PARTY.

The funeral party, or that portion belonging to this city, who accompanied the remains of President LINCOLN to Springfield, among whom were Gen. TOWNSEND, representing the Secretary of War, and Gen. MCCALLUM, Superintendent of Military Railroads, returned to this city this morning.

GEN. SHERIDAN IN WASHINGTON.

Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN, accompanied by Brevet Brig.-Gen. FORSYTH, his Chief of Staff, arrived in the city to-day, and was most warmly received.

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

The President has received a dispatch from Nashville that, on Thursday last, Hon. JOSEPH S. FOWLER and Hon. DAVID T. PATTERSON were elected United States Senators for the State of Tennessee.

Hon. JOSEPH S. FOWLER is about 42 years of age, a native of Steubenville, Ohio. He went to Tennessee in 1844, and was appointed Professor of Mathematics in Franklin College, near Nashville, which position he filled with eminent ability. He resigned his position in 1845, and afterward was called to the Presidency of other institutions of learning.

When the rebellion broke out he proclaimed himself an ardent supporter of the government, and was for putting down treason with the bayonet. When Tennessee seceded from the Union he left the State and went to Springfield, Ill., to engage in the practice of law, having qualified himself and determined years before to pursue that profession. He remained there until March, 1862, when Gov. JOHNSON gave him the position of Comptroller of the Treasury of Tennessee, after the rebels had been driven out. He has always been anti-slavery, is a thorough radical, and is one of the first scholars of the South. He is a warm and intimate friend of his colleague, Hon. DAVID T. PATTERSON, and both enjoy the fullest confidence of the President.

Hon. DAVID T. PATTERSON is about 45 years of age, a citizen of Greene county, and an able lawyer. He was for a number of years Circuit Judge in East Tennessee, and was egarded as one of the first jurists of the State. He stood by the government in its darkest hour, and in all the trials and perils of the people of East Tennessee he kept the faith. He is radically Union in politics, and is a son-in-law of President JOHNSON.

We have the further intelligence that the State of Tennessee will be redistricted by the Legislature immediately, and an election for Congressmen will take place upon the regular election day in August.

THE TRADE REGULATIONS.

To understand the action of the government in removing the trade regulations imposed by the Treasury Department, it is necessary to bear in mind that there are no less than three acts of Congress all affecting this subject of commercial intercourse, the provisions of which, so far as they are not repealed, are still in force, and the trade must be regulated in accordance therewith. As the matter does not demand an extra session of Congress, the government will seek to relieve the stringency of the restrictions by removing all the regulations imposed by the Treasury Department, and making a compliance with the provisions of the several acts a mere matter of form. The main features of the several acts relating thereto which will still have to be complied with are the procurement of the necessary permit, the payment of the three per cent. tax on the sworn value of goods at the place of shipment, and compliance with the 9th section of the Act of July 2, 1864, which concerns the shipment of goods from an insurrectionary State, and which is referred to by Secretary MCCULLOCH, in his circular dated May 4. That section is as follows:

"SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of Section 5, of the Act of 13th of July, 1861, aforesaid, as authorizes the President in his discretion to license or permit commercial relations in any State or section, the inhabitants of which are declared in a state of insurrection, is hereby repealed, except so far as may be necessary to authorize supplying the necessities of loyal persons residing in insurrectionary States within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States, as indicated by published order of the commanding General of the department or district so occupied; and also except so far as may be necessary to authorize persons residing within such lines to bring or send to market in the loyal states any products which they shall have produced with their own labor, or the labor of freedmen or others employed and paid by them, pursuant to rules relating thereto which may be established under proper authority, and no goods, wares or merchandise shall be taken into a State declared in insurrection, or transported therein, except to and from such places, and to such monthly amounts, as shall have been previously agreed upon in writing by the Commanding-General of the department in which such places are situated.

and an officer designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose."

Further action on this matter will be taken on Tuesday, when an announcement of an official character said in plain terms may be expected.

REBEL OFFICERS.

Among the rebel officers who have recently taken the oath of allegiance, is ALBERT HARRY, of South Carolina, one of the original fire-eaters, commandant of Fort Sumter up to the evacuation of Charleston, Colonel of the First South Carolinia Heavy Artillery, Acting Brigadier-General under HARDEE, and captured at Bentonsville by KILPATRICK. He has been confined at Fort Delaware.

HANDSOME PRESENT TO A BRAVE SOLDIER.

A number of the leading citizens of New-York, among whom are MOSES TAYLOR, AUGUST BELMONT, THURLOW WEED, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, and others, have made up the handsome purse of $1,600 for the brave soldier, ROBINSON, who, while acting as nurse, saved Secretary SEWARD'S life. The money has been received by Mr. SEWARD, and will be at once presented to Mr. ROBINSON, who is recovering from his injuries slowly, at Douglas Hospital.

THE TRIALS OF THE ASSASSINS.

It is the general understanding to-night that the trials of the assassins will begin to-morrow, but there is no official announcement of the fact. The selection of the court is said to have been concluded, but it is not yet announced.

WADE HAMPTON A FUGITIVE.

A letter from Raleigh says: "WADE HAMPTON, refusing to surrender, was relieved of his command. Had our authorities caught him he would have probably been hung for the murder of one of our wounded soldiers, whom he killed with his own sword in the campaign through South Carolina."

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 7.

RETURN OF THE FUNERAL ESCORT.

The military and naval escort, together with some of the invited guests, returned from Springfield this morning, a direct distance of nine hundred miles, in exactly forty-eight hours. The hearse-car and the state-car, as on the route to Springfield, also came back on railroads of a uniform guage. No accident whatever happened on the entire distance traveled, namely—2,700. According to hasty estimates, at least five millions of people witnessed the passage of the funeral car and coffin in the various cities where there was a temporary sojourn, and not less than 500,000, or perhaps 1,000,000, persons had an opportunity of seeing the remains. The occasion called forth the deepest feelings of emotion everywhere, and offered indisputable evidence of the high esteem of the people for the late Chief Magistrate. The funeral party express their satisfaction with the kindness and courtesy of the State and municipal authorities, who extended to them the most generous hospitalities. Though the trip was fatiguing, there was ample compensation in these attentions and the interesting and beautiful scenes presented, as well as in the rich and prosperous country through which they passed.

TREASON AT HOME.

Further Testimony in the Case of Harris—The Court Adjourned until To-day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 7.

In the further progress of the Harris case yesterday, it was found that the witness who overheard part of the conversation between accused and the two rebel soldiers, who testified in the first instance, could not be found, and thereupon the prosecution introduced Sergt. REUBEN STUART, of the Eleventh Regiment, Virginia Rebel Cavalry, to prove admissions made to him by the defendant, while the latter was in the former's custody. His testimony was substantially that HARRIS gave an account of what he said to the two paroled rebel prisoners. HARRIS said they came there and asked the way to Leonardtown; he said it was a mall mile. They told him that they wanted to go on to Leonardtown, as they wanted to get to Baltimore as soon as they could, and that they were paroled prisoners from LEE'S army to Gen. GRANT. And he said Mr. HARRIS said he told them to go there without taking the oath. But they said they proposed to take the oath, and he said that our men would not compel them to take the oath according to the surrender of Gen LEE to Gen. GRANT. They replied that they wanted to get to Baltimore as soon as possible, as they were out of money. He said he gave them a dollar a piece, and told them that would get a supper and lodging, and if they wished any more he would let them have it. He said they wished to stop for the night, and he said No; people knew his politics, and it might get him into trouble, and he feared to keep them. He handed them out a dollar in money. He said, in regard to his giving two dollars: "It is d—d abolitionism that has done all this; if they had stayed, all would have been right. The idea of a few people assembling in Washington and prohibiting the rights of the South, after LEE and GRANT had entered upon an agreement for paroled prisoners to go home, was a d—d piece of humbug. It was a disgrace to government, and that republicanism would not rule long. We would show them within two years who should rule."

Hereupon the Judge-Advocate stated that he had just received a dispatch announcing the probability of the arrival on Monday of the absent witness, and that he would now close the case for the government, with the understanding that when the witness arrived his testimony be taken. Should the hearing not then be closed, the Judge-Advocate would also withdraw the proposition to introduce testimony as to the disloyal character of defendant, as he considered that point already fully established.

Hereupon the court adjourned to 11 o'clock Monday, the 8th inst.

THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM.

Important Action of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 7, 1865.

On the last day of the last session of the last Congress, two acts concerning the National Banks were passed, which, when sought to be carried into practical effect, are found to conflict with each other. One was an amendment to the National Currency Act, providing for the limitation of the circulation of the national banks to a certain percentum of their capital, and also for the pro rata distribution of the total authorized three hundred millions of capital among the several States and Territories, according to the representative population, existing banking capital, business, &c., of each. The other act is an amendment to the Internal Revenue Law, providing for the nationalization of the old State banks, and that the preference be given to the applications of such banks over those of new banks. Now, if the act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute pro rata the entire amount of authorized capital be carried out, then nearly the whole of New-England and some other States will be entirely cut off, as, according to their population, they have already received more than their proportion. Thus all the old State banks in these States, not yet nationalized, would be debarred from so doing, and be driven out of existence by the impending ten per cent. tax which takes effect July 1, 1866. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency have therefore decided to hold in obyance, for the present, their action on that portion of the amendment to the Currency Act, which provides for the distribution of the capital, in order that the old State banks may have the benefit of the nationalization process. At the same time it is decided that these banks must effect the change in their status without any increase in the amount of their capital. Some of the banks have done so by authority of their State laws, but every increase of this kind simply operates to shut out some other existing bank, whose privileges under the act are equally valid. No authority to organize new banks is now being given, except to substantial parties in leading Southern cities and in States like Michigan, where there are no State banks. Two National Banks have been authorized in Richmond, SAMUEL T. SUTT, of New-York, being President of one, and H. G. FAUP, of Washington, President of the other. The distribution of the total capital among the States, as authorized to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, will not be made before July 1, to which time the preference of the applications of the old State banks is limited,

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Soldiers from Gen. Lee's Army Arriving at New-Orleans—Gen. Granger Appointed Commander of the Mobile District—Mexican News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 1, } VIA CAIRO, Saturday, May 6. }

Many of Gen. LEE'S soldiers have arrived here. Gen. BANKS has ordered them to report to the Provost-Marshals, and prohibited them from wearing rebel uniforms.

The Mobile *News*, of the 28th, says that Gen. GRANGER has been appointed Commander of that district.

Cotton opened higher, above the views of buyers. There were no sales. Superfine Flour, $6 87½; very choice extra, $10 50. Prime Muscovado Molasses held at 50c.

Brownsville advices of the 22d ult. confirm the reported occupation of Monterey by the Liberals.

Reinforcements had arrived at Matamoras, to meet the expected attack of CORTINAS.

All Ladies and Gentlemen can have BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its FALLING OUT, keeps the HEAD COOL. Stands above comparison with any other hair-dressing. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

An Old Nurse for Children.—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through the critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child. Cures wind-colic and regulates the bowels. 25 cents bottle.

A Sore Throat, when neglected, often results in confirmed Bronchitis, a dangerous and frequently a fatal disease. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, however, is a safe remedy for Coughs, Colds and all Bronchial affections, and when taken in time, soon removes all dangerous symptoms.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Dyspepsia and Piles.

A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a treatise on foreign and native herbal preparations, published by Dr. O. Phelps Brown. The prescription was furnished him to such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of fits as of dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent to all on receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you may get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $3 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window. *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Evergreen Trees

Should be planted now. Apply to
PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

To Milliners and Country Storekeepers.
EXAMINE THE STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
You will find it to your advantage, as we cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. We sell cartoons of ribbons and auction lots undivided at cost price, showing the bill, and add 5 per cent. commission. EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st. Fifth block east from Bowery.

The Meridian.

A new cooking-stove, with all modern conveniences; hot water tank and closet, with new combinations of shaking grate and ash-chamber. The bottom and back of the stove is made double, with nonconducting air-spaces between the plates, and every part of the stove fitted with skill and care. Call and examine at the great Stove and Range Emporium,
No. 236 Water-st., between Beekman and Peck-slip.
JOHN Q. A. BUTLER.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Beautiful Complexion.—Ladies desirous of improving their complexion without injury to the skin, should use Mme. LEWRENBERG'S PASTILLES DE FLORENCE and PASTILLES A LA ROSE. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers, and wholesale by E. A. LOVEJOY, Nos. 91 and 93 Fulton-st. CAUTION.—Name are genuine without the signature, C. LEWENBERG.

All attempts to keep up prices in defiance of the laws of trade are at once foolish and unjust. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, has marked down the prices of his entire stock of misses', children's, gentlemen's and youths' hats (the largest and most diversified and brilliant assortment in the Union), so as to harmonize with the present rate of gold.

Second-Hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and other make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Seventeen Houses Saved from Burglary in three weeks. Six years' experience without a failure. Office Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 192 Broadway.
E. HOLMES.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and look-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 236 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Rigge Multipedal Hard-rubber Truss will retain any rupture, and is comfortable, durable and cleanly. Can be had only at No. 2 Barclay-st.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 37 Mercer-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

ELDER—HODGE.—On Wednesday, May 3, by Rev. A. B. Partridge, ROSWELL K. ELDER, M. D., and LOUISE, only daughter of A. D. Hodge, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

KOEGEL—WOOLMAN.—On Thursday evening, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. D. Smith, D. D., JAMES K. KOEGEL, Jr., and MARY B., daughter of D. HOPKINS WOOLMAN, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

HOLCOMB—LAIRD.—On Tuesday, May 2, at Wednesday, May 3, by Rev. Wm. Thompson, Rev. J. HOLCOMB, of Glassboro', N. J., and LIZZY BOARD, grand-daughter of the late John Ward, Esq. No cards.

WOOD—WARD.—At Oakdale, N. J., on Wednesday, May 3, by Rev. Wm. Thompson, CHAS. D. WOOD, Esq., of Ploughkeepsie, N. Y., and KATE, daughter of the late John Ward, Esq.

DIED.

BECK.—On Sunday, May 7, FRANK, son of Charles W. and Harriet S. Beck, of convulsions, aged 2 years, 2 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandparents, No. 61 4th-av., this day (Monday), at 3 o'clock P. M.,

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

CRONYN.—At Hagerstown, Md., on Friday, May 5, Mrs. LIZZIE L. CRONYN, belief of William B. Cronyn, late of Brooklyn, L. I.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

CHESTER.—At Philadelphia, on Thursday, May 4, FRANCES MARY, wife of Rev. Wm. Chester, D. D., and daughter of the late Samuel White, M. D., of Hudson, Columbia Co, N. Y.

FULLER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, May 6, REBECCA FULLER, relict of Jonathan Fuller, formerly of Norwich, Conn., in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, David Farley, No. 81 Front-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, May 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HITCHCOCK.—At South Livonia, Livingston County, Monday, May 1, ELIZABETH LOUISA, wife of B. F. Hitchcock, and daughter of Samuel L. Fuller, aged 19 years. Also, her infant, FRANCES EMILY.

HORR.—In this city, on Saturday, May 6, after a lingering illness, of paralysis, ANNA, wife of Henry Horr, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 2 King-st.

☞ Philadelphia, Penn., and Jefferson County, N. Y., papers please copy.

LYALCRAFT.—On Friday morning, May 5, WILLIAM LYALCRAFT, Esq., in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 72 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends will attend, without further notice.

MORGAN.—At Hoboken, *N. J.*, on Sunday morning, May 7, Mr. OSCAR W. MORGAN, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, 9th inst.

MILLIGAN.—Suddenly, Wednesday afternoon, May 3, LOUISA, youngest daughter of Rev. William H. and Cornelia Milligan.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, Monday, 8th inst., at 12 M., at her father's residence, No. 128 West 33d-st.

MIX.—At Lambertville, Penn., on Thursday, March 23, after a short illness, Mr. EDMUND L. MIX, Jr., United States Consul at that place, in the 26th year of his age.

FRASE.—At Yorkville, New-York City, Saturday evening, May 6, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM FRASE, in the 61st year of his age.

☞ Hamburg, Germ., papers please copy.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

PORTERFIELD.—On Sunday, May 7, RHAMACA, wife of Abram Potterfield, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 46 East 4th-st.

ROSENQUEST.—On Saturday, May 6, PETER F. ROSENQUEST, Esq., in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral will take place from the South M.-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family, and Progressive Lodge No. 364, and John D. Willard Lodge No. 250, F. and A. M., and also the Beethoven Society of Bookbinders, are invited to attend without further notice.

SEATTUCK.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, May 3, Mrs. ELIZABETH SEATTUCK, in the 66th year of her age.

TAYLOR.—On Sunday, May 7, JAMES N. TAYLOR, aged 31 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 624 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

TALLMADGE.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, May 7, at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, JULIA CLINTON TALLMADGE, only daughter of Clinton and Henrietta T. Tallmadge, in the 9th year of her age.

WATSON.—On Friday, May 5, at Newark, N. J., MARSHON, only son of Marston and Clara Watson, in the 3d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, Newark, on Monday, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

WATKINS.—On Sunday, May 7, ARTHUR K., infant son of John L. and Maria Watkins.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, May 9, at 2 o'clock, from No. 43 East 12th-st.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 6, 1865.

Information has been received at this department, from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death, on the 3d day of February last, on board the steamer *Fire Queen*, of HENRY C. TALLMAN, Esq., a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New-York City.

Also of the death, on the 8th of February, at Shanghai, of THOMAS J. DEVINE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New-York City.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1865.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Wm. Winthrop, the Consul of the United States at Malta, of the death, on the 7th day April past, at that place, of PLINY MILNE, Esq., a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New-York.

The legal representatives of the deceased may obtain further information by addressing this department.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

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For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Fleas, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc.

"16 years established in New-York City."
"Only infallible remedy known."
"Free from poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold by all druggists and retailers.
☞ BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No. 482 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FURNITURE.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
of the latest styles, consisting of
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES, in Rosewood, Walnut and Maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices, at
F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WARE-ROOMS.
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE,
BY
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Broadway,
$300,000
worth of all kinds of PARLOR, CHAMBER and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, at reduced prices to keep time with the fall of GOLD.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. Removed to 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Hours 9 till 5.

PATENT BLEACHING PROCESS.
STRAW GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
CLEANED, DYED, PRESSED, AND ALTERED,
CLEANED, DYED, PRESSED, AND ALTERED,
CLEANED, DYED, PRESSED, AND ALTERED,
EQUAL TO NEW.
EQUAL TO NEW.
EQUAL TO NEW.
AT HIGGINS' MAMMOTH MILLINERY,
AT HIGGINS' MAMMOTH MILLINERY,
NO. 126 SIXTH-AVENUE,
NO. 126 SIXTH-AVENUE.

By our bleaching process we cleanse old straws in a superior manner; we make over Panulla, Cactus, Leghorn and Neapolitan braids into any shape that may be desired; satisfaction in every instance guaranteed. Branch depot at No. 693 Broadway, between Amity and 4th sts.

THE GREAT GERMAN HEILMITTEL
CURES CATARRH! CATARRH!
DISCHARGES FROM THE NOSE,
MUCOUS DROPPING INTO THE THROAT, HAWKING, IMPURE BREATH, &c., &c.,
COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,
DIPHTHERIA,
and the first stages of CONSUMPTION.
Price per bottle, $2. For sale by all druggists. At wholesale by DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row, and HEGEMAN & CO., New-York.
GORDON JONES & CO.,
No. 16 State-st., Boston, Mass., Proprietors.

MANHATTAN FLATE COMPANY.
HIRAM YOUNG,
MANUFACTURER OF PLATED WARE,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.

Offers his large and varied assortment of plated ware, consisting in part of ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, SPOONS and FORKS, at greatly reduced prices.

RICHMOND, PETERSBURGH, LYNCHBURGH, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH AND MOBILE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have reëstablished their offices at the above places, and are prepared to forward goods, subject to restrictions of the Treasury and Military departments.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

DIAMOND RINGS
of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR and FIVE HUNDRED to TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
HEARING RESTORED
BY ONE APPLICATION OF
DR. VON EISENBERG'S
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.
READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY,
No. 104 Monroe-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

About six years ago I became troubled with inflamed eyes, and during the past six years, (a great portion of which time I was almost totally blind, unable, consequently, to walk without assistance,) I have tried many of the best oculists during the time, and found myself getting worse instead of better, until I was permitted, through kind Providence, to see you. You have cured me, and I consider it my duty to the public to make my case known, as I have no doubt there are thousands suffering in the same way that I was, and I thank God that I can raise my voice in praise of your great skill to restore one to sight who never thought to see again, and suffered as much as I have for the last six years. My eyes are more brilliant than ever. I shall always be happy to state my case to any who may call on me.

MRS. MARGARET LORETTE,
No. 22 4th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF BLINDNESS.

Dr. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* My son Walter was completely blind of one eye, and the other nearly so, for TWO YEARS. I have tried a great many of the best physicians, and the eyes became worse instead of better. I was recommended by a friend to call on you, and, thank Providence, my child is now fully restored to sight. His eyes look more brilliant than ever, and his health, which has been in a very poor state, is now entirely restored. I thank you for your kind attention to my child, and I shall ever be happy to be a living testimony to your skill, to any one who may call at my residence.

Mrs. JULIA EASTMANN,
No. 788 6th-av.

HEARING RESTORED BY AN APPLICATION OF DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.

CHARLES CHAPPEL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Meserole-avenue,
Greenpoint, Long Island.

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office.

DR. VON EISENBERG,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,
LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND
CONSUMPTION,

may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

An apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we urgently suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 26, 1864.*

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Forty-fourth Annual Meeting of this Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, 1865, at 8 o'clock.

Addresses may be expected from
His Honor Judge DALY,
Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D.,
WM. C. PRIME, Esq.,
WM. E. DODGE,
RICHARD LATHERS,
and from the presiding officer,
WILSON G. HUNT, Esq.,

The Annual Report of the President and Treasurer will be presented.

MUSIC BY DODWORTH'S BAND.

The members and friends of the association are invited to be present.

"SHERIDAN, SHERIDAN, CAVALRY SHERIDAN,"
THE MAY NUMBER
OF THE
UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE
CONTAINS
a steel portrait of Gen. Sheridan, with biography; Sherman's Georgia campaign, "from Atlanta to the sea;" Grant and Richmond and the end, by the editor; Seeking the Bubble; Military Surrenders and Paroles, and many other articles of great interest and value.
Sent postpaid for 50 cents.
O. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st. Factory No. 440 West-st.

CROTON HOSE.
All sizes for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. C. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	Cures Neuralgia, Face-Ache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Cures Head-Aches, Sick Head-Aches, Vertigo	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
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13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flashes	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasm, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00
34.	Cures Diphtheria, Malignant Sore Throat	50

PRICE.
Case of thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book complete $10 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book 6 00
Case of ten boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, and Book 1 25
☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or the single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
Office and Depot, No. 563 Broadway, New-York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, as above, for all forms of disease.

THE
BRADBURY PIANO-FORTE.

This piano is now taking the lead throughout the country on account of its superiority of tone and workmanship. Thirty of the most eminent musicians and pianists of New-York—including Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, Harry Sanderson, and other great pianists of the country—have testified to the superiority of the Bradbury New Scale Piano-forte. The points of excellence testified to cover the entire requirements of a perfect piano, viz.: "power, purity, evenness, brilliancy, singing and sympathetic quality of tone, delicacy and elasticity of touch, ease and rapidity of action, standing in tune, excellence of material, elegance of finish and care of workmanship." They are pronounced the best by our first artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and many State fairs. Call or send for circulars with illustrations and testimonials of the most eminent pianists.

WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., New-York.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF Leucorrhœa, Y. D. S. Bleeding Piles.

Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,
Which Purifies the Blood, Invigorates the Body, gives Tone to the Nerves, Strength to the Muscles, and Health to every Channel, Joint and Limb.
$1 50 per Bottle, [which often cures.]
Depot No. 146 CHATHAM-ST., N. Y. Sold at No. 502 GRAND-ST.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1848. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT THE LOWEST
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
We have constantly on hand, and make to order in the latest styles, rosewood, black walnut, and black and gilt parlor suites, oak and walnut library and dining suites, rosewood, walnut and chestnut bedroom and chamber suites, and a general assortment of all articles in our line, to which we draw the attention of the public to see and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
All goods warranted.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essexsts. The Bolt Railroad passes within two blocks of the store.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Committee appointed to liquidate the debt on Clinton Hall, whereby the income from that building may be applied to the increase of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY, respectfully acknowledge the following ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS:

William E. Dodge (additional)	$500	J. H. Kemp	$100
J. Lawrence Elder	500	Kirkland & Von Sachs	100
First National Bank	300	William C. Langley & Co.	100
Sun Mutual Insurance Company	300	C. A. Langstreet	100
Weaver, Richardson & Co.	200	Thomas N. Lawrence	100
John Warren & Son	200	Lawrence, Grigge & Kingsbury	100
Richard Kelley	200	Tobias Lyon	100
A. G. Agnew	100	James M. Merley	100
Richard Allen	100	Edward Matthews	100
F. Alexander	100	H. T. Morgan	100
J. Anderson	100	George W. McLean	100
G. P. Bradford	100	Charles H. Marshall	100
W. Bailey, Lang & Co.	100	Frederick Mead	100

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 30 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

C. & G. WOODMAN,

NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND SCRIP AND UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, AT WHOLESALE.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-STREET.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.
LOAN FOR THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.
$75,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, in the City of Hoboken, up to noon of May 15, 1865, for a loan of $75,000, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, the loan to run from five to forty years. Parties wishing to offer proposals for the above loan can obtain all necessary information from JOHN KENNEDY, Esq., City Clerk, at his office, Odd Fellows' Hall, or CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of Committee, No. 44 1st-st., Hoboken.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this first day of April, 1865.

[SEAL] (Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

[COPY.]
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 31, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency," secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

2,000 SHARES OF GUARANTEED STOCK OF THE LIVINGSTON MINING COMPANY FOR SALE.—This stock bears interest on its par value of $5 per share, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, in each year, until April 1, 1875, when the stock becomes redeemable by the company at par.

To secure the above interest, the whole rental of the company's property, consisting of the whole village of Ancram, Lead Mines, Columbia Co., N. Y., is specially pledged.

Only 5,000 shares of this guaranteed stock can be issued, and in addition to the above special interest, they participate equally with the common stock of the company in any dividends which may be declared hereafter.

The company's mining property is in a very prosperous condition, and gives already very good results in its operations.

The above stock being equal to the best mortgage bonds now in the market, will be sold for $4 per share upon application to GUERBER & CO.,
No. 64 William-st.,
where full particulars can be obtained.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this company will be held at its office, No. 1 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th day of April to the 9th day of May next, both days inclusive. By order of the board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 168 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and inspectors for next election, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, May 8, 1865. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av and 27th-st.,
NEW-YORK, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 27, 1865.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of May until the day of the meeting.
G. B. CARHART, President.

NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY.—An election for nine directors of this company to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office in Princeton, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN P. STOCKTON, Secretary.
PRINCETON, N. J., April 19, 1865.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst. Transfer books will be closed until after the election.
SAMUEL A. STRANG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and three trustees of election will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, May 8, at 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND SAGINAW SOLAR SALT COMPANY, No. 548 Pearl-st., NEW-YORK,

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1865, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time an election will be held for five directors and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year. ALZAMORA BUCK, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts. on MONDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock.
H. E. VAIL, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY—Land other States—No. 1 Exchange-st., Room No. 4, 1st floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 7-30 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL, $2,500,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,428,570 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,764 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to stockholders (including certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,354 39
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	21 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, as the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Mitn,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Phos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Dexter,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merrick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Harrison,
George P. Denhon,	Wm. B. Popham,
O. L. Nims,	B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merrick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 234 Pearl-st., corner of Burling-slip.

This bank has been organized by the subscribers, the Board of Directors of the late Seventh Ward Bank. It is now prepared for a general banking business; collections, on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas, will be made for its dealers upon the most reasonable terms; and it has constantly on hand, for immediate delivery, all denominations of 7-30 Treasury notes.

DIRECTORS:

WALTER BOWNE,	CHAS. H. HASBECK,
AUGUSTUS C. DOWNING,	WILLIAM I. SCHENCK,
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,	ROSS W. WOOD,
RUSSELL BENEDICT,	FRANCIS GROSS.
ALFRED S. FRASER,	JOHN W. LAWRENCE,
WILLIAM HALSEY,	SPENCER H. SMITH.
	A. B. FRASER, President.

EG. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.
Authorized to receive subscriptions to the
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.
All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.
WM. E. DODICK, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 28 WALL-ST.,
and
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the
SALE OF THE 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions solicited.

McILVAINE & WALDEN,
NO. 12 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH STOCK.
American Telegraph Stock,
United States Telegraph Stock,
Illinois and Missouri Telegraph Stock,
Wisconsin Telegraph Stock,
Adams' Express Company Stock,
American Express Company Stock,
Wells, Fargo & Co. Stock, &c., &c.
For sale and wanted. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts Europe, &c.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY and the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company having merged into one company, by special act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 9, 1866, and ratified by the stockholders, all business will hereafter be conducted under the name of
THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
FRANKLIN P. RANDOLPH, President.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, April 29, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, due 1st May next, will be paid at the American National Bank, No. 60 Broadway.
W. E. WILSON, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 73 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 15 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., April 24, 1865.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due May 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, less government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 124 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—DEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY entitled to Scrip for the year 1862, are hereby notified that by the condition of the issue of said Scrip, all Certificates of that year remaining uncalled for on the 31st day of May, 1865, will be forfeited.
E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD,
CLEVELAND, O., April 28, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company falling due 1st of May next, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWELVE Directors (second class) and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 9th prox. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 M.
C. P. WILLIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

7-30 LOAN.

1/4 OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL INVESTORS.

MAY, JULY AND SEPTEMBER
COUPONS
Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 25, 1865.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE ANNUAL election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 9th of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4th to 9th May inclusive. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE COMBINED PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 96 Broadway, April 25, 1865.

SECOND MONTHLY DIVIDEND.—THE Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. on the par value of their capital stock for the month ending May 1, payable on and after May 10, 1865.

The transfer books will be closed from May 7 to May 10, inclusive. C. H. SANBORN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, May 8, at the new office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from April 27 until May 8.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, free from government tax, payable on and after the 10th May.

Transfer book closed from date to 10th May.

By order board.
JOHN R. KEARNY, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GALLATIN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN J. LAWRENCE, Secretary.
ANDREW W. M. HOME, Assistant Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock has this day been declared payable on and after the 8th inst.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared by this bank, free from government tax, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.

By order, JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

REDEMPTION OF
$1,641,500
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO 2,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable June 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$1,641,500
OF
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 17 of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first days of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1893.

One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank,) on Tuesday, the first day of June, 1865, the sums awarded respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until Tuesday, the 16th day of May, 1865, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the Public Schools of this city for the ensuing year, say five thousand (5,000) tons of coal, and one thousand seven hundred and fifty (1,750) cords of oak wood, and one thousand and one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three inches in diameter.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state that the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut, for sawing and splitting, per load—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said wood to be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows:

Two-thirds of the quantity required from the first day of June to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the twenty-fifth day of May, 1866. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signature and residence of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
JAMES S. DUPIGNAC,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES V. FARR,
JAMES J. MILLER,
Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 837 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 16, 1865, at eleven o'clock A. M.

For rebuilding Pier No. 8 East River, and bulkhead on the line of Pier No. 8 East River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 22 East River, outer end.
For rebuilding Pier No. 37 East River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 38 East River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 14 North River.
For rebuilding inner portion of Pier No. 37 North River.
For rebuilding the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 45 and 46 North River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 47 North River.
For rebuilding the outer end of Pier No. 51 North River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 62 North River, foot of West Eighteenth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 4, 1865.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., south, MONDAY, May 15th, until 3 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new grammar school-house, on East 23d st., in said ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 64 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and the Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

By order of STEVENSON, Ch. Board of Trustees.
JOHN HEGEMAN, 23d Building Committee.
EDWARD CAMPBELL, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

DRIVING PIPE,

AND
BANDS, COMPLETE,
FURNISHED AT LOWEST RATES.

E. A. BRICK,

Office No. 109 Leonard-st.

BOOKS CLOSE MAY 81.

SUGAR CREEK
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, ONLY $250,000.
SHARES, $5 EACH.

President, CHARLES G. JUDSON, Sawyer & Judson, 84 and 86 Chambers-st.
Vice-President, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier Broadway Bank.
Treasurer.....CHARLES GOULD, 29 Wall-st.

But a few thousand shares are for sale, and these are the only bonds, basis, viz., AT WHITE BAR VALUE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL, WILL BE OPEN UNTIL WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, AT THE OFFICE OF STEDMAN, EWELL & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Map and Prospectuses mailed on application as above.

THE EUROPEAN PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
CAPITAL $100,000, IN 20,000 SHARES,
NO SHARES SOLD FOR LESS THAN THE PAR VALUE.
ONLY 2,000 SHARES TO BE DISPOSED OF.

This company has now three wells producing oil, and three more very far advanced.

The property consists of land, leases, and wells all along Oil Creek, Penn., and as the capital is very small, no better investment can be presented.

For particulars inquire of the Directors.

BENJ. S. SEYTHE, Esq., President of Central National Bank.
A. P. MORTAN, Esq., No. 166 Duane-st.
WM. BRUSURE, No. 1 Beaver-st.
ALFRED PLUNKETT, No. 5 Dey-st.
or at the office of the company, No. 54 William-st.
E. E. LARENS, President.
A. L. GUERARD, Secretary.

THE KING OF INVESTMENTS—OIL!

The subscribers are authorized to sell a few ORIGINAL SHARES in a new OIL COMPANY about to be formed on choice and select land. Full particulars sent on application to
GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO.,
No. 1234 South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers are for sale of 4,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanawha River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and coal. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the selection of all or part of this land, address WILSON KING, Esq., Pomeroy, or Rev. D. H. A. Steel, Esq., Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company of New-York will be held at (the office of the company, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 8, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1865, at 3 P. M.
C. B. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE. REMOVAL.
AFTER MAY 1, 1865,
THE GENERAL OFFICE OF THE
McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,
FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
DEVON OIL COMPANY,
LOOMIS OIL COMPANY,
will be at the
PETROLEUM AND MINING EMPORIUM
OF
PERKINS, FREELAND & CO.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD AND & CO., BANKERS,

Have removed from No. 22 William-st., to Nos. 94 Broadway and 6 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight, or after ten days' notice.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, Professor on the eye, ear, throat and scalp, has removed her office from No. 16 to No. 51 Bond-st., (south side, first large house from Bowery,) where her celebrated medicines can always be had.

Send for a circular.

REMOVAL.—BAKER, SMITH & CO.'S LOW PRESSURE STEAM WARMING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS, have REMOVED to NO. 37 MERCER-ST., between Grand and Broome, where, with greatly increased facilities, they are prepared to execute all orders with which they may be favored.

REMOVAL.—GWYNNE & DAY, STOCK BROKers, and dealers in United States Securities, have removed from No. 21 Wall-st. to No. 7 New-st., near Wall-st., opposite the new Stock Exchange.

NOTICE—ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY HAVE removed their Branch office from No. 449 Broadway to the large building corner of Grand and Crosby sts.

REMOVAL.—A. B. PORTER & CO., MERCHANT tailors, have removed to No. 739 Broadway, late Astor-place Hotel.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Corporation of the City of New-York, growing out of the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln, are requested to forward the same to the Clerk of the Committee, at Room No. 12, City Hall, before the 10th inst.

WM. HITCHMAN Clerk
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CENTER-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April, 1865.

TO THE LIQUOR-DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise for the City and County of New-York will organize and hold its first session for the current year on the 16th of May next, in the City Hall, in this city, at 12 o'clock M., in the Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.

Applications for licenses will be received at any time during business hours at the offices above-named, where suitable blanks and all necessary information will be furnished free to applicants.

WM. JAY HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-st.,
ROBERT D. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-st.,
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 317 West 38th-st.,
Commissioners.
OLIVER B. STOUT, Clerk.

CORPORATION SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On MONDAY, May 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the County Volunteer Committee buildings, in the Park, will be sold, at public auction, the buildings used by the Veteranized Committee, built of 1¼ inch pine plank and spruce timber, &c. Also, the entire contents of the buildings, consisting of stoves, heaters, stove and heater pipes, Croton Water fixtures and pipes, gas fixtures and pipes, water coolers, water pails, spittoons, inkstands, washstands, pine tables and benches, black walnut and other office desks, three iron safes, about five hundred office and other chairs, sundries, &c. Catalogues can be had at this office on the morning of the sale. By order of
MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

"JAQUES' RAVEN'S WING BLACKING" is better, in every respect, than Day and Martin's. I will guarantee it to be so. ALFRED MUNROE, Wholesale Agent, No. 183 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE. A parlor, bedroom and library suites; also, HOPKINS & HARDY'S celebrated extension sofa and parlor bed, with an equal spring and hair mattress. No. 191 Bleecker-st., corner Sullivan.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE DR. LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP FOR BOILS OR HUMORS.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, &c., BY the room, or at $1 50 per load per month, at the Blind Asylum Building, 8th-av., 33d and 34th sts.
E. G. HAKGER.

COAL.

WYOMING VALLEY
COAL, $9

THE BEST IN MARKET FOR DOMESTIC USE.
Foot of 14th-st., North River, and at the office of the
WYOMING VALLEY COMPANY,
No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land Passengers.

| | Tons. | Comm

FOR SALE.

$600,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE

for sale in New York city. Also, most valuable property in Orange, N. J. The house built expressly for the late O. HALSTED, with six acres of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and drives, and stocked with choice fruit trees. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit trees, vines, &c., &c.; consisting of one three four-story brick, each large room, with all modern conveniences; gas fixtures, speaking tubes, bells, &c., &c. The whole property is in thorough repair, and will be sold low. Also, a three-story brick cottage house No. 1 Park-avenue, northwest corner 35th-st. The whole property is in perfect order, and has been occupied by the owner. Also, a three-story brick house No. 9 John-st., between Nassau and Dutch-sts. Apply to or address JOHN HALSTED, Orange, N. J., on the premises, or to HALSTED & CO., 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED. THE first-class cottage house No. 1 Park-avenue, northwest corner 35th-st. The whole property in the most perfect order; all the modern conveniences; gas fixtures, speaking tubes, bells, &c., &c.; consisting of one three four-story brick, each large room, with all modern conveniences; gas fixtures, speaking tubes, bells, &c., &c. The whole property is in thorough repair, and will be sold low. Also, a three-story brick house No. 9 John-st., between Nassau and Dutch-sts. Apply to or address JOHN HALSTED, Orange, N. J., on the premises, or to HALSTED & CO., 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT NEW-RO-chelle, a country-seat, near the depot, new water, fruit trees, &c.; consisting of one three story brick house, each large room, with all modern conveniences; gas fixtures, speaking tubes, bells, &c., &c. The whole property is in thorough repair, and will be sold low. Also, a three-story brick house No. 9 John-st., between Nassau and Dutch-sts. Apply to or address JOHN HALSTED, Orange, N. J., on the premises, or to HALSTED & CO., 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED. THE first-class cottage house No. 1 Park-avenue, northwest corner 35th-st. The whole property in the most perfect order; all the modern conveniences; gas fixtures, speaking tubes, bells, &c., &c.; consisting of one three four-story brick, each large room, with all modern conveniences; gas fixtures, speaking tubes, bells, &c., &c. The whole property is in thorough repair, and will be sold low. Also, a three-story brick house No. 9 John-st., between Nassau and Dutch-sts. Apply to or address JOHN HALSTED, Orange, N. J., on the premises, or to HALSTED & CO., 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family, in a first-class house, with all the modern conveniences; terms moderate. Address box 4,000 Tribune office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—

Blue best door of No. 17 West 37th-st., with or without board.

BOARD AND LODGING FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family, in a first-class house, with all the modern conveniences; terms moderate. Address box 4,000 Tribune office.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family, in a first-class house, with all the modern conveniences; terms moderate. Address box 4,000 Tribune office.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

ACCOUNTS OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS prosecuted for pensions, bounty, back pay, &c. L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors, 52 Broadway.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE DR. LATHER'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP FOR THE BLOOD.

TIN PLATERS.—CHARCOAL AND COKE TIN plates for sale by the box or ton. Apply to A. THOMSON & CO., 26 Burling-slip.

SHERRY IRON—RUSSIA, DELAIN, PATENT polished imitation steel, iron wire, &c., &c., Address, &c., box No. 5,497 Post-office.

PIANOS.—A SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7 octaves, for sale at a bargain. Apply at 5 Bond-st

[Continued from First Page]

now are being used as storehouses, and are filled to the tiles. ED. P. BROOKS.

Gen. Sherman Visiting Charleston and Savannah—Johnston's Surrender—Trouble Apprehended with some of his Men who were not Paroled.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, April 28.

Gen. SHERMAN and staff leave here to-day for Charleston and Savannah, where he will remain a short time, and then leave for Richmond, in time to meet his command, which also leaves here for that place on Monday next.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sunday, April 30.

Parties who have arrived here from Greensboro, state that Gen. JOHNSTON'S army have nearly all left for their homes, a large majority having taken their arms with them, stating that the understanding with Gen. SHERMAN allows them to do so. They commenced leaving for their homes immediately after Gen. SHERMAN'S first interview with Gen. JOHNSTON.

Gen. SHERMAN received the news of President LINCOLN'S assassination on the morning of the 17th inst., which was the day he left to meet Gen. JOHNSTON, and one day before the date of his memorandum. The intelligence was not kept from SHERMAN'S army for a day or two, as reported, but given to them immediately after it was received. It is well for the enemy that this army were ignorant of the terms offered them on the day of Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination. No power could have saved them from destruction.

The rebel cavalry in JOHNSTON'S army could not be reconciled to the surrender, unless they could have the terms first offered by Gen. SHERMAN. They have all left Greensboro, with their horses and arms. Gen. JOHNSTON has done all he could to carry out an honorable surrender. He relieved Gen. HAMPTON and the other rebel officers, who objected to a surrender; but SHERMAN'S first terms and the long delay has demoralized his army and made him powerless.

In accordance with an order from Gen. SHERMAN, a detail of officers proceeded to Greensboro soon after Gen. GRANT'S arrival, with terms to receive the enemy's arms, and give them their parols, but it is feared that there will not be many arms handed over, or many men left to parole. SHERMAN'S terms to JOHNSTON created almost as much surprise in his army as did the assassination of President LINCOLN.

The Raleigh *Standard* and Raleigh *Progress*, edited by two of the leading Union men of the State, who have fearlessly opposed DAVIS and VANCE all along, gave SHERMAN to understand as soon as he entered this city, that war to the knife would be carried on against JEFF. DAVIS and his armies, and against Gov. VANCE and the existing State Legislature, all of whom had assisted in taking North Carolina out of the Union. Therefore SHERMAN knew his terms to JOHNSTON, restoring the rebel leaders to power in this State would not be submitted.

A movement is on foot to reorganize the State Government, for which purpose a convention will soon be called.

OUR POPULAR LOAN.

A WONDERFUL WEEK'S WORK.

More than Forty Millions of Dollars Taken in Six Days—More than Twenty-eight Thousand Subscribers for Small Sums!

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 7.

The country will hear with pride as well as with surprise, that the voluntary subscriptions of the people to the seven-thirty loan for the six working-days of the last week amounted to the immense sum of $40,387,000.

The amounts daily subscribed throughout the country and reported to JAY COOKE & Co's agency, were as follows: May 1, $5,175,900; May 2, $5,231,-100; May 3, $7,261,300; May 4, $6,103,200; May 5, $7,457,100; May 6, $9,158,400; total, $40,387,100. The number of fifty dollar, one hundred dollar and five hundred dollar contributions to the above amount was 28,240.

The daily subscriptions of working men and women for the week were in number as follows: May 1, 3,625; May 2, 3,652; May 3, 5,081; May 4, 6,271; May 5, 5,210; May 6, 6,401; total, 28,240.

The largest single subscriptions of Saturday were $300,000 from Philadelphia; $350,000 from the National Bank of the Republic, of Boston; $300,000 from the National Bank of the Metropolis, of Washington; from New-York, the Fourth National Bank, $500,000; from the First National Bank of Providence, $140,000; from the Second National Bank of New-Haven, $100,000; from the First National Bank of Baltimore, $100,000.

FLIGHT OF SANDERS AND TUCKER.

Mock Heroics at a Discount—The Rascals think Discretion the Better Part of Valor—They Make Quick Time Toward Halifax.

MONTREAL, Saturday, May 6.

Messrs. SANDERS and TUCKER have disappeared, and it is reported they have gone in the direction of Halifax.

Arrest of Dr. Tumbletty.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 6.

J. H. BLACKBURN, alias Dr. TUMBETTY, charged with complicity with HAROLD, in the assassination and conspiracy, was arrested here to-day in accordance of orders from the War Department.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Enterprise in Utah—Arrests of Copperheads in Oregon—Gold in British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 4.

Advices from Salt Lake say the Mormon authorities have taken action toward opening a route to the head of navigation on the Colorado River. Stock has also been taken to build a line of telegraph on this route to extend to Prescott, the Capital of Arizona, where it connects with the line from California.

There are forty-two towns and settlements on the route between Salt Lake and Colorado.

Oregon advices report the arrest of several Democrats for expressing joy at the death of President LINCOLN.

A paper-mill is to be erected in Oregon City.

A public meeting has been held in Carson City, Nebraska, to raise a fund, by one dollar subscriptions, to be presented to ROBINSON, the brave man who saved Secretary SEWARD'S life, and the necessary committees were appointed to effect the purpose.

Arrived, ship *Golden Fleece*, from Boston, last evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 6.

The Governor of British Columbia has proclaimed that gold can be exported only from New-Westminster, Fort Shepherd and Joseph Prairie, the centres of the principal mining districts.

WILLIAM COLVERWELL, Deputy Sheriff of Victoria, is a defaulter to the amount of $200,000. He has absconded.

The municipal elections in Los Angelos, Stockton, San Jose, Grass Valley, and elsewhere, have resulted in Union majorities.

Government mining and other stocks have been rather depressed this week. The rates for money are a little stiffer.

Arrived, steamship *Golden Age* from Panama, with the mails and passengers that left New-York April 13.

Arrival of the America.

The North German Lloyd steamer *America*, Capt. H. MESSELS, from Bremen, and with Southampton and London dates to the 26th April, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Capt. MESSELS reports that the sad tidings of the death of President LINCOLN reached Southampton on the 26th of April, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The *America* brings 750 tons of freight, eighty-seven first-class and five hundred and ninety-three second cabin and steerage passengers.

She had fine weather and light winds during the passage.

The Express Robbery.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, May 7.

Among the valuables stolen from the safes of Adams Express Company, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railway train, on May 5, were twenty United States seven-thirty bonds of five hundred dollars each, numbered from "66—106" to "66—127," consecutively and inclusively, and ten United States seven-thirty bonds of one thousand dollars each, numbered from "62—128" to "62—137" consecutively and inclusively. These bonds are the property of the government, and the Express Company warns all persons against receiving the same. The company has also offered a reward of $500 for each and every person who shall be arrested and convicted as a participant in the robbery of either the passengers or the express on the occasion.

ANNIVERSARY SERMONS.

The Congregational Union—The Anti-Slavery Society—The Christian Union and the Female Guardian Society.

Discourses by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Cheever, Rev. Mr. Robinson, Rev. Mr. Ridgaway and Rev. Mr. Hastings.

The churches of this city and Brooklyn found large accessions to their usual congregations yesterday, in the strangers—both clerical and lay—who are here to take part in the anniversaries of the various religious and reformatory bodies, which are to be held during the next few days. The initiatory exercises of "Anniversary Week" were opened last night by the preaching in four of the churches of annual sermons, an idea of which discourses we present below. It is believed that the proceedings of the week will be of extraordinary interest, especially in the case of the American Anti-Slavery Society, a portion of whose prominent members, including WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, we believe, are of opinion that it has fulfilled its mission and should be disbanded, while another portion, among whom is WENDELL PHILLIPS, consider that its disorganization now would be premature.

The Congregational Union.

DISCOURSE BY REV. H. W. BEECHER.

The anniversary of the Congregational Union was celebrated at Plymouth Church last evening, a very large audience being present. After prayer by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the Secretary of the Union read the annual report, showing that about $14,000 had been subscribed during the year, and that a balance of about $2,000 still remained unexpended. It was stated that at least $50,000 per annum was required by the Union to enable it to carry out the work it had undertaken. Three new churches have been organized during the year in Philadelphia, one in Canterbury, Del., and one in Baltimore.

After the reading of the report a sermon was delivered by Mr. BEECHER, his text being the 11th, 12th and 13th verses of the 4th chapter of Ephesians:

"And he gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers;

For the perfecting of the saints, for the works of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ;

Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, in and to the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

After speaking of the beauty, depth and earnestness of the writings of St. Paul, the preacher said that although these were produced 2000 years ago, we at the present time, with all our boasted knowledge, failed to comprehend them and profit by them. Some of the earlier Churches were governed by a brotherhood, some by elders or select men, some few by one man distinguished above his fellows for his wisdom and strength of mind. The Apostles in visiting these Churches treated each of them as they seemed torequire. From the variety of governments in the Churches, each denomination at the present day might argue in favor of its own form, but it must beremembered that a precisely opposite argument might be deduced, from the fact that as all varied, no particular form of Church government could be said to be the correct one. The preacher then went on to show the influence exercised on the early Christian Church by the Roman mind, which was eminently an organizing mind. The Roman thought that man could not walk alone; he must have leading-strings; all contingencies must be provided for; the future must be foreseen. Consequently the Romas formed stringent laws for the Churches. He said you must do thus and thus; you must not step out of the way marked out for you or you will be lost. For ages past there had been two antagonistic forms of Church government. One in which laws were enshrined and ennobled; the other in which man was ennobled and taught to be a law unto himself. It was only within a comparatively brief period that the latter had been gaining the ascendency, and now the former was crumbling and mouldering away. The churches which still remained under the old form might be called Roman Churches. The objection made to the Congregational Churches was that they tended to create disorder. Why, said Mr. BEECHER, the Church is not for peace, it is for disorder. What is more disorderly than nature? A few months ago nature was in beautiful order. The world was bound up in an icy zone. Everything was quiet. The brooks and rivers had ceased to run; the trees to grow. Now nature was in commotion. The brooks brawled on their way, and the air was filled with myriads of God's creatures. Winter stroked his venerable beard and said, "How peaceful is all here." So the Church stroked its beard and said: "Behold here is peace"—but it was the peace of death. Speaking of the various religious denominations, he said that it did not follow because a Church was under hierachal government that therefore there was no life in it. Nor did it follow that because it was called Congregational that therefore it was a progressive Church. In the one case, large liberty might be allowed the individual, and in the latter case very little. It mattered not what a church was called, or how it was governed, provided it educated the man and taught him to be a law unto himself. In England they supposed this country was so free that we had no law or order left. But where he would ask, is there another land so well governed as ours? Teach a man to govern himself; make make him judge, jury, constable and sheriff over himself, and you have the perfection of government. New-England, he said, is the home of Congregationalism. It flourished there. Not a Congregational Church could be found South. It was, perhaps, the greatest compliment he could pay the Congregational Churches to say so. Where there are few newspapers, no free schools, no discussion of certain questions allowed, Congregationalism did not flourish. In conclusion, the preacher said that Congregationalism was peculiarly adapted to the American mind, and he would appeal in the name of law, of liberty, of fire lines, on behalf of the churches whose Union anniversary they had met to celebrate.

Right of the Colored Race to a Representative Government.

SKETCH OF A SERMON BY REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER.

Last evening, at the Church of the Puritans, Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER addressed the Church Anti-Slavery Society, taking his text from the parable of the Good Samaritan, Luke x, 30-37. The opening hymn by the choir was the suggestive song of jubilee:

"Blow ye the trumpet! blow
The gladly solemn sound!
Let all the nations know,
To earth's remotest bound
The year of jubilee has come:
Return, ye randsomed sinners! home."

Dr. CHEEVER thanked God that the blessed era is near at hand when there shall be no longer any need of a Church Anti-Slavery Society; yet he wished it understood that the society does not propose to disband now, nor until its work has culminated in the complete emancipation of the colored race—not until the same rights and privileges have been secured for black men that we claim for ourselves. The time has come when we must begin to reconstruct the nation, and already there seems to be danger that we shall relapse into the old, rotten, monarchical class legislation which deluged us in sanguinary warfare; already the legislators of a people who have but just emerged from the fiery furnace of the battle-field occupy the arrogant, the impious attitude of saying to the race without whose aid the nation must have perished, "You shall never participate in our rights and privileges." And the Executive holds his peace, and leaves the negro in the hands of that enemy whom he has restored to the rights of citizenship upon condition of taking the oath of allegiance, the Washington authorities making the excuse that, in their haste to provide for white men they are compelled to leave the negro to care for himself. A government is not worthy the name if it denies one class of citizens the rights and guarantees of protection which it guarantees to another; and the speaker believed that the time has come when a government which imposes class restrictions upon the right of suffrage cannot stand. He desired that swift justice should pursue those Judas Iscariots of modern society who led the South into rebellion, but justice cannot reach them if the negro is excluded from a share in the work of reconstruction. It is a right—the right to vote—which this nation is sacredly bound to secure to the black race. There need be no fear that the yielding of this right will create social equality; for society will take care of that, as she does jealously of everything touching her interests. The speaker scored Gen. BANKS and the new constitution of Louisiana without reserve, and declared that he had been informed by men who are entirely credible, that while BANKS studiously excluded from the ballot-box the colored men who had fought for the Union, he admitted the votes of aliens in large numbers—the registry, in one instance, showing that out of 4,018 registered votes 4,000 were those of unnaturalized residents of Louisiana, aliens, who had no right to exercise the elective franchise. And this crime against the black race is but one of the iniquities which politicians are attempting to perpetrate in this country in this hour of reconstruction. If we do not yield the right of suffrage to the negro, we are a slave republic still. We are yet a slave government if the false and accursed theory be true that the constitution warrants the enslavement of man except for crime, for the constitution has not been amended. In the beginning of the war, we refused to recognize it as a war for the destruction of the incubus which sat upon the nation, and we pleaded that slavery was a national necessity; but the Almighty made it necessary that we should either abolish slavery or the union of the American Union. He has compelled us to do justice in destroying slavery, and He may, perhaps, now convert us, so that we may do justice from the heart, because it is justice; but if we remodel a single State Constitution, and interpolate either the word white or the word black, we open the way

[illegible] Secretary, Jackson Clark, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, U. S. N.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Nereus*: Commander, John De Howell, commanding; Lieutenant, Horace K. Mallon, Acting Master, John Collins; Jr., Lieutenant, Richard [illegible] Acting Ensign, Edward [illegible] Acting Ensign, Robert [illegible] Acting Ensign, Stephen Hopkins, Acting Ensign, E. G. Barton, Geo. M. Smith, Geo. Anderson; W. B. Spencer, Acting Masters Mates; Wm. Cromack, H. E. Girand, Wm. Rasmussen, Acting Gunner Jas. McCaffrey, Second Assistant Engineers, R. F. Roswald, J. A. Patterson; Third Assistant Engineers, E. Warner, T. Tilton, R. E. Throckmorton, L. Rhyning; Captain's Clerk, H. P. Snell; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. Robinson.

Lincoln Avenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an enduring memorial of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, I suggest that the Corporation of the City of New-York change the name of one of our most beautiful streets—Fifth-avenue—and call it Lincoln-Avenue. If this idea meets with your approbation, please give it ventilation through the DAILY TIMES.

FIFTH-AVENUE.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of this morning, mention is made of the arrest of Col. GUERNEE on the charge of stealing two trunks from my hotel—that these were trunks left in my charge—also that he appeared as witness for me in reference to these trunks—assertions which I most emphatically deny. The facts, as was proved in court, are these: My book-keeper loaned JAMES ROBERTSON some money on his own account, for which he (ROBERTSON) left his trunks as a collateral. Soon after ROBERTSON went as a hand on board a steamer for Liverpool. Before his return the book-keeper left my employment and took the trunks with him, which has been proved by several witnesses. I did not interfere with the baggage, as I thought it belonged to himself. I knew nothing of the private arrangements between them. Since then, the book-keeper has joined the army. Whether he sold the clothes or gave them away I cannot say; but I can prove that Col. GUERNEE had nothing to do with taking the trunks from my hotel, and I am sure he can prove his innocence of the malicious charge. By inserting this explanation you will oblige me and do justice to an honorable man and a brave soldier.

Yours, respectfully, F. B. FURNELL,
Proprietor of Dupont House.

Obituary.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Wednesday, says:

FREDERICK KERSCHMAN, an old and respected citizen of St. Louis, for eleven years past Clerk of the Criminal Court of St. Louis County, died at a quarter past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, corner Thirteenth-street and Chouteau-avenue, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

Mr. KERSCHMAN was a native of the Province of Westphalia, Prussia, having been born at Hazen on the 11th day August, 1808. In 1830 he emigrated to this country, first landing at Philadelphia, where he made his home for some years, and where he married in August, 1832. On the 20th of May, 1836, he came to this State and settled in Cape Girardeau, where he carried on a general produce business until May, 1838, when he came to this city, and has here resided up to the time of his death. A short time after his arrival in St. Louis he started the publication of a newspaper called the *Tribune*, printed partly in the English and partly in the German language. Being afterwards elected a Justice of the Peace, he held that position for fifteen years, resigning the office on being elected in 1854 Clerk of the Criminal Court of this county. In 1858 he was re-elected, and his term of office would expire at the end of the present year. His office was vacated, however, by the Convention ordinance, on the very day of his death. In politics Mr. KERSCHMAN was originally a Whig, and then a Democrat, having identified himself with the latter party during the canvass between DOUGLAS and LINCOLN. He was a man of fine education and most liberal disposition.

INITIATING A BOUNTY-BROKER.—HALLS was yesterday formally initiated into the O. W. B. B. S. of U. S., (Order of Well-Beloved Swindlers of Uncle Sam,) I. C. of U. B. J., (Inner Circle of Unlucky Bounty-Jumpers,) A. S. I. C. of P. M. P., (Albany Squad in Clutches of Provost-Marshal PARSONS.) For the information of our readers we will describe the manner of initiation into this squad of the inner circle of these swindlers. Whenever a beloved brother graduates from the outer circle, which operates freely in the outer world, loses his standing in that circle, and from lack of shrewdness falls into the hands of the Provost-Marshal, the Marshal details one of the guard to act as Grand Usher, and conduct him into the inner temple, where he is received by those who have preceded him, who immediately proceed to divest him of all his apparel, save his shirt and pants. They then place him on a large blanket, and a sufficient number take hold of the corners and sides, and elevate him into mid-air, and then toss him up and down. Now he strikes the ceiling. Anon, the blanket is slacked, and he reaches the floor. Again, by rapid movements, he flies quickly between the two. During all this time it behooves the candidate for orders to hold his temper and his tongue, else sundry rapid evolutions from side to side, caused by the brawny palms of his worthy companions, might be the result. So he silently, and often with grim smiles, rides this new-fashioned "goat" until it is the will of the Inductors into the Inner Circle to cease their initiatory rites.

While this process was going on, one of the Knights of the Inner Circle donned himself in HALL'S apparel, consisting of a white vest, and other articles in which dandies are wont to indulge, with of course a cane to match, and paraded the floor before him. When, finding a ten-cent postage stamp in a pocket, he dispatched one of the guard for a cigar, and continued his perambulations. After he had satisfied his desires to indulge in foppish airs, he passed the apparel over to a brother companion who followed in the same style with diversions, and so on with the whole squad.

HALLS will soon be sent to New-York. Whether there are any initiatory rites in the New-York Squad of the Inner Circle of these Well Beloved Swindlers we are not informed. If there are, we commend him to their tender attentions.—*Albany Argus, May 6.*

[Advertisement.]

ALL OVER THE WORLD—people of sense and judgment have [illegible] to use

PLANTATION BITTERS.

Dyspepsia, with its symptoms, Headache, Heartburn, Feverish Lips, Bad Breath, Sallow Complexion, &c., can be cured by using PLANTATION BITTERS.

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AS GOOD AS NEW.

[Advertisement.]

English Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings at reduced prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Imperial three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mattings, floor oil-cloths, window shades. Also, French embroidered piano and table covers, and elegantly figured wool parlor and carriage mats, at one-half the former prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 7—*In steamship America, from Bremen, &c.*—Dr. F. E. Baumgarten, A. Blume, M. Bos, T. Schleifer and family, A. Hengerind and sister, Mrs. A. Storkay, Mr. Bamberger, G. Pearson, Miss Krampe, Mrs. Hernshem, T. Mamlin, H. Hoene, W. Botte, W. Seib, A. Florhen, A. Freiberg and lady, Mrs S. Horstmann, A. Siekmann, E. and W. Lots, O. Wangemann, M. Lauer, C. Salvene, Miss W. Knieling, T. Haesloop, C. Tamber, C. Henize, A. Hermann, H. and F. Schmale, L. Kaiserling, H. Low, Mrs. T. Maul and children, Mrs. H. Dix, Mrs. A. Dalitsch, E. Nicol, T. Reinemann, E. Cook, Isidor Kaster, D. Bar, M. Obervorfer, T. Escher, L. Lorenz, T. Valch, Mrs. G. Armer, Mrs. L. Heilmeshausen, Miss G. Heller, G. Schreiber, A. Ared, Miss L. Knoll, G. Vogel, O. Frisch, A. Ehlers, G. Schemberg, H. Kropp, G. Frey, Miss B. Weber, C. Siefert, Miss M. Krank, Mr. Baus and family, T. Schub and wife, T. Rapp, M. Schuk, M. and W. Mahler, S. Fleischmann, W. Wiedenmeyer, G. Schubhard, L. Friedrich, C. Schultz, C. F. Brann, Mr. Stehl, D. Schwass, Mr. Conrad and family, Mrs. G. Hoffmann and child, A. Nickel, Mrs. C. Manry, G. Mahone, M. O. Frisch, A. Ehlers, G. Schemberg, H. Kropp, G. Frey, Miss B. Weber, C. Siefert, Miss M. Krank, Mr. Baus and family, T. Schub and wife, T. Rapp, M. Schuk, M. and W. Mahler, S. Fleischmann, W. Wiedenmeyer, G. Schubhard, L. Friedrich, C. Schultz, C. F. Brann, Mr. Stehl, D. Schwass, Mr. Conrad and family, Mrs. G. Hoffmann and child, A. Nickel, Mrs. C. Manry, G. Mahone, M. Hoyer, Mr. Muller, W. Rehsenhaze, Mrs. Barghuson, Mrs. Laurier, Mrs. Priquet, P. Seibel, Mrs. M. Goby, E. and W. Care, T. Modest, F. Elwalt and family, Mr. Deacon, Mrs. M. Doughty, Mrs. Albrecht and daughter.

In steam transport Western Metropolis, for New-Orleans.—Benj. Beer, C. Asvalit, A. S. Johnson, lady and child and servant, Miss H. Shorey, Miss E. Hoyt, Mrs. A. Ecrel, J. M. Sieux, P. Barrotant, N. S. Courier, J. O. Connell, A. Mount, C. W. Platt, Miss E. Dennis, Miss C. Dennis, W. F. Sylvester and three children, N. S. Lawell, Mrs. Jno. Maynard and child.

Departures.

SUNDAY—*Steamer Nereus*, Commander J. C. Howell, for Key West.

Arrivals.

STEAMER NEREUS, J. C. Howell, commanding, May West 30 inst. In port, off Matagorda, passed ship Hindustan, standing N.; same time, brig E. A. Heath, steering S.

Steamship *America*, (French,) Wessels, Bremen and Southampton April 26, at 8:30 P. M., with 87 first-class and 593 second and steerage passengers, to Gabriele & Co. Had fine weather and light winds during the passage. May 7 lat 40.30, lon. 69.15, spoke ship Ben. F. Hartman, bound W. 30 lat. 44.30, lon. 60, saw a Br. steamer steering Nor. 10 lat. 44.30, lon. 63.30, passed a Br. steamer steering West. 10 lat. 44.30, lon. 67, spoke Schr. Chas. Bowers, bound E. Steamship Western Metropolis, Hines, New-Orleans April 30, with mdse. and passengers, to H. R. Cromwell & Co. Passed to the river, steamship Star of the Union, for Liverpool. Steamship Hindustan, from Portland, [illegible]

[illegible] passengers, arr. at New-Orleans 29th. The ship Artisan, entered [illegible] was the first vessel that [illegible] on board the remains of Major L. F. Mudgett, who was killed in the late engagement at Mobile. She has also on board $100,000 in gold and Treasury notes.

Steamship Margarita Quintero, (Mex.,) Elecuriata, Vera Cruz April 26, via Matamoras, 9 da., with mdse. and passengers to Order.

Steamer Josephine, White, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to master.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Liverpool 31 da., with mdse. and 430 passengers to Charles H. Marshall & Co. Two deaths on the passage. 1st inst., John Clow, seaman of New-York—died of dropsy.

Bark St. Cloud, Ames, New-Orleans 22 da., with mdse. to Meserole & Duncan. April 29, lat. 31 40, lon. 76 35, spoke brig Star of Maine, from Tobasco for Portland.

Bark Dresden, of Boston, Emerson, New-Orleans 13 da., with mdse. to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Bark Adaline C. Adams, Lovell, Cardenas 13 da., with sugar, etc., to Whitmore & Co.

Brig Bertha Reinstedt, (Bras.,) Sermanh, Para 33 da., with rubber, nuts, etc., to C. Lundeman & Co.

Brig Rush Owens, Denton, Md., 5 da., with ship-timber to G. P. Jones.

Schr. Alarm, (yacht.) Baker, Havana 14 da., via Port Royal, S. C., 4 da., in ballast to master. 5th inst. Hatteras bearing S. W. 30 miles, spoke ship Geo Hurlbut, from Port Royal for New-York. 6th inst., off Five Fathom Lightboat, saw steamship Guiding Star, hence for New-Orleans. Passenger, John Rutherford, Esq.

Schr Rosalie, (Br.,) Hall, Eleuthera 9 da., with pineapples to Jas. Douglas.

Schr. Ada, of Belize, Head, Sbiza, Tmpico, April 4, with hemp, etc., to M. Echevenia & Co.

Schr. Ella Townsend, ——, Rondout, for an Eastern port.

WIND—At sunset, S., light

Sailed.

Steamers Vanderbilt, E. C. Knight, Geo. Thomas.

Ships Humboldt, Cornelius.

Barks Eureka, Ellen Morrison, Gertrude, R. W. Griffiths.

Brigs Dispatch, Alice Leonard, Centenar, G. F. Penleton, W. Greenough, Onda, Ariston, Excelsior, Henrietta, Fleet Wing.

Schooners R. H. Buntley, Pawnee, N. Ely, Mary Parker, Althea, White Foam, Jas. Nelson, Josey, S. Burton, Uncle Joe, Romeo, Jas. Holmes, Geo. Henry, Maggie Louise, J. C. Ferris, A. Shepard, R. Mason, Palestine, E. C. Johnson, L. R. Ives, A. Chase, Helen, Edw. Slade, Oakes Ames, Wm. Mayck, Union.

Foreign Ports.

[PER HIBERNIAN.]

Art. from New-York, Fanny, Henrietta and Belle, at Gibraltar; Europa and Alhambra, in the Straits of Sunda.

Art. from Boston, Woosung, at Singapore.

Art. from San Francisco, Arracan, at Hong Kong; Reindeer, at Woosung.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 315, May 6 1865.
31, 11, 55, 48, 15, 27, 58, 51, 8, 43, 4, 12, 64.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 316, May 6, 1865.
55, 9, 33, 21, 41, 67, 50, 2, 58, 18, 48, 78, 32.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 315, May 6, 1865.
50, 24, 26, 67, 60, 29, 61, 75, 54, 11, 58, 8, 15.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 316, May 6, 1865.
29, 54, 47, 1, 46, 22, 61, 40, 7, 34, 41, 51, 31.
LIBRARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 61, May 6, 1865.
60, 17, 28, 32, 23, 75, 66, 20, 59, 5, 18, 68, 12.
LIBRARY—CLASS No 62, May 6, 1865.
53, 43, 14, 7, 45, 42, 30, 69, 32, 28, 10, 51, 76.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES Paid in gold: information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER.....Director
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....Conductor
MONDAY, May 8, 1865.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
AND FOR THE LAST TIME.
Meyerbeer's Opera in Five Acts.
LES HUGUENOTS.
WHICH ACHIEVED SUCH A DECIDED SUCCESS on its first representation, and
WITH THE SAME POWERFUL CAST.

GERMAN OPERA—THE HUGUENOTS.—The best house of the season was present at Meyerbeer's grand opera, "Les Huguenots," at the Academy last evening. There could be no exception taken to the manner in which the opera was produced. The cast was very strong, and the costumes and scenery entirely in keeping with the events of the story. The Huguenots, we think, would bear reproduction; and Mr. Grover may probably be required to produce it again.—*N. Y. Herald, May 6, 1865.*

GERMAN OPERA—Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was given by the German Opera Company, at the Academy of Music last evening, to the fullest and most fashionable house of the season. The admirable performances of this company, so ample in its proportions, and so complete in all its details, will, during the balance of the season, undoubtedly meet with a success nearly, if not quite equal to that which attended its last engagement in this city.

Of the performance last night, which was so generally excellent, the third act must be mentioned as especially admirable. In it occurs the impassioned and masterly duet between Valentine and Marcel, which was rendered in a grand and impressive manner. The whole opera was in every respect faithfully and admirably executed, doing ample credit to the artists and to the management.

The chorus sustained their well-earned reputation, as also did the orchestra, under the capable direction of Carl Anschutz.

Mr. Grover has spared no expense to present the finest operatic works in the most effective and perfect manner possible under the circumstances, and should receive the liberal patronage and the warm thanks of the public.—*New-York Times, May 6.*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Curiosity prompted many persons to go to the Academy of Music last evening, Mr. Grover having announced Meyerbeer's magnificent opera, "Les Huguenots," which had not been given in this city since the year 1863.

It is no disparagement to the abilities of the artists numbered in the present company, to say that some of the dilletanti mistrusted the success of a performance calculated to task to the utmost the resources alike of manager, singers and musicians. When we record the fact that the opera was not only creditably produced, but that the large and attentive audience present found frequent occasion to manifest unmistakable pleasure with the performance, we simply publish a merited compliment to all parties concerned.

The "Huguenots" is so vast a composition, so intricate in musical meaning, so difficult of execution, that it is seldom deemed expedient to risk its presentation in Manhattan, and knowing this, in common with experience of the York, and knowing this, in common with experience of the close-observing public, we were prepared for a disappointment in some direction or other. But, on the contrary, it is wholly in our power to say, in broad terms, that Mr. Grover gave this opera last night very satisfactorily.

The orchestra was unusually large and wholly advanced on this occasion, and so far as that department is concerned, better music could not have been expected in any opera-house.

In all probability "Les Huguenots" should be repeated as speedily as possible, in which case an overcrowded house would probably result from the reputation which it must accrue to the interesting performances of last evening.—*New-York World, May 6.*

The sale of seats continues at the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, No. 27 Nassau-st.

Admission—Dress Circle, Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1; Family Circle, $1; extra, Orchestra Chairs, $1 extra; Balcony, $1; Gallery, 50 cents.

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AND TO
D. VAN VOORHIS, ESQ.,
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Dr. ROWE refers for the cure of Catarrh.
Also to
W. H. BLACKLER, ESQ.,
Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place,
New-York.
(Residence No. 142 President-st., Brooklyn,)
He refers for the cure of Deafness.

From the New-York Daily Sun.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A most extraordinary case is that of Mr. C. H. Fitchett, of West Point, has come to our knowledge. Mr. Fitchett, it appears, has been for a very long time afflicted with a very bad throat, caused from catarrh. It gradually grew worse, till he was compelled to abandon the charge of his business. The most eminent physicians were consulted in the case, among them being some of our most distinguished physicians in this city, but all to no avail. He gradually grew worse, until he could not eat—what nourishment he took being in the shape of liquids, and at last it was with difficulty that he could swallow at all. In this condition of not being able to eat he was for three months. As a natural consequence, he became a skeleton, and was fast to all appearance, dying. The physicians now gave him up as entirely incurable.

Having heard of many of the remarkable cures performed by Dr. Rowe, of No. 16 West 14th-st., this city, his friends determined to consult this celebrated gentleman. The result was that in two weeks Mr. Fitchett was able to eat as hearty as ever, and on the 1st of August resumed charge of his business with renovated health. His recovery is no more an astonishment to his friends and himself, who had

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4250. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Army of the Potomac in Richmond.

Forty Thousand Heroes March Through that City.

The Finest Military Spectacle of the War.

The Rebel Commissioners of Exchange in Prison.

They Are Consigned to Libby for Robbing Our Prisoners.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 8.

The advance of Gen. HOWARD'S army reached Hicks and Whites Station on the Southside Railroad on Saturday, having marched nearly one hundred and fifty miles in five days and a half. The brave boys are returning from the wars, and march with light hearts and elastic step,

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Thursday, May 4, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. MEADE and his staff arrived here yesterday afternoon and will leave to-morrow morning.

A considerable portion of the Army of the Potomac arrived at Manchester this morning, and will march through Richmond to-morrow on their way to Washington.

In marching from the James to the Potomac they will pass old battle-fields and the graves of many of their comrades who fought and fell in defence of the flag which now floats triumphantly from the Capitol at Richmond.

The Subsistence Department is a very important institution, and is taxing the energies of Lieut.-Col. F. L. MANNING, the Provost-Marshal of the Army of the James, who presides over it. In order to carry out the beneficent operations of the government effectively, he has divided the city into thirty-five districts; each district is visited at stated intervals by a qualified official and a civilian of known loyalty and integrity accompanies the party. By this means imposition is avoided, and the really poor, of whatever rank or color, are relieved. The daily issue of rations averages 5,000, and provision is made for the sick by the issue of rations appropriate for them.

Considerable excitement has been caused by the arrest, and consignment to the Libby, of Col. OULD and his assistant, Lieut.-Col. HATCH. I have not been able to learn what are the special charges the government prefers against the rebel Commissioners of Exchange. It is asserted that they have misappropriated money that was sent to them for the benefit of unfortunate Northern prisoners in Southern dungeons. It is commonly stated that during the past twelve months, whilst half of Richmond has been in a state bordering on starvation, these two gentlemen have been reveling in luxury.

The noted cavalry officer, Gen. ROSSER, who for the past twelve months has been the terror of West Virginians and the travelers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is in Richmond, and promenaded Broad-street to-day with an air of perfect self-satisfaction.

N. D. FRANCIS.

RICHMOND, Saturday, May 6, 1865.

A grand military spectacle was presented to the citizens of Richmond to-day. Maj.-Gen. G. E. MEADE, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, with his staff, left Manchester at an early hour this morning, and accompanied by Brig.-Gen. BARNES, of the Third Brigade, Twenty-fourth Corps, crossed the pontoon bridge over the James at the foot of Seventeenth-street. The General, in the first instance, proceeded to the headquarters of Maj. Gen. HALLECK, and shortly afterward, accompanied by that General, proceeded to the City Hall, taking a position on the steps of that building. The Provost-Guard of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. MACY commanding, constituted the advanced column. The Engineer Brigade, under command of Gen. BARNUM, followed next. These were immediately followed by the Fifth Corps, under the command of Maj.-Gen. GRIFFIN, and the rear of the column consisted of the Second Corps, under the command of Maj.-Gen. HUMPHREYS.

The line of march was as follows: Up Seventeenth-street to Carey; down Carey past the Libby and Castle Thunder to Nineteenth; up Nineteenth to Main-street; up Main to Fairteenth; up Thirteenth to Capitol-street, past the City Hall and the north front of the Capitol to Ninth; down Ninth to Franklin; up Franklin to First; up First to Broad-street, and thence north in the direction of Harrison Court-house.

The entire route was kept by the Twenty-fourth Corps, who presented arms as the brigades passed. The streets were literally thronged with citizens who cheered heartily as some of the most prominent commanders past. The brilliant uniforms of the officers and the inspiriting music of numberless bands, united to make the whole pageant impressive, and at the same time exhilarating. At short intervals numbers of the fair sex were to be seen offering ice water and other refreshing beverages to our soldiers. The day being excessively hot the gifts must have been very grateful.

It is understood that the march to Washington will occupy about six days.

It is expected that the Sixth Corps will arrive in the course of a few days, to be followed by a considerable portion of Gen. SHERMAN'S army.

In the Staff of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac there is, I believe, but one officer left who has been attached to it from its first organization, Maj. J. R. CRAM has been Commissary at headquarters under MCCLELLAN, BURNSIDE, HOOKER, and accompanied Gen. MEADE to-day, looking as radiant as ever. Maj. CRAM has discharged his onerous public duties faithfully, and carries home with him the warm regards of a host of personal friends.

JAMES M. FORD, a well-known resident of Richmond, has been allowed to go South to try and bring back his friend Maj. MORFIT. It will be remembered that MORFIT decamped with the Confederate Government, and took with him a large amount of money that had been taken from Union prisoners. His return is necessary to clear the charge against Gen. HATCH and OULD.

There is a rumor on the street this afternoon that BENJAMIN, late Secretary of State, has committed suicide, but those who knew him pretty well state that nothing is more improbable.

I omitted to mention that over forty thousand troops marched through Richmond to-day.

N. D. FRANCIS.

The Twenty-fourth Corps.

NOTES ON ITS LATE ACHIEVEMENTS.

CAMP WESTWOOD, NEAR RICHMOND, Thursday, April 27, 1865.

The Twenty-fourth Corps, footsore and weary, dirty, grim, and with bandaged limbs, have at last reached the Mecca of their pilgrimage toward which for long years their steadfast gaze has been directed. And to judge from the jubilee of welcome on Tuesday last from their companions in arms and the citizens who had occupied the nest of treason, while they were ending the military career of Gen. LEE, 100 miles away, an estimate might be readily formed of the value set upon their achievements. And the reward was justly due; the rest, after such a campaign absolutely necessary. For over 130 miles of bottomless roads and chain of hills, tracking with unerring scent the wily foe, and pausing at times to demonstrate that his further flight was the decree of that Nemesis whose arm was lifted to end the career of treason; again, pursuing over the burning and broken debris of his flight, hotly pressing on through shot and shell till the last stand-point was reached, and in utter hopelessness and a despair of which we can form but a feeble estimate, "Appomattox Court-house" was reached, and the surrender of the greatest of the rebel Generals became a fact for future historians to point proudly to the generations that will read, when these actors are dust. Then back, with banners full high advanced, and joy in every swarthy feature of the "irrepressible" Twenty-fourth Army Corps, with danger left behind.

But if in the return march life and limb were no longer in peril, the olfactory nerves *were*; and I doubt if those veterans would not have preferred facing a trifling matter (to them) of a dozen rebel batteries or so, than the contact with the innumerable dead horses and mules that the rebel army appropriately left as the expiring odor of the dead rebellion. It was sickening beyond comparison. The whole State is but a vast field of dead animals, and a foreigner visiting this region for the first time could be excused for believing the principal product of the "sacred soil" to be defunct jackasses.

I have waited patiently for a long time to see a correct statement of the part that this corps has performed in the burial rites of LEE, and failing to notice any detailed account of their particular agency in the reduction of Petersburgh, the evacuation of Richmond, and subsequent capture of LEE, it appears high time that the actual facts were known. On the 2d of April, after the lines were broken by the Sixth and Ninth Corps, the Twenty-fourth Corps, advancing up the centre, were ordered to the support. The enemy was driven into the forts, and the First and Third Brigades, of the First Division, and Gen. HARRIS' division, ordered to charge Forts Gregg and Baldwin. These formidable works were the last defended works before Petersburgh, and of a corresponding strength. Fort Gregg was defended by a garrison of three hundred men, who were sworn to defend it till death. The advancing columns were met with such a terrific fire that they were compelled to halt. The Fourth Brigade of this division, Col. R. S. FAIRCHILD, Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers, commanding, advanced in line of battle, and gave the order to the Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers, commanded by Major F. W. TERRAIN, and the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New-York Volunteers, commanded by Major H. KALP (Col. W. H. MCNARY, of this regiment, being in command of the picket line,) that the First and Third Brigades having charged Fort Gregg and needing assistance, "I want you to take that fort." These two officers turned to each other, shook hands, and quietly remarking, "We will take it," advanced. The fighting was of the most obstinate character known in the capture of Petersburgh. The rebels, fully aware of the vast importance of this fort to the general defence, displayed the most reckless disregard of life, and in any other cause would have won imperishable renown. The Eighty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New-York charged over the troops before, and hung around the parapet unable to effect an entrance from the character of the fort, and the deadly nature of the fire, but with a sullen determination in their demeanor that spoke of death as a probability, but the eventual capture a certainty. Finally the leader of the Eighty-ninth, Major F. W. TERRAIN, and the lamented Adjutant EDWARD REILLY, of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New-York, were killed, when, with flaming visages, and a yell that drowned the artillery, the two regiments burst over the parapet by a mutual impulse, the Eighty-ninth being the first in and the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth closely following, planted the first color on the parapet. Then, even then, the garrison refused to surrender, but urged by their officers fought on when all hope of successful resistance had long departed, 120 of them being actually bayonetted before they surrendered. One of their officers, in reply to repeated entreaties from our men, fired shot after shot from his revolver, till a musket butt in Northern hands sent him below to prepare the way for DAVIS. Out of the whole garrison of 300 men, there were but about 60 prisoners taken. The next line of defences was then evacuated and Petersburgh was won, Richmond followed suit, and the Twenty-fourth Corps pushed on with a speed equal, if not superior, to any recorded in this war, considering the vast wagon train and the country to be traversed, after the retreating LEE, came up with him at Rice Station, drove him on, found him at rest at Farmville, still drove him on, the corps being compelled at times to throw up earthworks with their bare hands, till at near Appomattox Court-house a joyful continent saw the recorded triumph of that great principle for which thousands have died to perpetuate. In Major TERRAIN the country lost one of her bravest defenders, and "poor E. REILLY" lingers on every tongue. He was universally beloved in the One Hundred and fifty-eighth Regiment, and, I am told, went into his last action, after serving from the commencement of the war, with a foreboding of his death. The undying gratitude and unfading remembrance of a redeemed country be theirs forever. Glory to all who have participated in the cause, and the echo still lingers that welcomed on Tuesday, "Three cheers for the gallant Col. FAIRCHILD and the fighting Fourth."

Now, seated on the pleasant lawn of one of the country-seats deserted by the owner, a mile from Richmond, in the tranquil calm that has succeeded the din of arms, it seems difficult to believe that the bronzed amiable faces around me are the same flint-faced men of iron who marched upward of three hundred miles from Deep Bottom on the 27th of March, and who are now, with the other members of U. S. GRANT'S household, the theme of a world's comment.

EDWARD M. B.

The Plot to Burn Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 8.

FORNEY'S *Press* has obtained important information regarding the recent plot to burn Philadelphia. It discloses the fact that on the Wednesday night previous to the night when the city was to be burned a large barn, located within fifty yards of the State Magazine, situated near Point Breeze, was fired by an incendiary, but the flames were fortunately extinguished. The magazine contains nearly one hundred tons of powder, part belonging to the United States. The Legislature had passed a law for its removal, but the new building has not been erected, and the magazine remains within two miles of the city, without a guard to protect it.

Maj.-Gen. Doyle on the Assassination.

By the favor of a friend we copy part of a letter from Maj.-Gen. HASTINGS DOYLE, Commander-in-chief of Her British Majesty's forces in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Bermuda, dated Halifax, which will be read with grateful appreciation by our fellow-citizens:

"I only returned from my inspection of the troops in the island of Bermuda a few days ago, and heard for the first time of the assassination of poor Mr. LINCOLN and the attempt on Mr. SEWARD'S life, to both of whom I am indebted for the utmost kindness, hospitality, and consideration. I need scarcely say with what horror I heard that awful intelligence. Of Mr. SEWARD, there is I hope every prospect of recovery—but who can replace such a man at the head of a nation, as the late President proved to be!

"The death of any public man in any country, under such dreadful circumstances, is an event to be deeply deplored; but in this case most especially, when Mr. LINCOLN conducted himself in all his dealings with foreign governments, with so much moderation and discretion, one, too, he is to both our countries is scarcely to be estimated."

FLIGHT OF JEFF. DAVIS.

He Was at Washington, Georgia, on the 4th Inst.

Stoneman's Rough Riders Close Upon His Heels.

Jeff.'s Council of War Broken Up in a Hurry.

The Unhappy Rebel Heading for the Mississippi.

Wilson's Cavalry in His Path and Waiting for Him.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 8—10:30 P. M.

Intelligence has been received here giving further particulars of the flight of DAVIS.

It is said that after leaving Yorkville, S. C., April 28, from which point he was driven by STONEMAN, DAVIS fled across the northern part of South Carolina, crossing the Savannah River north of Augusta, and reaching Washington, Ga., May 4. From this point he was again driven by the rapid approach of our forces.

Stoneman's pursuit was so rapid that a council of war which DAVIS was holding was broken up in consequence, and his flight again resumed.

Washington is a small village about thirty miles west by north of Augusta, and the fact that DAVIS fled in this direction indicates an intention to cross the Mississippi river; but before he can cross Georgia he will find WILSON in his path, who is at Macon, and fully advised of the exciting pursuit.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Jo. Johnston's Order to His Army.—A Proclamation by Gov. Vance.—Union Meetings.

We have received the Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* of May 3. It contains the following

ORDER BY GEN. JOHNSTON.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SURRENDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, NEAR GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., April 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 18.—By the terms of a Military Convention made on the 22d inst. by Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., and Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON, C. S. A., the officers and men of this army are to bind themselves not to take up arms against the United States until properly relieved from that obligation, and shall receive guarantees from the United States officers against molestation by the United States authorities so long as they observe that obligation and the laws in force where they reside.

For these objects duplicate muster rolls will be made out immediately and after the distribution of the necessary papers, the troops will be marched under their officers to their respective States, and there be disbanded, all retaining private property.

The object of this convention is pacification to the extent of the authority of the commanders who made it. Events in Virginia, which broke every hope of success by war, imposed on its General the duty of saving our country from further devastation, and our people from ruin.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR VANCE.

The same paper publishes the following document.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GREENSBOROUGH, April 28, 1865.

By the Governor of North Carolina. A Proclamation.

Whereas, by the recent surrender of the principal armies of the Confederate States further resistance to the forces of the United States has become vain, and would result in a useless waste of blood; and whereas, all the natural disorders attendant upon the disbanding of large armies are upon us, and the country is filled with numerous bands of citizens and soldiers disposed to do violence to persons and property:

Now, therefore I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, in the sincere hope of averting some of the many evils which threaten us, do issue this my proclamation, commanding all such persons to abstain from any and all acts of lawlessness, to avoid assembling together in crowds in all towns and cities, or doing anything whatever calculated to cause excitement; and earnestly appealing to all good citizens who are now at home to remain there, and to all soldiers of this State to retire quietly to their homes and exert themselves in preserving order. Should it become necessary for the protection of citizens, I also appeal to the good and true soldiers of North Carolina, whether they have been surrendered and paroled or otherwise, to unite themselves together in sufficient numbers in the various counties of the State, under the superintendence of the civil magistrates thereof, to arrest or slay any bodies of lawless and unauthorized men who may be committing depredations upon the persons of property of peaceable citizens, assuring them that it will be no violation of their parole to do so. And I would assure my fellow-citizens generally, that, under God, I will do all that may be in my power to settle the government of the State, to restore the civil authority in her borders, and to further the great ends of peace, domestic tranquility, and the general welfare of the people. Whatever their aid I am powerless to do anything.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:

A. M. MCPHETERS, Private Secretary.

The *Progress* says of this:

"The late Governor continues to proclamate, and sends greeting to his loving subjects, from Greensboro, the most extraordinary paper of modern times. The paper before us must be genuine, for it bears not only the name of the fugitive Governor, but has appended the official signature of his private Secretary, the patriot who has been so solicitous in the recent past to have the *Standard* and *Progress* suspended, and their editors hung. This pliant creature, the private Secretary aforesaid, has even sneaked around among private families, and in the social circle around the family hearthstone, when common decency should have forbidden the introduction of personalities or invective, abused and vilified the editor of this paper and others whom he chose to proclaim traitors to the Davis and Vance tyrannies. And now he and his master propose to restore quiet to a land their crimson hands have helped deluge with blood, and prosperity to a people they have labored day and night to beggar and destroy.

We appeal to ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, a man whose whole public career has shown him to be a friend and champion of the honest masses, to save the people of his native State from this tyrant and usurper, VANCE, and the corrupt vampires that would surround him if allowed to return to Raleigh and resume the functions of his office. And we appeal to the military authorities to so distribute the Union troops and so govern the affairs of the State as to give our people protection, not only from bushwhackers, marauders and other evil-disposed persons, but also to save us from the officious insolence and petty tyranny of those State officers who have done so much to bring desolation and ruin to our once happy and peaceful homes. After doing all that he could by fraud, tyranny and corruption to destroy the Federal Government and beggar North Carolina, this man VANCE would now sneak back into a position that he has disgraced. But thank God, the President of the United States and his counselors and advisers know who and what he is, and we think we can assure the good and loyal people of the State that no such degradation awaits them."

THE SURRENDER.

From the Raleigh Progress, May 3.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, with most of his staff, went up to Greensboro yesterday, on business connected with the surrender of JOHNSTON'S army. The One Hundred and Fourth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. W. J. JORDAN commanding, acted as guard for the train. They will probably return to-day. The paroles for JOHNSTON'S men are all ready for signature, and unmounted by the hatchet will be buried and the manipulations of the surrender concluded before they return.

Gov. VANCE is at Greensboro, and will probably have an opportunity afforded him to exert his diplomatic talent to the way of negotiating for his own personal welfare and safety. As a representative of the people, however, we think he will be entirely ignored, as he well deserves to be. We are of this opinion, from the fact that we can only find in the speeches and other intimations of President JOHNSON'S policy indications that he will have nothing whatever to do with such men as VANCE, officially, unless perhaps through the medium of a court-martial or civil court.

We are informed that Gen. HARTSUFF, of the Federal Army, has arrived at Greensboro, and has been in conference with Gen. JOHNSTON. From this we infer that some means of communication have been established between Greensboro and Richmond, probably via Danville. Everything progresses swimmingly, and very soon the "Old North State" will be free from the tread of rebellious armies. Gen. CHEATHAM and other Confederate officers are said to have expressed the opinion that the idea of a trans-Mississippi campaign was nonsense. Inasmuch as the army west of the Mississippi refused to cross the river to the aid of the forces on the east bank, they will now be left to "hoe their own row" alone. This view of matters is the sensible one, and reflects credit on the judgment of those entertaining it. Aside from the traitorous desperadoes who accompanied DAVIS in his flight, the Confederate army will soon cease to exist, except as a thing of the past, in this vicinity.

Gen. JOHNSTON'S order to his troops announcing the fact of his surrender will be found in this issue. His reference to the breaking "of every hope of success by war," is a bit of diplomatic self-soaping, which his men will appreciate as an attempt to create a groundless hope for the played-out Confederacy, by means of political negotiations.

UNION MEETINGS.

Union meetings in different parts of the State are reported. One held in Wayne resolved:

Resolved, That we are in favor of immediately holding a State Convention to return North Carolina to the Union, and would suggest that the 20th of May would be a suitable day to repeal the abominable and detestable ordinance of secession.

Resolved, That in WM. W. HOLDEN we recognize the patriot and statesman, who, in the hour of our trials and troubles, has stood the firm and steadfast friend of the people, and a bold defender of the constitutional rights of the citizens; therefore we recommend him as our first choice for Chief Magistrate of the State.

The following call appears in the *Progress*:

GREAT UNION MEETING IN RALEIGH.—The friends of the Union and of the Old Flag will assemble en masse at the Court-house, in Raleigh, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, the 6th of May, to give expression to their views and feelings in this crisis. Several distinguished speakers are expected to address the meeting.

MANY CITIZENS.

IMPORTANT MEXICAN NEWS.

A BLOW AT FRENCH COMMERCE.

President Juarez Issuing Letters of Marque —An Opportunity for Wholesale Employment in the Privateering Way.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 8.

It has been vaguely reported heretofore, that President JUAREZ, of the Mexican Republic, had issued letters of marque for reprisals against French commerce. This is now an established fact. I have the authority for so stating of a gentleman who saw four of these documents a month ago, intended for the Pacific waters; and it was stated at the same time that similar letters for the Atlantic waters had been issued.

The well-known Mexican Gen. ORTEGA, and Staff, who has been spending several days in New-York, is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

Mexican affairs are looking up.

Revival of Filibustering.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis, May 8.

The following is the copy of an advertisement which appeared in the Washington *Chronicle* on Saturday:

MEXICO—TO ALL OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—Now that our war is finished, all those who wish to emigrate to Mexico in accordance with the Mexican proclamation, should rendezvous at No. 256 Pennsylvania-avenue, and there register their name and address, or they may write to the Colonel, A. J. M., No. 284 E-street, Washington, D. C. Offices will also be opened at New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and in other cities. Office hours at No. 256 Pennsylvania-avenue, between 9 and 4 o'clock.

The New-York *Herald* also publishes the following advertisements:

MEXICO—MAXIMILIAN AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—All persons who desire to join a company which will soon leave to "make a strike" for reputation and fortune in that land of gold and inexhaustible resources, under the aid and protection of the patriotic President of that republic, are requested to address BENITO JUAREZ, Box No. 5,614 New-York Post-office.

M. E. C.—A meeting of the agents of the Mexican Emigration Company will be held this (Saturday) evening, at the house of Gen. JOSEPH G. ROBERTS, at 8 o'clock precisely. Reports will be read from agents of the society at Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and at Brownsville, Texas, when affairs of importance will be discussed. FRANCIS J. TUCKER, P. M. E. C.; Dr. E. C. WILSON, S. M. E. C.; ARCHIBALD BRADSHAW, T. M. E. C.

No reporter of the press was admitted to this meeting. As referring to the same subject, we copy also another advertisement from the *Herald*:

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS.—The non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the First and of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York Regiments, and of all other regiments, who may be in this city and its neighborhood, are requested to report themselves without delay at the corner of Howard and Crosby streets, between 10 and 4 o'clock, every day, in order to register their names, rank and regiments, previous to the formation of a new military organization.

W. H. ALLEN, Colonel.

Everybody knows that the word *emigration* is used in the foregoing advertisements that there may appear to be no open violation of the neutrality laws. The projectors of this enterprise will doubtless say at a later period, in the most hypocritical and innocent tone in the world: "We have not organized a military expedition, but simply one for emigration." This useless balderdash will impose on no one. Filibusterism, which was supposed to have been buried with WILLIAM WALKER in 1860, rises from its ashes.

That M. JOARES and his followers seek recruits there is no occasion to repeat; but that they may be permitted to recruit openly on American soil is a flagrant a violation of neutrality as possible. If the Government at Washington, in answer to explanations which may be demanded, plead their ignorance, and say that they cannot prevent their citizens from going whenever they please, they will add hypocrisy to bad faith, and France will have good reason to regard them with conduct not at all in harmony with that which has marked her relations with the United States during the war of secession. What would the Cabinet at Washington have said if, in the midst of the late war, Confederate agents had opened at Paris, or at Havre, or at Bordeaux *emigration* offices for the Southern States, offering to the emigrants glory and fortune? Not only would France not have tolerated such proceedings, but she would have punished these agents according to their deserts. Not only has she not hesitated to inflict injury upon her own shipowners, in preventing them from furnishing vessels to the South, but not a vessel over which the French flag floats has violated the blockade.

We very much fear that these considerations will have very little weight with the Cabinet at Washington, who would be very glad, in a certain contingency, to be disembarrassed at this time from a restless and dangerous element. But, without anticipating the future, it may not be out of place to give some advice to the filibusters who engage under the banner of M. JUAREZ.

Grants of land are promised them. They should understand that these grants given them by JUAREZ are null and void, and will never be recognized by the Mexican Government. They should understand further that, if they were taken with arms in their hands, they would have no right to be treated as regular prisoners of war, as they would be fighting for no recognized government. They should understand, also, that becoming Mexican citizens immediately after their enrollment, according to the terms of the proclamation alluded to, they would no longer have a claim upon the protection of their former government, being unable at the same time to be citizens both of Mexico and the United States; and the Cabinet at Washington would be embarrassed not being able to take the part of the violators of the neutrality which they profess, if not in their actions, at least in their diplomatic assurances. Aside from these trifling inconveniences they might march on to glory without hindrance. The great recruiter, GONSALES ORTEGA, perhaps has not given them lessons in chivalry, nor has he taught them how to become soldiers without fear and without reproach, but they not the less are able to instruct themselves in his school, in the case with which a parole may be violated.

Many of the journals encourage these filibustering expeditions to Mexico, without considering what the results will be, and asking if, after all, they are not sending a number of individuals to a useless butchery. They have not asked themselves what should be said to France, whose flag has not ceased to float in Mexico, for whom they have professed a certain regard as the most ancient ally of the Union, and for whom they now show a contempt, which does not speak well, either for their memory or for their good sense.

It is recommended that France should withdraw from Mexico before these expeditions take place. They who urge this are apt to forget that France is not in the habit of yielding to intimidation; and even those Frenchmen who have been most opposed to the war with Mexico feel indignant at the proposition of withdrawing before a menace. And from whom does this menace come? From a handful of individuals, who are not actuated by conscience, but by passion, and to the eyes of whom glory consists in marching in the footsteps of WILLIAM WALKER.

We accord this justice to the Republican journals, that generally they have shown themselves wiser than their Democratic contemporaries, in discussing this pretended vindication of the Monroe Doctrine. The *Post* informs the liberated soldiers, that there is for them sufficient employment in the United States, without going to seek a doubtful fortune in Mexico. We cannot help answering the *Post*, that those who go to Mexico as filibusters, are not the earnest patriotic workers, but the adventurers, without faith or law, who give their lives to no regular occupation, and constitute the *caput mortuum* to which all the great cities of the Union are indebted for the crimes which disgrace them.

The *Commercial Advertiser* recalls the grand principle enunciated by WASHINGTON, that the Union shall exist without any alliance with European Powers. The *Times*, following its fixed idea, sees, in a war with Mexico, the return of Southern influence, and opposes, in consequence, all armed emigration, as leading to that result. The *Tribune* asks that Mexico be left alone, or that the United States shall join France in guaranteeing her independence.

To sum up—the revival of filibusterism does not inspire us with any apprehension for the existence of the Mexican Empire, but with much for the future relations between France and the United States. The first cannot consent that the territory of the Union should become a retreat of the enemies of the regeneration of Mexico whose territory is yet protected by her flag. Further, such an event can only result in complicating the situation. Should a band of these filibusters meet with the fate they deserve, will not public opinion make common cause with them as victims of the United States? Have we not seen the most odious victories of WALKER celebrated as national triumphs? And this public sentiment, once in the ascendant, will men of moderation, or the government itself, be able to control it? It may happen yet that these soldiers of JUAREZ may sell their grants of land to capitalists who are ignorant enough to purchase the title, and that a number of interests will find themselves thus bound up with filibustering.

This will be the natural result of these unhappy complications, and the government will obey its earliest inspirations of wisdom by striking this evil at the beginning, and thus simply conform to its obligations of neutrality. It should forbid all organized and armed emigration, as the Mexican Empire is and always has been ready to receive with open arms all emigration of a working and earnest character. Of a truth we do not expect war, but if war should come, France at least will have nothing to reproach herself with.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Truce—Preliminary Visits from Rebel Officers.

A VISIT FROM REBEL OFFICERS.

From the Vicksburgh Herald, April 27.

Yesterday, on the morning train from Big Black, the rebel Gen. HODGE and Cols. ROBERTSON and WATTS, came into the city on an official visit to the military authorities here. They stopped at the Washington Hotel, and were well received by our military officers as well as citizens. They left on the afternoon train for Big Black, after an interview of several hours with Gens. DANA and EMERY.

Nothing has transpired of which we are authorized to speak officially of the result of the interview, but we hope to be able to give the full particulars. The object on the part of the rebel officers, however, we learn was to obtain an armistice for a few days with the authorities here, previous to a full and final settlement of our difficulties.

ARMISTICE

From the Vicksburgh Herald, April 27.

From the rebel officers who were to the city yesterday, we learn that an armistice on the 18th inst., was in existence between Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. JOHNSON, with a view to a full and final settlement of our difficulties. The length of the duration of the truce, however, we failed to ascertain, but rumor has it sixty days.

Those officers also said that the rebel Gen. MARCUS J. WRIGHT, had gone to Memphis to obtain from the military authorities there an armistice, and that Gen. DICK TAYLOR had gone to New-Orleans to confer with Gen. CANBY on the same subject.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Vicksburgh Herald, April 25.

We have seen a copy of the following important correspondence, which we are permitted to publish for the information of the public:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ, DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, April 22, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. Dana, Commanding Department of Mississippi:

GENERAL: I desire to know whether the lenient policy I asked of you might be extended toward the people of this district shall be pursued since the recent calamity of the country in the death of the President.

I have felt a doubt about it until I should again hear from you, not knowing how far the plot might implicate the Richmond traitors.

I am, General, with high respect,

(Signed) J. W. DAVIDSON, Brig.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, VICKSBURGH, MISS., April 24, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. J. W. Davidson, commanding District of Natchez:

I have received your communication of the 22d inst., and in reply, have to state that I do not see reason to change the policy alluded to, because of the great calamity which has befallen the country.

Even though, contrary to my expectation, the rebel leaders in high position should ultimately be found to be implicated in the diabolical assassination of the President, I have no idea that the masses of the people or subordinate officers will entertain any other feeling than that of utter abhorrence at the deed.

The rebel exchange agents here have written me a letter, condemning the deed in the strongest terms, and asserting that they would immediately abandon their service, could they believe their authorities approved or would give countenance to it. I have seen similar letters from rebel officers, in print, in Northern papers. The rebel papers at Jackson and other places in the interior, appear to consider the death of the President a calamity.

It is my desire to avoid all action at present, which might increase irritation among the people outside our lines; I wish to allay their fears, and to encourage them to be friends to the government.

I am induced to be believe that since their recent defeats, the mouths of men living outside, who have been secretly for the Union, have been opened, and a loyal party is fast growing. I wish to develop it. Communities who wish to submit themselves to the authorities of the United States, and to do what they dare to suppress guerrilla parties and maintain order in their neighborhoods, should be placed on the same footing with regard to the sale of their products and to family supplies, as the inhabitants of the district within the lines of military occupation.

Cultivators, by registering their plantations, and being allowed a limited amount of supplies, should be made to feel that it is their *interest*, if not their inclination to be loyal and orderly.

Under the present aspect of affairs, I counsel liberality; and, in the belief above alluded to, that a Union party is now growing in Mississippi, whose purpose is to bring back the State to her allegiance, I am advising and giving countenance to the meeting of a convention at this place, on the 1st of June, at which I hope most of the counties may be represented. Its work will be merely preparatory. I hope you will do what you can, properly, to encourage it.

I also have it in contemplation, in a few days, to order a civil government for the municipal affairs of Natchez and Vicksburgh, so far as is consistent with the existence of martial law.

I would be obliged to you to converse and advise with leading citizens on the subject, and let me have your views in full, and suggest half a dozen names for Mayor, Treasurer, Recorder, &c. Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA, Major-General.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Five in Memphis—Armistice at Vicksburgh Ended—Bodies from the Wreck of the Sultana—Telegraph Open to Nashville.

CAIRO, Sunday, May 7.

Five hundred and fifty bales of cotton passed here to-day for Cincinnati, and 40 for St. Louis.

A fire in Memphis has destroyed over fifty thousand dollars' worth of property, partially insured.

The Vicksburgh *Herald* says that the armistice between Gen. DANA and the rebel Gen. HODGE would end May 3, and hostilities may be resumed at any moment.

Judge BURWELL'S appeal to the people of Mississippi is being responded to, and large numbers of rebel paroled prisoners are arriving at Vicksburgh.

Many bodies from the wreck of the steamer *Sultana* are floating in the river. Forty have been brought ashore and buried in the Soldiers' Cemetery at Memphis. None were identified.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad has been completed to Moscow, and trains are running.

Telegraphic communication has been resumed between Cairo and Nashville, after a suspension of nearly a year on account of guerrilla operations.

Arrival of the Erin.

The steamship *Erin*, Capt. GRACE, of Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION'S line, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday evening with dates from Queenstown of 26th April. She brings 30 cabin and 1,178 steerage passengers. All well.

ANOTHER SURRENDER.

Dick Taylor Abandons the Rebel Cause.

No More Armed Enemies East of the Mississippi.

The Fag End of the Rebellion Vanishes to the Wilds of Texas.

All Guerrilla Warfare will Now be Outlawed.

The "Confederate States Confined to Jeff. Davis' Carpet Bag.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 8.

Information was received at army headquarters to-day of the *final and complete surrender* of DICK TAYLOR'S forces in Alabama and Mississippi to Gen. CANBY.

It is a remarkable fact that this news and other dispatches from Gen. WILSON were received by telegraph direct from Macon, Ga., to this city.

Gen. WILSON is still in Macon, and the telegraph lines through North and South Carolina and Georgia are intact.

The escape of DAVIS is therefore next to impossible.

FROM MOBILE.

Freedmen in Mobile—Their Condition—Feeling of Citizens—Appearance of the Citizens—Indignation at the Assassination of President Lincoln.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, April 21, 1865.

Rev. Mr. CONWAY, General Superintendent of Freedmen for the Gulf Department, was sent for by Maj.-Gen. CANBY, for the purpose of caring for the freedmen of Mobile and vicinity. There are many thousands of these people in and around the city. They have suffered beyond description at the hands of the rebels. Provisions were scarce, and the most helpless of the community, as a matter of course, suffered more severely than others. I suppose there never can be a fair record left to future generations to show the barbarity exercised by the rebels toward the freed people who then were their slaves. They were kicked from the sidewalks. If one looked in any manner offensive to the "lords of the lash," a club or a brick would fall upon his head. It was a matter of daily occurrence here to take colored women, young and old, by the hair of the head, and lead them about the streets. It was in this way that the rebel soldiery amused themselves prior to our occupation of this place. The tale cannot be half told. The people are now being set at liberty. For several days the old slave-owners kept their slaves locked up in yards and other places. They frightened them by saying "that all the Yankee ships in the harbor had come to load up with black people and take them to Cuba for sale to pay expense of the Yankee war." This sort of talk was not believed except in a few cases.

Mr. CONWAY rides around the city, opening gates, breaking locks and bolts, and letting the captives out. There is joy unspeakable in the hearts that once bled and grieved, and the good work of liberty goes nobly on.

There is an order just issued from Gen. CANBY regarding the freedmen. They, with those in the Gulf Department, are placed in the charge of Mr. CONWAY. The following is the order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, MOBILE, ALA., April 14, 1865.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 28.—Mr. Thos. W. CONWAY, General Superintendent of Freedmen, Department of the Gulf, will take charge of the freedmen in and around Mobile. Such officers as he may appoint will draw the necessary supplies from the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department, upon requisitions approved by the commander of the post. Supplies not furnished by these departments will be procured from funds in the hands of Mr. CONWAY.

All persons formerly held as slaves will be treated in every respect as entitled to the rights of freedmen, and such as desire their services will be required to pay for them.

Care will be taken not to disturb abruptly the connections now existing, and all colored persons having places of employment are advised to remain, whenever the persons by whom they are employed recognize their rights and agree to compensate them for their services.

All unemployed colored persons will report at once at the office established for the care of freedmen, for the purpose of having their names and residences registered, and being provided with employment. Those employed by the government will be regularly enrolled, mustered and paid. Copies of the rolls of those employed in the different departments of the army will be furnished the Superintendent of Freedmen, and when discharged from that employment will be directed to report to the Superintendent.

By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lt.-Col. Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

[Official.] ALFRED STADEKER, Capt. A. A. A. Gen.

The people of Mobile bear the occupation of their city with commendable good grace. There are no acts of hostility, none of the foolish demonstrations seen in New-Orleans on the arrival of FARRAGUT

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.

REMOVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD AND ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARRAGH—JOHN S. GILES AND ALDERMAN JEREMIAH APPOINTED TO FILL THEIR PLACES.

A special meeting of this board was held at 4:30 P. M. yesterday, the President, Mr. JONES, in the chair.

A resolution appropriating $150,000 for the use of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was laid over.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. JONES:

Whereas, THOMAS STEPHENS, holding the office of President Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Department, has been derelict in the performance of his duties; therefore

Resolved, That THOMAS STEPHENS be, and he is hereby removed from the office of President Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, for cause, in pursuance of section 21, of the amended charter of 1857; said removal to take effect immediately.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 14 to 1—Alderman SHANNON alone voting in the negative.

A similar resolution removing ROBERT L. DARRAGH from the office of Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, was presented by Alderman FLYNN, and adopted by a vote of 12 to 3.

A resolution was also adopted requesting the Mayor to nominate immediately two persons to fill the vacancies created in the Croton Aqueduct Board.

On motion of Mr. BIRCH, the President appointed Messrs. BIRCH, RYERS and FLYNN a committee to wait on the MAYOR and confer with him on the subject.

A certified copy of the Tax Laws, as adopted by the Legislature, was presented and laid over.

A communication was received from the Mayor, nominating JOHN S. GILES for the office of President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, (Alderman of the Tenth District,) for the office of Assistant Commissioner of the board.

Both the nominations were confirmed, and the board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

THE NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT LAW—INCREASE OF SALARIES—CORPORATION ADVERTISING.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. HAYES in the chair.

A preamble and resolution were presented by Councilman LEVEY to the effect that, whereas serious doubts are entertained by our ablest jurists as to the legality of the new Fire Department Law; and whereas the Attorney-General of the State has obtained an injunction, preventing the newly-appointed Fire Commissioners from taking possession of the property of the department, that the Corporation Counsel be instructed to co-operate with the Attorney-General in any manner that may be requisite to protect the interests of the city.

The preamble and resolution were adopted.

Mr. LENT ordered a resolution instructing the clerk of the board to withdraw the standing advertisements of Councilmanic committee meetings in the various newspapers.

Mr. LENT said that many of these committees had never had a meeting, and that the papers had been referred to them, and, therefore, the advertisements are useless.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

A resolution from the other board, increasing the salaries of the Sergeant and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen was concurred in.

A resolution was adopted increasing the salary of the doorkeeper of the Board of Councilmen to $1,000 per annum, an addition of $250 to his salary.

The board adjourned till Thursday.

Naval Movements.

LAUNCH OF THE WARSAW.

The light-draft monitor *Warsaw* was successfully launched last Thursday afternoon, after a second attempt from the yard of Mr. DENMEAD, at Canton, Maryland. She has 1 turret, is 225 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 11 feet deep, with a wood backing of 4 feet, and an iron coating of 4 inches thick, and water-tight compartments. She will not be ready for service for at least one month.

THE RUSSIAN IRON-CLADS.

Upon the successful operation of the monitors and iron-clads built by the American Government, the Russian Government has built a fleet, most of which are completed, and they will soon make a trial trip on the Baltic, to test their qualities. Their fleet consists of the following vessels: eleven monitors of 1 turret, one of 2 turrets; one iron-clad frigate of 18 guns, one of 25 guns, and a floating battery of 18 guns.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The work of retrenchment at the various navy-yards has commenced, and every person whose services can be dispensed with may soon expect his discharge.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard the purchased steamer *Huntsville* is being dismantled, and it is expected she will be put under the hammer to the highest bidder. The side wheel steamer *Florida*, 9 guns, 1,261 tons, lying at the yard, will also be sold. The captured blockade-runners *Frolic* and *Emma Henry*, both in commission, are being coaled and preparing for a voyage. The *Mohongo* will be put in commission this week. Heavy guns are being put on the monitors at the yard, which are preparing to be ready to meet the *Stonewall*, if that pirate dare to make her appearance near this port. The fast steamer *Eutaw*, which makes 20 knots per hour, has warped and sprung in such a manner that her machinery is out of line. She came from Fortress Monroe to this port in 26 hours with only one wheel going. The *Saratoga* is being altered into a store-ship for foreign service: she is entirely dismantled. The handsome steamer *Vicksburgh*, 866 tons, will also be sold; they say she has not much speed.

At the Washington Navy-yard, the gunboat *Jacob Hall*, which participated in the battle of Malvern Hill and has been in twenty other engagements, will be put out of commission, and probably sold.

At the Naval Academy, Newport, the frigate *Macedonian* is undergoing a thorough renovation, preparatory to the Summer cruise of the officers and midshipmen. The present school term closes June 16. The *Marblehead* is also being overhauled for a similar purpose.

At the Philadelphia Navy-yard, the *New Ironsides*, having been thoroughly overhauled and newly coppered, will sail this week under sealed orders, in company with the new double-turreted iron-clad *Tonawanda*. It is not known how long they will be together. The light draft monitor, building at Kaighn's Point, Philadelphia, will be launched within a fortnight.

The Police Courts.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE DOWLING.

DANIEL O'CONNELL and FRANCIS KINNEY fought in Vandewater-street, near Pearl, at about 9 o'clock on Sunday night, and O'CONNELL received a severe stab in the abdomen. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Patrolman HORSELL, of the Fourth Ward, apprehended KINNEY and took him to the Tombs. The prisoner was committed to await the result of O'CONNELL's wound.

MORRIS CONWAY, of No. 328 Pearl-street, and RICHARD HUMPHREYS, of No. 16 Mulberry-street, youths of only thirteen years, were apprehended on Sunday night, by Patrolman MATTHEWS, of the Third Ward, while making their escape with two boxes of cigars, which they had stolen from Messrs. BOOGE & EDMONSTON'S tobacco manufactory, at Nos. 347 and 349 Washington-street. The boys forced an entrance to the store by ripping up a grating on the sidewalk and tearing down a partition between the coal-bin and the cellar. They were committed for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE DODGE.

MARY MURPHY, of Stanton-street, servant, was taken into custody by Patrolman MCGRADE, of the Fourteenth Ward, for stealing $38 from DAVID DAVOURSNAT, of No. 63 Mulberry-street. The money having been found in her possession she was committed in default of $500 bail.

WM. MONTAGUE, a youth of fifteen, was arrested by Officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct, and Mr. HENRY QUINN, of No. 170 West Thirtieth-street, appeared and complained that the lad had concealed himself under a counter with the design of stealing from the money-drawer. The boy was required to find $500 bail, and was committed in default.

Patrolman DERBY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, apprehended MARY BROWN, a colored domestic, upon a charge accusing her of stealing $40 worth of wearing apparel from her employer, Mrs. GARRETSON, of No. 3 Clarke-street. The prisoner stoutly asserted her innocence. Nevertheless she was committed in default of $500 bail.

Coroners' Office.

INQUESTS BY CORONER WILDEY—SUICIDE—DROWNING.

CHARLES BEED, a Swedish seaman, took laudanum late on Sunday night, at No. 98 Mott-street, while suffering under temporary derangement. Patrolman TUCKER, of the Fourteenth Ward, took him to the New-York Hospital, and he died shortly after his admission to that institution. He was about 30 years of age.

CATHARINE HENNA, a child of ten years, accidentally fell into the dock at the foot of Forty-third-street, North River on Sunday afternoon, and a lad —JOHN ROGERS by name—who was standing on the pier, leaped into the dock, but brought her up too late. The body was taken to the parents' abode, at No. 356 West Forty-third-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be so kind as to publish in your journal that the Coroner's Jury has honorably acquitted me of the charge you publish against me by MCMASON, and oblige,

ANDREW MULLIGAN,
Corner Broome and Essex streets.

Sale of the County Volunteer Committee's Offices.

Yesterday the offices lately occupied by the County Volunteer Committee, in the City Hall Park, were sold at public auction, together with their contents, consisting of a number of chairs, tables, stools, sofas and stoves.

Most of the articles went considerably below their value, but a few were purchased at high prices by relic-hunters. Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY was the successful bidder for the revolving box in which the recruits were placed to be transferred to another department. This relic Mr. PURDY will present to Mr. P. T. BARNUM.

The two last lots sold were the buildings. The larger one, which is said to have cost $6,500, was sold to Mr. TRIPLER for $1,380; the smaller one was sold to Mr. J. P. BRADLEY for $750.

The Fire Department.

Yesterday was barren of interest so far as regards the Fire Department. Everything remains in statu quo, and the commissioners only held an informal meeting, transacting no business of importance. There seems to be considerable dispute regarding the actual power of the new board. The old department claim that the new commissioners have no authority over their actions, inasmuch as an injunction has been served upon them, restraining them from taking possession of the apparatus of the old department.

In contradiction to this view of the case the friends of the paid system claim that the new board can at pleasure declare the old department disbanded, as the injunction only specifies the custody of the machinery of the department, and in no other way impedes the action of the commissioners. It is also stated that the commission only refrains from this course because they do not wish to imperil the city, and are content to wait until the final decision of the courts is made known.

The location of the office of the new board still remains a secret, and an unusual reticence is observed among the members. In all probability, their future line of policy has ere this been fully laid out, but the commissioners keep their own counsel, and are content to await the course of events. No action has as yet been taken in the matter of the injunction before the courts, but the hearing will not be delayed many days.

The old Board of Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting last evening, at Firemen's Hall, for the trial and discussion of all cases of insubordination, and other offenses.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A DELEGATE TO ENGLAND.—The Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN, of this city, has been appointed by the American Missionary Association to represent that Society at the MAY Meetings in London, and among such Christians in England as have an interest in the freedmen of this country. The Shiloh Church, of which Mr. MARTIN is Pastor, has voted him a leave of absence for this purpose, and we understand he will sail in the *Africa*, from Boston, on the 10th inst. The appointment cannot but be a good one, both on account of the object which Mr. MARTIN GOES to have to the popular ear, and the confidence reposed in him by the Christian Churches of England where he has himself been a Pastor. A colored man representing the interests of his newly freed race cannot fail to be acceptable to the true friends of it abroad, when possessing the character and talent of Mr. MARTIN.

FIRE IN DELANCEY-STREET.—At about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the cellar of the tenement-house at No. 61 Delancey-street, owned by Mr. BENJAMIN ANDREWS. The flames rapidly sped up the staircase to the roof, and Mrs. LEHMAN and two children, and Mr. HOMULYA and family, who occupied the upper floor, were compelled to take refuge on the roof of an adjoining house. The police and firemen, who were early on the ground, succeeded in confining the fire to the staircase and roof of No. 61. The loss by this fire is stated as follows: On building, $1,000; on tenants' furniture, $800. Mrs. LEHMAN has a policy for $400 in the Germania office, and BENJAMIN STRAUS, tobacconist, on the first floor of the building, is insured in the same office for $400. The other tenants were not insured. The origin of the fire does not appear.

HARLEM BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS.—This long delayed work is in train for completion. The last Legislature appointed Messrs. WM. H. WEBB, GEO. R. JACKSON, and GEO. W. QUINTARD, of New-York, and A. H. LECKWOOD, Esq., and Judge WM. H. ROBERTSON, of Westchester, Commissioners. Various obstacles have been removed, and the work will be vigorously pushed to completion. The commissioners organized on Saturday by electing GEO. R. JACKSON, Esq., President.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.—The Baptist General Societies meet in St. Louis, Mo., next week—Home Mission on the 19th and 19th, Bible Union and American and Foreign Bible Society on the 20th and 21st, Publication Society on the 23d, and the Foreign Missionary Union on the 23d, 24th and 25th. The leading men of the denomination are announced to be present. The societies have all had a prosperous year, having received for missionary and Bible operations not far from $400,000.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths recorded in this city during the past week was 472—113 men, 103 women, 128 boys, and 128 girls—being an increase of 35 over the number reported last week, and a decrease of 37 from the number occurring during the corresponding week of last year. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption 81, marasmus 28, convulsions 39, scarlet fever 9, typhus fever 16, inflammation of the lungs 37, small-pox 28.

THE STREET CLEANING COMMISSION.—The commissioners met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Mayor presiding. The Corporation Counsel presented specifications for the work of cleaning the streets, which were reserved for further consideration. A resolution was adopted to advertise at once for proposals for street cleaning, and the commission then adjourned.

ACCIDENTS.—THOMAS ALTEN, a child of six years, was run over and very seriously injured, on Sunday afternoon, by car No. 4 of the Sixth-avenue line, at the intersection of Varick and King streets. ....On Sunday afternoon, Mr. CENICVELLO, of Thirty-second street, near Eighth-avenue, was thrown from his wagon, and his collar-bone was broken. Policemen took him to his abode.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The forty-fourth annual meeting of the Library Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock this evening. The annual report will be presented, and addresses may be expected from Judge DALY, WM. C. PRIME, WILSON G. HUNT, and others. Dodworth's Band will furnish the music.

THE LIBBY PRISON SIGN.—Col. STETSON, of the Astor House, yesterday received through Adams' Express Company, from Richmond, the sign that was on the Libby Prison, and placed it in the possession and care of Col. F. E. HOWE, at the New-England Rooms, No. 194 Broadway, where it can be seen.

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DEATH OF GEORGE W. MORTON.—Mr. MORTON, for many years clerk of the District Court of the United States, presided over by Judge BETTS, in this city, died on Sunday morning at his residence in Hoboken.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—The examination of the Senior Class in Columbia College Law School for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and for admission to the Bar, takes place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

REMOVAL OF THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE.—The United States Telegraph Company have removed their general office from No. 26 Nassau-street to No. 117 Broadway, near the corner of Cedar-street.

THE ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the society will take place at the house of Mr. SQUIER, No. 105 East Thirty-ninth-street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 125, 183, 202, 242, 243, 253, 257, 157, 158, 208, 228, 152, 177, 179, 172, 176, 230, 164, 266, 263.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—(Unchanged.)—*Part II.*—Nos. 1755, 1844, 160, 1334, 1408, 1040, 864, 1078, 1179, 964, 1546, 1198, 812, 1506, 1320, 942, 932, 1030, 1430, 1432.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1066, 4811, 4669, 5039, 5043, 5213, 5243, 5245, 5247, 5249, 5251, 5253, 5255, 5237, 5259. *Part II.*—Nos. 3024, 3402, 3190, 4326, 4410, 3050, 1780, 3098, 4399, 3776, 3814, 3674, 2936, 4072, 4020.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 821, 840, 967, 972, 638, 827, 943, 209, 787, 961, 576, 220, 813, 942, 963. *Part II.*—Nos. 923, 295, 687, 8, 945, 439, 605, 589, 410, 776, 915, 118, 1338, 984, 935.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

Trial of Highland A. Main for the Murder of Edward Brennan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Judge Russel.

SENTENCES OF HOUSE-HUNTING THIEVES.

At the opening of the court, yesterday morning, John Gallagher convicted last week of committing a robbery at the house of Mr. Daniel Leroy, was brought up for sentence. His Honor said that the statement of the prisoner after his conviction, and the remarks of counsel and Detective Fatly, to the effect that the man was innocent, had led the jury to think that they might have been mistaken in their verdict. The Court and looked into this matter carefully, and was satisfied of the prisoner's guilt. He was sent to the State Prison for two years.

John Andrie, another of the same gang of house-hunting thieves was sent to the City Prison for three months. This light sentence being imposed upon him in view of the valuable information given by prisoner to the Detective Police, which information led to the recovery of a vast amount of property.

TRIAL OF HIGHLAND A. MAIN FOR MURDER.

The special order of the day was the trial of Highland A. Main for the murder of Edward Brennan, a bar-tender in a Mercer-street drinking saloon.

Assistant District-Attorney Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., appeared for the people, and Abraham S. Cohen, associated with Mr. Townsend, for the defence.

Mr. Bedford spoke as follows:

YOUR HONOR, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The prisoner at the Bar, Highland A. Main, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for the murder of Edward Brennan, on the 13th of January last, at No. 31 Mercer-street, in this city. After a full examination of the evidence, it appears to me that the killing does not, in this case, in the legal meaning of the term, constitute murder; and I cannot therefore consistently, with my obligation as a public prosecutor, urge for a conviction of that crime. It is a sound rule in law, gentlemen, that when an issue so sacred as human life is in the balance, the people, before they can claim a conviction for the crime charged in the indictment, must be, beyond all doubt, satisfied that the evidence is not only consistent with the prisoner's guilt, but also inconsistent with every other rational conclusion. And it is usual both in civil and criminal trials, for the respective counsel to call as witnesses those only who are known to be favorable to their cause, and whose testimony, therefore, will sustain their interests. In this case, however, I deem it to be my duty to deviate from the general rule, and shall place before you all the witnesses who were present at the time of the alleged murder. You will then perceive, gentlemen, as the facts are developed, that the evidence is conflicting in its nature, and it will be for you to determine the true value to be given to it. The great object of the law is to protect the rights of the community as well as of individuals against the acts of the evil-doer, and at the same time to see that justice be scrupulously administered. The public prosecutor is oftentimes placed in a most delicate position; he is too often regarded as thirsting for the blood of his prisoner, and prizing more for victory than for justice. This, gentlemen, is not so. It is his solemn duty, and his high prerogative, and his greatest pleasure, to dispossess himself of every feeling of vindictiveness, and see simply that the scales of Justice be fairly poised. While it is his duty to raise the strong arm of the law in defence of the rights of the people, yet he is not, under any circumstances, to invade in the slightest degree the rights of the accused. As the prisoner stands indicted for murder, it is proper for me here to define to you the legal difference between murder and manslaughter. Murder, gentlemen, it has been aptly said, arises from the wickedness of the heart, and is defined to be the killing of a human being with malice aforethought—the taking of human life accompanied by a malicious intent to take it. Manslaughter, when voluntary, arises from the heat of the passions and is the unlawful killing of another, unaccompanied by a malicious intent to take life. The killing in question the people claim to be manslaughter in one of the lowest degrees. The facts and circumstances involved are as follows:

On the evening of the 13th of January, between the hours of nine and ten, the prisoner, accompanied by two of his associates, visited No. 31 Mercer-street, the saloon of Edward Brennan, the deceased. When they entered the place they found Edward Brennan and two girls there. The prisoner, or one of his companions, desired to get three drinks on trust; the request was denied; Edward Brennan, the deceased, stating that the times were too hard. Some words followed, a scuffle ensued between the deceased and one of the companions of the prisoner, and during the difficulty the prisoner is charged with having seized a bottle and struck the deceased over the head, causing a fracture of the skull which was the direct cause of death. The circumstances under which the blows were given are disputed, some of the witnesses testifying that previous to the prisoner's inflicting the blows upon the head of the deceased, that deceased stooped down, opened a drawer and drew a revolver, while other witnesses, on the contrary, declare that deceased made use of no weapon at all. I will now proceed to call the witnesses who will lay before you the details of this unhappy occurrence; the responsibility will then devolve upon you to render a verdict which will vindicate justice.

THE TESTIMONY.

The first witness called was Jeremiah P. Bilven, a witness for the people, who testified that he was a Police Surgeon, and on duty at Police Headquarters on the evening of the 30th of January last; on that evening, witness went to the Eighth Ward Station to attend Edward Brennan; found Brennan suffering from a wound on the left side of his head, the skull was fractured and the wound had evidently been caused by a blow from some blunt instrument; Brennan was treated for his wound and kept at the station-house for a few hours, when he was sent to the hospital.

Cross-examined—The wound might have been caused by a fall; I cannot swear from my own knowledge that the skull was fractured; I examined it with my finger and found that the skull had been injured.

Officer Glynn, sworn for the prosecution, testified that he was a policeman and was called into the saloon No. 31 Mercer-street, on the night of the 30th of January; when he got into the saloon he found the prisoner near the door and Brennan behind the bar; Brennan was bleeding from a cut in the head; it did not seem to be serious and the whole party were taken to the station; Brennan became worse there and the surgeon was called in.

Mary Ann Clark, sworn for the prosecution, testified that she was at No. 31 Mercer-street on the night of the murder; when the prisoner and his two friends came in, I was standing near the stove; I could see all that passed; Sullivan asked for drinks, and wanted them on trust; Brennan said he could not give trust; Sullivan then jumped behind the bar, and he and Brannan caught hold of each other; both of them went down, and as they were getting up, the prisoner took a champagne-bottle in his hand, and struck Brennan with it twice, hitting him each time on the head; did not see the deceased strike the prisoner, or see him have a revolver or any other weapon in his hand.

Cross-Examined—I was not drunk that night; I was not quite sober, but I was sober enough to see what was going on; I lived in the back room of this establishment; I had never seen the prisoner before.

Dr. David Magie testified that he held a post-mortem examination on the body of deceased; found a contused wound and an extensive fracture of the skull; death was the result of this wound; the wound might have been produced by a fall, in which the head had struck against a piece of iron.

Anna Ernest testified that she was present on the night of the alleged murder. The testimony of this witness was corroborative of that of Mary Ann Clark.

Ida Hunter, another girl who was in the room, testified to the same facts.

David Sullivan, sworn for the prosecution, testified that he went into No. 31 Mercer-street on the night in question in company with prisoner and a man named McFarlane; was not drunk, but was not quite sober; went up to the counter and asked for drinks; Brannan refused, and he and witness had a scuffle; saw Brannan take out of a drawer something that looked like a revolver, and struck witness three blows on the head with this instrument and knocked him down; did not see Main strike the prisoner.

Cross-Examined—I have the marks yet.

John McFarland, sworn for the prosecution, testified that he was also with the prisoner and Sullivan on the night in question; saw the scuffle between Brennan and Main; saw Brennan take out what looked like a revolver and strike Sullivan on the head; saw Main raise his hand to strike Brennan, but did not see anything in it; both the men were covered with blood, and each seemed to be hurt about as bad as the other.

The prosecution here rested, and MR. A. S. COHEN opened the case for the defence, claiming that the alleged murder was justifiable homicide.

The witnesses for the defence were only examined as to the character of the prisoner. Mrs. Dr. Vanderpoel and a number of others testified that he was employed as a nurse in the soldiers' hospital here, and was an honest, kind-hearted and faithful man. It was also shown that prisoner had served in the Second New-York Cavalry, had lost an arm and been taken prisoner at the battle of Orange Court-house, and had been a brave and excellent soldier.

At 3 o'clock, the court adjourned until this morning, when the trial will be continued.

A Campaign Paper in Court—An Action to Recover $10,000 Damages.

COMMON PLEAS.
Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

Wm. M. Hayes vs. *Oliver Charlick.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff, Mr. Hayes, to recover the sum of $10,000 damages, which he alleges he has sustained by reason of the unlawful conduct of the defendant. It appears from the pleadings and testimony which has been given, that on the 2d day of November, 1861, the plaintiff was the printer, if not the proprietor, of a campaign newspaper, known as the *Union*. It was only a few days prior to the State election, Mr. Charlick, was a prominent candidate for office. The paper, which was published at No. 16 Spruce-street, had the preceding day, an article which, as the defendant claims, was highly offensive and very much calculated to injure him politically and socially. Mr. Charlick went legally to work to bring the offender to justice. He procured a warrant from Justice Quackenbush, at that time presiding at the Jefferson Market Police Court, placed it in the hands of two officers, and the latter went for the purpose of effecting the arrest of the plaintiff in this suit. What there transpired appears from the testimony of Mr. Hayes, the plaintiff, who was put upon the stand, and testified substantially as follows:

Wm. M. Hayes, the plaintiff in the case, testified: I know Oliver Charlick, the defendant; I saw him for the first time on the afternoon of the 2d of November, 1861: he called at my office, No. 16 Spruce-street; he came there with a posse of police, and because I would not open the door they took a shutter from the store opposite, and with it made a battering ram; they broke in all my windows; Mr. Charlick ordered the police to seize the papers I was printing, and he also ordered my arrest; I was taken to the station-house, and thence to Jefferson Market Police Court; Mr. Charlick said he would send me to the State Prison for five years, and refused to let my bail into the room where I was detained; Justice Quackenbush, when he arrived in the court, said there was nothing libelous in the papers that I was printing, and he discharged me; my clothes were torn from my back in the struggle; I was dragged through the streets in a terrible storm.

Cross-examined—I had never seen Mr. Charlick before the afternoon of the 2d of November, 1861; I have seen him several times since; I cannot say whether Officers Banta and Colfax were present; Mr. Charlick told them to seize me and Dr. Ingraham; I saw the defendant in the Second Precinct Police-station; two men came to my place before the police broke and they handed to me the warrant, but I put them out; the defendant was not with them.

George W. Platt testified that he was present when the police broke into the plaintiff's room on the 2d of November, 1861; he knew a man there who was called Oliver Charlick; there was a rush made for the press, and Mr. Hayes started to get some papers out of the press when an attack was made upon him by Charlick and a policeman; I went to the Jefferson Market Police Court, but I could not say whether or not Charlick was there; the police broke the door and windows in getting into Mr. Hayes' place; Mr. Hayes' clothes were somewhat torn and his head was cut.

When cross-examined, witness said that he was very certain one of the policemen was called Quackenbush; Dr. Ingraham was there, and he called Mr. Charlick a thief.

Alexander Sutherland testified that he was a printer of newspapers; that he was acquainted with the plaintiff and the defendant in the action; he saw defendant in the plaintiff's printing-office on Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861; he was in company with two other men, and they made a rush for the press; Mr. Hayes asked them by what authority they entered his place, and after a few more words he put them out; they then started for the station-house, and soon returned with a posse of policemen; the place was then broken open; Mr. Hayes was taken away by the police; witness heard Mr. Ingraham tell Mr. Charlick that he was a thief; when witness saw Mr. Charlick at the Jefferson Market Police Court he was speaking to the judge; Mr. Hayes was kept in the court-room until Dr. Ingraham came, and then he was allowed to go at large; Mr. Hayes' clothes were torn and his hand was cut.

Cross-examined—I identify the defendant; to the best of my recollection, he is the person I saw in Mr. Hayes' place; I never saw Mr. Charlick before that time, to my knowledge; I have seen him since twice; when Dr. Ingraham addressed Charlick he said, "Take your hands off me, Charlick—you are a thief!" I am positive of this; if Mr. Charlick would swear that he was not inside of Mr. Hayes' place on the occasion, I don't think it would alter my conviction as to his having been present; I am positive that he was there.

Frederick Davis testified that he knew Mr. Charlick; saw him in Mr. Hayes' place on the 2d of November, 1861: he got out of a carriage with two other men and went into the store; he warned the men to seize the papers and to arrest Mr. Hayes; witness heard Mr. Charlick say that he would have the press stopped and the paper seized for the reason that it (the paper) was injuring his character; the men then tried to seize the papers, but Mr. Hayes prevented them from doing so; the plaintiff cut the men out of the office; after the men had been put out, they returned soon after with about twelve policemen and broke in the windows and the door; they seized Mr. Hayes and dragged him through the street to the station-house; Mr. Charlick did not come into the office on the second occasion; he drove off in his carriage after Mr. Hayes was arrested; when witness got to the Jefferson Market Police Court he found Mr. Charlick on the bench with the magistrate, and Mr. Hayes was at the bar, just as though he was going to be hanged; Mr. Hayes' clothes were torn; he looked like a man who had been knocking about the city for a year, with everybody picking at him.

Cross-examined—I saw Mr. Charlick about eighteen minutes before this transaction, at his office in Sixth-avenue; I went there to get a job; I am quite positive I saw him on that occasion.

The testimony was not concluded when the court adjourned. Mr. Charlick, the defendant, was put upon the stand and briefly examined by his counsel. He denied most emphatically some of the statements made by the plaintiff. The evidence thus far adduced is very conflicting. The trial will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

For plaintiff, Mr. H. S. Smith; for defendant, Mr. A. O. Hall.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—MAY 8.

By Justice Sutherland.

Kuhlman *ss.* Kuhlman—Memoranda for counsel. John Bagley *et ux.*, *vs.* Daniel C. Havens—Motion to vacate granted without costs. Judah Pierce *et al. vs.* N. T. Warthouse and Security Company—Motion denied without costs. The People *ex. rel.* of the Hanover Bank *et al. vs.* The Commissioners of Taxes—Orders settled. Manuel de Puga *et al. vs.* Manuel Echeverrid *et al.*—Motion granted. Millspaugh *vs.* Millspaugh—The issues in this case are settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—MAY 8.

By Justice Garvin.

Mary C. Simmons *vs.* Zechariah E. Simmons.—Judgment of divorce granted, with permanent alimony, costs, &c., to the plaintiff.

Peter Valentine *vs.* the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association.—Order of interpleader, directing moneys in the hands of the defendants to be paid into the United States Trust Company.

The Logan Branch Bank *vs.* Alexander Denilson.—Motion granted.

Wm. S. Corwin *vs.* James T. Floyd.—Motion granted.

John Lyz, *et al*, *vs.* H. B. Walker.—Motion granted.

F. W. Bruick *vs.* John Orsey.—Motion denied, without costs. Papers in the Clerk's office.

James Bird, *et al. vs.* H. C. Crateriaus.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

Joseph W. Greene *vs.* Marcus Brood.—Referred to J. L. Bosworth, Esq., to hear, &c.

COMMON PLEAS.

By Judge Brady.

Sorley *vs.* The Mayor, &c.—The order granted, placing the cause on the short calendar. Halsey *vs.* Colts.—Motion denied. (See opinion on file.) Smith *vs.* Butler.—Judgment for plaintiff, with liberty to defendant to amend within twenty days. (See memorandum.)

Jurisdiction—The Gold Seizure in New-Orleans.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS—MAY 8.

Before Judge Brady.

Samuel Smith vs. *Benjamin F. Butler*—The issue of law upon the demurrer in the above case was argued before Justice Brady at the April Term. The defendant claimed that the alleged seizure of the plaintiff's gold in New-Orleans was purely a tort for which he could not be sued in this State, but only in Louisiana, where the cause of action arose. The plaintiff claimed that the cause of action was not *local*, but that the defendant was liable wherever found.

His Honor Justice BRADY this morning filed his decision, overruling the demurrer and giving the defendant leave to answer within twenty days, on payment of the costs of the demurrer; otherwise, judgment for the plaintiff. The following brief opinion was filed:

BRADY, J.—I deem it only necessary to say that the question presented by the demurrer, and argued in this case, was passed upon adversely to the defendant at the General Term of this court, held in February, 1865, in the case of the City Bank *vs.* Lumley.

John K. Hackett for the defendant; A. Brown for the plaintiff.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 8, 1865.

$4,500	U. S. 6s, '81	C.	110	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	97⅞
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	R.	104	670	do.	98
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	104⅛	100	do.	98
50,000	U. S. 7-3-10s	C.		1000	Erie Railway	80⅜
	New Issue		104⅝	2000	do.	80⅜
56,000	do.		105	1500	do.	80⅛
35,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	C.	84	100	do.	80⅜
2,000	Va. State 6s		57½	1000	do.	80
1,000	Missouri 6s		67½	200	do.	79⅞
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.		71	50	Hudson R. R.	110
30,000	C. & M. Cer.		29⅛	400	do.	110⅜
10,000	do.		29⅜	100	do.	110⅛
10,000	do.		b10	30	do.	110⅜
30,000	do.			30	100	112
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76		106	200	Reading R.	101⅛
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8's, new Loan		114	100	do.	101⅜
3,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. Old		112	200	do.	101⅝
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds.		113	200	do.	101⅞
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.		84	100	do.	102⅛
5,000	H. & St. J. 1st L. G. Bonds		92	1000	Mich. S. & N. L.	71
1,000	Cl. & To. S. F. Rs.		100	600	do.	71⅛
5,000	Ch. & Al. 1st M.		90	600	do.	70⅞
1,000	Amer. Gold		142	200	do.	70⅞
5,000	do.		143	100	Ill. Cen. R.	117
20,000	do.		s15	142½	200	do.	117⅛
100	Merchants' Ex. Bk.		100	61	do.	118
175	Canton Co.			39⅛	500	Clev. & Pitts.	76⅛
200	do.			39⅜	200	do.	s15	76
100	do.		s10	39⅛	1000	do.	76
100	Del. & H. C. Co.			146	200	do.	76⅛
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.			46	200	do.	s30	75⅞
300	do.		s30	48⅛	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	60
200	do.			48⅜	100	do.	61
400	do.			48⅛	400	do.	61⅛
400	Am. Coal Co.			74⅞	100	do.	b30	61⅜
400	do.			75	100	do.	s15	61
100	Quick Min. Co.			62⅛	30	Chi. & R. I.	101
500	Wyoming V. Coal			48	300	do.	101⅛
100	N. C. Transit Co.			5	50	Chic. & S. & Q. R.	109
100	Cary Improv't			15	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	43
300	At. M. S. Co.		s30	150	300	Pitts., F. W. & C.	99⅛
200	do.			150	100	do.	b10	99
700	C. & N. W. E.			31	100	do.		98⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81	C.	110⅛	1500	Reading R.	102
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	105⅜	100	do.	101⅞
60,000	do.		105⅝	20	M. S. & N. I. R.	70
69,000	do.		105⅜	100	do.	s10	69⅜
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.		200	do.	69⅜
	New Issue		105⅛	100	do.	69⅛
70,000	do.		105½	500	do.	69
100,000	do.		105⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	76
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	C.	96⅜	200	do.	74⅛
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90		63⅜	300	do.	74⅛
10,000	C. & M. Cer.		29⅛	200	do.	74
200	Canton Co.		39⅛	400	Chi. & N. W

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, MAY 8, 1865.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President; Alderme Norton, Shannon, Gedney, Masterson.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President announced that the board stood adjourned without day. D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—MONDAY, May 8, 1865.

The Board met, pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1865.

David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR—You are hereby directed to notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the chamber of the board in the City Hall, on Monday, (to-day,) at four and a half o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the board.

MORGAN JONES,
BERNARD KELLY,
PETER McKNIGHT,
JOHN MOORE,
TERENCE FARLEY,
LEWIS E. EYERS,
IGNATIUS FLYNN,
B. W. VAN VOORHIS,
MICHAEL NORTON,
JOHN BRICE,
JAMES O'BRIEN,
PETER MASTERSON.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President; Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Eyers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis.

The minutes of April four, ten, fifteen, and May one were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of Henry N. Hooper & Co. to recast the present City Hall Fire Alarm Bell.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By the same—

Petition of First Baptist Mission Church, for a donation sufficient to pay an assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By the same—

Remonstrance against paving Sixtieth-street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Petition of C. M. Parsons in relation to the nuisance occasioned by worms infesting the trees in our public parks.

Which was referred to the Commissioner on Lands and Places.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth streets, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to B. G. Dunkin to place a sign in front of his dental depot, number three hundred and seventy-three Canal-street, that same permission only to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Walker to exhibit goods in front of his place of business, number thirty West Broadway, same permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Henry Vere Holden to place a sign in front of his place of business, Third-avenue, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth-streets, east side, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and hereby is authorized and directed to cause to be prepared and published, in document form, copies of all acts passed by the Legislature of this State, at its session in 1865, relating particularly to the City of New-York.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to resumber Thirteenth-street from First-avenue to East River.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to B. F. McCrea to erect a stairway on the outside of building number one hundred and eighty-two Lewis street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. K. Graffula for the sum of four hundred and twenty-eight dollars, for music furnished on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies of Hon. William L. Dayton, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Brice—

Resolved, That the names of Hannah Barker, Mary Jane Duffy and William Skillbeck be placed on the list making a donation of fifty dollars to the blind, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the above-named the sum of fifty dollars each.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to L. Bassett to place a show-case in front of his premises, measuring six and seven inches, same permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Fifty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, be flagged to their full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That a free-drinking hydrant be placed on the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, about fifty feet north of Eighty-third-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick Donovan to keep a stand on the corner of Dey-street and Broadway, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Resolved, That One-Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged as far as four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to R. V. Harnett to place a small show-case in front of his place of business, number six hundred and thirty-five Broadway, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots, number three hundred and thirty-eight West Forty-third-street, be filled in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner,

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Village Beer Club to build a boat-house on the bulkhead at the foot of Christopher, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to John McIntee to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number sixteen Reade-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That Patrick Burke, of number ninety Baxter-street, Henry Bugh, number three Catharine-street, William Murphy, number one hundred and ten Roosevelt-street, William Gilleo, number one hundred and ten Roosevelt-street; and Sarah Beatty, number twenty-nine Allen-street, be included in the list of blind persons that are entitled to a donation of fifty dollars each.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Worms and Fisher, to place a sign in front of their premises, number one hundred and eighty-six Bowery, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That Henry Samuels have permission to place a small case for the sale of jewelry and other articles, in the area opposite Tryon Row, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. W. Taylor, (Secretary to the Special Committee appointed to proceed to Washington in relation to the draft,) for the sum of seven hundred and six dollars and eighty-five cents, for expenses incurred incident to such committee.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Whereas, Thomas Stephens, holding the office of President Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, has been derelict in the performance of his duties: therefore

Resolved, That Thomas Stephens be and he is hereby removed from the office of President Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, for cause, in pursuance of section twenty-one of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, said removal to take effect immediately.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Eyers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

Negative—Alderman Shannon—1.

By Alderman Flynn—

Whereas, Robert L. Darragh, holding the office of Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, has been derelict in the performance of his duties, therefore

Resolved, That Robert L. Darragh be and he is hereby removed from the office of Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, for cause, in pursuance of section twenty-one of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, said removal to take effect immediately.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, McKnight, Eyers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—12.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, Gedney, Ottiwell—3.

By Alderman—

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to nominate at his earliest convenience some suitable persons to fill the vacancies occasioned by the removal of the President, Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Brice moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Mayor for the purpose of ascertaining if the Mayor was prepared to make any nominations to fill such positions.

Which was carried, and the President appointed Aldermen Brice, Eyers and Flynn, such committee.

Alderman Eyers asked to be excused from serving on the committee.

Which was granted.

Subsequently the committee returned and reported that His Honor the Mayor would communicate with this board in a few minutes.

The report of the committee was accepted and the President discharged them from further duty.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to B. F. Howell, number seventy-eight Rutgers-slip, to display a small sign in front of his premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Mrs. C. Alexander, to exhibit goods in front of her premises, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That an additional appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the use of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, the said sum to be applied toward the erection of temporary hospital buildings, additional food, fuel and raiment which may be required, or other necessaries, which the commissioners may deem necessary for the interests of their trust.

Which was laid over, reconsidered and referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Dervelin to place a shutter box in front of his premises at number thirty-eight Essex-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given Henry Lyons, number four hundred and fifteen and a half Grand-street, to display goods in front of his premises, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across Fulton street from opposite number two hundred and fifty-five, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Norton moved that when the board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday, the tenth instant, at two o'clock.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting certified copy of City Tax Law for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, with draft of an ordinance making the appropriation in conformity to said law.

Which was laid over and directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and made a special order of business for the next meeting.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting letter from Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction requesting an additional appropriation for their department, for the current year, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars for building purposes.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the completion of the Battery, as contemplated by the passage of an act for that purpose at the late session of the Legislature.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places, with instruction to take immediate action.

A communication was received from the City Inspector nominating Joseph Hoffmire as Assistant Health Warden of the Fifth Ward, in place of James D. Hall, removed.

Which was confirmed by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Eyers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman O'Brien—1.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Central Park, with a resolution providing for the creation and issue of three hundred thousand dollars of the public fund or stock denominated the "Central Park Improvement Fund."

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Corporation Attorney in reference to the resolution to discontinue all proceedings pending for violations of corporation ordinances.

Directed to be printed at length on the minutes, and referred to Committee on Ordinances.

A communication was received from the Colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, acknowledging the receipt of a stand of colors.

Which was received and ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Thirty-fourth-street, between Third-avenue and the East River, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to amend the resolution for flagging the sidewalks around the Northern Dispensary.

Which was laid over.

The special committee appointed to visit Washington for the purpose of obtaining a suspension of all future proceedings under the draft then pending, with resolution of thanks to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, presented their report.

The paper was laid over, and ten thousand copies ordered to be printed in document form.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, nominating John S. Giles as President Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Department, in place of Thomas Stephens, removed.

Which was confirmed by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, McKnight, Eyers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—12.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, Gedney, Ottiwell—3.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor nominating George A. Jeremiah as Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Department, in place of Robert L. Darragh, removed.

Which was confirmed by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, McKnight, Eyers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—12.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, Gedney, Ottiwell—3.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution permitting W. J. and J. S. Peak to erect a temporary shed on bulkhead at Piers Number Forty-three and Forty-four North River.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place the names of Cornelius Mahoney and Peter Quinn on the list of blind persons who are to receive the sum of fifty dollars recently donated to them by the Common Council.

By Board of Councilmen March twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

On motion the board then adjourned and the President declared the board stand adjourned until Wednesday, the tenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	May 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	May 13	New-York	S'mpton.
City of London	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	May 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	May 24	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'mpton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa	April 26	S'mpton	New-York.
City of Manchester	April 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	April 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Cassonia	May 3	S'mpton	New-York.
Damascus	May 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	May 6	Liverpool	New-York.
China	May 13	Liverpool	Boston.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	8 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	8 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	6:30, 8:30 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

PEACE!!! PEACE!!!

S. THOMPSON,

NO. 425 BROADWAY,

HAS

REDUCED THE PRICES
OF FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
TO GOLD VALUE,
AND WILL SELL THEM
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.

LINENS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, CORNICES, Embroidered and Embossed PIANO and TABLE COVERS, and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS in every variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BREAKFAST ROBES,
UNDER GARMENTS.
Capes, Robes de Chambres, Infants' Embroidered Robes, and Ladies' and Children's Under Clothing in great variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
And Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

ALPACAS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES,
Mouslin de Laines, Barèges, Percales, Melanges Printed Linen Lawns, French Jaconets, &c., &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL,
including a full assortment of Spring Dress Goods.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, &c.—A large assortment for Spring.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—Newest patterns just received per steamer; also, LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. A full assortment of latest styles.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETINGS.—Brussels, Ingrain, Three-Ply and Stair Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Corner Christie-st.

MANTILLAS—LATEST PARIS SHAPES,
IN RICH SILKS, FANCY AND PLAIN CLOTHS,
ELEGANTLY TRIMMED,
ALSO,
CHANTILLY AND LLAMA LACE POINTS, CIRCULARS AND BURNOUS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
LOW PRICED MANTILLAS.
LATEST STYLES. A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
LACE CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 365 Broadway.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 365 Broadway,
Now offer their stock of
NEW GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

$100,000 AT A GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.

5-4 BLEACHED LINEN DAMASKS, heavy and fine, 8s., 10s., and 12s. a yard.
Reduced from $1 75, $2, and $2 50 a yard.

Cases fine 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS, well-known and favorite brands.
Reduced from 16c. to 20c. a yard.

LINENS, TOWELS, CRASHES, HUCKS, fine FLANNELS, Brocad and Plain CAMBRICS, Sacks and Swiss MUSLINS, &c., at a great reduction.

500 Very Heavy MARSEILLES Quilts, 4-4.—Also, 200 CRIB-QUILTS, very fine.
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

2,000 DOZEN LADIES' FINE REGULAR COTTON HOSE, AT 44 CENTS A PAIR,
which is a reduction of 31 cents on each pair.
CHILD'S HOSE—LISLE HOSE.
LISLE AND SILK GLOVES, MITTS, UNDERWEAR, &c., AT GREAT REDUCTION.
EVERY VARIETY OF RIBBONS
AND MILLINERY GOODS.
FRENCH FLOWERS, STRAW HATS, RUCHES, &c.
YANKEE NOTIONS.
HAIR-NETS,
PERFUMERY, &c.
PARASOLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS.
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
BEST QUALITY GOODS.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
PLAIN, HEMSTITCH AND EMBROIDERED,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
KID GLOVES.

Our best kid gloves are reduced 75 cents on each pair. A good French kid glove for $1 25 a pair.

LACE CURTAIN AND CURTAIN LACES,
At a great reduction.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
near Fourteenth-street.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Now open, a magnificent stock of PLAIN SILKS, in all the fashionable colors.
ALSO,
GRO' GRAIN SILKS, LYONS VELVETAS, DRAP DE LYON, AND BRAP DE PARIS, OTTOMANS AND MOIRE SILKS, JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, AT GREAT BARGAINS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

GRAND OPENING
Of new Summer DRESS GOODS,
On MONDAY, May 8, 1865.
We have now open the largest and most select stock of FASHIONABLE SUMMER FABRICS to be found in the city.
ALSO,
All the new and fashionable shades of ALPACCAS and POPLINS, now so much worn.
ALSO,
FOR MOURNING,
BLACK BOMBAZINES, CANTOON CLOTH, POLONAISE, ALL-WOOL DELAINES, BARAGES,
LAMARTINES,
CREPES, TAMISE CLOTH, ALPACAS,
AND POPLINS.
We invite "special attention" to our present unrivaled stock of LADIES' DRESS FABRICS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
ON MONDAY, MAY 8, WE SHALL OFFER AN immense stock of
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
purchased at auction and private sale during the past week at extremely low figures.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
NOW OPEN,
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK,
EMBRACING EVERY NOVELTY
Imported for this season's wear.
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, from $15 to $60.
BLACK SILK BASQUES, from $14 to $25.
ENGLISH CLOTH WALKING SACQUES, from $4 to $10.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION.
75 PIECES OF PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES,
All colors, superior quality, at 25, and 28 cents a yard.
50 pieces of Figured All-Wool Delaines, at 50 and 60 cents.
100 pieces of Figured Challies, at 25 cents.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION.
TWO NEW INVOICES OF BLACK SILKS
At $1 25 and $1 50 a yard, decidedly cheap.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION.
250 FINE BARAGE ROBES,
18 to 25 yards each,
ONLY $4 50 PER ROBE—worth $10.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION.
200 PIECES OF YARD WIDE,
ENGLISH PRINTS as are, at 25c. a yard;
Regular price, 50c.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
ALL THE NEWEST STYLES.
SUN UMBRELLAS AT $1 50, $1 75, $2 and $2 50.
PARASOLS AT $1 25 to $6 50.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION,
AT VERY GREAT BARGAINS,
500 DOZEN LADIES' COTTON HOSE
at $1 75, $2, $2 12½, $2 50, and $3 per dozen.
Finest regular made hose at $3 25, $4, and $5 50 per dozen.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION.
7-4 BROWN LINEN DAMASKS,
only 50c. a yard, worth $1.
8-4 BLEACHED LINEN DAMASKS, only $1, sold recently at $2.
Fine HUCKABACK TOWELS, all sizes, at $1 50 a dozen.
RUSSIA CRASHES at 8c., 9c., 10c., and 12c. a yard.
LINEN NAPKINS at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50 and up, per dozen.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at $1 50, $1 75, $2 15 and $2 50 per dozen.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
FRENCH CLOAKS,
BASQUES AND SCARFS.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,142 Broadway,
One door above 26th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. F. BROWN, Importer,
304, 256 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
A Splendid Assortment of
LINEN GOODS
of every description,
at Low Prices.
MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway.

AT ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW styles dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, veils, handkerchiefs, corsets, skirts, hair nets, fancy goods, buttons, bindings, small wares, combs and brushes. N. B.—Kid gloves, $1; undressed, 90 cents. Ladies' hose, 60c. The entire stock at reduced prices. Remember ELGER'S, Nos. 806 and 852 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

A FEW MORE FEATHER DUSTERS AT 25 cents each, fine, soft feathers, fresh made, no moth (over 3000 sold already,) at TOWNSEND'S, No. 298 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
EXAMINE THE STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
You will find it to your advantage; as we cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. We sell cartoons of ribbons and auction lots undivided at cost price, showing the bill, and add 8 per cent. commission. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 86 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from Bowery.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING and Summer millinery and straw goods of approved shapes and styles, at a great reduction in prices, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

MISS DOBBY HAS NOW A SELECT assortment of Paris bonnets and hats at reduced prices, No. 1,140½ Broadway, corner 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman of some experience, as nurse and seamstress; competent to take a child from its birth; would be willing to go to the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 877 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 19 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress. Best of city reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; good reference. Call for 3 days at 129 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as lady's nurse or invalid nurse; has competent seamstress, or can sew to the house herself; good recommends given. Call at No. 43 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A young woman; is willing to go to the country; can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 175 East 15th-st., Stuyvesant-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations in a small private family; one is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the same to do chamber work and waiting; have no objections to go separate. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room. Best city references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY OF RESpectability as matron or housekeeper in an institution or a private family; she is an excellent manager, and will be honest, faithful and efficient in any family; highest reference given; no objection to the country. Call or address Mrs. F. L., No. 57 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or will do chamberwork and plain sewing, by a very faithful and most deserving girl; is of neat appearance and of the most pleasant disposition; goes to her last place; a good home of more importance than high wages. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant women, one as cook, the other as laundress, the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; both would like to be in one house; are willing to go to the country; the best of city reference given. Call as at 210 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to go to either country or city; understands her business; has got city reference if required. Can be seen at No. 126 6th-st., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as a private family as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or will do the general housework of a small family, by a most trustworthy girl; is an efficient neat and cooking servant; refers to the last employer where she has lived two years. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a private cook; is a first-class family; understands all kinds of English and French cooking; has two years and four months' good reference from her last place. Call for three days at No. 118 West 18th-st., near 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIGENT trustworthy woman as seamstress and take charge of grown children; would make herself generally useful; can cut and make children's clothes; has the highest city reference. Can be seen at No. 211 West Fifteenth-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable young woman, as nurse; best references; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; has most excellent city references. Call at No. 124 West 36th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small city family; no objections going a short distance in the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 34 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as cook, willing to assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is to go in the country; best of references can be given. Call at No. 227 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; has lived in the best of families; is a good baker; will cook with the washer if required; good city reference. Call at No. 29 West 13th-st., over the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and plain sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would be willing to make herself useful in any way. Apply at the residence of her late employer, No. 97 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; can cut and fit; has no objection to take care of young children, and go to the country for the summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or will do the general housework of a small family, by a most trustworthy girl; is an efficient neat and cooking servant; refers to the last employer where she has lived two years. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to taking charge of a house during the absence of the family for the Summer; has the best of city reference. Call for three days at No. 118 West 18th-st., near 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a respectable family, by an American lady who has had some experience in housekeeping, and understands dressmaking thoroughly; is fond of children, and has no objection to live in the country. Address F., Box No. 1,334 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as professed cook in a first-class family; understands all kinds of English and French cooking; has two years and four months' good reference from her last place. Call for three days at No. 118 West 18th-st., near 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIGENT trustworthy woman as seamstress and take charge of grown children; would make herself generally useful; can cut and make children's clothes; has the highest city reference. Can be seen at No. 211 West Fifteenth-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable young woman, as nurse; best references; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; has most excellent city references. Call at No. 124 West 36th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small city family; no objections going a short distance in the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 34 West 15th-st., in the rear.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; can cut and fit; has no objection to take care of young children, and go to the country for the summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or will do the general housework of a small family, by a most trustworthy girl; is an efficient neat and cooking servant; refers to the last employer where she has lived two years. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as professed cook in a first-class family; understands all kinds of English and French cooking; has two years and four months' good reference from her last place. Call for three days at No. 118 West 18th-st., near 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIGENT trustworthy woman as seamstress and take charge of grown children; would make herself generally useful; can cut and make children's clothes; has the highest city reference. Can be seen at No. 211 West Fifteenth-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable young woman, as nurse; best references; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; has most excellent city references. Call at No. 124 West 36th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small city family; no objections going a short distance in the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 34 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as cook, willing to assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is to go in the country; best of references can be given. Call at No. 227 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; has lived in the best of families; is a good baker; will cook with the washer if required; good city reference. Call at No. 29 West 13th-st., over the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and plain sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would be willing to make herself useful in any way. Apply at the residence of her late employer, No. 97 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; can cut and fit; has no objection to take care of young children, and go to the country for the summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or will do the general housework of a small family, by a most trustworthy girl; is an efficient neat and cooking servant; refers to the last employer where she has lived two years. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as professed cook in a first-class family; understands all kinds of English and French cooking; has two years and four months' good reference from her last place. Call for three days at No. 118 West 18th-st., near 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIGENT trustworthy woman as seamstress and take charge of grown children; would make herself generally useful; can cut and make children's clothes; has the highest city reference. Can be seen at No. 211 West Fifteenth-st., near 7th-av.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The Price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS-BLOWERS. MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN. GIANT BOY. GIANTESS. DWARF. Morning—Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and evening—THE WEBER ASSOCIATION. THE YANKEE PEDDLER.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

WINTER GARDEN—SECRET SERVICE.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOGHUE.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SOLON SHINGLE—THE LIVE INDIAN.

WALLACK'S—WONDER! A WOMAN KEPT A SECRET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—UN MARI DANS DU COTON—LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE—L'HOMME N'EST PAS PARFAIT.

CONGREGATIONAL TABERNACLE (Jersey City)—CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after Six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The absolute surrender of DICK TAYLOR, the only rebel commander east of the Mississippi, is positively announced by a telegram from Gen. WILSON, at Macon, to the War Department. There are now no organized rebel forces east of the Mississippi, and guerrillas become outlaws, to be hunted without mercy.

Intelligence has been received at Washington, giving further particulars of the flight of JEFF. DAVIS. After leaving Yorkville, S. C., on the 28th ult., from which point he was driven by STONEMAN, DAVIS fled across the northern part of the State, crossing the Savannah north of Augusta, and reaching Washington, Ga., on the 4th of May. From this point he was again compelled to flee by the approach of our cavalry forces. STONEMAN'S pursuit was so rapid that a council of war, which DAVIS was holding, was broken up, and the arch traitor hurried forward in his flight. He is evidently heading for the Mississippi; but WILSON has been apprised of his course, and will endeavor to intercept him. Between STONEMAN and WILSON DAVIS will have a pretty close gauntlet to run.

Not much was done in the trial of Congressman HARRIS. The defendant put on file a paper demurring to the jurisdiction of the court. In consequence of the non-appearance of witnesses, the case was then adjourned for the day.

It is announced that the Navy Department will in a short time, sell many of the wooden vessels which were purchased to meet pressing emergencies.

A Vicksburgh paper says that the armistice between Gen DANA and the rebel Gen. HODGE ended on the 30th instant, and hostilities might be resumed at any moment.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Hibernian*, a short summary of whose news was yesterday telegraphed from Port-au-Basque, arrived off Father Point yesterday morning. The news of the assassination of President LINCOLN was published in England on the 26th ult., and created the most profound sensation. The strongest feelings of sympathy, indignation and horror were everywhere expressed; and those who sympathised with the South evinced as much indignation as the warmest friends of the North. In all places it was the prevailing topic of conversation, and caused an almost total suspension of business, particularly in Liverpool and Manchester.

The steamship *Erin*, from Liverpool April 25, arrived at this port last evening. Her news is anticipated.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Springfield *State Journal* has been shown by some gentlemen from Iowa the identical "Kirkham's Grammar" which Mr. LINCOLN studied while living in Petersburgh, Menard County, Illinois, about the year 1830. It was presented by Mr. LINCOLN to the present Capt. R. B. RUTLEDGE, now of Burlington, Iowa, with whose father Mr. LINCOLN boarded at the time. It originally bore upon a fly-leaf the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, with these not unfamiliar lines, "steal not this book, &c.," but this has been torn out by subsequent usage. The volume, which is highly valued for its associations, is still the property of Capt. RUTLEDGE.

Gen. GILLMORE'S order requiring the prayer for the President to be used in the Episcopal Churches of Savannah, was evaded by Rev. C. H. COLEY, assistant minister of Christ Church, who closed the church until he could hear from the Bishop of the diocese. The pleasant alternative of reading the prayer or going to Fort Pulaski, soon brought the minister to a proper sense of his duties, and he applied for and obtained permission to take the oath of allegiance, at the same time promising to read the prayer regularly hereafter.

There was a meeting at New-Orleans a few days ago between Gen. BANKS and most of the foreign Consuls in that city, who, on their part, expressed their deep-felt sympathy in the prevailing sentiment of the nation, with regard to the mournful occurrence at Washington, and their hopes that the Secretary of State would soon be restored to health.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary took place last evening in the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church. Twenty-two scholars graduated, six of whom made addresses relating to the subject of religion. The graduates were addressed by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, in an affectionate and able speech.

There is now telegraphic communication between Washington and Macon, Ga., and the same wires which were recently used by the rebels are now employed in transmitting the President's proclamation, offering rewards for the arrest of JEFF. DAVIS, and others.

On the 27th ult., Capt. HODGES, Military Storekeeper at Hilton Head, while driving out with his wife on the Augusta road, was attacked by guerrillas, and lost his money, horses and ambulance.

A Washington dispatch states that the President has relieved Ex-Gov. AIKEN from arrest, it being understood that there was not sufficient cause for his original detention at Charleston.

The United States gunboat *Connecticut* was at Curacoa April 21, coaling; to sail in a few days on a cruise. All well.

Gen. SHERMAN has postponed his visit to Charleston, and is expected in Washington immediately.

LOCAL NEWS.

The deaths in New York during the past week numbered 472—113 men, 163 women, 128 boys, and 128 girls—an increase of 35 from the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of 37 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased 210 were children under 5 years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 81; infantile convulsions, 39; infantile marasmus, 28; inflammation of the lungs, 27; smallpox, 28; typhus fever, 12; disease of heart, 14; scarlet fever, 9.

The Fire Department still remains in a state of indecision and inactivity. The two Boards of Commissioners held meetings yesterday afternoon and evening. The old board tried several cases of insubordination, and the new board transacted considerable secret business connected with their future course. No action has as yet been taken before the courts regarding the injunction, but it is expected to be brought to issue in a few days.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, THOMAS STEPHENS, and Assistant Commissioner DARRAH, were removed from office, for dereliction of duty; and on the nomination of the Mayor, JOHN S. GILES and Alderman JEREMIAH were appointed to fill the vacancies. The Board then adjourned.

Recently, a number of boys, from 13 to 17 years of age, have been apprehended for burglary. Two boys were arrested, on Sunday night, for tearing up a grating and demolishing a partition in the cellar of Messrs. BOGOS & EDMUNDSTON'S tobacco manufactory, at Nos. 347 and 349 Washington-street. The boys effected an entrance, and had stolen two boxes of cigars at the time of their arrest.

The Board of Councilmen, at their meeting yesterday, instructed the Corporation Council to cooperate with the Attorney-General in any action he may take in regard to the new Fire Department law. Resolutions increasing the salaries of the Sergeant and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the board were concurred in. Adjourned to Thursday next.

CATHARINE HENNA, a child of ten years, was drowned, on Sunday afternoon, in the dock at the foot of Forty-third-street, North River. JOHN ROGERS, a youth who leaped into the dock and tried to save her, brought up the body, and it was taken to the parents' abode, at No. 386 West Forty-third-street.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the case of HIGHLAND A. MAIN, indicted for the murder of EDWARD BRENNAN, was commenced. The alleged murder was committed in a saloon on Mercer-street, on the 30th of January last. Deceased was struck in the head by a bottle in the hands of MAIN, and died from the effects of the blow.

The annual election of thirty directors for the Society for Promoting the Gospel among Seamen, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Mariner's Church, corner of Madison and Catharine streets. After submitting their forty-seventh annual report and other routine business, the meeting adjourned.

The 37th anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society was held yesterday evening, at Irving Hall, and the exercises were of an interesting character. The annual report submitted, evidenced the society as being in a flourishing and healthy condition.

The Street-Cleaning Commission met yesterday, and resolved to insert advertisements in the various newspapers for proposals for cleaning the streets.

CHARLES REED, a Swedish seaman, committed suicide, on Sunday night, at No. 98 Mott-street, by taking laudanum.

As significant evidence of the vastly improved credit of the National Treasury, and the resolute confidence of the loyal people in the national securities, we may mention that all the gold-bearing bonds advanced decidedly yesterday, and were in unusually active demand, in the face of the unfavorable advices from the London market, received by the *Hibernian*, and of a fall of full 3 ₩ cent. in gold in our own market. A further important rise, especially in the Six per Cents. of 1881, and each series of the 5-20s, is confidently anticipated. A steamer or two later, it is believed, will bring us news from Frankfort and London, of a complete restoration of faith in our funded stocks, practical evidence of which is looked for in the form of a heavy increase of foreign orders at materially advanced prices. The handsome premium borne by the National Six per Cents in the home market, tends decidedly to stimulate the popular demand for the 7-30 currency Loan, which is convertible into 6-20 Six per Cent. coin-bearing bonds three years from the date of the issue of the notes. The home market for all our funded stocks is now—as it ever ought to be—measurably independent of all foreign influences.

Last week's sales of the national 7-30 Loan were up to the unprecedentedly high daily average of $6,731,166, at which rate of distribution, all of the unmarketed balance (about $160,000,000,) of the pending series of the Loan, will be disposed of in about four weeks more. The daily average of subscriptions during the preceding week was $4,239,233; week ending April 22, $3,054,140, and week ending April 15, $3,655,208. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the Loan last week averaged 4,706 a day. Government is deriving great pecuniary relief from the extraordinarily heavy receipts on account of subscriptions to the Loan, which enable it not only to pay its current expenses, but to cancel the oppressive arrears of last year. Forty millions of certificates of indebtedness, issued last year, matured during the past month of April, and were paid as fast as they were presented, the government meantime not issuing a single new certificate.

At the Live Stock market, yesterday, beef cattle sold fully 1c. per ℔., dressed weight, below the rates at the previous market. Prices for good to best ranged at 18c.@21c. per ℔; common to fair at 15c.@17c., and down to 12c.@13c. for poor animals. Veals are higher, selling at 7c.@12c. per ℔., live weight, for poor to extra. Sheep are in large supply, and sell at a decline of ½c. per ℔., live weight. Live hogs are cheaper. Other animals have not changed in value from last week's quotations.

Government stocks advanced ½@1 ₩ cent., and gold fell 3@4 ₩ cent. yesterday. The foreign private advices are believed generally to favor the immediate increase of trade, and of the stock investments between Great Britain and the Continent, and the United States; and there is less firmness in exchange on London. The railway market left off steady. Gold 139½ ₩ cent.

A moderate business was transacted in produce and merchandise yesterday, but at irregular prices, the markets generally closing quite heavily, in sympathy with the depression in gold. The freight market was inactive.

Last evening Gold closed at 137½—the lowest figure reached for a very long time.

AN IMPUDENT GOVERNOR.—VANCE, the late rebel Governor of North Carolina, and one of the most malignant rebel leaders of the South, has had the consummate impudence to issue a "Proclamation" to the people of North Carolina, setting himself forth as still in actual power as the Chief Executive of the State, and announcing his plans for the present and his purposes for the future. The audacious pretender coolly declares "that, under God, I will do all that may be in my power *to settle the government of the State, to restore the civil authority in her borders*, and to further the great ends of peace, domestic tranquillity, and the general welfare of the people."

The proclamation is dated the 28th ult., several days after the final surrender of JOHNSTON'S army, and after the explicit rejection by the government of SHERMAN'S first arrangement with JOHNSTON, which permitted rebel Governors to continue in power. The document comes from Greensboro, to which place VANCE precipitately fled on the advance of the Union army to the State Capital.

We would tell Mr. VANCE that he does not know the time of day, that he does not comprehend the total collapse of the rebel Confederacy, that he does not understand that rebel rulers rule no more, that rebel Governors govern no longer, that the sword of the Union has settled their fate forever, and that the government and people have sternly determined that they shall never again exercise the power which they have used for the destruction of the nation.

The rebel Governor of Virginia had the manners to flee the State on our seizing its capital, as the rebel Governors of Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri had done before him; but, unlike these, after our armies have military possession of all North Carolina, and there is not a rebel soldier in the State, VANCE pompously issues his proclamations as though nothing had taken place since 1860, or as though nothing had taken place since the opening of last month. It will not do, Mr. VANCE, as you have probably learnt ere this.

Since our armies have pierced North Carolina, there has been abundant proof of what has all along been asserted by us, that there is a large and popular Unionist population in the State. It is these who will have the forming and control of its political future. These must carry on the work which has already been begun in many of the counties, of pronouncing for unconditional loyalty. In due time they must call their conventions, reorganize their shattered fabric, elect their Governor and other functionaries, and prepare the State for the resumption of its constitutional rights and relations. In the meantime, order will be maintained by Gen. SCHOFIELD.

The Political Effect in Europe of President Lincoln's Death.

The fuller details which we publish to-day of the effect produced abroad by the report of President LINCOLN'S death, show the vast influence which the foreign policy of his administration has, all along, exercised on the political mind of Europe. It was never till now made so perfectly clear how thoroughly Western Europe, in spite of the prevailing sympathies with the rebellion, respected the honesty of purpose, the firmness yet temperateness of character, and the perfect purity of motive which appertained to all the official acts of the late Executive. We hear, without perhaps more interest than we attach to the natural condolence of friendship, the touching tributes paid to the memory of the dead President by the high-minded journalists of London, who have stood by us unwaveringly through all this bloody trial. We have tested their sympathy often on other occasions more or less calamitous, and we anticipated that now it would be what it has always been, free, generous, and intelligent. From the hostile press, on the other hand, nothing could be looked for beyond a decent regard to propriety in whatever it might say of the murder, or whatever results it might predicate thereupon. The pro-rebel British journals, among them the London *Times*, have gone—whether wittingly or not, we cannot say—much further than this, in attempting to give their own expression to the public sentiment. The "leading journal" discovers that "nothing in political history has ever drawn forth a more unanimous feeling," than the news of Mr. LINCOLN'S death. "Personally," we are told, "President LINCOLN enjoyed the kind regards of every one in England." And again it says: "The extent to which his influence was estimated in upholding amicable relations between England and the United States, has been shown by *a fall of unusual severity in all classes of securities*."

All this is doubtless so much honest confession. And, perhaps, in ordinary cases, we should not care to recall the fact that *it has come late*. But it is hardly the time to pass unnoticed the contrast presented between the policy of peace and friendship maintained so staunchly by the late President, and the policy of international embroilment which the enemies of the United States have sedulously cultivated for four full years, in Paris, in Mexico, in Canada, in the Bahama Islands, at every port accessible by pirate ships, in every place of exchange and commercial resort from London to Bahia, and from Cherbourg Harbor to the Rio Grande.

It is well enough for the foreign apologists and touters of the Richmond conspiracy to lay these posthumous tributes on the tomb of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. But we are forced to estimate their value, less in the light of an honest oblation to the memory of a great American citizen, than in view of the complete justification which they offer to the world, of the uprightness, the honor, the unequaled forbearance with which our government has been administered under every species of provocation from without.

Because the Government of Great Britain at a late hour refused to permit its Lairds and other speculators in piratical enterprises, *absolute freedom* to carry on their villainous trade in defiance alike of municipal and international law, the subjects of that government, within the late Confederacy, were dragged into the military service by the thousand as conscripts, without the right of redemption; the neighboring colonies were turned into a recruiting rendezvous for Confederate bands of thieves and murderers; all that could be done by the conspirators was done, for two full years, at least, to bring about a war between Great Britain and the United States. These things were not done without the knowledge of those who have tried everything in their power to make the rebel cause respectable in Europe, up to the hour of its collapse. And yet it is only now, when the Washington catastrophe rouses the "sympathizing" community of Europe from its self-complaisant dreamings, that we hear, for the first time, the confession that the murdered President was the peace-maker for Europe as well as for America. It is only in presence of the horrors with which the slave-power chose to signalize its final ruin and overthrow, that we hear the glib oracles of the conspiracy, offering an acknowledgment of the dignity, the self-restraint, and the unequaled patience of the United States Executive, from the opening to the close of the rebellion. The confession will be held of some account when those who made it are allowed to pass into contemptuous oblivion.

It may be that the excessive profusion of compliments offered to the foreign administration of the late President is meant primarily to awaken in Europe a needless alarm as to the policy henceforth to be followed by the new Executive. There is partial reason for suspecting this latent purpose in the London *Times*. It is necessary for that journal, after having had its refuge of lies so effectually exposed, to beat a retreat after such a noisy fashion as shall help to divert attention from the melancholy picture it presents to-day in the eyes of Europe. And it seems that it has some hope of doing something in the way of a false alarm still. There is more meant, then, we take it, in the *Times'* recommendation to President JOHNSON to retire from the executive chair, than a mere exhibition of insolence, or the gratification of an oracular ambition. The design is, doubtless, to create a panic, if only temporarily; to agitate the money market; to foreshadow the grim possibility of anarchy; and to make the credulous still hang to the belief that, after all, the revolution Gods may only yet be beginning. We have the satisfaction of knowing how short-lived these efforts to forecast new troubles for this country will be, when Europe comes to perceive the firmness and the resolute spirit with which, from the very hour of the late President's murder, the government, under the new Executive, has moved on to the great task before it.

SURRENDER NUMBER THREE.—We have the positive announcement of the surrender of DICK TAYLOR, the rebel commander in Alabama and Mississippi. This extends the lines of peace and Union to the Mississippi, and there are now no recognized rebel forces east of that river. Of course, KIRBY SMITH, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, will follow at once with a complete surrender, if he has not already done so. That will wipe out the last organized force of the great rebellion.

English Concern About Canada.

It is imagined generally in England that the United States, now that the rebellion is overthrown, will soon attempt to get possession of Canada, either by violence or by negotiation. Parliament debates solemnly how best to fortify and defend it; and a great deal is said in the press about the expediency of letting it go rather than fight for it. A question is made whether it is consistent with the honor of England to abandon colonists who insist upon protection; and another question is raised, whether England can afford to cede a colony to a foreign Power, even if its own people should wish it.

Now, all this is quite superfluous. The United States never wanted Canada, and now cares for it less than ever. Its population is but a mere handfull, compared with our own, and have little affinity with us either in spirit or habits. Its commercial facilities, its agricultural resources, its mineral wealth, are all insignificant when measured by those we already possess, and are still unable to turn to account. In times past there have been individuals who have favored the annexation of Canada as a means of strengthening the North against the slave power of the South, or, for some other special purpose; but the idea never obtained credit enough to enter into the policy of any party. There have been those who have long looked upon the close neighborhood to us of this out-lying patch of the British empire as a positive advantage to us, in serving as a material guaranty for the good behavior of the British Government toward us. Whatever intrinsic value that government might attach to Canada, its conquest by us would be a great humiliation, and that would invariably be one of the first results of a war. To keep Canada connected with England is in fact to keep a most valuable part of our great commercial rival always within striking distance. But the great body of our people have concerned themselves very little about Canada, one way or the other. If circumstances had favored its annexation they would not have objected particularly; and yet they have been perfectly content with its remaining a British dependency.

At the present time they least of all covet it. The task of restoring the immense acres of territory desolated by this war, and developing the measureless resources hitherto kept latent by slavery, is full enough to occupy their thoughts and energies. They regard it as of infinitely more consequence that the cotton-growing region of this continent, from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, should be made secure, and assimilated with the North in all the elements of prosperity, than that any accession should be gained of frozen soil on the shores of Lake Huron, or the banks of the St. Lawrence. So far as Canada now attracts American attention at all, it is as the retreat for our outlaws, and a foothold for our runaway scoundrels. For the last two years, it has thus been the occasion of a great deal of annoyance to us, and some damage. But this we hope to see corrected. Canada is a civilized country. It has a public opinion, and that opinion is believed to be on the side of law, in spite of the foolishness and corruption of many of its administrators. At all events, the failure of the rebellion must powerfully promote a respect for our rights. With a little patience, there will be, in all probability, no necessity of taking any serious measures against Canada. Our injuries will be substantially redressed, and we have no disposition to stickle about trifles.

Undoubtedly much of the prevailing indifference among our people respecting the possession of Canada results from a belief that it is certain to come into the American Union at some future time. The American is in the habit of counting largely upon the indefinite future. He considers that it is the manifest destiny of the republic to embrace ultimately the entire North American continent. His implicit faith in that final expansion makes him all the less concerned about its immediate realization. He feels that he can wait, and that his children, if need be, can wait after him. His present domain, he well understands, is quite large enough for his efforts and theirs. If he has complained of the Canadian breaches of neutrality, it has been because his country was suffering a serious injury, and not because he has wanted to make a quarrel, and get an excuse for an invasion and conquest. If he has protested against MAXIMILIAN'S rule in Mexico, it has not been because he conceived it a trespass upon any vested interest of the United States, but because it is a violation of the self-governing rights of Mexico itself. Practically it makes no difference to our people whether MAXIMILIAN remains in Mexico one year, or five, or ten. We know that there is no more likelihood of his establishing a permanent dynasty there, than there is of his sending the whole region to the bottom of the ocean. The right time for making Mexico ours will come. The reign of MAXIMILIAN there is only a link in the chain of events that will finally bring that consummation. If MAXIMILIAN is now interfered with at all, it will be, we repeat, because he is usurping Mexican rights, and not because he is supplanting our interests, or appropriating territory that we now desire to call our own. The United States is strong enough to take its own right time and its own just way in respect to all future annexations. It feels very little anxiety about what costs England and France so much painful speculation.

Mexican Emigration Schemes.

There can be no harm in associations of enterprising and muscular young men being formed for carrying out a scheme of peaceable emigration to Mexico. There is plenty of room for any number of emigrants in that country, as there is in our own great West. The difference is something in climate, and very much more in the political and social state of things that await the adventurer in Mexico. This, we presume, intelligent emigrants understand full well. Let us also hope they understand that it is not the time for volunteer missions designed for the regeneration of Mexico, Nicaragua, Cuba, Japan, or any other indifferently-governed community. There is a class of mischief-making journalists best at the present time on projecting visionary schemes of military adventure to tickle visionary and thoughtless young men who may think of settling in Mexico. They are no friends of the government of the United States, and no friends of our discharged volunteers—who are mainly intended to be influenced—that propose such irresponsible enterprises. No doubt much exciting and apparently patriotic discourse may be indulged in respecting the French invasion of Mexico. But those who urge filibustering enterprises at this crisis—whether they are friends of the Mexican Republic or not, are enemies of the United States.

In view of the possibilities of the situation, then, we think it is well that Mr. SEWARD'S answer to the Mexican Minister on the subject of the Sonora mortgage to France should be given to the public at the present time. Whatever was the immediate object sought in the publication of the correspondence between M. ROMERO and the Secretary of State on that subject, the appearance of Mr. SEWARD'S letter at this time serves a useful purpose. It shows that while the government is not indifferent to the permanent occupation of neighboring republican territory by a European army of invasion, the Secretary of State is not to be drawn into a hasty issue of a challenge to a foreign Power under any diplomatic influence or fanciful chivalric impulse. Mr. SEWARD says, under date of Feb. 25:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th inst., in which, in your character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States, accredited to the Government of the United States of America, you enter your protest, in the most formal, energetic and solemn manner, against any settlement or cession, either made or to be made, by the Hz-Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, in the name of Mexico, with the Emperor of the French, or with any other government, by which he alienates or hypothecates Mexican territory, or in any manner compromises the responsibility of the Mexican Republic.

This measure you are led to take, under the circumstances more fully detailed in your note, believing it to be in consonance with your most sacred duties as the representative of Mexico.

In reply, it affords me pleasure to state that the protest referred to will be placed upon file in the archives of this department, there to remain a testimony to your course in the premises, and as an additional evidence of the zealous and patriotic discharge of your functions as the Minister of Mexico in the United States, and for such other ends and purposes as future events may render it necessary to apply it.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to you, Sir, a renewal of my very high and distinguished consideration. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor MATIAS ROMERO, &c., Washington, D. C.

Than this, nothing could be more gracious as a testimony to M. ROMERO'S fidelity to the cause of the Mexican Republic; nothing more respectful, as to the disposition made of that Minister's protest. But while observing the utmost courtesy that the occasion called for, it was Mr. SEWARD'S evident intent, as it was assuredly the wish of the loyal and reflecting portion of the community, to apprise M. ROMERO that the Mexican question, so far as it affects the United States, is a matter for cool and mature deliberation in the future.

It is no evidence of insincere friendship for the neighboring republic, or for what remains of it, that we are not to be driven from the immediate task to which the national energies have been consecrated for four full years, by the appeals of oppressed nationalities generally throughout the universe. Wise and prudent governments are moved to such foreign enterprises naturally by an "enlightened self-interest." Whenever the time shall have arrived that our interests seem to demand intervention in the dispositions made of the territory of Mexico by her invaders, then will be the time to pronounce upon a policy less passive and neutral than that now observed. Until such time arrives, the attempts made to present the bordering republic as an immediate field for irresponsible military adventures, are conceived only in a spirit inimical to the peace and welfare of the United States.

OUR CAVALRY.—In the disbandment of our vast volunteer army which is now in progress, there is nothing said about the diminution of the effective force of cavalry. We suppose that this arm will be maintained for some time in great strength. It is a branch of the service that cannot be gotten up upon short notice. Even in this country, with the extraordinary facility of our people in adapting themselves to any pursuit, it took as three years to bring a cavalry force into respectable condition.

We have now by far the most effective cavalry force possessed by any nation in the world. Their expeditions and exploits have been more wonderful than anything in the history of war, ancient or modern. The intelligence, courage, endurance and expertness of the troopers are well known. They are thoroughly familiar with all the necessities of the service, and they could now campaign irresistibly over this continent from the St. Lawrence to the plains of Mexico. They are excellently mounted and superbly armed. They have such leaders as SHERIDAN, KILPATRICK, STONEMAN, WILSON, not to speak of such subordinates as CUSTER, PLEASONTON, SPENCER and others.

We can hardly hope that there will be perfect peace all at once over the entire States of the South. The retention of a large cavalry force will have an excellent effect in repressing the lingering spirit of sedition, and in putting down any such spasmodic outbreaks as may be anticipated. If we are to have a campaign in Texas, they would be of vast service there, and a great body of them will, in any event, be needed to repress Indian hostilities this Summer on the great plains of the West.

OUR POPULAR LOAN.—A few days ago, a malignant pro-rebel newspaper of this city, having got quite out of patience with the regularly increasing aggregate of subscriptions to the new seven-thirties, snarled out its spite by saying that the immense sums were made up by contractors and other public creditors, who were crowding in to get their money, implying thereby that they doubted the solvency of the government. Had such been the fact, it would not have weighed a feather in the calumniator's scale; for what is the difference between paying your debts off hand and accumulating the money to do so? If any, it is in favor of the government. But Mr. Copperhead, it seems, resorted to a very foolish lie to make his point. It is now officially announced that, of the $40,000,000 subscribed last week, there was *not one dollar* of contractors' subscriptions or vouchers. Every dollar was for cash, and cash only. Marplot must try again.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Contrary to general expectation there was no meeting to-day of the Military Commission to try the assassination and conspiracy case. The details for this purpose was made out on Saturday, but up to this evening one of the members had not arrived, and therefore the tribunal was not convened. When the commission meets, the first thing it will determine will be the rules that shall govern it as to the matter of duration of session, adjournment, etc., and whether the proceeding shall be open to the public or not. There is no reason to doubt that the trial will be an open one, and that ample provision will be made for the accommodation of the press.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, May 8—9 P. M.

The trade regulations were the subject of further consideration at a special meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon. A thorough revision has taken place, and the Secretary of the Treasury is now preparing new circulars which will be issued to-morrow or next day.

PROGRESS OF RESIGNATIONS.

Resignations of officers in the army and navy are coming in to the departments in large numbers. These resignations are promptly accepted, and it is believed that by the 15th inst. there will be but few, if any, officers left more than the government designs retaining in the service. It is rumored that, in addition to the force deemed necessary to maintain order and assist in restoring the civil law in the late insurrectionary districts, a very large force is to be sent to Texas.

SHERIDAN'S OFFICERS.

A large number of officers of Gen. SHERIDAN'S command have arrived here since yesterday morning.

LOYAL MONEY FROM RICHMOND.

A subscription of $50,000 to the 7-30 loan was received to-day by JAY COOKE & Co., from Richmond, through S. T. SUIT, President of one of the National Banks there.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day is Major THOMAS J. BLAKENEY, late of the First California Cavalry, formerly connected with the Army of the Potomac. Major BLAKENEY is fresh from the scenes of the Indian wars in Arizona. He reports the subjection of the Navajoes as complete, but that the Apaches are still troublesome, and eventual extermination is the only remedy for their depredations.

IMPORTANT TO DESERTERS.

An order from the War Department declares that all deserters who fail to report under the President's proclamation, the pardon of which expires May 16, will be at once discharged the service, with the loss of all pay and allowances due at the time of desertion.

THE BALTIMORE REBEL WOMAN.

The case of Mrs. PERRINE, of Baltimore, the rebellious lady, charged with having encouraged and incited HARRY GILMOR'S band of robbers to acts of plunder in their raid on the railroads north of Baltimore last Summer, came up to-day before the court-martial of which Gen. CHAPMAN is President. The charge against her is for violating laws and customs of war. The specification states that she, Mrs. BESSIE PERRINE, a resident of the City of Baltimore, and a citizen of the State of Maryland, within the lines of the Federal army, and under the protection of the Federal Government, did, on or about the 12th day of July, 1864, in the State of Maryland, while the railroad train was passing from the City of Baltimore to the City of Philadelphia, knowingly and wilfully give aid and comfort to the public enemy then in rebellion against and making war upon the Government and people of the United States, and did then and there encourage and assist the military forces of said rebels and enemies of the United States in their warfare aforesaid, by encouraging and aiding them in seizing and breaking open the trunks of passengers and citizens of the United States on the said train of cars, and feloniously taking, appropriating and carrying away the contents of said trunks, containing money, jewelry, clothes and other articles of great value, the property of the citizens aforesaid, and by other and conspicuous demonstrations of sympathy for the rebel cause. This in a time of rebellion, and to the great injury and peril of the military service.

The first witness called was Dr. BLOEDORN, of the navy, who testified that he was on the train from Baltimore to Philadelphia, last Summer, at the time the rebels under GILMOR made the attack. He recognized the accused as the female whom he saw on the train pointing out officers' baggage to rebels; the accused seemed familiarized with rebels, and seemed very much pleased.

Mrs. C. T. CLARKE testified that she was one of the passengers on the train from Baltimore to Philadelphia; saw the accused there talking with rebels; accused said it was right to break open the trunks and rob from the government; witness said to the accused that it was wrong to break open trunks and destroy the railroad; accused replied that the road was used for purposes of carrying troops and supplies for the government; accused was sitting on a trunk with a rebel officer.

The counsel for accused asked that the case be postponed until Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Hon. THOMAS COWEN appears as counsel for the accused.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO GEO. F. ROBINSON.

The following paper accompanied the presentation of the testimonial already named to the soldier nurse who saved Mr. SEWARD'S life:

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

To George F. Robinson, Company E, Eighth Maine Volunteers, Douglass Hospital, Washington City:

SIR: We are informed and believe that the attempted murder on the evening of Friday, the 14th day of April last, to assassinate the Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, was thwarted by your courage and fidelity; that, although an invalid yourself, you did not hesitate to imperil your own life to save the life of him, whom in his sickness you were assigned to nurse, watch and protect, and that in the brave discharge of your duty you were dangerously wounded. But for your prompt interference, the whole country would have been called to mourn the loss of one of its foremost statesmen and patriots. We deem it proper that the heroism displayed by you should not pass unacknowledged by us who cherish the life which has been so signally spared. We, therefore, ask you to accept the inclosed $1,600, as a slight manifestation of the gratitude which we in common with the whole country feel toward you for your faithful and self-sacrificing performance of your duty. We are, very truly, your friends.

M. H. GRINNELL,	ROBT. MURRAY,
RICHARD SCHELL,	JAS. GALLATIN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	K. VAN WAGENEN,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,	S. L. M. BARLOW,
THURLOW WEED,	AUGUST BELMONT,
HENRY J. RAYMOND,	ABRAM WAKEMAN,
J. V. L. PRUYN,	ROYAL PHELPS,
THOS. MURPHY,	ALEX. DUNCAN,
MOSES TAYLOR,	C. K. GARRISON,
JOHN T. MARTIN,	G. S. ROBBINS,
MARS'L O. ROBERTS,	S. J. TILDEN,
G. W. BUCK,	WILSON G. HUNT,
HOWARD POTTER,	GEO. DENISON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 8.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION IN THE SOUTH.

A distinguished army officer mentioned, this morning, as a fact, that there is now telegraphic communication between Macon, Ga., and Washington.

ion, a portion of the line extending through Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, where we have no troops. He also stated that the same wires which were but recently used by the rebels, are now employed in transmitting the President's proclamation offering rewards for the arrest of JEFF. DAVIS and others.

RESIGNATION OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Navy Department continues to receive and accept the resignations of volunteer officers. Of the entire number who entered the service at the commencement of the rebellion, 500 were dismissed for drunkenness, which was the prevalent offence.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The Treasury Department is making arrangements to pay all the back indebtedness, including the arrearages and bounties to the army.

WOODEN VESSELS TO BE SOLD.

The NAVY Department will in a short time sell many of the wooden vessels which were purchased to meet pressing emergencies.

TREASON AT HOME.

Trial of Hon. Benj. G. Harris for Aiding the Enemy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 8.

The hearing of the Harris case was resumed this morning. The accused filed a formal objection to the jurisdiction of the Court to take cognizance of the charge made against him. He objects that the two specifications to the charge do not show an offence embraced within either clause of the 56th article of war; that no such facts are alleged as would, if proven, constitute the offence made punishable by that article. He further demurred to the specifications that they do not name the precise houses in which the accused is alleged to have harbored the two rebel soldiers.

Judge CRAM, counsel for accused, argued that such details and particulars of fact, in specification before a military court, were more necessary and more rigidly required than in an indictment in a court of civil jurisdiction, and hence if this proposition be correct, the case must fail by reason of fatal defect to the specification.

These objections were received, and are to be held under advisement by the court until the final decision in the case.

It is intimated that the accused will also urge in his final argument that a court-martial has no jurisdiction of this offence; that if it be punishable at all, the civil statutes cover the case, and the civil courts being open in the district and State where the offence is alleged to have been committed, the case should, under the statutes, be turned over to the United States District Attorney for the State of Maryland.

The defendant, in support of this proposition, cites the arguments on that subject in Congress last Winter, made by HENRY WINTER DAVIS, Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, and others.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 8.

The trial of BENJAMIN G. HARRIS, member of Congress from Southern Maryland, was resumed, to-day, at eleven o'clock, before the court-martial, of which Maj.-Gen. FOSTER is President, specially organized for the purpose, and of which Maj. WINTHROP is Judge-Advocate.

The court having been called to order by the President, the accused read the following paper, which he asked the court to file:

Mr. President of the Commission:

The undersigned respectfully states to the commission here that he has been advised by counsel, since the commencement of this trial, and since he plead to the charge and specification, that he ought to have made a formal exception to the jurisdiction of this tribunal to take cognizance of the charge made against him, and which he has been required to answer here, and he respectfully further suggests that whilst he could hardly hope by any views he might be able to present in support of this exception, to induce this honorable court to sustain the same in the teeth of the various decisions in support of the jurisdiction of similar tribunals in like cases; and to which decisions in support of the jurisdiction of similar tribunals, would naturally accord the highest and indeed controlling respect; yet he is advised that the suggestion of want of jurisdiction, made at any time in any manner, however informal, will, for all ulterior purposes be equally available, as if the same had been made by formal plea, or in some other apt mode.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully asks the benefit of the exception, which he desires to be made part of the record taken by him to the jurisdiction of this tribunal.

The undersigned respectfully further states, that he has been advised, and that he respectfully excepts to the two specifications to the charge against him, nor does either of them show an offence embraced within either clause of the fifty-ninth article of war. No such facts are alleged as would, or could if proved, amount to such offence, or any such offence, as is made punishable by or under said article. And he hopes that he may have all the benefit of all exceptions to said specifications, as if he had in effect demurred to the same, and to each of them respectively.

The undersigned does not ask permission at this stage of the trial to be heard in support of these exceptions; but respectfully asks that this paper may be received and made a part of the proceedings of the cause, to avail hereafter in such manner as justice and right may require.

BENJAMIN G. HARRIS.

The Judge-Advocate said he had no objection to the receipt of the paper, and it was accordingly filed.

Mr. CRAM, counsel for the defence, demurred against the specifications, remarking that no particular house was named therein in which the accused is charged with harboring the men. Mr. CRAM, however, deferred pressing the point at the present time.

The accused then offered as evidence General Orders No. 72 of the War Department, giving transportation to rebels and others to their homes.

Mr. HARRIS stated that his witnesses had not arrived, but it was important that they should be here. They would probably arrive to-day; but as they had some sixty miles to travel, he would ask the court to grant him further time.

The Judge-Advocate remarked that he would have no objections to adjourning until to-morrow, if the accused would make the proper affidavit relative to the witnesses.

The accused having filed the proper affidavit, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

OUR POPULAR LOAN.

Over Six Millions Subscribed Yesterday—Forty-three Hundred Small Subscriptions—No Subscriptions Last Week from Contractors—Every Dollar Was for Cash Only.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 8.

JAY COOKE reports that the subscriptions received to-day amounted to $6,183,200, including $300,000 from the First National Bank of Cincinnati, $190 000 from the Second National Bank of Chicago, $1,000,000 from the Fourth National Bank of New-York, $500,000 from the National Bank of Commerce of New-York, $222 000 from the Second National Bank of Providence, $275,000 from the First National Bank of Baltimore, $150,000 from the First National Bank of Portland, Maine, $200,000 from the Merchants' Bank of Boston, and $50,000 from the First National Bank of Richmond, Virginia. The number of individual subscriptions for $50 and $100 each was 4,321.

In the subscriptions last week, amounting to over $40,000,000, not one dollar of contractors' subscriptions, and not one dollar of their vouchers, was included. The daily reports were of cash subscriptions, and cash only.

As an evidence of the speedy readjustment of the relations of the Union, an old Petersburgh mercantile firm, composed of four members, three of whom are paroled prisoners of war of LEE's army, have applied to JAY COOKE for information about starting national banks, it being their purpose to establish one in Petersburgh, with branches in Raleigh and Richmond.

Condition of Mr. Seward and His Son—Confession of the Assassin Payne.

The following letter, which confirms the report of the confession of the assassin PAYNE, was received to-day by Mr. CLARENCE A. SEWARD:

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 7.

I found your uncle much better than I expected; his strength is rapidly returning. He suffers but little pain, although the metal splint which is applied to sustain the jaw is very annoying, and interferes with his regular sleep. He converses with some difficulty, but a little time will improve that. He hopes to take hold of department business somewhat during this week. I drove out with him two hours yesterday and to-day. FREDERICK is doing well—is entirely conscious. If the hemorrhage from his wounds does not return in four or five days more, his physicians think he will be out of danger.

You will be glad to hear that PAYNE the assassin has fully confessed his crime and all the details respecting it, and the difficulties he encountered. He confirms fully the story of the colored lad who led him into the house, and also Major SEWARD's account. The details which he gives are, for obvious reasons, not made public at present; he says, however, that all the plans of that Friday night not being carried out was the greatest failure that ever was. He has not made any revelation respecting his accomplices. That will doubtless follow. Yours ever truly,

E. M. STANTON.

CLARENCE A. SEWARD, Esq., New-York.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Details of the Advices by the Hibernian.

The Assassination of the President.

ACTION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

An Address Presented to Mr. Adams by the House of Commons.

Eulogies on Mr. Lincoln by the Press.

PATENT POINT, Monday, May 8.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 27th, via Londonderry on the 28th ult., arrived off this point this morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The news by the steamship *Nova Scotian* of the assassination of President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD, was published throughout England on the 26th ult., and created a most profound sensation.

The strongest feeling of sympathy, indignation and horror were expressed. There was but one voice throughout the country, and those who sympathized with the cause of the South evinced quite as much indignation as the warmest friends of the North. In all places it was the all-pervading topic, and caused almost a total suspension of business, particularly in Liverpool and Manchester. In London consols fell nearly 1 ⅞ cent., but slightly recovered afterward. Five-twenties fell to 58@60 ex-coupon; Illinois shares to 68@69, and Erie shares to 40⅝@41⅛. There was a slight rally next day.

The cotton market was quite unsettled, and most holders withdrew their stocks. Prices were called about ⅛d. higher.

On Wednesday there was only a day session of Parliament. The attendance was very slim, only about 60 members being present. They all signed the following address, which was presented the same evening to Mr. ADAMS:

We, the undersigned, members of the House of Commons, have learned with the deepest regret and horror that the President of the United States has been deprived of life by an act of violence, and we desire to express our sympathy at the sad event to the American

[Our report breaks off at this point.]

All American residents in London, also the Union and Emancipation Society, and public gatherings at Manchester, Birmingham, &c., were likewise to meet on the 27th to express their sentiments.

The Liverpool *Post*, of the 27th, is printed with its columns in mourning.

The *Times* says that nothing in political history can be remembered that has ever drawn forth a more unanimous feeling than this news. Personally, President LINCOLN enjoyed the kind regards of every one in England.

The extent to which his influence was estimated in upholding amicable relations between England and the United States, has been shown by a fall of unusual severity in all classes of securities.

The *Times* editorially says that the news will be received throughout Europe with a sorrow as sincere and profound as it awoke even in the United States. Mr. LINCOLN's perfect honesty speedily became apparent, and Englishmen learned to respect him. It also says: "Unjust as we believe it to be, the Confederate cause will not escape the dishonor cast upon it by these wanton murders."

The *Daily News* says that Mr. LINCOLN has not fallen in the flush of triumph, for no thought of triumph was in that honest and humble heart, but his task was accomplished, and the battle of his life was won—and in all time to come, among all who think of manhood more than rank, the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be held in reverence and love.

The *News* then continues:

"We will not, without further and overwhelming proof, lay the charge of this horrible conspiracy to the leaders or abettors of the South."

The *Star* pays a warm tribute to Mr. LINCOLN, and eulogizes his steadfast policy of peace, in spite of all provocations, toward England. It also expresses great confidence that the North, even to its hour of just indignation, will bear itself with that magnanimous clemency which thus far has attended its triumph.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "From vulgar corruption, from factious hatred, from meanest jealousy and uncharitableness, this great ruler was wholly free. At last came what seemed to be the fruition of all his labor—the reward of his patience and courage. He entered Richmond as a conqueror, but he launched no decree of proscription against the South, for the fight appeared to him to be over, and it was not in his large heart to bear malice against a beaten foe. He spoke very kindly of Gen. LEE, says Secretary STANTON, and on that same night that he pleaded for mercy and for peace, a villain killed him. Not for LINCOLN himself can the end be considered as unhappy."

Much uneasiness was evinced in regard to the assassination of President LINCOLN, from the fact that ANDREW JOHNSON would take his place, and unavoidable deductions were drawn from his conduct at the inauguration ceremonies at Washington on the 4th of March, and also from the tenor of his various speeches.

The London *Times* suggests that Mr. JOHNSON should resign voluntarily, or, in case of his failing to do so, that public opinion should be so expressed in regard to him as to lead him to resign.

The *Daily News* says that if he made careful inquiries, and is assured on reliable authority that the incident so regrettable which occurred at his installation as Vice-President cannot without injustice be taken to represent Mr. JOHNSON's character, as those who know him well describe him as a man of real capacity and temperate habits. The *Daily News* adds: "We must wait awhile before we pass judgment upon him."

FRANCE.

Letters of condolence from the Emperor and Prince NAPOLEON to the family of the late Mr. COBDEN are published.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was an exceedingly fine house last evening to witness the final representation of "Les Huguenots," and the regret was general that it should, indeed, be the only remaining opportunity of hearing MEYERBEER's grand work. Mr. GROVER's season terminated with the evening, and for the present, at least, we shall have no more of German singers or German music. The opera was rendered with the same effect that we recorded on the occasion of its first production here a few nights ago. It is unnecessary to speak in detail of a combination which we shall probably never hear again. The artists, orchestra and chorus were generally all good, and the satisfaction of the audience was complete.

And so ends the last grand experiment of a national opera which appealed to the third largest German community in the world. Our only regret is that Mr. GROVER cannot clearly see his way to a few extra performances, at which GOUNOD's "Mirelle" and WAGNER's "Tannheuser"—works which we are persuaded would attract admirable audiences—could be played. It was for many reasons necessary, we know, to allow the present contracts to expire. Inharmonious elements had crept into the company, and they neutralized the best efforts of the manager. Moreover, it was not desirable that the company should be rearranged for any lengthened period, in view of the uncertain condition of all kinds of amusement. Still, a few nights devoted to the operas we have named, would, we are sure, prove remunerative to the management. We must be content, however, with what we have had, and look forward to next season for more.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK will make his reappearance at this establishment to-night in the comedy of "The Wonder." There will be one of the most fashionable audiences of the season in attendance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. J. E. OWENS, the great original of *Solon Shingle*, will make his reentrée here to-night, in that singular character, and also in the "Live Indian."—We need scarcely remind our readers that Mr. OWENS' engagement was interrupted only at his own request, and for the purpose of enabling Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN to appear at the theatre. The kindness and courtesy so generously displayed will not be forgotten by the public.

LAYING HALL.—The annual exhibition of the pupils of the Blind Asylum takes place at this establishment to-day, at 3 o'clock. The musical exercises are under the direction of Mr. THOMPSON THOMAS.

WINTER GARDEN.—We have rarely witnessed a more charming personation than that given last night by Mr. HENRY PLACIDE in the delightful little comedy called "Secret Service." The part is called *Michael Perrin*, and depicts the story of an honest old *curé*, who blundering into official circles whilst there is a conspiracy against the life of the First Consul, is used as a spy. He does not, of course, entertain the faintest suspicion that this is the service required at his hands, yet being blindly and faithfully about what he is asked to do, manages to involve his own friends in trouble, to let the real culprit escape, but finally in an obscure way to avert the crime which was contemplated. The phases of this character are illustrated with real artistic moderation. A vast amount of double meaning—some of it quite applicable to the late calamity—runs through the work; the simplicity and indignation of *Perrin* being mistaken for cunning. Mr. PLACIDE does not for a moment forget that he is the unsuspecting, country-bred, charitable, well-intended *curé*. He preserves in consequence the unwavering attention of the listeners, and it is they who make the points, not the actor. So gentle and delicate a performance has rarely been seen. Mr. PLACIDE was creditably supported by the members of the company, especially by Mrs. WALCOT in the small part of *Therese*. This lady possesses a soft, melodious voice, and sets with much sensibility and taste. The comedy was followed by the drama of the "Old Guard." Both pieces will be repeated to-night and during the week. Our readers will do well to see them.

HIPPOTHEATRON.—The entertainments at this house were varied last evening by the performance of Don MANUEL DONATI—a one legged dancer—about the whereabouts of whose other leg there appears to be some doubt—recently from London. A good many vocalists manage to get along with half a voice, some indeed with none at all; *millinerites* have built their fortunes on half a chance; and so there is no reason why a dancer should not pirouette on a single leg. When the fairer sex is involved, popular prejudice runs in favor of the ordinary number of pedal extremities, but we freely confess that the necessity does not overwhelm us when it is a man. DONATI is, of course, an imitator of DONATO, whose stump was of unquestionable timber. He is an expert and graceful posturist, and manages the drapery of his dance and its involved undulations with unquestionable ability. The performance is peculiar and surprising, and will attract the masses.

CHAMBER MUSIC.—The last of the series of chamber concerts—so well remembered under the names of MASON and THOMAS—will take place at Dodworth's Hall on Wednesday evening. The programme is unusually interesting, and we need scarcely add will be interpreted in the usual careful and artistic way of the party.

CONCERT.—Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR's complimentary concert, postponed from last month in consequence of the President's death, will be given at Irving Hall on the 22d inst. Several first-class artists will assist on the occasion.

FIFTH AND LAST BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.—The greatest success of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society was achieved on Saturday night at the fifth and last concert of the current season. The programme was the best ever presented by the direction, but was entirely too long. It embraced BEETHOVEN's "Sinfonia Eroica," HERBERT "Carnival" overture, and MEYERBEER's "Torchlight March," with two songs by Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH, (two solos by Mlle. DE KAYSO and two by Mr. WELLS. Under the skillful baton of Mr. EISFELD, the grand orchestra, sixty strong, left nothing to be desired. The delicacy of its expression, the fidelity of its interpretation, were fully equaled by the intelligence of its conception and the effect of its condition. The glories of the symphony were brought out in matchless perfection, securing, as was deserved, the hearty plaudits of an appreciative and cultured audience. This was the gem of the night, and its setting was worthy of its value. The "Torchlight March," brassy and "modern" as it is, struck the popular nerve and sent all home in a state of mental fever and physical prostration at the unusual hour of 11. Mme. STRAKOSCH was well received, and gave "Mon Fils" and the *bravura* from "Lucretia," to the unbounded satisfaction of the people. Mlle. DE KAYSO and Mr. WELLS, already favorites in Brooklyn, were taxed to their fullest by the encoring multitude which comprises the patrons of this society. The "Home, Sweet Home," left-handed, of Mr. WELLS, given in response to a thundering encore, surprised and delighted every one, the result being a long protracted applause, which probably surprised, if it did not delight the artist.

The system of reserving one tier of seats, which accommodate perhaps one quarter of those who wish seats, is a nuisance. The whole or none should be reserved, and no more tickets should be sold than the house can fairly accommodate. The vexations of mind and the harrassments of body which one experiences in the struggle for a reserved seat, the weariness of limb and prostration of vitality sequent to the rush, crush and scramble at the door on the night of the concert, and the discomfort attending the overcrowding of the Academy, are sufficient to unfit the audience for ordinary work for a week thereafter. The concerts are delightful, the music well chosen and perfectly rendered, and the whole a grand and notable success, with the single but vital exception above noted. So long as the present low price be adhered to, the crowd will be greater than the house will seat; but if the good old rule of "first come, first served" is rigidly enforced, and the office finally closed when the proper number of tickets are sold, it would go far toward settling the difficulty.

Mr. EISFELD, the efficient and popular conductor of these concerts, is about departing for Europe. A few days since, the directors presented him with a beautiful ivory baton, jewel tipped and golden laid, as an evidence of their personal regard and professional esteem.

Fair for the Sisters of Mercy at Palace Garden.

We are glad to see that the attention of the public is at last directed to this almost unknown institution. But little of the charity and self-devotion of the sisterhood is known to the world, for their deeds are performed in the abodes of the poor, in the prison cell and in the camp hospital. Sanjoined are some statistics taken from the annual report, which show that this is one of the most useful and practical of our charitable institutions:

Sick poor visited and relieved, 7,053; visits paid to the sick, 23,471; persons instructed and counseled in hospitals, 23,513; persons visited at Sing Sing and City Prison, 19,500; persons prepared for the scaffold, 22; persons received into the House of Protection, 9,504; servants provided with situations, 16,869; persons prepared for the sacraments, 38,024; persons prepared for baptism, 750; total number relieved with clothing, food and money, 92,130.

The institution is in debt to the amount of $30,000, the interest on which the sisters are now unable to pay. Our citizens will be assisting in a really laudable work, by visiting the fair and contributing their mite to rescue the institution from the debt which oppresses it.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the AMERICAN reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both foreign and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the public, as it appears in a condensed and convenient shape form an news as interest, and must prove valuable as a record through time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $2; two copies one year, $3. From names sent at any time by mail or otherwise, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

DR SCHENCK

Can be found professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond st., every TUESDAY, from 9 until 3 o'clock. Advice free. For a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, his charge is $3. The Doctor's medicine can be obtained at all times at his office, No. 32 Bond-st.

A Neglected Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumptive Coughs, the TROCHES are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief.

Look out for Your Nerves.—The nervous will find the Biokrene or Life Regenerator a sure remedy for all their suffering; and persons who, from the injudicious use of liquors, have become dejected, and their nervous systems shattered, and constitution broken down. One dollar per bottle. Sold by Druggists. Depot No. 26 Dey-st., New-York.

The Ladies Should Use Harnett's Florimel.—It is a choice perfume, unlike the pungent and sickening perfumes in the market.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Diabetico Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh,
Lungs, Throat, Heart and
Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.
Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 267 Pearl-st., New-York.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Handkerchief only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Old Eyes Made New,
Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
Depot, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

A Promenade through the long vista of new styles of CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway, will convince any tasteful mother, that the assortment in peerless in this country, and that the figures affixed to the fabrics are remarkably reasonable.

At Old Prices, Wedding Cards, Note Paper, silver door plates, &c. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 336 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Riggs Multipedal Hard-rubber Truss will retain any rupture, and is comfortable, durable and cleanly. Can be had only at No. 2 Barclay-st.

Weed Sewing Machine Co's Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

Carpetings—Fashionable, elegant, heavy and light, our own manufacture. Warranted. ADAMS & CONE, No. 684 Broadway, corner Great Jones-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 538 B'way.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

DEWAY—PETERSON.—On Saturday, May 6, by Rev. J. J. Morgan, W. N. DEWEY, of New-York, and MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. Anders Peterson, of Jamaica.

SNEDEKER—BAILEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 24, at the residence of O. P. Miller, by Rev. Charles B. Sing, Col. ISAAC SNEDEKER, of Hempstead, L. I., and Mrs. ELIZA BAILEY, of Washington, D. C.

BIBLE—WILSON.—On Wednesday, May 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. Clinton Pierce, JOHN R. SIBLEY and LIZZIE M., second daughter of Joseph Wilson, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Sunday evening, May 7, Mrs. ESTHER ACKERMAN, in the 90th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of James Valentine, Woodbridge, N. J., this day, (Tuesday,) the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock.

ANDERSON.—On Monday, May 8, JOHN L. ANDERSON, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his father, William Anderson, No. 221 Broome-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Portchester for interment on Wednesday morning.

COGWIN.—On Monday, May 8, of consumption, JAMES H. COGWIN.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, May 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Moses H. Cogwin, at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.

CLENTS.—At Hagerstown, Md., on Friday, May 5, Mrs. LIZZIE L. CLENTS, relict of William B. Crooyn, late of Brooklyn, L. I.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Edward F. Crooyn, Lefferts-st., first house east of Classon-av., Brooklyn. Atlantic and Fulton-av. cars pass within a block of the residence.

COWDREY.—At Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., on Sunday, May 7, Capt. EDWARD A. COWDREY, 90th Regiment N. Y. Vols.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

DIBBLE.—At Yonkers, on Monday morning, May 8, ISABEL, wife of Wm. A. DIBBLE, aged 42 years.

Funeral at her late residence, Palisade-av., this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 P. M.

FAY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, May 8, JOHN G. FAY, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Sands-st. M. E. Church, without further notice.

GOOKIN.—At Glen Head, on Sunday morning May 6, of inflammation of the lungs, ESTER GOOKIN, aged 38 years.

Time and place of funeral in Wednesday morning's papers.

HUNT.—On Monday evening, May 8, Mrs ANN HUNT, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 13 Leroy-st. Her remains will be taken to Nyack, for interment on Thursday morning.

HYDE.—At Auburn, N. Y., on Saturday, May 6, ROSELLE MAYNE, wife of James Hyde, formerly of Manchester, Conn., in the 54th year of her age.

O'HARA.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 5, after a long and painful illness, CECELIA, only daughter of Mary and the late Peter O'Hara, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 13 Schermerhorn-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to St. Paul's Church, corner of Court and Congress sts., where a solemn Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul, and from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

POLHEMUS.—On Sunday, May 7, REBECCA, wife of Abram Polhemus, Sr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 43 East 4th-st.

PRAIL.—In Perrysville, (New-York City,) on Saturday evening, May 6, of consumption of the lungs, WILLIAM PRAIL, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 12 M., from St. James' Church, (Dr. F. S. Chauncey's,) 69th-st., without further notice.

☞ London, England, papers please copy.

PRINCE.—On Thursday morning, May 4, ANN MARIA, wife of Dr. Charles E. Pierson, of this city, in the 73d year of her age.

RUGGLES.—At the Danville, Va., military prison, on Friday, Feb. 10, Major D. CALDEN RUGGLES, Additional Paymaster U. S. Army.

The funeral will take place at 1½ P. M., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., from Calvary Church, 4th-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Nyack, N. Y., for interment.

TAYLOR.—On Sunday, May 7, JAMES N. TAYLOR, aged 31 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 624 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TALLMADGE.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, May 7, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, JULIA CLINTON TALLMADGE, only daughter of G. Clinton and Henrietta T. Tallmadge, in the 9th year of her age.

VAN ALST.—At Newtown, L. I., on Monday, May 8, JOHN W. VAN ALST, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, and at 2 o'clock from the Dutch Reformed Church, Newtown.

WILSON.—On Monday morning, May 8, MISS MARY WILSON, in the 71st year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, No. 138 West 21st-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to East Chester, for interment, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

WALTER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 6, JOHN MCKEAN, infant son of Joseph S. and Sophia K. Walter.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, May 9, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, corner of Classon and Gates avs.

WILLIAMS.—In Danbury, Conn., at the residence of David P. Nichols, on Sunday, May 7, C. F. WILLIAMS, formerly of New-York, aged 49 years.

Funeral 2 P. M. Tuesday.

WATKINS.—On Sunday, May 7, ARTHUR K., infant son of John L. and Maria Watkins.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, May 9, at 1 o'clock, from No. 83 East 12th-st.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 8, 1865.

Information has been received at this department, from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death, on the 3d day of February last, on board steamer *Fire Dart*, of HENRY C. TALLMAN, Esq., a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New-York City.

Also of the death, on the 5th of February, at Shanghai, of THOMAS J. DEVINE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New-York City.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

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For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Fleas, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc.

"16 years established in New-York City."
"Only infallible remedy known."
"Free from poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold by all druggists and retailers.
☞ BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No. 483 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

"IN HOC VINCES."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS is composed very largely of Calisaya and other Tonic ingredients, with an aperient or laxative to counteract the astringent properties peculiar to all vegetable tonics, thereby rendering it as a

BOWEL REGULATOR

unequaled by any other known compound.

The composition embraces nine medicinal ingredients, all well known and approved by eminent Physicians and Surgeons. But aside from the general

TONIC AND ALTERNATIVE

effects, the fact that it is the only exhilarant beverage in the world which is followed by no drowsy or

STUPEFYING REACTION,

is sufficient to commend it to all, and especially the SEDENTARY CONVALESCENT and DEBILITATED.

It is the REACTION which follows the exhilaration of ardent spirits which is the cause of

INTEMPERANCE,

or otherwise the stupor which succeeds the exhilaration of one glass must be dispelled by a second, a third, and so on. This will be admitted by all without further explanation. Crimean Bitters pleasantly exhilarate for a time, after which the mind is calm, and the coats of the stomach are not injured nor an appetite aroused for additional stimulant. Its use may be remitted with no inconvenience whatever.

A period of the year has arrived when the enervating effects of the season demand a safe exhilarant and tonic; and without presumption we say that nothing can be used with so much safety and benefit as CRIMEAN BITTERS.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

MILLER & CO., Proprietors.

Depot No. 110 Liberty-st., New-York.

CLOTHING.

FALL IN GOLD.
FALL IN GOLD.
FALL IN GOLD.
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FALL IN GOLD.
FALL IN GOLD.
PRICES MARKED DOWN 40 PER CENT.
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AT
398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,
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CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER.
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OFFER
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
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THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing
Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing
Mens', Boys' and Children's Clothing
Mens', Boy's and Children's Clothing
AT RETAIL,
AT RETAIL,
AT RETAIL,
AT RETAIL,
AT RETAIL,
AT RETAIL,
For less than the material alone cost.
For less than the material alone cost.
For less than the material alone cost.
For less than the material alone cost.

TIES,	IMPORTANT NOTICE.	BOWS
TIES	An importers' and manufacturers'	BOWS
TIES	stock of	BOWS
TIES	MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS	BOWS
TIES	AT RETAIL.	BOWS
TIES	P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,	BOWS
TIES	(Of No. 36 Warren-st., Importers,)	BOWS
TIES	Have opened an extensive retail department	BOWS
TIES	AT NO. 3 PARK-ROW,	BOWS
TIES	Opposite the Astor-house, near the Museum, at the terminus of the city railroads.	BOWS
TIES	Where they offer to the public, of their own importation and manufacture,	BOWS
TIES	an ext

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

SATTERLEE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

STOCK BROKERS,

have removed their office

from

No. 49 Exchange-place,

to No. 70 Broadway

and No. 15 New-st.

ST. MARKS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 97 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

This company continues to insure on as favorable terms as any other Company. The capital and surplus being well secured on bond and mortgage and public stocks.

JOHN. M. FERRIER, President.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

C. & G. WOODMAN,

NO. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND SCRIP AND UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, AT WHOLESALE.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,

NO. 17 WALL-STREET.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

LOAN FOR THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.

$75,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, in the City of Hoboken, up to noon of May 15, 1865, for a loan of $75,000, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum. The loan to run from five to forty years. Parties wishing to offer proposals for the above loan can obtain all necessary information from JOHN KENNEDY, Esq., City Clerk, at his office, Odd Fellows' Hall, or CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairmain of Committee, No. 44 1st-st., Hoboken.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 3 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK,

OF NEW-YORK.

No. 234 Pearl-st., corner of Dusting-alley.

This bank has been organized by the subscribers, the Board of Directors of the late Seventh Ward Bank. It is now prepared for a general banking business; collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas, will be made for its dealers upon the most reasonable terms; and it has constantly on hand, for immediate delivery, all denominations of 7-30 Treasury notes.

DIRECTORS:

WALTER BOWNE, CHAS. H. HARBECK,
AUGUSTUS C. DOWNING, WILLIAM I. SCHENCK,
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST, ROSS W. WOOD,
RUSSELL BENEDICT, FRANCIS GROSS,
ALFRED S. FRASER, JOHN W. LAWRENCE,
WILLIAM HALSEY, SPENCER H. SMITH.
A. S. FRASER, President.

H. G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

No. 7 Wall-street, corner of New-st.

DESIGNATED

Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.

Authorized to receive subscriptions to the

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.

WM. E. DODGE, President.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 23 WALL-ST.,

and

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

for the

SALE OF THE 7-30 LOAN,

Subscriptions solicited.

McILVAINE & WALDEN,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 55 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 52 WALL-ST.,

issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts Europe, &c.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS, 6s AND 7s.

Detroit City Bonds, 7 per cent.
Wayne County Bonds, 7 per cent.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad first Mortgage 7s.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 2d Mortgage 8s.
United States Telegraph Stock.
Collins Iron Company Stock.

For sale by A. WILKINS, Stock-Broker, Detroit.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 64 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

INSURANCE STOCKS,
EXPRESS STOCKS,
TELEGRAPH STOCKS,
GAS STOCKS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
} Bought and Sold

By D. M. SEAMAN,
No. 14 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

G. W. DURANT, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 73 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 25 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY and the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company having merged into a company, by special act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 9, 1865, and ratified by the stockholders, all business will hereafter be conducted under the name of

THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, President.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary and Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
ST. LOUIS, April 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of this company, for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Shelbyville, Shelby County, Ill., on MONDAY, June 5, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of Board of Directors.

J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY Co.,
No. 54 WALL-st., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Peoria, Ill., on the 16th inst. Transfer books will close on the 10th, and remain closed until after the election.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE WESTMORELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY, of the Province of New-Brunswick, will be held at the office of Clark & Sumner, No. 25 Pine-st., on the 9th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of devising ways and means to prosecute work already begun, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

H. W. C. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, April 29, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage BONDS of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, due 1st May next, will be paid at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.

W. E. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

NOTICE.—DEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY entitled to Scrip for the year 1863, are hereby notified that by the condition of the issue of said Scrip, all Certificates of that year remaining uncalled for on the 31st day of May, 1865, will be forfeited.

E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE Co.,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWELVE Directors (second class) and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 9th prox. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

$35.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, at six per cent. per annum, for five years, on improved real estate in this city, in sums to suit. G. A. KISSAM, No. 90 Pine-st., basement.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

ACCOUNTS OF MUSTERED OUT AND Discharged officers speedily settled; also, arrears of pay and all other claims collected or compromised.

L. BROWN & CO., Military and Naval Bankers and Collectors, No. 2 Park-place.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the city.

A. KIESEL'S MANTEL WORKS,

No. 309 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

PETROLEUM.

DRIVING PIPE.

AND

BANDS, COMPLETE,

FURNISHED AT LOWEST RATES.

E. A. BRICE,

Office No. 109 Leonard-st.

BOOKS CLOSE MAY 8d.

SUGAR CREEK

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ONLY $250,000.

SHARES, $5 EACH.

President, CHARLES G. JUDSON, Sawyer & Judson, 84 and 86 Chambers-st.

Vice-President, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier Broadway Bank.

Treasurer.....CHARLES GOULD, 52 Wall-st.

But a few thousand shares are for sale, and those on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL WILL BE OPEN UNTIL WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, AT THE OFFICE OF STEDMAN, EWELL & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Map and Prospectuses mailed on application as above

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK

CAPITAL.....$1,500,000

Divided into 150,000 Shares; Par value, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES OF THE WORKING CAPITAL, $3 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President.....J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President.....R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer.....H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary pro tem.....R. H. WISHART, New-York.

This company struck a new well a few days ago on the Steele Farm, on Oil Creek, now producing over 100 bbls. of oil per day and increasing. Several new wells (nearly completed) boring with splendid show of oil. Lands embracing 200 different properties, located on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run, Allegheny River (opposite Horse Creek), Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, and other streams in the heart of the great oil region.

Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained where the subscription books are now open at No. 71 Broadway, New-York; No. 212 and 214 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 7 Gerrish-st., Baltimore, Md., and at the office of H. F. Devoe & Son, Bankers, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York; also, at the office of the Standard Petroleum Refinery, No. 24 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale, 5,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanawha River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rock in oil districts, as well as in good number and yield. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. R. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 46, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1865, at 3 P. M.

C. E. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE COMBINED PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 80 Broadway, April 26, 1865.

SECOND MONTHLY DIVIDEND.—THE Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of two per cent on the par value of their capital stock for the month ending May 1, payable on and after May 10, 1865.

The transfer books will be closed from May 7 to May 10, inclusive. C. H. SANBORN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, May 8, at the new office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from April 27 until May 8. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALLATIN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN J. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

ANDREW W. M. HUME, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 126 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTees have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent on the capital stock for the month of April, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 10th inclusive.

D. G. SCOFIELD, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock has this day been declared payable on and after the 8th inst.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared by this bank, free from government tax, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.

By order. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE. REMOVAL.

AFTER MAY 1, 1865,

THE GENERAL OFFICE OF THE

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY,

DEVON OIL COMPANY,

LOOMIS OIL COMPANY,

will be at the

PETROLEUM AND MINING EMPORIUM

OF

PERKINS, FREELAND & CO.,

NO. 71 BROADWAY,

REMOVAL.

The great demand for the

WEBER PIANO-FORTE

has made it necessary to remove to the spacious marble building,

No. 429 BROOME-ST., near Broadway,

where the manufacturer respectfully invites his old friends and the public. A. WEBER.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD AND & CO., BANKERS,

Have removed from No. 22 William-st., to Nos. 94 Broadway and 6 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight, or after ten days' notice.

REMOVAL.

A. J. JACKSON, Pawnbroker, has removed from No. 60 Walker-st. to No. 90 Prince-st., near Broadway.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, Professor on the eye, ear, throat and scalp, has removed her office from No. 16 to No. 61 Bond-st. (south side, first large house from Bowery,) where her celebrated medicines can always be had.

Send for a circular.

REMOVAL.—BAKER, SMITH & CO., LOW PRESSURE STEAM WARMING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS, have REMOVED to NO. 37 MERCER-ST., between Grand and Broome, where, with greatly increased facilities, they are prepared to execute all orders with which they may be favored.

REMOVAL.—GWYNNE & DAY, STOCK BROKERS, and dealers in United States Securities, have removed from No. 21 Wall-st. to No. 7 New-st., near Wall-st., opposite the new Stock Exchange.

NOTICE.—ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY HAVE removed their Branch office from No. 442 Broadway to the large building corner of Grand and Crosby sts.

MISS BARGER, DRESSMAKER, HAS removed to No. 819 Broadway, New-York, third story, front room.

REMOVAL.—A. D. PORTER & CO., MERCHANT Tailors, have removed to No. 733 Broadway, late Astor-place Hotel.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO FLUE BOILers, nearly new, first-class, 42 feet by 22, double furnaces, built for 42x11 engine. One tubular boiler, also first-class and nearly new, for sale cheap.

CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, up stairs.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, Paterson, works Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting.

HORSE-POWER FOR SALE.—THE BEST in use; also, two circular saw tables, one tenon machine, one planing machine, one mortising table, and one mortice machine. Apply at No. 511 West 30th-st.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.—12 HORSE power ready for delivery. Warranted in every respect. SAMUEL SECOR & CO., foot of 20th-st., E. R.

PROPOSALS.

REDEMPTION OF

$1,641,500

"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO 2,"

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Payable June 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF

$1,641,500

OF

"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2,"

OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 81, of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 2, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1882.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1893.

One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1866.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars therefor, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank,) on Thursday, the first day of June, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.

Each proposal therein be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
No. 207 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock M.

For rebuilding Pier No. 2 East River, and bulkhead on the line of Pier No. 3 East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. 23 East River, outer end.

For rebuilding Pier No. 37 East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. 38 East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. 14 North River.

For rebuilding inner portion of Pier No. 37 North River.

For rebuilding the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 45 and 46 North River.

For rebuilding Pier No. 48 North River.

For rebuilding the outer end of Pier No. 51 North River.

For rebuilding Pier No. 60 North River, foot of West Eighteenth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 4, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF FRESH BEEF for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, for one year, commencing June 3, 1865, will be received at the office of the A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, until 9 o'clock A. M., on the 18th May. The beef to be of a good and wholesome quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, necks, and flanks, and kidney tallow excluded. And to be delivered at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

Proposals will be addressed to Capt. ANDREW SHERIDAN, Third U. S. Infantry, Office of A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, and to be indorsed "Proposals for the Supply of Fresh Beef." Two sureties in the sum of $10,000 each will be required for the faithful performance of this contract.

The proposals will be opened in the office of the A. C. S. at 12 M. on the 18th May.

The A. C. S. reserves the right to reject all bids which he deems extravagant.

The oath of allegiance, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be appended to each proposal.

ANDREW SHERIDAN,
Capt. Third U. S. Infantry, A. C. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, May 15th, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new grammar school-house on East 23d st., in said ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and the trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

THOMAS STEVENSON, Ch. Board of Trustees.
JOHN FOSTER, Ch. Building Committee.
EDWARD COOPER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Corporation of the City of New-York, growing out of the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln, are requested to forward the same to the Clerk of the Committee, at Room No 12, City Hall, before the 10th inst.

WM. HITCHMAN Clerk

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CENTER-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April, 1865.

TO THE LIQUOR-DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise for the City and County of New-York will organize and hold its first session for the current year on the 16th of May next, in the City Hall, in this city, at 12 o'clock M., in the Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.

Applications for license will be received at any time during business hours at the offices above-named, where suitable blanks and the necessary information will be furnished free to applicants.

WM. JAY HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-st.,
ROBERT D. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-st.,
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 317 West 38th-st.,
Commissioners.

OLIVER B. SMITH, Clerk.

HOTELS.

NEW-YORK HOTEL,

The proprietor, believing that the comfort and convenience of his guests will be greatly increased by changing from the old table d'hote to the restaurant system, has determined to adopt the latter on the 1st of May next.

By establishing a restaurant, equal in every respect to any in this country, and employing all the means in his power to make it compare favorably with the most celebrated in Europe, he feels confident the New-York Hotel will continue to merit its well-known reputation as a home for gentlemen and families.

HIRAM CRANSTON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 22, 1865.

TO LET—THE BALLARD HOTEL IN RICHmond. This fine hotel, with about 180 rooms, will be rented for a term of years, with the mirrors, cornices, chandeliers, steam works, &c., &c. The house, which is nearly new, will be repainted and put in complete repair. It offers a fine opportunity for any person wishing to engage in this business. For further particulars, apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

THE PICONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and sailing; also very fine drives.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF the National Hotel, Nos. 5, 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway; will be sold at a bargain. Apply at the hotel, or to A. S. FOSTER, No. 84 Nassau-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HANDSOME BAY CARriage-horses, over sixteen hands high, young, sound and gentle. Also, a handsome bay saddle-horse, the property of Craig Wadsworth, Esq. They can be seen at Cleary's stables, 125th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. For particulars inquire at No. 18 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE ABOUT 7 YEARS old, together with a light wagon and harness; can be seen at Bradley's livery stable, Nos. 8 and 10 East 31st-st., from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. For further particulars apply to ROSENFELD BROTHERS & CO., No. 83 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH COUPE HORSE, 16¾ hands high, black, long-tailed, kind, well broken. Also, a bay coupe horse, 16 hands high, and a number of young, well bred saddle horses. J. H. ANDERSON, at Chamberlin's stable, Bull's Head.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—ON BROADway, near 37th-st.; will accomodate three horses and two carriages very nicely; rent cheap, $26 per month to first of November. Call or address No. 55 West 28th-st. early this week.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR TEAM OF CARRIAGE horses, black and gray, 16 hands high, 7 years old, long fine tails, sound and kind in every respect, and fast; must be sold this week for want of use. Call or address the owner, No. 55 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SIX-SEATED FAMily carriage for two horses, must be sold to-day. Also, a good family horse, at LAWRANCE'S stable, No. 56 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

New Arrangement, commencing May 1, 1865.

STEAMERS WILL SAIL SEMI-MONTHLY.

Regular sailing days, 1st and 16th of every month, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

May 16—COSTA RICA—TINKHAM.
(Connecting at Panama with Constitution.)
June 1—OCEAN QUEEN—Sloggett.
(Connecting at Panama with corresponding line.)

The OCEAN QUEEN will sail as above in consequence of June 1 having been appointed a National Fast Day by the President of the United States.

For freight or passage, apply to

Office Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
No. 1 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE,
No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State issued by the Commissioner, Monday, No. 20.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(LIMITED.)

N. W-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,426	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,426	.....
ERIN	3,346	Brown.
HELVETIA	3,315	Crowell.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,877	Brown.
VIRGINIA	3,876	Brogan.
LOUISIANA	3,166	Lewis.
		Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN.....SATURDAY, May 20.
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, May 27.
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, June 3.

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having their value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,200 tons.....800-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,200 tons.....800-horse power
ERIE.....2,300 tons.....700-horse power
FRANCE.....(About).....800-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(About).....1,200-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.

EUROPE.....Capt. L. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY, May 26.
LAFAYETTE.....Capt. L. BOCANDE.....FRIDAY, June 23.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$120 or $80
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $60

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 17 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. IRELIN & CO.

THE STEAMSHIP GLASGOW, OF THIS line, will sail as an extra steamer, at noon on WEDNESDAY, May 10. Cabin passage, $80; steerage passage, $25, payable in gold or the equivalent in currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

IN FUTURE THE RATE OF CABIN PASsage to Liverpool or Queenstown will be $90 gold, instead of $85 as heretofore. The rate to London, Havre, Paris, etc., in like proportion.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....May 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....May 20
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....May 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	100	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.

The first-class steamship

COMMANDER,

Capt. POWELL,

will leave on THURSDAY, May 11, at 2 o'clock precisely, for Wilmington direct, from Pier No. 6 East River.

No freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20 and SATURDAY, June 17.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship

MORRO CASTLE,

Capt. ADAMS,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, May 17.

FOR CHARLESTON, DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship

ALHAMBRA,

ROBERT B. BENSON, Commander,

Will leave for Charleston, S. C., direct, on

WEDNESDAY, May 10,

at 2 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 17, East River; has excellent passenger accommodations.

No freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Forward Goods, packages, valuables, bonds, &c., to all parts of Europe, at moderate rates. Drafts for sale on England, France and Germany.

ORLEANS LINE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

the first-class side-wheel steamship

REPUBLIC,

Capt. DOLLARD, (1,275 tons.)

Will leave Pier No. 11 North River, on THURSDAY, May 11, at 10 o'clock M. precisely. The passenger accommodations by this fine steamer are unsurpassed by any steamer in the trade, everything being entirely new.

Shippers will do well to examine the ship at her berth.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed, after Wednesday evening, 10th inst.

For freight or passage, apply to

WM. H. ROBSON, No. 119 Front-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The fine steamship

YAZOO,

Gad. W. Couch, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Norfolk and City Point, on WEDNESDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 116 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, DIRECT.

The entirely new first-class steamship CHASE, Capt. M. L. ROGERS, will sail for Savannah, Ga., on SATURDAY, 13th May, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

The ship now lies at Pier No. 11, North River.

It is intended to establish a line of first-class vessels to the above port.

For freight or passage,

Apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 27 Broadway.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On the line of Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one and one-half hours from New-York; house warmed by Baker's steam apparatus, with fruit and shade trees, carriage-house, &c., all in good order; possession given immediately. Apply to
R. C. BACON, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT in the District of Columbia, adjoining the Soldiers' Home, affording, from its great elevation, fine views, not only of Washington City and the intervening country, but of the Potomac River and the country beyond. The dwelling-house is large, handsome and convenient, having (besides a dry cellar) three stories, each with four good rooms, and the second and third having also a small room over the entrance hall. Near the dining-room is a pantry, and over it a bath-room, which, as well as the kitchen, (a separate building,) is supplied with water from a tank and cistern. There are in convenient locations a summer-house, with an ice-house under it; smoke-house, manager's house, (with seven rooms,) and a carriage-house and stable, supplied with water through pipes from a good well. The buildings have all been erected within eight years, and the grounds are handsomely improved. Of the tract, which contains about 74 acres, some 20, near the house, are in groves, lawns, orchards and gardens; about 20 acres more are in fields for cultivation, and the remainder is woodland, lying beautifully. Fine building sites are to several parts of the tract, and it is very susceptible of division.

For further information, apply to Conway Robinson, on the premises; George Mattingly, Washington City; Edmund Randolph Robinson, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, or the undersigned, No. 1,319 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.
MONCURE ROBINSON.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. O. HALSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 750 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots if the purchaser deem desirable. As a private, genteel residence it has no superior, if it equal, in the town. The furniture, which is new and of the richest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of
G. RIETLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN Newton, N. J., consisting of a large and elegant mansion nearly new, built in the best style, heated by steam; hot and cold water, gas pipes, and all modern improvements.

It has 13 rooms besides laundry, bath-room, butler's pantry, &c., &c.; 2 acres of land; with lawn, garden and orchard; great variety of fruit trees and small fruits. Lawn well shaded, new brick stable.

Newton is located in the finest part of the Highlands of New-Jersey, is 3½ hours from New-York by railway. Excellent schools, 5 churches, fine roads, unsurpassed scenery, fine shooting and trout and pickerel fishing in the vicinity. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 92 ACRES IN MOUNT Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., with a good 1½-story frame house, containing 15 rooms, barns, and all necessary out buildings, plenty of fruit, one mile from Pleasantville depot, and 3½ miles from Tarrytown, on the Boulard Road. The farm is under a high state of cultivation; Winter and Spring grain in. For particulars, &c., apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A BEAUTIfully situated house, 12 rooms, furniture if desired; coach-house, barn, &c.; garden, grapevines and other fruits; excellent well and large cistern of water; lot 6x16; ten minutes walk of Hudson River Railroad Depot; must be seen to be appreciated. Price $3,500. For further particulars, address R., Box No. 138 Tarrytown Post-office.

FOR SALE ON THE BANKS OF THE EAST RIVER—A large house with furniture, (over fifty rooms,) and several acres of land, beautifully located on the banks of the East River, about eleven miles from the city. It is of very easy access, both by railroad and steamboat, and well adapted for a Summer hotel. There are on the premises a ninepin alley and an ice-house, filled; garden planted. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FARM OF 138 acres, on the road from Croton Falls to Lake Mahopac; or the whole, with about 22 acres of land, with fruit, &c., will be rented for the season. The above farm and grounds are beautifully located and will make a very desirable country residence. Inquire of
C. H. LUDINGTON, No. 238 Broadway,
O. CLOSE, Croton Falls.
C. H. GREGORY, Lake Mahopac.

20 ACRES ON THE NEW-JERSEY CENtral Railroad, 25 miles from city, within four minutes' walk of depot, pleasantly located; has a fine building site, about 300 choice fruit trees, grapes and small fruits, selected and carefully planted now in bearing condition; a never-failing brook runs the entire length of the property. Will be sold low on easy terms. Inquire of L. W. LAWRENCE, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN BAY RIDGE, suburb of Brooklyn, with splendid view of New-York Bay, with twenty acres of land, barn, stables, &c.; kitchen garden planted, extensive apple orchard, house in good repair, and contains eleven rooms. It is within half an hour of the ferry; city cars passing within 100 yards every fifteen minutes; terms, $1,200. Apply to
W. H. POWER, No. 3 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN A RETIRED PLEASANT LOCAtion, in Brooklyn, an elegant brown-stone house, full size, four-story, with all the modern improvements, with six lots of ground handsomely laid out with fruit and shade trees, &c. Stable in the rear. Altogether one of the most desirable residences in Brooklyn. Price $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON THE 5th and 8th avs.; also, lots on the streets adjacent to the park, also, lots on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., above the park; also, several very desirable plot lots in Harlem, also, lots on almost all the principal streets and avenues. For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 22 acres of land, beautifully situated on high ground, large shade trees, and one mile from the Cresskill depot, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 18 miles from New-York. Immediate possession. Apply in Office, No. 36 Harrison-st.

$1,500—FOR SALE—FIVE SPLENDID building lots in East Williamsburgh, L. I., 3½ miles from Grand-st. Ferry, situated on Cottage-place and Bicard-st., on road to Newtown; fine chance for lots cheap. Apply at No. 61 Chatham-st., Room No. 2, for three days.

FOR SALE—NEAR SOUTH ORANGE—A HANDsome house, furnished, gardens, &c.; price $6,000. Also, one for $10,000, with 15 acres. Also, a very desirable building lot at Nyack upon Hudson, with water front, worth $1,500; will be sold for $1,200 cash. Apply at No. 383 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $10,000, A desirable residence uptown; well situated, in a very respectable neighborhood; being a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in good order, with all modern improvements. Possession immediately. Inquire of WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN WESTCHESTER County for sale, near depot; good house and outbuildings; large orchard; land highly improved; situation high and healthy; one of the best farms in the country. S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE, A HOUSE and three acres at Fordham House, large; ten minutes' walk from the depot; every way desirable for a gentleman's residence. Apply to the owner, J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—13 ROOMS, neat outbuildings; 20 acres superior land, finely fruited, shaded, &c.; beautifully located; 15 miles from city by Northern New-Jersey Railroad; a bargain. Others all sizes, prices and localities.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

DESIRABLY LOCATED FARMS AND country seats for sale, at Elizabeth, Rahway, Bloomfield, Plainfield and New-Brunswick, N. J., at prices from $1,300 to $40,000. S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

$6,000 FOR A VERY NEAT COUNTRY seat, near depot, at Yonkers; good house, fruits, &c.; fine river view; great bargain. S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Beautiful location on the Sound; fine house and outbuildings; very accessible; abundance of fine fruit; boating and fishing; in splendid order.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE IN Berlin, Conn.; finest barn in the State, three acres of rich land, fruit abundant and in great variety; view in every direction grand. VIRGIL CORNISH, New-Britain, Conn.

FOR SALE, AT NYACK—A FURNISHED house, pleasantly located; ten rooms, carriage-house and a variety of fruit; within ten minutes' walk from steamboat landing; possession given immediately. Inquire of R. P. ELLIS, Real Estate Agent, Nyack.

AT YONKERS—A COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS and cellar, gas, heater, sliding doors, marble mantels, &c.; plot 75x230; fine garden, fruit, grapes, &c.; fine river view; $6,000. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—20 COTTAGES, $1,100 TO $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings, 4 to 40 lots, $3,500 to $8,500; 1,700 lots, $150 to $300. Easy payments. CHAS. E. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURnished, south of 23d-st., Gramercy Park; possession immediately. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEATS, PRODUCTIVE farms, pleasant homes, at greatly reduced prices, at the Metropolitan Real Estate Office, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES, EIGHT LOTS, 97th-st. and Hudson River; price, $2,000, $3,000, $3,000; view of river. Terms easy. Apply on premises, or to A. SPENCE, No. 59 Liberty-st., third floor, rear.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE COUNTRY PLACES FOR SALE AND TO RENT NOT IN THE HANDS OF OTHER AGENTS. FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without pain for 50 cts., under nitrate oxide gas, ether or chloroform, by Dr. WAIT, Sr., No. 283 6th-av., corner 21st-st.; best dental work on moderate terms. Cut this out.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED and now use the nitrous oxide gas to extract teeth without pain. Gas made fresh by Dr. Colton every day. Best dental work done. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 175 6TH-AV., Plate of Bond-st., administers the chemically purified gas and extracts teeth without pain, or no charge.

TO LET.

CORNWALL—TO BE LET FOR FOUR MONTHS from the 1st June, a furnished house, twenty minutes' ride from the landing, with twelve rooms, large hall and kitchen, surrounded by fruit and shade trees; there is a good garden planted, a stable, and use of and pasture for a good cow; the house stands upon high ground, commanding a beautiful view, and is in every way a healthy and desirable residence.

There is another equally desirable place adjoining, to be rented. Inquire of T. T. MERWIN, No. 63 William-st., New-York, JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 20 Murray-st., New-York, or of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, New-York.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 70th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE—A valuable country seat on the west bank of the Hudson, 2½ miles south of Newburgh; extensive pleasure grounds and a gravel beach of one mile; the views are superb, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. Fruit and vegetables in abundance, outbuildings, &c. Apply to P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET—A furnished house with a farm of sixty acres, situated on the west side of the Hudson River, opposite Barrytown. There is a well filled ice-house, with garden, barn, stables, and out-buildings. Will be let, with or without the farm. Apply to G. TILLOTSON, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT UNTIL November; a medium-sized furnished house in Remsen-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the Wall-st. Ferry, in perfect order, and well supplied with all modern conveniences; terms $250 per month to a satisfactory tenant. Address R. O. L., Box No. 4,063 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, large farm house near Long Branch, N. J., surrounded with trees, half mile from the ocean; stabling, bowling-alley and ice-house filled, on the premises; rent to a private family, $400. Apply to WM. S. RATON, between 12 and 2 P. M., or by letter, at No. 149 Broadway.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHin five minutes' walk of the ferry in Jersey City, will let a pleasant furnished room to a single gentleman, without board preferred; satisfactory references given and required. Address Box No. 289 Jersey City Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE IN NEWburgh, five miles from Newburgh, three from Hudson River; good stable and coach-house; garden planted; location, scenery and drives very desirable; rent for season, $250. Apply to
THOMAS D. ROBINSON, No. 113 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON BROOKlyn Heights for four months from June 1, five minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton ferry. Three-story brick house, handsomely furnished, with modern improvements. Rent reasonable in a good and careful tenant. Address S. S., Box No. 3,885 New-York Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO Let, most desirably situated in the vicinity of 14th-st. and 8th-av., one of the most desirable Summer residences in the city; the house first-class; will be let to a private family only at a moderate rent. Apply to M. SCHENCK, No. 69 Liberty-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, TO GENTLEMEN without board, handsomely furnished second floor, parlor and bedroom attached, with use of bath; all the modern improvements. Also, single rooms to let to gentlemen. For particulars, inquire at No. 269 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, near Shrewsbury, consisting of large dwelling with all the modern improvements, and five acres of ground beautifully laid out, in full view of the ocean. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—8 miles from Madison-square, 4½ miles south of Yonkers; large house; also carriage-house and 4 acres, with plenty of shade trees. Apply to owner, J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY WITHOUT children, for the Summer, a beautifully furnished house on Madison-square. For particulars, address E. S., Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SIX months, at New-Rochelle, with three acres of land, near steamboat landing; rent $200 a month. Apply to the subscriber, on the adjoining premises.
CHARLES WRIGHT.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR A term of eighteen months or two years, by a family leaving the country; the place is pleasantly located on the Hudson, near Newburgh. Apply for particulars to M. CLARKSON, Jr., Esq., No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, NEAR THE city, to let, with barn, fruits, &c., on the Boston road, two miles above Harlem; handy to depot. Inquire at No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor, or 7th-st. and Boston Road, Morrisania.

TO LET—OR LEASE, NOS. 147 AND 149 WEST 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON SECOND FLOOR, front room, three windows, bedroom attached, within one hundred yards of Broadway, 6th-av. and 34th-st. Railroads; also Broadway stages. Inquire at No. 76 West 36th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A front room and bedroom, with pantry, to one or two persons of respectability; references exchanged. Apply at No. 239 2d-av., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEATS TO RENT—One for $500, one for $600, one for $800, one for $1,200. Also several unfurnished, within one hour of the city.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER SEASON—A handsome cottage containing five or six good rooms; good garden and stabling if required; corner of main and Remsen sts., Astoria, L. I., six blocks up from ferry.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE ON East 49th-st., near 3d-av. Also, brown-stone front on East 51st-st., near 1st-av. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR THE Summer, in Orange, N. J., containing 14 rooms; bath with hot and cold water; possession given immediately. Inquire of JOHN SNYDER, Park-st.

TO LET—WELL FURNISHED, A LARGE house on the Heights for six months; terms reasonable, to a desirable tenant. Apply to B. W. DELAMATER, Long Island, Ins Co., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR THE SUMMER SEAson, three very desirable country seats. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—ROOMS FOR STORAGE; ALSO BY the load, at $1 50 per month, at the Blind Asylum Building, 8th-av., 33d and 34th-sts. H. G. HARGER.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE LOCALITY, furnished rooms for a family of three or four persons, with accommodations for housekeeping. Address, stating price and other particulars, to J. H. B., Box No. 3,788 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AT OR NEAR Whitestone, L. I., a country seat with good house and outbuildings, and from 6 to 15 acres of land. Must be on or have water privilege. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—ONE LARGE AND ONE SMALL furnished room on second (or third) floor, with board, for a gentleman, wife, child not quite two years old, and colored nurse, in New-York City, in a good location; a family in which they would be the only boarders, or only few are kept, preferred. First-rate references given and required. Address, stating terms, W. M. M., Box No. 2,091 Post-office.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED ON STATEN Island, in an elegant mansion, airy and healthful, 30 minutes from New-York, and 10 minutes from Tompkinsville landing. For particulars, address MRS. C. M. MORGAN, No. 79 Columbia-st., Brooklyn; or B. C. SULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st.

BOARD WANTED IN HARLEM, FROM ABOUT the middle of May, for a family consisting of a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse, with private table; best of reference given and required. Address B., Box No. 2,987 N. Y. City Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house near Reservoir-square, can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board; prefer those who are particular and punctual in their habits; references exchanged. Address O. P., Box No. 117 Times Office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS on first floor, or one room on first floor and sleeping apartments, with or without board, by a physician; location must be desirable. Address with particulars, Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, St. Nicholas Hotel.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, at No. 1,054 2d-av., near 55th-st.

YORKVILLE.—SEVERAL GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and wives, can have unfurnished rooms and good board, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 148 East 86th-st., near 3d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point; fine large rooms with first-class board. Address R. A. BERARD, West Point.

TO LET—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom to one or two gentlemen, with or without board, and attic rooms to let, furnished, at No. 48 Renwick-st.

IN 23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., ROOMS AND board at reasonable rates. Address CIVIL, Box No. 139 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen only, in a strictly private family, at No. 322 West 23d-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN W. TWOT against CHRISTIAN S. STORMS and ELIZA M. STORMS.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale, on the 16th day of, May, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth-street, between the Second and Third avenues, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the said side of Thirty-eighth-street, distant one hundred and forty-seven feet easterly from the easterly side of the Third-avenue, thence running southerly and parallel with the aforesaid side of the said avenue seventy-two feet, thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-eighth-street twenty-one feet, thence northerly and parallel with the easterly side of the Third-avenue seventy-two feet, to the said southerly side of Thirty-eighth-street, thence westerly along the aforesaid side of Thirty-eighth-street twenty-one feet, to the point or place of beginning, with the appurtenances.
DATED NEW-YORK, April 22, 1865.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
CORNELIUS K. DEMAREST, Attorney.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing, under the firm of KISSAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, B. P. KISSAM retiring from business.
E. P. KISSAM,
S. H. KISSAM,
P. R. KISSAM.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1865.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that BENJAMIN P. KISSAM, SAMUEL H. KISSAM and PETER R. KISSAM, all of whom reside in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, have, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, formed a limited partnership, that such partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of "KISSAM & CO.;" that the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is that of Bankers, and Stock and Exchange Brokers; that all the persons interested in said copartnership are the said BENJAMIN P. KISSAM, who is the special partner therein, and SAMUEL H. KISSAM and PETER R. KISSAM, who are the general partners; that the said BENJAMIN P. KISSAM, the special partner, has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in cash, as capital toward the common stock of said copartnership, and that the said copartnership is to commence on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and is to terminate on the thirtieth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 20, 1865.
SAMUEL H. KISSAM,
PETER R. KISSAM,
BENJ. P. KISSAM, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

OFFICE OF ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
SECOND AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS,
No. 62 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

The firm of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. ALBERT H. NICOLAY retires from active business in consequence of ill health, and will devote his attention to the interests of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company, of which he is President. The affairs of the concern will be settled by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, who will sign the firm name in liquidation.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
CHARLES E. CLARK, Jr.,
GEORGE H. HARR.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES, No. 62 William-st., (near Wall;) possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE FIRM OF CHARNLEY & HATCH Bankers and Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
W. S. CHARNLEY,
WALTER T. HATCH.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1865.

W. T. HATCH having this day associated with himself in partnership his son, the undersigned will continue business as Bankers and Brokers, in the office of the late firm, No. 36 Wall-st., under the firm of
W. T. HATCH & SON.
WALTER T. HATCH,
NATH'L W. T. HATCH.

REFERENCES:
W. S. Charnley, Esq.
Edward Haight, President Bank of the Commonwealth.
Henry A. Smythe, President Central National Bank.
John Haggard, Esq.
Joan J. Phelps, Esq.
Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Messrs. A. A. Low & Bros.
Messrs. Geo. Bliss & Co.
Messrs. Lee, Bliss & Co.
Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, Gov. of Connecticut.
Messrs. H. Trowbridge's Sons, New-Haven, Conn.
E. C. Scranton, President Second National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.
H. H. Welch, President First National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.
L. A. Bishop, President Yale National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership of YOUNG, RUTHERFORD & CO., heretofore formed between the undersigned, and the certificate whereof was filed on the 15th day of June, 1864, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, has been this day dissolved, ended, and terminated by mutual consent.
Dated New-York, May 1, 1865.
GEORGE R. SHORTRIDGE,
THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
WM. H. WHITEHEAD,
HENRY E. YOUNG,
ARCHD. YOUNG, Special Partner.
} General Partners.

The business of the late firm will be settled at the office of SHORTRIDGE, RUTHERFORD & CO., No. 345 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the wholesale clothing business, under the firm name of SHORTRIDGE, RUTHERFORD & CO., and have removed from No. 72 Worth-st. to No. 345 Broadway and No. 2 Murray-st.
GEORGE R. SHORTRIDGE,
THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
CHARLES W. SHORTRIDGE.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the firm of CRUCHET & GEBHARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The signature of the firm will be used by either parties only for the liquidation of the outstanding business.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FREDERICK C. GEBHARD,
F. GEBHARD SCHUCHARDT.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, F. GEBHARD SCHUCHARDT and LAWRENCE WELLS have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commercial and banking business, under the firm of FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name of THOMSON & WILLS, for the purpose of transacting the Stock and Bond Commission business. Office, No. 25 Wall-st.
EUGENE THOMSON,
A. J. WILLS.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm-name of WILLIAM SOULE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either party to sign in liquidation.
JAMES WATERHOUSE,
WILLIAM SOULE.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

MR. C. E. TYNG RETIRES FROM OUR firm THIS DAY.
TAPPAND, THOMPSON & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The interest of Mr. CLARENCE PELL, who retires from business, ceased in our firm on the 1st inst.
PELLS & CO.,
CLARENCE PELL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

WM. WATTS SHERMAN HAS BEEN admitted a member of our firm
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano makers (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNY'S
No. 726 BROADWAY.
Are selling their present stock of Pianos at greatly reduced prices.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st. A few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeon, Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail; to let and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cent per page. Pianist in attendance to try new music. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SOPRANO, Alto and Bass, for a Quartette Choir. Applicants are to be first-class, as respects voices and ability to read, and must be familiar with the church service. Address BONUM, Box No. 4,496 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA FINE PIANO-FORTE, made by Ernest Gabler, (22d-st.,) 7⅓ octave, 4 round corners; dark rosewood case, in the richest style of case; carved legs; cost $650; never been used; equal to any in the market; extra large size. Address PIANO, Station G.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS—AT $300, $325 AND $375, which I guarantee cannot be bought less than $400 to $500 elsewhere. Guarantees unlimited. Old ones taken in exchange. S. S. CHAMBERS, 739 Broadway.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS AND Melodeons, with valuable improvements. The best in use. At wholesale and retail. G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—The Schools of this Union will meet TUESDAY, May 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the First Baptist Church, in Broome-st., corner Elizabeth, and in the Pilgrim Baptist Church in 23d-st., near 6th-av.

EXCURSIONS.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS—DUDLEY'S, Minerva and Mercer Bay Groves; barges WALTER SANDS, HASKETT, MAYFLOWER, and MORTON; also, steamboats of all kinds. To secure the choice of days, apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 8.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
GRAND MATINEE
TO-MORROW, at 2½.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED
ONE-LEGGED DANCER,
DON MANUEL DONATI,
who has created so profound a sensation and
SUCH AN INTENSE FUROR
IN LONDON AND
ALL THE EUROPEAN CAPITALS.
The marvelous performance of
DONATI, THE ONE-LEGGED DANCER,
EXCEEDS ALL WRITTEN DESCRIPTION.
He must be seen to be
UNDERSTOOD AND APPRECIATED,
in a performance which is
THE UNIQUE MARVEL OF THE WORLD.
UNPRECEDENTED AND CONTINUOUS SUCCESS
of the New and Grand Spectacular Pantomime,
THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOUGHUE;
Or, THE WHITE HORSE OF KILLARNEY,
with its gorgeous effects, grand ballet, and startling tricks and transformations,
SUPERB EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC
AND ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.
ANOTHER NEW COMIC PANTOMIME
is in active preparation, of the production of which due notice will be given.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Alteration of time—doors open at 7½, overture at 8.
TUESDAY,
First appearance in four months of
MR. LESTER WALLACK,
Who will perform in Mrs. Centlivre's elegant five-act Comedy of the
WONDER!
A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.
Revived with beautiful scenery, superb costumes and the following brilliant distribution:
Don Felix.....Mr. Lester Wallack.
Col. Briton.....Mr. C. Fisher.
Frederick.....Mr. Whiting.
Don Pedro, father to Violante.....Mr. Holland.
Don Lopez, father to Felix.....Mr. Browne.
Gibby, servant to Col. Briton.....Mr. Norton.
Lissardo, servant to Don Felix.....Mr. Young.
Alguazil.....Mr. Williamson.
Vasquez.....Mr. Pope.
Flora.....Miss Mary Gannon.
Donna Violante.....Miss Madeline Henriques.
Inez.....Miss Ione Burke.
Isabella, sister to Felix.....Mrs. Jennings.
WEDNESDAY, Mr. Lester Wallack will perform in Mr. Boucicault's new comedy, HOW SHE LOVES HIM, and on THURSDAY in Goldsmith's standard comedy, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Mr. Lester Wallack will appear.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT
Will be presented for the second time, Blanche's beautiful Drama of
SECRET SERVICE,
in which
Mr. HENRY PLACIDE
will sustain his great rôle of
MICHEL PERIN,
with
THE OLD GUARD.
Mr. HENRY PLACIDE.....as.....HAVERSACK.
THE LAST NIGHTS OF MR. PLACIDE.

LECTURES.

THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT.
"He, being dead, yet speaketh."
ANNA E. DICKINSON
At the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 10.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.
THEODORE TILTON, Esq., will preside.
Admittance 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
Tickets at American Institute, No. 351 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; James Miller's, No. 523 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway; Miller & Matthews, No. 763 Broadway; Macfarland's, corner Broadway and 22d-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The annual examination for prizes in this institution occurs on TUESDAY, May 9, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
The regular examination of the Senior Class for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and for admission to the bar, under an act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act Relative to the Law School of Columbia College, passed April 7, 1858," commences on WEDNESDAY, May 10, and closes on FRIDAY, May 12. The examinations each day will be held from 2 to 5½ o'clock P. M. The class will be examined on Wednesday upon the Law of Contracts and upon Commercial Law; on Thursday upon the Law of Real Estate; and on Friday upon Equity Jurisprudence, Evidence and Practice, and upon Pleading.
The public are respectfully invited to attend.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT.

ANNIVERSARIES.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 37 New-Bowery, New-York—Established in 1861, and is regularly incorporated. Board of Managers—Joseph Hoxie, President, No. 151 Broadway; H. S. Terbell, Vice-President, No. 66 Worth-st.; H. Brewster, Secretary, No. 293 Broadway; Wm. Phelps, Treasurer, No. 264 Canal-st.; A. Baldwin, No. 321 Broadway; A. D. Matthews, No. 110 Myrtle-av.; W. Sanford, No. 239 Water-st.; Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent. The anniversary of this institution will be held at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 9. More than usual care has been taken to render the exercises interesting and profitable. Rev. J. T. Duryea, William E. Dodge and others will address the meeting. Grafulla, with his Seventh Regiment Band, will be there. A select choir of 150 of our sweetest little singers will be led by Mr. T. E. Perkins, in a number of glees, anthems, songs and patriotic pieces. Mr. W. B. Bradbury sends his new 6

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the annual election of the Board of Directors for the Government of the Society for Promoting the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New-York, (usually called the Port Society, took place at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine streets. After some preliminary business, the inspectors proceeded to make the return, and they declared the following gentlemen as composing the Board of Directors for 1865-'6:

Officers.—President—William Walker. Vice-Presidents—1, Rear-Admiral S. F. Dupont, U. S. N., 2, Capt. Edward Richardson, 3, Jacob Brouwer, 4, Aaron E. Belknap. Corresponding Secretary—Wm. B. Harris. Recording Secretary—Samuel N. Stebbins. Treasurer—James E. Wilson. Directors—Rev. C. S. Stewart, D. D., U. S. N.; D. Jackson Steward, Charles A. Davison, John E. Parsons, Ebenezer Platt, William Post, Morris K. Jesup, Henry A. Terbell, Thomas S. Shepard, Benjamin E. Atterbury, Capt. Samuel W. Thompson, George W. Lane, Loring Andrews, Oliver S. Strong, John W. C. Leveridge, William W. Wakeman, Gilbert Potter, William B. Isbam, William K. Hinman, Henry K. Bell, Salem H. Wales, Jas. P. Wallace.

The forty-seventh annual report of the society affords an interesting detail of the large amount of work accomplished by them during the past year. The gross number enrolled as members of the church from its organization in March, 1856, with 56 members, to the present time, is 845. The missions are progressing with good results, and one especially, being, as it is, situated in the midst of one of the vilest neighborhoods, for in the same block are twelve drinking saloons, six dance-houses, and more than a hundred fallen women, "whose house inclineth unto death and her paths unto the dead." The statistics of this mission are highly gratifying.

The following summaries of the labors performed give a good idea of the scope of the society's aims:

By the Pastors.—Sermons, 222; addresses on religious and temperance subjects, 316; meetings attended in which they took some part, 495; vessels visited, 608; families, sick, &c., visited, 791; funerals attended, 46; baptisms, 98; calls from seamen and others, 2,235; conversed and prayed with, or had religious conversation, 4,515; communions, regular and extra, 25; pastoral and other letters, 548; Bibles and Testaments distributed, 242; tracts distributed, 28,200 pages; books, (other than Bibles and Testaments,) 258.

By the Missionaries.—Visits to sailor boarding houses, 2 645; visits in vessels, 3,555; visits to hospitals, 52; visits to families, sick, &c., 438; seamen who called at offices, 2,954; persons prayed with, 2,368; meetings attended, 1,742; temperance pledges administered, 507; Bibles distributed, 116; Testaments distributed, 4,719; pages of tracts distributed, 175,949; volumes of books distributed, 2,059; persons conversed with on religious subjects, principally seamen, 16,850.

The Treasurer's report shows that $19,537 has been expended during the year ending March 31, and about $620 63 remains in his hands as cash balance.

The American Seamen's Friend Society.

INTERESTING SPEECHES—PROSPEROUS REPORT.

The thirty-seventh anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society took place at Irving Hall, last evening, WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Esq., President, in the chair.

After an introductory prayer by Rev. Dr. PETERS, a psalm was sung by the audience, under the leadership of LUCIUS HART, Esq., after which the President briefly reviewed the past year's progress of the society, and said that during the four years' war, now closed, a heavy debt had hung over the society, and that they had been compelled to keep to domestic missions. He spoke of the success of the society in paying off its indebtedness of over $20,000. The secretary then read letters from the Secretary of the Navy and Rear-Admiral DUPONT, regretting their unavoidable absence. Admiral DUPONT's letter was accompanied by a gift of $100. An abstract of the Thirty seventh Annual Report was read by Rev. H. Loomis, one of the Secretaries. From the report we learn that the finances of the Society are in a flourishing condition. That the receipts into the Treasury of the Parent Society have been $43,007 63; Expenditures $36,223 61; leaving a balance in the Treasury of $6,643 92. Against this, however, is a contingent liability of over $3,000. Receipts of Branches and Auxiliaries, estimating three of them, not yet reported, by the last year's receipts, $34,269 17. Total receipts $77,277. The report states that if the fields are occupied which imperatively demand it, the expenditures for the coming year will be larger than ever before, requiring all the surplus and current receipts.

Under the head of "Sea Missions," the report says that the society have shipped during the past year 200 libraries, containing about 18,000 volumes, consisting of about 12,000 volumes. Of which libraries 640 are in the navy, and accessible to 58,000 seamen, and 820 are in merchant vessels, accessible to nearly 80,000 men. Total number of seamen reached in this way, 78,000. About 475 have been returned and re-shipped, showing that most of them are still afloat and on their missions of mercy. The appreciation by seamen of this work, and the great usefulness of it, has been fully proved by letters and conversions. In addition to these, 100 libraries have been given to naval and merchant vessels by the Pennsylvania branch in Philadelphia. By the aid of the children, they will push this work till toe 25,000 American vessels are supplied with them and our sailors have the privileges on the ocean of the Sabbath School children at home.

In missions to naval seamen, the society's missionaries have labored in the navy yards and naval receiving vessels, supplying United States vessels with libraries, bibles and other reading matter, at Charlestown, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., Washington, D. C., Alexandria, Point Lookout, City Point, Jones' Landing, Aries' Landing, Dutch Gap, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Fortress Monroe, Va., and New Orleans, La.

In Foreign Missions the reports are most encouraging. At Honolulu, Yokoh, (Japan,) San Francisco, Valparaiso, in Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, and on the Labrador Coast, the chaplains report many conversions and a general work of progress. In Domestic Missions we find that at the Bethel in South Brooklyn, over 250, most of them Scandinavian seamen, at the meetings during the year, have been converted.

The Sailor's Home also makes a good report. The number of boarders received during the year, is 2,794, making since the Home was opened—twenty-three years, 69,064. $34,169 have been deposited by boarders during the year, in Savings Banks, and $27,632 sent to friends at home. 631 have shipped without advance wages, making 2,180 during the last three years, showing that the Home is silently breaking down that vicious system. The shipwrecked and destitute have been relieved as in former years.

In the Colored Sailor's Home, 526 boarders have been received during the year, making 1,449 boarders during the 30 months of actual working time since 1852, the July riots having broken it up for a time. 30 shipwrecked and destitute have been relieved.

It is with regret that the report announces that one of the secretaries, Rev. S. B. B. BRAELL, after five and a half years of service and intercourse with the executive officers and the board, has felt it his duty to resign and accept of an appointment by the American Sunday School Union. And the board has also been called to mourn the death of its acting Vice-President, WM. B. CROSBY, Esq., for more than twenty years an active, highly esteemed and much beloved member.

Rev. J. E. ROCKWELL, D. D., of Brooklyn, moved for the adoption of the report. He spoke of the great struggle now closed, and expressed his pleasure at finding the society in so good a condition, and reviewed the progress of the society, and spoke of its early troubles and difficulties. He urged the importance of the sailor in the social scale, the obligations of the nation to him, and his craft, the dependence of science, civilization, and of society, on the sailors. He gave the discovery of America as a signal instance, and spoke of the perils and hardships of the seamen. He urged the responsibility of the church doing the great work of spreading the Gospel without the help of the sailor. To make our sailors Christians would be to increase the number of our missionaries. The resolution was seconded by Geo. WILLIAMS. After a hymn, the Chairman stated that Rev. President A. D. SMITH, D. D., of Dartmouth College, in Hanover, N. H., had been invited to address the meeting. Owing to delays, he had not arrived. He introduced Rev. Mr. BOSWORTH, of Philadelphia, who proceeded to give an outline of the proceedings of the Seaman's Home in that city. He stated that they had succeeded so far that intoxication was almost unknown among the seamen.

Rev. Mr. BAGADY, a Swede, and pastor of a church in Central Park, gave an outline of society, and the general characteristics of his native land. He spoke of the corrupt state of the Church and clergy, and their political and religious power; and said that the first missionary ever sent in Sweden, was one NELSON, a sailor who came from New-York, and was sent by the Seamen's Friend Society. This man had been imprisoned nineteen times, and dragged three hundred miles, exposed to the attacks of the mob. Mr. BAGADY made a glowing appeal to the society to continue their good work.

The President thanked the gentleman for his report, and stated that four missionaries had been sent to Sweden. He also introduced Rev. Geo. J. MINGINS, of the United States Christian Commission, who spoke of the war and its terrible trials and sacrifices. He gave the origin, progress and successful ending of the Sanitary Commission, and spoke of the Freedman's Society, saying that he was informed by the Times that 12,000 of our boys had been starved to death. Our conduct in giving good for evil was heaping coals of fire upon the heads of the Southern people. He stated that $300,000,000 had been given to the charitable and religious societies of the country during the war.

After the doxology and benediction, the meeting dispersed. The society have chosen the following gentlemen as their leading officers: Wm. A. Booth, Esq., President; Wm. B. Crosby, Esq., Vice-President; Revs. Herman Loomis and S. B. B. Brasll, Corresponding Secretaries; Richard P. Buck, Esq., Treasurer; Samuel Brown, Assistant Treasurer; L. F. Hubbard, Esq., Financial Agent.

Union Theological Seminary.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary was held last evening in the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the audience was not numerous, but those present were well repaid for attending; the speeches by the members of the graduating class being highly creditable, and the singing admirable. The following are the names of the graduates:

William H. Beard, Alpheus W. Billings, Zerah F. Bleakley, Elijah L. Burnett, John J. Crane, Joseph Castelson, James W. Davis, Benj. A. Dean, Daniel W. Fox, Elliot C. Hall, Jas. B. Hammond, William A. James, Russell M. Keyes, David L. Kiehle, Nathaniel B. Moore, Mason Noble, Jr., Cyrus M. Perry, James A. Robert, Silas R. Selden, Richard V. W. Snow, Austin P. Stockwell, Thomas C. Thurston.

The graduating class was addressed by Prof. Henry B. Smith, D.D. LL.D., who said that they were about to leave the seminary and turn their studies into practical work. They must not make the mistake, however, of supposing that their studies were ended. In the seminary only the foundation is laid, and the superstructure remains to be added. Their ministry was to be spiritual, and they must preach the whole truth, so that its centre may be found in Christ and him crucified. They should labor for the peace, prosperity and unity of Zion, the spirit of brotherly union animating them. A republic depends upon the virtue of the people, and they should go forth to their work with loving and believing hearts. The speaker said they had been very successful, during a time of war, the endowments during the past year having reached $140,000. The numbers at the class had been diminished somewhat by the war; one had died in the service of the Sanitary Commission, and another having been compelled to seek a more congenial climate. Prof. Hadly, one of the trustees, a man of sterling worth, had died in the service of the soldiers. In conclusion the Professor bid the class an affectionate farewell.

The following are the names of the members of the class who made addresses, and the subjects upon which they spoke:

"Faith in God, as He is, Necessary in Order to Come to Him"—Elijah L. Barnett, De Kalb, N. Y.; "Knowledge, Higher than Intellectual"—James W. Davis, Montpelier, Vt.; "The Doctrine of Man's Origin"—James B. Hammond, Boston, Mass.; "Proposal for Another Crusade."—Wm. A. James, West Killingly, Conn.; "The Interpretation of Providences"—David L. Kiehle, Dansville, N. Y.; "The Mission of Trials"—Thos. G. Thurston, Kailua, Hawaiian Islands.

While all of the speeches were carefully prepared and well delivered, that of MR. HAMMOND was especially spirited and interesting, and that of Mr. THURSTON full of poetic imagery and eloquent passages.

Anniversaries.

The following will be celebrated to-day:

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—Anniversary meeting at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, at 10 A. M. Speakers—Wendell Phillips, Hon. George Thompson, Mrs. Frances W. Hooper and William Lloyd Garrison. Business meeting at 3 P. M.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.—Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. BUCHARD'S,) at 7:30 P. M. Speakers—Rev. Jonas King, D. D., of Athens; Rev. Henry M. Scudder, D. D., late of India; Rev. Mr. Oreste, Mexican priest; Mr. Riley, of South America, and others.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—Irving Hall, at 7:30 P. M. Speakers—Lieut.-Gov. COX, of Maryland, Rev. Dr. Hesacock, of Buffalo; Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. Chickering, of Boston.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue, at 4 P. M.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.—Academy of Music, at 7:30 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Exhibition and concert by the children at the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, at 7:30 P. M.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Irving Hall, at 2 P. M.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Clinton Hall, at 8 P. M.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, at 7:30 P. M.

AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID UNION.—Cooper Institute, at 7:30 P. M. Judge Bond, the President, in the Chair. Addresses by Gov. Andrew, John Jay, Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Philadelphia; Frederick Douglass and others.

BROOKLYN FEMALE BIBLE MISSION SOCIETY.—Plymouth Church, at 2 P. M.

STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Room No. 22 Bible House, Astor-place, at 9½ A. M.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Trial of Mr. H. S. Osborn—Points of the Judge-Advocate on the Question of Jurisdiction—Martial Law all Over the Country.

The court-martial before which Mr. B. S. OSBORN is on trial, met yesterday morning at the headquarters of the Department of the East. After reading the minutes of the preceding session, the Judge-Advocate, Maj. JOHN A. BOLLES, read an argument in reply to that of Gen. PEARY on the question of jurisdiction. He first enumerated the condensed points in Gen. PEARY's argument against the right of he court to try the accused, as follows:

1. That the 57th article of war was not intended to include citizen offenders.

2. That if it were intended to try such persons, it is void, because unconstitutional, *vide* Constitution, fifth amendment.

3. That martial law was not in force in New-York at the time of the commission of the alleged offence.

In reply to the assertion of Gen. PEARY, that the case was novel in its character, Maj. BOLLES remarked that many similar cases had been tried, and referred to some of them by name—that of SAMUEL SWARTZ, of Baltimore, being the most prominent, and recalled to the members of the court two cases on which they acted but recently, viz., those of BEAL and KENNEDY, at which this very question of jurisdiction was decided. Drawing a very ingenious parallel between these cases and that of OSBON, and taking the admission of Gen. PEARY that they were properly tried, he claimed that OSBON could with the utmost propriety be tried by the same tribunal. He then proceeded to the investigation of the question of jurisdiction, submitting in the *first* place that the fifty-seventh article of war, which defines the offence charged against OSBON, was intended to include, and does include, within its penal scope, citizen offenders as well as military, civilians like the accused, and soldiers in the field. The language of the article could not well be more general and comprehensive in describing those who are subject to its provisions. The natural import of the word *whosoever* is equivalent to all persons, and unless somehow limited or controlled, must be held to include all persons, whether civilians or soldiers. After divers alterations by the earlier Congresses, the act stood thus, until September 20, 1776: "All persons convicted of holding a treacherous correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, shall suffer death," &c. No language could be broader; and when the new Congress—United States, not Continental—adopted the new articles of war, it was written thus: "whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted." In 1806 the articles of war were again remodeled and the absolute universality of its application was renewed in the opening sentence of the fifty-seventh article, since when there has been no alteration. Quoting the authority of the distinguished Judge-Advocate-General, he called the attention of the court to the following opinion. "Under this article a court-martial has jurisdiction over the cases of civilians, as well as of persons in the military service. That this was the intention of the article is well ascertained by its history, and is evident also from the consideration that those who would be most likely to give intelligence to and correspond with the enemy, in time of war, would be persons other than military, and that, therefore, in order to guard against such persons, it was necessary for Congress to enact this article, as a proper and necessary measure for rendering effective the war-making power." In addition to the printed opinion, he read the following indorsement, which Judge HOLT put upon the papers in the case of Mr. OSBON: "Upon a careful reconsideration of the facts, it is now concluded that he is amenable to trial by court-martial under the fifty-seventh article of war, for giving intelligence to the enemy in communicating to the newspapers illicit information of the details of the late expedition to Wilmington, in advance, or about the time of, its departure from Fortress Monroe," &c., &c.

In regard to the constitutionality of the article as claimed by Gen PEARY, Maj. BOLLES stated that through a period of 98 years no voice of authority has denied the universality of its scope, or the constitutionality of its provisions, and quoted as follows from the opinion of Judge-Advocate-General HOLT: "The amendment of the constitution which gives the right of trial by jury to persons held to answer for capital or otherwise infamous crimes, except when arising in the land or naval forces, is often referred to as conclusive evidence against the jurisdiction of military courts over such offences when committed by citizens. But though the letter of the article would give force to such an argument, yet in construing the different parts of the constitution together, such a literal interpretation of the amendment must be held to give way before the necessity for an efficient exercise of the war power, which is vested in Congress by that instrument."

The third point, viz.: "That martial law did not exist in New-York at the time of the alleged offence," was then considered. The Judge-Advocate contended and showed that no absolute proclamation of martial law is necessary; that in several other ways the virtual establishment of it is possible, as only has been done, during the present war, and in different parts of the country. No martial law has been formally proclaimed here, and yet in fact it has existed and been administered here for years, in value without number. It is alike idle and unfair to deny that martial law has existed in New-York in a very great extent, that the public safety called for its existence, and that it has been exercised with much moderation and wisdom as to every case to provoke complaint, or disturb the ordinary functions of the civil tribunals; idle, because the fact is notorious, and unfair, because the public at large has been infinitely benefited by the exercise of the war power.

THE ORDER.

On the 26th of August, 1861, General Order No. 67 of the War Department was promulgated in the following terms:

* * * * * * *

"It is therefore ordered that all correspondence had communications, verbally or by writing, printing or telegraphing, respecting operations of the army, or military movements on land or water, or respecting troops, camps, arsenals, intrenchments, or military affairs within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General in command, be and the same are absolutely prohibited, and from and after the date of this order, persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the fifty-seventh article of war."

There can be, said the learned Judge-Advocate, no denial or doubt that the promulgation of this order was a proclamation and establishment of martial law throughout the United States, so far as to subject to trial by such military court as might for that purpose be convened by the President or any department Commander, all persons, civilians as well as others, who should directly or indirectly give intelligence to the enemy. If the order have any purpose, meaning or effect, it was and is to render every man amenable to trial by some military court, for the disloyal act, the offence against the laws of war, of conveying intelligence to the enemy. In New-York, not less than in any other State, and not more than in any other State, martial law has thus existed, and to the extent of the offence therein described, been as obligatory upon the whole community as the Constitution of the United States. Can you, gentlemen of the court, see your way clear to any other conclusion than this? I confess that I cannot.

To state more specifically my own conclusions upon this plea and argument of the accused, I am of the opinion:

1. That the 57th article of war includes all citizen offenders.

2. That as Congress is by the constitution of the United States empowered "to declare war," to raise and support armies, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution its war-powers, and as this 57th article is a law essential to the safety, vigor and success of our armies in the field, it is a valid, constitutional and indispensable provision of law.

3. That martial law existed and was in force in New-York at the time of the commission of the alleged offence, at least to the extent of making all civilians amenable to trial by court-martial for the offence of furnishing intelligence to the enemy.

If the Court have felt the pressure of the various suggestions which I have had the honor to make, and have arrived at the same conclusions with the Judge-Advocate, they will overrule the plea of the accused, call upon him for the plea of guilty or not guilty, and proceed with the trial.

JOHN A. BOLLES, Maj. and A. D. C.
Judge-Advocate.

At the conclusion of the very able and interesting argument of Maj. BOLLES, of which the above is a mere abstract, Gen. PEARY, on behalf of the accused, asked an adjournment until Wednesday, that he might prepare a reply, which was granted, and the court adjourned until 12 o'clock on that day.

Outdoor Sports.

CRICKET—OPENING GAME OF THE NEW-YORK AND SATELLITE CLUBS.

The members of the New-York Club opened play for the season at Bedford yesterday, and, though the uncertain appearance of the weather and occasional showers which fell prevailed as fair an attendance as was expected, quite a number of players were on the ground, and in the afternoon sides were chosen, and an interesting game of one innings was played.

The first match this club will be engaged in this season will take place at Hoboken on Tuesday next, May 16, wickets being pitched at 10:30, their opponents being the strength of the Manhattan Club. The match is the result of a challenge from the second eleven of the New-York Club, and unless they turn out a stronger team than they did last year the Manhattanites will win the game, as the latter have received quite an accession to their playing strength this season.

Yesterday the Satellite club of Brooklyn began play for the season on the Union Ball grounds, which were handsomely decorated with flags for the occasion, the club mustering in goodly numbers, and playing an excellent practice game of four innings, PARK and WATSON choosing sides, the latter being the defeated party by a score of 34 to 31. Some very good play was shown on both sides, the bowling of KIRK, PALIN, FISK and WATSON, being especially noteworthy; good catches were made by JAMES and PARRELL, and the batting of WHITE and FISK was praiseworthy. Between the innings the players and their friends adjourned to the club-rooms where the whole party sat down to an excellent cold collation, provided by Mr. BERGEN, and a right merry and social time was had. The first match the Satellites will play this season will be that with the Long Island Club.

BASE BALL.

This afternoon the noted Excelsior club will commence play for the season on the Capitoline ball ground, Bedford. The game will be between the first nine and the field, and will be called at 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The board met last evening, Alderman WETHERILL, the President, in the chair. A communication from the Mayor was received, calling the attention of the board to the neglected and disgraceful condition of Washington Park, stating that the walks should be graded, trees planted, shrubbery arranged, and that the whole required to be inclosed with a substantial iron railing. Its elevated position, and the historical associations connected with it, should prompt the authorities to fix it up in a manner worthy of the city. Attention was also called to the condition of Carroll Park. The Mayor recommended that seats should be placed in the walks, and placards placed warning visitors to keep off the grass. He also suggested that the gates be closed at 9 o'clock during the Summer months. Both communications were referred to the Committee on Parks. The City Railroad Company was authorized to place a switch near the junction of Flatbush and Fifth-avenues, with the view of enabling them to furnish more accommodations on the Flatbush-avenue line. A resolution was adopted directing the removal of Justice MCGREGOR's court from the Forty-fourth Precinct Station-house, and Justice WALTERS' court from the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house. Both station houses are required for the use of the police force. Considerable routine business was transacted and the board adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION.—This association has, during the past year, been incorporated as the "Fine Art Association," and provision made that the management of affairs shall be intrusted to twenty-five trustees, of which five are to be elected annually. The association has purchased the two vacant lots on the west side of the Academy of Music, whereon they propose to erect a building of sufficient dimensions to accommodate their own association and the Philharmonic Society. The capital stock is to be $100,000, divided into 200 shares at $500 each, with certain privileges to stockholders. The sum of $50,000 has already been subscribed to the stock. The building is to be connected in some permanent way with the assembly room of the Academy of Music. At the late annual meeting, ROBERT OSGOOD was elected President; EGBERT MILLS, Vice-President; GORDON L. FORD, Treasurer, and JOHN WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

THE NAVY-YARD.—A general reduction of the number employed in the different mechanical departments of the Navy-yard is soon expected. On Saturday 120 men were discharged from the Sailmaker's Department. The full laboring force will, however, be retained, and more men than are now employed will be required in order to perform the work of stripping vessels going out of commission. The excitement caused by the recent strike has subsided. The carpenters and joiners have resumed work, but the sailmakers and caulkers have not been called, and are therefore still idle.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—At a rehearsal of the play of "Coriolanus" by pupils of the Polytechnic Institute, one evening last week, a young man named JOHN REYNOLDS, was severely stabbed by another youth named HEALEY. The former was acting the part of *Coriolanus*, and the latter that of the one who was to do the killing. In the earnestness of the moment he thrust the sword into REYNOLDS' body, inflicting a very serious injury.

BURGLARY.—The oil factory of T. G. ROWE & Co., in John-street, near Bridge-street, was feloniously entered on Sunday, and brass and copper fastenings taken from the machinery, amounting to $200 in value. A portion only was carried away. Some of the boys at work in the establishment have been arrested on suspicion.

Prizes to Aid the Temperance Reformation.

Rev. WM. WHITE WILLIAMS, Secretary of the Union Reform Association of seven ministers from each leading Evangelical denomination, respectfully requests all philanthropic editors to publish this article:

To further stimulate wisely-directed efforts, we will give two prizes each year for the best articles on this subject: "How can we make the temperance reformation permanently and universally successful?" The prize will be twenty-five dollars, in a draft on New-York or London. These articles must be published in some respectable newspaper, anywhere in the world, and the paper sent to the Secretary of the Union Reform Association. One prize will be awarded in August, and the other in February, so as to allow time for the transmission of the papers. The articles should be published in May and November, to prepare the way for the regular temperance sermons on the second Sundays in June and December. While I live I will pay the money for these prizes myself, and after my death they will be paid out of the income of the ten thousand dollars which I have willed to promote the work of the Union Reform Association after my death. The Union Reform prizes will be awarded by officers of the association.

All churchmen, pastors, Sunday-school superintendents, Sunday-school teachers, and temperance men are earnestly requested to circulate these testimony pledges among their soldiers and sailors, and in their congregations and Sunday-schools, and thus energize the army, navy and community, by working officially through existing and unbrasable agencies. The one who obtains most signatures to this pledge, in 1866, and every year till A. D. 1900, shall receive from Rev. WM. WHITE WILLIAMS a valuable prize present, made of curiosities which he brought from the Holy Land, Arabia and the East; and the winner's name will be published in the admirable *Journal of the American Temperance Union*, edited by Rev. JOHN MARSH, D. D., No. 5 Beekman-street, New York. The author of these documents has no financial interest in their sale, and is therefore free to urge you to aid in circulating them, without waiting for others. Those who try for the prize must have their Chaplain or Pastor examine and endorse as correct their report of the signatures secured, and then mail it to Mr. WILLIAMS, between January 1 and 15 of each year. The prize for the previous year will be sent in February. Mr. WILLIAMS gave twenty of these bracelets to the great Central Sanitary Fair, and they realized $200 for our noble soldiers and sailors. The prizes and documents can be obtained from the author, or, in case of his death, from the Secretary of the U. R. A.

Specimens of decorneals and further information can be obtained at the Temperance Convention in the church on the southwest corner of Second-avenue and Fourteen-th-street, at 4 P. M., May 9, and at the anniversary of American Temperance Union at Irving Hall at 7½ P. M., May 9, or from Rev. JOHN MARSH, D.D., No. 5 Beekman-street, New-York, or from Rev. WM. WHITE WILLIAMS, No. 432 Walnut-street, Philadelphia.

"Sanitaria;" or, Homes for Discharged Disabled Soldiers.

Now that the excitement of actual war is over, and the demand upon the men and women at home for thought, time, money and supplies for sick and wounded soldiers has nearly ceased, people are turning their attention to the question of how best to provide permanently for those soldiers who have been disabled in the service. And it is one of the questions which require a great deal of careful thought. There has been a vast amount of earnest philanthropy aroused by this war, and the ardent feeling cannot at once be put to sleep in its old ways. For a while, at least, it must be allowed to spend itself upon something. Yet it will, because of its very force, require guidance and constraint, and the influence of those who insist upon slower steps and patient investigation, else in its earnestness it will do unwise things.

There is a feeling in the community that too much cannot, by any possibility, be done for the men who have become disabled in the war; that all we may for their comfort, we shall never half repay them for the sacrifices they have made, or half balance our debt of personal gratitude. All this is true, provided what we do for them is done in the right way. But on the other hand, if we make these soldiers the recipients of an indiscriminate charity, if we seize upon them as the objects upon which we may *work off* this nervous philanthropic excitability, and count the benefit rendered by the numbers we get into asylums, where they can live without care or labor on their part, then we shall do more harm than good—a great deal, by such endeavors—pure and right as the motive may be. To keep less men, who naturally, almost necessarily, drift that way, out of an asylum of ease and comfort, by teaching them how to use for self-support what muscle they have left, in a far better work than to provide, year by year, food and shelter and liberal care for ten other men equally disabled. Yet this is just the point which the community in its generous earnestness is in danger of overlooking.

What we want in this country, if we are to establish any national or State Sanitaria or Disabled Soldiers' Homes, is to have them as truly American as this war has been; we want them to show upon the face of them that the people themselves, with their practical good sense, have been thinking about them, and have really put into them their best and calmest thought, as well as their money and their sympathies. We want something within the institution shall be proud of, not chiefly because of the evidence of unstinted liberality, but, because, also, of the common sense embodied in it. We want to seize upon the opportunity now offered, and bring to bear upon the treatment of this subject the best principles of modern social science, as specially applied to a comparatively new question. We want to follow no ambitious examples of the old world, or emulate those who in charitable institutions seek to build monuments. We want to lose what entirely of the question of whether marble towers look better than pine barracks, while we keep our eye on the larger thought of how we can best and soonest restore these disabled men, so far as is possible, to their homes and into the working community—get them absorbed into the mass, or rather reorganize them into the living body again, from which for the time, perhaps, in their condition of helplessness, they had unavoidably become separated. Just in this regard is where, as Americans, we are to show our faith in the healing powers of our republican homes and our republican industries; that, in our belief, no asylum or fostering protection is equal to it; that though such sheltering care, life long, may perhaps do for men of other nations, if it were to do for the disabled men of this nation, where the army was made up of those who, when they went into the ranks, left homes which spurned alike dependence and indolent ease.

The question therefore now is this: How to use wisely this popular enthusiasm, and yet not be carried away by it; how to show our appreciation of its worth, and yet not yield to any unreasonable suggestions; also, how to meet the demand which the public, and in fact the necessities of the disabled men themselves, are now making upon us, and yet bring to the other demand made by this nineteenth century and our republican institutions. In short, the question now is, how to do the work obviously in hand and yet not overdo it.

Some few points of practical importance may here be specified in accordance with the general principles above indicated.

I. A Sanitarium should be not merely an "asylum," but also a workshop, and a school, and a home. As a first principle, the idea of indolent ease should find no place there, except in the rooms of those utterly and totally disabled. A central purpose of the institution should be to provide facilities and inducements for the development of productive power in these partially disabled men, so that they may be able as soon as possible to support themselves. These facilities would embrace careful instruction in various arts or branches of business, according to the physical ability or mental capacity of the different men. The inducements would consist in opening to the men the use of workshops, farm-lands, gardens and the like, as well as play-grounds and reading-rooms. Inducements would also be found in the tone which should be infused through the whole establishment of self-respect and personal independence, based on the consciousness in each man of his trying, every day to do his part in the world honestly, according to the measure of power or number of limbs left to him by the war. Thus would self-reliance also be maintained; and quickly would men learn to make one set of muscles perform the work of two, and the left hand take the place of the right, and the brain and one arm carry on living which before was carried by the two arms, the brain having been put little used. This development of productive power in all the inmates should be an essential aim and prominent feature of a Sanitarium, and that special work should be under the charge of eminent and competent men, who would make this their sole business; thus to overcome the obstacles, not a few, and to provide all possible facilities and inducements for securing this condition of self-help, and consequent self-reliance, followed by self-respect.

This broader plan, with this larger provision—Asylum, Infirmary, Agency for Productive Industry—can alone meet the demands made at the present day upon intelligent philanthropy.

II. In connection with the Sanitarium should be a system of correspondence with reliable men or organized aid societies, especially "Bureaus of Employment," in principal towns and cities, so that situations and helping hands might be secured for all the inmates of these "Homes" as fast as they might be able and inclined to try the world again.

III. As to medical and surgical treatment. The aim should be, not merely to secure average skill and care, so as to keep the men comfortable in their present state, but, provision should be made at every Sanitarium for an infirmary, where the very highest skill could bring to bear all the arts and appliances of modern surgical and medical science, with large and patient working, furnishing hope to the disabled soldier such medical or surgical treatment, and an opportunity for improvement or recovery, such as could not possibly be guaranteed for him individual at his own home, even if he were able to pay for it.

IV. Another important point is this: the conditions under which inmates are to be admitted to the Sanitarium. Among soldiers who have been sick or wounded there will be, beside many honest men, some knaves—men who were knaves before they received their wounds and are knaves the less so now; while nine-tenths of all the other disabled soldiers, with laudable ambition, will strive for self-support, nine-tenths of all this class will seek to live on charity, and they will point to their wounds as giving them a right to claim such support. These are the men who, with plausible story, will try to impose upon such an institution as a home for disabled soldiers, and once within the walls, they will never gain strength either to work there or to go out into the world. There are the men who, if ordinarily admitted, will bring censure and discredit on the institution and its system. There must, therefore, be a peculiarly wise method adopted to determine the admission of inmates, with ample safeguards, which shall, indeed, not keep the worthy soldier waiting at the door for a single hour, but at the same time shall not allow an easily excited sympathy to open wide the gates to every man who wears "soldier's clothes" and leans on a crutch. Humanity and worldly wisdom must stand at the porch and counsel together.

V. In regard to the character of the buildings to be erected, it should correspond to the work in hand. To build costly structures for a service which we trust is to end with the lives of our present veteran soldiers surely were not wise or becoming. You want what is substantial, and the very best of its kind; but you do not want to put into useless material and showy style what ought to go toward securing additional home comforts and other aids to the disabled soldiers. Yet so surely as the different States take up the work of establishing Sanitaria, unless this point is most carefully guarded, your eye will be pained with ambitious display in rival structures, from which contractors will grow rich, and on which politicians will stand to make flattering speeches.

VI. Whatever is to be attempted in the direction of providing into forms of relief should be entered upon at once. The discharged soldiers will never have to need the help as much as they do to-day. If you lay out plans to-day, and erect structures so large that it will take a year to finish them, many of the men for whom these Sanitaria are intended will be dead before your wishes can be made to be offered.

The need of National and State Sanitaria has already been admitted, and is painfully felt. Precisely how large a provision will have to be made for this class of men, who have been rendered partially or wholly helpless while in the service, and who have no means of support, it is impossible to determine. Of this, however, we may feel sure, that under institutions wisely organized, and with strictions, the demand for help of this form will be by no means as great as some persons have been led to suppose. Six months from now, or even three months from now, we can form a better judgment. The United States Sanitary Commission has for the last year and more been pursuing a series of inquiries for the purpose of having in hand the material for answering, approximately at least, that very inquiry. And it has thereby collected much valuable information. Taking in order, one by one, all the men from the Army of the Potomac who, during a given time were discharged on account of disability, (almost all of whom, in the course of their journey Home, have come under the care of the Sanitary Commission at a "Lodge" or "Home,") answers carefully obtained from some seven thousand men have been forwarded to the following questions, viz.:

1. Name?
2. Regiment?
3. Age?
4. Have you any family, and what?
5. Are they dependent on you for support?
6. Have you any property, and what amount?

IF. What were your means of support before you enlisted?

8. Are you able now to work at the same trade or occupation?

9. Is there any other trade or occupation you can work at?

10. How do you expect to support yourself, or to be supported, when you get home?

11. Have you any established home, and where?

12. What is the nature and degree of your disability?

13. Have you secured a pension, and what is the amount?"

The answers to these questions indicate that about seventeen per cent. of these men are what is called totally disabled; about sixteen per cent. are "seriously disabled," but in conditions which admits of gradual but decided improvement; while about nineteen per cent are affected with various degrees of disability, all along upon the scale between slight and serious, but permanent. The other forty-eight per cent. form a class of men, all of whom will at once readily earn their living, and one-half of them will probably be well at the end of the year.

Again, the Sanitary Commission, in order to approach the subject from another side, has obtained answers to a different series of questions, thereby seeking to know the actual condition of discharged disabled soldiers, after they had been six months or so in the community from which they enlisted. These inquiries have usually been addressed to some individuals whose interests in the cause led to a thorough investigation. The following are the questions:

1. To what extent do the disabled discharged soldiers in your community fail, at present, to maintain themselves by their own labor?

2. What proportion of their have relatives wholly or in part dependent upon them?

3. What proportion of these, who would not in the open market of competition, be able permanently to earn a support for themselves and for those dependent upon them, will receive all needed assistance from their relatives?

4. For those who do not thus receive all needed assistance from relatives, what method of assistance now prevails?

5. What proportion of discharged disabled soldiers have evinced a disposition or expectation to receive charitable assistance?

6. What proportion of disabled discharged soldiers in your vicinity have come distinctly upon the public for support?

7. Has any systematic method to save the soldiers from this necessity, by finding suitable employment for those who are able to work, been adopted, which is open to all who may come into your community?

The result of this investigation, carried through some forty-eight or fifty of the chief cities and larger towns of the North, shows a far smaller number than the above table would indicate of those who as yet have actually come upon the public for support. But in this inquiry we are to watch the fact that many who, six months from now, will be entirely dependent, are at present living on their bounty-money and back pay collected on discharge. Yet, too, there is the other modifying circumstance to come in, viz., that many of the men, unable at the time of discharge to labor, will in six months or a year afterward acquire strength enough to earn at least part of their own livelih

The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT PROCLAMATIONS.

The Belligerent Rights of the Rebels at an End.

All Nations Warned Against Harboring Their Privateers.

If They Do Their Ships will be Excluded from Our Ports.

Restoration of Law in the State of Virginia.

The Machinery of Government to be Put in Motion There.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 9.

President JOHNSON has issued a proclamation, declaring that, whereas armed resistance to the authority of the government in certain States heretofore declared to be in insurrection, may be regarded as virtually at an end, and the persons by whom that resistance as well as the operations of the insurgent cruisers were directed, are fugitives or captives; and, whereas, it is understood that certain cruisers are are still infesting the high seas, and others are preparing to capture, burn and destroy vessels of the United States, he enjoins all naval, military and civil officers of the United States diligently to endeavor by all lawful means to arrest the said cruisers and to bring them into a port of the United States, in order that they may be prevented from committing further depredations on commerce. and that the persons on board of them may no longer enjoy immunity for their crimes; and he further proclaims and declares that if, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for this proclamation to become known in the ports of nations claiming to have been neutral, the said insurgent cruisers and the persons on board of them shall continue to receive hospitality in the said ports, this government will deem itself justified in refusing hospitality to the public vessels of such nations in ports of the United States, and in adopting such other measures as may be deemed advisable toward vindicating the national sovereignty.

The President has also issued an executive order to reëstablish the authority of the United States and execute the laws within the geographical limits known as the State of Virginia. It is ordered that all acts and proceedings of the political, military and civil organizations which have been in a state of insurrection and rebellion within the State of Virginia against the authority and laws of the United States, and of which JEFFERSON DAVIS, JOHN LETCHER and WILLIAM SMITH were late the respective chiefs, are declared null and void.

All persons who shall exercise, claim, pretend or attempt to exercise any political, military or civil power, authority, jurisdiction or right, by, through or under JEFFERSON DAVIS, late of the City of Richmond, and his confidants, or under JOHN LETCHER or WILLIAM SMITH, and their confidants, or under any pretended political, military or civil commission or authority issued by them or of them, since the 17th day of April, 1861, shall be deemed and taken as in rebellion against the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

The Secretaries of State, War, Treasury, Navy and Interior, and the Postmaster-General, are ordered to proceed to put in force all laws of the United States pertaining to their several departments, and the District Judge of said district to proceed to hold courts within said States in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress. The Attorney-General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale, property subject to confiscation and enforce the administration of justice within said State, in all matters civil and criminal within the cognisance of the Federal courts; to carry into effect the guarantee of the Federal Constitution of a republican form of State Government, and afford the advantage and security of domestic laws, as well as to complete the reëstablishment of the authority of the laws of the United States, and the full and complete restoration of peace within the limits aforesaid. FRANCIS H. PIERPONT, Governor of the State of Virginia, will be aided by the Federal Government so far as may be necessary in the lawful measures which he may take for the extension and administration of the State Government throughout the geographical limits of said State.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

The Advance of the Army of the Potomac at Louisa Court-House.—Sherman's Grand Army to Pass Richmond To-day.—Sheridan's Cavalry Marching Overland to Alexandria.—The Gathering of our War-worn Veterans near Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 9—8:40 P. M.

The march of the homeward-bound armies continues with unabated vigor.

MEADE's veteran columns had hardly made their grand march through the conquered capital of rebellion, before the camp-fires of SHERMAN's legions lighted up the banks of the James,

The advance of MEADE's troops were to-day in the vicinity of Louisa Court-house, and are expected to encamp near Alexandria by Saturday night. SHERMAN's four corps are expected to pass through Richmond to-morrow, and they will press the Army of the Potomac hard in the homeward march,

SHERIDAN's cavalry left Petersburgh yesterday, to move overland to Alexandria.

The main part of the force will come to this vicinity, and probably undergo reorganization at once.

One brigade of cavalry will be left at Lynchburgh, another at Danville, and another at Petersburgh, who will patrol the country, preserve order, and punish guerrillas and outlaws.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Feeling Among the Rebel Soldiers.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 9.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from North Carolina reports that the rebel troops, surrendered by Gen. JOHNSTON, are greatly demoralized, and nearly beyond the control of their officers, who are striving to march them to their respective States. The officers have become the objects of intense hate, and it is as much as their lives are worth to venture away from the lines. Quite a number have been murdered by their soldiers, who seem to be tempted to murder them to get possession of the small sums of specie which the officers are understood to possess The rebel soldiers express intense feeling against JEFF. DAVIS and the various members of his Cabinet, and there is no doubt that if he or any of the leaders of the rebellion fall into their hands they will fare badly. At last accounts our cavalry were in vigorous pursuit of JEFF.

THE FLIGHT OF JEFF. DAVIS.

HIS CAPTURE PROBABLE.

He is Enveloped by Our Cavalry—Stoneman, Wilson and Grierson After Him—If he Escapes it will be as a Disguised Fugitive.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 9.

The capture of JEFF. DAVIS is now looked upon by the military authorities as certain.

In addition to the particulars of his whereabouts, telegraphed last night, it is now known that DAVIS and the two brigades of cavalry with him are so completely enveloped by STONEMAN, WILSON and GRIERSON, that escape is impossible except as a disguised and solitary fugitive.

The latest intelligence renders it probable that GRIERSON, who commands the cavalry under Gen. CANBY, will succeed in capturing DAVIS in his flight across Alabama.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

The Three Per Cent. Tax on Shipments Abolished—Dispatch from the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following dispatch has just been received by the Collector of this Port:

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1865.

Simeon Draper, Collector:

The three per cent. tax on goods going to insurrectionary States is abolished. Such transportation is hereafter free. H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Occupation of Montgomery and Selma—Dick Taylor Negotiating with Canby.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 3, via CAIRO, Monday, May 8.

Gen. A. J. SMITH, with his command, occupied Montgomery, Ala., on the 25th ult., and Gen. STEELE Selma on the 27th.

Gen. CANBY met DICK TAYLOR fifteen miles from Mobile, and opened negotiations for a surrender of the rebel forces. Nothing decisive was determined upon, but TAYLOR was allowed several days to consider the propositions. It is believed that he has acceded to the terms before this. He must have been influenced to that end by the surrender of JOHNSTON.

An extensive sand slide of the river bank at Algiers occurred last night, heavily damaging the ship-yard of VAIL & CONNER; also that belonging to the government.

Low Middling Cotton, 36c; strictly Middling Cotton held at 40c.; closed buoyant with a reported advance.

Arrest of Robert E. Coxe, of Canada, in whose House Sanders and Tucker were Entertained.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Tuesday, May 9.

ROBERT E. COXE, spoken of in a communication in the New-York *Tribune* of Monday last, as being the proprietor of a private house at St. Catharines, Canada, where he is said to have at different times recently entertained SANDERS, TUCKER and others, was arrested in this city this evening by Provost-Marshal JOHNSTON, of the Twelfth District, under an order from Gen. DIX, and conveyed to New-York on the 7 o'clock evening train. The arrest was made in a very quiet manner and without any excitement. The inhabitants knew nothing of the affair until it was over and COXE had left the city.

Murder.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, May 9.

A. C. EGGLESTON, a merchant of Guilford, was shot last evening about 9 o'clock, while standing in the doorway of his store, by a young man named ANDREW KNOWLES, also a resident of Guilford.

EGGLESTON cannot live.

A sister-in-law of EGGLESTON received the attentions of young KNOWLES, a matter which caused difficulty between the parties.

KNOWLES fled on horseback to Saybrook, on the Connecticut River, rowed across in a small boat, and, it is supposed, took passage on the night boat for New-York from Hartford, at Lyme, after midnight.

Surrender of Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 9.

Major COOPER's rebel battalion, one hundred and fifty strong, surrendered to Gen. SANDBORN, at Springfield, Mo., on Saturday. They took the oath of allegiance.

Thirty of PRICE's men took the oath at Crossville the day before yesterday. Considerable numbers are arriving from other points.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, May 8.

The steamer *Atlantic* brought nine hundred and eighty-five rebel prisoners from New-Orleans to Vicksburgh.

WM. MURPHY, the notorious rebel boat-burner, was captured at New-Orleans and was brought up en route for St. Louis, in charge of United States Detective DUNFORD.

Lockport Election.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Tuesday, May 9.

The first election under the new charter of the City of Lockport was held to-day. BENJAMIN CARPENTER (Union) is elected Mayor by 160 majority. The Republicans have also elected six of the eight aldermen, and three out of four Supervisors.

Arrival of the French Minister.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 9.

A special to the *Evening Telegraph*, from Baltimore, says:

"The steamer *Le Forfait*, from Havre, with the Marquis DaMONTHOLON, the newly-appointed French Minister to Washington, is reported down the bay, and is expected to arrive here to-day with the Minister and his suite, en route for the seat of government. Monsieur LAMON, resident French Consul at Baltimore, is preparing to give him an appropriate reception. He will proceed immediately to Washington."

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, May 9.

Brokers and banks are cautioned against buying vouchers audited by Capt. CHAS. F. WINE, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

No large amounts were captured by guerrillas in the recent raid on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, on the 6th inst.

Capt. JAMES F. BUSTINE, Chief Assistant Quartermaster of the Department of Cumberland, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel and Inspector of Quartermasters in this department.

The river is six feet on the shoals. Heavy rains at night.

Deaths.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 9.

GEORGE COIT, one of the oldest citizens of Buffalo, died this morning.

CHRISTIAN METZ, Jr., Collector of the Port of Buffalo died last night.

THE BOUNTIES PAID TO SUBSTITUTES.—The Kings County Bounty Committee have made arrangements to furnish vouchers, free of charge, for money paid by those persons who procured substitutes during the recent draft season. Supervisor BOERN will be at the office of the committee, in the new court-house, two or three hours every morning, to make out the necessary documents.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Important Session of the Anti-Slavery Society.

Speeches of Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Harper, Geo. Thompson and Others.

Mr. Garrison Announces His Intention to Withdraw, and Offers Resolutions of Dissolution.

The Other Religious and Reformatory Bodies.

Interesting Outline of their Operations for the Year.

Thirty-second Anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Society.

The first session of the thirty-second anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, was held yesterday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. CHEEVER's.) The heavy fall of rain in no way interfered with the entire numerical success of the occasion, as at 9:30 the spacious edifice was crowded to its fullest capacity. Upon the platform sat the venerable Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the perpetual President of the Society, Wendell Phillips, George Thompson, of England, Mrs. Francis Watkins Harper, Thomas Gerrett, of Delaware, Robert Purvis, of Philadelphia, Samuel May, Jr., Rev. J. T. Sargent, Hon. George B. Lincoln, of Brooklyn, and Edmund Quincy, Esq., of Boston, and one or two others of note. The entrance of Messrs. GARRISON and PHILLIPS was the signal for enthusiastic applause and most friendly greeting on the part of the audience.

After a voluntary upon the organ, the meeting was called to order by Mr. GARRISON, who read the following song of Mrs. JULIA HOWE, which was sung by the choir, the vast audience joining in the "glory" chorus with fine effect:

HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

The John Brown Air.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord:
He has trampled out the vintage where the grapes of wrath were stored
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword
His truth is marching on.
Chorus—Glory, glory, hallelujah, etc.

I have seen him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps,
They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I have read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps
His day is marching on.
Chorus—Glory, glory, hallelujah, etc.

I have read the fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel:
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;
Let the hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on."
Chorus—Glory, glory, hallelujah, etc.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment-seat:
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.
Chorus—Glory, glory, hallelujah, etc.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.
Chorus—Glory, glory, hallelujah, etc.

Mr. GARRISON then read an appropriate selection from the Scriptures, which was followed by a prayer from Rev. SAMUEL MAY, Jr.—a prayer of thanksgiving to the Lord for the abundant harvest which has resulted from the labors, trials and humiliations of the society; of thanks, that in the hour of the nation's peril so great and good a man as the late President of the United States was permitted to preside over our councils so long, and of fervent petition that the Lord would yet direct the nation with wisdom from above in the times yet to come, so that the bondmen might be made, in spite of the demon compromise, free and equal with all men, giving them the fullest recognition as an equal man and son of God.

A second hymn, the "Star of Liberty," was then sung, as follows:

THE STAR OF LIBERTY.

WATCHMAN! tell us of the night,
What its signs of promise are—
Traveler! O'er yon mountain's height,
See that glory-beaming star!—
Watchman! does its beauteous ray
Aught of hope or joy foretell?—
Traveler! yes, it brings the day,
Promised day of Israel.

Watchmen! tell us of the night,
Higher yet that star ascends—
Traveler! blessedness and light,
Peace and truth, its course portends!—
Watchman! will its beams alone
Gild the spot that gave them birth!
Traveler! ages are its own,
See, it bursts o'er all the earth!

Watchman! tell us of the night,
For the morning seems to dawn—
Traveler! darkness takes its flight,
Doubt and terror are withdrawn
Watchman! let thy wanderings cease;
Hie thee to thy quiet home—
Traveler! lo, the Prince of Peace,
Lo, the Son of God is come!

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Mr. PHILLIPS was then introduced and said:

MR. PRESIDENT, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am very sorry to say, as you perceive, that I am laboring under a heavy cold, and am not at all able to make a speech. I come upon the platform simply to redeem the pledge made by the committee in their advertisement that I should be one of the speakers, and I know you will be considerate of my feeble voice, and allow me to make not a speech, but a few suggestions, which seem to me pertinent to the occasion. Everything on this platform is looked at in the light of the interest of the colored race. It is as Abolitionists that we meet here, and, therefore, all general considerations of citizenship are to be subordinated to Abolitionism. What I shall say on this occasion is in regard to the next national step to secure to the colored man his new-found rights. If the anti-slavery amendment to the constitution shall be indorsed, the parchment will guarantee to the slave his liberty. Our duty as Americans and clear-sighted Abolitionists is in the re-formation of the elements of State, so that the great forces of society shall guarantee the right recognized by the parchment. No freedom is real or emancipation effectual unless we arrange the forces of society that underlie law, so that they secure may to the freedmen their rights now and for all time. Now, what light do the events of the last four years throw upon the subject? The military part is closing fast. What does it teach us? Let me take two men as the representatives of what the nation has done, and we shall see.

THE FORMER NATIONAL PURPOSE,

and our first national purpose was incarnated in the idea that the South was not angered but misled; not hostile but wayward; that she loved the Union as much as we, and that misled and mistaken as she was, it was only by magnanimity, and an *exhibition* of power that we could win her back to us. MCCLELLAN was the exponent of that idea—he contended that no crime was intended. That form of war was made evident by slaves sent back to their masters, by proclamation that insurrection should be put down with a heavy hand, by the guard over the house of Gen. LEE while dying men lay shelterless in the field; by the guard over a spring in the garden while fevered soldiers died of thirst in the very sight of the pickets over the garden, so that wounded soldiers had to be carried half a mile around the place before they could reach the hospital. Did it do any good? The South hugged the delusion to her breast that the North had no strength, or that we dared not use it, and what had been the comparatively despicable shape of Rebellion, appeared in the hated guise of civil war.

TWO YEARS AFTER.

Two years and another phrase appears. SHERMAN sweeps like a tornado across Georgia, leaving a broad track of desolation behind him, but holding the thunder-bolt of power in his hand. One day he crossed into South Carolina, and sees three of his soldiers lying dead with their throats cut, and on their breasts, the words "death to every forager." Then he spreads the wings of his desolating host forty miles wide, burns every house, leaving neither fence nor shed, and man and woman excepted, neither biped nor any four-footed creature, but one dead uniform violence. In this guise he march no to Greensboro, taking behind him thousands of houseless beggars craving of their conqueror their daily bread. They but two years felt secure in the quiet of the North; then they saw the difference. SHERMAN wrote with the sharp point of his sword, in letters forty miles long, upon the dust of South Carolina, and the astounded Confederacy dropped into pieces, discomfited, annihilated.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The new President, in taking charge of the ship of state, announces the purposes which will guide his course, when he says that treason is a crime to be punished, not a mere difference of opinion, and the question now is, with the light of four years' experience, and with the announcement from the Presidential chair, what shall be the destination of our people? What shall be done to assassins? If the hand of DAVIS, red with the blood of our Chief Magistrate, be brought under the fetter, we must leave him in the charge of the government, but when we speak of the greatness of the people, aliens, not rebels, on the other side of the picket, we ask what shall be the policy of the government, which will be the quickest and surest guarantee for the liberty of the negro? One thousand men banded together by determined principle, intellectual, fierce, cunning and brave are the rebellion. It is not safe that these thousand men should continue to dwell in North America. Living or dead here is no place for them. Men say a jury has no power to banish citizens. Very likely. I never intended to try a public enemy by a jury. I should as soon have expected or asked WASHINGTON to try by jury the red coats at Bunker Hill. The idea of a jury impanneled to try JEFF. DAVIS as a traitor would be a "lamentable and tragical comedy." For four years the Supreme Court and the United States Executive have proclaimed, in word and deed, by proclamation of blockades, and by exchange prisoners, that the men the other side of the picket line are public enemies. I would have an act of Congress select one thousand men, the leading men of the South, and announce to the world that these are alien enemies, and thereby forever forbid, under pain of death, any one of them being found again in our territories. [Applause.] An act of Congress, under the war powers with no relation to treason, can declare them public enemies, aliens, who shall not be naturalized, nor permitted to come here. Of course, when they are banished their property falls into the hands of the government, to which I would add that of ten thousand more, the subordinates in the conspiracy, who are not strong enough to rankle them, but enough to be crippled, and having the land, would then give it to the loyal white and black people of the South. Land I consider one of the two important elements in a politic reconstruction. Now for the other. Political power is in the ballot. In revolutionary times, except in South Carolina, every man, black and white, born free, voted, with the exception of a property qualification in some States. Our fathers were too wise to require book learning as a primary qualification for the use of the ballot. I am surprised that so masterly a mind as that of JOHN S. MILL should make such a mistake as to say that men should read before they can vote. Does he suppose that education is the exclusive prerogative of colleges? It is by work, not reading, that good voters are made. Whoever works develops his intellectual capacities, and taking men by the masses, they who work and don't read are half a century ahead of those who read and don't work, and this is the reason that the slaves will make better voters than the poor whites of the South. The negro inherited a brain which work had cultivated for four generations, and whether the soldier goes to him for advice, or the merchant for counsel, the negro is the only one who, at the South, can give either what he needs. Fairly considered, the only class ready for suffrage in the South is the negro. I would not exclude the white man on account of his ignorance, [Laughter] but the only class which, as a class, has had the education of work, is the black man. I count as irrelevant the whole question of suffrage in connection with simple information. I read a circular the other day of a benevolent association, and it solicited subscriptions "to elevate the degraded black." I stopped there and thought that if we would remember that black lips and black hearts were the ones which alone gave comfort and sympathy to our armies, and that when SEWARD said that the war would change the status of no one; that the negro saw the hand of God behind the bullet, and if then we could speak of the degraded black, we were like the Borubon, who never forgets and never learns anything. History will say that the Christianity and intellect of America culminated under a black skin. I would give to white and black the right of suffrage, and then have in our hands the two elements of success, *land* and the *ballot*. Slavery did not create the rebellion. It was the determination of a thousand men, to model a government based on classes and castes like that of England. They dared not confess it, as it would not fire the Southern heart. So this aristocracy used slavery as the instrument to rouse the South. The Anti-Slavery Amendment has torn that weapon from their hands, but the purpose remains the same. You can't kill or appal them, but you can flank them, as GRANT flanked LEE. He danked him at every step, and finally at Burkesville, which has not, however, and will not come to us this fifteen years yet. Now, the hatred of the poor black and white, which still characterizes the people of the South, is as strong as ever. What shall be done with it? We must check it by new parchment securities. We must reconstruct South Carolina. She can put on her statute books to-day that no black man shall vote. Now, I like State rights, for, if properly bounded, it is good; but carried to the CALHOUN extreme, it is damnable, and that we may check state Rights at the proper time and place, I want to have another amendment passed which shall read thus: no State shall at any time make a distinction of civil privileges between the children of parents living on or born on her soil, either of race, condition or color. [Applause.] I hope some day to be bold enough to add "sex." However, my friends, we must take up but one question at a time, and this hour belongs exclusively to the negro. Let us see to this, that no State shall make a distinction among its citizens either of race, color, or condition, and when, as Abolitionists, we have achieved that, we will have checkmated States Rights, and put the negro in the full enjoyment of his liberty. Until then we leave him in the power of those who have always oppressed him, who have had him for years beneath their feet, and who yet hate him with a perfect hatred. When we have secured this we will remember the freedmen. We know that their little houses are destroyed, that their beasts of burden were either taken by SHERMAN or stolen by WHEELER; their tools are worn out or lost or stolen, and not much can be expected from them for some time to come. Friends, the beauty of this hour we find in the race with which we have to deal. The white men of the South sit sullen, morose, defiant; the black man sits loving, Christian and grateful. One of them said to a friend of mine in SHERMAN's army: "The soldiers have taken away my two horses, and I have nothing with which to work; but, thank the Lord, they have given me my freedom, and I am happy." I thank the Lord that there sits holding the helm of the State to-day a man who knows by experience, by the burning of his own roof, by the exile of his family, and by the terrible sufferings of himself, the bitterness of this pro-slavery caste, and who has given official utterance to the sentiments that "treason is a crime to be punished, and not a mere difference of opinion," and to-day, unless the telegraph tells untrue, he announces that the land and the ballot are the guarantee of the Union in the hand of the black man.

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. PHILLIPS was heartily applauded.

SPEECH OF MRS. F. W. HARPER.

Mrs. F. W. HARPER, colored, was then introduced and said:

This is one of the happiest mornings of my life. The last year has brought us great satisfaction and grand victories, and at last we see the dawn of peace and the promise of perpetual liberty. God has turned out to us the silver lining of the war-cloud and we behold two growing beauties—victory and peace. The grandest successes of the war are not the victories gained, but the advance in the cause of freedom. If the war had been closed without crushing slavery, our victories would have been defeats and our struggles would have been worse than useless. Place yourself in the condition of a freedman; yesterday a slave, to-day your chains are snapped asunder; yesterday you had a wife, but you saw the stinging lash and the knotted whip applied, with no power to help; to-day she is yours to defend with your love, and to guard with your care; yesterday your children were sold, one by one, to the highest bidder; to-day they are yours, gather them in your arms, and lull them to their slumbers; yesterday your home was at the will and caprice of another; to-day your home is humble, but freedom is at last the guest of your home. The signing of the Declaration of Independence was the shining epoch in your history, but this amendment forms the commencement of a grander era. And yet there is something fearfully sublime in the judgments of God. We are now of a rising race; we have become the pivot on which the nation has trembled in tears and blood. There is no use in cursing those whom God himself has blessed. What turned the tide of success in your battles? Three times you started for Richmond and were turned back. The first time you stopped to send back the slave, and you were defeated; again you started, and again did wrong, and again were defeated; your General burrowed in the mud, and buried in silence the thunders of your cannon before the wooden guns of your enemy. It was not only Little Napoleon, who sat like a nightmare on the Army of the Potomac, but big Slavery as well. You had something stolen in the tent of America, souls written over with the hand of Divinity, and the chains you left unbroken coiled about the feet of the soldiers, and you were not permitted to go up to victory. But when at last you voted in the Fall, Congress caught the infection, giving slavery the only right it ought to have—the right to die. In less than a month Charleston was yours, and in three months Richmond was yours, and LEE and JOHNSTON had surrendered. You had power and skill before, but you had not hold of the hand of the freedman, nor the hand of God. Jesus told you two thousand years ago what to do with the negro: "Whatsoever ye would that man should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." You called the slave a chattel, and you must not think your duty done when you write enfranchisement upon his brow. I don't believe in leaving the question to the loyal white men of the South. Who are they? Where were they during the four years of the war? Where when your brothers died, when your sons were murdered in the prisons? Did they bathe the flag in secret tears? If so, while the white men were loving it in the dark, black men were defending it in the light, and and I say it would be unpardonable meanness if now you should say, "You are good enough for a soldier, but not for a citizen." It's not a decent form of government which permits a white rebel to whitewash himself by an oath of allegiance, and leaves the loyal negro beneath his feet. Let the whole North rise up as one man, and say, these men who defended us in the hour of peril, shall be protected in the hour of peace. This is not alone a matter of kindness and mercy, but of simple justice. The blacks have helped your soldiers and fought by their side, and your duty is now to protect their rights, and to place them on a higher and better plane of civilization. Let America nail this idea to the counter, as base and counterfeit, that a white rebel is better than a black patriot. And the time too may come when you will have need of the warm nature of the negro in your civilization. The civilization of the white race is cold and tame, and it lacks all the zeal, the fervency and the warmth of the negro element. The negro would bring into their civilization the learning and the song of his race—the literature of the Orient and all the wealth of his loyalty. It is not too much for us to ask that the men who defended your flag when in peril should receive its protection in the hour of victory. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of the address of Mrs. HARPER, which was frequently interrupted by applause, the choir sang the following hymn:

THE HOUR OF TRIUMPH.

Hope of the nations, awake from thy sadness!
Awake! for thy foes shall oppress thee no more;
Bright o'er thy hills dawns the day star of gladness;
Arise! for the night of thy sorrow is o'er.

Strong were thy foes, but the arm that subdued them
And scattered their legions was mightier far;
They fled like the chaff from the scourge that pursued them;
Vain were their steeds and their chariots of war.

Hope of the nations, the power that hath saved thee
Extolled with the harp and the timbrel should be;
Shout! for the foe is destroyed, let praise be thy theme;
The oppressor is vanquished, the bondman is free.

SPEECH OF GEORGE THOMPSON.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, the celebrated English agitator and reformer, was introduced by Mr. QUINCY and received with applause. He said:

The name of WM. LLOYD GARRISON is among those announced to address this meeting, and in order that you may be gratified in hearing him, I will say but a few words and give place to him. I cannot make a speech; I have none to make. It is rather my duty to hear than to speak. I will take the liberty of offering to this audience my heartfelt congratulations upon the achievements of this society. On the commencement of the war now closed, I foresaw clearly not only the maiming of slavery, but the destruction of that system so wide-spread and cursing to this country; but I did not expect the work would be so thoroughly done; and the question should be to-day, what shall be done with the freedmen, the negro in his new-born liberty I congratulate America upon the events we celebrate to-day. I have ever been a Garrisonian Abolitionist, and three or four years before I first visited this country, I proclaimed, on the other side of the water, the very principles then being advocated by Mr. GARRISON—unbeknown to me—here, which say and inculcate that man is not a creature to be bought and sold; that man has no property in man that he might brand and scourge and kill; that he had no vested right in him. I have not been able to look at the great charters of your liberty, without feeling that they were limited. The Declaration of Independence itself, was the subject of criticism when I first came here, It had become a nullity; all your great papers of state were marred, and your constitution was a covenant with death and an agreement with hell. It never was the intention of the framers of that paper to perpetuate slavery, but by their compromises they did strengthen and increase it, augmenting its area and raising the price of human chattels, so that it grew and expanded until it made your Presidents, padlocked the lips of your ministers and brought the churches of the land into complicity with the South. All this is changed. Thirty years ago and large rewards were raised to the South for the kidnapping of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and GEORGE THOMPSON, but now they do us honor. To-day all is changed, and now both of us can tread the soil of South Carolina; and I count it one of the most honorable acts of my life that I helped to pull the rope that restored the flag to Fort Sumter. [Loud applause.] I offer you the congratulations of the great body of my countrymen in every land. It is not true that the masses of England have been false to the people of the North. For one Copperhead in England I could have found ten in the United States. And I believe that in the great calamity which has befallen you, that sorrow has been no greater here where you loved your President, than there, where he was known and respected. I am glad to find you anxious to place the negro in his rightful position, while I have been trying to see how the States of the South can be made homogeneous with those of the North. I confess that the problem of what shall be done with the negro is greater, unless you grant him all his rights. It is not merely a matter of right but of expediency that you lay hold of the freedmen, make them citizens, and they shall be your friends and the supporters of your constitution. They will at least be loyal to the constitution and faithful to the nation's flag. Extend to them the right of suffrage, a right which I believe they will improve, a right I know that they deserve.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Although I am announced, my friends, as one of the speakers at this meeting, I must confess that there is no need of my saying anything. My vocation as an Abolitionist, thank God, is ended. [Sensation.] There is no one to be converted—that is, no one who is loyal in spirit, who loves his country and means to stand by it. Four years ago, there was not a village or hamlet in the country that would not have voted down the Abolitionist. Now there is not a village or hamlet where the Abolitionist is not applauded. Then in all these places the enterprise of abolition was hooted at, now it is indorsed and believed in and now there is not a man who is loyal, who is not ready for immediate, unconditional, and everlasting emancipation and abolition. [Applause.] The most *outre* sentiments are cheered to the echo, and people seem disposed to do full justice to those whose motives they used to malign, and whose acts they falsified. We are now a united people, what we never were before, and I have high hopes of the future, and we may look up to God for his blessing, which will not, cannot fail us.

THE CONFEDERACY.

Where now is that boasted bastard Confederacy? We know where the Union is, and what its power is, and what its flag means. Four years ago, when it went down at Fort Sumter, it went down on four millions of slaves; when it rose a month ago, it proclaimed the eternal death of slavery. Where is and what has become of JEFF. DAVIS? [Laughter.] One hundred thousand dollars reward are offered for him, and the money will be paid. In the Speaker's case it was different. Thirty years ago the state of Georgia offered five thousand dollars for him. When SHERMAN was making his march through Georgia I thought of going there and claiming the reward, but it occurred to me that he would have to take Confederate bonds, and so would hardly pay expenses. [Laughter.] Recently I was in Georgia, and not even sixpence was offered for me. On the contrary, my anti-slavery sentiments were listened to attentively, and I was warmly welcomed. Where is that Georgia braggart, who was going to call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill? [Laughter.] Where is that Hombastes Furioso of Virginia, HENRY A. WISE? [Laughter.] Has he been in his parlor within the past year? And if he has, how does he like to see the picture of JOHN BROWN hanging on the walls, and JOHN BROWN's daughter teaching colored children, within the house? The Confederate promises have vanished into thin air, and even the rebel Generals admit that their cause is played out. Where is slavery? If the rebellion is put down, slavery is put down; they are one and inseparable. The proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN broke the fetters of three millions of slaves, and for that act alone he will be held in lasting remembrance through all time. [Applause.] For his willingness to serve the poor and the humble, he laid down his life; and was ever man so mourned as he has been? Not simply because he was honest, and came up from the people; not because he was upright and able alone, but because of the consciousness that he incarnated the great cause of universal freedom, and was willing to lay down his life in defence of his principles. What has become of slavery in Louisiana? voted down; in Maryland, voted down; in Arkansas and Kentucky it rests on a rope of sand without form; in Delaware there are a baker's dozen slaves, but Delaware is a very small State, and her slavery is nothing.

THE NATIONAL DECREE.

It is the nation's decree that slavery shall die the death, so that twenty-one States have voted for the anti-slavery amendment to the constitution, and only three against. Shall we wait for reconstructed States to come in, and then, perchance, be defeated? No. To twenty-five loyal States and none other was this question submitted; and we might as well wait for the felon's time to expire in the State's Prison before we should decide a question of city or town interest, as to wait the action of rebels before we vote and decide on this amendment to the constitution. [Applause.] If it is amended beyond all controversy, and if it should be decided in the negative, we know that no more Slave States can come in. The three states which have voted against it are Kentucky, Delaware and New-Jersey. They will yet make haste to come in, and to amend their conduct by falling into line. They stagger now under the weight of their infamy, and cannot long remain. But if they should be perverse, thank God we can do without them, and they are to us of no consequence whatever.

HIS NEW POSITION.

I rejoice to stand no longer isolated, and to be looked at as if I were a monster with seven heads and ten horns, with blasphemy written upon my forehead. But now, lost in the great ocean of public opinion, I am but a drop in the sea. Abolitionism is no longer distinctive, but common; and now that abolitionism is triumphant we won't have any more anti-slavery agitation, and our work being ended we must mingle with the millions of our fellow countrymen, putting into the grave of slavery whatever sprang from it. We still find a prejudice against the colored people—but man, man must be recognized wherever he appears. Aliens and foreigners come over here and we take them into our arms of protection and say this shall be your home and you shall be citizens like us, and shall we say less to those who are native born here, who have made the field gory with their blood, and who in our hour of despair and trouble gave up all, forgave all and came to our rescue? We have not saved ourselves alone. Two hundred thousand stalwart slaves threw themselves into the scale, and rebellion and slavery have kicked the beam and been crushed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Thank God we have a man at the helm ready for any emergency, ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee! [Applause.] Was ever a more splendid testimony shown than has been evoked in his case? When we hold ABRAHAM LINCOLN had upon the hearts of us all we thought we could not spare him, and we prayed and hoped, and trusted that his life would be spared during his term of office, and that he might reconduct to peace and prosperity; but the spirit of slavery assassinated the noble man, and the nation was paralyzed for the hour. The assassin could take the life of our honored and trusted head, but could not shake the nation in its safety, security or power. ABRAHAM LINCOLN passed away, and nothing was missed, so far as the government was concerned. From ABRAHAM LINCOLN we have ANDREW JOHNSON, and he is, perhaps, in some respects better fitted for the emergency, and to see that justice is done to the traitors. I like to see people act independently, and then I always judge them by their own measure. For my part, I don't believe in capital punishment at all, but it seems to me if this nation captures JEFF. DAVIS, and does not hang him, it will be recreant to itself and false to humanity. If we are to punish any one, let us take the colossal criminal whose garments are dyed with the blood of thousands, rather than the less conspicuous and perchance misled. Thank God, my friends, that we have lived to see this day, that slavery is destroyed, and that blissful days are in store for us, our children and for all mankind.

At the conclusion of Mr. GARRISON's speech the meeting adjourned to 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the absence of the President, Mr. GARRISON, Mr. EDWARD QUINCY called the Society to order,

Mr. BOWDITCH, the Treasurer, presented the following report for the current year:

Annual Account of the American Anti-Slavery Society, from May 1, 1864, to May 1, 1865.

	DR.	
By *Standard* account		$4,351 72
By donation account		6,542 64
By publication account		128 47
By interest account		102 63
By balance from old account		6,839 16
Total		$13,964 80
	CR.	
To *Standard* account		$10,709 86
To agency account		993 79
To publication account		161 67
Total		$11,781 05
Balance to new account		2,213 47
Total		$13,964 52

Mr. JOHNSON moved that a committee of 5 or 6 be appointed to prepare a roll of the members present at the convention. After much debate the chair appointed Messrs. Johnson, Draper, Powell, May, and Davis as such committee, who proceedrd to take the names and residences of such of the audience as cared to give them.

Mr. GARRISON moved the appointment of a business committee of five, which being seconded, it was carried, and W. L. Garrison, Abby Kelly Foster, Wendell Phillips, Mr. Bowditch and Mr. Garrett, Mr. Purvis, Geo. Thompson, Sella Pugh.

The officers of the Society during the past year are as follows, and to fill their places was a part of the business which rendered the meeting necessary, and to which the motion of Mr. PHILLIPS, as given below, referred:

President—WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. Vice-Presidents—Peter Libbe, Maine; Luther Melendy, New-Hampshire; John M. Hawks, New-Hampshire; Jesiel C. Claflin, New-Hampshire; N. R. Johnston, Vermont; James Hutchinson, Jr., Vermont; Edmund Quincy, Massachusetts; Bourne Spooner, Massachusetts; Asa Fairbanks, Rhode Island; James B. Whitcomb, Connecticut; Samuel J. May, New-York; Cornelius Bramhall, New-York; Amy Post, New-

NEW BOOKS.

MEDITATIONS ON THE ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY, AND ON THE RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS OF THE DAY. By M. Guizot. Translated from the French, under the superintendence of the author. 1zmo. New-York: Charles Scribner & Co.

In the evening of his days, a great statesman—a great historian—confessedly one of the first minds of the age—dedicates the moments afforded by retirement from the active scenes of life to the defence of our common Christianity. That Christianity he sees—with the clearness that marks the vision of the philosopher and sage—now exposed to attacks, differing both in kind and degree, from all former assaults, against its supernatural claims. The crisis that now agitates Christendom, he views as one manifestation of the great intellectual and social revolution, that after the fermentation and preparation of centuries, has broken out, and is in course of accomplishment in our generation. But the capability of Christianity to adapt itself to all the different forms of human institutions, is a mere characteristic of its divine essence and origin, and he, therefore, looks forward with confidence to its emergence from the struggle, purified and exalted. To bring forward and illustrate the alliance that subsists between the truth of revelation and the inherent spiritual wants of man, is one object that M. Guizot has in view in his present work. It forms the first of an intended series of four parts, and is destined to explain and establish what it is that constitute, in the mind of the writer, the peculiar features of Christianity—that is to say, what those natural problems are, that correspond with the fundamental doctrines of revelation, that furnish their solution, and the nature of the supernatural facts on which these doctrines are based—creation, revelation, the inspiration of the Scriptures, the Divine Being as manifested in holy writ, and the character and work of Jesus as displayed in the Gospel narrative. The subjects are to fall in the meditations that compose the volumes. There is novelty in the mode of regarding them, to English and American readers, in the peculiar position of the writer as a statesman of a foreign Protestant Church, independently of the personal experience of the author, which may well be supposed to have extended the range of his views beyond what may be called the conventional clerical mode of treatment that all are more or less familiar with. Before we are informed to what point we will find this broad-based argument—whether the "meditations," and it would matter little, will be a fragment of the work. The succeeding volumes will relate to the past history of the Christian Church, its present conditions, and its prospects in the future. The material facts of a work like that of M. Guizot, employed on the most momentous of subjects, cannot fail to attract attention. The translation is prepared under his auspices, and faithfully reflects the original.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GEOLOGY AND THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF MEXICO, being a Geological and Topographical Map with Profiles of some of the Principal Mountains, together with a graphic description. By A. Von Gerolt and Baron L. Gros. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

The principal feature of this handsome volume is the beautifully executed map of the Mineral Districts of Mexico. It is compiled from the researches and explorations of the eminent Mineralogists Ferdinand Von Gerolt and Charles de Berghes, and shows, by the aid of geological profiles, the general formations of rocks in which the mineral wealth of the country is deposited, as well as the actual configuration of the mountain masses, &c. This map is among the finest specimens of chartography ever produced in New-York, and will be of the greatest value for all who aspire to utilize the vast riches locked up in that great natural treasury of the precious metals. The letter-press includes explanatory remarks on the maps, and an account of the ascent of the Volcano Popocatepetl, by F. Von Gerolt and Baron L. Gros, illustrated with some pleasing landscape views, forming altogether an important contribution to the knowledge of the Physical Geography of Mexico.

James Miller's Late Publications.

I. UNDINE, OR, THE WATER SPRITE. also SINTRAM AND HIS COMPANIONS. From the German of La Motte Fouqué. 12mo.

II. THIODOLPH, THE ICELANDER. A Romance from the German of La Motte Fouqué. 12mo.

III. GHOST STORIES, collected with a particular view to counteract the vulgar belief of ghosts and apparitions. Illustrated by Darley. 12mo.

IV. VIRGINIA AND OTHER POEMS. By John Henry Voskamp. 12mo.

These elegant new editions testify to Mr. Miller's business enterprise and tact as a literary purveyor to the public. The romances of Fouqué form part of the world's library of fiction, and are too familiar to all to call for special remark. It is well known that Sir Walter Scott considered *Undine* the highest example of the really *creative* faculty that any literature presents. How deeply he had studied *Thiodolph*, where the author brings in contrast the effete and decaying Byzantine civilization with the fresh, hardy vigor of the Northmen, is fully shown in *Count Robert of Paris*. *Ghost Stories* is the reprint of a volume published many years since by Ackermann. We fancy most readers would prefer the exciting narrations without the disappointing explanation of the apparently supernatural events that follows each story like the moral of a fable. Mr. Voskamp's Poetry does not rise above the ordinary amateur level.

—*Travels in Central Asia*. A Journey from Teheran to Khiva, Bokhara and Samarcand, in 1863. by Arminius Vambery, 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers, is one of the freshest books of travel we have lately met with. Mr. Vambery is a Hungarian by birth, and set out on his dangerous tour for the purpose of tracing the original of his nation to their primitive seats in Central Asia. He travelled as a Mahomedan dervise, and nobly went sufferings and perils that seem almost incredible. He is the first traveller from modern Europe who has penetrated to the famous capital of Tamerlane—the City of Samarcand—whose glorious name is synonymous with mystery and romance. Had Mr. Vambery been more of a book-maker, his adventures might be related with more effect, but they would lose the simplicity and its attendant charm that now characterize them. The book abounds with new information respecting the least known part on of the globe.

—*Chateau Frissac; or Home Scenes in France*. By Olive Logan. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co., is a work by an authoress less known to fame than many of her cotemporaries. She has merits, however, peculiar to herself, and portrays the characteristics of French society with delicacy and feminine sharpness of perception. The book turns upon the prevailing system of matrimonial arrangements in France, based on mercenary considerations, and shows an intimate knowledge of foreign life seldom possessed by English writers.

—*Silent Struggles*, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, 12mo.; *The Matchmaker*, by Beatrice Reynolds, 12mo.; are two new novels from the prolific press of Messrs. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Stephens' works of fiction are well appreciated in this community. *Silent Struggles* is the most carefully written work she has produced, and will, no doubt, command a large popularity. Miss Reynolds, it is enough to say, is the author of *Charles Auchester*, and *Counterparts*.

—*Luttrell of Arran*, a novel, by Charles Lever. 8vo., from the same publishers, needs no recommendation for the readers of the most prolific and dashing of modern novelists. The plot has great interest, and the descriptions of life and scenery in the wilder parts of Ireland show the hand of one familiar with the scene.

—A new volume of *Sermons, preached at the (R. C.) Church of St. Paul the Apostle*, in this city, has just been issued from the press of Messrs. Daniel Appleton & Co. The volume comprises twenty-six sermons, the production of several different minds, on a variety of spiritual topics.

—*On the Production and Consumption of Cotton*, by Hon. F. A. Conkling, 8vo., is a seasonable pamphlet issued by the American Geographical and Statistical Society, with a fine map of the cotton-bearing districts.

—*St. Philips*, a novel, by the author of *Rutledge*, 12mo., (New-York: G. W. Carleton,) has been eagerly expected, and bids fair to exceed the popularity of any of the authoress' previous books.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—It has been proved that the increase of lunacy in France has kept pace with the augmentation of the revenue from tobacco. From the years 1812 to 1832 that tax produced 28,000,000, and the lunatic asylums of the country contained 8,000 patients. The tobacco revenue has now reached the sum of 150,000,000, and there are no less than 44,000 paralytic and lunatic patients in the various hospitals devoted to their accommodation. This parallel has been drawn by M. Jolly and laid before the Academy of Science. The last words of his speech on that occasion are worth recording in this age of universal smoking, and young boys, to whom this pernicious practice has not yet become second nature, would do well to reflect, ere it be too late, on the baneful warning the above statistics contain, as well as on M. Jolly's words. He says: "The immoderate use of tobacco, and more especially of the pipe, produces a weakness in the brain and in the spinal marrow which causes madness."

— An officer of the Imperial Navy of France, Lieut. Mabiot, being in Cochin China, learned that the natives possess a secret for protecting wooden vessels against the depredations of the toredo, an insect which does immense damage to ships and timber on the shores of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, and other waters. The Cochin Chinese refuse to tell the secret; but Lieut. Mabiot, by cunning inquiry, ascertained that it consists in the employment of a mixture of resin and oil obtained from trees in the country. He further ascertained that it is so effective as a preservative, that junks—so old that the precise year of their construction is forgotten—are, though constantly plying in waters in which the insects abounds, still sound and strong. He has communicated his discovery to the French Emperor, who has manifested great interest in it; and, at his Majesty's request, Lieut. Mabiot is to return to China to make further inquiries and to bring back some of the wood steeped in the mixture.

—Great bargains are proverbially dear, and the Swiss have just had experience in confirmation of this. In 1509, the little inland republic thought that, in the then threatening state of European affairs, it was advisable that it should become a naval power. So it purchased of Austria three gun-boats, then on the Lake Maggiore. Since that Switzerland has found itself in the position of the man who was presented with a white elephant, and it has been seeking to get rid of it ever since. At last, after long negotiations, it has sold the vessels to the Italian Government for the sum of £7,000. If to the loss of the original purchase money, and the cost of keeping the vessels, be added the first loss on the naval war-game, Switzerland will find that it has paid pretty dearly for its naval whim.

—The Pall Mall Gazette says that the production of Dr. Livingstone's book has again been postponed. [illegible] have no doubt a part in the [illegible] that the [illegible] ever ready for [illegible] to [illegible] from [illegible] that it is feared [illegible] will not be ready before the first week in [illegible]. Dr. Livingstone is thoroughly, and [illegible] at work at the diary covering [illegible] visit, the manuscript [illegible] Dr. Kirk, [illegible] to a letter [illegible] in the Medical World, takes three pinches of snuff an hour to be put on the [illegible] three quarters of an hour to be got off action. Every day in the centre has been taken for the first time by [illegible] and the pieces are being [illegible] at fabulous prices, as much as £1,000, (£2,000) have been offered and refused for [illegible].

—A singular custom, prevalent in Portugal, of [illegible] on Saturday of Holy Week an effigy of Judas, was witnessed on board a ship from that country [illegible] in the port of Havre. Persons passing [illegible], and [illegible] in morning, were surprised to see [illegible] figure suspended from [illegible] and that one of the seamen [illegible] Judas. However, at about 10.30, at the [illegible] when the effigy had been set in motion, the object was [illegible], and the crew, men, with [illegible], commenced beating the unfortunate dummy, and continued until the figure had lost its head, arms and legs, when, as a final punishment, it was thrown into the water, the pole or [illegible] following it to be hurt at the stake as usual in Portugal.

—At Boston, in Lincolnshire, England, it seems there is an old charter, or custom, or something or other, whereby the Mayor of the borough is at liberty, during Lent, to issue a couple of casks out of every market-full of sprats for sale in the market. Of late years the Mayor for the time being has very wisely refrained from exercising this privilege, and it was thought to be dying out. The present occupant of the chair, however, has insisted on his right, and great grumbling and indignation meetings are the result. Since this worship is so strictly legal, how would it be if the market people were to bring their eggs in in boxes? At all events, they might try the experiment, and if it failed they might still choose the Mayor by putting all their eggs in one basket.

The following "sensational" paragraph is running the round of the German press: "A cattle dealer of Prussian Silesia was murdered and robbed some twelve years since, and no trace of the murderer could be found. A year later the murdered man's daughter married a master butcher, with whom she has lived ever since. A few days back, while preparing to remove to another house, the woman found, among her husband's effects, a small purse embroidered with silver, which she herself had made for her father, and which had disappeared after the murder. A horrible suspicion took possession of her mind, and having taxed her husband with the crime, he made a full confession, and has consequently been arrested and committed for trial.

—If the Paris booksellers are truthful, says the *Athenæum*, the Emperor's *Life of Cæsar* is not selling well; but we shall do well to be chary in believing all spoken by these gentlemen against their Emperor. The report that the Empress is engaged on a *Life of Marie Antoinette*, has doubtless been copied into the London papers; but it is almost needless to state that it is only a *canard*. Poor Lamartine seems to be in the grip of dire necessity; day after day humiliating advertisements appear, announcing that he is in such want of money that he will sell copies of his works at a reduction of 120 francs—the price being now 200 francs a copy.

—The last number of the *Univers Israélite* mentions four facts which show the constant progress of liberal ideas on matters concerning liberty of conscience and worship. The Landgrave of Hombourg has abolished the Oath *more judaico*. At Vienna, measures for the suppression of the Ghetto of Hamburg and Cracow are under consideration. At Warsaw, the administrative council of the kingdom has resolved to grant to the Jews the right of holding all functions and offices. In Turkey, the Sultan has decided that the Catholic prelates, the Greek orthodox bishops, and the Jewish rabbis shall sit in the courts of justice on the side of the cadis and muftis.

—There is some curiosity as to the person to whom the Rose of 1865 will be given, though some speak of the young Queen of Portugal. The Pope, however, is not limited in his choice, and may bestow it on any man eminent in dignity, though not of a royal house, or to a church of the Old or New World. In the fifteenth century, consecrated roses presented to the Pope were placed over the confessionals at Rome, to denote secrecy, the rose being the emblem of silence. Hence the phrase "Sub Rosa" which is almost universal.

—The gossips have again found a wife for the young King of Greece, brother of our Princess of Wales. The lady is the Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. She is but fourteen, and King George is but twenty, so the marriage, they say, will not take place till next year. Really King George ought to have a wife, in order that he may be able to find repose for the head which, ever since it has worn a crown, must have lain very uneasily.

—The German and Italian translations of *Les Propos de Labienus* have been seized at Vienna and Milan. The publisher of the Duke d'Aumale's *Histoire de la Maison de Condé*, which was confiscated by the police two years ago, before the sheets were folded, is about to make another attempt to have the book released. His argument seems unanswerable: "If the book be treasonable, why do you not prosecute me? If harmless, why do you not release it?"

—The official journal of Rome announces that, according to the last receipt of Peter's pence, a sum of 5,570,000f. has been paid into the Pontifical treasury. The total amount received since the month of September, 1859, up to the present time is 53,010,000f. The same journal adds that at no time have so many foreigners been seen as at present; and says that the immense concourse furnishes a proof of the constantly increasing veneration of the Catholics for Papal Rome.

—A letter in the Levant *Herald*, dated Tunis, March 15, says: "Two days ago Sidi Rustam, who is in command of one of the camps now out collecting the fines imposed on the lately revolted districts, sent in 250 prisoners. The Bey's first impulse was to behead the whole, but the Khasnadar interfered and obtained the *omen*, on the rather severe terms, however, of 180 of the wretches receiving 500 blows of the 'stick' each, and the remaining 70 1,000 each.

—On St. Stephen's Day, the 20th of August, a festival, devoted to Hungarian music, will be held at Pesth—to last four days, and to be presided over by Dr. Liszt. Many of his works will be performed, it is said: his Oratorio on the legend of St. Elizabeth of Hungary; his choruses to "Prometheus;" his Dantesque Symphony, and his Grand Mass, to which we adverted the other day. M. Ilmenyi has been invited to compose a new concerto in the Hungarian style.

—By the calculation of a French stenographer it appears that Louis Philippe's trustee and friend, M. Dupin, speaks at the rate of twenty-four lines of *Moniteur* per minute—M. Thiers twenty-two. This extreme rapidity of utterance is naturally very difficult to follow. M. Rouher, *Ministre d'Etat*, accomplishes from eighteen to twenty lines, M. Jules Favre fifteen, Jules Simon fourteen, whereas, the maximum of the lesser fry is from ten to twelve, and some even less.

—A correspondent of the *Europe* declares that the Austrian commander in Italy, Gen. Benedek, is about to reduce the Austrian forces on the south side of the Alps from 160,000 to 120,000 men. He mentions also a rumor to the effect that the Emperor of Austria has resolved to give up the City of Venice and a portion of the surrounding territory to the Pope, of whom his Majesty will constitute himself the Protector.

— There is near Ralghmore, Tollbar, Inverness, nearly a hundred yards below high-water mark, a well of splendid fresh water, from which the tenants of the bar get their water, and out of which, before the days of railways, many weary pedestrians quenched their thirst. It is regularly overflown by the tide to the depth of several feet, but as soon as the tide recedes it boils up as fresh and cold as any mountain spring.

—A *feuilletoniste* of the *Epoque* states as a fact that when the body of the rich Aguado Marquis de Las Marismas, who lately died while on a visit to Spain, was sent to France for interment, a custom-house officer at Nantes, who saw the box containing the embalmed remains lying on the quay among other packages, chalked upon it an *marquis embaumé. 200 kilogrommes.*

—The Berlin police are distributing handbills all over the town, stating that in November last one Charlotte Ramdhs, an English governess, aged 40, obtained possession of two infants born in a private lying-in house of the place. Nothing has since been heard of the lady or the children. A reward of 50 thalers has been offered to any one giving information as to her whereabouts.

—A Warsaw letter states that the Government has ordered the forest to be cut down which extends along the whole length of the frontier from Polangen to Tauroggen, in order to destroy the retreat of smugglers, who seek refuge in the woods when pursued by the frontier guard. The trade in timber with Prussia is in consequence most active, the cheapness of the article having attracted a large number of dealers.

—The Emperor Maximilian has recalled Senor Murphy, his Minister, from Vienna, his position there having been extremely uncomfortable ever since he notified to Austria Maximilian's protest of 28th December last, declaring his retractation of his agnatic rights executed by him at Miramar on the 9th of April, 1864, to be null and void.

—A. M. Henri Grandjean is to be prosecuted for having introduced into France a few copies of the *Dialogues of the Dead; or, Machiavelli and Montesquieu*, and kissing them away. This is considered to be looking up the government to hatred and contempt.

—The aged mother of Gerard, the lion hunter, who had been obliged to take refuge in a hospital at Nice, as soon as she heard from M. Leon Bertrand that the subscription for herself and her grandchildren amounted to 11,000f., (£440,) left the hospital and took a small apartment.

—Signor Gueglini's medical attendants now state that there is no reason whatever to doubt that in a month, or six weeks at the furthest, he will be able to resume his professional labors; and they further report that his delicious voice has not been in the slightest degree injured by his illness.

—Adelina Patti is performing Amina in "La Sonnambula" to delighted audiences at Madrid. On her first appearance she was recalled eight times. *Apropos* of the "Sonnambula," it is said that Adelina Patti will repeat the part in London, with Mr. Tom Hohler as Elvino.

—Signor Crispi, a prominent member of the Extreme Left in the Italian Chamber, has just published a pamphlet entitled "*Monarchy or Republic?*" in which he rejects with great energy the principles of Mazzini and recommends moderation and patience in carrying out reforms in Italy.

—The Emperor's secretary has just sent the first volume of the *Histoire de Jules Cæsar* to M. Jules Damasoss, holding a subordinate situation on the Northern Railway, at the station of Valenciennes, and who last year forwarded to His Majesty some observations relative to the battles of Cæsar in Gaul.

—A fatal blight seems to have fallen on the dogs at Lemberg, in Austria, where these interesting friends of man have been dying by thousands. News has also been received of a like fatal mortality among the dogs at Marburg, in Styria.

About three hundred theatrical costumes and the decorations of the Folies-Dramatique, France, were recently seized for debt, but the President of the Civil Tribunal suspended the sale in consequence of the loss expected to be sustained by a forced disposal of the property.

The Emperor Napoleon will, it is said, shortly invite all the foreign ambassadors at Paris to Fontainebleau, to confer with him on the European questions now pending, thus attempting by indirect means to carry out his favorite idea of a Congress.

—The Belgian Government has decided, on economic grounds, not to send an ambassador to the Emperor Maximilian. The interests of Belgium in Mexico are to be represented solely by her consular agents in this country.

—It is said that very serious differences have recently broken out between the Crown Prince and Herr von Bismark, which have gone so far that the resignation of the latter is by some persons thought not impossible.

—The total amount realized by the sale of the Pourtales collection was £120,000.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 47, 1009, 1353, 1065, 1427, 1135, 1411, 1457, 1461, 650, 442, 1505, 1035, 1665, 821, 1513, 1789, 1239, 1613, 461. *Part II.*—Nos. 1758, 1844, 180, 1334, 1478, 1040, 864, 664, 1849, 1108, 932, 1030, 1410, 1404, 1210, 1444, 1144, 1132, 1682, 1164.

General Term—Nos. 178, 185, 183, 202, 243, 255, 257, 157, 158, 208, 228, 152, 177, 179, 176, 230, 164, 210, 174, 234, 146.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 5213, 4635, 4350, 4225, 5261, 5263, 5265, 5267, 5269, 5271, 5273, 5275, 5277, 5241, 5279. *Part II.*—Nos. 5024, 3193, 4526, 4410, 3050, 1780, 3098, 4300, 3776, 3814, 5674, 2936, 516, 4994, 4326.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 821, 840, 967, 973, 639, 827, 943, 209, 787, 961, 576, 220, 813, 942, 963, 102, 331. *Part II.*—Nos. 687, 8, 945, 439, 865, 589, 410, 776, 118, 1338, 934, 935, 1193, 224, 945.

The Hayes-Charlick Case—Verdict for the Defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—PART II.—MAY 9.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

Wm. M. Hayes vs. Oliver Charlick.—The trial of this action has created considerable interest, owing doubtless to the high political status of the defendant, and the position he occupied in one of the leading city railroad companies. The case, as far as it had then progressed, was quite fully reported in the Times of Tuesday. Yesterday it was concluded by the jury rendering a verdict for the defendant. The following additional testimony was given:

Ex-Judge John Quackenbush testified, that in November, 1861, he was a Police Magistrate sitting at the Jefferson Market Police Court; he was at that time acquainted with Mr. Charlick, the defendant; he issued a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Ingraham, another for the arrest of a Mr. Tyler, and another for a third man whose name witness did not recollect; the warrants were issued at the instance of Mr. Charlick; one of the warrants was returned to me after dark; the officers had Tyler and Ingraham in charge when they made their return; the plaintiff was also present when the return was made; the sergeant of police made a charge against Mr. Hayes for having interfered with him while he, the officer, was in the discharge of his duty; witness did not see Mr. Charlick when the plaintiff arrived at the court-room; he was positive that Charlick did not sit on the bench with him that night; he was well acquainted with Charlick, and he could not be mistaken as to his presence when Hayes was brought into court; Richard B. Connolly and Peter G. Maloney were with witness on the bench upon the occasion in question; one of them might have been mistaken for Mr. Charlick by the witnesses who have testified; witness issued the warrant on the affidavit of Mr. Charlick, who charged these persons with publishing libelous matter in regard to him, in a campaign newspaper called the *Union*.

Cross-examined—Witness did not tell Hayes, as testified to, that he might print and publish all the papers of that kind which he chose to do; there was no complaint made against Hayes except by the officers; witness advised the officers to withdraw the charge, which they accordingly did, and the plaintiff was discharged; no warrant had been issued for the arrest of Mr. Hayes, nor was there any written complaint made against him.

Peter A. Banta, testified—I was a Sergeant of Police at the time in question; I received the warrant from Judge Quackenbush, already referred to; I received it about 4 o'clock P. M., Nov. 2, 1861; Officer Colfax was with me, and a large, stout man, whose name I do not remember; I went to Anstreet first and arrested Tyler, and then went to Hayes' place, in Spruce-street, to arrest Dr. Ingraham; Hayes asked me what I wanted; I told him I had a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Ingraham, and would not go without him; he told me to get out of his place, and knocked me down; I then went to the Second Ward Station-house, and, getting assistance, came back and arrested Hayes for interfering with me in the discharge of my duty; Mr. Charlick was not present; I know him, and am positive he was not there.

Cross-examined—I always show my warrants when performing arrests; I am positive I showed my warrant on that occasion; the warrant was filed away, but was lost when they were making an alteration in the court-room; could not say who was the third party named in the warrant; I told Hayes that I had a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Ingraham; I am positive of this; I did not attempt to take away any of the papers that were being printed there.

James O'Neil, the clerk of the Jefferson Market Police Court, testified that he made a search for the warrant about a month ago, but could not find it.

Officer Colfax, who accompanied Sergeant Banta on the occasion of the alleged assault, was next examined, but nothing new was elicited. The witness did not recollect seeing Mr. Charlick that day; he was well acquainted with Mr. Charlick, but he had not recollection of seeing him that afternoon.

The testimony being concluded Mr. A. O. Hall summed up the case for the defendant, and Mr. Henry S. Smith on the part of the plaintiff.

Judge Brady in charging the jury said that much extraneous matter had been dragged into the case by counsel; this they were not to take into consideration, their minds were not to be biased one way or the other by the standing—politically or financially—of the parties to the suit; that was a court of justice, parties came there and sought at the hands of the court and jury, justice; they came to redress their wrongs, if such they had suffered; to secure their rights, if rights they had; and a court of justice should never lend itself to mercenary considerations, or to political influences. It was the province of the jury to pass upon the questions of fact; for the Court to give them the law applicable to those facts. There was much conflict of evidence in the case: it was an ancient legal maxim which had just been enunciated by one of the counsel, and of it the jury were bound to take notice in their deliberations in this case. The old Latin maxim he referred to, which being translated means, "False in one particular, false in all." This would apply with peculiar force in this trial if the jury found that in one instance a witness on the stand had deliberately perjured himself. Much had been said during the progress of the trial about the defendant's having had two or three carriages upon the occasion in question, which he made use of in conveying himself and friends around town for electioneering purposes; with that they had nothing to do. Neither had the fact that defendant had employed eminent counsel anything to do with the merits of the case.

The policemen who made the arrests on the evening of N. v. 2, 1861, were not on trial, and the question was one simply of fact, as to whether Mr. Oliver Charlick was guilty of having committed the wrongs and injuries which the plaintiff alleges he has sustained.

The case having been submitted to the jury, they, after a brief deliberation, rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

In the case of Highland A. Main, tried on Monday, counsel summoned up on both sides yesterday, and the case was submitted to the jury. After a long consultation, a verdict was returned of guilty of misdemeanor in the fourth degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court. Prisoner was remanded for sentence.

John Daley was tried upon an indictment charging him with stealing $120 from a fellow soldier. The evidence against him was very slight, and he was acquitted.

Edward Roe pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, and was sent to the State Prison for one year. After arraigning a few prisoners, the court adjourned.

Common Pleas Decisions.

By Judge Cardozo, May 8

Frear vs. Callahan—order settled. Weiss vs. Wess—Counsel fee reduced to $150, without prejudice to further application during the progress of the case if a state of facts should arise justifying it. As thus modified the report is confirmed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 9, 1865.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, 1-10 C.	102	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	96⅜
38,000	do	110⅜	50	do	96⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	104⅜	300	do	s5 96⅝
2,000	do	104⅜	200	do	s5 96⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	104⅜	150	do	b30 96⅜
250,00	do	105⅞	50	do	96⅛
20,000	do	106	100	do	s10 96
225,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C. New Issue	105⅜	300	Erie Railway	79⅛
7,000	do	105⅜	300	do	79⅜
5,500	do	105⅜	100	do	b5 79⅜
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	106	300	do	79⅜
4,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98⅜	100	do	b5 79⅜
5,000	do	98⅜	600	do	79⅜
21,000	do	98⅜	100	do	s15 79
2,500	Ind. War Loan	94	100	Hudson R. R.	b10 103
6,000	Missouri 6s	87	100	do	103⅛
3,000	Cal. 7s	106	100	do	103⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, C.	98	300	do	103⅜
50,000	do	97⅜	100	do	s10 103⅜
10,000	do	97⅜	300	Wyoming V. Coal	45
50,000	do	97⅝	600	Reading R.	100⅝
25,000	do	97⅜	300	do	100⅝
1,000	Erie 2d M. '59	103	600	do	s5 100⅞
1,000	Erie 2d M. '75	103	2,000	do	s10 100
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	76⅜	800	do	s30 99⅝
5,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	95⅜	100	do	100
3,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	99	500	Mich. Cen. R.	c 112
6,000	Amer. Gold	137⅛	600	Mich. S. & N. L.	68
10	Imp. & Traders' Bk	164	600	do	67⅜
37	Fourth Nat Bank	99	900	do	68
30	Park Bank	145	20	Ill. Cen. R.	115⅜
100	Canton Co.	39⅜	100	do	s5 116⅛
100	do	s30	39	1000	Cleve. & Pitts. 73⅜
100	do	s10	39	500	do 73⅜
100	do	39⅛	400	C. & N. W. R.	21⅜
21	Del. & H. C. Co.	147	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	69⅞
100	do	146⅜	300	do	69⅝
200	do	146	200	do	s10 69⅝
100	Cary Improve't Co.	13	100	do	69⅝
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.	47	600	Chi. & N. I.	100
100	do	46⅝	100	do	99⅝
100	do	b17	46⅜	200	Tol. & Wab. R. 45
400	do	s60	46	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 98
100	do	46	400	do	97⅝
200	do	46⅛	500	do	97⅜
200	Quick Mio. Co.	b60	60	300	do 97⅜
200	do	60⅜	200	do	97⅜
200	do	6⅜	20	do	97⅜
100	do	59⅞	100	Alt. & Terre H.	37
100	Chi. & Alt. R.	89	100	do	b10 38
40	do	90	100	do	38⅛
50	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	93			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	104⅜	100	Erie Railway	79
1,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	110⅛	50	do	78⅞
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	105⅞	400	do	79
24,000	do	106	400	do	79⅜
1,000	do	106	100	Hud. Riv. R.	107⅜
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. New Issue	105⅜	100	do	107⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	23⅛	100	Pitts., F. W. & C.	97⅜
50,000	do	27⅛	200	Reading R.	101
100	Canton Co.	s10	38⅜	200	do 100⅛
100	do	39⅜	515	do	100⅜
103	Chic. & R. I.	100	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	68⅜
300	do	99⅜	200	do	68⅜
100	Mariposa Min. C.	13⅜	300	Clev. & Pitts.	74⅛
7	Del. & Had. C. Co.	146	100	Chi. & N. W.	29⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.	98⅜	300	do	29⅜
200	do	96	250	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	69⅜
100	do	96⅛	400	do	69⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.	111	100	do	69⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss. C. s3	27⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R.	116⅛
10,000	do	27⅜	100	do	c 116⅛
35,000	do	27⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts. s5	74⅛
30,000	do	27⅜	200	do	74⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R. s5	96	300	do	s15 74
500	do s3	96	1,08	do	s3 74⅜
100	do	96⅛	800	do	s15 74⅜
300	Erie Railway s3	78⅜	300	Chi. & R. I.	s5 100
500	do	78⅜	100	do	100⅛
500	do c	78⅜	200	Chi. & N. W.	s10 29
400	do c	78⅜	200	do	29⅛
200	do	78⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	s10 69⅜
1200	Reading R.	10⅜	100	do	69⅛
200	do s5	100⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	111⅜
500	do s3	100⅜	100	Cary Improv't	13⅜
200	do s10	100⅜	200	Cum. Coal	46⅜
400	M. S. & N. I.	68⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co.	60⅜
100	do s3	68⅜	100	do	60⅜
200	Mariposa Min. s3	13⅜	700	do s3	60⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen.	97	100	M. S. & N. I.	69⅛
400	do s3	97⅜	300	do s3	69
200	do	97⅜	100	do	69⅜
100	do s10	97	100	Ill. Cen. R.	116⅜
500	Erie Railway	79⅛	600	Clev. & Pitts.	74⅜
500	do s5	79⅛	900	do	74⅜
200	do	79⅛	200	do s3	74⅜
200	do b10	79⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	100
100	do b10	79⅛	100	do	s5 99⅝
800	do s3	79⅜	400	do	99⅜
200	do b3	79⅜	100	do	b3 99⅜
100	do	79⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.	b10 29⅜
900	do s3	79⅜	100	do	29⅜
100	do s1	79⅜	100	P., F. W. & C.	98
300	Hudson R. R.	108	200	do	97⅜
200	Reading R.	b3 101	100	Cary Improve't	14⅜
200	do	b3 100⅜	100	Cum Coal Pr	46⅜
100	do	s3 100⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co.	60⅜
100	do	b10 100⅜	100	do	60⅜
200	do	100⅜	100	do	60
100	Mich. Cen. R.	111⅜	100	do	s3 60⅜

FRIDAY, May 9—P. M.

There is a further decline of 8 ₱ cent. in Gold to-day. The range of sales was 137¼@135¾@136¾ ₱ cent. The whole decline since Saturday night of *seven per cent.* is rather unexpected on the Street. The newspaper advices from Europe on Monday morning were at first construed as likely to advance Gold and depress, temporarily at least, the Public Funds. The market since has worked directly the contrary, and the solution of the fact is found in the improved tone of the private letters and orders from the other side, especially from Great Britain. These indicate that English balances in New-York will be left on employment here, or else sent home in United States Funds, while American balances, for some years left in London because of the War, will rapidly return home before the premium on Gold, and the Currency value of Exchange, afford the opportunity of making the retransfer to greater advantage, than they are likely to do six or twelve months hence.

The change or reaction in confidence in American affairs is less marked in the continental than in the English letters, if we except Paris, where until the War was known to be at an end, no very considerable investments in United States Funds were ventured.

Exchange for the Boston steamer left off this afternoon firm on the Continent and quiet on England. A good business was done on Frankfort, Bremen, Hamburg, &c., and also in France, at very near full Specie rates. On London, 109¼@109¾ per cent. for gold, the demand rather tame.

The demand for Money keeps easy at from 4 to 6 per cent. to the Brokers, at call, and 6@7 per cent on prime Merchant paper.

The Public Funds, Gold-bearing, were again in free demand at the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street, and a large business was done at the advance of yesterday. Otherwise the

L. Mount to place a sign in front of premises, number one hundred and fifteen Bleecker-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Smith—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Henry Frankville to place a sign in front of his premises, number fifty-eight Fourth-avenue, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Smith, for the sum of two thousand dollars, for the use of six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-four cents, to be applied in payment of assessments on the property of said Thomas Smith and persons

For regulating Eleventh-avenue, from Forty eighth to Fifty-ninth-street

By Councilman Kenney—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Morrish, for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to the account of "Incidentals."

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to George Palmer to construct an awning corner of Stanton and Sheriff streets, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and instructed to cause gas-lamps to be placed in Sixty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That the salary of the Inspector of Vaults and Areas be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, and that the Comptroller be authorized to pay the increase from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman O'Callaghan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Margaret Hughins to erect a refreshment stand on the sidewalk on the east side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and sixtieth streets, providing that the same does not interfere with public travel, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Whereas, A resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen September thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, by the Board of Councilmen December five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and approved by the Mayor December eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, but which did not receive thirteen votes in the Board of Aldermen, in consequence of which the Comptroller refuses to pay the amounts authorized by said resolution, and recommends its repeal by the Common Council. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Smith, for the sum of [illegible] for the sum of six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-four cents, to be applied in payment of assessments on the property of said Thomas and persons

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and requested to place Engine Company number Forty in the premises formerly occupied by the company number One hundred and Seventy-three Elm-street, without any unnecessary delay.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That a pier of the usual dimensions be built at the foot of Forty-sixth street, East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, who is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals therefor, and contract with the lowest bidder, conformably to the provisions of the amended charter of 1857.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By the same—

Resolved, That Thirty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the property owners to pay the whole of the expense on the line of the improvement.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs Julia Levy, of number thirty-one Division-street, to exhibit a snow-case on her stoop in front of her store door, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resignation of Thomas Eagan as a Commissioner of Deeds, and resolution as follows

Resolved, That John Woods be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Thomas Eagan, resigned.

The resignation was accepted, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Schroeder to place and re-lay a stand at number one hundred and sixty-two Reade-street, he having permission of the owners thereof, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That two gas-lamps be placed in front of the James Methodist Episcopal Church, on the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner

Which was adopted

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Henry-street, between Market and Catharine streets, together with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That two gas-lamps be placed in front of the premises number two hundred and eight Chatham-square, he having permission of the owners of the same, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Callaghan—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Sixteenth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Resolved, That Broadway, between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-second streets, be widened to a uniform width of eighty feet, and the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby requested to take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By the same—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the south side of West Forty-second-street from number four hundred and twenty-eight to number four hundred and fifty-four, be flagged full width forthwith.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman O'Callaghan—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, be fitted in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and hereby is authorized and directed to cause to be procured and published, in document form, twenty-five hundred copies of all acts passed by the Legislature of this State, at its session in eighteen hundred and sixty-five, relating particularly to the City of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By Councilman Brinkman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Day, to place a shutter-box in front of his premises, at numbers fifty-one and fifty three Orchard-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Reilly moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with reference as follows

Resolved, That the ordinance directing the construction of a sewer in One Hundred and Tenth-street from west of the westerly line of Eighth-avenue to Second-avenue, approved by His Honor the Mayor August six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be and is hereby amended in relation as to read "that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built from a point in One Hundred and Sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, where Deesonia or Harlem Creek crosses it, thence easterly to the centre of Fifth-avenue, thence northerly to the centre of the One Hundred and Tenth street, and thence easterly to the Eighth-avenue."

Which was carried.

And the paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on National Affairs presented a report in favor of paying bills of C. S. Grafulla, for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Fifth Regiment, New-York Volunteers.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen to regulate, grade, curb, gutter and flag Eighty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in First-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a receiving basin and culvert at the north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Madison-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a receiving basin and culvert on the north-eastern corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting the copy of an act relative to completing the Battery enlargement.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to John O'Shaughnessy to erect a triangular sign, to be attached to the awning-post in front of his premises number two hundred and sixty-three Broadway, the permission hereby granted to continue only during the will and pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Leavy moved to refer said resolution to Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Resolved, That the resolution approved by the Mayor July two, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, directing that the sidewalks in Eighth avenue, between Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Tenth streets, be thirty feet wide, be and it is hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Godfrey Mangle to keep a stand in front of number five hundred and thirteen Greenwich-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That S. A. McGregor be permitted to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and seventy-five Church-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That John Erskine be and he is hereby permitted to place a sign-board in front of his premises, number three hundred and forty-three Grand-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Bonnell Bisenbury & Co., one hundred and five and one hundred and six West-street, and nine hundred and forty-five and one hundred and forty-seven Liberty-street, and nine hundred and fifty-seven Cedar-street, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalks in front of their premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the dock at the foot of Forty-eighth-street, on the North River, be and is hereby designated as the dock to be used by the contractors for the removal of ash, &c., from the City of New-York, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to set apart the said dock for that purpose, and place the same in possession of said contractors.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Resolved, That the crosswalks corner Thirty-third-street, on the westerly side of Third-avenue, be raised and relaid under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was ordered on file.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Cook to display his goods in front of his place of business, number one hundred and eleven Thompson-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to M. Moore to erect an awning in front of his store, number one hundred and sixty-three Sixth-avenue, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Bird to keep a paper stand on the northeast corner of Canal and Greenwich streets, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of C. C. Shindler on the list of Weigh-masters.

(By Board of Aldermen, May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Edward Hagan, Jr., to receive and deliver goods in front of number one hundred and seven Laurens-street, to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Resolved, That the carriage way of Western-street from Hudson to Gansevoort-street, be repaved, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

By Board of Aldermen, May one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, with power.)

Which was under consideration.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to P. R. Mackenzie to place a show-case in front of his premises number three hundred and forty-nine Canal-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That gas-pipes be laid and lamp-posts be set on the Eleventh-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street and One Hundred and Forty third-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place two gas-lamps in front of St. Michael's Church, in West Thirty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause two gas lamps to be placed in front of the Baptist Church in Forty-sixth-street, south side, west of Fifth-avenue.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from the Eighth-avenue to Manhattan-street, be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

"An ordinances to provide means for the redemption of the Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds Number Three, of the Corporation of the City of New-York."

AN ORDINANCE

TO PROVIDE MEANS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS NUMBER THREE, OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, upon the faith and credit of the corporation of the City of New-York, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and to issue bonds of the corporation therefor, in the usual form, which shall be designated and known as "The Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds," and the same shall be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof, either in person or by attorney, only upon the books of the Corporation, at the office of the Comptroller, and certificates of such transfers shall be indorsed thereon by the Stock Clerk.

SEC. 2. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the corporation, and attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. They shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal shall be redeemable on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

SEC. 3. Separate accounts shall be kept by the Comptroller and the Chamberlain of the moneys borrowed and received in pursuance of this ordinance, and said moneys shall be applied exclusively to the payment and redemption of the Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, number three, of the corporation, becoming due and payable July one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Keenan moved that the board do now adjourn

Which was lost.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested, and is hereby authorized to pay to the families of volunteers such arrears of pay as may be due them, up to the passage of this resolution, and a certificate signed by the committee be deemed authority to entitle the person to relief

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be discharged from the further consideration of preamble and resolution, as follows

Whereas, Document number Ten, of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, of the Board of Councilmen, covering the complete figures of the canvassing of the November and December elections in detail, giving the vote of every election district at such elections, as also the detailed report of the celebration had in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and ordered published by resolution of the Common Council, adopted by Board of Councilmen, March twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, adopted by Board of Aldermen, May seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and which became a law June eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, both of which received the sanction of the Common Council, but failed to receive a three-fourth vote thereof, and objection being made to the payment of the bills in consequence of such failure: therefore

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to pay the bills for printing and binding the documents referred to in the above preamble.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Belgian Pavement presented a report in favor of paving Forty ninth-street between Ninth and Tenth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the ordinance heretofore passed for the paving of Forty second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, and Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty ninth-street, with Belgian pavement, be so amended as to strike out that portion relating to the property owners paying one half and the city the remainder, and in lieu thereof, the whole expense to be paid by the property owners on the line of said street and avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Patterson, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—20.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Kenney, Lent—3.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between First-avenue and Eighth-avenue, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Patterson, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan—1.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between First-avenue and Eighth-avenue, be flagged a space four feet wide, through the middle of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Patterson, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Ninety-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, McGrath, Green, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilmen Patterson, Leavy, Lent—3.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, be flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Patterson, Leavy, Moorath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the crosswalks be laid with all intersecting streets on Broadway, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-second-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Patterson, Leavy, Moorath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126) street, from Tenth (10) to Twelfth (12) avenue, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Patterson, Leavy, Moorath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, be flagged and relagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Patterson, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be flagged and re-flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Patterson, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and between the Seventh and Eighth avenues be flagged and re-flagged where necessary.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Bradley, Patterson, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That Sixty-first-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Thirty-fifth-street, between First and Second-avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavements, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted the whole expense thereof to be borne by the property-owners.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Patterson, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the salary of the Assistant Sergeant-at-arms of the Board of Aldermen be increased to the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars; also, that the salary of the doorkeeper of the Board of Aldermen be increased to the sum of one thousand dollars per annum.

Which was lost by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—17.

Negative—Councilmen Patterson, Leavy, Green, Lent—4.

Subsequently reconsidered and adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, McGrath, Green, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilmen Patterson, Leavy, Lent—3.

Resolved, That the salary of the three General Foremen of Roads and Avenues be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, McGrath, Green, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilmen Patterson, Leavy, Lent—3.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the salary of the Bookkeeper of the Board of Councilmen be and is hereby increased to one thousand dollars from and after the passage of this resolution.

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Patterson, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.

Negative—Councilmen Patterson, Leavy, Lent—3.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Klassen, to place a show-case in front of his premises, to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman O'Callaghan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the Eleventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	May 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	May 13	New-York	Hampton.
City of London	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	May 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	May 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Washington	May 24	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	Sampton.
Cuba	May 31	New-York	Liverpool.
China	June 7	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	June 14	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Asia	April 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	May 3	Sampton	New-York.
Damascus	May 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	May 6	Liverpool	New-York.
China	May 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Africa	May 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 10	Liverpool	Boston.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ..... 6 A. M., 1:30 and ... 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails 6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island ..... 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ..... 3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ..... 2 P. M.
North Mails ..... 6 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way ..... 5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at ..... 5 A. M., 4:30, 8:30 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Gold, Opaque, White, Green and Blue Holland, Bray's Patent Fixtures, and all other approved styles.

—WINDOW SHADES.—

New Styles, 1865, Swiss Lace, Nottingham Lace, Leno Lace, Muslin, Brocatel, Reps, Terry Cloth, Japanese Cloth, Damask, Cornices, and all other Trimmings.

—CURTAINS.—

J. B. KELLY, No. 338 Broadway.

CARPETINGS.
GREAT REDUCTION FROM RECENT PRICES.
IMPORTATIONS OF
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Solicit attention to their New Spring Styles of
VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING
Also, FLOOR OILCLOTHS, of any required width, with a select stock of all OTHER GOODS pertaining to the trade.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
AT
DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE.
A large invoice of
BLACK SILKS
and
GRAS GRAINS
JUST RECEIVED.
Prices from $1 25 to $6.
SPLENDID VALUE.
DAVIDSON BROTHERS,
Nos. 264 and 264½ Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
In all the
NEWEST SPRING STYLES,
AT
DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY
OF
BASQUES, CIRCULARS AND SACQUES for LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.
CHEAPER than any other
HOUSE IN THE CITY.
We challenge comparison.
DAVIDSON BROTHERS,
Nos. 264 and 264½ Bowery.

SPRING AND SUMMER MANTLES.
M. GREGG,
NO. 19 FIFTH AVENUE,
has on hand
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTLES,
OF LATEST PARISIAN SHAPES,
IN CLOTH AND SILK GOODS.
Also, an assortment of BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS and EVENING CLOAKS.

$100.000 AT A GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES,
8-4 BLEACHED LINEN DAMASKS, heavy and fine, 90c., 80c., and 12½, 6 yards.
Reduced from $1 75, $2, and $2 50 a yard.
Cases fine 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS, well known and favorite brands.
Reduced from 50c. to 37c. a yard.
LINENS, TOWELS, DIAPERS, BUCKS, fine FLANNELS, Striped and Plaid CAMBRICS, Boone and Swiss MUSLINS, &c., at a great reduction.
Every Heavy MARSEILLES QUILTS.—Also 200 CRIB-QUILTS, very low.
AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
2,000 DOZEN LADIES' FINE REGULAR COTTON HOSE, AT 44 CENTS A PAIR,
which is a reduction of 31 cents on each pair.
CHILDREN'S HOSE—LISLE THREAD, LISLE AND SILK HOSE, MITTS, UNDERWEAR, &c., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
EVERY VARIETY OF SUMMER
AND MILLINERY GOODS.
FRENCH FLOWERS, STRAW HATS, RUCHES, &c.
YANKEE NOTIONS,
HAIR-NETS,
PERFUMERY, &c.
SHAWLS
SUNSHADES.
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES.
BEST QUALITY GOODS.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
PLAIN, HEMSTITCH, AND EMBROIDERED,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
KID GLOVES.
Our best kid gloves are reduced 75 cents on each pair. A good French kid glove for $1 25 a pair.
LACE CURTAIN AND CURTAIN LACES,
At a great reduction.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
near Fourteenth-street.

AT MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
A Splendid Assortment of
LINEN GOODS
of every description,
at Low Prices.
MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway.

MILLINERY.
TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
EXAMINE THE STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
You will find it to your advantage, as we can lengthen cheaper than down-town jobbers sell wire of inferior quality, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the bills for printing and binding the documents referred to in the above preamble.
Which was carried.
The paper was then laid over.
REPORTS RESUMED.
The Committee on Belgian Pavement presented a report in favor of paving Forty ninth-street between Ninth and Tenth avenues, with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.
GENERAL ORDERS.
Resolved, That the ordinance heretofore passed for the paving of Forty second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, and Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty ninth-street, with Belgian pavement, be so amended as to strike out that portion relating to the property owners paying one half and the city the remainder, and in lieu thereof, the whole expense to be paid by the property owners on the line of said street and avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote
Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Patterson, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—20.
Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Kenney, Lent—3.
Report of the Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution as follows
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Fitzpatrick, for the sum of forty-two dollars and twenty-six cents, to be as a donation. The said amount to be applied in payment of an assessment imposed upon lot known as line number six hundred and four, block number one hundred and ninety-two, map number two hundred and thirty-one, Ward number twenty-six, on the map for opening Seventy-sixth-street from Fifth-avenue to the East River, and charge the same to the account of Donations.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Patterson, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—18.
Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Kenney—2.
Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between First-avenue and Eighth-avenue, be flagged a space four feet wide, through the middle of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Patterson, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.
Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That Ninety-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, McGrath, Green, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—18.
Negative—Councilmen Patterson, Leavy, Lent—3.
Resolved, That the salary of the three General Foremen of Roads and Avenues be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, McGrath, Green, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—18.
Negative—Councilmen Patterson, Leavy, Lent—3.
Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:
Resolved, That the salary of the Bookkeeper of the Board of Councilmen be and is hereby increased to one thousand dollars from and after the passage of this resolution.
Which was adopted by the following vote
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Patterson, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.
Negative—Councilmen Patterson, Leavy, Lent—3.
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Klassen, to place a show-case in front of his premises, to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.
Councilman O'Callaghan moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was carried.
Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the Eleventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.
JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	May 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	May 13	New-York	Hampton.
City of London	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	May 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	May 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Washington	May 24	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	Sampton.
Cuba	May 31	New-York	Liverpool.
China	June 7	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	June 14	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Asia	April 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	May 3	Sampton	New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF. Morning—Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and evening—THE WRECK ASHORE—THE YANKEE PEDDLER.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOUGHUE.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SOLON SHINGLE—THE LIVE INDIAN.

WINTER GARDEN—SECRET SERVICE—THE OLD GUARD.

WALLACK'S—HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

DODWORTH'S HALL—CHAMBER MUSIC.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The homeward march of our armies still continues. The advance of Gen. MEADE'S forces was yesterday in the vicinity of Louisa Court-house, and is expected to encamp near Alexandria by Saturday night. SHERMAN'S troops are expected to pass through Richmond to-day. SHERIDAN'S cavalry left Petersburgh on Monday last, to march overland to Alexandria. One brigade of cavalry will be stationed at Lynchburgh, another at Danville, and a third at Petersburgh, to patrol the country and preserve order.

GENERAL NEWS.

The enormous subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties yesterday will astonish the most enthusiastic friends of that truly popular loan. We have exclaimed in wonder over two, three and five millions per day, but are now called upon to record the wonderful figures of *fifteen million one hundred and sixty-five thousand three hundred dollars* in one day. Of this sum, New-York City—the financial heart of the continent—takes nearly eight millions, and the single house of FISKE & HATCH alone orders over five millions of that sum. The number of subscribers for small sums was 10,617.

ROBERT E. COLE, the owner of a private house in St. Catherines, Canada, at which SANDERS, TUCKER, and other rebels, are said to have been frequently entertained, was arrested at Poughkeepsie yesterday and sent to this city in custody.

The French steamer *Le Fortuit*, from Havre, was reported below Baltimore yesterday, having as passenger the Marquis DE MONTHOLON, the new Minister from France to the United States.

We have Bermuda papers to the 26th ult., but they contain no important news. The *Bermudian* appears in mourning on announcing the murder of President LINCOLN.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool April 26, arrived at this port last night. Her news is anticipated.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Mercantile Library Association held its forty-fourth annual meeting at their hall in Astor-place last evening. Several interesting reports were read, showing the prosperity of the organization. The society now has over 73,000 volumes of books, and the list shows that there are over 6,000 paying members. Interesting speeches were made by Hon. Judge DALY and Messrs. LATHERS, PRIME, DODGE and HUNT. The proceedings were enlivened by excellent music, furnished by DODWORTH'S Band.

A "Mexican Emigration Society" has gone into operation in this city, and yesterday the names of nearly four hundred men were taken down at its headquarters, corner of Howard and Crosby streets, as ready to enlist for an armed occupation of Sonora. It is said that similar enrollments are being made in other cities.

The newly-appointed Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department have been sworn into office, but Messrs. STEPHENS and DARRAGH refuse to recognize them. The matter will doubtless be brought before the courts at an early day.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, in the case of HIGHLAND A. MAIN, indicted for murder, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, recommending the prisoner, however, to the mercy of the court.

The case of WM. M. HAYES *vs.* OLIVER CHARLICK, which has been on trial in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge BRADY, was concluded yesterday by the jury rendering a verdict for the defendant.

An incendiary fire, at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, destroyed the five-story double building, Nos. 140 and 142 Attorney-street, consuming stock and tools belonging to a large number of manufacturers who occupied the upper stories.

A murderous assault with a sling-shot was made by one DAVID CLARK upon MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., in Columbia street, at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, while WUGAN was on his way to a fire in Attorney-street. WUGAN'S life was saved by his fire-cap.

Produce and Merchandise were quiet and depressed yesterday. Flour fell off 10c @ 15c. ₩ bbl. Oats 3c.@5c. ₩ bushel; Pork, 62½c @87½c. ₩ bbl. Most other articles of domestic produce, heavy and declining. Freights, quite dull. The auction sales of dry goods, despite the unfavorable weather, were well attended, and passed off with considerable spirit—desirable fabrics bringing very fair prices.

The Stock market was very active and upward, yesterday, on government securities. Over seven millions of the Popular 7-30 Loan were taken in this city alone, including the single subscription of Messrs FISK & HATCH, amounting to over five million dollars. Otherwise the market was dull, and the Railways less firm than on Monday. Gold had another fall of three per cent. Money easy to the Brokers at 4@6 ₩ cent. Exchange quiet on London; firm on the Continent.

At the Live Stock Markets this week the receipts of most kinds of animals are heavier than at the previous market, with the exception of veal calves. Prices of all kinds have, since our last report, gradually declined, and still have a downward tendency. Beef cattle are in ample numbers to meet the regular demand of city butchers, which is lessened by the large supply of other animals. Prices on all grades of cattle range fully 1c. ₩ lb., dressed weight, lower than last week. Extra bullocks sold yesterday at 20c @21c ₩ lb., good at 18c.@19c.; fair at 17c.@18c.; common 15c.@16c., and poor at 13c.@15c. Milch cows are in better demand, at previous quotations. Veal calves have recovered from the low rates reported last week and prices are firm at an advance of 2½c. ₩ lb., live weight, sales 7c.@12c. ₩ lb., for poor to good. Sheep are in full supply, market rather dull at a decline of 1c. ₩ lb; unshorn sell at 10c.@12c. ₩ lb, and sheared at 8c @10c, live weight, for the extremes. Live hogs sell 1c. ₩ lb, live weight, lower.

A brisk demand prevailed also yesterday for the good sterling bonds of our government, especially the Six per cents of 1881, which were in very light supply and the 5-20s which were going out of the open market in unusually large amounts for the first part in response to orders from buyers for permanent investment. Despite the further fall of three to four per cent. in gold, the price of all the public funded stocks were steadily advancing, and much higher prices were anticipated. The home inquiry, which is rapidly increasing, is equal to the absorption of all the national coin-bearing securities likely to be offered for sale in our market, and this, too, at a handsome premium on their par value. Any large foreign orders for these bonds can be executed only at a material rise on current rates. If foreign capitalists want our bonds, they will have to buy them, henceforward, on our own terms.

The National Finances—Our Great Popular Loans.

Tuesday, May 9, will be memorable in the history of our great national loan negotiations. Nothing like its results can be found in the marvelous finaficial history of our country. Over *fifteen million dollars* of the Seven-Thirty Loan were subscribed for yesterday, through the sub-agency of Mr. COOKE, the General Subscription Agent. Of this enormous amount our city took about eight million dollars—of which sum a single banking-house ordered, on behalf of their own customers exclusively, five millions and fifty-nine thousand dollars—being over three times the amount of the heaviest preceding single order, (also from this city,) nearly twice the daily average of the aggregate sales in the early weeks of last month, and within a few thousand dollars of the total of last Tuesday's liberal subscriptions to the loan throughout the country.

High as was the daily average of the subscriptions to the loan last week, ($6,731,166) the average thus far in the current week runs very decidedly ahead of it, being fully $10,674,250, or equal to a weekly aggregate of $64,045,500, at which rate of distribution all of the unmarketed balance of the pending series of this most emphatically *popular* loan will be sold in about fifteen more working days—or before the close of the current month of May. Last week the daily average of the orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the loan was 4,706; thus far this week, 7,469. It is obvious that the loyal masses are freely and wisely investing the fruits of their industry and thrift in this national stock.

The Progress and Prospects of the New Atlantic Telegraph.

There is a prevalent belief that the great work of laying the Atlantic Telegraph anew will commence in the early part of next month. Occasional intimations to that effect come to us in the European news summaries. And we should presume that there can be no possible object which would lead the promoters of the scheme to deceive the public, by anticipating the date at which the great undertaking, after seven years of preparation, will be resumed. At the same time, we fail to find in the latest reports of the pregress made at the manufactory of Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co., or on board the *Great Eastern*, a very strong assurance that the expectations of the well-wishers of the enterprise can possibly be met as to time. On April 24, some fourteen hundred miles of the wire had been placed in the tanks of the vessel; one tank was reported full, another a little more than half full, and the third only commenced filling. At the date named, there was still fully a thousand miles to be shipped. This uncompleted work, even if the wire were already finished—which it does not appear to be—would occupy, at the present rate of filling the tanks, fully forty days. Forty working days from April 24 would carry the task of stowing away the cable forward at least to the middle of June—that is allowing twenty-five miles, which is a full average, to represent a day's work.

It would appear, then, to be unreasonable to expect the big ship to set out on her "grand mission" much before the first week in July; for, although the work of coaling and fitting up the vessel has been going on for some time, *pari passu*, with the filling of the tanks, there will be considerable time lost in bringing the convoy ships to the place of rendezvous, and giving the final roundings-off to the preparations for the voyage.

July is, after all, probably the best month in which to do the work of laying down—in view, especially, of icebergs. On an average, too, it is the month most exempt from violent hurricanes, and from the dense fogs which ordinarily prevail on the Newfoundland coasts; and even if the time were not absolutely needed for perfecting the mechanical part of the work of completing and stowing away the cable, we take it that, in view alike of the weather, and the risks to be run, a month extra may be well and profitably spent in testing, by every available scientific method, the soundness, the efficiency, the workability of the wire. This testing process, we are glad to see, has gone on steadily at every stage of the shipping process. Electricians have been constantly employed on board the *Great Eastern*, who have subjected every foot of the cable to the most rigid tests; and it is believed that not even the most trifling defect can have escaped their scrutiny. A current of electricity has been kept constantly passing through the coils, and the tests thus applied enable the operators already to calculate with something like certainty that at least twelve words per minute can be passed across the broad Atlantic from London to New-York.

We notice with some surprise that the amount of *slack* provided for the cable is stated to be only one hundred and forty-seven miles. There must, we take it, be some error here, either in the geographical reckonings which are given in our London cotemporaries, or in the actual lengths of the separate coils of wire. The stretch from the coast of Ireland to the landing-point on this side of the Atlantic is given at 2,253 miles, while the entire length of the cable is stated to be but 2,400 miles. The compensation for this comparatively small extra allowance—supposing the figures to be correct—must be sought in the greatly increased strength of the cable of 1865 over that of 1858. The weight of the latter was 261 lbs. per nautical mile; that of the present cable is 400 lbs. per mile. The old cable could bear a strain of less than five times its own weight per mile in water; the new cable is made to bear eleven times its own weight, or, in other words, its breaking strength is seven tons fifteen hundred weight.

With all these mechanical and scientific tests, appliances, and provisions for strength and perfectibility in working, one would naturally conclude, that the problem is now all but reduced to the simple question of a month's moderately temperate weather, a fair display of seamanship by Capt. ANDERSON and the naval commanders who are to be his companions in the voyage, and effective discipline, care and attention on the part of the workmen who are to be intrusted with the paying out of the cable.

It is not yet, we trust, too late for an inquiry to be put as to whether any or what dispositions have been made by the Navy Department at Washington to participate in this great work, by ordering at least one vessel of our navy to act as convoy on the voyage. In history it will appear a marvelous solecism if this enterprise should be carried out—if such a gigantic work should be brought up to our very doors, without our caring to participate in a national capacity in the responsibilities or the honors which belong to it. The return of peace may surely be in part celebrated by the appearance of one or more of the best vessels of our fleet, at least, as an honorary guard and convoy to the *Great Eastern*.

Rebel Sensitiveness.

Our government was conducted for eighty years on the principle that the great object of its existence and the first duty of every good citizen at the North was to keep Southerners in good humor. To say anything that hurt their feelings, to refuse them anything they demanded, to hint even in the mildest manner that the Free States could exist without them, that the withdrawal of their custom or countenance would not ruin everybody at the North and bring up the grass in all our streets, came at last to be considered little short of fratricidal. The theory of the advocates of this policy was, that it was thus and only thus that brotherly feeling between the people of the two sections could be kept up and the Union be preserved.

The actual result was that the mass of the Southern people conceived for the people of the North a contempt and hatred, for which there are few, if any, parallels in history. The very name of "Yankee" came to be a synonym in the Slave States for meanness and cowardice; and by a diligent nursing of these feelings on the part of the leaders, the whole South worked itself up into the belief, first, that it was impossible to live under the same government with such miserable wretches, and second, that there would be no difficulty in breaking loose from them.

Now, although we have taken in these columns the strongest ground against all displays of vindictiveness against the Southern people, and although we would not willingly see the slightest trace of conquest linger either in our legislation or our manners, we have no hesitation in predicting, that unless Northern generals and politicians, and the Northern public, make up their minds that the "feelings" of the people in South Carolina or Virginia are of the same degree of respectability as those of the people in Massachusetts or Ohio, and no greater, and do not deserve and ought not to receive one whit more consideration, we shall never be able to live together in peace and harmony. There can be no sure and lasting foundation for union except mutual respect. If there is to be on our side the old fawning and servility and deference, and on the side of the South the old arrogance and assumption which fawning and servility always either breed or nurse, mutual respect cannot grow up, and we can never become in feeling, as we are in fact and in law, one people.

These remarks have been suggested to us by the extraordinary precaution adopted by Gen. SHERMAN to save the feelings of the officers of JOHNSTON'S army from being "hurt," by refusing newspaper correspondents permission to be present at the formal surrender. These officers, have, without the smallest provocation, and in defence of a cause in which the civilized world, has been for very shame, if for no better reason, compelled to set the seal of execration, deluged this continent for four years in blood; have slain and crippled the flower of our young men, have witnessed, if not with approval with perfect indifference, the slow torture of unarmed prisoners, and have, during all that period, we venture to say, never put pen to paper without pouring out a flood of abuse on this people and government. They have protracted their resistance, too, as long as was possible. They lay down their arms now, simply and solely because the further prolongation of hostilities would entail their total destruction. Our armies have hunted them down: the people of the North have kept the ranks of these armies full; have supplied without stint everything that the struggle called for; have fought on for four long years in silence, under a great cloud of misrepresentation and misconstruction, with the whole of Europe uniting with the Confederacy in reviling and slandering them, without ever abating one jot of heart or hope.

And now, when the long agony is over, when this desperate horde has been driven to the wall, and forced with the bayonet at their throats, to agree to go home and earn a peaceful livelihood and obey the laws, their nerves are discovered to be so exceedingly delicate, their temperament so sensitive, and their pride a thing so tender, so worthy of our respect and consideration, that a newspaper cannot be permitted to report how they looked when they signed the capitulation, or even to describe the house in which it took place. And what makes this squeamishness all the more singular is that those very men, whose surrender has to be made pleasant for them in this way, are persons for whose "feelings" Congress has had so little respect as to confiscate their property, to declare them incapable of holding office, and who are, under the late President's proclamation, stripped of all civil rights, and exposed to all the pains and penalties of treason. Can there be anything more maudlin than the tenderness which shrouds in mystery the surrender of his sword by a rebel, whom you have already outlawed, and on the atrocity of whose crime the press, the pulpit, and every member of the government, from the President down, have for years past been incessantly ringing changes?

We could excuse this scrupulous deference to their pride and fastidiousness, if their surrender were really an expression of contrition. We should be sorry to advocate, for anybody's gratification, the exposure of any penitent to the gaze of unfriendly curiosity. But neither LEE nor JOHNSTON, nor any of their officers, have given the smallest sign of repentance. They have never uttered one expression of regret for the breach of their oaths, the desertion of their colors, and their four years' struggle to destroy the government under which they were born, which educated them, and from which they had received nothing but kindness and consideration. They boast to this hour that they give up their swords only in obedience to stern necessity; because fighting has become useless, defeat certain. Under all these circumstances, we confess we can see in the pains taken to conceal the final evidence of the triumph of the law from the gaze of the public nothing but an unworthy and unbecoming revival of the flunkeyism which so long disgraced us, and something very like an impertinence to the army and the people.

INTERPRETATION OF THE TERMS OF LEE'S SURRENDER.—It transpired, incidentally, at the trial of Senator HARRIS before the Military Commission in Washington on Monday, that nine days after the surrender of LEE, and four days after the murder of President LINCOLN, the Lieutenant-General had found it expedient to issue special orders to some of his subordinate commanders as to the interpretation to be given to the terms of parole granted to LEE'S men. These orders, it appears, fully coincide with the opinion of Attorney General SPEED in their definition of the rights which rebel officers and soldiers acquired by the surrender. The Lieutenant-General instructs Gen. ORD that paroled men residing south of Richmond must get home, by land, as speedily as possible, and by the most direct route; and that only those who, in conformity with the terms of the agreement, proceed toward their homes, can be supplied with transportation or subsistence at the expense of the government.

It is not easy to believe that even the most ignorant of LEE'S men can have been unaware of the obligation imposed upon them by their parole to seek the nearest road to their own residences. Nor is it the ignorant class of rebel soldiers that have been chiefly conspicuous in violating that obligation. It is mainly the class that pretend to the character of Southern gentlemen, and that have held the position of officers in the rebel army, whose offensive demeanor, and whose disgusting parade of themselves within loyal districts to which they did not belong, have compelled the Lieutenant-General to interpret, as he has done, the terms on which they were paroled, and to bring home to them some sense, at least, of their responsibility for proper behavior. If anything could have brought to these paroled men a conviction of what was due to themselves, and due to the government whose clemency they enjoyed, we should have thought it would have been the generous treatment they received from the Lieutenant-General, at the very hour when they were completely at his mercy. It seems, however, there is a class among them so entirely devoid of every sense of decency and honor, that they are unable to appreciate humane and generous treatment; that they understand only the sharp discipline of military authority, and that to such discipline alone can they be made amenable. They have appealed, therefore, to a tribunal which must henceforth be allowed to deal with them, until sharp experience has sobered them.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Precious to the habitues of Wallack's Theatre are the memories of olden times. From that fortunate year when Mr. WALLACK succeeded to Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and turned the utterly vacant and yawning Lyceum into a crowded boudoir of youth and beauty; from then until now—when a larger house and a vaster patronage bear witness to the success of the experiment—hardly an actor or an actress has appeared on the Wallack stage that would not gladly be recalled, if that were possible. Alas! some are in the grave, and the rest are scattered far and wide in the eager search for fame. Could we draw them together again, how great would be our joy. A feeling so general in its application naturally has a peculiar intensity when directed toward Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK. From the beginning he has been the most prominent member of the combination. Few actors, indeed, have worked so persistently and conscientiously. Until his health failed, only a few weeks ago, (from causes which we all respect and keep silent,) he has never to our knowledge disappointed the public, or sought relief from duties which, although they rightfully fell to his share, were frequently overwhelming. Popular favorites are seldom so reliable. It is gratifying to know that in a small measure Mr. LESTER WALLACK had his reward last evening. His appearance on the stage was the signal for the heartiest round of applause we have ever heard in this usually sedate house. It was the recognition of a gentleman by gentlemen; of an artist by true lovers of art. Mr. WALLACK has been very ill, and is yet barely recovered. But as the grasp of a friendly hand imparts strength, so the cheering of many hands will, we trust, give vigor. We are glad to see that Mr. J. L. WALLACK will appear every evening this week.

The piece selected for the occasion was Mrs. CENTLIVRE'S amusing but artificial comedy of the "Wonder." It is hardly necessary to speak of the performance, the cast being the same as heretofore. Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S *Don Felix* has always been a favorite with the public. No one can interpret a lover's suspicions so amusingly, or carry himself with greater dash when the occasion serves. The scene in the second act, where the tapping is heard at the window, was truly admirable. So, too, in the third, where *Donna Violante* returns his suspicions with graver ones of her own. The character last-named was rendered by Miss HENRIQUES who, we may here recall, made her first appearance as a "leading lady" in the part. Few actresses have improved more rapidly, but we fail to detect the marks of improvement in this particular character. Miss MARY GANNON, as the intriguing *Flora*, was excellent. When, indeed, is she otherwise? Miss IONA BURKE, in the little rôle of *Inez*, was also capital. In the rencontre between the two maids, they fought until they laughed. The *Col. Briton* of Mr. CHARLES FISHER is one of his best personations. It is only necessary to say of the smaller parts that they were entrusted to competent hands, and added to the general enjoyment of the performance.

To-night BOUCICAULT'S comedy of "How She Loves Him" will be given.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. JOHN E. OWENS reappeared at this establishment last evening before a crowded audience, and in two of his best parts: *Solon Shingle* and the *Live Indian*. The gentleman was received heartily, and his performance gave complete satisfaction to the audience. The pieces will be repeated to-night. It is clearly unnecessary to change these until Mr. OWENS' engagement comes to an end.

CHAMBER MUSIC.—Messrs. Meson, Thomas, Mosenthal, Matzka, and Bergner give their last entertainment of chamber music to-night at Dodworth Hall. The programme is the best of the season.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.—There will be a matinée at the Hippotheatron to-day, at which the newest Transatlantic sensation, Don MANUEL DONATI, the one-legged dancer, will appear. The serio-comic spectacular pantomime of "The Fairy Prince O'Donoughue," will also be given, and an equestrian and gymnastic divertisement.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 9—11 30 P. M.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINS TO BE SENT ABROAD.

It is reported here to-day that the State Department will forward, by the steamer which sails for Europe from Boston to-morrow, to our Ministers at the leading courts, full particulars of the evidence against DAVIS and his co-conspirators in the work of assassination. In addition to this the military authorities have prepared accurate, personal descriptions in handbills and by photographs of DAVIS, SANDERS, CLAY and COMPANY, which will be extensively circulated, not only in this country, but in Canada and Europe, so that flee where they will they will be heralded as escaped criminals and fugitives from justice.

DICK TAYLOR'S SURRENDER.

The surrender of DICK TAYLOR to Gen. CANBY is an official fact, though no details here yet been received.

WILSON'S CAVALRY.

Gen. WILSON'S cavalry still hold possession of Western Georgia, including Macon and Atlanta, and his operations were not materially affected by the Sherman-Johnston armistice.

OPPOSITION TO THE RETURN OF REBELS.

About two thousand persons attended the City Hall to-night, in response to a published call for a meeting of the citizens of Washington, to consider what means shall be taken to prevent the return of former residents of the city, and adjacent parts of Maryland and Virginia, who have been active participants in the rebellion, and who, it is alleged, now propose to claim the rights and privileges of loyal citizens. Lengthy resolutions were adopted opposing the return of the class of persons designated, and committees, consisting of two persons from each ward in Washington and Georgetown, and two from the country, were appointed to further the purposes of the meeting. The action of this evening is deprecated in official circles as being mischievous in its tendency and calculated to breed disturbance hereafter, should a general amnesty proclamation be issued by the President.

CABINET MEETINGS.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was unusually protracted, lasting between four and five hours. The administration is overburdened with questions of the last importance, and it is probable that there will be a Cabinet meeting nearly every day for the next two or three weeks. The matter which gives most concern is the reconstruction question.

COMING PROMOTIONS.

Gen. GRANT has ordered the several Corps Commanders to recommend a certain number of meritorious officers of their commands for promotion in the Regular Army.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON UNWELL.

President JOHNSON has been quite ill for the past twenty four hours, but was present at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

THE GARRETTS ON PAROLE.

The two GARRETTS who were some ten days ago arrested at their father's residence, the house in which BOOTH died, were released from custody to-day upon their parole.

THE CASE OF MISS HARRIS.

The case of Miss HARRIS, charged with the murder of O. J. DOBSONGUS, at the Treasury Department, in January last, which was set down for trial to-morrow morning in the Criminal Court, has been further postponed. It is thought the case will be continued until the next term of the court.

RICHMOND HOTELS.

The Ballard House at Richmond is to be sold at auction on the 20th inst. Col. CLEMAN of the Exlew House, Baltimore, is in Richmond for the purpose of opening a first-class hotel there. The public will hail his advent in that city with favor. Free soup of an excellent quality is being dealt out to the citizens of Richmond by the United States Christian Commission.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 9.

EXTENSION OF THE GOODYEAR PATENT.

On application of HENRY B. GOODYEAR, administrator of the estate of NELSON GOODYEAR, the Commissioner of Patents has extended for seven years the patent of NELSON GOODYEAR for the invention of hard rubber, the reissue being in two divisions. The invention in this case consists in preparing from the gum commonly known as India rubber, a new material to be used in the place of horn, whalebone, wood, iron, and similar substances. It is called hard rubber. The extension was opposed by A. G. DAY; but it was granted on the ground of novelty and utility of invention, its value and importance to the public, and because the inventor was not adequately remunerated, though for no want of diligence on his part. An extension was also granted to-day to EDWARD HAMILTON, of Chicago, for his car ventilator and duster.

REDUCING THE NUMBER OF STAFF AND COMPANY OFFICERS.

An order has been issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for reducing the number of company and staff officers of volunteer regiments. It says:

"By direction of the President, all company and staff officers of volunteer regiments absent from their commands on account of physical disability, or by virtue of leaves of absence, granted them on their return to the loyal States as prisoners of war, will be honorably mustered out of the service of the United States on the 15th instant. Said officers will immediately apply by letter to the Adjutant-General of the army for their muster out and discharge papers. In case of physical disability, from disease or wounds, the letter must be accompanied by a medical certificate of the usual form. The Post-office address of the officer must be given with care in all cases."

RESIGNATIONS.

Many officers are sending in their resignations to the War Department, and all are promptly accepted. The number of Generals whose resignations have been accepted up to this morning is 13.

WORK FOR ENLISTED MEN.

Orders have been issued from the War Department for the discharge of a large number of citizen clerks and the substitution of enlisted men.

KEEPING OUT ABSENT REBELS.

A public meeting of about 1,500 persons was held in front of the City Hall to-night, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed, having in view the prevention of the returning or remaining within the limits of the District of Columbia of its former residents who participated in the rebellion. The ground is taken that the men who have willfully endeavored to destroy the government can have no home in the capital of the nation.

SYMPATHY FROM BREMEN.

The State Department has received the following translation of an extract from the proceedings of the legislative body of the Republic of Bremen:

SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY,
Wednesday, April 19, 1865.

At the opening of the session, the President, Judge P. A. MEYER, addressed the Assembly in the following words:

Before we begin to transact our regular business, let us remember the joyful and most important news which has arrived within the last few days from the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. Let us remember and enjoy the great victory won by the armies of the Union over the rebellion of the slaveholders. Bremen is and always has been in the most intimate connection with the United States. Many of our sons are fighting in the ranks of the Federal army, and the men of free labor and the Germans have shown that persistency and valor must finally conquer victory even over the infuriated struggling elements of the enemy. Gentlemen, let us show our sympathy with the American Union by rising from our seats.

The entire assembly then rose and gave three enthusiastic cheers for the victory of the just cause.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue has decided that the losses in merchandise can be deducted only from the gains in merchandise. In this case particular branches of merchandise need not be separated. So in speculation—the loss or gain from stocks may offset the loss or gain from produce speculated in.

The National Fast-Day.

DETROIT, Tuesday, May 9.

In accordance with the President's proclamation, Gov. CRAPO has appointed June 1 as a day of humiliation and prayer.

$15,165,300!

Something Wonderful in National Finance.

More than Fifteen Millions of Our Popular Loan Taken in One Day.

New-York City Subscribes for Nearly Eight Millions.

One Banking House Alone Sends for Five Choctaws.

Ten Thousand Six Hundred Subscribers for Small Sums.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 9.

JAY COOKE reports the subscriptions to-day to the Seven-thirty Loan at $15,165,300. The largest single Western subscriptions were $380,700, from the Second National Bank of Chicago, and $200,000 from the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati. The largest Eastern subscriptions were from FISKE & HATCH, of New-York, $5,059,400; from H. CLEWES & Co., $1,000,000; from the Second National Bank, of Boston, $400,000. The number of individual subscriptions, making up portions of the above aggregate was 10,617. The subscriptions included $1,300,000 from Philadelphia; $600,000 from Washington; $375,000 from the First National Bank of Baltimore.

The subscription of the $5,059,400 by the New-York banking-house of FISKE & HATCH made a sensation in those circles of Philadelphia finance which the news reached before evening. Their telegram was in these words:

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia:

We send you greeting from our new office, No. 5 Nassau-street. Order for us five Choctaws, A saander and ninety-four hundred (9,400) Seven-Thirties.

FISKE & HATCH.

"Choctaws," in Seven-thirty cipher, means millions, and "A saander" means fifty thousand. The total order therefore was for $5,059,400. FISKE & HATCH are entitled to the credit of having made the largest single subscription ever made to a government loan in this country.

TREASON AT HOME.

The Trial of Hon. Benjamin G. Harris.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 9.

Upon the resumption of the Harris case this morning, the accused introduced a witness—ALOYSIUS FENWICK, who testified that he resides about a mile and a half from Leonardtown, and that defendant resides about half way between witness' place and that town; that on the night of the 26th of April, the two rebel prisoners, CHAPMAN and READ, called at witness' residence and asked if they could be accommodated for the night, by which he understood that they wanted to lodge and take supper there; that one of them showed his parole as a rebel prisoner, and the other claimed to have been paroled but had lost his certificate. Witness declined to let them put up in his house, but told them they could lodge in his barn. These men did not offer him any money to pay for lodging. It was dark when they left, and he could not see what direction they took. He could not say, of his own knowledge, that they lodged in his barn, but he believed they did.

This testimony was introduced to contradict that part of the evidence of two witnesses on the part of the government, who testified that HARRIS directed them to this house, and that they put up there for the night, and paid the landlord for supper and lodging.

Upon cross examination, the witness stated that he was a constituent and friend of HARRIS, whom he had known for about fifteen years; that he voted for HARRIS at the last election for Congressman, and that before voting he took the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Constitution of Maryland.

The Judge-Advocate offered in evidence three orders issued by Gen. GRANT, directing that paroled prisoners, except they take oath of amnesty and surrender their parole, shall not enter our lines.

The accused made a general and formal objection to the introduction of these orders, but declined to assign any reason therefor, and his objection was overruled.

On motion of defendant, the court adjourned until 11 o'clock next Thursday, to afford the accused an opportunity for his defence.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 9.

The trial of BENJ. G. HARRIS was resumed this morning, before the court-martial of which Maj.-Gen. FOSTER is President, and Maj. WINTHROP Judge Advocate.

Mr. A. FENWICK was called as a witness for the defence.

Witness resided one and a half miles from Leonardstown, Maryland, and on the road leading to the house of the accused. On the evening of the 26th of April two men, who gave their names as CHAPMAN and READ, and who said they were paroled prisoners, came to the house of witness and asked to be accommodated for the night. Witness refused to accommodate them at his house, and they then passed from the yard.

It having been stated in the evidence for the prosecution that a house occupied by a negro man, situated on the side of the road, had been visited by CHAPMAN and READ, Mr. FENWICK was asked to describe the house, and he said it was situated half a mile from the road, and could not be seen from the latter.

Upon his cross-examination the witness said that he was the friend of Mr. HARRIS, and had voted for him.

He (witness) did not lodge CHAPMAN and READ in his house. CHAPMAN showed his parole to witness, but READ said he had lost his while crossing the river. Witness told the men they might go into the barn, and when they left the yard it was dark, and he could not see which direction they took, but thinks they went toward Leonardstown. To the best of the knowledge and belief of witness, the men staid in his barn that night.

The accused here closed his case.

The Judge-Advocate offered in evidence three orders of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT to Gen. ORD, relative to the disposition of paroled rebel soldiers. These orders are dated respectively April 18, 19 and 20, and were offered as explanatory of the terms of surrender offered by Gen. GRANT to Gen. LEE. They state that paroled men residing south of Richmond must get home by land as speedily as possible and by the most direct route; that it was no part of the agreement between Gen. GRANT and Gen. LEE to furnish transportation and subsistence to those who failed to go home; that their paroles were to be taken as passes, and that they could travel on government boats without charge, when in direct route to their homes.

The accused objected to the admission of orders as evidence, and the court then adjourned until Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, in order to give the accused time to prepare his defence.

The Address to the American Minister

Owing to the defect in the copy furnished us, the Address presented to Mr. ADAMS by members of the British Parliament, on the reception of the news of the assassination of the President, was printed incomplete in yesterday's TIMES. It reads as follows:

We, the undersigned, members of the House of Commons, have learned, with the deepest regret and horror that the President of the United States has been deprived of life by an act of violence, and we desire to express our sympathy at the sad event to the American Minister now in London, as well as to declare our hope and confidence in the future of that great country, which we trust will continue to be associated with enfranchised freedom, and peaceful relations with this, and every other country.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

Anniversary of the Acceptance of the Mexican Crown by Maximilian.

A FLOOD OF IMPERIAL DECREES.

The Government of Mexico Declared a Limited Hereditary Monarchy.

Sonora to be Occupied, Pacified and Civilized.

Serious Defeat of the Imperial Forces at Tacambaro.

THE MOVEMENTS OF CORTINAS.

The steamer *Harana*, from Havana May 3, arrived, here last evening. She brings the following intelligence:

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 3.

By the arrival of the Spanish steamer *Barcelona* on the 30th, we have advices from the City of Mexico to the 19th, and from Vera Cruz to the 23d ult. The items of news, though unimportant in themselves, all tend to the same important result, which is by no means favorable to MAXIMILIAN.

On the 10th ult., the anniversary of the acceptance of the Mexican Crown by MAXIMILIAN, was celebrated, and a flood of decrees was let loose; among them the establishment of the new order of the Mexican Eagle; the reformed statutes of the order of Guadaloupe, which needed reformation, the motto being *To Patriotic Heroism*, and which has been given right and left to fore gners, who could not well be Mexican patriots; the creation of the order of St. Charles (for ladies,) a civil and military medal; the order of constancy. The laws of naturalization have been revised, and under it all persons purchasing property in Mexico become thereby citizens of the Empire; also all legitimate children born of Mexican mothers, whether in Mexico or abroad, are Mexican citizens.

On the night of the 10th the Imperial Treasury at Puebla was robbed. The burglars got off with their booty, leaving no traces. As the door exhibits no sign of having been forced the French employes are suspected.

One of the new statutes declares the form of government of the Empire of Mexico to be a limited, hereditary monarchy, with a Catholic sovereign. In the case of the death of the Emperor, or other event incapacitating the Emperor, the Empress becomes *ipso facto* the Regent of the Empire.

A new and formal campaign is to be commenced in the State of Michoacan, against the forces of Gen. RAICLES, who has lately been very successful, though the French say he has only 2,000 men.

We are told that formidable forces of guerrillas have appeared in the States of Tamaulipas, Durango, Nueva Leon and Coahuila. Saltillo, the capital of the latter, was occupied by them, under AGUIRRE, on the 1st of April. Those of the garrison who escaped fled to Monterey. They were again attacked, and a letter from Vera Cruz informs us that Monterey was captured by the Juaristas.

It has been decided to occupy, pacify and civilize Sonora. Large forces (2,000 men and six pieces of artillery) have been sent from Mazatlan to Guaymas, 1,000 were sent from Altata to invade the State by land, a third column had started from Mazatlan for Sinaloa.

The Legislature of Lower California has ordered the defence of the State against the invaders.

Letters inform us that RAICLES (Juarist) had captured and entered the town of Ginizeo with 2,000 men, and it was presumed, knowing the small number of troops at Moulila, he would soon attack that place.

From Queretaro we learn that UGALDE JUARISTY was at Tixpan, and were being joined by large numbers of highwaymen. VALDEZ and JUAN MORENO were with their troops near Arganguco.

Guaymas was occupied without resistance on March 29th, by the French.

The report is reiterated that Tabasco will soon give in its adhesion to the Empire; but the same paper states that eight hundred guns and four thousand pounds of powder have been distributed for a future rising against the Empire.

The *Soceedad*, in relation to emigration from New-York to Mexico, says: "The utter destitution that exists among the immigrants a week after their arrival beggars description. All the immigrants by the ship *Glenwood* reimbarked in the *Ariel* almost immediately after their arrival at Vera Cruz, owing to the difficulty of obtaining even information as to their journey inland, and on account of the fearful risk to their health if they remained at Vera Cruz.

The *Soceedad* says news of the 19th ult. from the City of Mexico, reports a reverse to the Belgian an Mexican forces at Tacambare, (Michoacan,) which had been sent to occupy the town, in accordance with the plan of pacification of that State.

One thousand men, under PUEBITA, SALAZAR and RIVAS PALACIO, joined a portion of RAICLES' forces, numbering 1,200, and fell upon the Imperialists on 11th. The latter capitulated, after the Juarists had set fire to a church, to which they had retired. Nine were killed and eleven wounded; eighteen escaped, and the remainder of the force was incorporated with the Juarists. The *Soceedad* concludes: "Thus the triumph of 3,000 over 300 has been a veritable defeat for the Juarists, in consequence of the losses they sustained in the combat." What these losses are is not stated.

Advices from Campeche to April 4 state that two hundred Austrians had arrived to garrison that place. The city authorities had been imprisoned for being disrespectful.

The MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON was received at a farewell audience by the Emperor, and then with the Marchioness by the Empress, and they both attended a banquet in the evening. Marshal BAZAINE was present. These were the first Imperial attentions they had received for a long time. The Grand Cross of Guadaloupe was conferred upon the Marquis. He arrived here in the French steamer-of-war *La Forfait*, on Sunday, and left for Port Royal yesterday. He then proceeded to Baltimore and Washington.

Movements of Cortinas—His "Army" said to Consist of only 300 Men—Issue of Stringent Decrees.

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 3.

The steamer *Mexico* arrived yesterday from Matamoras. By her we get dates from that place to the 15th ult.

The "pronouncing" of CORTINAS is confirmed, though we are told that his force cannot exceed 300. This is a partial statement, and is not believed. Bands have been organized, and furnished with arms. Of the foreign residents, 600 to 700 Germans, 300 French, 200 Spanish and 100 English, and two companies of the civil guard of police, about 1,500 men, beside the garrison and all Gen. MEJIA'S troops—all to resist CORTINAS and 300 men. And then these 300 men have cut off all communication of MEJIA'S army with the interior, and even between Matamorrs and Bradad, at the mouth of the river, the Diligence is robbed, and the Mexican passengers carried off as prisoners. These 300 men menacing Matamoras, and exacting the capitulation of MEJIA have caused a number of stringent laws and decrees to be issued, among them the following from the Prefect of the Police of the Department of Matamoras.

In consideration of the threatening circumstances this department is kept in by the revolutionary hordes that roam through it, and which it is necessary to suppress, and using the ample powers that have been conferred upon me, I ordain that the following orders shall be obeyed in this city:

First—All persons residing at this post who have firearms, of whatever calibre or kind they may be, are hereby obliged to present them within three days at the guard-house of the Police Corps, under the penalties assigned by the law to those who protect revolutions against the empire.

Second—Any person wishes to sell serviceable arms to the National service, which he may have in his possession, must present them at this prefecture for the purpose of their trade.

Third—Persons who may be using arms in the public streets are hereby excepted from the above orders.

And that all may receive due notice of all, and that none allege ignorance, it is published by order in this city, and it shall be affixed in the usual places.

PEDRO J. DE LA GARZA.

MATAMORAS, April 12.

CORTINAS' men came up to the very city nightly. Mr. THOMAS PANDA and an editor of the *Monitor* were attacked at the limits of the city, by an ambuscade of CORTINAS' men. Mr PANDA was killed. The editor escaped. It seems there were only twenty-eight men composing the ambuscade.

The *Monitor de la Frontera*, under the head of "very important," also says that the French man-of-war *Adonis*, has arrived with instructions to MEJIA.

Among the items of news is that an army of 80,000 men, with equipments and transports, is prepared on the coasts of France to embark on receipt of the first news from Marshal BAZAINE to NAPOLEON in regard to the intentions of the United States upon Mexico.

From Cardquas I learn that six miles from that port to the northeast of Morro Grande, the pilots have found a sloop without sails or rudder, with an English flag. On the stern is "Buccaneer, Nassau, N. P." There is no clew as to what has become of the crew. There was no furniture in the cabin, nor cooking utensils in the galley.

The sales of cotton during the previous week were 48 bales only, and the week before that, 500 bales.

On the 1st of May the English (?) steamers *Denbigh* and *Pelican* arrived, four and a half days from Galveston.

On the 29th of April the English (?) steamer *Wren* sailed for Nassau (?)

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 8.

Private letters, received in this city from Mexico, give the following particulars of the capture of Guaymas by the French on the 29th of March: The Guaymasians were surprised by the arrival of four French men-of-war, and a consternation prevailed. The French force immediately disembarked, and took possession of the city. The Mexican forces, under RESQUIERA, evacuated the town, taking the road to San Martial, expecting to meet Gen. MORALES. They had difficulty in carrying off their artillery, as the horses had been sent to the interior to carry grain and forage to the city.

If PESQUERA effects a junction with MORALES, the Juarists will have 3,000 men. The French force is only 700. Communication with the interior is cut off. The Juarists permit no provisions to enter the city.

A skirmish took place outside Guaymas after the landing of the troops. The killed on both sides did not exceed a dozen. The French men-of-war have taken charge of the Custom-house and appointed their own officers. The fleet consisted of the *Pallas*, *Dionis*, *Cordeliere* and *Lucifer*. Gen. CASARES returned on the 10th to Mazatlan, on the *Dionis* with three companies of infantry. One battalion of the Fifty-first Regiment of the line remains at Guaymas.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 9.

To the surprise of everybody, the assassination trials were commenced to-day with closed doors. No one will be permitted to be present during the hearing except those who are officially engaged in the trials, and all those are sworn to secresy as to what may transpire in the court-room. It was expected that the Associated Press reporters, who had been engaged to give verbatim reports of the testimony, would be permitted to be present, but the order positively prohibits the presence of any save those above mentioned. The testimony, when written out in full, is to be placed in the hands of Judge-Advocate HOLT, who will designate such portions of it as may be proper for publication. This action of secrecy is based upon the fact that the developments of the trial will implicate many parties not under arrest, who may escape should publicity be given to the proceedings.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

The military commission for the trial of the accomplices of Booth meet to-day in a room fitted up for the purpose, in the old Penitentiary building adjoining the Arsenal grounds. The following order was read:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 1, 1865.

Whereas, the Attorney-General of the United States has given his opinion that the persons implicated in the murder of the late President ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, and an alleged conspiracy to assassinate other officers of the Federal Government at Washington City, and their aiders and abettors, are subject to the jurisdiction of and legally triable before a military commission,

It is ordered—*First*—That the Assistant Adjutant-General detail nine competent military officers to serve as a commission for the trial of said parties, and that the Judge Advocate-General proceed to prefer charges against the said parties for their alleged offences, and bring them to trial before said military commission; that said trial or trials be conducted by the said Judge-Advocate General as recorder thereof in person, aided by such assistant or special Judge-Advocates as he may designate; and that said trials be conducted with all diligence consistent with the ends of justice; and said commission to sit without regard to hours.

Second—That Brevet Maj.-Gen. HARTRANFT be assigned to duty as Special Provost-Marshal-General, for the purposes of said trial, and attendance upon said commission and the execution of its mandates.

Third, That the said commission establish such order or rules of proceeding as may avoid unnecessary delay and conduce to the ends of public justice.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1865.

[Official copy.] W. A. NICHOLS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM and Brevet Col. BURNETT were then introduced to the court, as Assistant Judge Advocates for the trial of the case, under the order of the President.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow to allow the prisoners an opportunity of retaining counsel and conferring with them.

THE PRISONERS CHOOSING COUNSEL.

The prisoners, David C. Harrold, George C. Atzerot, Lewis Payne, S. B. Arnold, Michael McLaughlin, Samuel Mudd and M. E. Surratt, on being brought before the Military Commission to-day, were asked whom they desired to select as counsel, when they named the following gentlemen:

HARROLD—Messrs. Fred. Stone, Joseph H. Bradley and J. M. Carlile.

PAYNE—Mr. Mason Campbell, of Baltimore.

Mrs. SURRATT—Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. William Wallace Kirby.

SAMUEL MUDD—Mr. Robert James Brent, of Baltimore.

The other prisoners did not name counsel.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Official Telegram from Secretary Stanton Comments of the Press.

The Cork *Herald* contains an official telegram from Secretary STANTON to the United States Legation at London, detailing the incidents of the assassination, and adding:

The murderer of the President has been discovered and evidence obtained that these horrible crimes were committed in execution of a conspiracy deliberately planned and set on foot by rebels, under pretence of avenging the South and aiding the rebel cause, but it is expected that the immediate perpetrators will be caught. The feeling occasioned by these atrocious crimes is so great, sudden and overwhelming, that I cannot at present do more than communicate them to you. At the earliest moment yesterday, the President called a cabinet meeting, at which Gen. GRANT was present. He was more cheerful and happy than I had ever seen him. He rejoiced at the near prospect of a firm and durable peace at home and abroad, which manifested in a marked degree the soundness and honesty of his disposition, and the tender and forgiving spirit that so eminently distinguished him. Public advice had been given that he and Gen. GRANT would be present at the theatre, and the opportunity of adding the Lieutenant-General to the number of victims to be murdered, was no doubt seized for the fitting occasion of executing the plans which appear to have been in preparation for some weeks; but Gen. GRANT was compelled to be absent, and thus escaped the designs upon him.

It is needless for me to say anything in regard to the influences which this atrocious murder of the President may exercise upon the affairs of this country. But I only add that, though terrible and atrocious as are the plans that have been resolved on by the enemies of the country, they are not likely in any degree to impair the public spirit or postpone the complete and final overthrow of the rebellion.

In profound grief for the events which it has become my duty to communicate to you, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Surrender of Dick Taylor, &c.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, May 9.

A dispatch from Memphis confirms the report of the surrender of DICK TAYLOR to Gen. CANBY.

Unrestricted trade has been resumed in West Tennessee, except in articles contraband of war.

About fifty more dead bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the *Sultana*. Col. BADEAU, of Gen. GRANT'S staff, has been sent to investigate the disaster, and has arrived at Memphis, and will also visit Vicksburg.

Traitors to be Hung.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, May 9.

MAJ.-GEN. HOVEY, by authority from Washington, has issued orders for the execution of BOWLES, MILLIGAN and HORSEY, convicted of treason by court martial, in this city, some months ago. They will be hanged on the 19th inst.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold.....	136	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	98
10,000	do.....83	136⅛	200	do.....	98¼
345,000	do.....	136¼	200	do.....s3	98⅝
50,000	do.....	136⅜	100	Quick. Mln.....	60⅜
50,000	U. S. 5-20s Old Issue.....	106	100	do.....	60⅜
			100	do.....s30	60
100	N. Y. Cen.....	97⅛	200	Reading R.....	160⅞
600	do.....s3	97⅛	500	do.....s60	98⅛
100	Erie Railway..s3	79¼	400	M. S. & N. I.....	69
200	do.....	79⅛	200	do.....s3	68⅞
100	do.....	79⅛	180	Clev. & Pitts.....	74⅝
600	do.....b3	79⅛	1000	do.....b10	74⅝
200	Chic. & N.W. Pr.b10	60⅛			

All Ladies and Gentlemen can have
BEAUTIFUL HAIR.
CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR
restores GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its FALLING OUT, keeps the HEAD CLEAN. Stands above comparison with any other hair-dressing. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No 1,123 Broadway.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

The Best and Surest Remedy in the World
for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and by giving quiet sleep to the child, gives rest to the mother. Perfectly safe in all cases. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

A Sore Throat, when neglected, often results in confirmed Bronchitis, a dangerous and frequently a fatal disease. Dr JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, however, is a safe remedy for Coughs, Colds and all Bronchial affections, and when taken in time, soon removes all dangerous symptoms.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.
Avoid the shameless imposture, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh,
Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

U. S. Postal Currency—in denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name, has obtained only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Old Eyes Made New.
Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 61 Barclay-st.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 37 Mercer-st.

J. Cooke, Esq., No. 29 West 25th-st., reports his house saved from robbers by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Office No. 198 Broadway.
E. HOLMES.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes.
Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 704 Broadway.

Trusses—Dr. RIGGS' Water-proof Trusses, for rupture and varicocele, water-proof supporters, shoulder-braces, etc., at No. 2 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Riggs Multipedal Hard-rubber Truss will retain any rupture, and is comfortable, durable and cleanly. Can be had only at No. 2 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BUNGLASON—STAHLMANN.—On Tuesday, May 9, at St Mathew's Church, Walker-st., Rev. JULIS A. BUNGLASON, of Jersey City, and AUGUSTA M. C., eldest daughter of the bride's father, Rev. C. F. E. Stahlmann, D. D. No cards.

☞ Erie papers please copy.

DEWEY—PETERSON.—On Saturday, May 6, by Rev. J. J. Morgan, W. N. DEWEY, of New-York, and MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. Anders Peterson, of Jamaica.

DIED.

AIMS.—At Hamptonburgh, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, May 8, ARNEST F. AIMS, in the 46th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BAKER.—GOSSIN BAKER, on Monday, May 8, at Glen Head, of inflammation of the lungs.

The funeral will take place to-day, at 2 P. M., at the residence of his brother, No. 220 East 55th-st. The friends of both families, and of Mr. Samuel W. Thompson, are invited, without further notice.

BAYLES.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, Aug. 15, 1864, Rev. LEWIS C. BAYLES, late Pastor of the 34th-st. Church in this city.

His remains were interred in the family burying-ground at Morristown, N. J., on the 26th of April, with appropriate services by Rev. David Irving, D. D., and Rev. Alfred Pinney.

FOX.—In New-York, on Tuesday, May 9, GEORGE FOX, aged 56 years, son of Charlotte and the late William W. Fox, of West Farms.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

FAY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, May 8, JOHN G. FAY, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Sands-st. M. E. Church, without further notice.

HUNT.—On Monday evening, May 8, Mrs ANN HUNT, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 13 Leroy-st. Her remains will be taken to Nyack, for interment, on Thursday morning.

HOWE.—On Monday, May 8, MARY, eldest daughter of the late Brigham Howe, in the 64th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, AUGUSTUS, No. 5 Lispenard-st. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KIRTLAND.—In Saybrook, on Tuesday, May 2, Capt. BUSHNELL KIRTLAND, in the 58th year of his age.

LINDSAY.—On Tuesday, May 9, after a long and painful illness, WILLIAM LINDSAY, aged 62 years, 11 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 192 Prince-st., on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MORGAN.—At White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 9, CHRISTIAN D. MORGAN, son of Caleb Morgan, of Eastchester, aged 39 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the lower Methodist Church, White Plains, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 10 o'clock A. M. train from 26th-st., Harlem depot.

MCDIVITT.—On Tuesday morning, May 9, of typhus fever, JAMES J. MCDIVITT, in the 28th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

MERSER.—On Tuesday, May 9, CARRIE NEWMAN MERSER, youngest daughter of Daniel and Margaret E. Meeker, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The funeral services will take place from the residence of her parents, No 1,386 Broadway, one door from 49th-st., this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

RUGGLES.—At the Danville, Va., military prison, on Friday, Feb. 10, Major D. COLDEN RUGGLES, Additional Paymaster U. S. Army.

The funeral will take place at 1½ P. M., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., from Calvary Church, 4th-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Nyack, N. Y., for interment.

TALLMADGE.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, May 7, at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, JULIA CLINTON TALLMADGE, only daughter of G. Clinton and Henrietta T. Tallmadge, in the 9th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, this day, (Wednesday,) May 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday morning, May 9, WILLIAM A. TAYLOR, of the late firm of McGraw & Taylor, and senior partner in the firm of Taylor, Bro. & Co., in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 105 Allen-st., on Friday afternoon, May 12, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

VAN AIST.—At Newtown, L. I., on Monday, May 8, JOHN W. VAN AIST, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at 3 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) the 10th inst., and at 2 o'clock from the Dutch Reformed Church, Newtown, L. I.

VAN DENBERGH.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, April 18, after a lingering illness, ELIZA J., wife of James M. Van Denbergh, of this city.

OFFICIAL.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1865.

Information has been received at this department, from Mr GEORGE F. SEWARD, Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death, on the 2d day of February last, on board steamer *Fin Dart*, of HENRY C. TALLMAN, Esq., a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New-York City.

Also of the death, on the 5th of February, at Shanghai, of THOMAS J. IRVING, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New-York City.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.
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For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Fleas, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc.
"16 years established in New-York City."
"Only infallible remedy known."
"Free from poisons."
"Not dang-rous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
☞ Sold by all druggists and retailers
☞ BEWARE of all worthless imitations.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No. 482 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FURNITURE.
AT REDUCED PRICES,
of the latest styles, consisting of PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES, in Rosewood, Walnut and Maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices, at
F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.
The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. Removed to 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Hours 9 till 6.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps, constantly on hand,
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA,
Respectfully informs the public that he has no new office in New-York. His office is at No. 32 Bond-st. only, and he will continue to see patients there as usual every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., but his medicines can be obtained there at all times.

CROTON HOSE.
All sizes for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE,
Have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
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16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
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19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasm, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00
34.	Cure Diphtheria, Malignant Sore Throat	50

PRICE.
Case of thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book complete.....$10 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book.. 5 00
Case of any six boxes, Nos. 1 to 18, and Book..... 1 25
☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or the single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, as above, for all forms of disease.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF L. Y. D. S.
Wasting of the Body.
Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,
Which Purifies the Blood, Invigorates the Body, gives Tone to the Nerves, Strength to the Muscles, and Health to every Channel, Joint and Limb.
$1 50 per Bottle, (which often cures.)
Depot No. 146 CHATHAM-ST., N. Y. Sold at No. 502 GRAND-ST.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1846. Sold by Druggists everywhere

RICHMOND, PETERSBURGH, LYNCHBURGH,
CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH
AND MOBILE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have re-established their offices at the above places, and are prepared to forward goods, subject to restrictions of the Treasury and Military departments.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No 59 Broadway.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
HIRAM YOUNG,
MANUFACTURER OF PLATED WARE,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
Offers his large and varied assortment of plated ware, consisting in part of ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, SPOONS and FORKS, at greatly reduced prices.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
HEARING RESTORED
BY ONE APPLICATION OF
DR. VON EISENBERG'S
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.
READ! READ!
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.
I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.
JOHN WAKELY,
No. 104 Monroe-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.
About six years ago I became troubled with inflamed eyes, and during the past six years, (a great portion of which time I was almost totally blind, unable, consequently, to walk without assistance,) I have tried many of the best oculists during the time, and found myself getting worse instead of better, until I was permitted, through kind Providence, to see you. You have cured me, and I consider it my duty to the public to make my case known, as I have no doubt there are thousands suffering in the same way that I was, and I thank God that I can raise my voice in praise of your great skill to restore one to sight who never thought to see again, and suffered as much as I have for the last six years. My eyes are more brilliant than ever. I shall always be happy to state my case to any who may call on me.
MRS. MARGARET LORETTE,
No. 22 4th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF
BLINDNESS.
DR. VON EISENBACH—*Dear Sir*: My son Walter was completely *blind* of one eye, and the other nearly so, for two years. I have tried a great many of the best physicians, and the eyes became worse instead of better. I was recommended by a friend to call on you, and, thank Providence, my child is now fully restored to sight. His eyes look more brilliant than ever, and his health, which has been in a very poor state, is now entirely restored. I thank you for your kind attention to my child, and I shall ever be happy to be a living testimony to your skill, to any one who may call at my residence.
Mrs. JULIA EASTMANN,
No. 789 6th-av.

HEARING RESTORED BY AN APPLICATION OF DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.
I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and near as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.
CHARLES CHAPPEL,
Washington Market.
New-York, Oct. 5, 1864.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.
I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.
FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Meserole-avenue,
Greenpoint, Long Island.
Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office.

DR. VON EISENBERG,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,
LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND
CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

An apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we ur

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continue at Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.

Have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
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IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

C. & G. WOODMAN,

NO. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND SCRIP AND UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, AT WHOLESALE,

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-STREET.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 1 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.
Authorized to receive subscriptions to the
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.
All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for re-sale.
WM. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. PASSAVANT, Cashier.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.
LOAN FOR THE CITY OF HOBOKEN,
$75,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, in the City of Hoboken, up to noon on May 15, 1865, for a loan of $75,000, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the loan to run from five to forty years. Parties wishing to offer proposals for the above loan can obtain all necessary information from JOHN KENNEDY, Esq., City Clerk, at his office, Odd Fellows' Hall, or CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of Committee, No. 44 1st-st., Hoboken.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal this 1st day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount required to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the same being the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated New-York, April 3, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
WM. W. SWAN, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

2,000 SHARES OF GUARANTEED STOCK OF THE LIVINGSTON MINING COMPANY FOR SALE.—This stock bears interest on its par value of 10 per share at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, in each year, until April 1, 70, when the stock becomes redeemable by the company at par.

To secure the above interest, the whole rental of the company's property, consisting of the whole village of Ancram, Lead Mines, Columbia Co., N. Y., is specially pledged.

Only 5,000 shares of this guaranteed stock can be issued, and in addition to the above special interest, they participate equally with the common stock of the company in any dividends which may be declared hereafter.

The company's mining property is in a very prosperous condition, and gives already very good results in its operations.

The above stock being equal to the best mortgage bonds now in the market, will be sold for $4 per share upon application to GURNEE & CO.,
No. 54 William-st.,
where full particulars can be obtained.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this company will be held at its office, No. 1 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th day of April to the 9th day of May next, both days inclusive. By order of the board,

ISAAC E. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
NEW-YORK, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of May until the day of the meeting.

G. B. CARHART, President.

NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY.—An election for nine directors of this company to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office in Princeton, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Secretary.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 19, 1865.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst. Transfer books will be closed until after the election.

SAMUEL A. SIRANG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 108 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and inspectors for next election, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, May 8, 1865. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 26, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad due 1st May next, will be paid at the National Bank, No. 52 Broadway.

W. E. WILSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.
(OFFICES LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. FISKE & HATCH.)

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

Constantly on hand and ready for immediate delivery

JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864 and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that,

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 234 Pearl-st., corner of Hurling-slip.

This bank has been organized by the subscribers, the Board of Directors of the late Seventh ward Bank. It is now prepared for a general banking business, collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas, will be made for its dealers upon the most reasonable terms; and it has constantly on hand, for immediate delivery, all denominations of 7-30 Treasury notes.

DIRECTORS:
WALTER BOWNE, CHAS. H. HARSECK,
AUG. STUSC. DOWNING, WILLIAM I. SCHENCK,
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST, ROSS W. WOOD,
RUSSELL BENEDICT, FRANCIS GROSS,
ALFRED S. FRASER, JOHN W. LAWRENCE,
WILLIAM HALSEY, SPENCER H. SMITH,
A. S. FRASER, President.
E. G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
and
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the
SALE OF THE 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions solicited.

McILVAINE & WALDEN,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts Europe, &c.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS, 6s AND 7s.
Detroit City Bonds, 1 per cent.
Wayne County Bonds, 7 per cent.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad first Mortgage 7s.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 2d Mortgage 8s.
United States Telegraph Stock.
Collins Iron Company Stock.
For sale by A. WILKINS, Stock-Broker, Detroit.

INSURANCE STOCKS,
EXPRESS STOCKS,
TELEGRAPH STOCKS,
GAS STOCKS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
} Bought and Sold
By D. M. SEAMAN,
No. 14 Pine-st.

[OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R.R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 10th of June.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary. C. W. DURANT, President.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 13 Broadway,
New-York, April 10, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Floral Buildings is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY and the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company having merged into one company, by special act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 9, 1865, and ratified by the stockholders, all business will hereafter be conducted under the name of

THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, President.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

NOTICE.—DEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY entitled to Scrip for the year 1863, are hereby notified that by the condition of the issue of said Scrip, all Certificates of that year remaining uncalled for on the 31st day of May, 1865, will be forfeited.

E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—Wm. A. Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JONES' BUST OF LINCOLN.

The undersigned is prepared to supply public libraries, societies or individuals, with life-size copies in plaster, of Jones' celebrated bust of our lamented Chief Magistrate. This has been pronounced by connoisseurs one of the finest works of art recently produced, and by his family and Private Secretary, Mr. John G. Nicolay, "the historic bust" of the late Mr. Lincoln.

Sample copy may be seen at No. 64 Wall-st., where orders by mail should be addressed. Price, boxed and delivered to express company, $25.

J. BURNELL CHADWICK,
No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

LINCOLN'S FUNERAL MARCH,
AS PLAYED BY THE BANDS AT THE GREAT FUNERAL PROCESSIONS.

Call for the copy by Charles Hess. If you cannot procure it at the nearest music-store, send to the publishers, A. C. PETERS & BRO., Pike's Opera Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, who will forward this beautiful march, post-paid, on receipt of 40 cents. Of this composition, the city (New-York) papers make the following mention: "After some little delay, the corpse was taken charge of by the local guard of honor, under command of Col. Simpson, and tenderly carried to the hearse, the city bands playing a solemn funeral dirge, called 'Lincoln's Funeral March,' composed expressly for the occasion by Charles Hess." Vide N. Y. Times, May 4.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FUNERAL MARCH, with portrait, 40 cents; plain, 30 cents. A new edition ready to-day, the first being already exhausted. A Nation in Tears, with vignette of the Martyr President, 30 cents. Soldier's Happy Return March, 30 cents. Tramp, Tramp, the Prisoner's Hope, 30 cents. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 20a Bowery.

THE LATE PRESIDENT.—THE BEST LIKENESS of the late President is published by KIMMEL & FORSTERS, Nos. 24 and 25 Canal-st. They will also publish this day a correct picture of the capture of Harrold and shooting of Booth. Liberal terms to agents.

PRINTING.

STATIONERS' PRINTING DESIRED.—A first-class book and card office, entirely new, with room for extension, and is at present in the business, a firm with excellent work can have extensive attention. Address W. GRAVES, Box No. 169 Times office.

PETROLEUM.

DRIVING PIPE.

AND

BANDS, COMPLETE,

FURNISHED AT LOWEST RATES.

R. A. BRICK,

Office No. 109 Leonard-st.

BOOKS CLOSE MAY 31.

SUGAR CREEK
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, ONLY $250,000.
SHARES, $5 EACH.

President, CHARLES G. JUDSON, Sawyer & Judson, 84 and 86 Chambers-st.
Vice-President, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier Broadway Bank.
Treasurer.....CHARLES GOULD, 56 Wall-st.

But a few thousand shares are for sale, and these on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL, WILL BE OPEN UNTIL WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, AT THE OFFICE OF STEDMAN, EWELL & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Map and Prospectuses mailed on application as ab

THE EUROPEAN PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $100,000. IN 10, 00 SHARES.
NO SHARES SOLD FOR LESS THAN THE PAR VALUE.
ONLY 2,000 SHARES TO BE DISPOSED OF.

This company has now three wells producing oil, and bids more very far advanced.

The property consists of land, leases, and wells all along Oil Creek, Penn., and as the capital is very small, no better investment can be offered.

For particulars inquire of the Directors:

HENRY A. SMYTHE, Esq., President of Central National Bank.
A. P. MONTANT, Esq., No. 146 Duane-st.
WM. BRUGIERE, No. 1 Beaver-st.
ALFRED PLUNKETT, No. 43 Dey-st.
or at the office of the company, No. 34 William-st.

L. E. LARENS, President.
A. L. GERBER, Secretary.

THE KING OF INVESTMENTS—OIL!

The subscribers are authorized to sell a few ORIGINAL SHARES in a new OIL COMPANY about to be formed on choice and select land. Full particulars sent on applicat on to

GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO.,
No. 123½ South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale, 6,000 acres of excellent oil lands situated on the Little Kanawha River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILBUR KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 80 Broadway, April 25, 1865.

SECOND MONTHLY DIVIDEND.—THE Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. on the par value of their capital stock for the month ending May 1, payable on and after May 10, 1865.

The transfer books will be closed from May 7 to May 10, inclusive.

C. H. SANBORN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free from government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, May 8, at the new office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from April 27 until May 8.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN J. LAWRENCE, Secretary.
ANDREW W. M. HOWE, Assistant Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT ON the capital stock has this day been declared payable on and after the 8th inst.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared by this and, free from government tax, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.

By order. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE. REMOVAL.

AFTER MAY 1, 1865,

THE GENERAL OFFICE OF THE

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,

OLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY,

DEVON OIL COMPANY,

LOOMIS OIL COMPANY,

will be at the

PETROLEUM AND MINING EMPORIUM
OF
PERKINS, FREELAND & CO.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.

BUENA VISTA VINICULTURAL SOCIETY,
SONOMA, CALIFORNIA.

The great increase in the sale of the produce of this Company, in the Eastern States, has obliged the undersigned, its agent, to transfer his place of business, hitherto occupied at No. 81 Cedar-st., to

NO. 42 BARCLAY-ST.,

which possesses the advantages of vast and commodious cellars, and where he will continue to keep a complete assortment of Sonoma Red and White Wines. Also, Angelica, Brandy and California Champagne as also the celebrated Wine Bitters from Sainsevain brothers, of Los Angeles.

CESAR AUG. ROBERT.

The office of the
MARSEILLES SOAP COMPANY
has also been removed to the same place.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD AND & CO., BANKERS, Have removed from No. 21 William-st., to Nos. 94 Broadway and 9 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities, executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight or after ten days' notice.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM E. COCK,
DRY GOODS,
Has removed from
No. 35 Warren-st. to No. 336 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.
New-York, May 8, 1865.

REMOVAL.
A. J. JACKSON, Pawnbroker, has removed from No. 69 Walker-st. to No. 90 Prince-st., near Broadway.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, Professor on the eye, ear, throat and scalp, has removed her office from No. 10 to No. 61 Bond-st., (south side, first large house from Bowery,) where her celebrated medicines can always be had. Send for a circular.

REMOVAL.—BAKER, SMITH & CO.'S LOW PRESSURE STEAM WARMING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS, have REMOVED to NO. 37 MERCER-ST, between Grand and Broome, where, with greatly increased facilities, they are prepared to execute all orders with which they may be favored.

NOTICE—ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY HAVE removed their Branch office from No. 442 Broadway to the large building corner of Grand and Crosby-sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Corporation of the City of New-York, growing out of the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln, are requested to forward the same to the Clerk of the Committee, at Room No. 12, City Hall, before the 10th inst.

WM. HITCHMAN Clerk

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CENTRE-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April, 1865.

TO THE LIQUOR-DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise for the City and County of New-York will organize and hold its first session for the current year on the 16th of May next, in the City Hall, in this city, at 12 o'clock M., in the Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.

Applications for license will be received at any time during business hours at the offices above named, where suitable blanks and all necessary information will be furnished free to applicants.

WM. JAY HASKETT,
No. 15 Centre-st.,
ROBERT D. HOLMES,
No. 7 Chambers-st.,
NOAH A. CHILDS,
No. 217 West 38th-st.,
Commissioners.

OLIVER B. STOUT, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

SUBSCRIPTION OF
$1,641,500
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO 2,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable June 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2" of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$1,641,500
OF
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1893.

One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the person whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank,) on Thursday, the first day of June, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids. If considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until TUESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1865, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools of this city for the ensuing year, say five thousand (5,000) tons of coal, and one thousand and seven hundred and fifty (1,750) cords of oak wood, and one thousand and one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal to be furnished, from the mines named, the weight, and name of the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three inches in diameter.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet and four (4) inches long.

The proposals must state that the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cord for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. All wood to be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows:

Two-thirds of the quantity required from the first day of August to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. Said wood (both oak and pine) must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be filled until the twenty-fifth day of May, 1866. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signature and residence of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be addressed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
JAMES B. DUPLICAC,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES L. MILLER,
Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 23 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed with the title of the work, and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, until TUESDAY, May 16th, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following work, viz.:

For grubbing, filling in, &c., East River, and bulkhead on the line of Pier No. 1, East River.
For re-building Pier No. 32 East River, outer end.
For rebuilding Pier No. 35 East River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 38 East River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 14 North River.
For rebuilding the outer portion of Pier No. 37 North River.
For rebuilding the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 46 and 48 North River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 47 North River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 51 North River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 52 North River, foot of West Eighteenth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 6, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF FRESH BEEF for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, for one year, commencing June 1, 1865, will be received at the office of the A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, until 9 o'clock A. M., on the 18th May. The beef to be of a good and wholesome quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, necks, and shanks, and kidney tallow "included," and to be delivered at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

Proposals will be addressed to Capt. ANDREW SHERIDAN, Third U. S. Infantry, Office of A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, and to be indorsed "Proposals for the Supply of Fresh Beef." Two sureties in the sum of $10,000 each, will be required for the faithful performance of this contract.

The proposals will be opened in the office of the A. C. S. at 12 M. on the 18th May.

The A. C. S. reserves the right to reject all bids which he deems extravagant.

The oath of allegiance together with a copy of this advertisement, must be appended to each proposal.

ANDREW SHERIDAN,
Capt. Third U. S. Infantry, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to make a contract for the cleaning of the streets of the City of New-York, hereby invite proposals for such cleaning to be dep sited with the Chairman of the commission, the Mayor of the City of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said city, on or before MONDAY, the twenty-second day of May instant, at twelve o'clock noon. Forms of the contract, specifications and bond can be had on application to any of the undersigned.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Mayor, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN T. ROPEMAN,
Sanitary Inspector, No. 63 Wall-st.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller, Comptroller's office, City Hall, (Hall of Records.)
FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector, No. 19 Chatham-st.
JOHN E. DEVLIN,
Counsel to the Corporation, No. 82 Nassau-st.
Dated New-York, May 8, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, May 15th, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new grammar school-house on East 23d st., in said ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 64 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and the Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

THOMAS STEVENSON, Ch. Board of Trustees.
JOHN FOSTER, Ch. Building Committee.
EDWARD COORBS, Secretary.

COAL.

WOYMING VALLEY COAL, $9.

THE BEST MARKET FOR DOMESTIC USE,
Foot of 14th-st. North River, and at the office of the
WYOMING VALLEY COMPANY,
Lafayette Building.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

ACCOUNTS OF MUSTERED OUT AND discharged officers speedily settled; also, arrears of pay and all other claims collected or purchased.
L. BROWN & CO., Military and Naval Bankers and Collectors, No. 5 Park-place.

SHIPPING.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
New Arrangement, commencing May 1, 1865.
STEAMERS WILL SAIL SEMI-MONTHLY.
Regular sailing days, 1st and 16th of every month, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
May 16—COSTA RICA—TINKERPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with *Constitution*.)
June 2—OCEAN QUEEN—SLOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with *Sacramento*.)
The OCEAN QUEEN will sail as above in consequence of June 1 having been appointed a National Fast Day by the President of the United States.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN,
Office Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
N. W-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,442	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,442	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,439	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Groxan.
VIRGINIA	2,856	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN.....SATURDAY, May 20.
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, May 27.
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, June 3.
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 25, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., embracing the "Hersdale Reserve" from last year's sale, containing about 220 acres of choice land, in parcels of from 12 to 60 acres each, (or larger plots, if desired.) On some are farmhouses and outbuildings, two of which have lately been put in perfect repair and painted outside and inside, and one of them furnished with cottage furniture, which will be sold with the house. By nature, the tract is remarkably well adapted for villa residences, and has been improved by plantations of evergreens and other trees, under drainage and manuring. The tract is also well watered, and wooded with old forest trees, &c., &c. Each plot is so laid out as to have a commanding view without interfering with the others. This situation is on a ridge of table land, from 300 to 400 feet above the level of the water, commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound, with glimpses of the Palisades on the Hudson, distance 16 miles from Central Park and the nearest east of Scarsdale Depot on Harlem Railroad. Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. Possession given immediately if required, upon passing the title.

Conveyances will be at Scarsdale Station on the day of sale, to meet the 8 15, 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., trains from 4th av. and 26th st., which will afford ample time to examine the property and partake of a luncheon at 12 o'clock M., and return to the city after the sale by the 3 11 and 5 50 o'clock P. M. trains.

For information, maps, &c., of the property, apply to A. PINDAR, No. 51 Pine-st., New-York.

Most of the purchasers at similar sales last year have made extensive improvements, and are now occupying them. The surrounding country has also been improved in a similar manner, by which the tract offered is permanently established for the objects for which it was originally purchased. L. G. MORRIS.

WANTED—LAND.

The subscribers represent
ONE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
ENGLISH CAPITAL,
TO BE INVESTED IN LANDS
IN
PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND,
DELAWARE, VIRGINIA,
OHIO AND MISSOURI.

Parties desirous of selling will please send full description, price, &c., to
GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO.,
American Land Agency,
No. 125½ south 4th-st.,
Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. D. HALSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 750 feet front on Main-st. which may be divided into building lots if the purchaser deem desirable. As a private, genteel residence it has no superior, if the equal in the town. The furniture which is new and of the latest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of
G. KIRTLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIdence, with 4 acres of land, located on Groton Heights, opposite new London, with a frontage on the Thames River of several hundred feet, with delightful views of the surrounding country, Long Island Sound, &c. The house is first-class, modern, with every convenience and luxury throughout, and has verandas on all sides of it. The grounds are

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Continued from First Page.

come for the abandonment of the anti-slavery work. He thought the people were ten to one against the equality of the negro and the white, and gave some very interesting incidents connected with his experience within the past week, indicating that people yet disliked the idea of "d—d nigger here, d—d nigger there, d—d nigger everywhere."

Mr. HENRY C. WRIGHT thought the discussion could be reduced to a small compass; it was not the question of the ballot or of negro hatred, but of chattel slavery in the United States, of whether slavery is legally dead or not, and the proposition to disband came with an ill grace from anybody. Refusing the ballot and hatred of the negro is not slavery, but we are not to meet these questions, while we are to meet chattel slavery until it is abolished.

Mr. GARRISON said he did not ask anybody's permission to retire when he wished. He should do as he pleased about it, and he pleased to retire now. He drew up the constitution of this society, and probably knew as much as anybody about it. Said he: We organized the Anti-slavery Society, and I believe slavery is abolished constitutionally, and never to be reversed; and it is ludicrous for us, a mere handful, with no means or agents, to think that we are of great consequence, and that we must not retire. The assertions made are disasterous. No one expects to be idle. We shall labor and denounce wrong, but cannot be distinctive in this elevation of the colored race. The millions are with us, and the speech of Mr. REMOND is a caricature of the feelings of the American people, and of those of us who expect to retire. The newspaper press, the masses, the audiences everywhere are with us in this matter, and we with them.

Mr. POWELL thought that slavery was not really dead, although it is the verdict of the statesmen of the country that slavery ceased when war began; but this is not absolutely true. While the system is shattered, but not fully broken; that they were not yet practically out of the traces of the labor of years seemed to him evident. And after an eloquent and elaborate eulogy of the society, he closed, saying that he should feel a personal bereavement if the society should dissolve; and that as a people, they had still a labor and line of duty which no other society was competent to meet.

Mr. PHILLIPS felt that twenty-five years of active work enabled the society to discuss this question without personal bitterness; that a division of opinion might well exist without the possibility of misconstruction of each other's motives. It is a simple question: 1st, As abolitionists, is there anything for us to do? and 2d, Is there any peculiar power given us as members of this society? Slavery brought us together; what will dissolve us? Why, the death of slavery—legal and substantial. When we came together we looked at the constitution of the United States. No counsel will tell you that slavery is legally dead. When the Secretary of State shall issue the proclamation that the amendment is ratified, then slavery is ended. When it comes no one can tell. We count now Arkansas and others, but they can't be counted until Congress counts them. I agree with Mr. SUMNER'S theory, but what of it? When is it law? Why when the government does the act which seals it. None such is issued. The government does not yet acknowledge the amendment. The system, as a legal matter, exists in the parchment, and we haven't touched it. The substantial slavery is not yet over. The same bonds, the same lash yet are over many slaves in the Gulf—we shall reach them, but have not yet. Many will die and never know freedom. In Kentucky slavery is strong and chains the Legislature. Shall I say my work is done when men hold their hands over the borders of the Slave States, saying, come and help me. My work is not done; it is no time for us to disband. The disease will last in its exhibitions for a long time yet. When they wanted Libby Prison cleaned, who did they send? White rebels? No, but black soldiers. Oh, if Northern men love any body, it is a stout, stalwart unconverted rebel. I don't trust and don't believe in our government in any such sense as leaving my case in its hands, but even when the seal is put to the bond I shall not feel like giving it up. Now this is the work before us. Can we do it any better as the Anti-Slavery Society? I can't give up the prestige of the name. [Applause.] President LINCOLN said how dare you abuse me when WM. LLOYD GARRISON applauds me, and he silenced the questioner. Now the society has the same value, and it means much, and its reputation belongs to us. The majority have a right to it, and for the slave's sake I'll not give it up. When the United States hauls down its flag, we'll haul ours down. When WILLIAM H. SEWARD pulls his down I'll pull mine down.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

What shall we do? Why, we'll publish the *Standard*, if not weekly, then once a fortnight, and will not stop our work. The President says I must have a public opinion to sustain me in giving the ballot to the freedmen, and now shall it be done? Are we nothing? I am quite accustomed to standing isolated, and small as have been our numbers we have been looked to, and all we had we gave standing side by side for thirty years together. I want the past for my background, the name to conjure with. What is to be given us? Why a Freedman's Association—who do I find there? Men who haven't touched the platform for twenty years with a forty-foot pole; who dare not demand the ballot-box, but only the school house. For thirty years I have dared say what I thought, and I can't go down to the level of half-gagged Baltimore. No, I find no substitute for this society. Our work is not done; we are a hundred-fold abler to do it under the old banner than in any other way. Mr. GARRISON'S view of the declaration of this society is sufficient for his guidance, but not for me. In all prior time we claimed the equality of the negro with the white man, and to-day we stand with technical and substantial slavery, and with the negro on the edge of Canaan, but not yet in. How about your street cars? and is not the colored man to-day everywhere a pariah? Absolute equality before the law and civil equality for the negro is what we demand, and I cannot consent to leave the negro yet. I want every doubter to remember that the flag of slavery yet floats over the Constitution of the United States. Substance and theory, fact and law, are alike still unsettled, and while there is one single slave in the Union the society has no right to disband.

The meeting then adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day.

The Freedman's Aid Association.

The anniversary of the Freedman's Aid Association was held at the Cooper Institute last evening. Judge BOND, President of the Freedman's Aid Society of Baltimore, presided on the occasion. After a prayer from Rev. Dr. HOWE, of Pittsburgh, the President addressed the audience.

JUDGE BOND

Said that he supposed he had been chosen to preside over them on this interesting occasion out of compliment to his native State of Maryland, the first State, he was proud to say, to abolish slavery by State legislation, and one of the first States to adopt the Constitutional Amendment. By these acts she had left the ranks of the Border States, and had taken her place as one of the Central States, hereafter to be one of the nearest to the heart of the Union. The State of Maryland now represented a sample of what was about to take place all over the Union. As Maryland had been divided into slave counties and comparatively free counties, so the whole country had been divided into free and slave States. All were free now, and the problem worked out by the single State was the problem presented to the nation. Maryland had established a Freedman's Aid Association, and intended to educate the negro. They had discovered that they must either establish these schools or build almshouses and workhouses to contain and support the freedmen, and if we would now make them free and equal citizens, we would find it still more necessary to give them facilities for acquiring knowledge. Our Freedman's Aid Associations must prepare the colored men for the duties of citizenship. They were not merely charitable institutions; they were intended mainly to protect the colored race in the use of those faculties which God had given them, not to maintain them in idleness, but to teach them to work. In conclusion, the speaker said that there were now five schools for freedmen in Baltimore, and the daily attendance averaged 2 000 persons, and while thanking the North for the aid and assistance extended to the Southern freedmen, he prophesied that they would lose nothing by their kindness.

Judge BOND then introduced Mr. JOHN JAY, of New-York, who said we had hardly began to appreciate the magnitude of the work before us in connection with the freedmen of the South. Four millions of slaves, a people more numerous than our colonial fathers when they established the republic, were being converted into four millions of freemen; and it was in regard to these four millions, to this new class of American citizens, that the gravest of duties now devolve upon the American people. The glory of our triumph was not yet complete. If the work of the soldier was ended, that of the statesmen was but begun. It was not enough that we stood before the world—which so recently jeered at us as being in the agonies of dissolution, with our starry constellation undimmed, our national supremacy undisputed, our imperial territory undiminished—a proof never again to be questioned or forgotten, that a government based upon the affection of a free and an enlightened people is the strongest government in the world. To complete our historic glory, to make our example thoroughly effective with the world, and especially with Brazil and Spain, and every Power in whose dominions yet dwells a slave, we must make emancipation a success and freedom a triumph. We must protect them in their constitutional rights, furnish them with freeholds, and guard them in their homes; that, with the institution of the family reëstablished and the relation of husband and wife and mother and child restored, they may taste at last the blessings of Christian civilization. We must see that school-houses and churches are scattered throughout the South as in New-England and New York; and that education in the trades and arts, education moral, religious and intellectual is brought within the reach of every citizen of whatever shade. The same providential hand that had guided us in this war, had created a new tie of sympathy between the colored race and their fellow-countrymen, which would defy the utmost malignity of politicians. Every mother who had lost a son, every widow who mourns a soldier gone, knows that she has been bereft by the same cruel power that wielded the overseer's whip and the auctioneer's hammer, and henceforth she would regard whoever would trample on that race as the confederates of the traitors who have saddened her life and desolated her home. Even now, adopting in part the phrase of CICERO, we might hail the bright dawning of the day when there would no longer be one law in New-York and another at Charleston—one now and another hereafter; but, in every State and throughout all time, there would be one and the same law of universal freedom and equal justice.

Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS was then introduced, and came forward while the cheers with which his name was greeted were ringing through the hall.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that before he came to this meeting and had listened to the address delivered on the occasion, he had held certain views as to the aims and objects of the Freedman's Association that he had thought would preclude him from appearing on the platform. He did not like the name of "Freedman." It was like that old name "contraband;" what a name for a man; it was offensive to him. The term "contraband" had given way to "Freedman," but both names had had their day. He liked Freeman better, but equal citizen was what he wanted to see the colored men called. Freedmen implied that they had been slaves. He had also been opposed to these associations, because they treated freedom as an experiment. Freedom was not an experiment; slavery was the experiment. (Applause.) Liberty was the normal condition; slavery was the experiment that had brought on this rebellion, which had culminated in staining our country with the crime of assassination. He had not heretofore advocated these associations, because he had looked upon them as institutions for contributing old clothes to the colored people. The negro wanted liberty and justice and not old clothes. [Immense applause.] The speaker then went on to say that he had recorded his first judgment of these associations, and that he recognized for them a legitimate field of operations. They had larger notions of "aid" than he had given them credit for. All he asked for the colored race was equality. People had asked him, "What shall we do with the negroes?" He had invariably replied, "Stop doing with them. Your doing with them is just what has played the mischief with them." The negro had a claim on the North, not as black men, but as men. A claim for education and to educate the black man was the mission of the Freedman's Aid Association. [Great applause.]

Mr. DOUGLAS was followed by WM. LLOYD GARRISON and others.

The New-York Colonization Society.

ANNUAL REPORT—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The thirty-third annual meeting of this society took place yesterday morning at Room No. 22 Bible-House building. After preliminary business, the society organized by JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Esq., taking the chair. A statement of the finances of the society was then read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY, in the absence of JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., the Secretary. Mr. PINNEY also read the annual report, in which the society gave an outline of Mr. LINCOLN'S action in behalf of the colored race, and paid a tribute to the far-seeing policy of our lamented President.

The annual report shows that the society have during the war suspended nearly all operations, for only two emigrants from the United States have been sent to Liberia during the year, but over 300 negros, in families, have been sent to the colony from the West Indies, the cost of which will reach the high figure of $30.000, which will be borne by the American Colonization Society, $2,500 forming the quota of the State society.

The funds now in hand comprise $62.500, chiefly in United States bonds, and in mortgage. Of this sum $30 000 belongs to the Bloomfield Education Fund, $31,000 to the Fulton Collegiate Fund, and $1,500 to the Wright Scholarship Fund. The incomes from these funds are as follows: Bloomfield Fund, $3.071 73; Fulton Fund, $2,777 54; Wright Fund, $163 12. The receipts of the society during the past year were $3,849 23; expenditures, $3,411 43, leaving a balance of $537 78 in the hands of the Treasurer. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted in memory of leading members of the society who have died during the year. The election of the Board of Officers was then held. The following gentlemen compose the new board:

President—THOMAS DE WITT, D. D. *Vice-Presidents*—Wm. E. Dodge, New-York; Rev. G. Spring, D. D, New-York; Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., New-York; Jas. Bourman, New-York; Hon. R. H. Walworth, Saratoga; Hon. D. S. Gregory, New-Jersey; W. P. Van Rensselaer, Westchester; Hiram Ketchum, New-York; Hon. E. D. Morgan, New-York; James Lenox, New-York; Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, Princeton, N. J.; Hon. Samuel A. Foote, Geneva; Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., New-York; Herman Camp, Trumansburgh; Hon. J. B. Shipper, Wyoming; Rev. S. L. Knight, D. D., New-York; Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., New-York; Hon. Wash. Hunt, Lockport; Hon. Hamilton Fish, New-York; Hon. Edward Huntingdon, Rome; Rev. E. S. Janes, D. D., New-York; Moses Allen, New-York; Hon. Horatio Seymour, Utica; Hon. Henry A. Foster, Oswego. Corresponding Secretary, Rev. John B. Pinney, L. L. D., New-York. Recording Secretary, Joseph B. Collins, New-York. Treasurer, Caleb Swan, New-York. Board of Managers, Francis Hall, H. M. Schieffelin, H. J. Baker, Benjamin H. Field, Nathaniel Hayden, W. B. Wedgewood, Rev. S. D. Dennison, S. A. Schieffelin, Isaac T. Smith, Hon. James W. Beekman, Thomas Davenport, Rev. D. B. Coe, D. D.; C. W. Field, G. P. Disosway, Rev. J. N. McLeod, D. D.; Robt. Portarfield, D. D.; Williamson, Lebbeus S. Ward, Anson G. Stokes, Wm. Tracy, A. Merwin, Rev. S. D. Alexander, Sidney E. Morse, Robt. M. Hartley, Rev. John Lowrie, D. D.; H. K. Bull, N. T. Spear, J. N. Yates.

A vote of thanks was adopted in behalf of CALEB SWAN, Esq., Treasurer of the society, for his fidelity in the guardianship of the funds and his eminent services. The meeting then adjourned.

The American and Foreign Christian Union.

The American and Foreign Christian Union held its sixteenth anniversary, last evening, at the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. DEWITT presided, and opened the exercises with an appropriate prayer.

The Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, Financial Secretary of the society, read the following abstract of the Treasurer's report:

Receipts.

Balance from 1864	$2,174 59
Received from subscriptions and for publications sold	2,220 11
Received by legacies	5 754 19
Received for rents	996 56
Received from collections, donations and other sources	69,955 13
Total	$83,791 53

Expenses.

Paid for printing *Christian World*, distributing books, papers, &c.	3,674 56
Salaries	4,455 42
Incidental expenses	2 872 95
Home and Foreign Missions	71,225 43
House account	994 74
Balance	367 42
Total	$83,791 53

Rev. Mr. EVERSON read an abstract of the annual report of the Executive Committee, giving a favorable account of the work of the society in foreign countries.

The following resolutions were submitted to the meeting and adopted:

Whereas, We have creditable information, from our Missionary in Mexico and from other sources, that a most remarkable work of religious reform has also gone forward in that land—and whereas, more than a hundred Priests have some out openly and adopted the bible as their rule of faith, and advocate its free circulation among the people—and whereas, some of these Priests are among us, engaged in the translation of books for Sabbath Schools and general instruction—and whereas, these men are earnest in their appeals to this society for aid, that they may prosecute the work of evangelization among their countrymen, therefore

Resolved, That we regard these providential circumstances as an imperative call upon American Christians to enter upon the work with determined zeal, and should the men prove worthy of confidence, to send them back accompanied with their earnest prayers and liberal contributions.

Resolved, That as Italy is clamorous for the bread of life, Mexico for substantial help, and South America for the living preacher, we send these countries the assurance that their cry is heard, and that Gold belongs and the people giving, their prayer shall be answered.

Resolved, That the new Sabbath-school work of this society meets our cordial approval, as economical, as adapted to all classes of the people, especially to the young; as the best means of leading the people to evangelize themselves, and as bringing the greatest number of minds in close contact with the simple text of Scripture, which is the surest refutation of Papal errors.

A resolution was also adopted, welcoming the highly esteemed missionary from Greece, the Rev. Dr. JAMES KING.

Dr. KING was introduced and gave an interesting sketch of his labors in Greece. He said that much prejudice existed in that country against strangers who attempt to introduce the true religion into that land, the Greeks believing that the Oriental is the only true church. Owing to the love of republican government, and the sympathy of the Greeks with this nation, the speaker had been able to speak more freely to them than any other person who was a member of the Protestant Church. The speaker encountered many perils and difficulties in Athens in prosecuting his labors, his life having been placed in jeopardy on several occasions. He earnestly commended the conduct of the editor of the *Star of the East*, who had frequently defended the speaker from the assaults of his enemies.

The Chairman next introduced Rev. Mr. OBREGAN, a reformed Mexican priest. This gentleman was compelled to fly from his native country several months since on account of religious persecutions, and is now engaged in translating and preparing works for distribution in Mexico, when religious toleration shall be restored in that land. The gentleman spoke in Spanish, and Rev. Mr. RILEY, of South America, translated his remarks. He gave a sketch of the reform which has been begun in Mexico among the Catholic clergy, and which had been instrumental in establishing a republican form of government, when the Catholic power called in the aid of the French, to crush a people that was just raising into political and religious liberty. He spoke in no very complimentary terms of the French, who, he said had won their success rather by their intrigues than by their valor. The speaker felt sure that God was looking down on those who are now suffering for religious liberty. They appealed to us for support, and he trusted they would not look in vain.

Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, late a missionary in India, made an eloquent and humorous address, which was frequently applauded. He said that in our struggle God had done one thing for us—he had killed slavery; this goliath of iniquity had measured its length, and lies buried under the grave of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whence it will never rise again. The nation has sworn that slavery shall no more exist. It still exists, however, in spirit, in the hearts of some of the leaders of this rebellion, but they must be exiled, to curse those nations with their presence, who have sympathized with them. [Applause.] God has a great work for this nation to do; to propagate republican principles throughout the world. Old systems and aristocracies begin to shake, while our great republic lives and is stronger than ever. Our weaknesses have died, and we have resurrected in new strength. The speaker criticised the action of England during our national struggle, which he denounced. Still he did not want to go to war with that nation. He believed it was the desire of the Fenian brotherhood to embroil the two countries in a war, and when both nations were exhausted to possess themselves of Ireland, and then subjugate England and America to the service of the Pope. They would have much to do first, the speaker said. He did not believe God had saved us from so many perils to give us over to the power of papacy. The great enemy of liberty is mustering its power to hurl itself against us. The two systems cannot live together. In speaking of Mexico, the speaker said he would not aid that nation of filibustering expeditions, but he would have the government rise in the majesty of its power, and drive the puppet-king from the land. He would equalize the political power of the Catholics by giving the African the right to vote. Make citizens of the negroes, and the Hibernian element goes to the wall. Not only as a matter of policy, but as a matter of justice, he would give the colored people the rights of citizenship. They had fought and earned the privilege.

The Rev. Mr. RILY made a brief address, when the meeting adjourned.

The exercises, which were highly interesting, were interspersed with excellent singing by the choir.

National Temperance Convention.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT SARATOGA.

A convention of leading temperance men throughout the country met, yesterday afternoon, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue.

The convention organized by electing Dr. MARSH as Chairman, and Mr. MEAWIN as Secretary. The question put before the meeting as to the cause of the gentlemen being called together, was the proposed holding of a grand national convention at some of the cities of the Union, and the subject received considerable discussion. Messrs. MINNIS, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. CHICKERING, of Boston; and Dr. NEWELL, of Connecticut, spoke at length upon the importance of such a convention being held, and as the result of the speeches a resolution was offered by Mr. JAS. BRIDGE, seconded by Hon. W. A. BOOTH, that a convention be held at Saratoga next August.

The resolution was freely discussed. Mr. BRIDGE spoke in favor of Saratoga on account of its availability and central position, as well as healthiness. Mr. MARSH thought that the resolution was not catholic enough in its language, and he wanted all classes to be invited. Rev. Jas B. DUNN spoke in favor of the resolution as it stood, and thought that it embraced all classes. He was of the opinion that the temperance cause must be pushed—that they must begin again. He thought that the convention was to be on the broad basis of being open to all classes and all societies, as well as the great mass of temperance men of the Union.

Dr. SCHOLFIELD, of Maryland, supported the resolution, but went for Washington. He spoke of the importance of holding the convention where there would be the best chance of getting a full attendance. He also said that he had not given a gallon of wine to his patients for thirty years, and he mentioned this in support of the theory that liquor was not necessary as medicine.

Gen. SMITH was pleased with the name of the convention, but was in favor of Philadelphia or Cincinnati, and did not like the idea of delegates. Let us call for an open meeting, and all would come; and he spoke of the influence of ministers.

Rev. Mr. WILLETT, of England, hoped that a chance would be given temperance men of his country to attend, as well as Canadians. Mr. W. B. SPOONER, of Boston, supported the resolution, and spoke of the necessity of educating the new generation in the principles of temperance. Dr. VINTER, of Scoharie, spoke of the necessity of bringing all classes of temperance men to the convention. He said that the great principle of total abstinence was the great established principle, and he thought that the country was now ripe for the proposed movement.

Mr. BOERS approved of the time and place; he wanted preparation and energetic action, and he hoped addresses would be delivered upon all phases of the temperance question.

After several additions and amendments, made during the discussion, the resolution was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the friends of temperance throughout the United States be invited by this meeting to meet in national convention at Saratoga Springs, on the first Tuesday in August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that all temperance organizations and all Christian churches be requested to send delegates to meet there the friends of temperance. And that a cordial invitation be extended to all organizations, and to all friends of the good cause throughout the world, to attend.

A committee of gentlemen well known as leading temperance men, from all parts of the country, was then appointed to make the necessary arrangements. After some other minor business, the convention adjourned.

American Temperance Union.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the American Temperance Union was celebrated at Irvine Hall last evening. About one hundred persons were present, one-half of whom were ladies. Hon. WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Connecticut, presided. He said that the agitation for the abolition of slavery commenced about thirty years ago, and the temperance cause could date back about thirty-five years. Slavery is now practically abolished, after thirty years' labor. This should encourage all to persevere in the crusade against intemperance. He admitted that the temperance cause had been retrograding lately, but this only made it the more necessary to take up the question anew and use more earnest efforts in its behalf.

The Secretary, Dr. MARSH, read extracts from the annual report, relating chiefly to operations in the army, in cooperation with the Christian Commission. About 50,000 journals and over 200,000 tracts have, during the year, been sent into the army. The temperance character of President LINCOLN was alluded to in the report with much feeling, and great confidence was expressed in the moral influence of President JOHNSON. The cause in foreign countries, especially in Great Britain, is more prosperous than in our own. Two great supporters have fallen, RICHARD COBDEN and JOHN CASSELL. The death of WILLIAM CURRIE NOYES, one of the Executive Committee, was referred to with much regret. The income and expenditures for the year are about $8 000.

The report, on motion of Rev. Dr. BADGER, was accepted.

Hon. C. COX, Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland, was then introduced. He gave a brief account of the organization of the first temperance societies in this country, and said they had nearly all ceased to exist, with the exception of the Temperance Union. He attributed their failure to their not making *total* abstinence one of the conditions of membership, to legislative interference before the public mind was ripe for it, and to the introduction of politics into their discussions. The speaker referred to the fearful effects of intoxicating liquors, even when pure, on the human frame; and to the still more deleterious effects of the ordinar vile compounds made up of cocculus indicus, sugar of lead and turpentine. He did not think the temperance cause was losing ground, and said that there was less drunkenness in the army than was commonly supposed. In conclusion, he offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That as our beloved country is coming to the close of a war unparalleled for atrocity and violence, we feel especially grateful that our noble armies of defence have been preserved as they have been from the great destroyer of armies—intemperance—and that we shall be able to welcome home surviving brothers, officers and rank and file to be blessings to their families and to aid us in fighting our moral battles.

Rev. Dr. HALLOCK, of Buffalo, offered the following:

Resolved, That in the violent removal of our beloved President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, which fills our nation with sadness, we hold in thankful remembrance his high appreciation of the temperance cause, which he commended to all classes by example and precept. We rejoice that his successor, ANDREW JOHNSON, distinguished for decision and firmness, has so readily signed the declaration previously made by twelve Presidents, favoring the entire disuse of all ardent spirits, especially by young men; and we must reaffirm with increasing strength, that total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors is all high civil and military circles, is absolutely essential to the safety and prosperity of our growing republic.

He said that it would be useless, weak, and unmanly to deny that on a late occasion President JOHNSON had made a most degrading and miserable exhibition of himself, but the sight of the children and the appeals made was too much for him. The good old gentleman said that he could not long live to work for the children, but that as he had worked for fifty years so he would continue.

Singing, music, and a collection closed the evening's proceedings, and the immense audience dispersed.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association was held in their Rooms at the Washington Institute last evening, and in view of the unfavorable state of the weather, was well attended. The President, Mr. WM. EPSALL, occupied the chair, and after the usual preliminary exercises the business of the meeting was proceeded with. The President's report showed that the association had just closed a year of gratifying prosperity, the receipts having been $2,100, the debts all paid, and a balance left in the treasury. The library now consists of 2,400 volumes. The meetings during the past year have been better attended than ever before, and an increasing interest has been manifested in the welfare of the association, and with the most gratifying results. Allusion was made to the war just closed, and the hope expressed that the pacific policy of the late President would be imitated by those now in authority—that no vindictive feeling should be displayed toward the South, but that they should be won back by good deeds, and in that spirit of charity which bids us love our enemies.

The report of the Treasurer was read, and details of the receipts and expenditures given, after which delegates were appointed to the annual convention, to meet in Philadelphia on the 7th of June next.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

President—William Edsall.

Vice-Presidents—S. M. Giddings, Episcopal; E. D. Barker, Congregational; H. A. Hager, Baptist; C. H. Righter, Methodist; Robert A. Bryant, Presbyterian; J. Suydam Steinhoff, Ref. Dutch.

Corresponding Secretary—Henry White.

Recording Secretary—James Darling.

Treasurer—Henry Chapin.

Librarian—George A. Morand.

Register—James H. Lightbody.

Managers—O. Wilbour, Episcopal; Wm. G. Losey, Presbyterian; Chas. A. Marvin, Ref. Dutch; Thos. O. Conant, Baptist; L. W. Manchester, Congregational; A. B. Thorne, Methodist.

The association will remove from their present quarters on the 1st of July, to the new building on the corner of Fulton-avenue and Gallatin-place. They will occupy the second and third stories, which they have leased for three years. The dimensions are 46 by 75. The location being very attractive and pleasant, the rooms of sufficient capacity for all the purposes required, it is confidently anticipated that these considerations will conduce to the material prosperity of the association.

The proceedings of the meeting closed with a prayer.

The Brooklyn Sunday Schools.

The anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday Schools, to which a great deal of interest is always attached by the juvenile portion of the community, is fixed for Tuesday, the 23d of May inst.

Anniversaries To-Day.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY—Church of the Puritans. Business meetings morning and afternoon. Lecture of ANNA E. DICKINSON at the Cooper Institute, evening. Subject—"Our Martyred President—He, being dead, yet speaketh."

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY—Madison-square Presbyterian Church, 10 A. M. Business meeting in the lecture-room adjoining the church, at 9 o'clock; also a meeting of the board to elect an Executive Committee. Bishop MCILVAINE will preside. Speakers—Rev. Dr. KING, of St. Louis; Rev. Dr. CROSBY, of New-York City; Rev. H. D. GANSE, of New York City; Rev. R. F. BURNS, of Canada; Rev. Chaplain TWICHELL, Mr. J. E. VASSAR.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY—(BOSTON)—Irving Hall, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY—Irving Hall, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE JERSEY CITY SABBATH-SCHOOLS—NEARLY FOUR THOUSAND CHILDREN IN PROCESSION.—The tenth anniversary of the Jersey City Sabbath-School Association was celebrated on Monday afternoon by appropriate services in several of the churches and a grand procession, in which over 3,000 children and about 300 teachers took part. The schools assembled as follows: Tabernacle—Schools—First Presbyterian, Trinity Methodist, Congregational and First Reformed Dutch. Addresses were delivered by Rev. H. M. SCUDDER, Rev. Mr. MONROE and Rev. J. MILTON HOWES. Hedding Methodist—Schools—Hedding Methodist and South Seventh-street Mission. Addresses by Rev. J. M. FREEMAN, of Paterson, and A. C. SMITH, Esq. Wayne-street Reformed Dutch—School—Wayne-street Reformed Dutch and Morgan-street Mission. Addresses by Rev. Mr. STEWART, of Tarrytown, and Rev. Mr. DURYEA, of Lafayette. Union Baptist—Union Baptist School. Addresses by Rev. Mr. PARMLEE, pastor, and Rev. Mr. WHITE. St. Paul's Methodist—Schools—St. Paul's Methodist, Third Presbyterian and German Lutheran. Addresses by Rev. Mr. BURR and Dr. HARKNESS. Second Presbyterian—Schools—Third Reformed Dutch and Second Presbyterian. Addresses by Rev. Dr. BRADY and Rev. Mr. STEVENSON. At the close of the services a procession was formed and marched in the following order with badges, banners and flags, each school with its number of children: Morgan-street Mission, 150; Second Reformed Dutch, 250; St. Paul's Methodist, 434; Third Presbyterian, 190; Third Reformed Dutch, 274; Second Presbyterian Mission 180; First Presbyterian, 156; Trinity Methodist, 240; First Reformed Dutch, 150; First Congregational, 350; South Seventh-street Mission, 304; Hedding Methodist, 400; Union Baptist, 550. Mr. A. S. JEWELL, acted as Grand-Marshal, and Messrs. T. H. PORTER and R. N. PARKER, as Assistant Marshals. After passing through a number of streets, the procession marched around Van Vorst-square and were dismissed in front of the square on Jersey-avenue, where Helmsmuller's Band were stationed and discoursed some fine music. The children then repaired to their respective churches, where each one was supplied with a paper bag containing cake, oranges, candy, &c., and then went on their way rejoicing. The anniversary exercises of the Sunday School Association will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington-street, on Wednesday evening, 10th inst.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FIELD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
WINDOW SHADES,
For Stores, Dwellings or Skylights.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Havana, from Havana—Mrs. Eliza St. John, C. Segari, C. Martin, Mary Ann Benfield, sister and niece, Mary Jane Carr, Ramon Milan and wife, John Goss and wife, P. R. Garcia, Antonio de Armas, W. H. H. Jones, R. K. Elliott, G. Lavilette, Geo. Seymour, J. Hodson, Louis Ebert, Herman Ebert, Jos. Harris, A. P. Nowne, J. H. Nowne, C. Rosas, H. Harding, J. Arnold and servant, Leon Batt, Louis Ordas, Manuel Aristi, Alonso Arnas Deude, Manuel Gonzales, E. Escalante, Thos. Hale, J. S. Keeling, F. A. McGee, Jas. Stewart, B. S. Canfield, W. T. Maher, J. A. Brennan, J. A. Mitiel, J. C. Early, Edward Reos, M. Walbeche, Juan Sawants, Albert Hoyt, Peter Klein, Jr., Baltasar, M. Riedra, Miguel Piedra, Joseph Brandesmath, F. C. Peres, W. H. Leery, J. E. Hurlbert, James E. Miller, C. Criban, Ramon E. Cians, Ambrosio Ata, Juan J. Ata.

MAY 9—*In steamship Erin, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Bowden, Mrs. Dahin and 2 children, Mrs. E. Johnstone, Mrs. Mary Watkins and 2 children, Mrs. C. D. Brown, Miss E. Hunter, Miss E. Kirwood, Mrs. Brusin, maid and 4 children, W. Foster and child, Henry Meisiger, Jean Gottfield, Mr. Kenworthy, Dr. Butterford, Mr. Howard, James Douglas, Capt. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Dolne and 2 children, Wm. Ireland, G. Willis.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 50 | Sun sets..... 7 04 | Moon rises. 5 57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 04 | Gov. Island.. 7 53 | Hell Gate.. 9 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 9.

Cleared.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, Jas. Hand.
Ship Melrose, Barstow, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co
Brig Fashina. (Br.,) Larkin, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.
Schooners Iris, (Br.,) Halfield, Parrsboro, P. I, Nevins & Sons; S. J. Vaughan, Vaughan, Washington, Van Brunt & Nash; John Walker, Brewster, Washington.
Van Brunt & Slaght; Clara Jenkins, (Br.,) Rice, Annapolis, N. S., P. I. Nevins & Sons.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool April 26, via Queenstown 27th, at 11 45 A. M., with mdse. and 773 passengers to John G. Dale. April 27, off Roche's Point, saw steamship Etna, bound in. 28th, at 6 45 P. M., 110 miles W. of Fastnet, steamship China, bound E. May 1, lat. 49 47, lon. 26 53, steamship Britannia, bound E. 3d, 8 P. M., lat. 45 15, lon. 43 33, Br. ship Canada West, strg. N. W. 4th, lat. 44 18, lon. 46 22, a bark rigged steamer, bound E., supposed the Germania. Steamship Havana, Greene, Havana 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers. May 7, 10 P. M., lat. 34 21, lon. 79 14, passed steamship Guiding Star, hence for New-Orleans.
Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow April 22, with mdse. and 563 passengers to Francis Macdonald.
Steamer Dudley Buck, Merriman, Fortress Monroe 26 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.
Brig Alexander Nickels, Rosebrook, Nuevitas 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter.
Brig Vineland, (of Cardiff,) Nichols, Rio Janeiro March 20, via St. Thomas April 24, with coffee to Geo. F. Bulley.
Brig Forrester, Murray, Bath 6 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Brig H. C. Brooks, Miller, Frontera, Mexico, 25 ds., with mahogany, etc., to B. F. Small & Co. Left no vessels. The brig Star of Faith sailed 2 ds. previously for Boston.
Schr. Lulsita, Underhill, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.
Schr. May Queen, Barnett, of and from Bermuda 9 ds., with potatoes, etc., to McColl & Frith.
Schr. Belgrade, (of Arichat,) Le Blanc, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 18 ds., with oats to K. P. Busk & Co.
Schr. E. F. Smith, Doane, Charleston, S. C., 4 ds., in ballast to H. Goodspeed.
Schr. Boston, McKee, St. Andrew's, N. B., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr. George Washington, Pendleton, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr. G. B. King, McGregor, Calais, with laths to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr. Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, with laths to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr. Union, Kelly, Cherryfield, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr. J. P. Best, Foster, Cherryfield, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr. Capt. John, Terry, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr. George Washington, ——, Portland, with lumber to James Robinson.
Schr. Dragon, (Dan.,) Petersen, St. Croix 13 ds., with molasses to Iver. Beecher & Co.
Schr. Sarah Clark, Machias, with timber and laths to F. Talbot & Co.
Schr. S. F. King, Clendenin, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. Clara Jane, Armstrong, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to L. & J. P. Bell.
Schr. Kendunkie, Mitchel, Calais 7 ds., with spars to Bolyoke & Murray.
Schr. Harvest Belle, Hatch, Portland 8 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr Sarah, Drieko, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. Lottie, Kent, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., in ballast to S. W. West.
Schr. Fashion, (of Brookhaven,) Mills, Matanzas 6 ds., with pineapples, etc., to Meacham & Farnum.
Schr. Hampden Belle, Hatch, Portland, with lumber to John Boyn

The New-York Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

Public Sentiment in Europe on the Assassination.

ACTION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Letter of Condolence from Queen Victoria to Mrs. Lincoln.

Message of Sympathy from the Emperor of France.

Immense Public Meetings in London and Liverpool.

Passage of Resolutions of Sympathy in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies.

The English Press on the Assassination.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. MOODIE, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, has arrived at Halifax to-night. She brought 36 passengers for Halifax, and 36 for Boston.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton early on the morning of the 28th.

The steamship *Etna* reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 28th.

The steamship *China*, from New-York, reached Queenstown on the forenoon of the 29th.

A dispatch dated Liverpool, April 29, evening, says the *China's* news created favorable impression. American securities improved. Confederate loan flat, at a material decline, closing at 11@13.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The assassination of President LINCOLN continued to evoke expressions of sympathy and indignation throughout Europe, and the arrival of the *China* was anxiously awaited for news of the development of the effect in America.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords on the 27th, Earl RUSSELL gave notice that on Monday, the 1st of May, he would move an address to the Crown, expressing the sorrow and indignation of the House at the assassination of the President of the United States, and praying Her Majesty to convey expression of these feelings to the Government of the United States.

Earl DERBY hoped the government had taken pains to ascertain that there was nothing in the form of a motion rendering it in the highest degree doubtful whether the unanimous assent would be given by the House to the motion. As proposed, the matter was unprecedented. He was quite certain the expression of sorrow and indignation for the atrocious act committed, would not only meet with the unanimous assent of the House, but would represent the feeling of every man, woman and child in Her Majesty's dominions.

Earl RUSSELL said Earl DERBY was correct in saying that the circumstances were happily unprecedented, and he hoped there would be nothing in the form of the motion which would cause objection to be taken to it.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, Sir GEORGE GREY, in the absence of Lord PALMERSTON on account of illness, gave a notice similar to that given by Earl RUSSELL in the House of Lords, adding that the address should convey a strong feeling of sympathy and condolence with the government and people of the United States. The announcement was received with cheers.

GREAT MEETING IN LONDON.

On Saturday evening, the 29th of April, an immense public meeting convened, under the auspices of the Emancipation Society, in St. James Hall, to express feelings of grief and horror at the assassination of President LINCOLN, and sympathy with the government and people of the United States, and with Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. SEWARD and family. The galleries of the hall were draped in black. Over the end of the gallery hung the American flag. The hall was crowded with an audience who manifested not merely their warm admiration of the character and capacity of the late President, and sincere sympathy with the people of the United States in the loss sustained, but their hearty approval of the great cause Mr. LINCOLN represented.

The platform contained an army of Parliamentary gentlemen, and many leading citizens of the metropolis. Many ladies were present, a majority of whom were in mourning.

Various resolutions were carried, not merely with unanimity, but with an intense feeling rarely seen at public meetings.

The chair was occupied by WILLIAM EVANS, President of the Emancipation Society. Messrs. FORSTER, STANSFIELD, LEATHERN, TAYLOR, POTTER, BAXTER and BAINES, members of Parliament, commenced the proceedings with expressions of deep sympathy with the American Government and people, and entire confidence in the Administration of President JOHNSON.

The Chairman was supported by twenty influential members of Parliament, and a large array of distinguished Presidents, representing every section of the community.

Letters of sympathy were received from Sir CHARLES LYELL, Lord HOUGHTON and others.

W. E. FORSTER, member of Parliament, moved the first resolution, that this meeting desires to give utterance to the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President LINCOLN and the murderous attack on Mr. SEWARD; and to convey to Mrs. LINCOLN, and the United States Government and people the expression of its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Mr. FORSTER said this was the time when the tie of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt. A thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and especially possesses the heart of every Englishman as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and country, who had not lost their faith for the future. He was confident in the belief that they had so learnt the lesson of common history that they would prove what strength free and Christian people have to bear up against every blow like this, though it be such a blow as had rarely ever fallen upon any commonwealth. He expressed his convictions that President JOHNSON would continue President LINCOLN'S work of restoring peace to the country, and insuring freedom to all who dwell in it. [Great applause.]

P. A. TAYLOR, M. P., seconded the resolution. He expressed deep sympathy with the American nation, which had lost a worthy successor of WASHINGTON. LINCOLN'S great task had been fulfilled. He had crushed the rebellion of the slaveholder. Time, the destroyer, had not withered one leaf in the chaplet of his glory. He had no fear that the Government of the United States would fall into the career of revengeful retribution. He asked the audience to remember that for years portions of the press and people had heaped every epithet of abuse upon LINCOLN, and were now trying to do the same thing by JOHNSON. [Shame!] He felt confident that the efforts of the new government would be continued in the same direction as LINCOLN'S, and that it would soon effect the complete restoration of the Union with the complete emancipation of the negro. LINCOLN died for that principle, but his death was not the symbol of its defeat, but of its glorious triumph!" [Cheers.]

Mr. LEATHERN, M., P., brother-in-law of Mr. BRIGHT, concurred in the hearty tribute paid to the character and services of President LINCOLN. They had seen America pass triumphantly through gigantic perils, and they confidently expected that she would come out with equal fortitude and equal dignity from what was perhaps the last and greatest of her triumphs.

Mr. STANSFIELD, M. P., moved the next resolution, viz:

That this meeting desires to express its entire confidence in the determination and power of the people and Government of the United States to carry out to the fullest extent the policy of which ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S Presidential career was the embodiment, and establish free institutions throughout the whole American population.

Mr. STANSFIELD said they had met not only to give an expression of their horror at a deed so foul that history could produce no parallel, but to show our sympathy for a cause which begins by being honorable and great to be righteous, and which by the acts and by the life and death of its Martyr President has now become sacred in their eyes. [Loud cheers.] The South had been fighting for the avowed and deliberate purpose of promoting and perpetuating human slavery. It attempted to found its subsistence upon a national crime, and had met the deserved fate of those who set themselves against the laws of God and man. The North had been fighting for a common country, which they would share, but which they would not allow to be torn asunder. Step by step the North rose to the height of the great and holy argument on which their cause was founded. Each delay, each defeat, seemed but to make their resolve firmer and higher and purer their policy. When the South finally abolished slavery throughout its States, then victory would finally crown their cause. Throughout all this period, LINCOLN guided his country with honor, if anything could strengthen the States in their trial, it would be the deepfelt, spontaneous and universal sympathy which was now travelling to them from Europe. He was sure all prayed that the government and people might be true to the example of him who was the guide of their cause.

Mr. J. B. POTTER, M. P. seconded the motion. He said he now stood in Parliament as successor of RICHARD COBDEN, whose object it was, equally with that of LINCOLN, to dignify labor. LINCOLN destroyed slavery in America. It should be their wish to destroy serfdom at home. And he trusted the result of the conflict in America would be to give an impetus to the cause of reform in Europe.

Mr. BAXTER, M. P., supported the resolution. He expressed hearty concurrence with the eloquent tributes paid to the memory of President LINCOLN. All the events of the last four years dwindled into insignificance before the issues involved in the great contest in America. Not only was the great question of slavery involved in the contest, but the question of constitutional government all through the world. He did not believe a great cause depended on a single life, and felt confident that the American people would hurry to a triumphant issue the policy and principles of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Hon. LYNEDH STANLEY, second son of Lord STANLEY, of Alderaley, a member of the cabinant, expressed his admiration for the character of Mr. LINCOLN.

Professor FAWCETT also supported the resolutions.

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE, M. P., said the man who elected LINCOLN could not be wrong in the choice of JOHNSON.

Mr. CAIRD, M. P., moved that copies of the foregoing resolutions be placed in the hands of Mr. ADAMS for transmission to the President of the United States, Mrs. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD. He paid a warm compliment to the American Minister, whose moderation and firmness [and conciliation had been the best preservation of peace between the two countries. The resolutions were supported by GREEFELL, CURBEN and EWING, members of Parliament, and Rev. NEWMAN HALL and MASON JONES.

CYRUS W. FIELD, who was called for, and received with great applause, thanked the chairman and the meeting on behalf of the American people, for their deep sympathy with the thirty millions on the other side of the Atlantic, who were mourning for the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

GREAT MEETING IN LIVERPOOL.

There was a great meeting of the merchants of Liverpool, at St. George's Hall, on the afternoon of the 27th, to express the sentiments of the people at the assassination of President LINCOLN. The Mayor presided; and he and several leading merchants made speeches denouncing the crime and expressing sympathy with the people of the United States in strong terms. A resolution, expressing sorrow and indignation, regardless of all differences of opinion politically, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be sent to the American Minister at London, to Mrs. LINCOLN, and to Mrs. SEWARD.

On the evening of the same day, and at the same place, there was another great meeting of the working classes, at which similar resolutions were adopted. A resolution of a more political character was offered, and led to confusion, amidst which the meeting was adjourned.

ACTION OF VARIOUS PUBLIC BODIES.

The Common Council of London, the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool and public bodies in various parts of England, have adopted resolutions of sympathy and indignation.

Large numbers of Germans in London also presented an address to Mr. ADAMS.

MEETING OF AMERICANS IN LONDON.

The Americans in London at the call of Mr FERNANDO WOOD, assembled in considerable numbers at Grosvenor Hotel, on the 27th to give expression to their sentiments, but at the sugestion of Mr. ADAM, who sent a message to that effect, the meeting was adjourned to the first of May, when a great meeting of Americans will take place at St. James Hall, under the presidency of Mr. ADAS.

DEPTH OF PUBLIC FEELING IN ENGLAND.

The *Times*, of the 29th, says it is not using the language of hyperbole in describing the prevailing manifestations of feeling as unexampled. President LINCOLN was only the chief of a foreign State with which we were not unfrequently in diplumatic or political collision. He might have been regarded as not much more to us than the head of any friendly government. And yet his end has already stirred the feelings of the public to their utmost depths. A space of twenty-four hours was sufficient to fill the country not only with grief and indignation, but to evoke almost unprecedented expressions of feeling from constituted bodies. It was but on Wednesday that the intelligence reached us, and on Thursday the House of Lords and Commons, the Corporation of London, and the people of our chief manufacturing towns in public meetings assembled, had recorded their sentiments or expressed their views. In the House of Lords, absence of precedent for such manifestations was actually made the subject of remark. The address which the American people will receive from us are expressions of sincere and unaffected sympathy.

The London *Times*, editorially referring to Mr. MASON'S letter to the *Index*, rejoices to see MASON repudiate the crime, and says if the Southern States themselves do not utterly and even more emphatically renounce it and its authors, they will forfeit all the sympathy which remains as the solace of their misfortunes, and drive the whole British public into rapid and strong adhesion to the Federal cause.

The weekly newspapers all coincide with the daily press in their remarks on Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination.

The *Army & Navy Gazette* says nothing for many years has moved England like the telegram announcing the event. It pays a warm tribute to Mr. LINCOLN'S memory, and says the more we look at the facts, the more one sees that, although President LINCOLN is dead, the Confederates are hopelessly beaten.

QUEEN VICTORIA TO MRS. LINCOLN.

It is reported that Queen VICTORIA will send condolence to Mrs. LINCOLN and express sympathy with the American people.

FEELING ON THE CONTINENT.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, April 30.

Addresses of condolence to the American people have passed the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath unanimously.

The Austrian and Swiss Governments have forwarded addresses. The Protestant Church of Paris performed a funeral service yesterday.

A dispatch from Paris says: "NAPOLEON, on receiving the news, deputed an Aid-de-Camp to call on the Minister of the United States to request him to convey to President JOHNSON the expression of profound affliction and sorrow with which the odious crimes had inspired the Emperor.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies was draped in black on the 27th, and would continue so for the three following days, in mourning for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The Minister of Finance moved, and the Chamber agreed, to send an address to the American Congress, expressing the grief of the country and the House at Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination.

Herr VON BISMARK, Prime Minister of Prussia, addressed a letter to the United States Minister in Berlin, and it was personally delivered by the Under Secretary of State.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, Herr LOWE, in earnest terms, moved a vote of sympathy with America. He extolled from personal acquaintance the greatness of President LINCOLN'S character. Almost all the members rose in token of their concurrence in the proposed vote.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times, April 27.

The American news which we publish this morning will be received throughout Europe with sorrow as sincere and profound as it awoke even in the United States themselves. * * * *

We trust it will appear that the crimes of WILKES BOOTH and his accomplice were conceived and executed in concert with no one but themselves. The South, broken and defeated, could receive no possible benefit from the removal of Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD; *the too probable effect of the crime is an accession of madness and anger, rendering all schemes of reconstruction impossible.* On the other hand, the waving of a knife before the affrighted audience at the theatre, and the "*Sic semper tyrannis*," pronounced by the assassin, indicate the vanity of men willing to immortalize themselves, like ERATOSTRATUS, though the world should perish. Unjust as we believe it to be, the Confederate cause will not escape the dishonor cast upon it by the wanton murders of Mr. LINCOLN and the Secretary. *The admiration won by the long and gallant defence of Richmond will be lessened; the memory of Lee's lofty bearing and Jackson's deep religious feeling will be obscured by the atrocities committed in the name and on behalf of the South. Arson in New-York, theft under the pretense of war in Vermont, and assassination in the capital, dim the lustre of a four years' resistance to superior forces and of many a well-fought field in Virginia.*

What may be the actual destiny of the United States deprived of the guiding hand of Mr. LINCOLN and of the experience of Mr. SEWARD, no one would venture to fore tell. In compliance with the provision of the constitution, Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON has assumed the Presidency for the rest of Mr. LINCOLN'S term. At the time when the last mail left New-York the States had not recovered from the feeling of horror and astonishment which had been created by the news of Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination, but the possibility of Mr. JOHNSON'S succeeding to the Presidency had been discussed when such an event was thought highly improbable, and it was earnestly deprecated by all parties. The indecorous exhibition upon the occasion of the inauguration of Mr. JOHNSON as Vice-President was of a piece with his previous career; and, indeed, the memory of his conduct as Governor of Tennessee must fill every American with the gloomiest forebodings. On the other hand, anything like a violent interruption of the succession is a thing which an American citizen with his almost idolatrous veneration for the constitution would shrink from instinctively. The best solution of the difficulty would be a voluntary resignation, by Mr. JOHNSON, of an office which no one ever seriously intended him to fill, and if his own sense of decency does not suggest this course to him it may be hoped that such pressure of public opinion will be brought to bear upon him that he may be led to adopt it. His instant assumption of the Presidency was probably deemed necessary, and, under such exciting circumstances, little can be gathered from the few words uttered by Mr. JOHNSON when the oath of office was administered to him. Such as they are, they point to a resolution to execute the duties of the post, but the influences by which the incoming President is surrounded cannot be favorable to his retention of office. Gen. GRANT and Gen. SHERMAN are both in or near Washington, the one the Commander-in-Chief and captor of Richmond, the other the man who first demonstrated the hollowness of the Confederate resources. Neither they nor Mr. STANTON, the Secretary of War, can wish to see the work on which they have been engaged so long, and on which so much life and treasure has been spent, wasted because it has fallen to a hand which is incompetent to carry it through. *The task which lies before the President and his Cabinet is the most considerable that has engaged the attention of statesmen for several generations. It was doubtful whether Mr. Lincoln could have accomplished it; it is morally certain that Mr. Johnson cannot. The fate of a nation hangs in the balance, and we wait with anxiety to see which way it will turn.*

From the London Star.

FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN one cry of universal regret will be raised all over the civilized earth. We do not believe that even the fiercest partisans of the Confederacy in this country will entertain any sentiment at such a time but one of grief and horror. To us ABRAHAM LINCOLN *has always seemed the finest character produced by the American war on either side of the struggle.* He was great, not merely by the force of genius—and only the word genius will describe the power of intellect by which he guided himself and his country through such a crisis—but by the *simple, natural strength and grandeur of his character.* TALLEYRAND once said of a great American statesman that without experience he "divined" his way through any crisis. Mr. LINCOLN thus *divined his way* through the perilous, exhausting and unprecedented difficulties which might well have broken strength and blinded the prescience of the best-trained professional statesman. He seemed to arrive by instinct—by the instinct of a noble, unselfish, and manly nature—at the very ends which the highest of political genius, the longest of political experience, could have done no more than reach. He bore himself fearlessly in danger, calmly in difficulty, modestly in success. The world was at last beginning to know how good, and, in the best sense, how great a man he was. It had long, indeed, learned that he was as devoid of vanity as of fear; but it had only just come to know what magnanimity and mercy the hour of triumph would prove that he possessed. Reluctant enemies were just beginning to break into eulogy over his wise and noble clemency when the dastard hand of a vile murderer destroyed his noble and valuable life. We in England have something to feel ashamed of when we meditate upon the greatness of the man so ruthlessly slain. Too many Englishmen lent themselves to the vulgar and ignoble cry which was raised against him. English writers degraded themselves to the level of the coarsest caricaturists when they had to tell of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They stooped to criticise a foreign patriot as a menial might comment on the bearing of a hero. They sneered at his manner, as if CROMWELL was a Chesterfield: they accused him of ugliness, as if MIRABEAU was a beauty; they made coarse pleasantry of his figure, as if PEEL was a posture-master; they were factious about his dress, as if CAVOUR was a D'Orsay; they were indignant about his jokes, as if PALMERSTON never jested. We do not remember any instance since the wildest days of British fury against the Corsican "Ogre," in which a foreign statesman was so dealt with in English writings as Mr. LINCOLN. And when we make the comparison we cannot but remember that while NAPOLEON was our unscrupulous enemy LINCOLN was our steady friend. Assailed by the coarsest attacks on this side the ocean, tried by the surest temptations on that, ABRAHAM LINCOLN calmly and steadfastly maintained a policy of peace with England, and *never did a deed, never wrote or spoke a word which was unjust or unfriendly to the British nation.* Had such a man died by the hand of disease in the hour of his triumph, the world must have mourned for his loss. That he has fallen by the coward hand of a vile assassin exasperates and embitters the grief beyond any power of language to express.

From the London Daily News, April 27.

In the hour of his great work done, President LINCOLN has fallen. Not, indeed, in the flush of triumph *or no thought of triumph was in that truest and humble heart*, nor in the intoxication of applause, for the fruits of victory were not yet gathered in his hand, was the Chief of the American people, *the foremost man in the great Christian revolution of our day*, struck down. But his task was, nevertheless, accomplished, and the battle of his life was won. So he passes away from the heat and the toil that still have to be endured, full of the honor that belongs to one who has nobly done his part, and carrying in his last thoughts the sense of deep, steadfast thankfulness that he in whom could see the assured coming of that end for which he had so long striven in faith and hope. * * *

In all time to come, not among Americans only, but among all who think of manhood as more than rank, and set worth above display, the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be held in reverence. Rising from among the poorest of the people, winning his slow way upward by sheer hard work, preserving in every successive stage a character unspotted and a fame untainted, securing a wider respect as he became better known, never pretending to more than he was, nor being less than he professed himself, he was at length, for very singleness of heart and uprightness of conduct, because all felt that they could trust him utterly, and would desire to be guided by his firmness, courage and sense, placed in the chair of President at the turning-point of his nation's history. A life so true, rewarded by a dignity so majestic, was defence enough against the petty shafts of malice which party spirit, violent enough to light a civil war, aimed against him. The lowly callings he had first pursued became his titles to greater respect among those whose respect was worth having: the little external rusticities only showed more brightly, as the rough matrix the golden ore, the true dignity of his nature. Never was any one, set in such high place, and surrounded with so many motives of furious detraction, so little impeached of aught blameworthy. The bitterest enemy could find no more to lay to his charge than that his language was sometimes too homely for a supersensitive taste, or that he conveyed in a jesting phrase what they deemed mere suited for a statelier style. But against these specks, what thorough nobility have we not to set? *A purity of thought, word and deed never challenged, a disinterestedness never suspected, an honesty of purpose never impugned, a gentleness and tenderness that never made a private enemy or alienated a friend*—these are indeed qualities which may well make a nation mourn. But he had intellect as well as goodness. Cautiously conservative, fearing to pass the limits of established systems, seeking the needful amendments rather from growth than alteration, he proved himself in the crisis the very man best suited for his post. * *

Mr. JOHNSON'S character will be discussed during the next few days just as Mr. LINCOLN'S was not long since. Two months ago, few people in this country had even of Mr. JOHNSON; now nothing is more common than to hear the most conclusive judgments pronounced on his character. An evening contemporary spoke of him yesterday as a "drunken mechanic." This is the kind of language that we have to guard against. Of course, if the phrase correctly represents the facts, it is not because Mr. JOHNSON can dispose of fleets and armies that we are to hold our tongues. We therefore wish to state the result of inquiries which we have thought it our duty to make. Of the incident so regretable, so untoward, which occurred at the recent installation, we know just as much and just as little as our contemporaries. But we are assured by those who cannot but know the facts, and we entirely believe, that this incident cannot, without injustice and injury, be taken to represent Mr. JOHNSON'S character. Those who know him well, describe him as a man of real capacity and of temperate habits. Mr. JOHNSON was elected by the great Southern State of Tennessee to represent it as a Senator in Congress before the war. Since the war, he was chosen by Mr. LINCOLN to be the Military Governor of Tennessee. These are testimonies such as are not given to habitual drunkards, or to men whom Nature has marked out for mechanical pursuits. Let us wait a while, and see how Mr. JOHNSON behaves before we pass judgment on him. It is our interest, as well as our duty.

From the London Globe, April 27.

It is too soon to anticipate the depth and breadth of this great calamity to America and Europe. Mr. LINCOLN had come nobly through a great ordeal. He had extorted the approval even of his opponents, at least on this side of the water. They had come to admire, reluctantly, his firmness, honesty, fairness and sagacity. He had tried to do, and he had done, what he considered to be his duty with magnanimity. He had never called for vengeance upon any one. In his dealings with foreign countries, and in his expressions with regard to them, he had come to be remarkable, because, among American Presidents, he showed a justness of view and tone, which was not common. In the hour, when the cause he had labored for was about to triumph, and peace once more prevail over a torn and bleeding continent, he was shot in the back at a theatre by a cowardly assassin.

From the Manchester Examiner & Times, April 27.

The death of Mr. LINCOLN touches all hearts with the tenderest pity. It is sad beyond expression to see him roughly shot down by a ruthless assassin, just as he was reaching the climax of his career; just as the people whom he so devotedly served were beginning to do full justice to his simple and noble nature; just as the storms with which he so heroically struggled were passing away, and in the sunshine of peace he could look forward to the speedy realization of his highest hopes. In him the nation has lost an honest statesman, an uncorruptible patriot, a sagacious guide, and the loss occurs at the very crisis when his great qualities were more than ever required to assist in solving the knotty questions which are likely to arise out of the termination of the war. * * * * * * * *

From the Pall-mall Gazette.

Since the day when HENRY IV. was stabbed by RAVAILLAC, a fouler, or more detestable, or more deplorable event than the assassination of President LINCOLN was never committed in this world. The loss itself is unspeakably great, not only to the United States, but to ourselves. For four years Mr. LINCOLN discharged the most difficult duties which could fall to the lot of a human being, not indeed in a way to strike the imagination of those who care for mere external show, but with a degree of substantial judgment and good sense which it would be almost impossible to overrate. He was our best friend. He never lent himself to the purposes of that foolish and wicked minority which tried to set enmity between America and England. He never said or wrote an unfriendly word about us. It would be hard to show that he made one false step in the management of the great trust committed to him. He is gone and is to be succeeded by Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON, who for the next four years will be the greatest potentate in the world, except, perhaps, the Czar. It is impossible to estimate, it is not even easy to exaggerate the calamity. In the absence of all details on this subject, it is idle to guess at the authors of this execrable crime. The act, indeed, is so hideous and so pernicious to the interests of the North, the South, and Europe at large, that the author of it must be either a madman or a devil. If there is the least reason to suspect the Southern leaders of any sort of complicity with this awful wickedness, it will damn their cause for ever, and justify the harshest things said against them.

LETTER FROM MR. MASON.

From the London Index.

Time will develop the mystery as yet attending the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, and the attempted assassination of Mr. SEWARD, his Secretary of State. I desire only to repel at once the calumnious assertion of EDWIN M. STANTON, the Secretary of War, in his letter to Mr. ADAMS, printed in the London journals of this morning, that these acts were "planned and set on foot by rebels, under pretence of avenging the South and aiding the rebel cause," and of which he says there is "evidence obtained." Mr. STANTON'S letter is dated on the 15th of April, and states that Mr. LINCOLN was assassinated in the theatre at half-past 10 the previous night, and died at 20 minutes past 7 on the morning of the day that he wrote. I adduce this to show how unlikely it is, in the hurried excitement, and the necessary occupations attending such events, that any but the wildest theories would prevail in regard to the cause of the event, or the objects of the perpetrators. Mr. STANTON adopts that which he deemed would be the most useful before the public of his country. Should the "evidence" to which he refers support his calumny ever see the light, it will be scanned with the experience derived in regard to other evidence, unscrupulously fabricated in the same quarter, during the present war, for base political effect. It is the crudest conception, too, that the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was planned and executed for the purpose of "aiding the rebel cause;" but I can well understand that it may have material influence in aiding the cause of that overpowering party in the United States of which Mr. STANTON is the type, and ANDREW JOHNSON, who succeeds as President, with BUTLER, of the notorious prefix, are the exponents and leaders—a party in whose path the late President and his Secretary were acknowledged obstacles in their projected schemes of plunder and raping to follow their dominion over the Southern States. For the rest, I learn from a well-informed source in London that "WILKES BOOTH," who is accused of the deed, is a son of the celebrated English actor of that name, was of his father's profession, which he pursued principally in the Northern States, and was generally understood as inheriting those traits significant of his father's name, JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, by whom he was named JOHN WILKES, after the great English Radical—an origin and mental training little likely to engender the slightest sympathy with the great cause of the conservative South. As to the crime which has been committed, none will view it with more abhorrence than the people of the South, but they will know, as will equally all well-balanced minds, that it is the necessary offspring of those scenes of bloodshed and murder in every form of unbridled license, which have signalized the invasion of the South by Northern armies, unrebuked certainly, and therefore instigated, by their leaders, and those over them.

Pardon the length of this note. I desired only instantly to repel the atrocious calumnies in the letter of Mr. STANTON. Very respectfully yours,

J. M. MASON.

No. 24 Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, London, April 27, 1865.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS

IN LONDON.

From the London Times, April 27.

The intelligence of the assassination of President LINCOLN, and of the attempt to assassanate Mr. SEWARD, caused a most extraordinary sensation in the city yesterday. Toward noon the news became known, and it spread rapidly from mouth to mouth in all directions. At first many were incredulous as to the truth of the rumor, and some believed it to have been set afloat for purposes in connetion with the Stock Exchange. The house of PEABODY & Co., American bankers, in Broad-street, had received early intelligence of the assassination, and from there the news was carried to the Bank of England, whence it quickly radiated in a thousand different directions. Meanwhile was being wafted far and wide by the second editions of the morning papers, and was supplemented later in the day by the publication of additional particulars. Shortly after 12 o'clock it was communicated to the Lord Mayor while he was sitting in the Justice-room of the Mansion-house, and about the same time "the star-spangled banner" was hoisted half-mast high over the American Consulate, at the corner of Grace-church-street. The same flag had but a few days before floated in triumph from the same place on the entry of the Federals into Richmond, and still later on the surrender of Gen. LEE. Between 1 and 2 o'clock, the third edition of the *Times*, containing a circumstantial narrative of the affair, made its appearance in the city, and became immediately in extraordinary demand. A newsvender in the Royal Exchange, was selling it at half-a-crown a copy, and by 3½ o'clock, it could not be had there for money. The excitement caused by the intelligence was manifested in the public streets, and the event was the theme of conversation everywhere. The revival of the affair of the Road-hill murder, which in the earlier part of the day had created a profound sensation, sank into insignificance in comparison with the interest and astonishment excited by the news of the tragedy at Washington. A photographer in Cornhill, "taking time by the forelock," exhibited cartes of the departed President in his window, inscribed "the late Mr. LINCOLN," and accompanied by an account of the assassination cut from the second edition of a cotemporary. Throughout the remainder of the day the evening papers were sold in unexampled numbers, and often at double and treble the ordinary price, all evincing the universal interest felt in the astounding intelligence.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

The excitement caused throughout England by the American news has never been equalled, at least in the present generation. Even the death of the Emperor NICHOLAS produced less emotion, although that event, happening in the midst of the Russian war, had a more direct effect upon ourselves. The general belief at first was that the report was a stokjobbing rumor, and in some of the provincial towns this belief prevailed for some hours. In London it was soon dispersed by the appearance of second and third editions of the morning papers containing the terrible details. These journals were so eagerly bought up that in some cases half-a-crown was given for a single copy. The House of Commons had a morning sitting, and when the news reached the few members who were present, they drew up an address to the American Minister, expressing their horror at the deed and their sympathy with Mr. ADAMS. In many other towns public meetings were called. At the banquet in the Fishmonger's Hall the terrible event was referred to appropriately by Mr. GALT, one of the two Canadian commissioners who have come to this country to settle the terms of the Confederation and defence of Canada.

IN LIVERPOOL.

In Liverpool, the news produced a thrill of surprise and horror, which pervaded all classes and all politicians alike. When the preliminary dispatch which announced the fact that the President had been shot, and that Mr. SEWARD was dying from the wounds inflicted by an assassin, was received, Mr. YOUNGHUSBAND, the secretary of the Exchange News-room, mounted his desk and read the news aloud. The tidings produced the most profound and painful sensation. Then followed expressions of disgust and indignation, men of Southern views being equally prompt with the Northerners to express their horror at the murder. One person uttered what appeared to be a faint "hurrah," and he was immediately collared by one of the bystanders, (a Southerner,) who indignantly exclaimed, "You incarnate fiend, you have the heart of an assassin yourself," and threw him out of the room. It has since, however, been explained that no "hurrah" was given, and that the exclamation uttered by the gentleman who was expelled was entirely misunderstood. The Exchange flags and newsrooms were, as the news spread, filled by excited crowds, who were eagerly discussing the telegram. As the first dispatch was very curt, and as nearly two hours elapsed before it was confirmed, some incredulity crept over the minds of the throng, but this was speedily dispelled by a fuller dispatch, received about 1 o'clock by the agent of the New-York press in Liverpool, and later on the official report from Mr. Secretary STANTON, and a dispatch announcing the death of Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD were received, which increased the general gloom and consternation. Business was at first almost paralyzed, and United States stocks at once depreciated about 5 per cent., while the Confederate Loan made a leap to 19, but gradually fell down to about its former level. The cotton market, after the first stupor of surprise was over, became a little more animated. The office of the American Consul was besieged by an eager crowd, but he had no special dispatch. He, however, took down the American flag, which had been flying in honor of the Federal victories, and subsequently rehoisted it half-mast. A number of gentlemen called at the Town Hall to ask the Mayor to hoist the flag half-mast at the Town Hall, and also to call a town's meeting, so as to send out by Thursday's steamer a resolution expressive of the horror and indignation of the people of Liverpool at the fearful crimes committed at Washington. The Mayor being absent at the Lakes, Mr. FARNSWORTH, his deputy, at once ordered the flag to be hoisted half mast, and the gentlemen (Messrs. PATTERSON, TREBLE, and RAWLINS) arranged to telegraph their wishes to the Mayor, who was to return home in the evening, so that the meeting could be held early this day, and the resolutions agreed to telegraphed, if requisite, to Queenstown. As Southerners vied with Northerners in expressing their regret and indignation at the crimes of BOOTH and his fellow-assassin, deploring them as injurious to the Southern cause, and repudiating the ruffians as Secessionists, the President of the Southern Club repaired to the club-room and convened a meeting of the committee, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was desirable to take any action upon the event. The members of the committee were unanimous in their expressions of abhorence and reprobation of the fould deed, but did not consider that any further official notice of it could be taken by the club. We may here state that on no occasion, on the receipt even of the most cheering news for the Confederate cause, did the club ever take official notice of it even so far as hoist a flag. The numerous American ships in the Liverpool docks, as well as many others belonging to various nations, hoisted their flags half mast on receipt of the news. Some of the American captains draped their flags with black cloth or crape in addition. A memorial praying the Mayor to convene a meeting in St. George's Hall, to enable the public to express their indignation with regard to the assassination of President LINCOLN, was signed by 600 gentlemen on 'Change within an hour.

IN BIRMINGHAM.

At Birmingham the news produced a profound sensation, and as much of sympathy, consternation and dismay as can be conceived; in fact, as to all of these feelings, second only to one other calamity which might have afflicted this nation and the world. There was no face in which grief was not depicted, no sentiment uttered but that of abhorrence at these foul crimes, although there has alway been a strong feeling of sympathy here for the Southerners, and never more so than during the last hours of the gigantic efforts of the nobel-hearted LEE and his valiant soldiers, there is nothing but detestation at the foul murder with which this fratricidal war has been crowned.

IN MANCHESTER.

From the Manchester Examiner.

The news of the assassination of President LINCOLN created the greatest excitement in thie city yesterday forenoon. Several Americans engaged in business here, merchants and others concerned in the American trade, testified their feeling by putting up shutters, and raising of their flags to half-mast. The flag of the Consulate, which was at half-mast before noon, was considered as confirming the report, which some inclined to doubt until the details were received.

IN SHEFFIELD.

Correspondence of the Leeds Mercury.

The announcement was received in Sheffield with astonishment at first, that speedily gave way to feelings of horror and indignation. There has always been a strong Southern party here, notwithstanding the close connection of the town by business ties with Northern States; but the feeling was universal that a more shocking crime had never disgraced humanity. Very few persons could be found in Sheffield at any stage of the war to speak ill of the late President; and when it was seen that his policy, after the surrender of LEE, inclined toward a peaceful reconstruction of the Union, with liberal tariffs, that policy met with complete approbation. There is a fear that the *de facto* President, Mr. JOHNSON, will not prove equal to the proper discharge of the duties of his office, and that his strong feelings against the South may lead to a fresh explosion.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House Commons, on the 28th, Mr. GLADSTONE made the annual financial statement, and entered at once into the prosperous condition of the country. The total revenue was over seventy and a quarter millions sterling, a surplus of over three millions above the estimates; while the expenditures was below the estimates, so that the estimated surplus for the current year exceeds four millions. His leading propositions are a reduction of 6d. per pound in the duty on tea, 2d. on the income tax, making it 4d. and reducing the fire insurance duty to 1s. 6d. per cent., which reduction will dispose of all of the four millions surplus, with the exception of one quarter of a million.

The budget is generally approved by all the papers except the *Herald*, which denounces it as a narrow class budget. It is also favorably received in commercial circles, causing a decided advance on tea.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 28th were unimportant.

Sir SAMUEL CUNARD died in London on the 28th.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, the extradition case of CHARLES WINDSOR, the defaulting cashier of the New-York Mercantile Bank, was argued at great length. The Lord Chief-Justice gave judgment that the offence was not forgery according to English law or the common law of the United States, although it might be so by the law of New-York. Consequently the warrant for extradition was required, and the prisoner was ordered to be discharged, pending bail. However, he was still detained on a civil writ. Two other Judges concurred in the decisions.

Mr. CARTIER, one of the Canadian Commissioners to England, had been speaking in advocacy of Canada's continued dependence on England, and strongly against the idea of union with the United States.

GOWAN & MARC, the old established dealers in American stocks in London, who suspended payment in the confusion produced by the news of Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination, have paid all liabilities in full, and resumed business.

FRANCE.

NAPOLEON has left Paris for Algeria.

Returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash of over eleven and a half millions of francs.

Bourse firm; rentes, 67fr. 60c.

ITALY.

The bill for the suppression of religions corporations had been withdrawn in the Chamber of Deputies.

The last sitting of Parliament in Turin took place on the 28th. Farewell speeches were delivered.

Italy and the Pope have concluded an arrangement on the Episcopal question: the bishops are to return, and the Pope will immediately fill the vacant sees.

SPAIN.

The Senate continued to debate the San Domingo question.

The vote of censure on the Spanish Cabinet for the late military conflict in Madrid, was lost by a large majority.

PRUSSIA.

The debates in the committee of the Chamber of Deputies show that the government locks upon the acquisition of the port of Kiel as an absolute necessity for Prussia.

RUSSIA.

The funeral obsequies of the Czarewitch had taken place at Nice, and the body placed on a Russian frigate for transport to Cronstadt.

EGYPT.

The International Congress of Delegates to the Suez Canal held their first mee

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

Exciting Debate and Final Action on Mr. Garrison's Resolution of Dissolution.

The Society Votes to Live, by the Vote of 118 to 48.

Mr. Garrison Retires from the Body and Mr. Phillips Succeeds Him.

Addresses of Anna E. Dickinson, Senator Wilson, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Wendell Phillips, and Others.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The second day of the Thirty-second Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society found the spacious Church of the Puritans crowded at an early hour. Many prominent men and women, who, for thirty years or less, have worked in the ranks or on the forum, were present, while the audience presented, as a whole, an appearance of intelligence and culture so long a characteristic of these gatherings.

Mr. EDWARD QUINCY, of Boston, presided, and Messrs. YARRINGTON, of Boston, and POWELL, of Brooklyn, acted as Secretaries.

It was generally known throughout thinking and reading circles that the issues of the day would decide the fate of the society, and the galleries contained many people, drawn by curiosity and interest in the possibly final scenes of a society, prominent among agitators and preëminent for peculiarities.

At the hour of meeting the President announced that the session was opened, and that the question before the meeting was the adoption of the

RESOLUTIONS

offered by Mr. GARRISON, as follows:

Whereas, The formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society was rendered necessary by the universal complicity of the nation in the iniquity of the slave system. Church and State, government and people, constitution and union, are very wickedly subservient to the will of a land-defying slave anarchy; and

Whereas, After thirty years of faithful testimony and untiring labor on the part of this society to procure the emancipation of the millions held in bondage, and through this no retribution poured out without mixture, and for the responsible authors of the South to dismember the Union and overturn our free institutions, it is decreed by the nation that all fetters shall be broken and every bondman set free; and

Whereas, It is not for Abolitionists to affect exclusiveness or seek isolation from the great mass of the people, when the reasons which compelled them to take the position no longer exist; therefore,

Resolved, That causing our thanksgivings to God with tones of the emancipated millions of the South for the wonders He has wrought, and rejoicing with joy unspeakable that the year of jubilee has come, so that further anti-slavery operation is precluded for, we close the operation and the existence of this society with this anniversary.

SPEECH OF MR. SPAULDING.

Mr. SPAULDING obtained the floor, and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I am opposed to the adoption of these resolutions. We are by no means through with our work as a society, and until we are it is no time for us to talk of disbanding. It is said that slavery is dead, and why should we war against the dead? Well, is it dead? If the constitutional amendment is law, why are we not notified of that fact by Mr. SEWARD? I do not doubt it will be ratified, but it is not yet, and until it is, I, for one, do not propose to give up my position. [Applause.]

We were told yesterday that the Constitutional Amendment was passed. Government don't think so, or it would, through the appropriate channels, announce the fact. President LINCOLN didn't think so; he was afraid the egg would be smashed before the bird was fairly out. The slaves point to letters on their limbs and cannot think so. The amendment will pass; the hand is uplifted that will give the death-blow to slavery, but let us wait till the thunder-bolt has smitten the monster to the earth, and then it would be well to have a jubilee anniversary around the grave of this great wrong, and it would be well for the society to meet each year in the metropolis, and in Boston, for the purpose of rejoicing over the victories of the great pioneers. These occasions would be very profitable indeed. We celebrate the victories won by our revolutionary fathers in the field, in the council chambers, and on the forum, and we and our children will want to celebrate our victories in the cause of the elevation and development of humanity. I am not entirely certain that the work of this society is entirely accomplished. But FREDERICK DOUGLASS has said words which have shaken somewhat the effect of my faith. He spoke of unfriendly legislation, pointing out what privileges might be wrested from the black men. He might be compelled under this amendment to the constitution to labor for his bare subsistence. The South might refuse the establishment of a tribunal to legalize the institution of marriage. His guilt or a pretended crime might draw him into the market, and Charleston might call upon Boston to return the old auction block. This man, not contraband, not freedman, not a colored man, who ought to understand the perils of his own race better far than I, or any one here, or than the anti-slavery pioneers, has greatly shaken my faith in the results to come from this amendment. I think at the best it can give to him but a small portion of his rights. The man is a slave just to the extent he is robbed of his rights. [Applause.] Rob him of all his rights, and who dispossess he is a bondsman? Tear the leaf and open it, he is yet not free. Unbind the manacle on his right hand, is he yet free? Exempt him from the auction block, and stop there, is he yet free? Withhold from him the spelling-book, take from him the ballot, the right to occupy the jury-box, is he a free man? I think not. He is a slave in shirt sleeves and pantaloons, and I could, could I see all on his limbs, and the bolt in the wall, turn the key, lift the bar, open the door, is he at large? He has still chains upon his limbs, and the bolt is in the wall. Have you satisfied him or restored his liberty? No. Until the chains drop and you bring him into the open day, and leave him unmolested, all you do not make him free. This society was not organized for the initiation of freedom, but to secure it; not to make great prophecies, but to realize great hopes. Mr. PHILLIPS said long ago the object of the society was to place the colored man on the strong rock of citizenship—not in the shallow water where WEBSTER used to shoot his snipes, but to place him on Plymouth Rock and leave him there; to take him into Faneuil Hall and leave him there; to secure his following after the law and leave him there. I have believed your work to be all of this, and if I am right in this belief, then your work is not yet done. Mr. DOUGLASS has borne testimony of the desire of President LINCOLN that he might secure his full rights under the constitutional structure. He said that Mr. LINCOLN left the expression of his desire in writing, but did he hand to you the letter from Gov. HAHN, of Louisiana, saying that he should have those rights? No; he could not find such a letter in his pigeon-hole.

Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON said he hoped the gentleman would speak to the point; that there were others who desired to speak.

Mr. SPAULDING resumed, saying: I purpose, before I close, to show that I am speaking to the subject before the meeting. We learn from the South that the rebels of Louisiana are uniting with the Pro-Slavery Union men, that they may get possession of the State Government; and how long, do you think, it will take to place the colored man tree in all his rights, and particularly in that of suffrage? Not until the Mississippi runs up hill. The rebels in Richmond are hungry for the amnesty oath. The owner of the iron works has taken it, and the *Tribune* of to-day declares that nine hundred and ninety-nine Virginians out of one thousand are thus prepared to use the rights of citizens. Now, give these unrepentant rebels the control of the Old Dominion, and how long before those colored men who showed the detectives where the murderers of our President were hid will receive their rights? [The audience, at this point, attempted to drown the speaker by stamping, at which a sharp colloquy ensued between Messrs. QUINCY, MAY and SPAULDING—the latter saying he should speak until he had finished. He apparently did.] Some say that the colored man shall not have the right of suffrage until they are educated, and this, I believe, was the opinion of Mr. LINCOLN.

Mr. PURVIS—I would inquire, Sir, whether the speaker is a member of the society?

Mr. SPAULDING—I am, Sir; I am Sir.

Mr. PURVIS—Sir, I would suggest to the gentleman that it is not in order for him to confine himself strictly to the point or time, he—will not be permitted the freedom of the public schools and cannot become educated.

The CHAIR—This is not to the point.

Mr. PURVIS—Sit down.

The CHAIR—The gentleman is ruled out of order.

Mr. SPAULDING—I appeal to the House.

The decision of the chair was sustained, and Mr. SPAULDING sat down amid roars of laughter and applause, derisive or otherwise.

Mr. PURVIS then made an eloquent appeal to Mr. GARRISON to remain at his post, which was applauded throughout.

Rev. Mr. MAY then offered the following resolution, which he said he would permit to be used either as an amendment, a resolution or a substitute:

Resolved, That in view of the adoption by Congress of the amendment to the constitution, forever prohibiting slavery in the United States; of the ratification already by nearly the necessary number of States, and of the moral certainty of action on the remainder; the society now witnesses the near approach of the period when it may consistently dissolve its organization; and its officers are hereby authorized and instructed whenever the constitutional anti-slavery amendment is fully adopted, and proclamation of the land to declare this society dissolved, to secure the accomplishment of the end to which it was pledged.

SPEECH OF MR. MAY.

Mr. MAY, of Massachusetts, was then introduced, and received with great warmth.

Mr. MAY said: I wish to state how this thing looks to my mind, and having given twenty-five years of my life to its propagation, I may do so properly. I have no wish that this society should "lag superfluous on the stage," but that it should end with its work. While I agree essentially with Mr. GARRISON, there is one consideration which prevents my giving my vote for dissolution. I feel, as Mr. PHILLIPS said, that I do not wish the society to haul down its flag until slavery pulls its down, so that the whole world can see it without doubt. I don't say the flag of the United States, because that flag is now right. I had hoped that Mr. GARRISON would have remained with us as our President, as he has for twenty-five years. No one could remove him, no one could be placed in his position, and in defiance of his wish he has been renominated. Had he stood there the society would have gone on as in times past. What would have answered, would be to pass a resolution dissolving the society when the government declared the amendment ratified.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

We have much yet to do. We have fought great battles for the principles of freedom, and every colored man and woman testifies to that purpose. I say we must now go on and make the colored man an equal citizen; but I say with all my interest in these principles, this work can be done better out of this society than in it. The Freedmen's Society has been shamefully misrepresented on this platform, and the glorious meeting last night fully demonstrated it. My friend DOUGLASS was afraid of that society, doubting whether it would be of use. He says simply: "Let us alone; we don't want aid nor help; we take care of the churches and can take care of our schools." But although he was fearful this new society would last too long, he was likewise tenacious that *this* society should continue as of old.

SPEECH OF MR. BOWDITCH.

Mr. BOWDITCH said:

MR. PRESIDENT: We were organized as an Anti-Slavery Society. We attacked the church because it supported slavery; the Union because it supported slavery. We were and are Abolitionists, and when our duty is done, we can dissolve. We must fly our flag until slavery is dead and buried. It yet exists in the Gulf States, and it existed in Massachusetts two years after it had legally expired. I agree with Mr. GARRISON that it is legally and constitutionally dead. The loyal States have carried on the government in the past four years; we have collected revenues, raised and managed armies, and all the internal and external powers of the State have been carried on, and now, it seems to me, we are not bound to wait for these disloyal States to act. The Senate has obtained the number necessary to make a quorum. Slavery is disintegrated and will surely die, and I have acted on that belief. I was born again some twenty-three years ago, and I resigned my position as Justice of the Peace. But we may believe Slavery is void, but no part of the government has yet declared its death, and under these circumstances it is our privilege to remain together until the government admits the fact. Not one in fifty of our lawyers would have admitted that the President had the power to issue his Proclamation of Emancipation. I have always adopted the "certainly sure" way, and I shall wait until the government has declared that fact.

SPEECH OF FRED. DOUGLASS.

Mr. DOUGLASS was received with tremendous applause, and said:

SIR: Several gentlemen have referred to me in reference to the disbanding of this society, at any time. I wish to put myself properly before the meeting. The first work that the Anti-Slavery Society asked me to do, twenty years ago, was to accompany Mr. and Mrs. FOSTER into Rhode Island, to wage a war against the Dorr Constitution, on account of the odious word "white." That work was effectively performed amid mobs, and we defeated the Dorr Constitution, thus achieving a grand anti-slavery triumph. The leading work of the Massachusetts Abolitionists was to make charity begin at home, and wherever they found the word "white" they recognized slavery, and they made war upon it. The anti-slavery ladies made themselves of no reputation by urging the abolishment of that word. If this was a good work twenty years ago, it is good work now. I am conscious of no suspicion of the purity of the motives of the President. I take this ground, that whether the Constitutional Amendment is law or not, the work of Abolitionists is not done; while the black man is confronted by the word "white" our work is not done. The South, by unfriendly legislation, can make this amendment a delusion—a snare to the black man. What if it is declared that no black man's testimony is valid in the court of law? Don't tell me that these people are too good and honest all at once not to pass such laws. Why, our Northern States have done it, and the black man excluded from the courts of law. It exists now on every statute book at the South, and they may declare that any black man who raises his arm against a white man, shall have his arm cut off. Again, we have had an excellent provision in the constitution; I thought we had a constitution which secured to me and my children, life and liberty, but what of it? slavery has existed all the same, and Judge HOAR could be kicked out of South Carolina. Slavery is not abolished until the black man has the ballot, or any discrimination exists between white and black at the South; while the word white exists in the constitution of Massachusetts, Massachusetts is a slave State, said Mr. QUINCY, and now, while the laws of the South forbid negroes to carry arms, or even a cane, slavery exists. They can take all these rights from us and carry on a system of unfriendly legislation, and wont they do it? While they are in the talons and beak of our glorious eagle, they are loyal. Yes, loyal at Wilmington and Richmond, while they see 200,000 stand of arms in the hands of loyal blacks. But let these be removed and they have the prejudice and the hatred to make them treat the colored men more cruelly than ever. Oh, my friends, from whence shall we expect any certain sound through the trumpet of freedom, if this glorious old society all at once subsides? The rebels laughed at the idea of making citizens of their colored soldiers, for they could reduce them still to a lower rank. They could call it some other name—it is fertile in names; it has been called "the peculiar institution," the "impediment," &c., and it will again turn up under some new and hateful guise to curse and destroy this nation. No, sir, let us fight it out on this line, trusting only in the grace and guidance of God and our own right arms. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. FOSTER.

Mr. FOSTER then appeared upon the platform, and was greeted with slight applause. Order being restored, he said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: A death-bed is always a solemn scene, and particularly so when the dying man is a personal friend. I feel that this is a very solemn occasion. What is this question? It is whether this successful society shall now retire from the stage, and give up the work into other hands. Sir, if we disband, the community will wish to know why we do so: what is the reason? There can be but one of two. The first, that our work is done, or that though the work is incomplete, the machinery of this organization is not the best for the work. Is our work done? What did we organize to do? Our object was first the abolition of slavery; and second, the elevation of the negro to an equality with the white. Now, Sir, is that work done? are the colored people equal with the whites? Is there not a prejudice against the negro, which will tread him into the dust. Indeed, we have a man at the head of your government who says he would sink the whole African race a thousand fathoms deep to save the Union.

A SPICY DEBATE.

"Who says that? What press?"

Mr. MAY denied that the thing was ever said.

Mr. JOHNSON stated that intimate friends of the President declare it to be an infamous slander.

Mr. PHILLIPS defended the integrity of the correspondent, saying his testimony was as good as that of any man in the world. This is the same feeling entertained by Mr. LINCOLN, and a gentleman here says he heard Mr. JOHNSON say the same thing in Philadelphia two years ago.

Mr. PHILLIPS—I presume Mr. FOSTER quotes from a recent speech of mine. Mr. SNEEDEN neither undertook nor do I say when he (Mr. JOHNSON) said it. The fact is that he did say this, but in response to a voice from the crowd, he said he was also ready to put the ballot in the hands of the negro. No man can say this is a lie, while the initials of Mr. SNEEDEN are at the bottom of the article.

Mr. FOSTER—I would candidly ask the audience to point out the difference between Mr. JOHNSON and the Dred Scott decision. Nor does he recognize the rights of any negro, which he is bound to respect. If he doesn't say he will sacrifice all the black man for the benefit of the whites, what does he say?

Mr. DOUGLASS explained that this was only intended as a rhetorical flourish.

Mr. FOSTER—While we can tolerate such an expression it is no time for us to disband. We wanted to write the idea of justice in the American heart. We never counseled forcible emancipation, and the only hope we have for the negro is to be found in carrying out our original ideas. Then there will be no colored cars, no hooting when our ladies walk, arm in arm, with the black men. Now, if we have achieved so great a victory in the face of great public opposition, can't we do better the rest of the work before us, than can any other association? This is the only free platform in the world. Here every man is a man and nothing more. You can't speak on the freedmen's platform—you are nobody there. Your leading men there are the speakers, not the workers. We don't care who's on our platform—whether they are Mayors, Judges or Squires or whatnot. We are pure, unadulterated Democrats, and set ourselves an example of freedom to our fellow countrymen. I shan't go with the seceders; I choose to remain here, and I claim that those who can't work with us, let them go out from us. I am grieved to have any of our friends leave us, and it tries my very heart to have our old-time leader retire from our midst. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF ANNA DICKINSON.

At this moment Miss ANNA DICKINSON, who had been seated near the front of the church, rose and made her way to the platform. Removing her "jockey," and dashing back her locks, she said:

MR. PRESIDENT: Since I have listened to the arguments and addresses of this morning, I have almost wished that thirty years had been added to my life, that I might have the right, as have they who have spoken, to speak to you in regard to this matter of dissolution. As it is, Sir, I can speak only by your courtesy, and I beg the privilege, as an American woman, who has given five years of her life to the best interests of the nation, of saying that I hope thissociety will never be dissolved until every slave is free, until every fetter is broken, every privilege and right given to the colored man, and the flag of universal freedom waves over the entire land. [Applause.] This society, Sir, was founded, not simply to free the black man, but as a great public educator to teach the nationjustice. Has this been done? I trow not.

SHE DISLIKES SHERMAN.

Not at least when we find our Union Generals, high in command of our armies, aye, second only to the highest, facing an army of beaten traitors and virtually yielding to them every point at issue, virtually recognizing the government of every rebel State—not while the cap is thrown high in air and the loud huzza is given when the name of SHERMAN is mentioned, as one who is a good officer, a valuable citizen, a gallant soldier. No, Sir, while these things can be, the mission of the Anti-Slavery Society as a public educator is not accomplished. [Applause.]

SHE DISAPPROVES OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

The argument has been presented that now the work of this society being ended, it would be well for her to slip one side and look on while others continue the work. Why, sir, American slavery has not been abolished, at least the slaves are not all free, and I do not believe in striking the banner of abolitionism until the flag of slavery has gone down disarmed. [Applause.] If these vaunted new workers are so eager to do justice to the black man, they would come down to your platform, and not ask you to go down to theirs. [Tremendous applause.] Miss DICKINSON then gave an interesting report of her recent experience as a lecturer at Baltimore, and claimed that the Freedmen's Association which met at Cooper Institute on Monday night, which was presided over by the man who admitted his fear to advocate colored suffrage, was unfit to have charge of the interests of 3,000,000 of black people. We are compelled to abbreviate our report of Miss DICKINSON, adding merely that, turning to Mr. GARRISON, who occupied the pulpit, she said, with tears in her voice: "I ask you, Sir, not to leave us at this time. You are known to the slave as his friend and guide and savior; they know you, and do not know another; do not leave us. Sir, as this society has stood for thirty years, for truth, for freedom, for justice, I beg of you to let it stand now—above all parties and associations—standing for the everlasting policy of truth, aside from and above all law save God's law. And, Sir, if you do so, your name, which has secured all this success, which is crowned with the glorious triumphs of the age, and which will stand when the names of some politicians and statesmen are lost in the dust, and which the freedmen will remember forever in their prayers, will go down to posterity in the eras to come, as that of the noblest, purest, most exalted, patriot and philanthropist, the world has ever known.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON.

It having been announced that HENRY WILSON, the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, was in the house, there were loud calls for him, and after some little parleying that gentleman was induced to take the platform and make a brief speech, substantially as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I came in here, as I have been accustomed to do for twenty-nine years past, to listen to your voices. I came not to speak, but to listen. I understand you are discussing the dissolution of your society. I have nothing to say about that. I can only say that I believe slavery to-day is in its grave, and there is for it no resurrection. There is not power enough to breathe vitality or life into that dead thing, but I do believe that the dark spirits of slavery still live. They are not subdued but they are conquered, and their supporters are dead. Their love of slavery and their disposition to make the negroes miserable still live, and it is our duty to see to it, that the power of this nation is used in protecting the rights of the freedmen of the South, and of giving him the rights which I have to-day. Continuing at some length concerning the fiendish spirit of those who originated the rebellion and hated the colored man, he said he was in favor of giving the black man every right that he possessed, the same rights we all have; and he was in favor of giving the constitution the power to protect all the people. The South must be kept in subjection by the bayonet of the white man or the ballot of the black man, and Christianity speaks for the ballot. He had no faith in the loyalty of the South or its love for the Union. In Charleston the other day he saw one Union man. There are fifty Southerners in the city to-day buying goods, who admit that they are defeated but unsubdued. The work of anti-slavery men is not ended in our country. Our duty is as clear as the track of the sun across the heavens to see that the men we have emancipated receive their rights. He had received a letter from a distinguished military man in Kentucky that slavery died there April 23. The legislature, no doubt, May 15, will adopt the constitutional amendment. He came to-day to listen, not to speak, as he had done for thirty years; and though he had not always agreed with the resolutions of the society, he knew its worth and its value, and he pledged himself to do in the future as he had in the past, by vote and voice, all that he could to further the best interests of all men, securing to all as to one every right and every privilege. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF WM. L. GARRISON.

Mr. GARRISON, who had been quietly sitting in the pulpit far above the platform, of which he was about to take a formal leave, then rose and said:

That if this were a question of principle it would be a very interesting occasion to him. It was, however, a question of propriety, and it seemed to him the proper time to dissolve the society and to mingle with the world in the work to be done. Men who have derided and black-balled the society for twenty-five years are now disposed to come in and prevent the society from sinking. Mr. FOSTER had not been a friend of the society—nor Mr. PHILLIPS. He believed he did not misstate the matter.

Mr. PHILLIPS—I believe you do.

Mr. FOSTER—I know you so far as I am concerned.

Mr. GARRISON modified his remarks by saying that there had not been a cooperative spirit with the Executive Committee, and we were a divided house. With regard to the efficiency of the society, the last report was in 1861—no efforts, no pledges, no means for work, and our work is done. We may call upon the public for help in vain, for we have nothing special to do. We are no longer peculiar in our wish for the abolition of slavery. We cannot give the black man political rights by uniting together, because hundreds and thousands are in favor of giving the same thing. We had better disband, and organize, if necessary, a society for the political relative from this. This society has done all that it now is: slavery is abolished. [On the question of Jan. 1, 1865, eighteen States were represented. Slavery does not exist in any State but two, and slavery will die every where. The [illegible] and abandonment of the rational [illegible] are dying. In all quarters and [illegible] slavery is dead, and to object to its dissolution is to object to the society on technical grounds as unworthy of sensible men and women. When the society was organized, four years ago, the religious societies, the government and the people were against us, and now they are for us. We held up our little torch when all was darkness, and we need not do it now when the whole heavens are ablaze. We are talking now, when the whole country is with us, about the importance of keeping up an organization that cannot send out an agent, and has not made a report since 1861. Mr. GARRISON then took up Mr. PHILLIPS' record since the "covenant-with-death-and-league-with-hell" speech, and spoke of the day when he said in Music Hall, Boston, that he spoke for the first time "under the flag," and read extracts from recent speeches of Mr. PHILLIPS to show that he thought something of the power of that flag in putting an end to slavery. The speaker thought that the American Anti-slavery Society was not now wanted. Let us not attempt longer to affect superiority where we are not superior. The desire to keep together is natural, but let us challenge and command the respect of this nation, and of the friends of freedom throughout the world. We can work with others, with the million, and effect with them what remains to be done. He said that this was no funeral to him. Some of the society seemed gloomy over the triumph of universal justice.

SLAVERY IS DEAD.

Now, said he, I repeat slavery is practically dead, and our work is done. How is it in Maryland? There is none. In Tennessee? None. In Louisiana? None. In Arkansas? None. In Kentucky? None of any account, and what there is is but as a rope of sand. In Delaware? Only a little, and that of no earthly consequence. Practically, absolutely, slavery is dead, and our position is changed. We are no longer alone. The government is with us, the people are with us, the millions are with us, the armies are with us; abolitionism is no longer distinctive, but common; and now that abolitionism is triumphant, we won't have any more anti-slavery agitation, and our work being ended, we must mingle with the millions of our fellow-countrymen, putting into the grave of slavery whatever sprang from it. We still find a prejudice against the colored people—but man, man must be recognized wherever he appears. Aliens and foreigners come over here, and we take them into our arms of protection and say this shall be your home and you shall be citizens like us; and shall we say less to those who are native-born here, who have made the field gory with their blood, and who, in our hour of despair and trouble, gave up all, forgave all, and came to our rescue? We have not saved ourselves alone. Two hundred thousand stalwart slaves threw themselves into the scale, and rebellion and slavery have kicked the beam and been crushed.

HIMSELF AND HIS FRIENDS.

Friends, do not let us deceive ourselves. Let us not think ourselves better than others when we are not better, or affect superiority, when we are not superior, or more eager to do right than the millions who are as well disposed as we.

THE DAY OF JUBILEE.

Friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, this is no funeral—this is no death-bed scene—this is the day of jubilee. There are some in our ranks who look glum and miserable, in proportion as the light of freedom illumines their path; but, as for me, I am jubilant, and thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory, I have, and you have, great cause for gratitude and rejoicing.

HE DECLINES.

I thank you for nominating me as your President, but I cannot remain with you. I thank you heartily for the honor. There was a time when to be President of this society meant trouble, dishonor, mobs and opposition; this has changed. It has become popular to be the President of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and I retire from the position. [Great applause.]

Mr. FOSTER then demanded of Mr. GARRISON the time when he had been unfriendly to the society, and in a long speech defended and somewhat glorified himself.

At the conclusion of Mr. GARRISON'S speech, Mr. PHILLIPS took the platform, and said:

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

My friend, Mr. GARRISON, observes quite trully that this is a simple question of means, but in the hour of formation it was a simple question of means, and when he formed the society any man had the right to say to him what he says to us. Society is always but a means. I answer that there is something to do and this organization gives us the means to do it. No man doubts that a great work has been done. I take back not a word of my speeches; I said the best thing I could. My complaint against the *Standard* is that it has not done its work. I originally instructed the *Standard* to announce such principles as would lift the community, and not that it should stand on the platform of the Republican party. I have been consistent in my aggressive demands, urging first the passage of the amendment, then its indorsement, then suffrage; but the *Standard* should have been in the van rather than advocate only what was agreed to by four men out of seven. Now, to be sure, we have no men, means or agents; but it seems to me we have had meetings for the past three years, and they were not very dead. I appeal to any one to go into the city and ask for money for this, that or the other, and he would be met with the answer, "Why, the Anti-Slavery Society is dissolved, the work is done; if there was anything to do I would give my money." You will reduce the power of the masses by the dissolution of this society at least 33½ per cent. Men are willing and anxious to give, but they want to give to organized effort. I say that is the practical use of this organization, and it should not be allowed to dissolve. He (Mr. G.) says that Kentucky is all right; but I learn from Kentucky that if slavery could only get a death-blow in this State, it seems to me its end might be expected, but its toils are still upon us. Rebels beat their slaves in this city for expressing their grief at the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, &c. Mr. PHILLIPS then reviewed Mr. GARRISON'S position in regard to Delaware and the other States, claiming that while the slave system at all remained, there was work for the society yet to do. Shall we dissolve, while men in Slave States hold out their hands begging us for help? They beg us for their sakes to continue; we are a banner, a principle, a something which gives strength to their spirit and their hands. In the *Standard* I find the opinion of GEO. BANCROFT that it is a great delusion to say that slavery is dead. I ask you with such divided testimony, did we pledge ourselves that we would perhaps work until slavery was abolished. The court has given us no judgment; the jury have given no verdict. My friend Mr. BOWDITCH has taken the oath to the constitution. I would not take it for my right hand. I wait for the powers to declare the law—why can't you wait? I object to the amendment of Mr. MAY. Meet this question on its merits. If you are in favor of dissolution, say so; if not, say so. When, six months or a year from now, the Secretary of State announces the ratification, we will consider the question of dissolution. It's time enough when the enemy has sent in its notice of surrender. I submit to the judgment of others. I claim of you this day, while the law is against you, as it was in 1833, that you have no right to dissolve, and the system covers to-day at least 600,000 slaves. We keep together because there is work to be done, and to do it. To publish all that we can—and our treasury is not empty. Our tongues and voices and hands should combine to put slavery fifty fathoms deeper than plummet ever sounded. And I claim the right to speak. It's a false humility to retire now. The ablest statesmen of the country are the pupils of Mr. GARRISON, and it's neither presumption nor self-conceit for us to say we are competent to advise the country. We are not fused with the general public; we are not to put ourselves in their chairs. I last heard Senator WILSON in the Senate Chamber, when he spoke on the question of suffrage, and we were told by the Senators there that the question was an absurdity; but to-day four-fifths of them will say, as HENRY WILSON did, that they are in favor of it. We are a large rill in the current which bears this bark on its bosom, but the current cannot yet spare even the smallest rill. I accept President JOHNSON, and am glad we have his strong hand on the helm of the Government to-day, and I think the hour of the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was the greatest of his life. I believe in JOHNSON, and that he would to-day say, "For God's sake, hang together and hold my hands up." We know that his administration is not any too strong, and we must do all we can for him. [Applause.] Let us then stand firm together, holding on to the prestige of the past thirty years, and stretching forth the hand of power and of influence for the uplifting of the oppressed, the encouragement of the downtrodden and the relief of those in need, wherever we find them. [Loud applause.]

FINAL SCENES.

Miss MARY GREW took the floor; but those who had spoken on the affirmative of the question (Mr. MAY'S resolution) announced their readiness for a vote.

The resolution, which is a substitute for Mr. GARRISON'S, was read, put to vote, and was lost.

Mr. GARRISON'S resolution was then in order, and Mr. GARRISON said that, as it was a question of the gravest importance, the vote should be taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. PHILLIPS rose and said that he undertook to say that this meeting had no roll. There was no list of members duly accredited.

A member of the committee said that the roll had been put into the hands of the Secretary, and he reported that roll at this time.

There was an animated discussion about this roll. It was finally accepted as a partial report; and a resolution was adopted permitting persons not present yesterday to add their names as members of the society, if they desired.

Mr. GARRISON'S resolutions were then read and put to the vote, the yeas and nays being demanded and taken by Mr. POWELL, the Secretary, in an appropriately sombre voice and manner.

THE RESULT.

After impatient waiting the Chair announced that Mr. GARRISON'S resolutions were lost, the vote being 48 yeas to 118 nays. The announcement was received with deafening plaudits by the majority, and in significant silence by the minority.

The Committee on Nominations then reported the list of officers for the ensuing year, with the name of Mr. GARRISON at the head, which drew from that gentleman an indignant and spirited protest, when the name of Mr. PHILLIPS was substituted, the motion put, and that gentleman declared elected.

Mr. PHILLIPS then took the chair, Mr. QUINCY retiring, and after a speech of acceptance, in treating his regret at the departure of Mr. GARRISON from their midst, and his disposition and determination to stand by the old banner under which he had fought for 30 years, he moved a resolution in most complimentary to Mr. GARRISON, which was unanimously adopted.

Subsequently, the time when Lucy Stone, Mr. [illegible], Miss Dix, and others had a part, in the ceremony, and the probable declaration as to the society, after which the meeting adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Calendar unchanged. *Part II.*—Nos. 1758, 1408, 1040, 864, 604, 1546, 1196, 932, 1630, 1440, 1440, 1132, 1184, 1542, 1618, 1687, 1402, 876, 706, 764.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 296, 24, 25, 26, 292, 28 to 30, 37 to 44.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 5950, 5281, 5283, 5287, 5290, 5301, 5308, 5305, 5307, 5309, 5311, 5313, 5319, 5321, 5323. *Part II.*—Nos. 3190, 3050, 1780, 3998, 4360, 3770, 3814, 2936, 516, 4204, 4448, 4898, 4192, 4382, 4338.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 840, 973, 638, 927, 943, 209, 787, 961, 576, 942, 963, 382, 567, 914, 975. *Part II.*—Nos. 8, 945, 439, 805, 889, 710, 176, 118, 1338, 934, 935, 250, 874, 906, 563.

Denial of the Application of George W. L. Bickley to be Discharged.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Betts.

BETTS, J.—In the matter of Geo. W. L. Bickley.—On the submission of the annexed files and documents to me, by counsel for the respective parties concerned in the foregoing case, and upon their admission that the facts and circumstances connected with the matter thus brought to the attention of the court are truly set forth: that is to say that the before-named George W. L. Bickley, being a citizen of the State of Ohio, and a citizen and resident of Cincinnati, in said State, for twelve years last past, was arrested at the city of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, on the 18th day of July, 1863, and by order of the President of the United States, and by order of the Secretary of War, was removed as a State or political prisoner to Fort Lafayette, in the harbor of New-York, about March 20, 1864, whence he was removed March 14, 1865, in charge of Major-Gen. John A. Dix, as Military Commandant of the Eastern Military Department of the United States, by order of the Secretary of War, to Fort Warren, situated in the harbor of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, and in the same Military Department of the East, and is there held and confined, and was so held and confined at the time the order made by the court on the application of the petitioner in this matter was served upon the respondent. Upon those facts the respondent (Maj.-Gen. Dix) excepts to the jurisdiction of this court over the case so prosecuted for relief in this court.

Other objections have also been taken on the part of counsel for the respondent to the legality of the claim of the petitioner that said Bickley be discharged, by means of these proceedings, from his imprisonment, which have been discussed by counsel on both sides; but it being considered by the court that the exception taken to the jurisdiction of this court is well taken by the respondent, and conclusive against this application and the relief prayed thereupon, I shall pass other points of objection to the maintenance of the present petition and motion on the part of the applicant, without detailed consideration hereof.

The leading feature in the constitution of Circuit and District Courts in the United States system of jurisprudence is, that each court is strictly limited in its capacity and field of action. They exercise little or no inherent or incidental power beyond that of a police or self-protective character, and they possess very rarely any positive or affirmative authority not bestowed upon them by express appointment of law. Border courts in adjoining States, endowed with exactly like functions by statute, cannot interchange or exercise thet common authority conferred independently upon each, across the separating line, without an enactment of positive law enabling either to act outside its special lines of demarcation, any more than if the sister States were foreign nationalities to each other.

The Federal courts established in Vermont have *per se* in their constitutional structure and organization no authority to enforce any description of legal process—monition, subpœna, summons, mandate or other form of control in the way of command or restraint, within the State jurisdiction of New-Hampshire—unless a right to exercise such authority be specially conceded by public assent and grant of the State to which such process is directed or from particular appointment by act of Congress. (Ex parte Graham, 4 Wash., C. C. Rep. 2 [illegible].)

This matter and the whole procedure on behalf of the prisoner assumes that the arrest and imprisonment of the prisoner was [illegible] point of form and substance, and that he can be released therefrom only in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, on the intervention of a remitting power in the President.

The application to this court is founded manifestly upon the understanding that the prisoner is in actual confinement within the Southern District of New-York, and for that reason he must obtain his discharge from the interposition of one of the United States Courts of this district as the tribunal which alone can have cognizance of the case, coupled with power to give the remedy which such facts might authorize. The petition avers that the prisoner was arrested at Louisville, Ky., July 18, 1863, and removed by order of the President and Secretary of War as a State or political prisoner to Fort Lafayette, March 20, 1864, "and ever since has been and is still held therein as such prisoner." The written issue formed between the petition and the answer and plea of the respondent, and the facts admitted by counsel on the hearing to exist in the case, prove that the prisoner was actually transferred by order of the Secretary of War from Fort Lafayette, in this district, to Fort Warren, in Massachusetts District, and there imprisoned and confined by order of the Secretary of War, and has continued under that confinement since that period.

That removal of the prisoner, it is admitted, was with due authority of law, and was perfected previous to the present application being made to this court for the release of the prisoner. It was carried into effect by the express order of the Secretary of War, under charge of Gen. Dix, as Military Commandant of the Eastern Department, which includes both Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren. Gen. Dix personally resides in the City of New-York, but is not resident keeper of either fort, and is not otherwise the commander of either than holding both within the compass of his general command of the Eastern Military Department, embracing New-York, with the New-England States and State of New-Jersey.

The gravamen of the wrong alleged to have been received by the prisoner, and which he claims to be protected against and have redressed by the arm and power of the civil law, is his false imprisonment and unlawful detention in confinement in Fort Lafayette, in this State and district.

This demand rests upon the assumption that the prisoner in that manner is entitled to have administered in this court the like relief to him against illegal acts and doings committed on him through the agency of Gen. DIX, within the sphere of his (Gen. DIX'S) military authority, in any and every other tribunal of justice comprehended within that command, and that consequently there is no severance or independency of remedies which must be sought for and obtained at diverse and distinct localities, according to the residences of the parties sustaining or inflicting the injuries complained of, or in the jurisdictional competency of the judicatory appealed to for relief.

Without regarding the inaccuracy of the petition in this case, stating that the prisoner was then held in confinement in this district on the presentation for his discharge on the 18th of March, 1865, when upon the proofs he had been transferred from Fort Lafayette and imprisoned in Fort Warren on the 14th of March previously, or other statements variant from the actual legal effect of the proofs in relation to the connection of Gen. DIX with the custody of the prisoner, to be vital or material in point of pleading or on the merits of the petition, it is plain that the gist of the application is that the court is prayed to interpose its judicial powers to release him from his confinement in prison on the commitment complained of, and made by order of the President and Secretary of War, and that the essential inquiry is whether, on the merits and regardless of informalities of procedure in this application, this court can entertain jurisdiction of that matter.

The prisoner did not manifest to any court or Judge of this district any desire to be brought before such court or Judge to be discharged from imprisonment; or give proof that notice of the fact of his confinement ever reached a Judge or court before the presentation of this petition to this court.

The specific remedy and relief prayed for in the petition, is that the Judge shall order said G. W. L. Bickley's discharge from imprisonment as such alleged state or political prisoner, and upon the allegations in the petition that relief was unquestionably the appropriate and only one personal to him. The penalty upon any officer

American Securities in the London Stock Exchange, with liabilities for £16,000."

This last clause is somewhat singular, and probably erroneous, in so far as it makes the house in question the *principal* dealers in American Securities and ascribes their failure, for an amount so inconsiderable as £16,000, to the fall in U. S. 6-20s. May it not be that Messrs. GOWAN & MARX were *Bulls* in the Rebel Cotton Loan, and *Bears*, for future delivery, in Illinois Central, Erie, &c., which they were not able to purchase in New-York or London to save their contracts from loss? Our own information is that they were never in danger, for the last year or two, of failure, on account of their sympathies for Northern as against Southern Stocks. The case was different at the outset of the War, but later in the struggle the tone of their correspondence with New-York was less friendly to the loyal cause. The great surprise here, since the failure was announced by telegraph from the Quebec steamer is, that so old and reputable a house should have given up on differences against them of only £15,000 or £16,000. The next mail will probably afford a more satisfactory explanation.

Since the Bank return of Monday the Metropolitan Bank, Capital $4,000,000; the old Merchants' Exchange Bank, $1,235,000, and the County Bank, $200,000, have been transferred to the National system. The relative Bank Capital of the city now stands:

Local, not yet reorganized	$42,444,647
National in Clearing-House	34,485,000
National not in Clearing-House	4,350,000
Aggregate	$81,279,647

The San Francisco *Shipping List*, of April 12, reports:

The receipts of Quicksilver from the New-Almaden Mine, during the first quarter of 1865, were as follows:

In January, flasks	3,768
In February, flasks	3,512
In March, flasks	3,427
Total, first quarter, flasks	10,705
Against same period last year	8,062
Increase this year, flasks	2,643

We are informed that a large reserve of ore remains on hand at the mine, and that the product of the New-Almaden is likely to increase during the ensuing Summer. The following are our exports of Quicksilver for the quarter ending March 31:

To China, flasks	3,500	To Japan, flasks	—
To Peru, flasks	2,000	To Victoria, flasks	3
To Chili, flasks	1,100	To New-York, flasks	3,000
To Mexico, flasks	1,425		

The April product, reported to the New-York Office by telegraph, is 1,500 flasks.

Income Tax Deductions.

The following is a copy of a letter received in this city, yesterday, from the Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington, relative to deductions from income:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1865.

SIR: Yours of the 28th ult. is received.

You ask, "Where a person resided on his own homestead, such property yielding no income, is he entitled to any allowance for repairs and insurance?"

I reply, that it is believed to have been designed by Congress to allow the deduction of insurance moneys paid, and the legitimate allowance for repairs, from any income whatever. The same is held true in respect of interest paid, and taxes.

Therefore, "where a party owns unimproved property, from which no income is derived, expense of repairs, insurance, interest, &c., are deductible from whatever income has accrued to him. But the expense of "hired labor" can be deducted from profits of such businesses as employed the labor only.

You ask further, "Where a person outside of his regular business speculates in stocks, bonds and gold, if he is required to pay a tax upon his gains therefrom, is he justly entitled to a deduction for his losses?"

It has always been held by this office that losses incurred in the prosecution of one branch of business could not be deducted from gain in another; since an absolute loss incurred in the prosecution of a single business is, indisputably, a loss of capital.

But this office holds that the broker may speculate in stocks, the dry goods merchant in cotton, the hardware man in iron, &c., &c., and offset the gain and loss of legitimate business and speculation.

Very respectfully,
(signed,) E. A. ROLLINS,
Deputy Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,)

NEAR WALL-ST.

DAVID GROESBECK & CO., STOCK BROKERS,

NO. 30 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK.

ADVANCE ON ALL STOCKS CURRENT ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CARRYING.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7-30 LOAN."

Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

☞ STOCK COMMISSIONS.

We see that two prominent houses have issued circulars to the public the terms on which they will do business. The undersigned will do it on the terms of either. The public may take their choice.

STIMSON, FRONK & CO.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 10, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 4 bbls Ashes, 3,980 bbls Flour, 920 bbls and 678 bags Corn Meal, 845 bushels Corn, 18,797 bushels Oats, 2,957 packages Provisions, and 131 barrels Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive and nominal, including Pots at $7 75, and Pearls at $8 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Java, 23c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@21½c.; Rio, 18½c.@22c.; St. Domingo, 18c.@18½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active, at reduced prices. Middlings, 61½@63c. ₱ lb; sales, 1,050 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been much less sought after, and has declined materially. Sales since our last amount to 8,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$6 50; poor to choice Extra State at $6 60@$7, chiefly at $6 65@$7; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 50@$7 80.

Superfine State and Western	$6 10	@$6 50
Extra State	6 60	@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 50	@ 7 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 85	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 15	@ 9 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@11 50

Southern Flour is heavy and lower. Sales since our last 1,050 bbls. at $7 55@$8 65 for poor to good, and $8 70@$12 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is decidedly heavy. Sales 450 bbls. Extra at $6 75@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including fine and superfine at $5 25@$5 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $5 60@$5 70 for Jersey, and $6 50 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite dull, and quoted down 8c.@10c. ₱ bushel, with only a single sale reported of a small lot of Chicago Spring on private terms. Rye, Barley, and Barley Malt are entirely nominal. Corn is neglected, though quoted off 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel. Oats are decidedly lower, and quiet heavy; Western, 47c.@51c.; Jersey, 46c.@50c.; Canada, 40c.@42c.; Prince Edward Island, 40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Is quiet and heavy at 90c.@$1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request at from 10c.@40c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been dull and nominal at $1 60 for Common and $1 90 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day, including New-Orleans, at from 80c.@$1 10; Porto Rico, at 60c.@75c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@60c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 90@$3 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in limited demand to-day, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Whale at $1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 25@$1 26; Lard at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been dull, to-day at 36½c.@37½c. for Crude; 52c.@53c. for Refined in bond, and 72c.@73c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and decidedly lower. Sales have been made of 5,800 bbls., in lots, at $25 62½@$25, closing heavily at $25 62½ cash, for New Mess; $23 75@$24 25 for 1863-4 Mess; $21 50@$22 for Prime Mess; and $33 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,800 bbls. New Mess, May and June delivery, seller's option, part at $25 25@$25 75, and 1,500 bbls Prime Mess, June, part at $21 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 14¾c.@15¾c. for Shoulders, and 16¾c.@13½c. for Hams; sales equal to 150 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet and heavy. Lard is quiet and cheaper; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls., at 15¾c.@18½c., the latter for very choice, ₱ lb. Beef continues in limited demand, at $16@$20 for Extra Mess; $12@$16 for Plain Mess; sales 450 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull, at irregular prices. Beef Hams are in request, and held with much firmness; sales 650 bbls., at $22 50@$26. Butter is dull, to-day, at 23c.@36c. for poor to prime old State, and $14c.@25c. for Western; also, 30c.@45c. for inferior to choice new State. Cheese continues inactive at 14c.@22c. for poor to prime, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quiet and heavy to-day. Sales have been made of 750 hhds., at 10½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been inactive, at 16c.@19c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 136,000 lbs., at 10½c.@11c., the latter rate for city; also, 29,000 lbs. Grease, at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice the week's business thus: "During the past fortnight the trade in this article has been very limited, owing to the steady decline in gold. Manufacturers have not bought much, and what has been sold for export has been at prices ranging from 11c@11¼c., and some choice lots are held at 11½c. There appears to be a more liberal supply of tallow in the city, but the arrivals of Western are quite limited. Soap stock of other kinds are very scarce and prices of White and Yellow Grease are nominal. To-day the market is very inactive, there being no disposition on the part of buyers to operate, and holders are not inclined to accept lower rates than 11¼c. for strictly prime lots. The price of cattle having fallen considerably, has had the effect of increasing the yield of city rendered. The price of rough tallow is 6½c. We quote prime in hogsheads or barrels at 11¼c. No. 2 at 10½c.@10¾c., with a moderate demand."

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to 200 bbls. in lots, at $2 09@$2 10 per gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day, with 448 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 100 tcs. Lard and 60 hhds. Tallow at 5s. For this port, it was stated this afternoon, that there was not a single sailing vessel on the berth, and that the little freight offering was being taken by steamers at almost nominal rates. No engagements of any moment were reported for other ports.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

(OFFICIAL.)

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—May 10, 1865.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Van Voorhis.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Norton, Alderman Ottiwell was called to the chair.

The minutes of May eight were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Brice—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized to add the following names to the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation of fifty dollars, viz: Eliza Baum, William Gedner, Cynthia Bullock, James Baldwin, Hannah Barker, Mary Dwyer, Mary Moore.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the name of John Hudson, residing at number two hundred and seventy-seven West Fortieth-street, be placed upon the list of blind persons.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of A. L. Burrow on the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation of fifty dollars each.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Pitt, to keep a stand on the northeast corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Fortieth-street, from the First to the Second-avenue, be regulated, graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Brice—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Kerrigan for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, being in payment for extra services to Committee of the Board of Aldermen as assistant on messenger from the first of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five to May the first one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and charge the same to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, The salary of the Superintendent of Cleaning Markets was increased last year, and the amount of the said increase was omitted from the Comptroller's estimate of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, owing to a clerical error; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the sum of four hundred and five dollars, being the amount of salary due to the Superintendent of Cleaning Markets, for services rendered during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to take his receipt therefor, and charge the same to the appropriation set apart for City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communication was received from George A. Jeremiah, Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1865.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen.

GENTLEMEN: Having been nominated by the Mayor, and confirmed by your honorable body, as Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Department, I would most respectfully resign the position of Alderman in and for the Tenth Aldermanic District of New-York.

Yours truly, GEO. A. JEREMIAH.

Which was received and laid on the table.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, informing this board of the death of William A. Taylor, late Councilman.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment for regulating First-avenue.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of amount for Regulating, &c., Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Which was received and ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring to flag the sidewalks on First-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

Which was laid over.

The President here took the chair.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby directed, in case of any proceedings against the President and Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, appointed on the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to take such steps as in his judgment may be necessary to vindicate their title to their respective offices, and in case of the employment of other counsel, the fees of such counsel to be paid from City Contingencies.

Which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the resolution providing for flagging the sidewalks around the Northern Dispensary at the junction of Christopher-street and Waverley-place, approved October twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be and is hereby amended by adding after the words "full width," in the third line of said resolution, the words, "and curb and gutter stones set."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—11.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Jones & Company, corner of Lewis and Broome streets, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Cooley to place a show-case in Tryon-row, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Morris Busch to keep a stand in front of number thirty-four Bowery, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Edward Orphus, to place a sign on the northeast corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles F. Wise, to keep a stand in front of the sale of papers on the northeast corner of Canal and West streets, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John C. Washburn, to keep a stand in front of number two Fulton-street, he having obtained permission from the owners or proprietors thereof, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to A. Weidman to receive, deliver and exhibit goods from and in front of his premises, at number three hundred and thirty and one-half Grand-street, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause two gas-lamps to be placed in front of the Chapel of Grace Church, Harlem, on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause two gas-lamps to be placed in Fifty-first-street, between Second-avenue and East River, immediately, there being gas-mains already in the street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick Jesse, to keep a stand in front of number one hundred and eighty-nine Bowery; such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted Fr. Kniffer to exhibit a small show-case in front of number eight hundred and thirty-three Bowery; said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission heretofore given to J. P. Jamison, to place a show-case in front of his premises, number four hundred and forty-one Bowery, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place two gas-lamps in front of the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to J. and J. Dillon to place a sign in front of their premises, number one hundred and twenty-five Fourth-avenue, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Excelsior Boat Club to occupy a vacant space between the ferry spiles and the pier foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That a cross-walk be laid opposite Primary School number Eight, in Mott-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Fifty-second-street, to connect with sewer in First-avenue, running to a point one hundred feet west of Avenue A; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from terminus of present sewer in Fourth-avenue; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Sewers with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, to connect with the sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Sewers with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That receiving basins and culverts be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Essex-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street, to connect with sewers now built in Rivington and Stanton streets, or either of them, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. Van Ranst for the sum of two hundred and seventy dollars, being the amount of the annexed bill, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the celebration of our victories, sixth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Walter Roome, for the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars, for music furnished on parade of the Thirty-seventh Regiment on the occasion of the reception of the Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth Regiments, the amount to be taken from the appropriation set apart for that purpose.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Preamble relative to the death of Ex-Councilman Jonathan F. Trotter, and resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That while bowing to the Divine will, we recognize in the decease of Jonathan T. Trotter, the loss of a sincere and faithful friend, a true, honest and upright public servant, who meritoriously discharged the duties of Councilman in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Resolved, That through this dispensation of Providence, we are forcibly reminded of the destroyer, who so frequently has been placed upon the rulers of the government, bringing vividly before us the great truth that death ends through every portion of our time and means to every one.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be duly authenticated and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the names of Alfred P. Collins, Alvah A. Sanford, Hannah Bateman, Delilah Billings, Anne Hutchinson and Hannah Rodney be included in the list of blind persons to whom has been donated the sum of fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to include in the list of blind persons to be donated the sum of fifty dollars, names Warren Waterbury, Annie Sheridan and Anne Cox.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Petition of Erastus Titus for permission to erect an awning in front of his premises, number two hundred and eighty-three Washington-street, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Erastus Titus to erect an awning in front of his premises, number two hundred and eighty-three Washington-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Stephen Georgenthan, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the seventh election district of the Twenty-first Ward.

The Board of Councilmen, May eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, proceed to the election of Sergeant-at-Arms.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Henry Mount to place a sign in front of premises number one hundred and eighty-three Second-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Henry Franklin to place a sign in front of the premises, number fifty-eight Fourth-ave., such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George Prince, to construct an awning corner of Seventh and Monroe streets, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to construct a lamp-post to be placed in Sixty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Margaret Hughes to erect an ash-receptacle on the sidewalk on the east side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first streets, provided that the same does not interfere with public travel, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and requested to place to the Company Number Forty in the premises formerly owned by them, number one hundred and seventy-three Fourth-street, without any unnecessary delay.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. Julia Levy, of number thirty-one Division-street, to exhibit a show-case in her store in front of her store door, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. M. Stidens to erect a tin awning in front of his premises, number two hundred and twenty-nine Delancey-street, such permission only to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Day, to place a shutter-lace in front of his premises, at numbers fifty-one and fifty-three Orchard-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the salary of the three general foremen of roads and avenues be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Brice moved to suspend the present order of business.

Which was carried.

He then called up General Order number one hundred and sixty-three and a half, being a communication from the Comptroller, transmitting certified copy of the City Tax Law for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, with a draft of ordinance making the appropriations for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five in conformity with said law, entitled "An ordinance to amend the ordinance making the annual appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five," and moved its reference to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to confer with the same Committee of the Board of Councilmen, and report at the next meeting.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Schroder to place and retain a stand in number one hundred and sixty-two Reade-street, he having permission of the owners thereof, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the James Methodist Episcopal Church, on the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, The Legislature of our State, at its recent session, passed a law creating a Metropolitan Fire District, and establishing a fire department therein; and

Whereas, There are various doubts entertained of its constitutionality by some of the ablest jurists of our city and State; and,

Whereas, The Attorney-General of our State, the Honorable John Cochrane, has formally given his opinion and interposed an injunction restraining the said Fire Commissioners appointed under the act above-named, from taking possession of any city property, &c.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take all necessary legal measures in connection therewith to cooperate with the Attorney-General, wherever his aid may be necessary, for the protection of the property of the city and the preservation of its interests.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble and resolution in relation to the death of Councilman William H. Taylor.

Which was concurred in.

And the board appointed Aldermen Shannon, Gedney, Norton, O'Brien and Flynn such a committee on the part of this board.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ryers moved that when this board adjourns it do so to meet on Monday, the fifteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

He then moved that this board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	May 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	May 13	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	May 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernian	May 20	Quebec	Liverpool.
Washington	May 24	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	Southampton.
City of Boston	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Damascus	May 27	Quebec	Liverpool.
Cuba	May 31	New-York	Liverpool.
China	June 7	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	June 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	June 21	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Asia	April 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	May 3	Southampton	New-York.
Damascus	May 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	May 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	May 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	May 10	Liverpool	New-York.
China	May 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Lafayette	May 24	Havre	New-York.
Africa	May 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 10	Liverpool	Boston.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Havana	May 13	New-York	Havana.
Eagle	May 17	New-York	Havana.
Costa Rica	May 16	New-York	Panama.
Ocean Queen	June 2	New-York	Panama.
Republic	May 11	New-York	N. Orleans.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

Mails for Europe via Portland close here at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

Mails for New-Orleans, per steamer *Republic*, close to-day at 10 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—LADIES DESIROUS of engaging superior domestics, accustomed to serve in gentlemen's families, for city and country, may be immediately supplied with those accustomed to serve in gentlemen's families in the various household duties, and highly recommended by the first families in Brooklyn, by applying at MANGING'S Select Agency, No 15 Court-st. (A. A. Lowe's Building,) opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to taking charge of a house during the absence of the family for the Summer; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222½ Bowery, in the millinery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a respectable family, by an American lady, who has had some experience in housekeeping, and understands dressmaking thoroughly; is fond of children, and has no objection to live in the country; references given and required. Address F., Box No. 1,234 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, RESpectable young woman, as children's nurse and seamstress; can operate on the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; can produce the best city references; is willing to go into the country. Call or address No. 118 East 27th-st., near 3d-av., third floor, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and competent female cook, either in the city or country; has cooked for first-class city families; has highly satisfactory references from the same, and is an excellent bread baker. Call for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st., one door from University-place, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as seamstress and lady's maid; can dress hair; or nurse and seamstress; has the highest testimony of capability; no objection to wait on an invalid lady. Call at No. 248 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOmen to do light chamberwork and sew, or would take care of children and sew, or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; would like to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen until the 15th, at her present employer's, No. 63 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WIDow lady in a store, or as copyist; even any employment, excepting servitude, will be acceptable. Address for one week, Mrs. MARY ERLINGTON, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION in a widower's family, city or country, by an intelligent, middle-aged lady, without incumbrance, from the interior of Pennsylvania. Best of reference. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 151 Times Office, for four days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and chamberwork. Can be seen this day at No. 20 West 40th-st., third floor, front room, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Has the best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent person, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; would prefer a small private family; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 66 Fifth-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation in a private family as a good plain cook; has no objection to assist with a small part of the washing; has good city reference. Apply at No. 54 University-place, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is neat and pastry; has no objection to assist in the coarse washing; best of city reference. Call at No. 35 6th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable women; one as good cook, to do the coarse washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 52 Bleecker-st., front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as an experienced nurse and seamstress; or would take charge of a nursery; is a good monthly nurse; has good city reference. Can be seen at No. 41 Lispenard-st., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 165 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has no objection to the country; good city reference given. Call for two days at No. 330 East 34th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GOOD PROTestant girls; one as waitress and the other as chambermaid, or no objection to help with the fine washing and ironing; would like to live in one house. Apply at No. 12 Cedar-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., for two days at No. 161 West 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; understands soups, baking and pastry; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a family; best of city reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 17th-st., first door.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can trim in the latest fashions; has the best of references. Inquire at No. 438 7th-av., in the rear cottage.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; good city reference can be given; no object in the country. Call, this day, at No. 462 8th-av., between 36th and 37th-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do chamberwork and washing, and will assist with the washing; has 5 years' good city reference from her last place. Call at No. 453 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to cook and assist with the washing, or would be willing to do the washing of a small family; good city reference. Call at No. 89 4th-st., third floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as chambermaid, and would assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 73 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting and fine washing and ironing; good city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 343 3d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid or nurse in a private family. Apply for two days between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to present employer, No. 96 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as cook and to do part of the washing and ironing of a small family; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. Can be seen at No. 199 East 16th-st., first door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or as nurse; can do plain sewing; no objection to the country as nurse. Can be seen on Thursday only at No. 141 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced and economical woman in a private family as cook, and understands baking, or would take charge of a house for the Summer. Call at No. 132½ 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., on the first floor.

WANTED—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED waitress, with excellent city reference, a situation in the city or country; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; or as thorough chambermaid. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable, competent Protestant waiter man, for the city or country; good references. Call at BOORHAM'S, No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English woman, in city or country, as cook and laundress; has the best of references from last employer's. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, OR TO wait on an invalid, by a respectable English Protestant middle-aged woman; has five years' reference. Call for two days at 17 East 11th-st., between

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum $10 00
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Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF. Morning at 11—JOHN JONES. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening—MYRTILLO; OR, THE BROKEN SWORD.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOGHUE.

KIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SOLON SHINGLE—THE LIVE INDIAN.

WINTER GARDEN—SECRET SERVICE—THE OLD GUARD.

WALLACK'S—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. GRANT has directed that all paroled rebel prisoners now at Alexandria, Va., save those excepted by the amnesty proclamation, shall be immediately forwarded to their respective States, or as near there as convenient. Those who are excepted will be for the present retained.

JEFFERSON DAVIS was at Arvelton, Hancock County, Ga., on Friday night last. Gen. WILSON has printed handbills announcing the reward for his capture, and scattered them through the country.

Gen. WASHBURNE administers the oath to rebel soldiers at Memphis, but not to Southern officers or citizens, saying that it is too late to reap the benefit of the amnesty proclamation, after maintaining an attitude of hostility for four years.

Gen. DANA is about to move his headquarters from Vicksburgh to Jackson, Mississippi. There are 1,000 rebel prisoners at Vicksburgh awaiting the formalities of exchange.

The guerrillas in Kentucky have so far surrendered or cleared out, that military restrictions on travel are pretty much abandoned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The subscriptions to the Popular Loan yesterday amounted to $17,410,100—a sum that puts admiration out of breath. New-York, true to her financial strength and enterprise, made up nearly half of this sum.

MAXIMILIAN has issued a long decree fixing the order of his so-called Empire. The form of the government will be limited hereditary monarchy, with a Catholic Prince at the head. In the case of the death of the Emperor, "his august spouse, the Empress," will be Regent of the Empire. The Emperor who represents the National Sovereignty will be assisted by nine departments. The territory of Mexico is defined as bounded on the north by the lines decided upon by the United States at the conventions of Guadalupe and Mesilla; on the east by the Gulf of Mexico, the Sea of the Antilles, and the English establishment at Walize; on the sont by the Republic of Guatemala, and on the west by the Pacific. The government guarantees equality in the eye of the law, security of person and property, and the liberty of free speech. The national colors will be green, red and white.

Letters from Europe bring advices that many of the refugee Southerners, including foreigners who have made the South their home for business purposes, are preparing to return to their old haunts, as it was agreed on all sides that the war was over, and that friendly feelings and commerce would soon revive.

Capt. ROBERT LINCOLN returned to Washington Monday evening from Springfield. He will accompany his mother to their home in Illinois as soon as she is able to travel. Mrs. LINCOLN was not so well Tuesday, having rested badly Monday night. She is greatly depressed in spirits.

The Overland Mail is running very irregularly, being sometimes thirty or forty days from New-York to Sacramento. The people of Oregon are petitioning to have the daily mail from Sacramento to Portland continued.

The *Dispatch*, a paper published at Amador, Cal., has been suppressed by Gen. McDOWELL for exulting over the murder of the President. The editors were arrested.

The Californians are experimenting in cotton. A man in Calveras has twelve acres growing finely.

LOCAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, the resignation of Alderman JEREMIAS, of the Tenth District, was received and placed on the table. The tax levy was referred to the Committee on Finance. Resolutions were adopted instructing the Corporation Counsel to defend the newly-appointed Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Board in any proceedings that may be taken against them.

MONMOUTH H. UNDERHILL, of No. 786 Third-avenue; WILLIAM CLARE, of Sixty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, laborer, and BERNARD GALLIGAN, of No. 761 Third-avenue, liquor dealer, members of the Nineteenth Ward Volunteer Family Relief Fund Visiting Committee, and eleven women, who are alleged to have been their tools in defrauding the city, were arrested yesterday by the detective police, and held by Justice DOWLING.

The fortieth anniversary of the American Tract Society came off yesterday morning at the Madison-square Church. Speeches were made by several eminent divines and the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were submitted. The proceedings were interesting and satisfactory, and the society was shown to be prosperous in the extreme.

An answer was filed yesterday in the injunction suit against the Fire Commissioners, the Mayor, &c. It is understood that an argument will be made in the case this morning in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Justice FOSTER. Ex-Judge ALLEN and WALDO HUTCHINS are employed as counsel on behalf of the new Fire Commissioners.

JACOB MISH, of No. 259 East Broadway, of the firm of MISH & BROTHER, was held to bail by Justice DODGE, for alleged false pretence in obtaining $18 worth of goods from Messrs. ANTHONY & HALL, of Nos. 66 and 68 Leonard-street, by representing to those gentlemen that the firm of MISH & BROTHER was solvent and owned $8,000 in excess of liabilities.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday LEON MYERS, JAMES MILLER and WILLIAM GOLDEN, three pickpockets, were convicted of stealing watches from various parties on the day of the President's funeral. Judge RUSSEL promptly disposed of them by sentencing them to five years each in the State Prison.

At the police trials, yesterday, the Board of Police and other gentlemen from Troy, who visited headquarters to make inquiry concerning the management of the Metropolitan Police, were interested listeners. Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN and McMURRY dashed through about a score of trials during the day.

The Mexico recruiting business prospered yesterday, about eight hundred names being recorded of persons willing to go. Two concerns are operating, disconnected, and each claiming to possess the confidence and aid of Gen. ORTEGA and of President JUAREZ.

The fifty-first anniversary of the Boston American Tract Society took place yesterday afternoon at Irving Hall. Several speeches were made, and an abstract report read of the society's progress for the past year, which showed the society to be out of debt and doing well.

"The Martyred President" was the subject of a lecture delivered last evening at Cooper Institute by Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON. A very large audience was present, and the lecturer was warmly applauded.

The newly appointed commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department have full possession of the offices and books and papers. No legal proceedings have been taken by the old board of commissioners.

Rev. J. J. GEAR, of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers, addressed an appreciative audience, last evening, at the Attorney-st. M. E. Church, giving an interesting narrative of his experience in Southern prisons.

A brisk business was transacted yesterday in the national securities. Heavy purchases of the coin-bearing bonds were made during the day, mainly for permanent investment, at very well supported prices, despite a further fall of 5 per cent. in gold. The bulk of the purchases were made by home buyers, though some considerable lots of the six per cents were taken on foreign accounts, in confident anticipation of an early and material rally in prices abroad. The inquiry for the 7-30 Loan, which was so amazingly brisk on Tuesday, was even more animated yesterday, at least in this city, where the sales of the loan, as far as reported, reached the enormous aggregate of $8,507,100. The average of the daily sales of the notes throughout the country thus far, this week, was estimated, last evening, at over twelve million dollars, or equal to seventy-two million dollars a week. At this truly marvelous rate of distribution, the pending series of the loan will be closed out by the end of the coming week.

Messrs. N. L. MCCREADY & Co.'s government propeller *Edward L. Clark* was destroyed by fire, in the East River, yesterday morning.

Produce and merchandise were dull and declining yesterday. Flour fell 25c.@35c., and Mess Pork 87½c.@$1 ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 8c.@10c.; Corn, 3c.@5c., and Oats, 5c.@8c. ₱ bushel; Middling Cotton, 4c.@5c.; Lard, ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb.; Whisky and Petroleum, 1c. ₱ gallon. Freights dull, with 448 vessels of all classes in port.

The Government Stocks were again active yesterday, both for gold-bearing and the Popular 7-30 Loan. The Gold Room was down 4 ₱ cent. from Tuesday's sales. The Railways depressed at the Stock Exchange. Money easy to brokers at 4@5 ₱ cent.

The gold market took another downward lurch, last night, setting down to 128¾ and closing at 129¼.

Shall This Generation Pay the National Debt?

The war will leave us a national debt of about *three thousand millions*. Shall the republic be relieved of this great burden by the people now on the stage, or shall the bulk of it be devolved upon succeeding generations? The answer to this general question must shape our entire financial policy, and should be determined only after the most thorough consideration.

We published on Saturday an elaborate paper, prepared under the auspices of the Treasury Department, showing that the maintenance of the present taxes and other sources of revenues—assuming that the advance in population and wealth from 1870 will be at least at the same average rate as in the decade before the rebellion—will discharge the national debt, principal and interest, in two decades from that time. We think that result was fairly established. As a demonstration of what our people can effect, simply by continuing what they are already doing, it was surprising, and very gratifying. But after all, we do not consider that the end in view justifies any such strain upon this generation. Neither the national credit, nor the future national prosperity, in any manner requires it, and equity certainly forbids that a generation which has already borne so much in carrying through a war for the benefit of all coming generations, should assume every remaining burden, simply that our successors may have no incumbrance.

We do not ask that the perpetual debt system of the European Powers, in which little else is paid than annual interest, should be adopted here. They believe that such a system, in some measure, protects against revolutions, by binding a multitude of public creditors to the existing order of things. It is only as serving that object that a national debt is a national blessing. It is doubtful, after all, whether the additional internal security thus obtained is not more than offset by the greater insecurity, entailed by a heavy national debt, in foreign relations. There is an immense difference between a nation without debt, and a nation loaded with debt, in respect to the ability to carry on a successful war for the maintenance of its interests and honor. The fact is notorious that the present peace-at-any-price policy of England comes largely from an extreme reluctance to augment the financial burdens of the kingdom. But whether a heavy national debt is or is not an advantage to European governments, it is certain that our own government needs no artificial prop of the kind. It is abundantly secure in the affections of the people from which it springs.

A permanent debt would be to us a useless and hurtful incumbrance. But it would be also useless and hurtful for this generation to take upon itself the entire task of making an end of the debt. It should do something toward this, but by no means all. The true policy comes as near as possible to that of our early statesmen, who had to deal with the debts left by the Revolutionary War, and by the last war with England. Those debts were liquidated almost entirely from the ordinary sources of revenue, with but very slight internal and direct taxation, except during and immediately after the war. The greatest annual amount derived from those taxes to aid in extinguishing the Revolutionary debt was only about a million and a half of dollars—to aid in extinguishing the war with England debt only about nine millions of dollars—and this last was so rapidly lightened that in 1819, four years after the close of the war, it amounted only to a little over three hundred thousand dollars, and was soon abated altogether. Yet our present internal and direct taxes, which it is proposed to continue until 1890, amount, at the very least, to *two hundred millions* annually. Such an imposition will, indeed, extinguish the national debt, but it will be as unprecedented as it is extraordinary. It is true that the amount of the debt left by this war amounts to about fifteen per cent. of the present wealth of the loyal States, while that left by the last war with England was only about seven per cent. of the estimated property of all the people at that time. But this difference is too small to afford any reason for such an immense difference in direct taxation. If it was just and wise then to rely upon other means almost solely for the extinguishment of the debt, which was effected in twenty years, it cannot be less so now, even if it should require a much longer period to accomplish the end.

The present system of revenue bears very hard not only upon the comforts but upon the necessaries of life. A man with a less income than six hundred dollars may, indeed, escape the income tax, but there is not a man in the country so poor as not to use articles which have to pay an excise. Nobody can wear a shirt, or a coat, or a hat, or a pair of shoes; can wash himself with soap, or shelter himself with an umbrella, or sleep on a bedstead, or take medicine when he is sick; can burn gas or a candle; can advertise for a situation; can buy a shovel to dig with, or a mug to drink from; can mustard his meat or salt his potato; can put coal into his grate, or a hinge upon his door, or glass into his window, without having to pay something in the shape of excise. The items singly may amount to little; but in the aggregate they trench severely upon slender means. All the necessaries of life should be relieved from such burdens. We should have no excise tax upon any article of manufacture or of food. Our revenue from that source should be derived, as it almost entirely is in England, from tobacco and beverages, and other articles that any man may abstain from if he pleases. This, of course, will materially diminish the two hundred millions now realized from internal taxation. Yet enough would be left to form, when combined with the receipts from the tariff and the public lands, a very considerable sinking fund for the national debt, after paying the interest and the current expenses of the government. If a still larger sinking fund is deemed desirable, it could be obtained, at foreign expense, by an export duty upon cotton, tobacco, and other staples of the reconstructed Union, which Europe must have, whether we tax them or not.

It should not be forgotten that the longer the payment of the national debt is deferred, the easier it can be effected, on account of the rapid growth of our wealth and population. Calculating upon past ratios, it is found that our national wealth doubles every ten years. The taxation necessary to raise a given amount must diminish in the same proportion. The per-centage upon every dollar in the country necessary to clear off the debt in 1870, would be twice as great as if it were cleared off in 1880, four times as great as if it were cleared off in 1890, eight times as great as if it were cleared off in 1900, sixteen times as great as if it were cleared off in 1910, thirty-two times as great as if it were cleared off in 1920, and so on in arithmetical ratio. This generation should not undertake to rid the nation of a burden which the next two or three generations can dispose of with so much greater ease. A great deal of this debt will soon go into the hands of foreigners. It is vastly better that we should content ourselves with the payment to them of semi-annual interest, and a comparatively slow reduction of the principal, and devote our money to the development of the immense resources of our country, the chief difficulty in the way of which has always been the want of adequate capital.

Secret Courts—The Trial of the Assassins.

It is very possible the publication of the evidence taken on the trial of the conspirators at Washington might prevent the arrest of some persons implicated in the crime of assassination who are now at large; but their arrest must be of very great importance indeed, if the fear of their escaping is sufficient to justify the profound secrecy with which it has been determined to surround the proceedings. The chief of BOOTH'S accomplices, it is fair to conclude, are those for whose apprehension a reward has been offered—DAVIS, TUCKER, SANDERS & Co.—and it is not pretended that anything which may transpire at the trial at Washington, will, in the least degree, offset the chance of their escape. They and their friends have certainly been as much put on their guard by the President's proclamation as they are likely to be by anything else that can occur.

It is not unfair to conclude, therefore, that "the parties who may escape, should publicity be given to the proceedings," are "parties" of an inferior degree of guilt, and now within the limits of the United States, and if so, we cannot help saying that it is for various weighty reasons to be regretted that their capture should be deemed either so important or difficult, as to be made the pretext or occasion of introducing into our criminal procedure so extraordinary an anomaly as trial by a Military Commission for a capital offence with closed doors, and with an oath of secrecy imposed on all persons taking part in the proceedings. We think it would have been infinitely better to have postponed the trial till all publicity could do no harm, even if that period were likely to be six months distant, than introduce into this country so novel a tribunal, and one so repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, as that which is now sitting at Washington. It is one for which no precedent is to be found in the history of any free country, and one to which the worst European despotisms have rarely ventured, even in Poland or Hungary, to resort. Even the unhappy victims of the Irish rebellion were prepared for the gallows in open court, and in the light of day.

Moreover, there are strong doubts entertained by ill-affected persons at the North, as to the existence of any good foundation for the charges made against DAVIS in the late proclamation. Abroad, all the enemies of the government will certainly receive them with incredulity and derision; and there is no question that, under all the circumstances, it would be difficult to imagine a position more humiliating and embarrassing than that in which the government will stand, if it should appear that those charges were lightly or frivolously made. Nothing will prevent, however, the spread of such a presumption, except the production in open court of the evidence on which they were based, and its submission to the scrutiny of the prisoners' counsel and of the public at large. Those who flatter themselves that public opinion, either at home or abroad, will be much influenced by a version of it which has been edited and expurgated by the Judge Advocate, must be very simple people indeed. Nobody will permit himself, whatever his leansings may be, to attach any value to revelations made under conditions in which every rule of evidence is set at naught, and even the experience of every-day life treated with contempt.

What makes the matter all the worse is, that on the very day on which this tribunal begins its proceedings, the state of things which alone could justify it, if anything could justify it, had been formally declared at an end by proclamation, under the President's hand and seal. Foreign powers were warned that the war was over at the very moment that a tribunal was assembling, for whose constitution and procedure nothing but overwhelming and imminent danger to the national existence would be a sufficient warrant. Will they really believe that peace has been restored when a most atrocious crime has to be tried and punished by a military court sitting in secret in the national capital, and in a country in which all secret things, and above all, secret trials, have always been held in abhorrence.

The Assassination and British Public Opinion.

The space which we give to-day to the reproduction of the sentiments of the British press on the murder of President LINCOLN is warranted—if on no other ground—by the insight which the various comments afford, into the exceedingly diverse character of the sympathy expressed. This diversity, which is one of motive and interest, was scarcely apparent in the telegraphic abstracts which have been heretofore given from the leading foreign journals. It will be seen to-day that, while the full bearing and gist of such sincere and eloquent tributes as Mr. LINCOLN'S death called forth from the liberal press of England, might be given in a paragraph, the inspiration and the motive of whatever was uttered by the hostile journals could only be interpreted by looking to the tone of thought pervading what they had to say in its elaborated form. Applying this test, we discover in the spirit of the British pro-rebel journals precisely what we expected—a species of eulogy upon the character and acts of the late President, employed to cover a bitter malevolence toward the people and government of the United States. The whole argument of the London *Times*, unless we greatly misapprehend it, is pointed to an illustration of the helpless, miserable state of anarchy into which this country has fallen by the death of a single one of its citizens. Hastening from insincere laudation of the dead, to contemptuous pity for the living, says this British oracle: "The too probable effect of the crime *is an accession of madness and anger, rendering all schemes of reconstruction impossible.*" As if fearing that this might not fully convey an expression of its hopes for a revival of the Confederacy, the same journal proceeds to vilify President JOHNSON to the full bent of its desires, and brings itself to the conclusion that, whatever Mr. LINCOLN might have done to restore the Union, "it is morally certain Mr. JOHNSON cannot do it."

No one needs to be told that all this is so much encouragement to the rebels abroad; and that if the arguments and conclusions of the London *Times* are right, the assassin becomes, after all, the savior of the South, and effects by a single murderous blow, what the legions of LEE and JOHNSTON, after four years of desperate fighting in open battle, were unable to accomplish—*the overthrow of the American Republic.*

The minor Tory journals naturally follow the "leading journal" in the same strain of perfunctory sympathy and malevolent prediction. The *Morning Post* predicts for us a plunge into "the sea of a dismal anarchy," which is precisely the issues sought for by every rebel and every rebel sympathizer at home and abroad. It is fortunate for the Republic that it has not stood, for so much as one hour, throughout the whole of this struggle, dependent on outside aid or sympathy. It is well that it is not dependent to-day, even in presence of its great calamity.

The Reported Condition of Affairs, Civil and Military, in Mexico.

Although the news from Mexico given yesterday is not marked by more than the usual coherence, there are certain apparently trustworthy statements that may have some interest for those who contemplate military adventures in the interest of that republic. The military situation, so far as we can judge by a collation of the various fragments of intelligence, has not essentially changed for a great while. Now and again a detachment of Franco-Mexican troops is surprised and made prisoners, as they were at Tacambare (Michoacan) on the 19th of April. The Imperialists, among find compensation in dispossessing the Republicans of some town or fortress on the west coast, as they did on the 27th of March, when Guaymas fell into the hands of the French without resistance; the garrison betaking itself to the interior on the approach of four French men-of-war. Again, we read land without any surprise) that CORTINAS, who sold himself a few months ago to the Imperialists, has "repronounced" in favor of the Republic; and has gathered around him, in the districts bordering on the Rio Grande and near Matamoras, a force so considerable, that extra precautions have been instituted by the French garrison at the last-named place to protect the empire. Citizens not employed in the Imperial military service have been subjected to a general disarming process, and severe penalties are attached to the concealment of warlike implements of every kind.

Along with the intimation of these defections from the imperial standard at Matamoras, comes the intimation, (in which we suppose some sort of threat is couched,) through the columns of the Franco-Mexican journal of the place, that "an army of eighty thousand men, with equipments and transports, is prepared on the coast of France to embark on the receipt of the first news from Marshal BAZAINE to NAPOLEON in regard to the intentions of the United States upon Mexico."

If this intelligence is not alarming to those for whose ears it is especially intended, it seems at least to divert the Mexican Imperialists for the time. It is more instructive for such of our citizens as may contemplate schemes of regeneration for the sister republic on some visionary plan, to read what success has rewarded the mission of some of the pioneers in that particular enterprise. Speaking of the emigrants that have arrived at Vera Cruz, a local journal says *the utter destitution* that exists among them a week after their arrival beggars description. "All the immigrants by the ship *Glenwood*, reëmbarked in the *Ariel* immediately after their arrival at Vera Cruz, owing to the difficulty of obtaining even information as to their journey inland."

This may be an overdrawn picture. But we venture to say it is not overdrawn to a degree which will, for a moment, bear comparison with the impudent promises and deceptive pictures which are offered at so-called Emigration Offices here, to tempt the thoughtless, the reckless, and the ignorant to embark upon a visionary and illegitimate enterprise. Apart from the political credit or discredit of this emigration business, those who are approached with a view to join it do well to see on what foundation it rests—who among its promoters are responsible citizens, pecuniarily, and whether the whole thing is not in the hands and subject to the control of military brokers whose only capital is impudence.

The civil aspect of affairs in Mexico is nearly as difficult to judge of as is the military position. It may be noted, however, that one of the new Imperial statutes declares the form of government (for the empire) to be a limited hereditary monarchy, the Sovereign to be a member of the Roman Catholic Church; and the "Empress CHARLOTTE" is, moreover, declared Regent, in case of accidents to the Emperor. It may also interest those who *will* emigrate to Mexico, to learn that the Imperial naturalization laws require of all persons purchasing property in Mexico that they become subjects of the empire.

Southern Outlaws—Pacification of the South.

The surrender of Gen. LEE put out of the field all the Confederate troops in the State of Virginia; the surrender of JOHNSTON put out of the field all the Confederate troops in the Carolinas and Georgia; the surrender of TAYLOR has put out of the field all the Confederate troops in the States of Alabama and Mississippi. In other words, in the whole of the vast territory from the Potomac to the Mississippi River, and embracing, beside the six States named, those of West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky—all of which territory was but lately claimed by the Southern Confederacy—there are now, by the terms of surrender, no Confederate troops, no armed men who have the right to claim the immunities of soldiers, or such belligerent rights as have for four years been conceded to the rebels fighting in the interest of the so-called Confederacy. The Generals controlling them, and commanding the respective armies and departments, have, on behalf of all in arms, agreed that they shall disarm, return to their homes, and maintain the public peace.

Now, there is nothing more important to the interests of the South, and the welfare of the whole country, than that this pacification should be complete. It is essential for the political rehabilitation of the Southern communities; for the moral interests of Southern society; for enabling the Southern people to plant the crops, and raise the supplies necessary to their existence; and for securing the speedy reopening of trade and commerce. The Southern people themselves are anxious, and no doubt the great bulk of the troops of the late rebel armies are also anxious, for the enjoyment of the repose which they have not had for four long years.

Neither is there any likelihood that any formidable system of organized guerrillaism will disturb the South. The most dangerous of the guerrilla leaders have already surrendered their forces, or disbanded them and fled. Both LEE and JOHNSTON have given it as their opinion that, after the surrender of the Confederate armies, there will be no such thing as an organized guerrilla warfare in the Southern States.

It is nevertheless a fact that large numbers of lawless, reckless, desperate men have been under arms in the South for years past—some of them attached to the regular rebel armies, but a far larger number of them of an irregular and predatory character, scattered all over the Confederacy and living as freebooters. The surrender of the Confederate armies will not cause the return of these men to the pursuits of peaceful industry. Indeed, the greater part of them never followed any industrious pursuit. They belonged to the loafing, fighting, gambling, negro-trading ruffians that formed such a large element in the slave-holding society of the South. They are the enemies of order, law and liberty: and the stoppage of the war will neither change their character nor style of life. Even since the opening of this month these bandits have been operating quite extensively in some of the States of the border; and it is but a few days since a body of them crossed into the State of Indiana and carried on their depredations.

The proper way now is to deal with all rebels in arms on this side of the Mississippi River, and in the State of Missouri, as *outlaws*, to be punished by death on being caught. The military commanders in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia have already issued orders to this purport, and the same thing has been done by local commanders elsewhere.

But we think that a general proclamation to the whole country from the President on the subject is demanded. It would now have a great scope and a definite limitation, and would apply to a vast population. It would establish a uniform policy throughout the country, and would furnish authority and guidance for all military officers everywhere.

THE BICKLEY CASE BEFORE THE COURT.—Judge BETTS has rendered his decision upon the application made by BICKLEY, the leader of the Knights of the Golden Circle, to be discharged from imprisonment, which decision we have published in full. The application was made under the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, which provided that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, should furnish to the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, lists of the names of the State prisoners in the forts, and that "in all cases where a grand jury having attended any of said Courts, having jurisdiction in the premises, after the passage of this act, and after the furnishing of said list as aforesaid has terminated its session without finding an indictment or presentment or other proceeding against such person, it shall be the duty of the Judge of said court forthwith to make an order that any such prisoner desiring a discharge from said imprisonment be brought before him to be discharged."

The application in behalf of BICKLEY was made in this instance to procure his discharge from Fort Lafayette, where the papers alleged he was confined, but it appeared and was conceded on the hearing, that before the order to show cause in the matter was made by Judge BETTS, he had been removed from Fort Lafayette, which was needed for the accommodation of the captured bounty-jumpers, to Fort Warren.

The order to show cause was directed to Gen. DIX, as the commandant of the Eastern District within whose limit both Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren were, and on the hearing the point was raised in his behalf that this court had no jurisdiction to order the discharge of a prisoner held in the district of Massachusetts.

Judge BETTS sustains the objection, holding that as the court of this district has no power to make an order which is operative in Massachusetts, and has also no power to order Gen. DIX to go to Boston and bring the prisoner here, any more than if he was imprisoned in Halifax, the court has no jurisdiction to make the order prayed for.

The application here is therefore denied, and BICKLEY is accordingly left in Fort Warren, or to make a similar application to the District Court in Massachusetts. The question naturally arises, whether if he should make such an application there, and before service of the order he should be sent back to Fort Lafayette, the court there would also be ousted of its jurisdiction. We need not discuss that question, however, now. We do not believe that any such course would be pursued by the government, but if it was, we do not doubt that the court would find some remedy.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, May 10.

THE RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

The executive order of the President, issued this morning, which puts in operation the suspended functions of the National Government in the State of Virginia, was shorn of much of its importance by the incomplete manner in which it was sent to the press last evening. It is thus far the most important document that the new President has issued, and establishes what the policy of the government will be, not only in Virginia, but in all other Southern States, the action in Virginia being taken as a precedent. It is proper to say that this order, as issued, was substantially agreed upon at the last Cabinet meeting held by President LINCOLN, that on the day of his death, at which Gen. GRANT was present, and in regard to which several members of the Cabinet expressed much gratification. After Mr. LINCOLN'S death, this plan was put in printed form, for more convenient reference, and has been the subject of consideration by President JOHNSON, the last meeting being held yesterday, at which the order was adopted without material modification. The great features are that the State of Virginia is not recognized as ever having gone out of the Union; that the functions of the United States Government were simply suspended within her borders, and are now put in operation again; that no vestige of Confederate or rebel State Governments are recognized, and that Gov. PIERPONT, and the loyal Legislature of Virginia, is made the nucleus of the recognized State Government. The prayer of the truly loyal men of the State has been answered, and treason can have no recognition in Virginia.

REDUCTION OF CAVALRY.

An order has been issued from the War Department directing the reduction of the volunteer cavalry forces of the army, which provides, among other things, that upon the receipt of this order by the Commanding Generals of armies and Departments all volunteer soldiers of cavalry whose terms of service will expire prior to Oct. 1, 1865, will be mustered out and discharged from the service of the United States. The Paymaster-General will arrange to make payment to the men discharged; payments to be made in armies or departments in which they may be serving at that date of muster, and all the cavalry remaining in service after the discharges have been made will be immediately consolidated into complete maximum regimental organizations. This order is dated May 9, and was to-day forwarded to the Commanding Generals of the several armies and departments.

PAY OF DISCHARGED OFFICERS.

The War Department has decided that officers of volunteers below the rank of Brigadier-General, who have been or may be honorably discharged under the provisions of General Orders Nos. 79 and 82, of May 1 and 6, 1865, issued from the War Department, and have continued in military service until the close of the war, are therefore entitled to three months' pay proper, authorized by section 6 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1865. The benefit of the same act will be extended to volunteer officers below the rank of Brigadier-General, who may hereafter be discharged by honorable muster out with their regiments or otherwise, in consequence of the government no longer requiring their services.

THE GREAT REVIEW.

The time for the holding of the great review has not yet been definitely fixed, but it will doubtless not be far from the first of June. A proposition that the troops pass in review down Pennsylvania-avenue meets with considerable favor at the military men, and will probably form one feature of the grand pageant.

TRIAL OF MR. HARRIS—MRS. PERRINE.

The Harris Court-martial held no session to-day, having adjourned until to-morrow. The trial is expected to close this week. The case of Mrs. PERRINE will come up again on Friday, when her counsel will be ready with her defence.

CAPTURE OF A MAN SUPPOSED TO BE SURRATT.

We have information that on Saturday last a man answering the description of SURRATT, one of the alleged participants in the assassination, was captured near Chambersburgh, Penn. This man approached the house of Col. BOYD, and made inquiry if there were any soldiers in the house, and what was the road to New-York, &c. Col. BOYD overhearing him, came out, took his bundle, and invited him to take tea. The stranger becoming suspicions from the movements of Boyd that the latter suspected him, took to his heels. He was soon captured, and upon examination of his bundle, which was artfully made up, it was found to contain a pistol and certain memoranda and evidences implicating him as one of the conspirators. The prisoner was brought to this city. He has a beard apparently of but three weeks' growth. In all other respects he answers the description of SURRATT.

REVENUE COLLECTORS IN VIRGINIA.

The State of Virginia has been divided into four districts, and the following appointments of Assessors and Collectors made: E. P. W. Garnett, of Richmond, is appointed Assessor of the First District; William James, of Richmond, Collector First District; Jacquelin M. Wood, of Lynchburgh, Assessor Second District; John F. Lewis, of Lynchburgh, Collector Second District; Josiah Millard, of Alexandria, Assessor Third District; N. D. Keneaster, of Martinsburgh, Collector Third District; John M. Dunn, of Norfolk, Assessor Fourth District; Geo. C. Tyler, of Norfolk, Collector Fourth District.

SIXTH AUDITOR.

Hon. I. N. ARNOLD, late member of Congress from the Chicago District of Illinois, has accepted the appointment of Sixth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

THE MEXICAN LETTERS-OF-MARQUE.

A writer from New-York to one of the Philadelphia papers asserts that Gen. ORTEGA denies my statement that President JUAREZ had issued letters-of-marque against French commerce. I doubt very much if Gen. ORTEGA does anything of the kind. These letters are in existence. They were in the possession of a person who left Santa Fé less than two months ago for San Francisco, and Gen. ORTEGA and Staff left the same point at the same time for the Atlantic coast.

Full Length Painting of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. F. B. CARPENTER, the artist who has distinguished himself so widely by his life-like portraits of Mr. LINCOLN, and whose painting of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation was for a long time on exhibition in this city, has just received an order from a committee of merchants and bankers of Chicago, for a full-length portrait of our late President. Mr. LINCOLN'S figure, as all know, was quite as peculiar as his face, and the unusual opportunities which Mr. CARPENTER enjoyed for studying the latter, were also improved for fastening the former upon canvas. The fact that such a commission should have come from Chicago is the best possible indorsement of the fidelity of the portraits which have been given us by Mr. CARPENTER'S pencil.

$17,410,000!

Another and More Immense Rush for Seven-Thirties.

Seventeen and a Half Millions Taken Yesterday.

Wednesday Outdoes Tuesday by more than Two Millions.

New-York City Takes more than Eight Millions.

Twelve Thousand Subscribers for $50 and $100 Each.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 10.

The subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan received by JAY COOKE to-day amount to $17,410,100, including the following single subscriptions: First National Bank of Cincinnati, $1,300,000; Second National Bank of Detroit, $100,000; Ninth National Bank of New-York, $3,121,450; CLARK, DODGE & Co., of New-York, $1,600,000; ROBINSON & OGDEN, of New-York, $1,250,000; Second National Bank of Boston, $1,500,000; National Bank of the Republic, of Boston, $500,000; First National Bank of New-York, $1,000,000; First National Bank of New-Orleans, $500,000; First National Bank of Baltimore, $300,000; First National Bank of Philadelphia, $500,000; First National Bank of Providence, $200,000. There were also 11,928 individual subscriptions for $50 and $100 each.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

Rules and Regulations Concerning Commercial Intercourse with Insurrectionary States.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, April 29.

Being desirous to relieve all loyal citizens and well-disposed persons residing in insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits, it is hereby ordered:

First—That the restrictions of an internal and domestic commercial intercourse be discontinued in such parts of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi River as shall be embraced within the lines of national military occupation, excepting only such restrictions as are imposed by acts of Congress, and regulations in pursuance thereof, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President; and excepting also from the effect of this order the following articles, contraband of war, to wit: arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

Second—That all existing military and naval orders in any manner restricting domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse and trade in the localities above-named, be and the same are hereby revoked; and that no military or naval officer in any manner interrupt or interfere with the same, or with any boats or other vessels engaged therein, under proper authority, pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. ANDREW JOHNSON.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 9, 1865.

With a view of carrying out the purposes of the Executive, as expressed in his executive order bearing date of April 29, 1865; "to relieve all loyal citizens and well-disposed persons residing in insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits," the following regulations are prescribed, and will hereafter govern commercial intercourse between the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, east of the Mississippi River, heretofore declared in insurrection, and the loyal States:

First—All commercial transactions under these regulations shall be conducted under the supervision of officers of customs and others acting as officers of customs.

Second—Prohibited Articles.—The following articles are prohibited, and none such will be allowed to be transported to or within any State heretofore declared in insurrection, except on government account, viz.: Arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron, and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

Third—Amounts of Products Allowed, and Places to which such may be Transported.—It having been determined and agreed upon by the proper officers of the War and Treasury Departments, in accordance with the requirements of section nine of the act of July 2, 1864, that the amount of goods required to supply the necessities of the loyal persons residing in the insurrectionary States, within the military lines of the United States forces, shall be an amount equal to the aggregate of the applications therefor; and that the places to which such goods may be taken, shall be all places in such lines that may be named in the several applications for transportation thereto; it is therefore directed that clearance shall be granted, on application by any loyal citizen, for all goods not prohibited, in such amounts and to such places, which, under the revenue and collection laws of the United States, have been created ports of entry and delivery in coastwise trade, as the applicant may desire.

Fourth—Clearance.—Before any vessel shall be cleared for any port within the insurrectionary States, or from one port to another therein, or from any such ports to a port in the loyal States, the master of every such vessel shall present to the proper officer of customs a manifest of her cargo, which manifest shall set forth the character of the merchandise composing said cargo, and, if showing no prohibited articles, shall be certified by such officers of custom.

Fifth—Arrival and Discharge of Cargo in an Insurrectionary State.—On the arrival of any such vessel at the port of destination, it shall be the duty of the master thereof forthwith to present to the proper officer of the port named in the certified manifest of her cargo, whereupon the officer shall cause the vessel to be discharged, under his general supervision; and if the cargo is found to correspond with the manifest, a certificate to that effect shall be given to the master. If there shall be found any prohibited articles, they shall be seized and held subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the officer shall forthwith report to the department all the facts of the case, and any such vessel arriving from any foreign port, or from any domestic port, without a proper clearance, or with contraband articles, shall, with her cargo, be seized and held as subject to confiscation under the laws of the United States.

Sixth.—LADING WITHIN, AND DEPARTURE FROM, AN INSURRECTIONARY STATE.—Vessels in ports within an insurrectionary State, not declared open to the commerce of the world, shall be laden under the supervision of the proper officer of the Department, whose duty it shall be to require before any articles are allowed to be shipped, satisfactory evidence that upon all merchandise, the taxes and fees required by law and these regulations have been paid, or secured to be paid, which fact, with the amount so paid, shall be certified upon the manifest. No clearance shall be granted if upon any article so shipped, the fees and internal revenue taxes, or either shall only have been secured to be paid, such fact shall be noted upon the manifest, and the proper officer at the port of destination of such vessel, shall hold the goods till all such taxes and fees shall be paid according to law, and these regulations.

Seventh—Supply Stores.—Persons desiring to keep a supply store in any place within an insurrectionary State, shall make application therefor to the nearest officer of the Treasury Department, which application shall set forth that the applicant is loyal to the government of the United States, and upon being convinced of such loyalty a license for such supply store shall forthwith be granted, and the person to whom the license is given, shall be authorized to purchase goods at any other supply store within the insurrectionary States, or at any other point, as he may select. The party receiving such license shall pay therefor the license fee prescribed by the Internal Revenue Law.

Eighth.—EXEMPTED ARTICLES.—All articles of local production and consumption, such as fruits, butter, tea, eggs, meat, wood, coal, &c., may, without fee or restriction, be freely transported and sold at such points in an insurrectionary State as the owner may desire.

Ninth—Shipment of Products of an Insurrectionary State.—All cotton not produced by persons with their own labor, or with the labor of freedmen or others employed and paid by them, must, before shipment to any port or place in a loyal State, be sold to and resold by an officer of the government especially appointed for the purpose, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President; and before allowing any cotton or other product to be shipped, or granting clearance for any vessel, the proper customs officer, or other persons acting as such, must require from the purchasing agent, or the Internal Revenue officer, a certificate that the cotton proposed to be shipped has been resold by him, or that 25 per cent of the value thereof has been paid to such purchasing agent in money, and that the cotton is therefore free from further fee or tax. If the cotton proposed to be shipped is claimed and proved to be the product of a person's own labor, or of freedmen or others employed and paid by them, the officer will require that the shipping fee of three cents per pound shall be paid or secured to be paid thereon. If any prodnot other than cotton is offered for shipment, the certificate of the Internal Revenue officer that all the internal taxes due thereon has been collected and paid must be produced prior to such product being shipped or cleared, and if there is no Internal Revenue officer then such taxes shall be collected by the Customs officer, or he shall cause the same to be secured to be paid as provided in these regulations.

Tenth—Inland Transportation.—The provisions of these regulations necessarily modified, shall be considered applicable to all shipments inland to or within the insurrectionary States by any means of transportion whatever.

Eleventh—Charges.—Goods not prohibited may be transported to insurrectionary States free. The charges upon all products shipped or transported from an insurrectionary State other than upon cotton, shall be the charges prescribed by the internal revenue laws. Upon cotton other than that purchased and resold by the government, three cents per pound, which must be credited by the officer collecting, as follows, viz.: two cents per pound as the shipping fee. All cotton purchased and resold by the government shall be allowed to be transported free from all fees and taxes whatsoever.

Twelfth—Records to be Kept.—Full and complete accounts and records must be kept by all officers acting under these regulations, of their transactions under them in such manner and form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Customs.

Thirteenth—Loyalty a Requisite.—No goods shall be sold in an insurrectionary State by or to, nor any transportation held with, any person or persons, not loyal to the Government of the United States. Proof of loyalty must be the taking and subscribing the following oath or evidence, to be filed, that it, or one similar in purport and meaning, has been taken, viz:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and all laws made in pursuance thereto.

Fourteenth—Former Regulations Revoked.—These regulations shall take effect, and be in force on and after the 10th day of May, 1866, and shall supersede all other regulations and circulars heretofore prescribed by the Treasury Department concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, all of which are hereby rescinded and annulled. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, May 9, 1865.

The foregoing rules and regulations concerning commercial intercourse with and in States and parts of States declared in insurrection, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in conformity with the acts of Congress relating thereto, having been seen and considered by me, are hereby approved.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

Reported Capture of Saltillo and Monterey by the Liberals—Conflicting Stories—Death of a Prominent Havanese.

The steamship *Eagle*, Capt. LAWRENCE, arrived yesterday, bring dates to 6th. She has seventy-five cabin passengers. We are again indebted to Purser B. W. ALBERT for the prompt delivery of our correspondence, and for the following summary:

The intelligence of the surrender of Gen. JOHNSTON and his army to Gen SHERMAN was the principal topic of conversation among the people, and caused much joy among the Unionists of the place.

The blockade-runners *Denbigh* and *Pelican* arrived on the 3d from Galveston, with cotton. It was reported that the former had been sold. A few other blockade-runners were in port.

The steamship *Liberty*, Capt. WILSON, from New-Orleans 2d, arrived at Havana on the evening of the 4th, and would leave for New-York the 8th, at 2 P. M. The steamship *Creole*, Capt. THOMPSON, from New-York, arrived out evening of the 5th, and would leave for New-York on the 10th. The *Corsica*, for New-York, would leave the 6th, at 4 P. M.

Business was brisk. Weather warm, and the general health good.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 6.

The English steamer *Bolivar* arrived yesterday morning from Tampico, which place she left on the 5th ult. No papers were received. Shortly before leaving the Captain received a communication, as follows:

OFFICIAL NEWS, April 30.

"Saltillo and Monterey have fallen into the hands of the the Liberals, under the command of Gen. NEGRETE. Cnidad Victoria, the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, has been occupied by MENDEZ."

The *Diario* publishes it, but advises its readers to receive the news with caution, as it received advices by the *Barcelona* that, although the Liberals had captured Saltillo, that the French recaptured it on the 8th ult. Another account says that the French attempted to retake it, but failed, and that another attempt was to be made.

The funeral of JOSE MANUEL POUZE occurred today. He was a young man of the most promising talents, a member of the University, and connected with many of our principal families. He was beloved by all who knew him. He was invalid, and the news of the assassination of President LINCOLN, incautiously told him in his weak condition, affected his brain and resulted in his death.

Imperial Views of Government—Decrees of the Emperor Maximilian.

Vera Cruz journals, received here, state that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN has issued a decree defining the provisional status of the Imperial Government, while the definitive organization is proceeding.

The decree is divided into eighteen chapters, and subdivided into eighty-one paragraphs.

Some of the leading features may be briefly stated.

The form of the government will be a limited hereditary monarchy, with a Catholic Prince at the head.

In the case of the death of the Emperor or of any other event which may incapacitate him for the exercise of his powers, "his august spouse, the Empress," will be *ipse facto* Regent of the Empire.

The Emperor or Regent on assuming power must take this oath: "I swear to God by the Holy Evangelists, to further, by all means in my power, the welfare and prosperity of the nation, to defend its independence and preserve the integrity of its territory."

The Emperor, who represents the national sovereignty, will be assisted by a ministry of nine departments.

The territory of Mexico is defined as bordered on the north by the lines decided upon with the United States, at the conventions at Guadalupe and Mesilla; on the east by the Gulf of Mexico, the Sea of the Antilles and the English establishment at Balize; on the south by the Republic of Guatemala, and on the west by the Pacific.

Nothing is said about Texas.

The government guarantees to all the inhabitants of the Empire, equality in the eye of the law, security of person and property, and the liberty of free speech.

The national colors will be green, red and white, and their disposition on the national flag will be defined by a special law.

A decree, dated May 10, is devoted to a defination of the extent of freedom to be allowed to the press, which will be subject to about the same restrictions as in France or Austria.

The duty on imported tobacco has been largely increased.

The Emperor has granted a concession to Don LUIS BINEL, for a railroad from Mexico to, and at San Cosme, Popotla, Tacuba, Tlalnepantle, Cuantitlan with the terminus.

FROM BERMUDA.

The Yellow Fever Conspirators to be Tried at the Assizes.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 10.

Advices from Bermuda announce the conclusion of the investigation of the alleged plot to introdnce the yellow fever into New-York. No new developments came to light from further evidence. The magistrates had decided to send the case to the Attorney-General for prosecution before the Court of General Assizes or Quarter Sessions. The prisoner, SWAN, was remanded for bail in £50, with two sureties for £25 each.

MILES GERALD KEON, Colonial Secretary, expresses deep sympathy with the United States, and great indignation at the assassination of President LINCOLN, in an address to the Bermudians.

Erie Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 10.

Buffalo, Lockport and Rochester boats passed Fultonville yesterday, showing that the Erie Canal is navigable along the whole line. Among the boats passing were three laden with lumber, one with flour, four with oats and one with malt.

Personal.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 10.

GOV. FENTON has returned to this city.

THE ASSASSINS' TRIAL.

OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT.

Names of the Officers Composing It.

Reading of the Order, the Charges, and Specifications.

The Prisoners Arraigned and Each Pleads Not Guilty.

The Court Adjourns Over until To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 10.

The commission convened by Special Orders, No. 216, met at 10 o'clock this morning, consisting of the following details:

Major-Gen. David Hunter, United States Volunteers.

Major-Gen. Lewis Wallace, United States Volunteers.

Brevet Major-Gen. August V. Kautz, United States Volunteers.

Brig.-Gen. Albion P. Howe, United States Volunteers.

Brig.-Gen. Robert S. Foster, United States Volunteers.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. James A. Ekin, United States Volunteers.

Brig.-Gen. T. M. Harris, United States Volunteers.

Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, United States Army.

Lieut.-Col. David R. Clendenin, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate and Recorder.

The orders convening the court having been read in the hearing of the prisoners, they were asked if they had any objection to any member of the commission, to which they all and severally replied they had none.

The commission, the Judge-Advocate-General, the Assistant Judge-Advocates, and the reporters having been duly sworn, the prisoners—David E. Harrold, George A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne, Michael O. Loughlin, Edward Spangler, Samuel Arnold, Mary E. Surratt, and Samuel A. Mudd—were arraigned on the charge and the specification.

Each of the prisoners pleaded "not guilty," to the charge and specification.

The commission, after deciding on the rules by which it would be governed, adjourned to meet on Thursday, May 11, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Trial of the Conspirators.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 10.

The *Bulletin's* Washington special says:

"The reporters for the public press were all refused admittance to the trial of the assassins to-day. The consequence will be that no particulars of the trial will be made public until its close, except through the medium of the government authority.

THE ARCH REBEL.

Probabilities of His Capture—Handbills Announcing the Reward Struck off by Gen. Wilson.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, May 9.

JEFFERSON DAVIS was at Howelton, Hancock County, Ga., on Friday night last.

Gen. WILSON has printed handbills announcing the reward for his capture, and scattered them through the country.

PAROLED REBEL PRISONERS.

Gen. Grant Orders Rebel Prisoners at Alexandria to be Sent to Their Homes—Those Excepted by the Amnesty Proclamation to be Retained.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 10.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has issued the following instructions to Gen. AUGUR, relative to the disposition to be made of paroled prisoners:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. C. C. Auger, Commanding Department of Washington:

GENERAL: Please send all paroled prisoners of the late rebel armies, now confined or detained at Alexandria, Va., to their homes. Those whose homes were, at the time of joining those armies, in the States that have never been in rebellion, and who desire to return to them, will be required to take the oath prescribed in the President's Amnesty Proclamation, provided they are not excepted from its benefits. If so excepted, they will be detained. Those living in Texas will be sent in charge of an officer, and will be landed on the west banks of the Mississippi River, about the month of the Red River.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT
T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Confederate Commander Caged.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 10.

REED, Commander of the late rebel ram *Webb*, with seven of his shipmates, were consigned to Fort Warren to-day.

Secretary Seward and Son.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 10—9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has recovered from the fatigue of yesterday, and is quite comfortable.

Mr. F. W. SEWARD had a slight return of hemorrhage, which was speedily checked.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 10—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had a quiet day and is better to-night.

Mr. F. W. SEWARD has not changed appreciably within the past twelve hours.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 10.

QUARTERMASTERS DEPARTMENT.

A revision of the regulations and forms of the Quartermasters Department is being demanded, to meet the requirements of the service. A Board of Officers has been constituted to prepare forms and draft revised regulations, and also an explanatory manual for the consideration of the Quartermaster-General, and for submission to the Secretary of War for approval and promulgation.

FLEET SURGEON.

Commander A. BRISON has been appointed Fleet-Captain of the Mississippi Squadron.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following named officers have been appointed a Board of Visitors by the Secretary of the Navy, to attend the examinations of the midshipmen in the Naval Academy at Newport, Rhode Island:

Vice-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, United States Navy, President; Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, United States Navy; Capt. J. L. Worden, United States Navy; Hon. Joseph O. Mille, of Wisconsin; Rev. C. B. Boynton, D. D., of Maryland; John Jacob Astor, Jr., of New-York; J. M. Forbes, Esq., of Massachusetts.

The duty of this board is to attend at the academy during the June examinations, for the purpose of witnessing the examination of the several classes, and inquiring into the state of the police discipline and general management of the institution, the result of which they are to report to the Secretary of the Navy.

THE CITY COUNCILS ON REBELS.

The City Councils, and those who attended the public meeting last night, while expressing themselves fully and unalterably determined to prevent traitors, their aiders or sympathisers, from acquiring or retaining residences in our midst, say they will endeavor to secure the approval and cooperation of the National Government; and, therefore, a committee is to be appointed to consult with the proper authorities in relation to the most feasible plan of action.

The Great Sheep Show.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Wednesday, May 10.

The great sheep show is a wonderful success. There are over one hundred exhibitors, who have on exhibition over six hundred head of immensely valuable sheep, mostly American merinos. It is the largest and best show ever seen in the United States. Several of the rams are valued at from $3,000 to $5,000 each. Crowds of people are present. There will be a public shearing to-morrow.

Providence Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, May 10.

THOMAS A. DOYLE (Unconditional Union) was elected Mayor, to-day, by 1,000. The majority of the City Council are of the same political complexion.

Charter Election.

ODDENSBURGH, St. LAWRENCE COUNTY, Wednesday, May 10.

The charter election to-day resulted in the success of the whole Union ticket. CALVIN W. GIBBS was elected President by 194 majority.

Obituary.

—Rev. Dr. DAVID MAGIE, for forty-four years Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth, N. J., died in that place yesterday morning. His advanced age and failing health had partially prepared his friends for the sad event.

—Miss ELIZABETH ORAM, well known in this city as the author of numerous elementary educational works, died on Monday last at the residence of Mrs. WHEELER, in Georgetown, D. C.

Ericsson's Caloric Engine.

From the Daily National Intelligencer of May 8, 1865.

Having used for several years, with entire satisfaction, one of these excellent engines in driving our newspaper presses, we are glad to see it stated that there are not less than one thousand now successfully employed in the country in driving printing-presses and other kinds of machinery. For work of limited power, say from two to six or eight horses, they possess, in their economy, simplicity and compactness, a great advantage over the cumbersome and expensive boiler engine.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Parents who Take their Sons to RAYMOND'S GREAT CENTRAL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, for the purpose of giving them an outfit for the season, will soon discover, from the figures affixed to the fabrics, that this immense establishment deserves the reputation it has held unchallenged for many years as the cheapest clothing house in America. The stock includes all the latest foreign fashions, as well as the elegant specialties of the firm. There is an assortment in the city that has the same variety.

The Ladies Should Use Burnett's FLORIMEL.—It is a choice perfume, unlike the pungent and sickening perfumes in the market.

"Self-preservation is the First Law of Nature," we are told, but judging from the way in which the rules of health are neglected, it would seem as if self-destruction was the object of no small portion of mankind. Clouds of witnesses attest the inestimable value of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a life-sustaining cordial for the feeble, and if any who suffer from general debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, or nervous affections, do not resort to it, they have only themselves to blame for the misery they endure.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON,
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Dr. Von Elsenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Crimean Bitters—for Fever and Ague.
Crimean Bitters—for Constipation.
Crimean Bitters—for Indigestion.
Crimean Bitters—for Nervous Debility.
Crimean Bitters—for Neuralgia.
Crimean Bitters—for Rheumatism.

The only Bitters ever admitted in United States Hospitals, and approved by United States Surgeons and Physicians everywhere. See circulars around bottle for two pages of testimonials from United States Army Surgeons of the highest respectability, and also directions for use.
MILLER & CO., Proprietors.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases. Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It leaves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

At the largest store in America will be found the completest and most varied season stock of fancy fabrics for ladies, young misses and infants ever displayed in any establishment out of Europe. The diversity of styles is almost limitless, and the scale of prices has just been heavily reduced.
GHNIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Anniversaries.

Fountain's India Store, No. 866 Broadway. Attractive stock of Dress and Fancy Goods, wholesale and retail. Catalogues free.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

Look Out for Your Nerves.—The nervous will find the Biokrene or Life Regenerator a sure remedy for all their suffering; and persons who, from the injudicious use of liquors, have become dejected, and their nervous system shattered, and constitution broken down. One dollar per bottle. Sold by Druggists. Depot No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known—instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

J. Cooke, Esq., No. 29 West 25th-st., reports his house saved from robbers by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Office No. 198 Broadway.
E. HOLMES.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses—Dr. RIGGS' Water-proof Trusses, for rupture and varicocele, water-proof supporters, shoulder-braces, etc., at No. 2 Barclay-st.

Newell's Perfect-fitting Shirts, Ready-made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Hdkfs., Gloves, Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. E. A. NEWELL, 655 Broadway.

At Old Prices, Wedding Cards, Note Paper, silver door plates, &c. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Carriages—Fashionable, elegant, heavy and light, our own manufacture. Warranted. ADAMS & CONE, No. 684 Broadway, corner Great Jones-st.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. No. 538 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents—Black or Brown—reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BURROUGHS—SILL.—On Tuesday evening, May 9, at the Hanson-place Baptist Church, by Rev. Robert Lowery, GEORGE B. BURROUGHS and Miss LOUISE T. SILL, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DEWEY—PETERSON.—On Saturday, May 6, by Rev. J. J. Morgan, H. N. DEWEY, of New-York, and MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. Anders Peterson, of Jamaica.

DIED.

ADMS.—At Hamptonburgh, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, May 8, ARNEST F. ADMS, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. John C. Chamberlain, No. 68 2d-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

BIRD.—On Wednesday morning, May 10, Mr. ABRAHAM S. BIRD, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 31 Canal-st., on Friday, May 12, at 11 A. M. precisely. The remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

COWDREY.—On Sunday, May 7, at the Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., from a wound received in the late battles before Petersburgh, Capt. EDWARD A. COWDREY, 95th New-York Volunteers, son of Peter A. Cowdrey, deceased, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends, and the relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, William L. Cowdrey, No. 225 East 50th-st., on Friday, the 12th inst., at 12 M.

ELLS.—At his residence, No. 67 East 23d-st., JAMES P. ELLS, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Friday, May 12, at 1 P. M.

FOX.—In New-York, 5th month, 9th, GEORGE FOX, aged 56 years, son of Charlotte and the late William W. Fox, of West Farms.

The funeral will take place on 5th day, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his mother, at West Farms. Carriages will be at the Mott Haven depot on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad.

JOHNSON.—In this city, on Wednesday, May 10, CHAS. MORGAN, infant son of Charles C. and Julia C. Johnson, aged 3 months and 6 days.

Funeral on Friday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the residence of his grandfather, Norman White, No. 2 West 36th-st.

LEE.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, May 6, ANNA BARNARD, infant daughter of Dr. Benjamin and Emma H. Lee, and granddaughter of Norman White, of New-York.

LINDEN.—On Tuesday, May 9, after a long and painful illness, WILLIAM LINDEN, aged 62 years, 11 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 192 Prince-st., on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MORGAN.—At White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 9, CHRISTIAN D. MORGAN, son of Caleb Morgan, of Eastchester, aged 39 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the lower Methodist Church, White Plains, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 10 o'clock A. M. train from 26th-st., Harlem depot.

MCWILLIAMS.—Suddenly, ANDREW MCWILLIAMS, aged 50 years, a native of Madison County, Ala., and for the last 20 years a resident of St. Mary's Parish, La.

His body was found on the 6th of April, in the Mississippi River, near Plaquemines.

MCDIVITT.—On Tuesday, May 9, of typhus fever, JAMES J. MCDIVITT, son of James McDivitt, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from No. 37 Rutgers-st. to St. James' Church, from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

MOWTON.—On Wednesday, May 10, after a long and severe illness, JOHN MOWTON, aged 80 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

MILLER.—On Tuesday evening, May 9, of consumption, HELEN, relict of the late Asa Miller.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 165 East 12th-st.

MAGIE.—On Wednesday morning, May 10, at Elizabeth, N. J., Rev. DAVID MAGIE, D. D., in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, clergymen of the vicinity, trustees of the College of New-Jersey, and directors of the Theological Seminary, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church.

ORAM.—On Monday, May 8, at the residence of Mrs. Wheeler, Georgetown, D. C., of paralysis, Miss ELIZABETH ORAM, long a resident of New-York City, aged 75 years.

ORMSBY.—On Tuesday, May 9, of teething, ARTHUR ORMSBY, son of Eliza A. and W. L. Ormsby, Jr., aged 1 year, 4 months and 16 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 749 Greenwich-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

SOMERVILLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 9, SARAH LOUISE, only daughter of Mrs. Louise and Mr. P. S. Somerville, aged 9 years and 1 day.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M., at Mrs. Reed's, No. 88 East 39th-st. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday morning, May 9, WILLIAM A. TAYLOR, of the late firm of McGraw & Taylor, and senior partner in the firm of Taylor, Bro. & Co., in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 145 Allen-st., on Friday afternoon, May 12, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

WESTLAKE.—At Mamaroneck, on Tuesday, May 9, MARY, wife of Henry C. Westlake, and daughter of the late Samuel Harriott.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, James C. and John V. Harriott, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 247 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Friday next, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHITNEY.—At Milton, Mass., on Tuesday, May 9, Mrs. MARY WHITNEY, wife of the late Gen. Moses Whitney, aged 85 years.

CLOTHING.

FALL IN GOLD.
FALL IN GOLD.
FALL IN GOLD.
FALL IN GOLD.
FALL IN GOLD.
FALL IN GOLD.
PRICES MARKED DOWN 40 PER CENT.
PRICES MARKED DOWN 40 PER CENT.
PRICES MARKED DOWN 40 PER CENT.
PRICES MARKED DOWN 40 PER CENT.
AT
398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,
398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,
398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,
398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,
398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,
CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER,
CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER,
CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER,
OFFER
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing!
Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing
Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing
Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing
AT RETAIL,
AT RETAIL,
AT RETAIL,
AT RETAIL,
AT RETAIL,
For less than the material alone cost.
For less than the material alone cost.
For less than the material alone c

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR
The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
GWYNNE & DAY,
NO. 7 NEW-ST., NEAR WALL-ST.,

Have been appointed Agents to receive subscriptions to the 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

The usual commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND STOCKS AND BONDS bought or sold on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.

C. & G. WOODMAN,
NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND SCRIP AND UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, AT WHOLESALE.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.
APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States
Authorized to receive subscriptions to the
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.
All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.
WM. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.
LOAN FOR THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.
$75,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, in the City of Hoboken, up to noon of May 15, 1865, for a loan of $75,000, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the loan to run from five to forty years. Parties wishing to offer proposals for the above loan can obtain all necessary information from JOHN KENNEDY, Esq., City Clerk, at his office, Odd Fellows Hall, or CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of Committee, No. 44 1st-st., Hoboken.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TO MEMBERS OF THE STOCK BOARD.

A young man desires to find a party, member of the regular board, with a view of forming a copartnership and establishing a stock commission and banking firm. The advertiser can command both business and capital, and for a desirable and strictly responsible person the present will be a most advantageous opportunity for building up a large business. No answer will be considered unless backed by real name, which will be considered. Address L. B., Box No. 143 Times Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, N. S., April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

(SEAL.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, N. S., April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this first day of April, 1865.

(Second.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM A. BARNES, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having duly examined into the condition and affairs of the above-named company, has certified that the capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty-six thousand dollars, and has required the officers of said company to make good the deficiency within sixty days from the second day of May, 1865.

Notice is hereby given of the issuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the authority in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount fixed by the Superintendent, and the same are required to pay it at the office of said company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated New-York, April 29, 1865.

DAVID D. SEAMAN, President.

W. H. WISEMAN, Secretary.

Copy.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this first day of May, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

H. P. CROZIER, GOLD AND SILVER Exchange Broker, Rooms Nos. 13 and 14, No. 23 Williamst., New-York. Two hundred gold-mining claims for sale in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, Colorado. Title perfect, from original preemptors. References: Messrs. S. & J. Burtenden & Co., James M. Beneduct, Esq., Thomas Tigner, Esq., John R. Cecil, Esq., New-York.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
No. 15 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 10, 1865.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—TAKE NOTICE that a call has this day been made on the stockholders of this company for an installment of five per cent., payable on or before the 15th of May next.

CHAS. TUTTLE, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
St. Louis, April 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of this company, for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Shelbyville, Shelby County, Ill., on MONDAY, June 5, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of Board of Directors.

J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, in Peoria, Ill., on the 16th inst. Transfer books will close on the 10th, and remain closed until after the election.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES H. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, April 29, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, due 1st May next, will be paid at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.

W. E. WILSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

BETTS & DENSLOW,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
HAVING REMOVED TO
NO. 8 NEW-ST.,
WILL CONTINUE TO ADVANCE ON
MARKETABLE SECURITIES,
WITH
NO CHARGE FOR CARRYING.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. W. BETTS, Member N. Y. Gold Exchange.
E. H. DENSLOW, Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

SATTERLEE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
STOCK BROKERS,
have removed their office
from
No. 49 Exchange-place,
to No. 70 Broadway
and No. 15 New-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,

in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,

in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

(SEAL.) SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 234 Pearl-st., corner of Burling-slip.

This bank has been organized by the subscribers, the Board of Directors of the late Seventh Ward Bank. It is now prepared for a general banking business; collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas will be made for its dealers upon the most reasonable terms, and it has constantly on hand, for immediate delivery, all denominations of 7-30 Treasury notes.

DIRECTORS:

WALTER BOWNE,	CHAS. H. HARBECK,
AUGUSTUS C. DOWNING,	WILLIAM L. SCHENCK,
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,	ROSS W. WOOD,
RUSSELL BENEDICT,	FRANCIS GROSS,
ALFRED S. FRASER,	JOHN W. LAWRENCE,
WILLIAM HALSEY,	SPENCER H. SMITH.

A. S. FRASER, President.
G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.
Capital and Surplus, $229,000.
MAY 11, 1865.

At an election for directors and inspectors of election of this company, held on the 1st of May inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for

DIRECTORS.

Eugene Plunkett,	S. P. Gilbert,
John Garcia,	Marcus F. Hedges,
Waldo Hutchins,	John S. Ward,
William Herdon,	Robert Schell,
Bartolomeo Blanco,	James L. Morgan,
Gustave Reynaud,	George F. Nesbitt,
Elias Ponvert,	John E. Lefflingwell,
Ramsay Crooks,	E. B. Wesley,
Joseph B. Young,	George T. Stedman,
Charles S. Fell,	Henry Lewis.
O. Pacalio,	

FOR INSPECTORS,
Charles Segory, Samuel Derbee.
R. B. Valentine,

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Marcus F. Hodgee was unanimously reelected President.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Fidelity Insurance Company will be opened at Mechanics' Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., on the 23d day of May inst.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing.

JOSEPH BAWRENCE,
FREDERICK WOLCOTT,
DAVID S. DODGE,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
GEO. ELLIS.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

The object of the above company is to insure the fidelity of persons holding places of trust.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
and
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the
SALE OF THE 7-30 LOAN,
Subscriptions solicited.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS, 6s, AND 7s.
Detroit City Bonds, 7 per cent.
Wayne County Bonds, 7 per cent.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad first Mortgage 7s.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 2d Mortgage 8s.
United States Telegraph Stock.
Collins Iron Company Stock.
For sale by A. WILKINS, Stock-Broker, Detroit.

INSURANCE STOCKS,
EXPRESS STOCKS,
TELEGRAPH STOCKS,
GAS STOCKS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
Bought and Sold
By D. M. SEAMAN,
No. 14 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 13 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 13 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY and the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company having merged into one company, by special act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 1865, and ratified by the stockholders, all business will hereafter be conducted under the name of

THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, President.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

NOTICE.—DEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY entitled to Scrip for the year 1863, are hereby notified that by the condition of the issue of said Scrip, all certificates of that year remaining uncalled for on the 31st day of May, 1865, will be forfeited.

E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

$35,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, at six per cent. per annum for five years, on improved real estate in this city, in sums to suit.
G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., basement.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE COMBINED PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 80 Broadway, April 25, 1865.

SECOND MONTHLY DIVIDEND.—THE Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. on the par value of their capital stock for the month ending May 1, payable on and after May 10, 1865.

The transfer books will be closed from May 7 to May 10, inclusive.

C. H. SANBORN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, May 8, at the new office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from April 27 until May 8.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 8th inst.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE. REMOVAL.

AFTER MAY 1, 1865,
THE GENERAL OFFICE OF THE
McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,
FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
DEVON OIL COMPANY,
LOOMIS OIL COMPANY,
will be at the
PETROLEUM AND MINING EMPORIUM
OF
PERKINS, FREELAND & CO.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,
Have removed from No. 23 William-st. to No. 94 Broadway and 6 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight, or after ten days' notice.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM E. COCK,
DRY GOODS,
Has removed from
No. 35 Warren-st. to No. 333 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1865.

REMOVAL.

A. J. JACKSON, Pawnbroker, has removed from No. 60 Walker-st. to No. 90 Prince-st., near Broadway.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear, Throat and Scalp, has removed her office from No. 16 to No. 51 Bond-st., (south side, first large house from Bowery,) where her celebrated medicines can always be had.
Send for a circular.

REMOVAL.—BAKER, SMITH & CO., LOW PRESSURE STEAM WARMING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS, have REMOVED to No. 37 MERCER-ST., between Grand and Broome, where, with greatly increased facilities, they are prepared to execute all orders with which they may be favored.

NOTICE.—ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY HAVE removed their Branch office from No. 442 Broadway to the large building corner of Grand and Crosby sts.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BOOK TRADE-SALE ROOMS,
No. 498 BROADWAY.
BY J. F. COOLEY.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 11 and 12, at 7 o'clock P. M. each day.
CHOICE COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
Consisting chiefly of books relating to the history of our own country, and including elegant Riverside, Munsell's Bradford Club, Prince Society, and Seventy-six Club Series; also, rare and desirable large paper and privately printed books. A perusal of the catalogue will, we think, satisfy the reader that a richer collection of books of this class has never been offered for sale.
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS
PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c.,
by EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 80 Liberty-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bedding, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, rockers, chairs and hall stands, enameled chamber suites, mattresses, bedding, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, refrigerators, &c., &c.
ALSO,
ONE ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
ONE MAHOGANY PIANO-FORTE,
the whole being the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, and to be sold without reserve.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERFINE TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
MAGNIFICENT PIANO-FORTE, PARLOR SUITES, RICH CHINA, CUT GLASS, SILVER CUTLERY, &c.
THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at the elegant mansion, No. 81 West 26th-st., west of 5th-av., comprising a large and elegant assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room, nursery, and library furniture; a large collection of valuable oil-paintings by eminent artists; costly parlor ornaments, china, cut glass, &c. Descriptive catalogues at hand. No postponement of sale.
HENRY R. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer,
SALESROOMS NO. 91 LIBERTY-ST.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANOS, MANTEL MIRROR, CARPETS, &c.,
On FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock, an invoice of fine furniture, including parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room suites, also, superb rosewood double door wardrobe, etageres, buffets, extension tables, centre tables, hall-stands, cauderburies, work tables, hall furniture, &c. Goods boxed for shipping.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT NO. 142 SPRING-ST.,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock, as above, genteel household furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, to be sold peremptorily.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of June, 1865, a lease, to establish and maintain a ferry from the basin at the foot of Spring-st. in the City of New-York, to Hoboken, New-Jersey, at the point where the old ferry was established, or within one thousand yards north or south of that point. The landing-place at Hoboken, New-Jersey, to be furnished by the purchaser.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of ferry-leases heretofore entered into by the corporation, which may be had on application at the office of the Comptroller.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, BEING PARTLY THE COLLECTION OF MR. GRIMSHAW, OF NEW ORLEANS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 11, and FRIDAY, May 12, at 11 o'clock, at their galleries, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
Large sale of ancient and modern paintings, being partly the collection of Mr. Grimshaw, of New-Orleans, comprising the works of Del Sauto, Laresse, Zurburan, Stewart, Vanden, Cuyp, Artois, Correggio and others, all to be sold to close account. Also, a number of fine modern paintings by celebrated artists.
Also, on Friday, a collection of original oil-paintings, engravings, studies and art material, from the studio of Mr. T. S. Cummings, who relinquishes his studio practice at 13th-st.
They will be on exhibition on and from TUESDAY, 9th inst.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MAY 12, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.
LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE AND PIANOS.—18 rosewood and mahogany pianos, most of them by first-class makers; 9 rosewood, mahogany, and walnut parlor suites in brocatel, silk, reps, &c.; 4 pier mirrors, bookcases, wardrobes, marble-top bureaus, buffets, etagers, centre and extension tables, washstands, bedsteads, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, shades, refrigerators, &c., &c.
Also, 50 parlor and cook stoves.
N. B.—The pianos will be sold at 3 o'clock P. M., and are now on exhibition.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Pine-st.
THURSDAY, MAY 11, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, peremptory sale of country seat, on Staten Island; locality about two miles from Eltingville Railroad station, and 1½ miles from Rossville; two-story and attic house, with extension, containing seven rooms in perfect order; fine outbuildings, about 12 acres of land, abundance of choice fruit and shade trees; neighborhood first-class; easy of access to the city by boat or rail; terms accommodating. Further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 726 Broadway, near 4th-st., a very large assortment of second-hand furniture, 50 or 60 carpets and oil-cloths in good order, parlor suites, French mirrors, bedroom suites, hair mattresses, extension tables, sewing-machines, elegant lace and brocatel curtains, pianos, buffet, book-cases, wardrobes, &c., being the entire furniture of two families. Sale peremptory. N. B.—This sale will be one of the largest of the season.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 11, AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
FRESH MESSINA ORANGES AND LEMONS:
3,360 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,013 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo of the bark BOUNDING BILLOW, from Messina.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.
C. LATOUR WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON THURSDAY EVENING, May 11, 1865, at the New-York Picture Gallery, No. 455 Broadway, a choice collection of fine Oil-Paintings, by foreign and American artists of known reputation. Sale to commence at 8 o'clock.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT THE AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1 North-William-st.—Marshal's Sale—Fine oak office furniture, consisting of writing desks, tables, closets, book racks, oak office chairs, letter press, office rails, fixtures, furniture, &c.
CHAS. F. WATTS, Marshal.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CONTINUATION SALE of rich French China, at No. 591 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 11, at 11 o'clock, consisting of dinner, tea, breakfast and toilet sets, elegant vases and glassware.

PETROLEUM.

DRIVING PIPE,
AND
BANDS, COMPLETE,
FURNISHED AT LOWEST RATES.

R. A. BRICK,
Office No. 109 Leonard-st.

BOOKS CLOSE MAY 31.

SUGAR CREEK
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, ONLY $250,000.
SHARES, $5 EACH.

President, CHARLES G. JUDSON, Sawyer & Judson, 84 and 86 Chambers-st.
Vice-President, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier Broadway Bank.
Treasurer.....CHARLES GOULD, 88 Wall-st.

But a few thousand shares are for sale, and these on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL, WILL BE OPEN UNTIL WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, AT THE OFFICE OF STEDMAN, EWELL & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Map and Prospectuses mailed on application as above.

PETROLEUM.
An interest in the
MOUNTAIN WELL, Cherry Run,
(400 bbls.,) for sale by
WALKER & HAYDEN,
No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

REDEMPTION OF
$1,641,500
"SOLDIERS BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable June 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$1,641,500
OF
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 17 of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891.
Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.
Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1893.
One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit, with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, on Thursday, the first day of June, 1865, the same awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IN CLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office until TUESDAY, May 16, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For rebuilding Pier No. 8 East River, and bulkhead on the line of Pier No. 8 East River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 30 East River, outer end.
For rebuilding Pier No. 37 East River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 38 East River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 14 North River.
For rebuilding inner portion of Pier No. 37 North River.
For rebuilding the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 45 and 46 North River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 47 North River.
For rebuilding the outer end of Pier No. 51 North River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 62 North River, foot of West Eighteenth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF FRESH BEEF for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, for one year, commencing June 3, 1865, will be received at the office of the A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, until 9 o'clock A. M., on the 18th May. The beef to be of a good and wholesome quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, rocky, and other cuts, and kidney tallow "excluded." And to be delivered at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

Proposals will be addressed to Capt. ANDREW SHERIDAN, Third U. S. Infantry, Office of A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, and to be indorsed "Proposals for the Supply of Fresh Beef." Two sureties in the sum of $10,000 each, will be required for the faithful performance of this contract.

The proposals will be opened in the office of the A. C. S. at 12 M., on the 18th May.

The A. C. S. reserves the right to reject all bids which he deems extravagant.

The oath of allegiance, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be appended to each proposal.

ANDREW SHERIDAN,
Capt. Third U. S. Infantry, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to make a contract for the cleaning of the streets of the City of New-York, hereby invite proposals for such cleaning to be deposited with the Chairman of the commission, the Mayor of the City of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said city, on or before MONDAY, the twenty-second day of May instant, at twelve o'clock noon. Forms of the contract, specifications and bond can be had on application to any of the undersigned.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Mayor, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Recorder, No. 63 Wall-st.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller, Comptroller's Office.
FRANCIS E. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector, No. 19 Chatham-st.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation, No. 82 Nassau-st.

DATED NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new grammar school-house on East 23d-st., in said ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 34 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and the Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

THOMAS STEVENSON, Ch. Board of Trustees.
JOHN FOSTER, Ch. Building Committee.
EDWARD COOPER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CENTRE-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April, 1865.

TO THE LIQUOR-DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise for the City and County of New-York will organize and hold its first session for the current year on the 16th of May next, in the City Hall. In this city, at 12 o'clock M., in the Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On the line of Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one and one-half hours from New-York; house warmed by Baker's steam apparatus, with fruit and shade trees, carriage-house, &c., all in good order; possession given immediately. Apply to
R. C. BACON, No. 182 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT, in the District of Columbia, adjoining the Soldiers' Home, affording, from its great elevation, fine views, not only of Washington City and the intervening country, but of the Potomac River and the country beyond. The dwelling-house is large, handsome and convenient, having besides a dry cellar three stories, each with four good rooms, and the second and third having also a small room over the entrance-hall. Near the dining-room is a pantry and over it a bath-room, which, as well as the kitchen, is separate building, is supplied with water from a tank and cistern. There are in convenient locations a Summer-house, with an ice-house under it; smoke-house; manager's house, (with seven rooms,) and a carriage-house and stable, supplied with water through pipes from a good well. The buildings have all been erected within eight years, and the grounds are handsomely improved. Of the tract, which contains about 74 acres, (on No. 2,) near the house, are in proper lawns, orchards and gardens; about 20 acres more are in fields for cultivation, and the remainder is woodland, lying beautifully. Fine building sites are in several parts of the tract, and it is very susceptible of division.

For further information, apply to Conway Robinson, on the premises, (georgetown,) Washington City; Edmund Randolph Robinson, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or the undersigned, No. 1,329 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.
MONCURE ROBINSON.

FIRST-CLASS FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—20 on the North River ..... $3,000 to $20,000
6 at Rahway and White Plains ..... 3,000 to 12,000
8 at Mamaroneck ..... 5,000 to 15,000
20 at Rye and Portchester ..... 1,500 to 30,000
15 at Greenwich and Stamford ..... 2,000 to 25,000
20 at Plainfield and Rahway ..... 2,500 to 20,000
10 at Bloomfield and Irvington ..... 2,000 to 30,000
15 in Rockland county ..... 3,000 to 15,000
and others in all parts of New-York and New-Jersey, from $1,500 to $30,000. Apply to S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

A LARGE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.—For sale, on account of ill-health of the owner, a very productive, well improved sugar plantation on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in the Parish of St. Charles, State of Louisiana, about three hours' drive from New-Orleans.

Said plantation has a front of about forty-two arpents (over one mile and a half) on the Mississippi River, by an irregular depth of forty to eighty arpents, and contains 2,300 superficial arpents, more or less, 1,200 arpents of which are well ditched and ditched, and have been under cultivation. The improvements, a good sugar-house, purgery and cane shed, with steam engine, sugar mill, and necessary apparatus for manufacturing sugar by open kettles; good stables, and other outhouses and cabins; large dwelling house, 16 rooms, with a fine garden in rear. For other information and terms, apply to the undersigned.
LEVERICH & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. O. HALSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order, the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a green-house filled with choice plants and flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 750 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots, if the purchaser should desire. Also a private cottage-roofed residence in rear now in occupation of a tenant. The furniture, which is new and of the best kind, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of
D. KIRTLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT YONKERS, near depot, a very pretty house, well painted, grounds filled in with choice trees, about 80 feet square; fronts on two streets, with piazza on each side; gas throughout; also, a carriage-house on the premises, with 2 rooms; fine garden, an abundance of fruit, &c., &c. Price $12,000; or exchange for a house in or near the city, from $6,000 to $8,000; not particular about the house being in perfect repair.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON, JUST above Rhinebeck, a splendid farm and country seat of about 125 acres, with the most beautiful river views, and in the highest state of cultivation and productive. The house contains nine chambers, two parlors, library, kitchen, &c., &c.; is surrounded by shade trees, and has extensive outbuildings. The farm is well watered, has a large orchard, and is in a delightful location; fine water view; Hudson City, N. J., 15 minutes by horse cars from New-York; $700 a month.
ADAMS & CO., No. 288 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT GEORGE, CALDWELL.—A NEWLY furnished cottage to rent, with eight small rooms, partially furnished, if desired, on the west shore of the lake, opposite Pea Island, one mile from the hotels. Inquire at No. 417 Hudson-st., New-York City, or HIRAM WOOD, Esq., Caldwell.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COTTAGE, PLEASANTLY situated, at Cragden, East Chester, with garden, stabling, ice-house well filled, high and commanding ground. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—IN NEW-York, Brooklyn, Yonkers, Orange, Hudson City, Newark, Jersey, Stamford and Stratford, Conn., and furnished and unfurnished houses on Staten Island, at various rates. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN RYE: first class; ten minutes' from depot on New-Haven Railroad; fine garden made, and abundance of fruit; stables and carriage-house, &c., complete. Apply at No. 71 South-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR A term of eighteen months or two years, by a family leaving the country, the place is pleasantly located on the Hudson, near Newburgh. Apply for particulars to M. CLARKSON, Jr., Esq., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Only 30 minutes' run by Northern Railroad; situation healthy; scenery unsurpassed; drives magnificent. Rent $40 monthly. JOHN P. WITTE, No. 102 Duane-st. Is furnished if desired.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, near Shrewsbury, consisting of large dwelling, with all the modern improvements, and five acres of garden and fruit, in full view of the ocean. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—OR LEASE, NOS. 147 AND 149 WEST 45th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A NICELY furnished room, without board, to a single gentleman, convenient to 6th and 8th av. cars; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address K., Box 150 *Times* Office.

AT YONKERS A SPLENDID FURNISHED house to let, for the summer; all modern improvements; grounds tastefully laid out, carriage-house, &c.; fine river view. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, FROM 1st of June till November 1; a medium-sized furnished house in perfect order; has all the modern conveniences. Inquire at No. 258 West 14th-st., from 4 to 6 P. M. Will be let to a small family only.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT IRvington, on the Hudson; large grounds, garden and stabling; to rent for ten weeks from June 5. Inquire of Mrs. BROWN, office of *Leisure's Record*, No. 80 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A front room and bedroom, with pantry, to one or two gentlemen of respectability; references exchanged. Apply 332 2d-av., between 19 and 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—PART OF AN ELIGIBLE CORNER store, on Murray-st.; a prominent location for a stationer, or transportation office, or other agency. Address Box No. 3,671 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR THE SUMMER SEAson, three very desirable country seats. Apply to MILLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 51, Pine-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—AT NEW-Brighton, a first-class furnished house on the Terrace, with stable. Apply at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room 17.

TO LEASE—LIGHT AND ACCESSIBLE OFfices, corner of John and William sts. Entrance No. 61 John-st. C. W. BENEDICT, No. 64 John-st.

BROADWAY ROOMS TO LET.—A NUMber of elegantly furnished rooms to let, single or in suite, at No. 1,235 Broadway, corner 31st-st.

TO LET—ROOMS FOR STORAGE; ALSO, BY the load, at $1 50 per month, at the Blind Asylum Building, 8th-av., 23d and 34th sts. H. G. HAEGER.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—A FURnished country place; house not less than ten rooms, on some inland lake or river, with shade, pasture and garden; distance from the city immaterial, if accessible by rail or boat. Address, with terms and exact particulars, S. W. R., No. 39 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE LOCALITY, furnished rooms for a family of three or four persons, with accommodations for housekeeping. Address, stating price and other particulars, to J. H. B., Box No. 2,766 Post-office.

COTTAGE WANTED—FOUR GENTLEMEN of respectability are desirous of hiring a small furnished cottage for the summer months, distant not over 10 miles from the city. Address COTTAGE, Box No. 5,912 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AT OR NEAR Whitestone, L. I., a country seat with good house and outbuildings, and from 6 to 15 acres of land. Must be cheap or have water privilege. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 51 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PURCHASERS OF PATENTS.

FOR SALE—To close an interest, a very ingenious invention now in use, by the army, navy and sportsmen, together with stock on hand, machinery for manufacturing, &c., or will be exchanged for a small country residence. Samples of the article can be seen by application to H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., where terms can be had.

TO DISTILLERS—COAL DEALERS.

TO LEASE—Seven lots in good fence, in 32d-st., between 10th and 11th avs. A fine well to supply a steam engine.
J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 255 5th-av.

$45,000.—BLAST FURNACE, IN PERfect order, ready to operate, together with a stock of coal and ore on hand, and a valuable iron mine in fee, for sale cheap; splendid chance for a company; a part would be taken in stock, balance cash, and mortgage on the premises. Address IRON, Box No. 1,636 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A MEMBER OF THE OPEN Board of Stock Brokers, now doing a fair business, a partner with a cash capital of not less than $10,000; references exchanged. Address A. B. W., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF the National Hotel, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway; will be sold at a bargain. Apply at the hotel, or to A. S. FOSTER, No. 84 Nassau-st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and Newark Bay Groves; barges WALTER SANDS, HASKETT, MAYFLOWER and MORTON; also, steamboats of all kinds. To secure the choice of days, apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

BOATS—CLINCK AND SMOOTH-WORK BOATS, from 12 to 19 feet, on hand; also, three metallic lifeboats, second-hand, $125 each, at the boat-building shop of STEPHEN ROBERTS, foot of 114th-st., Harlem River.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of KISSAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, B. P. KISSAM retiring from business.
B. F. KISSAM,
S. H. KISSAM,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865. P. R. KISSAM.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that BENJAMIN P. KISSAM, SAMUEL H. KISSAM and PETER R. KISSAM, all of whom reside in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, have, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, formed a limited partnership, that such partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of "KISSAM & CO.;" that the general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is that of Bankers, and Stock and Exchange Brokers; that all the persons interested in said copartnership are the said BENJAMIN P. KISSAM, who is the special partner therein, and SAMUEL H. KISSAM and PETER R. KISSAM, who are the general partners; that the said BENJAMIN P. KISSAM, the special partner, has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in cash, as capital toward the common stock of said copartnership, and that the said copartnership is to commence on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and is to terminate on the thirtieth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.
SAMUEL H. KISSAM,
PETER R. KISSAM,
BENJ. P. KISSAM, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

OFFICE OF ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., STOCK AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

The firm of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. ALBERT H. NICOLAY retires from active business in consequence of ill health, and will devote his attention to the interests of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company, of which he is President. The affairs of the concern will be settled by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, who will sign the firm name in liquidation.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
CHARLES E. CLARK, JR.,
GEORGE H. BARR.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES, No. 52 William-st., (near Wall;) possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE FIRM OF CHARNLEY & HATCH, Bankers and Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
W. S. CHARNLEY,
WALTER T. HATCH.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

W. T. HATCH having this day associated with himself in partnership his son, the undersigned will continue business as Bankers and Brokers, in the office of the late firm, No. 34 Wall-st., under the firm of
W. T. HATCH & SON.
WALTER T. HATCH,
NATH'L W. T. HATCH.
REFERENCES:
W. S. Charnley, Esq.
Edward Haight, President Bank of the Commonwealth.
Henry A. Smythe, President Central National Bank.
John Steward, Esq.
John J. Phelps, Esq.
Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Messrs. A. A. Low & Bros.
Messrs. Grinnell, Bliss & Co.
Messrs. Lee, Bliss & Co.
Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, Gov. of Connecticut.
Messrs. H. Trowbridge's Sons, New-Haven, Conn.
E. C. Scranton, President Second National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.
H. M. Welch, President First National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.
I. A. Bishop, President Yale National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the firm of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The signature of the firm will be used by either parties only for the liquidation of the outstanding business.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FREDERICK C. GEBHARD,
GEBHARD SCHUCHARDT.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, F. GEBHARD SCHUCHARDT and LAWRENCE WELLS have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commercial and banking business, under the firm of FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name of WILLIAM KRUG & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent, May 1, 1865.
WILLIAM KRUG,
EMILE WOELFFLIN.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

MR. C. R. TYNG RETIRES FROM OUR firm THIS DAY.
TAPPAND, THOMPSON & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The interest of Mr. CLARENCE PELL, who retires from business, ceased in our firm on the 1st inst.
PELLS & CO.,
CLARENCE PELL.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE FIRM OF McILVAINE & WALDEN is dissolved. E. R. McILVAINE will continue the business at No. 13 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1865.

WM. WATTS SHERMAN HAS BEEN admitted a member of our firm
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD—A RESPECTABLE family residing on their country seat near Morristown, New-Jersey; have a large and convenient house pleasantly located in a good neighborhood; house supplied with pure spring water, and all the modern improvements; abundance of the best fruits and vegetables, raised on the place; will take a family of six or eight to board for the Summer. To a family who are willing to pay pretty liberally the accommodations will be satisfactory; horses and carriages furnished if desired. Application may be made by letter, Box No. 265, Post-office, with reference, Morristown, New-Jersey.

P.S. Also to rent for the Summer, a good double house, nine rooms, in same place. Rent $300. With garden made and plenty of fruit.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, WITHin two or three hours of the city, during the months of July and August, or longer, for a family consisting of a gentleman and wife, four children and servant; three or four rooms will be required. Address Box No. 2,619 New-York Post-office, stating precise locality and other particulars.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED ON STATEN Island, in an elegant mansion, airy and healthful, 20 minutes from New-York and 10 minutes from Tompkinsville Landing. For particulars, address Mrs. C. M. MORGAN, No. 79 Columbia-st., Brooklyn; or B. C. BULKLEY, No. 45 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A handsome furnished second floor parlor and bed-room attached, use of bath, all the modern improvements, large closets; breakfast if required; convenient to cars; four blocks from Fifth-av. Hotel. Apply at No. 163 East 27th-st.; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FINE ROOMS TO let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 25 Abingdon-square. Dinner at 6½ P. M. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS TO let on second floor, together or separately, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with permanent board, at No. 110 East 57th-st.

BOARDING.—A WIDOWER WANTING TO FIND a good home for his children, with a mother's care, can do so with a small family living a short distance from the city. Address RUSTIC, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, at No. 1,054 2d-av., near 58th-st.

NO. 55 EAST 28TH-ST.—RECEPTION ROOM, back parlor and rooms on upper floor to let, with board. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point; fine large rooms with first-class board. Address R. A. BERARD, West Point.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A QUIET HOUSE ON New-York Bay, within 30 minutes of the city. Inquire of ROBERT S. WALKER, No. 236 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen only, in a strictly private family, at No. 352 West 23d-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOUR YEARS IN SECESSIA;
OR,
ADVENTURES
WITHIN AND BEYOND THE UNION LINES.
BY
JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE,
Special War Correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*.

This work embraces the author's experiences through a wide range of stirring events, while accompanying the national armies and fleets. It will also include a full account of the capture, *for the second time*, and escape of the author and his companion, Mr. Albert D. Richardson, with minute details of their perilous journey of 400 miles through the enemy's country, aided by negroes and the famous Union guides, DAN ELLIS and the "NAMELESS HEROINE."

This work will be published June 1, and will be a book of great interest.
THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.
BY HORACE GREELEY.

The fairness, thoroughness and judicious arrangement of Vol. I of this work has gained for it, both among its subscribers and the newspaper press of all parties, a degree of favor nowhere accorded to any other history of the rebellion. The concluding volume will be issued at the earliest day practicable consistent with accuracy and completeness.

Experienced canvassers wanted for the above works, which are sold only by subscription.
O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

LINCOLN'S FUNERAL MARCH,
AS PLAYED BY THE BANDS AT THE GREAT FUNERAL PROCESSIONS.

Call for the copy by Charles Hess. If you cannot procure it at the nearest music-store, send to the publishers, A. C. PETERS & BRO., Pike's Opera Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, who will forward this beautiful march, postpaid, on receipt of 40 cents. Of this composition, the city (New-York) papers make the following mention: "After some little delay, the corpse was taken charge of by the local guard of honor, under command of Col. Simpson, and tenderly carried to the hearse, the city bands playing a solemn funeral dirge, called 'Lincoln's Funeral March,' composed expressly for the occasion by Charles Hess." Vide *N. Y. Times*, May 1.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FUNERAL MARCH, with portrait, 40 cents; plain, 30 cents. A new edition ready to-day, the first being already exhausted. A Nation in Tears, with vignette of the Martyr President, 30 cents. Soldiers' Happy Return Mazurka, 30 cents. Tramp, Tramp; the Prisoner's Song, 30 cents.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

A BOOK CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF Piles, Fistula, Stricture, and thirty other important Diseases, will be sent on receipt of 25 cents, or can be obtained on application to HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., Physician and Consulting Surgeon, No. 2 Union-square, New-York.

PERSONAL.

MR. ALBINO AUGUSTO GENOROSO ESTRELLA wishes to know where he can see Mr. Post, administrator of the cotton Factory of St. Alezo, recently arrived here from Rio de Janeiro. Address to Box No. 1,184 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS HOtel in New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, already furnished and in operation. Address Box No. 408 Post-office, Baltimore, Md.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPOTHEATREON. BEGINS AT 8.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2½.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED
ONE-LEGGED DANCER,
DON MANUEL DONATI,
who has created so profound a sensation and
SUCH AN INTENSE FUROR IN PARIS AND LONDON,
whose performance exceeds all written description.
PRONOUNCED UNANIMOUSLY,
THE WONDER OF THE AGE.
The great pantomime of
THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOUGHUE,
and in addition
SUPERB EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.
ANOTHER NEW COMIC PANTOMIME
is an active preparation, of the production of which due notice will be given.

WINTER GARDEN.
THE LAST NIGHTS
OF
MR. HENRY PLACIDE.
On THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, May 11, will be presented,
FOR THE LAST TIME BUT TWO,
Planché's beautiful drama of
SECRET SERVICE.
In which Mr. HENRY PLACIDE will personate his great role of
MICHEL PERRIN,
Received with the most
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM AND DELIGHT.
And also,
THE GREAT MILITARY DRAMA
OF
THE OLD GUARD.
HAVERSACK.....MR. HENRY PLACIDE
Remember!
THE LAST NIGHT
But two of
MR. HENRY PLACIDE.
MONDAY, 15th, will be presented, after considerable preparation, with new scenery, costumes and appointments, an adaptation from the French, in four acts, by Tom Taylor, author of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
ENTITLED
THE GREY LADY OF PENARVON.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
COMEDY SEASON. SEASON.
REAPPEARANCE FOR A FEW NIGHTS OF
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
who will now bring to a close his unparalleled engagement of
TEN MONTHS.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, 1865,
SOLON SHINGLE. SOLON SHINGLE.
Here rendered by Mr. Owens this season for
150 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
JOHN E. OWENS ..... as ..... SOLON SHINGLE.
To conclude with the Owens' specialty, performed for
50 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
entitled
THE LIVE INDIAN.
TOM BROWN, ... MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
with his inimitable personations of
MISS CRINOLINE, the LIVE INDIAN.
Admission 50 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
The Fortieth Annual Exhibition of original works by living artists is now open, in the new Academy Edifice, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets, $1. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.
THE HON. WM. M. STEWART, U. S. SENATOR FROM NEVADA, will deliver a lecture on the MINERAL RESOURCES of the PACIFIC STATES and TERRITORIES, at the large Hall of the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 16, 1865, at 8 P. M., for the benefit of the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION. Admission 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at Rooms No. 18 and 19, No. 156 Broadway, at all the principal hotels, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

REV. J. P. THOMPSON WILL REPEAT his eulogy on President Lincoln, before the Young Men's Self-improvement Association, at Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, May 11. Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., will preside. Admission 50 cents. Tickets can be obtained at Ball, Black & Co.'s, Tiffany & Co.'s, Wm. O. Hall & sons, Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, Broadway; Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Brinck & Russell's, Canal-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture. A glee club will discourse appropriate music upon the occasion. Doors open at 7½; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The Twelfth Social Reunion will take place at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC (Montague-st., near Court,) on THURSDAY EVENING, May 11.

Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., of Boston, will preside. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. Northrop, of College; Rev. Messrs. Willets and Gallaher, of Brooklyn; and Theodore Tilton, Editor of the *Independent*.

Vocal music by a select choir under the direction of Mr. Aiken, of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New-York.

Instrumental music by Dodworth's Band.

It is expected that God's great goodness in the deliverance of the nation will be appropriately celebrated, even amid our tears, by Christian congratulation and patriotic jubilee.

Doors open at 6½ P. M.; exercises to commence at 7½ precisely.

Tickets of admission 25 cents. A limited number of seats will be reserved in the parquet, for which 25 cents extra will be charged. For sale at the office of the "Congregational Union," Room No. 49 Bible House; at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st.; office of the *Daily Union*, Brooklyn; and at the real estate office of Davenport & Fanning, next door to Post-office, Brooklyn.

The annual business meeting of the Congregational Union for the election of officers will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, at 4 o'clock P. M. THURSDAY, May 11.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 8, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members, and the election of officers and directors of this institution, will be held at the institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. There will be an exhibition of the pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River Railroad train will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY will hold anniversary exercises in their chapel, No. 155 Worth-st., on THURSDAY, from 2 till 4 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be made, and all the children of the house and schools will be present and participate in the exercises. Dinner will be served to the children in the new dining-room immediately after the exercises.

MEETINGS.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC meeting in behalf of the NEW-YORK CITY MISSION will be held THIS EVENING, in Irving Hall, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. THOMAS DE WITT, Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, Rev. H. O. GANSE, Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, Rev. GEORGE A. PELTZ, Rev. Dr. JOHN CARSON SMITH, Rev. Dr. FREDERICK G. CLARK and Rev. W. H. BOOLE will take part in the services. No lengthy, tedious reports and no collection.

FIFTH WARD VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this association will be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 11, 1865, at 8 o'clock. All persons who contributed to the fund are requested to be present.
Dr. WM. R. FAGER, Jr., Ch'n Executive Com.
JOHN W. HEAPE, Secretary.

A GERMAN LADY, EXCELLENT MUSICIAN and teacher in music, French and German, desires a situation in a family or school. Apply to A. M., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HANDSOME BAY CARriage-horses, over sixteen hands high, young, sound and gentle. Also, a handsome bay saddle-horse, the property of Craig Wadsworth, Esq. They can be seen at Cleary's stables, 19th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. For particulars inquire at No. 18 East 16th-st.

IRON STABLE-FIXTURES AND FURNITURE, hay-racks, mangers, open work stall partitions, posts, hitching-rings, rollers, drain-pipe, and a new article of stall-grib, containing hay-rack and manger combined. Call and see samples at corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE ABOUT 7 YEARS old, together with a light wagon and harness; can be seen at Bradley's livery stable, Nos. 8 and 10 East 33d-st., from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. For further particulars apply to ROSENFELD BROTHERS & CO., No. 89 Chambers-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN GOING FROM 15TH-ST. AND 3D-AV. to No. 193 East 21st-st., a BREAST-PIN, containing likeness highly prized as a gift of a deceased brother. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 193 East 21st-st.

LOST.—ON TUESDAY, FROM NO. 56 9TH-ST., A small black and tan TERRIER, wearing a red morocco collar, and answering to the name of "Minnie." A reward of $5 will be paid upon her return.

COAL.

BEST PEACH ORCHARD, RED ASH AND GENUINE LEHIGH COAL—Store, range and grate, screened and delivered at $9 50 per ton. Orders by post filled promptly.
THOMAS STOKES, corner of 32d-st. and 10th-av.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment at in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FINE WATER-POWER FOR SALE.

In a beautiful rocky glen, near Plainfield, N. J., within easy and rapid railroad communication with the city from the foot of Liberty-st.

Has a good sized factory building, with a never-failing stream of water, and a fall of thirty-one feet.

For particulars inquire at the Water Wheel Office of TALLCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE
CLAY MILL PROPERTY.

Situated 1¼ miles from the Hudson River, at Fishkill Landing, and on the line of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

A fine durable water power, being the whole of the Matteawan Creek, with a fall of 18 feet.

Apply soon to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER POWER TO RENT FOR THREE YEARS.—Location upon navigation on the Hudson River, at the intersection of the Boston, Hartford and Erie with the Hudson River Railroad, near Fishkill Landing.

Buildings with motive machinery will be erected to suit the customer upon walls now in part constructed.

Apply immediately to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
AFTERNOON AT 3. AND EVENING AT 7½.
the exciting drama in three acts,
MYRTILLO; or, the BROKEN SWORD,
together with the amusing piece,
JOHN JONES.
MORNING AT 11.
THE BOONE FAMILY COMBINATION,
APPEAR IN
CLASSICAL READINGS, COMIC SONGS, DUETS, DIALOGUES, ETC., IN CHARACTER.
TWO ENORMOUS LIVING ALLIGATORS
MAN EATEARS,
EACH 21 FEET LONG.
A HORSE AND RIDER ENTWINED BY AN ENORMOUS SERPENT, CONVERTED INTO STONE.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.
GLASS STEAM ENGINE IN MOTION, FIFTY LIFE-SIZE MOVING WAX FIGURES.
FAT WOMAN, GIANTESS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING OTTERS, GRAND AQUARIA, A MILLION CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
ALTERATION OF TIME.—Doors open at 7½; Overture at 8.
THURSDAY,
Goldsmith's sterling Comedy,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Revived with elegant and appropriate scenery and the following standard cast:
Young Marlow.....Mr. Lester Wallack
(His third appearance in four months.)
Hardcastle.....Mr. John Gilbert
Charles Marlow.....Mr. Browne
Tony Lumpkin.....Mr. G. Holland
Hastings.....Mr. Whiting
Diggory.....Mr. Young
Jeremy.....Mr. Williamson
Stingo.....Mr. Pope
Tim Twist.....Mr. Quigley
Dick Muffins.....Mr. Ward
Jack Slang.....Mr. Graham
Aminadab.....Mr. Engerer
Miss Hardcastle.....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Hardcastle.....Mrs. Vernon
Miss Neville.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Dolly.....Miss Green
FRIDAY—HOW SHE LOVES HIM.
SATURDAY—THE WONDER!
Mrs. Inchbald's charming comedy of TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY will be acted on
MONDAY NEXT,
with beautiful scenery and general appointments.
A favorite afterpiece (never acted here) is in rehearsal.

MR. D. D. HOME (HUME)
GIVES HIS FAREWELL READINGS
AT DODWORTH'S HALL,
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 11, 1865, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at Miller & Mathews', No. 757 Broadway, and at the door.

THE POLYTECHNIC BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE will meet THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Subjects: 1. *New Discoveries and Inventions.* 2. *The Manufacture of Buttons.*
S. D. TILLMAN, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

PEACE !!! PEACE !!!
S. THOMPSON,
NO. 473 BROADWAY,
HAS
REDUCED THE PRICES
OF FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
TO GOLD VALUE,
AND WILL SELL THEM
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
LACE CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Now offer their stock of
NEW GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

SPRING AND SUMMER MANTLES.
M. GREGG,
NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE,
has on hand
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTLES,
OF LATEST PARISIAN SHAPES,
IN CLOTH AND SILK GOODS.
Also an assortment of BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS and EVENING CLOAKS.

$100.000 AT A GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.
8-4 BLEACHED LINEN DAMASKS, heavy and fine, 8s., 10s. and 12s. a yard.
Reduced from $1 75, $2 and $2 50 a yard.
Cases fine 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS, well known and favorite brands,
Reduced from 50c. to 33c. a yard.
LINENS, TOWELS, CRASHES, HUCKS, FINE FLANNELS, Striped and Plaid CAMBRICS, Book and Swiss MUSLINS, &c., at a great reduction.
500 Very Heavy MARSEILLES QUILTS. Also,
200 CRIB-QUILTS, very fine.
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
2,000 DOZEN LADIES' FINE REGULAR COTTON HOSE, AT 44 CENTS A PAIR.
Which is a reduction of 31 cents on each pair.
CHILD'S HOSE—LISLE HOSE,
LISLE AND SILK GLOV

THE SOUTHWEST.

From Memphis.

CAIRO, Tuesday, May 9.

Gen. WASHBURNE, at Memphis, administers the oath to rebel soldiers, but not to Southern officers or citizens, saying that it is too late to reap the benefit of the amnesty proclamation, after maintaining an attitude of hostility for four years.

Gen. WASHBURNE has directed that the citizens of Tennessee who left our lines and sought refuge in the rebel dominions, and who have resisted all persuasions to return until now, will not be allowed to come to Memphis.

Rebel officers coming to Gen. WASHBURNE's district, paroled from Gen. LEE's, Gen. JOHNSTON's or Gen. TAYLOR's armies, will not be permitted to wear their uniforms, or any badges to remind loyal persons of their treason.

Paroled enlisted men will be allowed thirty days to change their dress.

From Vicksburgh.

CAIRO, Tuesday, May 9.

The Vicksburgh *Herald* says that points in the interior of Mississippi will be immediately occupied by our troops, so as to surprise guerrilla bands and preserve order. Gen. DANA will probably move his headquarters to Jackson, Miss., soon.

About 1,000 rebel prisoners are at Vicksburgh awaiting delivery to the rebel Bureau of Exchange. The *Whig* thinks they will be sent home, with an injunction to remain there.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, May 9.

No military passes will hereafter be required of citizens traveling over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Large numbers of paroled rebels are here, including Col. JESSE, going to their respective homes.

Small bands of guerrillas, under HUGHES and GILDEE, are committing depredations near New-Haven, in Nelson County. Federal troops are pursuing them.

Three of the Sons of Liberty to be Executed.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 10.

Dispatches from Indianapolis say that BOWLES, MILLIGAN and HEREY, leaders of the Sons of Liberty, who were convicted of treasonable conspiracy some months since, are to be executed on the 19th inst.

The Steamship Peruvian to Call off Cape Race.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, May 10.

The steamship *Peruvian*, for Liverpool, will sail off Cape Race on Tuesday next for the latest news and commercial dispatches.

The Africa Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 10.

The steamship *Africa* sailed at 9 o'clock this morning with 23 passengers for Halifax, and 132 for Liverpool. She takes out $270,137 in specie.

THE CITY AT ALBANY.

Reply of Senator Andrews to the Attacks of the Citizens' Association.

To Whom it May Concern:

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, I have been the subject of two abusive articles in the *Citizen*, a journal which has hitherto been published by the "Citizens' Association." The articles did not come under my notice until my arrival in town to-day. These articles are so grossly personal that they may not pass unnoticed, and I am neither so much of a saint that I will not, nor so much of a sinner that I dare not, resent such assaults whenever they meet my observation. The ridiculous charge that I am hoping to be a candidate against Governor FENTON at the next gubernatorial election is as much an imputation upon the governor as myself. The motive of such an allegation it is difficult to divine, unless it may be to create discord between Gov. FENTON and myself. It is true we have differed about one or two matters of public policy; but we have differed honestly, as gentlemen may, without any disturbance or jar in our agreeable personal relations. If it will relieve anybody to know, I will here declare that I am not a candidate, and do not desire, any office or place whatever.

I am also charged with "complicity" in the "City Chamberlain" amendment. Now, what are the facts in this case? An amendment to the City Tax Levy was proposed in the Senate, (as I am told, but the committee reported the bill without any amendment touching that matter. While the levy was under consideration in the Senate, late in the evening, and while the people of the city still had hopes that the Health Bill might be separated on the tax levy, the Democratic Senators were informed, in fact, that several Republican Senators were disposed to vote with the Democrats to defeat the bill on its third reading without further amendment, unless the Senate, after making one or two efforts to have the Senate—that is, the committee of the Whole—rise and report progress, each of which was voted down, I determined to let the bill go through the session until this purpose was accomplished, and with that design alone, I took the readiest means at hand, and offered the amendment touching the City Chamberlain which I had helped to defeat in the standing committee, knowing it would elicit debate. This worked exactly as I expected, and the Senate adjourned. The next day I withdrew the amendment. An amendment touching the City Chamberlain was put on in the Assembly, and came under my notice as such in the Conference Committee, referring to another portion of this communication. I was conversant with the amendment, and finally offered as a substitute the following, drafted by myself, in presence of both committees, and it was adopted, and is now the law:

"The Chamberlain of the City of New-York is hereby authorized to receive one per cent., to receive one-eighth of one per cent. and no more, in lieu of said one per cent.; but nothing in this clause contained shall affect any litigation now pending, and shall not apply to moneys paid or received on account of the State."

This amendment has been misprinted or misrepresented by various journals in this respect: that the one-eighths was to be "*in lieu of the one per cent. to which he is now entitled by law.*" It is alleged, and perhaps justly, that this assumed him to be entitled to one per cent., and even declared it. But mark the difference in my amendment, which says: "where he may now by any existing law, etc." This assumes nothing, declares nothing, legalizes nothing. It leaves Mr. DEVLIN just where we found him, except the reduction. If the law before entitled him to nothing, he is now to have the whole of that, and if it entitled him to anything (as fees,) he is to have one-eighth of that.

Now upon that amendment, which I claim to be entirely of my own devising, I am willing to stand or fall before the intelligent citizens of New-York. Look at it. Turn it over and see if, in any possible construction, it can be tortured into a benefit to Mr. DEVLIN at the expense of the tax-payers, or whether it is not an absolute outright reduction of seven-eighths of his legal fees.

The slander as to my personal relations with Mr. DEVLIN may be considered as disproved by the scope of the above amendment; but I will further say, to silence all cavil, that I have never met Mr. DEVLIN, and have never had any communication from or with him, or any friend or agent of his, acting as such, in relation to the matter of his fees.

As the city tax levy has incidentally been referred to, I may further be permitted to say, in relation to it, that it was received at a very late period in the session. The Committee on Municipal Affairs in the Senate, of which I was Chairman, took the bill into consideration immediately after it was referred to them, and held three or four public sessions, each of several hours duration. At these sessions various parties appeared to present their statements, or claims, before the committee, and the opportunity was offered to any persons who chose to be present themselves. Having thus heard all who had any communication to make, the committee held a series of private sessions, occupying three or four hours each day, when no persons were admitted unless summoned by the committee. At these meetings each subdivision of the levy was carefully considered, in connection with the statements or claims which had been laid before the committee at the public sessions. The result of these deliberations may be found in the bill as reported to the Senate and printed for its files. This bill shows a considerable reduction on many of the items called for by the departments, and recommended by the Common Council. I thought then and still think, that the majority of the committee erred in some instances by reducing these appropriations below a practicable standard; but my judgment was overruled, and I concurred in the report. Soon after it was reprinted the bill was made a special order by the Senate, and passed that with only three or four amendments. One of these, adding largely to the contingent fund of the City Inspector, was made by the Senate against my wish and vote. Another was to strike out the seventh section, paying to assessors back fees. This had my concurrence and vote, as I had previously misunderstood its scope and tendency. A third amendment was to strike out the provision for paying the judgments of GREGORY and MCLAREN. This had been inserted in the bill by a vote of the committee—unanimously, I believe—after a long and careful investigation. On the morning of Friday, the 28th ultimo, the bill was engrossed and sent to the Assembly. It came back from that body on the same day, with a very large number of amendments, and was recommitted to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. They—all being present, except Senator Smith—at once considered the Assembly amendments, and reported to the Senate, recommending concurrence in a few of the amendments, and that a conference committee be appointed by each House upon the remaining points of difference. Against my publicly-expressed wish I was placed upon the committee on the part of the Senate, together with Senators SHAFER and LAIMBEER, and immediately met a similar committee of five members from the Assembly.

The matters in regard to which the houses disagreed were considered *seriatim*, and upon most of them the Assembly committee receded; but upon others they were pertinacious, and long discussions ensued, resulting, in some instances, in compromise, and in others the Senate committee were compelled to recede.

The result of this conference was to reduce the levy more than *a quarter of a million dollars* below the sum fixed by the bill as it passed the Assembly.

But why did the Senate yield to the Assembly in anything? Simply because the Assembly possessed co-ordinate powers with the Senate, and had as much right to insist upon its views as the Senate had. Was there no alternative? Yea, the two houses could have disagreed, thus destroying the bill; and I had been admonished for days previously by the friends of reform, that this was the very result that the enemies of reform were aiming at. I was advised that the failure of any tax levy would cost the city a million of dollars. That the finances of the city would be administered upon the credit of the city, without any restriction. That under the plea of "necessity," all restraints would be set aside, and a carnival of reckless plundering be enjoyed. Certainly I had no desire to become in any degree responsible for such a condition of things. The action of conference committees can never be entirely satisfactory. Where two parties have adopted fixed views, and then find themselves where the pressure of legislative rules or requirements compels each to abandon something that he believes to be right, and adopt something that he believes to be wrong, there must be mutual dissatisfaction. Every member of the Senate and Assembly committees of conference signed the joint report. Such an agreement is necessary in the nature of a compromise.

Now, while gentlemen from Westchester, and Dutchess, and Albany, and Otsego, and Onondaga, were thus vexing their souls, and neglecting other important state business to devise methods of promoting economy and efficiency in the government of the City of New-York, where were the so-called reformers of that city? Did they present a budget as a substitute for that of the Common Council? Did they appear before the committee with any practical or other suggestions? Did they say to the committee that sooner than have a levy, extravagant in any of its items, they would assume the responsibility of dispensing with it entirely? Did they communicate with me, the Chairman of the committee—the man who labored assiduously to carry the *Fire* reform and the Health reform through the Senate? They did none of these things; but enjoying their own comforts and pursuing their own gains during the critical period, they now open upon the Legislature all the gates—"Billingsgate, Newgate and Cripplegate"—of their wrath, singling out myself especially, although I constituted but a hundred and sixtieth part of the legislative power. These self-appointed watchmen slept upon the walls, while others were striving to protect the tax-payers, and now attempt to evade the responsibilities of their position by calling names and making faces at their betters. Declining upon their couches in the Fifth-avenue, they set their organ at me, and think they have done their duty, and thank God they are not as other men. They do not know that vituperation is not argument, and that calumny is not truth. They are gleeful to behold the reputation of a man

"Done to death by slanderous tongues."

In here leaving this subject, I may justly use the language of an English statesman of the last century: "I am not in the least surprised, nor in the least angry, at this view of things. I have read the book of life for a long time, and I have read other books a little. Nothing has happened to me but what has happened to men much better than I, and in times and in nations full as good as the age and country we live in. To say that I am no way concerned would be neither decent nor true." Under great provocation I have striven to command my temper, and even to be patient.

"'Tis all men's office to speak patience;
But no man's virtue, nor sufficiency,
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself."

And now, O Moneybags! suffer me one word of advice. Cease calling upon Hercules, and help yourselves. Go you to the Common Council and Legislature. Screw up your courage and become Aldermen and Senators, even if you do thereby make of yourselves targets at which every fool may fire his popgun. You are rich? Very well; if you are also honorable and generous and frank, the people will like you none the less for being rich. You call all politicians knaves; but think how small a proportion of all the people are politicians! The people will trust you, if you are fit to be trusted. But, if you are not only rich, but avaricious, selfish, extortionate landlords, relentless creditors, usurious lenders, then don't ask the people to trust you. To such they have an instinctive aversion. Do not be alarmed by the experience of some members of the present Senate. It is true that two of them have been hanged in effigy; three others have been praised in your *Citizen*, and another been posted in his district; yet all these gentlemen still live, and are none the less respected and beloved by their constituents.

GEO. H. ANDREWS,
Senator, Twendeth District.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

American Tract Society.

The fortieth annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held yesterday, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, and was interesting to those who participated in the morning's proceedings. A business meeting was held in the vestry at 9 A. M., for the election of officers, and a meeting of the Board of Directors to elect the Executive Committee for the ensuing year. The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the officers of the society for the ensuing year be the same as the last year, except that Ex-Gov. Haines, of New-York; N. J. Snyder, Esq., of Philadelphia, Dr. N. Adams, of Boston, be elected Vice-Presidents in place of Hon. M. Hornblower, Wm. B. Crosby and R. H. Joes; and that Rev. Henry G. Weston, of New-York, be elected a director in place of Rev. Dr. Dunbar.

The following are the committees appointed:

Publishing Committee—Rev. David Magie, D. D., Elizabeth N. J.; Rev. William R. Williams, D. D.; Rev. William Adams, D. D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D.; Rev. William I. Buddington, D. D., Brooklyn.

Distributing Committee—Alfred S. Barnes, Samuel S. Constant, Dr. Wm. N. Blakeman, Henry P. Marshall, Aaron B. Belknap.

Finance Committee—Richard T. Haines, Moses Allen, Thomas C. Doremus, George N. Titus, Esq., Oliver E. Wood, Samuel Colgate.

Right Rev. CHARLES P. MCILVAINE, D.D., President, on taking the chair, called upon Rev. Dr. THOMAS D. ANDERSON to offer prayer.

The Treasurer's report was read to the audience by MOSES ALLEN, Esq., who said that forty years ago he commenced reading the proceedings of the Tract Society, and it was a great privilege for him to say that the present year saw the society in a more flourishing condition than ever.

An abstract of the annual report was read by Rev. Messrs. HALLOCK and STEVENSON, Secretaries. It set forth the early history and origin of the American Tract Society, and gave full evidence of the prosperity and vigor of the organization. Reports from abroad were highly gratifying. An appeal was made in behalf of the moral desolation now existing in the South, and also for the colored race of freedmen.

We find the following in an abstract of the report:

"In all 144 new publications have been issued, including 34 volumes and 25 books and tracts for the army and navy. Printed during the year, 1,044,900 volumes, or 3,480 per day, 8,018,900 publications. Total printed in forty years, 26,013,798 volumes, 271,468,913 publications. Printed of the *American Messenger*, 200,583 monthly; *Botschafter*, or *Messenger* in German, 43,669; Child's Paper, 296,333—total periodicals, 589,583 monthly. Publications on the society's list, 3,517, of which 691 are volumes, besides 3,744 in 141 languages approved for circulation abroad. Gratuitous distribution for the year, 867,349 06, of which $31,534 23 were to the army and navy, and $8,819 42 to life-members and directors. The receipts and expenditures have been as follows: Received in donations and legacies, $126,027 73: sales, $295,338 24—total, $421,365 97; exceeding the receipts of any previous year, and making, with balance in the treasury, $426,603 01. Expended in manufacturing and issuing, $305,270 93; colporteur agencies and depositories, $68,783 06; cash for foreign and pagan lands, $5,000; all other expenses, as by treasurer's report, $45,260 70; total, $424,334 69—balance in treasury, $2,268 32.

The chairman spoke of the great field now open before the society, and showed how many men and women, who had been drilled in Christian works in the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, are now ready to enter into the new field. Rev. Dr. DEWITT made a statement of the general affairs of the society. He spoke in memory of the many officers who assisted in the formation of the society, now dead.

Rev. H. D. GANSE, Reformed Dutch Church, Twenty-third-street, New-York, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That thanks be rendered to God for his abounding blessing in the vast work the society has been permitted to perform, at home and abroad, in the forty years of its existence.

The resolution was adopted.

He gave an outline of the rise and progress of the society, and spoke of the marked religious tone with which our country has gone through the recent struggle: and he paid a high tribute to the press for their religious feeling during the war. He spoke of the extinction of slavery, and the efficient services of the Tract Society, and paid a touching tribute to the memory of the martyred President. He said that his death had been surrounded by a black and dreadful crime, so his life might shine the brighter, like a diamond set in jet.

Mr. JOHN E. VASSAR, Army Missionary, spoke of his efforts as Army Missionary, in modest and earnest sentences, kept his audience deeply interested in his homely speech, and moved many to tears by his touching anecdotes.

Rev. J. H. TWICHELL, Army Chaplain, was the next speaker. He bore testimony to the work of the Tract Society in the army. He spoke of the feeling of the soldier and his religious education by reason of the fiery tide of battle, and gave a graphic description of a soldier's baptism, his fears and triumphs. He spoke of the fraternal feeling of the soldier, and he considered that the army would, in the future, advance the banner of the Church as they had carried the flag of the country. He moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That having expended above $200,000 for our army and navy, the society will still labor, as need may be, to save the souls of those who have so bravely labored to save our nation's life.

The congregation then sang a hymn.

Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the desolated South reopens to the missionary colporteur of this union society a field of labor vast and needy; and in Christ's name we will strive, with all good men, to make it a garden of the Lord.

He made reference to the speakers from abroad, and said he hoped that our foreign relations would be ever amicable, and spoke of the importance of the resolution that he had just read, and said that parties are abolished; that we were united on the great question of slavery. He said that the people were unanimous that the rebel leaders must die as traitors, but that the Southern people were still our brethren. Divine justice, as well as human, must be done. He mentioned that a certain class insisted that all that was needed to unite the country was to go to war with a foreign Power, and he combatted that idea.

Rev. Mr. HAYES, of Maryland, seconded the resolution in a few feeling words, and said that the South must be cultivated to keep them in the Union. Adopted.

Rev. R. F. BURNS, St. Catherine's, Canada, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That, saved as a nation from disintegration and ruin, the Christians of this land are under obligations, as never before, to give and pray and labor for the prevalence of truth and righteousness, and the coming of Christ's kingdom over all the earth.

He was rejoiced to find so complete a change in the sentiments of the American nation. He said that Canada rejoiced with the United States in their successes, and sympathized with the people in their affliction; that while they gloried in the triumphs of the banner that had braved for a thousand years the battle and the breeze, still they were proud of the glorious success of that banner that now waved over a land of the free and the home of the brave. He alluded to the death of the President, and said that Canadians had admired Mr. LINCOLN's character, and he made an eloquent eulogy in his memory. The Canadians, he said, were anxious to see JEFF. DAVIS hanged in that vile prison-house of Andersonville, to wipe out the dark scenes there committed. The gentleman was eloquent upon the question of the future relations between the British nation and America, and was frequently interrupted by applause as he uttered words of friendship for the United States.

Rev. JONAS KING, D. D., of Athens, Greece, seconded the resolution, and spoke at length upon the subject set forth in the resolution. He wanted to see the country give to the Christian societies according to their resources, and he said that as we had given hundreds of millions to save the Union and free 4,000,000 of slaves, so we must do as well for the gospel.

After prayer by the President, the singing of the Doxology and bestowal of the benediction, the meeting dispersed.

The American Tract Society of Boston.

The fifty-first anniversary meeting of the American Tract Society of Boston, took place yesterday afternoon at Irving Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M.,

The exercises commenced by the presiding officer, WM. A. BOOTH, President of the society, calling upon Rev. GARDNER SPRING, D. D., to offer prayer.

The chairman, in calling the meeting to order, spoke of the objects of the society, and said that the past year had been one of great prosperity. He spoke of the importance of the work before the society, and pointed out the vast field of labor in the South. We must, he said, give the South religious reading matter or they would relapse into barbarism.

The Secretary, Rev. J. W. ALVORD, made a statement of the affairs of the society, from which we condense the following statistics:

The first year of the second half century of this society has been one of unprecedented prosperity. The entire receipts of the society, in cash, during the year, were $190,948 26; exceeding those of the previous year, $56,333 01. The cash expenditures were $176,883 79. In the year ending April, 1859, the last of its connection with the American Tract Society at New-York, the receipts were $57,063 81; expenditures, $52,449 25.

The Secretary read a letter describing an interview with Mr. LINCOLN, who had been made a life director of the society. And he also spoke of an interview he had with President JOHNSON.

The chairman thought it would be well to make President JOHNSON and his wife life directors of the society, as they had Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., New-York, made an interesting address in behalf of the society, and spoke at length on the importance of the Christian world doing its work on the broad basis of faith and Protestant energy.

The quartette club of the Union Theological Seminary, volunteered to sing the "Ship of State," by LONGFELLOW, which they performed in a very fine manner.

Rev. JACOB M. MANNING, of Boston, made an address on the influence of the war upon the spread of the gospel throughout the Southern States.

The chairman announced that President JOHNSON and his wife, had been made life directors of the society.

Rev. G. W. HEACOCK, D. D., of Buffalo, made the closing address.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. JOHN SPAULDING, and the meeting adjourned.

American Home Missionary Society.

The Thirty-ninth Anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society was held last evening at Irving Hall, Hon. CHARLES G. HAMMOND, of Chicago, in the chair. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT.

Rev. A. HUNTINGTON CLAPP read an abstract of the Treasurer's Report, and Rev. Dr. COLE read an abstract of the Report of the Executive Committee.

The society has been called to mourn the decease, during the year, of four of its Vice-Presidents—Hon. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, Hon. JOSEPH N. HORNBLOWER, LL. D., WM. CURTIS NOYES, LL. D., S. C. S. WILDER, Esq.—and four of its missionaries. The number of ministers in the service of the society, in twenty-one different States and Territories, has been eight hundred and two.

The number of congregations and missionary stations supplied, in whole or in part, is one thousand five hundred and seventy-five. The number of pupils in Sabbath Schools is fifty-eight thousand six hundred. Twenty-eight churches have been organized by the missionaries, and twenty-five have become self-supporting. The additions to the churches, as nearly as can be ascertained, have been 3,820; on profession 2,112, and 1,708 by letter.

The receipts of the society have been $186,897 50; expenditures $189,965 39—leaving $7,750 46 still due to missionaries for labor performed. In addition to these past dues, appropriations already made and becoming due, amount to $75,229 15, making the total of pledges $82,979 61; toward canceling which, there is a balance in the treasury of $76,514 34. The total receipts are less than in the preceding year by $8,640 48; but the diminution has been occasioned by the smaller amount received from legacies. The contributions of the churches and from individuals have been $17,342 89; or fourteen per cent. greater than last year. The expenditures exceed those of the preceding year by $40,639 81.

Rev. Mr. SEYMOUR, of Minnesota, was introduced, and spoke encouragingly of the work which is being accomplished by the agents of the societies west of the Rocky Mountains.

Rev. Mr. EUSTIS, of New-Haven, moved the following resolution:

Whereas, The destruction of the slaveholders' rebellion involves the necessity of reorganizing society in the Southern States, in accordance with the ideas of justice, freedom and morality; therefore

Resolved, That the establishment of local churches, with a God-fearing and untrammeled ministry, and with a truth-loving, devoted and pious membership, should be a main instrumentality in this great work of reconstruction, and deserves the cooperation of all who love their country and the cause of our holy religion.

Mr. EUSTIS supported the resolution in an able speech, and it was adopted.

Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, late of Terre Haute, Ind., moved the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the work of religious reconstruction in the South marks a new era in the cause of missions, requires the adoption of a new policy by the churches, and by its combined difficulty and importance, demands that they cheerfully relinquish for their peculiar service their tried, experienced and most successful pastors.

Mr. ABBOTT made an eloquent speech, in which he said that Home Missionary Societies were the most ancient of all organizations. Soon the work of the Sanitary Commission will have ended and the Home Missionary Society will in a great degree have to perform its labors.

At the close of the anniversary exercises, a meeting of the society was held, when the following officers were elected for the current year:

President—Rev. Dr. Theodore D. Woolsey.
Treasurer—C. R. Robert, Esq.
Auditor—Geo. S. Coe, Esq.
Corresponding Secretaries—Rev. D. Milton Badger, Rev. Dr. David R. Coe and Rev. A. Huntington Clapp.
Recording Secretary—Austin Abbott, Esq.

American Freedman's Union.

At a business meeting of the American Freedmen's Union, composed of delegates from Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, held in this city on Wednesday, the 10th inst., Hon. H. L. BOND in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the work which the societies represented in this Union are and have been prosecuting, of aiding and educating the colored men of the South, we recognize ourselves, and shall by all proper means persuade the people to recognize, the justice and wisdom of the immediate removal of every restriction on the fullest exercise of the right of citizenship by the colored man.

Resolved, That the government should recognize no distinction among the people of the South but loyalty and disloyalty, and that the right of suffrage is not only due to the fidelity of the colored man, but is the only sure basis for a permanent and righteous reconstruction of the Union.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the secretary to leading daily and weekly newspapers in this city for publication.

J. W. MCKIM, Secretary.

Board of Aldermen.

DESIGNATION OF ALDERMAN JEREMIAH—DEATH OF COUNCILMAN TAYLOR—RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT LAW AND CROTON AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS.

This board met at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, MR. OTTIWELL in the chair.

A communication was received from Alderman JEREMIAH, representative of the Tenth Aldermanic District, resigning his position in the board, he having been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

On motion of Mr. JONES, it was laid on the table.

A communication was received from the Mayor announcing the death of W. A. TAYLOR, Esq., a member of the Board of Councilmen.

The board concurred in a resolution directing the Corporation Council to cooperate with the Attorney-General of the State in protecting the interests of the city in the matter of the new Fire Department Law.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Counsel to the Corporation to take the necessary steps to defend the newly appointed Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department, in case of any legal proceedings being taken against them.

On motion of Mr. BRIGE the tax levy was referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to confer with the Finance Committee of the other board.

The board then adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday next.

The Croton Board.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS IN FULL POSSESSION—NO TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

Messrs. GILES and JEREMIAH, the newly-appointed Commissioners of the Croton Aquedinct Board, have full possession of the offices and books of the department. Messrs. STEPHENS and DARRAGH, commissioners of the old board, have vacated the apartments usually occupied by them, and have left the new board in peaceable possession. Up to a late hour yesterday no legal proceedings had been taken, and it is thought by no means improbable that Messrs. STEPHENS and DARRAGH will quietly acquiesce in the action of the Board of Aldermen, removing them from office.

The New Fire Commissioners.

The new Board of Commissioners met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at No. 157 Broadway. They resolved to proceed with the organization of the department according to the laws of the State, and they are now prepared to receive applications for positions in the department. Blank forms of application can be obtained from the commissioners at their respective places of business.

The American Union Commission.

The annual meeting of the American Union Commission was held at its rooms yesterday. The officers of last year were unanimously elected. The annual report showed that temporary homes for refugees had been established or assisted, in the cities of New-York, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Clarksville, Cairo, Chicago and Memphis; that food, clothing and seeds had been sent to be distributed at various points in the South; that auxiliary societies had been organized in all the prominent cities of the North, and that about $100,000 had been raised and expended in this work by the commission here and at Boston.

Mr. WM. DRIVER, of Nashville, was present, and in a few brief, but pungent remarks, described the condition of that city.

Government Transport Burned.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Messrs. N. L. MCCREADY & Co.'s government propeller *Edward L. Clark* took fire while lying at the Fifth-street Pier, East River, and before the firemen could reach the spot, her hold was enveloped in flame. She was towed out into the stream, and there boarded by the Eighteenth Ward police; but they succeeded in saving only a trifling part of her cargo. The origin of the fire does not appear.

New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, held at the Bible House, on the evening of May 9, the following report was read by Dr. KNIGHT, the surgeon to the institution: During the year 965 patients were received for treatment. Relieved and discharged, 819; 16 of whom were incurable. And that from May, 1863, to May, 1865, 1,793 patients had received professional service, of whom 1,536 were relieved and discharged, 22 being incurable.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

VISITORS AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—Yesterday the new Capital Police, consisting of Messrs. W. W. S. SHEPARD, THOMAS COLEMAN, NELSON DAVENPORT, FRANKLIN TOWNSEND and S. V. THULL, accompanied by Mr. THORN, of the Troy *Times*, and other gentlemen, visited police headquarters, and were escorted thence by Superintendent KENNEDY to Precincts Nos. 7, 10, 13, 16 and 45. The object of these gentlemen's visit was to gain such information relative to the workings of the Metropolitan Police as may be useful in organizing a like system, covering a district which embraces Albany and Troy and surrounding villages.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIAL REUNION.—This annual social gathering promises to be one of unusual interest, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, this evening. Dr. STONE, of Boston; Dr. TODD, of Pittsfield; Prof. NORTHROP, of Yale College, are among the speakers announced.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE PACIFIC COAST.—The Hon. WM. H. STEWART, United States Senator from Nevada, at the invitation of some of our prominent citizens, will deliver a lecture upon "The Mines and Mineral Resources of the Pacific States," on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., at the Cooper Institute.

READINGS.—Mr. D. D. HOME will give his last readings, previous to his return to Europe, at Dodworth's Hall this evening. The reputation which this gentleman has acquired as a spiritual medium, as well as his ability as a reader, will give him an audience.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION ON WARD'S ISLAND.—At our hour of going to press, this morning, an extensive fire is raging on Ward's Island. The police telegraphers, to whom we are indebted, are unable to obtain any particulars.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—A mass meeting of the school children and their friends will be held in Cooper Institute on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock. Addresses will be delivered.

LAW REPORTS.

The Fire Department—The Injunction Against the Commissioners to be Argued in Court To-day.

SUPREME COURT—MAY 10.

The People, &c., vs. Charles C. Pinckney, et. al.—The defendants, Commissioners of the Fire Department, appointed under and by virtue of an act of the late Legislature of this State, were recently served with an injunction, whereby they were and are restrained from performing the duties which the law imposes on them as Commissioners of the Fire Department, until the question as to the constitutionality of the act, shall have been determined by the competent tribunals. A second action has been commenced, and an injunction obtained therein, restraining the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York and the Chief Engineer of the old Fire Department, Mr. Decker, from turning over to the commissioners under the new law any of the fire-apparatus, engines, hose, &c., belonging to the city, and which are now used for the purpose of extinguishing fires. The affidavits and orders of injunction in these actions have already been published in the TIMES. Yesterday, the commissioners under the new law filed an answer, as follows:

The People *vs.* James W. Booth, Charles C. Pinckney, P. W. Engs and Martin B. Brown, impleaded with the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York and others.

The defendants, James W. Booth, Charles C. Pinckney, P. W. Engs and Martin B. Brown, by John H. Platt, their attorney, answer jointly the complaint in this action, as follows:

I. They admit that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York are a corporation, and are the owners of the property mentioned in the complaint, and that John Decker mentioned therein is in possession of said property, and that they are seeking to obtain possession, control and management thereof without the consent or authority of said Decker.

II. They aver that under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to create a Metropolitan Fire District, and establish a Fire Department therein," passed March 30, 1865, they have been duly appointed Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, and have duly qualified and organized and entered upon their office, as required by said act, and have thereupon become and are entitled to take and have the control of all the officers, men, measures and action mentioned in the complaint, and to have full and complete use, possession and control of the property mentioned therein.

III. They deny each and every allegation in said complaint contained, inconsistent with the foregoing or not admitted thereby. JOHN H. PLATT, Attorney, &c.

A copy of this was served upon Attorney-General Cochrane, and it has been arranged between the last named gentleman and the counsel for the commissioners, that the argument shall be brought on this morning before Justice FOSTER in the Supreme Court room, Special Term, at No. 73 Duane-street. Ex-Judge Allen, and Waldo Hutchins, Esq., are the counsel for the commissioners.

The Rights of Pedestrians—An Action Against a City Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Mocell.

Rachel Unger vs. *The Forty-second-street Railroad Company.*—On the evening of the 1st of January, 1864, the plaintiff was run over and very seriously injured by the horses of the defendants, which had become detached from a car near the corner of Avenue B, and Third-street. The plaintiff sought to recover $10,000 damages for the alleged negligence. The testimony given, tended to show that on the New Year's evening in question, a gang of ruffians tried to take possession of the car; that by reason of their acts the horses became frightened, detached themselves from the car in spite of the efforts of the driver, ran away, and in doing so, plaintiff, who was crossing the street, was injured as already stated.

When the plaintiff's testimony was all in, a motion was made on the part of the defendant to dismiss the complaint on the ground that no negligence on the part of the defendants had been proven. The Court, in deciding to dismiss the complaint, said that the question in this case was very different from what it would have been if the plaintiff had been a passenger on the car. In that case the defendants would, according to recent decisions in this State, have been held as insurers of the person and property of those who are passengers. The plaintiff in this case was not a passenger, and although it had not been shown that the latter was guilty of negligence, the company could not be held liable, for the reason that no negligence or carelessness had been shown on the part of defendants or their agents. The complaint was accordingly dismissed.

For plaintiff, Mr. Holmes; for defendants, Ex-Judge Bosworth and Mr. Moses Ely.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

JOHN MCMAHON was tried in this Court yesterday for grand larceny.

Mr. Levi Govey, a witness for the prosecution, testified that he is Superintendent of the Swiftsure line of barges, and that the prisoner was employed as a deckhand on the barge *Jamestown*, one of the boats of the line; on the 21st of April last, a case of goods shipped by A. T. STEWART, on the *Jamestown*, was broken open, and goods to the value of $40 or $50 was stolen; sportion of the property was subsequently discovered concealed in prisoner's bed, and other portions were found in his valise.

Michael Gullen testified that he was captain of the barge *Jamestown*, and saw this box when it came on the barge; it was then in good order; the next day he noticed that it had been broken open; witness found a portion of the stolen goods concealed in prisoner's bed.

Charles Pickard testified that he was captain of the barge *Brain*, which was lying alongside of the *Jamestown* on the 21st of April; about 9 o'clock on that evening witness heard the noise of hammering on the deck of the *Jamestown*, and afterward saw the prisoner coming from the direction where this box was and go into his cabin.

The jury convicted the prisoner, and he was sent to the State Prison for three years.

A GANG OF PICKPOCKETS DISPOSED OF.

District Attorney BEDFORD then placed on trial Leon Myers, James Miller and William Golden three pickpockets, all of them charged with stealing watches on the day of the President's funeral. They were all convicted, and Judge Russel sent them to the State Prison for five years each.

Mary Taylor was tried and convicted of grand larceny, and the court adjourned.

A Riot Case—Large Verdict Against the City.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—MAY 10.

Before Judge Mocrief and a Jury.

George Greer vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The action was brought to recover damages for the destruction of a building and the goods and chattels therein contained at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Broadway. The premises were set on fire by the mob on the first day of the riots in 1863; and, as the testimony showed, were entirely destroyed.

The jury rendered a verdict of $29,273 63.

Further Results of the Riot.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART I.

Before Justice Monell.

Ferdinand Mayucke vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff in this suit brought an action against the city to recover the sum of $9,100 for the destruction of his house and furniture by the mob on the second day of the July riots. After a prolonged trial, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of $8,228 98.

For plaintiff, Ex-Judge Allen and J. A. Godfrey, Esq.; for defendants, Mr. Hackett.

Evening Exchange.

$35,000 Amer. Gold	130	100 Hud. Riv. R.	102¾
20,000 do	130¼	300 Clev. & Pitts	63½
145,000 do s3	130	100 do	66
85,000 do	130¾	200 do s3	66
10,000 U. S. 5-20s New Issue	106¾	200 do	66¾
100 Ohio & M. Cer	26¾	100 Chic. & R. I	94¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R	92	100 do s3	94¾
200 do	92¼	100 do b3	94¾
200 do	92¼	100 do	94¾
200 do	92¾	200 Chic. & N. W	26¾
200 do b3	92¾	100 do	27
500 Erie Railway	75	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr	55¾
100 do	75¾	100 do	55¾
500 do	75¾	100 do	55¾
800 do	76	200 do b10	56
200 do s3	76	100 do b10	55¾
500 do s30	73	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	93¾
200 do s30	73¾	200 do s

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4252 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

$15,412,000!

Continued Crowd of Subscribers for the Loan.

Fifteen and a Half Millions Taken Yesterday.

Nearly Eleven Thousand Takers of Small Sums.

The Freedmen of South Carolina Take $80.000.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 11.

JAY COOKE reports the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day at $15,411,800. The largest Western subscriptions were:

From Second National Bank of Chicago, $370,000.
From Third National Bank of St. Louis, $131,000.

The following were the largest Eastern subscriptions:

From HENRY CLEWS & Co., New-York, $1,100,000.
From Fourth National Bank, New-York, $1,100,000.
From First National Bank, New-York, $1,000,000.
From First National Bank, Philadelphia, $750,000.
From First National Bank, Hartford, $300,000.
From Second National Bank, Boston, $500,000.
From Second National Bank, Providence, $230,000.
From W. CROSS, Worcester, $233,000.
From First National Bank of Jersey City, $200,000.

Among the subscriptions were $80,000 by the Freedmen's Savings Bank, of South Carolina, and 10,752 individual subscriptions for amounts of $50 and $100.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

REBEL PIRATES IN FOREIGN PORTS.

Notice Given that if These Cruisers Receive Hospitality in Foreign Ports the Ships of Such Nations May be Excluded from the Ports of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The President of the United States, by his Proclamation of the nineteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, did declare certain States therein mentioned in insurrection against the Government of the United States; and,

Whereas, Armed resistance to the authority of this government in the said insurrectionary States may be regarded as virtually at an end, and the persons by whom that resistance as well as the operations of insurgent cruisers were directed are fugitives or captives; and,

Whereas, It is understood that some of the cruisers are still infesting the high seas, and others are preparing to capture, burn, and destroy vessels of the United States;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, hereby enjoin all naval, military and civil officers of the United States diligently to endeavor, by all lawful means, to arrest the said cruisers, and to bring them into a port of the United States, in order that they may be prevented from committing further depredations on commerce, and that the persons on board of them may no longer enjoy immunity for their crimes.

And I further proclaim and declare that if, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for this proclamation to become known in the ports of nations claiming to have been neutrals, the said insurgent cruisers and the persons on board of them shall continue to receive hospitality in the said ports, this government will deem itself justified in refusing hospitality to the public vessels of such nations in ports of the United States, and in adopting such other measures as may be deemed advisable toward vindicating the national sovereignty.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

VIRGINIA RESTORED.

THE POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Executive Order to Re-establish the Authority of the United States, and Execute the Laws Within the Geographical Limits Known as the State of Virginia.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 9, 1865.

ORDERED—*First*: That all acts and proceedings of the political, military and civil organizations which have been in a state of insurrection and rebellion within the State of Virginia against the authority and laws of the United States, and of which JEFFERSON DAVIS, JOHN LETCHER and WILLIAM SMITH were late the respective chiefs, are declared null and void. All persons who shall exercise, claim, pretend, or attempt to exercise any political, military, or civil power, authority, jurisdiction, or right, by, through, or under JEFFERSON DAVIS, late of the City of Richmond, and his confederates, or under JOHN LETCHER or WILLIAM SMITH and their confederates, or under any pretended political, military, or civil commission or authority issued by them or either of them since the 17th day of April, 1861, shall be deemed and taken as in rebellion against the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

Second—That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the Department of State, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third—That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed, without delay, to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and shall put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable persons shall not be found residents of the districts, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth—That the Postmaster-General shall proceed to establish Post-offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said States, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable persons are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth. That the District Judge of said district proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress. The Attorney-General will instruct the proper officers to libel, and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State, in all matters civil and criminal within the cognizances and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of War assign such Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, and such Provost-Marshals in each district of said State as he may deem necessary.

Seventh. The Secretary of the Navy will take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to the said State.

Eighth. The Secretary of the Interior will also put in force the laws relating to the Department of the Interior.

Ninth—That to carry into effect the guarantee of the Federal Constitution, of a Republican form of government, and afford the advantage and security of domestic laws, as well as to complete the reestablishment of the authority of the laws of the United States, and the full and complete restoration of peace within the limits aforesaid, FRANCIS H. PIERPONT, Governor of the State of Virginia, will be aided by the Federal Government, so far as may be necessary, in the lawful measures which he may take for the extension and administration of the State Government throughout the geographical limits of said State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

ARMY REDUCTION.

Order for Reducing the Volunteer Cavalry Forces of the Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 8, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 83.—I.—Immediately upon receipt of this order by Commanding Generals of armies and departments, all volunteer soldiers of the cavalry arm whose terms of service will expire prior to October 1, 1865, will be mustered out and discharged the service of the United States. In discharging the said troops, the following will be observed:

First—The musters out will be made, in accordance with existing regulations, by the commissaries of musters of divisions, under the direction of commissaries of musters of corps or departments.

Second—Army and department commanders will forthwith ascertain the number of men in their respective commands to be discharged, and report the same direct to the Paymaster-General of the Army, forwarding a duplicate of the report to the Adjutant-General. Said report must specify the number for each regiment, or company, if an independent one.

Third—The Paymaster-General will arrange to make immediate payment to the men discharged, said payments to be made in the armies or departments in which the men may be serving at the date of muster out.

II.—All cavalry remaining in service after the aforesaid discharges have been made, will be immediately consolidated into complete maximum regimental organizations, and as follows:

First—Army and department commanders will select and designate the organizations to be consolidated.

Second—Organizations from the same State will be consolidated with each other.

Third—All supernumerary commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be mustered out the date the consolidation of their respective commands is made.

Fourth—The commissioned and non-commissioned officers to be retained—not exceeding the legal number—will be selected by army and department commanders.

Fifth—The proper commissaries of musters and their assistants will be charged, under existing regulations, with the prompt execution of the details.

III.—Corps and department commanders will see that the work is pushed with energy, and executed accurately and promptly, using to this end division and brigade commanders to superintend it, with their respective staff officers to aid the mustering officer in collecting the necessary data for the transfer rolls. (See Circular No. 64, series of 1864, Adjutant-General's Office, muster-out rolls, and other necessary discharge papers, as well as the preparation of the same.)

IV.—Horses and other public property rendered surplus by the reduction in the forces will be turned over to and cared for by the proper officers of the supply departments concerned.

V. Regimental and company records rendered no longer necessary will be taken charge of by the proper Commissary of Musters, and forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the army. The records of each company or regiment must be arranged by themselves, and the package containing them marked distinctly with the contents.

VI. Commissaries of musters and their assistants will be held responsible that the necessary rolls are delivered and forwarded to their destination without unnecessary delay.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.
THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 11.

GEN. HANCOCK.

Gen. HANCOCK, who was personated by a graceless scoundrel in the recent daring attempt at a banking swindle in Chicago, is in this city, in command of the Middle Department, and has not been absent for several weeks.

THE FRENCH MINISTER.

The new French Minister, the Marquis DE MONTHOLON, arrived in this city last evening, by sail, from Baltimore, to which port he was brought by a French war steamer. The day for the presentation of his credentials to the President has not yet been fixed.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, held yesterday, a dividend of four per cent. on the stock of the main stem and five per cent. on the Washington branch was declared. The President announced that the war having ceased, and the entire territory between the Chesapeake and Ohio being restored to the authority of the government, large expenditures will be necessary to reconstruct the bridges on the road replace the repair shops at Martinsburgh and Piedmont and place the track in the most efficient condition. The Company's resources have been so judiciously husbanded that these expenditures can be met without embarrassment.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 11.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

The Marquis DE MONTHOLON, the new French Minister, and suite, have arrived at Washington. They were received at the railroad station by several members of the Legation.

TRADE WITH PORTUGAL.

The State Department has received a translation of a royal decree fixing the terms upon which cereals may be provisionally admitted into the ports of Portugal, the first three articles of which are as follows:

First—From the 20th inst., and pending the publication of a decree to regulate in a definite manner the import of cereals, the importation is permitted through the inland towns and seaports of the kingdom of foreign cereals, wheat, corn, rye, barley and oats, in grain, and flour and baked bread, on the payment of the duties stipulated.

Second—All foreign cereals admitted in virtue of the preceding article are likewise subject to such taxes as are levied on national grain, when cleared for consumption.

Third—All the cereals treated of in article first may be admitted to bond in the Lisbon and Oporto custom houses, in conformity with existing fiscal relations.

TAKING THE OATH.

Of the nearly 24,000 rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, all excepting two have expressed a wish to take the oath of allegiance. As soon as the oath can be administered they will be sent to Richmond, in order to separate for their homes.

MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. LINCOLN's health is much improved. It is the intention of the family to move from the executive mansion next week, to proceed to Chicago.

MUSTERING OUT CAVALRY.

The commanding Generals of armies and departments have been ordered immediately to muster out and discharge all volunteer soldiers of the cavalry arm whose terms of service expire prior to Oct. 1, 1865.

COLORED VISITORS.

President JOHNSON to-day gave an audience to a number of colored men. They were introduced by Rev. E. TURNER, D. D., the President of the National Theological Institute for Colored Ministers, the centre of whose operations is the City of Washington. He said, in the course of his address, that some of them were members of the Institute, and pastors of churches; while others had been preaching to their own people in different sections of Virginia, coming in contact probably, with a colored population of not less than 200,000 or 300,000 souls, thus exerting a healthful influence on their social and normal condition. He gave to the President a copy of the resolutions passed by them with reference to the assassination of President LINCOLN, and expressive of their gratitude for the Emancipation Proclamation, and their loyalty the constituted authorities, &c.

President JOHNSON, in response, remarked that it was scarcely necessary for him to repeat what his course had been in relation to the colored man, as everybody within the reach of information had already been made acquainted with it. It was known that he was born and raised in a slave State, and had owned slaves. Yet he had never sold one, and they had all gone free. There was a difference in the responsibility which persons residing in Slave States had to take on the subject of emancipation, from those who reside out of them. It was very easy for men who lived beyond their borders to get up sympathy, and talk about the condition of colored persons, when they knew nothing about it. Their great sympathy was not reduced to practice. It was known that there were men in the South, notwithstanding the two classes once occupied the positions of master and servant, who felt a deep interest in their welfare, and who did much to ameliorate the condition of the colored man. He repeated it would be unnecessary for him to make a speech on the subject of emancipation, for which he had met with taunts, and frowns, and jibes, and incurred all the dangers to property, life and limb. He claimed no merit for this, because he was only carrying out the principle he always maintained, namely, that man could not hold property in man; and he was the first who stood in a slave community and announced the fact that the slaves of the State of Tennessee had as much right to be free as those who claimed them as property. When the tyrant's rod is bent and the yoke broken, the passing from one extreme to the other from bondage to freedom is difficult, and in this transition state, some think they have nothing to do but fall back on the government for support in order that they may be taken care of in idleness and debauchery. There was one idea which those whom he addresses ought to inculcate, namely, that freedom simply means liberty to work and enjoy the productd of a man's own toil, and how much he may put into his stomach and on his back. He meant this in its most extensive sense. Gentlemen in Congress and the people of the North and South talk about BRIGHAM YOUNG and debauchery of various kinds existing among the Mormons; but it was known that four millions of people within the limits of the South have always been in open and notorious concubinage. The correction of these things is necessary in commencing a reform in social condition, and this there must be the force of example. He would do all in his power to secure their protection and to ameliorate their condition. He trusted in God that the time may come when all the colored people would be gathered together in one country best adapted to their condition, if it should appear they could not get along together with the whites. He expressed hopes that the efforts for their social and moral improvements would be successful, and in this he promised his coöperation; and, in conclusion, thanked his audience for their manifestations of kindness, and the evidences of their friendship.

TREASON AT HOME.

Trial of Hon. Benj. G. Harris.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 11.

The Harris case was concluded to-day except the judgment of the court, which will be pronounced to-morrow. The defendant offered testimony to show that the witnesses CHAPMAN and READ were not named upon the rolls of their regiment. Gen. SHARPE, who was called to sustain this point, testified that the names of Sergt. CHAPMAN and private READ do not appear on the rolls of their regiment, but he (the witness,) did not regard this as proof that these men were no paroled as of the Thirty-second Virginia rebel regiment. Since this regiment was among the last of the paroled men of LEE's army, and some six days having elapsed between the date of LEE's surrender and date of last paroles, most of the officers of the Thirty-second Virginia had cleared out, leaving their men and papers in confusion. The defendant asked that the proof might be taken for what it is worth; but he confidently offered it as establishing the point for which it was introduced.

The accused then presented his argument, in which he claimed that the government had utterly failed to make out a case against him upon the testimony under the Fifty-sixth Article of War, and that therefore, even admitting the jurisdiction of this court to try him, the judgment must be "not guilty." But he argued at great length that his offence, if he had committed, one was cognizable in the civil courts, which are open, and have been at all times during the war, in the district in which the alleged offence was committed; that this being the fact, under the act of Congress, this Court-martial has no power to try him. The Judge Advocate responded at length, holding the converse of these propositions.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 11.

The court-martial for the trial of BENJAMIN G. HARRIS, of Maryland, charged with the violation of the fifty-sixth article of war, in harboring CHAPMAN and REED, paroled soldiers of LEE's army, was resumed, the court having adjourned on Tuesday till this time in order to enable the accused to present his argument for the defence.

Judge CRANE, of Baltimore, counsel for the accused, said he labored under great embarrassment in conducting the defence, not having heard all the evidence for the prosecution. He had endeavored to ascertain the reliability of the witnesses, CHAPMAN and REED, and had inquired of all in Baltimore, where the witnesses professed to live, who were likely to know anything of them, without avail. Neither the Mayor, the several provost-marshals or the chief detectives knew anything about the men. Yesterday he had visited Gen. GRANT's headquarters, and, though the courtesy of Col. PARKER, had been permitted to examine the rolls of the Third Virginia Regiment. The witnesses claimed to belong to Company K of that regiment, but their names were not to be found on the rolls, nor was there any evidence that the said CHAPMAN and REED were really paroled prisoners. Mr. HARRIS being a warm personal friend of his, although differing in politics, and knowing his high character and integrity so intimately, he (the counsel) could not believe him capable of treachery, particularly at this time, after the surrender of LEE and JOHNSTON, and the complete overthrow of the enemy. He would therefore ask to introduce the rolls of the regiment, to show the unreliability of the two witnesses for the prosecution; and that Gen. SHARPE, a member of the court, and formerly Provost-Marshal-General, in whose charge the rolls had been, produce them in court.

The Judge-Advocate expressed surprise that the counsel should ask to discredit the testimony of two witnesses because half a dozen parties in Baltimore did not know them. They left Baltimore four or five years ago; and, being in humble circumstances, it was not probable that any of the present officials would know them. The accused had been allowed every opportunity to confer with counsel, and in no respect had his rights been withheld. The trial, notwithstanding the small number of witnesses, had been prolonged to great length, and every facility granted the accused for defence. The prosecution had been formally closed, and the evidence for the defence was understood to have concluded on Tuesday. To come in at this time and ask to introduce additional evidence he considered improper.

If the accused had been in humble circumstances, or unintelligent, further extension might be allowed. But as he was a lawyer of experience, and had advised with four different counsel, he considered that he had enjoyed every privilege allotted to him, and could not properly claim a prolongation of the case. He also held that whenever admission of the evidence depended upon the discretion of the court, the evidence must be produced by the defence and examined by the prosecution before the court can take any steps in relation to it.

The counsel for the accused rose and insisted on his claim. He did not think that Mr. HARRIS wished to prolong the trial. He had exerted himself to the best of his ability to conduct the defence with dispatch, and now, in asking for the privilege of introducing important evidence, which he knew nothing about till very recently, he left it altogether to the court to decide whether any further favor should be extended to the accused.

The court was then cleared for deliberation, and upon reopening, it was decided to grant the request with the understanding that the rolls were first to be examined by the Judge Advocate, for the purpose of determining their admissability as evidence.

After a recess, the court reassembled, when Brig.-Gen. SHARPE, the officer designated by Gen. GRANT to receive the duplicate rolls of the men paroled in LEE's army, was called and sworn. He produced the rolls of CORSE's brigade, among which were the rolls of the Third Virginia (rebel) Regiment.

Q.—Do you find the names of Sergt. RICHARD CHAPMAN and Private READ as members of Company K on that roll? A.—The names of CHAPMAN and READ do not appear on the roll, he had seen evidence which led him to think that one of the men has been paroled: on the roll of Company K there were the names of one Corporal and two privates; many of LEE's men were absent, having run away at the time of the surrender; After they heard of the surrender, they returned for the purpose of being paroled. Just before the surrender, an attempt had been made to reorganize LEE's army, which created much confusion, and many of the men did not know what command they were with, the men of one command having been merged into another. Many of the men who had left LEE's army before the surrender, and who came back after the surrender, for the purpose of being paroled, found that the command to which they belonged had been paroled and gone home. Many of the general officers of the rebel army had left their commands before the surrender. Any commanding officer was allowed to take up the men who returned and have them paroled. The names of many of the men who were paroled might not be found in the company, regiment or brigade to which they belonged, but somewhere else among the different rolls, because of coming in and being paroled some time after the surrender. The fact that the names of CHAPMAN and READ did not appear in the rolls of Company K, Thirty-second Virginia Regiment, was no evidence that they had not been paroled, as they might have come in afterwards and been paroled.

The Judge-Advocate stated that it had been shown by the witness that the men might have been paroled, though their names did not appear on the rolls of the Thirty-second Virginia Regiment. He thought that it should not be taken as evidence.

The court was cleared for deliberation.

On reopening the Judge Advocate stated the court had decided to admit a copy of the rolls.

Mr. HARRIS then proceeded to read his defence to the court, stating that he was no way connected with the land or naval forces of the United States, and that he had not committed any offence. He had not harbored the prisoner, and it had been proven that they did not lodge in the house which they stated they had. He says they stated to him they were paroled prisoners, and asked for lodging. He being actuated by a desire to get rid of them, and knowing their poverty, gave each of them one dollar to pay for a lodging at the hotel, to which he told them to return.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Another Indication of the Feeling Abroad.

Mr. E. P. BEACH, agent in this city of the Grand Trunk Railway, has received the following from Mr. C. J. BRYDGES, the Managing Director in London:

LONDON, Thursday, April 27.

MY DEAR SIR: I can hardly describe the feelings of horror and consternation with which the news of the assassination of President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD was received in England yesterday. The papers will already have told you the excitement that it has occasioned, and the marks of sympathy and regard which have been expressed at so dastardly an outrage.

The meeting of the proprietors of this company was held in London to-day, when a resolution, of which I inclose a copy, was unanimously passed, with every mark of respect and sympathy for the people of the United States under the affliction which has befallen them.

Yours, faithfully, C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

E. P. BEACH, Esq., New-York.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, held at the London Tavern, London, on Thursday, the 27th April, 1865, EDWARD W. WALKINS, Esq., M. P., in the chair, it was proposed by Mr. FILDES, seconded by Mr. CHAMPNESS, and carried unanimously in solemn silence, that this meeting of holders of property, much of which is protected by the laws and institutions of the United States, desire to express its horror and detestation of the crimes of assassination by which the invaluable life of President LINCOLN has been sacrificed, and that of Mr. Secretary SEWARD placed in extreme jeopardy; and to record its conviction that a grievous loss has thereby been occasioned, not only to the United States, but to the civilized world at large.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

Their Trial—Selection of Counsel.

Special Dispatches to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 10, 1865.

The court for the trial of the conspirators and assassins met this morning, but no counsel were present on behalf of the prisoners. Of the counsel asked for by them, *none appeared this morning.*

One of those asked for by HARROLD is J. H. BRADLEY. He is a member of the Washington Bar, is about fifty years of age, has taken the oath of allegiance when necessary to practice before Judge CUSTER'S court here, and is a loyal man. He is now engaged in an important case in court here, and is at the head of the Washington Bar.

J. M. CARLISLE is about forty-five years of age, also belongs to the same bar, and is considered one of the ablest lawyers here. When it was required that the oath of allegiance be taken before he could practice, he refused it, and abandoned all his clients, and has since done nothing except before the Supreme Court, where, under Judge TANEY, it was not required. He and BRADLEY are probably the two best lawyers there are at the bar here. As the oath of allegiance must be taken before the Military Court, he will not venture to appear.

FREDERICK STONE, a middle-aged man, is an attorney of some prominence at Port Tobacco, Md., and will probably refuse to attend on account of the same excuse, the oath, as he has no love for the Union, and it is said that he has been too intimate heretofore with HARROLD to venture near the court unless he is compelled to do so by some of the testimony as it comes out during the trial. His acuteness has, no doubt, enabled him to keep his tracks shoveled out, and it is hardly probable that they will find him a *particeps criminis*. So HARROLD will have to try it again.

PAYNE, the SEWARDS' assassin, selected MASON CAMPBELL, Esq., a lawyer of the Baltimore bar. He has considerable practice, and is a son-in-law of Judge TANEY. It is a matter of considerable comment that PAYNE, the contract murderer from Canada, should have singled him out. He has taken the oath, and is presumed to be loyal. He has some reputation here, being frequently engaged in the Supreme Court.

He has not yet appeared, and it is hardly probable he will, as PAYNE has made full confession, acknowledging his guilt, and has made two attempts, one of which came near being successful, to commit suicide and save himself from being hung, which fate he fully expects to be meeted out to him.

Mrs. SURRATT, the female fiend incarnate, who figures as the "*mater familias*" of these criminals, evinces her boldness in sending for Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, Senator from Maryland, too well known to need any explanation. He will not attend, having to go to Pittsburgh to look after some interests of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

WM. W. KIRBY is known here as the country constable, and though Mrs. SURRATT may think a great deal of him, and he may be ever so desirous of aiding her escape from the gallows that now seems to have the rope coiled round her neck, it is not likely he will attempt to play the lawyer before this Court.

Dr. MUDD selected ROBERT J. BRENT, of Baltimore. He was the law partner of R. H. MAY, who figured in the Thirty-seventh Congress as the sympathetic member from Maryland, and who acted at times as though he represented South Carolina and thought he was in Richmond. Mr. BRENT is engaged in court with Mr. BRADLY, in the noted Brown and Wiley case, which will occupy ten days or two weeks.

It is said to-night that he will leave it and go to the rescue of Dr. MUDD, he who received BOOTH and HAROLD at 4 A. M. on Saturday, after the murder; who set BOOTH's leg and fed and secreted him until 5 P. M.; who acknowledges that while BOOTH was at his house he heard of the murder, and when he heard BOOTH ask for a razor and cut his moustache off, he thought he was BOOTH, and yet he went to a meeting on Monday and drew up resolutions expressive of sorrow at Mr. LINCOLN's death, and denied having heard of BOOTH until a negro informed of him having had two men hid all day.

THE REBELLION FADING AWAY.

Tennessee Guerrillas Surrendering.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, May 11.

The guerrilla organizations are availing themselves of Gen. THOMAS' order, and coming in rapidly. No formidable body of guerrillas now remains in the State.

The Reward for Jeff. Davis and His Fellow Conspirators.

ORDER BY GEN. GORDON.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA,
NORFOLK, Va., May 5, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 43.—Whereas, the President of the United States has, by his public proclamation of the 2d day of May, 1865, offered rewards for the arrest of certain vagabonds, fugitives from justice, and conspirators in assassination, viz.:

JEFFERSON DAVIS, CLEMENT C. CLAY, JACOB THOMPSON, late of Mississippi; GEORGE N. SANDERS, BEVERLY TUCKER and WILLIAM C. CLEARY:

And whereas, every loyal person within the United States can but feel a personal interest in the capture and punishment of the aforesaid vagabonds, criminals assassins; now, therefore, the loyal people, military and civil, within this district, are invited to coöperate with the General Government, by subscribing such sums of money as they may think proper, to the end that justice may be triumphant and the world freed from the accursed presence of the criminals.

By order of Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. GORDON.
T. H. HARRIS, Assistant Adjutant-General.
[Official.]

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

Arrest of One of them for Bank Robbery.

MONTREAL, Thursday, May 11.

S. S. GREGG, one of the St. Albans raiders who was not rearrested after Judge COURSOL's decision, was arrested, to-day, on Judge SMITH's warrant, for robbing the National Bank. He was remanded till Saturday to allow the counsel to consult with the United States authorities.

FILIBUSTERS DENOUNCED.

Gen. Rosecrans Denies the Story that He is Going to Raise Men to go to Mexico—His Opinion of the Leaders of the Movement.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 11.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS visited the Representative's Hall in the State House to-day, and at the close of the session made a speech. He said:

"I perceived in large letters in the newspapers, to-day, that Gen. ROSECRANS is going to raise twenty-five thousand men to go to Mexico. GEN. ROSECRANS is not going to do any such thing. [Applause.] Gen. ROSECRANS thinks that the soldiers who have fought this great battle for freedom have done it with more patriotic motives than have ever been seen before, [applause,] and I do not think that our young man who have distinguished themselves in the annals of all time will permit themselves to be misled, or should be misled from their high and honorable course into any buccaneering expedition." [Loud applause.] The General further said he hoped to see public opinion directing our young men into the channels of peaceful industry, in which he proposed to set an example. "I have taken occasion to make these remarks, because I saw, when in Washington, men willing to start something or other—men whose advancement hitherto has not been sufficient to gratify their ambition. But if you examine the names of those mentioned in the advertisements, you will find they are third-rate fellows, who are not worth a snap, and that our common soldiers were worth a dozen of them." [Lond applause.]

At the close of the speech three rousing cheers were given for Gen. ROSECRANS, and three for the Army of the Cumberland.

Naval Order.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 11.

The Navy Department has issued a general order directing all naval officers to permit vessels with United States Custom-house clearances to enter all ports within the lines designated in the President's executive order of April 29, provided they have nothing contraband of war on board.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Frantic Appeal from Kirby Smith—Crew of the Rebel Ram—Trouble Among Officials.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 5, via CAIRO, Thursday, May 11.

The rebel Gen. KIRBY SMITH, publishes a frantic appeal to his soldiers, dated Shreveport, April 21, denouncing the surrender of LEE and his troops in the strongest terms. SMITH exhorts his soldiers to stand by their colors in this hour of adversity, and says the fate of the nation depends on them; that their resources are ample to protract the struggle till foreign aid arrives, or, at least, till they can secure for themselves the terms due a proud people.

The remainder of the crew of the rebel ram *Webb* have arrived here.

Great trouble exists among the State and city officials here, in consequence of Gov. WELLS declaring the former registry of votes to be illegal, and ordering a new registry. Several city officials have been removed by Gov. WELLS and others appointed. The Secretary of State declined to affix the seal of the State to the new commissions, on the ground that the Governor had no power to make the removals. Mayor KENNEDY has been removed.

Cotton is depressed; good ordinary, 33c.@35c.; low middling, 36c.@37c.; Sugar, 16½c.@17½c.

Arrived bark *Rose*, NENILLE, New-York; brig *Bella*, BENARD, Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Plot.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE POWDER MAGAZINE NEAR POINT BREEZE.

From the Philadelphia Press.

A short time since the residents of Philadelphia were greatly excited in consequence of a report that a plot had been discovered to burn the city. Since that time the citizens have settled into a state of supposed security, and many, perhaps, entertain an idea that the whole thing was simply a "big scare." We present to-day the fact that on the Wednesday night previous to the Sunday night when the city was to be burned, the large barn, containing hay and straw, located within fifty yards of the State Magazine, situate near Point Breeze, was fired by an incendiary. but after burning a short time, became extinguished, owing to the fact, perhaps, that there was not enough straw near the place where the match was applied to feed the flames sufficiently long to make the conflagration general. The wind at the time was blowing directly toward the magazine from the direction of the barn. As this affair has been kept remarkably quiet, the people, of course, were lulled into security. Tens of thousands of our citizens little dreamed that on the night of the 26th of last month a fire was kindled within one hundred and fifty feet of a magazine containing nearly one hundred tons of powder, and this within a couple of miles of the built-up southern part of the city. The public generally entertain the idea that the State magazine was removed long ago to a more remote distance from the city. It is true that Mr. W. FOSTER, member of the Legislature from the First District, introduced a bill providing for the removal of the State magazine. The bill was passed and became a law on March 2, 1863. The site was sold for the sum of $7,600, the purchaser, Mr. JOHN WOODSIDE, agreeing not to take possession of the property until another magazine was built. The new magazine has not yet been built, and the old one remains. The danger to the public is far more imminent than it was two years since. The magazine is a low building, the walls being nearly three feet thick of solid masonry. It is heavily arched on the top, and capable of holding three hundred tons of powder. It is very evident that such a dangerous place should be well guarded as long as tons upon tons of powder are permitted to be stored there in defiance of law and the expressed wish of the people.

An explosion of so much powder would produce a concussion so extremely tremendous as to probably shake Philadelphia into a mass of ruins from its centre to its circumference. We can assure the whole public that many people in the southern section of the city are living in constant dread because of the presence of so much powder. It seems as though the authorities desire the press generally to say nothing on these explosive subjects, for fear of alarming the people unduly. Let the authorities remove the powder from its present location, and they will receive the plaudits of the people. It requires no strength of the imagination to suppose that tons of stone wall would be sent to an immense height in case of an explosion, and in their descent might chance to crush through the roofs of houses in all parts of the city. The subject, therefore, demands the prompt consideration of everybody in Philadelphia. If the firing of the city was to have taken place on Sunday night, May 1, then the conspirators made the most admirable arrangements to effect their purpose. Had the magazine exploded on the night the barn was fired, as the vile incendiary intended, the city would have been in such a tremendous excitement on the following Sunday as to fall an easy prey to the conspirators, who, doubtless, infest the City of Philadelphia, for the express purpose of effecting its ruin. A few days since about two hundred and fifty barrels of gunpowder, belonging to the United States Government, were stored in the magazine, and yet not a guard has been placed there by anybody. The Arsenal, the Navy-yard, the government buildings have a military guard, but the magazine seems to have been entirely lost sight of. We commend the subject to Maj.-Gen. CADWALADER, inasmuch as there is powder stowed away there belonging to the United States Government. Not a moment should be lost. A big guard should be stationed there at once. The safety of the community requires it.

The Chincha Islands.

AN OFFICIAL NOTICE.

SANTIAGO, March 29, 1865.

Whereas the occupation of the Chincha Islands, belonging to the Republic of Peru, by the naval forces of her Catholic Majesty, has ceased, and the Peruvian Government has been reinstated in the peaceful and lawful possession of said islands—the difficulties pending between Peru and Spain having been amicably adjusted, and as a consequence the state of actual hostilities having been suspended—I have deemed it proper to issue the following decree:

The restriction imposed by the declaration dated the 27th of September last, to the exportation of stone-coal from the coasts of the Republic, is hereby rescinded. Let this order be communicated to whom it may concern, for their information, and let it be published. PEREZ.

By the President:
ALVARO COVARRUBIAS, Secretary of State.

TAYLOR'S SURRENDER.

Gen. Canby's Official Announcement of the Fact.

The Surrender Made on the 4th of May.

Terms the Same as Those Granted to Gen. Lee.

No Rebel Forces Now in Arms East of the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 9.

The following dispatch was received at headquarters, at Memphis, from Gen. CANBY, via Senatobia, on the 6th:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, CITRONELLE, May 4, 1865.

Lieut.-Gen. TAYLOR has this day surrendered to me, with the forces under his command, on substantially the same terms as those accepted by Gen. LEE.

(Signed,) E. R. S. CANBY, Major-General.

Gen. WASHBURNE has also received a dispatch of the same import from Gen. CANBY, dated at Mobile, May 5.

GUERILLAS OUTLAWS.

Important Order from Gen. Thomas.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT CUMBERLAND,
NASHVILLE, TENN., May 1.

To Maj.-Gen. Rousseau:

Send a summons under a flag of truce to all and every band of armed men in your vicinity, or which you may know of, who are operating nearer to yours than to any other command, and call upon them to surrender to you or to any officer you may name for that purpose, upon the same terms as LEE surrendered to Gen. GRANT. If they disregard your summons, and continue acts of hostility, they will hereafter be regarded as outlaws, and be proceeded against, pursued, and, when captured, be treated as outlaws.

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of Paroled Officers from Rebel Armies.

The pilot-boat *Moses H. Grinnell*, three days from Morehead City, N. C., arrived last night, with paroled rebel officers from LEE's and JOHNSTON's armies.

FROM WINCHESTER.

Return of Peace—Changing Aspect of Affairs.

WINCHESTER, Va., Saturday, May 6, 1865.

Cheerful sounds of civil business preparation have taken the place of the usual grim arrangements for civil war. The sweet May flowers fearlessly open to the warm sun and genial showers, no longer to be crushed by the tramp of hurrying squadrons, or stained with the life-blood of opposing armies. Nature has gradually spread her beautiful green carpet over the desolation of the past, and peace and industry must soon make perfect the picture of contentment.

To be sure, for years to come the crumbling walls and blackened chimneys of once happy homes rising here and there from the rich harvest fields, will remain sad evidences of America's trial; and in many, many fields little knolls, with their rude headboards, will tell of the soldier who sleeps his last sleep, and has fought his last battle; but the tear that falls in memory of the terrible past will sparkle in the bright hope of our glorious future.

Winchester, relieved from the stern presence of hostile occupation, begins to look once more as of old. Activity and repair is the order of each day. Bands of "contrabands" are busily employed cleaning up all the streets. Store after store, with gayly arranged display, tempts forth the beauty of this little "U. S. V." city. Gray and blue uniforms mix amicably, and to all appearances receive equally the bright smiles of little "secesh" maidens tripping here and there, in search of fashion-fancies, and bringing sunshine, as they always do, in the soldier's pathway.

VIVA LIBERDAD!

To be sure, sentinels still patrol the streets, but the stern challenge is softened into a pleasant Speak, for the proper preservation of civil law, instead of the rude control of civil war, is now the soldier's pleasant duty.

The great problem is at length solved. The public, after passing through the most terrible crisis that ever struck at the foundation of any government, now exhibits to the world a gigantic power, and a profound unity. The right of a central power, composed of equal representatives from each sovereign State, to check any action of a sovereign State, or States, that may endanger the interests of the whole, has become an *axiom*.

The reconstruction of the South is before us. It will require immense ability, justice, *tenderness*, energy. But a people that met promptly and energetically all the vast requirements of the grandest civil strife the world ever saw, will prove themselves equal to this reconstruction, for a government built on the suffrages of such a people must succeed in all legitimate efforts. Yours, respectfully

JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER

THE OFFICIAL RECORD.

The Correspondence between Sherman and Johnston.

The Disapproval of the First Convention and Resumption of the Negotiations.

The *Army and Navy Official Gazette* for this week contains the following important correspondence, giving us the complete record of the negotiations between SHERMAN and JOHNSTON:

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

JOHNSTON OPENS NEGOTIATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, April 14, 1865.

Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL: The results of the recent campaigns in Virginia have changed the relative military condition of the belligerents. I am therefore induced to address you, in this form, the inquiry whether, in order to stop the further effusion of blood and devastation of property, you are willing to make a temporary suspension of active operations, and to communicate to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, commanding the armies of the United States, the request that he will take like action in regard to other armies, the object being to permit the civil authorities to enter into the needful arrangements to terminate the existing war.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

SHERMAN OFFERS GRANT'S TERMS TO LEE.

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 14, 1865.

Gen. J. E. Johnston, Commanding Confederate Army:

GENERAL: I have this moment received your communication of this date. I am fully empowered to arrange with you any terms for the suspension of further hostilities as between the armies commanded by you and those commanded by myself, and will be willing to confer with you to that end. I will limit the advance of my main column to-morrow to Morrisville, and the cavalry to the University, and expect that you will also maintain the present position of your forces until each has notice of a failure to agree.

That a basis of action may be had, I undertake to abide by the same terms as I conditions as were made by Gens. GRANT and LEE at Appomattox Court-house, of the 9th instant, relative to our two armies; and, furthermore, to obtain from Gen. GRANT an order to suspend the movements of any troops from the direction of Virginia. Gen. SCHOFIELD is under my command, and my order will suspend any devastation or destruction threatened by him. I will add that I really desire to save the people of North Carolina the famine they would sustain by the march of this army through their midst or western parts of the State.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

WADE HAMPTON APPEARS.

DURHAM'S STATION, April 16, 1864.

Major-Gen. Sherman:

The following dispatch has just been received from Lieut.-Gen. WADE HAMPTON.

J. KILPATRICK, Brevet Major-General.

Major-Gen. J. Kilpatrick, United States:

GENERAL: The General commanding directs me to arrange for a meeting between himself and Major-Gen. SHERMAN. In accordance with these instructions I beg to inquire when and where this meeting can most conveniently be had. I suggest ten (10) o'clock A. M. to-morrow, as the hour, and a point on the Hillsborough road, equidistant from the pickets of your command and my own, as the place for the proposed meeting. I am, respectfully, yours,

WADE HAMPTON, Lieutenant-General.

JOHNSTON WANTS A GENERAL SUSPENSION.

GREENSBORO, April 19, 1865.

Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Forces in North Carolina:

GENERAL: As your troops are moving from the coast toward the interior of South Carolina, and from Columbus toward Macon, Ga., I respectfully suggest that you send me copies of your orders announcing the suspension of hostilities for transmittal to them, supposing the latter route to be shortest.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON, General C. S. A.

SHERMAN IS APPREHENSIVE OF WILSON.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 20, 1865.

Gen. J. E. Johnston, Greensboro:

GENERAL: At your request I send you by Maj. SAUNDERS several written and printed copies of an order I have made to this army which announces the cessation of hostilities, &c. I dispatched a steamer from Morehead City yesterday, for Charleston, with orders to Gen. GILLMORE to cease all acts of destruction, public or private, and to draw Gens. HATCH and PORTER back to the railroad. Gen. HATCH, A. M. yesterday, Major HOWARD was on a fleet of boats at Morehead City, carrying a request to Gen. MEADE to check the movement of his army on Danville and Walden, so that I hope your people will be spared in the Carolinas, but I am apprehensive of WILSON, who is impetuous and rapid. If you will send by telegraph and counter a single word he will stop, and the line in close I order will place his command at a point convenient to our supplies.

I send you a late paper, showing that in Virginia the State authorities are acknowledged and invited to resume their lawful functions.

Yours, with respect,

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

WILSON REPORTS THE FALL OF MACON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, M. D. M., MACON, GA., April 20, 1865.

Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman, through Headquarters Gen. Beauregard:

My advance received the surrender of this city with its garrison this evening. Gen. COBB had previously sent me, under flag of truce, a copy of a telegram from BEAUREGARD, declaring existence of an armistice between all troops under your command and those under his. Without questioning the authenticity of this dispatch, or its application to my command, could not communicate orders to my advance in time to prevent the capture of the place. I shall therefore hold its garrison, including Maj.-Gens. G. W. SMITH and COBB, and Brig.-Gen. MACALL, prisoners of war, reasonable length of time to hear from you.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General.

WILSON'S CAREER CHECKED.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, April 21, 1865—9:30 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, care Lieut.-Gen. Hampton, via Hillsboro:

I transmit a dispatch, just received by telegraph from Maj.-Gen. WILSON, United States Army. Should you desire to give the orders asked for in the same manner, I beg you to send them to me through Lieut.-Gen. HAMPTON'S office.

I hope that, for the sake of expedition, you are willing to take this course. I also send, for your information, a copy of a dispatch received from Maj.-Gen. COBB. J. E. JOHNSTON.

Official: H. B. MCCLELLAN, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 21, 1865.

Gen. J. E. Johnston, Commanding Confederate Army:

GENERAL: I send you a letter for Gen. WILSON, which, it is not by telegraph and courier, will check his career. He may mistrust the telegraph, therefore better send the original, for he cannot mistake my handwriting, with which he is familiar. He seems to have his blood up and will be hard to hold. If he can buy corn, &c., send rations down about Fort Valley, it will obviate the necessity of his going up to Rome or Dalton.

It is reported to me from Cairo that Mobile is in our possession, but it is not minute or official.

Gen. BAKER sent him to me, wanting to surrender his command, on the theory that the whole confederate army was surrendered. I explained to him, or his staff officer, the exact truth, and left him to act as he thought proper. He seems to have disbanded his men, deposited a few arms about twenty miles from here, and himself awaits your action. I will not hold him, his men, or arms subject to any condition other than the final one we may agree on.

I shall look for Major HOWARD back from Washington on Wednesday, and shall promptly notify you of the result. By the action of Gen. WEITZEL in relation to the Virginia Legislature, I feel certain we will have no trouble on the score of recognizing existing State governments. It may be the lawyers will want us to define more minutely what is meant by the guarantee of rights of person and property. It may be considered into a contract for us to undo the past as to the rights of slaves and "leases of plantations" on the Mississippi, of "vacant and abandoned" plantations. I wish you would talk to the best men you have on these points; and, if possible, let us in our final convention make these points so clear as to leave no room for angry controversy.

I believe if the South would simply and publicly declare what we all feel, that slavery is dead, that you would inaugurate an era of peace and prosperity that would soon efface the ravages of the past few years of war. Negroes would remain in the South, and afford you abundance of cheap labor, which otherwise will be driven away; and it will save the country the senseless discussions which have kept us all in hot water for fifty years.

Although, strictly speaking, this is no subject of a military convention, yet I am honestly convinced that our simple declaration of a result will be accepted as good law everywhere. Of course I have not a single word from Washington on this or any other point of our agreement, but I know the effect of such a step by us will be universally accepted.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

THE CAPTURED GENERALS TO BE RELEASED.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 21, 1865.

By telegraph through Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON.

Gen. James H. Wilson, Commanding Cavalry Division Mississippi, Macon, Ga.:

GENERAL: A suspension of hostilities was agreed on between Gen. JOHNSTON and myself on Tuesday, April 18, at 12 noon. I want that agreement religiously observed, and you may release the generals captured at Macon. Occupy ground convenient, and contract for supplies for your command, and forbear any act of hostility until you hear or have reason to believe hostilities are resumed. In the mean time it is also agreed the position of the enemy must not be altered to our prejudice.

You know by this time that Gen. LEE has surrendered to Gen. GRANT the rebel army of Northern Virginia, and that I only await the sanction of the President to conclude terms of peace coextensive with the boundaries of the United States. You will shape your conduct on this knowledge unless you have overwhelming proof to the contrary.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

After the above is telegraphed, this original should be sent to Gen. WILSON as rapidly as possible.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

WILSON WANTS ORDERS.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, April 21, 1865—9:30 A. M.

To Lieut.-Gen. Hampton:

Transmit to Gen. SHERMAN the following dispatch, dated Headquarters Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the West, Macon, Georgia, April 26, 1865.

To Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, through headquarters of Gen. Beauregard:

My advance received the surrender of this city with its garrison this evening. Gen. COBB had previously sent me, under flag of truce, a copy of the telegram from Gen. BEAUREGARD, declaring the existence of an armistice between all the troops under your command and those of Gen. JOHNSTON. Without questioning the authority of this despatch, or its application to my command, I could not communicate orders in time to prevent the capture. I shall therefore hold the garrison, including Major-Gens. COBB and G. W. SMITH, and Brig.-Gen. MCCALL, prisoners of war.

Please send me orders. I shall remain here a reasonable length of time to hear from you.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

Official—H. B. MCCLELLAN, A. A. G.

WILSON RECEIVES THE DESPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, MACON, GA., April 21, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, through Gen. Johnston:

Your dispatch of yesterday is received. I shall at once proceed to carry out your instructions. If proper arrangements can be made to have sugar, coffee and clothing sent from Savannah to Augusta, they can be brought thither by the way of Atlanta by railroad, or they can be sent by boat directly to this place from Darien. I shall be able to get forage, bread and meat from southeastern Georgia. The railroad from Atlanta to Dalton or Cleveland cannot be repaired in three months. I have arranged to send an officer at once, via Eufaula, to Gen CANBY, with a copy of your dispatch. Gen. COBB will also notify Gen. TAYLOR of the armistice. I have about 3,000 prisoners of war, including Gens. COBB, SMITH, MCCALL, MERCER and ROBERTSON. Can you arrange with Gen. JOHNSTON for their immediate release? Please answer at once. I shall start a staff officer to you to-morrow.

J. H. WISON, Maj.-Gen. Brevet, Comd'g.

FROM COBB TO JOHNSTON.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, April 21, 1865—9:30 A. M.

To Lieut.-Gen. Hampton:

Transmit to Gen. SHERMAN the following dispatch, dated Macon, Georgia, April 20.

To Gen. G. T. Beauregard:

On receipt of your dispatch at 11 o'clock to-day, I sent a flag of truce to Gen. WILSON, with copy of the same, and informing him that I had issued orders to carry out armistice, desisting from military operations. The flag met the advance fourteen miles from the city. Before hearing from it the advance moved on the city, and having moved my picket, were in the city before I was aware of their approach.

An unconditional surrender was demanded, to which I was forced to submit, under protest. Gen. WILSON has since arrived, and holds the city and garrison as captured, notwithstanding my protest. He informs me he will remain in his present position a reasonable length of time to hear from his dispatch to Gen. SHERMAN, sent to your care.

HOWELL COBB, Major.-General.

[Official,] J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

H. B. MCCLELLAN, A. A. G.

AN ALTERATION WANTED BY JOHNSTON.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, April 22, 1865—2:30 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding U. S. Forces, Raleigh, N. C.:

Your telegram to Brevet Maj.-Gen. WILSON is just received. I respectfully suggest that the sentence: "In the meantime it is also agreed that the position of the enemy's forces must not be altered to our prejudice," be so modified as to read: "In the meantime it is also agreed that the position of the forces of neither belligerent shall be altered to the prejudice of the other," and that on this principle you direct Maj.-Gen. WILSON to withdraw from Macon and release its garrison. J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

Official: H. B. MCCLELLAN, A. A. G.

GEN. SHERMAN CAN'T COMPLY.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 23, 1865.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Commanding Confederate Army, Greensboro:

GENERAL: Your communication of 2:20 P. M., of yesterday, is received. My line of communication with Gen. WILSON is not secure enough for me to consent, by a change in mere words. Of course the *status quo* is mutual; but I leave him to apply it to his case according to his surroundings. I would not instruct him to undo all done by him between the actual date of our agreement and the time the knowledge reached him. I beg, therefore, to leave him free to apply the rule to his own case. Indeed, I have almost exceeded the bounds of prudence in checking him without the means of direct communication, and only did so on my absolute faith in your personal character.

I inclose a dispatch for Gen. WILSON in cipher; which, translated, simply advises him to keep his command well together, and to act according to the best of his ability, doing as little harm to the country as possible, until he knows hostilities are resumed.

I am, with respect, W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General U. S. A.

GEN. WILSON'S GOOD SENSE TO GUIDE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, April 23, 1865.

Gen. Wilson:

Cipher dispatch received. There is a general suspension of hostilities, awaiting the assent of our new President to certain civil points before making a final military convention of peace. Act according to your own good sense, until you are certain the war is over. Keep possession of some key point that will secure your present advantages, rest your men and horses, and in a few days you will receive either positive information of peace, or may infer the contrary. My messenger should be back from Washington to-morrow. W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

MAJ. HITCHCOCK ARRIVES.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 23, 1865—8 P. M.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Confederate States Army:

Maj. HITCHCOCK reports his arrival at Morehead City, with dispatches from Washington, and will be here in the morning. Please be ready to resume negotiations when the contents of dispatches are known.

Respectfully, W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General United States Army.

THE BASIS DISAPPROVED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, April 21, 1865.

GENERAL: The memorandum or basis agreed upon between Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. JOHNSTON having been submitted to the President, they are disapproved. You will give notice of the disapproval to Gen. SHERMAN, and direct him to resume hostilities at the earliest moment.

The instructions given to you by the late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, on the 3d of March, by my telegraph of that date addressed to you, express substantially the views of President ANDREW JOHNSON, and will be observed by Gen. SHERMAN. A copy is herewith appended.

The President desires that you proceed immediately to the headquarters of Gen. SHERMAN and direct operations against the enemy. Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

Copy of President Lincoln's Instructions.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 3, 1865.

To Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with Gen. LEE, unless it be for the capitulation of Gen. LEE'S army, or on some minor and purely military matter. He wishes me to say that you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. Meantime, you are to press to your utmost your military advantages.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE WAR ENDED.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 24, 1865—6 A. M.

Gen. Johnston, Commanding Confederate Army, Greensboro:

You will take notice that the truce or suspension of hostilities agreed to between us will cease in forty-eight hours after this is received at your lines, under first of the articles of our agreement.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, April 24, 1865.

Gen. Wilson, Macon:

The truce will expire on the morning of the 26th. You will renew your operations according to your original instructions.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

JOHNSON WANTS WILSON OUT OF THE WAY.

IN THE FIELD, GREENSBORO, April 24, 1865.

To Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding:

In forwarding the following dispatch, I respectfully suggest the propriety of releasing prisoners taken at Macon, and withdrawal of Gen. WILSON'S troops to some point beyond that at which he received from Gen. COBB information of the armistice.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

A SURRENDER DEMANDED.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, April 24, 1865.

Gen. Johnston, Commanding Confederate Armies:

I have replies from Washington to my communications of April 18. I am instructed to limit my operations to your immediate command, and not to attempt civil negotiations. I therefore demand the surrender of your army, on the same terms as were given to Gen. LEE at Appomattox, of April 9, purely and simply. W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

A MODIFICATION PROPOSED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, IN THE FIELD, April 25, 1865.

Major-Gen. Sherman, United States Army:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. I propose a modification of the terms you offered; such terms for the army as you wrote on the 18th; they also modified according to change of circumstances, and a further armistice to arrange details and meeting for that purpose. JOS. E. JOHNSTON, General.

ANOTHER MEETING.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISS., IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, April 25, 1865.

Gen. JOHNSTON: I will meet you at the same place as before, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

STRAGGLERS FROM LEE'S ARMY.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your dispatch of yesterday, summoning this army to surrender on the terms accepted by Gen. LEE at Appomattox Court-house. I propose, instead of such surrender, terms based on those drawn up by you on the 18th for disbanding this army, and a further armistice and a conference to arrange these terms.

The disbanding of Gen. LEE'S army has afflicted this country with numerous bands having no means of subsistence but robbery. A knowledge of which would, I am sure, induce you to agree to other conditions. Most respectfully your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

A QUESTION ABOUT THE ARMISTICE.

[Telegram.]

GREENSBORO, April 26, 1865, 2 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. Sherman, through Gen. Butler:

I will meet you at time and place you designate. Is armistice with *status quo* renewed?

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

TERMS OF THE CONVENTION.

Terms of a military convention entered into this twenty-sixth (26th) day of April, 1865, at Bennett's house, near Durham's Station, North Carolina, between Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, commanding the Confederate Army, and Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, commanding the United States Army in North Carolina.

All acts of war on the part of the troops under Gen. JOHNSTON'S command to cease from this date. All arms and public property to be deposited at Greensboro, and delivered to an ordnance officer of the United States Army. Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the commander of the troops, and the other to be given to an officer to be designated by Gen. SHERMAN. Each officer and man to give his individual obligation in writing not to take up arms against the government of the United States until properly released from this obligation. The side-arms of officers and their private horses and baggage to be retained by them.

This being done, all the officers and men will be permitted to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their obligations and the laws in force where they may reside.

W. T. SHERMAM, Major-General, Com. U. S. Forces in North Carolina.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General, Com. C. S. Forces in North Carolina.

Approved: U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 26, 1865.

SHERMAN'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 65.—The General Commanding announces a further suspension of hostilities, and a final agreement with Gen. JOHNSTON, which terminates the war as to the armies under his command and the country east of the Chattahoochee.

Copies of the terms of convention will be furnished Major-Gens. SCHOFIELD, GILLMORE and WILSON, who are specially charged with the execution of its details in the Department of North Carolina, Department of the South, and at Macon and Western Georgia.

Capt. MYERS, Ordnance Department United States Army, is hereby designated to receive the arms, &c., at Greensboro. Any commanding officer of a post may receive the arms of any detachment, and see that they are properly stored and accounted for.

Gen. SCHOFIELD will prepare and issue the necessary blanks, and supply the other district commanders, that uniformity may prevail, etc. All acts of war must be taken that all the troops shall publicly and honestly abide by and be fulfilled with the most scrupulous fidelity, while these impose upon other nations a sacred obligation to be received in a spirit of soldierly brave and generous army.

Army Commanders may at once loan to the inhabitants such of the captured mules, horses, wagons and vehicles as can be spared from immediate use, and the Commanding-Generals of armies may issue provisions, animals, or any public supplies that can be spared, to relieve present wants, and to encourage the inhabitants to renew their peaceful pursuits, and to restore the relations of friendship among our fellow-citizens and countrymen.

Forasmuch as forthwith cease, and when necessity or long marches compel the taking of forage, provisions or any kind of private property, compensation will be made on the spot, or, when the disbursing officers are not provided with funds, vouchers will be given in proper form, payable at the nearest military depot. By order of

Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS No. 66.—Hostilities having ceased, the following changes and dispositions of troops in the field will be made with as little delay as practicable:

I. The Tenth and Twenty-third Corps will remain in the Department of North Carolina, and Maj.-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD will transfer back to Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE, commanding Department of the South, the two brigades formerly belonging to the division of Brevet Maj.-Gen. GROVER, at Savannah. The Third division, cavalry corps, Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. KILPATRICK, commanding, is hereby transferred to the Department of North Carolina, and Gen. KILPATRICK will report in person to Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD for orders.

II. The cavalry command of Major-Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN will return to East Tennessee, and that of Brevet Major-Gen. J. H. WILSON will be conducted back to the Tennessee River, in the neighborhood of Decatur, Ala.

III. Major-Gen. HOWARD will conduct the Army of the Tennessee to Richmond, Va., following roads substantially by Lewisburgh, Warrenton, Lawrenceville and Petersburgh, or to the right of that line. Major-Gen. SLOCUM will conduct the Army of Georgia to Richmond by roads to the left of the one indicated for Gen. HOWARD, viz.: By Oxford, Boydtown and Nottoway Court-house. These armies will turn in at this point the contents of their ordnance trains and use the wagons for extra forage and provisions. These columns will be conducted slowly and in the best of order, and aim to be at Richmond ready to resume the march by the middle of May.

IV. The Chief-Quartermaster and Commissary of the military division, Gens. EASTON and BECKWITH, after making proper dispositions of their departments here, will proceed to Richmond and make suitable preparations to receive those columns, and to provide them for the further journey.

By order of Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Disposition of Our Military Forces in the State—Measures Taken to Preserve the Peace of the Country and Protect the People.

The North Carolina *Standard*, for May 5, contains the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, RALEIGH, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 35.—Maj.-Gen. J. D. COX, with his own corps and two brigades of Gen. KILPATRICK'S cavalry, will occupy Greensboro, Salisbury, Charlotte, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the western portion of the State.

Maj.-Gen. A. H. TERRY, with his own corps, and one brigade of Gen. KILPATRICK'S cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro, Fayetteville, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the central portion of the State.

Brig.-Gens. PALMER and HAWLEY will command the Coast District as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerrillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side-arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary, the companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their services.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime, and arrest criminals as far as practicable within their county, and to obey all lawful orders of the United States military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest military post for trial by military commission. A full statement of the crime and the names of witnesses must be sent with the prisoners in each case. By command of

Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD.

J. A. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, RALEIGH, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 36.—The railroads and telegraph lines from Raleigh to Goldsboro, Wilmington and Morehead City, and the telegraph lines from Raleigh to Fayetteville, Weldon and Greensboro, will be held as military lines under exclusive military control.

Other railroads and telegraph lines in the State may be worked by the private corporations now having possession of them, under such general military regulations and restrictions as it may be found necessary to impose.

All officers and employes of railroads and telegraph lines will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States, and will be held amenable to the military authorities, for the proper discharge of their duties. The Presidents or Superintendents of railroad companies will confer with Col. J. F. BOYD, Chief Quartermaster at Raleigh, who is empowered to make the necessary regulations.

For the present and until further orders, no travel or traffic will be permitted on any railroad except under proper military permits.

By command of Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD.

J. A. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Confiscation of Cotton—Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—Exciting Discussion.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the report of a special committee on the confiscation of cotton by the government in the Southern States. This report, the substance of which has been published in the columns of the TIMES, was placed in the hands of the members. The attendance was large, and the proceedings were unusually spirited, the members taking much interest in the subject, many warm discussions having taken place between several gentlemen at former meetings of the chamber at which the confiscation question had been considered.

Col. CONKLING said it was the wish of the committee to have the cotton of the Southern States applied to the payment of Northern creditors, and that the government should not interfere with Southern creditors, except for military purposes. The speaker read a letter from a Southerner, in which the latter asked what action was necessary for him to take to pay his Northern debts with cotton which he owned.

Capt. MARSHALL asked Col. CONKLING if the writer was a loyal man. The Colonel was not able to answer the question.

Capt. MARSHALL said he was sorry he had to differ with the gentlemen who were in favor of the report. He had not made a minority report on the question, because he believed the matter would come before the courts, and also because he believed the policy of the government, had been settled on the subject. If the cotton captured by our armies became the *bona fide* property of the government, the question was settled. The merchants of the North had no more right to claim it than they had to put their hands directly into the Treasury. He regretted that the matter had been brought before the chamber, as he believed its introduction was calculated to injure its influence. He moved that the consideration of the report be indefinitely postponed.

Col. CONKLING asked Capt. MARSHALL to defer his motion to allow others to speak on it, and the latter consented.

Mr. CHITTENDEN said he believed the subject was one which came within the sphere of duty of the Chamber of Commerce, and if it refused to take up the matter, the merchants would infer that it had no influence, and would inaugurate a movement themselves in favor of the proposed action. He believed the question involved one of justice, which the chamber should consider.

Gen. WALBRIDGE said the subject was one of great importance to the commercial community. It was now under the consideration of the government, and it was moving as rapidly as possible. He read the following correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury:

LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: The Chamber of Commerce of this city have had under discussion, upon two or three recent occasions, the grave questions involved in the public policy to be adopted in reference to the cotton recently taken possession of by the General Government, presuming the action of the government in this particular will be the course pursued with all the other articles of export from the States so recently in revolt against the federal authority.

A special meeting has been called for Thursday the 11th instant, when the expression of the chamber will be finally given upon the subject.

The magnitude of the interest involved, the solicitude felt by the entire commercial community in the action of the government, and the thorough loyalty and devotion of its members to do whatever is best to aid the government, as it reestablishes trade and commerce over the revolted States, induce me to advise you, as above, that you may have an occasion to say views you may desire to be known on the subject.

While the right of private judgement will be exercised by all its members, I am confident no action will be taken that will not commend to all parties interested, strength-en the hands of the Federal Government, while it reestablishes public tranquility and credit, and as becomes the influential sections of the great commercial interest which it conscientiously endeavors to represent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

REPLY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 8, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 5th inst. is received. The opinions of so respectable a body of men as compose the Chamber of Commerce in the city of New-York are entitled to great consideration, and will receive it by the department in all subjects affecting the business interests of the country. Permit me, however, to suggest that there may be political and legal questions, as well as commercial questions, to be considered in connection with the cotton which has been captured by our armies in Southern cities, in regard to which (admitting even that they come within the proper sphere of action by the chamber,) committals, at the present time, would be inexpedient. I am, very truly yours,

H. MCCULLOCH.

Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, New-York.

Gen. WALBRIDGE said that the Secretary of the the Treasury and the President of the United States had said, that in the treatment of all questions relating to the property of the rebels, the commercial interests of the country would be fully considered. He hoped Col. CONKLING would himself move for the indefinite postponement of the consideration of the report. It was due to the research of the committee and to the ability and patriotism of the members that there should be no imputation against the report, such as would be made, if the motion to postpone should not come from some member of the committee.

Mr. LOW thought it extraordinary that a member of the chamber should have a correspondence with the government upon a subject that was before the chamber.

The motion to postpone indefinitely was not made by any member of the committee, and it was renewed by Capt. MARSHALL.

Judge MARVIN said that he had signed the report, and that he knew of no reason why it should not be adopted, though there was no anxiety on his part that it should be. The occasion of it had to a considerable extent passed away. The confiscation laws were made in a time of active war, when it was necessary to cripple the rebels by all means in the power of the government.

They covered the entire property of the persons engaged in this rebellion. But there was reason to believe the rule would be relaxed, and that only a tax of twenty-five per cent. on the cotton would be imposed. That tax ought to be collected.

Mr. OPDYKE spoke on the question, when the motion to postpone was lost.

Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL thought the acceptance of such a report at this time was impolitic, and scarcely in good taste. It might be considered certain that the government would never announce the confiscation laws annulled, and never ought to do it. It should be held over such rebels as LAMAR, of Savannah, who were ready to take the oath of allegiance when they could not avoid it, but who ought instead to be hanged higher than Haman. [Loud applause.] They were ready after doing all they could for the rebellion, and failing to label their cotton with the names of their creditors, and then write that they were very anxious to pay their debts! This they did when our armies were marching upon them, and there was no escape. Their property should be rigidly confiscated.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. CHITTENDEN, GRINNELL and LOW, when Gen. WALBRIDGE offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this chamber be given to the special committee on the cotton question for the able and luminous report, submitted by them; but that the recent liberal regulations adopted by the general government for trade in the recently revolted States, render the further consideration of the cotton question by this chamber unnecessary.

The chamber appointed the following committees:

Committee on New Building—Messrs. Geo. Opdyke, Wm. E. Dodge, Jonathan Sturges, John C. Green, R. B. Minturn, James M. Brown, A. T. Stewart, S. B. Chittenden, John Taylor Johneton.

Delegates to Detroit Convention—Messrs. Hiram Walbridge, S. D. W. Bloodgood, W. S. Griffith, Charles E. Hill, Benj. B. Sherman, W. H. Fogg, Moses F. Odell, James S. T. Stranahan, James B. Place, John Austin Stevens, Jr.

Another Railroad Accident—Narrow Escape from a Fearful Catastrophe.

The express train for New-York, which left Washington at 11 A. M. on the 10th inst., and Philadelphia at 6 P. M. the same date, had a very narrow escape from utter destruction by a fiendish attempt on the part of some persons to hurl it from the track. About one mile north of New-Brunswick, a peculiar jerking motion of the train was perceptible, accompanied by the sharp whistle of the locomotive to "down brakes," three times repeated. It was then discovered that a large log had been wedged in at the switch between the two rails, so as to infallibly run any train off that should attempt to pass over it. As an additional proof that it was by design, an examination of the switch showed that the person or persons being unable to unlock it, had *withdrawn the bolts* in order the better to effect their purpose. The fore part of the engine alone was thrown off, owing to the care of the engineer, without which many lives must have been lost. This is the *fourth* time within four months that such an attempt has been made in the same vicinity.

The American Bible Society.

The forty-ninth anniversary of this society was celebrated yesterday morning at Irving Hall, and was attended by a large and attentive audience. The exercises were commenced by the reading of the 76th Psalm, and prayer by Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr.

The Treasurer, HENRY FISHER, Esq., read a very full and flattering report of the society's finances. The managers' report was read by Rev. Dr. HOLDICH, from which we learn the following facts:

Receipts from all sources, $677,851 36; of which there were from sales of books, $404,722 16; from donations, collections and legacies, etc., $256,750 66; rents, $16,378 54. Life Directors constituted, 89. Life Members, 2,284. Books printed at the Bible House, 1,432,665; and in foreign lands, 287,904; total printed, 1,720,569. Books issued from the Depository, 1,533,371 volumes; and in foreign lands, exclusive of those sent thither from the Bible House, 300,193. Entire issues of the year, 1,830,564 volumes. Aggregate issues of the last four years (of the war,) 5,304,703 volumes. Total number of volumes issued since the organization of the society, 20,609,564. Books sold during the year, 796,365 volumes, valued at $354,978 64. Books granted, 734,114 volumes, (including 80 for the Blind,) valued at $136,131 77.

Hon. WM. E. DODGE moved the following:

Resolved, That the report, an abstract of which has been presented, be printed and circulated under the direction of the managers.

He spoke of the prosperity of the society, and hoped the report would be extensively read.

Rev. Mr. DE WITT moved the following resolution in a speech, referring to the past progress of the society, and reviewing the possibilities of the future. The resolution was adopted, on being seconded by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR:

Resolved, That in view of the commencement of the fiftieth year of the American Bible Society, our most humble and hearty thanksgiving should be rendered to Almighty God, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, whose continued favor to this institution is now shown, not more by the past forty-nine years of its life than by those grander developments of Providence in our own country, and the more urgent appeals of distant nations for the Word of Life, which characterize the beginning of this year of jubilee.

Rev. Dr. HOLDICH presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the unity of Scripture and the unity of the Church alike centre in the person of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

It was seconded by Rev. Dr. PHILLIP SCHAFF, who supported the resolution by speaking of the preeminence of the Bible and its diversity of authorship, yet unity of sentiment. Adopted.

Rev. JONAS KING, D. D., of Athens, Greece, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the great enlargement of this society's work abroad, in this eventful period of our nation's history, while it is an occasion for devout thankfulness to Almighty God, should encourage the hearts of Christians to aim at and expect still greater triumphs of the Divine Word.

He considered the Presidency of the Bible Society higher and more honorable than to be King or emperor of any emp

recent trip from Aspinwall to New-York, organized a meeting for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the murder of Mr. LINCOLN, and unanimously passed resolutions expressing the profoundest horror at the deed, avowing the warmest devotion to the Union, and offering their sympathy to the late President's bereaved family.

CHRISTIAN UNION ASSOCIATION—POSTPONEMENT.—We have received the following note from Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH: "At my request, in order that Rev. Dr. A. H. VINTON and Bishop MCILVAINE, may be among the speakers, the Christian Association have consented to postpone the meeting advertised to be held this evening, in the Church of the Ascension, to next Sunday evening, May 14, at same place. The other speakers will be Rev. Drs. VERMILYEA, L. RICE, JOHN COTTON SMITH.

Rector Church of the Ascension.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1865."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrer—Nos. 136. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 178, 185, 202, 245, 255, 267, 157, 158, 208, 238, 152 177, 179, 170, 230, 233, 170, 236, 244, 268, 269.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short causes—Nos. 1699, 2140, 1926, 1845, 2139, 2121. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street.—Nos. 1738, 1408, 1040, 664, 1546, 1198, 932, 1030, 1410, 1440, 1152, 1184, 1542, 1615, 1680, 1462, 876, 706, 704, 1584.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5261, 5307, 5309, 5296, 5327, 5329, 5291, 5308, 5337, 5339, 5341, 5343, 5345, 5347, 5349. *Part II.*—Nos. 3650, 1780, 3770, 2336, 516, 3382, 3774, 4061, 4876, 4340, 3994, 4936, 918, 4958.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 840, 973, 738, 827, 849, 898, 787, 901, 570, 942, 963, 332, 567, 914, 975, 525. *Part II.*—Nos. 945, 805, 569, 776, 115, 1336, 934, 935, 250, 874, 804, 853, 926, 623, 952.

The Troubles in the Croton Aqueduct Department—An Injunction Against the New Commissioners Applied for.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 11.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. Thomas Stephens vs. *John S. Giles*—*The Same ex rel. Robert L. Darragh* vs. *Geo. A. Jeremiah*.—Yesterday an injunction in each of the above entitled actions was applied for. The petitioners allege that Messrs. Giles and Jeremiah have usurped the duties of, and have assumed unlawfully to undertake and perform the functions of the office of Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department. The plaintiffs allege that they were duly appointed, and have been unlawfully removed; that section 21, of the amended Charter of 1857, from which the Mayor and Common Council derived their authority or power to remove the heads of various city departments, is repealed by an act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 3, 1863, entitled "An act relative to the Charter of the City of New-York." They claim that they hold their office subject to removal by the government only, for cause.

Mr. Luther R. Marsh is employed as counsel for the plaintiff in the first suit, and Messrs. Fullerton and Knox for the plaintiff in the second suit.

The Judge took the papers and said he would render his decision as to the propriety of issuing an injunction at the opening of the court this morning.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

In consequence of the rapid disposition of cases recently in the supreme circuit, there will be no Part III. of this court held until after the summer vacation. Parts I. and II. will be held as usual.

The Fire Department in Court—The Constitutionality of the Recent Act of the Legislature Creating a Metropolitan Fire Department to be Argued at the General Term in the First Instance.

SUPREME COURT—MAY 11.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People vs. *James W. Booth, Charles C. Plackney, F. W. Engs, and Martin W. Brown, impleaded with the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, &c., defendants.*—The injunction, which was recently granted in this court, restraining the proceedings of a part of the defendants, was dissolved on Wednesday last, a sworn answer having been filed with the clerk, and a copy of the same published in the Times of Thursday. Yesterday morning the counsel engaged in the case, and also a large number of spectators, were in attendance at the Special Term room of the Supreme Court, No. 73 Duane-street. The court was held by Mr. Justice Foster, who belongs to another judicial district.

At the general conference addressed the Court. He said it was the wish, the earnest desire of all the parties interested to have the questions, as to the constitutionality of the law involved in these cases, disposed of at the earliest possible moment. It was for the interest of the welfare of the great city of New-York that the matter of law in these cases should be speedily adjudicated before the highest legal tribunal of the State. Before the questions could be brought to the Court of Appeals, they must have been passed upon by the General Term of the Supreme Court of this district, and before the General Term could do anything, some order must be made by the Special Term. After consultation with the counsel engaged on the other side, they had all arrived at the conclusion that the true way to facilitate the litigation would be to have a judgment entered "*pro forma*" against the defendants, so that the case could be argued before a full bench of the General Term, now in session, in the early part of next week, and then have it finally disposed of by the Court of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Justice Foster said he felt some delicacy about taking any action in the matter or making any order therein, inasmuch as the cases were not on the regular calendar. He thought it would be no more than courteous to a brother on the bench, that the justice who granted the injunction order should be consulted.

The counsel then proceeded to the Chambers of the Supreme Court, where Justice INGRAHAM finally directed an order to be entered. In answer to a question of the Justice as to why the Court at Special Term did not make the order to put the causes on that calendar, Mr. Hackett, one of the counsel, said, that Justice Foster refrained from deciding so from motives of delicacy. Justice INGRAHAM replied, that the presiding Justice at Special Term had entire control over his own calendar, and that it was quite unnecessary for him (INGRAHAM) to issue an order.

Mr. Hutchings, one of the counsel for the defence, said that Mr. Justice Foster feels great reluctance to do so, from motives of delicacy and courtesy. He prefers that the Justice sitting at Chambers should grant the order asked for."

Justice INGRAHAM—If that is so, I will grant the order, but it is entirely discretionary with the Justice sitting at Special Term whether or not it shall be obeyed.

The order was accordingly granted, putting the cases in question on the Special Term Calendar. It is understood, as above intimated, that a *pro forma* judgment will be entered, and all the questions involved are to be brought before the General Term of the Supreme Court as soon as it is possible to do so—the object being to test the constitutionality of the recent act of the Legislature of this State, whereby a Paid Metropolitan Fire Department has been created. Some of the most eminent counsel in the State have been employed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Justice Sutherland.

James Glass vs. Mary Glass.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

In re. John F. Butterworth, Receiver, &c.—Motion granted.

By Justice Barnard.

Martin Irons vs. Wesley Lyon, &c.; Emma Hoffman vs. William Hoffman; Jane Dougherty vs. Catharine Dolan et ux.; James S. Cutter vs. George Wagner.—Motions denied.

Ann Alexander vs. The Mayor, &c.—Memorandum for counsel.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Cardozo.

Ezra White and George Butts vs. Lander Lent.—Motion for receiver granted.

Another Verdict Against the City for Damages by the July Riots.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell and a Jury.

Isaac Bolling vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff in this action sought to recover the sum of about $300 for damages, which he said he had sustained by the destruction of certain property of his at Allerton's Hotel, on the afternoon of July 13, 1863—the first day of the riots. As to the destruction of the property there was no doubt, and the case having been submitted to the jury, they, under the charge of the judge, rendered a verdict of $201 75 for the plaintiff.

A Further Claim for Damages Resulting from the Riot—Complaint Dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Monell.

Daniel Wilkins vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff here claims damages to a large amount for property destroyed by the direct consequence of the occupation of his premises by the police and the military authorities during the suppression of the riots in July, 1863. The Court, after a hearing, decided to dismiss the complaint, and gave its opinion that the police and military at a time like that had the right to take possession of all houses and premises which might be necessary in order to preserve order and quell the riots.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The first case tried yesterday was that of Chas. O'Brien, indicted for stealing a watch from a Mr. Jenkins, on the 28th of April last. The complainant testified that on the night of the 28th of April last, he was walking up Third-avenue, when two men brushed by him, and a moment afterward he saw his watch-chain dangling from his button-hole, and both his watch and pocketbook were gone; he had ridden up the avenue in a car and had his watch and pocketbook when he left the cars.

Officer John Keedy testified that he was patroling his post on the night in question, and saw prisoner and another man running down the Third-avenue; suspecting that something was wrong, he stopped them; they at first refused to stand, and while they were talking together witness heard a man crying "stop thief;" he then followed the man into an alleyway, and arrested the prisoner; prisoner had no clothes when he was arrested, but his clothes were subsequently found in a stable; no property was found on the prisoner; it was twenty minutes after they went into the alley-way before the officer arrested the prisoner.

Sergt. McConnell testified that he assisted in the arrest, and found the clothes in the stable; witness identified the clothes so found as those worn by the prisoner several days before. The jury convicted him and he was remanded for sentence.

Highland A. Main, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, was brought up for sentence. Mr. Townsend, his counsel, read a number of affidavits from prominent residents of Rensselaer County, in this state, testifying to Main's good character and services in the army. His Honor said that he had intended to send him to the State Prison, but in consideration of the circumstance that the jury had recommended the prisoner to mercy, and of the good character he had shown, and of his services to the country in our Union army, he should only send him to the City Prison for three months.

Jacob Barr was then tried for stealing $140 from a Mr. Thayer on the day of the President's funeral. Mr. Thayer testified that he was standing in the crowd, felt a hand in his pocket and seized the prisoner, who was standing next to him. Mr. Thayer stated that he was positive that the prisoner was the man who had his hand in his pocket. The jury found him guilty, and the court adjourned.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 11, 1865.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81. R.	110½	4500	Erie Railway		76
8,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C.	110⅜	1500	do		75⅞
35,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	105	600	do		75⅞
50,000 do	104⅜	700	Mich. S. & N. I. R		64
10,000 do	104⅜	1000	do		63⅝
115,000 do	104⅜	1300	do		63⅝
7,000 U. S. 6s, 5-30s C. New issue	104⅜	1000	do		63
150,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98	1500	do		62⅜
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.	62	200	do		62⅜
4,000 Missouri 6s	67	700	Ill. Central R.		113
2,000 North Car. 6s	67	100	do	s30	113
3,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	70	500	Cleve. & Pitts		65
1,000 Brooklyn 7s, W. L.	98	1300	do		64½
6,000 Ohio & M. Cer	25½	500	do	b30	64⅝
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	96	200	do		64⅝
4,000 Erie 2d M. '79	103	100	do	s30	101
3,000 Erie 3d M.	101	100	do		101¼
8,000 Harlem 1st M.	101½	100	do		102
4,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	100	100	do		101⅞
4,500 Ill. Cen. 8s.	113	200	Reading R.		93
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	90	1000	do		93½
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	73½	1000	do	s30	93
11,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104	2500	do		94
16,000 Chic. & A. S. F. B.	95½	600	do		94¼
1,000 Mariposa 1st M.	40	500	Mich. Central	s30	105
10,000 Am. Gold	128⅜	100	do		107
15 Bank of the Repub.	102⅝	100	Chic. & N. W.		27⅛
28 Continental Bank	95	850	do		27
800 Canton Co.	35	200	do		26⅝
100 do	35⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr		55
13 Del. & H. C. Co	141	200	do		54⅞
200 do	140	500	do		54⅝
100 Cen. Coal Co	47	1000	do		56
300 Cum. Coal Pr	39	500	do		55⅛
400 do	38⅝	100	do	b30	55⅛
200 do	38⅜	30	do		56
500 do	38⅝	800	Chic. & Rock I		54
300 American Coal	70	300	do		53⅞
300 Quick. Min. Co	53	100	do		53⅜
400 do	63⅛	500	do		53⅛
200 do	54	100	do		53
100 Mariposa M. Co	13	100	do		53⅛
100 At. Mail S. Co.	140	100	do		53⅛
50 N. Y. Central	92	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C		94⅝
1,000 do	91	1000	do		94
200 do	s10	90	100	do	94⅛
500 do	91⅛	100	do	s10	93⅝
1500 do	91⅛				

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C.	110⅞	400	Reading R		93
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	104⅜	500	do		94⅛
26,000 do	104⅜	300	do		94⅛
50,000 U. S. 5s, 5-20s C. New issue	104⅛	800	do		94
10,000 do	104⅛	150	Mich. S. & N. I.		64
60,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98	100	do	s10	63⅞
5,000 Ohio & M. Cer	26	100	do	s30	63
200 Cum. Coal Pr	38⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.		114⅛
200 do	39	100	do		114
100 do	b30	500	Cleve. & Pitts		65⅝
500 do	s30	300	do		65
100 Quick. Min. Co	53	500	do		64⅞
100 do	s30	53	100	Chic. & N. W.	27⅛
500 do	53⅝	300	do		27⅜
300 do	53⅞	100	do		28
500 Hud. Riv. R	102⅝	300	do	b30	28⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	92⅝	200	do	b30	28⅜
100 do	92⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	s10	55
200 do	92⅜	200	do		55⅛
300 do	s30	91	200	Chic. & R. I	96
400 do	92	200	do		96⅛
200 Erie Railway	77	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.		94⅞
400 do	76⅞	100	do		94⅞
400 Mil. & Pr. Du C	39	300	do	s60	92
400 do	39				

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C	s3	26	200	Cleve. & Pitts	c 66⅛
15,000 do		26	800	do	66⅛
10,000 do	b10	26	400	do	s3 66⅛
25,000 do		25⅞	800	do	66⅛
10 N. Y. Cen. R	s3	92⅝	800	do	66⅛
100 do		92⅝	100	do	66⅛
100 Erie Railway	s3	77⅛	200	do	66⅛
200 do	c	77⅛	200	do	b5 66⅛
200 do		77⅛	200	do	b3 66⅛
400 do	s3	77⅛	200	Chic. & R. I	95⅞
1000 do		77⅛	500	do	s3 96
100 do	c	77⅛	200	do	95⅞
200 do		77⅛	500	do	96
500 do	s60	77	100	do	s3 95⅞
300 Hud. Riv. R		103⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	27⅛
100 do	s3	103⅛	100	do	27⅜
100 do		103⅜	100	do	b2 28
100 do	s3	103⅜	200	do	28
400 do		104	500	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	94⅞
600 Reading R		93⅝	100	do	94⅞
200 do		93⅝	100	do	94⅝
100 do	s3	93⅝	100	do	s3 94⅝
200 do	b30	93⅝	300	Cary Improvem't	15
500 do	s3	93⅝	100	do	b4 15
500 Mich. S. & N. I.		63⅝	100	Cumb. Coal	s3 38
100 do		64⅛	100	do	38
100 do		64⅛	100	do	38
600 do	s3	64⅛	300	do	38
100 do	b5	64⅛	100	do	s3 40
100 Chic. & N. W. Pr		55⅞	300	do	s5 40
100 do		55⅞	200	Quicksilver	53⅝
200 do	s3	56	100	do	53⅝
100 do		56⅛	700	do	53⅝
50 do		56⅛	500	Mariposa M. Co	s3 13

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

20,000 Ohio & M. Cer		26⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R	s5 114
20,000 do		26	500	Cleve. & Pitts	s60 64
10,000 do	s3	26⅛	100	do	64⅜
300 N. Y. Cen. R		92⅝	500	do	s60 64
100 do	s60	89	300	do	b3 66⅜
50 do		92⅛	800	do	66⅜
200 Erie Railway		77⅛	100	Chic. & R. I	96
100 do	s3	77⅛	100	do	94⅞
300 do		77⅛	100	Chic. & N. W	s3 28
200 do	s3	77⅛	100	do	s10 28⅛
300 do		77⅛	100	do	28⅛
500 Hud. Riv. R		104	1000	Chic. & N. W. Pr	s3 56
700 Reading R		93	100	do	56
200 do	s3	93	100	Canton Co	35⅜
100 Mich. S. & N. I.		64⅜	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	95
200 do	s3	64⅜	200	do	95⅛
400 do		64⅜	200	Cary Improvem't	s3 15
100 do		64⅜	500	Cumb. Coal	38⅝
100 do	b2	64⅛	100	Quicksilver	53⅝

THURSDAY, May 11—P. M.

The price of Gold, which closed yesterday afternoon at 132½@⅛, and subsequently sold at the Evening Exchange, up town, at 129@128⅜@128⅛ ₱ cent., opened this morning at 129, and gradually advanced to 131@131½ ₱ cent. The Gold rates for Exchange for Saturday's steamer advanced to 109⅜@110 ₱ cent. on London, and the scarcity of Bills led to the impression that Gold may go forward by the next and succeeding steamers. The advices by the Halifax steamer of April 29 are favorable for United States 5-20s, based at the time on 148@146 for Gold in New-York, and liberal orders are no doubt in hand, or left to the discretion of the New-York correspondents of Continental and English buyers on even much lower rates for Gold, but not so low as 132 @129 ₱ cent. A few orders were left without limits, and these were probably executed to-day at 105@104⅛ ₱ cent. An enlargement of limits is looked for by the succeeding steamers, but without reference to these our own market is abundantly able to take care of all the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States, as well on speculation as to the future advance of prices, as for investment and banking.

The contest at the Stock Exchange on the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares, was renewed with much spirit to-day. The sellers were apparently more numerous than buyers, at the early Board, on most of the New-York and Western Roads, but the Bull and Bear fight on Erie subsequently gave a turn to the general market, owing to the palpable advantage of the great buyers of this Stock in repulsing the attacks of the equally wealthy sellers. The Miscellaneous Shares participated in the ups and downs of the Railways.

At the Second Board, and on the start at 4 o'clock, the general market was less depressed and closed about as follows, compared with the same hour yesterday.

	Wed	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s.	96⅛	96	Pittsburgh	69	86
U. S. 5-20s.	105⅜	104⅞	Northwest.	27⅝	28⅛
U. Certificates	99⅛	99⅜	N. West Pref	56⅛	56
N. Y. Central	94⅛	92⅛	Rock Island	85⅝	84⅝
Erie	77⅛	77⅛	Fort Wayne	84⅝	85⅛
Hudson	104⅝	104	Cumb'land Coal	42⅛	38⅛
Reading	97	96	Quicksilver	53⅝	53
Mich. Southern	66⅛	64⅜	Mariposa	12⅝	13
Illinois Central	114	114⅛	Ohio & M. Certfs	26	26⅛

The subscriptions to the Popular 7-30 Loan were again large to-day. Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co., Sub-Agents, took $1,300,000, and the First National Bank $1,100,000. These subscriptions produce, as yet, no sensible impression on the Money market, though the speculators against the General Stock Market continue to look for an early change in the ease of supply, as well as the rates. The Ninth National Bank report sales of 7-30s to-day to the amount of $1,000,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Hanover	102
Merchants'	111	Irving	100
Mechanics'	110	Shoe and Leather	90
Union	114	Corn Exchange	106
America	105	Continental	95
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	98	Commonwealth	102
Commerce	106	Import'r' & Traders'	105½
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	100	Park	140
Pacific	165	Central National	100
Chatham	120	First National	207
Bank of the Republic	102½	Fourth National	94
Bank of N. America	107	Ninth National	107

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., 1876	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort	91
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102½	Tol. & Wab. 1st m. ex	91
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	73½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	85
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '69	100	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	99
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	105	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	101
Harlem, 1st mort., 69-72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	104
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c., '69-72	112	Cleve. & P. 3d mort.	85
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	97	Cleve. & P. 4th mort. con.	55
Ill. Cen. 7 3-10 c., 1875	113	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	31
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95⅜	Chi. & Alton S. F.	99
Chi. & N. W. 1st mort	78	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M.	80
Chi. & N. W. 2d mort	75	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	75
Hen. & St. Jos. L. G.	90	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	60
		Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	50

Mr. JOHN A. STEWART, at present the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was, to-day, unanimously made the President of the United States Trust Company, in the place of Mr. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, who retires from all active employment on account of indifferent health. This change was about to take place last Fall, when Mr. STEWART gave up the Secretaryship of the company to take the place of Mr. Cisco, late Assistant Treasurer of the United States. He accepted this very responsible, but in a pecuniary sense, unremunerative place, "during the war," which being ended he feels at liberty to return to the service of the Trust Company. His resignation is made to take effect on 30th prox., or sooner if his successor should be named and qualified by the government. We know that Mr. STEWART has made himself useful to the Treasury, and secured, by his ready and intelligent services through the past few months, the confidence of Secretary MCCULLOCH, the expression of whose regret at parting with him is the highest praise he could carry out of public employment.

The Customs Revenue of this port, thus far this week, has averaged $349,643 a day, or equal to $2,097,858 a week, as follows: Monday, $353,000; Tuesday, $268,000; Wednesday, $333,571, and Thursday, $444,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $19,968,382 02, including for Customs, $444,000; on account Loan, $474,000; Payments, $16,759,147 89; Balance, $41,437,714 63.

Taxes on Butter.

The following is a certified copy of the text of a law passed by the legislature of this State, April 24, 1865, and which went into operation on the 1st of the current month of May:

SECTION 1. Every cooper or manufacturer of firkins, tubs, or other vessels manufactured of wood for the package of butter, shall brand in legible letters and characters, upon every such firkin, tub or vessel made of wood, by him manufactured, his name, together with the actual and true weight of such firkin, tub or vessel as aforesaid—rejecting fractions of a pound; and if any cooper or manufacturer shall dispose of any such firkin, tub or vessel without such brand, or shall falsely brand the same, he shall forfeit and pay to any person who shall prosecute for the same, the sum of twenty-five dollars for every package disposed of without being marked, or with a false mark thereon, to be recovered by civil action in any court having jurisdiction of the person and subject matter—one-half of such penalty to go to the Superintendent of the Poor of the County, for the support of the poor of the county where such action shall be commenced; but nothing herein shall prevent the rebranding, according to correct weights, of any firkins, tubs, or vessels, after their original contents shall have been used.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

HAVE REMOVED TO

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(CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,)

NEAR WALL-ST.

DAVID GROESBECK & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
NO. 30 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK.
ADVANCE ON ALL STOCKS CURRENT ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CARRYING.

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BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.
Four Per Cent Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

NOAH L. WILSON, Pres't. D. W. VAUGHAN, Vice-Pres't.
☞ THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 80 Broadway, four doors from Wall-st.,
DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. ALL SIZES OF
CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
This bank allows to banks and bankers throughout the COUNTRY FOUR PER CENT INTEREST on current daily balances, and collects on the most favorable terms.
ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7-30 LOAN."
Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.
All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.
All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

☞ STOCK COMMISSIONS.
We see that two prominent houses have issued circulars to the public the terms on which they will do business. The undersigned will do it on the terms of either. The public may take their choice.
STIMSON, FRONK & CO.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 11, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 237 bbls. Ashes, 14,687 bbls. Flour, 2,237 bags Corn Meal, 300 bushels Wheat, 15,124 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Barley, 102,217 bushels Oats, 14,250 bushels Malt, 2,487 packages Provisions, and 497 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been dull and nominal to-day.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote Java, 23c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@21½c.; Rio, 18½c.@22c.; St. Domingo, 18½c. in gold, ₱ lb. Sales, since our last, 9,000 bags Rio within our range.

COTTON—Has been more active, at firmer prices. Middlings, 52c.@53c. ₱ lb; sales, 1,470 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive at a further reduction of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl. Sales, since our last, amount to 9,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $8@$8 40; poor to choice Extra State at $8 40@$7, chiefly at $8 50@$8 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 0 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$8 00	@	$8 40
Extra State	6 40	@	7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50	@	8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 25	@	7 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 60	@	9 00
Extra Genesee	7 00	@	9 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	6 85	@	11 50

Included in the sales were 1,000 bbls. extra State, deliverable in June, seller's option, at $6 25; and 1,400 bbls. round-hoop Indiana, (by auction,) at $6 95@$7 15 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour again heavy and lower; sales, since our last, 900 bbls. at $7 30@$8 50 for poor to good, and $8 50@$12 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is cheaper; sales, 500 bbls. extra at $6 50@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including fine and superfine at $5 25@$6 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $5 50@$5 60 for Jersey, and $6 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat was quoted down (nominally) 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel, but was neglected. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are altogether nominal. Corn is quite dull and decidedly lower; the nominal range for large lots being $1@$1 15, and for small lots, $1 15@$1 30 ₱ bushel. A lot of 2,500 bushels ordinary White Southern was sold at $1 ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet, but steady; Western, 48c.@50c.; Jersey, 46c.to 50c.; Canada, 40c.@45c.; Prince Edward Island, 40c.@41c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Is in fair demand, to-day, at $1@$1 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet, at from 10c.@40c. for poor to very choice ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are dull, and somewhat unsettled.

LATHS—Are quiet and depressed in price.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, including New-Orleans, at from 83c.@$1 10; Porto Rico, at 60c.@75c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@60c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 20@3 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been quiet and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Whale at $1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 25@$1 26; Lard at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive, at 36½c.@37½c. for Crude; 52½c.@53c. for Refined, in bond, and 73c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, but at much lower prices. Sales have been made of 6,900 bbls., in lots, at $24 50@$25, closing at $25, cash, for New Mess; $21 50@$22 50 for 1863-64 Mess; $18@$20 for Prime Mess; and $22 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,500 bbls. New Mess, May, June and July delivery, seller's and buyer's option, at $23 50@$25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 14½c. @15½c. for Shoulders, and 16½c.@17c. for Hams; sales equal to 250 kegs. Bacon continues quiet and heavy. Lard is again cheaper; sales 1,350 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@18½c., the latter for very choice, ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at $16@$20 for Extra Mess; $12@$16 for Plain Mess; sales 300 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull, at irregular prices. Beef Hams are inactive; sales 380 bbls. at $23@$26. Butter has been inactive at 23c.@35c. for poor to prime old State, and 14c.@25c. for Western; also 30c.@45c. for inferior to choice new State. Cheese is dull at 14c.@21c. for poor to prime ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN and FLOYD notice, thus: The receipts of new State Butter have been very light through the entire week, and the demand has been active. All prime new tubs are taken on arrival at from 1c. to 2c. ₱ lb. advance over our last week's quotations, and the present prospects are that still higher prices will be obtained. Some new firkins have arrived, but the prices are up to such a figure that shippers cannot take. Old State, of good quality for the home trade, sells well, but inferior is dull, and will eventually have to be taken for grease.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails	43	@45
Orange and Sussex—second quality	38	@42
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	40	@41
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	38	@40
Welch tubs—first quality	39	@41
Welch tubs—second quality	35	@38
"Old Crop Butter."		
Fine Dairies—firkins	33	@36
Fair to Good Dairies—firkins	24	@30
Fine half-tubs, Fall made	35	@38
Fair to Good half-tubs, Fall made	29	@30
Western firkins—choice yellow	20	@25
Western firkins—inferior	16	@18
Grease Butter, original package	14	@15

The stock of Old Cheese is mostly closed out; the fine lots left sell in a retail way for domestic use, at the present prices, although lower than last week, will not warrant shippers to take. Receipts of new up to this time have been unusually light. A few lots of fine new factory dairies have been received and moved at from 17c. @18c.

New Cheese.

State Factory—prime	17	@18
State Factory—fair to good	12	@15
Old Cheese.		
State Dairies—factory made—new	16	@18
State Dairies—in dairymaids—fair to good	—	@16
State Dairies—extra quality	—	@16
State Dairies—fair to good	14	@15
Western Reserve—good to prime	14	@15
English Dairy—Eastern	18	@20
English Dairy—Western	15	@18
Pine-Apple	25	@29

SUGARS—Have been in demand, to-day, and sales have been made of 670 hds., at 10c.@13c., with 1,050 bxs. Havana, part at 13½c.@14c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are dull at 15c

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum $10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
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Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF. Morning at 11—JOHN JONES. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening—MYRTILLO; OR, THE BROKEN SWORD.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOUGHUE.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SOLON SHINGLE—THE LIVE INDIAN.

WINTER GARDEN—SECRET SERVICE—THE OLD GUARD.

WALLACK'S—HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Gen. CANBY says that DICK TAYLOR surrendered on the 6th inst., with the forces under his command, on substantially the same terms as those accepted by Gen. LEE.

Says the Louisville *Journal*: "At almost every point along the river in Kentucky and Tennessee, and even in the interior towns, we learn that the rebels are coming in and taking the oath. They express themselves satisfied that the Confederacy is gone up, and are anxious to be considered as citizens of the United States."

Gen. THOMAS has issued an order to Gen. ROUSSEAU to send a summons under a flag of truce to every body of armed men in his vicinity, calling upon them to surrender, and if they refuse to treat them as outlaws.

Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK has issued a general order, under date of March 6, announcing that all citizens employed in the Middle Military Division, who enlist in the regiments by enlisted men without detriment to the duties of the service, will be discharged as soon as possible.

A dispatch from Washington says that Gen. SHERMAN is at present in Richmond. He rode at the head of the line of his troops on Wednesday, as the Fourteenth Army Corps passed through the streets of that city.

A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says the guerrillas who robbed the passengers of the Great Western Stage Company have been captured, "and that is the last of it in the woods."

The correspondence between Gens. SHERMAN and JOHNSTON, finishing up the surrender of the latter, will be found on our second page.

GENERAL NEWS.

JAY COOKE reports the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan yesterday at $15,411,800. Among the subscriptions were $80,000 by the Freedmen's Savings Bank, of South Carolina, and $10,772 individual subscriptions for amounts of $50 and $100.

There are any quantity of rebel Governors "flying around loose." California F. Jackson, Governor of Missouri, is skulking somewhere; Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, is another; Thomas O. Moore, of Louisiana, is another; Harris Flanagan of Arkansas, another; John J. Pettus, of Mississippi, another; Joseph A. Brown, of Georgia, another; Andrew Magrath, of South Carolina, another; "Extra" Billy Smith, of Virginia, another; A. D. Vance, of North Carolina, another; and Thomas H. Watts, of Alabama, another. Every rebel Governor has been compelled to move his executive books, except those of Florida and Texas. "Gov. John Milton, of Florida, became so disgusted with the way things were working that he played Booth on himself. So there remains but one, to-wit: Governor, Pendleton Murray, of Texas, who has been able to stay at the rebel State capital.

On the 2d inst., a war party of six Sioux murdered a family named DEWITT, five persons, living about twelve miles from Mankato, Minn. It was reported that two different war parties were on their way to the settlements, but all precaution was being taken. A half-breed named CAMPBELL was arrested on the suspicion of being concerned in the Dewitt murder, but the excited crowd seized and hung him to the nearest tree. He called for a priest and confessed his guilt. Rev. Mr. WILLIAMSON, a missionary at Mankato, was driven off because of his known friendship for the Indians.

Advices from San Domingo up to the 9th of April announce the complete re-establishment of the Dominican Republic. Among the decrees passed by the National Convention was one granting a complete and unconditional amnesty to all Dominicans who may still be in the enemy's service, excepting the high civil or military functionaries guilty of complicity in the annexation intrigues, the military who may have fought under the Spanish flag, and all those newspaper writers who have opposed the restoration of the republic.

We find in print an important decision by Chancellor SHACKELFORD, of the Chancery Court of Tennessee, on a writ of habeas corpus, sued out by CYRUS WINSTON, a colored man, with a view to get possession of his four minor children, held in bondage by one M. P. JONES, as agent for the trustees of THOMAS WILLIAMSON, deceased. The Chancellor decided that the recent amendment of the constitution of Tennessee abolishing slavery was valid, and therefore ordered the children to be given to the father.

When the *Chesapeake* was captured about a year ago on her passage from New-York to Portland, she had on board a bell purchased for the Methodist Church at Hodgdon's Mills, Maine. The pirates while cruising, before being retaken, gave this bell to a church in La Have, N. S. Through the unremitting exertions of Mr. ROBERT MONTGOMERY, of Hodgdon's Mills, and of our U. S. Consul at Halifax, the bell has been given up to its rightful owners, and Tuesday arrived at Boston in the provincial brig *America*. It will at once be reshipped to its port of destination.

The Union Pacific Railroad is now finished and in operation from the Missouri and Kansas State line to Lawrence, a distance of forty miles. When this part of the road is accepted the company will be entitled to draw from the National Treasury the sum of $16,000 per mile, ($640,000,) and have granted in it the title to 6,400 acres per mile for each mile completed, equal to 256,000 acres of government lands. The work will then be pushed forward beyond Lawrence in the direction of the Pacific coast.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANZ visited the Representatives' Hall at the State House, Boston, yesterday, and at the close of the session made a speech, in which he emphatically denied the truth of the report that he was gathering a force of 20,000 men for the invasion of Mexico, and the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

The Sheriff of Onondaga County has offered a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the assassin of Hon. DENIS BURTON. Mayor STEWART offers a reward of $1,000, and H. B. BURTON offers $2,000, in all $8,000, forming a paying job for detectives.

Gen. FREMONT has purchased the elegant mansion of Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB, on the plank road, three miles below Sing Sing, and intends to make it his permanent residence.

A woman in Biddeford, who danced for joy at the President's death, has been struck down with paralysis, and has no use of her legs. People very naturally say, "Judgment from Heaven."

Bishop SMITH, of Dubuque, had a brick stable, a pair of fine Morgan horses, carriage, &c., valued at $10,000, burned by an incendiary some ten days ago.

A Buffalo paper states that EDWIN BOOTH, in a private letter to a friend in Washington, announces his determination to quit the stage forever.

The new French Minister, the Marquis DE MONTHOLON, and suite, arrived at Washington yesterday. They were received at the railroad station by several members of the legation.

The State Department has received a translation of a royal decree, fixing the terms upon which cereals may be provisionally admitted into the ports of Portugal.

LOCAL NEWS.

The injunction suit in the Supreme Court, brought to test the constitutionality of the law passed at the recent session of the Legislature, creating a Metropolitan Fire Department, was up yesterday in the Special Term, before Justice FOSTER. It is understood that an arrangement has been made whereby all the legal questions involved can be argued before the General Term next week.

The forty-ninth anniversary of the American Bible Society was held yesterday morning, at Irving Hall. The proceedings were attended by a large and intelligent audience. The Treasurer's report gave evidence of great prosperity in the financial affairs of the society, while the Secretary's report afforded much interesting information regarding the general progress of the society during the past year.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, HIGHLAND E. MAIN, recently convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, was sentenced to the City Prison for three months. This light sentence was imposed on account of the good character of the prisoner, his services and suffering as a soldier in the Union army, and in consideration of the recommendation of the jury that he be dealt with mercifully.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Jews was held yesterday morning at the rooms of the State Colonization Society, Bible House buildings. The new board for the ensuing year was duly elected, and a satisfactory series of reports read.

The twelfth annual reunion of the American Congregational Church was held last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The spacious edifice was densely crowded. Interesting speeches were made by Rev. Dr. TODD, of Massachusetts, Rev. Mr. GULLIVER, of Connecticut, THEODORE TILTON, Rev. Mr. WILLETS, of Brooklyn, and others.

An injunction was applied for yesterday in the Supreme Court Chambers, against the recently appointed Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department. The court will this morning render a decision as to the propriety of granting the relief which is asked.

Grammar School, No. 55, (for boys,) in Twentieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, was consecrated with appropriate exercises, yesterday afternoon. Speeches were made by S. S. RANDALL, Esq., Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, Rev. THOMAS STREET and Inspector JAMES W. GERARD.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at which the report of the special committee on the confiscation of cotton in the Southern States was discussed, and it was finally determined to postpone the further consideration of the subject indefinitely.

The first annual meeting of the City Mission and Tract Society was held at Irving Hall last night. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. GANSE, Rev. HOWARD CROSBY and others. A report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

During the storm last evening, Mr. WILLIAM HORN'S hoop-skirt factory, in Forty-eighth-street, near 10th-avenue, was demolished, and all the machinery was destroyed, but no person was injured.

The 7-30 Loan is passing into the hands of the people with amazing rapidity. Up to and including Wednesday, (with its truly gigantic aggregate subscriptions,) the actual daily average of the sales of the loan was as high as $12,910,533, (against the daily average last week of $6,731,166; the preceding week of $4,238,233; week ending April 22, $3,034,140, and week ending April 15, $3,655,208,) as follows: Monday, $6,183,200; Tuesday, $15,165,300; Wednesday, $17,410,100. The daily average thus far in the current week is equal to a weekly aggregate of $77,347,198, or more than half the gross amount ($133,000,000) marketed under the direct supervision of the Treasury Department, in the twenty-four weeks, from August 15, 1864, to Feb. 1, 1865, at which latter date Secretary FESSENDEN assigned the management of the loan to Mr. JAY COOKE, the General Subscription Agent. In the fifteen weeks of Mr. COOKE'S agency, from Feb. 1 to the present time, nearly three hundred and fifty millions of Seven-Thirties have been sold, making the weekly average over twenty-three million dollars, or more than four times the weekly average under the old system. Last week's sales were full seven times, and this week's sales promise to be equal to fourteen times the highest weekly average under the Treasury management.

Produce and Merchandise were quiet and generally much depressed, yesterday. Flour fell off 10@25c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat 3c@5c. ₱ bushel; Corn 5c.@8c. ₱ bushel; Mess Pork $1@$1 25, and most other articles were declining. Freights dull.

The gold-bearing bonds of the government opened tamely, at a slight decline, yesterday, but rallied in the afternoon, under an improved demand, and were firm at the close, with light offerings. The latest Frankfort and London quotations for the 5-20s, received by the *Asia*, were 69@70 and 63@64 respectively, with a strong and buoyant market, showing an improvement of 5@6 ₱ cent. on the lowest figures reached under the first announcement in Europe of the assassination of our lamented National Executive.

The price of Gold, after going down to 129 yesterday, left off at 131@131½ ₱ cent, as against 132½@132⅝ on Wednesday afternoon. There was a fierce Bull and Bear contest on the Stock Exchange in the Railway Shares. Erie closed 77, as against 77½ the day before, intermediate sales being made as low as 75¾, and as high as 78 ₱ cent. United States Stocks were a fraction lower than on Wednesday. Some of the orders to buy from Europe were not brought within limits on account of the currency value of Gold and Exchange.

The stock market last evening was dull, and there were few transactions. At the close of the report Gold stood at 132½.

THE FLIGHT OF DAVIS.—The gallant cavalry of WILSON and STONEMAN, forming together a more numerous and powerful body of horsemen than the Confederacy ever boasted in its palmiest days, are now scouring the Gulf States high and low, far and wide, in search of that fugitive who once promised, by implication, to prolong the war of the rebellion in the State of Virginia for twenty years after the fall of Richmond. Twenty years! Within twenty days, not only the great Army of Northern Virginia was surrendered, but even the mountain guerrillas had come to our lines to lay down their arms. He, meanwhile, flying from sure-footed justice, escorted by a band of a couple of thousand horsemen, whose devotion is greatly dependent upon the specie train from which he pays them, seeks, as the consummation of his hopes, to pierce our wide-spread lines in some obscure point, to thread his way through a thousand dangers, and to escape with what booty he may. If it comes to the worst, he will abandon his escort to their fate, fling away the hampering plunder he took from the Richmond specie vaults, and be only too glad to escape with the suit he wears, or even the famous Georgia costume of a shirt collar and a pair of spurs.

If he elude his pursuers, it will be by great good fortune. Their natural stimulus of patriotism, united with the desire to make a fame which will throw BOSTON CORBETT'S reputation into the shade, are enough to make the hunt hot, exciting and relentless. But these great motives have been further piqued by very great rewards from a government which is generally conceded now-a-days, even by the loudest croakers, to be able to pay the sum promised without going into remediless bankruptcy. That government, too, is making extraordinary exertions to apprehend the Richmond thief and his pals.

Meanwhile, the great majority of the people and the army, being prevented, of course, from taking active part in the pursuit, naturally fall to speculating upon the treatment of the captive after the capture is complete. The impulse to deliberate on this contingency is universal. And there is, too, an almost fearful unanimity of opinion as to what shall be the fate of that head and front of the rebellion if he shall fall into our hands. Mindful of the enormities of his own crimes, but especially mindful of the fact that he is by far the most conspicuous representative, the incarnation, as it were, of that treason which President JOHNSON has pronounced to be the greatest of crimes,—the doom of JEFFERSON DAVIS is already sealed. If before the atrocious murder of President LINCOLN, the life of the rebel chieftain was not worth a pin's fee, of what value is it now? There are many who desire that the rebellion shall furnish the fewest possible victims to the scaffold—but hardly a single citizen who is not willing that it shall furnish this one. The wish expressed in his behalf is that he may escape, a wretched, beggared, friendless outcast, since, in the alternative of his capture, it is impossible to do anything but hang him.

The Trial of the Assassins.

The government has seen fit to order that those persons charged with having been implicated in the assassination of President LINCOLN, shall be tried by a military tribunal,—and that this trial shall be secret, except so far as the government itself may publish its disclosures. This paper has already expressed its regret that such a course should have been deemed necessary. It would have been far better every way if these trials could have been held before the ordinary civil tribunals of the land, and in presence of the public. But we desire that the language used in discussing this subject in this journal yesterday, should not be understood as impeaching in any degree the motives of the government in the action it has taken.

We have not gone through the war of the last four years without learning fully that extraordinary dangers demand extraordinary remedies. The government has over and over again been compelled to resort to such remedies, often in the face of a whirlwind of public indignation, and sometimes when even its political friends were afraid or unwilling to indorse its action. But the nation indorsed it and the result vindicates it. The government has nobly and abundantly proved its title to the confidence of the people. It has carried the country through the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw, and amidst perils which the most fervid imagination could not foresee. It has saved the liberties of the nation from the open war waged upon them, by acts and measures which the nation has sanctioned as demanded by the emergency.

We deem it only just that this confidence, which they have thus far so largely enjoyed and so fully vindicated, should be extended to them in the new and more awful emergency so suddenly thrust upon them. We believe that the motives of their acts are as pure and patriotic now as they were then. And the idea that the course they have taken proceeds from any disregard of the great principles of civil liberty, or from any purpose to subvert those principles, is one which no patriot has a right to indulge.

It must be borne in mind that the public is not possessed of the facts essential to a just opinion on this subject. The government believes that President LINCOLN was murdered in pursuance of a wide-spread conspiracy in the interest of the rebellion. It asserts, through its authorized and recognized channels, that it has *evidence* to sustain this opinion, and that a due regard for justice requires that this evidence shall not yet be made public. It certainly is no excessive strain upon public confidence, that we should be asked and expected to accept this assurance as prompted solely by regard for the public good, and as based on facts which the future will disclose.

The public anxiety to read the evidence in those cases is perfectly natural; but it should not lead us into hasty distrust and denunciation of the public officers who have hitherto nobly proved their claim to the confidence and gratitude of the nation.

The Negro Question—Its New Phases.

Southerners as well as Northerners have learned a great many things during this war. They have learned, for instance, that commercial nations are not necessarily unwarlike; that man may be very successful and eager in making money, and yet make a good soldier; that it is an exceedingly exhausting and troublesome job for "one Southerner to whip three Yankees;" that cotton is *not* king, and that slave society is not likely to spread itself over the earth; and though last not least, that negro troops do not run away, and howl when they hear a shot.

These have all been useful lessons; but it is future generations rather than the present one which will profit by them. There is one other which this generation will do well to learn as speedily as possible; it is one by which its own comfort and prosperity will be largely increased; and that is the art of managing negroes as *paid laborers*, and without the aid of the lash.

There are very widespread indications that the old planters are about to treat us to as striking an exhibition of prejudice on this point as on the others already mentioned. Prejudice on other subjects carried them into the war; and prejudice on this one, if cherished much longer, will prevent their recovery from the consequence of that tremendous disaster. If there be one thing more than another on which your genuine Southerner prides himself strongly, it is his knowledge of the negro, of his feelings, character and capabilities. He laughs the *à priori* conclusion of the men of other countries about him to scorn. He will never admit that any deductions about the black man drawn from principles of human nature are worth a straw, and always believes himself able to upset them by some bit of plantation experience. When, for instance, people at the North argued from the fact that the black's being a man, that he could by proper training be converted into a soldier who would stand fire and follow his officers, the Southerners, who of course "knew the negro well," were prodigiously amused by it. He was to throw down his musket and run the moment he came in sight of the enemy. A Confederate officer was simply to shake a whip to make the knees of a whole battalion tremble. Some of the finest bits of facetiousness which appeared in the Southern newspapers, two years ago, were pictures of what was to happen on the battle-field when our negro regiments were brought into action. Those "sons of thunder," the Richmond editors, roared over the whole scheme of negro enlistment till their sides ached, and those of their readers as well.

It turned out, however, that they were on this point egregiously mistaken; that the plantation theory of the absence of physical courage from the negro's composition was totally incorrect; that those who presume that in this, as in other things, he was constituted like other men, were quite right. The negro has made an excellent soldier, and has done invaluable service, and has stood the severest tests of military efficiency with perfect success. It is now positively maintained with equal pertinacity that the free negro will prove as useless in peace as those "who knew him well" were sure he would prove in war. We hear from this "respectable source," that he will starve sooner than work; that he cannot be educated; or that if he can be, his conceit will be so great that he will go clean daft, and be as useless to himself as to everybody else; that wages are no temptation to him, and that no Southern farmer can possibly conduct his business properly without the power of whipping his laborers. As, however, the labor of free negroes is the only labor the South is likely to have for a long time to come, if not forever, those Southerners who wish to see industry revive, and who are anxious to restore their plantations to cultivation and attempt to reconstruct their fortunes, would do well to avoid acting in this matter, also, on a foregone conclusion. They have proved mistaken in so many things since the war began, that they ought to mistrust their judgment in this one, and try to scrape together for the occasion some of the real philosophic spirit, and experiment on the negro. A little common sense, however, is all that is necessary to teach a man that if the negro really will work at all, it will never do to treat him now as he was treated when a slave. It may be shockingly impudent in him to expect that he shall now be treated with the consideration in manner and language usually accorded to other laborers, but his impudence being one of the facts of the day, all sensible men will take it as it stands, and make the best of it. The demeanor of all servants and laborers toward the employer has changed prodigiously within the last century or two. A master of the year 1700 would be shocked beyond measure by the "airs" assumed by the "lower classes" in all countries in our day. The change may be, and is, in the eyes of many an old Tory, a shocking one; but the work of the world has to go on, and has gone on in spite of it. Employers have had to adapt themselves to the altered circumstances of their work people, and make the best of them as they are. The Southern planters, unless they have made up their minds to starve themselves in order to spite the negroes, must do the same thing. Not being able to secure the services of the faithful, submissive and docile slaves, they must put up with those of "insolent free fellows." We venture to predict, however, that the corn and cotton raised by the latter will sell for just as much, and the fields they plow remain just as fertile as if they had been handsomely "paddled" at the end of every furrow.

A REBEL MINISTER EXPLAINING THE REBEL MURDER.—The rebel MASON seems determined to "play the play out" for the benefit of his European audience. He has faith in the power of impudent lying—such as he alone is capable of—to the very end. He does not yet so far despair of the rebel cause as not to believe himself able to swagger it into respectability. His letter to the *Index*, the London organ of the refugee rebels, on the assassination of President LINCOLN, is the latest, though we presume not the last, of his performances in this line. But we doubt whether he can ever improve on it. There is a sublimity of arrogance and impudent falsehood in it which even MASON himself can never surpass.

This decayed and unpleasant specimen of rebel chivalry scouts, with lofty scorn, the idea that the assassinations of President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD were perpetrated by adherents of the rebel cause! They were, he says, solely in the interest of Mr. STANTON and the "party" to which he belongs. BOOTH'S name, "JOHN WILKES," proves, in Mr. MASON'S logic, that he could not have had the "slightest sympathy with the great cause of the conservative South." He was a Radical—after the order of Mr. STANTON and Gen. BUTLER—and murdered President LINCOLN in order that *their* schemes of "plunder and rapine" might have full swing.

This is MASON'S discourse on the event to the English people. This is the view of the case which he offers for their adoption. Fortunately the utter falsehood of every statement in it was perfectly apparent to every Englishman of average brains, at the moment it was made. We don't suppose it will damage MASON'S credit in the least, either there or anywhere else, for what little credit he has left must be beyond the reach of damage by this time. But it may show some of the credulous Bulls what asses he has been making of them hitherto. His occupation at last is gone.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.

An Amnesty Decree—Departure of the Spanish Troops—The Republic Restored.

Advices received to-day from San Domingo up to the 9th of April, announce the complete re-establishment of the Dominican Republic.

The sessions of the National Convention terminated on the 25th of March. Among its decrees was one granting a complete and unconditional amnesty to all Dominicans who may still be in the enemy's camps, excepting the high civil or military functionaries guilty of complicity in the annexation intrigues, the military who may have fought under the Spanish flag, and all those newspaper writers who have spontaneously and unjustifiably opposed the restoration of the republic.

A Spanish steamer had arrived at San Domingo, with an order from Madrid for the evacuation of the Spanish troops, who, in accordance therewith, left the Island Republic on the 30th of March.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, May 10.

The Cincinnati Pioneer Association arrived here in the steamer *United States* to-day, and made a tour of the city, taking a look at the various points of interest. Subsequently they partook of a sumptuous repast, and were addressed by Gen. PALMER, Judge BULLOCK, G. W. MORRIS and others, and then took their departure.

The steamer *St. Nicholas* also brought down the Cincinnati Sketch Club, who were entertained by their numerous friends.

Telegrams announcing the opening of flowing petroleum wells at Boyd's Creek and near Franklin, create considerable excitement here.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

His Condition—Prospects of his Recovery—His Views—Mr. Frederick Seward—The Conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 10, 1865.

You will be glad to know that the sanguine reports of Surgeon-General BARNES concerning Secretary SEWARD are fully justified by the facts. He is recovering steadily and rapidly. Indeed, his general system is as sound, and his general health as good, as ever. His wounds do not pain him now, and the gashes upon his face and throat have healed. Owing to the long delay in setting the bones of his broken jaw, which was caused by the subsequent assault, the healing there has been slow, and is still imperfect. He has worn the ingenious and serviceable steel frame by which his jaw is kept in place, now for about a week, and is getting used to it somewhat. At first it prevented his sleeping, so that he gained very little strength, and grew nervous; but he can now sleep soundly with it, and only feels it as an inconvenience and annoyance. As it includes two or three large articles, kept in a fixed position within his mouth, it of course interferes somewhat with his articulation; and as it prevents him from taking any food except in a liquid form, fed to him in a teaspoon, it is scarcely to be expected that he should regain strength very rapidly. Nevertheless, he talks a great deal, walks about the house, goes up and down stairs without assistance, and takes long rides without much fatigue. I rode with him over two hours on Monday, under the hot sun of mid-day, across the Anacosta Bridge, and over the rough roads of the Maryland side of the Potomac; and I think I was more fatigued when we returned than he was.

Mr. SEWARD talks freely of the assassination and of all its circumstances and antecedents. I do not think he was in the least surprised at it. Indeed, he has more than once within the last two years told me in conversation that we should never emerge from this great war without political assassinations. They might be attempted in the hope of aiding the rebellion, or for the purpose of revenging its defeat; but they were morally certain to come. For his own part, I know that he had made his personal arrangements with a view to the possibility of such a close of his own career. He was never insensible of the extent to which the great body of the slaveholding oligarchy held him responsible for the political and moral changes which prompted the rebellion. And I may as well add that *they* knew much better than some of our own people, the fact that from the very beginning of this war to its end, his counsel and advice have always been for the boldest and most vigorous measures for its prosecution.

Mr. SEWARD talks very freely of public affairs. He has now, as he always has had since he knew him in the Senate, the profoundest confidence in ANDREW JOHNSON. It was very easy, he said, to tell in the Senate, by their tone and bearing, what men were fitted for public service in a time of revolution, and what men were not; and he never had a moment's doubt concerning JOHNSON.

Mr. SEWARD, as yet, has taken no part, since the assault upon him, in public affairs, though he has supervised, to a certain extent, the action of the State Department; but I think that, unless something should retard the knitting together of the bones of his jaw, he will, at the end of two or three weeks, be fully competent for its highest duties. And I am also confident that President JOHNSON has never, for a moment, thought of placing those duties in any other hands.

Of Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD'S prospective recovery, I cannot speak with so much confidence. He is not yet considered by his surgeons out of danger, though there is a perceptible improvement in his condition. It seems that one of the blows from the pistol in the assassin's hand ruptured a blood-vessel lying along the upper surface of the brain, where it was impossible to use the ordinary appliances of surgery. The bleeding was stopped, therefore, with the finger, until a coagulation of the blood served the same purpose; and the aim of the surgeons now is to keep it in this condition until the ruptured artery heals. It has given way once or twice already, but success is hoped for still. He is perfectly conscious and can talk; but he is not allowed to speak at all nor to move, and all visitors are rigidly excluded. It is hoped that with this perfect quiet, and with nothing whatever to accelerate the circulation, the requisite healing may take place.

It has already been stated that the person known as PAINE has confessed the attempt upon Mr. SEWARD'S life. He says that he had never seen him, that he had nothing against him, and that he attempted to kill him only because he had sworn to do it. The whole affair, he has said, was a gigantic failure—only two (BOOTH and himself) of the whole number concerned having kept their oaths. If it had succeeded, he says, *the others in it would never have been known*. This seems at first sight inconsistent with the open exposure made of himself by BOOTH after the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN. But I have been told that it was part of the plan to *turn off the gas* in the theatre the instant the pistol shot was heard, and that the man was found at the controlling stop-cock to whom that duty had been assigned, but that he failed to hear the signal. PAINE is not at all communicative. He refuses to disclose the names of his associates, or to say anything of his own antecedents. It is not believed that he has given his real name, nor is it known to what part of the country he belongs. He looks young, not over twenty-one or two; has a square, hard face; a clear firm eye, which returns even now unflinchingly the sternest and steadiest gaze; is very athletic in his frame; has white, soft hands, evidently unused to work, and although utterly unmoved by threats or by harshness, gives indications of sensibility to acts and words of kindness. He is a man of more than ordinary mark. He says that when he fled from Mr. SEWARD'S room he knew that he had failed, and expected to find the hall below full of men, summoned by the cries of *murder* raised by the colored boy, who had rushed into the street, which cries he himself had distinctly heard. But he was prepared, and determined to cut his way through them all, and was surprised to find himself unopposed. E.

National Academy of Design—The Corridor.

Whatever may be the architectural faults of the building just dedicated to art, on the corner of East Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue—and they are said to be many and grave—there can be no doubt about its satisfying a popular craving for what is curious. It is unlike anything to be seen on this side of the Atlantic, to say nothing of the other. Moreover, when the strong-hearted critic has had his say, the building will be allowed to speak for itself. It may teach us some important truths, and so lead us to desirable results. It is even now conceded that there are many meritorious features in Mr. WIGHT'S design—mangre the external steps, which are already sloppy and unpleasant, and which in Winter will be too slippery to stand on. The healthful influence of the Gothic style will not be injured by a too-exactly followed copy of the mediæval masters, even if the proportions be diminutive. The impression on entering the building is fresh and novel. The staircases are large and imposing, and the color decorations impart a brilliant and gorgeous effect to the whole. We can easily imagine that an untraveled stranger must experience a warm and comfortable sensation of something new in examining this courageous copy of what is old.

Upon reaching the head of the staircase, it were best for that overwhelmed individual to collect his faculties. To hesitate there is to be lost. Innumerable doors invite him to enter, and he may, in the absence of friendly aid and counsel, keep revolving round and round, in a dim sense of progress, but making none, like the unfortunate Bailey after his encounter with Jonas Chuzzlewit. A prudent and refreshing mode of procedure is to sit on the baluster, and thus leisurely, if not gracefully, recover from the shock. But here again caution is needed. The walls are hung with pictures—hung high up in the crevices. The spectator gazes upon a painted precipice, shining with varnish, and in the upper part almost undistinguishable. The natural impulse of a healthy nature is to lean back, upon which, awful consequences would inevitably ensue. There would be nothing for it but to tumble ingloriously into the umbrella stand on the floor beneath.

The corridor to which we devote ourselves to-day is sufficiently well lighted, so far as quantity of light is concerned, but the impossibility of securing a good point of view makes it a bad place for pictures. Instead of using it sparingly, the council have crowded it with 172 pictures, out of 616 forming the entire exhibition. We doubt if the council will be extensively thanked.

The exhibition commences from the left-hand side. Mr. CONSTANT MAYER, whose picture called "Consolation," was a marked feature of the last one, enjoys the first number in the present catalogue. Number one may be the place of honor, but in case it is, certainly not the place of advantage. The artist, in truth, is not better off now than then. His picture called "North and South—an Episode of the War," must, like its predecessor, be guessed at rather than scanned. Judged in this light—a very bad one—we are inclined to think that Mr. MAYER has not met with equal success in the treatment of his new subject. The scene represented is the battle-field, after all the glare and glory of the fight have departed. Two soldiers are lying there: the one wearing the faded uniform of the Confederate service, the other the true blue of the United States. The latter appears to be the more seriously wounded of the twain, being on the point of dissolution. His companion reaches over, we suppose to offer assistance, perhaps a grateful drop of moisture from his canteen. If the action be a kindly one, it is certainly inadequately expressed. The eager, hard glance of the rebel suggests anything but a good Samaritan. One is more apt to suspect him of a design on the dying man's clothes and effects. The idea that Mr. MAYER would express is, of course, Brotherhood, and the subject forms a natural pendant to that called "Consolation." It does not, however, so fairly represent the artist's powers, whilst it contains most of his weaknesses. The background (and even the foreground, except where the two figures are involved) is hasty, hard and cold. The ghastly hue of death is well preserved on the brow of the dying Union man, and the expression on the rebel's face is also very strongly depicted; but with the exception of these livid tones, the picture is low in color and cramped in drawing. We object, most emphatically, too, to the melodramatic, exceptional and distressing character of the subject. It lacks the relief and elevation of thought, which the presence of the calm-tempered and serene man, reading by the bedside of her patient, gave to the picture called "Consolation."

A war painting of a more stimulating sort is supplied by Mr. THOMAS NAST. It enjoys the distinction of being even worse hung than Mr. MAYER'S. Mr. NAST is a draughtsman who has made the war his special study. He has moved among its busiest and bloodiest scenes, and usually has reproduced them for the general eye, in the columns of the illustrated papers. He is possessed of much fancy, considerable fertility of invention, and a remarkable facility of execution. Some of his pencil drawings have been not only creditable reflections of the prevailing sentiment of the moment but happy as inspirations. The picture exhibited here, and placed conspicuously out of the line of sight, is another of, and called "Gen. SHERMAN'S March through Georgia—his Advance arriving at a Plantation." If we take Mr. MAYER'S picture as an illustration of fact, we may surely accept this as an illustration of fact. It is not, we imagine, free from exaggeration, but false and futile sentimentality cannot be laid to its charge. The Union troops have just arrived at the mansion—which is seen on the left. Several half-dressed Southern ladies are seen on the piazza, plainly expressing their contempt for the Union officers, who are respectfully addressing them, per agent with the civil but superfluous intention of assuring them that they need be under no alarm. One of those charmers is sweeping away as if her skirt might be contaminated. On the right is a group of guerrilla prisoners, whose villainous countenances would disgrace the meanest branch of the lowest sour apple-tree. The middle ground is covered with soldiers of all sorts and characters, with an inevitable red-fire bell Zouave in the centre, and lots of negroes, who are testifying their joy in every possible way. The action of the picture is varied, and, in some respects, good. There is much expression, too, in the various countenances of the actors. But, technically, the work is open to the fault of trying to express too much. There is little or no gradation in the coloring, and the attention is disturbed by the quantity of white introduced, the particular pains in elaborating the buttons, and the lack of a texture which might enable the spectator to take a the whole scene at a glance. The perspective good, but the whole is confusion. In the case of a panorama, the picture would, if it were possible, repay close examination. Its faults are precisely such as might be looked for in a gentleman who has been accustomed only to objects of black and white, while its merits give abundant proof of a very striking improvement since the last season.

Mr. EUGENE BENSON exhibits several pictures. There is one in the corridor called "Coming Night," (No. 1,) which is a clean and accurate bit of seaside scene. The "First Snow," by the same, (No. 3,) is a fine specimen of that fine artist's less known manner. H. B. BROWN exhibits an unpretending trifle called "Gathering Sea-weed," (No. 61.) It is nicely colored, but somewhat pressed down by the weight of a leaden sky. A few frames distant is one of Mr. T. P. ROSSITER'S extraordinary productions. It is labeled the "Piazza at Riverton," (No. 78,) and represents a family enjoying the open air on the ingenious structure indicated. The picture possesses all the demerits of Mr. ROSSITER'S style, including size. The toy-houses and wagons introduced with such painful elaboration, would suggest that the painting is intended as a sign for a Maiden-lane warehouse. Mr. S. R. GIFFORD exhibits an excellent landscape, the "Coming Storm." The atmosphere trembles with the expectation of the coming conflict, while huge masses of black cloud hurtle through the scene. The foliage is unpleasantly dotted with red and yellow, but the atmospheric effect and the perspective are both admirable. No. 91, by KENSETT, called "Ullswater," is also thoroughly delightful. We have not seen a more "elegant picture" for many years. It is finished with Mr. KENSETT'S usual conscientiousness, and displays all that fondness for bright silver grays, which he knows how to display so advantageously. A little cold, they are yet thoroughly chaste. CROSBY (No. 158) has an unimportant, but agreeable representation of the church at Stoke Pogeis, the scene of GRAY'S Elegy locally, true in atmosphere and coloring. HUNTINGDON, (No. 160,) a good sunlight effect on the Grand Canal, and DAVID JOHNSON, (No. 166,) an admirable little study. There is yet another war picture to which we must refer before proceeding to the north room. It is called "April, 1861," (No. 161,) and thus vaguely and impressively hints at the heroic uprising of the people in that memorable month. A young woman is standing at the window, through which can be seen the steady ranks of a regiment marching to the war. The natural supposition is that the lady has her husband, brother or sweetheart, in those cerulean columns, and if her back were turned to us, we could easily imagine that she was striving to hide her emotions. But she does not even look at the brave fellows. Her attention is wrathfully directed to an object on the ground. Our readers will hugh when we tell them that this object is a copy of the *Tribune* newspaper. Thus, it will be perceived, the exhibition can boast of its political artist. The implication is obvious, that in the estimation of the lady the principles of the journal in question have occasioned the necessity which has deprived her of her suppositious husband, brother or sweetheart. Imagination is probably what the artist prides himself on possessing. He is certainly deficient in the mechanical knowledge of his art. The picture is badly drawn, and execrably colored.

The Corridor contains the usual number of architectural designs, appealing to professional tastes and knowledge; also a few drawings in pencil, pencil and charcoal. Some of the latter are exceedingly good.

Trial of the Assassins.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 11.

It is ascertained from an official source, that the rule adopted by the court for the trial of the assassination conspirators, does not admit, at present, reporters for the press.

Defeat of the Boston Metropolitan Police Bill.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 11.

The Metropolitan Police Bill was defeated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives last night, on its proposed passage for engrossment.

City and Suburban Communications—Horse and Steam Cars, Boats, Pavements, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The tramway epidemic which threatened to swallow up the whole city, present and future, has been happily checked within the last two years. For two successive seasons the few surviving first-class avenues and places have remained unscathed, and the public seems at last awakened to the important truths that valuable monopolies are not to be given away to Tom, Dick, and Harry, and that our streets were made to live in as well as pass through, and to be permeated by private as well as public conveyances. True, one law-making vandal has recently signalized himself by declaring that he was in favor of putting as many railroads into Manhattan Island as could be laid down upon it; (which confession of faith ought to go down to posterity along with the naive saying of another individual, that he had been in the Common Council before coming to the Legislature, and had stolen no more in New-York than he did at Albany;) but even the Legislative mind is beginning to perceive that it is not worth while to deface every street in this great city, for the sake of the very dubious accommodation afforded by the present railroads.

But this state of things cannot go on. On the one hand, property-owners, carriage-owners and tax-payers, are battling year after year with a set of ruthless swindlers who, having nothing else to attend to, trust that they will tire their opponents out; on the other hand, the real legitimate wants of the journeying public, in the suburbs as well as the city, demand more extensive and speedy means of transport than those which are furnished by the present horse-car system, or could be furnished by it if it monopolized every street.

Two years ago, at some trouble and expense to myself, I strove to awaken the public to the necessity of having in a city like this some avenues which should be show streets, devoted to first-class residences, first-class shops, to the circulation of private vehicles on ordinary days, and the formation and march of processions on public occasions. Late events have thrown some valuable illustrations on these views.

Put a railroad on a thoroughfare like Broadway, and all its passenger circulation comes to a dead lock whenever a large procession is out. Omnibuses turn into side streets, but the cars must stop in their tracks, and there you see them on the west of Union-square, more than a dozen in a line on each side of the break. The inconvenience of marching in a street is greatly increased by the rails. People are actually beginning to find this out, and to be thankful in the newspapers that there are two large streets left to "proceed" in.

Some little streets, which, from their position, are no thoroughfares, and are at the same time retired and central, afford great accommodation to our volunteers. Lafayette-place is a sort of muster-ground for the Seventh. Several other regiments are accustomed to meet there, and on the occasion of the President's funeral, a crack Brooklyn one encamped there for some hours.

The mention of Lafayette-place naturally suggests another branch of the subject—the craving of the railroad speculators to break up any quiet little nest of private houses they can discover. Is this the mere wantonness of insolence, or is it inspired by a hope of black-mailing the residents? What earthly public good could arise from putting a tramway through the two blocks of Lafayette-place? Any new railroad east of Broadway, supposing one were wanted, would naturally come down from Fourth-avenue along the Bowery to Lispenard-street. The three blocks of Broadway corresponding to Lafayette-place, which that grand swindle, the "Broadway Parallel," proposed to ruin, are about the least crowded in the whole length of that street. But the impunity of these schemes is best shown in the case of Gramercy Park, a private square wholly surrounded with first-class dwellings and bounded by narrow streets. In these narrow streets no less than three companies want to run a rail round it about the square, making it impossible for a carriage to stop before any door and difficult for a child to cross the street in safety, the sharp turns at the corners causing the cars to screech frightfully, and likely at any moment to add to the confusion by throwing them off the track. In short, it is no exaggeration to say that the Gramercy Park property would be destroyed and its occupants turned out of doors.

And now let us look at the legitimate needs of the passenger public. Want of space forbids dwelling on the insufficient accommodation afforded them by most of the existing roads, and the folly of supposing that this could be remedied by putting a tramway on the old plan through every remaining street of importance. But our attention is demanded by a new class of passengers with new wants. This class has sprung from the rapid increase of our city toward Harlem, and the growth of that suburb. For their requirements the horse-cars are utterly inadequate. These persons wish to be conveyed from City Hall, Wall-street and the Battery, or if this be impossible, then from the neighborhood of Bleecker-street, to the vicinity of Harlem Bridge, by a speedy and but slightly interrupted communication.

Such an accommodation will be furnished by the Broadway tunnel. And it is worth while to reflect a moment that this every way desirable scheme, which would benefit the public without injuring any individual, was kept back a whole year, because some of "them 'ere lobby fellers" wanted to make a little money out of it. To be sure, they did not ask much—a mere pittance, considering the magnitude of the work. "Only two pence more," cries the London street conjurer, "and up goes the donkey!" "Only five thousand dollars," cried the lobbymen, "and through goes the tunnel! What's five thousand dollars to gentlemen like you?" But the gentlemen stood firm, and so the bill was postponed one season.

This improvement, however, will require time, and when finished, may not be able to accommodate all the rapidly increasing tide of travel. Let us see if something cannot be done above ground, by utilizing to their utmost capacity the streets already occupied by railroads. If you approach in conversation any gentleman connected with one of these "institutions," he will give you numerous and (to him) unanswerable reasons why nothing more can be done for the public by or on these roads. But we must not accept these conclusions too hastily. At the extreme lower end of the island we may, indeed, confess that not *much* more can be done. The room around the old Park is exhausted; the accumulation of cars there has become inconvenient, may dangerous, to pedestrians. Still lower down, business is interfered with. To open new streets or widen old ones would be attended with enormous expense, and might defeat its own end by diminishing the space for stores and offices. Still *something* may be done, even here, as we shall see; but, comparatively speaking, not much. There is one great improvement, however, in the hands, or rather the legs, of the public itself—namely, that persons circulating between Wall and Bleecker streets, should use their feet a little more.

But when we get above Bleecker the case is different. The commencement of the great avenues suggests a new starting-point of communication. With the exception of Fifth and Lexington, and (alas! we know not how much longer,) Madison, which ought to be left free for carriages, these avenues are now mainly occupied by railroads. Why should they not be entirely so? Let us first confine ourselves to the east side of the city. Private carriages are rarely found on the Fourth-avenue, except during Sundays; never, we may say, on the Third, nor on the Second above Twenty-second street, though the Second-avenue is too far out of the direct line to be of much additional weight. Nor are there many stores on the Third-avenue of such a nature as to require carts and wagons continually in front of them. Why, then, cannot another double track be laid down on that avenue outside the old one, to run *through* trains from Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, the cars drawn by dummies, at say eight miles an hour in the denser portions of the route, and ten in the others, which is not a dangerous speed? By this means, stopping only two or three times, say at Forty-second, Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, the transit could be made in a reasonable time. Of course, the Third-avenue Company, which has made so much out of the public, should be compelled to pay largely for such a privilege, or it should be given to those who would. Between Tammany and Albany, these franchises have been shamefully squandered. But what can we expect in a city where a single official is allowed to pocket a quarter of a million annually for doing what any respectable bank would do for one-twentieth of the money?

Since such an arrangement would require new depots somewhere in the neighborhood of Eighth-street, why could not the way-trains above that point also run with dummies on all the avenues, where additional accommodation is wanted, at the same rate as now with horses, say six miles an hour? Then, with the same number of cars they could be made twice as large, and most of those passengers who now cling fast or stand up might be seated.

There is a prejudice against dummies, chiefly from their supposed danger to horses, but the experiment has not been sufficiently tried to make it clear that this danger is more than hypothetical.

We must consider, also, that besides the extra accommodation afforded by the dummies, the filth of the city would be sensibly diminished by the withdrawal of so many horses now employed in the cars. Even if we had honest officials, the high price of labor will never allow us to remove dirt so thoroughly as is done in some European cities; therefore, anything that prevents its accumulation is no small boon. This point has been well put by Mr. T. E. Fisher.

Below Bleecker, as the longitudinal areas for the stopping and turning of cars are so limited, the only possible addition seems to be a substitution of two-story cars for the present ones, and of dummies at a slow rate for horses. Even the practicability of this is doubtful, as the second story would be inconvenient for women, and it is hard to say if dummies, even at six, nay, five miles an hour, would be safe in those narrow and crowded streets; though, to be sure, Mr. Fisher, who has studied the subject, thinks that a dummy can be checked or stopped as soon as a pair of horses.

Though we have spoken more particularly of the eastern side of the city, the same modes of relief are applicable to the western. And in all cases, not only on the new tracks but on the old ones, a serious attempt should be made to reform the present styles of rail, so that vehicles can cross the tracks without inconvenience, delay and danger.

Were the above suggestions, or anything like them, carried out, we should already have made a vast advance on the actual state of things. But there remains a further mode of communication superior to any railroad above or underground—namely, by *boats*. It is surprising that, while ferries from Manhattan Island to the opposite shores have so long been a necessity of every moment, so little use has been made of them from one part of the island to another. They would be pleasanter in nearly all weathers and seasons than the cars, quite as fast, and might be even cheaper. By a few judicious landings they could accommodate city as well as suburban passengers. How much better to establish such a line on the North River than to destroy the whole future of the Manhattanville and Kingsbridge roads by running a tramway through them.

Let us now return to land for a few moments in order to say something of a very important element of communication — the pavements. Nearly two years ago, Mr. Fisher and myself had a long correspondence on this subject in the Times. I do not think it was frivolous or useless, though a Mr. Street (if I rightly remember his name) took me to task for it. In this matter of pavement we are not yet very far ahead of the old Romans, and have a great deal to learn and invent. Mr. Fisher having since admitted that his very ingenious plan of iron streets is hardly feasible at present, it is not necessary to review it in detail; but I may be allowed to repeat what I then said, that since macadam or any analogous pavement (like that of Central Park, for instance) was shown by Mr. Fisher to be too dear on account of the care it requires, our next best resort was to sandstone, which is sufficiently easy for traction and does not polish with use. The "Belgian" trap is a great mistake. Yet, deceived, possibly, by its temporary excellence, and forgetting, or not observing that in a few years it becomes dangerously slippery, and continues to grow worse every year, our city rulers keep laying it down as if it were the only possible pavement. It may be said that the occasional fall of a horse is of little consequence, as the animal is seldom seriously injured. But this is not the main mischief. Not only does a horse falling, if unable to rise at once, create a confusion and stoppage, but the necessity of driving slowly in slippery places causes delay and impedes circulation. Streets designed for vehicles should be so paved that wherever there is room horses may be driven without apprehension at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour.

Finally, it is extremely desirable that all city plans and improvements should be carried out in a more scientific manner. (Rather a hard word that, but as the Times has recently enriched the American language with *thefluous, squelchment*, and a third equally honest vocable which I do not now remember, I feel encouraged to try it on.) At present there is nothing great about them except their expense; yet this is the third city of Christendom for population, and will soon be the second; this is the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, and may be of the whole world.

It is disgraceful to us that so many European cities are getting ahead of us in the house accommodation provided for their laboring classes. It will be almost equally disgraceful if we can contrive no better means of locomotion than running a tramway through every principal, and nearly every secondary, street, with utter destruction of the picturesque, total disregard of private rights, and utterly inadequate provision for that portion of the public in whose interest this vaudalism is supposed to be committed.

May 11. CARL BENSON.

Southern Trade and Southern Cotton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 8, 1865.

Having ineffectually sought to ascertain from the authorities of the government here and in Washington the precise nature of the "regulations" in regard to "trade" with the Southern States, I would respectfully request you to state for public information, "What are the charges to which products from the so-called insurrectionary States are now subjected?" Does cotton, for instance, now bear the same impositions it did before Johnson's surrender—to wit: 25-100 of the New-York prices when sold, four cents per pound permit, and two cents per pound internal revenue tax, and $3 "fee for authority from agent?" The cotton or products, to be delivered to the "special Treasury Agent" at the port of embarkation, and left in his charge to weigh, insure, ship, transport, store and sell (by his agent) at the owner's cost, risk and delay, and a return to him of 75-100 of the proceeds, after deducting all the expenses of the above-mentioned operations? If such is the fact, will you please state of what benefit is the recent "removal of restrictions" to the holders of Southern products? The law of July 2, 1864, permitted their export, to those authorized, under these same conditions, which, however, are so onerous, that they amount to a "non-intercourse act," as you will perceive by examining the expenses attending the transportation and sale of a pound of cotton.

First cost (very low) say	0 10
25-100 of New-York price, at present about 32 cts	08
Permit fee 4 cents; internal revenue tax 2 cents	06
Fee for authority from agent $3	
Transportation from interior to seaboard $5 per bale	01
Weighing, handling, rebaling, &c., and shipment, per bale	01
Insurance 1.100, per steamer, and 1½-100 per sailing vessel	00.05
Freight per pound	01
Storage, commission on sale in New-York, &c., $5 per bale	01
Thirty days' interest on expenses and outlays	00.25
Total cost and expenses	9 28.75

About 29 cents, with the chances of a falling market and increase in all the items of expense, and nothing for labor and risk. Should these charges still exist, will you not, Sir, exert your influence, as well as be the interpreter of the wishes of the many people who desire to have these restrictions in reality removed, so that the country may reap the advantages so gloriously won by the valor of our intrepid army, so dearly paid for by the sacrifices of a determined and patriotic people, so necessary to the life and restoration of their energies of that southern section of what must henceforth constitute our undivided Union, and so important to the vast army that will soon cease to be employed in the economically unproductive occupation of war?

With much consideration, your obedient servant,

R.

An Inquiry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

What has become of James D. Westcott, formerly Senator from Florida, who, since September last has been the guest of Sanders at Montreal? He (Westcott) went to Montreal as the "advisory council of the St. Albans raiders, and was notorious in Canada for his loud-mouthed denunciations of the United States and its loyal citizens. Is it possible this man will be permitted to return quietly to New-York?

R.

Five Points House of Industry.

The anniversary exercises of this institution were held yesterday afternoon, a very large and appreciative audience being present. The children, about two hundred in number were dressed in uniform, and had a neat and cleanly appearance. Mr. S. B. Halliday, Superintendent, conducted the exercises, which consisted of chants, songs, recitations and speaking. Interesting addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Dunn, Mr. Halliday, Rev. Mr. Kellogg, of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Wollahan.

At the close of the exercises the children partook of a dinner provided by their friends.

ANOTHER LEAF OF HISTORY.

The Execution of John Brown—Letters from an Ex-President, an Ex-Governor, and an Ex-Mayor of New-York—How Fernando Wood Wished Seward to be Dealt With.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The following letters, copies of which were yesterday placed in our hands through the courtesy of Hon. M. Russell Thayer, would in any case have possessed a strong political interest. Under the circumstances of the fierce struggle which we have passed, and the terrible bloodshed which has anew baptized the nation to life, they acquire additional importance. They were written some six years since by Ex-President Buchanan, Hon. Fernando Wood, of New-York, now in England, and Ex-Gov. Wise, of Virginia, at the commencement of November, 1859, immediately succeeding the John Brown raid into that State. They fell into the hands of one of our army, at the occupation of Richmond and are undoubtedly genuine. As very thorough revelations of the manner in which our then Chief Magistrate, through whose agency the inception of this rebellion gained strength, and one of our "trading" politicians were then disposed to truckle to the South, and still more, as displaying in a passing, although blood-thirsty sneer, the hatred to one of our leading statesmen which even then possessed Mr. Wood, these are more than valuable.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN TO GOV. WISE.

[Private.]

WASHINGTON, 10th November, 1859.

My Dear Sir: On yesterday afternoon a gentleman called to see me and presented his card, of which the following is a copy: "Col. James Patton, Patentee of Patton's Self-balancing Sash-raiser and Lock Combined. Post-office Box No. 651, Troy, N. Y. Residence No. 32 Seventh-street, Troy, N. Y." He came with another gentleman. They remained a few minutes during the hour of reception, and went away. After he had left, he returned and said he felt it his duty to make an important communication to me, and I told him to speak on. He said he knew a company of men had been formed in Troy to rescue John Brown, and he had no doubt they would make the attempt. I cross-examined him closely, but he could give no satisfactory information on the subject, but still expressed his conviction that such a company existed. I did not regard it of any consequence at the moment, nor do I now look upon it in a different light. Still, upon reflection, I deemed it best to state the circumstance to you. If it should do no good, it can certainly do no harm. I have no doubt your active vigilance will prevent the danger of any rescue.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. Henry A. Wise.

LETTER FROM FERNANDO WOOD TO GOV. WISE.

New-York, Nov. 2, 1859.

My Dear Sir: Read this letter over carefully, and, whether concurring or not in its view, believe it emanates from your friend, and a man who has a thorough knowledge of the pulse of the people of the free States.

Your proceedings and conduct thus far, in the matter of the conspiracy at Harper's Ferry, meets with general approval, and elicits commendation from your enemies. The firmness and moderation which has characterized your course cannot be too highly applauded, and to-day you stand higher than any other man in the Union. Now, my friend, dare you do a bold thing, and "temper justice with mercy?" Have you nerve enough to send Brown to the State Prison for life instead of hanging him? Or rather, I should ask whether such a course would be consistent with your own sense of duty, for I know that that is the sole controller of your official conduct. Brown is looked upon here as the mere crazy or foolhardy emissary of other men. Circumstances create a sympathy for him even with the most ultra friends of the South. I am of this latter class, as by recent speeches you may have observed. No Southern man could go further than myself in behalf of Southern rights; but yet, were I the Governor of Virginia, Brown should not be hung, though Seward should be if I could catch him; and in such a course my conduct would be governed by sound policy. The South will gain by showing that it can be magnanimous to a fanatic in its power. We who fight its battles can gain largely by pointing to such an instance of "chivalry." You can judge of Southern sentiment better than myself; I can judge of Northern sentiment better than you. If the South will sustain such an act, the whole North will rise up en masse to applaud it.

I have thus briefly and frankly discharged my duty as your friend, to give advice under trying circumstances. Very truly yours,

FERNANDO WOOD.

Hon. H. A. Wise.

ANSWER OF GOV. WISE TO FERNANDO WOOD.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 4, 1859.

My Dear Sir: I have duly received and weighed every word of your letter. I give it all credit for good motive and good morals, and as suggesting what, perhaps, is good policy. Now, listen to me, for my mind is inflexibly made up.

Had I reached Harper's Ferry before those men were captured (and I would have reached there in time had I been forwarded as I ought to have been from Washington and the Relay House,) I would have proclaimed martial law, have stormed them in the quickest possible time, have given them no quarter, and if any had survived, I would have tried and executed them under sentence of court-martial. But I was too late. The prisoners were captives, and I then determined to protect them to the uttermost of my power, and I did protect them with my own person. I escorted them to prison, and placed around them such a force as to overawe Lynch law. Every comfort was given them by my orders. And they have been scrupulously afforded a fair and speedy trial, with every opportunity of defence for crimes which were openly perpetrated before the eyes of hundreds, and as openly confessed. They could escape conviction only by technical exceptions, and the chances for these they had to a greater degree, by the expedition of prosecution. And the crimes deliberately done by them are of the deepest and darkest kind which can be committed against our people. Brown, the chief leader, has been legally and fairly tried and convicted, and admits the humanity of his treatment as a prisoner, the truth of the indictment, and the truthfulness of the witnesses against him. He has been allowed excess of counsel, and the freedom of speech beyond any prisoner known to me in our trials. It was impossible not to convict him. He is sentenced to be hung; that is the sentence of a mild code, humanely adjudged, and requires no duty from me except to see that it be executed. I have to sign no death-warrant. If the Executive interposes at all, it is to pardon; and to pardon him I have received petitions, prayers, threats from almost every Free State in the Union. From honest patriotic men, like yourself, many of them, I am warned that hanging will make him a martyr. Ah! Will it? Why? The obvious answer to that question shows me above anything the necessity for hanging him. You ask, "Have you nerve enough to send Brown to the State Prison for life, instead of hanging him?" Yes, if I didn't think he ought to be hung, and that I would be inexcusable for mitigating his punishment, I could do it without flinching, without a quiver of muscle against a universal clamor for his life. But was it ever known before that it would be impolitic for a State to execute her laws against the highest crimes, without bringing down upon herself the vengeance of a public sentiment outside of her limits, and hostile to her laws? Is it so that it is wisely said to her that she had better spare a murderer, a robber, a traitor, because public sentiment elsewhere will glorify an insurrectionist with martyrdom? If so, it is time to do execution upon him and all like him. And I therefore say to you, firmly, that I have precisely the nerve enough to let him be executed with the certainty of his condemnation. He shall be executed as the law sentences him, and his body shall be delivered over to surgeons, and await the resurrection without a grave in our soil. I have shown him all the mercy which humanity can claim. Yours, truly,

HENRY A. WISE.

Hon. F. Wood.

Storm in Philadelphia—Buildings Blown Down.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 11.

During a violent thunder storm this afternoon, a row of twenty-eight houses in the northern section of the city was blown down. Fortunately nobody was injured.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Philadelphia, Thuresday, May 11—6 P. M.

A tornado swept over the northwestern part of the city at 5 o'clock this afternoon, doing considerable damage to the Fairmount Park, where it prostrated many of the finest trees, and caused damage to the amount of $15,000 or $20,000. About thirty houses were blown down in the Nineteenth Ward. There was considerable consternation among the inhabitants. The rain poured down in torrents. Only one person—a boy—so far as is known, was killed.

Philadelphia Stocks.

Philadelphia, Thursday, May 11.

Stocks are dull. Pennsylvania Fives, 89½; Morris Canal, 85; Reading, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54⅞; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Philadelphia, Thursday, May 11.

The fall in gold brought trade in many departments to a stand. Breadstuffs very dull, and have a declining tendency. Wheat, declining tendency; buyers demand a reduction. Corn dull and lower. Provisions dull. Petroleum steady; Crude, 36c.@ 36c. Whisky at $2 12@$2 15.

Buffalo Markets.

Buffalo, Thursday, May 11.

Flour dull; slight transactions. Wheat—Sales White Kentucky at $2 10; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $1 20; other grades neglected and nominal. Corn dull and drooping; Retail sales Mixed at 82c.; Bagged White offered to receive at 80c. Oats—Sales at 38c. Barley and Rye nominal. Whisky dull at $2 05. Canal Freights to *New-York*—Corn 10½c. Oats 8c, to Albany.

Arrivals in the City.

Lieut. A. A. Pearson, Royal Navy, England, and Capt. Burnett, Cal., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

E. G. Hedge, China; S. G. Watson, Scotland; Hon. J. Randall, Philadelphia; B. Anlick, U. S. N., and Col. Baker, Conn., are at the New-York Hotel.

J. D. Graham, U. S. N., and C. M. Gregory, Carson City, Nevada, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

John S. Thompson, Ill., is stopping at the Hoffman House.

Arrest of the Defaulting Paying Teller of the Commercial Bank, Philadelphia.—Chas. E. Clark, the defaulting paying-teller of the Commercial Bank, of this city, who recently absconded after defrauding the bank out of a sum of money amounting to about $300,000, was arrested yesterday morning at Scranton, in this State. It is understood that information of his whereabouts became known to one of Mr. Clark's personal friends in this city, who at once proceeded to Scranton under certain instructions from the chief of detectives of Philadelphia, and succeeded in finding the prisoner and bringing him to this city in safety. It is believed that Mr. Clark will make a statement implicating a number of accomplices in the defalcation.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, May 9.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates.

Parents who Take their Sons to Raymond's Great Central Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, for the purpose of giving them an outfit for the season, will soon discover, from the figures affixed to the fabrics, that this immense establishment deserves the reputation it has held unchallenged for many years as the cheapest clothing house in America. The stock includes all the latest foreign fashions, as well as the elegant specialities of the firm. There is no assortment in the city that has the same variety.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co. Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**

Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 247 Pearl-st., New-York.

All Ladies and Gentlemen can have BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its FALLING OUT, keeps the HEAD CLEAN. Stands above comparison with any other hair-dressing. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Its Value is Incalculable.

For all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums and allays all pain.

Use the Best!—BOWDEN'S Moth Destroying Packet. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

Toilet Soaps.

Upward of one hundred varieties.

J. C. HULL'S SON,

No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Crimean Bitters—for Fever and Ague.
Crimean Bitters—for Constipation.
Crimean Bitters—for Indigestion.
Crimean Bitters—for Nervous Debility.
Crimean Bitters—for Neuralgia.
Crimean Bitters—for Rheumatism.

The only Bitters ever admitted in United States Hospitals, and approved by United States Surgeons and Physicians everywhere. See circulars around bottle for two pages of testimonials from United States Army Surgeons of the highest respectability, and also directions for use. MILLER & CO., Proprietors.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS

Æsthetico-Neuralgleon,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE

Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,

may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Old Eyes Made New.

Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Apropos of the Collapse in Gold, Genin has collapsed the prices of all his Spring styles of gentlemen's, youths', and boys' Hats, as well as of all his superb fancy fabrics. The entire number of styles, plain and fancy, at this establishment, is between 100 and 200!

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

At Old Prices, Wedding Cards, Note Paper, silver door plates, &c. EVERDELL'S elegant styles. No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

An Entirely New Invention in Dentistry.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensible, while its adhesion is perfect. Removed to No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Hours 9 till 5 o'clock.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. BAKER, SMITH & CO, No. 37 Mercer-st.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter.—Styles neat, suitable, and executed in the best manner only. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes for sale Cheap for cash, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

Crittenden—Van Name.—At Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island, on Wednesday, May 10, by Rev. James Brownlee, John T. Crittenden, Esq., and Miss Nancy M. Van Name.

Darling—Berlin.—On Wednesday, May 10, at the Church of the Divine Unity, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, Mr. Albert Darling, of Bloomfield, N. J., and Miss Amanda C., second daughter of J. Berlin, Esq., of this city.

Foss—Robertson.—On Wednesday, May 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, Locust Grove, Peekskill, by Rev. A. C. Foss, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, Pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, New-York, and Amelia, eldest daughter of James Robertson, Esq. No cards.

Johnson—Mulford.—On Tuesday, May 2, 1865, at the residence of Geo. E. Righter, Esq., Parsippany, N. J., by Rev. Peries B. Bonney, Thomas Y. Johnson, Jr., of Newark, and Alexena M. Mulford, of the former place.

Kingsbury—Stevenson.—On Thursday, May 11, at the Brick Church, by Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., Rev. Q. A. Kingsbury and Sarah C., daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

Lockwood—Bissell.—At Norwalk, Conn., in the First Congregational Church, on Wednesday, May 10, by Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, assisted by Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, Le Grand Lockwood, Jr., of New-York, and Katherine H. Bissell, of Norwalk, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Washburn—Cleaveland.—In this city, on Thursday, May 11, at the residence of Henry Cleaveland Washington-square, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, Charles A. Washburn, United States Minister to Paraguay, and Sallie Catharine, daughter of Frederick Cleaveland, Esq., of Reading, Penn.

DIED.

Butman.—On Thursday, May 11, Asa Butman, in the 57th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

Bloomfield.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Thursday, May 11, Smith Bloomfield, in the 85th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 3½ P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church at Metuchin. Cars leave Jersey City at 12 M., and return at 7 P. M.

Cole.—At Great Kills, Staten Island, on Wednesday, May 10, of concestion of the bowels, Mr. Adm. Cole, Jr., aged 28 years and 10 months.

Cowdrey.—On Sunday, May 7, at the Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., from a wound received in the late battles before Petersburgh, Capt. Edward A. Cowdrey, 95th New-York Volunteers, son of Peter A. Cowdrey, deceased, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends, and the relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, William L. Cowdrey, No. 223 East 50th-st., on Friday, the 12th inst., at 12 M.

Doughty.—On Thursday, May 11, Catharine, wife of Gen. George S. Doughty.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st.

Erving.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, May 10, Lydia Hollingsworth, wife of Elwyn Erving, and daughter of the late Capt. George Adams, U. S. Navy.

Faron.—On Thursday, May 11, after a painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mary, the wife of Thos. H. Faron.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 48 Adelphia-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

☞ The funeral of Geo. W. Garthwaite, late A. A. Paymaster, U. S. Navy, will take place at Grace Church, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, the 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Henry.—In this city, on Thursday, May 11, Isabella, daughter of John and Rebecca Henry, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 817 Greenwich-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Macpela Cemetery.

Loveridge.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 6, Mrs. Gloriana Loveridge, formerly of Albany.

Her remains were taken to that city for interment.

Manning.—Killed at the battle of Five Forks, Va., on Saturday, April 1, Samuel Hallock Manning, son of the late E. S. Manning, of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., a private in Company I, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, aged 21 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The body was buried by the enemy, and may be recovered hereafter.

☞ Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

Magie.—On Wednesday morning, May 10, at Elizabeth, N. J., Rev. David Magie, D. D., in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, clergymen of the vicinity, trustees of the College of New-Jersey, and directors of the Theological Seminary, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church.

Marsh.—On Thursday morning, May 11, after a protracted illness, Nettie, daughter of James and Mary Marsh.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 31 5th-av., on Saturday afternoon, May 13, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Mowton.—On Wednesday, May 10, after a long and severe illness, John Mowton, aged 80 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 197 East 21st-st. The remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

Smith.—On Thursday, May 11, after a short illness, Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin P. Smith, and daughter of the late William R. Dwight.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, Theodore Dwight, No. 82 Harrison-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Smith.—In Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, May 11, Margaret Ann Smith, beloved wife of Philip T. Smith, aged 37 years, 5 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, to move from the First Baptist Church, Flushing. The last train leaves for Flushing at 5½ A. M. from Hunter's Point.

Taylor.—On Tuesday morning, May 9, William A. Taylor, of the late firm of McGraw & Taylor, and senior partner in the firm of Taylor, Bro. & Co., in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 125 Allen-st., on Friday afternoon, May 12, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Westlake.—At Mamaroneck, on Tuesday, May 9, Mary, wife of Henry C. Westlake, and daughter of the late Samuel Harriott.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, James C. and John V. Harriott, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 247 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Friday next, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Yardley.—In Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday, May 9, Theodore Frost, child of Rev. Henry A. and Jane Wolcott Yardley, aged 3 years and 2 months.

Young.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday morning, May 11, Georgianna, only and beloved child of Arthur and Mary Elizabeth Young, aged 5 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 13th, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 136 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

MEDICAL HYDROKONIA.

As the author and practitioner

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR
The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
GWYNNE & DAY,
NO. 7 NEW-ST., NEAR WALL-ST.,

Have been appointed Agents to receive subscriptions to the 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

The usual commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND STOCKS AND BONDS bought or sold on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States,
Authorized to receive subscriptions to the
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.

WM. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.
LOAN FOR THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.
$75,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, in the City of Hoboken, up to noon of May 15, 1865, for a loan of $75,000, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the loan to run from five to forty years. Parties wishing to offer proposals for the above loan can obtain all necessary information from JOHN KENNEDY, Esq., City Clerk, at his office, Odd Fellows' Hall, or CHAS. CHASEBERLAIN, Chairman of Committee, No. 44 1st-st., Hoboken.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TO MEMBERS OF THE STOCK BOARD.

A young man desiring to find a party, member of the regular board, with a view of forming a copartnership and establishing a stock commission and banking firm. The advertiser can command both business and capital, and for a desirable and strictly responsible person the present will be a most advantageous opportunity for building up a large business. No answer will be considered unless signed by real name, which will be confidential. Address L. E., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having recently examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty per cent thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require the call of a further payment in the amount of such deficiency within sixty days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount required to be made up to the capital of the company as fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, in order to restore the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated New-York, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINSLOW, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this first day of May, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company having been organized by special act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania approved March 9, 1865, and ratified by the stockholders, all business will hereafter be conducted by the

THE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
E. A. LANDRETH & RANDOLPH, President.
WM. H. WINSLOW, Secretary and Treasurer.

H. [illegible], GOLD AND SILVER [illegible], Rooms Nos. 13 and 14, No. 23 Wil[illegible] two hundred gold-mining claims [illegible] Counties, Colorado. [illegible] & Co., [illegible] Boston and New-York.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., Office 40th and 27th-sts., New-York, April 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at Brewster's Depot, in New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of May, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of May to the 15th day of the month.

G. B. CARHART, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at the close of business on the 16th inst., and reopen on the 3d of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, April 29, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, due 1st May next, will be paid at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.

W. E. WILSON, Secretary.

WANTED—DESK ROOM SUITABLE FOR A broker, on first floor, in neighborhood of Wall and William sts., to be occupied about two hours, two or three times a week. Address M. W., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

BETTS & DENSLOW,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
HAVING REMOVED TO
NO. 3 NEW-ST.,
WILL CONTINUE TO ADVANCE ON
MARKETABLE SECURITIES,
WITH
NO CHARGE FOR CARRYING.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. W. BETTS, Member N. Y. Gold Exchange.
R. H. DENSLOW, Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

(SEAL.) SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 234 Pearl-st., corner of Burling-slip.

This bank has been organized by the subscribers, the Board of Directors of the late Seventh Ward Bank. It is now prepared for a general banking business, collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas will be made for its dealers upon the most reasonable terms, and it has constantly on hand, for immediate delivery, all denominations of 7-30 Treasury notes.

DIRECTORS:

WALTER BOWNE,	CHAS. B. HARBECK,
AUGUSTUS C. DOWNING,	WILLIAM L. SCHENCK,
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,	ROSS W. WOOD,
RUSSELL BENEDICT,	FRANCIS GROSS,
ALFRED S. FRASER,	JOHN W. LAWRENCE,
WILLIAM HALSEY,	SPENCER H. SMITH,
	A. S. FRASER, President.

G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Fidelity Insurance Company will be opened at Mechanics' Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., on the 23d day of May inst.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT,
DAVID S. DODGE,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
GEO. LLLIS.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

The object of the above company is to insure the fidelity of persons holding places of trust.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
and
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the
SALE OF THE 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions solicited.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS, 6s, AND 7s.
Detroit City Bonds, 7 per cent.
Wayne County Bonds, 7 per cent.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad first Mortgage 7s.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 2d Mortgages.
United States Telegraph Stock.
Collins Iron Company Stock.
For sale by A. WILKINS, Stock-Broker, Detroit.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, held on the 4th inst., the resignation of Mr. Joseph Lawrence as President of this company was received and accepted, to take effect on the appointment of his successor. At the same time Messrs.

JOHN J. PHELPS,
CHARLES E. HILL,
C. H. ARNOLD,

were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the board on the resignation of Mr. Lawrence.

At a meeting of the trustees, held this day, Mr. John J. Phelps, on behalf of the committee appointed at the last meeting, presented the following report and resolutions, which were adopted:

The committee appointed in view of the resignation of Mr. Joseph Lawrence as President of the company, to prepare something to be placed upon the minutes of the board more suitable and expressive than the simple announcement of his resignation, submit the following:

The resignation of Mr. Lawrence as President of the company, made necessary by the condition of his health, is received with extreme regret. It is accepted, because to refuse it would be to deny to one who has so long and faithfully served the company the retirement and rest which the long and faithful service has made necessary.

Chosen President in 1853, at the organization of the company, he has sustained it in the perils of its youth, and now leaves it in a maturity of vigor and success. For that success the company is largely indebted to Mr. Lawrence. He was aided in the discharge of his duties by long experience in business, intimate acquaintance with financial affairs, vigilance, prudence, good judgment and great integrity of character. These qualities are too rare in themselves, and still more rare in conjunction. His successor in this responsible position can need no safer model in the performance of his duties.

Nor during his long experience of active engagement in the multiform business of the company has the course between Mr. Lawrence and the members of the board been otherwise than kindly and harmonious and your committee cannot recall any act of his which has caused a harshness of remark on the part of any member; on the contrary, they believe he will carry with him in his retirement the respect and sympathy of all his associates.

Your committee are therefore confident that they express the unanimous sentiment of the board in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the board receive with profound regret the resignation of Mr. Lawrence as President of the company. To his long, faithful and devoted services in its behalf we are greatly indebted for its prosperity and success, while his uniformly kind and courteous deportment toward the board and its individual members entitles him to our personal attachment and esteem.

Resolved, That in his retirement from the position of President of the company, Mr. Lawrence carries with him the respect and good wishes of each individual trustee, with a cordial hope that his retirement from the care and responsibilities of his position may restore him to his accustomed health.

Resolved, That this report be entered upon the minutes of the Board, and that a copy be communicated to Mr. Lawrence and to each of the stockholders.

JOHN J. PHELPS,
CHAS. E. HILL,
D. H. ARNOLD.

The Board subsequently proceeded to elect a President, whereupon Mr. John A. Stewart was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Lawrence.

THOS. W. PEARSALL,
Vice-President.

(Signed)
WILLIAM DARROW, Secretary.
New-York, May 11, 1865.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 23 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

NOTICE.—DEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY entitled to Scrip for the year 1863, are hereby notified that by the condition of the issue of said Scrip, all certificates of that year remaining uncalled for on the 31st day of May, 1865, will be forfeited.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

CHEROKEES,
CHOCTAWS,
AND
CHICKASAWS,
FOR SALE BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.
(OFFICES LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. FISK & HATCH.)

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

Constantly on hand and ready for immediate delivery.

JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
COUPONS
Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS FOR THE INCREASE OF the Capital Stock of the LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY to $1,000,000, by the addition of twenty thousand shares, of the par value of $25, will be opened at the office of said company, No. 104 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, and will remain open until the 31st of the same month. Ten per cent. of the amount will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before the 15th day of June next. By order of the Board of Directors.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 Broadway.

Capital and Surplus..... $200,000
MAY 10, 1865.

At an election for directors and inspectors of election of this company, held on the 1st of May inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for

DIRECTORS.

Eugene Plunkett,	S. P. Gilbert,
John Garcia,	Marcus F. Hodges,
Waldo Hutchins,	John S. Ward,
William Fenton,	Robert Sch ll,
Bartholomew Bleecr,	James L. Morgan,
Gustave Reynaud,	George E. Nesbitt,
Eliot T. Sweet,	John E. Lothingwell,
Ransom Crooks,	E. B. Wesley,
Joseph B. Varnum,	George T. Seadmad,
Charles S. Pelt,	Henry Lewis.
O. Pacalin,	

FOR INSPECTORS.

Charles Sagory, Samuel Darbee,
R. B. Valentine.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Marcus F. Hodges was unanimously re-elected President.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GRAND COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD at the Company's office on the 10th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

WM. H. WEBB,	M. O. ROBERTS,
WM. H. ELLIOT,	JOHN VAN NEST,
JAMES T. SANFORD,	D. E. STANFORD,
	C. S. MARSHALL.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held this day, C. S. Marshall was unanimously re-elected President, D. E. Stanford Vice-President, and Howard Mather Secretary and Treasurer.

HOWARD MATHER, Secretary.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the various bonds of this company are hereby notified that the interest due on the 15th inst., as well as any interest due and unpaid prior to that date, will be paid by Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., agents of this company, at their Office, No. 55 Exchange-place, New-York.

THOS. BELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, DETROIT, May 8, 1865.

$25,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND mortgage for 3 years, at six per cent, on prime city security; also, several sums at seven per cent. R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 60 Liberty-st.

PETROLEUM.

DRIVING PIPE,
AND
HANDS, COMPLETE,
FURNISHED AT LOWEST RATES.

E. A. ERICK,
Office No. 108 Leonard-st.

BOOKS CLOSE MAY 31.

SUGAR CREEK
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, ONLY $250,000,
SHARES, $5 EACH.

President, CHARLES G. JUDSON, Sawyer & Judson, 84 and 86 Chambers-st.
Vice-President, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier Broadway Bank.
Treasurer ..... CHARLES GOULD, 58 Wall-st.

But a few thousand shares are for sale, and these on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL, WILL BE OPEN UNTIL WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, AT THE OFFICE OF STEDMAN, EWELL & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Map and Prospectuses mailed on application as above.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $1,500,000
Divided into [illegible] shares, Par value, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES OF THE WORKING CAPITAL, $3 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President ..... J. N. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President ..... R. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer ..... H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary pro tem ..... R. H. WISHART, New-York.

This company struck a new well, a few days ago, on the Steele Farm, on Oil Creek, now producing over 100 bbls. of oil per day, and increasing. Several new wells nearly completed boring, with splendid show of oil. Lands embracing 2½ different properties, located on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run, Alleghany River, (opposite Horse Creek), Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, and other streams in the heart of the great oil region.

Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained where the subscription books are now open, at No. 71 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 612 and 614 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 1 Carroll Hall, Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md.; and at the office of H. F. Devoe & Son, Bankers, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York; also, at the office of the Standard Petroleum Refinery, No. 24 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

PETROLEUM.

An interest in the
MOUNTAIN WELL, Cherry Run,
[illegible] bbls., for sale by
WALES & HAYDEN,
No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CENTRE-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April, 1865.

TO THE LIQUOR-DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise for the City and County of New-York will organize and hold its first session for the current year on the 16th of May next, in the City Hall, in this city, at 12 o'clock M., in the Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.

Applications for license will be received at any time during business hours at the offices above named, where suitable blanks and all necessary information will be furnished free to applicants.

WM. JAY HASKETT,
No. 15 Centre-st.,
ROBERT D. HOLMES,
No. 7 Chambers-st.,
NOAH A. CHILDS,
No. 317 West 38th-st.,
Commissioners.

OLIVER B. STOUT, Clerk.

COAL.

COAL.

Red and white ash stove and egg size coal of the best quality, well screened, and delivered at $9 per ton, from yard No. 5 Oak-st., corner New-Bowery.

GEO. W. BENNETT.

PROPOSALS.

REDEMPTION OF
$1,641,500
"SOLDIERS BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable June 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$1,641,500
OF
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 17 of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1893.

One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank,) on Thursday, the first day of June, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and not here else,) until TUESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1865, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for supplying the coal and wood required for the Public Schools of this city for the ensuing year; say five thousand (5,000) tons of coal, and one thousand seven hundred and fifty (1,750) cords of oak wood, and one thousand and one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three inches in diameter.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut, for sawing and splitting, per load—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said wood to be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows:

Two-thirds of the quantity required from the first day of June to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the twenty-fifth day of May, 1866. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signature and residence of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
JAMES B. DIPIGNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES L. MILLER,
Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 16, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

For rebuilding Pier No. 8 East River, and bulkhead on the line of Pier No. 8 East River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 22 East River, outer end.
For rebuilding Pier No. 37 East River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 38 East River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 14 North River.
For rebuilding inner portion of Pier No. 37 North River.
For rebuilding the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 45 and 46 North River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 47 North River.
For rebuilding the outer end of Pier No. 51 North River.
For rebuilding Pier No. 62 North River, foot of West Eighteenth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF FRESH BEEF for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, for one year, commencing June 3, 1865, will be received at the office of the A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, until 9 o'clock A. M., on the 18th May. The beef to be of a good and wholesome quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, necks, and shanks, and kidney tallow "excluded." And to be delivered at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

Proposals will be addressed to Capt. ANDREW SHERIDAN, Third U. S. Infantry, Office of A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, and to be indorsed "Proposals for the Supply of Fresh Beef." Two sureties in the sum of $10,000 each, will be required for the faithful performance of this contract.

The proposals will be opened in the office of the A. C. S. at 12 M., on the 18th May.

The A. C. S. reserves the right to reject all bids which he deems extravagant.

The oath of allegiance, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be appended to each proposal.

ANDREW SHERIDAN,
Capt. Third U. S. Infantry, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to make a contract for the cleaning of the streets of the City of New-York, hereby invite proposals for such cleaning to be deposited with the Chairman of the commission, the Mayor of the City of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said city, on or before MONDAY, the twenty-second day of May instant, at twelve o'clock noon. Forms of the contract, specifications and bond can be had on application to any of the undersigned.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Mayor, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Recorder, No. 63 Wall-st.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller, Comptroller's Office.
FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector, No. 19 Chatham-st
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation, No. 82 Nassau-st.

DATED NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new grammar school-house on East 23d-st., in said ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and the Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

THOMAS STEVENSON, Ch. Board of Trustees.
JOHN FOSTER, Ch. Building Committee.
EDWARD COOPER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY,
OF CHERRY RUN, PENN.,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST., ROOM NO. 10,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent on their capital stock, from the profits of the wells, payable on and after the 25th of May.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th to the 25th of May. E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMBINED PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 80 Broadway, April 25, 1865.

SECOND MONTHLY DIVIDEND.—THE Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of two per cent on the par value of their capital stock for the month ending May 1, payable on and after May 10, 1865.

The transfer books will be closed from May 7 to May 10, inclusive. C. H. SANBORN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, May 8, at the new office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from April 27 until May 8. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HETHERICK BROTHERS OIL COMPANY,
No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 41,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of government tax, on their capital stock, payable on and after May 24. The transfer books will be closed from May 21 to 26 inclusive. CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 8th inst.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
AMERICA,
Capt. CLIFT, will sail positively SATURDAY, 13th May, at 3 o'clock, from the pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply on board; or to

WILLIAMS, GUION & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSY

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 25, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., embracing the "Harsdale Reserve" from last year's sale, containing about 220 acres of choice land, in parcels of from 12 to 50 acres each, for larger plots, if desired. On some are farmhouses and outbuildings, two of which have lately been put in perfect repair and painted outside and inside, and one of them furnished with cottage furniture, which will be sold with the house. By nature, the tract is remarkably well adapted for villa residences, and has been improved by plantations of evergreens and other trees, under drainage and manuring. The tract is also well watered, and wooded with old forest trees, &c., &c. Each plot is so laid out as to have a commanding view without interfering with the others. The situation is on a ridge of table land, from 300 to 400 feet above the level of tide water, commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound, with glimpses of the Palisades on the Hudson; distance 16 miles from Central Park and 1½ miles east of Scarsdale Depot, on Harlem Railroad. Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. Possession given immediately if required, upon passing the title.

Conveyances will be at Scarsdale Station on the day of sale, to meet the 8:15, 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. trains from 4th-av. and 26th-st., which will afford ample time to examine the property and purchase or a luncheon at 12 o'clock M., and return to the city after the sale by the 4:41 and 5:30 o'clock P. M. trains.

For information, maps, &c., of the property, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

Most of the purchasers at similar sales last year have made extensive improvements, and are now occupying them. The surrounding country has also been improved in a similar manner, by which the tract offered is permanently established for the objects for which it was originally purchased. L. G. MORRIS.

FIRST-CLASS FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—20 on the North

River	$3,000 to $20,000
6 at Kensico and White Plains	3,000 to 12,000
8 at Mamaroneck	5,000 to 15,000
20 at Rye and Portchester	1,500 to 30,000
15 at Greenwich and Stamford	2,000 to 25,000
20 at Plainfield and Rahway	2,500 to 20,000
10 at Bloomfield and Irvington	2,000 to 30,000
15 in Rockland county	3,000 to 15,000

and others in all parts of New-York and New-Jersey, from $1,500 to $40,000. Apply to S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

A LARGE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.—For sale, on account of ill-health of the owner, a very productive, well improved sugar plantation on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in the Parish of St. Charles, State of Louisiana, about three hours' drive from New-Orleans.

Said plantation has a front of about forty-two arpents over one mile and a half) on the Mississippi River, by an irregular depth of forty to eighty arpents, and contains 2,300 superficial arpents, more or less, 1,300 arpents of which are well cleared and ditched, and have been under cultivation. The improvements, a good sugar-house, purgery and cane shed, with steam engine, sugar mill, and necessary apparatus for manufacturing sugar by open kettles; good stables, and other outhouses and shops; large dwelling house, 18 rooms, with a fine garden in rear. For other information and terms, apply to the undersigned. LEVERICH & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by E. G. HALSTED, with 12 acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 750 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots, if the purchaser deem desirable. As a private, genteel residence it has no superior, if the equal, in the town. The furniture, which is new, which is the richest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as persons would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of G. KIRTLAND, No. 5 Wall-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ONE OF THE finest desirable places on the Hudson, one mile from Newburgh. 12 acres, large house, 16 rooms, with all modern improvements, extensive view; buildings all brick; fruit-trees, &c.; everything for a first-class residence; must be sold to close an estate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or JOHN MACKENZIE, Leader-st., Newburgh. It may be sold with the furniture for the season, furnished; horses, carriages, &c. Apply at No. 165 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, an elegant country seat, handsomely furnished, including horses and carriages, only 30 minutes from the banks of the Passaic, No. 2 ferry, and within 40 minutes of New-York; first-class commodious double dwellings, in splendid order, and replete with modern improvements; outhouses in good repair; between two and three acres of ground, studded with choice fruit and shade trees; surroundings first-class; view unsurpassed; price $34,000. Permit of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FARM OF 13 acres, on the road from Croton Falls to Lake Mahopac; or the house and outbuildings, with about 12 acres of land, with fruit, &c., will be rented for the season. The above farm and grounds are beautifully located, and will make a very desirable country residence. Inquire at No. 14 Old Slip, No. 328 Broadway, or C. LUSK, Croton Falls.

Dr. L. H. DUFOUR, Lake Mahopac.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIdence, with 20 acres of land, located on Groton Heights, opposite New-London, with a frontage on the Thames River of several hundred feet, with delightful views of the surrounding country, Long Island Sound, &c.; the house is first-class, modern, with every convenience, and contains about 20 rooms; verandah on all sides of the house; within half a mile of steamboat landing and railroad depot.

This is, in every respect, a first-class residence.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF GROUND, averaging 97x150 feet, situated in the village of Tremont, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, eight miles from the city, suitable for a hotel, dwelling and property, or a larger-lever grocery; covered with shade and fruit trees, and blue stone sufficient to build a mansion. It has three fronts. Price $5,500. Inquire of A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden-lane, walking-cane makers.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—A good two-story and basement house, 30x48 feet, in complete order, with gas and water, good garden and fruit, situated in town of Rye, near the village of Portchester, and nine minutes' walk to New-Haven Railroad depot; would be leased to a good tenant for genteel boarding-house for Summer boarders. Apply on the premises, to THOMAS BEST.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence on the East River, at Hurl-Gate, with view up the river to Flushing; nine rooms, with the modern improvements; grounds fronting on the water, with bathing, boating, &c., in the immediate vicinity of the seat of Edwin Hoyt, Esq.; price for house and grounds, $27,000; or with furniture, plate, &c., $42,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY—The residence of the late Jas. D. Hoag, Esq., No. 53 Bridge-st. This property consists of a comfortable dwelling with lot 50x175 feet, susceptible of being made an attractive home with little outlay, and will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to WM. R. POWELL, Executor, No. 298 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, NEAR THE DEPOT, on high ground, with fine views of the Hudson River, &c., a complete country residence, consisting of about six acres of rented land, with stable, &c.; price, with furniture, horses, carriages, &c., &c., $25,000; possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ISLIP, L. I., WITHIN ONE MILE of the railroad depot, a highly desirable place, embracing 20 acres of fine ground, a large frame dwelling-house and numerous outbuildings, all in perfect order. There are fruits in abundance, and the situation is remarkably healthful. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A RICH AND VALUABLE MINEral lot, situated near the Grand Trunk Railroad. All information may be obtained by applying to F. A. St. LAURENT, No. 15 Desfosses-st., St. Rocks, until May 1; afterward at No. 6 John-st., Quebec.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, THE first-class cottage house No. 1 Park-av., northeast corner 34th-st., in complete order, handsomely furnished. There is a small stable connected with the house, which can be used if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT LITTLE NECK Bay, five miles from Flushing, L. I., a cottage with one acre of ground; plenty of fruit and vegetables, stable, &c.; house contains ten rooms, besides kitchen, with range and good cellar. Apply to A. J. DECATOUR, No. 25 Wall-st., or No. 36 3d-st.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND NORTHeast corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.; size 65x80; will be divided to suit purchasers.

For particulars, &c., apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, BROWN-STONE, four-story house and furniture; house first-class and neatly furnished, and pleasantly located, west side, above 34th-st.; owner about leaving the city, and will give immediate possession. For particulars, apply to F. GREEN, No. 69 Barclay-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WHOEVER WANTS A BEAUTIFUL country residence near Newburgh, on the Hudson, replete with everything desirable for a gentleman's family, at a moderate cost, will please inquire of CRAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE AND commodious mansion and grounds, between Sing Sing and Scarborough, unsurpassed for location and scenery; a desirable location for a ladies' seminary or a first-class boarding-house. For particulars, apply to GEORGE W. CARTWRIGHT, Jr., Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—A THREE AND ONE-FIFTH ACRE plot at Upper Nyack, Rockland County, beautifully located, with a river view unsurpassed, with from 250 to 300 choice young bearing fruit trees of various kinds; ground in a high state of cultivation, and planted with corn; the ground is beautifully situated for a vineyard. Inquire of WM. BEDELL, No. 177 West 33d-st.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE—Not excelled for building sites, on the slope of the mountain from Llewellyn Park to the Great Notch, New-Jersey, containing about 30 acres. For further particulars inquire at the office of PALMER & SMITH, No. 312 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—GOOD buildings, productive land, all in good order; pleasant location, near schools, churches, &c.; excellent neighborhood. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE IN Berlin, Conn.; finest barn in the State, three acres of such land, fruit abundant and in great variety; view in every direction grand. VIRGIL CORNISH, New-Britain, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st.

SIXTH AND SEVENTH AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—Several very well located parcels of lots on these avenues, above the park, for sale now under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM AND country seat (153 acres) on the Hudson. For health, improvements, scenery and surroundings, cannot be surpassed. JOHN H. POILLON, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES, WITH liberal garden plots, fruit yards, and ornamented grounds. Inquire of VIRGIL CORNISH, real estate agent, New-Britain, Conn.

FOR SALE—NO. 191 EAST 80TH-ST.; PRICE, $4,500. Also, in 82d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply to J. E. TYLER, No. 187 East 80th-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ADMIRABLY located half acre lot, in the rear of the banks, at the corner of Carey and 10th sts., Richmond, Va., fronting 120 feet on Carey-st., and 165 feet on 10th-st.; running back to an alley. This property has been used as a stove foundry, and has upon it the ruins of a finishing-shop, (in which was an extensive salesroom,) 40 by 150 feet, and a foundry, 80 by 90 feet, a large portion of the walls of which are in a condition to be used in the erection of a new structure. There is standing and uninjured a smokestack 100 feet high and 9 feet square at the base; also, nearly half a million of bricks; a No. 2 Mackenzie fan and cupola, with a 25-horse power engine, can, with small expense, be put in good order. This establishment, "The Richmond Stove Works," was established about 14 years ago, and commanded an extensive patronage at the time of its destruction by fire. The lot and improvements will be sold at a fair valuation, or it will be leased to any one willing to rebuild. The present improvement to be valued now, and any additional improvements to be valued at the expiration of the lease, and the lessee remunerated therefor. This lot is located in the heart of the city, and finely adapted to wholesale grocers' or commission merchants' warerooms. Apply to RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND CONTAINING about 11 acres, situate in the lower part of Westchester County, near McComb's Dam, divisible into four very desirable villa sites; for sale together or separately. The property can be reached by steamboat or railroad in about one hour from the City Hall, and offers a very desirable investment for persons wishing to locate in a rapidly improving and healthy neighborhood. For terms and further particulars, apply to THEODORE HINSDALE, No. 19 Nassau-st., or WILLIAM VENVILL, No. 12 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN ORANGE, N. J., a new, substantially built house, 44x44, French roof, slated, filled in with brick, containing all modern improvements, bath-room, furnace, range, water-closet &c.; will be ready for occupancy by 1st of June; lot one acre; price $15,000; a small New-York or Brooklyn house would be taken in part payment; more land adjoining if wanted; location near Valley Depot. Apply to S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, CHURCH & WORTH, or H. B. BLACKWELL, Orange.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY COTTAGE TO LET—In the healthiest part of Westchester County, near the Harlem Railroad, two hours from town; nine rooms; stabling, garden planted, fruit and fire wood, seven acres; price $550. For particulars, address P. J. INSLEE, Engineer, No. 102 Walker-st.

RARE CHANCE.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—In the village of Ravenswood, L. I., on the East River, two houses, containing 13 and 17 rooms. Their situation, for attraction and convenience to the city, cannot be surpassed in the vicinity. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, over Fulton Bank, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood, after 4 P. M.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
3 large, light and airy floors.
3 90x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THAT FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Madison, N. J., recently occupied by John S. Potwin, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The house is beautifully situated and conveniently built, containing fourteen rooms, with outhouses, and twenty to thirty acres of land; kitchen garden planted; a large orchard; pasturage convenient. Apply to S. D. HUNTING, at the hotel in Madison.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN BAY RIDGE, suburb of Brooklyn, with splendid view of New-York Bay, with twenty acres of land, barn, stables, &c.; kitchen garden planted, extensive apple orchard, house in good repair, and contains eleven rooms; it is within half an hour of the ferry; city cars passing within 100 yards every fifteen minutes; terms, $1,200. Apply to W. H. POWER, No. 3 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE RESidence on Staten Island, with all the conveniences of a city house; ice-houses, stables, garden, in complete order; fine lawn and shade-trees; fifty minutes from this city; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to WM. H. VANDERBILT, Harlem Railroad office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A VERY desirable two-story house, containing 13 rooms, partially furnished, with garden, five acres of lawn, well stocked with fruit and shade trees; also stable and carriage room, if desired; very pleasantly located in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. Inquire of G. W. MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COTTAGE, PLEASantly situated, at Cragdon, East Chester, with garden, stabling, ice-house well filled, high and commanding ground. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 83 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITHOUT board, in a private family, to a single gentleman of quiet habits; location central; references required; terms $5 per week. For particulars, address F., Box No. 1,741 Post-office, giving name, &c.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, near Shrewsbury, consisting of large dwelling, with all the modern improvements, and five acres of ground, beautifully laid out, in full view of the ocean. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—OR LEASE, NOS. 147 AND 149 WEST 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., NO. 414 Water-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A NICELY furnished room, without board, to a single gentleman; convenient to 6th and 8th av. cars; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address K., Box 150 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT PEEKSKILL, N. Y., to let for the Summer; is a good brick house, well situated on high ground, five minutes' walk from the depot; water, gas and carriage-house. Inquire of McKINLOP & SPRAGUE, or JAMES BREWER, Peekskill.

SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET in a private family, in a pleasant part of Williamsburgh, three blocks from ferry, together or separate, to a gentleman and wife or single gents, without board. Terms moderate. Call at No. 31 Wythe-av.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, SEveral country seats, well furnished, on Staten Island, at Stamford, Conn., Tubby Hook, &c. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, FOR SIX months, at New-Rochelle. Rent $200 a month. Apply to the subscriber, on the adjoining premises. CHAS. WRIGHT.

$250—FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE in Stratford, Conn. Apply to A. McALISTER, No. 182 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT IRvington, on the Hudson; large grounds, garden and stabling; to rent for ten weeks from June 25. Inquire of Mr. S. BROWN, office of *Scribner's Monthly*, No. 80 Wall-st.

TO RENT—PART OF AN ELIGIBLE CORNER store, on Murray-st.; a prominent location for a steamship or transportation office, or other agency. Address Box No. 3,871 Post-office.

OFFICES TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND basement in Cedar-st., near Broadway; splendid light, also Room No. 3, second floor. D. D. ORRELL, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—ROOMS FOR STORAGE; ALSO, BY the load, at $1 50 per month, at the Blind Asylum Building, 8th-av., 33d and 34th sts. H. O. HAEGER.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—AT NEW-Brighton, a first-class furnished house on the Terrace, with stable. Apply at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room 17.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

A SINGLE ROOM OR A SUITE OF NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, in the Tontine Hotel, on European plan, No. 429 Broadway.

BROADWAY ROOMS TO LET.—A NUMber of elegantly furnished rooms to let, single or in suites, at No. 1,255 Broadway, corner 31st-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR GENtlemen, at No. 190 East 10th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD—A RESPECTABLE family residing on their country seat near Morristown, New-Jersey; have a large and convenient house pleasantly located in a good neighborhood; house supplied with pure spring water, and all the modern improvements; with abundance of the best fruits and vegetables, raised on the place; will take a family of six or eight to board for the Summer. To a family who are willing to pay pretty liberally the accommodations will be satisfactory; horses and carriages furnished if desired. Application may be made by letter, Box No. 205, Post-office, with reference, Morristown, New-Jersey.

P. S. Also to rent for the Summer, a good double house, nine rooms, in same place. Rent $300. With garden made and plenty of fruit.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A handsome furnished second floor parlor and bed-room attached, use of bath, all the modern improvements, large closets; breakfast if required; convenient to cars; four blocks from Fifth-av. Hotel. Apply at No. 132 East 27th-st.; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING NEAR the Central Park, (west side,) could accommodate three gentlemen with a parlor and two rooms, elegantly furnished; breakfast and also dinner, if desired. Address STORAGE, Nos. 71 and 73 Robinson-st.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN HUDSON-ST., Hoboken, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife and a single gentleman; terms reasonable; references required. Address MASON, Hoboken Post-office, or Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FINE ROOMS TO let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 26 Abingdon-square. Dinner at 6½ P. M. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily for the Summer, in a healthy and pleasant locality by the sea-side, free from mosquitoes; in a farm-house preferred. Address, with terms and full particulars, H., Box No. 1,564 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD IS WANTED BY A gentleman and wife, with three children, under seven years of age, and nurse. Address Box No. 1,971 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS TO let on second floor, together or separately, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with permanent board, at No. 111 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, within ten minutes' walk of Union-square; best of references given. Address, stating terms, A. B., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN IRVINGTON.—A SINGLE GENtleman desires board in Irvington; references entirely satisfactory. Address, stating particulars, MADISON, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PERSON, TO purchase the furniture and rent a first-class boarding-house up town. Address L. B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

NO. 55 EAST 28TH-ST.—RECEPTION ROOM, back parlor and rooms on upper floor to let, with board References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point; fine large rooms with first-class board. Address E. A. BERARD, West Point.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen only, in a strictly private family, at No. 302 West 23d-st.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE. REMOVAL.

AFTER MAY 1, 1865,

THE GENERAL OFFICE OF THE

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY,

DEVON OIL COMPANY,

LOOMIS OIL COMPANY,

will be at the

PETROLEUM AND MINING EMPORIUM

OF

PERKINS, FREELAND & CO.,

NO. 71 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,

Have removed from No. 22 William-st. to No. 94 Broadway and 6 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight, or after ten days' notice.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM E. COOK,
DRY GOODS,

Has removed from No. 35 Warren-st. to No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1865.

REMOVAL.

A. J. JACKSON, Pawnbroker, has removed from No. 60 Walker-st. to No. 90 Prince-st., near Broadway.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear, Throat and Scalp, has removed her office from No. 16 to No. 51 Bond-st., (south side, first large house from Bowery,) where her celebrated medicines can always be had.

Send for a circular.

REMOVAL.—BAKER, SMITH & CO., LOW PRESSURE STEAM WARMING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS, have REMOVED to No. 37 MERCER-ST., between Grand and Broome, where, with greatly increased facilities, they are prepared to execute all orders with which they may be favored.

MISS BARBER, DRESSMAKER, HAS removed to No. 819 Broadway, New-York, third story, front room.

NOTICE.—ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY HAVE removed their Branch office from No. 442 Broadway to the large building corner of Grand and Crosby sts.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR. SCROFULA.

A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should entitle public confidence.

Office hours, 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. WARD'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 185 ELM-STREET, New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been cubbed of their money by quacks, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 185 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHUEMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, T. C. WELLS & CO., No. 215 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious in epidemic cholera has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Dr. W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Are gained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WAITE & POWERS, 13 D., No. 116 Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—R. T. ABBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, on moderate terms. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The city is full of knaves up to every trick to rob Dr. Hunter of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance. Book 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, early indiscretion, &c.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st.; sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,360 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstructions. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 186 Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., N. Y.

LADY INVALID:—IF YOU WISH RELIEF, send a red stamp for the ladies' private circular. It tells much you ought to know, exposes quackery, and will save you money—perhaps life. Board provided. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE LOCALITY, furnished rooms for a family of three or four persons, with accommodations for housekeeping. Address, stating price and other particulars, to J. H. B., Box No. 3,788 Post-office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, SUITABLE for a gentleman, wife and servant; no children; must be in a respectable neighborhood, and at a reasonable rent. Address A. B., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 8.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2½.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS

of the world-renowned one-legged dancer,

DON MANUEL DONATI,

PRONOUNCED UNANIMOUSLY

THE WONDER OF THE AGE,

whose previous engagements in other cities preclude his appearance after the current week.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS OF

the brilliantly successful comic pantomime,

THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOUGHUE.

SUPERB EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

ON SATURDAY,

LAST O'DONOUGHUE AND DONATI MATINEE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The new Grand Spectacular Pantomime, devised and arranged by M. LEHMAN, of the original Ravel company, entitled

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE;

OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN,

will be produced on MONDAY EVENING next, with new and gorgeous effects.

WINTER GARDEN.

THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF
MR. HENRY PLACIDE.

On THIS EVENING, (FRIDAY,) May 12, will be presented,

FOR THE LAST TIME BUT ONE,
Planche's beautiful drama of
SECRET SERVICE,

In which Mr. HENRY PLACIDE will personate his great role of

MICHEL PERRIN,
Received with the most
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM AND DELIGHT.

And also,

THE GREAT MILITARY DRAMA
OF
THE OLD GUARD.

HAVERSACK..... MR. HENRY PLACIDE

Remember!

THE LAST NIGHT
But one of
MR. HENRY PLACIDE.

MONDAY, 15th, will be presented, after considerable preparation, with new scenery, costumes and appointments, an adaptation from the French, in four acts, by Tom Taylor, author of

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
ENTITLED
THE GREY LADY OF PENARVON.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

ALTERATION OF TIME.—Doors open at 7½; Overture at 8.

FRIDAY,

Tenth time here, Mr. Boucicault's new Comedy, with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture and appointments, entitled

HOW SHE LOVES HIM,

one of the greatest successes ever

ACHIEVED IN THIS THEATRE,

given with a powerful distribution of characters.

Vasil.....Mr. Lester Wallack
(His fourth appearance.)

SATURDAY—THE WONDER.

MONDAY—Mrs. Inchbald's delightful Comedy,

TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,

will be produced, and (first time in this theatre) the admirable afterpiece,

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Holston, Mr. Young, Mrs. Norton, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. Floyd and Miss Barrett will all appear in this most attractive programme.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

THE AMERICAN STEREOSCOPTICON

is now on exhibition every evening, comprising the finest collection of views and statues of all countries ever exhibited, with a brilliance of light never before attained, on surface 20 feet square. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 P. M. Grand matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

COMEDY SEASON. SEASON.

REAPPEARANCE FOR A FEW NIGHTS OF

MR. JOHN E. OWENS,

who will now bring to a close his unparalleled engagement of

TEN MONTHS,

TUESDAY EVENING, May 9

CRUSADERS FOR SAINT MONROE.

A Hundred Thousand Men for Mexico—Overland March to Sonora—Maximilian is to Run Away—Recruiting in New-York at the Rate of Half a Regiment a Day.

Several of our cotemporaries have been for a few days vigorously exploring a "Mexican Emigration" scheme, and giving somewhat indistinct accounts of one kind and another about it. There has been some excitement over it, also, among the more movable portion of our city population, and with them these reports have become quite circumstantial, inasmuch that it is roundly asserted that one shipload of emigrants to Mexico has already sailed from New-York—a fact, if it be a fact, outside of Collector DUANE'S knowledge.

Having, however, consulted all available sources of information, we can now state in a trustworthy manner exactly what this proposed scheme really is, and how it looks in the City of New-York.

THE HEADQUARTERS

of the enterprise in this city, yesterday, afforded a scene of characteristic metropolitan interest. Behind the bar of the Family Wine and Liquor Store, corner of Howard and Crosby streets, is a little room. Behind that is one still smaller, which is the secret shading-place of Col. W. H. ALLEN, who seems to be the head manager. The little room immediately back of the bar contained a table, at which sat two or three young men, apparently about half soldiers and half firemen, one of whom had charge of a register. Soldiers, sailors and citizens were coming in and going out all the time, and from among them, names were being entered in the register at the rate, certainly, of not less than fifty per hour. During the day, nearly four hundred were thus registered. About as many were entered the day before. An important part of this initiation was also, in a large share of cases, a transaction over the bar without, consisting of the insertion of a liquid within the countenance of the recruit, and the insertion of a sum of money within the friendly till of the obliging landlord. The entering down of these names was not supposed to bind the recruits—nor was the drink—but served (as Gen. TAYLOR said about the use of his bloodhounds) "to ascertain where they may be found." Many of those recording signed without asking any questions—a mode which, if the proverb be true, secures against the telling of any lies. Where inquiries were made, the answer was "Full particulars are to be given at the meeting at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, Thursday evening." While this enrollment proceeded a veteran officer at one side of the room, with a full bass voice and much eloquence, (of a whisky species,) was oratorically setting forth his reminiscences of "Old" HARNEY, "Old" TWIGGS, Gen. SCOTT, PAT. RILEY, the Mexican war and similar parallels. The record made gave the recruits' names, age, regiment of former military service—if any—and occupation.

Among those whose names have been entered, it is reported that there are a number of officers, of various grades, naval and military. The work is still to go on at the place.

THE ACCOUNT OF THE SCHEME,

given by parties immediately interested in it, and who should therefore, of course, have the best means of knowing, is in substance as follows:

It is a plan to raise and organize an army of seventy or one hundred thousand men, and march them overland by Chihuahua to Sonora, in order—

1. To vote Gen. ORTEGA into the Presidency of Mexico; and

2. To keep him there, and foreign Powers out of the country.

The official term of President JUAREZ ends with this year. He desires ORTEGA to become his successor, and is now doing all in his power to secure this end. ORTEGA has a proper authorization from him to raise men and make financial and other engagements. In pursuance of these plans, and under this authority, enlisting agencies have been established in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. Probably twenty or thirty thousand men in all have already been enrolled. The prime general rendezvous is Fort Smith, Arkansas, whence the line of march will be by way of Chihuahua.

THE FRIGHT OF MAXIMILIAN

is the king-bolt of the enterprise. As soon as this army of crusaders for Saint Monroe's Doctrine (if we may so speak) shall have entered Mexican territory, they are firstly, every man, to be Mexicanized and made voters by proclamation; next they are to elect ORTEGA.

This done, the German Emperor, the French Marshal and all their heterogeneous train, military and civil, are confidently expected to instantly run away. It is positively down in the bill for them to do so at this point. This done, the new President will only have to take possession of all Mexico at his leisure. He believes in the Manifest Destiny of which we have all heard so much, and is to begin manifesting it by the cession of SONORA to the United States,—a step which will naturally be followed soon by the extension of the area of freedom (another phrase believed not to be used here for the first time) down to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, or thereabouts.

The inducements to those taking part in this enterprise (enlisted men are, a cash bounty of $1,000 and a land bounty of 160 acres in Mexico. The bounties to officers are correspondingly greater.

So far forward are the preparations, that it is looked upon as certain that the first party will set out on or before June 1st.

For the money required in order to set this rather large machinery in motion, the parties in question give us several statements.

So confident are the managers that the affair will come off as per programme, that they are negotiating for four steamers—two to be put on Atlantic routes and two on Pacific routes, after ORTEGA'S ascension.

As to any trouble from our government, things are entirely secure in that quarter. In fact, they say that the government likes it. The enterprise violates no law or policy of our government, and as a means of enforcing the Monroe doctrine and manifest destiny without committing the United States, and without increasing the national debt, it is a really desirable work.

Thus far the statements of the managers.

The complaints of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, from which an article was translated in our columns day before yesterday, and which continues in the same line of discussion, show that its conductors consider this Mexican emigration scheme a real one, and a pretty threatening one too.

QUITE ANOTHER VERSION

of the matter was given yesterday, with laughter, by a shrewd official gentlemen. He said it was a "gin-mill dodge," and that the figures, if authentic, would easily show what it was a fine speculation to run this emigration society, and pay its expenses, for the sake of the increased trade over the counter of the head quarters bar. In short, that instead of being meant to get up a hundred thousand men, it was meant to send down a hundred thousand drinks (be the same more or less.)

THE REAL DR. JACOB TOWNSEND

is, however, claimed to be *another* Mexican emigration enterprise, having "no connection with the store over the way," that is, with Col. ALLEN. For this enterprise recruiting offices are open at No. 144 Second-street, and No. 35 Third-avenue. At these places two German military gentlemen, Lieut.-Col. QUILFELDT and Major SCHLAEFER are ready to give information to any inquirers. At No. 35 Third-avenue nearly 400 names were taken down yesterday. The managers here, while very polite are cautious about stating the exact nature of their plans, the extent of their funds, the character of the influences at work for them, &c. They, like the Allen Emigration Society, intend to have a public meeting, when Gen. ORTEGA gets back from Washington, at which time full statements are to be made in all subjects involved. But it was ingeniously admitted that the Third-avenue Company (it does not appear exactly how to distinguish it by name) will necessarily carry *some* arms for self-defence. Also, that the nature of the emigration would be such as to be an influence rather in favor of the republic than the empire—in fact, very much so, indeed. Also, that the affair had a sort of secondary aspect to the annexation of Sonora to the United States.

HAVE WE ON ORTEGA AMONG US?

Some of our readers may remember how many people, chiefly men at a time, trotted up and down our goodly city in search of "Frank McLaughlin," an Irishman of the emigration. Somewhat thus doth Gen. ORTEGA appear, up to present date. Different efforts made to find him have resulted in the several discoveries:

1. That he is not gone to Washington.
2. That he is going to Washington this evening.
3. That he can be seen from 11 to 1. (It's eleven to one he can't.)
4. That he is the closest shave of all.) That he is at dinner at Delmonico's possibly to-morrow. The latter part of this statement met with implicit belief.

WHAT IT AMOUNTS TO

thus far is merely this, and nothing more," viz., that in New-York City alone a regiments day can be raised who are ready to join a filibustering expedition to Mexico. So distinctly is already appearing the unsettling of men's minds by the war.

It is not appear where any funds are to be raised for the enterprise; it does not appear that any parties of character, ability and influence are concerned in it; it does not appear whether the scheme will not be semi-officially suppressed by government.

Terrible Gale of Wind—A Storehouse Struck by Lightning—Houses Unroofed, Trees Blown Down, &c.

A terrible gale passed over Brooklyn shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, and caused a great deal of damage by the unroofing of houses, uprooting of trees and prostration of fences, &c. The duration of the storm was not more than fifteen minutes, during which time thousands of dollars worth of property was destroyed.

The cupola on THOMAS SHIBTLAND & SON'S storehouse, No. 33, north pier of the Atlantic Dock, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid passed through the building and set the upper portion on fire. The grain contained in the building commenced burning, but the promptness of the Fire Department prevented the flames from spreading to any great extent. The place was, however, completely flooded from top to bottom, causing damage to the amount of $10,000; fully covered by insurance. Some 12,000 bushels of grain—mostly corn, and 500 barrels of meal, were stored on the premises.

The effects of the storm was more severe in the elevated parts of the city than in the lower places.

At the junction of Hamilton-avenue, Van Brunt and Carroll-streets, where the wind had a clean sweep, the roof of one house was blown down, and the cornices of three others were torn off. It was reported that a woman and child had been crushed to death, but it could not be traced to any responsible source.

Five houses in Tompkins-place were unroofed. They were owned by Messrs. HUNT, SHOTWELL, CARPENTER and others, and are Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39 and 41.

The tin roof of No. 204 Court-street was blown upon the wooden awning of a grocery on the opposite corner. A number of persons had sought shelter underneath, but fortunately the awning did not give way, and no one was injured.

The window-panes in the Forty-third Precinct Station-house were broken by the force of the wind, as were also those of several other buildings in the vicinity.

The roofs of Nos. 33 and 35 Dean-street were blown into the rear yard.

A large willow tree in Baltic-street, near Smith, was uprooted and fell across the police telegraph wire, thus preventing telegraphic communication between the different station-houses.

The roof of AMERMAN'S grocery-store, and two adjoining buildings on the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Oxford-street, were blown into the rear yards, causing damage to the extent of $2,000.

A new extension to the house of Continental Engine Company No. 9, in Carlton near Myrtle-avenue, which was to have been inaugurated this evening, was unroofed. Damage, $500.

The force of the wind was tremendous on Fort Greene. Mr. MARTIN PHENNER and son, while attempting to lower the flag on the liberty-pole, were blown a distance of thirty feet. The son was somewhat injured by the fall.

Eleven trees on Clove-road, near Franklin-avenue, were leveled with the ground.

During the prevalence of the gale bricks, iron bolts, sticks of wood, &c., which were blown from chimneys and roofs, flew about everywhere, and life was greatly endangered, but so far as could be ascertained no one was injured.

Much damage has doubtless been caused in the outskirts of the city.

Three houses in Franklin-avenue, near Myrtle, and one house in Atlantic-avenue, near Classon-avenue, were unroofed. Damage $1,500.

The Fire Department.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS AND FOREMEN.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen was held on Wednesday evening, Chief Engineer JOHN DECKER, presiding.

The following report from the committee appointed to wait on the Fire Commissioners, and ascertain their views in respect to confirming new members, was accepted, and the committee discharged:

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

To the Board of Engineers and Foremen of the Fire Department of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned committee, appointed at the last meeting of the above board to wait upon the Board of Fire Commissioners for the purpose of getting them to confirm new members, would report that:

They have waited upon the Fire Commissioners, and they will now confirm new members, giving, however, those who have been connected with the department before the preference.

Also, in reference to the new laws passed by the Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York, on reconstruction, would say that the commissioners will commence trials on complaints of companies or members violating any of its laws, as long as they are in existence; that they intend to carry out fully all articles found in said laws.

WILLIAM F. SEARING.
O. H. KINGSLAND.

The Secretary stated that he had received replies from quite a number of companies relative to their feelings regarding the old and the new departments, and among others from Engine Companies Nos. 18, 27, 33 and 54; Hose Companies Nos. 3, 12, 27, 39, 44 and 51; and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 9, 15, 16 and 17, all of whom declared themselves firm for the old department.

The foreman of Hose Company No. 25 said his company had voted to recognize the new commissioners.

Mr. HAYS asked that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the new commissioners, and request them to give names of the officers of the present force who had reported to them.

The motion was subsequently withdrawn.

A motion was then put that all those engineers and foremen who had failed to put in a reply be declared against the old department, and their names be published, which was carried by nearly a unanimous vote.

The following are the names of those recorded for the new commission:

Engineers WEST, LYNCH, HORN.
Engine Companies 10, 15, 35, 38, 42 and 53.
Hose Companies 21, 25, 36 and 39.
Hook and Ladder Companies 7 and 8.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL REUNION.

Interesting Exercises at the Brooklyn Academy of Music—Speeches by Theodore Tilton, Rev. Dr. Todda, Rev. Messrs. Gulliver, Willett, Holmes and Others—Letter of Chief Justice Chase.

The Twelfth American Congregational Reunion was held last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the spacious edifice was densely crowded with a fashionable and intellectual audience, embracing the beauty and elite of that city. The speakers and principal clergy of the Congregational Church occupied the stage. An excellent brass band was in attendance, and the exercises were enlivened with vocal and instrumental music.

After the singing of a hymn by the audience, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Rev. Mr. HOLMES, of Jersey City, introduced Rev. Dr. KIRK, of Boston, who made an impressive prayer.

Rev. Mr. HOLMES then said that it was simply his duty to announce what was coming; he would also announce what was not coming. There would be no carnal entertainment; no loaves and fishes. It had been intimated to have the mammoth ox Gen. Grant, but there was one difficulty in the way, the ox was not willing. [Laughter.] Mr. HOLMES made an inviting speech, which was well received by the audience. In concluding, the speaker said that they had determined to organize a society for the abolition of traitors, and the distribution of the Gospel, according to Gen Dix, "If a traitor hauls down the flag, shoot him on the spot." [Applause.]

Mr. HOLMES introduced Mr. GULLIVER, the Chairman, who made a brief speech, in which he said that they had met in one of the most eventful periods of our history. The last four years has settled the fact that we are a nation; that the majority is to govern, and that the minority is never to assert its power over the majority. It has asserted that a democracy is the strongest government on the earth. To-night we see the financial wonder of seventeen millions of our financial securities being taken in a single day. Then, again, slavery is dead! dead! dead! [Applause.] Man is never again to sell his fellow-man. God alone can measure the importance of that fact. The nation continues to live, and will go forward stronger than ever. The speaker said there was a strong sympathy between the Congregational Church and patriotism. He eulogised in eloquent words the character of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whose memory he said would be placed beside that of WASHINGTON. Among the many gifts for which they would thank God, the least was not that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Applause.]

Mr. THEODORE TILTON was then introduced, and said that at every reunion the key-note was patriotism. This was the fifth gathering since the flag fell from Sumter. Now it again floats from Sumter, and his fingers yet tingled with the sensation of holding the ropes in hauling it up. [Applause.] We now come to cast the flowers of May under the feet of liberty and peace. Mr. TILTON reviewed the work accomplished during the past four years, and said that while man had acted so fully, God had moulded the nation in his hand to carry out his own purpose. When the sword of war was drawn by the government, it was seized by the hand of God, who had wielded it to the salvation of the nation. To the God of Hosts be the praise. The object of the war was to divide the nation and establish slavery in one half. The result has been that the nation is whole, and not one slave lives in the land. [Applause.] The speaker said that recently we had laid in the prairies of the West the head of him who slept almost as he whose head was laid on the stone. If the speaker should write his epitaph, it should be: "Here lies the man who bound the Union and unbound the slave." The keynote of the hour should be: "Justice to the negro; justice to the traitor." [Applause.]

Mr. TILTON read the following letter from Chief-Justice CHASE:

"I would like to say to the Christians who shall assemble at your reunion an earnest word on the present great national duty of granting to the freedmen of the South the right of self-protection by the ballot.

* * * My last communication on this subject with the good President whom we have lost, was on the morning of the black day, and I may say that he was nearer right on this subject, according to my views of right, on that last day of his life, than on any other day before. Our new President, I have the happiness to say, is a man whose democracy is as broad as the democracy of the Declaration of Independence."

The speaker said they were the words of the man whom he considered the leading statesman of the nation. Give the negro the rights of citizenship, for with the ballot man is his own champion. The negro must be his own architect. He must plant his own vine and fig-tree; and the seed of that is the ballot. He believed with FREDERICK DOUGLASS, that if a negro knows as much when he is sober as an Irishman when he is drunk, he knows enough to vote. [Laughter and applause.] But what need was there of his advocating such principles in Brooklyn when BENNETT was advocating them in New-York. BENNETT had done the country two services—one was by not going to France, the other by advocating the right of the negro to vote. The speaker said that he must be getting gray, as he had lived to see the time when the *Herald* has told the truth. In speaking of the cry for clemency, Mr. TILTON said that some asked if enough blood had not been shed. Hanging did not shed any blood. [Immense cheers.] We are now trying Mrs. PERINE and Mr. HARRIS for treason, and it would be worse than a farce if we did not try JEFFERSON DAVIS and Gen. LEE for treason! [Loud applause.] The speaker referred to the agents of the Christian Commission, who had called upon Gen. LEE, the man whose hands were dripping with the blood of thousands of Union men, to pay their respects. [Cries of "Shame," "shame."] Mr. TILTON said the shame had been wiped out, as would be seen by a telegram, which he read, from the President of the Sanitary Commission, announcing that the offenders had been recalled.

Mr. TILTON was warmly applauded at the close of his eloquent address.

The audience then rose and sang the hymn—

"Daughter of Zion, awake from thy sadness."

Rev. Dr. TODD, of Pittsfield, was the next speaker. He humorously said he wished the two preceding speakers had remembered the bible injunction, not to glean their fields so clean that there was nothing left for the stranger that came after them. [Laughter and applause.] The speaker then made an earnest appeal to young men to come forward, and engage in the ministry. There are now six hundred students less in the seminaries and colleges than there were last year. Earnest young men are needed to go out and preach the Gospel. The speaker warmly advocated a union of the Christian churches, and said that we need a revival which shall spread throughout the land. We should earnestly ask it—ask for the blessing so fervently that we shall receive it.

The Chairman said that among the best friends of the society were Dutchmen, and among the most eloquent speakers who annually addressed them were Dutchmen. It was his pleasure to introduce to the audience, Rev. Mr. WILLETT, of Brooklyn.

Mr. WILLETT then made one of his humorous and inimitable addresses, discussing the various important questions before the country, growing out of the war. He was listened to with much attention, and was frequently applauded.

Several brief speeches were made by other gentlemen, when the meeting adjourned.

The New-York City Mission and Tract Society.

The first annual meeting of the above society was held last evening at Irving Hall. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance was not large, but those who were present manifested great interest in the proceedings. While stating this to be the first annual meeting of the society, it is due to them to say that it is one of the oldest in the city, and well known under the name of the City Tract Society, but that having commenced an extension of their field of operations, the name has been changed to the City Mission and Tract Society, and the public meeting held last evening, was partially for the purpose of giving the society a place in the regular anniversaries, which they have now for the first time claimed.

The assembly was called to order by Rev. Dr. THOMAS DE WITT, and opened by a prayer from Rev. THOMAS L. HASTINGS.

The Corresponding Secretary then read a statement of the condition and wants of the association, from which the following is an extract:

"Soon after the formation of the American Tract Society in 1825, the New-York City Tract Society was organized, and for a few years devoted its attention chiefly to the distribution of tracts through volunteer effort. It was not long before a demand arose for missionary labor, and in 1835 fourteen missionaries were employed which number has been gradually increased until the present time. More properly to designate the particular work of the society, the name has been changed, and it is now known as the New-York City Mission and Tract Society. During the last year 37 missionaries were employed, who, at 11 mission stations and 25 rooms in tenement houses, held 3,255 religious meetings, made 55,500 visits to families, many of whom were visited by the missionary only; made as many calls on the poor, on behalf of the Association for improving the Condition of the Poor, for the purpose of investigation and specific temporal relief, beside numerous calls on pastors, subscribers, and others, in reference to special cases, and the collections for the society; befriended hundreds of widows and orphans; secured employment for scores of men, women, and children; united in marriage many couples living in sin; obtained 391 temperance pledges; led 3,067 children and youth to Sabbath-schools and Bible classes; induced 501 children to attend day-schools; persuaded 4526 persons to attend public worship; restored 105 persons to church privileges; indured 393 persons to unite with churches; loaned 3,796 volumes; gave 1,469 Bibles and Testaments; distributed 874,531 tracts; at a total expenditure, for the year, of $21,855 01.

The Secretary also stated that the society now employed ten female missionaries, and one German minister of the Moravian Church; and that in thus extending their field of usefulness, they needed help. One liberal merchant of this city, it was said, had offered to be one of six who give $5,000 each toward the permanent endowment of the mission.

Addresses were then delivered by Rev. H. D. GANSE, Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. George A. Peltz, Rev. Jno. Cotton Smith, Rev. Frederick G. Clark and Rev. William H. Beede. Each of the speakers took for his text one of the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

1. The position of New-York, as a great centre of population and commerce, makes it a missionary field of the first importance, as the influence of the metropolis radiates to all parts of the land.

2. While the congregated ignorance and ungodliness of the city give power to the agencies of moral corruption at work here, the opportunities for concerted and energetic Christian activity in the city are proportionately increased.

3. We reaffirm the doctrine of personal responsibility, and urge upon every follower of the Lord Jesus his obligation to carry out the Master's last command.

4. The diffusion of scriptural truth, the only thing to counteract the errors of rationalism, spiritualism and infidelity.

a. The ready access that may be gained to the homes and hearts of the people, encourages a great extension of the system of visitation from house to house.

b. The condition and character of the working men and women of New-York, and the future of their children, demand a great increase of evangelical means and instrumentalities.

Rev. Mr. GAUSE said, in speaking on the first resolution, that there existed no necessity for demonstrating that New-York was a great centre of population and commerce, and a missionary field of the first importance. It was self-evident, and he hoped the field would be cultivated. It was a wonder to him that the good men—the rich men of this city lived so easy amidst the great responsibility thrown upon them. He was afraid they did not appreciate the responsibility as they should, yet it rested especially upon men who had gained their wealth in this city. It was their duty to assist in the evangelization of the city to whose greatness and immense population, they, in a measure, owed their riches. The speaker closed with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the society in view of the effort now needed for the benefit of our returning soldiers.

Rev. Mr. CROSBY said that, outside of his own parish, he did not know any field of Christian work that claimed his attention more than this of the City Mission. There was imperative need for all effort in behalf of this too neglected work. The public mind was turned to foreign fields. The freedmen claimed their attention because there was a novelty about them. He did not wish to see these other great charities passed by, but he would have the home field looked to. He wanted to see the laity at work. It was not money alone that was needed; it was personal activity among Christians, and in view of the immense number among us to be converted, he was astonished at the supineness, the sluggishness, and, he might say, the laziness of the Church. Too many Christians left all the work of Christ to their pastors. This was wrong. He was but one man, and could only do one man's work. Personal activity among the laity was absolutely necessary to this city. Mr. CROSBY was followed by the other speakers, and, after a benediction, the meeting adjourned.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The forty-seventh anniversary exhibition of the pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, took place yesterday at Cooper Institute. A very large audience was present. Mr. H. P. PEET, the Vice-Principal, stated that the institution contained 360 pupils, ranging in age from 12 to 25 or 30 years. The pupils present were merely a delegation, consisting of about thirty lads and young men, and about twenty-five young ladies. On being received in the institution, the first thing was to teach them the sign language and the finger alphabet. The latter could be learned in a few months, pupils who had entered the institution last September being now able to converse by its aid with facility.

Several pupils then translated various words into sign language, and exhibited the method of conversing by means of signs, and also by the finger, brachial and facial alphabets. A young lady translated one of SHELLY'S poems, comencing

"I bring fresh showers
To the thirsty flowers,"

into sign language, and a former pupil of the institution, now a teacher, rendered MARC ANTONY'S oration over CESAR'S body by means of signs. Several questions were propounded by the audience, to which the pupils answered in writing, showing their ability to express their ideas with correctness and facility. Mr. PEET stated that he had lately introduced a telegraphic alphabet which many of the pupils had already acquired. The audience appeared greatly interested by the exhibition, which occupied several hours.

Anniversary of the Jersey City Sunday School Teachers' Association.

The sixth anniversary of the Jersey City Sunday School Teachers' Association took place on Wednesday evening, at the First Presbyterian Church, on Washington-street, a large audience being present. The President, J. S. HOWELL, presided. The annual report of the Secretary was read, from which the following is an abstract:

Number of Sunday School officers	85
Number of teachers	538
Number of scholars enrolled	4,992
Average attendance	3,232
Number of teachers church members	420
Number of scholars church members	150
Number of conversions for the year	50
Increase of scholars over previous year	491
Number of volumes in the library	9,107
Total amount of benevolent contributions	2,365

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. MONROE, on the association and its work, and by Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., of Newark, on the relation of the Sunday School to the Church.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. S. HOWELL; Secretary, H. HOLT; Treasurer, T. K. DODGE.

Cruelties to Union Prisoners in the South

SKETCH OF A LECTURE BY COL. J. J. GEAR.

Rev. Col. J. J. GEAR, of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers, addressed an appreciative audience, on Wednesday evening, at the Attorney-street M. E. Church, and narrated many of the hideous experiences of our soldiers while held as prisoners of war by the "Christian gentleman and scholar," Generalissimo ROBERT E. LEE. Many veteran soldiers were present. The speaker, having been introduced by Capt. STEERS, of the Thirteenth Ward Police, said that he had been four years and fourteen days a soldier of the United States, and passed through three rebel penitentiaries, and after having been chained and bayoneted, had attempted escape through a swamp of two hundred and fifty miles, fed by negroes and hunted by bloodhounds, and at length captured and returned to Georgia, there tried and sentenced to death. In the court before which he was arraigned the speaker and his companion, Col. COLLINS, made a clean breast, confessing themselves to be United States soldiers, and bade the rebels do their worst. The prisoners' truthful words won them friends in the court, and pending a decision of their fate, a sanguinary encounter occurred, many rebels urging their immediate execution and many others speaking in their defence, until, when the crowd had tired of fighting, the Sheriff—a humane, and, as has since proved, a loyal man—assumed the responsibility of removing their chains. Col. GEAR and Col. COLLINS subsequently came North with this excellent county official. In the Macon prison, to the floor of which their feet were chained for eighteen days, our dear prodigal brethren of the Southern chivalry fed them by tossing their food in through the iron grating of the door, as though the prisoners had been dogs. At Atlanta, on the very night when Col. GEAR broke from the jail of that town, seven Union prisoners were hanged. When he passed through Richmond, on his way to Libby Prison, just before the Presidential election, the multitudes who were shouting for JEFF. DAVIS said to him: "You'll go home soon, you prison-breaking Methodist preacher, for the North is about to vote with us, and the Northwest will join us outright." The newspapers of the South, wielded by JEFF. DAVIS, had made the people—even many Union prisoners—credit this falsehood; and to our heroes who were languishing in prison the prospect was appalling. The speaker was at Andersonville when 10,000 prisoners were held there, and of the number he counted 287 men who had no feet; and on the Cape Fear River, into a prison in which he was thrust, 555 men out of 5,000 died in one season. He had been asked how it occurred that our soldiers lost their feet. They were left without shelter, and to keep their blood warm were compelled to walk in the sand continually until the blood ceased to circulate in the feet, and they dropped off at the ankle. Forty-five of these men are now on David's Island. The speaker read several affidavits, one of which we quote as follows:

County of Westchester, State of New-York, ss.—JOHN W. JANUARY, a corporal in Company B, of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, being duly sworn, says that he was a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Ga., and Florence, S. C., from about the 1st of August, 1864, to the 1st of March, 1865; that in consequence of exposure and other inhumanities in that prison he lost both of his feet. This deponent further says that shortly after he was put into the stockade at Florence, S. C., he saw one of his fellow-prisoners catch, cook and eat a snake, for want of better food.

The speaker asked who must answer for those atrocities—the poor dirt-eaters and conscripts of the South?—oh, no! But somebody must answer, and the retribution will be terrible, beyond the power of language to describe.

Dedication of Grammar School No. 55.

INTERESTING SPEECHES BY REV. DR. H. W. BELLOWS, S. S. RANDALL, AND OTHERS.

The old school, No. 45, in Twenty-fourth-street, having become crowded, it was resolved, long ago, to relieve it by the erection of another school edifice and the transfer thereto of the male pupils, leaving the old school to females exclusively. Accordingly, a fine, commodious structure was erected in Twentieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and yesterday it was consecrated with appropriate exercises, in presence of a majority of the Board of Education, School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, citizens of that ward, and others, of both sexes, to the number of perhaps one thousand. In the unexpected absence of President MCLEAN, of the Board of Education, Commissioner SAMUEL B. H. VANCE was called to the chair, and after the reading of a selection from the Sacred Writ, by Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD, a fervent and patriotic prayer by Rev. H. D. GANSE, and a delightful solo by Miss MARY A. SIMMS, principal of Primary School No. 11, of the Sixteenth Ward, SAMUEL S. RANDALL, Esq., City Superintendent of Schools, a veteran who has had eleven years' experience in this responsible situation—addressed the assembly. Mr. RANDALL said that the system of common school government under which we are now working, had been fifty-five years established, and within that time New-York had erected fifty-five stately school palaces like that in which he stood, and from the time, within his memory, when the Public School system of this city cost but a paltry $5,000 annually, for the instruction of 500 pupils, our free educational institutions had risen to the dignity of a cost exceeding two millions a year for the education of more than 200,000 of the city's children; and now every year we are compelled to erect vast and costly edifices for school purposes; yet our tax-ridden people never murmur at taxation for the support of our schools. Mr. RANDALL said that there are 50,000 children in New-York who are to be reared to a career of crime, and he held that the State should be empowered to take these children from the streets, and constrain them to attend the Public Schools.

After a duet by Miss AGNES JACKSON and Mr. WILLIAM M. BAKER, Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS was introduced. It was, he said, delightful to escape the tumult of a war like that through which we had passed, and to enter the eddies of peace and security. It was not quite six months since he addressed a public school in San Francisco, and he was proud in being able to say that the same noble edifices which we devote to educational purposes here, are to be found dotting the continent from the Empire City to the Golden Gate. The fact assured him of the country's future greatness, for it is not to California and Nevada that we are to look for the true wealth of the nation—it is to our public schools. Observing the plaster statuettes of LINCOLN and WASHINGTON, CLAY and WEBSTER, and others, surrounding the room, the reverend gentleman reverently installed the busts of LINCOLN the Saviour and WASHINGTON the Father of his country.

Speeches were also made by Rev. THOMAS STREET and Inspector JAMES W. GERARD, and Hon. Judge CHARLES P. DALY was called upon, but found not to be in attendance.

This school edifice is one of the finest in the city, having been erected at a cost of $105,000. The school is to be officered thus:

Grammar Department—Principal, L. H. Waters. Vice-Principal, Wm. M. Baker. Assistants—First, T. J. Meighan; Second, Edward E. Burnet; Third, O. M. Chapman; Fourth, M. Henry Close; Fifth, Mary A. Colston; Sixth, Agnes Jackson; Seventh, Jane Caldwell; Eighth, Virginia Blake; Ninth, Sarah L. Moore; Tenth, Ellen D. Traphagen; Eleventh, Jennie Ure; Twelfth, Miss Pardee; Thirteenth, Miss Barrett; Fourteenth, Edwin H. Crandell, floating teacher and general assistant.

Primary Department.—Principal, Olive Pack. Vice-Principal, Hannah M. Rouse. Assistants—First, Margaret McGigor; Second, Kate Gregg; Third, Matilda Jacacks; Fourth, Cornelia Schureman; Fifth, Kate Lilken; Sixth, Marian Lindsay; Seventh, Janet McDougal; Eighth, Helen Russell; Ninth, Isabel Arnot; Tenth, Maria Taber; Eleventh, Mary White; Twelfth, Emma Richards.

Out-Door Sports.

QUOITING—THE OPENING OF THE NORMAL CLUB GROUNDS.

Yesterday afternoon there was quite a numerous gathering of the leading quoit-players of the metropolis and its vicinity, at the fine quoit grounds of the Normal Club of New-York, which are located at the rear of No. 744 Broadway, near the corner of Astor-place, the occasion being the opening games of the season. This locality was, last season, the scene of some of the finest contests at quoits played in this country. This year the Normal Club of New-York have engaged it for the season, and in conjunction with the St. Andrew's and New-York Clubs, there will be games played on these grounds every fine day among the members of one or other of these organizations. The grounds are open from 6 A. M. to dark each day, and quoit-players in general are invited by the President of the Normal Club to drop in and join with their members in their games when opportunity offers.

The proceedings yesterday were marked by a series of games, the prize in which was a handsome silver medal, to be awarded to the victor in the majority of the games played. The series were commenced with a match between Messrs. HUDSON and CRITTENDEN, which was won by the former by a score of 15 to 13. This was followed by a game between Messrs. CLIFTON and SHARP, which the former won easily by a score of 15 to 8. The third trial lay between Messrs. SHARP and DONWORTH, Jr., the noted cricketer coming on triumphant by a game of 15 to 4. The fourth game was a very interesting match, the contestants being Messrs. HUDSON and CLIFTON, the former giving the latter the large odds of 5 in a game of 15 points up. The result proved that this handicap arrangement was not exactly the thing, for CLIFTON won by a score of 15 to 10, which was nearly equivalent to a victory without odds. The last game of the tourney was a one-sided affair between Messrs. CLIFTON and SHARP, the former winning easily by a score of 15 to 5. This, of course, gave Mr. HARRY CLIFTON the prize, and the medal was accordingly awarded to him. It was a very neat one, having on one side of it the words, "Normal Club," with the device of a hand holding a ring quoit; and on the other side was the inscription, "Presented to HARRY CLIFTON by the officers of the club for skillful play in the opening tourney, of May 11, 1865."

The tourney concluded, several first-class matches were arranged among the leading players present, the two following being especially noteworthy. The first of these—both of which were played on the upper ground, the lower one being occupied by a less skillful but more jolly party of players—was a contest between Messrs. SMITH, HUDSON and CLIFTON on the one hand, and Messrs. MCLAREN, CRITTENDEN and STANTON on the other, the latter being the victors by a score of 15 to 12. This was a finely contested match, and a splendid display of the beauties of the game. The second match was a trial of skill between four of the most celebrated players in the country, viz.: Messrs. MCLAREN and LYONS and GIBSON and FERGUSON. This match was to have been one of 21 points up, but before it could be concluded the storm put a stop to play, the score at the time standing 10 to 7 in favor of MCLAREN and LYONS. Thus closed the day's play, and the club then adjourned to their rooms in Mr. DENHAM'S saloon, and went to certain festive arrangements of a social character appropriate as a wind-up for such an enjoyable occasion. The officers of the Normal Club of New-York are as follows: President, JOHN MERSINO Esq.; Vice-President, H. CLIFTON; Treasurer, R. S. DUNHAM; Secretary, E. G. GLASSON.

The Turf.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.—Match $1,000, p. p., mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. Mace named b. g. Dandy Jim	1	1	1
S. McLaughlin named blk. g. Hot Water	2	2	2

Time—2:46; 2:48; 2:45½.

Dandy Jim was the favorite at 100 to 75 before the start, but after that any amount of odds could be had for the asking that the stallion would win. The black had not the ghost of a chance from the beginning to the end of the contest.

Income Tax and Repairs.

In the income tax circulars now furnished to tax-payers, there is no item set down to be deducted for repairs to property, and it has been stated that none would be allowed. This, however, is a mistake, as the following note will show, as it is written undoubtedly upon instructions from the Commissioner of Internal revenue:

To the Taxpayers of the Fourteenth District of New-York:

In my circular letter, published in the *Evening Journal* a few days since, I stated that no deductions could be allowed for repairs or insurance upon the house occupied by the owner thereof.

The commissioner has quite recently decided that these items are regarded as deductable from any income whatever.

Only one-fifth of the amount expended in repairing such house during the preceding five years, however, is deductable on account of repairs. Any person, therefore, can deduct the interest on incumbrances, repairs and insurance upon the house used or occupied by himself or his family in his own right, or in the right of his wife.

Said deduction must be kept separate from rented property, and entered with supplementary deductions, page three, income blank.

JOHN G. TREADWELL,
Assessor Fourteenth District, New-York.

POSTPONED.—The eulogy upon President LINCOLN, advertised to be delivered last evening, at Cooper Institute, by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, has been postponed until the evening of the 1st of June next. The Chairman of the meeting, WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., in announcing the postponement, said that the members of the association who had prepared this treat for the citizens of New-York, very much regretted, that owing to the severe storm and other unfavorable circumstances which it was unnecessary to mention, there should be any disappointment. Those who had purchased tickets, he said, would have them returned at the door, and they would be good for the evening of the 1st proximo. The audience, which, considering the circumstances, was quite large, seemed well satisfied with that arrangement.

THE NEW THREE-CENT COIN.—A few specimens of the new three-cent coin are in circulation. The size of the piece is precisely that of the dime. The obverse bears the head of Liberty, with the legend "United States of America," and the date "1865." The reverse has the Roman numerals "III," surrounded by a wreath. The edge of the coin is plain, unlike that of the ten-cent piece, which is milled. When new, the piece has a silvery lustre, but the large proportion of copper employed will probably cause it to tarnish rapidly. The law authorizing the issue of this coin, passed March 3, 1865, makes it a legal tender for all sums not exceeding sixty cents,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4253 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH

The Second and Fifth Corps Arrive Near Alexandria.

They Meet with the Kindest Treatment on the Way from Richmond.

Sherman's Veterans will Begin to Arrive About Sunday.

The Army of Georgia in the Van, Followed by the Army of Tennessee.

Sherman's Cavalry Pass Richmond on Wednesday and will Arrive on Sunday.

Four Complete Armies to be Present at the Great Review.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 12.

The Fifth and Second Army Corps arrived and went into camp this afternoon at Bailey's Cross-roads, about five miles in the rear of Alexandria, having made the march from Richmond in about six days and a half. All along the route they met with the kindest treatment, and the deportment of the troops toward the citizens was of the most courteous character. The ground on which the troops are encamped to-night was covered by the encampment of McCLELLAN'S host in the Winter of 1861-2, before the real fighting had begun. Not a few of the men who participated in the great review held at Bailey's Cross-roads, in the early months of 1862, are to-day back on the same grounds, conquerors in the war of which they then scarce comprehended the magnitude. Gen. MEADE'S headquarters are about two miles in the rear of Fort Albany, which commands the approach to Long Bridge. He was in the city to-day, attended by a portion of his staff. The Second, Fifth and Ninth Corps are all now encamped within a few miles of Alexandria.

Gen. SHERMAN'S army will begin to arrive about Sunday. The wing under Gen. SLOCUM, the Army of Georgia, which moved from Richmond via Germanis Ford and Warrenton Junction, will probably reach the vicinity of their camps first, and the Army of Tennessee, under temporary command of Gen. LOGAN, will arrive by Tuesday of next week. The latter army are encamped in the vicinity of Hanover Court-house to-night. Gen. HOWARD, who commands the Army of the Tennessee, and Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., commanding the Seventeenth Army Corps, arrived in this city this morning. Gen. SHERMAN, who arrived in Richmond on Tuesday, will move overland with the troops, and will not therefore arrive here until Sunday or Monday next.

Gen. SHERIDAN'S cavalry corps passed through Richmond on Wednesday, and their guidons will be discerned fluttering over the hills of Fairfax by Sunday afternoon. The arrival of this body will complete the concentration of troops here for the present. Thus seven corps of infantry and one of cavalry, with the full complement of artillery, aside from the large body of troops in the defences of Washington—in other words, four separate armies will be encamped in and around Washington during the next two weeks.

Public expectation is on tiptoe to know when the great review will take place, but the official announcement is not yet made.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, }
BAILEY'S CROSS-ROADS, Va., Friday, May 12. }

This corps arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, having marched from Burkesville, via Petersburgh and Richmond, since the 2d inst. The troops are in excellent condition, and in the best of spirits, notwithstanding the hardships endured on the march. No incident of importance occurred on the march, beyond the fact that the inhabitants generally displayed the most friendly feeling toward the troops, and spoke in high terms of their excellent behavior. They abstained altogether from depredations on private property, and paid for whatever they obtained from the citizens of the country through which they passed. There was very little straggling among the troops of this corps. All appeared anxious to get to their journey's end as soon as possible, and the officers had but little trouble to keep the men in the column. The route of march was from Richmond through by Hanover Court-house, Bowling Green, Fredericksburgh, and Fairfax Court-house. The Second Corps is about six miles in the rear of the Fifth, and will probably be in camp south of the defences of Washington to-night. This corps marched from a few miles southwest of Burkesville, by way of Richmond, Hanover Court-house, Jarrett's Mills, and Fredericksburgh. All along the route corps, as well as the Fifth, has met with the most courteous treatment by the citizens, and its officers deserve great credit for their conduct in restraining the troops from committing any depredation on the property or persons of those they met with. The members of the corps of all ranks are in excellent condition, but anxious to get to their homes. They expect to go into camp on the right of the Fifth Corps, extending from Bailey's Cross-roads toward Alexandria. The Second Corps is followed by the command of Gen. SLOCUM, comprising the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps. In the rear of these is the Sixth Corps and SHERIDAN'S cavalry; and these again are followed by the command of Gen. HOWARD, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps. They will all be in camp in this vicinity by Monday night, and it is expected that a grand review of both armies—that of the Potomac and SHERMAN'S—will take place on the 20th inst., in the open fields in this neighborhood. If such an event does take place, it will be the grandest military display ever witnessed in this country, and a most appropriate closing of the great war of the Rebellion.

H. H. YOUNG.

THE BORDER RAIDERS.

Reappearance of Sanders in Print—The St. Albans Raiders Discharged.

MONTREAL, Friday, May 12.

SANDERS, in an address to the people of Europe, styles the proclamation of President JOHNSON for the capture of the rebel conspirators, as mendacious and ferocious, and says, conclusive testimony will be sent to Europe, that it is founded on forged papers and subborned testimony.

GREGG, one of the St. Albans raiders, was before the court to-day. His counsel stated that the Washington Government had no further demand for his extradition, and he was accordingly discharged.

Mustering Out of Pennsylvania Troops—They Remain in Washington for the Grand Review.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, May 12.

The order for mustering out the Pennsylvania troops shortly to arrive in the State is fixed as follows:

Those troops organized in the eastern portion of the State will be paid and mustered out at Philadelphia; those organized in the centre, at Harrisburgh; and those organized in the western, at Pittsburgh.

It is understood that these troops will turn in their arms at Washington.

None of the troops will be sent North from Washington until after the grand review, which is to take place on the south side of the Potomac, in the course of a few days.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 12.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF COTTON.

The following amended regulations for the purchase of the cotton of the insurrectionary States on Government account have just been issued by the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 9.

1. Agents shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to purchase for the United States, under special instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, products of States declared to be in insurrection at such places as may, from time to time, be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as markets or places of purchase. Agents heretofore appointed for the places designated under previous regulations, will continue their agencies as if appointed under these regulations.

2. Before entering upon the discharge of his duty, each of the agents so appointed shall execute a bond, with sureties in the prescribed form, in a penal sum, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty, and that he shall not engage, directly or indirectly, in the purchase of products on private account, nor be in any way interested in the products purchased by him, or the proceeds or profits arising therefrom.

3. The operations of purchasing agents shall be confined to the single article of cotton, and they shall give public notice at the place to which they may be assigned that they will purchase, in accordance with these regulations, all cotton not captured or abandoned, which may be brought to them.

4. To meet the requirements of the eighth section of the act of July 2, 1864, the agents shall receive all cotton so brought, and forthwith return to the seller three-fourths thereof, which portion shall be an average grade of the whole, according to the certificate of a sworn expert or sampler.

5. All cotton purchased and resold by purchasing agents shall be exempt from all fees and all internal taxes, and the agent selling shall mark the same "Free," and furnish to the purchaser a bill of sale clearly and accurately describing the character and quantity sold, and containing a certificate that it is exempt from taxes and fees as above.

6. Purchasing agents shall keep a full and accurate record of all their transactions, including the names of all persons from whom they make purchases, the date of the purchase, a description of the cotton purchased by them, and the quantity and quality thereof, also of the one-quarter retained by them. A transcript of this record will be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury on the first day of each month.

7. Sales of the cotton retained by the purchasing agents under regulation fourth, as the difference between three-fourths the market price and the full price thereof in the City of New-York, may be made by such agents, at such places and times, and in such manner as may be directed in special instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, where such sales are not to authorized, the agents shall, without delay, ship it to New-York, on the best terms possible, consigned, until otherwise directed, to S. DRAPER, cotton agent and disbursing officer at that place. Bills of lading in triplicate for such shipment must be taken, one of which shall be sent to the agent at New-York, one to Secretary of the Treasury, and one retained by the purchasing agent.

8. Prior to the close of each month, and in sufficient time for the necessary action, the purchasing agent shall prepare and forward to the Commissioner of Customs a full estimate of the probable expenses of his office for the month next ensuing, the amount of which, together with any sum found due, from inadequacy of former estimate, or less so much as may remain unexpended from any amount previously sent, will be transmitted to said purchasing agent. Purchasing agents will require receipts in triplicate for all moneys paid by them. One of which receipts shall be forwarded to the disbursing officer; one to the first Auditor of the Treasury, with his accounts, and one retained by the agent.

9. All agents are prohibited from purchasing any product of an insurrectionary State which shall have been captured by the military or naval forces of the United States, or which shall have been abandoned by the lawful owner thereof.

10. These regulations, which are intended to revoke and annul all others on the subject heretofore made, will take effect and be in force on and after May 10, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary Treasury.

Approved, Executive Chamber, Washington, May 9, 1865. ANDREW JOHNSON.

MEXICAN EMIGRATION.

The Mexican emigration business here is attracting little or no attention. The whole excitement is very much exaggerated. The snobs think there is some significance in the fact that Gen. GRANT dined with the Mexican Minister on Tuesday last. If he should dine with the new French Minister next week, would that give MAXIMILIAN a longer lease to his empire?

DINING GEN. GRANT.

A great many persons of note are anxious to have Gen. GRANT dine with them; but it does not follow that he indorses their politics.

THE CABINET VISIT SECRETARY SEWARD.

President JOHNSON and those members of the Cabinet present at the meeting held yesterday, called upon the Secretary of State, who insisted on giving each one of them his right hand, although his right arm was broken when he fell from his carriage. He hopes to be at the department next week, and to present the new French Minister.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The government to-day paid to the Central Pacific Railroad Company one and a half million dollars, it being the first installment due on the completion of their first section of thirty miles. Another section will soon be completed.

THE REBEL PIRATE.

The Navy Department received to-day, advices of the arrival of the rebel ram *Stonewall*, at Nassau. Should her design of operating on our coast be carried out, she will receive a warm reception, as ample preparations have been made for her. Persons here who know her commander, PAGE, believe he will abandon his enterprise on learning of the collapse of the rebellion. Should he persist in his piratical designs he will, when captured, be immediately hung as a pirate.

CLOSE OF THE HARRIS TRIAL.

After deliberating upon the testimony and arguments in the Harris case, the court, to-day, agreed upon the finding and judgment, and after certifying the same to the Judge-Advocate-General, adjourned *sine die*. The matter is now in the hands of Judge HOLT for his revision, and until he shall approve or disapprove the action of the court-martial, the judgment will not be promulgated.

GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Gov. PIERPOINT expects to leave Alexandria on Monday next for Richmond, taking with him his State officers, for the purpose of establishing the Government of Virginia at the capital of that State. It is expected that he will take up his residence at the Governor's Mansion on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 12.

The advance of the Army of the Potomac arrived near Alexandria to-day. Gen. MEADE reached Washington this morning. He has established his headquarters at Fort Albany, two miles from Alexandria. The Fifth Army Corps was passing through Fairfax to-day, and will encamp between Arlington and Vienna. Gen. DWIGHT'S division, of Maj.-Gen. WILCOX'S corps, was reviewed this afternoon, near Fort Bunker Hill, north of the city. This command is composed of the brigades of Gens. BEALS, DAVIS and FESSENDEN.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERALS.

Gen. HOWARD, Commander of the Army of the Tennessee, is in the city, and also Gen. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., from Gen. SHERMAN'S army. Gen. BECKWITH, Commissary-in-Chief of SHERMAN'S army, has reached Alexandria.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

The reporters of the press were to-day again unsuccessful in their application for admission to the Military Court, now engaged in the trial of the assassination conspirators. It is believed, however, that some arrangement has been officially made for the publication of such testimony and proceedings pending the trial, as may not result in injury to the public and the ends of justice. The court has a corps of sworn reporters. Messrs. F. A. AIKEN and J. W. CLAMPITT, of this city, appear as counsel for Mrs. SURRATT and W. O. LAUGHLIN. It is more than probable that Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON will act as advisory counsel for Mrs. SURRATT. FREDERICK STONE, of Maryland, and THOS. EWING, Jr., appear as counsel for Dr. SAMUEL A. MUDD and HARROLD. It is not known whether the other prisoners have procured counsel. The prisoners are all humanely treated and provided with necessary comforts, but subject to close custody.

PASSPORTS.

Seven hundred passports were issued by the State Department during April. The present month, however, promises a largern umber—three hundred and sixty-seven passports having been issued up to last night, the majority of which were to Germans, who propose visiting their homes for the purpose of prevailing on their friends to return with them and avail themselves of the fine opportunities soon to be presented at the South for improving their condition.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The State Department has been officially informed that the International Exhibition to be held at Bergen, Norway, next Summer, will embrace all kinds of fish, from the whale to the minnow, fishing tackle, products and preservations of fish, models of ships, boats, barrels, boxes, &c. As the subject cannot fail to prove interesting to the fishing and trading community of New-England, the United States Minister at Stockholm trusts the enterprise and ingenuity of his countrymen will contribute to the attractions of the occasion.

An official notice is also published in relation to the International Exhibition at Oporto, Portugal.

Space has been allotted in the building for products of American manufacture and industry, and an invitation is extended to forward samples of such products as are intended to be placed in the Crystal Palace in time to reach their destination and be properly arranged before the opening of the exhibition, which will probably take place some time in August next, and continue open till the end of the present year.

THE JAMES RIVER CANAL.

The James River Canal is again undergoing repair, preparatory to being reopened its entire length. Boats are already running up to Columbia, and the canal is soon expected to be open to Lynchburgh, where there is considerable tobacco ready for shipment.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Chief-Justice CHASE and party were in Beaufort harbor, N. C., on the 7th, and left the same evening for Wilmington. At Beaufort civilities were exchanged with Gen. SHERMAN and staff, who were just leaving on their way to Richmond.

THE FLIGHT OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Powelton, Hancock County, Georgia, where JEFF. DAVIS is reported to have been last Friday night, is near the centre of the State, just about one day's fast ride from Washington, in Wilkes County, where he was reported the day previous. The route he was pursuing would bring him directly in the path of WILSON and his troopers, who had been fully advised of his movements by telegraph.

DISTRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Reliable advices received here from the interior of North Carolina represent that there is much distress there for the necessaries of life, and that agricultural pursuits are much retarded by the want of stock and agricultural implements; neither is there money to procure these things, and those who take goods thither expecting to sell out at a heavy profit in greenbacks will be much disappointed. The first thing that needs to be done is to put the means to purchase in the hands of the people of the State by gathering up and bringing out the large amounts of cotton and tobacco, turpentine, &c., which are the only resources possessed by the people with which to begin life and business anew.

REVENUE DEDUCTIONS.

As some confusion exists concerning deductions, the following, obtained from the Bureau of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, may settle the difficulty:

The amount paid out for insurance and for usual and ordinary repairs upon buildings and lands, not exceeding the average paid for repairs for the preceding five years, may be deducted from one's income in making his returns. This rule is applicable not only to property renters, but to the property occupied by the tax payer; for instance: if the total repairs have been $500, the deduction for the year cannot exceed $100, although the expenditure may be greater. Permanent improvements or betterments, made to increase the value of the property, cannot be deducted.

Attorney-General SPEED, having duly considered the important and interesting questions suggested by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue touching the recent legislation of Congress with reference to the office of Assistant Assessor of the Internal Revenue and which were submitted to him by Secretary McCULLOCH, expresses his opinion for these reasons:

1. That the provisions of the act of 1865, vesting the power of appointing Assistant Assessors in the respective Assessors is clearly unconstitutional.

2. That the President is, by the Constitution, vested with authority to appoint Assistant Assessors under the existing circumstances. When Congress creates such offices, and omits to provide for appointments to them, or provides in an unconstitutional way for such appointments, the offices are within the meaning of the Constitution offices of the United States, whose appointments are not therein otherwise provided for, and the power of appointing such officers devolves on the President.

Assistant Assessors, under the views here expressed, are within that class. The provision in the act of 1865, touching those officers, being null and void, and the act of 1864, to the extent just mentioned, being repealed, there is in effect no existing legislation which confers on any public authority the power of appointing those officers. The constitutional power of the President is in this emergency called into exercise. He alone has authority to commission Assistant Assessors.

3. As to whether it is the duty of the President to exercise the power of appointment in the case of these officers, the Attorney-General says if the President should be of the opinion that he possesses the power constitutionally to make the appointments, it is clearly his duty to exercise that power.

He says in conclusion: It will be observed, let me remark, that the action of the President, in appointing to the office in question, will not preclude or affect judicial inquiry and decision in the points that have been presented. If two persons should claim the authority of exercising in any assessment district the office of assistant assessor, one by the appointment of the President and the other by appointment of the assessor, the question would then be peculiarly one for judicial determination, whether either and which of such persons be entitled to exercise the office. But I apprehend that practically no such contestation will arise. I understand that heretofore the Assessors have virtually exercised the power of appointing their assistants, and it is not improbable that the President, if he commissions the officers, will adopt substantially the same course as that pursued under the act of 1864 by the Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM FORT MONROE.

Return of Supplies to Washington—Warm Weather.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, May 11.

In anticipation of the arrival of the various armies at Alexandria and Washington, large amounts of supplies of all kinds have been dispatched from here. A fleet of 30 forage and 10 commissary vessels sailed from here yesterday and to-day. The destination of all vessels loaded with supplies, consigned to City Point and Richmond, has been changed.

After an unusually long Winter, the weather has become exceedingly warm. Fruit of all kinds is gradually making its appearance, and strawberries, green peas and other vegetables are quite plenty and cheap.

The steamer *Fulton* arrived here to-day from Hilton Head.

LAST OF THE PIRATES.

The Rebel Ram Stonewall at Anchor Off Nassau.

She Makes the Trip from Teneriffe in Six Days.

Depredations Committed by Her on the Way.

The steamer *Corsica*, Capt. LE MESSURIER, arrived, yesterday morning, at this port, with advices from Havana to the 6th, and from Nassau to the 8th inst. The news from Havana is not later than previously received.

The Nassau *Guardian*, says that the Confederate steamer *Stonewall*, Capt. PAGE, from Teneriffe, arrived at Nassau on the 6th instant, for coals and repairs. She captured and bonded the *New Light*, from Baltimore, on her way here. When the *Corsica* left she was lying outside the harbor. Having learned of the downfall of the rebel Confederacy, the officers of the *Stonewall* may attempt to dispose of her to some neutral Power. It is hardly probable that the authorities at Nassau and other ports will, after the reception of President JOHNSON'S recent proclamation, venture to furnish supplies to this privateer, and her career must necessarily come to a speedy close.

The *Stonewall*, formerly the *Olinde*, is a vessel of immense strength and great capacity for mischief. She is about one hundred and seventy-five feet long over all, and thirty feet beam. She is fitted with a spur or ram twenty feet in length, made of wrought-iron, and strongly fastened to the ship. Her armor plating is five and a half inches thick, with a heavy, solid wood backing. She has two immovable turrets, the forward one armed with a 300-pounder Armstrong rifle gun, and the latter with two 200-pounder Armstrongs. The decks are of wood, with iron plating an inch thick beneath. She has two keels, two rudders, a double reversible screw and four engines of great power. Her main deck is said to be not more than five feet above the water. He sides slope in considerably, to glance off shot. She is brig-rigged, and carries about seventy men.

This formidable privateer was constructed at Bordeaux in 1864, ostensibly for the Danish Government, but really for the rebels. Her open transfer to the rebel authorities being, however, prevented by the protests of Minister DAYTON, she was taken to Copenhagen, and, in a few days' time, put to sea as a "Confederate cruiser." On the 4th of February, 1865, she arrived at Ferrol, Spain, and a few days later the United States war ships *Niagara* and *Sacramento* arrived at the same port. On the 21st of March the *Stonewall* proceeded to Lisbon, followed by the American vessels. Leaving Lisbon, she sailed to Teneriffe, arriving there on March 31. On the 1st of April she again put to sea, since which time we have heard nothing from her until she now turns up at Nassau.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Asia's Mails—Comments of the French Press on the Assassination of Mr. Lincoln—Letter from Louis Blanc.

The mails of the *Asia* reached this city at a late hour last night. We have space only for a few comments from the French press on the assassination of President LINCOLN:

From the Avenir National.

The telegraph brings disastrous news, which will certainly be a cause of mourning for all Europe. President LINCOLN is murdered. The great citizen has fallen a martyr to his cause—but his triumphant cause. The death of one citizen, however illustrious and however great, cannot compromise the destinies of a people whose institutions are democratic and free. But if it may be confidently said that the triumph of the people of the United States will not be imperilled by the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, one cannot but feel a certain degree of anxiety at seeing removed from the political scene the man who, with the prestige of authority, united to spotless patriotism, might have moderated the passions of his fellow-citizens, transported by the enthusiasm of victory.

From the Temps.

We wish we could doubt the truth of this news, but it unfortunately comes in too unquestionable a shape. We have no fears of the greatness of the Union nor for American liberty. A crime never yet saved a lost cause. But everybody must feel that the Union, the South as the North, has North, has been wounded by the bullet which has taken off this great citizen in the midst of such critical circumstances. It is unfortunately improbable that the present Vice-President, Mr. JOHNSON, will be found of a calibre to fill the void left by the austere and firm ABRAHAM LINCOLN. We will venture upon no precipitate judgment. It is to be hoped, for the honor of humanity, that this odious crime may have been but the work of some isolated fanatic. It would be too sad to see a lost cause respond by a murder to the magnanimity of the conquerors. At all events, it may be safely affirmed that the crime is as useless as detestable. Mr. LINCOLN dies covered with the purest glory that ever crowned a statesman, but his work will survive him, and the greatest of liberty's victories will not have been gained in vain. The providential mission of the United States does not depend upon the life of any one man; and that liberty which created Mr. LINCOLN, and which he has served, will raise up successors worthy of him.

From the Siecle.

At the moment of finishing the lines now before the reader we have received frightful news—may it even yet be contradicted—President LINCOLN has been assassinated by a pistol shot; an attempt upon Mr. SEWARD'S life has also been made; it is feared that he will succumb. The dispatch gives no other details. The emotion it is producing is profound and universal. One more victim has fallen for the cause of liberty and humanity.

LETTER FROM LOUIS BLANC.

The following letter has been addressed by M. LOUIS BLANC to Mr. ADAMS:

LONDON, Thursday, April 27, 1865.

To Mr. Adams, Minister of the United States in England:

SIR: As a Frenchman, I feel bound to express to you the profound grief which I have felt at the news of the horrible crime to which Mr. LINCOLN has fallen the victim.

My feelings upon this lamentable occurrence are, I am sure, shared by all those of my countrymen resident in London whom I count among my friends.

We have all followed with heartfelt emotion the progress of the cause which the illustrious ABRAHAM LINCOLN so powerfully served; and our most ardent wishes are for the increasing prosperity of the great people which he so gloriously represented.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my earnest sympathies, and of my high consideration. LOUIS BLANC.

The Surrender of Dick Taylor—Raising a Steamer.

CAIRO, Friday, May 12.

Mobile papers of the 5th contain full particulars of the surrender of DICK TAYLOR, but no other news.

The steamships *Evening Star* and *Mississippi* had arrived at New-Orleans.

The steamship *St. Mary's*, sunk in Mobile Bay, has been raised, and will be immediately repaired; also the gunboat *Scotia*, and operations will be commenced on the *Laura* and *R. B. Hamilton* as soon as possible. The ironclads *Milwaukee* and *Osage* are hopeless wrecks.

At the instance of rebel officers, who say they cannot govern their men, Gen. WASHBURNE has established military posts at Holly Springs and Grenada for the protection of the people.

Cotton is arriving finely at Memphis. The market is active, and tends upward. Middling 31c.@34c.

PACIFICATION.

The New Order of Things in Alabama and Georgia.

NASHVILLE, Friday, May 12.

Maj.-Gen. STEADMAN arrived here to-day on his way to Washington, having been invited there by President JOHNSON with a view to a consultation as to the best policy to be pursued in the restoration of civil law in Alabama and Georgia.

Execution of a Guerrilla—Orders for the Execution of the Three Golden Circle Conspirators.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 12.

THOMAS MARTIN, a guerrilla, was executed here yesterday.

Orders for the execution of BOWLES, MILLIGAN and HERSEY, are published in a Cincinnati paper this morning. They are to be hung on the 19th.

FROM NORTH-CAROLINA.

Arms and Ordnance from Johnston's Army—His Men Devastating the Country—Gov. Vance gone Home—Efforts to Secure Gradual Emancipation—Movements of Chief-Justice Chase.

GREENSBORO, Friday, May 5.

Capt. J. MYERS, the ordnance officer who is detailed to receipt for the ordnance received by the United States from JOHNSTON'S army, states that he has received nearly 9,000 stand of arms. He thinks he will be able to gather up a few more. He will, probably, receive nearly 150 cannon. That portion of the army which would not surrender left at once, with their arms, taking their horses and equipments. It is also stated they took some of their light artillery with them.

Like an army of locusts, Gen. JOHNSTON'S men are absorbing everything in the shape of food, horses and plunder, to be found in the country through which they pass.

Gov. VANCE left here yesterday for his home in Buncombe County, having failed to obtain permission Gen. SCHOFIELD to return to Raleigh, to resume his functions as Governor of North Carolina.

Gov. GRAHAM, Hon. JOHN A. GILMER and Hon. BEDFORD BROWN, waited on Gen. SCHOFIELD at this point, while here the other day, and asked permission to go to Washington to see if they could not prevail upon President JOHNSON to continue Gov. VANCE and the present Legislature in power, and also to see if they could not receive gradual emancipation instead of immediate emancipation. This request was respectfully declined. If a new election is ordered, Gov. VANCE'S friends, who compose the wealth and aristocracy of the State, say that they will run him against Mr. HOLDEN on the gradual emancipation platform, and all confident of success.

The order of Gen. SCHOFIELD, proclaiming freedom to the slaves of this State, has created a great sensation here and elsewhere, as it was unexpected by the leading slaveholders, who hoped to hold on to them under a gradual emancipation system.

RALEIGH, Saturday, May 6.

Chief Justice CHASE will go down the coast to New-Orleans, thence up the Mississippi and back to Washington. His visit is of a judicial character.

From him it is ascertained that the administration will continue military rule in the rebellious States until they are thoroughly reconciled to immediate emancipation and the policy of the government, which gives great satisfaction here.

FRON PORT ROYAL.

The Andersonville Prisoners—How they were Turned Loose by the Rebels—Fearful Mortality in the Prison Pens.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, from Port Royal on the 9th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

The Port Royal *New South*, of May 6, contains the following:

The steamer *Wm. P. Clyde* arrived here on the 3d from Jacksonville, Fla., with Union officers and privates—part of a large number—supposed to be about 3,200 who are coming into Jacksonvill every hour from the Anderson prison pen.

The rebels finding it impossible to feed them, brought them within a few miles of our lines and turned them loose. Nearly the whole number have already arrived at Jacksonville and are being provided for as well as possible by the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Department of Gen. VOGDES' District. They are now receiving clothing and other articles necessary to making a decent appearance in a civilized community. Many of them are badly troubled with scurvy, chronic diarhœa and other diseases. About 20 poor fellows were left at Andersonville, probably to die—as they were too sick to be removed.

The following horrible account is furnished us by First Lieut. M. G. WILSON, of the Ninth United States Colored Troops, who returned on the *Clyde*:

STATEMENT OF DEATHS AMONG THE UNION PRISONERS CONFINED AT ANDERSONVILLE, GA., FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING JAN. 31, 1865.

February, 1864, 1; March, 282; April, 575; May, 708; June, 1,201; July, 1,748; August, 2,991; September, 2,677; October, 1,595; November, 494; December, 168; January, 1865, 199. Total, 12,640.

The total number who have died at Andersonville since the establishment of that infernal pen, exceeds 17,000.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Garrisons in Mississippi Rebuilding Telegraphs—The Flood at New-Orleans—Restoration Convention at Vicksburgh.

CAIRO, Friday, May 11.

Military garrisons have been established at Gallatin and Brookhaven, Miss., for the protection of the people, who are rejoicing to be peaceable.

All persons remaining in arms are declared to be outlaws.

The telegraph between Memphis and Mobile is completed, with the exception of about fifty miles.

The land-slide at Algiers, opposite New-Orleans, is still increasing, and doing immense damage. The country in the vicinity of Baton Rouge is inundated, and the crops are being rapidly destroyed.

A convention will be held at Vicksburgh, Miss., on the 5th of June, to inaugurate a movement for the restoration of the State to the Union. Loyal Mississippians in Memphis and its vicinity will attend the convention.

Some citizens of Memphis, charged with rejoicing over the murder of Mr. LINCOLN, have been sentenced to one year at hard labor.

Eight hundred bales of cotton have arrived at Memphis from the Yazoo River.

Cotton at Memphis is held above the views of buyers.

Railroad and Telegraph from Mobile to Columbus, Ky.—Confiscated Cotton in Alabama.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, May 7, }
via CAIRO, Saturday, May 12. }

MILTON BROWN, President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, has asked permission to open the road from Mobile to Columbus, Ky. He says it can be done in two weeks.

Telegraphic communication will be resumed within three days, Gen. CANBY having ordered the line to be repaired.

The ram *Cincinnati* convoyed four steamers from Selma to Mobile, having 2,500 bales of cotton on board, part of which it marked "C. S. A." Considerable cotton still remained at the river landing, but immense quantities were taken into the interior after the fall of Mobile, to prevent its being burned by the rebel cavalry.

Gen. STEELE and command will return to Mobile.

The conflict between the military, State and city officials is still unsettled, and is likely to remain so until another election.

The removal of restrictions on trade has given universal satisfaction at New-Orleans.

Cotton market flat; no sales.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Trade Dull—Snow in the Mountains—Trouble with Indians in Russian-America.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 10.

Local trade remains below general expectation. Revival of active movement still awaits transportation facilities and low rates of freight.

The heavy storms of the past Winter have left great quantities of snow on the mountain roads, especially those leading to Nevada.

The United States frigate *Lancaster* arrived to-day from Acapulco.

Greenbacks quiet at 71½.

The depression in the mining stocks continues probably owing to the fact that previous prices had been unduly inflated and the reaction went to the other extreme. GOULD & CARBY lately selling at 2,000, is down to 1,550; SAVAGE has fallen as much. Small stocks sympathize.

A dispatch from New-Westminster, British Columbia, describes the plundering of the British packet *Wanaimo*, near Bela Bella, April 6, by Indians from the Russian possessions. It is probable that a demand will be made on the Russian Government for compensation.

$13,762,300!

Another Great Day for the Popular Loan.

NEARLY FOURTEEN MILLION SUBSCRIBED

Nine Thousand Six Hundred Takers of Small Sums.

More Than Eight Millions a Day Since April 1.

Official Explanation of the Amount of Loan Authorized.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 12.

JAY COOKE reports the subscriptions to-day to the Seven-thirty Loan, from all parts of the Union, at $13,762,300. The following are the largest single subscriptions:

Third National Bank, Cincinnati, $1,555,000.
First National Bank, New-York, $1,000,000.
Second National Bank, Chicago, $545,000.
National Bank of the Republic, Boston, $1,900,000.
Second National Bank, Boston, $600,000.
First National Bank, Portland, Me., $500,000.
First National Bank, Syracuse, $200,000.
First National Bank, Philadelphia, $1,000,000.
First National Bank, Baltimore, $500,000.
FISK & HATCH, New-York, $1,128,700.
Fourth National Bank, $500,000.
Bank of North Bennington, Vt., $700,000.
National Bank of Metropolis, Washington, $600,000.
Second National Bank of Cleveland, $300,000.

There were also 9,618 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100 each.

A statement of the issues of the seven-thirty bonds is now circulating through the newspapers, whose inaccuracies we are required to correct. Congress, in July, 1864, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $400,000,000, in such form as he deemed best. Of this amount $100,000,000 was issued as ten-forties, $70,000,000 as five-twenties, and the balance, $230,000,000 as seven-thirties. On the 3d of March last Congress authorized a further loan of $600,000,000; $70,000,000 of this was taken and added to the $230,000,000 of seven-thirties issued under the act of July, 1864, to round it up to $300,000,000. This made the first series of the Seven-Thirty Loan. This left $530,000,000 unissued of the amount authorized by the last act. The issue of $300,000,000 of it, as seven-thirties, was directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The sale commenced on the 1st of April last. This was the second series of the Seven-Thirty Loan. Its sale has averaged between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 a day. Only about $35,000,000 of it remains, this 12th day of May. When it is all sold there will be left at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the Act of March 3, 1865, $230,000,000. It is presumed that this amount will be issued in the shape of a third series of the Seven-Thirty Loan, payable three years from the 15th of October next, and that it will have as rapid a sale as the preceding series have had. The Government will thus be enabled to pay all its dues to soldiers, contractors, and other creditors, and to liquidate all the floating claims against the Treasury. The public sentiment in large cities is that there never has been such prompt discharge of a national debt at the close of a great war—never in the world such a spectacle of a whole people pressing forward to supply the government with the means to pay off the vast body of war claims that succeed a war debt. All feel that the Secretary of the Treasury is entitled to the greatest praise for his successful management of his department, and the business-like energy and tact displayed in all of his plans and purposes. It is doubtless true that many deem the rate paid by the Government under our improved circumstances a high one, and that it could be reduced to a six per cent. currency loan, and it is supposed that Mr. MCCULLOCH has had this matter pressed upon his careful consideration. But his best and most earnest advisers insist that no change shall be made, and that the paltry amount saved to the Government would be no equivalent for the risk of a failure, or the risk of suppressing the present popular passion for the loan.

FROM ALBANY.

Gordon the Murderer—High Water—Produce on the Way to New-York.

ALBANY, Friday, May 12.

In the case of GEORGE E. GORDON, convicted of the murder of EWEN THOMPSON, a New-York cattle-dealer, at West Albany last Fall, the Supreme Court Judges, PECKHAM, MILLER and INGALLS, to-day affirmed the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The docks and piers here are again submerged, owing to the heavy rains of Wednesday and Thursday.

The boat *Deming*, with a cargo of oats from Buffalo, goes down the river to-night—fourteen days from Buffalo to New-York. Two loads of barley, two of flour, fifteen of oats, one of rye, five of wheat, one of malt, nine of corn and one of beans, have passed Fultonville, bound east.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Destructive Fires.

HOOLEY'S MINSTREL HALL PARTIALLY DESTROYED—THE WARDROBE AND STAGE SCENERY BURNED—FIRES IN WATER AND SCHERMERHORN STREETS.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the hall occupied by Hooley's Minstrels, on the corner of Court and Remsen streets. The flames originated on one corner of the stage, and soon enveloped the whole, destroying scenery, wardrobe and all the working machinery. A few articles of personal property were saved by Messrs. HUGHES, MUDGE and BLOODGOOD. The other minstrels lost all, valued in the aggregate at about $1,000. The loss sustained by the proprietor, Mr. R. M. HOOLEY, is estimated at $8,000, which is fully covered by insurance in the Nassau Company of Brooklyn. Mr. ROBERT VARICH, who keeps a saloon on the first floor, was damaged to the extent of $100, insured in the Firemen's Trust Company. The proprietor of the building is Mr. JAS. WEAVER. Loss about $1,000. Insured in the Brooklyn Company.

There is no doubt whatever but that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Some of the occupants on the opposite side of the street saw a man enter the second story window on the Remsen-street side about 6 o'clock A. M. This window opens in front of the stage. A confederate was on the outside. Smoke was seen to arise, and the man inside cried to the man without to shut the window, which he did. In half an hour afterward the flames burst forth. The incendiaries meanwhile escaped. Mr. HOOLEY offers a reward of $250 for the arrest and conviction of the incendiaries.

About 1¼ o'clock yesterday morning a fire originated in the lard oil factory of WM. BLANDE, No. 5 South 12 Water-street, in the rear. The building was entirely destroyed. Loss on building, $4,000 on stock, $3,000; and on fixtures, $2,000. Insured in the Commercial, Firemen's Trust and other companies.

KELLY & SLANE'S saloon, No. 61 Fulton street, immediately in front of the oil factory was damaged by water to the extent of $700. Insured. VALENTINE & BERGEN, wholesale grocers, No. 28, were damaged $500 by water; ABRAHAM INSLEE, No. 9 Commerce, Water-street, near Fulton, lost $500 by water. All insured for large amounts in nearly all the New-York and Brooklyn offices.

The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

Yesterday morning, about 7:30, a fire broke out in a stable owned by Mrs. RAPELYE, in the rear of No. 165

AGRICULTURAL.

THE GREAT STATE SHEEP FAIR.

First Exhibition of the New-York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, at Canandaigua—Its Great Success.

CANANDAIGUA, Tuesday, May 9, 1865.

This is a new organization, but already an important and influential one. It was organized last Fall at the time of the New-York State Agricultural Fair at Rochester. Its object is sufficiently suggested by its name. Its importance is best understood by a glance at the increasing wool production of the country. The character and dignity of this associated body of wool producers and sheep breeders may be indicated by the names of its officers, which are herewith given.

Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, of Cortlandt County, President.

Vice-Presidents—Lewis F. Allen, of Erie; Aaron Y. Baker, of Steuben; Davis Coesit, of Onondaga; Theo. S. Faxton, of Oneida; George H. Brown, of Dutchess; Winslow F. Watson, of Essex; Samuel Falle, of Westchester; D. W. Percey, of Rensselaer.

Corresponding Secretary—Hugh T. Brooks, Pearl Creek, Wyoming County.

Recording Secretary—D. D. T. Moore, Rochester.

Executive Committee—F. G. Marshall, of Steuben; Abram Stocking, of Livingston; James Geddes, of Onondaga; E. E. Brown, of Cayuga; Elijah Ennis, of Wayne.

The society held a winter meeting, in February, at Syracuse, for the discussion of topics of general and specific interest to wool-growers and sheep breeders, whereat it was decided to hold a State Sheep Fair and Shearing in the Spring. This beautiful town was finally selected as the location of the first fair, the citizens of this town undertaking to make the needed preparations and hospitably entertain the visitors.

So we are here; and to-night, as I write, in the inclosure are over five hundred of the finest sheep that were ever seen together, old sheep men say. And excellent judges, and men experienced in looking at sheep exhibitions, assert that such a sheep exhibition never was made in the United States, and certainly not, of equal value and perfection, in the world. Most of these exhibited, are fine wooled—few of the middle and coarser wooled sheep being on exhibition. The American merinos are the great feature of the exhibition, and the President, who is well known as a writer on sheep husbandry, and a large sheep owner, said he had never seen a finer lot of sheep together, nor so few poor ones among the same number.

They are exhibited in five different classes. American merinos constitute the first class. The following are the names of the exhibitors who have made entries in this class up to to-night:

A. H. Clapp, Pompey, N. Y.	E. B. Pottle, Naples, N. Y.
R. A. Avery, Gloversville, N. Y.	H. M. Boardman, Gorham, N. Y.
Hall & Randall, Addison, Vt.	Harlow Brothers, Darien, N. Y.
L. F. Schofield, Pittsford, N. Y.	Dolos Blodgett, Gorham, N. Y.
John Waltmann, Canandaigua, N. Y.	Marriner & Bronson, East Bloomfield, N. Y.
Wm. W. Heath, Cazenovia, N. Y.	Stephen Francis, Bristol, N. Y.
David Cossitt, Canandaigua, N. Y.	John P. and W. W. Ray, Honeoye.
L. J. Burgess and D. W. Percy, North Hoosick, N. Y.	C. D. Sweet, North Bennington, Vt.
James H. Simmons, Canandaigua, N. Y.	S. S. Percy, North Hoosick, N. Y.
A. H. McMillan, Canandaigua, N. Y.	John C. Sweet, North Hoosick, N. Y.
James Sherburne, East Bloomfield, N. Y.	F. Townsend, Pavilion, N. Y.
Wm. M. Holmes, Greenwich, N. Y.	Geo. Clark, Ystes, N. Y.
J. H. Chapin, Hopewell, N. Y.	Charles E. Shephard, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Dorton Bostwick, Potter, N. Y.	T. S. Steele, Shushan, N. Y.
Arnold & Green, Graham, N. Y.	C. Sherman, Henrietta.
H. J. Jarvis, Canandaigua, N. Y.	S. J. Horee, Leroy, N. Y.
Abraham Stocking, York, N. Y.	O. Q. Lewis, Prattsburgh, N. Y.
Wm. Steward, York, N. Y.	J. C. & S. T. Short, Livonia, N. Y.
J. N. & D. D. Johnson, Ovid, N. Y.	M. F. Gibbs, Livonia, N. Y.
Pitts, Wiley & Parish, Honeoye.	G. S. Curtis & Butler, N. Y.
H. Robinson, Cornwall, Vt.	A. J. & G. D. Downing, Palmyra.
S. C. Parsbill, Cornwall, Vt.	M. Norton & Son, E. Bloomfield, N. Y.
G. N. Swan, Honeoye, N. Y.	Atwood & Allen, Venice Centre, N. Y.
J. C. Tuft, West Bloomfield, N. Y.	Alonzo Knowles & Brothers, Plymouth, N. Y.
Stephen Francis, Bristol, N. Y.	C. Hibbard, Pompey, N. Y.
H. H. B. Rogers, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.	Hiram Hand, Genoa, N. Y.
A. D. Bennett, Livonia, N. Y.	H. Allen, Venice Centre, N. Y.
Henry Green, Middlesex.	Allen H. Avery, Manlius, N. Y.

The second class is distinguished as Fine Merinos. The exhibitors in this class are:

Wm. Chamberlain, Red Hook, N. Y.	Abraham Stocking, York, N. Y.
Carl Hine, Red Hook, N. Y.	Pitts & Wiley, Honeoye.
E. & R. Pratt, Gorham, N. Y.	Pierce & Fellows, Manlius, N. Y.
A. & D. Bennett, Livonia, N. Y.	Allen H. Avery, Manlius, N. Y.

Delaine Merinos constituted the third class. The following are exhibitors in it:

R. A. Avery, Gloversville, N. Y.	F. Ennis, Palmyra, N. Y.
John Maltman, Canandaigua, N. Y.	Pitts, Wiley & Parish, Honeoye.
William Chamberlain, Red Hook, N. Y.	J. J. Taft, West Bloomfield, N. Y.
George Brown, Whitney's Crossing, N. Y.	S. B. Lee, Le Roy, N. Y.
James H. Simmons, Canandaigua, N. Y.	M. Gibbs, Livonia, N. Y.
H. M. Boardman, Gorham, N. Y.	G. S. Center, South Butler, N. Y.
H. Rappalye, Gorham, N. Y.	Julius Stickney, Wheeler, N. Y.
Dolos Blodgett, Gorham, N. Y.	Theron Steele, Lima, N. Y.
Stephen Francis, Bristol, N. Y.	E. J. Greene, Middlesex.
Henry M. Davis, Hopewell, N. Y.	John Pierce, Jefferson, N. Y.
Frank Maltman, East Bloomfield, N. Y.	A. Fellows, Chili, N. Y.
	Prescott Reed, Stafford, N. Y.
	Thomas S. Baker, Bethany, N. Y.
	John H. Aikee, Scipio, N. Y.

The fourth class embraces long-wooled sheep. The only entry in this class is by E. GALLEY, Pleasant Plains, N. Y.

There is but one exhibitor in the fifth class—middle-wooled sheep—by WILLIAM C. MEES, of Canandaigua, N. Y.

For the sweepstakes prizes of $50 for the best merino ram of any age, and $50 for the best pen of five ewes of any age, there are eighteen entries by gentlemen who are exhibitors in the first three classes.

D. D. T. MOORE, Esq., Publisher of the *Rural New-Yorker*, offers a special premium of $50 for the fleece of one-year's growth or their about, sheared on the ground, which, on being cleansed, shall be found to give the greatest weight of wool in proportion to its time of growth and the live weight of the animal. For this premium there are nineteen entries, and this promises to be a very interesting feature of the exhibition.

The Inch or Measure Worm.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The remarks of P., in your paper of Sunday, and his suggestions for the extermination of this pest and destroyer of our city shade-trees, are admirably correct. Follow out his plan with a system and perseverance and the plague will be driven out of the city. Men must be employed by the month, and a steam fire-engine be used to do the job successfully.

I planted some horse-chestnut trees two years ago, and I found them all infected with the eggs of the miller. As the worm hatched out, (and it does so as the leaves, its food, comes out,) I caused the trees to be shook occasionally, killing the worms as they fell. If no worms were left, there was none to wind themselves up in a cocoon and be hatched out a white miller, to procreate and lay eggs for next year's crop of worms. I find none upon them this year. This plan cannot be adopted with large trees. To some extent the worms can be jarred so as to fall to the ground by striking a thick board placed against the trunk of the tree with a beetle or ax. Also, by a boy going up into the tree and shaking the branches. When the miller is last here, he soon finds his mate, and as soon as she lays her eggs in the tree and glues them over for next year's crop, they both die under the tree, where they can be seen by thousands. If P.'s plans allow any worms to escape, to go through the resurrection death to become millers, and so propagate the species, could not the water process also drown them? Or would they not be attracted by torches held under the tree at night [illegible] by the pin holes in the leaves of the linden [illegible] young ones hatched out and at work.

JERSEY CITY.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Case of Mr. Osbon—Argument of Judge Emot and Gen. Pratt on the Question of Jurisdiction.

The court met yesterday morning, all the members being present, Gen. WARREN presiding—Maj. BOLLES appearing as Judge-Advocate, and Judge EMOT and Gen. PRATT as counsel for Mr. OSBON.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding session, a reply was made on behalf of Mr. OSBON, by Judge EMOT and Gen. PRATT, to the argument of Maj. BOLLES—the following being a brief abstract:

Judge EMOT said that the accused felt impelled to say that he took the course he did rather on account of the great principles involved than on account of his own case. And he did so also, so that if the case should at any future time be appealed, he might avail himself of all his rights. It is true that court-martial is an arbitrary tribunal, subject only to review of a suitable superior officer; but the question of jurisdiction is to be determined by the civil courts. By a writ of prohibition, and in other ways, these questions can be raised. The constitution is the supreme law of the land, and, for a citizen, the only law. This is the rule. Common statute law is the rule, military law is the exception. Martial law is the law of force of arms, of despotic power. The constitution protects its citizens from trial for infamous crime, unless the cause is not applicable to the case, or because the case is included in the exception. If the constitution is not in force, martial law exists; but no one part of the constitution can be suppressed unless the whole is. At certain times, when martial law is proclaimed, the citizen has no rights; no court could take cognizance of any. Force takes the place of right, and here we say that accidents of space at times control these happenings. Martial law exists only in specified places. Our courts of law cannot be closed or our people handed over to the military or naval administration. Where martial law exists no civil courts can sit. The right to try spies, guerrillas, and others, is a different matter. Their revolt and the revolt of the communities where they belong make them public enemies. They are belligerents, but the accused is not an alien, nor an enemy. His scars are the evidence of voluntary self-sacrifice. He feels that martial law does not exist. The articles of war furnish a rule for the guidance of martial law, and may in conquered cities be the only code by which we could be tried, but we deny the existence of martial law, now or in December. It cannot be proclaimed as to certain persons and acts, and not others. It displaces all if any law. The order did not assent or proclaim it. The Secretary of War has no right to declare martial law. The General of an army may do so, but not the Secretary. The war power is supposed to possess a certain omnipotent power; loyalty has brought us to submit to many things, which, under ordinary circumstances, we would not submit to. If it be true that Mr. HOLT's opinion is correct, constitutional provisions can be overruled by the will and wish of mere martial law. We deny that the accused is subject to *military* law. When one enlists he gives his consent to this, but when a mere civilian it is absurd to claim this point. If this be true, the prosecution is thrown back upon martial law.

Gen. PRATT then read the remainder of the argument, which was mainly directed to the argument of the Judge-Advocate. He said that the case of BELL and KENNEDY formed no precedent for the trial of OSBON. The court will observe that a man may be tried within the lines of an army, but that the same law cannot be claimed as universal. The history of the articles of war was given by the Judge-Advocate, but not, we think, with a fair inference. Whosoever holds correspondence in a military jurisdiction with the enemy, &c., shall suffer death; but that does not mean *all persons*. Not one case can be found previous to this rebellion; and we claim that the trial of a spy forms no precedent. It is a legitimate inference that if a separate article had to be passed for the trial of a spy, it cannot be deemed sufficient for the trial of a civilian informer. There is no plainer rule of law than that an enactment providing for specific offences belongs exclusively to that class. The uniform legislation of Congress in regard to the trial by jury of our people proves clearly the intent of that body to protect the citizen in that right. The articles of war, too, we claim, were intended to be applied only within the boundaries of a hostile country. The case of STERRITT affords no parallel, whatever. Martial law had been proclaimed there, and the locality was pregnant with treason. We deny that we are subject to martial law, or that we are arraigned before that law. If we are *all* subject to the 57th article, why did the President declare certain places to be under that rule. A war trader even is not under this rule, unless residing in a place under martial law; nor is a civilian guide.

The accused cannot be tried under this 57th article. The existence of martial law is a question of fact, and the Judge-Advocate having not traversed our denial, is estopped from that claim. The court will notice that the order quoted by the Judge-Advocate is based on the 57th article, and must stand or fall by such article. The order does not establish martial law, nor has there existed any time when the President could have legally established it in this city. The general order was not intended for this city, but rather for places in insurrection. If the Judge-Advocate is right, we were all liable to be tried by martial law during the Mexican war or the slavery rebellion. Martial law must be confined to places in rebellion and to the persons in it. There must be some limitation to the power of any one man to establish martial law. War powers are subject to certain conditions. The Government of the United States is one of delegated powers. The only power Congress or the President exercises is guaranteed by these delegations. They can suspend the habeas corpus, but cannot place a man on trial before a court-martial. These are two distinct matters. A spy has been deprived of certain privileges by specific legislation. Not so a civilian informer. The one is an alien enemy, not so the other. It was no part of the common law of England to try informers by court-martial, but it was to try spies. Even a spy cannot be tried so if he is a citizen, but must be brought before a civil court. (Gen. PRATT then read at some length from several authorities in support of his theory.) The accused claims that he is held here under the 57th article of war; that that article does not apply to him; that he is a civilian; that martial law has not been proclaimed in New-York; that, as a civilian, he is entitled to trial by jury, and that this court has no jurisdiction in the case.

After explanations on the part of the Judge-Advocate and the counsel, the court was cleared for consultation, and subsequently adjourned to 12 o'clock on Monday next.

The Police Courts.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE DOWLING.

Now that the occupation of the bounty-brokers and their satellites is gone, these gentry, who never in their lives performed an honest day's labor, have been driven back to their old trade of theft and burglary, and the police records are daily yielding renewed evidence of the burglar's industry. We select from the court papers a chapter of crime, as follows:

CAPT. OREEB OBTAINS TIMELY INFORMATION.

Having recently learned that several journeymen burglars intended to enter Mr. WM. J. SCHLOSS' silk warehouse, at No. 21 Warren-street, Capt. GREEB instructed his ward detectives SCOTT and TILLEY to take measures for the capture of the fellows. Nothing, however, came of it until Thursday evening, when, during the storm, the officers observed two men boring holes through a front window-shutter of Mr. SCHLOSS' store, and presently they heard a crashing of glass, and saw the burglars wrench off the shutter and enter the store, leaving a confederate on the sidewalk to warn them of danger. A private signal summoned Patrolmen HOOKER and CALLAHAN, and the four surrounded the building and captured the outlaws. The prisoners, on reaching the Tombs, rendered their names as HARRY HASTINGS, of No. 366 Pearl-street, and WM. SMITH and WM. RYAN, of No. 93 Greene-street. Justice DOWLING committed them without bail.

CAPTURE OF HIGHWAYMEN.

At about 10:30 o'clock, on Thursday evening, two highwaymen sprang from a doorway in Broadway, near Cortlandt-street, and seized Mr. JOHN SULLIVAN, of No. 115 Mott-street, holding him by the throat while a confederate robbed him of a valuable watch. When released, Mr. SULLIVAN summoned the police, and Patrolman TALLIS, of the First Ward, hurried to the spot and apprehended one WILLIAM MILLES. The prisoner was committed without bail. Officer WILLEE, of the Fifth Ward, arrested one PETER MCCAFFERT, and ALEXANDER BROWN, of the steamer *Mary Benton*, appeared and made affidavit that the prisoner knocked him to the pavement and robbed him. Justice DOWLING declined to accept bail for the prisoner.

ROBBERY IN THE "OCCIDENTAL" SALOON.

Thursday evening Mr. GEORGE W. SHERMAN, of No. 72 Fourth-street, entered WILLIAM ALLEN'S liquor-store, in Broadway, having in his hands a bank-book containing $375. This a bystander snatched. Mr. SHERMAN pursued the thief down Broadway, a crowd following, and Officer MCGLOIN, of the Fourteenth Ward, arrested one GEORGE O'BRIEN, but found nothing on his person. Subsequently Detective Officer SLOWEY apprehended one KENNEDY, a young man who had recently come from Richmond, and Justice DOWLING committed both of the prisoners.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEVES.

JAMES WOODS and CHARLES EDWARDS, who assumed to be clerks for Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR, engaged board at No. 61 St. Mark's-place, and after tarrying a day or two decamped with about $200 worth of wearing apparel, silk umbrellas, etc., belonging to Messrs. CHARLES E. ROGERS and GEORGE H. ALLEN, boarders in the house. The accused were apprehended by detective officers THOMAS and DOYLE, and some of the property which was found in their possession was identified by the owners. The prisoners were committed for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE MANSFIELD.

JOHN DOYLE, of No. 86 Mulberry-street, barkeeper for the Varieties saloon, in the Bowery, and JOHN SMITH, of No. 61 East Broadway, loafer, forced a cellar door and gained entrance to Mr. JOHN GUSMAN'S fancy goods store at No. 7 Catharine-street, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and were busily packing goods when private watchman EDMUND VALENTINE surprised them, and, aided by Patrolman BUCKNER, took them into custody. The boys, who are but 16 years of age, were committed for trial.... WILLIAM HENNESSY, a youth of 15, forced a rear window of the basement at No. 368 Grand-street, and entering WILLIAM H. PATTERSON'S billiard saloon, stole therefrom wearing apparel, etc., valued at $60. Mr. PATTERSON subsequently saw the boy in the American Theatre with the stolen garments on his person, and, calling in policeman HARRING, of the Tenth Ward, caused his arrest. Committed.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE LEDWITH.

Mr. HENRY MAILLARD, the Broadway confectioner, preferred a complaint, alleging that JOHN RUTHVEN had collected and embezzled $46 91. The accused was apprehended by Detective Officer WILSON, and required to find $500 bail.... While ANNA FITZGERALD was absent from her abode, at No. 30½ Mercer-street, on Wednesday evening, two burglars forced her door with a jimmy, and were about bursting her bureau drawers, when they were interrupted by Patrolman GLYNN, of the Eighth Ward. JAMES DOLAN was arrested and committed for trial, but his confederate escaped.

The Street-Cleaning Commission.

This commission met yesterday, the Mayor presiding. The specifications for the work of cleaning the streets, submitted by the Counsel to the Corporation, were approved. The specifications differ materially from those approved by the old commission. All the principal thoroughfares will be required to be swept during the night. Streets through which processions are to pass must be cleaned twenty-four hours previously, on notice being given by the commissioners. The contractor can have all the manure collected on paying into the City Treasury $20,000 per annum therefor, the commissioners being of opinion that the manure belongs to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and that it must be sold for the benefit of the fund. The use of Croton water, and the necessary piers, bulkheads, docks and dumping-grounds will be allowed the contractor free of all expense. The commissioners have decided not to entertain any proposals for a shorter term than ten years. The commission will meet again on Monday next.

Board of Foreign Missions.

A meeting in behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, took place yesterday morning at Irving Hall, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., in the chair. The attendance was quite large.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. PETESS, the Secretary, Rev. Dr. WOOD, read a brief statement of the affairs of the Board of Foreign Missions. From this document we condense the leading features:

The number of missions is 22, in Greece, Syria, Turkey, West and South Africa, Persia, India, Ceylon, China, Hawaiian Islands, and in the Micronesian Islands of the Pacific. The number of laborers sent from this country, at the date of the last annual report, was 328; of whom 150 were ordained ministers. These occupy 111 stations, at which, and at 213 out-stations, wholly manned by a native agency, there are 740 native helpers, including 41 ordained pastors, and 151 unordained preachers and catechists; making the whole body of laborers to be 1,068. Since the annual meeting of the Board in October last, the deaths of Dr. Winslow, of Madras; the "beloved physician" Dr. Wright, of the Nestorian Mission; Mr. Goss, of the Central Turkey Mission; Mrs. Williams, in Eastern Turkey; Mr. Bonney, at Canton; Mr. Lloyd, in South Africa, and Mr. Chapin, of the Mahratta Mission, are announced. The printing of the Holy Scriptures done last year, reach nearly 28,000,000 pages. Twelve theological schools contain 320 pupils; in other boarding-schools, 318; and nearly 10,000 in free schools. The work of conversion is announced as progressing favorably. Recent action in the Hawaiian Islands has been made in multiplying churches and pastors, with a favorable result. In the Marquesas Islands and the Micronesian Mission, the harvest begins to repay the labors of the missionaries. In Turkey the work of missions is progressing. In China there is an urgent call for enlargement. A foothold has at length been gained in Peking, the capital, and it is hoped that an earnest effort may be made during the coming year. The receipts of the board for the eight months ending April 30 amount to $257,888, being an increase of $9,028 on the receipts for the same period of last year. But to meet the appropriations at current rates of exchange, nearly $300,000 are likely to be needed in the remaining four months. The timely and generous action of the friends of the board last year, in raising $270,000 in the same period, is a ground of expectation that this large sum will be realized.

The chairman addressed the meeting upon the prospects of the society and its progress during the past four years of the war, and not only had the society been permitted to continue, but they had gone forward, in their work. He spoke of the contrast presented by the present meeting and the one of last year; then we were in the midst of a terrible war, and now we might hail the return of peace. He said that notwithstanding the war, we were better able to do good in foreign work now than ever, and he alluded to the great loans daily made by the people to the public funds, in millions and tens of millions.

Rev. JUSTUS DOOLITTLE, of the North China Mission, spoke of the difficulties of mission work; that it was twenty-eight years after the landing of the first missionary before a Chinaman was baptized, and he gave some interesting statistics of the work in that great Empire. He said that the Chinese were a reading people, and exhibited several Chinese idols, maps, and books. The speaker in closing made an earnest appeal in behalf of the Chinese Missions.

The chairman introduced Rev. HENRY N. COBB, late of the Nestorian Mission, who, he said, was home on a sick furlough. Mr. COBB spoke of the value of the native helpers in our foreign missions, and gave a description of the mode of educating these native teachers. He described the energy, patience, and devotion of these native Christians, and paid a glowing tribute to their indomitable courage in spreading the Gospel.

Rev. R. F. BURNS, of St. Catharine's, Canada West, was glad to be present at the meeting, for the society was a good and beneficent one. He spoke of the pleasure he felt that Americans had a man at their head who spoke of the ends of justice, as well as of mercy. He said that the civilized nations were a grand Union army to fight against the confederate hordes of superstition and paganism, and spoke of the prisoners starved to death at Andersonville, and hoped that the man who was now fleeing from our wrath would suffer death upon a Haman's gallows, and that an inscription would be placed upon it expressive of his deep and damning crime. The address of this gentleman abounded with illustrations of the war of the rebellion as compared with the war against paganism and prejudice.

Rev. JONAS KING, D. D., of Athens, Greece, and S. THOS. HASTINGS, of this city, made the closing addresses. After singing the doxology, and the benediction, the meeting adjourned.

Naval Movements.

DEPARTURE OF THE PAUL JONES.

The United States side-wheel steamer *Paul Jones*, seven guns, sails to-day, on a two years' cruise in the West Indies. She has been undergoing repairs at the Navy-yard for the last two months, having been considerably damaged at Wilmington and Charleston. She was launched Jan. 30, 1862, and has been in active service ever since, almost exclusively along the Atlantic coast, and distinguished herself in the attack on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Commander, John Madigan, Jr.; Executive Officer, Charles Huggins; Paymaster, Thos. L. Tullock; Surgeon, H. L. Phillips; Acting Ensigns, R. B. Rankin, C. P. Owens, F. C. Gooding, ——Dumont; Mates, John L. Howison, P. Ryder, —— Pavy; Chief Engineer, C. L. Harris; Second Assistants, Clark Hart, Sam. L. Towne; Third Assistants, John Cheeny, John Kelly; Gunner, Jas. Nash.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

The United States supply steamer *Massachusetts*, 5 guns, Act. Vol. Lieut.-Commander W. H. WEST, sails from the Philadelphia Navy-yard to-day, for the South Atlantic Squadron, carrying mails and supplies. The *Keystone State*, 13 guns, arrived at this yard on Wednesday. She is a very fast vessel, and has captured many blockade-runners, and has enriched her officers and men with prize money. As she is a purchased vessel, they say she will be put under the hammer and sold. The light-draft monitor *Tunxis*, 2 guns, which was placed on the stocks a second time, for the purpose of raising her deck, will be launched, probably, during the ensuing week. The light-draft monitor *Yazoo* will also be launched next week. The light-draft monitor *Koka*, 2 guns, at Kaign's Point, near Philadelphia, will be ready for launching in three weeks.

PRIZES READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

The following prizes are ready for distribution: *Locadie*, captured by the *Commodore*; *Caroline Gertrude*, captured by the *Stars and Stripes*; 29 bales of cotton, &c., captured by the *Talahatchie*; some tobacco, captured by the *Key West*; *Mary & Mary Louise*, captured by the *Roebuck*; *Minnie*, captured by the *Ladona*; *Fly* and *Florida*, captured by the *Honeysuckle*; *Laura*, captured by the *Stars and Striper* and *Hendrick Hudson*; *Linda*, captured by the *Beauregard* and *Norfolk Packet*.

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

There are working at this yard 4,677 mechanics. Their wages for last month amounted to $276,554 34. The screw steamer *Ducotah*, 7 guns, is finished and ready for sea, and will probably go to the South Atlantic Squadron. Screw steamer *Canandaigua*, 11, is dismasted and will be rigged as a bark. Iron-clad *Squando*, 2, arrived at the yard from East Boston on Wednesday. The double-ender *Winnipec* has gone to East Boston to have her bottom scraped and painted.

Sustaining the Administration.

A regular monthly meeting of the Union League Club was held at the Club House, Thursday evening, the 11th inst., CHARLES H. MARSHALL, the President, in the chair. The following resolution, offered by Mr. JOHN C. HAMILTON, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Union League Club of the City of New-York, having entire confidence in the present administration of the government of the United States, deem it to be their duty to declare that they regard the denunciation of the administration, for instituting the present proceedings for the trial of the conspirators against the government, as wholly premature.

A copy of this resolution, duly attested by the President and Secretary of the Club, was ordered to be sent to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of War.

Sporting Intelligence.

TROTTING—UNION COURSE, L. I.

THURSDAY, MAY 11.—Purse of $100, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

D. Mace entered b. g. Frank Vernan 1
R. Ogle entered ch. g. Gibo ..... dis.
H. Woodruff entered g. g. Honest Pete ..... dr.
D. Pfifer entered br. m. Zenobia ..... dr.
R. Anderson entered b. g. Switchtail ..... dr.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
The heat	:40	1:19	2:38

The trot was a mere sham from beginning to end, owing to *Gibo* being overmatched. Any description would be superfluous. The whole affair was a foregone conclusion prior to the start.

Base Ball.

ETNA, OF JERSEY CITY, VS. ALERT, OF SOUTH ORANGE.

The laurel wreath of victory, which has so often been borne away from the hands of all competitors by the Etna Base Ball Club, the champions of Jersey City, was won by the Alerts, of South Orange. Score stood at the end of the game 37 to 12, and the victory was decided in favor of the Alerts. The playing was very excellent on this occasion, especially the Alerts' short stop, who showed by his fine throws and catches that he would be soon among the most celebrated of our base ball players. The others that especially deserve mention are F. TERRAUD, C. RYAN, JANEWAY, CLARKE and SIMS. This club, no doubt, will some day render its name more illustrious by challenging the best of our city clubs.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AID FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—A "committee" of gentlemen of this city was organized some time since, for the purpose of aiding in the work of caring for our sick and wounded soldiers, by opening reading-rooms, and furnishing to the soldiers libraries of entertaining and instructive books, such as history, travels and voyages, poetry, and the standard romances. The committee have contributed in a very important manner to the welfare of the tens of thousands of men who have been at various times in our hospitals and at our military posts, their books having been accessible to over one hundred thousand soldiers during the past two years. Some of these libraries at permanent forts and posts, from long use, are nearly worn out, and need repairs. The committee also desire to furnish to each of the new squadrons about to sail for foreign stations a "library" of books adapted to the wants of sailors. To secure the necessary "fund" for the above purposes, the Committee offer to the public a "grand patriotic, vocal and instrumental concert," at the Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening, May 17. The entertainment will consist of the new music of the day, popularly rendered by the "Union (Anderson's) Glee Club," assisted by eminent lady amateurs. We commend this entertainment to the patronage of our friends and the public, and bespeak a large and appreciative audience.

ITALIAN EVENING SCHOOL.—An Italian evening school for adults, under the patronage of the Italian Benevolent Society, was opened on Thursday evening at Ward School No. 10, in Wooster-street. The Secretary of the School Committee, Signor L. PERETTI, read the annual report, which showed that the institution is in a prosperous condition. Addresses were made by School Commissioner ROOSEVELT, Mr. F. NASH, President of the Italian Society, and Mr. A. MAGNIS. Some excellent vocal and instrumental music by Miss Norton, Signor Barili, Miss Down, Miss Fisher and Miss Natali was a feature of the occasion.

FATALLY BURNED.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 3 White-place, Eighteenth-street, over the body of MATILDA JANE PIERCY. On Wednesday afternoon, the girl's clothing took fire from a slip of paper which she had used in lighting a gas-jet in the Twenty-second-street Presbyterian Church, and she was mortally burned before aid reached her. She was 11 years of age.

AN EQUINE EXPLOIT.—Yesterday afternoon a horse took fright in Catharine-street, and dashing through the Canton Tea Company's large plate-glass window, ran to the rear of the store and there fell exhausted. It required the exertions of twenty men nearly an hour to remove the animal from the premises. The Tea Company estimate their loss at about $400.

THE STORM ON THURSDAY NIGHT.—The tornado which was so disastrous in Brooklyn and elsewhere, swept round to Manhattanville, and there lifted the roof of the public school, carried it a hundred and fifty feet, and landed it on a shanty, which it crushed. No one was injured.

THE ARREST OF MR. COLE.—Mr. TIMOTHY DONOVAN, of No. 841 Third-avenue, on whose complaint Mr. HENRY B. COLE was committed to the City Prison on a charge of larceny, publishes a card, in which he states that he is now convinced that the charge against Mr. COLE was entirely unfounded.

RESIGNATION OF PROVOST-MARSHAL COSTER.—Capt. CHAS. M. COSTER, Marshal of the Sixth Congressional District, has resigned, and the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts have been consolidated under the charge of Capt. WEST, as Provost-Marshal.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Mr. PETER STECKER, of No. 109 West Thirty-first-street, lost an arm in Mr. GRANVILLE CENTAUR'S kindling-wood factory, at No. 365 Eleventh-avenue, it being cut off above the elbow by a circular saw.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHILDREN'S ANNIVERSARY IN NEW-JERSEY.—The anniversary of the Sabbath-schools of Hudson City and Bergen was celebrated on Wednesday. About 3,000 children were assembled, the rapid growth of the schools rendering it necessary to divide the juveniles in two divisions. The main division, convening at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hudson City, was presided over by W. H. THOMAS, Esq., President, and was addressed by Rev. JAS. M. FREEMAN, of Patterson, and Rev. Mr. PARDEE, of New-York. The second division, in charge of H. A. LINDSLAY, Esq., aid, was addressed by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON and Mr. STIGER, the Secretary of the County Association. After the addresses the divisions walked in procession from their respective churches, connecting at a convenient point, when they were dismissed.

LAW REPORTS.

An Action as to the Title of an Island—Interesting Facts Relative to the Patagoneans.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 1.—MAY 12.

Before Justice Leonard and a Jury.

Hugh C. Smith et al. vs. *Phineas P. Carver et al.*—The plaintiffs brought this action to recover the proceeds of a cargo of guano, which was brought to this country and sold in the cities of New-York and Baltimore. The facts of the case, which are of considerable interest to the public, are substantially as follows: The testimony showed that the plaintiffs were connected with a Liverpool and Montevideo shipping house; that in the year 1857 they were owners of the northern half of a small island situated on the coast of Patagonia, which island was then, and is still, known by the name of the Island of Leon. At that time it was almost uninhabited. Owing to the enormous quantities of guano discovered there, it has since become partially settled in some parts of it. Exactly under what title or by what authority the plaintiffs claimed ownership to a portion of it, did not appear, but probably it was by virtue of the oldest and most original of all rights to real estate—the right of discovery. However, the plaintiffs, whatever their right, had in the year 1857, a number of men engaged on the island in digging and piling up guano, with the intention of shipping it to the Northern ports. It had just been discovered that guano was a fertilizer, equal to, and for some soils, much superior to anything else known, and hence the demand for it was very great all over the civilized world. The men employed by the plaintiffs on the island were under the direction and control of a capitaz, or overseer, by the name of Meneles. The latter had exclusive control of and the power to ship guano in such vessels as were sent to the islands by the plaintiffs for the purpose. Accordingly, he did ship several cargoes in vessels chartered by the plaintiffs. In the latter part of the year 1857, a Capt. Nesbit chartered the bark *Trovatore*, at Montevideo—a port on the west coast of South America—and in that vessel, with Carver, one of the defendants, as acting captain, they went to this island, took on board a large cargo of guano, which, it is alleged, was obtained for little or nothing, by means of the connivance of Meneles, the overseer, brought it to this country, and sold it at a high price. The overseer, it appears, came on in the *Trovatore* as far as Montevideo, where he died in 1860. Hence his testimony could not be obtained. It was further shown that the bark *Trovatore* tried to hide her name and character while roving around the island, by fastening a piece of canvas over her name on the stern, on which canvas was printed in large letters the name *Winona*. Also that the defendant Carver, while at the island of Leon, went by the name of Pillsbury. Furthermore, the plaintiffs showed that the overseer, Meneles, had no authority whatever to sell guano. In short, one of the principal grounds on which they relied to recover the amount of the cargo of guano, was that the defendant Carver, and those associated with him, were nothing more nor less than roving pirates, and that Meneles was an accomplice.

On the part of the defendants, testimony was given tending to show that Veckles purchased the guano in question for $1,000 from Meneles, who was in possession of the island; and that the reason the name "Trovatore" on the stern was covered by the name "Winona" was to avoid any trouble with the savages on the coast of Patagonia; the inhabitants there were wild, savage and vindictive in the highest sense of these words; in fact, many of them were canibals—with the Spanish refugees and sailors there they made a formidable power to way-lay vessels, plunder them, and murder the crew; especially if they believed anything valuable was about to be conveyed thence. The trial occupied several days. At a late hour yesterday afternoon the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs of $6,295 95.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Smith; for defendants, Mr. Burrill.

The Fire Department in Court—Two Judgment Orders Entered in the Special Term Yesterday—The Constitutionality of the Law to be Tested in the Higher Courts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Foster.

The following judgment orders were granted yesterday in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Justice FOSTER presiding:

The People of the State of New-York vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—*May 12.*—This action coming on to be heard upon the demurrer of the plaintiffs to the answer of the defendants, Chas. C. Pinckney, J. C. Booth, &c., after hearing John Cochrane, Attorney-General, counsel for plaintiffs, and Wm. F. Allen and Waldo Hutchins, Esqs., for defendants, it ordered that said demurrer be, and the same is hereby sustained, and that plaintiffs have judgment against defendants for the relief demurred in the complaint; that is to say, that defendants, Booth, &c., and their attorneys, officers and agents be restrained from taking possession of the real estate, buildings, fire engines, apparatus and other property in the complaint mentioned, and from interfering or intermeddling in any manner with the same. And plaintiffs having, at the same time, moved for judgment against the defendants upon their respective answers: Now, after hearing J. Cochrane, Attorney-General, for plaintiffs, and John Hackett, Esq., for the Fire Department, &c., it is ordered that plaintiffs have judgment against defendants for the relief demanded in the complaint; that is to say, that defendants, the Mayor, &c., be restrained from transferring or delivering to said other defendants the aforesaid property, or any part thereof, and from in any manner whatever parting with the possession, control or management of the same.

SECOND ORDER.

The Same vs. *C. C. Pinckney, J. W. Booth, M. B. Brown and P. W. Engs.*—This action coming on to be tried upon the issues of law and fact joined therein, and the proofs and allegations of the parties having been heard and duly considered, it is found as a matter of fact, that under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to

remarkable features of the great struggle. The loan is as universally diffused as is money, and is sought for as eagerly by persons whose scanty pittance will not exceed one hundred dollars, as by those who number their millions. A common conviction and impulse moves alike every member of the community, and seems, so far, a most perfect nationality.

This confidence is fully justified by the progress of pacification of the insurgent States. The suddenness of the collapse of the rebellion seems to us most surprising, while at the same time it was an inevitable event. The rebellion had no basis but the "peculiar institution" of slavery, and had no other support than the inspiration drawn from a desire to perpetuate a great wrong, to use no harsher word. It was excited by no remembrance of injuries suffered, but of that natural insubordination generated by long continuance in the violation of whatever is necessary to insure industry, order and tranquillity. A great nationality is not, in these times, to be founded on slavery. The moment the institution fell, all antagonism between the North and South instantly disappeared. The day that LEE and JOHNSTON surrendered, all resistance was at an end, and a single dragoon in the Federal service could travel, without interruption from organized forces, from Virginia to the Mississippi. As soon as resistance was seen to be hopeless, there was nothing left but to resume relations with the government, and accept the ideas of political unity which had long been the strongest sentiment of the people, both North and South.

Thus the war, after a desperate struggle of four years, is ended in a day. The seceding States will return at once to their former relations. There is a tyranny in this country, if it may be so called, and that is the idea of a common nationality. All other differences are tolerated, but upon this one subject the North was resolved, if need be, to put every man it had into the field and to expend the last dollar. This sentiment will be shared with equal intensity by the Southern people so soon as they shall return to the common fold.

It is the strength of this sentiment that is the basis of the confidence felt in the public securities. The demand for them supersedes all other kinds of investment, and will continue to do so till government ceases to be a borrower. The debt will then become the strongest of all ties, as it will be distributed almost in exact ratio to the means of the people.

Such is an explanation of the extraordinary popularity of the government loan, and also of the indifference felt toward all other kinds of investment, and of the consequent depression and fluctuations in the general share market. Its popularity among our own people cannot fail to secure a largely increased confidence in it among foreign holders. We expect to witness an immediate and increased demand from abroad. We do not regard such demand as favorable to our interests, as we think it is far better that the whole debt should be held by our own people. But the higher the estimate we put upon their value, the more eager will foreigners be to buy, encouraged by the high rate of interest we pay, compared with those ruling in countries where fewer inducements present themselves for the investment of capital.

Another cause for increased confidence will be the propositions that will be immediately presented for the rapid liquidation of the public debt. There is no doubt that some will be presently adopted. Our people will not rest long under the incubus of an immense national burden. It is not to be a permanent institution or feature of the government. It will soon be seen that the interest on the debt can easily be borne. We have only to add to this one per cent., to be set apart as a sinking fund, to have the whole debt paid off in about thirty years. But we can proceed faster than this. The burden so far has been wholly borne by the North. The South, though at present exhausted, will be restored in an incredibly short time, aided by emigration and capital from the North. The union of the two will soon double the present resources of government, so that the debt can be retired in one-half of the time named.

There are other reasons for the popularity of our national securities. We have from the first shown to the world that we are a nation. Never by any other people was such unity and financial strength, under similar circumstances, shown, as by our own. Federation has been demonstrated to consist with the most perfect unity of purpose and effort. It has been seen that a national idea can exist in a republic whose dominion covers nearly a continent, as well as in the centralized governments of the Old World. Order here rests with the individual, rather than with government. Each person makes the common cause his own, and proffers to its support whatever he possesses of means or service.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

DAVID GROESBECK & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

NO. 20 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK,

ADVANCE ON ALL STOCKS CURRENT ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CARRYING.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER, No. 139 Broadway, 7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO., Successors to LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, GOVERNMENT AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN."

Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

☞ STOCK COMMISSIONS.

We see that two prominent houses have issued circulars to the public the terms on which they will do business. The undersigned will do it on the terms of either. The public may take their choice.

STIMSON, FRONK & CO.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 12, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 23 bbls. Ashes; 7,168 bbls. Flour; 850 bbls. and 161 bags Corn Meal; 5,100 bushels Wheat; 23,942 bushels Corn; 15,891 bushels Barley; 56,425 bushels Oats; 4,104 bushels Malt; 2,201 packages Provisions, and 121 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and unsettled.

COFFEE—Has been in request and held firmly, including Java, 25c.@28½c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@21½c.; Rio, 18½@20c.; St. Domingo, 18c.@18½c. in gold, ₱ lb. Sales, 4,500 bags Rio.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand at firmer prices. Middlings, 53c.@55c. ₱ lb.; sales, 1,750 bales.

FISH—A very moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at uniform prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request and quoted firmer to-day. Sales since our last amount to 8,900 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 75@8 40; poor to choice Extra State at $8 50@$7, chiefly at $7 50@$8 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 50.

Superfine State and Western	$6 00@$6 40
Extra State	6 50@7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@7 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 25@7 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50@9 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@9 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 65@11 50

Southern Flour is doing better; sales since our last 1,000 bbls. at $7 40@$8 50 for poor to good, and $8 50@$12 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is rather firmer. Sales 100 bbls. Extra at $6 55@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine at $5 25@$6 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal rules dull and heavy at $5 25 for Jersey, and $6 for Brandywine ₱ bbl., and $3 75@$3 for the latter in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in rather more demand, and somewhat firmer. Sales 80,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $1 70@$1 80; Milwaukee Club at $1 40; Chicago Spring at $1 32½@$1 40 ₱ bushel. Rye is entirely nominal. Barley is inactive; 1,000 bushels State were purchased at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Corn is quiet and unsettled. Sales 15,000 bushels at $1 for new mixed and Western; 95c. for New-Orleans White; and $1 20 for Pennsylvania Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats are in more demand and firmer; Western, 50c.@52½c.; State, 47c.@48c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 48c.@50c.; Canada, 43c.@45c.; Prince Edward Island, 43c., ₱ bushel. The movements in Wheat in Milwaukee, week ending with May 9, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: "There has been an advance of about 6c. ₱ bushel in the Wheat market during the past week, but on 'Change to-day about 2c. of this advance was lost. The stock being very light, local operators have been enabled to keep the market under their control, and to maintain prices considerably above a shipping point. The stock reported on Saturday, the 6th inst., was 350,252 bushels, and it has since been reduced to about 275,000 bushels. The receipts, though larger than last week, are far behind those at same time last year. There has been some disposition manifested to lower the grades here so as to correspond with those in Chicago, but the shippers are opposed to this being done, and the project is likely to fail. Should any change be made we will promptly advise our correspondents. We suppose that it is now generally known that the Chicago grades were lowered last December, whereas the grades here remain the same as during the past five or six years. Lake freights have declined to 8c. on wheat to Buffalo, and 12½@13c. to Oswego. We quote No. 1 Spring wheat in store, subject to 2c. ₱ bushel storage at $1 16. No. 2 at $1 11. No. 1 Spring at to-day's rates could be laid down at New-York at about $1 44, exclusive of interest and commission. Receipts for past week 166,550 bushels, against 330,520 bushels for same time last year. Shipments since opening of navigation, 400,832 bushels, against 1,579,940 bushels to same date last year."

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

Price of gold	Sept. 5, 1863. 131½	May 12, 1865. 131½
Superfine Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 00@4 50	$6 00@6 40
Extra State	4 70@5 30	6 50@7 00
Extra Ind. and Michigan	4 45@7 00	6 50@6 75
Extra Ohio	5 10@7 00	7 25@9 00
Extra Genesee	5 40@7 00	7 00@9 00
Extra Missouri	5 50@8 50	7 85@11 50
Sup. to Extra Southern	5 10@8 75	7 40@12 50
Rye Flour	3 40@5 30	5 00@6 00
Corn Meal	4 00@4 60	5 25@6 00
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	1 26@1 40	1 85@2 15
Red and Amb. Wheat	83@1 27	1 25@1 80
Mixed Western Corn	73@ 75	1 00@1 15
Yellow Corn	75@ 78	1 00@1 20
White Corn	78@ —	1 00@ —
Rye	80@ 90	90@1 00
Barley	1 15@1 30	1 25@1 50
Oats	54@ 58	43@ 52½

HAY—Continues in demand at 95c.@$1 30 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request at from 10c.@40c. for poor to very choice ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are in rather more demand and steady in price.

LEATHER—Has been inquired for at uniform quotations.

LIME—Has been inactive, including Common Rockland at $1 60, and Lump at $1 90 ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been quiet and depressed in price.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited demand, but steady in price, including New-Orleans, at from 80c.@$1 10; Porto Rico, at 60c@75c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@60c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 75@$2 90 ₱ gallon, and Resin at $14@$25 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in rather more request, to-day, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Whale at $1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 25; Lard at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive, at 36½c.@37½c. for Crude; 52c.@52½c. for refined in bond, and 71½c.@72½c. for do. free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand at improved prices. Sales have been made of 6,400 bbls., in lots, at $25@$25 50, closing at $25 25, cash, for New Mess; $23@$23 25 for 1863-4 Mess; $19 50@$20 25 for Prime Mess; and $23 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,500 bbls. New Mess, May, June and July delivery, seller's and buyer's option, part at $25@$25 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand; 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 16½c.@19c. for Hams; sales equal to 280 pkgs. Bacon is inactive; sales 250 hds., including Cumberland Cut, at 14c.@14½ ₱ lb. Lard is firmer to-day; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls., at 16c.@18½c., the latter for choice, ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at $16@$20 for Extra Mess; $12@$16 for Plain Mess; sales 450 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull, at irregular prices. Beef Hams are in demand and advancing; sales 400 bbls., at $24@$28; the latter for choice, to arrive. Butter has been inquired for at 22c.@25c. for poor to prime old state, and 24c.@35c. for Western; also, 30c.@45c. for inferior to choice new State. Cheese is in demand at 14c.@21c. for poor to prime, ₱ lb.

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

Price of Gold	Sept. 5, 1863. 131½	May 12, 1865. 133½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$11 37½@$13 62½	$23 00@$25 50
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl	10 50@10 75	21 00@—
Hams, ₱ lb	13½@ 9¾	16½@19 00
Shoulders, ₱ lb	5 @ 5¾	14 @ 15
Bacon, ₱ lb	6 @ 8	14 @ 17
Lard, ₱ lb	9¾@ 10¾	16 @ 18½
Pin Mess Beef, ₱ bbl	10 50@13 50	12 00@16 00
Ohio Butter, ₱ lb	14 @ 18	14 @ 25
State Butter, ₱ lb	18 @ 24	23 @ 36
Cheese, ₱ lb	8 @ 12½	14 @ 21

RICE—Has been in moderate request at from $9@$10 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been dull and nominal in price.

SEEDS—Have been in less demand and heavy, including Clover, at 22c.@23c. to arrive, and 24c.@26c. here, ₱ lb; rough Flax at $2 15@$2 50; and Timothy, at $4 75@$5 50 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been in more demand and steady. Sales have been made of 1,050 hhds. at 9½c.@15¼c., with 200 bxs. Havana, part at 15c.@18½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand, at 15c.@18½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Crushed, Ground and Granulated, 16½c.; White A, 17½c.; Yellow C, 16½c. ₱ lb.

Price of Refined Sugar in New-York.

Price of Gold	Sept. 5, 1863. 131½	May 12, 1865. 131½
Refined Sugar ₱ lb	12½c.@15c.	15c@16½c.

TALLOW—Sales 45,000 lbs., at 10½c.@11c., the latter rate for city; also, 8,000 lbs. Grease, at 10½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are quiet and rather heavy in price.

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand, and prices are on the advance. Sales, 300 hhds. Kentucky at $8 25@$12 bbls. Havana, part for export, p. t., with 121 cases Seed Leaf Tobacco at 10c. sundries, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 150 bbls., in lots, at $2 09 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive. For Liverpool, the engagements included, by steamer, 14,000 bushels wheat at 3d., and 70 bxs. Bacon, on p. t. For London, a ship (1,100 tons capacity,) from St. John's, with Deals, on p. t. For other ports, no important engagements were reported.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	May 13	New-York	Southampton
City of London	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	May 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernian	May 20	Quebec	Liverpool.
Washington	May 24	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	Southampton.
City of Boston	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Damascus	May 27	Quebec	Liverpool.
Cuba	May 31	New-York	Liverpool.
China	June 7	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	June 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	June 21	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	May 3	Southampton	New-York.
Damascus	May 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	May 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	May 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	May 10	Liverpool	New-York.
China	May 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Lafayette	May 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 10	Liverpool	Boston.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Havana	May 13	New-York	Havana.
Eagle	May 17	New-York	Havana.
Costa Rica	May 16	New-York	Panama.
Ocean Queen	June 2	New-York	Panama.
Republic	May 11	New-York	N. Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails. 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island ..... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ..... 3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ..... 3 P. M.
North Mails ..... 5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way ..... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at ..... 5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING in this church SABBATH MORNING, by Rev. H. BANGS, Presiding Elder, at 10½ o'clock. Also, in the EVENING, at 7½, by the Pastor, Rev. J. A. ROCHE. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

THE CHAPEL OF GRACE CHURCH, Harlem, 126th-st., east of 2d-av., Rev. WM. MOWBRAY, Rector, is open for Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, 48TH-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. BARES; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. THOS. EASTON, Connection. Seats free—cordial welcome.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. O. R. DICKSON, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ONCE MORE.—THE PROPHET SNOW WILL preach once more, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Parable of the Ten Virgins, as a Sign of the Coming of Christ.*

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st. near Macdougal—Rev. T. A. LAZIUS, Rector. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

SPRING-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. WILSON, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., at 3½ P. M., on SUNDAY.

AT TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. T. F. HOLDERITH the pastor will preach at 10 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers made welcome. Galleries free.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching to-morrow morning by Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD, and in the evening by Rev. Dr. HOLDRICH.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.—Rev. E. M. SCHWARTZ, of Easton, Penn., will preach on SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HENRY CLAY LODGE, NO. 10, A. P. A., will worship with Rev. T. WALSH's Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., Cottage-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts. The public are respectfully invited.

REV. G. W. HEACOCK, D. D., OF BUFFALO, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CATHEDRALS

OF ENGLAND,

a lecture to be delivered by

REV. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

BROOKLYN, MAY 20.

AID FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—"Grand patriotic vocal and instrumental concert," to aid the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Library Committee," on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 17, at, 8 o'clock. The celebrated and popular "Union Glee Club" have generously tendered their services, and will be assisted by eminent lady amateurs in a new and varied programme, embracing the recent patriotic selections. Mr. G. W. COLBY will preside at the piano. Tickets 50 cents each. To be had at the door. See "programme" printed in next Wednesday's *Times*.

"THE DIADEM."—A NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL music book, containing 128 pages of hymns and tunes, mostly new. This work is of a higher order than any Sunday School book yet published. It is edited by S. J. Vail, one of our most popular composers of music. Price, paper covers, 30 cents; $3 per dozen. Board covers, 35 cents; $3 60 per dozen. Mailed at the retail price. Sample copies mailed at one-half the retail price to Superintendents of S. S. Schools. Just issued by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, author and publisher of S. S. Bell, Nos. 1 and 2; Choral Harp, etc.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Services every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The Rev. G. S. DEMAREST, late of Cincinnati, will be installed pastor of this society to-morrow. Services commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. CHAPIN will preside. Reports from other societies will be received. Speakers, Rev. Drs. Vermilyea, A. H. Vinton, Rice and Bishop McIlvaine. A collection will be taken.

FOR YOUR SUNDAY READING,
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SEAMEN'S MISSION.—THE PROTESTANT Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York, will celebrate its Twenty-first Anniversary, on the fourth Sunday after Easter, May 14, in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., when the annual report of the Board of Managers will be read and a sermon preached by Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church. The services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Washington-square R. D. Church (Rev. Dr. HUTTON's,) instead of in the Seventh Presbyterian Church. An infant, an ordinary, and an adult class will be publicly taught. Come early, so as not to interrupt the exercises.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—THE Fifth Anniversary will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING, May 14, at 7½ o'clock, in the Mariners' Baptist Church, in Oliver-st., near Chatham-square. An address by Rev. J. L. HODGE, D. D., and a Sunday-school conference on subjects connected with the interests of the Union.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Eleventh Anniversary Exercises will be held in the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. STORRS,) on TUESDAY EVENING, May 16, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D. D., Rev. L. H. MILLS, Rev. H. M. GALLAGHER and others. The public are invited to attend.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING—On the occasion of the departure of Rev. E. T. DUANE, about to sail on his return to the Micronesian Mission, will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Fourth-av. Presbyterian Church, 22d-st. Dr. CHRISTY'S. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. G. W. WOOD, D. D., Secretary of the American Board; Mr. DUANE, and Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D.

PROF. MATTESON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock. At 7½ P. M., a meeting will be held in behalf of the Five Points Mission. Addresses by Rev. J. N. SHAFFER and Rev. CHARLES HATTERSLY, with singing and other interesting exercises by children of the mission.

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CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST—PROTestant Episcopal, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. CORNELIUS DUFFIE, Rector. SUNDAY services, after May 1, A. M., 10½; P. M., 4. The Pew Committee will be at the church after the services, and on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock, to rent pews.

THE THEATRE.—BY REQUEST, A DISCOURSE on *The Moral Influence of the Theatre*, will be delivered in the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, SUNDAY EVENING, May 14, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. G. A. HEBBELL. Young people specially invited to attend. Seats free.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ, and Future Life for the Righteous only, worship at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder JOSEPH T. CURRY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the evening. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of 34th-st. and Lexington-avenue. Rev. THEODORE L. DE WITT, D. D., Rector. Divine service on SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Anniversary of the Sunday-school at 3½ P. M. Dr. IRVING will preach both morning and evening.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF BOOTH IN THE IMMORTAL WORLD?—In compliance with several urgent requests, Rev. E. P. BROOKS will consider this question at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. All interested are cordially invited.

REV. HALSEY W. KNAPP WILL PREACH at Broadway and 47th-st. Hall, SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. lecture TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 P. M.; prayer meeting FRIDAY EVENINGS, 8 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; baptize next SUNDAY EVENING.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH—Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston. Rev. DANIEL SINCLAIR, Pastor, will preach every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7½. Full salvation. Seats free.

N. Y. PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, on SUNDAY, corner Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner Gouverneur and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M.

SPIRITUALISTS MEET AT HOPE Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Mr. WILLIS speaks at 10½ o'clock on *Conscious Spirit Influence*; 7½, *Spiritual Affinities*. Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Wherein does Modern Spiritualism Elucidate Scripture and correct Theology.* Seats free.

"DO MEDICINES ACT ON THE LIVING SYSTEM?" Discussion continued at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, opening Address by Dr. TRALL. Subject, at 3 P. M.—*How to Save the Country.* On WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th, Dr. TRALL will lecture upon *The Cause and Cure of the Siberian Plague.*

REV. NOYES WHEELER WILL PREACH at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The New Jerusalem.*—Rev. xxi. Mrs. A. HULL, trance speaker and physician. A lecture on *Phrenology* on TUESDAY EVENING. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—WEST 17TH-STREET, near 8th-av. Services on SUNDAY, May 14, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the minister, URBAN G. BREWER. Subject for the morning—*The Conditions of Salvation*: for the evening—*Light and Darkness.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Yorkville, 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. W. SHACKLEFORD, of "The House of Prayer," Newark, N. J., will officiate on SUNDAY, May 14.

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JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN NASsau and William sts.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. E. C. PUTNEY, Pastor. Subject: *Late, Times, and Translation of Enoch.* Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Free lecture by Rev. ISAAC S. HARTLEY, at the Rooms No. 161 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Early and Christian Antiquities of Jerusalem.*

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching of God's Word by Divine permission, Sabbath, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Subject in the evening—*Daniel Cast into the den of Lions.* Dan. vi.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF Progress and Spiritualists, meet at Ebbitt's Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., near Broadway. Miss LIZZIE DOTEN, a trance medium from Boston, speaks SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

PRAYING BAND AT THE SEAMEN'S Bethel, York near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½. Open air preaching at 4½, near Montague Ferry, and at 6½, near foot Congress-st. The public are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 8th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. JAMES A. M. LATOUCHETTE at 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place—Rev. JAMES LITTLE SMITH will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

CAVALRY BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHing by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, in the Cavalry Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-aves., SUNDAY, May 14, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. WESCOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Church south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., on *The Final Destiny of Unconverted Men.* Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

BY INVITATION OF GOV. FENTON, Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY will preach to the soldiers, at the New-York State Soldiers' Depot Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Col. VINCENT COLYER, Superintendent.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, ELIZABETH, N. J.—Divine services will be held in the Court-house on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. L. BRICE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

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REV. MR. BURNS, OF ST. CATHERINE'S, Canada, will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, (Dr. McElroy's,) in 14th-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. J. B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

MRS. C. M. ROLLINS WILL GIVE LESSONS ON HEALTH, with new views on vital force; in Hall No. 18, Cooper Institute, on MONDAY, May 15, at 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Right Rev. Bishop McILVAINE, of Ohio, will preach in this church, on SUNDAY MORNING, the 14th inst., service beginning at 10½.

PLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing-st.—Rev. D. K. LEE, Pastor elect, will supply the desk SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE CHURCH AND THE STAGE.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. DR. SAMUEL H. COX WILL preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach, D.V., in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*Free Will.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENced and economical woman in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of baking; or would take charge of a house for the Summer; can give the best of city references. Can be seen at my former employer's, No. 122 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as a first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work and waiting, or would act as nurse and do plain sewing; understands embroidery; has the best of city references. Can be seen at No. 126 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERIcan woman, as nurse and seamstress; competent to take a child from its birth; would be willing to go to the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 75 Monroe-st., Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a respectable and well-recommended young woman; is a good cook and baker; first-rate laundress; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 404 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as seamstress, in a comfortable family; a good home the principal object; good references given. Address B. O., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG Protestant girl, to take care of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 East 34th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress in a first-class family; best city reference. Apply at No. 214 West 16th-st., in the rear.

AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS OF an engagement as infant's nurse, where no other duty would be required, and go in the country for the Summer; or would travel with a lady; first-class references given. Address H. C., care of Rev. W. C. Van Metre, No. 37 New-Bowery, Howard Mission.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as groom and coachman, who has filled similar situations in this country for several years past; understands diseases of horses, and can give instructions in horsemanship if required. Call or address until Monday next, HOOVER, CALHOUN & CO., Saddlers, No. 362 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a person who perfectly understands his business, the training of young horses; also, medical treatment, &c.; has most satisfactory references as to sobriety, honesty and capability; can be recommended by gentlemen in the city; no objections to the country. Address, for three days, R. J. L., No. 75 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (AGE 18,) A situation in a mercantile house as assistant book-keeper, entry or general clerk; would make himself useful; satisfactory reference. Address H., Box No. 2,126 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who can refer to his last place, where he has been for the last five years; a permanent situation is desired. Inquire for P. R. M., from 10 to 3 o'clock, at Trainor's saddlery warehouse, No. 744

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF. Morning at 11—JOHN JONES. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening—MYRTILLO; OR, THE BROKEN SWORD.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOUGHUE.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SOLON SHINGLE—THE LIVE INDIAN.

WINTER GARDEN—SECRET SERVICE—THE OLD GUARD.

WALLACK'S—WONDER: A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

IRVING HALL—1 o'clock P. M.—MATINEE. Evening—CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Second and Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, have arrived at Bailey's Cross Roads, near Alexandria, where the Ninth Corps has been for some time in camp. SHERMAN'S men will be coming in early next week, led by SHERIDAN'S cavalry and the corps forming the Army of Georgia. All of our men have received kind treatment from the people of Virginia while on this Homeward march; they, in return, have refrained from foraging and the usual destruction of property accompanying the movement of large bodies of troops. The day for the grand review is not fixed, but the men will be on hand probably by the close of next week. Four complete armies, including seven corps of infantry, one of cavalry, and a full complement of artillery, are expected to appear on that occasion.

A dispatch from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says it is reported that BOWLES and MILLIGAN, are engaged in writing a confession, involving a full and complete history of the treasonable conspiracy, and a great many interesting details not heretofore made public. The document, it is said, will implicate many prominent men in different parts of the State, whose names have not been hitherto connected with the conspiracy.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a letter from Gen. WEITZEL, denying the statement recently made by a Richmond correspondent that Gen. WEITZEL, while in command at Richmond, had, at the request of the wife of ROBERT E. LEE, withdrawn colored troops guarding her house and substituted white soldiers, and that he refused to march the colored troops through the city, lest he might offend the inhabitants.

The rebel ram *Stonewall*, formerly the *Olinde*, arrived at the port of Nassau on the 6th inst., after a passage of six days from Teneriffe. On the way she captured and boarded the *New Light*, of Baltimore.

According to the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, the best motto for an account of WILSON'S raid in Alabama and Georgia, and the utter discomfiture of the rebel forces in all directions, would be—"Rum did it."

Col. CLARENCE PRENTISS took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, a few days since, in Nashville, and left for Louisville, in company with his father.

Gen. CARRINGTON, late military commandant at Indianapolis, has been entirely acquitted of the charges of defalcation brought against him.

FROM EUROPE.

The mails of the *Asia* reached this city at a late hour last night. The papers are filled with details of the assassination of President LINCOLN; and the tone of editorial comment on the great crime is in the main just and friendly. A special dispatch from Halifax, May 11, to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Financial advices by the *Asia* announce a heavy surplus of money offering, with a very limited demand. Instances are noted where prime paper was discounted, at 3½ per cent. per annum. In Consols there had been exceedingly large purchases, as they afforded for the time being the most lucrative investment that capitalists could make. The sales of 5-20s in Germany are reported to be heavy. A meeting of the holders of the Confederate loan, had been agitated, with the object of changing their bonds for cotton, the day for the redemption of the bonds in coin being looked upon as past. The flour market is reported as unchanged since the previous Friday, but there was, perhaps, a little more tone.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "There is no reason to doubt the correctness of the main points of the statement telegraphed you last week in regard to the disposition made of the corpse of the assessin BOOTH, which rests quietly beneath the smoothly sodded surface of the felon's graveyard beside the arsenal, notwithstanding the efforts of sensational correspondents to locate it in the bed of the Potomac, and to annihilate it altogether with quick lime."

The man who was arrested on Saturday last, at the farm of Lieut. Col.-BOYD, near Chambersburgh, Penn., and who was said to answer the description of STRATT, turns out to be a German named STOKES. He is evidently a fugitive from justice, but the authorities have no reason to suppose that he was connected with the conspiracy plot.

It is stated that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company owes the State of Tennessee $300,000, and that the State will soon take possession of the road to secure the debt. The road is sadly out of repair, and will require a large outlay of money to put it in running order.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirties yesterday reached $13,762,300. There were 9,613 small subscribers. Mr. JAY COOKE adds to his report an explanation and correction of some misstatements going through the newspapers in regard to the loan.

The steamships *Cahawba* and *Detroit*, and the bark *Vollibuer*, are to be sold at auction next Friday, by order of Gen. VAN VLIET. These vessels are no longer required at the Quartermaster's Department.

Gov. FENTON offers a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer of Hon. BURR BURTON, who was murdered at Syracuse on the 3d inst.

One large mechanical establishment in Springfield has already received orders for three large cotton presses, to be sent to three different States in the South.

A new paper, similar to the NEW-YORK TIMES will shortly be issued at Chicago, under the title of the Chicago *Republican*.

LOCAL NEWS.

A meeting in behalf of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held yesterday morning at Irving Hall. Interesting addresses were made by missionaries from China and the Nestorian Missions, and others. The statement of the society, as read by one of the Secretaries, was full of interest, and gave a good report of progress in the past, and an augury of good for the future.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge BOSSEL resentenced CHARLES H. WATERS, who was convicted of the murder of NANCY VINCENT. Prisoner was tried nearly a year ago and convicted, but his case was taken to the Court of Appeals, where the conviction was approved. The sentence of the court was that WATERS should be hanged on Friday, the 23d of June next.

Two judgment orders were granted yesterday, by Justice FOSTER, sitting in the Supreme Court, Special Term, in the litigation now going on in relation to the Fire Department. The subject is to test the constitutionality of the recent act of the Legislature, in the higher courts as soon as possible.

The application made on Thursday before Judge SUTHERLAND, for injunctions restraining the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department, were decided yesterday. The court denied the injunctions prayed for, on the ground that the relators had a more appropriate legal remedy.

MATILDA JANE PIERCY, of No. 3 White-place, Eighteenth-street, died yesterday, her clothing having taken fire, on Wednesday afternoon, from a slip of paper with which she had lighted a gas jet in the Twenty-second-street Presbyterian Church.

Now that the occupation of the bounty-brokers and their satellites is gone, the Police Court returns have begun to yield unnumbered robberies on the street and elsewhere, burglaries and petty thefts at the hands of these gentry. The Police Justices commit the prisoners without bail.

The anniversary exercises of the Howard Mission, recently held in this city, were repeated in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening. A very large audience was present. Addresses were made by Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE, Rev. Mr. BURNS, of Canada, and others.

The Ross-street (Brooklyn) church will be dedicated at 10 o'clock this morning.

Subscriptions to the great National 7-30 Loan continue huge in amount. The actual daily average of the sales of the loan thus far this week has been as high as $13,542,600, (against the daily average last week of $6,731,166; the preceding week, of $4,233,233; week ending April 22, $3,054,140; and week ending April 15, $3,655,208,) as follows: Monday, $6,183,200; Tuesday, $15,165,300; Wednesday, $17,410,100; Thursday, $15,411,800. The daily average thus far in the current week is equal to a weekly aggregate of $81,255,600. Another week of such work as we have had recently to record would effectually dispose of the unmarketed balance of the pending series of the loan. Among the city subscriptions to the loan yesterday, was one, through FISK & HATCH, for $300,000, from PHILIP SPEYER & Co., German bankers. Under the judicious and thoroughly business-like arrangements of Secretary MCCULLOCH, the Treasury Department disburses all revenue from this source as freely as it is received, and thus permanently averts any embarrassment to financial negotiations, which might otherwise result from such steadily enormous subscriptions to the Popular Loan. Government Gold-bearing Bonds were firm and in fair demand through the commission houses, yesterday, especially the Six per Cents. of 1881, which were offered very sparingly. These Six per Cent. Bonds are now (with Gold at 130@133) relatively lower than they were in August, 1863, when Gold was down to 120@122. The 5-20s are also temporarily 2@3 ₰ cent. lower than they were this time last year. And this, too, in the face of the triumphant close of the war, and the extraordinary popularity of all our national securities, to the serious damage of all other kinds of investment. On the subject of our national finances we give elsewhere, this morning, an interesting article from the circular of Messrs. JEROME RIGGS & Co., for the current week.

Produce and Merchandise attracted more attention, yesterday, at, in most instances, a shade better prices. Flour advanced 5c.@10c. ₰ barrel; Oats 2c.@4c. ₰ bushel; Mess Pork, 75c. ₰ barrel; Lard, 4c.; Cotton, 1c.@2c. ₰ lb. The auction sales of dry goods were generally quite spirited and successful, though an attractive offering of ribbons fared rather badly at the hands of purchasers, whose bidding was the reverse of satisfactory to owners. Freights were quiet. Under our general market heading we give, this morning, comparative tables of the current prices of the prime necessaries of life, on the 5th of September, 1863, when gold was at 131¼, and yesterday, when the average currency quotation for gold was likewise 131¼. It will been from these interesting and suggestive tables how broad the contrast is between the relatively low prices of breadstuffs, provisions and sugars in the Fall of 1863, and the amazingly high rates current thus late in the Spring of 1865.

Gold advanced, yesterday, to 133¾ ₰ cent., and fell back to 130¾ ₰ cent. Exchange for Saturday's mail, 109¾@110 on London for Gold. The Government stocks were steady in prices, but not active at the Stock Exchange. The Railways were firm at an advance of 1@2 ₰ cent. in the morning, but fell back in the afternoon. Money easy at 5@6 ₰ cent. to the Brokers.

Last evening the market for stocks was not very strong. Gold stood at the close of the report at 130¾.

The Trial of the Assassins—Action of the Government.

The government, it seems, is to have no aid from the Press of this city in its effort to fathom the conspiracy which assassinated President LINCOLN, and attempted the assassination of every prominent member of the Administration. On the contrary, it is denounced and assailed with a degree of vehemence fully equal to that which was thought adequate for the condemnation of the crime itself. The *World*, perhaps, takes the lead in this crusade; but it only echoes the sentiments of other journals less openly committed to the defamation and overthrow of the present Administration. It does not, indeed, openly defend the alleged assassins from the charge brought against them,—but it assails the authorities which have arraigned them, the court by which they are to be tried, and every official connected with the case, with a degree of zeal which would scarcely be deemed admissible in any professional lawyer retained and paid for the defence. It brands the military tribunal as a "Star Chamber court,"—claims for the assassins the right to be tried by a jury before a civil court, denounces Secretary STANTON as a despot for ordering the trial under martial law, and affects to believe that the prisoners are tortured by thumb-screws and the rack, for the purpose of extorting confession from their lips.

We do not suppose that the *World* desires to screen the assassins of President LINCOLN from the punishment due their crime; but we cannot help believing that it is far more eager to defame and degrade the members of the Administration, than to secure the complete exposure of the gigantic Conspiracy which perpetrated the greatest crime done on the earth for a thousand years. And we are the more anxious to speak explicitly on this subject now, because the ill-judged language of an article accidentally inserted in these columns, a day or two since, gave the *World* some color of justice in claiming the TIMES as among the journals which concur in its opinions on this subject.

It may relieve the *World* somewhat to know that Secretary STANTON is not responsible for the trial of these prisoners before a military tribunal. Indeed, we believe we are quite correct in saying that Mr. STANTON has had comparatively little to do with the judicial arrangements of this case, and has not even read the great mass of evidence which came into his department, tending to prove beyond all doubt that the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN was not the act of a few crazy individuals, but one in a series of murders planned by a gigantic and wide-spread Conspiracy, acting in the interest of the rebellion, and aiming to repeat in this country the anarchy and carnage which have often followed similar acts in other lands. That evidence, together with that which had accumulated in the State Department, was handed over to the Judge-Advocate-General, the proper officer to take legal cognizance of the case:—and it was upon the written report of Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,—stating his deliberate and fixed conviction, formed after a careful examination of all the testimony, that the murder was the result of a Conspiracy, and that this Conspiracy was most formidable in its extent and in the prominence, character and resources of its leaders,—that the decision of the Government was based. It was President JOHNSON, and not Mr. STANTON, who took action upon this report. After a careful discussion of the whole subject at a Cabinet meeting, the President decided, *with the concurrence of every member of his Cabinet*, that public justice and public safety demanded that these agents and tools of the Conspiracy should be tried by a military tribunal as for a military crime. They are charged with having aided and accomplished the assassination, in time of civil war, in a city fortified and held by a garrison, of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States. If that crime cannot be tried by court-martial, what crimes can? If BOOTH had shot Gen. GRANT at the head of his troops, who would have dreamed of demanding for him a trial under the civil law, by a jury of the vicinage? Yet in what possible point does that case differ in *principle* from the case which actually occurred? The assassination of Mr. LINCOLN was the murder of a military officer, in actual command, during actual war, in a fortified camp, and for the purpose of aiding the enemy; what more was needed to give the military tribunals complete cognizance of the case?

It was competent, perhaps, for the government to remove the case to a civil tribunal, if it had seen fit to do so; but what reason could be urged for such a course? Would justice be more certain? Were the assassins entitled, on any account, to special favor or leniency? Is there any more danger to the public liberties from trying these assassins by martial law, than there is from trying deserters, spies or cowards by the same law? On the contrary, does not every consideration of justice to the public welfare demand that they should be tried by the most summary, rigorous and inflexible tribunals provided by the constitution and laws of the land for such dread emergencies? Is it wise to give to *such* criminals, as a special favor, the chance of packing a jury or securing upon it one man who will screen them at all hazards? They were the agents, it must be remembered, of a great Conspiracy—embracing hundreds of members, bound by oaths to aid each other:—would it be quite sensible to give them, as a special boon, the chance of finding one of their confederates among the jurors who were to pronounce upon their guilt? We see no reason in the world for departing from the regular course of justice prescribed for such cases, or releasing these men from their full responsibility to the law of the time and the place where their horrid crime was committed.

It is alleged in some quarters that the war was over when the President was assassinated, and that the laws and usages of peace were, therefore, alone in force. But is this quite true? To all practical intents the war was doubtless over: but was it so actually and legally? Only a portion of the rebel troops had surrendered. Our armies still held the field. The proclamation of martial law—the suspension of the habeas corpus—were still unrevoked. Garrisons of troops still held the forts of Washington, and mounted guards patrolled its streets. No peace had been proclaimed—the war was not, in any strict or legal sense, at an end. The laws of a place do not change with public opinion—still less with public hope. And the laws of Washington, when LINCOLN was murdered, so far as the officers and men of the armies were concerned, were the laws of war. Is it worth while to shut our eyes to this plain fact—to ignore and deny it, for the sake of giving these assassins a civil trial and a better chance to escape?

But it is urged that these trials should be *public*. It would be more satisfactory, doubtless, to the public if this could be done. There is an eager, intense, universal desire to read the proceedings of these trials as they go on from day to day. But it is quite idle to denounce the President as guilty of all the crimes which brought CHARLES I. to the block, because he does not deem it wise or for the public good to gratify this desire. As a general thing, all courts-martial are secret tribunals; they certainly may lawfully be so made in the discretion of the government. In this case, the government has decided that the public welfare demands that their proceedings should, for the present, be withheld from public knowledge. What all their reasons for this decision were, we do not know. But we can very readily understand that the government *has* reasons which would be quite sufficient to justify the course it has adopted; and we are much more inclined to believe that this is the fact, than that the government is seeking to override the constitution, and destroy the national liberties which it has been fighting four years to preserve.

It is well to remember that the purpose of the government is not simply to punish a criminal, but to *unravel a conspiracy;* to detect the threads and connecting links of a vast and powerful organization, aiming at anarchy and the overthrow of the government by secret assassinations. The public safety imperatively demands that this work should be done thoroughly and effectually; and we presume no one will for a moment doubt that it can be done much more effectually by a secret proceeding than by an open jury trial. This reason alone would more than reconcile us to the mode of trial which has been adopted. We hope to see this conspiracy exposed in all its ramifications. We hope to see every man connected with it, or cognizant of its plans and purposes, dragged to the justice and the ignominy which are his due. We have no party relations which would make us dread or deprecate the revelations of such an inquest, or object to any means which the government may think likely to achieve such a result.

TOO FRIENDLY BY HALF.—In the interest and for the sake of Mr. OSBON, now on trial for publishing contraband information, we beg the *World* to suspend its championship of his case. That journal may possibly intend to aid him, but it is much more likely to damage and damn him. We understand its strong eagerness to denounce the Court and Judge-Advocate and everybody in any way representing the government in this or any other matter. But it is scarcely worth while to gratify this propensity at the risk of bringing upon a gentleman whom the *World* deems innocent, all the evils and calamities which, according to its predictions, now await him. Mr. OSBON is not "hounded to the gallows," and is not in the slightest danger of being "hung for a crime which he never committed." The court by which he is tried is certain to find him guilty of nothing which he has not done; and all the affected anxiety of the *World* on his account, in our judgment, utterly thrown away.

Prices of Things—Trade Combinations—Systematic Extortion.

On the 5th day of September, 1863, gold commanded the same premium it did yesterday—31¼. Housekeepers who are careful to keep an account of their outlay will discover, by turning back to the date we have named, that they could *then* buy prime pork by the barrel at $10 50, which to-day costs $23. Hams, which were then sold by the pound for 9 cents, costs now 19 cents; shoulders, formerly at 5 or 6 cents per pound, are quoted at from 14 cents to 15 cents. In bacon, the advance is over one hundred per cent.; in lard, about ninety per cent.; in butter, fifty per cent.; and in cheese over eighty per cent. In sugar, the rise is less marked, but it nevertheless approaches to twenty-five per cent.

The comparison cannot so well be extended to breadstuffs, the supply and the foreign demand being subject to fluctuations irrespective of the state of the currency. But we may note that flour is, to-day, fifty per cent. higher by the barrel, than it was in September, 1863, and that baker's bread is still sold as high as when flour was quoted at $9 and $10, instead of $6, which is the quotation to-day.

These figures, however, glaring as they are, come far short of portraying in anything like its reality, the systematic extortion to which the poorer class of housekeepers are treated by petty retailers. There is scarcely an article of domestic consumption to be named for which the charge is not from 80 to 100 per cent. higher than it would be but for illicit trade combinations. The currency has been made an excuse for every species of extortion so long, that now, even when its value is fast appreciating to that of gold, the system of inordinate profits has got such headway, and is, in a measure, so firmly established among the class we speak of, that many begin almost to despair of any change for the better. The extortionists are hardly affected by exposure. And they stand in little apparent fear of the consumers, in *their* turn, combining for their own protection. Strict economy, and a rigid scrutiny of accounts by the well-to-do housekeepers, would be a great auxiliary in the way of reform. Careless marketing of those who can afford it, offers a high premium to extortion and dishonesty. A better example from this class is needed in every branch of domestic economy. Let us hope that, as a partial remedy for the evil we describe, such an example will be more generally set than it has been heretofore.

The Pirate Stonewall at Nassau.

The rebel ram *Stonewall* turns up, not unexpectedly, at Nassau. The last we heard of this craft she had sailed from Teneriffe on the 1st of April, having been allowed but twenty-four hours to coal at that point. The date of her arrival at Nassau, we find to be the 6th inst. Her cruise, therefore, which has been marked by the destruction of a Baltimore merchantman, has extended over six weeks. By this it is apparent that she must have dispensed, from necessity, with the use of coal for the greater part of the voyage.

At the Bahamas, the *Stonewall* naturally expects far more accommodation that at Ferrol, Lisbon, or Teneriffe, and the Nassau newspaper states it as a matter of ordinary shipping intelligence, that the vessel has entered the port for coaling and repairs. What facility will be granted for repairs, we shall learn anon. Meanwhile a responsible passenger by the Cunard steamer *Corsica*, reports that before leaving Nassau, the Master of that vessel *sent two boats with crews to aid the lighters in transferring their loads (of coal) to the decks of the pirate.* This statement seems, at first blush, hard of belief; but, we have to remember, that as long as these pirates continue to scour the seas, a monopoly of the carrying trade, on this route especially, remains practically in the hands of such honest neutrals as these *Corsica* people. We do not know that there is anything indictable by British Courts in such neutrality. But we do know that it is precisely such acts as these that justify the President in announcing his intention promptly to institute further retaliatory measures to supplement those promised by President LINCOLN.

The British representative at the Bahamas knows perfectly well that the so-called government, under whose orders the *Stonewall* purports to sail, has no longer any existence even in form or name. He (we believe his name is RAWSON) must have known before the arrival of the *Stonewall*, that everything in the shape Confederate authority for the issuance, or the continuance of commissions such as this craft bears, had disappeared. He must likewise have had before him President LINCOLN'S proclamation of the 11th of April, declaring measures of retaliation by the United States Government against the war vessels of any foreign power which should hereafter put American men-of-war on a common footing with the rebel pirates. And although that British colonial functionary is not bound to take his cue from any official act done at Washington, we should presume that he, at least, perfectly understands what risks he runs if he should govern his action by that of the Government of Australia in the case of the *Shenandoah*. This *Stonewall* ram escaped successively from Bordeaux and Copenhagen under circumstances which made it impossible to complete the outfit of an efficient cruiser. The subsequent experience of the craft at Ferrol, Lisbon and Teneriffe, make it certain that the vessel to-day needs to be *completed* rather than *repaired*. And it is to this end probably that she turns up at Nassau. *There*, by the connivance of the local officials, if she is not admitted to the dock, to be fitted up as her commander may desire, she will doubtless be able to make up her full complement of men. With only seventy of a crew, the *Stonewall* is evidently short-handed. To do proper execution among our unarmed coasters she must at least double the number of hands on board. Coal, she had probably got, under the friendly auspices we have referred to, before the *Corsica* left Nassau. Provisioning would be found in abundance, with still greater facility. Idlers and adventurers in the port could readily be got to make up the necessary crew, without running any serious risk from the Foreign Enlistment Act, even if the local authorities chose to put it in force.

One or more vessels of Sir JAMES HOPE'S British North American fleet, we notice, were at Nassau when the *Stonewall* reached that port. The local Governor and his Council, therefore, are not likely to act (whatever they may do) without knowing in a tolerably direct way what the real policy of the Imperial authorities is at this stage of the rebellion. We may safely assume that the British Vice-Admiral anticipated the appearance of the *Stonewall* in the Bahama waters, but that his instructions included some that were specially framed to meet the contingency which has arisen. Whatever these instructions may have been, we have the certainty of knowing that this piratical craft was fully coaled and provisioned a week ago, at a point within two days' easy steaming of the coast of South Carolina, and directly in the track of our most valuable transports.

Amusements.

IRVING HALL.—Two attractive concerts take place at this establishment to-day. The first is at 1 o'clock, and is given by Mlle. EUGENIE BARUETCHE, a pianiste who has frequently played with Mr. GOTTSCHALK. The lady will be assisted by Mrs. JENNIE KEMPSTON, Miss N. MILLET, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, and Mr. W. DRESSLER. A programme of eleven members has been provided—ranging through the best repertoire of music.

In the evening Mr. S. B. MILLS, confessedly the greatest pianist in the country, will give his annual concert, assisted by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and Mr. STENIS, (baritone,) Mr. H. C. TIMMS officiating as accompanyist. Mr. MILLS plays some of the grandest works of the new and old schools. His concert will be one of the most instructive and delightful of the season.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—MATINEE TO-DAY.—The matinée to-day and the evening performance will be positively the last opportunities of seeing the successful comic pantomime of "The Fairy Prince O'Donoughue," which will be replaced on Monday evening by another pantomimic effort from the fertile brain of M. LEHMAN, the great pantomimic inventor, of the original Ravel Company. The performances to-day will be positively the last of DONATI, the one-legged dancer.

TREASON AT HOME.

Trial of Hon. Benjamin G. Harris.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 12.

The court-martial for the trial of BENJAMIN G. HARRIS, Member of Congress from Maryland, charged with violating the Fifty-sixth Article of War in harboring rebel soldiers, resumed proceedings to-day.

Gen. SHARPE was sworn as a witness, and in reply to the questions of the Judge-Advocate and the counsel for the accused, stated that he was designated by Gen. GRANT to receive the duplicate rolls of LEE'S army, which he did, and had with him the rolls of the men reported for parole of COBB'S brigade of PICKETT'S division, to which the Thirty-second Virginia Regiment belonged. He did not find the names of either Sergt. CHAPMAN or private READ on the rolls; and from the evidence of those papers, he could not say whether the two men referred to were paroled or not. He had other evidence, however, which he believed would show that CHAPMAN was paroled.

The latter statement was objected to as being introduced as evidence by the counsel of the accused.

The witness resuming, said the rolls furnished the names of only 200 men of COBB'S brigade, 42 of whom were of the Thirty-second regiment representing Companies A, C, E, F, H, I, and K. Company K, to which CHAPMAN and READ professed to belong had only the names of a Corporal and two privates. The rolls were furnished by the commanding officers of LEE'S army; but many of the commands were so disintegrated as to render it impossible to specify the different commands; as for instance, the corps of Gen. EARLY at the time of its surrender was commanded by a Lieutenant-colonel. An attempt had also been made about that time to reorganize LEE'S army: and this had produced so much confusion that many of the officers did not know to what command they belonged. A. P. HILL'S corps had been merged into other commands; and at the time of the surrender did not exist. Besides, just previous to the surrender a large number of men had left LEE'S army for various reasons, some to procure food, others to escape; and after the terms were signed these men came back in large numbers to avail themselves of the liberal terms offered. On returning they would find that their own particular commands had left Appomattox Court-House. Some of the troops were also abandoned by their general officers almost immediately after the surrender, who left their men to shift for themselves, thereby compelling us to adopt the principle of permitting men to be taken up by any commanding officer and paroled. Gen. LEE'S Provost-Marshal, Major BRITFORD, took up a great many, and Gen. FITZ LEE, upon coming in, detailed his Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. COX, with our permission, to take up men of all commands and parole them. Before that, in very many instances when men had reported to be paroled, stating that they had no officer, they sent back to the lines of the enemy with a note authorizing any commanding officer to take them up and parole them. A large number of LEE'S army were not paroled at Appomattox Court-House, but at Lynchburgh and along the South Side Railroad. The original papers were signed by the convention on both sides, and included in the terms of surrender all troops operating with the Army of Virginia on the 8th ultimo. He made these statements to show that a man's name need not necessarily be found on the rolls of his regiment, brigade or division, if paroled. The idea was, that if afterward a man desired to obtain any favor as a paroled prisoner, he must make reference himself as to where his name is to be found. There were men paroled at Appomattox Court-house whose names were not on the rolls because the rolls had been forwarded to Gen. LEE. Several days previous to the surrender, a large portion of [PICKETT'S division was captured, including Gen. COBB, commanding the brigade to which the Thirty-second Virginia belonged; and at the surrender, there were found remaining in the division only five officers—one surgeon, one captain and three lieutenants. The rolls of the officers were intended to be made by brigades; but the disintegration was so great that these five were all the officers of the division left, including the brigade staffs. Gen. FIELD'S division was the only one of LONGSTREET'S corps that was found in decent shape. The facilities afforded by the Confederate officers to carry out the system of parole were very deficient. The fact that the names of CHAPMAN and READ were not on the rolls of their regiment, was no proof that they were not paroled. If the men were present, he would, no doubt, soon find their names on other rolls.

The Judge-Advocate claimed that the examination of the rolls showed that they could not be regarded as competent testimony. The witness had shown that it was not only unnecessary for the names of CHAPMAN and READ to be on the rolls of their regiment if paroled, but that it was very probable that they were on other rolls. As the rolls were introduced by the defence to discredit the testimony of the witnesses, CHAPMAN and READ, after the examination, he felt impelled to reject them as evidence.

The counsel for the accused insisted that if the men had been with their commands at the date of the surrender, their names would appear on the rolls.

The witness resuming, said, that the rolls of PICKETT'S division were made out a week after the surrender. There was a great desire on the part of the Confederates to get away at once, and many started without waiting for paroles, in order to be the first to pass through the sections where forage and sustenance might be obtained. When the commissioners first went to PICKETT'S division, they could do nothing, as there was no one left to look after it.

The counsel held that the court should decide whether the witnesses CHAPMAN and READ were paroled soldiers or not. The rolls did not show it, and he challenged the court to prove it.

The court was cleared for deliberation.

On opening the Judge-Advocate stated that the court had decided to admit a copy of the rolls as evidence.

Mr. HARRIS then proceeded to read his defence to the court, stating that he was in no way connected with the land or naval forces of the United States, and that he had not committed any offence. He had not harbored the prisoners, and it had been proven that they did not lodge in the house in which they stated they had. He said that they had stated to him that they were paroled prisoners and asked for lodging. He being actuated by a desire to get rid of them, and knowing their poverty, gave each of them one dollar to pay for a lodging at the hotel, to which he told them to return.

The defence having closed, the testimony was read over, and after a brief deliberation with closed doors, the court forwarded their judgment to the Judge-Advocate-General and adjourned *sine die*.

The decision will probably be published in general orders next week.

Mrs. Perrine's Court-martial.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 12.

A further hearing in the Perrine case was had to-day before the Military Commission. Additional testimony was offered on the part of the government, but it disclosed no new features in the case. On the part of the defence several witnesses were introduced to show that Mrs. PERRINE'S temperament was of a highly excitable, nervous character; that she had been seriously ill for some time, and was so affected by the shock produced by her mother's sudden death, which was instantaneous, and occurred whilst she was attending a funeral a short time previous to the capture of the train by the rebels; that the accused was, as one of the witnesses expressed it, completely unhinged; that what was by strangers taken to be unusual exhilaration at the time of her capture, was her usual deportment, and that her apparent pleasure of meeting the rebel officers was quite natural, as they were acquaintances, members of the first families of Baltimore, whom she had known before the rebellion. Her counsel, Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, filed two pleas, one to the jurisdiction of the court, and the other a former hearing before Gen. DIX. It is proven that the defendant gave herself up or reported to Gen. DIX, who examined her under oath, examined affidavits, and discharged her. Upon the first plea, the defendant claims that there is no legal authority for a military commission, and that the offence, if any has been committed, is punishable under the act of Congress of 1861, upon trial and conviction in a civil court. Mrs. PERRINE is a daughter of the late Judge COLLINS LEE, at one time United States District-Attorney for Maryland, and prior to his death Judge of the Supreme Court of Baltimore. The hearing of the case will be resumed to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 12.

The trial of Mrs. BESSIE PERRINE, of Baltimore, was resumed to-day before the Court-martial, of which Gen. CHAPMAN is President and Col. CHIPMAN is Judge-Advocate. Mrs. PERRINE is charged with assisting the rebel cavalry in plundering the train between Baltimore and Philadelphia, during the raid of Gen. EARLY last Summer.

Among the witnesses for the prosecution was Mr. A. C. PERRY, who was on the train at the time of its capture. He testified that when the passengers were ordered to leave the cars, he saw Mrs. PERRINE shaking hands with the rebels and seeming very much pleased. She also pointed toward a trunk, which the rebels broke open.

CHARLES FISHER, First Assistant Engineer in the navy, not only saw Mrs. PERRINE welcome the rebels, but kiss one of them. She said she was glad they had come, or that she expected them; and pointing to some baggage, told the rebels that it belonged to a Yankee officer. After the passengers were on the gunboat, the witness said to a friend that he was surprised to see a lady on the boat who had welcomed the rebels and kissed them. The lady heard the remark, and replied that among the rebels were members of some of the first families of Baltimore. He heard a rebel officer tell the accused that they expected to be in Baltimore the next day, and would call on her, and that they would take care of her baggage.

The evidence for the prosecution having been closed, witnesses were called for the defence. Among them Mrs. HARPER, who said she left Baltimore in company with Mrs. PERRINE. They were going to Newport, R. I. After the train was stopped by the rebels, she and Mrs. PERRINE retired to a neighboring grove. The latter kept her infant, eighteen months old, with the nurse, while she went down to look after the baggage. The GILMORES, and some others who were with the rebels, were generally known in Baltimore. Mrs. PERRINE offered her fan and some cologne to a sick Federal soldier who was lying in the grove. A Federal officer who conversed with Mrs. PERRINE stated that the passengers on the train were very much excited, and thought she was implicated with the rebels in breaking open the trunks.

Witnesses were produced to show the nervous and excitable temperament of Mrs. PERRINE, in order to account for her exhilaration at the time of the seizure of the cars by the rebels.

The defence then closed.

Obituary.

REV. DR. MAGIE.

The funeral of the late Rev. DAVID MAGIE, D. D., whose death was announced in the TIMES of Thursday, will take place at Elizabeth, N. J., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Dr. MAGIE was born March 13, 1795, in Elizabeth. He graduated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, in 1817, was licensed to preach in 1820, and was settled over the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth in October of the same year, being the first pastor of the church, which was then just organized. He continued in this charge until the day of his death, and it was not until six months ago that he was compelled to seek assistance in the discharge of his duties. Rev. W. C. ROBERTS was installed as his colleague.

Dr. MAGIE received the honorary degree of D. D. from Amherst College in 1842. At the time of his death he was the eldest clerical trustee of Nassau Hall, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary and of the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society.

Dr. MAGIE'S uncompromising patriotism found expression on all appropriate occasions, and his influence in support of the government was felt throughout the entire section of country in which he lived. The last sermon which he wrote was one of a series upon the Lord's Prayer, and was founded on the clause, "Thy will be done." He made several attempts to preach this discourse, but on each occasion found his strength inadequate to the task, and it was never delivered. His long pastorate in Elizabeth—the only one which he ever filled—is the most eloquent eulogy to his memory.

JOHN MOWTON.

JOHN MOWTON, who departed this life on the 10th inst., at the ripe age of nearly eighty years, was well known in this community as the Manager of the New-York Gas-Light Company for a third of a century; and, with unimpaired faculties, was actively engaged in the fulfillment of his duties until the attack of disease which prostrated him within the last few weeks. Originally from Baltimore, where he had filled a similar position, he has been a resident of this city since 1832, in which his estimable and blameless life endeared him to all who knew him. He was of an amiable disposition and even temper—courteous in his intercourse with all, and gained the respect and esteem of the many who were connected with him in the ties of business. A good citizen, a kind husband and father, a sincere Christian, and an honest man, his death has left a void in the circles of his family and friends which can never be filled. C. L. K.

The Assassin of Hon. Burr Burton.

ALBANY, Friday, May 12.

Gov. FENTON offers a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the assassin of Hon. BURR BURTON, who was murdered at Syracuse on the 3d inst.

Bread.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you ask the bakers of this city why it is that bread is still sold at the same price as it was when flour cost over a third more than it does now? A few enterprising tradesmen would find it pay to lead the way in a very obvious act of justice. PANIS.

Parents who Take their Sons to RAYMOND'S GREAT CENTRAL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, for the purpose of giving them an outfit for the season, will soon discover, from the figures affixed to the fabrics, that this immense establishment deserves the reputation it has held unchallenged for many years as the cheapest clothing house in America. The stock includes all the latest foreign fashions, as well as the elegant specialties of the firm. There is no assortment in the city that has the same variety.

A Cold is Easily Taken In this Changeable climate of ours, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it, one cold thus running into another, until the accompanying cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles. A majority of existing cases of clearly defined pulmonary disease may thus be accounted for, and thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with nothing but a cold. How obvious is it then that a cold should be taken care of from its incipiency, and no efforts spared to rid the system of its effects? A curative readily obtainable, and of established reputation, can be found in Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and by its use all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Where the danger is so imminent, why not resort at once to the standard remedy? Sold by all druggists.

Look Out for Your Nerves.—The nervous will find the Biokreene or Life Regenerator a sure remedy for all their sufferings; and persons who, from the injudicious use of liquors, have become dejected, and their nervous system shattered, and constitution broken down. One dollar per bottle. Sold by Druggists. Depot No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Throat Affections.—A physician, writing from Newfane, N. Y., speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," says: "For alleviating that horrid irritation only felt by those who have suffered from any Bronchial Affection, and for Hoarseness and Sore Throat too, I am free to confess (though I am an M. D.) they answer all you claim for them."

The Ladies Should Use Burnett's FloriMEL.—It is a choice perfume, unlike the pungent and sickening perfumes in the market.

Use the Best!—BOWDEN'S Moth Destroying Packet. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless imitations called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even in the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Piles—Itching Piles—Positively cured; also Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin, by the use of

ROSSMAN'S CURE.

ITCHING PILES is generally preceded by a moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable and oftentimes distressing itching, particularly at night, after getting warm in bed.

ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY,
Hudson, N. Y., Proprietors.

Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Crimean Bitters—for Fever and Ague.
Crimean Bitters—for Constipation.
Crimean Bitters—for Indigestion.
Crimean Bitters—for Nervous Debility.
Crimean Bitters—for Neuralgia.
Crimean Bitters—for Rheumatism.

The only Bitters ever admitted in United States Hospitals, and approved by United States Surgeons and Physicians everywhere. See circulars around bottle for two pages of testimonials from United States Army Surgeons of the highest respectability, and also directions for use. MILLER & CO., Proprietors.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing-Machines.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. VICKES, Jr., 186 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all forms of Mercurial Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Inflammation of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It leaves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Apropos of the Collapse in Gold, Genin has collapsed the prices of all his Spring styles of gentlemen's, youths' and boys' Hats, as well as of all his superb fancy fabrics. The entire number of styles, plain and fancy, at this establishment, is between 100 and 200!

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.

MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

At Old Prices, Wedding Cards, Note Paper, silver door plates, &c. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or brown, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthulf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 48 High-st.; Oratham, Lincolnshire; Congala, Madrid, Spain; Coruja, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pou, Panama; Niobey, Brasil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weil, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Dyspepsia and Fits.

A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. Phelps Brown. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of fits, as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent to all on receipt of five cents, to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Just Think!—The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room; invisibly connected, without damage.

E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Newell's Perfect-fitting Shirts, Ready-made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Hdkfs., Gloves, Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. E. A. NEWELL, 655 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Carriages—Fashionable, elegant, heavy and light, our own manufacture. Warranted. ADAMS & CONE, No. 694 Broadway, corner Great Jones-st.

Children's Fine Carriages, Spring Horses, CANTERING HOBBIES, BABY-TENDERS, SELF-OPERATING SWINGS and TOYS, at L. TIBBALS', No. 510 Broadway, directly opposite St. Nicholas.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. No. 538 Broadway.

Ladies, Spring has Come. If You Wish boots and shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

DOW—ADRIANCE.—At Hopewell, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 10, by Rev. O. E. Cobb, Mr. WILLIAM C. Dow, of Chicago, and Miss MARIETTA V. W., daughter of John Adriance, Esq. No cards.

HALL—LEWIS.—On Wednesday, May 10, at the First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., by Rev. A. D. Gillette, Lieut. J. T. H. HALL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss JULIA A. LEWIS, of the former place.

KINGSBURY—STEVENSON.—On Thursday, May 11, at the Brick Church, by Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., Rev. O. A. KINGSBURY and SARAH C., daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

KISSAM—BURGER.—On Thursday, May 11, at Bergen, N. J., by Rev. Ed. W. French, JOHN W. KISSAM and LILLIE A., daughter of the late Eben H. Burger, of New-York City.

DIED.

BOWEN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 12, WINTHROP EARL BOWEN, youngest son of Henry C. and the late Lucy Maria Bowen, aged 2 years, 2 months and 18 days.

Funeral at No. 76 Willow-st., on Sabbath afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

BUTMAN.—On Thursday, May 11, ASA BUTMAN, in the 81st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at his late residence, No. 25 Greenwich-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken, on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, to Coiconville for interment.

DOUGHTY.—On Thursday, May 11, CATHARINE, wife of Gen. George S. Doughty.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st.

ERVING.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, May 10, LYDIA HOLLINGSWORTH, wife of Elwyn Erving, and daughter of the late Capt. George Adams, U. S. Navy.

FARON.—On Thursday, May 11, after a painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARY, the wife of Thos. H. Faron.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 42 Adelphia-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

☞ The funeral of GEO. W. GARTHWAITE, late A. A. Paymaster, U. S. Navy, will take place at Grace Church, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, the 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

HAGGERTY.—Suddenly, Capt. WILLIAM A. HAGGERTY, aged 83 years, a prominent and respected citizen of the Seventh Ward—over 40 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 315 Henry-st., at 2 P. M. Sunday, the 14th inst.

HERRINGTON.—At Nassau, N. P., whither he had gone for his health, on Friday, April 28, HIRAM HERRINGTON, of Troy, aged 64 years, 8 months and 14 days.

☞ Boston papers and Rochester *Union* please copy.

JAMES.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, May 12, CERINTHA WELLS, wife of Lewis L. James, in the 58th year of her age.

Her funeral will be attended from her late residence, No. 47 2d-st., Brooklyn, on Sabbath afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Williamsburgh, Mass., for interment.

MAGIE.—On Wednesday morning, May 10, at Elizabeth, N. J., Rev. DAVID MAGIE, D. D., in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, clergymen of the vicinity, trustees of the College of New-Jersey, and directors of the Theological Seminary, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church.

MARSH.—On Thursday morning, May 11, after a protracted illness, NETTIE, daughter of James and Mary Marsh.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 31 5th-av., on Saturday afternoon, May 13, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MAYER.—On Friday morning, May 12, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MAYER, aged 4 years and 5 months.

Her funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Sunday, 14th inst., from the residence of her parents, corner De Kalb and Tompkins ave., Brooklyn.

MESEROLE.—On Friday, May 12, LETTY MESEROLE, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, No. 26 Bond-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

PARTRIDGE.—Killed at the battle of Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862, Capt. WILLIAM T. PARTRIDGE, 5th Regiment N. Y. Vols., (Duryea's Zouaves.)

The remains having been brought here, the funeral will take place from the Chapel of Holy Trinity, corner Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M. The officers and privates of 5th Regiment N. Y. Vols., the members of Montauk Lodge, F. A. Masons, and his relatives and friends generally, are invited to attend his funeral without further invitation.

SEWELL.—On Friday, May 12, at his residence, No. 282 Lexington-av., WILLIAM SEWELL, late Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, in the 55th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WATTS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 12, of consumption, JULIA M., wife of Dr. A. J. Watts, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Putnam-st., near Franklin, on Sunday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

YOUNG.—At HOBOKEN, N. J., on Thursday morning, May 11, GEORGIANNA, only and beloved child of Arthur and Mary Elizabeth Young, aged 5 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 13th, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 198 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

HAVE WE FOUND THE NILE?
By Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D. See
HOURS AT HOME.
AMERICAN NEWS CO., General Agents.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE,
have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cts.
1.	Cures **Fever**, Congestion and Inflammation	25
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6.	Cures **Cholera**, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
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8.	Cures **Tooth-Ache**, Face-Ache, Neuralgia	25
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10.	Cures **Dyspepsia**, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Cures **Suppressed**, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
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15.	Cures **Rheumatism** and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures **Fever and Ague**, Old Agues	50
17.	Cures **Piles**, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures **Opthalmia**, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures **Catarrh**, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures **Whooping Cough**	50
21.	Cures **Asthma**, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures **Ear Discharges**, and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures **Scrofula**, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures **General Debility**, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures **Dropsy**, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures **Sea Sickness**, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures **Urinary Diseases**, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures **Seminal Emissions**, Involuntary Discharges and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures **Sore Mouth**, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures **Urinary Incontinence**	50
31.	Cures **Painful Periods**, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures **Suffering** at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	Cures **Epilepsy** and Spasm, Chorea, St. Vitii	1 00
34.	Cures **Diphtheria**, Malignant Sore Throat	50

PRICE.
Case of thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book complete $10 00
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Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, as above, for all forms of disease.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

HEARING RESTORED
BY ONE APPLICATION OF
DR. VON EISENBERG'S
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY,
No. 104 Monroe-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

About six years ago I became troubled with inflamed eyes, and during the past six years, (a great portion of which time I was almost totally blind, unable, consequently, to walk without assistance,) I have tried many of the best oculists during the time, and found myself getting worse instead of better, until I was permitted, through kind Providence, to see you. You have cured me, and I consider it my duty to the public to make my case known, as I have no doubt there are thousands suffering in the same way that I was, and I thank God that I can raise my voice in praise of your great skill to restore one to sight who never thought to see again, and suffered as much as I have for the last six years. My eyes are more brilliant than ever. I shall always be happy to state my case to any who may call on me.

MRS. MARGARET LORETTE,
No. 22 4th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF BLINDNESS.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*: My son Walter was completely *blind* of one eye, and the other nearly so, for TWO YEARS. I have tried a great many of the best physicians, and the eyes became worse instead of better. I was recommended by a friend to call on you, and, thank Providence, my child is now fully restored to sight. His eyes look more brilliant than ever, and his health, which has been in a very poor state, is now entirely restored. I thank you for your kind attention to my child, and I shall ever be happy to be a living testimony to your skill, to any one who may call at my residence.

Mrs. JULIA EASTMANN,
No. 789 6th-av.

HEARING RESTORED BY AN APPLICATION OF DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.

CHARLES CHAPPEL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Meserole-avenue,
Greenpoint, Long Island.

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office.

DR. VON EISENBERG,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,
LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND
CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

An apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we urgently suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY

MEDICAL HYDROKONIA.

As the author and practitioner of Medical Hydrokonia for Catarrh, Throat and Bronchial Diseases, in justice to ourself, and the public as well, we will, when desired, give written guarantee to effect a complete and radical cure in every case which, from professional examination, we may pronounce curable. Unquestionable reference. Consultation at office, free. Consultation by letter, $1.

Dr. S. OLESSON PRATT,
No. 793 Broadway, New-York, opposite Grace Church.

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For less than the material alone cost.
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A WEEK IN GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
By Dr. KENDALL. See
HOURS AT HOME.
AMERICAN NEWS CO., General Agents.

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BY
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Broadway,
$300,000
worth of all kinds of PARLOR, CHAMBER and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, at reduced prices to keep time with the fall of GOLD.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

CHEROKEE PILLS, FEMALE REGULATOR—SUGAR COATED.—The only certain and unfailing female regulator ever known. One box $1. Six boxes $5. Sent by mail free of postage. We desire to send our pamphlet free of postage to every lady in the land.

CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION remove all mucous discharges in male or female, and CURES RECENT CASES IN FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS. Price, three bottles for $5. Sent by express.

CHEROKEE CURE, an unfailing cure for Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Wakefulness, and all diseases caused by departing from the path of nature and indulging in youthful follies. Price, three bottles for $5. Sent by express.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE, restores to full vigor and manly power those debilitated and worn out through disease or excess. Price, three bottles for $5. Sent by express.

The Cherokee Medicines are sold by all enterprising druggists. On receipt of price we send them, securely packed, free from observation, to any portion of the civilized globe, by express.

Full particulars in our 32-page pamphlet, which we wish to mail free to every one.

Address letters for advice, pamphlets or medicines, to Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 Walker-st. New-York.

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WAREROOMS,
No. 650 Broadway, New-York.
J. BAUER & CO., Agents.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully informs the public that he has no new office in New-York. His office is at No. 32 Bond-st. only, and he will continue to see patients there as usual every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., but his medicines can be obtained there at all times.

R. R. INFIRMITIES.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cures all bodily infirmities. Its application to the spine, to the aged and infirm, will immediately afford relief to persons suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, bladder, kidney and womb difficulties, and all pains. Sold by RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, and by Druggists.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SPRING CLOTHING,
IN EVERY VARIETY, AT
F. B. BALDWIN'S
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
The largest assortment and store in the city. Better styles, and prices less.

KAMEHAMEHA III.
By RUFUS ANDERSON, D. D. See
HOURS AT HOME.
C. SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers.

NOTICE.

ATTRACTIVE OIL ENTERPRISE.—Attention is directed to advertisement on sixth page headed "Oil Subscriptions." On a careful perusal, it will be found to present unusual inducements. Considering the eligible situation of, and the very low price at which subscribers get their property, as well as other advantages set forth in the prospectus, these shares must command a handsome premium when the company is organized.

As the list will close in a few days, those desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity of securing one of the few "original shares" that may be had, should at once forward their subscriptions.

WILKESBARRE COAL.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, are now receiving at Elizabethport, their superior Coal, mined exclusively from the

BALTIMORE VEIN.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, President,
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Treasurer.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES.

The most complete cooking apparatus in use. They are easily kept in repair, economical in the use of fuel, and sure bakers. Made and put up by JAMES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO., (late JAMES, BEEBE & CO.,) corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

AMERICAN WATCHES,

Gold and silver, from FORTY-FIVE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

ARMOUXS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 680 Broadway, corner 4th-st.
Just received, a fresh supply of Spring and Summer cloths, cassimeres and vestings, of beautiful variety and at low prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MASONIC TESTIMONIAL TO DR. MACKEY. Masters of Lodges can obtain tickets for the members of their respective lodges, at MACOY & SICKLES', No. 430 Broome-st., corner of Crosby.

FRED AND MARIA AND ME.
By the Author of the "Flower of the Family." See
HOURS AT HOME.
C. SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers.

CHRONIC CATARRH, HAYFEVER,
AND DISEASES OF THE
NOSE AND THROAT,
radically cured by the use of the
GREAT GERMAN HEILMITTEL.
Price per bottle, $2.
For sale by
HEGEMAN & CO., and all other Druggists; DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, Wholesale Agents.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.

Black, White and Red—THREE, FOUR and FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HEALTH OF THE CITY—HOW TO PRESERVE it and prevent an epidemic. Read "OUR SOCIAL LIABILITY," by Rev. Dr. Osgood, in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for May. 20 cents.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
THE GAME OF CROQUET;
ITS
APPOINTMENTS AND LAWS.
BY E. FELLOW.
With Descriptive Illustrations and Frontispiece,
BY HOFFDI.
BEING A COMPLETE HAND-BOOK.
Containing, by the exactness of description, absence of technicalities, and comprehensiveness, full directions and regulations appertaining to this interesting game.
One vol. 8vo, cloth. Price 60 cents.

"THE RIVERSIDE IRVING."

A new and elegant "Cabinet" edition.
In 16mo volumes, with steel vignette, on entirely new type.
READABLE, PORTABLE, ECONOMICAL.

The new volume for MAY is
TALES OF A TRAVELER.
With vignette frontispiece on steel.
16mo, cloth, gilt. Price $1.

ALSO READY:
SKETCH BOOK; KNICKERBOCKER; GOLDSMITH.

. BRACEBRIDGE HALL, CRAYON MISCELLANY, ALHAMBRA and WOLFERT'S ROOST will follow in succession each month.

MY MARRIED LIFE
AT HILLSIDE.
By BARRY GRAY.
With illustrations by McNevin.
1 vol. crown 8vo. Price $2.
. Copies mailed free on receipt of price.
HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
No. 401 Broadway, New-York.

THE ATHEISTIC STATESMAN AND JUDGE.
By THE LATE DR. SPENCER. See
HOURS AT HOME.
C. SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers.

NEW AND IMPORTANT BOOKS
TO BE PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK BY CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO., NO. 124 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
A NEW LIFE OF CICERO.
BY WILLIAM FORSYTH, M. A., Q. C.
With Twenty Illustrations. Two vols. crown 8 vo. Printed at the Riverside Press, on tinted and laid paper. Price $5.

The object of this work is to exhibit Cicero not merely as a Statesman and an Orator, but as he was at home in the relations of private life, as a husband, a father, a brother, and a friend. His letters are full of interesting details, which enable us to form a vivid idea of how the old Romans lived two thousand years ago; and the Biography embraces not only a History of Events, as commotions as any in the annals of the world, but a large amount of Anecdote and Gossip, which amused the generation that witnessed the downfall of the Republic.

LORD DERBY'S "HOMER."
THE ILIAD OF HOMER.
Rendered into English blank verse by EDWARD, Earl of DERBY.
From the Fifth London Edition.
Two volumes crown 8vo, on tinted and laid paper. Price $5.

"The merits of Lord Derby's translation may be summed up in one word: It is eminently attractive; it is instinct with life; it may be read with fervent interest; it is immeasurably nearer than Pope to the text of the original..... We think that Lord Derby's translation will not only be read, but read over and over again.....Lord Derby has given to England a version far more closely allied to the original, and superior to any that has yet been attempted in the blank verse of our language."—*Edinburgh Review, January, 1865.*

FROUDE'S "ENGLAND."
HISTORY OF ENGLAND,
FROM THE
FALL OF WOLSEY TO THE DEATH OF ELIZABETH.
By JAMES ANTHON FROUDE, M. A.,
Late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.
From the Fourth London Edition
In crown 8vo. volumes. Printed at the Riverside Press, on tinted and laid paper. Price $2 50 per volume. (The two first volumes ready as above. The other volumes will follow shortly.)

This work has received the most favorable notices from the leading English journals, and has already passed through four editions in England. The vast amount of fresh and authentic materials which the author has brought to bear on the periods of which he writes gives his work an interest and value beyond any previous history of the same events.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE
FOURTH EDITION FOR MAY
OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
WILL BE
READY ON MONDAY, AT 10 A. M.
CONTENTS:
I. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in reference to Purchasing Tickets, Checking Baggage, &c., &c.
II. NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, delineating the Principal Railways of the Country, their Stations, Distances, Connections, &c.
III. PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF S. M. PETTON, Esq., late President Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway.
IV. MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.
V. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.
VI. A VALUABLE INDEX TO OVER EIGHT THOUSAND Stations, Towns, Villages and Cities situated upon the Railways of the United States and Canadas.
VII. NEW RAILWAY TIME TABLES TO DATE.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
Is for sale at all the principal book, periodical and news agencies, at all the principal bookstores, and upon all the principal railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

"BROKEN LIGHTS."
By PROF. H. B. SMITH. See

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

BETTS & DENSLOW,

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

HAVING REMOVED TO

NO. 2 NEW-ST.,

WILL CONTINUE TO ADVANCE ON

MARKETABLE SECURITIES,

WITH

NO CHARGE FOR CARRYING.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. W. BETTS, Member N. Y. Gold Exchange.

E. H. DENSLOW, Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,

in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,

in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

EXCELSIOR

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 Broadway.

Capital and Surplus, $200,000

MAY 11, 1865.

At an election for directors and inspectors of election of this company, held on the 1st of May inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Eugene Plunkett,	S. P. Gilbert,
John Garcia,	Marcus F. Hodges,
Waldo Hutchins,	John S. Ward,
William Perdon,	Robert Schell,
Bartolomeo Blanco,	James L. Morgan,
Gustave Reynaud,	George P. Nesbitt,
Elias Ponvert,	John E. Lethgewell,
Ramsay Crooks,	E. B. Wesley,
Joseph B. Young,	George T. Stedman,
Charles S. Pell,	Henry Lewis.
O. Pacific.	

FOR INSPECTORS,

Charles Segers,	Samuel Darbee.
E. B. Valentine.	

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Marcus F. Hodges was unanimously reelected President.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 234 Pearl-st., corner of Burling-slip.

This bank has been organized by the subscribers, the Board of Directors of the late Seventh Ward Bank. It is now prepared for a general banking business; collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas will be made for its dealers upon the most reasonable terms, and it has constantly on hand, for immediate delivery, all denominations of 7-30 Treasury notes.

DIRECTORS:

WALTER DOWNE, CHAS. H. HARBECK,
AUGUSTUS DOWNING, WILLIAM I. SCHENCK,
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST, ROSS W. WOOD,
RUSSELL PENDLETON, FRANCIS GROSS.
ALFRED S. FRASER, JOHN W. LAWRENCE,
WILLIAM HALSEY, SPENCER H. SMITH
A. S. FRASER, President.

G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Fidelity Insurance Company will be opened at Mechanics' Bank, No. 42 Wall-st., on the 2d day of May inst.

Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
FREDERICK WOLCOTT,
DAVID S. DODGE,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
GEO. ELLIS.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

The object of this above company is to insure the fidelity of persons of confidence tried.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 WALL-ST.,
AND
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR
SALE OF THE 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions solicited.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 15 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 WALL-ST.,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS, 6s, AND 7s.

Detroit City Bonds, 7 per cent.
Wayne County Bonds, 7 per cent.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad first Mortgage 7s.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 2d Mortgage 8s.
United States Telegraph Stock.
Collins Iron Company Stock.

For sale by A. WILKINS, Stock-Broker, Detroit.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD at the Company's office on the 11th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

WM. H. WEBB, M. O. ROBERTS,
WM. H. GUION, JOHN VAN NEST,
JAMES T. SANFORD, D. R. STANFORD.
J. N. MARSHALL.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held this day, R. M. Blatchford was unanimously reelected President, R. R. Spofford Vice-President, and Howard Mather Secretary and Treasurer.

HOWARD MATHER, Secretary.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the various bonds of this company are hereby notified that the interest due on the 15th inst., as well as any interest due and unpaid for a previous date, will be paid by Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., agents of this company, at their Office, No. 32 Exchange-place, New-York.

THOS. BELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, DETROIT, May 8, 1865.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 1, Second Story (Left), Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. This office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the exercise of the large business, being in the immediate vicinity of the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, St. Louis, April 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at Shelbyville, Shelby County, Ill., on MONDAY, June 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M., by order of Board of Directors.

J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD CO., No. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO. for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, in this city, on the 16th inst. Transfer books will close on the 13th, and remain closed until after the election.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

NOTICE.—DEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY for the year 1863, are hereby notified that by the provisions of the charter of said Co. all certificates of profits, not presented for settlement, cancelled for on the 31st day of May next, will be non-valid.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

WANTED—DESK ROOM SUITABLE FOR A broker, on first floor, in neighborhood of Wall and William-sts., to be occupied about two hours, two or three times a week. Address M. W., Box No. 141 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY

FOR

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

GWYNNE & DAY,

NO. 7 NEW-ST., NEAR WALL-ST.,

Have been appointed Agents to receive subscriptions to the 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

The usual commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND STOCKS AND BONDS bought or sold on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.

SATTERLEE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

STOCK BROKERS,

have removed their office

from

No. 49 Exchange-place,

to No. 70 Broadway

and No. 15 New-st.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO., NO. 17 WALL-ST.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED

Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.

Authorized to receive subscriptions to the

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.

WM. E. FOSDICK, President.

A. PARENHURST, Cashier.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

LOAN FOR THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.
$75,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, in the City of Hoboken, up to noon of May 15, 1865, for a loan of $75,000, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the loan to run from five to forty years. Parties wishing to offer proposals for the above loan can obtain all necessary information from JOHN KENNEDY, Esq., City Clerk, at his office, Odd Fellows' Hall, or CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of Committee, No. 44 1st-st., Hoboken.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TO MEMBERS OF THE STOCK BOARD.

A young man desires to find a party, member of the regular board, with a view of forming a copartnership and establishing a stock commission and banking firm. The advertiser can command both business and capital, and for a desirable and strictly responsible person the present will be a most advantageous opportunity for building up a large business. No answer will be considered unless signed by real name, which will be confidential. Address L. B., Box No. 143 Times Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of April, 1865.

[L. S.] F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

(Signed)

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay to the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPAKKMAN, President.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

[Copy.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 29, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

H. P. CROZIER, GOLD AND SILVER mining broker, Rooms Nos. 12 and 14, No. 42 William-st., New-York. Two hundred gold-mining claims for sale, in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, Colorado. Titles perfect, from original preëmptors. References: Messrs. S. B. Chittenden & Co., James M. Benedict, Esq., Thos. L. Taylor, Esq., John R. Cecil, Esq., New-York.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY and the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, having merged into one company, by special act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 9, 1865, and ratified by the stockholders, all business will hereafter be conducted under the name of

THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

FRANKLIN B. RANDOLPH, President.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO., No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 10, 1865.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—TAKE NOTICE—That a call has this day been made on the stockholders of this company for an installment of five per cent., payable on or before the 15th of May next.

CHAS. TUTTLE, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION $2,250,000.

At an election for Directors (second class) and Inspectors of Election, held at the office of the company on Tuesday, the 9th inst., the following gentleman were elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.
JAMES VAN NORDEN,
JAMES O. BALDWIN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
WM. J. VALENTINE,
LEWIS B. LODER,
SAMUEL C. REED,
ALBERT CLARK,
WM. K. STRONG,
JOHN ANDERSON,
JAMES E. VEATMAN,
HENRY SIMONS,
CHRISTOPHER Y. WEMPLE.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.
A. W. KING,
O. W. LODER,
JOHN BAKER.

At a subsequent meeting of the board HENRY STOKES, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

INSURANCE STOCKS, EXPRESS STOCKS, TELEGRAPH STOCKS, GAS STOCKS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS. } Bought and Sold

By D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1858, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—NOtice is hereby given that the biennial election of two Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, on the part of the stockholders to the loan of $1,600,000 for completing the canal and for paying the canal debt, will take place in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, May 27, 1865. The election will be held at the office of Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., and the poll will be kept open from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, President.

PETROLEUM.

DRIVING PIPE,

AND

BANDS, COMPLETE,

FURNISHED AT LOWEST RATES.

R. A. BRICK,

Office No. 109 Leonard-st.

BOOKS CLOSE MAY 31.

SUGAR CREEK
PETROLEUM COMPANY,

CAPITAL, ONLY $250,000.
SHARES, $5 EACH.

President, CHARLES G. JUDSON, Sawyer & Judson, 84 and 86 Chambers-st.

Vice-President, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier Broadway Bank.

Treasurer ..... CHARLES GOULD, 58 Wall-st.

But a few thousand shares are for sale, and these on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL, WILL BE OPEN UNTIL WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, AT THE OFFICE OF STEDMAN, EWELL & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Map and Prospectuses mailed on application as above.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $1,500,000

Divided into 300,000 shares. Par value, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES OF THE WORKING CAPITAL, $3 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT FOR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS AS 300,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President ..... J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President ..... R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer ..... H. P. CROZIER, New-York.
Secretary pro tem ..... R. H. WISHART, New-York.

This company struck a new well, a few days ago, on the Steele Farm, on Oil Creek, now producing over two hundred per day, and increasing. Several new wells recently completed being, with splendid show of oil. Lands embracing 25 different properties, located on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run, Allaghany River, opposite Horse Creek, Sugar Creek, Pithole Creek, and other railroads in the heart of the great oil region.

Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained where the subscription books are now open, No. 21 Broadway, New-York; No. 112 and 114 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; Harvard Hall, Baltimore, Md.; at the office of H. F. Dodge & Son, Brokers, No. 21 Greenwich-st., New-York; also, at the office of the Standard Petroleum Refinery, No. 21 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

THE KING OF INVESTMENTS—OIL!

The subscribers are authorized to sell a few ORIGINAL SHARES in a new OIL COMPANY about to be formed on choice and select land. Full particulars sent, on application to GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO., No. 123½ South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

PETROLEUM.

An interest in the MOUNTAIN WELL, Cherry Run, (400 bbls.) for sale by WALES & HAYDEN, No. 16 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY, OF CHERRY RUN, PENN., No. 7 NASSAU-ST., ROOM No. 10, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent on their capital stock, from the proats of the wells, payable on and after the 25th of May.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 25th of May.

E. L. LOVEJOY, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 126 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free from government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, May 8, at the new office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from April 27 until May 8.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK BROTHERS OIL COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 41, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of government tax, on their capital stock, payable on and after May 24. The transfer books will be closed from May 21 to 26 inclusive. CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 8th inst.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.—A TWELVE-ton locomotive, gauge 4 feet 8½ inches; also, two stationary engines, 20 and 40 horse-power. JOHN STUART, No. 185 Broadway, dealer in machinery.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO FLUE BOILers, nearly new, first-class, 7½ feet by 22, double furnaces, built for 42-ll engine. One tubular boiler, also first-class and nearly new, for sale cheap.

CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, up stairs.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dye-st., works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting.

EDDY'S PETROLEUM STOVES AND RANGES. NO. 444 BROADWAY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—12 HORSE-power, ready for delivery. Warranted in every respect. SAMUEL SECOR & CO., foot of 20th-st., E. R.

COAL.

COAL.

Red and white ash stove and egg size coal of the best quality, well screened, and delivered at $8 per ton, from yard No. 5 Oak-st., corner New-Bowery.

GEO. W. BENNETT.

BEST PEACH ORCHARD, RED ASH AND GENUINE LEHIGH COAL—Stove, range and grate, screened and delivered at $9 50 per ton. Orders by post filled promptly.

THOMAS STOKES, corner of 32d-st. and 10th-av.

PERSONAL.

WANTED TO LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS HOtel in New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, already furnished and in operation. Address Box No. 438 Post-office, Baltimore, Md.

A. A. ETTINGES, VIRGINIA.—YOU WILL find Dr. HARTLEY at his new residence, No. 1,105 Broadway.

ELLIE—LETTERS IN THE POST-OFFICE FOR YOU, FROM ILLINOIS.

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS,

100 ORIGINAL SHARES ..... $1,000 EACH.

Attention is directed to the following Prospectus which, on careful examination, will be found to present unusual inducements.

The property the subscribers get consists of SEVEN estates, embracing four hundred acres; all of these tracts are in the

VENANGO OIL REGION;

all front on the Allegheny River and its tributaries; all have been selected for their eligibility; all are contiguous to lands of other companies actively at work; all are free of royalty, leases or mortgages; and all are in fee simple. They are as follows:

No. 1. All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, containing fifty acres, being and situate in Tionesta Township, Venango County, State of Pennsylvania. This property has a large front on Tionesta Creek, and is about four miles from the Allegheny River. There is on the creek about twenty acres boring land; balance hilly. A ravine runs on the north side of it.

No. 2. All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, containing one hundred and fifty acres, being and situate in Tionesta Township, Venango County. This property is part of the Pearson tract, and also has a large front on Tionesta Creek. It has a large ravine on it, and some heavy oak, hickory and hemlock timber. There are about thirty-five acres boring ground.

No. 3. All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land being and situate in Tionesta Township, Venango County. This property contains fifty acres, for which about fifteen acres is boring ground. It fronts on the Tionesta Creek, above Lacy's mills.

No. 4. All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, containing twenty-six acres, being and situate on Stuart's Run, and extending across to Sugar Camp Run, not only near the forks of these two streams, but near the Allegheny River. It is part of the Waldo tract. There are about eight acres boring ground.

No. 5. All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, containing sixty acres, being and situate fronting on the Allegheny River, in President Township, Venango County, about midway between the towns of President and Tionesta. It adjoins the Huckathorn farm.

No. 6. All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, containing twelve acres, being and situate in Hickory Township, Venango County. This is part of the Smith tract. It fronts on Hunter's Run, is near the Allegheny River, and about a mile and a half northwest of the Town of Tionesta. On this twelve-acre tract there are about two acres boring ground.

No. 7. All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, containing fifty acres, being and situate in Pinegrove Township, Venango County, fronting on and near the mouth of a run emptying into Hemlock Creek. About six acres boring ground. On this tract is some very heavy oak and hickory timber.

As the purchase of either of these tracts would require more money than the majority of persons have at command, it has been determined to divide them into one hundred shares, which will cost the one hundred original subscribers hereto one thousand dollars each. The regular list having been promptly filled, the reserve list is now open for a few days only to fill any vacancies that may occur.

All these tracts are near to, adjoin, and are between lands of the Tionesta, Grant, President, Germania, Shriver, Farrar, Phœnix Wa-Bun, Oak Ball, United States and other companies.

Although to simply assert that these seven tracts were situated as above might be considered ample indication of their eligible location, yet, as further evidence, we subjoin the following condensed extracts:

Mr. John Fuelhart, Geologist of the Tionesta Oil and Lumber Company, in his geological description of their property, which is contiguous to, and adjoining tracts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, says: "Said estate is situated on Tionesta Creek, about four miles from the Allegheny River. The whole estate belongs to the bituminous coal and oil regions of Western Pennsylvania, lying on the southeastern slope of the several basins from the west, bringing its western boundary about two miles southeast of the nearest anticlinal axis west. The prospect for oil is the best from one mile northwest of Mr. Lacy's residence, (which is the precise locality of tract No. 2, containing 150 acres,) up Tionesta Creek for about 2½ miles, (this covers location of tracts Nos. 1 and 3,) this location being about coincidistant from both axes, the anticlinal west and the synclinal east."

The finest lubricating oil has been obtained on these premises, which did not chill in the strongest cold we had last Winter; the strata are dipping to the southwest, and the country (that is, the bottom of the streams) rising in the same direction; for which two reasons it requires deeper boring for oil than on the Allegheny River, but after oil is obtained, there is a better prospect of its holding out.

In addition, in reference to tract No. 2, it may be said, that according to an official map issued by authority of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, this 150-acre tract contains a heavy bed or vein—when developed it may prove of inestimable value.

Tract No. 4 is on Stuart's Run and Sugar Camp Run, near what is intersection, and but a short distance from the Allegheny River. To indicate the activity prevailing in the vicinity of this tract, we extract from the letter, says: "Stuart's Run is now being developed by several parties."

Tract No. 5 contains 60 acres, and fronts on the Allegheny River, above President. Joseph Horne, Jr., in his letter of August 5 to the President Petroleum Company, whose estate lies a short distance below, says: "That farm is fully underlaid with the right quality oil land." He also says "that wells lying above are yielding from 10 to 150 barrels per day each." As an evidence of his statements the map of the President Company shows a 150 barrel well immediately contiguous to this tract.

The Germania Petroleum Company have 60 acres near this tract, which they are now developing. In speaking of it, they say "the formation of the ground is of the same geological character as that on Oil Creek, and all around this property there is a number of oil wells in successful operation."

Tract No. 6 is in Hickory township, fronts on Hunter's Run, and is not far from the Allegheny River. It is known as the Smith tract, and is only about 1½ miles from the town of Tionesta.

Tract No. 7 fronts on a run near its intersection with Hemlock Creek, and also adjoins, or is contiguous to the property of the President Company. In connection with this tract, we might further add that Mr. Samuel G. Brown, of Oil City, in his letter, says: "I have no doubt that as large wells will be obtained in the valley of the Hemlock as on any point on the Allegheny River." And Dr. S. Pleasants, of Philadelphia, in a letter to the President Company, says: "Lately I have had an opportunity of reviewing the territory in the neighborhood of your property, and judging geologically, I am of the opinion that it will prove as rich in oil as Oil Creek. He requires us his opinion, by requesting his name to be put down for a large subscription.

These tracts, containing, as they do, embracing four hundred acres, will cost the subscribers hereto, on an average, $250 per acre. Tract No. 1 adjoins property of the Tionesta Company, on which a recently struck a large well, and consequently has enhanced immensely in value.

Tract No. 2, containing 150 acres, is opposite oil territory that, a few months ago, a company paid $500 per acre, or $75,000 more than subscribers pay; while tract No. 4 is immediately adjacent, and does not in fact adjoin property of 50 acres, which is readily sold at $1,000 per acre, or some $25,000 more than subscribers pay; while lands immediately adjacent to tract No. 6 is held at $1,000 per acre, or $25,000 more than its cost to the subscribers.

These statements are made to indicate that if these lands, as a body, were NOW put upon the market, greatly more might be realized from them than subscribers pay for them, as they were secured some time since on the recent enormous rise in prices.

The subscribers would be pleased to say that these subscriptions were taken in fair and free transactions, each subscription was not known in. As these seven tracts were portions of large tracts, it was necessary to have surveys of each of them made; the deep snows however, of last Winter, and other obstacles, as well as the difficulty of getting reliable surveyors, retarded the completion. The consequence, however, of hasty and ill-considered speculations by competitors in the vicinity, those lands in the immediate vicinity have enhanced immensely in value, or in other words, the unexpected delays in getting under way has enured largely to the benefit of the subscribers; hence those lands enough to secure one of the few shares that may be had, get them on uncommonly favorable terms.

As before stated, it has been decided to divide them into

10 INTERESTS OF $1,000 EACH,

thus affording the man of limited means, as well as the capitalist, an opportunity to secure an interest in this truly wonderful as well as money making region.

As all are now ready to adopt such steps as adapt the development of each property, as to form a company and issue certificates of stock—the plan here proposed may be considered preliminary to the organization of several companies on these estates, which are subject to no royalty, leases or mortgages, but will be got with an unquestionable title, simple throughout, the subscribers can then, upon this solid and substantial basis, organize one or more companies, and elect officers from among themselves, each subscriber being eligible to the position of an officer of the company.

In order that handsome returns may be speedily realized, those subscriptions are based upon the proposition that the subscribers immediately on receipt of the deeds, now nearly ready, may lease their lands on heavy royalties, or organize several companies in the usual way, for which they will have an ample basis.

Considering the perfectly satisfactory price at which subscribers get their property, costing far less than it might now be in the market, and bearing in mind that the subscribers themselves organize the companies and manage their affairs, it will be seen not only that this enterprise presents special inducements, but also in subscribing to it, it is apparent that the usual risks attending oil operations cannot attach to it. These are $1,000 each, payable one-half at the time of subscribing or before the organization of the company, which will be in a few days, and of which due notice will be given. Those earliest on the list have the refusal of the few vacancies that may occur.

If desired, two or more persons can club together and take a share—the person sending the subscription representing the others. Checks or drafts should be drawn to the order of the undersigned, whose indorsement will be a receipt in addition to the one that will be sent on receiving them.

United States 5-20s, 10-40s, 7-30s, and other government bonds taken at par, and any premium or accrued interest thereon allowed. Bonds may be sent by mail, registered, or by express; then receipt will be promptly acknowledged and receipts for shares sent by return mail. To secure one of the few original shares that may be had, or for further particulars, address at once, or apply to

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
Office N. E. corner of 4th and Walnut-sts., Philadelphia.

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO

Mr. GEORGE W. PLATT, City of New-York.
Mr. JAMES M. CHAPMAN, City of New-York.
Mr. CALEB COPE, Philadelphia.
Mr. JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions also received by

Mr. E. BORDA, Trustee, No. 327 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.,

TO THE LIQUOR-DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise for the City and County of New-York will organize and hold its first session for the current year on the 16th of May inst., in the City Hall, in this city, at 12 o'clock M., in the Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.

Applications for licenses will be received at any time during business hours at the offices above named, where suitable blanks and all necessary information will be furnished free to applicants.

WM. JAY HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-st.,
ROBERT D. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-st.,
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 317 West 38th-st.,
OLIVER B. STOUT, Clerk. Commissioners.

SHIPPING.

FO

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On the line of Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one and one-half hours from New-York; house warmed by Baker's steam apparatus, with fruit and shade trees, carriage-house, &c., all in good order; possession given immediately. Apply to
R. C. BACON, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—LAND.
The subscribers represent
ONE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
ENGLISH CAPITAL,
TO BE INVESTED IN LANDS
IN
PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND,
DELAWARE, VIRGINIA,
OHIO AND MISSOURI.
Parties desirous of selling will please send full description, price, &c., to
GEO. S. TOWNSEND & CO.,
American Land Agency,
No. 123 South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT, in the District of Columbia, adjoining the Soldiers' Home, affording, from its great elevation, fine views, not only of Washington City and the intervening country, but of the Potomac River and the country beyond. The dwelling-house is large, handsome and convenient, having the first a dry cellar; three stories, each with four good rooms, and the second and third having also a small room over the entrance-hall. Near the dining-room is a pantry, and over it a bath-room, which, as well as the kitchen, is separate building, is supplied with water from a tank and cistern. The rooms in convenient locations a Summer-house, with an ice-house under it; smoke-house, manager's house, with seven rooms, and a carriage-house and stable, supplied with water through pipes from a good well. The buildings have all been erected within eight years, and the grounds are handsomely improved. Of the tract, which contains about 74 acres, some 2 near the house, are in groves, lawns, orchards and gardens; about 30 acres more are in fields for cultivation, and the remainder is woodland, being beautifully. Fine building sites are in several parts of the tract, and it is very susceptible to division.
For further information, apply to Conway Robinson, on the premises; George Mattingly, Washington City; Edmund Randolph Robinson, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, or the undersigned, No. 1,379 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.
MONCURE ROBINSON.

A LARGE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.—For sale, on account of ill-health of the owner, a very productive, well improved sugar plantation on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in the Parish of St. Charles, State of Louisiana, about three hours' drive from New-Orleans.
Said plantation has a front of about forty-two arpents (over one mile and a half) on the Mississippi River, by an irregular depth of forty to eighty arpents, and contains 2,300 superficial arpents, more or less, 1,200 arpents of which are well cleared and ditched, and have been under cultivation. The improvements, a good sugar-house, parvery and cane shed, with steam engine, sugar mill, and necessary apparatus for manufacturing sugar by open kettles, wood-yard and stable, cane-house and shingle, large dwelling house, 16 rooms, with a fine garden in rear. For other information and terms, apply to the undersigned.
LEVERICH & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. O. HALSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 7½ feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots, if the purchaser deem desirable. As a private, genteel residence it has no superior in the county, in the town. The furniture, which is new, and of the richest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of
C. KIRTLAND, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN Newton, N. J., consisting of a large and elegant mansion, nearly new, built in the best style, heated by steam, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and all modern improvements.
It has 13 rooms besides hall, lumber, bathing, store, pantry, &c., and 3 acres of land, with tasteful shrubbery and orchard; great variety of fruit trees and small fruits. Lawn well shaded, and in front.
Newton is situated in the most picturesque of the Highlands of New-Jersey, is 55½ hours from New-York by railway. Excellent school advantages. Churches of various denominations. Scenery, fine drives, and attractive residences in the vicinity. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ONE OF THE finest dwelling places on the Hudson, one mile from Newburgh. 22 acres, large dwelling, with all modern improvements, out-buildings, hot-houses, graperies, fruit-trees, &c. Will be sold at a great sacrifice, as it must be sold to close an estate. Apply to MARK SCHLEGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to DAVID MORRISON, Executor, Newburgh. Immediate possession to the purchaser. Carriages, &c. Apply at No. 50 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON, JUST above Rhinebeck a splendid farm and country seat of about 115 acres of land, with large house, superb views, and home-beautiful shades, land extremely productive. Riverside steamboat, mail, and telegraph, schools, &c., all convenient. Price, $15,000. Distance, 85 miles; river front, ample deep water with water grant. Apply to H. H. LIVINGSTON, No. 2 Pine-st., or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 54 Wall-st., or F. GARRETTSON on premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST SITUATIONS in the vicinity of the city consisting of large house, nearly new, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., and 12 acres of land, with greenhouse, six acres of land well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; outbuildings all in good order; will be sold cheap or exchanged for a small house in this city, communicating with the ferry by horse cars. Inquire of HARVEY HOAG, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FARM OF 12 acres, on the road from Croton Falls to Lake Mahopac; or the house and out-buildings, with about 12 acres of land, with fruit, &c., will be rented for the season. The above farm and grounds are tastefully located, and will make a very desirable country residence. Inquire of
C. H. LEDYARD, No. 55 Broadway,
Or CLOSE, Croton Falls,
Dr. L. H. GREGORY, Lake Mahopac.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A LOT OF GROUND, averaging 25x150 feet, situated in the village of Tremont, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, eight miles from the city, suitable for a hotel, dwelling and grapery, or a lager beer brewery covered with shade and fruit trees, and blue stone sufficient to build a mansion. It has three fronts. Price $2,000. Inquire of A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden-lane, safe-engine makers.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY—The residence of the late Jas. D. Hoag, Esq., No. 38 Bridge-st. This property consists of a comfortable dwelling, with lot 50x175 feet, susceptible of being made an attractive home in the immediate vicinity, and will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to W. R. POWELL, Executor, No. 258 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND NORTH-east corner of 23d-st. and 9th-av.; size 62x80; will be divided to suit purchasers.
For particulars, &c., apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WHOEVER WANTS A BEAUTIFUL country residence near Newburgh, on the Hudson, replete with everything desirable for a gentleman's family, at a moderate cost, will please inquire at CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE AND ONE-FIFTH ACRE plot at Upper Newark, Eockland County, beautifully located with a river view unsurpassed, with from 250 to 300 choice young bearing fruit trees of various kinds; ground in a high state of cultivation, and planted with corn; the ground is boast fully situated for a vineyard. Inquire of WM. BEDELL, No. 177 West 33d-st.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE—Not excelled for building sites on the slope of the mountain from Llewellyn Park to the Great Notch, New-Jersey, containing about 30 acres. For further particulars inquire at the office of PALMER & SMITH, No. 312 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—PRICE $10,000. A DESIRABLE residence up-town; well situated, in a very respectable neighborhood; being a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in good order, with all modern improvements. Possession immediately. Inquire of WM. P. LYON, No. 387 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A HANDsome gothic cottage with about one acre of ground finely fruited and shaded; all necessary outbuildings and a magnificent view of the Hudson. Apply to JOHN S. ANDREWS, on the premises, or WM. D. MILLER, No. 56 Beekman-st.

WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—A FURnished country place; house not less than ten rooms, on some inland lake or river, with shade, pasture and garden; distance from the city immaterial, if accessible by rail or boat. Address with terms and exact particulars, S. W. R., No. 9 East 14th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., A VERY desirable building site, commanding a beautiful view, and not far from the station. Will be sold at a low figure. Address B. x No. 2,000 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE IN Berlin, Conn.; finest barn in the State; three acres of rich land, fruit abundant and in great variety; view in every direction grand. VIRGIL CORNISH, New-Britain, Conn.

A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone house, 24x55, between 5th and 6th avs., Murray Hill, for sale very low. Immediate possession. Others constantly in stock, furnished or unfurnished, $10,000 to $50,000. Agents please call.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. GROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEATS—AND productive farms, near Railway, Metuchin, Somerville, Bonnabrook, Plainfield, Elizabeth, Orange, Newark and Bonning Springs, at the Metropolitan Real Estate Office, No. 4 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF LAND ON THE south side of Staten Island, near the water; beautiful location; new brick and cheap cottage rapidly; near railroad depot; price $1,000. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

SIXTH AND SEVENTH AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—Several very well located parcels of lots on these avenues, above the park, for sale now under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners. Apply to
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE, EXTENSION and lot for sale, in Garden-st., Morrisania, ten minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge; water in house; immediate possession. Apply at No. 111 East 13th-st., or on premises, to JOHN F. DWYER.

FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES: 97TH-ST. AND Hudson River, prices, two cottages, twelve rooms, three lots, $4,500; one cottage, seven rooms, five lots, $3,000; terms easy. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—TWENTY COTTAGES, $1,100 TO $2,000; ten elegant dwellings, with four to forty lots, $3,500 to $8,500. Easy payments. 700 lots, $150 to $300.
CHARLES B. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE—AT THE METROPOLITAN REAL Estate Office, No. 40 Dey-st., farm of 98 acres, only $4,700; 89 acres, $5,500; truck farm, 27 acres; fruit farm, 62 acres. Great bargains.

BEAUTIFUL FARMS AND PLEASANT homes for sale in Rockland County, near line of railroad. Apply at the Metropolitan Real Estate Office, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES, WITH liberal garden plots, fruit yards, and ornamented grounds. Inquire of VIRGIL CORNISH, real estate agent, New-Britain, Conn.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ADMIRABLY located half acre lot, in the rear of the banks, at the corner of Cary and 16th sts., Richmond, Va., fronting 130 feet on Cary-st., and 165 feet on 15th-st.; running back to an alley. This property has been used as a stove foundary, and has upon it the ruins of a finishing-shop, (in which was an extensive salesroom,) 40 by 150 feet, and a foundry, 80 by 90 feet, a large portion of the walls of which are in a condition to be used in the erection of a new structure. There is standing and uninjured a smokestack 100 feet high and 9 feet square at the base; also, nearly half a million of bricks; a No. 2 Mackenzie fan and cupola, with a 25-horse power engine, can, with small expense, be put in good order. This establishment, "The Richmond Stove Works," was established about 14 years ago, and commanded an extensive patronage at the time of its destruction by fire. The lot and improvements will be sold at a fair valuation, or it will be leased to any one willing to rebuild. The present improvement to be valued now, and any additional improvements to be valued at the expiration of the lease, and the lessee remunerated therefor. This lot is located in the heart of the city, and finely adapted to wholesale grocers' or commission merchants' warerooms. Apply to RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN ORANGE, N. J., a new, substantially built house, 44x44, French roof, slated, filled in with brick, containing all modern improvements, bath-room, furnace, range, water-closet &c.; will be ready for occupancy by 1st of June; lot one acre; price $15,000; a small New-York or Brooklyn house would be taken in part payment; more land adjoining if wanted; location near Valley Depot. Apply to S. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, CHURCH & WORTH, or H. B. BLACKWELL, Orange.

FOR EXCHANGE—HOTEL ON ERIE RAILroad; pleasant home at Staten Island; farm in New-Jersey; city houses in Brooklyn; country seat at Hyde Park; commodious house and grounds at Rahway, route for $1,000 per year. GEO. R. JAQUES, Metropolitan Real Estate Office, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE RENTED FURNISHED, an elegant four story, high-stoop, brown-stone-front house and lot on Madison-av., near 34th-st.
For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

MINERAL LANDS WANTED—PARTIES having good mineral lands for sale cheap for cash, will please send full description of same, as to kind of mineral, market and transportation facilities, &c., addressed to MINERALS, Box No. 5,731 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 121 EAST 50TH-ST.; PRICE, $9,500. Also, in 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to J. E. STYLES, No. 187 East 50th-st.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY COTTAGE TO LET—In the healthiest part of Westchester County, near the Harlem Railroad, two hours from town; nine rooms, stabling, garden planted, fruit and fire wood, seven acres; price $550. For particulars, address
P. J. INSLEE, Engineer, No. 102 Walker-st.

RARE CHANCE.
TO LET OR FOR SALE—In the village of Ravenswood, L. I., on the East River, two houses, containing 13 and 12 rooms. Their situation, for attraction and convenience to the city, cannot be surpassed in the vicinity. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, over Fulton Bank, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood, after 4 P. M.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 16x125.
2 50x28.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 68th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—On the banks of the Hudson River, containing 24 acres, well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees; the house contains 12 rooms, gate-house, carriage-house, barn, ice-house, (filled;) are all new and first-class; will be rented to a suitable tenant, furnished or unfurnished, together with the horses and carriages. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to WM. MALLORY, Stratsburgh, N. Y.

TO LET—THAT FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Madison, N. J., recently occupied by John S. Potwin, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The house is beautifully situated and convenient, and finely adapted to wholesale grocers' or commission merchants' warerooms. Apply to RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN BAY RIDGE, suburb of Brooklyn, with splendid view of New-York bay; with twenty acres of land, barn, stables, &c.; kitchen garden planted, extensive apple orchard, house in good repair, and contains eleven rooms; it is within half an hour of the ferry; city cars passing within 100 yards every fifteen minutes; terms, $1,200. Apply to W. H. POWER, No. 5 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE RESidence on Staten Island, with all the conveniences of a city house; ice-houses, stables, garden, in complete order; fine lawn and shade-trees; fifty minutes from the city; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to WM. H. VANDERBILT, Harlem Railroad office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE—A valuable country seat, on the west bank of the Hudson, 24 miles south of Newburgh; extensive pleasure grounds and a gravel beach of one mile; the views are superb, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. Fruit and vegetables in abundance; outbuildings, &c. Apply to P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD STATION, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and western slope of the palisades, a new and commodious house, for store, dwelling or boarding-house; also, a cottage, with barn and about 10 acres of land, stocked with fruit, &c. Apply to P. B. MEAD, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, or G. HUYLER, at the station.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR one, two, or three years, on West 22d-st.; a brownstone, four-story English basement, in splendid neighborhood, and furnished throughout; possession immediately; or would rent till Nov. 1; rent moderate. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED country residence to let for the season, with cow, horse, carriage, poultry, &c.; plenty fruit and flowers, and in a delightful location; fine water view; Hudson City, N. J.; 15 minutes by horse cars from New-York; $150 a month. ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR A term of eighteen months or two years, by a family leaving the country; the place is pleasantly located on the Hudson, near Newburgh. Apply for particulars to M. CLARKSON, Jr., Esq., No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, FROM 1st of June till November 1; a medium-sized furnished house in perfect order; has all the modern conveniences. Inquire at No. 256 West 19th-st., from 4 to 8 P. M. Will be let to a small family only.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, near Shrewsbury, consisting of large dwelling, with all the modern improvements, and five acres of ground, beautifully laid out, in full view of the ocean. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—OR LEASE, NOS. 147 AND 149 WEST 27th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., NO. 416 Water-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT PEEKSKILL, N. Y., to let for the Summer; is a good brick house, well situated on high ground, five minutes' walk from the depot; water, gas and carriage-house. Inquire of M. KELLOP & SPRAGUE, or JAMES BREWER, Peekskill.

STORE TO LET—ON FULTON-ST., BROOKlyn; has been twenty years established as a fancy goods store; possession immediately. Apply at SHERMAN'S vignette gallery, 270 and 272 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, SEVeral country seats, well furnished, on Staten Island, at Stamford, Conn., Tubby Hook, &c. For further particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY WITHOUT children, for the Summer, a beautifully furnished house on Madison-square. For particulars, address R. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A NICELY furnished hall bedroom without board, to a single gentleman, at No. 27 Vandam-st. Price $10 per month. Address G., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, FOR SIX months, at New-Rochelle. Rent $50 a month. Apply to the subscriber, on the adjoining premises.
ELIAS WRIGHT.

TO LET—ROOMS FOR STORAGE; ALSO, BY the load, at $1 50 per month, at the Blind Asylum Building, 9th-av., 33d and 34th sts. H. G. HAEGER.

A SINGLE ROOM OR A SUITE OF NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, in the Tontine Hotel, on Rockaway plank, No. 429 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR GENtlemen, at No. 180 East 16th-st. References exchanged.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—APPLY AT NO. 155 Orchard-st.; gas and bath; for a small family.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE SUMMER.—A family of from six to ten persons, with servants and team if desired, can obtain board and other accommodations in a pleasant country town, about 1½ hours' ride from the city, by addressing K., Box No. 168 *Times* Office. A personal interview can be had by calling at the Fourth National Bank, New-York, and inquiring for RAYMOND.

BOARDING.—AN AMERICAN LADY, FAMIliar with the requirements of a pleasant home, has recently taken the House No. 28 Clermont (Hamilton-place,) Brooklyn, E. D., and offers pleasant unfurnished rooms, with board, to a gentleman and his wife; also, board for one or two single gentlemen.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A handsome furnished second floor parlor and bed-room attached, use of bath, all the modern improvements, large closets; breakfast if required; convenient to cars; four blocks from Fifth-av. Hotel. Apply at No. 163 East 27th-st.; references exchanged.

TO GUARDIANS AND PARENTS—COUNTRY BOARD.—Wanted, four or five little girls to board in a farm-house in a very healthy place in Rockland County, where they will have a mother's care and taught in the family. For particulars inquire of Mr. STEPHEN K. LUDLOW, 8t. Nicholas Bank, 7 Wall-st.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FINE ROOMS TO let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 25 Abingdon-square. Dinner at 6½ P. M. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD IS WANTED BY A gentleman and wife, with three children, under seven years of age, and nurse. Address Box No. 1,971 New-York Post-office.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or to two single gentlemen. References exchanged at No. 5 St. Luke's-place, near Hudson-st.

BOARD IN IRVINGTON.—A SINGLE GENtleman desires board in Irvington; references entirely satisfactory. Address, stating particulars, MADISON, Madison-square Post-office.

NO. 55 EAST 26TH-ST.—RECEPTION ROOM, back parlor and rooms on upper floor to let, with board References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point; fine large rooms with first-class board. Address E. A. BERARD, West Point.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO or three nicely-furnished rooms. Apply at No. 92 East 12th-st.

DRY GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.

C. T. J. & J. B. KELLY, No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.

C. T. J. & J. B. KELLY, No. 369 Broadway.

C. Gold, Opaque, White, Green and Blue Holland, Bray's Patent Fixtures, and all other approved styles.

New Styles. 1865. SwissLace, Nottingham Lace, Leno Lace, Muslin, Brocatel, Reps, Terry Cloth, Japanese Cloth, Damask, Cornices, and all other Trimmings.

CURTAINS.

PEACE !!! PEACE !!!
S. THOMPSON,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
HAS
REDUCED THE PRICES
OF FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
TO GOLD VALUE,
AND WILL SELL THEM
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
LACE CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Now offer their stock of
NEW GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

A FEW MORE FEATHER DUSTERS AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH, fine, soft feathers, fresh made, no moth (over 2,000 sold already,) at TOWNSEND'S, No. 953 Broadway.

AT MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
A Splendid Assortment of
LINEN GOODS
of every description,
at Low Prices.
MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway.

AT ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW styles dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, veils, handkerchiefs, corsets, skirts, hair nets, fancy goods, buttons, bindings, small wares, combs and brushes. N. B.—Kid gloves, $1; undressed, 90 cents. Ladies' hose, &c. The entire stock at reduced prices. Remember ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

1,127 BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTY-FIFTH AND TWENTY-SIXTH STREETS.—Bonnet Ribbons; Trimming Ribbons; Sash Ribbons; Bonnet Silks; Bonnet Crapes in all the new shades and designs. The handsomest assortment of Ornaments for Mantillas, Dresses and Jackets, which are offered at very low prices; also Buttons of all shapes, sizes and descriptions, for Dresses, Cloaks, etc.; Silk Filet and Braid nets, waterfalls, ornaments for the hair; Silk Net Ribbons of all colors and widths; Bugle Gimps, black and white; also Steel Gimps, Alapaca, Silk and Fancy Braids to match any Dress Goods; Tapes; Bobbins; fine Pearl Shirt Buttons; Pins; Needles, etc. Silk Cord, all sizes, all colors. Black Guipure and Thread Laces, Valenciennes Laces, real and imitation; Blond Laces, black and white, narrow and wide, for millinery uses, also Black and White Illusion Laces; Sleeve Nets; Linen Collars and Sets; Embroidered ditto; Black Crape and Crape Trimmings; Magic Ruffling; Coventry Frilling; Cambric Edgings and Insertings; Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, plain and hemstitched, very cheap. Paper Cambrics; Crinoline; Wiggins; Tarletons, etc. Black Velvet Ribbons at the old cheap prices; Velvet Ribbons in all colors and widths; Colored Velvet Ribbons, with widths all widths, a new article, &c., &c.
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.
N. B.—Particular attention is called to our stock of French Flowers, all whose selected goods; also to our stock of Straw Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Bonnet Frames, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING and Summer millinery and straw goods of approved shapes and styles, at a great reduction in prices, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE. REMOVAL.
AFTER MAY 1, 1865,
THE GENERAL OFFICE OF THE
McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,
FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
DEVON OIL COMPANY,
LOOMIS OIL COMPANY,
will be at the
PETROLEUM AND MINING EMPORIUM
OF
PERKINS, FREELAND & CO.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.
BUENA VISTA VINICULTURAL SOCIETY,
SONOMA, CALIFORNIA.
The great increase in the sale of the produce of this Company, in the Eastern States, has obliged the undersigned, its agent, to transfer his place of business, hitherto occupied at No. 57 Cedar-st., to
NO. 8 BARCLAY-ST.,
which possesses the advantages of vast and commodious cellars, and where he will continue to keep a complete assortment of Sonoma Red and White Wines, Alien, Angelica, Brandy and California Champagne, as also the celebrated Wine Bitters from Salmesvain brothers, of Los Angeles,
CESAR AUG. ROBERT.

The office of the
MARSEILLES SOAP COMPANY
had also been removed to the same place.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,
Have removed from No. 22 William-st. to No. 64 Broadway and 6 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight, or after ten days' notice.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM E. COCK,
DRY GOODS,
Has removed from
No. 35 Warren-st. to No. 335 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1865.

REMOVAL.
A. J. JACKSON, Pawnbroker, has removed from No. 66 Walker-st. to No. 90 Prince-st., near Broadway.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear, Throat and Scalp, has removed her office from No. 16 to No. 31 Bond-st., south side, first large house from Bowery, where her celebrated medicines can always be had.
Send for a circular.

NOTICE.—ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY HAVE removed their Branch office from No. 443 Broadway to the large building corner of Grand and Crosby sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN W. TWOT against CHRISTIAN S. STORMS and ELIZA M. STORMS.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale, on the 6th day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by William Kennedy, Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth-street, between the Second and Third avenues, bounded and containing as follows, commencing at a point on the said side of Thirty-eighth-street one hundred and forty-seven feet easterly from the easterly side of the Third-avenue, thence running southerly and parallel with the aforesaid side of the said avenue seventy-two feet, thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-eighth-street twenty-one feet, thence northerly and parallel with the easterly side of the Third-avenue seventy two feet, to the said southerly side of Thirty-eighth-street, thence westerly along the aforesaid side of thirty-eighth-street twenty-one feet, to the point or place of beginning, with the appurtenances.
DATED NEW-YORK, April 22, 1865.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, by the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening of Seventh-avenue, twenty-five feet on each side thereof from One Hundred and Tenth-street to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third street, and the opening of Seventh-avenue, to the width of one hundred and fifty feet, from the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Hegerable George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
CHARLES A. LAMONT,
JOHN ANDERSON,
Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, LOCAted between 20th and 30th sts., and 7th and 9th avs. Address SIGMA, Station D, Bible House.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 8.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
THIS SATURDAY, MAY 13,
POSITIVELY LAST DAY AND NIGHT.
MATINEE AT 2½. EVENING AT 8,
of the great comic pantomime of
THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOUGHUE.
POSITIVELY LAST DAY AND NIGHT
of the world renowned one-legged dancer,
DON MANUEL DONATI,
whose previous engagements in other cities preclude his appearance after the current week.
LAST O'DONOUGHUE AND DONATI MATINEE.
SUPERB EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The new Grand Spectacular Pantomime devised and arranged by M. Lehman, of the original Ravel Company, entitled
THE ELIXIR OF LIFE;
OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN,
will be produced on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, with new and gorgeous effects.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
ALTERATION OF TIME.—Doors open at 7½; Overture at 8.
SATURDAY,
Mrs. Centlivre's elegant five-act comedy of the
WONDER;
A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.
Revived with beautiful scenery, superb costumes and the following brilliant distribution, in which
MR. LESTER WALLACK
Will make his fifth appearance.
Messrs. C. Fisher, Whiting, Holland, Browne, Norton, Young, Williamson, Pope, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Ione Burke, and Mrs. Jennings will perform, on MONDAY, Mrs. Inchbald's delightful comedy
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY
Will be produced, and (first time in this theatre) the admirable afterpiece
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Holston, Mr. Young, Mr. Norton, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. Floyd and Miss Barrett will perform.
TUESDAY—HOW SHE LOVES HIM.
WEDNESDAY—(First time this season)—Boucicault's LOVE AND MONEY.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY—Popular plays, in which MR. LESTER WALLACK will appear.

WINTER GARDEN.
THE LAST NIGHT
THE LAST NIGHT
OF
MR. HENRY PLACIDE.
On THIS EVENING, (SATURDAY,) May 13, will be presented,
FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME
Planche's beautiful drama of
SECRET SERVICE.
In which Mr. HENRY PLACIDE will personate his great role of
MICHEL PERRIN,
Received with the most
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM AND DELIGHT.
And also,
THE GREAT MILITARY DRAMA
OF
THE OLD GUARD.
HAVERSACK.....MR. HENRY PLACIDE
MONDAY, 15th, will be presented, after considerable preparation, with new scenery, costumes and appointments, an adaptation from the French, in four acts, by Tom Taylor, author of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
ENTITLED
THE GREY LADY OF PENARVON.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
COMEDY SEASON. SEASON.
REAPPEARANCE FOR A FEW NIGHTS OF
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
who will now bring to a close his unparalleled engagement of
TEN MONTHS,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, 1865,
SOLON SHINGLE. SOLON SHINGLE.
Here rendered by Mr. Owens this season for
150 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
JOHN E. OWENS as SOLON SHINGLE.
To conclude with the Owens' specialty, performed for
50 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
entitled
THE LIVE INDIAN.
TOM BROWN MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
with his inimitable personations of
MISS CRINOLINE, the LIVE INDIAN.

IRVING HALL.
MR. S. B. MILLS' ANNUAL CONCERT,
On SATURDAY EVENING, May 13.
The following artists will assist:
Mr. G. STEINS, Basso.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Violinist.
Mr. A. H. PEASE, Pianist.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
THE AMERICAN STEREOSCOPTICON
is now on exhibition every evening, comprising the finest collection of views and statues of all countries ever exhibited, with a brilliance of light never before attained, on surface 20 feet square. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 P. M. Grand matinée Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
The Fortieth Annual Exhibition of original works by living artists is now open, in the new Academy Edifice, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets, $1. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

ANNIVERSARIES.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 9, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members, and the election of officers and directors of this institution, will be held at the institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. There will be an exhibition of the pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River Railroad train will convey members to the nearest station, 123d-st.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

THE VETERAN TEMPERANCE CORPS with the Dry Dock Volunteers, will hold a meeting MONDAY EVENING, May 15, at the Empire City Rooms, No. 220 East 13th-st. Rev. W. F. Collins will open the exercises, after which singing by the volunteers and addresses by Dr. David O. Holten and others.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The New Agitation of the Anti-Slavery Society.

The Platform Announced, the Principles Discussed, and the Campaign Opened.

GREAT GATHERING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Addresses of Wendell Phillips, Geo. Thompson and Theodore Tilton.

The American Anti-Slavery Society held its first meeting on the question of Negro Suffrage at the Cooper Institute last night. An immense audience literally filled the spacious hall, whose enthusiasm was unbounded, and delight undoubtable. On the platform sat WENDELL PHILLIPS, President of the society; Miss ANNA DICKINSON, THEODORE TILTON, of the *Independent*; GEORGE THOMPSON, of England; Rev. Mr. SARGEANT, of Boston; Mr. REMOND, of Salem, and other lights of the society, whose several entrances were greeted with applause.

At 8 o'clock Mr. PHILLIPS, requesting Mr. SARGEANT to occupy the chair, addressed the audience as follows:

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

This meeting, ladies and gentlemen, is held under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which fact will account for my taking the chair without nomination. The subject of discussion will relate especially to the right of the negro to vote, and to the necessity of the agitation of that claim on every ground as just and necessary to the country's welfare. And especially should it be considered now, when all the great questions which underlie the foundations of the government are being decided, and decided, too, for many years to come. That this decision of these questions is to a certain extent permanent, is easily shown. Take the familiar case of the anti-slavery amendment to the constitution. The war has accustomed us to such rapid changes of public opinion, that we hardly realize, or at least recall, how long it takes, what slow work it is, to change fundamental laws, or any part of them. It requires vast effort to move the masses, and to wipe out from the official record the statutes of years. From the year 1789 until this year there has no amendment whatever been made which can be fairly considered an amendment to a principle in the Constitution of the United States. It has taken seventy years to effect one single change in the substratum of that work. Of course four years of active, of superactive, life make us exceedingly hopeful for progress in the future, but it is the part of true wisdom to calculate on what we may fairly *expect* rather than on what we may hope. Our line of conduct should be based on what we may probably expect, and the experience of the past gives us no reason to hope for a change hereafter if we settle on these principles now. Whatever the nation does now should be done with the expectation that so far as our lives are concerned, it is a finality. Of course it may not be so, but we should not tremble hands nor gag our lips, but tirelessly, intensely agitate for something better. The laws which govern national life are as certain as the laws which govern our life. With this principle of change before us, let us go back for a moment to the formation of the constitution. In 1789, the subject of individual liberty had not only received much consideration and discussion, but the dread light of fevered war had been thrown across it, and Pennsylvania had begun, and Massachusetts completed, the emancipation of every slave upon her soil. The rest of New-England had commenced emancipation; New-York had placed the first regulation concerning it upon her statute books. Maryland boasted the ardent eloquence of PINCKNEY and the devoted zeal of LUTHER MARTIN, of wide extended influence in his State and the nation. Virginia, the leading colony of the original thirteen and the head of the Southern Slave States, rested passively in the hands of THOMAS JEFFERSON, JAMES MADISON and GEORGE WASHINGTON, and these were open and avowed earnest emancipators, and PATRICK HENRY was almost the same, so that negro liberty boasted all the great names of Virginia in those days. South Carolina was then, as now, the nucleus of a bastard aristocracy, and Georgia was but a picket-station. The colonies ratified the action of '87 and their affairs seemed unmixed and permanent. What sky was brighter than theirs—underneath it were the yeasty waves of revolutionary enthusiasm, white with the love of liberty; above, the sky bright and beaming under the blessed influence of these leading men. The standard had touched the citadel of the enemy, and victory seemed certain. But as NAPOLEON said, "It is the last fifteen minutes that decide the battle," and in these fifteen minutes, our fathers folded their arms, and went to sleep, while the devil, in the robes of South Carolina, slipped in and sowed tares. In the fertile soil of the Sea Islands, she first put a little cotton seed, and from it sprung up the total prostration of the war of 1861 as its harvest. The question of to-day is whether we have a hope for Lopez, a hope for liberty of inspection by impartial law? It is now fully certain that we shall not go back to the unshaken old. But is not vigilance to be added by every man and incident of human life? Liberty is much higher to-day than any can have.

THE QUESTION OF RACE.

The question of all questions, to my mind, seems at this time to be, whether this question of race—this element of complexion, of color or blood—shall be forever excluded from our history. There are doubtless other great and important questions, financial, social moral and political, but as ABRAHAM LINCOLN once said, "One war at a time," so I too say "One question at a time." To-day it is a question of race. To my mind, the question which presses to-day on the conscience and duty of the anti-slavery movement in the country is the writing out forever the word "white" in our statute-books. Tremendous and long-sustained applause.] How is this to be done? There can be no doubt that when this movement commenced, we attempted simply the abolition of slavery, by lawful means of peace, by force of argument and reason, either of the submission or assent of the Southern States. Not time basis it expects that slavery was strong in the nation. One large wing of the movement changed its ground, and said, "Under this constitution it is hopeless to contend with slavery; we must break asunder the bond, and removing this great snag in the Union, fight with moral forces." It was a distinct, and very intelligible, line of basis, dictated by the necessities of the opposition. To-day we have a new system, the old having dashed to fragments the other by the bolts of battle.

THE QUESTION OF SETTLEMENT.

The North is divided as to the question of settlement. The prejudice of race, of caste, still lingers, and has influence with many. On the other side of the line, white men are subdued, but not converted; they are whipped, but their opinions are unchanged. One must needs have but a slim appreciation of national character to suppose that the South, which had hate enough to make its people march their great and armed hosts against the Union, has been converted by defeat. It will take a whole generation, to change the feeling and temper of the South. No settlement can be presented or suggested that the whole South will willingly accept. You can't, said Burke, indict a whole nation. I can't draw up an indictment against a whole people. You can't accuse fourteen States of murder or of treason.

VENGEANCE IS BAD.

All unnecessary severity is cruel, and if the nation is as strong as it seems, it don't need vengeance. That serene majesty of government which met the rebels of 61 without a jar, which never felt the assassination of its chief magistrate in the very crisis of civil war, but moved on unchecked, is too strong to need such severities as such States in arms. I would not proclaim to the world such weakness, as would be evinced by vengeance. What will be said of our condition, if it is announced that our safety is their existence? Why, said Uncle Toby to the insect, "the world is large enough for thee, poor fly, and me." So I would say to the great statesmen of the South. We are too strong to need vengeance, we want only security. [Loud applause.]

CAN'T TRUST THE GOVERNMENT.

"True," the conservatives say, several of our leading minds, "from the patriotic purposes and intents of the government. I do trust in their good intent, I believe their purposes are honest. But philosophy teaches me that men are always praying to be guarded from the sins of the sinful and wicked, while my prayer is that I may be guarded from the sins of good men. The mistakes of wicked men are of no influence, and little example, but the mistakes of good men are terrible in their consequences.

Mr. PHILLIPS then drew, at length, his reasons for not leaning confidingly on the framers of public sentiment, the journals or the pulpit, and argued that until the matter was of sufficient importance to justify one of the leading parties to adopt it, it would languish, and agitation must leave. He defended the doctrine of State Rights, regarding it when properly limited as one of the safeguards and bulwarks of Liberty, but claimed that until the constitution was so amended as to override the States in regard to certain matters, practically the doctrine of State rights was pernicious and irrational in the extreme.

AFTER THE RATIFICATION.

Let us suppose the anti-slavery amendment of the constitution is made, and the first great utterance of the supreme court shall be to announce that henceforth the flag of our country would shelter no master, and that no shackle should longer bind a limb—that would simply be what was gained. Look at Alabama, on the shores of the Gulf—there is an ignorant and poor race, peeled and meted out, tormented and tantalized—what are his rights? Can he hold lands? Can he enter a court of justice? If the citizen enters his house and commits an outrage on his property or his daughter, can he claim justice or protection? Can he vote when great questions are debated, affecting him and property, are to be decided? The states can say what his rights are. The white men at the capital are the ones who decide this matter for him. They can say that certain rights have no rights which the white men are bound to respect—that no son of a slave, however white, can vote,—that he cannot hold land, or do anything but drudge. Their decision, constitutional, legal right, in spite of the constitutional amendment which provides simply that he cannot be sold from an auction block and can walk where he pleases, is to define the rights and privileges of the negro. The negro left in the wilds of Alabama will be, cannot but be, a victim for the next 25 years. He has a parchment liberty, but no other. The Englishman in 1837 or '38 could be satisfied with a parchment liberty, because he knew that the sceptre of VICTORIA extended with power over every foot of her kingdom, but the American cannot be so satisfied, for he knows that the sceptre of the Supreme Court extends only to the limits of the State. This would be a work but half done. In grave purpose I say that I shall esteem the years of my life not only fitly used, and but hereto pledged in spirit and purpose to the accomplishment of this end. I shall not relax the advocacy of this question of race till the section is ingrafted upon the constitution, that *no State shall make distinction in civil privileges among persons born on her soil or permanently resident there on account of race, color or condition.* [Great and uproarious demonstrations of approbation.

THE RESULT OF THIS.

The Union can be safe only on a homogeneous basis. The war power justifies us in this encroachment on the States. Some of our brethren tell us we need have no anxiety in regard to the affairs at the South; that Yankee thrift, commerce, trade and the tide of emigration will attend to all. Commerce and classes are not the protectors of the negro, and we are very short-sighted if we believe it. Englishmen are as energetic, as thrifty, as politic, as enlightened, as anxious to turn an honest penny as we—he knows both sides of the problem, and with energy, enterprise, trade and events went into Lancashire a hundred years ago. Have they placed the laborers, the masses, on the level of freemen, of family comfort, of social respect? No. What makes New-England vastly different in her population, scatters the press on its million wings. It would be a difficult matter to find a native of New-England who cannot read or write, and the pocket-handkerchief peninsula of Boston spends half a million of dollars on her public schools. Its owing partially to these above-named causes, but mainly to the power of the ballot. Now, doubtless, in Alabama they have the capacity to ameliorate the condition of the negro, and where land and the ballot make it for the interest of trade, the negro will be looked after—not till then. My problem rests on the experience of the past. It's all very well to trust the government, but what's everybody's business is nobody's business. Government has vast problems to solve, and what it asks of others is to ripen matters and educate the public so that they can justify and sustain them. I have not criticised public men. They are cautious from the necessities of their position. Senators, members of Congress and pulpits are trammeled, journals are hampered by their party, and we must not expect much from them.

WHAT REFORMERS CAN DO.

But just here comes the reformer. He is responsible for nobody and no one is responsible for him; he represents none and no one represents him; he tries the public pulse, and if he makes a mistake nobody is hurt. When elephants come to a river, they send the weakest of their number into the water; if he can cross all can. The reformer is the weak elephant; if he sinks it's of no consequence. [Great laughter.] Why we do this is no one's business. It may be a love of oddity, or a dislike to be in a crowd, or anything you please—what of it? The motive is nothing, the result is everything.

THE REFORMERS' DUTY.

Our duty is clear. We must announce our purpose that no State comes back into the Union with a constitution that knows a distinction of races. [Applause.] No matter what other qualifications there is—age, property, or what not—the one single point now is, that the color of a man's skin shall not affect his right to vote. [Applause.]

HE PRAISES THE PRESIDENT.

Our leader to-day, our appropriate leader, is President JOHNSON. [Applause.] I have sat many years at the feet of ANDY JOHNSON to know his enmity of State rights, and my lips are familiar with many of his frequent utterances. He is one of the ablest men south of Mason and Dixon's line, and entertains a supreme conviction of the danger of State rights. He is naturally our leader, and the ablest champion of this question. He has but one utterance to make to warrant him as totally to be trusted, least to be watched. He knew the danger of caste and classes, and fully recognizes the necessity of calling the negro into the arena of civil life as the guarantee of the Union. And if the Union is saved, and sails upon this halcyon sea of peace, the wind which fills her canvas will be the prayers of the black man in gratitude for the great and glorious work done for him.

Mr. PHILLIPS further discussed the position of the press and pulpit, and urged the active and cooperative energy of the society in disseminating the idea of negro suffrage, that it might be made familiar, so that by next December it will be of sufficient strength to warrant either the Republican or the Democratic party in availing itself of its popularity.

REMARKS OF GEORGE THOMPSON,

GEORGE THOMPSON, the great English Abolitionist, was introduced by Mr. PHILLIPS. On coming forward he was warmly applauded. Mr. THOMPSON said that, as his strength had been exhausted by his severe labors during the past week, he would address but a very few observations to the assembly. He would not treat of the topics which had been so ably discussed by the previous speaker, but would present the claims of the black man to redress for wrongs which he had suffered for centuries past. It is now nearly two and a half centuries ago that an accursed bark landed on the banks of the James River a load of slaves, and for eight succeeding generations the trade was carried on. ROBERT DALE OWEN has estimated that fifteen millions of slaves have been landed on this continent and the West India islands. Mr. BUCKINGHAM has estimated that for every negro landed by the slave-traders, at least three have died on the voyage, or on their way to the coast, so that at least sixty million blacks have been violently abducted from their homes. At present there are four millions of negroes on this continent, who represent the wrongs of three generations. It was for the wrongs of these men that he claimed that the right of suffrage should be given to the black man. For eight generations they have enriched the land with their labor, and during all those years, almost without exception, they have borne their wrongs uncomplainingly. If they had known their strength, the speaker said, they might have risen up and stricken their oppressors to the earth. If they had slain their oppressors, who could have blamed them? He did not claim the right of suffrage for the black man simply as an act of justice, but as a right—because he is a man—no more, no less. [Applause.] If we bestow the right of suffrage upon those who emigrate to our soil, we could give it to the negro. In view of what he has done and suffered, it is due to him more than to any man on the soil. He has ever borne his yoke with meekness, which is probably a reason why his wrongs have continued so long. For two centuries he has suffered patiently, and for the past four year he has exhibited every attribute which should secure to him the rights of citizenship.

He proceeded at some length to present his well-known views, and retired amid applause.

Mr. PHILLIPS said he would occupy a few moments, as he had been promised by two persons who sat beside him, one hundred dollars each toward a fund, to be expended in the agitation of the question of negro suffrage. He would appoint a committee to go through the audience and see how many more were willing to contribute to the same object.

A committee was then appointed to make collections.

REMARKS OF THEODORE TILTON.

THEODORE TILTON was introduced by the chairman, and made an impressive and eloquent speech. He congratulated the audience on the signs of the times. The war has ended and peace begun. The storm is breaking away, like the morning, and the signs of the times are of good cheer. Now that we are out of our perils, he continued, our perils begin. Let us beware that after our victories we do not sit down and lose the harvest of our labors. To the negro he would give the land and the ballot. If you give him land and the cabin, he will come to you and say give me the ballot. It is conceded that land is to be granted to the negro; that is easily settled. The hard part is to give the negro the ballot: to take it out of our hand and place it in his. In reply to Mr. PHILLIPS' argument against pursuing the rebel leaders with vengeance, Mr. TILTON said that the punishment of treason is not vengeance. [Loud and long-continued applause.] He believed that until we had inquered the crime of treason, and punished it with a penalty, the South would say we dare not punish them, and let us give the negro the franchise if we could. He would not presume to controvert the arguments of WENDELL PHILLIPS, but he believed he had made a mistake when he favored the pardon of treason. That was placing an obstacle in the way of giving the black man the ballot. Let us crown our labors with the white fair blossom of the ballot for the black man. [Applause] His friend had drank the health of BUTLER for hanging a traitor in New-Orleans, and the speaker hoped he would propose the health of ANDY JOHNSON for hanging an arch-traitor. [Loud cheers.] The two great ideas of the Declaration of Independence, he continued, are freedom and equality. We were glad when the negro was made free; but we forgot to give him equality. Out of the war we have plucked freedom like the new flower of May; out of reconstruction let us bring equality. At least democracy is on trial, and may it pass through the trial, and be crowned with success, which will be proven when the black man has the ballot. The constitution guarantees the right of ballot to citizens of South Carolina. If all the whites of that State are disloyal, to whom is to be given the right of suffrage unless to the blacks? In referring to the prejudice existing in this State against the black men, the speaker said that in 1860, when Mr. LINCOLN carried the State by one hundred thousand majority, there was a majority of one hundred thousand against giving the franchise to the black without a property qualification, showing a difference between the rights of the negro and white men of 200,000 votes. If, as it had been so truthfully said by Mr. THOMPSON, it wanted the votes of the black men to rescue the State of New-York from the friends of slavery, would it not still more need the votes of the black men to save the State of Mississippi from the clutches of treason? Before we are done with this question thirty-six States shall give the negro the right to vote. [Applause.] In the Southern States the negro will have a property qualification; he will own himself, which is worth more than two hundred and fifty dollars. [Continued applause.] Mr. TILTON related an instance which came under his observation while at Charleston. A black man, carrying a flag, and leading two little children, bearing flowers to present to Mr. GARRISON and Mr. THOMPSON, came down to the wharf, and the man said: "When the flag on Sumter went down, we did not care. When we saw the flag go up on Sumter, we did care, for," (clasping his children to his bosom) said he, "it has given me these. Now they are my children; before I could not claim them." There is safety in giving the negro the franchise, for he loves the nation. The speaker would give all man the right to vote. He would say, with WEBSTER, "Conquer your prejudices." He congratulated the audience on the changes of the signs of the times. In all such contests in the past, such as we have passed through, it has been a struggle on the part of the masses to pluck down those above them. Now we stand, pricked by the finger of conscience, and looking down below us, have endeavored to raise up those beneath us. Let us continue until there is no negro on whom our heel reats. [Applause.] Wherever there is a man let us recognize a citizen; and wherever there is a citizen let us recognize a brother, until around the globe there shall be one brotherhood of races.

At the conclusion of his masterly address, Mr. TILTON was rewarded with a round of long continued applause.

Miss ANNA DICKINSON, who occupied a seat on the platform, was loudly called for, but declined to speak.

Mr. PHILLIPS advanced and said that Mr. TILTON had remarked that he had presented an obstacle to the suffrage of the black man by opposing the gibbet. He would say that with a white man on the one hand, reading a newspaper, and a negro on the other with the ballot in his hand, he was not afraid of the power of JEFF. DAVIS. To show that he was not afraid of him, he would never hang him.

A VOICE—You ought to hang him in justice. [Loud applause.]

Mr. PHILLIPS continued, and said that when he was in Virginia, he went to the grave of JOHN BROWN, and wrote on his tombstone: "Virginia dare not let him live!" He would never give a friend of JEFF. DAVIS an opportunity to write over his tomb: "The Union dare not let the wretch live!" As a fugitive he was not so strong as resting in his grave. In conclusion Mr. PHILLIPS said he merely wished to answer Mr. TILTON, why he would not set up a gibbet.

A VOICE —You have done it well.

Renewed callswere made for Miss DICKINSON, when Mr. PHILLIPS said that it was sufficient for one who had done so much for the cause, to give them her countenance and sympathy. The meeting then adjourned—many persons saying they did not wish to leave yet, but as all of the speakers announced had addressed the audience, Mr. PHILLIPS declared the exercises closed.

HOW THE SOLDIERS' MONEY GOES.—The honorable earnings of the soldiers are expended in a manner worthy of their public spirit and domestic virtue. They are investing millions in the Government Loan, and it is significant that, while the sale of sewing-machines for manufacturing purposes has fallen off with the contracts for army clothing, the sale of the Wheeler & Wilson machine for family use shows that the gallant soldiers have not forgotten their duty to their wives. Orders are received, written, perhaps, in the field on a drum-head to "*forward*" machines to feminine relatives. This is a good investment. The manager of a large estate says "he has no fears of the rent if the wife has a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine."—*Evening Post.*

Evening Exchange.

$25,000	Amer. Gold		135⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.		114⅛
30,000	do	s3	135	100	do	s10	114
235,000	do		135⅛	100	do		115
20,000	do	s3	135⅜	300	Cleve. & Pitts.		67⅛
25,000	Ohio & M. Cer		26	700	do	s3	64
1000	N. Y. Cen. R		90	200	do	b10	64
100	do	s30	90	200	do		63⅝
400	do		89⅞	100	do	b10	63⅞
100	Quicksilver		54	400	Chic. & R. I		92⅝
100	do	s3	53½	200	do		92⅝
100	do	s10	54	200	do		92⅝
900	Erie Railway		76⅝	100	do	s5	92⅝
100	do	s3	76⅛	1400	do		92⅝
200	Hud. Riv. R		101½	500	do	b3	93
100	do		101⅝	100	do	s10	92⅞
400	Reading R		91⅞	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C		95½
200	do		91⅝	200	do	s3	95½
2100	do		91⅞	240	do		95½
500	do	s30	90	100	do	b3	95½
200	do		91⅞	300	Chic. & N. W.		27⅝
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	s3	61⅞	200	do		27⅝
700	do		61⅞	200	do	s3	27⅝
300	do		61⅞	100	do		27⅝
50	do		62⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr		57⅛
500	Canton Co	s3	36	100	do	b3	57⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R.	s3	107	200	do	b10	57⅝
100	Cumb. Coal		39				

Market not very strong on call: improved a little after call. Gold, at close of report, 135⅛.

[Advertisement.]

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AS GOOD AS NEW.

[Advertisement.]

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.—Each year suffered extensively last Monday, as well from battle waving and enthusiastic flinging into the air as from the unfortunate pressure of baffling watered. KNOX, however, is ready, at No. 212 Broadway, to replace all dilapidated tiles with his new spring style, in which elegance and durability are charmingly blended.

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MAY 12—*In steamship Corsica, from Havana and Nassau.*—C. Feuttier, E. F. Delanege, M. Tugendreich, C. J. Jonsen, C. M. Amon, Mrs. Berges, E. G. Martin, Thos. Cunningham, Alex. McNeill, C. W. Robinson, Dr. Max Lienthal and lady, Mr. Moore, Mr. Worrall, Mr. Elcin, Mr. Hubdie, Gen. Mansen, Mr. Julian, Intendent-General Wolff, Mr. Seyonny, Mr. Vinhaume, Mr. Chewlet, Mr. McCune, Mr. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Preston and child, Mrs. E. E. Bowers, T. R. Busnell, Mrs. McNulty, Mr. and Mrs. Lachaum and sister, R. V. Wiley, J. de Wolfe, Mr. Cypert, J. Moore, A. Mooney, Miss M. C. Farrer, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Squire, infant, servant and child, Mr. Marcial, Rev. M. Dawey, wife, 3 children and nurse, J. A. Gilbert, E. Chapman, Mrs. Harrington, C. T. Farrington Mrs. Thos. Addeily and infant, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. C. Willard, Miss J. C. Baxter, Julian Graham, J. F. Early, Mr. Duck Mr. Eade, Lieut. Fawcett, A. W. Langdon, Mrs. M. A. Curtis, child and servant, H. P. Sinclair, P. Johnson, Mrs. Jas. Adderly, son and infant, Miss H. Adderly, H. B. Barton, A. W. Dunham, H. De Key, W. W. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Hankins, O. Pederson, E. Chapman, Chas. W. Abury, Mr. and Mrs. Annis, A. Sanders, Geo. S. Hunt, Thos. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Truitt and child, Joseph Doyle, Geo. P. Deshon, Mrs. Sammis and child, Mrs. B. Gardner, Mr. Hewins, Capt. Doyle and 35 deck passengers.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal, via Fortress Monroe.—Landed at Fortress Monroe—Major Gen. W. Timoine, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Dr. Dyer, Mrs. Gen. Hartsuff, Elliott, Major F. Webster, Capt. W. S. Montgomery, Major N. T. Lee, Lieut. E. Grimes, Capt. G. Hurlburt, Capt. C. Kneth, Capt. Staples, Lieut. Brotherman, Lieut. Conkering, Dr. Russell, Lieut. Rodney, U. S. N., Major S. B. Brewer, U. S. A., Lieut. Tremble, Mr. Tallafierro, Assistant Paymaster R. P. Leslie, U. S. N., Lieut. Smith, Mrs. Hollenbeck, Capt. E. B. Hart, C. S. V., Mr. Richardson, New-York, Mrs. L. M. Bragg, Mrs. H. M. Bragg, F. S. Bragg, Mrs. C. M. Severance, Mrs. C. B. Harding, Mrs. H. S. Kimball, Mrs. Chaney and child, Mrs. I. E. Wilder, Mrs. Capt. Kellogg, Dr. A. S. Hitchcock and lady, child and nurses, Mrs. J. C. Moorehouse, Mrs. Kennard, Miss H. Bond, Mrs. and Capt. Pratt and child, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dusen, Mrs. H. Wilcoxson, Mrs. M. Clymer, Mrs. M. H. Dewey and 3 children, Miss Conant, Miss F. Dewey, Miss L. A. Thyng, Miss Peck, Mrs. L. M. White and 3 children, Mrs. Israel and 3 children, Mrs. Centre and 5 children, Mrs. Beebe and child, Mrs. J. B. Low, Major H. P. Whitney, Surgeon A. M. Shaw, Surgeon T. Lloyd, Capts. W. Thorne, W. Davenport, R. Ferguson, L. M. Hinkson, J. Wood, F. J. G. Webster, Lieuts. D. B. Hubbard, O. Balck, C. Wilcoxson, V. Powers, W. H. Matthewson, A. W. Pratt, Chaplain B. F. Rodgers, Acting Engineer J. H. Gould, Acting Ensign W. Boyd, U. S. N.; F. C. Severance, H. Harding, Surgeon H. L. Dann, S. E. Lovell, Surgeon E. S. Kimball, J. H. Granbleton, Rev. S. Peck and lady, Dr. E. S. Carey, P. B. Moore, Surgeon W. H. Anderson, Major A. M. Haskell, E. F. Steele, J. R. Lowell, C. Coburn, J. C. Woodworth, W. C. Allen, David Root, W. R. Dowling, F. D. Currie, and 573 in the steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Star of the South, from Hilton Head, S. C.—Lieut.-Col.-Ames and servant, 3d R. I. Artillery; Capt. W. H. Hanmer, do.; Capt. Geo. D. Hart and servant, Asst. Surgeon C. S. Hardenburg, J. A. Jamison, C. S. Bibbins, Lieuts. Geo. Acomack, C. S. Dowdney, Witt, Alex. H. Brown, Mr. C. L. Gilbert, wife and children, Capt. A. Squires, Mrs. J. G'Brien and 2 children, Mrs. Levi and 2 children, Mrs. Catharine A. Bryan and 2 children, Miss H. A. Cooke, Miss S. B. Cooke, Mrs. Broadhurst, S. P. Davidson, wife and 2 children, Capt. C. John Hallett, Miss E. A. Pierce, Miss Ann Metcree, Mrs. Arnold and 3 children, Mrs. R. L. Mann, Miss Mary Halligan, Miss Cath. F. King, Margaret J. Higgins, Mrs. Halfron and 2 children, Mrs. Johnson and 5 children, Mrs. C. and L. Anna Gilbert and 2 children, C. Hong, wife and 2 children, Martha Honig, Anna Speer and 2 children, A. H. Colonay, L. B. Parker, A. K. Lincoln, A. and Pauline Wesolowski, Helena Sotuna and 2 children, W. S. Cannon, Cyrus C. Culner, L. M. Hancock, Wm. S. Fisher and wife, A. Voss, wife and child, Mrs. D. N. McDonald, and 20 in the steerage.

In steamship Granada, from Port Royal—Messrs. J. Cowle, J. H. Marvin, Wm. Belden, E. Stockdale, J. Penedick, Mr. and Mrs. Reed and servant, Miss Reed, Mr. Stanhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and 2 children, Mr. Maude and wife, L. H. Phillips, Mrs. Sprague and child, Miss Vaughn, Mr. Goodwin, James Pierce, O. Davis, Mrs. Getzman and child, A. Westerskyld, wife, child and servant, John Jones, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Lewis, 3 children and servant, J. D. Miller, Charles Centre, David Risley, S. L. Bailey, S. B. Sapp, W. Thomas, Miss Musgrave, W. G. Robinson, D. Forbes, Jas. Watson, W. Reed, Miss Black, Mrs. Hindly, A. Girard, Chas. Jones, S. C. Paine, C. Jones, J. Benwicke, J. A. Tuthe

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 47 | Sun sets..... 7 07 | Moon rises.. 9 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook., 9 14 | Gov. Island. 10 03 | Hell Gate... 11 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, May 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Ajax, Godfrey, Acapulco, Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson; City of London, Petrie, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Steamers Artisan, Young, Baltimore, ——; Mellville, Remor, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Ships Chrystal, Fredericks, Baltimore, H. Koop & Co.; E. F. Gabian, (Brem.,) Amsans, London. C. Luling & Co.

Barks Lord Chancellor, (Br.,) McDonald, Picton, J. L. Overton; Casco, Gardner, Trinidad, Cuba, G. S. Stevenson.

Brigs Georgia, Phillips, Washington, ——; Faustina, Harrington, Cardenas, Walsh & Carver. Colorado, (Br.,) Parker, St. Jago, Cuba, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners S. & B. Small, Cole, Philadelphia, ——; Dr. Franklin, Hand, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son: Mott Bedell, Bedell, Baltimore, ——; J. & D. Cranmer, Cole, Wicomico, Van Brunt & Slaght; Jenny Lind, Graves, Boston, H. S. Brown & Co.; Monmouth, Anderson, Accomac, A. C. Haven; Hornet, Rich, Boston, Simpson & Eaton; Ellen Louisa, Reeve, New-Haven, ——; A. R. Wetmore, Hall, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Onward, (Br.,) Wickwin, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Sarah Jane, Camp, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Wreath, Snell, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Geo. Parker, (Br.,) McBride, Washington, D. C., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., 9th inst., via Fortress Monroe 11th, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 8th inst., the bark Annie, Kimball, on leaving Port Royal Harbor, bound for Key West, in tow of the steamboat Achilles, struck heavily on the bar, and was forced to put back, having 7 feet of water in her hold; she is now beached off St. Helena Island, S. C. 10th, 9:30 P. M., 20 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, passed the steamship Arago, bound S. 11th, died on board, Daniel Reese, of the 12th Wisconsin Battery; body buried at sea.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, Hilton Head 9th inst., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Empire, Dobbins, Washington 52 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamship Corsica, Le Messurier, Havana May 6, at 5:50 P. M., via Nassau 8th, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. The rebel ram Stonswall was lying at anchor outside the harbor of Nassau when the Corsica left.

Steamer Granada, Baxter, Port Royal 66 hours, to Leary & Co. Had strong N. winds from Capes of Delaware. The steamer Star of the South left for New-York same day, at 12 M., with the mails. The steamship Fulton, for New-York, was to sail at 2 P. M. same day.

Steamer S. R. Spaulding, (hospital,) Atkins, Morehead City 43 hours, with 324 sick and wounded troops to the Medical Director.

Ship Fallsburn, Pace, Liverpool 26 ds., with mdse. and 468 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. April 22, lat. 48, lon. 21 25, spoke Br. bark Ariadne, 157 days from Shanghai for Liverpool; supplied her with provisions. April 29, Matts Mattsfen Bask, seaman, fell overboard and was lost.

Bark Arizona, (of Stockton,) Colcord, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver.

Brig J. West, (Br.,) Hutchings, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Freethey, Nuevitas 8 ds., with sugar, etc., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Wanderer, of Maitland, O. S.,) Anderson, Matanzas 21 ds., with cotton to H. B. C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Nellie Antrim, Wallace, Nuevitas 8 ds., with sugar etc., to Peck & Church.

Brig Vincennes, Hodgdon, Portland 10 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Brig Excelsior, (of Bermuda,) Cooper, Bermuda 5 ds., with potatoes, etc., to McCoil & Frith.

Schr. Thomas Martin, Layton, Machias 11 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Parsilel, Warren, Grannmran 11 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Margaret Dill, (Br.,) Spencer, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Albert, (Br.,) Cogswell, St. Andrew's, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. George Gilman, Randell, Cutler, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lenora, Spafford, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Prudence, Coombs, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Flora, Pease, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Roberts, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Sch. Buckman, Burger, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. John G. Ferris, St. John, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

WIND—Sunset, N., and light.

Sailed.

Steamer Millville.

Ships E. Hamilton, Martha, British Queen, Universe, Melrose.

Barks Salacia, Zephyrina, Sea Gem, Chilton.

Brigs Eclipse, J. Hathaway, Augustina, La Cayenne, Harry & Aubrey, Georgia.

Schooners Graham, R. S. Dean, Rosanna Ross, Haze, M. Hand, E. F. Prindle, F. Nickerson, T. A. Hallock, G. W. Whitelow, Teronia, H. W. Morris, J. Van Vlarcom, Pearl, Wm. Henry, Lavinia Bell, Judas, Meredith, Fannie, Agnes, M. G. Compton, Wm. Bateman, J. D. Cramer, Mary Johnson.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 12.—Arr. barks Richard Irvin, Cape Town; 6 cargo, Buenos Ayres; brig Wm. Nash, Cape Haytien.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, May 4, brig Udola, for New-York in 2 days.

CHEROKEES,
CHOCTAWS,
AND
CHICKASAWS,
FOR SALE BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.
OFFICES LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. FISK & HATCH.)

U. S.
7-30
LOAN.

Constantly on hand and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
COUPONS
Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

MAC

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4254 NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GLORIOUS!

JEFF. DAVIS CAPTURED.

Official Announcement by Secretary Stanton.

First Announced from Macon, Ga., by Gen. Wilson.

Davis and His Family Surprised at Irwinsville.

The Fourth Michigan Cavalry are the Fortunate Boys.

They Surround the Arch Rebel at Daylight on Wednesday.

The Rebel Postmaster-General Also Taken.

Nearly All of Davis' Personal Staff Captured.

They were to be Brought to Macon on Saturday Night.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 13.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The following dispatch, just received from Gen. WILSON, announces the surprise and capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his staff, by Col. PRITCHARD and the Michigan Cavalry, on the morning of the 10th inst., at Irwinsville, in Irwin County, Georgia.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MACON, Ga., May 12, 1865—11 A. M.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant and Hon. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to report that at daylight of the 10th inst., Col. PRITCHARD, commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry, captured JEFF. DAVIS and family, with REGAN, Postmaster-General; Col. HARRISON, Private Secretary; Col. JOHNSON, A. D. C.; Col. MORRIS, Col. LUBBIC, Lieut. HATHAWAY, and others. Col. PRITCHARD surprised their camp at Irwinsville, in Irwin County, Ga., seventy-five miles southeast of this place. They will be here to-morrow night, and will be forwarded under strong guard without delay. I will send further particulars at once.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General.

ARREST OF R. M. T. HUNTER.

The Ex-Senator and Peace Commissioner Placed on Board a Gunboat in the James River.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 13—11:40 P. M.

R. M. T. HUNTER, formerly United States Senator from Virginia, then Senator in the rebel Congress, and late Peace Commissioner, has been arrested by order of the government and placed in confinement on board a gunboat in the James River.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

The Army of the Potomac all near Washington — Sherman's Headquarters at Alexandria — His Army Coming up from Fredericksburgh.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 13.

The Army of the Potomac has all reached the defences south of the Potomac, and Gen. MEADE's headquarters are at Fort Albany on the road from the Long Bridge to Bailey's Cross-roads. The Second Corps, Maj.-Gen. HUMPHREY, and the Fifth Corps, Maj.-Gen. GRIFFIN, will encamp in the vicinity of the railroad leading from Falls Church to Leesburgh, although the permanent camping grounds have not been fixed upon.

Major-Gen. SHERMAN's headquarters are established at Alexandria, and his army is to-day marching from Fredericksburgh to that place, where it will probably go into camp outside the fortifications where wood and water may be most convenient.

Gen. SHERIDAN's cavalry corps will be here Tuesday or Wednesday.

All these troops will encamp within the limits of this department, although the Army of the Potomac, Gen. SHERMAN's army, and the cavalry corps, will retain its present organization, and transact its military business through the regular official channels as before.

FROM MAXIMILIAN'S MEXICO.

The Occupation of Saltillo and Monterey by the Liberals—A Forced Loan Exacted from the French Imperialists—How Maximilian Received the News of the Fall of Richmond—Consternation and Confusion in the Imperial Councils—The Emperor Dispatches his Chief Cabinet Officer to the United States.

HAVANA, Monday, May 8, 1865.

The English mail packet *Esher* arrived on Saturday, from Vera Cruz, too late for me to forward her news, even by the *Corsica*. She brings dates from Mexico to the 27th ult., and from the port of her departure to the 2d inst.

The occupation of Saltillo and Monterey by the Liberals is confirmed, and altogether they seem to be gaining ground in every direction. The terminus of our war has revived their drooping spirits, as is shown by their increased activity.

A forced loan of $100,000 was exacted in Saltillo and Monterey from the French and Imperialists.

It was reported that President JUAREZ is about to come to Monterey, and there establish the capital of the Mexican Republic.

It is said by the French that Gen. NEGRETE has with him some two hundred adventurers from the United States. If this is true, it confirms the news that a number of these had arrived at Chihuahua.

A portion of the forces (Liberals) of HUEJUTLA, under BUJAN, have occupied the town of Mesillas.

The Emperor started out on his excursion from Mexico on the 18th, and, on arriving at Orizaba, the 29th ult., received the news of the fall of Richmond and the rumored capitulation of LEE. Immediately all was confusion. MAXIMILIAN hurried back to Mexico and sent Mr. ELOIN, the Chief of his Cabinet, to proceed with all possible dispatch to the United States.

He arrived in Vera Cruz just in time for the *Eider*, and, on arriving here, begged the *Corsica* to delay her departure an hour or so, which was done, and he, with several others who accompanied him, left in her.

These passengers have not the *exequatur* of the United States Consul to their passports, either at Vera Cruz or at this place. American steamers, under these circumstances, are not allowed to come to entry. Now shall the *Corsica*, a British vessel—one of which every employe is or has been either an abettor or sympathizer with the Confederates—be granted immunities denied our own loyal citizens?

It is quite possible that the United States Consul at Nassau will be cajoled or surprised into giving his *visé* to these passports.

It is reported, and seems very probable, that ELOIN & Co. are going to Canada, and are authorized to endeavor to stir up a border war between that province and ourselves, MAXIMILIAN vainly hoping that that measure will prevent the "Yankees" from giving him any trouble.

Others say that these people go to spy out the nakedness of our land, and that they will proceed to Europe with their information for NAPOLEON to undertake a war with us, with Mexico as a base.

Others again say that MAXIMILIAN never intended to stay after our war was over, unless the rebels gained their independence, and that his departure for Europe has been hastened by late events in the United States, and so ELOIN & Co. are sent to Europe to make preparations for his arrival. There are so many accounts about the matter, however, that nothing is known with certainty.

The Empress CHARLOTTE took charge of the government during the temporary absence of MAXIMILIAN.

Don JOSE RAMON PACHECO died in the City of Mexico on the 19th instant.

The English Railroad Company who run the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico have sub-let that portion of the road between Paso del Macho and Maltrata to a French company. This is supposed to be a political move, giving France another claim on Mexico, and combining English and French interests in that claim.

The Jecker fraud is accepted by MAXIMILIAN, and the five millions claimed are to be paid in five annual installments of one million each.

We get news from Tabasco and Isla de Carmen to the 8th ult. The Juarists of the former place had entered Palizado, (Isla de Carman,) and taken from all the merchants their stocks of guns, sabres, ammunition, &c. A nephew of one DOMINGO DIEZ was killed, and a Mr. BADILLO was carried away, these being the only two who made armed resistance to the proceedings of the Juarists.

One hundred and twenty-five officers that were at Oaxaca have joined the Juarists of Tabasco. Among them were two Generals.

The menace so long held *in terrorem* over the State of Tabasco, that the infamous Col. DUPIN would be sent there, seems about to be carried out, as he is reported to be *en route* there with 400 of his friends. Commandant CLOSE also goes with him, taking four armed launches and four hundred men for landing.

Several of the Governors and officers appointed by MAXIMILIAN have pronounced against him, and the *Estafette*, a semi-official journal, gives as its profound conviction that "Mexico must be ruled for many years yet without calling Mexican statesmen to power.

Mr. M. D. L. LANE, American Consul at Vera Cruz, arrived here in the *Eider* and proceeds to New-York by the *Liberty*.

A private letter from Vera Cruz, which is believed to be true, gives the following item:

"Gen. MEJIA sent a steamer to Vera Cruz for reinforcements and assistance, saying he could only hold Matamoras four, at the most five days longer. The steamer was driven off by a Norther, and was eight days in arriving. A French war steamer, with men, &c., was immediately sent, and we are anxiously awaiting later news from that place. It is said that deserters from the Confederate forces in Texas are crossing over and joining CORTINAS, which is breaking up the friendship MEJIA and the Imperialists had for them, and a retrenchment in the courtesies which have lately been extended was noticed."

The news we previously received from Matamoras seems to confirm this.

From Santo Domingo the Spanish steamer *Cuba* brings dates to the 27th. The *Boletin Mercantile*, published in Puerto Rico, of the 24th, tells us that H. L. M. steamer *Ulloa* had arrived from Monte Christi and Puerto Plata. The exchange of prisoners was completed, the last batch delivered by the "rebels," 104 soldiers and six officers having arrived.

There was a large fire in Matanzas on Friday night, the 5th inst. It began in the lumber yard of CABALLON, and communicated to the Municipal College, which, together with a private house adjoining, was completely destroyed. The cooperage establishment of Messrs. BRIDGES & Co. was also destroyed.

On Saturday there was another fire on what is called Simpson's Hill. The dwellings of the Messrs. STONE were destroyed completely.

The English (?) steamer *Lark* arrived yesterday from Galveston with cotton.

FROM CANADA.

The Assassination.

From the Montreal Herald, May 10.

A special meeting of the Council was held last night, the Mayor presiding.

After the minutes had been read,

The Mayor laid before the Council the following communication from the United States Consul:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.
Montreal, May 9, 1865.

J. L. Beaudry, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of State of the United States, to convey through your worship to the City Council, and also to the citizens of Montreal, the thanks of the Department of State and of the government and people of the United States, for the generous and sympathetic spirit manifested by them in their proceedings and resolutions transmitted, through the Consulate General, to the Department of State, in consideration of the dark days of mourning through which the nation has recently been called upon to pass, and to assure them that their kind words and actions are fully appreciated by the government and people.

I have the honor &c.,

[Signed,) JOHN F. POTTER.

Rev. Mr. Cameron.

From the Toronto Globe, May 10.

The Rev. Mr. CAMERON, who distinguished himself by proceeding to Richmond last Winter for the purpose of obtaining documents necessary for the defence of the St. Albans raiders, and who further distinguished himself by exulting over the death of Mr. LINCOLN at the chief hotel in this city, has rendered himself still more notorious by making a public profession of the Roman Catholic faith before Vicar General CAZEAU, of Quebec. He has been hitherto an Anglican.

Col. Jacob Thompson.

From the Toronto Leader.

A letter has been received in town from this gentleman, emphatically denying all knowledge of the Booth conspiracy, and expressing deep regret at the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN.

Messrs. Tucker and Sanders.

From the Montreal Gazette, May 10.

It is not true that these gentlemen have left town; they were here yesterday.

Settlement on the Red River.

From the Toronto Globe,

A large number of officers and soldiers retiring from the American army, are about to establish a new settlement at the headwaters of the Yellow Stone River, not far from the northwestern boundary.

THE VOICE OF EUROPE.

Interesting Letters from Our Correspondents.

The Press of France and England on the Assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

JUSTICE TO THE MEMORY OF A GREAT MAN

Intense Feeling of Horror and Indignation.

UNQUALIFIED DENUNCIATION OF THE DEED

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Friday, April 28, 1865.

The news of the horrible crime committed at Washington, the 14th of this month, arrived two days ago, and produced here, as in England, as it will everywhere on the Continent, a profound and painful sensation. Next to the murder of the Emperor, none other could have produced the same perturbation in the public mind. With one general accord it is admitted that the Confederate cause, which was already dead materially, is now dead morally.

I cannot do better than to give you extracts from the articles of the leading French writers on the subject, first quoting, however, the official action of the French Government. The *Moniteur*, of this morning, contains an official note to the following effect:

"On the reception of the news of the attempts committed on the persons of President LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD, the Emperor charged one of his Aid-de-Camps to visit the Minister of the United States, and to request him to transmit to Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President of the republic, the expression of the sentiments of profound affliction and of horror which these odious crimes have inspired in His Majesty."

The official journal then adds in its political bulletin:

"The news of the double assassination of Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD has excited in France a movement of general indignation. Public opinion has been found unanimous in condemning so odious a crime, and in paying a tribute of regret to the memory of the President of the United States. There can be in Europe as in America but one sentiment of horror for the miserable wretches who bring assassination into the service of political parties."

The semi-official *Constitutionnel* says:

"Crimes like these can only arouse the consciences of the whole world and provoke universal indignation."

M. HENRI MARTIN, a leader in the Republican party, who writes for the *Siecle*, and who signed with the Count DE GASPARIN and Prof. LABOULAGE, the remarkable address of sympathy which was sent to the people of the North two years ago, publishes the following article this morning in the *Siecle*:

A GREAT MARTYR OF DEMOCRACY.

Slavery before expiring has gathered up the remnants of its strength and rage to strike a coward blow at its conqueror. The Satanic pride of that perverted society could not resign itself to defeat; it did not care to fall with honor, as all causes fall which are destined to rise again; it dies as it has lived, violating all laws, divine and human. In this we have the spirit, and perhaps the work of that famous secret association, the Golden Circle, which, after preparing the great rebellion for twenty years, and spreading its accomplices throughout the West and North, around the seat of the Presidency, gave the signal for this impious war on the day when the public conscience finally snatched from the slaveholders the government of the United States. The day on which the excellent man whom they have just made a martyr was raised to power they appealed to force, to realize what treason had prepared. They have failed. They did not succeed in overthrowing LINCOLN from power by war; they have done so by assassination. The plot appears to have been well arranged. By striking down with the President his two principal Ministers, one of whom they reached, and the General-in-chief, who was saved by an accidental occurrence, the murderers expected to disorganize the government of the republic and give fresh life to the rebellion. Their hopes will be frustrated. These sanguinary fanatics, whose cause has fallen not so much by the material superiority as the moral power of democracy, have become incapable of understanding the effects of the free institutions which their fathers gloriously aided in establishing. A fresh illustration will be seen of what those institutions can produce. The indignation of the people will not exhaust itself in a momentary outburst; it will concentrate and embody itself in the unanimous, persevering, invincible action of the universal will; whoever may be the agents, the instruments of the work, that work, we may rest assured, will be finished. The event will show that it did not depend upon the life of one man, or of several men. The work will be completed after LINCOLN as if finished by him; *but Lincoln will remain the austere and sacred personification of a great epoch, the most faithful expression of democracy.* This simple and upright man, prudent and strong, elevated step by step from the artisan's bench to the command of a great nation, and always without parade and without effort at the height of his position, *executing without precipitation, without flourish, and with invincible good sense, the most colossal acts, giving to the world this decisive example of the civil power in a republic, directing a gigantic war without free institutions bring for an instant compromised or threatened by military usurpation*, dying finally at the moment in which, after conquering, he was intent on pacification—and may God grant that the atrocious assassins who killed him have not killed in memory with him, and determined instead of the peace he wished, pacification by force—this man will stand out in the traditions of his country and the world as an incarnation of the people, and of modern democracy itself. The great work of emancipation had to be sealed, therefore, with the blood of the just, even as it was inaugurated with the blood of the past. *The tragic history of the abolition of slavery which opened with the gibbet of John Brown will close with the assassination of Lincoln.* And now let him rest by the side of WASHINGTON, as the second founder of the great republic. European democracy is present in spirit at his funeral, as it voted in its heart for his reelection, and applauded the victory in the midst of which he passes away. It will wish with one accord to associate itself with the monument that America will raise to him upon the ruins of prostrate slavery.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN writes as follows in the *Presse*:

A DISHONORED CAUSE.

How blind are the assassins who are armed by political hate! They believe they are striking the cause they detest, when, on the contrary, it is their own proper cause they strike; it is their own cause they dishonor, the idiots! What has been the result of the fatal blow which has just struck down Mr. LINCOLN? It has abridged for a few years, a few months, it may be only a few days, the existence of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, which a malady or an accident like that which happened a few days previously to Mr. SEWARD, and came near costing him his life; but the stroke which has killed LINCOLN will insure him immortality. Can a few hours less in a man's life be put in the balance with centuries of posterity? The United States have had fourteen Presidents. The names of the most of them are already forgotten; but there are three names which will never be forgotten, the names of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and LINCOLN: of WASHINGTON, personifying the elevated disinterestedness which refused a crown: of JEFFERSON, personifying power illustrated by the respect of liberty; of LINCOLN, personifying the devotion of a man who dies for having enfranchised millions of men! The assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be the condemnation of JEFFERSON DAVIS, if, prompted by indignation, shame and horror, the first act of the President of the Confederate States be not to protest, in the name of the cause he defended, against this new appendice of war, which, if it should become general, would make it descend from the heights of collective murder to the lowest degree of individual murder, to the usurpating executioner creating himself the avenger of faithless victory. There was wanting to the war this glorified crime, to become a qualified crime, and, after having commenced by the field of battle, to finish by the criminal court! Perhaps this end was necessary in order that the eyes of the people should cease to be blinded by the smoke of powder, and that such as were blinded by the glory of the war should demand of themselves what difference exists between the ball which might have struck Lieut.-Gen. GRANT on the field of battle, and the ball which on another theatre has struck President LINCOLN. Let it not be said that the soldier who should have fired upon Gen. GRANT should have risked his life, and that it should not be the same for the assassin who fired upon President LINCOLN. If we continue to call the first brave, we ought not to call the second a coward! That would be neither true nor just. BOOTH and his colleague were not ignorant of the fact that they exposed their lives, and when they are about to lose their own lives at the hands of the executioner, the greatest dishonor will not be for their persons, but for their cause, if all responsibility between them and it be not, we repeat, spontaneously and solemnly repudiated by President JEFFERSON DAVIS, basing the *éclat* of his submission on the horror with which the act inspires him, and, for the forfeit of the sincerity of this submission, pronouncing against himself his own banishment. For Mr. DAVIS and such of his Generals as have not yet deposed their arms, there is no other honorable line of conduct to follow. If they hesitate, not only are they lost, but they are dishonored, and it will be upon them that will fall the responsibility of all the excesses which, in the frenzy of their rage and their indignation, they *may* commit, but *it will not*, we hope, commit an irritable and enraged army and people. If Mr. DAVIS does not hasten to give this example of political rectitude, he cannot count on the sympathies which in Europe attached themselves to his person and his cause. In the eyes of all those consciences which are now constrained to silence by passion, he will be no more than a malefactor, fallen still lower than his accomplices, the assassins of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD, and his predecessor, the executioner of JOHN BROWN. What a deplorable cause was that, in fact, which commenced in November, 1859, by the execution of JOHN BROWN, that glorious martyr whose firmness never gave way for an instant, and which terminates in 1865 by the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the imperturbable President, who has shown that it was sufficient for democracy to spread its wings in order to raise itself from the lowest regions to the greatest heights! Oh, if they will but believe us, the first to carry the mourning of the illustrious victim of the stupid WILKES BOOTH will be, not the Americans who have the honor of belonging to the North, for the rail-splitter LINCOLN leaves behind him the tanner GRANT; it will be those who have the pain of belonging to the South, for this assassination has changed into opprobrium the prestige which the struggle had for a moment attached to their cause.

The *Opinion Nationale* says:

"It was with a profound sense of pain that we received yesterday the news of the abominable crime which has so suddenly cut short a life so noble and precious among the best. President LINCOLN was one of those men who do honor to their country, to the century in which they live, to humanity entire. The American Republic had never produced a better nor a greater citizen. Mr. LINCOLN was the incarnation of duty. He knew but one line of conduct—the straight one; and to great perseverance he united an elevation of views, a rectitude of judgment, a moderation, a generosity of sentiments, which inspired respect, commanded admiration and drew forth sympathy. Mr. SEWARD, who we hope has not succumbed to his wounds, is also a man of integrity, a statesman of the first order, a diplomat of exceptional ability, as he has shown in very difficult circumstances, by saving his country from threatening exterior complications. One thing alone consoles us in this terrible circumstance; the crime will be sterile; the Union reestablished by President LINCOLN will not suffer any prejudice after the last and decisive victories of GRANT and his Generals. We may go further. It is in the nature of these frightful attacks against moral and social order to recall men back to the healthy appreciation of their situation, to concord and fraternity, and the assassination of President LINCOLN will thus have for result to bring more surely to the support of the Union the defenders of the secession cause, frightened and bewildered as they must be at a crime of which they are innocent, but which none the less was committed in the service of their cause."

The *Temps* and the *Journal des Debats* take the same view of the situation, and elevate Mr. LINCOLN to the rank of a world's martyr. For them also the cause of the rebels is not only materially but morally dead beyond resurrection. Never again can the cause raise its head in Europe to ask for sympathy.

The *France*, the *Patrie* and the *Pays*, organs of the Secessionists at Paris, commend in the highest terms Mr. LINCOLN's late official acts, praise the high personal qualities of the man, and speak with horror of the crime which has just been committed; but they lay the blame on the radical party of the North, which is dissatisfied with Mr. LINCOLN's leniency to the South! In the continuation I should tell you that the HAVAS telegraph agency of London, an institution to which I have directed your attention several times as being in the interest of the rebels, who use it to send over Europe, in advance of the mails and the truth, false appreciations and statements on American affairs, seized this occasion for starting ahead of the mails the statement that BOOTH was a radical Abolitionist, dissatisfied with Mr. LINCOLN's clemency to the South—a statement which they, of course, invented, because the only intelligence which had arrived from America asserted exactly the contrary. It is to be regretted that we have no ministers abroad who read the newspapers or occupy themselves with publicity, for numerous occasions have presented themselves within the last two years for easily exposing and destroying the influence of this very influential agent for the creation and manipulation of public opinion.

The *Gazette de France* and the *Monde*, Legitimist and Catholic organs, also base their arguments on this fabricated statement that the assassin was a radical Abolitionist, and thus many readers will never know what to believe in regard to the matter.

All these Opposition papers, in order to throw in a neutralizer to the sympathy which this event has created for the government of Washington, expose with ostentation the private frailties of the new President, not omitting those unfortunate resolutions of the virtuous but over-zealous Wisconsin Legislature.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Saturday, April 29, 1865.

No words can describe the dismay, the consternation, the horror, with which the news of the assassination of President LINCOLN has been received in England and Europe. At first, indeed, the report was discredited as too improbable. It was supposed to be a despicable canard of the Stock Exchange. But its very character took away this hope. It was beyond any probability of invention, and therefore true. It was too strange and too terrible not to be true. Truth is stranger and more terrible than fiction.

The confirmation of the news was followed everywhere by excitement and panic. Stocks went down; American first, then English and all, under the apprehension that such an event might produce a revolution, war, or other calamities. As no one could judge of the nature or extent of the political conspiracy naturally supposed to have led to an act so frightful, they feared the worst, and Englishmen had come to have a certain trust in the firmness and moderation of Mr. LINCOLN, and to look upon him as some security against the greatest calamity which could befall them—war with America.

The English papers, which you will receive herewith, will convey to you the expressions of grief and sympathy, which are almost universal, and are, in many cases, strangely contradictory of their past expressions. The justice supposed to be rendered by posterity begins at once, and those who a few weeks ago were contemptuous, have become eulogistic. Their eulogies on the honesty, firmness and moderation of Mr. LINCOLN, are in some cases accompanied with disparaging remarks respecting his successor, and the hope that he may see fit to resign the post for which, it is presumed, without much knowledge of his character, he is unfitted. The anxiety about the future is extreme, and, as might be expected, not wholly unselfish.

Up to the reception of the news of this terrible event, certainly one of the most frightful that history will record, comparable to the death of JULIUS CÆSAR, or that of HENRY IV., the English press had joyfully or sullenly accepted the defeat of the Confederate cause, and the triumph of the North. The *Times* blew the trumpet of victory in its leaders, and snarled about repudiation in its money article. It glorified Gen. GRANT on the power and persistency of the North, but it also recalled to memory its sinister prediction that with this victory over the organized resistance of the South, the greater difficulty of restoring the Union would begin, and quoted the saying of an European statesman respecting Poland and Russia: "You may swallow it, but you cannot digest it."

And the *John Bull*, fiercest and bitterest of the old tory organs growls and shrieks over the defeat of its Confederate allies. A fierce war between England and America, *it declares to be imminent*. Let me just quote a sentence to show you how the high old aristocracy accept the situation. Speaking of the celebrations of victory in the North, it says: "So the Democratic Hyena yells over the dead carcasses of a million of men;" and it holds, as I have often told you was the opinion of a powerful class, that "the continuance of the war was the only safety for England."

The demand made by Mr. ADAMS upon the English Foreign Secretary, that the proclamation recognizing the Confederates as belligerents should now be withdrawn, is looked upon here as one of those demands to which Mr. SEWARD alluded in what, I presume, was the last public speech he has made, in which he said that if England was disposed to be just to the United States, there would be no invasion of Canada. I am not yet informed what answer has been made by Earl RUSSELL to this demand, but it has been answered in an article in the *Morning Post*, the organ of Lord PALMERSTON. The answer is that an immediate withdrawal of the proclamation would be a hasty proceeding, inasmuch as there are still Confederate armies in the field, and a large territory held by Confederate authorities; and inasmuch also, as the Federal officers were daily dealing with the Confederates as belligerents, who must be so regarded by England as long, at least, as they were so treated by America. As long therefore as there are armies in the field, and fortresses untaken, as long as prisoners are paroled or exchanged, both parties must be considered as belligerents.

There is no English news of any importance. All eyes are turned toward the West, with a feverish apprehension of what may be the consequences of the terrible events which have just transpired. The hope of conciliation and peace is shaken. People feel like the spectators of a fearful tragedy, the plot of which is unknown, and while the curtain of the Atlantic is down, they wait for what the next act may reveal.

A few days after the death of Mr. COBDEN, and hastened, without doubt, by that event, the Federal cause in America lost another powerful champion in the death of Mr. SAMUEL LUCAS, the proprietor and managing editor of the London *Star*. Mr. LUCAS has died at the premature age of fifty-four years. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. BRIGHT. It is scarcely a year since the *Star* lost one of its chief writers, and the American Union a powerful advocate, in the death of Mr. WASHINGTON WILKES. The death of three such men as COBDEN, WILKES and LUCAS, so closely connected, and so earnestly devoted to the same cause, seems like a fatality.

I wrote you last week of the visit that good old King LEOPOLD, the Nestor of European monarchs, had been paying to the country of his youthful love and brief marriage with the Princess CHARLOTTE, only legitimate daughter of GEORGE IV., but I neglected to tell you the real object of his third visit, for what ought to be the satisfactory reason that I did not know it. It turns out that the good old King came here on his third wedding excursion, and to spend here his third honeymoon. I cannot lay my hands at this instant on the *Almanack de Gotha*, but he must be about ninety years old. He came to England, however, for the purpose of being married, morganatically, according to the freemasonry of sovereigns, to Mme. LA BARONNE DE MEYER, who has promised, in the private chapel of Windsor Castle, to love, honor and obey the good King LEOPOLD—over the left—till death does them part.

The only other sensation of the past week I can recall to memory is a prosecution for cockfighting, in which two gentlemen of the aristocracy, the cream of Pall-Mall, brought up in company with some twenty of the finest ruffians and blackguards of St. Giles. They were all treated alike by the magistrate, with the strictest impartiality; that is, they were all fined £5 apiece. The swells paid their fines; the rest went to prison, which is an even-handed justice as one could expect in this unhappy country.

But I have little patience to write of European affairs when those of America are the only ones now worth a moment's consideration. The people of England who are friendly to the Union cause will doubtless testify in some public manner their deep feeling at the loss sustained in the death of Mr. LINCOLN, the only one known to have lost his life in this strange and awful manner.

MONADNOCK.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The mails by the *Asia* bring full files of European journals, from which we extract further comments on the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN:

From the London Times, April 29.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was as little of a tyrant as any man who ever lived. He could have been a tyrant had he pleased, but he never uttered so much as an ill-natured speech. The civil war was attended by all war's own horrors in too many instances, but there was no cruelty at Washington or New-York—hardly any prolonged or unaccountable severity. In the whole of this sanguinary strife, notwithstanding the exasperation of popular feeling, there has been no political bloodthirstiness. Fanatical speakers have given vent to their passions on the platform, but violence never went beyond words. If the people of the seceding States were rebels, as the people of the North chose to consider them, never was rebellion, except on the field of battle, more gently handled. The North put forth its whole strength and exerted its whole energies to conquer the insurrection and subdue the insurgents, but, on the single condition of reunion, it would have promptly made peace with them again. At first, the South might have had almost its will even in the matter of slavery, and to the very last, even up to the meeting of President LINCOLN with the Southern Commissioners in Hampton Roads, he was ready with amnesty, oblivion, and liberal consideration for incidental difficulties. At any moment the rebellion itself and all its terrible cost would have been forgiven, and the South might have had its venture for independence at no charge but that of the war itself.

A melancholy interest will now attach to the ceremony of inauguration on the 4th of last March, and those who incline superstitiously to the notion of prognostics or coincidences, will probably think with some emotion of the brief and even mournful speech in which the reelected President characterized the occasion. The grave and despondent tone of his short address was so strongly contrasted with the usual oratory of his countrymen, as to create remark at the time, and it seemed as if some insight into the future impressed him with misgivings unknown to others. Except, indeed, for such forecast or presentiment, there was nothing to suggest distrust. The dreadful storm by which the eve of the inauguration had been signalized, and which frightened the members of Congress from their seats in the dim gray of the dawn, had given away to fairer weather, and a streak of light in the sky enlivened the day. We read now with a strange kind of sensation of the popularity and security which the President enjoyed, and which enabled him to drive unprotected and in an open carriage through the streets of the capital. At the time the fact seemed hardly worth recording, but we were reminded that four years before it had not been so, and that when in 1861 ABRAHAM LINCOLN first took office, his appearance in public was thought not unattended with risk. With still deeper interest may we observe that on this last occasion, when all around the President seemed so hopeful, and yet he himself seemed so depressed, his life did, perhaps, hang by a thread. It appears not improbable that the crime just perpetrated was originally plotted for the day of inauguration. The mail of that time informed us that a man was actually arrested at Washington on suspicion of such a design, and it is now said that papers belonging to the assassin show that before the 4th of March the conspiracy had really been matured.

In all America there was, perhaps, not one man who less deserved to be the victim of this revolution than he who has just fallen. He did nothing to aggravate the quarrel; short of conceding the independence demanded by the South, he did everything to prevent or abbreviate it. He recognized it as his one great duty to preserve the Union, and, whatever opinions may be entertained in this country about the war and its policy, nobody can say that such a principle was otherwise than becoming in the President of the republic. He was, doubtless, glad at last to see slavery perish, but his personal opinions on that subject were not permitted to influence the policy of the government while there was a chance of escaping the extremities of strife. His homely kindness of feeling, his plain sense and his instinctive aversion from violence combined to keep him in a course of clemency and to incline him to conciliation whenever it might be practicable. He was hardly a representative republican so much as a representative American. He did not express the extreme opinions even of his own party. He did worship the Union, but next to that he put peace.

These are the feelings which have prompted our present manifestations, and if the Americans set as much store by our English opinions as they are said to do, they may console themselves with the assurance that no incident in the history of a foreign State could have excited more universal or more genuine sensation. The addresses which they will receive from us are expressions of sincere and unaffected sympathy. In its political aspect the event is momentous enough, but of that at the moment we do not desire to take heed. We trust that the counsels of the republic may be guided by a spirit like that of its late chief, but by our present proceedings we design only to put on record and communicate to Americans a feeling which can differ only in intensity from that of Americans themselves.

From the Spectator, April 27.

It is hard sometimes to abstain from accusing Providence of irony. In the supreme hour of his career when the enfranchisement of a race and the future of a continent seemed to hang upon his safety, when after four years of battle, the peace for which he had longed throughout appeared almost in sight, and after four years of depreciation the whole world at last recognized his value, when men had ceased to speak of the importance of his life, because the thought of his death seemed to impugn the kindness of Heaven, America has lost Mr. LINCOLN. It has lost him, too, in the only way in which his death could by possibility have neutralized any of the effects of all his life. There never was a moment in the history of his country, when firmness, and shrewdness, and gentleness, were so unspeakably important, and the one man in America whose *resolve on the crucial question was unchangeable, whose shrewdness as statesmen infinitely keener than himself could ever be, whose gentleness years of incessant insult had failed to weary out, who, possessed of these qualities, was possessed also of* the supreme power, and who felt convinced even his enemies that the power would be exerted under the influence of the qualities, has been taken away from his work. The future of the black race oscillates between serfage and freedom, and the one man sure to have preferred freedom, and preferring, to have secured it, has been removed. The feeling of the white race fluctuates between forgiveness and vindictiveness, and the one man whose influence would have insured mercy has been murdered, amidst the race who are striving to forgive, by the class toward whom he forbade vindictiveness. As if to show that the South is unworthy of pardon, a Southerner assassinates the ruler who that very day was contending with his Cabinet for the policy of pardon to the South, and who must be succeeded by a man, who avowedly worshipping the people, can scarcely, even to conciliate that people, restrain his own desire for a policy of vengeance. Whatever of vindictiveness is latent in the Northern heart has been supplied at once with an excuse which even the South will not deny, and with the very agent whom vindictiveness in full swing might have prompted the nation to elect. It is the very irony of fate, a calamity for which the single consolation lies in the old expression of a trust to which political faith is more suspicion. "Shall not the Judge of all the world do right?" With the ship barely over the bar the pilot falls dead upon the deck—and it must be well, but the sailors may be pardoned if for the moment they feel as if the harbor would never be attained. It is hard to estimate even the immediate effects of a disaster so great and so unexpected: the consequences are so vast, the data so numerous, that the mind is bewildered by the effort preliminary to calculation. The main datum of all is, however, secured; the law-abiding North regrets the idea of revolution, and intends to accept Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON as its Chief Magistrate, and that fact once granted, two or three results will, we think, seem to reflecting men almost inevitable. 1. The North has suffered an immense loss of power; 2 the prospect of peace has been weakened, if not materially, still perceptibly; but (3) the triumph of the great cause itself is as secure as ever.

The North has lost in Mr. LINCOLN an advantage of organization great always, but greatest in a democracy—a ruler whose power was based upon the law, but who was in action nearly absolute. Mr. LINCOLN entertained from the first a high idea of his own responsibility as the elected representative of the nation, and four years of incessant strife passed almost without a blunder, had secured him a popular confidence which made him will almost irresistible. Not originally a statesman, and always hampered by a defective knowledge, as, for example, in finance, he had risen gradually above circumstances till his enemies denounced him as an autocrat, till his ministers became clerks, his Generals instruments, his envoys agents to carry out his commands. So thoroughly had the belief in his honesty and capacity penetrated the national mind, that had he five hours after the fall of Richmond dismissed Gen. GRANT from the service, without a reason, the people would, while still sore and wondering, have believed that the reason must be adequate. When once resolved on his course, no politician ventured to dictate to him, no general to disobey him, no State to lock the wheels of the machine. "In the end," he said once, "the decision must rest with me," and the people had learned to know that it was best it should so rest. An authority so wide gave coherence to the national action, brought to it all *advantages of Cæsarism without the tendency to dependence*, which is apt to be its heaviest drawback. The nation still thought and decided for itself, but so perfect was the harmony between it and its head that his command had the irresistible force of an utterance of the national will, against which any individual, whether he represented, like FREMONT, a great territorial section, or like Gen. MCCLELLAN, an entire party in the army and the nation, shattered himself in vain. Mr. LINCOLN had come to be, like CAVOUR, a man whose spoken word carried with it the crushing authority of a popular vote, who, while in appearance only representative, was in reality as absolute as if the people itself had been embodied in him. Such a man is the necessity of every revolution, and in losing him the Union has lost the strongest link in its parliamentary organization. Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON, even were he Mr. LINCOLN's superior, would have none of this authority beyond office, and being what he is, will probably have less than his office would of itself confer. It is probable personal capacity as an Englishman would have much underrated. A journeyman tailor who learned to read at twenty, yet at fifty made himself governor of his State, and is now President of a vast republic, must have something in him, be it only the combination of qualities we are accustomed to call luck." This war from first to last is become a people's war, commenced, conducted, and sustained by the instinct of a whole nation slowly shaping itself into action and finding for itself expression. The singular position of Mr. LINCOLN, a position unparalleled, we believe, in modern history, or paralleled by that of CAVOUR alone was, that while intensely individual, he was in the most perfect and complete degree a reflector of the national will. His convictions, originally those of an average American of the Western States, advanced in *perfect independence at the same rate as those of the country, from recognizing the need of an expedition to relieving the sacrifices of continued campaigns, from a distrust of the extension of slavery to an iron resolve that it should cease*, until at last his public utterances attained something of that volume of sound and depth and variety of meaning which belong to the expression of genuinely national opinions. When CAVOUR resigned after Villafranca men knew without telling that Italy had made up its mind that Villafranca should be a phrase; when Mr. LINCOLN declared that he should the negroes ever be reenslaved "another, not I," would be the agent, *the world perceived that abolition was had become a fixed conclusion in the national creed.* The people have lost their mouthpiece, but not the determination which he so clearly expressed. His death, whatever else it may do, will certainly not diminish their hatred of slavery, or of that habit of violence, that contempt of all obstacles, human and divine, when they stand in the way of self-will, which slavery engenders. "The black man deserves, has him;" the white man does, kill him," that is the syllogism of slavery which WILKES BOOTH has worked out in the face of all mankind. He killed Mr. LINCOLN as he would have killed a man who preached abolition, or crossed the speculations, or defeated him at cards, as men used to be killed every day in Newarkbeans, if they gave offence to men trained from boyhood to regard their own will as almost sacred. The North will not love the slaveholders the more for pausing so clearly whither their system tends, for realizing that in the murder of Mr. LINCOLN, as in the assault on Mr. SU

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Condition of the People—Starvation Impending—The Reconstructionists and the Slavery Question—Railroads, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sunday, May 7, 1865.

The condition of the people of North Carolina can only be appreciated by those who have witnessed their destitution. The prospect for the next six months or a year is fearful to look upon. Every day the issuing commissaries are besieged from early in the morning until night with applications for food from men, women and children, white and colored. The country is devastated and its immediate resources ruined. Women, with but a single smock to cover their gaunt, half-starved forms, and in their bare feet, are to be seen on the streets of Raleigh begging for food. Old, decrepid, gray-haired men, with trembling voice and palsied hand, ask for charity. The indiscriminate pillaging which is but the natural sequence of the system of foraging carried on by both armies in this vicinity, has stripped the inhabitants of their subsistence, and they are, with but few exceptions, reduced to want, and starvation stares them in the face. Even some of the wealthiest families have been brought to the door of penury. The government is doing all in its power for their assistance, but it cannot do everything, and the generous people of the North are called upon to succor these people, who but a short time since were their enemies, and waging a war against them which, if successful, would have to a certain extent ruined them. They are humbled and subjugated, and with a penitence that hunger only could induce, they beg for their lives. They curse the leaders who caused the rebellion in terms stronger and more sweeping than even the most radical death-dealing men in the North. They are ready and willing to render all the assistance in their power to restore the old government, believing that only through its benign influence they can be saved. The following letter from a prominent clergymen to one of the Raleigh editors, speaks for itself:

EDITOR PROGRESS—*Dear Sir:* Humanity demands that the condition of our people be spread out before the world. Our substance is exhausted; our people are starving. A few weeks, and the cries of helpless women and children, both white and colored, will be heard throughout the land. It is inevitable, unless something is done, and done quickly, to relieve them. Supplies must come from abroad. How shall we get them? Our financial affairs are in ruins, and we are not able to help ourselves. Have we not friends abroad who will pity us? Ere famine's withering blight sweeps over us, will you suggest some means by which our wants can be supplied? Respectfully,

J. A. McMANNEN.

In Newbern, and other coast cities, the real condition of the people does not show itself, but in the interior of the State, where the armies have operated during the past few months, the prospect is indeed heart-rending. Aid sufficient for their relief cannot be raised at present too soon.

The political aspect of the State of North Carolina has assumed a cheerful appearance since the announcement of President JOHNSON'S policy of reconstruction. There are many staunch Union men here, as we have always known, but many more have shown themselves, and prove it too, as true friends to the cause, since VANCE and his tyrannical administration have lost their power. For a time, during the negotiations of SHERMAN with JOHNSTON, they were extremely despondent, and fearful of the re-establishment of the hated reign of their former oppressors. But the prompt action of the Washington authorities has reassured them, and they are all elated over the prospect of a speedy restoration of the loyal rule, when patriots and true men who are opposed to the slave oligarchy will be in the ascendancy.

I have excellent means of knowing that the Washington authorities have been notified that the true Union men of this State are in favor of re-establishment of the national authority on the basis of immediate abolition of slavery, and entirely ignoring all theories arising from States Rights fallacies. Mr. J. L. PENNINGTON, of the Raleigh *Progress*, and Mr. B. F. MOORE, also of Raleigh, went down to Wilmington to meet Chief-Justice CHASE, the other day, and took with them letters from other prominent men here, expressing these opinions. Mr. PENNINGTON represents the Union element so far as the anti-slavery portion of the people are concerned, while Mr. MOORE, from his past associations is well calculated to shadow forth the sentiments of the subjugated pro-slaverytes. He is said to be one of the few men here who are in favor of the return of VANCE, while Mr. PENNINGTON is well known as a staunch Holdenite.

As near as I can learn, the State is divided into three parties, the largest of which were, during the war, called "peace men," who, at heart, were and are still Unionists. Many of them voted for HOLDEN, and a still larger number did not vote at all, or were compelled to vote for VANCE by the military power. This party is mainly composed of the middle classes, as regards wealth, but men who, in the North, would be considered the most reliable portion of the community. The next party, in numbers, is composed of men who have unwillingly submitted to the Federal authority, and who desire the continuance of the slavocracy. In other words, men who were delighted at SHERMAN'S reconstruction blunder, and who hailed the then prospective reinstatement of VANCE with unconcealed joy. They hope still to be able, by means of diplomatic manipulations, to retain slavery, to a certain extent, in spite of the expressed determination of the government. At any rate, they desire to establish some means by which they can keep up the distinction between them and the non-slaveholding or "poor white trash" class, which has heretofore enabled them to control the affairs of the State. The third and last party is, perhaps, too insignificant to deserve notice, as it is composed of "last ditch" men, who still entertain hopes for the Confederacy, and refuse to acknowledge the presence of our troops as anything more than that of an invading army, and is numbered by hundreds only. They are mere fanatics, and exert little or no influence.

The original Secessionists, and men who, before our army occupied the State, were loudest in their boasts of loyalty to the Confederacy and their declarations that they would die before submitting to Yankee rule, are now the most clamorous for positions as clerks, &c., in the military establishment, and I am sorry to say that they have generally been very successful in their applications. The Union men must blame themselves to a certain extent, however, for they have hung back or allowed these truckling sycophants, who bragged of their superiority over the "Yankee scum," to worm themselves into these subordinate and dependent positions. It is a sight that would gratify the desire for vengeance of any of those of one men who have suffered in Southern prisons to see these things crawling piteously at the feet of men who wear the uniform of the Federal army. But to their credit be it said, our soldiers and officers generally have, in their intercourse with the thousands of men from LEE'S and JOHNSTON'S armies, who have passed through here, dismissed themselves not as conquerors, but as forgiving brothers.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has distributed his troops over the State as follows:

Maj.-Gen. J. D. COX, with his own corps, and two brigades of Gen. KILPATRICK'S cavalry, will occupy Greensboro, Salisbury, Charlotte, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the western portion of the State. Maj.-Gen. A. H. TERRY, with his own corps, and one brigade of Gen. KILPATRICK'S cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro, Fayetteville, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the central portion of the State. Brig.-Gens. PALMER and HAWLEY will command the coast district, as heretofore.

He has also ordered that the troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerrillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The corps and district commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small company of the most responsible loyal citizens, to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their service. All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime, and arrest criminals as far as practicable within their county, and obey all lawful orders of the United States military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest military post for trial by military commission.

The railroads and telegraph lines from Raleigh to Goldsboro, Wilmington and Morehead City, and the telegraph lines from Raleigh to Fayetteville, Weldon and Greensboro, have been retained under exclusive military control. Other railroads and telegraph lines will be worked by their proper corporations who have possession of them now, under regulations and restrictions made by Col. J. F. BOYD, Chief Quartermaster of the department.

All officers and employes of railroads and telegraph lines will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and will be held amenable to the military authorities for the proper discharge of their duties.

At present no travel or traffic will be permitted on any railroad except under proper military permits.

The telegraph is working direct from here with Washington, via Weldon and Richmond, but no private dispatches are allowed to pass over.

A grand mass Union meeting is to be held here next Thursday. W. W. HOLDEN, ROBT. DICK, and other prominent Union men will be present and deliver addresses. Other meetings have been held in different localities in the State, and the movement toward reconeuration is progressing as rapidly as its most ardent friends could desire. At many of these meetings the people have expressed their desire to see Mr. W. W. HOLDEN, the unsuccessful opponent of the traitor VANCE, at the last election, put in nomination for Governor again. Without doubt he will be the nominee of the unconditional Unionists, and I do not think he will have much opposition. His course, during the war, has been a continued, unswerving effort to restore peace, and although at times compelled, by circumstances, to advance ideas repugnant to his conscience, as a general thing he has expressed himself fearlessly and openly in favor of the old flag.

E. P. BROOKS.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Trade With the South—The Railroads—Mr. Lincoln's Death—Miscellaneous.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, May 7, 1865.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The recent order of President JOHNSON, removing restrictions on commercial intercourse with the Southern States, has had a most encouraging effect on the business class of this community. The old residents, who have all along declined embarking in trade in consequence of the difficulties which existed in respect to getting a supply of goods to this market, now show symptoms of going ahead and establishing themselves in business. The stores on Meeting, King, and other streets are being repaired and refitted, and the prospect is highly flattering that, by next Fall, the City of Charleston will present an appearance of activity that has not attached to it since the commencement of the rebellion. The impression seems to have prevailed at the North that Charleston was nothing but a mass of ruins, and that, consequently, no business of moment could be transacted. Perhaps it will astonish some of our friends at a distance to know that already quite a number of wholesale houses are in full tide of operation. As soon as the arrangement can be effected, it is contemplated running a line of steamers between this port and New-York, thus opening a direct and easy communication between the two points. When it is explained that at present we are almost wholly dependent on the government steamers for Northern news, those steamers usually arriving not earlier than once a week, it will be readily perceived what a great benefit it will be to us, when facilities are offered for getting the news twice or three a week. Inquiries of persons residing here, or in other portions of the department, are extremely anxious to proceed North, but the means of transportation are so limited that comparatively few of the applicants succeed in getting passes on the regular steamers. The number of travelers will, of course, be augmented to a considerable extent when the railroad communication is more perfected with the interior, and before long the necessity of the owners taking a line of steamers to New-York will give a handsome profit to the owners.

THE RAILROAD LINES.

Measures are on foot to place the South Carolina, the Northeastern and other railroad lines running from the city in running order. We will probably have the cars in motion in the direction of Columbia in three weeks' time. An immense quantity of cotton is represented to be hidden away in the small towns which will find its way to this market and be used in exchange for Northern goods. In the absence of suitable stock and material it will be some months before the railroad will extend to the public the accommodations which they did formerly, but, doubtless all these matters will be adjusted as soon as orders can be filled at the Northern workshops. It would be a great convenience to have the Savannah railroad speedily opened, for the reason that the business relations of the two cities are such as require daily intercourse between them. The farmers and producers in the country are preparing to send supplies to this city when the communications will warrant the movement. For a while we must depend on the North for provisions, or until the crops can be raised in our own section.

THE PUBLIC SORROW.

In accordance with official orders, Tuesday of last week, was observed throughout the district as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer. The national flag, draped and festooned with black, was displayed on public and private buildings, and from the vessels in the harbor. Business was generally suspended. Services were held in nearly all the churches, and a deep sense of the painful loss the country has sustained in the death of its Chief Magistrate pervaded the entire community. At sunrise a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the forts at the citadel and the arsenal. During the day guns were fired at intervals of half an hour, and at sunset a salute of thirty-six guns closed the ceremonies.

THE UNION DEAD.

On the 1st of May the solemn ceremonies of dedicating the grounds of the Race Course where are buried two hundred and fifty-seven Union soldiers, who were prisoners in rebel hands, and who died from cruel treatment, were performed by the colored portion of this community. It is estimated that nearly ten thousand people were on the ground. The military organizations present were the Fifty-fourth New-York Volunteers, and the Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Fourth colored regiments. Among the speakers were Gen. HARTWELL, Col. BEECHER, Rev. Mr. LOWE, and a number of leading colored men. Previous to the ceremonies, on the 1st, a party of twenty-five colored men belonging to an association known as "Friends of the Martyrs," repaired to the grounds and newly raised the graves and erected a neat fence around the inclosure. A number of the "Patriotic Association of Colored Men" assisted in the work. In the course of the afternoon a procession was formed, in the line of which were nearly three thousand school-children. As they passed round the graves these children scattered upon them bouquets of flowers, as did also the others in the procession. The children then joined in singing a number of national and patriotic airs, after which the speaking was commenced. The only event which marred the solemnity of the occasion was the presence of a picnic party (colored) at a short distance from the Race Course.

MAY-DAY FESTIVITIES.

The 1st of May was joyously celebrated in Charleston by about one thousand white children, accompanied by their school teachers. At an early hour in the morning the party embarked on board the steamer *Gen. Hooker* and paid a visit to Fort Sumter and other fortifications in the harbor. In the afternoon the steamer made a trip up to Cooper and Ashley Rivers, and then came back to the city. In this instance, it will be observed, that the white portion of the people here have received some share of public attention, although at times it has really seemed as if there were no other than the colored population to be considered. If matters, relating to the condition and position of the colored people in this section be not perceptibly modified, we should not be surprised to learn of a change of sentiment among that class of whites who have always looked upon the subject in a consistent and practical light. If the individuals who look after the interests of the colored people will carry out the views of the government, they will do all that is required of them.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

The disbanded officers and soldiers of LEE'S and JOHNSTON'S armies are finding their way to their several homes. A large number of the men of JOHNSTON'S force are among the recent arrivals in town. Yesterday and to-day quite a large party of WHEELER'S and JENKINS' cavalry troops has made their way thither. In accordance with instructions from their commanding officers, they left their arms at Greensboro, where they will be taken possession of by the United States authorities. They know nothing of the whereabouts of DAVIS. Gov. MAGRATH has been at Greenville, using his fluence to get the South Carolina Legislature together with a view of appointing Senators and Representatives to the National Congress. The statement is fully corroborated that a large portion of JOHNSTON'S army were disbanded before the terms of surrender were effected with Gen. GRANT. Rebel money is utterly worthless; the people refuse to have anything to do with it. They are all rejoicing at the prospect of again enjoying a peace, and clamor loudly for Union.

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

General orders lately issued by Gen. HATCH, authorizes the formation of a Home Guard for the defence of the city when the troops now stationed here shall be sent on service elsewhere. The guard is made up of colored people. Yesterday a company of sixty of the guard paraded on Meeting-street, and attracted no small degree of attention by their neat and uniform appearance and their regularity in marching. They are to be assigned an armory somewhere near the citadel. In the same order, the colored people coming from the country are given ten days to leave the city and settle themselves upon the plantations set apart for their use by Gen. SHERMAN. Should they fail to comply with the orders they are informed that they can draw no more rations from the government. This is a step in the right direction. It is quite time that the city was rid of the thousands of idle and dissolute fellows who have no inclination to help themselves so long as government gives them free support.

THE CASE OF REV. A. W. MARSHALL.

In a previous letter I made mention of the circumstance of the arrest of Rev. A. W. MARSHALL, on the ground of his refusing to pray for the President of the United States. The following is the official correspondence;

HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,
CHARLESTON, April 24, 1865.

Capt. L. B. Perry, A. A. Gen. N. D. D. S.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following case for your consideration:

On the 14th inst. I was informed that Rev. ALEX. W. MARSHALL, of St. John's Chapel, had, since the occupation of the city by the United States forces, omitted the prayer for the President, which is prescribed in the Church service, whereupon I caused the following letter to be addressed to him:

HEADQUARTERS CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,
April 15, 1865.

Rev. Dr. Marshall:

SIR: It has been reported to these headquarters that you are officiating at the desk in St. John's Chapel, and that you have not taken the oath of allegiance; also, that you have omitted the prayers for the President of the United States, which are prescribed by the Church.

You are respectfully requested to inform these headquarters whether these allegations are true or false.

By order of WM. GURNEY, Colonel One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, commanding post. (Signed,) H. JAMES WESTON,
Capt. 127th New-York Volunteers, A. A. A. D. C.

The next day (Saturday) I was visited by Mr. MARSHALL, and informed by him that he had substituted the prayer for the President of the Confederate States by authority of the Church, and that since the evacuation, he not wishing to give any offence, had omitted that prayer altogether. I told him that no clergymen who omitted that prayer would be allowed to officiate in the city. He then asked, since the time for the Sunday morning service was so near, that he be permitted to hold his service—it being Communion Sabbath—and that he would inform his congregation of my order in the case. I informed him that while I could not order the church to be closed, yet I would not allow any clergyman to officiate who omitted from his service the prayers for the President prescribed by the Church. On Sabbath morning he again visited me and made me the same request, and substantially the same answer was given.

Sunday morning Capt. H. JAMES WESTON, on my staff, being unaware of the visit to me by Mr. MARSHALL, called on him by a previous direction from me, and was informed that he had explained to the congregation my order in the matter, and dismissed them without any holding service.

Tuesday, April 18, the following letter was received.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 18, 1865.

Col. [illegible]

SIR: In reply to your letter received on Saturday [illegible] I have to say that I have [illegible] been praying for the President of the United States, and since the occupation of this city by the United States forces, I have [illegible] a political character. As I [illegible] and shall at present be unable to comply with your request, I have determined to resign my services at St. John's [illegible]

I am, however, willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Yours respectfully,
ALEX. W. MARSHALL.

Signed [illegible]

Very respectfully, your obt. servt.,
(Signed) H. JAMES WESTON,
Capt. 127th New-York Volunteers,
Commanding Post.

Last week the reverend gentleman declined to take the oath of allegiance, and is now at liberty to perform his accustomed functions [illegible] with the requirements of the Protestant Episcopal Church praying for the President.

MAJOR-GEN. SHERMAN

paid us a brief visit last week, arriving here on his special steamer *Russia*. He called upon Gen. HATCH and Admiral DAHLGREN, and left on the same day for Savannah. It is believed his visit had reference to opening communication with the interior, and receiving the arms of the disbanded rebels. While here he visited a number of his old friends and acquaintances, but did not indulge in lengthy conversations. As he passed down to the pier he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by soldiers and civilians, and in passing the vessels in the harbor the crews of the same gave similar evidence of their delight. Gen. SHERMAN was to proceed to Hilton Head from Savannah, thence return to Wilmington. He was accompanied by his staff officers.

A EULOGY ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

On Saturday last, by request of officers and soldiers in the district, Hon. D. S. CORNSTOCK, of New-York, delivered a eulogy on President LINCOLN. The effort was justly appreciated by the hearers, and reflected much credit on the ability and talent of the speaker.

A BENEFIT FOR THE POOR OF THE CITY.

Messrs. STRAHAN & PARKS, managers of the theatre, have kindly volunteered to give a performance on Tuesday night, for the benefit of the suffering poor of the city. They made known their intentions to Col. GURNEY, Commandant of the Post, in a written communication; to which he replied, and appointed Mr. J. P. M. STETSON, proprietor of the Charleston Hotel, Mr. GEO. W. CLARK, and Mr. GEO. HILTON, as a committee to attend to the distribution of the funds.

SECRETARY WELLES

is expected to arrive in our harbor at an early day. Admiral DAHLGREN has made suitable arrangements for his reception.

THE REBEL RAM COLUMBIA

has been raised by the Navy Department, and is found to have been but slightly damaged. Her injuries will be speedily repaired, which being done she can be classed among our most formidable vessels. The work of raising her was intrusted to the superintendence of Lt.-Com. MATHEWS of Admiral DAHLGREN'S staff.

FROM HAVANA.

The wool steamer *Mary Sandford* arrived from Havana last week, whither she had been to procure a supply of fresh provisions and fruit for the squadron. Judge-Advocate COWLEY and Surgeon CULVER, of the flagship *Philadelphia*, went out and returned in her.

PERSONAL.

Collector DRAPER proceeded North, last Sunday, on the *Arago*. Mr. ENGLAND acts for him in his absence.

Dr. A. G. MACKEY left for the North last Tuesday on the supply steamer *Massachusetts*. WHIT.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The New Senators from the Free State of Tennessee—The New Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, May 6, 1865.

While in New-Orleans last Winter, I gave you in one of my letters, a brief account of the disgraceful acts of the self-constituted body of men known as the Legislature of Louisiana. I am pleased to inform you that the reinstatement of the Legislature of Tennessee is of a different character, and will add that, probably, an organization more pure, better balanced men, never existed as the law-makers of any State. And, considering the times—past and present—the most perfect decorum and harmony mark their entire proceedings.

It was announced some time ago, that the 4th inst. would be devoted to the election of two United States Senators. There were a great many candidates in the field, the most prominent of whom were Messrs. MAYNARD, PATTERSON, KATE and TAYLOR, from the Eastern District, and Messrs. FOWLER, BRIEN, SPENCE, WISENER and MEIGS, of Middle Tennessee.

Without going into an uninteresting detail of the event, I will state that after quite an exciting contest, the choice fell on Judge PATTERSON, of East Tennessee, for the short term, (four years,) and Ex-Comptroller FOWLER, of this city. Judge PATTERSON was chosen by a majority of 15 votes over the Hon. Mr. MAYNARD, a former Congressman from East Tennessee, and whose glorious career during the darkest days of the rebellion has been the theme of all patriots. Mr. FOWLER beat his opponents four votes, and was elected for the long term.

SKETCH OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

The Hon. DAVID T. PATTERSON, United States Senator elect from the State of Tennessee, for the unexpired term of four years, was born in Greene County, Tennessee, in the year 1818. His family constituted a portion of the first settlers of this State, and came from Virginia. His father's name, ANDREW, figured conspicuously in the Indian battles of that period, while his grandfather fought all through the revolutionary struggle. While very young, DAVID worked upon a farm, but after a few years, found his way into a paper-mill, at which occupation he devoted himself for a number of years. This and other mechanical avocations, with the slim advantages of a little night schooling, took him along until he was 21 years of age. At this time he received the kind attention of the Hon. ROBERT J. MCKINNEY, and read law assiduously until his 23d year, when he was admitted to the bar.

In 1849, he was defeated for Judge of the First Circuit Court of Tennessee by Judge LUCKY, who was just lucky enough to get a majority of three votes. The Constitution of the State was shortly afterward amended by taking the election of Judges from the Legislature and giving it to the people. In 1854, he was again a candidate for the judgeship, and was elected by a majority of 1,200 votes. Up to the present time, with this exception, he had never been a candidate for any office, and was never the recipient of any political gift.

What gave him his great celebrity, however, was the decided stand he made at the commencement of the rebellion. He ardently opposed the dogma of secession, and vehemently denounced all in the least connected with it. At this time the paper-mill boy had become a man of profound wisdom, powerful influence, and was universally respected for his high moral character and sterling integrity. Naturally, he became intensely obnoxious to those engaged in sedition, and was, in a short time after the secession of Tennessee, ordered to Tuscaloosa by JUDAH P. BENJAMIN. This fact was disclosed by papers captured from Gen. FELIX ZOLLICOFFER at Fishing Creek. From that time until the occupation of East Tennessee by the Federal army, Judge PATTERSON was a refugee, but upon that event went back to his home, and still retains his position as Circuit Judge.

The honorable Senator elect was married in 1855, taking for his companion through life, MARTHA, the eldest child of President JOHNSON, and is the father of two children. He is a stout, compactly-built man, about five feet ten inches in height, of a nervous-bilious temperament, with a piercing black eye, heavy bushy eyebrows, and an eagle nose, black hair black whiskers, both heavily tinged with gray. For a few weeks past he has been severely indisposed, but at present is rapidly convalescing. Socially he is a very clever gentleman, and a kind friend, and with the exception of the would-be destroyers of our country, has no enemy in the world. His honored reputation as an upright and learned Judge, and his unblemished character as an honest man, eminently qualify him for the proud position he has attained.

SKETCH OF EX-COMPTROLLER FOWLER.

Hon. JOSEPH S. FOWLER, United States Senator elect from the State of Tennessee for the long term, is a native of the North, but born of Southern parents, his father being a native of Maryland and his mother a daughter of Virginia. The subject of this sketch was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in the year 1822, and, like his colleague, had to set up for himself in his younger days. When quite a youth he worked for ten cents a day and borrowed books to study at night, being unable to buy any himself. But his borrowed books gave him his start, and he made more progress with his studies at night than with his toil by day, and therefore we find him teaching school while low in his teens. By great diligence he succeeded in getting together a small sum of money, entered Franklin College, Harrison County, Ohio, and before he was twenty years old graduated with high honors. In 1844, he, with his family, removed to Kentucky, but soon afterward went back to Franklin College as Professor of Mathematics. In 1845 he came to this State, and took charge of the Howard Female Institute, where he continued to remain until hostilities against the flag were inaugurated. Against treason he took unmistaken ground, and in a speech in Sumner County, early in 1861, bitterly denounced all traitors and all inclined to treason. The most influential and eloquent men in the community called upon him to desist, to remain quiet at least, but all such he treated with pleasant sarcasm, and independently maintained his position. At the June election, after receiving a multiplicity of anonymous letters warning him to vote *for separation*, he, in company with one other man, went to the ballot-box and deposited his vote for "No separation!" and walked away fearless and unharmed. I will add here that but three votes of this nature were cast in his district.

The excitement at the time, as all will remember, had nearly reached its heighth, and in a short time after the memorable June election, Mr. FOWLER, with his family, went north of the Ohio, where he remained until after the occupation of Nashville by the Federal troops. On the 9th of March, President JOHNSON arrived in this city as Military Governor. The following month Mr. FOWLER was appointed by the Military Governor Treasurer and Comptroller of the State of Tennessee, which arduous position he has faithfully filled until a few weeks since. During the darkest days of the rebellion, Mr. FOWLER has never swerved, nor has he ever been in the least discouraged. All through the Nashville blockade, when we were cut off altogether from the North for two long months, and while the rebel camp-fires blazed all around the city, was the Senator elect strong in his belief that all would come right. But Mr. FOWLER'S great service has been performed of late; more than any other man, except President JOHNSON, has he labored to get the State machinery into working order. Ably assisted by Hon. Mr. MAYNARD and Gen. MILLIKEN, who toiled night and day, Mr. FOWLER has brought the State to its present position and feeling from which it will never gain depart.

Senator FOWLER was married in 1846, wedding Miss MARIA L. EMERY, a Kentucky lady, and is the father of two children. He is of medium build and weight, about five feet ten inches tall, with a prepossessing appearance. His temperament is sanguine, nervous, with a great preponderance of the former. His forehead is high and imposing, and he has a sharp (for a blue) eye. In brief, his face is a picture of amiability, and a glance at it would say that no harm lurked there. He is dignified, without the least symptom of ostentation; and, although stern and scrupulous in the performance of his duties, he is (seemingly) mild as a woman. He is universally beloved and esteemed, and is the founder of, or has assisted in elevating, several benevolent societies. He is one of the few examples to be met in this day of error. Nothing profane or vulgar ever escapes his lips, while he eschews tobacco and liquor in all their luxurious forms; and it is not necessary to add that he is not guilty of an excess or practice not known in the catalogue of what is generally accepted as "small vices." He is an honest man, and will be an ornament to the august body of which he has become a member.

THE POLITICAL ANTECEDENTS OF THE NEW SENATORS.

The politics of Senators PATTERSON and FOWLER are precisely the same—precisely the same as President JOHNSON'S—there is no mistaking his politics. Senator PATTERSON has always been a Democrat, and has always voted as a Democrat, and is a Democrat in the true acceptation of the term. Senator FOWLER has been a life-long Whig, of the real old Henry Clay school. He took grounds against the Know-Nothing party, however, and in 1855 voted for JOHNSON (the President) against GENTRY, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor. In 1856 he took ground against BUCHANAN, and voted for FILLMORE, and in '60 cast his vote for BELL.

Senator [elect] PATTERSON leaves this city to-morrow morning for Washington, where he will remain a short time. Senator [elect] FOWLER, having had charge of United States funds upon many occasions during the existence of the rebellion, will leave this city for Washington some time next week, where he has an account with the Treasury Department.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

Letter from Gov. Aiken.

The following private letter, written by Hon. WM. AIKEN, of South Carolina, to a friend in this State, has been handed to us for publication:

CHARLESTON, April 24, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind and truly welcome letter has just been received, and its contents have gone to my heart. I can scarcely tell you how much I am obliged to you for the kind recollection of me, and your delicate expressions toward me. I have every reason to be thankful to a good Providence for having preserved my health through the long past four years of cruel war and desolation. I am pecuniarily almost ruined, as well as all of us here; but, thank God, I am clear of the blood that has been shed. If my advice had been taken war never would have raised its head in this great and glorious republic; but evil counsels were allowed to prevail, and Satan stalked over our broad land, killing and devouring. I feel much flattered at the notice of the papers with you. When our difficulties commenced I was obliged by military authority to remove my negroes from the plantation, and, with so large a gang of people, I found much difficulty in providing for them. I got them placed in the upper districts of the State upon railways, where they were to be fed and taken care of during the war. A large number of them died for the want of care and change of locality, and those necessary comforts to which they had been accustomed. A short time before the evacuation of the city I was informed by the President of the road that he could no longer give them food, so I directed them to be sent here at once. About two hundred of them got here, and, as they expressed a great desire to return to their old homes, not one of them having left me during the war, I consented readily to do so, the military authorities here having first examined them as to their wishes. Being satisfied it was their wish and only mine to gratify them, they consented to the proposal, and I furnished them with transportation. My arrangement is this: for the present season they are to occupy their former houses free of rent, plant as much land as they can cultivate, the product to be their own exclusively. I have given them one month's provisions, and have written to Gen. SAXTON, the officer in charge here, to furnish them as others are done until their own crops come in. From him I have had as yet no reply, although several weeks have elapsed. I suppose in a multitude of business he has not yet reached the case. I am delighted to find peace will soon be restored to our distracted country, and trust once more one, never again any attempt be made to make it divisible.

When I contemplate the inestimable blessings the Almighty has given to the American people, I am shocked to think how little they have been appreciated. This great land possesses every climate and variety of soil. One portion to manufacture, one to grow the plant, and another to grow the corn to feed the people. What a beautiful arrangement of nature! We cannot be too jealous of such divine gifts.

The horrible murder of the late President has caused here a most profound disgust for the wretch who could have conceived and executed so diabolical a deed.

With many thanks for your kind letter, and with a request that you remember me to your old colleagues while we were in Congress, I remain yours, faithfully and truly, WILLIAM AIKEN.

THE CAROLINA CAMPAIGN.

Kilpatrick's Official Report.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY COMMAND,
ARMY OF INVASION,
MT. OLIVE STATION, N. C., April 4, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent campaigns through the Carolinas, up to the occupation of Goldsboro: On the morning of the 28th of January, in accordance with instructions from the General-in-chief, I left my encampment on the Ogeechee, and after one of the most difficult marches, reached Sister's Ferry. January 30 we went into camp, and here remained till February 3, when the bridge over the Savannah having been completed, we crossed, passed the swampe beyond, and encamped on firm ground, about Robertsville, South Carolina. My command consisted of three brigades of cavalry, indifferently mounted and badly armed; one battery of horse artillery, six guns, Capt. BEDER commanding, and a small brigade of dismounted men, under the command of Lieut.-Col. MAY, in all 5,068 men for duty. Notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which we labored, by moderate marches at first, and great care of the animals, the command improved from day to day, and on reaching Goldsboro, was, without question, despite the long and difficult marches, numerous skirmishes, affairs and battles, in better condition than at the commencement of the campaign. From Robertsville my command moved to Lawtonville; thence to Allendale; after pushing well in toward Augusta, driving a brigade of rebel cavalry before us, I turned short to the right and struck the Salkehatchie just below Barnwell. The enemy, about 300 strong, occupied a well chosen position behind earthworks, upon the opposite side, commanding the bridge. The bridge was already on fire, but the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, Col. HAMILTON; Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry, Lieut.-Col. VAN BUSKIRK, dismounted, gallantly dashed through the swamp, men wading in water up to their arm-pits, crossed the stream on trees felled by our pioneers, and under cover of a rapid fire of artillery, gallantly carried the works, driving the enemy in confusion toward the town of Barnwell. Only a portion of the bridge had been destroyed, and was quickly repaired, and we entered the town of BARNWELL at 4 P. M., having marched twenty-one miles. The following morning we struck the railroad at Blackville, driving a brigade of WHEELER'S cavalry from the town. My advance was engaged alone with the enemy at this point. It was a very spirited affair, in which Col. JORDAN, Capt. ESTES, my Assistant Adjutant-General, and Capt. NORTHROPE, greatly distinguished themselves. Here the command rested on the road, destroying the track, during the 7th and 8th, and on the evening of the 8th, moved up the road in the direction of Augusta to Williston Station. After posting pickets on the various roads leading from the town, and before going into camp, an attack was made upon Col. SPENCER'S command, holding the direct road to Augusta. I directed this officer to move out at once with his brigade, feel of the enemy, and ascertain his strength. A spirited fight ensued, in which six regiments of Maj.-Gen. ALLEN'S division of WHEELER'S cavalry, the First, Third, Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth and Fifty-first Alabama, were totally routed. Col. SPENCER alone conducted the fight, displaying much skill and great gallantry. Several hundred stand of arms were abandoned by the enemy and left scattered along the road. One officer and many men were killed, and a large number wounded. Several prisoners were taken.

Col. SPENCER pressed the enemy so close for a distance of seven or eight miles, that he was finally forced to leave the road and scatter through the woods and swamps, in order to escape. Col. SPENCER brought back, as trophies from the fight, five battle flags. I remained at this point till 10 A. M. the following day, one-third of my entire command being employed destroying the track. Some three miles were effectually destroyed, together with the depot and two cars. Feb. 9, moved to Windsor, and thence to Johnston's Station, destroying portions of the railroad up to that point. I had moved from Blackville in such a manner, and had so manœuvred my troops as if I was the advance of the main army moving on Augusta. On the morning of the 11th I found that the movement was a success. WHEELER had left the Edisto unguarded, uncovered Columbia, and, by marching all day and night, reached Aikes at daylight on the morning of the 11th, with his entire command. To make certain of this, Gen. ATKINS, commanding brigade, was directed to move out of my works at Johnston's Station and make a reconnoissance in the direction of Aiken. His advance, without opposition, entered the town, and a moment afterward was most furiously attacked by WHEELER'S entire command. Gen. ATKINS fell back, fighting gallantly, disputing every foot of ground, to my position at Johnston's Station, giving me sufficient time to make all necessary dispositions to check the enemy's further advance. At 11 A. M., WHEELER, with one brigade, feinted upon my left flank, and charged, mounted, with his entire command. He was handsomely repulsed, with a loss of 31 killed, 100 wounded and 60 taken prisoners. He made no further attack, but fell back to his old position at Aiken. I remained at this point, destroying the track, as usual, and constantly demonstrating in the direction of Augusta, till the night of the 12th, when I left WHEELER'S front, crossed the Edisto at Guignard's Bridge, and encamped four miles beyond, picketing the Edisto as high up as Pine-log Bridge, against WHEELER'S cavalry. Feb. 14, encamped on the south bank of the North Edisto; crossed on the 15th; moved well in on the left of the Fourteenth Army Corps, marching parallel with it, and struck the Lexington and Augusta road, or what was called in the country the Two Notch Road, northwest of, and nine miles distant from, Lexington. Only some 1,500 of WHEELER'S cavalry had passed upon the road in the direction of Columbia. The majority of his command, together with CHEATHAM'S corps, which had been marching for Colombia, was intercepted. On the 17th, crossed the Saluda River, moved north, found that WHEELER had crossed the Saluda, and was moving for the railroad bridge over Broad River, at Alliston; marched all day, the 18th, parallel to CHEATHAM'S corps, rebel infantry, and at some points not over three miles distant. A bad stream alone prevented me from striking him on the flank. He had crossed the Saluda fifteen miles above Lexington Court-house, and was now moving northeast, in the direction of Newberry. I struck the railroad at Pomaria Station, destroying a portion of the track, the depot, and burned several bridges from that point to Broad River. I reached Alliston's, on Broad River, on the evening of the 18th, and here remained in camp until the evening of the 19th, when I crossed Broad River, and on the evening of the 20th reached Monticello; found that WHEELER had already crossed the river, and was moving north to Chesterville.

From Monticello my command moved to Springfield Post-office, on the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad, and demonstrated strongly in the direction of Chesterville, until the main army had secured a crossing over the Wateree River; then drew off across the Wateree, and moved to Lancaster, and again strongly demonstrated in the direction of Charlotte. Here it was found that HAMPTON and WHEELER'S combined forces were in my front. By demonstrations and feints, communications and a well-timed interview with Major-Gen. WHEELER, the enemy was not only deceived as to our real movements, but the deception was kept up for several days, and it was not until our army had crossed Lynch's Creek and the advance had actually reached Chesterfield and Cheraw, that he discovered his mistake. In the meantime, portions of my command had occupied Monroe and Wadesboro, destroyed many mills and much other valuable property. Then near Chesterfield, the enemy, for the first and only time, succeeded in making a single dash upon the infantry columns of the left wing, and then only chased in the foragers. The exceedingly bad roads and length of columns rendered it impossible for all the roads to be effectually guarded. Previous to this time, Capt. NORTHROPE, of my scouts, had burned all the railroad bridges on the Columbia and Spartanburgh Railroad, up to and including the one over Broad River, at Shelton's Ferry. While at Lancaster, the following communications were sent to, and received from, Maj.-Gen. WHEELER, by flag of truce, and a number of prisoners were exchanged:

HEADQUARTERS CAV. COM'D ARMY OF INVASION,
IN THE FIELD, S. C., Feb. 22, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. Wheeler, Commanding Confederate States Cavalry:

GENERAL: Yesterday a Lieutenant and seven

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

The Old Police of the "Bloody Sixth" Contrasted with the Existing Force.

EXTRACTS FROM POLICE LAWS.

Police Life-Insurance Fund---The School of Instruction---Military Drill.

LOST CHILDREN RESTORED.

The Detective Force, the Police Telegraph, and the Sanitary Squad.

Names of Officers of Precincts, Statistics, etc.

Now that the control of the Fire Department is to be intrusted to a commission of gentlemen who are appointed by the Governor of the State, and inasmuch as the law which thus brings this department under the control of the State Government has encountered fierce and persistent opposition, it may be well to take a rapid glance at the work that has been done by that other commission, namely, the Metropolitan Police commission, which, several years ago, was held to be a body wholly unwarranted by the State Constitution. The politicians who at the outset arrayed themselves in hostility to the Metropolitan Police, precisely as politicians have recently done in respect to the Paid Fire Department, asserted that no legal commission as could effect a permanent improvement in the character of the city police, or secure greater vigilance in the prevention of crime or in its detection and punishment. They held that King Caucus was supreme here, and that primary conventions were, and of necessity must be, omnipotent in matters pertaining to police duty; and they told us of police magistrates who—themselves utter vassals under the thumbs of the wire-pulling politicians that had made them magistrates—would nullify the labors of any Board of Police Commissioners that might essay the management of a police force in this city under the law of 1857, organizing the Department of Metropolitan Police. Time and trial, happily, have shown these gentlemen their error.

THE OLD FORCE OF MUNICIPAL POLICEMEN.

A comparison of the existing Police Department with that of ten years ago will readily convince any skeptic that the change was wisely made; and to any person who walks the streets with his eyes open, the marked contrast between the old force and that of to-day is manifest at a glance. In those halcyon days of the Pewter Mug and the Broadway House, when the Henry Clay Whigs and the Andrew Jackson Democracy made these popular resorts their headquarters respectively, policemen were appointed by local committees and assigned to duty in the wards wherein the committees had their domicil; and it was only necessary that a policeman, thus made an officer of the law, should seek and retain the committeemen's good will as a means of rendering him independent of any superior officer of the department. And thus it came to pass that one of our wards won an unenviable name and fame, which it bears to this day. The managers of the political machine in the "Bloody Sixth" were not unwilling to countenance sanguinary combat and atrocious fraud when adverse ballots could be excluded from the box through a hand-to-hand encounter; the squalid inhabitants of that slum of the city became accustomed to scenes that were enacted elsewhere outside the limits of their ill-governed ward; the few policemen who would, if they could have it well their inclination, have performed their duty faithfully, dared not undertake, single-handed, to enforce the laws; and to enter the lowery gambling-houses and summon thence the habitual patrons of the force to aid them, would have been only to bring their fellow-policemen's curses down upon their defenceless heads; for those peculiar guardians of the city who killed time during their hours of duty by resorting to the hidden haunts of the gaming fraternity, were officers who, having the ears of the politicians, could transgress with impunity.

THE NEW FORCE OF METROPOLITAN POLICEMEN.

All this is changed for the better now, every man of the force being appointed by a central board that knows no man's political or religious opinions, and cares not what they may be, so that he abides by the laws of the department as laid down in the "Policeman's Manual," a copy of which is given every policeman for his guidance. And since the existing force is rigidly held to the letter of the law in the performance of his often hazardous, often delicate duties, the present condition of the department may, perhaps, best be described by extracts from the "Manual," as follows:

CERTAIN RULES UNDER WHICH THE POLICE ARE GOVERNED.

"The right of every member of the police force to entertain political or partisan opinions, and to express the same freely when such expression shall not concern the immediate discharge of his official duties, and the right of the elective franchise, will be deemed sacred and inviolate. But no member of the force will be permitted to be a delegate or representative to, or member of, any political or partisan convention, whose purpose is the nomination of any candidate or candidates to any political office. * * * *. Upon the days of election for public officers he shall, whether specially assigned to attend the polls or otherwise, do all within his power to preserve the peace, protect the integrity of the ballot-box, enforce the rights of lawful voters, and prevent illegal and fraudulent voting.

No member of the department shall, in the station-house or elsewhere, while on duty, drink any kind of liquor, or smoke, or (except in the immediate performance of his duty) enter any place in which any kind of intoxicating drink may be sold or furnished.

Each member of the police force shall devote his whole time and attention to the business of the department, and he is expressly prohibited from following any other calling, or being employed in any other business. Although certain hours are allowed to the respective members for the performance of duty on ordinary occasions, yet at all times they must be prepared to act on notice that their services are required.

Every member, in his conduct and deportment, must be quiet, civil and orderly; in the performance of his duty, he must maintain decorum and attention, command of temper, patience and discretion. He must, at all times, refrain from harsh, violent, coarse, profane or insolent language, and, at the same time, when required, act with firmness and sufficient energy to perform his duty.

When a crime has been committed, and the Superintendent or office Inspector has cause to suspect that negligence is attributable to the roundsman or policeman on whose beat or district the crime may have been committed, the roundsman or policeman will be required to show, by his own affidavit or by the testimony of other persons, that he was strictly attending to his duties in accordance with the rules and regulations, or he will be subject to suspension or dismissal from office.

Any officer, roundsman or policeman who shall willfully maltreat or use unnecessary violence toward a prisoner or citizen, shall, on complaint being made and the fact being established by competent testimony, be immediately dismissed from office.

The prevention of crime being the most important object in view, the patrolman's exertions must be constantly used to accomplish that end; he must, therefore, examine and make himself perfectly acquainted with every part of his post, and vigilantly watch every description of person passing his way. He must acquire such a knowledge of the inhabitants within his post as to enable him at once to recognize them. He shall strictly watch the conduct of all persons of known bad character, and in such manner that it will be evident to said persons that they are watched, and that certain detection must follow the attempt to commit crime; he shall note the time of the appearance of any person of known bad character on his post, and the circumstances attending, and the premises that said person may enter, and report to the commanding officer. He shall report all policy dealers, gamblers, receivers of stolen property, or his suspicions that they are such. He shall carefully watch all disorderly houses, or houses of bad fame within his post, and observe by whom they are frequented, and report his observations to his commanding officer. He shall give his name and number to all persons who may inquire. He must not use his baton except in the most urgent cases of self-defence.

All fines imposed by the board of Police upon members of the Metropolitan Police Force, by way of discipline, and collected from pay or salary, and all rewards, fees, proceeds of gifts and emoluments, that may be paid and given for account of extraordinary services of any member of the force, (except when allowed to be retained by said member,) and all moneys remaining for the space of one year in the hands of the property clerk, or arising from the sale of unclaimed goods; and all proceeds of suits for penalties shall be deposited in bank and kept as a fund, to be called the Police Life Insurance Fund, and the Board of Police and Comptrollers of New-York and Brooklyn shall be trustees of that fund.

The capital of this fund, ending Nov. 15, 1864, amounts to the sum of forty-nine thousand three hundred and sixteen and 64-100 ($49,316 64) dollars, and is invested as follows: Amount invested bonds County of New-York, $31,000; amount invested bonds Corporation New-York, $12,000; amount invested 5-20 bonds United States, $6,000; balance in Shoe and Leather Bank, $316 64; total, $49,316 64. There are now nineteen widows and ten retired members of the force, and one orphan, beneficiaries of the fund.]

If any member of the force, while in the actual performance of duty, shall become permanently disabled, so as to render his dismissal from membership necessary, or if any such member shall become superannuated after ten years of membership, he shall receive $150 annually; and if any member shall be killed while in the actual discharge of his duty, or shall die from the immediate effect of any injury received by him while in such discharge of duty, and shall leave a widow, or if no widow, any child or children under the age of sixteen years, $150 per annum shall be paid such widow so long as she remains unmarried, or to such child or children so long only as the youngest the reof continues under sixteen years of age.

All property and money, seized, found or otherwise, that shall remain in the custody of the Property Clerk six months without any lawful claimant thereto, after having been three times advertised in public newspapers, shall be sold at public auction; and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the Police Life Insurance Fund."

POLICE SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTON.

The "Manual" from which the foregoing extracts have been taken is a book of 146 pages, wherein a policeman's rights and duties are defined at length. But since it is not unreasonable to presume that among 2,600 men some might be found who never would learn their duties from a printed volume, and as it is desirable that every officer should understand the law applying to every emergency in which accident may place him, a School of Instruction has been established, and every candidate for position on the police force, after having been appointed by the Board of Police Commissioners, is required to attend this school thirty days and pass an acceptable examination therein, before he can expect to be sent into any ward for full post duty. The School of Instruction is superintended by Inspector JAMES LEONARD. Here, every morning at 9 o'clock, the "Manual" is taken up, and as every paragraph is read by the candidates the Inspector makes oral explanation, until everything that can be connected therewith is made perfectly clear; and at a later hour the men are instructed by Drill Captain COPELAND in the use of the baton, in self-defence or otherwise, so that when an officer graduates and is assigned to full post duty in any ward, he may know precisely how to conduct himself, and when and how to make arrests, and execute such other duties as may be incumbent on him. Prior to release from the school every man is separately catechised by the Inspector, and the scene on the occasion of this final examination sometimes has comic features, as, for instance, recently, when the Inspector propounded the regulation question, "By what do you expect to win preferment?" the officer replied, with perfect innocence, "By *influence*, Sir!"

MILITARY DRILL.

Another school, and one from attendance on which no subordinate member of the force is exempt, is that of Military Drill, under Capt. THERON S. COPELAND, chief of the Broadway Squad. When military drill was first proposed there was bitter complaint that it was only a new mode of wasting the time of the men, and merely a fetch whereby the commissioners could find excuse for the appointment of another Police Captain; but when the hideous riots of July, 1863, broke over our heads, policemen and the public had tangible evidence given them of the usefulness of this exercise, and since that period not a lisp of murmuring has been heard. Those citizens who were not in town at the time of the riots, and who witnessed the imposing march of the Broadway Squad on the occasion of the late obsequies, may have thought that drilling in military manœuvres merely taught the force to present a splendid spectacle in a grand review; but citizens who beheld Capt. THORNE and his impenetrable lines, as they moved like a solid machine upon the mob in Printing House-square, had ocular proof that military drill in the Department of Police means something more than the frothy pomp and circumstance of a holiday show.

POLICEMEN'S DUTIES.

The policeman's duties are complex and continuous—seldom pleasant, always requiring the exercise of sound judgment, often delicate, and often perilous, as we have already said. He must take care that no burglary or other crime is committed on his post, no der penalty of fine and perhaps dismissal; he must abide by all the provisions of the laws above quoted; he must keep his temper and make polite answer to any question that any person may propound; he must preserve the peace, protect persons and property in case of fire or riot—in short, there would seem to be no end to his duties. One of the most interesting of these, in a city like overgrown New-York, is the care of

LOST CHILDREN.

The officer sees a little wanderer, and, suspecting that it is vainly seeking its home, he makes inquiry, and if he can learn where the parents abide, he conducts the little lost one thither; otherwise, he takes the child to his station-house, and it is there kept awaiting the arrival of the parents; but if at sundown no inquiry has been made, the officer then goes with his charge to the Central Department, and intrusts the wanderer to the care of the keeper of lost children.

And here is a department of the labyrinthine five-story edifice that is known as Police Headquarters, which deserves more extended notice than it has yet received. The Mulberry-street front of the upper story of this building is neatly fitted for the accommodation of a family who make the place their home, and adjoining their sitting-room is a large hall, containing a number of neat, clean beds, sufficient to accommodate perhaps a score of children, that number being rather higher than the average requiring lodgings. The children, having been admitted to this hall, are given food from the table of the keeper, and care is taken to render their tarry at least not unhappy. They are detained until their parents or guardians claim them, if the claim is made before midnight; but all remaining at that hour, the time of closing the rooms, are made as comfortable as may be until morning, and then, if no friend appears, they are turned over to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to be consigned to the Island, there to be adopted as the children of the city. Very few, however, are transferred to the island institution, and nineteen out of twenty are usually claimed and taken home before 10 at night. The scene in the Department for Lost Children, on an evening following any great crush in Broadway and the Bowery, is one that engraves itself on the memory of everybody that beholds it. The hall is filled with little explorers, who have lost their reckoning and been convoyed to this cheerful haven; they are silent and thoughtful, for they are among strangers and in an unfamiliar spot; but on the opening of the door, now and then, some little youngster of the dumb multitude is sure to crow for joy in again looking upon the face of a beloved parent. Then silence reigns awhile, until another recognition; and thus the evening passes until, at midnight, few, if any, of the little strangers remain.

The Chief Clerk of the Police Board reports as follows in relation to lost children which were received and disposed of at the Central Office in 1864:

Precincts.	Males.	Females.	Total sent to Central Department.	Claimed by parents and guardians at Central Department.	Sent to Charity, No. 1 Bond-st.
1	32	21	31	32	1
2	104	40	108	104	4
3	48	14	42	34	8
4	178	53	9	3	6
5	72	56	38	35	3
6	168	110	16	11	7
1	174	142	144	138	6
8	80	82	87	73	14
9	148	176	88	65	23
10	366	298	298	284	30
11	572	396	815	495	20
12	16	11	2	2	—
13	332	82	190	175	15
14	148	40	78	73	5
15	328	76	177	174	3
16	284	187	246	237	9
11	629	446	4	3	1
18	505	445	580	565	15
19	56	22	25	22	3
20	412	237	89	84	5
21	178	267	171	170	1
22	328	162	54	47	7
23	56	20	36	25	11
24	—	—	—	—	—
25	124	110	234	232	2
26	4	2	6	5	1
27	88	51	30	30	—
28	30	30	30	25	5
29	328	198	136	133	3
30	—	—	—	—	—
31	20	8	15	12	3
32	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6,281	3,769	3,477	3,266	211

OTHER APARTMENTS AT HEADQUARTERS.

On the floor below the Children's Department are the Police Trial Room and other apartments connected therewith, including the rooms of the President and Board of Commissioners, namely, THOMAS C. ACTON, WILLIAM MCMURRAY, JOHN G. BERGEN, and JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH. Here all the rules of the department are enforced, by fine, suspension, or expulsion. It is a forbidding spot, and the visitor hurries on down to the third story to Chief Clerk SETH C. HAWLEY's office, to find therein several newly-appointed police men taking the oath and receiving the shield, buttons, and figures which are henceforth to adorn their persons; a number of Police Captains and Sergeants that have come in with detailed reports of proceedings on the day previous in their respective precincts; clerks on all hands making record of everything that has transpired, and the veteran BALDWIN, of the reportorial corps, industriously floundering among the forty-seven morning returns from the station-houses, police courts, &c., in search of city items.

These "returns" from the Police Captains and others contain the particulars of every arrest, as may be seen in the following supposititious extract, which on the return paper would fill one line only: "JOHN SMITH, apprehended at 3 o'clock A. M. for intoxication. Age, 25 years; color, white; nationality, Assyrian; unmarried; cannot read or write; occupation, mason; complainant, JOHN BROWN, of No. 1,001 Baxter-street; arrested by Officer MCWATERS, of the City Hall; how disposed of, fined $5 by Justice DODGE." On the reverse of the return are figures showing the number and disposition of officers on post on the previous night, the number absent, and all other particulars that may aid in making a police history of a day. The chief clerk's roster is as follows:

Commissioners of Metropolitan Police—Thomas C. Acton, President; William McMurray, John G. Bergen, Joseph S. Boesworth; Seth C. Hawley, Chief Clerk; John A. Kennedy, Superintendent.

Inspectors—Daniel Carpenter, James Leonard, Geo. W. Dilks, John S. Folk, Brooklyn.

Horace A. Bliss, Jeth Hawley, Jr., George P. Gott, George Hopcroft, clerks to the above, and D. B. McLish, stenographer.

Clerks in the Chief's Office—D. B. Hasbrouck, First Deputy; Deputies Humphrey Bower, Abial Swift, Ira Dubois, William V. Williamson, Charles P. Bosworth, David Groesbeck, Vincent Clark, Matthew Hallenbeck, Edward Sanford, Teunis S. Barkeloo, John H. Alcott, John H. Peacock, Joseph Strauss, (also interpreter,) and Messengers John H. Raymond and Edgar Davis.

Descending to the second floor, the Superintendent's office is reached. There is little to be said here beyond the fact that at least one officer—either Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY or Inspectors DANIEL CARPENTER, GEORGE W. DILKS, or JAMES LEONARD—is always on duty, and ready to listen to the public at night as well as by day. On the same floor is the

OFFICE OF THE DETECTIVE POLICE,

under the control of Sergeant JOHN S. YOUNG. The detective officers, all of whom have been selected from the ranks of the force because of their peculiar fitness for detective service, are not held to the strict line of routine duty that is imposed on other subordinate officers of the force, but may go hither and thither, wherever, in the opinion of their chief, they may learn anything that can be of value to the department. Nor are they, in their untold peregrinations, required to wear the garb of policemen. On the contrary, they not only travel as civilians, but they have, in a private room adjoining their large parlor at headquarters, an extensive wardrobe of disguise suits, that are employed when they have occasion to enter upon any undertaking in places where there is liability of their being too well known. Their names are: James P. Bennett, Thomas Dusenberry, George W. Elder, Joseph Eustace, Philip Farley, Robert King, James J. Kelso, William B. Moore, John McCord, Christopher B. McDougal, David Roach, George Niven, George J. Radford, Thomas Slowey, John H. Smith, John C. Tieman, William Wilson, Henry Vaughan, John Coyle, John Gilmore and Timothy Golden. They mingle with every class of society, and are omnipresent. They are particularly numerous in and around the Academy when a fashionable crush occurs; and when the great public, wearing less costly jewels than are borne into the Academy, appear in dense masses to witness a pageant in Broadway, the detective officers are there. They apprehended a score of the light-fingered gentry on the occasion of the late obsequies. A devil-may-care and altogether pleasant life, says the poor patrolman, leading a dog's life on post. But let the patrolman dismiss all covetous longings for position on the detective force; for the situation is not desirable. The detective policeman's salary is $1,000 annually, or not a dollar more than is paid the least experienced officer that walks a "beat;" yet he is expected to amass interesting facts that can be ascertained only by expending money liberally in bar-rooms and elsewhere, and the department seldom grants him enough secret service money to cover contingent expenses; so that notwithstanding the detective policemen receive a percentage of the rewards that are paid the department, there are yet not ten of the detective squad who have been able to accumulate a thousand dollars since the department was first organized.

The detective force, as appears in Deputy Superintendent (now Inspector) CARPENTER's first annual report to Superintendent F. A. TALLMADGE, on the 1st of January, 1858, are divided into distinctive squads, each squad having special cognizance of a certain class of crimes; and they are instructed to make themselves thoroughly conversant with offenders and all of their arts. It is believed that, working under this system, the detective police can work with greater efficiency than if they were to operate together indiscriminately and without a specific object in view.

THE ROGUES' GALLERY,

or a gallery of daguerreotypes and photographs of thieves, confidence men, and burglars, which was established and opened to the public in the old Broome-street Headquarters in 1857, is still extant; but it is now used exclusively by the police force of New-York and other cities. The exhibition of so many "ugly mugs," unrelieved by a single open and winning countenance, was provocative of anything but good humor; and as the public could gain little from cultivating the acquaintance of the rogues' counterfeit presentments, it was deemed prudent to close the gallery.

Passing over the ten Police Surgeons and their deputies—their field being the entire department, and their sphere of usefulness being made clear by the mere mention of their title—let us enter the rooms of

THE POLICE TELEGRAPH.

In this office, which enacts a part so important in nearly every enterprise whereon the Metropolitan Police may enter, but six men are employed, namely: James Crowley, Eldred Polhamus, John A. K. DuVall, Charles L. Chapin, James A. Lucas, and James W. Coes. The telegraph lines from this room, which penetrate every police-station, are used for police purposes exclusively. If a riot occurs in the Thirty-second Precinct, seven miles distant, the Captain or Sergeant there makes it known to Superintendent KENNEDY instantaneously; and if a large force is required to aid the Thirty-second, the telegraph will put the requisite number of men in motion from all parts of the Metropolitan District, if necessary, at five minutes notice. You have lost a horse, and cannot say whither he may have wandered—twenty-seven were lost last New-Year's night; a patrolman in Harlem finds and takes him to the Harlem Station, and when you make inquiry at the Police Telegraph office you ascertain that your equine property is in safe keeping, awaiting your order. A gang of counterfeiters resolve upon circulating, at a given time, in various sections of the city, a new utterance of spurious bank bills. A tradesman on the remote avenues detects the fraud and informs a policeman thereof; the officer at once makes the facts known at his station-house, and five minutes thereafter the police force of the whole city have the intelligence and are busy disseminating it throughout their respective districts; so that it matters little with what adroitness the dealers in "queer" draw up their plans, the telegraph will defeat them before they enjoy a half hour's opportunity to prosecute their nefarious calling.

If an election has been held and it is desirable that the public should know the result before retiring for the night, the policemen at the several polls report to their respective stations and the figures are, in many instances, all in the Police Telegraph office before 9 o'clock. This office is never closed. The annual expense bill of the telegraph is about $6,000.

THE EDIFICE.

The fine marble-front edifice which is known as Police Headquarters was built by the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, with moneys which they saved from the annual appropriations for the support of the police, and cost, with the lots whereon it stands, about $130,000. It is situated near the geographical centre of the densely populated portion of the city—hidden in a neighborhood that is not altogether inviting, below Bleecker, and above Houston, in Mulberry-street, between Broadway and the Bowery. The structure, which is literally three vast parallelogramic structures connected by a central longitudinal building, has 50 feet frontage, and extends from Mulberry-street through to Mott; yet, with all its floor surface, its area is insufficient, and there is probability that with the growth of the city and of the department, the building must be enlarged.

COMPOSITION OF THE FORCE.

The first annual report of the Metropolitan Police exhibited a total force of only 941 in New-York and Brooklyn; and of this number 876 were patrolmen, 34 doormen, 18 sergeants, and 13 captains. This was in January, 1858. The report of last November exhibited the enormous proportions to which the department has swelled, as may be seen on reference to the following tabular statements:

NEW-YORK POLICE FORCE.

PRECINCTS.	Captains.	Sergeants.	Roundsmen.	Patrolmen.	Special duty in the precinct.	Special duty out of precinct.	Doormen.	Total.
1	1	4	2	52	8	—	2	69
2	1	3	2	49	7	—	2	64
3	1	4	2	53	7	—	2	69
4	1	4	2	63	4	1	2	77
5	1	4	2	55	2	1	2	67
6	1	4	2	54	3	3	2	69
7	1	4	2	51	4	—	2	64
8	1	4	2	46	2	1	2	57
9	1	4	2	45	5	—	2	59
10	1	4	2	56	2	1	2	68
11	1	4	2	48	4	1	2	62
12	1	4	2	34	1	—	2	44
13	1	4	2	49	4	—	2	61
14	1	4	2	56	2	1	2	67
15	1	4	2	56	7	2	2	74
16	1	4	2	46	2	—	2	57
17	1	4	2	55	2	—	2	61
18	1	4	2	74	5	1	2	89
19	1	4	2	46	4	—	2	59
20	1	4	2	52	5	—	2	66
21	1	4	2	54	3	—	2	66
22	1	4	2	48	3	—	2	60
23	1	5	2	57	1	—	2	68
24	2	—	1	7	4	6	2	22
25	1	1	2	34	—	—	2	40
26	1	4	1	66	—	—	2	74
27	1	4	2	42	5	—	2	56
28	1	4	2	43	3	—	2	55
29	1	4	2	61	5	1	3	77
30	1	2	2	15	—	—	2	22
31	1	2	2	16	—	—	2	23
32	1	4	2	29	6	—	2	46
Court squads	—	4	2	—	—	—	39	43
Sanitary squad	1	2	—	—	—	—	28	33
Detective squad	—	1	—	—	—	—	18	19
Special detailed	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	3	21
Total	33	126	165	1,420	113	121	96	2,014

BROOKLYN POLICE FORCE.

Precincts.	Captains.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Detailed.	Doormen.	Total.
41	1	4	23	5	2	35
42	1	4	23	—	2	30
43	1	4	26	5	2	38
44	1	4	18	6	2	31
45	1	4	28	5	2	40
46	1	4	26	3	2	33
47	—	2	11	3	2	18
48	1	1	10	2	2	16
49	1	3	18	1	2	25
50	—	3	10	1	2	18
Total	8	33	190	36	20	287

To trace the boundaries of these "precincts" is a task which the TIMES will not at present undertake. If the Commissioners, or Superintendent, or whatever genius prescribed the boundaries of the precincts, had made sub-stations in wards wherein additional police stations were needed, then possibly a thousand of our million of inhabitants might have known whither to direct their steps to find any given precinct station-house; but as it is, the public are quite far out at sea, and the prospect is that within the next decade, when Messrs. KENNEDY & Co. shall have filled the hiatus between the Thirty-second and Forty-first Precincts, the thing will have "become an occult" science indeed. Who can describe the boundaries of the Twenty-third Precinct, or of the Twenty-eighth? But we must accept them as they are, at least for the present, and in publishing the names of the gentlemen by whom they are officered, leave the reader to find them if he can. The precincts are respectively officered as follows:

1. Jacob B. Warlow, Captain; Sergeants, James A. Matthew, William Young, David W. Noyes and Thomas Cherry.

2. Morris De Camp, Captain; Sergeants, Richard Latty, Henry Hutchinson, William M. Wade and William Blair.

3. James Greer, Captain; Sergeants, Samuel W. Hastings, Theodore Bumstead, Thomas Snodgrass and James Finney.

4. Thomas W. Thorne, Captain; Sergeants, Charles F. Williams, Lemuel S. Slater, Thomas H. B. Carpenter and James B. Wilson.

5. Jeremiah Petty, Captain; Sergeants, William Sutherland, William B. Farrell, John T. Gray and Joseph E. Kelly.

6. John Jourdan, Captain; Sergeants, Edward Walsh, John J. Quan, Thomas J. Kennedy and Robert A. McCrolie.

7. William Jamieson, Captain; Sergeants, George C. Babcock, Benjamin S. Buckman, Robert Castleand Carlisle N. Doe.

8. Nathaniel R. Mills, Captain; Sergeants, Robert P. Schofield, Thomas Reid, Jerome H. Ferris and Joseph Hagerty.

9. Jacob L. Schring, Captain; Sergeants, John W. Mangin, Jacob Siebert, Stephen B. Smith and Alanson Finch.

10. Thaddeus C. Davis, Captain; Sergeants, Augustus C. Weed, Francis S. Wemyss, Henry C. Miner and Daniel Davenport.

11. John J. Mount, Captain; Sergeants, Thomas Ahearn, Joseph Davis, Zephaniah C. Smith and Richard Cornwell.

12. Theron R. Bennett, Captain; Sergeants, William G. Graham, George W. Barrett, Barnett L. Phillips and Sylvester Osborn.

13. Thomas Steers, Captain; Sergeants, Sandy Higgins, Charles W. Woodward, James J. Esterbrook and Charles A. Whitmore.

14. John J. Williamson, Captain; Sergeants Chas. Ulman, Samuel R. Forshay, Hezekiah P. Glenny and William G. Phillips.

15. Charles W. Caffry, Captain; Sergeants, Augustus Miller, Isaac Bird, Lucien P. Fields and William W. Dilks.

16. Henry Hedden, Captain; Sergeants George H. Webb, Horace Roberts, William E. Brush and William Y. Tait.

17. Samuel Brower, Captain; Sergeants, Frank Weith, James M. Miller, Philip N. Griffith and James Mcguiren.

18. John Cameron, Captain; Sergeants, Henry Berden, Francis J. Banfield, John H. Polley and John L. Vreeland.

19. Jedediah W. Hartt, Captain; Sergeants, William H. Mcconnell, Edmund S. Lockwood, John T. Wright and Jeremiah T. Brooks.

20. George W. Walling, Captain; Sergeants, Joseph H. Petty, Thomas N. Jones, Moses J. Decker and Wm. A. Russell.

21. Cornelius Burdick, Captain; Sergeants, Clark Knapp, William B. Lowery, Barth Jones W. Thatcher and Abraham S. Barnett.

22. John C. Slott, Captain; Sergeants, William T. Louden, John Murphy, William M. Gross, William H. Aldis.

23. Henry Hutchings, Captain; Sergeants, William Clinton, Nathaniel T. Hicks, William Delamater, Walter L. Sandford and John M. Elwan.

24. James Todd, Captain; Sergeants, Daniel Holland and Edward A. O'Brien.

25. Theron T. Copeland, Captain; Sergeants, Ferdinand Von Hagen and John P. Conklin.

26. Charles N. Bracket, Captain; Sergeants, James C. Pell, David J. Hughes, George W. Townsend, William Jones and William T. Robinson.

27. John C. Helme, Captain; Sergeants, William Mcclary, Ira S. Garland, James Rockwell and Elipha let N. Peck.

28. John F. Dickson, Captain; Sergeants, Michael O'Connor, William A. Van Duzen, Henry P. Wolfe and William Groat.

29. Francis C. Speight, Captain; Sergeants, Henry H. Waters, John T. Ward, Richard Losh and William H. Meyson.

30. Galen T. Porter, Captain; Sergeants, Abel Wares and Nathaniel Holmes.

31. James Z. Bogart, Captain; Sergeants, Isaac D. Blake and Henry Ten Eyck.

32. Alanson S. Wilson, Captain; Sergeants, Thomas Huff, James M. Flandreaie, Joseph Whitenau and Peter H. Schoonmaker.

BROOKLYN FORCE.

41. Joel Smith, Captain; Sergeants, George Latham, Thomas J. Cornell, Edgar S. Boyd and John Beatty.

42. Enoch Jacobs, Captain; Sergeants, Levi Crowe, Rufus W. Crafts, Andrew Drake and Michael Haggerty.

43. George R. Rhodes, Captain; Sergeants, Chester B. Brumley, Thomas J. Rice, Daniel Perry and William Meekes.

44. James Powers, Captain; Sergeants, John Matthews, James Hanford and Christopher Wright.

45. Cornelius Woglom, Captain; Sergeants, William H. Maddux, John T. Hunt, John Stilwell and Peter Spence.

46. James Mullin, Captain; Sergeants, George Forrest, John Sloat and John Doughty.

47. Hiram Davis, Sergeant in command; Sergeants, Tunis V. Holbrow, Nicholas Bach and George W. Bruce.

48. William H. Brown, Captain; Sergeants, William P. Williams, Thomas H. Lawler, Smith Hall and John Mackellar.

49. George A. Waddy, Captain; Sergeants, Thomas P. Wright, Samuel J. Smith, James M. Ashton and James M. Carpenter.

50. Oliver B. Leich, Captain; Sergeants, John Dn Four, James Tooney, Leonard Beasley and Josiah Caslear.

Detective Squad—Chief, John S. Young.

Sanitary Squad—Bowen G. Lord, Captain; Sergeant, John Thompson.

POLICE SURGEONS.

A. S. Jones, No. 91 West Twenty-sixth-street.
A. B. Mott, No. 209 Tenth-street.
E. M. Kimbark, No. 165 East Nineteenth-street.
L. Ranney, No. 14 West Thirty-second-street.
F. W. Otis, No. 108 West Thirty-fourth-street.
P. W. McDonnell, No. 205 East Fifty-fifth-street.
J. P. Blevin, No. 445 Grand-street.
B. F. Gibson, No. 28 West Fourth-street.
W. Sutton, No. 118 Fifth-avenue.

COURT SQUADS.

First District—Robert Gilmore, Sergeant.
Second District—Monmouth B. Wilson, Sergeant.
Third District—Isaac W. Potter, Sergeant.
Fourth District—William H. Lefferts, Sergeant.
House of Detention—Thomas I. Folger, Sergeant.

THE SANITARY POLICE.

The Sanitary Police, under Capt. BOWEN G. LORD, act in conjunction with the Board of Surgeons, and inspect tenement houses, abate nuisances, enforce the laws relating to truant children, inspect steam boilers, and supervise the streets generally. A tabular statement of their action in the abatement of nuisances last year may be interesting in this connection:

Sinks cleaned by order of the department	15,507
Sinks remaining full	124
Privies cleaned by order of the department	1,239
Yards cleaned by order of the department	2,697
House sewers cleaned by order of the department	1,837
Cellars cleaned by order of the department	1,015
Stables cleaned by order of the department	125
Houses cleaned by order of the department	358
Slaughter-houses cleaned by order of the dep't	38
Areas and alleys cleaned by order of the dep't	602
Hog pens cleaned by order of the department	143
Vacant lots cleaned by order of the department	214
Cesspools and cisterns cleaned by order of dep't	631
Sinks repaired by order of the department	760
Sidewalks repaired by order of the department	765
Street sewers repaired by order of the dep't	41
Houses repaired or taken down by order of dep't	64
Stoops repaired by order of the department	85
Chimneys repaired by order of the department	251
Coal vaults repaired by order of the department	56
Hydrants and water pipes repaired by order d'p't	735
Total number of nuisances abated	27,508

In their researches among the tenement houses in the city, the Sanitary Police have ascertained that there are fifteen thousand indigent persons who occupy dark and ill-ventilated underground apartments, where febrile disease exists, ready to attack all subjects that are placed within its reach. These facts they have made known to the Legislature, as they have also the following:

"At No. 22 Roosevelt-street is a house two stories high, 36 feet deep, 18 feet wide, and with an average of seven feet between joints. In this house there are now living five families, twenty-four persons, averaging three hundred and thirty-nine cubic feet per person. There are no windows in the rear, no sewer in the street. There is an open privy vault in the yard.

At No. 17 Cherry-street is a four-story house, seven feet between floors. The house is sixteen feet wide, and contains at the present time forty-eight persons. Each one has but two hundred and eighty cubic feet. There is no ventilation except through front windows. There is no sewer, and an open privy vault.

At No. 293 West Thirty-third-street there are sixteen rooms and sixteen families—thirty-eight adults and twenty-two children. The sinks are all stopped; there is no water in the house; there is no sewerage and no privy conveniencies, except open vaults not connected with the sewer. Over twenty cases of typhoid fever have occurred in this house within the last four months. These are only single instances of many such cases."

It needs no seer to tell us that the disclosure of such fearful truths as the foregoing will eventually awaken our population to the necessity of enacting laws forbidding the erection of like hovels hereafter, and that of all the divisions of the Metropolitan Police work, perhaps none may be more useful than that of the Sanitary Squad.

MONTHLY DAY OFF.

A patrolman's life is preferable to that of a convict in State Prison, in that he may at any time resign; that he does not lose his rights as a citizen when he takes the oath; and that he has once a month a day which is by a Metropolitan Police fiction called his own. This one day monthly is, as may be supposed, anticipated by the officer's family as holidays are anticipated by schoolboys. But woe to the family if the officer is so unlucky as to make an arrest on the night previous to his golden day of freedom; for his morning must be spent at court, and he must linger there until the justice has disposed of his prisoner. And here lie the solution of a mystery which has puzzled many citizens who

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

JEFF. DAVIS is captured. His camp at Irwinsville, Georgia, seventy-five miles southeast of Macon, was surprised on the morning of Wednesday last, at daylight, by Col. PRITCHARD's Fourth Michigan cavalry, and DAVIS, his family, [illegible]AN, the rebel Postmaster-General, and nearly all of DAVIS' personal staff, were taken. Gen. WILSON, of our cavalry, sends the news to Secretary STANTON, and the Secretary communicates it, with his official sanction, to the public. Gen. WILSON adds that the prisoners would [illegible] at Macon on Saturday last, [illegible] at Washington.

The [illegible] continues [illegible] of the Army of the [illegible] Johnston's Headquarters [illegible] SHERMAN [illegible] Johnston's army [illegible] Augusta, [illegible] Macon, [illegible] Columbus, [illegible] will [illegible] portion of Western Georgia, [illegible] each army [illegible] separate organization.

Having [illegible] for the ends of justice by a [illegible] of the private of the treasonable [illegible] of the President and his Cabinet officers, [illegible] have thrown open to the public the doors for the trial of the [illegible] and the public are at liberty to [illegible] of the forthcoming evidence as the [illegible] see fit to print. Reporters were admitted for the first time yesterday.

There is a report from Richmond that ROBERT M. T. HUNTER has been arrested at his residence in Virginia.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have dates from Mexico to the 27th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 2d inst. The occupation of Saltillo and Monterey by the Liberals is confirmed, and it was reported that JUAREZ was about to establish his capital at the former place. A forced loan of $1[illegible],000 was levied upon the French and Imperialists in these two towns. There is a report that Gen. NEGRETE has two hundred adventurers from the United States in his army. The Emperor started on his excursion from Mexico the 14th, and on arriving at Orizaba the 29th ult., received the news of the fall of Richmond and the rumored capitulation of LEE. Immediately all was confusion. MAXIMILIAN hurried back to Mexico, and sent Mr. ELOIN, the chief of his Cabinet, to proceed with all possible haste to the United States. The Empress CHARLOTTA took charge of the government during the temporary absence of MAXIMILIAN. DON JOSE RAMOS PACHECO died in the City of Mexico on the 19th inst. We get news from Tabasco and Isla de Carmen to the 8th ult. The Juarists of the former place had entered Palizado (Isla de Carmen) and taken from all the merchants their stocks of guns, sabres, ammunition, &c. One hundred and twenty-five officers that were at Oaxaca, have joined the Juarists at Tabasco. Among them are two Generals. Several of the Governors and officers appointed by MAXIMILIAN have pronounced against him.

It is stated that JAMES MURDOCH, the well-known actor, is lying dangerously ill at Cincinnatic. The profession and the people can ill afford to lose so noble an example of loyalty and manly earnestness in support of the government in its most trying hour. While more than half the leading men of the theatre have been the deadly enemies of the government, when traitors have kept the gateways of the drama, and Southern sympathizers have discharged fetid odors for asking a cheer for the capture of Richmond, Mr. MURDOCH has devoted his time and talents to the good cause, [illegible] with his love and admiration of every [illegible] heart. [illegible] for theatric loyalty—no stage [illegible] to [illegible] crowd pavement—no [illegible] of a soiled patriotism, enforced by fear or [illegible] results; but in honest American [illegible] loyalty, that [illegible] his name and [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] College met on Friday, [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Surrattsville. Recognizes HARROLD and ATZEROTT. HAROLD has been to his tavern several times. SURRATT, HARROLD and ATZEROTT have been there together. A short time before the assassination the two latter called and left two carbines and some ammunition and said they would call for them in a few days, and had them concealed between joists. Monday before assassination met Mrs. SURRATT near his house. At first he could'nt understand what she meant, but she said something about "shooting irons," and said they would be wanted soon. On the evening of the 14th, the day of the assassination, Mrs. SURRATT came to his house about five o'clock, and told him to have those shooting irons ready—that the parties would call for them. She left a field-piece wrapped in paper to be given to the same parties, and told him to give them a bottle of whisky. About twelve o'clock that night I was called up, and found two persons at the door on horseback; one was HARROLD, whom witness recognized. HARROLD introduced BOOTH, who remained on his horse, a light gray or white-colored animal, about sixteen and a half hands high. HARROLD was on a bay horse. He got off, and went into the bar, and got a bottle of whisky; took some out to BOOTH; drank some himself, and returned the bottle to the counter. BOOTH meanwhile remained on his horse. HARROLD said, "LLOYD, for God's sake, make haste; get me those things," as though I already knew what he meant. Witness got them. We gave them such things as Mrs. SURRATT told him. They remained only five minutes. They only took one carbine. BOOTH said he could take this, because his leg was broken. As they were about leaving, BOOTH said "I'll tell you some news, I'm pretty sure we killed the President, and probably Mr. SEWARD too." HARROLD mounted his horse and they rode on; witness heard of the President's assassination the next morning at about 9 o'clock; never saw Dr. MUDD; never saw ARNOLD, dont know him.

At 6 o'clock, P. M., the commission adjourned to meet again on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May, 13.

The court engaged in trial of the conspirators altered one of its rules to-day, so as to admit the reporters for the press.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON appeared as counsel for Mrs SURRATT, when upon an objection was raised to him by Gen. HARRIS, and which was withdrawn, after an earnest debate on both sides.

Detective LEECH at the clerk of the Kirkwood House, and the parlor adjoining the house heretofore occupied by the SURRATT family, and others, were examined with reference to this house, and in relation thereto, having been occupied therein in order to facilitate the conspiracy.

The court was then occupied about a half hour.

THE TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 13.

The court is again in session in the Penitentiary, in an upper room, which is reached by a flight of stairs on the north. The room is about 60 feet long, and is lighted by two tiers of flat bars.

Along the west side, facing east, are arranged seats, where Lieut. Mudd, David E. Herold, Lewis Payne, Edward Spangler, [illegible], Mr. Lloyd O'Laughlin, Atzerott and Satchell sit.

Sitting [illegible] Mrs. SURRATT, leaning [illegible]

Facing these prisoners, on the east side of the table, near the northeast corner, are seated the counsel for the accused, who are as follows:

Mr. [illegible] Ex-Senator; Messrs. WILSON, NEWMAN, [illegible] COX, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON and Messrs. AIKEN and CLAMPETT.

Running east and west beside the northern wall runs a long table, covered with green baize. At this table sit the judges.

Dr. MUDD looks calm, collected and attentive, leaning on the table that surrounded him, as if to relieve his wrists from the weight of the handcuffs that encumbered them.

ARNOLD was restless, raising his hands to his hair with a nervous twitch, and constantly varying the direction of his looks, now glancing from face to face, then bowing his head down in his hands, which he supported on his knees. His handcuffs were somewhat peculiar, not being connected, as usual, with a chain, but by a bar about eight inches in length.

PAYNE, dressed in a gray woolen suit and dark pants, seemed more intent in trying to obtain a full view of the sunny landscape through the barred windows than of confining his attention to the details of the proceedings. As he looked, a strange listless dreaminess pervaded his face. His dark hair, irregularly parted, hung over his face, and often clouded his dark blue eyes. His thick and somewhat protruding lips were as if glued together. His legs were crossed, and his broad hands rested upon his knees.

O'LAUGHLIN was keenly observant of every move made in the court. He leaned back with his head against the wall, fully exposing his broad but not high forehead, crowded with a full bushy head of black hair. He has dark eyes and a pale, bloodless complexion, and wears a heavy moustache and wide imperial, both very black. On his knees rested his manacles, which, like those of ARNOLD, were connected with an eight-inch iron bar.

ATZEROT is a man of some five feet six inches in height, and, had it not been for his manacles, might have been taken for a mere spectator. He possesses a style of face most common in Southern Germany. His hair and beard are of a reddish sandy color. His eyes are light.

One police officer sat beside each prisoner.

Mrs. SURRATT has already been correctly described. She is a stout, buxom widow, fitting Falstaff's ideal, "a fair, fat and forty," though it is ascertained she is far beyond that period of life, having nearly reached her grand climacteric. She was dressed in black, looked a little flushed, but we failed to notice that "cold, cruel gleam in her gray eyes," which some of the gentlemen of the press have attributed to them.

THE TESTIMONY.

The first testimony taken in the case of the several parties arraigned was a portion of that which the government deems it necessary, for the present, to withhold from the public. When that testimony had all been rendered, Lieut.-Col. F. W. HARRIS stated that in consequence of the admission of REVERDY JOHNSON, as counsel pleading before that court, and that he did this upon that law, and that, in the opinion delivered by Mr. JOHNSON, that gentleman had expressed his disregard of the sanctity of an oath, Gen. HARRIS then stated that he referred to the opinion expressed in a letter written by Mr. JOHNSON at the time of the Maryland Convention, held with reference to the adoption of the new constitution of that State.

Mr. JOHNSON replied: It is difficult to speak to that objection—to speak as I feel, without having that opinion before me. That opinion cannot be tortured by any reasonable man to any such conclusions. There is not a member of this Court, either the President or the member who objects, that recognizes the obligation of an oath more absolutely than I do, and there is nothing in my life, from the commencement to the present time, which would induce me, for a moment, to avoid a comparison in all moral respects between myself and any member of this court. In this rebellion, which has broken down so many moral principles, it has been my pride to stand by the government, from the beginning to the present moment, and to take every obligation which the government thought it necessary to impose, and to do my duty faithfully in every department of public service, as well as it is in my individual capacity. If such an objection was made in the Senate of the United States, where I am known, I forbear to say how it would be treated, because I know the terms in which it would be decided. I have lived too long, gone through too many trials, and rendered the country such services as my abilities enabled me and the votes of the people in whose midst I am living, for me particularly to tolerate for a moment, come from whom it may, such an aspersion on my moral character. I am glad it is made now, when I am arrived at that period of life when it would be unfit to notice it in any other way. But I repeat, there is not one word of truth in the construction which has been given to the opinion already referred to. I have it not by me; but I recollect substantially what it is. The convention called to form a new constitution for the State was called under the authority of an act of the Legislature of Maryland, and under that alone, by that Legislature, those proceedings were to be submitted to the legal voters of the state.

The oath which I took was enough for me. I therefore impose [illegible] as necessary to vote what was not legal by the existing constitution and laws, but that they had a right to admit to vote those who are prohibited from voting by such constitution and laws, and I said, in company with the whole bar throughout the Union would have said, to that extent they had usurped the authority under which alone they were authorized to meet, and that so far their proceedings were a nullity. They had prescribed this oath, and all that opinion said or was intended to say was, that to take that oath voluntarily was not a craven submission to unsurped authority, but was necessary in order to enable the citizens to protect their rights under the then constitution, and that there was no moral harm in taking the oath which the convention had no authority to impose. I make it as no reflection upon any member of this court, when I say that upon a question of that description, I am at least as able to form as correct an opinion as any of the gentlemen around this table. I am here at the instance of that lady, (pointing to Mrs. SURRATT,) whom I never saw or heard of till yesterday, she being a Maryland lady, protesting her innocence to me. I am also here because I deem it right and due to the character of the profession to which I belong, and which is not inferior to that of which you are members, that she should not go undefended. I was to do it voluntarily, without compensation. The law prohibits me from receiving compensation; but if it had not, understanding her condition, I should never have dreamed of refusing upon the ground of her inability to make compensation. I am volunteering to do what evidence will justify me in doing for this lady, who is now being tried for her life. My detestation of every one concerned in this nefarious plot, carried out with such fiendish malice, is as great as that of any member of this court. I am not here to protect any one, after the evidence is heard and they are proved to be guilty, not even her.

Will the honorable member of the court who has thought it proper or believed it his duty to make this objection, or the President, who said, if the honorable member had not made it, he should have done so, will they understand that I am not pleading here for anything personal to myself. I stand too firmly settled in my own convictions of honor, and in my sense of duty, public and private, to be alarmed at all at any individual opinion that may be expressed here. I ask the court to decide, and I have no doubt they will decide as seems best to them, and if it shall be such a decision as the President of the court feels inclined to make, I can take care of myself in the future.

Brig.-Gen. HARRIS—I trust it is not necessary. I should assure you, nor the gentleman to whom I feel it my duty to object as counsel before this court, that I should desire above all things not to do injustice to any man. Neither, I hope, need I assure you that, in doing what I feel it my duty to do, I have not been influenced by any personal considerations. Though I never had the pleasure of the acquaintance of the gentleman to whom I object, I have known him long as an eminent public man of our country, of whom I must say that my impressions have been of a very favorable character. But in regard to the matter of the objection, if my recollection serves me right, I must contend it is well founded. It is due to the gentleman that I should say that I have made this objection simply from recollection of this letter which I read perhaps a year ago, and of the effects of that letter upon the vote of that State. Now, if I understand the remarks of that gentleman in explanation of the thing, I cannot say that they remove the difficulty from my mind at least. I understand him to say that the doctrine he has taught the people of his State was that because the convention had framed and required the taking of an oath as a qualification to the right of suffrage, which was unconstitutional and illegal in his opinion, that, therefore, it had no moral binding force, and that the people might take it and then go and vote without any regard to the subject matter of that oath. If that does not justify my conclusion, I confess I am unable to understand the English language. Now, I wish the gentleman to understand me, that in regard to his ability to decide a legal question, I do not intend to enter into any controversy. He remarked to the court, rather boastingly, that he was as well able as any member of this court to judge of any legal point. But this is not a point of law. It is a question of ethics, and of the morality of the thing, of the sanctity of an oath voluntarily taken, which I understand he taught his people might be set aside as having no force, because the convention had transcended its authority and done something it had no right to do, and, consequently, they might voluntarily take this oath to entitle them to go and vote without considering it to have any binding force. And I am much mistaken in the history of these days, and in the effect of that opinion upon the vote of that State, if it was not so considered. A large number cast their suffrages under that ethical doctrine taught to them by the gentleman against whom I have objected. But, as I was about to remark, I would be sorry to do injustice to the gentleman or any other man, and having made my objection simply from my recollection of this letter, it is perhaps due to the gentleman and the members of this court that the letter itself should be submitted to the secretary of the court. I may be wrong. If so, none can be more ready than myself to acknowledge the fact.

Mr. JOHNSON—I do not intend to make an extended reply to the gentleman's remarks. As to my boasting about my competency to decide any legal question, the gentleman is mistaken. I said as competent as any of the members of this court, they not being lawyers. Now the honorable member seems to suppose, because I said there was no harm in taking an oath, that I meant there would be no harm in breaking it if it was taken. If that is the meaning of the terms, I am better informed in regard to it than I ever was before. I have already said to the court that I had no idea of using them for any such purpose; that, according to my interpretation of them, they admitted of no such construction. When a gentleman is dealing with gentlemen, even if the words used were liable to misrepresentation, the explanation of the intended meaning of them is held to be sufficient. I submit that among gentlemen—and I hope I am not boasting when I say that in that capacity I consider myself equal to any of the members of this court—I repeat, when as a gentleman I say they were not used for any such design as is imputed to them, the gentleman to whom the explanation is given will not be disposed to repeat that they were in point of facts with that design. Now, as to the effect upon the people of Maryland—I don't know where the honorable member is from, but he is not a citizen of our State, I suppose.

Gen. HARRIS—I am a citizen of West Virginia.

Mr. JOHNSON—I supposed you were not a citizen of Maryland. I was about to say whoever supposes, and I hope the honorable member will send for the letter, that the people of Maryland can be induced by an individual opinion to take an oath in order to violate it is under a very great misapprehension. We have had, what I regret very much, hundreds and hundreds of our citizens leave our borders and participate in this rebellion, but hundreds and hundreds also of those who removed have proved true to their flag and have evinced their loyalty upon the battle-field with their blood and with their lives, and in the relation in which I stand to the people of Maryland, I may be permitted to say, are the equals, morally and patriotically, of the people of Western Virginia. There were other topics involved in the constitution which influenced the votes of those who voted against it, to which it is unnecessary and useless here to refer. But I deny, and deny implicitly, that there was a single man who voted because of that opinion, and took the oath with a view to vote, intending therefore to violate the obligation. But as a legal question it is something new to me that the objection made, if it were founded in fact, is well founded in law. Are the members of this court to measure the moral character of every counsel who appear before them? Is that their function? What influence has that upon the court by which their judgment could be led astray? My client may suffer from the possible prejudice it may create in the minds of the court, but how can the court suffer? Who gives to the court the jurisdiction to decide upon the moral character of counsel who may appear before them? Who makes them the arbiters of public morality, or of my professional morality? What authority have they, under their commission, to rule me out, or any other counsel out, upon the ground that he does not recognize the validity of an oath, even if they believed that this was so? But I put myself upon no such grounds. I claim in all moral and honorable respects to be the equal of any member of this tribunal. They may dispose of the question as they please; it will not touch me.

Gen. HARRIS—The court understands there is no intention to cast any reflection upon the people of Maryland in regard to their loyalty or morality, or in regard to their patriotism. I am proud to say they have a good record in this great contest through which our country has just passed. While it is true of Maryland, I am sorry to say it is equally true of my own State, that many have joined the rebellion and have made for themselves a terrible record. But the circumstances of this case were rather peculiar. The people of Maryland were about to vote upon an alteration in the fundamental law of the State, upon the adoption of a new constitution—a constitution which made some radical changes in regard to the social state of the people of Maryland. Slavery was about to be blotted out. That was the purpose, and it is an unfortunate fact that that portion of the people interested in the proposed change were, as a general thing, the disloyal portion; and it was in reference to the effect which this opinion expressed by the honorable gentleman in the letter referred to, had upon that vote and upon the action of this portion of the people, that my objection was in part founded, for it did not seem they understood as I did. In regard to the right of the court to inquire into the moral standing of counsel, we have no such right. But the order constituting this court makes provision for the prisoners or the accused having counsel. One of the provisions in reference to that matter is that the gentleman shall exhibit a certificate of having taken the oath or shall take it in the presence of the court, and thus the obligation of the oath is here a special question. If it does appear that he ignores the moral obligation, and we admit him, it defeats the very provision of the order. Hence I think it proper in me, as a member of the court, to found an objection of that character upon such grounds. Whether the objection or not, however, the gentleman disclaims any such intention. But that is a tacit admission that the language of the latter may have been unguarded; that it had the effect supposed, though it was not in accordance with the intention of his mind in writing. It is an unfortunate thing if he wrote a letter so misconstrued. But if it was not the intention of the writer that of course must exonerate. He disavows having any such intention, and claims for himself a moral character which he is not ashamed to put in comparison with that of any member of the court. Now, it is not my purpose to measure characters at all, but simply to bring forward an objection, and I felt it my duty to bring and nothing else, an objection, founded on the understanding had of the letter referred to. I was sorry to have to do it. But I did it in no spirit of personal ill-will or bad feeling. I was sorry that it was my duty to do such a thing, but I could not do anything else with the impression I had on my mind, and he as an honorable gentleman will understand what I mean by this. He understands too what the force of convictions must be, and that if a man acts from principle this thing will occasionally impose upon him some unpleasant duty. His disavowal of any such intention as I derived from memory of his letter I am bound to take, but this I must insist upon, that there was some ground for the objection.

Mr. JOHNSON, the President, one word more. All I propose to say is the order confers no authority to refuse me admission on the grounds claimed by the honorable member, because you have no authority to administer the oath to me. I have taken it in the Senate of the United States, in the Circuit Court of my State, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and I am a practitioner in all the courts in nearly all the States, and it would be a little singular if one who has the right to appear before the Supreme Court of the land, and who belongs to the body that creates courts-martial has not the right to appear in this court.

Maj.-Gen. HUNTER—Mr. JOHNSON has made an intimation as to holding members of this court personally responsible.

Mr. JOHNSON—I made no such intimatirn, nor did I intend it.

Maj.-Gen. HUNTER—I shall say no more than I was going to say, that I hoped the day had passed when freemen from the North were to be bullied and insulted by the humbug chivalry of the South.

The court here took a recess for an hour, and when it returned went into secret session in order to deliberate upon the subject so lengthingly discussed.

The court being reopened, Gen. HARRIS stated that he desired to withdraw his objection, as he considered Mr. JOHNSON's explanation a satisfactory removal of the ground on which the objection was founded.

Mr. JOHNSON expressed his willingness and desire to take the oath, but the court deemed it unnecessary and the oath was not taken.

During the discussion, the detonation and screeching of shells fired in practice punctuated the arguments of the learned counsel and his courteous opponent.

A. W. Lee, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q.—Do you belong to the police force?

A.—Yes, Sir. To the military police.

Q.—State whether at any time you examined the room of ATZEROT at the Kirkwood House? A.—Yes, Sir. I was ordered by Major O'BEIRNE to go into the principal part of the building and see how the house was situated. I made examination and told him one could get from the roof to a stairway in the back of the building which would admit him into any part of the building; I told the Major the circumstances.

[Report unfinished.]

Trial of the Assassins—Action of the Government.

From the Washington Chronicle.

* * * With the manner of trying these conspirators Mr. STANTON has had no more to do than any other member of the Cabinet. The President consulted him and all his constitutional advisers before issuing the Proclamation. He took the advice of the Attorney-General that the conspirators, their aiders and abetters, were "subject to the jurisdiction of, and legally triable before, a military commission." And the President then directed the Assistant Adjutant-General to detail nine military officers to serve as the commission: the trial or trials to be conducted by the Judge-Advocate-General, who was to prefer the charges, &c., and that "the said commission establish such order or rules of proceeding as may avoid unnecessary delay and conduce to the ends of justice." This order was issued on the 1st of May, and read to the Military Commission on the 9th of the same month, and was signed "ANDREW JOHNSON." This to any friend of the general administration should be sufficient to show that the President does not seek to escape the full responsibility of his share in the Proclamation and trial. And they intentionally insult him who attempts to create the impression that his deliberate and conscientious action was the decision of others and in opposition to his real feelings. Such is the effect, if not the object, of the course of the *Ledger* and *World*. If we desired to confer a new honor upon the Secretary of War, we should advise him to accept what is now offensively thrust upon him, in the hope that it may bring him into disrepute, viz.: the credit of having originated the manner of trying the conspirators. Under the rules of the distinguished officers composing the commission, no act of injustice has been complained of by any of the parties concerned in the trial. The accused have not only had permission to send for counsel, but the government has employed its own messengers to convey their wishes in this respect. Their counsel and their witnesses have been in regular attendance. They only step that has been taken by the court, not in accordance with ordinary trials, is that thus far it has sat with closed doors. How long it may be necessary to maintain this precaution cannot now be decided. As it was adopted to ascertain the truth, and the truth alone, it will not be abandoned if the complaints of the New-York press are swollen into a torrent of denunciation. Yesterday the evidence was of so much importance as convincingly to establish the propriety of this very alternative. The lives of some of the witnesses depended upon the regulation. And we feel free to say that none were more conscious of its necessity than the witnesses themselves. Most of them are honorable, intelligent, patriotic citizens. Who is it that puts their lives in danger? Who are encouraged to send anonymous letters to officers of the Commission? Who constrained the Government to place guards around the doors of the President, his Cabinet, the Commission itself, and the residence of your Judge-Advocate General? Answer us, "gentlemen" of the New-York press. Mr. GREELEY tells his readers that the Commission is illegal. Does he know better than the Attorney-General of the United States what is the law? He "warns" the "gentlemen of the Cabinet," and adds that "the people will compel them to speak, in tones they cannot refuse to hear." Shame! shame! There is not a secret assassin in Washington that does not reecho this threat; there is not a disbanded rebel that has not used precisely this language against the same "Cabinet" a thousand times. The *World* takes another course. It defies BOOTH to make STANTON a fiend. It sinks the horrid reality of the bloody butchery of April 14 in its picture of "the secrets of STANTON's prison-house," which, if unfolded, it says "might a tale unfold which would make the hair of humane men stand on end with horror." Why the savages who murdered LINCOLN and brought the SEWARDS to the very verge of the grave, from which one of them may never be rescued, are gentle and pious in comparison with the Cabinet whom Mr. GREELEY "warns," and the War Minister with his secret "tortures" and "prison-houses."

ANDREW JOHNSON begins his administration under novel auspices indeed, if these are to be the fruits and followings of his very first well-considered order. The people need not, however, be alarmed by this clamor. He will be vindicated. The Military Commission called by him will be vindicated. His friends can go before the country fearlessly on the testimony. And not one act of the court, including the compelled closing of its doors for the purpose of reaching the truth and convicting the guilty, will be disapproved by the people—that people who never yet have deserted a faithful public servant, and never yet have doubted ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

THE CASE OF MRS. PERRINE.

She Pleads Against Military Jurisdiction, but is Overruled by the Court.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 13.

Mrs. PERRINE, charged with assisting the rebel cavalry in plundering the train between Baltimore and Philadelphia, during the rebel invasion last Summer, set up a plea to-day through her counsel, Mr. CORWIN, that the Military Commission has no right to try, nor jurisdiction over, her case. Now that peace is proclaimed, such cases as the one before the court are to be tried by the judicial courts of the United States.

The court overruled the plea, and adjourned till Monday, when the argument will be commenced.

Sanders Turned up Again.

SANDERS addresses, through the Montreal *Gazette*, the following letter to "the people of Europe:"

MONTREAL, C. E., May 12, 1865.

The mendacious and ferocious proclamation of the 2d of May, 1865, from the Federal Ruler, maddens and disgraces a page of American history.

Thirsting for blood, and uneasy in his new-found power, the semi-elected President of the disorganized "United" States, with the harpies that surround him, seeks by the mysterious cloud of concerted calumny to distract the world's attention from a too-ready penetration of his schemes for the murder of a magistrate elected by a chivalrous people with the highest forms of civil government. The "conclusive" evidence that the Federal organs claim to have been sent to Europe can be only forged papers and suborned testimony, that will shrivel before the fire of truth.

Upon the 19th of April, the New-York TIMES had the malignant satisfaction of being the first to connect my name with the assassination, and upon the 20th I made the following reply:—

To the People of the City of New-York.

Whilst your country is in the deepest mourning, and intensely excited in all its parts, the editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, calmly sitting in Toronto, takes cowardly advantage, and satanically charges innocent persons, political opponents, with the highest crimes. His genteel words are but a degree less criminal than the act of the assassin.

So confident am I of the outright and impartial justice of the people of New-York City, that I will, with the permission of the authorities of the United States, go at once to that city, and give the cowardly writer the opportunity to prove his infamous charge.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

Montreal, April 26, 1865.

Such an offer at that excited period was at least prima facie evidence of my non-complicity in the plot. I sent printed copies to President JOHNSON and Secretary SEWARD. Much publicity was also given to it by the Northern press. Yet, notwithstanding this frank and earnest offer on my part, the Washington Government, twelve days thereafter, issue a proclamation gratuitously offering $25,000 to have me kidnapped in Canada.

The truth is, the real objection was not so much the persons of certain men in Canada, but the cause of their hatred for the manufacture of a net-work of conspiracy in which to entangle President DAVIS' reputation, and even sign him to the bloody hands of Federal detectives at the first moment of his capture, without shocking the public sense of Europe by a formal political execution.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Morning Star.

The *Morning Star*, Captain HORATIO NELSON, from New-Orleans, arrived at this port last night.

The *Morning Star* left New-Orleans saturday, May 6, and crossed the Bar Sunday, May 7. Sailed in company with *Star of the Union*, for New-York.

Passed in the river, bound up, steamship *Evening Star*, from New-York, and ship *Winthrop*, of New-York; inside the Bar, ship *Narragansett*; and hermaphrodite brig *Benjamin Delano*, of New-York; on the Bar, ship *Artisan*, of Boston. May 7, 2 A. M., steamship *George Cromwell* crossed the Bar.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON Saturday, May 13.

REVISITING MOUNT VERNON.

Arrangements are being made for reopening Mount Vernon to visitors, and it is expected that a steamer will be permitted by the War Department to make excursion trips to the spot in a few days.

REPORTED ARREST OF R. M. T. HUNTER.

It is reported from Richmond that R. M. T. HUNTER has been arrested near his residence in Virginia.

Travel to and from Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 12.

The travel to Richmond still continues unabated. The mail boat from Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, are every day crowded down with passengers, all bound up the James River. The mail boats from Richmond bring down every afternoon large numbers of Southern people going North and to Europe, in search of business or some means of employment.

Decisions in Favor of Legal-Tenders.

DETROIT, Saturday, May 8.

The Superior Court of this State, to-day, rendered a decision affirming the power of Congress to pass a law making Treasury notes a legal-tender.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE IRVING LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—An entertainment was given on Friday evening by the Irving Literary Association in Ward School No. 34, situated in Broome, near Willett-street, to a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, composed almost entirely of the residents of the Thirteenth Ward. The programme consisted of recitations, essays, duetts, solos, quartetts and a debate, in which some of the young lady scholars of the school in which the entertainment was given took part. Mr. CURTIS, teacher of music, presided at the piano. The singing was admirable, and among those who distinguished themselves were the Misses CASE, VAN HORN, SMITH and OLDENBERG, and Messrs. SCOTT and BUCKINGHAM. The debate was well conducted. The subject discussed was "whether this war has been productive of more evil than good results." The speakers on the affirmative were Messrs. FITZPATRICK and ROCHE, and on the negative, Mr. CHINNOCK and the President of the Society, Mr. TOWNLEY. The last named gentleman conducted the debate in a very eloquent manner, and the audience, to whom was assigned the privilege of deciding from the arguments adduced, which was the successful side, appeared to be of the opinion that the negative had been satisfactorily proved.

WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—The offices of the Union have been removed from No. 13 Chambers-street to No. 80 White-street. A library has been added to the institution, which, with a more central location, will enable the Union to extend its sphere of usefulness. One of the principal objects in the establishment of this association is the procurement of suitable employment, other than household service, for working women of good character, who are in need of it—the bringing together of employers and those who require employment, without cost or expense to either. Its officers invite the scrutiny and cooperation of all who are inclined to interest themselves in behalf of a most deserving class in the community.

BIGAMIST TO BE TRIED.—A true bill against WILLIAM BARTH, of Third-avenue, near Eighty-first-street, for bigamy, has been found by the Grand Jury, and he is to be tried, probably this week. The complainant is his first wife, whose maiden name was ADELHEID D. SCHWALBE, and whose marriage certificate shows that she was married to him by a notary on the 16th of June, 1854. Not having been divorced, BARTH made proposals to Miss CHARLOTTE EVERS, daughter of a respectable tradesman in East Twenty-seventh-street, and was united with her in marriage by Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, on the 6th ult.

MILITARY FUNERALS.—The funeral of Col. JOHN S. AUSTIN, late colonel of the Seventy-second regiment New-York State Volunteers, will take place at the City Hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon.... The body of Capt. WILLIAM T. PARTRIDGE, of the Fifth New-York Volunteers, who was killed at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Virginia, on the 27th of June, 1862, having been brought home by his friends, the funeral will be held in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Monday.

COL. ALLEN AT COURT.—The figure-head of the Mexican "emigration" movement is to be tried in the Court of General Sessions, for assault and battery, on the 14th of March last, upon R. T. SHANNON, of No. 35 Seventh-avenue. The complaint was taken before Justice RICHARD KELLY, by him sent to the Court of Special Sessions, and by the redoubtable Colonel's counsel appealed to the Court of General Sessions.

A POLITE INVITATION.—If the expert thief who picked the pocket of a lady in a Fourth-avenue stage, on Monday afternoon last, will return to the Editor of the TIMES the card he found, which contained the valuable autograph of A. LINCOLN, he is welcome to keep the $65 which the port-monnaie contained, and will receive the thanks of the owner beside. The generosity of the rogue is appealed to.

EARLY VEGETABLES IN MARKET.—One or two cargoes of new Bermuda potatoes have arrived at this port, and are selling at from $10 to $12 per barrel. Bermuda onions have also been received, and are selling at from $6 to $7 per barrel. Green peas from Norfolk, Va., are in market, and command $14 per barrel.

ARREST FOR ALLEGED ARSON.—At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning patrolmen BRADLEY and MOONEY, of the Fifth Ward, arrested WILLIAM SMITH and FRANK LONG on suspicion of firing several bundles of straw on the Harrison-street pier. The accused were detained to await examination before Fire-Marshal BAKER.

FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—On Friday evening Truck No. 10 and Engine Company No. 45, having been called out by an alarm of fire in the First District, met in hostile encounter at the intersection of Third-avenue and Seventy-second-street, and fought until they were separated by patrolmen MOORE and CORNISH, of the Nineteenth Ward. No arrests were made.

ROBBERY IN A DEN.—EDWARD ANDERSON was committed, yesterday, by Justice LEDWITH, for robbing STEPHEN P. ALLEN of $23 in a Greene-street den. The prisoner pleaded that he took the money for safe keeping, ALLEN having been intoxicated; but the Justice paid no heed to this appeal.

REGULARS GOING SOUTH.—The Sixth and Seventh Regiments of United States' regulars, at present garrisoning the harbor forts, will be transferred to Hilton Head this week.

Rockwell & Hurlburt.

FREE EXHIBITION.—A pair of stallions driven to carriage without bridles, reins or traces, by A. H. Rockwell, on Dubois Association Track, 8th-av. between 144th and 148th sts., New-York, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 19 and 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. This is a test of horsemanship that is truly wonderful, and has never been equaled in this or any other country. Messrs. R. & H. are the originators of a practical and approved system of teaching and educating the horse, under which there has and can be shown better feats than under any and all others of the combined world. For truth of the above we submit to tests.

Do not Waste your Monry Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the flameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit, may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

To Gentlemen.

A splendid assortment of French fancy coatings and cassimeres, [illegible] Scotch tweeds, [illegible] of which are made up, ready made, at No. 766 Broadway, (east side), corner Prince-st. J. W. M. KINSLEY, Merchant Tailor.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses—HERNIA, VARICOCELE, PROLAPSUS, &c. Only office for the adjustment of Dr. EGGS improved instruments, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

PHILLIPS—MEEKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 11, by Rev. A. A. Willets, Mr. CHARLES S. PHILLIPS and Miss ELIZA MEEKER, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ADRIANCE.—At Oswego, on Sunday, May 7, HENRY ADRIANCE, formerly of this city, in the 60th year of his age.

BOWEN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 12, WINTHROP EARL BOWEN, youngest son of Henry C. and the late Lucy Maria Bowen, aged 2 years, 2 months and 18 days.

Funeral at No. 76 Willow-st., on Sabbath afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

HAGGERTY.—Suddenly, Capt. WILLIAM A. HAGGERTY, aged 63 years, a prominent and respected citizen of the Seventh Ward—over 40 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 315 Henry-st., at 2 P. M. Sunday, the 14th inst.

JONES.—On Saturday, May 13, WILLIAM HENRY JONES, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, May 15, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of his father, Isaac F. Jones, 331 West 22d-st.

MESEROLE.—On Friday, May 12, LETTY MESEROLE, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends will take place at St. Paul's Church on Monday, 15th inst., at 3 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

VARIAN.—On Thursday, May 11, in Newburgh, N. Y., at the residence of her brother-in-law, R. A. Douglas, LAURA M., daughter of Edward and Margaretta Varian, in the 19th year of her age.

Funeral services in St. Paul's Church on Sunday, May 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THEODORE H. VULTEE, with Amer. Exchange Bank.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
PETER VOORHIS, with Panama Railroad Company.
FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
FRED. M. PECK, with Tiffany & Co.
FOR RECORDING SECRETARY,
GEO. L. JORDAN, with S. W. Lewis & Co.
FOR TREASURER,
MORT. L. MACKENZIE, with N. Y. and Havre Steamship Co.
FOR DIRECTORS,
THOS. H. CULLEN, with Sprague, Cooper & Colburn.
J. M. HAZELTINE, with J. M. Fiske & Co.
D. D. SHEPPERD, with Gardiner, Dexter & Co.
L. J. CARPENTER, with Wm. C. Schermerhorn.
CHAS. P. DIEFENDORF, with Adams Express Co.
CHAS. E. HYATT, with Lockwood & Co.
JOHN H. TUPPER, with Del. and Hudson Canal Co.
ELECTION TUESDAY, MAY 16.

Friends of this ticket will meet at the Jones House, No. 734 Broadway, every evening until election.

LOMBARD PINS,

For ladies' hair. New styles. Just received from Paris, and for sale by THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FOUR PINS, CLARA each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MASONIC TESTIMONIAL TO DR. MACKEY.

Masters of Lodges can obtain tickets for the members of their respective lodges, at MACOY & SICKLES', No. 430 Broome-st., corner of Crosby.

NOTICE.—THE CORNER-STONE OF A CHURCH building on Fulton-av., between Wyckoff and Butler-av., East New-York, for the use of the Methodist Society of that place, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on SUNDAY, May 14, 1865, at 3 P. M. The audience will be addressed by Rev. JOSEPH HAYWOOD, of New-York; Rev. WM. C. CLARK, of Georgetown, Conn.; Rev. JOSHUA HUDSON, of Brooklyn, E. D.; Rev. RUFUS HANKS, of Tarrytown.

DR. VANVLECK, NO. 1756 8TH-AV., LATE of Bond-st., administers the chemically purified gas, and extracts teeth without pain, or no charge.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS ARE HELD every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M., in the Lodge Rooms, corner of 8th-av. and Lamartine-place. Circle in the morning and Conference in the afternoon. Religious exercises conducted by Dr. DRESSER. Entrance in 20th-st.

LEE-AVENUE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. Dr. IRWIN, of Philadelphia, will preach TO-DAY at 10½ and 4 o'clock, and Rev. Mr. BURNS, of Canada West, who has been invited to with so much interest in New-York during the anniversary week, will preach in the EVENING at 8 o'clock.

SMALL CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON SQUARE, TO LET, for Sundays. Inquire of the Janitor.

REV. T. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach at his church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Soul of Personal Honor.*

THERE WILL BE SERVICES TO-DAY at the French Evangelical Church, No. 9 University-place, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN.

REV. MR. BURNS,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 13, 1865.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81	R.	109	1400	Erie Railway		77⅞
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81	C.	109¾	400	do		77⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	R.	104⅛	200	do		77⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	104⅛	100	do	s30	78
50,000	do		104⅛	200	do	s30	78
24,000	do		104⅛	800	do		77⅞
2,000	do		104⅛	100	do	s15	77⅞
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.		100	do	c	77⅞
	New issue		104⅛	1100	do	c	77⅞
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	R	96⅝	150	Hud. Riv. R		102½
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	C.	96⅝	100	do		102
2,000	do		96⅞	2000	Reading R		92¾
2,000	do		96⅞	2500	do		92⅝
7,000	Tenn. 6s, '90		64	500	do	b15	92⅝
7,000	Mo. State 6s		67	500	do	s15	92
6,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue		71	500	do	s10	92
				500	do	s60	90
50,000	Ohio & M. Cer		90½	100	American Coal		69
6,000	Erie 1st M.		103	1000	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		63⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76		105	500	do		63⅛
1,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan		112	100	do		62⅝
2,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s 1st		111	400	do		62⅝
2,000	do.		112	100	Ill. Central R.		114
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M		90	400	do		114⅛
1,500	Ill. Cen. 8s		113⅛	400	do		114⅛
1,000	Chi. & N. W 1st M.		80	100	do	s60	113
1,000	M. & Mo. L. G. 8s		33	200	Cleve. & Pitts		64⅝
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st		100	500	do		64⅝
10	Mer. Ex. Bank		100	100	do	s60	63
60	Metropolitan Bank		128	500	Chic. & N. W.		28¼
150	Perm. Coal Co		145	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr		57⅛
200	Cum. Coal Pr		40	200	do		57⅛
300	do		40⅛	200	do	s30	57⅛
50	do		40⅛	100	Chic. & Rock I		84
200	Cary Improv't		16	400	do		84⅛
200	Wyom. V. Coal		91	400	do		84⅛
1000	Quick. Min. Co		56	300	do	s5	84⅛
100	do		56½	500	Cleve. & Tol		96
100	do	s10	55½	250	Chic. Bur. & Q		106
400	do		56½	10	do		107
200	Mariposa M. Co		13⅜	259	Mil. & P. du C. R		40
200	do		13	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C		94⅛
100	N. Y. Central		91	700	do		94⅛
800	do		91⅛	200	do	b30	94⅛
300	do		91⅛	100	do		94⅛
15	do		92¼	400	do	s60	93
100	do	s15	93⅛	500	do		93
100	Chi. & Alt. R		87	200	do	s60	92
100	do		89	1200	do	s30	92

SATURDAY, May 13—P. M.

The turn of the Money market, to-day, was to renewed ease in the supply to the Brokers and at cheap rates. Loans at call were made on Government collateral at 4@5 ₱ cent., and on Miscellaneous Securities at 5@6 ₱ cent. Lenders were quite as numerous, (if not more so,) on the Street, as in the early part of the week, before the predictions of an unfavorable change in the market, on account of the Popular 7-30 Per Cent. Loan, were so freely indulged and acted upon at the Stock Exchange. It may be that two days' interest (Saturday and Sunday) falling together, had some influence on the cheap terms accepted for large sums, but the abundance of Money to the Brokers was quite general.

The price of Gold was weaker than yesterday, notwithstanding a fair export demand for the day's steamer, and the prospect of further shipments by the *Scotia*, on Wednesday. The sale were at 130⅝@129¾ ₱ cent. The export, today, was $643,365, making for the whole week $644,785, the only other shipment being $1,420 to the West Indies. The Customs demand for Gold for the week is about $2,100,000, and the disbursements in Gold from the Treasury Office for May Dividend on Unit d S ates 5-20s $2,300,000.

On the Stock Exchange the Government Stocks were steady in prices, but with a disposition to hold off from large operations until further news from Europe, and also to await the course of the Money market next week. The Railway list at the regular Board (only one session on Saturday) was firmer and higher than on Friday night, with a considerable business done for cash; yet, later in the forenoon, at the Broadstreet Open Board of Brokers, the advance was lost, and there was quite a pressure to put out contracts for Monday and all next week at lower figures. At 2 o'clock the general quotations stood as follows, compared with Friday P. M.:

	F'i	Sat.		F'i	Sat.
U. S. 1-65s	96	95	Pitt-burgh	85¼	84
U. S. 5-20s	104⅛	104⅛	Northwest.	27¼	27
U. S. 7-30 notes	103⅛	99⅛	do Pref	57⅛	57⅛
N. Y. Central	91⅛	91⅛	Rock Island	93	93⅛
Erie	76	76	Fort Wayne	84⅛	92½
Hudson	103¼	103	Chic. & Alton	94½	94½
Reading	93	92⅝	do Pref	94½	94½
Mich. Southern	85¼	85	Cumberland Coal	44	44
Illinois Central	114	114	Canton	40	40

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of N. America	106
Merchants'	110	Bank of Commerce	100
Mechanics'	110	Irving	100
America	135	Metropolitan	123
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Corn Exchange	106
Merchants' Exch'ge	101	Continental	95
Commerce	106	St. Nicholas	97
Mechanics' Bkg. As	100	Commonwealth	100
Mercantile	110	Importers' & Traders'	114
American Exchange	110	Central National	98
Chatham	120	Fourth National	98
Bank of the Republic	102	Ninth National	107

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.	1876	Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	75
Erie 1sts, '68	99	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort.	1859 101	Chi. & N. W. ists	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort.	1883 101	Han. & St. Jos. L. G	30
Erie 7s, 4th mort.	1880 93	N. W. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort.	1868 96	Tol. & Wab. 1st m. ex	91
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	99	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	73¾
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort.	1885 110	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	99
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F.	85 85	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M	85
Harlem, 1st mort.	68-72 100	Cleve. & P. 2d mort.	90
Mich. Cen. 8s, gold	68-72 112	Cleve. & P. 3d mort. con.	80
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1st M.	68-72 112	Cleve. & Pitts 4ths	70
Chi. B. & Q. 8s	1st M 111	Chic. & Alton S. F. Inc.	85
Mich. S. & N. I. 7s	2ds	Chic. & Alton S. F. Inc.	85
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	98	Alt. & Ch. West. 1sts	60
Ill. Cen. 1st s.	1875 113	Olinton & Miss 1st M	75
Alton & T. H. 1sts	90	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	80

The subscriptions of Messrs. FISK & HATCH to the great National Loan this week reached seven million dollars, or a million and a half of dollars in excess of the weekly average of the aggregate subscriptions to the loan throughout the country, under the direct management of the Treasury Department, from the 15th of August, 1864, to the 1st of February, 1865.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan, received at the Ninth National Bank to-day, were $3,101,100, and on behalf of FISK & HATCH $300,000, making a total of $3,401,100.

Excise Frauds.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 12, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am at a loss to understand why the price of highwines is so low, ($2 06@$2 10,) when the tax is $2 ₱ gallon; and any one knows that they cannot be made less than $2 40, including the tax. Something has been done by the government in the way of seizing some highwines that have not paid the tax, but the work is not thoroughly done. As a commercial paper, I think you owe it to your readers all over the country to call the attention of the government to this, for the double reason that this fraud deprives the government of a large income, and, at the same time, is ruining very many business men all over the country. Could this be stopped, and only the legitimate trade be allowed, the price would soon advance to such a point that the manufacturers would go to work and pay into the treasury a large monthly income, thereby bringing the burden where it belongs. Men will play rogues when it can be made to pay. So, if a distiller is allowed to make highwines, and not pay any tax for a few months, and sell his wines at $2 10, he can very soon let the government confiscate his old distillery, and he come out rich. And all this while, men who have invested their money in this article, supposing the government would do its duty faithfully, find their property depreciating in value.

The only remedy that I can think of, is for the government to appoint a special detective at every distillery, and to cause every barrel that is brought to any town for sale to be reported to the Revenue Collector, and accompanied by a certificate that the $2 tax has been paid; and let this certificate pass from seller to buyer, like a deed or search of title of real estate.

I hope you will air this subject for the good of all concerned. T.

Tax on Watches.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am in fact the owner of a gold watch and my wife another. Force of circumstance has compelled me to place the watches in the hands of a pawnbroker for an advance, and they are not in my possession for family use, although mine, if I am ever able to redeem them. Must I return and pay the income tax on them? PUBLIC MAN.

Yourself and your wife according to your own admission—being "in fact the owners" of the gold watches, the Tax Law makes it your duty "to return and pay the income tax on them."—[ED. TIMES.]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

7-30 LOAN ALMOST ABSORBED.

WILMERDING, CORNWALL & HECKSCHER,

Bankers and United States Loan Agents,

No. 5 New-st.,

Have all denominations for immediate delivery.

THE STATE CENSUS OF 1865.

Preparations for Taking It.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

It is generally known that our State Constitution requires a census to be taken during the present year. The appointments are now nearly all made; the blanks are nearly printed, and will be sent by express about the middle of the present month directly to County Clerks, and all things will be ready for the great enumeration on the first Monday of June next. That the public may be better prepared for the inquiries when they come, the following information is given:

OF THE BLANKS.

There are two kinds of blanks used. The general blank, forming a series of four sheets, are distributed to County Clerks, who send them to Town and City Clerks, by whom they are delivered to the enumerators upon application. They are returned in duplicate by the enumerators directly to the County Clerks, by whom one set is boxed and returned by express to the Secretary of State's office. A series of fourteen special blanks have been prepared, which are sent by mail directly to the enumerators, and are by them returned in like manner to the Secretary's office when filled. A great saving of blanks is thus effected, as for example: the blanks for "Cheese Factories" is sent only to those enumerators who have one or more of them in their districts, instead of sending to the two thousand or more throughout the State, by whom they would not be used.

OF THE GENERAL BLANKS AND WHAT THEY EMBRACE.

Of these blanks there are four sheets, viz.: Population, Marriages and Deaths, Agriculture, and Manufactures, with several miscellaneous Inquiries. As in 1850, 1855 and 1860, the full name of each man, woman and child should be reported, with the sex, age, color, civil condition, (as whether single, married or widowed,) place of birth, occupation, place of business, if away from the town or city where the family resides, whether a native or naturalized voter, alien, colored person not taxed, owner of land, over 21 and unable to read and write, and whether now or formerly in the military or naval service of the United States since the beginning of the late war. The age should be reported in months if under years, and in the exact year if above that age. Of course there will be only a part of these columns filled opposite any one name. Persons absent from home on business, or in the army or navy, should be reported by their families at home, as it would be there, and there only, they would have a right to vote. If deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic, an additional series of questions will be asked, relating to duration, cause, means of support, treatment in asylums, &c.

If now or formerly in the army or navy since April, 1861, additional inquiries are provided, for recording the time and place of first and subsequent enlistments, term served, promotions, and condition of health, with nature of wounds or other injuries received. The sole purpose of these inquiries being to obtain a reliable statement of the casualties of New-York troops, and the services they have rendered in the maintenance of the Union, it is earnestly hoped that the returns may be full and accurate.

MARRIAGES.

Statistics of marriages will embrace the names of parties, with age and previous civil condition, the date and place of marriage, and whether solemnized by a clergyman, civil magistrate, or the declaration of the parties before witnesses.

DEATHS.

The deaths that have happened within the year preceding, with name and age of deceased, time, and cause of death, will be inquired for. But the inquiries concerning deaths of those who died in the military or naval service of the United States, or after leaving the service disabled, will extend back to the beginning of the war now ending, and cover the whole period. These inquiries should be returned by the families to which they belonged when at home, wherever the death may have occurred, and will embrace the name, age, time and place of enlistment, original rank, promotions, reenlistments and transfers—the time, place and manner of death, so far as known, the place of burial, and whether the body was sent home for burial. These questions, although they appear numerous, are mostly so arranged that a stroke of the pen in the proper column will answer the question to be given, and the information is such as the family and surviving friends learn with more or less readiness in most cases. Many have enlisted from other States and countries, who had no families to answer for their deaths, yet so far as death has made its inroads upon the domestic circle, the census should report the full losses of the State by the war. These reports should include all who have enlisted from this State, either in our regiments, or those of other States, as well as in the regular army and in the navy.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The inquiries of the present census embrace the acres cultivated and yield of each crop in 1864, the acres uncultivated, value of farm, stocks and implements, number of domestic animals, value of manufactures purchased, and kind, quality and value of special crops. They differ chiefly from the tables of former censuses by inquiring the number of acres in crop the *present year*, in addition to the crop sown and harvested the year previous.

MANUFACTURES AND MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

For manufactures not reported by special blanks, there is a table for entering the kind of manufacture, capital invested, cost of labor, number employed and kind, quantity and value of raw materials used and of manufactured product in the year 1864. These differ in no respect from the inquiries of former years. A few facts concerning newspapers, churches, hotels, stores, &c., and remarks upon the season of 1864, to its influence upon the crops,—the prevalence of unusual mortality, the influence of the war upon prices of farm property and labor, and general remarks close the tables.

OF THE ENUMERATORS.

One is appointed for each town and ward in all cases, but where these embrace more than one election district, there is usually one enumerator for each. In densely settled localities, election districts are again sub-divided, the intention being to reduce the districts so that not more than 2,000 or 3,000 inhabitants shall be returned by one man. Each enumerator is required to notify the Secretary of State of his acceptance, and of the receipt of his instructions. The commission and pamphlet are sent direct by mail, and those who have not notified the office should do so at once.

The blanks are about being sent by express to the several County Clerks, who should immediately distribute them to the Town and City Clerks in their respective counties. The latter will deliver them to enumerators upon application. It is thought that every Town Clerk in the State will receive his blanks by the 28th of the present month. The enumeration will commence on Monday, the 5th of June, and should be finished within the month.

An informal census of the city of New-York has been obtained through the courtesy of the Board of Police Commissioners, which presents approximately the number of inhabitants in each block. The Census Department is thus enabled to assign its districts and fields of labor in that city with much greater exactness than would have been otherwise attainable.

—While some 230 persons had lost their lives in the streets of London last year, by casualties due to reckless driving, or other dangers which beset our highway, only 20 had suffered a similar fate while journeying by the railroads of the United Kingdom.

—From intelligence received by the French Government, it appears that the development of the growth of cotton in Algiers has risen in two years, in the single province of Bona, from 60 to 400 hectares.

—The *Monde* confirms M. THIERS' view that the Pope will leave Rome, by an article lamenting the great probability that he will take refuge either in Malta or England.

—It is stated that the Chinese Government have just been informed by the Russian Ambassador that the Russian portion of the telegraph to Pekin will be completed by the 1st of January, 1868.

—The Berlin Society of Jurisprudence has just offered a prize of 1,000f. for the best essay on the question as to whether imprisonment ought to be admitted in civil matters.

FINANCIAL.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the various bonds of this company are hereby notified that the interest due on the 15th inst., as well as any interest due and unpaid prior to that date, will be paid by Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., (agents of this company,) at their Office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, DETROIT, May 4, 1865.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 72 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

NOTICE.—DEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY entitled to Scrip for the year 1863, are hereby notified that by the condition of the issue of said Scrip, all certificates of that year remaining uncalled for on the 31st day of May, 1865, will be forfeited.

R. W. SLEEKER, Secretary.

WANTED—DESK ROOM, ON FIRST FLOOR, in neighborhood of Wall and William-sts., to be occupied about two hours, two or three times a week. Address M. W., Box No. 5,853 New-York post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY—Office, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

SCHAFER BROTHERS,

NO. 6 BROAD-ST.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

For the 7-30 Loan.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

EXCELSIOR

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.

Capital and Surplus..... $208,000

MAY 11, 1865.

At an election for directors and inspectors of election of this company, held on the first of May inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Eugene Plunkett,	S. P. Gilbert,
John Garcia,	Marcus F. Hodges,
Waldo Hutchins,	John S. Ward,
William Ferdon,	Robert Schell,
Bartholomeo Blanco,	James L. Morgan,
Gustave Reynaud,	George F. Nesbitt,
Elias Ponvert,	John E. Lefingwell,
Ramsay Crooks,	E. H. Wesley,
Joseph B. Varnum,	George T. Stedman,
Charles S. Pell,	Henry Lewis,
O. Pacaha,	

FOR INSPECTORS.

Charles Sagory,	Samuel Darbee.
R. B. Valentine,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Marcus F Hodges was unanimously reelected President.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Fidelity Insurance Company will be opened at Mechanics' Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., on the 23d day of May inst.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
FREDK H. WOLCOTT,
DAVID S. DODGE,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
GEO. ELLIS.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

The object of the above company is to insure the fidelity of persons holding places of trust.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
and
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the
SALE OF THE 7-3. LOAN.
Subscriptions solicited.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT AND TRAVELERS CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 5 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

MARKET STREET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION $2...,...

At an election for Directors (second class) and Inspectors of Election, held at the office of the company on Tuesday, the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected.

FOR DIRECTORS
JAMES VAN NORDEN,
JAMES C. BALDWIN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
WM. H. VALENTINE,
LEWIS B. CLARK, JR.,
SAMUEL C. REED,
ALBERT CLARK,
WM. K. STRONG,
JOHN ANDERSON,
JAMES M. WESTMAN,
HENRY SIMONS,
CHRISTOPHER Y. WEMPLE.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.
A. W. KING,
W. LODER,
JOHN BRYANT.

At a subsequent meeting of the board HENRY STOKES, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD at the Company's office on the 10th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

WM. H. WEBB,	M. O. ROBERTS,
WM. H. GUION,	JOHN VAN NEST,
JAMES T. SANFORD,	D. R. STANFORD.

C. S. MARSHALL.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held this day, C. S. Marshall was unanimously reelected President, D. R. Stanford Vice-President, and Howard Mather Secretary and Treasurer.

HOWARD MATHER, Secretary

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the AMERICAN WOOD PAPER COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 271 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them.

Per order B. BUFFUM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building,)

Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY

FOR

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

GWYNNE & DAY,

NO. 7 NEW-ST., NEAR WALL-ST.,

Have been appointed Agents to receive subscriptions to the 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

The usual commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND STOCKS AND BONDS bought or sold on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States,
Authorized to receive subscriptions to the

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.

WM. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

LOAN FOR THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.
$75,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, in the City of Hoboken up to noon of May 15, 1865, for a loan of $75,000, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the loan to run from five to forty years. Parties wishing to offer proposals for the above loan can obtain all necessary information from JOHN KENNEDY, Esq., City Clerk at his office, Odd Fellows' Hall, or CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of Committee, No. 41 Sat-st., Hoboken.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this first day of April, 1865.

[L. S.] F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of Two hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty per cent thereof, and has required the officers of said company to make the said impairment good by collection of said company, and are required to make the same good on or before the first day of June next, by the payment of fifty dollars on each and every share of the capital stock of said company, and to deposit the same with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, as authorized by the statute in such case made and provided. Now, therefore, the said company are hereby notified to make the said payment accordingly, and are required to make the same on or before the first day of June next, and in default thereof the said company will be proceeded against according to the statute in such case made and provided.

Dated New-York, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.

W. H. WISNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, having secured interest in company, by special act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 9, 1865, and ratified by the stockholders, all business will hereafter be conducted under the name of

THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

FRANKLIN B. RANDOLPH, President.

WM. H. TELLINGHAST, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY, OF CHERRY RUN, PENN., No. 7 Nassau-st., ROOM No. 10, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent on their capital stock, from the proits of the wells, payable on and after the 25th of May.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 26th of May. E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HEYLIGER BROTHERS OIL COMPANY, No. 96 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 41, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent free of government tax on their capital stock, payable on and after May 24. The transfer books will be closed from May 21 to 26 inclusive. CHARLES K. BRAINE, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, ON the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 8th inst.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

REDEMPTION OF
$1,041,500
SOLDIERS BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO. 2,
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable June 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$1,041,500
OF
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 17 of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1893.

One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank,) on Thursday, the first day of June, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 16, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For rebuilding

FOR SALE.

WANTED—LAND.
The subscribers represent
ONE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
ENGLISH CAPITAL,
TO BE INVESTED IN LANDS
IN
PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND,
DELAWARE, VIRGINIA,
OHIO AND MISSOURI.
Parties desirous of selling will please send full description, price, &c., to
GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO.,
American Land Agency,
No. 123½ South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ADMIRABLY located half acre lot, in the rear of the banks, at the corner of Cary and 16th sts., Richmond, Va., fronting 120 feet on Cary-st., and 165 feet on 16th-st.; running back to an alley. This property has been used as a stove foundry, and has upon it the ruins of a finishing-shop, (in which was an extensive salesroom,) 40 by 150 feet, and a foundry, 40 by 90 feet, a large portion of the walls of which are in a condition to be used in the erection of a new structure. There is standing and uninjured a smokestack 100 feet high and 9 feet square at the base; also, nearly half a million of bricks; a No. 2 Mackenzie fan and cupola, with a 35-horse power engine, can, with small expense, be put in good order. This establishment, "The Richmond Stove Works," was established about 14 years ago, and commanded an extensive patronage at the time of its destruction by fire. The lot and improvements will be sold at a fair valuation, or it will be leased to any one willing to rebuild. The present improvement to be valued now, and any additional improvements to be valued at the expiration of the lease, and the lessee remunerated therefor. This lot is located in the heart of the city, and finely adapted to wholesale grocers or commission merchants' rangrooms. Apply to RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

A LARGE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.—For sale, on account of ill-health of the owner, a very productive, well-improved sugar plantation on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in the Parish of St. Charles, State of Louisiana, about three hours' drive from New-Orleans.
Said plantation has a front of about forty-two arpents over one mile and a half on the Mississippi River, by an irregular depth of forty to eighty arpents, and contains 1,300 superficial arpents, more or less, 1,300 arpents of which are well cleared and ditched, and have been under cultivation. The improvements, a good sugar-house, purgery and cane-shed, with steam engine, sugar mill, and necessary apparatus for manufacturing sugar by the latest improved methods, and other out-houses; large dwelling house, 12 rooms, with a fine garden in rear. For other information and terms, apply to the undersigned. LEVERICH & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. O. HALSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 750 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots if the purchaser deem desirable. As a private genteel residence it has no superior, if its equal, in the town. The furniture, which is new and of the richest and best kind, will be sold with the house, if desired. A description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms apply at
G. KIRTLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.—[illegible] acres, on [illegible] from [illegible] Harlem and [illegible] Railroad, in Eastchester County, N. Y. Mansion [illegible] dwellings, farmhouse, barns, [illegible] stables, [illegible] orchard, in full bearing, [illegible] fruit; [illegible] ALSO A SPLENDID DAIRY FARM [illegible] of [illegible] FOR PURCHASE [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Eastchester, N. Y., or to [illegible] No. 1 Madison-square North, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A PART OF [illegible] No. 38 Bond-st. Apply [illegible]

FOR SALE AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of land and buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 76 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A MAGNIFICENT residence at Elizabeth, with all modern improvements. E. W. AUSTIN, owner, No. 39 Park-row, Room No. 13.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES, WITH liberal garden plots, fruit yards, and ornamented grounds. Inquire of VIRGIL CORNISH, real estate agent, New-Britain, Conn.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY COTTAGE TO LET—In the healthiest part of West Chester County, near the Harlem Railroad, two hours from town; nine rooms, stabling, garden planted, fruit and fire wood, seven acres; price $350. For particulars, address
P. J. INSLEE, Fairmount, No. 2 Walker-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 10x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—On the banks of the Hudson River, containing 34 acres well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees; the house contains 12 rooms, gate-house, carriage-house, barns, ice-house, &c., &c.; are all new and first class, will be rented to a suitable tenant, furnished or unfurnished, together with the horses and carriages. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to WM. MALLORY, Stratsburgh, N. Y.

TO LET—THAT FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Madison, N. J., recently occupied by John S. Potwin, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The house is beautifully situated and conveniently built, containing fourteen rooms, with outhouses, and twenty to thirty acres of land, kitchen garden planted, a large orchard, pasturage of the finest. Apply to S. D. HUNTING, at the hotel in Madison.

TO LET—AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD STATION, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, on the summit of the palisades, a new and commodious house, for store, dwelling or boarding-house; also a cottage, with barn, and about 10 acres of land, stocked with fruit. Apply to P. H. MEAD, No. 20 Broadway, New-York, or C. HUYLER, at the station.

TO LET—OR LEASE, NOS. 347 AND 349 WEST 42d-st., between [illegible] and 7th-avs., [illegible] manufacturing [illegible] For further particulars apply to WM. T. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY WITHOUT children, for the summer, a handsomely furnished house in Madison-square. For particulars, address R. S., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A NICELY furnished hall bedroom, with board, to a single gentleman, at No. 22 [illegible]. Price $20 per month. Address G., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM on the first floor to let, to a gentleman; also an unfurnished one; near the Fifth-avenue Horse Railway Stables and New-York Tattersalls. No. [illegible] West 27th-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR SIX months, at New-Rochelle. Price $75 a month. Apply to the subscriber on the adjoining premises.
CHAS. WRIGHT.

TO LET—ROOMS FURNISHED AND UNFURnished. Apply for three days at No. 114 2d-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE SUMMER.—A family of from six to ten persons, with servants and team if desired, can obtain board and other accommodations in a pleasant country town, about 1½ hours' ride from the city, by addressing R., Box No. 188 Times Office. A personal interview can be had by calling at the Fourth National Bank, New-York, and inquiring for RAYMOND.

BOARDING.—AN AMERICAN LADY, FAMILIar with the requirements of a pleasant home, has recently taken the house No. 38 Clymer-st., (Hamilton-place,) Brooklyn, E. D., and offers pleasant unfurnished rooms, with board, to a gentleman and his wife; also, board for one or two single gentlemen.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE OBtained for a few select gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, on Bergen Hill, within twenty minutes' ride of the city; house pleasantly situated and a fine view of the water. Address Box 2,837 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FINE ROOMS TO let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 10 Abingdon-square. Dinner at 6½ P. M. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD IS WANTED BY A gentleman and wife, with three children, under seven years of age, and nurse. Address Box No. 1,571 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point; fine large rooms with first-class board. Address R. A. LEZARD, West Point.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MACHINISTS.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER wanted who can furnish capital, or who has a machine-shop and has a practical knowledge of its management. Patented machinery to be manufactured which pays a large profit, is in good demand, and only wants a partner and capital to develop it. Address [illegible] Times Office, Newark, N. J. WILSON, Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL of $2,000 to $5,000 [illegible] business; one that is [illegible] good profits. [illegible] For particulars, address P. O. Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office, Northampton County, Pa.

DRY GOODS

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
THE MOST REMARKABLE BARGAINS ARE
GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE, double width, plain in all colors, and also striped and plaid, being all the balance of an importation, at 38c., cost 75c. to land.
PLAIN MOZAMBIQUE, two yards wide, for traveling suit, at $1, worth $2 50.
PLAIDED POIL DE CHEVRE, double width, at 50c., reduced from $1.
PINE APPLE AND SILK GRENADINES, at 75c. per yard.
NEW SILKS, NEW TRAVELINO GOODS, PLAIN ALPACA, in all shades, PLAIN BEREGE GRENADINE, SUMMER POPLINS, in plain and plaid, &c., &c., all of which are cheaper than they can be found in any other house in this city.
MOURNING GOODS, just received.
NEW LACE CURTAINS AND MUSQUITO NETS.
NEW GLOVES, the new shades of the moon on the lake, tan color, &c., &c.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S, NO. 729 BROADWAY, Will open on MONDAY, May 15, a large and varied assortment of LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS, suitable for Summer wear, in all the most choice fabrics, and at the following popular prices:
GRO GRAIN SILK BASQUINES, from $30 to $100
GRO GRAIN SILK CIRCULARS, from $24 to $100.
GRO GRAIN JACKETS, $22 to $50.
PATENT BLACK SILK SACQUES, from $20 to $50.
CLOTH CIRCULARS, from $8 to $25.
CLOTH JACKETS, from $8 to 25.
SILK MANTILLAS, with ruffles, $45 to $30.
SILK ROTONDS, with ruffles, $20 to $40.
WHITE BEREGE MANTILLAS, $8, $10 and $12.
WHITE BEREGE ROTONDS, $12, $16 and $18.
WHITE PIQUE JACKETS, $10, $12 and $14.
Also, a LARGE VARIETY of NEW PATTERNS in LLAMA, CHANTILLY and PUSHER LACE POINTS, or HALF SQUARES, from $20 to $65.
H. E. LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.
Corner Waverley-place.

MOURNING GOODS.—W. JACKSON, importer of MOURNING GOODS, No. 581 Broadway, New-York, is now offering at wholesale and retail an immense stock of most desirable mourning materials, amongst which is a part of [illegible] English and French COMBAZINES, CRAPE MADONNA, CRAPE EUGENIE, VICTORIA ARMURE, HENRIETTA, MALTESE, JAPANESE and CANTON CLOTHS, BUSHIRE CRAPES, QUEENS CLOTHS, NORWICH CRAPES, FRENCH and IRISH POPLINS, BYZANTINES, FLORENTINES, CRAPE VEILS, CRAPE COLLARS and SLEEVES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, &c., in endless variety.
N. B.—The entire stock is offered at the very lowest cash prices. Competition challenged. Give me a call.
W. JACKSON, Mourning Store,
No. 581 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts., N. Y.
N. B. Rich Black Gros Grain Silks suitable for Basques.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF CHARNLEY & HATCH, Bankers and Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
W. S. CHARNLEY,
WALTER T. HATCH.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

W. T. HATCH having this day associated with himself in partnership his son, the undersigned will continue business as Bankers and Brokers, in the office of the late firm, No. 34 Wall-st., under the firm of
W. T. HATCH & SON.
WALTER T. HATCH,
NATH'L W. T. HATCH.
REFERENCES:
W. S. Charnley, Esq.
Edward Haight, President Bank of the Commonwealth.
Henry A. Smythe, President Central National Bank.
John Steward, Esq.
John J. Phelps, Esq.
Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Messrs. A. A. Low & Bros.
Messrs. Geo. Bliss & Co.
Messrs. Lee, Bliss & Co.
Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, Gov. of Connecticut.
Messrs. H. Trowbridge's Sons, New-Haven, Conn.
E. C. Scranton, President Second National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.
H. M. Welch, President First National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.
L. A. Bishop, President Yale National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the firm of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The signature of the firm will be used by either parties only for the liquidation of the outstanding business.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FREDERICK C. GEBHARD,
F. GEBHARD SCHUCHARDT.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, F. GEBHARD SCHUCHARDT and LAWRENCE WELLS have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commercial and banking business, under the firm of FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BEADLESTON & HALLOCK, for the transaction of business as dealers in Government Securities, Gold and Petroleum Stocks, at No. 22 Broad-st., and No. 2 New-st.
WILLIAM H. BEADLESTON,
LEWIS S. HALLOCK.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The interest of Mr. CLARENCE PELL, who retires from business, ceased to our firm on the 1st inst.
PELLS & CO.
CLARENCE PELL.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE FIRM OF McILVAINE & WALDEN is dissolved. E. R. McILVAINE will continue the business at No. 13 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE. REMOVAL.
AFTER MAY 1, 1865,
THE GENERAL OFFICE OF THE
McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,
FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
DEVON OIL COMPANY,
LOOMIS OIL COMPANY,
will be at the
PETROLEUM AND MINING EMPORIUM
OF
PERKINS, FREELAND & CO.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,
Have removed from No. 22 William-st. to No. 94 Broadway and 6 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight, or after ten days' notice.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM E. COCK,
DRY GOODS,
Has removed from
No. 36 Warren-st. to No. 333 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1865.

REMOVAL.
A. J. JACKSON, Pawnbroker, has removed from No. 60 Walker-st. to No. 90 Prince-st., near Broadway.

REMOVAL.—RICHARDSON'S LUNCH ROOM, from Maiden-lane to No. 100 William-st., near John. English, Scotch and Irish provisions, received every week, and for sale in small quantities; also, Crosse & Blackwell's pickels; Lea & Perrins's Worcestershire sauce; Stilton, Cheshire and Gloster cheese; bacon, Yarmouth bloaters, Scotch oatmeal, peasemeal, &c. A good Derby sweep, nearly full. Recollect, No. 100 William-st., New-York.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear, Throat and Scalp, has removed her office from No. 16 to No. 51 Bond-st., (south side, first large house from Bowery,) where her celebrated medicines can always be had.
Send for a circular.

NOTICE.—ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY HAVE removed their Branch office from No. 442 Broadway to the large building corner of Grand and Crosby sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, cross match, black and gray, 16¼ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, well bred, and for style and action cannot be surpassed. To be seen at private stable, No. 123 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR VERY FINE BLACK coach horses, 16 hands, 5 and 6 years, two hands one sorrel mare, 5 and 6 years, warranted sound and gentle; sold for want of use. Particulars at No. 56 Exchange-place, Rooms No. 1 and 2, from 10 till 2.

12 SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, 1 PONY cart and harness and 2 new carriages, of the latest Spring styles, at greatly reduced prices. JOHN C. HEAD, No. 1 East 40th-st., corner Broadway.

SADDLE MARE FOR SALE—A VALUable thoroughbred, 16 hands, kind and sound, 7 years old. Can be seen at private stable, No. 94 [illegible]-st.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS NOVELTIES.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, will exhibit on MONDAY, May 15, the HIGHEST and NEWEST STYLES of GRENADINE ORGANDIE ROBES from Paris, in great variety of patterns.
ALSO,
BLACK and COLORED GROUND BROCHE GRENADINE, the most splendid goods ever offered by them.
ALSO,
150 WORSTED GRENADINE ROBES in WHITE and COLORED GROUNDS, one of the greatest novelties from Paris, will be sold at about HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.

KID GLOVES.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
will offer at retail on MONDAY, May 15,
650 dozen KID GLOVES, as follows:
100 dozen UNDRESSED KID, $1 per pair.
150 dozen KID, IN ALL COLORS, $1 per pair.
125 dozen FINE QUALITY, $1 25 per pair.
150 dozen SUPER QUALITY, $1 50 per pair.
125 dozen FINEST IMPORTED, as Comvoister, Jouvin, Deschamps, Baron, and all other makes, in all the new gray and blue shades so much in demand.
Also, MODES, black and white, at $1 50.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, will open
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS
On Monday morning, at retail, in connection with the LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STOCK ever offered by them, at prices to defy competition.
Also,
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, from 50 cents upward.
Also,
BLACK PARISIAN TAFFETAS and GROS GRAIN, in all widths, for MANTILLAS, from auction, very cheap.
COLORED POULT DE SOIE, in all new shades.
BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, from $1 10 upward.

PEACE !!! PEACE !!!
S. THOMPSON,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
HAS
REDUCED THE PRICES
OF FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
TO GOLD VALUE,
AND WILL SELL THEM
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.

DRY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH.
FOSTER BROTHERS
WILL SELL ON
MONDAY NEXT,
AND DURING THE WEEK,
DRY GOODS FOR THE
FOLLOWING PRICES:
A GOOD SHIRTING MUSLIN, 25c.
EXTRA QUALITY, YARD WIDE, 28c
TWO-YARD WIDE SHEETING, 62½c.
TWO AND A QUARTER WIDE SHEETING, 95½c.
GOOD WHITE FLANNEL, 37½c.
FINE WHITE FLANNEL, 50c.
EXTRA FINE NAPKINS, 25c.
TABLE LINENS
FROM AUCTION, AT
AUCTION PRICES.
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS
FOR 50c. AND 62½c.
VERY FINE, HANDSOME SHADES, 75c.
SPRING MOZAMBIQUES, 31c.
SPRING MOZAMBIQUES, 37½c.
SPRING MOZAMBIQUES, 50c.
ALSO, A LINE OF
MOTTLED ALPACAS,
VERY FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DOUBLE WIDTH, 75c.
BALMORAL SKIRTS
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES,
FOR $1.
THAT ARE A GREAT BARGAIN.
WE WILL ALSO OFFER
A LARGE ASSORMENT OF
PARASOLS
AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
FRESH FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW
THE CURRENT RATES.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., CORNER COMMERCE.

AT VALENTINE & CO.'S,
No. 12 4th-av., a few doors below 8th-st.,
ARE NOW OPENING 1,000 DOZEN OF DESCHAMPS' BEST QUALITY WARRANTED.
LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES AT $1 A PAIR.
ALSO ON HAND A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED
EXCELSIOR KID GLOVES AT $1 25 A PAIR.
ALSO FULL LINE
GENTS' BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES.
Also a NEW LOT EVEN CHEAPER than those that created a sensation last week, of those HEAVY LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS, TOWELING, CRASHES, LINENS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, LADIES' AND GENTS. HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
SUPERIOR VALENCIENNES, SMYRNA AND BLOND EMBROIDERIES, Bugle and Plain Hairnets, Combs and Fancy Goods, Curtain Laces and Muslins, &c., &c.
ALL NEW GOODS.
VALENTINE & CO.,
No. 12 4th-av., a few doors below Cooper Institute, Astor-place, or 8th-st.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH CLOAKS,
CAMEL'S HAIR AND GRENADINE SHAWLS,
Just received.
ALSO,
ELEGANT CARRIAGE CLOAKS AND JACKETS.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

1,127 BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTY-FIFTH AND TWENTY-SIXTH STREETS.—BONNET Ribbons; Trimming Ribbons; Sash Ribbons; Bonnet Silks; Bonnet Crapes in all the new shades and designs. The handsomest assortment of ORNAMENTS for Mantillas, Dresses and Jackets, which are offered at very low prices; also BUTTONS of all shapes, sizes and descriptions, for Dresses, Cloaks, etc.; Silk Filet and Bead NETS, waterfalls, ornaments for the hair; Silk Belt Ribbons of all colors and widths; BUGLE GIMPS, black and white; also STEEL GIMPS, Steel Buttons, Steel Ornaments, Steel Hair-nets, Steel Buckles, Alapaca, Silk and Fancy BRAIDS to match any Dress Goods; Tapes; Bobbins; fine Pearl Shirt Buttons; Pins; Needles, etc. Silk Cord, all sizes, all colors. Black GUIPURE and THREAD Laces, VALENCIENNE Laces, real and imitation; BLOND LACES, black and white, narrow and wide, for millinery uses; also Black and White ILLUSION LACES; Sleeve Nets; Linen Collars and Sets; Embroidered ditto; BLACK CRAPE and Crape Trimmings; Magic Ruffling; Coventry Frilling; Cambric Edgings and Insertings; Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, plain and hemstitched, very cheap. Paper Cambrics; Crinoline; Wiggins; Tarletons, etc. BLACK VELVET RIBBONS at the old cheap prices; Velvet Ribbons in ALL COLORS and widths; COLORED VELVET Ribbons, with white edges, all widths, a new article, &c., &c.
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.
N. B.—Particular attention is called to our stock of FRENCH FLOWERS, all choice selected goods; also to our stock of STRAW GOODS, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Bonnet Frames, &c.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
A good assortment of
LINEN GOODS
of every description, at low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway.

A FEW MORE FEATHER DUSTERS AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH,
fine, soft feathers, fresh made, no moth!
(over 3,000 sold already.)
at TOWNSEND'S,
No. 953 Broadway.

AT ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW styles dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, veils, handkerchiefs, corsets, skirts, hair nets, fancy goods, buttons, beadings, small wares, combs and brushes. N. B.—Kid gloves, $1; undressed, 90 cents. Ladies hose, 50c. The entire stock at reduced prices. Remember ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

AT GEORGE KEYES', NO. 343 8TH-AV.—Tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain and other carpetings, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, rods, &c., in large stock and at low prices.

MILLINERY.

MISS D'ORSEY BEGS TO INFORM THE ladies that she is selling her elegant assortment of Paris bonnets and hats at reduced prices, to prepare for Fall importations. No. 1,140½ Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening of Seventh-avenue, twenty-five feet on each side thereof from One Hundred and Tenth-street to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, and the opening of Seventh-avenue, to the width of one hundred and fifty feet, from the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Honorable George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
CHARLES A. LAMONT,
JOHN ANDERSON,
Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

HOTELS.

NEW-YORK HOTEL.
The proprietor, believing that the comfort and convenience of his guests will be greatly increased by changing from the old table d'hote to the restaurant system, has determined to adopt this latter on the 1st of May next.
By establishing a restaurant, equal in every respect to any in this country, and employing all the means in his power to make it compare favorably with the most celebrated in Europe, he feels confident the New-York Hotel will continue to hold its well-known reputation as a home for gentlemen and families.
HIRAM CRANSTON.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 22, 1865.

THE PUCONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer boarders and boarding June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 8.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
GRAND MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
ANOTHER NEW COMIC PANTOMIME.
The proprietor begs to announce that after months of preparation, the new grand comic pantomime, entitled
THE ELIXIR OF LIFE;
Or, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN,
invented and arranged by M. Lehman, of the original Ravel Company, will be
PRODUCED ON MONDAY EVENING, WITH
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
NEW AND GORGEOUS EFFECTS,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET,
AND ENTIRELY NEW AND
STARTLING TRICKS AND TRANFORMATIONS,
at an outlay of
MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
UNEXAMPLED SPLENDOR AND COMPLETENESS,
THE ENTIRE RESOURCES OF
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY
being employed in its rendition.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK OF
MR. EDWIN CROUESTE,
THE GREAT ENGLISH
CLOWN AND JESTER,
who is admitted to be without a rival as a legitimate humorist.
DONATI, THE ONE-LEGGED DANCER,
whose success has been beyond parallel, has been induced to delay his departure
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, AND
DON MANUEL DONATI,
in his matchless performances.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
AND AT THE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
NEW AND SUPERB FEATS
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC,
in which the entire
GALAXY OF STARS APPEAR.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15,
will be presented, after considerable preparation, a NEW AND SINGULARLY THRILLING DRAMA, replete with original effects and most striking situations, adapted from the French by Tom Taylor, author of "Our American Cousin," "The Ticket of Leave Man," &c., and entitled
THE GRAY LADY OF PENARVON.
The piece will be presented under the direction of Mr. J. G. Hanley, with new scenery, by Witham; new music, by Robert Stoepel; new costumes, by Keyser and Bohanon; new machinery, by Wright; new properties, by Sylvester, and calcium lights by Gaffrey. To give all possible perfection to the cast, engagements have been made with
Mr. C. BARTON HILL,
(His first appearance in three years.)
Mrs. J. W. WALLACK,
AND
Miss EFFIE GERMON,
(Her first appearance here.)
The following is the distribution of characters:
Madoc Goch, an old Welsh shepherd.....Mr. C. Barton Hill
Lord Penarvon.....J. G. Hanley
Sir Caradoc, of Ithel, a young physician.....G. Walcot
Caerleon.....T. S. Cline
Morgan Price.....J. Burroughs
Lady Gryffed, mother to first Lord Penarvon,
Mrs. J. W. Wallack
Lady Penarvon, second wife to Lord Penarvon,
Miss Ada Clifton
Enid (with song).....Miss Effie Germon
Gwynlad Vechan.....Mrs. S. K. Chester
The play is to four acts—the scene in Wales.
Act 1st—The Grand Hall of Penarvon Castle, Witham—The Curse on the House—The Marble Wife—I Forgive—I Forget. Act 2d—The Stranger's Room in the Castle, Witham—The Sudden Sickness—The Record of a Wife who Fell—Of a Mother who Rose. Act 3d—Ancestral Chamber, Witham—The Sleepers and the Wakers—The Secret Hand at its Ghastly Work. Act 4th—The Castle and Terrace of Penarvon, Wales—The Departure—The Hidder of the Secret—You Must Forgive—May Kill—I Have no More to Say—The Self-revealed Murderess—Thwarted and Thwarting at the Last.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 7¾.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
The Fortieth Annual Exhibition of original works by living artists is now open, in the new Academy Edifice, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets, $1. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

ANNIVERSARIES.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 9, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members, and the election of officers and directors of this institution, will be held at the institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. There will be an exhibition of the pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River Railroad train will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
WILL SELL
on
THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at their salesroom, No. 36 Pine-st.,
By order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,
600 BALES COTTON.
The above cotton has been sampled and classed.
Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneers.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1865.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS,
ON FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865.
J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer, will sell at 12 o'clock, noon, at public auction, at Pier No. 36 North River:
Steamship CAHAWBA, 1,643 tons.
Steamship DETROIT, 398 tons.
And immediately afterward, at Pier No. 12, North River:
Brig DRAGOON, 250 tons.
Bark VOLTIGEUR, 383 tons.
Terms of sale, cash in government funds only.
Permission to inspect these vessels can be obtained on application at this office.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Bt. Brig.-Gen., &c.

UNITED STATES COTTON AGENT.
5,000 BALES
OF
UPLAND COTTON,
will be sold under direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT,
On SATURDAY, May 20, 1865,
at one o'clock, P. M.,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO. three days before the sale.
Catalogues will be ready on the 17th instant, at Easton & Co.'s and at the Custom-House.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF OLD MADEIRA WINES; ALSO, A SMALL LOT OF PORT, SHERRY, RUM, BRANDY, WHISKY, ETC.—BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE CHARLES MARCH—IMPORTED FOR HIS OWN USE, BY THE LATE HOUSE, MARCH & BENSON.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 17, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, the balance of the stock as above, having been in the possession of Mr. March and that of the executors since 1815, comprising Grape Juice Verdelho, Sercial, Rusl, Rapid, Calcutta, Bramin, Old Reserve, Wonder, Muscatel, Joan De Carvallal, and Old London Particular Madeiras; Manzanilla, Garvey and Hay Sherries; Old London Dock, Duncan's and Tawney Ports; Otard Brandy, Islay Whisky, Old London Dock, Barker, Antigua, Jamaicas, Santa Cruz, Binnger & Nabob, etc., being together, probably, the best selected private stock of wines ever sold in this country.
No other wines admitted.
Samples will be shown at our office, No. 3 Pine-st., on Saturday, the 13th inst.
Catalogues may be also had on that day, or will be mailed on order.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ELEGANT MANSION AND GROUNDS, AT BERGEN POINT, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY DR. JEHIAL PARMLY.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, May 16, 1865,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,)
the elegant mansion and grounds at Bergen Point, fronting the Kill Von Kull, and opposite Port Richmond. The house is nearly fifty feet square, three stories basement and cellar. The grounds, consisting of nearly three acres, are handsomely laid out as a flower and vegetable garden, and well filled with shade and fruit trees, grapes, &c. Good barns, sheds and outhouses. This place has rare advantages, and is of easy access to the city by railroad or boat, offering a fine opportunity for a first-class residence or hotel.
Maps and full particulars may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of June, 1865, a lease to establish and maintain a ferry from the basin at the foot of Spring-st., in the City of New-York, to Hoboken, New-Jersey, at the point where the old ferry was established, or within one thousand yards north or south of that point. The landing-place at Hoboken, New-Jersey, to be furnished by the purchaser.
CONDITIONS.
The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of ferry-leases heretofore entered into by the corporation, which may be had on application at the office of the Comptroller.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS AND MINER WILL SELL by auction on MONDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 60 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson brocatel, rosewood centre, card and side tables; gilt frame French plate pier mirrors, with slab and brackets; heavy lace window curtains, elegant carved rosewood seven-octave piano, gilt cornices, oil-paintings, carved rosewood etageres, rosewood bookcase, carved oak extension table, do. side

THE VOICE OF EUROPE.

Continued from First Page.

ence. This is as it should be. Great calamities have in them nearly always the virtue, if we would but recognize it, of enabling us to forget grudges and grievances, mutual affronts and miserable resentments. In the awful presence of death, nature comes back and resumes her reign in our hearts, bidding us to forgive and to forget, to make large allowance for the difficulties wherewith we have not been tried, and the provocations which we have been spared. International pique and jealousy, and all the irritation that comes of the license of free speech, are, after all, but as chaff on the threshing-floor of affliction. The rich fruits of national tradition and experience remain. The people of America are nearer to us than we have sometimes remembered of late; nearer in their fundamental laws, and ideas of order and authority; nearer in their religious sentiments and observances; nearer in their habits of thought and effort; nearer in their intellectual culture and the great sanctions of domestic life, than any other great people in the world. We cannot if we would, and assuredly we would not if we could, dissociate ourselves in sympathy or interest from them. We have interchanged national charities in days of need; in the darkest hour of America's grief, our fitting place is that of chief among the mourners. It is not the man, but the Chief Magistrate of the republic, whom the spirit of England follows to the grave.

From the Economist.

Mr. LINCOLN by a rare combination of qualities—patience, sagacity and honesty—by a more rare sympathy, not with the best of his nation, and by a moderation rarest of all, had attained such vast moral authority that he could make all the hundred wheels of the Constitution move in one direction without exerting any physical force. For example, in order to secure the constitutional prohibition of slavery, it is absolutely essential that some forty-eight separate representative bodies, differing in modes of election, in geographical interests, in education, in prejudices, should harmoniously and strongly co-operate; and so immense was Mr. LINCOLN'S influence—an influence, it must be remembered, unsupported in this case by power—that, had he lived, that co-operation of which statesmen might well despair, would have been a certainty. The President had in fact attained to the very position—the dictatorship, to use a bad description—required by revolutionary times. At the same time this vast authority, not having been seized illegally, and being wielded by a man radically good—who, for example, really reverenced civil liberty, and could tolerate venemous opposition; could never be directed to ends wholly disapproved by the ways of those who conferred it. It was in fact, the authority which nations find it so very hard to secure, which only Italy and America have in our time secured—a good and benevolent, but resistless, temporary despotism. That despotism, moreover, was exercised by a man whose brain was a very great one. We do not know in history such an example of the growth of a ruler in wisdom as was exhibited by Mr. LINCOLN. Power and responsibility visibly widened his mind, and elevated his character. Difficulties, instead of irritating him as they do most men, only increased his reliance on patience; opposition, instead of ulcerating only made him more tolerant and determined. The very style of his public papers altered, till the very man who had written in an official dispatch about "Uncle Sam's web feet," drew up his final inaugural in a style which exerted from critics so hostile as the Saturday Reviewers, a burst of involuntary admiration. A good but benevolent temporary despotism, wielded by a wise man, was the very instrument the wisest would have desired for the United States; and in losing Mr. LINCOLN, the Union has lost it. The great authority attached by law to the President's office reverts to Mr. JOHNSON, but the far greater moral authority belonging to Mr. LINCOLN disappears. There is no longer any person in the Union whom the Union dare or will trust to do exceptional acts, to remove popular Generals, to override crochetty States, to grant concessions to men in arms, to act when needful, as in the *Trent* case, athwart the popular instinct.

VIEWS OF A LIBERAL FRENCH JOURNAL.

From the Avenir National, April 28.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN receives his reward, the only one he would have longed for if ambition of any kind could have entered the heart of that great citizen; the two worlds are mourning his death. What is especially striking and noteworthy in the effect produced here by this unexpected news, is the universal conviction that the death of one man, however great he may be, can neither disturb the affairs nor shake the institutions of the American Republic. Among a really free people there are neither necessary nor providential men; there are citizens. All the better for that nation if those citizens are great, devoted, and honest, like LINCOLN; but as it is the institutions there which make the men, the greatness of a citizen is never detrimental to the welfare of the nation. With the theory of providential men we commence with WASHINGTON, but we never know with whom to finish. With the theory which subordinates men to institutions, and which makes them, especially the greatest, the servants of the right, we commence with WASHINGTON and think with LINCOLN, or rather do not finish; we go from honest man to honest man, from good citizen to good citizen. *We see Andrew Johnson, when installed as President, fulfill, after the death of Lincoln, how before the national representation, speak not of his rights but of his duties*, and declare that he will faithfully fulfill them. The United States have the freest, the gentlest, and at the same time the strongest government on earth. What distinguishes them above all, is not so much the courage with which they have conquered their independence, *as the wisdom with which they have constituted their liberty.* That a nation driven to desperation should overthrow its oppressors is one of the commonest facts of history; what is more rare, is that a *nation energetic enough to gain its rights, should be prudent and firm enough to retain them.* To conquer liberty merely to lose it, to possess and not to know how to make use of it—that is to say, not know how to be free—such has been the sight afforded more than once by European democracy. But to *strengthen liberty after having conquered it, to guarantee it by vigorous institutions, to form around it by good laws an impenetrable rampart, and preserve it thus from its own errors, is a secret which antiquity never possessed, which Europe is but little acquainted with, and which the New World has revealed to the Old.* The guarantee of liberty is fidelity to principles; they are the compass which in great political crises should serve as guides to the men who rule the destinies of nations. And it was because he was devoted to liberty, even to martyrdom, that LINCOLN is mourned in the two worlds, and that he has, as we said three days ago, his place marked out by the side of WASHINGTON. He was not, we admit, what is called a man of genius, and, far from regretting this, we ought to rejoice at it, for he has shown what may be done, even without great talents, by elevation and firmness of character, political honesty, and devotion to the cause of justice and liberty.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.

From the London Daily News.

SIR: It is difficult to measure the calamity which the United States and the world have sustained by the murder of President LINCOLN. The assassin has done his best to strike down mercy and moderation, of both of which this good and noble life was the mainstay. It is impossible not to feel great misgivings as to the turn which this murder may give, politically and morally, to the course of events. No doubt the powers of evil of all kinds will see their advantage in it. But I have the greatest and most unfeigned confidence in the good sense, the humanity, the self-control, the law-loving and constitutional character of the American people.

The loss of Mr. SEWARD also, if he is killed, is much to be lamented, strange as the assertion may seem to those who, without knowing anything of the man or candidly watching his course, have gone on from day to day repeating the accustomed scoffs and denunciations. Under trying circumstances, and notwithstanding great provocation, he has honorably labored to keep the peace. The world will be fortunate if his successor does the same.

My object in writing to you, however, is not to deplore what is irreparable, but to second you in deprecating exaggerated assumptions and extravagant language as to the character and probable conduct of Mr. LINCOLN'S constitutional successor. The accession of ANDREW JOHNSON to the Presidency will be received with almost as much misgiving in America as here; and the mind of the American people is no doubt by this time at work as to the best means of obviating the danger to the State which this event may entail. Should necessity arise, means of securing the public interest will be found, though in a nation so attached to constitutional forms no unconstitutional expedient will be resorted to till the resources of the constitution have been exhausted. Even if it were clear that ANDREW JOHNSON were no better than a MARAT or a MASANIELLO, the Americans are not a Parisian or a Neapolitan mob; they are an educated nation, trained to political action, and capable by their united intelligence and practical resources of meeting almost any emergency, as the events of the war have shown. But it is quite premature to assume that JOHNSON when in power will turn out a MARAT or a MASANIELLO. An American politician (and the same thing may be said of the politicians in our colonies) may be very rough, even coarse; and yet he may have in him sterling stuff, which power and responsibility may bring to light. LINCOLN himself was originally a rough man, and if we had looked only to certain parts of his early writings and speeches, we might have despaired of his becoming the worthy ruler of a great nation. At his inauguration, ANDREW JOHNSON, under the joint influence, it appears, of great excitement and drink, behaved in a way which shocked his countrymen as much as it did us. But we ought not to forget that PITT was once at least seen the worse for liquor in the House of Lords, and that if current tradition does not deceive us, a speech was made by a very eminent member of the House of Lords, in the debate on the Reform Bill, which showed that the speaker was not under the influence of political excitement alone. This incident seems to me less serious than the arbitrary proceedings of which JOHNSON has more than once been guilty in Tennessee, and which appear to betray a character prone to violence—the thing most of all to be deprecated and dreaded at the present juncture. But Tennessee, where a desperate contest has been going on between the Secession-ionist and Union parties, and where Union men, JOHNSON himself among the number, have undergone every kind of outrage at the hands of their opponents, is the land of violence; and it is not to be assumed that a man would behave anywhere as he would behave there. High position and heavy responsibility have sometimes a great effect in moderating and elevating the character, especially among the class of strong, rough men to whom I think it very probable the new President belongs. I shall not despair till facts compel me, of seeing him, in his new dignity, mend his manners, throw off his Tennessean animosities, become, as he ought to be, his station, and lead, to the best of his ability, both at home and abroad, in the steps of the truly great man (for so, though in an unimportant field, LINCOLN was) into whose place he has been unexpectedly called. His first speech seems to promise well. I do not mean to underrate the gravity of the accident which, at this crisis, substitutes for a representative of the shrewdly and kindly West a man chosen to what seemed an office of little importance, by way of tribute to the Unionist martyrs of the violent and stabbing South. I only wish to avoid aggravating evil (as we well may) by anticipation, and, at any rate, to aid in arresting, if possible, the flood of dangerous vituperation which is ready to flow from the pens of a portion of our press. These journalists have just had as tremendous a lesson on their own fallibility as the severity of destiny could read them; and they could scarcely select a more dangerous moment than the present for another exhibition of their temperance and discretion.

The Senate, the House of Representatives, the Supreme Court, all have in their hands powers of restraining the action of the executive, which, especially in the case of the Senate and House of Representatives, increase in effectiveness in proportion as the personal influence of the President over the nation diminishes. The army is in the hands of GRANT, who has been styled by journalistic omniscience a "butcher," as LINCOLN was styled a "Robespierre," but who is in fact an American Duke of Wellington, as straightforward and simple in character, as modest, as devoid of irregular ambition, as little likely to swerve from the strict path of military or civil duty, while his recent treatment of LEE and the captured army shows that he knows well how to behave to a vanquished army. I am, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

P. S.—"Now that Mr. LINCOLN is dead," says a virulent Tory journal, "his good qualities seem to come to the foreground." And why, let me ask in the name of common honesty and veracity, did they not "come to the foreground" at the time when they were being displayed. In the same article I find the new President belabored with all the aristocratic epithets bestowed till yesterday on his predecessor, with an unthinking repetition of the impudent falsehood originated by the *Times*, that he proposed "to hang the Southern leaders as high as Haman." Thus slander leaves the dead, with a hypocritical tribute to the virtues it has maligned, only to fix upon the living.

MR. MASON'S LETTER TO THE INDEX.

From the London Star, April 28.

Mr. MASON learns from "a well-informed source in London" that WILKES BOOTH, who is accused of the deed, "is a son of the celebrated English actor of that name," and "was generally understood as inheriting those traits significant of his father's name, JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH." What traits are these? JUNIUS BRUTUS became renowned because he avenged the violation of innocent womanhood, and because he condemned even his sons when they conspired against the republic. Are those the "traits" which seem to Mr. MASON so abhorrent to the nature of what he calls the "Conservative South?" When we remember the peculiar privileges of slave-owning, and the calamitous results of a slave-owners' conspiracy, we cannot but think Mr. MASON'S scorn for the traits of JUNIUS BRUTUS marvelously unwise in its expression. But we are inclined to think that perhaps in Mr. MASON'S excitement his history as well as his moral sentiment became confused. From the manner in which the allusion is introduced, we infer that Mr. MASON is under the impression that *Junius Brutus was the slayer of Cæsar;* and we make no doubt that he is quite equally accurate in the rest of his facts and his inferences and his arguments. It is a pity that such a letter should ever have been written. Little as we admire Mr. MASON'S political character, we are sorry, even for his sake, that it was penned, and we should be glad if we could think there was the slightest reason to doubt its genuineness. Political spite must indeed render men savage when they can give utterance to such insinuations. Mr. MASON appears fond of classical allusions, even when he is a little confused about names and persons. Does he remember what CÆSAR did when he heard of the murder of his great enemy? He covered his face, and he wept—or at least, according to his detractors, he seemed to weep. That even on the worst interpretation was decorous. If he did not really feel the grief that others felt, yet he had the decency to be silent, and not to profane the solemnity of the moment. If Mr. MASON had had the good fortune to consult his *"Lempriere"* before venturing on his classical allusion, he might perchance have stumbled on this "trait significant of" JULIUS CÆSAR, might have accepted it as a hint, and when he heard of a murdered enemy, might at least have preserved a decent silence.

EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

ADDRESS TO MRS. LINCOLN.

At a meeting held in Free Trade Hall, Manchester, April 28, 1865, it was moved by Rev. G. W. CONDER, seconded by JACOB BRIGHT, Esq., and passed unanimously, that the following address of sympathy and condolence with Mrs. LINCOLN be adopted, and that the chairman be authorized to sign it on behalf of the meeting:

To Mrs. Lincoln:

MADAM—It is not for us to invade the privacy of domestic sorrow, nor fitting that we should add to the sharpness of your grief by characterizing as it deserves the deed which has deprived you of a husband and your country of its Chief Magistrate. We desire, however, to express our deep sympathy with you in this mournful affliction, and our earnest hope that you may be supported through the trial by the consciousness that your husband, though called to the helm in the midst of tempest and storm, never failed to respond to the call of duty, and that throughout a period of unparalleled difficulty he has guided the affairs of the nation in a manner which will ever connect his name with all that is noble, magnanimous and great in your country's history. His name will be associated with the cause of human freedom throughout all time, and generations yet unborn will learn to lisp his name as synonymous with liberty itself, and to connect the atrocious deed by which his career was closed with the expiring throes of that foul system of slavery against which his life was a standing protest, and the fate of which he had sealed.

For and on behalf of the Union and Emancipation Society.

THOS. BAYLEY POTTER, President.
FRANCIS TAYLOR.
(for self and other Vice-Presidents.)
SAMUEL WATTS, Treasurer.
J. H. ESTCOURT,
Chairman of the Executive Com.
J. C. EDWARDS,
E. O. GREENING, } Honorary Secretaries.

No. 51 PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER, April 27, 1865.

ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

At the same meeting it was moved by Alderman HEYWOOD, seconded by Rev. S. A. STEINTHAL, supported by J. BERRY TOBE, Esq., that the following address to President JOHNSON, expressive of sympathy with the American people, in the loss they have sustained by the lamented death of President LINCOLN, be adopted, and that the chairman be authorized to sign it on behalf of the meeting:

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: We have heard with profound regret that your late distinguished President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, has fallen a victim to a vile conspiracy, and that he has been suddenly removed from your midst by the hands of a cowardly assassin.

We have watched his career from the period of his election, in 1860, down to his lamented death, as well through all the darkest hours of the struggle in which your country has been engaged, as at the time when success seemed to be within his grasp, and we have ever recognised in him a self-denying patriotism, a devotion to the principles of right and justice, and a determination to surmount, by constitutional means, every obstacle which stood in the way of the final triumph of those principles. His unswerving faith never forsook him in the hour of depression and gloom, and he has left behind him a noble example of magnanimity and moderation in the hour of victory, which cannot fail to secure the admiration of the whole civilized world.

Elected on the basis of a limitation of the area of slavery in the United States, he gradually and cautiously developed an anti-slavery policy which resulted in the issue of an Emancipation Proclamation, by which every slave in the rebel States is now free; and he lived to see adopted by Congress an amendment of the Constitution abolishing for ever slavery in the United States.

He has not been permitted to witness the final achievement of this great work, but his name will ever be associated in history with the removal of this dark stain from your national escutcheon.

It is not alone, or chiefly on grounds of philanthropy that we have sympathized in his objects and aims. From the period when we beheld a section of your community, when defeated at the ballot box, appealing to the arbitrament of the sword, without even the pretence of a grievance, excepting the alleged danger to the institution of slavery, we regarded free constitutional government as on its trial, and we have viewed with unvarying satisfaction the uniform consistency with which he always upheld the maintenance of the Union as paramount to every other consideration.

In the recollection of these things, we desire now, through you, to express our deep sympathy with your loyal fellow citizens in the grievous loss you have sustained—a loss which, at this important crisis in your country's history, cannot fail to produce serious and anxious concern.

In the midst of gloom, however, we are consoled by the reflection that the world is ruled by principles—not by men; and that while the most distinguished statesmen are constantly passing away, the principles which they have propounded are immortal.

Mr. LINCOLN, it is true, has departed, but he has bequeathed to posterity an example which cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence on the future of your country.

The constitution places you in the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union at a solemn crisis in your national affairs which has no parallel in past history; but we cheerfully recognize the fact that the same ballot which secured the triumphant re-election of Mr. LINCOLN also placed you in the distinguished position to become his successor; and our faith in the institutions of a great people forbids us to doubt that the noble principles which animated him will ever find a response in your heart.

For and on behalf of the Union and Emancipation Society.

THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER, President.
FRANCIS TAYLOR (for self and other Vice-Pres'ts.)
SAML. WATTS, Treasurer.
J. H. ESTCOURT, Chairman of Executive.
J. C. EDWARDS, } Hon. Secretaries.
E. O. GREENING, }

No. 51 Piccadilly, Manchester, 27th April, 1865.

ADDRESS OF GERMANS TO THE AMERICAN NATION.

SIR: We, the undersigned, speaking the feeling of a large number of Germans resident in England, express our sincere grief at the destruction of the life of the President of the United States, whose very forbearance and leniency in the hour of national triumph has not been able to stay the hands of assassins.

Whilst deeply deploring that the joy we have felt at the recent victories of the American Republic should thus be marred by the untimely and violent death of its Chief Magistrate, we firmly trust the people of the United States, who have carried on during four years a gigantic war in the cause of Freedom and Civilization, will only feel nerved to further exertions in rooting out the hateful institutions from which the Slave-holders' Rebellion, with all its attendant crimes, has sprung.

We beg you, Sir, to convey these sympathetic sentiments of ours to the authorities of your free and great republic, and we subscribe ourselves,

Yours obediently,
KARL BLIND,
FERDINAND FREILIGRATH,
ALEXIS HEINTZMANN,
ERNST JUCH,
GOTTFRIED KINKEL,
P. H. BERNDES,
C. W. SIEMENS,
NICOLAUS THURNER,
E. G. RAVENSTEIN.

LONDON, April 27.

To His Excellency, Mr. ADAMS, Ambassador of the United States.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE POPE AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

POSSIBLE RECONCILIATION.

Florence Correspondence of the London News, April 27.

Le Moniteur Officiel to-day writes: "The last accounts from Rome authorize us to believe that the negotiations pursued by Cardinal ANTONELLI and Signor VEGOZZI, Italian Commissioner, the aim of which is to regulate the difficulties relative to the installation of bishops, are progressing favorably." This is the first time that the Imperial official journal has alluded to this transaction, in which we can clearly trace the hand of M. DE SARTIGES, and later and more immediately that of M. DE PERSIGNY. In this question of appointment to vacant sees is involved the more important one of the possible reconciliation between the King of Italy and the Pope. As far as the nomination question is concerned, there would, if the following statement be true, appear to be every chance. It is asserted that in writing to the King his Holiness said: "Although the concordats had been violated throughout Italy, and the secular liberties enjoyed by the Court of Rome at the courts of the several sovereigns of Italy disregarded, his Holiness, thinking rather of the misery of the Church than of the loss of his States, is ready, with a view to filling up the sees actually vacant in Italy, to make any sacrifice and concession compatible with the ecclesiastical laws." Whilst, however, stating these flattering circumstances we must also look at the other side, and, therefore, I send you an extract from the *Gazette de France*. It must be added, that in all the communications the King of Italy is styled King of Piedmont, an expression which is, I fear, in itself equal to hanging out a flag of "No surrender."

"It is not a fact," writes the clerical organ, "that the Pope has admitted that it might, perhaps, be well to appoint to the vacant bishoprics, to the number of about 60, those priests, provided they are of holy life, proposed by VICTOR EMMANUEL. This mode of presentation the Pope only admits for the former Piedmontese Provinces and for Lombardy, which country was regularly ceded to Piedmont by a treaty of peace. He refuses to recognize it for the Neapolitan and Tuscan territory, for that of Parma and Modena, and, above all, for the districts which have been violently torn from the Pontifical Government. In these last provinces, of which PIUS IX. is still sovereign *de jure*, he does not allow his right of direct nomination to be called into question, and VICTOR EMMANUEL'S Government does not in any way contest that point. The King simply claims the right of presentation for the other provinces in which the Pope, by virtue of former conventions, nominated in a direct manner to the bishoprics. To obtain the point is one of the objects of M. VEGOZZI'S visit to Rome. Possibly he may take advantage of his stay to commence negotiations on the subject of the debt of the annexed provinces, placed by the convention of the 15th September at the charge of Italy, but that those overtures will be listened to is not probable. The Pontifical Government, which intends to maintain its right of sovereignty, will never treat directly with an Italian plenipotentiary on this question of the debt, unless the latter will first acknowledge that PIUS IX. is the legitimate Sovereign of the Marches and the Legations, and not VICTOR EMMANUEL."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE MR. CORDEN.

Letters, of which the following are translations, have been received by Mr. CHARLES CORDEN and Mrs. CORDEN, from the Emperor of the French and from Prince NAPOLEON:

TUILERIES, April 3, 1865.

Monsieur Corden:

SIR: I have greatly felt the misfortune which has visited you and your family, for Mr. R. CORDEN always showed a great sympathy toward France, and his influence upon the American world only contributed to draw closer the ties which unite England and France. I pray you, therefore, to be well assured of my deep regret, and to receive the expression of my high consideration.

NAPOLEON.

PARIS, April 3, 1865.

Mrs. R. Corden, Mistress:

MADAM: I have just heard of the death of Mr. CORDEN. I participate sincerely in your grief at the loss of the person who, during his last visit to Paris, had given me such good proofs of his sincere friendship for him. I have appreciated him, as a member of the Imperial Commission of the Exhibition which I presided, taking part in our interesting discussions upon the question of 1862. He has rendered as much service to France as to England, by the greater part of the ideas and facts which he took from the Exhibition. Be sure that his memory will live amongst me. Receive, Madam, the expression of my deepest regret.

NAPOLEON.

MR. RICHARD CORDEN will be mourned by all true friends of liberty and progress. Men of his character are rarely found to belong to humanity at large.

Accept, Madam, the assurance of my most cordial sympathetic sentiments.

NAPOLEON.

A SAD STORY RETOLD.

From a Correspondence of the London Star.

The long-forgotten case of ELIZABETH WILHELMINA D'ESTE BRUNSWICK, married 1847 to the Viscount DE CIVRY, has at last come on. The case for the plaintiff has been undertaken by no less a personage than the veteran leader of the opposition, M. Marie, whose brilliant eloquence and forensic talent are as well known at the bar as within the precincts of the Corps Legislatif. M. ALLOU will reply for the defendant, his Royal Highness CHARLES Duke of Brunswick. M. MARIE recapitulated the history of the case from the year 1845, when the young Duke, at the age of 22, strikingly handsome and very attractive, arrived in London with all the prestige of his rank. The son of Brunswick's fated soldier-duke, who knew that peal to swell which struck for his father on a bloody bier on the battle field of Jena. The duke had, moreover, the singular advantage of being nephew to "the first gentleman in Europe," and, as the tale M. MARIE unfolds will prove, appears to have benefited by the example and precepts of his royal uncle, our gracious sovereign George IV. In London society his Royal Highness met, at the house of her aunt, Countess PIPTIT, the beautiful Miss CONYNGHAM, then seventeen, with whom it was his royal pleasure to fall in love, and to propose a left-handed marriage, asserting that he had talked the matter over with his uncle, the Duke of SUSSEX, who, having himself done likewise, very judiciously withheld consent thereto. The unfortunate girl believed the royal word, and, attended by Miss MATHEWS and her servants, escorted by the Duke's aide-de-camp, sailed for Calais, where she was met by the Duke and his brother, the present reigning DUKE. On reaching the ducal territory she found Herr Intrau of Wendessen prepared for her reception, and a numerous suite attached to her service. Her daughter, born in 1826, was baptised with all the ceremonial used on the birth of the children of royal princes. The golden font of the Brunswick family was used on the occasion; the godfather (the present Duke) was represented by his chamberlain; the child was named after its grandmother, the Grand Duchess of Baden, and created by letters patent Countess of Colmar. The ducal arms adorned the child's carriage, and her numerous attendants received orders from the Duke in person to watch over the child with the utmost assiduity. Two years later, her mother, outraged by his Royal Highness's conduct with a *demi-vierge*, fled during his absence from her splendid home, carrying her child with her, but leaving her jewels and even clothes at Wendessen. On the Duke's return he traced her to London, dispatched Baron DE GRIESWOLD, his first aid-de-camp, with written orders to claim the Countess COLMAR, then aged two years, supplying Miss MATHEWS with letters of credit on Hammersley's bank for the child's expenses, and desiring her to take charge of the child till further orders. The Duke arrived some months later, and, attended by his Chamberlain, Baron D'ANDLAU, inspected a school at Notting Hill, where he subsequently placed the little countess, stating her to be his daughter, and desiring that she should be instructed in music by DULCKEN, then music-master to the present King of Hanover, and in dancing by Madame BOURNIN, who gave lessons at the time to her Royal Highness Princess Victoria. In 1835 the Duke informed Miss MATHEWS in person of his wish that she should go to the school at Notting Hill, and, in accordance with orders already communicated to the heads of that establishment, take charge of his daughter to his residence, 52 Champs Elysees, where Miss MATHEWS was to transfer her to the charge of the Baron and Baroness D'ANDLAU. The Countess was supplied with a magnificent wardrobe, jewels, &c., and resided in Paris under the care of the baroness, having the command of her father's establishment, carriages, &c., till she was, by the Duke's orders, placed at a school in Nancy, where, at the age of sixteen, she heard the celebrated PERE LACOUDAIRE preach, and under his influence turned Catholic, on which his Royal Highness announced that his religious feelings were so profoundly shocked that he refused to pay for her support, and gave her up totally. The case exciting the interest of the Civry family, whose Château is close to Nancy, the Count and Countess adopted the young girl, and consented to her marriage with their eldest son, the Viscount DE CIVRY. The consent of the Duke was asked and granted. The marriage took place in London in 1847, and the *faire parts* were issued in the name of "Baron D'ANDLAU, Chamberlain to his Royal Highness Prince CHARLES of Brunswick, Sovereign Duke, &c., who has the honor to announce the marriage of his august daughter, ELIZABETH WILHELMINA D'ESTE BRUNSWICK, Countess DE COLMAR, with M. EUGENE, &c., Viscount DE CIVRY." She is now Viscountess DE CIVRY; her husband was ruined in 1848, and the family estates sold; she is the mother of eight children, and claims a maintenance from her rouged, bewigged and diamond-buttoned father, the worthy disciple and nephew of Europe's first gentleman, the exiled Royal Highness CHARLES, Duke of Brunswick, who fled from his pink palace, Rue Balzac, because his footman stole his diamonds, and because his starving daughter and grandchildren asked for a few thousand francs.

THE MURDERER OF M. DE BALCHE.

Paris Correspondence of the London Star.

There is no longer any doubt as to the would-be murderer of M. DE BALCHE, Secretary to the Russian Embassy, being a Russian officer on half-pay, of the name of NIKITENKO. His attempt seems to have been inspired by revenge. It appears, as you are aware, that this officer had made frequent appeals to M. DE BALCHE to obtain the means of returning to Russia. A coachman and clerk having heard the cries of the Secretary, rushed to his assistance, but NIKITENKO kept them at bay with his knife and wounded the clerk severely. The coachman was only slightly hurt, and pursued the murderer, armed only with a stick; and the latter would have escaped had it not been for the gallant conduct of a Sergent-de-Ville, who, hearing the noise, entered the Embassy, and succeeded in disarming and capturing NIKITENKO. The man occupied a hired room in the Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, on the fourth floor. He left Russia last November, for the purpose of traveling over Europe, having started with the sum of £72, which he calculated would suffice him for his journey, but, having already visited Turkey, Egypt and Palestine, he naturally, on reaching Paris, found his resources exhausted, and therefore applied to the Embassy for assistance. On the news of the crime coming to the knowledge of the Procureur Imperial, the latter instantly drove to the Embassy to ascertain whether it was the wish of the Russian Government that the murderer should be tried by the laws of France. The reply was that, inasmuch as the attempted crime was perpetrated within the precincts of the Russian Embassy, and by a Russian upon a Russian subject, the criminal should be handed over to the jurisdiction of his own country. Therefore, NIKITENKO will be transferred to St. Petersburgh, where his trial will take place.

From the London Daily News.

The attempted murder of the Secretary of the Russian Embassy within the precincts of the Ambassador's residence has raised a serious legal question. The Russian Minister contends that the crime having been committed in his house, the assassin must, according to the laws of nations, be given up to the Russian Government for trial in Russia. But this demand is demurred to by the French Government, which says that the fiction, in virtue of which an Ambassador's house is supposed to be situated on the soil of the country which he represents, was only intended to relieve the Ambassador himself, his attaches and his servants from the jurisdiction of the courts of the country in which they temporarily resided; but that, in respect to crimes committed against their persons by individuals not entitled to their privileges, no reason exists for withdrawing the cognizance of them from the ordinary courts of the country.

MEYERBEER'S "AFRICAINE."

PARIS, Wednesday, April 26, 1865.

Such a congress of critics, such an assemblage of amateurs, such a profusion of professors, as were this day seen on the sunny Boulevard des Italiens, were never before collected in any capital to do honor to a musical master mind. Not even the Beethoven gathering for the Bonn monument in 1845, albeit graced by the presence of our Most Gracious Queen and the late Prince Consort, can approach the anxiety displayed to be at the Grand Opera-house on Friday next to hear the first performance of MEYERBEER'S posthumous work, "L'Africaine." The manager originally fixed the 21st instant for the production of the work, but owing to the necessity of making "cuts" to reduce the representation even within French hours, that is five or six, it seemed as if the postponement would have been enough, had not the Emperor and Empress, who have always been enthusiastic admirers of MEYERBEER, come to the rescue, and commanded the "Africaine" for that night. *L'homme propose, Dieu dispose.* Even an imperial mandate cannot control circumstances, and the death of the Czarowitch last Monday caused another adjournment, to the great annoyance of numerous amateurs who, from various parts of the Continent, have congregated here on the strength of official and quasi-official telegrams. However, at the hour I write all doubts have been dispelled—the *affiche* of the Imperial Grand Opera has abandoned the "*trois incessamment*" as mysteriously tantalizing to the understanding, and it boldly underlines "L'Africaine" for the night after to-morrow. The portals of the "letting" offices have been besieged since daybreak, and a long *queue*, or tail, indicates that the struggle for places is ardent. A gentleman made it a boast this morning that he had, at all events, his stall for the tenth night.

Last Sunday was the usual grand rehearsal, to which over 2,000 persons were admitted. M. FETIS, the principal of the Brussels Conservatoire, and well-known historian, was prevented by indisposition from superintending this last trial of the work. M. HANIL is the conductor. It was past 1 o'clock before the "Africaine" was gone through, despite of curtailments, and it is evident there still must be additional ones to reach a reasonable period; and here, let it be remarked, is the point to which the "Africaine" is exposed. MEYERBEER was most perseveringly painstaking. Not only would he recast dramatic situations several times over, but on hearing the rehearsals he would modify, change or add, as has just oozed all leaked to him. M. FETIS is unquestionably a most distinguished musician, but he has not at the age of eighty-two energy enough to comprehend points of dramatic interest. Those who first heard Meyerbeer's "Elijah" at the Birmingham Festival thought there was no room for a morsel of work altered and amended; and all the world has seen or learned that its corrections and additions were conceived in the right spirit, and have strengthened the score materially. MEYERBEER had the same unselfishness almost to a morbid degree; but those who recollect his revision in the "Huguenots" and "Prophète" have felt that he was quite right in general opinion even at present to the first and last acts of the "Africaine" as those which contain the finest music. At all events at the rehearsal of which was the avowed testing, but it is stated that at nearly the close of the 5th act, when the sad story and events there might have been presumed to have been exhausted, a piece was actually encored. In the next communication will be sent the outline of the plot and musical situations, prior to the performance. I advise it be borne in mind by amateurs that the "Africaine" was originally intended by MEYERBEER to have preceded the "Prophète," but the political events of 1848 induced him to bring out first the democratic opera of the Anabaptists to make a Leyden pot-boy a Monster monarch.

Dates, too, are of some importance in the future consideration of the "Africaine." Born at Berlin, Sept. 3, 1791, MEYERBEER died in Paris the 2d or May last year, (the anniversary of the decease will be next Tuesday.) MEYERBEER'S first work was in 1810. From 1818 to 1824 he was essentially Italian, following in ROSSINI'S wake. In 1831 was the transformation in his style by the production of "Robert the Devil." In 1836 appeared the "Huguenots," and in 1841 the "Prophète." In 1854 the "Etoile du Nord," and in 1859 the "Pardon de Ploermel" were produced at the Opera Comique. In 1864 MEYERBEER was preparing, the "Africaine" when struck with death, just as the orders of the parts were on the eve of being printed, and he had made up his mind as to the leading singers. These dates are curious from the esthetic point of view, and must be more specially referred to in a future communication.

AN AUSTRIAN MURDER.

The people of Vienna have been terribly startled by a horrid murder. The victim was the wife of a worker in old gold and silver articles, residing in one of the most populous suburbs, and the murder was committed while a large market was being held in front of the house. The poor creature, who was only 26 years of age, was minding the shop during the temporary absence of her husband. A man and a woman were seen prowling about the door, and it is supposed that they eventually entered and offered something for sale. While the unfortunate goldsmith's wife was stooping to examine it, a cord like shawl was passed over her throat, followed by two other similar pieces. The murderers have to currently escaped with property valued at about £400. The police are on the alert, and it is to be hoped the villains may be arrested before they get away from the country. The crime has aroused universal indignation, and the space before the house is continually occupied by a crowd of persons muttering execrations upon the assassins.

GREENWICH VETERANS.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

By the recent death of Commander FITZWILLIAM WENTWORTH, of Greenwich Hospital, there are now but three of his rank left in that noble institution who fought in the great actions of the old war, and, singular to say, the three are Trafalgar men, selected by the late Sir JAMES GRAHAM when First Lord of the Admiralty, viz., POLLARD, midshipman of the *Victory*, who shot down the ridleman by whom NELSON was mortally wounded; PAUZEE, midshipman and aid-de-camp of the *Belle Isle*, a ship which bore the brunt of the day for three hours and a half, and, when totally dismasted at its close, was assailed by five of the enemy, which she successively beat off. PARKER was the midshipman who went aloft and nailed the colors to the mast, a fact which has passed into history, and been often alluded to in fiction; SWEENY, Acting Lieutenant of the *Colossus*, (also a leading ship of Collingwood's line,) and previously wounded by the loss of both hands.

A Great Temperance Festival.

Yesterday afternoon the large Hall of the Union in the Cooper Institute was filled to repletion by an eager and interesting audience of children, who had gathered together from all parts of the city to listen to speeches and songs, and recitations, and above all, to take the temperance pledge. By 2 o'clock, the hour set for the meeting to commence, very few seats were vacant, and before the meeting broke up over 2,000 children had been turned away from the doors, in consequence of the immense crowd. We understand that not for ten years past has so large a number of children been gathered together in this city.

While waiting for the Chairman, Mayor WOOD, of Brooklyn, Mr. JOHN L. REVELL, the master spirit of the occasion, talked to the children on all kinds of subjects, and kept them quiet. The exercises were opened with prayer by Prof. MACKEY; after which Mr. MORRELL sat down to the piano and led the willing voices of the children in "My Country, it is of Thee," the singing of the hymn producing an impressive effect.

Master DANIEL BOONE, from the Royal Colisseum, London, was then introduced, and delivered an address entitled "The Band of Hope." The young orator, whose father was killed in the present war, made an extraordinary impression upon his youthful audience, who listened to his eloquent address with deep attention. Master HENRY HATHEN sang a song, and Master AMBROSE HARRISON recited "The United States Flag in 1863." All of these young gentlemen received a full meed of applause.

Mr. EBOTOS then addressed the children on the evils of intemperance, and the necessity of refraining from strong drink. A comic duet, "Mr. and Mrs. Brown," was then sung by Master and Miss BOONE, to the great delight of the juveniles.

Prof. MATHESON addressed the gathering, and said that he had not seen so large an audience within the walls of the Cooper Institute since the well-known JOHN BROWN meeting. He was glad to see Mayor WOOD, of Brooklyn, in the chair, for it showed he took an interest in the temperance cause. The speaker compared the effects of moderate drinking to the gradual winding of weak threads round a man's body; if the man chose he could break loose at first, but if he neglected the accumulating meshes, it would prove too strong for him.

Mayor WOOD said that, as he had been introduced as "the Mayor of Brooklyn," he wished to say how he came to be Mayor. It was because he was always a temperance boy and man. He had never tasted liquor until he was wounded and taken prisoner; the rebels gave him a drink of whisky to revive him. He thought that if the boys would make up their minds not to drink whisky or brandy until a rebel gave it to them they would be very safe. Mayor WOOD also read a letter from Mr. P. T. BARNUM, who could not attend, but who sent his curiosities for the edification of the children.

LUCIUS HART, Esq., came forward and asked how many of the children belonged to Sunday School, and he was answered by a forrest of uplifted hands. The speaker then went on to talk about temperance in a happy and unaffected manner, closing his short address by leading the children in "Jesus is Our Friend," "The Saviour is Our Captain," and he got up a tremendous burst of enthusiasm by proposing "The Star Spangled Banner." This was sung by the excited audience with great enthusiasm. Handkerchiefs were waved, cheer after cheer rent the air, and it was difficult for the gentleman to restore order.

BARNUM'

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4255 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1865 PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DAVIS TAKEN!

His Wife, Sister and Brother Secured.

The Rebel Postmaster-General Reagan Also Captured.

RELENTLESS AND SUCCESSFUL PURSUIT

Davis' Camp Surprised at Daylight on the 10th Instant.

He is First Warned by Our Men Unfortunately Firing On Each Other.

Cowardly Behavior of the Head of the Southern Chivalry.

He Puts on His Wife's Petticoats and Tries to Sneak into the Woods.

Not Having Changed His Boots, the Brogans Betray Him.

The Exhibition of a Revolver Persuades Him to Surrender.

Inglorious Termination of a Disgraceful Career.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CAPTURE.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 13.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The following dispatch, just received from Gen. WILSON, announces the surprise and capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his staff, by Col. PRITCHARD and the Michigan Cavalry, on the morning of the 10th inst., at Irwinsville, in Irwin County Georgia. EDWIN M. STANTON.

Secretary of War.

MACON, Ga., May 12, 1865—11 A. M.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant and Hon. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to report that at daylight of the 10th inst., Col. PRITCHARD, commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry, captured JEFF. DAVIS and family, with REAGAN, Postmaster-General; Col. HARRISON, Private Secretary; Col. JOHNSON, A. D. C.; Col. MORRIS, Col. LUBBIC, Lieut. HATHAWAY, and others. Col. PRITCHARD surprised their camp at Irwinsville, in Irwin County, Ga., seventy-five miles southeast of this place. They will be here to-morrow night, and will be forwarded under strong guard without delay. I will send further particulars at once.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE.

OFFICIAL.

FROM SECRETARY STANTON TO GENERAL DIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 14, 1765.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

The following details of the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS, while attempting to make his escape in his wife's clothes, have been received from Maj.-Gen. WILSON. EDWIN M. STANTON.

MACON, GA., May 12, 1865—11 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following dispatch, announcing the capture of JEFF. DAVIS, has just been handed me by Col. MINTY, commanding Second Division:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, CUMBERLANDVILLE, GA., May 11.

To Capt. T. W. Scott, A. Q., Second Division:

SIR: I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irwinsville, I surprised and captured JEFF. DAVIS and family, together with his wife, sisters and brother, his Postmaster-General, REAGAN; his private Secretary, Col. HARRISON; Col. JOHNSON, Aid-de-Camp on DAVIS' staff; Col. MORRIS LUBBICK, and Lieut. HATHAWAY; also, several important names, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances, making a most perfect success.

Had not a most painful mistake occurred, by which the Fourth Michigan and First Wisconsin came in conflict, we should have done better. This mistake cost us two killed, and Lieut. BOUTLE wounded through the arm, in the Fourth Michigan, and four men wounded in the First Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight, after we had captured the camp. By the advance of the First Wisconsin they were mistaken for the enemy.

I returned to this point last night, and shall move right on to Macon, without waiting orders from you, as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished.

It will take us at least three days to reach Macon, as we are at least seventy-five miles out, and our stock much exhausted. I hope to reach Hawkinsville to-night. I have the honor, etc.,

B. D. PRITCHARD,

Lieut.-Colonel Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

The First Wisconsin belongs to LAORANCE'S brigade of McCOOK'S division, and had been sent due east by Gen. CRAXTON, via Dublin.

Col. MINTY had distributed his command all along the south bank of the Ocmulgee and Altamaha.

This accounts for the collision between parts of the First and Second Divisions, and shows the zeal of the command in the pursuit.

I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command, in the hope of capturing the other assassins.

Our dispositions of men are good and, so far, none of the rebel chiefs have been able to get through.

BRECKINRIDGE'S son was captured the night before last, eleven miles south of here.

We will send further details as soon as possible.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General.

MACON, Ga.—9:30 A. M., May 13, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Lieut.-Col. HARDEN, commanding the First Wisconsin, has just arrived from Irwinsville. He struck the trail of DAVIS at Dublin, Laurens County, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green Swampe, via Cumberlandsville to Irwinsville.

At Cumberlandsville Col. HARDEN met Col. PRITCHARD, with 150 picked men and horses of the Fourth Michigan.

HARDEN followed the trail directly south, while PRITCHARD, having fresher horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee toward Hopewell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinsville, arriving there at midnight of the 9th. JEFF. DAVIS had not arrived.

From a citizen PRITCHARD learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made dispositions of his men and surrounded the camp before day.

HARDEN had camped at 9 P. M. within two miles, as he afterward learned, from DAVIS.

The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at 3 A. M., and had gone but little more than one mile, when his advance was fired upon by men of the Fourth Michigan.

A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination.. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered.

The firing in this skirmish was the first warning that DAVIS received.

The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but seeing his boots while he was running, they suspected his sex at once.

The race was a short one, and the rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie-knife and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasions of COLT'S revolvers, without compelling the men to fire.

He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our government were too magnanimous to hunt down women and children.

Mrs. DAVIS remarked to Col. HARDEN, after the excitement was over, that the men had better not provoke the President, or "he might hurt some of 'em."

REAGAN behaves himself with dignity and resignation.

The party, evidently, were making for the coast.

J. H. WILSON,

Brevet Major-General.

Jeff. Davis to be Shut Up in Fort Lafayette.

We learn from a source of undoubted authority that JEFF. DAVIS, the petticoat hero, is to be sent to New-York, to enjoy the salubrious atmosphere of Fort Lafayette.

ARREST OF R. M. T. HUNTER.

The Ex-Senator and Peace Commissioner Placed on Board a Gunboat in the James River.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 13—11:40 P.M.

R. M. T. HUNTER, formerly United States Senator from Virginia, then Senator in the rebel Congress, and late Peace Commissioner, has been arrested by order of the government and placed in confinement on board a gunboat in the James River.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

His Reception by President Johnson—Speeches on the Occasion.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 14.

The Marquis DE MONTHOLON was yesterday introduced to the President by the acting Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of the French. The Marquis made some remarks upon the occasion, of which the following is a translation:

Mr. President—I have the honor to place in your hands the letter of the Emperor of the French which accredit me in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near your Excellency. If I seek for what may have determined His Imperial Majesty to give me this distinguished mark of his confidence, I can attribute it only to the recollection of the ties which already attach me to this country. The personal relations which I have previously contracted in it during a long sojourn, and the sympathies of which I am proud to have received numerous proofs, have made me appear, without doubt, better prepared than another to so serve as the interpreter of the sentiment which animates the Imperial Government toward the government and people of the United States. In fact, glorious traditions, the importance whereof we maintain with pride, do not permit that France should ever be indifferent to the destinies of this great republic. Immense interests, which every day develop themselves more fully, will draw together more and more closely this noble and ancient alliance. I am happy to bring rather on a solemn occasion the loyal and frank expressions of the wishes which the Emperor, my august Sovereign, forms for the complete restoration of peace and concord on the continent of America. The whole of France participates in the same thought, and will always view with satisfaction the consolidation of the prosperity and the greatness of the United States. *Animated by the sentiments of deep sympathy with the American Union*, their Imperial Majesties and France share equally with the whole nation in the grief which the most atrocious of crimes has just plunged the government and people of the United States.

The President replied as follows:

M. Le Marquis DE MONTHOLON—I cannot forbear to welcome as the diplomatic representative of France a gentleman *who claims to be strongly attached to the United States* by those ties incident to family connection and long previous official residence in this country, to which you so gracefully allude. The intimacy with the head of your own government which has resulted from well-known antecedents *cannot fail to impart, perhaps, universal confidence to your representations in respect to his purposes and policy with reference to the United States.* The people of this country have a traditional regard for France, which was originally so deeply planted and has been so universally and warmly cherished that it must continue to furnish and expand, unless it should be checked by events most uncommon, and not to be anticipated by ordinary foresight. I trust that the result of your mission will be to strengthen and perpetuate the good understanding between our two governments, and that perfect peace may be restored on the American continent pursuant to these wishes of your Sovereign to which you refer. I offer you my hearty thanks for the sympathy which you express in behalf of their Imperial Majesties for the recent tragical events in this metropolis.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

The Court and the Place in which it is Held.

Particular Description of the Several Prisoners.

Reporters for the Press Admitted to the Court.

TESTIMONY TAKEN DURING THE FIRST DAY.

The Evidence of A. W. Lee, Government Detective.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 14.

As stated in my dispatch of last night, the court-room in which the trial of the assassins is progressing was yesterday opened to the public, and the ban of secrecy removed.

At an early hour in the day we were informed that the representatives of the press would be admitted upon application to the proper officers. About 10 o'clock we arrived at the northern gate of the arsenal grounds, where we obtained permission to pass on. From this point until we reached the main building, about a quarter of a mile further south, we met at intervals, detachments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, drawn up in line and ready for duty.

The building is situated upon the east side of the Potomac, which here runs in nearly a direct line south. Arriving at the north side of the arsenal, we were directed to pass around to the east and, in which the court-room is situated. As we approached the door on the east side we were confronted by another detachment of the Reserve Corps. Our cards were handed to the officer of the day, who sent them within the building. In a few moments the messenger returned and handed us a sheet of paper on which was written the following:

COURT-ROOM, OLD PENITENTIARY, May 13, 1865.

——— ——— will be admitted during the sessions of court,

D. HUNTER, Maj.-Gen., President.
O. F. HARTRANFT,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Special Provost-Marshal-Gen.

We entered the building, passing through a hall on the first floor, on either side of which was a room well filled with a mixed company of civilians, officers and soldiers. Turning to the right we ascended a flight of steps which brought us to the second floor, and into a room where were assembled some twenty persons, male and female, whom we understand are witnesses and attendants upon the officers of the commission. From this room a stairway leads directly to the east end of the court-room, above in the northeast corner of the building. The sentinel at the closed door, passed our certificate inside, and directly Gen. HARTRANFT admitted us within the court-room, which is about 25 feet wide, inside, by 40 feet in length.

The ceiling is ten feet from the floor, and the latter is covered with thick, new matting, as are all the other apartments and stairways through which we passed. The walls of all these rooms, halls and stairways have been but recently whitewashed, and the woodwork painted white, thus presenting a light aspect. There are two windows of medium size opening upon the east, and two equally large looking out to the north. Across these windows, on the outside, run heavy flat iron bars crossing each other perpendicularly and horizontally, leaving openings between them about eight inches square. On the south side of this room there are two doors, each opening into the adjoining retiring rooms, painted and fitted up in similar character to those below, but having in addition in each a neat bedstead and bedding and washstand. In the west end of the court-room, near the southwest corner, is a heavy prison door leading to the cells in the adjacent portion of the building. Through the door the prisoners are brought to and taken from the presence of the commission. In this west end of the room, commencing immediately at the east side of the door last named, is a wooden railing, about four feet high, and extending from the door to the wall on the north side. This railing stands about five feet from the west wall, against which is a platform, about eighteen inches high and about three feet wide. On this platform, and against the west wall, are placed thirteen chairs, intended for the prisoners and their guards. Against the south wall, and between the two doors on that side, is a witness platform, about one foot high, and having a wooden railing in front, of the same finish and construction as that in front of the prisoners' platform. Immediately in front of and against the railing last named are placed three tables for the prisoners' counsel. A large wooden beam runs along the ceiling from the middle of the west wall to the middle of the east wall. This beam is supported by three round wooden pillars painted white, and standing, one in middle of the beam, and the others each at a distance of eight feet from the centre pillar. A table about twelve feet long and three feet wide stands between these pillars and the north wall, and surrounding this table are the chairs for the members of the commission. At the foot of this table, and between it and the attorneys' tables, is another for the Judge Advocate General and his two assistants. A table of the same dimensions and finish as that at which the court sits, is placed in a corresponding position between the pillars and the south wall of the room Here sit the official reporters and the representatives of the press. Immediately adjoining the door by which we entered the room from the east end is a table at which the special Provost-Marshal-General sits. All the furniture appears to be new and now first in use.

Entering the court-room from the door last mentioned, you are met first by Gen. HARTRANFT. Upon stepping a few feet to the left and facing the west, the eye is first attracted to the assemblage, in brilliant full dress uniforms, ranged around the table on the right. At the east end of this table sits Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER, the presiding officer. On his right, at the north side of the table, sits Major-Gen. LEW WALLACE. On the opposite side and to the left of the President is Brevet Major-Gen. AUGUST V. KAUTZ, and so, on either side, are ranged the other members of the commission in the order of their rank. Judge-Advocate-General HOLT sits at the north end of the table, and at the right are his assistants, Col. H. L. BURNETT and Judge BINGHAM. Facing the commission near these is Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON. Arrayed around him are the other counsel for the prisoners.

The stranger visitor is naturally curious to see and contemplate the countenances of the prisoners, and his eyes rapidly pass from all other objects in search of the accused. There sits a row of fifteen men against the west wall, on the platform behind the railing. Which is PAYNE? Which is HARROLD? the visitor rapidly asks himself, and he mentally answers as rapidly: Surely PAYNE cannot be there; I see no one that answers his description. That man may be HAROLD; that other may be Dr. MUDD, but I don't see any such man as the would-be assassin of Mr. SEWARD is represented to be. You begin with the man on the extreme left, and next to the door leading to the cells. Here is a man apparently about 41 or 42 years old, say five feet ten inches in height, slender, red or sandy hair of thin growth, pale oval face, somewhat intelligent, medium size, blue eyes, high forehead, rather prominent nose, thin lips, and a red tuft of hair on the chin. He does not seem to be distressed, but is interested in the trial. He is dressed genteely in black, and wears slippers. The movements of his limbs are somewhat restricted, for a small chain surrounds each wrist and extends from arm to arm, and a like chain is about his his ankles and confines his legs. This man is Dr. MUDD, against whom it was at first supposed but little if anything of guilt could be shown, but against whom now the testimony thus far seems fearfully pointing.

You look further to the right, passing over the alternate man, who is an officer, and you observe, sitting beside the latter, a little fellow dressed in a faded blue suit, whom you would scarce call a man; he seems but nineteen or so, about five feet four inches high, dusky black neglected hair, lively dark-hazel eye, slight tufts of beard along the chin and jaws and faintly surrounding the mouth, rather round face, full but not prominent nose, full lips, foolish, weak, boyish, confiding countenance, indicating but little intelligence, and not the faintest trace of ferocity. And this is the poor creature who seemed to live but in the smile of the assassin, who devotedly followed him in his flight, sharing his privations, perils and capture. This boy is HARROLD.

Looking again to the right, and omitting the alternate guard, we come to one of the most remarkable faces in the group; a face which once seen, may never be forgotten; one whose moral status is readily determined by making a survey of his face. This man is clothed sparingly; he is in his shirt-sleeves—a sort of steel-mixed woolen shirt; his pantaloons are dark-blue common cloth; neck-band and shirt-collar unbuttoned; he is fully six feet high, slender, bony, angular form, square and narrow across the shoulders, hollow-breasted; hair black, straight, irregularly cut, and hanging indifferently about his forehead, which is rather low and narrow; blue eyes, large, staring and at times wild; returns your look steadily and significantly; square face, angular nose, thin at the top, but expanding abruptly at the nostrils; thin lips and slightly twisted mouth, curved unsymmetrically a little to the left of the middle line of the face; a wild, savage looking man, bearing no *scientialia* of culture or refinement—the most perfect type of the ingrain, hardened criminal. The reader who has read newspaper descriptions of this man will not guess his name—the very opposite of my picture is that which has been given to the public, and yet mine is a truthful pen-likeness and just estimate of LEWIS PAYNE, who has been represented in appearance as almost the reverse of what I have here stated. Those who look upon the criminal will agree with me that he is almost *monstrum horrendum*.

Again, looking to the right, we come to SPANGLER, the carpenter of FORD'S Theatre, who is believed to have been BOOTH'S accomplice in preparing the means of escape from the theatre. As yet no proofs have been offered against him, and he is, on that account and upon others, not worthy of special description here. The poor man seems to have left only enough sensibility to understand that he has got into a very uncomfortable situation somehow or other. He is of short, thick stature, full face, bearing indications of excessive drink, dull gray eyes, uneven-metrical head, and light hair, closely cut.

The next of the accused to the right is O'LAUGHLIN, against whom, as yet, the proofs have not developed anything. He is a small man, weighing about 130 pounds, about 5 feet 5 inches high, bushy black hair of luxuriant growth, pale face, black eyes, slight black whiskers, delicate silky moustache and thin goatee. His countenance is eminently Spanish, tolerably intelligent, with no special indications of any kind.

Again to the right of this man is one whom, it would appear from the testimony thus far adduced, was to have performed a very important act in the terrible plot. ATZEROTH is pointed at as the person to whom was intrusted the assassination of President JOHNSON in the Kirkwood House. This criminal is a man of small stature, Dutch face, sallow complexion, dull, dark blue eye, rather light-colored hair, bushy and neglected; looks rather unconcernedly on, and at no time evinces a high sensibility of his almost inevitable doom.

The last of the male prisoners on trial sits upon the extreme end of the platform, at a window looking out to the north. This is ARNOLD, against whom, also, as yet, no testimony has been introduced, and we do not now understand his status in the tragical drama. He is a young man of very decent and respectable appearance, clad well and cleanly, about thirty years old, five feet eight inches in height, dark hair and eyes, slight beard, clear light complexion, intelligent countenance, and one in which we could look in vain for evidence or capacity of guilt.

Another, and the last and most prominent of the accused, is Mrs. SURRATT, who sits apart from the other prisoners, at the west end of the reporters' table, and near her counsel. This woman is dressed in full mourning; she wears her bonnet and veil during the sessions of the commission. Her age is probably 50. She is a large, Amazonian class of woman, square built, masculine hands, rather full face, dark gray, lifeless eye, hair not decidedly dark, complexion swarthy; altogether, her face denotes more than ordinary intelligence. She seems too strong to be weighed down by the crushing testimony against her, and whilst conclusive evidence was being rendered, which, if true, makes her part in the horrible tragedy of the most cold-blooded, heartless character, she but once seemed disturbed. Her eye is rather soft in expression and strangely at variance with the general harshness of her other features. She seems a woman of undaunted metal, and fitted for Macbeth's injunction to "bring forth men children only;" and yet she does not appear as Lady Macbeth prayed to be, "from crown to toe-top full of direst cruelty." This unfortunate woman, like other prisoners, is in irons. A bar of about 10 inches in length passes from one ankle to the other, and is there attached to an iron band that encircles each leg. Her hands are free.

All other prisoners except Dr. MUDD are heavily ironed. Their feet and ancles are ironed as in the case of Mrs. SURRATT, and attached to each leg is a chain about six feet long, to which is appended a ball weighing fifty pounds. Besides this a bar and bands like those about the feet confine their arms. When the prisoners thus heavily ironed are required to move about, the officer in attendance upon him carries the ball. Nearly all the accused are required to wear a peculiar cap, when they return from the court to their rooms.

This cap is constructed of cotton cloth, padded, and covers, helmet-like, the entire head and nearly all the face. It was suggested some weeks ago by the attempt of PAINE to take his life by butting his head against the prison walls.

The conduct of all the business of the commission is intrusted to Gen. HARTRAUFF, whose position is relatively that of a Sheriff to a civil court, or Marshal to a United States court; and the corresponding position of Bailiffs are filled by Colonels, Majors and Captains. All business is transacted in a scrupulously dignified and orderly manner. Upon entering the court-room yesterday we found the commission engaged in revising the minutes or journal of the preceeding days business, and we were instructed by the President that whilst we were permitted to hear this journal read, it was not intended that any portion of this testimony should at this time be given to the public. The reasons assigned for this are such as should satisfy every well meaning citizen, and when these are given to the public, as they will hereafter be, no blame can be attached to the government for the secrecy it has observed nor for directing that the commission sit with closed doors.

After recalling one of the witnesses who had been on the stand the day previous, the Judge-Advocate announced that he was ready to proceed with the further hearing of the case. Hereupon Gen. HUNTER rose and said before proceeding further he desired to read a communication from one of the members of the commission, which he read as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT: I feel it to be my duty to object to the admission of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON as a counsel before this court, on the ground that he does not recognize the moral obligation of an oath that is designed as a test of loyalty, or to enforce the obligations of loyalty, to the Government of the United States; and in support of this objection have the honor to refer the members of the court to his opinions on this subject published in a letter over his signature pending the adoption of the new constitution of Maryland in 1864."

The reading of this communication created quite a sensation and much surprise. Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON quietly rose, and advancing a step, inquired, "May I ask what member of the commission makes that objection?" The President replied, with some evidence of excitement, "Yes, Sir; the name of the member is HARRIS—Gen. HARRIS;" and as he sat down, he added, "and I may say that if Gen. HARRIS had not made the objection, I should."

From the mere report of the remarks that ensued, of which you have a correct account, is impossible to convey the impression produced by this painful episiodoe. The dignified bearing of the venerable Senator impressed every one in his favor, and with, probably one exception, commanded the respect and gained the confidence of all. The behavior of Gen. HARRIS was no less dignified and manly, and whilst he had been the occasion of the mortifying scene, every one acquitted him of any but the purest motives in making his objection. Near the conclusion of this episode, and when the objection had been withdrawn, Mr. JOHNSON proposed to take the oath prescribed by the statute. Gen. WALLACE interposed with the remark: "It is certainly within the knowledge of every member of this commission that the honorable gentleman has often taken that oath now dispensed with." The oath was not required.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May, 13.

The court engaged in trial of the conspirators altered one of its rules to-day, so as to admit the reporters for the press.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON appeared as counsel for Mrs. SURRATT, whereupon an objection was raised to him by Gen. HARRIS, and which was withdrawn, after an earnest debate on both sides.

Detective LEE and the clerk of the Kirkwood House, and the present proprietor of the house heretofore occupied by the SURRATT family, and others, were examined with reference to this house, and in relation to arms having been deposited there in order to facilitate the escape of the assassins.

The court was in session until a late hour. The testimony taken is as follows:

EVIDENCE OF A. W. LEE, GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE.

A. W. Lee, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q.—Do you belong to the police force? A.—Yes, Sir; to the military police.

Q.—State whether at any time you examined the room of ATZEROT at the Kirkwood House? A.—Yes, Sir. I was ordered by Major O'BEIRNE to go into the principal part of the building and see how the house was situated. I made examination and told him one could get from the roof to a stairway in the back of the building which would admit him into any part of the building; I told the Major the circumstances.

Q.—When was that? A.—(Here the witness looked at a paper)—It was the night of the 15th of April. I then went; and while there, a friend came to me, and said there was a rather suspicious-looking person who had taken a room the day previous, and I had better go and look; I went, and found in the register, badly written, the name of E. A. Atzerott. I made it out, but in fact nobody could make it out until I asked the proprietor, and he made it out on the register.

Q.—Where did you go after that? A.—I went up stairs to a room and saw one of the clerks, and asked him to go up to the room with me. Found the door locked, and he said the party had taken the key with him. I went to one of the proprietors and asked if he had any objection to my going into the room if we could find a key to fit it. He said no; but though he tried his keys, we could not get in. I asked him if we might burst in the door. He said he had no objection; and we burst the door open. When I went in I saw a coat hanging on the wall.

Col. BURNETT here ordered a bundle to be passed to the witness.

This bundle on being opened by the Colonel was found to be a coat, enrolled in which were sundry small articles.

Witness—That coat was hanging upon the wall, just in that way, as you go in on the left hand side. That's the coat, Sir.

Q.—State what examination you made of the room. A.—Well, I saw that coat right opposite; the bed stood on the right; I went toward the bed, and underneath a pillow or bolster found a revolver bound with brass.

Here the pistol was shown to the witness, and it also passed through the hands of Mr. JOHNSON, who remarked, "It is loaded."

Witness, continuing—I then went down stairs to find Mayor O'BEIRNE, and we went up stairs to the room again. I took the coat down and found this book and that also.

Q.—In the pockets? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Look inside that book and see what was written? A.—Yes, sir. There was an account on the Ontario Bank for $455. I then put my hand in the pocket again, and found this handkerchief, with "Mary E. Booth" on it. I then pulled out this other handkerchief and had some difficulty in making out the mark, but I think it is "F. A. Nelson" or "F. E. Nelson." I found this handkerchief with "M. H." on the corner; I got this new pair of gauntlets; I labeled all the things myself, and got these three boxes of Colt's cartridges.

Q.—Do they fit the pistol? A.—I never loaded the pistol, Sir; I don't know; I found this piece of liquorice and this brush.

Q.—This writing was in the back of the book? "Mr. J. WILKES BOOTH in account with the Bank of Ontario, $450." A.—Yes, Sir; I then got that spur and a pair of socks; that is all I got out of the pockets.

Q.—Do you remember the number of the room? A.—It was room No. 126, Sir.

Q.—Was it over where Vice-President JOHNSON was at that time?

The witness here entered into an explanation of locality, totally unintelligible, but upon being shown the plan or sketch by Mr. BEN. PITTMAN, seemed to recognize the situation of the room.

This plan, however, was not admitted in evidence.

Witness.—I went around the room, took up the carpets, took out the washstand, the stove, and made a thorough search; and then went to the bed again, took off the clothes piece by piece, and after I came down, underneath the sheets and mattresses I got those bowie-knives.

Here a knife was shown the witness and handed to the various members of the court. It was long, stylus-shaped, like that used by BOOTH, horn-handled and sheathed in red leather.

Q.—You did not see him in the room yourself? A.—No, Sir; he had left it the day before; the clerk who was there said he would recognize the man.

Judge-Advocate—Go and get him, after you have been examined, with or without a subpœna. Bring him as soon as you can.

Here the examination in chief, which had been conducted by Judge HOLT, was closed.

Cross-Examination—Q.—What is your business? A.—Detective Officer of the Board of Enrollment of the District of Columbia, of which Major O'BEIRNE is Provost-Marshal.

Q.—How long have you followed the business? A.—I have been in the service ever since I left New-York, at the commencement of the war; I was in the Ninety-fifth New-York Volunteers.

Q.—How long have you been a detective in Washington? A.—Ever since the burning of Aquia Creek. I had been discharged as a volunteer from the Ninety-fifth New-York.

Q.—You mentioned a conversation with some one in reference to a suspicious character at the Kirkwood House. Where did you first see the man who told you his name? A.—I first saw him in the house.

Q.—Was he a clerk? A.—A night watchman, I think.

Q.—What was his precise language to you? A.—He said to me there was a suspicious-bad villainous-looking fellow came into the house and took a room. He didn't like the appearance of him.

Q.—When was it that the person had come and taken a room? A.—I think it was the day before.

Q.—Can you say for certain? A.—No, Sir, I would not be positive about it; I think to the best of my knowledge it was the day before.

Q.—Did he describe his appearance? A.—Yes, Sir, he did.

Q.—Repeat his description? A.—I don't think I could as he described it to me. I don't recollect. I think he said he had a gray coat on.

Q.—Have you ever seen to your knowledge Mr. ATZEROT? A.—I don't know that I ever have seen him. I have seen most everybody knocking around about Washington. I don't know as I ever saw him to know him by name. Can't say that I have or have not.

Q.—What first brought you to the Kirkwood House? A.—I was at home eating my supper. Mr. CUNNINGHAM came after me, one of our force—no, I had gone out after supper, and met him a square from the house. Says he, you are wanted immediately at the Kirkwood House. I went, and there was Maj. O'BEIRNE. I found men all about there detailed for duty to protect the President, or at that time the Vice-President.

Q.—Describe the appearance of the man who gave you the information? A.—The man was about your build. He may be a little heavier; but about your height.

Q.—How old does he look to be? A.—Somewhere about your age.

Q.—What is my age? A.—I take you to be about thirty.

Q.—Don't you know his name? A.—No, sir, I don't.

Q.—Now will you describe the relative position of JOHNSON'S room and the room in which you found this coat?

The witness here entered into a series of gesticulations and explanations from which neither court, counsel or reporters could derive any understanding of his meaning, or of the locality he sought to describe.

Q.—Did you find any signature of ATZEROT in any room? A.—I did not.

Q.—What made you think it was his room? A.—Because it said so on the register. It was No. 126.

Q.—You have no other evidence except the register? A.—No, sir; I do not know as I have other evidence.

Q.—State to the court if you know JOHN H. SURRATT? A.—I do; I first made his acquaintance in the Fall of 1862, at St. Charles County, Maryland, or in the Fall of 1863 I should say.

Q.—How long were you together there? A.—Until 1862; I renewed my acquaintance with him until January, 1863.

Q.—In this city? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you begin to board at the house of his mother—the prisoner here. A.—On the 1st of November, 1864.

Q.—Where is her house? A.—On H-street, No. 541.

Q.—See if that is Mrs. SURRATT setting by you there? A.—Yes, Sir, that is Mrs. SURRATT?

Q.—Will you state when you first made your acquaintance with Dr. MUDD? A. It was on or about the 15th January, 1865.

Q.—State under what circumstance. A.—I was passing down Seventh-street with SURRATT, and when nearly opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall, some one called out, "SURRATT, SURRATT!" On looking around, SURRATT recognized an old acquaintance of his of Charles county, Md.; he introduced Dr. MUDD, and Dr. MUDD introduced Mr. BOOTH, who was in company with him, to both of us; they were coming up Seventh-street, and we were coming down.

Q.—By the Court. Do you mean J. WILKES BOOTH? A.—Yes, sir; J. WILKES BOOTH.

Q.—Where did you go to then? A.—He invited us to his room at the National Hotel.

Q.—Who? A.—BOOTH. He told us to be seated, and ordered cigars and wine to the room for four, and Dr. MUDD then went out to the passage and called BOOTH in, and had a private conversation with him. BOOTH and the doctor then came in and called SURRATT out, leaving me alone.

Q.—How long? A.—Fifteen or twenty minutes.

Q.—Do you know the nature of the conversation? A.—No. I was sitting on a lounge near the window. They came in at last and MUDD came near me on the settee and apologized for his private conversation, stating that he had private business with BOOTH, who wished to purchase his farm.

Q.—Did you see any maps of any sort on the table? A.—No. BOOTH at one time cut the back of an envelope and made marks on it with a pencil.

Q.—Was he writing on it? A.—I should not consider it writing, but marks alone. They were seated at a table in the centre of the room.

Q.—Did you see the marks? A.—No, sir; just saw the motion of the pencil. BOOTH also came to me and spologized, and said he wished to purchase MUDD'S farm. MUDD had previously stated to me that he did not care to sell his farm to BOOTH, as he was not willing to give him enough for it.

Q.—You did not hear a word spoken between them in regard to the farm? A.—No, sir; I did not know the nature of their conversation at all.

Q.—Did I understand you to say that you did not hear any of their conversation at all, but only saw the motion of the pencil? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You continued to board at Mrs. SURRATT'S? A.—I boarded there up to the time of the assassination.

Q.—After this interview at the National Hotel, state whether BOOTH called frequently at Mrs. SURRATT'S? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Whom did he call to see? A.—He generally called to see JOHN H. SURRATT, and in his absence called for Mrs. SURRATT.

Q.—Were these interviews held apart or in the presence of other persons. A.—Always apart. I have been in company with BOOTH in the parlor with SURRATT, but BOOTH has taken SURRATT to his room up stairs, and engaged in private conversation up there. He would say, "JOHN, can you spare me a word? Come up stairs." They would go and engage in private conversation, which would last two or three hours.

Q.—Did the same thing ever occur with Mrs. SURRATT? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you ever seen the prisoner ATZEROTH? A.—I have, sir.

Q.—Do you recognize him here? A.—Yes, sir, that is he.

Q.—Have you ever seen him at Mrs. SURRATT'S? A.—He came there three weeks after I formed the acquaintance of BOOTH.

Q.—Who did he inquire for? A.—For Mr. SURRATT—JOHN H.

Q.—Did you ever see him with BOOTH there, or only with SURRATT? A.—I have never seen him in the house with BOOTH.

Q.—How often did he call? A.—Some ten or fifteen times.

Q.—What was the name by which he was known by the young ladies of the house? A.—They understood he came from Port Tobacco, and instead of calling him by his own name, they gave him the nick-name of "Port Tobacco."

Q.—Did you ever see him on the street? A.—Yes, Sir. I have met him on the corner of Seventh-street and Pennsylvania-avenue. It was about the time that BOOTH played *Pescaro* in the "Apostate." BOOTH had given SURRATT two complimentary tickets on that occasion, and they went down and met ATZEROTH. We told him where we were going, and he said he was going along too, and at the theatre we met DAVID C. HERROLD.

Q.—Do you know HARROLD? A.—Yes, Sir. (Here HERROLD leant forward, and laughing inclined toward the witness.) We also met another gentleman there named HOLOHAN, who stopped in the house. We met him in the theatre, and we remained until the play was over, and the five of us went together as far as the corner of Tenth and E streets; but on turning round SURRATT noticed that ATZEROTH and HERROLD were not following, and I met and found them in the restaurant adjoining the theatre, talking confidentially with BOOTH. On my approaching they separated, and then we took a drink; and there was a gentleman there whose face I remember. We left and joined the other two gentlemen, and went to another restaurant to have some oysters.

Q.—Do you know where SURRATT kept his horses in the city? A.—He stated to me that he had two horses, and that he kept them at HOWARD'S stable, on G, Sixth and Seventh streets.

Q.—Did you ever see ATZEROTH there. A.—Yes, Sir, on the day of the assassination.

Q.—What time was it? A.—About half-past two o'clock.

Q.—What was he doing? A.—He seemed to be hiring a horse. I had been sent by Mrs. SURRATT to hire a buggy. When I got there I saw ATZEROTH, and asked him what he wanted. He said to hire a horse. He asked BROOKS if he could have a horse, and he told him he could not. Then we left and both went as far as the post-office. I had a letter to draw, and after that he went off toward Tenth-street.

Q.—Was the horse that was kept there, SURRATT'S or BOOTH'S? A.—I will state on Tuesday previous to the assassination, I was also sent to the National Hotel, and to get his buggy for Mrs. SURRATT; she wished me to drive her into the country. BOOTH said he had sold his buggy, but he would give me ten dollars, and that I should hire a buggy for Mrs. SURRATT, and spoke of horses he kept at BROOKS' stable. I then said they were mine.

Q.—Did BOOTH give you ten dollars? A.—Yes, sir,

Q.—Did you drive her out? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—To what point? A.—To Surrattsville. We left at 10 o'clock and reached there at 12. That was on Tuesday, on the 11th.

Q.—Did you return that day? A.—Yes, sir. We only remained half an hour. Mrs. SURRATT said she went for the purpose of seeing Mr. NOTHWAY, who owed her money.

Q.—State whether, on the following Friday, that is, the day of the assassination, you drove Mrs. SURRATT into the country? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you drive to? A.—To Surrattsville. We arrived there about half-past four.

Q.—Did she stop at the house of Mr. LLOYD? A.—Yes, Sir; she went into the parlor.

Q.—What time did you leave to return? A.—About half-past six.

Q.—Can you go down there in two hours? A.—When the roads are good, you could easily go down there in two hours.

Q.—State whether you remember, some time in the month of March, a man calling at Mrs. SURRATT'S, and giving himself the name of WOOD, and inquiring for JOHN H. SURRATT? A.—Yes. I opened the door for him. He asked if Mr. SURRATT was in. I told him no; but I introduced him to the family. He had then expressed a wish to see Mrs. SURRATT.

Q.—Do you recognize him here? A.—Yes, Sir, that's he; that's the man—PAYNE. He called himself WOOD, then.

Q.—How long did he remain with Mrs. SURRATT? A.—He stopped in the house all night, and had supper served up to him in my room. They brought him supper from the kitchen.

Q.—When was that? A.—As near as I can recollect it was about eight weeks previous to the assassination. I have no exact knowledge of the date.

Q.—Did he bring a package? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How was he dressed? He had a black overcoat on and a black frock-coat, with gray pants, at that time.

Q.—He remained till the next morning? A.—He left in the earliest train for Baltimore.

Q.—Do you remember whether, some weeks after, the same man called again. A.—Yes. I should think it was about three weeks, and I again went to the

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Travelers' Club.

MEETING AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

A number of gentlemen met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization of the "Travelers' Club." Among those present were Governor GILPIN, of Nevada; Governor FULLER, of Colorado; Dr. SIMMONS, of Japan; E. G. SQUIER, the celebrated traveler, and RICHARD MCCORMICK, Secretary of Arizona.

The Club has had a provisional organization during the past year, of which EDWARD F. DUNBAR is Chairman, and W. M. F. HARTLY Secretary. The object of this organization is to erect a club-house at some central locality in the city where travelers, pioneers and other progressive men can assemble. The club will organize under the general incorporation laws of this State, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which sum it is proposed to appropriate to the purchase of ground and the erection of a building. Members subscribing one thousand dollars each will be known by the honorary title of "Founders," and entitled to a certificate of stock, such members to have all the rights and privileges of life members, without further dues. Annual subscribers will be admitted under the regulations of the club, upon paying an entrance fee of fifty dollars, and an annual subscription of fifty dollars. The club, though mainly in the interest of travelers, will not be restricted to such, but its benefits shall be available to other gentlemen whose tastes and pursuits may induce them to join the association. The institution will be conducted after the plan, and have all the social attractions of our first-class clubs. In addition to its social attractions, it is proposed to have a department for the purpose of gathering and disseminating valuable information on all subjects relating especially to the development of the great interests of the American continent. Valuable information obtained from members, visitors and other sources, will be published under the auspices of the club, at convenient and desirable periods.

The meeting of last evening was opened by Mr. DUNBAR, who said that it was a little more than two years since the club was proposed, and eighteen months since the movement took shape. It was found that there was no place in the city where travelers from all lands could meet on common ground and obtain such information as is required by such persons. Neither the fashionable nor literary clubs supplied the demand felt by travelers. About a year ago a provisional organization was formed, but owing to the death of several of the principal members, the project had been held in abeyance. It is now proposed to go forward and take such measures as will secure its success beyond a peradventure. In alluding to the war, the speaker said it had developed a power and capacity of the country, which would not otherwise have been accomplished in fifty years. He believed that by creating an institution to develop the resources of the country, it would prove of great benefit. He believed that our government and statesmen needed information in regard to the resources of the Rocky Mountain region. The speaker said that it was proposed to have a mineral exhibition, and that many gentlemen, who have some of the most valuable collections in the country, have signified their intention to donate them to the club. The speaker said it was also intended to have a hotel connected with the club-house.

Mr. RICHARD C. MCCORMICK made a few remarks, in which he said that it was proposed to have a club, where all travelers, whether coming from Europe, Asia, Africa, Spanish America, or the Pacific coast, could register, and have it recorded that they were upon such a visit, so that they could be examined by their friends. The speaker said valuable papers upon different countries—their peculiarities and resources—could be gathered, and he believed that a hall could be profitably opened, where a series of lectures, second to none ever listened to in this city, could be delivered.

Mr. E. G. SQUIER made a few pertinent remarks, in which he said he had felt the need of a club similar to that proposed. He suggested, however, that the club should hire an appropriate building for a term of years, and he doubted not that in ten years, the club could erect a building superior to anything of the kind in the world. He had a large collection of curiosities, which it had cost him thousands of dollars to gather, which he would freely give to the society.

Col. WORTHEN also offered to contribute to the society a large number of books and curiosities, which he had gathered during his travels in South America and other countries.

An animated discussion followed, when the following committee was appointed to digest a plan of operations, to report at the next meeting: Messrs. FRANK CHISLER, E. G. SQUIER, R. C. MCCORMICK, E. D. PEARSON and Mr. WINTHROP.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place on Saturday evening next.

Capt. Brackett and the Corporation Ordinances.

The new Chief at the City Hall Police-office has made war upon the many unlicensed hackney-coachmen, expressmen, city railroad companies, junk-dealers, and others, who have hitherto relied upon their influence with the Common Council and our courts to shield them in violating municipal law, and the junk-dealers and coachmen have already begun to come to terms. But the express companies, it is said, have effected a combination and intend to make a fight—and lose. Whether they will commence operations there were on three city railroads—namely, the Sixth, the Eighth and the Ninth avenue roads—that had paid the police \$100 each for their cars, but since that time Mr. GEORGE BURDETT, of the Belt Railroad, has paid \$1,000 license to fifty cars on that line, and the officers of other railways have intimated their intention of following Mr. BURDETT'S example. Hackney-coachmen who have not exhibited badges have been told that they must wear these insignia conspicuously where they may be seen by the public, and last week one thousand persons were fined in more than five hundred dollars. A similar law requires junk-dealers, and all dealers in second-hand goods, to keep a record of all purchases and sales, with a description of the articles and persons from whom they purchase—the penalty for a first violation being that the record shall be made use of by the police in detecting thieves. Until recently dealers have neglected this Law, and it has been a dead letter; but Capt. BRACKETT has resolved to enforce it, and no doubt, in twithstanding a number of dealers have offered \$6.00 annually to a gentleman who is supposed to have influence enough to do away with law the express companies intend to make a fight with law the express companies intend to make a fight with law the express companies intend to make a fight

DRY GOODS

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.

THE MOST REMARKABLE BARGAINS ARE

GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE, double width, plain in all colors, and also striped and plaid, being all the balance of an importation, at 38c., cost 75c. to land.

PLAIN MOZAMBIQUE, two yards wide, for traveling suit, at $1, worth $2 50.

PLAIDED POIL DE CHEVRE, double width, at 50c., reduced from $1.

PINE APPLE AND SILK GRENADINES, at 75c. per yard.

NEW SILKS, NEW TRAVELING GOODS, PLAIN ALPACA, in all shades, PLAIN BEREGE GRENADINE, SUMMER POPLINS, in plain and plaid, &c., &c., all of which are cheaper than they can be found in any other house in this city.

MOURNING GOODS, just received.

NEW LACE CURTAINS AND MUSQUITO NETS.

NEW GLOVES, the new shades of the moon on the lake, tan color, &c., &c.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S. Will open on MONDAY, May 15, a large and varied assortment of LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS, suitable for Summer wear, in all the most choice fabrics, and at the following popular prices:

GRO GRAIN SILK BASQUINES, from $30 to $100

NO. 729 GRO GRAIN SILK CIRCULARS, from $24 to $100.

GRO GRAIN JACKETS, $22 to $50.

PATENT BLACK SILK SACQUES, from $20 to $50.

CLOTH CIRCULARS, from $8 to $25.

BROADWAY. CLOTH JACKETS, from $8 to 25.

SILK MANTILLAS, with ruffles, $16 to $30.

SILK ROTONDS, with ruffles, $20 to $40.

WHITE BEREGE MANTILLAS, $8, $10 and $12.

WHITE BEREGE ROTONDS, $12, $14 and $16.

CORNER WHITE PIQUE JACKETS, $10, $12 and $14.

Also, a LARGE VARIETY of NEW PATTERNS in LLAMA, CHANTILLY and PUSHER LACE POINTS, or HALF SQUARES, from $20 to $65.

H. E. LEGRAIN,

WAVERLEY-PLACE, No. 729 Broadway, Corner Waverley-place.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Alpacas, Mous. de Laines, Melanges, Barege. Also, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Percales, Organdies, Jaconets, Printed Linen Lawns, &c., AT RETAIL,

At Reduced Prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REDUCTION IN LINENS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Cornices, Embroidered and Embossed Piano and Table Covers, and House-Furnishing Goods, in every variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING AND PART MOURNING

GOODS, in every variety, at

LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Bombazines, Crapes, Black Silks, Grenadines, Tissues, Purple and Black, and Black and White Fabrics. Also, a full assortment of White Goods.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REDUCTION IN EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

Rich Laces and Embroideries; also, Low-Priced Laces and Embroideries, a full assortment,

AT RETAIL,

at Reduced Prices!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT at

LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Breakfast Caps, Ladies' and Children's Undergarments, Embroidered Robes for Infants, &c., &c., in great variety.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor Grand-st.)

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

MANTILLAS AT REDUCED PRICES!—A full assortment of fashionable Mantillas and Sacques, in rich silks and light woolens, elegantly trimmed and of the latest Paris shapes.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS.

GREAT REDUCTION FROM RECENT PRICES.

IMPORTATIONS OF

NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,

Solicit attention to their NEW SPRING STYLES of

VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY & INGRAIN CARPETING.

Also, FLOOR OILCLOTHS, of any required width, with a select stock of all OTHER GOODS pertaining to the trade.

A GRAND OPENING OF SILK AND CLOTH JACKETS, BASQUES, BASQUINES, TALMAS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c., &c.

ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS from $6 upward.

SILK BASQUES from $14 upward.

And all the novelties of the season will be found in the above goods at

RODGERS' ARCADE,

Opposite Third-st. No. 340 Bowery.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION.

All the desirable styles will be offered this week AT TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.

Fine Qualities from 14s. upward; worth $3.

Stella, Broche, Grenadine, &c., &c., &c., AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

AT RODGERS' ARCADE,

No. 340 BOWERY, opposite THIRD-STREET.

FROM AUCTION,

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, in all the new and desirable makes for JACKETS, SACQUES, BASQUES, BASQUINES, TALMAS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c., comprising GROS GRAINS, Lyons TAFFETAS, Paris TAFFETAS, DRAP DE LYONS and DRAP DE PARIS, GROS DE ECOSSE, OTTOMANS, ARMURES, &c., &c., &c., from the late auctions, at very low prices.

Fine quality GRO DE RHINE, 9s. per yard, worth 14s.

Extra GRO DE RHINE, 12s. per yard, worth $2.

☞ Every lady should examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere.

AT RODGERS' ARCADE,

Opposite 3d-st., No. 340 BOWERY.

Will be offered, this week,

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, from Auction.

Rich Mohairs, from 3s. per yard upward.

Mozambiques, from 50 cents per yard upward.

Rich Poplins, in all the new and desirable shades, from 50 cents per yard upward.

Crape Marat, 4s. per yard, worth 7s., in all the new colors.

Organdies, Piquets, Brilliantes, Cambrics, &c., &c., will be offered, this week, at tremendous low prices.

Fine French Challies, chintz colors, 25 cents, worth 4s.

AT RODGERS' ARCADE,

Opposite 3d-st., No. 340 BOWERY.

FROM AUCTION.

Great Bargains will be offered this week in

DOMESTIC AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

5-4 SATIN DAMASK, warranted pure linen, 8s. Worth 12s.

5-4 SATIN DAMASK, very fine, pure linen, 9s. Worth 14s.

⅝ DAMASK NAPKINS, only $2 25 per dozen. Worth $3.

MARSEILLES QUILTS from $3 upward.

TOILET COVERS, TIDYS, TOWELINGS, CRASHES, etc., etc., etc., at the very lowest prices.

Shirting and Sheeting Muslins will be offered this week at nearly the old prices.

GOOD SHIRTING, 1s. per yard. Worth 1s. 6d.

FINE SHIRTING, 20 cents per yard. Worth 30 cents.

5-4 PILLOW-CASE, 60 cents. Worth 85 cents; and all other brands at the same rate of prices.

MOURNING GOODS.

W. JACKSON, importer of MOURNING GOODS, No. 561 Broadway, New York, is now offering at wholesale and retail an immense stock of most desirable mourning materials, consisting in part of English and French BOMBAZINES, CRAPE MADONNA, CRAPE EUGENE, VICTORIA, ARMARE, HENRIETTA, MALTESE, JAPANESE and CANTON CLOTHS, BUSHINE CRAPES, QUEENS CLOTHS, NORWICH CRAPES, FRENCH and IRISH POPLINS, BYZANTINES, FLORENTINES, WORSTED and SILK GRENADINES, BEREGES, CRAPE MARETS, TURIN CRAPES, HERMANIES, TRAVELONG and HODGE DRESS MATERIALS, SUMMER POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, CHECK SILKS, SECOND MOURNING SILKS, INDIA FOULARD SILKS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, ENGLISH CRAPES, CRAPE VEILS, LONG VEILS, COLLARS and SLEEVES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, &c., in endless variety.

NOTE—The entire stock is offered at the very lowest rates. Competition challenged. Give us a call.

W. JACKSON, Mourning Store,

No. 561 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts., N. Y.

N. B. Rich Black Gros Grain Silks suitable for Basques.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 657 BROADWAY.

All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Sacks, Blankets, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Ribs, Babies' Caps, Spencers, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemise Yokes, Nightgown Yokes, Ladies' Ready-made Under-garments; varieties of Handkerchiefs.

Initials and Coats of Arms Embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries and Braiding executed perfectly.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS NOVELTIES.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, will exhibit on MONDAY, May 15, the RICHEST and NEWEST STYLES of GRENADINE ORGANDIE ROBES from Paris, in great variety of patterns.

ALSO,

BLACK and COLORED GROUND BROCHE GRENADINE, the most splendid goods ever offered by them.

ALSO,

150 WORSTED GRENADINE ROBES in WHITE and COLORED GROUNDS, one of the greatest novelties from Paris, will be sold at about HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.

KID GLOVES.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 BROADWAY,

will offer at retail on MONDAY, May 15,

650 dozen KID GLOVES, as follows:

100 dozen UNDRESSED KID, $1 per pair.

150 dozen KID, IN ALL COLORS, $1 per pair.

125 dozen FINE QUALITY, $1 25 per pair.

150 dozen SUPER QUALITY, $1 50 per pair.

125 dozen FINEST IMPORTED, as Courvoisier, Jouvin, Deschamps, Baron, and all other makes, in all the new gray and lilac shades so much in demand.

Also, MODES, black and white, at $1 80.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, will open

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS

On Monday morning, at retail, in connection with the LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STOCK ever offered by them, at prices to defy competition.

Also,

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, from 50 cents upward.

Also,

BLACK PARISIAN TAFFETAS and GROS GRAIN, in all widths, for MANTILLAS, from auction, very cheap.

COLORED POULT DE SOIE, in all new shades.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, from $1 10 upward.

PEACE!! PEACE!!!

S. THOMPSON,

NO. 475 BROADWAY,

HAS

REDUCED THE PRICES OF FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS TO GOLD VALUE, AND WILL SELL THEM AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Now open, a magnificent stock of PLAIN SILKS, in all the fashionable colors.

ALSO,

GRO' GRAIN SILKS, LYONS TAFFETAS, DRAP DE LYON AND DRAP DE PARIS, OTTOMANS AND ARMURE SILKS, IN ALL WIDTHS, FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS AND BASQUES, JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

W. K. PEYTON,

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

GRAND OPENING

Of new Summer DRESS GOODS.

We have now open the largest and most select stock of FASHIONABLE SUMMER FABRICS to be found in the city.

ALSO,

All the new and fashionable shades of ALPACAS and POPLINS, now so much worn.

ALSO,

FOR MOURNING,

BLACK BOMBAZINES, CANTON CLOTH, POLONAISE, ALL-WOOL DELAINES, BARAGES, TAMARTINES,

CREPES, TAMISE CLOTH, ALPACAS, AND POPLINS.

We invite "special attention" to our present unrivaled stock of LADIES' DRESS FABRICS.

W. K. PEYTON,

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

On MONDAY, May 15, we shall offer an immense stock of

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS, purchased at auction and private sale during the past week at extremely low figures.

W. K. PEYTON,

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

NOW OPEN,

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK, EMBRACING EVERY NOVELTY Imported for this season's wear.

BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, from $16 to $60.

BLACK SILK BASQUES, from $14 to $75.

ENGLISH CLOTH WALKING SACQUES, from $4 to $10.

W. K. PEYTON,

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION.

75 PIECES OF PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES, all colors, superior quality, at 55 and 60 cents a yard.

50 pieces of Figured All-Wool Delaines, at 50 and 60 cents. 100 pieces of Figured Challies, at 25 cents.

W. K. PEYTON,

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION,

TWO NEW INVOICES OF BLACK SILKS At $1 25 and $1 50 a yard, decidedly cheap.

W. K. PEYTON,

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION.

250 PINK BAREGE ROBES, 18 to 25 yards each, ONLY $4 50 PER ROBE—worth $10.

W. K. PEYTON,

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SUN-UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

ALL THE NEWEST STYLES.

SUN-UMBRELLAS at $1 50, $1 75, $2 and $2 50.

PARASOLS at $1 25 to $3 50.

W. K. PEYTON,

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION,

AT VERY GREAT BARGAINS.

500 DOZEN LADIES' COTTON HOSE at $1 75, $2, $2 12½, $2 50, and $3 per dozen.

Finest regular made hose at $3 25, $3, and $3 50 per dozen.

W. K. PEYTON,

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION.

7-4 BROWN LINEN DAMASKS, only 50c. a yard, worth $1.

8-4 BLEACHED LINEN DAMASKS, only $1, sold recently at $2.

HUCKABACK TOWELS, all linen, at $2 50 a dozen.

RUSSIA CRASHES at 8c., 9c., 10c., and 12c. a yard.

LINEN NAPKINS at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50 and $3 per dozen.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at $1 50, $1 85, $2 15 and $2 50 per dozen.

W. K. PEYTON

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

READY TO-DAY.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

All the fashionable shades and colors in bonnet ribbons, from low to richest qualities, every width. Over one hundred thousand new hats and bonnets, every style and quality, cheap.

New French flowers and feathers, dress, mantilla and straw trimmings, new shades in areophane crapes, millinery laces, silks and malines, under regular prices.

LADIES' KID GLOVES, $1, $1 25 and $1 50, warranted. New designs in gloves, hosiery, embroideries, linen handkerchiefs, cheap.

Besides lines of fashionable goods cheap, which cannot be specified.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRT,

MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE,

the cheapest, finest and best fitting shirt sold in the city.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,

at the Shirt and Collar Depot, No. 41 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl-st.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

THE NEWEST AND BEST.

THE BON-TON PATENT FLEXIBLE SPRING-SKIRT.

The wire used is made from the best refined watch-spring steel, and by the peculiar manner of rolling produces the necessary flexibility, without sacrificing any of the strength which it is well known a single bar has over a plurality of bars covering the same surface. For sale, in all sizes, by A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and 10th-st.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FRENCH CLOAKS,

CAMEL'S HAIR AND GRENADINE SHAWLS,

Just received.

ALSO,

ELEGANT CARRIAGE CLOAKS AND JACKETS.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

1,127 BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTY-FIFTH AND TWENTY-SIXTH STREETS.—BONNET Ribbons; Trimming Ribbons; Sash Ribbons; Bonnet Silks; Bonnet Crapes in all the new shades and designs. The handsomest assortment of ORNAMENTS for Mantillas, Dresses and Jackets, which are offered at very low prices; also BUTTONS of all shapes, sizes and descriptions, for Dresses, Cloaks, etc.; Silk Filet and Bead NETS, waterfalls, ornaments for the hair; Silk Belt Ribbons of all colors and widths; BUGLE GIMPS, black and white; also STEEL GIMPS, Steel Buttons, Steel Ornaments, Steel Hair-nets, Steel Buckles, Alapaca, Silk and Fancy BRAIDS to match any Dress Goods; Tapes; Bobbins; fine Pearl Shirt Buttons; Pins; Needles, etc. Silk Cord, all sizes, all colors. Black GUIPURE and THREAD Laces, VALENCIENNE Laces, real and imitation; BLOND LACES, black and white, narrow and wide, for millinery uses; also Black and White ILLUSION LACES; Sleeve Nets; Linen Collars and Sets; Embroidered ditto; BLACK CRAPE and Crape Trimmings; Magic Ruffling; Coventry Frilling; Cambric Edgings and Insertings; Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, plain and hemstitched, very cheap. Paper Cambrics; Crinoline; Wiggins; Tarletons, etc. BLACK VELVET RIBBONS at the old cheap prices; Velvet Ribbons in ALL COLORS and widths; COLORED VELVET Ribbons, with white edges, all widths, a new article, &c., &c.

J. BLUXOME,

No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

N. B.—Particular attention is called to our stock of FRENCH FLOWERS, all choice selected goods; also to our stock of STRAW GOODS, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Bonnet Frames, &c.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer,

No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

A good assortment of LINEN GOODS

at every description, at low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 248 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

150 PIECES HEAVY LINEN SHEETINGS FROM AUCTION,

$1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½ AND $1 50 A YARD.

A REDUCTION OF ONE DOLLAR A YARD.

1,000 DOZEN LINEN DOYLIES, FROM AUCTION,

$1 A DOZEN.

REGULAR OLD-FASHIONED PRICES.

500 DOZEN LINEN NAPKINS,

NOW OPEN FROM AUCTION,

AT A REDUCTION OF

$1 a dozen from regular prices.

LACE CURTAINS,
DAMASK TOWELS,
LINENS,
MUSLINS,
WHITE GOODS,
TABLE-DAMASKS,
FLANNELS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
PERFUMERY,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
STRAW-GOODS,
MILLINERY-GOODS,
FANCY-GOODS,
PARASOLS,
SUN-UMBRELLAS,
RIBBONS,
BONNET-SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
CLOAK-ORNAMENTS,
MANTILLA-ORNAMENTS,
BUGLE-GIMPS,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
UNDER-WEAR,
LADIES' MADE-UP UNDER-WEAR,
HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS,
LINEN COLLARS.

Now opening full assortment of colors of our best quality Kid Gloves.

We are also selling a good Kid Glove for 10s. a pair.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, near Fourteenth-street.

AT KINZEY'S THIS WEEK,

BARGAINS,

AUCTION GOODS, 25,000 BONNETS AND BLOOMERS,

IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES AND STYLES.

NEAPOLITANS,	BONNETS, 6c.
SPLIT-STRAWS,	BONNETS, 12c.
DUNSTABLES,	BONNETS, 25c.
TUSCANS,	BONNETS, 37c.
PEDAL-BRAIDS,	BONNETS, 50c.
CHINA PEARLS,	BONNETS, 62½c.
ROUGH-AND-READYS,	BONNETS, 75c.
MILAN BRAIDS,	BONNETS, 88c.
LEGHORN,	BONNETS, $1
CACTUS BRAIDS AND FANCY STRAWS,	BONNETS, 1 25
LAST SEASON'S STRAW GOODS AT YOUR OWN PRICE,	BONNETS, 1 50
	BONNETS, 1 75
	BONNETS, 2
	BONNETS, 2 25
	BONNETS, 2 50
FLOWERS,	BONNETS, 2 75
ILLUSIONS,	BONNETS, 3
CRAPES.	BONNETS, 3 25
	BONNETS, 3 50
	BONNETS, 3 75
LADIES' AND MISSES'	BLOOMERS, 12c.
HATS AND CAPS, IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES AND EVERY QUALITY.	BLOOMERS, 25c.
	BLOOMERS, 31c.
	BLOOMERS, 37c.
	BLOOMERS, 50c.
	BLOOMERS, 62½c.
	BLOOMERS, 75c.
BOYS AND MEN'S STRAW HATS,	BLOOMERS, $1
SHAKER HOODS,	BLOOMERS, 1 25
LEGHORN AND STRAW BLOOMERS, &c.	BLOOMERS, 1 50
	BLOOMERS, to
	BLOOMERS, 3 50

GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.

ALL THE NEW SHADES IN RIBBONS, CHEAP LOTS OF FLOWERS,

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

30,000 PAIRS LADIES' MISSES' AND GENTS' HOSE, COMMENCING AT 10c. PAIR.	25,000 LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, COMMENCING AT 7c. EACH.
	LADIES', MISSES', AND GENTS' HEMSTITCHED, VERY FINE.
LADIES' FULL, REGULAR-MADE, 40c.	ALL LINEN, COMMENCING AT 25c., AS CHEAP AS THEY WERE EVER SOLD.
15,000 PAIRS OF GLOVES, OF EVERY KIND, COMMENCING AT 6c. PAIR.	
	LACE VAILS.

LADIES' SILK HAIR-NETS, 10c.

GENTS' NECKTIES, 5c., 10c.

LOT OF FINE LINEN BOSOMS, 15c.

AUCTION-LOT OF SWISS MUSLINS, 20c.

CLARK'S GENUINE 200-YARD SPOOL COTTON, 3c.	SPLENDID 200-YARD COTTON, 3c.
BEST PINS, 4c.	FINEST AND WIDEST SKIRT-BRAIDS, 8c.
NEEDLES, 3c. PAPER.	TRIMMINGS
SWAN-BILL HOOK AND EYES, 2c.	OF EVERY KIND.

THOSE EXTRA-FINE LINEN SETS, AT 25c.

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE SHAWLS, AT $2.

OPENING NEW STYLES DRESS-BUTTONS, COMBS, FANS, BRUSHES, BELT-BUCKLES, PORTMONIES, BAGS, BRAIDS, GIMPS, NETS, &c., &c.

LARGE LOTS OF VERY CHEAP GOODS OPENING FROM AUCTION-SALES OF LAST WEEK.

WM. KINZEY'S,

Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

REAL LACE POINTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Will open on

MONDAY, MAY 15,

A SPECIAL INVOICE OF

REAL THREAD LACE POINTS,

RECEIVED PER STEAMER "SCOTIA"

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have made a still

FURTHER REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

To correspond with the present low

RATES OF GOLD,

To which they invite the attention of purchasers.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

FAMILY AND TABLE LINENS,

COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

WHITE GOODS,

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,

NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS,

CORSICES,

SANDS,

BRACKETS,

PINS,

EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, &c., &c.,

All at corresponding rates with the

PRESENT VALUE OF GOLD.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

MANTLES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, May 15,

The balance of their

SPRING AND SUMMER GARMENTS,

IN CLOTH, SILK AND LACE,

AT A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.

LATE PETER ROBERTS,

have opened their

NEW STORE NO. 477 BROADWAY

between Broome and Grand-st.

with a choice and select assortment of

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

at remarkably moderate prices.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.

We have now in stock

THE LARGEST VARIETY OF

New and Fashionable Spring Goods in

CORSETS AND SKIRTS

that it has ever been our pleasure to offer to the ladies of New-York. We would call special attention to our

FRENCH SUMMER BALMORALS,

as well as to our French Coutelle

HAND-MADE CORSETS,

Our Own Importation.

Hair-cloth, muslins, skeleton and all kinds of Skirts. Corsets and Skirts made to order.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

EXAMINE THE STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

You will find it to your advantage, as we cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. We sell cartoons of ribbons and auction lots, undivided, at cost price, showing the bill, and add 5 per cent. commission.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from Bowery.

GRAND OPENING.

The Misses LA-MENT respectfully announce the grand opening of their new Fashionable Emporium at No. 29 East 14th-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 17, on which occasion they will display for the inspection of the ladies of New-York and vicinity, the very latest Parisian styles of Bonnets, ladies', children's and misses' Dresses, &c., &c., comprising patterns, the most novel and unique, in endless variety, and the most complete assortment ever before offered to the public.

MISS D'ORSEY BEGS TO INFORM THE ladies that she is selling her elegant assortment of Paris bonnets and hats at reduced prices, to prepare for Fall importations. No. 1,149½ Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, SACQUES, AND MANTLES,

$1 50 PER YARD.

THE CHEAPEST BLACK SILK IN NEW-YORK, AT

J. SIMONSON, JR.'s,

No. 419 Canal-st.

PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS,

BY THE SINGLE OR HUNDRED.

SUN-UMBRELLAS,

$1 25 AND $1 50.

SAME PRICE BY THE HUNDRED.

J. SIMONSON, JR.,

No. 419 Canal-st.

BLACK ALPACAS, COLORED ALPACAS.

CALL AND SEE THOSE AT

50 CENTS PER YARD, AT

J. SIMONSON, JR.'s,

No. 419 Canal-st.

SHIRTING MUSLINS,

YARD WIDE, FINE AND HEAVY,

25 CENTS PER YARD, AT

J. SIMONSON, JR.'s,

No. 419 Canal-st.

KID GLOVES,

BEST QUALITY,

IN LIGHT COLORS, AT $1 PER PAIR,

FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

J. SIMONSON, JR.,

No. 419 Canal-st.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

10c. PER DOZEN,

GREAT BARGAINS.

J. SIMONSON, JR.,

No. 419 Canal-st.

EVERYBODY INVITED TO LOOK AT GOODS. NOBODY URGED TO BUY.

TO AVOID THE RUSH AND INSURE BEING WAITED UPON, CALL EARLY IN THE MORNING, OR LATE IN THE AFTERNOON;

BUT DO NOT CALL BEFORE LOOKING ELSEWHERE FOR THE GOODS YOU WISH.

J. SIMONSON, JR.,

No. 419 Canal-st., Near Varick.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

AT

DAVIDSON'S

BOWERY CLOAK STORE.

A large invoice of

BLACK SILKS

and

GROS GRAINS

JUST RECEIVED.

Prices from $1 25 to $5.

SPLENDID VALUE.

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CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

in all the

NEWEST SPRING STYLES,

AT

DAVIDSON'S

BOWERY CLOAK STORE.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY

OF

BASQUES, LADIES',
CIRCULARS for MISSES'
AND SACQUES AND CHILDREN,

CHEAPER than any other

HOUSE IN THE CITY.

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A FEW MORE FEATHER DUSTERS AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH,

one, soft feathery, fresh made, no moth;

(over 3,600 sold already,)

at TOWNSEND'S,

No. 963 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer by a faithful and deserving girl; or will do the housework of a small family; is experienced, a good plain cook, and thinks she can wash and iron to please the most particular lady; is a neat and steady servant. Brooklyn references. Apply at CHISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or to travel with a lady, by a Protestant young woman, possessing the very highest qualifications for such a situation, of the neatest appearance, and pleasing manners and unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing and ironing, or take care of a lady from its birth; is willing to travel for the Summer; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 366 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY A respectable woman; understands all kinds of family sewing, boys' clothes, and can assist with dressmaking; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call during this week at No. 336 East 16th-st. May engage by the week or month.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and nurse, and do plain sewing, by a very nice young girl; is neat and trustworthy; fond of children and of most pleasant and willing disposition; thinks more of a good home than high wages; will go in the country. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THE CITY OR country for a large number of competent servants of all nations; professed cooks; cooks, washers and ironers; waitresses, ladies' maids, chambermaids, nurses, &c. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, by an American woman; can do all kinds of fine sewing, braiding, cut and fit for children; would assist in light chamber-work; best of city references. Call at No. 877 Broadway, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; is a first-class waitress or chambermaid, or would go as child's nurse and do plain sewing; understands embroidery; best of city references; can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a smart, capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and economical, respectful and neat; best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman, as cook; can do all kinds of cooking, make butter, milk, &c.; good baker; has good reference, city or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress or chambermaid, or would be willing to take the situation of both in a small family; has the best of city references, and can be seen for two days from her last situation, No. 15 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman, a situation as first-class cook, also, a chambermaid and waitress, and nurse and seamstress; good reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 126 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, A SITUAtion; is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of reference; the country preferred. Call at No. 147 East 35th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with excellent city reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house, or as nurse and wait on a lady; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; would assist in washing and ironing, and make herself otherwise useful; can come highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 128 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would go as laundress; would go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 217 East 28th-st., up two flight of stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTEEL Protestant young woman, from Ireland, to do chamberwork and to assist in washing or general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 183 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation to sew and mind children, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Call Monday and Tuesday, at her last place, No. 158 East 19th-st., near 2d-av., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 183 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron, by a good cook; has lived out in the old country; best of city reference. Call at No. 68 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go in the country; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 138 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to take care of children and make herself useful; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 325 West 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH EXcellent city reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; is an excellent baker, makes pastry, does the coarse washing. Call at No. 128 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress; would assist in chamberwork; can give the best of reference; would go to the country. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is entirely competent in all branches of cooking; city or country. Apply at her present employer's, No. 39 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as seamst

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1865.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Glass Blowers, Mammoth Fat Women, Giant Boy, Giantess, Dwarf. Morning at 11—The Boon Family Combination. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening—The Prophet.

HIPPOTHEATRON—The Elixir of Life; Or, The Birth of Harlequin.

WINTER GARDEN—The Gray Lady of Penarvon.

WALLACK'S—To Marry or Not to Marry.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Theatre Francais—La Tucle; Or, Thirty Years of Captivity.

Mrs. Conway's Park Theatre—(Brooklyn)—The Mechanics of Brooklyn; Or, The Curse of Intemperance.

NIBLO'S—Fanchon, the Cricket.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Solon Shingle—The Live Indian.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the Times. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We announced, yesterday morning, the capture of Jeff. Davis, at Irwinsville, Ga., by the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. To-day we have further particulars of the affair. It seems that the rebel camp was discovered about daylight on the 10th, and the catching of the entire party was a matter of reasonable certainty, when, by some grievous mistake, two detachments of our troops mistook each the other for the enemy, and began a fight. The firing aroused Davis, who speedily arrayed himself in his wife's petticoats and fled to the woods. But he was soon corrected, when he drew forth a bowie-knife and threatened to hurt somebody; but one of our boys presented a revolver, muzzle first, at the Lord of Chivalry (in petticoats) and Davis, in the language of lesser rogues, "came down." He was carefully provided for, and to save annoyance from heroes, was kindly furnished with a guard, who will keep careful watch over him until he reaches his new residence in the casemates of Fort Lafayette. Besides Davis himself, his wife, children, sister and brother, his Postmaster-General, J. H. Reagan, and most of his military staff were also kindly escorted to safe places. A son of the rebel Gen. Breckinridge was captured about the same time. It is said the dear, innocent Davis was quite indignant, and expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our government were too magnanimous to hunt down women and children. He seems to have taken advantage of that supposed magnanimity by eseconcing his precious body in the petticoats and crinoline of his unfortunate wife. Of all the party captured, so far as our accounts give information, Davis himself was the conspicuous coward—the first to show the white feather.

The enormous subscription of thirty millions to the seven-thirty loan in a single day (Saturday,) will be told with pride by every well-wisher of the country. The remaining $230,000,000 authorized by Congress will be at once put upon the market.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival yesterday, of the *City of Boston*, from Liverpool, and the *Saxonia* we have four days later news from Europe. The principal topic of interest is the action of the several Legislative bodies on the assassination of President Lincoln. In the British Parliament an address to the Queen was voted unanimously by both Houses, and Earl Russell stated that the Queen had sent an autograph letter to Mrs. Lincoln, expressive of a widow's sympathy with a widow's woe. The action of the French Legislature was cordial and emphatic, and the governments of Spain, Austria, Prussia, and other states, have also moved to express officially their abhorrence of the assassination and their sympathy with the people of this country.

LOCAL NEWS.

To-day, in the Court of General Sessions, John H. Hardenbrook, Charles H. Daniel and Charles S. Cowin are to be tried for robbery in the first degree, and James Meade, John Scully, James Nelson and Joseph Lyman are to be tried for burglary. James McDonald and James Cummings are tried during the week as being accessories after the fact to the homicide of Henry Lazarus. Tuesday's calendar embraces eight indictments for assaults with knife and pistol. The pressure of criminal business is greater than it has been for some time.

A great temperance gathering of children was held Saturday afternoon in the Cooper Institute. The large hall was filled to suffocation, and overflowing audiences were unable to gain entrance. The exercises consisted of speeches by several gentlemen interested in the temperance cause, and songs and recitations by professionals. The happy crowd of juveniles also sang several familiar choruses. Mayor Wood, of Brooklyn, presided.

Exercises were held last evening in the Mariners' Baptist Church, by the Baptist Sunday School Union, the occasion being their fifth anniversary. A board of officers was elected for the ensuing year, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Ide and the Messrs. Charles T. Goodwin, John C. Baxter, Charles S. Wightman and others.

A meeting of the Christian Union Association was held last evening at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, Dr. Alexander Vinton, Bishop Melvaine and Dr. Bicknell, laining and promulgating the aims and peculiar views of the association.

A meeting was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Saturday evening, for the purpose of forming a Travellers' Club. Speeches were made by Messrs. Kelly, Breed and J. G. Squier, R. C. McCormick and others.

Anthony Ayers, [illegible] a private in the Thirteenth New-York cavalry, committed suicide, Saturday afternoon, at No. 100 Centre-street, by shooting himself through the centre of the forehead.

Three companies—namely, Truck No. 19 and Hose No. 40, fought on Friday evening, at the corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-[illegible]-street. The police separated the combatants without making any arrests.

[illegible] Morrison, a seaman, was drowned from the ship *Georgia*, at the Forty-second-street pier, Saturday afternoon.

Gold fell on Saturday at 130 [illegible] Exchange on London [illegible] for Gold. Money easy. Stock market dull.

Mr. Chas. Brown, of No. 295 West Seventeenth-street, committed suicide, Saturday evening, by taking laudanum.

The Police Court records exhibit a shameful and rapidly enlarging catalogue of robberies in [illegible] which flourish in the Fourth, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, and yet they do not report one-fifth of the actual number of such cases, [illegible] one case in ten of those who suffer being willing to make known the fact of their having been [illegible] places.

The Assassination in Europe.—The point most noticeable in the action of the French legislative body on the death of Mr. Lincoln, is the fact of the special sitting at which the subject came under notice, having been formally urged upon the presiding officer of the Chamber by *the liberal Opposition members*. There is nothing, however, to find fault with in the terms in which both the Foreign Minister and M. Rouher have chosen to express the sentiments of the Imperial Government. The official minute of the former and the speech of the latter are emphatic, and apparently cordial utterances. As such they must be considered acceptable.

In the British Parliament Lord Russell spoke probably with all the feeling that the occasion seemed to call for; and if his speech was not particularly effective, it certainly contrasted favorably with Lord Derby's pointless harangue—an effort specially designed, it will be seen, to cover a final plea for the rebel cause and for the whole gang of conspirators. This speech of the Conservative leader is so irredeemably bad, that even the London *Times* is compelled, in the interest of common decency, to protest against the levity and bad taste which mark it almost from beginning to end. It is certainly little less than atrocious to hear from a public man in Lord Derby's position, that the murder, viewed as a political act in the interest of the rebels, was "*worse than a crime—it was a blunder.*" In the same spirit it is easy to see the speech altogether has been conceived.

In the House of Commons, Sir George Grey—in the absence of Lord Palmerston—spoke with great good sense and feeling; and the same may, in part, be said of Mr. D'Israeli. In both Houses, the Ministers, evidently under Royal instructions, announced that the Queen had sent under her own hand a letter of condolence to Mrs. Lincoln. No one will question the sincerity of the feeling and sympathy which dictated this act of the British Sovereign, whatever meaning may attach to the utterances of political leaders.

The Arrest of Jeff. Davis.

The arrest of Davis, while it gratifies the sentiment of justice in every loyal heart, imposes new duties and responsibilities upon the government. He has been guilty of the highest crime known to the laws of any nation, one which involves the accumulated guilt of many murders, and upon which the laws of every nation impose the most awful penalties which it is possible for human laws to pronounce. It is true, he has not been alone in his crime. He has but shared the treason of thousands of others, and made himself the representative and the executor of their treasonable designs. But he stands before the world as the foremost figure in this great rebellion. He has wielded all its power and put in execution all its decrees. It was the weight of his example, far more than all other influences, which banded the rebel States so long together in their determined hostility against the Government of the United States. It has been his voice, his will, his ability, his determination, to overthrow that government, which has rallied to the rebel standard the whole strength of the Southern States, and plunged this whole country into the dreadful carnage of the last four years.

Davis will unquestionably be tried for *treason*, and that trial must be in the civil courts and in the presence of the public. He is charged with complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, and may, if the government so decide, be tried by court-martial for that offence. It is probable, however, that he will be tried for the greater crime first; and of his conviction there can be no doubt. There is no possible definition of the crime of treason which can relieve him from its guilt. He has "levied war"—openly, ostentatiously, avowedly—"against the United States." The whole world has been cognizant of his treason, and more than half a million of the bravest and noblest of the land, sleep in their graves as the consequence of his crime. If that crime should not be punished, what crime should? In the strong, direct phrase of President Johnson, if treason such as his may go unwhipt of justice, why should laws longer remain on the statute book to punish the murderer or the robber?

We shall have vehement appeals from foreign nations on behalf of Davis. His anticipated punishment is denounced already as barbarous and blood-thirsty. Foreign journalists affect to be profoundly impressed by the courage and persistency which he has evinced, and deplore the "madness" which may prompt our government to overlook these qualities and regard him only as a traitor and a rebel. Fortunately, we are under no necessity of paying any heed to their remonstrances, and their course hitherto has rendered it impossible to attach any moral weight to their advice. They have given their support to the rebellion, not because they admired the courage of its leaders or approved the principles on which it rested, but because it threatened to divide and destroy the power of this republic. It is natural, now that the rebellion has failed, that they should try to screen the leaders who have sacrificed everything on their behalf.

Our latest advices show that the behaviour of Davis at the moment of his arrest was well calculated to strip him of whatever romance anybody may have been inclined to surround him with. A great leader,—the hero of a grand and noble revolution, would scarcely try to evade the consequences of defeat by disguising himself in his wife's dress, nor would he claim immunity because he had surrounded himself with the women and children of his family. Davis proves to have been a very paltry character after all.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.—The first series of the Seven-Thirty Popular Loan ($300,000,000) lacked $60,000,000 of being all absorbed on Friday. The subscriptions of Saturday reached the unparalleled sum of $20,451,950! Another such day's receipts will cover the whole amount of the first series. The gross issue authorized is $500,000,000; so that the second series, to be put on the market hereafter, amounts to $200,000,000. Considerable as this balance is, it may be well for those who desire to invest in this class of government stock to remember that at the present rate of subscriptions, the whole amount—were it on the market—would be absorbed in less than two weeks. Eight days of such work as that of Saturday would see the whole loan taken up. New-York still claims the right to take the lead among the subscribers, one bank alone (the Ninth National) figuring on Saturday in the agent's books to the tune of $5,554,000. Forty subscriptions as large as this would absorb the whole of the second series. There is a compensation here for the ill-concealed distrust with which a class of European statesmen and journalists affect to regard the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. During the four years of the war it was the same story with these prejudiced soothsayers. They either uniformly ignored every substantial victory which fell to the national arms, or they drew from the progress of our armies their profoundest arguments in support of the invincibility of the Confederacy. When the Confederacy itself gave out, burst, and disappeared like the baseless fabric it always was, the only resource left to these prophets of evil was to predict for us anarchy as the consequence of the assassination. The figures we have emphasized show what sort of anarchy has followed that terrible calamity. The people here are to-day knit together politically as they have never been before since the first sectional conflict began.

Trial of the Assassins.

We are very glad that the government finds it consistent with the public safety to try the assassins of President Lincoln in open court. There is always a great deal of jealousy concerning secret tribunals, and the public authorities act wisely in avoiding secrecy in judicial proceedings, whenever they can wisely do so. But there are cases where publicity tends to defeat the ends of public justice; and it would be criminal for the government in such cases to yield to public clamor against its own deliberate conviction of what the public welfare requires.

In the present case we presume the government will reserve and exercise the right of withholding temporarily from the public whatever testimony may not be wisely published. The trial now in progress is not a trial for simple murder. Its object is not merely to punish one or more individuals for a specific act of crime. The government seeks *to unravel a conspiracy*—to follow every clue that may be offered for the detection and arraignment of every person in any way connected, directly or indirectly, with the extended and formidable conspiracy, in which the assassination of the President was only one of the objects sought. It is presumed that very many of the guilty parties are still undetected. And the testimony of witnesses on the present trial may reveal the complicity of persons as yet unsuspected. Who will claim that these persons have a right to be apprised of such testimony in time to make their escape? Yet that would be the inevitable effect of publishing all the testimony given without discrimination. It is the right and the duty of the government so to conduct these trials as to serve the ends of justice, and it is the right of the government to judge for itself as to the proper means by which these ends can be secured.

The clamor that *the people* demand publicity in these trials for the sake of preserving the public liberties is nonsense. The people demand that the assassins of the President,—the conspirators against the members of the Government, high and low, shall be brought to swift and certain justice. They demand that the government shall use every power placed in their hands to detect these conspiracies of murderers and assassins, and to drag to light and to their just doom all who made themselves directly or indirectly parties to these bloody and atrocious schemes. They know that their liberties can be secured in no other way,—and they will hold the government responsible for the accomplishment of this end. They have faith in its patriotism, and in its devotion to the public good, and they will give it a just and generous confidence in whatever measures it may deem essential to the punishment of assassins, and the exposure of conspiracies against the lives of the men whom they have placed in the seats of power.

The action of the government in permitting the publication of the testimony will be received by the public as an assurance that secrecy is no longer essential to the ends of justice. It will be regarded as indicating that the government is already in possession of the threads of the conspiracy, and of the persons of all who were connected with it.

British Notions of the United States.—The universal expression of sympathy and horror, throughout Europe, on the assassination of the President, is of course highly gratifying to our people. It is pleasant, also, to see how general and emphatic are the eulogies pronounced upon his character, though it is impossible to help contrasting them with the bitter obloquy and denunciation to which, before his death, Mr. Lincoln was subjected from precisely the same quarters. But it is simply amusing to note the terms in which the British newspapers discuss the probable results of this catastrophe. Most of the rebel organs in England deemed it quite impossible that the Vice-President should succeed to the Presidency, and the London *Times*, with apparent gravity, recommended that Mr. Johnson should *resign* and permit Gen. Grant or Gen. Sherman to assume the functions and duties of the Presidency! These foreign journalists will learn in due time that this is a government of the people, and that the people do not utterly lose their senses or self-command even in the presence of so awful a crime as that which a month ago darkened the land. They have a constitution which provides wisely and fully for all emergencies, and they have never for a moment thought of any other remedy for any evils that may fall upon them, beyond or outside of its provisions.

France and the United States.—The address of the new French Minister, at his reception on Saturday, and the reply of President Johnson, were characterized by expressions of mutual amity, on behalf of the respective governments. The Marquis de Montholon declared that the French Emperor and people were "animated by sentiments of deep sympathy with the American Union;" and to this President Johnson responded that the assurances of the new Minister could not fail to impart perhaps universal confidence in his representations concerning the Emperor's purposes and policy with reference to the United States.

Sentiments similar to these in character were expressed at the reception of the new British Minister, a few weeks ago, and all of them give excellent hope for the continuance of amicable relations with the two leading Powers of Western Europe.

☞ It was announced recently that when Hon. F. Wood heard in London of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the downfall of the rebellion, he determined to return home immediately and take part in the reorganization of political parties which he saw must follow. We apprehend he has given up this intention. A large number of his political associates of the Democratic party are of opinion that his advice is not needed in the reorganization of that party, and his personal adherents think it will be much better for him to take no action which will embarrass him in joining whichever party may promise to be strongest. We believe, therefore, that he still intends to prosecute his journey to the Holy Land.

Rebel Efforts Abroad.—Mason's model lie that Booth was an Abolitionist, and assassinated President Lincoln because he was too lenient to the South, is traveling the rounds of the European press. The London *Times* gave it currency by applauding the promptness of Mason in repelling, on behalf of the Confederates, all complicity in the murder; and the telegraphic agency in London, which supplies the whole continental press with news, sent forward the falsehood as the actual explanation of the whole affair. The *Times* also indorsed, by its silence, Mason's insolent and infamous calumny against Secretary Stanton,—charging him with having fabricated a report of the murder to suit the interests of the political party which he represents. The people of this country must be excused for not feeling quite as profoundly grateful for British sympathy with their calamities as they would if it were not poisoned by these malignant and mendacious assaults. The tone of the entire rebel press in England has been quite as hostile and malevolent since the assassination of Mr. Lincoln as it was before. Its principal anxiety seems to be to clear the rebels themselves of any complicity in the infamous deed. Their task will grow more and more difficult the more they learn of the facts; and even Mason's mendacity will soon cease to give them the slightest comfort.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, May 14.

JEFF. DAVIS IN PETTICOATS.

The capture of Jeff. Davis was announced at a late hour last evening, but not so late as to prevent a tumult of excitement and joy over the good news. The particulars of Jeff's ridiculous attempt to escape in his wife's clothes, which were made public this afternoon, have created much merriment. Thus the great rebel chieftain ends his flight in a scene more than equal to the most caricature that scores of pencils have heretofore depicted. Instructions have been sent to Gen. Wilson to forward Davis, petticoats and all, to Savannah and bring him thence by water to Washington. He may even stand a chance of sitting by the side of Paine, Harold and Mrs. Surratt, at the grand and gloomy trial now going on within the prison walls.

THE CROWD OF STRANGERS IN TOWN.

The city is crowded with officers, soldiers and visitors. The proximity of so large a portion of the army naturally brings many officers, as well as men, into the city, on one pretext and another, and many friends at home, eager to see and greet those from whom they have been long separated, have hastened hither, to anticipate fireside scenes, and, at the same time, catch a glimpse of the dissolving panorama of war. Hence the streets, hotel corridors and places of amusement are thronged as in the days of a new administration. As the work of mustering out the troops and reorganizing the army will occupy several months, the city promises to be the theatre of much more interest than is usual during the Summer months.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

The advance of Gen. Sherman's army will reach the vicinity of Alexandria to-morrow, and Gen. Howard's will arrive by Wednesday. No announcement has been made yet in regard to the great review, but it does not seem possible for it to take place before next week.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The work of reorganizing the army is engaging the earnest attention of the General-in-Chief, the War Department, and many of the leading commanders. The question as to which troops will be mustered out and which retained, is not yet fully decided; but it is probable that those whose terms expire prior to October next, will be first attended to. It is believed, however, that in reorganizing the army an opportunity will be given for every worthy officer and every good soldier to remain in the service. To this end an order will soon be issued requiring department commanders to ascertain the number of officers desiring to remain in the service, and to appoint boards to determine their qualifications and report thereon.

FAVORING SECESSIONISTS.

Much indignation is expressed here that permission should have been given for a firm of Secessionists in Richmond, the former proprietors of the *Evening Courier*, to take possession of the old *Sentinel* printing establishment, which includes the large printing concern used by the rebel Government, and which is legally confiscable, and to issue therefrom a daily paper which carefully refrains from expressing a single loyal word, or giving a particle of encouragement to the growth of Union sentiment in Virginia.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following well-merited appointments have been made by the Hon. Secretary of War, to date from March 13, 1865: Maj. Thos. J. Leslie, Chief Paymaster of the City of New-York, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, for the faithful and meritorious performance in the Pay Department for the continuous period of fifty years; Maj. Jos. B. Eaton, Paymaster United States Army, to be Colonel by brevet, for faithful and valuable service as Assistant to the Paymaster-General; Maj. Wm. R. Gibson, Additional Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for meritorious and valuable service as Inspector of the Pay Department; Maj. J. Ledyard Hodge, Additional Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for meritorious and valuable service as Assistant to the Paymaster-General; Maj. R. E. Paulding, Additional Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for meritorious and energetic services as Chief of the District of Washington.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. Howard has been assigned to the position of Superintendent of the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, a department created by the last Congress. The General has accepted the position, and will immediately enter upon the performance of his duties. The country will recognize the eminent fitness of the appointment of this Christian patriot and soldier to a position requiring so much care, industry, patience and [illegible].

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Jas. M. Harlan, the new Secretary of the Interior, will assume the duties of his position to-morrow, Judge Usher retiring.

THE PERLINE TRIAL.

The case of Mrs. Perrine will probably be concluded to-morrow. The court having overruled the plea of the prisoner as to want of jurisdiction, and the fact of having been once before tried [illegible] on the same charge, her counsel, Hon. Thomas Corwin will make his argument to-morrow, and will be followed by the Judge-Advocate, which will close the case.

AN OFFICER SHOT.

Lieut. Geo. H. Woods, of Company C, Twentieth Maine, was accidentally shot through the lower part of the abdomen and mortally wounded, on Thursday, at Dumfries, Va., while on the march from Richmond.

Arrival of a New Havre Steamer.—The fine new steamer *Europe*, which sailed from Havre on the 3d inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. This passage is about equal to ten days from Liverpool, and for the first voyage is a remarkably good run.

POLITICAL.

Who Nominated Andrew Johnson?

To the Editor of the New-York Times

Harper's Weekly Journal, in an article supposed to be written by Mr. G. W. Curtis, a delegate to the Republican National Convention, who was also Secretary to the New-York Delegation, answers the question at the head of this letter. This answer, (which I assume will appear in the Times,) which gives to the friends of Gov. Seward the credit of nominating Mr. Johnson, is the more noticeable from the fact that Mr. Curtis earnestly and eloquently supported Mr. Dickinson.

The significance of a *previous* question, determined also by the influence of the friends of Gov. Seward, renders a word of explanation proper. An earnest but happily unsuccessful effort, to exclude the delegates from Tennessee, Louisiana, &c., was made. That effort was resisted and defeated by the resolute and determined action of Hon. Preston King, who was backed by his delegation. Had the ultra views, then so rampant, prevailed, Mr. Johnson would have been held ineligible as a candidate.

And here it is deemed proper to reveal another fact which belongs to the "truth of history." Without disclosing now all of a conversation which occurred at Springfield, in December, 1860, with Mr. Lincoln, I feel at liberty to say that the President elect was strongly inclined, if, indeed, he did not absolutely decide, to invite Andrew Johnson to a seat in his cabinet. His purpose and policy, however, relating to Union statesmen in border slave States was changed at Washington by the same influence which attempted to exclude the delegates from these States from the National Convention.

Although we have not quite reached the day and hour for "vindicating the truth of history" in other respects, I am constrained to say—what I am prepared to maintain against all accusers—that the charges so long and so rife against Gov. Seward, of "holding back" or "lacking courage," at any stage, or under any circumstances, during the past four years of rebellion and war, are *calumnies*. The archives of the Cabinet and government, and the recollections of Cabinet ministers will prove, that from the beginning to the "bitter end," Gov. Seward originated the strongest measures, advocated the largest armies, and urged the most stringent policy against the rebellion; that on no occasion, in the cabinet, in his department, or in his personal relations with the President, Congress or the people, has he faltered or wavered: that his moral and physical courage has been ever conspicuous, and that he has given his time, his talents, his fortune, and almost his life, to his country. T. W.

The President and the Secretary of State.

From Harper's Weekly.

For some time after the late terrible events it was feared that Mr. Seward might have been so seriously injured by his accident and the subsequent murderous assault, as to be compelled to retire from the public service. As that apprehension has been happily dispelled, and as the characteristic assertion of some of the Northern friends of the rebellion that Mr. Seward ought to retire because his presence in the Cabinet would be so distasteful to Messrs. Lee, Davis, Wigfall & Company, as to disincline them to submission, has also disappeared in derisive laughter, it is now insinuated by those who suggest what they desire that President Johnson's policy will not have the cordial support of the Secretary, and that therefore Mr. Seward will resign. Those who say this are not aware, perhaps, that Mr. Seward's friends in the Baltimore Convention of last June secured the nomination of Mr. Johnson as Vice-President, and that it is therefore a great waste of ingenuity to assume any grave difference between the President and Secretary in their general policy.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward had served together in the Senate, where they were firm personal friends. There Mr. Seward had seen that his fellow-Senator, a land reformer, a stern Union man, a trusted representative of the people of the South as distinguished from the planting aristocracy, was the very kind of leader by whom the political power of the aristocracy was ultimately to be overthrown in its own section. Mr. Seward had watched Mr. Johnson's heroic opposition in the dark Winter of 1860-61. He had heard his terrible denunciation of the conspirators in the Senate. As Secretary of State Mr. Seward had supported Mr. Lincoln's "Border State policy," as it was impatiently called; and it was while pursuing that policy that Mr. Lincoln had appointed his friend, Mr. Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee. With his administration there Mr. Seward had been, of course, officially familiar.

As the time for the meeting of the Union Nominating Convention approached, the perilous chances of the civil war made it essential that a candidate for the Vice-Presidency should be named who, in character and career certified that, in case of his succession to the Presidency, the established policy of the Government would not be changed or menaced. And we venture to say that the man whose nomination Mr. Seward most earnestly desired was Andrew Johnson.

When the convention assembled the nomination of Mr. Lincoln was a foregone conclusion. But the candidate for the Vice-Presidency was not so early determined. One point, however, was universally admitted by the wiser part of the convention. Pure and honorable as Mr. Hamlin's career had been, and personally unexceptionable as he was, his renomination was not advisable. As the convention was composed of men who had heretofore acted with different political parties, political comity required that the Union Convention of 1864 should not, as the party action of the Republican Convention of 1860, but by naming a man closely identified with the Democratic party, should prove that it appealed to no party traditions, but to the hearty sympathy of all Unionists in the country. Who should this candidate be? It was upon this question that the reluctance of the convention [illegible] whom would the 242 six votes of New-York be cast? As they went, so would the convention probably go. It was soon clear that the choice practically lay between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Dickinson, of New-York, and it seems to us indisputable that the final decision was made in favor of the New-York delegation, and made by the friends of Mr. Seward in favor of Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Lyman Tremaine, the old political friend of Mr. Dickinson, very properly and very powerfully led the Dickinson movement. Mr. Dickinson's long identification with the Democratic party; his instant and entire devotion of all his powers to the cause of the Union and the government; his most signal and effective service from the outbreak of the war; his vast majority of 108,000 votes in his own State as the Union candidate for Attorney-General showing his great popularity in the State which it was necessary to carry at the Presidential election; his national fame; his spotless character; his heroic repudiation of old party ties; all these arguments were pungently and impressively presented by Mr. Tremaine, without an unkind word against any other candidate, and with an applause both in the caucus and convention which showed how hearty was the appreciation of Mr. Dickinson's claims and character among that great representative body of faithful American citizens. In the caucus of the New-York delegation Mr. Tremaine was supported by some who had no sympathy whatever with the party to which he and Mr. Dickinson had belonged, but who regarded the latter gentleman as a conspicuous national representative of what was called the War Democracy, and who thought that his nomination would greatly strengthen the ticket in the State of New-York.

The discussion in the caucus was animated and exciting. It betrayed the differences and animosities which prevail in New-York politics. But the one thing steadily obvious in all the tumultuous conflict of opinion was, that the friends of Mr. Seward were favorable to Andrew Johnson. Mr. Preston King and Mr. Raymond tranquilly urged the irresistible advantages of a candidate who was a Southerner, a Border State man, an old Democrat, yet a Union man, who had been tried in the fire of the hate of the rebel chiefs whom he had denounced. They pleaded his military fidelity in the midst of the defection of his old associates in the Senate; his actual sufferings in the cause; the great confidence reposed in him by Mr. Lincoln, who had intrusted to him one of the most difficult and delicate of responsibilities at a most critical time. They imputed the cordial sympathy between the President and Mr. Johnson, and the rare popularity among the people of a man who had been born and bred in the humblest circumstances, yet who had risen to merited distinction. They recounted his services and his long practical experience in public life. They pointed to his administration of Tennessee, which only the bitter enemies of the government and friends of the rebellion condemned, and contended that by selecting a candidate who had not live in the State of New-York the dangers of political division in that State would be avoided. They did not forget to recall also that, in all the long course of a public life during which he had been an ardent and conspicuous actor, his personal character had been unsullied by suspicion. No man could deny that Andrew Johnson was a name so identified with unswerving devotion and willing sacrifice to the country that it would be hailed with vast popular enthusiasm.

Meanwhile, Mr. Dickinson's friends were not idle, and his chances were improving. Mr. Simon Cameron came to offer the fifty-two votes of Pennsylvania for Mr. Dickinson, if New-York would unite upon him. Many of the New-England delegations were ready to adopt him upon the same condition. But the friends of Mr. Seward, without denying the claims of Mr. Dickinson, still held firmly that it was wiser to nominate Mr. Johnson. Had they yielded, Mr. Johnson would not now be President of the United States. It is pleasant to remember that when afterward in the convention it appeared that Mr. Johnson had a larger vote than any other candidate, the friends of Mr. Dickinson at once acquiesced. The vote of New-York was thrown as a unit, and it was Mr. Tremaine who promptly and honorably moved that the nomination of Mr. Johnson should be made unanimous by the convention. Nor is it less agreeable to record that one of the last acts of President Lincoln, at the earnest request of Mr. Dickinson, was the appointment of Mr. Dickinson, to his own great surprise, to his present responsible post.

If, therefore, Mr. Seward retires from the cabinet, it will not be because the President is not of his choice. And why should he retire? He is in the ripeness of his powers, and his work is not yet done. Who would do it so well as he,

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British Parliament on the Assassination—Interesting Debate on the Address to the Queen—Earl Russell states that the Queen Has Sent an Autograph Letter to Mrs. Lincoln—Proceedings of the French Legislature.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 3d of May, arrived here yesterday.

Also the fine new steamer *Europe*, which sailed from Havre on the 3d inst.

The Inman steamer *City of Boston*, which left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d, and Queenstown on the 4th of May, also arrived yesterday.

The *Etna*, of the same line, also left Liverpool on the forenoon of the 3d as an extra boat, to accommodate the emigrants offering.

The *Edinburgh* arrived off Crookhaven about 6:30 A. M. on the 3d, and the *Moravian* off Londonderry at noon on the 3d.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

ACTION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, May 1, Earl Russell (who was very indistinctly heard) said: My Lords, I rise to ask your lordships to address Her Majesty, praying that in any communications which Her Majesty may make to the Government of the United States expressing her abhorrence and regret at the great crime which has been committed in the murder of the President of that country, Her Majesty will at the same time express the sorrow and indignation felt by this House at that atrocious deed. In this case I am sure your Lordships will feel entire sympathy with Her Majesty, who has instructed me already to express to the Government of the United States the shock which she felt at the intelligence of the great crime which has been committed. [Hear, hear.] Her Majesty has also been pleased to write a private letter to Mrs. Lincoln, [cheers,] expressive of sympathy with that lady in her misfortune. [Cheers.] I think that your Lordships will agree with me, that in modern times there has hardly been a crime committed so abhorrent to the feeling of every civilized person as the one I am now alluding to. [Hear, hear.] After the first election of Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States, he was reelected to the same high position by the large majority of the people remaining faithful to the Government of the United States, and he was in the discharge of the duties of his office, having borne his faculties meekly, at the moment when an assassin attacked him at the theatre. There are circumstances connected with this crime which, I think, aggravate its atrocity. President Lincoln was a man who, though not conspicuous before his election, had since displayed a character of so much integrity, so much sincerity and straightforwardness, and at the same time of so much kindness, that it anyone was able to alleviate the pain and animosity which prevailed during the period of civil war, I believe that Abraham Lincoln was that person. It was remarked of President Lincoln that he always felt disinclined to adopt harsh measures, and I am told that the commanders of his armies often complained that when they had passed a sentence which they thought no more than just, the President was always disposed to temper its severity. Such a man this particular epoch requires. The conduct of the armies of the United States was intrusted to other hands, and on the commanders fell the responsibility of leading the armies in the field to victory. They had been successful against those they had to contend with, and the moment had come when, undoubtedly, the responsibilities of President Lincoln were greatly increased by their success. But, though it was not for him to lead the armies, it would have been his to temper the pride of victory, to assuage the misfortunes which his adversaries had experienced, and especially to show, as he was well qualified to show, that high respect for valor on the other side which has been so conspicuously displayed. It was to be hoped that by such [illegible] when the conflict of arms was over, the task of conciliation might have been begun, and President Lincoln would have an authority which no one else could have had to temper that exasperation which always arises in the course of civil strife. [Hear, Hear.] Upon another question the United States and the Confederates will have a most difficult task to perform. I allude to the question of slavery, which some have always maintained to have been the cause of the civil war. At the beginning the House will remember that President Lincoln declared that he had no right by the constitution to interfere with slavery. At a later period he made a communication to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States' forces, in which he proposed that in certain States the slaves should be entirely free; but at a later period he proposed, what he had a constitutional qualification to propose, that there should be an alteration in the constitution of the United States, by which compulsory labor should hereafter be forbidden. I remember that Lord Macaulay once declared that it would have been a great blessing if the penal laws against the Catholics had been abolished from the time of Sir R. Walpole, though Sir R. Walpole would have been mad to propose a measure for that purpose. So the same may be said of slavery, though I believe that the United States were justified in delaying the time when that great alteration of the United States law should take place. But, whatever we may think of these subjects, we must all deeply deplore that the death of President Lincoln has deprived the United States of a man, a head of the State, who by his temper and qualities of mind was just the one such a measure as should have to be [illegible] great change acceptable to those before opposed to it, and might have preserved the peace of the great republic of America while undergoing that entire [illegible] organization which would be necessary under such circumstances. [Hear.] I think we must all feel both sympathy with the United States in this great affliction, and also a hope that he who is now, according to the American Constitution, intrusted with the power of the late President, may be able both in the one respect and on the other—both in respect to mercy and leniency toward the conquered, and also with respect to the measures to be adopted for the new organization which the abolition of slavery will render requisite, to overcome all difficulties. I had some time ago at the commencement of this conference occasion to say that I did not believe that the great republic of America would perish in this war, and the noble Lord at the head of the government had lately occasion to exclaim on the part of the government of this country any feeling of envy at the greatness and prosperity of the United States. The course which Her Majesty's government have had to pursue during this civil war has been one of great anxiety. Difficulties have occurred to us, and difficulties have also occurred to the Government of the United States in maintaining the peaceful relations between the two countries; but these difficulties have always been treated with temper and moderation both on this side and the other side of the Atlantic. I trust that that temper and moderation may continue, and I feel sure this House that, as we have always been guided by the wish that the American Government at all, the American people should settle for themselves the conflict of arms without any interference of ours, so likewise during the attempt that has been made to restore peace and tranquility to America, we shall equally refrain from any kind of interference or intervention, though we trust that the efforts to be made for restoring peace will be successful, and that the great republic of America will always flourish and enjoy the freedom it has hitherto enjoyed. [Hear, Hear.] I have nothing to say with regard to the successor of Mr. Lincoln. Time must show how far he is able to conduct the difficult matters which will come under his consideration with the requisite wisdom. All I can say is that, in the presence of the great crime which has just been committed, and of the great calamity which has fallen on the American nation, the Crown, the Parliament, and the people of this country do feel the deepest interest for the Government and people of the United States; for, owing to the nature of the relations between the two nations, the misfortunes of the United States affect us more than the misfortunes of any other country on the face of the globe. [Hear, hear.] The noble Earl concluded by moving an humble address to Her Majesty to express the sorrow and indignation of this House at the assassination of the President of the United States, and to pray Her Majesty to communicate those sentiments on the part of this House to the Government of the United States.

The Earl of Derby—My lords, when, upon the last occasion of our meeting, the noble Earl opposite announced his intention of bringing forward the motion he has now submitted to the House, I ventured to express my hope that the government had well considered the form of the motion they were going to make, so that there might be nothing in the form which would in the slightest degree interfere with the unanimity desirable on such an occasion. It would have been more satisfactory to me if the noble Earl had entered somewhat upon the consideration of the question, and had informed your Lordships upon what grounds he proposed such unusual a course—though arising, I admit, out of unusual, if not unprecedented, circumstances—as that of addressing the Crown, and praying Her Majesty to convey to a foreign government the sentiments of Parliament with regard to the event which has taken place. For myself, I confess that I am rather of the opinion that the more convenient course would be to say the more usual, but the more regular course would have been to have simply moved a resolution which, in conjunction with the other Houses of Parliament, expressing those feelings which it is proposed by the motion to place in the form of an address to the Crown. If there be in United States any persons who misled by our having abstained from expressing any opinion as to the conflict now going on, or even from expressing the opinion we may have formed upon the merits of the two great contending parties—if there be any persons who believe that there is a generally unfriendly feeling in this country, and the citizens of the United States, I think they could hardly have had more complete refutation of that opinion, [cheers,] conveyed in what I hope will be the unanimous declaration of Parliament, following the declarations which Her Majesty has been pleased to make both publicly and privately to the American Minister as well as to the widow of President Lincoln, and again following the voluntary and spontaneous expression of opinion which has already proceeded from almost all the great towns and communities of this country. [Hear, hear.] Whatever other misfortunes may have attended this atrocious crime, I hope that at least one good effect may have resul

and the other for independence, in the United States; I follow the words of the noble Earl opposite; but there is, there can be no difference of opinion upon this point—that the holiest and purest of all causes is desecrated and disgraced when an attempt is made to promote it by measures so infamous as this. (Hear, hear.) If it were possible to believe that the Confederate authorities encouraged, sympathized with, or even did not express their abhorrence of this crime, I should say they had committed that which was worse than a crime—a gross blunder; because, in the face of the civilized world, a cause which required or submitted to be promoted by the crime of assassination, would lose all sympathy and kindly feeling on the part of those who might otherwise be well disposed towards it. But I am perfectly satisfied—I am as well satisfied as I can be of anything—that this detestable act of assassination is so entirely alien to the whole spirit in which the South have conducted this war (cheers) is so alien to the courageous, manly, and at the same time forbearing course which they have adopted in the struggle for everything that is dear to them, that I am convinced that, apart from the error of judgment which would be involved in sanctioning such a crime, they cannot have been guilty of so great a blunder, and cannot fail to express for it their detestation, and to feel at the same time that no step could have been taken which could have inflicted so great an injury on their own cause. * * * * I am quite sure that, independently of all political motives, but not saying that political motives do not enter into our views, I am expressing the universal feeling of this House and of the country when I say that we view with horror, with detestation, and with indignation, the atrocious crime by which the life of the President of the United States has been ended. [Cheers.]

After a brief speech by Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, the motion having been put by the Lord Chancellor, was carried *nemine contradicente*.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir G. GREY said: I very much regret the unavoidable absence of my noble friend at the head of the government (in whose name the notice was given of the motion which it now devolves upon me to ask the House to agree to. I feel, however, that it is comparatively unimportant by whom the motion is proposed, because I am confident that the address to the Crown, which I am about to ask the House to agree to, is one which will meet with the cordial and unanimous assent of all. [Cheers.] When the news a few days ago of the assassination of the President of the United States, and the attempted assassination—for I hope that we may now confidently expect that it will not be a successful attempt—of Mr. SEWARD reached this country, the first impression in the mind of every one was that the intelligence could not be true. [Cheers.] It was hoped by every one that persons could not be found capable of committing a crime so atrocious. [Hear, hear.] When the truth was forced upon us, when we could no longer entertain any doubt as to the correctness of the intelligence, the feeling which succeeded was one of universal sorrow, horror, and indignation. [Cheers.] *It was felt as if some great calamity had befallen ourselves*, [renewed cheering,] for in the civil war, the existence and the long continuance of which we have so sincerely deplored, it is well-known the government of this country, acting, as I believe, in accordance with the almost unanimous, or perhaps, I may say, in accordance with the unanimous feeling of this country, had maintained a strict and impartial neutrality. But it is notorious, and it could not in a great country like this be otherwise, that different opinions have been entertained by different persons with regard to the questions at issue between the Northern and Southern States of America, but still I believe that the sympathies of the majority of the people of this country has been with the North. [Cries of "No, no," "Hear, hear," and "Question, question."] I am desirous on this occasion of allaying everything which may excite any difference of opinion. I may say, therefore, that in this free country different opinions have been entertained and different sympathies felt, and that in this free country the freest expression has been given, as should be the case, to those differences of opinion. [Hear, hear.] I am sure I shall raise no controversy when I say in the presence of that great crime which has sent a thrill of horror through every one who heard of it all differences of opinion, all conflicting sympathies, for a moment entirely vanished. [Loud cheers.] I am sure, therefore, at once, and I desire to proclaim that feeling with the strongest confidence, that this atrocious crime was regarded by every man of influence and power in the Southern States with the same degree of horror which it excited in every other part of the world. [Loud cheers.] We may, therefore—and this is all I wish to say upon this subject—whatever our opinions with regard to the past, and whatever our sympathies may have been—we shall all cordially unite in expressing our abhorrence of that crime, and in rendering our sympathy to that nation which is now mourning the loss of its chosen and trusted chief, struck to the ground by the hand of an assassin, and that too at the most critical period of its history. [Cheers.] While lamenting that war and the loss of life which it has inevitably occasioned, it is impossible, whatever our opinions or our sympathies may have been, to withhold our admiration from the many gallant deeds performed and acts of heroism displayed by both parties in the contest, and it is a matter for bitter reflection that the page of history, recording such gallant achievements and such heroic deeds by men who so freely shed their blood on the battle-field in a cause which each considered right, should also be stained with the record of a crime such as we are now deploring. [Cheers.] At length a new era appeared to be dawning on the contest between the North and the South. The time had come when there was every reason to hope that that war would speedily be brought to a close. Victory had crowned the efforts of the statesmen and the armies of the Federals, and most of us—all I hope—met them with a feeling of some relief and some hope for the future from the record of sanguinary conflicts to that correspondence which has but recently passed between the Generals commanding the hostile armies. [Cheers.] And when we turned to Mr. President LINCOLN, I should have been prepared to express a hope, indeed an expectation—and I have reason to believe that that expectation would not have been disappointed—that in the hour of victory and in the use of victory he would have shown a wise forbearance, a generous consideration, which would have added to unfold lustre to the fame and reputation which he had acquired throughout the misfortunes of this war. [Hear, hear.] Unhappily the foul deed which has taken place has deprived Mr. LINCOLN of the opportunity of thus adding to his well-earned fame and reputation; but let us hope, what indeed we may repeat, that the good sense and right feeling of those upon whom will devolve the most arduous and difficult duties in this conjuncture, will lead them to respect the wishes and the memory of him whom we are all mourning. [cheers,] and will lead them to act in the same spirit and to follow the same counsels by which we have good reason to believe the conduct of Mr. LINCOLN would have been marked, had he survived to complete the work that was intrusted to him. [Cheers.] I am only speaking the general opinion when I say that nothing could give greater satisfaction to this country than by means of forbearance, it may be of temperate conciliation, to see the union of the North and South again accomplished, especially if it can be accomplished by common consent, freed from what hitherto constituted the weakness of that Union—the curse and disgrace of slavery. [Cheers.] I wish it were possible for us to convey to the people of the United States an adequate idea of the depth and universality of the feeling which this sad event has occasioned in this country, that from the highest to the lowest there has been but one feeling entertained. Her Majesty's Minister at Washington will, in obedience to the Queen's command, convey to the Government of the United States the expression of the feelings of Her Majesty and of her government upon the deplorable event; *and Her Majesty, with that tender consideration which she has always evinced for sorrow and suffering in others, of whatever rank* [cheers,] *has with her own hand written a letter to Mrs. Lincoln*, [loud cheers,] *conveying the heartfelt sympathy of a widow to a widow* [renewed cheers,] *suffering under the calamity of having lost one suddenly cut off.* [Cheers.] From every part of this country, from every class, but one voice has been heard, one of abhorrence of the crime, and of sympathy for and interest in the country which has this great loss to mourn. The British residents in the United States, as of course was to be expected, lost not an hour in expressing their sympathy with the Government of the United States. The people of our North American colonies are vieing with each other in expressing the same sentiments. [Cheers.] And it is not only among men of the same race who are connected with the people of the United States by origin, language and blood, that these feelings prevail, but I believe that every country in Europe is giving expression to the same sentiments and is sending the most respectful condolence to the Government of the United States. I am sure the office, that I am performing in anticipating that this House will, in the name of the people of Ireland, of Scotland, and of England, be anxious to record their expression of the same sentiment, and to have it conveyed to the Government of the United States. [Cheers.] For this I am confident, that this House could never more fully and more adequately represent the feelings of the whole of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom than by agreeing to the Address which it is now my duty to move, expressing to Her Majesty our sorrow and indignation at the assassination of the President of the United States, and praying Her Majesty that, in communicating her sentiments to the Government of the United States, she will express at the same time to the illustrious House their abhorrence of the crime and their sorrow at the bereavement and loss which the people of the United States in the deep affliction into which they have been thrown. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. DISRAELI made an eloquent and feeling address, after which the motion was put and adopted unanimously. The announcement of which fact by the Speaker was received with cheers.

ACTION OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

At a sitting of the Senate, on May 1st, M. SUSTIN, president of the Minister of the Council of State, in furtherance of his Majesty's orders, presented to the Senators the copy of a dispatch, addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Representative of France at Washington. The document ran as follows:

PARIS, Friday, April 28.

SIR: The intelligence of the crime to which President LINCOLN has fallen a victim has produced in the Imperial Government of France a profound sentiment of indignation.

His Majesty immediately charged one of his aides-de-camp to wait on the Minister of the United States to request him to communicate the fact to Mr. JOHNSON, now invested with the office of President.

I desired, by the dispatch which I sent you yesterday, to inform you without any delay of the sorrowful emotion which we felt here, and I am anxious to-day, and in conformity with the intentions of the Emperor, to render a merited tribute of respect to the great citizen whose loss the United States deplore.

Raised to the first office in the republic by the suffrage of his country, Mr. LINCOLN has manifested, in the exercise of the power intrusted to him, the most solid qualities, firmness of character being in him united to elevation of principles. And so, never did his vigorous mind give way in the formidable trials reserved to his government; and at the moment when an atrocious crime snatched him away from the mission which he was fulfilling with the religious sentiment of duty, he enjoyed the conviction that the triumph of his policy was definitively assured.

His recent proclamations are marked by the sentiments of moderation with which he was actuated in entering a resolution on the task of reorganising the Union and consolidating peace. The supreme gratification of accomplishing that work has not been vouchsafed to him; but in collecting and noting down those last proofs of his elevated prudence, as well as the examples of sound sense, courage and patriotism, which he has given, history will not hesitate to rank him among the citizens who have conferred most honor on their country.

By the Emperor's order I transmit this dispatch to the Minister of State, who is charged to communicate it to the Senate and Legislative Body: France will fully join in the feelings of his Majesty. Receive, &c.,

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

The foregoing document was also presented to the Corps Legislatif by M. Rouher, Minister of State, who made a few eloquent and feeling remarks.

MEETING OF AMERICANS AT LONDON.

ADDRESS OF MR. ADAMS.

A meeting of Americans, held at St. James Hall on the 1st inst., was most numerously attended. Mr. ADAMS, the United States Minister, took the chair and made the opening address in which he paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the murdered President.

A resolution was passed implying confidence that President JOHNSON would faithfully carry out the foreign and domestic policy of President LINCOLN. Another resolution, moved by Mr. RUSSELL STURGESS, expressed the peculiar pleasure experienced at the cordial sympathy manifested in England toward the people of the United States.

MEETINGS IN OTHER CITIES.

The papers record the proceedings at additional meetings in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Dublin, Cork, and other places. The feeling evinced everywhere was one and the same. The assassination had likewise been very generally alluded to by ministers from the pulpits.

GENERAL TOPICS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d inst., Capt. JERVIS moved an address to the Queen, praying that the grievances complained of by officers of the late Indian Army, as set forth in a petition to Parliament, may be redressed.

Sir C. WOOD opposed the motion, and gave it as his opinion that there was no foundation for the complaint.

The motion was, however, carried by 49 against 36; a majority of 13 against the government.

Miss LAURA HARRIS, the young American prima donna, had made a most successful debut at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.

Admiral FITZROY, the great meteorologist, committed suicide on Sunday, by cutting his throat with a razor.

FRANCE.

The Emperor left Paris at 8:30 A. M. on April 29, on his journey to Algeria. The Prince Imperial accompanied him to Lyons, and the Empress to Fontainebleau.

La France says that the Empress has been appointed regent during his absence.

Mr. BIGELOW, the American Minister, called upon M. DROUYN D'LHUYS on the 29th, to thank him for his condolences relative to the assassination of President LINCOLN.

RUSSIA.

The second son of the Czar—the Grand Duke ALEXANDER ALEXANDROWITCH—after having received the blessing from the Emperor, had been proclaimed heir to the Russian Crown in place of his deceased brother.

PRUSSIA.

The semi-official *General Correspondenz* says: "Austria will raise no objection to the Prussian ships being provisionally stationed in the port of Kiel, but she cannot allow that Prussia should permanently establish naval stations in the Duchies before a definite solution of the succession question is arrived at."

ITALY.

The question relative to the Bishops of the former Pontifical Provinces has been arranged to the mutual satisfaction of the negotiators. The Bishops will return to their Sees.

The Pope will nominate the new Bishops in Naples and Tuscany. The King will appoint those in Piedmont and Lombardy.

ROME.

The Pope went on the 2d to the Greek Church, where he issued two decrees, the one ordering the beatification of the venerable BEACKMANN, and the other the solemn canonization of JOSAPHAT KUNCZEWICZ, a Russian Archbishop, who was martyred in 1623. The Pope subsequently delivered a discourse, in which he recalled how the church had been persecuted in all times and in all countries, and pointed out the persecutions which she suffers at the present time.

An imperial decree extends to the Prussian frontier the rights of the customs authorities to seize within a distance of 50 versts from the frontier all merchandise liable to duty, the owners of which have no official certificate to prove that the said duty has been paid.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday Evening, May 1.

This being the half-yearly balance day of the Stock books of the Bank of England, a holiday has been kept.

The Stock Exchange, after being closed on the 1st, reopened on the 2d inst. with a dull tone, and Consols declined ¼ per cent, closing at 90¾@90⅝.

Money was in increased demand at 4 ₱ cent., and Gold was being withdrawn from the bank.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 3—Morning.

COTTON—The market on Monday and Tuesday continued very steady, and the inquiry was to a fair extent. The sales of the two days add up 20,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export.

Trade at Manchester participates in the feeling at Liverpool and prices generally remain very steady and for the better qualities of printing cloth a shade dearer. Business, however, showed yesterday some falling off from the recent activity.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., T. H. RISLEY, SPENCE & CO., report Flour quiet but firm. Wheat firm, holders demand an advance of 2d. per cental, is coupled with warm showers, checks business, and are small. Corn, small sales of mixed at 29s. 9d. per 480 lbs. ex. qua.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO. and GORDON, BRUCE & CO. report Beef steady, and more business doing in the lower qualities of new. Pork nominally unaltered. Bacon in fair demand, and prices are in favor of sellers. Lard quiet but steady, at 58s. to 59s. 6d. Butter—None here of any moment. Tallow quiet and easier—No. 1 at 38s. 6d@ 39s. 3d.

PRODUCE.—Ashes are without change. Sugars steady. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet, no change. Rosin—Small sales of good common French at 15s. 6d@18s. Spirits of Turpentine quiet—42s. for French. Petroleum inactive and unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat firm and generally 1s. per quarter dearer. Flour also tending upward. Sugar in fair demand at late rates. Coffee firm; Ceylon rather dearer. Tea quiet but firm at the late advance. Rice active and very firm. Tallow dull—P. Y. C. 40s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Tuesday Evening, May 2.

The English Funds opened at an advance, but there was subsequently a return to heaviness, and a fresh decline of ¼ ₱ cent was established.

CONSOLS closed at 90¾.

CONFEDERATE LOAN 12 @ 14.

FRENCH RENTES 67f. 40 centimes.

VIRGINIA SIXES advanced 2; ERIE, paid up shares, a further 1; United States 5-20's, 3.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SHARES relapsed ¾.

Messrs. DE MATTOS & GODEFROI have suspended. The amount of debt is not supposed to be of magnitude.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—MAY 1 AND 2.

The demand for Cotton continues unabated, and sales for two days amount to 20,000 bales, 7,000 on speculation. Prices are a turn against the buyer, closing with great firmness.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—MAY 2.

WHEAT was held at an advance of 4d. per cental. FLOUR in better request.

LONDON CORN MARKET—MAY 1.

The market was firm at an advance of 1s.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—MAY 2.

SUGAR very firm. TEA flat. COFFEE firm. Rice firm. TALLOW flat at 40s. 6d.

LATEST VIA QUEESTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 3—Evening.

A great sensation was created here this afternoon on the receipt of a telegram from Queenstown announcing that WILKES BOOTH had arrived there on the *Edinburgh*, and was captured. Great satisfaction was expressed. It afterward turned out to be false. The man arrested was a passenger named O'NEILL, who bears a resemblance to BOOTH. He was of course liberated.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 4.

The steamship *Edinburgh* arrived at Queenstown, the *Moravian* at Londonderry, and the *New-York* at Southampton, on the 3d.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced to 4½.

The demonstrations of sympathy for the United States from public bodies thoughout all England are still most numerous.

The Spanish Senate and the lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath unanimously voted regret and sympathy.

The House of Commons debated Mr. BAINES' bill reducing the franchise, without action.

COTTON.—Sales Wednesday and Thursday, 18,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. Market quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS inactive and Rees firm.

PROVISIONS quiet, and tending downward.

PRODUCE quiet and steady.

LONDON, Thursday, May 4.

The Bank of England has advanced its rates of discount to 4½.

United States five-twenties 64@65; Erie shares 51¼@51½; Illinois Central, 76¾. Consols for money, 90½@90⅝.

$30,451,950

Saturday's Subscription to the National Loan.

The Financial Miracle of the Nineteenth Century.

Almost One Hundred Millions Taken Last Week.

Sixty-eight Thousand Subscribers for Small Sums.

The Remaining Two Hundred and Thirty Millions to be Issued at Once.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 13.

The subscriptions to-day to the Seven-thirty Loan amount to THIRTY MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS. The largest single Western subscription was one million thirty-five thousand dollars, from the Second National Bank, Chicago. The First National Bank, Cincinnati, took one million of dollars. The largest single Eastern subscription was five millions five hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars, from the Ninth National Bank, New-York. The Bank of Commerce, New-York, took one million; FISK & HATCH, New-York, $1,082,500. There were 21,307 individual subscriptions. HENRY CLEWS & Co., New-York, $1,000,000; National Metropolis, Washington, $400,000; National Exchange, Hartford, $200,000; Second National, Providence, $200,000; Second National, Boston, $500,000. The total sales for the week amounted to $98,384,650.

At the close of to-day's sales of the Seven-Thirties, but little, if any, of the second series of the three hundred millions remained. All telegraphic orders received this day (Saturday) will be filled. If any of the loan remains over, it will be given to the first applicants by telegraph on Monday morning.

Two weeks ago the amount of the second series sold and reported, inclusive of voucher conversions, was about one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars. The cash sales last week were about forty millions. This week they were ninety-eight millions.

The balance of the conversion of Quartermasters' vouchers during the last two weeks, and which were not included in the daily published sales of the Seven-Thirties, together with the sales in California and at the various Sub-Treasuries, also not included in the daily sales, will make about fifteen millions. Altogether, the total sales are two hundred and ninety-eight millions of dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to issue the balance of the loan that was authorized by the Act of March, 1865, and which amounts to two hundred and thirty millions in seven and three-tenths notes, precisely similar in tenor, form and privileges to the seven-thirties already sold, payable three years from the 15th of next July; except that the government will reserve to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at the rate of six per cent. instead of seven and three-tenths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15, when they subscribe. The delivery of the notes of this third series of the seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date. Subscriptions, however, will be received at once, and interest at seven and three-tenths per cent. allowed to subscribers up to the 15th of July, in the same manner as it was allowed for interval between the second series and the first series. Any excess of subscription to the present series will be filled with the new issue as speedily as the notes can be prepared at the Treasury. The slight change made in the conditions of this third series affect only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the current interest of the higher rate. The important privilege of converting the notes into the long and popular five-twenty gold-bearing bonds, or of demanding payment of them at maturity, at the holder's option, is not interfered with. The takers of the seven-thirty loan will rejoice if the Secretary, sooner or later, avails himself of the option to pay them six per cent. in gold in lieu of the larger rate of interest in currency. The return to specie payment, in the event of which only will this option be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices as that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. The machinery used in popularizing the first two series of the seven-thirty will be occupied by the Secretary of the Treasury in the sale of this third series. It will be under the supervision of JAY COOKE, the government Loan Subscription Agent, who will employ the subagencies heretofore employed, and with which the people are familiar. It is confidently expected that the whole amount will be sold in the next sixty or ninety days. When this two hundred and thirty millions is disposed of, the last opportunity for those profitable investments in United States Government securities will be gone.

Arrival from Hampton Roads.

The United States steamer *Dayright*, 18 guns, JAMES A. BULLARD commanding, from Hampton Roads, was towed here by the United States steamer *Gettysburgh*, yesterday. The following is a list of the officers of the *Daylight*; Acting Master commanding JAMES A. BULLARD; Acting Ensign and Ex-officer J. Arnold Crase; Acting Assistant Surgeon, James R. May; Acting Assistant Paymaster Frederick C. Insley Acting First Assistant Engineer, in charge, Daniel B Overton; Second Assistant Robert Pallett; Third Assistant Henry R. Allen; Ensign, C. Lindemann, Mates, William H. Bolton, J. E. Merriman.

Discharge of Robert E. Core.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 14.

ROBERT L. CORE, who was said to have harbored SAUNDERS and others, and who was recently arrested in this city by an order from Gen. DIX, and taken to Washington, has been discharged from custody. He was in Washington but a few hours when the above result was obtained. He is now in this city.

Death of Mr. N. F. Richards.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 14.

Mr. N. F. RICHARDS, Manager of the American Telegraph Office, No. 48 State-street, died to-day. His death was unexpected to many friends, though his health has been failing for some time. Mr. RICHARDS was a man of fine sensibilities, of marked purity of character, and possessed the confidence of his employers, the love of his associates, and the respect of the community. He was a Christian gentleman in all the relations of life.

Deaths in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sunday, May 14.

BUFUS WHEELER, an old resident of this city, and for many years connected with the Buffalo press, died this evening.

JOHN C. BOWERS, for many years connected with the New York, Albany and Buffalo, and the Western Union Telegraph Companies, in this city, died this morning.

Capture of a Guerrilla Supposed to be Quantrell.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 13.

A guerrilla, supposed to be QUANTRELL, of the Lawrence massacre notoriety, was wounded by TERRELL'S scouts, near Taylorsville, on Wednesday, and lodged in the military prison to-day.

PERSONATING GEN. HANCOCK.—A military looking person, representing himself to be Gen. HANCOCK, tried, in Chicago, to swindle a banker, Mr. GREENBAUM, out of $10,000. He carried a forged letter of introduction from W. B. OGDEN. Mr. GREENBAUM was cautious, and wanted to be satisfied all was right, when the General telegraphed to JAY COOKE, Philadelphia, his father-in-law, as he alleged, to know if he would cash a draft of $10,000. The answer came "Yes," but Mr. GREENBAUM grew more suspicious, and pushing his inquiries further, discovered that the pretended General had written the answer himself, having procured a telegraph envelope from the office in that city. The General fled before he was detected.

The Mexican Emigration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many judicious and enlightened people seem to think that the emigration scheme now on foot in this and other cities of the Union, under the auspices of Gen. ORTEGA and others, is calculated to involve this country in a war with the newly-organized Mexican Empire, and that the French Emperor will be forced, in that event, to come to the aid to his protégé and ally, MAXIMILIAN. Now, we have seen that France and England, as the great counterpoising Powers of Western Europe, as against Russia, always act together in reference to foreign wars. They did so in Greece, in China, in Japan, in the Crimea, and more recently in Mexico. Is not a war between America and one or the other of these two great naval and military nations of the Old World, likely to bring on war with the other also? As a bondholder and shipowner, I feel a deep interest in this matter, and should be gratified to get some light upon the probable consequences of these recruiting movements, before they go too far, wishing as I do, to avoid losses by untoward and unexpected events. MERCHANT.

Good Friday.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, D, complains of the ignorance of our public men in regard to the facts of Christianity, because they seem not to regard Good Friday as the anniversary of the crucifixion of our Savior. Permit me to say, on behalf of our public men, that they cannot be blamed for ignorance on that point, for, instead of that being one of the facts of Christianity, it is one of the *fictions* of a spurious Christianity, and an imposition on the ignorance of the unthinking. D ought to know that Good Friday, which in some years is early in March, and others late in April, cannot in the very nature of the case be the anniversary of anything. Many professed Christians do *observe* it in commemoration of the crucifixion of our Saviour, but that it is really the anniversary of that occurrence is simply absurd. For the same reason the day observed to commemorate His ascension, occurring this year on the 25th of May, cannot be the anniversary of that event. A BIBLE CHRISTIAN.

—The sketches, unfinished works, and studies of the late W. DYCE, R. A., are about to be brought to the hammer, by order of his executors.

—The Emperor NAPOLEON has given orders that there shall be an entire revision of the *Pilote Francais*, or charts of the French coast.

—M. GUSTAVE DORE is engaged upon an illustrated edition of the Bible for the house of MAUR & Co., of Tours.

A Cold is Easily Taken in this Changeable climate of ours, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it, one cold thus running into another, until the accompanying cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles. A majority of existing cases of clearly defined pulmonary disease may thus be accounted for; and thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with nothing but a cold. How obvious is it then that a cold should be taken care of from its incipiency, and no efforts spared to rid the system of its effects. A curative readily obtainable, and of established reputation, can be found in Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and by its use all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Where the danger is so imminent, why not resort at once to the standard remedy? Sold by all druggists.

An Entirely New Invention in Dentistry. The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. Removed to No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Hours 9 till 5 o'clock.

All Ladies and Gentlemen can have BEAUTIFUL HAIR, CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its FALLING OUT, keeps the HEAD CLEAN. Stands above comparison with any other hair-dressing. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Colgate's Honey Soap. This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in each universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Toilet Soaps. Upward of one hundred varieties. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Depend upon It, Mothers, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 220 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthelf Wies, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 48 High-st.; Grantham, Lincolnshire; Congalo, Madrid, Spain; Cornijo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Bachelor & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempsteam, Belize, Honduras; P. a, Panama; Nosley, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Jaegers, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Tampico; Lowndes, Russia; Barrett, China; Manlove, Japan; Perry, Philadelphia, No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Rockwell & Hardbarl. FRENCH ATTRACTION.—A team of stallions driven to carriage with or without harness, or in saddle, as A. H. Rockwell, the Horse Attractor, may direct, at No. 5, Albany, between Hicks and Montague, Brooklyn, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, May 11 and 13, at 4 o'clock P. M. This is a feat of horsemanship almost literally wonderful, and has never been equaled in this or any other country. Messrs. R. & H. are the originators of a new, novel and improved system of teaching and educating the horse, under which there has and can be shown better results than under any and all others of the combined world. For truth of this above we submit to test.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to pay Duty by the single package of $5 and upwards, by applying at the Customs Gold Office.

Use the Best—BOWDEN'S Moth Destroying Packet. It will surely destroy moths. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per packet.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Old Eyes Made New. Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address DR. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

To Gentlemen. A splendid assortment of French fancy coatings and cassimeres. Also, English cassimeres and Scotch tweed, for order work; specialties in walking and morning suitas, ready made, at No. 586 Broadway, (east side,) corner Prince-st. J. W. McKINLEY, Merchant Tailor.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes, In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Just Think!—The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room; invisibly connected, without damage. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Capture of Richmond.
ONE-HALF OF THE CITY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

DEFIANCE SAFE AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY TEST.

RICHMOND, Va., April 19, 1865.

Mr. Robert M. Patrick, New-York:

DEAR SIR: When the firm of Enders, Sutton & Co. commenced the banking business in this city, 1861, they bought of you one of your large Defiance Safes, No. 6,279. After the dissolution of that concern, (of which our senior, Mr. Foster, was a partner,) we became the owners of the safe, and have kept it in our office until the great FIRE, when Richmond was captured. Of HUNDREDS of safes, this is the only one in which the books, papers, &c., were perfectly preserved. We know of no other safe of your make in Richmond, and as the great success of this safe in protecting our valuables and defying all efforts of parties endeavoring to break it open, for upward of a week, when it was opened by our order, in the presence of many of our citizens, we deem it but a duty to you to acquaint you with the facts.

Respectfully yours,

R. T. FOSTER & CO., Bankers.

Defiance Safes of all sizes, with Patent Powder-proof Locks and Patent Cross-bar. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for Plate, &c., on hand, for sale, and made to order.

Warerooms No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. Works Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., New-York.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Dr. Von Eisenberg, INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS Æsthetico-Neuralgicon, FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE **Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,** may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Giving way Good-humoredly to Inevitable Destiny.—GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, has just lowered the prices of all the fabrics composing the peerless stock of Summer hats to the specie standard.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. BAKER, SMITH & CO, No. 37 Mercer-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses—HERNIA, VARICOCELE, PROLAPSUS, &c. Only office for the adjustment of Dr. RIGGS improved instruments, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

PHILLIPS—MEEKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 11, by Rev. A. A. Willets, Mr. CHARLES B. PHILLIPS and Miss ELIZA MEEKER, all of Brooklyn.

CHAPIN—RODAMER.—On Wednesday, May 10, at Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, by Rev. James D. Wilson, FRANK H. CHAPIN and MAGGIE RODAMER, all of this city.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Sunday, May 14, MARIA, widow of Joseph Anderson, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 46 Hester-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BADNALL.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, May 13, JAMES RATHBONE BADNALL, of Staffordshire, Eng., aged 33 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, South Broadway, Yonkers, Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be waiting at the depot.

COLGATE.—At Berlin, Prussia, on the 24th of April, JOSEPH COLGATE, Esq., of this city, in the 37th year of his age.

DE MILLE.—At Harlem, on Sunday, May 14, after a short and severe illness, FRANCES S., daughter of the late Peter De Mille.

The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, the 15th inst., by the New-Haven train, at 11:30 A. M., from 27th-st. and 4th-av.

DEAN.—On Friday, May 12, ADELAIDE, infant daughter of Charles A. and Louisa A. Dean, aged 8 months.

Her remains were taken to Greenwood on Sunday, 14th inst.

FINN.—In Florence, Italy, on the 24th of April, JANE ELIZABETH LAWRENCE, wife of Archibald T. Finn, of this city.

JONES.—On Saturday, May 13, WILLIAM HENRY JONES, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, May 15, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of his father, Isaac F. Jones, 331 West 22d-st.

MESEROLE.—On Friday, May 12, LETTY MESEROLE, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, No. 26 Bond-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MESSERVE.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, May 13, GEORGE S. MESSERVE, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Germany Society,

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building.)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought an I sold at market rates.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR
The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
GWYNNE & DAY,
NO. 7 NEW-ST., NEAR WALL-ST.,

Have been appointed Agents to receive subscriptions to the 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

The usual commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND STOCKS AND BONDS bought or sold on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.
APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.
Authorized to receive subscriptions to the
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.
All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.
WM. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,438,577 78
Total amount of premiums	4,213,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,054,734 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,354 68
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Mills,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merrick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George F. Deshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nuns,	R. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merrick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Oammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
R. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hedges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin,

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.
LOAN FOR THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.
$75,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, in the City of Hoboken, up to noon of May 15, 1865, for a loan of $75,000, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the loan to run from five to forty years. Parties wishing to offer proposals for the above loan can obtain all necessary information from JOHN KENNEDY, Esq., City Clerk, at his office, Odd Fellows' Hall, or CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of Committee, No. 44 1st-st., Hoboken.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE ARTISANS' BANK
are requested to meet at the office of BOYEE, HOLBROOK & BOANNISS, No. 52 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-st and 27th-st.
NEW-YORK, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 27, 1865.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of May until the day of the meeting.

G. E. CARHART, President.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 15 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY and the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company having merged into one company, by special act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 9, 1865, and ratified by the stockholders, all business will hereafter be conducted under the name of
THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, President.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary and Treasurer.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the various bonds of this company are hereby notified that the interest due on the 15th inst., as well as any interest due and unpaid prior to that date, will be paid by Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., agents of this company, at their Office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

THOS. BELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, DETROIT, May 8, 1865.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 13 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 13 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

NOTICE.—DEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY entitled to Scrip for the year 1863, are hereby notified that by the condition of the issue of said Scrip, all certificates of that year remaining uncalled for on the 31st day of May, 1865, will be forfeited.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE.—Parties carrying Canton Company's Stock on a margin will find it to their advantage to demand their proxies on or before the 17th instant.

WANTED—DESK ROOM, ON FIRST FLOOR, in neighborhood of Wall and William sts., to be occupied about two hours, two or three times a week. Address M. W., Box No. 5,686 New-York post-office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

SCHAFER BROTHERS,
NO. 6 BROAD-ST.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
For the 7-30 Loan.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.
Capital and Surplus..... $260,000
MAY 11, 1865.

At an election for directors and inspectors of election of this company, held on the 1st of May inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for

DIRECTORS.

Eugene Plunkett,	S. P. Gilbert,
John Garcia,	Marcus F. Hodges,
Waldo Hutchins,	John S. Ward,
Wilham Ferdon,	Robert Schell,
Bartolomeo Blanco,	James L. Morgan,
Gustave Raynand,	George F. Nesbitt,
Elias Ponvert,	John E. Lathngwell,
Ramsay Crooks,	E. R. Wesley,
Joseph B. Young,	George T. Sladman,
Charles S. Pell,	Henry Lewis.
O. Pacalin,	

FOR INSPECTORS.

Charles Eagory,	Samuel Darbee.
R. B. Valentine,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Marcus F. Hodges was unanimously reelected President.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Fidelity Insurance Company will be opened at Mechanics' Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., on the 23d day of May inst.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT,
DAVID S. DODGE,
MORRIS R. JESUP,
GEO. ELLIS.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

The object of the above company is to insure the fidelity of persons holding places of trust.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
and
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the
SALE OF THE 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions solicited.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION $2,250,000.

At an election for Directors (second class) and Inspectors of Election, held at the office of the company on Tuesday, the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.
JAMES VAN NORDEN,
JAMES C. BALDWIN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
WM. J. VALENTINE,
LEWIS B. LODER,
SAMUEL C. REED,
ALBERT CLARK,
WM. K. STRONG,
JOHN ANDERSON,
JAMES E. YEATMAN,
HENRY SIMONS,
CHRISTOPHER Y. WEMPLE.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.
A. W. KING,
C. W. LODER,
JOHN BAKER.

At a subsequent meeting of the board HENRY STOKES, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

(Copy.)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

[L. S.] F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.
(Signed,)

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst., and remain closed until the 10th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.
F. H. TOWE, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD at the Company's office on the 10th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

WM. H. WEBB,	M. O. ROBERTS.
WM. H. GUION,	JOHN VAN NEST.
JAMES T. SANFORD,	D. R. STANFORD.
	C. S. MARSHALL.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held this day, C. S. Marshall was unanimously reelected President, D. R. Stanford Vice-President, and Howard Mather Secretary and Treasurer.

HOWARD MATHER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the AMERICAN WOOD PAPER COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 271 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them.

Per order
R. BUFFUM, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

CHEROKEES,
CHOCTAWS,
AND
CHICKASAWS,
FOR SALE BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.
(OFFICES LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. FISK & HATCH.)

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

Constantly on hand and ready for immediate delivery
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
COUPONS
Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

PETROLEUM.
DRIVING PIPE,
AND
BANDS, COMPLETE,
FURNISHED AT LOWEST RATES.

R. A. BRICK,
Office No. 109 Leonard-st.

THE BOOKS OF THE
SUGAR CREEK
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
(OF NEW-YORK,)
WILL CLOSE ON MAY 31,
AFTER WHICH DATE NO SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED.

But a few thousand shares are for sale, and these on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL, WILL BE OPEN UNTIL WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, AT THE OFFICE OF STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Maps and Prospectus mailed on application as above.

HALSEY FARM OIL STOCKS.

The following shares in companies organized after the purchase of the above property, are for sale at SIXTY-CENTS a share, par being $5, and original subscription price $1.

PALMER OIL COMPANY 142 SHARES.
ADAMS OIL COMPANY 142 SHARES.
ROCKY RUN OIL COMPANY 142 SHARES.
DANA OIL COMPANY 142 SHARES.
BUENA VISTA OIL COMPANY 142 SHARES.
LENNOX OIL COMPANY 142 SHARES.
WILCOX OIL COMPANY 142 SHARES.

Address Box No. 2,174 New-York Post-office.

THE KING OF INVESTMENTS—OIL:

The subscribers are authorized to sell a few
ORIGINAL SHARES
in a new
OIL COMPANY
about to be formed on choice and select land.
Full particulars sent on application to
GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO.,
No. 123½ South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia.

OIL LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

230 acres in Crawford County, Penn	$60,000
1,800 acres in Webster County, West Va	2,500
107 acres in Crawford County, Penn	30,000
100 acres in Wood County, West Va	5,000

O. P. HATFIELD, No. 31 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.

The Trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., on and after the 26th inst. to Stockholders of Record on 20th inst.

DAVID S. DUNCOMB, President.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY, No. 7 CHERRY RUN, CENTRE, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., ROOM NO. 10, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent on their capital stock, from the profits of the wells, payable on and after the 26th of May.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 25th of May.

E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK BROTHERS OIL COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 41, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of government tax, on their capital stock, payable on and after May 24. The transfer books will be closed from May 21 to 26 inclusive. CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 8th inst.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE. REMOVAL.

AFTER MAY 1, 1865,
THE GENERAL OFFICE OF THE
McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,
FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
DEVON OIL COMPANY,
LOOMIS OIL COMPANY,
will be at the
PETROLEUM AND MINING EMPORIUM
OF
PERKINS, FREELAND & CO.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,
Have removed from No. 22 William-st. to No. 94 Broadway and 6 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight, or after ten days' notice.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM E. COCK,
DRY GOODS,
Has removed from
No. 35 Warren-st. to No. 336 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1865.

REMOVAL.
A. J. JACKSON, Pawnbroker, has removed from No. 60 Walker-st. to No. 90 Prince-st., near Broadway.

REMOVAL—RICHARDSON'S LUNCH ROOM, from Maiden-lane to No. 100 William-st., near John. English, Scotch and Irish provisions, received every week, and for sale in small quantities; also, Crosse & Blackwell's pickels; Lea & Perrine's Worcestershire sauce; Stilton, Cheshire and Gloster cheese; bacon, Yarmouth bloaters, Scotch oatmeal, peasmeal, ling, &c. A good Derby sweep, nearly full. Recollect, No. 100 William-st., New-York.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear, Throat and Scalp, has removed her office from No. 16 to No. 51 Bond-st., (south side, first large house from Bowery,) where her celebrated medicines can always be had.

Send for a circular.

NOTICE.—ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY HAVE removed their Branch office from No. 442 Broadway to the large building corner of Grand and Crosby sts.

MISS BARRER, DRESSMAKER, HAS removed to No. 319 Broadway, New-York, third story, front room.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
REGULAR NOMINATIONS, 1865.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ROBERT WALKER IRWIN,
With Henry Eyre.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
AARON C. ALLEN,
With Wm. Creighton Lee.

FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
SAMUEL B. LYON,
With Ogden & Blewett.

FOR RECORDING SECRETARY,
A. JUDSON STONE,
With the Home Ins. Co.

FOR TREASURER,
JAMES W. EDWARDS,
With Wright, Brinkerhoff & Co.

FOR DIRECTORS,

EDWIN P. WEED	with Lathrop, Ludington & Co.
NATHANIEL D. WHITE	with C. H. Meday.
A. T. FRANCIS	with Jerome, Riggs & Co.
G. B. EMORY	with Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
A. H. WHEELER	with A. T. Stewart & Co.
GEORGE C. LEE	with S. B. Chittenden & Co.
J. S. ISAACS	with L. J. & L. Phillips.

The headquarters of the above ticket are established at CURET'S, No. 764 Broadway, where all members and friends of the Library are cordially invited to meet every evening until after the election, which takes place on TUESDAY, May 16. Polls open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mole carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FINE WATER-POWER FOR SALE.

In a beautiful rocky glen, near Plainfield, N. J., within easy and rapid railroad communication with the city from the foot of Liberty-st.

Has a good sized factory building, with a never-failing stream of water, and a fall of thirty-one feet.

For particulars inquire at the Water Wheel Office of
TALLCOTT & UNDERHILL,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE
CLAY MILL PROPERTY.

Situated 1¾ miles from the Hudson River, at Fishkill Landing, and on the line of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

A fine durable water power, being the whole of the Matteawan Creek, with a fall of 19 feet.

Apply soon to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER POWER TO RENT FOR THREE YEARS.—Location upon navigation on the Hudson River, at the intersection of the Boston, Hartford and Erie with the Hudson River Railroad, near Fishkill Landing.

Buildings with motive machinery will be erected to suit the customer upon walls now in part constructed.

Apply immediately to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscribers to the fund for recruiting in this ward are notified that a surplus remains unexpended of fifty-five per cent. of the sums contributed by the residents of the ward. This proportion will be reimbursed to the contributors, if application be made to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 20th inst. Whatever sums remain uncalled for on that day will be disposed of in aid of such charitable objects as may be designated by the committee having charge of the subject.

HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.
No. 32 Wall-st.

THE SPARE BED AND BED TO SPARE.

Will you please call and see this entirely new article? COLTON'S PATENT COT, suitable for hotels, families, &c. It requires no mattress in warm weather, and weighs only 25 pounds, and the cost at retail $7 50. For sale, wholesale and retail, at E. S. JENNYS & CO.'S, No. 494 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. N. B.—Hotel proprietors and the trade are invited to look at them.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city
A. KLABER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

STATE BOUNTY REIMBURSED TO parties having furnished substitutes, by
J. NELSON LUCKEY,
Banker, No. 343 Broadway.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely, and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by WARDWELL & REEVES, successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL—THE EXAMination of the senior class, preparatory to graduation, will be held at the University Building, on Washington-square, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 15, 16 and 17, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. of each day. The public are invited to attend.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 7 cents per lb.; colors and woolens, 3 cents; old books and newspapers, 1 cents; old brass, 14 cents, copper and pewter, 23 cents; lead 6 cents, at No. 15 New-Bowery, between Roosevelt and Chambers sts.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY-SIX Governors of THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL will be held at the Hospital, on TUESDAY, 16th of May. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

A COLLECTION OF RARE SPECIMENS of hunting requisites, for the adornment of a hunter's cabinet, with appropriate paintings and pictures, for sale cheap at No. 41 Rivington-st., near Bowery, after 10 o'clock.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHlets and libraries bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SOLID CEDAR TRUNKS—AT THE BERRIAN establishment, No. 601 Broadway, near Houston-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF CHARNLEY & HATCH, Bankers and Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

W. S. CHARNLEY,
WALTER T. HATCH.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1865.

W. T. HATCH having this day associated with himself in partnership his son, the undersigned will continue business as Bankers and Brokers, in the office of the late firm, No. 34 Wall-st., under the firm of
W. T. HATCH & SON.
WALTER T. HATCH,
NATH'L W. T. HATCH.

REFERENCES:
W. S. Charnley, Esq.
Edward Haight, President Bank of the Commonwealth.
Henry A. Smythe, President Central National Bank.
John Steward, Esq.
John J. Phelps, Esq.
Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Messrs. A. A. Low & Bros.
Messrs. Geo. Bliss & Co.
Messrs. Lee, Bliss & Co.
Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, Gov. of Connecticut.
Messrs. H. Trowbridge's Sons, New-Haven, Conn.
E. C. Scranton, President Second National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.
H. M. Welch, President First National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.
L. A. Bishop, President Yale National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of SHELDON & RIPLEY, for the transaction of business as dealers and manufacturers of white lead, zinc, paints, linseed oil and varnishes, at No. 196 Fulton-st.

S. R. SHELDON,
CHARLES RIPLEY.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the firm of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The signature of the firm will be used by either parties only for the liquidation of the outstanding business.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
FREDERICK C. GEBHARD,
F. GEBHARD SCHUCHARDT.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, F. GEBHARD SCHUCHARDT and LAWRENCE WELLS have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commercial and banking business, under the firm of FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of TALCOTT & BROTHER, is this day dissolved.

F. L. TALCOTT, Jr.
APRIL 30, 1865. A. BELMONT TALCOTT.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a stock commission business, at No. 51 Exchange-place, Room No. 8, under the firm of TALCOTT & SONS.

F. L. TALCOTT,
F. L. TALCOTT, Jr., Member of Open Board.
A. BELMONT TALCOTT.

APRIL 30, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BEADLESTON & HALLOCK, for the transaction of business as dealers in Government Securities, Gold and Petroleum Stocks, at No. 22 Broad-st., and No. 20 New-st.

WILLIAM H. BEADLESTON,
LEWIS S. HALLOCK.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THEODORE ZEREGA, JACOB BERRY and J. W. GILLESPY (member of the New-York Stock Exchange) have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ZEREGA, BERRY & CO., for the transaction of a Stock Commission business, at No. 67 Exchange-place.

MAY 10, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The interest of Mr. CLARENCE PELL, who retires from business, ceased in our firm on the 1st inst.

FELLS & CO.
CLARENCE PELL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE FIRM OF McILVANE & WALDEN is dissolved. E. R. McILVAINE will continue the business at No. 13 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

DUFFIELD'S CELEBRATED
AMERICAN WESTPHALIA HAMS.

The best mild cured Hams in the country.

HOFFMAN & CO., Agents, No. 24 Whitehall-st., N. Y.

CORN EXCHANGE MILLS.

Flour: Fine White and Yellow Corn Meal, for grocers, bakers and family use. Also, coarse meal, ground cake, mill feed, &c., for feeding. For sale, low for cash, at Corn Exchange Mills, in East 23d-st., near Avenue A.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,400	.....
ERIN	3,370	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Aspitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
ERIN.....SATURDAY, May 20
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, May 27
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, June 3
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday,	May 20.
EVENING STAR	Wimpenny	Saturday,	May 27.

FOR SALE.

WANTED—LAND.
The subscribers represent
ONE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
ENGLISH CAPITAL
TO BE INVESTED IN LANDS
IN
PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND,
DELAWARE, VIRGINIA,
OHIO AND MISSOURI.
Parties desirous of selling will please send full description, price, &c., to
GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO.,
American Land Agency,
No. 123½ South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By order of the surviving executors of George S. Fox, deceased, to close the estate, 42 acres of land, situate in the town of West Farms, on the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, about 9 miles from the City Hall, and 3 miles from the Central Park, New-York.

This property has a fine front on tide water, and is bounded by the estates of B. F. Whitlock, E. G. Faile, P. Spofford and Kitchen. Its accessibility, and the character of the surrounding neighborhood, renders this property in every way desirable for gentlemen wishing to procure first-class sites for suburban residences. The property is near to and commands a fine view of the Sound and East River, which afford every facility for boating, fishing and bathing. It will be sold in plots of from three to five acres. There is on the premises a modern-built dwelling-house, green-house, boat-house, and all necessary outbuildings.

A topographical map can be seen, and all particulars obtained on application to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY.—Choice building sites, selected nine years ago; elevated, healthy, and within a pleasant distance from New-York. Four good houses, with from 10 to 25 acres each, and well improved. Also, three good farms. J. WYMAN JONES,
No. 6 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ADMIRABLY located half acre lot, in the rear of the banks, at the corner of Cary and 16th sts., Richmond, Va., fronting 130 feet on Cary-st., and 165 feet on 17th-st.; running back to an alley. This property has been used as a stove foundry, and has upon it the ruins of a finishing-shop, on which was an extensive salesroom, 60 by 150 feet, and a foundry, 60 by 90 feet, a large portion of the walls of which are in a condition to be used in the erection of a new structure. There is standing and uninjured a smokestack 100 feet high and 9 feet square at the base; also, nearly half a million of bricks; a No. 2 Mackenzie fan and cupola, with a 25-horse power engine, can with small expense be put in good order. This establishment, "The Richmond Stove Works," was established about 14 years ago, and commanded an extensive patronage at the time of its destruction by fire. The lot and improvements will be sold at a fair valuation, or it will be leased to any one wishing to rebuild. The present improvement to be valued now, and any additional improvements to be valued at the expiration of the lease, and the lessee remunerated therefor. The lot is located in the best business part, and finely adapted to wholesale grocery or commission merchants' warerooms. Apply to RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

A LARGE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.—For sale, on account of ill-health of the owner, a very productive, well improved sugar plantation on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in the Parish of St. Charles, State of Louisiana, about three hours' drive from New-Orleans.

Said plantation has a front of about forty-two arpents (over one mile and a half on the Mississippi River, by an irregular depth of forty to eighty arpents, and contains 2,350 superficial arpents, more or less, 1,250 arpents of which are well cleared and fitched, and have been under cultivation. The improvements, a good sugar-house, purgery and cane shed, with steam engine, sugar mill and necessary apparatus for manufacturing sugar by open kettles; wood stables, and other outhouses and shops; large dwelling house, 16 rooms, with a new kitchen in rear. For other information and terms, apply to the undersigned.
LEVERICH & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. O. HALSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the ground is ornamented with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 750 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots, if the purchaser deem desirable. As a private, genteel residence it has no equal in the town. The furniture, which is new, and of the richest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of
G. KIRTLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.—88 acres, one mile from village and railroad depot of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Mansion house, outbuildings, farmhouse, barns, stables, sugar and apple orchard, 40 cows, complete sugaring, farming and dairy apparatus.

ALSO, ANOTHER DAIRY FARM, near the above, of 100 acres, 30 cows, buildings, &c., complete.

FOR CASH, OR ON CREDIT. Required to be sold by terms of will. Present tenant of each farm competent; has entire charge; wishes to remain. Apply to or address S. B. GORDON, Executor, Potsdam, N. Y., or, until May 20, at International Hotel, New-York City.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND CONTAINING about 11 acres, situate in the lower part of Westchester County, near McComb's Dam, divisible into four very desirable villa sites, for sale together or separately. The property can be reached by steamboat or railroad in about one hour from the City Hall, and offers a very desirable investment for persons wishing to locate in a rapidly improving and healthy neighborhood. For terms and further particulars apply to THEODORE HINSDALE, No. 19 Nassau-st., or WILLIAM VENVILL, No. 12 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, an elegant country seat, handsomely furnished, including horses and carriages; delightful locality, near the banks of the Passaic, New-Jersey, and within forty minutes of New-York. Spacious commodious double dwellings, in splendid order, and replete with modern improvements; outhouses in good order; between two and three acres of ground, studded with choice fruit and shade trees; surroundings first-class; view unsurpassed; price $24,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FARM OF 13 acres, on the road from Croton Falls to Lake Mahopac; or the house and outbuildings, with about 12 acres of land, with fruit, &c., will be rented for the season. The above farm and grounds are beautifully located, and will make a very desirable country residence. Inquire of
H. LUDLOW, Croton Falls,
O. CLOSE, Croton Falls,
Dr. L. H. GREGORY, Lake Mahopac.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIdence, with 21 acres of land, located on Groton Heights, opposite New-London, with a frontage on the Thames River of several hundred feet, with delightful views of the surrounding country, Long Island Sound, &c.; the house is first-class, modern, with every convenience, and contains about 25 rooms; verandahs on all sides of the house; within half a mile of steamboat landing and railroad depot.

This is, in every respect, a first-class residence.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence on the East River, at Hurl-Gate, with view up the river to Flushing; the house, with all the modern improvements; grounds fronting on the water, with bathing, boating, &c.; in the immediate vicinity of the seat of Edwin Hoyt, Esq.; price for house and grounds, $25,000; or with furniture, boats &c., $32,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—FOR SALE—Sixty estates, with buildings thereon, from ¼ acre to 300 acres; prices from $1,500 to $100,000; some of them water fronts; others splendid wood views. 70 cent. are furnished houses, from $75 to $100, per month; also three unfurnished, with grounds attached, $300 per annum. Address J. FERRIS, Ely's Block, or D. R. SELLECK, No. 323 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT CORNWALL—A HOUSE, BARN, carriage-house, and other buildings, with nine acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit; commands a splendid view of Newburgh Bay and surrounding scenery, ½ of a mile from boat landing; or will be let furnished for three or four months, from 1st of June. Address J. COCKS, Cornwall Landing, Orange Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, NEAR THE DEPOT, on high ground, with nine views of the Hudson River, &c.; a complete country residence, consisting of about four lots of ground, with good house, stable, &c.; price, with furniture, horses, carriages, &c., &c., $25,000; possession immediately. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ISLIP, L. I., WITHIN ONE MILE of the railroad depot, a highly desirable place, embracing 20 acres of fine ground, a large frame dwelling-house and numerous outbuildings, all in perfect order. There are fruits in abundance, and the situation is remarkably healthful. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDson, with river front and views, a very desirable country residence, consisting of house, stable, carriage-house, &c., &c.; 12 acres of land. Price, with furniture, $20,000. Possession immediately. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A RICH AND VALUABLE MINEral lot, situated near the Grand Trunk Railroad. All information can be obtained by applying to F. A. ST. LAURENT, No. 15 Desfossez-st., St. Rocks, until May 1; afterward at No. 5 Johns-st., Quebec.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, THE first-class cottage house No. 1 Park-av., northeast corner 36th-st., all complete in order, handsomely furnished. There is a small stable in the rear of the house, which can be used if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY—That residence of the late Hon. D. Hone, No. 53 Broad-st. The property consists of a comfortable dwelling with its 5 acres, susceptible of being made an attractive home with little outlay, and will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to W. R. POWELL, Executor, No. 58 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour to New-York, for sale low. Also country seats and houses to let, for the season or year, by HENRY B. LOZIER & CO., 5 Chambers-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; 3 to 5 P. M., Orange 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE RENTED FURNISHed for the season, a new three-story English brick-and-stone house, with 18 rooms, near 34th-st.
Further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 16 Broadway.

WOODSIDE, NEAR A BEAUTIFUL LAKE, ON THE Newburgh, on the Hudson, for sale, with 10 acres of land, more or less, suitable for a gentleman's residence. Inquire of CHAUNCEY VANDERPOEL, No. 2 Broadway.

AVALUABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale, on the shore of the mountain lake, known as the Great Notch, New-Jersey, sixteen acres of land. For further particulars inquire of the subscribers, PALMER & SMITH, No. 312 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON A CROSS STREET NEAR 7th-av. and 14th-st., a well built first-class three-story brown-stone house, on a lot of extra depth. Early possession. Price, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE IN Berlin, Conn.; finest barn in the State, three acres of rich land, fruit abundant and in great variety, view in every direction grand. VIRGIL CORNISH, New-Britain, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A MAGNIFIcent residence at Elizabeth, with all modern improvements. E. W. AUSTIN, owner, No. 39 Park-row, Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES, WITH liberal garden plots, fruit yards, and ornamented grounds. Inquire of VIRGIL CORNISH, real estate agent, New-Britain, Conn.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT WILTON, FOUR MILES FROM Norwalk, Conn., within ten minutes' walk of the railroad station, a handsome country residence, consisting of a large and commodious house, large stable, carriage-house and outbuildings, with ten acres of land, well stocked with fruit-trees, vegetables, &c. Place in complete order. Price, $5,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF GROUND averaging 97x320 feet, situated in the village of Tremont, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, eight miles from the city, suitable for a hotel, dwelling and grapery, or a lager-beer brewery; covered with shade and fruit trees, and blue stone sufficient to build a mansion. It has three fronts. Price, $1,800. Inquire of A. COX'S SONS, No. 26 Maiden-lane, walking-cane makers.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH-AV., ON A CORNER lot, an elegant establishment, consisting of a first-class extra-sized house, with two lots of ground, large first-class stable &c.; house completely furnished; possession at once. Price $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN GREAT JONES-ST., NEAR Broadway, a full size first-class four-story house, in perfect order, with early possession. Price $30,000, or $40,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY COTTAGES, $1,100 TO $2,000; ten elegant dwellings, four to forty lots, $3,500 to $8,500, easy payments; 700 lots, $150 to $300. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

PROPERTY BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED, at the Metropolitan Real Estate Office, No. 40 Dey-st. Real estate and personal property wanted.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY COTTAGE TO LET—In the healthiest part of Westchester County, near the Harlem Railroad, two hours from town; nine rooms; stabling, garden planted, fruit and fire wood, seven acres; price $550. For particulars, address
P. J. INSLEE, Engineer, No. 192 Walker-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR the season, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 20 miles north of Saratoga; stages up and down every day; 10 miles south of Lake George; beautiful mountain scenery, and hunting and fishing; charming lake within five minutes' walk; ample room for a family of eight persons; large garden and grounds—one acre; terms $300 for season of three months. Address ARTHUR B. MATTESON, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y. Inquire as to locality of WM. F. MOTT, Jr., Esq., Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 721 Broadway, New-York.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO ALET—On the banks of the Hudson River, containing 34 acres, well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees; the house contains 12 rooms, gate-house, carriage-house, barns, ice-house, (filled); are all new and first-class; will be rented to a suitable tenant, furnished or unfurnished, together with the horses and carriages. Apply to HOMER MOROAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to WM. MALLORY, Stratsburgh, N. Y.

TO LET—THAT FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Madison, N. J., recently occupied by John S. Potwin, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The house is beautifully situated and conveniently built, containing fourteen rooms, with outhouses, and twenty to thirty acres of land; kitchen garden planted; a large orchard; pasturage convenient. Apply to S. D. HUNTING, at the hotel in Madison.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT IN WESTCHESter Co., 15 miles from New-York, easy of access by New-Haven or Harlem Railroad; a large wooden house, with 14 rooms; piazza and green-house, large garden, laid out with fine evergreens and shrubs, plenty of water and fruit, hot-house and ice-house; very desirable and healthy situation. Apply to HOMER MOROAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or OEO. H. CAREY, No. 38 Wall-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—DELIGHTfully situated, on the East River; one hour's easy drive from the city; house in perfect order and roomy; but will be let only to a small family without children; it is partially furnished; comfortable the year round; easy of access by boat and railroad. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD STATION, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and western slope of the palisades, a new and commodious house, for store, dwelling or boarding-house; also, a cottage, with barn, and about 10 acres of land, stocked with fruit, &c. Apply to P. B. MEAD, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, or G. HUYLER, at the station.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE OF the late Gen. Wickham, at Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.; only 60 miles by Erie Railroad; elegantly furnished, billiard tables, &c.; about 10 acres of land; to a private family without children; $1,200 for the Summer. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR ONE, two or three years, on West 22d-st., a brown-stone four-story English basement, in splendid neighborhood, and furnished throughout. Possession immediately; or would rent till Nov. 1; rent moderate.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET—OR LEASE, NOS. 147 AND 149 WEST 37th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

AT YONKERS A SPLENDID FURNISHED house to let, for the summer; all modern improvements; grounds tastefully laid out, carriage-house, &c.; fine river view. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY WITHOUT children, for the Summer, a beautifully furnished house on Madison-square. For particulars, address R. S., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A NICELY furnished ball bedroom without board, to a single gentleman, at No. 22 Vandam-st. Price $10 per month. Address G., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—LOFTS AND light rooms, near the great business centre of Broadway and Canal-st., 1 to 20 horse; rates moderate.
P. J. INSLEE, No. 192 Walker-st.

ASTORIA.—TWO ELEGANT RESIDENCES TO rent; also, for sale, a beautiful residence at Astoria, with 8 lots, evergreens, &c.; possession any time. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER, A suite of offices eligibly situated on Broadway, at a moderate rent. Inquire of GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

$250—FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE in Stratford, Conn. Apply to A. McALISTER, No. 162 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 60 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, FOR SIX months, at New-Rochelle. Rent $200 a month. Apply to the subscriber, on the adjoining premises.
CHAS. WRIGHT.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at No. 12 West 4th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL-BAGS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this department until 9 o'clock A. M., the 22d day of June next, for furnishing, during the period of one year, from and after the 1st day of July, 1865, such quantities of the following kind of MAIL-BAGS, as may, from time to time be required and ordered, to wit:

JUTE CANVAS MAIL-SACKS—Of size No. 1, 43 inches in length and 62 inches in circumference; of size No. 2, 41 inches in length and 48 inches in circumference; and of size No. 3, 32 inches in length and 38 inches in circumference.

The sacks of size No. 1 are to be made of closely woven jute canvas weighing not less than 15 ounces to the yard of 31½ inches in width; the yarns of the warp to be each doubled and twisted, and to weigh one ounce to about fifty yards, and of the filling or weft, if not like those of the warp, to weigh one ounce to about eighty-five yards.

The sacks of size No. 2 are to be made of jute canvas, weighing not less than 11 ounces to the yard of 31½ inches width, the warp and weft to be nearly as above described.

The sacks of size No. 3 are to be made of thinner jute canvas, weighing not less than 4¾ ounces to the yard of 19½ inches width.

Those of sizes numbered 1 and 2 are to be made with a tabling or hem at the top, two inches wide, upon which a sufficient number of eyelet holes—at least, four to the former and eight to the latter—are to be well wrought, and they are each to be provided with a good and sufficient hemp cord to lace and tie them thoroughly and strongly. Unless seamless, they are to be made with two seams, secured each with two rows of sewing. All are to be marked, inside and outside "United States Mail" in large and distinct letters.

Any proposed improvement that may be desirable in the quality of materials or manner of construction will be considered relatively to price, in deciding the lowest and best bid.

No proposal will be considered if not accompanied with specimens showing the construction and quality of materials and workmanship of each size of the sacks bid for; and also a written guarantee from the persons proposed as sureties, (whose responsibility must be certified by the postmaster of the place where they reside,) that they will become responsible, on sufficient bond, for the due performance of the contract in case such proposal be accepted.

All the sacks contracted for are to be delivered at the expense of the contractor, at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, D. C., in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered.

The estimated quantity required will probably not exceed thirty thousand sacks, including all sizes; but the Postmaster-General will reserve the right to order and receive more or less than such quantity during the term of the contract, as the wants and interests of the service may seem to him to demand.

The specimens must be delivered at this department on or before the 22d day of June next, and every one subscribed to should be well and distinctly marked with the number denoting its size, and have attached to it a sample of the cloth or canvas six inches square of which it is made. Such as can, with safety and convenience, be used in the service, will be paid for at the prices specified in the proposals relating thereto.

A decision on the bids will be made on or before the 25th day of June next, and the accepted bidder will be required to enter into contract, with satisfactory bond and sureties, on or before the 1st day of July, 1865.

The proposals should be transmitted in a sealed envelope, and indorsed, "Proposals for Mail Bags," and be addressed to "The Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Contract Office, Washington, D. C."

W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WARD GENERAL HOSPITAL,
NEWARK, N. J., May 12, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 20th inst. (at which time they will be opened), for furnishing fresh beef for three (3) months from the 2d day of June, 1865, to the United States troops at this hospital and vicinity.

The beef to be of a good and marketable quality, of fore and hind-quarter meat (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded), and furnished in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head. Written contracts are to be executed with adequate bonds, within three days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bids. The names of two sufficient sureties are to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Fresh Beef." The abilities of the sureties to respond in the sum of five thousand dollars, must be certified by the United States District Attorney, or other proper officer—such certificate to accompany the proposals. Further information will be given on application at this office.

DANIEL S. HART,
Capt. & C. S. V.

PROPOSALS.

REDEMPTION OF
$1,641,500
"SOLDIERS BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable June 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$1,641,500
OF
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 17 of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1893.

One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank), on Thursday, the first day of June, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway,

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, May 25, at eleven o'clock A. M.:

For regulating, grading, &c., Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-first-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-seventh-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Sixty-sixth-street.

For curb, gutter, &c., First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

For curb, gutter, &c., Thirty-third-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

For curb gutter, &c., Seventy-eight-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Sixtieth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Fifty-seventh-street, from Lexington to Third-avenue.

For flagging Thirty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

For flagging corner of Forty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Fifty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, from Second to Third avenues.

For building foundations and erecting iron railing to inclose Fourth (4th) avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until TUESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1865, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for supplying the coal and wood required for the Public Schools of this city for the ensuing year: say five thousand (5,000) tons of coal, and one thousand seven hundred and fifty (1,750) cords of oak wood, and one thousand and one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three inches in diameter.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut, for sawing and splitting, per load—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said wood to be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows:

Two-thirds of the quantity required from the first day of June to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the twenty-fifth day of May, 1866. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures and residence of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES L. MILLER,
Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF FRESH BEEF for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, for one year, commencing June 3, 1865, will be received at the office of the A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, until 9 o'clock A. M., on the 15th May. The beef to be of a good and wholesome quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, necks and shanks, and kidney tallow "excluded." And to be delivered at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

Proposals will be addressed to Capt. ANDREW SHERIDAN, Third U. S. Infantry, Office of A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, and to be indorsed "Proposals for the Supply of Fresh Beef." Two sureties in the sum of $10,000 each, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The proposals will be opened in the office of the A. C. S. at 12 M., on the 15th May.

The A. C. S. reserves the right to reject all bids which he deems unsatisfactory.

The oath of allegiance, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be appended to each proposal.

ANDREW SHERIDAN,
Capt. Third U. S. Infantry, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to make a contract for the cleansing of the streets of the City of New-York, hereby invite proposals for such cleansing to be deposited with the Chairman of the commission, the Mayor of the City of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said city, on or before MONDAY, the twenty-second day of May instant, at twelve o'clock noon. Forms of the contract, specifications and bond can be had on application to any of the undersigned.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Mayor, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Recorder, No. 63 Wall-st.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller, Comptroller's Office,
City Hall, (Hall of Records.
FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE,
Late Inspector, No. 19 Chatham-st
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation, No. 82 Nassau-st.
DATED NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway,

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 16, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For rebuilding Pier No. 6 East River, and bulkhead on the line of Pier No. 8 East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. 22 East River, outer end.

For rebuilding Pier No. 37 East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. 38 East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. 14 North River.

For rebuilding outer portion of Pier No. 37 North River.

For rebuilding the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 45 and 46 North River.

For rebuilding Pier No. 47 North River.

For rebuilding the outer end of Pier No. 51 North River.

For rebuilding Pier No. 52 North River, foot of West Eighty-first.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new grammar school-house on East 42d-st., in said ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and the Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

THOMAS STEVENSON, Ch. Board of Trustees.
JOHN FOSTER, Ch. Building Committee.
EDWARD COOPER, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

AN ASSORTMENT OF WELL-MADE furniture, also Pickhardt's sofa and parlor bedsteads, with a full spring and hair mattress, on hand and made to order, at No. 167 Bleecker-st., corner Sullivan.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 8.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
GRAND MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
ANOTHER NEW COMIC PANTOMIME.
The proprietor begs to announce that after months of preparation, the new grand comic pantomime, entitled
THE ELIXIR OF LIFE;
OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN,
invented and arranged by M. Lehman, of the original Rasel Company, will be
PRODUCED ON MONDAY EVENING, WITH
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
NEW AND GORGEOUS EFFECTS,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET,
AND ENTIRELY NEW AND
STARTLING TRICKS AND TRANFORMATIONS,
at an outlay of
MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
UNEXAMPLED SPENDOR AND COMPLETENESS,
THE ENTIRE RESOURCES OF
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY
being employed in its rendition.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK OF
MR. EDWIN CROUESTE,
THE GREAT ENGLISH
CLOWN AND JESTER,
who is admitted to be without a rival as a legitimate humorist.
DONATI, THE ONE-LEGGED DANCER,
whose success has been beyond parallel, has been induced to delay his departure
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, AND
DON MANUEL DONATI,
in his matchless performances.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
AND AT THE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
MATINEES,
NEW AND SUPERB FEATS,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC,
in which the entire
GALAXY OF STARS APPEAR.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15,
will be presented, after considerable preparation, a
NEW AND SINGULARLY THRILLING DRAMA,
replete with original effects and most striking situations, adapted from the French by Tom Taylor, author of "Our American Cousin," "The Ticket of Leave Man," &c., and entitled
THE GRAY LADY OF PENARVON.
The piece will be presented under the direction of Mr. J. G. Hanley, with new scenery, by Witham; new music, by Robert Stoepel; new costumes, by Kayser and Bohanan; new machinery, by Wright; new properties, by Sylvester, and calcium lights by Caffrey. To give all possible perfection to the cast, engagements have been made with
Mr. C. BARTON HILL,
(His first appearance in three years.)
Mrs. J. W. WALLACK,
AND
Miss EFFIE GERMON,
(Her first appearance here.)
The following is the distribution of characters:
Madoc Goch, an old Welsh shepherd.....Mr. C. Barton Hill
Lord Penarvon.....J. G. Hanley
Sir Caradoc, of Ithel, a young physician.....C. Walcot
Caerleon.....T. S. Cline
Morgan Price.....J. Burroughs
Lady Gryffed, mother to first Lord Penarvon,
Mrs. J. W. Wallack
Lady Penarvon, second wife to Lord Penarvon,
Miss Ada Clifton
Enid (with song).....Miss Effie Germon
Gwynied Vechan.....Mrs. S. K. Chester
The Play is in five acts—the scene in Wales.
Act 1st—The Grand Hall of Penarvon Castle, Witham—The Curse on the House—The Marble Wife—I Forgive—I Forget. Act 2d—The Strangers' Room in the Castle, Witham—The Sudden Sickness—The Record of a Wife who Fell—Of a Mother who Rose. Act 3d—

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Continued from First Page.

door; I then showed him into the parlor, and again asked his name. That time he gave the name of PAYNE.

Q.—Did he then have an interview with Mrs. SURRATT. A.—Miss FITZPATRICK, myself and Mrs. SURRATT were present. He remained about three days, and represented himself to be a Baptist preacher. He said he had been in Baltimore about a week; had taken the oath of allegiance, and was going to become a good, loyal citizen.

Q.—Did you hear any explanation why he said he was a Baptist minister? A.—No. Mrs. SURRATT said he was a queer looking Baptist preacher.

Q.—Did they seem to recognize him as the Woon of former days? A.—Yes, sir; in conversation one of the ladies called him Woon, and then I recollected that on his previous visit he had given the name of Woon.

Q.—How was he dressed then? A.—In a complete suit of gray.

Q.—Did he have any baggage? A.—Yes, sir; he had a linen coat and two linen shirts.

Q.—Did you observe any traces of disguise or preparations for disguise? A.—One day I found a false moustache on the table in my room. I threw it into a little toilet box, and PAYNE searched for it, and inquired for his moustache; I was sitting on the chair and did'nt say anything; I retained it ever since; it was found in my baggage among a box of paints I had in my trunk.

Q.—Did you see him and SURRATT together by themselves? A.—Yes; it was on the same day; I went to the third story and found them sitting on a bed, playing with bowie-knives.

Q.—Did you see any other weapons? A.—Yes, Sir. Revolvers and four sets of new spurs.

[Here the witness was shown a spur, and identified it as one of those he had then seen, saying, "Yes, those are the spurs; three of those were in my room."]

By the Court—That is the spur found in ATZEROTH'S room.

[The witness was then shown the knife which had been identified by Mr. LEE as the one found in ATZEROTH'S room, but the witness stated that he did not recognize it, and that the knife that HAYES had on the bed was a smaller one.]

Q.—They had a brace of pistols, did you say? A.—They had two long navy revolvers.

[Here the witness was shown the pistol produced during LEE'S examination, and said: That looks like one of them.]

Q.—Was the barrel round or octagonal? A.—Octagonal.

Q.—Do you remember having gone with SURRATT to the Hereden House to hire a room? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What time was that? A.—It must have been the 15th of March.

Q.—For whom did he wish to rent this room? A.—Well, he went and inquired for Mrs. MARY MURRAY, and when she came he had a private interview with her, but said she did not seem to comprehend, though he thought that a Miss WARD had spoken to her already on the subject, and he said to Mrs. MURRAY: "Miss WARD may have spoken to you about the matter of hiring the room for a delicate gentleman," and Mr. SURRATT added, "He would like to have the room by the following Monday, as the gent wants to take possession on that day." I think that was the Monday previous—it was the 27th of March.

Q.—The name of the person was not given? A.—No, Sir; no name was mentioned at all.

Q.—Did you afterward learn that PAYNE was at that house? A.—Yes, Sir; I met ATZEROTH on the street and asked him where he was going? He stated that he was going to see PAYNE. I asked him; "Is it PAYNE that is at the Hereden House," and he said, "Yes."

Q.—Did you ever meet HERROLD at SURRATT'S? A.—Once.

Q.—Where else did you see him? A.—I met him on the occasion of the visit to the theatre when BOOTH played *Pescara*; also at Mrs. SURRATT'S, in the Spring of 1863, when I first made her acquaintance. He was there with some musicians who were serenading some county officers after an election. I next met him in 1864, at church, in the country, at a Catholic church. These are the only times I recollect.

Q.—Do you know either of the prisoners, ARNOLD or LAUGHLIN? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What knowledge, if any, have you of SURRATT'S having gone to Richmond? A.—About the 23d of March—no, it was the 17th—there was a woman named SLADER came to the house; she went to Canada, and returned on Saturday, the 23d of March. Mr. SURRATT drove her into the country about 8 o'clock in the morning, and I understood that he had gone to Richmond with Mrs. SLADER. This Mrs. SLADER was to meet a man named HOWE, but this man was captured, and could not take her.

Q.—She was a blockade runner? A.—Yes, Sir, or the bearer of dispatches.

Q.—Did Mrs. SURRATT tell you so? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did he return? A.—He returned on the 3d of April.

Q.—Do you know of his having brought any gold with him? A.—Yes; he had some nine or eleven $20 gold pieces, and he had some greenbacks—about $50. He gave some $40 to Mr. HOLLAHAN, and Mr. HOLLAHAN gave him $60 in greenbacks. He remained in the house about an hour, and told me he was going to Montreal. He asked me, however, to go and take some oysters with him, and we went down to the corner of Seventh-street and Pennsylvania-avenue, and took some oysters.

Q.—And he left? A.—Yes; he left that evening, and since that time I have not seen him.

Q.—Have you seen any letter from him? A.—Yes; I saw a letter to his mother, dated April 12. It was received here on the 14th. I also saw another letter, directed to Mrs. WARD. I did not see the date, but the receipt of the letter was prior to the one to his mother.

Q.—Did he have any conversation with you as he passed through about the fall of Richmond? A.—Yes. he told me he did not believe it. He said he had seen BENJAMIN and DAVIS, and they had told him that M would not be evacuated, and he seemed to be incredulous.

Q.—Have you been to Canada since? Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you there learn of SURRATT? A.—That he had arrived at Montreal on the 6th and returned to the States on the 12th, returning again on the 14th, and occupying rooms in the St. Lawrence Hall. He left St. Lawrence Hall that night at 10:30. He was seen to leave the house of a Mr. BUTTERFIELD, in company with three others, in a wagon.

Objected to, and the statement not insisted on as a part of the record.

Q.—Do you remember early in April that Mrs. SURRATT sent for you to give Mr. BOOTH notice that she wished to see him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the message? A.—Merely that she wished to see him.

Q.—Did she say on private business, or use any expression of that kind? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you deliver the message? A.—I did.

Q.—What did BOOTH say? A.—He said he would come to the house immediately—as soon as he could.

Q.—What time was this? A.—Some time in April. It was the 3d of April when she sent me. I found in BOOTH'S room Mr. MCCULLOM, the actor. I communicated to BOOTH her desire, and he did come on the evening of the 3d.

Q.—State whether he called on the evening of the 14th of April, the day of the assassination. A.—Yes, Sir. About 2:30 o'clock, when I was going out at the door, I met Mrs. SURRATT speaking to BOOTH.

Q.—Were they alone? A.—Yes, Sir; they were alone in the parlor.

Q.—How long after that was it when you started for the country? A.—He didn't remain more than three or four minutes.

Q.—And immediately after that you set out for the country? A.—Yes, Sir.

This examination in chief, like the preceding one, was conducted by Gen. HOLT, Judge-Advocate for the United States.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY REVERDY JOHNSON.

Q.—How long have you been living at Mrs. SURRATT'S? A.—Since December, 1864. Mrs. SURRATT at that time had moved to the city from the country. She had rented her farm.

Q.—Did you ever live with her in the country? A.—No, Sir; but I had visited her.

Q.—You know her very well at that time? A.—Not very well. I made her acquaintance through a son who was at school most of the time. I sometimes went there, and always experienced kindness and courtesy.

Q.—What sort of a house had she in the city here? A.—It contained eight rooms; six large and two small.

Q.—Was she in the habit of renting her rooms out? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she furnish board as well as rooms? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you say that young SURRATT told you in April he was going to Montreal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever know him to go there before? A.—No, Sir. He was here in the Winter of 1864 and 1865, sometimes at home and sometimes not. During the Winter of 1864, especially in November, he was in the country most of the time. His stay at home was not permanent. He was sometimes away for three or four weeks.

Q.—During the Winter was he long enough away to to have been in Canada without your knowing it? A.—Yes, Sir. He could have gone, but not returned to the house without my knowing it.

Q.—Have you any knowledge that he was then in Canada? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you on intimate terms with him? A.—Very intimate terms.

Q.—Did he ever intimate to you any purpose to assassinate the President? A.—No, Sir. He stated to me and to his sister that he was going to Europe on a cotton speculation. He said that he had had $3,000 advanced to him by a gentleman; that he would go to Europe and thence to Nassau, and from there to Matamoras, to find his brother, who was in the rebel army—in MAGRUDER'S army.

Q.—Did he go to Texas before the rebellion—the brother, I mean? A.—I don't know. I never saw the brother.

Q.—Were you in the habit of seeing young SURRATT almost every day? A.—Yes, Sir; he would be seated at the same table. We occupied the same room; he slept with me.

Q.—During the whole of that period you never heard him intimate his purpose to assassinate the President? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see anything that led you to believe—

The question was objected to by Col. BURNETT, Assistant Judge Advocate, and was waived by Mr. JOHNSON.

Q.—You never heard him or anybody else say anything about it from the month of November to the time of the assassination? A.—No, Sir. He said once he was going with BOOTH to be an actor, and he said he was going to Richmond. He was well educated, and was a student of divinity.

Q.—Were you a student with him? A.—Yes, Sir; I was in the college one year longer than he.

Q.—During that period what was his character? A.—It was excellent; when he left he shed tears, and the Superior told him he would always be remembered by those who had charge of the institution.

Q.—When did you first drive into the country with Mrs. SURRATT? A.—The first occasion was on the 11th of April.

Q.—Did she tell you what her object was in going? A.—She said to see "NOTHY," who owed her some money and the interest on it for thirteen years.

Q.—Is there such a man? A.—Yes, Sir, there is.

Q.—Do you know whether she then saw him? A.—When we arrived at the village Mr. NOTHY was not there, and she told the barkeeper to send a messenger for him, and he sent one. In the meantime we went to Capt. GWYNNE'S house, remained there two hours, and took dinner. He said he would like to return with us, and he did to Surrattsville. On returning we found NOTHY, and she transacted her business with him.

Q.—Did you know the man? A.—No. Mr. NOTT, the barkeeper, said he was in the parlor. I did not go in.

Q.—State what her purpose was in the second visit? A.—She said she had received a letter in regard to this money due her by Mr. NOTHY.

Q.—Was the letter of the same date? A.—Yes; and she stated she was compelled again to go to the country, and asked me to drive her down, and I consented.

Q.—Did you see the letter? A.—No, Sir; she said that she had received it, and that it required her to go to Surrattsville. That's all I know.

Q.—Did you go in a buggy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Any one else go with you? A.—No one but I and her went.

Q.—Did she take anything with her? A.—Only one or two packages; one with letters concerning her estate, and a smaller package about six inches in diameter. It looked like two or three sancers wrapped in brown paper. This was put in the bottom of the buggy, and taken out when we got to Surrattsville.

Q.—How long did you remain? A.—Till half-past six.

Q.—What time time did you reach home? A.—About half-past nine or ten.

Q.—When did you hear, or did you hear, of the assassination of the President, or the attack on Secretary SEWARD? A.—I heard it at three o'clock on Saturday morning.

Q.—Who came to the house within the period from your return to the time you heard of the assassination of the President? A.—There was some one rung the bell, but who it was I don't know.

Q.—Was the bell answered? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By whom? A.—By Mrs. SURRATT.

Q.—Was there any one at the door? A.—Yes, Sir; I heard footsteps going into the parlor, and immediately going out.

Q.—How long was that after you got back? A.—About ten minutes; I was taking supper.

Q.—That was before ten o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then it was before the time of the assassination, which is said to have been about ten o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had persons been in the habit of coming for rooms to the house? A.—Yes; coming from the country they would stop at the house. She had many acquaintances, and was always very hospitable, and they could get rooms as long as they chose.

Q.—Did ATZEROTH take a room? A.—ATZEROTH, to my knowledge, stopped in the house but one night.

Q.—Did he take a room? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—What room did he sleep in? A.—On the third story.

Q.—Then he had a room there that night? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he leave next day? A.—Yes.

Q.—You saw PAYNE, yourself, when he came to the house? A.—Yes, Sir; the first time he gave the name of WOOD. I went to the door and opened it, and he said he would like to see Mrs. SURRATT.

Q.—What was his appearance—genteel? A.—Yes; he had on a long black coat, and went into the parlor; he acted very politely—asked Mrs. SURRATT to play on the piano for him.

Q.—Do you know why ATZEROTH left the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any drinking in the house at the time that ATZEROTT was there? A.—Yes, Sir; in February there was a man there named HARLAND; JOHN SURRATT had been in the country and had returned that evening; he slept that night with HOWE.

Q.—Was there any drinking in the room occupied by ATZEROTH? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he noisy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any knowledge that he was told that he could stay there no longer? A.—No.

Q.—Did he leave there the next day? A.—Yes, Sir. His leaving was owing to the arrival of SURRATT. He said he wanted to see JOHN, and having seen him he left. I heard them afterward say they didn't care to have him brought to the house.

Q.—What reason did they give for that? A.—Mrs. SURRATT said she did not care to have such sticks brought to the house; they were no company for her.

Q.—He did not come any more? A.—Not since the 2d of April.

Q.—You say you found upon your own table a false moustache; what was the color of the hair? A.—Black.

Q.—Was it large? A.—About medium sized.

Q.—This you put into your own box? Yes, in a toilette box, and afterward in a box of paints. It was found in my baggage.

Q.—When he came home he seemed looking for it? A.—Yes; he said, "Where is my moustache?"

Q.—Why did you not give it to him? A.—I suspected; I thought it queer.

Q.—But you locked it up? A.—Yes; I didn't like to have it seen in my room.

Q.—But you could have got it out of your room by giving it to him when he asked for it? A.—I thought no honest person had a reason to wear a false moustache. I took it and exhibited it to some clerks in the office. I put it on with a pair of specs and was making fun with it.

Q.—Can you describe to the court young SURRATT'S height and general appearance? A.—He is about six feet; prominant forehead and very large nose. His eyes are sunk. He has a goatee, and very long hair, black.

Q.—Do you recollect how he was dressed when he said he was going away? A.—He had cream-colored pants, gray frock coat and gray vest, and had a shawl thrown over him.

Q.—One of those Scotch shawls? A.—One of those plaid shawls.

Q.—When he returned from Richmond, you say he had in his possession twenty gold pieces? A.—No, Sir; I say nine or eleven twenty-dollar gold pieces.

Q.—Did he tell you where he got them? A.—No.

Q.—He said he had seen DAVIS and BENJAMIN. Did you understand by BENJAMIN the person who acted as Secretary of State for the rebel Confederacy? A.—All I know is, he said he saw DAVIS and BENJAMIN, and that Richmond would not be evacuated.

Q.—You didn't ask him, nor did he voluntarily tell you where he got that money from? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Give the date of the letter his mother received from him since he left. A.—It was dated Montreal, April 12, and was received here April 14.

Q.—How did you become acquainted with the date of the letter—by the postmark? A.—By the heading of the letter. The letter was written in general terms. It stated that he was much pleased with the Catholic Cathedral, and that he had bought a French pea-jacket and paid $10 for it; but that board was too high at St. Lawrence Hall—two dollars a day in gold—and that he would go to a private boarding-house or to the Torrent.

Q.—How was the letter signed? A.—JOHN HARRISON; his name is JOHN HARRISON SURRATT.

Q.—Was the handwriting disguised? A.—It was unusually good for him.

Q.—Unusually good, but not disguised. You knew it at once, did'nt you? A.—Yes, and I remarked to Mrs. SURRATT, JOHN is improving in his writing.

Q.—Do you know anything about the letter that was received by Miss WARD? A.—I only know that a letter was received by her.

Q.—Who is Miss WARD? A.—A teacher in the school on Tenth-street.

Q.—What was the date of the letter? A.—I didn't see that letter, Sir; I was merely told that she received a letter and came to the house.

Q.—Did the letter go to her directly, or through any other person? A.—I understood it went directly to her, and was received in the usual course.

Q.—Do you know what that letter was about? A.—No, Sir; I merely heard Mrs. SURRATT say that Miss ANNIE WARD had received a letter from JOHN; what it was I don't know.

Q.—You have known Mrs. SURRATT since November? A.—I have known her since the Spring of 1863.

Q.—And have been living there since November? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What has been her character since that time? A.—Her character was exemplary and lady-like in every particular.

Q.—Is she a member of the church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is she a regular attendant? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Of the Catholic Church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you been with her to church? A.—Every Sunday, Sir.

Q.—As far as you could judge her character in a religious and moral sense, it was every way exemplary? A.—Yes, Sir; she went to her duties every two weeks.

Q.—Did she go in the morning? A.—It was sometimes in the morning, and sometimes in the evening.

Q.—Was that the case all the time you knew her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—If I understand you then, she was apparently discharging all her duties to God and to man? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON here said: "I am done, Sir," and rising, left the court-room, and the cross-examination of the witness was resumed by other counsel.

Q.—What time was it you said Dr. MUDD introduced BOOTH to yourself and SURRATT? A.—On the 15th of January, I think.

Q.—Have you no means of fixing the exact date? A.—Yes, if the register at Pennsylvania House could be had; Dr. MUDD had his room there at the time.

Q.—Are you sure it was before the 1st of February? A.—Yes, Sir, I am sure.

Q.—Are you are sure it was after the 1st of January? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why? A.—From a letter I received about that time—about the 6th of January—and from a visit I made. Then again, it was immediately after the recess of Congress, and the room of BOOTH had been previously occupied by a member of Congress, and BOOTH pulled down some Congressional documents and remarked, what good reading he would have when left to himself.

Q.—You are certain it was after the Congressional holiday of the occasion, and have no other means of knowing? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever have any means of knowing it was after Christmas? A.—Merely that it was after the Congressional holiday.

Q.—Well, who said anything about the member not having returned? A.—BOOTH did.

Q.—Do you know who the member was? A.—No.

Q.—How did you know that pretty much all the other members had returned? A.—Because Congress was in session at the time.

Q.—How do you happen to recollect Congress was in session at the time? A.—Well, mostly by BOOTH taking down the documents, and saying what good reading he would have when left to himself.

Q.—Was it the first day of BOOTH'S arrival in the city? A.—It was the first day of his taking possession of that room.

Q.—Do you recollect that it was after the Congressional holiday as distinctly as any part of the conversation that took place? A.—I don't recollect that fact as distinctly as I do the conversation about the purchase of the farm.

Q.—Have you any memoranda of your own that will enable you to fix the date? A.—The date could probably be fixed by the register at the Pennsylvania House.

Q.—On what street was it that you met MUDD? A.—On Seventh-street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

Q.—What did MUDD say in explanation of the introduction? A.—Nothing that I can remember. SURRATT introduced me to him, and he introduced BOOTH and both of us.

Q.—Which introduction came first? A.—That of MUDD by SURRATT to me.

Q.—And did BOOTH immediately invite you all to his room? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was said while you were going to the room? A.—Nothing that I know.

Q.—Did he give any reason for wishing you to go? A.—No. In going down Seventh-street SURRATT took MUDD'S arm, and I took that of BOOTH.

Q.—And you went directly to BOOTH'S room; and how long in all did you stay there? A.—That I can not say, exactly.

Q.—You say MUDD wrote something on a piece of paper? A.—I said BOOTH traced lines on the back of an envelope, and that SURRATT and MUDD were looking at it, and they were engaged in deep private conversation, scarcely audible.

Q.—Were you in the room all that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How close to them? A.—About as far as that gentleman is from me.

Q.—Was the conversation in part audible? A.—It was an indistinct murmur.

Q.—You heard none of it? A.—No.

Q.—Who went out of the door? Did MUDD go first? A.—BOOTH went first.

Q.—Are you sure? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long were they out together? A.—As near as I can judge, not more than five or eight minutes.

Q.—Where did they go? A.—Into the passage that leads past the door.

Q.—How do you know they stopped there? A.—I dont know, for the door was closed after them, but by their movements I judged they stood outside.

Q.—Why? A.—I did not hear any retreating footsteps.

Q.—SURRATT went out with them? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you sure BOOTH was with them, when they went out the second time? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Did MUDD say anything as to how he came to intoodnce BOOTH to SURRATT? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Which one of them said it was about the farm? A.—MUDD apologized to me for the privacy of the conversation, and said that BOOTH wanted to purchase his farm, but that he would not give a sufficiently high price, and he did not care about selling it.

Q.—You had never seen MUDD before? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How had you heard him spoken of in the house? A.—I had heard the name mentioned, but whether it was this particular SAMUEL MUDD, I cannot say.

Q.—Did you hear it mentioned in connection with any visit to the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether he did visit the house during the time you were there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did Mrs. SURRATT formerly live? A.—At Surrattsville.

Q.—On the road to Bryantown? A.—I cannot say exactly. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the country.

Q.—Do you know whether it was on the road leading to MUDD'S house? A.—There are several ways of arriving at MUDD'S house; one called the Port Tobacco Road, out by Piscataway.

Q.—How far is MUDD'S house from the city? A.—I don't know.

Q.—How far is Surrattsville? A.—About ten miles from the navy bridge.

Q.—Did you ever hear his name mentioned in the family? A.—Yes; I heard the name of MUDD—Dr. SAMUEL MUDD—only once I think.

Q.—After BOOTH, SURRATT and MUDD returned from the passage outside, how long did you remain together? A.—That I don't know, Sir.

Q.—About how long? A.—Probably 20 minutes.

Q.—And then where did you all go? A.—We left the hotel and went to the Pennsylvania House, where Dr. MUDD had rooms, and MUDD went into the sitting room, and sat down with me, talked about the war, and expressed the opinion that the war would soon come to an end, and spoke like a Union man. BOOTH was speaking with SURRATT. BOOTH left, and bade us good night and went out. Then SURRATT and I went out. Dr. MUDD remained there, but left next morning. He said he was going to leave. Whether he did or not I cannot say.

Q.—At that time was it when you departed? A.—It must have been half-past ten in the evening.

Q.—Was BOOTH talking when drawing those lines? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And MUDD and SURRATT were attending? A.—Yes, Sir; all three sat around the table, looking at what BOOTH was marking.

A.—Are you sure they were looking at what was drawing, or simply attending to what was saying. A.—They looked beyond BOOTH; their eyes on the envelope.

Q.—How near were you to them? A.—As I stated, about as near as the gentleman over there, (pointing to Judge HOLT.)

Q.—Well, now, what distance is that in feet? A.—Perhaps eight feet.

Q.—How large was the room? A.—I have no means of arriving at that.

Q.—About how large? A.—I could not tell exactly how large it was.

Q.—I did not expect you to do that; about how large? A.—About half the size of this room.

Mr. PATTERSON here asked the witness whether he meant half the room in length and half in breadth, which would be a quarter of the room, or merely half the length, with the same breadth. The witness then pointed to a dividing railing in the room, and said about the size from there.

Q.—In what part of the room was the table situated? A.—In the centre.

Q.—You say you saw Mr. HERROLD in the Summer of 1862 at Mrs. SURRATT'S, in Surrattsville? A.—It was at the time of the election of county officers. A band had gone down to serenade the officers who had been elected, and in returning they serenaded us. I also saw him in July, at Piscataway Church, and also the time at the theatre.

Q.—When you left the theatre you all walked down the street together a portion of the way? A.—Five of us left together, and when we came to the corner of Tenth and E streets we turned around—at least SURRATT did—and saw the other two were not following, and told me to go back and find them. I went back, and found them engaged in close conversation with BOOTH.

Q.—You met them at the restaurant? A.—Yes, Sir, and on my approaching them BOOTH asked me to take a drink. BOOTH introduced a man whose name I do not remember, but whose face is familiar to me.

Q.—Did you take a drink? A.—(Emphatically)—Yes, Sir.

Q.—They were all standing together when you approached? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Near the bar? A.—No, Sir; around the stove.

Q.—Was it a cold evening? A.—No, Sir; there was no fire in the stove; it was a very pleasant evening.

Q.—Do you know whether HERROLD and ATZEROTH had taken a drink together before you came in? A.—No.

Q.—When you left, did you all leave together? A.—HERROLD, ATZEROTH and I left together, and the others took SURRATT on Seventh-street. He invited us to take some oysters; but HERROLD went down Seventh-street.

Q.—Do you know where HERROLD lived? A.—I was at the house only once. I don't know the precise spot.

Q.—You remarked, Sir, that sometimes when you were in company with Mrs. SURRATT, a party would call to see her. Do you remember if SURRATT sending a request to have a private conversation with BOOTH? A.—On the 3d of April she sent me to the hotel, and told me to tell him that she would like to see him on some private business.

Q.—In reference to that ten dollars given you by BOOTH to obtain the buggy? A.—I thought it an act of friendship. BOOTH had been in the habit of keeping a buggy and had promised to let Mrs. SURRATT have the loan of it; and when I went for it, he said: "Here is ten dollars, go and hire one."

Q.—You spoke of going to Montreal; what time was that? A.—On the 16th of April, the Monday after the assassination.

Q.—What business had you there? A.—I was seeking SURRATT.

Q.—Did you find him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see Mrs. SURRATT leave the parlor to have a private interview with BOOTH? A.—Frequently she would go into the passage and talk with him.

Q.—How much time did these interviews generally occupy? A.—Generally not more than five or eight minutes.

Q.—Well, Sir, by any conversation with her, were you ever led to believe that she was in secret conspiracy with BOOTH or any of his confederates.

Here it was remarked by a member of the court that the witness had better confine himself to a statement of facts, and the question was waived by the cross-examining counsel. It was also here stated by the court that it was a rule in the examination of witnesses that each one should be examined by one Judge-Advocate, and by only one counsel for each prisoner.

Q.—Did you ever transact any business for Mrs. SURRATT? A.—Only wrote a letter to Mr. KNOTHY.

Q.—What was that? A.—It was: "Mr. KNOTHY: Sir: Unless you come forward and pay that bill at once, I pill bring suit against you immediately."

Q.—Anything else? A.—Yes; I figured some interest sums for her—the interest on $439 for thirteen years.

Q.—Do you know of any interview between ATZEROTH and SURRATT? A.—I have been there frequently at interviews with SURRATT in the parlor.

Q.—Do you know what passed? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know of any between PAYNE and ATZEROTH? A.—Yes; on the occasion of PAYNE'S last visit to the house ATZEROTH came to see SURRATT once, and they were in my room.

Q.—Do you know of any conversation in reference to the assignment of ATZEROTH to the assassination of the Vice-President? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever heard any conversation having reference to PAYNE'S assignment to the murder of the Secretary of State? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, you say that at 2:30 o'clock on the evening of the 14th of April you saw ATZEROTH at a livery stable? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Trying to get a horse; did he say what he was going to do with it? A.—He said he was going to take a pleasure ride into the country.

Q.—You said he did not get the horse? A.—The stable-keeper refused to let him have one.

Q.—Do you know whether he succeeded in getting one that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you part with him? A.—Immediately after at the post-office; I dropped a letter there and came back by the stable.

Q.—Was that the last interview you had with him till the assassination? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you see him again? A.—In the dock there.

Q.—To-day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say you recognized that spur as having been seen by you on the bed of PAYNE at the house of Mrs. SURRATT. What makes you recognize it? What marks are there that distinguish it from spurs in general? A.—I had them in my hand.

Q.—Was it the same with the knife? I understand you to swear you saw the knife there. A.—No, no; not that knife.

Q.—On the 14th of April do you know where PAYNE was stopping? Do you know anything about PAYNE on that day? A.—Yes, Sir; I remember that SURRATT and I met and I asked him where he was going, and he said he was going to get a horse for PAYNE.

Q.—But where was PAYNE? A.—I don't know; I only saw him on those two occasions.

Q.—Where then was ATZEROTH stopping? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Didn't he speak of the place where PAYNE was stopping? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of his having stopped at the Herndon House? A.—I know it because ATZEROTH told me so. I met him one day on Seventh-street, and he told me he was going to see PAYNE; and I asked him if it was PAYNE that was at the Herndon House, and he said yes.

Q.—You said PAYNE paid a visit at SURRATT'S and stopped only over night? A.—Yes.

Q.—With whom did he appear to have business? A.—He appeared to have business with Mrs SURRATT.

Q.—Did he have any other dress going, to show that he wanted to conceal himself, that you saw? A.—No, Sir.

Have you seen PAYNE since the assassination until to-day? A.—No, Sir, I believe not.

Q.—Was he received by Mrs. SURRATT as an intimate friend? A.—He was by Mrs. SURRATT. He was treated as an old acquaintance on his first visit.

Q.—Now you say he represented himself to be a Baptist minister. Did they regard him as a man in disguise, or a minister? A.—One of the young ladies remarked that he was a queer looking Baptist preacher—that he couldn't convert many souls.

Q.—Did you ever see PAYNE and ATZEROTH in company? A.—Yes. ATZEROTH was at the house on the occasion of PAYNE'S last visit.

Q.—Were you or not at Mrs. SURRATT'S when PAYNE was arrested? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you in the house at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, when the officers took possession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was PAYNE not there then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I would like to know what professional employment you are in? A.—A clerk in the office of the Commissary-General of Prisoners since Jan. 9, 1864.

Q.—Col. HUFFMAN'S office? A.—Yes, Sir.

It was here moved that the court adjourn, but after some discussion the adjournment was postponed.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT E. JONES.

Q.—You are a clerk in the Kirkwood House? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at that paper, and say if it is a page taken from the register of that hotel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you read upon it the name of ATZEROTH? A.—Yes, Sir; A. G. ATZEROTH, I believe.

Q.—From that register does it appear that he took a room there? A.—Yes, Sir; on the 14th of April; I should think in the morning before eight o'clock.

Q.—What is the number of the room? A.—No. 126.

Q.—Have you any recollection of the man being seen by you that day? A.—I saw him that day, Sir.

Q.—Do you recognize him amongst these prisoners? A.—That looks like the man, Sir.

Maj.-Gen. HUNTER—Stand up, ATZEROTH.

Witness—I think that is him, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what became of him after he took the room? A.—I don't know; it was between twelve and one o'clock when I saw him that day.

Q.—Do you know anything of BOOTH having called that day to inquire the number of Vice-President JOHNSON'S room? A.—I don't know that he inquired the number; I gave a card of BOOTH'S to Col. BROWNING, Vice-President JOHNSON'S Secretary.

Q.—You did not receive it from him yourself? A.—I did not, Sir, I think, although I may have.

Q.—You have not seen the prisoner till now? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was you present when the room was opened? A.—I was not there when it was opened. I went up with Mr. LEE after it was opened.

Q.—Did you see anybody there during the day that ATZEROTH was at the hotel? A.—There was a young man spoke to him when I saw him at the office counter.

Q.—Did you see anybody go to the room with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Would you know BOOTH? A.—I don't think I would. He has been at the house, but I don't think I recollect him.

Q.—Were you present when that bowie-knife was taken from the bed? A.—Yes, Sir; it was under the sheet.

Q.—On what day was that? A.—The day after the murder of the President or the evening after.

Q.—Had the bed been occupied? A.—No, Sir; the chambermaid had not been in there.

Q.—Was ATZEROTH out the night of the assassination? A.—Not that I know of; it was between twelve and one o'clock that I saw him. He asked if any one had inquired for him.

Q.—This was on the 14th day of April? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He paid one day in advance for his room? A.—Yes, Sir; so it appears on the books.

Q.—He had never been to the hotel before to your knowledge? A.—I had never seen him there before, Sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—Were you clerking at the desk the day when he registered? A.—I went off duty at 12 o'clock that day.

Q.—Did you see him register? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What reason have you for supposing that the person who wrote this name was the person you have identified? A.—He came to the counter, pointed to his name on the register, and asked if any one had called to see him.

Q.—What day was that? A.—Friday, between 12 and 1 o'clock of that day.

Q.—Did you see him after that again in the house? A.—No, Sir; not after he left the counter.

Q.—Did you see him when his baggage came in? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had he any when he arrived? A.—I was out there when he arrived.

Q.—Did he go to his room while he was there? A.—I did not go there till next evening, between six and seven.

Q.—Do you know whether he slept there? A.—No, Sir; the chambermaid could not get in; she could not find the key.

Q.—Did you ever find the key? A.—We have never seen it since.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with a detective in the course of the evening of the 15th in reference to a suspicious person at the Kirkwood House? A.—On the 15th—that was the day after the murder: I think probably I had; but I don't recollect of any particular conversation with regard to it.

Q.—Do you remember going with the detective to the room? A.—I went with Mr. LEE to the room.

Q.—Do you know whether the prisoner ATZEROTH had expressed any choice of rooms, or for the particular number 126? A.—I was not there when he was roomed.

Q.—Did you inspect the different articles which were found in the pockets of the coat? A.—Yes; I saw them as Mr. LEE took them out.

Q.—Could you identify the pistol you saw on that occasion? A.—I don't think I could the particular one.

Q.—Was it a large pistol? A.—Yes, it was a large pistol, such as cavalry horse wear.

Q.—Was it loaded or not? A.—It was loaded.

Q.—How were the barrels?—round? A.—I think it was a round single-barrel, with chambers.

Q.—Could you recognize the books? A.—I think I could. The one that had "J. WILKES BOOTH" on the outside. The knife was a sheath-knife, the same as that one on the table, but I could not swear to the identity of it.

The assistant counsel for Mrs. SURRATT then said: Mr. President, I have to ask that the examination of Mr. FLOYD may be postponed until Monday, as his testimony affects Mrs. SURRATT, and is of great importance, and I feel desirous that his examination may take place when her senior counsel, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, is present.

The court refused the application to defer the examination of Mr. FLOYD on the ground that it could not wait on the whims or conveniences of counsel, and that Mr. JOHNSON might have remained in court had he so chosen.

EXAMINATION OF MR. FLOYD.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At Surrattsville.

Q.—Are you acquainted with JOHN H. SURRATT? A.—Yes, since the 1st of December; not much previous to that.

Q.—Do you know the prisoner HERROLD? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know the prisoner ATZEROTH? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you state, Mr. FLOYD, whether or not, some five or six weeks before the assassination of the President, any or all of these men came to your house? A.—They were three there, Sir.

Q.—All three, Sir? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What were they doing to your house? A.—ATZEROTH came first, and went on to "T. B.;" was gone about half an hour, and the three of them returned—SURRATT, HERROLD and ATZEROTH. I noticed nothing with them until all of them came, when JOHN SURRATT called me into the front parlor; then on the sofa I saw two carbines and some ammunition.

Q.—Anything else? A.—A rope.

Q.—How long? A.—Fourteen or twenty feet.

Q.—Were the articles left at your house? A.—Yes. SURRATT asked me to take care of them, and I told him I didn't like to have these things in the house. He then carried me into a room I had never been into before, and showed me where I could place them under a joice.

Q.—Were they concealed there? A.—Yes, Sir; I put them there myself.

Q.—How much ammunition was there? A.—Just one cartridge-box.

Q.—What kind of a carbine? A.—I didn't examine them. They had covers on them.

Q.—State whether on the Monday preceding, Mrs. SURRATT came to your house? A.—I met Mrs. SURRATT on the Monday previous to the assassination. When she first broached the subject to me, I did not understand her. She asked me about the shooting irons, or something of that kind, to draw my attention to these things. I had almost forgotten they were there, and I told her they were hidden away. She said they would be wanted soon. I don't recollect the first question she put to me. She only referred to it in a manner, but finally came out and said they would be wanted soon.

Q.—Now will you state whether in the evening or day, on which the President was assassinated, Mrs. SURRATT did not come to your house? A.—Yes; I was out attending a trial, and found her there when I came back. I judge it was about five o'clock. I met her at the woodpile, and she told me to have them shooting irons ready that night, and said there would be some parties call for them that night. She gave me something in a piece of paper to keep for her, and found it was a field-glass. She asked me also to have two bottles of whisky ready, saying they would be called for that night.

Q.—And were they called for by BOOTH and HERROLD? A.—They both came, BOOTH and HERROLD. They took their whisky out of the bottles. BOOTH didn't come in, but HERROLD did. It was not over 11:45 o'clock. BOOTH was a stranger to me. HERROLD came in and took the whisky, but I don't think he asked for the whisky. He said to me: "Get me those things."

Q.—Didn't he say to you what those things were? A.—No; but he was apprised that I already knew they

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4256 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1865 PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE YELLOW FEVER PLOT.

Conspiracy to Destroy the People of New-York Disclosed.

Arrest of a Confederate of Dr. Blackburn in Bermuda.

THE FACTS REVEALED IN HIS EXAMINATION.

The Trunks of Infected Clothing Found on His Premises Ready for Shipment.

The Guilt of Blackburn Fully Established.

HIS CONFEDERATE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

We find in the Bermuda *Advocate*, of April 26, a very full report of the examination of a confederate of Dr. BLACKBURN, a Mr. SWAN, in the infamous conspiracy to introduce yellow fever into New-York and other Northern cities by means of infected clothing. Mr. SWAN was cited before the magistrates at St. Georges, and after an examination of a large number of witnesses was committed for trial. The pressure on our columns is so great that we can give only the principal points of the testimony. The examination occupied several days.

THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Thies, President of the Board of Health for the town of St. George deposed substantially as follows: On the 10th instant I was informed by Charles M. Allen, United States Consul, that there was secreted in the house of one Edward Swan, a resident of this town, three trunks said to contain clothing infected with yellow fever, and I was requested by Mr. Allen not to move immediately in the case and that he would convey to me additional information. On the 12th instant a meeting of the Board of Health was convened, and the circumstances of the case were made known to them by me. After considerable inquiry into the matter it was decided that two members of the said Board of Health, accompanied by the Town Inspector, should enter the premises of the said Swan, and obtain, if possible, the reported clothing; on arriving at the house of the said Swan I told him the object of our visit, and after some demur he acknowledged that he did have in his possession three trunks which answered the description given of them by me. I requested to see them, and he assented. I then told him I wished him to deliver the three trunks to me, and after some delay he agreed to do so on my promising to give him a receipt for them, and that in case the report was unfounded they would be returned to him; I asked him to presence of Mr. FOX, a member of the board, and Nathaniel Jackson, Town Inspector, of whom he obtained the package, and he said by or through *one Dr. Blackburn*, he also said there was certain remuneration due to him for storing and taking care of the package, and requested that I would also be responsible for the same; I then asked him if he had received any remuneration from any one, and if Mr. Blackburn had ever tendered any money or compensation to him; he said he had not; the trunks were then taken in charge by the inspector and placed in the custody of the police, on the 13th inst., an examination of the articles in the trunks was made at Nonsuch Island by the Health Officer, who can testify as to their condition, and which by his direction were destroyed. I make this complaint against the said Edward C. Swan, for having a nuisance detrimental to the health of the community. The marks were as follows: On the Portmanteau, viz: Laval-Hotel, Upper Town, Quebec;" another taken from the same was, "Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Canada side." The green trunk was not quite full when I first saw it. There was no direction or address on either the packages.

Mr. Edward C. Swan said—The three trunks were placed in my possession by the request of Dr. Blackburn, and he requested me to keep them until his return. he did not name any particular time for return. He said *in case he did not return I should receive compensation from Confederate Government officers*. he said I could apply to Mr. Black, as Major Walker was out in no refusal at the time.

Benjamin Harland, sworn, said: I am Health Officer for the eastern end of these islands; on the 13th instant, I was called on by the President of the Board of Health to inspect the contents of a green trunk, a leather portmanteau and a black trunk, and which I saw for the first time in the boat of the Health Officer: I proceeded to Nonsuch Island, by direction of the President of the Board of Health, with instructions that if on examining the three trunks said to contain clothing, I should be of the opinion that they contained infection, that I should have them buried; in the several trunks I found sundry articles of clothing, as follows: In the green trunk, which was open, I found shirts and guernseys, quite new and unworn, in the top of the trunk; I directed the Inspector of Nuisances to take an inventory of the clean and unworn articles, while I made an inventory of the more suspicious articles; I next found a white blanket, nearly new, but covered with dark stains, some large, others small; they bore all the traces of having been used in a sick chamber; *the stains resembled those from "black vomit,"* and which I have before frequently seen; the next thing was an old clothes-bag—then several guernseys, apparently new and unworn, and finally, at the bottom of the trunk, a sheet very extensively stained; some of the stains were of a dark color, others yellow, as if from mustard: there were marks on the trunk, but I did not regard them, and took no notice of them; the portmanteau was locked, and I had it broken open, and found on the top a woolen shawl, old, but free from stains, then a pair of drawers, very dirty, with yellow stains, as if from mustard; then socks, a pocket-handkerchief, coat and trowsers, all worn and dirty; next a quantity of guernseys, shirts, both flannel and cotton, all apparently new and unworn; then two pillow-slips, very much soiled, and a shirt, stained as if from port wine, and finally a sheet at the bottom, stained all over with some kind of a dark color; others lighter also mustard stains. The black trunk was corded and locked; this I also ordered to be broken open. I found in it first shirts, both cotton and woolen, quite new; then a shirt and guernsey, stained and very dirty; then a white pocket-handkerchief, with dark-colored stains, and *a few dark spots such as would be produced by black vomit*; next a bandage of linen, deeply stained by mustard: then two blankets, quite free from stains, but not new blankets; next a pair of drawers and socks, much worn and dirty; and, lastly, two pillow-slips on the bottom, also stained as if from perspiration.

I considered the articles to be of a suspicious character, as many of them had been used in a sick-chamber, and I ordered them to be buried; there were addresses, I think, on all the trunks, but I took no notice of them; the green trunk was full, but it could have contained more. I noticed the lock had been broken or forced off, and that it adhered to the hasp. I considered the articles to be of a very suspicious character, particularly when I remembered the epidemic of last year; but whether they were removed from yellow fever patients or not, I cannot say. If infection existed, it must have pervaded all the articles in the trunks. I don't know where the articles came from, or yet the trunks. I certainly should have considered the articles as a nuisance in a sanitary sense to have been retained in the Town. Assuming the articles to have been taken from yellow fever patients, I consider them very prejudicial to the health of the community.

Another witness, Mr. G. P. Black, on being sworn, deposed as follows—On or about the 30th of September last, when the mail steamer was about leaving for Halifax, Dr. J. F. Blackburn told me that he had left some trunks with a man by the name of Edward C. Swan, who had been recommended to him an account of his fidelity; he asked my opinion of Swan and I told him as I had rarely seen the man, or heard anything about him, I could not give him any satisfaction as to his qualification as a faithful individual. He then told me that he had made a contract with the said Swan; that he had paid him $250 on account of it, and that the balance of the money—an additional $250—he was to pay the said Swan in the fulnilment of his contract; *which was, to carry the trunks he alluded to to New-York City during the present Spring—but that, as he had some doubts as to his fidelity, he might, after he arrived in Halifax, change his mind; if so, he would* send me an order on Swan for the trunks, and requested me if he did so to send them to Halifax. How many trunks there were, or what were their contents I never knew or enquired. A few days after Doctor Blackburn left I stopped at Swan's as I was passing, and was shown the trunks. I have never seen them since.

Frederick Buckstaff, sworn, says: Some three or four months ago Mr. Swan told me that three or four trunks had been left in his possession by Dr. Blackburn, and frequent allusion has been made to me since both by Mr. Swan and his wife—and also by Mr. Alexander, employed in Mr. Walker's office, about them.

About a month ago Mr. Swan told me what the trunks contained, and repeated a conversation he had with Dr. Blackburn, and which was *to the effect that the clothing in the trunks came from yellow fever patients, and that they were intended to be sent to New-York or Philadelphia, or it may have been to both places*; he also told me that Dr. Blackburn had promised him a remuneration of $150 a month; during the time he had never received anything from either Dr. Blackburn or Maj. Walker's office; I saw a letter written by Mr. Swan to Mr. Black about the trunks, and also reminding him of the promised remuneration, and as he did not receive any answer during a space of two or three weeks, he wrote a second one threatening Mr. Black that if he did not receive an answer he would draw the remuneration from another source; some two months or ten weeks since Mr. Black came to Swan's house and had an interview with Mrs. Swan in a room adjoining the one occupied by me, and without listening I heard him say that he would pay *her a considerable sum of money if she could get the trunks out of the house without Mr. Swan's knowledge*; I have seen Mr. Black several times at Swan's house, and Mrs. Swan has told me that he referred to the trunks several times. * * * * * Mr. Swan told me that Dr. Blackburn had *informed him that the intention of sending the clothing to New-York was for the destruction of the masses there. Swan told me he knew the contents of the trunks from what Dr. Blackburn had told him.* He also spoke to me of his intention of going to the Magistrates about the trunks. * * * Mr. Swan once told me that *Dr. Blackburn was going to leave some five or six trunks of clothing from yellow fever patients at his house*, but he afterward told me there were only three, and that Dr. Blackburn had told him he had changed his mind, that he had engaged the services of a colored man who would take the other three with him. He also told me he was afraid to expose the trunks as he had nothing but Dr. Blackburn's word about their contents and he would prefer waiting his return. Mr. Swan also expressed his suspicions that the other trunks taken by Dr. Blackburn were infected. He also said he was afraid if he exposed the trunks and the charge was not proved Dr. Blackburn might prosecute him.

Dinah Amory, sworn, said: I reside in the town of Hamilton, in Pembroke Parish; I am in the habit of nursing invalids; during the late epidemic I was engaged in that capacity; I attended some at the Hamilton Hotel, viz: Mr. and Mrs. Crowell and a colored woman, one of the servants of the hotel. The two former suffered from yellow fever very severely, but the servant woman only had it about twenty-four hours; Dr. Rees attended Mr. and Miss Crowell, and Dr. Blackburn attended the housemaid; Dr. Blackburn boarded at the hotel. * * * he attended her for the first time on Friday morning—I also nursed her on the Saturday following; Dr. Blackburn again visited her and said she must have more covering, and be sweated more; I requested a blanket from Miss Crowell, but she told me she did not wish any others used but those which had already been done with the fever patients; I did not think the woman required any extra clothing, as she was sweating profusely at the time; when Dr. Blackburn returned and found I had not put any extra blankets or covering over her he seemed annoyed, and told to me come to his room, and I did so; and I then helped him to lift down a trunk from which he took some guernsey coats, trousers and different things, all of them being woolen, and laid them over her and around her, as he said, to prevent the air getting to her; and he ordered me not to disturb them till he returned; he put the things on the top of the bedclothes; he took the trunk, with my assistance, into the room of the servant woman; during the night the woman was so exhausted by the sweating and the weight of the clothes, that I removed the things placed over her by Dr. Blackburn, down to her feet, and when he returned at four o'clock on Sunday morning, he scolded me for removing any of the things before he came. *He then took all of the things and placed them back in his trunk; Dr. Blackburn said the woman was suffering from yellow fever which was broke in about twenty-four hours.* After the doctor had repacked his trunk, I assisted him to take it back to his room; I don't know what became of it afterward; I can't say whether the articles were stained or not; but I don't think they could have been, as there were two blankets between them and the patient; she was not sick at the stomach; on Sunday night I again saw the doctor, and he told me that if I had not been so much of a doctor instead of a nurse, he would have liked for me to attend a Capt. Galloway, then sick with fever at Mrs. Slater's, Capt. Galloway died the following night; he was the pilot of the steamer *Mary Celeste*; a Mrs Cameron nursed him; I never saw Capt. Galloway while he was sick; I don't know what doctor attended him; the trunk that I packed was not the one he took the clothes from and put over the sick woman; I don't know whether he had any more trunks; I don't remember what I packed in the top of the trunk; I don't remember of an woolen shawl being in the trunk.

William Blackman, a cart-driver, deposed to carrying the trunks to Mr. Swan's house; Mr. Swan seemed to know that the trunks were coming.

Francis Cameron sworn, said: I reside at Hamilton, and have lived there all my life; my time is principally engaged in nursing sick people; I nursed several patients with yellow fever during the epidemic of last year; I nursed some at the Hamilton Hotel and four at Mrs. Slater's; three of the cases were very bad, and two died out of the four at Mrs. Slater's; Dr. Blackburn attended one of the patients that I nursed—a Capt. Galloway, of the Confederate army, but who had been lately been pilot of a steamer; he was one that died; I only attended him from eight o'clock on Sunday night, and he died at a quarter to one on Tuesday morning; Dr. Blackburn came to the house about twelve o'clock, and remained there until he died; after he was dead, Capt. Stevens—Mrs. Slater's son-in-law—asked what was to be done with the clothes. I supposed he meant the clothes he died in, and then Dr. Blackburn turned to me and said: "You go out of the room, for a little while," and I went out; Capt. Stevens immediately followed me, and gave me directions to go at once and see about his being buried; he then turned round and said: "I must go up and see what is to be done about the clothes;" when I returned, about an hour afterward, I found the dead body shrouded, but I saw nothing of the clothes that had been taken from him; don't know what became of them; Mr. W. Stevens and Mrs. Slater deposed to substantially the same facts. Mrs. Slater said, that many articles of bed-clothing which had been used about the patient were missing after his death. She suspected some of the servants of having taken them.

Joseph Headden Rainey, sworn, said: I reside at present in this town; during the epidemic of last year I was living at the Hamilton Hotel; I was bar-keeper and barber to the establishment for a portion of the time; there were several cases of yellow fever at the hotel; Dr. Rees and Dr. Tucker attended some of the patients, and Dr. Blackburn attended a woman, one of the chambermaids in the house; he was in the house about nine or ten days; after leaving the house he went to Halifax, I know he went to Halifax, because I went in the same boat with him; when he first came to the house he had one trunk, but when he left he had more; I know he had two, because I received one which he had bought at Hamilton; I don't know anything personally about Dr. Blackburn while at the hotel, but I heard some things from the nurse who attended the patient he was attending that I thought was strange; *the nurse asked me if I did not think it strange that Dr. Blackburn should put so much woolen clothing round Mary (the sick woman) and then have them all packed in his trunk with blankets*, and I told her I thought it very strange; Dr. Blackburn's baggage was all sent to St. Georges the day before he left the hotel; *I saw a portion of the baggage the next day at Mr. Swan's*; it was behind the counter; I don't know whether it was all there or not; he took away one trunk from Swan's; I know he only took one, because he asked me to see after it, and I sent a dray and got it; I did not get the other portion because he instructed me only to bring one; Mr. Swan did not make any remark about the portion left behind that I remember; I saw Dr. Blackburn at Mr. Swan's the day he left for Halifax; I did not hear any conversation between Dr. Blackburn and Mr. Swan, but I saw them in conversation; I can't say that I heard any instructions given to Swan by the Doctor about the portion left behind. *I am confident I heard Dr. Blackburn tell Swan to see that he attended to the shipping of the baggage left behind by the first opportunity.* The reply Swan made, as near as I can recollect, was "Very well, Sir."

THE JUDGMENT.

On considering the foregoing testimony, the magistrates deemed it advisable to send the case to the Attorney-General for prosecution before the Court of General Assizes or Quarter Sessions, at either of which he may see fit to indict E. C. Swan, who was remanded to the goal in St. George, there to be kept until summoned to appear, unless he should enter into full and sufficient recognizance himself in the sum of £50, with two sureties of £25 each, for his appearance.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

She Sails from Melbourne on the 18th of February, for a Cruise on the California Coast.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Friday, May 5, 1865.

The rebel pirate *Shenandoah*, which had been for a long time at or near Melbourne, is said to have sailed from that port on the 18th of February. Her destination was unknown, but it was the general opinion that she would undertake a cruise along the California and Mexican coasts, in the track of steamers from the gold regions to Panama.

The Peruvian Outward Bound.

POST AU BASQUE, Monday, May 15.

The steamship *Peruvian*, for Liverpool, passed here at 5 o'clock this morning.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

The Charges and Specifications Against the Prisoners.

Davis, Sanders, Tucker, Thompson and Clay in the Indictment.

They are Charged with Conspiring to Kill Lincoln, Johnson, Seward and Grant.

The Testimony Taken on the Second Day of the Trial.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 15.

At 10 o'clock this morning, the Military Commission resumed its consideration of the great conspiracy case. The audience was augmented by the addition of about a dozen representatives of the press and an equal number of distinguished gentlemen, among whom were several Members of Congress. The only change made in the arrangements since Saturday was the removal of the witness-stand into the center of the room, to afford an opportunity for all to hear the testimony distinctly, and some changes in the positions of the prisoners.

Ample provision is made for the most accurate reports of the entire proceedings. The United States Senate reporterial corps, under the direction of R. SUTTON, assisted by his aids, Messrs. D. F. MURPHY J. D. MURPHY, and E. V. MURPHY, are official reporters BEN. PITMAN has control of the special record for the Judge-Advocate, assisted by ROBERT BONYINGE, of New-York.

The prisoners, at the opening hour of the session, appeared generally composed, and no perceptible change was observable in their demeanor until the afternoon, when the first witness was called to the stand.

To-day, as on Saturday, some three hours were consumed in reading and revising the journal of the previous day's proceedings.

ARNOLD was again lost sight of, and it appears as though O'LAUGHLIN had gone with him, until DAVID STANTON, an inmate of Secretary STANTON'S household, appeared upon the stand and stated that on the night of the illumination, the 13th of April, whilst Gen. GRANT and Secretary STANTON were being serenaded at the residence of the latter, the witness found a solitary man standing in the hall seemingly surveying the premises and pretending to be a being really intoxicated. This man being so far removed from the crowd which was upon the street, witness asked him what he was doing there. The intruder in response asked where Mr. STANTON was. He was ordered to leave the house. Witness recognized the accused in the prisoner's bench. Putting this with the preceding testimony, which proved O'LAUGHLIN'S recent intimacy and confidential talks with BOOTH, we have some tangible support of YATES' theory that he is one of the assassins, whose part in the drama was probably to take the life of the Secretary of War. This, however, appears to be all thus far developed against him.

In the evidence, to-day, we hear nothing further of Dr. MUDD, scarcely anything of HERROLD or ATZEROTH, nothing of PAYNE, and but little of material testimony as to Mrs. SURRATT. The whole weight of the day's work falls on the person SPANGLER, whose status in the execution of the plot was almost conclusively defined in the concluding testimony of the session.

The witness, JOSEPH M. DYE, who saw three men one of whom was BOOTH, engaged in suspicious maneuvring in front of the theatre just before the assassination, being asked if he recognized among the accused one of BOOTH'S companions, after a close scrutiny of the faces of the prisoners, declared that SPANGLER'S countenance was the one he saw on that night, except the moustache which BOOTH'S companion wore on that occasion. HENRY SPANGLER, for the first time during the trial, gave evidence of keen sensibility and appreciation of his condition. His face flushed up instantly, and as quickly became bloodless. His mouth twitched, his eyes filled, he beat his hand upon his knees, and his whole frame seemed convulsed, nor did he fully recover his usual quiet restless look until the next witness, who had long known him testified that Spangler never wore a moustache. Again he was crushed by the positive testimony that in that day was heard to promise BOOTH to help him all he could, and was called out by the assassin when the latter rode up to the rear of the theatre on horseback, a few minutes before the assassination; that when asked about it, immediately after the murder, and whilst standing at the door through which BOOTH escaped, the accused replied: "Hush! don't say anything about it." The other prisoners turned in their seats and gazed at their wretched companion, seemingly surprised to find the weak man, heretofore unheard of in the evidence, now taking so prominent a part in the drama. It may come out in the testimony for the defence that SPANGLER was not BOOTH'S confederate in the great crime. But so far the evidence fastens guilt upon him too strongly to be easily removed.

Much of testimony offered this afternoon was such as in a criminal trial in a civil court would be first presented. Such evidence as was given by Maj. RATHBONE, Mr. FERGUSON and others, of the immediate circumstances connected with the murder, the death of Mr. LINCOLN, etc., we look for as the natural foundation for all the other evidence, and on account of the irregularity in the presentation of proofs it is difficult to determine how nearly complete the case has been made out against them.

There are between seventy and eighty witnesses for the government, so far as now known, and it is believed that some of these will be discharged without examination.

The hearing of testimony for the prosecution is expected to occupy this week. How much time will afterward be taken up by the defence cannot be reasonably determined, but from present indications their witnesses can all be heard next week.

Too much latitude is given in the examination of witnesses, and especially in the matter of asking irrelevant and pointless questions, and repeating interrogatories in slightly different form. In this particular the Commission is indulgent to a fault. Every reasonable opportunity is afforded the prisoners for free consultation with their attorneys, and during the session to-day one or more of the accused was constantly hanging upon the rail that divides them from the audience, in earnest conversation with his counsel.

All other interests here are apparently absorbed in this trial, the details of which completely fill the columns of our local papers. Even the news of the capture of JEFF. DAVIS falls quietly upon the public ear, so much is the universal eye and ear turned toward the great assassination trial.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 15.

On Saturday it was moved that if the record created no objections on the part of the Judge-Advocates, or the counsel for any or all of the accused, the presence of several witnesses need not be considered of material necessity.

Mr. Aiken, assistant counsel for Mrs. Surratt, expressed his willingness to accede to such an arrangement, except in the case of Weichman, whom he desired present, however, that the witness might hear the record of his testimony read, and that he might reexamine him on new ground, which, as he alleged, had been brought forth in the examination of the subsequent witnesses.

It was decided by the Court that the reason so stated did not justify the delay that the finding and recalling of Weichman would occasion, and the reading of the record was proceeded with.

After a time Mr. Weichman entered and heard the reading of the portion of his cross-examination conducted by Mr. Ewing, and several corrections were made.

Through the kindness of the Judge-Advocate, the press was furnished with a copy of the charges and specifications, which are as follows:

CHARGE AND SPECIFICATIONS.

The following is a copy of the charge and specification against David E. Herrold, George A. Atzeroth, Lewis Payne, Michael O'Laughlin, John H. Surratt, Edward Spangler, Samuel Arnold, Mary E. Surratt and Samuel A. Mudd:

Charge First.—For maliciously, unlawfully and traitorously, and in aid of the present armed rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the 6th day of March, A. D. 1865, and for divers other days between that day and the 15th day of April, 1865, combining, confederating and conspiring together with one John H. Surratt, John Wilkes Booth, Jefferson Davis, George N. Sanders, Beverly Tucker, Jacob Thompson, William C. Cleary, Clement C. Clay, George Harper, George Young, and others, unknown, to kill and murder, within the Military Department of Washington, and within the fortified and intrenched lines thereof, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and at the time of said combining, confederating and conspiring, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof; Andrew Johnson, now Vice-President of the United States aforesaid, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States aforesaid, and Ulysses S. Grant, Lieutenant-General of the Army of the United States aforesaid, then in command of the armies of the United States, under the direction of the said Abraham Lincoln, and in pursuance of and in persecuting said malicious, unlawful and traitorous conspiracy aforesaid, and in aid of said rebellion afterward, to wit, on the 14th day of April, 1865, within the military department of Washington aforesaid, and within the fortified and intrenched lines of said military department, together with said John Wilkes Booth and John H. Surratt, maliciously, unlawfully and traitorously murdering the said Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States as aforesaid, and maliciously, unlawfully and traitorously assaulting, with intent to kill and murder the said William H. Seward, then Secretary of State of the United States as aforesaid, and lying in wait with intent, maliciously, unlawfully and traitorously, to kill and murder the said Andrew Johnson, then being Vice-President of the United States, and the said Ulysses S. Grant, then being Lieutenant-General and in command of the armies of the United States as aforesaid.

Specification 1.—In this, that they, they said David E. Herrold, Edward Spangler, Lewis Payne, John H. Surratt, Michael O'Laughlin, Samuel Arnold, Mary E. Surratt, George A. Atzeroth, and Samuel A. Mudd, incited and encouraged thereunto by Jefferson Davis, George N. Sanders, Beverly Tucker, Jacob Thompson, William C. Cleary, Clement C. Clay, George Harper, George Young, and others unknown, citizens of the United States aforesaid, and who were then engaged in armed rebellion against the United States of America, within the limits thereof, did, in aid of said armed rebellion, on or before the 6th day of March, A.D., 1865, and on divers other days and times between that day and the 15th day of April, A. D., 1865, combine, confederate and conspire together, at Washington City, within the military department of Washington, and within the intrenched fortifications and military lines of the said United States there being, unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously to kill and murder Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States aforesaid, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, and unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously, to kill and murder Andrew Johnson, now Vice-President of the United States, upon whom, on the death of said Abraham Lincoln after the 4th day of March, A. D. 1865, the office of President of the said United States and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof would devolve, and to unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously kill and murder Ulysses S. Grant, then Lieutenant-General and under the direction of the said Abraham Lincoln, in command of the armies of the United States aforesaid; and unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously to kill and murder William H. Seward, then Secretary of State of the United States aforesaid, whose duty it was by law upon the death of said President and Vice-President of the United States aforesaid, to cause an election to be held for electors of President of the United States; the conspirators aforesaid designing and intending by the killing and murder of the said Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant and Wm. Seward aforesaid, to overthrow the army and navy of the said United States as a constitutional Commander-in-Chief, and to deprive the armies of the United States of their lawful commander, and to prevent a lawful election of President and Vice-President of the United States, aforesaid; and by the means aforesaid, to aid and comfort the insurgents engaged in armed rebellion against the United States, as aforesaid, and thereby and in the subversion and overthrow of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and, being so unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously combined and confederated together to the purpose aforesaid, unlawful and traitorous offences, at the hour of about ten o'clock and fifteen minutes, P. M., at Ford's Theatre, on Tenth-street, in the City of Washington, and within the military department and military lines aforesaid, John Wilkes Booth, one of the conspirators aforesaid, in pursuance of said unlawful and traitorous conspiracy, did then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously and with malice aforethought, and in aid of the said Abraham Lincoln, discharge a pistol then held in the hands of the said Booth, the same being then loaded with powder and leaden ball, against and upon the left and posterior side of the head of the said Abraham Lincoln, and did thereby then and there inflict upon him the said Abraham Lincoln, then President of the said United States and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, a mortal wound, whereof afterward, to wit: on the 15th of April, A. D. 1865, at Washington City aforesaid, the said Abraham Lincoln died; and thereby then and there, and in pursuance of said conspiracy the said defendants and the said John Wilkes Booth, did unlawfully, traitorously and maliciously, with the intent to aid the rebellion as aforesaid, kill and murder the said Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States as aforesaid; and in further prosecution of the unlawful and traitorous conspiracy aforesaid, and of the murderous and traitorous intent of said conspiracy, the said Edward Spangler, on the said 14th day of April, A. D. 1865, at about the same hour of that day as aforesaid, within said military department and the military lines aforesaid, did aid and assist the said John Wilkes Booth to obtain an entrance to the box in the said theatre in which the said Abraham Lincoln was sitting at the time he was assaulted and shot as aforesaid, by John Wilkes Booth; and also did then and there aid said Booth in barring and obstructing the door of the box of the said theatre so as to hinder and prevent any assistance to, or rescue of, the said Abraham Lincoln against the murderous assault of the said John Wilkes Booth, and did aid and abet him in making his escape after the said Abraham Lincoln had been murdered in the manner aforesaid, and in further prosecution of said unlawful, murderous, and traiterous conspiracy, and in pursuance thereof, and with the intent as aforesaid, the said David E. Herrold did, on the night of the 14th of April, A.D. 1865, within the military department and military lines aforesaid, aid and abet and assist the said John Wilkes Booth in the killing and murder of said Abraham Lincoln, and did then and there aid and abet and assist him, the said John Wilkes Booth, in attempting to escape through the military lines aforesaid, and did accompany and assist the said John Wilkes Booth in attempting to conceal himself and escape from justice, after killing and murdering the said Abraham Lincoln, as aforesaid; and in further prosecution of said unlawful and traitorous conspiracy, and of the intent thereof as aforesaid, the said Lewis Payne did on the same night of the 14th day of April, A. D., 1865, at the hour of about ten o'clock and fifteen minutes, P. M., at Ford's Theatre, on Tenth-street, in the City of Washington, and within the military department and the military lines aforesaid, and in the dwelling-house and bed-chamber of the said William H. Seward, Secretary of State, as aforesaid, in the dwelling-house and bed-chamber of him, the said William H. Seward, and the said Payne did then and there, with a large knife, held in his hand, unlawfully, traiterously, and in pursuance of said conspiracy, strike, stab, cut, and attempt to kill and murder the said William H. Seward, and did thereby then and there, and with the intent aforesaid, with said knife, inflict upon the face and throat of said William H. Seward divers grievous wounds, and that the said Lewis Payne, in further prosecution of said conspiracy, at the same time and place last aforesaid, did attempt with the knife aforesaid, and a pistol held in his hand, to kill and murder Frederick W. Seward, Augustus H. Seward, Enrick W. Hansel and George F. Robinson, who were then striving to protect and rescue the said William H. Seward from murder by the said Lewis Payne, and did then and there with said knife and pistol held in his hande, inflict upon the head of said Frederick W. Seward, and upon the persons of said Augustus H. Seward, Enrick W. Hansel and George F. Robinson divers grievous and dangerous wounds, with intent then and there to kill and murder the said Frederick W. Seward, Augustus H. Seward, Enrick W. Hansel and George F. Robinson.

And in further prosecution of said conspiracy and its traitorous and murderous designs, the said George A. Atzeroth did, on the night of the 14th of April, A.D. 1865, and about the same hour of the night aforesaid, within the military department and the military lines aforesaid, lie in wait for Andrew Johnson, then Vice-President of the United States, aforesaid, with the intent unlawfully and maliciously to kill and murder him, the said Andrew Johnson.

And in the further prosecution of the conspiracy aforesaid, and of its murderous and treasonable purpose aforesaid, on the nights of April 13 and 14, 1865, at Washington City, and within the military department and military lines aforesaid, the said Michael O'Laughlin did then and there lie in wait for Ulysses S. Grant, then Lieutenant-General and Commander of the Armies of the United States as aforesaid, with intent then and there to kill and murder the said Ulysses S. Grant;

And in the further prosecution of said conspiracy, the said Samuel Arnold did, within the military department and military lines aforesaid, on or before March 6, A. D. 1865, and on divers other days and times between that day and April 15, A. D. 1865, combine, conspire with and aid, counsel, abet, comfort and support the said John Wilkes Booth, Lewis Payne, George A. Atzeroth, Michael O'Laughlan, and their confederates in said unlawful, murderous and traitorous conspiracy, and in the execution thereof as aforesaid;

And in further prosecution of the said conspiracy, Mary E. Surratt did, at Washington City, and within the military department and the military lines aforesaid, on or before the 6th day of March, A. D., 1865, and on divers other days and times between that day and the 20th day of April, 1865, receive, entertain, harbor and conceal, aid and assist the said John Wilkes Booth, David E. Hrerold, Lewis Payne, John H. Surratt, Michael O'Laughlan, George A. Atzeroth, Samuel Arnold and their confederater, with knowledge of the murderous and traitorous conspiracy aforesaid, and with intent to aid, abet and assist them in the execution thereof, and in escaping from justice after the murder of the said Abraham Lincoln, as aforesaid; and, in further prosecution of said conspiracy the said Samuel A. Mudd did, at Washington City, and within the military department and military lines, aforesaid, on or before the 6th day of March, A. D., 1865, and on divers other days and times between that day and the 20th day of April, A. D., 1865, advise, encourage, receive, entertain, harbor and conceal, aid and assist the said John Wilkes Booth, David E. Herrold, Lewis Payne, John H. Surratt, Michael O'Laughlin, George A. Atzeroth, Mary E. Surratt and Samuel Arnold, and then, with knowledge of the murderous and traitorous conspiracy aforesaid, and with intent to aid, abet and assist them in the execution thereof, and in escaping from justice after the murder of the said Abraham Lincoln, in pursuance of said conspiracy, in manner aforesaid.

By order of the President of the United States.

J. HOLT, Judge-Advocate General.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 15.

Mr. Johnson, the senior counsel of Mrs. Surratt, this morning, when the whole of the testimony rendered by Mr. Weichman had been read from the records, applied to be permitted to ask of him some questions before he retired.

This was objected to by Maj.-Gen. Wallace. The President then remarked that the witness had been already examined by counsel and a fair opportunity afforded.

The Judge-Advocate-General then asked whether it was to be a cross-examination, and, being told by the counsel that it was, the Court, under the Advocate's suggestion, determined that as he could call up the witness' hereafter of the defendants, it would be an economy of time.

Gen. Wallace withdrew his objection, adding, however, that he did so only for this time. He said: "I placed my objection on the ground that these objections would prove interminable unless stopped by some rule, after counsel have once had a full opportunity for cross-examination."

Examination by Hon. Reverdy Johnson.—Q.—I understood you to say on Saturday that you went with Mrs. Surratt the first time on the Tuesday before the assassination, in a buggy with her. Do you recollect whether you stopped on the way to Surratsville? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—She stopped on two or three occasions.

Q.—Did you stop at Uniontown? A.—I do not know the particular point, whether it was Uniontown or not.

Q.—Did you stop at a village? A.—She stopped on the road, at no particular village that I remember.

Q.—Now, do you know Mr. Lloyd? A.—I have met him three times.

Q.—Did you know him as the keeper of the hotel? A.—I knew him as the man that rented Mrs. Surratt's house from her, because I copied off the instrument.

Q.—Do you recollect seeing him buy a buggy, on the way from Washington to Surrattsville, on Tuesday? A.—Yes, Sir. We met his carriage. It drove past us. Mrs. Surratt called to Mr. Lloyd. Mr. Lloyd got out and approached the buggy. Mrs. Surratt put her head out and had a conversation with him.

Q.—Did you hear it? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you hear anything said about shooting-irons?

Question objected to by Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham. The question was then withdrawn.

Witness—I heard nothing mentioned about shooting-irons; Mrs. Surratt spoke to Mrs. Affalt about this man Hourell taking the oath of allegiance and be released, and said she was going to apply to Gen. Augur or Judge Sumner for that purpose.

Q.—How long was that interview between Mr. Lloyd and Mrs. Surratt on that occasion. A.—That I could not say exactly; I do not think it was more than five or right minutes; I do not carry a watch myself, and I have no precise means of knowing.

By Judge Holt—

Q.—I understand you to say you did not hear the whole of this conversation? A.—I did not hear the conversation between Mr. Lloyd and Mrs. Surratt; Mrs. Surratt spoke to Mr. Lloyd at some distance from the buggy and I could not hear it.

By Mr. Johnson—

Q.—Do you recollect whether it was raining at that time—3 o'clock? A.—I do not think it was raining at that particular time; it was a cloudy, murky day; I cannot say whether it was raining or not; I do not remember.

The reading of the record was resumed, and being finished by half-past one, the court took recess.

After recess John M. Lloyd was recalled, and asked if he could identify the carbines shown him as the ones referred to in his previous testimony.

Witness—The one with the cover on I do not recognize. I don't think the cover looks the same. It was a kind of gray cloth. The other looks like one I saw. I recognize the fixture for breech-loading, which attracted my attention, and which I examined. If the Court will allow, I wish to make a statement. When I was examined before I stated that it was on Monday when I met Mr. Surratt at Uniontown. I was confused by my being summoned to court on two Mondays. The first Monday I was summoned I did not go. I met Mrs. Surratt at Uniontown next day after I went to court, and consequently it must have been on Tuesday after the second Monday I was summoned. Another statement—I testified in my last examination that I was not certain whether I carried the bundle given me by Mrs. Surratt up stairs or not. I cannot now recollect distinctly, but think it likely I laid it on the sofa in the dining-room.

By Judge Holt—

Q.—You are sure that it was the same bundle that you examined here? A.—Yes, Sir; I am sure it was the same bundle.

By Mr. Aiken—

Q.—Did I understand you to say that you were in liquor at the time you had this conversation with Mrs. Surratt? A.—I was somewhat in liquor, as I think I told you on Saturday.

Q.—And on that account is it that you are at fault in your testimony, and wish to make explanation? A.—I was not positive whether I carried the bundle up the stairs or not. The question was unexpected. If I had expected it would be asked, I might have recollected more distinctly in my former examination.

TESTIMONY OF MARY VAN TINE.

Examined by Judge Holt—

Q.—Do you reside in the City of Washington? A.—I do; at No. 240 G-street.

Q.—Do you keep rooms for rent? A.—I do.

Q.—Will you look at the prisoners at the bar, and state whether, in the month of February last, you saw any of them, and, if so, which? A.—Two of these gentlemen had rooms at my house, Arnold and O'Laughlin.

Q.—What time in February did they take rooms in your house? A.—As near as I can recollect it was on the 10th. I cannot state positively the date.

Q.—Did you know J. Wilkes Booth in his lifetime? A.—I knew him by his coming to my house to see gentlemen who had rooms there.

Q.—Did he or not come very often to see the prisoners O'Laughlin and Arnold? A.—Yes, frequently.

Q.—Would he remain for a good while? A.—As a general thing he would go into their room, and I could see nothing further of him.

Q.—Did these prisoners leave the city and return several times? A.—They left on Saturday to go to their homes, as I understood, in Baltimore.

Q.—Do you know whether Booth accompanied them or not? A.—I think not.

Q.—Were these interviews between Booth and them alone, or was Booth accompanied by others? A.—I never saw any one with him.

Q.—They told you his name was J. Wilkes Booth, did they? A.—Yes, Arnold did. I inquired who he was, and he said J. Wilkes Booth.

Q.—Did he call for them frequently and not find them in? A.—Yes, some times.

Q.—Did he manifest much anxiety to see them on these occasions? A.—Frequently, when they were away, he would call three or four times before they returned. He would seem very anxious to see them.

Q.—Would he leave messages for them. A.—Sometimes he would request if they came before he called again, to say they would

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

DICK TAYLOR'S SURRENDER—THE CONVENTION.

By the *Merrimack*, which arrived from New-Orleans Saturday, we have the following:

DICK TAYLOR'S SURRENDER.

THE CONVENTION.

From the Mobile News, May 5.

Major-Gen. CANBY, accompanied by Gen. OSTERHAUS, his Chief of Staff; Brig.-Gen. ANDREWS, Provost-Marshal-General; Col. CHRISTENSEN, A. A. G., and Capts. BARRETT and PERKINS, A. D. C., left the city yesterday morning, at 8:30, for Citronelle, for the purpose of completing the negotiations of the surrender of all Confederate troops in the (late rebel) Department of East Louisiana, West Mississippi, Alabama and East Florida, under Lieut.-Gen. R. TAYLOR, C. S. A.

Admiral THACHER, U. S. N., by invitation of Gen. CANBY, was one of the party.

The steam train which had conveyed the parties to Whistler had to be left there; and the remainder of the route went over in a hand car, owing to a bridge having been destroyed over a stream near Eight Mile.

The hand-car was met some two miles from Citronelle by a train in charge of Capt. BULLICK, of Gen. TAYLOR'S staff, when a transfer of its passengers took place to the steam train, which soon arrived at Citronelle.

In the house of Dr. BORDEN, where the conference was held, were found Gen. TAYLOR and staff, Commodore FARRAND and Lieut.-Commander MYERS, of the navy, and a large concourse of other officers in the rebel service.

After considerable discussion and consultation, ending at 7:30 P. M., the following were agreed to and signed as

THE TERMS OF SURRENDER.

Memorandum of the condition of the surrender of the forces, munitions of war, &c., in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR, Confederate States Army, to Major-Gen. EDWARD R. S. CANBY, United States Army, entered into on the 4th day of May, 1865, at Citronelle, Ala.

1. The officers and men to be paroled until duly exchanged or otherwise released from the obligations of their parole by the authority of the Government of the United States. Duplicate rolls of all officers and men surrendered to be made, one copy of which will be delivered to the officer appointed by Maj.-Gen. CANBY, and the other retained by the officer appointed by Lieut.-Gen. TAYLOR; officers giving their individual paroles, and commanders of regiments, battallions, companies or detachments, signing a like parole for the men of their respective commands.

2. Artillery, small arms, ammunition and other property of the Confederate Government to be turned over to the officers appointed for that purpose on the part of the Government of the United States. Duplicate inventories of the property surrendered to be prepared, one copy to be retained by the officer delivering it, for the information of their respective commands.

3. The officers and men paroled under this agreement will be allowed to return to their homes, with the assurance that they will not be disturbed by the authority of the United States, as long as they continue to observe the conditions of their paroles, and the laws in force where they reside, except that persons, residents of Northern States, will not be allowed to return without permission.

4. The surrender of property will not include the side-arms or private horses, or baggage of officers.

5. All horses which are in good faith the private property of enlisted men will not be taken from them; the men will be permitted to take such with them to their homes, to be used for private purposes only.

6. The time and place of surrender will be fixed by the respective commanders, and will be carried out by commissioners appointed by them.

7. The terms and conditions of the surrender to apply to the officers and men belonging to the armies lately commanded by Gens. LEE and JOHNSTON now in this department.

8. Transportation and subsistence to be furnished at public cost for the officers and men, after surrender, to the nearest practical point of their homes.

R. TAYLOR, Lieut. Gen.
E. R. S. CANBY, Maj.-Gen.

The utmost good feeling was manifested by the rebel officers toward the representatives of our government, and Commodore FARRAND and Lieut. Commander MYERS seemed particularly pleased to meet again, after the lapse of so many years, their old friends of the navy.

Col. CHRISTENSEN, A. A. G., has showed us the pens used in signing the terms of surrender. That used by Gen. TAYLOR was a steel pen, lashed to an althea twig with a worn cotton thread—emblematic of the straits to which the people of the rebellion have been reduced. Gen. CANBY used a plain goose quill.

The full particulars of the affair were telegraphed to Washington by Col. CHRISTENSEN, and it is known that Secretary STANTON had received the intelligence prior to the return of Gen. CANBY to the city. The despatches were sent to Corinth, via Meridian, where a break of eight miles only interrupts the through communication.

This gap will be filled before Monday, after which this city will be in direct communication with all points on the coast. As one of the fruits of the settlement of affairs in this section, its importance cannot be overrated.

The rebel officers frankly expressed themselves fairly beaten, but no bitterness seemed to remain with them.

The most favorable opinion of the magnanimity of the United States Government prevailed in the minds of all.

But one spirit pervaded them in regard to the brutal and cowardly murder of Mr. LINCOLN, and that was the most sincere loathing and detestation of the fiend who committed the horrible act. They could find no terms strong enough to express their indignation, and said that the miserable man South would attempt to palliate, such deed was justly the dread.

Some anxiety was expressed by a portion of the officers in regard to the probable course that would be pursued toward them, as they lived in loyal States, and the late order of the Provost-Marshall-General United States Army, prevented their return home. A return once more to their homes and peaceful pursuits seemed the only thing they desired.

The opinion was freely expressed that should the United States become involved in a war with a foreign power, she would find a large number of her late enemies side by side with her in the defence of the principles of our common country.

During the rambling conversation, which became general, certain terms had been arranged and signed, some laughable stories were related of the difficulties experienced by the rebel officers in procuring supplies or services on account of the distrust entertained by the population of the value of Confederate money. Capt. ——— said that he could not get his only shirt washed for $1,000 of it, and had to divide his rations with a solid laundress to induce her to give her attention to the shirt at all.

Gen. TAYLOR was forced to allow officers double rations in kind—one ration to eat and the other for barter to procure articles and services absolutely necessary. They, however, expressed themselves laughingly in regard to their privations and hardships, and the same endurance and fortitude shown in a better cause would have been beyond praise.

Gen. TAYLOR was to have left for Meridian at 12 M. last night, for the purpose of carrying into effect the terms of the surrender.

LAW REPORTS.

An Action for Slander—The Objectionable Words Spoken in the German Language—Importance of a Correct Construction.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART I—MAY 15.

Before Justice Mocarist and a Jury.

John Kruschinsky vs. *Frederick Dinkel.*—The plaintiff in this case sued the defendant to recover the sum of $5,000 damages in an action of slander, for words spoken in the German language. The parties and their witnesses are all Germans, and, with one or two exceptions, they are unable to speak English so as to be understood in court without the aid of an interpreter. They all belong to a German Church in the eastern part of the city. In December, 1863, it is alleged, that defendant uttered in the presence of between forty and fifty members of the society, some words in German, which plaintiff claims mean in English, "Kruschinsky (the plaintiff) is a perjured liar." On the other hand, defendant brought several witnesses, by whom he proved that the words uttered meant, "the plaintiff is a liar, and he *will yet* perjure himself."

The Court, in charging the jury, said, in substance, that the calling a man a liar was not actionable *per se*—that is, an action could not be sustained for the utterance of the words, unless the plaintiff could prove special damages. Furthermore, the saying what might be at some future time does not constitute a slander. The words, to be actionable, must refer to actions already past; and to recover without proving special damages, the words spoken of and about the plaintiff, must be such as will amount to charging him with a crime or an offence, which crime or offence would render the party liable to an indictment therefor. The jury were the judges, the Court said, as to the construction to be put upon the alleged slanderous words. It was a question of fact for them, after the testimony which had been given in that respect. The jury, after a brief deliberation, rendered a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. D. S. RIDDLE; for defendant, Mr. JOHN A. DIX.

The Croton Aqueduct Department Again in Court.

Messrs. Fullerton & Knox, and Luther R. Marsh, Esq., counsel for the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department, appeared in the Supreme Court again yesterday, and made application for an order to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining the new Commissioners from performing the duties of that office. Justice SUTHERLAND took the papers, and intimated that he would render a decision this morning. It is understood that this application is made upon other papers, and upon a different state of facts, than that on which the application made last week was based. The proceedings, thus far, are wholly ex parte, and hence none of the affidavits have been filed.

Another Action of Slander for Words Uttered in the German Language.

COMMON PLEAS—PART I.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

Herman Dreyer et al vs. *Claus Wilschen et al.*—This action was brought by plaintiffs against defendant and his wife, to recover $1,000 damages for alleged slanderous words, uttered in German, and which, being translated into English, mean that plaintiff's wife, when in Germany, had followed the business of an abortionist. Two or three servant girls testified substantially to the uttering of the words, but so much suspicion was cast upon them as credible witnesses as to materially shake their testimony. The jury evidently took the same view, and after a short deliberation rendered a verdict for the defendants.

For plaintiffs, Wm. Sinclair, Esq.; for defendants, Messrs. Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—MAY 15.

By Justice Sutherland

Joseph Stouvenel et. al. vs. Samuel P. Townsend, et. al.; proceedings dismissed without costs to either party. Andrews vs. The Artizans Bank; memoranda for counsel. Joseph Joel vs. Elizabeth Joel; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Jonathan Ackroyd vs. Edmund Ackroyd; motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event, without prejudice to the right of the plaintiff to move to bring in other parties. In the matter of the petition of George R. McKenzie et. al., for the sale of real estate; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—MAY 15.

By Justice Cardozo.

Chas. W. Walter vs. C. Stewart Schenck; motion to discharge arrest denied. James Suydam vs. Philetus Stephens; see memorandum with the clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Present, Mor. S. B. Ogrrin, J.

Rosinis Miller vs. John Miller; referred to Samuel Jones, Esq.; papers in the Clerk's office. Garret S. Mott vs. Israel Coddington; motion granted. The Glenville Woolen Co. vs. Joseph Ripley; motion for a commission granted. The same vs. Alexander J. Cameron; same decision. Samuel S. Fitch vs. Lucien E. King; motion granted, Adolphus Lippman vs. Lewis A. Osborn; motion granted. J. W. Rogers vs. T. J. Townsend; motion granted. George Thompson vs. Henry Knickerbocker; motion granted. Levi A. Lincoln vs. Abbe Lincoln; motion for reference granted. Gilbert J. Bailey vs. Jacob Crouthar; motion for a new trial granted. Owen Tally vs. James McCormick; motion granted on payment of $10 costs by defendant; papers in the Clerk's office. Margaret Chameroy vs. Jules Davean; motion granted so far as to reduce the amount of bail to $500, with costs. Wm. A. Goodrich, &c., vs. J. M. Thompson, &c.; allowance of $331. Wm. Stevens vs. Austin Hall, &c.; motion denied, with $7 costs. Chas. B. Allen vs. Chas. Manderwith; motion denied, without costs. Egisto P. Fabria, &c., vs. Henry Eisner; order for a commission granted.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

In the case of James McDonald and James Clark, indicted for being accessory to the murder of Harry Lazarus, the prisoners both failed to appear yesterday morning, and their bail was forfeited.

James Scully and William McCaun pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the second degree. In consideration of the previous good character of the prisoners, they were only punished by three months imprisonment in the City Prison.

Joseph Lyman pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for five years.

Patrick Foley was tried for robbery in the first degree. The evidence showed that on the evening of the first of May, prisoner assaulted a gentleman named Richards, in Pearl-street, knocked him down and robbed him. He was found guilty and promptly sentenced to the State Prison for five years. No other cases being ready for trial the court adjourned.

United States Circuit Court—May 15.

Before Judge Nelson

CALENDAR—NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The court-room was filled this morning with members of the bar and others, desirous to know what the judge who has just arrived, would do with the calendar. After some talk about the argument of an equity case which was finally ordered to proceed today, the judge called through the jury calendar to see what was the condition of the business, and then announced to the bar that he should take up the common law calendar to-morrow morning, and call it peremptorily, and that every case which was not tried when it was called, would have to go off for the term.

The appeal calendar he said he would take up during the term, but could not say when.

District-Attorney Dickinson said there was a large criminal calendar, and the Judge said he would attend to that when he had disposed of common law cases.

The District-Attorney gave notice that he should apply to-morrow morning to have the Court fix a day for the trial of the Henderson case.

The Henderson Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Shortly after the opening of the court yesterday morning the District-Attorney announced that he would call up the case of Mr. Henderson, ex-navy agent, this morning. Mr. Evans, one of the counsel for the defendant, said he would appear at the time stated. A number of cases on the civil calendar were then called, and days set down for their trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 15, 1865.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '67	112	100	N. Y. Central	90⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	108⅛	100	do	90⅞
17,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	103	100	do	s10 90
2,100	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.		200	do	90⅛
	Small.	102	700	do	90
10,000	do	104	200	do	89⅞
10,000	do	103⅝	400	do	89⅝
58,000	do	103⅛	100	do	89⅝
16,500	do	103⅛	400	Erie Railway	76⅛
20,000	do	103⅛	200	do	s3 76
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s O. New issue	103⅛	500	do	c 77⅛
75,000	do	104	100	do	76
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	109	300	do	s30 74
46,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	95⅝	100	do	s10 75⅛
6,000	do	95⅞	500	Mich. S. & N. I. R	61
5,000	U.S. 5s, 1 Y. Cer.	99	400	do	61⅛
4,000	Mo. State 6s	86	200	do	c 61⅛
6,000	California 7s	114⅛	300	Hud. Riv. R	101
4,000	do	114	300	do	100⅝
2,000	Cong. State 6s	97	200	do	101
1,000	Ill. Con. 8s, '76	95	50	Reading R	92
4,000	Ill. Con. 8s, '77	95	400	do	90⅞
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	95⅛	100	do	91
30,000	do	95⅛	500	do	b30 91
6,000	Erie 1st M.	99⅛	200	do	s10 90⅞
6,000	Harlem 1st M	101	100	Ill. Central R	114⅛
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80	200	do	115
25	Bk. St. of New-York	115	200	Cleve. & Pitts	64
10	Imp. & Trad. Bank	106	100	do	63⅛
300	Canton Co.	36⅝	300	do	63⅝
300	do	36	900	do	63
300	Cum. Coal Pr	40	200	do	62⅜
100	do	40⅛	500	Chic. & N. W.	27⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co	56	100	Chic. & Rock I	98⅞
100	do	56⅜	100	do	s10 98⅝
100	do	57	300	do	98⅝
200	do	57⅛	200	do	b30 96
200	do	57	15	M. & P. du L. 1st Pref.	92
100	Mariposa M. Co	12⅞	35	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	94
400	do	13	800	do	93⅛
100	Wyom. V. Coal	41	300	do	93⅛
300	Chic. & N. W. Pr	88	600	do	93⅛
500	do	88⅛	500	do	s10 92⅝
100	Han. & St. Jo. R	30			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	109	100	Erie Railway	77⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	109⅛	1000	do	77⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	104	200	do	s60 74
15,000	do	104⅛	100	do	s10 76⅝
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. O. New issue	104	500	Hud. Riv. R	102
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	103	200	do	102⅛
10,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s C.	95⅝	900	Reading R	92⅞
25,000	Ohio & M. Cer	27	1000	do	92⅝
100	Wyoming V. Coal	40	200	do	b30 93
100	Canton Co.	37	200	do	s30 92⅝
200	do	37⅛	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	63
500	Cum. Coal Pr	40⅛	100	do	62⅝
300	Mariposa M. Co	13	200	do	62⅝
500	Quick. Min. Co	57⅛	50	Ill. Cen. R	115
100	do	57⅛	100	do	s10 114⅞
100	do	s10	57⅛	500	Cleve. & Pitts	64⅛
100	do	b10	57⅛	500	do	64⅛
200	do	57⅛	100	do	b30 65
500	do	57⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	97
500	N. Y. Cen. R	90⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	89⅛
300	do	90⅜	100	do	89⅜
450	do	91	200	Chic. & R. I.	96⅜
200	do	91⅛	100	do	96⅜
500	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	94	300	do	97
100	do	s60	91⅛	500	do	96⅝

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..Old Issue	103⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts	s5 63⅛
30,000	Ohio & M. Cer	26⅝	300	do	64⅛
10,000	do	26⅝	400	Chic. & R. I.	96⅝
20,000	do	26⅝	300	do	96⅝
200	N. Y. Cen. R	89⅜	100	do	96⅝
600	Erie Railway	s3 76⅜	100	do	s3 96⅝
600	do	76⅜	500	do	b3 96⅝
200	do	76⅜	100	do	s5 96⅝
300	do	c 76⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	89
100	do	67⅛	1100	do	88⅞
200	do	c 76⅛	100	do	b10 89⅛
100	Hudson Riv. R.	101⅛	400	do	89⅛
300	Reading R.	91⅝	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	94
200	do	b3 91⅝	100	do	s3 93⅛
300	do	b3 91⅝	500	Canton Co.	36⅞
500	do	s3 91⅝	100	do	36⅞
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	62	200	do	s10 36⅞
500	do	b3 61⅜	400	Cumb. Coal	s3 40
200	do	s3 61⅜	400	Quicksilver	57⅛
500	do	s3 62	300	do	57
1400	Cary Improv't	s3 16½	100	do	57⅛
400	do	16½	100	Mariposa M. Co.	12⅝

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	27⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	63
5,000	do	27⅛	100	do	s3 63⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R	89	100	do	63⅛
500	do	s3 91⅝	300	do	63⅛
200	do	s3 91⅝	400	do	62⅜
100	do	b30 91⅝	800	do	s3 63⅛
100	do	s5 91⅝	100	do	s3 63⅛
100	do	s3 92	100	Cleve. & Pitts	b5 65
500	Erie Railway	77⅛	200	do	64⅝
100	do	s3 77⅛	1100	do	65
1100	do	s3 77⅛	200	do	63⅛
300	do	s30 76	100	Chic. & N. W.	98
200	do	s3 77⅛	100	do	98⅜
400	do	77⅛	100	do	98⅜
400	Reading R	93⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	89⅛
700	do	s3 93⅛	100	do	89⅛
200	do	s3 93⅜	600	Chic. & R. I.	97
300	do	93⅞	100	do	b10 97
800	Hud. Riv. R	103	500	do	97⅛
200	do	s5 102⅜	300	do	s3 97⅛
100	do	s3 102⅜	100	do	97⅛
800	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	94⅜	100	do	b5 97⅛
200	do	s10 94⅜	100	do	97⅛
100	Canton Co.	s3 36⅞	1300	Cary Improv't	s3 16½
100	do	s3 36⅞	300	do	16½
500	do	b3 36⅞	100	Quick. Min. Co.	58⅛

MONDAY, May 15—P. M.

The weekly averages of the old Associated Local Banks of the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, May 13, compare as follows with the previous weekly statement, and with the corresponding week of last year, to which we add the averages of the National Banks in the Clearing-house and the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Decrease in Capital	$5,436,000
Decrease in Loans	10,760,055
Increase in Specie	2,742,095
Decrease in Deposits	11,312,415

	May 14, 1864.	May 13, 1865.	May 6, 1865.
Capital	$69,927,725	$42,414,647	$47,879,647
Loans	194,178,921	120,446,631	131,206,686
Specie	22,635,155	20,246,648	17,504,553
Deposits	174,426,682	118,198,540	129,600,955
In Sub-Treas'y..	19,988,240	38,476,916	37,203,368

Three National Banks are added this week, by transfer from the Local System, to wit: Metropolitan, Capital $4,000,000; Merchants' Exchange, $1,235,000; and County Bank, $200,000.

The eighteen National Banks now in the Clearing-house report as follows:

	May 13. 18 Banks	May 6. 15 Banks
Capital	$34,485,000	$29,650,000
Loans	98,795,549	91,965,591
Specie	3,206,563	2,553,946
Deposits	85,171,346	70,965,780

The changes in the entire or combined Bank Statement from the Clearing-house, Local and National, since last Monday, are as follows:

	May 13.	May 6.	Differences.
Loans	$218,502,560	$213,172,277—Inc.	$5,330,703
Specie	23,553,211	20,092,459—Inc.	3,464,832
Deposits	203,369,896	200,466,735—Inc.	2,903,151
Legal Tender	66,258,849	61,052,537—Dec.	5,206,312

The Banks last week appear to have turned about five millions of their Legal Tender into Loans and Discounts. The increase of the latter is about equal to the decrease in Legal Tender, which, however, still figures for $61,052,537, exclusive of the sums held by the National Banks not in the Clearing-house. These would raise the total of Legal Tender Money in all the Banks to about *seventy millions*. The Specie averages stand three and a half millions lighter than last Monday, and for the fortnight $4,503,318 higher, while the Treasury Office in New-York has paid out $3,155,720 for May Interest during the fortnight, in excess of the receipts of Gold for Customs for the same two weeks.

The Bank Statement altogether indicates no change in the free and cheap supply of Money, nor do we find to-day, any more than on Saturday, other signs of tightening the movements of the market. Loans to the Brokers at call range from 4 to 6 ₰ cent., according to the securities, and the amounts wanted. Lenders accept 4@5 ₰ cent. on Governments, for large sums returnable without notice, and 5@6 on other collateral.

The very large subscriptions on Saturday, throughout the country, to the remainder of the Second Series of the Popular 7-30 ₰ cent. Loan, (June 15, 1868,) were in excess, by eight millions of dollars, of the sum to be apportioned on that day, and the heavy subscriptions are sealed accordingly by the United States Subscription Agent. The terms of the Third Series, as announced by telegraph this morning, are not yet deemed so favorable as either of the preceding unconditional issues. The privilege reserved by the Government to pay 6 ₰ cent. in Gold on this Third Series, in place of 7-30 ₰ cent. in Currency, is deemed by most of our large Brokers as equivalent to a difference of 1@2 ₰ cent. in favor of the First and Second Series, which run for three years at 7-30 ₰ cent. without such contingency. A Dividend of 6 ₰ cent. in Gold, with Gold at 121¾ ₰ cent., is equal to 7-30 in Currency. Whenever Gold falls below this point the Currency Dividend becomes the more valuable to the holder than 6 ₰ cent. in Gold. Nevertheless, we hear that the subscriptions to the New Series open with much spirit to-day, while the First and Second issues are held by the leading Brokers for the full par value and interest, instead of abating, as heretofore, a small commission to large buyers. Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co., Sub-Agents, made their first order on Mr. COOKE to-day for the New Series, to the amount of a million of dollars.

The Gold-bearing Stocks were partially depressed at the early Board, especially the old 5-20s, but the market soon recovered its steady tone, and there was a free demand for all descriptions at the close of the day. Although the old 5-20s are quoted higher by 4@5 ₰ cent. from Europe, the subsequent decline here in the price of Gold of 126@15 ₰ cent. interferes with the execution of orders by the steamers of yesterday. But our own market has, in a good degree, ceased to be influenced by the European quotations.

The Railways were also weaker at the early Board than on Saturday morning, but soon after rallied, and were decidedly buoyant at the close of business in the afternoon. Gold has scarcely varied ¼ ₰ cent. through the day; sales 130@130¼ ₰ cent., mostly 130¼@¾ ₰ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with 2 o'clock Saturday, the general market firm:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	96	95¾	Pittsburgh	63	65
U. S. 5-20s	104⅝	104¾	Northwest	27⅛	28¾
T. Certificates	99¾	99⅝	N. West Pref	57⅛	59⅛
N. Y. Central	89	92	Rock Island	83¾	97
Erie	76	77⅞	Fort Wayne	92¾	93
Hudson	100	103	Cumb'land Coal	38⅝	40¼
Reading	90⅝	93⅝	Quicksilver	54⅛	58⅜
Mich. Southern	60⅜	63⅛	Mariposa	12⅜	12⅝
Illinois Central	114	115⅛	Ohio & M. Certfs	26⅜	27⅝

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	Bank of N. America	106
Merchants'	110	Hanover	102
Mechanics'	110	Irving	100
Union	116	Metropolitan	121
America	135	Peoples	107
Butchers' & Drovers'	126	Market	105
National	100	Corn Exchange	106½
Merchants' Exch'ge	97	Continental	93
Commerce	106	Import's' & Traders'	106
Mercantile	130	Central National	100
American Exchange	110	Fourth National	96
Chatham	120	Ninth National	105
Bank of the Republic	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Can. 7s, 1876	104	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	90
Erie 1sts, '88, ex d.	99⅛	Han. & St. Jos. Con.	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	83⅞	Tol. & Wab. 1st m. ex	91
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort. '63	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	73⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '66	105	Galena & Chi. ex	98
Harlem, 1st mort. '69-72	101	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ₰ c., '69-72	112	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	101
Mich. Cen. n. 1st 8, '82-112		Mins. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	30
Mich. S. & N. I. S. f. 7 ₰ c.	97	Atl. & Gt. West. 1sts.	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., 1875	112	Mins. & Mo. 1st M.	61
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref., 7s	75	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	70
Chi. & N. W. 1sts	80		

Monthly traffic returns of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, exclusive of Erie bonus and mileage of cars and engines due to the company:

1865.	Miles open.	Passengers, Mails, &c	Freight.	Total.
January	322	$109,556	$245,200	$354,756
February	322	101,645	291,502	393,147
March	322	113 412	336,403	449,816
April	322	117,691	288,989	406,680

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $10,039,440 46, including for Customs, $183,000; on account Loan, $510,000; Payments, $11,044,530 06; Balance, $37,672,027 20.

Income Tax Deductions.

The following is a copy of a letter received in this city on Saturday, from the Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington, relative to deductions in rents and rental values from returns of income, and in virtual confirmation of the opinions editorially expressed on the subject in the TIMES of May 7:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 12, 1865.

SIR: Yours of the 6th inst., requesting immediate answer, is received.

I reply: That the clause of section 117 of the act relating to the non-inclusion of rent and rental value in returns of income, is understood to mean, first, that where rent is paid, it shall be deducted; and, second, that the rental value of a homestead shall neither be included as income nor deducted therefrom; in other words, it shall be made of no account:

Suppose A, who pays a rent of $700, to have a gross income of $3,000. Then A, having included all his items of income in the $3,000, the law says his $700 rent shall not be included. The only way not to include is to deduct it. Suppose B, who owns a house, the rental value of which is $700, has a gross income of $3,000; the law says the rental value of B's house shall not be included as income. If it were to be included, B would be assessable on $3,700.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS,
Deputy Commissioner.

What Are "Expenses of Sale" to be Deducted in Taxation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1865.

SIR: In reply to yours of the 3d, I have to say that the provision to which you refer, in the 86th section of the Excise Law, "and other expenses of sale *bona fide* paid," are construed to apply to extraordinary expenses necessarily connected with sales of some manufacturers, and not to the practice of selling through soliciting agents, resorted to by manufacturers. For instance, a manufacturer sells to a purchaser, near or remote, a stationary steam-engine, to be delivered at the place prescribed, set up and put in working order; or an organ, to be sent and erected, tuned and ready for use, at a church; or a heating-apparatus for a building, with all the necessary conducting pipes, to be delivered and set up for use, the cost of freight and setting up ready for use of any one of those, or the like, if *bona fide* paid, is an element of cost of sale, and enters into the price; such an item is a fair and legitimate deduction. The ordinary expenses of sale, such as office or building rent, clerk hire, fuel, light, agencies, &c., are intended to be covered by the three per cent. commissions. There are many instances in which the expense of sale will greatly exceed that allowance, and many others which will be amply covered by it. A fair average was sought, and probably the percentage named comes near an average. You will see, then, that the expenses of your traveling agent to make sales cannot be deducted in your returns for taxation.

Respectfully, yours,
E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.
JOHN FOLEY, Esq., No. 160 Broadway, New-York City.

Certified Checks to be Taxed as Circulation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The language of the statute requires that all certified checks, all notes or other obligations calculated or intended to circulate as money, shall be taxed to the same extent as ordinary bank issues. Certified checks are extensively used in the transactions of merchants, bankers and brokers, and are now deemed an almost indispensable auxiliary to business. The use to which they are principally applied in commercial centres of the country is that of making payments of sums presently due, and as every man in business keeps his account in some bank under the clearing-house system, adopted in some large cities, the result produced by employing them as instruments in making exchanges is that the time which would otherwise be occupied in counting and carrying money from bank to bank is saved. In general, all balances are adjusted on the morning of the day succeeding that on which the checks are drawn, and the object intended to be answered by their use fully consummated. A deposit, which is the subject of a draft, pays no tax for the day on which it is drawn from the depositary, but the check becomes another deposit, and pays tax in the bank to which it goes for collection for the day on which it is placed to the credit of the drawer, or his order, in the latter bank. Thus the amount for which a check is drawn one day and paid the next, through the clearing-house, pays tax as a deposit for only one of those days.

It is therefore evident that in the transaction of business in which certified checks are continually used, although the money represented by them should be found in some bank or other every day in the year, if it should pay no tax on the certified checks by means of which it is circulated, the government would derive no revenue from it during the days the checks would remain outstanding. Indeed, I do not see why sums of money might not be kept constantly in circulation and constantly on deposit somewhere without paying tax at all, if certified checks are to be allowed exemption on the principles urged by the banks. For if a deposit drawn out by certified check on the day on which it goes into the depositary pays no tax for that day, it is only necessary to draw it out as fast as it is deposited, without the intervention of a day, in order to evade the operation and purpose of the law. It must in such case be taxed on the certified check, or not be taxed at all.

If the banks should clear in the afternoon of each day, the result here indicated would be avoided. They object to being obliged so to clear on the score of inconvenience, but over that they will do so if it is deemed necessary in order to escape the tax.

The argument of inconvenience is of no value when the terms of the law are clear, and that they are clear on the point involved, I think no unprejudiced mind can doubt. I have recurred repeatedly to the subject, since the request was made to reconsider my former decision, and after the most mature reflection can find no reason for changing anything that is there said. The tax is imposed on the average amount of circulation, including all certified checks, and all notes and other obligations calculated or intended to circulate or to be used as money, and whether we consider the clause "calculated or intended to circulate, or be used as money," to qualify certified checks or not, the effect is the same. Certified checks do circulate, and are used as money, and the intention that they shall be so used is a necessary implication from the use to which are put. I am inclined to the opinion, however, that the qualifying phrase applies to notes and other obligations only, and not to certified checks, and that the tax is properly imposed upon them as circulation in all cases in which they can be found on closing the accounts of a bank for any one day to be outstanding. They are then a part of the circulation. They take the place of bank notes, serve the same purposes and are to be treated in the same way.

I am asked, in order to accommodate the banks in which business is largely done by means of certified checks, to say that the bank day may be held, to begin at a certain hour, four o'clock, or five o'clock, or six o'clock, and end on the same hour the next. I have not say that. To do so would be to add an provisions devised to help taxpayers by construction, beyond by positive law, without any warrant. The various divisions of time are not to be established to suit particular parties or particular purposes. The whole subject has been before Congress since the division of this office was established; the decision itself was made a subject of discussion by interested persons, and that body has not thought right to interfere to afford the relief sought. The application to the legislative authority was proper, and if that authority had been exerted in favor of the applicants, I should have been well satisfied. As it has not been, and I must leave the law to take its established course, and require of those bound by its provisions to obey them.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

7-30 LOAN ALMOST ABSORBED.

WILMERDING, CORNWELL & HECKSCHER,

Bankers and United States Loan Agents,

No. 5 New

Masterson, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.
Negative—Alderman Norton—1.

Alderman O'Brien called up General Order number one hundred and forty-eight, being an ordinance to amend section thirty-four, chapter two, article two, ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relating to the City Library.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.

Alderman Shannon called up General Order number one hundred and seventy-four, being resolution by Board of Councilmen, as follows:
Resolved, That the salary of the three General Foremen of roads and avenues be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.
Negative—The President, Alderman Norton—2.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved to suspend the present order of business, in order to present a report.
Which was carried.
He then presented the following:
Report of the Committee on Finance, with an ordinance amending the ordinance heretofore passed, making appropriations for the support of the City Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
The report was accepted, and the ordinance adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.
Alderman Ryers moved that the report be printed in all the daily morning and evening newspapers.
Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Alderman Gedney called up General Order number one hundred and sixty-four, being an ordinance creating a public fund or stock for an amount, the annual interest of which shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be known as "The Central Park Improvement Fund."
Which was lost by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Flynn, Shannon, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—11.
Negative—The President, Aldermen Norton, Gedney, McKnight—4.
Which was subsequently reconsidered, and referred to Committee on Finance.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from consideration of a communication from the Comptroller, with request from Commissioners of Charities and Corrections for an additional appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a resolution therefor.
Which was carried.
The papers were then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Alderman Masterson called up General Order number one hundred and sixty-three.
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. W. Taylor, Secretary of the Special Committee, appointed to proceed to Washington in relation to the draft, for the sum of seven hundred and six dollars and eighty-five cents, for expenses incurred incident to such committee.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.

Alderman Shannon called up General Order number one hundred and seventy-four, being resolution by Board of Councilmen, as follows:
Resolved, That the salary of the three General Foremen of roads and avenues be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.
Negative—The President, Alderman Norton—2.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved to suspend the present order of business, in order to present a report.
Which was carried.
He then presented the following:
Report of the Committee on Finance, with an ordinance amending the ordinance heretofore passed, making appropriations for the support of the City Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
The report was accepted, and the ordinance adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.
Alderman Ryers moved that the report be printed in all the daily morning and evening newspapers.
Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Alderman Gedney called up General Order number one hundred and sixty-four, being an ordinance creating a public fund or stock for an amount, the annual interest of which shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be known as "The Central Park Improvement Fund."
Which was lost by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Flynn, Shannon, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—11.
Negative—The President, Aldermen Norton, Gedney, McKnight—4.
Which was subsequently reconsidered, and referred to Committee on Finance.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from consideration of a communication from the Comptroller, with request from Commissioners of Charities and Corrections for an additional appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a resolution therefor.
Which was carried.
The papers were then laid over.

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Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board in relation to the work of paving streets where the work is performed at the expense privately of the property owners and the city.
Which was received and referred to Committee on Roads.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Alderman Gedney called up General Order number one hundred and sixty-seven, being a report of the Joint Special Committee appointed to visit Washington and request the President to defer the enforcement of the provisions of the Conscription Act, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That this Common Council, the immediate representatives of the people of this city, does hereby tender its thanks to Honorable Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for the very friendly, courteous and affable manner in which he was pleased to receive the representatives of the Special Committee appointed to visit Washington, charged with advocating the interests and presenting the wishes of the people of this city before the General Government, in respect to the suspension of the draft, had pursuant to the last call of the President for three hundred thousand men, as well as for the alacrity and cheerfulness with which he granted the application of the committee, made on behalf of our drafted citizens for a suspension of all further proceedings to be had or taken in connection with such draft; and we beg permission to assure him that his disinterested and generous intercession, and his prompt and decided action in their behalf, will ever be held by the Municipal Government of this city and its constituents in grateful remembrance; and be it further
Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution, duly authenticated and signed by each member of the Common Council, be suitably engrossed and framed, and transmitted to the Honorable Secretary of War, as a slight token of the appreciation by the Common Council of his kindness and consideration for the people of our city, particularly those who had been selected to take up arms for the government, through the operations of the Conscription Act.
While the same was being read,
Alderman Masterson moved to suspend the further reading, and that the resolutions be adopted.
Which was carried.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Gedney moved to discharge the Committee on Public Health from the further consideration of a remonstrance against locating a dumping-board at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River.
Which was carried.
He then moved that the remonstrants have leave to withdraw their remonstrance.
Which was also carried.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Alderman Flynn called up General Order number one hundred and sixty-two, being a resolution that permission be and the same is hereby given to the Village Boat Club to build a boat-house on the bulkhead at the foot of Christopher-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
Alderman O'Brien called up General Order number one hundred and fifty-eight, being a report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Kirkpatrick for the sum of four thousand dollars, to be in full for bill herein annexed, for furnishing badges for members of the Common Council, the amount to be charged to the appropriate account.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.
Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be reset, and the sidewalk redagged, in front of numbers one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and thirty and one hundred and thirty-two Willett-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.
Alderman Ottiwell called up General Order number one hundred and fifty-one, report of Special Committee on the Celebration of Washington's Birthday, in favor of adopting resolution to pay sundry bills incurred in the celebration of Washington's Birthday, February twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—16.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Flynn—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Owen Kavanagh, (Secretary to the Special Committee, to attend the funeral of our late President at Washington,) for the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars, for expenses incurred incidental to the action of said committee.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Masterson moved that when the board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on Monday next, twenty-second instant, at two o'clock, P. M.
Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Alderman Shannon called up general order, number one hundred and thirty, being resolution by the Board of Councilmen, as follows:
Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Maria Murphy, mother of Michael Murphy, deceased, and late visitor of the Fourteenth Ward, under the Volunteer Family Aid ordinance, the sum that would be due to the said Michael Murphy for salary, had he lived until the first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.
Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be reset, and the sidewalk redagged, in front of numbers one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and thirty and one hundred and thirty-two Willett-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.
Alderman Ottiwell called up General Order number one hundred and fifty-one, report of Special Committee on the Celebration of Washington's Birthday, in favor of adopting resolution to pay sundry bills incurred in the celebration of Washington's Birthday, February twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—16.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Flynn—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Owen Kavanagh, (Secretary to the Special Committee, to attend the funeral of our late President at Washington,) for the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars, for expenses incurred incidental to the action of said committee.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Masterson moved that when the board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on Monday next, twenty-second instant, at two o'clock, P. M.
Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Alderman Shannon called up general order, number one hundred and thirty, being resolution by the Board of Councilmen, as follows:
Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Maria Murphy, mother of Michael Murphy, deceased, and late visitor of the Fourteenth Ward, under the Volunteer Family Aid ordinance, the sum that would be due to the said Michael Murphy for salary, had he lived until the first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved to reconsider the action had this day on resolution in relation to the ordinance providing for the issue of a further sum of the "Central Park Improvement Fund."
Which was carried.
He then moved to amend by adding at the end of section first, the words, "but not more than three hundred thousand dollars of said stock shall be issued till the further order of the Common Council," and of striking out the word "issued," in the last line of section first, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "created."
Which was carried.
The resolution as amended was then laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resignation of E. Lippman as a Commissioner of Deeds, and resolution appointing Jacob Seebucker in his place.
Which was concurred in.
On motion the board adjourned, and the President announced that it stood adjourned until Monday, the twenty-second, at two o'clock.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	May 17	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernian	May 20	Quebec	Liverpool
Washington	May 24	New-York	Havre
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	Southampton
City of Boston	May 27	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	May 27	New-York	Liverpool
Damascus	May 27	Quebec	Liverpool
Cuba	May 31	New-York	Liverpool
China	June 7	Boston	Liverpool
Persia	June 14	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	June 21	New-York	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

Damascus	May 4	Liverpool	New-York
Cuba	May 6	Liverpool	New-York
Louisiana	May 9	Liverpool	New-York
Glasgow	May 10	Liverpool	New-York
China	May 13	Liverpool	Boston
Lafayette	May 24	Havre	New-York
Havre	May 27	Liverpool	Boston
Scotia	June 3	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	June 10	Liverpool	Boston

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Eagle	May 17	New-York	Havana
Costa Rica	May 18	New-York	Panama
Ocean Queen	June 7	New-York	Panama
Republic	May 11	New-York	N. Orleans

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.

LATE PETER ROBERTS,

have opened their

NEW STORE NO. 477 BROADWAY

between Broome and Grand-st.

with a choice and select assortment of

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

at remarkably moderate prices.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.
Alpacas, Mons. de Laines, Melanges, Barèges. Also,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Percales, Organdies, Jaconets, Printed Linen Lawns, &c.,
AT RETAIL,
At Reduced Prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REDUCTION IN LINENS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Coroices, Embroidered and Embossed Piano and Table Covers, and House-Furnishing Goods, in every variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REDUCTION IN EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Rich Laces and Embroideries; also, Low-Priced Laces and Embroideries, a full assortment,
AT RETAIL,
at Reduced Prices!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT at
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Breakfast Caps, Ladies' and Children's Undergarments, Embroidered Robes for Infants, &c., &c., in great variety.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

MANTILLAS AT REDUCED PRICES!—A full assortment of fashionable Mantillas and Sacques, in rich silks and light woolens, elegantly trimmed and of the latest Paris shapes.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
LACE CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Now offer their stock of
NEW GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

"THE MAGIC" HOOP SKIRT.
MOODY'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING.
The only Hoop Skirt that is never inconvenient.
LATIMER & BOUND,
Sole Owners and Manufacturers,
NO. 72 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE NEWEST AND BEST PATENT CRINOLINE YET INVENTED.
THE BON TON PATENT FLEXIBLE SPRING SKIRT.
This invention entirely dispenses with the old and disagreeable manner of fastening by gum, glue and rivets, and consists of a new and useful manner of securing the tapes and wires together by means of a braid passing under and through the tape, and through and round the covering of the wire, thereby forming a knot, rendering it the most perfect fastening yet discovered.
The wire used is made from the best refined watch spring steel, and by the peculiar manner of rolling produces the necessary flexibility, without sacrificing any of the strength which it is well known a single bar has over a plurality of bars covering the same surface.
The covering of the wire used in this skirt is a fine double-thread cotton yarn, the tape a two-inch extra heavy solid edge; the pads or covering of the ends of the hustle springs are of the finest enameled kid; and with our new application for lacing the fronts, rendering the hustle springs, when worn, the same as a whole or continued spring, thereby keeping the front of the skirt fitting closely and neatly to the form.
We claim that for superiority of materials it is not excelled, and for beauty of shape and durability it has no equal.
A. K. YOUNG & CO., No. 65 Hanover-st., Boston, Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers under these patents.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Wholesale Agents, Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
READY TO-DAY.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
All the fashionable shades and colors in bonnet ribbons, from low to richest qualities, every width. Over one hundred thousand new hats and bonnets, every style and quality, cheap.
New French flowers and feathers, dress, mantilla and straw trimmings, new shades in areophane crapes, millinery laces, silks and malines, under regular prices.
LADIES' KID GLOVES, $1, $1 25 and $1 50, warranted. New designs in gloves, hosiery, embroideries, linen handkerchiefs, cheap.
Besides lines of fashionable goods cheap, which cannot be specified.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

THE NEWEST AND BEST.
THE BON-TON PATENT FLEXIBLE SPRING-SKIRT.
The wire used is made from the best refined watch-spring steel, and by the peculiar manner of rolling produces the necessary flexibility, without sacrificing any of the strength which it is well known a single bar has over a plurality of bars covering the same surface. For sale, in all sizes, by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH CLOAKS,
CAMEL'S HAIR AND GRENADINE SHAWLS,
Just received.
ALSO,
ELEGANT CARRIAGE CLOAKS AND JACKETS.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,142 Broadway,
one door above 26th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
A good assortment of
LINEN GOODS
of every description, at low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway.

THE MAGIC HOOP SKIRT.
Moody's patent self-adjusting, at wholesale.
GEO. BLISS & CO.
No. 340 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
W. JACKSON, importer of MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 Broadway, New York, is now offering at wholesale and retail an immense stock of most desirable mourning materials, consisting in part of English and French BOMBAZINES, CRAPE MADONNA, CRAPE EUGENE, VICTORIA ARMARE, HENRIETTA, MALTESE, JAPANESE and CANTON CLOTHS, BUSHBIE CRAPES, QUEENS CLOTHS, NORWICH CRAPES, FRENCH and IRISH POPLINS, BYZANTINES, FLORENTINES, WORSTED and SILK GRENADINES, BEREGES, CRAPE MARETS, TURIN CRAPES, HERMANIES, TRAVELING and HOUSE DRESS MATERIALS, SUMMER POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, CHECK SILKS, SECOND MOURNING SILKS, INDIA FOULARD SILKS, OALICOES, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, ENGLISH CRAPES, CRAPE VEILS, LOVE VEILS, COLLARS and SLEEVES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, &c., in endless variety.
NOTE—The entire stock is offered at the very lowest rates. Competition challenged. Give us a call.
W. JACKSON, Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts., N. Y.
N. B. Rich Black Gros Grain Silks suitable for Basques.

AT ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW styles dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, veils, handkerchiefs, corsets, skirts, hair nets, fancy goods, buttons, bindings, small wares, combs and brushes. N. B.—Kid gloves, $1; undressed, 90 cents. Ladies hose, 50c. The entire stock at reduced prices. Remember ELGER'S, Nos. 390 and 662 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS NOVELTIES.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, will exhibit on MONDAY, May 15, the RICHEST and NEWEST STYLES of GRENADINE ORGANDIE ROBES from Paris, in great variety of patterns.
ALSO,
BLACK and COLORED GROUND BROCHE GRENADINE, the most splendid goods ever offered by them.
ALSO,
150 WORSTED GRENADINE ROBES in WHITE and COLORED GROUNDS, one of the greatest novelties from Paris, will be sold at about HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.

KID GLOVES.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
will offer at retail on MONDAY, May 15,
630 dozen KID GLOVES, as follows:
100 dozen UNDRESSED KID, $1 per pair.
150 dozen KID, IN ALL COLORS, $1 per pair.
125 dozen FINE QUALITY, $1 25 per pair.
130 dozen SUPERIOR QUALITY, $1 50 per pair.
125 dozen FINEST IMPORTED, as Courvoisier, Jouvin, Deschamps, Baron, and all other makes, in all the new gray and lilac shades so much in demand.
Also, MODES, black and white, at $1 80.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, will open
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS
On Monday morning, at retail, in connection with the LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STOCK over offered by them, at prices to defy competition.
Also,
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, from 50 cents upward.
Also,
BLACK PARISIAN TAFFETAS and GROS GRAIN, in all widths, for MANTILLAS, from auction, very cheap.
COLORED POULT DE SOIE, in all new shades.
BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, from $1 10 upward.

PEACE !!! PEACE !!!
S. THOMPSON,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
HAS
REDUCED THE PRICES
OF FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
TO GOLD VALUE,
AND WILL SELL THEM
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Now open, a magnificent stock of PLAIN SILKS, in all the fashionable colors.
ALSO,
GRO' GRAIN SILKS, LYONS TAFFETAS, DRAP DE LYON AND DRAP DE PARIS, OTTOMANS AND ARMURE SILKS, IN ALL WIDTHS, FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS AND BASQUES, JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, AT GREAT BARGAINS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

GRAND OPENING
Of new Summer DRESS GOODS.
We have now open the largest and most select stock of FASHIONABLE SUMMER FABRICS to be found in the city.
ALSO,
All the new and fashionable shades of ALPACAS and POPLINS, now so much worn.
ALSO,
FOR MOURNING,
BLACK ROMBAZINES, CANTON CLOTH POLONAISE, ALL-WOOL DELAINES, BARAGES, TAMARTINES,
CREPES, TAMISE CLOTH, ALPACAS, AND POPLINS.
We invite "special attention" to our present unrivaled stock of LADIES' DRESS FABRICS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
On MONDAY, May 15, we shall offer an immense stock of
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
purchased at auction and private sale during the past week at extremely low figures.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
NOW OPEN,
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK,
EMBRACING EVERY NOVELTY
Imported for this season's wear.
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, from $1 to $60.
BLACK SILK BASQUES, from $14 to $35.
ENGLISH CLOTH WALKING SACQUES, from $4 to $10.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION.
75 PIECES OF PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES, all colors, superior quality, at 56 and 62 cents a yard.
50 pieces of Figured All-Wool Delaines, at 56 and 62 cents. 100 pieces of Figured Challies, at 25 cents.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION.
TWO NEW INVOICES OF BLACK SILKS
At $1 25 and $1 50 a yard, decidedly cheap.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION.
250 FINE BARAGE ROBES,
16 to 22 yards each.
ONLY $4 50 PER ROBE—worth $10.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SUN-UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
ALL THE NEWEST STYLES.
SUN-UMBRELLAS at $1 25, $1 75, $2 and $2 50.
PARASOLS AT $1 25, $1 50 and $2 50.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION,
AT VERY GREAT BARGAINS,
500 DOZEN LADIES' COTTON HOSE
at $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50 and $3 per dozen.
Finest regular made hose at $3, $3 25 and $3 50 per dozen.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FROM AUCTION,
7-4 BROWN LINEN DAMASKS,
only 50c. a yard worth $1.
8-4 BLEACHED LINEN DAMASKS, only $1, sold recently at $2.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, all linen, at $2 50 a dozen.
RUSSIA CRASHES at 8c., 10c., 12½c. a yard.
LINEN NAPKINS at $3, $4, $5, $6, $8 and $10 per dozen.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at $1 50, $1 85, $2 15 and $2 50 per dozen.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
EXAMINE THE STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
You will find it to your advantage, as we cut lengths cheaper than any other jobbers sell whole pieces. We sell cartoons of ribbons and auction lots, undivided, at cost price, showing the bill, and add 5 per cent. commission.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from Bowery.

GRAND OPENING.
The Misses LA-MENT respectfully announce the grand opening of their new Fashionable Emporium at No. 29 East 14th-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 18, on which occasion they will display for the inspection of the ladies of New-York and vicinity the very latest Parisian styles of Bonnets, ladies', children's and misses' Dresses, &c., &c., comprising patterns, the most novel and unique, in endless variety, and the most complete assortment ever before offered to the public.
Miss D'ORSEY BEGS TO INFORM THE Ladies that she is selling her elegant assortment of Paris bonnets and hats at reduced prices, to prepare for Fall importations. No. 1,140½ Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit children's dresses; has no objection to the care of children; good references. Call at No. 49 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK BY THE day, to cut and make boys clothes, ladies' cloaks, sacques, in the latest style. Mrs. WISE, No. 151 58th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook, in a gentleman's family; full satisfaction to her employer; the best city reference. Call for two days at No. 83 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress in a private family; good city references. Call for two days at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is a good seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 44 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands fluting and lace; best of references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., second door, near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as good cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of city reference from last employer. Call at No. 229 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid, or as laundress; can do family fluting; best of city reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call at present employer's, No. 87 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress and excellent operator; would travel or assist otherwise, or work by the day; is a Protestant; has good city reference. Apply at No. 110 West 16th-st.

WANTED—TWO SITUATIONS: ONE AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; one as child-maid and seamstress; best of reference given. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; is a good baker; willing to assist in the coarse washing; city reference. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country, by a neat competent girl with good city reference, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINing a situation for a trustworthy girl as waitress and chambermaid; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 46 West 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions in a small private family; one is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, also a good baker of bread and biscuit; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go separate. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 216 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room; best of city reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, efficient for their duties; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and plain sewer (city or country, any distance.) Any employer requiring such, seperate or together, will apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn; best of references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, without incumbrance, the charge of a house during the Summer; no objections to cook for a gentleman if required; is perfectly competent and trustworthy; can give city reference. Address No. 181 (old No. 81) West 25th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av. Call for a week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced and economical woman in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house for the Summer. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 122 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, and would assist in the washing; understands her business thoroughly; two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 338 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as seamstress and lady's maid; can dress hair; or nurse and seamstress; has the higest testimony of capability; no objection to wash on an invalid lady. Call, for two days, at 312 33d-st., one door from 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework for a small private family; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY AND HER daughter desire to take charge of a house during the absence of the family in Summer. Name and address left at Mr. A. Turnbull's bookstore, No. 679 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or would cook, wash and iron in a small family. Would like to go to the country for the Summer. Has good city reference. Apply at No. 360 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced and capable waitress, a situation in some good family; best of references from her present employer and the family with whom she previously lived for over five years. Apply at No. 24 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant as excellent, clean cook, and is willing to assist at washing and ironing, and is a good baker; the best of city references given. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman in a private family; is a first-class laundress, and has no objections to chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of city references. Can be seen from 10 till 4 at her present employer's, No. 53 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is an excellent seamstress; has the best of references. Can inquire for two days at No. 438 7th-av., in the rear cottage.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; has the best city reference; is willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 78 West 20th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF. Morning at 11—THE BOON FAMILY COMBINATION. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening—THE PROPHET.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE GRAY LADY OF PENARVON.

WALLACK'S—HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SOLON SHINGLE—THE LIVE INDIAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of May 9 states that in the early part of the week preceding, Maj.-Gen. JAS. B. STEEDMAN, commanding the District of the Etowah, proceeded to Resacca, where he was met by Brig.-Gen. W. T. WOFFORD, commanding the Confederate forces in North Georgia, and the terms of the surrender of the rebel forces were agreed upon. The terms are the same as those granted to LEE by Gen. GRANT. The formal surrender of these forces was to be made to Brig.-Gen. H. M. JUDAH, commanding the Federal forces at Dalton, on Friday next, the 12th inst., at Kingston. It was expected that about 4,000 men would be paroled at that time. Several pieces of artillery were turned over at the meeting at Resacca, but the guns being in Atlanta, and Gen. WOFFORD having no animals to bring them from there to Kingston, they fell into the hands of the First Ohio Cavalry, which occupies that city. A corps of men to put up a telegraph line from Dalton to Atlanta left Chattanooga, May 9. A force from the Construction Corps also left here to rebuild the railroad between the same points. While a portion of these are laying the track from Dalton to Resacca, the bridge builders will be working on the bridge over the Oostanoola River so as to have it ready by the time the rails are laid up to it. Wagons, stores and rations for our forces in Georgia, had been shipped from Chattanooga in large quantities during two days preceding the 10th. At Dalton the wagons will be loaded and hauled through to Atlanta.

We find in the Bermuda *Advocate* a full account of the examination of one of Dr. Blackburn's confederates in the fiendish plot to destroy the people of New-York and other Northern cities by means of clothing infected with yellow fever. Dr. Blackburn had packed several trunks with clothing taken from persons who had died of this terrible disease, and left them with a Mr. SWAN, a resident of St. Georges, Bermuda, to be shipped at a fitting opportunity to New-York. The Board of Health of that town getting wind of this, caused the arrest of SWAN. The trunks were found on his premises, and a rigid examination disclosed the whole plot. SWAN was remanded for trial.

Our special correspondent at Nashville states that Gov. BROWN, (rebel,) of Georgia, was brought to that city on Monday night as a prisoner. JEFF. DAVIS was known to be under a strong guard, and was expected there on Thursday. All through Tennessee and Northern Alabama the small bands of rebel soldiers and guerrillas are giving up the Confederacy and hastening to take the oath of loyalty.

We find the following significant advertisement in the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*: "Headquarters Military Division of the James, Richmond, Va., May 8, 1865.—$25,000 reward! By order of the Secretary of war, a reward of $25,000 is hereby offered for the arrest and delivery for trial of WM. SMITH, rebel Governor of Virginia. H. W. HALLECK, Major-General Commanding."

The bark *Victorine*, of this port, which sailed for California the middle of December, was wrecked off Cape Horn about the last of March. All hands were saved by a British bark, the *Annie Fisher*, and landed at Valparaiso early in April. The *Victorine* was owned, we believe, by W. T. COLEMAN & Co., of San Francisco, in New-York.

A strange sort of person, named SOPHIA GIBONSE, died a few days ago at Cambridge, out in Guernsey County, Ohio. It was always supposed that the person in question was a female, and for twenty-five years the public remained in ignorance that the would-be woman was in reality a man. Not until after death was the deception discovered. During all that time the man has dressed as a woman, associated with women, and had been employed as one in doing all sorts of rough housework from place to place.

The Memphis *Argus* of Saturday, May 6, says that the steamer *Jenny Lind* started up to the island above the city Friday morning, about 9 o'clock, taking with her two barges, for the purpose of picking up the floating bodies. During the day she picked up fifty-seven bodies. Most of them had but very little clothing of any kind on, and all are very much swollen and discolored, while some are terribly disfigured.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that the rebel archives have taken their departure for Washington. Ninety-three large boxes packed with the papers of the late rebel government, and directed to Hon. C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War, were so many witnesses that the rebellion is over.

The flags on the City Hall and some other public buildings were raised to full mast again yesterday. The mourning emblems, on the exterior of the Hall, have been removed. The buildings in Broadway and other thoroughfares are resuming their usual appearance, and before the end of the week every vestige of mourning drapery will probably have disappeared.

The government has decided to reduce the army to from 125,000 to 150,000 men. The mustering-out will go on as rapidly as possible, but much time will be required to arrange reports, rosters and accounts.

We learn, by way of Panama, that the pirate *Shenandoah* sailed from Melbourne on the 18th of February. Her destination was unknown, but it was generally supposed that she would undertake a cruise on the Pacific Coast in the track of vessels bound for California.

Dr. J. B. MERRITT, a rebel from Tennessee, who was sent to Canada last year, has been endeavoring to procure the return of his property, but failed to establish his loyalty.

Gen. BANKS has removed Mayor KENNEDY, of New-Orleans, and appointed Col. SAM. M. QUINCY, 73d United States Colored troops, in his place.

LOACL NEWS.

The deaths in New-York during the past week were 460—117 men, 116 women, 116 boys, and a 111 girls—a decrease of 13 from the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of 25 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased 184 were children under 5 years of age. The mortality of the principal diseases were as follows: consumption, 86; infantile convulsions, 35; inflammation of the lungs, 28; dropsey in the head, 22; infantile marasmus, 23; typhus fever, 16; small-pox, 13; scarlet fever, 12. Deaths from external causes, 34.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and adopted an ordinance confirming several of the items in the City Tax Levy, but making no provision for street cleaning, lighting, advertising, &c. The Committee on the Obsequies of the President were authorized to print 25,000 copies of their report. A bill of $4,000 for badges for members of the Common Council was ordered to be paid. The board adjourned to Monday next.

The Street Cleaning Commission met yesterday and amended the specifications drawn up by the Corporation Counsel, so that the amount of security is limited to $25,000, and the contractor is required to commence work within 20 days after his bid is accepted. The Commission then adjourned to Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in the appropriation ordinance of the other board, and also in the resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to defend the newly-appointed Commissioners of the Croton Aoqueduct Department in any suit that may be instituted against them.

On Sunday night, a burning barret, containing a bottle of turpentine and a pound of gunpowder, with fuse attached, was found in a yard attached to FRANK MICORIS' liquor-store, at No. 1 New Chambers-street. WILLIAM GOETSCHE, a Frenchman, has been apprehended and held to await examination by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

Another roobery in an East Houston-street saloon occurred on Sunday night, JAMES NEAL, barkeeper at No. 95 of that street, having assaulted AUGUST HORST, of No. 151 Norfold-street, and robbed him of a w-tch and chain.

The billiard match between FOX and KAVANAGH for the possession of the golden cue, which was to have taken place this evening, has been postponed in consequence of the illness of KAVANAGH.

Col. BAKER, who was in town yesterday, went to Fort Lafayette and released thirty of the bounty-brokers and bounty-jumpers whom he arrested last winter.

WILLIAM SWEENY, of Brooklyn, died suddenly at the New York Hospital, on Saturday evening, and Dr. EMERSON, having made a post-mortem examination, found evidences of poisoning.

Mr. LINCOLN'S horses are at Mr. FELLOWS' stables, Prince and Crosby streets, but are not for sale, as has been reported.

Saturday's subscriptions to the great National 7-30 Loan, as far as formally reported to and registered by Mr. JAY COOKE, the General Subscription Agent, at Philadelphia, up to a late hour on Saturday night, reached the amazing aggregate of $30,451,950; but orders, which were received by mail and telegraph too late to be examined and recorded before the forenoon of yesterday, ran the grand total of the subscriptions, on the closing day of last week, up to nearly $43,000,000, or as the result of a single day's work, about three millions dollars ahead of the aggregate subscriptions during the entire week ending with May 6, and equal to nearly eight times the weekly average of the aggregate subscriptions, under the direct management of the Treasury Department prior to the 1st of February, 1865. The actual cash orders for the loan on Saturday amounted to eight millions more than the unmarketed balance of the second series on Friday night, which was only about $35,000,000. Of course, such orders as were in excess of this balance will have to remain unexecuted, unless made applicable to the third series, which is now formally on the market, and which amounts to the round sum of $230,000,000, in 7-30 notes, payable three years from the 15th of the coming month of July, and precisely similar in tenor, form and privileges to the 7-30's already sold, except in the reservation by the government of the option of paying interest in gold coin at the rate of six per cent. instead of seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. The slight change made in the conditions of this third series, it will be observed, affect only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate. The important privilege of converting the notes into the popular five-twenty gold-bearing bonds, or of demanding payment of them at maturity, at the holder's option, is not interfered with. As in the instance of the first and second series of the Loan, the marketing of the third series will, under the supervision of Mr. COOKE, the government loan subscription agent, who will employ the sub-agencies heretofore employed, and with which the people are familiar. It is confidently expected that the whole amount will be sold in the next sixty or ninety days. When these two hundred and thirty million shall have been disposed of, the last opportunity for making investments in our government securities at par will be gone. The actual daily average of the subscription to the loan last week, was as high as $18,333,000, (against the daily average last week of $6,731,166; the preceding week, of $4,258,233; week ending April 22, $3,054,140; and week ending April 15, $3,655,208,) as follows: Monday, $6,183,200; Tuesday, $15,165,300; Wednesday, $17,410,100; Thursday, $15,411,800; Friday, $13,762,300; and Saturday, about $43,0000,00. The daily average has been equal to a weekly aggregate of about $110,000,000. The daily average number of the orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the loan as far as reported was 11,423, or equal to 68,538 a week, as against a daily average of only 4,706 the preceding week.

Income tax returns are being made this year with greater accuracy and more justice to the revenue of the nation, than in either year preceding. Brokers' monthly returns of sales of stocks &c., are also being rendered with marvelously increased promptness, fullness and exactness. The consequence will be a very important addition to the legitimate income of the government from each source of revenue. The Amended Tax Law, which went into operation on the 1st of April, promises most satisfactory results in this respect.

Government gold-bearing bonds were slightly depressed yesterday, mainly by the liberal conversions of the bonds, especially of the 5-20s, into Seven Thirty Notes; but a demand for the bonds at prevailing low rates, speedily set in, more than equal to the absorbtion of the offerings; and toward the close, all the Six per cents were quite firm. The latest London quotations for the 5-20s by Sunday's arrivals were 64½@65, showing a steady improvement in that market, which recent advices from this "side of the water" will assuredly develop into a brisk foreign business in our national securities—especially the Sixes of 1881, and the favorite Five-Twenties—at materially advanced prices. News of the capture of Mobile; the surrender of JOHNSTON and TAYLOR; the Executive orders for the reduction of the national forces, retrenchment of the public expenditures, and removal of all restrictions on commercial intercourse with all of the Southern States within our lines, and east of the Mississippi; the marvelous success of the 7-30 loan; and the humiliating close of the career of DAVIS, will undoubtedly elicit a response from Europe, eminently favorable to the national credit and its funded representatives in foreign markets.

Produce and merchandise were less freely dealt in yesterday, and were generally cheaper. Freights were inactive and unsettled.

At the Live Stock market yesterday the prices of beef cattle ranged at 1c.@11c. ₩ lb. below the rates at last week's market, as follows: Prime cattle at 18c.@19c. ₩ lb., estimated dress weight; good, 17c.@18c.; fair, 15c.@16c.; common at 13c.@14c., and poor at 12c. Veal calves sold at 6c.@12c. ₩ lb., live weight, for poorest to best; sheep at 8c.@10c. ₩ lb., live weight, for sheared, and 9c.@11½c. for unsheared. Other animals sell about as last week. The supply of all kinds is fair for the season.

The market for Money worked easy yesterday, and Stocks, after opening under some depression, left off firm and in good demand. Gold steady at Saturday's quotation, about 130 ₩ cent.

THE YELLOW FEVER PLOT.—The theory tha the assassinations, the robberies and the incendiary plots to make wholesale havoc of life and property in the North, by secret agencies, are in no manner chargeable against the leaders of the rebellion, promises to be effectually demolished before half the evidence in the pending trials has been eliminated. To-day we have the full report of the preliminary examination into the yellow fever plot at Bermuda. That examination has resulted in the committal of a resident of the island, named SWAN, on the charge of having conspired with one Dr. BLACKBURN to take charge of certain trunks containing infected clothing, for the purpose of having them forwarded to New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, with the object of there introducing yellow fever. BLACKBURN, whose hailing-points were Halifax, Quebec, and "Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Canada side," made liberal promises to SWAN, provided the contract was fairly carried out. The funds were to be supplied freely from the Confederate exchequer, and, meanwhile, BLACKBURN himself was to retire to Halifax and watch the progress of events until the opening of Spring, when the season would probably be more favorable to the spread of the imported disease. BLACKBURN, of course, is not forthcoming, thus far, in the Bermuda trial. But if—as is most probable—he is to be found in the neighboring Provinces, it will need no extradition treaty for the Bermuda authorities to secure his person, if only to deal with him as an offender against their own laws. Whether they do this or not, the Justices' Court of the island has elicited sufficient evidence to prove that the yellow fever plot is part of the general scheme of Confederate warfare which was was to signalize the Spring campaign of 1865. This Bermuda trial may yet serve the purpose of elucidating many points in the examination now going on at Washington.

The Assassins and the Jurisdiction of Military Tribunals.

The *Tribune*, *World*, and other journals of similar sentiments, insist that, because the assassins of President LINCOLN were not in the military service, the government has no right to try them by military law. This seems to us very shallow and very absurd. It is the nature of the crime, and not the dress of the criminal, that determines the tribunal by which he may be tried. Suppose a plain citizen, "not in the military service," had gone to Gen. GRANT'S headquarters in Virginia, and shot him: could he not be tried by military law? Must he be tried before a civil court, by a jury drawn from the neighborhood? No man in his senses would contend for this for a single moment; yet we do not see how the *Tribune* or the *World* could refuse to demand for him that right, without throwing overboard the principles they now avow.

The *Tribune* seems to regard the War of the last four years as merely a big *shindy*; and now that it is substantially over, it wants everybody to go home and forgive and forget everybody else. It seems incapable of understanding that War is a matter of law—that it creates a new legal condition of things throughout the country, and that the *status* thus created must remain, until altered by the same authority which made it. Our government has been busy for the last four years in putting the country on a war footing,—in adapting the laws of the land to a state of war. It brought armies into the field; it suspended the habeas corpus; it authorized the trial and punishment of military offences, and of crimes committed within the military jurisdiction, in the interest of the rebels and upon our soldiers and officers, by military law. And that mode of trial is *the regular mode of trial* prescribed by law for such offences, so committed. It will continue to be the regular mode so long as the war *status* continues to exist; and it will continue to exist until it is altered by laws of Congress, or by some act of the Executive authorized by laws already in force.

No such act has yet been done. The war has shrunk into contemptible proportions,—but it still exists. A large part of rebel territory has been wrested from the rebel power,—and into that portion the Executive has allowed trade and travel to penetrate;—but large regions still remain in rebel hands. The government has relaxed many of the restrictions peculiar to a state of war,—but it has not changed that state itself, nor abolished the vast and complicated code of regulations which recognize and perpetuate its existence. It has not disbanded its armies—it has not thrown open the South to unrestricted trade—it has not restored habeas corpus—it has not suspended the operation of military law for crimes against military authority, committed within military jurisdiction. These crimes are to be treated *note* precisely as they were to be treated while the war was at its height—while the roar of cannon filled the Southern sky, and thousands of brave hearts sank gloriously to rest on Southern soil. The mere fact that we *feel* the war to be substantially over—that we know its fierce contests can never be renewed—is no warrant for changing the regular course of justice prescribed and required by the military *status*, which is still the legal *status*, of the country.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States was assassinated by tools of a conspiracy, within the lines of the army, in a fortified city, patrolled day and night by a mounted guard, from which no man could go South without a pass, and while the laws and regulations of a state of war were in full force. The perpetrators of that crime must be tried and punished by military law, no matter who they were, nor whether they were in the military service or not. Military tribunals do not exist merely to punish crimes committed by military men, but to punish crimes which assail the military force and menace its integrity and existence. If the assassination of the Commander-in-Chief is not such a crime, we should be glad to know what is.

A False Step.

Some of the Western papers are talking of an "informal session of members of Congress" about to be held in Washington. The Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial* of the 13th says: "Our representative, Hon. J. M. ASHLEY, has already gone by *invitation* to take part in its deliberations." The objects of this conclave are said to be the settlement of certain political questions, with a view to bringing the pressure of the members present upon the Executive to secure the adoption of their views.

Who issued these "invitations" to a meeting of Congressmen we are not told. Nor do we know what principle guided him, or them, in the selection of members to whom they should be sent. So far as we can judge, the meeting, if any such is to be held, will be simply a caucus of a certain clique of politicians, anxious to press their peculiar views upon the Executive, and afraid to trust them to a general canvass of the regular Congress. If they expect to "capture" President JOHNSON by this underhanded manœuvre, we think they will find themselves mistaken. If he wants the advice of Congress he will probably call it together.

"EXTRA BILLY" SMITH.—According to the Richmond *Bulletin* this historical character, who acted as Governor of Virginia for some months under the Davis dynasty, was in Staunton on Sunday, the 7th inst., and stated to the citizens of that town that he had appointed a committee of two gentlemen to proceed to Washington in order to ascertain whether "the present State Government," of which he still regards himself the head, was to be recognized by the authorities at Washington. The same night, hearing that our troops were approaching to occupy the town, he left for parts unknown. We have a piece of news for the fugacious dignitary. Gen. HALLECK, in an order dated Richmond May 8, has offered twenty-five thousand dollars reward for the arrest "of WILLIAM SMITH, rebel Governor of Virginia." We venture to assert that if he will put in a personal appearance at Washington, he will be "recognized" without delay. Let him make the experiment if he doubts it. Twenty-five thousand dollars will pay the expenses of the trip. He will doubtless be entertained while in Washington at government expense.

The Capture of Jeff. Davis.

The arrest of the arch-traitor is the event which, of all others, has been most earnestly longed for by our people since the surrender of LEE. Every loyal mind has tried to calculate its chances, and the progress toward it has been the most frequent inquiry of every loyal tongue. This was the case even before the man was supposed to have had any complicity with the assassination of the President. It was enough that he was the official head and master-spirit of the rebellion—the one whom it was most necessary that punishment should reach, if it were to come upon any rebel at all.

How far DAVIS took part in the first concocting of the secession plot, cannot yet be determined. It has been said by some who have studied its early stages, that he was not one of its original prime-movers, and that he at first accepted it with doubt and reluctance. History may show this to be so; and that he sold his soul to it at last only under the promise that he should have the highest power and honor. If ambition could make even angels fall, assuredly the loose principles of the repudiator JEFF. DAVIS, could easily yield to it. His hesitation, if he ever had any, was never occasioned by conscience, but by a superior perspicacity and coolness which gave him a clearer apprehension of the difficulties and dangers of the undertaking. Whatever the position of DAVIS in the secret counsels of the conspirators, it is certain that when the time came for open action he stood out foremost. The government of the rebellion went into his hands with unanimous consent. No other man was ever once named, in any quarter, for leader. Considering the old party and personal hostilities he had incurred in his previous career, this universal turning to him, as the fittest man to intrust with the chief responsibilities of the terrible work, was truly remarkable. It came only from his recognized superiority in mental capacity and force of will. For the first two years of the rebellion, he held this dominant position. His plans were accepted by the army without a murmur; his measures were enacted by the Congress with hardly a sign of opposition. And it must be admitted that this extreme confidence was justified by his wonderful success in organizing both the civil and military power of the Confederacy, and in evoking every possible resource to sustain it. The mighty and well-compacted strength which the rebellion soon assumed under his control, amazed the world. Our own government and people did not for a long time conceive it possible. It was not until the third year of the war that they fully comprehended it, and rose to the real height of the task before them.

The rebel chief first began to lose credit with the Southern people because of his persistence in a purely defensive policy, and yet it was the best proof of his superior understanding. BEAUREGARD has always declared that his failure to press on into Washington, after our rout at Bull Run, was owing to an express prohibition from JEFF. DAVIS, who arrived near the close of the battle. This was not believed at the time, but it is probably true. DAVIS perfectly knew the superior strength of the North, and his constant solicitude was lest that strength should be concentrated against him. He had profited by the lesson of the Northern uprising consequent upon the fall of Sumter. He felt that the seizure of Washington, in this first stage of the war, would yet more terribly madden the Northern giant. A force would quickly have been precipitated upon him which his army, at that time comparatively small, could not have withstood. He would have been swept not only from Washington, but from Richmond, and probably out of existence. The next year—after the discomfiture of McCLELLAN in the Peninsula—he sent his strong legions into Maryland, not because he aimed at a Northern invasion, but because Maryland was claimed as a Confederate State, which, in consistency, he was bound to defend. It was not until the year afterward that the first real aggressive campaign upon the North was undertaken; and it is well known that DAVIS was forced to that against his better judgment by the impatience of the press and the people, flushed by the great victories of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville. This yielding cost him the terrible defeat at Gettysburgh. It would unquestionably have been far better for the Confederacy had its armies at all times kept themselves strictly on the south side of the Potomac. The dissatisfaction which had its first beginning from this defensive policy, gradually grew into great bitterness, because of the severity of the conscription, and of taxation, and of the other extreme measures necessary to keep up the Confederacy against the tremendous pressure of our armies. DAVIS was made responsible for all sufferings, though they were inseperable from the hard straits of the rebel cause. Doubtless he made some mistakes; but in any other hands than his, the Confederacy would have broken down long before it did.

But for all this, we owe him no thanks. His original treason was in fact aggravated by the desperation with which he held to it. It was an inexpiable crime in him to levy war upon his government: but that crime was made twice damnable by his carrying it on against all the laws of war. He caused hundreds of our colored soldiers to be massacred, in order to stop all recruiting from the colored race. He caused thousands of our white soldiers to be starved to death, in order to discourage enlistments. He commissioned reckless adventurers to make piratical expeditions from neutral territory, and to burn cities far away from the seat of war. It is said that proof exists that he even was privy to the assassination of President LINCOLN—a crime which has horrified the civilized world. This is a fitting climax to all his long series of atrocities.

It is well that JEFF. DAVIS has some qualities of soul that can excite only abhorrence. Had he combined with his high capacities such a heroic stamp of character as that of Stonewall JACKSON, he would have cast something like a lustre upon the rebellion, that, to the eyes of the world, would have somewhat redeemed it from its blackness. Men's judgments of any great enterprise are always very considerably affected by the character of its foremost figure. JEFF. DAVIS will be taken hereafter as the representative man of the rebellion. It is fortunate that he is this so truly—that he is the veritable exponent of its inherent wickedness, as well as its mighty force. He has a character that can invoke no sympathy. His deliverance to the gallows will only help to consign the rebellion itself to infamy.

The Windsor Extradition Case.

The proceedings which were commenced before the courts of England to procure the extradition of CHARLES WINDSOR, the defaulting teller of the Mercantile Bank, that he might be brought to this country for trial and punishment, have resulted in a failure, the Court of Queen's Bench, before whom he was brought on a writ of habeas corpus, having discharged him from arrest.

The charge under which this man WINDSOR was sought to be held for extradition was that of forgery. The forgery was alleged to have consisted in making fraudulent entries in the books of the Mercantile Bank, and the provision of our Revised Statutes was cited, which provides in part 4, chapter 1, title 3, article 3, section 35:

"Every person who with intent to defraud shall make any false entry, or shall falsely alter any entry made in any book of accounts kept by any moneyed corporation within this State, or in any book of accounts kept by such corporation or its officers, and delivered, or intended to be delivered, to any person dealing with such corporation, by which any pecuniary obligation, claim, or credit shall be, or shall purport to be discharged, diminished, increased, created, or in any manner affected, shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of forgery in the third degree."

The counsel for the accused argued, not without force, that the offence proved did not come within the terms of this statute, but the court did not allude to this point in rendering its decision. Its decision was placed on the general ground that the facts proved did not constitute forgery by the law of England, and the case was not therefore one which came within the provisions of the act passed to carry into effect the provisions of the Extradition Treaty.

The English courts have taken similar ground before. The point was argued in the case of the crew of the *J. C. Gerrity*, and, if we are not mistaken, was directly involved in the case of ANDERSON, the fugitive slave. But our courts, we believe, have held a contrary doctrine, having decided that, if the facts proved brought the case within the laws of England, the criminal should be taken to England to be tried.

We have before alluded to the inconveniences of a state of things in which the courts of this country and of England hold opposite views of their duty under the Extradition Treaty. Such ought not to be the case. If the agreement between the parties is thus differently construed by them respectively, it is likely to be a cause of difference, instead of binding them more closely together. And some means ought to be taken by which these discrepancies should be reconciled or removed.

One point in the decision of the Chief-Justice, deserves a moment's attention. He apparently made a distinction between a law of the State of New-York and a law of the United States, implying that the court would look a the provisions of the latter, but not of the former. There was an intimation of something of the same kind in one of the recent extradition cases in Canada, where it was argued, that as the treaty was made between the two nations, the Canadian court would look only at the laws of the United States to discover whether the St. Albans Bank robbers had committed any offense, and would pay no attention to the laws of the State of Vermont on the question.

It may be that the English courts will yet come up to the point of maintaining that doctrine, though they are not so likely to do so now as if the rebellion had continued a year or two longer. But they ought to understand that the criminal offences over which Congress has jurisdiction are but few, and that over all other offences the State laws are all that we have, and are just as much a part of the law of the country as the acts of Congress. They should certainly leave to our courts the question whether the law of a State of this Union is a part of the law of this country. Where a State law is presented to them, and no law of the United States on the same matter is shown, they will do well to assume that it is a part of the law of the country with which they made the Extradition Treaty, and to treat it accordingly.

The *World* "withdraws the praise" which it bestowed on the TIMES a day or two since. We feel relieved. We were afraid it would allow the world at large to suppose that we still suffered under its approbation.

THE LATIN QUARTER OF PARIS ON THE ASSASSINATION.—Those who wish to see how Imperialism in Paris has to be bolstered up, will be instructed by reading our Paris correspondent's description of a demonstration by the students of the Latin Quarter, intended to give expression to their sympathy with the United States. It appears from the interference of the government police that such a demonstration in such a quarter has been held to imply that the students are favorably impressed with republicanism, and that they desired on that particular occasion to make their impressions known. The resolutions of the Latin Quarter may have meant more than a friendly expression of sympathy. Doubtless they did mean more. But it is not likely that Mr. BIGELOW would have received them as he did, or that he would have protested as he did against a cordon of police being drawn around the embassy to prevent the students from presenting their address, if he had found in that address words conveying any insinuation against the Imperial Government. The interference of the government agents, besides being undignified, ungracious, if not insulting to the representatives of this country, and indicative of weakness, cannot have failed to give a degree of prominence which it would probably not have otherwise achieved to the obnoxious act of the students. The latter will now find a thousand readers for their resolutions, even in Europe, where they might have found a score without the aid of such an advertisement. The truth seems to be that it goes hard with the Imperialists everywhere to find that the American republic to-day is not reduced to a condition of anarchy. That is the whole secret of this trouble in the Latin Quarter of Paris.

Amusements.

At this season of the year it is hardly expected that the theatres and other places of amusement will retain the popular favor which they have enjoyed in the dull winter months, when they were the only cheerful resort of the community. Many families are now moving into the country, and hundreds are departing for Europe. This accounts for some derangement in the ordinary attendance, but an up-town rival is probably the cause of the principal falling off. When the Central Park opens for the season the theatres may as well give up the contest and close. It is a question of nature against art. The latter is pretty sure to get the worst of it. Without a personal visit to our great holiday-ground it is impossible to imagine the drain it makes upon the spare time of our citizens. And after three or four hours in the strong air, and with an unwonted amount of exercise, the fagged out cit needs home rather than amusement; sleep rather than yawning. The Park never looked so well as it does this Spring. It will be a powerful adversary to all those establishments that propose to keep open during the summer.

Although there is not a large amount of business being done by our managers, we are glad to notice a partial recovery from the depression which overtook the profession last month. The improvement may possibly be traced to the country people now in the city, but from whatever quarter it comes, it is grateful, because it was needed. The losses during the past four weeks have been serious and discouraging. There is now a chance, at least, of recovering them.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S return to the stage has helped very materially to reestablish the fortunes of the theatre which bears his name. It would be strange indeed were it otherwise. He is incomparably the best actor in the company, has long and justly been regarded as a favorite, and at the present moment enjoys the complete sympathy of the public. Mr. LESTER WALLACK has revived many of his well-known characters, and has attracted large and appreciative audiences. To-night he appears in Mrs. INCHBALD'S comedy of "To Marry or not to Marry. In the afterpiece, "Ici on Parle Français," Mr. HOLSTON will play.

A sensation drama of unusual interest, called the "Gray Lady of Penarvon," was produced at the Winter Garden lastnight. It is an adaptation by Mr. TOM TAYLOR of an exceedingly effective French piece called "L'Aieul." The situations are of the most singular and striking character, and the dialogue is unusually good. We are speaking, of course, of the French piece, but it is reasonable to suppose that an expert and cultivated dramatist like Mr. TAYLOR will not mar these conspicuous merits. The "Gray Lady of Penarvon" has been eminently successful in England. Mr. STUART anticipates that it will enjoy a career here. He has produced it in the most careful manner, and with a cast of unusual strength. The performance commences at 7:45 o'clock.

There are no changes at the other theatres, unless we except the little French concern, under the management of M. PAUL JUIGNET. An architectural convulsion has overtaken this unfortunate dramatic company. Niblo's Saloon, where it has heretofore maintained itself in moderate but respectable competence, is hereafter to form the dining-room of the Metropolitan Hotel. Taste is dethroned and villainous appetite usurps its place. Mr. JUIGNET, with the bricklayers about his ears, and despair at his heart, has rushed to the "deserts vast and all tres wild" of the Academy of Music, where he and his associates appear to-night. The scene is somewhat colossal for what Mr. JUIGNET can afford to place upon it, but we still hope it may serve the useful purpose of bringing the season to a natural end. There is a rumor that a theatre will be built for M. JUIGNET. We have met this fine old crusted rumor before, and without placing much faith in it, trust that this time it may not be wholly unfounded. The piece played to-night is called "Latude; or, Thirty-five Years of Captivity." The bills at the Broadway Theatre and the Winter Garden are unchanged. Mr. OWENS, it is announced, has touched his penultimate week. He is about to visit England, where he has already effected an engagement. Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, at Niblo's, continues her remarkable performance in "Fanchon." At Barnum's Museum a dramatic version of MEYERBEER'S opera of the "Prophète," will be revived to-day. It is a stirring and peculiar work, and will no doubt prove very popular. The BOONS Family give a morning performance at 11 o'clock—which, by the way, is a capital time to visit the establishment and trifle with the alligators, or sport with the snakes. At the Hippotheatron a new comic pantomime called the "Elixer of Love" will be produced. We notice that DONATI, the one-legged dancer, has been reengaged at this establishment for another week.

The early part of the season—nearly the whole of it, in fact—was so given up to balls that there was no chance for concert *entrepreneurs*. Hence we are still enjoying—although advanced in May—many exellent musical entertainments. On Wednesday last the sixth and last soirée of chamber music took place at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. These meritorious entertainments have now maintained themselves for ten seasons. What is even more interesting than this fact is, that of late years they have been actually remunerative. It is not only in America that chamber music has regained some of its old-time popularity. Quartette clubs are the rage in Europe. From all sides we hear of the good they have wrought, and the service they are still doing. No better mode of studying form—a somewhat intangible thing in music—can be insisted on. In chamber compositions the framework, although gracefully veiled, is generally apparent. The attention is interested, the fancy excited, and the judgment stimulated by seeking for this frame-work. There is room, in a community like ours, for every kind of art-study, and no reason exists why any style of composition should be regarded authoritatively as the best. It is possible to listen to an opera, a symphony, and a quartette with equal enjoyment. If this were more often acknowledged there would be a greater demand for classical music. Nothing but the supreme power of cant has kept the masterpieces of HAYDN, MOZART, and BEETHOVEN so long from the masses. The most rigidly classical entertainments in the world at this moment are the popular concerts in London. The admission is but one shilling, (twenty-five cents specie,) and St. James' Hall, seating twelve hundred people, is crowded every Monday evening. It was only attained when real talent, guided by real desire to please, took the place of slobbering charlatanism. Music for many years was there, as it still is here, in the hands of piano-bangers. The man who could play a *fugue* by BACH, looked down with lofty scorn upon the man who merely sang an aria by ROSSINI, and so on to the end. Piano playing is destructive of taste. It is a cold, mechanical operation. But, of one hundred pianoforte players, not five ever think of going to any musical or general entertainment at which, for a moment, they might forget the tedious fact of having four fingers and a thumb on each hand. Yet the gallant remainder, the invincible ninety-five, will wag their tongues bravely, and express their opinions with a decision that is sometimes startling. Paris, a few years ago, was the pianopolis of the world, and it quickly became degraded as a musical centre. It must, inevitably, be the same everywhere. How great, then, is the necessity for an entertainment that takes us, for a moment, beyond the consideration of mere digital dexterity? A quartette party, like that of Messrs. MASON and THOMAS, will, we trust, be speedily found in every city of the UNION, and like it, too, without the prefix of "classical." The professors of piano and cant have made the word odious, and Messrs. MASON and THOMAS have done wisely to drop it.

SCHUBERT'S trio in E flat (opus 100) opened the programme. Nothing can be more agreeable or delicious. The melodies are finent and popular, and the treatment ingenious, if not always strict. SCHUBERT'S imagination led him into strange rambles, and his journeyings were sometimes tedious by reason of their length, but there were flowers on the way, and glimpses of half veiled lands, where poetry yet lingered amid delicate perfumes and calm delights. The trio is thickly strewn with beauties, and must always give satisfaction. It was succeeded by one of BEETHOVEN'S extreme quartettes: that in C sharp minor, opus 131, a work which contains a mine of ideas, but which was composed at a time when the master had

ceased to arrange the treasures of his fancy with perspicacity. It is the fashion of the present day to look upon laxity of form as a certain indication of the taste that will prevail in the future. Chaos, however, is in the past, and we doubt if our descendants will accept the legacies so liberally bestowed on them. The quartette is over long, and makes astonishing demands on the executive skill of the performers. It was, on the whole, well given, although the dampness of the evening made it very difficult to keep the instruments in tune, and so added to a vagueness which was too often apparent. The third and last item on the programme was SCHUMANN'S piano quintette, in E flat, opus 44, an opulent work, especially in the first and last movements. The march is regarded with great favor by the admirers of the composer, but it has always impressed us as the weakest number of the set. The subject is commonplace, and susceptible only of the most obvious treatment. The *scherzo* is in a better mood, and the concluding *allegro* is admirable. These *morceaux* were played with marked skill by Messrs. WM. MASON, (piano;) THEO. THOMAS, (violin;) J. MOSENTHAL, (second;) O. MATZKA, (viola,) and F. BERGNER, (violoncello.) Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was good and fashionable. We may here add, before passing to other matters, that Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will be the recipient of a grand complimentary concert on Thursday next. It has been gotten up by a committee of gentlemen who are acquainted with his merit as a musician and his industry as a man. It is hoped that it will prove a benefit in fact as well as in name. No efforts have been spared to insure this result. The programme is one of the best ever offered to a New-York public, and the price of admission has been placed at the popular standard of one dollar. We give below a list of the pieces, the orchestra numbering sixty performers. 1. Overture, "Tannhauser," WAGNER. 2. The "Wanderer;" sung by HERR CARL FORMES, accompanied by Mr. S. B. MILLS, SCHUBERT; 3. "Larybetto, from symphony in B flat No. 1," SCHUMANN. 4. Aria, "Caro nome," "(Rigoletto,") sung by Mrs. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, VERDI. 5. Theme, variations and finale from the Kreutzer Sonata, performed by Mr. WM. MASON and THEODORE THOMAS. 6. Invitation to the Dance, arranged for orchestra by BERLIOZ, from WEBER. Part II.—1. Overture, (Midsummer Night's Dream,) MENDELSSOHN. 2. German Lied, Mr. CARL FORMES. 3. Rakoczy March for piano, performed by Mr. S. B. MILLS, LISZT. 4. Allegretto, from the eighth symphony, BEETHOVEN. 5. Valse de Concert, sung by Mrs. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, VENZANO. 6. Overture, (Jessonda,) SPOHR.

Mr. S. B. MILLS' annual concert took place at Irving Hall on Saturday evening. The attendance was not what it ought to have been, nor did it represent the number of tickets that had been disposed of, or the esteem in which this remarkable performer is held by the profession and the public. The programme contained but eight numbers. It was just long enough to satisfy without surfeiting the appetite. Mr. MILLS always plays so well that it is difficult to compliment him on any particular occasion. He is conscientious, modest, careful, and a complete master of himself and his own resources. His method is solid and sufficient. By its aid, he has touched the highest rounds of pianistic art. LISZT has no terrors for him, but CHOPIN is the object of his choice. We know of no public player who enters so thoroughly into the spirit of the great Pole. The weird harmonic tissue which envelops the compositions of CHOPIN, is preserved with a grave yet gentle thoughtfulness that can hardly be too much extolled. In the delivery of a melody, and that balance of parts which is called phrasing, Mr. MILLS is admirable. All the best characteristics of his style were illustrated on Saturday evening, and gave ample satisfaction to the audience. An agreeable feature in the programme was a duet for two pianos, on themes from "Faust" performed by Messrs. PEASE and MILLS, and composed by the first-named gentleman. It is an effective concert piece. Mr. STEINS, a German baritone, was the vocalist of the occasion. He has a good voice.

Mlle. BARNETCHE also gave a Matinée at the same establishment on Saturday. The principal feature of the entertainment was the singing of Mrs. JENNIE KEMPTON, who was loudly and deservedly applauded. This was the first appearance of the lady since her return from California.

Mr. G. W. MORGAN, the well-known organist, will be the recipient of a testimonial concert to-night at Irving Hall. The programme is extremely interesting, and will be interpreted by the following artists: Mrs. JENNIE KEMPTON, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. CHASE, Mr. S. B. MILLS, and a young lady amateur, of whose extraordinary powers the wildest rumors are afloat. A novel feature will be the performance of the Allan Dodsworth Quintette Club—a strictly private organization well known in musical circles. The pieces are the grand trio by HUMMEL, and the fourth trio by REISSIGER, originally written for piano and stringed instruments, and now arranged for piano and brass instruments.

Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR'S concert will take place at Irving Hall on Monday next, the 22d inst.

The Stereoscopticon has resumed its operation at Hope Chapel.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Opening the New Series of $230,000,000—The First Day's Subscriptions Reach Nearly Five Millions—A Comparison with the Opening Days of the Last Series—1,116 Subscribers Yesterday, for Small Sums.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 15.

The subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan received to-day by JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, amount to $4,751,300. The largest Western subscriptions were: $150,000 from the Franklin National Bank of Columbus, Ohio; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Buffalo, $60,000, and First National Bank of Cincinnati, $100,000. The largest Eastern subscriptions were: H. CLEWS & Co., New-York, $1,000,000; Fourth National Bank of New-York, $500,000. The number of individual subscriptions from workingmen and women making up portions of the above aggregate was 3,415, for $50 and $100 each.

It was expected that there would be a lull in the taking of the third series of the Seven-Thirties after closing subscriptions to the second series, amounting on the last day to $40,000,000, the notes, too, of the third series not being on hand for delivery. But the first day of the third series has opened with an office subscription, by small takers in Philadelphia, more than six times as great as the second series opened with on the 1st of April last. It amounts to $215,600. The first five days' office subscriptions in April were as follows:

April 1	$34,800
April 3	110,300
April 4	173,500
April 5	393,000
April 6	216,000

The largest subscription by telegraph to the second series on the first day was $400,000. To-day HENRY CLEWS & Co., of New-York, commenced their subscriptions to the third series with an order for $1,000,000, and the Fourth National Bank of New-York for $500,000. The total amount of subscriptions to-day is $4,751,300, against the subscriptions on the first day to the second series for $2,416,500.

The present ease in the money market is attributed to the drawing out by the loan of the hoarded and hidden money of the people of every State in the North, East and West, and the pouring of it into the channels of business through the operations of the United States Treasury.

The payment of the army and of the navy, as far as made, and the cashing of Quartermaster's vouchers and suspended requisitions, have made money abundant, not only at the trade centres, but at the extremes of the whole country. The causes which have thus far prevailed will continue to produce this benificent state of things. The loan will draw out more and more money from the homes of the people, in which faith in the government's power and promises is now fully reestablished.

As fast as a knowledge of the loan can be diffused, the rapid decrease of the prices of the necessaries of life will steadily relax the tendency to hoard, and stimulate investments in the securities of the government, to be poured right out again in discharge of its obligations. Continued ease, therefore, in the money market is confidently looked for during the whole of the coming season, and no apprehensions are felt here of a stringency in the money centres, to result from the drafts of Mr. SPINNER, the United States Treasurer.

The thoroughness and evenness with which the Seven-Thirties have been diffused through all the States is considered to insure the business of the country from disturbance by financial contractions at the trade centres to result from that cause.

Mr. SPINNER has as large a territory to draw from as the loan covers.

INTERESTING FROM PARIS.

Eulogies of the Press on the Character of Mr. Lincoln.

A NEW ARGUMENT FOR THE REPUBLIC.

Demonstration of the Students of the Latin Quarter at Mr. Bigelow's House.

SINGULAR CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

How the Boys Circumvented Them and Made Their Speeches.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 2, 1865.

In my last letter I commenced to give you some idea of the manner in which the news of the awful drama at Washington had been received and commented on in France. But it would be impossible for me to continue the work in any other than a very general way, for the papers from day to day are literally filled with the subject, and aside from the details of demonstrations, they appear never to tire of dwelling on the noble characteristics of the deceased President. No man of the present century has had such universal honor paid to him in Europe, for without exception every one of the great courts, and no doubt all the smaller ones as well, have officially noticed his death, and that, too, with a length of proceeding and a profusion of eulogy which is quite unusual to them. There can thus be no mistake in the genuineness of the appreciation of the character of Mr. LINCOLN, nor in the force of the moral blow which the cause of the rebels has suffered. The fact that the fall of the rebellion coincided with the fall of Mr. LINCOLN, may have had some influence in bringing out a more hearty expression of sympathy for the American people, for there is a certain hollowness in the language of some of the secession organs which betrays their real feelings; but there not much of this, and in making allowance for the terribly deceived hopes of those who had staked their affections, their judgment and their money on JEFF. DAVIS and his rebellion, we have immense cause for satisfaction at the number and character of the manifestations which are taking place.

People were beginning to reproach the French official bodies for not taking part in these demonstrations, but we have lost nothing by waiting. The demonstration took place yesterday—the Legislature had been adjourned for a week—and by the proceedings we learn that a dispatch had already been sent to Washington, tendering the condolence and sympathy of the French government, and expressing the sentiments of the government for the horrible crime which had deprived the nation of its loved President.

The Democratic party in France, which feels this blow more keenly than the Imperialists, not only are under in their expressions of sympathy than their political adversaries, but they cite with justness the peaceable accession to power of the Vice-President as an evidence that the republic is the strongest form of government which exists. This argument, which is perfectly legitimate in their mouths, and which will produce an immense effect in Europe in favor of the principles of self-government, cannot avoid vexing beyond measure the monarchists, and especially a certain lot of men about the French throne and in the government press who staked their judgments in the most solemn manner at the commencement of the war, that the great republic was at an end; that no republic of that size could ever long survive anarchy and disintegration; that, in fine, nothing but a strong government (by which, of course, they meant their favorite form of government) ever could live. They are naturally vexed to find that the republic is the strong government, and the monarchy the weak one. It is humiliating to admit also that some of the man who were the strongest in this opinion of the feebleness of the republic, and who did most in prompting and sustaining that opinion in others, were citizens of our Sopthern States who have long lived in Paris, and moved in aristocratic society, and who have occupied themselves during the rebellion in proving to Frenchmen that the Republic was condemned; that all that was elevated, and good, and virtuous in America was in the South, and that this superiority of the South waf due to its aristocratic tendencies. Thus, while attacking and trying to destroy the republic, these men had the audacity to use this threatened breaking up as an argument in favor of the weakness of that form of government! All we ask of them in the future is to cease to call themselves Americans, and then they will have the right to abuse America and its institutions in the presence of republic-hating foreigners as much as they please. After failing to either rule or ruin their country, the next best thing for them to do is to deny their nationality; for in the presence of the arguments they have used in favor of an aristocracy and against a republic; in presence of the opprobrium they have heaped in the hearing of foreigners on the whole people of the North, it is impossible, without abdicating all their manliness, ever to become again good American citizens.

Among the demonstrations at Paris, we have had a religious service at the Episcopal Church of Rev. Mr. LAMSON' in the Rue Bayard, which was attended by a numerous audience of Americans, by the Opposition members of the Legislature, including M. BERRYER, and many students and literary men. M. LABOULAYE has a document, addressed through the American Minister to President JOHNSON, which is being extensively signed in the quarter of the schools; the liberal papers have also an address already signed by all their editors; so, also, the workingmen of Paris are organizing a monster demonstration in the shape of resolutions of sympathy and condolence, to be signed in all the workshops of Paris.

The most interesting of these demonstrations was that of the students of the Latin Quarter, at Mr. BIGELOW'S, on Friday last. The organization of this demonstration commenced on Wednesday evening, immediately after the reception of the news of the assassination. The addresses—for the medical students had one and the law students one—were drawn up on Thursday, and the ceremony of presenting them was to take place on Friday. At the termination of Prof. LABOULAYE'S lecture, which was devoted in part to a biography of Mr. LINCOLN, the students congregated at the Pont St. Michael, in the Boulevard de Sebastopol, to the number of about 1,500, to proceed in a body to Mr. BIGELOW'S house. But the police turned out hastily in great force, for the Pont St. Michael is within pistol shot of the headquarters of the Police Department, and, unsheathing their swords, managed in dispersing the greater part of the crowd. 'A few squads, however, of less than twenty each, got away; but when approaching Mr. BIGELOW'S house, which was three miles away, tired, heated, excited, and covered with dust, they found themselves again in presence of policemen, who were actually barricading the Minister's door. After a tussle, however, a certain number succeeded in getting in, and fortunately of the number was the spokesman, a handsome, intelligent boy, who carried the precious document in his pocket. When everything was ready, this boy stepped forward ta the front of his comrades and read in a steady, clear voice, the address which had been prepared, for the occasion. Mr. BIGELOW replied in French, and assured the boys, to their great satisfaction, that the document should be sent to the President of the United States.

One or two others then made volunteer speeches relating to the minister—what trouble they had had in getting there—how many they had left on the route in the hands of the police, and so on. When, after giving a tremendous cheer of "Long live the great American Republic!" they retired, highly satisfied with the success of their enterprise.

Soon afterwards another student came in all alone, by dodging around the house, but he carried a duplicate copy of the other, to make sure of its arrival. In the meantime the police were stopping everybody who came to the Legation, but upon a complaint from Mr. BIGELOW this was stopped, and then in rushed a medical student alone who was the spokesman oe his committee. He read his address, Mr. BIGELOW replied, and he retired, highly pleased with his reception and his exploit.

The speeches of the students have been published in part, but they are too revolutionary for publication entire.

After these arrived a deputation of the opposition members of the Corps Legislatif, among whom were M. JULES FAVRE, GARNIER PAGES and PICARD, and as these came in, a string of voitures, the police, which now numbered twenty-seven, made a rush for them, but when they saw who descended from the carriages they slunk away and said nothing. These gentlemen remained a long time with Mr. BIGELOW, Messrs. PICARD and GARNIER PAGES both making speeches and Mr. BIGELOW replying.

The Americans are now holding a meeting preliminary to another meeting, at which some form of general demonstration is to be agreed on.

MALAKOFF.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 15.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, May 15—10:30 P.M.

It has been positively decided to proceed at once to reduce the strength of the army to one hundred and twenty-five thousand, or one hundred and fifty thousand men, and the arrangements therefor are proceeding with all possible dispatch; but it is feared that the work of mustering out, which involves the straightening up of records, the complication of reports and the settling of accounts, requires much time and a vast amount of labor, and the War Department is therefore not as sanguine regarding the early disbandment of the army as are some of the general officers with commands in the field. Red tape cannot be cut any more readily now in the disorganization, than it could in the days of organization. Although no official order has been issued yet on the subject, it is determined to muster out first all volunteers whose terms of service expire prior to the 31st of October next, infantry as well as cavalry, the order for the latter being already out. Boards will be at once appointed to examine all officers who wish to remain in the army, and their records will be subjected to a pretty thorough investigation. From personal contact with many officers in the three corps now camped near this city, I learn that the number who will remain in the army is large, especially among the younger officers, who may retain their present rank, or something very near it, with a chance of rising higher. The troops impatiently brook the necessary delay incident to their discharge. It may be a month before they are sent home, and if the present intention regarding muster-out prevails, it is probable that few regiments will go home as an organization, because there are few or none who have not some men and officers at least whose terms go beyond the 1st of November next. This is especially the case with the veteranized regiments. Many of the men in these regiments shrewdly argue that they reënlisted for three years or the war—and that the war is ended. But they may find that it was for three years unless sooner discharged. However, there will probably be not the least difficulty in retaining a sufficient number of willing men in the army, and allowing all to go home who wish.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Painful stories of discourteous conduct on the part of Gen. SHERMAN to a brother officer at Richmond are in circulation here, and are founded on fact. When Gen. SHERMAN arrived at Petersburgh from Raleigh, via City Point, Gen. HALLECK sent word to him that he had secured a residence in Richmond for his (SHERMAN'S) use, as long as his headquarters should be in the city, and tendering him the hospitalities and civilities due to his position. Gen. SHERMAN replied curtly, declining the proffered courtesy, and adding, that he could not recognize Gen. HALLECK. The latter replied in a friendly tone, and expressed the hope that Gen. SHERMAN would not consider a friendship of twenty years' standing severed, because he (HALLECK) had been compelled to officially perform an unpleasant duty, and expressing a hope that he might have the pleasure of reviewing Gen. SHERMAN'S troops on their passage through Richmond. To this Gen. SHERMAN replied in substance that he could not recognize Gen. HALLECK, and that his corps commanders were instructed that if they found him in their march through Richmond in a position to review the troops they must change the direction of their march and avoid him. The Committee on the Conduct of the War, it may be added, sent a message to Gen. SHERMAN, asking, in view of their early adjournment, that he proceed from Richmond to Washington by boat, and appear before the committee at an early day. He declined peremptorily, and proceeded to march onward with his troops.

LOCATION OF THE SECOND AND FIFTH CORPS.

The Second and Fifth Army Corps camped much nearer the city than has been heretofore reported. Instead of stopping at Bailey's Cross-roads they moved on to within three or four miles of Long Bridge, and are now just barely outside of the main line of defences on the south side of the Potomac. The Fifth Corps is encamped on ground formerly belonging to the Arlington estate of Gen. LEE.

CASE OF MRS. PEBRINE.

The arguments in the case of Mrs. PEBRINE were submitted to-day; that for the accused by Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, and that for the government by Col. CHIPMAN, Judge-Advocate of the commission. The court deliberated, and decided upon its judgment, which will be made public as soon as approved by the Secretary of War.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON Monday, May 15.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN to-day entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Interior.

POLISH EMIGRANTS.

Intelligence has just been received of the approaching arrival of a large number of Polish emigrants, they having been forwarded from European ports under the auspices of the Emigration Society, established lately to provide new homes for these unfortunate exiles.

THE ASSASSINATION TRIAL.

The witnesses examined this afternoon in the court-martial, showed the intimacy of BOOTH, ARNOLD and O'LOUGHLIN.

Mr. COX, for the defence, objected to the whole of this evidence, on the ground that the mere fact of intimacy was not evidence of conspiracy.

Judge-Advocate HOLT said they had fully established the intimacy of the party in Washington, and he simply proposed to show that the intimacy existed in Baltimore.

The court overruled the objection, but ordered it to be put on record.

It appeared from the testimony of DANIEL STANTON, that on the night of the illumination, the 13th o April, O'LOUGHLIN was prowling in the house of the Secretary of War; but having no business there he was ordered out. Gen. GRANT was in the parlor at that time.

The Court remained in session till 7 o'clock.

A number of witnesses were examined as to the occurrences at the Theatre on the night of the assassination.

Loss of the Bark Victorine.

By a private letter from one of the crew, dated at Valparaiso, April 17, we learn that the bark *Victorine*, belonging to W. T. COLEMAN & Co., which sailed from this port for San Francisco about the middle of December, was wrecked near Cape Horn about the last of March. It seems that she encountered a storm of unexampled severity, became water-logged, and was endeavoring to make Falkland Island, when she fortunately spoke the English bark *Annie Fisher*, of Bristol. All the crew got safely aboard the stranger, saving most of their personal effects, and the next morning, (the 31st of March, as we guess from the note,) the *Victorine* sunk. The crew were landed at Valparaiso, and taken in charge by the American Consul.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LIBRARY COMMITTEE.—A vocal and instrumental concert will be given at Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening next in aid of the fund for providing libraries at the forts, military posts and hospitals, and also placing small collections of books on board vessels of the United States Navy. The concert will be under the direction of Mr. CHAS. ANDERSON. Miss HARRISON, Miss BROWN, Miss TERHUNE, and other well-known professionals, will assist.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.

Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**

Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Colds and Coughs.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily, when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 269 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthulf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 48 High-st.; Gratham, Lincolnshire; Congala, Madrid, Spain; Coroljo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pou, Panama; Niebey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barratt, China: Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Rockwell & Harlburt.

FREE EXHIBITION.—A pair of stallions driven to carriage without bridles, reins or traces, by A. H. Rockwell, on Dubois Association Track, 8th-av. between 144th and 143th sts., New-York, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 19 and 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. This is a test of horsemanship that is truly wonderful, and has never been equaled in this or any other country. Messrs. R. & H. are the originators of a practical and approved system of teaching and educating the horse, under which there has and can be shown better feats than under any and all others of the combined world. For truth of the above we submit to tests.

Dr. Von Elsenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Burnett's Standard Preparations are indorsed by competent judges, as possessing the merit claimed for them.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

"Crimean Bitters"—for Fever and Ague.
"Crimean Bitters"—for Constipation.
"Crimean Bitters"—for Indigestion.
"Crimean Bitters"—for Nervous Debility.
"Crimean Bitters"—for Neuralgia.
"Crimean Bitters"—for Rheumatism.

The only Bitters ever admitted in United States Hospitals, and approved by United States Surgeons and Physicians everywhere. See circulars around bottle for two pages of testimonials from United States Army Surgeons of the highest respectability, and also directions for use.
MILLER & CO., Proprietors.
Depot, No. 119 Laight-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing-Machines.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. YICKES, Jr., 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fancy HATS, of the latest and most elegant styles. Also Gentlemen's Hats of every variety, at prices to suit the decline of gold, at the new and splendid establishment of J. A. MILLER & CO., No. 497 Broadway.

Carriages—Fashionable, elegant, heavy and light, our own manufacture. Warranted. ADAMS & CONE, No. 684 Broadway, corner Great Jones-st.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

As the earliest swallows announce the advent of a balmier season, so GENIN'S June exposition of superb fancy hats for ladies, misses, and children proclaims that Summer is here. Moreover, he has cut down his prices in a summary way. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

At Old Prices, Wedding Cards, Note paper, silver door plates, &c. EVERDELL'S elegant styles. No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. No. 536 Broadway.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch; sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Use the Best!—BOWDEN'S Moth Destroying Packet. It will surely destroy moths. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per packet.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—The best fire-proof safe in the world. Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

FOSS—ROBERTSON.—On Wednesday, May 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. C. Foss, Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, Pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, New-York, and AMELIA, eldest daughter of James Robertson, Esq., of Peekskill, N. Y. No cards.

GASTON—KELLEY.—On Monday, May 15, by Rev. John Dowling, D. D., WM. GASTON and MAGGIE A. KELLEY, both of this city.

LOUDERBACK—TILLEY.—On Monday, May 8, by Rev. R. Hoyt, DAVID LOUDERBACK, Jr., of this city, and Miss MARIE LOUISE TILLEY, of Glen Cove, L. I. No cards.

MERRITT—QUINBY.—At Northampton, at the residence of the bride's sister, on Thursday, May 11, by Rev. H. M. Nunnie, MORTIMER C. MERRITT, of New-York, and Miss CARRIE E. QUINBY, of Northampton.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Sunday, May 14, MARIA, widow of Joseph Anderson, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 46 Hester-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BADNALL.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, May 13, JAMES RATHBONE BADNALL, of Staffordshire, Eng., aged 33 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, South Broadway, Yonkers, Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be waiting at the depot.

DUNN.—On Sunday, May 14, Mrs. ABIGAIL DUNN, wife of Kendall Dunn, in the 78th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 296 Broome-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, May 16, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken, on Wednesday, to Jamaica for interment.

ELDER.—On Monday evening, May 15, at the residence of her father, Fredk. C. Havemeyer, No. 198 West 14th-st., MARY O., wife of J. Lawrence Elder.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRENEAU.—On Monday, May 15, at 4 A. M., HELEN M. FRENEAU, aged 39 years, wife of Philip Freneau, and daughter of Lyman Denison.

Their respective relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 211 West 14th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) May 16, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GREENWOOD.—On Sunday evening, May 14, ISAAC J. GREENWOOD, M. D., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his sons-in-law, Wm. W. Wright and Wm. A. Martin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 142 West 14th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock.

JONES.—At Harlem, on Sunday, May 14, after a long and severe illness, NATHANIEL JONES, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Lyman N. Jones, 120th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Wednesday morning, May 17, at 11 o'clock.

KIRKHAM.—On Monday, May 15, ELIZABETH KIRKHAM, in her 23d year.

Notice of funeral in Wednesday's paper.

SOLET.—At Paris, on Sunday, April 23, of malarial fever, contracted during her stay in Rome, ELIZABETH CAREY SOLET, late of Boston, Mass.

LENNOX.—On Monday, May 15, ELIZABETH, wife of Robert Lennox, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 152 East 35th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PEIRCE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, May 13, Mrs. JANE M., widow of the late Joseph H. Peirce, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 43 Clermont-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 16th, at 2 o'clock.

RILEY.—On Sunday, May 14, EMELINE, daughter of John A. and Josephine L. Riley, aged 5 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, at South Bergen, N. J.

STANSBURY.—On Sunday evening last, May 14, Mrs. CATHARINE STANSBURY, in the 83th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, P. A. Curtis, No. 22 East 23d-st., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SOUTHWORTH.—On Monday, May 15, HUGH CARPENTER, son of Wm. P. and the late Margaret E. Southworth, aged 18 months.

Funeral services on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from Westminster Chapel, corner of 1st-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn; entrance on 1st-place.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Rye, on Sunday morning, May 14, WALTER STEPHEN, son of William P. Van Rensselaer, in the 22d year of his age.

VIGOR FOR THE WEAK.
BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE REJUVENATOR!

The uses of this powerful Vegetable Invigorant may be summed up in a few words. It relieves with absolute certainty all disabilities, cures nervous debility of every type, restores the exhausted powers after long-continued sickness; prevents and arrests premature decay; is a vitalizing, strength-renewing cordial to the aged; may be relied on by woman in all her physical difficulties, as a harmless and sure restorative. Is an antidote to the consequences of early indiscretion in both sexes, can be relied upon as a specific for paralysis partial or entire, has no equal as a stomachic in cases of dyspepsia, sustains not only the physical strength, but the constitution itself, and is in all respects the best tonic depurative and antibilious cordial in existence.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, and H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway.

One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS should be used in all cases of biliousness, dyspepsia, costiveness, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver and bilious secretions, headache, irregular action of the heart, weakness, sluggishness of the kidneys, inflammation of the bowels, stomach or kidneys. A dose of Radway's Regulating Pills will at once remove the offending humor that occasioned these difficulties, and restore ease and comfort to the patient. Radway & Co., No. 87 Maiden-lane. Sold by druggists. Price 50 cents.

SPRING DEBILITY.
A TONIC WITHOUT ALCOHOL.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
VITALIZES, PURIFIES AND ENRICHES
THE BLOOD, GIVING STRENGTH,
VIGOR AND NEW LIFE
TO THE WHOLE SYSTEM.
PAMPHLETS FREE.
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st.
Sold by all druggists.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
WILL STOP YOUR COUGH,
WILL CURE YOUR COLD,
WILL PREVENT CONSUMPTION.
AN OLD AND SURE REMEDY.
Depot removed to No. 36 Dey-st.
For sale by all Druggists.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MAY 6, 1865.

No.	Dolls.	No.	Dolls.	No.	Dolls.	No.	Dolls.	No.	Dolls.
296	500	5296	200	10648	1000	15828	400	21040	50000
303	400	5370	1000	10877	400	15874	500	21309	200
307	200	5465	200	11187	500	15901	200	21331	400
368	200	5768	400	11232	400	15925	500	21344	400
543	1000	5910	200	11273	200	16115	200	21348	400
563	400	5940	200	11281	500	16244	200	21367	200
568	500	5969	1000	11309	500	16373	400	21457	400
639	400	5986	200	11388	200	16443	200	21612	400
804	200	6032	200	11393	1000	16486	200	21732	200
817	500	6518	200	11452	400	16618	1000	21771	200
869	200	6568	200	11501	200	16621	200	21800	200
1069	400	6588	400	11692	200	16654	400	22031	200
1110	400	6856	400	11730	200	16698	200	22054	200
1359	10000	6871

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building.)
Near WALL-ST.,

Have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR
The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
GWYNNE & DAY,
NO. 7 NEW-ST., NEAR WALL-ST.,

Have been appointed Agents to receive subscriptions to the 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

The usual commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND STOCKS AND BONDS bought or sold on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.

SATTERLEE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

STOCK BROKERS,

have removed their office

from

No. 49 Exchange-place,

to No. 70 Broadway

and No. 15 New-st.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS FOR THE INCREASE OF the Capital Stock of the LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY to $1,000,000, by the addition of twenty thousand shares, of the par value of $25, will be opened at the office of said company, No. 104 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, and will remain open until the 31st of the same month. Ten per cent. of the amount will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before the 15th day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst. and remain closed until the 31st inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.
Authorized to receive subscriptions to the
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.
All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.
WM. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. PARMLY, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

WHEREAS, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of the company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty per cent thereof, and has required the payment of said impairment to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stock-holders of this company are called upon for the amount required to make the impairment to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 151 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the payment of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated New-York, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY and the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company having merged into one company by special act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 9, 1865, and ratified by the stockholders, all business will hereafter be conducted under the name of

THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, President.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at the above at business on the 20th inst. and reopen on the 3d of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, St. Louis, April 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of this company, for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Shelbyville, Shelby County, Ill., on MONDAY, June 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M. By order of Board of Directors.

J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, in Peoria, Ill., on the 16th inst. Transfer books will close on the 10th, and remain closed until after the election.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the various bonds of this company are hereby notified that the interest due on the 15th inst., as well as any interest due and unpaid prior to that date, will be paid by Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., (agents of this company,) at their Office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

THOS. BELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, DETROIT, May 8, 1865.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Clubs Hotel Building, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

NOTICE.—DEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY entitled to Scrip for the year 1863, are hereby notified that by the condition of the issue of said Scrip, all certificates of that year remaining uncalled for on the 31st day of May, 1865, will be forfeited.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

WANTED—DESK ROOM, ON FIRST FLOOR, in neighborhood of Wall and William sts., to be occupied about two hours, two or three times a week. Address M. W., Box No. 5,696 New-York post-office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS,
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

SCHAFER BROTHERS,
NO. 6 BROAD-ST.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
For the 7-30 Loan.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.
Capital and Surplus.... $280,000
MAY 11, 1865.

At an election for directors and inspectors of election of this company, held on the 1st of May inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for

DIRECTORS,

Eugene Plunkett,	S. P. Gilbert,
John Garcia,	Marcus F. Hodges,
Waldo Hutchins,	John S. Ward,
William Ferdon,	Robert Sabell,
Bartolomeo Bianco,	James L. Morgan,
Gustave Raynaud,	George F. Nesbitt,
Elias Poquert,	John E. Leffingwell,
Ramsay Crooks,	E. B. Wesley,
Joseph B. Young,	George T. Stedman,
Charles S. Peil,	Henry Lewis.
O. Pacaha,	

FOR INSPECTORS,

Charles Sagory, Samuel Darbee.
R. B. Valentine,

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Marcus F. Hodges was unanimously reelected President.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Fidelity Insurance Company will be opened at Mechanics' Bank, No. 35 Wall-st., on the 23d day of May inst.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
FRED'K H. WOLCOTT,
DAVID S. DODGE,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
GEO. ELLIS.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

The object of the above company is to insure the fidelity of persons holding places of trust.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
and
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the
SALE OF THE 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions solicited.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION $2,280,000.

At an election for Directors (second class) and Inspectors of Election, held at the office of the company on Tuesday, the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

FOR DIRECTORS,

JAMES VAN NORDEN,
JAMES C. BALDWIN,
D. HENRY HAGERT,
WM. J. VALENTINE,
LEWIS B. LODOR,
SAMUEL C. REED,
ALBERT CLARK,
WM. K. STRONG,
JOHN ANDERSON,
JAMES R. YEATMAN,
HENRY SIMONS,
CHRISTOPHER Y. WEMPLE.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

A. W. KING,
C. W. LODER,
JOHN BAKER.

At a subsequent meeting of the board HENRY STOKES, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

[Copy.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

[L. S.] F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the AMERICAN WOOD PAPER COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 271 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them.

Per order B. BUFFUM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

HOTELS.

NEW-YORK HOTEL.

The proprietor, believing that the comfort and convenience of his guests will be greatly increased by changing from the old table d'hote to the restaurant system, has determined to adopt the latter on the 1st of May next.

By establishing a restaurant, equal in every respect to any in this country, and employing all the means in his power to make it compare favorably with the most celebrated in Europe, he feels confident the New-York Hotel will continue to hold its well-known reputation as a home for gentlemen and families.

HIRAM CRANSTON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 22, 1865.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

PETROLEUM.

DRIVING PIPE,
AND
BANDS, COMPLETE,
FURNISHED AT LOWEST RATES.

R. A. BRICK,

Office No. 109 Leonard-st.

THE BOOKS OF THE
SUGAR CREEK
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
(OF NEW-YORK,)
WILL CLOSE ON MAY 31,
AFTER WHICH DATE NO SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED.

But a few thousand shares are for sale, and these on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL, WILL BE OPEN UNTIL WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, AT THE OFFICE OF STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Maps and Prospectus mailed on application as above.

HALSEY FARM OIL STOCKS.

The following shares in companies organized after the purchase of the above property, are for sale at SIXTY-CENTS a share, par being $5, and original subscription price $1.

PALMER OIL COMPANY 142 SHARES.
ADAMS OIL COMPANY 142 SHARES.
ROCKY RUN OIL COMPANY 142 SHARES.
DANA OIL COMPANY 142 SHARES.
BUENA VISTA OIL COMPANY 142 SHARES.
LENNOX OIL COMPANY 142 SHARES.
WILCOX OIL COMPANY 142 SHARES.

Address Box No. 2,174 New-York Post-office.

JOHN ANDERSON PETROLEUM COMPANY'S STOCK FOR SALE.
1,000 SHARES.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 45 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY, OF CHERRY RUN, PENN., No. 7 NASSAU-ST., ROOM No. 10, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent on their capital stock, from the profits of the wells, payable on and after the 26th of May.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 26th of May.

E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. on their capital stock, from the net earnings, payable at their office, on and after June 1. Transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to June 1, inclusive.

L. S. BAUM, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK BROTHERS OIL COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 41, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of government tax, on their capital stock, payable on and after May 24. The transfer books will be closed from May 21 to 26 inclusive. CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 8th inst.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS—DUDLEY'S Myers' and Newark Bay Groves; barges WALTER SANDS, HASKETT, MAYFLOWER and MORTON; also, steamboats of all kinds. To secure the choice of days, apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, &c., BY the room, and $1 50 per cart load per month. Blind Asylum building, 8th-av. 33d and 34th sts. H. G. HAEGER.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE COOL, Auctioneer.—Salesroom 91 Liberty-st.

SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

THIS DAY, (May 16,) as above, elegant second hand and new furniture, including parlor, library, and dining-room suites; chamber suites, rosewood and black walnut etageres, buffets, extension dining tables, centre tables, lounges, book-cases, easy-chairs, mantel and pier mirrors, lace curtains &c.

Catalogues at sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ELEGANT MANSION AND GROUNDS, AT BERGEN POINT, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY DR. JEHIAL PARMLY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) the elegant mansion and grounds at Bergen Point, (fronting the Kill Von Kull,) and opposite Port Richmond. The house is nearly fifty feet square, three stories, basement and cellar. The grounds, consisting of nearly three acres, are handsomely laid out as a flower and vegetable garden, and well filled with shade and fruit trees, grapes, &c. Good barns, sheds and outhouses. This place has rare advantages, and is of easy access to the city by railroad or boat, offering a fine opportunity for a first-class residence or hotel.

Maps and full particulars may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of June, 1865, a lease to establish and maintain a ferry from the foot of Spring-st., in the City of New-York, to Hoboken, New-Jersey, at the point where the old ferry was established, or within one thousand yards north or south of that point. The landing-place at Hoboken, New-Jersey, to be furnished by the purchaser.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of ferry-leases heretofore entered into by the corporation, which may be had on application at the office of the Comptroller.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF OLD MADEIRA WINES; ALSO, A SMALL LOT OF PORT, SHERRY, RUM, BRANDY, WHISKY, ETC.—BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE CHARLES MARCH.—IMPORTED FOR HIS OWN USE, BY THE LATE HOUSE, MARCH & BENSON.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 17, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, the balance of the stock as above, having been in the possession of Mr. March and that of the executors since 1815, comprising Grape Juice, Verdelho, Sercial, Rich Rancid, Calcutta, Bramin, Old Reserve, Wanderer, Muscatel, Juan De Carvalhal, and Old London Particular Madeiras; Manzanilla, Garvey and Hay Sherries; Old London Dock, Duncan's and Tawney Ports; Otard Brandy, Islay Whisky, Old London Dock Barker, Antigua, Jamaica, Santa Cruz, Bingger's Naboh, etc., being together, probably, the best selected private stock of wines ever sold in this country. No other wines admitted.

Samples will be shown at our office, No. 3 Pine-st., on Saturday, the 13th inst.

Catalogues may be also had on that day, or will be mailed on order.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, all of which was manufactured expressly for custom trade, of the best material and latest styles; sold only as the manufacturer is about retiring from the business. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms and manufactory of Charles Schneider, Esq., Nos. 25 and 27 Jackson-st., his entire stock of elegant cabinet furniture, consisting of in part as follows: Carved rosewood, black-walnut, oak and mahogany parlor, library and dining-room suites, in various colored brocatel, reps and hair-cloth; elegant carved rosewood etageres, centre, side and fancy tables; carved rosewood, oiled walnut, oak and mahogany bedroom suites, oak and black-walnut buffets and extension table, from 6 to 20 feet; black-walnut and oak hat tables and hat stands, library tables, chairs, &c. The above will be on exhibition Monday and Tuesday, 15th and 16th inst., and is well worthy the attention of parties desiring first-class furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ARTISTS' AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS, THE STOCK OF S. N. DODGE, ESQ., DECEASED, AND SOLD BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 17, and each successive day, at 10½ o'clock, until the entire sale is completed, at No. 139 Chatham-square, corner of Oliver-st., by order of Executor, the stock of S. N. DODGE, Esq., deceased, consisting of artists' and painters' materials, comprising A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTISTS' AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS, COLORS, CANVAS, TUBE Colors, Camels' Hair Pencils and Brushes of all kinds; Oil and Dry Colors for Painters, Drawing-paper, &c.

Particulars in catalogues. Sale without any reserve, to close the business.

A. C. YOUNG, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the residence No. 30 Washington-square, corner of Waverley-place, consisting of magnificent piano-forte, elegant rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-paintings, mirrors, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, centre and side tables, book and corner stands, spring and pure curled hair mattresses, and everything usually found in a first-class house. Sale peremptory.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE HORSES, &c.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, May 18, at 10 o'clock, at Washington-st., west side, near Gates-av., Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, beds, bedding, china, glassware, velvet and other carpets, mirrors, &c. Also, three thoroughbred stallions, broken to harness and saddle. For catalogues and pedigrees, apply to the auctioneers No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Sale positive on account of the owner going abroad.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

WILL SELL

on

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1865,

at 1 o'clock P. M.,

at their salesroom, No. 36 Pine-st.,

By order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,

600 BALES COTTON,
AND 26 BAGS SEA ISLAND.

The above cotton has been sampled and classed. Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneers.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
No. 36 Pine-st.,

will sell on TUESDAY, May 16, 1865, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

By order of A. O. Jaudon's Sons,

Account of Jacob Carpenter,

1,200 Shares Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company Stock.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS, ON FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer, will sell at 12 o'clock, noon, at public auction, at Pier No. 36 North River:

Steamship CAHAWBA, 1,043 tons.
Steamship DETROIT, 398 tons.

And immediately afterward, at Pier No. 12, North River:

Brig DRAGOON, 250 tons.
Bark VOLTIGEUR, 388 tons.

Terms of sale, cash in government funds only.

Permission to inspect these vessels can be obtained on application at this office.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Bt. Brig.-Gen. &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

forming the most important sale of the season, COMPRISING 170 SPECIMENS OF ART OF THE HIGHEST CLASS AND BY THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, VIZ.:

A. B. Durand, N. A.,	Adolph Dillens,	Bakkerkorf,
Thomas Cole,	Madame Ronner,	Roffaen,
Casilear,	De Beul,	Hubner,
Gignoux,	Camphausen,	Lachenwitz,
Gilbert Stuart,	Koekkoek,	Becker,
Thos. Sully,	Charles Verlat,	Meyer Von Bre-
T. Doughty,	Slingeneyer,	men,
Geo. Iuness,	Litschauer,	Willems,
Verboeckhoven,	Achenbach,	Patrois,
Denoter,	Preyer,	Duverger,
&c.,	&c.,	Otto Van Thorent,
		&c.,

including the celebrated "Meade" portraint of WASHINGTON, by G. Stuart;

A portrait of President MADISON, by Thos. Sully.

Two of VERBOECKHOVEN'S finest works, painted to order in 1860.

THE VALLEY OF VAUCLAUSE, painted by Thomas Cole, at Rome, in 1841;

and numerous other paintings of the highest distinction.

To be sold at auction, by

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

at the old Dusseldorf Galleries, No. 548 Broadway,

ON THE EVENINGS OF

WEDNESDAY, 17th, and THURSDAY, 18th May, 1865, at 7½ o'clock each evening.

The Gallery will be illuminated on Tuesday evening.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet-Col. Charles H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., at the Corrals, near the Observatory, in the City of Washington, D. C., between

FIVE AND SIX THOUSAND MULES,

which have been used in the government service.

The sale will commence on MONDAY, May 22, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day, unless otherwise ordered, until the whole number is sold.

The mules will be sold singly to the highest bidder.

Terms cash, in government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.
Depot of Washington.

UNITED STATES COTTON AGENT.

5,000 BALES
OF
UPLAND COTTON,

will be sold under direction of SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT, On SATURDAY, May 20, 1865, at one o'clock, P. M., At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO., three days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready on the 17th instant, at Easton & Co.'s and at the Custom-House.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FORTY-ONE LOTS OF LAND, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BLEECKER, 4TH, CHARLES AND PERRY STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Abraham Van Nest, deceased, the entire block of land bounded by Bleecker, 4th, Charles and Perry sts., containing 41 lots, viz.:

8 lots on Bleecker-st.
9 lots on 4th-st.
12 lots on Charles-st.
12 lots on Perry-st.

The buildings on the property, consisting of a two-story frame mansion house, 65x33 feet, and a two-story brick stable, will be sold separately from the lots, and are to be removed within a given time. Maps of the property can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD furniture, Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood pianofortes, &c., &c.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an extensive assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, in damask and reps, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany marble top dressing bureaus and washstands; bronze gas chandeliers, dining-room suites, enameled cottage suites, Axminster and velvet carpets, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, French plate parlor and mantel mirrors, lounges, tete-a-tetes, oak and black walnut cane seat chairs, black walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, wardrobes, mattresses, wardrobes, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, MAY 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 Barclay-st., in lots to suit retailers, a choice assortment of best and second, white granite and common crockery, table glass, table cutlery, plated ware, fancy ware, toys, &c., &c. Goods will be carefully repacked for shipping.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF DOCK.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON,
Landing at
Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall and Milton.

The steamer MARY POWELL will leave pier foot of Desbrosses-st., (second street south of Canal,) every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL AND HRISTOL

Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 P. M.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake George and Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamer C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, (on and after May 22,) at 7 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 7:30. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES WATKINS, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SHIPPING.

PASSAGE FROM LONDONDERRY FOR NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

McCORKELL & CO.'S splendid A. 1 British ships

MINNEHAHA	Capt. McGRATH	2,000 tons
STADACONA	Capt. STEWART	2,000 tons
LADY EMILY PEEL (new)	Capt

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 25, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., embracing the "Hersdale Reserve" from last year's sale, containing about 220 acres of choice land, in parcels of from 12 to 50 acres each, (or larger plots, if desired.) On some are farmhouses and outbuildings, two of which have lately been put in perfect repair and painted outside and inside, and one of them furnished with cottage furniture, which will be sold with the house. By nature, the tract is remarkably well adapted for villa residences, and has been improved by plantations of evergreens and other trees, under drainage and macadamizing. The tract is also well watered, and wooded with old forest trees, &c., &c. Each plot is so laid out as to have a commanding view without interfering with the others. The situation is on a ridge of table land, from 300 to 400 feet above the level of tide water, commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound, with glimpses of the Palisades on the Hudson; distance 18 miles from Central Park and 1¾ miles east of Scarsdale Depot, on Harlem Railroad. Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. Possession given immediately if required, upon passing the title.

Conveyances will be at Scarsdale Station on the day of sale, to meet the 8:15, 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. trains from 4th-av. and 26th-st., which will afford ample time to examine the property and partake of a luncheon at 12 o'clock M., and return to the city after the sale by the 4:41 and 5:50 o'clock P. M. trains.

For information, maps, &c., of the property, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

Most of the purchasers at similar sales last year have made extensive improvements, and are now occupying them. The surrounding country has also been improved in a similar manner, by which the tract offered is permanently established for the objects for which it was originally purchased. L. G. MORRIS.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By order of the surviving executors of George S. Fox, deceased, to close the estate, 42 acres of land, situate in the town of West Farms, on the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, about 9 miles from the City Hall, and 3 miles from the Central Park, New-York.

This property has a fine front on tide water, and is bounded by the estates of B. F. Whitlock, E. G. Faile, P. Spofford and Kitchen. Its accessibility, and the character of the surrounding neighborhood, renders this property in every way desirable for gentlemen wishing to procure first-class sites for suburban residences. The property is near to and commands a fine view of the Sound and East River, which afford every facility for boating, fishing and bathing. It will be sold in plots of from three to five acres. There is on the premises a modern-built dwelling house, green-house, boat-house, and all necessary outbuildings.

A topographical map can be seen, and all particulars obtained on application to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY.—Choice building sites, selected five years ago; elevated, healthy, and within a pleasant distance from New-York. Four good houses, with from 10 to 25 acres each, and well improved. Also, three good farms. J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ADMIRABLY located half acre lot, in the rear of the banks, at the corner of Cary and 16th sts., Richmond, Va., fronting 130 feet on Cary-st., and 165 feet on 16th-st.; running back to an alley. This property has been used as a wood-yard, and has upon it the ruins of a finishing-shop, on which was an extensive saleswroom, 40 by 155 feet, and a foundry, 80 by 90 feet, a large portion of the walls of which are in a condition to be used in the erection of a new structure. There is standing and uninjured a smokestack 100 feet high and 9 feet square at the base; also, nearly half a million of bricks. A No. 2 Mackenzie & Latham cupola, with a 25-horse power engine, can with small expense, be put in good order. This establishment, "The Richmond Stove Works," was established about 14 years ago, and commanded an extensive patronage at the time of its destruction by fire. The lot and improvements will be sold at a fair valuation, or it will be leased to any one willing to rebuild. The present improvement may be valued now, and any additional improvements to be valued at the expiration of the lease, and the lessee remunerated therefor. This lot is located in the heart of the city, and finely adapted to wholesale grocers or commission merchants' warerooms. Apply to RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

A LARGE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.—For sale, on account of ill-health of the owner, a very productive, well-improved sugar plantation on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in the Parish of St. Charles, State of Louisiana, about three hours' drive from New-Orleans.

The plantation has a front of about forty-two arpents (over one mile and a half), on the Mississippi River, by an irregular depth of forty to eighty arpents, and contains 2,300 superficial arpents more or less, 1,200 arpents of which are well cleared and ditched, and have been under cultivation. The improvements, a good sugar-house, purgery and cane shed, with steam engine, sugar mill, and necessary apparatus for manufacturing sugar by open kettles; good stables, other buildings, and a large dwelling house, 16 rooms, with a fine garden in rear. For other information and terms, apply to the undersigned. LEVERICH & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. O. HALSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 250 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots, if the purchaser deem desirable. As a private genteel residence it has no superior if its equal, in the town. The furniture, which is new, and of the richest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of C. KIRTLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON, JUST above Rhinebeck, a splendid farm and country seat of about 125 acres of land, with large house, superb views, and lawns beautifully shaded; land extremely productive. Rhinebeck, distant 3 miles, has churches, schools, &c.; railroad depot, express stations (a distant 2½ miles); river front, ample deep water with water grant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 54 Wall-st., or F. GARRETTSON, on premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST SITUATIONS in the vicinity of the city; consisting of large house, nearly new, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, water closet, hot and cold grapery, greenhouse, six acres of land, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; outbuildings all in good order; will be sold cheap or exchanged for a good house in the city; communication with the city hourly. Inquire of HARVEY HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF GROUND averaging 97×220 feet, situated in the village of Tremont, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, eight miles from the city, suitable for a hotel, dwelling and grapery, or a larger house and grounds, covered with a fine forest trees, and blue stone sufficient to build a mansion. It has three fronts. Price, $1,600. Inquire of A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden-lane, walking-cane makers.

FOR SALE—AT ROCKAWAY, A FURNISHED cottage containing 12 rooms, situate opposite the Marine Pavilion Grounds, on a plot of three-quarters of an acre. There is a stable, never-failing well of water, and an ice-house filled on the premises. Price $7,000. EDWARD COLES, Executor, No. 68 Wall-st., Room No. 4, back stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Twelve miles from Madison square, 1¾ miles south of Yonkers; large house, carriage-house, barn, five acres, plenty of shade-trees. This is desirable for invalids, as it is finely protected from the north winds, and a good Winter residence. Apply to the owner, J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDson, with river front and views, a very desirable country residence, consisting of house, stable, carriage-house, &c., &c.; 1¼ acres of land. Price, with furniture, $20,000. Possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY.—The residence of the late Jas. D. Hoag, Esq., No. 53 Bridge-st. This property consists of a comfortable dwelling, with lot 80x175 feet, susceptible of being made an attractive home with little outlay, and will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to W. R. POWELL, Executor, No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and house to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE RENTED FURNISHED, an elegant four story, high-stoop, brown-stone-front house and lot on Madison-av., near 34th-st.

For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS FARM, 90 ACRES, FINELY fruited, watered, timbered, &c.; fine modern house and out-buildings, desirably located, 14 miles in New-Jersey. For sale very cheap. Also, residences and farms, all sizes, prices and localities. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FINE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT brown-stone house, 35th-st., Murray Hill. Also, first-class, three-story high-stoop house, 44th-st., between 6th-av and Broadway. For sale low, or to let, newly furnished. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE —Not excelled for building sites, on the slope of the mountain from Llewellyn Park to the Great Notch, New-Jersey, containing about 31 acres. For further particulars inquire at the office of PALMER & SMITH, No. 312 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL.—A HANDsome gothic cottage with about one acre of ground nicely fruited and shaded; all necessary outbuildings, and a magnificent view of the Hudson. Apply to JOHN S. ANDREWS, on the premises, or WM. D. MILLER, No. 38 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., A VERY desirable building site, commanding a beautiful view, and not far from the station. Will be sold at a low figure. Address Box No. 2,699 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE IN Berlin, Conn.; finest barn in the State, three acres of rich land, fruit abundant and in great variety; view in every direction grand. VIRGIL CORNISH, New-Britain, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with right acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES, WITH liberal garden plots, fruit yards, and ornamented grounds. Inquire of VIRGIL CORNISH, real estate agent, New-Britain, Conn.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE, AND

REWARD OF £50 STERLING.

WILLIAM GIBBONS, mariner, son of the late John Gibbons, Lieutenant-Adjutant of the Royal Perthshire Militia, and residing in Perth, Scotland, is hereby requested to place himself in communication with the subscribers, he having lately become entitled to considerable property by the death of a relation, for whose estate they are agents.

The said Wm. Gibbons joined the ship *Free Trader*, at Glasgow, (Capt. Webb,) at the port of Glasgow, whence she sailed, on or about the 4th of February, 1852, for Singapore and Penang. He left said vessel at Singapore, and has not since been heard of, but is understood to have sailed from that port in some other ship. The subscribers are authorized to pay a reward of £50 sterling to any one giving such information as will enable them to trace out the said Wm. Gibbons, or to prove his death.

DONALD & SPENCE, Writers, Glasgow, N. B.

WANTED TO LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS HOtel in New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, already furnished and in operation. Address Box No. 408 Post-office, Baltimore, Md.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER— 5 large, light and airy floors. 3 100x25. 2 50x25. Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

CORNWALL.—TO LET, FOR FOUR MONTHS from the 1st of June, a furnished house, twenty minutes' ride from the landing, with twelve rooms, large hall and kitchen, surrounded by fruit and shade trees; there is a good garden, planted, a stable, and use of and pasture for a good cow; the house stands upon high ground, commanding a beautiful view, and is in every way a healthy and desirable residence.

There is another equally desirable place adjoining, to be rented. Inquire of T. T. MERWIN, No. 63 William-st., New-York; JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 20 Murray-st., New-York; or of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE FARM-HOUSE, unfurnished, nearly new, twelve rooms, in Connecticut, 28 miles north of Bridgeport, one mile from Hawleyville depot, on the Housatonic Railroad; a fine healthy location. The farm, containing 120 acres, for sale. A good place for summer boarders, or for a school. Inquire of FRANCIS KNAPP, No. 86 Broad-st., New-York, JOHN VAIL, near the premises, or F. S. WILDMAN, Danbury, Conn.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE—A valuable country seat, on the west bank of the Hudson, 2½ miles south of Newburgh; extensive pleasure grounds and a gravel beach of one mile; the views are superb, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. Fruit and vegetables in abundance; outbuildings, &c. Apply to P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THAT FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Madison, N. J., recently occupied by John S. Potwin, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The house is beautifully situated and conveniently built, containing fourteen rooms, with outhouses, and twenty to thirty acres of land; kitchen garden planted; a large orchard; pasturage convenient. Apply to S. D. HUNTING, at the hotel in Madison.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT IN WESTCHESter Co., 15 miles from New-York, easy of access by New-Haven or Harlem Railroad; a large wooden house, with 14 rooms; piazza and green-house, large garden, laid out with fine evergreens and shrubs, plenty of water and fruit, hot-house and ice-house; very desirable and healthy situation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or GEO. H. CAREY, No. 39 Wall-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—DELIGHTfully situated, on the East River; one hour's easy drive from the city; house in perfect order and roomy; but will be let only to a small family, without children; it is partially furnished; comfortable the year round; easy of access by boat and railroad. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD STATION, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and western slope of the Palisades, a new and commodious store, dwelling or boarding-house; also, a cottage, with barn, and about 10 acres of land, stocked with fruit, &c. Apply to P. B. MEAD, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, or G. HUYLER, at the station.

TO LET—THE PLEASANTLY FURNISHED cottage situated at Croydon, East Chester, with garden, stabling, ice-house, well-filled; high and commanding scenery. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE OF the late Gen. Wickham, at Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.; only 80 miles by Erie Railroad; elegantly furnished, billiard tables, &c.; about 10 acres of land; to a private family without children; $1,200 for the Summer. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON THE EAST-chester River, 8 miles from Harlem and 2 from Mount Vernon; 21 acres; a fine house fronting on the river; abundance of fine shade, and fruit of all kinds; has horse, two cows, two boats, poultry, &c.; the house is partly furnished. JAMES BLACKWELL, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 37TH-ST., between the 5th and 6th avs., from the present time to 1st May next. First-class house, handsomely furnished. To be let to a small private family only. Apply to ASNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—Nos. 147 AND 149 WEST 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; suitable for manufacturing or store purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A NICELY furnished hall bedroom, without board, to a single gentleman, at No. 21 Wendam-st. Price $10 per month. Address G., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—LOFTS AND light rooms, near the great business centre of Broadway and Canal-st., to 20-horse rates moderate. P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—TO LET, PARtially furnished cottages, opposite the Pavilion. Apply to THOS. CARROLL, No. 302 Broadway, Room No. 2.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at No. 12 West 4th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND 4 OR 6 ROOMS, unfurnished or unfurnished, in a large house on Madison-st., can be had by a family of high standing until September, or for years. The entire appointments are unexceptionable, and the family consists of four adults. Address WHITE, Station D.

DESIRABLE BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, at Orange, N. J. House pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of the stations. Address Box No. 92 Orange, N. J., or a personal interview can be had at No. 57 Exchange-place, Room No. 43.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE City, in Harlem or Westchester County preferred, for a small genteel family, with private table; best of reference given and required. Address B., Box No. 2,987 New-York City Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE a gentleman and wife with first-class board at No. 71 West 43d-st. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FINE ROOMS TO let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 23 Abingdon-square. Dinner at 6½ P. M. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING of three rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife; house convenient to cars and stages; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 34 West 29th-st.

A VERY HANDSOME SUITE OF FURNished rooms to let in a gentlemen and wife, with private table, or to a few single gentlemen, with partial board, at No. 63 East 35th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A QUIET HOUSE on the Jersey shore of New-York Bay, within thirty minutes of the city. Apply to ROBT. S. WALKER, No. 215 Broadway.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room with breakfast, in a first-class private family. Address, with particulars, W., Post-office, Box No. 1,746.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point; one large room with first-class board. Address R. A. BERARD, West Point.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE. REMOVAL.

AFTER MAY 1, 1865,

THE GENERAL OFFICE OF THE

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY,

DEVON OIL COMPANY,

LOOMIS OIL COMPANY,

will be at the

PETROLEUM AND MINING EMPORIUM

OF

PERKINS, FREELAND & CO.,

NO. 71 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,

Have removed from No. 22 William-st. to No. 94 Broadway and 8 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight, or after ten days' notice.

REMOVAL—RICHARDSON'S LUNCH ROOM, from Maiden-lane to No. 140 William-st., near John. English, Scotch and Irish provisions, received every week, and for sale in small quantities; also, Crosse & Blackwell's pickels; Lea & Perrins's Worcester-shire sauce; Skilton, Cheshire and Gloster cheese; bacon, Yarmouth blasters, Scotch oatmeal, pensmeal, ling, &c. A good Derby sweep, nearly full. Recollect, No. 140 William-st., New-York.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear, Throat and Scalp, has removed her office from No. 16 to No. 51 Bond-st., south side, first large house from Bowery, where her celebrated medicines can always be had. Send for a circular.

TO PHYSICIANS.—H. ACKERMAN, GENTLEman's nurse, has removed from No. 151 7th-av., to No. 113 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., over Eisaldorf's drug store.

REMOVAL.—S. C. CLARK, ENGRAVER AND Stationer, has removed to No. 565 Broadway, third house above 19th-st.

NOTICE.—ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY HAVE removed their Branch office from No. 442 Broadway to the large building corner of Grand and Crosby sts.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO FLUE BOILers, nearly new, first-class, 18½ feet by 32, double furnaces, built for 42d1 engine. One tubular boiler, also first-class and nearly new, for sale cheap. CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, up stairs.

IRON CASTINGS, COLUMNS, GIRDERS AND House-Castings, Pullies, Hangers and Machinery-Castings, at OVERTON'S IRON FOUNDRY, Nos. 416, 418 and 420 West 25th-st.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE—A TWELVE-ton locomotive, gauge 4 feet 8½ inches; also, two stationary engines, 20 and 40 horse-power. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in machinery.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dye-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

DUFFIELD'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN WESTPHALIA HAMS.

The best mild cured Hams in the country.

HOFFMAN & CO., Agents, No. 24 Whitehall-st., N. Y.

ALL THE RAGE—LOMBARDS, OR WATERfall Bands. No lady's hair is dressed without one. Only place to get them for $3 each, ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

REDEMPTION OF $1,641,500 "SOLDIERS BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO. 2," OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Payable June 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,641,500 OF "SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2," OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 17 of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1893.

One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank,) on Thursday, the first day of June, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1865.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

5,000 Bags RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.

2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.

5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.

6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full shop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

Bids may be made in *bond or duty paid.*

Skimmings will not be accepted.

Bidders will please state whether the entire lot of Coffee offered must be accepted or none.

1,000,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels: to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

100,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WARD GENERAL HOSPITAL, NEWARK, N. J., May 12, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at which time they will be opened, for furnishing fresh beef for three (3) months from the 2d day of June, 1865, to the United States troops at this hospital and vicinity.

The beef to be of a good and marketable quality, of fore and hind-quarter meat (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded), and furnished in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Proposals will be addressed to Capt. ANDREW SHERIDAN, Third U. S. Infantry, Office of A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, and to be indorsed "Proposals for the Supply of Fresh Beef." Two sureties in the sum of $10,000 each, will be required for the faithful performance of this contract.

The proposals will be opened in the office of the A. C. S. at 12 M., on the 18th May.

The A. C. S. reserves the right to reject all bids which he deems extravagant.

The oath of allegiance, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be appended to each proposal.

ANDREW SHERIDAN, Capt. Third U. S. Infantry, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to make a contract for the cleaning of the streets of the City of New-York, hereby invite proposals for such cleaning to be deposited with the Chairman of the commission, the Mayor of the City of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said city, on or before SUNDAY, the twenty-second day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon. Forms of the contract, specifications and bond can be had on application to any of the undersigned. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids which in their judgment may not be for the interest of the city.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Recorder, No. 63 Wall-st.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, (Hall of Records.)
FRANCIS L. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, No. 19 Chatham-st
JOHN E. DEVLIN, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 82 Nassau-st.

DATED NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway, May 13, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, May 25, at eleven o'clock A. M.:

For regulating, grading, &c., Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-first-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-seventh-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Sixty-sixth-street.

For curb, gutter, &c., First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

For curb, gutter, &c., Thirty-third-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

For curb gutter, &c., Seventy-eight-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Sixtieth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Fifty-seventh-street, from Lexington to Third-avenue.

For flagging Thirty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

For flagging corner of Forty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Fifty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, from Second to Third avenues.

For building foundations and erecting iron railing to inclose Fourth 4th) avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF FRESH BEEF for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, for one year, commencing June 3, 1865, will be received at the office of the A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, until 9 o'clock A. M., on the 18th May. The beef to be of a good and wholesome quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, necks, and shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded. And to be delivered at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

Proposals will be addressed to Capt. ANDREW SHERIDAN, Third U. S. Infantry, Office of A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, and to be indorsed "Proposals for the Supply of Fresh Beef. Two sureties in the sum of $10,000 each, will be required for the faithful performance of this contract.

The proposals will be opened in the office of the A. C. S. at 12 M., on the 18th May.

The A. C. S. reserves the right to reject all bids which he deems extravagant.

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DATED NEW-YORK, May 2, 1865.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 8.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, GRAND MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. IMMENSE SUCCESS OF the New Grand Comic Pantomime of THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; Or, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN, invented and arranged by M. Lehman, of the original Ravel Company. NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, NEW AND GORGEOUS EFFECTS, GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, AND ENTIRELY NEW AND STARTLING TRICKS AND TRANFORMATIONS, at an outlay of MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS. UNEXAMPLED SPENDOR AND COMPLETENESS, THE ENTIRE RESOURCES OF THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY being employed in its rendition. CONTINUOUS TRIUMPH OF DON MANUEL DONATI, THE WORLD RENOWNED ONE LEGGED DANCER, WHO, BY GENERAL DEMAND, HAS BEEN RE-ENGAGED FOR ONE WEEK. MR. EDWIN CROUESTE, the great English Clown and Jester, having achieved as unparalleled success on the occasion of his debut, and being admitted to be without a rival as a legitimate jester, will APPEAR AT EVERY PERFORMANCE. NEW AND SUPERB FEATS, EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC, in which the entire GALAXY OF STARS APPEAR.

WINTER GARDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 16, will be presented, after considerable preparation, a NEW AND SINGULARLY THRILLING DRAMA, replete with original effects and most striking situations, adapted from the French by Tom Taylor, author of "Our American Cousin," "The Ticket of Leave Man," &c., and entitled THE GRAY LADY OF PENARVON.

The piece will be presented under the direction of Mr. J. G. Hanley, with new scenery, by Witham; new music, by Robert Stoepel; new costumes, by Keyser and Bohanon; new machinery, by Wright; new properties, by Sylvester, and calcium lights by Caffrey. To give all possible perfection to the cast, engagements have been made with

Mr. O. BARTON HILL, (His first appearance in three years.) Mrs. J. W. WALLACK, AND Miss EFFIE GERMON, (Her first appearance here.)

The following is the distribution of characters:

Madoc Goch, an old Welsh shepherd..Mr. O. Barton Hill
Lord Penarvon.....J. G. Hanley
Sir Caradoc, of Ithel, a young physician.....O. Walcot
Caerleon.....T. S. Cline
Morgan Price.....J. Burroughs
Lady Gryffed, mother to first Lord Penarvon, Mrs. J. W. Wallack
Lady Penarvon, second wife to Lord Penarvon, Miss Ada Clifton
Enid (with song).....Miss Effie Germon
Gwynied Vechan.....Mrs. S. K. Chester

The play is in four acts—the scene in Wales.

Act 1st—The Grand Hall of Penarvon Castle, Witham—The Curse no. 1—The Marble Wife—I Forgive —I Forget. Act 2d—The Strangers' Room in the Castle, Witham—The Sudden Sickness—The Record of a Wife who Fell—Of a Mother who Rose. Act 3d—Ancestral Chamber, Witham—The Sleepers and the Wakers—The Secret Hand at its Ghastly Work. Act 4th—The Castle and Terrace of Penarvon, Witham—The Departure—The Holder of the Secret—Lon Mad Curse: You May Kill—I Have no More to Say—The Self-revealed Murderess—Thwarted and Thwarting at the Last.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 7¾.

LECTURES.

ANNA E. DICKINSON On "OUR MARTYRED PRESIDENT," "He being dead, yet speaketh," at

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Continued from First Page.

as High, down to Fayette, and from there we went and walked to see a gentleman's wife who was lying here sick in Washington, and then we came down and went to O'Laughlin's; going down we met his brother on the way, who told O'Laughlin there had been parties looking for him. He asked me if I would wait, and then asked me in. He then went up and said he was not going to stay home that night.

Q.—Did he show much excitement about the assassination? A.—I can't say he did, but his brother said they would be after him on account of his intimacy with Booth.

Cross-examination by Mr. Coxes. Q.—Who was with O'Laughlin besides yourself? A.—There was Anderson, Edward Murphy and myself.

Q.—What was your purpose in coming down? A.—We come to have a little good time and to see the illumination.

Q.—Where did he join you in Baltimore? A.—He came with Anderson.

Q.—Where did you stay on Thursday night? A.—At the Metropolitan Hotel. Anderson, me and Smith slept in one room, and as O'Laughlin signed the register last, they gave him a room to himself.

Q.—Who arranged to sleep separately? A.—Well, he was the man who signed last, and the clerk gave him that room.

Q.—How late were you up that night? A.—It was about 2 o'clock on Friday morning.

Q.—Was it you who woke him in the morning? A.—Yes, Sir; and then went down to get breakfast.

Q.—Where? A.—At Welch's, on the avenue, near Tenth-street, and after breakfast we went back, about 10 o'clock, to the National Hotel.

Q.—Did you hear him state what he was going to see Booth for, or that he was going to see Booth at all? A.—No, Sir, not at that time.

Q.—Did Booth come down? A.—He did not.

Q.—You don't know whether he actually saw Booth or not? A.—I do not, Sir. We remained in the hotel three-quarters of an hour waiting for him, and he not coming down Henderson concluded to go, but as we went he had some cards written by the card writer there; he walked down the avenue; I think, as far as the Lee Shore, and he not being there, we went back and got the cards that the writer had written for Henderson; he wrote my name on a sample card; we then proposed to send cards to Booth's room as a hint to O'Laughlin to come down; cards were returned, as there was nobody in the room.

Q.—How long during that day was O'Laughlin in your company? A.—We took a stroll around the city in different parts of it, and had dinner again at Welch's.

Q.—Did you stroll around together? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At what hour? A.—Between twelve and two.

Q.—Do you know Sterne' clothing-store? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it over that? A.—No, Sir; I think it was further up the avenue.

Q.—What time did you get through dinner? A.—It took us over an hour.

Q.—Where did you go after dinner? A.—Around the town again, and went on a visit.

Q.—Was O'Laughlin with you all the time? A.—I can't say he was after dinner; but I recollect that between 4 and 5 o'clock he went with me to a friend's house.

Q.—To pay a visit? A.—Yes, Sir, and we had dinner a second time.

Q.—That was on Friday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How soon did you leave there? A.—We left there about 6 o'clock.

Q.—You are not certain O'Laughlin was with you all the afternoon; you don't suppose he was with you between the first and second dinners? A.—I am not positive; I think I recollect O'Laughlin and Henderson going one way and Michael and myself another.

Q.—You are not certain? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—After 6 o'clock, where did you go? A.—After we came up from the place near the Baltimore depot, where we had paid a visit, we returned to the Lee Shore House, and there were joined by the other two.

Q.—How late was that? A.—I don't exactly recollect; we stayed around there until between 7 and 8 o'clock, and then went back to Welch's and had supper; we were there at the time the procession passed up the avenue to the Navy-yard.

Q.—What time was that? A.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock.

Q.—How late did you stay there? A.—Till we got our meal; till supper was got ready; we then went to the Lee Shore House.

Q.—Did you stay there till you went to bed? A.—I did, sir.

Q.—Do I understand you to say you were there after the assassination? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Where is the house? A.—Between Third and Four-and-a-half streets, near the *Globe* office, the second door, I believe, from the *Globe* office.

Q.—Did you speak to O'Laughlin when he was in company with Fowler? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was not that after you received news of the assassination? A.—I am not certain.

Q.—Were you not all there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you stay that night? A.—I stayed at that house

Q.—Did O'Laughlin? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Had you been drinking? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now charge your memory whether it was after news of the assassination reached you or not? A.—I should think it was about 10 o'clock.

Q.—Where was Murphy? A.—He had left us on the avenue.

Q.—He was with you at that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where was Henderson? In the bar-room, I believe

Q.—Now I will ask you when you came down on that Thursday, whether the whole party had not arranged to go back on Friday? A.—Yes, that was the intention, at least I understood so.

Q.—During this visit did you see anything in O'Laughlin anything desperate, which would lead you to suppose—

The question was objected to by Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham.

Q.—How was he conducting? A.—Same as I ever saw it. He was rather jovial.

Q.—Was he in good spirits? A.—Very much so coming down in the cars.

Q.—Any conversation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I will ask you whether you were near Willard's Hotel during Friday or Friday evening? A.—We were not as far as Willards I think. I don't recollect passing there.

Q.—Who induced you to stay later than you intended? A.—Well, it was the liquor.

Q.—Did not Lieut. Henderson press you to stay?

Question objected to by Judge-Advocate Bingham, on the ground that it was a cross-examination as to Henderson, whose name was not even on the record yet.

Mr. Wm. Lloyd Wallace remarked, that Mr. Henderson might be called before night into court then.

The Court asked Mr. Clerk if the question was withdrawn? To which he replied, No, Sir. The objection, however was sustained by the Court.

Q.—You stated that probably the liquor kept you here now, I will ask you if anything else did? A.—I can't say.

Q.—State what time you went up to the depot in the morning? A.—We did start at eleven o'clock Saturday morning, and went as far as the depot, and Anderson went and got tickets, but Henderson finally concluded to stay over till the afternoon. O'Laughlin wanted to go to Baltimore, and says I to Henderson: "If you press him to stay he will, and so we all concluded to stay until three in the evening.

Q.—Then you went up at three in the evening? A.—Yes.

Q.—You say you met his brother, and he said parties had been looking for him? A.—Yes. I remember the remark he made: He would not like to be arrested in his house, that it would be the death of his mother. His brother-in-law went with us to the corner of Fayette and Exeter streets. We stopped there and had conversation. I told him he had better stay home, and that those parties would probably come again. He said No; it would be the death of his mother, and asked me to go up town with him, and I went up, but don't recollect the name of the street. We got into the cars, and when we got out I returned home.

RESUMPTION OF THE EXAMINATION IN CHIEF BY JUDGE HOLT.

Q.—Do you know the hour that O'Loughlin joined you on Thursday? A.—We all four went into the hotel together.

Q.—At what hour? A.—About one or two o'clock.

Q.—On Friday morning? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where had you been the previous part of the night? A.—After supper we went to see the illuminations. We went a considerable distance up the avenue and then turned back, and at the invitation of Mr. Henderson went into Canterbury Music Hall.

Q.—All of you? A.—All of us.

Q.—Did you all continue together? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go anywhere else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you go on K-street or L-street? A.—No, Sir, I can't say. I don't know where that street is myself.

Q.—Can you state where you were besides at the Canterbury? A.—Afterward?

Q.—No; before? A.—We had supper previous to that, and took a walk up the avenue.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. HENDERSON.

Q.—State whether you are acquainted with the prisioner O'Laughlin? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see him in this city on Friday, April 14? A.—Yes, Sir; on Thursday and Friday.

Q.—Do you know whether on either of those days he visited Booth? A.—He told me on Friday he was to see him in the morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cox:

Q.—Did he tell you he was to see him, or that he went to see him? A.—He said he was to see him on Friday.

Q.—As if he had an engagement to see him? A.—He only said he was to see him; I can't say whether he had an engagement or not.

Q.—Did he tell you what for? A.—No, sir.

Q.—That is all you know about it? A.—That is all, sir.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL B. J. STRAGG.

Q.—Explain to the court how long you have known O'Laughlin. A.—I have known him for years.

Q.—Did you see him in the month of April last before the assassination? A.—I can't be positive about it being April; but it was well on to the 1st of April.

Q.—Did you see him with Booth? A.—I did.

Q.—Did the association between them seem to be of an intimate nature? It did.

Q.—Did you see them converse in an intimate manner? A.—I did.

Q.—Where was that? A.—I don't know the house; it was on the right hand side of the avenue as you go up to the Treasury Department.

Q.—Inside? A.—No, outside.

Q.—Were they alone by themselves? A.—There was three of the party.

Q.—Did the third party take any part in the conversation? A.—I didn't pay any particular attention; I think Booth was the speaker and the other party the listener.

Q.—Did they suspend this conversation when you approached? A.—O'Laughlin did; he called me on one side, and said Booth was busy with his friend talking privately.

Q.—Do you know this man? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Describe him? A.—He was about my height, with curly hair. He was in a stooping position, as though talking to Booth. I thought it ill-manners to go too near them.

Q.—Do you recognize any of the prisoners as being the man? A.—The witness scrutinized the prisoners in the dock, and answered, in their present dress I would not swear to any.

Question objected to, and objection sustained.

Q.—Have you any opinion as to whether either of them is the man? A.—I feel it my duty to detect the man, but it is a delicate question; no, Sir, I will not swear the man is there.

Q.—State whether you are the person reporesed to have seen Booth and Herold on the night of the assassination. A.—I don't know Herold and never saw Booth but once after that.

Cross-examination by Mr. Coxe.

Q.—You say you saw this conference at the house on the avenue. Can you tell where the house is? A.—I paid no attention to the locality. It is between Ninth and Eleventh streets, to the best af my recollection. I know I was going up to Eleventh-street.

Q.—Can you speak with any certainty as to the date? A.—I could if I had the passes that I obtained then I could come nigh to it, but I can't now say very positively as to date.

Q.—Mightn't you have asked O'Laughlin to take a drink, and to have replied that Booth was busy with a friend? A.—Well, I am in no ways stingy, I might have done so.

Q.—And was not his answer in reply to your invitation, to take a drink? A.—I don't know; it might have been. I can't say what it might have meant.

EXAMINATION OF L. J. SPRAGUE BY JUDGE HOLT.

Q.—You have been clerk at Kirkwood House? A.—Yes, Sir.

Y.—Were you present when the room was broken open after the assassination? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State what was found there. A.—All I saw was a revolver.

Q.—Do you recollect that in course of the day some men called to inquire for Atzeroth? No, Sir, I did not.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. DOSHER.

Q.—When were you at the desk? A.—I came off duty at twelve in the morning.

Q.—Did you observe anybody calling and asking for Atzeroth? A.—No, Sir.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID STANTON.

Q.—Look upon the prisoner, O'Laughlin, and state to the Court whether you ever saw him before, and if so, when and where? A.—I have seen him.

Q.—Which is he? A.—That is he—sits there, between two soldiers.

Q.—State when and where you saw him. A.—The night before the assassination, at the house of the Secretary of War; I simply saw him there; he remained there some moments till I requested him to go out.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him in the house? A.—I asked him what his business was, and he asked me where the Secretary was; I said he was standing on the stoop.

Q.—Did he ask for anybody else but the Secretary? A.—No.

Q.—Did he offer any explanation while there? A.—No; at first I thought he was intoxicated, but found afterward he was not.

Q.—Was Gen. Grant there that night? A.—Yes, in the room.

Q.—Did he ask in regard to him? A.—I don't recollect that he did.

Q.—Did he go when you told him? A.—Yes.

Q.—At what hour was this? A.—About half past ten; there was a crowd there and a band serenading Gen. Grant and the Secretary of War.

Q.—Do you knoW anything of a man being seen lurking about the premises? A.—No, Sir; it was eleven o'clock before I got ther; his inquiry was simply where the Secretary of War was; I then pointed out to him, but he did not go to see him, nor did he teB what his business was.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. COXE.

Q.—Was that the first time you saw this man? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you never seen him since? A.—Yes, on the Montauk as prisoner.

Q.—How long after was that? A.—I don't remember the date, but it was the day they took Booth's body away from the vessel.

Q.—Was it dark or light? A.—Not very dark.

Q.—Moonlight? A.—No, Sir, dark.

Q.—How was he dressed? A.—In black.

Q.—What kind of hat had he? A.—A slouched hat.

Q.—Did he have a whole suit of black? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What kind of coat? A.—A dress coat.

Q.—Was his vest black? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where does the Secretary live? A.—On the corner of 14th and K streets, the second house from the corner of 14th.

Q.—What peculiarity about the man enabled you to identify him? A.—The hall was lit up, and I was directly in front of him.

Q.—How far inside the door were you? A.—About ten feet, next to the library door.

Q.—What did you suppose his size was standing in the hall? A.—About my height—four feet five, or four feet four, I should say.

Q.—When you saw him on the monitor was he standing or sitting? A.—He stood up; I had an indistinct view of him on the monitor it was so dark.

Q.—You at first thought he was intoxicated, and then he was not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—These were a great many people in front of the door? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was anyone else about the hall? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who was on the door steps? A.—The Secretary and another gentleman were on the door steps.

Q.—He had got behind them? A.—Yes.

R.—Was Gen. Grant in the parlor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that lit up? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he have the same beard that he has now? A.—I see no change, except from want of shaving.

TESTIMONY OF D. C. REED.

Q.—State whether you were acquainted with John H. Surratt in this city? A.—I had no personal acquaintance with him.

Q.—Do you know him when you see him? A.—Yes.

Y.—When did you last see him? A.—On April 14, the night of the assassination.

Q.—In this city? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—I was standing on the street below the National when he passed, it was about 2:30 o'clock.

Q.—Was he alone? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you remember how he was dressed? A.—Yes, sir; in a country cloth suit, varified in texture and appearance. It was genteelly got up. He had a round-crowned hat. I noticed his spurs as he passed me particularly. He had on a pair of new brass-plated spurs, with very large rowels.

Q.—He was on foot, was he? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did you say was the color of his clothes? A.—They were drab.

Q.—Did you speak to him? A.—I bowed to him as he passed.

Q.—You stated you knew him quite a while? A.—I knew him when a child; he had grown pretty much out of my recollection; still I knew him when I saw him.

Q.—You have no doubt you saw him on that day? A.—I am very positive I saw him.

Cross-examination by Mr. Aiken.—Q.—How long have you known Surratt? A.—I could not state positively the length of time.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of seeing him frequently during the past year? A.—I cannot say that I have.

Q.—When did you see him? A.—I could not say, positively. I think I saw him some time last Fall; I think in October.

Q.—Describe his appearance. A.—He was a light-complexioned man; his hair was rather singular like; it is not red or brown, but rather sandy; it was cut round so as to lay down low on his collar.

Q.—Did he wear any whiskers when you last saw him? A.—I don't recollect seeing any hair on his face at all; if he had any it was very light.

Q.—Did you see anything of a goatee or moustache on him? A.—No, I did not notice his face so much; I was more attracted by the clothes he wore.

Q.—What do you mean by drab or gray clothes? A.—I mean regular country.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that you were standing on the steps of the National Hotel? A.—No. it was two doors below.

Q.—You had no talk with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you swear positively it was Surratt? A.—I may be mistaken, but I am as certain that it was he as that I am standing here.

Q.—What is the state of his forehead? A.—I could not say; he had his hat on; my attention was attracted to his clothes and his spurs.

Q.—You observed the clothes and the rowel more than his face? A.—I can't say my attention dwelt upon his face at all.

Q.—How large a man is he? A.—He is not a stout man—rather delicate; he would not weigh over 140 pounds; he walks a little stooped.

Q.—How long did you have your eyes upon him? A.—I saw him as he passed, and I turned and looked.

Q.—Did you see him again during the day? A.—No, Sir.

By Judge Holt—

Q.—Did Surrat recognize you? A.—He bowed to me as he passed.

Q.—You say you gave particular attention to his clothing. Are you in the habit of judging of these things? A.—Yes, Sir; I make them myself.

TESTIMONY OF PETER FLATTERVUEL—EXAMINED BY JUDGE HOLT.

Q.—Please state to the court whether you knew J. Wilkes Booth. A.—Yes.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I keep a restaurant near Ford's Theatre.

Q.—State whether or not you saw Booth in your restaurant on the evening of the 14th of April. A.—Yes; he was there just about ten or a little after ten that night.

Q.—State what occurred—under what circumstances you saw him. A.—He just walked in to the bar and called for some whisky. I handed him the bottle of whisky and a tumbler; I did not give him water at once, as is usual. He called for water; I gave it to him. He put some money on the counter and went right out.

Q.—Is your restaurant under Ford's Theatre? A.—It is on the side of Ford's Theatre, adjoining it.

Q.—Did you observe where he went from there? A.—I only observed him go out from the bar.

Q.—Was he alone? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he there in the afternoon? A.—I did not see him.

Q.—How many minutes after he went out was it before you heard the report of a pistol? A.—I did not hear the report of a pistol.

Q.—How long before you heard the President was assassinated? A.—I think from eight to ten minutes, as near as I can come at it.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the prisoner Herrold? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you see him? A.—I saw him either the night of the murder or the night previous to that He came into my place. I was behind the bar. He asked me if John Booth had been there that afternoon. I told him I had not been there myself all that afternoon. He asked if I had not seen him. I said no, and he went right out.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. SLONE.

Q.—You cannot fix positively, whether this was Thursday or Friday? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Were there not two other gentlemen with Herrold the evening he came to your restaurant? A.—I did not see them.

Q.—Did he come alone? A.—I think he came alone. There may have been some one outside of the restaurant, but I did not see any one come in.

Q.—How long have you known Herrold? A.—Ever since he was a boy.

Q.—What time in the evening did you see him on this occasion? A.—I judge it must have been between 6 and 7 o'clock, as near as I can recollect.

TESTIMONY OF SERGEANT JOSEPH M. DYE—EXAMINED BY JUDGE HOLT.

Q.—Please state whether or not, on the 14th of April last, you were standing in front of Ford's Theatre, and if so at what hour? A.—I was standing in front of Ford's Theatre about half-past 9 on that night.

Q.—State whether or not you observed several persons, whose appearance excited your suspicions, conferring together on the pavement in front of the theatre. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Describe their appearance and what they did. A.—The first that attracted my notice was one elegantly-dressed gentleman that came out of the passage and commenced conversing with a rough-looking party; when there was another joined them, and the three conversed together; after they had conversed awhile and it was drawing near the end of the second act, he well-dressed one, who appeared to be the leader, said: "I think he will come out now," referring I suppose to the President.

Q.—Was the President's carriage standing there? A.—Yes; they waited awhile, and several gentlemen came down, and went in and had a drink in the saloon below there. After they went up, the best-dressed gentleman stepped into the saloon, and waited long enough to take a drink. He came out in a style as though he was becoming intoxicated. He stepped up and whispered to the roughest-looking one of the three, and went into the passage that leads from the stage to the street; then the smallest one stepped up just as the well-dressed one appeared again and called out the time. He started up street and remained awhile, and came down again and called the time again; then I began to think there was something wrong. Presently he went up and called the time again louder than before; I think it was ten minutes after ten.

Q.—He was announcing it to all, was he? A.—Yes. Then he started at a fast walk up the street. The best-dressed one then went inside the theatre. I started for a saloon, and had just time to get down to it and order oysters, when a man came running in and said the President was shot.

Q.—Do you recognize the well-dressed man from the photograph? I now show you a photograph of Booth. A.—That is the man. His moustache was heavier, and his beard longer, though.

Q.—Do you recognize the features? A.—Yes; that is the man; these are his features exact.

Q.—What restaurant did the well-dressed man get into? A.—Into the restaurant just below the theatre, toward the avenue.

Q.—Did he go in there alone? A.—Yes.

Q.—I wish you to give, if you can, a more particular description of this rough-looking man. What was his size? What gave him the ruffianly appearance you speak of? Was it his dress? A.—He was not as well dressed as the rest of them.

Q.—Was he shabbily or dirtily dressed? A.—His clothes were more worn and shabby.

Q.—Was he a stout man? A.—Yes, rather.

Q.—Which way did he go? A.—He remained at the passage while the other one started up the street.

Q.—The time was announced to these other men three times, was it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he immediately go into the theatre after announcing the time the last occasion? A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you look at these persons and see whether you recognize any of them as the persons you saw on that occasion? A.—If that man (pointed to Spangler) had a moustache, he has just the appearance exactly of the rough-looking man standing at the end of the passage; it was rather dark back there, and I could not see him distinctly, but he had a moustache.

Q.—You state that the last call of time was ten minutes after ten. Can you state when the other calls were made? A.—They were all made between half-past nine and ten minutes past ten.

Q.—Do you think you recognize either of the other persons here as among the three you have mentioned? A.—No. The third one was a very neat gentleman, well dressed, and with a moustache.

Q.—Do you not see him here? A.—No. He was better dressed than one I see here. He wore one of those fashionable hats they wear in Washington—round top and stiff brim.

Q.—Can you describe his dress in color and expense? A.—No, not exactly.

Q.—How was he in regard to size? A.—Not very large; about five feet six inches high.

Q.—And you have never seen that man before or since? A.—No.

Q.—Do you remember now the color of his clothes? A.—His coat was a kind of a dead color; his hat was black.

Q.—Did you observe these men, whether any of them had spurs on? A.—I did not observe that.

EXAMINED BY MR. EWING.

Q.—How long did you observe the slouchy man? A.—While I was sitting there until I left. I was there from twenty-five minutes or half after nine till the last time was called.

Q.—Was the slouchy man there during the whole of that time? A.—Yes; he remained at the passage during the whole of that time.

Q.—Will you please describe the several articles of his dress as nearly as you can. A.—I can not particularly. It was so dark.

Q.—Could you see his countenance? A.—Yes

Q.—Could you see the color of his eyes? A.—No; I did not observe that.

Q.—Did you notice the color of his moustache? A.—His moustache was black.

Q.—Did you observe the color of his hair? A.—No, he did not remain in one position.

Q.—What kind of a hat had he? A.—A slouch hat that had been worn some time.

Q.—Had he an overcoat? A.—I didn't observe.

Q.—Did you notice anything as to the color of his coat? A.—I did not. I noticed the well-dressed man whispering to him.

Q.—Where did he stand? A.—Right at the end of the passage on the pavement.

Q.—Near the President's carriage? A.—No; the President's carriage was near the curbstone.

Q.—Did he keep the same position during the whole of the time? A.—Yes; the man with the slouch dress did.

Q.—Which way did Booth enter the theatre the last time? A.—He just stepped into the front door.

Q.—Did you see this man with the slouch dress standing there at that time? A.—When Booth whispered to him and left him I did not see him change his position. I was observing Booth.

Q.—You don't know whether the man with the slouch dress stood there after Booth went into the theatre or not? A.—I do not.

Q.—Are you sure he did not go out on the pavement before Booth went in? A.—I don't recollect his going out on the pavement.

Q.—What first attracted your attention to that man? A.—I observed the well-dressed gentleman speaking to him.

Q.—When did you notice that first? A.—About twenty-five minutes, or half-past nine.

Q.—How long after Booth entered the theatre was it that you heard the news of the assassination? A.—I could not say positively; it might have been fifteen minutes; it might have been less.

Q.—State what you did in the meantime. A.—I started down, went around the corner, and went into a saloon. I debated a while which saloon to go to. I only had just got in and had oysters ordered.

Q.—About how tall do you think the man with the slouch clothes is? A.—He was about five feet eight or nine inches.

By the Court—Q.—I understand you to say that the prisoner, Spangler, was the man? A.—I say that was the countenance, with a moustache; that is the very face.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Have you seen the man since the assassination of the President before? A.—Yes, in the Old Capitol Prison.

Q.—In the presence of what person? A.—Of the proprietor of the theatre, Sergeant Cooper and another person.

Q.—Did it seem to you then that was the man? A.—All but the moustache.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN M. BUCKINGHAM—EXAMINED BY JUDGE HOLT.

Q.—In what business was you engaged during the month of April? A.—At night I was doorkeeper at Ford's Theatre; during the day I was employed in the Navy-yard.

Q.—Were you acquainted with J. Wilkes Booth during that time? A.—Yes, I knew him by his coming to the theatre.

Q.—State if you saw him on the evening of the 14th of April, at what hour, and what occurred? A.—I judge it was about 10 o'clock; he came into the theatre, walked in and out again; he returned in about three or four hours; he came to me and asked what time it was; I told him to step into the lobby leading into the street and he could see. He stepped out and walked in at the door leading to the parquet; he came out immediately and walked up the stairway leading to the dress-circle. That was the last I saw of him until I saw him leap on the stage, and run across the stage with a knife in his hand. He was uttering some sentence, but I could not hear it so far back.

Q.—He went into the President's box, did he? A.—The dress-circle extends over my door, so I could not see.

Examined by Mr. Ewing.—Q.—Are you acquainted with the prisoner, Edward Spangler? A.—Yes; I have known him at the theatre.

Q.—Did you see him enter and go out at the front entrance during the play? A.—I did not.

Q.—State your position there; was it such that you would be likely to see any person who entered from the front of the theatre? A.—Yes; every person has to pass me entering the lower part of the theatre for the parquet, the dress circle, and the orchestra.

Q.—Did you observe all persons who came in? A.—I did not take special notice of them. I saw that no persons came in who were not authorized.

Q.—If this man Spangler had gone in from the street, would you have been likely to have seen him? A.—Yes; he could not have passed without my seeing him.

Q.—Are you certain that he did not pass? A.—I am perfectly satisfied he did not pass in that way that night.

Q.—Did you see him that night at all? A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—Did you ever see him wear a moustache? A.—No, Sir; not that I can recollect.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES P. FERGUSON—BY JUDGE HOLT.

Q.—State your business? A.—The restaurant business, at No. 257 Tenth-street, adjoining Ford's Theatre, on the upper side.

Q.—Do you know J. Wilkes Booth? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you see him the evening of the assassination? A.—I saw him that afternoon; I do not recollect exactly what time it was; perhaps between two and four o'clock; he came up just below my door in the street. He was sitting on a horse. I walked out and saw Mr. Maddox standing by the horse with his hand on the mane. He looked around and said to me, Ferguson, see what a nice horse I have, and he will run just like a cat. With that he struck his spurs in the horse and ran off, and I saw no more of him till that night at ten o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF RUFUS STABLER.

Q.—Do you live in Washington City? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I keep a livery stable on G-street.

Q.—State whether you were acquainted with Booth? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Also with Surratt? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Also with Atzeroth? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see them together at your stable? A.—Yes, Sir, frequently.

Q.—During what month? A.—Down to about the 31st or 29th of April.

Q.—Many, you mean? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were they unusually intimate? A.—They would come together three or four times a day sometimes.

Q.—Did they keep horses there? A.—Surrat kept two there.

Q.—Did he allow Astzeroth to use his horses? A.—No, Sir. He rode out occasionally with him.

Q.—Did you ever see this note: "Mr. Howard will please let Atzeroth have my horses and also my gloves whenever he wishes to ride"? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who is Mr. Howard? A.—He is proprietor of a stable.

Q.—Do you know whether under that order he rode Surratt's horse? A.—Several times, but after that date I think the order was rescinded.

Q.—Look at that paper and see if you can identify it in any way? A.—Yes, I know this note; it came through my hands.

Q.—How did the note reach the hands of Mr. Howard? A.—It was sent by Mr. Surratt, and I put it on file.

Q.—Did you let the horse go accordingly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what Atzerot said in regard to Surratt's visit to Richmond? Did he speak to you of his having been there, or any trouble he was involved in in consequence. He told me had been to Richmond, and coming back got into difficulty, and that detectives were after him.

Q.—Do you remember what time that was in April? A.—In the early part.

Q.—Did Atzeroth himself hire horses of you? A.—No, Sir, I think not at that stable.

Q.—Did he or not take away a horse blind of one eye? Yes, Sir, under under the owner's order.

Q.—Who was the owner? A.—Surratt.

Q.—When did he take that horse away? A.—On the 31st. It was paid for on the 29th.

Q.—Describe the animals taken out? A.—They were both bay; one was larger than the other. The one that was blind of one eye was the smaller horse.

Q.—Were you paid for keeping them? A.—Yes, Booth paid their keep.

Q.—Did you see the horse afterward? A.—Yes, at the stable; he took him there to sell him to Mr. Howard.

Q.—Who? Atzeroth? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he fail to sell him? A.—Yes, and he took him away.

Q.—Who claimed the horse? A.—Stzeroth.

Q.—Surratt claimed them both, paid for their keeping, and Atzeroth took them away? A.—There was another gentleman who came and rode with them away.

Q.—Who was he? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Do you think you could recognize the horse that was blind of one eye if you were to see him? A.—Yes, sir.

Assistant Judge-Advocate then ordered that the witness be taken in an ambulance to see the horse at Seventeenth and J streets. The Judge-Advocate General remarking that they wished to examine him further when he returned.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES W. HUMPHREY.

Q. You reside in Washington City? A.—I do.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I keep a livery-stable.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Booth? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember to have seen him on Friday, April the 14th? A.—Yes, Sir. He came to my stable at twelve and again at four. He said he wanted a horse. At four o'clock that day he wanted a sorrel that he used to ride, but I could not let him have it, and gave him a bay mare about 13 or 14 hands high.

Q.—Was it returned to you? A.—I have never seen her since.

Q.—Describe the mare. A.—She was a small mare, a little rubbed behind; she was rubbed in the stall; she was a blood bay, black tail, with a little star on her forehead.

Q.—Was he in the habit of hiring horses from you? A.—Yes; he first came in company with Surratt. He asked if I was the proprietor, and I said yes. He wanted a horse. Says I, "you will either have to give me reference or security. I don't know you." "Well," says he, "you have read about me." "Well," says I, "who are you, if I have read about you?" He said he was John Wilkes Booth. I said I did not know wnether he was John Wilkes Booth, and Surratt spoke up and said, "This is John Wilkes Booth," and I let him have the horse.

Q.—How long was this before the assassination? A.—One month or six weeks.

Q.—Look at that photograph; do you recognize it? A.—That is the man sir.

Q.—Did he ask for anything besides a horse and saddle? A.—Only a tie rein; I told him not to hitch her by the bridle, but get a boy to hold her, if he should happen to stop. He said he was going to Grover's theatre to write a letter, and he would put her in a stable back of that; I told him if he could not get along he could get a boot-black. He said he was going to take a pleasure ride, and asked, "How is Crystal Springs?" I told it was a good place, but rather airy to go to.

Q.—That was between four and five o'clock? A.—Yes. I have never seen Booth since.

Q.—Do you know any of the other prisoners? A.—No, I don't know any of them at all.

Cross-examination by Mr. Aiken.—Q.—Was Surratt with Booth? A.—Yes, Sir, the first time I saw him. He never came with anybody else.

Q.—When was that? A.—Six weeks before the assassination.

Q.—He was not with him on the Friday? A.—No; Booth was always alone after that.

Q.—What kind of a looking man was Surratt? A.—He was about 5 feet 10 or 11; had sandy hair and a light goatee; his eyes were sunken; he was thin featured.

FROM PANAMA.

The News of Mr. Lincoln's Assassination —Meeting of Americans — Affairs in Bogota—Gen. Sickles.

PANAMA, Friday, May 5.

The news of the awful tragedy enacted at Washington on the 14th ult. was received here on the 1st inst. As the intelligence flashed across the wires, man looked at man in blank astonishment, and the expressions, "It is incredible!" "It is impossible!" were heard on all sides. But as the details came, confirming the first announcement, a gloom was cast over the entire community, such as no other event had ever caused. Faces that were bright in the morning in anticipation of further glorious news, in the afternoon were downcast and sad. Not a soul on the Isthmus, foreign or native, but was filled with horror, and not a heart but overflowed with the deepest sorrow. Even to the present moment, the uppermost thought and the universal topic in all circles is the dastardly and cold-blooded murder of President LINCOLN, and the fiendish attempt at the life of Secretary SEWARD.

A large meeting of Americans was held at Panama, which passed appropriate resolutions on the assassinations.

The English steamer *Devastation*, lying in this bay, lowered her ensign, and from sunrise to sunset of the 2d instant fired half-hour guns alternately with the United States steamer *Cyane*. On the 3d instant half-hour guns were fired in this city, and all the foreign Consuls displayed their flags at half-mast. The United States steamers *State of Georgia* and *Connecticut* arrived at Aspinwall on the 3d instant from a cruise, and also joined in the universal mourning.

From Bogota we learn that the new contract of the Panama Railroad Company, now before Congress for approval, had passed its first reading.

Gen. SICKLES had arrived at Bogota and was received in public audience by President MURILLO. The General's speech, on the occasion, gives no indication of the object of his mission to this country.

The Minister of Costa Rica has asked the Government of Colombia to act as mediator between the government and these of the other Central American republics in regard to the trouble arising out of the former republic having afforded an asylum to Gen. BARRIOS.

A serious disturbance occurred at Bogota on Good Friday, caused by some members of Congress refusing to uncover their heads whilst a religious procession was passing. Several persons were shot.

Gen. BARRIOS arrived here on the 2d inst. from Costa Rica. He will sail hence in a short time for Salvador, with the object, no doubt, of leading the Liberals of that republic in a revolution against their present government.

Our dates from Acapulco are to the 20th ult. The Peruvian brig *Admiral Guisse*, with Gen. CASTILLA on board, was then in that port. It will be remembered this is the vessel in which CASTILLA was sent away from Peru a prisoner a short time ago.

The United States steamers *Lancaster* and *Saranac* were both at Acapulco on the 20th ult., the former on her way to San Francisco from this port.

For two or three days in the latter part of April, some political excitement existed in this city. It was said that a party was being organized to overthrow the new government. About fifty arrests were made. All is now quiet.

The Nicaragua route is now impassable.

The steamer *Golden Rule* arrived at Aspinwall on the 2d inst., and her passengers sailed from this port on the night of that day.

The steamer from the South Pacific has just arrived.

THE COLLAPSE IN THE WEST

The Rebel Governor Brown, of Georgia, a Prisoner.

Jeff. Davis Expected in Nashville on Thursday Night.

A General Surrender of Rebel Soldiers and Guerrillas.

They are Taking the Oath and Promising to Behave Loyally.

The Notorious Guerilla, Dick McGunn, Among the Penitents.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Monday, May 15—11 P. M.

JOE BROWN, late rebel Governor of Georgia, was brought to this city last night as a prisoner, and left for Louisville this evening. He has been a violent rebel, but, on account of his opposition to JEFF. DAVIS, he has found some favor with the Union people of his State.

JEFF. DAVIS is under a strong guard, and will arrive in this city on Thursday evening.

Every rebel body of regular soldiers, and every guerrilla organization in this State, and in Northern Alabama, has given up to come in under Gen. THOMAS' late order.

Thousands of rebel soldiers have arrived here and taken the oath, and are conducting themselves honorably. The redoubtable DICK MCCANN arrived here a few days ago, took the oath, announced the Confederacy a failure, says he has been whipped, and adds that he intends to do all in his power to promote peace and bring back the feeling of old time. This seems to be the feeling of all who have returned.

Nearly all the hoepitals are cleared out, and thousands of government employes are being discharged.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. SLOCUM, from Aspinwall 5th inst, with mails, passengers and treasure to D. B. ALLEN, arrived this morning.

SPECIE LIST.

Duncan, Sherman & Co	$35,000	R. S. & S.	$4,000
Wells, Fargo & Co	85,678	Order	22,697
Lees & Waller	78,000	Total	$225,376

FROM ALBANY.

Commissioners to Remove a County Seat—Quarantine Conference Commissioners.

ALBANY, Monday, May 15.

The Governor has made the following appointments: Commissioners to Remove the County Site of Cattaraugus County—Messrs. ORSETT COOK, of Chautauqua County; ROBERT B. VAN VALKENBURG, of Steuben County, and SETH WAKEMAN, of Genesee. Commissioners to Confer with the State of New-Jersey Relative to the Quarantine Jurisdiction in New-York Harbor—JOHN COCHRANE, Attorney-General; HARMON D. HALL, New-York City, and STEPHEN E. JOHNSON, of Delaware County.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SWIND

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4257 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865 PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Testimony Taken in Secret Session Last Week.

Revelations Concerning the Origin of the Murder Plot.

It was Decided Upon Just After the Rebel Defeat at Gettysburgh.

Curious Letters Dropped in a Third Avenue Car.

Booth's Visit to Canada and Intercourse with Sanders.

The Oil Business a Complete Failure and is Given Up.

How Booth Urged S. K. Chester to Join Him in the Crime.

The Assassination Long Contemplated by the Rebel Leaders in Richmond.

Visit of the Members of the Court to Ford's Theatre.

Further Proceedings in Evidence in Open Court.

From the National Intelligencer, May 16.

Of the testimony taken on Friday last there are portions to which the injunction of secrecy need not be applied, and hence we publish it to gratify the natural desire of the public to learn all that is proved against the prisoners on trial.

Henry Van Steinacker,

a witness for the prosecution, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Judge Advocate Holt—Q.—Have you or not for several years been in the military service of the so-called Confederate States? A.—Yes, Sir, I have been.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—I was employed in the Topographical Department, ranking as an engineer officer, with the pay of an engineer officer.

Q.—On whose staff? A.—The staff of General Edward Johnson.

Q.—Were you ever in the State of Virginia in the Summer of 1863, and at what point? A.—When we came back from Pennsylvania, after the battle of Gettysburgh, I was ordered with another engineer lieutenant, who was very sick, to convey him to his home at Staunton, in the Valley of Virginia; and from there I took my way back to find the army again; and near Harrisonburgh, twenty-five miles from Staunton, at Swift Run Gap, I was overtaken by three citizens, with whom I got better acquainted, after having ridden awhile with them; and I found them out to belong to Maryland. The name of one was Booth, and the other one's name was Shephard.

Q.—Do you remember the features of Booth? A.—I do not remember the features of all of them.

Q.—Look at that photograph. (Handing to the witness a photograph of J. Wilkes Booth.) A.—There is a resemblance, but the face was fuller.

Q.—You think it is the same person, but he had a fuller face than this? A.—I believe it is.

Q.—Did you learn at that time that it was John Wilkes Booth, the actor? A.—I heard the other gentlemen call him Booth; I thought first it was a nickname, but afterward I found out that it was Booth.

Q.—How far did you ride with those persons? A.—We stayed at the tavern at the foot of the mountain until the next day; there I got better acquainted with them.

Q.—How long were you together? How many hours do you suppose? A.—Eighteen or twenty hours.

Q.—Did you have any free conversations in regard to public affairs while you were with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you state what Booth said to you in regard to any contemplated purpose of attack upon the President of the United States? State all that he said. A.—I was asked by Booth and those others, too, what I thought of the probable success of the Confederacy; and I told them that after such a chase as we had then got from Gettysburgh, I believed it looked rather gloomy; and then Booth told me "That is nonsense; if we only act our part right the Confederacy will gain their independence; old Abe Lincoln must go up the spout, and the Confederacy will gain their independence anyhow." That was the expression at the time.

Q.—What did you understand by the expression he "must go up the spout," from all that Booth said? A.—It was a common expression, meaning he must be killed; that I understood always.

Q.—Did he state under what circumstance that would become necessary? A.—He said as soon as the Confederacy was near giving out, so soon as they were nearly whipped, that must be done; that would be the final resource to gain the independence of the Confederacy.

Q.—Did the citizens who were with him engage in conversation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did they seem to assent to his sentiments? A.—Certainly.

Q.—Did not Booth know that you were a Confederate soldier? A.—Yes, Sir. They asked, when they overtook me on the road, where I was going to; I told them I belonged to Gen. Edward Johnson's staff, and was going to the army, coming from Staunton.

Q.—At what point did you arrive together? A.—I do not know the name of the place: it is near the foot of the Swift Run Gap.

Q.—Did you meet there a number of Confederate officers—I speak of the end of your ride—with the Stonewall brigade? A.—Yes, Sir; that was about three or four days afterward; they went from me the next day; my horse could not keep up with the other horses; they were splendidly mounted, and my horse was nearly broken down: so they went on; three or four days afterward I was called to some of the regimental camps, and told that some strangers, friends of mine, wanted to see me; I did not know who it was; when I came to camp, I found those three citizens, and was introduced by Capt. Randolph, personally, formally to Booth and Stephens.

Q.—Was that the Stonewall Brigade? A.—It was at the camp of the Second Virginia Regiment.

Q.—Do you or do you not know whether there was a secret meeting of rebel officers on that occasion? A.—That evening there was a secret meeting, where I was not admitted.

Q.—Did they state to you the purpose of that meeting, and what conclusion they reached? A.—Some officer afterwards, who was about the meeting, stated to me what was the purpose of it.

Q.—Was Booth in that meeting? A.—I believe so; they were all in together.

Q.—What did he state to you was the determination and purpose of that meeting? A.—The purpose of the meeting was, as I was informed afterward, to send certain officers on detached service to Canada and the borders, and to deliver prisoners, to lay Northern cities in ashes, and, finally, to get after the members of the Cabinet and kill the President. That was the main purpose. I heard that more than a thousand times, but never so much as at the time when I was informed it was the purpose of the meeting. I always considered it common braggadocia before.

Q. What was the name of the officer who gave you this account of the proceedings of the meeting? A.—Lieut. Cockerill.

Q. To what portion of the service did he belong, do you know? A.—To the Second Virginia Regiment, I believe, and the same company that Capt. Beall belonged to—the Captain who was executed at Governor's Island.

Q.—Was anything said as to what part Capt. Beall—the one afterward executed—was to play in these movements at the North? A.—Cockerill told me Beall was on detached service, and we would hear of him.

Q.—Cockerill was a member of that meeting, I understood you to say? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you while there, see Booth and Cockerill associate together? A.—I did not see them particularly; I saw them all in a crowd together.

Q.—Booth was associating with all the officers? A.—He was associating with a great many of them.

Q.—Did you know of any other secret association or meeting, having similar objects, at any time in the service with which you have been connected? A.—I heard of the existence of secret orders for certain purposes to assist the Confederacy; I heard one name very frequently called, the name of one Order, the "Golden Circle," and several times I heard the name of the "Sons of Liberty."

Q.—How many years do you state you were in the Confederate service? A.—Not quite three years.

Q.—State whether, during the last year or two—since the reverses of the Confederacy have commenced—it has not been freely and frequently spoken of in the rebel service, as an object finally to be accomplished, the assassination of the President of the United States? A.—Yes, Sir; I heard that very often.

Q.—Have you not heard it spoken of freely in the streets of Richmond among those connected with the rebel government? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About what time—what is the latest you can now recall having heard declarations of that sort at Richmond? A.—At the time after the battle at Chancellorsville, when I do not know what General it was, but believe it was Gen. Kirkpatrick, was on a raid near Richmond: at that time I heard it; I was in Richmond on a furlough at the same time.

Q.—Whenever and wherever spoken of, do I understand you to say that this sentiment of the necessity of the assassination of the President of the United States was generally assented to in the service? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The "detached service" of which you speak, on which these parties were to be sent, you say related to Canada and the destruction of the Northern cities along the Canada frontier? A.—It was outside the Confederate lines—either here, in the Northern cities or in Canada.

Q.—Did you understand that the "detached service" was to be performed in that direction along the Canada frontier and in our Northern cities? A.—This "detached service" was a nickname in the Confederate army for such purposes.

Q.—It meant that sort of warfare? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You spoke of laying the Northern cities in ashes: did you understand that that was the mode in which that warfare was to be conducted, by firing our cities? A.—Yes, Sir; by firing the cities down, and getting the people dissatisfied with the war, and by that means to bring forward a revolution among the people in the North. That was the purpose.

No cross-examination.

The Judge-Advocate offered in evidence, without objection, the photograph of J. Wilkes Booth, shown to the witness, Van Steinacker. It is attached to this record, and marked Exhibit No. 1.

Mrs. Mary Hudspeth,

a witness called for the prosecution, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the Judge-Advocate—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At Harlem, New-York.

Q.—Will you state whether or not in the month of November last you were riding in the railroad cars of New-York City, the Third-avenue cars, and whether you observed that there were two men in the cars that attracted your attention, one of whom, on leaving the cars, dropped a letter which you picked up? A.—I was going down to the city. There were two gentlemen in the car. Whether they were in or not when I got in I am not confident. I overheard their conversation; they were talking most earnestly; one of them said he would leave for Washington the day after to-morrow, and the other was going to Newburgh or Newberg, that night. They left the car; the man that was sitting near me pushed his hat forward, and with that pushed his whiskers at the same time; they were false whiskers. The front face was much darker than it was under the whiskers.

Q.—Was he a young man? A.—He was young.

Q.—Do you think you would recognize his features again? A.—I think I should.

Q.—Referring to the witness the photograph of Booth, marked No. 1—look at that and say whether it recalls him to you? A.—The face is the same; he had a scar on his right cheek.

Q.—Was it on the cheek or neck? A.—It was something like a hair mole on the cheek.

Q.—Did you judge from his conversation that he was a man of education and culture? A.—He was a man of education, and the other was not. The other's name was Johnson.

Q.—Did you observe his hands? Did he seem to have been a man who had led a life of ease or not? A.—The hand that was disclosed was very beautiful; the other hand had a gauntlet on. They exchanged letters in the cars. The one who had false whiskers put back the letters in his pocket, and I saw a part in his belt.

Q.—Did any of the conversation fall on your ears? Were you able to hear it? A.—I overheard him say he would leave for Washington the day after to-morrow.

Q.—That is the one who had the unglossed hand and false whiskers? A.—Yes; and the other was very angry because it had not fallen on him to go to Washington: he had been sent for to some place by a messenger.

Q.—You say he seemed very angry because it had not fallen to his lot to go to Washington instead of the other? A.—Yes, Sir. I had letters in my own to post at the Nassau-street Post-Office. (One of them left about Twenty-fourth or Twenty-seventh street, and as he left, I moved up into his place. The car was crowded. My daughter said that I had dropped some on my knee. She picked some up and gave it to me. When I went down to the office, where I was going with my self, I went to take out my pocket-book, and I saw an envelope with two letters in it. I thought it of the greatest importance of the conversation.

Q.—Are you now stating to the envelope with the letters dropped in the car by the man? A.—It must have been, because I saw the envelope, letters, and there was no one else in that car.

Q.—Were you looking at the points where they were sitting? A.—Yes, just at the corner of her dress.

Q.—Would you recognize the envelope if you were to see it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—(Exhibiting an envelope with two letters.) Look at that, and say if it is the same envelope you had in the car? A.—It is the same.

Q.—Were both letters in that envelope as you now have them? A.—Yes, Sir.

The letters were then presented, and read to the commission as follows:

DEAR LOUISE: The time has at last come that we have all so wished for and dreamed of, depends. As it was decided by a council held, we are to go into Carolina

MEXICAN NEWS.

Gen. Negrete Before Matamoras—An Attack Threatened.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 16.

Cairo dispatches say that Gen. NEGRETE, with 4,500 Liberal troops, appeared before Matamoras on the 29th ult. and demanded its surrender, which was refused.

The Imperialists marched out to meet them, and a cavalry and artillery fight occurred.

Business had been suspended in Matamoras and the street barricaded, in expectation of the attack, but all was quiet on the evening of the 2d inst.

The Custom-house officers fled to Brownsville, and the wealthy citizens moved all their valuables to the same place. Eight Hundred of the citizens had arrived at the north side of the Rio Grande and left for the interior.

A report had prevailed on the 4th inst. that the Liberals were in the vicinity.

The Matamoras News says that the corn crop is good, but that the cotton crop will be very short.

At New-Orleans the holders of cotton were demanding an advance, and exchange on New-York was a half per cent. premium.

Mobile dates of the 7th inst. say that a boat belonging to the transport fleet had been sunk in Mobile.

A party of naval officers, pilots and engineers had gone up the Tombigbee river to bring down the vessels surrendered to Admiral THATCHER.

Gen. CANBY will soon move his head-quarters to New Orleans.

The first brigade of Hatch's cavalry have arrived at Cairo, from Eastport, Tennessee, en route to St. Louis.

About 1,200 bales of cotton have passed Cairo in the past three days.

The steamer *Martin Wolf* was robbed of $18,000 in money and $20,000 worth of goods by guerrillas at Maines' Landing on Saturday week. The boat was released.

Naval Movements.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

The U. S. mail and transport steamer *Florida* sails to-day for the West Gulf Squadron, carrying mails, &c., to the fleet. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Vol. Lieut.-Commander WM. BUNN; Acting Master and Ex-Officer, U. C. Staples; Acting Assist. Surgeon, John E. Cobb; Acting Assist. Paymaster, W. F. Keeler; Acting Ensigns, J. J. McKinley, Thos. J. Rollings, L. G. Sampson, Thos. E. Ashmead; Acting First Assist. Engineer, Wm. McKeane; Acting Second Assist., R. B. Swift; Acting Third Assist's, J. M. Lord, Jno. Cotter, Shubal Geer, A. C. Collins; Captain's Clerk, Ernest Frederick; Paymaster's Clerk, A. P. Rogers; Master's Mates, Chas. Palmer, Ed. A. Gould, H. F. Pickering.

ARRIVAL OF THE MIAMI.

The United States steamer Miami, 8 guns, 730 tons burden, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard Monday for an overhauling. Since last August she has been stationed in the James River, cooperating with the rest of the fleet and land forces in the Richmond campaign. There are several shot holes in her sides, and other marks showing warm engagements. She is the first double-ender that was built; was launched Nov. 16, 1861, and put in commission 29th January, 1863. She participated in the attacks on New-Orleans, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, and at Plymouth April 19, 1864, with the ram *Albemarle*, here the gallant FLUSSER met his death. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, G. W. GRAVES; Acting Master, John Lear, Executive Officer; Acting Master, A. A. Lewis; Acting Ensigns, L. Tenton, J. R. Peacock; Acting Assistant Paymaster, R. P. Goodman; Acting Assistant Surgeon, H. C. Meredith; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, C. C. Pyne; Acting Third Assistant, A. Stewart. Master, O. F. Balsun; Captain's Clerk, G. B. Graves; Surgeon's Steward, J. J. Demarest; Paymaster's Steward, Richard Wilton.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Yesterday the Brooklyn Navy-yard was honored with the presence of Admiral FARRAGUT. This event caused a little excitement among the large number of naval officers with frequent the yard, as a Commodore, Admiral Foot, the heads of departments, Capt. PENNOCK, &c., called upon him with all haste upon the visit of their commander to transact important naval business. The Admiral went out to dine on Monday. The *Intrepid* will follow in the same dock a few days. In the words are Sartlett's, and the *Intrepid*, not being at all further use to the government, will probably be sold.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 16, 1865.

$4,000		10	50	Cary Improv't	17¼
25,000		98	50	do	17¼
1,000		98	50	do	17¼
1,000		1	00	N. Y. Cent. R	93¼
1,000		1	00	do	93¼
2,000		1	00	do	93¼
5,000		1	00	do	93¼
15,000		1	00	do	93¼
45,000		1	00	do	93¼
5,000		1	00	do	93¼
25,000		1	00	do	93¼
15,000		1	00	do	93¼
5,000		1	00	do	93¼
2,000		1	00	do	93¼
2,000		1	00	do	93¼
1,000		1	00	do	93¼
1,000		1	00	do	93¼
10,000		1	00	do	93¼
2,000		1	00	do	93¼
5,000		1	00	do	93¼
5,000		1	00	do	93¼
2,000		1	00	do	93¼
2,000		1	00	do	93¼
1,000		1	00	do	93¼
1,000		1	00	do	93¼
10,000		1	00	do	93¼
100		1	00	do	93¼
100		1	00	do	93¼
100		1	00	do	93¼
200	Cum. Coup.			do	93¼
50	Quick. Mm. Co			do	93¼
500				do	93¼
500	Mariposa			do	93¼
100				do	93¼
300	Chic. & N. W. Pr			do	93¼
350	do			Chic. & Alton R	93¼
100	do			do	93¼
400	do			do	93¼
1000	Chic. & Rock I			do	93¼
100	do			do	93¼
100	Chic. & N. W.			do	93¼
200	Tol. & Wabash		50	Chi. & Alt. Pref	93
50	Chi. & Alt. R		50	do	93

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, 81	C.	105¼	100 Erie Railway	77
22,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s		104	50 do	s30 77
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.			50 Hud. Riv. R	102½
	New issue		103¾	100 do	s15 102¾
5,000	T. S. 6s, 1 Y. Cer.		97	50 Reading R	90¾
20,000	Ohio & M. Ler		27	200 do	s30 93
25,000	Am Gold	s30	129	200 do	s10 93¼
500	Canton Co.		38	500 do	93¼
100	do		38	50 Mich. S. & N. I.	62¾
500	do	20	sail 37	200 do	s10 62¾
100	Quick. Mm. Co		57	200 do	s10 62¾
100	do		57	300 Ill. Cen. R	116
100	do		57	200 Clevc. & Pitts	65
50	Pacific M. S. Co		270	300 do	s10 65
100	N. Y. Cen. R		92	200 do	s10 65¼
100	do		92	500 do	65¼
300	do		92	200 Chic. & N. W.	65¼
100	do	s10	92	400 Chic. & N.W.P	58¼
100	do	20	sail 92	300 Chic. & R. I	90
200	do	s10	91¾	100 do	90
400	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.,		84½		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

500	N. Y. Cen. R		93¾	300	Chic. & R. I.
300	do	s3	93¾	100	do
200	do		94	100	do
100	Erie Railway	s3	77	200	do
100	do		77	300	do
100	do	c	77¼	300	do
100	do		77¼	100	do
400	Hudson Riv. R		102½	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr.
100	do	13	102¾	100	do
100	do	s3	102¾	100	do
700	Reading R		90¾	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.
500	do	s3	90¾	100	do
100	do		90¾	100	Canton Co.
800	Reading R		90¾	100	do
200	Mich. S. & N. I.		62¾	500	Chic. & N. W.
300	do	s3	62¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.
300	do		62¾	100	do
200	do	s3	61¾	100	do
100	do		62¾	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.
100	Ill. Cen. R.		116	300	do
100	Cleve. & Pitts		64½	300	Canton Co.
200	Cary Improv't	s3	17¼	100	do
300	do		17¼	400	Quick. Mm. Co.
200	do		17¼	300	Cumb. Coal
200	do	s10	17¼		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.		26¾	300	Chic. & R. I
10,000	do	s10	26¾	100	do
100	N. Y. Cen. R		91¾	100	do
500	do	s3	91¾	100	do
500	Erie Railway		76¾	200	do
300	Hud. Riv. R		101¾	200	do
300	do	s3	101¾	200	do
800	Reading R		90¾	100	do
200	Mich. S. & N. I.		62¾	300	Chic. & N. W.
300	do	s3	62¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.
300	do		62¾	100	do
200	do	s3	61¾	100	do
100	do		62¾	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.
100	Ill. Cen. R.		116	300	do
100	Cleve. & Pitts		64½	300	Canton Co.
200	Cary Improv't	s3	17¼	100	do
300	do		17¼	400	Quick. Mm. Co.
200	do	s10	17¼	300	Cumb. Coal

TUESDAY, May 16—P. M.

The price of Gold to-day is a ½@1 per cent. higher than on Monday. The extreme sales early in the forenoon, were at 131¾@131½ per cent. The later transactions were at 131@130¾@130½ per cent. There has been a fair export demand for the *Scotia*, sailing for England to-morrow, and also, it is said, for the Havana steamer, for Mexican Government account. The aggregate shipments of Wednesday will probably exceed a million of dollars. Gold has been sold and bought in the open market since the May dividend on the United States 5-20s, that the export movement excites very little remark. Bills on London are steady at 109¾@109¾ per cent. for Gold.

The animated contest on the Stock Exchange, between *Bull* and *Bear*, in the Railway speculation—both being supported by an amount of private wealth seldom exhibited in open competition in such operations, has given rise to a very watchful canvass of the course of the Money Market. The adverse change so confidently predicted by the speculators for a fall in prices for Erie, Central, &c., for a week or so past, has not yet made itself sufficiently manifest to check the firmness of the opposite party. The rates for money to the Brokers, to-day, are 5@6 ₱ cent.; the same as on Monday, but not quite so easy as at the close of last week, when 4 ₱ cent. was accepted by lenders on government collateral. The Sub-Agents of the Government Banks, and the other Brokers with whom they deal, are borrowing less on the Popular 7-30 Loan than on Saturday and Monday, owing to the free demand for 7-30 ₱ cent. Notes of the Second Series at their counters. The sales at the First National Bank, to-day, amounted to a million of dollars, and in something like the same proportion at the other agencies. The Notes of the First and Second Series take preference over the new Subscriptions, though the latter yesterday made a good commencement.

The Gold-bearing Funded Stocks of the United States are steady in prices, but not active, at yesterday's quotations. The 5-20s are 104 ₱ cent. this afternoon; 6's of 1881, 109¾ ₱ cent.

On the Railway and Miscellaneous Share list at the Stock Exchange, the speculation is animated and under considerable excitement as between the competing parties for the control of the market. At the early Board the *Bulls* were able to make advanced prices by 1@2 per cent. on Monday's sales. But the advance was partially, and in some instances wholly, lost at the Afternoon Board. Still later in the day the following quotations were made on the street, as compared with 4 o'clock on Monday, the general market leaving off steady, but a fraction lower than yesterday:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s...	95	95¼	Pittsburgh	85	85
U. S. 5-20s...	104¾	105	Northwest	25¾	25¾
U. S. Certificates	99¾	99¾	N. West Pref	44	44
N. Y. Central	92¾	93¼	Rock Island	94	94
Erie	77¼	77¼	Fort Wayne	107	107
Hudson	101	101¾	Cumberland Coal	41	41
Reading	89¾	90¾	Cumberland	56	56½
Mich. Southern	62¾	61¾	Mariposa	12¾	13¾
Illinois Central	115¾	116	Ohio & M. Certs	27¾	28¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of N. America	100
Merchants'	111	Hanover	100
Mechanics'	110	Irving	101
Union	115	Metropolitan	111
America	105	People's	107
Phœnix	101	Nassau	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	123	Corn Exchange	106
National	100	Continental	96
Merchants' Exch'ge	97	St. Nicholas	98
Commerce	106	Import's & Traders'	110
Mercantile	130	Central National	100
American Exchange	114	Fourth National	95
Chatham	120	South National	107

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Chic. & N. W. Int. 7s	76
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101	Chi. & N. W. 7s	80
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Han. & St. Jos. 7s, C	
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort.	
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1868	88	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	
Buffalo & N. Y. 1st 7s	97	Mil. & Prairie du C. 1st	
Buffalo & N. Y. 2d 7s	90	Galena & Chicago	
Hud. R. 1st mort. 7s	105	Chic. & Rock I. 1st	
Hud. R. 2d mort. 6s	95	Chic. & Rock I. 2d	
Hudson River, Int.	85	Chic. & Alton 1st	
Mich. Cent. 8s, 1882	112	Mil. & Mis. 1st Pref.	
Mich. Central Sinking	103	Chic. & Alton 1st	
Mich. S. & N. I. 7s	90	Chic. & Alton 2d	
Mich. S. & N. I. 2d 7s	72	Alton & Ill. 1st	

Among the passengers who sail for Europe by the *Scotia* to-morrow will be Mr. J. M. MORRISON, the President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, on a trip of health and recreation, of several months, after thirty years of close devotion to business in the service of the Manhattan Company. Mr. J. B. STEVER, of the firm of PHILIP SPEYER & Co., one of the earliest and most active of our German Banking houses in the introduction and sale of U. S. 5-20's on the continent, also goes out in the same steamer.

The April earnings of the Fort Wayne road were:

April, 1865	$278,105
April, 1864	208,000
Increase	$70,041

The total gross traffic for the first of January, 1865, as compared with the previous year and also last year to the 1st of May, is as follows:

The United States Life Insurance Company, of which Mr. JOSEPH B. COLGATE is President, are advertising their triennial statement and dividend on another page of this paper, to which we direct the attention of the policy-holders, and of other parties interested in the successful progress of the business of the insurance. The dividend of the Company on the profits of the past three years, is declared at 40 per cent. on the net premiums of this term.

The week's Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $2,220,028, against $3,326,892 the corresponding week of last year. Gold closed to-day at 130½; same date last year, at 177.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 11, 1865.

SIR: Frequent instances have lately occurred, of the destruction or disappearance of books of account of persons or firms whose returns were not satisfactory. Such an event, unless clearly explained, is always a subject of just suspicion. It is hardly possible, consistently with the known business habits of a commercial or manufacturing community, to give a credible explanation of it: and, in most instances, assistant-assessors will be perfectly justified in assuming that it is *prima facie* evidence of fraud, and treating the returns accordingly.

Please communicate this view to such assessors and assistant-assessors as may be within your reach.

Yours, respectfully,
(Signed,) JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
Commissioner.

A. N. LEWIS, Esq., Revenue Agent, No. 83 Cedar-street, New-York City.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, 9th May, 1865.

SIR: Yours of the 1st is received.

I reply: That a manufacturer is entitled to deduct all taxes paid by him as a manufacturer, either as taxes, or under the head of expense of business, in his estimation of income. But the assessors should care that the same amount is not twice deducted.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 11, 1865.

SIR: Your letter of May 2, in regard to deductions from income is received.

I reply: That [illegible] owner of property continues [illegible] and also [illegible] the encumbrances or [illegible] and [illegible] income, and [illegible] property is unproductive. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 6.

SIR: Yours of the 30th ult. is received. I reply as follows:

The terms of section 116, to which you call attention, viz.: "On the excess over $600 and not exceeding $5,000," can be understood to mean but one thing in the opinion of this office, which is, that $600 of an income is exempt, $4,400 liable to five per cent., and the remainder to ten per cent. tax."

As to the questions recommended to be asked by assessors—and to which you take objection—it is believed the same are civil, and as such ought to be answered, if an assessor feels bound to ask them. It is not claimed that taxpayers are obliged to answer the same; but a refusal, unless a reason for such refusal is given, might lead the assessor to doubt the correctness of the return. It is not supposed that the inserting of those interrogatories will be an effectual check to fraud, but the experience of the office has shown that such questions are of great convenience in ascertaining the amount of a large class of incomes taxpayers, who are not accustomed to keeping accounts, and who, in many instances, cannot call to mind all the sources of their income, unless they are thus reminded.

As to the question to which you particularly allude, if the tax-payer answers that he holds no stocks except such as were purchased so recently that he has derived no income from them, the assessor would go no further, if satisfied of the truth of the statement.

The assessment list, in which the amount of your taxable income is entered, is, by law, open for public inspection, and, of course, may be published if any one desires; but the details reported on the blank, or stated to the assessor in reply to his questions, are treated as strictly confidential. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank.)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 12½ Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7-30-10 LOAN."

Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and others procuring Loans for resale.

All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will close on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 1st of June next, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, where all persons they will thereafter reside will be

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 16, 1865.

Receipts of the principal articles of produce at this port for the last 24 hours, as reported to the Produce Exchange, were: 13,774 bbls. flour, and 1,000 bags corn meal; 5,000 bushels wheat; 29,000 bushels corn; 1,750 bushels oats; 2,000 packages provisions and 15 bbls. whiskey.

ASHES—Continue quiet and heavy. Pots, $7 7 25; Pearls, $7 75@$8 [illegible].

COTTON—An active speculative trade is reported for the limited supply of cotton now on the market, and prices [illegible] Receipts for the week, 1,000 bales. Sales of Rio, Orleans, Texas and Florida, 2,000 bales, cash, in bond, stock of all kinds [illegible] 70,000 bales. Sales of Rio, Orleans, Texas and Florida, 70,000 bales. Sales of Rio, Orleans, Texas and Florida, 70,000 bales. Sales of Rio, Orleans, Texas and Florida,

...ble scheme these immaculates may have arranged for enriching themselves at the expense of the City Treasury. The persistence with which some of the public journals of this city abuse and vilify the members of the City Government, without regard to time, circumstances or place, has often provoked in us a feeling of disgust, but has never, that we are aware of, been satisfactorily answered. To such lengths has this system of abuse been carried, and to such an extent is the public mind become vitiated and discharged with suspicion of all public officials of our city, that it is now...arising, as it were, very justly to be presumed, directly to be...

...

...

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum $10 00
Including Sunday morning edition $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year $3 00
Two copies 1 year 5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year $2 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00
[illegible] to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at such rates.
[illegible] Advance.
[illegible] Publishers.

Advertisements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND EXHIBITION, Morning at 10—Performances at 2½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning at 10—THE BOSTON FAMILY COMBINATION. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening—THE PROPHET.
HIPPOTHEATRON—THE MIMIC OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.
WINTER GARDEN—THE WHITE LADY OF PENARVON.
NIBLO'S—PUSCHON, THE CRICKET.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EX HIBITION.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—SLOSS SHINGLE—THE LIVE INDIAN.
HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.
WALLACK'S—SEE STONE TO CONQUER.
COOPER INSTITUTE—GRAND PATRIOTIC VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
PORT SOCIETY MARINERS' CHURCH—GRAND SABBATH-SCHOOL CONCERT.
MILTON GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the THIRS are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Persons wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions thankfully received.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that the farmers are all going to their plantations, now that the Government is withdrawing strenuous efforts to prosecute good business. Large numbers of colored people are being thrown out of employment to the order of retrenchment in the government expenditures. Many Northern farmers, tempted by the liberal inducements of the government, have purchased tracts of land in the neighborhood of Fort Monroe.

At the Long Branch Spring racing meeting on last Monday, the opening day of the meeting, in the sweepstakes for three year olds—$100 each, half forfeit, with $200 added by the club, six subscribers—Mr. JAMES FORD's chestnut colt *Kingpost* won in three one-mile heats, beating *Jockrasse* and *Constance*, the other three being drawn. Time—1:54., 1:53., 1:57½.

The police fight for $2,000 a side, which took place yesterday morning at Port Jervis, N. J., between TOM HYER and PADDY DUNN, of Brooklyn, and between JOHN MORRISSEY and ORVILLE GRANT, of Canada, resulted in the victory of DUNN. The fight lasted one hour and nine minutes, during which time the latter received terrible punishment. HYER's face is scarcely recognizable by his intimate friends.

On Monday afternoon, as the horse of Mr. [illegible] of Union, N. J., became frightened and ran, he attempted a short distance below Alexandria to take a corner pulling to the left hand. The vessel, having the current of her bank, was thrown broadside. One of the cargo was saved, a [illegible] damaged.

Mr. [illegible] of Chicago, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Illinois, vice [illegible], resigned.

Mrs. [illegible] has petitioned Congress for the restoration of [illegible] husband, with the intention of residing [illegible] of the late President.

Rev. [illegible] of Philadelphia, [illegible] that city on Sunday last.

Charles D. Drake has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Philadelphia district.

MONEY MATTERS.

A very interesting paper on the Market Gardens of New-Jersey, by Mr. PETER HENDERSON, was read to Mr. FRANK MOORE, before the Horticultural Association of the American Institute, last evening, at a meeting of the Society in the Cooper Institute. A large audience listened to the selection, which, with the important, and the subject was handled in a plain, straightforward manner. Much valuable information was imparted regarding the culture of garden vegetables.

Hon. WILLIAM H. STEWART, United States Senator from Nevada, lectured last evening, at the Cooper Institute, upon the "Mineral resources of the Pacific States." Hon. JAMES W. NYE, also made a short speech upon the resources of the State of Nevada. The audience was large, and the evening was one of much interest. The speakers gave very valuable statistics concerning the rapid growth of the States on the Pacific coast.

At the Mercantile Library, last evening, the independent ticket, headed by Mr. TEMPLETON V. TABLE, having been withdrawn, leaving but two tickets in the field. Mr. ROBERT WALKER IRWIN was elected President by 102 majority, and other gentlemen whose names appear on the independent ticket were elected to most of the Mercantile Library Association for the ensuing year.

On the BENNETT Farm, in front of Fort Hamilton yesterday morning, Lieut. [illegible] of the 20th Regiment, about forty years of age, died in a few minutes from [illegible] hemorrhage resulting from [illegible] of the lungs, which had [illegible] for [illegible] months. He had been in [illegible] and three weeks. Verdict accordingly.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, WILLIAM HAGAN was tried and convicted of beating a woman named O'BRIANA with an ax. The affray took place in a tenement house in Hudson-street, on the 31st of March last. Prisoner was remanded for sentence.

In the trotting sweepstakes at the Union Course, Long Island, yesterday, for $1,500, HIRAM WOODRUFF's [illegible] named *Sorry Chase Up*, won the race in three straight heats, beating *Jumbo, Lucas and Dick*, *not Boy*.

The Society for the Advancement of Science and Art held a meeting last evening at Cooper Union. Dr. GRISCOM, President of the society, read an [illegible] paper on "Water as a Fuel."

The Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution yesterday authorizing the Comptroller to pay [illegible] Bonds in satisfaction of [illegible] instead of cash.

Moderate sales of the leading kinds of Dry Goods and Merchandise were effected yesterday. Prices of domestic manufactures generally lower and [illegible]. Foreign merchandise in the auction rooms also heavy in price. Coffee and sugars were pretty brisk. At the auction sales of dry goods the attendance was fair and the bidding quite spirited for really desirable fabrics, which were in light supply. The freight market was inactive.

Gold was 46-1 per cent. higher yesterday than on Monday, having [illegible] Sterling was [illegible] The Railroad Stocks [illegible] at the close. [illegible]

OUR NATIONAL WEALTH.—The two Senators from the new State of Nevada, Messrs. STEWART and NYE, spoke at a public meeting last night concerning the mineral resources of the young State of which they are the first representatives in the United States Senate. The lecture of Senator STEWART was very able, highly instructive and deeply interesting. He gave a glowing account of the incalculable resources in silver and other of the precious metals of the vast region lying between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains; and was fortunately able to show that these resources were not merely speculative, but that the number of mills and stamps in operation, and the quantity of silver ore taken out and shipped, justified his theories and conclusions. But three things are wanted for the development of the region and the production of untold quantities of the precious metals. These are, labor, capital and the Pacific Railroad. Senator STEWART thought that the national debt would be found to be a mere *bagatelle*, and its payment the easiest thing in the world, if but a tithe of the national energies were directed to the development of our gold and silver-bearing Territories.

The Reconstruction of Virginia.

The executive order of President JOHNSON respecting Virginia, makes thorough work. It is a complete wiping out of four years of the civil history of the State, as far as rebels had to do with it in any way. It makes null and void every legislative act, every judicial act, every executive act, of whatever character. Of course, thousands of these acts had no bearing whatever upon the rebellion. They were laws and judicial decisions which related solely to the ordinary affairs of society, and which might have been made in any loyal State with the same propriety. Every will or title deed acknowledged before a public notary, commissioned by the Richmond Governor, is made worthless. Every judgment in a civil suit, every sentence in a criminal case, made by a magistrate or court appointed by the Richmond Legislature, or sworn in its name, is of no force. Every public and private bill added to the statute book is only so much waste paper. The loyal Legislature of Virginia, which met first in Wheeling, afterward in Alexandria, never undertook to legislate beyond the actual necessities of the loyal people, and passed very few general laws. The loyal Governor did not attempt to grant civil or judicial commissions within the rebel lines, for the very simple reason that no one, however loyal, would have dared to act under them. Thus, to more than a million of the people of Virginia, there is a complete abrogation of every act done during the last four years, under the supposed sanction of law.

This must certainly work an immense amount of hardship; yet it is unavoidable. It is impossible to discriminate between the good and the bad acts of the rebel State Government. If any are invalid, all are. The invalidity lies primarily in the lack of qualification of those who professed to act officially as State Legislatures, and State Governors, repudiating the Constitution of the United States, cease to have any authority that can be recognized under that constitution. Whatever they do is, in the eye of law, as if it were never done. It will devolve upon subsequent loyal Legislatures to remedy, so far as they can, the hardships that spring from the canceling of the harmless, as well as the traitorous pages, of this spurious legislation of the last four years. They will reenact all the so-called laws required by private justice, or the public good. Yet they cannot give this new valid legislation a retroactive effect. A great deal of the spurious legislation has been carried out into such practical shapes that it cannot be undone. So too of the proceedings of legal tribunals. The decisions of a court not rightly appointed or rightly sworn are as invalid as the votes of a Legislature not rightly elected, or rightly sworn. Yet thousands of such decisions in Virginia have taken effect, either wholly or partially. The unscathing of these must, at once, work a vast amount of confusion and distress. But whatever the ill effect, it is one of the natural consequences of a monstrous crime, and is thoroughly deserved. It must be taken as one of the forms of the punishment Virginia receives, and another illustration of the great truth, that "the way of transgressors is hard."

After all, it is the mildest plan of reconstruction. The first shock will be severe, but it will quickly restore Virginia to her full State powers. Had the scheme of reducing the Southern States to the condition of Territories prevailed, it would have been an insufferable burden upon them, and a humiliation, for an indefinite number of years. They would have been a mere dependencies of the National Government, half-paralyzed limbs of the body politic. As it now is, they will quickly be in the possession of every function, and it will be their own fault if they do not soon make themselves as strong and prosperous as ever. Nearly all of the Southern States hold their elections under the old laws, in early August. There is no good reason why they may not prepare themselves, by that time to exercise the franchise as of old, and to elect Governors, members of Legislature and members of Congress. To accomplish this, they have only to cooperate in good faith with the initiatory movements now made by the national authorities.

This plan of treating as absolutely void the ordinances of secession, and everything done by the legislators and all public functionaries acting under them, is the only logical sequence of the original principle that no State has a right to secede. It is the only plan which saves the supremacy and dignity of the constitution, and which is free from all mischievous precedent. To admit that the Southern States have been out of the Union, is to admit their power to put themselves out. It is to say that an act may be done counter to the constitution, and yet have a legal effect. If this be possible on a large scale, it must be no less possible on a small scale. If States can act with legal effect against the constitution so can individuals.

The simple fact is that President JOHNSON had no alternative to this mode of rehabilitation. He could not, if he would, treat these States as dissevered from the Union; nor could Congress either. If the constitution does not permit secession, neither does it permit the government to recognize secession. Whatever is done against the constitution is void; and the government has no more power to treat it otherwise than the offender has to make it otherwise. This truth is too palpable to be observed by any sophistry, senatorial or unsenatorial. President JOHNSON had but one road to take toward reconstruction, and he has taken it. He might, indeed, have stood still. If these States are still determined not to meet him on constitutional grounds, he may still consider them in a rebellious condition, and hold them under military rule. That mode of government may be prolonged just so long as necessity requires it. But when left, it must be in only one direction—precisely that which President JOHNSON has taken. The constitution allows no other. Many impediments may present themselves, but with a little patience, they will be cleared away; and, in the end, a grand success will vindicate the constitution here as gloriously as it has been vindicated on the field of battle.

The Conspiracy—Extraordinary Disclosures.

Any one who will read the evidence taken before the Washington Military Commission on Friday last, and which we publish to-day, will hardly be at any loss to understand the motives which led to its temporary suppression. In that evidence, which goes over nearly two years in time, and includes the sworn statements of a large number of persons who can have had no collusive purpose in view, there is, we take it, superabundant proof that the scheme of assassination, in *some form*, was agreed to and approved in rebel military circles twenty months ago; that the Richmond authorities *hired* and paid the conspirators money; that Booth, besides being a hired assassin himself, was engaged to hire others; that he was empowered to offer thousands of dollars for the aid of a single confederate; that he did offer this for the cooperation of a New-York actor named CHESTER, who, fortunately for himself, rejected the bribe; that SANDERS, and the gang who act with him in the Provinces were privy to the plot; and that every step in the conspiracy was with the cognizance of Confederate officials.

The business in which BOOTH engaged, or opened near Swift Run Gap, (in the Shenandoah Valley,) shortly after the rebel defeat at Gettysburgh in 1863. BOOTH first offered his suggestions in a rebel camp; and PAUL, who was hung the other day, was the first volunteer for what was to be thereafter known as the "detached service." Shortly after this, BOOTH was found "in funds," and upon these he made various essays in perfecting the conspiracy, until the thing took the shape it did on the 14th of April last.

The story disclosed in this opening testimony, lengthy as it is, will repay perusal, and it is necessary to a clear understanding of the case so far as it has gone. Until the capture of DAVIS was reported, the commission, doubtless, felt that it would be unwise to let it be known how far the evidence really went to implicate the late "Confederate authorities." The capture of the archrebel renders further precaution in this regard unnecessary, and the commission fully justify their course in now giving the whole to the public.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE POPE.—The latest news from Italy gives a less hopeful sign of an early reconciliation between the Pope and VICTOR EMMANUEL than we had anticipated. The Ultramontane party evidently give tokens of backing out of the proposal to come die to the King of Italy the patronage of the bishoprics, even with the reservation of a certain veto power to the Pope. We shall soon learn if this compromise is rejected by the political managers at Rome—how much they will gain for the Holy See by their obstinacy. France has been forced to be out on the Italian business, who that the Pope and the Sovereign of Italy come to an agreement or not. The [illegible] will hardly make better terms on the [illegible] of the French garrisons from [illegible] than these offered last autumn.

WHO IS PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERACY?—We are in the receipt of numerous communications asking the constitutional question as to who is acting President of the Confederacy, now that JEFF. DAVIS [illegible] and Mr. STEPHENS [illegible] the [illegible] difficulty [illegible] would [illegible] supposed that Mrs. DAVIS is the legitimate successor to her husband's duties. When he ran off with her petticoats she had no alternative but to put on the breeches. And in view of the language she used on the occasion, we venture to predict that foreign nations will make all haste to recognize her as a belligerent.

A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.—The London *Times* has come to the conclusion that much needless grief has been caused by the ill nature in England of "those ideas" respecting the United States. It seeks, therefore, to make some amends for its own delinquencies, by devoting a leader to unqualified praise of the statesmanlike qualities of which President JOHNSON, in its judgment, shows himself possessed.

President Lincoln's Cabinet.

From the Tribune.

This statement [by T. W.], we are confident, does great injustice to the memory of our late President, clearly implying that he was in haste to agree to be reached Washington, to throw over and insult previously cherished and trusting friends who had not supported his election to a seat in his Cabinet.

Mr. LINCOLN, upon the receipt of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' first letter in favor of secession in Georgia, near the close of 1860, wrote to him from Springfield a letter, wherein he offered him, may, pressed upon him, a choice of all the seats within the President's gift. Mr. STEPHENS, when he [illegible] declined, and resolved to "go with his State" and to defend the unsound position.

After he succeeded Washington, Mr. LINCOLN offered a seat in his Cabinet to [illegible] of North Carolina, who [illegible] he made similar overtures to other prominent Secessionists of the South, but with [illegible] success.

I am not likely to do a great injustice to the memory of our late President by setting forth his and explanations made by himself, provided those statements and explanations are proper in themselves, and submitted seasonably.

The statement of the *Tribune* relating to Mr. A. H. STEPHENS is a surprise. Mr. LINCOLN conversed very freely with me on the subject of his Cabinet, at Springfield, but no other than one subsequently was the name of Mr. STEPHENS mentioned in that conversation.

In our conversations, in reply to my earnest advocacy of Union men in Slave States for the Cabinet, Mr. LINCOLN expressed his fears that on questions likely to arise, such men could not be relied upon. There were, I insisted, two exceptions, viz: ANDREW JOHNSON and JOHN M. BOTTS.

Mr. LINCOLN concurred with me in believing Mr. JOHNSON relied both against rebellion and slavery, and nearly of all he decided to invite him into the Cabinet.

Mr. LINCOLN decided, not at Washington, but in Springfield, to offer a seat to Mr. GILMER, and I was the bearer of his letter to Mr. GILMER. The letter (which Mr. LINCOLN read to me) inquired the views entertained by Mr. GILMER upon the questions likely to vex the government. Mr. GILMER's reply (which he also read to me) was quite satisfactory; but subsequently, when the "Border State Question" arose in Congress, Mr. GILMER changed his ground, and then informed Mr. LINCOLN that he could not favor a "coercive policy." This miserable delusion not only left Mr. GILMER and others out of the Cabinet but took them out of the Union.

But not so with Mr. JOHNSON. He never hesitated about using "coercion" when necessary to maintain the government and preserve the Union.

T. W.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. CROOK'S CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 16.

The cavalry corps under command of Maj.-Gen. CROOK, which left Petersburgh and Richmond on the 10th inst., arrived at their camps, on the road from Washington to Alexandria, this afternoon. Your [illegible] correspondent, Capt. PAUL, came through with them. The march was made in easy stages, and the men and horses are in fine condition.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Tuesday, May 16.

SHERIDAN's cavalry, under command of [illegible] of Gen. CROOK, arrived here to-day. The command left Petersburgh on Wednesday, the 10th inst., marched to near Yellow Tavern, five miles north of Richmond, that day, a distance of twenty-five miles; on Thursday, the 11th, a march of thirty-five miles was made to Cub Creek, crossing the South Anna at Ground Squirrel Bridge. On the 12th [illegible] twenty-five miles, crossing the Central Road at Trevillian, and the Pamunkey branch of the North Anna at Acorn's Bridge, encamping near the north branch of the same river. On the 13th, another march of about twenty-five miles was made to Bagley's Ford, and on the 14th the command marched to Catlett's Station via Stevensburgh. On the 15th, to Fairfax Court-House, Bull Run, at Mr. Ellarin's Farm. To-day the command marched from Fairfax Court-house to this place.

Nothing of special importance occurred to the command on the route, but I gathered much information [illegible] the [illegible] of affairs in Virginia, which I [illegible] of more to give to the readers of the TIMES at an early day.

E. A. PAUL.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

The [illegible] of the Richmond papers with [illegible] to the [illegible] of things in Virginia, is [illegible] in the same direction as [illegible] The [illegible] of the State on the resumption of her relations with the government of the United States. Instead of endeavoring to inflame the people of the State into a love for the Union, and [illegible] them in returning to their loyalty, these papers devote their editorial columns to such subjects as the opening of [illegible] to a poverty-stricken people. These papers [illegible] and [illegible] for their lack of loyalty in Court.

AN EXTRAORDINARY APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of R. W. P. GARNETT, the disloyal clerk in the rebel army, and the violator of his parole, to the position of Assessor of the First District of Virginia, which includes Richmond, causes much indignation here. The only one which is said to have received the approbation is that of a former and loyally respected head of the Treasury Department.

SHERMAN'S ARMY NEAR AT HOME.

The advance of SLOCUM'S Army of Georgia, with Gen. SHERMAN at its head, is expected to reach the camping-grounds to-morrow night. The Army of Tennessee, commanded temporarily by Gen. LOGAN, will arrive by Friday.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

It is now extremely probable that the review will take the form of a passage of the troops through Pennsylvania-avenue, the President and Gen. GRANT reviewing the columns from some suitable point. This will gratify everybody, and afford spectators a much better opportunity.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. HOWARD has assumed the duties of commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The office will be located at the corner of Eight-tenth and I streets. Gen. HOWARD has also assumed the rank and uniform of Brig.-Gen. of the regular army.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA AT THIS PORT.

The Queen's Reply to the Address—Earl Derby's Blunder—A Change of Tone—The London Times on President Johnson.

The Cunard steamer *Cuba*, Capt. STONE, which left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th and Queenstown on the 7th of May, arrived here yesterday.

The *Kangaroo* reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 7th of May.

The *Hecla* arrived at the same port on the afternoon of the 6th.

The United States war steamer *Sonoma* has arrived at Havre on the 2d from Lisbon, and sailed again on the 3d for Flushing. During her stay two of the crew ran [illegible] to swim [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] were drowned.

The [illegible] was [illegible] in the [illegible] and [illegible] in a distressed state, but [illegible] over.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

[illegible] OF LORDS.

[illegible] 4th, Vise and [illegible] in the House of [illegible] [illegible] to the address to the [illegible] the assassination of President LINCOLN. It was as follows:

"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

David Stanton and said: "Do you know that man?" He said he did not. I remarked that he knew the Secretary very well, but I thought he was under the influence of liquor, and said to Mr. D. Stanton he had better talk him out. Mr. Stanton talked with him a few minutes, and took him off.

Q.—Did he say anything about Gen. Grant in the course of the conversation? A.—He did not; I think Gen. Grant had gone into the parlor.

Q.—Was he looking in to see the Secretary from his position? A.—I think the Secretary stood on the steps outside, and that this man stood behind him where he could see in the parlor and in the centre of the house. There is a library on one side of the hall and a parlor on the other side. He stood on the side next the library, from which position he could look in the parlor and see who was there.

Q.—Do you feel perfectly certain that the man over here is the man you saw on that occasion? A.—I feel perfectly certain he is.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carr—Q.—Was it moonlight or dark? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Was a crowd there surrounding Secretary Stanton? A.—There was quite a large crowd there.

Q.—Was the crowd close up to the steps? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did the person you saw speak with the crowd? A.—I did not notice at all until he walked up the steps, and spoke to me.

Q.—You did not go inside the hall while he was there? A.—No.

Q.—Did I understand you to say, the Secretary was standing on the steps? A. Yes, he was standing on the left hand side, talking with Mrs. Orme, and the man passed by him on the right hand side.

Q.—How was he dressed? A.—He had on a black shocked hat, a black frock coat and black pants; I cannot say as to his vest.

Q.—Had you ever seen him before? A.—I had not.

Q.—Have you since? A.—I have; I saw him a week ago last Sunday, here in the prison.

Q.—Did you come for the purpose of identifying him? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you come in company with Mr. Stanton? A.—No, I came in company with other persons.

Q.—Can you fix the hour at which you saw him? A.—It must have been somewhere about four. The War Department, as we term it, walked up, and had been there ten minutes.

Testimony of John C. Hatter.

Examined by Judge Holt—Q.—State whether you know the prisoner at the bar. A.—I know a man of that name.

Q.—Do you recognize him here? A.—Yes, pointing to the prisoner.

Q.—Will you state whether or not you saw him on the 14th of April last, and if so, where and under what circumstances? A.—I saw him on the night of the 14th instant. I suppose it was about 10 o'clock. I came from the south. He was coming from the north. He was on horseback. I was walking with my brother and sister. He passed us on the right hand side. He was riding at a rapid rate. He had his hand raised [illegible] as he passed me.

Q.—Did he have anything in his hand? A.—Yes, a pistol.

Q.—Did you observe the size of the horse he was riding? A.—The second one who came up did not seem to be riding so rapidly.

Q.—What did he say? A.—I asked him who he was; he said his name was Smith, that he was going to White Plains; I asked him how he came to be out so late; he made use of a rather indelicate word in replying, from which I should judge he had been in bad company.

Q.—Was he a large or a small-sized man? A.—Small sized.

Q.—Did you have a good view of his face? A.—I did. I brought him up before the guard-house door where the light could fall on his face.

Q.—How would he compare in size with the last man among the prisoners (Herrold)? A.—He is very nearly the size, but I should not think he was the man. He had a lighter complexion than that man.

Q.—Did you allow him to pass after that explanation? A.—Yes.

Q.—What became of the other man? A.—The other man turned back. He did not seem to have sufficient boldness to attempt to pass him.

Q.—Was he on his reaching also? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he seem to be a companion of the person who had gone before? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did they come up together? A.—No, they were some distance apart.

Q.—Did this man make any inquiry for Booth? A.—He made no inquiry, who then a man had passed on a roan horse.

Q.—Did the second one who had come up make any inquiry in regard to another horseman? A.—No, sir, none whatever.

Q.—What was the color of the second horse. A.—It was a roan horse.

Q.—What gait was he traveling—trotting? A.—He did not seem to be trotting. I should think it was a kind of half racking.

Q.—Did you notice the size and color of the horse Booth rode? A.—Yes; a small-sized horse, rather under-sized, a very bright bay, with a smooth shining skin. He looked smooth, and as though he had had a short push. He seemed restive and uneasy—much more so than the rider.

Q.—Was it a large or a mare? A.—I could not tell.

By the Court—Q.—Did Booth have spurs on? A.—I could not tell; my attention was not turned to his spurs, but rather to his general appearance.

Q.—I understood you to say that the second man was on light horse? A.—No, on a roan horse.

Q.—Would it be taken as a light horse? A.—He was a light roan, but would be readily distinguished as a roan horse.

Q.—Was he a large-sized horse? A.—No, a medium size; he carried his head down; he did not carry it up, like a spirited horse.

Q.—Would he easily be distinguished as a roan horse by you at night? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was the moon up at that time? A.—I think not.

Q.—What time did the moon rise? A.—I do not recollect the exact time; I suppose between 11 and 12 o'clock.

Testimony of Polk Gardner.

Examined by Judge Holt—Q.—State whether you were on the road between Washington and Brightown the night of the 14th of April last. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were going to Washington? A.—Yes.

Q.—State if you had one or more horsemen overtake you with whom you had any further conversation? A.—I met two a little after seven o'clock, riding very fast.

Q.—In what direction? A.—Going to Marlboro. I met the first one on Good Hope Hill; the last one about half a mile behind.

Q.—Did they say anything to you? A.—They first stopped me and asked me the road to Marlboro. The first asked me if the road did not fork a little ahead, and if he did not turn to the right. I told him no, to keep straight ahead.

Q.—Was it light enough for you to see his horse? A.—He was dark himself; I think it was a bay.

Q.—What did the other one say? A.—He said nothing to me, but I heard him ask a question; whether it was [illegible] of teamsters on the road I do not know; I did not converse with him.

Q.—How far was he behind the first one? A.—About half a mile I reckon.

Q.—What was the appearance of his horse; did you notice? A.—It was a dark gray.

Q.—Was the roan large or small? A.—I never noticed the roan.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stone—Q.—How far was this from the city? A.—I suppose two and a half or three miles from the city.

Q.—Was he the one who inquired the road to Marlboro? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long after the first passed before the other came along? A.—I don't suppose it was more than four or five minutes, I don't know exactly.

Q.—What did you say the second one asked you? A.—I don't know whether it was asked of me; he asked if there had a horseman passed ahead; I said not as I saw a little.

Q.—The road forks at Good Hope Hill, does it not—one portion to the right and the other to the left? Was it open on the fork? A.—I think so, but I am not acquainted with the road.

Q.—Was the last man riding at a rapid rate? A.—Pretty near as fast as they very fast.

Q.—Was it at the top of the hill? A.—Not about the middle of the way up, I suppose. I had got on of the hill entirely before I met the second man.

RE-EXAMINATION OF DR. STONE.

The following letter from the head of President Lincoln having been received from the War Department, Dr. Stone was again called on the stand, and on examination, identified it fully as the ball extracted by him.

Testimony of Wm. T. Kent.

By Judge Holt—Q.—State whether or not the pistol ball which was picked up by you in the box of the President on the night of the assassination? A.—I have this in my possession.

Q.—What is it? A.—A Derringer, I believe, and I see that name marked on it.

Q.—How soon after the fire did you find it? A.—I could not say exactly how long. I was in the dress circle at the time the President was shot. I was in the box. The people were two persons in front of me. The Surgeon asked me for a knife to cut open the President's cloth's. I handed him mine, as I was in front of the President's [illegible]. I left the theatre afterwards. I missed my hat and thought I had dropped it there. I turned back to the theatre, at which I went into the box my hat was found against the wall from the door. I picked it up and cried out I have found the pistol. Some person then [illegible] it to the police, but there was a gentleman from the south he represented the Associated Press, and I handed it to him. The next morning I went down to the police station, and recognized it as the pistol I had picked up.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, at Louisville—Death of the Rebel Gen. Forrest—He was Killed by Capt. Walker in Revenge for Shooting his Son.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 16.

Major-Gen. THOMAS arrived this evening on his way to Washington.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, arrived this morning, and is the guest of Gen. Hewes.

Gen. FORREST is at the Louisville Mansion at Mills Igville, by Capt. ENGLAND and Lieut. BAYARD. He goes to Washington under charge of the latter.

The Nashville *Press* states that Gen. FORREST was killed by Capt. WALKER, of the rebel army, in revenge for shooting his son.

Respite of the Indiana Conspirators.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, May 16.

A dispatch from Washington to Gen. HARVEY announces a suspension of the execution of BOWLES and MILLIGAN, and a commutation of BOBYES' sentence to imprisonment for life.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The association under this name, organized six years ago, now comprises 200 members. The objects of the association are to institute a fund of union between former and present companions in arms, and to [illegible] a fund to afford pecuniary relief to indigent members, or their widows and children. Any person who has been honorably discharged from service in the National Guard, (former Twenty-seventh, present Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M.) or who may hereafter be in active duty therein, for not less than seven years duration, may be elected a member of this association. Since its organization 206 members have been enrolled, of whom [illegible] have died, and one has been expelled for cause. W. J. VERMILYE is Colonel, and E. R. TREMAINE, Adjutant.

BOARD OF EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—Pursuant to Law, the Board of Excise Commissioners for the City and County of New-York met at 12 o'clock M. yesterday in the chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, and organized by the unanimous re-election of the following officers: Noah A. Childs, President; William Jay Haskett, Treasurer; Robert D. Holmes, Counsel to the Board; Oliver B. Stoutt, Clerk. Immediately after organization, Mr. HASKETT presented to the Board forty one applications for licenses, and upon being examined and found correct, they were granted upon the payment of $50 each. The Board then adjourned to to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual election of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association was held by the Board of Directors of the Association on Monday evening at the rooms, No. 161 Fifth-avenue. The following gentlemen were elected: President, William E. Dodge, Jr.; Vice-President, William Harman Brown; Corresponding Secretary, Robert R. McBurney; Recording Secretary, L. Davis Whiting; Treasurer, Verranus Morse, M. D. Rev. ISAAC S. HARTLEY delivers a free lecture this evening at the rooms of the association. Subject, "Early and Christian Antiquities of Jerusalem."

HAY BURNED.—On Monday evening a party of mischievous boys set fire to a load of hay at the intersection of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, belonging to Mr. CURRAN, a Long Island farmer. The hay was consumed, but the horses and cart were saved.

THE STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.—R. A. SMITH, patentee of a street-sweeping machine, has entered a suit against the city for using machines which infringe on his patent. The damages are laid at $250,000. The machines were used by order and under the direction of the City Inspector.

CASE OF MR. OSBON.—The court convened yesterday morning at 11 o'clock but as Gen. PRATT was still out of town, it adjourned until 11 A. M. Thursday.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—It is an old proverb that "where there is a will, there is a way;" but Messrs. FAIRBANKS, the enterprising manufacturers, show in another column that there may be a weigh without a will, if their scales are only called into requisition. The cuts and letter-press elsewhere set forth the merits of their different kinds of balances, which can tell the weight or anything, from diamond or gold dust to loaded canal-boats.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON MATINEE TO-DAY.—The new and exceedingly successful pantomime produced on Monday evening last, of "The Elixir of Life, or the Birth of Harlequin," will be given at the matinee to-day, in conjunction with excellent scenic performances, in which the entire company appear.

SERIOUSLY BURNED.—MARY SULLY was seriously burned on Monday evening, her clothing having taken fire from burning straw in the street, opposite her parents' dwelling, at No. 872 Washington-street.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Continued—Nos. 1740, 1198, 992, 1414, 1440, 1182, 1184, 1512, 1018, 1080, 856, 706, 704, 1382, 1754, 1460, 1506, 1426, 1044, 1144.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 587, 992, 587, 525, 939, 947, 840, 978, 990, 968, 969, 171, 790, 976, 866. *Part II.*—Nos. 946, 805, 589, 776, 118, 1388, 934, 935, 254, 906, 563, 926, 623, 942, 925.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 5089, 4635, 4631, 5303, 5397, 5399, 5400[illegible], 5401, 5403, 5405, 5407, 5409, 5411, 5415, 5417. *Part II.*—Nos. 3776, 2936, 3230, 3236, 3250, 4390, 4445, 4644, 722, 5006, 4370, 4394, 4384, 5026, 5028.

Evening Exchange.

$13,000 Amer. Gold	125⅜	100	Mich.S. & N. L.	s3	61½
100 [illegible]	125⅜	150	do.		61½
500 Ohio & M. R.	31½	200	Cleve. & Pitts	s3	64
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	91½	200	do.		64
100 do.	91	200	do.		64⅛
1000 Erie Railway	76⅛	200	do.	s3	64⅛
100 do.	s3 76	500	Chic. & R. I.		98
100 do.	76	100	do.		95¾
100 do.	s3 76	500	do.		95¾
100 do.	77	100	Chic. & N. W.	s3	27⅛
100 do.	s3 77	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr		57
200 P., Ft. W. & Chic.	95½	200	do.	s3	57
100 do.	95	200	do.	s10	57
800 Reading R.	s3 92	100	Cant. Co.		37
1000 do.	92	100	Cum. Coal Co.	b3	7
200 do.	s60 92	100	Quick. Mm. Co.	b3	56
200 do.	s30 91	100	Had. Riv. R.	s3	100⅞

Market active on call, and large sales. Stocks not very active. Gold closed at 130⅜ at close of report, 2½ o'clock.

Lovers of the beautiful should see the exquisite bouquet of Feather Flowers at WHEELER & WILSON'S, No. 625 Broadway.—*Com. Advertiser.*

[Advertisement.]

"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE."—A New System of Physiognomy—Eyes, Ears, Nose, Lips, Mouth, Head, Hair, Eyebrows, Hands, Feet, Skin, Complexion, with all "Signs of Character, and How to Read Them"—given in THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—Contains PHYNOLOGY, The Natural History of Man—PHYSIOLOGY, Heart, Lungs, Stomach and Nervous System.—PHRENOLOGY, and the Temperaments.—PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character."—PSYCHOLOGY, the Science of the Soul, etc. A $2 a year or 20 cents a number. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

It is full of valuable popular information on almost every point that concerns the physical and social well-being of man, women and children, set forth with profuse pictorial illustrations and in a style of constant freshness and vigor. Dr. CURTIS finds relief from the hasty preparedness of stately, learned pundits in its sparkling columns, which are always in panoramic motion, never in stupid stationary stereotype. We regard this wide-awake JOURNAL as a valuable means of family education, imparting to young readers a store of practical knowledge which will often be of more service than that which they obtain from the schoolmaster.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

May No., very interesting, now ready.

[Advertisement.]

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Original shares $1,000 each. [illegible] shares of the Company's original stock for a [illegible] year. Two shares of the Company's stock may be had by addressing at once DONCASTER, MITCHELSON, Bankers, corner of 4th and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Patent Powder Burglar-proof Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, are the only safes which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MUSICAL Sets and PIANO STOOLS, PACENT ADJUSTABLE CASTORS, G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.—White Holland, with Bray's Self-acting Fixtures. J. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES, For Store, Office, Dwelling or Steamboat, G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

An Entirely New Invention in Dentistry.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PEARL" in COMBINATION with a gold vein and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST and BEAUTIFULEST and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, restoring but half the space in the mouth that is occupied by continuous gum work, with a saving of [illegible] per cent. Removed to No. 277 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Please call and [illegible].

Perfectly safe in all Cases.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colics, &c., is a safe, reliable and harmless remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system, gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the skin. It preserves, restores, invigorates, cures dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most healthy state of condition. It is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], and other preparations are spurious. Sold by druggists and Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's [illegible], [illegible] 19 Quadrant, Jersey, Europe; [illegible], No. 253 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boul vard des Capucines, Paris; [illegible] No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonio Pereira [illegible], No. 1 Hanburg; Gebhard, Vieyes, Hamburg; [illegible], Rue, Guernsey; Green, No. 48 High-st., Cheltenham, Lancashire; Congala, Madrid Spain; Cerup, Havana, Lyman Brothers, Canada; Martin & Co., Nova Scotia; Gerhardt, Newfoundland; Burgess & Co., San Francisco; Wilson, Prince Edward's Island; Hargrave, Belize, Honduras; Pow, Panama; Nisbey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Acapulco; Hargrus, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jamaica; Weir, Prussia; Lochatz, Russia; Barratt, China; Mariow, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD!

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, and purchase none but the genuine. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh,
Lungs, Throat, Heart and
Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Toilet Soaps.

Upward of one hundred varieties.

J. G. HULL'S SON,
No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH MACHINES, 625 BROADWAY and 505 WASHINGTON HOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

"Crimean Bitters"—for Fever and Ague.

"Crimean Bitters"—for Constipation.

"Crimean Bitters"—for Indigestion.

"Crimean Bitters"—for Nervous Debility.

"Crimean Bitters"—for Neuralgia.

"Crimean Bitters"—for Rheumatism.

The only Bitters ever admitted in United States Hospitals, and approved by United States Surgeons and Physicians everywhere. See circulars around bottle for two pages of testimonials from United States Army Surgeons of the highest respectability, and also directions for use. MILLER & CO., Proprietors, Depot, No. 110 Liberty-st.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Fancy hats of the most elegant styles also gentlemen's hats of every variety, at the new and extended establishment of D. A. MILLER & CO., No. 239 Broadway.

We would call attention to the sale of chinese old wines and liquors belonging to the estate of the late Charles March, to be sold THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom of L. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.

A Cold is Easily Taken in this Changeable climate of ours, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it, one cold thus running into another, until the accompanying cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles. A majority of existing cases of clearly defined pulmonary disease may thus be accounted for, and thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with nothing but a cold. How obvious is it then that a cold should be taken care of from its incipiency, and no efforts spared to rid the system of its effects? A curative readily obtainable, and of established reputation, can be found in Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and by its use all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Where the danger is so imminent, why not resort at once to the standard remedy? Sold by all druggists.

All Ladies and Gentlemen can have
BEAUTIFUL HAIR.
CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR
restores GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its FALLING OFF, keeps the HEAD CLEAN. Stands above comparison with any other hair-dressing. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

United States 7-30 Loan.

THIRD SERIES,
$150,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 6-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are as much, as are all the Government bonds, [illegible] and municipal securities, which yield from one to three per cent. per annum less, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to
One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

Notices of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying the notes in gold coin, at six per cent. interest, if so [illegible] on or before July 15, 1868. Subscribers will derive the interest on currency up to July 15, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-Thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The short-dating privilege accorded to the FIRST and SECOND SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in gold be availed of, would be a return to specie prices, [illegible] prices made with six per cent. interest in gold would fall equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. Take it.

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET
now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages consist in the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

[illegible] Loan with power to Congress to [illegible] the interest. They can not, at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR
The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
GWYNNE & DAY,
NO. 7 NEW-ST., NEAR WALL-ST.,

Have been appointed Agents to receive subscriptions to the 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

The usual commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND STOCKS AND BONDS bought or sold on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 194 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS FOR THE INCREASE OF the Capital Stock of the LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY to $1,000,000, by the addition of twenty thousand shares, of the par value of $25, will be opened at the office of said company, No. 194 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, and will remain open until the 31st of the same month. Ten per cent. of the amount will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before the 15th day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst. and remain closed until the 31st inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

W. T. HATCH & SON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.
THE 7-30 NOTES,
in all denominations, constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold at market rates.
Orders in Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds promptly executed at the Stock and Gold Exchange.
DEPOSITS received on favorable terms.

REFERENCES.

W. S. CHARNLEY, Esq.,
EDWARD HAIGHT, President Bank of the Commonwealth.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President Ocean National Bank.
JOHN STEWARD, Esq.,
JOHN T. PHELPS, Esq.,
Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.
Messrs. A. T. STEWART & BRO.
Messrs. GEO. BLISS & CO.
Messrs. LEE, BLISS & CO.
Hon. J. W. A. BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Connecticut.
Messrs. B. TROWBRIDGE & SONS, New-Haven, Conn.
E. H. STANSON, President of National Bank of New-Haven.
H. M. WELLES, President First National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.
J. A. BISHOP, President Yale National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall-street (Up Stairs),
DESIGNATED
DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES,
For the Receipts and Payments on account of the Loan authorized by the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, entitled "An Act to authorize a Loan not exceeding $1,000,000,000 to meet the Public Exigencies, and for the Payment of the Public Debt."

7-20 NATIONAL LOAN.

A Subscription for the above Loan will be received at this Bank, and Bonds delivered on payment of the amount subscribed for, with the accrued interest in Gold.

WM. H. CONGDON, President.
A. PERSHING, Cashier.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SELL THE NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and will receive subscriptions for the same, and deliver the Notes on payment of the amount subscribed for, with the accrued interest in Gold.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY of New-York, incorporated by special act of the Legislature of March 8, 1865, and organized by the election of officers, all business will hereafter be conducted under the name of
THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
FRANKLIN I. RANDOLPH, President.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 27th-st. and 27th-st.,
New-York, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 27, 1865.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at the Hall in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of May to the day of the meeting.

G. B. CARHART, President.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the various bonds of this company are hereby notified that the interest of even date will be paid by Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., agents of this company, at their Office, No. 56 Exchange-place, New-York.

THOS. BELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, DETROIT, May 8, 1865.

PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 23 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, 50 feet by 50 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings is to let. The office is well lighted, and especially adapted to the business, and brokers, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 17, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

FOR SALE—THIRTY SHARES OF THE STOCK of the United States Telegraph Company. Apply to THOS. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 15 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS,
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

SCHAFER BROTHERS,
NO. 6 BROAD-ST.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
For the 7-30 Loan.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

(SEAL.) SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA MINES.

We purchase these stocks on commission, and are prepared to give reliable information to parties purchasing through us. A member of our firm has visited the mines each year since their discovery, and is now there.

WAKEMAN, GOODKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broad-way.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.

Capital and Surplus, ... $280,000
MAY 11, 1865.

At an election for directors and inspectors of election of this company, held on the 1st of May inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for

DIRECTORS

Eugene Punkett,	P. Gilbert,
John Gardiner,	Marcus P. Hedges,
Wallis Hutchings,	John S. Ward,
William Forden,	Robert Schell,
Bartolomeo Blanco,	James L. Morgan,
Gustave Reynaud,	George F. Nesbitt,
Elias Pym,	John R. Leding-ell,
Ramsay Lee,	F. B. Wiley,
Joseph B. Young,	Chas. T. Stoddart,
Charles S. Pell,	Henry Le vie.
O. Pasadin,	

FOR INSPECTORS

Charles Sayres,	Samuel Darbee.
H. B. Wheeler,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Marcus P. Hedges was unanimously elected President.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened on Monday, May 15th, at the office of the Company, No. 92 Wall-st., and closed on Saturday, May 20th.

The capital stock is $200,000, with the privilege of increasing to $500,000.

JUSTICE BALDWIN,
EDWARD WESTCOTT,
DAVIDS. DODGE,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
and others.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS, 50 WALL-ST.,
and
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR
SALE OF THE 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions solicited.

E. B. ALEXANDER,
NO. 12 BROAD-ST.,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND
GOLD AND STOCKS
BROUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SELL THE NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and will receive subscriptions for the same, and deliver the Notes on payment of the amount subscribed for, with the accrued interest in Gold.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 7, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The East River National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(L. S.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The East River National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(L. S.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the AMERICAN WOOD PAPER COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 271 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1865, at 11 o'clock M., for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them.

E. BUFFUM, Secretary.

New-York, May 10, 1865.

COMPOUND INTEREST SIX PER CENT. Coupon United States notes sold at one-third accumulated interest discount. Apply to STARE, No. 27 Williamst. Room No. 8. Copy of Memphis bonds and coupons wanted to-day.

WANTED—DESK ROOM, ON FIRST FLOOR, in some neighborhood on Wall and William sts., to be occupied about two hours two or three times a week. Address M. W., box No. 2,256 New-York post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

BUENA VISTA VINICULTURAL SOCIETY,
SONOMA, CALIFORNIA.

The great increase in the sale of the produce of this Company, to the Eastern States, has obliged the undersigned, its agent, to transfer his place of business, hitherto occupied at No. 37 Cedar-st., to

NO. 6 BARCLAY-ST.,

which possesses the advantages of vast and commodious cellars, and where he will continue to keep a complete assortment of Sonoma Red and White Wines. Also, Angelica, Brandy and California Champagne, as also the celebrated Wine Bitters from Sainseviain brothers, of Los Angeles.

CESAR AUG. ROBERT.

The office of the MARSEILLES SOAP COMPANY had also been removed to the same place.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,

Have removed from No. 22 William-st. to No. 94 Broadway and 5 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight, or after ten days' notice.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear, Throat and Scalp, has removed her office from No. 16 to No. 51 Bond-st., (south side, first large house from Bowery,) where her celebrated medicines can always be had.

Send for a circular.

REMOVAL.—S. C. CLARK, ENGRAVER AND Stationer, has removed to No. 895 Broadway, third house above 19th-st.

NOTICE.—ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY HAVE removed their Branch office from No. 442 Broadway to the large building corner of Grand and Crosby sts.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.
(OFFICES LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. FISK & HATCH.)

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

Constantly on hand and ready for immediate delivery
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
COUPONS
Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

PETROLEUM.

DRIVING PIPE,

AND

BANDS, COMPLETE.

FURNISHED AT LOWEST RATES.

R. A. BRICK,

Office No. 109 Leonard-st.

THE BOOKS OF THE
SUGAR CREEK
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
WILL CLOSE ON MAY 9,
AFTER WHICH DATE NO SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED.

But a few thousand shares are for sale, and these on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL, WILL BE OPEN UNTIL WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, AT THE OFFICE OF
STRONAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Maps and Prospectus furnished on application as above.

BRANNEHOPE RUN PETROLEUM CO.

The Trustees of the Brannehope Run Petroleum Co. of West Virginia, hereby give notice that the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 10th inst., and after that date no transfers of Stock will be made.

DAVIDS. DODGE, President.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1865.

JOHN ANDERSON PETROLEUM COMPANY OF VIRGINIA FOR SALE.

Location of Lands, Oil Springs, Salt Works, &c.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 49 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 78 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a SEMI-CENTENNIAL DIVIDEND, payable in cash on demand.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 22d of May.

E. L. LOWRIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst. and reopened on THURSDAY, 17th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY, No. 27 BROADWAY, N. Y.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.—THE TRUSTEES OF this company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Cents on their capital stock, out of the net earnings, payable at their office, on and after June 1. Transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to June 1, inclusive.

L. S. BAUM, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE HYDROPIC REFINING OIL COMPANY, No. 60 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 41.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of Government tax, on their capital stock, payable on and after May 24. The transfer books will be closed from May 24 to 25, inclusive. CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 8th inst.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

ICE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—ICE.—ANTI-MONOPOLY Ice Company, office No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 25. This office is established to protect the citizens of New-York against the combination of ice dealers to raise the price of ice, and extort from the public double its value. To prevent this imposition upon the people, this office has been established, and the support and patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Ice will be delivered during the season as follows:
For 10 pounds per day, 60 cents for 100 pounds.
For 25 pounds per day, 50 cents for 100 pounds.
For 50 pounds per day, 45 cents for 100 pounds.
For 100 pounds per day, 40 cents for 100 pounds.
For 500 pounds per day, 35 cents for 100 pounds.
N. B.—In larger quantities at proportionate prices. Please cut out this advertisement, and call at the office and leave your orders immediately.

EDDY'S PETROLEUM STOVES AND RANGES. NO. 424 BROADWAY

PROPOSALS.

REDEMPTION OF
$1,641,500
"SOLDIERS BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable June 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$1,641,500
OF
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter IV of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 2, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1901.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1902.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1903.

One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1904.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) on Thursday, the first day of June, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On paying to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The Board reserves to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at which time they will be opened, for furnishing fresh beef for three (3) months from the 24th day of June, 1865, to the United States troops at this headquarters and vicinity.

The beef to be of a good and marketable quality, of fore and hind-quarter meat (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head. Written contracts are to be executed with corresponding terms within three days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bids. The names of two sufficient sureties are to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Fresh Beef." The abilities of the sureties to respond in the sum of five thousand dollars, must be certified by the United States District Attorney, or other proper officer, with a certificate to accompany the proposals. Further information will be given on application to at this office. DANIEL S. HART,
Capt. & C. S. V.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 233 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, May 25, at eleven o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-first-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Ninth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-seventh-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-second to Sixty-fifth-street.

For curb, gutter, &c., First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

For curb, gutter, &c., Thirty-third-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Seventy-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Sixth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

For regulating One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Fifty-seventh-street, from Lexington to Third-avenue.

For regulating Thirty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue.

For flagging corner of Forty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Forty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, from Second to Third avenues.

For building foundations and erecting iron railing to enclose Fourth (or Park) avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-second streets.

For the X proposal, together with the specifications, can be obtained at this office.

By order of the BOARD OF STREET COMMISSIONERS, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF FRESH BEEF for use of United States troops at Greenpoint, Newtown Creek Harbor, for one month, beginning June 1, will be received at the office of the undersigned, in New-York, until 12 M. of Saturday, May 20. The beef to be of a good and marketable quality, of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded), and furnished in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head. Written contracts are to be executed with corresponding terms within three days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bids. The names of two sufficient sureties are to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Fresh Beef." The abilities of the sureties to respond in the sum of five thousand dollars, must be certified by the United States District Attorney, or other proper officer, with a certificate to accompany the proposals. Further information will be given on application to at this office.

A. GIBBS, Capt. and A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING THE DOCKS IN NEW-YORK.—The Board of Commissioners of the Docks will meet on Wednesday, May 24, at 12 M., at the office of the Commissioners, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, to receive proposals for cleaning the docks in front of the wharves, piers, slips and bulkheads of the city.

Plans and specifications and bond can be had on application to them at the office aforesaid.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids which in their judgment are not for the interest of the city.

A. GIBBS, Clerk.

Office No. 6 City Hall.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Recorder, No. 63 Wall-st.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller, Comptroller's Office.
CITY HALL (Board of Records.)
FRANCIS A. BOOLE,
City Inspector, No. 19 Chatham-st.
JOHN S. DEVLIN,
Counsel to the Corporation, No. 82 Nassau-st.

DATED NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON,
Landing at
Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall and Milton.

The steamer MARY POWELL will leave pier foot of Desbrosses-st., (second street south of Canal,) every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL AND BRISTOL.

Steamer TRAVELLER leaves foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 P. M.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga Lake, George and Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points South and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Cozzens's Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. BITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW, the alternate mornings, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., foot Hubert-st., pier, to receive passengers, at 7 P. M. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked to the most central point, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

FOR ROSSDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delaware and Ellenville stages. The new and fine steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB B. PETTIGREW, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leave Jones's Wharf foot of Beekman-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON AND BRATTLEBORO.—The new and fine steamer CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE ST. leave New-York from Peck-slip, East River, for Hartford at 4 P. M., daily, arriving at Hartford in time for the early train for Springfield and the North.

Cabin fare to Hartford $2; Deck $1 50.

The cheapest and pleasantest route.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Agents,
No. 112 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—STOLEN, WHILE ON THE car coming from Fulton-ferry to Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 13, a gold hunting-case WATCH, heavily chased, with a bolt pattern and engine-turned around the entire watch. The above reward will be paid for its return, and $50 more for the conviction of the thief. Answer by letter A. M., Box No. 162 Times Office.

STOLEN—FROM A PUBLIC STOREHOUSE, IN Washington, D. C., on or about April 20, 1865, the following Certificates of Stock, viz.: No. 360 for 25 Shares Lake Superior Silver Lead Company, and No. 342 for 25 Shares Meredots Mining Company, both standing in the name of Col. C. B. Comstock. All persons are called on to show cause why new certificates should not be issued in lieu thereof.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—STAR LINE.

REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The first-class steamship WEYBOSSETT, Capt. PARISH, will positively sail SATURDAY, May 20, at 3 o'clock, from pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ENGLAND—building	3,400	
SCOTLAND—building	3,400	
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,215	Browse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplat.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
ERIN.....SATURDAY, May 20
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, May 27
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, June 3
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $105; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, May 20.
EVENING STAR	Wimpenny	Saturday, May 27.
MONTEREY	Forbes	Saturday, June 3.
MARIPOSA	Howes	Saturday, June 10.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, June 17.
EVENING STAR	Wimpenny	Saturday, June 24.
MONTEREY	Forbes	Saturday, July 1.
MARIPOSA	Howes	Saturday, July 8.
GUIDING STAR	Bell.	
RISING STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock P. M.

From Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st., New-York.

The MORNING STAR is 2,048 tons; the EVENING STAR, 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR, 2,416 tons, and RISING STAR, 2,778 tons. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.

First cabin passage, $80; second cabin, $40.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 24.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$122 00
Second Cabin Passage	60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
GUIDING STAR,
2,586 85-95 tons,
WILLIAM R. BELL, Commander,

will sail for Havre, calling at Southampton to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, from the company's pier, No. 46 North River, third pier above foot of Canal-st.

First cabin passage $150
Second cabin passage 80
payable in United States currency.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medical attendance free of charge.

The GUIDING STAR is one of the very best as well as one of the most elegant steamships ever built in this country. She has staterooms for 200 first cabin passengers, and for comfort or elegance her saloons and staterooms are not excelled by those of any other steamer in the world.

This steamer will arrive from New-Orleans on the 27th inst., when passengers may examine her accommodations, for which purpose tickets may be procured at the office of the company.

Returning, the GUIDING STAR will leave Havre on the 14th of July.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first two splendid vessels intended to be put upon this important route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,250 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,250 tons	800-horse power
EUROPE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
FRANCE	(About)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	4,000 at	1,000-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at ERIST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.

EUROPE

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By order of the surviving executors of George S. Fox, deceased, to close the estate, a series of lots, situate in the town of West Farms, on the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, about 3 miles from the City Hall, and 2 miles from the Central Park, New-York.

This property has a fine front on the water, and is bounded by the estates of E. P. Westlock, E. G. Faile, P. Spofford and Kinsbon. Its accessibility, and the character of the surrounding neighborhood, renders this property in every way desirable for gentlemen wishing to procure first-class sites for country residences. The property is near to and commands a fine view of the Sound and East River, which, and all every facility for boating, fishing and bathing, it will be sold in plots of from three to five acres. There is on the premises a modern-built dwelling-house, greenhouse, boat-house, and all necessary outbuildings.

A correct plan can be seen, and all particulars obtained of [illegible] WELLINS & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 56 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY.—Choice building sites, [illegible] years' lease of each, healthy and within a pleasant distance from New-York. Four and 5 acres, with from 20 to 25 acres each, and will improve. Also, three good farms.
J. WYMAN JONES,
No. 6 Broad-st.

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FOR SALE—[illegible] Apply to [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] Apply to [illegible]

FOR SALE—[

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

(Continued from First Page.

sampler tyrannis?" A.—I heard some one halloo out of the box—I don't know who, but I suppose it must have been Booth—"Revenge for the South," just as he jumped. As he went over on to the stage I saw the President raise his head and saw Mrs. Lincoln catch him by the arm. Then I understood Mr. Lincoln had been shot and hurt. By that time Booth was across the stage.

Q.—Did Booth's spur catch into the flag? A.—His spur caught by the flag. It was the blue part of the American flag. As he went over, his spur caught in the moulding on the edge of the box and also the flag. It tore a piece of the blue off and carried it half across the stage. The spur was on his right heel.

Q.—Did you observe the hole in the door closely enough to see whether it had been freshly cut out? A.—No, Sir, not particularly. I also noticed a hole cut in the wall, looking as if done by a knife to admit the end of a bar of wood, with which he had fastened the door.

Q.—Could you observe the spur at all as to the character of it? A.—No: I could not observe that: I noticed it particularly, because it caught in the flag as he went over the box.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ewing—Q.—Did you see the bar with which the door was fastened? A.—I did not; we could not find it the next day.

Q.—Did you know Spangler, the prisoner? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see him that night? A.—I do not recollect seeing him. I was in the theatre that night. I went in about twenty minutes past eight o'clock. I wanted to get there before this party came in.

Q.—Do you know him well? A.—Yes; he worked in the theatre.

Q.—Did you ever see him wear a moustache? A.—I don't think I ever did. I don't think he ever wore a moustache since I have been there.

Testimony of Capt. Theo. McGovern.

By Judge Holt—Q.—Did you know J. Wilkes Booth? A.—I knew him by sight.

Q.—Did you see him on the night of the assassination of the President? A.—Yes.

Q.—Describe what you saw on that occasion? A.—I was sitting in a chair in the little aisle by the wall leading toward the door of the President's box on the night of the murder, when a man came along who disturbed me in my seat, causing me to push my seat forward to permit him to pass. He then stepped about three feet from where I was, and stood leisurely taking a survey of the house. I looked at him, because he had happened to come almost in my line of sight. He took a small pack of visiting cards from his pocket, and selecting one, replaced the others. He handed the card to the President's messenger, who was sitting just below. Whether the messenger took the card into the box, or, after looking at it, allowed him to go in, I do not know; but in a moment or two I saw him go into the box and close the door of the lobby leading to the box.

Q.—Did you see him after the pistol was fired? A.—Yes. I saw the body of a man descend from the front of the box to the stage, and he was out of my sight in a moment. In another moment he reappeared and strode across the stage, and as he passed I saw the gleaming blade of a dagger in his right hand.

Q.—Was it a large weapon he had in his hand? A.—Yes; the blade I should suppose to be five or six inches in length, from the length of the gleam I saw.

Q.—Did you see whether it was Booth? A.—I know Booth, but I did not recognize him.

Testimony of Maj. Henry Rathbun.

By Judge Holt—Q.—Please state to the Court whether or not you were in the box with the President on the night of the assassination? A.—Yes.

Q.—State all the circumstances that came under your observation in connection with that assassination. A.—With the permission of the Court, I will say that I prepared a little statement at the time which I would like to read in preference to giving testimony here. It was made when the details were fresh in my mind.

Permission having been given the witness to read the statement, it was read to the Court.

This statement has heretofore been published by the press throughout the country.

Q.—You did not know Booth yourself? A.—No.

Q.—Could you recognize him from this photograph? A.—I should be unable to recognize him as the man in the box. I myself have seen him on the stage some time since.

By the Court—Q.—What distance was the assassin from the President when you first saw him? A.—The distance from where the President was sitting was four or five feet, to the best of my recollection; this man was standing between him and the door.

By Judge Holt—Q.—Look at that weapon and see if it is about such a one as appeared to be used by Booth that night? A.—I think it might have made a wound similar to the one I received. I could not recognize the knife: I simply saw the gleam.

By Col. Burnett—Q.—Did you notice how the blade was held in the hand of the assassin? A.—Yes, the blade was held flat and horizontal; the entry of the wound would indicate it: it came with a sweeping blow down from above.

Testimony of Wm. Withers, Jr.

Examination by Judge Holt—Q.—Do you belong to the orchestra of Ford's Theatre? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you there the night of the assassination of the President? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see J. Wilkes Booth there that night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State what you saw? A.—I had some business on the stage with the stage-manager in regard to a musical piece I had composed; I wanted to see in what costume they were going to sing it. I learned from the manager they would sing it in the costume they were at the close of the piece. After that I was returning under the stage to the orchestra, when I heard the report of a pistol. I was not aware that a shot should be fired in the piece, first then I met a man running down stairs. I stood completely paralyzed. I did not know what was the matter. He hit me on the leg, part of the way down, and made two cuts at me one on the right, leaving the other. As he went past me I said, "What's the matter, Booth?" With that he made a rush for the stage, and out he went. Just then I heard some one say that the President was killed, and I saw him in the box, apparently dead.

Q.—Which way did he go out of the theatre. A.—Out of the back door.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ewing—Q.—Are you acquainted with the prisoner, Spangler? A.—I have known him since I have been in the theatre.

Q.—Did you see him that night? A.—No, Sir; I do not recollect seeing him that night. I only happened to go on the stage to see the manager.

Q.—At the time you left the stage did you go on? A.—The front of the house, the auditorium, farthest from the Presidential box.

Q.—Did you see the position of this man? A.—His position could not have been there when the screen was in its proper place right in the centre of the stage. His business was to change the scene, and he ought to have been at the right behind the scenes.

Q.—Did you see him? A.—I do not know on which side this position was.

Q.—Do you know whether the passage through which Booth passed out of the door is generally obstructed? A.—Sometimes there are a great many persons there, so that you cannot pass. But that night everything seemed to be clear. I met nobody that night until I met Wilkes Booth.

Q.—Were they playing a piece requiring many shifting of the scenes? A.—I think at that point of the play no shifting of scenes was to be made before the scene was to be changed.

Q.—Was a time when the passage-way, in the ordinary course of things, would have been obstructed? A.—Sometimes the actors might have been there, waiting to go on the next scene.

Witness then described at length the various localities in connection with the stage.

Q.—Did you ever see Spangler wear a moustache? A.—No. I have always seen him as he appears now. I don't think I ever saw him with a moustache.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Ever since Ford's Theatre has been going—nearly two years.

By Judge Holt—Q.—Is there not a sideway by which the theatre can be entered without passing in from the street? A.—No—not as I know of. There is on both passage where the actors and actresses get in, but that is the front way.

Q.—That is used exclusively by the actors? A.—Yes, sir. It was used when the theatre was first opened by actors when they wanted to go out and take a drink without being observed by the audience.

Q.—When you met Booth on the stage as he was passing out could you see the door as he went out? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was there any doorkeeper standing there that you could see? A.—I did not see any.

Q.—Was the door open? A.—No, I think not.

Q.—Was there anything to obstruct his passage out? A.—No.

Q.—Was that not an unusual state of things? A.—It seemed strange to me; it was unusual.

Q.—Was there any check at all at the door as he went out? A.—It seemed to me after he gave me the blow that knocked me down, and in which he came very near going under, he made one plunge and was out.

Q.—Was it your impression that the door was opened for him or that he opened it himself? A.—I don't know; I tried it myself to see if it could be opened so easily; it surprised me.

Q.—Was it your impression that some one assisted him in going out by opening the door? A.—I did not see any body; I only saw him go out.

Q.—Do the scenes stand at this time just as they were left, or have they been changed? A.—I really do not know.

Q.—Do you say there is no passage out of the theatre except in front? A.—No; you have to go from the alley round and come in front.

Re-examination of Stabler.

By Judge Holt—Q.—State to the Court whether, since your examination, you have been to a stable in the city and found the horse referred to. A.—Yes, I have.

Q.—Do you recognize that as the horse you referred to? A.—Yes, that is the bay horse that Atzeroth took away on the 29th of March and brought back some days afterward for sale.

By the Court—Q.—That was the horse held at your stable at the Surratt House? A.—Yes, until Booth paid the livery and took him away.

Q.—Where is he kept now? A.—On the corner of Seventeenth and I streets.

Q.—Whose stable is it? A.—A Government stable.

By Mr. Doster—Q.—Are you the owner of the place where these horses were kept? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was your business there? A.—The reception of livery horses, the hiring to parties, and general oversight.

Q.—Are you certain Surratt owned these horses? A.—I supposed he did; he brought them here in his own name, and paid the livery.

Q.—Did not you say that somebody else paid the livery? A.—When they were taken away finally Booth paid it.

Q.—Did you not say Surratt paid the livery? A.—Surratt paid down to the end of the month previous.

Q.—When Booth settled the bill did Booth claim the horse as his? A.—No.

Q.—Did he state who they belonged to at that time? A.—He gave the order of Surratt to pay for the horses and take them away.

Q.—You say that this horse you have first described was sold from your stable? A.—No, Sir, he was not sold; he was brought there on livery, and on the 29th of March Booth paid the livery for the month ending March 31, and some days afterward Atzeroth brought the horse there to sell.

Q.—When did you see this horse last before to-day? A.—About the 4th or 5th of April, when he was brought there to sell.

Q.—Have you seen that horse in the possession of Atzeroth since that time? A.—Not since he brought him there to sell.

Testimony of Joseph Simmons, (Colored.)

Examined by the Judge Advocate—Q.—What connection have you at Ford's Theatre? A.—I have worked there two years. I went there when I first came to Washington.

Q.—Were you there the night the President was assassinated? A.—I was up at the fly, where they hang up the curtains.

Q.—Did you see Booth there that evening? A.—I saw him there between 5 and 6 o'clock.

Q.—State where you saw him and what he did? A.—When I saw him he came in on the back part of the stage. He went out and into a restaurant beside the theatre. I saw him no more that night until after the performance commenced. During the performance I heard a pistol fired, and looked immediately to see what it was. I saw him jump from the private box on to the stage, and make his way across the stage. I then saw no more of him.

Q.—Who was with him when he went out in the afternoon? A.—There was no one. Mr. Spangler was standing out in front, and he invited him to take a drink.

Q.—Is this the man here? pointing to Spangler. A.—Yes; that is the man.

Did you hear anything said between them? A.—No; they went in to take a drink; that is all I heard.

Q.—Did you see Booth when he came up back of the theatre with his horse? A.—No; the other colored man who works with me saw him.

Q.—Did you know Spangler very well? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were he and Booth very intimate? A.—They were quite intimate.

Q.—You saw them go and drink together? A.—Yes; that is all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ewing—Q.—Had Spangler anything to do with Booth's horses? A.—Nothing more than that he would have them attended to when Booth was away.

Q.—He saw to their being fed and watered, didn't he? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he hired by Booth? A.—No; not Spangler: the other young man Booth hired, but I suppose Booth thought he would not do justice to his horse, and got Spangler to see to it when he was not there.

Q.—What position did Spangler hold in the theatre? A.—He was one of the stage managers; he shifted scenes at night, and worked on the stage during the day.

Q.—What was his position on the stage at night? A.—On the right hand of the stage as you face the audience.

Q.—That was the side of the President's box, was it not? A.—No. The President's box was on the left hand side of the stage as you look out opposite Spangler's place.

Q.—Where was your position? A.—My position was up in the flyers, where they wind the curtain up, on the third story.

Q.—Did you see Spangler that night after 5 o'clock? A.—Oh, yes. He was there on the stage attending to his business as usual.

Q.—What time did you see him? A.—It was in the early part of the evening. I never inquired the time. We had no time up where we were.

Q.—How long did you see him before the President was shot? A.—I did not see him at all before the President was shot. I was looking at the performance until I heard the report of a pistol.

Q.—Did you see him during the play that night? A.—Yes; he was obliged to be there.

Q.—Did you see him in the first act? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see him in the second act? A.—I do not remember seeing him in the second act.

Q.—Could you have seen him where you were upon the fly? A.—Yes, Sir. I could see him from my side over on the other side of the stage.

Q.—Was Spangler's place on the opposite side? A.—Yes, Sir: on the opposite side below.

Q.—Were you looking for him during the second act? A.—No.

Q.—Was he a sort of assistant stage manager? A.—He was a regular stage manager to shift the scenes at night.

Q.—From where you were could you see the President's box? A.—I could plain.

Q.—What time in the first act did you see Spangler? A.—In the first act I saw him walking about the stage looking at the performance.

Q.—Had he his hat on? A.—No.

Q.—How was he dressed? A.—I could not tell exactly what kind of clothes he had on.

Q.—Did he look as he does now, as to his face? A.—Yes, just as natural as he does now.

Q.—Did you ever see him wear a moustache? A.—No.

Q.—From where you were on the fly, would not the scenes change so that sometimes you could not see him? A.—Sometimes I could only see him occasionally.

Testimony of John Mills, (Colored.

Examined by Judge Holt—Q.—State whether you belong to Ford's Theatre? A.—I do.

Q.—Were you there on the night of the assassination of the President? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see J. Wilkes Booth there? A.—Yes, I saw him when he came there.

Q.—Tell the Court about what you saw. A.—He came there about nine or ten o'clock; he brought a horse up from the stable down to the back door, and called Ned Spangler to come out from the theatre three times; then Spangler came across the stage to him after that I did not see what became of Booth any more till I heard the pistol go off; then I went up in sight of the President's box: I heard some man say he believed somebody had shot the President; when I got there the President had gone out, or I could not see him. I went in a moment to the window and heard the horse's feet going out of the alley.

Q.—Did you see any one holding the horse? A.—Yes, I saw the boy, after he had called for Ned Spangler.

Q.—You do not know what was said between them? A.—No; I only heard him call for Ned Spangler.

Q.—You say he came up to the door with his horse between 9 and 10 o'clock—do you know where he kept his horse? A.—Yes, in a little stable close by there: I saw him come from there about 3 o'clock with Ned Spangler and James Maddox.

Q.—How far is the little stable where he kept his horse from the theatre? A.—I do not think it is more than fifty yards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ewing—Q.—Was the play going on when Booth rode up and called for Spangler? A.—Yes, they were just closing a scene and getting ready to take that scene off; Spangler was pushing the scene across the stage when Booth called to him three times.

Q.—Where were you? A.—I was up on the fly, three stories and a half from the stage.

Q.—In what act was that? A.—I think in the third act.

Q.—How long before the President was shot? A.—The President came in the first act. I think it was in the third act he was shot. From the time he brought the horse there until he was shot, I think it was about three-quarters of an hour.

Q.—Do you know who held the horse? A.—John Peanut held the horse from the time Booth brought him until he went away; every time I saw him John was holding the horse.

Q.—Was Peannt there when Booth came up? A.—I did not see him there. There was no one there when Booth came up.

Q.—Do you know whether Spangler went out of the door when Booth called him? A.—He was across the stage. I did not see him go out.

Q.—How long did Spangler stay there? A.—I do not know. The next time I looked, this boy was holding the horse.

Q. How long was this after he called for Spangler? A.—Perhaps ten or fifteen minutes.

Q.—Do you know what Spangler had to do with Booth? A.—No; he appeared to be familiar with him.

Q.—Did Booth treat him? A.—I never saw him treat him.

Q.—Did Spangler have anything to do with Booth's horses? A.—I have seen him hold them up at the stables.

Q.—Did you know anything about men hitching the horses or saddling them up? A.—No. Sir; I never saw him hitch them up to the buggy; John Peanut always did that.

Q.—Do you know what place Spangler occupied on the stage? A.—On the right hand side, next to E-street, on the side the President's box was.

Q.—Could you see him from where you was, three stories above? A.—Yes; I could see right straight down through the scenes on that side of the stage. I always saw him at work on that side.

Q.—Was he on that side when Booth called him? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was Spangler's business there? A.—To shift the scenes at night across the stage.

Q.—Was there another man shifting them from the other side? A.—Yes; there was a man opposite to him.

Q.—Did you see Spangler after John Peanut held Booth's horse? A.—I never saw him any more until I came down after the President was shot. Spangler was then outside the same door Booth went out at.

Q.—Were there others out there? A.—Yes, there were some more out there; I did not notice who they were.

Q.—Men of the theatre? A.—Yes; men who were at the theatre that night. There were strangers there, too.

Q.—How many men were out the back door at that time? A.—Not more than three or four when I came down. I came down in a very short time after I understood what it was. I asked Spangler who it was that held the horse. He told me not to say anything. I know it was the same person who brought the horse there that rode him away.

Q.—Could you see Spangler all the time that he was on the stage? A.—When he was working, in that time I could see him.

Q.—Did you look at him that night? A.—I did not notice him particularly that night any more than I usually did. I would not have noticed him had not Booth called him.

Q.—You do not know whether he was on that night or not? A.—He was when I saw him.

Q.—What was it you asked Spangler when you came down? A.—I asked him who it was holding the horse at the door. He told me to hush and not say anything at all to him, and I never said any more to him.

Q.—Was he excited? A.—He appeared to be.

Q.—Was every person excited? A.—Everybody appeared very much excited.

Q.—Did you not say he replied to you "Hush; and not say anything to him?" A.—I should have said he told me not to say anything about it.

Q.—Do you know Spangler well? A.—I know him when I see him.

Q.—Did you ever see him wear a moustache? A.—No, Sir; I do not think I ever saw him wear a moustache.

By Judge Holt—Q.—This remark he made to you: "Hush! Do not say anything about it," was immediately after the killing of the President, wasn't it? A.—Yes, right at the door, as I went out.

Q.—Did he make any further remarks, as a reason why you should not say anything to him? A.—No; not a word to me.

Q.—Did you see Booth go out of the door? A.—No: I heard his horse go out of the alley. Which way he went, right or left, I cannot tell. I heard the rattling of his feet on the stones in the alley.

Q.—Was the door left open at that time, where Booth had gone out? A.—It was open when I went down. Whether it was opened from the time he went out I do not know. I came down three stories before reaching the door.

Q.—Do you know of anybody who probably heard the remark to Spangler and his reply? A.—No, Sir. I do not know that any person was noticing it at all. There were a good many persons round.

By the Court—Q.—When Booth called to Spangler the first time, did you see where he was? A.—No. When he called the first time, I did not notice where he was. When he called the second and third time, I noticed where he was standing.

Q.—Where did he go to? A.—He went toward the door, and got underneath the fly, so that I could not see him any more until he looked out of the window.

Q.—How long was he with Booth? A.—I could not tell. I never saw him any more until I came down stairs from the fly.

Q.—When Spangler told you to hush and not say anything about it, was he near the door? A.—He was, I suppose, about a yard and a half from the door.

Q.—Was anybody else near the door? A.—Not as I know of—there was nobody between him and me and the door.

Q.—Did he have hold of the door at the time? A.—No: he was walking across in front of the door.

Q.—Was anybody else between him and the door? A.—No.

Q.—Was it light or dark? A.—It was right dark: it was a dark night any way, and there was no light right there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ewing—Q.—Were you and Spangler inside the door or outside? A.—Outside.

Q.—Where were the other people who you say were about there? A.—Standing just around—some of them just a little further from the door. I was between those people and the door; they were in the alley.

By the Court—Q.—Did he appear to be guarding that door? A.—No.

Q.—Did he act as if he were trying to prevent persons getting in and out of the door? A.—No; he appeared to be very much excited; that was all I noticed. At that time Booth had gone out of the alley.

Testimony of John Selecman.

By Judge Holt—Q.—Are you connected with Ford's Theatre? A.—I am.

Q.—Were you present the night of the President's assassination? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you know J. Wilkes Booth? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you or not see him on that night—if so, at what hour and under what circumstances? A.—I saw him about 9 o'clock. He came upon a horse to the back door of the theatre. Spangler was standing there, and Booth said "Help me all you can, won't you?" He replied "Oh, yes."

Q.—Did he say that as he came up to the door on his horse? A.—Yes; when he came up on his horse.

Q.—Was that the first remark he made? A.—The first words I heard him say were "Hist, help me all you can, won't you?"

Q.—How long was that before the President was shot? A.—About an hour and a half, I should judge.

Q.—Did you observe the horse afterward? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—You did not see Booth in front? A.—I just caught a glimpse of him as was going out of the first entrance on the right hand side.

Q.—What hour did you see him going out at first entrance? A.—It was half-past ten o'clock, I judge, after he had shot the President.

Q.—Do you mean he went out at the back door? A.—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ewing—Q.—Did you hear him calling Spangler? A.—No; the first I heard him say was, "Help me all you can."

Q.—Where was that? A.—Out of the back door.

Q.—Did you see Booth ride up? A.—No, Sir; the horse was standing there.

Q.—Was anybody holding the horse then? A.—I did not see anybody at all.

Q.—Did you see the horse? A.—Yes, but I could not see whether anybody held him or not, it was so dark.

Q.—What is your place in the theatre? A.—Assistant property man.

Q.—What is your position on the stage? A.—We have to set the furniture and all such work as that on the stage.

Q.—What was Spangler's position on the stage? A.—Stage carpenter.

Q.—Was he the principal carpenter? A.—No; Safford was the principal carpenter; Spangler was hired by Safford.

Q.—What was his duty during the performance? A.—Shift the scenes.

Q.—On which side was his position? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Were you absent that night? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you on the stage during the whole day? A.—Except that I went down to the saloon at noon, and, I believe, I was before that in and out several times.

Q.—Did you notice the employés so that you could tell A.—No, I could not. I saw him after the assassination to see whether Spangler was there at the right time: I saw him standing on the stage: he had a white handkerchief in his hand and appeared to be wiping it—I—

Q.—Was he carrying? A.—I don't know.

Q.—How long was that after the President was shot? A.—About ten minutes.

Q.—Did not Spangler frequently hold Booth's horse? A.—Did not see him at all.

Q.—Was Booth a habitué of the theatre—did he go back and forth frequently? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he familiar with the actors and employés? A.—I think he was.

Q.—Were they all pretty intimate? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did not he have access to the left hand of the stage? A.—Yes.

Q.—And went about behind the scenes and the greenroom? A.—Yes, anywhere at all about the theatre.

Q.—Is Spangler a drinking man? A.—I think he is.

Q.—Did Booth treat him much? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Were you round in front of the theatre at any time during the performance? A.—Yes, I was round part of the time.

Q.—Did you see anything of Spangler in front? A.—No.

Q.—At what time were you there? A.—I was there from about 7 o'clock or 7:30 o'clock until the performance closed.

Q.—Did you notice the people who were about there? A.—No.

Q.—If Spangler had been there would you probably have seen him? A.—I guess I would.

Q.—Did you notice the President's coming there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever see Spangler wear a moustache? A.—No, I do not think he ever did. I have seen him wear side whiskers.

Q.—How was his face at that time? A.—I think he was smooth-shaved.

Q.—You say you were in front of the theatre constantly? A.—Oh, no; not constantly.

Q.—But frequently? A.—No, Sir. I got to the theatre about half-past seven or eight o'clock, and was about the theatre until after the assassination. I was in front two or three times.

Q.—Were you there during the third act? No. I was on the stage during the third act.

Q.—Were you in front during the second act? A.—I think I was. I was in the restaurant, next door.

Q.—How long before the close of the second act? A.—About ten or fifteen minutes.

Q.—You think if Spangler had been there you would have seen him? A.—Yes.

By the Court—Q.—How did you get from the rear to the front of the theatre? A.—There is a side entrance from the alley.

Q.—You did not go, then, through the front door? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see Booth in front of the theatre? A.—I saw him that afternoon, between four and five o'clock, in a restaurant next door. He, with several others, were there drinking. I saw Ned Spangler, Maddox, Booth, Peanut, and a young gentleman by the name of Mollen there. Maddox asked me if I would not take a drink. I said "Yes," and went up and took a glass of ale.

Q.—You did not see Booth out on the pavement when you were out on the pavement that night? A.—Not after he rode up that afternoon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ewing—Q.—How far were you from Booth and Spangler when Booth made the remark you have stated? A.—About as far as from here to you—about ten feet.

Q.—How far was Spangler from him? A.—About as close as this gentleman here is from you; about two or three feet.

Q.—Then Booth spoke in a loud voice? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Booth see you? A.—I don't know. He went right behind the scenes.

Q.—Could he have seen you from where he was standing? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Was there anybody by except you? A.—I did not notice at that time.

Q.—Was not Spangler in liquor at that time? A.—That I cannot say.

Q.—Did you often see him drunk, or in liquor? A.—I could not tell whether he was drunk or not.

Q.—Was he not habitually pretty well soaked? A.—I do not know, indeed.

By the Court—Q.—Was there anything unusual in the arrangement of the furniture that night on the stage? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it all in its proper place, according to the performance going on? A.—Yes.

Q.—The scenes and everything? A.—Yes.

By Judge Holt—Q.—Do you know whether the scenes remain now about as they were that night? A.—I do not know. I have not been in the theatre but once since the assassination.

Q.—Do you know what Spangler had to do with the decoration or arrangement of the President's box? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

The Judge-Advocate-General remarked that to enable the court to understand perfectly the testimony of witnesses relative to the occurrence in the theatre, it would be proper for them to visit the theatre and observe for themselves the different localities. It was therefore determined that the members of the court meet informally at Ford's Theatre, on Tenth-street, to-day, at half-past nine o'clock A. M. The court adjourned formally until ten A. M. this (Tuesday) morning.

PROCEEDINGS OF TUESDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 16.

In accordance with a suggestion made yesterday, by the Judge-Advocate, the commission repaired to FORD'S Theatre, this morning, at half-past nine o'clock, to examine the premises, with a view to a more intelligent understanding of the testimony. A large crowd collected in front of the theatre, but none were admitted save the members of the commission, the official reporters, the several representatives of the press, and two or three Senators.

Everything remains undisturbed inside the building, just as it was at the time of the assassination, except that the chair in which Mr. LINCOLN sat when he was shot has been taken away, and the blue flag, which hung in front of the box, and in which BOOTH'S spur caught, has been removed. We found upon examination that the distance the assassin ran in order to get out of the building after he fell upon the stage, was about ninety feet, two-thirds of this being the distance from the box in which the President was seated, to the passage-way leading to the rear door, through which BOOTH escaped from the theatre. This passage-way is about six feet wide, nearly unobstructed, and is on a level with the ground in the rear of the building, so that the assassin had no steps or stairs to ascend or descend in taking his flight.

There is a narrow hall leading from the stage, on the south side of the theatre, on Tenth-street, on which the building fronts. It was at the front door, to this hall that BOOTH, SPANGLER and another man whose name is not yet in evidence, were engaged in the mysterious whispering and manoeuvering which attracted the attention of Sergt. JOSEPH M. DYE, as detailed by him in his testimony yesterday.

The examination of the building elicited no other features worthy of special mention.

At about 10:30 o'clock the commission arrived at the courtroom, and resumed the hearing of the case. Some three hours were consumed in reading and revising the journal of yesterday's proceedings, and at 2 o'clock a witness was called to the stand and the hearing progressed until near 7 o'clock, when the commission adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Among the witnesses called to the stand this afternoon was Col. H. H. WELLS, now Provost-Marshal of Alexandria. Col. WELLS is a lawyer, formerly of Detroit. His testimony was clear and comprehensive, and fixed the guilt of Dr. MUDD as an accomplice of BOOTH beyond a doubt.

It disturbed the defendant, upon whom it weighs heavily, more than anything that has occurred during the trial. MUDD winced manifestly as Col. WELLS detailed the defendant's prevarication and evasion, and his final acknowledgment of damaging facts. It now comes out that it is to Col. WELLS, probably, more than to any other person engaged in unravelling the mystery of the assassination, that we are indebted for bringing the offenders to trial and throwing light upon the dark plot. He it was who detected and caused the arrest of PAYNE, Mrs. SURRATT, ATZEROTH, ARNOLD, O'LAUGHLIN, SPANGLER and MUDD, and discovered and followed the trail of BOOTH and HARROLD down into Lower Maryland, and finally telegraphed to the War Department the information which led to their capture.

The shadow deepens as to O'LAUGHLIN, and the additional testimony to-day by Maj.'s KNOX and HARTEL showing the presence of accused at Mr. STANTON'S house on the night of the 13th of April, under suspicious circumstances, exercised O'LAUGHLIN painfully. His facial demonstrations of mental suffering and misery during the reading of this evidence were generally remarked. The prisoner is much changed to-day. He came into the room this morning looking very pale and dejected.

The prisoners' platform and railing has been extended across the entire width of the room, and Mrs. SURRATT now sits upon one end of it, two or three feet apart from the other accused. This miserable creature is looking stronger and apparently more resolute, as in fact do all the prisoners save Dr. MUDD and O'LAUGHLIN.

There is great anxiety to get a look at the defendants and to gain admission to the court-room, but the privilege is granted sparingly. Among the visitors to-day were Gov. BRADLEY, of Ohio, several Congressmen and the judges of the supreme court of this District.

Main Point in the Testimony Taken on Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 13.

Among the witnesses examined in the court-room to-day was Mr. Browning, the Private Secretary of President Johnson, who said that the envelope in the assassination he found in his letter-box addressed to President Johnson, with the words upon it: "Don't want to disturb you: are you at home? Wilkes Booth." Major Knox and Sergt. Dye testified that on the 13th of April the residence of the Secretary of War was illuminated in honor of the recent victories. Gen. GRANT, his wife and others were in the house at the time. O'Laughlin, whom the witness now identified, had intruded into the house, and, in response to a question, said he was a lawyer and very well acquainted with Secretary Stanton. O'Laughlin appeared to be drunk, and made especial inquiry to have a look at Gen. Grant. This was about nine o'clock.

Dr. Stone testified as to the condition of President Lincoln after the shooting. The ball extracted from the head was exhibited, and he identified it by the initials "A. L.," which he had scratched upon it with a pen-knife.

Sergt. Cobb, who, on the night of the assassination, was on duty at the navy-yard bridge, testified as to Booth and his companion passing into Maryland. Booth, on being challenged, said he was going to his home in the country near Germantown.

The pistol picked up in the theatre box was produced in court and identified.

Lieut. LAFFEY, who went in pursuit of the assassins, gave an interesting account of overtaking him, and of the conduct of Dr. MUDD, who dressed BOOTH'S leg. The boot, which was cut from BOOTH'S leg, was produced in court. Inside was written, "J. WILKES."

Oliver LOCKE, who went in pursuit of the fugitives, said Dr. STONE at first denied seeing them, but afterwards recollected it was BOOTH'S limb which he had set, the latter having been somewhat disguised.

Full Report of the Proceedings on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 16.

According to the intention declared at the closing of the preceding session, the Court paid an informal visit, at 2:30 o'clock, to the scene of the President's assassination. The visit was made at the suggestion of the Judge-Advocate-General, with the object of enabling the Court to acquire, by visual observation of the now historic locality, such a knowledge of it as would render more perfect understanding of all the evidence dependent upon its intricacies, accurate and more easy.

The Court arrived at the appointed time. Through the usual courtesy of the Judge-Advocate-General and of the President of the court, the reporters of the press were admitted.

The announcement of the intended visit caused quite a crowd to assemble at the front of the theatre.

Nothing is changed there. Having seen all there was to be seen, the several members started for the court-room at the Penitentiary, and on their entering it the prisoners were brought into the dock, and many eyes instinctively turned toward Spangler, who sat down listlessly and leaned back against the wall, staring vacantly.

During the reading of the record, Mr. DANIEL STANTON, who was present, was permitted to amend the record of his own testimony given on the previous day. In the amendment, his answer to the question "Did he ask in regard to Gen. GRANT?" now read "I meant to say that the man did ask for Gen. GRANT," in lieu of "I don't recollect that he did."

Mr. Stanton also added that the man referred to said he was a lawyer and knew Mr. Stanton very well.

The Court took the usual recess, after which the reading of the lengthy record was resumed by Mr. D. F. Murphy.

The reading concluded the Court proceeded to the reception of testimony for the prosecution.

Examination of John Borrow alias Peanuts.

Q.—State whether or not you have been connected with Ford's Theatre in this city? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—I used to attend to the stage door [and carry bills in the day-time; I attended to Booth's horse, stabling and cleaning him.

Q.—Do you know John Wilkes Booth? A.—I knew him while he kept his horse in the alley in the stable there.

Q.—Immediately back of the theatre? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see him the afternoon of the assassination? A.—I saw him bringing a horse into the stable about five or six o'clock.

Q.—State what he did? A.—He brought him there, and hallooed out for Spangler.

Q.—Did Spangler go down to the stable? A.—Yes, Sir. He asked him for a halter and he went down for one.

Q.—How long did he remain there? A.—I don't know. I think Maddox was there too.

Q.—Did you see him again that evening? A.—I did: on the stage that night.

Q.—Did you or not see him when he came with his horse between nine and ten o'clock? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Did you see the horse at the door? A.—I saw him when Spangler called me out to hold him.

Q.—State all that happened at that time. Did you see Booth when he came with his horse? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear him call for Spangler? A.—No, Sir; but I heard a man call Ned and tell him that Booth wanted him.

Q.—Who held Booth's horse that evening? A.—I held him that night.

Q.—Who gave you the horse to hold? A.—Spangler.

Q.—What hour was that? A.—Between 9 and 10.

Q.—How long before the curtain was up? A.—About fifteen minutes.

Q.—What did Spangler say to you? A.—He told me to hold the horse; I told him I had to attend to my door; then he said if there was anything wrong, to lay the blame of it on him.

Q.—Did you hold him near the door? A.—Against the bench near there.

Q.—Did you hear the report of the pistol. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you still on the bench when Booth came out? A.—I got off the bench then.

Q.—What did he say when he came out? A.—He told me to give him his horse.

Q.—Did you go again to the door? A.—No; I was still against the bench.

Q.—Did he do anything else? A.—He knocked me down.

Q.—With his hand? A.—No; with the butt of his knife.

Q.—Did he strike you again or kick you? Did he say anything else? A.—He only hallooed, Give me the horse.

Q.—And rode off immediately? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether or not you were in the President's box that afternoon? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who decorated or fixed the box that afternoon? A.—Harry Ford put the flags around it.

Q.—Was or was not the prisoner Spangler in the box? A.—Yes, Sir, he was there with me.

Q.—What was he doing? A.—He came to help me to take the partition out of the box.

Q.—Do you remember Spangler saying anything? A.—He d—d the President and Gen. Grant.

Q.—Did he say anything in addition to that? A.—No, Sir; I told him he should not curse a man in that way; he did him no harm. He said he ought to be cursed for getting so many men killed.

Q.—Did he or did he not say what he wished might be done to Gen. Grant and the President? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember that he did.

Q.—Was there or was there not anything said in the course of that conversation, as to what might or might not be done to the President or to General Grant?

Mr. Ewing objected to the last three questions, and insisted on his objection being entered upon the record, which it was.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. EWING.

Q.—Did you say you did not hear anybody calling out for Spangler? A.—I heard Daverency calling for him, and tell him Mr. Booth wanted him out in the alley.

Q.—Who is Daverency? A.—An actor in the theatre.

Q.—How long was it after that before Spangler called you? A.—Not very long; about six or seven or eight minutes.

Q.—What were you doing when Spangler called you? A.—I was sitting on the front of the door entrance, on the left.

Q.—What business were you doing? A.—I was attending to the stage door.

Q.—What had you to do at the stage door? A.—To keep strangers out and not allow them in unless they belonged there.

Q.—You told him you would not hold the horse and had to attend the door, and he said if anything went wrong to lay the blame on him? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you in front of the theatre that night? A.—I was out there while the curtain was down.

Q.—You went out at every act? A.—I go out every night; every time the curtain is down.

Q.—Was Booth in front of the theatre? A.—No, Sir; I did not see him.

Q.—Was Spangler in front of the theatre? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see Spangler wear a moustache? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether Spangler had on any whiskers that night? No, Sir; I did not see any.

Q.—Was not Spangler in the habit of hitching up Booth's horse? A.—Yes: he wanted to take the bridle off and Booth wouldn't let him.

Q.—When? A.—About 6 o'clock he did not take it off, but he put a halter around his neck and took the saddle off.

Q.—Was he not Spangler in the habit of bridling, saddling and hitching up Booth's horse? A.—Yes: when I was not there he would hitch him up.

Q.—Was he in the habit of holding him when you was not about? A.—Yes: and he used to feed him when I was not there.

Q.—You and Spangler together attended to Booth's horse? A.—Yes. Mr. Clifford said he would give me a good job if I knew how to attend to horses. I said I knew something about it, and that is how I got attending on Booth's horse.

Q.—Do you know the way Booth went out after he jumped out of the President's box? A.—No, Sir, I was out at the door.

Q.—Do you know that passage between the greenroom and the stones which leads to the back door? A.—Yes, on the other side of the stage.

Q.—Is one that Booth ran through? A.—I do not know which entrance Boo

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4258 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1865 PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE REBEL RAM STONEWALL

HER ARRIVAL AT HAVANA.

Erroneous Report of Her Departure for Galveston.

WARNING SENT TO KEY WEST.

The Frigate Powhattan and the Gunboat Aries at Havana.

Capture of a Blockade Runner, with Two Mysterious Passengers and $300,000 in Specie.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17—9 o'clock A. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The following communication from Gen. CANBY relating to the *Stonewall*, which may be important to shippers at New-York, has been received by this department. We are now within twenty-four hours of telegraphic communication with New-Orleans.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 15.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The United States Consul at Havana reports that the rebel ram *Stonewall* left that port on the 11th instant, ostensibly for Galveston. I have warned all commanders on the coast.

E. R. CANBY, Major-General.

REPORTS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Stonewall—The Captain-General will Afford Her no Facilities for Coaling or Taking Supplies on Board—The Blockade-runner Imogene at Large.

HAVANA, Thursday, May 11.

The rebel ram *Stonewall*, PAGE, commanding, arrived this morning, reporting from Teneriffe. She left that port April1, but it seems hardly probable that she has been forty-one days making the passage, and the report is that she has come from Nassau.

Her arrival has caused considerable excitement; still it is much less than one would expect.

I learn from an officer of the government here that she will not be allowed any facilities for doing damage to our shipping; that she will be obliged to leave within twenty-four hours, and will not be allowed to discharge or take on board any men or ammunition, and only sufficient coal to take her to sea; that if the Captain-General here had orders or instructions to that effect, he would willingly seize her. As it is, he will not probably receive any such before the 20th—too late, as usual, for action, unless this ram should see fit to enter again any of the ports of this island.

The steamer which carries this will put our navy on their guard, and it is to be hoped that Admiral STRIBLING will be able to cause the destruction of this pirate.

I do not learn that she has destroyed any vessels on her way to this port.

The blockade-running steamer *Imogene*, C. BARCLAY, Master, arrived at Matanzas on the 10th inst., purporting to be from Galveston, and brought 1,000 bales of cotton and landed twelve passengers.

The *Imogene* sailed this morning ostensibly for Nassau. Her passengers have come to Havana.

Later from Havana—Particulars of the Arrival of the Stonewall—Efforts of our Consul to Send Warning to Key West—Discourteous Conduct of the Havana Officials—How Word was Finally Sent and How Received.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 13.

Of course, the chief item of interest here is the pirate ram *Stonewall*. It seems she left Teneriffe on the 1st April, and arrived at Bermuda on the 26th; after a short stay, she proceeded to Nassau, which port she was unable to enter on account of the bar; she is reported to draw sixteen feet of water.

After waiting two or three days off Nassau, she came here, taking three days for the passage, which has been done in half the time, and is usually done in two or two and a half days.

No salute was fired, of course. The General de Marina, or Admiral of this station, immediately sent an officer on board, offering the courtesies of the station, and yesterday went himself. I did not learn whether he went in full uniform or not, but think it probable, as he is very fond of gold lace, &c. He took his daughters with him as a pretence with which to cover the charge of an official visit; and yesterday the son of Count O'REILLEY, one of the Captain-General's Aids, went on board. Several officers of the government have been on board.

Our Consul, (as it was reported that the *Stonewall* intended going to Key West, there to destroy, &c.,) of course, endeavored to send them word to put them on their guard, but the authorities here refused roundly, and not in the most courteous manner, either to let anything go over which they had control; not even to be allowed to send out a tug to assist an American vessel in danger. This was refused by Señor HERRERA, the Admiral.

Finally it was determined to send the United States mail steamer *Columbia* with dispatches to Commodore STRIBLING. Some difficulty was attempted in the Custom-house about clearing her, but Messrs. J. W. MORALES & Co., who have considerable influence in that department of the government here, soon removed them. By this time it was 3 P. M., and it was necessary to have a Moro pass from the Captain of the port. His office would not be open till 4 P. M. It was obtained at last, and word sent to the steamer to get ready. Something was being done to the boilers, which was finished, and steam was got up. This was done in an hour and a half, and at 6:30 she passed the Moro, arrived at Sand Key Light at 1:15, and fired guns and rockets for a pilot. None came, so a boat was sent up to Key West—a long pull against wind and tide. Awoke Commodore STRIBLING, who sent for Commodore SCHENCK. STRIBLING went back to bed again without even sending a messenger of thanks to our Consul here, and much less thanking the messenger. Commodore SCHENCK thanked this messenger heartily.

At 8 A. M., on the 12th, the *Columbia* started back, arriving here at 4:30 P. M.

This morning the *Powhattan*, Capt. WORDEN, arrived, and the gunboat *Aries* is outside.

To-day is the anniversary of the King of Spain's birthday, so there was the national salute this morning and at noon again—a French man-of-war and the *Powhattan* taking part. The latter was obliged to draw all the shot from her guns to fire this salute. The poor *Stonewall* could only hoist the Spanish flag at her fore in silence.

There have been many visitors to the pirate, of course, and the ferry company advertised one of their boats to go out and around her, taking passengers at twenty cents each, and I believe goes again to-day.

One of the twelve passengers that the *Imogene* landed in Matanzas was ZACH. DAVIS, a pilot from Galveston.

From Key West I learn that the *Aries* captured a brig under English colors, from the Florida coast for Nassau, with 109 bales of cotton on board, $300,000 in specie, and two men not on the crew or passenger lists, and who refused to give their names, as did the Captain, or where he was from.

As the *Columbia* passed the coast of Florida on Sunday night, signal fires were seen all along the coast for about twenty miles; ten north and the same south of Hillsboro Inlet.

On Sunday a steamer appeared off the Moro, about 2 P. M., and was merely signaled as such. Suddenly she shaped her course to the northward, and steamed off with the greatest rapidity, then for the first time showing her colors, the English ensign at the peak and the rebel flag at the fore.

From the description given of the *Imogene*, there seems to be no doubt that this unknown steamer, seen on Sunday, was her.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian—News Anticipated.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, May 17.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool May 4, and Londonderry May 5, arrived at Father Point about 6 o'clock this afternoon. Her news is anticipated.

THE ASSAULT UPON MR. SEWARD.

Interesting Details—Letter From Dr. Verdi, Mr. Seward's Family Physician.

From the Western (St. Louis) Homeopathic Observer.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1865.

W. TOD HELMUTH, M. D.—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 16th, in which you request me to give you an account of the tragedy perpetrated in the family of the Hon. Secretary SEWARD, is just received. I am sorry that our first communication, since we met in Philadelphia, several years ago, should be on a subject which our whole country so deeply deplores.

At 9 o'clock on the evening of the 14th inst., I had left Secretary SEWARD in a comfortable condition, and his family hopeful of his speedy recovery from an accident which he several days previously had met with, his horses having run away and dashed him from the carriage, fracturing his right humerus at the surgical neck, his lower maxillary below the angle, and generally bruising him about the face and neck. At a few minutes after 10 P. M., I was hastily summoned, by the colored boy, to attend Mr. SEWARD, his sons and his attendants, who were, as the messenger expressed it, "murdered by an assassin." Two minutes brought me to the spot. I was the first medical man there. As I glanced around the room, I found terror depicted on every countenance, and blood everywhere. Among the bleeding men and terrified ladies I sought for Mr. SEWARD. He was lying in his bed, covered with blood, a fearful gaping gash marking his chin and extending below the maxillary bone. His, probably, was the only countenance that did not express fear. Hastily I examined his wounds, and I had the joy to bring the first consolation to that anxious family, in announcing to them that his wounds were not mortal. The carotid artery and jugular vein had not been divided or injured. The gash was semi-circular, commencing just below the high bone of the cheek, and extending downward toward the mouth, and then backward over the submaxillary gland, laying open the inflamed and swollen part of the face and neck, that had been injured by his previous accident. On examining further, I found another stab under the left ear, wounding the parotid gland; but this cut, however, was not very deep. Mr. SEWARD had lost much blood, and I immediately applied ice, to arrest the bleeding temporarily; after which I was informed that FREDERICK SEWARD was in an adjacent room, also injured. I hastily went to him and found him lying on a lounge, with blood streaming over his face. He had been wounded in several places, viz., on the left parietal bone, just about the "parietal eminence;" on the left side of the frontal bone, just about the line of intersection with the parietal; with two other light wounds in that neighborhood. The injury on the parietal eminence had evidently crushed the bone, as osseous spicule were taken out; but it appeared, however, that the internal table, even if fractured, was not depressed. He was not insensible, but could not articulate. In about an hour, however, after his wounds were dressed, he fell into a slumber from which, for sixty hours, he could not be aroused. I had scarcely finished applying ice to arrest the hemorrhage, when I was told to look at Mr. AUG. SEWARD. I became truly amazed—"What!" said I, "is there another one wounded?" His injuries, however, were comparatively light—one was from a blow with the butt-end of a pistol, on the upper and middle part of the forehead; the other a cut over the metacarpal bone of the thumb of his right hand. Here I was again requested to look at another man. My surprise ceased then—I became horrified. This was the man-nurse, a soldier in attendance on Mr. SEWARD. I found his wounds were four in number, all from the blade of a knife; three over the right scapular region, and one below it. It was evident, after a careful examination, that the scapula prevented the penetration of the frightful weapon into the chest. After giving to this patient the requisite attendance, I was called to see another man who was wounded. He had received but one stab, in the back over the seventh rib, very near the spinal column. The knife must have glanced off, as this cut was long but quite superficial; had it been direct, his right lung would have received an irreparable injury.

Such is the scene that presented. Now I will relate to you the circumstances I gathered in this horrible attempt at assassination.

At 10 o'clock the bell at Mr. SEWARD'S house was rung, and answered by the colored boy. As the door opened, a very tall man appeared, with a small package in his hand, saying that Dr. VERDI had sent him with a prescription for Secretary SEWARD, which he must deliver personally. The boy remonstrated with the man, saying that Mr. SEWARD was asleep, and that he (the servant) would take charge of the prescription. The man said, "No; I have particular directions, and I must deliver them myself." So saying, he walked up stairs; but, treading very heavily, he was reminded by the boy, who was following him, to walk more lightly, in order not to disturb Mr. SEWARD.

Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD was at this time lying, dressed, on a sofa in his room, (one adjacent to his father's,) and hearing heavy footsteps, came into the hall and met the stranger, who attempted to enter his father's room. FREDERICK expostulated with him, declaring that his father was asleep and could not be seen. Evidently the young man saw mischief in the face of the assassin. Miss FANNY SEWARD, who was in her father's room, hearing the conversation outside, opened the door to ascertain what was the matter; but FREDERICK cried out to her to "shut the door." It seems that for two or three minutes the assassin hesitated, or endeavored to enter without making a deadly assault upon FREDERICK; but meeting with determined opposition, he dealt several blows on young SEWARD'S head, apparently with a pistol, with the intention, probably of disabling without killing him. The door was then opened, and the murderer entered, pushing FREDERICK, already staggering, before him; then disengaging himself from his adversary, he asked Miss FANNY, "Is the Secretary asleep?"—at the same instant making a spring for the bed, where the unfortunate man sat, aroused with the frightful conviction of what was to be expected. The next moment the villain dealt him a blow with the deadly knife, which was so violent that (fortunately, we may say,) it precipitated him from his bed. In falling, however, he must have received the second blow on the other side of the neck. It must have been at this time that the man nurse (having been absent at the hospital) returned and attacked the murderer, to prevent him from doing further injury to Mr. SEWARD. In the endeavor to restrain the ferocity of the assassin the nurse was struck several times, as described above.

It was at this moment that the nurse and FREDERICK, who rallied sufficiently to still use his feeble efforts in behalf of his poor father, were struggling with this man, that Major AUGUSTUS SEWARD, awakened from sleep by the noise and screams of Miss FANNY, came into the room, thinking that probably his father was delirious, and had frightened the attendants, or else that the nurse left to watch during the night was in some way misbehaving himself. The Major, seeing the struggle, and not at all comprehending the facts, took hold of the man (believing him still to be the nurse) and dragged him to the door. Of course the assassin took advantage of this, and dealing one blow on the head of the Major, (making, however, but a slight wound,) and cutting his hand, as aforesaid, ran down stairs, followed by the Major, who did not know the condition of affairs until he came back to his father's room. The assassin then mounted his horse, which he had left before the door, and rode rapidly away.

There are three peculiar features to this case: First, had FREDERICK SEWARD said to his sister, "*Lock* the door," instead of "Shut the door," the assassin might never have been able to enter the Secretary's room. Second, had AUGUSTUS SEWARD understood that that man was an assassin attempting to murder his father, he would never have allowed him to escape, or perchance might have precipitated him down stairs, and then attempted to disable and arrest him. The third is this: the boy who followed the wretch up stairs, soon hearing that he was making an attack on Mr. FREDERICK, ran out, calling "Watch!" and "Murder!" and went as far as the corner of the street, only fifty yards distant, where there was a sentry on duty; the terrified lad told the sentry to hasten to the house, that there was an assassin attempting the lives of the family; but the sentry did not heed the boy, or thought he could not leave his post; else he would have been in time to present his bayonet to the flying assassin, and could have secured or killed him. * * * * *

Thus ended that horrible tragedy, which took one hundredth part less of time in perpetrating than my weak attempt at its relation.

Surgeon-General BARNES, Drs. NORRIS, U. S. A., and WILSON, Medical Director of this department, came in to my assistance, and I must say to their honor, that their energies united with mine only to save and relieve the victims, and not one descended to that petty professional pique or ill-conceived pride of many practitioners, in reference to associating with a medical gentleman of a different school of therapeutics. Our intercourse, professional and social, has been mutually courteous: we met on the same field, inspired by the same ambition, to work together for the same end.

Hoping to hear from you again, under better circumstances, I remain, your friend and colleague,

T. S. VERDI.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Testimony Concerning Dr. Mudd's Operations.

Evidence that Herold Boasted that Booth Killed the President.

The Pursuit and Capture of Booth and Herold.

Col. Conger and Sergt. Corbett Examined.

Sergt. Corbett Proposed to Capture Booth Alive.

He Fired Only in Pursuance of Special Orders.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 17.

An increased crowd was in attendance at the Assassination Trial to-day, and the room was uncomfortably crowded. Among the auditors were a few ladies with whom curiosity had got the better of a sense of propriety, and taken them to the court-room, where they must have felt ill at ease during their stay.

The first question asked by the new comers, "Which is PAYNE?" he being by common consent the king villain of them all. He absorbs the greater part of the attention of the audience, and you hear continually such expressions as, "Did you ever see such a perfect type of the cut-throat? What a monster he is, to be sure. Had BOOTH hunted the world over, he could not have found a more fitting tool for his work. He is constitutionally an assassin," etc.

As yet no testimony has been offered against PAYNE, except what was introduced on Saturday, showing his intimacy with JOHN H. SURRATT, and his visit to Mrs. SURRATT'S house.

Mr. SEWARD'S nurse, RUBINSON, who saw the attack made upon the secretary, and had an encounter with the criminal, and others of Mr. SEWARD'S household, were in the witness-room to-day, but were not called. It is expected these witnesses will be on the stand to-morrow, and we shall then have the whole story as to PAYNE'S attack upon the SEWARD'S.

We have in the testimony of this afternoon the proof of BOOTH'S long preparation for the assassination, among other things his purchase of a horse upon which one of his party rode on the night of the assassination, and the fact that this horse was purchased upon the accommodation of Dr. MUDD, who accompanied Booth in November last to a neighbor's house, and was present at the sale. When the proof came out, the prisoner MUDD was visibly affected, his face becoming very red, his eyes discovering great uneasiness, and his general expression denoting consternation.

The guilt of Mrs. SURRATT was also made clearer to some extent, but she did not appear to be much excited by what transpired. She kept her face turned generally toward the wall to her right, and in an opposite direction to the witness-stand, and very seldom scrutinizes the audience.

HERROLD'S active participation with BOOTH was also proved by several witnesses, and especially by the detective CONGRER, whose evidence was substantially that which was embraced in the statement of Detective BAKER, published the day after BOOTH'S capture. During the recital of the incidents connected with the capture and death of the assassin, the Commission and audience listened with almost breathless interest to CONGER'S statement enchained HERROLD, who seemed to forget where he was, and to be again going over the terrible scenes in which he took part. So also with PAYNE, who looked the picture of savage enjoyment when CONGER came to that part of the history where BOOTH fell bleeding upon the floor of the barn.

CONGER was asked if BOOTH made any other statements after he was shot than those witnesses had testified to, and he answered "none," so this disposes of the often repeated report, given as upon the authority of Col. BAKER, that the dying assassin made certain confessions which it was not heretofore prudent to give to the public.

When CONGER stated that BOOTH called HERROLD a coward, that prisoner sneeringly smiled and twisted about in his seat. He seemed to take comfort, however, when it was proved that BOOTH, whilst at bay in the barn, conferring to HERROLD, said "He has had nothing to do with it." Meaning the assassination as is supposed.

BOSTON CORBETT'S name was next called, which produced a sensation. All eyes were turned in the direction of the door from whence the man who shot BOOTH was to enter. CORBETT took the stand the observed of all, especially of the prisoners, who surveyed him with curious interest. CORBETT is a small man, about five feet four, and apparently about thirty years of age. His hair is parted in the middle and combed smoothly down. His voice is full and his articulation very distinct. His attention was called to the simple account of the actual capture, and he told his story ingenuously and modestly. Much surprise was produced by his statement that he proposed several times to his superior officers that if they would permit him to go into the barn, he (CORBETT) would take BOOTH. Up to this time we have heard no intimation of such a proposition from any of those who have given accounts of the capture. CORBETT'S sincere, artless manner impressed his hearers with the truthfulness of his statement. The witness effectually removed the bad impression interested parties had endeavored to create against him by making it appear that he acted entirely without authority, and recklessly shot the assassin in the face of the impressive order to take BOOTH alive if possible. It would appear from CORBET'S sworn statement that he was placed in the position he occupied, with instructions to watch the movements of BOOTH, and fire when there was fear of his doing harm, and as the witness in military parlance expresses it, the assassin drew his fire, and he shot the wretch, whom he believed was about to shoot some of his companions. Surely no one of these men should have been sacrificed simply to take the assassin alive.

Synopsis of the Testimony Taken on Wednesday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 17.

According to WILLIAM WILLIAMS, a witness before the court to-day, Dr. MUDD denied altogether that there had been any strangers at his house. MUDD seemed uneasy and not willing to give information without being asked; but he subsequently said he had set BOOTH'S leg.

SIMON GARASON testified that he was at Dr. MUDD'S house on Tuesday succeeding the assassination, when MUDD then said some one had come past with a fractured leg, and that he helped him into his house. He stated that the parties left, the doctor accompanying them part of the way. MUDD on Tuesday denied that he knew them. When, on Friday, the witness went to arrest MUDD, the latter stated he thought it was BOOTH who was at the house. The officers were about to search the house, when Mrs. MUDD threw a boot down stairs, on the lining of which were the words "J. WILKES." As MUDD stated, the man who was there had whiskers. MUDD said he had been introduced to BOOTH last Fall, but did not identify him.

WILLIS S. JETT, who had been in the army as Commissary Agent in Carolina County, testified that on the 18th of April he saw a wagon near Port Conway. As he drew near HERROLD, who was there, said his brother had been wounded. HERROLD called out to witness and said he supposed they were raising a command to go South. HERROLD then said "We are the assassins of the President." BOOTH came up and HERROLD introduced him as his brother, under the name of BOYD, and they crossed the river. Witness and his companions, with HERROLD, went on to Bowling Green, leaving BOOTH on the way at GARRETT'S, to whose house HERROLD returned. Witness and his companions were dressed in grey, and of course he said HERROLD must have known who they were.

On cross-examination: HERROLD did not say he was the assassin, but "We are the assassins," and pointing to BOOTH, remarked: "Yonder is the man who killed the President."

HERROLD appeared to be much excited at the time.

Col. CONGER and Sergt. CORBETT testified as to the facts connected with the pursuit of the assassins, and the shooting of BOOTH, and the arrest of HERROLD, substantially as heretofore published. Other witnesses were examined.

Full Report of Wednesday's Proceeding

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 17.

Gen. HARRIS said that on Saturday, for what he deemed justifiable reasons, he had objected to Hon. Reverdy Johnson appearing here as counsel. He now asked to have read a letter from Reverdy Johnson, dated Baltimore, Oct. 7, 1864, addressed to Wm. D. Bowie, C. C. Magruder, John D. Bowling, Prince George's County, in which he takes the ground that the oath prescribed by the Constitutional Convention was illegal, and, concludes as follows: "It is indeed the only way in which the people can protect themselves, and no moral injunction will be violated by such a course, because the exaction of the oath was beyond the authority of the convention, and, as a law, therefore void."

William Williams,

called as a witness, and testified as follows:

Q.—Will you state to the court whether, after the assassination, you were ever engaged in the pursuit of the assassin? A.—Yes, Sir. I started on April 17, with Maj. O'Beirne and pursued to Surrattsville.

Q.—State whether, in the course of that pursuit, you went to the residence of the prisoner, Dr. Mudd? A.—Yes, Sir; we went there on Tuesday, the 18th. When we arrived there Dr Mudd was not at home, but we saw his wife and she told us she would send for him; that he was in the neighborhood. When he came I asked him if any strangers had been that way. He said, no. We questioned him about two men having been at his house, one with a broken leg, and he denied that they had. He spoke to some of the other officers.

Q.—Did you see him about the time when you supposed these men had been there? A.—Not on our first visit I did not.

Q.—Did you have any further conversation with him upon that? No, Sir, not on our first visit.

Q.—He denied all to either that there had been any strangers there, you say? A.—Yes.

Q.—What made the remark about the man with a broken leg having been there? A.—One of the other officers.

Q.—Did you hear his reply? A.—I am not positive what it was, but he made a reply.

Q.—Did he on that occasion state to you when he heard for the first time of the assassination of the President? A.—Yes, Sir. he said it was while in church Sunday morning.

Q.—Did he converse freely with you—was his manner frank or evasive? He seemed to be a little uneasy and not willing to give us the information without being asked for every thing.

Q.—When did you next see him the second time? A.—On Friday, the 21st.

Q.—What occurred then? A.—We went there for the purpose of arresting him; he was not at home, but Mrs. Mudd sent for him; when he arrived at the house, Lieut. Lovett asked him a question or two, and then I asked him about the two men being at his house, and whether he had seen them; he said he had; I asked him, also, if they were Booth and Herrold; he said they were not; that he was introduced to Booth last Fall, and knew him; he had been introduced to Booth by Mr. Thompson. After we arrested him we showed him this picture, and after looking at it a little while, he said at first he did not recollect the features, but that it looked like Booth across the eyes; I informed Mrs. Mudd that we would have to search the house, and then she said one of the men had left a boot up stairs on the bed; she went for and brought the boot; it was a long riding boot, with the New-York maker's name, and the name "J. Wilkes Booth," written inside. the boot was cut about ten inches up from the instep.

Q.—Did she say that the doctor had set the leg of that man? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did he say they remained at the house? A.—He stated they left between three and four in the afternoon.

Q.—Did he state to you at what hour they came? A.—About daybreak.

Q.—Did they leave on horseback or on foot? A.—He said they left on horseback. Mrs. Mudd said they left on horseback.

Q.—Did you understand her to be speaking of one or both of them when she said they went on foot? A.—I understood her to say both; I believe it was Dr. Mudd who said the injured man went away on crutches, which, he said, had been made for him by one of his men.

Cross-examination by Mr. Stone—Q.—Was Lieut. Lovett present? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On both Tuesday and Friday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Mrs. Mudd in the parlor when she made this declaration about the boot? A.—She was standing at the door.

Q.—Where was Dr. Mudd? A.—He was in the parlor.

Q.—Could he hear what Mrs. Mudd said? A.—I judge he could. He was no further than where you are sitting there.

Q.—She was the first one who mentioned about Booth to you? A.—Yes, I told her I should be compelled to search the house, and then she said the men had left the boot there, and went and brought it down.

Q.—Was it on Tuesday or Friday that he told you the first knowledge he had of the death of the President was at church the Sunday before? A.—On Friday I think.

Q.—Do you remember that any one asked him in your presence? A.—I do not.

Q.—You were all together in one room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you or Lieut. Lovett ask him about two strangers who had been at his house any time previous? A.—We both asked him.

Q.—Which asked him first? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did he give the same reply to both? A.—I think he did, Sir.

Q.—Do you feel confident of that? A.—His reply to me on Tuesday was that they had not been there. I think it was the same he said to Lieut. Lovett.

Q.—Do you remember on the Friday of the examination who asked him first? A.—I think it was Lovett.

Q.—Do you remember whether he asked about two strangers, or about Booth and Herrold? A.—About two strangers, I think.

Q.—What answer did he make on Friday? A.—The question was whether two strangers had been there, one with a broken leg, and he said he had set the man's leg; that one of them was apparently about seventeen or eighteen years of age; that they had knocked at the door, and he had looked out at the window and asked who they were; they replied that they were friends, and wanted to get in, and Dr. Mudd came down stairs, and, with the assistance of the young man, helped the injured man from his horse and took him to his parlor, and placed him on the sofa.

Q.—Did he describe the strangers? A.—He said that one was about seventeen or eighteen, and that the other had a moustache and long thin whiskers; I asked him if they were natural whiskers; he said he could not tell.

Q.—Did he tell you the color of the other man's hair? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Did he tell you his height? A.—I am not positive.

Q.—Did he give you any description of his dress? A.—I think he said the injured man had a shawl; I am not certain.

Q.—Did he describe the dress of the younger man? A.—I don't remember his saying anything about it.

Q.—Did he describe his height and general appearance? A.—He said he was a smooth-faced young man, about seventeen or eighteen.

Q.—Did he tell you the direction they took, and did you search for tracks in the direction indicated, and if so, did you find any? A.—Yes, we found tracks, but other teams were constantly passing, and the road is not much traveled.

Q.—Did you go on Tuesday across the swamp? A.—Yes, we went all through the swamp on Tuesday and Friday after we came back.

Q.—Were you one of the party who went to Rev. Mr. Wilmer's house? A.—Yes, Sir,

Q.—What time did you get there? A.—Thursday or Tuesday night; I think it was late in the evening when we got there.

Q.—What time do you say you got to Wilmer's? A.—I think it was Wednesday evening.

Q.—Did you hear anything of them on the road? A.—I did not.

Q.—This was before the Doctor was carried to Bryantown? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you and Mr. Lloyd under Lieut. Lovett's orders? A.—I was acting under Maj. O'Beirne's orders, but in his absence was under Lieut. Lovett, who had charge of the squad, I suppose.

Q.—Was Mr. Lloyd with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you in court when his testimony was read? A.—I was not.

The court here took a recess.

After the court reassembled the examination of Simon Gavacan was had.

Sluon Gavacan's Testimony.

Q.—Will you state whether you are acquainted with Dr. Mudd? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you not at his house the Tuesday following the assassination. A.—Yes, Sir; I was.

Q.—State what inquiries you made of him there to aid you in the pursuit of the murderers, and what replies he made. A.—We went there in the forenoon of that Tuesday, the 18th; we went to his house and we made inquiries whether any two men had passed on the morning of Saturday after the assassination; he said, no, and then we asked more particularly whether two men came, one of them having his leg fractured; he said, yes; we asked him what time; he said at four or half-past four in the morning; they rapped at his door, and he being alarmed at the noise, came down and let him in. He said another man assisted the wounded man into the house. He said he attended to the fracture as well as he could, but that he had not much of a fracture. The person with the fractured leg stayed in the parlor at first, but after that was taken up to one of the rooms up stairs, and remained there till between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday. He said they then left, and he went part of the way with them; but that previously to that he went to look for a buggy with the other man, to have the wounded man taken away, but he could not find one. He said that he went part of the way on the roads with them; but they first inquired the way to Allen's Fresh, and they also inquired the way to Dr. Wilmer's, and he said he showed them the road.

Q.—Did you ask him whether he knew these persons? A.—He said, at first, no, not at all.

Q.—On the subsequent day did you have any interview with them, and if so, when? A.—On Friday, the 21st.

Q.—State what occurred there? A.—We went to arrest them, and search his house. He was not in, but his wife sent for him. When he came we informed him that we would have to search his house. His wife then went up stairs and brought a boot down. We examined the boot, and found J. Wilkes marked on the leg of the boot. She also brought a razor down, which one of the party took in charge.

Q.—Did you repeat your inquiry as to who they were? A.—We asked him if it was Booth. He said he thought not.

Q.—Did he give any reason for so thinking? A.—He said he had whiskers on, and also had his moustache shaved off; probably he shaved it off up stairs.

Q.—Did he speak of having known him before? A.—Yes; when we made inquiries he said he was introduced last Fall by a man named Thompson.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ewing—Q.—Who was the chief of the party who was with him? A.—We had no chief.

Q.—Who was in charge of this party. A.—Lieut. Lovett came in charge of a cavalry detachment, but we went under orders of Major O'Beirne.

Q.—In the absence of Major O'Beirne, were you not under the orders of Lieut. Lovett? A.—Yes, Sir, partly.

Q.—Who commenced the conversation with Mudd on Tuesday? A.—That I am unable to say.

Q.—How long did the conversation last? A.—Probably an hour.

Q.—In your presence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did not Lieut. Lovett conduct the inquiries chiefly? A.—No, Sir: the doctor was asked questions by all of us.

Q.—Did Dr. Mudd himself bring the boot down to you? A.—No, Sir, his wife brought it down.

Q.—Who was it given to? A.—The one nearest the stairs.

Q.—Did you, in point of fact, make a search of the house? A.—I did not go up stairs; when we found the boot and the negro we considered it satisfactory evidence that Booth and Herold had been in the house.

Q.—Did you go to meet Mudd on Friday as he was going home? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Lieut. Lovett? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did any body else? A.—There might have been one or two other officers; am not certain.

Q.—Did you ask him on Tuesday for a description of the party? A.—No, Sir; I believe the photograph of Booth was shown to him, and he did not recognize it as one of the parties that were at this house; but there was something about the forehead and eyes that resembled one of them.

Q.—Did he point out to you the road they went across the swamp? A.—No, Sir. He said he had made inquiry how they would get to Rev. Dr. Wilmer's.

Q.—He mentioned on Tuesday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he tell you how to go to Dr. Wilmer's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Examination of Mrs. Emma Offutt.

Q.—State whether or not you are the sister-in-law of John Lloyd? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether or not on the Tuesday of the 11th of April you were at his house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You saw Mr. Lloyd on that day? A.—Yes, Sir. I was in the carriage with Mr. Lloyd.

Q.—On that occasion did you happen to meet Mrs. Surratt? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State where the meeting took place? A.—Somewhere near Uniontown.

Q.—State whether or not a conversation took place between Mr. Lloyd and Mrs. Surratt on that day? A.—Yes, they talked together.

Q.—Did you hear anything of the conversation? A.—Yes, Sir, some of it.

Q.—Under what circumstances did the conversation take place. A.—Our carriage passed before we recognized who it was. Mr. Lloyd went out to her carriage and had a conversation which took place at her carriage and not ours.

Q.—Were you at Mr. Lloyd's again on Friday, the 14th of April? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether you saw the prisoner, Mrs. Surratt, there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you observe any conversation between her and Mr. Lloyd on that day? A.—Yes, I saw them talking together, but I didn't hear them at all. I had occasion to go the back part of the house.

Q.—Did the conversation take place in the house or in the yard? A.—In the yard, Sir.

Q.—Had Mr. Lloyd been to town that day? No, Sir. He had been to Marlboro attending court.

Q.—What did he bring with him when he came back? A.—Some oysters and fish, and that is how he came to drive into the back part of the yard.

Q.—Was anyone else in the yard at the time of this conversation? A.—No, Sir.

Cross-examination by Mr. Aiken.—Q.—How far apart were the two carriages when you met each other? A.—Two or three yards I think, and they talked but a very few minutes together.

Q.—Did Mr. Lloyd state what the conversation was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor what the conversation on the 14th was about? A.—No, Sir; he did not.

Q.—Have you been acquainted with Mr. Surratt for some time? A.—Since last Summer, I believe.

Q.—What time did she arrive at Lloyd's on the 14th? A.—At about four o'clock, I think.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with her previous to Mr. Lloyd's coming home? A.—Yes, Sir; in the parlor.

Q.—Did you learn what the conversation was on that day?

Question objected to, and waived.

Q.—Did Lloyd make any statement in reference to his business with Mr. Surratt? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Surratt have any business with you on that day? No, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Surratt place in your hands any packages? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—During your visit at Mr. Lloyd's did you hear anything about Herrold?

Assistant-Judge-Advocate Bingham objected, and the objection being sustained by the court, Mr. Aiken at sat down, saying "I am done, Sir."

Examination of Wm. P. Jett.

Q.—Look at the prisoners and see if you recognize any or all of them? A.—Only one of them.

Q.—Which one? A.—Herrold, Sir.

Q.—State when you first saw him? A.—Since the 25th of last October; I have been in Caroline County as commissary in the Confederate service; I was in the cavalry service, but was wounded on the 9th of January, and after that appointed Commissary Agent; when I was on my way in April to Fauquier County I got down to Port Conway and saw a wagon on the wharf.

Q.—When was that? A.—On the 18th of April.

Q.—The Monday after the assassination? A.—No, Sir; the Monday week after the assassination; there were three of us together; we saw this wagon; we rode down on the wharf, and before we reached the wagon, we saw a man get out of it, and it seemed to us as if he put his hand into his bosom; I don't remember whether we hailed the ferry or not; this one man got out of the wagon and came where we were, and said: "What command do you belong to?" Ruggles said: "Mosby's command;" then he said, "Where are you going;" he said, "It is a secret where we are going."

Q.—Did you ask him what command he belonged to? A.—He said he belonged to A. P. Hill's corps. He said his brother was wounded below Richmond, and asked if we would not take him down to the lines. Herrold then asked us to drink, but none of us drinked, and we declined. I got down and carried out three horses and tied them up, and Herrold came and touched me and said he wanted to speak to me, and said: "I suppose you are raising a command to go South," and then said he would like to go with us. I said that I could go with no man that I didn't know anything about; and then he made this remark: "We are the assassinators of the President." I was so shocked that I didn't know what to say, and I made no reply. Lieut. Rugglee was near by watering his horse, and I called to him and he came there; then Booth came up and Herrold introduced him, after introducing himself. Booth had cut upon his hand, I remember, J. W. B. We went across the river, Booth riding on Ruggles' horse. Booth said he wanted to pass under the name of Boyd. We went to a lady's house, and asked her if she could take in a wounded soldier; she at first consented, and then said she would not. We then went up to Mr. Garrett's, where we left Booth; Herrold and all of us went on within a few miles of Bowling-green. The next day Herrold returned toward Garrett's, and that was the last I saw of him till after he was captured.

Q.—Did I understand you that Booth went alone to Garrett's? A.—No, Sir; Ruggles, Booth, Bainbridge and I rode up to Garrett's, and we left Booth there, and Herrold came on with us to Bowling-green and had dinner.

Q.—Do you know where Herrold went to from Bowling-green? A.—No, Sir; he left us the next day at 2 or 3 o'clock.

Q.—Now, when you saw him on Wednesday morning, he was in custody there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Before he said to you we are the assassinators of the President, had he told you he was in the Confederate service? A.—Why, he could see that, because we were in Confederate uniforms.

Cross-examination by Mr. Stone.—Q.—Herrold wanted you to aid him in going further south? A.—Yes, but we had no facilities to aid him.

Q.—Did he seem disappointed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Booth present when you were talking with Herrold about their being the assassinators of the President? A.—No, not when he first told me; he and Bainbridge came up after that.

Q.—Did he seem to be a good deal agitated. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did Booth say? A.—He said he did not intend telling that.

Q.—But Herrold did tell? A.—Yes; he had told before Booth came up.

Q.—Can you recollect whether he said that he had killed the President? A.—He said: "We are the assassinators of the President." Then a few minutes after he said: "Yonder is the man, J. Wilkes Booth who killed the President."

By Mr. Aiken. Q.—Have you ever taken the oath of allegiance? A.—No, Sir; but I am perfectly willing to do it.

Testimony of Lieut.-Col. E. J. Conger.

Examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—State to the court, whether you and others were engaged in the pursuit of the murderers of the President; if so, please take up the narrative at the point where you met the Confederate soldier Jett, who has has just given his evidence, and state what occurred afterward? A.—I found him in a room at a hotel at Bowling Green. I expected to find somebody else. As I went in, he began to get out of bed. I said: "Is that you, Jett?" He said "yes."

OUR ENGLISH FILES.

THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Nature and Character of the Contest with the Rebellion.

LETTER FROM "HISTORICUS."

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: The American civil war is beyond doubt the greatest event in the history of mankind which has occurred since the French Revolution. In both cases a corrupt condition of political society has purged itself at the cost of a terrible political and social revulsion. But the French Revolution itself, with all its horrors, has produced no crime more shocking to the conscience of mankind than the murder of the late President of the United States. The tribute which the civilized world from every quarter is offering on the grave of that eminent person is the natural instinct by which the human race gives utterance to the horror felt at a crime which is a common dishonor of our nature.

It is too early to judge either of the consequences of the crime, or of those upon whom the responsibility of it is to be charged. Nothing can be more unjust than to visit upon whole societies or general systems the acts of isolated persons who may commit crimes without authority in their name. If the Papacy was held responsible for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, it was not because it contrived, but because it approved it. The South will be judged, not by the act of the assassin, but by the manner in which they receive the news of it. BOOTH has accomplished against President LINCOLN what BROOKS attempted against Senator SUMNER. We unhappily know how the act of BROOKS was applauded by both sexes of the community which he had disgraced. Let us hope, for the honor of our nature, that such an outrage on humanity is not to be repeated. I sincerely wish, Sir, that Mr. MASON, on behalf of the people he assumes to represent, had occupied himself on this dreadful occasion a little more in expressing his regret at the murder of Mr. LINCOLN, and a little less in finding excuses for its commission. I hope that he will find in the Southern States of America few "*well-balanced minds*"—as assuredly he will find none in England—who will see in this hideous act the "*necessary offspring*" of anything but the most detestable cowardice and wickedness.

Upon Mr. LINCOLN himself, the world, even before his death, had passed a just and favorable judgment. Situated in circumstances of unexampled difficulty, he had achieved unexpected greatness. As the leader in a revolution which he had not made, he adhered as closely as that revolution permitted him, to the law. In disaster he was undismayed, in success he was sober, in the presence of provocation he was moderate, in the hour of victory he was merciful. If these are not the constituents of greatness, political and moral, I know nor what is the meaning of that word. I see that some persons are disposed to exult over those who had not at the earliest moment appreciated the true proportions of his remarkable character. I do not sympathize in such censures, the more so, perhaps, because if they were well deserved I might feel that I ought to share them. But I think that those who plume themselves upon their prescient sagacity commit the common fault of pretending to have been wise too soon. Mr. LINCOLN grew in stature, as it began to grow by the hard discipline of a trying and the stern schooling of responsibility. He became great—as such natures do become great—by the action of the ennobling duties of such a station upon a mind honest, courageous, conscientious and truthful. Under the purifying influences of this fiery assay the ore is purged from the dross, and shines out at length in a sterling lustre which did not belong to its native state. Those who have compared his earlier with his later discourses will have marked the striking growth of his moral stature. No one, I think, can have read the Message of March 4, 1865, distinguished as it was by a tone of chastened and considered earnestness, without feeling that it was the true language of a good and a great man, sober in the midst of political success, and moderate in the hour of military triumph. The lesson to be learnt from the history of such a character is to abstain from hasty judgments upon untried men. I trust it will not be lost at this moment either at home or abroad.

The civil war in America is about to enter upon a new phase. I think that, without prematurely anticipating the march of events, we may expect that before long the state of things will cease to be that of war, and pass into the stage of revolution. That being so, I may perhaps be permitted some observations from which I have hitherto thought it better to abstain.

I have always felt, and I have never thought it necessary to conceal, an unconquerable abhorrence of the system of slavery. It has always seemed to me a strange and deplorable thing that a sentiment which was once the most deep-seated and animated in the hearts of the English nation should have appeared of late somewhat deadened and silenced. It would not, perhaps, be difficult to analyze the complication of circumstances from which this result has arisen, but I think it is none the less to be regretted. I can understand—and I have always partly shared the feeling—that the policy of the North (especially in its earlier stages) should have failed to commend itself to the sympathies of those who detested slavery above all things. But what I cannot comprehend is that any number of Englishmen should have deliberately desired the triumph of the South, which avowedly contemplated the establishment of a political society founded (to the phrase of the Southern Vice-President) on "the corner stone of slavery." The North may not have fought for emancipation—some of them did, some of them did not; but beyond all question the South, to a man, were fighting for slavery; for even in the last agony of their struggle they refused to pay the price of emancipation as the possible instrument of independence.

I knew that every acre of land which was conquered by the North necessarily passed into the area of freedom, whether Northern politicians desired it or not. I equally knew that every acre over which the dominion of the South should be established would be dedicated for ever to slavery. I am at a loss to understand how any one who agrees with me in thinking that of all the evils which can corrupt the core of society that of slavery is the worst, could doubt in which direction they wished the balance of the sword to incline. The great difficulty was that the Constitution of America protected and guaranteed slavery. But the South—the very persons to whom these guarantees were given, and who were most interested in sustaining them—were themselves in their madness and want of self-control the first to break the compact. From that moment the only obstacle was removed, and freedom became at once possible and lawful.

I confess it is this consideration which has mainly governed my judgment in this contest. The preservation or the dissolution of the Union was a matter in which I felt, as Englishmen, we had little concern. I know that there are those who looked forward with a paltry satisfaction to the breaking up of that which they were pleased to call the "bubble Republic." So far as this sentiment had its root in a jealousy and apprehension of the growing greatness and power of the United States, it is one which I, for one, should be ashamed to entertain. I hope, Sir, we are all of us sufficiently proud and confident in the greatness and might of England to be superior to such cowardice and meanness. If Great Britain had cause to fear the United States, she and upon it she would have had far more cause to fear the presence of two great military States perpetually in arms against one another and against the world. I have never desired the mutilation of America, because I have all ages admired, and I have never feared her. That person is the happiest in his life who does not feel in personal envy and dislike and dread of his child who calls a pride in his successes, and who looks with every renewed in the greatness of his offspring. When the man took leave of his weeping wife, they said that the world might say of his sale that he was greater than his father. HOMER at least knew what he meant to greatness, and how it became

[illegible] there who have regarded the American struggle from the point of view of political partisanship. I observe that Mr. MASON has endeavored in his speech rather to plead the sympathies of English political society on behalf of what he is pleased to call the great cause of the Conservative South." I trust that the English Conservative party will not commit the unparalleled mistake of entering into a political partnership with a cause which began by violating its own organization, and has ended by destroying its life. Those who have staked their political faith on the attempted disruption of democracy, have prepared for themselves a signal and most unnecessary defeat. In my judgment the war in America had nothing whatever to do with democracy. It arose from an irreconcilable opposition of interests, and from an irrepressible social conflict which might have equally broken out in a monarchical or in an aristocratical State. So far as it goes, no doubt, democracy has reaped this advantage, that it has had the opportunity of disproving the charge of weakness which is often laid at its door. It has been vulgarly supposed that democracy is necessarily incompatible with strength and vigor of executive action, and that the concentration of authority in a single despot is necessary for the conduct of a great war. That delusion the American struggle has dispelled. It has been thought that democracies were necessarily fickle to their rulers, unstable in their policy, and wavering in their determination. That, too, the democracy of America has disproved. It has been said that democracies are necessarily violent and cruel in their disposition, and that from impatience of discipline and obedience they are unapt for military success. No man can say that now. It has been said that democracies would not support the expenses of war and the burdens of taxation. This is proved not to be the case. No autocrat that the world has ever seen has received a more firm and unbounded support, and commanded more unlimited resources than those which the American people have freely placed at the disposal of Mr. LINCOLN. His re-election in 1864 was evidence of the wise and prudent firmness of the people who exercised the suffrage; and the result ought to have left no doubt on the minds of thoughtful men as to the necessary issue of the great contest.

I am no disciple of democracy. I greatly prefer, both by sentiment and by conviction, the mixed institutions of the country to which it is my happiness to belong. I am abundantly satisfied with and loyal to that constitution which has made us a free, a prosperous and a united people. I am an Englishman, and I prefer that which has made England what she is. But why should I condemn an American for his devotion to that which has made America what she lately was, and what I doubt not she is again destined to be. They are both unwise and unjust who in this or any other similar conjuncture seek to make "political capital" out of the success or the failure of foreign political systems. I hope that the friends and the enemies of democracy alike will abstain from the employment of a two-edged sword which will infallibly wound the hands that endeavor to wield it. Shallow sophistry of this kind is nothing better than an exasperating blunder.

Sir, the North has succeeded, but not because it is a democracy; the South has failed, but not because it is an aristocracy. There is, indeed, a great political truth underlying this result. But it is the moral not of forms of freedom, but of freedom itself. The North have won because they were a free people; the South have lost because they were not a free people. The North were brave, determined and free. The South were equally brave, equally determined, but they were not equally free, and therefore it is that they have succumbed. The North could draw on all the resources of their people. There was no class whose military services they could not claim. There was no section of the community to whom they could not look with confidence, and from whom they could not derive assistance and support. It was not so with the South. Their upper and their middle class were men of undaunted courage and unshrinking devotion. But where and what was their peasantry—the class from which in a great and protracted military struggle the resources of an army must be ultimately drawn? It is said that the South was overpowered by numbers; but history is full of examples where numbers have been roiled in vain against a small but determined people. But a resistance of this kind has, so far as I know, never been successfully accomplished by a people of whom one-half were slaves. Many persons (I count myself among the number) have been surprised that the civil war in America failed to create a servile insurrection. The fact is, indeed, remarkable, and proves, perhaps, more than anything else the degrading effects of slavery; for the slaves, if they had been capable of the sentiments of freemen, must and ought to have rebelled. The slaves, it is true, were passive; but in such a deadly struggle no people can afford to have the great bulk of its population passive. What would happen to England in the case of a foreign invasion, or even of a foreign war, if the whole of its working classes were passive? Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, in various speeches, has frequently affirmed that it was "impossible to subjugate a free people." I believe that Mr. DAVIS is perfectly right; but the South has been subjugated just because they were not "a free people." The curse of slavery was upon them. In the hour of their sorest need they could not turn to the great mass of their people, whom they dared not arm, and whom they would not free. They took up arms for slavery, and by slavery they have perished.

But let us pause to be at once charitable and just. Slavery is a great crime, and those among whom it existed have grievously answered it. They had staked their all upon slavery, and that all they have lost. But the generation which has suffered ought rather to be the object of compassion than of censure. The slaveowners of the South should be regarded as the victims rather than as the authors of the system by which they have fallen. Like the French aristocracy of 1793, they have been ruined by a state of society which was none of their own making, and of which it was next to impossible to get rid of, except through a process of social convulsion. And, as frequently happens, the blows of revolution have descended on the heads that have not most deserved them. I believe, and always have believed, the secession of the South to have been one of the most insane and unnecessary acts ever committed. But for slavery no doubt it would never have happened. But if it had occurred, strange to say, but for slavery it would have probably succeeded. As it is, the South have committed the gravest of political offences—that of making at once an unjustifiable and an unsuccessful revolution. The act, I have said, was insane, and the actors in it ought to have the benefit of that defence. The operation of slavery upon them has been like the taint of some dreadful hereditary malady. In such cases the judgment passed upon them ought not to be harsh or the treatment cruel. It is necessary, indeed, to take such precautions and impose such restraints as may be essential to the security of the patient and the safety of others; but gentleness, reason and humanity are the proper methods of mitigation and of cure.

This is the moment of reconciliation—of reconciliation both at home and abroad. I earnestly trust it will not be lost. There can be few among your readers who have been so happy as not at some time or other to have stood by the deathbed of a friend. In the awful sadness of that scene, old enmities are forgotten and former grudges are removed. Fortunate are the mourners who have nothing to be forgiven or to be forgotten. But there are others less happy in their grief, who, after long times of alienation, are reconciled and made friends at last. The grave of Mr. LINCOLN seems to me to offer such an occasion of charity and of peace. He was a friend to peace, and therefore, a friend to us all. He was eminently, I believe, a friend to peace between England and America. I hope and I believe that as a nation, England has been neither unjust nor unkind toward America in her trouble. The heart of the people of England has been throughout with the cause of freedom. It is a remarkable fact that the friends of the Southern cause have, I believe, never ventured to call a free open meeting in this country to support their views. To my mind that in itself is a conclusive test of the real preponderance of public opinion. The action of the English Government, for which alone the English nation can be held responsible, has been such as ought to satisfy the American people. There may have been on either side idle words of provocation employed by irresponsible persons which had better be forgotten and forgiven. Let them be buried in the grave of President LINCOLN. And when I speak of reconciliation abroad, let reconciliation at home be not forgotten. Englishmen have been too much divided into two camps on this great question. The war is over in America; I hope the camps will be struck in England. Let those who have the satisfaction of feeling that the cause they have cherished has succeeded be satisfied with their abundant reward. Let not those who feel they have been right be eager to exult over and trample upon those who have discovered themselves to be in the wrong. If, Sir, America and England walk forth from this sad chamber of death friends with one another and among themselves, then we may still pluck consolation out of this dreadful disaster. Then, in the result, the death of President Lincoln will have helped to achieve the ends which he had most at heart in his honorable and useful life.

HISTORICUS.

TEMPLE, April 30.

Abraham Lincoln,

FOULLY ASSASSINATED, APRIL 14, 1865.

From the London Punch.

You lay a wreath on murdered LINCOLN's bier,
You, who with mocking pencil wont to trace,
Broad for the self-complacent British sneer,
His length of shambling limb, his furrowed face,

His gaunt, gnarled hands, his unkempt, bristling hair,
His garb uncouth, his bearing ill at ease,
His lack of all we prize as debonair,
Of power or will to shine, of art to please,

You, whose smart pen backed up the pencil's laugh,
Judging each step, as though the way were plain;
Reckless, so it could point its paragraph,
Of chief's perplexity, or people's pain.

Beside this corpse, that bears for winding-sheet
The stars and stripes he lived to rear anew,
Between the mourners at his head and feet
Say, squirril jester, is there room for *you*?

Yes, he had lived to shame me from my sneer,
To lame my pencil, and confute my pen—
To make me own this kind of princes peer,
This rail-splitter a true-born king of men.

My shallow judgment had learnt to rue,
Noting how to occasion's height he rose,
How his quaint wit made home truth seem more true,
How, iron-like, his temper grew by blows.

How humble, yet how hopeful, he could be;
How in good fortune and in ill the same;
Nor bitter in success, nor boastful he,
Thirsty for gold, nor feverish for fame.

He went about his work—such work as few
Ever had laid on head and heart and hand—
As one who knows, where there's a task to do,
Man's honest will must Heaven's good grace command;

Who trusts the strength will with the burden grow,
That God makes instruments to work his will,
If but that will we can arrive to know,
Nor tamper with the weights of good and ill.

So he went forth to battle, on the side
That he felt clear was Liberty's and Right's,
As in his peasant boyhood he had plied
His warfare with rude Nature's thwarting mights—

The uncleared forest, the unbroken soil,
The iron bark that turns the lumberer's axe,
The rapid, that o'erbears the boatman's toil,
The prairie, hiding the mazed wanderer's tracks,

The ambushed Indian, and the prowling bear—
Such were the needs that helped his youth to train:
Rough culture—but such trees large fruit may bear,
If but their stocks be of right girth and grain.

So he grew up, a destined work to do,
And lived to do it: four long-suffering years'
Ill-fate, ill-feeling, ill-report, lived through,
And then he heard the hisses changed to cheers,

The taunts to tribute, the abuse to praise,
And took both with the same unwavering mood;
Till, as he came on light, from darkling days,
And seemed to touch the goal from where he stood,

A felon hand, between the goal and him,
Reached from behind his back, a trigger prest—
And those perplexed and patient eyes were dim,
Those gaunt, long-laboring limbs were laid to rest!

The words of mercy were upon his lips,
Forgiveness in his heart and on his pen,
When this vile murderer brought swift eclipse
To thoughts of peace on earth, good-will to men.

The Old World and the New, from sea to sea,
Utter one voice of sympathy and shame!
Sore heart, so stopped when it at last beat high;
Sad life, cut short just as its triumph came.

A deed accurst! Strokes have been struck before
By the assassin's hand, whereof men doubt
If more of horror or disgrace they bore;
But thy foul crime, like Cain's, stands darkly out.

Vile hand, that brandest murder on a strife,
Whate'er its grounds, stoutly and nobly striven;
And with the martyr's crown, crowned a life
With much to praise, little to be forgiven.

Mr. Everett on Mr. Seward.

The *Ledger* concludes an able article on Mr. SEWARD's services to the country by the following letter from the late EDWARD EVERETT:

BOSTON, Nov. 29, '62.

MY DEAR ROBERT: * * * What a sad comment on political life is afforded by the leading Republicans —(for to that class I suppose Mr. WILKES belongs, certainly Mr. CHASE does,)—on Mr. SEWARD! No one did near as much to build up the Republican party,—a week before the meeting of the Chicago Convention no one felt so sure of the nomination,—nor of being able to carry the country through the crisis, without a convulsion, as Mr. SEWARD. He is now circumvented by rivals, who owe their position in the country to him,—vilified by party prints which, without his labors, would have been nowhere,—and he has a tremendous civil war on his hands!

Ever sincerely yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

ROBERT BONNER, Esq.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The board assembled last evening, President MCLEAN in the chair. Commissioner BRENNAN, from the Committee on Contracts and Supplies, reported that in response to an advertisement which had been sent to eighty-three firms, eight proposals had been sent in, and that the committee recommended that contracts be closed with the New-York and Schuylkill Coal Company, to supply coal for the year, ending May 26, 1866, at $8 47 a ton; and with Mr. JOHN D. BARNARD, to supply oak wood, for the same period, at $8 25 a cord, with 10 cents a cord for sawing and 10 cents for splitting; and Virginia pine wood at $9 a cord, with 12 cents for sawing and 12 cents for splitting a cord.

The Board authorized the committee to close these contracts. On motion of Commissioner Roosevelt, it was voted that certificates of scholarship, or rewards of merit, be distributed, semi-annually, among the pupils of the several schools. A report was received, showing that music teachers and teachers of German and French, in many instances, are paid a much higher rate than is paid the principals of schools; and it was, therefore, voted that no increase of salary be given these special teachers. The committee on appropriations reported, as follows:

For salaries of teachers of ward schools	$200,000
For salaries of janitors of ward schools	15,000
For payments of special appropriations	75,000
For incidental expenses of ward schools	25,000
For support of the Free Academy	25,000
For repairs through the shop	7,000
For supplies through the depository	40,000
For rents of school premises	5,000
For salaries of officers of the Board	15,000
For incidental expenses of the Board	6,000
Total	$413,000

These appropriations having been indorsed by the board, it was voted that a requisition be made upon the Comptroller for $300,000, to meet current expenses.

A committee reported that it is inexpedient to advance the salaries of professors and teachers in the Free Academy, and that henceforth the salaries of tutors be regulated on a sliding scale. Those who have served four years to receive $1,200; those who have served six years, $1,500; those who have served eight years, $1,750, and those who have served more than eight years, $2,000 per annum—the latter sum being the maximum that shall be paid tutors.

It was voted that a quantity of old school furniture be given the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

After consuming a half hour in discussing the propriety of reducing to seven a committee of fourteen, which committee comprises a majority of the members of the Board, the meeting adjourned.

The Mineral Wealth of the Pacific States.

An interesting meeting was held at Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, at which addresses were made upon the subject of the "Mineral Wealth of the Pacific States," by Hon. WM. H. STEWART, and Hon. JAMES W. NYE, United States Senators from Nevada. Hon. HORACE GREELEY presided, and introduced Mr. STEWART. The lecturer said that the present war has demonstrated that free labor is the bulwark of freedom; the power of slavery, which had been nurtured by the richest half of the States, has been crushed, and the only radical error engrafted in the constitution by our ancestors is about to be eradicated. In speaking of the return of the country to peace, the lecturer said that such might be done by the government to that end in dissolving military tribunals, and again resorting to the civil courts for justice, and by resuming specie payments. In order to liquidate the national debt, the question arises where we can obtain the necessary mineral wealth with the least labor. If it will cost less labor to produce gold, then we should prosecute mining interests. If it costs less labor to produce merchandise, with which to pay the debt, then we should pursue the latter end. The lecturer then sketched the progress of mineral productions during the history of the world, and said that in 1850 there were $1,800,000,000 of gold in circulation in the civilized world. The discovery of gold in California, followed by similar discoveries in Australia and other countries, in 1850, marked a new era in civilization. The annual production of gold in the world since that time has been $200,000,000, making a total of $3,000,000,000. Eighteen hundred millions of dollars, the speaker continued, remains in the countries in which the ore has been obtained, doubling the amount of gold in circulation in 1860. The lecturer then sketched the probable increase in the production of mineral wealth, showing that in 1880 the amount of gold in the civilized world will reach $74,000,000,000. The aggregate of gold in this country in 1850 was $7,000,000,000; the production between 1850 and 1860 was $9,000,000,000, making an aggregate of $16,000,000,000. The prosperity of the American nation has been without a parallel in the history of the world. The free labor of four millions of emancipated slaves and the discovery of petroleum will add untold sums to the aggregate of our wealth. The lecturer then spoke more especially of the mineral wealth of the Pacific States, which abound in gold and silver, surpassing all other discoveries heretofore made by men, the development of which will render our national debt, now burdensome, less than the feather's weight on the shoulders of the giant. He discussed the question of labor and capital requisite to the working of the mines, and sketched the progress of Nevada from a barren waste to a prosperous State, under the impulse given to emigration by the discovery of its mines, under which towns and well built cities have sprung into existence. The future of that State, the lecturer said, depends much upon the speedy completion of the Pacific Railroad, which will prove a new bond of union against foreign enemies and domestic foes. [Applause.] The government should enlist from among the thousands of soldiers about to be discharged from service, about fifty thousand artisans for two years, to complete the road, and in five years he predicted the government would be relieved from maintaining a large military establishment to protect its roads, and the route would be lined with vigorous settlements. In conclusion, the lecturer said that all that was required to more than realize the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury was a Pacific Railroad. The speaker was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address, which contained many important facts, connected with the mineral resources of the Western States.

Hon. JAMES W. NYE, Senator from Nevada, having been called upon, responded in an eloquent speech, which was frequently interrupted with applause. He said that it was a little over four years ago that he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Nevada, and that on the 2d of June, 1861, he sailed for that place, where he arrived on the 11th of July. He found Carson Valley one of the most uninviting spots that a man could have been assigned to. [Laughter.] At the inception of the rebellion he was appointed to keep the flanks steady, while more experienced men fought the battles of their country. He found the rugged mountains, however, abounding in precious stones and ores. At that time there were three quartz mills in Nevada; while to-day there are one hundred and fifty. Then the precipitate of gold was $1,000 a month; now it is a ton and a half per day of gold and silver ores. He spoke of the founding of Austin, and said that two years ago it was an poor that he could not get a man to go there and take an office. To-day it is second only to Virginia City. Last Fall, less than two years from its founding, it polled nineteen hundred votes, and now it has a population of twelve thousand inhabitants. Its growth has been magical, its beauty marvellous, its richness fabulous. Nevada, the speaker continued, contains more mineral wealth than all the rest of the known world. When Mexico shall have been rid of its foreign incumbrances, [immense cheers,] as it soon will be, [cheers,] it will be next to Nevada in richness. To use a Western expression, the speaker continued, MAXIMILIAN has got "to get up and get." [Loud cheers.] It is foreshadowed of God that this country is ours. [Cries of "Good."] Mr. NYE said that when near Acapulco their vessel was hailed by a French man-of-war, and compelled to haul to. With a Yankee's curiosity he boarded her, and said to an officer, "What you do, do quickly, for it is certain you will soon be called to judgment." [Applause.] He seemed to be a sensible man, the speaker said, and didn't seem to doubt it. [Laughter.] Mexico is to be a part of our country, and when so established, we will have the advantage of all other countries. Mr. NYE said that while Nevada is rich in mineral productions, above all this her richness consists in the loyalty of her people, and her integrity to this Union. Born in the mutterings of rebellion, she comes forth unsurpassed by any of her sister States. She voted in favor of the amendment to the Constitution, without a dissenting voice in either branch of her Legislature. Mr. NYE was loudly applauded at the close of his able and patriotic address.

Jefferds at Sing Sing.

The incidents connected with the double murder of WALTON and MATTHEWS are yet familiar to the public mind. JEFFERDS, who was convicted and sentenced to be hung for the crime, is now at Sing Sing, where the total depravity of his nature finds daily vent. He has a fearful temper, and during the short time of his confinement there has earned an unenviable notoriety for quarrelsomeness and vindictiveness. He has been reprimanded and threatened with punishment many times, and but a few days since was sent to work in the quarry, in consequence of outrageous misconduct. While there he quarreled with a fellow-prisoner and subsequently fought him, in which operation he was worsted and severely thrashed. Seizing a favorable opportunity, he threw a large stone at his opponent, which struck him in the head, laying it bare and dangerously wounding the man. For this JEFFERDS, now deemed one of the most desperate of men, was heavily ironed and confined in the "dark cell." This place is fearfully close, dark as night and repulsive to the very thought. JEFFERDS will be kept there for some [illegible], and will have leisure to meditate and reflect upon his singularly bad character.

The Approaching Execution of Walter.

In the case of WALTER, the Court of Appeals has approved the decision of the Court of General Sessions, and the original sentence will be executed on the 23d of June next. The only remaining hope is in the interference of the Governor, to whom, we understand, application for a commutation will be made by the prisoner's counsel, Judge STUART. The case stands thus, briefly: WALTER was in love, frenziedly, with a girl of bad character, with whom he lived. Securing employment at David's Island, he left her in the city, and she led a life of prostitution. On a visit here, he went with her on a spree, and falling into the hands of the police, were locked up all night in the station-house. After dismissal, she went home, and he followed her. Desperate with rum, he fell upon her and stabbed her seventeen times, continuing his blows until he was felled by a stroke from a junk bottle in the hands of a girl. The woman died; WALTER was tried, convicted, sentenced, and will be hanged on the 23d of June, unless the Governor interferes. His conduct at the Tombs is exemplary; he reads intelligently, and is preparing religiously for the great change.

Board of Supervisors.

COUNTY BONDS TO BE PAID OUT FOR RIOT CLAIMS.

The board met at 2 P. M. Tuesday, the President, Mr. TWEED, in the chair.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that of the $700,000 loan, for the payment of the Riot Claims, only $250,000 had been disposed of, and that a number of claimants are now awaiting a settlement of their bills. The Comptroller therefore suggests that he be authorized to pay out the bonds themselves in settlement of these claims.

A resolution carrying out the Comptroller's suggestion was presented and adopted. Some routine business was disposed of, and the board adjourned to the 30th inst.

Board of Aldermen.

THE TAX LEVY—AN IMPORTANT REPORT—THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT.

This board met at 2 P. M. to-day, the President in the chair.

A resolution was offered by Mr. MOORE authorizing and directing the Street Commissioner to enter into a contract for the work of completing the Battery enlargement.

It was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

A resolution, authorizing the committee having charge of the obsequies of the President to print 25,000 copies of their report, was adopted.

A resolution, creating the office of Messenger to the City Librarian, with a salary of $750 per annum, was also adopted.

An ordinance, authorizing the Comptroller to issue Central Park Improvement Fund Stock to the amount of $1,400,000, was referred to the Committee on Finance. It was subsequently reconsidered and amended so as as to make the amount $300,000, and was then laid over.

A bill of $4 00 for badges for members of the Common Council was ordered to be paid.

The Committee on Finance presented a report on the ordinance making the annual appropriations for the current year. The committee state that the Legislature have altered nearly every item in the Tax Levy as prepared by the Common Council; have struck out a few items and added others, increasing the aggregate amount to be raised by taxation considerably. The report further states that for many years past the press of New-York has, without any sufficient cause, heaped "distribes of abuse" on the members of the Common Council for the alleged mal-administration of the affairs of the City Government and waste of the public money, while it is well known that through the influence of representatives of some of the most influential papers in this city, a clause was inserted in the Tax Levy at Albany which will increase the expenses of corporation advertising to a sum not far short of $500,000. In conclusion, the committee recommend the adoption of an ordinance authorizing the raising of the following amounts: City contingencies, $75,000; contingencies, Comptroller's office, $15,000; contingencies, City Inspector's department, $45,000; Fire machines and apparatus, $105,000; Fire alarm telegraph, $3,750; House of Good Shepherd, $20,000; Interest on Revenue Bonds, $170,000; Printing for the Common Council, $60,000; Police Station-houses, $36,000; Public Buildings, $100,000; removing night soil, $43,500; salaries, legislative department, $208,050; salaries, fire department, $40,000; street improvements, $10,000; society for protection of destitute Catholic children, $15,000.

The ordinance was adopted, and the board adjourned to Monday next.

[It will be seen that the ordinance makes no provision for street-cleaning, advertising for the Common Council, lamps and gas, or salaries, with the exception of those of the legislative department.]

The Police Courts.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE DODGE—THEFT IN A BEDCHAMBER.

Mrs. MARGARET KELLY, of No. 16½ Downing-street, retired at about midnight, leaving $190 in a glove in her dress, and on waking, at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, she saw AGNES MORRISSEY, a housemaid, leaving the room. Seeking her money, Mrs. KELLY could not find it, and in the morning she called in Patrolman KNIGHT and caused the arrest of AGNES. The glove and $28 were found in her possession, but the residue of the money was not recovered. In default of $600 bail the prisoner was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE HOGAN.

Recently, Father VICTOR, of the Roman Catholic Church in West Hoboken, went from home, leaving a student—one FRANK BURNS—to take charge of a trunk containing $400, belonging to the Sisters of Mercy. BURNS burst open the trunk and took the money, and, having once been a New-York bar-keeper, came over to see his old associates. He was apprehended yesterday, by Policemen MILLER and HORBELT, but the money was not found in his possession, the bulk of it having been expended in various bar-rooms and upon a loose female. BURNS was sent to Hudson City for trial.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN AND MCMURRAY.

Trial-room was well filled yesterday morning, and there were several cases which created no small degree of merriment.

OFFICERS SUSTAIN THEMSELVES.

Complaint was preferred against Patrolmen WM. GREEN and SAMUEL ROTHSCHILD, of the Seventh Ward, the charge being that at about the time of the great fire in South-street, they stood talking on a corner half an hour. This was a serious charge, and when Officer GREEN admitted its truth, President ACTON's forehead fell to a frown which extended down to the tip of his grizzly beard. But Officer GREEN soon set the matter right by questioning his accuser thus: "Do policemen commonly stand talking in the streets, under no awning, on a rainy day, except they have business in view? If a known river thief is seen to row his boat to a ship's side, is it not a policeman's duty to watch him? and if the officer fears that he alone may be unable to make an arrest in the event of necessity, is it not his duty to summon a brother officer?" "This," said "Patrolman GREEN, "was our case, and here (producing the *Police Manual*) is the law requiring us, in such cases, to observe suspicious characters in such a manner as to make it clear to them that they are observed. The Commissioners did not fine these officers.

"GETTING BACK ON THE OFFICERS."

CHARLES JOHNSON, of No. 49 Adams-street, Brooklyn, appeared against Policemen SULLIVAN and DAWSON, of the Forty-second Precinct—wherever that may be. JOHNSON and a number of friends had been out nearly all night with a friend from Port Royal, and when, near morning, at the intersection of Main and Water streets, they saw a light in a liquor-store, they sought to enter, but found the place locked. They then tried to gain admission through a long hallway, but stumbled upon two men. Lighting a match they saw the two officers above-named. An hour subsequently the officers arrested one of the party for disorderly conduct; but, after taking him several blocks, released him, at the earnest solicitations of his companions. Had this arrest not been made, it is not improbable that no complaint would have been entered against the officers. In defence, the officers said that there had recently been difficulty in that neighborhood, and that they concealed themselves in a dark entry to note the proceedings of the bacchanalian party. Commissioner ACTON informed the officers that they should have apprehended the entire party, and that their error lay in releasing the individual that they did arrest.

CITIZEN FAILED TO MAKE A CASE.

ISAAC N. ROWLAND, of No. 72 Avenue D, made oath that at about 9 o'clock in the evening, recently, Patrolman EAGAN, of the Eleventh Ward, struck and choked him while he was sitting at the threshhold of his dwelling. Officer EAGAN proved that Mr. ROWLAND was at the time profane and disorderly.

LOST HIS WIFE AND FURNITURE.

JOHN RICHTER, of No. 66 James-street, publican, swore that on the 1st instant, Patrolmen FLYNN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct (First Ward) entered his store and violently assaulted him. Officer FLYNN said that as he intended to move he had sought and obtained an excuse from Capt. HELME; but that on reaching his abode, he found only the bare walls, his furniture having been moved, he knew not whither, and his wife having fled, whither he little cared. Suspecting RICHTER, he entered that person's place of business, and in the excitement of the moment probably did not conduct himself as he might have done in a drawing-room. The officer's furniture, which is worth $2,000, he has not found, and his wife he has not diligently sought.

Having dispatched a score or more of trivial trials, the commissioner, adjourned to 9:30 this morning.

Society for the Advancement of Science and Art.

The above society held an interesting meeting on Monday evening at Room No. 24 Cooper Union. Dr. GRISCOM, the President of the society, read a paper on on the use of water as a fuel. The speaker gave a sketch of the various efforts made to convert water into a combustible agent, and explained the construction of the most successful patent. Dr. GRISCOM said he had used a stove the past Winter which converted water into fuel; the benefits of which were less expense and a more pleasant and healthful heat.

The Billiard Championship.

MEETING OF THE BILLIARD CONGRESS—THE CHAMPION CUE.

Yesterday, a special meeting of the Billiard Congress was held at the billiard manufactory of PHELAN & COLLENDER, in Crosby-street, for the purpose of determining on the ownership of the champion cue. It will be remembered that the cue and stakes to the amount of $1,000 were to have been played for on Tuesday evening by DUDLEY KAVANAGH and LOUIS FOX; but KAVANAGH, in consequence of sickness, failed to put in an appearance, and FOX, therefore, claimed the cue and the stakes.

Among the gentlemen present at the Congress were Louis FOX, of Rochester; John SECRETER, Detroit; Dudley KAVANAGH, New-York City; Victor ESTEPHE, Philadelphia; John DEERY, Washington; William GOLDTHWAITE, New-York City; Michael FOLEY, Detroit. In the absence of the President, Mr PHILIP TIEMAN, of Cincinnati, Mr. SEXBEITER was appointed Chairman, and Mr. D. E. GAVIT, of this city Secretary.

Mr. KAVANAGH objected to the congress taking any action in the matter, and suggested that the decision of the question should be left to the stakeholder, Mr. GEORGE WILKES. This being agreed to by Mr. FOX, the matter was thus disposed of.

A resolution was adopted, that in all future matches for the championship, Messrs. PHELAN & COLLENDER be the authorized stakeholders.

The congress then adjourned.

The Prize Fight Between Dunn and Davis.

DUNN THE VICTOR.

The long-talked of prize fight between JAMES DUNN, of Brooklyn, and WILLIAM M. DAVIS, of California, for $4,000, came off on Tuesday morning, at Metamora, Pike County, Penn. The match was made on the 14th of February last. DUNN, the victor in the disgraceful contest, was born in the County of Kildare, Ireland, and came to this country when about six years of age. He is about 5 feet 11 inches in height, and his ordinary weight is about 180 pounds. DAVIS is also a native of Ireland, and, like DUNN, emigrated to this country at an early age. He is of about the same height as his antagonist, but weighs about 30 pounds heavier.

The men and their backers arrived on the ground about 6 o'clock, and at 7:15 DAVIS threw his hat into the ring and was immediately followed by DUNN. KIT BURNS and BILLY MCCLANE acted as seconds to DAVIS, while DOONEY HARRIS and BARNEY AARONS performed the same office for DUNN. The choice of corners was won by DUNN. In the first round, DAVIS was thrown and fell undermost, and in the second DUNN drew the first blood. Some severe hitting took place during the succeeding rounds, all in favor of DUNN, and after the sixth round DAVIS began to show signs of the punishment he had received. In the seventh round DUNN had the worst of it, fell, and was carried to his corner. Both men fought gamely up to the twentieth round, though evidently greatly distressed, and at the end of the round DUNN fell, while DAVIS was nearly out of wind. Hard knocks were given and received during the succeeding seven rounds, when DUNN again fell, and was carried to his corner amid cries of "He's dead." He soon recovered, however, and the men went on fighting until the forty-third round, when DAVIS became nearly blind, and his second threw up the sponge. About six hundred of the "fancy" were present. There was hardly any betting, as the friends of DAVIS refused to back their man except at long odds.

Sporting Intelligence.

TROTTING ON LONG ISLAND.

FASHION COURSE—MAY 15—PURSE AND STAKE OF $375.—Mile heats, best three in five in harness.

Hiram Woodruff entered T. Cregan's g. g..... 1 1 1
Dan Mace entered M. Borse's b. m., Grace..... 2 2 2
A. Carpenter entered g. g. Honest Major..... 3 3 3

TIME.

Heats.	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First	40	1:19	2:36¾
Second	40	1:18½	2:35
Third	38½	1:15	2:32½

In the first heat, the winner was the favorite against the field, at average odds of 6 to 5. In the toss, Major won the pole, Grace being outside. After several attempts, a good send-off was effected; Major leading and Grace, breaking, being third. At the quarter, Major broke badly and the gray gelding took a lead of a length; and down the back, leading the other two or three lengths; at the half mile, Major broke up again and Grace passed him; the gelding leading four lengths. There was little alteration to the three-quarter pole, where the mare tried to overhaul him; but breaking and trotting w

firmed and judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the children awarded to the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—MAY 16.

Before Judge Garvin.

Eugenie Michonneau vs. A. C. Groux.—Motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide the event of the action; papers in the Clerk's office.

Joseph Marchand vs. Albert L. Hayden.—Motion to vacate the order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

Lewis Isabella vs. John M. Down.—Motion for preference granted.

Levy A. [illegible] vs. Abby Lincoln.—Motion for preference granted.

Henry Lyons vs. John P. Richardson.—Ordered that plaintiff [illegible] costs.

John Dettmers vs. Benjamin M. Stilwell.—Referred to J. S. Bosworth, Esq.

Dan'l M. Pixley vs. Phillip Frankinheimer.—Referred to Jos. T. Crosby, Esq.

IN MARINE PLEAS—MAY 16.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Portland vs. Spofford, Tileston; motion granted on terms. Barker vs. [illegible]; motion granted, unless [illegible] days. Same vs. same; motion granted. Roberts vs. Hyde; motion denied.

Chas. Dana vs. The Union Express Company.—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 17, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81	103	100	Erie Railway	76
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, '65	103	100	do.	75⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	103	100	do.	75⅝
20,000	do	103	100	do.	75¼
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	103	100	do.	75
	New issue	103	100	do.	75
45,000	do	103	100	do.	75
80,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s	94	100	do.	75⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Y. cp.	99	100	do.	75⅛
31,000	Treas. 6s, '80	65	75	Hud. Riv. R	101⅛
10,000	do	65½	200	do.	101⅜
3,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Loan	69	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	83
5,000	Pacific com. 7s	114	100	do.	83
100,000	do 6s M. Cpn.	87	100	do.	83⅜
10,000	do 30 call	87	100	do. 2d call	83⅜
20,000	do	25	100	Reading R	98
30,000	do	25⅜	100	do.	b30 91
1,000	Mich. C. 6s, New Loan	74	100	do.	b30 90⅝
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	79	100	do.	91
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104	200	do.	b30 91⅛
10,000	Erie 4th M.	84	100	do.	b30 91⅜
2,000	Am. Gold	125	200	do.	b30 91⅝
50	Ninth Nat. Bank	117	100	do. 2d call	91
300	Mariposa M. Co.	12⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R	61
80	Pacific M. S. Co.	310	100	do.	b30 61⅝
300	Canton Co.	37	200	do.	61⅝
300	do	b30 37⅛	100	do.	61⅝
100	do	37⅜	200	do.	61⅝
100	do	37½	100	do.	61⅝
100	do 2d call	38	500	do.	b30 61⅝
100	Penn. Coal Co.	140	500	do. 2d call	61⅝
900	Cum. Coal Pr.	39½	500	Cleve. & Pitts	84
200	do	39⅝	100	do.	63⅝
100	do	39⅝	2000	do	63⅝
300	do 2d call	39	400	do.	63⅝
800	Quick. Mon. Co.	55	15	Ill. Central R	117⅝
100	do	54⅜	100	do.	115⅜
50	do	54⅜	1000	Chic. & N. W. Pr	87⅜
100	do 2d call	54⅜	200	do.	87⅜
100	N. Y. Central	90⅛	200	do.	s30 87
200	do	90⅛	500	do. 2d call	87⅜
1000	do	90	100	Chic. & Rock I	95
300	do 2d call	90	800	do.	94⅜
400	do	89⅞	200	do.	94⅜
100	Chic. & N. W.	87	100	do.	94⅜
700	do	87⅛	500	do.	94
50	Mich. Cen. R	105½			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81	103⅛	50	Hud. Riv. R	101⅝
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	103	500	Reading R	98
80,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	103	100	do.	98⅛
	New issue	103⅛	500	do.	98⅛
35,000	U. S. 5s, 1-10s	97	1000	do.	98⅛
6,000	Treas. 6s, '80	65	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	83⅜
10,000	do	65⅜	500	do.	s10 83⅞
20,000	Chic. & M. Cer.	25⅜	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	61⅜
70,000	do	25⅝	100	do.	s10 61⅜
100	Canton Co.	37	100	do.	61⅜
300	N. Y. Cen. R	90	100	do.	61⅜
200	do	90	50	Ill. Cen. R.	115
100	Quick. Pr.	54⅜	100	do.	114⅞
100	Mariposa M. Co.	12⅝	500	Cleve. & Pitts	64⅛
4000	Erie Railway	74⅞	400	do.	63⅞
200	do	75	500	do.	63⅝
100	do	75⅛	500	Chic. & R. I	96
1900	do	75⅜	500	do.	96⅜
300	Chic. & N. W. Pr	87⅜	100	do.	s10 96⅜
800	do	88⅛			

BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R	89⅞	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	60
300	do	89⅞	200	do	60⅛
400	do	89⅞	100	do	60⅝
400	do	89⅞	200	do	60⅝
100	do	89⅞	100	do	60⅝
100	do	89⅞	100	do	60⅝
100	do	89⅞	100	do	60⅝
400	Erie Railway	74⅞	100	Cleve. & Pitts	63⅝
100	do	74⅞	100	do	63⅝
100	do	74⅞	100	Chic. & R. I	96⅛
500	do	74⅞	400	do	96⅛
300	do	74⅞	200	do	96⅛
100	do	74⅞	200	do	s10 96⅛
100	do	74⅞	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	83⅜
400	do	74⅞	200	do	83⅜
100	do	74⅞	200	Canton Co.	36⅝
1100	do	74⅞	100	do	36⅝
200	do	74⅞	200	do	36⅝
600	Ill. Central R	115⅛	200	Cumb. Coal	39⅜
600	Hudson River R.	99½	100	do	39⅜
200	do	99⅜	100	do	39⅜
100	do	99⅜	100	do	39⅜
100	do	99⅜	100	do	39⅜
100	do	99⅜	100	do	39⅜
200	do	99⅜	200	Quick. Mon. Co.	55
500	Reading R.	98	100	do	54⅝
100	do	98⅛	100	do	54⅝
100	do	98⅛	200	do	54⅝
100	do	98⅛	100	do	54⅝
200	do	98⅛	100	do	54⅝
100	do	98⅛	100	do	54⅝
100	do	98⅛	100	do	54⅝
100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1865.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, Morning at 11—THE BIRD'S FAMILY COMBINATION. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening—THE PEOPLE'S.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE GRAY LADY OF PENARVON.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SOLON SHINGLE—THE LIVE INDIAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

WALLACK'S—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY—ICLES PARLE FRANCAIS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CONCERT.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE—CONCERT.

IRVING HALL—CONCERT.

MILTON GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn from Havana that the rebel ram *Stonewall* reached that port on the morning of the 11th inst. Her arrival caused considerable excitement. No salute was fired; but it is reported that the Admiral of the port immediately sent an officer on board, ordering the courtesies of the station, and on the following day went himself. Our Consul at Havana, learning that the *Stonewall* might proceed to Key West, after some trouble with the authorities, found means to send the steamer *Cuba* with dispatches to Commodore STRIBLING. The frigate *Powhatan* and the gunboat *Iosco* were immediately dispatched to Havana, where they arrived on the 18th.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes: "Statements having been made concerning KIRBY SMITH'S intentions, it is proper to state that Col. STEVENSON, of Gen. POPE'S Staff, on the 5th inst. left the mouth of Red River for Shreveport, to see Gen. SMITH and deliver his communications. At the date of the latest accounts received from there, he had not returned; and the result of his mission is, therefore, not yet known. The address of KIRBY SMITH to his army, published here yesterday, was issued on the 21st of April, and was the result of conversations between Col. STEVENSON and KIRBY SMITH."

WM. Y. HOTCHKISS, Esq., of Rutland, Vt., has in his possession an ingeniously contrived torpedo, made to explode by means of a large lump of coal. This was the novel contrivance employed with so much success by the rebels in blowing up our transports on the Mississippi, and it is suspected that the same [illegible] the *Sultana* was accomplished by means of diabolical genius. The one in the possession of Mr. HOTCHKISS was sent to him from [illegible] his son, Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. M. HOTCHKISS, [illegible] found on the person of a rebel captured [illegible] after his flight from the city.

The *National Intelligencer* says: "It is authoritatively stated that the notorious formidable rebel cruiser has been permitted to coal at the protected neutral port of Nassau, which will doubtless lead to some diplomatic correspondence. The British Government will probably repudiate the action of the authorities, who profess to have been forced by the rebel officers if their demand for coal was not complied with. Official accounts will be looked for with interest.

A dispatch from Newbern, N. C., says that trains are now running daily on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Trains are also running daily from Morehead City to Raleigh, Salisbury, Charlotte, Danville and Richmond. Gen. SCHOFIELD has extended the use of these roads to refugees and rebel soldiers returning to their homes. Union meetings are being held all over the State.

A steamer, supposed to be the blockade-runner *Imogene*, was seen on Sunday, the 14th, off the Morro, about 2 P. M. Suddenly she changed her course to the northward, and steamed on with the greatest rapidity. Then for the first time showing her colors, the English ensign at the peak and the rebel flag at the fore.

State Senator STRONG, representative of the Third District of Brooklyn, has brought an action of libel against the proprietor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times* for the publication of an article in which Mr. STRONG was charged with attempting to bribe members of the Legislature. Damages laid at $10,000.

The *Aries* captured a blockade-runner off the Florida coast, bound for Nassau, with 100 bales of cotton on board, $30,000 in specie, and two men not on the crew or passenger list, and who refused to give their names.

A Washington dispatch says that a letter from JEFF. DAVIS is said, on high authority, to have been found on BOOTH'S body, which amply justifies the charges of conspiracy to murder made against the arch-rebel.

The scarcity and high price of flour at Boise City, Idaho, caused a raid on the provision stores of that town on the first of last month. The disturbance was quelled, and the price of flour reduced.

J. G. RICHARDSON, a colored man, has recovered damages to the amount of $722 in a suit against the City of Brooklyn, for the destruction of his furniture by the mob during the July riots of 1863.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool May 4, arrived off Father Point yesterday afternoon. Her news is anticipated.

It is officially announced that the grand review of the Union armies will take place at Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

Gen. MCDOWELL left San Francisco on the 13th for a tour of inspection through Southern California.

LOCAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, it was shown that the compensation of teachers of music, German and French, in the Ward Schools, is, in many instances, greater than that of the principals of the schools. Appropriations were made for school purposes to the amount of $413,000, and a requisition was ordered upon the Comptroller for $500,000 to meet current expenses.

The decision as to the ownership of the champion billiard cue, which was to have been played for by DUDLEY KAVANAGH and LOUIS FOX, has been left to Mr. GEORGE WILKES. The match was to have come off on Tuesday evening, but Mr. KAVANAGH failing to put in an appearance on account of lameness, the cue was claimed by Mr. Fox.

The Sixth Annual Commencement of the Columbia College Law School was held last evening at the rooms of the Historical Society. Sixty-six students graduated. Addresses were made by Prof. DWIGHT and Prof. BARNARD, of the College; Judge CHARLES P. DALY and JAS. RICHARDS, of the Alumni; and JOS. F. KENNOCHAN, of the Graduating Class.

The weather yesterday was unusually warm for so early in the Summer. The thermometer at DELAFOUR'S, in Wall-street, marked 61 deg. at 6 A. M., 78 deg. at 12 M., and 81 deg. at 3 P. M., comparing with last year's figures of the same day and hours respectively as follows: 62 deg., 71 deg., and 75 deg.

From the weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration it appears that the number of emigrants arrived during the week ending on the 17th inst. was 3,592; total from 1st of January, 34,063; during the same time in 1864, 48,243.

Police Commissioners ACTON, BERDEN and MURRAY served up a very refreshing dish of police trials yesterday. The complaints numbered a score or more, and the accused sustained themselves in nearly every instance.

School Commissioner JONAS L. MILLER, of the Seventeenth Ward, was made the recipient of a handsome testimonial, on Monday, at the hands of a hundred and fifty teachers of Seventeenth Ward schools.

At a meeting of the Ship-owner's Association, at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, it was decided to appoint an Arbitration Committee. The association meet again on Wednesday next.

No cases were ready for trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and the Court was compelled to adjourn without transacting any business of importance.

The market for money yesterday was steady on rates, and the supply easy at 5@6 ₰ cent. The Stock Market was generally depressed, the speculators for the fall having the advantage on the Railways. Governments were also a fraction lower. Gold steady, in the close neighborhood of 130 ₰ cent.

JEFFERS, who has been consigned to the Sing Sing Prison, is developing a very bad nature. Last week, while working in the stone-quarry, he nearly murdered a fellow-convict, and is now confined, heavily ironed, in the "dark cell."

WALTER, who was convicted of the murder of a woman in Elm-street, will be hung on the 23d of June, unless the Governor commutes his sentence. He is well and devotes his time to a preparation for death coolly and calmly.

The opening subscriptions to the new series of the great Seven-Thirty Loan have been quite liberal—having been in two days, $6,494,600—making the daily average thus far this week, $3,247,300, or equal to a weekly aggregate of about $19,500,000. Until nearly two-thirds of the entire Second series (of $500,000,000) had been disposed of, the highest average of the daily sales of that series did not reach the total of Monday's sales of the new series, which amounted to $1,751,300. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the loan thus far this week have averaged 2,314 a day. If the printing presses of the Treasury were able to keep up with the extraordinary demand for the loan, and make prompt deliveries of the notes, the daily sales of the new series would undoubtedly be equal to the most sanguine anticipations of the loyal public.

Breadstuffs, Provisions, and the leading kinds of domestic produce generally, were less freely purchased yesterday, though prices favored buyers decidedly. Foreign merchandise also attracted less attention, and was depressed in price. The freight market was dull and heavy, with 460 vessels of all classes in port.

The Avenging Fates.

The European journals wonder much at the equipoise maintained by our constitutional system after the assassination of President LINCOLN. They will wonder yet more at the height of our public spirit as indicated by the rapid fall of gold, and the immense subscriptions to our national loan. An end will incontinently be made of two points, which the London *Times*, as well as all the Tory journals, have been magnifying into great consequence. It has been insisted that even if the North should succeed, its preternatural efforts would leave it in a state of absolute exhaustion. Also, that it would find the task of reconstructing the South as formidable as the overcoming it by arms. Yet we have now exhibited our exhaustion by a week's subscription to the popular loan, running from six millions up to forty-two millions a day. The fall in the *premium* of gold nearly seventy per cent., since the week following the surrender of LEE, shows what is thought here of reconstruction, the so-called lion in our path. Two facts like these are worth volumes of *à priori* reasonings. They present the truth so perfectly, that even the dullest Englishman must be impressed by them. To these and other such developments let us trust for satisfaction of all the libels upon our government, during its late ordeal. Their silent eloquence is infinitely more effective than any answer in words.

A Pair of Patriots.

The correspondence recently published, between ex-Gov. WISE and FERNANDO WOOD on the subject of JOHN BROWN'S execution, is highly honorable to both parties. One hardly knows which to admire most, WOOD'S humanity or WISE'S firmness. And then it is exceedingly interesting to know how the "ultra friends of the South," of whom Mr. WOOD was one, according to his recent speeches, felt about JOHN BROWN and other people at that time. Mr. Woon, it will be perceived, entirely agreed with Governor WISE in thinking that somebody ought to be hanged: but he differed with him as to who it ought to be. WOOD thought that it ought to be SEWARD, and announced that were he Governor of Virginia, and could catch him, he would hang him. The Secretary of State has long known that the slaveholders' hatred of him might some time or other find expression in acts of violence, but he little knew how near he stood to an untimely end in 1859. Only two little "if's" stood between him and the gallows. "If" FERNANDO WOOD had been Governor of Virginia, and "if" he had been able "to catch him" it would have been all up with him. It is impossible, even at this distance of time, to read of such a hair-breadth escape without a shudder; and it is certainly reassuring to know that if troublous times should ever come upon us again, we have among us a man of such nerve, and such lofty ambition as this letter proves Mr. WOOD to be. The cause of the South, too, we may be sure, will be well taken care of so long as it has such "ultra friends" amongst us as he has shown himself.

WISE, however, is such a fine fellow, and shows in this letter such a clear appreciation of the duties of a chief magistrate in certain trying positions, to which out of respect for his own position just now, we will not more particularly allude, that we cannot bear to have him leave the country. The loss of such a man at this crisis, would be a serious one for us all. We do not know whether he has been paroled, or whether he is within reach, or of how many leading rebels President JOHNSON intends to make an example; but we sincerely trust that in selecting candidates for such a fate, his claims may not be overlooked. So ardent a lover of strict justice, of the full vigor of the law, as he proved himself in the case of BROWN, would surely rejoice even in being himself executed for rebellion. It could hardly fail to be a satisfaction to him to illustrate his own doctrines on the scaffold. There has been no worse traitor than himself in the whole rebel army. The crimes deliberately done by him, to use his own language, "have been of the deepest and darkest kind that can be committed against our people." We propose "to allow him an excess of counsel and unusual freedom of speech," but we should like to have him "legally and fairly tried and convicted," as he describes JOHN BROWN to have been. Hanging would follow as a matter of course, but to this, unless we are greatly mistaken in him, he is not the man to object. It may be said, that if he was hanged, it would make a martyr of him at the South, but to this he, himself, furnishes us with a full and conclusive reply:

"Oh! would it? Why? The obvious answer to that question shows us above anything the necessity for hanging him. But was it ever known before that it would be impolitic for a State to execute her laws against the highest crimes, without bringing down upon herself the vengeance of a public sentiment outside of her limits and hostile to her laws? Is it so that it is wisely said to her that she had better spare a murderer, a robber, a *traitor*, because public sentiment elsewhere will glorify an insurrectionist with martyrdom? *If so, it is time to do execution upon him and all like him.*"

If HENRY A. WISE takes a different view of the propriety of hanging robbers, traitors and murderers now, from what he took then, it ought to convince him of the danger of uttering general propositions. Restless, turbulent persons like himself are always in danger of tumbling some time or other into categories prepared by themselves for other people's destruction. If he is let off this time, we trust it will be on condition that he accompany his old friend Mr. WOOD on his projected trip to the Holy Land. A more interesting pair of pilgrims have never entered Jerusalem.

The Changes in Public Sentiment.

There could hardly be a better index of the great change which has come over the country than the recent splits in the Anti-Slavery organization. Mr. GARRISON, who was one of its leading members for over thirty years, and has recently been its President, made a strenuous effort last week to have it broken up, on the ground that its work was done, and that the proper place for all anti-slavery agitators now, was the body of the nation. He failed in his attempt, as the majority was against him, but he has, nevertheless, seceded with a respectable minority, and we believe proposes henceforward to labor for the regeneration of mankind in the same way, and by the help of the same instruments, as the rest of us.

There is something very striking in this incident, when we remember that Mr. GARRISON and his followers lived, for we know not how many years, outside the pale of the constitution, and were so thoroughly disgusted with our whole political organization, that they contracted almost as great a repugnance to the ballot-box, as a Jew for pork, and refrained from voting as a religious duty. The mere fact that these men who have retained their convictions of duty unchanged, should now find it not only possible but desirable to connect themselves with the ordinary political parties, and seek the good of the community in the old humdrum way which the rest of the population has been pursuing so long, reveals the immense interval which separates the United States of to-day from the United States of four years ago. The principles for which they contended for so many years are at length triumphant. Almost everybody at the North is now an Abolitionist in opinion; and all that remains to be done, is to carry into practice at the South the ideas which we have at length adopted. This is doubtless a great and a strange victory; but what is most singular about it is, that it should have been the slave-holders that have done most to hasten it. We venture to assert that the wildest and most sanguine Abolitionist of by-gone days never, in his moments of greatest exultation, dreamed that the slaveholders themselves would be the men to lay hold on the pillars of their system and pull it down on their own heads. Almost every other possible termination to the irrepressible conflict was thought of but this one. And undoubtedly the talking and writing at the North against slavery might have gone on for years and years, without producing any very perceptible result, if the great slaveholding philosophers had not taken it into their heads to establish the institution on a sure and lasting foundation. The minute that they determined to put it where the Abolitionists could never get at it, the triumph of the Abolitionists became certain.

The conflict of ideas is now over. The difficulties with which the anti-slavery party has to contend are henceforth to be material rather than moral. They consist not in the opinions of the Southern whites, but in the condition of the Southern country. The work that those who wish well to the negro have to do, is to restore fields to cultivation, bring back shipping to the ports and rivers, rebuild the railroads and warehouses on which our raiders have laid their iron hand, and induce everybody at the South to act on Mr. LINCOLN'S shrewd advice to the Missourians and "let everybody else alone." But, above all things, the negro himself has to be educated. His ignorance was a danger to society even while he was a slave; it will prove doubly dangerous if it cling to him in freedom. And what makes it all the more dangerous is the fact that there are abundant indications that we shall witness, within the next few years, a scrub race between parties for the privilege of bestowing the franchise on him. The thing begins already to be talked of, and in most democracies every party shrinks from opposing the admission to electoral rights of men who, if they should get it, might have it in their power to punish the attempt to exclude them. These are, therefore, reasons of the utmost importance for getting him as speedily as possible out of the pit of degradation in which Southern legislation placed him, and bringing him within the reach of the moral influences by which the rest of the community is acted upon.

THE ACCOMPLICES OF THE ASSASSINS.—The rebel agents seem to labor under a fatuity which compels them inadvertently to supply whatever evidence might be wanting to prove their complicity with the assassins. A rumor (unfounded) that Dr. S. S. HUNT, of Montreal, had given testimony at Washington on the pending trial, has brought down upon him the vengeance of the rebel refugees in the provinces; and he has only escaped a projected murderous assault by making it known that he had not visited Washington. If these rebel refugees have no concern in the trial or its results; if BOOTH and his immediate associates were in no way identified, as SANDERS and MASON protest, with the rebel cause, what object can the outlaws have in preventing evidence from any quarter being taken in the case? What reason have they to make the cause of BOOTH'S companions their own? Does this threatening of witnesses correspond with SANDERS' and TUCKER'S joint profession of innocence, and their declared readiness to stand a trial within the United States? Innocence surely cannot be vindicated by killing off the witnesses, be their testimony what it may. False testimony can generally be met by rebutting evidence, or by sharp and searching cross-examination. Killing the witnesses, or threatening to kill the witnesses, is simply putting the seal of truth upon what they have to tell.

The rebels—especially the fugitive rebels—from MASON down to SANDERS, have taken the surest steps to fasten on themselves the strongest suspicion of guilt, aside altogether from the sworn testimony before the court. We do not know that they could render more important aid in eliciting the truth were they to surrender in person, and save their necks by turning State's evidence.

The Letter from "Historicus" on Democracy and the Rebellion.

The assassination of Mr. LINCOLN called forth an able letter from "Historicus" to the London *Times*, which we copy to-day, and in which, as our readers may see, there was no lack of just appreciation and kindly expression. After a paragraph or two about Mr. LINCOLN'S character, however, the writer turns to consider the fact of the collapse of the rebellion, and the effect which it will have in England. He sees, apparently, that it is likely to have a political effect there, and that it may tend to shake the firmness of the political forms with which the British aristocracy has buttressed itself; and he hastens to argue that any effect of that kind will be an illogical one. "In my judgment," says he, "the war in America had nothing whatever to do with democracy. It arose from an irreconcilable opposition of interests, and from an irrepressible social conflict which might have equally broken out in a monarchical or in an aristocratical State." Possibly it might, but it would not follow that it would have nothing to do with democracy, even in that case. If it was a conflict which involved the success or the overthrow of democratic principles, it makes no difference what was the form of the government under which it arose. If we are right in our understanding, that the rebellion was in the interest of slavery, its overthrow is certainly for the interest of true democracy. If the principles which set it on foot and sustained it were anti-democratic, how could it have had "nothing whatever to do with democracy?"

This much, however, "Historicus" admits, that "democracy has reaped this advantage—that it has had the opportunity of disproving the charge of weakness which is often laid at its door." And he goes on to show that the ideas that democracy was incompatible with strength and vigor of executive action; that democracies were fickle and cruel of necessity, and would not support the expenses of war or the burdens of taxation, have all been proved fallacious.

But being, as he says, "no disciple of democracy," he thinks that those who would seek to make "political capital out of the success or failure of foreign political systems," are both "unwise and unjust." Possibly, if the capital could have been made by those who were, like himself, "no disciples of democracy," it would not have seemed to him either so unwise or so unjust as it does now.

But lest any one should undertake to make this political capital, unwise and unjust though it be to do so, he proceeds: "Sir, the North has succeeded, but not because it is a democracy: the South has failed, but not because it is an aristocracy." Yet in the next breath he says: "The North have won because they were a free people; the South has lost because they were not a free people." And he proceeds to show that the South could not call upon all its resources; that its peasantry, the slaves, were passive, and therefore the South succumbed.

To us who are disciples of democracy, there seems not so much difference between a people governed by an aristocracy and a people who are not free. If indeed the whole people freely choose that form of government, they may be so called, but they may be called with just as much truth a democracy; and the whole people of the South had not deliberately chosen their institutions. The slaves had had no voice in the matter at all, and the ruling aristocracy had never allowed any proper deliberation of even all the whites upon that question. Is it not somewhat so with the aristocratic institutions of England? "Historicus" prefers them "both by sentiment and by conviction" to democracy. But, perhaps, their burdens do not press so heavily upon him as upon those who are in other classes of society. Perhaps if all the people of England were to have a voice in the matter, they might think best to modify those institutions in some material points.

We are quite sure that "Historicus" will find that the disciples of democracy will both seek to make political capital out of the result of the rebellion, and will succeed in doing so, notwithstanding his opinion that they will be unwise and unjust to attempt it. Men will trace a connection between slavery and aristocracy, and all other forms of the government of the many by the few. They will trace it not only in the occurrences of the rebellion and all its horrors in our country, but also in the sympathy which the slaveholders met with everywhere from those who upheld those forms—a sympathy which prevailed notoriously among the governing classes of England, even if they never "ventured to call a free, open meeting to support their views." And if men do properly trace that connection, it cannot be but that the downfall of the slaveholders' rebellion will shake the foundations of those systems which had affinity with it, and that the prospects of the spread everywhere of governments "of the people, by the people, for the people," will be made nearer and brighter by its so sudden, and utter and disgraceful overthrow.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE POPE.—The latest news from Italy gives a less hopeful sign of an early reconciliation between the Pope and VICTOR EMMANUEL than we had anticipated. The Ultramontane party evidently give tokens of backing out of the proposal to concede to the King of Italy the patronage of the bishoprics, even with the reservation of a certain veto power to the Pontiff. We shall see anon—if this compromise is rejected by the political managers at Rome—how much they will gain for the Holy See by their obstinacy. France has determined to be out of the Italian business, whether the Pope and the Sovereign of Italy come to an agreement or not. The Church will hardly make better terms on the withdrawal of the French janissaries from Rome than those offered her to-day.

The Gamin of New-York.

VICTOR HUGO, in *Les Miserables*, has very strikingly portrayed the habits, language and haunts of the Parisian gamin, and we presume that all of his America readers have felt conscious of possessing a feeling of interest, if not of sympathy, while reading his description of the various classes of street children that are known by that name. "Gavaroche," who is made to stand as the representative figure of his class, skilled in all the tricks and deceptive arts of one who lives by his wits, the protégé and accomplice of the most reckless and desperate criminals, but possessed at the same time, of some noble and generous traits, is but the prototype of a very large class that exist on this side of the Atlantic, especially in our own city. Owing to the habits and mode of life of our population they may not have quite so wide a range for the exhibition of their peculiar talents, but any one who will give the subject attention will not fail to see that they present a very close resemblance to the original models.

The topic is one demanding more careful thought and attention than the majority of our citizens are in the habit of bestowing upon it. Of the hundreds that daily pass and repass the gloomy portals of the City Prison in Centre-street, how few there be who imagine that they can find so near home incidents as strange and startling as any which are recorded elsewhere. Any one who may be curious enough may find, almost any day in the week, in the boys' department of the City Prison, children who may be termed almost babes in crime. There are often boys detained there for criminal practices as young as nine and ten years of age, and the largest number found in that quarter of the prison are between the ages of nine and sixteen. That which strikes one with the most surprise and pain, is the indifference to detection and punishment which many of them display. It is found that the very youngest are oftentimes the tools and helpers of older criminals, the accomplices, so to speak, of burglars, placed as sentinels to warn those engaged within of the approach of danger, or else projected by the older ruffians through some opening too small to admit themselves; thus an entrance being effected where otherwise it would be impossible. This they confess to those whose interest or sympathy may lead them to make the inquiry.

But this is not the only place where they may be found. We have in New-York the gamin of the market, of the docks, and those who lounge in idleness and dirt in all the densely crowded quarters, and, beside, a large number who stroll from street to street through the city, ostensibly following some calling, but who are constantly on the alert for whatever may turn up that will prove of the most advantage to them. Their knowledge of men and places, of custom and fashion, is complete: their shrewdness, versatility of talent, and the boldness and ability which they often exhibit, would seem marvelous, were it not that we know these are the natural results consequent upon a street education. In answer to the question as to who they are, and where they come from, we would refer our readers to the lucid statements made by the City Superintendent of Public Schools to the Board of Education, in his report for 1864. From that we find that there are forty thousand in this city of legal school age that are not attending any school. Of this large number, a portion are, as we have said, engaged for a part of their time in petty occupations of one kind or another; while 10,000 are stated to be without any occupation or employment whatever, roaming the streets, pilfering wherever and from whomever they can, ready for any engagement that may be offered them by older gradations in crime and iniquity, and steadily becoming more and more hardened and addicted to habits of licentiousness and crime. Surely this is a picture from which the veil has been drawn aside, sufficiently startling to invite the patient attention of all who wish well of their country and of mankind.

A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.—The London *Times* has come to the conclusion that much mischief has been caused by the utterance in England of "loose ideas" respecting the United States. It seeks, therefore, to make some amends for its own delinquencies, by devoting a leader to unqualified praise of the statesmanlike qualities of which President JOHNSON, in its judgment, shows himself possessed.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Progress of Subscriptions to the New Series—A Million and a Half Taken Yesterday—Eleven Hundred Small Subscribers—Opinions Concerning Our Financial Prospects and the Movements of the Currency.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 17.

JAY COOKE reports the subscriptions to-day to the seven-thirty loan at $1,561,400. The largest single Western subscriptions were: $200,000 from the First National Bank of Pittsburgh; $50,000 from the Second National Bank of Cleveland. The largest Eastern subscriptions were: From the First National Bank of New-York, $500,000; J. W. GUEST, Baltimore, $100,000; A. VAN ALLEN, Cashier, Albany, $70,000. The individual subscriptions by workingmen and women were 1,000.

The best opinion in financial circles here to-day is that money is to be easy. The uncertainty that seems to exist in the minds of capitalists in the Eastern cities as to the course of the money market does not exist here, nor is any apprehension felt that the operations of the Treasury Department, growing out of the immense sales of the Seven-Thirty Loan and the consequent drafts upon the deposit banks, particularly in New-York, will cause any stringency whatever. It is reasoned among the financiers here that the distribution of the loan in every town, city and village in the Middle, Eastern and Western States, has drawn out from the pockets and secret hoards of the people, at the lowest calculation, one hundred millions in National Bank and United States notes; that those notes of course have been forwarded to the money centres; that in the New-York banks alone there are over $66,000,000 of legal tenders and national bank notes, and in every other city there is a similar plethora; that so long as the Seven-thirty Loan continues to perform its present functions of unlocking hoarded currency, and while it shall continue to be eagerly sought for by the masses of the people, greenbacks must continually flow to the great depositories of the country. It is reasoned again here that another cause of present ease, and a guarantee of future ease in the money market, is that the government is now disbursing, and will continue to disburse the funds obtained through the loan as fast as received, by paying the soldiers and the sailors and the overdue vouchers; that this flow of money to all parts of the United States will immediately fall into the channels of trade and go to the trade centres inevitably, as the waters of the river go to the sea. It is urged, too, that the necessity for handling considerable amounts of greenbacks is obviated in the large matter of the Quartermaster's vouchers by the fact that a great portion of the drafts drawn in their favor upon the National Banks, are balanced by Quartermasters' drafts upon the banks in favor of the Government's creditors. It is also urged that the circulation of National and State Bank notes and legal tender is larger now than it was a few months ago, while the volume of business is less, consequent upon the decline of prices, and that the amount of currency required to transact this business is only one-half or two-thirds of what was necessary to transact it before the decline. Moreover, relief will be experienced everywhere by the withdrawal from market as borrowers of the large class who held unsettled and unpaid claims against the government. And thorough confidence is felt here, too, that the Treasury Department will take every precaution to prevent a stringency to grow out of its own operations. It has at heart the best interests of the business of the country. For all these reasons an easy money market is confidently looked for.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE GRAND REVIEW OF THE ARMIES.

[Official.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 17—10 40 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix, New York

A review of the gallant armies now assembling around Washington will take place here on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, May 23 and 24.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 17—10 P. M.

DETAILS OF THE GREAT REVIEW.

The details of the grand military display are being perfected on the plan intimated in my dispatch of last night. Instead of a review proper, there will be a grand parade of all the troops through the city on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The Army of the Potomac will pass on Tuesday, and SHERMAN'S army on Wednesday of next week. The route of march is not yet fully determined, but the troops will leave camp in light marching order, pass over Long Bridge, down the avenue, around the Capitol, back by the White House and departments, and thence, via the Aqueduct Bridge back to camp. At some point on the route, not yet designated, the troops will be reviewed by the President, Gen. GRANT and the commanders of the several armies.

REVISION OF OUR REVENUE SYSTEM.

Under a joint resolution, passed at the last session of Congress, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a commission of three to revise our entire system of internal and customs revenue, the Secretary has appointed as the second member of the commission, STEPHEN COLWELL, of Philadelphia, a gentleman widely known for his deep study of the science of political economy, and the author of many works bearing on the subject. The first member appointed was Mr. WELLS, of Albany. The third member has not yet been appointed. The board are to investigate the subject and report at the next session of Congress.

MRS. LINCOLN'S MOVEMENTS.

Mrs. LINCOLN will not leave for Illinois to-morrow, as has been stated. She is not yet quite ready, and will not depart until Monday. Her health is improving.

DESERVED PROMOTION.

Major E. B. PARSONS has been assigned to duty as Gen. HANCOCK'S headquarters as Adjutant-General of the Middle Military Division. Major PARSONS entered the service as Lieutenant in the Fourth New-York Cavalry; bravely avenged the death of his commander, Col. DAVIS, at Beverly Ford, on the 9th of June, 1863; was subsequently made Adjutant-General of the Cavalry Corps, under Gen. PLEASONTON; served in the same capacity under Gen. SHERIDAN, and was afterwards Adjutant-General of the Middle Department, which is now comprised in Gen. HANCOCK'S command.

GEN. SIGEL TAKES UP THE PEN.

Maj.-Gen. FRANZ SIGEL has become connected as leading publisher and editor with the daily and weekly Baltimore *Wecker*, a staunch and vigorous German Republican newspaper. The new firm is SIGEL & SCHNAUFFER.

THE INDIANA CONSPIRATORS.

In the case of the two Indiana conspirators, respited for two weeks, a very strong effort is being made to have their sentence commuted to imprisonment. The application is signed by many leading Union men of Ohio and Indiana.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The advance of Gen. SHERMAN'S army was expected to go into camp near Fall's Church this evening. The General himself has not yet arrived in the city.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 17.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A general order has been issued from the War Department as follows:

All the forces of the enemy east of the Mississippi River having been duly surrendered by their proper commanding officers to the armies of the United States, under agreements of parole and disbandment, and there being now no unbroken troops of the enemy east of the Mississippi River, it is ordered that from and after the 1st day of June, 1865, any and all persons found in arms against the United States, or who may commit acts of hostility against it east of the Mississippi River, will be regarded as guerrillas, and punished with death. The strict enforcement and execution of this order is especially enjoined upon the commanding officers of all the United States forces within the territorial limits to which it applies.

MUSTERING OUT UNEMPLOYED OFFICERS.

According to an order of the War Department, the Adjutant-General has been directed to commence mustering honorably out of service all general, field and staff officers who are unemployed, or whose service is no longer needed.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SEWARD.

Gen. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Jr., son of the Secretary of State, has tendered his resignation to the War Department, to take effect on the 1st of June, proximo.

Secretary STANTON has signified his acceptance of it by the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 8, 1865.

GENERAL—Your note of this date, accompanied by your resignation, has been received.

While regretting to lose you from the army, I am aware that recent and deplorable circumstances probably require you to withdraw from the service. I therefore accept your resignation, to take effect on the first of June, and at the same time beg you to accept the thanks of this department for the promptness and fidelity with which your duties have ever been performed. Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Brig.-Gen. W. H. SEWARD, Jr., Washington, D. C.

ARRIVAL OF SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

The advance of Gen. SHERMAN'S army reached Alexandria yesterday afternoon.

SHERIDAN'S Cavalry are encamped a short distance from the Long Bridge, on the Virginia side.

THE REBEL RAM STONEWALL.

The Navy Department is in receipt of intelligence of the departure of the rebel ram *Stonewall* from Havana on the 11th, with the rebel flag flattering at her peak.

United States Sanitary Commission.

Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS has resigned his position as General Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, and Mr. JOHN S. BLATCHFORD has been appointed to that office.

Dr. JENKINS has been connected with the commission for three years and a half, first as Assistant, then as General Secretary. He has labored with conscientious devotion and untiring zeal.

His successor, Mr. BLATCHFORD, enters upon the duties of the office with qualifications which may give the friends of the Sanitary Commission grounds for confidence in his successful administration of affairs, viz.: long familiarity with the principles and methods of the commission, a generous interest in the cause, and thorough business habits.

While the work of the commission with armies in the field has greatly diminished, and the calls from the hospitals are less, the demand in other directions are large, and constantly increasing, as in the "Special Relief Service" for discharged and disabled men; the "General Claim Agency," which is extending itself for the protection of soldiers and their families over the whole North and West; the investigation and initiation of the provision to be made through "Sanitaria" for the disabled soldiers, and kindred labors.

We have assurance that the Sanitary Commission in this closing period of its labors, with Mr. BLATCHFORD as General Secretary, by a working force, and in all directions [illegible] marked by wisdom and efficiency.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Demonstrations in Regard to Mr. Lincoln's Death.

SENSITIVENESS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

No Public Meetings of Americans to be Held in Paris.

PARIS, Friday, May 5, 1865.

The demonstration in regard to the death of Mr. LINCOLN has assumed proportions which are the astonishment of everybody. Nothing like it has ever before been seen. It almost reconciles one to the opposition to the Union cause which preceded it, or rather, I should say, almost makes one forget that we ever had any enemies in France. The subject is in every one's mouth; the columns of the newspapers are given up to it. It gives one some hope of the future of European democracy, for in this demonstration there is mixed up a certain proportion of admiration for the success of republican institutions which the late events have demonstrated. It must be even that many persons who are advocates of the monarchy or the empire in France are in favor of the republic in America—are in favor of seeing the experiment of a great republic succeed—for many such persons have joined in a manifestation of some kind to the memory of Mr. LINCOLN, and of sympathy for the great republic.

The Americans at Paris, afraid of the turn which might be given to the affair by the presence of French Liberals, are not going to hold any general meeting, for fear of giving offence to the government. It is a melancholy thing to say that a meeting for such an object cannot be held in enlightened France, but the authorities are already vexed at the manifestation of the students last week, and perhaps still more vexed at the emphasis with which the Liberal journals dwell on the decisive manner in which the great republic has manifested its power and durability. With one accord these journals declare that the principle of democracy, of self-government, of the republic, is judged, and is hereafter out of the pale of discussion. Such a line of argument, you will understand, is not to the taste of the government; for Paris is still largely republican; it is still a volcano of revolution, which only needs a spark to produce an explosion. At the commencement of our civil war, the government papers had the argument all their own way, and they took great pains to insinuate into the minds of their readers that the disruption which had taken place in the American States was in the natural order of things, and that no republic of such colossal dimensions could hope to live. The argument did us great harm, and it rendered the French people more satisfied with their condition. It served an excellent purpose for the time to Imperialism, but now the Liberal party are having their turn; they are now having things all their own way, and they are probably quite as rapidly unsettling people's minds about the instability of the republic as the others were before in unsettling them on the stability of the republic.

So the Americans, perhaps more excellent than the case requires, but at any rate desirous of not taking upon themselves the responsibility of inaugurating a bad feeling between the two countries, are going to confine themselves to the signing of a document which has been written by a committee composed of Mr. PUTNAM, United States Consul at Havre, and Mr. BECKWITH, of Paris, to be transmitted afterward to Washington.

Since my last, papers of sympathy and condolence have been sent in by the pastors of the Protestant churches of Paris, by the Freemason Lodges, by country deputations and newspapers all over France, and in various associations where it is the habit to inscribe on the tablets of their halls the names of exceptional men, that of Mr. LINCOLN has been inscribed without a dissenting voice.

The French papers abuse Lord DERBY for his remark that the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN by a Southern man was "not only a crime, *but a blunder.*" They think that such morality as that does not do much honor to the first nobleman of Great Britain and a candidate for the Premiership. They admit that TALLEYRAND once pronounced the same words, but only in private, and even then these words were always quoted against him.

The Prince POLIGNAC, late of the Confederate Army of Texas, has just published in the *Patrie* two columns of abuse of the North, which would have done honor to a backwoods Texas editor. The Confederate cause seems not only to have been born, but to have lived and died in violence, and it has had the faculty of imbuing with its spirit of violence everything which approached it. MALAKOFF.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Paroling Dick Taylor's Forces—Rumor of an Expedition to Texas—Legislature of Mississippi Called Together—Good Prospect of Reorganization in That State—Cotton Surrendered to the United States.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 11, }
Via CAIRO, Tuesday, May 16. }

Provost-Marshal ANDREWS and Gen. DENNI left Mobile on the 8th, for Meridian, to parole DICK TAYLOR'S forces.

Gov. WELLS and Mayor KENNEDY have gone to Washington.

The late trouble between the civil and military authorities causes their visit.

Gen. HAMILTON, Military Governor of Texas, has gone to Washington.

It is reported that a grand expedition is being organized to go to Texas.

Gov. CLARK, of Mississippi, has issued an address to the people, stating that Gen. TAYLOR surrendered all his forces east of the Mississippi River, with all the government cotton, quartermaster, commissary and other stores. All officers and persons in possession of public stores will be held to a strict account, and embezzlers arrested.

The Legislature has been called to meet on the 15th of May, and will doubtless order a State Convention. The State officers are directed to immediately return to Jackson, with the archives of the State; and county officers are enjoined to be vigilant in the preservation of order, and the Sheriff is empowered to call out his posse, and the military to keep arms for this purpose. He says the State laws must be enforced as they now are until repealed; and masters will be held responsible, as heretofore, for the protection and conduct of their slaves. He earnestly advises all citizens to unite in the preservation of peace, arrest robbers and marauders; to fearlessly abide the fortunes of the State: to discontinue twelfth-hour vaporing, and meet facts with fortitude and common sense.

It is believed that this address will materially hasten the reorganization of the State Government.

Gen. DANA has called a convention for reorganization, but the time is too short for full representation, and efforts are being made to postpone it to a more distant day, and have it meet at Jackson instead of Vicksburgh.

The cotton belonging to the Confederate Government, east of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and West Florida, having been surrendered to the United States Government, has been prohibited from removal for exportation by order of Gen. CANBY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Raid on the Bread and Flour Stores in Idaho—Gen. McDowell on a Tour of Inspection Through Southern California—Election in San Francisco—Arrival of an Agent from the Juarez Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 15.

The scarcity and high price of flour at Boise City, Idaho, culminated on the 1st of April in a popular outbreak and raid upon the flour stores. The disturbance was quelled, and the price of flour reduced. There is a considerable supply now on the way.

Gen. MCDOWELL left Saturday evening on the steamer *Saginaw*, on a tour of inspection through Southern California.

The capture of JEFF. DAVIS created a universal feeling of satisfaction throughout California.

The thirty days of mourning for ABRAHAM LINCOLN having expired, all the emblems are being taken down, and the flags hoisted at full mast.

The people of Sacramento hung DAVIS in effigy.

Sailed, on the 15th inst., steamer *America*, with over 600 passengers for New York, via Nicaragua.

Arrived to-day, steamship *Sacramento*, with the passengers and mails which left New-York on the 22d of April.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 16.

The municipal election is progressing quietly in San Francisco to-day. The vote is light. The People's Union ticket will be elected by a fair majority. The Union Party ticket is in the interest of the politicians; both tickets consist of radical Union men. The Democrats have no ticket, and generally abstain from voting.

The first shipment of Utah freight from this city, March 23, via Colorado River, left La Paz, Arizona, 275 miles above the mouth of the river, per steamer *Cocopa*, May 4, for Utah Landing, 600 miles above the places of discharge.

The steamship *John L. Stephens* arrived here to-day from the Mexican ports, with $67,000 in treasure and 2,300 sacks of silver ore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 17.

The vote polled here yesterday was over 14,000. The People's party elected their Mayor, Sheriff, Clerk, Recorder, Treasurer, Assessor, District Attorney, Surveyor, Coroner, and four of the six Supervisors, and the same proportion of School Directors.

The Politicals elected the School Superintendent, Harbor Master and Commissioner. The People's party organized for local reform after the vigilance excitement of 1856. This is its ninth consecutive triumph.

A dispatch from Los Angelos says, about the 10th of March last, WARDELL and THOMAS, accompanied by men employed by them, started for Salt Lake City, Utah, with four thousand head of sheep and passed camp Cody all night.

After an absence of several days, thousands of their sheep returned to Mojave Lane. JOHNSON, who had a ranche near Camp Cady, gathered together 1,100 of the sheep. It is supposed that the Indians murdered WARDWELL, THOMAS, and the men with them.

By the steamer *John L. Stephens*, from the Mexican ports, came Gen. CASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, as special commissioner from the Juarez Government. OCHOA is one of the Mexican prisoners taken by the French at the siege of Puebla, but he escaped with ORTEGA and others.

The fire last night destroyed property to the amount of $40,000 on Commercial-street.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The North Carolina Railroads Again in Operation—Refugees and Soldiers Allowed to Use Them for Returning Home—Reward for the Arrest of Gov. Vance.

NEWBERN, Thursday, May 11.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad is now in operation. Trains are running daily on the road. Trains are also running through from Morehead City to Raleigh, Salisbury, Charlotte and Danville, to Richmond. Mails will now go through to these points; also telegraphic dispatches.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has extended the use of the railroads in this State to refugees, soldiers and citizens of North Carolina who desire to return to their homes, which privilege they gladly accept.

The Raleigh *Standard* says: "A reward of $25,000 for Z. B. VANCE, the rebel Governor of North Carolina, would go very far toward finishing the rebellion in this State. There are others who ought to be arrested and tried for treason, and we could name them in this article if we thought it necessary. We may do so hereafter."

Union meetings are being held all over the State. A great mass-meeting will be held in Raleigh to-day.

THE RIGHTS OF COLORED CITIZENS.

Curious Affair in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 17—2 P. M.

Last evening a colored man got into a Pine-street passenger car, and refused all entreaties to leave the car, where his presence appeared to be not desired.

The conductor of the car, fearful of being fined for ejecting him, as was done by the Judges of one of our courts in a similar case, ran the car off the track, detached the horses, and left the colored man to occupy the car all by himself.

The colored man still firmly maintains his position in the car, having spent the whole of the night there.

The conductor looks upon the part he enacted in the affair as a splendid piece of strategy.

The matter creates quite a sensation in the neighborhood where the car is standing, and crowds of sympathizers flock around the colored man.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 17.

MERRICK & SON'S extensive foundry in the First Ward is on fire, and it is feared will be destroyed. It is the largest machine shop in the State, employing 1,500 hands.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MERRICK'S foundry occupied a whole square on Fifth, Fourth, Washington and Federal streets. The fire broke out in the paint shop, in the centre of the building and most of the buildings on Fifth-street were destroyed.

The room containing valuable drawings was among those destroyed. It is impossible to estimate the damage; but from the extent of the fire it must be large.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 17.

The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., which says that the Kentucky Legislature assembled yesterday, but no quorum was present. The special business of the session is to try Chief-Justice BULLITT on the charge of conspiring to overthrow the government. It is reported that BULLITT has resigned in order to escape trial.

The Democracy of Alleghany County, Penn.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, May 17.

The Democratic County Convention assembled to-day and passed resolutions lamenting the death of President LINCOLN, denouncing the assassins, and promising President JOHNSON support in every effort to restore the Union. Delegates were elected to the State Convention, favorable to the nomination of Hon. JAMES E. BARR for Surveyor-General. He is the present incumbent of that office.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, May 17.

Major-Gen. PALMER left for Frankfort to-day.

It is expected that the Constitutional Amendment will be discussed on Saturday by our Legislature.

Major-Gen. THOMAS will return here on Friday, and not go to Washington as reported.

Our military authorities prohibit any disclosures as to the progress of JEFF. DAVIS toward Washington.

The Indiana Conspirators.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 17.

It is understood that the President yesterday respited the sentence of the Indiana conspirators, BOWLES and MULLIGAN, from Friday next to the 2d of June, and commuted that of HERSEY to imprisonment for life.

Collision at Sea.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 17.

The schooner *Ella*, of Marblehead, bound to Washington, in going to sea to-day, ran into and sunk the schooner *H. B. Foster*, of Machias, from South Amboy. Crew saved. The *Ella* put back for repairs.

Adjournment of the Massachusetts Legislature

BOSTON, Mass., Wednesday, May 11.

The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned *sine die* this afternoon.

TESTIMONIAL.—One hundred and twenty-five teachers of schools in the Seventeenth Ward united, on Monday last, in presenting Commissioner JONAS L. MILLER a handsome series of resolutions, neatly engrossed by one of the pupils of Grammar School No. 13.

OUR MARTYRED PRESIDENT.—ANNA E. DICKINSON speaks on "Our Martyred President," in Plymouth Church, (Mr. BEECHER'S,) Brooklyn, this evening.

A New European Line of Steamers.

It will be seen by the advertisement that the fine steamship *Guiding Star* is to be sent to Europe by her owners, the New-York Mail Steamship Company, on the 15th of June. This will be good news to those contemplating a voyage to the Old World. The *Guiding Star* is a vessel of over 2,500 tons burden, is 315 feet long, and has accommodations for nearly 300 first-class passengers. Her spacious saloons are models of elegance and ease, and her state-rooms commodious and comfortable. She has a powerful engine and is a fast sailer. Her commander, Capt. W. R. BELL, will, no doubt, be equally popular on this steamer as on the *Evening Star*, on the New-Orleans route. The *Guiding Star* can be inspected by those desirous of seeing her, at the pier, No. 46, North River, after the 27th inst. Tickets can be obtained upon application at the office of the company, No. 10 Barclay-street.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

with a Supplement, containing a Full Report of the Trial of the Assassins at Washington.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Accompanying this issue is a supplementary sheet of four pages, exclusively devoted to a report of the

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Burnett's Standard Preparations are indorsed by competent judges, as possessing the merit claimed for them.

Harry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronised by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; James & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthulf Voss, Hamburg; Hoxery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 48 High-st.; Gratham, Lincolnshire; Congals, Madrid, Spain; Corujo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pho, Panama; Nobey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Harquus, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locsate, Russia; Barratt, China; Manhive, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

"Crimean Bitters"—for Fever and Ague.
"Crimean Bitters"—for Constipation."
"Crimean Bitters"—for Indigestion.
"Crimean Bitters"—for Nervous Debility.
"Crimean Bitters"—for Neuralgia.
"Crimean Bitters"—for Rheumatism.
The only Bitters ever admitted in United States Hospitals, and approved by United States Surgeons and Physicians everywhere. See circulars around bottle for two pages of testimonials from United States Army Surgeons of the highest respectability, and also directions for use. MILLER & CO., Proprietors, Depot, No. 110 Liberty-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases. Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It leaves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

As Diana's Temple at Ephesus was the most perfect building of its class in the world, so is GENIN'S hat-store, No. 513 Broadway, the largest and most elegantly stocked establishment in the whole retail hat trade. Attention is invited to the almost limitless assortment of gentlemen's hats, ladies', misses' and children's fancy hats, boys' hats and caps, &c., and also to the recent sweeping reduction in prices.

Electro-Magnetic Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., N. Y.—For the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c., and the elimination of mercurial, lead, and other poisons from the blood. Send for circular.

At Old Prices, Wedding Cards, Note paper, silver door plates, &c. EVERDELL'S elegant styles. No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., N. Y.—Hours: Gentlemen, 6 to 8 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.; ladies, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. The "Greatest of Luxuries." Try one.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Seventeen Houses Saved from Burglary in three weeks; six years' experience without a failure. Office Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 198 Broadway.
E. HOLMES.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Use the Best!—BOWDEN'S Moth Destroying Packet. It will surely destroy moths. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per packet.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. VICKERS, Jr., 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Carriages—Fashionable, elegant, heavy and light, our own manufacture. Warranted. ADAMS & CONE, No. 684 Broadway, corner Great Jones-st.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. No. 505 Broadway.

For Coughs, Colds and Throat Disorders use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the army. Soldiers and Officers being exposed to sudden changes, should always be supplied with "*The Troches*," as they give prompt relief.

MARRIED.

BOARDMAN—WILLETT.—At Calvary Church, on Tuesday, May 16, by Rev. William S. Boardman, assisted by Rev. Dr. Morgan, DANIEL F. BOARDMAN and MARGARET, youngest daughter of Edward M. Willett, all of this city.

CHAPMAN—NORRIS.—On Tuesday evening, May 16, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Jonathan Wilt, Esq., by Rev. Dr. George R. Crooks, VINCENT CHAPMAN and ELIZA A. NORRIS, both of this city.

CRAVEN—COCHRAN.—On Wednesday, May 17, at Calvary Church, New-York, by Right Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, Bishop of New-Jersey, ROBERT CRAVEN and Miss CORA COCHRAN, both of this city.

FISK—HARTWELL.—On Tuesday, May 16, at All Souls' Church, by Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., W. E. FISK and CARRIE E., daughter of Jno. W. Hartwell, Cincinnati. No cards.

MCNEIL—SCOFIELD.—On Tuesday, May 16, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, of Bridgeport, Conn., and ANNA, only daughter of the late James M. Scofield, of this city.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

RAPER—SHIELDS.—On Tuesday, May 16, by Rev. Wm. S. Karr, JOHN RAPER and SARAH M. SHIELDS, both of Brooklyn, L. I.

TOWNSEND—HANDLEY.—On Thursday, May 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Charles S. Hageman, WM. H. TOWNSEND and Miss T. G. HANDLEY, both of Milton.

WESTERVELT—ELLIS.—At the First Presbyterian Church of Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, May 16, by Rev. E. W. French, R. H. WESTERVELT and MARY ELLIS, both of Bergen.

DIED.

BARNES.—At Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, May 16, SARAH L., wife of Dr. Orson Barnes, and daughter of Chas. Danforth, Esq.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 113 Broadway, Paterson, on Friday next, at 3 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

DIXON.—On Wednesday, May 17, at her late residence, No. 9 Rutgers-st., Miss SARAH DIXON.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

ELDER.—On Monday evening, May 15, MARY O. HAVEMEYER, wife of J. Lawrence Elder.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, F. C. Havemeyer, No. 135 West 14th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FRANKLIN.—On Wednesday, May 17, LUCRETIA V., wife of George H. Franklin, and daughter of the late Walter Durbrow.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 332 2d-av.

GAMAGE.—At Milford, Penn., on Saturday, May 13, AMORY GAMAGE, of this city, in the 62d year of his age.

HARTELL.—On Tuesday, May 16, CATHERINE BLAUVELT, widow of Adam Hartell, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, F. C. Wagner, No. 87 East 12th-st.

HOWLAND.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, May 15, of inflammation of the lungs, JOHN REYNOLDS, second son of Rev. S. Howland, aged 3 years and 9 months.

HUMBERT.—On Tuesday morning, May 16, AUGUSTUS HUMBERT, relict of Auguste Humbert, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Augustus and Pierre, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Calvary Church, corner of 21st-st. and 4th-av.

HAWKINS.—On Monday, May 15, ZOPHER HAWKINS, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family also those of the 71st Regt., National Guard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 180 Allen-st. Remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment, on Saturday morning.

LUDLOW.—On Wednesday evening, May 17, SARAH E., wife of John L. Ludlow, aged 48 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCVICAR.—On Tuesday, May 16, NELLIE J., youngest child of Robert and Mary H. McVicar.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, Flushing-av., east of Bushwick-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

MOFARTY.—On Tuesday, May 16, Mrs. FRANCES MCCARTY, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 331 2d-av., on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

SNEDER.—On Tuesday, May 16, at Morristown, N. J., ELIZABETH G., wife of John Sneder, eldest daughter of the late Col. John M. Gamble, U. S. M. C.

Funeral service in St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SLINGERLAND.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday morning, at his residence, No. 55 Fair-st., BENJAMIN R. SLINGERLAND, aged 56 years.

The funeral will take place at the First Baptist Church, Paterson, N. J., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. The 7:15 A. M. train of the Erie Railway leaves the foot of Chambers-st.

STEWART.—On Monday, May 15, MARGARET ANN, youngest daughter of James and Jane Stewart, aged 7 years, 2 months and 6 days, of heart disease.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 822 Greenwich-st.

ST. JOHN.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, May 16, CHARLOTTE, widow of the late S. Buckingham St. John, of Norwalk, Conn., aged 81 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, James A. Hoyt, Norwalk, on Thursday 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

VREELAND.—At Greenville, N. J., on Monday, May 15, HENRY G. VREELAND, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, May 18, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, Greenville, N. J., without further invitation.

VAN NESTE.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, May 17, ABRAHAM VAN NESTE, aged 28 years.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Friday morning, the 19th inst., at 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, in Plainfield. Train leaves by Central Railroad, from foot of Liberty-st., at 8 o'clock A. M.

VIGOR FOR THE WEAK.
BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE REJUVENATOR!
The uses of this powerful Vegetable Invigorant may be summed up in a few words. It relieves with absolute certainty all disabilities, cures nervous debility of every type, restores the exhausted powers after long-continued sickness; prevents and arrests premature decay; is a vitalizing, strength-renewing cordial to the aged; may be relied on by woman in all her physical difficulties, as a harmless and sure restorative. Is an antidote to the consequences of early indiscretion in both sexes, can be relied upon as a specific for paralysis partial or entire, has no equal as a stomachic in cases of dyspepsia, sustains not only the physical strength, but the constitution itself, and is in all respects the best tonic depurative and antibilious cordial in existence.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, and H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway.
One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally.
Sent by express anywhere, by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 26 Dey-st., New-York.

DR. SCHENCK'S LARGE ROOMS,
NO. 32 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK,
were crowded with patients, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., notwithstanding the efforts made to impose upon the public by advertising a new office.
Dr. SCHENCK'S rooms have been at No. 32 BOND-STREET for over three years, where he has successfully treated Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, Liver, &c., and they will continue to be there only. Dr. SCHENCK has no other office in New-York. He will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, as usual, every TUESDAY only, from 9 A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., (advice free,) but his medicines may be obtained there at all times.
Dr. SCHENCK will also continue to make his usual visits to Boston, Baltimore, and other cities. All letters should be addressed to Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, Principal office northeast corner of 6th and Commerce sts., Philadelphia. Beware of impostors.

SPRING DEBILITY.
A TONIC WITHOUT ALCOHOL
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
VITALIZES, PURIFIES AND ENRICHES
THE BLOOD, GIVING STRENGTH,
VIGOR AND NEW LIFE
TO THE WHOLE SYSTEM.
PAMPHLETS FREE.
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st.
Sold by all druggists.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
WILL STOP YOUR COUGH,
WILL CURE YOUR COLD,
WILL PREVENT CONSUMPTION,
AN OLD AND SURE REMEDY.
Depot removed to No. 56 Dey-st.
For sale by all Druggists.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,
SPRING CLOTHING,
IN EVERY VARIETY, AT
F. B. BALDWIN'S
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
The largest assortment and store in the city. Better styles, and prices less.

NEPTUNE LODGE.—THE MEMBERS OF Neptune Lodge, No. 317 F. & A. M., are hereby notified to meet at their rooms, corner of Broome and Crosby sts., on FRIDAY, May 19, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother CHARLES W. FULLER. By order of
WILLIAM DAVIS, W. M.
JOHN NIXON, Secretary.

DARTMOUTH ALUMNI.—A MEETING OF the Alumni of Dartmouth College in New-York and vicinity, will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. President SMITH will be present and will address the meeting.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1865.

HEADS OF THE CLERGY.—SEE PORtraits, with sketches, of Messrs. Beecher, Tyng, Storrs, Channing, Bnghes, Chalmers, Edwards, Wesley, Swedenborg and Melancthon, in MAY NO. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents. Newsmen have it.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
HEARING RESTORED
BY ONE APPLICATION OF
DR. VON EISENBERG'S
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.
READ! READ!
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.
I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.
JOHN WAKELY,
No. 104 Monroe-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.
About six years ago I became troubled with inflamed eyes, and during the past six years, (a great portion of which time I was almost totally blind, unable, consequently, to walk without assistance,) I have tried many of the best oculists during the time, and found myself getting worse instead of better, until I was permitted, through kind Providence, to see you. You have cured me, and I consider it my duty to the public to make my case known, as I have no doubt there are thousands suffering in the same way that I was, and I thank God that I can raise my voice in praise of your great skill to restore one to sight who never thought to see again, and suffered as much as I have for the last six years. My eyes are more brilliant than ever. I shall always be happy to state my case to any who may call on me.
MRS. MARGARET LORETTE,
No. 22 4th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF BLINDNESS.
DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* My son Walter was completely *blind* of one eye, and the other nearly so, for TWO YEARS. I have tried a great many of the best physicians, and the eyes became worse instead of better. I was recommended by a friend to call on you, and, thank Providence, my child is now fully restored to sight. His eyes look more brilliant than ever, and his health, which has been in a very poor state, is now entirely restored. I thank you for your kind attention to my child, and I shall ever be happy to be a living testimony to your skill, to any one who may call at my residence.
Mrs. JULIA EASTMAN,
No. 799 6th-av.

HEARING RESTORED BY AN APPLICATION OF DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.
I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.
CHARLES CHAPPEL,
Washington Market.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.
I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.
FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Meserole-avenue,
Greenpoint, Long Island.
Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office.

DR. VON EISENBERG,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,
LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND
CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.
An apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.
To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we urgently suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*
OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.
**"OUR GREAT CAPTAINS

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

Have on all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

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AND

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STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.
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NO. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.
THE 7-30 NOTES,

in all denominations, constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold at market rates.
Orders in Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds promptly executed at the Stock and Gold Exchange.
DEPOSITS received on favorable terms.

REFERENCES.

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Messrs. HEAD, BLISS & CO.
Messrs. LEE, BLISS & CO.
Hon. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Connecticut.
Messrs. H. TROWBRIDGE'S SONS, New-Haven, Conn.
E. C. SCRANTON, President Second National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.
H. M. WELCH, President First National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.
J. A. BISHOP, President Yale National Bank, New-Haven Conn.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.
Authorized to receive subscriptions to the
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.
WM. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. L. EEBURT, Cashier.

BRIGGS AND LEETE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad bonds, mining, oil and other stocks and bullion; gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

Sale will Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions required by said act to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this first day of April, 1865.
(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now therefore in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 2, 1865.
JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY and the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company having merged into one company, by special act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 9, 1865, and ratified by the stockholders, all business will hereafter be conducted under the name of
THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, President.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary and Treasurer.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the various bonds of this company are hereby notified that the interest due on the 15th inst., as well as any interest due and unpaid prior to that date, will be paid by Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., agents of this company, at their Office, No. 58 Exchange-place, New-York.
THOS. BELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, DETROIT, May 9, 1865.

H. P. CROZIER, GOLD AND SILVER mining broker, Rooms Nos. 13 and 14, No. 23 William-st., New-York. Two hundred gold-mining claims for sale, in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, Colorado. Titles perfect, from original preemptors. References:—Messrs. S. B. Chittenden & Co., James M. Benedict, Esq., Thos. L. Taylor, Esq., John R. Cecil, Esq., New-York.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
ST. LOUIS, April 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of this company, for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Shelbyville, Shelby County, Ill., on MONDAY, June 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
By order of Board of Directors.
J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 73 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x18 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and especially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Bondholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.
The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 12th of June.
O. W. DURANT, President.
F. H. TOWE, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 5th of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

FOR SALE—THIRTY SHARES OF THE STOCK of the United States Telegraph Company. Apply to THOS. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 15 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS,
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.
These Bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.
Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.
Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

SCHAFER BROTHERS,

NO. 6 BROAD-ST.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
For the 7-30 Loan.

W. B. SCOTT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS FOR
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.
Orders solicited and promptly executed.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made on all accessible points.
Dividends collected and Government
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

MORE THAN THREE-FOURTHS OF THE STOCKholders of this company having consented, in writing, to an increase of its Capital Stock from $300,000 to the sum of $1,000,000, by the issue of seven thousand shares of new stock of the par value of $100 each, the Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, unanimously resolved to increase the capital to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.
The subscription for such increase will be opened at the office of the company, No. 108 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May inst., and remain open until THURSDAY, the 25th day of the same month.
Ten per cent. of the subscription will be payable at the time of subscribing, and the remaining ninety per cent. on or before the 20th of June next, and interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on such portion of the subscription as may remain unpaid after the 25th of May, until the time of payment, and interest will be allowed on all payments made prior to the 25th of May.
The transfer book will be closed from the 10th of May until the 25th of May, both inclusive.
By order of the board.
JOHN C. GOODRICH, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.
SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

EXCELSIOR

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 Broadway.
Capital and Surplus $250,000
MAY 11, 1865.

At an election for directors and inspectors of election of this company, held on the 1st of May inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for
DIRECTORS,

Eugene Plunkett,	S. P. Gilbert,
John Garvin,	Marcus P. Hodges,
Waldo Hutchins,	John S. Ward,
William Fardon,	Robert Schell,
Bartholomew Fanance,	James L. Morgan,
Gustave Reynaud,	George F. Nesbitt,
Elias Pouvert,	John E. Lemingwell,
Ramsay Crooks,	E. B. Wesley,
Joseph B. Young,	George T. Siedman,
Charles S. Pell,	Henry Lewis.
O. Pacalin,	

FOR INSPECTORS,

Charles Sagory,	Samuel Darbee.
R. B. Valentine,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Marcus P. Hodges was unanimously reelected President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Fidelity Insurance Company will be opened at Mechanics' Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., on the 23d day of May inst.
Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
FRED'K H. WOLCOTT,
DAVID S. DODGE,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
GEO. ELLIS.
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.
The object of the above company is to insure the fidelity of persons holding places of trust.

E. R. McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. &c. Also, commercial credits.

Copy.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.
F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
(L. S.) In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.
(Signed.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the AMERICAN WOOD PAPER COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 271 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them.
Per order B. BUFFUM, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

COMPOUND INTEREST SIX PER CENT. United States notes sold at one-third accumulated interest discount. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 8. City of Memphis bonds and coupons overdue bought.

WANTED—DESK ROOM, ON FIRST FLOOR, in neighborhood of Wall and William sts., to be occupied about two hours, two or three times a week. Address M. W., Box No. 5,695 New-York post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.
(OFFICES LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. FISK & HATCH.)

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

Constantly on hand and ready for immediate delivery
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
COUPONS
Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

THE FAVORITE PETROLEUM
COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital Stock.....$500,000
In shares of $5 (five dollars).
Office of the Company, No. 4 Cedar-st., New-York.
PRESIDENT:
C. A. CRANE, No. 100 Broadway.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
FLEURY BEROER, Newark, N. J.
SECRETARY:
C. L. HUMBERT, No. 4 Cedar-st., New-York.
TREASURER:
I. G. HANSEN, No. 43 Exchange-place.
The subscription books of this company are now open, at the office of their bankers, Messrs.
WILMERDING, CORNWELL & HECKSCHER,
Nos. 5 New-st., and 80 Broadway,
and No. 416 Broadway.
A limited amount of the capital stock is offered at the cash price of
THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE.
Three wells are now down yielding eighty barrels per day; the company will be enabled to declare a dividend for May, and are now putting down six wells more.
The company confidently invite the attention of the investing public to the advantages possessed by them, in the ascertained value of their Rynd and Story Farms, Pit Hole and Cherry Run properties, in Pennsylvania, as well as in the prospective value of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ACRES, on the Big Sandy, in Kentucky.

WARREN, KIDDER & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 4 WALL-ST., N. Y.
AGENTS FOR U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ESSEX AND DIADEM MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.

This company owns 13,500 feet silver lodes, in Humboldt County, Nevada, thoroughly explored, and of the highest degree of richness, as practically tested by experienced miners.
Work on both the main tunnel and shaft is now in rapid progress, and daily discoveries of ore, in ample quantities, will soon commence.
The trustees of the company are among the first merchants and bankers of this city.
JOHN C. FALL, Esq., of Nevada, will give full information in regard to the property, at the office of the company, No. 27 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 11 and 12.
A limited number of shares are for sale on the original terms.
Lists of trustees, prospectus, &c., may be had on application to
L. N. HAVENS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

PETROLEUM.

THE BOOKS OF THE
SUGAR CREEK
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
WILL CLOSE ON MAY 31,
AFTER WHICH DATE NO SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED.
But a few thousand shares are for sale, and these on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.
The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL, WILL BE OPEN UNTIL WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, AT THE OFFICE OF STEDMAN, EWELL & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
Maps and Prospectus mailed on application as above.

VERY DESIRABLE
OIL LANDS IN CANADA
FOR SALE.

Located at Enniskellen, near transportation, covering the celebrated Gum beds, with present production of 30 barrels daily.
Every well that has been sunk on this property has been a success. For particulars, apply to
WALES & HAYDEN,
Commission Merchants, No. 10 Pine-st.

JOHN ANDERSON PETROLEUM
COMPANY'S STOCK FOR SALE.
1,000 SHARES.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY,
OF CHERRY RUN, PENN.,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST., ROOM No. 10,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent on their capital stock, from the profits of the wells, payable on and after the 25th of May.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 25th of May.
E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.
The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.
The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 23d inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., and reopen on THURSDAY, 25th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. on their capital stock, from the net earnings, payable at their office, on and after June 1. Transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to June 1, inclusive.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865. L. S. BAUM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HETDRICK BROTHERS OIL COMPANY,
No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 41,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of government tax, on their capital stock, payable on and after May 24. The transfer books will be closed from May 21 to 26 inclusive. CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 8th inst.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 303 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Extension tables cheap.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, &c., BY the room, or $1 50 per load per month. Blind Asylum Building, 8th-av., 33d and 34th sts. H. G. HAEGER.

PROPOSALS.

REDEMPTION OF
$1,641,500
"SOLDIERS BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable June 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$1,641,500
OF
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 17 of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1865.
The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:
Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891.
Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.
Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1893.
One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1894.
The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank,) on Thursday, the first day of June, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WARD GENERAL HOSPITAL,
NEWARK, N. J., May 12, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 20th inst. (at which time they will be opened), for furnishing fresh beef for three (3) months from the 2d day of June, 1865, to the United States troops at this hospital and vicinity.
The beef to be of a good and marketable quality, of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded), and furnished in such quantities and at such times as may be required.
Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head. Written contracts are to be executed with adequate bonds, within three days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bids. The names of two sufficient sureties are to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Fresh Beef." The abilities of the sureties to respond in the sum of five thousand dollars, must be certified by the United States District Attorney, or other proper officer—such certificate to accompany the proposals. Further information will be given on application at this office.
DANIEL S. HART,
Capt. & C. S. V.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway,

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, May 25, at eleven o'clock A. M.:
For regulating, grading, &c., Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.
For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.
For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-first-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.
For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-seventh-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue.
For curb, gutter, &c., Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Sixty-sixth-street.
For curb, gutter, &c., First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.
For curb, gutter, &c., Thirty-third-street, from Second to Third-avenue.
For curb, gutter, &c., Seventy-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.
For curb, gutter, &c., Sixtieth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.
For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
For flagging Fifty-seventh-street, from Lexington to Third-avenue.
For flagging Thirty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
For flagging corner of Forty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue.
For curb, gutter, &c., Fifty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, from Second to Third avenues.
For building foundations and erecting iron railing to inclose parks in Fourth (4th) avenue, between Thirty-eighth and fortieth streets.
Flagging, full width, Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-st., &c.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF FRESH BEEF for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, for one year, commencing June 1, 1865, will be received at the office of the A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, until 9 o'clock A. M., on the 18th May. The beef to be of a good and wholesome quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, necks, and shanks, and kidney tallow "excluded." And to be delivered at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, at such times and in such quantities as may be required.
Proposals will be addressed to Capt. ANDREW SHERIDAN, Third U. S. Infantry, Office of A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, and to be indorsed "Proposals for the Supply of Fresh Beef." Two sureties in the sum of $10,000 each, will be required for the faithful performance of this contract.
The proposals will be opened in the office of the A. C. S. at 12 M., on the 18th May.
The A. C. S. reserves the right to reject all bids which he deems extravagant.
The oath of allegiance, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be appended to each proposal.
ANDREW SHERIDAN,
Capt. Third U. S. Infantry, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to make a contract for the cleaning of the streets of the City of New-York, hereby invite proposals for such cleaning to be deposited with the Chairman of the commission, the Mayor of the City of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said city, on or before MONDAY, the twenty-second day of May inst., at twelve o'clock noon. Forms of the contract, specifications and bond can be had on application to any of the undersigned. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids which in their judgment may not be for the interest of the city.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Mayor, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Recorder, No. 63 Wall-st.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, (Hall of Records.)
FRANCIS J. TOLE,
City Inspector, No. 19 Chatham-st
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation, No. 82 Nassau-st.
DATED NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF DOCK.
FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON,
Landing at
Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall and Milton.
The steamer MARY POWELL will leave pier foot of Desbrosses-st., (second street south of Canal,) every afternoon at 3½ o'clock

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL AND BRISTOL
Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 P. M.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga Lake, George and Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, (on and after May 22,) at 7 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 7:10. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON AND BRATTLEBORO'.—The first-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave New-York from Peck-slip, East River, for Hartford at 5 P. M., daily, arriving at Hartford in time for the early train for Springfield and the North.
Cabin fare to Hartford $2; Deck $1 50.
The cheapest and pleasantest route.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Agents,
No. 129 South-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL AND BRISTOL.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT will commence her regular trips on THURSDAY, 18th inst., leaving foot of Harrison-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Freight taken.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The first-class steamship WEYBOSSET, Capt. PARSONS, will positively sail SATURDAY, May 20, at 3 o'clock, from pier foot Canal st., North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, May 31.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,210	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grocan.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
ERIN.....SATURDAY, May 20
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, May 27
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, June 3
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $100; Ste

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 25, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., embracing the "Heradale Reserve" from last year's sale, containing about 250 acres of choice land, in parcels of from 12 to 50 acres each, (or larger plots, if desired.) On some are farmhouses and outbuildings, two of which have lately been put in perfect repair and painted outside and inside, and one of them furnished with cottage furniture, which will be sold with the house. By nature, the tract is remarkably well adapted for villa residences, and has been improved by plantations of evergreens and other trees, under drainage and manuring. The tract is also well watered, and wooded with old forest trees, &c., &c. Each plot is so laid out as to have a commanding view without interfering with the others. The situation is on a ridge of table land, from 300 to 400 feet above the level of tide water, commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound, with glimpses of the Palisades on the Hudson; distance 16 miles from Central Park and 1½ miles east of Scarsdale Depot, on Harlem Railroad. Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. Possession given immediately if required, upon paying the title.

Conveyances will be at Scarsdale Station on the day of sale, to meet the 8:15, 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. trains from 4th-av. and 26th-st., which will afford ample time to examine the property and partake of a luncheon at 12 o'clock M., and return to the city after the sale by the 3:41 and 5:30 o'clock P. M. trains.

For information, maps, &c., of the property, apply to M. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

Most of the purchasers at similar sales last year have made extensive improvements, and are now occupying them. The surrounding country has also been improved in a similar manner, by which the tract offered is permanently established for the objects for which it was originally purchased. L. G. MORRIS.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By order of the surviving executors of George S. Fox, deceased, to close the estate, 63 acres of land, situate in the town of West Farms, on the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, about 9 miles from the City Hall, and 3 miles from the Central Park, New-York.

This property has a fine front on tide water, and is bounded by the estates of B. F. Whitlock, E. G. Faile, P. Spofford and Kitchen. Its accessibility, and the character of the surrounding neighborhood, renders this property in every way desirable for gentlemen wishing to procure first-class sites for suburban residences. The property is near to and commands a fine view of the Sound and East River, which afford every facility for boating, bathing and bathing. It will be sold in plots of from three to five acres. There is on the premises a modern-built dwelling house, green-house, boat-house, and all necessary outbuildings.

A topographical map can be seen, and all particulars obtained on application to

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 375 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY.—Choice building sites, selected five years ago; elevated, healthy, and within a pleasant distance from New-York. Four good houses, with from 10 to 25 acres each, and 1 well improved. Also, three good farms. J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ADMIRABLY located half acre lot, in the rear of the banks, at the corner of Cary and 10th sts., Richmond, Va., fronting 130 feet on Cary-st., and 165 feet on 10th-st., running back to an alley. This property has been used as a stove foundry, and has upon it the ruins of a finishing shop, in which was an extensive salesroom, 40 by 150 feet, a foundry, 80 by 90 feet, a large portion of the walls of which are in a condition to be used in the erection of a new structure. There is standing and uninjured a smokestack 100 feet high and 9 feet square at the base; also, nearly half a million of bricks; a No. 2 Mackenzie fan and cupola, with a 25-horse power engine, which is still in operation, to be put in good order. The establishing of the Richmond Stove Works, "was established about 14 years ago, and commanded an extensive patronage at the time of its destruction by fire. The lot and improvements will be sold at a fair valuation. It will be leased on easy terms, or will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for a good house in the city. communication with the city hourly. Inquire of HARVEY HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A good two-story and basement house, 36x48 feet, in good order, with gas and water, good garden and fruit, situated in the town of Rye, near the village of Port Chester, five minutes' walk to New-Haven Railroad Depot. Would be leased to a good tenant for Summer boarding-house. Apply on the premises, or to SAMUEL S. BENT, No. 212 East 26th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.—Possession given on the 1st of June next, a splendid country residence, with all the household furniture, horses, carriages, wagons, farming tools, crops, &c. the place is well stocked with all kinds of fruit, house and improvements all of the first-class. For further particulars, address A. W., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Bergen Point; house and two acres, with stables, coach-houses, barn, &c.; situated on the water, where there is excellent fishing; fruit nearly sufficient to pay interest on purchase; within thirty minutes' ride of the city. A view of the house and grounds can be seen at W. HENDERSON'S, No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Twelve miles from Madison-square, 1½ miles south of Yonkers; large house, carriage-house four to five acres, plenty of shade-trees. This is desirable for invalids, as it is finely protected from the north winds, and a good Winter residence. Apply to the owner, J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT ROCKAWAY, A FURNISHED cottage containing 12 rooms, situate opposite the Marine Pavilion Grounds, on a plot of three-quarters of an acre. There is a stable, a never-failing well of water, and an ice-house filled on the premises. Price $7,000. EDWARD COLES, Executor, No. 58 Wall-st., Room No. 6, back stairs.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDson, with river front and views, a very desirable country residence, consisting of house, stable, carriage-house, &c., with 4 acres of land. Price, with furniture, $20,000. Possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY.—The residence of the late Jas. D. Hoag, Esq., No. 30 Bridge-st. The property consists of a comfortable dwelling, with modern conveniences, and is pleasantly and attractively situated, and will be sold low for cash, or on easy terms. Apply to W. H. POWELL, Executor, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York by rail; also, several cottages and houses to let for the season or year by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, or H. A. M. 18 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLING HOUSE IN VILLAGE OF KENT, CONN.—Elevated, healthy region, on Housatonic Railroad; 87½ miles west from Bridgeport; house well shaded, nine rooms; stable and carriage-house, ice-house, garden and orchard; moderate price, $3,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.—Not excelled for building sites, on the slope of the mountain from Llewellyn Park to the Great Notch, New-Jersey, containing about 30 acres. For further particulars inquire at the office of PALMER & SMITH, No. 312 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY or village property, an improved farm of 100 acres. The best in Somerset County, near New-Brunswick, or a farmer wanted on shares. Address J. C., BELDEN, Middle Bush, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES, THREE LOTS, price $4,500; one cottage, two lots, price $2,000; 57 6th-st. and Hudson River view if cheap, terms easy; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or at No. 59 Liberty-st., third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, FOUR houses and lots on 60th-st.; three houses and lots on 71st-st.; five houses and lots on Lexington-av. ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 257 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, 3,250 ACRES choice pine lands in Alcona County, Michigan. Apply to J. H. SUYDAM, No. 51 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BUILDING SITE, with river front, at Nyack, upon the Hudson; price $1,200, worth $2,000. Apply at drug-store, No. 329 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH liberal garden; four yards and unpannelled grounds. Inquire of INGOLDSBY CORNISH, real estate agent, New-Brighton.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment first-class brown-stone houses, between 2d and 3d aves.; price very low. Possession immediately. Apply to Mr. TITUS, Lamp Store, No. 3 Bowery, or D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 16 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COTTAGE NEAR station at Nyack and South Orangetown; very desirable. Apply at drug store, No. 385 Bowery, cor. 4th-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Dr. Samuel Manice, situated in the town of Hempstead, Queens County, L. I., 14 miles from New-York City, and one mile east of Queens Station, on the Long Island Railroad, containing fifty-six acres. This place was the country seat of its late owner over twenty years, and is believed to be unsurpassed in this country for beauty and finished cultivation. The dwelling-house is of wood, filled in with brick, of gothic style, very large, and in fine order. The place contains large and fully stocked green-houses, graperies, peach and other glass houses, carriage-house and stables, and a gardener's cottage. It is supplied with water from a large well and reservoir, yielding a never-failing supply to all the buildings and grounds. It will be sold with or without the house furniture and green-house plants. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or WM. D. F. MANICE, Executor, No. 46 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 90 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE PREMISES COMprising 61 acres, and known as the "Sherman Farm," in Irvington, N. J., will be sold on FRIDAY, May 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. It will be sold altogether if desired; if not, in tracts of such number of acres as parties may prefer. It having a frontage of a mile, and so slightly adapted for building sites, together with its proximity to the railroad and the many other advantages this section of country possesses, capitalists or those desiring to procure a pleasant country home on advantageous terms, will find it a profitable investment. The cars arriving and departing hourly to and from the premises, gentlemen desiring to visit the same will find them a convenient mode of access. Title perfect. Terms liberal.

IRVINGTON, N. J., May, 1865.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—IN Central Morrisania, corner of Washington-av. and 169th-st., convenient to steam and horse-cars; house contains nine rooms; ground equal to ten city lots; fruit trees, shade trees, grapevines and shrubbery; garden planted; excellent water; possession immediately. Apply on premises, or CHARLES H. HINNAN, 106 Broadway.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In Northern New-Jersey, one hour from the city, with modern dwelling, gardener's cottage and suitable outbuildings; the view is very fine, and the location perfectly healthy. For further particulars, apply to JOHN DUER, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 24.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE three-story and basement house, No. 134 East 46th-st.; splendid location; house in excellent condition, and can be seen by a permit only, from 12 to 2 P. M. and 5 to 7 P. M. Inquire of P. CORRIGAN, Jr., No. 748 3d-av., near 50th-st.

FOR SALE—SEA SHORE RESIDENCE, 38 acres, south side of Staten Island, near Elmgville Railroad depot; one of the finest locations on the shore; 34 acres tillable, 4 acres woodland; water front; gravel bea h about 80 feet. Price, $12,000; half on mortgage if desired. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

$6,000.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A brick house, fourteen rooms, in Rahway, N. J., ten minutes' walk from depot. For particulars, apply to PINCHET & WARNER, No. 6 Cortlandt-st., below Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—5 large, light and airy floors. 51 to 125. 2 to 25. Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

CORNWALL.—TO LET, FOR FOUR MONTHS from the 1st of June, a furnished house, twenty minutes' ride from the landing, with twelve rooms, large hall and lot well, surrounded by fruit and shade trees; there is a good garden, planted; a stable and use of and pasture for a cow now in the house stands upon high ground, commands a fine view of the village, and is in every way a pleasant and desirable residence.

There is another equally desirable place adjoining, to let. Inquire of J. T. McCOWN, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York; JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 20 Murray-st., New-York, or of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT.—Forest Cottage, on Staten Island, the residence of the late Dr. Wheaton, is now offered for sale or letting, in part if desired. The same unsurpassed for beauty of location, being situated on a point of land and sailing immediate possession can be obtained. Located on high ground about one mile and a half from either the Quarantine or Vanderbilt Landing. Apply on the premises, or to W. F. BEAVER, No. 6 William-st., second floor.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, IN the village of Ravenswood, L. I., on the East River, two houses, containing fourteen and seventeen rooms, and with large gardens and abundance of fruit; there is much to attract and accommodate to the city cannot be surpassed in its vicinity. For particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, over Fulton Bank, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood after 4 P. M.

TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE FARM-HOUSE, unfurnished, nearly new, twelve rooms, in Connecticut, 25 miles north of Bridgeport, one mile from Hawleyville depot, on the Housatonic Railroad; a fine healthy location. The farm, containing 120 acres, for sale. A good place for summer boarders, or for a school. Inquire of FRANCIS KNAPP, No. 96 Broad-st., New-York, JOHN L. VAIL, near the premises, or F. S. WILDMAN, Danbury, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FROM four to six months, situated at Catskill, on the banks of the Hudson; cottage well shaded; five acres of land; plenty of fruit and vegetables; barn and all necessary outbuildings. The cottage is furnished and replete with every convenience. Use of cow if desired. Rent $750. Apply to MORTIMER HENDRICKS, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT IN WESTCHESter City, 15 miles from New-York; easy of access by New-Haven or Harlem Railroad; a large wooden house, with 14 rooms; piazza and green-house, large garden, laid out with fine evergreens and shrubs, plenty of water and fruit; hot-house and ice-house; very desirable and healthy situation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or GEO. B. CAREY, No. 39 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE—A valuable country seat, on the west bank of the Hudson, 2½ miles south of Newburgh; extensive pleasure grounds and a gravel beach of one mile; the views are superb, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. Fruit and vegetables in abundance; outbuildings, &c. Apply to P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A parlor and bedroom on the second story front; also a room on the third story; without board; to gentlemen only; unexceptional references required. Apply at No. 113 4th-av., second door from 12th-st., and only a few doors from Broadway.

FURNISHED, ROOMS TO LET—WITH board, to two single gentlemen, or to two gentlemen and wives, in a small private family. The rooms are pleasantly located, one being second-story back, the other third-story front, with water and gas conveniences; location East 30th-st. Address M., Box No. 322 Post-office.

TO PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.—A chance seldom met with.—Part of an office to let; established as a Real Estate office, and to take the place of a plumber just moved out; work of office enough to keep a man. None but the right kind of men need apply to D. R., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A SMALL FAMILY.—To let, a genteel second floor, composed of five rooms, situated in Hoboken. New furniture for sale at a bargain. Rent low; possession immediately. Address E. DORELLE, 72 Beaver-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—THE PLEASANTLY FURNISHED cottage situated at Croydon, East Chester, with garden, stabling, ice-house, well-filled; high and commanding scenery. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 57TH-ST., between the 5th and 6th aves., from the present time to first May next. First-class house and handsomely furnished. To let only to a small private family only. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

AT YONKERS—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR a gentleman's residence—6 rooms, bath, water and better, in good neighborhood, river view, fruit in abundance, grass-house, &c. Will rent for the year. JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—IN THE new six-story building No. 49 Broadway, nearly opposite Exchange-place, consisting of one room 35x66 feet, and six rooms 35x66 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, near Sunnyside, consisting of large dwelling, with all the modern improvements, and five acres of ground, beautifully laid out, in full view of the ocean. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—Nos. 147 AND 149 WEST 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

TO LET—ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE TO A small family without children, for five months, in West side-st., from June 1; rent reasonable. Address Box No. 871 Post-office.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A PLAIN FURnished house one and a half miles from depot, near the water, for the Summer season, $100 per month. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AS A PRIvate dwelling, till May next; brown-stone corner house on Lexington-av.; rent $3,000. Address Box No. 3,220 Post-office.

YONKERS OR HUDSON RIVER COUNtry seat wanted for cash; a small place near the river, and not north of Yonkers. S. COCHCROFT, No. 185 Broadway.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN MORRISANIA, CONtaining 13 rooms, and pleasantly situated; has gas and fixtures; near horse and steam cars. Apply to WATSON, corner of 158th-st. and 3d-av. Rent low.

LOTS WANTED.—OWNERS OF LOTS ON any of the streets from 110th-st. to 135th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., can find purchasers, if offered at fair prices, by applying to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEAR THE Pavilion Spring, a handsome country residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—TO LET, PARtially furnished cottages, opposite the Pavilion. Apply to THOS. CARROLL, No. 302 Broadway, Room No. 2.

TO LET—BRICK BUILDING—20x60, WITH yard 20x20; suitable for factory; No. 116 Vesey-st. Address GEO. W. THURSTON, No. 282 West 4th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, TO A gentleman. Apply at No. 69 3d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT BOARD—No. 26 8th-st., near 2d-av.

MACHINERY.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE—A TWELVEton locomotive, gauge 4 feet 8½ inches; also, two stationary engines, 20 and 40 horse-power. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in machinery.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, lathes, planers, tools, steam and rope machinery, mill gearing, ... &c.

DRY GOODS.

KID GLOVES!

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WE ARE NOW OPENING

1,500 DOZ. LADIES' KID GLOVES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED,

AT $1 A PAIR.

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SPLENDID COLORS, AND WARRANTED EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY GLOVE SOLD IN THE CITY AT ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF A PAIR.

ALSO OPENING,

A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF OUR REGULAR MAKE OF LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES, WHICH IS

THE BEST KID GLOVE

IMPORTED TO THIS COUNTRY.

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A SPLENDID LINE OF

GENTS' KID GLOVES,

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CALF RIDING GLOVES.

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NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV., NEAR 14TH-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

LACE CURTAINS,

WINDOW SHADES,

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

No. 369 Broadway.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

No. 369 Broadway,

Now offer their stock of

NEW GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ENTIRELY NEW STYLES.

S. THOMPSON,

No. 475 Broadway.

WILL OPEN NEW STYLES

every day this week.

Basques, Snoques, Eugenies,

Rotondes in great variety.

Prices lower than elsewhere.

THE NEWEST AND BEST PATENT CRINOLINE YET INVENTED.

THE BON TON PATENT FLEXIBLE SPRING SKIRT.

This invention entirely dispenses with the old and disagreeable quality of fastening by gum, glue and rivets, and consists of a new and useful manner of securing the tapes and wires together by means of a braid passing under and through the tape, and brought and round the covering of the wire, thereby forming a knot, rendering it the most perfect fastening yet discovered.

The wire used is made from the best refined watch spring steel, and by the peculiar manner of rolling produces the necessary flexibility, without sacrificing any of the strength which it is well known a single bar has over a plurality of bars covering the same surface. For sale, in all sizes, by A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

AT ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW styles dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, veils, handkerchiefs, corsets, skirts, hair nets, fancy goods, buttons, bindings, small wares, combs and brushes. No. 80 Bowery, 3d door from Grand-st. Gloves, 50 cents. Ladies hose, 50c. The entire stock at reduced prices. Remember ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

EXAMINE THE STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

You will find it to your advantage, as we cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. We sell cartoons of ribbons and auction lots, undivided, at cost price, showing the bill, and add 5 per cent. commission. EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from Bowery.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FIVE MINUTES' walk from Wall and South Ferries. A small private family, living in a healthy location, can accommodate four or five single gentlemen with good rooms and board, such as cannot be easily had; water and gas. Apply at No. 234 Atlantic-av., between Court and Clinton sts.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND 4 OR 8 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, in a large house on Madison-av., can be had by a family of high standing until September, or for years. The entire appointments are unexceptionable, and the family consists of four adults. Address WHITE, Station D.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MAN ABOUT 50 years of age, who usually spends his evenings in his room. A comfortable room, the rent of which, including board, will be about $240 per year. A private family living within twenty or thirty minutes' walk of the Astor and Mercantile Libraries preferred. Address BOSTON, at Station D. Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A VERY QUIET place, but few boarders taken; good trouting and plenty of shade. Price $8 per week. Address L. F. DUDLEY, Litchfield County, Cornwall, Conn.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FINE ROOMS TO let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 23 Abingdon-square. Dinner at 6½ P. M. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING of large rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife; house convenient to cars and stages; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 84 West 20th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FORDHAM, NEAR the Harlem Railroad station. A party of eight or ten, wishing to pay a fair price for first-class accommodations, will address H. L. C., Post-office Box 5,065, New-York.

BOARDING—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of two suites of two and three rooms respectively, obtainable at No. 46 West 27th-st., near 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY ONE OR two young gentlemen, within forty-five minutes of city. Address, with full and accurate particulars, D. F. N., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point; fine large rooms with first-class board. Address R. A. BERARD, West Point.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY CONSISTING OF A gentleman, his wife, four children and servant, a suite of apartments unfurnished preferred) or from four to five rooms on the second floor of a house occupied by a private family where no other boarders or lodgers will be taken, with board for the servant only; house must be between 14th and 40th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs., in a good neighborhood, and have modern conveniences; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating location, terms, &c., Box No. 3,048 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country, for the Summer months, within 20 or 25 miles of the city by railroad; house must be pleasantly situated in a healthy neighborhood, comfortably furnished and have not less than six bedrooms. Any party having such a house to rent can hear of a good tenant by addressing F. B., Box No. 3,659 Post-office, stating price asked.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL BEAUTIFUL PATENT AGUMOTVPE TEETH.—Sets only $10, $15, $20, warranted unsurpassed. Filling decayed teeth with gold, $1. Extracting teeth without pain. NATIONAL DENTAL ROOMS, Nos. 1,228 and 1,225 Broadway, corner 30th-st. Established 1840. Five premiums awarded. Proprietor, Dr. MANSON, Dentist.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without pain for 50 cts., under nitrous oxide gas, ether or chloroform, by Dr. WAIT, M. D., No. 283 4th-av., corner 21st-st.; best dental work on moderate terms. Cut this out.

ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTNER WANTED in a nice business, free from competition, where unprecented profits can be speedily and permanently realized. Address J. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

DR. VAN VLECK WILL MAKE A LIBERAL arrangement with dentists whose patients desire to inhale his chemically-purified gas, for extracting teeth without pain. No. 175, 6th-av.—late of Bond-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED and use the Nitrous Oxide Gas to extract teeth without pain. It is entirely different, and free from a the danger of Ether and Chloroform. 19 Cooper Institu

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 8.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2½.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF

the New Grand Comic Pantomime of

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE;

OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN,

CONTINUOUS TRIUMPH OF

DON MANUEL DONATI,

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

ONE-LEGGED DANCER.

MARKED SUCCESS OF EDWIN CROUSE.

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH CLOWN AND JESTER.

GRAND ARENIC PERFORMANCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY.

THIRD WEEK

AND

SPLENDID TRIUMPH

of the gifted young artiste

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,

whose winning personification of

FANCHON, THE CRICKET

continues to

THRONG THE THEATRE

with enthusiastic audiences.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 18,

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL

AS

FANCHON,

supported by the whole strength of the Company.

In the first act occurs

THE GREAT SHADOW DANCE,

with its wild and weird-like beauty.

ACT II.—THE FESTIVAL OF ST. ANDOCHE.

ACT III.—"CRICKET'S" REVELATION.

ACT IV.—THE DEPARTURE AND THE PLEDGE.

ACT V.—"CRICKET'S" TRIUMPH.

SPLENDID NEW SCENERY.

BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.

BINDING AND DANDING.

ADMIRABLE ACTING.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ..... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

THIS EVENING

will be repeated, Mr. Buchbald's popular Comedy,

TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,

and, second time here, the laughable afterpiece,

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

A programme that attracted a full, fashionable and delighted audience on Monday, and in which will perform Mr. Lester Wallack, (for the ninth appearance,) Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Holston, Mr. Young, Mr. Norton, Mr. Pope, Mr. Ward, Mr. Quigley, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. W. R. Floyd, Miss M. Barrett, Miss Carman.

FRIDAY—Last time this season—THE WONDER!

SATURDAY—Twelfth night of Mr. Boucicault's Comedy, HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

MONDAY—Benefit of Mr. Theo. Moss, (Treasurer)—Will be revived with beautiful scenery and appointments, the very attractive Comedy, LOVE AND MONEY.

The brilliantly successful Comedy, CENTRAL PARK, now in preparation, with new scenery, appointments, &c., will shortly be produced.

MR. LESTER WALLACK'S

performances are for a limited number of nights only.

Doors open at 7½; Overture at 8.

WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT

OF

MR. THEODORE MOSS,

(Treasurer.)

MONDAY, MAY 22,

will be acted the very popular comedy,

LOVE AND MONEY,

with beautiful scenery and appointments, and an unusually attractive distribution.

BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,

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SCIENCE AND ART.—THE POLYTECHNIC Branch of the American Institute will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Subjects: 1. *New Discoveries and Inventions*. 2. *The Best Methods of Sounding*. Seats free. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

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LECTURES.

ANNA E. DICKINSON

On "OUR MARTYRED PRESIDENT,"

"He being dead, yet speaketh,"

at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn,

FRIDAY EVENING, May 19.

In compliance with the wish of many of her Brooklyn friends, Miss DICKINSON will repeat her lecture as above.

Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st., Pyle's, No. 220 Fulton-st.; Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the door.

MEETINGS.

SAILORS' TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Thirty-second Anniversary of the Marine Temperance Society will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Smyth, of England; Rev. Dr. Hodge, Rev. C. J. Jones, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and others. Good singing. Seats free.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of this committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 18, 1865, at 8 o'clock.

JAMES KELLY, President.

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PERSONAL.

IF THE LADY WHO

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Continued from First Page.

he had all the appearance of a dead man; but when I came back his eyes and mouth were moving. I called immediately for water, and put some to his face. He seemed to revive, and attempted to speak. I put my ear down to his mouth, and heard him say, "Tell my mother I died for my country." I repeated the words to him, and said, "Is that what you would say?" He said "Yes." They carried him to the porch of Garrett's house and laid him on a straw bed or tick. At that time he revived considerably, and could talk in a whisper so as to be intelligibly understood. He could not speak above a whisper. He wanted water; I gave it to him. He wanted to turn on his face, I said to him he couldn't lie on his face. He wanted to be turned on his side. We turned him on his side three times, but he could not lie with any comfort, and asked immediately to be turned back. He asked me to put my hand on his throat and press down, which I did. He said "harder." I pressed as hard as I thought necessary. He made a very strong exertion to cough, but was unable to do so. I suppose he thought there was blood in his throat. I asked him to put out his tongue, which he did. I said, "There is no blood in your throat." He repeated several times—two or three times at least—"Kill me! kill me!" I replied, "I do not want to kill you. I want you to get well." I then took what things he had in his pocket, and tied them up in a paper. I had previously sent for a physician, who came there to see him. He was not quite dead. He would once, perhaps, in a few minutes gasp. His pulse would almost die out, and then there would be a slight motion again. I left him, with the prisoner Herrold, in charge of Lieut. Baker, saying that if Booth recovered again to wait an hour, and if likely to recover, to send over to Belle Plain for a surgeon from one of the gunships: if not, to get the best conveyance he could, and bring him over, dead or alive.

Q.—You left before he died? A.—No. I staid there some ten minutes after that, the doctor was there and said he was dead.

Q.—You have seen the dead body since? A.—Yes. At that point the knife, belt, cartridge-box, pistols, pocket compass and carbine in the possession of Booth when he was killed, were produced and identified by the witness.

Q.—Is that what is called a Spencer repeating rifle? A.—Yes, it is a Spencer rifle or carbine, it is a cavalry weapon; it has that mark on the breech-pin.

Q.—Were these arms loaded? A.—Yes. The pistols were loaded when produced into the provost-marshal's office; I examined the arms myself. I am not certain what the number of balls in it there was that on the barrel, but the number was four; the chamber was loaded, some one said to me at the time, but I do not recollect it now.

A sergeant and two were also with him at the time of the witness, and he was present in the room when they identified them.

Witness identified a wash-leather pocket-book, which he found in the pocket of the coat he had on him, but could not identify it as the same spoken of.

Witness then examined and identified the following articles found on the person of Booth:

Q.—In what State and county did the arrest occur? A.—I think it is Caroline county, State of Virginia, three miles south of Port Royal on the road to Bowling Green.

Q.—Do you recognize the prisoner Herrold as the man you took out of the barn? A.—I do.

Q.—What arms had Herrold on take from him, if any? A.—I took a little piece of a map of the State of Virginia, including a part of the Peninsula.

Q.—Do you remember whether the map embraced the part of Virginia where they were? A.—Hardly. It covered that portion of Virginia known as the "Northern Neck."

Q.—Was the map prepared in pencil? A.—No, it was a part of an old school map that had originally been in a square. A portion of a map was shown witness. He said that is it. That is the only property found on him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stone—Q.—Did you find any arms on Herrold? A.—No.

Q.—You stated that Booth had some conversation in the barn with him before he came out. Did you observe whether, in that conversation, Herrold seemed willing to surrender himself? A.—I do not know anything about it except from the remark I have stated that Booth made. I did not hear any part of the conversation.

Q.—In that remark Booth spoke harshly to Herrold, and called him a coward, and cursed? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long were you at the barn? A.—I think I took it to be that I took conversation after we got to the barn, and it was about 2 o'clock in the morning. Booth was shot and carried out on the grass about fifteen minutes past three—that was my estimate of the time—about an hour and a half.

Q.—Was he carried almost immediately on to the grass at the house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you hear Booth say anything else in relation to the pain than you have stated? A.—No.

Q.—Do you remember hearing him say that Herrold was a brave fellow? A.—I have an indistinct recollection of something of that kind. I will tell you as near as I can what he said. He said "Here is a man who wants to surrender," and I think he added, "to his God," or something to that effect. That is as near as I can remember. I cannot remember anything else that he said. After that Herrold came out.

By the Court—Q.—Had you seen Booth previously, so that you could identify him from any man who was killed as the same person? A.—I thought I could recognize him from his general appearance and likeness to his brother. I had seen one of the brothers, I don't know which one it was, but I was satisfied this was the man from his resemblance to him.

Testimony of Sergt. Boston Corbett.

Examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—You may state what part you took in the pursuit, capture and killing of Booth, beginning the narrative at the point where you arrived at the house? A.—When I arrived at the house my superior officer, Lieut. Doherty, told me that Booth was there, and directed me to deploy men to the right and left round the building and see that no one escaped. By this time inquiries had been made at the house, and it was ascertained that Booth was not in the house but in the barn. The greater part of the guard were withdrawn from the house and placed around the barn, and orders were given to allow no one to escape; we had been previously cautioned to see that our arms were in readiness for use; after being ordered to surrender, and told that the barn would be fired if they did not, we remained there some minutes. Booth refused to surrender, and I was ordered by Lieut. Doherty to fire for; he said his leg was broken, and what did we want with him; he was told that it made no difference who we were, that we knew who they were, and that they must surrender themselves as prisoners. He wanted to know where they would be taken if they gave themselves up. No reply was given. The parley lasted much longer than the time first stated, probably, I should think fully half an hour, more or less. In the course of that time, many words passed, and Booth positively declared he would not surrender. At one time he said, "Well, my boys, you may get a stretcher for me." At another time he said, "Well, Captain, make quick work—shoot me through the heart," or words to that effect, so that I knew he was perfectly desperate, and would not surrender. After a while, I hear [illegible] whispering there. Booth has previously declared there was no other person in there. The other person, who proved to be Herrold, seemed to be trying to persuade Booth to surrender. We could not hear the words. After a while, Booth sung out, "Captain, there is a man in here who wants to surrender;" words followed, but I could not hear what they were; Booth said, "Oh, go out and save your life;" he then called out: "I declare before my Maker this man is innocent of any crime whatever," or words to that effect; further words followed, in which Herrold seemed to tell Booth that he would not surrender; he was told to take his arms and come out; Herrold declared he had no arms; Booth also declared that this other man was unarmed—that the arms belonged to him. Immediately after this, Herrold, having been taken out with arms, Detective Lieut.-Col. Conger came over to the side where I was and directed the barn to be fired. I had been previously standing before a crack in the boards large enough to put in your hand; I knew that Booth could see us and could have picked me off, and he in fact once made the remark: "I could have picked three or four of your men off. Just draw your men off fifty yards and I will come out." He used such words many times. When the fire was lighted, which was almost immediately after Herrold had been taken out of the barn, I could see him distinctly in about the middle of the barn. He started at first toward the door, and I had a full front dress view of him. I could have shot him much easier than at the time I did, but as long as he made no demonstration I did not shoot him. I kept my eye on him steadily. He turned toward the other side. He brought his piece up to aim him, and I supposed he was going to fight his way out. I thought the time had come, and I took a steady aim upon him and shot him. The ball entered his head a little back of the ear, and came out a little higher on the other side of the head. He lived, I think, until about seven o'clock that morning, perhaps two or three hours after he was shot. I did not hear him speak after he was shot, except to cry out when he was shot. Others stated that he did utter words after that, but I did not hear any after I shot him.

Q.—State whether you recognize the prisoner as the man you took out of the barn? A.—Yes, that is the man.

Q.—Did you know Booth before? A.—No; but I was perfectly satisfied from the first when Booth said his leg was broken, and also from his desperate replies, that he would not be taken alive, that he was the man. I knew no other man would act in such a way.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stone—Q.—You say that you judged from the conversation between Booth and Herrold in the barn that Booth was anxious to surrender? A.—I rather thought so.

Q.—But that after Booth refused to surrender Herrold seemed to speak as if he desired to stay with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And it was after that that Booth made his declaration? A.—Yes; he declared before his Maker that the man with him was innocent of any crime; I also wish to state, with the permission of the court, as improper motives has been attributed to me, that I offered twice to Lieut.-Col. Conger and Lieut. Baker to go into the barn and take these men, telling them that I had rather go in than stand there before the crack exposed to his fire; I thought it was less dangerous, for while I could not see them they could see us; I did not fire the ball from fear, but because I was under the impression at the time that he had started to the door to fight his way through, and that I thought he would do harm to my men if I did not.

Testimony of John Fletcher.

Examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—State your business? A.—I am the foreman of T. Naglor's livery stable.

Q.—Do you know the prisoner Atzeroth. A.—Yes.

Q.—State whether or not you saw him about the 3d of April last? A.—Yes, he came to the stable at that time between 6 and 7 o'clock with another gentleman and two horses. They said they wanted to put up their horses there; I ordered their horses down into the stable. The other gentleman who was with Atzeroth told me he was going to Philadelphia, and that he would leave these horses in Atzeroth's care to sell. I have never seen that man since; we kept the horses at the stable, and sold one of them to a Mr. Thompson, a stage contractor. We kept the brown horse at the stable until the 12th of the month, when Atzeroth took him away. I did not see him again till one o'clock on the 14th of April. He came in then with a dark bay mare. I asked him what did he do with the roan horse. He said he sold it in Montgomery County, and that he had bought this mare, saddle and bridle. He wished me to put up the mare, which I did.

Q.—State the character of this horse he said he had sold? Was one eye blind? A.—Yes, he was a very heavy common work horse, blind in one eye, and dark brown horse, heavy tail and mane, and very heavy feet. I went to supper at half-past six o'clock, on the 14th, and when I came back the colored boy had the mare saddled and bridled; he paid the colored boy fifty cents for keeping, and said was that right? I said yes; he asked how much I would charge if he staid till morning? I said fifty cents more; he went out, and stayed three-quarters of an hour, and returned with the same mare; he told me not to take the saddle and bridle off the mare, and asked if I could keep the stable open for him until ten o'clock; I told him yes; I should be there myself. At ten o'clock he came after the mare. He asked if I would have a drink with him. I told him I had no objection. We went down to the Union Hotel, corner of Thirteen-and-a-Half and E streets, and took a drink. We returned to stable, and he said to me, if anything happened to-night you will hear of a ferment. It seemed to me he was about half tight, and I paid no attention to him. He mounted the mare. I remarked I would not like to ride that mare, she looked so skittish like. He said, she is good upon a retreat. I spoke to him of the other man, meaning Herrold, staying out very late with the other horse. "Oh," he says, "he will be back after a while." I watched him until he went down E, W, past Thirteen-and-a-Half-street, and followed him down until I saw him go into the Kirkwood House. I watched him until he came out. He mounted the mare again, went along D-street and turned Tenth, when I returned to the stable. I did not go to the office. I was thinking about his living so far off and of the horse Herrold had. I had suspicions that he was not going to bring the horse back. I went across E-street; again went up Fourteenth-street and came on Pennsylvania-avenue toward Willard's. I saw Herrold riding the horse I hired him. The horse was going toward the stable. I started toward him to take the horse from him. I suspect he saw me by the moonlight, and knew me, for he began to move the horse along a little. I said "You get off that horse, now; you have had that horse long enough." He put spurs to the horse and went up Fourteenth-street. I kept sight of him until he had gone up Fourteenth-street as far as F. I then returned to the stable; saddled a horse for myself; went along the avenue and passed down F-street, and turned Ninth to Pennsylvania-avenue again. I went along the avenue and passed the south side of the Capitol. I met a gentleman coming down and asked him did he see any man riding on horseback. He told me yes, he saw two; they were going very fast. I followed until I came to the Navy-Yard bridge. The guard there halted me and called for the sergeant of the guard. I asked if this man had passed, giving a description of the horse, saddle and bridle. He had gone across the bridge. He went on a little for an acquaintance, but after a while went on. Then another one came up riding a bay horse. I asked if the first one gave his name. He said yes—Smith. I asked the Sergeant if I could cross the bridge. He said yes, but I could not come back. I said I would not go over so, and turned round and came back to the city. I looked at my watch when I had got back to Third-street, and it was ten minutes past twelve. I rode rapidly down to the bridge, but slowly back. When I got to the stable, the foreman told me the President was shot. I put up the horse, and sat down outside of the office. It was then one o'clock. I heard a person passing on the sidewalk say it was a man who rode out on horseback that shot President Lincoln. I went across E-street to Fourteenth-street, and asked the Sergeant, "Did they pick up a horse?" He told me that he had picked up some horse, and that I could go down to the police-station on Tenth-street. I went there, and saw a detective by name of Chas. Stone, who I let me some horse had been taken up and taken to Gen. Auger's headquarters; we went along together up to Gen. Augur's office; I gave Gen. Auger Herrold's description and age as far as I could, and I told him I had pursued Herrold to the Navy-yard Bridge. A saddle and bridle were lying quite close to his dock, which I recognized as the saddle and bridle Atzeroth had on the horse he said he had sold; he asked what kind of a horse he had; I described him as a big brown horse, blind in one eye. I did not remember the horse's name then. I had no name in the office; he—at the Detective Charles Stone down to the office, who brought up the name and gave it to the General.

A saddle and bridle were here brought into court, which were identified by the witness as those recognized at Gen. Augur's office.

Q.—Did he call at 10 o'clock precisely? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he speak about anything wonderful that night? A.—He said if this thing happened I would hear of a ferment.

Q.—Had he been talking to you of anything before? A.—No; but he seemed to be very much excited.

Q.—When you left the city was he going up Fourteenth-street in the direction of Herrold's store? A.—Yes.

Q.—You spoke of Herrold's having a horse from your stable? A.—Yes, he left him on the 11th, about a quarter to one o'clock, and said he would be after the horse at four o'clock; he came after the horse at a quarter past four; he asked how much I would charge for the hire of the horse; I told him five dollars; he wanted him for four. I told him he could not have him for that, he knew the horse, and inquired for this particular one; I told him he might take a mare in the stable, but he said he would not have her, he wanted to see the saddle and bridle; I showed him the saddle; he said it was too small; I gave him another saddle; that did not suit him; they were not the kind of stirrups he wanted; they were covered with leather; he wanted English steel stirrups; he wanted to see the bridles, and I took him into the office; he picked out a double-reined bridle; before he mounted the horse he asked me how late could he stay out; I told him he could not stay later than eight o'clock, —nine at the farthest.

Q.—At what time did you see Herrold riding that night? A.—About half-past ten o'clock; he was coming down from toward the Treasury on the avenue; I met him close by Willard's as he was passing Fourteenth-street. When I spoke to him he rode off rapidly.

Q.—Did he have a fast horse? A.—Not very fast; he was a ladies' horse; any one could ride him, he was so gentle and nice.

Q.—Did he trot or pace? A.—He had a single rack.

Q.—Did he make any reply when you called him? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—You had not then heard of the President's assassination? A.—Not a word.

Q.—Have you seen the horse Herrold rode since that time? A.—I have not.

Q.—Did you see a saddle and bridle at Gen. Augur's on the night of the 14th? A.—Yes, at 10 o'clock that night I did.

Q.—Have you seen that one-eyed horse since. A.—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stone—Q.—At the time Herrold tried to jew you down in price, was it when he called at one or four o'clock? A.—When he engaged the horse; at one o'clock.

Q.—When you saw him again, at Willard's, did the horse seem to be tired? A.—Not very; he seemed to kind of want to come to the stable.

Q.—How near where you to him, when you first saw him? A.—Not fifteen yards; he was telling the horse go slow then as if to bring him up standing.

Q.—Did you call him by name? A.—I did not; it was then about twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock.

Q.—Are you satisfied it was the same man now in the box? (pointing to Herrold.) A.—Yes, very well satisfied.

Q.—Were you acquainted with him before? A.—The way I got acquainted with Herrold was his coming to the stable about the 5th or 6th of April, and inquiring for Atzeroth; he did not give his name, but inquired for the gentleman who kept his horse in a particular stall. I saw him nearly every day until the 14th coming there for Atzeroth, and sometimes riding with him.

Q.—Did you notice the horse or man particularly, or both? A.—I noticed the horse—both.

Q.—What time in the evening of the 14th was it that Atzeroth came to your stables? A.—He left there at seven o'clock and came back at a quarter to eight; the last time he came there was at ten o'clock; we went to the hotel, as I said, and took a drink, and it must have been ten minutes before he left. The Union House is about a hundred yards distant from the stable, as far as I could judge.

Q.—You took a drink with Atzeroth; did he seem as though he had taken a good many more? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you understand by the remark he made, you would hear of a present? A.—I did not pay much attention to the remark.

Q.—What made you follow Atzeroth that night? A.—On account of his acquaintance with Herrold, who had rode away one of our horses.

Q.—Did you suppose Atzeroth was going where Herrold was? A.—I supposed he lived so far away that he was going home. I knew that he lived down at T. B., in Maryland, and I followed him for the purpose of finding Herrold.

Q.—Were you called upon to identify a horse at Gen. Augur's stable? A.—No.

Q.—What did Herrold tell you when he engaged the horse on the 14th? A.—He told me he wanted to go riding with a lady; I did not ask him when, and he did not tell me.

Q.—How long was Atzeroth in the Kirkwood House on the night of the 14th before you saw him come out? A.—He did not stop there more than five minutes; I was watching the horse outside.

Q.—If you followed him on foot, how did you manage to keep up with him? A.—He started away from the stable rapidly, but soon after rode slowly, and I could keep up with him. I reached the Kirkwood House just after he dismounted from the mare. The Kirkwood House is distant from the stable about two squares.

Q.—Did you keep up with Atzeroth afterward? A.—No; I kept in sight of him. He rode away on a walk.

Q.—How far did you follow him? A.—I just kept in sight until he turned into Tenth-street, and I never saw him again until to-day.

The witness, by direction of the Court, was here sent to the government stables, corner of Seventeenth and J streets, for the purpose of identifying the blind horse referred to in his testimony.

Examination of John Greenwall.

Q.—State whether or not you are the keeper of the Pennsylvania House in this city. A.—I am.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the prisiner Atzeroth? A.—I am.

Q.—Were you not acquainted with J. Wilkes Booth? A.—I was not well acquainted with him. He came to the house.

A photograph exhibited to the witness was recognized by him as that of Booth.

Q.—State whether or not the man BOOTH had frequent interviews with ATZEROTT at the Pennsylvania House. A.—He had. ATZEROTT would generally sit in the sitting-room, and BOOTH would walk into the hall and out again, followed by ATZEROTT. BOOTH seldom entered the room. They had interviews in front of my house, and would often walk out as far as the livery stable, where their conversation would take place.

Q.—Did you at any time hear the prisoner ATZEROTT speaking of expecting to have plenty of gold soon? If so, state what you heard. A.—He and some other young men whom he met came into my house. He had been drinking and said: "Greenawalt, I am pretty near broke, though I have friends enough to give me as much money as will keep me all my life. I am going away one of these days, and will return with as much gold as will keep me all my life.

Q.—When was it he made that declaration? A.—Think it was about the 1st of April. He came to my house, I think, on the 18th of March last.

Q.—State how long before the assassination he left your house. A.—I think it was on the previous Wednesday morning.

Q.—Had he any baggage with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—State when you next saw him? A.—I next saw him on Saturday morning, the 15th of April, between two and three o'clock.

Q.—Did he come into your house and ask for a room at that hour? A.—I had just come into the house and gone into my room, when a servant came up to get change for a five dollar bill, and told me that there was a man by the name of Atzeroth, and another man there.

Q.—Did the two men take a room together? A.—Yes, Sir. Atzeroth asked for his old room. I told him it was occupied, and he would have to room with the other gentleman, whom I requested to go to his room with the servant. Atzeroth was going to follow him, and I said: "Atzeroth, you have not registered." He said, "Do you want my name?" and appeared to hesitate. He finally went back and registere his name.

Q.—Will you describe the appearance of the man who was with him? A.—He was a man about five feet seven and half or eight inches in height, and about 140 pounds in weight, of a dark weather-beaten complexion and dressed poorly, his pants being worn through.

Q.—Had he the appearance of a laboring man? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Could you express an opinion as to whether the clothes worn by him were such as he ordinarily wore, or were assumed by him as a disguise? A.—I guess they were more of a disguise; he had on a broad cloth coat which had been much worn; his whole appearance was shabby.

Q.—What name did he give? A.—I believe it was Sam Thompson.

Q.—What became of him? A.—He got up, I believe, about twelve o'clock next morning, and left the house. A lady stopping at the house desired to leave in the 6:15 train, and I gave orders to a servant to that effect. She left before I got up, and as she was going out of the door, this man Thompson went out and asked the way to the railroad. He had no baggage.

Q.—Did Atzeroth remain. A.—He left shortly afterward, going toward the railroad.

Q.—How long afterward? A.—When the servant was returning he met Atzeroth, and said to him: "Atzeroth, you want bring you out so early in the morning?" "Well," said he, "I have business."

Q.—Had he paid his bill? A.—No, Sir; I did not see him again.

Q.—Do you recognize him among these prisoners? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you observe anything unusual in the conduct of these men when they first came? A.—No, Sir. The man Thompson stared at me somewhat; he kept a close eye upon me.

Q.—Did they have any conversation in your presence? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Which of them asked for a room? A.—Thompson asked for a room for himself. As I came in Atzeroth was lying on a settee, and Thompson was standing at the counter by the register.

Q.—Do you know the prisoner O'Laughlin? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Thompson make any remark to you? A.—All he said was, he was a "poor writer."

Q.—Were either of the parriers around? A.—I did not notice. I head it said that Atzeroth had a knife.

Q.—Had Atzeroth on any previous occasion hesitated to enter his name on the register? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see him armed? A.—In March, I think, it must have been. I saw him have a revolver, which he had just bought; he came in there, and made the remark, that he had just bought it; I told him I wished I had known he was going to buy such an article, as I had a small one which I would have sold to him.

Q.—Do you think you would recognize the revolver which was in his possession? A.—I think I would.

A revolver was then exhibited to the witness, which he described as being somewhat similar to the one shown him by Atzeroth, though he could not say that it was the one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doster—Q.—State on what day before the 14th of April Atzeroth, left your house? A.—It was on the 11th, I think.

Q.—How long did he stay at your house on that occasion? A.—From the 15th of March until the 11th of April. During that time he was away but once, which he stayed not over night. He told me he had rode to the country with a man by the name of Bailey.

Q.—What were the arms which you have stated you saw in the possession of Atzeroth? A.—A large revolver something similar to that one. Other persons say he had a knife; but I never saw him with one. In reply to several other questions, the witness stated that he had not remember having made, or having heard, any remark preliminary to that of Atzeroth, with respect to his expectation of having enough gold and silver to help him all his life. The man, Thomas, who came to the hotel, on the morning of the 15th, with Atzeroth, did not seem to be intimate with the prisoner, though he judged them to be acquaintances. Atzeroth did not refuse to put his name on the register, nor did he say he would not like to do it. He did not seem sleepy or in liquor. The witness having been asked if he could identify the man Thomas from among the prisoners at the bar, pointed out the prisoner Spanglear as having some resemblance to that person. Thomas, however, had a moustache, which the prisoner had not, and his hair was longer and his complexion darker. The witness stated that he did not see Atzeroth and his companion enter the house, and therefore could not tell whether they entered together.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ewing.—Q.—What induced you to suppose the men came in together? A.—My servants told me so.

Q.—What kind of a mouetache had the man whom you say the prisoner resembles? A.—It was black. He had whiskers in front and wore a dark slouch hat.

By the Judge-Advocate.—Q.—I understand you to say you are certain you did not see the prisoner, O'Laughlin, at your house? A.—I did not; I don't know the man.

Q.—Did the hair of the moustache of the man, Thomas, appear to be dyed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not Atzeroth object to this stranger coming into his room? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He simply acceded to it when you told him there was no other room? A.—Yes, Sir; I told him he would have to go with the man Thomas.

By the Court—Q.—Do you know whether they got up at the same time in the morning? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did they occupy the same bed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—On what day did Atzeroth lease your house before the assassination? A.—On Wednesday. I think it was he said to me then: "Grunerwalt, I owe you a couple of days' board; would it make any difference to you whether I paid you now or when I come back?" He added that it would be more convenient for him to pay it when he came back. He allowed that he was going to Montgomery County.

Q.—Do you know the prisoner with the black moustache, O'Laughlin? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—Do you recognize the face of the man Thomas among those of the prisoners at the bar? A.—I cannot positively.

Examination of John F. Coyle,

one of the proprietors of the *National Intelligencer*.

—Q.—State to the court whether you were acquaintek with J. Wilkes Booth during his lifetime. A.—I knew him.

Q.—Did you know him intimately? A.—Not at all.

Q.—J. Wilkes Booth, before he died, made this statement: That on the night before the assassination of the President, he wrote a long article and left it for one of the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, in which he fully set forth his reason for the crime. Will you state whether such a paper was received? A.—I never heard of any such paper.

Q.—Are you quite certain no such paper was ever received at the office? A.—Not that I ever heard of.

Examination of Hezekiah Meltz.

By the Judge-Advocate—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Montgomery County.

Q.—State whether you ever met the prisoner Atzeroth; if so, where and under what circumstances? A.—I recognize the prisoner at the bar. On the Sunday after the death of Mr. Lincoln he was at my house and ate his dinner there. He was just from Washington, and was inquiring about the news. Some conversation took place about Gen. Grant having been shot, and we understood that he had been shot on the cars. He then said that if the man who was to have followed him had followed him, it would have been so. I so understood him.

Q.—Did he speak of the assassination of the President? A.—Not that I recollect. I have no recollection of anything further.

Q.—How far is your residence from Washington? A.—About twenty-two miles.

Q.—Did the prisoner represent himself as having come from Washington? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he speak at all of the assassination which had just occurred? A.—I do not recollect of his having said anything. The conversation turned on Gen. Grant.

Q.—Did you make any inquiry after he made that statement? A.—Not at the time. We talked about the matter after he left.

Q.—Did his manner seem to be excited? A.—I cannot say it was.

Q.—Where did he represent himself to be going? A.—He did not tell me where he was going.

Q.—By what name did he call himself? A.—He passed in the neighborhood under the name of Andrew Atwood.

Cross-examination by Mr. Doster—Q.—What is your business? A.—Farming.

Q.—How long had you known Atzeroth before the visit you have spoken of? A.—I think it is two or three years since I first got acquainted with him in the neighborhood; I merely knew him when I saw him; I don't recollect that I ever saw him but once before this Sunday he came there.

Q.—You say he went by the name of Andrew Atwood around that country? A.—Yes, Sir; that is the only name I know him by.

Q.—At what time in the day did Atzeroth arrive, and how long did he stay? A.—He came, I suppose, between 10 and 11 o'clock. I suppose he stayed some two or three hours.

Q.—Did he recognize you as an old acquaintance? A.—He knew me.

Q.—Did you speak about the assasination. A.—I do not recollect saying anything about the assassination.

Q.—Was anybody else present and talking with you when he made the remark about somebody following Gen. Grant? A.—Yes, Sir; there were a couple of young men. We were all the room together. I was about three yards from Atzeroth when he made the remark.

Q.—Was not this the answer, that a man must have followed Gen. Grant to kill him? A.—No, Sir; it was not spoken in that way; it was, that if the man who was to have followed him had followed him, Grant would have been killed.

In reply to a question by the Court, the witness stated that the young man present at the time of the prisoner's remark given above, were brothers of the name of Lemmon, who rasided in the neighborhood.

Examination of Sergt. G. W. Gemmell.

By the Judge Advocate—Q.—Do you recognize the prisoner, Atzeroth, as a man whom you ever saw before? A.—Yes, Sir. The witness then detailed the circumstances attending the prisoner's arrest, which occurred on the 19th; at the time of his arrest he denied that his name was Atwood, and gave another.

Q.—Did the prisoner ask why you arrested him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the prisoner ask why you arrested him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He made no inquiry? A.—No, Sir. I asked him just before we left Gemantown whether he had left Washington recently. He told me no. Then I asked him whether he had not something to do with the assassination, and he said no.

Q.—Did he persist in denying his name? A.—He said that he had not given a fictitious name.

Q.—At what time did you ask the question as to hether he was connected with the assassination? A.—It was between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, as I was going to leave Germantown.

Q.—You arrested him about 4 o'clock, and up to 7 or 8 o'clock he had made no inquiry as to the cause of his arrest? A.—No, Sir.

During the cross-examination, the witness stated that he proceeded in quest of Atzeroth, in pursuance of orders from Capt. Townsend to find a man by the nrme of Alterood. Witness could not state positively that the name first given by the prisoner was not Atzeroth. He spoke German, and witness could not understand the language, but is certain that the prisoner stated he had come from Washington.

Re-examination of John Fletcher by the Judge-Advocate—Q.—Since leaving here have you visited the stable at the corner of Seventeenth and I streets, and examined the horse in regard to which you testified? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you find the animal? A.—I found him in the middle of the headquarters stable, at Seventeenth and J streets, in the first stall.

Q.—Did you examine him and recognize him as the horse spoken of in your testimony as having been taken from your stable by Atzerot? A.—Yes, Sir; he was blind in the right eye.

Examination of Thomas L. Gardner.

By the Judge-Advocate—Q.—Have you or not any knowledge of a dark bay, one-eyed horse now in Gen. Augur's stables, at Seventeenth and I streets, Washington? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you last see the animal? A.—I saw him on the 8th of this month.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the horse having been sold by your father, and, if so, to whom? A.—He was sold by my uncle, George Gardner, to a man by the name of Booth.

Q.—When? A.—Some time in the latter part of November last, I think.

Q.—Do you mean J. Wilkes Booth? A.—I don't know the first name.

Q.—How near is your uncle's residence to that of Dr. Mudd? A.—Not over a quarter of a mile away.

Q.—Do you know whether Booth purchased the animal on the recommendation of the prisoner, Dr. Mudd? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did he come there alone or with others? A.—He came there with the prisoner, Dr. Samuel Mudd.

Q.—Describe the horse? A.—He is a dark bay horse, and is blind in right eye.

By the Court.—Q.—Were you at your uncle's when Booth and Mudd came to buy the horse? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did they come in a carriage or on horseback? A.—I think they were on horseback.

Q.—Did they both leave together. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Dr. Mudd take any part in the purchase or evince any interest in the matter? A.—Not that I was aware of.

Cross-examination by Mr. Stone—Q.—When did Booth take the horse? A.—At his request I took the horse next morning to Montgomery's stable in Bryantown.

Q.—Did Booth say what kind of a horse he wanted? A.—He said something about wanting a horse for a buggy with which to travel over the lower part of Maryland to look at the land. My uncle told him he would sell him a young mare, and Booth said that a mare would not suit him. He then showed him a horse, and Booth said finally that that horse would suit him. He said he only wanted a horse for one year.

Q.—On what day of the week was this? A.—I think it was on Monday.

Q.—Did you see Booth at church on the previous day? A.—No, Sir.

By the Court—Q.—Was Booth in the habit of staying at Dr. Mudd's when he was in the neighborhood? A.—I do not know that he was ever in the neighborhood before. It was the first and the last time that I ever saw Booth.

By Mr. Stone.—Q.—Did you ever hear of his being in the neighborhood?—A.—I think I did hear of his being in the neighborhood of Byantown before that, never since.

Examination of Lieut. John J. Poffey.

By the Judge-Advocate.—Q.—Have you any knowledge of a dark bay horse, blind of one eye, now at Gen. Augur's stables in this city, corner of Seventeenth and J streets?

In replay the witness stated that on the night of the 14th of April, about half-past 12 o'clock, he was going to the hospital, where he was stationed, where he saw a horse standing near Camp Berry, about three-quarters of a mile east of the Capitol. He took charge of the animal, and in compliance with orders finally delivered it to other hands, at Gen. Augur's headquarters, having taken the saddle off the horse. The horse was a large brown animal, blind in the eye. A saddle was exhibited to the witness, which he recognised as the one taken of the horse by himself. He testified further that when he first saw the horse, it was saddled and bridled, and that the animal was a little lame, which was probably one of the results of having fallen.

The Court then adjourned, to meet to-morrow at ten A. M.

Columbia College Law School.

SIXTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The Sixth Annual Commencement of Columbia College Law School was held last evening, at the rooms of the Historical Society. The exercises, which were of much interest, were listened to by a large audience. HELMSMULLER'S orchestra band was in attendance, and performed a number of popular operatic selections.

Prof. BARNARD, President of Columbia College, presided. The exercises were opened with an appropriate prayer by Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFY, Chaplain of Columbia College.

Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT madd a brief address, in which he reviewed the progress of the college during the past year, which has been very encouraging. The members of the class have numbered 160 and the graduating class sixty-six students. He paid an appropriate tribute to the members of the clase who have died during the year, namely: EDWARD CARRINGTON and STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS, who died in the service of their country, JAMES E. BULKLEY, who was killed by a railroad accident, and GERARDUS POST. He closed by paying an eloquent tribute to WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, one of the lecturers of the college.

Judge CHARLES P. DALY delivered an able address, followed by JAMES RICHARDS, of the alumni.

The Annual Prizes were awarded as follows;

The first prize in Municipal Law, of $250, to Samuel Huntington; the second prize, of $150, to Lewis O. Corbet, and the third prize, of $100, to Richard B. Greenwood, Jr.

The prize of $200 in the Department of Political Science was awarded to Emile H. Lacombe.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on the following persons:

Edmund B. Barnum, William N. Bedelle, George A. Bevins, Edward G. Black, William B. Bolmer, Andrew B. Chalmers, Freeman Clarkson, De Witt Clock, Thoe. Cochran, Jr.; Lewis O. Corbet, Adrian V. Cortelyon, Ten Broeck Crawford, James G. Day, Hugh Duffy, William H. Field, Henry E. Fitzsimons, Henry K. Freeland, Charles M. Gilman, Edward B. Graham, Richard Henry Greene, Richard B. Greenwood, Jr.; Isaac H. Hall, George S. Hamlin, Thornton M. Hinkle, George Hoffman, Samuel Huntington, Cortlandt Irving, Luther Maynard Jones, Joseph Frederick Kernochan, George Keyser, Robert B. Keyser, George Kingsley, Joseph Koch, Emile H. Lacombe, Mordecia Lewis, Francis F. Morbury, Jr., William M. Morton, William L. Matson, Charles F. Mawby, Theodor Florence, Henry Meyer, James S. Millard, Edward Mitchell, William S. R. Ogilby, James A. Olwell, Chas. G. Patterson, Charles A. Post, Henry F. Ranney, Robert E. Robinson, Thomas Robinson, M. D., Louis Kuitkay, Peter J. Sause, Charles C. Smith, Gerrit Smith Stanton, Henry B. Stanton, Jr., George W. Stephens, David D. Terry, Stephen H. Thayer, Thomasson, Isaac Van Let, Singleton Van Buren, John A. Vanderpoel, Elias W. Van Voorhis, Jr., Hamilton Wallis, Townsend Wandell, Almar P. Webster, Charles H. Wesson. The exercises closed by an address by Joseph F. Kernochan, of the graduating class.

Shipowners' Association.

The body held an adjourned meeting yester day in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM in the chair. A report was received from a committee appointed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, for the purpose of drafting an article to be added to the constitution of the society, recommending the appointment of an arbitration committee to consist of seven members.

The report was accepted and placed on file. An amendment was afterward made, directing the committee to serve one year, and to select their own chairman.

Col. HINSKIN addressed the association in relation to the oppressive pilot laws, and also concerning the difficulties experienced by him in landing emigrants, and the extraordinary expenses imposed upon shipowners.

Mr. WM. NIELSON also spoke against the power assumed by the Landlords' Association, and of various other societies of a similar character, which had become so exacting as, in fact, to be the lords of the shipowners. He urged on the association to take some action on the matter. After some further business the meeting adjourned.

FOR HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—The first-class steamers, *City of Hartford* and *Granite State*, leave New-York from Peck-slip daily at 4 P. M., arriving at Hartford in time for the early train for the North. The fare is low, and the route the pleasantest at this season of the year. The agents are Messrs. SAXTON & SEABURT, No. 112 South-street.

Evening Exchange.

$75,000	Amer. Gold	130	100	Ill. Cen. R	s10 114⅛
20,000	do	130⅛	100	do	s3 114⅛
450	N. Y. Cen. R	86⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts	b3 63⅛
100	do	86⅝	600	do	63⅛
400	do	b30 86⅞	300	do	63⅝
200	do	b3 86⅞	100	Chic. & R. I	94⅛
200	do	86⅞	100	do	s3 94
100	do	s3 86

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4259 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865 PRICE F OUR CENTS.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Full Report of the Proceedings and Evidence of Thursday.

Important Testimony as to Rebel Knowledge of Such Plots.

A Plan for Destroying Northern Ships and Towns Sent to Jeff. Davis.

He Recommends Examination to Know How Such Plans Had Failed.

The Original Document Bears Davis' Own Indorsement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 18.

There was more than the usual progress made in the assassination trial to-day. The testimony offered on the part of the government was more direct and pertinent, and although there was a great deal of irrelevant testimony drawn out in cross-examination, and several side issues were tried, the session was an unusually interesting one.

The court-room was uncomfortably crowded, and the adjoining rooms were filled with spectators and witnesses. It was expected that the government would introduce its testimony against PAYNE, but no such evidence was presented.

ARNOLD, who thus far has been shown to have been merely an acquaintance of BOOTH, and on suspicious intimacy, received the burthen of the afternoon's work. His direct connection with BOOTH and his confederates was proved, but the effect of the testimony was favorable to him, in so far as it was shown by a government witness that some time previous to the assassination ARNOLD and BOOTH quarrelled at one of their secret meetings in this city, and that the former then withdrew from the plot and accepted a position at Fortress Monroe, where he remained until his arrest two days after the assassination. During the development of this evidence there were several damaging facts proven against ARNOLD, but he bore up well under it, seemingly confident and encouraged by the assurances of his counsel, Gen. THOMAS EWING, who found himself opposed by the counsel of the other prisoners upon the question of the admissibility of confessions of his client. For a time there appeared to be a sort of triangular contest between the Judge Advocate, Mr. EWING and the other counsel, but the Commission finally decided with the consent of Judge HOLT, that the prisoner's entire conversation at the time of his arrest should be admitted. This was a triumph for ARNOLD, and its legal effect is claimed by his attorney to be to clear him of the charge. There may yet, however, be other and more damaging proofs to be introduced against him.

O'LAUGHLIN seems to be sinking under the weight of his affliction, and is the only one of the prisoners who appears utterly crushed and hopeless. And yet, next to ARNOLD, his chance of escape from the gallows is best. He grows paler and physically weaker each hour.

Dr. MUDD's status was more clearly defined to-day, and when it was proven that he said, some two months ago, that in six or seven weeks the President and his Cabinet would be killed, the prisoner was much amused, and treated the matter as though what he had said to witness was a mere joke; and such, his counsel attempted to prove it to be. As the case progresses this prisoner comes out prominently, and it would now appear that he was, though removed from active participation in the recent conclaves of the plotters, one of the principal actors in the bloody drama.

We hear no material fact in to-day's testimony against Mrs. SURRATT, and she does not indicate as much distress as she has on either of the previous days of the trial. Nor are there any visible manifestations of concern or distress in the countenances or demeanor of any of the prisoners to-day save O'LAUGHLIN, and, except him and Mrs. SURRATT, they all indulged freely in the laughter created by the counsel's department and peculiar language of the colored witness, SIMMES, who gave some account of the decorating of the President's box in the theatre on the afternoon of the 14th of April.

But the matter which arrested the attention of every one, and created a profound sensation, was the testimony of Rev. Mr. RIDER, of Chicago, who presented to the commission a paper which he had obtained from among the scattered archieves in the State-house at Richmond, just after the evacuation of that place. It is a diabolical proposition, addressed to JEFF. DAVIS, for burning shipping and towns in the North, signed by W. S. OLDHAM, on which JEFF. DAVIS, in his own handwriting, indorsed a reference to his Secretary of State recommending an examination of the plans, etc. The handwriting of DAVIS was identified and proved by witnesses from the War Department who were familiar with it.

Here was the first tangible legal proof of JEFF. DAVIS' diabolism since the commencement of the trial; and though it does not strictly belong to this case, detached and disconnected as it is from proofs of the conspiracy to assassinate Mr. LINCOLN, yet it may be made legitimate evidence in the case by other testimony hereafter to be introduced as showing the animus of the arch-traitor.

Among the auditors of to-day were several ladies and the usual number of distinguished personages.

Synopsis of the Testimony Taken on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 18.

A. REEVE, telegraph operator, residing in Brooklyn, Long Island, identified a dispatch handed him by BOOTH at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and sent to LEWIS J. WEICHMAN on the 23d of March. It simply read, "Tell JOHN to telegraph number and street at once." The witness then delivered the message to JOHN SURRATT, who, in response to WEICHMAN'S question, "What it was about?" said, "Don't be so d—d inquisitive." WEICHMAN, who was next called as a witness, boarded at Mrs. SURRATT'S house in Washington after the 4th of March; could not fix the time. He said BOOTH, JOHN SURRATT, PAYNE and ATZEROTH, with several others, who had all been riding out, returned very much excited. He noticed that some of them were armed. SURRATT said his prospects were blighted, and was in an extremely ill humor. Witness also testified that on the morning after the assassination he thought it his duty to surrender himself to the government, and forthwith assisted in the discovery and arrest of the guilty parties. He mentioned a woman coming to Mrs. SURRATT'S, whom the latter said was Mrs. SLATER, a French woman, and a blockade-runner, and was not afraid of consequences, because she could invoke the protection of the French Minister or Consul.

The court here took a recess.

After recess, WEICHMAN, on being further examined, said he told Capt. GLEASON, at the War Department, of suspicious circumstances in connection with the movements of Mrs. SURRATT, and asked him what they could mean, whether they were blockade-running occupations or not. He also spoke to GLEASON of the talk about a contemplated capture of the President by the rebels; and Capt. GLEASON scouted the idea as impossible. He had read the papers that such an attempt was likely to be made. Witness said with reference to the fact of his having knowledge of the presence of the blockade-runner, Mrs. SLATER, at the house of Mrs. SURRATT, and not giving the information to the government, that he debated the point with himself for some time, and thought finally, as she had been there only one night, he would say nothing about it.

JAMES WALKER (colored) testified: He was living at the Pennsylvania House in April. ATZEROTH came there on the 15th of April, about 2 o'clock in the morning, and left between 5 and 6 in the morning.

WILLIAM CLENDENEN identified a knife as the one picked up near the corner of F and Ninth streets, on the morning after the assassination, by a colored woman.

Detective MCPHAIL testified that ATZEROTH said to him he had thrown the knife away, and that a coat found at ATZEROTH'S room had in it a pistol which belonged to HERROLD.

Lieut. W. R. KLEIN testified he saw the prisoner ALZEROTH at the Pennsylvania House; saw ATZEROTH in the room; said to him, "Have you heard of the assassination of the President?" He said "Yes: it was an awful thing." I awoke about seven in the morning; he was gone; some time before the assassination I saw the prisoner have a knife in the bed with him. He went out, and when he returned said: "Lieutenant, have you seen my knife?" I told him yes, I had it, he said, "If one falls I have the other."

Rev. Mr. RYDER, of Chicago, testified: I visited Richmond in the month of April, remaining from the 10th to the 21st, and picked up in or near the State House a letter signed W. J. OLDHAM, Feb. 11th, 1865, to President DAVIS, in which he calls the attention of the President to the fact that certain difficulties, in a plan presented to destroy the enemy's vessels, cities, &c., to create a terror at the North, had been overcome. The preparation is alluded to as having been compounded by Professor MCCULLOCH, to whom and one other person only the composition was known; and the writer states that by its means every vessel leaving foreign ports for the United States—any transport, gunboat, &c., — may be destroyed, and this, too, by agents, and with but little fear of danger. The writer asks JEFF. to confer with Gen. HARRIS on the subject. On this is indorsed, "The Secretary of State, at his convenience, will see Gen. HARRIS, and learn what plan he has for overcoming the difficulties heretofore experienced. Signed J. D., Feb. 17, 1865."

Messrs. JOHN POTTS and NATHAN RICE, of the War Department, testified that to the best of their knowledge the indorsement was in the handwriting of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Other witnesses were examined.

Full Report of the Proceedings on Thursday.

The Court, after the reading of the evidence of yesterday, commenced the

Examination of A. R. Reeve.

By the Judge Advocate—Q.—State where you reside?

A.—At Brooklyn, New-York.

Q.—In what business were you engaged in March last?

A.—In the telegraph business.

Q.—Look at this dispatch and state what you know in regard to it?

A.—It was handed to me at the St. Nicholas Hotel by J. Wilkes Booth, to be sent to Washington.

Q.—Will you read it, Sir? The witness read as follows:

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

To —— WEICHMAN, Esq., No. 541 H-street, Washington, D. C.

Tell John to telegraph number and street at once.

J. BOOTH.

Q.—Was that J. Wilkes Booth?

A.—It was.

Q.—Was it sent on the day of its date?

A.—It was sent on the 23d of March to this city.

Cross-examination by Mr. Eakin—Q.—How do you identify that telegram?

A.—I remember that he signed his name "J. Booth," instead of J. Wilkes Booth, which was his full name.

Q.—Were any remarks made to you by the man who gave you that dispatch at the time of his giving it to you?

A.—No, Sir; I was busy at the time; but in sending it I noticed that the middle name was left out.

Q.—Are you in the habit of keeping all dispatches sent?

A.—Yes, Sir.

By the Judge-Advocate—Q.—Is this the original dispatch?

A.—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Eakin—Q.—What sort of a looking person gave you that dispatch?

A.—If I saw his likeness I could tell.

Re-Examination of Lewis Wickham.

By the Judge-Advocate—Q.—Look at that telegram and state whether you received it on the day of its date?

A.—I cannot say that I received it on the 23d of March. I received a telegram of the exact nature of this one.

Q.—Who is the person referred to there as John?

A.—John SURRATT; he was frequently called John.

Q.—Did you not deliver the message to him?

A.—I delivered the message to him the same day.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—I questioned him as to what was meant by the number and street. He replied to me "Don't be so damned inquisitive."

Q.—See whether this is the telegram you delivered?

A.—It is.

The witness, by the request of the Judge-Advocate, then read the telegram, which was a copy of the one given above.

Q.—Do you know the handwriting of J. Wilkes Booth?

A.—I have seen his handwriting, and could recognize his autograph.

The witness was here shown the original telegram purporting to have been written by Booth. "That is his handwriting."

Q.—State whether on or about the 4th of March last, you had an interview in your room with J. Wilkes Booth, John Surratt and Payne, the prisoner at the bar?

A.—I will state that as near as I can recollect, it was after the 4th of March, and the second time that Payne visited the house. When I returned from my office one day at half-past four o'clock, and went to my room, I rang the bell for Dan, the negro servant, and in reply to an inquiry which I addressed to him, he told me that John had ridden out about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon with six others, on horseback. On going down stairs I found Mrs. Surratt weeping bitterly, and asked her what was the matter. She said to me, "Go down and make the best of your dinner; John has gone away." About half-past six o'clock John Surratt came back, and was very much excited; in fact, he rushed frantically into the room. He had one of Sharp's small, six-barreled revolvers in his hand. I said: "John, why are you so much excited?" He replied: "I will shoot any man who comes into this room. My hopes are gone and my prospects blighted. I want something to do; can you get me a clerkship?" The prisoner, Payne, came into the room about fifteen minutes afterward. Booth came into the room; he was so much excited that he walked very frantically around the room several times, without noticing me; he had a whip in his hand; the three then went up stairs into the second story, and they must have remained there together about twenty minutes. Subsequently, I asked Surratt where he had left Payne. He said Payne had gone to Baltimore. I asked him where Booth had gone; he said to New-York. Some two weeks afterward, Surratt, when passing the post-office, inquired for a letter under the name of James Sturdy, and I asked him why a letter was sent to him under a false name. He said he had particular reasons for it. This must have been two weeks after this affair, before the 20th of March; the letter was signed "Wood," and the writer stated that he was at the Revere House, in New-York; that he was looking for something to do, but would probably go to some boarding-house in Grand-street; I think West Grand-street; that was the whole substance of the letter.

Q.—Are you familiar with Booth's handwriting, or simply with his autograph?

A.—I have seen his autograph at the hotel, and have also seen his autograph at the house.

Q.—Here is a note signed R. E. Watson; will you look at it and see whether that is Booth's handwriting?

A.—No, Sir; I would not recognize that as Booth's handwriting.

Q.—Was there any remark made in their excited conversation, on the occasion of which you have spoken as to where they had all been riding?

A.—No, Sir; they were very guarded; Payne made no remark at all; the only remarks made were those excited remarks by Surratt.

Q.—Surratt had been riding, you say, and Booth had a whip in his hand?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He appeared to have been with them also?

A.—Yes, Sir; he was much excited.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eakin—Q.—What time in the day did you meet Mr. Lloyd on his way to Washington?

A.—It must have been about ten o'clock in the morning.

Q.—Did you hear any of the conversation that passed between him and Mrs. Surratt at that time.

A.—No, Sir: I leaned back in my buggy and Mrs. Surratt leaned sideways and whispered some words in Mr. Lloyd's ear.

Q.—Did she afterward say anything to you as to what the conversation was about?

No, Sir. The only conversation that I heard at that time was between her and Mrs. Ott. She was talking about Mr. Howell.

By Mr. Johnson—Q.—Was that at the same time?

A.—No, Sir; it was after the conversation between Lloyd and herself.

Q.—Was it on the same spot?

A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Do you recollect when it was that Booth played *Pescara* in the "Apostate?"

A.—Yes, Sir; he played it that night; that must have been about the 24th of March.

Q.—Was it not the day before or the day after their return from the ride that he played in the "Apostate?"

A.—That, I cannot say. It must have been after the 4th of March. This man Payne was stopping at the house at the time, and when he came to the house he made some excuse to Mrs. Surratt, saying he would like to have been there before the 4th of March, but could not get there. By that circumstance I recollect it was after the 4th of March. Whether it was before or after the day that Booth played *Pescara*, I cannot say.

Q.—Did you go to see that play?

A.—Yes, Sir; Booth sent complimentary tickets, at least gave a pass to Surratt for two and he asked Surratt whether he thought I would go. Surratt said he thought not. When Surratt asked me I did go. The pass was a written one and the doorkeeper at first refused its admission.

Q.—State whether this affair of the ride was before or after Booth played in the "Apostate"?

A.—To the best of my recollection it was before.

Q.—About how long before?

A.—Well as near as I can recollect it two weeks before.

Q.—You cannot state positively whether it was before or after the play of the "Apostate"?

A.—I would not like to say positively.

By Mr. Eakin, Q.—How did you learn anything with reference to the antecedents of Mrs. Slater?

A.—Through Mrs. Surratt herself.

Q.—What did Mrs. Surratt tell you?

A.—Mrs. Surratt stated to me that she came to the house in company with this man. How and that she was a North Carolinian. I believe that she speaks French, and that she was a blockade-runner or bearer of dispatches.

Q.—Where were you at the time Mrs. Surratt told you this.

A.—I was in the house in the kitchen, or at least in the dining-room.

Q.—Are you certain beyond all doubt that Mrs. Surratt ever told you that Mrs. Slater was a blockade runner?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you before that time ever seen Mrs. Slater at the house of Mrs. Surratt?

A.—I myself saw her only once. I learned she had been to the house twice.

Q.—Never mind what you learned, you saw her only once?

A.—Only once.

Q.—How long was she there?

A.—Only one night.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with her yourself?

A.—She drove up to the door in a buggy. The bell rang and Mrs. Surratt told me to go out and take her trunk. There was a young man in the buggy with her. That was all the conversation I had with her. She had her mask down—one of those short masks that ladies wear. On being interrogated by the Court as to the meaning of the word mask, the witness said he intended to signify a veil of the ordinary description.

Q.—Was any one inside yourself present on the occasion of this conversation?

A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—On what day was that?

A.—It was some time in February. I don't remember the precise day.

Q.—Did you hear anything said about Mrs. Slater afterward?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was Mrs. Surratt's exact language as giving you this information?

A.—She said that this woman was from North Carolina, and that if she got North there would be no danger for her because, being French, she could immediately apply to the French Consul. That was about the only language I can now remember.

By Mr. Doester.—Q.—When John Surratt returned to the house in a state of excitement, did he tell you the occasion of his excitement?

A.—No, Sir; he showed me his pistol, and said that he would shoot any man that came into the room; I said to John "Why are you so excited? Why don't you settle down like a sensible young man?" He said, "My hopes are gone; my prospects are blighted; can you get me a clerkship?" Those were his exact words. I looked at him and thought he was foolish.

Q.—You remark that Mrs. Surratt was weeping bitterly; did she state the cause of her grief?

A.—She merely said: "Go down and make the best of your dinner; that John had gone away;" John, when he returned, said he had on three pair of drawers; I thought from that that he was going to take a long ride.

By Mr. Eakin.—Q.—By whom were you called on first to give your testimony in this case?

A.—I was called on by the War Department.

Q.—By what member of the War Department?

A.—I was called on by Judge Bingham.

Q.—Were you arrested?

A.—I surrendered myself upon Saturday morning at eight o'clock, to Superintendent Richards, of the Metropolitan Police force. I stated to him what I knew of these men, Payne, Herrold and Booth, visiting Mrs. Surratt; I stated, also, what I knew of John Surratt.

Q.—What was your object in doing this?

A.—My object was to assist the government.

Q.—Were any threats ever made to you by any officer of the government if you did not give this information?

A.—Not at all.

Q.—Were any inducements held out to you by any officer of the government?

A.—Not at all. I read in the paper that morning a description of the assassin of Secretary Seward. He was described as a man who wore a long gray coat. I had seen Atzeroth wearing a long gray coat. I went down to Tenth-street and met a gentleman, to whom I communicated my suspicions, and then went and delivered myself up to Superintendent Richards, of the Metropolitan Police force, and told him of where this man Payne had been stopping, and also of Atzeroth and Herrold. I was then sent to Gen. Augur's office, and after leaving that place, met a man who kept a stable in Thirteenth and E streets, who stated that a man had been to his place to hire a horse. He described the man as being of small stature, having black eyebrows, and a kind of a smile on his face. He said the name was Herrold. I then went with Officer McDevitt to Herrold's house, and procured photographs of himself and Booth. Officer McDevitt procured a photograph of Surratt. I stated what I knew of Herrold's habit of riding through Maryland; that he had many acquaintances there, and that the assassins would probably take their course through Maryland.

Q.—Did you ever say, previous to your surrendering yourself and going to the office of Col. Burnett, that you were fearful of an arrest?

A.—I myself had a great deal of fear, being in this house where these people were; I knew that it would be brought into public notice.

Q.—I am not asking you what you had to fear, but what you said?

Judge Bingham—You had better allow him to answer in his own way.

A.—I was unconcerned, having no cognizance of anything wrong; I had no fear at all; when I surrendered myself to the government, I surrendered myself because I thought it was my duty; it was hard for me to do so, situated as I was with respect to Mrs. Surratt and family, but it was my duty, and as such I have since regarded it.

Q.—Did you at any time during the year 1863 board at a hotel called the Reynolds House?

A.—I did, sir.

Q.—Did you become acquainted there with a gentleman who went by the name of Lieut. Marie?

A.—I will state that in 1863 I met this Lieut. Marie in Maryland, at a village called Ellangowan. He was introduced to me by a clergyman, and was at that time teaching school. He spoke French, English and Italian fluently, and his manners were very fascinating. He said that he had come from Montreal, and that he had been unfortunate in this country, having lost some $5,000 or $6,000, the proceeds of a farm formerly owned by him in Canada. He stated also that he came to New-York, embarked in a vessel to go to South America, and that the vessel was captured and he was thrown into Fort McHenry, from which place he was released through the agency of the French Consul. The witness added that the person to whom he referred, becoming destitute of means, took a situation on a farm; that he (the witness) subsequently met him and finally promised to do all he could. Two weeks after returning to Washington, he was called upon by Lieut. Marie.

Judge Bingham then stated there was no necessity for any further explanation.

Q.—Did you pay his board at the Reynolds House, or become responsible for it?

Judge Bingham—I object to the question as being a matter of no consequence whether the witness did or did not.

Q.—Did he state to you at any time that there was no aristocracy at the North, and he wished to go South?

Judge Bingham—I object to that also, as it is no matter whether he did or not.

Q.—Did he state to you that if he could not get to the South in any other way, he would join a Federal regiment and desert?

Judge Bingham—I object to that too; he is not a witness here.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Reynolds reported any of Lieut. Marie's treasonable talk or language at that time to the War Department?

Judge Bingham—I object to that too. I would like to know what that is introduced for?

Mr. Eakin—It is introduced for the purpose of showing that the witness on the stand was a sympathizer with Confederates and rebels, and that he assisted this man to get away to the South. I will have something else to prove afterward.

The President of the Court—The time for our usual recess has arrived. The court will now take a recess till two o'clock.

A recess was accordingly taken.

Upon the reassembling of the court, the question propounded by Mr. Eakin was again put. Judge Bingham said that he objected to the question on the ground that it was immaterial. Matters that were not in evidence should not be admitted in this matter. Of what concern was it what Reynolds reported? If the gentleman proposed to ask the witness whether he himself was guilty of any treasonable practices, nobody would object to it.

The objection was then sustained.

Mr. Eakin—Inasmuch as the Judge-Advocate has informed us that he will not object to any questions that may be asked the witness, with respect to his own conduct, I will address a few interrogatories to that effect.

Q.—Did you give notice to Lieut. Maire that he would probably be arrested by the government?

A.—No, Sir; I had no time to give such notice. Lieut. Maire rose one morning and left. He afterward enlisted in a Delaware regiment, and was taken prisoner and lodged in Castle Thunder.

Q.—Are you a clerk in the War Department?

A.—I have been.

Q.—Did you, while a clerk in the War Department, agree to communicate to any of the prisoners at the bar any information you might obtain from that department?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mr. Howell?

A.—I have met him at Mrs. Surratt's house.

Q.—What was Howell's first name?

A.—When he was at the house he gave the name of Spencer. He refused to give me his right name at the house. I afterward learned from John Surratt that his name was Augustus Howell.

Q.—Were you intimate with him?

A.—I was introduced to him; I never had any conversation with him—on the contrary I said to Capt. Gleason, of the War Department, "Captain there is a blockade-runner at our house; shall I give him up?" I agitated the question three days, but I thought it might be the only time that the man might be there, and I let him go.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Howell in relation to going South yourself?

A.—I told him that I would like to go South; that I had been a student of divinity, and would like to be in Richmond for the purpose of continuing my studies.

Q.—Did he offer to make any arrangements in Richmond with a view to getting you a place there?

A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. Clampitt—Q.—Was your desire to go to Richmond for the purpose of continuing your theological studies?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For what reason to—

Objected to by Mr. Eakin.

Q.—While you were in the War Department did this man Howell teach you a cipher?

A.—Yes, Sir; he showed me an alphabet.

Q.—What was the purpose of his teaching you the cipher?

A.—He stated no particular purpose.

Q.—Was it not for the purpose of corresponding with you from Richmond?

A.—No, Sir; he made no such arrangement for corresponding; the cipher alphabet was in my box, and no doubt was found there; I once wrote a poem of Longfellow's in this cipher, and that is the only use I made of it; I showed the poem written in that cipher to Mr. Crunkshank, of the War Department.

Q.—Is that all the use you ever made of the cypher?

A.—Yes, Sir; I never had a word of correspondence with Howell, and never saw him the second time until I saw him in prison.

Q.—Was any objections ever made by any of these prisoners at the bar to your being present at their conversations?

A.—Not any that I heard, but they always withdrew themselves; when Surratt was in the parlor he would converse with me for about five minutes on general topics, and he would then give Booth a nudge, or Booth would give him a nudge, and they would go and sit up stairs for two or three hours; I never had a word of private conversation with them which I would not like the world to hear.

Q.—Did Howell give you the key to that cypher?

A.—He showed me the cypher or alphabet and how to use it.

Q.—He taught you it, did he not?

A.—I made no use of it whatever, except on that particular occasion when I showed it to Mr. Crunkshank.

Q.—That was not an answer to my question—he taught you the cypher, did he not?

A.—Well, yes, Sir.

Q.—Now according to the best of your recollection, how soon was that after his return from Richmond?

A.—He had returned from New-York and he did not tell me when he had returned from Richmond, because it was the first and only time I ever saw the man in my life; he was well acquainted with Mrs. Surratt, and his nickname around the house was Spencer; he had been in the house a day or a day and a half before I met him.

Q.—Did he tell you that that was the cipher used in Richmond?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You stated that the prisoners were free and unreserved in their conversation while you were present?

A.—They spoke to me in my presence on general topics and so on; they never spoke to me of their private business.

Q.—Do we understand you as stating to the court that in all your conversations with them you never learned of any intended treasonable act or conspiracy of theirs?

A.—I never did; I would have been the last man in the world to have suspected John Surratt, my school mate and companion, of the murder of the President of the United States.

Q.—You state that your suspicions were aroused at one time by something you saw at Mrs. Surratt's?

A.—My suspicions were aroused by John Surratt and by this man Payne and Booth coming to the house. My suspicions were again aroused by their frequent private conversations, by seeing Payne and Surratt with bowie-knives, and by finding a false moustache in my room.

Q.—Your suspicions were not aroused, then, by the fact of Surratt having on three pairs of drawers?

A.—I thought he was going to take a long ride in the country, and that perhaps he was going South.

Q.—Then, as your suspicions were aroused on all these different occasions, and you had reason to believe there was something in the wind that was improper, did you communicate your suspicions to the War Department?

A.—My suspicions were not of a fixed or definite character. I did not know what they intended to do. I made a confidant of Capt. Gleason, of the War Department, and told him that Booth was a secret sympathizer. I mentioned snatches of the conversation I had heard, and said to him, "Captain, what do you think of this all?" We then talked over what they might possibly be at; whether they could be bearers of dispatches or blockade-runners. One time I saw in the paper the capture of President LINCOLN freely discussed, and I said to him, "Captain, do you think any party would attempt to capture the President?" He laughed and hooted at the idea.

Q.—You did then hear of a proposition of that kind?

A.—I did not hear it, but it was fully discussed in the papers. If you will refer to the *Tribune* of March 19, you will see it mentioned there. It was merely a casual remark that I made. These suspicions were aroused in my mind after the horseback ride. I remarked to Capt. Gleason that Surratt had come back, and told him that what they had been after had failed.

Q.—How came you to connect the matter of the capture of the President, of which you read in the newspapers, with any of these parties?

The question was objected to by Judge Bingham, as being wholly immaterial and irrelevant. The objection was sustained.

Q.—Were you on intimate personal relations with the prisoners at the bar?

A.—Not intimate relations. I met them merely because they boarded at Mrs. Surratt's house. I met Atzeroth and was at the theatre with him. I looked upon him, as did every one in the house, as a good-hearted countryman.

Q.—But you were a schoolmate with John Surratt?

A.—John Surratt had been my companion for seven years.

Q.—Did you still profess to be a friend of his when you gave the information that you did to the War Department.

A.—I was his friend, but when my suspicions as to the danger of the government were aroused, I preferred the government to John Surratt. I did not know what he was contemplating. He said he was going to engage in cotton speculations, and in the oil business.

Q.—You did not know what he was contemplating; why then did you forfeit your friendship to him?

A.—I never forfeited my friendship; he forfeited his friendship to me.

Q.—How so; by indulging in cotton speculations?

A.—No, Sir; by placing me in the position in which I am now. I think of the two I was more of a friend to him than he was to me.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—You spoke of reading a publication in the *Tribune*, of March 19, referring to a plot to capture the President?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you not by connecting that circumstance with the ride which these parties had in the country, fix more definitely the time of that ride, whether before or after the date of that publication?

A.—I think it was after it; I would also state that I saw in the Washington *Republican* a statement concerning a contemplated assassination of President Lincoln, and Surratt once made a remark to me that if he succeeded in his cotton speculations, his country would love him forever, and his name would go down to posterity forever green.

Q.—You think, then, that this occasion, when they appeared to have come in from a ride in the country, was after March 19?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was your remark to Capt. Gleason respecting the probable capture of the President made after this ride?

A.—Yes, Sir; I said to Captain Gleason that Surratt's mysterious, incomprehensible business had failed, and I added, "Let us think over what it could have been," we mentioned a variety of things, even the breaking open of the Old Capitol Prison; I would mention that after that ride my suspicions were not so much aroused as before, because neither Payne nor Atzeroth had been at the house since; the only one of them who visited our house was Booth.

Q.—Have you ever seen the prisoner Arnold?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you first meet the prisoner, Dr. Samuel Mudd, on the street opposite Odd Fellows' Hall?

A.—I did.

The witness further testified that Mrs. Surratt lived in the house on H-street, next to the corner of Sixth-street, and that the point on Seventh-street at which he met Dr. Mudd was not on a direct route from the Pennsylvania House or the National Hotel to Mrs. Surratt's.

Re-examination of John Greenawalt.

By the Judge-Advocate—Q.—In describing the poorly-dressed man who called at your house with Atzeroth on the morning of the 15th of April, you said that his hair was black, but omitted to state the color of his beard and moustache; state it now.

A.—Their color was dark.

Examination of James Walker, Colored.

By the Judge-Advocate—Q.—State whether or not on the 14th of April last you were living at the Pennsylvania House in this city and your business there.

A.—I was living there. I was there twelve months on the 4th of April last. My business was to make fires, carry water, &c.

Q.—State whether or not you ever saw the prisoner Atzeroth at that house, and under what circumstances.

A.—He came there about two o'clock on the morning of the 15th of April, and left between five and six o'clock in the morning.

Q.—Did he come there on foot or on horseback?

A.—The first time he came on horseback, and I held the horse for him at the door.

Q.—What hour was that?

A.—It was between twelve and one o'clock, I believe.

Q. What did he do while you were holding his horse?

A.—He went into the bar. I do not know what he did there. He came out again and asked me to get him a piece of switch, which I did, when he rode off.

Q.—Did you notice whether he had arms with him?

A.—I did not notice what he had. I did not see anything.

Q.—When he came back at 2 o'clock, was he on foot or on horseback?

A.—On foot. I was lying down, and rose and let him in.

Q.—Did he have a room?

A.—He desired to go to No. 52. I told him it was taken up. He stopped in No. 53.

Q.—At what hour did he leave that morning?

A.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock.

Q.—Where did you see him at that hour?

A.—I went for a hack for a lady who was going in the 6.15 train, and when I was returning I overtook him as he was walking along slowly. He made no remark to me.

Q.—Did you see another man who stopped there that night?

A.—He left in the morning, about four or five minutes before Atzeroth, having stopped in the same room. He had no baggage.

Q.—Did you remember his appearance?

A.—When he came in it was dark, the gas being pretty low; he seemed to have on dark clothes, and wore a slouch hat. He went to his room immediately, having paid for it in advance.

Q.—Will you look at the prisoners at the bar and see if any of them resemble this man?

A.—I cannot say, Sir.

The cross-examination of this witness elicited no new points of interest. He testified that the horse used by Atzeroth on the night in question was apparently a small light bay horse; had seen Atzeroth have a belt containing a pistol and knife some four or five days before the assassination, but could not identify the weapon; did not see any weapon on Atzeroth on the night of the 14th, or morning of the 15th; Atzeroth had no conversation with the man by whom he was accompanied at that time.

Testimony of Wm. Clendenen.

By Judge Holt—Q.—Look at that knife (the knife supposed to have been thrown away by Atzeroth on the night of the assassination) and say if you ever had it in your hand before?

A.—Yes; on passing down F-street the morning after the assassination, on the south side of that street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, I saw a colored man pick up something from the gutter about ten feet from me as I came up. I asked him what it was, and he gave this knife to me. I had him hand it to me from the third-story window, and said that was the knife in the gutter. I sent the colored man down to get it; I took it and gave it to the Chief of Police; this was on the morning after the assassination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doester.—Q.—What time in the morning?

A.—About six o'clock.

Q.—Whereabouts precisely on F-street was it?

A.—In front of Creason's house. It lay as though it had been thrown under the carriage steps.

Testimony of J. J. McPhail.

By Judge Holt—Q.—State whether or not you had a conversation with Atzeroth in prison, in which he said that on the night of the assassination of the President he had thrown his knife away in the streets of Washington?

Question objected to by Mr. Doester on the ground that the confession of the witness was under duress.

Q.—Under what circumstances was the statement made to you?

A.—I received information that he desired to see me, and I went to see him accordingly; I found him in a cell in prison, in irons. Mr. Doester argued that the condition of the prisoner was such as to intimidate him, and to make his confessions under such circumstances improper to be given as evidence, and cited many authorities to sustain his objection. The witness was Provost-Marshal-General of the State of Indiana, which fact Atzeroth knew; Witness further stated that a brother-in-law of Atzeroth was on his force, and a brother was temporarily on his force also. Both of them repeatedly desired witness to see Atzeroth. They went there with the permission of the Secretary of War, simply at their instances. The prisoner was in irons, but had no cover over his face or head.

The objection of counsel was not sustained by the court.

Witness then answered question asked him in the affirmative.

Cross-examination by Mr. Doester—Q.—That was all he said?

A.—I did not say that: I answered the question "Yes."

Q.—Did he describe the knife and name the place where he threw it away?

A.—He said he threw it away just above the Herndon House, which is on the corner of Ninth and F streets.

Q.—Did he also say where his pistol was?

A.—He said it was at Matthews & Co.'s, Georgetown, in possession of a young man named Caldwell.

Q.—Did he state how he got it there?

A.—Yes; he said he went there and borrowed ten dollars in the pistol; that was on Saturday morning, the 15th.

Q.—Did the prisoner mention a certain coat containing pistol, bowie knife, etc., hanging in a room in the Kirkwood House, and if so, did he state who it belonged to?

A.—Yes; he stated the coat at the hotel belonged to Herrold.

Mr. Stone, counsel for Herrold, in a very loud voice, —I object to that testimony. [Laughter.]

Testimony of Lieut. W. R. Reine.

Examined by Judge Holt—Q.—State whether you passed the night of the 14th of April at the Pennsylvania House, in this city?

A.—I did.

Q.—Did you see Atzeroth at the house that night?

A.—I did.

Q.—Under what circumstances did you see him?

A.—I came into the hotel about four o'clock Saturday morning. He was in bed when I arrived in my room. I remarked to him whether he had heard of the assassination of the President. He said yes, and said what an awful thing it was. After that I went to bed. I woke about seven o'clock and he was gone.

Q.—Did you see his arms?

A.—Not there. When he occupied room No. 51 I saw him have a knife and revolver.

Q.—How long before the assassination?

A.—I think it was the Sunday before or Sunday a week. I would not be positive. The bowie knife had a sheath. [Knife shown to witness.] I would not swear that was the knife, but it was a knife about that size.

Q.—State under what circumstances you saw the arms?

A.—He went out and left the knife in his bed. I took it and put it under my pillow. When he came in he asked "Lute, did you see my knife." He said he wanted that, and remarked: "If one fails I will have another." I handed it to him and he went out.

Q.—Did he have a pistol?

A.—Yes; he always carried that round his waist.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doster—Q.—Did you know the prisoner Atzeroth before you met him at the Pennsylvania House?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you speak about the assassination of the President immediately upon going into the room that morning?

A.—No. He was in a bed when I came right opposite, and it was some five or ten minutes before I spoke to him.

Q.—Did he say anything more than that it was an awful thing?

A.—I believe that was all.

Q.—He was undressed?

A.—He was in bed. I do not know whether he was undressed or not.

Q.—You mentioned the prisoner calling you "Lute." Were you on intimate terms?

A.—Yes; that was the only name I ever heard him call me.

Q.—Did you see him after this affair?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When he said that if this failed, the other would not, what else did he say?

A.—I do not know; this was a week or ten days before the assassination.

Q.—At the time you heard these words, had you been drinking with the prisoner?

A.—Yes, we had two or three drinks while we were lying in bed.

Q.—Were these remarks made after these drinks?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What kind of drinks were they?

A.—Whisky cocktail, I believe.

Q.—Do you remember anything else that was said in the interview?

A.—No, that was about all.

Testimony of Washington Briscoe.

Examined by Judge Holt—Q.—State whether or not, on the night of the 14th of April, you saw the prisoner Atzeroth, and if so, at what hour?

A.—I did; he got into the street car at Sixth-street, and rode toward the Navy-yard; it was between half-past eleven and twelve o'clock.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—He did not recognize me at all; after awhile I asked him if he had heard of the news; he said he had; he then asked me to let him sleep in the store with me.

Q.—Where was your store?

A.—Down at the Navy-yard; I told him I could not.

Q.—What was his manner?

A.—He seemed to be excited.

Q.—Did he urge you, or seem to be very anxious to sleep with you?

A.—He asked me three times.

Q.—What became of him?

A.—He rode down as far as I did, got out when I did and asked me again; the gentleman with me did not invite him to stop, and of course I had no right to ask him.

Q.—How long had you known him?

A.—Some seven or eight years.

Q.—Did he then express his determination to go anywhere else?

A.—He said he was going back to what was formerly the Kemmel House, now the Pennsylvania House, on C-street.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Doester—Q.—Did you notice the precise time when you met Atzeroth that evening?

A.—No; but I think it was about half-past eleven or twelve.

Q.—What time was it when he left you that evening, as near as you can tell?

A.—Near twelve. He stopped at the corner of I and Garrison streets, near the navy-yard, to wait until a car came back.

Q.—What was his manner

THE BLAIR MISSION.

Some Statements by George Francis Train.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN delivered a speech on the condition of the country, at Philadelphia, last Friday night. In the course of it, he made the following statements. They are rather curious than important, but have a certain interest:

The basis of the Blair mission is revealed in the following correspondence between BEVERLY TUCKER and Mr. SEWARD, which was only seen by the President and Mr. SEWARD, the speaker acting by appointment for the government:

MONTREAL, January 2, 1865.

Mr ——: When I saw you last we talked of a matter in which I think the present is the opportune moment to move. There is now in my mind no doubt that the South is to be recognized by England and France by the 4th of March, or before. SEWARD is the only statesman connected with the administration at Washington. If I could have an interview of one hour with him, I could show him the wisest solution of the difficulties between North and South. I had written him a note, but, fearful it would fall into other hands before it reached him, and knowing that it can only be availing by its secrecy, for the present I have concluded to incorporate it into this letter, and get you to read it to him, without leaving it with him.

I know your anxiety to see this frightful war brought to a close, and I believe you are the man to bring this interview about. I cannot, either to you or to him, even foreshadow the programme, but spare you: you of all men, will be delighted with it, and it seems to me to be so manifestly the policy of the United States government, that I think Governor SEWARD will see and embrace it. Whether he does or not accede to the proposition, I rely upon your sense of honor to say nothing about it to any one. If it succeeds, you will have gained for yourself more reknown, and will merit more of the gratitude of your own countrymen and humanity at large, than by any thing you have ever done. But nothing on paper; but go and see him yourself. Here is the substance of the note I had written to send Hon., &c., &c.

As you are doubtless aware, I have been sojourning in Canada for some months. Before I submit the following proposition, I will premise by assuring you that I am not, nor have I been in the remotest degree connected with any actual or alleged raids or expeditions of any character whatever. That the charge of Maj.-Gen. DIX, that I was one of the concoctors of the plan to burn the City of New-York is as false as it is absurd: that my mission here involves neither offence to the United States Government, (as several of your most prominent citizens can attest,) nor contemplates any breach of the neutrality laws of Great Britain or these provinces. I am simply actuated by the belief that if you should afford me a safe conduct to Washington, and return here, and accord me an interview with you, I could lay before you some reflections of my own, which I hope from my acquaintance with your well-known politics, foreign opinions may meet with favor, and if so, productive of great benefits to both sections of the country.

I am willing to travel, and while in Washington to remain incog., and however my visit may eventuate, will pledge myself to disclose nothing I see or hear. Thus if I prove to be mistaken or over sanguine, I can return here and no harm will have been done, while if the views I present should be favorably entertained, I would proceed to Richmond and make them known to the authorities there. In either event I know I can rely with entire confidence upon your regarding the communication as confidential, which I have made, without consultation with or authority from any one.

I have the honor, &c., &c.

Now what say you? Will you undertake it, and if so, at once? Your friend, truly, B.,

Answer

[Telegraphed answer, Yes.]

Received Tuesday, 10. Saw Mr. S. Wednesday, at State Department: acting, by special appointment, at his residence that evening. Read letter. Mr. S. regretted it. I replied that it was not to go out of my hands. He said he wished to show to President. No one else should know its contents. I gave him the letter, and left to inaugurate the Union Ball in Philadelphia. Returned Friday. Saw the Secretary on Saturday. He returned letter, saying in substance, that he probably knew what Mr. T. referred to. Stated impossibility, with the present enterprise of newspapers, for Mr. T. to come to Washington incog. Too well known. He could not come here, or I go to New-York, without the country set wild on surmises by a hundred correspondents. No good could arrive from continually agitating the point.

But, continued the Secretary, as you have on various occasions, independent of the department, been active where you thought good to the cause could be accomplished, if you are willing to go to Canada and say to Mr. T. that there are two ways to reach here with his views. Hand to me what he has to say in a sealed envelope to be returned, or say to me verbally what he wishes to say, which I can report to the Secretary. In either case no harm can arise, and no publicity will follow, as no one will know of it but the President and himself.

I remarked that France and England might act on the 4th of March. The Secretary replied, that the action of foreigners, as he satirically called those Powers, did not in any case cause the government anxiety.

Sunday, 15.—Started for Canada: arrived 18th January; saw Mr. T.; he refused to communicate by writing or verbally; the proposition was for the Secretary's ear, and his alone: I think united action against Mexico is in his mind: foreign war to heal civil strife, as in Rome, Greece, England, France, history always being repeated; man and wife stop the quarrel when the neighbors interfere, who gets the most or it.

Last interview with the Secretary of State.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, 1865.

Mr SEWARD intimated that he had thought of a way which would save me from further action at present: Mr —— has my confidence, and will take your last letter from Mr. T. by way of introduction, and anything he may say to Mr. W. will be confidential. I replied that I thought that Mr. T. would not communicate with Mr. W. any more than he would with me; yet there could be no harm in the trial, and possibly some good to the country.

MONTREAL, Jan. 30, 1865.

DEAR ——: You are great; your telegram received Saturday; not answered because the W. had not arrived. I will conform, as far as possible, to your counsel, and in any event, if anything comes of it, you shall share the fame, if such there be, for your promptness, energy and tact won it. I shall anxiously await the arrival of W.

President Lincoln an Inventor—His Model at Washington.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 11, 1865.

Occupying an ordinary and commonplace position to one of the show-cases in the large hall of the Patent Office, is one little model which in ages to come will be prized as at once one of the most curious and one of the most sacred relics in that vast museum of unique and priceless things. This is a plain and simple model of a steamboat roughly fashioned in wood by the hand of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It bears date in 1849, when the inventor was known simply as a successful lawyer and rising politician of Central Illinois. Neither his practice nor his politics took up so much of his time as to prevent him from giving much attention to contrivances which he hoped might be of benefit to the world and of profit to himself.

The design of this invention is suggestive of one phase of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S early life, when he went up and down the Mississippi as a flatboatman, and became familiar with some of the dangers and inconveniences attending the navigation of the Western rivers. It is an attempt to make it an easy matter to transport vessels over shoals and snags and sawyers. The main idea is that of an apparatus resembling a museless bellows, placed on each side of the hull of the craft just below the water-line; and worked by an odd but not complicated system of ropes, valves and pulleys. When the keel of the vessel grates against the sand or obstruction, these bellows are to be filled with air, and thus buoyed up, the ship is expected to float lightly and gaily over the shoal which would otherwise have proved a serious interruption to her voyage.

The model, which is about eighteen or twenty inches long, and has the air of having been whittled with a knife out of a shingle and a cigar box, is built without any elaboration or ornament, or any extra appurtenants beyond that necessary to show the operation of buoying the steamer over the obstructions. Herein it differs from very many of the models which share with it the shelter of the immense halls of the Patent Office, and which are fashioned with wonderful nicety and exquisite finish, as if much of the labor and thought and affection of a lifetime had been devoted to their construction. This is a model of a different kind; carved as one might imagine a rather frail sailor would whittle, strongly but not smoothly, and evidently made with a view solely to convey, by the simplest possible means, to the minds of the patent authorities an idea of the purpose and plan of the simple invention. The label on the steamer's deck informs us that the patent was obtained—but we do not learn that the navigation of the Western rivers was revolutionized by this quaint conception. The modest little model has reposed here sixteen years—and since it found its resting place here on the shelf, the shrewd inventor has found it his task to guide the ship of state over shoals more perilous, and obstructions more obstinate than any prophet dreamed of when ABRAHAM LINCOLN wrote his bold autograph on the prow of this miniature steamer.

In the adjoining hall of the Patent Office rest the camp-chest, the uniform, the staff of WASHINGTON, the printing-press of FRANKLIN, the mantle of JACKSON. There hangs the Declaration of Independence. To this final and fitting resting-place, and out of its present surroundings of impracticable dish-washing machines, amazing arrangements for stopping runaway horses, and original ideas for the improvement of children's rattles, we may trust this specimen of the handiwork and ingenuity of the man who saved his country and gave up his life in the fruition of the task, may presently be removed. WACHUSETT.

Pacification of Alabama.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* gives the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, April 12, 1865.

To the Citizens of Morgan, Marshall and Lawrence Counties, Ala.:

I hereby, through Mr. J. J. GIBBS, a citizen of Morgan County, authorize and enjoin upon you to establish the civil law in your counties, according to the Alabama code before the rebellion, at as early a day as possible. Through your courts I invite the citizens of your neighboring counties to do likewise, and thereby relieve the suffering and distressed of the communities in which they live, and give early assurances to the United States Government that your rebellion was forced upon you, and was not a premeditated act on your part. GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

This letter was carried through to its destination at great risk to the bearer, and a reply was received from the citizens of Summerville promising to comply with the suggestion of Gen. THOMAS.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

Reopening of Southern Passenger and Freight Lines.

Vessels up for Norfolk, Richmond, Newbern, Morehead City, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans and Galveston.

INTERESTING FACTS FOR THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

Now that the blockade restrictions are being removed from the Southern ports throughout the revolted States, and the war has reached the culminating point toward peace, we find a growing interest in the reopening trade and travel that must ensue on the reestablishment of commercial relations between the North and South. Consequent upon this state of affairs in the commercial world, the shipping interest are busily engaged in looking out for advantageous employment for their steam marine, now left almost entirely idle in consequence of the government charters having been discontinued.

We find that numerous newly-established lines are preparing for the speedy resumption of travel and trade along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and those few old lines that have survived the war are also about reëntering their old and long-accustomed channels of commercial relations with the South. In these several enterprises scarcely any but the very best bottoms, and steamers of the fastest and highest class have been employed, and in a majority of cases, some of the older lines will at an early day place entirely new vessels on their routes, and they will compare favorably with any that now leave this port.

Several of these latter lines are now in the full tide of success, while those newly established give good promise of future enterprise and energy. At present the lines now in operation consist of five for Savannah, three for Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, two for Mobile, one for Wilmington, one for Charleston, one for Beaufort, one for Newbern and Morehead City, and three for New-Orleans.

The Cromwell line of steamers for New-Orleans direct have been running to that port ever since 1862, and consists of four screw steamers, the *Star of the Union, George Washington, George Cromwell* and the *Fung Shuey*. These steamers leave Pier No. 9, North River, every Saturday, at 3 P. M., and are thoroughly adapted to the New-Orleans trade, invariably passing the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi without detention. The accommodations for passengers on this line are unsurpassed; fare to New-Orleans, $60. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-street, are the agents.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company have also a "Star" line for New-Orleans direct, consisting of four first-class side-wheel steamers—the *Morning Star, Evening Star, Guiding Star, Rising Star*, each 2,500 tons burden. Like the Cromwell line, these steamers leave every Saturday from Pier No. 46, North River, at 3 o'clock P.M., and the accommodation is ample for 250 first-class passengers. Fare $80 for first-class, and $40 second-class cabins. JAS. A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-street, is the agent of the company. These fine steamers were all built in New-York since the war commenced, and have been running to New-Orleans during the past three years. The cost of these steamer, was from $500,000 to $750,000 each, and the fitting up of saloons and staterooms cannot be excelled by any steamers in the port.

W. H. ROBSON, of No. 119 Front-street, has also the Orleans line of packets for New-Orleans, and the company is now just commencing operations, having dispatched, on the 13th inst., the sidewheel steamer *Republic*, 1,275 tons burden. This fine steamer is of the first-class, and ranked A1, on the Custom-house papers. She will be followed by other first-class steamers, and trips will be made at least weekly when the line is once fairly started. Fare $60.

Among the Savannah lines will be found the Star, or regular weekly United States Mail line, of WAREMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway. This line opened on the 3d instant, and has continued weekly ever since. The vessels are the *America, Weybossett, Constitution*, and *United States*, all first-class propellers, having superior accommodations. These steamers leave pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-street, every Saturday, fare $60. Savannah agents, BRIGHAM, BALDWIN, & Co.

The Pioneer line for Savannah direct consists of two new and first-class propellers, the *Chase* and the *Catharine Whiting*, and two others now in government employment, the *Peril* and the *Trade Wind*. This line opened on the 13th inst., and will dispatch a steamer every Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 11 North River. These steamers afford good accommodations for travelers. Fare $60 for first-class, and $30 for steerage passengers. LEWIS L. JONES, agent, No. 17 Broadway.

The Orleans line of steamers for Savannah is not yet quite established upon a regular footing, but they have dispatched as the pioneer of the line the steamer *Thames*, 650 tons, with a full cargo, and over 30 passengers. The *Thames* will be followed by other first-class propellers as soon as practicable, and trips will be made at least weekly. Mr. W. H. ROBSON, the agent, at No. 119 Front-street, fully expects to have this old line in full operation very soon.

Another first-class and reliable line for Savannah is the Cromwell line. This line is only just commencing operations, and will dispatch their first steamship, the *Blackstone*, next Saturday, the 27th inst., at 3 P.M., from Pier No. 11, North River, for Savannah direct. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., the New-York agents, have now two steamers in readiness for this line, and will have other first-class steamers to keep up a regular weekly line of communication. Fare, $60.

N. H. BRIGHAM, No. 133 Water-street, has dispatched the propeller *City Port-au-Prince*, 650 tons, to Savannah, as a matter of private speculation, and not to establish a regular line. She goes out loaded with a full cargo on owner's account, and takes also some 15 passengers.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Line intend dispatching steamers from Pier No. 36 North River, at the foot of North Moore-street, for all ports along the coast, viz.: Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond; to Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga.; to Mobile, New-Orleans and Galveston. The following fourteen steamers comprise the line at present, but additions will be soon made: *Ariadne, Euterpe, Gen. Sedgwick*, 900 *tons; Varuna*, 1,000; *Victor*, 1,300; *Atlanta*, 1,100; *Cassandra*, 1,260; *Herman Livingston*, 1,300; *Gen. Barnes*, 1,360; *Augusta*, 1,100; *Hatteras, Albemarle, Raleigh* and *Rapidan*, 900.

The *Ariadne* sailed on Wednesday last, the 17th inst., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond; and the *Euterpe* makes her initial trip for Wilmington during the present week. For Savannah, Charleston, New-Orleans and Wilmington, the trips will be weekly; for Richmond and intermediate ports they will be made semi-weekly. H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., agents, are going into the work with spirit and enterprise, and they make the most favorable reports of the probable success of the prospective trade along the coast. The office of this company will shortly be removed from No. 30 Wall-street to No. 131 Broadway.

The New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, discontinued by the war, have been recently reorganized by the agents, G. HEINEKE & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, and the line is now in operation in running to Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, with very fair success. This line at present has but two steamers, the *Fazoo* and *Creole*, both first-class propellers, and not quite two years old, and they afford the finest description of accommodations to be found in such vessels. The company is now building two elegant side-wheel steamers, which will compete, they claim, with any that have ever sailed from this port. The trip will, it is expected, be made in the usual time, twenty hours to Norfolk, twenty-seven to City Point, and thirty-two to Richmond, barring all unexpected detentions at way ports.

Mr. HEINEKEN is now in Richmond, making the necessary arrangements for the permanent establishment of the line. The company will run two steamers per week for the present, but expect to be able soon to place four steamers on the route, each steamer making the round trip each week. The *Fazoo* made the pioneer trip of the season, and we learn that the passage was very satisfactory, both to owners and passengers. These steamers used to run to New-Orleans. Fare, at present, $15, and found, and table first-class.

MURRAY & NEPHEW, of No. 62 South-street, have been running a weekly line of steamships, for the past eighteen months, to Morehead City and Newbern, N. C., and they constitute the first line established to those ports after they were opened by the government. They are now running a weekly line to Morehead City and Newbern, N. C., Richmond, Va., and are about establishing one to Savannah, and they fully expect to establish one to Galveston, Texas, as soon as that port is opened. The steamers belonging to this firm now running, are the propellers *Carolina*, 600 tons; *Zodiac*, 700 tons; *Charles Benton*, 600 tons, and *Leo*, 1,000 tons. The sidewheel steamer *Scorpio* is about finished, and they have also two others not yet named. Fares are as follows: Richmond, $15; Morehead City, Newbern and Beaufort, N. C., $30.

At present there is only one regular line projected and advertised for Charleston. The regular weekly United States Mail Line have established a line of first-class propeller steamships for Charleston direct, consisting of two steamers, the *Granada* and *Alhambra*, and they are having another preparing to take her place on this line, in addition to the others already named. The accommodations are warranted to be first-class, and the fare is $60, but it will be probably reduced at an early day. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-street, is the agent of the company.

WAREMAN, GOODIN & Co., No. 17 Broadway, intend dispatching a first-class propeller steamship, every ten days, for Mobile direct. The first one of the new line is the *Nevada*, to sail during the present week, and to be followed by others of the same class. Fare $70. Steamers for Mobile leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-street.

BENNER & BROWN will send the steamship *Linda* for Mobile, on the 20th inst., merely as an experiment. The *Linda* carries only a small cargo and some eight or ten passengers. Should the enterprise prove moderately successful the *Linda* will be followed by other steamers.

The foregoing list of steamship lines for ports along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, comprises all that can be recommended to the public, and there is every reason for believing that the majority of these named in this article will prove permanent and successful enterprises. The greatest degree of enthusiasm and alacrity is being displayed by leading shippers in getting out proper and substantial bottoms for the coming Southern trade and travel; while the most sanguine hopes are expressed regarding the probable success and magnitude of the commerce now about springing up in these long disused channels. Before the Fall trade fairly opens, the shippers will be in a position to fill all orders that may arrive from the Southern seacoast; and from present indications, the scope and extent of these operations will assume gigantic proportions.

Department of the East.

TRIAL OF MR. B. S. OSBON—TESTIMONY OF SUNDRY EDITORS—CONCURRENT EVIDENCE THAT OSBON FURNISHED THE MATTER, BUT WARNED THEM NOT TO USE IT.

The court met at 11 o'clock yesterday, all the members being present, and Gen. WARREN presiding. Maj. BOLLES, the Judge-Advocate, read the record of the preceding session, which was approved and adopted.

The case for the prosecution was then opened, and Maj. BOLLES read the orders from the War Department ordering the court, also a letter from Mr. OSBON to the Secretary of the Navy, detailing his preparation of the reports for the several papers, and claiming that he had taken every precaution for the non-publication of the article until the proper time. In reply to a question of Gen. WARREN as to whether the letter was read in behalf of the accused or the government, the Judge-Advocate stated that he appeared for the one as for the other, desiring only the truth.

Mr. JOHN D. STOCKTON, managing editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, not being present, a letter and affidavit from him were put in as evidence. The letter stated that the details of the expedition had been in their possession since the 1st of October, (letter dated 19th December,) but that it had not been published until a telegram from Mr. OSBON permitted it, and that after its publication in part of the edition, the matter was withdrawn. In the affidavit of the 30th December, he said that the article had been furnished by Mr. OSBON, with express understanding that it must not be published until the attack was made.

Mr. JOHN R. YOUNG, editor of the *Press*, also appeared by deposition, and stated the entire case. He said that OSBON had furnished the information in October, and that he (Mr. YOUNG) had kept it until Dec. 18, when Mr. OSBON gave them permission. Subsequently, it was ascertained that an error had been committed, and the edition suppressed. Copies of Mr. OSBON'S letter, offering the matter, and of all correspondence pertaining to it, were annexed. Mr. YOUNG stated that the paper circulated largely in the army, but he could not say whether any copies of this edition reached Fortress Monroe. It was admitted that Mr. OSBON'S direction was explicit in regard to the non-publication of the matter; and that "general rumor" made known to the public the expedition to Wilmington; that Mr. OSBON was considered a loyal man, and that nothing in his acquaintance would warrant any suspicion of disloyalty, and that the article was furnished and printed in the ordinary way.

The telegram authorizing the publication has been lost, and cannot be found.

The accused desired to insist that no proof has been introduced showing that an article of his was published in the New-York papers.

Mr. FULTON'S deposition was then read in reply to the same interrogatories. He states that he received from his brother at Fortress Monroe the same information, and this was given by Admiral PORTER. Copies of the Baltimore *American* were daily sent to Fortress Monroe. No information was received from Mr. OSBON, but received it all from our own correspondent. The matter had been discussed in all the New-York papers, and Wilmington was generally believed to be the point of attack. Have frequently received similar information from government officials.

Mr. J. D. OSBON, of the Louisville *Journal*, made deposition to a similar state of facts as above noted.

Mr. DUNBAR'S (Boston *Advertiser*) deposition stated that after it was known that the fleet had sailed a list was published; the information was received from Mr. OSBON; the agreement was made that the matter should not be published until after the attack; character of the accused is good, and he would do no disloyal act; government officials have furnished similar information; on 19th December, Mr. OSBON telegraphed that it might be published.

Mr. CAMPBELL'S (Wheeling *Intelligencer*) deposition (unsigned) was read. He states that he published only the matter furnished by the Associated Press; that Mr. OSBON offered certain information, but he did not avail himself of it.

The Judge-Advocate stated that he should not be able to put in further evidence on this occasion, and the court adjourned until to-day at 11 A. M.

Naval Movements.

THE IRON-CLAD RAM DUNDERBERG.

The formidable iron-clad ram *Dunderberg* is now about approaching completion. Her keel being laid Oct. 4, 1862, it was expected that long since she would have participated in the splendid naval engagements that have marked the history of our navy during the rebellion; but owing to various causes, the delay in her machinery and the contemplated change by the government in her original design, the bright anticipations respecting her have not been realized. She is 5,090 tons burden, 378 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 32 feet deep; pierced for 18 guns, many of which will be 15-inch in calibre. In the original plan she was to have two turrets placed on the casemates, which were to be pierced for 8 guns only. The plan now being carried out is the entire removal of the turrets and the extension of the casemate the entire length of the vessel, showing on both sides 9 port-holes. Mr. WEBB is her builder, foot of Sixth-street. She will be launched probably in about one month or six weeks.

THE MODOC AND COHOES.

The light-draught monitor *Modoc*, built by Mr. UNDERHILL at Greenpoint, had a government test of her engines last week, which continued seventy-two hours. The engines worked satisfactorily, making 75 revolutions with 35 pounds of steam, and 60 revolutions with 25 pounds. The vacuum varied between 19 and 21 inches. She will go to the navy-yard next week, and, it is expected, immediately put in commission, in readiness for any emergency that may arise, as in the case of a rebel pirate being seen in the vicinity. The light-draught monitor *Cohoes* will be launched from the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, in all probability, about June 1.

THE DOUBLE-ENDER MUSCOOTA.

The double-ender *Muscoota*, 10 guns and 1,030 tons burden, which left Philadelphia last December, bound for the Pacific Ocean, has, from recent accounts, proceeded no further than Hampton Roads, and that with the greatest difficulty. Having had a thorough overhauling at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, she set forth on her voyage under the command of Commander GEO. M. RANSOM. She had hardly lost sight of land when something gave way, and she sailed for the nearest port, which was New-York. Three times she started from this port, the last one six weeks since, and now we find her at the above place.

The Street Cleaning Commission.

The commissioners appointed by the Legislature to make a contract for cleaning the streets have prepared specifications of the work to be done, and the bids are to be opened at noon on Monday next.

It appears somewhat doubtful as to whether the commissioners have conformed to the provisions of the law in deciding upon these specifications. The law says that "after advertising for proposals for ten days, a contract shall be awarded to the person or persons whose proposals shall, in the judgment of the commissioners, or a majority of them, secure the most effective service, and shall be most advantageous to the public interests."

It would appear that the law does not contemplate that the specifications should be drawn up by the commissioners, but that parties who desire to contract for the work are to be left to state for themselves what amount of work they will perform, and in what manner, and that the commissioners are to select from these proposals the one most advantageous for the interests of the city.

To the specifications themselves there are several objections. Broadway alone is required to be swept every day. The other streets, some of them twice a week, others three times and the bulk of them only once. It would certainly appear that this is hardly sufficient, and that filth should not be allowed to accumulate in our back and side streets and alleys for a whole week at a time. For the removal of garbage, ashes, &c., the specifications merely state that "tight" carts shall be employed. They should, at least, have required the carts to be covered. In a windy day, as much of the ashes and dust is strewn about the streets as goes into the cart if it is left open. When collected the rubbish is to be removed from the city in boats or scows, the construction of which shall be approved by the City Inspector.

There are but six months in the year when sweeping can be done. The following is the only provision made in the specifications for Winter work: The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter, and the crosswalks and all gutters intersecting the same shall be kept clear of snow and ice, and the culverts of the sewers shall be kept free and clear, so that the water shall not be prevented from flowing through them.

In case of a parade, procession, or any public demonstration, any street or avenue shall be cleaned, say the specifications, on notice by the commissioners to the contractor. This clause is unnecessary, if the streets are kept clean.

There are many practical men in this city who are of opinion that for $500,000, the amount at the disposal of the commission, nearly all the streets in the city could be swept daily, and the ashes and garbage removed as fast as it accumulates; in fact, that the city could be kept clean. Under the specifications drawn up by the commission, it is doubtful whether any approximation to this desirable end will be attained.

Marine Temperance Society.

The Marine Temperance Society held its thirty-second anniversary, last evening, in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets, Capt. EDWARD RICHARDSON in the chair.

Capt. ELLIOTT, the Secretary, read the annual report, by which it appeared that 1,105 persons have signed the pledge at the society's meetings during the past year. The total number of signatures to the pledge, since the organization of the society, has been 40,406. The society has two missions connected with the Mariners' Church, at which weekly meetings are held.

Rev. E. D. MURPHY, Pastor of the Mariners' Church, made a brief address, in which he congratulated the society upon its success, and said that but few societies, having a similar object, have maintained an organization for the same period. As the Pastor of the church, he bore testimony to the good results accomplished by the society. Its labors are not entirely devoted to securing signatures to the pledge, but religious exercises have been held at its meetings, and many sailors have been converted.

The Rev. Dr. SMYTH, of England, was the next speaker. Although an Englishman, he had always been in favor of the union of these States. From the first hour that he had taken any interest in this country, he had been a follower of JOHN BRIGHT. [Applause.] The speaker made an eloquent address on the subject of temperance. He said that intemperance cannot be tamed, but must be destroyed. In England, the speaker said, the temperance people are more united than in this country. There should be more unanimity of action in the temperance cause in this land.

The Rev. Dr. DODGE made a few remarks. He said the cause of temperance has been sadly on the wane, and the only green spot he knew was among the sailors. Now that the war is over, we should get up a crusade against intemperance.

Speeches were also made by Rev. C. J. JONES, of Sailors' Snug Harbor, and others.

Board of Councilmen.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. HAGERTY in the chair.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The resolution fixing the compensation of the three General Foremen of Roads and Avenues at fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from the 1st day of January, 1865, is herewith returned, the same being in conflict with an act passed at the last session of the Legislature prohibiting such retrospective increase.

The multiplication of offices, and the payment to the incumbents of extravagant incomes, are justly considered among the prominent abuses of our Municipal Government, and I am disposed to regard the increase of salaries at the present time, especially, when all articles of consumption are falling in price, and the currency is approximating the natural standard, as manifestly impolitic.

I trust that your Honorable Body will not only amend this resolution to conform to the requirement of the statute, but also will carefully examine into the necessity of the increase contemplated in the particular instance, and the propriety of revising, at an early day, the rates of all salaries paid to city officials, with reference to such a reduction as may be consistent with just economy and due regard to the interests of the city. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

The communication was laid over, and the board adjourned.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONER THOMAS C. ACTON.

The trials were again racy and numerous; but there were, however, few cases requiring the commissioners to make use of internal revenue stamps.

PLAYING POKER—FIVE CENTS ANTE.

Capt. MILLS, of the Eighth Ward, appeared against Patrolman RILEY, accusing him of playing poker in the officers' sleeping apartment at the station-house. Officer RILEY pleaded not guilty, and introduced four officers, who confessed that they were playing when Capt. MILLS entered their room, but made affidavit that RILEY took no part in the game. President ACTON reprimanded Officer RILEY for failing to report the card-playing, and gently hinted to the four players that they might expect dismissal from the force.

WAITER GIRL IN COURT.

MARGARET WILLIAMS, a Bowery concert saloon waiter, complained that when she was on her way home, after the closing of her employer's den, late at night, Patrolman THOMAS REARY, of the Sixth Ward, pushed and kicked her. Capt. JOURDAN, in the officer's behalf, stated that the complainant had told conflicting stories, and, admitting the Captain's statement to be true, the girl left the stand. Mr. ACTON instructed the officer to be guilty of no unnecessary violence in making arrests.

REPORTED SICK.

On the 28th of April, Patrolman STEVENSON, of the Fifth Ward, reported that, having fallen into a cellarway and lain there he knew not how long, he had sustained injuries which incapacitated him for duty. The sergeant in charge thereupon gave him a card and placed him on the sick list; but, from the 8th to the 12th inst., the Police Surgeon was unable to find the officer, either at home or elsewhere, and he so reported to Capt. PETTY. The Captain stated to Commissioner ACTON that, on the 12th inst., the officer signified his intention of letting his commission expire by limitation—five day's absence from roll-call, without excuse, being equivalent to resignation. Commissioner ACTON desired to know why STEVENSON chose to quit the department in that way, and the officer said that as he had contemplated moving to Mobile, he had intended to tender his resignation; but that, having ascertained that Capt. PETTY had preferred a charge against him, he had resolved to tarry and meet the charge. He had, he said, grown almost gray-headed in a few months' service in the Fifth Ward. President ACTON wished him a happy voyage to Alabama, and hoped that he would do well there.

The court adjourned to Wednesday morning next, having dispatched more than a score of complaints.

The Police Courts.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE DODGE—RAID ON STREET-WALKERS.

The Eight Ward street-walkers, whose name is legion, have recently made that part of the city a pandemonium. While they and their satellites, the Eighth Ward thieves and gamesters, kept within their dens, and committed their robberies and assaults within doors, the police were powerless; but when they became emboldened, and resorted to the street, there capturing and robbing every sailor or soldier who happened to wander into Greene, Mercer, Spring and other streets in that region, and annoying citizens who had business in either of those streets after nightfall, they rendered themselves liable to arrest. And they were arrested, on Wednesday night, by Capt. MILLS and a platoon of men, and held at the Eighth Ward Police-station until morning, when they were taken to court and committed for examination. The number of prisoners is fifty-five; and of the entire gang, perhaps three rendered their names truly. They are girls of 15, 18 and 20; hardened sinners of from 25 to 30; mothers of infants, and two of them claim to be married women. Several were committed to the workhouse, others were released on bail, and the residue were held for trial before the Court of Special Sessions.

IMPUDENT THEFT.

On Wednesday afternoon, as Mr. HENRY CROSS was sitting in front of his store, at No. 160 Thompson-street, one JOHN CECIL, of No. 39 Sullivan-street, brushed past him, entered the store, and stole six silver watches, when Mr. CROSS seized and held him until Officer SAMUEL CHRISTIE reached the spot and took him into custody. CECIL, who said that he had lost heavily at faro and thus been driven to theft, was committed in default of $500 bail.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.

ABRAHAM H. SHADDOCK, of Canada, was apprehended by Officer JAMES IRVING, of the Twentieth Ward, for passing a spurious $2 note on the Commercial Bank of Glen Falls, N. Y., upon MICHAEL STEVENS, barkeeper in THOMAS SHOWLER'S oyster and liquor saloon, at No. 358 Eighth-avenue. The prisoner said that he was not aware that the note was spurious, but it was shown that he had previously attempted to pass this identical bill. It is a new counterfeit, and one of the best that has been uttered recently. SHADDOCK, being unable to find $1,000 bail, was committed in default thereof.

THEFT OF A BUSINESS WAGON.

HUGH DOWNEY, of Eighteenth-street, teamster; MATTHEW NALLY, of Avenue B, harness-maker, and THOMAS HAGAN, of Seventeenth-street, machinist, dragged a light business wagon from in front of Mr. PATRICK WALDRON'S store, at No. 270 East Eighteenth-street, and having taken it to the Twenty-fifth-street Pier, they loaded it with a quantity of rope from the canal-boats *Three Sisters* and *Charles*, and were making off, when they were apprehended by Policemen REYNOLDS, DRAKE and MCINTYRE, of the Eighteenth Ward. In default of $500 bail each, they were committed.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A MERCHANT.

Mr. TERBER, a merchant, appeared with counsel and desired to make affidavit that he recently stored one hundred barrels of whisky at No. 356 Greenwich-street, and that one GEORGE S. W. CRANE, merchant, had sold fifty barrels of the whisky without his knowledge, and declined to render an account therefor, or reveal the name of the person to whom he had sold. Mr. TERBER'S counsel alleged that CRANE had previously been guilty of like transactions, and that there are claims against him now in the Sheriff's hands, for upward of $40,000. The Justice advised Mr. TERBER and counsel to consult District-Attorney HALL.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE OOGAN—ROBBERY BY A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.

On Wednesday, Mr. JAMES MCDERMOTT, of No. 22 Duane-street, added to his list of acquaintances one GEORGE MORTON, whom he met in a saloon. The two drank together until night, and then took a room at Crooks' Hotel, in Chatham-street: but before daylight, yesterday morning, MORTON rose and took away his room-mate's gold watch, a gold medal, several articles of jewelry, and the suit of clothing which Mr. MORTON wore on Wednesday, all of which are valued at $600. The accused, having been arrested by Patrolmen WOOLDRIDGE and PHELAN, of the Sixth Ward, confessed the robbery, but did not say where he had concealed Mr. MORTON'S property. He was committed without bail.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (New School,) convened in Lafayette-avenue Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The Chair was taken by Rev. Dr. BRAINARD, of Philadelphia, Moderator of the General Assembly of 1864.

Religious services were held, and Dr. BRAINARD, after apologizing for illness, preached a sermon from Proverbs xi., 30: "He that winneth souls is wise."

He said that the New-School had never desired to separate from the Old-School brethren, but the latter would not walk with them. He then spoke of the Congregational churches and their peculiar discipline, and the residue of the discourse was addressed to the duty of the rising ministry, and particularly to carrying the Gospel into the Southern States. He concluded by congratulating the assembly on the bright future now before the church and nation, of glory and prosperity, and paid a compliment to the President of the United States.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the receipt of credentials, and the appointments of committees, &c. The assembly then adjourned to 8½ o'clock this morning.

Coroner's Inquests.

BY COBONER GAMBLE—FATAL ACCIDENT.

Mr. DENNIS MCFEELY, a workman in the Eagle Coffee-Mills, at No. 200 Fulton-street, was missing from noon on Wednesday until the time of closing the mills, when his mutilated corpse was found in the cellar under the hatchway, through which it is supposed that he accidentally fell from one of the upper stories of the building. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

BY COBONER WILDEY—CRUSHED BY A BALE OF HAY.

Mr. PATRICK HOGAN, of No. 7 Chrystie-street, died from injuries which he sustained on board the schooner *Jane Waring*, at the foot of West Tenth-street, on Wednesday afternoon, a bale of hay having fallen on him while he was standing in the schooner's hold. Mr. HOGAN leaves a large family.

BY CORONER GOVER—DROWNED.

The body of an unknown boy, of about six years of age was found in the dock at the foot of Franklin-street, yesterday morning. It was attired in black, and had, apparently, been about six weeks in water. Further information may be obtained at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre-street.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE TROTTING TURF.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND, Wednesday, May 17.—Match $500; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

JOHN LOVETT, named b. m. Lady—received forfeit.
DAN FEIFER named bay gelding—paid forfeit.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, RACES—SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, May 16.—Sweepstakes for four year olds, colts and fillies; two mile heats; entrance $500, forfeit $200; the club to add $1,000. Closed with seven subscribers.

J. and A. Harper named gr. c. Loadstone, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnets, by imported Hedgeford	2	1	1
J. Ford & Co. named br. c. Donerail, by Lexington, dam Crisis, by imported Margrave	1	2	2
McGrath & Ward named b. c. Tipperary, by Ringgold, dam Roxana, by Chesterfield	3	3	3

The following were drawn:

J. FORD & Co. named br. c. *Grant*, by *Lexington*, dam *Amanda Morehead*, by imported *Glencoe*.

R. A. ALEXANDER named b. c. *Asteroid*, by *Lexington*, dam *Nebula*, by imported *Glencoe*.

JOHN HUNTER named b. c. *K

either side, we infer that this is one of the most important cases of the kind which has been disposed of in our courts for a long time.

Two interesting points were involved:

The first was as to the legal construction of a contract of four words and some figures, contained in the instruction to defendants, namely: "Sell 3,000 gold short at $250." This instruction was accepted and acted upon. Both parties agreed that no more was said.

2. Whether a firm could recover back moneys which one of the members thereof had wrongfully, and without the knowledge of his co-partner, deposited through a firm check, as margin against the individual transactions of such co-partner.

One of the plaintiffs claimed to have been often at the Gold Room, and also at the Fifth-avenue Exchange, and that he was intimate with brokers. Through his counsel this plaintiff contended that the words in question meant that the broker was to sell him own gold at 250, and deliver it to the purchaser for a commission of ⅛ per cent, credit the customer with the amount received on such sale and delivery, and continue such advance of gold as long as the customer required, provided he deposited with the broker twenty per cent. as margin, and after that kept sufficient margin, which need not be fully twenty per cent.; and that it was the duty of the broker to buy in an equal amount of gold when directed by the customer, receive the gold, and charge the customer with the amount he paid on such purchase, and, if he bought it in for less than he sold it, pay the customer the profit, less the commissions; and, if gold rose, and there was a loss in buying, the customer was liable to the broker for the loss. That, if the customer did not keep sufficient margin, then he must return to the broker the gold advanced by the latter, and if not returned, the broker had the right, upon giving reasonable notice, to buy in the gold, and charge the amount paid to the plaintiff.

The defendant's counsel contended that this construction was erroneous in these respects:

1. That by the contract the customer was bound not only to deposit twenty per cent. margin, but to keep it good, and full twenty per cent., and called witnesses to establish the usage. And, 2d, that in the absence of any specified time, during which the gold on such sale was to be furnished by the broker, it was a loan returnable on demand; and that, too, whether the margin was kept good or not; and that in this respect it was like a loan of money for which collaterals were deposited as security payable on call or demand; and that the brokers were not bound to continue the loan for five years or any other time if the margin was kept good; that either party had a right to close the contract at any time—the customer by returning the gold, or directing it to be bought in; and the broker by calling for it and buying it in himself, on account of the customer, and charging him with the amount paid, if not furnished. They also contended that in law, no notice of the time in which he would buy it in was necessary, as the contract on the part of the customer was broken, when he failed to deliver the gold on demand; and that he need not buy it in at all, but charge the customer, as his measure of damages, with the market price at the time of the breach of the contract.

The principal controversy on the evidence arose on the matter that the plaintiffs' firm claiming the right to recover back $10,000, because they were claimed to have been deposited by one of the firm only for firm transactions, and if for the private transactions of one partner, still without his partner's knowledge; defendants maintain, on the contrary, that they were deposited against all the accounts, and that it was immaterial whether his partner had knowledge of such deposit.

The Court charged that, if the firm checks were wrongfully deposited by one of the partners, against all the accounts, and without his partner's knowledge, still the partner making such deposit is estopped from alleging his own fraud, and could not recover them back, either alone, or by joining his partner as plaintiff, on the ground of such wrongful deposit. On the contrast the Court charged that, in the absence of the specification of any time during which the gold was to be advanced, it was returnable on demand; and, further, that in this case the margin was clearly below twenty per cent. when demanded, even if all applied to the twin transactions; and that the defendants had a right to close the contracts when they did, provided they gave reasonable notice to plaintiffs of their intention to close them; but they must give reasonable notice, and the Court left to the jury the question of reasonable notice. The jury rendered a sealed verdict yesterday morning for the defendants.

Mr. Nash and Mr. Owen for plaintiffs; Mr. Pierrepont and Mr. Stanley for defendants.

Decisions.

By Justice Slosson and.

SUPREME COURT—MAY 18.

In the matter of the petition of William R. Terry, &c.; order granted. A. Whitlock et al. vs. John Whitlock et al.; order granted. Bartholomew SEaats vs. Jane H. Averill et al.; report confirmed, and judgment ordered. Peach vs. Peach; referred back to referee for further proof. Commercial Advertiser Association vs. Hall et al.; memorandum for counsel. In re. the application of John Haviland et al. for leave to sell, &c.; report confirmed, and order granted.

Forfeiture of Twenty Bales of Shoddy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. *Twenty Bales Merchandise Entered as Wool.*—The merchandise was shipped from Liverpool by Ralli, Baratti & Co., merchants there, and consigned to Ralli & Co., of this city, partners of the Liverpool house. It was invoiced as "Bromley wool," which, according to the evidence on the trial, was neither more nor less than what is generally known as "shoddy." It was entered at the Custom house in New-York as "wool," not as shoddy or Bromley wool. The duty on wool was five per cent., duty on shoddy twenty per cent. ad valorem. There was a great deal of evidence as to the character of the article, but the jury found it shoddy.

Several important legal questions arose in this case, one being whether the proviso of section 57, of the act of 1799, was in force, and another, whether the question of intent was to be passed upon by the court or jury.

The court decided that the proviso was in force, and that the claimants could show that the entry at the Custom-house was made by mistake or accident, and not to defraud the government, and in an able charge left the question of interest to the jury, who found a verdict for the government.

This case is of interest, in view of the fact that there have been a number of entries of this "Bromley wool" as "wool" in this port, to take advantage of the lower duty on wool than shoddy.

Samuel S. Courtney and Ethan Allen appeared for the United States; Webster & Grary for the claimants.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

At the opening of the court yesterday morning, Charles Fuller was tried for grand larceny, but the testimony against him was so slight that the jury were instructed to acquit the prisoner.

Jose Pequan, an Italian sailor, was tried for felonious assault. The evidence showed that prisoner and some companions were in a dance-house at No. 100 James street, on the night of the 4th of May, instant. Some quarrel arose between prisoner and another sailor named Vincent Louis, in reference to a girl that Louis was dancing with. Prisoner drew a knife and stabbed Louis in the side. Prisoner was very ugly when arrested, and drew a pistol on the officer. The jury convicted him of an assault, with intent to do bodily harm, and the Court sentenced him to the State Prison for three years.

Martin Volk was tried for grand larceny. Prisoner was in the employ of Mr. C. S. Storms, a leather-dealer at No. 41 Frankfort-street, in this city, and was charged with stealing, on the 3d of March last, seven sides of leather valued at $120. After hearing the testimony of Mr. Storms, the Court instructed the jury to acquit the prisoner for want of evidence.

Samuel Phillip alias Losenthal was then tried for an attempt to obtain money under false pretenses. It appeared that prisoner had rented a cigar-store in Division-street, and after negotiating for the purchase of some cigars, had accused the proprietor of selling unstamped cigars and manufacturing without a license. Prisoner also stated that he was a United States detective, and would confiscate the cigar merchant's stock and store unless he gave him $100. This case was not concluded when the court adjourned.

Eighth District Civil Court.

BEFORE JUSTICE BELL.

Many complaints for violation of corporation ordinances were heard, and judgments were rendered against hackmen, on complaint of Capt. BRACKEN'S City Hall policemen, as follows: Henry Moon, no rates or badge, $10 and costs; J. D. Mace, no rates or badge, $10 and costs; Daniel Mooney, no rates or badge, $10 and costs; Charles H. Hall, no rates or badge, $10 and costs; Wilson & Prentice, no number in coach, $10 and costs; Geo. Gedney, no number in coach, $10 and costs; Joseph Lloyd, no badge, $10 and costs; Patrick Obraney, no badge, $10 and costs; Patrick Mullen, no rates, no badge or number, $10 and costs; Gilbert McDuff, no rates or number, $10 and costs; Geo. H. Dean, no rates, number or badge, $10 and costs; Edward Slattery, no badge, $10 and costs; O. Gara & Kelly, no badge, $10 and costs; Owen Reynolds, no rates or badge, $10 and costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 18, 1865.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '67	111	400	N. Y. Central			89
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	109	300	do			89⅛
6,000	U. S. 6s, '68 C.	109	75	do			89⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	102⅜	18	do			89⅜
21,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	103⅛	100	do		b30	89⅛
39,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. New issue	103½	150	Chic. & Rock I			94½
			100	do		s15	94¼
10,000	do	103⅝	900	Pitts., Ft. W. & C			93⅛
500	do	103⅝	100	do		s10	93
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	94⅛	100	do			93⅛
10,000	do	94⅞	200	Han. & St. J. R.			90
12,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Y. Cer.	99⅛	100	Erie Railway			71½
11,000	Ill. Canal Bs, '60.	88	100	do		s30	70
10,000	Mo. State 6s	66	900	do			71¼
4,000	North Car 6s	55	1200	do			71
15,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25¾	200	do		s30	69¾
10,000	do	25⅞	200	do		s30	69¼
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	105	400	do		2d call c	71¼
1,000	Erie 4th M.	94	100	Erie R. Pref.			83
3,000	Hud. 2d M. S. F. Bs	105	100	Hud. Riv. R.			99
1,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	114	1700	Reading R			91
			200	do		c	91⅛
1,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	90	500	do		2d call s15	90⅛
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	79	1400	Mich. S. & N. I. R.			60⅛
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M	74	1000	do			60⅛
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	91	700	do			60⅜
10,000	M. & Mo. L. G. Bs	30	200	Ill. Central R.			114⅛
5,000	Mil. & St. Paul 1st.	75	200	do		s30	114⅛
40	Am. Ex. Bank	113	200	do			114⅛
10	Fourth Nat. Bank	96	400	do			114⅜
100	Shoe & Leather Bk	100	300	Cleve. & Pitts			83½
150	Penn. Coal Co.	145	700	do			83⅛
500	Cum. Coal Pr.	37¼	200	do			83⅜
100	American Coal	66	900	do		2d call	83⅛
300	Quick. Min. Co.	54	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.			87½
400	Mariposa M. Co.	12⅜	500	do		s60	66
300	Canton Co.	36⅛	100	do		s10	37⅛
1300	do	35	300	do			37⅛
1000	Chic. & N. W.	27	500	do			87⅛
500	do	26	200	do			87⅛
100	Norwich & Wor. R	86					

SECOND BOARD.

$500	U. S. 6s, '68 C.	106¾	200	Hnd. Riv. R			100½
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	103⅝	200	do			100⅝
2,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. New issue	103⅛	200	Reading R			92½
			100	do			92
1,000	U. S. 5s, 1 yr. Cer	99⅛	800	do			92⅛
5,000	Ohio 6s, M. Cer	25⅜	1500	do			92⅛
1,000	Am. Gold	134⅜	200	do		2d call	92⅜
20,000	do	s15	128½	700	Mich. S. & N. I.		60⅜
100	Canton Co.	36⅛	100	do			60⅞
100	do	35⅛	800	Cleve. & Pitts			64
400	Mariposa M. Co	12⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.			58⅛
200	do	12⅜	100	do		s10	58
300	Quick. Min. Co	54⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.			86
100	Cum. Coal Pr	38⅛	300	do			94⅜
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	90	100	do			94⅞
200	do	s10	89¾	100	Cleve. & Tol.		96
100	do	2d call	90¼	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.		93⅞
500	Erie Railway		72	400	do		83⅜
100	Mil. & P. du C. R.		37				

OPEN BOARD—1¼ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.		25⅝	200	Chic. & R. I.		94⅜
10,000	do	s10	25⅛	200	do		94⅝
10,000	do	s3	25⅛	200	do		94⅛
10,000	do		25⅛	100	do	b8	94⅜
500	N. Y. Cen. R.		89⅛	300	do		94⅜
400	do	s3	89⅛	100	do	b3	94⅜
200	do		89⅛	300	do		94⅜
2700	Erie Railway	s3	72	300	do	b8	94⅜
1000	do		72⅛	200	do		94⅜
500	do	s5	72	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C		93⅝
1300	do	s3	72⅛	600	do		93⅝
400	do	b3	72⅛	300	do		93⅝
200	do		72⅛	100	do	s3	93⅝
200	Reading R.		92	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.		58
100	Cleve. & Pitts	s3	83⅜	100	do	b3	58
800	do		64	100	do	s10	57⅞
1100	do		83⅛	200	Canton Co.		36⅞
200	Mich. S. & N. I.		89⅛	100	do		36⅞
400	do	s3	60⅛	100	Cumb. Coal	b3	37⅛
200	do	s3	60⅛	100	do		37⅛
300	do		60⅛	100	do		37⅛
500	do		60⅛	200	do	s3	37
400	do	b3	60⅛	200	do	b3	64½
100	Quick. Min. Co	s3	53⅞	200	do	s3	37
100	do		53⅞	200	do		37
100	do		53⅞	100	do	b30	38

THURSDAY, May 18—P. M.

An afternoon paper condemns Secretary McCULLOCH for qualifying the high rate of 7-30 ₱ cent. interest on his Third Series of the Popular Loan. A morning journal, on the other hand, suffers a Washington correspondent to impeach his sagacity and self-reliance for not adopting 6 ₱ cent. in Currency at once. The former authority hastily assumes that the Third Series is a failure. The latter pronounces it a wasteful extravagance of interest. In striking the happy medium of qualifying the higher, without adopting, as a questionable experiment, the lower rate of Curreney Interest, Mr. McCULLOCH appears to have displeased both his critics, but, fortunately, without failing in his duty to the Government, or violating his sense of the condition of the Money market. There is no occasion for hard words about the matter on a mere difference of judgment, and would have been none even if these gentlemen had agreed on the point or principle for condemnation, in place of taking, as they do, directly opposite ground against the Secretary. We apprehend that the sequel will show that the Secretary has adopted at once the safest course for raising $230,000,000 quite as rapidly as he will require the money through the Summer and Fall months, and the surest means for saving about *three millions per annum of interest* on this sum, whenever the Specie resources of the Treasury, and as soon as the price of Gold in the open market, will justify it. In crying "failure," while the Popular Subscriptions to this Third Series are beginning even more rapidly than the Treasury could just now desire, we submit that our neighbor of the *Evening Post* evinces rather more eagerness for fault-finding than practical information on the subject which he undertakee to discuss in his leading column of Wednesday.

The day is a remarkably quiet one in Money affairs. Borrowers, at call, are readily accommodated at 5@6 ₱ cent., and there is less doing at these rates than earlier in the week. The apprehension of a tight market seems to have passed over, and even the rumors of an adverse change, growing out of the recent operations of the Popular Loan, are discredited. The closing heavy subscriptions made by Brokers and National Bankers to the Second Series of the 7-30 Loan are being rapidly redistributed to the public, so that there is less borrowing on the hypothecation of the Notes.

At the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street no large amount of business was done to-day in other Government Stocks. Prices steady at yesterday's quotations. On the Railway speculation, the market broke down on Erie from 3 to 4 ₱ cent. on (or rather after) the heavy cash sales of yesterday afternoon at 74¾ ₱ cent., which are understood to have been for account of an outside holder, of 5,000 or 6,000 Shares. The lowest cash sales this morning were at 71@70¾ ₱ cent., from which the price rallied to 72@72¼ ₱ cent. The fall in Erie failed to carry down the remainder of the New-York and Western Roads very materially, and the general tone of the speculation improved at the Second Board.

At 4 o'clock the quotations on Broad-street were generally firm for the Railways, and closed as follows, compared with the same hour yesterday. Reading was especially firm among the Eastern Roads, and scarce for delivery:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	95	94⅞	Pittsburgh	63¾	64⅛
U. S. 5-20s	103⅞	103⅝	Northwest	27¾	27⅛
U. Certificates	99⅛	99	N. West Pref	57⅞	58¾
N. Y. Central	89⅞	90⅛	Rock Island	94¾	94⅞
Erie	74	73½	Fort Wayne	92⅝	93⅛
Hudson	99¾	100½	Cumb'land Coal	38	38⅛
Reading	91¼	93¾	Quicksilver	54⅛	54⅞
Mich. Southern	60⅜	60⅞	Mariposa	12⅝	12⅝
Illinois Central	114⅝	114⅞	Ohio & M. Certs	25⅝	25⅝

The market for Gold ranged 130@129¾@130⅜ ₱ cent.; most of the sales being at 130@130⅛ ₱ cent. Exchange on London was somewhat firmer at 109¾@109⅞, in anticipation of Saturday's steamer, when returns will be made for $400,000 or $500,000 May Conpons on the 5-20s, received by the *Cuba* and other arrivals this week, besides the usual mercantile remittances. Our informtaion thus far in regard to the collection of May interest for foreign account goes to contradict the recent exaggerated estimates of the amount of the 5-20 Loan held abroad. Our present conviction is, that less than one-fourth the original 5-20 Loan of $510,756,000 has been *sent* abroad, say $120,000,000, though it is possible that the sums held here for European account may raise the total *owned* out of the country to $140,000,000 @$150,000,000. Thus far the interest collected on the May Coupons received from England and the Continent represents, we believe, a principal of less than $60,000,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Chatham	120
Merchants'	110	Bank of N. America	107
Mechanics'	110	Hanover	103
Union	115	Metropolitan	121
America	135	Nassau	104
Phenix	100½	Corn Exchange	106
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Continental	96
Merchants' Exch'ge	97	St. Nicholas	98
Commerce	106	Park	140
Mechanics' Bkg. As.	100	Central National	98
Mercantile	130	Fourth National	96
American Exchange	113	Ninth National	107

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Chi. & N. W. 2d mort	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Han. & St. Jos. L. G	90¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Han. & St. Joe. Con	90
Erie 1st s, '68, ex d	100	Del. L. & W. 2d mort	102
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st m. ex	91
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	73¾
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94½	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1st	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '60-'100		Galena & Chi. ex	96
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85-'06		Gal. & Chi. 2d M. ex	95
Hud. 7s con., '67	96	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	95
Harlem, 1st mort., '69-'72-'06		N. J. Cen. 1st mort	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72-'112		Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102½
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8, '92-'113		Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	91
Chi., R. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	113	Cleve. & P. 3d mort. con.	85
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	90	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	30
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1875	113	Atl. & Gt. West. 1sts	84
Ala. and T. H. 1st mort.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	76	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort	80
Chi. & N. W. 1sts	78¾		

The Cotton Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the time approaches when Southern cotton must come out into the open market, estimates of its quantity increase in numbers and divergence. A year ago there was not much difference of opinion. Now, almost everybody who gives attention to the subject is interested in the immediate future of the market. The New-Orleans estimate, by Mr. J. B. GRIBBLE, seems to attract most attention just now. According to Mr. GRIBBLE, the whole quantity of merchantable cotton at the South, including the growing crop, is 1,900,000 bales. Let us see how he arrives at this conclusion. He estimates the crop of 1861 at 3,500,000 bales. Now, it is known that the planting of 1861 was the largest ever made in the South. With a favorable season, four and a half million bales were confidently expected. During the picking season, however, there were complaints. There always are complaints, but still, I think that during the Fall of 1861 these complaints were generally credited. The lowest estimate at that time was 3,500,000 bales. For my present purpose I accept this as correct. Mr. GRIBBLE estimates the crop of 1862 at 500,000 bales. This is simply ridiculous. During the Spring and Summer I do not remember any estimate of the planting put forward by any intelligent party South that was below half a crop. Generally the estimates exceeded this. Nobody in the South seemed to have the remotest idea that the war could last more than a few months at longest. The planting was in accordance with this theory. The season was favorable. Without ignoring these facts, and abandoning ourselves entirely to unsupported theory, I see no way in which the crop of 1862 can be figured down below 2,000,000 bales. Mr. GRIBBLE estimates the crop of 1863 at 600,000 bales. I have no positive information by which I can test this estimate; I therefore accept it as correct.

He estimates the crop of 1864 at 500,000 bales. This I am morally certain is incorrect. The crop of Texas alone in 1864 was and is estimated by citizens of Texas, well qualified to judge, at 500,000 bales. We know that there was a little cotton raised almost everywhere in the Cotton States. I estimated the crop of 1864 at 1,000,000 bales. He estimates the crop of 1865 at 600,000 bales. This estimate is reckless of existing facts easily verified, that it is difficult to treat it seriously. Persons recently from Texas estimate the growing crop in that State at 700,000 bales, with an average season. Some estimates exceed this. We have data enough from which to judge of this approximately. We know that the accessions to the population of Texas during the last three years, from Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri could hardly have done less than double the laboring population of the State. There is no reason why this labor should be directed to the production of food. Texas always had food for export besides her cotton and sugar.

I learn from reliable sources, that in some parts of Alabama, in Southwestern Georgia, and in Florida, there is a full crop planted this Spring. Said disorganized labor may seriously reduce the quantity finally picked and brought to market. I therefore estimate the growing crop at a minumum of 1,500,000 bales. Mr. GRIBBLE allows nothing for the cotton left over from the crop of 1860. I know there was a great effort to get it all out before the blockade was established. By an effort of the imagination, I will take it for granted the attempt was successful.

Mr. G.'s estimates of deductions from the above are exports, 500,000; consumption North and South, 2,200,000, and destroyed by fire and otherwise, 600,000. The first is probably correct; the second is too high by 400,000 bales: the third is too low by about the same figures. Now for the sum total:

	Bales.
Crop of 1861	3,500,000
Crop of 1862	2,000,000
Crop of 1863	600,000
Crop of 1864	1,000,000
Crop of 1865	1,500,000
Total	8,600,000
Deduct as above	3,300,000
Balance	5,300,000

Number of bales now in the South, including the growing crop. I learn that most of the cotton there at present is in the seed and is carefully concealed in out of the way places. A person who speaks from personal observation and careful estimate, says that there is now in the country immediately tributary to Apalachicola, at least 160,000 bales, of which only about 20,000 are packed, the rest being in the seed in open sheds, in what the owners consider safe places. Many planters have on hand every pound they have raised since the commencement of the war. They guard and conceal it with the greatest possible care. For a long time they have regarded their cotton as all they would have left on the return of peace, and have treated it accordingly. Everything else was taken from them by their army, and the final end of slavery was either feared or fully realized.

I confess I have tried to figure down my estimate, and even now I would gladly cut off a million bales or so to get into the company of Mr. G. and one or two others, but to take off three millions is a little too much, and I must needs let it stand as the facts make it.

E. J. D.

Liability of Trust Companies—Taxation.

Commissioner Lewis has given the following opinion concerning the liability of Trust Companies to taxation under the Internal Revenue Law:

OPINION.

If the one hundred and tenth section of the excise law stood alone, we should have no difficulty in saying, that so far as appears by the statement of facts submitted, neither the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, nor the United States Trust Company, is liable for tax on its capital under that section.

Neither of these companies appears to be authorized by its charter to engage "in the business of banking," and one of them is expressly prohibited from being so engaged.

But in order to reach the intent of the Legislature we must take the whole act together. The seventy-ninth section, which imposes on bankers a license tax, determines who is to be regarded as a banker under this act, and the language there used is sufficiently comprehensive to embrace these trust companies; as is properly admitted by the learned counsel whose able arguments are before me.

By virtue of this section it becomes the duty of these companies to pay a license tax as bankers, and that they must do, by reason of their being engaged in a business to which their liability for the tax under the act attaches. They are subject to such liability only by virtue of their business. Independently of that they are not liable at all. What is their business as bankers? Is it a business different from that of banking? An affirmative answer would involve a confusion of terms. It would assume that congress, in speaking in the same act about the business of bankers and the business of banking, intended two separate and distinct kinds of business.

It is true, as Mr. Dwight remarks, that statutes are to be understood in their plain and ordinary meaning; or, as is elsewhere said, "According to the ordinary and grammatical sense of their language," (10 M. & W., 378,) or "in their natural and ordinary sense," (11 Cl. and For. H. L., 86,) or "in the natural import of the words," unless repugnant to sound acknowledged principles of national policy, (7 Mass., 523,) or "according to the natural and obvious meaning, without resorting to subtle or forced construction," (4 Hill, 348;) these being mere variations in phraseology without substantial difference of meaning. It is however also true that "the intention of the lawgiver is to be deduced from a view of the whole, and of every part of a statute taken and compared together," (1 Rent Com., 520,) and where a statute contains an interpretation clause directly bearing upon the question, it must be permitted to have full effect. It often happens that the language of statute, especially when the subject is new, is peculiar, and when such is the case, a close attention should be paid to the phraseology. The statute itself not unfrequently furnishes the only guide that can lead us safely through its labyrinths. In this very act we find terms defined very differently from the commonly-received meaning. Parliamentary omnipotence exerts its sway over the whole legal vocabulary, and moulds words and phrases to its will without respect to usage. Here the business of a banker is interpreted in some respects differently from any other interpretation, and his avocation is made to embrace kinds of business not generally understood as being within its scope. Can we reject this interpretation clause found in the section relating to license when we come to construe the section relating to banks or banking, or must we not carry it along with us throughout the act? Had the meaning of the word banker, as here used, been capable of being restricted in its application to the subject in connection with which it is first used, we might construe the phrase "the business of banking" in its ordinary sense. But the plain meaning of the words of the statute require that the interpretation of the term "banker," in the seventy-ninth section, shall be the interpretation which the word is to receive in all parts of the act:

"Every person, firm or company, and every incorporated or other bank having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money, or currency, subject to be paid or remitted on draft, check or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullions, bills of exchange, or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, shall be regarded a *banker under this act.*"

If it was intended that the term banker as here interpreted should only apply to the subject of licenses, it is apparant that the word "*section*" instead of "*act*" would have been the appropriate one, and that an application beyond the subject then immediately in view must have been intended. Indeed, I am not satisfied that in reading the 110th section we are not bound to give as much weight to the words which explain, to the 79th section, what a banker is as, if we found them to immediate connection with the phrase "business of banking." Unless we adopt this view, we should virtually say that the business of banking is one thing and the busines of a banker another, under the Excise law, and this, without finding a warrant for it, except such as mere verbal criticism might supply. In Regina vs. The Justices of Cumberland (7 A. and E. 480) the court properly said, "an interpretation clause is not to be taken as substituting one set of words for another, nor as strictly defining what the meaning of a word must be under all circumstances," and the remark had force in the connection in which it was made; but it is clear that such a clause in the general, determine the sense in which the law giver intends the particular words interpreted to be understood. Unless this is the case the only proper object to be answered by use of an interpretation clause would be wholly frustrated, and the meaning instead of being made clear would be rendered only the more obscure.

It may possibly be, that in drafting the section relating to banks and banking, the provisions of the section as to licenses was not adverted to, but in giving the act a legal construction, we are not at liberty so to presume. A just respect for the legislative branch of the government compels us to adopt the contrary view, and to construe the statute in such a way as will make all parts harmonize in meaning and purpose.

This construction is not without its difficulties, and a contrary one may be sustained by a fair show of reason. I am gratified to know that my decision is not final and that if I am wrong the error can be easily corrected. If the Trust Companies wish the judgment of a court of law, I am willing to afford them every facility in my power for obtaining it. In the meantime, however, I shall direct the assessors to require the returns of the companies.

(Signed) JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

APRIL 27, 1865.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

No. 138 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

NOAH L. WILSON, Pres't. D. W. VANOHAN, Vice-Pres't.

☞ THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,

No. 80 Broadway, four doors from Wall-st.,

DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. ALL SIZES OF 7-30s CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

This bank allows to banks and bankers throughout the Country FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST on current daily balances, and collects on the most favorable terms.

ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

Successors to

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN."

Full Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for others or resale. All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of United States securities bought and sold. Accounts of banks, brokers, and individuals received. Four per cent. allowed on deposits and daily balances which may be drawn for without notice.

☞ THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CLEVELAND AND FITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will close on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 1st of June next, at the American National Bank, at which place they will thereafter be kept.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 18, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 75 bbls. Ashes; 16,298 bbls. Flour; 84 bbls. and 827 bags Corn Meal; 2,727 bush. Wheat; 108,786 bush. Corn; 7,232 bush. Barley; 219,278 bush. Oats; 4,926 pkgs. Provisions, and 51 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in more request to-day. Pots, $7 12½@$7 25; Pearls, $7 75@$8 ₱ 100 lbs.; sales, 60 bbls.

COFFEE—Is less active, but held firmly. We quote: Java at 24c.@25c.; Rio, 19½c.@23c.; Native Ceylon, 23c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@22c., and St. Domingo, 18½c., ₱ lb., cash, in gold. Sales of Rio, to-day, 850 bags.

COTTON—Has been in rather more demand at firmer prices. Middlidge, 50c.@52c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite heavy to-day, prices steadily tending downward. The demand has been limited. Sales, since our last, amount to 7,200 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$5 10; poor to choice Extra State at $5 20@$5 70, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 90@$7 20 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 75	@	$6 10
Extra State	6 20	@	6 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 30	@	8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, sl'p'g brands	6 90	@	7 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 25	@	9 00
Extra Genesee	6 75	@	8 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 60	@	11 50

Southern Flour is depressed; sales, since our last, 1,300 bbls. at $7 05@$8 15 for poor to good, and $8 20@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales, 400 bbls. extra at $6 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, including superfine at $5 25@$5 ₱ bbl.; sales, 50 bbls. Corn Meal is less sought after at $5@$5 10 for Jersey, and $5 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull to-day at declining prices. Sales, 17,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2; Amber, Ky., at $1 65@$1 75; Milwaukee Club, at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt, neglected and nominal. Corn more active, but again decidedly cheaper; sales since our last, 50,000 bushels at 60c.@70c. for New Mixed Western; 78c.@80c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Oats were more plenty and decidedly lower, but closed more firmly; Western, 45c.@48c.; State, 41c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 43c.@46c.; Canada, at 42c.@45c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Has been in more request at 90c.@$1 20 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand to-day, at from 10c.@35c. for poor to choice ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been less sought after, but have been held firmly.

LATHS—Eastern have been to less demand, at $1 62½@$1 65 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been inquired for at $1 20@$1 22 for common, and $1 80 for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in more demand at former prices, including New-Orleans at 60c.@$1 05; Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; Cuba Muscovado at 43c.@58c.; and Clayed Cuba at 37c.@44c. ₱ g

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES Daily is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum $10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year $3 00
Two copies 1 year 5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-order wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

DARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF. Morning at 11—THE BOSS FAMILY COMBINATION. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening—THE PROPHET.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE GRAY LADY OF PENARVON.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SOLON SHINGLE—THE LIVE INDIAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOPTICON.

WALLACK'S—THE WONDER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CONCERT.

MILTON GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

The New-York Weekly Times,

containing a full report of the Trial of the Assassins at Washington, may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Accompanying this issue is a supplementary sheet of four pages, exclusively devoted to a report of the

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Mobile *News* of the 8th inst. says that city was then in telegraphic communication with Columbus, Miss., and Gainesville, Ala., and the lines to New-Orleans were rapidly approaching completion. A dispatch to the *News*, dated Columbus, Miss., May 5, says: "The lines are working on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as far north as Baldwyn, thirty-one miles south of Corinth. On the Southern Road, from Meridian to Clinton, thirty-five (35) miles from Vicksburgh. On the New-Orleans and Jackson Road, from Canton, Miss., to Amite, sixty-eight miles from New-Orleans. On the Mississippi Central Road, from Canton to Holly Springs. On the Grenada and Memphis Road, from Grenada to Senatobia, forty miles from Memphis. We also have a line from Osyka, Mississippi, to Clinton, Louisiana, and Woodville, Miss."

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* states that an artist in that city, who was present a portion of the time during the death-scene of Mr. LINCOLN, began a picture a few days ago from memory. It having leaked out that he contemplated a sketch of the scene, he was warned by the authorities to desist.

Official orders for the grand review at Washington have been issued. It is to be arranged so that the troops may march in easy irregularity for most of the time, only dressing up for a few blocks on Pennsylvania-avenue to appear before the President and the Lieutenant-General.

As Mrs. LINCOLN will vacate the President's mansion on Monday next, President JOHNSON will take possession as soon as the offices in the building are fitted up. The President's family will not occupy the White House, however, until about the 1st of September.

A Washington dispatch says: "It is known here that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN and KIRBY Smith, the rebel commander in Texas, have recently been in negotiation. It is no longer expected that Smith will surrender without further fighting."

It is stated that Gov. PIERPOINT will issue a proclamation in a few days, from Richmond, calling a general election for local and Legislative officers of the restored State Government of Virginia, on one week from next Thursday.

The brother and sister of the lamented Maj.-Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK have presented to the State the battle sword of that gallant and honored officer.

A dispatch from Harrisburgh says that Mrs. LINCOLN and family are expected to pass through that city to-day, on their way to their new home in Chicago.

The camp for mustering out the troops belonging to Central Pennsylvania, will be located in York or Cumberland County.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, passed through Harrisburgh yesterday morning, on his way to Washington.

The colored man whom the telegraph left sitting in a street car in Philadelphia, abandoned his position after two hours' waiting.

The rebel Governor of Georgia, JOSEPH BROWN, arrived at Washington yesterday as a prisoner of war, and locked up in the Old Capitol Prison.

LOCAL.

The question as to the constitutionality of the recent act of the Legislature of this State, creating a Metropolitan Fire Department for this city, was argued yesterday at much length before the General Term of the Supreme Court. The court was composed of presiding Justice INGRAHAM, and Justices CLERKE and BARNARD. Attorney-General JOHN COCHRANE, who represents the interests of the old Fire Department, presented an argument against the constitutionality of the new law, and Mr. WALDO HUTCHINS, who is one of the counsel for the new commissioners, contended that the late act is in every respect valid. The court reserved its decision. It is understood, however, that a decision will be given in time to bring the case before the Court of Appeals at the June Term, if it be deemed advisable by either side to refer the questions involved to the court of last resort.

The court-martial in the case of Mr. OSBON, Naval Reporter, was continued yesterday. Affidavits were read from the editors of various newspapers, to the effect that the information in regard to the sailing of the Wilmington expedition was furnished by OSBON, but with directions not to publish it until further orders. Affidavits as to OSBON'S loyalty were also read. The court adjourned to 11 A. M., to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, JOSE PEQUAN, an Italian sailor, was convicted of stabbing another sailor at a dance-house in James-street. The trial of SAMUEL PHILLIP, alias ROSENTHAL, for attempting to obtain money by false pretence, was commenced, but the court adjourned without finishing it.

A very interesting case was decided yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice LEONARD, in relation to gold speculations in Wall-street during the last year. If this is to be regarded as a test suit, some important principles of law will have been determined after the matter has been adjudicated in the Court of Appeals.

The order granted by Justice SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court, to show cause why the new Croton Aqueduct Commissioners should not be restrained from performing the duties of their office, under the recent appointment, is made returnable at 12 o'clock, on Monday next. An argument, involving to some extent the merits of the case, may at that time be expected.

The thirty-second anniversary of the Marine Temperance Society was held last evening, in the Mariner's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets. Capt. EDWARD RICHARDSON presided, and speeches were made by Rev. E. D. MURPHY, Rev. Dr. SMYTH, of England, Rev. Dr. HODGE, and others.

Detective Officers GOLDEN, KELSO and RADFORD departed, last evening, for Walpole, N. H., with one MAX SINBORN, a noted German burglar, whom they had apprehended at his palatial dwelling, near Saratoga. SINBORN is believed to have been concerned in robbing the Walpole Bank of $45,000 in November last.

Late on Wednesday night, Capt. MILLS and a platoon of Eighth Ward policemen made a raid upon the night-walkers in Mercer, Greene, Prince, Spring and other streets, and took fifty-five prisoners. Justice DODGE sent many of the number to the Workhouse.

Capt. BRACKETT'S men are making fierce war upon violators of corporation ordinances. Yesterday, in the Eighth District Court, Justice BELL rendered judgment against fourteen hackmen who had neglected to procure proper badges.

The Mayor having approved the Tax Levy, the Comptroller, Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council are busily employed in signing warrants for salaries and other claims against the city.

Mr. DENNIS MCFEE accidentally fell through a hatchway in the Eagle Coffee Mills, at No. 200 Fulton-street, and was killed, on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. PATRICK HOGAN, of No. 7 Chrystie-street, died, yesterday, from injuries which he received on board the schooner *Jane Waring*, a bale of hay having fallen on him.

President ACTON was the only commissioner who attended police trials yesterday. He dispatched complaints to the number of a score or more.

A deceptive counterfeit two dollar note on the Commercial Bank, of Glen's Falls, New-York, is abroad. The paper and engraving are good.

The subscriptions to the new series of the great 7-30 Loan thus far this week, have been $8,050,000, making the daily average $2,685,333, which is considerably ahead of the daily average ($2,487,317) of the opening subscriptions to the second series of the loan through the first week of April. At even this rate of distribution the whole of the third series of $230,000,000 could be all marketed in about eighty days. If the distributing agents could be supplied with the notes in sufficient quantities to assure prompt deliveries to all subscribers, the rate of sale would undoubtedly be increased so as to reach the highest average of the weeks preceding the last, during which the orders from bankers and brokers swelled the daily average of the sales to enormous proportions—thereby rendering it a memorable exception to the rule of liberal, though not astounding, popular subscriptions. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the new series of Seven-Thirties, this week, have averaged 1,367 a day, showing a gain of 259 on the opening daily average (1,098) of the small orders for the second series, through the first week in April.

Breadstuffs were more freely offered and were in very moderate request, yesterday, at easier prices. Pork and Cotton attracted more attention and were firmer. Most other kinds of domestic produce were inactive and depressed. Foreign merchandise was lightly dealt in. The freight market was somewhat brisker than usual of late, the days engagements including 40,000 bushels Wheat and 20,000 bushels Corn by steamer for Liverpool. As per our quotations toward the limits of shippers, the current movements in breadstuffs, provisions, &c., incline.

The market for Money was easy yesterday at 5@6 per cent. to the Brokers. The Railway quotation was weaker on Erie, but otherwise was rather higher than on Wednesday, Government Stocks steady in prices, but the least amount of business done. Gold 1.2[illegible] Exchange 109¾@¾, or London for Gold.

Business at the public armories has received a sudden check by the close of the war. Fifteen hundred to two thousand hands have recently been discharged from the Springfield Armory, and received their pay, some $300,000. About two hundred men are discharged daily. There are now 338,000 muskets at the armory.

Last evening gold was dull, closing at 150¾. There was very little doing in stocks.

Lord Derby's Eulogy of the Rebels.

The Earl of DERBY'S refusal to believe that "the late detestable act of assassination," can have been connived or concocted by the Confederates, because it is "so alien to the courageous, manly, and at the same time, forbearing course which they have adopted in the struggle for everything that is dear to them," reveals a most extraordinary determination to overlook or to pervert some of the most notorious facts of the war, and the interpolation of this passage in his speech on Mr. LINCOLN'S death, deprives it of most of its value as an expression of sympathy, if, indeed, it was ever intended to bear that character. It would, in fact, be difficult to think of anything in worse taste than to insert a eulogy on the rebel mode of conducting hostilities in an address intended to offer Tory condolence to the people of the North.

For, next to the badness of the cause, which they rose in arms to assert, there is nothing in the whole record of rebel doings, which will in the judgment of history, stamp them with so much disgrace as the atrocious novelties they introduced into their warfare. Their mode of carrying on hostilities, so far from raising the presumption of their innocence of all complicity in the late assassination, is of itself almost sufficient, even in the absence of direct proof, to convict them of it. DAVIS is now in custody, and will shortly be put on his trial, and we, therefore, have no desire to rouse the popular indignation against him to more than its present pitch. But it would be very unjust, both to the government and the people, to allow the assertion, come from what quarter it may, to pass uncontradicted, that his official antecedents render it unlikely that the evidence which has prompted the offer of a reward for his apprehension will prove well-founded. He comes to the bar, not an unlikely, but a very likely person to have had a guilty connection with this deed. He has, under his hand and seal, authorized and approved of, if not ordered, offences which differ from this last one, not in kind, but in degree, and which were only prevented from being fully as atrocious by the fact that their consequences were much less serious. The attempt of BRALL to upset the railroad train at night; the attempt to set fire to hotels in this city, filled with women and children; the robbery and murder at St. Albans, were all either sanctioned or authorized by him as legitimate acts of warfare. For these there is no more warrant or justification, either in text-books or in usage, than for the murder of President LINCOLN. One is just as abhorrent in the eyes of all intelligent and Christian men as the other. And then the starvation and ill-treatment of the helpless prisoners, not through the oversight, carelessness or cruelty of subordinates; not through a scarcity of food, or other supplies, but as a matter of policy, something deliberately determined on as a measure of State, for the purpose of forcing our government into a course which it was under no obligation, either civil, military or moral, to adopt, would of itself be sufficient to create a strong presumption that both DAVIS and his advisers had worked themselves up into a state of mind, in which they felt themselves freed, as to the mode of inflicting injury on the Yankees, from all the rules which regulate warfare between ordinary Christian belligerents.

We sincerely trust that the evidence on which the charge was made against him in the President's Proclamation may be found satisfactory; but whether it does or not, we cannot admit that in pursuing and prosecuting this man, we are merely hunting down a political enemy. He took upon himself early in the war to proclaim Gen. BUTLER an outlaw, and order his execution by any rebel officer into whose hands he might fall. And for what? Simply because Gen. BUTLER had hanged a man for open resistance to his authority in the streets of a city just captured, and still seething with excitement, and had, though without resort to any harsher measure than imprisonment, enforced obedience and order amongst a turbulent and hostile population. Now, we say deliberately, that even if this assassination had never occurred, the President would have been fully justified, on the strength of the reports made from time to time of the condition of the Union prisoners at the South, and on that of the evidence produced by the raiders themselves before the Canadian Courts, in the St. Albans extradition case, in taking a leaf out of DAVIS' own book, and proclaiming him a brigand and outlaw, and ordering him to be put to death wherever found. That this was not done is proof of great moderation, which, after his nefarious attempt against Gen. BUTLER'S life, DAVIS himself doubtless fully appreciates. If he is to have a trial and a fair one, it is because we owe it to ourselves and our reputation that he should be punished in a regular, calm and judicial way, not because he is entitled to it. He has put himself, as far as we are concerned, outside of the pale of mercy and consideration; has stripped himself even of the scanty protection which the usages of war throw over a disarmed and helpless prisoner; has converted himself into a felon, whom Col. PRITCHARD would have been fully justified in knocking on the head.

The Fame of Our Generals Abroad—The Lieutenant General.

We have long since learned to get along without the benefit of European critical appreciation of our military efforts, just as we were forced, also, to get along, to a great extent, without European sympathy in our struggle with the rebellion. And yet it has been interesting to notice the praise recently accorded by the press of England and the Continent to the leading Union Generals—praise which, though it "has come tardy off," is, nevertheless, instituted, and not indiscriminating. This Transatlantic indorsement cannot add much to the prestige of our arms, and appears too late to exercise any influence whatever on the fortunes of war. But we are glad to receive it for the sake of the heroes it celebrates, so that they may see that it is not the partial appreciation of grateful compatriots who has made them illustrious, but that their fame is world-wide and historic.

In an article of the London *Times*, in praise of American financiers, an allusion is made to our leading Generals which may be founded on a wrong impression. That journal states that "many Generals had to be tried before the genius and the pertinacity of GRANT and SHERMAN were discovered." In one sense this criticism is correct. It required for the Richmond campaign the trial of a MCDOWELL, the failure of a MCCLELLAN, the failure of a POPE, the failure of a BURNSIDE, and the failure of a HOOKER, before the triumphant success of a GRANT was won. But, in the sense intended, the remark is deceptive. The fame of the Lieutenant-General is one of the very earliest of the war; it is, in fact, absolutely and by far the oldest fame of any of the successful Generals of the war. It was on the 16th of February, 1862, that the great surrender of Fort Donelson took place—the first decided and brilliant triumph of the war. If our readers will recall that event, it will be remembered how GRANT'S "ungenerous and unchivalric terms," as BUCKNER had it, furnished thenceforth a great motto and catch-word to the war, and "unconditional and immediate surrender" ran from lip to lip through the gratified country.

Now, it was less than seven months after Bull Run, the very first engagement of the war which arose to the dimensions of a battle, that Donelson fell, and the name of ULYSSES S. GRANT became a household word. Before that event, it is true, he was comparatively unknown at the East. He entered the field only on the 15th of June, 1861, the date of his commission as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. Before that time, Capt. GRANT had served upon the staff of Gov. YATES, of Illinois, as mustering officer, in duties more arduous than glorious. But, within the space of eight months, this officer had become Colonel and Brigadier-General of Volunteers; had fought the battle of Belmont; commanded successively the post at Cairo, the district of Southeast Missouri, and the district of Cairo; had organized the grand expeditions upon Forts Henry and Donelson; carried both these points, with the aid of Commodore FOOTE and the navy, and had become famous all over the continent. It was three years and two months, lacking a week, after the surrender at Donelson, that the surrender took place at Appomattox Court-house. As the war was but four years in duration, it will be seen how long Gen. GRANT has been one of the foremost figures on the scene. All of his present subordinates, who have acquired distinguished fame, achieved a national reputation later than he. SHERMAN, MEADE, THOMAS, SHERIDAN, all were known to popular and general appreciation later than GRANT.

It is evident, then, that no American soldier has been so long and so thoroughly tried as the Lieutenant-General. His campaigns mark grand epochs in the war, from beginning to end—Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth, Vicksburgh, Chattanooga, Richmond. Every species of aggressive campaign has been carried on by him successively; expeditionary enterprises by land and sea, assaults, sieges, engagements in open field and in forest, matches in tactics with LEE and both JOHNSTONS, the three ablest officers in the South; the most tremendous battles ever fought in the hemisphere, and grand strategetical combinations, whose field of action was a continent. He has given instances of all varieties of manœuvre, from the moving of a single battalion in Missouri, in July, 1861, to the direction of half a million troops in 1864 and 1865, over spaces stretching across thousands of miles. Long before MCCLELLAN'S star had set, GRANT'S was in the ascendant, where it has ever been. From the time of Donelson, he was the chief military hope of the whole country, taking into account both West and East. It was, indeed, not until many others failed, that his genius and pertinacity were directed upon the Richmond campaign. But that was because it had been written in the book of the country's destiny that GRANT should conquer the rebellion in the West, before he came to conquer and to crush it forever in the East.

The London Times.

A review of the teachings of the London *Times* on the subject of the rebellion, is being prepared in England, and will, we believe, be issued very shortly. It will be a singular and rather amusing pamphlet. In what manner it will be arranged, we do not know, but it ought to contain three divisions devoted to the letters of the New-York correspondents, the articles of the money editor, and the regular editorials respectively. The New-York correspondents showed twice a week for nearly two years that nobody at the North was in favor of the war, except the office-holders and contractors; and declared before the battle of Gettysburgh that every man, woman and child at the North, wished for LEE'S success. He also proved regularly, that each levy of men was the last that could be raised, and that taxation was something to which Americans would never submit.

The money editor during the first two years, never allowed more than "three months" for the duration of our financial system; at the termination of that period, there was to be "a grand crash," which was to ruin everybody and put a stop to the war. He also published some luminous expositions of the folly of the Germans in investing so freely in the five-twenties; and in fact his whole treatment of the monetary questions arising out of the war, was marked by a bitterness and fury which was very comical in a political economist.

The editorials on our affairs, however, have been a perfect storehouse of wisdom, and it is desirable in the interest of political science that they should not be allowed to sink into the oblivion which usually awaits the daily lucubrations of journalists. It is due, too, to those Englishmen who respectfully swallowed their diets on American affairs every morning, that their gullibility should be duly illustrated. The memory of such "simple faith" should not be allowed to pass away from the earth without some slight tribute. We cannot help suggesting that the ineffable dookies who indulged in it should now present some kind of testimonial to the still greater donkies who imposed on them. They must surely admire the dexterity and audacity of their deceivers.

KIRBY SMITH'S WAR.—That famous "last ditch" has been discovered again. It wasn't in Virginia. It wasn't in either Carolina. It wasn't in Georgia, or in any of the Gulf States. It was in none of the Border States—those Belgiums of the war. It was not even in "Maryland, my Maryland." It was lying perdu all the time that LEE and JOHNSTON and TAYLOR were seeking for it, and finding it not, on the other side of the Mississippi. KIRBY SMITH has brought it out, and with a great flourish of trumpets, he announces that he is bestriding the said ditch, and will defend it against all assailants.

KIRBY SMITH'S fulmination, however, is dated April 21. At that time he had heard of LEE'S surrender. Since then, he has learned that the entire region from the Appomattox to the Mississippi has yielded to our arms. That event has probably set KIRBY SMITH'S martial music to an entirely different key. Our whole navy and army have now free and uninterrupted course over Southern land and waters to get at Gen. SMITH'S department. That lively times may be expected for a little while in his region is true. Why not? It is pretty evident that KIRBY and the other rebel leaders in the Southwest have personally been having a very good thing of it, in their out-of-the-way corner. They have been disturbed by neither party in the main contest. We were too busy (true to GRANT'S famous policy of concentration) to trouble KIRBY SMITH until we had settled the case of DAVIS, LEE, JOHNSTON, TAYLOR and the rest. As for poor JEFF., his control over his Trans-Mississippi Department was always of the weakest. KIRBY acknowledged it chiefly for the purpose of levying duties in the name of the Confederacy, without making any returns of the said duties, and this he has done with the greatest success. He has been salting down property in a quiet way, while the rest of the Confederacy has been fighting the last bloody struggle for life. Of course KIRBY SMITH does not care to stop this profitable employment in full career. And hence it is that, after hearing so often that, as the Richmond theatrical managers announced, "positively the very last stand" of the Confederacy was to be made in Virginia, (as indeed it *was*,) we are now told by KIRBY that this was only the penultimate, or last stand but one.

But we advise KIRBY to take a lesson from the fate of his friend JEFF., and not be caught, like him, with petticoats on. Let him escape to Mexico with the very handsome income which his talents and industry have quietly accumulated, while nobody has been watching him. He has made his hay while the sun shone. Now, when the heavens lower, and the thunder rumbles in the southwesterly horizon, let him fly from the storm. JEFF. started too late, and was too greedy. Before long he had to drop escort, wife, family and the specie from the Richmond banks. He had dropped all the property that belonged to other people—except that article of feminine apparel. Let KIRBY take warning in season, and, even while he may easily make a bold front for a couple of months, let him be sure that the back door to Mexico is kept open.

KIRBY, doubtless, will learn, with no little satisfaction, of the capture of JEFF. Independently of the humor of the circumstances, which will amuse him, the event will make KIRBY the biggest toad in the puddle. He owed little to DAVIS, though it must be admitted that he paid little. Whenever the government chooses to send a detachment of troops to the sovereignty of King KIRBY—and its great leisure in doing so shows that no particular fear is felt on the subject in Washington—the campaign will be, as the phrase used to go, in war times, "short, sharp and decisive."

MILITARY TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.—We publish an article in another column, from one of the ablest and most distinguished jurists in the country, upon the difficulties that would be encountered in attempting to try the conspirators by civil tribunals. A good many matters are suggested which have probably escaped the attention of those who are so clamorous in their denunciation of the government for trying these men by a military tribunal. It is quite clear that under the ordinary modes of trial by civil tribunals, there would have been scarcely a possibility of arriving at the truth in regard to their guilt.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The matter of the constitutionality of the law passed by the late Legislature, creating a Metropolitan Fire Department, was argued yesterday before the general term of the Supreme Court. Attorney-General COCHRAN, on behalf of the Old Fire Department, contended that the act limited the territorial authority of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners to the boundaries of the City of New-York, and therefore, the appointment of these gentlemen by the Governor was in direct violation of article 10, section 2, of the State Constitution, which provides that city officers shall be elected by their constituents, or be appointed by some of the city authorities. This point was argued at length, and formed the main ground of objection on the part of the plaintiffs. *Per contra*, it was urged by Mr. WALDO HUTCHINS, on behalf of the commissioners, that the act of the Legislature created *a new civil division* of the State for certain purposes, which might be done without violating article 10, section 2, of the State Constitution, and that their offices are new offices, having new powers, created since the adoption of the constitution, and not affected by that instrument. Mr. HUTCHINS also contended, in answer to the charge of intrusion by the defendants into the offices of the officers of the old department, that the latter were not public officers in any sense, nor were they city or county officers, but simply officers of a corporation which was abolished by a statute in a constitutional manner. The court reserved its decision; in any event the matter is likely to come before the Court of Appeals for adjudication at its June term.

REVIVAL OF SOUTHERN TRADE.—The effect of the President's proclamation of the 1st instant, reopening the Southern ports from the Chesapeake to the Mississippi, followed a few days later by the Treasury regulations respecting shipments to the States recently in rebellion, has been to infuse great activity into business circles generally. Our leading shipping-merchants have responded to the opportunity with enthusiastic alacrity, and that spirit of irresistible enterprise which must soon restore trade to the channels in which it ran so prosperously before the war. Already many of the old coasting lines of steamships have been re-established and new lines organized or projected, with a good prospect of lucrative employment in both passenger and freighting business. Since the 1st inst., and up to the 17th, no less than twenty-one steamers, one ship, four barks, two brigs and twenty schooners have cleared at the Custom-house for Southern destinations, including not alone the larger ports like New-Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah and Richmond, but the smaller *entrepôts* on the coast line in North Carolina and Florida. This commercial intercourse, prosecuted in a liberal spirit, will be one of the weightiest and most effective agents for promptly bringing about the coming era of material prosperity, and dispelling the last vestige of the unhappy condition of affairs which has disturbed the country during the past four years.

FLEEING FROM JUSTICE.—There is little room to doubt that two or more of the chief rebel conspirators—including BLACKBURN, of yellow fever notoriety—took ship for Europe in the steamship *Peruvian*, which sailed from Quebec on Saturday, the 13th inst. By this route it is just possible they may have a start of one or more days ahead of the reports of their complicity in the assassins' plot which went out by the *City of London* and the *Saxonia* on the 13th. There is a chance that a telegram from Queenstown might overtake them at Liverpool, unless they leave the *Peruvian* at Derry, her Irish calling port. It is of considerable consequence, especially if SURRATT is one of the fugitives, that the Extradition Treaty should be tested to secure, if possible, their surrender, or failing that, to show the world how the "Confederate" agencies abroad will identify themselves with the assassins, and how they will come to the rescue of these fugitives when their case appears before the British Courts. In the neighboring Provinces the rebel agents threaten with death any witness who shall venture to give testimony tending to eliminate the facts. In England, the agents will hardly show less anxiety in the premises.

THE INTERIOR OF THE LATE CONFEDERACY.—We have, this morning, a statement of a late Confederate official as to the military and financial condition of the Confederacy before its final dissolution, as to the jealousies and backbitings among the chief conspirators, as to DAVIS' influence or lack of influence, as to the condition of the rebel exchequer abroad, as to the appalling suddenness of the calamity which overtook the rebel cause, and as to sundry points of interest viewed from a Southern standpoint. The Confederate military strength (before the surrender of Richmond) east of the Mississippi was about 100,000 men, all told, according to this authority. DAVIS and his fellow fugitives had but $500,000 in their wallets on leaving the rebel capital, and this sum was mainly in silver, which, by this writer's showing, accounts for its bulk. The principal portion of the rebel treasure, it seems, was in foreign hands—a fact which at least shows that, in spite of all the bluster and brag to the contrary, the necessity of an early flight had been anticipated, and in part provided for a considerable time before the military surrender.

THE BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.—The blockade-running business has had a hard time of it of late. But it appears by the news to-day to have still some attractions for a class of speculators in the neutral interest. There is no longer a market for foreign powder and shot down South; but there is a market for cotton in Liverpool, whether it is gotten in honest trade, or run out, like burglars' plunder, under cover of night. The Florida coast, it seems, still offers some facilities for this sort of adventure, as we presume does also that of Texas. The end of it, however, at the present rate of captures, can hardly be distant.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.—There are points of interest in the testimony taken yesterday. One refers to an alleged communication made by the witness, WEICHMAN, to an officer of the War Department respecting the plot, before the assassination. Another points directly to DAVIS, as having indorsed the "detached service" scheme in a note addressed to BENJAMIN, his Secretary of State. The note has been produced before the court, and the handwriting is sworn to.

SECRET REBEL HISTORY.

Interesting Statement of the Position of Davis and the Confederate Government.

UNPOPULARITY OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The following letter was written by a gentleman who occupied the position of Private Secretary to one of the most influential members of JEFF. DAVIS' Cabinet throughout the rebellion. It comes, therefore, from one well qualified to set forth the actual condition of affairs in the rebel capital during the latter days of the rebellion. It gives an interior view of the movements and sentiments of the rebel government such as it has not been possible to obtain hitherto. H. D. F.

RICHMOND, Monday, May 15, 1865.

Owing to the mystery of secret sessions and the reticence observed by the journals, much of the real history of this great struggle remains to be written. It is known to the world that Mr. DAVIS wielded to the last the full powers of the South, and that the Southern Congress granted nearly all his requests for power, insatiable as he seemed to be in this respect. But it is not so well known that he was unpopular with the leading statesmen of the South. They thought lightly of his capacity, and deemed him an incubus upon their cause. Some opposed him openly, but the majority, while deploring his errors, did not think it a fit period for opposition. Among the former class were OLDS, TOMBS, WIGFALL, GRAHAM. Among the latter were Messrs. CAMPBELL, COBB, HUNTER, and many others. On the other hand, Mr. DAVIS had a cordial hatred for Congress, and took no pains to conceal it. One of his last proceedings was to send in a special message, which, when analyzed, was found to be nothing less than a carefully prepared bill of indictment, and designed to throw upon the Congress all the odium in the event of failure. This document elicited a savage reply from the Senate, at whom it was supposed to be specially aimed.

No person, perhaps, ever occupied a prominent position who availed himself so little of the wisdom or experience of others as Mr. DAVIS. He was rabidly intolerant of any difference of opinion, and seemed to rejoice in isolation from those who were likely to express an independent judgment. His despotism over his Cabinet was supreme. He almost felt that he knew nothing of finance, but upon all other subjects made up presence of modesty.

When the Southern Congress met in November last, Mr. DAVIS sent in a message, which was, upon the whole, of a confident tone. He seemed to take no account of the waning resources and spirit of the South, or the diminished numbers of her armies, and still less of the constancy, determination and power of the North. The members of Congress were not disposed to accept as gospel this cheerful manifesto, and accordingly a resolution was offered by Mr. CAMPBELL for a joint committee to look into the condition of public affairs. The necessary effect of this was to compel the administration to look into its own hand, and this motion Mr. DAVIS regarded and resented as a hostile proceeding. This investigation lasted a month or more, and the resolutions it provoked produced a marked effect upon the temper and spirit of the Southern Congress, which, some weeks after the informal conferences at Fortress Monroe, ripened into action. A movement was organized, of which Senators HUNTER of Virginia, GRAHAM of North Carolina, and OLDS of South Carolina, were the leading spirits, to induce the President to negotiate for peace, and secure the best terms possible for the South. Judge CAMPBELL, the Assistant Secretary of War, labored earnestly and constantly to this end, and it is understood that MALLORY, of the Cabinet, was anxious for the adoption of this policy. It was perfectly obvious to the reflecting men of the Confederacy that to continue the contest for independence was a hopeless pursuit—that when the Spring weather permitted, the immense masses of GRANT and SHERMAN to be precipitated upon them, the Southern armies would be utterly insufficient to resist the shock. To go on was simply to cause a useless effusion of blood, only to be followed in the end by ruin and subjugation. It was believed that while the Southerners had two large armies in the field, possession of their capital and an organized government, they could, with this show of strength, secure liberal terms upon the basis of a restoration of the Union. It was believed that Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD would favor a policy of conciliation. In a word, these men held that reconstruction was infinitely preferable to subjugation. Continue the contest, and the upshot would be that no terms whatever could be obtained.

Views of this sort were pressed by Mr. HUNTER and others upon Mr. DAVIS, and for a long while it seemed with some prospect of securing his assent. But the Richmond *Enquirer*, *Sentinel* and *Whig* were furious in their denunciations of any reconstruction. In a little while Mr. DAVIS began to be jealous of HUNTER, and he, his clique and organs, spared no pains to break him down. Feeling that his effort to save his State from fresh calamity was unavailing, Mr. HUNTER, at the close of the session, retired to his home in Essex County. The breach between him and President DAVIS was complete and final. The majority of both houses of the Confederate Congress were ready for peace negotiations, but nothing could be done without the cooperation of the Executive. The ultra war men and presses denounced all who thought there was danger ahead as "croakers" and "whipped men." The masses of the people knew little of the actual situation, and were ready and anxious to fight as long as there was a reasonable prospect of success. There can be no doubt, however, that they were greatly exhausted and wearied of the war, and if their rulers had sought an honorable pacification they would have sustained them.

One of the men whose hatred to DAVIS was most intense and bitter was WIGFALL, of Texas. He declared that success with JEFFERSON DAVIS at the helm was impossible—that his incapacity and obstinacy would ruin any cause in the world, and he favored a counter revolution to depose him. He proposed publicly to coerce DAVIS and STEPHENS to resign, and it is probable that the President's jealousy of HUNTER, who would thus have succeeded, excited by this project, had no small share in defeating the scheme of the latter open negotiations for peace.

If Mr. DAVIS were to succeed in making his way to Europe he would then pass into history as an incompetent who had brought ruin on the cause he aspired to lead. Hardly any of the public men of the South have any liking for him, and every one would then have his story to tell of blunders and mismanagement. As it is, however, Mr. DAVIS is a hunted fugitive, fleeing for life, with a price set on his head. The Southerners all feel that the North desires to punish him because he was their chosen leader and representative, and as such they desire his escape. At this moment Mr. DAVIS rallies around him the sympathies of every Southern man or woman, and nowhere more than in his city, where thousands have been beggared by the incendiary proceedings which attended his departure. The Southerners say that there is no more reason why Mr. DAVIS should be punished than themselves for rebellion. They put him in his position, and kept him, and approved his opposition to the national authority.

Again, while all Southerners look with horror and detestation upon the crime by which Mr. LINCOLN lost his life, they all repudiate the idea that their government had aught to do with it. Even those among them most bitter upon Mr. DAVIS affirm that he would never for one moment have countenanced so infamous a resort as assassination. It is not believed that Mr. DAVIS cherished any special personal hostility for the late President or for the members of his Cabinet. His hatreds were for the leaders of the South, those whom he feared might outstrip him in popularity or who ventured to question his infallibility. He hated JO JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD. He was jealous of HUNTER and LEE; but those in the South who most appreciated and suffered by his resentments would be among the first to acquit him of an imputation of a thirst for blood. Like Mr. LINCOLN, it was almost

impossible to obtain his consent to an execution, and thus the discipline of the Southern armies was lost, never afterward to be regained.

At one time throughout the South there was a clamor for retaliation for alleged outrages by the Union armies. Mr. DAVIS, Gen. LEE, Mr. HUNTER and others steadily resisted this demand, and no light share of blame fell in consequence upon the Confederate Government. Even Gen. LEE, the idol of the South during this war, did not escape censure. It is well known in Richmond that DAHLGREN'S command would have been executed a year ago but for the interposition of Mr. DAVIS and Gen. LEE.

It is well that these facts should be known in forming an estimate of one whose character all are now discussing. The same Southern gentlemen who repudiate as absurd the idea that Mr. DAVIS could have stooped to so infamous a crime as that of procuring the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD, will tell you that he was obstinate, narrow, self-willed, domineering and selfish, a man whose faults of temper and intellect would have ruined a far stronger cause than that of the South. As they speak from this point of view their testimony is entitled to the more weight. It is a verdict of acquittal from a hostile jury.

The amount of specie taken hence by the Confederate Government has been greatly overrated. It did not much exceed half a million of dollars; but a large proportion—say half—was in silver, and hence the bulk would give the idea of a greater value. The Richmond banks took away their specie, and this amount may have reached several millions of dollars. It is an error to suppose that Mr. DAVIS took away this or any amount of specie with the idea of providing for himself in Europe. The balances of the Confederate Government in foreign countries, constantly kept up to procure supplies, &c., are subject to the checks of Mr. DAVIS and his Cabinet, and are ample to meet their wants if they get abroad. Besides, it is well known that when Mr. DAVIS left here he, of all men in the world, had the least idea that the Confederacy was about to tumble. The coin was to provide funds for a war in America—to buy food and munitions of war. He thought, in his folly, he could give up the capital and the great State of Virginia, and, with the Cotton States, keep up the contest until the North should be wearied out. At the beginning of the war, the seven Cotton States thought that by their staple they could coerce Christendom, the North included; and of this folly of standing alone their leaders had not been entirely cured. Mr. DAVIS halted at Danville, with the intention of forming a new government there. He stayed just one week—the hearing of LEE'S capitulation, and that there was not a united body of troops between him and Greensboro', N. C., but for Charlotte, N. C., intending to make his capital there. Even after LEE'S capitulation, he seemed utterly unable to grasp the situation. He called his cabinet together, to know what course was to be pursued; and it is reported that he even hesitated whether to continue the struggle. Deserted by officials, and subsequently set aside by President JOHNSON, after spending three or four days at Greensboro, he left for Charlotte, where he proceeded to locate his capital. Every government office, every promise, appointment, &c., was made, and all were in full force when the intelligence was received of the capture of the President. He wasted time while in his power to do anything in keeping up the forms of a government which had no existence. The thirst for government and for blood which had already started for the South. It has been said of Mr. DAVIS he tried to take little thought. He did not himself at the head of a powerful people and to marshal armies and other battle to the North. He did not realize that his fortunes were desperate.

To the want of all this delusion came the intelligence that the peace terms were at an end; and then Mr. DAVIS and his Cabinet saw that for success. Their subsequent movements and rate of progress are probably not known in Richmond. Upon the great mass of the Southerners, the crash of their Confederacy has fallen as suddenly and unexpectedly as an avalanche. They were confident the struggle would last another year, and many hoped for final success. It is hard to realize the infatuation of the Confederate Administration. Confederate paper was not worth two cents to the dollar, and was kept up to this figure solely by the sale of government specie—which Mr. TRENHOLM put in the market at sixty for one. The Confederate armies had wasted away by losses and straggling. JOHNSTON had some 25,000 men, LEE 35,000, and in all there were not as many as 100,000 men in arms east of the Mississippi River. KIRBY SMITH and MAGRUDER might, perhaps, have together 25,000 men in all. These troops were tolerably clothed, but the equipment of the army was inferior. The horses of the cavalry and artillery were inferior, and the former were so greatly reduced in numbers that they were utterly insufficient to protect the Confederate communications. How Mr. DAVIS could shut his eyes to all this, is perfectly marvelous; but he did, and when people spoke to him of negotiation, he doubted and arraigned their patriotism. Gen. LEE had, beyond all, the most gloomy forebodings. As early as the 9th of March, he wrote a letter to Mr. DAVIS, stating that he could neither hold his lines nor withdraw his army with the small number of troops at his command. And yet it is said that in a speech at Charlotte, Mr. DAVIS spoke of his inability to understand why a force of 12,000 men should surrender. Judge CAMPBELL constantly pressed upon the attention of the government the fact that the war could not be carried on, in the vain hope that, unable to dispute the statement, they would draw the necessary inference, and consent to negotiations upon the basis of reconstruction. But he counted without his host.

FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

Encouraging Emigration to the South —A Petition to the President.

NEWBERN, Wednesday, May 10.

For the purpose of encouraging emigration to the South, and restoring the lost dignity to labor, which has been the chief obstacle in the way, and for other reasons, the following important petition is being extensively circulated in this State:

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

We, the undersigned, your petitioners, are colored men of the State of North Carolina, of the age of 21 years and upward, and we humbly come to you with our request, and yet in great confidence, because you are occupying a place so recently filled by a man who had proved himself indeed our friend, and it must be that some of his great and good spirit lingers to bless his successor; and then we are assured that you are a man who gives kind attention to all petitioners, and never turns a deaf ear to any one because he may be in poor or humble circumstances.

In many respects we are poor and greatly despised by our fellow-men, but we are rich in the possession of the liberty brought us and our wives and our little ones by your noble predecessor, secured to us by the armies of the United States and promised to be permanent by that victorious flag which now flies in triumph in every State of the Union.

We accept this great boon of freedom with truly thankful hearts, and shall try by our lives to prove our worthiness.

We always loved the old flag, and we have stood by it and tried to help those who upheld it, through all this rebellion, and now that it has brought us liberty, we love it more than ever, and in all future time we and our sons will be ready to defend it by our blood, and we may be permitted to say that such blood as that shed at Fort Wagner and Port Hudson is not altogether unworthy of such service.

Some of us are soldiers, and have had the privilege of fighting for our country in this war. Since we have become freemen, and been permitted the honor of being soldiers, we begin to feel that we are men, and are anxious to show our countrymen that we can and will fit ourselves for the creditable discharge of the duties of citizenship. We want the privilege of voting. It seems to us that men who are willing, on the field of danger, to carry the muskets of republics, in the days of peace ought to be permitted to carry its ballots; and, certainly, we cannot understand the justice of denying the elective franchise to men who have been fighting for the country, while it is freely given to men who have just returned from four years' fighting against it. As you were once a citizen of North Carolina, we need not remind you that, up to the year 1835, free colored men voted in this State, and never, as we have heard, with any detriment to its interests. What we desire is, that preliminary to elections in the returning States, you would order the enrollment of all loyal men without regard to color. But the whole question we humbly submit to your better judgment; and we submit it with full belief in your impartial integrity, and in the fond hope that the mantle of our murdered friend and father may have fallen upon your shoulders.

May God bless and ever protect you and our beloved country from all assassins, shall be the constant prayer of your faithful friends and humble petitioners.

The Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 18.

The loss by fire at MERRICK & CO.'s foundry last night is $75,000, which is mainly covered by insurance in Philadelphia, New-England and foreign companies. Most of the loss falls upon a London and Liverpool company and Philadelphia companies. A thorough investigation by Fire-Marshal BLACKBURN shows that the origin of the fire was purely accidental.

THE GRAND PARADE

Official Order of Arrangements Issued.

The Troops to be Reviewed by President Johnson and Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, Arrives in Washington as a Prisoner.

Gen. Sherman Does not Care to Visit Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 18.

The official order for the grand military parade was promulgated this afternoon, and is in conformity with the plan stated in my dispatch of last night. It will be a simple parade: the troops marching by what is known as the "route step;" that is, without regard to time, except between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, in front of the White House, where preparations will be made for their review by the President and Gen. GRANT, and while passing before these commanders the troops will dress up and march with the cadence step to the music of their steps. It will therefore be as much of a spectacle for the troops as for the spectators, and SHERMAN'S men are particularly anxious to see the capital of the nation for which they have been fighting so long. The Army of the Potomac don't care much about it.

Gov. JOS. E. BROWN, of Georgia, escorted by small guard, arrived here at 7 o'clock, and, by order of the Secretary of War, was immediately confined in the Old Capitol. The Governor seemed to be in good health, though considerably fatigued from his long journey.

Gen. SHERMAN has established his headquarters a short distance in the rear of Alexandria, where he is attending to business. He has not visited Washington, and remarked to-day that he did not mean to, unless required by duty to do so.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 18.

LEADERS TO GET GEN. BANKS REMOVED.

Gov. WELLS, Dr. HUGH KENNEDY and Dr. COLEMAN, of Louisiana, are here. They have come with the intention of procuring the displacement of Gen. BANKS, their cause of complaint being his removal of Dr KENNEDY from the Mayoralty of Newerleans, to which he had been appointed during the absence of Gen. BANKS. This step, which was absolutely necessary to save the city from chief and ruin, into whose hands, under Mayor KENNEDY'S rule, it was rapidly falling, met the hearty approval of all loyal citizens. From the most authentic sources we learn that the efforts of these gentlemen against Gen. BANKS have been fruitless. The confidence of the administration in the patriotism and ability of the commander of the Department of the Gulf remains unchanged.

PRESENTATION.

The enlisted men of the Thirty-ninth New-York Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Second Army Corps, yesterday presented their commanding officer, Col. FUNK with an elegant gold watch, and Mrs. Col. FUNK with a diamond ring.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 18.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

As Mrs. LINCOLN will vacate the President's mansion on Monday next, President JOHNSON will take possession as soon as the offices in the building are fitted up. The President's family will not occupy the White House, however, until about the 1st of September.

TRADE INSTRUCTIONS.

The following circular of instruction to officers of the customs, and agents acting as officers of the customs, has just been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 16, 1865.

In the practical application of the rules and regulations concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, known as the series of May 9, 1865, all officers acting thereunder are directed to cause as little annoyance as possible to parties interested in such commercial intercourse, and otherwise to carry out the purposes of the Executive in removing all the restrictions upon such commerce that the most liberal construction of the law will permit.

Inasmuch as the military lines of occupation in the district west of the Mississippi River have not been extended, nor the trade therewith affected by the proclamation of the President of April 29, 1865, the regulations of July 29, 1864, are still in force so far as applicable to the territory west of the Mississippi.

By the third section of the regulations of May 9, the necessity for applications to this department for permits or authority to clear goods for any part of the insurrectionary States east of the Mississippi, either coastwise or inland, is obviated; and consequently no such permits or authorities will be issued. Collectors and others are directed to clear all goods not specifically declared contraband by the second section of said regulations, while all such shipments must be under the supervision of an officer of the customs, where there are such, or other proper officer, to prevent the transportation of any articles declared contraband. No permit or other fee will be charged, except such as may be prescribed, by law for the entrance or clearance of vessels. Where cotton, the product of an insurrectionary State, having been sold and resold by a purchasing agent of the government, is offered for shipment, the certificate of such purchasing agent only is required. If the cotton so offered is claimed and proved to be the product of persons' own labor, or of freedmen, or others employed or paid by them, the shipping fee of three cents per pound must be paid to the officer under whose supervision the shipment is made.

If any products other than cotton are offered for shipment, the certificate of a collector of internal revenue, that the internal taxes prescribed by law have been duly paid thereon, must be produced before the shipment will be allowed. If no such certificate is offered, in consequence of there being no internal revenue officer at the post or place of shipment, the officer supervising the shipment must collect such internal revenue due thereon. Or if the party shipping is unable to pay such internal revenue tax, the article must be consigned to the Collector of customs at the port of destination of the vessel; and if the bills of lading and the manifest of the vessel exhibit the fact that such internal tax has not been paid, on the arrival of any vessel at her port, the Collector of the customs thereof will require such internal tax to be paid to him, before allowing the delivery of the article on which such tax has accrued and become payable.

No vessel will be allowed to unload at any port except such as shall be named on her manifest as her ports of destination, without the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury; and no goods will be delivered at any port whatever until all such taxes are paid.

Until the Customs Officers are duly appointed, special agents will act as such, and when acting in that capacity will sign "Special Agent and Acting Customs Officer."

Captured and abandoned property will be treated as directed in regulations of 29th of July, 1864.

H. MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Polish Refugees now in Switzerland to be Provided With Homes in the Far West.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 16, 1865.

I learn from high authority that arrangements have been entered into between the United States and the republic of Switzerland to provide the Polish refugees, at present enjoying the care and protection of the Swiss Government, with homes in the Far West, where this intelligent people may establish for themselves a colony and obtain an honorable support.

The deeds of valor and heroism of young Gen. LANGEWITZ, now in Solothurn, are still fresh in the memory of those who have watched with anxiety and deep interest the last struggle in Poland, and who sympathize with the brave but unfortunate sufferers. Gen. LANGEWITZ, who fled after the destruction of the Polish army into Austria, was discovered to be a native of Switzerland, having been born near Solothurn, where his parents, also exiles of the first Polish revolution, temporarily resided. In early life, he left for another country, and was not heard of until the last unfortunate struggle of the Poles for national independence. The Federal Council demanded of Austria the surrender of LANGEWITZ as a native and citizen of their State, to which Austria at last consented, at the same time resolving to banish all the exiles from Poland, who sought within the limits of Switzerland that retreat which they could not elsewhere obtain. Several of the German States resolved on a similar policy.

During the entire war between Russia and Poland, the Swiss republic generously expressed its sympathy for the Poles; and it seems that other governments desired that Switzerland should shelter all the exiles, which they have nobly done thus far.

In view of the prospective arrival of these Polish emigrants, who seek, under the protection of a government blessed with free and enlightened institutions, a new and happy home, I appeal to the people of the United States, and especially to the citizens of our mercantile metropolis, generously to receive them upon their arrival on our shores, and to render them every assistance they may require to reach their destination. Committees may be formed for the purpose of obtaining the requisite pecuniary aid in forwarding and providing for them on their journey to the West.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has directed that every refugee desirous to emigrate, shall receive one hundred francs to assist him in reaching the United States. Also, the representatives of Switzerland will be instructed to render every assistance at their command to aid them in reaching their new homes.

It is earnestly to be hoped that an eloquent appeal to the citizens of New-York and other cities, will be productive of that success the cause of the Polish exile seems to deserve; and that the welcome they will receive upon their arrival may be an incentive to them to become loyal and useful citizens of a country that has always been the home of the oppressed.

EXILE.

Mr. Everett on Mr. Seward.

The *New-York Ledger* publishes the following letter from the late EDWARD EVERETT concerning Mr. SEWARD:

BOSTON, 29 Nov., '62.

MY DEAR ROBERT: * * * * What a sad comment on political life is afforded by the attacks now made by leading Republicans (for to that class I suppose Mr. WILKES belongs, certainly Mr. Chase does,) on Mr. SEWARD! No one did near as much to build up the Republican party—a week before the meeting of the Chicago Convention no one felt so sure of the nomination, nor of being able to carry the country through the crisis, without a convulsion, as Mr. SEWARD. He is now circumvented by rivals, who owe their position in the country to him—villified by party prints which, without his labors, would have been nowhere; and he has a tremendous civil war on his hands! Ever sincerely your friend,

EDWARD EVERETT.

Mr. F. B. CARPENTER, the artist, has published a letter in regard to the reference here made to Mr. CHASE, from which we make the following extract:

In 1853 I painted my first portrait of the then Senator CHASE, in Washington, just upon the expiration of his term in the Senate. At one of the "sittings," the conversation turned upon Mr. SEWARD and his political course, when Mr. CHASE made this remark, which I noted down shortly afterward:

"As a statesman, Mr. SEWARD is the equal of either CLAY or WEBSTER; and if his executive ability was equal to his conception, he would take rank by the side of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, or of any of the great men this country has produced."

Last year, during the progress of my large picture in Washington, I of course saw much of Mr. CHASE. I asked him on one occasion if he could then ratify so strong an opinion of Mr. SEWARD'S ability. He replied that Mr. SEWARD'S "executive ability" had been tested since 1855, as it had not been previous to his expressing that opinion, and, in some respects, he had failed to equal his expectations. "Still," continued Mr. CHASE, (and I give his very language as nearly as possible,) "as a teacher, I will say that Mr. SEWARD has had no equal, and I read his speeches with more instruction to-day than any other man." I remarked that Mr. SEWARD'S course since the beginning of the war has excited criticism on the part of his most ardent friends. "It is true," returned Mr. CHASE with some warmth, "and in some instances very undeservedly. He is a very great man, and posterity will yet do him justice."

THE YELLOW FEVER PLOT.

ARREST OF DR. BLACKBURN.

The Misfortunes of Foote.

MONTREAL, Thursday, May 18.

Dr. BLACKBURN, who shipped infected clothing from Bermuda, was arrested to-day on a warrant from Toronto for breach of the Neutrality laws.

FOOTE publishes a long letter to STANTON. He says he was ordered to leave the States in forty-eight hours. He is willing to go back for trial.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The Kentucky Legislature—The Rebel Guerrillas Gatewood and Ferguson Committing Depredations in East Tennessee—Jeff. Davis and his Followers.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 18.

Both Houses of the Kentucky Legislature convened yesterday. The House adopted a resolution directing the Committee on the Condition of Slavery to revise the slave code. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions in relation to the assassination of President LINCOLN.

Dispatches say that the rebel leaders, GATEWOOD and CHAMP FERGUSON, are committing great depredations on the defenceless people of East Tennessee.

Large numbers of the paroled prisoners of LEE'S and JOHNSTON'S armies are also traveling through the country, robbing and plundering the people generally.

On the 9th inst. JEFF. DAVIS, after dividing some specie among his staff and personal escort, informed those with him they must look out for their own personal safety, and then taking a few trusty followers with him, including BENJAMIN and BRECKINRIDGE, was attempting to reach the coast when he was arrested.

BASIL DUKE and several of his field officers have surrendered to our forces at Augusta.

JEFF. DAVIS was expected to reach Nashville last night.

Twenty-four hundred rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, Ohio, have taken the oath of allegiance and been discharged.

OUR POPULAR LOAN.

A Million and a Half Taken on Thursday —Nearly a Thousand Subscribers for Small Sums.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 18.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan telegraphed from all parts of the Union to JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, amounted to $1,351,800. The following are among the largest subscriptions: A. IVES & SON, of Detroit, $100,000; First National Bank of Indianapolis, $50,000; First National Bank of Chicago, $50,000; HENRY CLEWS & Co., of New-York, $169,000; Fourth National of New-York, $10,000; First National Bank of Baltimore, $100,000. The number of individual subscriptions for less sums than one $100, amounted to 951.

A Burglar Killed.

READING, Penn., Thursday, May 18.

Three burglars broke into the dwelling of ISAAC CANSER, a farmer in Exeter Towuship, Berks County, last night. After a severe struggle GEORGE MAXAS, a son-in-law of CANSER, stabbed one of the party, who was found dead near the house this morning. The man killed has been identified as PETER SCHITLER, a desperate character of Reading. Some women who were in the house were severely beaten with clubs.

Capture of Two Blockade Runners.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 18.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, on the 11th inst., of the rebel sloop *Florida* with a cargo of cotton, and the rebel sloop *Annie* with a cargo of loose cotton, off Coystal River, Florida, by the United States schooner *Sea Bird*, tender to the United States steamer *Hibiscus*.

Deaths in United States General Hospital, Fort Monroe, During Week Ending May 13.

Corp. John Green, Co. A, Caskel's Battery.
Corp. Wm. H. Anlbaugh, Co. F, 199th Pennsylvania.
John Ray, Co. H, 116th U. S. Infantry.
Lewis Perkins, colored citizen.
Salem Dickson, Co. D, 48th North Carolina.
Thomas Buse, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lucian B. Corbin, Co. G, 4th Massachusetts Cav.
Wm. C. Northrop, Co. B, 6th New-York Heavy Art.
Sergt. Joel A. Fisher, Co. I, 112th New-York.
Wm. Bryant, Co. G, 58th Pennsylvania.
Wm. Cobsell, Co. B, 107th United States Infantry.
Charles Cysaer, Co. H, 107th United States Infantry.
Corp. Peter B. Meekin, Co. A, 23d Illinois.
Aaron P. Douglas, Co. F, 39th Illinois.
Kler Goodman, Co. K, 6th United States.
Wm. Moore, colored citizen.
Hugh Brice, Co. A, 100th New-York.
Isaac Johnston, Co. G, 39th United States.
L. G. King, Co. F, 42d Virginia.
Cornelius Shuler, Co. I, 15th West Virginia.
Wm. Keener, died on board steamship *Peril*—soldier, company unknown. A. S. B.

SALT IN TENNESSEE.—We find the following advertisement in the Nasville *Times* of the 8th instant:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT,
NASHVILLE, May 6, 1865.

NOTICE.—Salt manufacturers will be allowed to establish depots at all safe points in Tennessee, on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, where the citizens of the respective neighborhoods can be most conveniently supplied. Manufacturers will be permitted to take to those points any quantity for the proper supply of the people there while the rivers are in good navigable condition, so as to cheapen the cost to consumers. But in all such cases bonds will be required in sufficient penalty that the salt so stored shall only be sold to authorized traders, in compliance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

JOSEPH B. DILLIN,
Supervising Special Agent, First Special Agency.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or own summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co

Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**

Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

All Ladies and Gentlemen can have
BEAUTIFUL HAIR.
CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR

restores GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its FALLING OUT, keeps the HEAD CLEAN. Stands above comparison with any other hair-dressing. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Toilet Soaps.

Upward of one hundred varieties
J. C. HULL'S SON,
No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 15 St. Paul's, London; Cavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Biroh, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthulf Voss, Hamburg; Heoery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 48 High-st.; Gratham, Lincolnshire; Gongala, Madrid, Spain; Corujo, Havana; Leioen Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyee & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Benze, Honduras; Pou, Panama; Niobey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Rockwell & Hurlburt,

FREE EXHIBITION.—A pair of stallions driven to carriage without bridles, reins or traces, by A. H. Rockwell, on Dubois Association Track, 8th-av. between 144th and 145th sts., New-York, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 19 and 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. This is a feat of horsemanship that is truly wonderful, and has never been equaled in this or any other country.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

"Crimean Bitters"—for Fever and Ague.
"Crimean Bitters"—for Constipation."
"Crimean Bitters"—for Indigestion.
"Crimean Bitters"—for Nervous Debility.
"Crimean Bitters"—for Neuralgia.
"Crimean Bitters"—for Rheumatism.

The only Bitters ever admitted in United States Hospitals, and approved by United States Surgeons and Physicians everywhere. See circulars around bottle for two pages of testimonials from United States Army Surgeons of the highest respectability, and also directions for use.
MILLER & CO., Proprietors.
Depot, No. 110 Liberty-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes for Sale
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Old Eyes Made New.

Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Second-Hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

An Astonishing Variety of Ladies' and children's fancy hats may be seen on the sidewalks of Broadway and on the drive at Central Park. All these and many more are to be found in that epitome of the reigning hat fashions, foreign and domestic, GENIN'S Magnificent Exposition, No. 513 Broadway.

Continuation Sale—The sale of a general assortment of artists' and painters' materials, colors, canvas, tube, camel's hair pencils and brushes of all kinds, &c., at the store of Mr. S. N. Dodge, deceased, No. 189 Chatham-square, corner of Oliver-st., will be continued today, at 10½ o'clock, by
H. H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

Electro-Magnetic Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., N. Y.—For the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c., and the elimination of mercurial, lead, and other poisons from the blood. Send for circular.

At Old Prices, Wedding Cards, Note paper, silver door plates, &c. EVERDELL'S elegant styles. No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., N. Y.—Hours: Gentlemen, 6 to 8 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.; ladies, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. The "Greatest of Luxuries." Try one.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Seventeen Houses Saved from Burglary in three weeks: six years' experience without a failure. Office Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 198 Broadway.
E. HOLMES.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Use the Best—BOWDEN'S Moth Destroying Packet. It will surely destroy moths. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per packet.

Yankee Grain Bags—Seamless imitation, strong, durable and serviceable. MANHATTAN BAG MANUFACTORY, No. 120 Duane-st., corner Greenwich-st. Also, Paper Bags of all kinds.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or brown, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 57 Mercer-st.

An Entirely New Invention in Dentistry.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. Removed to No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Hours 9 till 5 o'clock.

In Thousands of Cases—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.

Dr. Von Elsenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

TRUSSES—HERNIA, VARICOCELE, PROLAPSUS, &c. Only office for the adjustment of Dr. RIGGS' improved instruments, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—SEARLES.—In New-Haven, at the George-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday, May 17, by Rev. J. E. Searles, CHARLES P. ARMSTRONG and SARAH A., eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of New-Haven.

CORBISHLEY—RAWLINS.—On Thursday, May 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Diller, CHARLES H. CORBISHLEY and MARY RAWLINS, both of Brooklyn.

ELLIS—VREELAND.—On Thursday, May 18, by Rev. Thomas Street, JOHN H. ELLIS and Miss LAURA F. VREELAND, both of this city. No cards.

FORMAN—THORN.—On Thursday, May 18, at the Washington-square M. E. Church, by Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, D. D., HORACE B. FORMAN and ALMIRA THORN, both of this city.

TAYLOR—MEYERS.—On Wednesday, May 17, at St. Paul's Church, 4th-av., by Rev. Dr. McClintock, HENRY A. TAYLOR and MARY, daughter of Christopher Meyers, Esq., all of this city.

RUSSELL—LANE.—At the Market-st. Reformed Dutch Church, on Wednesday, May 17, by Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. C. Dutcher, RICHARD RUSSELL, Jr., and AGNES A. LANE, both of this city.

TAYLOR—HATWARD.—In New-York, on Wednesday, May 17, by Rev. Nathan L. Rice, assisted by Rev. Thos. L. Sturges, LEVI TAYLOR, of Philadelphia, and MARY AUGUSTA, only daughter of Wm. B. Hayward, of the former place.

Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

WRAY—CUTHELL.—On Monday evening, May 15, by Rev. Dr. Ross, WILLIAM WRAY and EMMA CUTHELL, daughter of the late James Cuthell, all of this city.

DIED.

BARNES.—At Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, May 16, SARAH L., wife of Dr. Orson Barnes, and daughter of Chas. Danforth, Esq.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 113 Broadway, Paterson, on Friday next, at 3 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

DIXON.—On Wednesday, May 17, MISS SARAH DIXON.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 8 Gansevoort-st.

FRANKLIN.—On Wednesday, May 17, LUCRETIA V., wife of George H. Franklin, and daughter of the late Walter Durbrow.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 332 2d-av.

HAWKINS.—On Monday, May 15, ZOPHER HAWKINS, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of the First Troop, National Guard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 146 Allen-st. The remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment, on Saturday morning.

LUDLUM.—On Wednesday evening, May 17, SARAH E., wife of John L. Ludlum, and daughter of the late Chas. Lee.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 52 West 36th-st.

LIT.—On Thursday morning, May 18, NANCY LIT, relict of the late Dominge Lit, in the 86th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her grandsons, Salvador, Bartholomew B. and Francisco M. Chappell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, No. 183 East 21st-st., on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

RHOADES.—On Thursday morning, May 18, WILLIAM RHOADES, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 157 East 58th-st.

SNEIDER.—On Tuesday, May 16, at Morristown, N. J., ELIZABETH G., wife of John Sneider, eldest daughter of the late Col. John M. Gamble, U. S. M. C.

Funeral service in St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

TEETS.—On Wednesday, May 17, WILLIAM H., youngest son of Ralph and Anna Teets, aged 2 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of its parents, No. 265 West 23d-st.

WINCHESTER.—At Fort Foote, Maryland, on Tuesday, May 16, Capt. B. F. WINCHESTER, U. S. A., aged 36 years, son of D. D. Winchester.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

A NOTHER PROOF OF THE SUPERIORITY OF LILLIE'S SAFES.
ATTEMPT TO ROB THE GRUNDY COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, AT MORRIS, ILL.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, April 11, 1865.

Last night our town was in a blaze of glory, celebrating the great victory. The din of noises lasted long past midnight, and some daring scoundrels took the opportunity of trying to rob our bank. We have to use one of Lillie's National Bank Safes, upon which their desperate efforts made but little impression, merely breaking off one of the handles, exposing the twisted steel and iron spindle which turns the bolts. This they were unable to drill. D. D. SPENCER, Cashier

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

MORE THAN THREE-FOURTHS OF THE STOCKholders of this company having consented, in writing, to an increase of its Capital Stock from $300,000 to the sum of $1,000,000, by the issue of seven thousand shares of new stock of the par value of $100 each, the Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, unanimously resolved to increase the capital to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The subscription for such increase will be opened at the office of the company, No. 108 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May inst., and remain open until THURSDAY, the 25th day of the same month.

Ten per cent. of the subscription will be payable at the time of subscribing, and the remaining ninety per cent. on or before the 20th of June next, and interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on such portion of the subscription as may remain unpaid after the 25th of May, until the time of payment, and interest will be allowed on all payments made prior to the 25th of May.

The transfer book will be closed from the 15th of May until the 26th of May, both inclusive.

By order of the board.

JOHN C. GOODRICH,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 194 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS FOR THE INCREASE OF the Capital Stock of the LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY to $1,000,000, by the addition of twenty thousand shares, of the par value of $25, will be opened at the office of said company, No. 194 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, and will remain open until the 31st of the same month. Ten per cent. of the amount will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before the 15th day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst. and remain closed until the 31st inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of Nassau-st.
DESIGNATED
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.
Authorized to receive subscriptions to the
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.

WM. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. PARSHURST, Cashier.

BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS. GEORGE A. LEETE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes., Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 127 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY

and the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company having merged into one company, by special act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 9, 1865, and ratified by the stockholders, all business will hereafter be conducted under the name of
THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, President.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary and Treasurer.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the various bonds of this company are hereby notified that the interest due on the 15th inst., as well as any interest due and unpaid prior to that date, will be paid by Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., (agents of this company,) at their Office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

THOS. BELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, DETROIT, May 8, 1865.

H. P. CROZIER, GOLD AND SILVER mining broker, Rooms Nos. 13 and 14, No. 23 William-st., New-York. Two hundred gold-mining claims for sale, in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, Colorado. Titles perfect, from original preemptors. References:—Messrs. S. B. Chittenden & Co.,
James M. Benedict, Esq.,
Hon. Taylor, Esq.,
John R. Cecil, Esq., New-York.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 73 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES B. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av and 27th-st.,
NEW-YORK, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 27, 1865.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of May until the day of the meeting.

G. E. CARHART, President.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, held at Chicago on 10th current, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: JAMES RUBB, D. WILLIS, JAMES GEORGE, A. ROBBINS, A. C. BADGER, and JOHN CRERAR.

SAMUEL A. STRANG, Secretary.

NEW YORK, May 13, 1865.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

COMPOUND INTEREST SIX PER CENT. United States notes sold at one-third accumulated interest discount. OEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 8. City of Memphis bonds and coupons overdue bought.

FOR SALE—THIRTY SHARES OF THE STOCK of the United States Telegraph Company. Apply to THOS. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 15 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS,
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

SCHAFER BROTHERS,

NO. 6 BROAD-ST.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
For the 7-30 Loan.

W. B. SCOTT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS FOR
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Orders solicited and promptly executed.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made on all accessible points.
Dividends collected and Government
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

(SEAL.) SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

ESSEX AND DIADEM MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.

This company owns 13,500 feet silver lodes, in Humboldt County, Nevada, thoroughly explored, and of the highest degree of richness, as practically tested by experienced miners.

Work on both the main tunnel and shaft is now in rapid progress, and daily deliveries of ore, in ample quantities, will soon commence.

The trustees of the company are among the first merchants and bankers of the city.

JOHN C. FALL, Esq., of Nevada, will give full information in regard to the property, at the office of the company, No. 15 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 11 and 12.

A limited number of shares are for sale on the original terms.

Lists of trustees, prospectus, &c., may be had on application to R. N. HAVENS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Fidelity Insurance Company will be opened at Mechanics' Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., on the 22d day of May inst.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
FRED'K H. WOLCOTT,
DAVID S. DODGE,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
GEO. ELLIS.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

The object of the above company is to insure the fidelity of persons holding places of trust.

E. R. McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

[Copy.]
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

CITY OF CINCINNATI SIX PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received at the City Clerk's Office, Cincinnati, until 3 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, May 30, 1865, for One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($125,000) twenty-year Bounty Fund Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should the interests of the city seem to require it.

Proposals will be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for City Bonds."

S. L. HAYDEN,
G. F. DAVIS,
G. A. DOHERTY,
Finance Committee City Council.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at the close at business on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 3d of June.

L. A. OATLIN, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM NO. 3, THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this company for the election of directors will be held at the company's office in Milwaukee, on THURSDAY, 8th of June, 1865, at noon. The transfer books will be closed from 26th May, instant, at 2 P. M., to 9th June, at 10 A. M.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The subscription is now open for the purchase of the Colorado Gold and Oil property, prior to the organization of a Stock Company. This property, combined, presents inducements, as an investment, rarely met with. For detailed particulars and accounts, call upon or address the undersigned, for a few days.

C. P. SYKES, No. 12 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the AMERICAN WOOD PAPER COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 271 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them.

Per order B. BUFFUM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

SILVER MINES.—A PARTY FROM NEVADA has some valuable mining property for sale, or will dispose of a part for machinery to work the mines; proofs of the character of the property and value of the mines will be given. Address B. F. MAIDSON, care Box No. 5,569 Post-office.

WANTED—DESK ROOM, ON FIRST FLOOR, in neighborhood of Wall and William sts., to be occupied about two hours, two or three times a week. Address M. W., Box No. 5,895 New-York post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

PETROLEUM.

THE FAVORITE PETROLEUM

COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital Stock.....$500,000

In shares of $5 (five dollars).

Office of the Company, No. 4 Cedar-st., New-York.

PRESIDENT:
C. A. CRANE, No. 100 Broadway.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
FLEURY BERGER, Newark, N. J.

SECRETARY:
C. L. HUMBERT, No. 4 Cedar-st., New-York.

TREASURER:
L. G. HANSEN, No. 48 Exchange-place.

The subscription books of this company are now open, at the office of their bankers, Messrs.

WILMERDING, CORNWELL & BECKSOHER,
Nos. 5 New-st., and 80 Broadway,
and No. 416 Broadway.

A limited amount of the capital stock is offered at the cash price of

THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE.

Three wells are now down yielding eighty barrels per day; the company will be enabled to declare a dividend for May, and are now putting down six wells more.

The company confidently invite the attention of the investing public to the advantages possessed by them, in the ascertained value of their Rynd and Story Farms, Pit Hole and Cherry Run properties, in Pennsylvania, as well as in the prospective value of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ACRES, on the Big Sandy, in Kentucky.

THE BOOKS OF THE

SUGAR CREEK

PETROLEUM COMPANY,

(OF NEW-YORK,)

WILL CLOSE ON MAY 31,

AFTER WHICH DATE NO SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED.

But a few thousand shares are for sale, and these on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL, WILL BE OPEN UNTIL WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, AT THE OFFICE OF STILDMAN, EWELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Maps and Prospectus mailed on application as above.

VERY DESIRABLE

OIL LANDS IN CANADA

FOR SALE.

Located at Enniskillen, near transportation, covering the celebrated Gum beds, with present production of 30 barrels daily.

Every well that has been sunk on this property has been a success. For particulars, apply to

WALES & HAYDEN,
Commission Merchants, No. 10 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL.....$1,500,000
Divided into 300,000 shares; par value, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES OF THE WORKING CAPITAL, $3 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 5,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President.....J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President.....R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer.....H. F. DEAVE, New-York.
Secretary pro tem.....R. H. WISHART, New-York.

This company struck a new well, a few days ago, on Steele Farm, on Oil Creek, now pumping over 10 bbls. of oil per day, and increasing. Several new wells, nearly completed, boring with splendid show of oil. Lands embracing 5 different properties, located on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry-tree Run, Alleghany River, opposite Horse Creek, Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, and other streams in the heart of the great oil region.

Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained where the subscription books are now open, at No. 71 Broadway, New-York; also, 142 and 144 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, No. 1 Carroll Hall, Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md., and at the office of L. F. Davis & Son, Bankers, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York, also at the office of the Standard Petroleum Refinery, No. 24 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

HENNESHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.

The Trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 5 Pine-st., on and after the 25th inst. to Stockholders of Record on 24th inst.

DAVID S. DUNCOMB, President.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

FIFTH TRIENNIAL DIVIDEND.

☞ The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of forty per cent. on the premiums of the three years ending 4th of March, 1865, and an addition of twenty per cent. on the amount of all previous dividends and additions, on policies in force on ice 4th of March, 1865, payable in cash with the sums insured, when the sums insured become due, as provided in the charter.

TRIENNIAL BALANCE SHEET, MARCH 4, 1865.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages		$463,500 00
Cash in Manhattan Bank		25,230 37
Cash on Temporary Loans		33,745 00
United States Securities, viz.:		
Sixes of '81, par	$105,000 00	
Sixes, Five-Twenties, par	345,100 00	
Fives, Ten-Forties, cost	14,981 25	
One-year certificates, par	51,000 00	
Legal Tender, compound int'st par	14,240 00	
Seven-Thirties, par	70,000 00	620,141 25
New-York City Bonds, par		30,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, par		24,000 00
Due by Agents		47,264 49
Loans on Policies		139,181 27
Interest Receivable		31,916 73
Real Estate in Brooklyn		3,620 00
Deferred Premiums, net		50,162 89
		$1,403,001 71

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000 00
Dividends of 1853, 1856, 1859 and 1862, with interest	195,183 84
All losses known or reported and not paid	4,500 00
Reinsurance Fund	935,451 81
Surplus, for dividend of 1865	267,866 06
	$1,403,001 71

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH S. COLLINS, JAMES SUYDAM, JAMES MARSH, JOHN J. USCO, ISAAC A. STORM, CHAS. M. CONNOLLY, THOS. C. DOREMUS, B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, WILSON G. HUNT, DAN B. ARNOLD, W. VERMILYE, WM. TUCKER, SHEPHERD KNAPP, EDWARD S. CLARK, ISAAC N. PHELPS, CHAS. E. BILL, JOHN J. PHELPS, CLINTON GILBERT, WM. B. BOWLER, HANSON K. CORNING, JOHN C. BALDWIN, EDWARD MINTURN, AUGUSTUS H. WARD, JAMES GALLATIN, JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, CHAS. H. LEVERICH, WM. M. HALSTED, HENRY W. FORD, APOLLOS R. WETMORE, FREDERICK SHELDON.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.

N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

JAMES W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner.
WM. DETMOLD, M. D., Consulting Physician.

J. B. Oates, General Agent, and James Stewart, Henry Perry, Albert Wilcox, A. Whitney, Hiram P. Crozier, Grenville R. Benson, Charles Northshield, Alfred Pinney, J. J. Whitney and Wm. H. Wilson, Local Agents in the City of New-York and vicinity.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting, to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 23d inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., and reopen on THURSDAY, 25th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN BEATER PRESS COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent on the capital stock, payable at their office on and after June 1. Transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to June 1, inclusive. CHARLES L. CORNISH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK BROTHERS OIL COMPANY,
No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 42,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of government tax, on their capital stock, payable on and after May 24. The transfer books will be closed from May 21 to 26 inclusive. CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 8th inst.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

REDEMPTION OF
$1,641,500
"SOLDIERS BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable June 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$1,641,500
OF
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 17 of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1893.

One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit [illegible] Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank,) on Thursday, the first day of June, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to [illegible] receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WARD GENERAL HOSPITAL,
NEWARK, N. J., May 12, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 27th inst. (at which time they will be opened) for furnishing fresh beef for three (3) months from the 24 day of June, 1865, to the United States troops at this hospital and vicinity.

The beef to be of a good and marketable quality, of fore and hind-quarter meat (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement annexed at the head. Written contracts are to be executed with adequate bonds, within three days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bids. The names of two sufficient sureties are to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Fresh Beef." The abilities of the sureties to respond in the sum of five thousand dollars, must be certified by the United States District Attorney, or other proper officer—such certificate to accompany the proposals. Further information will be given on application at this office.

DANIEL S. HART,
Capt. &C. S. V.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, May 25, at eleven o'clock A. M.:

For regulating, grading, &c., Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-first-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-seventh-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Sixty-sixth-street.

For curb, gutter, &c., First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

For curb gutter, &c., Thirty-third-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

For curb gutter, &c., Seventy-eight-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Sixtieth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Fifty-seventh-street, from Lexington to Third-avenue.

For flagging Thirty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

For flagging corner of Forty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Fifty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, from Second to Third avenues.

For building foundations and erecting iron railing to inclose parks in Fourth-ave., between Thirty-eighth and Forty-fifth-streets.

For flagging Fifty-ninth, Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to make a contract for the cleaning of the streets of the City of New-York, hereby invite proposals for such cleaning to be deposited with the chairman of the commission, the Mayor of the City of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said city, on or before MONDAY, the twenty-second day of May instant, at twelve o'clock noon. Forms of the contract, specifications and bond can be had on application to any of the undersigned. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids which in their judgment may not be for the interest of the city.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Recorder, No. 63 Wall-st.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller, Comptroller's Office, City Hall. (Hall of Records.)
FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, No. 19 Chatham-st
JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 82 Nassau-st.

DATED NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF DOCK.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON,
Landing at
Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall and Milton.

The steamer MARY POWELL will leave pier foot of Desbrosses-st., (second street south of Canal,) every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga Lake, Georgia and Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West.—The splendid side-wheel steamer Daybreak, Capt. Wm. H. Brown, will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Albany, landing at Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, (on and after May 22,) at 7 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at Weehawken, for evening line passengers, at 7:10. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Corowall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN (Capt. Jacob H. Truesdell),

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY.—Choice building sites, selected five years ago; elevated, healthy, and within a pleasant distance from New-York. Four good houses, with from 10 to 25 acres each, and well improved. Also, three good farms. J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE De Forest Manice, situated in the town of Hempstead, Queens County, L. I., 14 miles from New-York City, and one mile east of Queens Station, on the Long Island Railroad, containing fifty-six acres. This place was the country seat of its late owner over twenty years, and is believed to be unsurpassed in this country for beauty and finished cultivation. The dwelling-house is of wood, filled in with brick, of gothic style, very large, and in fine order. The place contains large and fully stocked green-houses, graperies, peach and other glass houses, carriage-house and stables, and a gardener's cottage. It is supplied with water from a large well and reservoir, yielding a never-failing supply to all the buildings and grounds. It will be sold with or without the house furniture and green-house plants. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or WM. D. F. MANICE, Executor, No. 46 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 90 acres; has a river front of 1,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A LARGE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.—For sale, on account of ill-health of the owner, a very productive, well improved sugar plantation on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in the Parish of St. Charles, State of Louisiana, about three hours' drive from New-Orleans.

Said plantation has a front of about forty-two arpents (over one mile and a half) on the Mississippi River, by an irregular depth of forty to eighty arpents, and contains 2,300 superficial arpents, more or less, 1,200 arpents of which are well cleared and ditched, and have been under cultivation. The improvements, a good sugar-house, purgery and cane shed, with steam engine, sugar mill, and all necessary apparatus for manufacturing sugar by open kettles; good stables, and other outhouses and shops; a large dwelling house, 16 rooms, with a fine garden in rear. For other information and terms, apply to the undersigned. LEVERICH & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. O. HALSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 750 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots, if the purchaser deem desirable. As a private, genteel residence it has no superior, if its equal, in the town. The furniture, which is new, and of the richest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of G. KIRTLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT NEW-ROCHELLE, Westchester County, N. Y., known as the Holler Farm, consisting of about 28 acres, all fine, arable land, about three-quarters of a mile from the New-Haven Railroad Station; there are on the premises a dwelling-house, barns, &c., two streams of water run through the property. For further particulars, inquire of HENRY W. CLARK, No. 35 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, or of HENRY WOLFE, New-Rochelle Village.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIdence, with 20 acres of land, located on Groton Heights, opposite New-London, with a frontage on the Thames River of several hundred feet, with delightful views of the surrounding country, Long Island Sound, &c.; the house is first-class, modern, with every convenience, and contains about 20 rooms; verandah on all sides of the house within half a mile of steamboat landing and railroad depot.

This is, in every respect, a first-class residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence on the East River, at Hell-Gate, with view up the river to Flushing; the house, with all the modern improvements, grounds fronting on the water, with bathing, boating, &c.; in the immediate vicinity of the seat of Edwin Hoyt, Esq.; price for house and grounds, $75,000; or with furniture, $80,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT CORNWALL—A HOUSE, BARN, carriage-house, and other buildings, with nine acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit; commands a splendid view of Newburgh Bay and surrounding scenery, ½ of a mile from boat landing; or will be let furnished for three or four months, from 1st of June. Address J. COCKS, Cornwall Landing, Orange Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A RICH AND VALUABLE MINEral lot, situated near the Grand Trunk Railroad. All information may be obtained by applying to F. A. ST. LAURENT, No. 15 Desfosses-st., St. Rocks, until May 1; afterward at No. 6 John-st., Quebec.

FOR SALE—ON A CROSS STREET NEAR 5th-av. and 14th-st., a full size first-class three-story brown-stone house, on a lot of extra depth. Early possession. Price, $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT WILTON, FOUR MILES FROM Norwalk, Conn., within ten minutes' walk of the railroad station, a handsome country residence, consisting of a large and commodious house, large stable, carriage-house and outbuildings, well stocked with fruit-trees, vegetables, &c. Place in complete order. Price, $5,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A good two-story and basement house, 32x48 feet, in good order, with gas and water, good garden and fruit, situated in the town of Rye, near the village of Port Chester, five minutes' walk to New-Haven Railroad Depot. Would be leased to a good tenant for Summer months. Apply on the premises, or to SAMUEL S. BENT, No. 212 East 26th-st., New-York.

$650,000.—SIXTY FARMS, FROM 3 to 200 acres, and from $2,500 to $50,000 each. Also, 50 houses and lots, from $1,600 to $10,000 each; all within from one hour to one hour and a half of foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. Also, two splendid mill seats, steam and water, two and six run of stone. J. A. MARTIN, Real Estate Agent, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE IN ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.—Possession given on the 1st of June next, a splendid country residence, with all the household furniture, horses, carriages, wagons, farming tools, crops, &c.; the place is well stocked with all kinds of fruit; house and improvements all of the first-class. For further particulars, address A. W., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDson, with river front and views, a very desirable country residence, consisting of house, stable, carriage-house, &c., &c.; 14 acres of land. Price, with furniture, $30,000. Possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH-AV., ON A CORNER lot, an elegant establishment, consisting of a first-class extra-sized house, with two lots of ground, large first-class stable &c., house completely furnished; possession at once. Price $130,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITHIN HALF A MILE OF THE City of Hudson on the Hudson River, a fine commodious dwelling, with out-houses, &c., and eleven acres of land with fruit. Price $7,000; possession given at once. Inquire of GEO. B. FAIRFIELD, Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN GREAT JONES-ST., NEAR Broadway, a full size first-class four-story house, in perfect order, with early possession. Price $30,000, or $35,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YONKERS BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE. —Three and a half acres of the finest plots for building purposes, on Warburton-av., running through the finest Farms—all on most favorable terms. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—IN 42 ACRES IN ORANGE County, six miles from the flourishing village of Middletown, and one and three-quarters from a depot; also, 2,7 acres adjoining; both first-class farms, with good improvements. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., and No. 200 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

DWELLING HOUSE IN VILLAGE OF KENT, CONN.—Elevated, healthy region, on Housatonic Railroad; fifty miles west from Bridgeport; house well shaded, nine rooms, stable and carriage-house, ice-house, garden and orchard; moderate price, $3,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE three-story and basement house, No. 134 East 36th-st.; splendid location; house in excellent condition, and can be seen by a permit only, from 11 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. Inquire of P. CORRIGAN, Jr., No. 748 3d-av., near 50th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A country seat of 35 acres at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, 1 mile from depot. Apply to CLARK & SEBBINS, No. 6 Fletcher-st., from 10 to 12.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; nice garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class residence in Elizabeth, with all modern improvements. E. W. AUSTIN, owner, No. 39 Park-row, room No. 13.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES, WITH liberal garden plots, fruit yards, and ornamented grounds. Inquire of VIRGIL CORNISH, real estate agent, New-Britain, Conn.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment first-class houses on 125th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.; price very low; possession at once. Apply to Mr. TITUS, third house from 3d-av., or of D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 100 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL FARMS FOR SALE.—ALSO wanted 100 small cheap places near New-York. METROPOLITAN REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 40 Dey-st. Property to exchange.

FOR EXCHANGE—HOTEL ON ERIE RAILroad, country seat on Hudson River, farms in New-Jersey. METROPOLITAN REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 40 Dey-st.

DENTISTRY.

NO PAIN!—NO SICKNESS!—SENSATION DELIGHTFUL!—Dr. WAIT, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., makes the Nitrous Oxyde Gas every day and extracts teeth at 50 cts. It is chemically washed and purified before using. The curious will be shown the whole process. Cut this out.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without pain for 50 cts., under nitrous oxide gas, ether or chloroform, by Dr. WAIT, Sr., No. 283 4th-av., corner 21st-st.; best dental work on moderate terms. Cut this out.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGInated and use the Nitrous Oxide Gas to extract teeth without pain. It is entirely different, and free from all the danger of Ether and Chloroform. 19 Cooper Institute.

FAIRS.

FAIR, FAIR, FAIR.

for the benefit of sick and wounded colored soldiers and freedmen, now open at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES TO LET,

With splendid light and ventilation, Suitable for Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.

Apply at the office of EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 19 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER— 5 large, light and airy floors. 3 lots 25. 2 50x25. Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 772 Broadway, New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR the season, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 20 miles north of Saratoga; stages up and down every day; 10 miles south of Lake George; beautiful mountain scenery, and hunting and fishing; charming lake within five minutes' walk; ample room for a family of eight persons; large garden and grounds—one acre; terms, $300 for season of three months. Address ARTHUR B. MALLISON, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y. Inquire as to locality of WM. F. MOTT, Jr., Esq., Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, IN the village of Ravenswood, L. I., on the East River, two houses, containing thirteen and seventeen rooms, and with large gardens and abundance of fruit; their situation for attraction and convenience to the city cannot be surpassed in its vicinity. For particulars inquire of GILBERT BOPKINS, No. 77 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, over Fulton Bank, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood after 4 P. M.

TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE FARM-HOUSE, unfurnished, nearly new, twelve rooms, in Connecticut, 26 miles north of Bridgeport, one mile from Hawleyville depot, on the Housatonic Railroad; a fine healthy location. The farm, containing 120 acres, for sale. A good place for summer boarders, or for a school. Inquire of FRANCIS KNAPP, No. 98 Broad-st., New-York, JOHN L. VAIL, near the premises, or F. S. WILDMAN, Danbury, Conn.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT IN WESTCHESter Co., 15 miles from New-York, easy of access by New-Haven or Harlem Railroad; a large wooden house, with 14 rooms; piazza and green-house, large garden, laid out with fine evergreens and shrubs, plenty of water and fruit, hot-house and ice-house; very desirable and healthy situation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or GEO. H. CAREY, No. 39 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN STAMford; situation beautiful; house, grounds, and stable room large; fruit and flowers in liberal supply. As a pleasant and desirable Summer residence, it is seldom equaled. Inquire of S. SEELY, in store No. 78 Cedar-st.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—IN THE brown-stone building No. 49 Broadway, nearly opposite Exchange-place, consisting of one room 26x200 feet, and six rooms 25x90 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, near Shrewsbury, consisting of large dwelling, with all the modern improvements, and five acres of ground, beautifully laid out, in full view of the ocean. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—Nos. 147 AND 149 WEST 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A PLAIN FURnished house one and a half miles from depot, near the water, for the Summer season; $100 per month. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

LOTS WANTED.—OWNERS OF LOTS ON any of the streets from 110th-st. to 155th-st., between 8th and 7th avs., can find purchasers, if offered at fair prices, by applying to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN BROOKlyn, first-class situation; well furnished. Apply at No. 8 Harrison-st., or No. 897 Fulton-av., near Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with immediate possession, a pretty cottage, eligibly located, in West Bloomfield, N. J.; garden, stable, &c.; easy access. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEAR THE Pavilion Spring, a handsome country residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—BRICK BUILDING—20x60, WITH yard 20x20; suitable for factory; No. 146 Vesey-st. Address GEO. W. THURSTON, No. 282 West 4th-st.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, TO A gentleman. Apply at No. 93 3d-av.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 42 Cortlandt-st. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT BOARD.—No. 26 6th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND 4 OR 6 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, in a large house on Madison-st., can be had by a family of high standing until September, or for years. The entire appointments are unexceptionable, and the family consists of four adults. Address WHITE, Station D.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MAN ABOUT 30 years of age, who usually spends his evenings in his room. A comfortable room, the rest of which, including board, will be about $400 per year. A private family living within twenty or thirty minutes' walk of the Astor and Mercantile Libraries preferred. Address BOSTON, at Station D, Post office.

DESIRABLE SUITES OF FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen or parties of gentlemen, without board, also single rooms, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st., near the principal hotels; very choice location.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A VERY QUIET place; but few boarders taken; good trouting and plenty of shade. Price $8 per week. Address L. F. DUDLEY, Litchfield County, Cornwall, Conn.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FINE ROOMS TO let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 25 Abingdon-square. Dinner at 6½ P. M. References exchanged.

AT NO. 73 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. Hotel, can be had the second floor, two or four rooms, with or without private table. Also, rooms for single gentlemen.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO RENT.—A very handsome room and bedroom may be had at No. 28 University-place, with or without board, by one or two persons. Good reference required.

ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with or without board, a fine suite, parlor and bedrooms on the principal floor of No. 17 West 27th-st., next to Broadway.

A SUITE OF ELEGANT ROOMS TO LET with private table to a gentleman and wife; also, a few rooms to gentlemen, with partial board, at No. 63 East 35th-st. Reference exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FORDHAM, NEAR the Harlem Railroad station. A party of eight or ten, willing to pay a fair price for first-class accommodations, will address H. L. O., Post-office Box 5,005, New-York.

BOARDING—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of two suites of two and three rooms respectively, obtainable at No. 46 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point; fine large rooms with first-class board. Address R. A. BERARD, West Point.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY CONSISTING OF A gentleman, his wife, four children and servant, a suite of apartments (unfurnished preferred) of from four to five rooms on the second floor of a house occupied by a private family, where no other boarders or lodgers will be taken, with board for the servant only; house must be between 14th and 40th sts., and Lexington and 8th avs., in a good neighborhood, and have modern conveniences; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating location, terms, &c., Box No. 3,048 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country, for the Summer months, within 20 or 25 miles of the city by rail or water; house must be pleasantly situated in a healthy neighborhood, comfortably furnished and have not less than six bedrooms. Any party having such a house to rent can hear of a good tenant by addressing F. B., Box No. 3,659 Post-office, stating price asked.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson, one hour by rail or boat; the Crowen House is now open for the reception of guests; (change of management) furniture new, and a first-class table kept; spacious grounds and stabling. For further particulars apply to Mr. B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A gentleman, wife, six children (from 11 years to 1 month old) and servant, in a farm-house in the vicinity of Summit, Madison or Plainfield, N. J., and near railroad. Address, with full particulars, S. CONOVER, Jr., No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR THE Summer, by a private family, near a railroad depot, or steamboat dock, and within two hours of the city. Eight bedrooms required. Address, with terms, Box No. 258 New-York Post-office.

OFFICE ROOM WANTED—A DESK AND privilege of an office for a few hours in the day, near the Post-office or Wall-st. Address M., Box No. 5,569 Post-Office.

HOUSES WANTED—SEVERAL DWELLINGS at prices from $10,000 to $15,000, in central localities. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of KIDDER, HINCKLEY & WARREN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. M. KIDDER, S. B. HINCKLEY, W. H. WARREN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the firm of WARREN, KIDDER & CO., and will continue the banking and brokerage business at No. 4 Wall-st. W. H. WARREN, A. M. KIDDER, DURA WARREN.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TERMS OF copartnership heretofore existing between CHARLES SHULTZ and BERNARD CUMMINGS, under the style and firm name of SHULTZ & CUMMINGS, doing business in the City of New-York as retail dealers in brick, lime, lath and cement, the said partnership is dissolved, to take effect from this date, Mr. CHARLES SHULTZ having withdrawn therefrom. CHAS. SHULTZ, foot of Bank-st.

DATED NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAVE DONE business hitherto, under the name of A. RANKIN & CO., (by special agreement with Mr. A. Rankin, since his withdrawal from the business and the firm,) hereby give notice that the business will be conducted hereafter under firm of VANDERLIP & TAYLOR, at No. 96 Bowery, No. 165 5th-av., and No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st. GEORGE M. VANDERLIP. JOHN J. TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1865.

THEODORE ZBREGA, JACOB BERRY and J. W. GILLESPY (member of the New-York Stock Exchange) have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ZEREGA, BERRY & CO., for the transaction of a Stock Commission business, at No. 67 Exchange-place.

MAY 16, 1865.

AUCTION SALES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS, ON FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer, will sell at 12 o'clock, noon, at public auction, at Pier No. 36 North River:

Steamship CAHAWBA, 1,643 tons.
Steamship DETROIT, 398 tons.

And immediately afterward, at Pier No. 12, North River:

Brig DRAGOON, 250 tons.
Bark VOLTIGEUR, 383 tons.

Terms of sale, cash in government funds only.

Permission to inspect these vessels can be obtained on application at this office.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Bt. Brig.-Gen. &c.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1865.

PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, the 23d of May inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., 20,000 tons of fresh-mined Pittston coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh, pro rata, during the month of June.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the company's coal, to be stated at time of sale.

Terms 50 cents per ton, payable on the day of sale; balance in current funds as the deliveries are made.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., a large and elegant variety of first-class furniture, made for best city trade, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of superb rosewood and black-walnut parlor suites in damask, brocatel and reps; elegant rosewood etageres and secretoires, carved centre tables, black-walnut library and dining-room suites in reps, library tables, secretary bookcases, black-walnut and oak buffets and extension tables, elegant rosewood and black-walnut chamber furniture, hall stands and chairs, Turkish lounges and other elegant furniture. The whole comprising a very fine assortment of first-class goods, and to be peremptorily sold without reserve. Now on exhibition. A. FAURE, Assignee.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

This company will hold their twenty-sixth monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 35 William-street, at which time they will offer, by John H. Draper & Co., auctioneers,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of June next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet-Col. Charles H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., at the Corrals, near the Observatory, in the City of Washington, D. C., between

FIVE AND SIX THOUSAND MULES,

which have been used in the government service.

The sale will commence on MONDAY, May 29, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day, unless otherwise ordered, until the whole number is sold.

The mules will be sold singly to the highest bidder.

Terms cash, in government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster Depot of Washington.

AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, MAGNIFICENT STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE, RICH CHINA, CUT GLASS, SILVER CULERY, &c., THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, at house No. 131 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., comprising a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture; a rare collection of valuable oil paintings,

MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, ELABORATELY CARVED, FOUR ROUND CORNERS, STEINWAY AND SONS, MAKERS,

Costly parlor ornaments, in bisque, bronze, lava and parian; Bohemian and French china, silverware, cut glass, cutlery, &c., with everything adapted to an elegantly furnished house. Sale positive, rain or shine. HENRY RUSSELL WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 83 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood suites, in figured brocatel; carved rosewood suite in crimson plush; carved rosewood bedsteads; do. washstands; mahogany extension dining-tables; oak do.; hair mattresses; straw paillasses; feather bolsters and pillows; bronzed, gilt and other chandeliers; carved black-walnut bookcase; rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany marble-top dressing-bureaus; pier tables; gilt frame pier mirrors, with cornices, with marble-top pier bases; china, crockery and glassware, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a large invoice of rustic furniture, consisting of baskets, tables, hanging brackets, chairs, garden settees, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES COTTON AGENT.

5,000 BALES OF UPLAND COTTON,

will be sold under direction of SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT, On SATURDAY, May 20, 1865, at one o'clock, P. M., At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO., three days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready on the 17th instant, at Easton & Co.'s and at the Custom-House.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer—Office 51 Exchange-place

PEREMPTORY SALE

of valuable mill property, and lots Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43 John and Nos. 150 and 152 Plymouth sts., close to the Jackson and Bridge-st. ferries, Brooklyn. To be sold at auction by THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1865, at 12 M., (together with the engine, boilers and all the other machinery on the premises.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FORTY-ONE LOTS OF LAND, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BLEECKER, 4TH, CHARLES AND PERRY STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Abraham Van Nest, deceased, the entire block of land bounded by Bleecker, 4th, Charles and Perry sts., containing 41 lots, viz.:

8 lots on Bleecker-st.
8 lots on 4th-st.
12 lots on Charles-st.
12 lots on Perry-st.

The buildings on the property, consisting of a two-story frame mansion house, 55x33 feet, and a two-story brick stable, will be sold separately from the lots, and are to be removed within a given time. Maps of the property can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 35½ Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 59 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY FINE ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 19, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a very fine collection of original modern oil-paintings of the French, Belgian, Dutch, Flemish and American schools, embracing, among others, the works of the following eminent and favorite artists:

Eugene Verboekhuven,	Van Hemme,
David Col,	Charles Seickert,
Van Seben,	Kork Kook,
Rohbe,	Carolus,
Verhuven Ball,	Van Hooz,
Zacharie Notterman,	Carrabain,
H. Schary,	L. Smets,
W. M. Brown,	J. Boulanger,
Bilcere,	M. Ware.

The above are now on exhibition and are particularly worthy the attention of connoisseurs and others.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE GRIFFIN, ESQ., DECEASED.—Will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 12 M., at the Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the first-class dwelling-house and lot of land No. 15 West 26th-st. Twenty-eight feet wide, ninety-two feet deep, being half the depth of the block. Deed to be delivered within thirty days, and possession given at the same time.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1865.

DANIEL LORD, JAMES C. LORD, Executors of the Will of Geo. Griffin, deceased.

For permission to inspect the house, apply to the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ALSO, Pew No. 98, ground floor, middle aisle, in church corner 5th-av. and 19th-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ARTISTS' AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS, THE STOCK OF S. N. DODGE, ESQ., DECEASED, AND SOLD BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 17, and each successive day, at 10½ o'clock, until the entire sale is completed, at No. 130 Chatham-square, corner of Oliver-st., by order of Executor, the stock of S. N. DODGE, Esq., deceased, consisting of artists' and painters' materials, comprising A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTISTS AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS, COLORS, CANVAS, TUBE Colors, Camels' Hair Pencils and Brushes of all kinds; Oil and Dry Colors for Painters, Drawing-paper, &c.

Particulars in catalogues. Sale without any reserve, to close the business.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of June, 1865, a lease to establish and maintain a ferry from the basin at the foot of Spring-st., in the City of New-York, to Hoboken, New-Jersey, at the point where the old ferry is established, or within one thousand yards north or south of that point. The landing-place at Hoboken, New-Jersey, to be furnished by the purchaser.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of ferry-leases heretofore entered into by the corporation, which may be had on application at the office of the Comptroller.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 20, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 83 Liberty-st., by order of assignee:

65 cases, 1 dozen each, Otard, Dupuy & Co. brandy, in fine shipping order, without reserve.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 8.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2½.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
the New Grand Comic Pantomime of
THE ELIXIR OF LIFE;
OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN,
CONTINUOUS TRIUMPH OF
DON MANUEL DONATI,
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
ONE-LEGGED DANCER.
MARKED SUCCESS OF EDWIN CROUSE,
THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH CLOWN AND JESTER.
GRAND ARENIC PERFORMANCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY.
THIRD WEEK
AND
SPLENDID TRIUMPH
of the gifted young artiste
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
whose winning personation of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET
continues to
THRONG THE THEATRE
with enthusiastic audiences.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 19,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
AS
FANCHON,
supported by the whole strength of the Company.
In the first act occurs
THE GREAT SHADOW DANCE,
with its wild and weird-like beauty.
ACT II.—THE FESTIVAL OF ST. ANDOCHE.
ACT III.—"CRICKET'S" REVELATION.
ACT IV.—THE DEPARTURE AND THE PLEDGE.
ACT V.—"CRICKET'S" TRIUMPH.
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.
SINGING AND DANCING.
ADMIRABLE ACTING.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ..... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 7½; Overture at 8.
FRIDAY,
Last time this season,
Mrs. Centlivre's elegant five-act Comedy of
THE BUSY BODY;
revived with beautiful scenery, superb costumes and brilliant distribution.

Mr. Lester Wallack, (his tenth appearance,) Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Holland, Mr. Brown, Mr. Norton, Mr. Young, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Pope, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke and Mrs. Jennings performing in the play.

SATURDAY—Twelfth night of Mr. Boucicault's Comedy, HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

MONDAY—Benefit of Mr. Theo. Moss, (Treasurer)—First time this season, and revived with all its original beautiful scenery, elegant appointments and superior cast, the very popular Comedy of LOVE AND MONEY, rewritten expressly for Mr. Wallack's Theatre.

The brilliantly successful comedy, CENTRAL PARK, now in preparation, with new scenery, appointments, &c., will be produced early next week. It can only be given for a limited number of nights, in consequence of the early termination of Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S performances.

WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT
OF
MR. THEODORE MOSS,
(Treasurer.)
MONDAY, MAY 22,
will be acted the very popular comedy,
LOVE AND MONEY,
with beautiful scenery and appointments, and an unusually attractive distribution.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

"A FASHIONABLE RESORT"—THE AMERICAN STEREOSCOPTICON, No. 720 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

BARGAIN IN FRENCH CHINA, ON BROADWAY, No. 561, DINNER SETS, 106 PIECES, ONLY $55. TEA SETS, VASES, &c., IN PROPORTION. AUCTION SALES ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MAY 18 and 19, AT ONE O'CLOCK.

HENRY H.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Continued from First Page.

Judge Holt—Q.—Did you go to the outer door after the shot had been fired in the President's box, and examine how it was closed? A.—I did, for the purpose of calling medical aid.

Q.—In what condition did you find it? A.—I found the door barred so that people who were knocking on the outside could not get in.

Q.—Did you make an attempt to remove the bar? A.—I did remove it with difficulty.

Q.—Was that after you had received a stab from the assassin? A.—It was.

Q.—Is that (bar exhibited to witness) blood on that bar from your arm? A.—I am not able to say that; my wound was bleeding freely at the time.

Q.—In what condition did you find the bar? A.—It appeared to be resting against the molding of the door, and I think it could not have been loosened on; by any pushing from the outside.

Q.—Did you notice the chair in which the President sat in particular? A.—I did'nt, excepting it was a large easy chair covered with damask cloth

Q.—You do not know whether it had rockers or not? A.—My impression is that it had.

Q.—Is that the bar the door was closed with? A.—I am not able to say whether it is or not; my impression is it was a different piece of wood.

Testimony of Isaac Jaquett.

Examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—State whether or not you found that bar in Ford's Theatre; and if so, under what circumstances and when? A.—After we had carried the President out I went to the box with several others; this bar was lying on the door inside the first door going to the box; I took it up and stood about there for some time, and took it home with me.

Q.—There has been a piece sawed off; do you know in reference to that? A.—There was an officer stopping at the house where I was boarding who wanted a piece of the bar to take away with him, and it was sawed off; but he did not finally take it away.

Q.—Are there spots of blood upon it? A.—They were fresh at that time.

Re-examination of Joseph Lemon, (colored) By Judge Holt—Q.—Did you see persons engaged in decorating the President's box on the afternoon of the assassination? A.—Yes, Mr. Harry Ford and another gentleman—I do not know his name exactly—were up there fixing it; Mr. Ford told me to go up to his room, get a rocking-chair, bring it down and put it in the private box; I done so; I carried the chair into the President's box, set it down and went away; that is all I know.

Q.—Had it been there before? A.—Not this season.

Q.—Was the back of this rocking-chair you brought down high or low? A.—High back and cushioned.

Q.—Did you see the prisoner, Edward Spangler, on the occasion? A.—There was no one in there but Harry Ford and this other gentleman, who had been fixing it and started to come down.

Q.—Was Spangler on the stage that evening? A.—Yes; he was obliged to be there all the time; he worked there all together, same as I did; he had nothing to call him away, except when he went to his boarding-house; he was not there on the stage when the chair was carried into the box.

Re-examination by Mr. Ewing—Q.—You did not see Mr. Spangler on the stage, did you? A.—No; I did not notice him particularly. I had been there so long, I hardly ever noticed gentlemen so particularly.

Q.—And do you not know but what he might have had a meeting to call him away just at that time? A.—No Sir; I do not.

Q.—Who was this other gentleman in the other box with Harry Ford? A.—I may be mistaken, but I think his name is Buckingham.

Q.—Was he employed about the theatre? A.—He staid there at night for to take tickets. He was a doorkeeper in front of the theatre. I think he was helping Harry Ford fix the private box.

Q.—At what hour in the evening? A.—A little after 8. I should think; it might have been later or sooner. I had been out in the city taking bills around. I was about going on the fly. I took my meals whenever I could, and when he called me I put down my meal and went and got the chair.

Q.—Did you see Spangler as you went to the box at all? A.—No, not when I went to the box, nor when I came away.

Q.—Describe the chair? A.—There is no chair in here like it. It was one of those high-backed rocking-chair, with a high red cushion on it, covered with satin. The last season, when they got it, it was in the private box, but Mr. Ford told me to take it out and carry it up to his room.

Q.—Was the furniture there manufactured for the box, and was it of the same character as the chair? A.—Yes; a sofa and some other chairs. It was not my business to be looking in this place, and I never noticed only when I was sent. The sofa was covered, I think, with the same material. I do not know whether the furniture was bought as the property of the stage or private box.

By Judge Holt—Q.—Did you take a large chair out of this box at the time you put this one in? A.—No, Sir.

Re-examination of Lieut. John J. Toffey, by Judge Holt—Q.—Since you were examined yesterday, state whether you have been to a stable and found the horse of which you were speaking? A.—Yes. I found him on the corner of Seventeenth and J streets.

Q.—Did you recognize him as the horse you took up, with the saddle and bridle, under the circumstances you mentioned in your testimony? A.—Yes, Sir.

By the Court—Q.—Is there anything peculiar about that horse which enables you to recognize him? A.—Yes; his being blind in the right eye.

Testimony of William Eaton.

Examined by Judge Holt—Q.—State whether or not after the assassination of the President you went to the room of J. Wilkes Booth at the National and opened his trunk? A.—I did go there that same evening under the authority of the Provost-Marshal.

Q.—What did you do on arriving there? A.—I found J. Wilkes Booth's room; I was shown to it by the book-keeper; I took charge of what things were in his trunk; the papers were taken to the Provost-Marshal's office and turned over to Lieut. Ferry; I placed them in his hands.

Testimony of Lieut. Terry.

Examined by Judge Holt—Q.—State whether you are attached to the Provost-Marshal's Office of this city? A.—Yes; to Col. Ingraham's Office.

Q.—State whether or not after the assassination the witness, Eaton, placed in your hands certain papers which he represented to have been taken from the trunk of J. Wilkes Booth. A.—He did.

Q.—State whether the letter you hold in your hands was one of those papers? A.—Yes, Sir. The envelope was addressed "J. Wilkes Booth, Esq., National Hotel, Washington, D. C.," and postmarked, seemingly, "Balto., Md., March 30."

The letter was read by Col. Burnett to the court, as follows:

HOOKSTOWN, Balto Co., March 21, 1865.

DEAR JOHN: Was business so important that you could not remain in Baltimore until I saw you. I came in as soon as I could, and found that you had gone to Washington. I called also to see Mike, but learned from his mother he had gone out with you and had not returned. I concluded therefore he had gone with you. How inconsiderate you have been. When I left, you stated we would not meet in a month or so, therefore I made application for employment, an answer to which I shall receive during the week. I told my parents I had ceased with you. Can I, then, under existing circumstances, come as you request? You know full well the government suspicions something is going on there, therefore the undertaking is becoming more complicated. Why not for the present desist, for various reasons, which, if you look into, you can readily see, without my making any mention thereof? You know any one can censure me for my present course, you have been its cause, for how can I now come after telling them I had left you? Suspicion rests upon me now from my whole family, and even parties in the country. I will be compelled to leave home any how, and how soon I care not. No one was more in favor of the enterprise than myself, and to-day would be there had not you done as you have. By this I mean the manner of proceeding. I am, as you well know, in need. I am, you may say, in rags; whereas, to-day, I ought to be well clothed. I do not feel right, stalking about without means, and, from appearance, a beggar. I feel my dependence; but even this was forgotten, for I was now with you. Time more propitious will arrive yet. Do not act rashly, or in haste. I would prefer your first way; go and see how it will be taken in it——, D——, and ere long I shall be better prepared to again be with you. I dislike writing—would sooner verbally make known my views; yet you now writing causes me thus to proceed. Do not anger; peruse this; weigh all I have said, and as a rational man and a friend, you cannot censure nor upbraid my conduct. I sincerely trust this, nor aught else that should or may occur, will ever obliterate our former friendship. Write me to Baltimore, as I expect in about Wednesday or Thursday or if you can possibly come on I will Tuesday meet you in Baltimore at 8. Ever I subscribe myself now friend SAM.

Testimony of Wm. McPhail.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the handwriting of the prisoner, Samuel Arnold? A.—I am.

Q.—Will you look at this letter and say if it is in his handwriting. A.—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Cox—Q.—How did you become acquainted with his handwriting? state that first. A.—He once placed in my hands a written statement.

Q.—What instrument did he place in your hands? A.—A confession.

Q.—When did he write it? A.—On the 18th of April.

Q.—Where? A.—In the back room of Marshal McPhail's office.

Q.—Where is that? A.—On West Fayette-street, near Holliday, in Baltimore. The paper was handed to me, and by me to the Marshal. Of its arrival in Washington I don't know anything, only I was informed of its having been handed to the Secretary of War.

Q.—And that was a paper purporting to be a statement of all he knew of this affair? A.—Yes, Sir.

Testimony of Marshal McPhail.

Q.—State whether you are acquainted with the handwriting of the prisoner, Samuel Arnold? A.—Only by receiving a letter from him, which was handed me by his father, and dated the 12th, at Fortress Monroe.

The letter being then shown the witness, he said: "Yes, this looks like it; this is the letter."

Q.—Whose handwriting is that indorsement on the back? A.—I should think it was Mr. Arnold's.

Q.—Have you looked at the body of the letter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You looked at the handwriting? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you think it is his? A.—I do, Sir.

Examination of Littleton Newman.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the handwriting of the prisoner, Arnold? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you state whether some time last Fall you were present when he received the letter in which the money was inclosed. If the money was exhibited to you, and what was the character of this letter? A.—On the 9th or 12th of September there was a letter brought to him. There was in the same $20 or $50; I don't recollect which. I remarked he was flush, or had money; and having read the letter he handed it over to me. I read some half a dozen lines, but didn't understand it. It was very ambiguous in its language, and I asked him what it meant. He said it was something big, and I would soon see it in the papers, or something to that effect.

Testimony of Ethan J. Homer.

Q.—Will you state whether or not some days after the assassination of the President you arrested the prisoner, Samuel Arnold? A.—On the morning of the 17th of April last Mr. Allen and myself arrested him at Fort Monroe.

Q.—Did you find any arms in his possession? A.—Yes, Sir; we took him into a room, at the back of the store in which he slept, and we searched his person and a carpet-bag, and got a pistol. He said he had another pistol and a knife, also, at his father's place, near Hookstown road.

Q.—What kind of a pistol was that you found? A.—A Colt's pistol.

Mr. Cox here rose and objected to any confession made by the prisoner that would or might bind to be evidence against any other of the accused.

Mr. Ewing and Mr. Cox had a lengthy argument, which finally resulted in a ruling by the Court admitting as evidence, the statement of the witness of the whole conversation that took place at the time referred to.

Q.—Was it like that? (showing the witness a pistol.) A.—No, Sir; not like that, but he said he left a pistol like that at his father's.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Didn't he say he left a knife and pistol at Hookstown, and what else did he say to you? A.—He made a verbal statement to us at Fortress Monroe. There was a letter given us by his father to give to him when we arrested him; and after we handed him the letter and he had read it, I asked him if he was going to give us the statement, and he gave us one, together with the names of certain men connected with the abduction, or rather with the kidnapping, of Abraham Lincoln.

The witness then continued, and said the prisoner had stated to him that about two or three weeks previous to his going to Fortress Monroe he was at a meeting held at the Lychan House; I asked him who attended the meeting, and he gave me the names. (Here the witness took out a paper, and read therefrom J. W. Booth, M. O'Laughlin, G. W. Atzeroth, John Surratt, and a man with an alias of Mosby, and a small man, whose name I could not recollect.)

Q.—Did he say whether he was present at the meeting himself? A.—Yes, Sir; I asked him if he corresponded with Booth; he said at first he did not; then I mentioned to him a letter published in the *Sunday American*, where there was given a statement of a letter found in J. Wilkes Booth's trunk, and I mentioned to him that the letter was mailed at Hookstown, and signed Sam. Wheer; I said that he had written that letter, and that evening we brought him to Baltimore; I asked him if Wilkes Booth was acquainted any in St. Mary's or Charles Counties, and he said he had letters of introduction to Dr. Mudd and Dr. Queen; I asked who he got them from; he said he did not know; we proceeded to Baltimore, and I left him in the office of the Provost-Marshal.

Q.—Did he not state to you any description of what took place at the meeting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say about that? A.—I recollect his saying that Booth got angry at him because he said if the thing was not done that week he would withdraw, and that Booth then said he ought to be shot, and he replied it took two to play at that game.

Q.—Did he not say to you that he then withdrew from the running mate, and accepted a position with John W. Gault near Fortress Monroe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he state the exact date when that meeting was held at Washington? A.—He may have done so, but I don't recollect.

Q.—State whether he told you that he had seen Booth since that night? A.—I don't recollect whether he said he had seen Booth since that evening; but he said he would not have any connection with things if it was not done during that week, and that Booth said he would be justified in shooting him if he should withdraw.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ewing—Q.—Did he not state to you that he did after that withdraw? A.—He may have said so, but I don't recollect.

Q.—He said to you, then, that after that time he had nothing further to do with the conspiracy? A.—Yes, Sir, he said that.

Q.—Did he say where he went then? A.—He went to Fortress Monroe and accepted the position under Walton.

Q.—Did he say what time he accepted it? A.—The 1st day of April, or the last day of March. I am not certain which.

Q.—Did he not say this interview was at Gaither's, instead of the Lychan House? A.—I may be mistaken, but I think he said the Lychan House; I know he said it was on Louisiana-avenue, between Sixth-street and Four and a Half.

Q.—Did he say anything as to what had been the purpose of the parties after the time he withdrew? A.—He said the purpose of the party when he was a member of it was to abduct the heads of the government so as to force the North to have an exchange of prisoners, or something to that amount. I asked him also what his part was in the conspiracy, and I think he said that he was to watch the President when he was thrown from the box of the theatre.

With the exception of O'Laughlin and Mrs. Surratt, all the prisoners joined in the laugh which the idea of Arnold's catching Mr. Lincoln in his arms naturally induced.

Q.—Did he say anything as to his writing a letter to Booth, as to Booth's importuning him to continue in the plot? A.—There was a good deal of talking, and I don't recollect all that was said.

Q.—Don't you recollect his saying that Booth went to his father's house twice after that in order for him to go in with the conspiracy? A.—No, Sir; I do not recollect that.

Q.—Did he say anything as to whom the arms belonged to? A.—I asked him where he got the arms, and he said Booth got the arms for the whole party.

Q.—Didn't he say Booth told him when he left the conspiracy to sell the arms? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To what arms was he then alluding? Did you understand him as referring to the arms at his father's house as well as to the one pistol? A.—Booth told him to sell the arms.

Q.—Did you understand him to mean that the pistol was part of the arms that he had at his brother's house—the same arms? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Cox.—Q.—Did he state to you that that was the first and only meeting he ever attended? A.—No, Sir; it was not the first meeting, from what he told me.

Q.—Did he tell you that the meeting came to the conclusion that the plot was impracticable? A.—He said he did.

Q.—Did he tell you that they did? Didn't he say that the scheme fell through because they all considered it impracticable; but only said that he individually considered it impracticable?

By Judge Holt—Q.—Did I understand you to say that the meeting itself had determined to abandon the attack upon the President? A.—No, sir; only himself.

Q.—State whether you found a rope in his carpet-sack at Fortress Monroe? A.—I don't recollect any, Sir.

Q.—Did he not tell you what the date of the meeting was? A.—He may have, but don't recollect; it was a week or two before he went to Fortress Monroe; he might have said three weeks.

By Mr. Aikman—Q.—Was the name of Mr. Surratt mentioned to you by Mr. Arnold? A.—No, Sir, not to my recollection.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Did you examine his carpet-bag at Fortress Monroe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You found no rope there? A.—I don't recollect any, Sir.

Q.—Did he not say to you that Booth had a letter of introduction to Mr. Queen or Dr. Mudd? A.—No, Sir; I understood him to say "and Dr. Mudd."

Q.—Which Dr. Mudd? A.—There is only the one, Sir, I think, in Charles County.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—Did he speak of Mr. Queen or Dr. Mudd? A.—Dr. Queen and Dr. Mudd.

Testimony of Mr. Thomas.

Q.—State whether or not you are acquainted with the prisoner at the bar, Dr. Mudd? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—State whether or not, some weeks since, before the assassination of the President, you saw him and had a conversation with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did it occur? A.—At Mr. Downey's.

Q.—In that conversation did he speak of the President of the United States? A.—He said that the President of the United States was an Abolitionist, and that the whole Cabinet were such, and that the South would not be subjugated under Abolition doctrine; he said the whole Cabinet would be killed within six or seven weeks, and every Union man in Baltimore; he made a remark to me that I was no better than they were.

Q.—Was he violent in his manner? A.—He was not much excited.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him about politics? A.—I made the remark that the war would soon be over—that South Carolina and Richmond were taken, and we would soon have peace; then he went on stating that the South never would be subjugated—that the President and Cabinet were all Abolitionists and would be killed and every Union man in the State of Maryland.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stone—Q.—How far is your place from Dr. Mudd's? A.—About a mile and a half.

Q.—Did you see him frequently? A.—Not very.

Q.—Was Mr. Downey present when you had this conversation? A.—I believe he was out, Sir.

Q.—How long did he remain out? A.—I am not able to say precisely.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Dr. Mudd before Mr. Downey left the room? A.—I believe I had.

Q.—He left while you were conversing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How did that conversation commence. A.—It commenced about the war. I said the war would soon be over, and that I was glad to see it.

Q.—Had you been discussing the question of exempting persons from military service? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing was said about that? A.—Not a word.

Q.—When did this conversation occur? A.—Some time in March; in the latter part of March.

Q.—What was said after Downey's return? A.—I asked him, as he had taken the oath of allegiance, whether he considered it binding. He said he was a loyal man, but did not consider that oath binding.

Q.—Had you met him at Downey's any other time during this year? A.—That was the only time, Sir.

Q.—How long did you remain there that day? A.—Half or three-quarters of an hour, perhaps.

Q.—Was not Dr. Mudd's manner jocose? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he seem to be earnest? A.—It is impossible for me to say whether he was in earnest or not.

Q.—Did it leave any serious impression upon your mind? A.—No, Sir; I did not suppose such a thing could come to pass; I went home and repeated what he said, and we all laughed at it; I thought the man had more sense than to use such an expression.

Q.—Did Mudd look as if he really believed it himself? A.—When he first said it, I could not think that he meant it; but after the President was killed, and Booth had been at his house, I thought that he meant it.

Q.—Did he tell you how the President and the Cabinet were to be killed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—If you supposed there was any conspiracy, could you not have given the information to the authorities? A.—I did.

Q.—Who to? Q.—To everybody I saw.

Q.—Can you name anybody you told it to? A.—Yes, Sir. I told it to my brothers; I told it to Watson; I told it to many persons in Woodville; I told it to old Peter Wood.

Q.—But did you give any information to any one in authority? A.—I wrote to Col. Holland about it—the Provost-Marshal of the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland.

Q.—When? A.—One week after he said it.

Q.—Did you get any answer? A.—No, Sir; and I came to the conclusion that the Colonel never received my letter.

Q.—You are sure the conversation you have detailed is all that occurred? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who left first? A.—We left about the same time.

Q.—Did you go together? A.—No; I went home, and he went to his house, I guess.

Q.—When Mr. Downey returned, didn't Dr. Mudd say to him that you had been calling the Southern army "our army?" A.—No, Sir; nothing of the sort.

Q.—Did you mention this conversation to your brother, before the assassination? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To which of your brothers? A.—To Dr. John C. Thomas.

Q.—Did you mention it to Mr. Watson before the assassination? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What's his full name? A.—Lemuel Watson.

Q.—You spoke of Mr. Wood; was it Peter Wood, senior? A.—Yes; the old man, Sir.

Q.—Did you mention it to him before or after the assassination? A.—After, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Downey didn't seem to think anything of this talk of Dr. Mudd's? A.—I told you he was not there at the time, Sir, and when I mentioned it to him he said he was glad he did not hear anything about it.

Examination of John Happ.

Q.—Look at that paper and state if you have seen it before. Here the witness read the following telegram.

"*To M. O'Laughlin, No. 57 North Exeter-street, Baltimore, Maryland.*

Don't you fear to neglect your business. You had better come at once. J. BOOTH."

Q.—State whether you are a telegraphic operator in this city? A.—I am a clerk in the office.

Q.—State whether this dispatch was sent at the time of its date? A.—Yes, Sir; but the year should be 65 not 64; that is one of the old printed forms.

Q.—Do you know the handwriting of John Booth? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw him write that.

Cross-examination by Mr. Cox—Q.—"Don't you fear to neglect your business. You had better come at once." Can you tell me whether this is a question or a command?

Objected to and the question waived.

Testimony of E. C. Stewart.

Q.—State whether you are a telegraphic operator in this city? A.—Yes, Sir; at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Q.—Look at this dispatch, and state whether you have any knowledge of its having been sent? A.—Yes, I sent it myself.

Witness reads:

March 27, 1864.

B. O. Cuthbert, 57 Exeter-street, Baltimore:

Get word to Sam, and come on without him on Wednesday morning. We sell that day. Sure don't fail.

J. WILKES BOOTH.

Q.—Is this last March or last March a year ago? A.—Last March; that is one of the old forms.

Q.—Did you know the man? A.—No, Sir.

Have a photograph of John Wilkes Booth was shown to witness, who on seeing it, exclaimed, "That's the man that sent it."

Cross-examined by Mr. Cox—Q.—You knew it was sent in March, '65? A.—Yes Sir.

Q.—It is dated '64? A.—That's one of the old forms; but I remember it was sent this year.

Q.—Is that your understanding on it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been an operator at the Metropolitan Hotel? A.—About ten months.

By Judge Holt—Q.—You were not there in March, 1864? A.—No, Sir.

The examination of this witness being concluded, the court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The First Day's Trial of the Conspirators.

From the Philadelphia Press.

We are indebted to Judge-Advocate-General Holt for the following extract from the record of the Military Commission. From this it appears that the gravest considerations constrained the government to take the course which is so loudly objected to by a portion of the newspaper press. All the testimony of the first day's proceedings will, as repeatedly stated in these columns, be hereafter made known. It will completely dispel all suspicion and calumny. It will do more—it will induce those who were impulsively driven into complaint to unsay their censure, and to commend where their condemnation was premature. where the course of the commission was purposely misrepresented for party or personal ends. No one can read and carefully study the indictment presented by the Judge-Advocate-General, as published to the country yesterday without perceiving that the prosecution is armed with the most powerful proofs, and that the guilt excluding all parties but those charged is proved and rendered as apparent as the sun in the heavens to every candid and discerning mind. Those who were dissatisfied with the closing of the doors of the commission on the first day's trial will reflect that the assassins, now themselves almost convicted by their own lips, might have escaped had the demands for publicity been complied with, and that many of the facts in the plot could have been elicited only in private. We could have had no fair trial if we had been compelled to publish the proceedings of the Military Commission, May 9, 1865.

"The Judge Advocate stated to the commission that the reason for the rule excluding reporters for the press from admission to the room in which the commission was sitting applied only to the testimony given to-day (the first day), which it was still desirable should not be disclosed to the public. He, however, thought the testimony hereafter introduced might be given to the public without any impropriety or any embarrassment to the government. He therefore suggested that the President of the Commission be authorized to grant permits for the admission of such proper persons, reporters of the press and others, as could be admitted to the room without inconvenience to the members of the commission."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Visit of Inspection to Hart's Island.

Gov. FENTON, Maj.-Gen. DIX and Staff, Superintendent KENNEDY, of the police, and other officials, paid a parting visit to Hart's Island, the United States Government's late recruiting rendezvous, yesterday, the occasion being the discharge of newly enlisted volunteers and substitutes from the army.

As many of the soldiers had received handsome bounties, varying from $100 to $1,500 each, and they were now to be released without being called upon for further service, the day was one of "jubilee" to them.

The party arrived about noon, and after discharging the recruits—who immediately left for their homes—they made a tour of inspection around the Island.

The quarters for the men and officers presented a pattern of neatness and good order, and reflect great credit upon the present commandant, Gen. efficient WESSELS, and the designer and original builder of the quarters, Gen. JACKSON.

There has been considerable small-pox at this place, and it was amusing to see how readily officers and guests disclosed with the duty of a "close" inspection of the hospital used for the patients in this repugnant disease.

The party returned to this city early in the afternoon. Gov. FENTON is expected to visit the New-York State Soldiers' Depot to-day at 2 o'clock P. M.

Adams's Express.

This immense and invaluable institution, under the efficient superintendence of Mr. JOHN HOLT, and other capable officers, is reestablishing its offices and trains over the South with great rapidity. The magnetic telegraph kept even pace with our armies; close upon the telegraph wires come the wide-awake Express Companies; they are followed by the printing press, and so civilization is restored. The Richmond *Whig*, thus notes the welcome restoration of express facilities in that city:

"We welcome, in common with the public, the revival of the Adams Express Company in the Southern cities. Richmond is made the focus from whence the agency radiates to every important point and city of the South—Petersburgh, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Savannah, Charleston, Mobile and New-Orleans, and the coast by water. Mr. E. G. WESCOTT is the superintendent and agent; Mr. JOHN M. WEST, associate; JOHN H. ULDEN, money deliverer and account receiver, one of the most responsible positions in the Company.

We understand that the business now transacted by the company is something immense, and the clerks are engaged late at night, and early in the morning, receiving and dispatching the accumulated freight which is daily pouring into the depot. Adams Express is one of the institutions that must necessarily keep pace with the times, and we again repeat that we are glad to witness its restoration here.

Fires.

IN SPRING-STREET.

An alarm was sounded, at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, for a fire in Mr. L. STRAUSS' window-shade manufactory, on the third floor of No. 165 Spring-street. The fire was occasioned by a workman setting a hot glue-pot on the floor where benzine had been spilled. The flames were extinguished with damage not exceeding $250.

IN BARCLAY-STREET.

On Wednesday evening a bag of roasted rye, which had been taken from the heaters in Mr. GEO. MERON'S codee mill, took fire in Messrs. BOSCHEN & MIDDENDORF'S grocery, at No. 98 Barclay-street. The damage, which was mainly by water, is estimated at less than $100. Messrs. BOSCHEN & MIDDENDORF have $7,500 insurance in the Irving and New-Amsterdam offices.

A Johnson Union Club.

Some of our most prominent and influential citizens have formed an organization for the purpose of sustaining the administration of President JOHNSON. Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL has been chosen President. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That President JOHNSON has, by his conduct and policy, since the executive power of the government devolved upon him, commended himself to the approbation and support of the loyal citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That we cordially and heartily indorse his official action, and especially his declared purpose to regard treason as a crime to be punished, his refusal to recognise the pretended governments of the States, which have been in rebellion, and his expressed determination in the restoration of order in those States, to regard the wishes and interests of the loyal people.

A public meeting will be held shortly.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Mayor Bigelow, Boston; Hon. E. Freeman, Springfield, Mass.; Hon. G. A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Amasa J. Parker, Albany; Hon. J. Brisbine, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. John Tyler, Virginia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wm. V. Ray, Chicago; A. M. Mehaffy, Philadelphia; E. H. Spooner, China; Judge F. D. Huges, Hartford, Ct.; and Clinton F. Paige, Binghamton, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Henri Roger, Paris, is at the Hoffman House.

M. Potestue, France; J. M. Renshaw, Norfolk, Va.; and George West, New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE "MOURNING DRAPERY" USED FOR DRESSES FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.—Much of the "mourning drapery" used for decoration at the funeral of our late President, in this city, has been collected by the New-York State Agent, No. 50 Howard-street, for the widows and orphans of our soldiers. An inspection of the goods obtained exhibits, in a marked manner, the disregard for cost animating the purchasers—costly crape, bombazine, alapacca, and quantities of "selesia" are found. Over $1,000 worth has already been obtained. The Broadway Bank, New-York Club, Messrs. H. G. CLAFLIN & Co., and others are among the contributors. The goods have been packed in parcels containing enough for two or three dresses, and soldiers' widows can obtain them by applying to Mrs. WOOD, "Matron," at the above place.

COMPLAINT AGAINST AN AUCTIONEER.—Rev. Mr. WILDS lodged a complaint at the Mayor's office yesterday morning, against ZENO BURNHAM, an auctioneer, for selling him a suite of furniture which was not what it was represented to be. Mr. WILDS alleged that he attended a sale of furniture at No. 44 West Sixteenth-street, and that the auctioneer, ZENO BURNHAM, knocked down to him a suite of bedroom furniture, which was represented to be manufactured rosewood, and to have been in use about six months. The price was $197 62. On examining the furniture, Mr. WILDS found it to be of stained walnut, and to be quite new instead of second-hand. The Mayor ordered BURNHAM to refund $50 of the amount paid, which was done.

A METROPOLITAN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY FOR SOLDIERS.—A committee, composed of some of our most influential citizens, among whom we notice Supervisors TWEED and WILLIAMS, Street Commissioner CORNELL, Mr. H. H. FIELD, Felix. EURNE, ESQ., and others, have decided to establish in this city a General Employment Agency for the brave soldiers and sailors honorably discharged, which is to be under the management of Col. HERMAN. There is no doubt that the talents of our veterans will find suitable situations through the influence of this organization.

DROWNED.—Coroner HESLEWOOD, of Staten Island, yesterday held an inquest on a boy found floating off Mariners' Harbor. He was apparently about thirteen or fourteen years old, of fair complexion, has a scar on the left knee and one on the right side of the forehead; was attired in black pants, blue jacket, with military buttons upon it, two muslin shirts, an elastic necktie, one old hand cap, no stockings, one suspender; has dark hair, cut very short. He has the appearance of being from eight to ten days in the water.

PARADE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The Seventh will parade on Thursday, the 25th inst., fully uniformed and equipped.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.—The Provost-Marshals of Brooklyn are winding up their accounts. In the Twenty-second District the total number drawn at the last draft was 4,704, of which 2 were drafted and put into the service; 263 furnished substitutes; 157 were aliens; 202 were discharged for physical disability; 232 were over age; and 12 under 20 years of age, &c. The surgeon, Dr. FISKE, who had charge of the Third District Provost-Marshal's Office, reports that he has examined 3,170 men. Substitutes and principals rejected for unsuitableness of age, 422; accepted, 4,147; drafted and enrolled men not exempted, 2,134, whole number examined, 11,956. This total includes all the drafts.

FIRES.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the basement of No. 11 Prospect-street, occupied by Mr. WM. THOMPSON, who had vacated the premises and gone to the country. The police and hook-and-ladder companies extinguished the flames. Damage trifling. An alarm was caused in the Seventh District, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, caused by an explosion in a chemical factory, situated on DeKalb, near Bedford-avenue. No loss of any account.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Mr. JOHN C. PERRY, recently of the last State Legislature, from the Fifth District, Brooklyn, has been appointed Assistant District-Attorney for the United States Court, Eastern District of New-York. A calendar of causes is ordered to be made for the first Wednesday in June, at which time the court will be prepared to proceed with the trials of such as shall be in readiness.

COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.—Counterfeit $5 greenbacks were circulated last evening in the Ninth Ward. Information was given to all the police station houses, and the Forty-eighth Precinct police arrested two men answering to the description sent by the Forty-ninth Precinct. The accused were held for examination.

BURGLARY.—The dry goods store of J. WECHSLER & Co., No. 285 Fulton-street, was feloniously entered yesterday morning and robbed of silks valued at $968. The burglars escaped with the property.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Friday May 19—Nos. 6, 20, 1, 3, 49.

NEW-JERSEY.

A YOUNG WOMAN CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.—A genteel-appearing young woman, named MARY ANN MCSPIRITS, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer MCNAMARY, of the Jersey City Police, on a warrant charging her with having at various times stolen money and goods from Mrs. MARY CLEMENTS, a milliner doing business in Newark-avenue, by whom the accused was employed. MARY made a partial confession. She was held for examination.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BOUNTY-JUMPER.—A young man named FRANCIS TELLEY, well known in Jersey City, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer E. L. MCWILLIAMS, of the Jersey City Police, charged with having been a bounty-jumper. It is stated that, under assumed names, the accused has jumped the bounty three or four times. The prisoner was sent to Newark and placed in custody of the Provost-Marshal.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000 Amer. Gold		133½	1700 Reading R		93½
10,000 do.	s3	133½	200 do.	bs	93¾
5,000 U. S. 6-20s...Old Issue		103½	400 do.	b3	93¾
300 N. Y. Cen. R		90½	300 Clev. & Pitts		64½
200 do	s3	90¾	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr		57½
1500 Erie Railway		73	300 P., Ft. W. & C...	s3	93½
100 do	s3	73¼	50 Canton Co		36
100 do	s3	73	100 do		36
100 Mich. S. & N. I.		61	200 do	s3	36
200 do		61¼	200 Cum. Coal Co		39

Market dull; very little doing. After close of report, Gold stood at 133¾.

[Advertisement.]

BEHIND THOSE ROSEATE GATES,

the lips of girlhood, there should be a fragrant palace elegantly furnished with ivory and coral. To drop metaphor. Young ladies, you should keep your teeth and gums in perfect order, if you hope in after life to enjoy the blessings of a sound set of dentals and a sweet breath. What will enable you to do this? you ask. Nothing but fragrant SOZODONT, we reply.

[Advertisement.]

The Latest Novelty, and certainly one of the most attractive, is the Hat introduced this season by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. It is remarkable for the elegance of the style, its beautiful finish, and the superior quality of the material.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 40 | Sun sets..... 7 13 | Moon rises.. 1 08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 33 | Gov. Island. 3 23 | Hell Gate.... 4 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 18.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Curtis, Savannah, R. Murray, Jr.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore.

Ship Cael. (Brem.,) Otten, St. John, N. B., Ruger Bros.

Barks Bolivia, Whiting, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Cassiteride, (Br.,) Ashford, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, G. F. Bullet; Mary E. Purdy, (Br.,) Towas, Pictou, N. S., Miller & Houghton; Tweed, (Br.,) McDougall, Cow Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs Zephyr, (Br.,) McCullough, Cow Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Cavour, (Br.,) Chapman, Cow Bay, P. L. Nevins & Sons; Cosmos, Talbot, Arroyo, P. R., Simpson & Clapp; Machias, Cates, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Alma, (Br.,) Gurey, St. John, N. B., B. F. Small & Co.; Annie Geldert, (Br.,) Cochran, Windsor, N. S., A. Smith & Co.

Schooners D. L. Sturgis, Deasey, Gloucester, Mass.; James Douglas; E. Brainard, Clark, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; S. P. Godwin, Peck, Stamford; A. W. Collins, Tooker, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; O. E. Sawyer, Soper, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. A. Bandel, Cramer, Newark; Mary E. Towner, Richmond, Pierson & Collins; United Brothers, Eddy, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Naiad Queen, ——, Richmond, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Marcella Smith, Barrett, Eleuthera, J. Enes; M. Holmes, Ireland, Fernandina, Thomas & Holmes.

Arrived.

Steamship Yazoo, Conch, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and 48 passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

French sunboat D'Estaing, Capt. Martin de Bonsouy, Fortress Monroe 30 hours.

Ship Republic, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Bremen 30 ds., with mdse. and 271 passengers to Unkardt & Co. May 6, lat. 44 48, lon. 45

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4260 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865 PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Proceedings Before the Commission on Friday.

Further Testimony About the Escape from the Theatre.

Evidence Concerning the Attack on Secretary Seward.

Major Seward Identifies Payne as the Assassin.

Other Witnesses Make the Identification Certain.

Prosecution will Probably Close on Saturday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 19.

As the trial of the assassins progresses, the interest of the public in the proceedings increases, if possible. The court-room and adjoining apartments were densely crowded this afternoon. Not a foot of standing-room was unoccupied. A larger number of ladies were in attendance than on any previous occasion.

PAYNE's case was nearly or quite disposed of, and the testimy against him presented in more regular judicial form than has been practiced in offering the evidence as to the other prisoners. Excepting the immaterial and irrelevant questions put and answers drawn out by PAYNE's counsel, the testimony was unusually pertinent. For a time during the reading of this testimony the prisoner exhibited some marked evidences of sensibility, and much more intelligence than was generally expected of him. It was not long, however, before he relapsed into his usual stolid expression. Whilst the history of his entrance to the mansion, and attack upon Mr. SEWARD and the inmates of his household, was being recited by the several witnesses, much interest was manifested by the prisoner, though his countenance did not discover any strong emotion, but seemed to say, "Of course these facts are generally true, but I want to see whether you tell the story correctly or not." The identity of the accused was complete by the testimony of Major SEWARD, ROBINSON, and the mulatto boy. Major SEWARD unhesitatingly pronounced PAYNE to be the man who made the attack upon his father and afterward upon himself. ROBINSON is satisfied of the identity, but would not like to swear that the prisoner was the man. The boy was positive that PAYNE is the criminal. Such was the matter of identifiertion whilst PAYNE was yet sitting in his woollen shirt. The witnesses retired to adjoining room, and by order of the Commissioner the prisoner was required to cloths himself in the hat that was picked up in Mr. SEWARD's house just after the criminal left, and in the two coats identified as belonging to PAINE. The mulatto boy was again brought into the court-room. Immediately upon taking the stand he pointed to PAINE, then standing up, and exclaimed, "Oh, he knows me right well. If he has confessed to everything, you can ask him if I am not the one that let him in." This exclamation, made in boyish frankness of manner caused a general laugh, in which PAYNE joined heartily. The additional clothing made a wonderful change in his personal appearance. He now looked a broad-shouldered, stout young man, and the hat concealing the form of his head, he had less of the appearance of a savage, but the same face was there, the unmistakable features of the confirmed hardened criminal. The boots that this man had on when arrested were produced in court, and, upon examination, found to be a pair made for BOOTH, doubtless, as his name was found written upon the lining near the top of the leg.

Some further evidence was added against Mrs. SURRATT, and it was sworn that, when she was confronted with PAYNE on the night of her arrest, when he appeared at her house in disguise, she protested she never saw him, and added, "I did not hire him; I do not know him." This testimony is considered material as against her, since it has been heretofore clearly proven that she well knew the prisoner, who had boarded with her and lodged in her house on two occasions.

The appearance of the other prisoners is not different from their looks yesterday, except O'LAUGHLIN, who is yet apparently sinking.

The evidence on the part of the government will close to-morrow, as it now looks. Such is the expectation of the Judge-Advocate. It is believed the further hearing will consume the whole of next week.

Synopsis of the Evidence Taken on Friday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 19.

The witnesses for the defence were to-day dismissed until Monday. About twenty have thus far been summoned.

The United States have probably thirty more witnesses to examine, and an effort will be made to conclude the testimony for the prosecution to-morrow.

The trial will probably be closed next week.

This morning, up to the recess, CHARLES H. ROSCH was examined as to his having obtained possession of EDWARD SPANGLER's carpet bag on the 17th, and found therein a piece of rope eighty-one feet long, the twist having been carefully taken out.

After the recess, Mr. ROSCH was recalled, and identified the rope found in SPANGLER's carpet-bag.

WM. EATON testified that he arrested SPANGLER at his boarding-house in Washington.

WM. WALLACE testified that he arrested O'LAUGHLIN on the 17th of April, in Baltimore, on the way to the Police-office. O'LAUGHLIN spoke of the assassination as a bad affair, and denied that he had anything to do with it.

JAMES GIFFORD, a carpenter at Ford's Theatre, gave information about fitting up the box President LINCOLN occupied. Nothing specially important was elicited by his examination.

WILLIAM H. WELLS testified: On the 14th April he was living at the house of Secretary SEWARD, and recognized PAYNE as the man who came there representing he had medicine from Dr. VERDI, family physician; saw PAYNE strike FREDERICK SEWARD on steps twice over head, with something round, mounted with silver; subsequently saw PAYNE come out, and get on his horse and ride away; after PAYNE's capture witness recognized him immediately.

Sergt. ROBINSON, who was in attendance upon Secretary SEWARD on the night of the 14th April, testified that the first he saw of PAYNE, he heard a disturbance in the hall; when he opened the door PAYNE struck him, and when he came into the room the witness clenched him; PAYNE put his arm around his neck, struck him with a knife and cut him, then went to the bedside of Secretary SEWARD and struck him with the same weapon on the neck twice. He described what took place and the manner in which PAYNE seemed to be endeavoring to cut him in the neck.

Major SEWARD, son of Secretary SEWARD was sworn, and identified PAYNE as the man who was at his father's house on the night of the 14th of April. He had retired about 11 o'clock, and a short time after was aroused by screams of his sister; rushed up stairs and seized the man, who struck witness with a decanter from the table, and made use of the words, "I am mad—I am mad;" when near the door, as witness was pushing, he saw by the light in the hall that he was tall, large, and had dark hair and no beard; got a pistol and rushed down to the front door. After witness' own wounds were dressed, he went into his father's room and saw he had a large gash on his cheek, one on his throat, and one under his ear; witness was satisfied prisoner at the bar was the same man.

Col. MORGAN testified that on the 17th of April he had possession of Mrs. SURRATT's, house, and stated that PAYNE came in with a pickaxe on his shoulder. PAYNE said "I guess I am mistaken." I asked who he wanted to see. He said "Mrs. SURRATT." I told him he was right, to come in the parlor. He said Mrs. SURRATT had engaged him to dig a gutter; said he was twenty years old, was from Fauquier County, Va., and earned his living by the pick. He showed me an oath of allegiance, and said he was from the South; said he could neither read nor write. Witness identified the pickaxe which he had on his shoulder.

Full Report of the Proceedings on Friday.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 19.

The Court proceeded to the examination of

Col. P. J. Taylor.

By the Judge-Advocate—Q.—State whether you are connected with the Provost-Marshal's Office at Washington. A.—No, Sir; I am on duty at the headquarters of the Department of Washington.

Q.—Look at that paper marked No. 7, and state whether you ever before had it in your hands, and from whom you received it.

[The paper here referred to was one taken from the trunk of J. Wilkes Booth, and in regard to which the witness, Lieut. Tirrill, testified that it was written in the cypher of the Confederate States.]

A.—I have had it in my hands. I received it from Lieut. Tirrill, an officer on duty in the Provost-Marshal's Office, on the night of the 18th of April. I gave it to Col. Wells on the 15th.

Q.—You received it from Lieut. Tirrill as one of the papers found in the trunk of J. Wilkes Booth? A.—Yes, Sir; and for which I had sent him.

Cross-examination of Charles Rosch.

By the Judge-Advocate—Q.—Do you recognize the prisoner, Edward Spangler? A.—I do not know him personally; I was not present at his arrest.

Q.—Did you go to his house after his arrest? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you find there? A.—A carpet-bag in which was a piece of rope, which I measured afterward and found to be eighty-one feet in length. The twist appeared to have been taken out of it. There was nothing else in the carpet-bag except some blank paper and a dirty shirt-collar.

Q.—Where was that carpet-bag with the rope left? A.—At the house where Spangler took his meals, on the northwest corner of Seventh and H streets.

Q.—When was it left? A.—That I do not know.

Q.—Who were with you when you took the rope? A.—Two of the military Provost-Marshal's force. I do not know their names.

Q.—You did not see Spangler himself there? A.—I did not. I was to go with the other officers to secure the papers, and we missed him; consequently I was not there when he was arrested.

Q.—Had the carpet-bag been open? A.—No, Sir; we tried to open it with some keys we found.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ewing—Q.—Where is the house at which you found the carpet-bag? A.—It is situated on the northwest corner of Seventh-street and H.

Q.—Who gave it to you? A.—We took it when we found that it belonged to Spangler.

Q.—Who was there? A.—A man who was commonly called "Jake," who worked at the theatre in company with Spangler. This man told me that was Spangler's carpet-sack, and that was all Spangler had at the house.

Q.—What persons living or staying in the house did you see? A.—There were a couple of persons, boarders, I presume; I did not know any of the parties.

Q.—In what room did you find the carpet-bag? A.—In a bedroom up stairs.

Q.—In what part of the house? A.—As near as I can judge, it was on the south side of the house—that is, the room faced the south.

Q.—Describe the room? A.—It was right near where "Jake" kept his trunk.

The commission reassembled at 2 o'clock.

Examination of Charles H. Rosch Continued.

Q.—Look at that coil of rope, and state whether or not it is the same which you found in Spangler's carpet-bag? A.—(Looking right at the rope)—I believe, and am satisfied that it is.

Q.—What did you do with the monkey-wrench? A.—I found no monkey-wrench; I would here beg leave of the court to correct so much of my testimony as refers to the locality, which I stated from recollection; I am convinced that the house was on the northeast corner of Seventh and H streets; the room was on the second floor.

Q.—What was the number of the room. A.—There was no number.

Examination of William Eaton Continued.

Q.—State to the court whether you arrested the prisoner Edward Spangler, and on what day. A.—I arrested him; I do not recollect the day; it was the week after the assassination.

Q.—Where did you arrest him? A.—In a house on Seventh-street, near the Patent Office; it must have been on the southeast corner of Seventh-street and H-street.

Q.—Do you know whose house it was? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you find any weapons in his possession? A.—No, Sir; I did not search him.

Q.—Was that his boarding-house? A.—I think it was.

Q.—Who was with him? A.—There were some ladies in the house.

Examination of William Wallace.

By the Judge-Advocate—Q.—State whether or not, some time after the assassination of the President, you arrested the prisoner O'Laughlin. A.—I did, on the 17th of April.

Q.—Where? A.—At the house of a family named Bailey, in High-street, Baltimore.

Q.—Was that his boarding-house? A.—I think not; I think his boarding-house, or the house where he stopped, was that of his brother-in-law, No. 57 Exeter-street

Q.—Did you ask him why he was there instead of at his boarding-house? A.—I did; he said that when he arrived in town, on Saturday, he was told that the officers had been looking for him, and that he went away to the house of a friend of his, where he stopped on Saturday or Sunday night.

Q.—Did he ask you what you had arrested him for? A.—He seemed to understand what it was for.

Q.—Did he ask you at all in regard to the cause? A.—Nothing that occurs to my mind at present.

Q.—Did he speak of the assassination of the President, at all? A.—He spoke of it as being a very bad affair.

Q.—Did you find any arms in his possession. A.—No, Sir; we searched him, and found none whatever.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cox—Q.—Did the brother-in-law of the prisoner send for the prisoner, or go with you to arrest him?

Judge Bingham objected to the question.

Mr. Cox stated that the object was to show that the brother-in-law of the prisoner went after him voluntarily.

Judge Bingham replied that the question was not properly a portion of the cross-examination, but was altogether, no matter what the prisoner said to his brother-in-law. It had not been offered in evidence, and in addition to that, it had been shown that the prisoner had resolved not to be taken at home, and was going to change his boarding-place.

Mr. Cox—The object of the prosecution, I presume, is to show that the purpose of the prisoner, in changing his boarding-house, was to avoid arrest. The witness having testified that the prisoner was found elsewhere, I desire to ask him whether he found the prisoner at the instance of his (the prisoner's) brother-in-law.

The objection was overruled, the commissioners deciding that the question should be answered.

A.—The prisoner's brother-in-law, Mr. Mallsby, I am well acquainted with. He was recommended to me on Monday evening as being a good Union man, as one in whom I could place confidence. He knew I was looking for Mr. O'Laughlin, and I told him I wished him to assist me. He said that anything he could do to assist me he would do; that if he could get any information concerning the prisoner he would impart it to me. That was on Sunday morning. He came to me and told me, and told me that he thought if I went with him we could find O'Laughlin. I then went with him and arrested the prisoner.

Q.—Did the prisoner say anything about having received any information as to whether the detectives had been at his house? A.—I think he said that when he got to his house on Saturday afternoon he heard that they had been there.

Q.—Did he protest his innocence of the crime? A.—He said he knew nothing whatever about it.

Q.—Did he say he could show his innocence of it by the persons with whom he had been in company? A.—He said he could account for his whereabouts all the time that he was in Washington, through parties who were with him.

Q.—Did he say he went home after being advised that detectives were there after him? A.—I do not remember that he said so.

Examination of Jas. Gifford.

By the Judge-Advocate—Q.—State whether you have been connected with Ford's theatre in this city, and in what capacity? A.—I have been in the capacity of builder.

Q.—You were carpenter of the building? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you occupy that position on the 14th and 15th of April last? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you observe the President's box on that day? A.—No, Sir; I was not in it.

Q.—Do you recollect having seen any one in it? A.—Well, I saw Mr. Harry Clay Ford sit one time and Mr. Regbold.

Q.—Any one else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you observe a large rocking chair which was in the President's box on the day of the 14th? A.—I did not notice it on the 14th.

Q.—When did you see it? A.—I saw it on the following Sunday in the box.

Q.—Do you know when it was placed in the box, and by whom? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know whether it was ever there before? A.—I do not think it has been there before during this season; I saw it last season.

Q.—Do you know who took it away? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether the stage scenes remain now as they were on the morning of the assassination?

The witness' reply was somewhat inaudible at the reporters' desk, but he was understood to say that, with the exception of a slight disarrangement which had been made by order of the Secretary of War in, order to secure a view of the stage, the scenes were in the same position as on the morning of the assassination.

Q.—Have you examined the wall in the President's box? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you examine it first? A.—I think it was on Monday morning after the assassination, when I first saw it.

Q.—You had not seen it before? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When had you been in the box last? A.—I cannot state positively; I judge it was within a week.

Q.—Do you think that if the mortice had been there you would have observed it? A.—Yes, I think so.

Q.—Had it the appearance of having been very recently made? A.—It looked so to me.

Q.—By what instrument would you suppose it to have been made? A.—I should think it was by a knife.

Q.—Would it not require a good while to make it with a knife; it is quite a large mortice? A.—It would require a man some fifteen minutes, I should judge.

Q.—If the three doors of the place were all closed it would be entirely dark there—would it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you not think that one or more of those must have been opened when the mortice was made? A.—I think so; some light would have been required, I should think.

Q.—Would not such an operation made with an open door be likely to attract the attention of persons connected with the theatre? A.—If a knife was used it would; if a chisel or hammer was used they would create sounds.

Q.—What were the duties of the prisoner Spangler? A.—He worked on the stage, made scenery, fixed up the stage, &c.

Q.—Was the decoration of the box within the line of his duties? A.—No, Sir; there was a gentleman there by the name of Reybold, an upholsterer, whose duty it was to decorate the box, but he had a stiff neck, so he told me afterward. When I asked him if I did not see him in the box, he said, "Yes, but I did not decorate it."

Q.—Where were you at the moment of the assassination of the President? A.—I was standing about ten feet from the centre of the big lamp just at the edge of the platform.

Q.—On the stage? A.—No, Sir, in front of the house outside. I came out to the front of the house after having been in about three or four minutes.

Q.—You allude to the front part of the theatre. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you been behind the scenes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long before? A.—About twenty minutes before.

Q.—While there, did you see the prisoner Spangler? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was he doing? A.—He was on the left-hand side. I came out before the curtain went up. He was waiting to transact his business, which was scene shifting.

Q.—Was it not usual for the passage-way which leads to the back door to be kept entirely free of obstructions while a piece was being played? A.—The outside passage was always kept free. The entrances were more or less filled with chairs and tables, though that dependedon what was boinge played. Sometimes, as in pieces where a large number of seats were used, the passages became jammed up.

Q.—Do you know who made the mortice or the bar which was there? A.—I do not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ewing—A paper which purported to be a plan of the interior of the theatre was shown to the witness, with the request that he should state whether it was correctly drawn. The witness pointed out that it was defective in several particulars.

Q.—State where the passage-way across the stage to the outer door was ordinarily obstructed during the play. A.—Only by people when there was a large company on the stage. There was never any chairs, tables or scenery in the way.

Q.—Was it not necessary to keep the passageway clear in order to allow actors to pass without obstruction from the dressing-room to the stage? A.—Yes.

Q.—How is the back door, the small one, usually left? A.—It is usually left open after the performance is over.

Q.—Do you mean that it is swinging open, or merely unlocked? A.—Left unlocked. The only door that is left open is the door that is leading to the side of the house.

Q.—State what was the position Mr. Spangler occupied during the performance? A.—His business was on the left hand side of the stage, the right hand side from the audience.

Q.—Was that on the side of the President's box? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State what times during the performance you were on the stage that night? A.—I was on the stage until the curtain went up, when it was lowered I came around on the stage to see that every thing was right.

Q.—At what times during the evening when you came on the stage between the acts, you saw Mr. Spangler? A.—I could not state the time exactly. I judge the last time I saw him was about half-past nine o'clock.

Q.—State whether you saw him each time? A.—Yes, Sir; each time.

Q.—He was your subordinate, was he not? A.—He was.

Q.—State where you were during that play when you were not on the stage? A.—I was in front of the house; I walked down to D and Tenth streets to look at the big lamp which I had put up there during the performance of the first act; I walked to next the corner of Tenth and F streets and took a glass of ale during the second act; during the third act I did not leave the house at all.

Q.—You were then in front of the theatre part of the time between the second and third acts? A.—I was on the stage between the acts.

Q.—Where were you during the performance of the second act? A.—To the best of my knowledge I was then in the front.

Q.—All the time? A.—Not all the time.

Q.—How much of the time? A.—Well, I don't know; I walked in and staid five or ten minutes, and walked out.

Q.—State whether or not you saw the prisoner, Spangler, at any time during the play, in front of the theatre? A.—I did not; I do not think he could have been in front of the theatre without my knowing it, because the scene would have gone wrong if he had left the stage.

Q.—Did you ever see Spangler wear a mustache? A.—No, Sir; he never wore one since I knew him.

Q.—Do you know how he was dressed that evening? A.—No, Sir; I did not take any particular notice of him.

Q.—Was he dressed ordinarily? A.—About the same as he now is.

Q.—Was not the play of the American Cousin one in which the scenes were shifted a good deal? A.—They were what are called plain scenes; there was not much shifting: I believe there were some five or six scenes in each act.

Q.—Then Spangler's presence there would have been indispensable to the performance? A.—Yes, Sir; if he had not been there the scene would not have gone on.

Q.—Did you hear Booth call Spangler that night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What had Spangler to do with Booth? A.—Nothing that I know of. Booth was rather friendly, and everybody about the house was friendly with him. He had a winning way with him that would make every person like him. He was a good-natured, jovial kind of a man.

Q.—Was he not very much in the habit of frequenting the theatre? A.—Sometimes I have seen him there for a week; then he would go off, and I would not see him for a couple of weeks.

Q.—Did he not have access to the theatre as one of the employes would have? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He had access by the back entrance at any time when employes of the theatre might go in? A.—At any time when the house was not locked up.

Q.—Was not Spangler a sort of a drudge for Booth? A.—He appeared so; he used to go down and help fix Booth's horse. I have seen him myself once or twice fixing up the horse.

Q.—Was that hole in the wall cut into the brick? A.—No, Sir; I believe not. To the best of my knowledge it was cut in only about one inch.

Q.—And it could have been done with a penknife? A.—Yes, Sir; I think it might have been done with a penknife.

(The witness was then shown the stick or bar, which, however, he failed to identify in any manner.)

Q. How long would it have taken, with an ordinary pocket-knife, to cut the hole in the wall of which you have spoken? A.—I suppose that a man intent on mischief could have done it in ten or fifteen minutes: after the face of the plaster was once broken it could be accomplished very easily.

Q.—I believe you stated you did not know how the lock in the door of the President's box came to be made loose? A.—I do not know.

Q.—When did you first hear that the President was coming to the theatre? I heard it between eleven and twelve o'clock that day.

Q.—Do you know whehter he was invited to the theatre? A.—I do not.

Testimony of Mrs. Martha Murray.

Examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—Look at the prisoners at the bar and see if you can recognize any of them. A.—I have not seen any of them unless it is that gentleman (pointing to Payne, who was directed to stand up.) He has the same appearance of a man I saw.

Q.—Was the person of whom you speak a boarder at your house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Under what name did he pass? A.—I did not hear any name. When Mr. McDevit came to the house afterward, I showed him the name on the book I thought was entered when he came, and Mr. McDevit cut the name out of the book. I cannot remember what the name was.

Q.—How long did he remain there? A.—He came Friday, and left Friday two weeks after.

Q.—You keep the Herndon House, do you not? A.—My husband does.

Q.—Was the Friday on which he left the 14th of April last? A.—Yes; the day the President was assassinated.

Q.—What time in the day did he leave? A.—About four o'clock. We had dinner at half-past four. This gentleman said he was going away, and wanted to settle his bill. He wished dinner before the regular dinner. I gave orders to have an early dinner given him, and never saw anything further of him.

Q.—Did he come to your house as an invalid? A.—No; he said he came from the cars about eleven or twelve o'clock.

Q.—Did he come alone or with others? A.—He came alone.

Q.—Was he visited by others while there? A.—I expect he was.

Q.—Would you be able to recognize any person who visited him? look at the prisoners. A.—No, I don't see any one I recognize; I never noticed any one; but one evening when at the supper table two gentlemen came in: I had finished my supper, got up, and did not pay any further attention; I left them sitting at the table.

Q.—Had any one spoken to you for a room for this man before he came? A.—No not to my knowledge; there have been some gentlemen spoken to me for rooms, but I could not recollect any one speaking for this man.

Q.—Do you remember whether John H. Surratt called at your house? A.—I don't know him; I never heard of him until this circumstance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doster.—Q.—State to the court the location of the Herndon House. A.—It is on the corner opposite the Patent Office.

Testimony of Wm. H. Wells, (colored.)

Examined by the Judge-Advocate—Q.—State whether or not, on the 14th of April last, you were living in the house of Mr. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and if so, in what capacity. A.—I was in the capacity of waiter.

Q.—Look at these prisoners at the bar and see if you recognize either of them? A.—Yes, I recognize that man, (pointing to Payne.)

Q.—Did he attempt to come into the house of Mr. Seward on the night of the 14th of April? A.—He did.

Q.—State the circumstances connected with his entrance into the house. A.—When he came he rang the bell; I went to the door; this man came in; he had a little package in his hand, and said it was medicine from Dr. Verdi; he said he was sent by Dr. Verdi with particular directions how he was to take it, and he said he must go up; I told him he could not go up; then he repeated the words over a good while, talking to me, "must go up—must see him—must see him;" I told him he could not go up; that it was against my orders; that if he would give me the medicine, I would tell how to take it, if he would leave me the directions; that I did not do he started to go up; finding he would go up, I slipped past him and went up the stairs before him; I asked him to excuse me; I thought perhaps he would say that I refused to let him come up; I thought may be he might be sent by Dr. Verdi, and that he would tell Mr. Seward I tried to stop him: he said, "All right;" I noticed that his step was very heavy; I asked him not to walk so heavy, he would disturb Mr. Seward; he met Mr. Fred. Seward on the steps, outside the door, and had some conversation with him in the hall.

Q.—Did you hear that conversation? If you did, state it. A.—He said to Mr. Fred. he wanted to see Mrs. Seward; Mr. Fred. told him he could not see him; he said that his father was asleep at the time—to give him the medicine and he would take it to his father, that would not do, he must see him; he must see him; he must see him! Mr. Fred. said, "You cannot see him; you cannot see him!" he kept on telling him he must see him; Mr. Fred. said, "I am the proprietor here; I am Mr. Seward's son; if you cannot leave it with me you cannot leave it at all." He had a little more talk, and still holding the little package in his hand; Mr. Fred. would not let him see him any way; he started toward the steps as if to go down; I started to go down before him; I had gone about three steps and turned round saying, "Do not walk so heavy!" By the time I had turned round he jumped back and struck Mr. Fred.; by the time I had turned clear round Mr. Fred. had fallen and thrown up his hands; then I ran down stairs and hallooed "Murder;" I went to the front door and cried "Murder;" I then ran down to Gen. Augur's headquarters; at the corner I saw no guard and ran back; by that time three soldiers had come out of the building and followed me; I had got about half way back to the house when I saw this man run out and get on his horse; he had on a light overcoat and no hat; he had on a hat when he came into the house; I had not seen the horse at all before; I hallooed to the soldiers, "There he is, getting on his horse;" he got on his horse and started off; I followed him as far as the corner of I and Fifteen and a Half streets; he turned up Vermont-avenue and I lost sight of him there.

Q.—Did you see with what he struck Frederick Seward? A.—I did not exactly see; whatever it was it appeared to be round and mounted with silver; I took it to be a knife, afterward.

Q.—How many times did he strike him? A.—I saw him raise his hand twice; I did not wait to see how many times he hit him; he hit him twice and then ran down stairs.

Q.—Did this man say anything as he struck him? A.—When he jumped back again, he just said to him: "You!" and hit him over the head; that is all I understood him to say.

Q.—Was Dr. Verdi Mr. Seward's family physician? A.—He was.

Q.—Did Payne abuse you in talking to you? A.—No; he did not say much to me—only kept saying, "I must see him—must see him," walking very slightly forward ad the time.

Q.—Had you ever seen this man before that you know of? A.—No, never, that I know of.

Q.—When you came out, did you observe any person about the door or pavement? A.—No, Sir; no one at all.

Q.—You did not observe his horse? A.—I did not see any horse at all.

Q.—How far were you from him at any time after he mounted his horse? A.—I must have been about as far as from here to that door. (About 20 feet.)

Q.—Did you see the color of the horse? A.—He appeared a bay horse, very stout. He did not appear to be a very hardy horse; did not appear to be going very fast until he got to I-street; then he got away from me altogether.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doster—Q.—How old are you? A.—I don't know exactly. I reckon between 19 or 20.

Q.—How long had you been at Mr. Seward's? A.—Nine months.

Q.—Have your ever been to school? A.—Yes; four or five years.

Q.—Where precisely was this man standing when you had this conversation with him? A.—He was just inside the door; I had closed the door.

Q.—Did he give you the package of medicine at any time? A.—No; he did not hand it to me.

Q.—Do you say he talked rough to you? A.—He did not talk rough; he had a very fine voice when he came in.

Q.—You say you recognize that man as the prisoner at the bar; state what there is about this man that resembles the man you saw that night. A.—I noticed his hair, his pantaloons and his boots that night; he was talking to Mr. Frederick at least five minutes; he had on very heavy boots, black pants, light overcoat and brown hat; his face was very red at the time he came in; he had very black coarse hair.

Q.—Have you seen the same boots on this man? A.—Yes, the night they captured him.

Q.—Have you been the same clothes on him? A.—I have seen the same pantaloons; he had on black pantaloons.

Q.—And would you infer from the fact that he wore black pants, that it was the same man? A.—No, I know his face.

Q.—What points about his face besides his hair did you notice? A.—I noticed that when he talked he kind of raised the corner of his lips and showed a wrinkle in his jaw, as though his teeth were set very tight. I knew him the moment I saw him.

Q.—Did he talk when you recognized him the first time? A.—He did not talk then; but I noticed the raising of his lip that I had seen when he was talking with me.

Q.—When have you seen the prisoner before since the night of the assassination? A.—I saw him on the 17th, at Gen. Augur's headquarters.

Q.—How did you happen to go there to see him? A.—They sent for me to the house; Mr. Webster and another gentleman came for me.

Q.—What did they say to you? A.—He sent a man up to the room where I was and asked me to get up. I asked him what they wanted. It was in the night, about 2 or 3 o'clock. He said Mr. Webster wanted me. I had been getting up every night since the thing happened, and I asked him to ask Mr. Webster to come up to my room. I was tired of getting up at night. When I got up and saw Mr. Webster, he told me he wanted me to go down to Gen. Augur's. I went down. There was a light very bright in the hall at the time. They asked me how light it was at Mr. Seward's that night. I told them it was not light in our hall, that the burner did not give but very little light; they ask me what kind of a looking man the one was who came to Mr. Seward's; I told them he had black hair, thin lips, a fine voice, very tall and broad across the shoulders; there were about twenty or thirty gentlemen in there; they brought in one man and asked if it was the one, and they brought in another; neither looked like him, and I told them no; they then opened the middle door, and this man came walking in at the door; the light was turned up very high; as soon as I saw him I put my finger on his face and said I knew him; that was this man.

Q.—Did either of the two men they showed you before look like the man. A.—No; one had moustaches; the other had whiskers.

Q.—Were they as tall as this man? A.—No, they were short. They did not look at all like this man.

Q.—Had you at that time heard of any reward for the apprehension of the supposed assassin of Mr. Seward? A.—Yes; I hadheard of a reward for the different ones, but I had not heard of a reward offered for this one, and have not yet. I saw a bill posted up the next morning, from Gen. Augur's headquarters, offering a reward, but not for this man.

Q.—Did any one offer you money before this man's apprehension? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did anybody threaten you? A.—No.

Q.—When the prisoner struck Mr. Seward, and you went down stairs, did you find any soldiers there? A.—No; the passage was free; the door was closed. I went down and opened the door, and went on to the corner.

Q.—What kind of a pace had the horse when he rode away? A.—It seemed as if he went very slow at first, for I kept up with him till he got to I-street; then he went off at a rapid rate.

Testimony of Sergeant Geo. F. Robinson.

By Judge Holt—Q.—State whether or not on the night of the 14th of April last you were at the residence of William H. Seward, Secretary of State? A.—I was.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—There in attendance as nurse upon Mr. Seward.

Q.—Look at the prisoners, and see if you recognize either of them as having been at that house that evening? A.—I see one of them, who looks like him; the one in his shirt; (pointing to Payne.)

Q.—State the circumstances attending the encounter between the person of whom you speak and Mr. Seward? A.—The first I saw of him, I heard a scuffling in the hall. I opened the door to see what the trouble was. As I opened the door, he stood close up to it. As soon as it was opened wide enough, he struck me and knocked me partially down, and then rushed up to the bed of Mr. Seward, struck him and maimed him. As soon as I could get on my feet, I endeavored to haul him off the bed, and he turned upon me. In the scuffle, there was a man came in the room, who clutched him. Between the two of us, we got him to the door, or by the door, when he clenched his hand around my neck, knocked me down, broke away from the other man and rushed down stairs.

Q.—What did he strike you with? A.—He struck me with his fist the last time—the first time with a knife.

Q.—Did he stab you, and if so, where? A.—Yes; here; (pointing to about the centre of his forehead.)

Q.—Did he say anything when he struck you? A.—He did not that I heard.

Q.—Did he pass immediately to the bed of Mr. Seward, when he first knocked you down? A.—He did.

Q.—Did you see him strike Mr. Seward? A.—I did.

Q.—With the same weapon he struck you with? A.—Yes.

Q.—How often? A.—I saw him cut twice.

Q.—Did he seem to be cutting at his head, or where? A.—He struck beyond the neck the first time; then he struck him on the neck.

Q.—Describe how he held the knife? A.—He held it in this way, (raising his hand, which held the knife pointing downward.)

Q.—Did it seem to be a large knife? A.—It did.

Q.—Did he say anything at all after stabbing him? A.—Not that I heard.

Q.—Did you observe the wound that had been inflicted? A.—I did.

Q.—Look at this knife, and see if it is the same one he held in his hand? A.—It was about the length of that; it looked as though it might not be as wide; but I only saw it in motion.

Q.—Describe the character of the wounds inflicted on Mr. Seward. A.—There was one cutting his face down on the left side, and another one cutting his neck below: I think they were both made by the same blow; he was sitting partially up in bed at the time, his head reclining, so that the same blow might have made both; the other cut was on the opposite side of the neck: there were three wounds in all; it was all bloody when I saw it: I do not know but there may have been more.

Q.—Was Mr. Seward in bed at the time? A.—He was.

Q.—From what cause? A.—He had been thrown from his carriage.

Q.—Were his limbs broken? A.—I was told that one of his arms was broken, and that his jaw was fractured.

Q.—While striking him did Mr. Seward get out of his bed, or remain in bed? He remained and received the stabs in bed.

Q.—Did he during the struggle roll from the bed or remain in bed? A.—He rolled out. After he had left the bed I came back, and found he was lying on the floor.

Q.—You say this man, during the whole of this bloody work, made no remark at all—that he said nothing? A.—I did not hear him make any remark.

Q.—When he came out of the room had Frederick Seward risen from the floor or was he still lying? A.—I did not see Mr. Frederick around at all.

Q.—Where was he when this man came out? A.—The first I saw of Mr. Frederick he was in the room standing up; he had come inside the door.

Q.—You say he knocked you down when he came into the room. What did he strike you with? A.—I suppose with a knife. He struck me the last time with his fist. He had his arm around my neck, and let go and struck me.

Q.—Did he immediately go down stairs then? A.—He did.

Q.—Did you see his encounter with Major Seward? A.—I did not see that.

Q.—After he left, was anything picked up which he left behind? A.—There was a revolver and his hat.

Q.—Look at that revolver and see if you recognize it as the one he left. A.—I should judge it was. I did not notice this on it, (pointing to the rammer.)

Q.—I understand the Mr. Seward you speak of to be the Secretary of State, and the house you speak of to be in Washington City? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recognize this as the hat that was picked up? A.—A light brown felt alouch hat.

Geo. Wallace requested that the hat produced might be tried on Payne. It was handed to Payne's guard who placed it on his head, to the evident amusement of Payne himself.

Gen. Wallace—Does it fit loosely?

The Guard—No; it fits tight.

Mr. Doster, (Payne's counsel)—It is too small for him. I should say.

Testimony of Major A. H. Seward.

Examined by Judge Holt—Q.—State whether you are the son of William H. Seward, Secretary of State. A.—I am his son.

Q.—Were you not at his house on the night of the 14th of April last? A.—I was.

Q.—Will you state whether or not that night any one of the prisoners at the bar made his appearance at that house? A.—Yes; I saw this large man who has no coat on, (Payne.)

Q.—State the circumstances attending your meeting him that evening? A.—I retired to bed about half-past seven on the night of the 14th, with the understanding that I would be called at eleven o'clock to sit up with my father; I very shortly fell asleep and so remained until awakened by the screams of my sister; I jumped out of bed and ran into my father's room in my shirt and drawers; the gas in the room had been shut down rather low; I saw what appeared to be two men, one trying to hold the other; my first impression was that my father had become delirious, and that the nurse was trying to hold him; I went up and took hold of him, but saw at once from his size and struggle it was not my father; it then struck me that the nurse had become delirious and was striking about the room at random; knowing the delicate state of my father's health I endeavored to shove the person I had hold of to the door, with the intention of putting him out of the room. While I was pushing him he struck me five or six times over the head with whatever he had in his left hand, and I supposed it at that time to be a bottle or decanter he had seized from the table. During this time he repeated, with intense, not strong voice, "I am mad, I am mad." On reaching the hall he gave a sudden turn, and breaking away from me disappeared down stairs; while in the vicinity of the door of my father's room as I was pushing him out, when he came opposite, the light in the hall shone on him and I saw him distinctly; saw that he was a very large man, dark staight hair, smooth face, no beard; I noticed the expression of his countenance; I then went into my room, got my pistol, which had to be taken from out the bottom of my carpet-bag; I then went down stairs intending to shoot the person if he attempted to return; while standing at the door the servant boy came back and said the man had rode off on horseback; I then realized for the first time that the man was an assassin, who had entered the house for the purpose of murdering my father.

Q.—Did you then return to your father's room? A.—I suppose it was five minutes before I went back; there was quite a crowd collected at the door; I sent for a doctor, and made arrangements to keep the crowd out; it may not have been more than three minutes.

Q.—State whether you examined the number and character of the wounds given your father and brother, Mr. Fred. H. Seward? A.—No, Sir. I did not examine them that night; I was beaten very badly myself, I found. When I got up stairs again, after my father's wounds had been dressed, and after my own had been bandaged, I went in and saw my father. He had very large gashes on his right cheek, besides a cut on his throat on the right side, and one under his left ear. I did not examine the wounds of my brother. I did not know that night how badly he was hurt; the next day he was insensible, and so remained; it was four or five days before I saw what his wounds were.

Q.—What did you then discover? A.—There were two wounds about here, (pointing to the left side of the head, over the ear.) After the pieces of the skull had been taken out it left the brain exposed.

Q.—Had he received any stab at all from the knife? A.—I never saw anything of my brother during the whole time.

Q.—Did the wound indicate that a knife had been used? A.—I thought myself it was done with a knife; but the surgeon seemed to think it was done with the hammer of the pistol; it was such a wound as I would have supposed might have been made by a knife.

Q.—Did you see a pistol picked up in that room? A.—I did not; I knew there was one picked up.

Q.—Did you see any article of clothing? A.—Yes, a hat.

Q.—Would you recognize it? (producing hat.) A.—Yes

THE RESULTS OF REBELLION.

Danger of Misapprehending the Nature of the Rebellion—History is not an Accident—What was the Nature of the Rebellion—Described by Edmund Burke—Its Insanity—Its Failure—Destitution of Southern Society—Only Means of Security—Building on New Foundations.

THE BRECHES, May, 1865.

We are in the whirl of popular passion. We rejoiced. We grieved. We are enraged. With all this, we have not lost our common sense. The American people are in no danger of committing any national wrong from the impulse of passion. On the contrary, so pleased are they with success, so conscious of prosperity, that they are more apt not to feel the full demands of law and justice. There is some danger that we shall misapprehend the true meaning of the rebellion, and its true results in the drama of history. History is no uncertain and confused book of accidents. It is a book of science, unfolding God's science of society, as he develops it from axioms to propositions, from propositions to problems—till the whole is complete. Every antagonism in society, every convulsion of the social elements, every revolution performs a specific part in developing the scientific organism of Christian society. Each result is a deduction from the former ones, just as logical in the consequence, and as necessary to the completeness of the whole, as that of a proposition in geometry. Let us see, then, what this step in our scientific history means, and what is to be done next. Let us comprehend fully what the rebellion is as a moral problem, and what results it necessarily involves.

In my letters to the TIMES I have repeatedly stated two propositions: 1. That the rebellion necessarily involved either *submission* or *destruction*, and that the longer the former was delayed the more certain was the latter. 2. The *social structure* of the South must be overthrown completely. In the beginning, few would adopt these views in their full extent. But step after step has been taken, till we can now see that they are almost literally correct; and all the fabrics of commercial, political, and even social systems, if not totally destroyed, are so near it, that the theory is established by the facts. But, in an immense political society, like that of the American people, the destruction of the elements in one part involves the rebuilding, renewal, and fresh growth in that part hereafter; and here is where we may make a great mistake. We have made a happy failure in all attempts at "reconstruction;" because we want no "reconstruction." We want a new foundation, a new building, adapted to the new elements of Southern society. To understand what this is, we should clearly examine what the moral nature of the rebellion was, and very few seem to have done that, in a candid and philosophical spirit. And then we must look at the *fait accompli*: what the rebellion has actually done. We cannot defeat the facts; we must take them just as they are, and see what they make the future.

1. What was the moral nature of the rebellion? All its acts and movements, convulsions and contests, have passed before our eyes with such wonderful force and rapidity that we scarcely comprehend what it was fully. Some years since, a vast meteor was seen on the shores of Long Island at daybreak, giving a lurid light, bursting into fragments, and casting its iron rocks into the earth. The early risen farmer saw it threaten him with instant ruin, could not comprehend it in the least, but afterward gathered some of the fragments, and endeavored to testify of what it was. So we are startled and confused by this rebellion; but, as we know the elements of the rock thrown from the meteor, so a little cool examination will enable us to understand its moral nature, although possibly we shall not understand all its causes and consequences. The rebellion of the South is almost exactly such a moral convulsion as the French Revolution. EDMUND BURKE said of that:

"That revolution seems to have extended even to the constitution of the mind of man. It has this of wonderful in it, that it resembles what Lord VERULAM says of the operations of nature. It was perfect, not only in all its elements and principles, but in all its members and its organs from the very beginning. The moral scheme of France furnishes the only pattern ever known which they who admire will *instantly* resemble."

If it was the only pattern then, it is not now. This Southern rebellion has furnished another so similar, that the description of one is that of the other. No one can have failed to observe how the ideas which produced the rebellion seem to have affected even the very *constitution of mind* in Southern society; how completely insane were the ideas held there of slavery, of cotton, of government, and of civilization; nor can any one have failed to see how those in the North, who came to admire that moral scheme *instantly* resembled it. Take such signal examples as the Pro-Slavery Generals in the army, and the whole party, who are represented by VALLANDIGHAM and PENDLETON, and VOORHEES, and the WOODS, and SEYMOURS. They admired the moral scheme of the South, and they *instantly* resembled it. The revolution in France had an object, which was accomplished, and the rebellion in the South had an object which will be accomplished, and both are important objects in the historical development of mankind. Both originated in the inherent corruption of society—in France by infidelity, and in the South by slavery—and both terminated in the overthrow of society, and the organization of new and better institutions.

2. What is the *fait accompli*?—What has been done? The conquest of the rebellion involves, by necessity, the overthrow of its ideas, the destruction of all its objects. We have seen that its ideas were slavery, State sovereignty, and the supremacy of cotton; and its objects were to maintain these, and make them practically supreme in the United States. These ideas are overthrown, and the objects defeated. Slavery is practically dead—State sovereignty is made too abhorrent to the people to obtain any practical foothold hereafter—and cotton, while, like wool or flax, it remains an important element of trade, is shown to be utterly impotent to rule commerce or sway politics. The elements which corrupted society, deranged the mind, and changed in a large part of the people the very constitution of man, are, *for the present*, cast out—eliminated.

But human nature remains the same. How shall we secure it against a return of this moral madness? All that we can do is to rebuild institutions on solid foundations; and none are solid but those which rest on eternal justice. What does justice require? It requires that the freedom and equality of men, before the law, should be *recognized by the law*; that the idea of property in men should be *hooted from the earth*; that traitors should be *punished*; that the whole structure of Southern society *should be broken up*, (as it would be by these measures,) and the rebel States so *disarmed* that they can never again raise a hand in rebellion. I see that there are various people, such as Judge CAMPBELL, (what an ass!) the New-York *World*, the *News*, and others, whose moral constitution had undergone the change described by EDMUND BURKE, (that when people admire Satan they instantly become like him.) They think that Mr. SEWARD and, very probably, President JOHNSON, ought to abdicate, because the South don't like them! What mortal cares whether the South likes them or not? Are these people so utterly stupid, so forgetful of all times and seasons, as not to know that we have conquered the South in the most tremendous of all struggles, and that now our business is to take security against future rebellions. What! does any man think that the Lees and Beauregards, the Davises and Benjamins, the Cobbs and Breckinridges are to be allowed to remain in this country in safety? Then he does not know the American people. Does any man suppose that we shall allow Southern society to be reconstituted, with its social castes, its tyranny over the poor, (whether bond or free,) its haughty arrogance toward the North, and its State sovereignty? Never! These ideas are all gone together. Well, you will say, what right have we to remodel their society? When we keep the country governed, destroy slavery, introduce European immigrants and Northern enterprise, and levy upon it their portion of the public debt, you will find a practical answer to the question.

There is no use in the attempt to cover over this matter with soft words. Rebellion has failed. It cannot be made respectable by any number or magnitude of crimes. It must pass into contempt, its ideas defeated, its leaders punished, and its whole fabric cast into that utter ruin which attended the fallen angels. President JOHNSON understands the matter fully, when he says the structure of Southern society must be destroyed.

That is the idea I have had from the beginning. Why is there such a hurry for reorganizing State Governments? All rebels should be disfranchised, and no State Government reorganized till it can be constructed by thoroughly Union men, and Congress will not admit them till they are. All those who took part in the Secession Governments should be exiled. Are they any better than the Tories of the Revolution, whose estates were confiscated, and themselves exiled by thousands? Well, what then? Why, then the atmosphere of the South will be purified, the great masses of the people cheerfully return to peace and industry; there will be a perfect Union; order will prevail, law be obeyed, prosperity will return, commerce increase, the nation be nobler, better and happier, and the most benignant smiles of Heaven reward a people who have acknowledged the moral government of God.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Yesterday another purloiner of public property was discovered by the energetic and vigilant Capt. WATCH, Chief of Police at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Portable articles picked up by unsuspected but dishonest workmen are carried off, and it is supposed the average loss by this petty thieving amounts to many thousands or tens of thousands of dollars annually. This is one of the reasons why the rules requiring passes to be shown to Capt. WATCH by every visitor, whether a foreign naval officer or American citizen, are so stringently carried out.....The following are the recent arrivals of men-of-war at the yard: The *Daylight*, May 15; *Bigonia*, May 16; *Torpedo, Spuyten Tyful*, May 17.....The following vessels are building at the yard: *Madawaska*, steamer; *Kalamazoo*, iron-clad monitor; *Moshula*, steamer; *Quinsiebaug*, steamer; and *Ontario*, steamer, nearly ready to launch....The *Idaho* is receiving Dickerson's engines at the Morgan Iron-Works; the sea monitor *Puritan* is lying at the Continental Iron-Works, Greenpoint, guarded by a single watchman, who has faithfully kept his post for about one year; the *Modoc*, light-draft iron-clad, is finished at Greenpoint, and will go to the Navy-yard next week; the *Tallahoma*, *Winooska*, *Peoria*, and *Wampanoag* are receiving boilers and machinery at New-York; the *Cohoes*, a light-draft monitor, at Greenpoint, will be launched about June 1.

LAUNCH OF THE LIGHT DRAUGHT MONITOR KOKA.

This light draught monitor, two guns, was launched Thursday morning at 7:30 o'clock, at the National Armor and Ship Building Company's Marine Railway, Kaighn's Point, New-Jersey. She is one of four now being built, 225 feet long, 45 feet wide and 10 feet 10 inches deep. The deck is rounded, and the turret is 21 feet in diameter, to carry 15-inch guns. She has an outer iron hull, five inches thick, separated by water-tight compartments from a wooden hull of six feet think, making the vessel impregnable to all shot or shell yet invented.

DISPOSAL OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following vessels of the Potomac Flotilla, under the command of Commodore PARKER, will probably be sold: Side-wheel steamers *Freeborn*, *Cœur de Lion*, *Jacob Bell*, *Seymour*, *Commodore Barney*, *General Putnam* and *Mercury*; propellers *Anacosta*, *Crusader*, *Mystic*, *Yankee*, *Eureka*; and tugs *Resolute*, *Primrose*, *Juniper*, *Dragon*, *Zeta* and *Teazer*. Commodore PARKER will probably retain his flagship the *Don*, side-wheel steamers *Ella*, (dispatch boat,) *Commodore Read*, *Delaware*, *Morse*, *Bonsher*, *Heliotrope* and *Skipping Stone*; propellers *Currituck*, *Fuschra*, *Verbena* and *Periwinkle*.

The Police Courts.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE DODGE—FEMININE SWINDLER.

MARY ANN HANFENT was apprehended by Patrolman LEWIS P. WATERMAN, of the Fifteenth Ward, on complaint of Mrs. LAURA HOWARD, of No. 10 Nelson-place, Mercer-street, alleging that the accused had fraudulently obtained and disposed of two silk dresses and other wearing apparel, of the value of $210. The accused took the dresses under pretence of repairing and cleaning them, and they were to have been returned more than a month ago; but Mrs. HOWARD heard nothing of the accused until yesterday, and then, on making an investigation, learned that the goods had been pledged at BARNARD'S pawn-shop, in Third-avenue, and that the pawn-tickets also had been pledged. It further appears that the accused obtained wearing-apparel in like manner from Mrs. EMELINE COZZENS, Mrs. MIDDLETON and Mrs. MANSFIELD, of No. 10 Nelson-place, and pledged the same at Mrs. LANAGAN'S pawn-shop, in Third-avenue, corner of Fifteenth-street. It is furthermore alleged that the accused in a runner for BARNARD'S pawn-shop. The prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail.

ANOTHER RAID ON STREET-WALKERS.

Under Capt. CAFFERY'S orders, the Fifteenth Ward Police made a raid, at a late hour on Thursday night, upon all street-walkers who were found soliciting in Mercer, Greene, and other streets. Twenty-five were apprehended and lodged in the police-station until yesterday morning, when they were taken to Jefferson Market and held, dismissed or sent to the Workhouse, according to their respective demerits. The parents of one prisoner, a girl of sixteen Summers, appeared and stoutly asserted her innocence, and she said that she had spoken to nobody, but was merely standing on the sidewalk while a young man with whom she had been walking stepped into a cigar-store.

ESSEX MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE SHANDLEY—BURGLARY.

On Thursday night Messrs. KAHN & ADLER'S clothing-store, at No. 125 Columbia-street, was entered by burglars, who forced the shutters of a rear window and stole goods valued at $359. Subsequent to the robbery, Officer WOOD, of the Tenth Ward, saw a man and boy hurrying through Rivington-street, carrying bundles. He pursued them and arrested the man, but the boy escaped. The prisoner rendered the name of PETER SAVAGE, and was found to have in his bundle a quantity of cloths which were identified by Messrs. KAHN and ADLER as their property; whereupon SAVAGE was committed for examination.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE HOGAN—COMPLICATED CASE.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. GEORGE A. SWEET, of No. 363 Broadway, lost a gold watch in a Broadway stage, and missed the same when he left the stage at Fulton-street. He returned, and suspecting the person that had ridden by his side, seized him; but the fellow leaped from the stage and fled down Fulton-street, where he was apprehended by Patrolman FERGUSON, of the Second Ward. At the station-house, the prisoner gave his name as CHARLES WILLIAMS, but the police know him as WESLEY ALLEN. He was committed to the cells, and Mr. SWEET was invited to call in the morning and accompany the officer and prisoner to the Tombs. Accordingly, yesterday morning, Mr. SWEET appeared, and, when about to prefer complaint, was approached, in or somewhere near the Halls of Justice, by an Alderman whose name is carefully suppressed. This Alderman, whose name the newspapers are not at liberty to publish, held a secret conversation with the prisoner and Officer FERGUSON and Mr. SWEET, while Justice HOGAN was momentarily absent from the court-room, and it was represented that WILLIAMS had reformed, but that there were in the stage at the time of the robbery two thieves with whom WILLIAMS formerly operated, and that these fellows, probably, had taken Mr. SWEET'S watch; and having made this statement, the Alderman who has so adroitly kept his cognomen from the public gaze volunteered to become responsible to Mr. SWEET for the value of the watch if he would not press a complaint. The result was that when the clerk of the court called the case, Mr. SWEET was not there to prosecute, and subsequently he and Officer FERGUSON accompanied WILLIAMS to several houses in the Eighth Ward, where the latter professed to search for the lost watch and the thief that had stolen it; and while the party were thus engaged a stranger and friend of Alderman —— entered upon the scene and gave Mr. SWEET $100. The case might thus have dropped; but later in the day Justice HOGAN learned the facts and sent for WILLIAMS and SWEET, and locked the former in a cell to await examination. WILLIAMS is said to be one of the Eighth Ward gang that have given Capt. MILLS so much trouble recently—thieves who have friends everywhere, and whom the police, thus far, have been unable to send to State Prison.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

CAROLINE KANE, of Mercer-street, preferred a complaint against JACOB LEVY, a German inmate of her house, alleging that he had stolen a box containing $1,009 and a gold watch. The accused, having been arrested by Officer LEATCRAFT, of the Halls of Justice, stated that the complainant had intrusted the money to him to deposit in his own name, and that the watch was his property. The prisoner was committed for examination.

The Case of Mr. H. S. Osbon.

TESTIMONY OF ASSISTANT-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FOX—MOTION OF THE ACCUSED TO DISMISS THE CASE OVERRULED.

The court reassembled yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, with the following composition: Brig.-Gen. F. H. Warren, Brig.-Gen. W. H. Morris, Col. Howe, Col. Day, Lieut.-Col. O'Beirne, Major Wallace, and Major Bolles, the Judge-Advocate.

Major BOLLES read, with the objection of the accused, the indorsement of Judge HOLT upon the original papers in the case. Mr. HOLT says that he deems the matter one belonging to the jurisdiction of a Court-martial rather than Military Commission. Major BOLLES argued that a man must be held responsible as intending to secure all the natural effects of his act.

The deposition of Assistant Secretary FOX was then read, detailing the organizing of the expedition, its officers, etc.; that the orders to Admiral PORTER were confidential and verbal, unusual care being exercised to secure secrecy; that no authority was given by the department for publication, but newspapers did publish accounts, and the Richmond papers copied them; that there was some correspondence with Mr. OSBON in relation to the matter, which was sent to the Secretary of War. The expedition sailed Dec. 13, 1864, and attacked Dec. 24, 1864. Where the principal reports of the expedition have been published, the newspapers may or may not be loyal. No proceedings have been taken by the Navy Department.

Gen. PRATT submitted that the matter relating to the publication in Richmond be stricken out.

Major BOLLES argued in favor of its reception.

Gen. PRATT, on behalf of the accused, presented the following motion:

"The Judge-Advocate having put in all the evidence on the part of the prosecution, and announced that the case for the government was closed, the accused most respectfully moves this honorable court that said prosecution be dismissed, for the following reasons:

"1. That it is not charged or proven, on the part of the government, that said accused intended to give intelligence to the enemy.

2. It is not proved that said intelligence reached the enemy.

3. It is proved that it was not furnished to any but loyal persons.

4. That it is not proved that this was the first intelligence furnished to or published by any papers.

5. It is proved that before or simultaneously with the publication of OSBON'S letter, the same information, received from other sources, was published in the Baltimore *American*.

6. That it has been the custom during the war for correspondents to send such information as they could get, and leave to the discretion of the editors the responsibility of publication.

7. That it is proved that the information alleged to have been given to the enemy, was a common topic of conversation in the North before its publication, and this upon the part of government officials, so that it was no secret.

8. It is not proved that the accused caused anything to be published.

(Signed,) B. S. OSBON.

The court was then cleared for deliberation, after which Gen. WARREN announced that the motion was overruled and the trial must go on. The court then adjourned until to-day, at 11 P. M.

Sporting Intelligence.

LEXINGTON (KY.) RACES—FOURTH DAY.

THURSDAY, May 18.—Jockey Club purse, $400; mile heats, best three in five, free for all ages.

J. Fords & Co. entered br. c. Grant, by Lexington, dam Amanda Morehead, by Glencoe.....1

McGrath & Ward entered b. c. Tipperary, by Ringgold, dam Roxana, by imported Chesterfield.....dis.

The time of the above race was not taken. The track was very muddy, and in going around the first turn Tipperary fell, and was distanced. The accident occurred in the first heat.

Discharging Soldiers.

At the present time the number of discharges granted by the Medical Director of the Department of the East, Col. SLOAN, reaches nearly one hundred daily. These men are discharged on special certificates of disability. There have, as yet, been but few men discharged from the various hospitals in the harbor, although Capt. BARSTOW, the officer appointed by Gen. DIX to muster out the patients entitled to discharge from the United States service, is making preparations for putting the new orders in execution.

We learn that an immense amount of labor is found to be necessary before the recently received orders from the War Department can be complied with. The fast recurring orders themselves cause considerable confusion in consequence of their conflicting nature. The latest order received is to the effect that all patients now under treatment be discharged at once. This it would be almost impossible to comply with, as there are many patients who still require medical treatment.

For some weeks, at least, the work of discharging soldiers will progress slowly for want of time and facilities for carrying out the existing orders.

Proposals for Rebuilding Piers and Bulkheads.

Proposals for rebuilding a number of piers and bulkheads were opened at the Street Commissioner's office yesterday, and the following awards were made:

Repairing pier No. 8 East River; time, 50 days; W. H. ADAMS, $7,090.

Rebuilding bulkhead of pier No. 8 East River, west line; time, 30 days; GEORGE WHITE, $1,248.

Rebuilding outer portion of pier No. 22 East River; time, 40 days; GEORGE WHITE, $3,957.

Rebuilding pier No. 14 and bulkhead of piers Nos. 13 and 14 North River; time, 60 days; W. H. ADAMS, $9,245.

Rebuilding inner portion of pier No. 37 North River; time, 60 days; GEORGE WHITE, $6,295.

Rebuilding bulkhead of piers Nos. 45 and 46 North River; time, 30 days; GEORGE WHITE, $1,239.

Rebuilding pier No. 47 North River; time, 80 days; A. M. UNDERHILL, $3,000.

Building a gridiron on the outer end of pier No. 51 North River; time, 30 days; J. M. BEAVER, $2,465.

AMENDE.—In the report of the proceedings of the Eighth District Court, which was published in yesterday morning's TIMES, Mr. HENRY MOON, coachman, was represented as having been fined for not wearing a badge. Mr. MOON holds a special license as coachman at the Merchants' Hotel, and therefore does not require a badge.

LAW REPORTS.

Action for Damages Resulting from Fast Driving—The Rights of Pedestrians in Crossing the Public Streets—Verdict for the Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Welles and a Jury.

James Carroll, by his Guardian, &c., vs. G. W. Farrington.—The plaintiff in this action is a lad between eight and nine years of age, and appeared in court by his father, Michael Carroll, as his guardian, to recover the sum of $5,000 damages, which it is alleged, he the boy has sustained under the following circumstances:

On or about the 1st of October last, the lad was attending school in the vicinity of Ninth-street, near Fourth-avenue. At the noon recess he attempted to go to his home, situated on the opposite side of Fourth-avenue from the school-house. While going across the avenue, opposite the Bible House, he was run over by a horse and cart, driven by the son of the defendant. The testimony given, tended to show that it was a butcher's cart, and was, at the time of the accident, going at a very rapid rate of speed. The boy was badly injured, his skull having been fractured in several places, and his hip and other portions of his body so much broken and bruised that he was confined to his bed for a long time. The medical testimony was to the effect that he would never be a well person.

There was much conflict of testimony in the case. Several persons who witnessed the occurrence testified that there were two butcher carts, one beside that of defendant's, driving up the avenue at the rate of about eight miles an hour; that when the accident happened defendant's cart was about twenty-five feet ahead of the other one; that defendant's horse and cart knocked the boy down and the cart passed over him; that the other cart passed over him while he was prostrate.

On the other hand, the witnesses for the defendant said that the boy, while crossing the avenue, caught his feet in the railroad track, stumbled and fell, just as defendant's horse and cart was within a few feet of him; that the driver did everything he could to avert the accident, but that there was not time nor space enough in which to do it. Defendant's witnesses also testified that the horse and cart were going at the rate of only about five miles per hour, which was one mile less than they are allowed to drive per hour by the corporation ordinance.

The defendant's counsel moved for a nonsuit, on the grounds, first, that, by the plaintiff's own showing, there was negligence on the part of the boy; and, second, that no negligence had been shown on the part of the defendant or his agent, the driver.

The Court denied the motion of defendant, and, in submitting the facts of the case to the jury, said that although the cart was not driven by the defendant himself, it was driven by his agent, and defendant was therefore liable, if the jury should find for the plaintiff as to the other points of the case. The first question for the jury to consider was whether there had been culpable carelessness on behalf of the defendant. In arriving at a conclusion on that point, the jury were to take into consideration the rate of speed at which the cart was driven, the locality and the condition of the avenue at the time; they were to consider that it was one of the great thoroughfares of this great city, and in the daytime it was usually filled with vehicles and pedestrians; that which would be properly termed fast driving on such a street at midday, could not be called fast in the country. The second question the jury were to decide was, whether any negligence on the part of the plaintiff had contributed to the occurrence. If they found in the affirmative on this last point, then, no matter how negligent the defendant might have been, the plaintiff could not recover. It was an old and well-settled principle of law that the plaintiff must come into court with clean hands. Ordinarily, the Court said, we do not exact the same discretion from a mere child that we do from a man; but the lad, in bringing this action, had placed himself in the position of an adult, and he must take all the consequences resulting from that voluntary act. In conclusion, the Court said that the result of their deliberations would go out to the world through the New-York press, and if they believed that the defendant had been guilty of culpable carelessness, and the plaintiff had been free from all blame, it was their duty to give an ample verdict to the plaintiff for all the loss of time and money—for all the expenses incurred, and for all the pain and suffering endured—if such has been proved to their satisfaction; furthermore, they might give such exemplary damages as they thought fit, for the purpose of teaching, not only the defendant, but all others who were in the habit of driving recklessly and too rapidly through the thoroughfares of this great city, that they could not do it with impunity. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of $550.

For plaintiff, Mr. Wilcoxon; for defendant, Mr. Anderson.

Candidates for Admission to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT.

The Examining Committee have presented their report, recommending the following gentlemen to the court:

Francis B. Autz, Robert Anderson, Walter Barber, Wm. Coulter, John Cuddy, James Callanan, E. B. Convers, Thomas J. Creamer, Patrick Case, Dudley M. Campbell, James C. Cloyd, Henry F. Dimock, William Dodge, Joseph Dowling, Edwards Ensign, Thomas H. Edsall, William Edelstein, William F. Flannally, James E. Fox, William L. Flagg, James Greene, Granville G. Hawes, F. Hess, C. A. Henriques, Francis Houghtalin, John Hogan, Frederick C. Junker, Walter F. Jones, John Jourdan, Osceola H. Kile, John S. Kerr, Harris Lowenberg, Ambrose Monell, Henry Morris, Theodore F. H. Myer, John J. Macklin, Bernard McCaffrey, Jno. McCluskey, Edward D. McCarthy, Wm. J. A. McGrath, Edwin H. Stoughton, Charles B. Stoughton, Edward J. Underhill, Beach Vanderpool, Jr., J. Langdon Ward, Wm. C. Whitney, John White, Gaetano W. H. Zeglio.

These gentlemen will be sworn in to-day, provided the Committee on Character report in their favor.

Important Petroleum Case.

SUPREME COURT.

J. W. Brown vs. *Dolner, Potter & Co.*—This action has occupied the attention of the Court for three days this week. The plaintiff claimed of defendants about $16,000, the price of 400 bbls. of petroleum, sold by plaintiff to defendants in November, 1862. The price of oil about the time of sale fell so rapidly that defendant's neglected to pay.

The defendants claimed as a defence, that the contract was not performed on the part of the plaintiff.

The case on Thursday, with a charge from Judge WELLS, was submitted to the jury who found a verdict of $8,500 for plaintiff.

Counsel for plaintiff, W. A. Coursen; counsel for defendants, John E. Burrill.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 19.

By Justice Garvin.

Samuel Stiles vs. Morley J. Danforth et al.; order granted. George F. Chester et al. vs. Henry W. Barston et al.; order granted. John H. Raymond vs. George K. Hazewell; order granted. Theodore B. B. De Groot vs. The Fulton Fire Insurance Co.; order to show cause granted. James N. Gifford vs. Samuel Smith et al.; order granted. M. W. Lodwick vs. W. G. Ford et al.; order granted. William Meylor vs. Thomas Halsted; order of discontinuance granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 19.

By Justice Sutherland.

Bearnish, Receiver, &c., vs. William Ulmer et al.; motion for a receiver denied, without costs to either party.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The trial of Samuel Phillip for an attempt to obtain money by false pretences was continued yesterday morning. The prisoner was accused of visiting a cigar store in Division-street kept by one Silversteen, and first negotiating for the purchase of some cigars, he afterward told Silversteen that he was a United States revenue detective officer, and that unless Silversteen gave him $100, he should inform the Assessor that he had sold cigars without the proper stamp and would have his stock confiscated. On the part of the defence it was contended that the prisoner was really a revenue detective, and that he had made himself so active in detecting frauds among the cigar dealers that they had conspired together to bring this charge against him. The first witness for the defence disposed of the whole case. Mr. John L. Deyton testified that he was United States Revenue Inspector for this city, and that he had employed the prisoner as a detective; that he knew of prisoner's visit to Silverstien, and that the circumstances of the interview had been reported to him immediately afterward. Upon the statement of this witness, Judge RUSSELL stopped all further proceedings in the case, and instructed the jury to acquit the prisoner, on the ground, in the first place, that there was no such offense known as an attempt at false pretense, and secondly, that if the prisoner acted under the color of authority, it was a complete defence to the charge, for even if he did demand the $100, it was a ruse frequently resorted to by detectives to obtain evidence of guilt.

At this stage of the proceedings the Grand Jury came into court and handed up a large batch of indictments. His Honor told the gentlemen of the Grand Jury that they were entitled to the sincere thanks of the Court for the diligence and capacity displayed by them in the discharge of their duty. In the short space of ten days they had carefully considered and disposed of one hundred and seventy cases—a thing unprecedented in the annals of this court. His Honor repeated his thanks and discharged them for the term.

Annie Holman was then tried for grand larceny in stealing $65 from a woman named Cochran. There was no evidence against her, and she was acquitted.

Bernard Reynolds and Peter Riley were tried for a felonious assault upon a soldier named Deshley. The evidence showed that Deshley was assaulted by the prisoners near Grand-street Ferry, on the night of the 7th of April last, and while defending himself from these two men one of them stabbed him in the side. They were both convicted and sentenced to confinement in the State Prison for three years each.

SENTENCES.

Jacob Bahr, heretofore convicted of larceny from the person, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

William Ball, on a plea of guilty of grand larceny, was sent to the City Prison for four months.

Robert Randall, who also pleaded guilty of grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

William Bush, convicted of an assault, with an intent to steal, was sent to the City Prison for sixty days.

The court adjourned until Monday next.

THE RAILROADS.

Report of State Engineer and Surveyor.

WM. B. TAYLOR, State Engineer and Surveyor, submitted to the Legislature, March 24, 1865, the Annual Report on Railroads of the State of New-York, as prepared by S. H. SWEET, late Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor, for the fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1864, from which the following is taken:

The number of companies that filed their reports as required by law for the year 1864	116
The number of companies organized under the General Railroad Act, which are exempt from making annual reports to this department	9
The number of roads in operation, that are required by law to make annual reports to this department	59
The number of roads in operation, using horse-power, that are required by law to make annual reports	20
The number of companies organized during the year	43

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORTS OF THE RAILROAD CORPORATIONS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1864.

STOCK AND DEBTS.

Roads Operated by Steam.

Amount of capital stock by charter and acts of the Legislature	$78,600,900 00
Amount of capital stock subscribed for	93,799,407 76
Amount of capital stock paid in by last report	79,586,535 84
Amount of capital stock now paid in	92,967,494 83
Amount of funded debt as by last report	65,715,775 19
Amount now of funded debt	64,640,431 53
Amount of floating debt as by last report	652,076 56
Amount now of floating debt	1,253,852 46
Total amount now of funded and floating debt	65,894,283 99

Roads Operated by Horse-power.

Amount of capital stock by charter and acts of the Legislature	$20,928,000 00
Amount of capital stock subscribed for	12,365,650 00
Amount of capital stock paid in by last report	7,967,023 00
Amount of capital stock now paid in	11,246,785 00
Amount of funded debt as by last report	2,396,850 00
Amount now of funded debt	5,165,000 00
Amount of floating debt as by last report	173,105 54
Amount now of floating debt	397,697 63
Total amount now of funded and floating debt	5,562,697 63

COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT.

Total cost of construction and equipment of roads using steam-power	$144,264,165 78
Total cost of construction and equipment of roads using horse-power	16,194,727 29

CHARACTERISTICS.

Roads Operated with Steam.

Length of roads in miles	2,221.18
Length of roads laid	2,511.28
Length of double track, including sidings	1,131.26
Length of branches laid	264.68
Length of double track on same	21.43
Length of equivalent single track	4,158.65

Roads Operated with Horse-power.

Length of roads in miles	307.84
Length of roads laid	161.13
Length of double track, including sidings	105.66
Length of branches laid	2.16
Length of double track on same	.26

BUSINESS ON THE YEAR.

ROADS OPERATED WITH STEAM.

Passenger Business.

Number of passengers, all classes, carried in cars	14,192,656
Number of miles traveled by passengers, or number of passengers carried one mile	615,925,820
Average rate of speed of ordinary passenger trains, including stops	Miles. 20.66
Average rate of same when in motion	23.43
Average rate of speed of express passenger trains, including stops	25.41
Average rate of same when in motion	29.83
Average weight, in tons, of passenger trains, exclusive of passengers and baggage	80.20

Freight Transportation.

Number of tons carried in freight trains	8,143,562
Total movement of freight, or number of tons carried one mile	1,013,126,964
Average rate of speed of freight trains, including stops	Miles. 11.43
Average rate of same when in motion	14.80
Average weight, in tons, of freight trains, exclusive of freight	147.50

Roads Operated with Horse-power.

Number of miles run by passenger cars	14,990,067
Number of passengers, all classes, carried in cars	88,510,850

Allotted to passenger transportation	$3,126,352 41
Allotted to freight transportation	5,866,268 32
Other costs not allotted	680,728 76
Total cost of maintenance of roadway	$9,753,284 49
Roads operated with horse-power	862,790 72
Allotted to passenger transportation	$4,075,180 87
Allotted to freight transportation	7,857,896 16
Other costs not allotted	166,866 45
Total cost of operating roads	$12,099,943 18
Roads operated by horse-power	$2,034,992 65

EARNINGS AND PAYMENTS.

EARNINGS.

Roads Operated with Steam:

From passenger business	$13,991,856 67
From freight business	26,348,734 65
From other sources	1,466,819 02
Total earnings	$41,807,104 34
Roads Operated with Horse-power:	
From passenger business	$3,909,490 95
From other sources	99,287 68
Total earnings	$4,008,778 63

PAYMENTS OTHER THAN FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Roads Operated with Steam:

For transportation expenses	$20,193,748 82
For interest	4,508,182 56
For dividends on stock	5,687,200 49
Amount carried to surplus fund	1,021,510 66
Total payments	$40,411,642 74
Roads Operated with Horse-power:	
For transportation expenses	$3,478,378 64
For interest	204,436 83
For dividends on stock	385,288 49
For payments to surplus fund	48,335 19
Total payments	$4,117,502 15

ACCIDENTS.

Roads Operated with Steam.

Number of passengers killed	20
Number of passengers injured	117
Number of employes killed	78
Number of employes injured	51
Number of others killed	117
Number of others injured	33
Total number killed	235
Total number injured	161

Roads Operated with Horse-power.

Number of passengers killed	8
Number of passengers injured	33
Number of employes killed	3
Number of employes injured	2
Number of others killed	11
Number of others injured	25
Total number killed	22
Total number injured	60

EXPENSES OF OPERATING THE ROADS.

Name of Roads.	1860.	1864.
Albany and Susquehanna	——	$37,576 04
Atlantic and Great Western in New-York	——	219,848 15
Avon, Genesee and Mount Morris	$2,132 00	7,518 88
Black River and Utica	12,916 79	——
Blossburgh and Corning	1,268 88	——
Broadway Railroad of Brooklyn	36,129 22	61,265 08
Broadway and Seventh-Avenue	——	76,684 64
Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island	——	12,899 74
Brooklyn, Central and Jamaica	40,507 69	154,887 81
Brooklyn City	401,426 61	650,278 44
Brooklyn City and Newtown	——	77,898 62
Buffalo, New-York and Erie	174,254 31	359,994 16
Buffalo and State Line	170,344 21	451,751 79
Cayuga and Susquehanna	17,898 53	31,093 66
Central Park, North and East River	——	296,520 69
Coney Island and Brooklyn	——	91,289 98
Eighth-Avenue	99,925 54	158,163 88
Elmira and Williamsport	——	193,896 54
Erie Railway	——	3,406,014 81
Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry	——	155,763 85
Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham	——	33,763 00
Hudson River	809,750 18	1,657,331 08
Long Island	101,477 54	88,970 26
New-York Central	1,972,453 24	3,802,799 37
New-York and Erie	1,476,743 98	——
New-York and Flushing	7,518 58	——
New-York and Harlem	399,056 19	706,863 51
New York and New Haven	333,229 97	565,808 01
Ninth Avenue	31,634 30	47,351 68
Northern	150,331 47	272,453 49
Oswego and Syracuse	29,114 59	49,753 92
Potsdam and Watertown	23,548 46	——
Rensselaer and Saratoga	60,541 65	99,322 09
Rochester and Genesee Valley	11,564 64	——
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh	——	194,245 98
Saratoga and Whitehall	52,562 17	84,405 67
Second-Avenue	185,873 31	311,175 91
Sixth-Avenue	222,705 92	449,522 70
Staten Island	3,884 17

the tax imposed by section 99, and at the same rate as brokers; and the broker who should throw aside his license as a broker, and take a banker's license, would find himself in no better position than before. He could not in that way relieve himself from a single liability under this section.

The proposition to tax sales, to which you refer, and which did not pass Congress, was a tax upon the sales of merchandise, and did not affect the sales of stocks and securities, and therefore has no bearing upon the present question.

Without pursuing the argument further, I must hold, as I have done in an analagous case, that brokers must include in their returns sales of stocks, &c., made for themselves as well as those made for others.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 10, 1865.

SIR: The claim of ISAAC BELL, for the refunding of $1,860, paid as income tax, on the ground of not having made the proper deduction from his income return of 1863, has been disallowed. The interest, $10,752, not having been received, was not included in the $18,600 returned as income, and the loss of $24,000 as capital is not a proper deduction; hence these items cannot be "offset" against the return of $18,600 as income, upon which he paid the taxes.

Yours respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

No. 128 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN."

Full Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for others or resale.

All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of United States securities bought and sold. Accounts of banks, brokers, and individuals received. Four per cent. allowed on deposits and daily balances which may be drawn for without notice.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will close on the 30th inst., and reopen on the 1st of June next, at the American National Bank, at which place they will thereafter be kept.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 19, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 22 obls. Ashes; 14,422 bbls. Flour; 1,509 bbls. and 445 bags Corn Meal; 13,565 bush. Wheat; 38,857 bush. Corn, 4,500 bush. Malt; 139,262 bush. Oats; 3,048 pkgs. Provisions, and 143 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive and somewhat nominal to-day. Pots, $7 12½@$7 25; Pearls, $7 75@$8 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand, yet firm. We quote: Java at 24c.@25c.; Rio, 19c.@23c.; Native Ceylon, 23c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@22c.; and St. Domingo, 18½c. ₱ lb., cash, in gold.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand at buoyant prices. Middlings, 64c.@65c. ₱ lb.

LARD—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at about previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive at slightly reduced prices. Sales, since our last, amount to 6,650 bbls., including very little, if any, prime to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$9 for prime to choice Extra State at $9 15@$9 65, chiefly at $9 20@$9 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $9 85@$7 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$8 75	@$9 10
Extra State	9 15	@ 9 65
Extra Ind. and Michigan	9 25	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 85	@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	9 70	@ 9 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 50	@ 11 50

Southern Flour is very much depressed to-day; sales, since our last, 750 bbls. at $7 05@$9 15 for poor to good, and $8 20@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and declining; sales, 400 bbls. extra at $8 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, including superfine at $8 25@$8 ₱ bbl.; sales, 80 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $8@$8 10 for Jersey, and $6 65 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls.

FRUIT—Transactions have been limited, though the changes in prices have been generally favorable to purchasers.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and unsettled in price. Sales have been confined to 14,500 bushels, including inferior Red Western (Winter,) at $1 35; and Milwaukee Club at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley, and Barley Malt remain as last noticed. Corn has been more sought after, partly for export, closing more firmly. Sales since our last, 51,000 bushels at 65c.@75c., for New and 82c.@85c., for Old Mixed Western; 80c.@82c. for Yellow Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats are brisker and firmer: Western, 48c.@80c.; State, 45c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@48c.; Canada, at 43c.@46c., ₱ bushel. The demand is in part for export, and in part on speculation. The movements in Wheat in Milwaukee, week ending with May 16, Messrs. JONES & CO. notice thus: "The Wheat market during the past week has been in about the same dull but very firm condition noted in our last weekly review. The receipts have only averaged about 10,500 bushels per day, against about 59,000 bushels daily at same time last year. The shipments have exceeded the receipts, and the stock in store has been reduced to about 150,000 bush. The rates of freight from points on the Upper Mississippi River to this city have been materially reduced, and this, it is thought, will probably soon tend to increase the arrivals. The question of changing the grades, with the view of preventing the Wheat that would naturally come here from going to Chicago, owing to the lower inspection there, has been before the Chamber of Commerce several times, but each time the resolutions have been laid on the table. Lake Freights have declined to 6½c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 11c. to Oswego. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ₱ bushel storage, at $1 18; No. 2 at $1 13. No. 1 Spring at to-day's rates could be laid down at New-York at about $1 42, exclusive of interest and commission. Receipts for past week 74,969 bushels, against 365,137 bushels for same time last year. Shipments since opening of navigation 550,653 bushels, against 2,190,082 bushels to same date last year."

The comparative table of prices prepared for and published in the TIMES of last Saturday, May 13, since reprinted by several of our cotemporaries, without credit, we have revised to conform to this day's business, as follows:

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Sept. 5, 1863.	May 19, 1865.
Price of gold	131½	131
Superfine Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 00@$4 50	$6 75@ 8 10
Extra State	4 70@5 20	6 15@ 6 65
Extra Ind. and Michigan	4 45@7 00	6 25@ 8 75
Extra Ohio	5 10@7 00	6 85@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	5 40@7 00	6 70@8 75
Extra Missouri	5 50@8 50	7 50@11 50
Sup. to Extra Southern	5 10@8 75	7 05@12 00
Rye Flour	5 40@5 20	6 10@ 6 30
Corn Meal	4 00@4 60	5 00@ 5 65
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	1 25@1 40	1 75@ 2 20
Red and Amb. Wheat	1 22@1 27	1 25@ 1 78
Mixed Western Corn	73@ 75	65@ 85
Yellow Corn	78@ 78	80@ 82
White Corn	78@ —	—@ 80
Rye	80@ 90	75@ 95
Barley	1 15@1 30	1 25@ 1 50
Oats	54@ 68	48@ 50

HAY—Has been in fair request at 90c.@$1 20 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at from 10c.@35c. for poor to choice, ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand at uniform prices.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, to-day, at former prices, including New-Orleans at 80c.@$1 07½; Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba Muscovado at 65c.@66c.; and Clayed Cuba at 57½c.@ 64c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in limited request at somewhat irregular figures, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Whale at $1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 22@$1 25; Lard at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is inactive and depressed at 34c.@35c. for crude; 48c.@50c. for refined, in bond, and 68c.@70c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in brisk demand today, chiefly on speculation, at a further advance in prices, closing, however, with less buoyancy. Sales have been made of 8,900 bbls., in lots, at $23 62½@$24 25, closing at $24 25, for New Mess; $21 50@$21 75 for 1863-4 Mess; $19@$20 for Prime Mess; and $21@$21 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,500 bbls. New Mess, May, June and July delivery, seller's option, part at $23@$24 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy to-day at 13½c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 15c.@18½c. for Hams; sales equal to 370 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive, including Cumberland Cut at 13c.; long rib at 13¾c.@14c.; short rib at 14½c.; short clear at 14½c@15c.; and long cut Hams at 14½c.@15c., ₱ lb. Sales 200 boxes Lard rules heavy; sales 1,340 tcs. and bbls. at 15c.@18c., the latter for choice, ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $12@$18 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 300 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull, at irregular prices. Beef Hams are unaltered; sales $185 bbls., part to arrive, at $26@$28, the latter for choice. Butter continues dull and heavy, at 7½c.@33c. for poor to prime old State, and 14c.@21c. for Western; also, 20c.@38c. for inferior to choice new State. Cheese continues inactive at 12c.@20c. for poor to prime, ₱ lb.

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Sept. 5, 1863.	May 19, 1865.
Price of Gold	131¾	131
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$11 37½@$13 62½	@$21 50 @$24 25
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl	10 50 @ 10 74	21 00 @ 21 50
Hams, ₱ lb	8¾@ 9¼	18 @ 19¼
Shoulders, ₱ lb	6 @ 6¾	13½@ 14¾
Bacon, ₱ lb	7 @ 9	13 @ 16
Lard, ₱ lb	9½@ 10¾	15 @ 18
Plain Mess Bf., ₱ bl	10 50 @ 13 50	10 00 @ 14 00
Ohio Butter, ₱ lb	14 @ 15	14 @ 21
State Butter, ₱ lb	15 @ 24	21 @ 33
Cheese, ₱ lb	8 @ 12¾	12 @ 20

SEEDS—Are quiet and somewhat unsettled in price.

STEARINE—Sales, 30,000 lbs. at 16c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Continue quiet and heavy to-day. Sales have been made of 450 hhds. at 10c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in limited demand, at 14c.@18c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STUART quote their Crushed, Ground and Granulated Sugars at 18c.; White, A, 17c., and Yellow, C, 16c., cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 167,000 lbs., at 10c.@10¾c., chiefly at 10¾c.; also 47,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet and depressed in prices.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate demand, but the firmness in prices prevents large transactions; sales 143 hhds. Kentucky, 8½c@24c.; 262 cases Seed Leaf, 6½c.@22c.

WHISKY—Has been sparingly purchased at $2 05 $2 06 per gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 50 hhds. Tobacco at 20s.; 25 hhds. Tallow at 7s. 6d.; and, by steamer, 30,000 bushels Wheat or Corn at 5d.@6d. For London, 75 hhds. Tallow at 15s. For Glasgow, by steamer, 20,000 bushels Wheat or Corn, at 7d. For Londonderry, a bark (of 400 tons capacity) with Flour and Wheat on private terms.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, May 18, 1865—Two o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Hourihan, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald.

The minutes of the meeting held May fifteenth, were read and approved.

(Councilman Hagerty was here called to the chair.)

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the "Institution of Mercy," under the care of the "Sisters of Mercy," corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, for the sum of five thousand dollars, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Charles Sachter to keep a show case in front of his place of business, number five hundred and thirty-two Broadway, the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Callaghan—

Resignation of Samuel Jones as a Commissioner of Deeds.

In connection therewith, Councilman O'Callaghan presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Benjamin F. Crane be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Samuel Jones, resigned.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resignation and resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was carried.

By Councilman O'Callaghan—

Resolved, That a sewer be built from the terminus of the present sewer to Fifty-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, to the crown in said street, between said avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Reilly—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John H. Schilling to erect an awning in front of his premises, number six hundred and forty-two Second-avenue, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Stump to erect a stand for the sale of papers, in front of number one Avenue D, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Leavy moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas S. Sloan, of number twelve Lispenard-street, to erect a small sign in front of his store, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be, and it is hereby given to Messrs. Connelly & Hanna, to erect an awning in front of their premises, number sixty-seven Catharine-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Rivington-street, in front of numbers two hundred and seventy-six, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and eighty-two hundred and eighty-four and two hundred and eighty-four, be flagged, also curb and gutter-stones set and reset, where necessary, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor, be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Nostrand & Cooper to erect an awning in front of their place of business, numbers ten and twelve James-slip, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brinkman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph M. Marsh to lay a six-inch drain pipe from his premises, number one hundred and ten Division-street, to connect with the main sewer in Pike-street, to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Subsequently,

Councilman Brinkman moved that said action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the motion to refer was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Robinson—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Bishop to keep a fruit stand on the northeast corner of Canal and West streets, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resignation of Thomas S. Moore as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, Councilman Russell presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Sidney W. Cooper be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place and stead of Thomas S. Moore, resigned.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Sloan, No. 21, of number twelve Lispenard-street, to erect a small sign in front of his store, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be, and it is hereby given to Messrs. Connelly & Hanna, to erect an awning in front of their premises, number sixty-seven Catharine-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Rivington-street, in front of numbers two hundred and seventy-six, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and eighty-two hundred and eighty-four, and two hundred and eighty-four, be flagged, also curb and gutter-stones set and reset, where necessary, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor, be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Nostrand & Cooper to erect an awning in front of their place of business, numbers ten and twelve James-slip, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brinkman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph M. Marsh to lay a six-inch drain pipe from his premises, number one hundred and ten Division-street, to connect with the main sewer in Pike-street, to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Subsequently,

Councilman Brinkman moved that said action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the motion to refer was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Robinson—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Bishop to keep a fruit stand on the northeast corner of Canal and West streets, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resignation of Thomas S. Moore as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, Councilman Russell presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Sidney W. Cooper be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place and stead of Thomas S. Moore, resigned.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was carried.

The question being on referring the paper to the Committee on Salaries and Offices,

The same was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Smith—

Resolved, That the names of Reuben and Elizabeth Kerrigan be placed on the list of blind persons to receive a donation of fifty dollars each from the corporation.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Lent—

Resolved, That the Comptroller report to this board the probable expense of advertising for the Common Council for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, taking as a basis the amount of advertisements from January first to the present time; also report the amount due for advertising for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and if the same is to be paid out of the appropriation made for advertising for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; if not, what arrangements have been, or can be, made for the payment of same; and further report what curtailment can be made in the way of advertising, without detriment to the public interest.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That the salaries of the Inspectors of Incumbrances on Streets, in the City Inspector's Department, be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, being the same amount paid to those performing similar duties in the Street Department, the above increase to date from the passage of this resolution, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That the resolution granting permission to the "Anthracite Gas Lighting and Heating Company of New-York" the right to lay pipes and mains for conducting gas, which became adopted September seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be and hereby is amended by adding after the words "New-York," in the second line of said resolution, the words, "and their assigns."

Councilman Lent moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Hourihan, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald—18.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

PETITIONS.

Petition of Martin Wollweber to be compensated for loss of horse.

In connection therewith the following resolution was presented:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Martin Wollweber for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full for loss of horse, and charged the same to the account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Keuney—

Petition of John Wright for compensation for loss of horse.

In connection therewith, Councilman Kenney presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Wright for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full payment for loss of horse, occasioned by injuries sustained by catching his leg in an uncovered "man hole" of sewer in Second-street, near Avenue B, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Roads, to curb and gutter Fifty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, to pay Cornelius Noonan two hundred and fifty dollars for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to regulate, &c., Sixty-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to flag, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Manhattan-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Fifty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Fifteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Fifty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Sixty-first-street, between Third-avenue and East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build sewer in Sixty-second-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to curb, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to build pier foot of Forty-sixth-street, East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, to designate square on Hoboken Canal, West and Washington streets as St. John's-square.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Fitzgerald moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices to be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the salaries of the Street Inspectors of the different Wards in this city be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per year, the same to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then laid over.

Councilman Stacom moved that the Committee on Lands and Places be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Leonard A. Smith to keep a cigar stand in the Park, at the entrance of the office of the Bounty Volunteer Committee, he having had permission from Mr. Blunt, the said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was lost.

The minutes of the meeting held May fifteenth, were read and approved.

(Councilman Hagerty was here called to the chair.)

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the "Institution of Mercy," under the care of the "Sisters of Mercy," corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, for the sum of five thousand dollars, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Charles Sachter to keep a show case in front of his place of business, number five hundred and thirty-two Broadway, the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Callaghan—

Resignation of Samuel Jones as a Commissioner of Deeds.

In connection therewith, Councilman O'Callaghan presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Benjamin F. Crane be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Samuel Jones, resigned.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resignation and resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was carried.

By Councilman O'Callaghan—

Resolved, That a sewer be built from the terminus of the present sewer to Fifty-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, to the crown in said street, between said avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Reilly—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John H. Schilling to erect an awning in front of his premises, number six hundred and forty-two Second-avenue, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Stump to erect a stand for the sale of papers, in front of number one Avenue D, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Leavy moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas S. Sloan, of number twelve Lispenard-street, to erect a small sign in front of his store, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be, and it is hereby given to Messrs. Connelly & Hanna, to erect an awning in front of their premises, number sixty-seven Catharine-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Rivington-street, in front of numbers two hundred and seventy-six, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and eighty-two hundred and eighty-four, and two hundred and eighty-four, be flagged, also curb and gutter-stones set and reset, where necessary, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor, be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Nostrand & Cooper to erect an awning in front of their place of business, numbers ten and twelve James-slip, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brinkman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph M. Marsh to lay a six-inch drain pipe from his premises, number one hundred and ten Division-street, to connect with the main sewer in Pike-street, to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Subsequently,

Councilman Brinkman moved that said action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the motion to refer was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Robinson—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Bishop to keep a fruit stand on the northeast corner of Canal and West streets, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resignation of Thomas S. Moore as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, Councilman Russell presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Sidney W. Cooper be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place and stead of Thomas S. Moore, resigned.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Sloan, of number twelve Lispenard-street, to erect a small sign in front of his store, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be, and it is hereby given to Messrs. Connelly & Hanna, to erect an awning in front of their premises, number sixty-seven Catharine-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Rivington-street, in front of numbers two hundred and seventy-six, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and eighty-two hundred and eighty-four, and two hundred and eighty-four, be flagged, also curb and gutter-stones set and reset, where necessary, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor, be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Nostrand & Cooper to erect an awning in front of their place of business, numbers ten and twelve James-slip, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brinkman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph M. Marsh to lay a six-inch drain pipe from his premises, number one hundred and ten Division-street, to connect with the main sewer in Pike-street, to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Subsequently,

Councilman Brinkman moved that said action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the motion to refer was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Robinson—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Bishop to keep a fruit stand on the northeast corner of Canal and West streets, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resignation of Thomas S. Moore as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, Councilman Russell presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Sidney W. Cooper be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place and stead of Thomas S. Moore, resigned.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was carried.

The question being on referring the paper to the Committee on Salaries and Offices,

The same was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Smith—

Resolved, That the names of Reuben and Elizabeth Kerrigan be placed on the list of blind persons to receive a donation of fifty dollars each from the corporation.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Lent—

Resolved, That the Comptroller report to this board the probable expense of advertising for the Common Council for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, taking as a basis the amount of advertisements from January first to the present time; also report the amount due for advertising for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and if the same is to be paid out of the appropriation made for advertising for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; if not, what arrangements have been, or can be, made for the payment of same; and further report what curtailment can be made in the way of advertising, without detriment to the public interest.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That the salaries of the Inspectors of Incumbrances on Streets, in the City Inspector's Department, be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, being the same amount paid to those performing similar duties in the Street Department, the above increase to date from the passage of this resolution, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That the resolution granting permission to the "Anthracite Gas Lighting and Heating Company of New-York" the right to lay pipes and mains for conducting gas, which became adopted September seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be and hereby is amended by adding after the words "New-York," in the second line of said resolution, the words, "and their assigns."

Councilman Lent moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Hourihan, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald—18.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

PETITIONS.

Petition of Martin Wollweber to be compensated for loss of horse.

In connection therewith the following resolution was presented:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Martin Wollweber for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full for loss of horse, and charged the same to the account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Keuney—

Petition of John Wright for compensation for loss of horse.

In connection therewith, Councilman Kenney presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Wright for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full payment for loss of horse, occasioned by injuries sustained by catching his leg in an uncovered "man hole" of sewer in Second-street, near Avenue B, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Roads, to curb and gutter Fifty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, to pay Cornelius Noonan two hundred and fifty dollars for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to regulate, &c., Sixty-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to flag, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Manhattan-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Fifty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Fifteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

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Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Fifty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

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Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Sixty-first-street, between Third-avenue and East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build sewer in Sixty-second-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to curb, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to build pier foot of Forty-sixth-street, East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, to designate square on Hoboken Canal, West and Washington streets as St. John's-square.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Fitzgerald moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices to be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the salaries of the Street Inspectors of the different Wards in this city be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per year, the same to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then laid over.

Councilman Stacom moved that the Committee on Lands and Places be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Leonard A. Smith to keep a cigar stand in the Park, at the entrance of the office of the Bounty Volunteer Committee, he having had permission from Mr. Blunt, the said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was lost.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of payments to famil—s of volunteers for fortnight ending May thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution fixing compensation of General Foremen of Roads and Avenues at one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to take effect January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be printed at length in the minutes and published in two papers employed by the Corporation.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Keenan—

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF. Morning at 11—THE BOON FAMILY COMBINATION. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening—THE PROPHET.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE GRAY LADY OF PENARVON.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SOLON SHINGLE—THE LIVE INDIAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

WALLACK'S—HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MASONIC WELCOME.

MILTON GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

The New-York Weekly Times,

containing a full report of the Trial of the Assassins at Washington, may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Accompanying this issue is a supplementary sheet of four pages, exclusively devoted to a report of the

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Liverpool *Post* says that "J. WILKES BOOTH was the first actor to whose *Romeo* Miss BATEMAN ever played *Juliet*, and so good was he in the part that Mr. BATEMAN had serious thoughts of engaging him for the *jeune premier* characters, and bringing him to England to act with Miss BATEMAN. Some little trifle interrupted this engagement, which, had it been carried out, might perhaps have prevented the execution of a feat by which one of the greatest men of the time has fallen a victim, and might have influenced the welfare of a hemisphere."

A dispatch from Nashville says it was expected that JEFF. DAVIS would be sent through that city; but this being deemed injudicious, the arch traitor was sent East. He arrived at Macon on Monday, and, with a strong guard, was sent to Augusta. From that point he will be sent to Savannah, where he will take vessel for Fortress Monroe. An officer of JOHNSTON'S army, who has arrived at Nashville, says that DAVIS gave up nearly all his specie as payment for services of officers and men of his own escort.

The light draught monitor *Koka*, which has been under way for a number of months, at Kaighn's Point, Philadelphia, was launched on Thursday. She is 225 feet long, 45 feet breadth of beam, and nine feet eight inches depth of hold. She is constructed as to armor, &c., in the same manner as the monitors constructed at Chester, Kensington, and other places. The gunboat *Swatara* will be launched at the Philadelphia Navy-yard early next week. She is about 1,000 tons, and is built for speed, long and narrow, with a sharp bow.

A portion of the testimony of Gens. GRANT and MEADE before the committee on the conduct of the war, has been furnished for publication. Both generals warmly indorse the ability displayed by Secretary Stanton in the management of the War Department, and Gen. GRANT testifies that there has been no misunderstanding with regard to the conduct of the war, in any particular, between himself and the Secretary of War since he has been in command.

Capt. HUTCHINGS' men apprehended FREDERICK SCHROEDER and wife, and their clerk, one LOUIS STOCK, in Yorkville, yesterday afternoon, and found in SCHROEDER'S grocery, Second-avenue and Eighty-fifth street, $90 in spurious fractional currency. The accused had recently passed large quantities of the counterfeits. The prisoners are to be delivered to United States Marshal MURRAY, this morning.

On Sunday last there arrived in Petersburgh twenty odd car loads of machinery, which had been removed from the Confederate States Armory to Danville prior to the evacuation of Richmond, and recaptured at that place by the United States authorities a few weeks since. It is designed to tranship it from City Point to some Northern city, where it will be put up.

The Canadian Government has issued a writ to the Sheriff of Lincoln against the corporation of St. Catherines for arrears of interest due on its municipal loan fund debt. The present demand is for about $9,000, being the interest due for 1864 only. Beside that, the corporation is in arrears for about $125,000 of other indebtedness to the government.

Iredell County, N. C., is literally full of widows and orphan children. Two years ago there were, in the little village of Statesville and vicinity, twenty-nine widows, each with from one to six and eight children. The Fourth North Carolina Volunteers was recruited in this county, and it suffered heavily at the second battle of Manassas.

A mass meeting of Union men was held in Paducah, Ky., on Wednesday, at which resolutions were passed denouncing the men whose representations caused the removal of Gen. MEREDITH from command in this district as unworthy of belief, as the very worst enemies of the Union cause, and as opposed to the restoration of peace.

The rise in the Mississippi River has forced the levees, and the water now covers the immense area from the Red River to Donaldsonville and the Gulf Stream, from 30 to 50 miles in width. The suffering occasioned by this overflow is terrible, and the destruction of property beyond description.

The Memphis *Argus* has reliable information that the rebel Gen. FORREST was killed at Parkville, Ala., on the 13th, by four of his own men, to avenge the death of six of their comrades, ordered shot by FORREST the day before, for exulting over the news of JOHNSTON'S surrender, which FORREST did not believe.

All the papers and other documents comprising the mortality rolls of the Surgeon-General of the Confederate States, were abandoned by Dr. MOORE, at Charlotte, North Carolina, and were captured by the Federal authorities. They have been sent on to the War Department.

A dispatch, dated Montreal, May 17, states that GEORGE N. SANDERS is arranging for a permanent residence there. The same dispatch states that the Dr. BLACKBURN who shipped the poisoned clothes from Bermuda, is not TUMBLETY BLACKBURN, who resided there, but went to Bermuda when the fever was raging.

BARON STOECKL, the Russian Minister at Washington, recently read to President JOHNSON the instructions which he had received from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF in relation to the assassination of President LINCOLN.

It is stated that the Administration has summoned the leading loyal citizens of North Carolina to Washington, to confer upon the matter of the restoration of that State to its true relations with the Government.

Three persons—the engineer, fireman, and brakesman—were killed on the St. Louis and Alton Railroad, on the 18th, by the explosion of the locomotive which they were driving.

Commissioner LEWIS, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington, decides that stock-brokers must include in their monthly returns all sales of stocks, &c., made for themselves as well as those made for others.

Col. SHELLEY, of Gen. SHERMAN'S staff, arrived in Washington on Wednesday with the rolls of JOHNSTON'S paroled army, containing the names of 37,000 men.

The Louisville *Democrat* learns that the Secretary of War will, in the course of ten or twelve days, appoint commissioners to fix the value of slaves who have enlisted or been drafted into the United States armies from the State of Kentucky.

Major-Gen. THOMAS visited the Cincinnati Merchants' Exchange, day before yesterday, and was enthusiastically received. He has returned to Louisville.

A delegation of Methodist clergymen visited President JOHNSON yesterday. Bishop SIMPSON made an address, to which the President responded.

Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW was captured near Selma. He was afraid to go home, on account of the guerrillas.

The War Department has received from Richmond two large trunks filled with private correspondence of GEORGE N. SANDERS.

Some enthusiastic Trojans recently sent on to Gen. GRANT a box of one hundred cigars, which cost $100.

Hon. JOHN S. MILLSON, formerly a member of Congress from the Norfolk District, has arrived in Petersburgh.

WENDELL PHILLIPS tells the tax-gatherer that he is worth $702,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge RUSSEL discharged the Grand Jury for the term, after thanking them for the diligence and capacity displayed by them during their sessions. This Grand Jury, of which JAMES G. KING, Esq., was foreman, has accomplished more work in a shorter time than any preceding Grand Jury known to the Court. During the ten days of their session, they have carefully considered and disposed of one hundred and seventy criminal complaints, and having finished up all business before them, are now discharged two weeks before the end of the term. The fairness and justness of their examinations, as well as the promptness with which they dispatched business, has much facilitated the operations of the Court of Sessions.

An action was tried in the Circuit Court, part I, before Justice WELLES, yesterday, wherein the plaintiff, a lad about nine years of age, sought to recover the sum of $5,000, for damages resulting from having been run over by a butcher's cart, in Fourth-avenue, opposite the Bible House, in October last. The jury, after a short deliberation, rendered a verdict for plaintiff of $550.

Last evening a large five-story brick building in the rear of Nos. 15, 17 and 19 John-street, which was occupied by manufacturing jewelers and others, was consumed with all its contents. Damage was done by water at Nos. 79 and 81 Nassau-street, No. 15 John-street, and Nos. 140 and 142 Fulton-street. The entire loss is estimated at $50,000. The origin of the fire does not appear.

Mr. GEORGE A. SWEET, of No. 363 Broadway, was robbed in a stage on Thursday, and, an arrest having been made, one of our Aldermen set the thief at liberty. Justice HOGAN subsequently learned the facts, and caused the rearrest and imprisonment of the Alderman's friend.

Capt. CAFFREY'S men made a raid upon the Fifteenth Ward street-walkers, on Thursday night, and took twenty-five prisoners.

Coal must decline in price materially within the next two or three weeks. Government is buying very little. An auction sale of 20,000 tons Pittston Coal is announced to take place in this city next Tuesday, May 23, and another of 25,000 tons Scranton Coal next Wednesday, May 24. The Pittston Coal will be the first offering of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at auction. The price of coal, which has already declined considerably, retains a decidedly downward tendency.

Transactions in Domestic Produce, yesterday, were rather more extensive, especially in Corn, Oats, Pork and Cotton, which were firmer. Flour and Petroleum were cheaper. Foreign merchandise was comparatively quiet. The freight engagements were more liberal, comprising, mainly, flour, grain, tallow and tobacco, for British ports.

A year ago precisely, United States 6 ₰ cent. gold-bearing bonds of 1881 were selling in this market at 114, and United States 5-20s at 106¼@107; yesterday, the former were sold as low as 108¼@108¾, and the latter as low as 103¼@103¾.

Subscriptions to the popular 7-30 Loan, during the past four days of the current week, have amounted to $9,407,800, or equal to a daily average of $2,351,950. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the loan have averaged 1,668 a day.

Gold was ¼ ₰ cent. dearer yesterday on the export demand and for the European steamers sailing to-day. Money easy at 5@6 ₰ cent. to the Brokers. The Government Stocks left off steady. The Railway Speculation broke down to 70¼@70¾ on Erie Shares, which made the General market dull in the afternoon.

Last evening, gold ranged from 181¾ down to 130¼, closing at the latter figure.

Great Britain and the United States—Our Feeling Toward England.

Americans are asked to bury their resentments against England in the grave of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The unparalleled emotion which his death has excited in all classes of the kingdom avouches anew, it is said, the brotherhood of the two great nations, and is nature's own protestation against the continuance of further estrangement.

We are not disposed to answer any such appeals with the taunt that it is made at the twelfth hour, when all the mischief that could be done has been done. It is always ignoble to answer an appeal to a kindly feeling with a sneer of any sort. The sincerity of these extraordinary manifestations of sympathy in England cannot be questioned. It could no more be counterfeited than the sorrow which has melted together all antagonisms here in our own land. It should be accepted with all openness of heart, and the plea made in its name should be responded to fairly, and generously, yet with no weak compliance.

What is the precise extent of the resentment complained of? The assumption that it exists against all England is incorrect. There are two most important exceptions—the sovereign, and the working-classes. So far as regards the sovereign, she is believed here in America to have always remained friendly to our government, in spite of all malign influences. She has always borne herself as became the mother of him who was received by the Northern people with such memorable tributes of honor, and as the consort of him whose last days were spent in averting the dangers of an English war against us in the very first stage of our domestic conflict. Queen VICTORIA has never done an act or said a word to offend any American sensibility. The letter of condolence which she has addressed to Mrs. LINCOLN is in harmony with all the sympathies cherished in her true woman's heart from the beginning of our national trials.

The toiling masses, too, of Great Britain, constituting the real majority of its population, have been on our side from the beginning. The war shut out raw material, by cutting off and closing the factories, threatened them with starvation, and yet they steadfastly refused to join in the cry for an intervention to stop the war. These lean and hungry millions saw campaign after campaign against the rebellion fail, and pauperism daily drawing closer upon themselves, their wives and their little ones, and yet they held firm to our cause. This was heroic, and, when fully appreciated here, will surely knit the popular heart of America more closely than ever before to the popular heart of England.

What Americans have resented is the conduct of the British Ministry, and the language of the British press. The indecent haste of the British Ministry to acknowledge the belligerent rights of the rebels; its attempt to excite a war fever against us in the *Trent* affair, deliberately keeping from the people the official assurances which had been given it, that no wrong or insult was designed; the gratuitous and repeated declarations of its individual members that our movements against the Confederacy were impelled by a lust of empire, and that they could result in nothing but useless bloodshed—its neglect to take any timely and effectual measures against the building and fitting out in British waters of the *Florida* and the *Alabama*—all established the fact that its spirit was unfriendly. It was not any active effort in our favor that we desired from its hands. We would have declined this, had it been proffered. Nor was it any moral influence that we wanted, unless it could be spontaneously rendered—just as our own government, while abstaining from physical interference, always gives its *moral* weight to the side of liberty and justice.

But it touched us sorely, that all through our darkest period, the language and conduct of the British Ministry were expressly adapted to aid and comfort a rebellion which was striking at our national life. So too the British press has deeply wronged us. Forty-nine out of fifty of the publications of the kingdom—reviews, magazines, and newspapers—have unceasingly directed against us their sophisms, their sneers, and their invectives. From that source there has been from the start but one constant stream of misrepresentation and abuse. Because we have felt such abuse, we have been only the more taunted. We should have been despicable if we had not felt it. No man, worthy of the name, will quietly endure a vilification of the cause he deems sacred. What gave particular consequence to the unfriendly bearing of the British Ministry, and to the protracted abuse of the British press, was that they could not but be taken as the exponent of the feelings which animated the hearts of the ruling classes of England. The ministry would not have been tolerated nor the press patronized in this course, but for the bad spirit of the great majority in the middle and upper classes. It is just that spirit, thus manifested, that has been the source of all the hard feeling in America against England.

We are asked now to forget it. That we cannot do. It is not in human nature. The insults and the injuries that are dealt in the day of misfortune are precisely those which rankle longest in the memory. But what we can do is to leave the reckoning for all this to the British people themselves. That reckoning is sure to come, and at no distant day. Already the Liberal journals of England are fulminating with a force never before equaled against the class interests, which have thus shorn England of her moral power and dishonored her with every true friend of human freedom. No American could add a word to the language of indignation and scorn now emitted on every side in England itself against the sordidness and the folly which for four years have kept England in their false position. The rising of the morrow's sun is not surer than a tremendous reaction against the classes which are responsible for all this. An impulse will be given to the popular party, such as, otherwise, the strugglings for a whole generation could not have secured. There are particular wrongs, like the damages to our commerce inflicted by the British-built and British-equipped and British-manned *Alabama*, for which our government will, undoubtedly, in due time, demand and receive special reparation. But for the general unfriendliness of the classes which rule England, Americans desire no other penalty than what right-minded Englishmen themselves will, sooner or later, impose. We are content to find our satisfaction in the ground gained for democratic principles in England itself. We are willing to cast away our resentments; yet not, as we are asked, in an American grave, but before the portals of a brighter future for England.

A Plea for the Conspirators.

The journals that have been, all along, most eager to palliate the rebellion, are now most concerned to discredit the evidence thus far brought against the chief conspirators. There is nothing unnatural in this. But one would suppose that even the readiest of DAVIS' apologists would hesitate to affirm that his formal indorsement of OLDHAM'S detailed plan for devastating the North, supplied no evidence of his approval of the "detached service." "There is nothing," says one eager advocate, "in that (the indorsement) to implicate DAVIS in the assassination plot." Again, says the same zealous pleader, "Even the indorsement is not an approval of the *composition*, but simply a request, *as if in the ordinary routine of official business*, that the Secretary of State should see Gen. HARRIS about it!" *That*, of course, was all. DAVIS himself certainly didn't formally approve of the phosphoric preparation for smothering Northern women and children in their beds. The "composition," whatever it was, had not been submitted to the rebel President. It had been put into the hands of a scientific agent of the Confederacy—Prof. MCCULLOUGH—and DAVIS himself is careful to note the fact that the secret of the preparation was known only to one person besides the Professor. So that his advocate wastes words in denying that the rebel President gave the "composition" his indorsement.

What is charged in the evidence is summarily this, that a comprehensive scheme of secret murder was laid before DAVIS, and that he entertained it so far as to recommend his Secretary of State to see how best he could help in removing the difficulties in the way of putting it into speedy execution.

We submit, then, that DAVIS' defenders must deal with OLDHAM'S letter, and not with MCCULLOUGH'S phosporous composition, in giving us a true interpretation of what the indorsement really involved. OLDHAM, assuming that the composition will fully meet the object in view, proceeds to tell DAVIS that such is the nature of the scheme, that "there is no necessity for sending persons in the military service into the enemy's country, but *the work may be done by agents, and in most cases by persons ignorant of the facts, and, therefore, innocent agents.*" These "innocent agents," according to OLDHAM, were to get a supply of MCCULLOUGH'S compound, and, being properly remunerated, were to proceed blindly, and without asking any questions, to sprinkle it around in steamboat cabins, in railway carriages, and, peradventure, in the private boxes of theatres. Unquenchable fires were to break out in hundreds of different places at once, so as, in OLDHAM'S terse phraseology, "to devastate the country and fill the people with terror and consternation."

This was what DAVIS indorsed when he said: "Secretary of State (BENJAMIN,) please see Gen. HARRIS, and *learn what plan he has for overcoming the difficulty heretofore experienced.*" It is important for those who have charge of the defence of DAVIS to see that they get up their pleas with some judiciousness. The apologist whose words we have quoted, not only wastes his breath in defending his client on charges which have not been preferred, but he rushes into the reckless assertion that DAVIS passed the letter of OLDHAM through his hands, as it were, carelessly, "in the ordinary routine of official business." The dates on the letter effectually dispose of this assertion. With his own hand DAVIS notes that the letter was received on the 17th of February, 1865, and that he indorsed it on the 20th of February. Instead, therefore, of dealing with OLDHAM'S proposition hurriedly or acting upon it under the pressure of a momentary impulse, he had it before him three full days. He had full opportunity, then, not only of scanning the proposition in all its bearings, but he had the forethought specially to include in his indorsation the burning of "towns" as part of the project—a feature of the enterprise which OLDHAM had rather indicated than put directly into the foreground of his plan.

Looking at these weak points of the defence, therefore, it *does* appear to us that the boldest, as well as the strongest, ground for the rebel advocates here to take, is to deny the genuineness of the indorsation. It is true that two of DAVIS' former subordinates in the War Office at Washington have testified to the handwriting, and make it out very positively to be that of the rebel President. But this might possibly be got over by strong, unscrupulous assertion, backed by some hard swearing. Failing this line of defence, then, the next best plea undoubtedly is that taken up by the London *Saturday Review*, which holds that there is no essential difference between assassination for political objects and open war, thus:

"In the midst of the denunciation in which all have heartily joined, some have possibly taken the trouble to reflect as well as to feel upon the matter; and it may have occurred to them that the question is not quite so easy to deal with from the side of the reason as from the side of the emotions. The distinction between assassination and war seems, to the feelings of Englishmen, as strong as it is possible for any distinction to be. But it is not very easy to establish it by argument. The act of killing for the sake of a political object, with the physical horrors that accompany it, belongs equally to the murder and the battle. Nor is there any sustainable difference as to the authority under which the two are undertaken. Assassinations have often been directed by regular and acknowledged potentates, and wars have often been waged by men who derived their authority to wage them from nothing else but the consent of those who served under them."

A courageous defence like this would serve the purpose of DAVIS' friends far better than anything they are now giving forth in his behalf. Let them throw aside their qualms like this cockney reviewer; sneer at what are called "moral intrenchments," and put the bold, open battle-strokes of "Stonewall" JACKSON on the same level as the assassin's blow in the Washington theatre.

Our National Securities—Their Style and Character.

In reply to the inquiries for information of our correspondent "Manhattan" we explain the meaning of the terms applied to the different National Loans, as follows:

1. The "*Seven-thirties*" represent a Currency Loan, having three years to run, then convertible into a Gold Interest 6 ₰ cent. Stock having 20 years to run, but with the right reserved to the Government of paying off the Loan, in Gold, at any time after 5 years. The term "*Seven-thirties*" is derived from the rate of Interest which these three-years convertible notes bear, to wit.: two cents per day on each $100, or for 365 days seven dollars and thirty cents on each $100.

2. The term "*Five-twenties*" is applied to the 6 ₰ cent. Gold bearing Bonds of the United States, to which twenty years half-yearly Coupons are attached, but which may be paid off, in Gold, by the Government, on due notice to the holders, at any time after five years, in the not improbable event the Government should be offered the Money on a new Loan at a cheaper rate than 6 ₰ cent.

3. The term "*Ten-forties*" is applied to the 5 ₰ cent. Gold-bearing Bonds of the United States, to which half-yearly Coupons are attached for 40 years, but which may be paid off in Gold, on notice to the holders, at any time after 10 years, in the possible event the Government should be offered the money on a new Loan at a less rate of Interest than 5 ₰ cent.

4. The long or unconditional 6 ₰ cent. Gold-bearing Loan, known as the 6 ₰ cents of 1881, cannot be redeemed by the Government at all, except by purchase, until after the year 1881, making this the most desirable of all the United States Loans as a permanent investment.

5. The present outstanding totals of each of the above Loans are as follows:

1—Seven-Thirties	$600,000,000
2—Five-Twenties	596,545,900
3—Ten-Forties	172,770,100
4—Sixes of Eighty-one	281,561,400
Total	$1,650,877,400
Interest in Currency on..	$600,000,000
Interest in Gold on	1,050,877,400—$1,650,877,400

In addition to the Gold Interest Stocks here classified, there is outstanding $48,868,891 of the old Funded 5 and 6 ₰ cents of the United States, upon which the Interest is paid in Gold and the Principal of which will be redeemed in Gold when due.

6. The terms "Greenbacks" and "Legal-Tender" are convertible. All the Greenbacks are Legal-Tender; but $433,160,569 are of the ordinary circulation, free of interest, and $226,000,000 bear simple or compound Interest, payable on the maturity of the Notes, most of them, 6 ₰ cents, payable three years after 1864, the Interest compounded in a table on the back of the Note every six months.

REMOVAL OF TRADE RESTRICTIONS.—We have already referred to the activity prevailing in business circles in consequence of the partial removal of restrictions upon trade with the States lately in rebellion. From a circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, published yesterday, it appears that commercial intercourse with the States east of the Mississippi is absolutely as untrammeled as ever it was before the war. The Custom-house authorities have entirely dispensed with the requirement which made it necessary for persons intending to ship goods to the recently opened ports to first prove their loyalty, and will in future pay little heed to the fact whether merchandize so shipped is contraband of war. Questions that may arise in relation to the loyalty of consignees are to be determined by the officers of the government at the places to which the goods are forwarded. The rules respecting shipments to Bermuda, Nassau, and other so-called "neutral" ports, which were necessary to prevent those places from being channels of supply from the North to the rebels, and which have been heretofore stringently enforced, will also be materially relaxed; and limited shipments can now be made to the ports formerly classed as "contraband," excepting, perhaps, Matamoras and a few other places whence rebels west of the Mississippi might receive aid and comfort, without giving bonds or consular certificates as to how the goods are to be disposed of. Under these circumstances, the shipping interest and trade generally have received a further impetus.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.—It will be seen by a letter in another column, that the American public has been widely misled in regard to the action of the new Mexican Government. The Commissioner now in this country from the Emperor MAXIMILIAN denies, in the most explicit manner, the statement that any portion of the Mexican territory has been ceded to France, and asserts also that Dr. GWIN has neither received any cession of land, nor any title whatever, and that, in fact, he has never had any relations or interviews with the Emperor, or with the members of his government. Upon the same high authority the more recent report of negotiations between MAXIMILIAN and the rebel General, KIRBY SMITH, is flatly and positively contradicted. These assurances are timely, and will aid in defeating the foolish attempts made in some quarters to excite popular hostility against nations with which we have thus far maintained pacific relations.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Trial of the Assassins by the Ordinary Criminal Courts—Legal Difficulties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Those persons who clamor so loudly against the trial of the assassins by a military tribunal, overlook some very important legal considerations which would, under the peculiar facts of the case, reduce a trial by the criminal courts to the condition of a farce.

This crime, which filled every reflecting person with horror, and which is stigmatized as "assassination," is, in the view of ordinary criminal law, murder, and nothing more. It is an offence only against the laws of the District of Columbia, where the United States courts act in some respects, with limited jurisdiction. There are some crimes which are offences against the United States laws wherever they are committed, such as a breach of the Post-office laws, but this is not one of those cases. It is no crime, by the United States laws, to assassinate the President of the United States as such. If Mr. LINCOLN had been murdered in Maryland, there would only have been a crime against the Maryland laws. Supposing that he had been assassinated in Richmond, the murderer would have been amenable only to the criminal laws of Virginia, and the United States would have presented the singular spectacle of calling upon Confederate magistrates to issue warrants, and Confederate sheriffs to execute them, or else the murderer would have gone unwhipt of justice. But as the act happened to be committed locally in the District of Columbia, the criminal courts of the district would have had jurisdiction. At once a host of perplexing legal questions would have arisen to embarrass the trial and confound the judgment.

I.—It is very doubtful whether any of BOOTH'S fellow-conspirators, unless actually *present* when the crime was committed, could be tried by the criminal courts of the District as accessories before the fact. The jurisdiction of these courts is derived wholly from statute, and the Crimes Act of the United States does not provide for the punishment of such offenders. (United States *vs.* Ramsey, 1 Hempstead, 481.)

II.—Of what criminal offence were those persons guilty, who, not being in the District of Columbia, aided the assassins before the murder took place? Where was their crime committed, in a legal point of view? These preliminary questions must be answered before an ordinary criminal prosecution can be properly instituted against them. If the offence were committed in a State it can only be tried in a State. This is clearly so by the United States Constitution, if the offence be against the laws of the United States.

It is provided that the "trial of all crimes shall be held in the State where the crime shall have been committed." (Art. 3, sec. 2, 3d paragraph.) It is equally clear, by the common law, if the offence is against the laws of a State, for every criminal offence *must* be tried in the jurisdiction against which it was committed. Now, in regard to the offence, the most that can be probably claimed is that the *absent* persons were "accessories before the fact" to the crime of murder, or attempted murder. This is an offence entirely distinct from the crime of murder itself. By no legal fiction can a person who in Maryland counsels the commission of a murder in the District of Columbia be said to commit a crime in the District. His offence is committed *in Maryland*, and he must be indicted and tried in that State, either in the United States or State courts. (State *vs.* Moore, 6 Foster, 448. State *vs.* Chapin, 17 Arkansas 56.)

III.—If this proposition be correct, it is very doubtful whether a person who is an "accessory before the fact" to a murder committed in another jurisdiction, can by the rules of the common law be convicted at all. This position may seem very technical; but the point now under consideration is, whether there are not such technicalities in the way as to make the ordinary criminal proceedings not worth pursuing. When ORSINI attempted in Paris, in the year 1858, by his explosive hand-grenades, to take the life of the French Emperor, and unintentionally killed BATTY, an effort was made in England to convict BERNARD, a resident Frenchman, as an accessory before the fact to ORSINI'S crime. BERNARD was tried under a statute, (9 Geo. IV., c. 31, sec. 7,) which made an English subject, who, being in England, aided the commission of murder abroad, criminally liable in the same way as if the murder had been committed in England. A grave doubt was raised at the trial whether a resident alien could be deemed a "subject" within the meaning of the act. None of the able counsel suggested that a person could, by the common law, be tried in one country as an accessory before the fact to a murder committed in another. (Regina *vs.* Bernard, 1 Foster and Finlason, 240.) In other words, the murder must have been *consummated* in the jurisdiction in which the accessory committed his crime. Although England and France are countries foreign to each other, yet the principle is the same in the present case, for any of the States of the Union and the District of Columbia are as distinct from each other in respect to the jurisdiction of their courts over such criminal offences as though they were foreign countries.

The criminal courts of the United States for the District of Columbia, have limited jurisdiction in this class of cases, although in carrying out their jurisdiction, they may exercise authority in any part of the country. It is probable that if BOOTH'S act was to be tried by the ordinary criminal tribunals, none of his fellow-conspirators, absent from the District, could be tried anywhere as *accessories before the fact*. The only semblance of authority known to favor the opposite view is a mere *dictum* in 17 Arkansas 366.

IV.—The only criminal offence of which the absent conspirators could probably be convicted is a conspiracy to commit murder. It is possible that they might be tried for this offence in the District of Columbia, on account of an overt act having been committed there. (Commonwealth *vs.* Gillespie, 7 Sergeant & Rawle.) Under certain circumstances they would be amenable to the State courts, for it is undoubted law that it is a crime to conspire in one State to commit a felony in another State or jurisdiction. But as no overt act took place in the State, it would be necessary to show the presence of two conspirators in the State where the case was tried. But even supposing that a legal conspiracy could be established, it would only be a misdemeanor. If convicted in New-York, the criminals would be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, and fined not more than two hundred and fifty dollars. If the Judge thought fit, they might be imprisoned for one day and fined one dollar. Of what service would such a trial be in face of such a punishment?

V.—Trial by the civil courts divides the whole subject into many distinct offences. Payne is tried for the attempted assassination of Mr. SEWARD; others for being concerned in the murder of Mr. LINCOLN. Each case admits no considerations peculiar to the other. Trial by the military courts embraces the whole subject, and offers ample room for the most complete investigation.

VI.—The act of aiding the assassins to escape, regarded as an ordinary criminal offence, is of but trifling significance. Persons who have rendered such assistance participate in no respect in the assassination, but only obstruct the course of justice. It is true that such persons may be tried by the United States authorities, though the offence is committed in Maryland, for Congress has the right to confer, and has conferred, upon its courts the power to convict and punish such offenders, (Cohens *vs.* Virginia, 6 Wheaton,) but the punishment is comparatively light, being a moderate term of imprisonment.

VII.—If these positions are correct, the court in the District of Columbia would only permit such evidence to be introduced as bore upon the trial of the persons before it. There could be no full and thorough investigation of all the ramifications of a plot extending to various States of the Union, and perhaps to foreign countries. The absent conspirators would not be on trial, and it would be immaterial to inquire into the facts concerning them, except so far as to aid in the conviction of the parties before the court.

These considerations lead to the conclusion that it is in the highest degree fortunate that the state of war had not been suspended when these crimes were committed. Should such a crime occur in a period of profound peace, some of the leading legal complications arising from our compound system of State and National Governments would be brought strikingly to view. But regarded as a military offence, the whole power of the general government is brought to bear on the case without respect to the delicate questions growing out of conflicting jurisdictions. Cavalry pursue the fleeing criminal without thought of magistrate's warrants. Where was BOSTON CORBETT'S authority for "shooting BOOTH down like a dog?" Will any one contend that if BOOTH had fled in an opposite direction, and CORBETT had done the act in Pennsylvania, which he did in Virginia, he could have been arraigned and tried in the State courts for the crime of murder, and could only have defended himself by showing that he necessarily killed BOOTH to prevent his escape from justice? Yet if BOOTH'S crime is only murder, CORBETT should have acted under orders from the United States Marshal instead of a military commander. Acting without warrant, he would have been amenable to State laws, and could only justify himself as a private citizen would do who kills an escaping felon. Yet the same journals which so severely criticize the act of the administration in making the assassination a military offence, warmly commended CORBETT, though he proceeded on the principle that the offender was subject to military law.

It is right to assume that the government had good grounds for its action. It would naturally hesitate to take upon itself the odium of a military prosecution without overpowering reasons. The people, on reflection, will not fail to place a generous confidence in the wisdom and judgment of the men who have been thoroughly tried in greater emergencies, and have never yet been found wanting.

T. W. D.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

The Cession of Sonora to France Denied by the Agent of the Emperor Maximilian.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 18, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that certain journals in this city persist in speaking of a supposed cession by Mexico to France of the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, &c., entirely oblivious of the denials of this cession which have appeared in French official journals.

Without referring to the solemn engagements of His Majesty the Emperor, my august sovereign, on the subject of the integrity of the Mexican territory, a cool and judicious consideration of the objections to such a cession should demonstrate its falsehood. I am, however, perfectly well aware that ill-intentioned persons desire to make the American people believe in the reality of a thing which neither is nor can be; and, as I am authorized to meet all such calumnies, I desire to inform the people of the United States that it is absolutely false that His Majesty, the Emperor of Mexico, has ceded the above-named States to France; and that His Majesty will make no arrangements which can alienate or imperil one inch of Mexican soil, or detract in one iota from his own dignity.

It is equally false that Dr. GWIN has been made a Viceroy or Duke in the empire. Though for some time present in Mexico, Dr. GWIN never had any relations with the persons who compose the government of His Majesty.

At the moment of sending this letter, I observe a dispatch from Washington, which avers that His Majesty the Emperor of Mexico has been engaged in negotiations with the Confederate Gen. KIRBY SMITH.

Such allegations directly involve the person and government of His Majesty. They can only be intended to wound the pride and the susceptibility of the United States, at a moment when all discreet journalists and the intelligent public of the United States are condemning the filibustering movements so eagerly agitated here for a short time past. And as the publicity given to them predisposes men's minds in the United States against the order of things actually established in Mexico, I cannot permit the opportunity to pass of stating that I am fully authorized to contradict any statement which implies any imputation upon the strict neutrality which the government of His Imperial Majesty has preserved, and will continue to preserve, in respect to American affairs, under the same sense of its duties to the law of nations which actuates the Government of the United States.

I trust, Sir, that you will permit me to count upon your courtesy for the insertion of this letter in your valuable journal.

And I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUIS DE ARROYO.

MOVEMENTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

He is To Be Sent North by Way of Savannah.

His Arrival at Macon on Monday.

HOW HE DISPOSED OF HIS SPECIE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, May 18.

It was given out at headquarters that JEFF. DAVIS would pass through Nashville on his way to Washington, and a steamer, with a portion of the Thirteenth Regulars, was in readiness to receive him, and is still at the levee with steam up, but it was deemed injudicious to send him through this way, although the route is shortest, and accordingly he was moved East. A dispatch from BOUSSEAU says that JEFF. arrived at Macon on Monday, and with a strong guard was sent to Augusta. From that point he will be sent to Savannah, where he will take a vessel for Fortress Monroe. An officer of JOHNSTON's army who has arrived here says that JEFF. gave up nearly all his specie as payment for services of officers and men of his own escort. BENJ. C. TRUMAN.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 19.

A dispatch from Resaca, Georgia, says that JEFF. DAVIS arrived at Macon on Monday, and was sent to Augusta, with a strong guard. Thence he will be taken to Fortress Monroe via Savannah.

THE DUBLIN FAIR.—At the Irish Fair, Dublin, WHEELER & WILSON will exhibit their 200,000th Sewing Machine.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

"THE EIGHTH WONDER."

One of our patients wrote the above sentence opposite to his name on our certificate-roll, as expressing his opinion after having his teeth extracted with the "laughing gas." This paper contains the names of three thousand five hundred and fifty-six patients, written with their own hand. We agree to extract teeth without any pain at all, and we do it! Our business has increased from the beginning, and we now have all that we can possibly do, except on rainy days. We have never had an accident, or the slightest injurious effects from the gas. The gas is entirely different in its nature from ether and chloroform, and produces none of the dangerous and disagreeable effects of those agents. It never fails. We make fresh every day. We often give it to children three and four years of age, to pierce their ears. A foreign Minister of State wrote after his name: "No pain whatever—an uninterrupted dream." We can usually extract from ten to sixteen teeth with one dose of gas. Secure an appointment, and save waiting. G. Q. COLTON,
Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.
[Advertisement.]

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Colds and Coughs.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.* Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

Severe Coughs and Colds are being rapidly produced by the sudden changes of weather incident to our climate, but DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will as promptly cure them. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Barnett's Standard Preparations are indorsed by competent judges, as possessing the merit claimed for them.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 3 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthulf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 46 High-st.; Gratham, Lincolnshire; Congala, Madrid, Spain; Corujo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Fox, Panama; Nioboy, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargons, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Dyspepsia and Fits!

A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent to all on receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, New-Jersey.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Use the Best!—BOWDEN'S Moth Destroying Packet. It will surely destroy moths. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per packet.

Children's Fine Carriages, Spring Horses, CANTERING HORSES, BABY-TENDERS, SELF-OPERATING SWINGS and TOYS, at L. TIBBALS, No. 340 Broadway, directly opposite St. Nicholas.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Newell's Perfect-fitting Shirts, Ready-made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Hdkfs., Gloves, Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. E. A. NEWELL, 655 Broadway.

New Sewing-Machines.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. VICKES, Jr., 498 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Persons Going in the Country will avoid Chills and Fevers by timely use of CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.'S FERRO-PHOSPHORATED CALISAYA, the best tonic extant.

Robbed or Not, as You Please.—Six years' experience without a failure. Seventeen houses saved in three weeks. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Carriages—Fashionable, elegant, heavy and light, our own manufacture. Warranted. ADAMS & CONE, No. 681 Broadway, corner Great Jones-st.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. No. 338 Broadway.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's
World's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall, and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a luxuriant growth.

GUARANTEE OF ITS WORTH AND MERIT.

Rev. J. West, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where gray, to its original color."

Rev. Wm. Cutter, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

Rev. H. V. Degen, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

For sale by all Druggists.
Wholesale and retail depot, No. 198 Greenwich-st., N.Y.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

"Crimean Bitters"—for Fever and Ague.
"Crimean Bitters"—for Constipation."
"Crimean Bitters"—for Indigestion.
"Crimean Bitters"—for Nervous Debility.
"Crimean Bitters"—for Neuralgia.
"Crimean Bitters"—for Rheumatism.

The only Bitters ever admitted in United States Hospitals, and approved by United States Surgeons and Physicians everywhere. See circulars around bottle for two pages of testimonials from United States Army Surgeons of the highest respectability, and also directions for use.
MILLER & CO., Proprietors.
Depot, No. 120 Liberty-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It leaves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

A Lady Visiting Fifty Hat Stores will scarcely find in them all one-half the number of dashing, graceful, coquettish and fascinating styles of ladies' and misses' fancy hats, that may be seen at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway; and nowhere have prices been so unsparingly cut down.

Electro-Magnetic Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., N. Y.—For the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c., and the elimination of mercurial, lead, and other poisons from the blood. Send for circular.

At Old Prices, Wedding Cards, Note paper, silver door plates, &c. EVERDELL'S elegant styles. No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., N. Y.—Hours: Gentlemen, 6 to 8 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.; ladies, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. The "Greatest of Luxuries." Try one.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BRUSH—SMITH.—On Wednesday morning, May 17, at the residence of the bride's father, Alfred Smith, Esq., of Jamesburgh, N. J., by Rev. Wm. M. Wolfe, BENJ. BRUSH, of New-York, and MARY J. SMITH, of New-Jersey.

BRAINERD—DILKE.—On Thursday, May 18, at the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. DYER BRAINERD and Miss AGNES M. DILKE, eldest daughter of Geo. W. Dilke, all of this city.

GUILBERT—STORNE.—On Tuesday, May 9, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. William Walton, D. D., Rev. EDMUND GUILBERT, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Mount Pleasant, and GERARDINE STORNE, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Walton, U. S. M. N.

KELSEY—DOUGHTY.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Wednesday, May 17, by Rev. F. Mansfield, HIRAM KELSEY and HANNAH WELLS, youngest daughter of Charles A. Doughty, all of Greenpoint.

LEVERETT—LOCKWOOD.—At Binghamton, N. Y., on Thursday, May 18, by Rev. Geo. N. Boardman, JOSIAH S. LEVERETT, of New-York, and ANNIE M., daughter of Rev. Peter Lockwood, of Binghamton, N. Y.

MANSON—WITHINGTON.—At West Newton, Mass., on Wednesday, May 17, by Rev. H. J. Patrick, FREDERICK W. MANSON, of New-York City, and JOSEPHINE, daughter of J. S. Withington, of West Newton.

PALMER—WELLS.—On Thursday, May 18, at the M. E. Church in 24th-st., by Rev. Mr. Sandford, JACOB M. PALMER and CATHARINE E. WELLS, daughter of John J. Sigler, Esq., all of this city.

WRAY—CUTHELL.—On Monday evening, May 15, by Rev. Dr. Rice, WILLIAM WRAY and EMMA CUTHELL, daughter of the late James Cuthell, all of this city.

DIED.

ABRAMS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 18, ESTHER, wife of Isaac Abrams, aged 62 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Willett-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M. precisely.

GILBERT.—On Friday, May 19, MARTHA E., wife of Edward Gilbert, and daughter of the late Gilbert Holmes, of Newburgh, N. Y.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 98 West 32d-st., (old number.) Her remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment, on Monday, by the Hudson River Railroad, at 7:30 A. M.

GRIGG.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, May 19, ANN ELIZA, third daughter of John R. and Ophelia Grigg, aged 21 years and 1 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Episcopal Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, May 22, at 3 P. M., without further notice. Trains leave by New-Haven Railroad for Greenwich at 11:30.

HENRY.—On Wednesday, May 17, 1865, of disease contracted while in the discharge of his duty in the field, Capt. PETER J. HENRY, aged 41 years, commandant of Co. E, 15th Regiment N. Y. S. V., 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Army Corps.

Capt. HENRY was a well-known citizen of New-York City, long connected with the Fire Department, of which he was a valuable and efficient member. He entered the military service of his country at a period when fearless and brave men were required, and remained faithfully at his post during the whole of Gen. GRANT'S victorious campaigns on many a hard-fought field, until stricken down by disease, which finally culminated in his death. His funeral will take place, under the auspices of the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, from the City Hall, on Sunday, May 21, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred at Trinity Cemetery.

A military escort will be furnished by Major-Gen. Sandford.

HARRISON.—On Friday, May 19, W. L. S. HARRISON, aged 41 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., at 2 o'clock on Sunday, the 21st inst.

KNOWLES.—On Thursday night, May 18, WILLIE, the beloved son of Wm. F. and Margaret Knowles, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 311 West 4th-st., on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock.

What is our life? it is even as a vapor that appeareth for a little while, then vanisheth away.

LUDLUM.—On Wednesday evening, May 17, SARAH E., wife of John L. Ludlum, and daughter of the late Chas. Lee.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 52 West 36th-st.

LIT.—On Thursday morning, May 18, NANCY LIT, relict of the late Domingos Lit, in the 90th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her grandsons, Salvador, Bartholomew B. and Francisco M. Chappell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, No. 183 East 21st-st., on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

MUNDY.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Thursday, May 18, SIMEON MUNDY, in the 61st year of his age.

His funeral will be attended from the house at 2, and from the Presbyterian Church at 3 P. M., on Monday, the 22d inst. Cars leave the ferry foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 M., returning at 7 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the train.

MARSHALL.—At Poughkeepsie, on Friday, May 19, MARY, eldest daughter of the late George C. Marshall.

Funeral services at Christ's Church, Poughkeepsie, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 4¼ P. M.

RHOADES.—On Thursday morning, May 18, WILLIAM RHOADES, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 127 East 86th-st.

WINCHESTER.—At Fort Foote, Maryland, on Tuesday May 16, Capt. B. F. WINCHESTER, U. S. A., aged 36 years, son of D. D. Winchester.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE from Jan. 1, 1860, to the present time; will sell without the year 1860 if desirable; also back numbers for sale for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865. Address FILE, Box No. 102 New-York *Times* Office.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

HEARING RESTORED

BY ONE APPLICATION OF

DR. VON EISENBERG'S

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY,
No. 104 Monroe-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

About six years ago I became troubled with inflamed eyes, and during the past six years, (a great portion of which time I was almost totally blind, unable, consequently, to walk without assistance,) I have tried many of the best oculists during the time, and found myself getting worse instead of better, until I was permitted, through kind Providence, to see you. You have cured me, and I consider it my duty to the public to make my case known, as I have no doubt there are thousands suffering in the same way that I was, and I thank God that I can raise my voice in praise of your great skill to restore one to sight who never thought to see again, and suffered as much as I have for the last six years. My eyes are more brilliant than ever. I shall always be happy to state my case to any who may call on me.

MRS. MARGARET LOBETTE,
No. 23 4th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF BLINDNESS.

"DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* My son Walter was completely *blind* of one eye, and the other nearly so, for TWO YEARS. I have tried a great many of the best physicians, and the eyes became worse instead of better. I was recommended by a friend to call on you, and, thank Providence, my child is now fully restored to sight. His eyes look more brilliant than ever, and his health, which has been in a very poor state, is now entirely restored. I thank you for your kind attention to my child, and I shall ever be happy to be a living testimony to your skill, to any one who may call at my residence.

Mrs. JULIA EASTMANN,
No. 789 8th-av.

HEARING RESTORED BY AN APPLICATION OF DR. VON. EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled. CHARLES CHAPPEL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Meserole-avenue,
Greenpoint, Long Island.

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office.

DR. VON EISENBERG,

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS

Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES

OF THE

EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,

LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND

CONSUMPTION,

may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

An apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we urgently suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 26, 1864.*

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

THE NATION,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL
OF
POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
JULY 6, 1865.

Its main objects will be:

First. The maintenance and diffusion of true democratic principles in society and government, and the advocacy and illustration of whatever in legislation or in manners seems likely to promote a more equal distribution of the fruits of progress and civilization.

Second. A more careful, accurate and moderate discussion of the topics of the day, and, above all, of legal, economical and constitutional questions than is possible in the daily press.

Third. Sound and impartial criticism of books and works of art.

Fourth. The earnest and persistent consideration of the condition of the colored race at the South, with a view to the removal of all artificial distinctions between them and the rest of the population, and the bestowal on them, as far as education, security and justice can do it, of an equal chance in the race of life.

Fifth. The enforcement and illustration of the doctrine that the whole community has the strongest interest, both moral, political and material, in their elevation, and that there can be no real stability for the republic so long as they constitute, as at present, a large, ignorant and degraded class.

Sixth. The collection and diffusion of trustworthy information as to the condition and prospects of the Southern States, the openings they offer to capital, the supply and kind of labor which can be obtained in them, and the progress made by the colored population in acquiring the habits and desires of civilized life.

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,
$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the government bonds, *from State, county and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value,* according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to
One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin, at six per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-Thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET,

now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the Loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent,
No. 114 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

MEDICAL HYDROKONIA.

THE SAFE, EFFICIENT AND RATIONAL TREATMENT

OF

CATARRH, THROAT AND BRONCHIAL DISEASES.

INTRODUCED AND PRACTICED

BY

DR. S. CLESSON PRATT,

Professional Rooms,

No. 793 Broadway, New-York, (opposite Grace Church.)

Reference will be given to more than ONE HUNDRED cases recently cured or now under successful treatment.

THE MEDICAL SPECIALIST,

Embodying the causes, symptoms and treatment of catarrh and its complications, sent by mail to any address. Price ten cents or free at the office.

DR. S. CLESSON PRATT,
No. 793 Broadway, New-York.

VIGOR FOR THE WEAK.

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE REJUVENATOR!

The uses of this powerful Vegetable Invigorant may be summed up in a few words. It relieves with absolute certainty all disabilities, cures nervous debility of every type, restores the exhausted powers after long-continued sickness; prevents and arrests premature decay; is a vitalizing, strength-renewing cordial to the aged; may be relied on by woman in all her physical difficulties, as a harmless and sure restorative. Is an antidote to the consequences of early indiscretion in both sexes, can be relied upon as a specific for paralysis partial or entire, has no equal as a stomachic in cases of dyspepsia, sustains not only the physical strength, but the constitution itself, and is in all respects the best tonic depurative and anti-bilious cordial in existence.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, and H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway.

One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 28 Day-st., New-York.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS should be used in all cases of biliousness, dyspepsia, costiveness, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver and bilious secretions, headache, irregular action of the heart, weakness, sluggishness of the kidneys, inflammation of the bowels, stomach or kidneys. A dose of Radway's Regulating Pills will at once remove the offending humor the occasioned these difficulties, and restore ease and comfort to the patient. Radway & Co., No. 87 Maiden-lane. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

SPRING CLOTHING,
IN EVERY VARIETY, AT
F. B. BALDWIN'S
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

The largest assortment and store in the city. Better styles, and prices less.

ANOTHER PROOF OF THE SUPERIORITY OF LILLIE'S SAFES.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE GRUNDY COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, AT MORRIS, ILL.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, April 11, 1865.

Last night our town was in a blaze of glory, celebrating the great victory. The din of noises lasted long past midnight, and some daring scoundrels took the opportunity of trying to rob our bank. We have in use one of Lillie's National Bank Safes, upon which their desperate efforts made but little impression, merely breaking off one of the handles, exposing the twisted steel and iron spindle which turns the bolts. This they were unable to drill.

D. D. SPENCER, Cashier.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN UNFORTUNATE PUBLISHER!

AN EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON!

A publisher having to announce as READY TO-DAY a batch of new books, and being absolutely unable to supply them, as every copy out of enormous editions has been sold before the day of publication!

SUCH IS, HOWEVER, THE FACT!

Every one of the following books, although "published this day,"

ARE
OUT OF PRINT,

Thousands and thousands having been already sold.

I.

FAIRY FINGERS, a new novel, by Mrs. ANNA CORA RITCHIE, (late Mrs. MOWATT,) the celebrated actress and author.

II.

HUGH WORTHINGTON, a new novel, by Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES, the author of "Lena Rivers," "Tempest and Sunshine," etc.

III.

SUPERIOR FISHING, a new sporting work, by ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, President of the New-York Sportsman's Club, author of "The Game Fish of the North," etc.

IV.

ST. PHILIPS, a new novel, by the author of "Rutledge," "The Sutherlands," "Frank Warrington," "Louie," etc.

V.

MARY BRANDEGEE, the new sensation "woman's novel," that everyone is talking about.

VI.

LOVERS AND THINKERS, a new novel, for people who *think* as well as read.

The unfortunate publisher begs to add that, while he will be delighted to receive orders for the above excellent selling books, (to be delivered as soon as new editions can be prepared,) he cannot supply any copies now, and there is, therefore, no need of coming for them to

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

READY IN A FEW DAYS.

ORPHEUS C. KERR'S new comic volume, a third series of the Kerr Papers.

A. S. ROE'S capital new novel, entitled LOOKING ABOUND.

WYLDER'S HAND, a first-class new English novel, by LE FANU.

SANITARY CONDITION OF NEW-YORK

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
Publish This Day,
REPORT
OF THE
COUNCIL OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH
OF THE
CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
UPON THE
SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.
PUBLISHED, WITH AN INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT, BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
1 Vol., 8vo. Illustrated with 52 Illustrations.
1 Vol., 8vo. Price $5.

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1. Sanitary and Topographical Map of the City of New-York.
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3. Engraving from a Photographic View of Gotham-court.
4. Floor Plan of a Fever-Nest near Central Park.
5. Mr. Waterlow's Plan of Healthy Tenant Dwellings.
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7. Engraving from a Photographic View of a Fever-Nest in the First Ward.
8. Map Illustrating the Hydrography, Drainage and Sewerage of the Third District.
9. Chart of a Region of Typhus and Small-Pox in the Fifth Ward.
10. Sanitary and Social Chart of the Fourth District.
11. Grand Plan of "Gotham-court."
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52. Improved Garbage Receptacles, &c., for Tenant-houses.

EXTRACT FROM INTRODUCTION.

The Citizens' Association ask the attention of the people of the City and State of New-York to the facts set forth in this Sanitary Report, and it also asks that the needed works of sanitary improvement be immediately begun by competent minds and competent hands. The skilled labors and trustworthy advice of a Voluntary Council of Hygiene, have definitely determined when and how such works of improvement should be commenced. They have shown what is the nature, and what must be the preventive and the cure of existing causes of needless sickness, mortality and public peril from removable evils. This association cannot close this introduction without expressing its grateful estimate of the arduous and self-denying labors of the medical gentlemen, the fruit of whose researches is embodied in the Report. An investigation so thorough, searching and extensive, and directed by such genius and energy, has never before been attempted in our city or in this country. In pursuing their investigations, they have not hesitated to sacrifice personal ease and comfort, and deny themselves many social enjoyments; they have exposed themselves to repulsive and nauseous scenes in the abodes of misery and want, and to the infectious localities and homes of disease and death, in order to be able to give an exact and complete survey of the sufferings, perils and sanitary waste of the inhabitants of the crowded and insalubrious districts, and to secure the application of effective guarantees against future misery and death.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; simple, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple, that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless, as to be free from danger, and so efficient, as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

		Cents.
No. 1,	Cures **Fevers**, Congestion	25
" 2,	Cures **Worms**, Worm fever, worm colic	25
" 3,	Cures **Crying-colic**, or teething of infants	25
" 4,	Cures **Diarrhœa** of children or adults	25
" 5,	Cures **Dysentery**, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
" 6,	Cures **Cholera-Morbus**, Nausea	25
" 7,	Cures **Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis	25
" 8,	Cures **Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache	25
" 9,	Cures **Headaches**, Sick Headache	25
" 10,	Cures **Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach	25
" 11,	Cures **Suppressed**, scanty, painful periods	25
" 12,	Cures **Leucorrhœa** or Whites	25
" 13,	Cures **Croup**, hoarse cough	25
" 14,	Cures **Salt-Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
" 15,	Cures **Rheumatism**, all Rheumatic pains	25
" 16,	Cures **Fever and Ague**, Chill Fever	50
" 17,	Cures **Piles**, internal or external	50
" 18,	Cures **Ophtalmy**, sore, inflamed eyes	50
" 19,	Cures **Catarrh**, acute or chronic, influenza	50
" 20,	Cures **Whooping-Cough**, spasmodic coughs	50
" 21,	Cures **Asthma**, oppressed	50
" 22,	Cures **Ear Discharges**, impaired hearing	50
" 23,	Cures **Scrofula**, enlarged glands	50
" 24,	Cures **General** Debility, physical weakness	50
" 25,	Cures **Dropsy** and scanty secretions	50
" 26,	Cures **Sea-sickness**, or sickness from riding	50
" 27,	Cures **Kidney** Disease, Gravel	50
" 28,	Cures **Nervous** Debility, seminal emissions, involuntary discharges	100
" 29,	Cures **Sore Mouth** or Canker	50
" 30,	Cures **

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

Have an all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

SATTERLEE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

STOCK BROKERS,

have removed their office

from

No. 48 Exchange-place,

to No. 70 Broadway

and No. 15 New-st.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 108 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

MORE THAN THREE-FOURTHS OF THE STOCKholders of this company having consented, in writing, to an increase of its Capital Stock from $300,000 to the sum of $1,000,000, by the issue of seven thousand shares of new stock of the par value of $100 each, the Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, unanimously resolved to increase the capital to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The subscription for such increase will be opened at the office of the company, No. 108 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May inst., and remain open until THURSDAY, the 25th day of the same month.

Ten per cent. of the subscription will be payable at the time of subscribing, and the remaining ninety per cent. on or before the 24th of June next, and interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on each portion of the subscription as may remain unpaid after the 25th of May, until the time of payment, and interest will be allowed on all payments made prior to the 25th of May.

The transfer book will be closed from the 15th of May until the 25th of May, both inclusive.

By order of the board.

JOHN C. GOODRICH,
Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.
Authorized to receive subscriptions to the
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.

Commission allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.

WM. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, gold, bank, mining, gas and other stocks and bonds. Negotiate railroad, canal, municipal, foreign and domestic exchange. Collections promptly and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH H. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the statute aforesaid, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 127 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated New-York, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 238, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated banking association and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—NOtice is hereby given that the biennial election of two Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, on the part of the subscribers to the loan of $1,600,000 for completing the canal and for paying the canal debt, will take place in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, May 27, 1865. The election will be held at the office of Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., and the poll will be kept open from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, President.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the various bonds of this company are hereby notified that the interest due on the 15th inst., as well as any interest due and unpaid prior to that date, will be paid by Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., (agents of this company,) at their Office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

THOS. BELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, DETROIT, May 3, 1865.

H. P. CROZIER, GOLD AND SILVER mining broker, Rooms Nos. 13 and 14, No. 23 William-st., New-York. Two hundred gold-mining claims for sale, in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, Colorado. Titles perfect, from original preemptors. References: Messrs. S. B. Chittenden & Co., James M. Benedict, Esq., Thos. L. Taylor, Esq., John R. Cecil, Esq., New-York.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
ST. LOUIS, April 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of this company, for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Shelbyville, Shelby County, Ill., on MONDAY, June 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M. By order of Board of Directors.

J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 13 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x15 feet, Globe Hotel buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.
F. H. TOWN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 5th of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS,
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

ESSEX AND DIADEM MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.

This company owns 13,500 feet silver lodes, in Humboldt County, Nevada, thoroughly explored, and of the highest degree of richness, as practically tested by experienced miners.

Work on both the main tunnel and shaft is now in rapid progress, and daily deliveries of ore, in ample quantities, will soon commence.

The trustees of the company are among the first merchants and bankers of this city.

JOHN C. FALL, Esq., of Nevada, will give full information in regard to the property, at the office of the company, No. 15 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 11 and 12.

A limited number of shares are for sale on the original terms.

Lists of trustees, prospectus, &c., may be had on application to R. N. HAVENS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Fidelity Insurance Company will be opened at Mechanics' Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., on the 23d day of May inst.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
FRED'K H. WOLCOTT,
DAVID S. DODGE,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
GEO. ELLIS.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

The object of the above company is to insure the fidelity of persons holding places of trust.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 3 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.—The annual election for directors in the Minnesota Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on THURSDAY, June 22, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. P. GILPIN, Secretary.

(Copy.)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

[L. S.]
(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

CITY OF CINCINNATI SIX PER CENT. BOUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received at the City Clerk's Office, Cincinnati, until 3 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, May 30, 1865, for One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($125,000) Six-per-cent. 5-year Bounty Fund Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should the interests of the city seem to require it.

Proposals will be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for City Bonds."

S. L. HAYDEN,
G. F. DAVIS,
G. A. DOHERTY,
Finance Committee City Council.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at the close at business on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 3d of June.

L. A. DATLIN, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The subscription is now open for the purchase of the Colorado Gold and Oil property, prior to the organization of a Stock Company. This property, combined, presents inducements, as an investment, rarely met with. For detailed particulars and accounts, call upon or address the undersigned, for a few days.

C. P. SYKES, No. 12 Pine-st.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED.

Lands situated in IOWA or WISCONSIN, farm mortgage bonds, railroad securities, &c., &c., bought.

Apply to

GEO. O. DUNBAR,
No. 45 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the AMERICAN WOOD PAPER COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 271 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them.

Per order
B. BUFFUM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, held at Chicago on 10th current, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: JAMES ROBB, D. WILLIS, JAMES GEORGE, A. ROBBINS, A. C. BADGER, and JOHN OREAR.

SAMUEL A. STRANG, Secretary.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1865.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

SILVER MINES.—A PARTY FROM NEVADA has some valuable mining property for sale, or will dispose of a part for machinery to work the mines; proofs of the character of the property and value of the mines will be given. Address B. F. MAIDSON, care Box No. 5,569 Post-office.

LOST—CERTIFIED CHECK FOR $1,100, DATE May 17, drawn on Howes & Macy by D. W. Schoonmaker, to order of S. F. Schoonmaker, payable at the Leather Manufacturer's Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return it to Howes & Macy.

WANTED—DESK ROOM, ON FIRST FLOOR, in neighborhood of Wall and William sts., to be occupied about two hours, two or three times a week. Address M. W., Box No. 5,695 New-York post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FOR SALE—THIRTY SHARES OF THE STOCK of the United States Telegraph Company. Apply to THOS. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 15 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

W. B. SCOTT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 44 Pine-st. New-York,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Government Coupons cashed in gold.
Collections made on all accessible points.
Dividends collected.
Interested allowed on deposits.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

United States Telegraph, } Wanted.
National Express Company, }
Western Union Telegraph, }
American Telegraph, }
Western Union Extension Telegraph, } For sale.
American Express, }
United States Express, }

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
Dealer in Express and Tel. Stocks, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company, and of three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

FOR SALE—SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the 42d and Grand-st. Ferry Railroad Co., and 14th, Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co. Apply to S. R. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st.

PETROLEUM.

THE FAVORITE PETROLEUM
COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital Stock.....$500,000

In shares of $5 (five dollars).

Office of the Company, No. 4 Cedar-st., New-York.

PRESIDENT:
O. A. CRANE, No. 100 Broadway.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
FLEURY BERGER, Newark, N. J.

SECRETARY:
[C. L. BUMBERT, No. 4 Cedar-st., New-York.

TREASURER:
L. G. HANSEN, No. 43 Exchange-place.

The subscription books of this company are now open, at the office of their bankers, Messrs.

WILMERDING, CORNWELL & HECKSCHER,
Nos. 5 New-st., and 60 Broadway,
and No. 415 Broadway.

A limited amount of the capital stock is offered at the cash price of

THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE.

Three wells are now down yielding eighty barrels per day; the company will be enabled to declare a dividend for May, and are now putting down six wells more.

The company confidently invite the attention of the investing public to the advantages possessed by them, in the ascertained value of their Rynd and Story Farms, Pit Hole and Cherry Run properties, in Pennsylvania, as well as in the prospective value of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ACRES, on the Big Sandy, in Kentucky.

THE BOOKS OF THE
SUGAR CREEK
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
(OF NEW-YORK,)
WILL CLOSE ON MAY 31,
AFTER WHICH DATE NO SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED.

But a few thousand shares are for sale, and these on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR VALUE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, FOR THE SALE OF THE STOCK RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL, WILL BE OPEN UNTIL WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, AT THE OFFICE OF STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Maps and Prospectus mailed on application as above.

VERY DESIRABLE
OIL LANDS IN CANADA
FOR SALE.

Located at Enniskillen, near transportation, covering the celebrated Gum beds, with present production of 30 barrels daily.

Every well that has been sunk on this property has been a success. For particulars, apply to

WALES & HAYDEN,
Commission Merchants, No. 10 Pine-st.

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.

The Trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., on and after the 25th inst. to Stockholders of Record on 20th inst.

DAVID S. DUNCOMB, President.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five ($5) Per Cent out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 23d inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., and reopen on THURSDAY, 25th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN SEATER PRESS COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent on the capital stock, payable at their office on and after June 1. Transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to June 1, inclusive. CHARLES L. CORNISH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE HETERICK BROTHERS OIL COMPANY,
No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 41,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of government tax, on their capital stock, payable on and after May 24. The transfer books will be closed from May 21 to 26 inclusive. CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of KIDDER, HINCKLEY & WARREN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. M. KIDDER,
S. S. HINCKLEY,
W. H. WARREN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the firm of WARREN, KIDDER & CO., and will continue the banking and brokerage business at No. 4 Wall-st.

W. H. WARREN,
A. M. KIDDER,
DURA WARREN.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TERMS OF copartnership heretofore existing between CHARLES SHULTZ and BERNARD CUMMINGS, under the style and firm names of SHULTZ & CUMMINGS, doing business in the City of New-York as retail dealers in brick, lime, lath and cement, the said partnership is dissolved, to take effect from this date, Mr. CHARLES SHULTZ having withdrawn therefrom.

CHAS. SHULTZ, foot of Bank-st.

DATED NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAVE DONE business hitherto, under the name of A. RANKIN & CO., (by special agreement with Mr. A. Rankin, since his withdrawal from the business and the firm,) hereby give notice that the business will be conducted hereafter under firm of VANDERLIP & TAYLOR, at No. 96 Bowery, No. 148 5th-av., and No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

GEORGE M. VANDERLIP.
JOHN J. TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name of WILLIAM KRUG & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent, May 1, 1865.

WILLIAM KRUG,
EMILE WOELFFLIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between OSCAR HOYT, of the City of New-York, and STEPHEN M. HOYT, of the same place, was and is dissolved since May 1, 1865. STEPHEN M. HOYT,
OSCAR HOYT.

MACHINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS called to a machine for felling trees, cross-cutting and buck-sawing; also to a machine for quartz crushing and pulverising; patented by Col. James Hamilton, of New-York; rights for State, county, town or single locality for sale. Apply at the office of the AGENCY OF HAMILTON'S PATENTED MACHINES, No. 59 Cedar-st., second floor.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dye-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationery and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting

FOR SALE—A LARGE STEAM COIL, SUITable for heating, drying, malting or desiccating purposes. Call at No. 24 Abatoir-place, West 38th-st., below 11th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

REDEMPTION OF
$1,641,500
"SOLDIERS BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable June 1, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$1,641,500
OF
"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 17 of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1893.

One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank,) on Thursday the first day of June, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WARD GENERAL HOSPITAL,
NEWARK, N. J., May 12, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 20th inst. (at which time they will be opened,) for furnishing fresh beef for three (3) months from the 24 day of June, 1865, to the United States troops at this hospital and vicinity.

The beef to be of a good and marketable quality, of fore and hind-quarter meat (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head. Written contracts are to be executed with adequate bonds, within three days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bids. The names of two sufficient sureties are to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Fresh Beef." The abilities of the sureties to respond in the sum of five thousand dollars, must be certified by the United States District Attorney, or other proper officer—such certificate to accompany the proposals. Further information will be given on application at this office.

DANIEL S. HART,
Capt. A. C. S. V.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 257 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, May 25, at eleven o'clock A. M., for

For regulating, grading, &c., Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-first-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-seventh-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Sixty-sixth-street.

For curb, gutter, &c., First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

For curb, gutter, &c., Thirty-third-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Seventy-eight-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Sixtieth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Fifty-seventh-street, from Lexington to Third-avenue.

For flagging Thirty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

For flagging corner of Forty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Fifty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, from Second to Third avenues.

For building foundations and erecting iron railing to inclose parks in fourth (4th) avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.

Flagging, full width, Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, May 13, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1,155 GIRARD-ST., PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, May 15, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for immediate delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages, (cases to be made to conform to specifications at this office:)

Burlaps, 40 and 50-inch.
4-4 Bleached Muslin.
Brown Holland.

Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered, the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, (*which should be written both in words and figures,*) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a *copy of which should accompany each proposal.*

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposals; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be in every respect equal to army standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., when bidders are requested to be present.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

All proposals should be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for (here insert the name of the articles offered)" and address

Col. WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to make a contract for the cleaning of the streets of the City of New-York, hereby invite proposals for such cleaning to be deposited with the Chairman of the commission, the Mayor of the City of New-York, at the office in the City Hall of said city, on or before MONDAY, the twenty-second day of May instant, at twelve o'clock noon. Forms of the contract, specifications and bond can be had on application to any of the undersigned. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids which in their judgment may not be for the interest of the city.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Mayor, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Recorder, No. 83 Wall-st.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller, Comptroller's Office.
City Hall, (Hall of Records.)
FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector, No. 19 Chatham-st
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation, No. 82 Nassau-st.

DATED NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

BUENA VISTA VINICULTURAL SOCIETY,
SONOMA, CALIFORNIA.

The great increase in the sale of the produce of this Company, in the Eastern States, has obliged the undersigned, its agent, to transfer his place of business, hitherto occupied at No. 57 Cedar-st., to

No. 42 BARCLAY-ST.,

which possesses the advantages of vast and commodious cellars, and where he will continue to keep a complete assortment of Sonoma Red and White Wines, Also, Angelica, Brandy and California Champagne, as also the celebrated Wine Bitters from Salmeveain brothers, of Los Angeles,

CESAR AUG. ROBERT.

The office of the
MARSEILLES SOAP COMPANY
had also been removed to the same place.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,

Have removed from No. 22 William-st. to No. 94 Broadway and 8 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight, or after ten days' notice.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear, Throat and Scalp, has removed her office from No. 16 to No. 61 Bond-st., (south side, first large house from Bowery,) where her celebrated medicines can always be had.

Send for a circular.

ELBRID

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 25, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., embracing the "Heredale Reserve" from last year's sale, containing about 220 acres of choice land in parcels of from 12 to 80 acres each, (or larger plots, if desired.) On some are farmhouses and outbuildings, two of which have lately been put in perfect repair and painted outside and inside, and one of them furnished with cottage furniture, which will be sold with the house. By nature, the tract is remarkably well adapted for villa residences, and has been improved by plantations of evergreens and other trees, under drainage and manuring. The tract is also well watered, and wooded with old forest trees, &c., &c. Each plot is so laid out as to have a commanding view without interfering with the others. The situation is on a ridge of table land, from 300 to 400 feet above the level of tide water, commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound, with glimpses of the Palisades on the Hudson; distance 18 miles from Central Park and 1¼ miles east of Scarsdale Depot, on Harlem Railroad. Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. Possession given immediately if required, upon passing the title.

Conveyances will be at Scarsdale Station on the day of sale, to meet the 8:15, 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. trains from 4th-av. and 26th-st., which will afford ample time to examine the property and partake of a luncheon at 12 o'clock M., and return to the city after the sale by the 4:41 and 5:50 o'clock P. M. trains.

For information, maps, &c., of the property, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

Most of the purchasers at similar sales last year have made extensive improvements, and are now occupying them. The surrounding country has also been improved in a similar manner, by which the tract offered is permanently established for the objects for which it was originally purchased. L. G. MORRIS.

FOR SALE.

ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY.—Choice building sites, selected five years ago; elevated, healthy, and within a pleasant distance from New-York. Four good houses, with from 10 to 25 acres each, and well improved. Also, three good farms. J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Ryde Park and Rhinebeck, about 90 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water through tank for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold; grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A LARGE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.—For sale, on account of ill-health of the owner, a very productive, well-improved sugar plantation on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in the Parish of St. Charles, State of Louisiana, about three hours' drive from New-Orleans.

Said plantation has a front of about forty-two arpents (over one mile and a half) on the Mississippi River, by an irregular depth of forty to eighty arpents, and contains 2,300 superficial arpents, more or less, 1,200 arpents of which are well cleared and ditched, and have been under cultivation. The improvements, a good sugar-house, purgery and cane shed, with steam engine, sugar mill, and necessary apparatus for manufacturing sugar by open kettles; good stables and other outhouses and shops; large dwelling house, 16 rooms, with garden and fine garden in rear. For other information and terms, apply to the undersigned. LEVERICH & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. O. HALSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 750 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots, if the purchaser deems desirable. As a private, genteel residence it has no superior, if its equal, in the town. The furniture, which is new, and of the richest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For particulars inquire of G. KIRTLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE RENTED FOR THE season, an elegant country residence, situated nine miles from the city; the mansion contains 22 rooms, with every modern convenience, gas, speaking tube, bathrooms, hot and cold water, &c.; the grounds are elegantly laid out, with a fine variety of fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c., carriage-house, stable and other outbuildings. This is one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of the city, and combines all the advantages of both city and country residence. Price and terms made satisfactory. Furniture also if desired.

For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON, JUST above Rhinebeck, a splendid farm and country seat of about 125 acres of land, with large house, superb views, and lawns beautifully shaded; land extremely productive. Rhinebeck, distant 3 miles, has churches, schools, &c.; railroad depot, express station, is distant 2½ miles; river front, ample deep water with water grant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 5 Pine-st., or of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 54 Wall-st., or F. GARRETTSON, on premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST SITUATIONS in the vicinity of the city; consisting of large house, nearly new, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, water closet, hot and cold grapery, greenhouse, six acres of land, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; outbuildings all in good order; will be sold cheap or exchanged for a good house in the city; communication with the city hourly. Inquire of HARVEY HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT NEW-ROCHELLE, Westchester County, N. Y., known as the Heller farm, consisting of about 28 acres, all fine, arable land, about three-quarters of a mile from the New-Haven Railroad Station; there are on the premises a dwelling-house, barns, &c.; two streams of water run through the property. For further particulars, inquire of HENRY W. CLARK, No. 56 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, or of HENRY WOLFF, New-Rochelle Village.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A good two-story and basement house, 32x45 feet, in good order, with gas and water, good garden and fruit, situated in the town of Rye, near the village of Port Chester, five minutes' walk to New-Haven Railroad Depot. Would be leased to a good tenant for summer boarding-house. Apply on the premises, or to SAMUEL S. SENT, No. 212 East 25th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.—Possession given on the 1st of June next, a splendid country residence, with all the household furniture, horses, carriages, wagon, farming tools, crops, &c.; the place is well stocked with all kinds of fruit; house and improvements all of the first-class. For further particulars, address A. W., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, at Sing Sing, five minutes' walk from depot; large mansion, carriage, gardener's house, &c.; about six acres; plenty of fruit and shade trees; magnificent view of the river; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 843 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A HANDsome country residence, slightly situated within a mile of the landing, and commanding extensive views of the river and the Fishkill Mountains. The place contains eight acres of ground and is a most desirable property. For full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BIVERDALE, ON THE HUDson, with river front and views, a very desirable country residence, consisting of house, stable, carriage-house, &c., &c.; 1¾ acres of land. Price, with furniture, $20,000. Possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Twelve miles from Madison square, 1¾ miles south of Yonkers; large two-house, carriage-house four to five acres, plenty of shade-trees. This is desirable for invalids, as it is finely protected from the north winds, and a good Winter residence. Apply to the owner, J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

A VARIETY OF DESIRABLE BUILDING lands, from 1 to 20 acres, with farms and village residences, for sale; village residences from $1,000 to $10,000; farms of 5 to 150 acres, prices from $3,000 to $40,000. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In Northern New-Jersey, one hour from the city, with modern dwelling, gardener's cottage and suitable outbuildings; the view is very fine, and the location perfectly healthy. For further particulars, apply to JOHN DURR, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 24.

$6,000.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A brick house, fourteen rooms, in Rahway, N. J., ten minutes' walk from depot. For particulars, apply to PINCHOT & WARNER, No. 5 Cortlandt-st., below Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A country seat of 35 acres at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, 1 mile from depot. Apply to CLARK & SEBBINS, No. 6 Fletcher-st., from 10 to 12.

AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE, OR favorable terms; near schools, churches, &c.; good buildings and all in good order; well watered and in good neighborhood. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—300 acres, near Harlem Railroad, in Amenia; large brick mansion, farm-house, barns, &c.; in good order; all kinds of fruit. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TASTY COTTAGE; COUNTRY store, doing good business, near depot. METROPOLITAN REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 40 Dey-st. Also two country places to let.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES, WITH liberal garden plots, fruit yards and ornamented grounds. Inquire of VIRGIL CORNISH, real estate agent, New-Britain, Conn.

PLEASANT HOMES NEAR RAHWAY, Metuchin, Elizabeth, Cranford, Plainfield, Bound-brook, Somerville, and Millstone. METROPOLITAN REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT FLUSHING—A handsome cottage house. Apply next door to premises, on Amity-st.; or to L. F. WILLIAMS, No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY, Lands, stocks, merchandise, bought sold and exchanged, at the METROPOLITAN REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment first-class houses on 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; price very low; possession at once. Apply to Mr. TITUS, third house from 3d-av., or of D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—20 COTTAGES, $1,100 TO $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 40 lots, $3,500 to $8,500; 200 lots, $150 to $300; easy payments. CHAS. E. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE—4¾ ACRES LAND ON SOUTH SIDE Staten Island; near water; beautiful location; neighborhood improving rapidly; near railroad depot; price $3,500. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MADISON, N. J., NEW LOT, an elegant country seat and 180 acres. Price $ 3,500. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st., or at Madison, Morristown.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—THE three-story and basement brown-stone front dwelling, No. 136 West 38th-st., in first-class order, and one of the best in the block; modern improvements. Apply to the premises. Terms easy.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES TO LET.

With splendid light and ventilation, Suitable for Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.

Apply at the office of EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 13 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
3 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
3 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 78th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY-SEAT IN RHODE Island, the homestead of the late Hon. Tristam Burgess, on Watchemoket Hill, about one mile from the centre of the City of Providence, with 82 acres of land, (23 acres of fruit orchard,) dwelling-house, containing 12 rooms besides attic, two stables with accommodations for 10 or 12 horses, with ample carriage room, woodshed and other buildings. A portion of the furniture may be had with the estate for a term of years. For particulars address BURGES, Box No. 106 Pawtucket Office.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, IN the village of Ravenswood, L. I., on the East River, two houses, containing thirteen and seventeen rooms, and with large gardens and abundance of fruit; their situation for attraction and convenience to the city cannot be surpassed in its vicinity. For particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, over Fulton Bank, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood after 4 P. M.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—On the banks of the Hudson River, containing 34 acres, well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees; the house contains 12 rooms, gate-house, carriage-house barn, ice-house, (filled;) are all new and first-class; will be rented to a suitable tenant, furnished or unfurnished, together with the horses and carriages. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to WM. MALLORY, Stratsburgh, N. Y.

TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE FARM-HOUSE, unfurnished, nearly new, twelve rooms, in Connecticut, 25 miles north of Bridgeport, one mile from Hawleyville depot, on the Housatonic Railroad; a fine healthy location. The farm, containing 120 acres, for sale. A good place for summer boarders, or for a school. Inquire of FRANCIS KNAPP, No. 38 Broad-st., New-York, JOHN L. VAIL, near the premises, or F. S. WILDMAN, Danbury, Conn.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT IN WESTCHESter Co., 15 miles from New-York, easy of access by New-Haven or Harlem Railroad; a large wooden house, with 14 rooms; piazza and green-house, large garden, laid out with fine evergreens and shrubs, plenty of water and fruit, hot-house and ice-house; very desirable and healthy situation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or GEO. H. CAREY, No. 39 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE—A valuable country seat, on the west bank of the Hudson, 2¾ miles south of Newburgh; extensive pleasure grounds and a gravel beach of one mile; the views are superb, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. Fruit and vegetables in abundance; outbuildings, &c. Apply to P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
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supported by the whole strength of the Company.
In the first act occurs
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In which will perform Mr. Lester Wallack, (his eleventh appearance,) Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. Norton, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Browne, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Graham, Mrs. Pope, Mr. Ward, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss M. Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Maurice and Miss Carman.
MONDAY—Benefit of Mr. Theo. Moss, (Treasurer)—First time this season, and revived with all its original beautiful scenery, elegant appointments and superior cast, the very popular Comedy of LOVE AND MONEY, rewritten expressly for Wallack's Theatre.
CENTRAL PARK.
This most popular comic drama, the performance of which has been delayed from unavoidable causes, will be produced, with new and beautiful drawing-rooms and park scenery, elegant appointments, and correct costumes, on TUESDAY, May 23.
WEDNESDAY—The great programme TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY; and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
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MONDAY, MAY 22,
will be acted the very popular comedy,
LOVE AND MONEY,
with beautiful scenery and appointments, and an unusually attractive distribution.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

HOME OF WASHINGTON,
Now on Exhibition at

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Continued from First Page.

rebellion? A.—I did not; I have not given such things any attention.

Q.—Have you not seen such things? A.—I cannot say that I have.

Q.—Have you not seen those photographs in the possession of persons supposed to be loyal? A.—Yes, a great many; but only those who have obtained them since this trial.

Q.—Are you not aware that it is a common thing for the photographs of eminent actors to be published and scattered broadcast over the land? A.—I am of eminent actors.

Q.—State distinctly where these photographs were found in Mrs. Surratt's house. A.—Some of them were found in a photographic album lying on the mantel-piece in the front parlor; they were pictures of different people with whom I had no acquaintance at all.

Q.—What was transpiring in the house at the time Mrs. Surratt made the assertion you speak of in regard to her knowledge of Payne? A.—The man Payne had just come in at the front door. I was questioning him at the time in regard to what his profession was; if he had any, and what business he had at that house at that time of night.

Q.—How was Payne dressed that night? A.—He had on a gray coat, black pants, and a rather fine pair of boots. He had on his head what seemed to be a gray worsted shirt-sleeve, which was hanging over at the side.

Q.—Were his pantaloons tucked into his boots? A.—They were rolled up on one leg only.

Q.—He did not strike you at the time as being a gentleman from his appearance, did he? A.—Not particularly so.

Q.—His appearance was not in any wise genteel, was it? A.—Not at all.

Q.—Are you of the opinion that any one would recognize a person in that garb as the same person he had seen before dressed as a gentleman? A.—I certainly am.

[A dirty, gray worsted knit shirt-sleeve was here produced and identified by the witness as the one Payne wore on his head the night of his arrest.]

Q.—What remark did you make to Mrs. Surrett as you were leaving the house? A.—I made none.

Q.—Did you say anything to her about being ready? A.—I said nothing at all, I said get ready.

Q.—What was her attitude at that time? A.—She was seated in a chair in the front parlor.

Q.—Was she not kneeling? A.—She was not.

Q.—Who was present at the time of the asseveration that she did not know Payne? A.—Capt. Wermerskirch and Mr. Morgan, one of my subordinates in the department.

Q.—Was that all the remark she made to you about Payne? A.—That was all the remark she made in my hearing.

Q.—Mrs. Surratt did not attempt to evade the question you asked her, did she? A.—No; her answer was direct.

Q.—Was it light in her hall at the time? A.—Yes; very light. The gas was turned on full head.

Q.—Did Mrs. Surratt express any surprise or deep feeling at her arrrest? A.—No, Sir; she did not even ask for what she was arrested; she expressed no surprise or feeling at all.

Q.—How many were arrested together? A.—Mrs. Surratt, Miss Surratt, Miss Fitzpatrick and Miss Jenkins.

Q.—Was there no inquiry made of you as to the cause of the arrest? A.—None whatever; when I came there I went up the steps and rung the bell; Mrs. Surratt opened the window and said: "Is that you, Kirby?" the reply was that it was not Kirby, but open the door; she opened the door; I came into the hall and said: "Are you Mrs. Surratt?" she replied, "I am the widow of John H. Surratt;" and I added, "The mother of John H. Surratt, jr.?" She replied, "I am." I said, "I have come to arrest you and all in your house; and take you to Gen. Augur's for examination."

A large, gray, dirty sack coat was produced, and identified by the witness as worn by Payne the night of his arrest.

Q.—How do you know that coat to be the one Payne had on? A.—By the way any one would recognize such an article—from memory.

Q.—What marks about it do you recognize? A.—The color and general look of the coat.

Q.—Are you sure the coat he had on was not called "Confederate gray?" A.—I am very sure, as I said before, that this is the coat.

Q.—Then you are certain it was not a Confederate gray coat Payne had on when you arrested him. A.—I have said I am certain this is the coat.

Q.—Will you answer my question? A.—I have already testified on that point, and I do not know that I am called upon to testify three or four times.

(Another coat, smaller, cleaner, and a brighter gray, was produced.)

Witness—That is the coat, Sir; I recognize it by the buttons; that was all that was wanting in the other coat; it was hard in the light in which I was standing to tell.

By Mr. Aiken—Q.—If you should see a gentleman dressed in black, with a white neckcloth, presenting himself as a baptist preacher, and two months after you were to see this same person, dressed as you have described Payne to be, with a dirty shirt-sleeve on his head, a pickax in his hand and his pantaloons stuffed in his boots, presenting himself as a laborer, do you think you would immediately recognize him? A.—I: I was very familiar with his countenance, I should think.

Q.—You could recollect that, but you could not recollect a coat you had only seen a short time before, nor distinguish it from another so different in appearance as these are? A.—It is very hard to remember, as any one may well know, the color of a coat seen in the night-time.

Testimony of Surgeon-General Barnes.

Examined by Judge Holt—Q.—State whether or not, on the night of the 14th of April last, you were called to see Mr. Seward, Secretary of State? And if so, in what condition you found him? A.—On the night of the 14th of April, within a few minutes of 11 o'clock, I went to Mr. Seward's house. Upon reaching there I found the Secretary wounded in three places, and Mr. Frederick Seward insensible and very badly wounded in the head. The rest of the family I did not see, as I was occupied with them.

Q.—Describe the wounds of each of these gentlemen? A.—Mr. Seward was wounded by a gash in the right cheek, passing round the angle of the jaw; by a stab in the right side of the neck, passing into the large muscle, and by a stab on the left side of the neck, passing into the body of the same muscle. Frederick Seward was suffering from a fracture of the cranium in two places. He was bleeding profusely, almost pulseless, and unable to articulate.

Q.—How did the wounds seem to have been inflicted on his head? A.—By some blunt instrument, such as the butt of a pistol, a bludgeon, or something of that sort.

Q.—What was the condition of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, before that? A.—He was progressing very favorably. He was recovering from a shock received ten days previously and was getting along very well. His right arm had been broken close to his shoulder and his jaw fractured, but his most serious injury on the first occasion was from the concussion.

Q.—Do you know whether a pistol was picked up in the chamber of Mr. Seward that night? A.—Not while I was there, and I have never seen the pistol.

Q.—Were the wounds of Mr. Seward very dangerous in their character? A.—Very dangerous, and he is still suffering from them.

Testimony of Thomas Price.

Q—State to the Court whether or not on the 14th of April you picked up, somewhere in the vicinity of this city, a coat. A.—Not on the 14th; I did on Sunday, the 16th.

Q.—Where? A.—In a piece of woods between Fort Bunker Hill and Fort Saratoga.

Q.—Would you recognize that coat again? A.—Yes, Sir, I think I would.

[Here two coats were handed to the witness; one of dark homespun Confederate gray, the other of a checkered cream color, somewhat akin to the shade so often affected by gamblers.]

Q.—Look at those coats, and see if either is the one you picked up. A.—This is the coat, (holding up the lighter colored one).

Q.—Did you discover any traces of blood on the sleeve? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Show it to the Court. A.—(Holding out the sleeve, partly turned inside out) There, Sir.

Q.—How far from the city is the piece of woods where you picked it up? A.—About three miles.

Q.—Was it on the other side of the Eastern Branch? A.—On the east of the Eastern Branch, I should think, Sir.

Q.—On any road, Sir? A.—There is a road runs from one road to another, through this piece of woods, and on the eastern side of this road I found this coat.

Q.—Did I understand you to say that blood was upon it when you found it? A.—Yes, Sir; that's how I recognize it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doster—Q.—When did you find that coat; state the exact time? A.—Some time about 2 o'clock on the 16th of April.

Q.—Lying in the road? A.—There is a kind of a path; I should think it a road for drawing wood; the grass had grown over it; and on a turn that was in the road I found the coat.

Q.—What direction is that from Washington City? A.—There is a valley runs in the direction of Harewood Hospital, and this strip of woods lies in that valley.

Q.—It is northeast, then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I understand the branch to run east from Washington; was it east of that, or on the other side of the branch? A.—No; on this side.

Re-examination of Mr. Rosch.

Q.—Were you present when the prisoner, Payne, was searched? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at these articles and say whether all or any of them were found upon his person. The witness identified the articles shown him, consisting of a pocket compass, a needle-case, a tooth and hair brush, and other articles. A.—Yes, Sir, they were handed by the prisoner to Mr. Simpson and Mr. Simpson handed them to me.

Q.—That big man there is Payne? A.—Yes, Sir, that is the man.

Q.—All these articles were taken from the person of the prisoner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recognize those boots? A.—Yes, Sir, as the boots I had him pull off in my presence; I noticed his socks were exceedingly clean and tied up in something like Highland fashion.

Testimony of S. A. Clark.

Q.—Look at these boots and see if you discover any name written there. A.—I had that boot yesterday and could discover writing in it; it had nearly disappeared from the effect of the acid with which I brought it out.

Q.—What was it? A.—It appeared to be J. W. Booth.

Q.—Was it perfectly distinct? A.—No, Sir; the J. and W. were distinct, but the rest was obscured. When I first received it it was merely a black mark; the writing was covered, and I found it was one coat of ink lying over another, and I took off one coat of the ink.

Q.—You say the J. W. was distinct. Was the rest so obscured as to leave much doubt? A.—Very little doubt, but I can't speak positively of a thing in itself obscure.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Printing and engraving in the Treasury Department.

Cross-examination by Mr. Doster.—Q.—You state you had some doubts as to the name being Booth? A.—I had doubts as to the "P" or "B," the lower part of the "B" being less visible than the other.

Q.—What process did you use? A.—I took off the upper coat with acid.

Q.—How did you separate the upper and lower coats? A.—By using water as fast as the upper coat disappeared under the acid.

Q.—How was it made clear? A.—At the moment the outer coat disappears the inner one begins to show.

Q.—Did you have any idea what the purpose was in giving the boots to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who gave them to you? A.—Mr. Fields, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Q.—Did he tell you who the boot was supposed to belong to? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And who had worn them? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Payne.

Q.—You had then an impression that it was your duty to discover some name upon them? A.—I expected to find the name of Payne; but I followed out the letters until I discovered "TH" at the end.

Q.—Is it possible to restore that name by any process? A.—By none that I am aware of.

Q.—Do you think that take it altogther that there is a reasonable doubt that it was the name of J. Wilkes Booth? A.—I entertain very little doubt about it, though I cannot swear positively to such a thing.

Testimony of Mr. Jordan.

Q.—State whether or not you are associated with Mr. Clark in the examination of the name upon that boot, and if so, describe the process and the result. A.—I was only requested to look at it after it had undergone what chemical action it was subjected to. I looked at the marks, and came to the conclusion that the name written there was "J. W. Booth."

Q.—Did you examine it through a glass? A.—Yes, Sir.

Cross-examination by Mr. Doster—Q.—Did you know who the boot came from? A.—No, Sir; the Assistant Secretary called me, and said I have something curious to show you.

Q.—What day was that? A.—Yesterday.

Q.—Was the name distinctly legible? A.—I do not think it was. A part of the name was quite distinct, the middle letter not so much so, and the third initial was still less distinct, yet quite as clear in its character.

Q.—Were the letters after the "B" dim? A.—No, Sir. I don't mean to say they were distinct, but sufficiently to indicate what it was.

Q.—Now, I will ask you what you thought that name was? A.—I said that it was the name of a very distinguished individual.

Q.—Are the gentlemen of the Treasury Department in the habit of receiving boots in connection with criminal trials?

The laugh that followed this question prevented our hearing the answer, and we are obliged to leave our readers uninformed as to the habits of the Treasury in this particular.

Q.—Did you come to the conclusion what the name was before you knew what the boot was supposed to be? A.—Yes, Sir.

Testimony of Mr. Marsh.

Q.—Look at that boot and state whether you made an examination to ascertain what name was written there. A.—It was shown me by Mr. Fields, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. I examined it and thought I could make out at first the face of a "J" or then a "W," and "F H" as the last letters; then I thought I made out a B as a capital, that is all I could make out on a first examination; then I thought I could make out the intervening letters; I was not satisfied about them, but about the "B" and "F H" was.

Q.—Did you examine it through a glass? A.—No.

Q.—In regard to those letters you mention, you have no doubt at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In the intervening space was there room for one or two letters? A.—From two to three, but that would depend on the hour they were written. It was about half an inch.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doster—Q.—How did you happen to see that boot? A.—It was handed me by Mr. Field.

Q.—Did you ever see it before? A.—No.

Q.—What was told you about it before you say it? A.—Only to examine it and see if I could make out what the name was.

Q.—Are you prepared to say that the name was not Booth? A.—No, Sir; I could make out the "th" at the end.

Q.—You can swear it was J. W. Booth? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—After you had seen the boot what did you say? A.—I said I could make out a "J." and and a "W." and "H," and afterwards a "B" and a "T."

Re-examination of William H. Wells, (Colored.)

The proceedings of the court were here delayed by an order from Judge-Advocate-Gen. Holt to remove the fetters from the hands of Payne, in order that he might put on both the coats, already spoken of in this record. When Payne was unfettered he arose, and there was a hush through the court. Every eye was directed toward him, and mingled expressions of admiration and abhorrence could be distinctly heard—abhorrence at his real or supposed crime, and admiration for his fine physical development. His face was slightly flushed, and his lips curled an involuntary smile, and revealed the dimples in his cheeks to which the colored boy had alluded in his previous testimony. He first put on the coat of Confederate gray, and over it drew the larger, same-colored one. The hat was then handed him, and he put it on, and, turning toward the young negro, bent his dark blue eyes searchingly upon him.

Judge Holt then said to the boy, "Do you recognize him now?" A.—Yes, Sir; but he had a white comforter on, and looked quite well; and he had one corner of that hat over one eye, turned down like. I tell you his eyes looked pretty fierce.

Here the boy shook his head, as he called, "O, he knows me well enough."

In spite of the solemn importance of the words, the homely positiveness of the boy evoked a laugh, to which Payne himself replied by a renewal of his old smile.

Re-examination of Mr. Robinson.

While this witness was being looked for, the Judge-Advocate-General said:

"I wish this witness also to see the prisoner in the present dress, that he may give his opinion as to whether it is the same man or not."

Having taken the stand, Mr. Robinson said:

"He is more like the man than he was before. I should think it was he, but yet I am not sure about it."

Q.—You didn't state precisely the hour when this stabbing occurred in your previous examination? A.—It was not far from 10 o'clock.

Q.—Was it before or after? A.—I think it might be after.

Q.—Do you know whether the pistol that was picked up there was loaded or not? A.—It was loaded.

Q.—Did you examine it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Doester here asked that Mrs. Murray be recalled, to which the court consented, in order that she might have an opportunity of seeing Payne with coat and hat on. It was found, however, Mrs. Murray had left the court-room.

Another witness was called to the stand.

Testimony of Jacob Ritterspack.

Q.—State whether you know Spangler, the prisoner at the bar here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did he board? A.—Where I did, on the corner of Seventh and J streets.

Q.—Who arrested him? A.—I don't know.

Q.—What is the name of the house? A.—It has no name, and there is no number to it.

Q.—Who owns it? A.—Mr. Ford.

Q.—Who lives in the house? A.—Mrs. Scott.

Q.—Were you present when he was arrested? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who occupied the room with him? A.—He never slept there; he just got his meals in the house.

Q.—Had he no room in the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see the rope that was taken there? A.—No, Sir; I only know he had a valise there. He used to keep it there; but the detectives came and asked if he had anything there, and I said no, nothing but the valise.

Q.—You know it was Spangler's? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did he take it there? A.—I don't know.

Q.—When did you give it to the detectives? A.—On Monday, the 17th of April.

Q.—Ain't you commonly called "Jake" about the theatre? A.—Yes, Sir.

Examination of Capt. Wermerskirch.

Q.—State whether or not on the 14th of April you were at the house of the prisoner, Mrs. Surratt, in this city. A.—No, Sir; I was there on the night of the 17th.

Q.—Where were you present when she and Payne met? A.—I was present, Sir.

Q.—Did you or did you not hear Major Smith address any remark to her or make any inquiry of her in regard to Payne? A.—He asked her if she knew Payne.

Q.—Was she in the presence of Payne? A.—She saw him.

Q.—What did she say? A.—She held up her hands in this position and said: "So help me God, I never saw him before, and I know nothing about him."

Q.—Do you recognize Payne, there, as the man? A.—That's he—the man yonder.

Q.—And is that lady there Mrs. Surratt? A.—I can't see her face, Sir.

Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham then requested that Mrs. Surratt be asked to unveil her face, which had the very natural effect of attracting to it the gaze of every spectator in the house; but, like Payne, she met the glance of the witness unmoved; and when he replied, "Yes; Sir, that's Mrs. Surratt," she coolly and slowly replaced her veil before her face.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aiken—Q.—Captain, did you make any search of the premises while there? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—What did you find? A.—I found a number of photographs, papers, bullet-molds, and some percussion caps.

Q.—In which room did you find the percussion caps? A.—In Mrs. Surratt's room, on the lower floor, and I also found there the bullet-mold.

Q.—Were the caps lying loose about the room? A.—They were in one of the bureau drawers, and the bullet-mold was on top of the wardrobe.

Q.—Was the room on the first floor? A.—It was on the first floor; the back parlor.

Q.—What were the photographs you found there? A.—There was a number found there; I don't know whose likenesses they were.

Q.—Did you find any of Davis or Stephens' there, or any of the rebel leader's? A.—Yes, but not exactly photographs; they were lithographs—cartes de visite, in the same style as photographs.

Q.—Are you aware that dealers expose these for sale throughout the country? A.—I have seen them in Baltimore eighteen months ago, but they were prohibited to be sold by the Commanding General at that time.

Q.—Have you not seen photographs of the leaders of the rebellion in the hands of persons known to be loyal? A.—Not frequently.

Q.—Well; did you ever see them? A.—Perhaps I did.

Q.—Have you ever seen photographs of Booth in the hands of loyal men? A.—Only in the hands of those who took an interest to have him arrested.

Q.—Is it not a common thing for photographs of prominent actors to be exposed for sale? A.—I think it is, Sir.

Q.—Whereabouts were you when Mrs. Surratt made that observation? A.—She was standing in the parlor, near the hall door.

Q.—What remark did you make to her when you were ready to take her from the house? A.—The remark was made by Maj. Smith, not me. He said he was ready to take her away. She requested him to wait while she knelt down and prayed a little; but whether she prayed or not I can't say.

Q.—How was Payne dressed when he came in? A.—He was dressed in a dark coat and pants that seemed to be black; he had a close-fitting head dress, apparently a shirt sleeve or the lower part of a pair of drawers closely fitting around his head and hanging down on the side six or seven inches.

Q.—Is that the article? A.—It looks very much like it; he was full of mud to the knees.

Q.—Do you think you could recognise the coat he had on if you should see it now? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you recognise it now? Is that the coat? A.—I think it was longer and darker. Payne's hat was then placed upon his head, and his overcoat removed, and the witness said, "That's the coat, and that's the way he had the head dress on."

Q.—Are you sure you recognise the man? A.—Yes, Sir; that's the man.

Q.—Do you think if you should see a person dressed in genteel black clothes with a white cravat about his neck, looking like a Baptist minister, and then see him three weeks after that with a shirt sleeve on his head and his pants thrust into his boots, you would recognize him as the same? A.—I declare I don't know how Baptist ministers do look.

Q.—What is your religious persuasion or belief? A.—I was brought up a Catholic.

Q.—And you think you would recognize a person in such a change of garb in a dim gas-light? A.—If I were asked to look at him and identify him, I think I would; the prisoner had taken no particular pains to disguise himself; his face looked as it is now, and I would recognize him if he put on another coat and covered himself with mud.

Q.—Was there another remark made to you by Mrs. Surratt with reference to Payne? A.—No, Sir; even the one mentioned was not made to me.

Q.—Did you see anything of a black bag there? A.—Yes, Sir, I have seen it; it was not opened in my presence; we had no means of opening it, and had it sent to the Provost-Marshal's office to be opened there.

Q.—Of your own knowledge do you know anything that was in it? A.—No, Sir.

By Judge Holt—Q.—You found the bullet-molds on the top of the wardrobe in Mrs. Surratt's room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When Mrs. Surratt looked at Payne was there light enough for her to see him? A.—Where he stood the place was not only lighted by the hall light, but also by the light emanating from the parlors.

By Mr. Eakin—Q.—Have you ever had any percussion caps in your possession? A.—Yes, Sir, I have.

Q.—Have you ever had any bullet-moulds? A.—I don't think I ever did.

Q.—Isn't it a common thing for people to have them in these times? A.—I don't know.

Testimony of Lieut. John W. Dempsey.

Q.—Did you ever see this picture before?

The picture was a colored miniature, representing three female figures, generally styled Spring, Summer and Autumn. I saw that picture in the house of Mrs. Surratt, in the back parlor.

Q.—Did you examine it? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you find underneath, between the picture and the back? A.—A likeness of J. Wilkes Booth—a side-face view.

Q.—Is this it? A.—That is the same face, but the picture I found in here was a side view.

Objected to and objection not sustained.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eakin—Q.—Have you ever been in the habit of seeing pictures of Booth, or of the leaders of the rebellion exposed? A.—I was a prisoner in the South fifteen months, and saw many of the leaders of the rebellion personally and in pictures.

Q.—I mean in the loyal States? A.—Very few, Sir, except in newspapers.

Q.—In loyal newspapers? A.—Once, I think, a picture of Davis as former Secretary of War, in one of the Sunday papers in New-York.

Q.—Have you not seen pictures of eminent actors exposed for sale? A.—I am not a theatrical character, and can't say that I have. I never noticed. But I have seen pictures of Forrest and McCready.

Re-examination of Mr. Weichman.

Q.—Look at the prisoner Payne, and state whether you ever saw him dressed with that coat on before? A.—Yes, Sir, when he last came to the house.

Q.—When he remained three days? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether you ever saw that vest before? A.—Yes, Sir; he also had a pair of boots.

Q.—State whether he wore a white cravat or not? A.—He wore a black cravat.

Q.—Did you ever know him to wear a white cravat? A.—No; I never did.

Cross-examination by Mr. Laeser.—Q.—All this happened when you were giving information to the War Department, and on intimate terms with Mrs. Surratt and her family? A.—I was on intimate terms for a time. It was on this occasion that Payne went to the theatre with Surratt to see the play of "Jane Shore." I indicated my suspicion to Gleason at the time, and the very morning after that the horseback ride took place.

Q.—I was asking you to fix the date, that's all. A.—It was about the 14th of March. He came to the house on the evening of the 13th, and remained there the 14th, 15th and 16th. On the 15th he went to the theatre. It was when Forrest played there four nights in that week.

By Mr. Coxe—Q.—Do you fix the 16th as the date of that horseback ride? A.—Yes, Sir; to the best of my recollection.

Testimony of Col. H. H. Wells.

Q.—State to the court whether you had Payne in your custody on April 17? A.—Yes, Sir; on the night and morning.

Q.—State whether he was dressed in the coat he now has on? A.—Yes; that coat and black pants and a skull cap.

Q.—State whether you took his clothes off? A.—Yes; I took his coat, pants, vest and all off him on board the monitor.

Q.—State whether he had a white shirt on? A.—Yes, Sir; and an undershirt, minus one sleeve. There is a very distinct mark by which they can be recognized. When I described to him his struggle with Mr. Seward, I said I shall find the blood here, and I found it on the coat-sleeve and also on the shirt-sleeve.

Q.—The white shirt? A.—Yes, Sir. Then witness took the shirt and said: "There it is," (pointing to the blood-stains.) I called his attention to it, and said: "What do you say now?" and he leaned against the side of the boat and said nothing. I also took from him the boots that have been shown in court, and asked him where he got them; he said in Baltimore, and he had worn them three months. I called his attention to the falsehood apparent there from them being so little worn, and sent them to the Treasury Department to see if it was possible to ascertain what the time was.

Cross-examination by Mr. Doster—Q.—You saw the blood on the coat? A.—Yes, on the sleeve.

Q.—On the outside? A.—No, on the inside on the lining of the left arm.

Q.—Did you threaten the prisoner at any time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not tell him that he was a liar? A.—I think I did tell him so several times. I called his attention to the blood on the coat, and asked him how the blood came there, and he said he did not know how it came there.

Q.—How did you know it was blood? Because I saw it.

Testimony of Mrs. Slice, (Colored.)

Q.—State where you live? A.—At Byantown.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Mudd? A.—Yes.

Q.—How far does he live from Bryantown? A.—Four miles.

Q.—State whether or not on the day after the President was murdered, you saw him riding into Bryantown, and at what hour? A.—It was in the evening, on a dark, foggy day. I couldn't see the sun. It might be later than 3 or 4 o'clock.

Q.—Was he alone? A.—There was a gentleman with him when he passed; they were on horseback.

Q.—How far from the town do you live? A.—Not more than half a mile; they went past my place.

Q.—How long before Dr. Mudd returned? A.—For a short time.

Q.—How long after that before you went into town yourself? A.—Not more than eight or ten minutes.

Q.—Did you find any soldiers? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear the murder spoken of then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When the Doctor came back was the other man with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear who shot the President? A.—No, Sir; I did not. Only heard that he was shot from persons talking.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stone.—Q.—If he had come back the same road with Dr. Mudd, would you not have seen him? A.—I was not there all the time.

Q.—How long did Dr. Mudd stay in town? A.—I didn't think he stayed more than a quarter of an hour.

Q.—Can you tell whether the man with Dr. Mudd, was an old man or a young one; A.—I could not say.

Q.—What sort of a horse had he? A.—He appeared to be a bay horse.

B.—Had soldiers been passing down there that day? A.—I did not see any till I went down town.

Q.—If any man had returned from town he would have to pass your house? A.—Yes, Sir. or go through Bryantown.

By the Judge-Avocate-General—Q.—Did the Doctor return before you came back? A.—He had passed my house before I started.

Testimony of Mrs. Driscoll, (Colored.)

Q.—How far do you live from Bryantown? A.—I don't know, exactly; a very little distance; I reckon about a quarter of a mile.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Mudd? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether the Saturday after the assassination you saw Dr. Mudd riding to town? A.—Yes Sir, it was about 3 o'clock; there was another gentleman with him who rode on the other side of the Doctor; I could not tell whether he was old or young, and Dr. Mudd rode on.

Q.—Where did the gentleman go? A.—He went into the swamp, and stayed there.

Q.—Did he stay there till the doctor came back? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How long was the doctor gone? A.—Very little time.

Y.—How far is the bridge from town? A.—Not very far; it is nearer than my house is to the town.

Q.—Did you go in town that day; and if so how long after? A.—In a very little while.

Q.—Did you then hear of the President's murder? A.—I never heard of it until I got into town.

Q.—Did you ever hear any one say who killed him? A.—Not for two or three days; then I heard it was a man named Booth who killed him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stone.—Q.—Did you live at McPhersons? A.—Yes, Sir; I was standing at the kitchen door when I saw him pass.

Q.—Are there no woods between McPherson's and the bridge? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you spoke of the man's staying in the swamp, you did not mean Sykes' Swamp—only the little run beyond the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long was it after that you went to town? A.—A very little while.

Q.—Did Dr. Mudd come back before you started? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the man doing in the swamp or little run? A.—Nothing, only staying there.

Q.—Could you tell whether it was an old man or a young man? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How many soldiers did you see pass that day? A.—I did not see any pass; they were in Bryantown.

Q.—Can you see into Bryantown from the bridge? A.—Yes, Sir; indeed you can see it from McPherson's house.

The Court adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 19.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

The city is filling up with great rapidity, preparatory to the military display of next week, and already it is hardly possible to procure a room at any of the leading hotels. People will be apt to misconceive the character of this display, unless they remember that it is simply a "march" of the troops through the city, and that one regiment or one brigade looks very like another, and it will be the same constant, never-ending stream of blue that the eye will rest upon all day long. It is estimated that it will take fully eight hours for the Army of the Potomac, including Sheridan's cavalry, to pass any given point, marching at company front. Workmen began to-day the erection in front of the White House, of a platform of seats capable of accommodating about three hundred persons, for the reviewing officers, and the military and civil dignitaries who will be present on the occasion. A very large number of officers, especially of prominent rank, are in the city. Among the arrivals to-day are Major-Gen. Slocum, commanding the Army of Georgia, and Major-Gen. Jas. B. Steedman, from Tennessee. Since the arrival of the Western troops the proportion of tall men is quite remarkable. In the display next week Lieut.-Gen. Grant will, as the Commander of all armies, review the troops, while Meade, Sherman, Slocum and Howard will lead their respective column. The several corps that will participate are as follows: Second Army Corps, Major-Gen. G. W. Humphreys; Fifth Army Corps, Brevet Major-Gen. Charles Griffin; Ninth Army Corps, Major-Gen. John G. Parke; Fourteenth Army Corps, Brevet Major-Gen. Jeff. C. Davis; Fifteenth Army Corps, Major-Gen. John A. Logan; Seventeenth Army Corps, Major-Gen. Frank P. Blair, Jr.; Twentieth Army Corps, Major-Gen. T. H. Mower. The Cavalry Corps will probably be commanded by Major-Gen. C. R. Custer, as both Gens. Sheridan and Crook will be absent by that time.

The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1865.

Special Orders No. 239.—(Extract Six.)—A review, with marching salute, of the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of Georgia, and Gen. Sheridan's cavalry, will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23d and 24th instant.

On Tuesday, the 23d instant, will be reviewed the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Sheridan's cavalry, and the Ninth Corps, all under the command of Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac.

On Wednesday, the 24th inst. will be reviewed the Army of the Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard commanding, and the Army of Georgia, Maj.-Gen. H. W. Slocum commanding; the whole under command of Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman.

ORDER OF MARCH.

The following will be the order of march: The head of the column will each day rest on Maryland-avenue, at the foot of Capitol Hill, moving at precisely 9 A. M., passing around the Capitol to Pennsylvania-avenue, thence up the avenue to the Aqueduct Bridge, and across to their camp.

The troops will be without knapsacks, marching at company front, closed in mass and at rout step, except between Fifteenth-street, and New-York-avenue, and Seventeenth-street, where the cadence step will be observed. Each brigade will be accompanied by six ambulances, passing three abreast. The reviewing officer will be stationed in front of the President's house, where provision will be made for members of the Cabinet, heads of military and civil departments, and the Corps Diplomatique.

The Ninth Corps, Major-Gen. Parke commanding, will report to Major-Gen. Meade for the review. Major-Gen. C. C. Augur, commanding the Department of Washington, will have the necessary guards posted to the streets along the route, keeping the streets clear of all horsemen and carriages, except those of the proper officers, heads of military or civil departments, or Corps Diplomatique, and such other arrangements as are necessary to facilitate the review.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: R. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH JEFF. DAVIS.

As stated in these dispatches a few days ago, Jeff. Davis will make the trip to this point by way of Savannah and Fortress Monroe, and will probably be detained at the latter place in temporary confinement, until the government gets ready to proceed against him. People who are stretching their eyes westwardly to catch a glimpse of him will look in vain.

COL. BRECKINRIDGE, BENJAMIN AND TRENHOLM.

Col. Breckinridge, son of the rebel Secretary of War, arrived at Annapolis to-day on a transport from Fernandina, Fla., together with nearly forty other officers who were captured by or surrendered to our forces in that vicinity. John C. Breckenridge, Benjamin and Trenholm, and Extra Billy Smith are all skulking in that vicinity yet.

THE REBELLION IN TEXAS.

The tail-end of the rebellion beyond the Mississippi, still wiggling under the leadership of Kirby Smith, Magruder & Co. will soon receive its quietus, if it does not give up the ghost itself. Sheridan is booked for important business in that direction, and will soon be settling the final account of the Texas firesters.

THE FORTHCOMING PROCLAMATION.

The cabinet held its usual meeting to-day, and the forthcoming proclamation of the President was again discussed. Speculation upon the shape it will finally assume is useless at present. One of its chief objects will be to define more clearly who shall be excepted from the amnesty.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT.

Gen. Sherman has made and forwarded to Gen. Grant a complete report of his operations since leaving Goldsboro, and it is probable, ere this, in the hands of the War Department. Gen. Sherman goes very fully into his armistice arrangement with Johnston; explains his motives and reasons, and argues his own case in his usual vigorous style. Justifying it fully, of course. The public would like to see this document in print.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Major-Gen. Godfrey Weitzel was before the Committee on the Conduct of the War to-day, and gave testimony on several points. The Committee are rapidly closing up their labors.

FALSE RUMORS ABOUT GEN. BANKS.

There are reports to-night, circulated by interested parties, that Gen. Banks had been removed from the command of the Department of the Gulf. There is no truth in these reports.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

William Orton, of New-York, Collector in the Sixth District, has been appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of Judge Lewis, resigned.

Surrender of the Rebel General Ben Hill with 700 Men—Fatal Altercation.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 19.

The Nashville *Union* says the rebel Gen. Ben Hill has turned over all his men, some 700 in number, with their arms and horses, to the United States. The men were paroled.

Mr. McGrath was shot and killed in Shelbyville this morning by a negro soldier of Capt. Kirt's Company. McGrath and two or three others violently objected to the occupancy by the negro troops of the United States of the rendezvous, and in this altercation the shooting took place.

DAVIS' FLIGHT.

Particulars of His Course After Lee's Surrender.

How He Gathered a Body Guard and Carried Off the Specie.

His Men Become Uneasy and Clamor for Pay.

He Encourages Them with Patriotic Speeches.

Talk will Not Do and the Money Bags are Opened.

Nearly All His Guard Leave Him and March West.

Breckinridge and Other Leaders Probably Across the Mississippi.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Friday, May 19.

Through Confederate officers who have just arrived, I get a full account of Jeff. Davis' movements up to within a short time of his capture.

Gen. Debrell, who commanded his escort, was engaged in the battle near Raleigh, N. C., when he received intelligence of the surrender of Lee; and at the same time Wheeler got a dispatch from Jeff. Davis, dated at Greensboro, N. C., calling for one thousand picked men, to escort him and what remained of his government to Washee, Ga.

Debrell was accordingly dispatched with the required force, and after a march of three days reached Greensboro, at which point he found Jeff. Davis with his family, Judah P. Benjamin, Jno. C. Breckenridge, Senator Burnett, of Kentucky, J. H. Reagan, Postmaster, Gen. Gustavus A. Hubns, of Tennessee, and other rebel officials.

As soon as Gen. Debrell arrived, the party prepared to march, and they set sail on the following day. Jeff. Davis and the rebel officials rode in front, followed by ambulances containing the women and children and the specie, which was currently reported among the officers to amount to eleven millions of dollars. It was put up in heavy iron-bound kegs and boxes, and had a guard of one thousand men led by Gen. De Buell, which followed this train.

At a point about five miles from Greensboro they camped, Jeff. Davis and family taking up their quarters in a house in the vicinity. Here the rank and file first learned the object of their mission, and it was discussed with all the surmises which it naturally excited, the men being exceedingly anxious to know the destination of their government.

On the following day, Jeff. Davis visited the boys and made a soul-stirring speech, adverting to the disasters that had overtaken their beloved Confederacy, but giving them every assurance that they were not irrevocably lost; that all that was necessary to ultimate success was confidence in their government, and the undaunted bravery which had characterized the Confederate army during its past career.

Upon taking up the line of march, they rode in the same order, Jeff. Davis having by his side young Col. Johnston, son of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, in whom he evidently reposed the most implicit confidence.

They reached Charlotte, N. C., where they again camped, and Davis harranged the men again, inspiring confidence in them, and dealing in glowing words of rebel patriotism. He appeared happy and cheerful, took the boys by the hand, and entered into cheerful conversation with them. He would praise their valor in the presence of the ladies, and call them the faithful thousand, the flower of the Confederacy, and paid other pretty but not substantial compliments.

At this point they were joined by Basil Duke, Ferguson and Vaughn, with their brigades, which increased the escort to the magnificent proportion of 5,000 men.

After the new comers had mingled with the others they soon learned the condition of things, and they too had their surmises. Like a pack of hungry wolves they were suddenly reminded that the government was

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4260 NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DAVIS & CO.

Arrival of the Rebel Leaders at Fortress Monroe.

Names of the Distinguished Individuals.

Jefferson Davis, Wife, Son and Two Daughters.

Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy.

Clement C. Clay, Yellow Fever and Arson Plotter from Canada.

John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General Under Davis.

General Wheeler, the Celebrated Cavalry Commander.

Arrival of the Steamer Arago at New-York.

Basil Duke a Passenger as Prisoner of War.

Our Special Account of Jeff. Davis' Capture.

He Was in Petticoats and Hood with a Bucket on His Arm.

His Wife Begged that Her Poor Old Mother Might Get Some Water.

An Interview with Davis on Board the Clyde.

Conversations with Alex. H. Stephens, John H. Reagan and Others.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 19.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, late of the so-called Southern Confederacy, with his family, staff officers, &c., captured by a portion of Gen. WILSON'S command, in Georgia, arrived here to-day at 12 o'clock from Hilton Head, S. C., in the steamer *Wm. H. Clyde*, convoyed by the United States gunboat *Tuscarora*, Commodore FRAILEY.

Col. PRITCHARD, of the Michigan cavalry, who made the capture of the important prisoners, with a strong guard of his men, accompanied the rebel party on the steamer *Clyde* northward to this place, and on reaching here immediately telegraphed to Washington for instructions regarding the disposal of his charge.

At this writing, such is the strict secrecy observed, not only as to the presence of the prisoners, but also as to their future movements, that it is impossible to form even an opinion regarding the intention of the government.

The steamer *Clyde* still remains out more than three miles from here, seemingly anchored, and Col. PRITCHARD is probably the only one who has as yet come ashore from her.

The gunboat *Tuscarora* anchored in the Roads about two o'clock this afternoon, but nothing can be gleaned from her officers in relation to the party on the *Clyde*.

Rumors have been continually flying about this afternoon, to the effect that the steamer *Clyde* ran in along close to the beach about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and landed DAVIS and his party on the beach, about one mile from the fort, and from there were marched into the sally-port of the water battery, in order to escape the gaze of the curious.

Four o'clock P. M.—The steamer *Clyde* has just dropped her anchor in the Roads, and there now seems no doubt but that JEFFERSON DAVIS must have been landed somewhere along the beach.

No communication whatever is allowed with the steamer, and it is more than probable that the larger portion of the party still remain on board.

The officer in charge awaits instructions from Washington.

About a week since Col. BREWERTON, of the Engineer Corps, received orders by telegraph from Major-Gen. HALLECK to immediately have vacated a room of casemate inside the fort for the accommodation of prisoners of state. The work on the casemates, transforming them into cells, for which they are admirably adapted, was at once commenced. The work has progressed very fast, and the casemates, which once communicated one into another, are now hermetically sealed by walls of brick. Strong iron bars, and other substantial arrangements of a similar material, inclose the windows and doors complete, rendering futile any attempt of escape or rescue. A wide moat encircles the fort, and strong guards of sentinels will be posted in the immediate vicinity of the casemates. Every device which precaution and a desire to meet the wishes of the government and people should suggest will assuredly be adopted, to insure still further the close custody of the most important prisoners captured since the war began.

Jefferson Davis and Party.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 20.

A letter from on board the *Tuscarora* to the Baltimore *American* says:

"The party we have consists of JEFFERSON DAVIS, his wife, a small son and two daughters, together with ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, C. C. CLAY, Col. WM. REAGAN, Gen. WHEELER, the rebel raider, and fifteen or sixteen others, whose names I have not ascertained."

The letter concludes by saying, "We leave for the Potomac in a few hours."

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

The U. S. Transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN commanding, from Hilton Head, S. C., Wednesday, 17th inst., at 4:30 P. M., via Fortress Monroe, Va., arrived in this city at 10 P. M. last evening. Off Hatteras the *Arago* exchanged signals with steamship *Fulton*, bound South.

The steamer *Clyde*, with JEFFERSON DAVIS, STEVENS and others on board, was at anchor off Fortress Monroe on Friday evening.

Amongst the passengers per the *Arago* are 50 paroled prisoners of war, including Ex-Brig.-Gen. BASIL DUKE of WHEELER'S Cavalry.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Tuesday, May 16, 1865.

This morning a rumor was flying around Hilton Head, that JEFFERSON DAVIS and other notables of the defunct Southern Confederacy, had been captured in Georgia, and were on their way to this port, for the purpose of being reshipped North. Upon inquiry, we found it was true. Soon after, it became known that the party was on board the propeller *Wm. P. Clyde*, about half a mile ont in the harbor of Port Royal. Great curiosity immediately took possession of the population to see the arch-traitor and those who were his companions, and every conceivable device was instituted to board the *Clyde*. Presently Lieut.-Col. B. D. PRITCHARD, of the Fourteenth Michigan Cavalry, came on shore. This gentleman proved to be the captor of the Confederate party. He stated that on the morning of May 10, the occurrence took place, he having under his command 128 men. About one mile north of Irvingville, in Irving County, Georgia, and about 100 miles slightly east of South of Macon, was the spot where the party was brought to-day. Very little, if any resistance was offered. Mr. DAVIS attempted to escape in the disguise of his wife's clothing, a hood being drawn over his face and having a bucket on his arm. His wife accompanied him out of the tent and requested that her "poor old mother should be permitted to go after some water;" but, a wide awake guard saw boots, and concluded they belonged to no old woman. Brought to a stand and charged with being JEFF DAVIS, he was forced to disclose himself under penalty of being shot, and was conducted back to his quarters.

Knowing that all the particulars will be most minutely detailed in the papers, probably long before this will reach you, I propose confining myself to some matters coming under my own observation. Col. PRITCHARD is a fine looking soldier and a gentlemanly man. Michigan will feel very proud of the part which one of her sons had in this transaction. This afternoon Gen. Littlefield, Major Elliott, Major Dewey, Capt. Hays, Capt. Silver, Mr. Sears, and a number of others, including myself, accepted the invitation of Col. PRITCHARD to go on board the craft, containing the prisoners. So, in due time, we took a small steamer, and, I can hardly tell you with what emotions I approached that little area of deck-room having securely within its limits *the remains of the Confederacy, which we have been battling so long.* As we swung alongside, a tall, spare man, dressed in gray, having a wan, gaunt, and depressed look, his whiskers and moustache rather close cut, and almost white, was walking along the space between the deck-cabin and bulwarks, and stopped for a moment to caress a little girl very indifferently dressed, and then passed in at the gangway door. These were JEFFERSON DAVIS and his daughter. I recognized at once the features which had once graced the Senate Chamber of the United States. Then, he had a haughty, military air. Then he was the leader of the Southern party in Congress, dictating terms to Northern doughfaces imperiously. Now, the State Prisoner, bent and borne down as though oppressed with weight of care and length of years. Evidently, he has passed through a great deal of mental trouble for the last four years—how much of it has had its influence, recently, in producing such a change, perhaps no one but himself knows.

Once on board, he seemed to be the observed of all observers. He was seated in a corner, his wife, a plain-looking lady, dressed in black, by his side, and the two were engaged in perusing papers which had been brought them. His hat was drawn down pretty well over his eyes, so that only when he lifted his face, could much expression be noticed. No one wished to be introduced to him; at least I saw no disposition of the kind. For myself, I am sure nothing could have induced me to touch his blood-red hand. Two of his children, a boy and girl, looking to be about six and seven years of age respectively, were about everywhere, seemingly unconscious of the intense interest concentrated upon their sire. In the cabin below was ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, the Vice-President, and REAGAN, the Postmaster-General of the late Confederacy, and on the forward deck was WHEELER, of cavalry notoriety. I naturally sought the cabin. Mr. STEPHENS looks old. He has the same stoop, the same parchment-like face, the same keen eye and the same fragile form that characterized him years ago—only, he looks older. Always a gentleman, and bred a scholar, his conversation is intensely interesting. His manner was subdued, but not that of a prisoner. He conversed freely, desiring information upon many points, and canvassing without reserve, reconstruction and the treatment of the subdued South, in the way exactly that it struck his mind, never evincing the least care or anxiety respecting himself personally.

As others appeared to be engrossing the attention of Mr. STEPHENS, it fell to my lot to converse chiefly with Mr. REAGAN. He is a heavy, stout and somewhat lethargic man, but, in conversation, shows he has a great deal of ability. He desired particularly to know what policy would be instituted in the way of reconstruction, believing that a humane one would be the easiest in order to conciliate and hold the South. When I advanced the idea that military governments would be inaugurated in the States respectively, that probably the people, in their primary capacity, would be called upon to reëstablish civil authority, under governmental restrictions, which should forever preclude any recurrence of rebellion, I found, upon requiring an expression from him, that he did not think there would be a great deal of difficulty, provided disfranchisement and confiscation were not carried too far No slavery, no assumption of the Confederate debt, no more secession—these points would be conceded at once; but, the prohibition of every one from the ballot-box who had held official position, and a general appropriation of rebel property, and the right of suffrage to all, were points, in his estimation, which should either be omitted, or very materially modified, if we were really desirous of bringing out good-will to the government and fraternal relations among ourselves. Without mincing, I put the thing at him as strong as possible, and precisely as strong as the government should do. There is a great deal lost with Southern men, I find, in failing to come up exactly to what you mean, and to what your judgmen gives cordial assent to. A firm man they like and respect; an irresolute one they will use as they best can, situated as they are at present.

In the midst of our conversation, the whistle of the steamer notified us that we must prepare to depart. Gen. LITTLEFIELD, meanwhile, had been talking to Mr. STEPHENS. The latter, as I afterward learned, thought the proper way to start civil governmen. again would be to institute measures for the repeal of the ordinances of secession, and by that means restore our original relations.

As we parted from these men in the cabin, and especially from Mr. STEPHENS, I could not resist the temptation to say, that so far as the sentiment of the North was concerned, in his particular instance, he would find it, probably, much more lenient than toward Mr. DAVIS. That, of the policy of the Government, of course we could know but little; but, that since the brutal murder of our President, the public mind was running in the direction strongly of holding those who originated and mentioned rebellion to a strict accountability.

At the head of the stairs, as we passed up, still sat JEFFERSON DAVIS in the corner, his hat slouched over his eyes; he was still reading. The windows, full of curious observers, attracted no attention from him whatever. Once, while we were in the cabin, he came down and handed Mr. STEPHENS a paper and immediately retired. Our conversation was hushed instantly. No one desired to be made known to him, and probably, if the move had been in that direction by his associates, no one but what would have resolutely refused the proffered *honor;* and yet there were officers and civilians among us whose greeting, given in sincerity, and with ordinary sympathy over misfortune, he might have coveted. He stood before us as the embodiment of the infamous rebellion and its attendant cruelties—as the deliberate author of our national woes, and consequently as the great criminal. There was no disposition to treat him rudely; no offensive remarks were made in his presence. It was recognized by all that the strong hand of the government was upon him, and that in its keeping the inexorable demands of Divine and human justice would be safe.

Of WHEELER I saw but little. He is a stout-built man, small in stature, and with nothing about him to excite especial remark. One of our party, Mr. SEARS, the editor of our sprightly little paper, the *New South*, had an extended conversation with him, the purport of which I have not learned. C. C. CLAY was not visible, probably being in a state-room and not wishing to be intruded upon. There were several ladies on board, but the exact relations of these to the parties under arrest I did not learn. All of them, male and female, appear to be comfortably provided for, as the Clyde is quite a new and commodious vessel. She goes out this evening, under convoy of a ship of war, I think the *Tuscarora*, and will soon be raising excitement in Northern waters.

From what I could see and learn from other sources, these men have no proper appreciation of the position in which they are standing. DAVIS, himself, it is asserted, has no idea that anything beyond banishment will be his lot. I am sure it was not our business to give any opinion to the individuals themselves, upon so grave a subject, unless particularly solicited. But, could JEFF. DAVIS have heard through the streets of our small town the JOHN BROWN song, and especially the allusion to the "sour-apple tree," coming naturally from almost every one's lips when his capture was made known. More than likely he would at least feel somewhat dubious as to his ultimate fate. No one here doubts that he will be tried for treason, convicted of treason and hung for treason. What will become of the others we know not.

Newspaper Accounts.

From the Savannah Herald, May 17.

Immediately upon the receipt of the order of President JOHNSON, offering a reward for the apprehension and delivery of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the late Confederate President, Gen. WILSON broke up his command into numerous detachments, for the purpose of scouring the country and securing the fugitives. Among the parties who were thus engaged was one composed of a detachment of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, under the command of Lieut.-Col. D. B. PRITCHARD, numbering about 128 persons, all told, officers and men.

Col. PRITCHARD swept through the district of country designated as the field of operations for three days, without success, but on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 9th inst., came into possession of such evidence as made him sure that he was at last upon the track of JEFF DAVIS.

He now pushed forward, under the direction of trustworthy and well-informed guides, with renewed enthusiasm, and at a late hour of the same night came upon the camp of the fugitive party at a spot about one mile outside of Irvinsville, and not far from Abbeyville, in this State.

DAVIS and his companions, including his wife and his wife's sister, a few officers and a body-guard, all heavily armed, traveled with two ambulances and two or three army wagons.

Coming up to this camp, Col. PRITCHARD noiselessly deposited his men around it, so as to cut off all chance of egress, though he was not aware whom he had captured. The doomed fugitives were all abed, not dreaming of their danger. At this moment, before any further movement was made, another scouting party came up, which afterward proved to be a detachment of the First Wisconsin Cavalry. The Wisconsin boys did not stop to make inquiries, but seeing a camp surrounded by cavalry, *for definee* as they supposed, made an impetuous charge upon it. The mistake was mutual, and a serious fight ensued, which lasted for full fifteen minutes Four men were killed out of the Michigan Cavalry and several wounded. Of the Wisconsin boys, several were severely, and it is feared mortally wounded. The discovery was at length made, however, that both parties were "boys in blue," the fighting ceased, and the most uproarious cheers, and enthusiasm beyond description followed.

The fugitives were of course aroused by the first noise of the fighting, and started from their beds in utter panic, knowing not which way to turn.

DAVIS, however, had the self-possession to make a most desperate attempt to escape. It appears that, during the fighting, Mrs. DAVIS had arrayed her husband in her own dress, put on him her hood and tied her scarf about his head so as to conceal his face completely. When thus disguised the late President of the Confederacy bore a decided resemblance to an old woman. Mrs. DAVIS took one of his arms and Mrs. DAVIS' sister the other, and thus, apparently supporting the tottering steps of the old lady, attempted to make away from the scene of conflict into a neighboring swamp.

Four of PRITCHARD'S men stopped the trio however, when a piteous appeal was made to them by the pseudo-daughters to allow them to conduct their poor old mother out of the range of the bullets. One of the soldiers promptly replied that he "couldn't see it—that they were after JEFF. DAVIS, he was here somewhere, and they meant to have him." Dismounting, he took off the hood, and instead of an old lady, found the well-known features of JEFF. DAVIS beneath it.

The officers and other members of the fleeing party were easily secured.

Before daylight the forces started on their return to Macon, where, on his arrival, Col. PRITCHARD dispatched the news of his glorious success to Gen. WILSON. He was immediately ordered to Augusta with his captures.

From Augusta he was ordered to conduct his prisoners forthwith to Washington. He accordingly embarked on board the steamer *Standish* Sunday night, reaching this city at an early hour this morning. Here Col. PRITCHARD'S party was transferred to the *Emilie*, which immediately started for Hilton Head. At Fort Pulaski the *Emilie* was met by the *W. W. Colt* with Gen. GILLMORE, Judge CHASE and others, who went on board the *Emilie*.

We are told by those who saw JEFF. DAVIS that his appearance is but little altered from what it was four years ago. He seemed to be in good health, and little cast down in spirits. When the prisoners were transferred from the *Standish* to the *Emilie* he remarked, with a smile, as he stepped upon the gang-plank connecting the two steamers: "Now, JEFF. DAVIS, you've got to walk the plank!"

A. H. Stephens, Gen. Wheeler and three of his staff, C. C. Clay, of Alabama; Col. Lubbock, Ex-Governor of Texas; Col. Thomas, Capt. Moody, John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General; Col. Johnston, brother of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, are also prisoners.

A House for Jefferson Davis in Liverpool.

To the Editor of the Savannah Herald:

Now that everything regarding the movements of JEFF. DAVIS has a peculiar interest, I have thought it well to give to the public, through the columns of your valuable paper, a fact which came to my personal knowledge bearing upon the subject.

When I was in Liverpool, England, now about a year ago, there had just been completed a splendid brick mansion in one of the most fashionable squares of the city, which was generally known and talked of as having been erected from the proceeds of the Confederate loan, and as being intended for the future residence of JEFFERSON DAVIS, in the event of circumstances forcing him to leave the country.

During my stay in Liverpool, the windows of the house remained painted white, which, according to the custom in that city, indicated that the house had been engaged and was waiting for its occupant—a circumstance which gave plausibility to the town-talk of its being the sometime residence of the fugitive President of the Southern Confederacy. H.

SAVANNAH, May 14, 1865.

From Toronto—Dr. Blackburn Admitted to Bail.

TORONTO, Saturday, May 20.

Dr. BLACKBURN, of yellow fever notoriety, today gave bail to the amount of $4,000, and the case was adjourned to enable the prosecution to have time to procure further evidence.

Forrest not Dead Once More—His Advice to his Troops.

CAIRO, ILL., Saturday, May 20—2 P. M.

Gen. FORREST issued an address to his troops on the 9th, announcing the surrender of DICK TAYLOR, earnestly advising them to lay aside all feeling of animosity and revenge, and cheerfully submit to the powers that be; go home, be good citizens, and use their best exertions to preserve peace and order.

The Memphis *Bulletin* denies the story of FORREST'S death.

Steamer Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 20.

The steamer *McCombs*, with a regiment of cavalry for Kansas City, and heavily laden with government freight, sunk in the Missouri River. Two lives lost. The boat and cargo were a total loss. Value not ascertained.

DROWNED.—Last evening JOHN KREIG was drowned, off Twentieth-street, North River, by the overturning of a small boat, which was in tow of the steamtug *Madison*. The body was not recovered.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Testimony of Mr. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War.

Evidence of Major Eckert, Superintent of Military Telegraphs.

Gen. Hamilton, of Texas, Also on the Witness Stand.

The Teller of the Ontario Bank, of Montreal, Examined.

Jacob Thompson Has a Deposit There of Over $600,000.

He Draws a Check in Favor of C. C. Clay for $50,000.

John Wilkes Booth Also has an Account in that Bank.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 20.

The conclusion of to-day's session of the military commission for the trial of the assassins was with closed doors—upon the suggestion of the Judge-Advocate, who stated that he had one witness whom he desired to put upon the stand, as to whose testimony there exist the same reasons for sitting with closed doors as applied to the evidence given on Friday of last week.

There are several additional witnesses to be called for the prosecution on Monday next, and the probability is that the testimony for the defence will not be commenced before Tuesday next.

Very little progress has been made to-day in developing facts affecting the prisoners at the bar. Something further, rather vague and uncertain, was elicited as to SPANGLER'S complicity with BOOTH at the time of the assassinstion, and some important facts were brought out, showing that as early as 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the day after the assassination, it was generally well known at Bryantown that the President had been shot, and that the murderer was BOOTH.

It was also shown that Dr. MUDD was in Bryantown during that afternoon, and as the place was guarded by soldiers and the citizens much excited, the irresistible inference is that MUDD must have heard the general report, and must have known that afternoon that BOOTH was the assassin. This fact being established, goes to prove guilty knowledge on the part of MUDD, and shows that he was endeavoring to assist the assassins in their escape, notwithstanding his protestations, a few hours afterward, that he knew nothing of the occurrence until he heard of it at church on Sunday, the 16th of April.

A great portion of the session was taken up by the testimony of JAMES B. STEWART, who gave an account of BOOTH'S escape from the theatre with more particularity than has heretofore been drawn out, but no material pertinent fact was elicited in this examination, save establishing that somebody was likely assisting the assassin at the rear door, and probably closed it for him to prevent or retard pursuit. The theory of the prosecution is that SPANGLER was that somebody.

Much interest was manifested in the evidence which disclosed the communications in cypher—one from Canada and the other from Richmond.

This testimony, like that offered day before yesterday, showing JEFF. DAVIS' entertainment of OLDHAM'S diabolical proposition, does not appear as directly belonging to the case on trial; but its relevancy will be made more apparent as the case progresses.

Again this afternoon the court-room was crowded most uncomfortably. The proportion of female auditors was greater than on any previous day.

Synopsis of the Evidence taken on Saturday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 20.

The Court did not meet till 11 o'clock, an hour later than usual.

The reading of the testimony of yesterday, being very voluminous, was not completed till a quarter past two. An hour's recess having been taken for dinner, the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. DANA, was sworn and identified the rebel cypher arrangement, which he took from the room in Richmond, formerly occupied by Secretary BENJAMIN, on the 6th of April. The contrivance is a reel, to be turned so as to substitute one set of letters of the alphabet for others.

Maj. ECKERT was sworn. A cypher was exhibited to him, found in the trunk of J. WILKES BOOTH. He compared it with the Benjamin cypher, and said it was the same. Some of the rebel cyphers of other parties had fallen into his hands, and they were on the same principle, although the key-word may be different. The witness furnished translations of the cypher dated Oct. 13. It is to the effect: "We again urge our gaining immediate advantages. Strain every nerve for victory. We now look upon the reëlection of LINCOLN as almost certain, and we need to whip the hirelings to prevent it. Besides, with LINCOLN reëlected, and his armies victorious, we need not look for recognition, *much less the help mentioned in our last. Holcombe will explain this. Our friend shall be immediately set to work as you direct.*"

This cypher was in reply to one of the 9th. The correspondence was carried on between Richmond and Canada.

Gen. A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas, testified that he is acquainted with the handwriting of WM. G. OLDHAM, of Texas. He identified a letter from OLDHAM to JEFF. DAVIS, in relation to a plan for burning the shipping, etc. OLDHAM was elected to the Senate of the so-called Confederate States in 1861.

JOHN A. WARD, who lives in Bryantown, testified that on the day after the assassination he went into the village, but he could not say positively that he saw Dr. MUDD there.

ROBERT NELSON (colored) testified that he found a knife which looked like the one he found near Secretary SEWARD'S house, in the middle of the street, early on the morning of Saturday, as he was going to market.

Dr. WILSON was then sworn. He said he examined the knife referred to by the preceding witness, and recognized it as the one having been handed to him by the boy NELSON.

JAMES B. STEWART testified that he was at the theatre on the night of the assassination, and saw the assassin leap from the box, and made an effort to stop him from running across the stage. He passed several persons in the passage-way, and one near the door. The latter did not move about as the others did.

Witness here scanned the prisoners in the box, and said the fifth one from the window (SPANGLER) looked most like the man to whom he referred.

Mr. CAMPBELL, who resides at Montreal, testified that he is the first teller of the Ontario Bank, and identified the bank account of JACOB THOMPSON. THOMPSON'S account was opened in May, 1864, the whole amount of credits being six hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars. Witness stated sums drawn by THOMPSON at various times. He knew THOMPSON was reported to be the financial agent of the Confederate Government, but he was known only as JACOB THOMPSON at the bank. He knew THOMPSON had large transactions with other banks in the Province, and referred to a check drawn by THOMPSON to the order of C. C. CLAY, for fifty thousand dollars, on the Bank of Ontario.

Witness remembered J. WILKES BOOTH, who had a small account at the bank for a bill of exchange for £61 on Liverpool, which was drawn to his order. He stated that he was going to run the blockade, and asked whether, in case of capture, the Federals could make use of the exchange.

At this point of the trial the court was cleared, it being understood that an important witness, whose testimony the government has reason for withholding, was to be examined.

Court adjourned.

Full Report of the Testimony Taken in Open Court on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 20.

The first witness examined to-day was Assistant Secretary of War DANA, as follows:

Testimony of Assistant Secretary of War Dana.

Q.—State what position you occupy on the government? A.—I am Assistant Secretary of War.

Q.—Look at the instrument before you and state if you have ever seen it before? A.—I took it out of the office of Mr. Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State, in Richmond; I arrived in Richmond on Wednesday, the 6th, and went into his office, where this was found and brought it away with me; or rather, I sent it to Major Eckert, of the War Department; I saw it was the key to an official cipher; there were many papers and things lying around there, and as this seemed to be interesting, I took it away.

Q.—Did you find it in a trunk? A.—No, Sir. Benjamin's offices consisted of a series of three or four rooms—I think four—Benjamin's personal office being the innermost of all; this was in the room next to his, occupied by his confidential secretary or assistant. Most of the articles had been taken away; the record had been taken away, but I found several interesting documents, and this among them.

By the Court—Q.—I should like to know the object of the instrument. A.—It is a key to the cipher by which certain letters of the alphabet can be used for other letters; and, by using these pointers, such a cipher can be translated, or plain writing be turned into cipher by interpretation; the machine is about a foot long and eight inches high, and consists of a cylinder of wood, which has a paper envelope inscribed with letters; this cylinder revolves on pivot holes at each end, and a bar across the top contains wooden indices pointing down to the letters

Testimony of Major Eckert.

Q.—Look at the cipher, and state if it was found in the trunk of J. Wilkes Booth; compare it with this other cipher, of which Assistant-Secretary Dana has just spoken, and state whether or not they are the same? A.—They are the same, Sir.

Q.—You are somewhat familiar, are you not, with these things? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have no doubt as to their being the same? A.—None at all, Sir.

Q.—State whether or not cipher dispatches have, from time to time, fallen into the hands of the War Department and been referred to you for examination. A.—They have, Sir.

Q.—State whether they were the same cipher as this. A.—Some of them were, Sir; they have worked on the same principle.

Q.—I speak now of the dispatches of the 13th and 19th of October last; have you them now in your possession? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—Those are the translations? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you the originals? A.—No, Sir; I have copies.

Q.—State whether they are written in the same cipher of which you have spoken? A.—I think they are; they may be different in the key-word, but the principle is the same.

Q.—Have you translated them? A.—The clerks have.

Q.—Were they worked out without any knowledge of this instrument at the time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are these translations of those dispatches? A.—Yes, Sir.

The following were then read:

OCT. 13, 1864.

We again urge the necessity of our gaining immediate advantages. Strain every nerve for victory. We now look upon the reelection of Lincoln in November as almost certain, and we need to whip his hirelings to prevent it. Besides, with Lincoln reelected and his armies victorious we need not look for recognition, much less the help mentioned in our last. Holcombe will explain this. Those figures of the Yankee armies are correct to a unit. Your friend shall be immediately set to work as you direct.

OCTOBER 19, 1864.

Your letter of the 13th instant, is at hand. There is yet time enough to colonize many voters before November. A blow will shortly be stricken here. It is not quite time. Gen. Longstreet is to attack Sheridan without delay, and then move North as far as practicable toward unprotected points. This will be made instead of the movement before mentioned. He will endeavor to assist the Republicans in collecting their ballots. Be watchful and assist him.

Q.—State whether the original was sent to its address? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From what direction did the cipher of the 13th come? A.—It came from Canada and went to Richmond.

Q.—From what direction did the cipher of the 19th come? A.—It came from Richmond and went to Canada.

Testimony of Gen. Hamilton.

Q.—State whether you are familiar with the handwriting of Wm. S. Oldham? A.—Yes, Sir; as familiar as I am with that of any man living.

Q.—State whether that (handing him a paper) is in his handwriting or not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether or not at the time of writing it he was a member of the Senate of the so-called Confederate States from Texas? A.—I was present when he was elected by the rebel Legislature of Texas to a seat in the Senate of the so-called Confederacy; since then I know it as a matter of public history; I have seen many speeches, resolutions and bills introduced by him into the Senate published in the public prints.

Q.—You are a citizen of Texas, formerly a member of Congress from there? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know the McCulloch mentioned in that letter? A.—No, Sir.

Testimony of Surgeon-General Barnes.

Q.—State to the court whether or not you made an examination of the body of Booth after his death? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Describe to the court the scar which is alleged to have been on the neck, and the general appearance of the body. A.—On the left side of the neck there was a scar, occasioned by an operation performed by Dr. May for the removal of a tumor; it looked like the scar from a burn rather than an incision.

Q.—How near the ear was it? A.—Three inches below the ear.

Testimony of Frank Bolice.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—In Charles County.

Q.—In the town or county? A.—In the county.

Q.—How far from Bryantown? A.—About half a mile.

Q.—Were you there on the Saturday after the murder of the President? A.—I was there Saturday evening, about four o'clock; as near as I can come to the time it was between three and four o'clock.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Mudd there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time do you think that was? A.—Between three and four, Sir.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—He came into a store while I was there.

Q.—State whether the soldier had arrived from Washington then? A.—I don't know, Sir, whether they had or not.

Q.—Were you around about the town? A.—I was in the store when he came in; I did not take much notice.

Q.—What time did you leave the store? A.—About just before night.

Q.—When did he start? A.—Did not see him when he started; I didn't take much notice of him.

By the Court—Q.—Was the report of the President's assassination in Bryantown at that time? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear it? A.—No, Sir; I didn't hear it till the roads were guarded; that was a little before night.

Q.—You heard it before you left Bryantown? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Testimony of J. H. Ward.

Q.—State where you live? A.—Near Bryantown, Charles county.

Q.—State whether you were there on the afternoon of the day following the murder of the President. A.—I was; I live in the suburbs of the village; I went so soon as I finished my dinner, and arrived there about one o'clock; as soon as I arrived I observed the military were in town, with Lieut. Murray, and perceived a great excitement, not only with the military, but with the people, and I imagined they were going to search the houses; as my wife was alone, I went home, lest she should be alarmed; a nigger came soon afterwards and said—(objected to)—I must explain the facts, because I know but little; I left him and went to the village; Lieut. DANA had put the village under martial law, and the people were excited about getting home.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Mudd? A.—I can't say; the excitement was so great, I can't say I saw the Doctor.

Q.—What is your opinion, to the best of your recollection, about your having seen Dr. Mudd? A.—I would not like to say positively; but it occurs to me, from faint memory, that he was there; the excitement has been so great ever since that time that I can't say positively.

Q.—You say the military were there, and the people were much excited and you returned home. How long did you remain at home? A.—About three-quarters of an hour.

Q.—Did you then hear of the assassination of the President? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear who the assassin was? A.—Yes, Sir; Booth; some gave him the name of Booe.

Q.—Did you hear it everywhere spoken of. A.—Yes, Sir; at Bryantown I did.

Q.—What time do you suppose you heard it? A.—It was, I think, between 1 and 2 o'clock. It was a cloudy day, and I never paid any particular attention, but think it was between 1 and 2 o'clock.

Q.—What time did you leave Bryantown? A.—I could not give you the precise time; it was between two and three o'clock that I left the second time; It was then I found the military, and in a few minutes they told me that that the President had been assassinated, and I came back.

Q.—You say some said it was Booth and some said it was Booee that was spoken of by some of the soldiers with whom the English language was not conversant? A.—They would call him Booth, Booths and Booee; those who could speak audibly said it was Booth; those who had an amalgamation of the languages said it was Booths.

Q.—Where were you when you first heard the President was assassinated? A.—At home. I wanted to tell you it was through the authority of the darkey.

Q.—Who was the darkey? A.—Charles Blois, the brother of the fellow whose testimony has just been taken.

Q.—Did you ask him who assassinated the President? A.—I have no knowledge of asking him, and I think he never told me.

Q.—In what direction from the centre of the town do you live? A.—I live in the eastern direction, principally in the suburbs.

Q.—On the road between Bryantown and Dr. Mudd's? A.—I live close to the road leading to Bryantown.

Q.—My question is, do you live near or on the road between Bryantown and Dr. Mudd's? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is your impression that you saw Dr. Mudd in the town? A.—My impression, if it be Dr. Mudd that I saw, I saw him get on his horse; but I could not swear that it was Dr. Mudd.

Q.—Did you see the face of this person? A.—No, Sir; not that I know of; but I could tell him by a side or back view.

Q.—How close were you to him? A.—About ten or twenty yards, standing on the porch of the store.

Q.—You are only able to swear to a faint impression? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the color of the horse this man was riding? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you know the horse Dr. Mudd usually rides? A.—I have seen him on a great many horses, as there were a great many horses connected there; I have seen him ride a bay horse.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Mudd when you first went into town? A.—I think not.

Q.—Was it immediately on your arrival on the second time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you personally acquainted with Dr. Mudd? A.—I have been for two years and five months; before that I had no personal acquaintance with him.

Testimony of Lieutenant Dana.

Q.—State whether or not on the day following the President's assassination you were in pursuit of the assassins at Bryantown? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—State what hour you arrived there on that day? A.—I sent an advance-guard of four men; they arrived there twenty minutes or half an hour before I did. I arrived there very near 1 o'clock that afternoon—Saturday afternoon.

Q.—State whether on your arrival the news of the assassination was spread all around there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there any person mentioned as the assassin; was J. Wilkes Booth? A.—Yes, Sir; and some of the citizens asked me if I knew for certain it was he. As early as a quarter past two o'clock it was known that the President was assassinated, and who the assassin was.

Q.—Are you acquainted at all with the prisoner at the bar, Dr. Mudd? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any knowledge whether you met him on that occasion? A.—No, Sir.

Testimony of Robert Nelson, Colored

Q.—Do you live in Washington? A.—Yes, sir; I did live in Virginia.

Q.—Look at that knife and state whether you found it on the street, and, if so, when and where? A.—It looks like the one I found opposite to Secretary Seward's.

Q.—When did you find it there? A.—The Saturday morning of the Secretary was stabbed.

Q.—Did you find it on the pavement or in the middle of the street? A.—It in the middle of the street.

Cross-examined.—You say it was the same one? A. I said it was one like it.

Q.—It was not in a sheath? A.—No; it was not in a sheath at all.

Q.—Was it in the street or the gutter? A.—It was in the middle of the street.

Q.—Right in front of the door? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time of the day was it? A.—Early in the morning; I was going to market; it was about 5 or 6 o'clock, I think.

Testimony of Dr. Wilson.

Q.—Doctor, look at that knife and state whether or not it is the knife you received from the [illegible]? A.—This is the knife I received from the [illegible]; it came from the stand; it was on Saturday, about 10 o'clock in the day.

Q.—On the 15th of April? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did he give it to you? A.—In the library of Mr. Seward; in the Seward library; he brought it in the door and handed it to me.

Testimony of Col. J. B. Stewart.

Q.—State to the Court whether or not you were at Ford's theatre on the night of the assassination? A.—Yes, Sir; I was.

Q.—Did you see the assassin jump from the box? A.—I did, at about half-past ten o'clock; I was sitting in the front chair, near the orchestra, on the right hand side; there are two aisles to the orchestra, and my side was on the corner on the left hand, right under and bringing me immediately next to the music-stand; at the report of the pistol I was startled; I was speaking to my sister, my head being turned to the left; I glanced back to the stage; an exclamation was made, and a man leaped from the President's box, lighting on the stage; he came down with his back slightly toward the audience, but as he was rising his face came fully in view; I rose and attempted to leap on the stage; I made two or three steps on the railing to the right after alighting from where I sat, and keeping my attention on the man who had alighted from the stage, and who had jumped from the President's box; when I reached the stage, on looking to the left, I percieved he had disappeared at the left hand egress; I exclaimed "Stop that man," and then went past the length of the stage, and turning to the right, was at a distance of twenty feet from the door; but the door was slammed to; I ran and get to the door very quick, but on coming to the door I swung it the wrong way; but I remedied that and passed out; as I approached the door, after I had last said "Stop that man," some one said "He has gone on a horse," and I heard the tramping of a horse; when I got of the door I perceived a man mounting a horse; he was at that instant barely mounted; the moon was just beginning to rise, and I could see him better; the horse was rearing as though prematurely spurred in mounting; I saw in the direction to which the horse was heading, at a distance of ten or ten feet from the head of the horse, and the rider brought him around to the right again; the horse's feet were rattling violently on the stones, I crossed in the same direction, and was soon on the right hand side of the horse, but he was gaining on me; when about two-thirds of the way out of the valley he brought the horse forward and swept to the left of F street; I commanded him to stop; it all occupied but two seconds.

Q.—You found the door closed; did you see anybody about the door? A.—I did.

Q.—One or more persons? A.—I passed several in the passage; one or two men, perhaps five persons altogether; but near the door, on the right-hand side, I passed a person standing, who seemed in the act of turning; I noticed everything; my mind is impressed with all that occurred, and

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Homeward March—The Work of Restoration in Virginia—The People Conforming Readily to the New Order of Things—Ex-Rebel Officers Turning Agriculturists—Why Mosby Decamped.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Tuesday, May 9, 1865.

Gradually, by easy marches, the armies of the United States are moving northward through Richmond to the vicinity of Washington, and a few days hence there will be no armed force in this State, except the [illegible] left at certain prominent points—for instance, one brigade of cavalry will hold Lynchburgh, another Lynchburgh, and thus garrisons will be established throughout the South to protect the freedmen, encourage the vascillating, and inure all to the yoke. The bulk of the infantry comprising the army operating against Richmond, and SHERMAN'S army, will thereby well on their way to the National Capital, where, Mme. Rumor has it, a grand review is to take place. To-morrow Gen. SHERIDAN'S cavalry will leave this point, where it has been encamped since its return from Dahlia Court-House. The distance to Washington is nearly 150 miles by the route proposed—through Richmond and Culpepper—and this will be made in six or seven days.

The work of restoration is going on in the southern portion of this State quite as rapidly as could have been expected. As I have said frequently before, a majority of the people conform readily to the new order of things; but it should be borne in mind that this majority has never been in the habit of thinking for themselves; that has been done for them by the slave holding aristocracy, and it is not to be expected men suddenly burdened with self-government will make as rapid progress as though they had been brought up like people in the Free States, where they think and act for themselves. That a child must creep before it can walk, aptly illustrates the condition of things. These men, when they fully realize the fact that they are men, capable of self-government, will not only be found to be thoroughly loyal to the Union cause, but radical Republicans. I assure that the old political leaders, from DAVIS to WISE, are all more or less tainted with the virus of secession, and that they are not to be permitted to have a voice in shaping the future of this State; they must be compelled to take a back seat, until such time as they are thoroughly purged of all Anti-Republican heresies and the State regenerated, and the wheels of civil government fairly in motion again, or there will be trouble for years to come. As a rule, the people have manifested a gratifying aptness to return to peaceful and profitable pursuits. I have before given the result of my experience while traveling through nine counties in this State, since the surrender of LEE. In the counties recently visited by SHERIDAN'S cavalry, between this point and Pittsylvania County, almost the same remarks will apply, except as regards the position of the colored people. The negroes, when asked if they knew they were now free, almost invariably replied:

"Massa, we'se know we'se free, but dasen't know it." And in quite a number of instances they related how their masters had threatened to kill them if they said anything about freedom. This is a matter requiring early attention.

In Dinwiddie, Nottoway, Brunswick, Lunenburgh, Mecklenburgh, Charlotte and Halifax Counties, ex-soldiers, and colored people of both sexes, were found busily engaged cultivating the soil to the extent of their facilities; indeed, so much ground had been plowed in several localities, that it was with no little difficulty good camping ground could be found. At one point a graduate of West Point, an ex-officer of the United States Army, but more recently in the rebel service under LEE, was found holding a plow. He came into camp and respectfully requested that several of his mules, which had been taken, might be returned to him, so he could make a crop. The mules were returned. This person represents a class of intelligent men daily increasing in numbers, who have had the secession idea utterly eradicated from their systems. They seem fully aware of the folly of the whole so-called Confederate enterprise.

Although this was a hostile movement, (before the surrender of DAVIS and others) and men traveled almost constantly ten miles out on either side of the column without running any risk whatever of being [illegible], though deserters and men on leave from the rebel armies and home armies were everywhere. At Dahlia Court-House hundreds came in to take the oath of allegiance or to be [illegible]. GRIFFIN, A. A. G., of the Third Division, was so besieged that he actually [illegible] official services of Confederate officers to write out [illegible] no blanks with the oath printed, and in a very large number were gratified by receiving [illegible] documents. Scores of men would [illegible] day for the command to halt so they could [illegible] on their own account, without reference to LEE or [illegible].

Though there was no fighting, the trip was not without profit. Fine cattle and horses and mules in the world [illegible] especial. These valuable animals had been run in different directions to avoid Union troops, and [illegible] they were all rounded up on the border [illegible] Carolina and Virginia. One of the horses I [illegible] away—*Dan Beard*—it is said cost $12,000 [illegible] *Confederate*, a still more valuable horse, [illegible].

Among those who [illegible] protection near Halifax Court-House, was [illegible] A. Wise; he has cooled down wonderfully since the 9th of April, and is engaged at the [illegible] business of farming with a relative.

Your correspondent [illegible] the road from Petersburgh to Clarksville [illegible] was a novel sight to see men [illegible] and still, while for the last year it has been [illegible] by shot and shell thrown by hostile forces. The occupants of some of the farms are fortunate in having near at hand an abundant supply of [illegible]—the refuse of former camps being piled up [illegible].

Col. [illegible] conduct does not meet with approval among [illegible] in this vicinity, they allege it to be far more [illegible] he was arrested during the war that caused [illegible] a Washington dignitary. It is well known that [illegible] could not resist any position of the [illegible] of Virginia, and [illegible] stories of men [illegible] who would deal out justice to him in a summary manner [illegible].

An [illegible] occurred yesterday. Capt. GREEN, A. A. G. of the Third Cavalry Division, was captured at Tuckahoe Station in June of last year, together with [illegible], consisting of a valise containing [illegible] private letters and photographs, [illegible] of these was the likeness of his wife, [illegible]—the only copy in existence. Yesterday the photograph and some of the most prized letters were accidentally discovered at a house in Petersburgh.

When Capt. GREEN was captured, an incident transpired showing the utter heartlessness of a leading military man engaged in the rebellion, the remembrance of whose social position before the war would cause one to doubt the truth of the story, without positive evidence. When captured, Capt. GREEN was taken before FITZHUGH LEE, and after answering a few questions put to him, he asked for the return of his private letters and the photograph of his *deceased wife*, with the explanation that *it was the only copy in existence*. It is hard to believe any man in this civilized age could be so utterly depraved as to refuse to grant this small favor to a prisoner, and yet FITZHUGH LEE did refuse it, and in the most heartless manner, coupling it with the threat that if Union troops did not stop plundering in Virginia, he should stop taking prisoners!

In another part of this letter, I have related the gratifying fact that a majority of the people in this State realize their real position, and quietly conform to the new order of things. I do not wish to be understood as saying there is no dark side to this picture, for I regret to say there are some very unpleasant exceptions. From all I can gather, I believe the real Secessionists, as a class, were particularly pleased with Booth's crime. Of course, a few only were so impudent as to make any public manifestations of their pleasure in the presence of Union men, but [illegible] all over, where. Here in Petersburgh [illegible] gray suits are almost as common [illegible] the loyal blue; officers sport their dress [illegible] of rank with all the effrontery imaginable, [illegible] their conduct a stranger would be not surprised [illegible] had their arms at liberty, to cut the throat of the Nation. How much longer they will be tolerated I don't know; but one thing I do know, our soldiers are disgusted with the exhibition made, and frequently regret that active operations have ceased. It may be said a majority of the rebel soldiery have not the means to procure other clothing, and to a certain extent this may be true, but commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers can strip off their badges of rank and all can cover their buttons. A sense of propriety itself should prompt these men to do this much, but your rebel has no sense of propriety, and therefore the authorities should give them a few orders to enforce decency. E. A. PAUL.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The March to Alexandria—The Review—Morale of the Troops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, May 18, 1865.

Hot weather, dusty roads and the wearied condition of the troops, have prevented the arrival of the remaining portions of this army as early as was expected, and it will probably not be all settled in camp before Sunday next. The hot weather is also affecting the health of the troops considerably, and cases of illness are of much more frequent occurrence than at any time previously since last July.

Nothing definite is known respecting the future disposition of the army, although there are thousands of rumors afloat, and great anxiety is felt by the men to know what is to be done with them. The most probable and generally credited theory is that all officers and men whose term of service expires on or before the first of October next will be mustered out immediately after the contemplated review, and that all others will be reorganized and retained for garrison duty. This will reduce the white volunteer force, it is thought, to about 100,000 men, or less, and with the colored troops and regulars, leave the entire military establishment of the country about 250,000 strong. At the same time this arrangement will restore to the industrial force of the country a number sufficiently large, to almost, if not entirely, satisfy the demand likely to arise during the current year.

The contemplated general review of this army and those of Gens. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, is definitely settled upon at last. It is to take place on the 23d and 24th inst. It will not be likely to be very thorough, nor prolonged beyond actual necessity, as the officers generally, from Gen. GRANT down, are averse to imposing any unnecessary amount of labor or marching upon the men. A review, with its parading and waiting, and marching in the hot sun, with the thermometer at ninety, to men ladened with the knapsacks, haversacks, guns, etc., is not fun by any means; and if it should be conducted with the formality usually observed in reviews of corps in the army, it would hardly escape being attended with loss of life. Even where this did not occur the fatigue must necessarily be great, and result in numerous instances in sickness. From what I can understand the *finale* of the review will be on Pennsylvania-avenue, and the ceremony will probably be confined to marching the troops through town.

One thing is sure, the army never was in a better condition to review than at the present time. Notwithstanding its recent long and tedious march, the clothing, arms and equipments are in excellent order, and the men are proficient in all the manœuvres of drill. Besides this, as there are now no details out for picket and guard duty, and all absentees are returned, the regiments are fuller and appear to much better advantage than during the progress of the war. In regard to appearance and proficiency in drill, as in their fighting qualities, the new regiments, embracing some thirty or forty from your State, and as many from Pennsylvania, will lose nothing by being brought into close comparison with the veterans. As an instance of the truth of this, I have now before me the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth New-York on dress parade, and am sure the most critical observer cannot but corroborate the statement that it is not inferior in those respects to any organization in the service. This fact proves that very little time is required for good officers to train a regiment of raw troops and bring them up to the highest standard of military efficiency.

While lying here in camp, the troops generally have had an opportunity to visit Mount Vernon and see the last resting-place of the Father of his country. Yesterday the gallant Second Maryland Veteran Volunteers and Thirty-first Maine went thither in force, and to-day the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New-York and Seventeenth Vermont have gone. These regiments march down early in the morning, spend the day in the vicinity, and return in the evening at sundown. They enjoy the trip and will carry home this remembrance as one of the interesting reminiscences of soldier life in the war of the great rebellion.

H. H. YOUNG.

VIRGINIA.

Review of the Second and Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac—The Views of Mr. Aylett.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Monday, May 8, 1865.

One of the grandest military pageants which it has ever been my fortune to witness, took place in the passage of our troops on the 6th inst. I need not enlarge on the subject, as the facts will no doubt reach you before this comes to hand; and, besides, the chief purpose of this letter, as illustrating Southern sentiment, though suggested on that occasion, is quite remote from it. Suffice it to say, the Second and Fifth Army Corps in marching through the principal streets of Richmond, and as received by defiles of the Third Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, made such an impression of our military strength as to appal our enemies and administer lessons of caution to foreign powers. Between thirty and 35,000—about a third of the forces operating around Richmond—were of the included, and yet it required five hours and three quarters—a little more than seven to ten days for them to pass a given point. I watched their progress from beginning to end, quite a new thing to me, as I have not during the war stepped out of my way on any previous occasion to witness the march of an army; and there were three things that impressed me most of all, the *spirit*, the *discipline* and the *materiel* of the troops.

Said an intelligent Virginian to me, "I am quite surprised to find so small a proportion of your army foreign born. I had been taught to believe that the most of them were Irish and Germans, but to my astonishment eighty per cent. of them, I judge, are American citizens. They come from an Arctic State, where no fundamental and moral training has been daily attended to. I am acquainted in New-England," he added. "the real power of the army was in its mind and moral culture, speaking almost in every face, reflected from every eye. Each seemed instinct with self-consciousness as an American citizen, and with the feeling that he carried arms to vindicate his *own* cause, and to sustain his *own chosen* principles of government. It is an army fighting its own battles, and not those of somebody else, wielded by an inward impulse of thought and sentiment, and not by extraneous kingly or oligarchical fiat. This soul-power is what has hitherto made America invincible, nor can she ever be conquered so long as her government is a government of the people.

Muscle is not wanting in this army. I have remarked in traveling that the officers with which I met were generally endowed by a physique that gives power. They are athletic, well-to-do, powerful men, in muscle as well as in mind and culture. I now speak of the average muscular development. The same may be said of the rank and file; their average muscular development is high as compared with other armies. Their bodies have neither lacked food nor exercise. They are trained to work, and their work in a country like this brings them plenty to eat and to wear. They are physically well conditioned, have enjoyed eating, sleeping, living—and living too where every one felt himself as good as his neighbors, and never experienced the cringing consciousness of an inferior class, or the withering influence of a privileged aristocracy, an influence always blighting to the rank and file of European armies. Where the peasant fights to be always a peasant, he cannot be expected to feel the vivifying hopes of those troops who expect opulence and power by possessing and cultivating the soil for which they are doing battle. Muscular power is shaped to mind power as the shell to the fish inhabiting it, and I felt, as I saw these troops defile before me, that what I saw of them was a creation of American ideas, feelings, culture and institutions. Their bodies contained the freedman's impress.

As to the trapping and material of war, I cannot conceive anything more complete. Their clothes, shoes, caps, knapsacks, guns, bayonets, cups, belts, horses and their trappings, everything entering into the appliances for a campaign, though soiled and dusty, yet were in a state for vigorous use and application. I could not but ask myself where these fifteen or twenty miles of men came from? where they got their horses? where their clothes and equipage? where the food by which they daily subsist? where their infinite lines of mules and wagons, which, by the way, went through other streets, and were not in the line of this army march? Millions of hands must have been active in producing so vast an aggregate; untold sums must have gone to create it; and mind, too, in the War Department of the very highest order must have presided over the development.

Such were the impressions of a looker-on. One of the most interesting incidents of my six hours' waiting to see the sight, was my conversation with one whom I knew not except as a gentleman of the legal profession of Richmond. So much appeared from what he said, though his name I did not know till afterward. He proved to be District-Attorney for the Confederate Government, and a great-grandson of the world renowned PATRICK HENRY. His name is PATRICK HENRY AYLETT, a graduate of the University of Virginia and of the law school of Harvard University. I respected the candor and gentlemanly bearing of Mr. AYLETT throughout, and to make sure that I should not misrepresent him, I obtained his views in writing.

Mr. AYLETT remarked that the contest had in Virginia been prolonged to the point of utter and extreme exhaustion, and that the politicians as well as the people of the State regarded the question of the restoration of the Union as settled. There was a general and sincere disposition to conform to what the arbitrament of battle had rendered inevitable, and if the treatment of the State by the civil authorities proved as wise, temperate and kind as had been that of the military, (since the evacuation of Richmond,) the work of restoration would proceed very rapidly.

No army could, he said, have behaved better than that of Gen. GRANT since the occupation of the city, and he had not noticed a single instance in which private property had been disturbed, or the feelings of the most sensitive wounded, by manifestations of triumph over a conquered people.

He said he had been watching for many hours the tide of soldiers then pouring through the city, and he was amazed at the appearance and excellent deportment of the countless thousands, fresh from the scene of a long campaign. He was one of those who had regarded the right of peaceable secession as clear and indisputable, and had hoped for a different termination of the war. Providence, however, having decreed that this great nation should not be divided into two or more nationalities, he believed that the Union, which was soon to be restored, would eventually prove far more beneficial to both sections than the old had been. The war had purged the nation of two most prolific sources of discord and angry contention. No ordinary legislation, no decisions of the courts, could ever have finally disposed of the doctrine of secession and the institution of slavery. Now, he remarked, both the "doctrine" and the "institution" have been left dead upon the battle-field. Thus, had two formidable obstacles been removed from the pathway of the nation's progress, prosperity and unity of sentiment.

He had always felt certain that nothing short of civil war would ever, either by the establishment of two confederacies or by the triumph of the Federal armies, forever dispose of these two elements of discord. The old Union, for many years past, had nothing to recommend it but the wonderful physical prosperity which marked its growth and progress. For nearly forty years, the antagonism of the North and the South, with reference to slaves and the doctrine of secession, had rendered the Union anything but one of "hearts and of hands." The National Congress, the press, the rostrum and the pulpit had kept perpetually boiling the cauldron of sectional hate. The memorials and traditions of the Revolution, and of the early days of the republic, had been effaced by the constant abrasion. No two nations of Europe had ever disliked each other more cordially than had the people of the North and the South before the war. They were harmonious neither in peace nor in war; for the war with Mexico was denounced as the slaveholders' war by the North, although the North profited by that war more than the South. A nation with its churches divided and its National Congress a scene of constant and disgraceful discord, could not be held together by the mercenary ties of trade and self-interest, especially as a powerful party in the South regarded the right of a State to secede as clear and unquestionable.

Mr. AYLETT said that the people of the North, in denouncing the war as a "rebellion" and as the work of "demagogues," had not sufficiently weighed the influence of the teaching of the schools and colleges of the South for the last twenty or thirty years, with reference to the right of a State to secede from the Union.

To the Northern people this doctrine appeared utterly monstrous and untenable, and hence they could make no allowance for it. Yet, said Mr. AYLETT, the youth of the South were taught by the most learned, virtuous and unambitious of our professors, to respect the doctrine of secession as the very essence of State Rights. In Virginia, at William and Mary College, as well as at the University of Virginia, the text books and Professors taught and commended to the students the secession lectures of Judge URSHUR, and the famous essay of Mr. CALHOUN on Government. At a Virginia College Mr. AYLETT was himself taught these doctrines; but when he subsequently studied law with Judge STORY, at Cambridge, he found the lessons inculcated in the Southern colleges scouted at and derided. These radical differences in education produced just such results as might have been anticipated.

In the right of a State to secede, the Southern man, when (what the South regarded as,) a sectional candidate for the Presidency was elected, saw his only hope of independence and safety, and when that right was denied and coercion was resorted to in 1861, war naturally followed.

Mr. AYLETT said that the war was not the work of "demagogues" in Virginia, at least. The statesmen of the State right school in Virginia were earnest and sincere in their convictions, and were inspired by a resolution to maintain them as firm as that which sustained the early martyrs, or as that which made MARTIN LUTHER so fearless when he appeared before the Diet of Worms. Pure, conscientious and able statesmen like Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, sacrificed native popularity and a splendid position in the National Congress which they cast their fortunes with their native State. "Demagogueism" would have made them pursue a different course. The real "authors" of what you have called "the rebellion," said Mr. AYLETT, can never be "punished." They were the [illegible] of the Confederacy. Neither Gen. LEE nor Vice-President STEPHENS were of this class. The educated and real authors of the war were great men who, like statesmen, have paid the debt of nature, and all unambitious teachers, writers, and retired scholars who have never held office, but whose convictions were sincere. As the politicians of the State right school seemed have never committed the right of the Federal government to coerce a State, they are unconscious of having committed the crime of treason.

They see, however, in the result of the war, that the people of the United States have resolved to maintain the Union in its original strength and integrity, and that the war has in four years accomplished what they apprehended would be the final result of the success of the Republican party, viz.: the abolition of slavery.

Now that "secession" and "slavery" are out of the way, said Mr. AYLETT, if the North is mild, temperate and wise in the use which it makes of its triumphs, we may yet have secured to us the Union for which our forefathers fought, as well as a people doubly united by kindly relations, no longer wrangling, divided and blinded by the violence of fanatical passions. If such is the result of the war, we can bear the legacy of human suffering and national debt which it has left. He believed Mr. LINCOLN ardently desired the restoration of all those kindly relations which once united us, as he hated slavery rather than slaveholders, and he lamented his death as a great national calamity. His assassination was regarded with horror and detestation by the people of Virginia, who abhorred such acts of brutal and dastardly violence.

Speaking of the administration of justice in Virginia, he said that, with the exception of a brief period of three or four months, the writ of habeas corpus had not been suspended during the war, and that nearly six hundred writs of habeas corpus had been awarded by the Confederate and other courts of Richmond to soldiers and others during the last four years. He mentioned also the curious fact that JEFFERSON DAVIS was morbidly opposed to the infliction of severe punishments upon criminals, and that at different times before the evacuation of Richmond he had pardoned, with one exception, all who had been convicted of crime by the Confederate District Court for Virginia; and where the finding of courts-martial for the trial of soldiers was severe, JEFFERSON DAVIS nearly always relieved the parties from a portion of the penalties of their offences.

The valor, endurance, patience and excellence of the Confederate soldiers could not be exaggerated, and the world would never know how much they had endured and suffered from want and dire privations for the cause; but the people of the Confederacy were much disappointed in the character, ability and usefulness of the Confederate Congress. He thought that Congress weak and timid, and did not make good the Southern claim to superior statesmanship. There was, no doubt, much suffering among the Federal prisoners during the war, but he doubted whether the sufferings of Gen. LEE'S army for food and clothing was not oftentimes as great as that of the Federal prisoners. The civil officials of Richmond, himself among others, were, many of them, unable to procure a sufficiency of food for their own use during the siege of Richmond. Virginia had suffered more than any other State, as there was no section of the State which had not been visited, and either raided over or occupied by the Federal forces. He, nevertheless, believed that Virginia would recover from the effects of the war more speedily than any other State of the Confederacy, as slavery was not at all essential to the development of her vast resources.

The question between the South and North is, as to which is paramount, a State or the General Government. JEFFERSON, under the influence of French agrarian, inclined to the doctrine of State superiority, and it was several times said to me in Richmond that he predicted the division of the country into separate sovereignties. PATRICK HENRY is said also to have forseen subordination and ruin to States from a paramount central power. WASHINGTON, HAMILTON, JOHN ADAMS and others held that the General Government is supreme within its conceded jurisdiction, and that it has the same right to put down an insurrectionary State as an insurrectionary town or individual. This, it seems to me, is the only view that accords to it the attributes of sovereignty. With the reserved right of the States to nullify its laws, it would be a stupendious movement of folly in its founders. They would have made a government without governing power, a sovereign without sovereignty, a mere rope of sand, liable at any moment to fall to pieces at the beck of a State failing of an election or of a favorite measure.

Slavery is the father of the heresy as revived by CALHOUN, as agrarianism was under JEFFERSON. The Southern politicians availed themselves of the extreme ideas which JEFFERSON himself abandoned before he died, to protect their favorite institution and political supremacy against the growing power of the North. Their use of the Jeffersonian heresy was as abhorrent to JEFFERSON'S policy as to the constitution itself. He practically asserted the supremacy of the Union—they of the separate States. But it becomes us in dealing with our brethren of the South to consider the peculiar influences surrounding them and the reasoning to which they gave rise. They now give up both slavery and secession, as Mr. AYLETT observes; what more can we ask? Men are not to be hung for political more than for religious heresies. Mr. AYLETT gives up his hundred slaves willingly; shall we take from him the rest of his property? God preserve us from the recoil of extreme measures.

P. C.

Mr. Lincoln's Pleasantry—Negro Rations—Hurrying to Get Married—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 9, 1865.

MR. LINCOLN'S PLEASANTRY.

Various detached facts came to my knowledge during my five weeks' stay in and around Richmond that may be interesting to the public. At Petersburgh I visited the headquarters of Gen. HARTSUFF, the Military Governor. They are located in a magnificent house with massive pillows, which stands near the centre of a square, the whole of which is cultivated with lawns, shrubbery and ornamental flowers, interspersed among which is marble statuary of various descriptions, the property of one of the wealthy citizens of Virginia. The house was exposed to the fire of our armies, and had been considerably rent by cannon balls. The owner had retired to his country seat, but left his brother in town, who demanded pay of the government for the use of the house. Gen. HARTSUFF said to me that when Mr. LINCOLN was there a few days before his assassination, the General mentioned to him that the brother of the owner of the property demanded rent for the use of it, when Mr. LINCOLN replied with his characteristic good nature, "I should think he had rents enough already."

NEGRO KITCHENS.

Petersburgh is a pleasant place, or would be if it was well kept. No doubt its dilapidated appearance is owing to a great extent to the siege, though I confess I do not see how it is possible to have a tidy household establishment with slavery. Slavery involves the necessity for two distinct buildings in keeping up such an establishment—the house for the use of the family, and the kitchen or negro hut for cooking and other domestic purposes. The negro hut is a hut with various sleeping dens for darkies, big and little, old and young, with an interior and surroundings often in a dirty, disorderly and dilapidated condition. The best cooks are sometimes the most negligent of their persons, and slatternly in all their arrangements. How clean food can come from so dirty a hole is a mystery. I am told, however, that they are very particular to keep up impassable barriers between the dirt and the food, which is a thing to be grateful for on the part of those who do the eating. The negro hut is a place of concourse not only for the servants of the immediate family, but for visiting negroes and the whole circle of their colored acquaintances. It becomes, therefore, to the blacks what the main building is to the whites; and with such a tide of life below stairs, or outside of the family proper, I cannot see how constant vexations and annoyances could be avoided. To the feelings of an orderly tidy household it must be a perpetual crucifixion. No doubt human nature adjusts itself to such a condition, much as we should do at the North if we had to provide kitchen accommodations for five or six children, three or four old people, and as many visitors, to get out of them all the work of two good girls. We might live and grow used to our condition; but would it be comfort? I do not believe there is a family in Richmond or Petersburgh who would not confess, on trial, to the comfort and economy of our basement kitchens at the North, with two, three or four servants, as the wants of the household require, none being admitted as mere sinecures. All the slaveholders assure me that theirs is the dearest labor in the world. And it is so, except where profits are obtained by growing the little negroes for the market, which many do, but which is deemed disreputable, even in Virginia. A kitchen full of little negro urchins, at a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars apiece, is quite a property.

HURRYING WEDDINGS.

Gen. HALLECK'S requisition of the oath of allegiance from the bride and groom, to render their marriage legal, produced a great fluttering in Richmond. His proclamation was to take effect on Tuesday, for instance, and there were ten marriages in the principal circles on the previous Sunday, and the opinion was expressed to me that there would be fifteen on Monday. All that were engaged hastened their nuptials to avoid the oath. This is an index of Richmond feeling, the women being most of all embittered against the Union. Not even the Confederate soldier compares with his sweetheart at home for malignity to our government. One of the Richmond belles was married on the Sunday spoken of, and among her numerous suitors she preferred a rebel officer who had lost an arm in the service, and was afflicted with an unhealed wound in his side, perhaps a permanent issue. Such is the spirit of the women. They accept rebel wounds as insignia of a noble conflict—as a chief passport to their affections and their arms.

VIRGINIA CITIZENSHIP.

It is difficult for us of the North to appreciate this Virginia feeling. We are trained to pride ourselves, not in our New-York, but in our American, citizenship. Whereas the Virginian feels that nothing can transcend his duties and honors as a citizen of the Old Dominion, the mother of Presidents, the glory of the States. He has been steeped in secession, and has no more doubt of Virginia's right to dissolve her connection with the Union than of any precept of the moral law. His State by her fiat created his obligation to the General Government, and his State absolved him from that obligation, nor was there any power on earth to call in question her acts. Such were the accepted dogmas of the Virginia people. The wish was expressed that the State Legislature might be called together to repeal the secession act, that thus the people might feel their consciences absolved in taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. How it was possible for this heresy to take root in Virginia is a mystery; the fact was made clear to me on all hands.

WHAT BROKE DOWN THE REBELLION.

We were assured from a high source that Mr. LINCOLN'S second election and HOOD'S defeat at Nashville were the two blows which finally sealed the doom of the Confederacy. The first produced discouragement by the sad prospect of four years more of war, which the people felt that they could not stand, and the other broke down the military power, and exposed the whole South to SHERMAN'S unrestricted march. DAVIS was considered responsible for this defeat, and it damaged him with the country more than almost any of his unpopular acts. I had abundant evidence that Mr. LINCOLN'S second election was equal to GRANT'S victory, as a means of crushing the rebellion. From that time forth the armies became demoralized, desertions were frequent, and there was a general caving in of the spirit of the people.

TATTERED BATTLE FLAGS.

Still, there was hard fighting to the last, as the battle flags borne by one victorious army in its march through Richmond bore abundant evidence. These flags were many of them so faded and rent in battle as to be reduced to mere strings. They were the pride of those who bore them, giving visible testimony to the many hard-fought fields through which they had marched to victory and to peace. Most other things connected with our marching troops were in good keeping; their clothing, shoes, equipage, horses, artillery, and their own persons, except here and there a ruinus Limb or a wanting officer to head a company, regiment, or division, to indicate the scars which war had left behind or the losses it had inflicted. These, with the tattered battle flags, were touching mementoes.

JEFF. DAVIS' COMPLICITY IN MURDER.

It was not believed in Richmond that JEFF. DAVIS had any complicity in the assassination. They say that a plan was proposed to him for burning every one of our ships that put to sea, but that he refused to lend it encouragement. If he refused to burn ships, how should he lend himself to the President's assassination? But it is not quite clear that he did refuse encouragement to the ship-burning scheme, but only doubted its success. He certainly lent protection to the Canada robbers, pirates, murderers and incendiaries, by claiming that they acted under his order, and why not to burning our marine? Why not to the assassination of the President and his Cabinet? They seem to be all of a piece. The starving of our prisoners was part and parcel of the same scheme. The truth is, the rebellion, in its last stages, had lost confidence of succeeding by legitimate means, and, in its malignant desperation, it was ripe for treason, stratagem, and any instrument that gave the least prospect of success. Bank robberies, piracies, the burning of Northern cities, the yellow fever scheme to kill off our people by the wholesale, the starvation of prisoners, the shooting and dirking of colored prisoners of war, as at Fort Pillow, the burning of our ships by stratagem, and all manner of extra-belligerent devices of the kind, were brooded over by these men, in their state of desperation, to our certain knowledge; and why should not the abduction or assassination scheme have also occurred? These measures were considered in Richmond as no worse than the deeds enacted by our armies on their people. We had abandoned all the laws of civil warfare, and why should *they* be complained of for doing it? Such was the reasoning that we heard. We can hardly doubt, under these circumstances, from the testimony before us, that the Richmond chiefs did lend encouragement to the abduction or murder of the President and his Cabinet. Men who would have abhorred the deed in the abstract, felt, no doubt, goaded to it by the pressure of apprehended failure and defeat. Among the paper *debris* following the evacuation, a curiosity-hunter found a written proposition to burn our ships, containing lines written upon it by "J. D.," who was, no doubt, DAVIS himself.

P. C.

Is the Rebel Cause Lost?—Uneasiness of Paroled Rebel Officers—Sherman's Army.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, May 11, 1865.

There are many persons in Richmond who affect to believe that the cause of secession is not totally lost. As was the case after all civil wars of which the history of the world has furnished any record, so now, there remains a small party of misguided adherents of the defeated faction, who, unable at one effort to divest their intellects of the enveloping cloud of error that has perverted for so long a time their thoughts and actions, still fondly hope for a renewal of the attempt to establish their repudiated doctrines, subversive of the established government of the land and the laws of society.

In this city there is reason to believe the existence of a class decidedly favorable to a resumption of hostilities, with a view of alienating the country west of the Mississippi. By these means, in connection with movements of a political nature, they expect to obtain from our government some concessions that will, at all events, restore them to the rights of citizenship, which they feel they have now no claim to. The characters comprising this class seem to be mainly the paroled officers of the late Confederate army, who continue to display upon the streets of the city, and in the halls and corridors of the hotels, their uniforms embellished with the insignia of rank peculiar to an organization hostile to our government and the accepted laws of a free people.

Your correspondent was recently in conversation with a citizen who related as follows: He was accidentally the listener to a colloquy among a group of grey-coated officers of LEE'S army, standing in front of the Spottswood House, near where the informant happened to be. One of the party remarked that the "rebellion" was not yet over, and that he was possessed of positive information looking to a speedy employment of their energies as military man. Others asserted the possession of similar information; and one stated that Mr. DAVIS was at that time expected in Texas, whence he would issue an order reorganizing his army, and ordering its officers and men to meet him in that State, to again raise the standard of secession and to continue the contest for a partition of the States. This order was expected within a week.

Among citizens generally there seems to be an opinion that small garrisons should be left in all the towns of the South until such time as the tone of public sentiment regains its proper channel and the returning followers of the rebellion are compelled by force of circumstances to resume the avocations which were theirs before the war, and to don the garb, as well as the attitude of peace. Now, there seems to be little or no effort on their part to do anything that will make them good citizens. Thousands—late in arms against us—are sauntering about town and country, listless spectators of events, evidently waiting for something "to turn up." If there be any truth in the old adage that imputes to the father of evil the power to control the unemployed talents or energies of habitual idlers, we may anticipate riotous demonstrations and general insecurity wherever the military authority of the government is too hastily or prematurely withdrawn.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The march homeward was resumed to-day. The corps passed through Richmond from the camp near Manchester, and are now encamping about five miles out of the city on the Fredericksburgh road.

The recent march from Raleigh was one of the most wonderful feats of endurance in the pedestrian line that has been performed during the war by so large a body of men. One division of the Fourteenth Corps occupied only seven days in marching a distance of 190 miles.

A great exuberance of spirits was manifested by SHERMAN'S veterans at the prospect of getting home. Should the government require a continuation of their services, it is hoped a short respite will be offered them.

HUGUENOT.

UNION MEETING AT STAUNTON.

Steps Toward Reorganizing the State Government—Secession Given Up—Measures Taken to Call a Convention.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of May 16 contains the following account of the proceedings of a meeting held recently in Augusta County, Virginia, for the purpose of taking measures to restore the State to its proper relations to the government:

In pursuance of a public notice which had been extensively circulated, a large and respectable meeting of the people of Augusta County assembled at the Court-house, on Monday, May 8, to take measures looking to a reorganization of the government of Virginia, in conformity to the constitution and laws of the United States.

On motion of Col. WILLIAM A. BELL, Hon ALEX. H. H. STUART was called to the chair, and Dr. THOS. W. SHELTON and W. H. H. LYNN, were appointed Secretaries. On taking the chair, Mr. STUART spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have met together to-day to decide what course we ought to pursue under the peculiar circumstances by which we are surrounded.

The war which has raged throughout our land for four years past, and has left so many evidences of its desolating power, in part of it, has at length ceased. The veteran armies of LEE and JOHNSTON have capitulated, and a similar fate doubtless awaits, if it has not already befallen, the Confederate force west of the Mississippi. The President of the Confederate States, and his cabinet have been constrained to abandon the seat of government, without any reasonable prospect of being able to establish themselves and resume the exercise of their functions in any of the Southern States.

The Governor of Virginia has also withdrawn himself from the capital, taking with him most of the principal officers of the State Government.

There has thus been a virtual abdication of the Confederate Government, and a suspension of the functions of the authorities of the State.

In this anomalous condition of things, when those officers who were chosen to represent the people, and to be the guardians of their rights and interests, have lost their power to do so, it becomes the duty of the people to speak for themselves, and to determine what measures may be best for the advancement of their safety and welfare.

All must admit that the war is ended, and that there is no purpose to resume military operations. The recent surrender of Gens. LEE and JOHNSTON embraced much the larger number of the experienced and skillful officers of the Southern army, and the articles of capitulation, subsequently entered into, have placed almost the entire organized military force east of the Mississippi, under obligations not to take up arms against the United States until regularly exchanged.

We are thus in the extraordinary condition of a people deprived of the benefit of any regular government, either civil or military. The tendencies of such a state of things is to disorder and anarchy. In some instances marauding parties of armed men have plundered our citizens and acts of violence have been committed, which are calculated to create a sense of insecurity amongst our people.

Under those circumstances, we are assembled to consider what course we shall adopt to secure the best protection of person and property, and the largest measure of our rights, both personal and political, which may be practicable.

It has been suggested that our wisest course is to do nothing, but to await the development of events. I do not approve this suggestion. I think we should endeavor, as far as we can, to give shape and direction to our own destiny. If we fail, we will at least save ourselves the reproach of not having made an effort to do so. Those who advocate a policy merely passive, seem to act on the idea that we have lost all our rights, and must accept such form of government as may be imposed on us. This notion arises from the fact that those who entertain it confound the idea of power and right, which are two very different things. A victorious party may have the power to impose an oppressive form of government on its defeated adversary, but it by no means follows that it has a right to do so.

In my judgment, it is proper that the people of Virginia should express in public meetings—the only mode left to them of giving authentic expression to their sentiments—their recognition of the fact that the war had ceased—finally ceased—that the attempted revolution has finally failed, and that there is no purpose on their part to renew it.

When it is thus made manifest that the people accept the fate, which in the fortunes of war is ours, and that they are prepared to recognize the authority of the constitution of the United States, from that moment our relation to the United States government are materially modified, and rights which may have remained in abeyance, during the continuance of hostilities, are immediately revived in full force and vigor.

When the war is at an end all those powers claimed as war powers, and as matters of military necessity, must cease with it.

The restoration of peace will bring up for discussion and decision, many novel and complicated questions. The experience and the precedents derived from the history of other nations will furnish very insufficient guides, in their solution, because the history of the world affords no case that is parallel to ours. In other countries the relation of the citizen or subject to his government is simple and direct. He owes allegiance to but one government. Under our complex system every citizen owes allegiance to two governments. Before the war, every citizen owed allegiance to his State, as well as to the United States. He was bound to defend both. It was thus a double or a divided allegiance, with the line of demarcation not very distinctly [illegible]. When, therefore, a conflict occurred, it was not always easy to determine the path of duty, or to pursue it, for what was obedience to the one, might be treason to the other.

The war having terminated, and the Confederate government having potentially ceased to exist, we are released from all claim of allegiance to it, and remitted to our rights as citizens of Virginia. What may be the extent of those rights, or how far any individual may have forfeited his rights, may be a question to be determined hereafter in the mode prescribed by the constitution of the United States. One thing, however, we may safely assume. A State in its political capacity cannot commit treason. A State as a political community, cannot incur forfeiture. Treason can only be committed by individuals, and the penalties can be inflicted on individuals only. How far a State can throw the ægis of her protection over her citizens who acted under her authority, will have to be settled hereafter.

I take it, therefore, that Virginia still has rights under the

are placed in possession of some interesting facts concerning that important event. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has been pretty generally credited by the public journals of the country with suggesting the terms of truce and surrender noted in the memorandum drawn up by Gens. SHERMAN and JOHNSTON, which was promptly repudiated by the President of the United States. The truth is, the terms were not only not inspired by DAVIS, but they were proposed by JOHNSTON without his knowledge. That JOHNSTON may have known they would not be accepted by the United States authorities, and that he may only have proposed them to gain time for Mr. DAVIS, may be true; but we do not know the fact. It is quite reasonable to suppose he was actuated by the single motive of obtaining for himself and his troops the best possible terms, well knowing that he could lose nothing by asking much. Subsequently, DAVIS attempted, by an exertion of his authority as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate forces, to influence JOHNSTON'S action; but the effort was a failure, as we shall see.

When Gen. GRANT arrived at Raleigh, and the only terms upon which the surrender of JOHNSTON'S army would be accepted were made known to the latter, DAVIS commanded him *not* to surrender, to disband his infantry, spike his cannon, and, with his cavalry and mounted artillerists, to cover the flight of the remnant of the Confederate Government. JOHNSTON received this order with indignation, and refused to obey it, saying that, in the position in which he then found himself, three duties claimed his consideration: his duty to his troops; his duty to his country, composed of the wives and families of those brave men, and his duty to his superior officer. The last, he considered, under the circumstances, the least imperative, and he chose to disregard it. Acting upon this determination, he surrendered his army upon the terms which have already been published, and are now known to the world.

A number of WHEELER'S cavalry, having learned that DAVIS and his party had a large quantity of specie with them, joined the escort of the fugitives, with the avowed purpose of making a raid on the treasure on the first opportunity.

THE RAILROADS.

THE VIRGINIA CENTRAL.

From the Times.

This road, like the Fredericksburgh, suffered much during the late war. It was raided upon at least three times a year during the four years of hostilities, and only a month before the evacuation of Richmond it was completely smashed from Staunton to Hanover Court-House. Being one of the highways most important to the business of Richmond, we are glad to see that the energy of its Superintendent is, in the face of the most extraordinary difficulties, rapidly putting it in running order. The trains to-day run to Keswick, in Albemarle, ninety miles from Richmond. By Thursday next the trains will run to the Rivanna River, five miles farther, where it is contemplated to make an arrangement by which passengers leaving this city at 6:15 o'clock A. M. will arrive in Staunton at 6:15 o'clock P. M. The bridges over the Rivanna and Meechum's Rivers being both down, a train drawn by horses will be run between those points, to connect the train from Richmond with one running between the west bank of Meechum's River and Staunton. No through freight can, of course, be carried, except between the Rivanna and Richmond. Within a period of thirty days, however, it is believed the whole route will be open.

We have spoken of the difficulties to be contended with in reconstructing this road. The chief is, the impossibility—the having no iron works in operation in Richmond—for procuring "chairs" for connecting the rails. These have to be sent North for, and there is necessarily much attendant delay. All the iron work of the road is more or less battered, and it is absolutely necessary that much of it should be replaced. The same is true of all our railroads, and nothing would so much expedite their repair, which is now on all hands recognized as one of the great political wants of the day, as the reopening of the Tredegar Iron Works. It is hoped and believed, on the opening of the Central Road to Staunton, it will be intrusted with the carrying of the United States mails to and from that point.

THE FREDERICKSBURGH RAILROAD.

It gives us pleasure to be able to state that, by next Wednesday or Thursday, the Fredericksburgh railroad will be in a condition to transport freight or passengers direct from this city and Massaponax, which is near Hall's crossing, and between five and six miles this side of Fredericksburgh. By that time, the bridge over the North Anna, now in course of construction, will be completed. The bridge over the South Anna will next be rebuilt by the railroad company, and when it shall be completed, the Fredericksburgh trains will run on the Central railroad as far as Hanover Junction. At an early period of the coming summer we hope to see this line completed to Aquia Creek. It is worthy of mention that the Superintendent of this road has experienced no difficulty in procuring labor at fair wages.

THE DANVILLE ROAD.

The military have assumed control of the Danville road, and will, on and after to-day, run three trains each way, between Danville and Burkeville. One train will, it is said, leave Danville at 4 A. M., 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M., and arrive at Burkeville at 11:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 11:45 P. M. The southward trains, leaving Burkeville at 2:45 A. M., 8:45 A. M. and 12:15 P. M., will arrive at Danville at 11:30 A. M., 5:15 P. M. and 10:15 P. M.

Mr. O. H. DUNCANE is the Superintendent at Burkeville. The above schedule is made with the approval of Lieut.-Col. HALL, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of United States Military Roads in Virginia.

HORSES.

From the Bulletin.

Many of our farmers in Eastern Virginia, we regret to learn, find themselves in a very unfortunate and, apparently, hopeless predicament. For lack of horses or mules it seems inevitable that their lands shall be fallow during the current year. It is true that the military authorities, in order that the country may be supplied with animals for agricultural purposes, have ordered the sale, at various points, of all horses and mules belonging to the government that are found unfit for service; and the farmers might procure themselves with these animals, but that many of them are entirely without money. They have land and horses, but no money, and no immediate means of raising it. Their country has been the real battle-field of the war; desolated by successive great armies, and swept over and over again by cavalry raids, until the empty houses and bare lands are all that are left. Even the forests, formerly a ready source of revenue to our rural population have disappeared under the ravages of war. We do not know that there is any help for the destitute condition of these people, certainly we have none but the plainest remedy to suggest—a remedy which must be the first to occur to every one. The government cannot be expected to give them animals or money; the most it can do for their assistance is to sell to the highest bidder such animals as are unfit for its service. We hear it suggested that government might sell at fair rates for horses and mules sold at auction, but we know of no law authorizing any officer to make such transactions. We see no way out of the difficulty but for farmers, with land, to borrow money upon it, and buy horses now being sold by government. Whatever they mean to do must be done quickly. The planting season is passing rapidly away.

ESCAPE OF DICK TURNER.

From the Whig.

DICK TURNER, an official of the Libby Prison under the Confederate *regime*, and who, for alleged cruelty to Union prisoners, was serving out a term of solitary confinement in the same prison, escaped from the yard some time between Thursday midnight and Friday morning yesterday morning, and got away without being observed by the guard. The cell in which he was confined is located in the basement, and a window, secured by iron bars, opens on Cary-street, coming up even with the pavement. One of these bars next to the wall was cut away, was a wooden bar, and this TURNER wrenched away, and watching his opportunity, favored by the rain and darkness of the night, succeeded in dragging his body through the aperture. The officials in charge of the prison have no knowledge of the route TURNER has taken, but it is thought he has taken himself out of the city, and his knowledge of all the avenues will facilitate his escape.

MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNOR SMITH.

From the Republic, May 11.

GOV. SMITH was in Staunton last Sunday. He stopped at the hotel in the town, and conversed freely with the citizens. His most interesting announcement was, that he had appointed a committee of two gentlemen to proceed to Washington and ascertain whether "the present State Government," of which he was the head, was to continue its functions. Hearing that the Union forces were approaching, he left suddenly during Sunday night, and has not since been heard from.

There are at present, in Staunton, several regiments of United States troops. Their presence in that section of country is needed to protect the inhabitants from the depredations of roving, disbanded soldiers.

THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE PASS THROUGH RICHMOND.

Long before such of our citizens as indulge in a morning nap had completed their toilet, the Seventeenth Army Corps of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by Major-Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, commenced its march through Richmond. They entered the city by the Mayo Bridge, and followed the route taken by the Army of Georgia on Thursday. So rapid and well planned was their movement, that by 10 o'clock three of the four divisions composing this corps had reached the western suburbs of the city. Then followed droves of pack-mules and beef cattle. Some of the latter were in that fatted condition which ever suggests to my Lord Sirloin or Baron Romp a smoking eight-rib roast; and, for our own part, we could not help thinking that a tenderloin from one of these, with suitable surroundings, would make a most acceptable lunch for a hungry reporter. The ordnance train of this corps did not follow the route taken by the troops, but passed up Main-street.

About 11 o'clock, the Michigan Engineer Corps, numbering twelve hundred, entered the city. All the commissioned officers, and such sergeants as are connected with the staff, were mounted. In their rear was a lengthy train of long, curious-looking pontoon wagons.

MARRIAGES.

From the Whig.

Since the occupation of the city by the Union forces, fifteen marriage licenses have been issued by the Clerk of the Hustings Court.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—A man named JULIUS THAYER committed suicide in East Penfield, on Tuesday. He was a son of GIDEON THAYER, and resided for some years in Michigan. He had shown symptoms of insanity and was induced to dispose of his property and return to Penfield. He came back about a month since and continued to grow worse. On Tuesday he was about to enter a warm bath prepared for him by order of a physician, when he was discovered by his wife with a razor in his hand. His wife, fearing that he intended mischief, sought to obtain the razor. He pushed her violently away, seized his whiskers with his left hand, and, with his right, drew the razor across his throat, inflicting a horrid wound, causing death in a few moments.

Coroner Treat held an inquest. The jury found that deceased committed suicide while laboring under insanity.—*Rochester Union, May 19.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

Great Union Mass Meeting at Raleigh—The Most Remote Parts of the State Represented—Eloquent and Patriotic Speech by Mr. Holden—Arrest of Guerrillas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, May 12, 1865.

Yesterday, the "State Bell," as it is called here, which hangs in the Capitol-square, and which, four years' ago, on the 20th of this month, pealed forth a signal for the assemblage of the convention which passed the ordinance of secession and inaugurated the attempt to take North Carolina out of the Union, sounded a different tone—a tocsin for the gathering of loyal men to meet and express their loyalty to the government of the United States, and their abhorrence of the heresy of secession and utter repudiation of the doctrine of State Rights.

The great mass Union meeting, for which so much preparation has been made and of which so much was expected, took place yesterday, and I am gratified to be able to announce that it was in every respect a success, and fully realized the hopes and anticipations of those interested. The crowd was not large, but the facts that the most remote parts of the State were represented and that on account of the scarcity of horses and means of locomotion a great many were obliged to travel a long distance on foot, it was quite as great as could be expected.

The speaker's stand was erected in the park, on the east front of the capitol, and at 12:30, when the meeting was called to order, the square in front of it was covered with a mixed assemblage of soldiers and citizens. Gen. SCHOFIELD had been invited to be present, but declined on the ground that he wished the affair to appear in every respect free from military restraint. Col. J. H. P. RUSS, who was Secretary of State under VANCE'S first administration, was appointed Chairman. Col. RUSS was elected to the Secretaryship on the Conservative ticket, but was defeated at a subsequent election on account of his peace proclivities. After the usual proceedings, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we hail, with feelings of gratification and pleasure, the termination of the late rebellion in the Southern States, by which North Carolina is enabled to enjoy again the blessing of peace and liberty under the constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That in addition to the grateful allegience which we owe to the Union for having secured our prosperity and liberty in the past, we feel that a further debt of gratitude is due from us for its noble sacrifice of blood and treasure in rescuing us from the tyranny and oppression by which the frenzied ambition of bad and reckless men has crushed us for the last four years, forcing our citizens into their armies to fight against the flag of their country, and to become instruments for fixing despotism and slavery upon themselves and their children; robbing us of our substance to accomplish the same unhallowed ends; and hushing our remonstrance and complaints by dungeons and halters, that they might impose upon the world an appearance of unity and accord in purposes and crimes at which the consciences of all good men, and the inborn impulses of American freemen must revolt with horror and disgust.

Resolved, That as we are now enabled to act as freemen, it is the duty of every good citizen to aid the State promptly and energetically with the general government in restoring law and order, and in establishing a true and loyal government in the State.

Resolved, That we acknowledge the necessity and good policy of retaining a military force in the State until it can be government is put in operation, or all open resistance to the law and the peace of society is suppressed. But we desire as speedy action as can possibly be taken to establish the civil authority; and we believe the best mode of initiating the same to be by assembling a convention of the people in the City of Raleigh as early as practicable.

Resolved, That we approve the policy of the President, as indicated in his recent addresses, and will aid him as far as possible in carrying it out in North Carolina, that rebellion may be made odious, a just and loyal sentiment established, and the Union established on a permanent basis.

Resolved, That we deplore the untimely death of President LINCOLN, and regard his assassination as the most execrable and loathsome to the civilized world. That we unite with our countrymen generally in lamenting that he was cut off in the midst of his usefulness, when his course and his principles gave so much promise of continued good to the nation.

Resolved, That we are gratified that the office of President is temporarily vacant, has devolved on a native of this State; and that we have confidence in the honesty and integrity of President JOHNSON, and in his devotion to the constitution and union of the States.

Resolved, That we would also express our entire confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of another native son of North Carolina; and, in the event of an election for the office of Governor, which we believe should soon be held, we cheerfully recommend, as the first choice of this people therefor, W. W. HOLDEN—their great conservative champion—whom they should delight to reward and honor.

Speeches were made by quite a number of prominent men in support of the resolutions, and in reference to the prospective regeneration of the States. All of them expressed themselves as heartily glad at the changed aspect of affairs, and with the exception of Mr. B. F. MOORE, one of the first lawyers of the State, they were unanimous in their denunciation of the leaders of the rebellion, and support of President JOHNSON'S policy of punishment. Mr. MOORE, although not in plain words, intimated that some of them ought to be forgiven. The speech of Mr. HOLDEN I give below in a condensed form. It was the speech of the occasion, and expressing as it does the sentiments of the man most likely to be the next Governor of the State, it will be read with interest, as shadowing forth his political status and proclivities. I extract the synopsis from the *Progress* of this morning:

Mr. HOLDEN, on appearing and being introduced by the chairman, as "a man who had been true to the people, the government and himself, the whole time," returned to the condition of the State now, and then. He also rejoiced that we were allowed the privilege of this day. He spoke of the return of peace and its blessed influences, and he it ever remembered that we owe that peace, and its prospective continuance to the Conservative party of the South and the millions of true men in the North, who have been true and loyal to the government. He hoped soon to see North Carolina again in the charmed circle with New-York, Massachusetts and Ohio. He spoke of the devastation of war in the country and the sorrow at the hearthstones of all from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Bravo. He asked who was responsible for this. Bad men for whom the loyal circle of the Union was too small; bad hearted men whose darling object was a separation of the States, who had labored for this end for years in the severance of the old Whig party and the national Democratic party, and who we have a right to hold responsible for the calamities now before us. The condition of the country previous to the war and the respect shown its flag at home and abroad, were referred to. He spoke of his position in the Charleston Convention. His idea was that it was the policy of this State to preserve the old government. But before one day he found that it was the object of some to disrupt the Union and to establish a new government in the Cotton States. He had the honor to oppose this movement, and he did all in his power to prevent its success. He spoke of the promises of the leaders of the rebellion, and of their failure to fulfill them. The question of slavery in the territories, and the promises of the demagogues, and their action in the premises, had involved us in the war. Their action had resulted in the removal of the institution. It is gone, and, so far as I am concerned, I acquiesce in the decision. They promised us also—and in truth, as honest men, they were bound to comply with that promise—that no partisan feeling should exhibit itself in the administration of the new government; but unless a man belonged to the original secession school he was marked and proscribed. So marked was our attachment to the flag of our country, that they might well suspect our loyalty to them. The skulking of the leaders from the front, and their cruelties in driving Union men into arms, were referred to. JEFF. DAVIS, in the name of God, who was and is he? I remember twenty years ago his speech against paying the just debt of the State of Mississippi across the waters. I denounced his dishonesty then, and declared that, if that was democracy, I had no part in it. Look at him—what is he now? What has he not done to gratify his wicked ambition for place and power? He has hounded on this war, year after year, turning a deaf ear to the citizens. He knew that it was useless; as a man of ordinary sense he must have known it; but he had not perfected his schemes of plunder. He waited for the last cent, and the trinkets and silver and gold of the misguided women and children of the South, until he could put his hands on our specie. He has not only amassed all that wealth, but has sent bill after bill of sterling exchange across the waters, for his benefit and BENJAMIN'S, and has departed from Richmond precipitately. First, a repudiator; second, a fomenter of bad feeling against the union of the States; third, a Secessionist and traitor; fourth, a tyrant; fifth, a flying robber; sixth, charged with the assassination of LINCOLN. Such is his record.

He was only the sun around which lesser systems and smaller satellites revolved. They obeyed him, and although clear from this horrid complicity, they are equally responsible with him for the original crime of treason. I have no personal malice toward any one, but I do cherish and shall cherish as long as I live, the strongest possible political repugnance to the men who upheld the war. I believe with President JOHNSON that, while the masses of the South should be treated considerately, the leaders in this rebellion and ultra war men ought to be held, and should be held, in so far as the courts and government may do it, to a strict and condign punishment. We owe it to a coming generation. Treason must be made odious for all coming time. He thought that the geographical condition of the State should be considered; with a saddened and stricken spirit he signed the ordinance of attempted secession in 1861. But our own people, or strangers, might have seen marked differences in the countenance of Union men and Secessionists. The latter retired with hats off, shoutings and cheering, and the former with bowed heads and sorrowing hearts. One of the results of the war has been the extinction of slavery. It is an accomplished fact, and it remains for the people of this State to declare and define the status of this emancipated race. I am willing, in so far as this race is concerned, now that war has struck the shackles from their limbs, that the school book and Bible be placed in their hands; to recognize the marriage relations, to reach down and lift up the race, and breathe into them the spirit of well regulated freedom, and the right to reside among us so long as the governing race shall allow it. The sovereign States have a right to control this matter. We need not look into the future for new evils, but this race must have the sympathy and aid of the white man, else it will be extinguished. I am prepared to extend that sympathy.

He referred to the Clay, Frelinghysen, etc., emancipation project, and thought that it was entitled to the gravest consideration now, and looked to the wisdom of the people of the South in convention assembled to define their status and regulate the relation of the whites and blacks.

He referred to the financial ruin and to the debt of the State before the war, $7,000,000 and since then $40,000,000 in the State and counties. Some of the banks will be good, others will fail to meet their obligations. We have lost 50,000 men; a portion of the State has been devastated. It requires industry, nerve, confidence, to meet the future as it should be met, and I believe that the old government will grant any reasonable boon, and the first duty that we owe after reorganizing will be to make provision for the public debt; also, to aid our people to resume their industrial pursuits. All these things must be attended to. The time is not distant when these important matters will be attended to.

Let us take new hope to a proper appreciation of the destinies of North Carolina. She is yet destined to be a great State. He referred to the difference in the growth of population between North Carolina and New-York, and to which last it was accounted for by the existence of African slavery, and left out on account of the tariff, &c. He alluded to the immense resources of the State—its net-work of rivers and mines. He invited our brethren of the North to settle among and bring their industry, and science, muscle and wealth. We assure you that your presence will descend to your children, for the stars on the old flag will never go down, and the son of American liberty will never go down.

Mr. HOLDEN finished his speech with a reference to that beautiful piece of poetry, "O Florida Unrisa."

This speech very fully shows the general drift of the remarks of all the speakers, with the exception above-mentioned.

The houses of a large majority of the people were illuminated at night, and general good feeling prevailed. Owing to an unfortunate fall of rain at night an intended torchlight procession was postponed.

I am informed that Mr. W. R. RICHARDSON, of this city, has been recommended for appointment by the President as United States Marshal of the State. I have heard Mr. RICHARDSON spoken of by quite a number of the loyal Union men here, and they all concur in the opinion that he eminently deserves the appointment. He has been an outspoken Union man during the whole of the war, and has suffered to a considerable extent by the tyranny of the Vancettes and ultra war men. He ran for the Legislature and was defeated by the army influence brought to bear by his opponents. The other day I overheard a leading secessionist, while pointing his finger at Mr. RICHARDSON, remark: "See that man: I always thought he was a d—d Yankee at heart, and now I know it, for he shows it unblushingly."

Six guerrillas have been arrested by the military authorities here, and will be tried soon by a commission appointed for the purpose. Aside from this item there is no military news of interest in the department.

E. P. BROOKS.

The Recent Expedition to Camden, S. C.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY THE FIFTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

From the Boston Traveller.

Lieut.-Col. HOOPER, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, has forwarded to Adjt.-Gen. SCHOULER a very interesting account of the part taken by the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers in the late campaign against Camden, S. C., from which we make the following extracts:

"The army under command of Brig.-Gen. POTTER left Georgetown on the 5th of April, and marched 15 miles on that day; on the 6th it made 20 miles; on the 8th two companies of the Fifty-fourth made a reconnoissance to Eyre's Bridge, on the Black River. Capt. TUCKER found the bridge had been destroyed. Nineteen miles were marched on that day and 6 on the 9th. On the 9th the army marched twenty-three miles and fought the enemy at Dingle's, 33rd, the offensive point at Sumterville, capturing three pieces of artillery. Sumterville was occupied by our forces—the Fifty-fourth forming part of the flanking, but did not get into action. On the 11th the army marched to Manchester Station, on the Wilmington Railroad, twelve miles from Sumterville. At this point the Fifty-fourth left the main column and passed down the railroad six miles to the Wateree Junction. Here the regiment charged across a trestle-work bridge and seized three trains of cars. The steam was up in the locomotive, but the movement was too sudden to allow the engineers to move off the trains. The men attached to the trains escaped. A party was sent in a westerly direction on the trestle-work of the main railroad, and after proceeding about three miles, succeeded in capturing three more trains of cars with locomotives attached. By working throughout the night eight locomotives and forty-eight cars were destroyed, and on each of the three railroads at the junction trestle-work and bridges were burned. The regiment then returned to the main column, reaching it at 7:30 A. M. on the 12th.

On the afternoon of the 15th the column marched toward Camden. During the afternoon they were engaged skirmishing with the enemy. In the evening left the direct route to Camden and marched in an easterly direction—the march ending at 1 o'clock A. M. on the 17th, accomplishing about 15 miles. During the 16th the enemy was found in full force in the front, but gave way rapidly before the skirmishers. About 20 miles were marched on that day. On the 17th although the enemy endeavored to check the advance the column made 16 miles, marching over the classic grounds of Camden, and entering that place at night-fall. It was discovered that the trains had been sent down the Camden railroad on the approach of the Federal forces, and early on the morning of the 17th the column moved in that direction.

The efforts of the enemy to check this advance were more determined than on previous occasions. About eight miles from Camden the advance was checked on the Statesburg road at Swift's Creek. The Fifty-fourth was ordered to cross this creek at a point to the right of the road in order to flank the enemy, who were opposite the head of the column, and after considerable opposition succeeded in crossing at Boykin's mills, ten miles from the creek. The enemy vigorously resisted the movement, but began to fall back on the appearance of a piece of artillery, and five companies of the Fifty-fourth charged across the stream, and the rebels fled. At this place they (the Fifty-fourth) destroyed fifty-four bales of cotton, one saw and one grist mill. On the 19th the column encountered the rebels at Rafting Creek. This day the Fifty-fourth had charge of the rear.

The enemy could not withstand the advance, and the rolling stock fell into Federal hands, because it could not pass the trestle work destroyed by the Fifty-fourth on the 11th. The Twentieth was devoted to the destruction of the trains—the Fifty-fourth destroying fifteen locomotives, one passenger, two box and two platform cars, loaded with military stores. Early on the 21st news was received that an armistice had been concluded between the opposing generals in the department, and there was great rejoicing. On the 23d the intelligence of the President's murder was received, and the soldiers were all anxious to load their guns, turn back and exterminate the race that could do such things. This was the general feeling. On the 25th the army reached Georgetown—its starting point.

The amount of property destroyed by the Fifty-fourth during the expedition is as follows: 26 locomotives; 79 cars and their contents of stores; also trestle-work bridges, tracks and railroad material; one machine shop, valued at $1,000,000; one saw-mill; one grist-mill, and a large quantity of cotton. The regiment also turned into the Quartermaster's Department 160 horses and mules, many carts, and carriages of every description, beside a quantity of harness.

The army released and brought into Georgetown 6,000 or more contrabands.

The casualties were as follows:

April 8—Second Lieut. Fred. E. Rogers, right arm; J. C. Johnson, Co. B, left shoulder; J. White, left knee. April 12—Second Lieut. Stephen A. Swails, right arm. April 16—Corp. Levi Jackson, Co. C, left thigh and abdomen; Lewis Clark, Co. C, killed. April 18, at Boykin's Mill—First Lieut. Edw. C. Stevens, killed; Corp. J. P. Jackson, Co. F, killed; Sergt. Horace Beunett, Co. F, left thigh; David Hardin, Co. F, left knee; Samuel Sylvester, Co. F, right ankle; Corp. Andrew Miller, Co. F, died of wounds, April 20; James Postley, Co. F, left thigh; Charles Scott, Co. H, left thigh; Alexander Freeman, Co. H, right ankle; John Grew, Co. H, right arm; Isaac Prince, Co. H, right shoulder; Clayton Johnson, Co. H, finger; Wm. Jay, Co. B, right elbow; Neff Williams, Co. K, right shoulder; Thos. McCullar, Co. K, right ankle; J. Johnson, Co. C, left thigh; Isaiah Care, Co. C, left side; Chauncey Crossler, Co. F, is reported as missing from picket at Camden, since April 18.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1865.

CIRCULAR LETTER.—In accordance with General Orders of the War Department, No. 91, I enter immediately upon the duties of Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. The bureau contemplated in the order will be located at the corner of I and Nineteenth streets. All commissioners, however appointed, who have charge of freedmen, are requested to make a report, as soon as possible, of the character and extent of their work. The commissioners or superintendents in Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana are requested to report direct to me the amount of land they may have under supervision for their use. The department commanders in the insurrectionary States will do me the favor of transmitting a copy of the different orders issued by themselves or by their district commanders relating to the government and employment of freedmen. While it shall be my object to secure as much uniformity as possible in the matter of employment and instruction of freedmen, I earnestly solicit coöperation from all officers and agents whose position or duty renders it possible for them to aid me. The negro shall understand that he is really free, but on no account, if able to work, should he harbor the thought that the government will support him in idleness.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General,
Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau.

THE YELLOW FEVER PLOT.

Further Developments—The Origin of the Scheme—It was Tried Last Year, and Failed—Attempt to Infect the White House—Rebel Agents in Canada Implicated.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

We have already stated that we expected to shortly come into possession of some facts relating to the operations of the infamous Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, who, acting in the interest of the late rebel government, was engaged in 1864, at Bermuda, in infecting clothing with yellow fever and small-pox, with the intention of introducing these contagious disorders into the Union army and into the cities of the North. The data in our possession shows that the late operations of Dr. BLACKBURN were intended to repeat, on a large scale, the attempt of a similar nature which we shall now expose, and which only met with partial success.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PLOT.

Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN was Confederate agent of the State of Mississippi. He seems to have originated the fiendish plot, which he was the principal agent in carrying out, and to have communicated it to ex-Gov. MCWILLIE, of Mississippi, who, in July, 1864, gave Dr. BLACKBURN an order for several bundles (bales of cotton, which he was to sell, and convert the proceeds in consummating his scheme. The Rebel confederal was successful to sell his cotton at Nassau, and subsequently, at other points, and finally at Augusta, Ga., where he made known to it more fully his plot and laid his scheme before the rebel government; but, we are informed, did not succeed in securing its sanction, although he was encouraged by being told to proceed to the North. He, accordingly, left Augusta for Wilmington, N. C., and from there proceeded to Nassau, N. P., where he found the Rebel Commissioner, JAMES A. CAMPBELL, who subsequently became Assistant Secretary of War, and had a long interview with him. CAMPBELL owned a large quantity of cotton in the interior of the State, and that he was a brother of Dr. BLACKBURN, who fled to Canada from New-York city, some years ago. His brother, JAMES A. BLACKBURN, was, before the war, a lawyer at Ft. Smith, Ark.

WHO WAS TO EXECUTE THE PLOT.

How Dr. BLACKBURN got into Canada we know not, but on the 1st of last we find him at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on the lookout for some one to help carry out his plot. About this time one of the Rebels, of a man known by this name, but whose true name we have now before us, came to Toronto from Helena, Ark., whence he had been expelled by the occupation of that place by Union troops, or rather from St. Louis, where he resided for a time after leaving Helena. He was desperate by losses of property and violent treatment of his family by our army, and wrote to Hon. STAUGHTER, rebel enlisting agent at Montreal, expressing a desire to go into the rebel army. STAUGHTER brought his case to the attention of Rev. Dr. STUART ROBINSON, of Kentucky, then at Toronto, and this rebel parson introduced him to Dr. BLACKBURN. HARRIS was then working as a shoemaker in Toronto. Dr. BLACKBURN was then stopping at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, and there HARRIS had his first interview with him; at first he pretended to be a recruiting agent, and told HARRIS that he would send him South in company with some new recruits, but finally broached his scheme, and flattering his victim for his courage and shrewdness, he enlisted his services, promising him $50,000 on the rebel government in case he succeeded, although HARRIS had successful subsequently in securing the Rebel government at Richmond, he was more fortunate with the agents of this government in Canada, who entered at once into Dr. BLACKBURN'S plot, supplied him with money, and gave him all the aid and encouragement in their power. HARRIS was introduced to Dr. BLACKBURN by Dr. ROBINSON, who, it is known, left this country for the South. While at Montreal, Dr. BLACKBURN, who had left Toronto, on the 16th of August, by the steamer *Chicora*, for Nassau, N. P., was joined by Capt. JOHN O'BRIEN, who was to command the vessel in which the yellow fever infected goods were to be run into Boston harbor. O'BRIEN was a native of Boston, and had been engaged in the blockade running business for some time. He was also a relative of Dr. BLACKBURN, and was selected by him for the reason that he could be relied upon to carry out his instructions, but failed. He went to Nassau to meet Dr. BLACKBURN, and, upon his arrival, found that the latter had left for Bermuda, in the steamer *Lark*, which had been chartered by the Rebel Government for the purpose of running the blockade. Arriving at Bermuda, he found that Dr. BLACKBURN had left for Halifax, N. S., in the steamer *Alpha*, which had been chartered by the Rebel Government for the purpose of running the blockade. Arriving at Halifax, he found that Dr. BLACKBURN had left for Montreal, in the steamer *Lark*, which had been chartered by the Rebel Government for the purpose of running the blockade. Arriving at Halifax, he found that Dr. BLACKBURN had left for Montreal, in the steamer *Lark*, which had been chartered by the Rebel Government for the purpose of running the blockade. Arriving at Halifax, he found that Dr. BLACKBURN had left for Montreal, in the steamer *Lark*, which had been chartered by the Rebel Government for the purpose of running the blockade.

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I went to Montreal, but did not see Dr. BLACKBURN. I was told that he had left for Halifax, N. S., in the steamer *Alpha*, which had been chartered by the Rebel Government for the purpose of running the blockade. Arriving at Halifax, I found that Dr. BLACKBURN had left for Montreal, in the steamer *Lark*, which had been chartered by the Rebel Government for the purpose of running the blockade. Arriving at Halifax, I

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The disposition to be made of JEFF. DAVIS is just now the absorbing popular question. Yesterday we had dispatches stating that himself, family and staff officers, had arrived at Fortress Monroe, in the steamer *Wm. H. Clyde*, under convoy of the gunboat *Tuscarora*. Col. PRITCHARD, with a detachment of his regiment, (the same that captured DAVIS,) acted as guard. Whether DAVIS was landed at the Fortress does not appear from this dispatch. The boat, after some queer movements, anchored in the roads, and it was surmised that DAVIS had been landed somewhere on the beach. But no communication was allowed with the vessel, and everything about the prisoners was left in uncertainty, so far as the public were concerned. A private letter from on board the *Tuscarora* stated that the party of captives "consists of JEFFERSON DAVIS, his wife, and a small son and two daughters, together with ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, C. C. CLAY, Col. WM. REAGAN, Gen. WHEELER, the rebel raider, and fifteen or sixteen others, whose names I have not ascertained."

Our correspondent at Hilton Head sends us a very interesting account of the capture of JEFF. DAVIS, and of an interview with the arch-traitor and some of his fellow-conspirators, on board the *Clyde*. His account of the capture does not materially differ from the one already published, the story of the petticoats being fully confirmed. DAVIS is described as looking old and care-worn. He avoids intercourse with others, and much of his time is occupied in reading newspapers. STEPHENS is more social, and inclined to discuss the ways and means of restoring the Union. Neither DAVIS nor STEPHENS seems to appreciate the feeling of the country toward them

The Legislature of New-York has established the following as legal holidays: Any day recommended by the Governor of that State, or by the President of the United States, as a day of fasting or Thanksgiving; the 4th day of July; the 25th of December; the 1st day of January, and the 22d of February. When the 4th of July, or the 25th day of December, or the 1st day of January, or the 22d day of February, occurs on Sunday, then the ensuing day (Monday) for all purposes relating to protesting and protesting, &c., but no paper made after the passage of this act, (March 18, 1865,) is to be treated and regarded as Sunday, or in other words, to be the legal day, and any such bank paper, &c., which falls due on any of the days thus set apart as holidays is to become due and payable on the succeeding Tuesday. This law takes effect on the first day of August next.

JAMES C. JOHNSON, one of the wealthiest men in North Carolina, died on the 12th inst., at his home, near Elenton. He disinherited all his relatives because they identified themselves with the rebel cause. His property, amounting to many million s of dollars, he left to a few personal friends. His immense possessions on the Roanoke River comprise the richest lands in the country. At the outbreak of the rebellion he told his slaves, numbering nearly a thousand, that the war would make them free, and that they could remain with him or go where they pleased.

A meeting of citizens of Whitfield County, Ga., was held at Dalton on the 6th inst., in response to an order from Gen. THOMAS requesting the citizens of Northern Georgia to return to their allegiance to the Government of the United States, and reinstate and reorganize the civil courts, and uphold the authority of the laws as far as practicable. WM. RICHARDSON and ROBT. BATY acted as Chairmen, and S. H. BAKER as Secretary. Resolutions were adopted renouncing all allegiance to and sympathy with the so-called Confederate States, and pledging the people to bear true loyalty to the Federal Government.

Some rascals of Cincinnati have been robbing the post-office for several days past in the following manner: They would take a newspaper, covered with paste, in to the office of the outside letter-boxes, and in the vicinity of several letters had been deposited, draw forth the paper with its inscribed letters, and deposit, giving them to another person, who would go through with the same operation. They had thus stolen over 100 letters, many of which contained sums of money, some as high as $75. Seven of the young rascals were arrested. The oldest is not quite fourteen.

The steamer *John Brooks* arrived from City Point yesterday with a large lot of machinery, used in the rebel armory by the rebels, and which had been stolen by them from Harper's Ferry. This machinery was all packed in boxes by the rebels, and ready for removal from Richmond. The boxes all bore the mark, of "Richmond, C. S. Armory," and it was doubtless the intention of the rebels to run them into North Carolina, as they were all directed, "Deep River, North Carolina."

The James River and Kanawha Canal is still in bad condition. Packet-boats run sixty-six miles to New Canton, thirteen miles from Scottsville. Beyond Scottsville the canal is impassable from Lock No. 17, at Seven Islands, to Tye River, a distance of forty-one miles. From Tye River to Lynchburgh, freight boats are running, and freight is carried in batteaux up and down the river around the breach in the canal. One packet runs once a week from Lynchburgh to Lexington.

ROGER A. PRYOR, ex-leader of the chivalry, now says: "We have been fairly whipped, and I think that such men in LEE's and JOHNSTON's armies as do not lay down their arms and return at once to their duties as law-abiding citizens should be treated as outlaws. For myself, I yield that the cause is hopeless, and if I am only left two old mules to work a few acres of land with, in part pay for those that SHERIDAN's men took from me, I will go back to the plough and my duty as a loyal citizen."

Here is a specimen of the dangers of working a telegraph: During the thunder-storm of Thursday night, the lightning made sad havoc with the wires of the American Telegraph Company near Canaan. Five poles were splintered into firewood, and the insulators hurled rods into the swamp; wires were melted, twisted and destroyed in a most unusual way, some pieces being twisted out of all shape, some charred to a coal, and some entirely consumed.

The rebel General FORREST, who has been killed regularly once in six months for the past two years, and has been seen dead in forty places by hundreds of men, issued an address to his troops, on the 9th inst., announcing the surrender of his superior officer, Gen. TAYLOR, and recommending that his (FORREST's) men go home and quietly submit to the powers that be, and try to become orderly and peaceful citizens.

The New Orleans *True Delta* has information from Mobile, to the effect that a portion of Gen. STEELE's column has returned to that place, and it was generally understood that they were to proceed at once to the trans-Mississippi Department. Several officers and soldiers belonging to this force expressed the hope that KIRBY SMITH would not surrender, as they "could not return home contentedly without one more brush."

As JEFF. DAVIS disclosed his sex by showing his heels beneath the crinoline, the twenty-second verse of the thirteenth chapter of Jeremiah has been cited as peculiarly applicable to his case: "And if thou say in thy heart, Wherefore come these things upon me? For the greatness of thine iniquity are thy skirts discovered and thy heels made bare."

It is very commonly stated that the wife of JEFF. DAVIS is a daughter of the late President TAYLOR. This not so. Miss TAYLOR became the first wife of DAVIS, but his present wife's maiden name was VERINA HOWEL, said to be a granddaughter of Gen. HOWEL of New-Jersey. DAVIS has four children by his second wife.

It is estimated that the amount of freight shipped from the Missouri River and transported to Mexico, Utah, Colorado, and intermediate points, during the last year, amounted to 40,000,000 of pounds. To transport this immense amount 9,000 wagons were requisite, drawn by 50,000 head of cattle and 16,000 head of horses and mules. The employes are estimated at 10,000.

The steamer *Mississippi*, which arrived here yesterday from New-Orleans and Key West, reports that the Sand Key lights at Key West were not lighted on the 13th instant, on account of the expected appearance of the ram *Stonewall* off that coast. The war steamers *Powhatan*, *Aries* and *Dale* had been sent over to Havana to watch the *Stonewall*.

A private letter from Richmond says: "The people, as a general thing, are poor and even penniless, and there is no business doing except in the bare necessities of life. Vegetables are very scarce, and I have not seen an egg or a fowl on the tables since my arrival."

The resignation of Mr. CHARLES A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War, is announced. Maj. ECKERT, Superintendent of Military Telegraphs, is named as his successor. It is understood that Mr. DANA will go on a new daily journal at Chicago.

JOHN G. JAMES, who died recently at Doylestown, Penn., has left all his property, valued at $50,000, to the Sunday School Union, with the exception of a small house bequeathed to a woman who nursed him while sick.

The Meriden manufacturing company have a contract for 5,000 breech-loading magazine carbines, Triplett's patent, for the State of Kentucky. The arms are to be finished in July, and the armory is being run night and day.

A Trojan, who had kept $1,170 in gold ever since the war commenced, sold it this week at 129½. He was a newspaper man, and didn't want to take advantage of the speculative prices.

Richmond papers are greatly rejoiced at the coming down of prices for provisions. Three days ago meats were considerably cheaper there than in New York.

In some sections of Ohio last week's frost killed all kinds of fruit. In Western New-York the fruit prospects are good, no damage having been done by frost.

Gov. PIERPONT's arrival in Richmond is delayed for the present, in consequence of a serious accident to one of his children.

The managers of the iron works at Troy have stopped work, and say they cannot resume it again, except with a reduction of fifty per cent on the wages.

The *Arago* arrived last evening from Hilton Head. She had on board 80 prisoners of war, among whom was BASIL DUKE, late of WHEELER's Cavalry.

Lafayette, Ind., went Republican the other day by 350 majority. The Democrats have always carried the place before.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York held a grand celebration at the Academy of Music last night, on the occasion of giving welcome to R. W. ALBERT G. MACKEY, who had, for the long and weary years of the war, remained in steadfast adherence to the Union while living in the City of Charleston. The Academy was filled by a great gathering of Masons, their wives and daughters, and a more brilliant audience has seldom been seen within the walls of that edifice. In addition to a splendid concert, speeches were made by R. W. ROBERT D. HOLMES, D. G. M. Dr. MACKEY, and the Grand Master of the State.

Gov. FENTON yesterday paid an informal visit to the State Depot for the succor and protection of soldiers, and the occasion was made a very happy one for the inmates of the institution and the employes of the State. Gov. FENTON made a short and impressive speech to the soldiers, and shook hands with them all. Several distinguished gentlemen were present. This admirable public institution is doing a great amount of good at present in helping soldiers on their way through the city returning homeward.

Officer HORNELY, of the Fourth Ward, having occasion to make an arrest in the "Old Salamander" concert den, in the New Bowery, on Friday afternoon, was attacked with a hammer, revolver and bowie-knife, and brutally beaten by the landlord, JOHN VEQUEL, and his barkeeper, ANTONIO MULLIGAN. The ruffians were arrested and committed to the Tombs yesterday.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, 114 new members were admitted to practice. Of these, 66 were graduates of the Columbia Law School. The examiners were E. T. GERRY, HENRY H. MORANOR and AMBROSE STEVENS, Esqs.

In the case of Mr. OSBON, Naval Reporter, the evidence for the prosecution has been closed. Yesterday, on motion of Mr. OSBON's counsel, the case was adjourned to 11 A. M. on Thursday next.

Flour and Wheat were quiet and much depressed on Saturday. Corn and Oats opened briskly at firmer prices, but closed heavily. Cotton was in fair demand and buoyant; 5,000 bales government Cotton were sold at auction, under the direction of Collector DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent, nearly all at from 34c.@ 48c., in gold, for ordinary to fair middling, ¼ lb., and 2,160 bales of government Cotton arrived from Charleston by the ship *Laconia*, consigned to Mr. DRAPER, as Cotton Agent. Pork was more freely offered and purchased, especially for future delivery, at reduced prices. Groceries were inactive. Whisky was lower and nominal. The changes in other articles were not important. Freights were quiet, with 155 vessels of all classes in port.

The sales of the new series of the Popular 7.30 Loan during the past week, reached a daily average of $2,098,070, or equal to a weekly aggregate of $12,224,420. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the Loan averaged 1,416 a day, or equal to 8,676 a week. Bankers and brokers, acting as sub-agents of the Loan, ordered over a week ago very heavy amounts of the second series, which they have been selling to the people through the past week. To this fact is due, in part, the moderate opening subscriptions to the third series of the Loan, now formally on the market.

Last evening the market for Stocks was dull. Gold was firm, and at the close stood at 150½.

A LORD CHANCELLOR IN TROUBLE.—The Lord Chancellor of England, well known to the legal profession here formerly as the most brilliant chancery lawyer at the English bar—Sir RICHARD BETHEL, before his promotion to the woolsack—has been in trouble for several months—trouble which many fear has already brought with it *disgrace*.

A clerk of the House of Lords, who enjoyed the privilege of a secular pluralist, or, in other words, drew the salary of two or more officers, among others that of Clerk to the Commissioners of Patents, was found to be a defaulter in the latter office to the tune of one hundred thousand dollars, or more. The defalcation had been going on for a series of years, but it only recently came to light. And the little light that was at first thrown upon it the Lord Chancellor of England is charged with having extinguished by allowing the clerk, (EDMUNDS by name,) to resign his offices and retire on a pension of $3,500—the defaulter agreeing to refund his stealings.

The pension was recommended by the Chancellor—knowing all the facts, and his colleagues in the House of Lords complain that they were deceived by his Lordship, and have thereupon proceeded to censure his conduct through the resolutions of a committe. One of these resolutions reads thus:

"The committee cannot coincide with the Lord Chancellor in the view thus taken by him of his public duty. In their opinion it was incumbent on him, who presented the petition of Mr. EDMUNDS to the House of Lords, in some manner to have apprised the Parliament-office Committee of the circumstances under which the resignation of Mr. EDMUNDS of the clerkship had taken place, and with which the Lord Chancellor was officially acquainted, and not to have left them to decide the question of a pension with no clearer light than that which could be derived from vague and uncertain rumors. The committee have, however, no reason to believe that the Lord Chancellor was influenced by an unworthy or unbecoming motive in thus abstaining from giving any information to the committee.";

On this the London *Times* comments in these strenuous terms:—

"A man of much less experience and intelligence than Lord WESTBURY would have felt that it is highly improper for a person accused by the report of two Queen's Counsel of the commission of several felonies to be permitted to stifle inquiry by resigning and promising to pay back whatever public money he had stolen; and it is even more clear that this compounding a felony could not justify any one, much less the highest Judge in the land, in withholding from the committee circumstances which distinctly proved that to grant Mr. EDMUNDS a pension would be a fraud upon the public. The act was culpable in itself; it was committed by a person in whom such culpability is least of all excusable, and we may reasonably rest contented with these facts, without prying into motives to which we have no sufficient clue. Where an act is indifferent, it is from the motive alone that we can determine its criminality; where it is culpable in itself, all inquiry into motives is superfluous."

The case is made one of painful interest to another distinguished member of the Upper House—Lord BROUGHAM—from the fact that the defaulter, EDMUNDS, got his preferment through the venerable Ex-Chancellor, by having acted as his agent in procuring him money for election purposes in days when HARRY BROUGHAM was a commoner.

There is little doubt that the present Lord Chancellor will be compelled by the force of public opinion, to resign his seat, although his colleagues apparently are prepared to stand by him. His retiring pension, which is for life, is $25,000; but this will be a poor compensation to a man of Lord WESTBURY's spirit, for the loss of political standing and personal repute which he must suffer by an involuntary resignation.

The Grand Military Review.

On Tuesday next begins the Grand Review at Washington. That this will prove to be beyond all comparison the grandest military spectacle ever witnessed in America, is quite evident. By as much as the war of 1861 surpassed in magnitude and intensity its predecessors of 1775, 1812, and 1846, by so much will this parade exceed in magnificence all former ones. And what, indeed, are the exploits of the past compared with the luster which has lately here been added to American arms? What, in the North, were Bunker Hill, or Bennington, or Stony Point, or Trenton, or Saratoga? What, in the South, were Cowpens, and Eutaw, King's Mountain and Yorktown? What in 1812 and 1815 were Chippewa, Lundy's Lane or New-Orleans? What, finally, in the Mexican war were Taylor's Palo Alto, and Resaca, Monterey and Buena Vista, or Scott's Cherubusco and Chepultepec? Formerly, an army of 50,000 men was an astonishing and apparently irresistible force. It is a handful now. The regular army, in camp and garrison, will certainly double that number, and probably treble it. The gallant American dead, now sleeping under the soil so stoutly contested through four years, are to be counted by hundreds of thousands. The living veterans, who have wounds to show or a story of death escaped to tell, are numbered by millions. It is the survivors of an unparalleled war, the flower of the grandest armies ever seen in America, who, 200,000 strong, will pass, on Tuesday and Wednesday, in farewell review.

It is perfectly true, therefore, that, both from the numbers and the astonishing achievements of its participants, the approaching parade will pale the splendors of any previous similar exhibition in America. But that is not all. It will probably prove to be the finest military pageant, in many respects, on this continent, in the nineteenth century *to come*, as well as in the nineteenth century past. It is a review of 200,000 picked and seasoned troops, the representatives of two millions—of nine or ten full corps, with every arm and branch of the service represented—of three great armies, the Armies of the Potomac, of the Tennessee and of Georgia. Suppose, years hence, our country should be involved in a war with some foreign power—for war intestine need not be feared again, during this century at least. Troops would hardly be enlisted then by the million, as they have been during the rebellion. Such amazing forces would not be required for the invasion of Mexico or Canada, and could not be transported across the ocean and be maintained there; nor would such numbers of Federal troops, at least, be needed to defend our harbors, and garrison our coasts, against penetration by an enemy. But even should troops pour once more in torrents to the country's cause, as in these days of the rebellion, that future war could not be so fierce or so protracted, its battles could not be so crowded and tremendous. An English journal said that the Wilderness would have decided any ordinary war; but with us, it was one contest of a long and bloody series. In one word, then, even should the numbers of Tuesday's review be paralleled in some future pageant, our generation, at least, can never expect to feast its eyes again on such veterans of camp and battle. A parade of a million militia, holiday soldiers in gay uniforms and trim beards, would be a puppet-show, compared with this review of grim, bronzed, battle-worn veterans, their garments stained with marsh and bivouac, their limbs scarred with rifle-bullet and shell, heroes of a score of pitched battles, and a hundred skirmishes, to whom danger and death have been familiar companions by day and by night through four eventful years.

When, again, shall we see an army which, like SHERMAN's, in fifteen months has forced its way through all obstacles, across many a bloody hill and plain, over a zone stretching a thousand miles from north to south, and a thousand miles from east to west? When shall we see again an Army of the Potomac which, Winter and Summer, through defeat and victory, has contested every inch of soil in Virginia, and drenched with blood that Golgotha of America? Swaying back and forth from the Potomac to the Appomattox, from Petersburgh back to Gettysburgh, and from Gettysburgh again to Petersburgh, it was only after fearful experience that this army was at last led by our great Lieutenant-General to complete triumph and to peace. Such are the veterans, covered with laurels, and still fresh from victory, whom we are to see collected for the first and last time before their exit from the stage.

Were the participants less remarkable; were the war of whose triumphant end this procession will be the only formal celebration, less momentous in history; even then, the magnitude of the preparations in Washington would betoken a noteworthy and historic occasion. Two days will be set apart—and will be fully required, indeed—for the pageant. The broad avenues will be filled with the troops, marching in company front. The houses and sidewalks, and every available standing-place, for many miles, will be crowded with hundreds of thousands of cheering spectators. The Lieutenant-General, the central military figure of the day and the world, will review the troops, and his eminent subordinates will march at the head of their victorious legions. The government, the full Diplomatic Corps, and military men from all parts of the land, will add lustre to the occasion. But the homage which the troops will receive will be deserved. Every cheer which rends the air from the excited spectators will have been honestly earned. The waving of handkerchiefs and flinging of bouquets, and generous hospitality of cellar and board, will not be too profuse for those heroes. When the last company on the second day's parade shall have passed out of the capital, and the last row of bayonets shall flash in the sun, it will be the close of the proudest parade of the century, and the farewell march of the finest army on the planet.

Davis in Prison.

Many hopes have been disappointed by the arrival of a vessel carrying the Confederate Cæsar and his fortunes, in Chesapeake Bay. Among the "unconditional surrender" party here, in all the circles wherein peace at any cost has been preached during the past four years, the hope of DAVIS' escape has been anxiously cherished and fervently prayed for. This hope has now perished, and those who have prayed have not been answered. DAVIS, and along with him, it is said, C. C. CLAY, A. H. STEPHENS and other notable rebels, are in safe-keeping at Fortress Monroe, and speculation is at an end as to the possibility of their escape by flight, or we presume, by any other means.

It has been a short and eventful career, that of DAVIS, since he took French leave of Richmond at gray dawn of Monday, the 3d of April. Barely seven weeks have been spent in making this roundabout march by way of Georgia to Hampton Roads; although within that brief space the most momentous events in the history of the republic have transpired.

It seems but yesterday since DAVIS, at the opening of his last miserable Congress, and addressing his speech mainly to the gullible ears of a sympathizing community abroad, used these boastful words:

"If the campaign against Richmond had resulted in success instead of failure; if we had been compelled to evacuate Richmond as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained as erect and defiant as ever. Nothing could have been changed in the purpose of its government, in the indomitable valor of its troops, or in the unquenchable spirit of its people. The baffled and disappointed foe would in vain have scanned the reports of your proceedings at some new legislative seat for an indication that progress had been made in his gigantic task of conquering a free people. There are no vital points, on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends. There is no military success of the enemy which can accomplish its destruction. Not the fall of Richmond, nor Wilmington, nor Charleston, nor Savannah, nor Mobile, nor of all combined, can affect the issue of the present contest."

To think that the utterer of such rodomontade as this—controlling as he did at the time when his address was delivered probably an army of two hundred thousand men—should be to-day a cowed and terror-stricken prisoner in a United States fort, and his armies scattered to the winds, suggests a reflection, almost startling, as to the rapidity which events have marched along since the opening of the year. Even as late as the 12th of February—and after the peace negotiations had proved a failure,—we find the arch-impostor of the Confederacy attempting to delude his victims by declaring in a public meeting at Richmond, that "it might yet appear that the abandonment of Richmond would be an ultimate political gain to the Confederacy." A combination of assurance and falsehood, such as went to make up the statesmanship of DAVIS, and to maintain his credit politically and financially in Europe for four full years, has never been paralleled in modern history.

What will now strike the pro-rebel community abroad with most wonder will be the complete desertion of DAVIS by his confederates. If the people of the South had been as firmly united as they are represented to have been—nay, had there been but one in five among them thoroughly true to the rebel President, his capture on Southern soil would have been next to an impossibility. Instead, however, of screening his movements and aiding him in his flight, the people of the districts through which DAVIS passed seem to have either avoided him like some leprous thing, or to have taken up the hue-and cry for his pursuers. And this is the end of him. No penalty of law can consign him to a deeper infamy than he has reached already.

REVIVING LOYALTY IN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.—The recent meetings at Raleigh in North Carolina, and Staunton, Virginia, convened with the object of looking the actual situation straight in the face, have an essentially healthy character. We class the two together, because, although the Staunton gathering (on the 8th) was composed of men who barely perceive the radical nature of the revolution which has overtaken the State as a member of the Union, those who participated in the meeting were evidently as desirous as the people of Raleigh to learn what their political status really is, and thereupon to accommodate themselves to the change with loyal submission. The resolutions passed were such as to command attention, if not entire assent, from those who take a thoughtful view of the question of the reëstablishment of the civil power of the State. At Raleigh, on the 11th inst., a bolder tone evidently prevailed, and the temper of the resolutions indicate beyond a doubt that in the capital of North Carolina there is no misapprehension of the actual position of State affairs, and no desire to shirk the responsibility of finding some radical remedy, with as little delay as is consistent with a regard to great national interests involved. The meeting, by a perfectly unanimous vote, formally acknowledge "the necessity *and good policy of retaining a military force in the State, until a State Government is put in operation.*" But they further resolve that an early convention of the people is desirable to take some steps for reëstablishing the civil authority. And to make clear the loyalty of purpose in which this resolution originates, they declare their approval of "the policy of the President, as indicated in his recent addresses, and will aid him, as far as possible, in carrying it out in North Carolina, that rebellion may be made odious, a just and loyal tone of public sentiment established, and the legitimate authority of the government recognized and respected, as the only means of preserving our liberties, securing the general prosperity of the people, and perpetuating the inestimable rights and privileges so dearly purchased by the blood of our fathers, and handed down as a priceless inheritance to their children."

The Education of Freedmen.

The uproar made by the planters in North Carolina over the refusal of the negroes to work, and their disposition to flock into the towns, will, we predict, not last very long. Negroes have to learn their duties as freemen just as white men have to learn them. The first motive which impels white laborers to submit to daily toil, is the desire to save themselves and their families from starvation; it is only after this has had its due influence that the desire of rising in the world begins to operate. Now, the negroes hitherto have never learnt to connect idleness with bodily suffering or inconvenience. As slaves, they got the same amount of the pleasures of life whether they worked well or ill, and never knew what it was to feel any responsibility whatever about their own maintenance. They will now learn that there is a necessary connection between bread and labor, that the one cannot be had without the other, and it is a lesson which it does not take very long to acquire. We venture to assert that it will find its way through the thickest skull before many weeks. Hunger and nakedness are as disagreeable, and their wives and children as dear to negroes as to other people. There will doubtless be various degrees of industry witnessed amongst them always. Men who have never known what it was to pocket the fruits of their own toil, are not likely to be seized with a sudden passion for labor for its own sake all at once; and we believe that even among white men cases of dislike for steady work are occasionally discovered. So that we have no doubt whatever that before many weeks the negroes all over the South will be found doing the work of cultivation as well as they know how, or as the planters can expect. If they do not do it, we trust there will be men enough from the North to go down and take their places, and make them feel the sharp but invigorating pressure of competition.

But the rapidity with which the negroes, as a class, will begin to be actuated by higher motives than the mere desire to avoid hunger, and seek to accumulate and rise in the world, will, of course, depend mainly on the degree of protection afforded them by the law, and on the facilities afforded them for acquiring education. The latter is, perhaps, the most important of all the civilizing agencies that can be brought to bear upon the black population, and yet the question of supplying it is surrounded with a good deal of difficulty. The State governments are not, and probably will not be for some time to come, in a condition to do anything about it, and the planting class, of whom they will be mainly composed, can hardly be expected either to take much interest in it or even acknowledge its necessity. The Federal authorities will have as much to do as they can well manage in maintaining order and enforcing the laws, without undertaking the establishment of a great system of public schools at the South, even if they had the power under the constitution to impose anything of the kind on the State authorities, which they have not.

It is highly probable, therefore, that the work, if it is to be done at all, must be done, as so many other things have been done during the war, in great part at least by volunteers, and we are glad to say that it is being done by volunteers. The Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore "Freedmen's Aid Associations," are establishing rudimentary schools all over the South. The Boston association has one hundred schools in actual operation; Philadelphia is doing as much, and New-York more. So that at this moment there is in every Southern State the nucleus of a good system of popular education, something unknown hitherto in that region, and yet the last shot of the war is not yet fired. Wherever our armies have penetrated, the schoolmaster has followed close in their rear; and if we witness, as we believe we shall, a general proclamation of peace on the fourth of July next, and the government should decide that the education of the blacks and "white trash" at the South was a necessary part of the work of pacification and settlement, it would find the machinery already in operation, and the work almost half done.

These Freedmen's Aid Associations formed, we believe, a general union at their recent meeting in this city, and traced out for themselves a wider field of operations. They propose no longer to confine themselves to the work of teaching the blacks to read, and relieving their physical necessities, but to assist them in securing the removal of all legal distinctions between them and the whites, by a general agitation for the bestowal of the franchise on them. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of this "change of base," it is likely to form a very striking and important incident in our politics during the next four years.

W. H. RUSSELL.—An evening cotemporary, reviewing the blunders and perversions of the pro-rebel press of England, says:

"Neither have the hostile journalists of Europe, on visiting this country to make personal inspection, come much nearer the truth, in their observations of matters and things, than their cotemporaries at home. That the South could never be subdued was the constant burden of Mr. RUSSELL's song. Another *Times* correspondent, writing from the heights of Fredericksburgh a few weeks prior to their successful front assault by SEDGWICK, styled them 'the Gibraltar of America;' adding, 'This crest of hills constitutes one of the strongest positions in the world, impregnable to any attack from the front.'"

This is incorrect as far as concerns Mr. RUSSELL. Whatever faults of misrepresentation may be laid at his door, he has steadily maintained both in his correspondence, and through the columns of his journal, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the North would ultimately triumph. It is also but simple justice to say that his weekly review of the military situation in this country, during the last twelve months at least, has been characterized by a general spirit of fairness. The weak fabrications which went to make up the *Times* American correspondence after RUSSELL's retirement, have hardly ever invited comment here or abroad.

THE EXPRESS AND JULIUS CÆSAR.—The *Express* recommends all who go for hanging JEFF. DAVIS, to "read over and over again the speech of JULIUS CÆSAR, who opposed CICERO upon the hanging or the strangling of the followers of CATILINE." The best historians have considered CÆSAR as privy to the conspiracy. In invoking for JEFF. DAVIS CÆSAR's arguments in behalf of the followers of CATILINE, is the *Express* moved by a like fellow feeling?

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 20.

THE REPORTED REMOVAL OF GEN. BANKS.

I stated last night that interested parties had put in circulation the statement that Gen. BANKS was removed from his command, and that the statement was untrue. My dispatch was correct, though several of your cotemporaries were victimized by the false report. The report of the commission, which has been investigating the conduct of affairs in the Department of the Gulf, has not yet been examined by the President or Secretary of War, and the order for the removal of Gen. BANKS is not yet issued. Whether it will be or not depends whether the President thinks as the commission do.

In the meantime the parties who are so anxious to reinstate the secesh Mayor of New-Orleans, who was removed by Gen. BANKS, "it being a military appointment," can afford to wait.

GEN. SHERMAN IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. SHERMAN came to the city to-day, and proceeded to Gen. GRANT's headquarters. After a consultation, he visited the Secretary of War and afterward the President.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. W. W. HOLDEN, and five other leading Unionist of North Carolina, arrived here to-day to consult with the President

GOV. VANCE IN THE OLD CAPITOL.

Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, also arrived here under arrest, reported to the Secretary of War, and was afterward committed to the Old Capitol.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 20.

GEN. SHERMAN CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. SHERMAN to-day, in company with Gen. GRANT, paid a visit to President JOHNSON.

GOV. VANCE UNDER ARREST.

The Rebel Governor VANCE, of North Carolina, who was arrested several days ago at the house of his father-in-law, in Buncomb County, N. C., by a detachment of Gen. KILPATRICK's cavalry, under command of Capt. HAYES, on orders, it is understood, from Washington, arrived here to-day on the steamer *Commodore Vanderbilt*, in charge of an officer and a strong military guard. VANCE is a fine-looking man, but bold and defiant in manners. He has been to committed the Old Capitol Prison.

A DELEGATION FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

W. W. Holden, M. G. Mason, W. B. Richardson, J. P. H. Russ, J. G. Williams and Robert P. Dick arrived in Washington this morning from Raleigh, N. C. Their object is to confer with President JOHNSON in relation to the interests of the loyal people of North Carolina, and the recognition of their State Government.

FROM KEY WEST.

The Rebel Ram Stonewall.

Steamship *Mississippi*, KENNEDY, New-Orleans 12th inst., via Key West 15th, with merchandise and passengers to the United States Quartermaster, arrived yesterday morning. On the 14th inst. GEO. CHIPMAN, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Battery, died and was buried at Key West. On the 15th, JOHN HENRY WILSON, of the Twentieth United States Colored Troops, died and was buried at sea.

At Key West, the 13th inst., the Sand Key and Key West lights were not lighted in consequence of the ram *Stonewall*, which was at Havana, taking in ammunition and being expected to come into Key West.

The *Powhatan* was sent over to Havana, also the *Aries* and *Dale*, to keep her from coming out. Great excitement existed in Key West in regard to the matter.

Duke Gwin and Sonora.

The New-Orleans *True Delta*, of the 13th inst., has the following:

"A gentleman who has recently arrived in this city from Havana, informs us that he met Ex-Senator GWIN, of California, at that place, and was shown indubitable evidence that Sonora has been ceded to France by MAXIMILIAN. Mr. GWIN also showed our informannt, whose veracity is beyond question, his patent of nobility, as Duke of the French Province of Sonora, signed by the Emperor of the French, and bearing the seal of France."

The Walpole, N. H., Bank Robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 20.

A man named JAMES CUMMINOS, with numerous aliases, was arrested to-day by Detectives TAGGART and SMITH, on the charge of being connected in the robbery of the bank at Walpole, New-Hampshire, of fifty thousand dollars, last November.

The chief of the party, MACK SHINBONE, was arrested a few days ago at Saratoga by Detectives KELSO and GOLDEN, of New-York.

About ten thousand dollars have been recovered.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 20.

The recent falling off in the subscriptions to the Seven-thirty loan is attributable to the fact that fears have been entertained that there might be a tight money market. But of this there need be no apprehensions, as there will be no demand on the National Banks for some days to come, there now being sufficient funds in the hands of the Assistant Treasurers to pay all the present wants of the government.

Amusements.

IRVING HALL.—The testimonial concert to Mr. THEODORE THOMAS on Thursday evening, was in every way a complete success. The Hall was crowded and the programme was carried out to the letter. It is unnecessary to speak of the orchestral pieces; they were selected with an eye to popularity—excerpts, in fact, from works already played entire by Mr. THOMAS. The band was full and efficient: it left nothing to be desired. The soloists were the best that the city affords. Mme. VAN ZANDT sang a couple of pieces with the wealth of voice which she unquestionably possesses; Herr FORMES gave us the "Wanderer," by SCHUBERT; and a German lied, with great effect. A vigorous effort indeed, was made to encore the last piece, but an excuse was made for the great basso. "He's hoarse," said Mr. THOMAS with brief but peremptory emphasis. Mr. S. E. MILLS played with the superb skill, which characterizes all his performances. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and Mr. MASON played the well-known theme from the Kreutzer sonata of BEETHOVEN, with the variations and the *finale* in excellent manner. A more pleasant concert has seldom been listened to. We learn that Mr. THOMAS will shortly inaugurate a series of Summer concerts in the upper part of the city.

CONCERT.—The complimentary concert to Mlle STELLA BONHEUR will take place at Irving Hall on Monday evening next.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Continued from First Page.

entering that passage, to get to the door? A.—I can hardly time myself; I was running as hard as I could, and was only obstructed by passing these persons; it seemed to me about as quick as you would count one, two, three, four, five, from the report of the pistol until I reached the door; I knew the discharge of the pistol was either by accident or design, and that it was by design was solved by the man jumping on the stage; my impression was, when he came from the President's box, that the President had been assassinated; I was so much under that impression that, though I had not heard a word after the person on the horse had gone off, I informed the people in the alley there that the person who went off on that horse had shot the President.

Q.—You say you saw only the profile of this person in the passage? A.—The profile and full face as he passed round.

By Judge Holt—Q.—Did you recognize Booth when you saw him on the stage? A.—Oh, yes; after I went out and returned I took my family home, and immediately ran down the street towards the house of Secretary Stanton, but finding persons had been there I turned and went rapidly back to the police station found Capt. Picharda, Superintendent of Police; gave him my name and what information I had, and said to him I thought I knew who it was; I had known Booth before by sight; some two years before I was introduced to him one evening at the Metropolitan Hotel; I had also seen him on the stage, but I noticed him more during the past Winter at the hotels; I was two evenings with some ladies at a hop at the National Hotel, and I noticed this gentleman walking leisurely about the parlor; every person, except the one I have mentioned, seemed to be perfectly bewildered on the stage; I felt very much vexed at Booth getting away.

By the Court.—Q.—How long after you heard the door slam was it until you saw this man balancing himself in the saddle? A.—Not more than while I was making two steps.

Q.—Are you satisfied that the door was closed by some other person than the one who went out of the door? A.—I could not possibly be satisfied of that; there was nothing to preclude the possibility that the door was closed by Booth himself.

Q.—Are you satisfied that the person you saw inside the door was in a position, had he been so disposed to have interrupted the exit of Booth? A.—Beyond a doubt he was.

Q.—From his manner he was cool enpugh to have done it? A.—He showed no agitation like the other people did.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Were not the other persons you have spoken of also in a position to have interrupted the exit of Booth? A.—Oh, yes; at least at the moment I saw them every person I met could have obstructed Booth's motion except one person, who was three or five feet to the right; that was the person I described who seemed to be passing off.

Q.—Then the person you speak of nearest the door was in no better position to have obstructed the passage of Booth than any of the others, so far as you know? A.—None whatever.

By the Court.—Q.—Could this man nearest the door have opened it and gone out before you went out? A.—Yes; the door was immediately within the control of the person who stood there.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Do you know whether any person on the stage or in the passage as you went out knew that the assassination had been committed? A.—I cannot say that; they were very much like people astonished at something that had just occurred.

Testimony of Robert A. Campbell.

Examination by Judge Holt—Q.—State where you reside? A.—Montreal, Canada.

Q.—Are you or are you not connected with the Ontario Bank of that city? A.—I am, as first teller.

Q.—Look upon that account and state whether or not it is a correct distract from the books of that Bank? A.—It is. I examined it before I came away.

Q.—Who is it? A.—It is the account of Jacob Thompson with the Ontario Bank, Montreal.

Q.—State what day the account commences? A.—The account commences May 30, 1864. Prior to that, however, the bank sterling exchange drawn on the rebel agent in England or London for collection. As soon as the proceeds arrived us of the bills being paid the account was placed to his credit. The first advices we had was May 30, and two thousand pounds sterling was the amount.

Q.—State when the account closed. A.—The account closed April 11, 1865.

Q.—State the aggregate amount of credit, and the aggregate amount drawn? A.—The aggregate amount of credit was $[illegible] 25. There is now a balance due him of about $175 50.

Q.—Has he drawn lately to any considerable extent? A.—He has drawn $400,000, very nearly, since March 1. He bought $100,000 in sterling exchange.

Q.—State the amount drawn out between the 1st and 10th of April? A.—The first entry in April is on the 4th, a very small check, of $100. There is a deposit receipt, under date of the 4th of April, of $150,000, which was to be paid when presented; on the 5th of April he purchased £440 sterling exchange, and also $4,000; sterling on the same date. On the 24th of March he purchased 100,000 sterling.

Q.—You know Jacob Thompson personally? A.—Yes; I know him.

Q.—State whether or not, since the 14th of April last, he has; it Montreal? A.—He has; I heard him say myself he was going away, and I know he has not been seen in the bank lately; one of the last transactions was a check given to a hotel-keeper for, as I supposed, board; he said he was going overland to Halifax, en route to Europe.

Q.—Can you fix the date of that? A.—I could not. Since then he has disappeared from Montreal.

Q.—How long was this before navigation opened? A.—I think about two weeks. I know I thought it strange he was going overland when by waiting two weeks he could have taken a steamer.

Q.—He was known and recognized as the agent of the Confederate States? A.—His account was simply with Jacob Thompson; he did not know what he was; by newspaper reports, he was the financial agent of the rebels; we knew that he brought Southern sterling exchange on their agents in the old country; a part of the time he resided in Upper Canada, and part of the time in Montreal.

Q.—Have you known him to be connected with other money transactions with other banks in Canada? A.—Oh, yes; I know of one transaction of fifty thousand with the Niagara District Bank of St. Catharine's. That was a check drawn to the order of Mr. C. C. Clay, and deposited by him in the Niagara District Bank. That bank sent it to us, and we put it to their credit. The date of that was Aug. 16, 1864.

Q.—Did you know J. Wilkes Booth, the actor? A.—I did; I had one or two transactions with him.

Q.—How often did you see him in Canada? A.—I could not say. I may have seen him a dozen times; I remember accidently seeing him there.

Q.—Did he have a small account at your bank? A.—Yes, he has said to his credit four hundred and odd dollars.

Q.—Have you any knowledge how that credit arose? A.—It was to a deposit that did not go through my hands but there were two hands or the other receiving teller; the memorandum says "Check drawn on Merchants' Bank by [illegible], sale one lot [illegible]."

Q.—Who was he, the person referred to as drawing the check? A.—He was a broker in Montreal, and I am not sure whether he was introduced by Davis or by T. C. Martin from the States somewhere—from Richmond or Petersburg. When I took came into the bank he put down a bill of exchange for sixty-one pounds and one bill shilling. He said he was going to run the blockade. He asked whether in case he should be captured the captors could make use of the exchange. I said no, not unless he indorsed it. He then said he would take three hundred dollars' worth, for which, I think, he paid American gold. These are the only two transactions he had with us.

Q.—Look at these bills of exchange, taken from the body of Booth, and say whether they are the ones you refer to. A.—They are Ontario Bank bills. There is no doubt about that.

Q.—State whether or not these drafts were intended for use in the states or for general disbursement? A.—We cannot tell that; we never ask our customers any questions; checks are generally drawn payable to bearer, but in certain instances the "bearer" is scored out, and "order" put over it. Mr. Thompson, beside these sterling exchange transactions, has bought from us several times United States currency greenbacks.

Q.—In large sums? A.—He bought, August 25, fifteen thousand dollars, and July 14, nineteen thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars. That was the amount I got. I could not say what the amount was in greenbacks at that time. I think exchange was about fifty-five.

Q.—Did any of these transactions occur during the past Spring? A.—On the 14th of March he bought one thousand dollars at 44 ½, for which he paid $553 in gold. He bought several drafts on New-York.

The Judge-Advocate General stated that there was only one other witness he desired to examine to-day. He was a very important witness; but for the same reasons as had been stated in another instance, it was not desirable that his examination should be public.

The court was thereupon cleared, and the remainder of its deliberations for the day were in secret session.

From Albany.

BILLS RETURNED BY GOV. FENTON WITHOUT APPROVAL.

Gov. FENTON has sent to the Secretary of State, without his signature, the following bills:

The bills for closing of incorporated banks; the Metropolitan Railroad Bill (Underground); the Pneumatic Railway and Express Company Bill; the Manhattan Gas Company Bill; and the General Legalizing Act Bill.

"VICTORY AT LAST."—This timely and favorite song by the popular composer, Prof. W. B. BRADBURY, has been issued in sheet form, and is having a large sale.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ARRIVAL OF THE EVENING STAR.

Important Cotton Orders by Gen. Canby.

REOPENING TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

The *Evening Star*, from New-Orleans May 20, arrived at this port yesterday.

COTTON SURRENDERED BY THE REBELS.

We find in the Mobile *News* of the 10th the following order from Gen. CANBY, in regard to the cotton belonging to or claimed by the rebel Government, and which has been surrendered by Gen. TAYLOR.

HEADQ'RS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, Mobile, Ala., Thursday, May 10, 1865.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS No. 39.—The cotton belonging to the Confederate Government in East Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and West Florida, having been surrendered to the Government of the United States, its sale to private individuals, or its transfer to any persons, except the officers or agent of that Government, is prohibited. This order applies to all cotton procured by subscriptions to the cotton loan, by the sale of Confederate bonds or notes, by the tax in any kind, or by any other process by which the title was vested in the Confederate Government, whether in the possession of the agents of that Government, or still in the hands of the producers; and all persons in whose charge it may be, will be held accountable for its delivery to the agents of the United States. Commanders of districts will be furnished with a transcript from the records of the cotton agents, showing the quantity and location of the cotton within the limits of their commands, and will give the agents of the Treasury Department, appointed to receive it, such facilities as may be necessary to enable them to secure it.

Any sales of this property, in violation of this order, will be treated as the embezzlement of public property. By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

MODIFICATION OF ORDERS.

Gen. CANBY has modified General Field Orders No. 30, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, MOBILE, Ala., May 10, 1865.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 30.—Upon the representation that much suffering will be occasioned by a rigid enforcement of General Field Orders No. 30, in relation to the property captured in this city, the order will be so far modified as to authorize the appointment of a commission to examine the claims of persons owning small quantities acquired in legitimate trade before the occupation of this city by the United States forces.

The commission will consist of one citizen, to be designated by the Mayor of this city, and one officer of the Quartermaster's Department, to be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the division; and in case of disagreement an umpire to be chosen by the two.

This exception is intended only as a measure of relief to persons who are dependent upon the sale of this property for their immediate support. The recommendation of the commission will not exceed, for any one individual, five bales of cotton, or a proportional quantity of naval stores or tobacco. If the recommendation is approved, the property exempted may be shipped to New-Orleans, for sale to the Purchasing Agent of the Treasury Department of that place, the shipment to be made in conformity with General Field Orders No. 30.

By order of Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lieut.-Colonel, A. A. G.

SURRENDER OF DICK TAYLOR.

ORDER BY GEN. DANA.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, VICKSBURGH, Miss., May 6, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 151.—I. Information has been received at these headquarters of the surrender of Lieut.-Gen. TAYLOR, Confederate army, and his forces, to Major-Gen. CANBY. This includes the forces within this department.

Commanding officers of towns now or hereafter occupied, will be held to a most strict accountability for exactness of discipline in their commands, and that the people of the country are amply secured against molestation or annoyance of any kind by their troops, and protected against injury from any source.

Picket lines will still be preserved, with a view to security in case of invasion or annoyance by guerrillas or other outlaws; but permits and passes are no longer necessary, and the well-disposed people of the country will be allowed to go and come at pleasure, except, for the present, between the hours of 9 P. M. and sunrise.

Supplies for the people of the country will be allowed to pass freely, except such as are declared contraband of war by the proclamation of the President, dated April 29, 1865.

Products of the country will be allowed to pass without limitation.

II. The Commanding General, District of Vicksburgh, will immediately cause the Sixty-sixth Colored Infantry to take post at the pontoon bridge at the crossing of Big Black River; six companies being placed at the east end of the bridge, and four companies at the west end.

III. The following garrisons are designated for the protection of the people, and of public and private property, against jayhawkers and other evil doers. The organization named will be immediately relieved from their present duties, and held in readiness to march for those parts at short notice.

JACKSON, Miss.—Fifty-eight Ohio Infantry (veteran battalion,) Seventh Ohio Battery, light artillery, (serving as infantry,) Second Battalion Fifth United States (colored) artillery, (heavy,) Major HISSONG commanding.

GALLATIN, Miss.—Col. GEORGE W. JACKSON, commanding Fourth Missouri Cavalry (veteran battalion.)

BROOKHAVEN, Miss.—Eighth New-Hampshire Infantry, (veteran battalion.) The Commanding General, District of Natchez, will designate another regiment of infantry, also, for this post, and will assign a discreet officer to command.

IV. All persons not belonging to the military service of the United States, are advised and enjoined to return to and remain quietly at their homes, following their peaceful avocations. All guerrilla or unauthorized persons remaining in arms are warned that they are outlawed, and will be dealt with summarily, and without mercy; and well disposed persons are expected to unite with the troops in their efforts to bring them to a speedy and severe punishment.

Well grounded complaints from the people, in case of injury, will be welcomed and treated with kindness and attention.

By order of Maj.-Gen. N. J. T. DANA.
FREDERICK SPEED, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE DEPARTURE OF COMMODORE PALMER.

From the New-Orleans Times, May 13.

Commodore PALMER leaves this morning, in the *Evening Star*, for New-York. He has been in service in these waters since the capture of this city, during which period he has always been on active duty.

When relieved in command of this squadron by Admiral THATCHER he had permission to return North, but having commenced preparations for the attack upon Mobile, he preferred remaining until its capture was accomplished.

How his services have been appreciated by the Admiral and Commanding General will be seen by the accompanying letters;

[Copy.]

WEST GULF SQUADRON, U. S. FLAGSHIP STOCKDALE, OFF CITY OF MOBILE, May 12, 1865.

COMMODORE: In accordance with permission granted you by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy to return North, on being relieved from the command of this squadron, or to remain at your option; and as Mobile has now fallen, (in the accomplishment of which you have so largely and gallantly contributed,) you have permission to return North by the earliest conveyance, and on your arrival there, you will report to the Department by letter, enclosing a copy of this order.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) H. K. THATCHER,
Acting Rear Admiral, Com'g W. G. Sqd'n.
Commodore J. S. PALMER, Com'g First Div. W. G. S., off coast of Mobile.

[Copy.]

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, MOBILE, Ala., May 3, 1865.

Commodore J. S. Palmer, U. S. Navy:

COMMODORE: In taking leave of you, I desire to express for myself, and the officers of this command, our sincere regret at parting, and our high appreciation of your services, while in command of, or connected with, the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

The relations that have existed between the two services of the past year, have been of the most intimate and cordial character, and have resulted in successes of which the friends of both the army and the navy have reason to be proud. In this, no one has borne a more active, zealous and efficient part than yourself, and the kindly official and personal relations that have existed will always be remembered with pleasure.

Very respectfully, your obd't servant,
(Signed) ED. R. S. CANBY, Major-General.

MILITARY ORDERS.

UNASSIGNED DRAFTED MEN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 54.—The draft having been suspended in this department, in pursuance of an order from the Secretary of War, all persons not having been assigned to any regiment, who are detained under orders relating to the draft, will be released upon giving their personal recognizance to appear when called upon for duty.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY, Brevet Lieut. Col. A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.
Official: EDWARD N. POMEROY, Second Lieut. and Acting Asst. Adjt.-General.

NO INTERCOURSE WITH WEST LOUISIANA OR TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, NEW ORLEANS, La., May 6, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45.—All commercial or other intercourse with the country west of the Mississippi River, beyond the limits of actual military occupation, is forbidden; and all licenses or permits by which such intercourse has been authorized are suspended until further orders. Any attempt to bring in products, or to take out supplies, will work the forfeiture of the property and the means of transportation employed.

Military commanders are directed, and naval commanders are requested, to see that no communication, except such as is purely military in its character, be allowed with any part of West Louisiana or Texas, that is beyond the lines of occupation.

By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
O. H. DYER, Capt. and Assistant Adjt.-General.

THE TELEGRAPH.

POINTS TO WHICH TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION IS NOW OPEN FROM MOBILE.

We take the following from the Mobile *News* of the 6th:

Mr. C. B. SMITH, Manager of the U. S. Telegraphs, District of Mobile, working under orders from the Commanding General, has, by his indominable perseverance and strenuous efforts, and the cordial cooperation of Mr. VAN HORN, President Southwestern Telegraph Company, opened communications with the following places:

Whistler, State Line, Shubuta, Meridian, Gainesville, Artesia, Citronelle, Buckatuna, Enterprise, Lauderdale, Macon, Columbus.

This reopening of lines has been accomplished with in the past few days, and too much credit cannot be awarded to Mr. SMITH and the chief constructor, Mr. ADAM R. SHOUP.

The chit chat of the "lightning jerkers" was truly a pleasant reminder that peace has made us all brothers.

Telegraph communications are being pushed on toward a rapid completion to New-Orleans, and by way of Columbus, we will soon be bound with the entire Union with a line of iron, and the connections are all well soldered.

Capt. W. G. FULLER, Superintendent of Military Telegraphs, Army and Division of West Mississippi, can well be proud of his representatives in the District of Mobile.

I do not know what restrictions will be placed on commercial business, but those having such will learn full particulars at the receiving-room, corner of Royal and St. Francis streets, where it is said the first young nephews of Uncle Samuel go it entirely on

TICK.

COLUMBUS, Miss., May 5.

C. B. Smith, Manager, &c.:

The lines are working on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as far north as Baldwyn, thirty-one miles south of Corinth. On the Southern Road, from Meridian to Clinton, thirty-five miles from Vicksburgh. On the New-Orleans and Jackson Road from Canton, Miss., to Amite, sixty-eight miles from New-Orleans. On the Mississippi Central Road, from Canton to Holly Springs. On the Grenada to Senatobia, forty miles from Memphis. We also have a line from Osyka, Mississippi to Clinton, Louisiana and Woodville, Miss.

J. Y. H.

FROM LAKE MAUREPAS.

From the New Orleans True Delta.

A naval officer returned on Saturday from a week's deer hunt along the shores of Lake Maurepas. The game he represents as quite plentiful. He also visited Amite City and Pontchitoula, and says the people are jubilant at the termination of hostilities.

Several squads of paroled prisoners, including Capt. PRESTON and seven men of the Seventh Louisiana Regiment, have returned to their homes. One of the first things they did on their return was to catch and hang two bushwhackers, who had for some time past been depredating upon the citizens of both sides. They threaten similar punishment to all bushwhackers who fall into their hands.

The Union lines now extend to within a short distance of Summit, on the Jackson Railroad. Owing to an accident to the Pass Manchac Bridge, the cars cannot run through at present, but everything will be in good order in a couple of days. Capt. E. A. MORSE, A. Q. M., has a large force at work upon the bridge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the True Delta.

Each of the annexed paragraphs contain matter of importance to the community at large:

THE ARMY WORM.

The dread scourge, it seems, is again to afflict our impoverished community, and destroy the hopes of our citizens for prosperity during the coming year. We are informed by Mr. THOS. W. CONWAY, Superintendent of Negro Labor, that the worm has made its appearance on several of the government plantations, and that on the Rosa estate considerable devastation has already been committed, a number of rows of plants being completely stripped. Should this evil assume the dimensions that it did last year, it will be a terrible calamity for Louisiana.

THE OPELOUSAS ROAD.

The present high stage of water in the Mississippi River threatens incalculable injury to our planting community. A large portion of the Lafourche district is already submerged, and the waters are constantly spreading. On Wednesday night about one hundred feet of the Opelousas Railroad track was washed up, and trains yesterday ran as far as Thibodaux only. Nothing can be done in the way of repairing until the water subsides.

THE JACKSON ROAD.

This great thoroughfare will soon be open to the public. We learn that Capt. E. A. MORSE is rapidly repairing the destroyed bridges at Manchac, the South Pass bridge, 1,200 feet long, being already completed; and the one at the North Pass, 600 feet in length, will be finished in a few days. There are also about two miles of trestle work to be constructed, but after this is completed there will be nothing to do but repair the track on solid ground, which will be very rapidly done. We may expect within a week or ten days to hear that the road is in running order at least to Jackson.

THE ST. JOSEPH-STREET RAILROAD AND THE SHELL ROAD.

We have heard a number of complaints of the supposed indifference displayed by the military authorities in regard to the favorite shell road, which was cut up by the St. Joseph-street Railroad. It was promised our citizens some time ago that the road should be repaired, and because the promise has not been carried out, much unjust abuse has been heaped upon Capt. E. A. MORSE. But we have excellent reasons for believing that the cause of the non-fulfillment of the promise made was beyond the power of Capt. MORSE to remedy, and was simply his inability to procure shells. He advertised for a supply, but was unable to procure them. He has, however, at last made a contract for 100,000 barrels, to be furnished from Lake Labrador, and he expects the first instalment very soon; and he also has the promise of 10,000 barrels from another source, which will arrive this week. Every effort will be made to put this popular drive in good order at the earliest practicable moment.

KIRBY SMITH TO FIGHT ON.

A gentleman who recently left Alexandria says that KIRBY SMITH was at that point providing for the reorganization of his forces, and making arrangements to continue the war in his department. It is possible that this is a ruse for delaying the march of our troops to force his surrender, and to give him time to get his "plunder" out of the country.

LINES DOWN—LINES UP.

The storm of Thursday night did much injury to the telegraph lines. The wires are down between this place and Bonnet Carre, so that we are cut off from communication with Baton Rouge, and the connection between New-Orleans and Southwest Pass is also broken. The overflow which washed away a portion of the Opelousas Railroad track also destroyed the telegraph line at the same place, and cut off communication with Brashear City. The linemen have gone out on the different lines, and they will soon be restored to working order.

The new line ordered to be built by Gen. CANBY along the coast, connecting Mobile and New-Orleans, is making rapid progress under the efficient management of Mr. C. B. SMITH, Manager of the line. The telegraph is already working to Pascagoula, the terminus of Mr. SMITH's district.

A RIDE THROUGH THE COUNTRY.

There are no Confederate soldiers or even bushwhackers in arms on the Lake Shore. A body of 200 Union cavalry rode without interruption to Pascagoula, from whence 100 proceeded to Biloxi and 250 to Cross Christian, scouring the country most thoroughly, but without encountering a single enemy. Union flags were raised upon many of the houses, and the people say that they will not permit guerrilla operations in that section.

Bread and the Bakers.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 13, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of this morning one of your correspondents makes the very pertinent inquiry, why loaves of bread remain so small while flour has fallen one-half in price? With your permission I will reply to him. It is because the Yankee nation, which claims for itself and enjoys the reputation of being the cutest in the world, is the only one in the world that submits unmurmuringly to an imposition so outrageous, stupid and preposterous, that it almost passes comprehension and belief. If you wish to buy sugar, or coffee, or tea, at retail, you naturally ask the price, and it is given to you at so much a pound; or if it is cloth, or silk, or muslin, it is so much per yard; but if you wish to buy bread, and ask the price, you are told that it is so much, not for a specified quantity, but for as much as the *baker chooses to give you.* Only apply this method of trade to any other commodity, and the commonsense of the community would be shocked and the dealer be laughed at to his face. Suppose you were to go to buy tea and the shopkeeper should tell you he asked $1, not for a pound, but $1 for as much as he might have the conscience to give you. Or if it was cloth you wanted, and you were told the price was $2, not for a yard, but that for $2 he would cut you off as much as in his discretion you ought to have! Is it not inconceivable that any community could submit to such a swindle? In every other country in the world you buy bread as you do any other commodity, at a certain price for a certain specified quantity; but in this particularly wide-awake and knowing country, you "pays your money" and you get, as I did this morning, a penny roll for breakfast, that I had to put on my spectacles to see at all. And what is surprising, as the price of flour goes down the loaves and the rolls get "small by degrees and beautifully less;" or rather it is not surprising at all, when the baker only agrees to give you for your ten cents a *loaf.* He does not agree that it shall weigh half a pound or a quarter of a pound, or *even an ounce*, and people are content, apparently, to trade on such terms, and daily spend their ten cents to get any weight the conscience of the baker will allow him to give.

Now for the rich this, though felt to be an imposition, is of comparatively little importance, but for the poor, with whom every penny counts, it becomes a grinding exaction. Fancy the consternation of a poor man, who buys a loaf of bread which has to supply the cravings of many months, when he contemplates the shrunken oblong he receives for his ten cents; and should he be green enough to complain of the size, he would be told *it is a loaf;* and so it is a *loaf*, and so it would be a loaf, even if it was the size of a *piece of chalk.* And it is of just this I would complain. I would oblige a baker to sell his bread at any price he chooses to ask for it—*that* is his affair; but I would further oblige him to give for the price he asks, a *certain quantity.* To accomplish this we must do as they do in England. When any great abuse is to be remedied, make a league. In this case it is the poor that suffer most; let them agitate and combine, and force upon those who can control the matter the necessity of such legislation as will place the bakers in the same category as dealers in every other merchandise. There are also some rich men who have public spirit enough to lend their aid—men who, though they do not mind giving ten cents for a loaf of bread, even if it were no bigger than a hen's egg, yet have commiseration for the poor man, and think he ought to get a *quid pro quo* for his money in some such shape that he can know the trade is fair and equitable. Let public meetings be called; let the subject be thoroughly ventilated, and let the public voice speak in tones that must be obeyed.

I trust that you will not let the matter end with the publication of this letter, but that you will lend the powerful aid of your journal to the suppression of this monstrous abuse. FAIR PLAY.

The Bread Swindle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many thanks for your article on the prices of food. It will please thousands. Also to "Panis," who is practical when he hints that an enterprising tradesman would make money by leading the way toward fair dealing. As for combinations—we have just smashed up a big one down South, by simply forming a bigger one here North, and can do likewise on the food question. The work for the public is to agitate, agitate, agitate; to refuse to pay; to support the coming man of enterprise, who is coming, or never again believe one who has been *done* till he's

CRUSTY.

MAY 13, 1865.

Breadstuffs and the Price of Bread.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A reference to your excellent market reports shows that breadstuffs have declined at least 40 per cent. since January last. It is a shame that the patient public who have to buy bakers' bread derive no benefit from this fall in prices. There is hardly a strong enough term for those who combine to perpetuate this state of things, and who are practically rebel sympathizers inasmuch as they deliberately prolong the sufferings caused by the rebellion. Why do not a few smart bakers make a beginning and lower prices? They would find it pay. Pray keep the subject before your readers, in the interest of thousands of poor families.

RETURNED SOLDIER.

Enlisted Men in the Navy.

NEW-YORK HARBOR, Tuesday, May 16, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The whole country's attention being turned to the mustering out of service men belonging to the army, and whose terms expire now the war is at an end, we would respectfully beg to ask your opinion as to what you think our honorable Navy Department will do in regard to us men who were transferred from the army to the navy, by special order of our late and much-beloved President.

You will doubtless recall to memory the specific terms of our transfer, and by so doing form an idea. We believe, so far, it was in no wise to interfere with our former enlistment. We are, a greater portion of us, substitutes, having entered the service of the army about August, 1863, to serve three years or during the war, which the discharges received from the War Department specify. Upon our transferment we never took any oath; merely our names were entered on a copy of the ship's articles and consigned to situations according to abilities.

We are desirous of returning to our homes as early as circumstances will admit, but fearing lest our cases might be overlooked, we ask respectfully to give insertion to the above at your convenience, remaining, Sir, your humble and obedient servants,

SUBSCRIBERS.

Aid for Soldiers.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 17, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would you be kind enough to call the attention of the public to the fact that in our midst, at the several United States Hospitals, are some 6,000 soldiers. Heretofore, liberal donations of tobacco, pipes and other little wants, so necessary to a soldier's comfort, have been made. This year the children of several of our public schools have done nearly all. We should not leave them alone in the good work. All will contribute if their attention is directed, by a few words in your paper, to the footless heroes and sufferers at David's Island and other posts.

A SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

A Name for the Central Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many costly and beautiful monuments will be reared to the memory of our departed President, but none so costly or beautiful as this city might dedicate to him at once, without waiting for subscription lists or architectural designs. Let her give his name to her glorious park. It is her greatest pride and treasure, and its title will be for ages one of her most cherished household words. It has never had a real christening. The name it bears is a mere topographical designation, possessing nothing whatever to recommend it, except perhaps a certain convenience in pronunciation. But in this respect the name of Linfoln is equally convenient, and it is perhaps more agreeable to the ear.

We could not call the park after WASHINGTON or FRANKLIN, because the names had been bestowed elsewhere. One would think that certain patronymics in the list of the revered dead of our own State or city might have suggested themselves to the sponsors, and there was one among them of preeminent claims—that of HAMILTON, the favorite and the greatest son of New-York—but it seems that neither this nor any other was deemed able to command the heart of the people. So a name that is no name was selected.

We mourn now a hero and a martyr who outranks them all. He is lamented too by the friends of liberty in every land. His name will rest next to that of WASHINGTON in the hearts of his countrymen. Let it be often in their speech. Let it be associated in the minds of their children and of the stranger with what is most beautiful and most precious in the country for which he died. S.

Religious Anniversaries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, who styles himself, *par excellence*, a "Bible Christian" seems greatly shocked that any one should look upon Good Friday and the festival of the Ascension as "anniversaries" of our blessed Saviour's crucifiction and ascension, and does not hesitate to characterize such a statement as "*fictions* of a spurious Christianity and an imposition on the ignorance of the unthinking," while he proceeds to display his own ignorance by saying that Good Friday occurs in some years "*early in March*," when every well-taught Sunday school child knows that it can never occur earlier than the nineteenth of the month. In reply, I have only to ask, what must be thought of the manliness of one who seeks to cast ridicule on two of the most sacred days of the Christian religion with the miserable quibble that they cannot be "anniversaries" of the events which they commemorate because they are not always kept on the same day of the civil year? or of his effrontery when he professes himself wiser than all of Christendom for the first fifteen centuries of the Christian Era, and nineteen-twentieths of those who now "profess and call themselves Christians?" If "Bible Christian" will take the least pains to inquire into the matter, he will find that as Easter day is the Sunday nearest the day of the year on which our Lord rose from the dead, so Good Friday and Ascension Day, which are dependent on it, are kept as near as possible to the actual day on which the events they commemorate occurred. But even if they were not, it matters but little on what days are kept, so that the principle of setting certain days in every year for meditation on the events which they commemorate is observed. I will only add that the objection which is made to their observancy, if carried out to its logical consequences, would do away with the Lord's Day and every other distinctive rite and ceremony of our holy religion. H.

A Good Idea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A national savings bank is now much needed for thousands of subscribers to the 7-30 loan, of $50 and upward, as a place for their safe-keeping and collection of coupons, in remuneration for which they would gladly allow the three-tenths of one per cent. to be retained. The bonds belonging to many of these persons are liable to be lost or stolen, from want of a proper place to leave them in; besides which, the delay in collecting the interest would encroach much on a day's labor of persons unable to bear that loss. A savings bank, combining deposits of the national currency as well for the government bonds, would save many thousands of dollars of hard-earned money to these worthy and industrious holders of them.

The Lincoln Monument Fund.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I was very much gratified, to-day, on the reception of a subscription list to the One-Dollar-Lincoln-Monument Fund, containing one hundred and nineteen names, which with the money, were simply accompanied by the card of Mrs. GEORGE A. D. FRIETUS, No. 36 Union-square. Such an example is worthy of imitation, and, I am quite sure there are many patriotic, loyal ladies, who only need the suggestion to do likewise; and, to any such, I will forward printed headings, by their sending me their address. Or they can be had on application to me.

THOS. G. CHURCHILL, Treasurer,
NEW YORK, May 10. No. 161 Broadway.

The Common Council Donations to the Blind.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the proceedings of the Common Council, recently published in your paper, I notice that my name appears in connection with several hundred other blind persons to whom a donation of $50 each has been appropriated. This action was entirely unsought by me, and was taken without my knowledge, consent or desire. While I rejoice in any movement which tends to alleviate the condition of the blind, I cannot sanction these indiscriminate donations, which, in my opinion, are not calculated to ameliorate their condition, to stimulate industry, or to produce any lasting good to the public. STEPHEN BABCOCK.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The presiding officer (and your reporter) of he American Tract Society (Boston) Anniversary made a mistake in saying that "the Quartette Club of Union Theological Seminary *volunteered* to sing 'The Ship of State'" on that occasion. The Quartette sang by the *special request* of officers of the society, considerably inconveniencing themselves to do so. They never *volunteer* their services unasked.

QUARTETTE.
UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, May 12, 1865.

Information Wanted.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 15, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you are always anxious to oblige inquisitive correspondents, will you have the goodness to inform me whether ex-President JEFFERSON DAVIS wears a waterfall, and whether the old lady will be hung with his former or its crinoline on.

By answering the above questions, you will confer a favor on that very curious individual,

A CONSTANT READER.

The Rebel Badge.

All Southern sympathizers are requested to put on petticoats for 30 days, in honor of their chief.

MASON and SLIDELL please take notice.

VALOR.

Who is Lubbock?

FRANIS R. LUBBOCK, (not Lubbick,) captured with JEFF. DAVIS, was the secesh Governor of Texas from January, 1862, to January, 1864. He is a native of Beaufort, South Carolina, and has labored many years in Texas to bring about secession, and during his career since secession, was the terror of all the Union people in the State, wielding his official position to the fullest extent in persecuting them and driving them into the army.

He was one of the original conspirators against the government. After his termination of his official period as Governor he acted as aid to Gen. MAGRUDER, but finding himself very obnoxious with the people he left for Richmond, where his master, JEFF., rewarded him by allowing him to be his aid. His arrest is a mercy to the people of Texas.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following-named persons have been admitted during the past week. None of them contain bequests of any public interest: Wm. H. Gibson, James Fulton, Ellen Buggles, John Doerer and Wm. C. Haggerty.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

M. L. Hill, formerly at No. 571 Broadway, has removed the balance of his stock of FRENCH SHOES to No. 52 West 12th-st., where ladies will find great BARGAINS to close out the business.

Electro-Magnetic Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., N. Y.—For the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c., and the elimination of mercurial, lead, and other poisons from the blood. Send for circular.

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., N. Y.—Hours: Gentlemen, 6 to 8 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.; ladies, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. The "Greatest of Luxuries." Try one.

DIED.

ARPIN.—On Thursday, May 18, Mr. PAUL ARPIN, a native of St. Quantin, France, aged 54 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend a Mass for the repose of his soul, on Tuesday next, May 23, at 10 o'clock precisely, at St. Stephen's R. C. Church, 28th-st.

ABRAMS.—Sudden

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Police Courts.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE HOGAN—MURDEROUS AFFRAY IN A CONCERT DEN.

On Friday afternoon Mr. JOHN MANGIN, of No. 34 Oak-street, appeared at the Fourth Ward Police-station, and stated that one CATHARINE SHEPPARD, waiter in the "Old Salamander" concert den, in New Bowery, had robbed him of $47. Thereupon Captain THORNE sent Patrolman HORBELT to apprehend the accused, and the officer, on entering the concert den, was attacked by JOHN VIGUEL, the keeper, and one ANTONIO MULLIGAN, his bartender, who had armed themselves with a revolver, a hammer and a bowie-knife. They first struck the officer on the back of the head with the hammer, knocking him senseless to the floor, and then rushed upon him with the bowie-knife, ripping open his clothing and narrowly escaping disemboweling him. A party of citizens fortunately entered and disarmed the ruffians in season to save Officer HORBELT'S life. Mr. COOPER, of No. 58 Madison-street, and Patrolman MULLEN, of the Fourth Ward, subsequently disabled MULLIGAN and VIGUEL and took them to the Tombs, and they were committed, yesterday, for trial. The female, SHEPPARD, was also arrested and committed.

GARROTING IN THE NEW-BOWERY.

On Friday night, private FRANCIS LEOPOLD, of the marine barracks, Brooklyn, was attacked and robbed in the New-Bowery, one of his assailants holding him by the neck while a confederate rifled his pockets and took a gold ring from his finger. The robbers having released LEOPOLD, he hallooed for aid, and Patrolman CRAIG hastened to the spot and arrested one FRANK SMITH. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

THE KNIFE.

ALFRED SCOTLAND was committed for assaulting with a razor and seriously wounding FANNY BELL, of No. 190 Church-street.

ESSEX MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE SHANDLEY—MAYHEM.

Officer O'BYRNE, of the court, apprehended one ANDREW BROWNE, and he was committed to await trial for biting a piece from the nose of Mr. DAVID BARRY, of No. 269½ Monroe-street, while in a fight in a Market-street saloon.

Warnings to Soldiers.

Among the many discharged and disabled soldiers, constantly passing through this city on their way to their homes or the hospital, numerous cases have been known where unsuspecting and guileless soldiers have been shamefully misled and robbed. Sharpers abound in the vicinity of all railroad depots and steamboat landings, on the lookout for discharged soldiers who have their pay with them. Bogus ambulances tempt the bewildered veteran, and he is cheated into going to places that he would fain avoid, and persuaded into making purchases that prove worthless bargains. Soldiers have been gravely informed that the Treasury checks they held were not negotiable, and often these unsuspecting men have paid as high as ten per cent. to get the government checks cashed. In short, every sort of confidence game and mode of extortion is practiced upon them.

We would recommend all discharged or furloughed soldiers (strangers in New-York) to seek out the regularly authorized agents of the New-York State Agency, who are constantly in attendance upon all trains and steamers, and place themselves under their guidance. At the Soldiers' Depot, in Howard-street, they will find good accommodations, and meals, besides a place of safety for their baggage or money, and where all needful and reliable information and advice can be gained. Col. VINCENT COLYER, the Superintendent, gives his personal attention to the manifold wants and necessities of the soldiers, and none are turned away.

Class-Day at the New-York University.

The Senior Class of the University inaugurated on Tuesday last a custom common to most of our principal colleges, that of celebrating the day on which they take final leave of their *Alma Mater*. At 9:30 A. M. the class assembled in the chapel for devotional exercises. Afterward they gathered in the hall and sang a farewell to the old university and their various professors. A procession was then formed, and the class proceeded to the southwest corner of the building, where the "class ivy" was to be planted. Mr. T. BUSBY delivered an address, describing, in appropriate language, the import of the ceremony. The ivy was then planted by the President of the class, Mr. D. HOPKINS. The class then sang the "Ivy Song," and adjourned to the rooms of the professors, where remarks were made by these gentlemen, expressing their interest in the occasion and their wishes for the welfare of the class.

The remainder of the exercises took place on Staten Island, at the residence of the President of the class.

A Historian, Mr. CAVANEY, read a history of all who had been connected with the class, but through various causes had ceased to be members. A Prophet, Mr. A. DENHAM, portrayed the probable future of all who are now members. Some obnoxious lectures were buried with becoming ceremonies, and a funeral oration pronounced over them by Mr. J. S. ISAACS. The pipe of peace was smoked, and the day closed with a ride over the Island. In the evening, the Class Supper was partaken of in the city. A Class Oration was delivered by Mr. W. S. MORGAN and a Class Poem by Mr. D. H. PARSE. Toasts to the University, the Class, the Press, the Ladies, and the Country, were responded to by members of the class. All of these exercises were attended with appropriate songs. The day will long be remembered by those who participated in it, closed with a serenade to the Chancellor of the University.

Vender of Spurious Currency Arrested in Yorkville.

The citizens of Yorkville have been sorely annoyed for a year or eighteen months past by an avalanche of spurious fractional currency, and recently, many counterfeits having been passed upon their children and servants, several gentlemen lodged information with Captain HUTCHINGS, with the request that he would take measures to fathom the mystery. The Twelfth Ward (Twenty-third Precinct) police, on making cautious inquiry, soon ascertained that nearly every resident of the village had taken counterfeit fifty-cent and twenty-five cent fractional notes at Frederick SCHROEDER'S grocery, Second-avenue, corner of Eighty-fifth-street, but that SCHROEDER had always readily and with seeming innocence redeemed this currency, and thus disarmed suspicion. Having learned these facts, the police kept strict watch over SCHROEDER'S grocery, and on Thursday night detected him in the sale of a large quantity of the spurious notes. Not hoping to learn who his confederates were, the officers kept their own counsel, and permitted him to go on with his sales until Friday afternoon, when, having gathered such information as they desired, they entered the grocery and apprehended SCHROEDER and his wife and their clerk, one LOUIS STOCK, and took possession of the place. In the counter till they found spurious fractional notes of various denominations representing $90, and on SCHROEDER'S person other spurious currency was found. The police held possession of the prisoner's place of business on Friday night and yesterday morning delivered the prisoners to U. S. Marshal MURRAY.

Large Sale of Savannah Cotton.

At 1 o'clock to-day 5,000 bales of Savannah cotton were sold at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., under the direction of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent. The following are the items of the sale:

Bales	Total lbs.	Cents per lb.	Proceeds.
103	49,342	48½	$23,930 87
250	123,368	42¾	52,814 17
100	49,773	42½	21,153 52
550	272,995	42	114,675 90
900	447,480	40¾	180,110 70
950	468,500	40	187,400 00
50	28,387	39	9,120 93
200	100,448	38¼	38,463 11
900	454,014	38	172,525 32
476	239,775	39	93,497 25
50	24,801	35¼	8,742 35
100	53,060	34½	18,305 70
365	190,870	34	64,895 80
	Total proceeds		$985,635 62

The following were the conditions of the sale:

Payment for the cotton will be required within three days after the auction, in gold coin, or in certificates of gold coin, to be issued by the Assistant Treasurer, at 30¾. The cotton must be taken away as soon as possible after the sale.

The ship *Emerald* arrived yesterday morning, from Charleston, with 2,160 bales of cotton, consigned to SIMEON DRAPER, Esq.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FEETLESS MEN.—Capt. JOHN J. GEER, author of the celebrated book "A Yankee Prisoner Loose in Dixie," is now engaged in selling several photographs of those unfortunate men who have lost their feet by exposure in the Southern prisons of Georgia. The proceeds from the sale of these pictures are devoted to the benefit of these "feetless men." Nothing could give a more harrowing or realizing sense of the awful sufferings endured by our gallant volunteers in those diabolical prison pens of the Confederacy, than these photographs. Without any shelter against the inclemency of the weather, scarcely any clothing, very little food, and no fire, the prisoners were compelled to walk about to keep what little blood yet remained in their systems in circulation. Constant contact with the cold sand, caused the blood to stagnate, and the feet of 237 of these prisoners actually rotted off, and of this wretchedly stricken band only 45 survive. Capt. GEER has had these men confided to his care, and he now attends to their present welfare at David's Island, while at the same time he is making strenuous exertions to procure some permanent home of refuge for his interesting family.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—On Friday morning a very interesting ceremony took place at the Public School (No. 3) corner of Grove and Hudson streets. Messrs. J. B. and W. W. CORNELL, having promised the scholars a superb $100 flag, chose that occasion as the time for formal presentation. At 9 o'clock the scholars were all present, and when the Star-Spangled Banner, 30 feet long, was unfurled, a shout of joy sprang from every lip, and three times three for "Old Glory" were given with a will. Appropriate and patriotic addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. HARTLEY and FOX, whose every national utterance was welcomed uproariously. The feature of the occasion was the singing by the boys, which was conducted by Miss WALSH, a very capable and sweet-voiced singer in Miss HODGE'S choir at Grace Church, Brooklyn. Better music was never heard from more willing lips, and the occasion will be long remembered by the participants, as a bright oasis in the monotony of a school-house life.

AGRICULTURE IN THE PARK.—The Superintendant of Lands and Places, has commendably caused to br laid out and seeded down to grass the City Hall Park, so long an obnoxious Arabia Deserta in small in the heart of the city, and a grief to the eye of each esthetic citizen. A tender and delicate green is already just perceptible above the clods, and the refreshing turf will, doubtless, in due season, as of old, carpet the whole park. It is, however, a pity that our official agriculturist did not sow his gross-seed a little more thickly, or else put in a crop of oats or Spring wheat, so as to secure a prompter carpeting of lively green. The present thinness is a sort of georgical parody on feeble whiskers.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.—On Friday the following Government transports, were sold at public auction, by order of Gen. VAN VLIET, U. S. Quartermaster, Mr. J. H. DRAPER officiating as auctioneer. The attendance was small, and the bidding by no means spirited:

Bark *Voltigeur*, 383 tons, lying at Pier No. 12, North River, was sold to Mr. SECOR, for $7,500. The brig *Dragoon*, 250 tons, lying at Pier No. 12, North River, was sold to J. E. WARD & Co., for $8,000. The prices are considered to be very low. Both the vessels are old and will require refitting. The steamships *Catawba* and *Detroit*, lying at Pier No. 30, North River, were also put up, but no adequate bids for these vessels being received, they were withdrawn.

MOURNING DRAPERIES FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.—Col. COLYER, of the New-York State Agency, in Howard-street, reports that he has received a large amount of goods from merchants, and others, that have been used as mourning draperies for the President. The cash value of these articles, as second-hand goods, is over two thousand dollars. Mrs. WARD, the matron at the depot, was all of yesterday busily employed in distributing these goods, and a large supply is still on hand.

THE REIMBURSEMENT OF BOUNTIES.—Col. CHAS. W. DARLING, Assistant Paymaster-General, has notified all persons who furnished substitutes prior to Jan. 1, 1865, that their claims for reimbursement under the provisions of chapter 29, laws of 1865, will be received and filed, subject to the general claim to be made by the county for excess of years, and to the decision of the Board of Appeal, constituted by the above act.

LIST OF DEATHS.—A list of deaths in Andersonville prison, of the men belonging to the Fourteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, can be found at the New-York State Agency. This list is authentic, having been furnished by the Registry Clerk of the Prison, and it extends from June 24 to Nov. 1, 1864. Those wishing to see the list can do so by applying to Col. COLYER, State Agent, No. 50 Howard-street, near Broadway.

SUMMER TRAVEL.—The steamer *Bridgeport* has been added to the line running on the Hudson River, and, with the *S. B. Traveller*, forms a daily line to Hudson, connecting there with the Hudson and Berkshire and Western Railroads. She leaves the foot of Harrison-street, North River, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 o'clock, P. M.

SERMON.—Rev. J. G. BUTLER, of Wilmington, will preach in the St. James English Lutheran Church, Fifteenth-street, near Third-avenue, this Sunday evening. Dr. BUTLER is one of the most eloquent divines in the United States, and his discourse to-day will, no doubt, be one of his best.

PERSONAL.—The Regents of the University of the State of New-York have been pleased to confer their new degree of H. L. D. (Humaniorum Literarum Doctor) on Prof. MURRAT NAIRNE, of Columbia College.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.—The returns of the Second Congressional District show that in the three calls for men by the President, there were exempted upon the first call, 2,295, of which 780 failed to report, making a total drawn of 3,075. In the second draft there were drawn 4,704, of which 623 failed to report, and 1,078 were exempted. On the third call 2,663 were exempted, and 1,827 failed to report. In the Third Congressional District, under the three calls, 5,170 men were examined by the Surgeon—422 were exempted for unsuitableness of age; 4,147 were exempted for disease, &c., and 2,193 were drafted and held for service, making a total of 11,932 men drawn.

THE RUSSIAN PLAGUE.—Two cart-loads of rags, of most offensive odor, were dumped on vacant lots, corner of Smith and Carroll streets, yesterday. They had been imported from Russia to New-York, and thence carted to this city. The driver, MATHEW MURPHY, was arrested, but it appearing that he was unaware of the supposed pestilential nature of the rags, he was discharged by Justice CORNWELL.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Monday, May 22, 1865.—Nos. 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 44.

NEW-JERSEY.

WHAT THE LADIES CAN DO.—On Sunday the ladies of Trinity (Episcopal) Church, Hoboken, reported, through the rector, to the congregation, that their late Fancy Fair in aid of a fund for building a school-house and parsonage, had cleared $1,710, after paying all expenses. Considering they have raised upwards of $6,000 besides to pay off the ground debt in the last two years, the ladies have done nobly.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 20, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '68 R.	110	800	N. Y. Central	83½
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	109	200	do.....2d call	83½
39,250	U. S. 6s. 5-20s R.	103	100	Hnd. Riv. R	100¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	103¼	200	do	101
3,000	do	103¾	100	Reading R	s60 91
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	64	500	do	93
1,500	North Car. 6s	65	200	do	93¼
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St J. Issue	75	300	do	93¾
			200	do	s10 93¾
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25¾	30	Mich. Cen. R.	106
50,000	do.....2d call	26¼	10	do	107
5,000	Erie 6th M.	63½	300	Mich. S. & N. I. R	84¾
5,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	114	200	do	b30 84¾
			100	do	b30 85¾
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. R.	86	200	do.....2d call	86¼
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80	100	do	86¾
1,000	Mariposa 1st M.	47	300	do	9¾
20	Am. Ex. Bank	115	5	Ill. Central R	116½
100	Canton Co	36	200	Cleve. & Pitts	83¾
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	28¼	100	Chic. & N. W	27¾
400	Mariposa M. Co.	13	100	do	27¾
50	do.....2d call	12¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	58
100	At. Mail S. Co.	s30 145	200	Chic. & Rock I	94¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	b15 54¼	100	do	b30 94¾
100	Cary Improv't	16	100	do	94¾
300	Erie Railway	71¾	100	do.....2d call	94¾
300	do	71¾	100	do	s10 94
600	do	71¾	10	Chic. Bur. & Q	107
800	do	71¾	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	b30 93¼
700	do	71¾	200	do	93¼
250	do	72	100	do	s15 93¾
200	do	s15 71	100	Mil. & P. du C. & S.	b30 37
300	do.....2d call	71¾	20	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	94
100	do	71¾	300	Han. & St. J. R	30
200	do	s10 71¾			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

700	Erie Railway	b10 70¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	b3 69¼
200	do	s3 70¾	400	do	69¼
300	do	70¾	100	do	s 69¼
200	do	s3 70¾	400	do	s3 69¾
1000	do	70¾	100	do	s10 69
200	do	s3 70¾	700	Cleve. & Pitts	83¾
400	do	70¾	600	do	s3 83¾
500	do	70¾	300	Chic. & R. I.	s3 94
400	do	s3 70¾	100	do	94
200	do	o 70¾	100	Chic. & N. W.	27½
400	do	70¾	100	do	s30 26¾
100	do	s5 70¾	100	Quick. Min. Co.	54
800	Reading R.	s3 92½	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	s3 93
400	do	b3 92½	100	do	s3 92¾
700	do	s3 92¾	200	do	93
900	do	92¾	300	do	o 92¾
100	do	s30 91¾	600	Cary Improv't	s30 16
200	do	s3 92¾	500	do	16¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	89¾	200	do	s3 16¾
100	do	s3 89	1200	Cumb. Coal	37½
100	do	o 89¾	100	do	37¾
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	57¾			

SATURDAY, May 20—P. M.

The export of Gold by the European steamers, to-day, amounted to $2,016,318; making for the whole week (including the shipment by the *Scotia*, on Wednesday,) $2,964,268. The export movement was without marked effect on the Gold Room. The price ranged 130¾@131 per cent. Money was easy to the Brokers at 5@6 per cent. at call. The demand only moderate, and the supply from lenders, as usual on Saturday, when two days' interest is to be made, quite free.

On the Stock Exchange there was an improved bidding for Government Stocks, though the amounts offering were not sufficient to attract speculation. The Railways were better than on Friday night, but the speculation comparatively tame, except on Erie and Reading, the former moved at first in favor of the *Bulls*, but elapsed after the breaking up of the Board to 70 @70¼ per cent. At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Friday afternoon:

	Fri.	Satur.		Fri.	Satur.
U. S. 10-40s	94¾	94¾	Pittsburgh	83¼	83¼
U. S. 5-20s	103¾	103¾	Northwest	27¾	27¾
U. S. Certificates	99¼	99¼	N. West Pref	58	58
N. Y. Central	89¾	89¾	Rock Island	94¾	94¾
Erie	70¾	70¾	Fort Wayne	93	93
Hudson	100¾	100¾	Cumb'land Coal	37¾	37¾
Reading	93¾	92¾	Quicksilver	54¾	54
Mich. Southern	69½	69¼	Mariposa	13¾	13¼
Illinois Central	115	115¾	Ohio & M. Certs	28¾	28¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Hanover	108
Manhattan	130	Metropolitan	121
Merchants'	110	People's	110
Mechanics'	110	Market	105
Union	115	Shoe and Leather	100
America	135	Corn Exchange	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Continental	98
National	100	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Import's' & Traders'	109
Commerce	105	Park	141
Mechanics' Bkg. As.	100	Central National	97½
Broadway	200	First National	205
Mercantile	130	Fourth National	97
American Exchange	115	Ninth National	107
Bank of N. America	108		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 1sts, '88, ex d	89½	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort.	91
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101½	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	73½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	96
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94½	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '69	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	105¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	91
Hnd. R. 7s con., '67	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	80
Mich. Cen. 8s, '69-72	112	Cleve. & P. 3d mort.	85
Mich. Cen. 1st M. 8, '62	113	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th mort	70
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	97	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	29
Chi., B. & Q. 8s	112	Atl. & Gt. West. 1sts	83
Ill. Cen. 7s, 1875	113	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	78
Alton & T. H. 2d m. Inc	72	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	65
Chi. & N. W. 1st mort.	78½	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts	70
Han. & St. Jos. L. G	90		

In copying the paper from the Circular of Messrs. JEROME, RIGGS & Co., against our great railways, we could have wished to see the temper of the article less sweeping; but presume that all readers interested in the subject will make their own proper discrimination between what is, (on the Gold Exchange at least,) notoriously too true to be questioned and that which may seem unjust or the mere inferencce of suspicion.

Why Railroad Stocks are so Low.

From the Circular of Jerome, Riggs & Co.

The downward tendency in prices at the Stock Exchange excites no little surprise on the part of those operating for a rise who look upon an easy money market and large receipts as the only conditions necessary for a strong upward movement. Every possible influence has been brought to aid an advance. The commercial columns of our newspapers tell the public that money is a drug at 6 per cent., that it is likely to remain at that or at even lower rates—that a pinch is impossible, as both the Secretary of the Treasury and his chief agents will by no means allow tight money till their plans are fully consummated—that the earnings of roads continue to be in excess of the past year, and that the whole list is selling at rates far below its actual value.

Such are the statements repeated on every hand; still the prices obstinately persist in going lower and lower. The "public won't come in." The market, consequently, is entirely in the hands of the brokers, and as they hold simply on speculation, there is no way of getting rid of their loads but to shift them off upon those having the same objects as themselves. They consequently cannot change hands except at a fall.

The basis of the indifference that is everywhere manifest toward securities that have been in highest favor, is the well-grounded distrust as to the condition and management of our roads. Take Erie as an example. This great work is known to be controlled by stock speculators, who use their position for their own personal advantage. The position of director in this company is worth a fortune to any unscrupulous person. Some six months ago its chief manager was most earnest and active in proclaiming the wonderful prosperity of this concern. He succeeded so well that a large number of our most prudent and sagacious citizens became extensive purchasers of its stock for investment. The road was earning largely, and was pronounced from an alleged car-ful examination, to be in excellent running order. The company was stated in its reports to be out of debt, while ample provision was made for any expenditures that might be called for by way of construction. Under such manipulation, the shares rapidly advanced to 106. A double profit was thus gained—a large profit had been realized with the rise, while the foundation of a still greater one was laid in the tremendous fall which was immediately inaugurated. An enormous debt was contracted to one of the managers, secured by the stock of the company to the amount of 30,000 shares. The company was plunged recklessly into debt, entirely irrespective of means for payment. For the year 1864 it expended, or came under obligations, to the amount of nearly $6,000,000 for construction alone, although the public were assured, in the report published at the commencement of the year, that not one-third the above amount would be called for. When enough had been done to completely discredit the company, the leading manager changed his tone. At first came dark hints that all was not right, soon followed by outright declarations that the concern was utterly rotten. The 30,000 shares were constantly held in *terrorem* over the market. The newspaper press in his interest echoed his statement, and went so far as to predict that the road would soon be in the hands of a receiver. The shares fell from 106 to 44!—a fall which measured the degree of the profits of the parties engaged in this graceful operation. Then came the turn for a rise. At 44 the stock was re-managed by the party referred to, and it immediately jumped up to 85. It is now making a retrograde movement under the same influence, probably, that controlled the previous ones. Under such circumstances it is not very strange that the public should hesitate to invest in a stock of a company whose chief manager prostitutes his position, and may utterly ruin the company, to serve his own selfish ends.

Take the case of the New-York Central. The company submitted a statement to the Legislature at its recent session, showing that the gross earnings for the six months commencing Oct. 1, 1864, did not pay running expenses by $150,000! This report was regarded as "cooked" by a great many, which is another illustration of the utter want of confidence in the management of our roads. We have no doubt of its being literally correct. The company will, as a matter of necessity, forego the next dividend. The last was not earned. Before the Central again becomes a favorite stock, the doubts that exist as to its value must be cleared away. The public are no longer purchasing it upon the strength of its former reputation, and it may soon be demonstrated that it is not worth 50 cents on the dollar.

Reading is another of the high-priced stocks in which the public seem to be rapidly losing confidence. It is eight years since the company has paid to its stockholders a dollar in money. Two dividends in stock have been paid in this period, amounting to 22 per cent., and averaging 2.75 per annum. The dividends paid by this company since the completion of this road have averaged only 4.40 per annum, nearly all of which have been paid in stock. If the company could not pay a cash dividend during the war, with coal at two prices, we do not see when one is to be expected. From the outset this road has been one of the most unproductive of our public works. The remembrance of the past is likely to render the public shy of the concern for the future. We do not see any greater promise of dividends for the future than existed ten years ago.

Another stock that has lost caste is the Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Its last dividend was four per cent. cash. A short time previous an extra dividend of five per cent. was paid. It turned out, by way of remarkable coincidence, that about the time of the payment of these dividends that the company issued and sold some 10,000 shares of stock. The public assumed that the dividends were paid out of the proceeds of the shares sold, and, as a consequence, they are now selling at about one-half the price they commanded a few months ago.

The Chicago and Northwestern road is another illustration of the kind. The preferred shares of this company, dividend on, are selling at 58. The public have utterly lost confidence in a concern that issued over $6,000,000 in stock without receiving a penny, and to accomplish a very questionable act of policy. But this is not all. Consolidation with other companies and perpetual leases have, in effect, raised the capital of this company to some $44,000,000, with every prospect of a speedy increase to $50,000,000. This company are now operating over 1,100 miles of road, and, notwithstanding the show of large earnings, these are well known to be altogether disproportionate to the vast capital of this concern. Every intelligent person sees that a grand explosion in this concern is, sooner or later, inevitable.

We might indefinitely multiply similar reasons why the public will not buy stocks. They have no faith in the management of our roads—and till confidence is re-established we cannot expect to see any permanent improvement in prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely, and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by WARDWELL & REEVES, successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 323 Washington-st., near Reade.

A TEST MEDIUM.—THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, from Paris, greatest spiritualist, medical and business clairvoyant; tells present, past and future; has that never-failing secret to cause speedy marriage. No pay until satisfied. Office No. 310 6th-av., near 24th-st., over shoe-store. Ladies $1.

GARDENING PLANTS, &c.—A FINE ASsortment of verbenas, roses, geraniums, and all other plants for sale, and gardens laid out and planted by W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway.

GARDENING WORK WILL BE ATTENDED to by FRED. E. GAIBS, gardener, No. 215 West 40th-st.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR. SCROFULA.

A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence.

Office hours, 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,

No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STEAM COIL, SUITAble for heating, drying, malting or dessicating purposes. Call at No. 24 Abatoir-place, West 39th-st., below 11th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS NOVELTIES.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, will exhibit on MONDAY, May 22, the RICHEST and NEWEST STYLES of GRENADINE ORGANDIE ROBES from Paris, in great variety of patterns.

ALSO,

BLACK and COLORED GROUND BROCHE GRENADINE, the most splendid goods ever offered by them.

ALSO,

150 WORSTED GRENADINE ROBES in WHITE and COLORED GROUNDS, one of the greatest novelties from Paris, will be sold at about HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.

KID GLOVES.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY,

will offer at retail on MONDAY, May 22,
650 dozen KID GLOVES, as follows:
100 dozen UNDRESSED KID, $1 per pair.
150 dozen KID, IN ALL COLORS, $1 per pair.
125 dozen FINE QUALITY, $1 25 per pair.
150 dozen SUPER QUALITY, $1 50 per pair.
125 dozen FINEST IMPORTED, as Courvoisier, Jouvin, Deschamps, Baron, and all other makes, in all the new gray and lilac shades so much in demand.
Also, MODES, black and white, at $1 80.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, will open

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS

On Monday morning, at retail, in connection with the LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STOCK ever offered by them, at prices to defy competition.

Also,

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, from 50 cents upward.

Also,

BLACK PARISIAN TAFFETAS and GROS GRAIN, in all widths, for MANTILLAS, from auction, very cheap.

COLORED POULT DE SOIE, in all new shades.
BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, from $1 10 upward.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Alpacas, Mous. de Laines, Melanges, Barèges. Also, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Percales, Organdies, Jaconets, Printed Linen Lawns, &c., AT RETAIL, At Reduced Prices.

LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REDUCTION IN LINENS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Cornices, Embroidered and Embossed Piano and Table Covers, and House-Furnishing Goods, in every variety.

LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING AND PART MOURNING

GOODS, in every variety, at LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Bombazines, Crapes, Black Silks, Grenadines, Tissues, Purple and Black, and Black and White Fabrics. Also, a full assortment of White Goods.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REDUCTION IN EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

Rich Laces and Embroideries; also, Low-Priced Laces and Embroideries, a full assortment, AT RETAIL, at Reduced Prices!

LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT at LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Breakfast Caps, Ladies' and Children's Undergarments, Embroidered Robes for Infants, &c. &c., in great variety.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

MANTILLAS AT REDUCED PRICES! —A full assortment of fashionable Mantillas and Sacques, in rich silks and light woolens, of daily fresh arrival out of the latest Paris shapes.

LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRY GOODS [illegible] FOR CASH.
[illegible]
MONDAY MORNING
AND DURING THE WEEK,
DRY GOODS FOR THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
A GOOD SHEETING MUSLIN, 25c.
EXTRA FINE [illegible] YARD WIDE, 37½c.
TWO-YARD WIDE SHEETING, 50c.
TWO-AND-A-QUARTER WIDE SHEETING, 87½c.
GOOD WHITE [illegible] 25c.
FINE WHITE [illegible] 50c.
EXTRA FINE NAINSOOKS, 25c.
TABLE LINENS
FROM AUCTION, AT
AUCTION PRICES.
SLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,
FOR 50c. AND 62½c.
VERY FINE, HANDSOME SHADES, 75c.
SPRING MOZAMBIQUES, 31c.
SPRING MOZAMBIQUES, 37½c.
SPRING MOZAMBIQUES, 50c.
ALSO, A LINE OF
MOTTLED ALPACAS,
FRY'S FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DOUBLE WIDTH, 75c.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
LACK AND WHITE STRIPES,
FOR $3.
THAT ARE A GREAT BARGAIN.
WE WILL ALSO OFFER
A LARGE ASSORMENT OF
PARASOLS,
AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
FRESH FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW
THE CURRENT RATES.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., CORNER COMMERCE.

MOURNING GOODS.
W. JACKSON, importer of MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 Broadway, New York, is now offering at wholesale and retail an immense stock of most desirable mourning material, consisting in part of English and French BOMBAZINES, CRAPE PARISIENNA, CRAPE EUGENE, VICTORIA ARMARE, HENRIETTA, MALTESE, JAPANESE and CANTON CLOTHS, RUSHIRE CRAPES, QUEENS CLOTHS, NORWICH CRAPES, FRENCH and IRISH POPLINS, BYZANTINES, FLORENTINES, WORSTED and SILK GRENADINES, BEIGES, CRAPE MAILTS, TURIN CRAPES, HERMANIES, TRAVELING and HOUSE DRESS MATERIALS, SUMMER POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, CHECK SILKS, SECOND MOURNING SILKS, INDIA FOULARD SILKS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, ENGLISH CRAPES, CRAPE VEILS, LOVE VEILS, BILLARS and SLEEVES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, &c., in endless variety.

NOTE—The entire stock is offered at the very lowest rates. Competition challenged. Give us a call.

W. JACKSON, Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts., N. Y.
N. B. Rich Black Grosgrain Silks suitable for Basques.

CARPETS,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC.
Also,
RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.,
New and Elegant Designs.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

SILK CLOAKS, MANT

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have on all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

W. B. SCOTT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 44 Pine-st. New-York,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Government Coupons cashed in gold.
Collections made on all accessible points.
Dividends collected.
Interested allowed on deposits.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

MORE THAN THREE-FOURTHS OF THE STOCKholders of this company having consented, in writing, to an increase of its Capital Stock from $300,000 to the sum of $1,000,000, by the issue of seven thousand shares of new stock of the par value of $100 each, the Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, unanimously resolved to increase the capital to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The subscription for such increase will be opened at the office of the company, No. 108 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May inst., and remain open until THURSDAY, the 25th day of the same month.

Ten per cent. of the subscription will be payable at the time of subscribing, and the remaining ninety per cent. [illegible] before the [illegible] day of June next, [illegible] on such portion of the subscription as may remain unpaid after the 25th of May, until the time of payment, and interest will be allowed on all payments made prior to the 25th of May.

The transfer book will be closed from the 15th of May until the [illegible] of May, both inclusive.

By order of the board.

JOHN C. GOODRICH,
Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall-corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.

Authorized to receive subscriptions to the

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.

Chartered Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.

WM. A. TOSDICK, President.
A. PARDEE, JR., Cashier.

BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell on commission, Government securities, railroad bonds, gold, and all other stocks and bonds, gold and [illegible] and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange; [illegible]; make and interest allowed on deposits. GEO. F. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

United States Telegraph, } Wanted.
National Express Co., [illegible], }
Western Union Telegraph, }
American [illegible] } For sale.
Western [illegible] Extension Telegraph, }
American [illegible] }
United States Express, }

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
Dealer in Express and Tel. Stocks, No. 40 Pine-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Banking Association of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this first day of April, 1865.

(L. S.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of your Company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said Company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the power in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this Company are called upon for the amount required to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of fifty per cent. dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated New-York, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINSOR, Secretary.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the various bonds of this company are hereby notified that the interest due on the 15th inst., as well as any interest due and unpaid prior to that date, will be paid by Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., agents of this company, at their Office, No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

THOS. BELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, DETROIT, May 8, 1865.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 12 Pine-st., late Gen. Goble hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well finished, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. H. JACKSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES B. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.,
New-York, May 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

SILVER MINES.—A PARTY FROM NEVADA has a number of valuable mining property for sale, or will dispose of it on shares. Money to work the mines; proofs of the character of the property and value of the mines will be given. Address B. F. MADISON, care Box No. 3,068 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS,
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

ESSEX AND DIADEM MINING COMPANY
OF NEVADA.

This company owns 13,500 feet silver lodes, in Humboldt County, Nevada, thoroughly explored, and of the highest degree of richness, as practically tested by experienced miners.

Work on both the main tunnel and shaft is now in rapid progress, and daily deliveries of ore, in ample quantities, will soon commence.

The trustees of the company are among the first merchants and bankers of this city.

JOHN C. FALL, Esq., of Nevada, will give full information in regard to the property, as the [illegible] of the company, in No. 15 Nassau-st., rooms Nos. 11 and 12

A limited number of shares are for sale on the original terms.

Lists of trustees, prospectus, &c., may be had on application to R. N. HAVENS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Fidelity Insurance Company will be opened at Mechanics' Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., on the 23d day of May inst.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
FRED'K H. WOLCOTT,
DAVID S. DODGE,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
GEO. ELLIS.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1865.

The object of this above company is to insure the fidelity of persons holding places of trust.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

CITY OF CINCINNATI SIX PER CENT.

COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received at the City Clerk's Office, Cincinnati, until 3 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, May 30, 1865, for One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($125,000 twenty-year Bounty Fund Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should the interests of the city seem to require it.

Proposals will be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for City Bonds."

S. L. HAYDEN,
G. F. DAVIS,
G. A. DOHERTY,
Finance Committee City Council.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at the close of business on the 27th inst., and reopened on the 3d of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The subscription is now open for the purchase of the Colorado Gold and Oil property, prior to the organization of a Stock Company. This property, combined, presents inducements, as an investment, rarely met with. For detailed particulars and accounts, call upon or address the undersigned, for a few days.

C. P. SYKES, No. 12 Pine-st.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED.

Lands situated in IOWA or WISCONSIN, farm mortgage bonds, railroad securities, &c., &c., bought.

Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 40 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the AMERICAN WOOD PAPER COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 271 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them.

Per order B. BUFFUM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, held at Chicago on 10th current, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: JAMES ROBB, D. WILLIS JAMES, GEORGE A. ROBBINS, A. C. BADGER, and JOHN CRERAR.

SAMUEL A. STRANG, Secretary.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1865.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

WANTED—DESK ROOM, ON FIRST FLOOR, in neighborhood of Wall and William sts., to be occupied about two hours every day or three times a week. Address M. W., Box No. 5,055 New-York post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FOR SALE.—THIRTY SHARES OF THE STOCK of the United States Telegraph Company. Apply to THOS. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 15 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, or three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 2d of June.

by order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES B. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 23d inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., and reopen on THURSDAY, 25th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN BEATER PRESS COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent on the capital stock, payable at their office on and after June 1. Transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to June 1, inclusive.

CHARLES L. CORNISH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK BROTHERS OIL COMPANY,
No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 41,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of government tax, on their capital stock, payable on and after May 24. The transfer books will be closed from May 21 to 26 inclusive. CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE SPACIOUS NEW barges ANNA and NORTHERN LIBERTIES, with steamboats stuck as desired. Flushing and Pleasant Valley Groves to let. No. 362 West-st., corner Barrow.

H. B. CROSSETT.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,976	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:

ERIN ..... SATURDAY, May 20
VIRGINIA ..... SATURDAY, May 27
LOUISIANA ..... SATURDAY, June 3
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 24.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $122 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID PADDLE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP,
GUIDING STAR,
2,595 68-95 tons,
WILLIAM R. BELL, Commander,

will sail for Havre, calling at Southampton to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, from the company's pier, No. 46 North River, (third pier above foot of Canal-st.)

First cabin passage $150
Second cabin passage 60

payable in United States currency.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medical attendance free of charge.

The GUIDING STAR is one of the very best as well as one of the most elegant steamships ever built in this country. She has state rooms for 250 first cabin passengers, and for comfort or elegance per saloons and staterooms are not excelled by those of any other steamer in the world.

This steamer will arrive from New-Orleans on the 27th inst., when passengers may examine her accommodations, for which purpose tickets may be procured at the office of the company.

Returning, the GUIDING STAR will leave Havre on the 14th of July.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 10 Barclay-st.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Wimpenny	Saturday, May 27.
MONTEREY	Further	Saturday, June 3.
MARIPOSA	Howes	Saturday, June 10.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, June 17.
EVENING STAR	Wimpenny	Saturday, June 24.
MONTEREY	Further	Saturday, July 1.
MARIPOSA	Howes	Saturday, July 8.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, July 15.
GUIDING STAR	Isett	
RISING STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock P. M.

From Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st., New-York.

The MORNING STAR is 2,048 tons; the EVENING STAR, 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR, 2,416 tons, and RISING STAR, 2,700 tons, Custom-House measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.

First cabin passage, $80; second cabin, $40.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or Passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,24 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,24 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,24 tons	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Afloat)	1,100-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.

EUROPE, Capt. A. DUBOSE, FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE, Capt. A. BOCANDE, FRIDAY, June 23

First Cabin, (including table wine) $175
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touchioe at Queenstown, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, (Inman Line,) carrying the United States mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON ..... SATURDAY ..... May 27
EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY ..... June 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY ..... June 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$35
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	36
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS, COMMENCING MAY 1, 1865.

The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
June 2 OCEAN QUEEN ..... SLOCUM
(connecting at Panama with the SACRAMENTO.)
June 16 COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.

VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.

For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.

REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.
Steamer ALABAMA, R. BAXTER, Commander.
Steamer GRANADA, R. B. FESSIS, Commander.
THE ALHAMBRA
will leave pier No. 14, East River,
On WEDNESDAY, May 24,
at 2 o'clock precisely.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamer GRANADA will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 31.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—STAR LINE.

REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The first-class steamship WEYBOSSET, Capt. PARSH, will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 3 o'clock, from pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, May 31.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The new and first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
WM. POWELL, Master.
will leave for Wilmington direct on
SATURDAY, May 27,
at 3 o'clock precisely.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
O. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.—Annual election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 1 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 6th June next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

SHIPPING.

PIONEER LINE.
FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship CATHERINE WHITING, Capt. W. B. COBB, will succeed the CHASE, and sail as above on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No 11, N. R. For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway

RAILROADS.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT at foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS leave, per James-slip Ferry, East River: 9 A. M., Through Mail Train for Greenport, Jamaica, Hempstead, Glen Cove and way stations. 11 A. M., for Syosset and all way stations. 3 P. M., Express Train for Yaphank, Jamaica, Hempstead, Glen Cove and way stations east of Hicksville. On Saturdays this train runs through to Greenport, returning on Monday mornings, leaving Greenport at 5:45 A. M., arriving at Hunter's Point at 10:30 A. M. 4 P. M., for Syosset, Jamaica, Hempstead, Glen Cove, Hicksville and way stations. 5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations. Sunday Excursion Train will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. for Yaphank, and leaving Yaphank at 2:30, arriving at Hunter's Point at 5:45 P. M.

The 34th-st. ferry connects with all trains.

O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, May 8, 1865, trains will leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4, 6, 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains. The 6 P. M. train runs through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, via Troy, without change of cars.

Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., and 4:22 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1865.

PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, the 23d of May inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., 20,000 tons of fresh-mined Pittston coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh, pro rata, during the month of June.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the company's coal, to be stated at time of sale.

Terms 50 cents per ton, payable on the day of sale; balance in current funds as the deliveries are made.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION
ON TUESDAY, May 30, 1865,
at 12 o'clock,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK,

the following-named vessels, belonging to the U. S. Navy Department:

SCREW STEAMER FLAG—Length 157 feet 6 inches; breadth, 31 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 16 feet 8 inches; between decks, 7 feet 2 inches; 1 cylinder, 48 inches diameter, 46 inches stroke.

SCREW STEAMER KENSINGTON—Length, 180 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth of hold 12 feet 7 inches; between 1st and 2d decks, 7 feet 11 inches; between 2d and 3d decks, 7 feet; 1 cylinder, 56½ inches diameter, 44 inches stroke.

SCREW STEAMER VICKSBURGH—Length, 171 feet; breadth, 35 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; 1 cylinder, 36 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.

SCREW STEAMER PROTEUS—Length, 203 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 4 inches; between decks, 7 feet 10 inches; 2 cylinders, 44 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.

U. S. STEAMER NEVINS (screw)—Length 203 feet 9 inches; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 7 inches; 2 cylinders, 44 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.

BARKENTINE HORACE BEALS—Length, 122 feet; breadth, 31 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches.

SCHOONER RACHEL SEAMAN—Length, 116 feet; breadth, 3[illegible] feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet.

Twenty per centum of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the vessel under before the vessel is removed from the Navy-yard, which will be done within six days after the date of sale.

C. H. BELL, Commandant.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

This company will hold their twenty-sixth monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 35 William-street, at which time they will offer, by John H. Draper & Co., auctioneers,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliver

JEFF. DAVIS AND FORT LAFAYETTE.

The Preparations at the Fort—How it Looks and Seems—Interesting Reminiscence—Burke and Davis.

The popular mind is greatly interested in the whereabouts of JEFF. DAVIS, and what the government proposes to do with him. Rumor, and rumor alone, as yet, designates Fort Lafayette as the place of his confinement prior to trial. Gen. DIX, who, in his capacity of commander of this department, controls Fort Lafayette, as he does Fort Warren, at Boston Harbor, has received no official intimation of the coming of the distinguished rebel. All that is known even of the possibility of his coming, is that unusual activity is noticeable at the fort, and certain matters predicting the arrival of and preparation for somebody are in training. Fort Lafayette is the cleanest of all clean places, and the whitest washed of all whitewashed fortifications, and yet the scouring-brush, the broom and the paint-pot were never in such brisk use as at this time. The rooms—for it is a popular delusion that there are cells at the fort—are in good order, safely barricaded and guarded. The smallest room is about thirteen feet wide and perhaps twenty-five feet long. In this were formerly lodged such men of note as the government wished to be kept from general intercourse. This room is very comfortable, light, airy, clean, and next to the guard-house. Neither BEALL nor KENNEDY were confined there, and it is not likely that JEFF. will be. The next room, No. 2, is somewhat larger, but equally comfortable and light. In this, after the State and a few prisoners of war were removed, BEALL, and subsequently KENNEDY, were kept. At that time fastenings of great security were put upon the door and windows, and it is now the most suitable place in which to keep the expected prisoner. The bounty-brokers who were confined in No. 3, (also a large and comfortable room,) were released some time since. Besides these, there are no rooms, properly speaking, on the ground floor. The large batteries in which stand the heavy guns, were partitioned off into pens large enough for the comfortable lodgment of thirty or forty men each. In these the bounty-jumpers were confined, and there too they probably spent the most miserable month of their swindling existence. As they were either thieves or soldiers, their detention was regarded as a matter in the hands of the War Department, and it has been convenient to send them at once to the front as enlisted men, when the sudden break-up of the Southern armies rendered further addition to the army unnecessary, and they were dismissed.

These fellows have had a rough time of it, and the battery in which they were kept will be none the worse for the brush and whitewash. Col. BURKE, the commandant, who has not left the fort nor placed his foot on other soil since his famous tussle with Sheriff CAMPBELL, of Kings County, is characteristically uncommunicative on the point of JEFF.'s coming. The Colonel knows his orders, and has always obeyed them; beyond them, as an officer, he is bound to know nothing. Aided by the gallant Adjutant, Capt. FRENCH, Quartermaster WILSON and Lieut. HOPKINS, the commanding officer has put every stone and atom of the place in most perfect order, while Sergt. GRAVES, who has lived there since the year one, has drawn largely upon the governmental store of black paint for the balls, and whitewash for everything else.

No communication with the shore is allowed. No man, woman or child can pass from the stairway to the gate without a formal permit issued by competent authority; and should any one succeed in eluding the vigilance of the sentry, he simply insures himself a lodging at the expense of the government, and when permitted to depart, knows no more than when he entered.

BURKE AND DAVIS.

The meeting of these two noted characters will be interesting. They have met before and failed to detect evidences of affinity. When many years since Col. BURKE, then, we believe, a Lieutenant, was watching by the bedside of a dying wife, he received orders to go at once to a distant field of duty. With him to hear, was to obey; but knowing the severe illness of his wife to be the precursor of almost immediate death, he telegraphed to the Secretary of War for a brief delay, that he might perform the last sad offices of affection. A peremptory refusal was returned, accompanied by an order for immediate departure. Col. BURKE obeyed, his wife died, and he never saw her after that parting. The Secretary of War at that time was JEFFERSON DAVIS, and it is barely within the limits of possibility that JEFF. would prefer other quarters and a different custodian.

THE FORT ATMOSPHERE.

On Friday the guns of the fort seemed dismal and dreary enough. At no time is its appearance particularly inviting—its low spiral walls, its unpainted stone, the entire absence of verdure, and the constant swash of the water, lacking the elements essential to attraction. The solitary entrance to the fort was closed; the walls, scarred and damaged by the elements, looked dull; the sea wall was wet with the great waves which rolled in from the ocean and broke at its feet, dashing the chilly spray far up toward the base of the fort. Everything was blue and damp, and cheerless and cold. The omnipresent sentinels walked up and down, chewing the cud of martial fancy, never speaking save to hail the boats which ventured too near for their pleasure, never smiling save when the relief made its appearance.

Inside it was worse. A general sense of "this is house-cleaning day," pervaded, and promised to continue to pervade every blessed foot of the place. The parade-ground, barren of vegetation, and fruitful of not even a little stone as big as a chipmunk's eyeball, was damp and muddy; old "Habeas Corpus," the brass field-piece with which the Colonel proposed to disembowel Sheriff CAMPBELL or any other writ-serving official, was covered with a water-proof tarpaulin; the battery doors, brown with rain, were closed; the damp pigeons roosted on their moist perches; the sole quadruped, Rover, slouched along with his wet tail drooping, and the railings around the drenched piazza were wet with rain-drops. JEFF. won't like it. He will be literally alone, without the society of sympathizing rebels or the excitements of ordinary prison life. The officers' rooms are on an upper tier, and besides the monotonous tread of the sentinel, the roar of the waves, the reveille and retreat, no noise nor sound will break the thread of his meditation, and he can rest from his labors from night till morn, and on until his doomsday comes.

The Mackey Testimonial.

The Academy of Music last night was the scene of a large house, and a very hearty welcome by the Free and Accepted Masons of New-York to R. W. ALBERT G. MACKEY, High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States of America. The stage was handsomely arranged with the golden emblems of the order. At the back of the stage were the words "Welcome to Mackey," in lines of fire. The stage itself was filled with representatives from Grand Lodges throughout the country, and the gentlemen occupying the seats were richly dressed in the regalia of their rank and order.

The exercises commenced by several overtures and selections from celebrated operas, performed by Grafula's splendid Band of 60 pieces. On the curtain rising, R. W. HENRY BLANCHARD, Grand Chaplain, was called upon to offer prayer to the Great Architect of the Universe. Brother J. R. THOMAS sang the "Beautiful Isle of the Sea," and as the singer retired DR. MACKEY was introduced by R. W. ROBERT D. HOLMES, who, in a short and feeling speech, gave an outline of the Worthy Doctor's course during the war, and he spoke with eloquent words in performing his pleasant duty of introducing Brother MACKEY, being repeatedly interrupted by applause.

M. W. CLINTON F. PAIGE, Grand Master of Masons of the State of New-York, then addressed the distinguished brother from South Carolina, and gave the signal of "Together Brethren," when the welcome of Masons was given in a thrilling manner. The Grand Master spoke at length of the faithful adherence of Mr. MACKEY to the cause of the Union while surrounded by the vile influences of secessionism. He gave the hand of welcome to Dr. MACKEY in the name of the 50,000 Masons of the Empire State, and well-chosen words of the welcoming speech were frequently applauded.

Dr. MACKEY replied, and gave a picture of the prosperous condition of the State of South Carolina at the commencement of the war. He spoke of his return to the city of New-York, after four years absence, and said that before the war he came from the South whirled over the country by the rapid speed of the locomotive, and now he was compelled to come over the surging sea. Speaking of the great change observable throughout the country, the Doctor gave a fine description of the ravages of the bombardment from Gen. GILLMORE's guns on the city of Charleston; the silent streets; the deserted houses; the dismantled shipping; rent after rent and fissure after fissure in the crumbling walls, on either hand, gave sad evidence of the fact that the city was beleaguered. He spoke of the fall of our country's flag, and its triumphant rise over the crumbled ruins of Fort Sumter, and said that no one living in the North could have any idea of the feelings of love felt by the Southern Unionists during the long years of the war. He spoke of having an American flag hidden in his house, and the way the little Union club of Charleston used to draw it from its concealment on the news of a national victory, and he raised the house to the highest verge of excitement by displaying the flag in his hands. Three glorious cheers were given for the flag with a will, by the audience. He spoke of the harmonious and faithful observance of the craft. It went into the prison, the hospital and on the battle-field. At the conclusion of the response of Dr. MACKEY three cheers were given.

At the request of the Grand Master, Brother HOLMES presented the testimonial in a very happy manner, speaking of the Doctor having cast his bread on the waters; after many days it was returned. The testimonial check was, we understand, for $4,000.

Brother ROBERT MACOY then presented a gold snuff-box to the Doctor that had been sacrificed by him from want of bread, and it was now redeemed and restored.

The following programme formed the concert:

"Star Spangled Banner"—Solo by Mme. F. A. Salvotti. Original Poem, "Welcome to Bro. Mackey"—M. W. John W. Simons. Grand Duet for two Pianos, "Dash Away Galop"—(Hopkins)—Messrs. C. Jerome Hopkins and Eugene Trestour. Cavatina, "La Gazza Ladra"—(Rossini)—Mrs. Northrup. Original Poem, written expressly for this occasion, By Bro. A. J. H. Duganne. Cavatina from "Attila"—(Verdi)—Mme. Boulingy. Solo, Flute, Fantasie "La Sonnambula"—(Haake)—Bro. F. Eben. Duet, "Love and War"—(Cooke)—Bros. Geary and Thomas. Masonic Parting Song, "Home, Sweet Home"—Solo by Mrs. Northrup, Chorus by all the artists and the audience.

THE NEW-YORK STATE AGENCY.

Visit of Gov. Fenton—Speeches by Col. Colyer and Gov. Fenton.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.

Yesterday morning Gov. FENTON visited the New-York State Agency for soldiers, corner of Howard and Mercer streets, and the occasion was one of considerable interest to those connected with that beneficent institution, the inmates and the visitors. Contrary to the usual custom in such cases, very little preparation was made for the tour of inspection and domiciliary visit of the worthy Governor, it being the object of Col. COLYER, the indefatigable Superintendent of the depot, to show the Governor the actual working of the institution and not to exhibit it in mere holiday dress.

Notwithstanding the absence of extra preparation, the appearance of the State Agency presented that admirable state of cleanliness and neatness so observable to all regular visitors. The soldiers now remaining in the depot were at an early hour in readiness for the long-expected visit of the Governor of the State, and the gallant boys, heroes of a hundred fights: displayed more trepidation and nervousness at the peaceful and friendly visit of the executive head of their native State than they had been wont to do while waiting the fierce onslaught of the rebel foe.

Shortly before 11 A. M. Gov. FENTON arrived at the depot, accompanied by VICTOR M. RICE, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and was received by Col. VINCENT COLYER, the State Agent. After a tour of observation through the various departments of the building, and expressing himself highly gratified at the apparent prosperity and successful operation of the institution, the Governor was introduced to the main hall, where all of the inmates who could walk had assembled to hear the Governor address a few words to them. Col. COLYER, in introducing the Governor to the men, spoke of the great interest heretofore displayed by Gov. FENTON in the welfare of the soldiers of New-York State, and also made allusion to the great want of a Soldiers' Home or asylum—one large enough to be of some practical use and benefit. He spoke, also, of the great work the various agencies should have to perform shortly, in caring for the immense numbers of gallant heroes about returning to their homes and families, and he hoped that the resources of the New-York Depot would be augmented to a degree in accordance with such demand.

The Governor then stepped upon the platform, and gathering the little knot of war-stained and battle-scarred veterans close around him, he addressed them in a few simple but heartfelt sentences. He thanked the soldiers for their hearty reception of himself, and in turn, gave them a warm welcome to the comforts and conveniences of the depot, provided, as it was, by the State for them while passing through the city, cheering them on their way to the seat of war, succoring the sick and weary when returning from the hot plains of the South, and at all times giving aid and counsel to the brave defenders of our country. He spoke of the exertions of the State, and said: We have followed you beyond the Mississippi. From Chattanooga to the Gulf, through the swamps of Florida to the very gates of Richmond, from Virginia to Georgia and so on to the very Territories, the State of New-York has not been unmindful of her sons. He said that the debt owed by the country to the soldiers could never be paid, and told the men that they had fought this great battle for the integrity of the country; that they had sustained the flag of the Union, and had made the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence to live again, and now they would endure to the end of time. You have, said he, perpetuated the free institutions of the country, and your noble deeds in the cause of liberty will live in fiery letters in the page of history. You are going to your homes, and no longer will you be called upon to fight the good fight or suffer for the right. He wanted to ask the boys one question. What would be their conduct now that they were about to throw off their uniform, and abandon the weapons of dreadful war for the implements of peace? Would they resume the peaceful ways of civil life as well? He was well assured of the fact that they would prove to the world that American soldiers could be peaceful citizens. The Governor, in concluding his remarks, congratulated the soldiers upon the comforts they enjoyed in the depot, and paid a high compliment to Col. COLYER and his assistants upon their successful and admirable discharge of the duties assigned to them.

Three hearty and vociferous cheers, and a "tiger," were then given, as only soldiers can give them, for Gov. FENTON, who responded by asking the "boys" to come forward and shake hands with him. As the gallant fellows filed past, Mr. FENTON addressed a few cheering words to each. The sight was an interesting one. Many of the men were hobbling upon crutches, others had lost their arms, and all evidenced upon their persons some trace of the perils and dangers of the battlefield. After partaking of a luncheon, the Governor was compelled to leave as engagements were pressing upon him.

At the present time, when so many of our soldiers are daily passing through the city, a description of the "Soldiers Depot" in this city will prove of interest.

In pursuance to an act passed by the State Legislature on the 24th of April, 1863, entitled "An Act to provide additional means of relief for the sick and wounded soldiers of the State of New-York," the Board of Managers appointed by Gov. SEYMOUR proceeded to locate the institution thus authorized. In the location and arrangement of the building the convenience and comfort of the soldiers were especially studied. Howard-street is a central location, within easy reach of all docks and railroad depots. The building is situated a few doors from Broadway, and one block from Canal-street. It comprises what were formerly two marble-fronted, five story warehouses, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street, 50 feet front and 80 feet deep, with an L running through to Mercer-street, 25 feet front and 62 feet deep. On the Howard-street side, in the basement, is a spacious kitchen, with provision and meat vault. This place is kept as clean as an establishment of this sort can be, and there is no offensive smell arising from either the cooking-ranges or the vaults beneath the sidewalk, where the meat, &c., is kept. It is well lighted, and a gradual current of air is permitted to pass in through gratings upon the outside. On the next floor, level with the sidewalk, is the dining-room, containing the usual long tables, plate pantry, carving-room, &c. there are two sets of cooks and waiters, who go on duty day and night. Soldiers arriving here at midnight are thus sure of a good meal, besides a good bed in which to sleep. The tables will accommodate 150 persons, and are set twice for each meal. The daily average attendance is generally 400 men. The culinary arrangements are truly admirable. On the second floor is the superintendent's office, the reading-room and library. This floor is also occupied on Sundays for religious purposes, when it is formed into a chapel by the introduction of a movable pulpit. On every Sabbath afternoon, a very large audience assembles here, both of soldiers and civilians. On the third floor is the general sleeping chamber, containing ninety beds, all as clean and comfortable as possible. Above this, on the fourth floor, is situated the hospital, and adjoining it the doctor's shop. The room is kept cool, and a general current of air allowed to pass in and out. There are likewise ninety beds in this apartment. On the top floor, called the dormitory, are upward of sixty more beds, a laundress, storeroom, station agent's room, &c.

On the Mercer-street side, which is at present the entrance, the soldier finds a desk. Here there is always a station agent, who gives such information as those in uniform may ask, and posts them up in regard to time of arrival and departure of railway trains, steamboats, etc. When a soldier enters he makes his way to a small office, just back of this station agent's desk, gives his name, company, and regiment. He next passes his baggage into the window of an adjoining room, and receives a check therefor. After this is done he flies off into a bath and wash room, with barber's shop, water closets, etc., attached. Here he refreshes himself, and at leisure can walk up stairs to read or rest, and go to bed if he chooses, or pass out into the dining-room and get a good hearty meal. If he is sick or wounded, he is carried on a hoistway platform, comfortably seated in a chair, direct to the hospital on the fourth floor.

There is no difference whatever made in regard to those who apply, as the building is open to the soldiers from every State in the Union, and they are furnished with meals, lodgings, medical attendance and ambulance conveyance, at all times, free of charge, upon presentation of their furlough or discharge papers. All that is required of the soldiers domiciled here is good behavior. They are, for the time being, the guests of the State of New-York, the institution being under the personal supervision and control of Gov. FENTON. No loud noise, quarreling or profane language is allowed.

The object sought in the establishment of the State Depot was the temporary shelter, relief and protection of soldiers in their passage through the city. No soldier is expected to remain more than five days or a week, but many do remain for longer periods. Invalids are specially cared for, and are forwarded to their destination as soon as able to travel, and escorts are furnished when absolutely necessary. None are turned away unprovided for. When a soldier is threatened with protracted illness, he is carefully transferred to a United States Hospital, if still in service, or if discharged, admission is obtained for him in some public hospital of charity. Discharged or disabled soldiers seeking employment or material aid are befriended until some definite disposition can be made of them.

The direct benefits conferred upon the soldiers by this institution are, protection from robbery and imposition on the cars, at the railroad depots and steamboat landings, and also in the streets of the city; food, lodging, amoulance conveyance, hospital attendance, medicines; and, in case of destitution, transportation free of charge; gratuitous supplies of under-clothing, and of all necessary articles of outer clothing suitable for the season.

The State Agency also procures all the necessary papers for pensions, back pay, discharges, &c. They look up all missing baggage that may be lost by soldiers traveling, through wrong checking, and keep in safety whatever moneys may be intrusted to their charge, giving receipts and checks for the same. Letters can also be addressed for soldiers to the care of the agent, who sees that they reach their destination.

The whole number of men received at the State Depot since its establishment, May 15, 1863, was 130,000. During the present year, in the month of January, there were 5,000; February, 3,000; March, 4,449; April, 5,039, and up to May 15, 3,500, making in all, for the present year, 21,588. The number transported in ambulances during April last was 1,111. Number of rations issued during the last month, 9,410½, or equal to 28,232 meals.

The library attached to the institution, contains 1,500 volumes, and they are kept in constant use by the inmates. In the hospital there were received during April, 217, two of whom died; 69 received daily attendance, and there now remain 18 under treatment. There were 1,376 articles of clothing donated to soldiers during April.

Nothing can be more interesting than witnessing the manner in which business is transacted in the office of the Superintendent. Every State is represented, and all kinds of queries are propounded and answered. Help and information is afforded to all who apply.

The amount of money deposited in the Superintendent's hands for safe-keeping, during the present month alone, was over $18,000.

The principal officers are as follows: Col. VINCENT COLYER, Superintendent; Surgeon, E. Lee Jones; Superintendent of Culinary Department, F. Van Rance; Corresponding Secretary, T. L. Provost: Transfer Clerk, Thomas M. Miles; Receiving Clerks, John Wasner, C. W. Parish; Station Agents, P. Devoy, Joseph Savage, Alexander Hawley, George N. Dick; Matron, Emma A. Woods; Janitor, Peter Niel. Policeman, James Halsted. There are about forty persons employed altogether.

The Presbyterian (New School) General Assembly.

The Presbyterian (New School) General Assembly continued its sessions on Friday in Rev. Dr. CUYLER's Church, Brooklyn.

The following Synods were represented: Albany, Utica, Geneva, Onondaga, Susquehanna, Genesee, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Pennsylvania, Michigan, Western Reserve, Ohio, Cincinnati, Indiana, Wabash, Illinois, Peoria, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri.

The usual standing committees were appointed, when Mr. WALTER S. GRIFFITH, from the permanent committee on Foreign Missions, made a report, from which it appeared that the war has not interfered materially with their operations. The contributions have been about $97,629.

The Committee on the Education of Ministers reported twelve more students than in 1864. They had invested $61,000 in United States bonds, with which they had established three scholarships of $2,000 each. The contributions amounted to $23,265 30, an increase of $6,000.

The Treasurer made his report for the year ending March 31, 1865, showing a balance in hand of $1,558 38. The sales for the year amount to $36,000 81, and the donations have been $2,260 16. The endowment fund has been highly successful, and amounts to $50,180 57. On the 1st of April, 1865, $46,378 02 had been paid in, leaving a balance of $3,852 53 unpaid. The receipts from other sources have been $77,193 58, and the expenses [illegible] 20.

The following is the financial condition of the "Presbyterian House" at Philadelphia:

Receipts	$13,813 39
Expenditure	12,262 57
Balance in hand	$1,550 82

The report of the Church Erection Committee showed a total receipt of $347,524 72, and a total expenditure of $123,846 94.

Reports were read from delegates to various religious bodies, including one from Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, delegate to the Evangelical Society of France, transmitting to the Assembly the greeting of Protestant France to the Christians of America. This French Synod, it was stated, meets every two years, and is composed of thirty-two churches and sixty-three places of worship.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures made a long report on the subject of Presbyterian ministers who had participated in the late rebellion, which was made the special order for Monday afternoon.

The assembly continued its session yesterday at Dr. CUYLER's church.

Rev. President FISHER, of the Committee on Church Polity, called up the report of the commissions of Rev. THOMAS J. LAMAR, of the Union Presbytery, and Elder JOHN J. DIXON, of the Presbytery of Kingston, of Tennessee. It appeared by the report that the Union Presbotery was composed of eight ministers, two of whom had been sent beyond the Union lines for disloyalty, while three others had absented themselves; and that none of the five were pastors. A meeting of the Presbytery had been held, at which a resolution was passed to disconnect that body from the United Synod, (rebel Presbyterian,) and to again join the New School General Assembly.

The Presbytery of Kingston had six ministers, two of whom were disloyal, and four attended the meeting of the Presbytery. The churches of the Presbytery concurred in a proposition to return to the General Assembly, and in September, 1864, both of these Presbyteries had resolved to request the General Assembly to receive them into its convention.

The committee proposed that the Assembly immediately constitute the Presbytery of Holston, out of the districts of which the Presbyteries were formerly comprised, and submitted the following resolutions, which were passed:

Whereas, It is exceedingly desirable that the Presbyteries of Union and Kingston should have their synodical relations in the State of Tennessee, and as a consequence of the disorganized state of many of the churches formerly in our connection, it is impracticable to secure this object at present by the ordinary methods of ecclesiastical procedure.

And Whereas, Several ministers and churches not belonging to either of the aforesaid Presbyterics have expressed to this Assembly a desire to be in connection with it; therefore,

Resolved, That Rev. L. SAWYER, now laboring in Tennessee, but at present a member of the Presbytery of Fort Wayne, as soon as he shall obtain a dismission from that body for this purpose, together with Rev. R. P. WELLS and Rev. J. BACHMAN, are hereby constituted the Presbytery of Holston; that the churches of Greenville and Timber Ridge be placed under their care; that the limits of said Presbytery be the same as those of the former Presbytery of Holston, and that the Presbytery meet at —— on ——, and be opened by a sermon from ——, who shall act as Moderator until another be chosen.

Resolved, That the Presbyteries of Union, Kingston and Holston, be hereby united into the Synod of Tennessee, and that the boundaries of said Synod shall be the same as those of the former Synod of Tennessee. The Synod shall hold its first meeting at —— on ——, at — o'clock, and be opened with a sermon by ——, or in his absence by the senior minister present, who shall preside till a Moderator be chosen.

Resolved, That those Presbyterians be directed not to recognize as members of their respective bodies any minister known to be disloyal to the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That in case the Presbytery of New River, now in connection with the United Synod, (rebel,) shall elect to belong to the Synod thus constituted, said Presbytery shall be reorganized as a constituent part of said Synod; and in case that it shall not so elect, that the boundaries of the Presbytery of Holston be so enlarged as to embrace any churches and ministers within the bounds of said New River Presbytery that may elect to unite with us.

The assembly then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN JOHN-STREET—LOSS $50,000.

On Friday evening a large five-story brick building in the rear of Nos. 15 and 17 John-street, which was occupied by manufacturing jewelers and others, was destroyed by fire, and the buildings adjoining, in John, Fulton and Nassau streets, were considerably damaged by water. The schedule of losses and insurances is as follows:

NO. 81 NASSAU-STREET.

EUGENE FERRIS, boot and shoe store; loss, about $10,000; insurance, $13,000, as follows: Adriatic, $7,500; North American, $2,500; Park, $3,000. The building, which is owned by Mr. FERRIS, was damaged to the extent of $3,000; insured for $5,000 in the New-World Office, $2,500 in the North American, and $2,500 in the Adriatic—a portion of the latter's risk, however, was taken by the Croton Company. HENRY MOUQUIN, who occupied the basement, lost about $1,000 on stock, and is fully insured by the Gebhard, Commonwealth and Germania Companies. LOBE & QUACKENBERG, who occupied a small building adjoining as a cigar store, lost $300, and are fully insured in the Corn Exchange and Williamsburgh City offices.

NO. 79 NASSAU-STREET.

M. DOUGHERTY, auctioneer, on the first floor, lost about $500 from damage by water, and is insured for $2,000 by the Pacific, $1,000 by the Astor and $2,000 by the Kings County. The upper part of the building, which is occupied by several gentleman who have offices there, was slightly damaged by water. The building is owned by G. G. SICKLES, and may be repaired for $200; insurance, $8,000 in the Franklin Office, (Philadelphia,) and $5,000 in the Broadway.

NO. 142 FULTON-STREET.

JAMES SCOTT, dealer in clothing, on the first floor, lost $1,500 from damage by water; insurance, $1,000 in the Stuyvestant office, $2,000 in the Atlantic, $3,000 in the Lenox, $1,000 in the Williamsburgh City, $2,000 in the Tradesmen's, $3,000 in the Market, $3,000 in the Morris, $1,000 in the Exchange, $2,000 in the Bowery, $2,000 in the Globe, $2,500 in the Jersey City and $2,500 in the New-England. The building, which is owned by D. S. GREGORY, is insured, and may be repaired for $300.

NOS. 15 AND 17 JOHN-STREET, REAR BUILDING.

The building, the three upper stories of which were consumed, was owned by PETER NAYLOR, and valued at $10,000; insured for that amount in the Continental and another company. GEORGE W. WHITE, die-sinker, on the first floor and basement, lost $1,500. On the same, floor, WM. BRAND, enameler, lost $500; WM. QUEEN, chronometer-maker, lost $1,000; JOHN WYMAN, jeweler, lost $600; RICHARD OLIVER, jeweler, lost $600, and was insured for $2,000 in the Firemen's Trust office; and JOHN P. WATERS, assayer, on the same floor, lost $3,000, and was insured for $600 in the New-Amsterdam Company. The second and third floors were occupied by MERRITT, FITCH & ALLEN, manufacturing jewelers, and their loss was $12,000; insurance: $2,500 in the Hanover office; $2,500 in the American; $2,500 in the Citizens'; $2,500 in the Clinton; $2,500 in the Commercial; $2,500 in the Home, and $2,500 in the Niagara. The upper floor was occupied by HUNTINGTON & EARL, manufacturing jewelers; their loss was $6,000, and they were fully insured by the Star, Jersey City, East River and Irving Companies.

NO. 15 JOHN-STREET.

J. M. THORBURN & Co., seedsmen, lost $800 from damage by water. The firm are fully insured in the Standard, Empire City, Harmony, New-York and Equitable offices. The building, which is owned by THORBURN & Co., may be repaired for $300, and is fully insured by the Howard and North River companies. The origin of this fire not appearing, an investigation is to be instituted by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

IN MULBERRY-STREET.

At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in Mr. ABRAHAM FRIEDMAN'S premises, at No. 77 Mulberry-street. The flames were extinguished by the police, with damage not exceeding $100 to furniture and building.

Evening Exchange.

$16,000 Amer. Gold	130¾	400 Reading R.	92¾
120,000 do	130¾	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	80¾
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, New Issue	103¾	500 do s60	80
		100 do	80¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	90	600 Ill. Cen. R. s10	116
900 do	90¾	300 do	116¼
100 Erie Railway	72¾	100 do s10	116¾
300 do	72¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts	63¾
100 do s3	72	200 Chic. & R. I.	94¾
100 do s5	72	100 P., Ft. W. & C. s10	93
200 do	72	100 do s3	93¼
100 do b3	71¾	100 Canton Co	39¼
100 Hud. Riv. R.	100¾	200 Cum. Coal Co	37½

Stock market very dull and but few transactions. Gold firm; stood at close of report at 130¾.

LAW REPORTS.

Admissions to the Bar—One Hundred and Fourteen New Members Added to the List of Attorneys and Counselors Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 20.

Ingraham, Presiding Justice—Clerke and Barnard, Justices.

The General Term room of the Supreme Court was crowded yesterday morning, by something over one hundred newly-fledged lawyers, and many of their friends. The occasion was the taking of the usual oath prescribed by the constitution and laws of this State, and the rules of the Supreme Court, and which must be taken by all attorneys and counselors in this State before they can receive their diplomas admitting them to practice in Courts of Record. The oath was administered, according to the list, to sixty-six graduates of the Columbia College Law School, and to forty-eight others, who are admitted pursuant to the report of three examiners appointed by the Court. The names of the graduates were first called, and afterward the names of those as to whom a favorable report had been made to the Court by the Examiners. Inside the bar stood three or four court officers, each holding an open Bible, and as the candidates were called, they stepped within the railing, placed each his right hand or left (there were eight left-handed candidates) upon the open volume, and there those right and left hands remained while the Clerk, Mr. D. B. Taylor, in a clear and sonorous voice, repeated the following oath: "You and each of you do solemnly swear that you will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New-York, and that you will, to the best of your ability, discharge the duties of attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court, so help you God." It may reasonably be inferred that each and every one of these one hundred and fourteen young men, just licensed to enter upon the duties and responsibilities of the legal profession, are loyal at heart, after having taken the solemn oath above recited.

Below we give a list of those who have signed the rolls and who took the required oath yesterday:

GRADUATES OF THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

Edward B. Barnum, William N. Bedelle, George A. Bevins, Edward G. Black, William B. Bolmar, Andrew B. Chalmers, Freeman Clarkson, G. De Witt Clock, Thomas Cochran, Jr., Lewis O. Corbet, Adrian V. Cortelyou, Ten Broeck Crawford, James G. Day, Hugh Duffy, William H. Field, Henry R. Freeland, Charles M. Gilman, Edmund B. Graham, Richard H. Greene, Richard B. Greenwood, Jr., Isaac H. Hall, George S. Hamlin, Thornton M. Hinkle, George Hoffman, Samuel Huntington, Cortlandt Irving, Luther M. Jones, Joseph F. Kernochan, George Keyser, Robert B. Keyser, George P. Kinsley, Joseph Koch, Emile H. Lacombe, Mordecai Lewis, Francis F. Marlow, Jr., Wm. M. Martin, Wm. L. Matson, Charles F. Mawbey, Theodore F. H. Meyer, James S. Millard, Edward Mitchell, Wm. S. R. Ogilby, Jas. A. Olwell, Charles G. Patterson, Charles A. Post, Henry F. Ranney, Robert E. Robinson, Thos. Robinson, M. D.; Louis Ruttkay, Peter J. Sause, Charles C. Smith, Gerrit Smith Stanton, Henry B. Stanton, Jr.; George W. Stevens, David D. Terry, Stephen H. Thayer, J. J. Thomasson, Isaac Van Alst, Singleton Van Buren, John A. Vanderpool, Elias W. Van Voorhis, Jr.; Hamilton Wallis, Townsend Wandell, Almar P. Webster, Charles H. Wesson, Henry E. Fitzsimons. Total, 66.

The exercises closed by the Valedictory Address by Joseph F. Kernochan, of the Graduating Class.

ADMITTED ON THE REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS.

Francis B. Antz, Robert Anderson, Walter Barber, William Coulter, John Cuddy, James Calhoun, E. B. Convers, Thomas J. Cramer, Patrick Cass, Dudley M. Campbell, James O. Cloyd, Henry L. Dimock, Francis Donaghan, John Hogan, Frederick C. Junker, Walter F. Jones, John Jourdan, Osceola B. Kile, John S. Kerr, Harris Lowenburg, Ambrose Monell, Henry Morris, Theodore F. H. Meyer, John J. Macklin, Wm. Dodge, Joseph Dowling, Edwards Ensign, Thomas H. Edsall, Wm. Feinstein, Wm. F. Flannelly, Jas. E. Fox, Wm. L. Flagg, James Greene, Granville G. Hawes, Frederick Hayes, Clarence A. Hemmings, Bernard McCaffrey, John McCluskey, Edward D. McCarthy, Wm. J. A. Meehan, Isaiah H. Stoughton, Chas. B. Stoughton, Edward S. Underhill, Beach Vanderpool, Jr., J. Langdon Ward, Wm. C. Whitney, John White, Greeting W. H. Zaglio. Total, 48—whole number, 114.

Short Delivery of Coal—Duty of Consignee.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 20.

Before Judge Nelson.

James Mowbray vs. *Peter Butterly et al.*—This case came up on appeal from a decree of the District Court, in which the respondents were consignees. The libel in having charged that there were shipped on board [illegible] tons of coal, but the respondents averred that the vessel only delivered 202 tons, and sought to set off the value of the seven tons short delivered. The court below gave a decree for the freight on the 209 tons, according to the bill of lading, and the respondents appealed.

The case having been argued, the Judge said that the difficulty with the respondents' defence appeared to be that they had not weighed the coal at the vessel when it was delivered, but at their own yard, to which it was brought from the vessel by their own carts; that if the consignee was not satisfied with the weight stated in the bill of lading, it was his duty to weigh it alongside as it was received, or at least to give notice to the master of the boat of his intention to weigh it at his yard, so that he might have opportunity to see that the weighing was correct; and that as the libelants had not done this, and on the evidence there appeared to have been some discrepancy between the loads and the tickets, which was not explained, the decree below should be affirmed.

For libelant, Judge Whiting; for appellants, Mr. Stafford.

Action for Damages Caused by the July Riots.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Mary Ann Pinkerton, Trustee, &c., vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The action was brought to recover the sum of $9,765 for the destruction of the house No. 429 Grand-street, and also for damages to houses Nos. 425 and 427, in the same street. The premises in question were tired by the mob during the riots of July, 1863. Among other items of damage claimed by plaintiff, was one of $700—the yearly rent of the house which was destroyed. The case was tried before the Court without a jury. The Judge held that the item of $700 could not be recovered under the statute applicable to this action. The damage must be immediate, and not remote and consequential. He therefore ruled that part of the claim out, and as to the remainder of the alleged damage he reserved his decision.

Letter from Jean Ingelow.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, of Boston, the American publishers of JEAN INGELOW'S Poems, have received from her the following letter, the original of which is to be sent to the great Sanitary Fair at Chicago, to be disposed of for the benefit of the soldiers;

"HASTINGS, ESSEX.

"GENTLEMEN: I wrote to you on business some days ago, and the same evening the dreadful news of the death of Mr. LINCOLN reached this place.

At first it was not believed, and what occurred all over England, when it was not possible to disbelieve it, shows the real popularity of this great man, and the strong hold that he had on the respect of this nation.

I did not at first mean to write to you, the misfortune being too great to your country folks, but afterwards I decided to do so, to express my sympathy with you; for as this is not merely a national sorrow to America, but one which every private person must feel, I wish to express my fellow feeling with you, whom I regard as friends. I shall not be so inconsiderate as to say that I hope your national loss will soon be made up to you; for though such a thing may devoutly be wished by all the friends of humanity, it is not at present within the bounds of reasonable hope. What we may both wish and hope for is, rather, that the loss of your greatest man from among you may give a force to his policy and a value to his known wishes, which they never would have had if he had lived to see them triumph.

I am, yours sincerely, JEAN INGELOW.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR CAIRNES.—The following is an extract from a letter from Professor CAIRNES to a friend in this city:

LONDON, 6th May, 1865.

You do not, be assured, do me more than justice in assuming that I most sincerely sympathize with you and the American nation in the fearful calamity which has befallen you. Never has any political event given me such a shock. Indeed you will understand the effect it has had on me, and those who with me, had come to look upon President LINCOLN as the guiding spirit of a movement fraught with all that is precious to humanity, when you learn as you will have learnt before this reaches you, that the shock has been sufficient to convert in a moment to the cause for which LINCOLN fell, hundreds of thousands in this country who have been halting between two opinions, and many who have hitherto been staunch adherents of the South.

I have not the honor to be the writer of the article in the *Northern Whig* on Mr. LINCOLN, though I very fully concur in every syllable of it, and should be very proud that it were mine. The author, Mr. HILL, a particular friend of mine, is the editor of that journal—than whom the Union cause has not had, in my opinion, a more steady, able and effective advocate, in any part of the United Kingdom. From the first—through defeat and triumph—in good and ill-report, he has stood by the Stars and Stripes as steadily as if they were his own flag. I should be exceedingly sorry to appropriate credit at the expense of one whose services to the good cause have scarcely received the recognition they deserve.

The goodness and ease with which the machine of the State moves on under the shock of such a tremendous calamity, is, indeed, very impressive. The few public manifestations which Mr. JOHNSON has since taken part in, have convinced me, as they have convinced all parties here, that he is a man of high mental calibre, well calculated to sustain with dignity the honor of the United States.—*Boston Transcript

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4261. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Review of the Testimony Thus Far Placed on Record.

What Has Been Proved Against the Prisoners at the Bar.

Payne was the Would-be Assassin of Secretary Seward.

Herold Shown to have been Booth's Confidant and Assistant.

Atzeroth was to Assassinate Vice-President Johnson.

Mrs. Surratt the Companion and Assistant of All the Murderers.

The Position of Dr. Mudd—His Prevarications and False Swearing.

Facts Respecting Spangler, Arnold and O'Laughlin.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 21.

Some thirty government witnesses were last evening discharged from further attendance upon the Military Commission for the trial of the assassins. These witnesses were generally summoned to prove facts which have already been brought out in sufficient prominence, and as their testimony would only be cumulative, and therefore consume time unnecessary, the Judge-Advocate has dispensed with them.

It is understood that the evidence for the prosecution is now about closed, and save what has been drawn out in secret session, we are now enabled to understand what are the features of the case as proved against the several defendants. First in order of certainty of facts adduced, is that LEWIS PAYNE is shown to have been the confederate of BOOTH, and guilty of an assault with intent to kill Hon. WM. H SEWARD, FREDERICK W. SEWARD, AUGUSTUS H. SEWARD, EMERICK W. HANSELL and GEO. F. ROBINSON. The antecedents of this prisoner are not known; and the first heard of him so far as the proofs go, is his appearance at the residence of Mrs. SURRATT in the early part of March last, when he stated that his name was WOOD. He called for JOHN H. SURRATT; but in the absence of the latter, he asked for Mrs SURRATT. He lodged there that night, taking his meals in his room, and departed the next day. At this time he appears to have formed a partnership with O'LAUGHLIN in a livery stable in Detroit, where they were frequently visited by BOOTH. Here these prisoners remained for about three weeks. In the meantime, PAYNE put up two or three days at SURRATT'S, where JOHN H. SURRATT, ATZEROTH, and BOOTH and himself had secret consultations. On this second visit, PAYNE represented to some of the inmates that he was a Baptist preacher. He and SURRATT were found at one time in the bedroom playing with bowie-knives. In this room were two revolvers and four sets of spurs of the same kind as the spur and revolver found in ATZEROTH'S room at the Kirkwood House. At another time, just before the assassination, he is found occupying a room at the Herndon, where he is visited by ATZEROTH. The proof of his confederating with BOOTH and his accomplices is beyond a doubt. That it was PAYNE who made the assault upon Mr. SEWARD, and the others injured in the Secretary's house, is as certain as human testimony can establish any fact.

Equally as certain is the evidence that HERROLD was BOOTH'S accessory before and after the fact. He is first found in confidential relations with the assassin in the early part of February, and he is several times discovered in secret meetings with BOOTH, ATZEROTH and others of the conspiracy. He is once found at Mrs. SURRATTS in company with them. With SURRATT and ATZEROTH he called at the tavern in Surrattsville and left the two carbines, ammunition &c, which were taken away from that place by him and BOOTH on the night of the assassination. During their flight he makes allusion to Confederate soldiers that he and BOOTH are the assassins of the President, and he is captured in the barn with BOOTH, as has been fully detailed heretofore. There is no doubt whatever of his guilt, and he will suffer the penalty of his crime, as it shall be defined by the commission.

ATZEROTH, like the last named prisoner, is proven to have been a co-conspirator and makes his first appearance at Mrs. SURRATT'S in the early part of February, inquiring for JOHN H. SURRATT or Mrs. SURRATT, and is frequently found in secret communication with BOOTH and his confederates. To him was assigned the murder of President JOHNSON at the Kirkwood House, but notwithstanding it appears there was no obstacle in the way of its performance, he does not seem to have made any effort to get access to his intended victim on the evening of the 14th of April. On the morning of that day, he took a room at Kirkwoods, where Mr. JOHNSON was putting up, and was seen there at noon and about six o'clock in the evening. He was traced there on horseback, but was not apparently about the house after that hour. He proved false to the confederates no doubt. Such would but be in keeping with his character. He was in active cooperation with them, however, throughout the night, and fled at daylight the next morning. Of his guilt there is not a shadow of a doubt.

Mrs. SURRATT appears to have been cognizant of the intended crime almost from its inception, and became an active participant in overt acts. She was a general manager, she received and entertained at her house all the criminals except Dr. MUDD, O'LAUGHLIN and ARNOLD; with Dr. M. she planned the means and assistance for the escape of the assassins. She visited MUDD at 5 o'clock on the day of the assassination, to see that the carbines, etc., should be in readiness, and informed him they would be called for that night. BOOTH frequently called at her house and held long confidential talks with her. He was with her a few minutes on the afternoon of the 14th. As an accomplice of BOOTH and a participant in his crime, she can not escape the penalty of the law.

Dr. MUDD'S status is identical. As early as November last he is shown to have been in the confidence of BOOTH. He has a suspicious meeting with SURRATT and BOOTH at the National Hotel in January. He introduces BOOTH to SURRATT. BOOTH visits him at his room in the Pennsylvania House. The assassin's fly to his house direct after committing the murder. He dresses BOOTH'S wound and assists the escape of the latter and HERROLD, and when called upon by the officers three days afterward, denies that he knows either of the criminals. When arrested, on the Friday following, he prevaricates, lies outright, and finally admits he knew BOOTH. He says he first heard of the assassination on Sunday after it was committed, at church; and yet it is shown by abundant proof that he was in Bryantown on the day preceding, Saturday, at an hour when the populace was all excitement, the town guarded by and full of soldiers, and every man, woman and child in the place had not only heard of the murder, but knew the name of the assassin. Dr. MUDD is doubtless guilty, but with what degree of punishment he will be adjudged, remains with the commission to determine.

SPANGLER does not appear to have been in the conspiracy, according to the proofs, at an earlier period than a few hours before the commission of the crime. If he be guilty, his participation would appear to have been in preparing the means of escape, by keeping the passageway clear on the stage, and by closing the door after BOOTH had passed through, so as to retard the movements of pursuers. Some proof has been offered to connect him with the preparation of the bar which fastened the door leading to the President's box, but the evidence is vague and uncertain. That he knew the purpose of BOOTH, that he promised a few minutes before the murder to help the assassin, is as clearly shown by circumstances and testimony as any fact in the case.

To O'LAUGHLIN appears to have been assigned the murder of Gen. GRANT, but whether he failed to make the attempt from lack of courage, from disinclination, or from failure of opportunity, does not appear. Gen. GRANT was announced to appear at the theatre, but suddenly and unexpectedly took the cars for Philadelphia. ATZEROTH made the remark the next day, when it was reported that Gen. GRANT had been shot, that "probably it is the fact if he was followed by the man that was to do it."

O'LAUGHLIN is clearly shown to have been in some kind of conspiracy with BOOTH, as has been stated before. He was found lurking in the hall of Secretary STANTON'S house on the night of the thirteenth of April, evidently watching the movements of Gen. GRANT. Whether he backed out of the conspiracy on Friday, the day of the assassination, or not, is not clear.

ARNOLD, as has been stated, was in full communion with the COLE; traitors, but it is claimed by his attorney that the proofs show that the plot was formerly to abduct the President, and that ARNOLD and BOOTH quarreled, and the former withdrew from the conspiracy, and went to Fortress Monroe, where he was prior to and on the 14th of April. His chances of escape from punishment for participation in the murder are fair.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 21.

It is probable that the remaining witnesses for the prosecution, in the conspiracy, will all be examined to-morrow.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is preparing an argument denying the jurisdiction of the Military Court to try these cases. The counsel for the defence say they will have two hundred witnesses, whose testimony will be cumulative on certain prominent points.

FROM MOBILE.

Surrender of the Rebel Naval Forces in the Tombigbee River.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ADMIRAL THATCHER.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 21.

The Navy Department this morning received a communication from Acting Rear-Admiral THATCHER, under date of May 6, off Mobile, in which he says: I have the honor to inform the department that, on the night of the 4th inst., I received a written proposition from Commodore LYNDAUER FARRAND, commanding Confederate forces in these waters, to surrender to me all the rebel naval forces, officers, men, and public property, vessels afloat and under his command, and now blockaded by a portion of our naval forces in the Tombigbee River, and desiring a meeting with me to arrange terms of surrender to the United States. I accordingly met Commodore FARRAND at Citronville, a point about twenty-five miles above Mobile, and accepted his proposals on the same basis as granted to Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR by Maj.-Gen. CANBY, the latter having taken place at the same point and time.

Gen. CANBY not being present, some days will elapse before all the arrangements are completed for the reception of the Confederate officers, men, vessels and property, when further details, with copies of all correspondence, and the written agreement and obligations, will be officially made known to the department.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Rapid Revival of Business in Charleston—Establishment of a National Bank—Putting the Railroads in Order—Chief-Justice Chase in Charleston—His Address to the Citizens—Trouble Between the Whites and the Negroes—Gen. Gillmore in Conference with the Chief-Justice.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, May 16, 1865.

If our friends who visited this city a month or six weeks ago should drop in upon us at the present time, they would be surprised to see the activity which everywhere prevails. People are going into business with an earnestness which it would seem must insure success. I am informed by a resident merchant of the place, that nearly all the stores on Meeting-street, have been rented by parties either citizens of the place or traders from the North. A National Bank will be established here in a few days. Two banking houses are already in operation and are doing a good business.

The railroads are being put in order, and it is expected that by next week we shall have trains running to Columbia. On the South Carolina road cars have been running to Summerville for the past two weeks. A large number of citizens in the interior have availed themselves of this facility for reaching their former homes in the city. Every one is confident that by next Fall, Charleston will be one of the liveliest cities in the country.

Chief-Justice CHASE paid us a visit last week. While here he made his headquarters on board the steamer. At the earnest solicitation of citizens and others he consented to address a meeting at Zion Church. His hearers were mostly colored people, although I noticed a larger proportion of whites at the meeting than is usually seen in similar gatherings. The white people here were extremely anxious to learn Judge CHASE'S views with reference to reconstruction and negro suffrage. The Judge made a very guarded speech, but did not fail to inform the people that all important questions relating to State Government and the rights of communities would be acted upon at Washington. Between fifty and sixty of the prominent men of the city, among whom were Mayor MACBETH, JOHN PHILLIPS, Esq., GEO. WILLIAMS, Esq., and R. W. SEYMOUR, Esq., called upon Judge CHASE, at the residence of Brig.-Gen. HATCH, on the day following that of his arrival. The object of the citizens was to get an idea, if possible, of the course the government intends to pursue in the matter of restoration and representation. They were informed that the authorities at Washington would, at the proper time, define the course of procedure which it would be necessary for the people of the State to follow in order to place themselves on a right footing in the Union.

The party with Mr. CHASE are Miss CHASE, Mr. MELLEN, of the Treasury Department, Mr. MELLEN, Jr., and Mr. WM. REID, of Washington. They remained in Charleston two days, and then sailed for Savannah and Hilton Head. From the latter place they were to proceed to Florida, thence to Havana, Mobile and New-Orleans. They would be absent from Washington about six weeks. While here they were entertained at a dinner given by Hon. ALBERT G. BROWNE, Special Supervising Agent of the Treasury Department, and on the succeeding evening at a dinner given by Col. GURNEY, commandant of the post.

Last week an ineffectual attempt was made by the citizens to hold a public meeting, with the view of taking the initiative toward reorganizing the State Government. The meeting was to convene at the Hibernian Hall at 12 M., and at the appointed hour the hall was well filled with both whites and blacks. It was plainly observable that the presence of the latter was by no means agreeable to the whites, although it was understood by the committee who waited on Col. GURNEY to receive permission to hold the meeting, that the colored people were not to be excluded. The main portion of the whites, however, did not understand the arrangement made, and, unfortunately, none of the committee took it upon themselves to make the explanation. Before the meeting had been called to order, and just as it was on the point of organizing, Lieut. BODINE, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment, and officer of the guard in the lower district, stepped up to the stage and asked some one of the committee if the meeting was intended exclusively for whites, and on being answered in the affirmative, gave an order for the colored people to withdraw. As they left the hall, the white citizens cheered. But they had not been absent from the room over five minutes when back again they came, Mr. REDPATH taking the lead, and occupied the seats on the left side of the hall. When they reëntered they in turn cheered. At this juncture of the proceedings the white citizens commenced leaving the hall, and although Mayor MACBETH appealed to them to remain and go on with the business, stating at the same time that the presence of the colored men would in no way interfere with the consideration and discussion of the subjects to be presented, the retiring citizens could not be persuaded to return. Mayor MACBETH then announced the adjournment of the meeting. Immediately thereafter a man named THRAIN took the platform and requested the Union men to remain in the hall and organize the meeting. About forty whites and one hundred and fifty colored people accepted the invitation. A chairman was appointed, and after a few remarks from a Mr. BARROW and Mr. THRAIN, the latter offered a long series of resolutions, which were adopted by his listeners, and the proceedings terminated. An order from the military authorities prohibited the publication of the proceedings in the *Courier*.

Although the events at the hall afforded a theme for much animated conversation, among the whites particularly, they led to no violent demonstrations. Lieut. BODINE acted without authority. He was arrested on the same day, and the matter, so far as he was concerned, will be investigated by the military. It is the wish of the committee to call for another meeting; but under the circumstances, the authorities have decided that no more meetings of that character had better be held at present.

The rebels in town manifest no delight at the capture of JEFF. DAVIS; and of course they are too wise to express regret. Various speculations are indulged in as to what disposition will be made with JEFF. by the government. Those who formerly professed themselves his friends are of the opinion that he will receive no mercy.

Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE came up from Hilton Head last Friday. He had an extended interview with Chief-Justice CHASE, on matters connected with the department. It is understood he will pay us another visit shortly. At the meeting at Zion Church, at which Judge CHASE spoke, Gen. GILLMORE was present in the pulpit. Wherever Gen. GILLMORE goes in the department, he is sure to meet with the popular favor. His military talent and excellent judgment have secured for him a host of admirers. No one can say that the affairs of the Department of the South ever suffered while in the hands of Gen. GILLMORE.

The steamer *Rhamber*, Capt. R. B. BENSON, of the Leary line of New-York and Charleston steamers, arrived last Saturday. She had an extensive passenger list and brought a heavy freight. She leaves for New-York to-day. The passengers were delighted with the accommodations on board the steamer, and speak in the highest terms of the courteous and affable bearing of the officers. A card of acknowledgment for the kind attentions of the officers has been published. Yesterday Capt. BENSON gave a magnificent dinner to his friends, on board the vessel. The sister ship *Grenada* is expected next Saturday. It is the intention to have a steamer leave New-York and here each Wednesday. The complete success of the new line is anticipated.

WHIT.

The Arrest of Gov. Vance.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 21.

Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, who was arrested on the 12th inst., at his home, in Buncombe County, arrived here by steamer from Fortress Monroe yesterday morning, and after visiting the War Department, was supplied with quarters in the Old Capitol Prison. The Governor is a fine-looking man, about thirty-five years old. He is disposed to be rather defiant in manner, and asserts that the professed Unionists of the State now here are as guilty as himself.

Steamboat Explosion.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 20.

The steamer *Bird Lark*, from St. Louis, bound to Louisville, blew up near Evansville, Ind., to-day. JAMES SWIFT, first clerk, and one engineer, are reported missing, and three or four of the deck hands were killed. No further particulars have been received.

Arrival of the Wyalusing.

The United States steamer *Wyalusing*, Lieut. E. ENGLISH, from Hatteras Inlet, arrived yesterday. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant, E. ENGLISH, commanding; Acting Master and Ex. Officer, W. R. Hathaway; Purser, A. J. Pritchard; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Samuel Holdman: Acting Ensigns, L. H. Fossett, P. J. Perkins, H. S. Kruse, W. H. Brown; Acting Master, A. Everett; Master's Mates, H. Watson, L. A. Kent; Chief Engineer, H. H. Stewart; First Assistant Engineer, J. McCourt; Third Assistant Engineers, J. J. Donohue, S. S. Cotirell; Gunner, Thomas Carpenter; Captain's Clerk, H. B. Whitehouse; Purser's Clerk, J. W. Dale.

The Great Review.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that I am going to lose *the* review, I must content myself with envying those who are to enjoy it, thousands of whom are rushing to Washington.

On Friday, in conversation with Gen. GRANT, I inquired *why* the review was to occupy *two* days? He replied: "*It will consume two entire days to pass the army across the Long Bridge*;" adding, that "if the same army were moving against the enemy, with all its trains, in ordinary marching order, the line would reach from Washington to Richmond." T. W.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Buckingham, Norwich, Conn., and the Hon. Thomas W. Williams, of New-London, Conn., are at the Astor House.

Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas, and Judge G. of Thompson, of Illinois, are at the Hoffman House.

Capt. C. H. Rockwell and servant, of Hilton Head, are at the Everett House.

John C. Wyman, Washington; Wm. Orsborn, Kansas; and G. H. Wilcox, Colorado, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

J. A. Hinshon, Bremen; and W. R. Condict, Michigan City, Indiana, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRE AT NIBLO'S THEATRE.—At 10 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the carpenter-shop and property-room of Niblo's Theatre. It was quite alarming at first; but the building was so constructed that the flames were confined to the room where the fire originated. The firemen and police were on the spot at once, and were successful in preventing the spread of the flames. The guests of the Metropolitan Hotel were somewhat alarmed, but the house was only slightly damaged by water.

The fire destroyed merely a part of the theatre, and the loss was by no means so large as was at first supposed. Mr. WHEATLEY'S private wardrobe, and the general wardrobe of the theatre, were destroyed, but the actors' attire in the piece which is now on at Niblo's is intact. Fire-Marshal BAKER will make an investigation

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA AT THIS PORT.

News of the Death of J. Wilkes Booth in England.

Letter from the Empress Eugenie to Mrs. Lincoln.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR IN ALGERIA.

Imperial Address to the Inhabitants of the Colony.

A Confederate Cruiser Reported Off the Port of Shanghai.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 10th of May, arrived here yesterday, with three days' later news from Europe.

The *Europa* arrived at Queenstown at 7 A. M. on May 8.

The *Lafayette* arrived at Havre early on Tuesday morning, May 9.

The *Hibernia*, which left Queenstown on Saturday last, put back on Monday last, May 8, with her machinery disabled.

The *Belgian* arrived out on the morning of May 10.

A Confederate cruiser is reported off the port of Shanghai.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. LINCOLN.

THE DEATH OF J. WILKES BOOTH.

From the London Times, May 9.

Such an end was *too good for such a miscreant, and most honest men will feel, in common with the American people, that justice has been cheated of a victim.* A stage-desperado like BOOTH, had he been required to choose his own death, would certainly have preferred a soldier's fate to a public execution, and the same fortune which favored his infamous design seems to have attended him to the last. It was by a series of hair-breadth chances that he obtained access to the President's box, that he was enabled to take deadly aim, that he passed unhurt and unchallenged through the horror-stricken audience, mounted his horse in safety, and reached a point some forty miles distant from Washington by a circuitous route, in spite of a severe accident, and across a broad estuary. Hunted down at length, and brought to bay, he dies like the hero of a tragedy, but with execrations on his tongue, still defying the judgment of human tribunals.

The telegraph further announces that HERROLD had been conveyed to Washington, and that JUNIUS BRUTUS, the brother of WILKES BOOTH, had been arrested as an accessory. Whether HERROLD will be identified as the person who made the dastardly attempt on the life of Mr. SEWARD, who is happily recovering, remains of course to be proved. A very minute description of this person was published in New-York, and a man corresponding to it was apprehended, so that HERROLD may possibly turn out to have played a subordinate part. Mr. STANTON has announced, we hope prematurely, that evidence in possession of the government shows the conspiracy to have originated in Canada, and to have been "approved at Richmond"—a singularly vague expression, and one suggestive of imperfect information. He added, apparently on the same authority, that the reputed assassin of Mr. SEWARD was one of the St. Albans raiders; but this, too, requires confirmation. In the meantime, it is due to the American press that we should record our testimony to the forbearing and enlightened spirit in which some of our New-York contemporaries have discussed the assassination and its probable results. It seems as though the moderate and humane counsels of the murdered President were more potent in his death than in his life, rebuking and silencing the wild cry for vengeance which might otherwise have been raised. At all events, the general attitude of the American people at such a crisis has been marked by a *striking and honorable sense of responsibility, and contrasts favorably with the savage loyalty which gloated over the torments of Ravaillac and Damiens.* If vindictive sentiments could not be altogether restrained, they have at least failed hitherto to acquire the mastery. We may, therefore, feel that HERROLD, however strong the evidence against him, will have a fair trial, and that his crime, if it should be traced to Southern instigation, will not be visited on the heads of an innocent nation.

From the London Daily News, May 9.

The wretched miscreant whose hand has spread mourning over a continent, and turned even hostility into sympathy for his victim, has perished in a manner that is perhaps the fittest penalty for his crime. Other assassins have invested their deed with a glow of heroism, by setting their own lives frankly against the life they smote, and daring vengeance in the name of justice. But WILKES BOOTH was a cowardly villain, who crept secretly to strike his enemy in the back, and who thought to secure his own safety by a prepared flight. So it is best that he should not even have the dignity of dying by the hands of justice, but, hunted like vermin to his lair, be put out of life by the pistol of a common soldier. *It is best for the world that as speedily as possible it should be cooled to cruel thinking of a monster so deformed, which had drawn to itself notoriety by a crime so inhuman.*

From the London Morning Herald, May 9.

England will receive the news of this hunting down *with complete satisfaction*; for assuredly England has cherished a lively hope that the semi-maniac who plunged Northern America into mourning should be brought to a full account for his crime. There is no reserve, no party feeling as to this cruel assassination or the means whereby it has been avenged. The world is rid of a ruffian; that is what the people of England will say when they read the brief story brought by the *Europa*, and what those who have read the story have said, over and over again, as a matter of general congratulation. Happily, there is no question as to the guilt of the wretched man who thus early met an exactly similar fate to that he deliberately assured for his victim. There was no evidence, no trial needed. He committed the murder in what may be almost called the light of day, and he had openly expressed his determination to commit, or at least to take part in it. He took his measures calmly, deliberately, and with a business-like air not uncommon with men who cherish one absorbing idea, and make that idea their fixed study. He was methodical in what may possibly have been his madness; and even those lofty words "*Sic semper tyrannis*," were no doubt preconsidered and learnt, as it were, as part of the tragic actor's role.

He chose to achieve the infamy of an assassin without disguise, and to glory in the assassination without stint. He selected his part, indeed—a fatal, awful part; and he played it through as though he expected all the world, save the Northern States of America, to applaud.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIA TO MRS. LINCOLN.

The Empress received Mr. and Mrs. BIGELOW on Sunday, the 6th inst. Her Majesty, after expressing her profound emotion at the recent sad events in Washington, announced that she had addressed a private letter tendering her sympathy to Mrs. LINCOLN.

SUGGESTION FOR A MEDAL.

The *Phare de la Loire*, of Nantes, which appeared in mourning when it published the news of Mr. LINCOLN'S murder, now suggests that a penny subscription should be collected for the purpose of presenting to Mrs. LINCOLN a gold medal, bearing the following inscription:

"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity to LINCOLN, twice elected President of the United States; French Democracy grateful. LINCOLN, the honest man, abolished slavery, reëstablished the Union, saved the republic without veiling the statute of Liberty. He was assassinated on the 14th of April, 1865."

FURTHER EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY IN FRANCE.

A certain number of the inhabitants of Guingamp (Côtes du Nord) have forwarded to M. EDOUARD LABOULAYE the following address for presentation to Mr. BIGELOW, United States Minister in Paris:—

ABRAHAM LINCOLN has perished, the martyr of liberty! He died in the hour of triumph, struck down by an assassin, when the great republic of the United States had just issued from the most terrible trials, thanks to the civic virtues and the energy of its illustrious President. The undersigned, citizens of Guingamp, lose no time in expressing to you the feelings of affliction and indignation which this sad event has excited in them. They are, however, without disquiet as to the future of your great nation, for they know that with a free people the fate of institutions does not depend on the life of one man, however illustrious he may be; but we do not the less deem it our duty to deplore with you the death of the honest man whose name will be enrolled in the pages of history side by side with that of WASHINGTON.

The editors of the *Courrier du Dimanche* of Paris have also presented to Mr. BIGELOW an address couched in similar terms.

ADDRESS FROM LONDON MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.

The following correspondence has passed in reference to an address to the United States Minister, which has lately been signed by 227 of the chief merchants and bankers of the City of London:

BANK OF ENGLAND, May 5.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an address which has been signed by upward of 200 of the most eminent merchants and bankers of this city, which it gives me great pleasure to be the medium of communicating to Your Excellency.

I beg to remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. L. HOLLAND, Governor.

To His Excellency Hon. C. F. ADAMS, &c.

To His Excellency Hon. C. F. Adams, Minister of the United States of America, London:

We, the undersigned merchants, bankers, and traders of the City of London, are anxious to express to you, as the representative of the United States of America, the horror and indignation with which we have heard of the assassination of the late President, Mr. LINCOLN. This event, which, under any circumstances, would have called forth these feelings, seems to do so more strongly at this time when so much appeared to depend upon Mr. LINCOLN'S well-known character for integrity, and his kindly desire of conciliation in the great task to which he was about to address himself, of restoring peace and concord in that great country over the councils of which he presided.

We also desire to express our deep and heartfelt sympathy in the irreparable loss which his family have sustained, and we beg you will convey to them the assurance of this feeling, which we believe to exist universally throughout this country.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, May 6, 1865.

SIR: On behalf of his Excellency, Mr. ADAMS, I I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your note of the date, and to state that he will have much pleasure in forwarding to his government this day the address from the merchants and bankers of London which accompany it.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

BENJAMIN MORAN, Secretary of Legation,

Mr. H. L. HOLLAND, Governor of the Bank of England.

MEMORIAL IN PALERMO.

The municipality of Palermo have determined that one of the streets in that city shall be named after President LINCOLN.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMISTICE.

From the London Times, May 9.

We are not disposed to blame the view taken, under the circumstances, by the Federal Government. As to the general right of the supreme power in a State to rescind an armistice, if it can be so called, of this kind, no doubt whatever can be entertained. The power to conclude it is not, and could not be, implied in any military commission, and the agreement here bears on the face of it an acknowledgment that it was executed without any special authority. Modern history furnishes numerous instances in which conventions falling more nearly within the scope of a General's authority than this have been disallowed by the Sovereign. Such was the case of the treaty signed by Sir SIDNEY SMITH for the evacuation of Egypt by the French army; and even the famous Convention of Cintra, it will be remembered, was formally condemned by the King. In short, the only question is not one of law, but of policy. It is not whether President JOHNSON had a right to set aside SHERMAN'S terms of pacification, but whether, for the sake of checking further effusion of blood, it might not have been an act of wise clemency to adopt them. Bystanders may naturally incline to this alternative, but it was hardly to be expected that a President who professes to regard Confederates in arms as traitors should ratify a capitulation which reinstates them in the position of good citizens. We are not without hope, however, that Mr. JOHNSON will treat the enemy, once at his mercy, with greater lenience than he affects. Now that LEE has surrendered, Mobile has fallen, and Gen. JOHNSTON has confessed himself exhausted, the Northern people, whose minister he is, can afford to be magnanimous, and we do not believe that they will sully their victory with deeds of cruelty.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE EDMUNDS' SCANDAL.

In the House of Lords on the 9th, Lord REDESDALE moved that certain passages from the Report of the Select Committee on the resignation by Mr. EDMUNDS of various offices be read, and further moved resolutions exculpating the Select Committee of their Lordships' House from any neglect of duty in granting Mr. EDMUNDS a retiring pension, inasmuch as they would have exceeded their functions if, without special instructions from the House, they had proceeded to inquire into his conduct in any matter unconnected with his duties in their Lordships' House. He stated that when the petition was presented, the committee had no official knowledge of what afterward came to light, and were under the impression that Mr. EDMUNDS had satisfied all the claims against him with regard to his alleged defalcations in the Patent-office.

Lord HARDWICK denied the statement which had been made in public, that the members of their Lordships' House were aware that Mr. EDMUNDS was a defaulter when they voted his pension. He, for one, could declare that he was totally ignorant of every detail of the transaction when the retiring allowance was granted, and he knew that many other members of their Lordships' House were in the same position.

Lord DERBY wanted to know how it was that the Lord CHANCELLOR, who presented the petition asking for a pension, said nothing of the extraordinary circumstances of Mr. EDMUNDS' case, though both his Lordship and all the members of the government were well aware of them. He did not say that the resignation of Mr. EDMUNDS had been extorted from him, but the Lord CHANCELLOR had told Mr. EDMUNDS that if he did not have his resignation by a certain date he should bring his conduct before the notice of the House. He did obtain his resignation, and he did not call attention to his conduct, but, on the contrary, aided him to a certain extent in getting a pension of £800 a year. He attributed the painful embarrassment in which their Lordships' House had been placed entirely to the silence of the members of Her Majesty's Government on the real facts of the case, and most especially to the extraordinary course taken by the Lord CHANCELLOR.

Lord RUSSELL vindicated the conduct of the cabinet with respect to what had been done in the case. It never was made a cabinet question whether, if Mr. EDMUNDS applied for a pension, the Lord CHANCELLOR was to oppose it. That question had never been brought before the cabinet in any way. It had been for was sure that the answer of his colleagues would have been to direct the Lord CHANCELLOR to lay all the facts of the case before the committee appointed to decide on the pension. The report of the Select Committee granting the pension had never been printed, and he was sure many members of their Lordships' House were quite as much surprised as himself and other members of the government when they found out what had been done, and that a retiring allowance had been granted to one so little entitled to it as Mr. EDMUNDS, and granted apparently with the unanimous consent of their Lordships.

The Marquis of BATH censured the silence of the members of the government in regard to this case, and defended the committee which had recommended the granting of the pension, and which he maintained had been purposely kept in the dark. The slightest private intimation to any of the members of the committee would have been sufficient to have saved all this most painful embarrassment.

Lord GRANVILLE then rose to move to rescind the resolution of the House of the 24th of February, granting a retiring pension of £800 per annum to Mr. LEONARD EDMUNDS. He rested his case entirely on the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the merits of the case, and on the report of the committee of their Lordships' House. He wished to say as little as possible to aggravate the charges against that unfortunate gentleman; still it was necessary, for the sake of public justice, and for the sake of the honor of the House, to rescind the vote of the 24th of February.

After some further debate on the question whether Mr. EDMUNDS should not be heard again in his own defence, the Lord Chancellor put the question that the pension to Mr. EDMUNDS be revoked, which was agreed to without division.

THE BOROUGH FRANCHISE BILL CASE.

The debate on the Borough Franchise Bill was resumed in the House of Commons on the 8th, by Mr. GREGORY, who said he did not believe the feeling of the house was in favor of the bill. He was of Mr. LOWE'S opinion, if that bill were passed, it would lead directly to universal suffrage. He denied that by extending the suffrage they would have better government as regarded peace and commerce, and adduced America and Australia as affording proofs of his proposition. He should not support the bill. Sir G. GREY defended the government from charges of breach of faith in respect to reform. He said the government would vote for the second reading. He wished it to be distinctly understood that it it was intended that the bill for a £6 franchise was to be taken as a political test at the elections which were not far distant, the government would object to it, and say they were not bound to a £6 franchise.

Mr. FORSTER strongly supported the bill.

Mr. HORSMAN contended that this bill could not be final; it was accepted only as an installment, and must lead ultimately to universal suffrage.

Mr. DISRAELI said this question could not be dealt with partially, and therefore he should oppose the second reading of the bill. He warned the House against sanctioning anything resembling democracy, and called on the House to reject the bill by a large majority.

The House then divided on the previous question, when there appeared, ayes 214, noes 288; majority, 74. The bill is therefore lost.

Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, was present at the debate on the Reform Bill.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

The Prince of Wales opened the International Exhibition in Dublin, on May 9, with great eclat, in the presence of 10,000 persons.

FRANCE.

The Empress presided at the Council of State held on May 6.

The circulation in France of the newspaper *L'Europe*, published in Frankfort, has been prohibited, on account of an article which appeared in that paper in defence of political assassination.

A decree of the Empress has been issued approving the decision of the Municipality of Deauville for the erection of a statue of the late Duke DE MORNY in that town.

In the Corps Legislatif, the government brought forward a bill asking for a grant of 360,000,000 of francs to be applied for the purpose of carrying on public works. The expenditure will be extended over a period of six years at the rate of 60,000,000 each year. The surplus of revenue upon the ordinary Budget and the proceeds of the alienation of the State forests, will provide for this. The alienation of the State forests will be limited to 100,000,000f.

ALGERIA.

A telegram from Algiers, of May 4, says:—The Emperor Napoleon has issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Algeria:

THE EMPEROR, TO THE INHABITANTS OF ALGERIA.

"I come among you, to learn in person your interests, to second your efforts, and to assure you that the protection of the mother-country shall not fail you. You have for a long time past combatted with energy two obstacles—a virgin soil and a warlike people; but better days are at hand. On the one side, private companies are about to develop by their industry and their capital, the fertility of the land; on the other, the Arabs, restrained, and enlightened with regard to our own benevolent intentions, will no longer be able to disturb the tranquillity of the country. Have faith then, in the future. Become attached to the land which you cultivate as to a new Fatherland, and treat the Arabs, in the midst of whom you must dwell, as fellow-countrymen. We must be the masters, because we are the more civilized; we must be generous, because we are the stronger. Let us, then, justify unceasingly, the glorious act of one of my predecessors, who, in planting, thirty-five years ago, on the soil of Africa the banner of France and the cross, unfurled at once the sign of civilization and the symbol of peace and charity."

The Emperor is still making excursions into the environs of the town of Algiers. His Majesty's health continues excellent.

IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION TO THE ARABS.

The Emperor has issued the following proclamation addressed to the Arabs:

"France came to Algeria in 1830, not to destroy the Arab nationality, but to liberate the people from ages of oppression.

Nevertheless, you have fought against your liberators. I honor your sentiment of warlike dignity, but God has decided. Recognize the decrees of Providence. Like yourselves, our ancestors courageously resisted, and yet from their defeat dates their regeneration. Your Prophet says: 'God gives power to whomsoever he will.' I come to exercise power in your interest. I have irrevocably assured to you the proprietorship of the land you occupy. I have honored your chiefs and respected your religion. I wish to increase your well-being. Tell your misguided brethren that 2,000,000 Arabs cannot resist 40,000,000 Frenchmen. I thank the great majority for their fidelity. Great recollections and powerful interests already unite you to the mother country, and a military confraternity has been formed in the Crimea, Italy, China and Mexico. I have confidence, then, in your destinies, almost united with those of France, and acknowledge, with the Koran, that what God directs is well directed."

The Emperor has visited the principal localities in the Plain of Sahel, everywhere meeting with an enthusiastic reception.

BELGIUM.

A telegram from Brussels of May 8 says:

"The King has passed a very good night, and a considerable improvement in his health has taken place."

AUSTRIA.

In the Lower House of the Reichsrath, the sum of 7,100,000 florins was voted for the Marine Budget. The House afterward voted the General Budget for 1865, which states the revenue at 522,045,800 florins and the expenditure 514,305,453 florins.

A special bill was to be voted for meeting the deficit.

AUSTRIA AND THE DUCHIES.

The Austrian *Gazette* of May 7, says:

"Austria has declined entering upon any discussion with Prussia respecting compensation for Schleswig and Holstein, but has declared that it is not impossible she might do so in reference to Lauenburg. The Duke of Augustenburg has informed the Prussian Government that the resolutions expressing the views of the committee of thirty-six members representing the different political associations of Germany, on the future of the Duchies, would be admitted by him as the basis for an arrangement, but that he could not guarantee this without the consent of the Schleswig Holstein Estates."

ITALY.

The Pope, in a letter which he addressed to King VICTOR EMANUEL prior to the arrival of Signor VEGEZZI, says that the Count DE SARTIGES spoke to him last Summer upon the settlement of the pending religious questions. His Holiness addressed himself to the heart of the King in order to wipe away the tears of Italy, and requested him to send an envoy to treat upon the question of the episcopate. The Pope styles the King, VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Sardinia, and concludes his letter without bestowing his apostolic benediction.

The Turin journals announce that Signor VEGEZZI had a conference with the Ministers on the 6th. It is further stated that the negotiations with the Pope have been suspended, though not broken off, and that no engagement has been entered into by Signor VEGEZZI in the name of the Italian Government.

The *Italia* contradicts the statement that Signor VEGEZZI has been nominated Italian Minister at Rome, and says: "Italy recognizes the Pope as chief of Catholicism, and will always treat with him upon religious matters, but does not acknowledge his temporal sovereignty."

PORTUGAL.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Full Report of the Testimony Taken in Open Court on Saturday.

Testimony of Mr. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War—Evidence of Major Eckert, Superintendent of Military Telegraphs—Gen. Hamilton, of Texas, also on the Witness Stand—The Teller of the Ontario Bank, of Montreal, Examined—Jacob Thompson has a Deposit there of over $600,000—He Draws a Check in Favor of C. C. Clay for $300,000—John Wilkes Booth also has an account in that Bank.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 20.

The first witness examined to-day was Assistant Secretary of War DANA, as follows:

Testimony of Assistant Secretary of War Dana.

Q.—State what position you occupy on the government? A.—I am Assistant Secretary of War.

Q.—Look at the instrument before you and state if you have ever seen it before? A.—I took it out of the office of Mr. Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State, in Richmond; I arrived in Richmond on Wednesday, the 5th, and went into his office, where this was found and brought it away with me; or rather, I sent it to Major Eckert, of the War Department; I saw it was the key to an official cipher; there were many papers and things lying around there, and as this seemed to be interesting, I took it away.

Q.—Did you find it in a trunk? A.—No, Sir. Benjamin's offices consisted of a series of three or four rooms—I think four—Benjamin's personal office being the innermost of all; this was in the room next to his, occupied by his confidential secretary or assistant. Most of the articles had been taken away; the record had been taken away, but I found several interesting documents, and this among them.

By the Court—Q.—I should like to know the object of the instrument. A.—It is a key to the cipher by which certain letters of the alphabet can be used for other letters; and, by using these pointers, such a cipher can be translated, or plain writing be turned into cipher by interpretation; the machine is about a foot long and eight inches high, and consists of a cylinder of wood, which has a paper envelope inscribed with letters; this cylinder revolves on pivot holes at each end, and a bar across the top contains wooden indices pointing down to the letters

Testimony of Major Eckert.

Q.—Look at the cipher, and state if it was found in the trunk of J. Wilkes Booth; compare it with this other cipher, of which Assistant-Secretary Dana has just spoken, and state whether or not they are the same? A.—They are the same, Sir.

Q.—You are somewhat familiar, are you not, with those things? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have no doubt as to their being the same? A.—None at all, Sir.

Q.—State whether or not cipher dispatches have, from time to time, fallen into the hands of the War Department and been referred to you for examination. A.—They have, sir.

Q.—State whether they were the same cipher as this. A.—Some of them were, Sir; they have worked on the same principle.

Q.—I speak now of the dispatches of the 13th and 19th of October last; have you them now in your possession? A.—I have, sir.

Q.—Those are the translations? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you the originals? A.—No, Sir; I have copies.

Q.—State whether they are written in the same cipher of which you have spoken? A.—I think they are; they may be different in the key-word, but the principle is the same.

Q.—Have you translated them? A.—The clerks have.

Q.—Were they worked out without any knowledge of this instrument at the time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are these translations of those dispatches? A.—Yes, Sir.

The following were then read:

OCT. 13, 1864.

We again urge the necessity of our gaining immediate advantages. Strain every nerve for victory. We now look upon the reelection of Lincoln in November as almost certain, and we need to whip his hirelings to prevent it. Besides, with Lincoln reelected and his armies victorious we need not look for recognition, much less the help mentioned in our last. Hincombe will explain this. Those figures of the Yankee armies are correct to a unit. Your friend shall be immediately set to work as you direct.

OCTOBER 19, 1864.

Your letter of the 13th instant, is at hand. There is yet time enough to colonize many voters before November. A blow will shortly be struck in Sheridan's rear time. Gen. Longstreet is to attack Sheridan without delay, and then move North as far as practicable toward unprotected points. This will be made instead of the movement before mentioned. He will endeavor to assist the Republicans in collecting their ballots. Be watchful and assist him.

Q.—State whether the original was sent to its address? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From what direction did the cipher of the 13th come? A.—It came from Canada and went to Richmond.

Q.—From what direction did the cipher of the 19th come? A.—It came from Richmond and went to Canada.

Testimony of Gen. Hamilton.

Q.—State whether you are familiar with the handwriting of Wm. S. Oldham? A.—Yes, Sir; as familiar as I am with that of any man living.

Q.—State whether that (handing him a paper) is in his handwriting or not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether or not at the time of writing it he was a member of the Senate of the so-called Confederate States from Texas? A.—He was present when he was elected by the rebel Legislature of Texas to a seat in the Senate of the so-called Confederacy; since then I know it as a matter of public history; I have seen many speeches, resolutions and bills introduced by him into the Senate published in the public prints.

Q.—You are a citizen of Texas, formerly a member of Congress from there? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know the McCulloch mentioned in that letter? A.—No, Sir.

Testimony of Surgeon-General Harnes.

Q.—State to the court whether or not you made an examination of the body of Booth after his death? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Describe to the court the scar which is alleged to have been on the neck, and the general appearance of the body. A.—On the left side of the neck there was a scar, occasioned by an operation performed by Dr. May for the removal of a tumor; it looked like the scar from a burn rather than an incision.

Q.—How near the ear was it? A.—Three inches below the ear.

Testimony of Frank Bollee.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—In Charles County

Q.—In the town or county? A.—In the county.

Q.—How far from Bryantown? A.—About half a mile.

Q.—Were you there on the Saturday after the murder of the President? A.—I was there Saturday evening, about four o'clock; as near as I can come to the time it was between three and four o'clock.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Mudd there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time do you think that was? A.—Between three and four, Sir.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—He came into a store while I was there.

Q.—State whether the soldiers had arrived from Washington then? A.—I don't know, Sir, whether they had or not.

Q.—Were you around about the town? A.—I was in the store when he came in; I did not take much notice.

Q.—What time did you leave the store? A.—About just before night.

Q.—When did he start? A.—Did not see him when he started; I didn't take much notice of him.

By the Court—Q.—Was the report of the Presidential assassination in Bryantown at that time? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear it? A.—No, Sir; I don't hear it till the rooms were guarded; that was a little before night.

Q.—You heard it before you left Bryantown? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Testimony of J. H. Ward.

Q.—State where you live? A.—Near Bryantown, Charles County.

Q.—State whether you were there on the afternoon of the day following the murder of the President. A.—I was. I live in the suburbs of the village; I went so soon as I finished my dinner, and arrived there about one o'clock, so soon as I arrived I observed the military were in town, with Lieut. Murray, and perceived a great excitement, not only with the military, but with the people, and I imagined they were going to search the houses; as my wife was alone, I went home, lest she should be alarmed; a nigger came soon afterwards and said—[objected to]—I must explain the facts, because I know but little; I left him and went to the village; Lieut. Dana had put the village under martial law, and the people were excited about getting home.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Mudd? A.—I can't say; the excitement was so great, I can't say I saw the Doctor.

Q.—What is your opinion, to the best of your recollection, about your having seen Dr. Mudd? A.—I would not like to say positively; but it occurs to me, from faint memory, that he was there; the excitement has been so great ever since that time that I can't say positively.

Q.—You say the military were there, and the people were much excited and you returned home. How long did you remain at home? A.—About three-quarters of an hour.

Q.—Did you then hear of the assassination of the President? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear who the assassin was? A.—Yes, Sir; Booth; some gave him the name of Boose.

Q.—Did you hear it everywhere spoken of. A.—Yes, Sir; at Bryantown I did.

Q.—What time do you suppose you heard it? A.—It was, I think, between 1 and 2 o'clock. It was a cloudy day, and I never paid any particular attention, but think it was between 1 and 2 o'clock.

Q.—What time did you leave Bryantown? A.—I could not give you the precise time; it was between two and three o'clock that I left the second time; it was then I found the military, and in a few minutes they told me that that the President had been assassinated, and I came back.

Q.—You say some said it was Booth and some said it was Boose that was spoken of by some of the soldiers, with whom the English language was not conversant? A.—They would call him Booth, Bootha and Boose; those who could speak audibly said it was Booth; those who had an amalgamation of the languages said it was Bootha.

Q.—Where were you when you first heard the President was assassinated? A.—At home. I wanted to tell you it was through the authority of the darkey.

Q.—Who was the darkey? A.—Charles Blois, the brother of the fellow whose testimony has just been taken.

Q.—Did you ask him who assassinated the President? A.—I have no knowledge of asking him, and I think he never told me.

Q.—In what direction from the centre of the town do you live? A.—I live in the eastern direction, principally in the suburbs.

Q.—On the road between Bryantown and Dr. Mudd's? A.—I live close to the road leading to Bryantown.

Q.—My question is, do you live near or on the road between Bryantown and Dr. Mudd's? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is your impression that you saw Dr. Mudd in the town? A.—My impression, if it be Dr. Mudd that I saw, I saw him get on his horse; but I could not swear that it was Dr. Mudd.

Q.—Did you see the face of this person? A.—No, Sir; not that I know of; but I could tell him by a side or back view.

Q.—How close were you to him? A.—About ten or twenty yards, standing on the porch of the store.

Q.—You are only able to swear to a faint impression? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the color of the horse this man was riding? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you know the horse Dr. Mudd usually rides? A.—I have seen him on a great many horses, and there were a great many horses connected there; I have seen him ride a bay horse.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Mudd when you first went into town? A.—I think not.

Q.—Was it immediately on your arrival on the second time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you personally acquainted with Dr. Mudd? A.—I have been for two years and five months; before that I had no personal acquaintance with him.

Testimony of Lieutenant Dana.

Q.—State whether or not on the day following the President's assassination you were in pursuit of the assassins at Bryantown? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State what hour you arrived there on that day? A.—I sent an advance-guard of four men; they arrived there twenty minutes or half an hour before I did. I arrived there very near 1 o'clock that afternoon—Saturday afternoon.

Q.—State whether on your arrival the news of the assassination was spread all around there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there any person mentioned as the assassin; was J. Wilkes Booth? A.—Yes, Sir; and some of the citizens asked me if I knew for certain it was he. As early as a quarter past two o'clock it was known that the President was assassinated, and who the assassin was.

Q.—Are you acquainted at all with the prisoner at the bar, Dr. Mudd? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any knowledge whether you met him on that occasion? A.—No, Sir.

Testimony of Robert Nelson, Colored.

Q.—Do you live in Washington? A.—Yes, Sir; I did live in Virginia.

Q.—Look at that knife and state whether you found it on the street, and, if so, when and where? A.—It looks like the one I found opposite to Secretary Seward's.

Q.—When did you find it there? A.—The Saturday morning after the Secretary was stabbed.

Q.—Did you find it on the pavement or in the middle of the street? A.—In the middle of the street.

Cross-examination—You say it was the same one? A.—I said it was one like it.

Q.—It was not in a sheath? A.—No; it was not in a sheath at all.

Q.—Was it in the street or the gutter? A.—It was in the middle of the street.

Q.—Right in front of the door? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time of the day was it? A.—Early in the morning; I was going to market; it was about 5 or 6 o'clock, I think.

Testimony of Dr. Wilson.

Q.—Doctor, look at that knife and state whether or not it is the knife you received from any one? A.—This is the knife I received from the colored boy just come from the stand; it was on Saturday, about 10 o'clock in the day.

Q.—On the 15th of April? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did he give it to you? A.—In the library of Mr. Seward, in the Seward library; he brought it in the door and handed it to me.

Testimony of Col. J. B. Stewart.

Q.—State to the Court whether or not you were at Ford's theatre on the night of the assassination? A.—Yes, Sir; I was.

Q.—Did you see the assassin jump from the box? A.—I did, at about half-past ten o'clock; I was sitting in the front chair, near the orchestra, on the right hand side; there are two aisles to the orchestra, and my side was on the center on the left hand, right under and bringing me immediately next to the music-stand; at the report of the pistol I was startled; I was speaking to my sister, my head being turned to the left. I glanced back to the stage; an exclamation was made, and a man leaped from the President's box, lighting on the stage; he came down with his back slightly toward the audience, but as he was rising his face came fully in view; I rose and attempted to leap on the stage; I made two or three steps on the railing to the right after alighting from where I sat, and keeping my attention on the man who had alighted from the stage, and who had jumped from the President's box; when I reached the stage, on looking to the left, I perceived he had disappeared at the left hand egress; I exclaimed "Stop that man," and then went past the length of the stage, and turning to the right, was at a distance of twenty feet from the door; but the door was slammed to; I ran and got to the door very quick, but on coming to the door I swung it the wrong way; but I remedied that and passed out; as I approached the door, after I had last said "Stop that man," some one said, "He has gone on a horse," and I heard the tramping of a horse; when I got out of the door I perceived a man mounting a horse; he was at that instant barely mounted; the moon was just beginning to rise, and I could see him better; the horse was moving as though prematurely spurred in mounting; I ran in the direction to which the horse was heading, at about eight or ten feet from the head of the horse, and the rider brought him around to the right again; the horse's feet were rattling violently on the stones; I crossed in the same direction, and was soon on the right hand side of the horse, but he was gaining on me; when about two-thirds of the way out of the alley he brought the horse forward and swept to the left of F. street, I commanded him to stop; it all occupied but two seconds.

Q.—You found the door closed; did you see anybody about the door? A.—I did.

Q.—One or more persons? A.—I passed several in the passage; one or two men, perhaps five persons altogether, but near the door, on the right-hand side, I passed a person standing, who seemed in the act of turning; I noticed everything; my mind is impressed with all that occurred, and I saw a person there who didn't seem to be moving about.

Q.—Look at the prisoners, and see if you recognize the man. A.—I see but one face that would recall him to my mind

Q.—Which one. A.—That one.

The Court—Stand up, Spangler.

Witness—That one looks more like the man than any other.

Q.—Describe his appearance.

Mr. Stewart here placed himself in an attitude, in order to show the the Court the position in which he saw the man, which was a three-fourths view.

Witness—I did not observe so far as to have a clear impression of his visage; he was turning from the door toward me.

Cross-examination—Q.—Was it the passage way between the scene and the green-room, about two-and-a-half feet in width, through which Booth ran? A.—I don't know where the green-room is; I never was there, but if I had a plan of the building I could point it out.

Assistant Judge Advocate BURNETT then handed to Mr. Stewart a plan of the theatre, by which he explained the route taken by Booth and by himself, and on which he marked the exact spot where he had seen the man alluded to in the latter part of his examination in chief.

Q.—When you got out of the door the prisoner was just rising into his saddle? A.—He was in his saddle, leaning forward; his left foot apparently was in the stirrup; he was leaning to the left, the horse was leaving the walk in a sort of motion making apparently a canter; he was sufficiently mounted to go with the horse without losing imbalance; he was getting the horse into a regular forward movement.

Q.—You could not say then that he had just got in the saddle? A.—He was balancing himself in the saddle; I would form an opinion from the position and the motion of his horse that the moment he got his foot into the stirrup he started the horse, who, having the rein drawn on one side more than the other, did not at once make a stride, but forward movement.

By Judge Holt—Q.—I understand you to say that all the persons you met in the passage as you approached exhibited great excitement except this particular man? A.—Every person that came under my notice in the brief pace of not over two or three seconds as I ran through the stage toward the door, were greatly agitated, and seemed literally bewildered, except the person near the door, who did not seem to be under the same excitement.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—How long did it take you, after entering that passage, to get to the door? A.—I ran hardly time myself; I was running as hard as I could, and was only obstructed by passing three persons; it seemed to me about as quick as you would count one, two, three, four, five, from the report of the pistol until I reached the door; I knew the discharge of the pistol was either by accident or design, and that it was by design was solved by the man jumping on the stage; my impression was, when he came from the President's box, that the President had been assassinated; I was so much under that impression that, though I had not heard a word after the person on the horse had gone off, I informed the people in the alley there that the person who went off on that horse had shot the President.

Q.—You say you saw only the profile of this person in the passage? A.—The profile and full face as he passed round.

By Judge Holt—Q.—Did you recognize Booth when you saw him on the stage? A.—Oh, yes; after I went out and returned I took my family home, and immediately ran down the street toward the house of Secretary Stanton, but finding persons had been there I turned and went rapidly back to the police station, found Capt. Richards, Superintendent of Police; gave him my name and what information I had, and said to him I thought I knew who it was; I had known Booth before by sight; some two years before I was introduced to him one evening at the Metropolitan Hotel; I had also seen him on the stage; but I noticed him more during the past Winter at the hotels; I was two evenings with some ladies at a hop at the National Hotel, and I noticed this gentleman walking leisurely about the parlor; every person, except the one I have mentioned, seemed to be perfectly bewildered on the stage; I felt very much vexed at Booth getting away.

By the Court—Q.—How long after you heard the door slam was it until you saw this man balancing himself in the saddle? A.—Not more than while I was making two steps.

Q.—Are you satisfied that the door was closed by some other person than the one who went out of the door? A.—I could not possibly be satisfied of that; there was nothing to preclude the possibility that the door was closed by Booth himself.

Q.—Are you satisfied that the person you saw inside the door was in a position, had he been so disposed to have interrupted the exit of Booth? A.—Beyond a doubt he was.

Q.—From his manner he was cool enough to have done it? A.—He showed no agitation like the other people did.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Were not the other persons you have spoken of also in a position to have interrupted the exit of Booth? A.—Oh, yes; at least at the moment I saw them every person I met could have obstructed Booth's motion except one person, who was three or five feet to the right; that was the person I described who seemed to be passing off.

Q.—Then the person you speak of nearest the door was in no better position to have obstructed the passage of Booth than any of the others, so far as you know? A.—None whatever.

By the Court—Q.—Could this man nearest the door have opened it and gone out before you went out? A.—Yes; the door was immediately within the control of the person who stood there.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Do you know whether any person on the stage or in the passage as you went out knew that the assassination had been committed? A.—I cannot say that; they acted very much like people astonished at something that had just occurred.

Testimony of Robert A. Campbell.

Examined by Judge Holt—Q.—State where you reside? A.—Montreal, Canada.

Q.—Are you or are you not connected with the Ontario Bank of that city? A.—I am, as first teller.

Q.—Look upon that account and state whether or not it is a correct abstract from the books of that Bank? A.—It is; I examined it before I came away.

Q.—What is it? A.—It is the account of Jacob Thompson with the Ontario Bank, Montreal.

Q.—State on what day the account commences. A.—The account commences May 30, 1864. Prior to that, however, he left sterling exchange drawn on the rebel agents at Liverpool or London for collection. As soon as the agents advised us of the bills being paid the proceeds were placed to his credit. The first advices we had was May 30, and two thousand pounds sterling was the amount.

Q.—State when the account closed. A.—The account closed April 11, 1865.

Q.—State the aggregate amount of credit, and the aggregate amount drawn? A.—The aggregate amount of credit was $649,872 23. There is now a balance due him of about $176 30.

Q.—Has he drawn lately to any considerable extent? A.—He has drawn $300,000, very nearly, since March 1. He bought $100,000 in sterling exchange.

Q.—State the amount drawn out between the 1st and 10th of April. A.—The first entry in April is on the 4th, a very small check, of $100. There is a deposit receipt, under date of 6th of April, of $180,000, which was to be paid when presented; on the 8th of April he purchased £440 sterling exchange, and also £4,000 sterling on the same date; on the 24th March he purchased $100,000 sterling.

Q.—You know Jacob Thompson personally? A.—Yes, I know him.

Q.—State whether or not, since the 14th of April last, he has left Montreal? A.—He has; I heard him say myself he was going away; and I know he has not been seen in the bank lately; one of the last transactions was a check given to a hotel-keeper for, as I supposed, board; he said he was going overland to Halifax, en route to Europe.

Q.—Has he drawn lately to any considerable extent? A.—He has drawn $8,300,000 very nearly since March 1. He brought $100,000 in sterling exchange.

Q.—State the amount drawn out between the 1st and 10th of April? A.—The first entry in April is on the 4th; a very small check, of $100. There is a deposit receipt, under date of 6th of April, of $180,000, which was to be paid when presented; on the 8th of April he purchased £440 sterling exchange, and also £4,000 sterling on the same date. On the 24th of March he purchased 100,000 sterling.

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Q.—Can you fix the date of that? A.—I could not. Since then he has disappeared from Montreal.

Q.—How long was this before navigation opened? A.—I think about two weeks. I know I thought it strange he was going overland when by waiting two weeks he could have taken a steamer.

Q.—He was known and recognized as the agent of the Confederate States? A.—His account was simply with Jacob Thompson; he did not know what he was; by newspaper reports, he was the financial agent of the rebels; we knew that he brought Southern sterling exchange on their agents in the old country; a part of the time he resided in Upper Canada, and part of the time in Montreal.

Q.—Have you known him to be connected with other money transactions with other banks in Canada? A.—Yes, yes; I know of one transaction of fifty thousand with the Niagara District Bank of St. Catharine's. That was a check drawn to the order of Mr. C. C. Clay, and deposited by him in the Niagara District Bank. That bank sent it to us, and we put it to their credit. The date of that was Aug. 16, 1864.

Q.—Did you know J. Wilkes Booth, the actor? A.—I did; I had one or two transactions with him.

Q.—How often did you see him in Canada? A.—I could not say; I may have seen him a dozen times; I remember distinctly seeing him there.

Q.—Did he have a small account at your bank? A.—Yes, he has still to his credit four hundred and odd dollars.

Q.—Have you any knowledge how that credit arose? A.—It was from a deposit that did not go through my hands but through the hands of the other receiving teller; the memorandum says "Check drawn on Merchants' Bank by Davis, $256 and ten $20 bills."

Q.—Who was Davis, the person referred to as drawing the check? A.—He was a banker in Montreal, and I am not sure whether he was introduced by Davis or by T. C. Martin, from the States somewhere—from Richmond or Baltimore. When Booth came into the bank he purchased a bill of exchange for sixty-one pounds and some odd shillings. He said he was going to run the blockade. He asked whether in case he should be captured his captors could make use of the exchange. I said no, not unless he indorsed the bill. He then said he would take three hundred dollars' worth, for which, I think, he paid American gold. These are the only two transactions he had with us.

Q.—Look at these bills of exchange, taken from the body of Booth, and say whether they are the ones you refer to. A.—They are Ontario Bank bills. There is no doubt about that.

Q.—State whether or not these drafts were intended for use in the States or for general disbursement. A.—We cannot tell that; we never ask our customers any questions; checks are generally drawn payable to bearer, but in certain instances the "bearer" is scored out, and "order" put over it. Mr. Thompson, beside these sterling exchange transactions, has bought from us several times United States currency greenbacks.

Q.—In large sums? A.—He bought, August 25, fifteen thousand dollars, and July 14, nineteen thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars. That was the amount in gold. I could not say what the amount was in greenbacks at that time. I think exchange was about fifty-five.

Q.—Did any of these transactions occur during the past Spring? A.—On the 14th of March he bought one thousand dollars at 44¾, for which he paid $658 in gold. He bought several drafts on New-York.

The Judge-Advocate General stated that there was only one other witness he desired to examine to-day. He was a very important witness; but for the same reasons as had been stated in another instance, it was not desirable that his examination should be public.

The court was thereupon cleared, and the remainder of its deliberations for the day were in secret session.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Important Circular from the Comptroller of the Currency.

The following circular has been issued by the Hon. FREEMAN CLARK, for the purpose of adjusting the circulation of the National Banks:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1865.

SIR:—You are requested to make a statement as indicated in the inclosed form, exhibiting

1. The amount of your circulation as a State bank outstanding, at the date of the conversion of your bank to the national system.

2. The amount of such circulating notes outstanding May 15, 1865. You are also requested to specify, as a separate item, in your regular monthly report, the amount of State bank circulation outstanding at the date of such statement. This information is necessary in order to determine the amount of national currency that may be issued to your bank without exceeding the sum prescribed by the amendment to section 21 of the Currency Act, passed March 3, 1865. In future it will be required, in order to avoid confusion or misunderstanding, to send with each order for national currency, a statement of the amount of notes of your old bank outstanding at the date of the order.

F. CLARK, Comptroller of Currency.

This circular is intended to apply to banks converted from the State to the National system, and also to National banks organized to take the place of State banks. In some states the banks have received and issued much more national currency than they were entitled to. This is especially the case in Pennsylvania, where many of the banks still keep their old State issues outstanding, while they call for and circulate national currency to the full amount of their bonds. It is possible that some of these institutions may be closed unless they immediately comply with the conditions of the Currency Act.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

THE ORDER ASSIGNING GEN. HOWARD.

The following is the order assigning Gen. HOWARD:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 12, 1865.

ORDER ORGANIZING BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—*First*—By direction of the President, Maj.-Gen. O. O. HOWARD is assigned to duty, in the War Department, as Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to Establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees," to perform the duties and exercise all the rights, authority and jurisdiction vested by the act of Congress in such commissioners. Gen. HOWARD will enter at once upon the duties of commissioner specified in said act.

Second—The Quartermaster-General will without delay assign and furnish suitable quarters and apartments for the said bureau.

Third—The Adjutant-General will assign to the said bureau the number of competent clerks authorized by the act of Congress.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW-YORK STATE AGENCY.

Visit of Gov. Fenton—Speeches by Col. Colyer and Gov. Fenton.

On Saturday morning Gov. FENTON visited the New-York State Agency for soldiers, corner of Howard and Mercer streets, and the occasion was one of considerable interest to those connected with that beneficent institution, the inmates and the visitors. Contrary to the usual custom in such cases, very little preparation was made for the tour of inspection and domiciliary visit of the worthy Governor, it being the object of Col. COLYER, the indefatigable Superintendent of the depot, to show the Governor the actual working of the institution and not to exhibit it in mere holiday dress.

Notwithstanding the absence of extra preparation, the appearance of the State Agency presented that admirable state of cleanliness and neatness so observable to all regular visitors. The soldiers now remaining in the depot were at an early hour in readiness for the long-expected visit of the Governor of the State, and the gallant boys, heroes of a hundred fights: displayed more trepidation and nervousness at the peaceful and friendly visit of the executive head of their native State than they had been wont to do while waiting the fierce onslaught of the rebel foe.

Shortly before 11 A. M. Gov. FENTON arrived at the depot, accompanied by VICTOR M. RICE, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and was received by Col. VINCENT COLYER, the State Agent. After a tour of observation through the various departments of the building, and expressing himself highly gratified at the apparent prosperity and successful operation of the institution, the Governor was introduced to the main hall, where all of the inmates who could walk had assembled to hear the Governor address a few words to them. Col. COLYER, in introducing the Governor to the men, spoke of the great interest heretofore displayed by Gov. FENTON in the welfare of the soldiers of New-York state, and also made allusion to the great want of a Soldiers' Home or asylum—one large enough to be of some practical use and benefit. He spoke, also, of the great work the various agencies should have to perform shortly, in caring for the immense numbers of gallant heroes about returning to their homes and families, and he hoped that the resources of the New-York Depot would be augmented to a degree in keeping with the demand.

The Governor then stepped upon the platform, and gathering the little knot of war-stained and battle-scarred veterans close around him, he addressed them in a few simple but heartfelt sentences. He thanked the soldiers for their hearty reception of himself, and in turn, gave them a warm welcome to the comforts and conveniences of the depot, provided, as it was, by the State for them while passing through the city, cheering them on their way to the seat of war, succoring the sick and weary when returning from the hot plains of the South, and at all times giving aid and counsel to the brave defenders of our country. He spoke of the exertions of the State, and said: We have followed you beyond the Mississippi, from Chattanooga to the Gulf, through the swamps of Florida to the very gates of Richmond, from Virginia to Georgia and so on to the very Territories, the State of New-York has not been unmindful of her sons. He said that the debt owed by the country to the soldiers could never be paid, and told the men that they had fought this great battle for the integrity of the country; that they had sustained the flag of the Union, and had made the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence to live again, and now they would endure to the end of time. You have, said he, perpetuated the free institutions of the country, and your noble deeds in the cause of liberty will live in fiery letters in the pages of history. You are going to your homes, and no longer will you be called upon to fight the good fight or suffer for the right. He wants I to ask the boys one question. What would be their conduct now that they were about to throw off their uniform, and abandon the weapons of dreadful war for the implements of peace? Would they resume the peaceful ways of civil life as well? He was well assured of the fact that they would prove to the world that American soldiers could be peaceful citizens. The Governor, in concluding his remarks, congratulated the soldiers upon the comforts they enjoyed in the depot, and paid a high compliment to Col. COLYER and his assistants upon their successful and admirable discharge of the duties assigned to them.

Three hearty and vociferous cheers, and a "tiger," were then given, as only soldiers can give them, for Gov. FENTON, who responded by asking the "boys" to come forward and shake hands with him. As the gallant fellows filed past, Mr. FENTON addressed a few cheering words to each. The sight was an interesting one. Many of the men were hobbling upon crutches, others had lost their arms, and all evidenced upon their persons some trace of the perils and dangers of the battle-field. After partaking of a luncheon, the Governor was compelled to leave as engagements were pressing upon him.

The Mackey Testimonial.

The Masonic Brotherhood assembled in large numbers at the Academy of Music on Saturday night to welcome R. W. ALBERT G. MACKEY, High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States of America, on his arrival in this city from Charleston, S. C.

After music by Grafulla's band and a prayer by Grand Chaplain HENRY BLANCHARD, Dr. MACKEY was introduced by R. W. ROBERT D. HOLMES, who gave a brief but interesting account of the doctor's patriotic course during the war, and the eminent services he had rendered to the Union cause.

M. W. CLINTON F. FAIOE, Grand Master of Masons of the State of New-York, then addressed the distinguished brother from South Carolina, and welcomed him to New-York, on behalf of the 50,000 Masons of the Empire State.

Dr. MACKEY made an eloquent reply, and Mr. R. D. HOLMES then presented him with a testimonial in the shape of a check for a very handsome sum, after which Mr. ROBERT MACOY presented the doctor with a gold snuff-box. This box, it was stated, had formerly belonged to Dr. MACKEY, and had been sold by him during the war, to provide his family with bread.

After some choice vocal and instrumental music, the assemblage dispersed.

Large Sale of Savannah Cotton.

On Saturday last 5,000 bales of Savannah cotton were sold at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., under the direction of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent. The following are the items of the sale:

Bales.	Total lbs.	Cents per lb.	Proceeds.
103	49,342	48½	$23,930 87
250	123,388	42¾	52,814 17
100	49,773	42¾	21,153 52
550	272,995	42	114,675 90
940	447,480	40¼	180,110 70
968	468,500	40	187,400 00
50	23,387	39	9,120 93
200	100,348	38¾	38,463 11
940	454,014	38	172,525 32
476	239,775	39	93,497 25
50	24,801	35½	8,742 35
150	53,000	34	18,305 70
365	190,870	34	64,895 80
Total proceeds			$965,635 62

The following were the conditions of the sale:

Payment for the cotton will be required within three days after the auction, in gold coin, or in certificates of gold coin, to be issued by the Assistant Treasurer, at 2:30. The cotton must be taken away as soon as possible after the sale.

The ship *Emerald* arrived on Friday morning, from Charleston, with 2,160 bales of cotton, consigned to SIMEON DRAPER, Esq.

The Police Courts.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE DODGE—GARROTING.

MR. THOMAS SMITH, of No. 413 Broome-street, made affidavit that at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, while he was waiting for a friend in a passage at No. 34 Laurens-street, he was garroted and robbed by one JAMES MCCABE and a confederate. MCCABE, who was subsequently apprehended by Patrolman ANDREW RAY, of the Eighth Ward, was recognized at court as an old offender, and Justice DODGE committed him without bail.

OFFICER ACCUSED OF COMPOUNDING A FELONY.

Sergeant WILLIAM H. LEFFERTS, of the Fourth District Court, made a serious charge against Patrolman JOHN B. TOOKER, of the Eighth Ward, alleging that on the 1st of May the accused arrested one CHARLES MCCREADY for robbing WILLIAM H. SHORT, a private in the Sixty-fifth New-York State Volunteers, of $190; that subsequently Officer TOOKER advised the soldier to take $100 and quit the city without appearing against MCCREADY; that TOOKER received $100 from one of MCCREADY'S friends, and retained $25; that on or about the 15th inst., TOOKER went to the steamboat *Plymouth Rock* to see SHORT safely out of the city, and that there both TOOKER and SHORT were apprehended by the deponent, Sergeant LEFFERTS. TOOKER, having been arrested, surrendered his shield, and complaint was lodged against him at Police Headquarters, and at court, yesterday, both TOOKER and SHORT were committed for further examination.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE HOGAN—GARROTING.

On Saturday morning, GEORGE HARRIS and a number of confederates, who are described as discharged soldiers, garroted and robbed Mr. THOMAS FAULKNER, of No. 89 Franklin-street, as he was passing through Canal-street. Having committed the robbery, HARRIS' companions fled; but he was captured and taken to the Fifth Ward Police-station, by Patrolman JOYCE, and yesterday morning Justice HOGAN committed him to the Tombs.

BURGLARY IN THE NEW-BOWERY.

Early yesterday morning, Patrolman CRITTENDEN observed a boy clinging to a second-story window-sill in the rear of No. 34 New-Bowery, as though he intended to drop thence; but when the lad saw the officer, he hastily crawled back into the building. The officer, thereupon, rapped for assistance, bringing Patrolman SHEA to the spot, and the front and rear of the building were guarded. Then entering, the officers found one CHARLES RUTTER, a youth of sixteen, apparently asleep on the third floor, in Mr. WILLIAM LANGER'S cigar factory. Extending their search, the officers found that the hatches on several adjoining buildings had been forced; but they were unable to discover the hiding-place of RUTTER'S confederates. The boy was taken to the Tombs and committed.

ESSEX MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE SHANDLEY—VERDANT VENDEE OF SPURIOUS BANK-NOTES.

HENRY W. SPENCER, of the town of Edwards, N. Y., farmer, having attempted to pass spurious two-dollar notes on the Commercial Bank of Ogdensburgh, N. Y., on Saturday evening, was apprehended by Patrolman BEEBE, of the Tenth Ward, and in his possession and down or more counterfeits were found. Journeymen venders of spurious bank notes usually travel in couples, and the fellow who presents the note, seldom has another counterfeit on his person. SPENCER was committed for trial.

GARROTING AGAIN.

JOHN PRICE, JAMES DUDLEY, and STEPHEN CASSIDY, three fellows whom the police describe as young English thieves, were taken into custody at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, by Officer MURPHY, of the Tenth Ward, for garroting and robbing Mr. THOMAS MURRAY, of No. 213 Mott-street, while he was passing through Canal-street, near Forsyth. The prisoners were committed.

Coroner's Inquests.

BY CORONER WILDEY—INFANTICIDE.

Officer RILEY and KIERNAN found the body of a newborn male child in a sink in the rear of 198 West Twenty-sixth-street, on Saturday, and upon making inquiry they ascertained that the mother was DORA ESLANDER, one of the tenants of the house. Under the Coroner's order the woman was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

BY CORONER GAMBLE—DROWNING.

On the evening of the 19th, ANNA L. WENDELMANN, a child of five years, wandered from her parents' dwelling, at No. 317 West Sixteenth-street, and was drowned from the Charles-street pier. The body was recovered by the father on Saturday.....JAMES CONNOLLY, a youth of 7 years, whose parents reside at No. 342 Greenwich-street, was drowned, on Saturday afternoon, from Pier No. 21 North River.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE HOBOKEN RACES.

The first annual meeting of the Hudson County Agricultural Society commences to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at their race grounds, Secaucus, a pleasant drive, some four or five miles west of Hoboken, readily accessible by any of the North River ferries, and by special trains on the Erie Railroad, for full particulars of which we refer our readers to the society's advertisements. This new and delightfully located race

cellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, have been as follows since the Current Fiscal year, from New-York, by the monthly official and weekly semi-official returns:

July	$81,638,697	March	$14,397,718
August	29,576,189	April 5	2,960,719
September	19,304,125	April 12	1,613,382
October	17,914,668	April 19	2,114,512
November	13,206,087	April 26	2,096,843
December	21,506,267	May 3	1,319,302
January	16,561,598	May 10	1,757,181
February	15,750,892	May 17	2,220,028
Total since July 1			$192,649,913
Against same time 1864			143,777,227
Increase since July 1			$48,871,986

The Exports of Specie from New-York since July 1 have been:

July	$1,947,329	March	$381,913
August	1,061,813	April 8	400,743
September	2,833,365	April 15	87,000
October	2,511,121	April 22	85,922
November	7,207,662	April 29	217,192
December	6,104,177	May 6	587,843
January	3,184,958	May 13	544,735
February	1,023,201	May 20	2,964,268
Total since July 1			$31,249,226
Against same time 1864			50,862,000
Decrease since July 1			$18,442,775

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since 1st July last, have been as follows:

July	$711,543	January	$2,042,347
August	1,277,363	February	695,052
September	1,189,698	March	1,673,444
October	867,377	April	2,307,024
November	886,278	May 6	984,281
December	2,206,679	May 13	226,376
Total, since July 1			$14,936,564
Against same time 1864			9,491,025
Increase this Fiscal Year			$5,445,539

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at New-York at the office of the Treasury, since the beginning of the current Fiscal Year to the 20th May instant:

	Customs Received		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$1,565,843	July	$1,981,000
August	6,287,084	August	2,101,784
September	5,[illegible]	September	3,113,679
October	9,870,188	October	1,895,066
November	[illegible]	November	4,032,350
December	[illegible]	December	4,183,400
January	4,250,020	January	2,449,280
February	4,[illegible]	February	519,429
March	5,171,988	March	2,099,985
April	[illegible]	April	183,187
May 1	[illegible]	May 6	5,266,373
May 10	[illegible]	May 13	2,305,654
May 17	[illegible]	May 20	1,120,036
Total	$31,[illegible]	Total	$31,420,854

Our estimate at the close of last month of $8,000,000 of Customs duties for May (or $12,000,000 for May and June) at the port of New-York alone, is already exceeded, the total for three weeks being $8,[illegible], with nine working days in the month yet to be added.

The Chicago and Rock Island Company make a strong report for the fiscal year ending 31st March, fully justifying the Board of Management in raising their Dividends from 6 to 10 ₩ cent. per annum. The gross earnings and expenses of the year compare as follows with the previous year:

	1865. March 31.	1864. March 31.
Traffic	$3,369,390	$2,143,574
At a cost of	1,467,881	1,040,461
Net Earning	$1,891,708	$1,103,113
Interest, dividends, lease, taxes, &c	835,459	721,297
To Surplus Income	$1,056,250	$382,116
Previous Surplus	977,833	585,676
Undivided	$2,034,082	$977,892

The Capital and Mortgage Debt of the Company are:

Capital, 60,000 Shares	$6,000,000
Mortgage Debt	1,397,000
Together	$7,397,000
As against cost of Road and Equipment	7,209,923
Balance paid out of Surplus Income	$407,923
Cash in Treasury at New-York	708,436
Bills, Government Claims, &c., at Chicago	210,463
Fuel and Materials on hand	207,230
Advanced M. and Missouri Road	500,000
Making up Surplus Income	$2,034,082
Five ₩ cent. Dividend in April and Tax	315,789
Undivided	$1,718,293

There is a remnant of $53,500 old Income Bonds yet outstanding, against which the Trustee for this Loan holds $55,228, in Cash and Government Securities, to pay the Bonds when presented. Of the $407,923 appropriated out of Income for new lands and equipment, and added to the cost of the Road, $375,289 was taken from the cash surplus of the year just expired. The report concludes:

"The Directors having provided sufficient land, and new equipment to meet the increased traffic, and paid for the same out of the earnings of the road, and the road and equipment being in thorough repair, have decided it due to their Stockholders to increase the semi-annual dividends, and accordingly declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of United States Government Tax (amounting to $315,789 47,) payable 10th April, 1865."

The following are the regular quotations for American Stocks in London, Tuesday, May 9, (brought by the *Hansa*,) based on New-York quotations of Thursday, April 27, by the *Europa*, of gold at 147¼, and Exchange on London at 162 per cent.:

Americans.	Closing Prices.	Business Done
Maryland 5 ₩ c.	62 @ 64	— — —
U. S. 5-20 years, 1862, 6 ₩ c.	64 @ 64½	64¼ ¼ ¼ ¼
Virginia State 6 ₩ c.	50 @ 52	— — —
Do. 6 ₩ c.	40 @ 42	42 — —
Atlantic & G. W., N. Y.		
Sec. 1st mort., 1860, 7 ₩ c.	74 @ 76	76 — —
Do., 2d mort., 1861, 7 ₩ c.	67 @ 69	— — —
Do., Penn. 1st mort., 1877	74 @ 76	76 — —
Do., do. 2d mort., 1892	67 @ 69	— — —
Erie shares, $100 (all paid)	55½ @ 56	55½ 5½ 5½
Illinois Central 6 ₩ c., 1875	76 @ 78	— — —
Do., $100 shares (all paid)	76½ @ 77	76¾ 7 8½
Mar. & Chi. R. Bonds, 7 ₩ c.	66 @ 68	— — —
Pan R., 2d mort., 1872, 7 ₩ c.	100 @ 102	101¾ 1 —
Pennsylv. Railroad Bonds, 1st mort., 6 ₩ c., convert.	80 @ 82	— — —
Do., 250 shares	35 @ 40	— — —

After the above the *Belgian*, from Portland, arrived out with the New-York quotations of Saturday, April 29, of Gold at 146¾ per cent. Our Latest dispatches from London and Southampton will be found on another page of this paper.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NOAH L. WILSON, Pres't. D. W. VALCHAR, Vice-Pres't.

☞ THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,

No. 50 Broadway, four doors from Wall-st.,

DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. ALL SIZES OF 7-30s CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

This bank allows to banks and bankers throughout the Country FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST on current daily balances, and collects on the most favorable terms.

ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

Successors to

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN."

Full Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for others or resale.

All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of Banks, Bankers, and Individuals received. Four per cent. allowed on deposits and daily balances which may be drawn for without notice.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 20, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 100 bbls. Ashes; 15,961 bbls. Flour; 364 bbls. and 364 bags Corn Meal; 800 bush. Wheat; 35,002 bush. Corn; 157 bush. Rye; 26,000 bush. Malt; 6,351 bush. Barley; 48,691 bush. Oats; 3,049 pkgs. Provisions, and 130 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive and nominal; stock, 697 bbls. Pots, $7 12½@$7 25; Pearls, $7 75@$8 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in slight supply and held above the views of buyers, which circumstances check transactions. We quote: Java at 31½c.@32½c. currency; Rio, 19c.@23½c. in gold; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 26c.@30c. in currency; and St. Domingo 24c.@26c. in currency, cash, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good demand and buoyant. Middlings, 54c.@55c. ₩ lb. 5,000 bales of Government Cotton were sold at auction to-day by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., under the direction of Collector DRAPER, U. S. Cotton Agent, as follows: 109 bales Fair Middling Cotton, 48½c.; 500 bales Strict Middling, 42c.@43½c.; 1,808 bales Strict Low Middling, 40c.@40½c.; 1,626 bales Strict Good Ordinary, 36c.@38c.; 515 bales Ordinary, 34c.@35½c.; 42 bales Pickings, 17c., in gold, or good certificates on the basis of gold, at 130 ₩ lb. The proceeds of the sale reached nearly $1,000,000 in gold. By the ship *Emerald*, which arrived this morning from Charleston, 2,100 bales of government Cotton were received, consigned to Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, the United States Cotton Agent.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been in more demand, chiefly at $4 70@$4 75 for No. 1 Canton, per box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request, and has again declined 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. Sales, since our last, amount to 6,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 00; poor to choice Extra State at $6 10@$6 60, chiefly at $6 15@$6 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 80@$7 00 ₩ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 70	@$6 00
Extra State	6 10	@ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 20	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	6 80	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	6 65	@ 9 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 35	@ 11 50

Southern Flour is dull and heavy to-day; sales, since our last, 600 bbls. at $7@$8 15 for poor to good, and $8 20@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is steadily declining; sales, 350 bbls. extra at $6 15@$8 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, including superfine at $5 25@$6 ₩ bbl.; Corn Meal has been in limited demand at $5@$5 10 for Jersey, and $5 65 for Brandywine ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull and unsettled. Sales, 11,000 bushels unsound Red Western, at $1 25@$1 30 ₩ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt have been neglected. Corn has been in fair request, but at irregular prices. Sales since our last, 45,000 bushels, at 63c.@74c., for New, and 82c. for Old Mixed Western; 82c.@85c. for Yellow Western and Southern, 71c. for Yellow, and 76½c. for White New-Orleans, ₩ bushel. Oats opened much brisker and firmer, but closed heavily; Western, 50c.@52½c.; State, 48c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 48c.@51c.; Canada, 45c.@46c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Continues in fair request at 90c.@$1 20 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in pretty fair demand at from 10c.@35c. for poor to choice, ₩ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 29,062 hides; sales 30,100 hides; the latter including, according to the Messrs. WEITZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 21½@22 lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Montevideo, 14@18 lbs., private terms; 12,000 Rio Grande, to arrive, 20 lbs., private terms; 8,300 California, 21@22 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Western, 20½@22 lbs., private terms; 1,800 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 50 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Slaughter Ox, 70@76 lbs., 9½c., cash. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 213,300 Dry Hides, 1,800 Wet Salted Hides, and 600 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. HULL & Co. review thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has been only moderately active during the week, under a fair demand from various sections. The sales continue to be chiefly for immediate consumption, manufacturers throughout the country being short of stock, and both and shoes in active request. Prices are a shade easier on all kinds, the bulk of sales being within the range of our quotations. The receipts from the tanneries have been nearly 50,000 Sides, being only slightly increased by the re-opening of canal navigation. The stock is fair and well assorted. For Oak Sole there is only a moderate demand, but the light supply of prime stock enables holders to maintain prices with firmness. Upper in the rough continues inactive, at nominal prices. We quote: Sole, Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 41c.@43c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 42c.@45c.; Oak, light cropped, good, 45c.@47c., Oak, middle cropped, good, 48c.@49c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 33c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 33c@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 29c.@31c.. Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 26c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 21c.@28c.; Hemlock slaughter, in rough, 27c.@30c. Oak slaughter, in rough, 45c.@47c. cash ₩ lb."

METALS—Have been quite dull, including Ingot Copper at 31c.@32½c. ₩ lb.; Scotch Pig Iron at $42@$45; No. 1 American do. at $37 50@$38 ₩ ton; Pig Lead, $8 25 ₩ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 7½c. ₩ lb.; Straits Tin, 27c.@27½c. (in gold) ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 15@$2 20 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Continue in limited request at somewhat irregular figures, including Crude Whale at $1 20; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 18@$1 20; Lard at $1 60@$1 65 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive and depressed at 34½c.@35c. for Crude; 49c. for Refined, in bond, and 68c.@70c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very freely offered to-day, at much lower prices, especially for future delivery. The demand has been more active at the reduced rates. Sales have been made of 8,600 bbls., in lots, at $23@$23 75, closing at $23 25, for New Mess; $21@$21 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $18@$20 for Prime Mess; and $21@$21 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 9,800 bbls. New Mess, May, June and July delivery, seller's and buyer's option, part at $22 25@$23 50, chiefly at $22 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue heavy at 13c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 15c.@18c. for Hams; sales equal to 300 pkgs. Bacon is much depressed, including Cumberland Cut at 13c.; long rib at 13½c.; short rib at 14½c.@14¾c.; short clear at 14½c.@14¾c.; and long cut Hams at 14½c., ₩ lb.; sales 450 boxes. Lard is unsettled; sales 1,650 tcs. and bbls., at 15c.@16c., the latter for choice, ₩ lb. Beef is in demand at $12@$18 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 850 bbls. Pierce Beef continues dull, at irregular prices. Beef Hams are unaltered; sales 225 bbls., part to arrive, at $25@$28, the latter for choice. Butter rules dull and heavy, at 21c.@33c. for poor to prime old State, and 14c.@21c. for Western; also, 26c.@38c. for inferior to choice new State. Cheese continues inactive at 10c.@18c. for poor to prime, ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales, 56,000 lbs. at 16c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet to-day. Sales have been made of only 210 hhds. at 10½c.@19½c. Refined Sugars continue in limited demand at 14c.@16c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 125,000 lbs., at 10½@10¾c.; chiefly at 10¾c.@10¾c.; also, 11,000 lbs. Grease, at 10c.@10¼c.

WHISKY—Has been extremely dull and heavy, to-day, at from $2@$2 03 ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in rather more demand at somewhat steadier prices, especially for the better qualities, which are comparatively scarce. The week's sales include 575,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 60c.@75c; the latter rate for Ohio and Pennsylvania; 85,000 lbs. do. pulled, at 60c.@70c.; 45,000 lbs. California, part at 35c.@45c.; 1,000 bales Mestiza at 28c.@37½c.; 550 bales Cape at 23c.@30c., (in gold;) and 520 bales Donskoi, &c., on private terms. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the week's sales reached 875,000 lbs. domestic, at a range of 55c.@78c. for fleece and 60c.@80c. for the various grades of pulled. Included are lots of Illinois at 55c.@60c., Wisconsin at 60c.@68c., Michigan and New York at 65c.@70c., and large parcels of fine Ohio at 75c., which is the outside figure except for a few very choice lots. The bulk of desirable stocks, however, are not offering at these outside rates. These stocks are gradually being reduced to a small compass; and it is thought, by sagacious operators, that fine domestic fleece will be scarce and in active demand throughout the month of June. Holders of less desirable grades, in view of the proximity of the new clip, are somewhat anxious to realize, and sell freely at inside figures. Farmers will commence clipping quite early this season, as the crop is known to be very large. But as their fashion is to hold off awhile till consumers run short of staple, and as there appears to be no disposition on the part of buyers, as last year, to contract for the clip in advance, there is no probability of its being bought up and entering into consumption any earlier than usual. The exigencies of the goods market, with the Union armies mostly disbanded, are not likely to be very pressing; and, with cotton more abundant than last year, the next wool season will not probably open with any great spirit.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active to-day, with 455 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 28 casks Extract of Logwood, at 10s.; also, by steamer, 120 boxes Bacon at 20s. For Rio, an Italian bark, on private terms. For Montevideo, a British brig on private terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE HELP IN CITY AND COUNTRY—Private families, hotels, and first-class boarding-houses and Summer resorts will please notice they can be well supplied with housekeepers, ladies' maids, fully competent in all their duties, hairdressing, &c., and to travel; also, competent ourses and family seamstresses, competent chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses; understand their duties, fluting, &c; also, first-class cooks and bakers; understand their business in all its branches; and good couple, washers and ironers; and smart, competent girls for general house work; all have good references; will be found willing and obliging; American, English, Welsh, Scotch, French, Irish, German, Protestant, and others of all nations, by favoring us with a call at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 26 6th-av., between 10th and 11th-sts. Removed from 111 E. 13th-st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants a situation with a private family; thoroughly understands her business, and can do French fluting; no other need apply but a first-class family; has excellent references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 109 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to do chamberwork; is a good seamstress; has no objection to the country; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTwoman, to cook, wash and iron; a steady place preferred to highest wages. Call, for two days, in basement at No. 59 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-av. No objection to a short distance in country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of children; no objection to a short distance in the country; highly respectable city reference. Apply for two days at No. 194 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and is capable of taking charge of a house during the Summer months; has the best city reference. Can be seen in the store at No. 93 West 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended servants for the city or country, of all nations; professed cooks and other cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, housework ers, &c. Call at ROOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in washing or butter-making; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 217 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young person, an English Protestant, a situation as nurse to one or two children, over three years; could instruct them; is a good sewer; has good references. Call or address E. No. 910 Broadway, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a Protestant woman, well recommended; can take entire charge of infants from their birth. Apply at No. [illegible] 11th-st. near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS—SITUATION WANTED FOR AN excellent German girl as waitress; by her present employers, who are about to leave for Europe. Apply at No. 56 9th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SERVANTS—Thoroughly efficient first-class servants, cooks, laundresses, children's nurses, waitresses, and general servants, accustomed to serve in gentlemen's families, in city and country, and having unexceptionable references to some of the first families in Brooklyn. Apply to MANNING, corner Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, of middle age, as seamstress and to superintend grown children, or the entire care of an infant; best of city reference given. Call at No. 27 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO WORKED in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or as children's nurse; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse, and is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give satisfactory reference of four years and a half. Call at No. 78 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; can do fine washing; city reference. Call at No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork, or would do light housework; country preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK BY THE day, to cut and make boys' clothes, ladies' sloaks, sacques, in the latest style. Mrs. WISE, No. 151 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash and iron, or do the housework of a small family; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as experienced nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; has good city reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as a wet nurse; best city references; to be seen for two days. Apply at No. 74 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, understands all kinds of meats and baking; will go to the country; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with excellent city reference, a situation in the city or country; or as fine washer and ironer; wages, $8. Call at, or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress, by a very nice Scotch girl; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress, city or country; good reference. Call at ROOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE LAUNDRESS, washing at her residence, or would go out by the day; best city reference. Inquire at No. 78 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress; has good recommendations from her last employer. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GENTEEL young woman, (an American,) as cook, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 97 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST-class cook. Apply at the house of her present employer, No. 363 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. Call, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A place as cook. Apply at her present situation, No. 83 Irving-place.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND GOOD social position, the widow of a deceased soldier, desires some active employment that will aid her in educating a son of twelve years; would not object to some charitable institution where the duties are not too arduous; will apply herself with diligence; best of reference. Address H. H. P. E., Box No. 803 Post-office.

AN ENGLISH LADY 18 DESIROUS OF an engagement as infant's nurse, where no other duty would be required, and to go in the country for the Summer; or would travel with a lady; first-class references given. Address H. C., care of Rev. W. C. Van Metre, No. 37 New-Bowery, Howard Mission.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE THE management of a gentleman's establishment as gardener and farmer; he thoroughly understands his calling in all its branches; he has had the care of general stock for a long time in this country, Scotland and England. Call, or address M., at Smith's seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, waiters and valets; also farm hands, men and their wives, coopers, and useful men of every description; highly recommended from their last situations. Employers requiring such help apply or address a note to MANNING, No. 151 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and groom, who has had twelve years' experience in the care and management of horses, carriages, &c., with the best of city reference. Address A. D. L., care of Dr. Wells, cor 37th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A VERY WILLing and obliging man and his wife; he is a practical farmer; knows the care of cattle in all its branches, can do a great deal of carpenter's work; she as dairymaid and for housework. Call at No. 64 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom; understands his business; no objection to the country; good references from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, lately landed from England; thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself obliging. Address J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly; has had long experience; good city reference. Address J. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a very respectable Protestant young man; would like to go to the country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man, in city or country; will make himself generally useful; good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by an Englishman; a competent, single, Protestant man; with good references. Address A. B., No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A GOOD AND quick penman, a situation as corresponding or entry clerk; the best reference furnished. Address W. L. M. care of D. Morrison, Box 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, a Scotchman, as coachman and gardener, understands his business thoroughly; the best of city references. Address J. H., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; no objection to take care of a horse and cow; can produce good reference. Address D. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, (single, as coachman and gardener; has the very best of recommendations. Apply at No. 320 4th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a small family, or would go as second waiter; has excellent recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family. Call or address WAITER, No. 718 Broadway, drug-store, corner Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; country preferred; has good recommendations as to character and ability. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, WITH NO incumbrance, to take care of a house; have got the best of city references; both Protestant. Address E. G., Box No. 743 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a steady single man; good recommendations; country preferred. Address M. P., Box 713 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as light porter or messenger; best of reference given. Address A. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPER in a book publishing house; one having experience in the details of the business preferred; no one need apply unless of great experience and capacity; to such a one a liberal salary will be paid. Address Box No. 1,407 New-York.

WANTED—A COOK AND LAUNDRESS TO GO to Poughkeepsie; she must understand making bread and bring satisfactory recommendations; wages $8 per month; none need apply except upon these terms. Apply at No. 18 West 19th-st., between 11 and 12 on Monday (to-day) and Tuesday.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS SEAMstress and to look after two children, aged nine and six years; also, to do such other up-stairs work as she may be called upon to do. Apply on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 38 East 4th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL OR CHAMBERmaid, one that understands taking care of an infant; she must be a very neat, tidy girl, and have good reference. Apply this day (Monday) and to-morrow, (Tuesday,) between 12 and 3 o'clock, at No. 208 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A COOK, ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR American, in a private family near New-York; must be able to do the washing, and be well recommended; wages $10. Address A. Z., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, A MARRIED MAN, to go about 20 miles in the country; the best of recommendations will be required. Address A. H. C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, COMPETENT man, to take charge of weave-room in a ten-set mill, (6-4 looms); also, a few good weavers for plain goods. Address G. H., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ERRAND BOY.—APPLY TO R. SHUGG, Wood Engraver, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 36.

WANTED—A BOY FOR AN OFFICE. APPLY at No. 24 Cliff-st., 1st floor.

GIRLS, IF YOU WANT THE BEST SITUATIONS for any branch of housework you like, in first-class families, hotels, or boarding-houses, with good wages and comfortable homes, call immediately at the LARGE EMPLOYMENT HOUSE, No. 126 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

ORDERLIES AND NURSES WANTED for Island Hospital, Blackwell's Island; rooms need apply but such as can produce satisfactory references. Application to be made to the commissioners at Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS FOR MANTLES.

BLACK SILK FOR SACQUES.

BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES.

BLACK SILKS BOILED, $1 20 per yard.

BLACK SILKS BOILED, ¼ wide, $1 50 per yard.

BLACK SILKS GROS GRAIN, $2 per yard.

BLACK SILKS, SPLENDID QUALITY REP, with WHITE EDGE, for MANTLES and SACQUES, at $2 75 per yard.

THE CHEAPEST

BLACK SILKS IN NEW-YORK CITY,

At

J. SIMONSON, Jr.'s,

No. 419 Canal-st.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

AT

DAVIDSON'S

BOWERY CLOAK STORE.

Another large invoice

of

BLACK SILKS

JUST RECEIVED,

OF VERY

SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

Prices from $1 25 to $5.

SPLENDID VALUE.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

DAVIDSON BROTHERS,

Nos. 264 and 264½ Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

In all the

NEWEST SPRING STYLES,

AT

DAVIDSON'S

BOWERY CLOAK STORE.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY

OF

BASQUES for LADIES,
CIRCULARS for MISSES
AND SACQUES AND CHILDREN,

CHEAPER than any other

HOUSE IN THE CITY.

We challenge comparison.

DAVIDSON BROTHERS,

Nos. 264 and 264½ Bowery.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.

All the SILKS JUST REDUCED, to Clear the stock of this season.

SILK POPLINS at $1 25, reduced from $1 75.

POPLIN IMPERATRICE, 75 cents, worth $1 50.

A NEW INVOICE of PLAIN GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE, DOUBLE WIDTH, at 39 cents worth 65 cents.

CHINE MOHAIR WHITE GROUNDS, for YOUNG LADIES' suits, at $1 25 per yard, double width.

NEW BEREGE GRENADINE.
NEW DESIGNS IN PINEAPPLE TISSUE
NEW ORGANDIES, JACONETS and PIQUALES.

PRINTED LINENS FOR DRESSES.

FIGURED PIQUES and MARSEILLES
WHITE do. do.

CLOAKS.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

CARPETINGS.

GREAT REDUCTION FROM RECENT PRICES.

IMPORTATIONS OF

NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES,

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,

Solicit attention to their NEW SPRING STYLES of

VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY & INGRAIN CARPETING.

Also, FLOOR OILCLOTHS, of any required width, with a select stock of all OTHER GOODS pertaining to the trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LADIES.

H. E. LEGRAIN will open on Monday and during this week, an elegant assortment of MANTILLAS and JACKETS for JUNE and JULY WEAR, in all the most choice fabrics, at prices to suit all.

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PARISIAN SILK STRAWS, IN DAISY, CACTUS, NEAPOLITAN, TUSCANS AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS, at 25c., 37½c., 50c., 62½c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES AND STYLES.

10,000 LEGHORNS, FLORAL STRAWS, FANCY BRAIDS AND PEARL BLOOMINGS, 15c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50.

MEN'S AND BOY'S HATS.

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10,000 YARDS TRIMMING RIBBONS, 5c., 6c.

25,000 PAIRS HOSE, FROM AUCTION, EVERY KIND, 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 37½c.

10,000 PAIRS GLOVES, FROM AUCTION, LISLE, SILK, KID, 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 37½c., 50c.

1,200 SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, $2 to $5.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

5,000 HANDKERCHIEFS, FROM AUCTION, VERY CHEAP, 7c., 9c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 37½c., 50c.

1,800 LACE VAILS, 25c. to $4.

SWISS MUSLINS AND LAWNS, 20c. 25c.

FINE LOT CURTAIN MUSLINS, 25c.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1865.

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containing a full report of the Trial of the Assassins at Washington, may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Accompanying this issue is a supplementary sheet of four pages, exclusively devoted to a report of the

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening—HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE.

WALLACK'S—LOVE AND MONEY.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE GRAY LADY OF PENARVON.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SOLON SHINGLE—THE LIVE INDIAN.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamer "*Hansa* at this port yesterday, we have three days later news from Europe. The London press comment with satisfaction on the speedy retribution which overtook the assassin of the President. The Empress EUGENIE has sent autograph letter of condolence to Mrs. LINCOLN. Address of sympathy continue to pour in to our ministers abroad from all parts of Europe. The Emperor of France has issued an address to the people of Algeria, and another to the Arabs of that province. He was still making excursions into the environs of the town of Algiers, and his health was excellent. A telegram from Brussels of May 8th says that a considerable improvement had taken place in the king's health.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. BLACKBURN, the gentle specimen of Southern chivalry, who is charged with trying to import yellow fever into the infant schools and orphan asylums of New-York, Philadelphia and other cities, in order to destroy as many of the Northern people as possible," has been suddenly transformed into a martyr by some of the Canadian papers. The tender solicitude for his health manifested by the Toronto *Leader* will be noted, while the denunciations of those who have endeavored to call him to account will satisfactorily settle the status of our particular friend, the editor of that sheet. The Montreal *Minerva* says; "Dr. BLACKBURN, for more than a year past a guest at the St. Lawrence Hall, and accused of forwarding from Bermuda bales of infected goods to spread the pest in Northern cities, has been arrested through a warrant issued in Toronto. Dr. BLACKBURN has become a Catholic, and received baptism the day before yesterday at St. Lawrence Hall."

We gave, yesterday, some interesting particulars from our special correspondents of the capture and transportation of JEFF. DAVIS, ALEX. H. STEVENS, C. C. CLAY and others of the *debris* of the great Southern Confederacy, who have been transmitted—bodies, boots and petticoats—to Hampton Roads, where another peace conference (rather one-sided, perhaps,) is likely to be held. At last advices the steamer bearing this rare freight was at anchor off Old Point Comfort. Telegrams had been sent to Gen. HALLECK, commanding the Department, announcing the arrival of the prisoners, but the intervention of darkness prevented any movement of the steamer, if any was contemplated. As the disposition of affairs has fallen into this channel, we must patiently await the routine which is indispensable in such important cases.

Our special correspondent at Washington gives, in another column, a brief review of the main facts thus far shown in the evidence taken before the commission for the trial of the assassins of President LINCOLN. It is supposed that the prosecution will finish to-day, and have the case open to the defense. Hon. BEVERLY JOHNSON is said to be preparing an elaborate argument denying the jurisdicton of the commission. Should this be overruled, it may be that he will abandon, or at best only formally conduct the defense. The testimony taken on Saturday will be found at length on another page of this paper.

We publish this morning several important veto messages by Gov. FENTON. Among the bills vetoed are the following:—The Bill for the closing of Incorporated Banks; the Second and Third-avenue Railroad Bill; the Metropolitan Railroad Bill (underground); the Pneumatic Railway and Express Company Bill; the Manhattan Gas Company Bill; the Knickerbocker Gas Company Bill, and the General Legalizing Act Bill.

Troops continue to arrive in Washington in very great numbers, preparatory to the grand review. CUSTAR'S cavalry brigade passed through that city yesterday to their quarters in the suburbs. The Army of the Potomac is the first to be reviewed on Tuesday. Some of the corps will commence moving from camp as early as 3:30 o'clock in the morning, in order to reach in good season their designated positions.

Fortunately for posterity, the greater portion of the official records of the recent rebel Government at Richmond have fallen into our hands. Some of the Union forces in North Carolina not long since received about five tons weight of manuscripts, probably all of official nature, which the rebels had fixed to smuggle off by way of Charlotte, S. C.

A dispatch from Washington says that all the main features of the new Amnesty Proclamation have been agreed upon, but the details have not yet been perfected. It will apply to all who did not avail themselves of the proclamation issued by President LINCOLN, and will be more strict in its provisions.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Rear-Admiral THATCHER, under date of May 6, giving the details of the surrender of the rebel naval forces in the Tombigbee River.

The subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan on Saturday amounted to $1,916,350. There were 1,335 individual subscriptions. The total amount subscribed for the week was $12,106,700.

Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, who had the assurance to expect recognition from the United States Government, is a prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe.

It is now positively stated that the President has sent an order to New-Orleans for the recall of Gen. BANKS.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York held a celebration at the Academy of Music Saturday night, on the occasion of giving welcome to R. W. ALBERT G. MACKEY, who had, for the long and weary years of the war, remained in steadfast adherence to the Union while living in the City of Charleston. The Academy was filled by a great gathering of Masons, their wives and daughters, and a more brilliant audience has seldom been seen within the walls of that edifice. In addition to a splendid concert, speeches were made by R. W. ROBERT D. HOLMES, D. G. M. Dr. MACKEY, and the Grand Master of the State.

Gov. FENTON on Saturday paid an informal visit to the State Depot for the succor and protection of soldiers, and the occasion was made a very happy one for the inmates of the institution and the employes of the State. Gov. FENTON made a short and impressive speech to the soldiers, and shook hands with them all. Several distinguished gentlemen were present. This admirable public institution is doing a great amount of good at present in helping soldiers on their way through the city returning homeward.

In the Supreme Court, on Saturday, 114 new members were admitted to practice. Of these, 66 were graduates of the Columbia Law School. The examiners were E. T. GERRY, HENRY H. MORANGE and AMBROSE STEVENS, Esqs.

In the case of Mr. OSBON, Naval Reporter, the evidence for the prosecution has been closed. On Saturday, on motion of Mr. OSBON'S counsel, the case was adjourned to 11 A. M. on Thursday next.

There was a large export of Gold on Saturday, over two millions, but the price was unaffected by it. Government Stocks steady. The Railway speculation dull. Money easy.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to discharge 30 per cent. of the men employed in the mechanical department. About 2,000 men will be discharged under these orders.

Garrotting has again become fashionable among our Fourteenth and Eighth Ward thieves. Three cases were reported on the police returns of yesterday morning.

Policeman John B. TOOKER, of the Eighth Ward, was committed, yesterday, by Justice DODGE, to await examination on a charge accusing him of compounding a felony.

ANNA L. WENKELMANN, of No. 317 West Sixteenth-street, and JAMES CONNOLLY, of No. 342 Greenwich-street, both children, were accidentally drowned in the Hudson on Saturday.

The Fruits of Military Investigation.

The wisdom of the government in subjecting the parties to the assassination conspiracy to military instead of civil trial, is justified by the completeness of the exposures already obtained and insured. The broad range of evidence, unobstructed by any artificial checks, lets a flood of light across all the details and all the connections of the crime, and will enable the government to get an exact measure of the entire plot. Not only the guilt of the parties immediately arraigned is shown glaringly, so that no rational man can fail to see it, but also the guilt which lay beyond their direct participation, for which others are responsible. Thanks to the thorough work of this military tribunal, this infernal business will go into history in its veritable shape and true relations.

We have always regarded it as a misfortune that the riots of 1863 in this city were not subjected to some other investigation than the little that was made in connection with the few trials before our law courts. All that was proved, or could be proved, under those trials, was the participation of certain men in the open acts of violence. Yet there can hardly be a doubt that the riots were the result of a deliberate plot, devised and managed by men of talent, who did not at all appear on the scene. It is impossible to account otherwise for their exceeding suddenness, and the entire absence of premonitory symptoms. On the very morning of the outbreak, all the morning papers agreed in reporting that the draft then in progress was accepted by the people with entire cheerfulness; and in no quarter was expressed the faintest apprehension of trouble. And yet, within four hours after those papers were in the hands of their readers, the streets were startled with an irruption of vandals, coming no one knew whence. No new event had occurred to stir the passions. The object of the draft, its scope, its methods, its effects, had been perfectly understood for days previous, when the first names were quietly drawn, as on the day when the mob precipitated itself into such fearful fury. The outbreak could not have been so sudden and simultaneous without some secret combination. The methodical work of the mob also denoted preconcerted arrangement. Its immediate cutting of the telegraph wires between the police stations—its hastening to tear up the railroads, so as to prevent the dispatch of military forces from abroad—its compelling the large working establishments to suspend operations and turn their employes into the streets to swell its numbers—its bewildering the city by an indiscriminate murderous foray upon the colored population, and then its attempts to confound and paralyze by the sacking of stores and houses, and by robberies in the streets—all were just the methods to inaugurate revolution. The background of all that terrible work is still enveloped in mystery. The civil courts shed little or no light upon it. The crime was within the military jurisdiction of the government, and should have been subjected to the sweeping scrutiny of a military tribunal.

It was only by military investigation that the real extent and enormity of the Northwestern conspiracy to rise against the government was ever exposed. Just as MASON, in his letter upon the President's assassination, pretended that STANTON had instigated the deed to get a pretext for usurpation, so the copperhead journals pretended at first that the Northwestern conspiracy was nothing but a concoction of the administration, designed to play upon the fears of the people, and make party capital. So, too, they declared that the bands which attempted to release the Camp Douglas prisoners were but Republicans in disguise—that the persons who revealed the schemes to swindle the New-York soldiers out of their votes were but "stool pigeons" of the government—that the attempt to burn our city was no rebel work at all, but an administration trick, got up to open the way for new encroachments upon the liberties of the people. All the facts were soon brought out by the military tribunals, and now the most abandoned copperheads dare not attempt to abate their hideousness.

CICERO, in his first oration against CATALINE, charges him with a plot to burn the city. The French Emperor of to-day, in his recent book, discredits these charges. It is a pity that some staunch Roman tribunal, like that now sitting at Washington, did not establish the real facts. The arch-conspirator was not caught, but some of his confederates were; and their trial with a free range of testimony, would have settled the whole truth forever.

What is wanted in respect to this assassination plot, is not only the establishment of the particular guilt of individuals, but a knowledge of the full magnitude and exact character of the plot itself. Every loyal man of the right spirit rejoices that this is now certain to be secured.

A NEW CARDINAL FOR ENGLAND.—A pervert from the Anglican Church, Dr. MANNING, has been appointed successor to the late Cardinal WISEMAN, in the See of Westminister. It is possible that the Pope may have intended the appointment to be a compliment to the English people; but their leading organ fails to see it in that light, and throws all the discredit it can on the new Cardinal.

Things Settled by the War.

One of our Richmond correspondents reports a conversation with Mr. P. H. AYLETT, a distinguished lawyer of Virginia, concerning the causes and results of the war, which merits more than a casual attention. He thinks that in estimating the *guilt* of those who took part in the rebellion, it should not be forgotten that the right of a State to *secede* was held by a great portion of the Southern people just as firmly and just as conscientiously as it was *denied* by the people of the North. It was taught in their schools, in their families, and in every form of social and political teaching. Their schoolmasters were thus far more responsible for the ideas which lay at the bottom of the rebellion, than were the politicians and statesmen who took the lead in it. Mr. AYLETT thinks that this fact should have some weight in determining the degree of criminality which our government should impute to the active rebels of the South.

Undoubtedly there is some justice in this claim, and some allowance should be made for the circumstance referred to. But the language of the constitution is too explicit to allow doubts to exist in any candid mind upon the fundamental point involved. "Taking up arms against the United States," and "adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," is declared to be *treason*. And we do not see how any person in the least degree familiar with the constitution, could doubt that in joining the rebellion he became a traitor to the Government of the United States.

Mr. AYLETT is quite correct in regarding the doctrine of secession as having been utterly and forever exploded by the result of the war. When the constitution was formed, it was impossible to embody in it a fixed and final decision either upon this question or upon that of slavery. The constitution could never have been adopted if it had either denied in explicit terms the right of a State to secede, or had abolished slavery. As the country advanced, moreover, it became more and more impossible to settle either of these questions by peaceful means. The constitution could not have been amended on either subject, nor would any action of Congress upon either have been accepted as final.

But the war has settled both. The right of secession has been denied by the highest and most authoritative of all tribunals to which nations or communities can appeal, and it will never again be asserted during all the future history of this republic. And the same thing is true of slavery.

The great mass of the Southern people, of all classes, seem inclined to take this view of the subject. Those who believed that States had a right to secede, acknowledge that the question has been decided against them. The sovereignty of the National Government has been established beyond all further controversy.

The Trial of the Conspirators—Benjamin's Cipher.

An important link in the chain of evidence laid before the Washington Military Commission is BENJAMIN'S cipher, the identical instrument by means of which he carried on his correspondence with the rebel agents in the neighboring Provinces. By the aid of this invention, and making use of such messengers as BOOTH and SURRATT, BENJAMIN, it seems, must have been able to keep up an important correspondence with SANDERS, THOMPSON and others, for many months before the collapse of the Confederacy. It does not exactly appear in the testimony at what date the "cipher" was first put into use in conducting the Canada business: but there is little doubt it was in full operation throughout the Niagara Falls peace negotiations. It will be remembered that the rebel diplomatists pledged themselves to get the necessary power from Richmond to treat with Mr. GREELEY, in the event of their overtures being entertained. This they could only have done by the double agency of BENJAMIN'S "cipher," and the underground mail of which the SURRATTS and others seem to have had the running. The negotiations, however, having been prematurely broken off, the "cipher" was immediately put to other uses, as appears by the deciphered letters laid before the commission on Saturday.

It was generally understood at the time that SANDERS and his confederates, in professing to make pacific overtures, were simply attempting to create a lever with which to operate at the approaching Presidential election. The selection of a prominent Republican as the medium for making propositions of peace, was, of course, intended to divert attention from the party political movement which lay in the background, and which took definite expression at Chicago.

How terribly concerned the "peace negotiators" were in the Presidential struggle, is well shown in one of the letters which the "cipher" has brought to light. The prospect of the loyal people of the North deliberately voting that the war had proved a failure, was, no doubt, seriously blighted long before the 13th of October. That was the date on which the peace agents at Niagara addressed the subjoined appeal to the authorities at Richmond:

OCTOBER 13, 1864.

We again urge the necessity of our gaining immediate advantages. Strain every nerve for victory. We now look upon the reelection of LINCOLN in November as almost certain, and we need to whip his hirelings to prevent it. Besides, with LINCOLN reelected and his armies victorious, we need not hope even for recognition, much less the help mentioned in our last. *Holcombe will explain this.* Those figures of the Yankee armies are correct to a unit. *Your friend shall be immediately set to work as you direct.*

Six days only were needed to take this to the rebel capital by the underground line. On the 19th, BENJAMIN'S "cipher" was set in operation, and the following consolatory missive was returned in answer:

OCT. 19, 1864.

Your letter of the 13th inst. is at hand. There is yet time enough to colonize many voters before November. A blow will shortly be stricken here. It is not quite time. Gen. LONGSTREET is to attack SHERIDAN without delay, and then move north as far as practicable toward unprotected points. This will be made instead of the movement before mentioned. He will endeavor to assist the Republicans in collecting their ballots. Be watchful and assist him.

BENJAMIN herein seems to have taken altogether a hopeful view of the situation—probably having access to sources of political intelligence in Chicago and elsewhere, which were not open to SANDERS and THOMPSON. His trouble, however, was that although, as he predicted, LONGSTREET *did attack* SHERIDAN, the blow recoiled on the Confederate General in a fashion that made an end of the most daring and successful rebel force in the field, so that there was neither the opportunity nor the means left LONGSTREET "*to assist the Republicans* in collecting their ballots."

Housekeeping in New-York.

There are probably dwellings enough in New-York to meet the necessities of a population of eight hundred thousand. The island to-day contains little short of a million inhabitants. There are thus two hundred thousand people crowded out, or what is even more pitiable, *crowded in*, where disease and pestilence find a ready and certain welcome, and where the results of moral and physical contamination are daily visible in the mortality bills and criminal records of the city.

The streets are overrun with beggars; some deserving of charity, the greater portion idlers and drunkards. From Europe alone the immigration is at the rate now of five thousand a week. From the interior districts and from the South, probably half as many more may be reckoned in the weekly arrivals. A very considerable proportion of this immigration, no doubt, is transient; but, even when the migratory class is counted off, New-York still gets more than a healthy share of the immigrant population of the country. Its charities attract the foreign-born poor. Relationships bring hordes to the city, whose labor is, for half the year at least, a drug in the market. The vast army of corporation stipendiaries, presents a field of adventure for hundreds and thousands who are too lazy to go to the country and who prefer the fitful employment of scavengers, and cheap whisky, to the moiling but independent life of pioneers in the West.

The growth of New-York in this regard, then, cannot be called a healthy growth. We see it in nothing more visibly, than in the yearly increasing difference between the supply and the demand for house accommodation, not on the island alone, but in the suburban districts around it as well.

Comparing rents (for dwellings) in New-York with rents in London, for instance—where there are four millions crowded into a few square miles—the difference in prices is such as to challenge the most serious attention. Take the suburban rates for the smaller class of dwellings in New-York. The most ordinary kind of two-story brick house, seven or eight miles from the City Hall, has readily brought, this year, from $650 to $700. Frame houses, of six or seven apartments, in the same suburban quarter, are not to be had to-day for $600. Taking more central localities, an ordinary house of nine rooms, on the non-fashionable side of the city, as high as Thirty-fifth-street, will rent for $1,100 or $1,200. We speak of a class of houses that persons with moderate incomes, and occupying a respectable social position, might be supposed to aim at, *without affecting style.* For such houses the rent—outside of the fashionable streets, then—ranges from $1,200 to $700, at the respective distances of four and eight miles from the business part of the city.

Now, taking the latest copy of the London *Times*, (May 9,) we find a "furnished villa" at Sydenham—quite as accessible, and quite as fashionable for the Londoners as Harlem is for New-Yorkers—"semi-detached nine rooms, *with good garden*," close to the Palace Railway-station, may be had for £120 sterling (six hundred dollars) a year. Such a house, *furnished*, anywhere on this island would hardly be offered for $2,000. We find in the same number of our London cotemporary, a tastefully-built residence within a few minutes' walk of Kensington Gardens, containing "two attics, five bedrooms, and two dressing-rooms, bath-room, capital dining-room communicating by folding-doors, with drawing-room, breakfast-parlor, kitchen, scullery, &c., with servants' entrance, walled gardens, *let to a yearly tenant at* £85.

We do not know what such a house would rent for here; but we know that it could not be had for eighty-five pounds sterling, ($425,) nor for that sum twice told. The most noticeable fact in connection with high rents here, is that although the means of conveyance to most of the suburban districts is slow, and as a rule supremely uncomfortable, the prices for rural or semi-rural dwellings are generally higher, even in proportion, than houses in the city proper. And as compared with prices elsewhere the rates are unreasonable to an uncommon degree. Within an hour's ride of London, for example, a small tradesman or professional man can rent an excellent house and garden, and get a yearly railroad ticket along with it, for £50 sterling. What would that accommodation come to in our neighborhood? Why, the fifty pounds would barely pay the railway fare, independently of the house. We have no remedy to suggest for the state of things which exists here. It is desirable, however, that it should not only be known, but that it should be dwelt upon until people begin to understand what even the most frugal housekeeping in New-York really means.

HON. WILLIAM OBTON.—That principle so happily illustrated in the elevation of Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH to the Head of the Department, with which he had been identified for so many years as a most efficient and accomplished officer, finds another most commendable application in the promotion of Hon. WILLIAM OBTON, Internal Revenue Collector for the Sixth District in this city, to the Head of the Bureau at Washington, just now made vacant by the resignation of Judge LEWIS. The expediency and wisdom, not less than the justice of promotion in civil as well as military life, for "meritorious services," significant as it is of greater fitness and higher qualifications for advanced rank, are every day coming to be better understood, and their more general recognition and acknowledgment by the government and the people, cannot fail to result in great public advantage. In deference to this principle, the appointment of Mr. OBTON is everywhere received with special favor. By natural fitness, persevering study and large experience, it is not likely that any man can be found better furnished for the high position which has sought him, and which it is to be hoped he will feel constrained to accept. Collector of one of the most important districts of the whole country, helping to put in operation the original machinery of the internal revenue system, and, for most of the time since, the confidential agent, and in some sense, umpire and counselor of the department for the whole city, he has enjoyed remarkable facilities for making himself thoroughly familiar with the details and working of the law, through all its changes; of noting its defects as well as its excellencies; and preparing himself for the suggestion and elaboration of such reforms as could not fail to be felt in the general prosperity.

These opportunities have been turned to the best account, and cannot fail, in the event of Mr. OBTON'S acceptance, to prove of incalculable utility to this branch of the public administration.

We venture the prediction that he will prove himself a most worthy successor of Gov. BOUTWELL and Judge LEWIS, who have invested the position with something of the dignity and honor which attach to their own personal characters. His energy and enterprise can hardly fail to infuse new life and spirit throughout the entire department.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—We are sorry that Gov. FENTON has refused his signature to the bill authorizing an underground railroad in this city. We have always regarded such a road as the only measure which would afford substantial relief to our overcrowded streets, and facilitate transit from one part of the city to another. It is perfectly certain that there is not room on the *surface* of the city to accommodate the traffic which its business requires. Being situated upon a long and narrow island, its surface is restricted and its streets are narrow. A careful calculation shows that, even with its present population, enough railroads cannot be placed in its streets to accommodate all who wish to ride, without absolutely stopping its business traffic. This evil, of necessity, increases from year to year, and will absolutely compel, sooner or later, resort to such a road as that which the Governor has just refused to permit. We think his action will be regretted by all classes of people in the city, except those who are interested in existing and prospective street railroads.

REFORM IN ENGLAND.—Mr. BAINES' Reform Bill, giving the franchise to £6 householders in town constituencies, has been defeated in the House of Commons by a vote of 288 to 214, although the government, in view of the general election now close at hand, gave it a certain sort of support. The present House was elected under Lord DERBY'S engineering as Premier, and has been, all through its term, essentially Anti-Reform. The progress of events here will doubtless give a stimulus to the Liberal party in England, which it has long needed. The vote now taken, moreover, will bring pointedly before the great body of the people the fact that reform will only be granted when the question has been thoroughly agitated from one end of the kingdom to the other.

MATERIALS FOR HISTORY.—A notable portion of what once formed the contents of the rebel government archives has been found at Charlotte, N. C. The fugitives, before leaving Richmond, burned a considerable part of the records they were unable to carry off. They dropped five tons' weight, subsequently, in their flight. And all of this is now in safe keeping on its way to Washington. There will be fine materials for history found in the pile when it comes to be overhauled, and, doubtless, many interesting developments respecting the home policy and the foreign relations of DAVIS' government. SLIDELL'S correspondence, if it should be included among the five tons, will be piquant, and full of instruction—beyond all question.

The Grand Review.

It is desirable that as many of the people as possible should see the great military pageant to take place in Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday. It would surely be well, therefore, for the railroad companies of lines between cities within a twelve-hours' ride of Washington to show their patriotism and financial common sense by issuing excursion tickets between those cities, at such moderate price as would enable men of limited means to embrace the occasion for the gratification of a natural and laudable curiosity. This arrangement could be made early on Monday, and by the telegraph the terms could be stated in season for the Monday *evening* and Tuesday *morning* papers, thus letting people in towns not more distant than Boston know in season to get to Washington in time for Wednesday's display. Extra night trains, returning at close of the day, would obviate the difficulty of obtaining lodgings at Washington.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 21.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

The military display of the present week is the absorbing topic of excitement and anticipation among all classes. The turnout of spectators promises to be immense, greater than on any previous occasion for many months. Gen. MEADE issued an order to-day prescribing the movements of the Army of the Potomac on the day of their parade, and previously, with reference to getting into position. The cavalry corps, under Maj.-Gen. MERRITT, will lead the column, followed by the Ninth Corps, and Gen. DWIGHT'S division of the Nineteenth Corps. The Fifth Corps will follow, and the Second Corps bring up the rear. The artillery will be stationed in their appropriate places, and where practicable will move battery front. The regiments will be formed in column of companies, each company to consist of twenty files, or twenty men abreast. The cadence step will be observed all through the avenue until reaching Seventeenth-street. It is estimated that at this rate eight thousand men per hour can pass the reviewing officer.

AFTER THE GRAND REVIEW.

It has been decided by the government that after the grand review, every regiment to be discharged will be allowed to go to the State and district in which it was raised, carrying its arms and colors with it, and be there mustered out. This is eminently just, and will be highly gratifying to the great body of our soldiers and to their friends.

WASHINGTON CROWDED.

The city is as full as it was at the inauguration, while still greater crowds are expected to-morrow and Tuesday morning. People are coming from all parts of the country, and many men of prominence will be here. Among the arrivals from New-York, I notice several prominent bankers, among whom are JOHN D. JONES, GEO. D. COE, J. D. VERMILYE and others.

MUSTERING OUT THE TROOPS

As an evidence of the result of the order for mustering out all troops whose terms expire prior to Oct. 1, it may be stated that after this is done, the Fifth Army Corps alone will retain fourteen to fifteen thousand men.

GEN. SHERMAN IN WASHINGTON.

Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN visited the city yesterday, the first time in several years, and spent a considerable portion of the day at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters, at the War Department, and subsequently had an interview with the President. Gen SHERMAN is said to have expressed himself as much pleased with his reception by the President.

THE DELEGATION FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

There arrived here yesterday a delegation of North Carolina Union men, consisting of Hon. W. HOLDEN, the well known conservative leader of that State, and Mr. W. R. RICHARDSON, editor of the Raleigh *Progress*, Hon. R. P. DICK, of Greensboro; W. S. MASON, J. P. H. RUSS, and JOHN G. WILLIAMS, of Raleigh. They come as representatives of the radical union sentiment of the State, and the purpose of their mission is a full and free consultation as to the best and most speedy means of reorganizing the State government of North Carolina.

To this end they have already had one interview with the President, and will have another to-morrow.

These gentlemen assert that the party known during the war as the "Conservative" party in that State, was in reality composed mainly of Union men, who were compelled to assume the guise of opposition to the ultra advocates of secession, and that two years ago Gov. VANCE was elected to his position as a professed representative of that party, but that he betrayed those who placed him in power by becoming the tool of JEFF. DAVIS. The first step taken in North Carolina reconstruction will be the appointment of a Military Governor, under whose call a State Convention shall meet and devise measures for the proper amendment of the State Constitution and the election of State officers and members of Congress.

In addition to the gentlemen above named, Ex-Gov. DAVID L. SWAIN and Messrs. WM. EATON and L. P. MOORE, of North Carolina, are in the city.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Gen. SHERIDAN'S new command virtually supersedes Gen. CANBY in the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi. Gen. CANBY has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, which relieves Gen. BANKS, who is ordered to report to the Adjutant-General of the army. The Department of the Gulf is considerably extended and will hereafter include several States heretofore included in other departments. This action, so far as it refers to Gen BANKS, is of a purely military character, and is not done as the result of the labors of any investigating committee, or because of charges preferred or pressure brought to bear against Gen. BANKS by the politicians now here. Those parties have never had an interview with Gen. GRANT, and he knows nothing of their views or wishes. This change in these several commands has been contemplated several weeks.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. SHERIDAN FOR HIS NEW COMMAND.

The departure of Gens. SHERIDAN and CUSTER and MERRITT, with their respective staffs, for a new field of operations west of the Mississippi, was made the occasion last night and to-day of quite an ovation by the forces lately under their command, and of many congratulatory leave-takings by brother officers and civilian friends. Late last night a splendid band, stationed under the window of Gen. GRANT'S room at Willard's Hotel on Fourteenth-street, paid Gen. SHERIDAN the compliment of a fine serenade. At an interval in the music, the General was called upon for a speech, to which he responded very briefly and pithily as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am very much obliged to you. My only regret is that I have been so long in the service that I can't make a speech. I am very much obliged to you. Good night.

With this shot the crowd took their departure.

This morning, about 9 o'clock, the cavalry corps moved from their camp, south of the Potomac, across Long Bridge, and marching up Fourteenth-street, passed in review before their old commander, who took a farewell look at his brave troopers, who never yet failed him on the battle-field, and whose services at Five Forks and Appomattox Court-house were of inestimable value to the republic. The troops moved by platoons, and presented, in reality, a veteran appearance. Maj.-Gen. MERRITT commanded the corps, Gen. CROOK being on leave of absence. Maj.-Gen. CUSTER led his division in his usual dashing style.

After passing through the avenue they moved out east of the Capitol and went into bivouac, preparatory to the great parade of Tuesday, when they lead the column. As the corps passed through the streets to-day it attracted great attention and admiration from the torn and battle-scarred appearance of its guidons and flags, and the veteran aspect of the gallant men and officers.

At six o'clock this evening Gen. SHERIDAN and staff took their departure for the West via New-York and Cincinnati. The General is accompanied by the following members of his staff: Brevet Brig.-Gen. FORSYTH, Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Col. NEWALL, Assistant Adjutant-General; Maj. LEE, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. SHERMAN, Inspector-General; Col. FORSYTH, Maj. MOORE, Maj. PARSONS, Maj. KIP and Capt. SHERIDAN, Aids-de-Camp; Maj. GILLESPIE and Capt. ALLEN, Engineers; Capt. MCGONIGAL, Chief Quartermaster; Surgeon GRIESLIN, Chief Medical Officer. Gen. SHERIDAN will take command of all the troops west of the Mississippi, headquarters in the field. Gens. CUSTER and MERRITT will remain here until Wednesday to participate in the review.

RESIGNATION OF MR. DANA.

Assistant Secretary of War DANA has announced his intention of resigning, to take effect in two months, for the purpose of assuming the editorial conduct of a new Republican daily paper to be started in Chicago.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 21.

THE NEW AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

All the main features of the new amnesty proclamation have been agreed upon, but the details have not been perfected. It will apply to all who did not avail themselves of that issued by President LINCOLN, and will be more strict in its provisions.

THE RECALL OF GEN. BANKS.

It is positively said to-night that the President has sent an order to New-Orleans for the recall of Gen. BANKS.

A VISIT OF SYMPATHY.

The Chargé d'Affaires of the Hanseatic Republic, paid an official visit to the President yesterday, to assure him in their behalf of the universal sorrow and sympathy felt for the American nation in the loss it has sustained by the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

There is the best authority for saying that Gen. SHERMAN never refused to obey the summons of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and that he never received notice until Friday, and will be examined to-morrow. His official report, fully explaining the arrangement with Gen. JOHNSTON, has been on file in the War Department for some days. We doubt not it will soon be published, and upon this he rests his defence against all slanderous imputations. He knew nothing of Secretary STANTON'S reasons, Gen. HALLECK'S order, or the clamor against him, until he passed Cape Henry, ten days ago, and then made his report under a full sense that he had been treated with injustice. It may here be stated that Gen. SHERMAN refused to recognize the rebel State authorities until after his first interview with Gen. JOHNSTON, when he received the order of Gen. WEITZEL, issued while President LINCOLN was in Richmond, recognizing the rebel State authorities of Virginia. He then notified JOHNSTON that he would pursue the same course as to the other rebel State authorities. With regard to the question of slavery, he has repeatedly recognized the validity of the Emancipation Proclamation and laws of Congress on kindred subjects, and did not deem it necessary, in order to render them valid, that he should so state in the convention. As for the truce, it was all to our advantage. While it was pending, twelve miles of railroad was built, roads were repaired, and supplies transported, and Gen. WILSON was moving to occupy strategic points in the South in order to prevent the escape of JEFFERSON DAVIS. It is stated that Gen. SHERMAN, in answer to a remonstrance from a friend as to his former hostility to newspaper correspondents in his army, mentioned as an instance of the evil effects of premature disclosures, that in his march through North and South Carolina he was feigning to march on Raleigh, and so made JOHNSTON believe, although his real destination was Goldsboro, where he could procure his supplies; but while the movement was in full and successful operation, JOHNSTON learned through the Northern papers that the War Department was sending supplies to Gold sboro, via Morehead City. Instead of defending Raleigh, JOHNSTON, through this information, massed his army and attacked SHERMAN at Bentonville, and though JOHNSTON was repulsed the Union army lost 1,400 men. New-York papers containing the information were found in JOHNSTON'S headquarters.

THE FREEDMEN QUESTION.

What Shall be Done for the Freedmen?—The Laws of Nature Must be Observed—Statistics of Slavery in Virginia—The Property Question is of no Moment—Industry will not be Interrupted—Negro Tends to the Tropics—The Country Triumphs Over all Difficulties.

THE BENCHES, Tuesday, May 16, 1865.

The thinking mind of this country has been and is very much exercised on the question of "what shall be done with the negroes for their good and for the welfare of the country?" Every honest man acknowledges that as we have caused their emancipation we must do our part in fitting them for freedom. Can they be made fit for citizenship? Can they be made as industrious and valuable as other members of society? It is not to be denied that a large number of intelligent people think that they are rather inferior, or, at any rate, from their degraded condition, can never be made valuable citizens, except in a state of recognized subordination to the whites. There is another large class of people who think that, if they can be raised up, it must, in any event, be a slow process; and probably the very apostles of negro elevation will admit in their inner mind that the problem of fitting negroes for a valuable and intelligent citizenship is a hard one. In my opinion the problem will be solved much more easily than many suppose; because God will solve it, as He has solved the war, by natural laws applied in His Providence to the case. I do not agree with either of the ultra schools of negro philosophy. The school of WENDELL PHILLIPS, and of many who did not hold his extreme views, hold in substance that the negro can be put upon an equality with the whites. Legally he may be, but socially he never will be. It is simply an impossibility. The Ethiopian cannot change his skin, nor the leopard his spots. It is entirely true that a black man may be elevated morally, intellectually and politically, so that we shall readily and cheerfully admit his equality in these particulars. A Christian and a Republican will deny no rights, before the law, to any man. But it will not change the natural facts. The negro carries with him ear-marks visible to all, and he must remain a negro. But there is another fact which, for this generation, works the same thing. A race of degraded, dark-minded men, cannot be elevated in one generation. They must not only be free—not only educated—but there are other things wanting. They must have the *habit* of elevation; they must lose the memory of the scourge; they must feel that no superior race looks down upon them. This they cannot do (if ever) in at least half a century. We must solve the problem of the freedmen by three very simple rules: 1st, to observe the laws of nature in regard to their condition; 2d, to organize negro industry on the principles of justice; and 3d, to observe the laws of christian duty toward them, exactly as toward other men. To know exactly what these laws are, we have some aids of great importance in the recent census statistics. They throw great light on this whole question. We can do nothing right without first getting the precise state of facts. I have before me the volume of CUNN'S statistics on "Agriculture," prepared by Mr. KENNEDY, which contains the number of slaveholders and the number of slaves; and this very statement solves some of the difficulties of the question. As a fair sample of the whole, I will give the main facts as to the condition of slavery in Virginia, (including West Virginia, which, having very few slaves, will not materially vary the facts,) which will show how easily the free labor question can be settled as to two material points—property and industry. The following are the main facts, viz.:

Number of slaveholders	52,128
Number who own over 500	1
Number who own 100 and under 500	113
Number who own 50 and under 100	746
Number who own 10 and under 50	18,091
Number who own less than 10	37,775

Nearly half the whole number of slaveholders own less than five each. The idea commonly held of great plantations cultivated by slaves is entirely gone in regard to Virginia; and the number of such in the entire South is comparatively few. In Virginia there are not over a thousand such plantations. There are not more than 30,000 persons in Virginia who own farm laborers, and there are 80,000 farms of over ten acres. It is, therefore, evident that the great body of farms in Virginia are cultivated now by free labor. In the large County of Augusta, for example, there are but 568 farmers who own more than two slaves, and there are 1,500 farmers. It is perfectly clear that two-thirds the farms are cultivated by free labor. Now, these are most instructive facts. They show that in the largest Slave States of the Union, (Yes, by the grace of God, the Union now,) the change from slave to free institutions will be attended by no practical difficulty whatever. One half the slaves are nothing more than house servants. Now suppose Jno. Jones owns four—a man, (waiter,) a woman, (cook,) and two children—and that the aggregate value is $3,000. This is a fictitious wealth, for he has to pay all their cost of food, shelter raiment and medicine. To-day, the law puts a fictitious value on them; to-morrow, it puts no value on them. What is the difference to him? He retains their services, pays them fifty cents a day, lets them go to school, and gets rid of all obligation to support them. Is he not better off in every respect? He certainly is. If they do not serve him well, he at once dismisses them, and they give him no further trouble.

In this changed condition of things, no real value has disappeared whatever. Virginia is worth every dollar she was before. She has lost nothing but a mere fiction. The property question is, therefore, absolutely nothing; and if it were, not more than *one-fourth the white people of Virginia* have any interest in *slave property*. Supposing the 52,600 slave holders to be heads of families, though many are not, they represent but 300,000 persons, while Virginia has 1,250,000 white people. Thus ends at once the whole humbug of the South dependent upon slave property. Nominally there were three thousands of millions of dollars in slaves, but really there was nothing at all. The whole value of the slaves was in their *labor*, and their labor remains. And here I come to what I remarked, that we must *first observe the laws of nature*. If we do not, nature will ride over us, whether we choose or not. The first element in the condition of the freedmen is that they should remain where they are until education and self-support has fitted them to seek an independent existence where they may choose to go. They who wish the freedmen well, and I wish to restore this country to peace and harmony, will never encourage the negroes to remove while they can have human rights where they are. Where could they go? Only into the Northern States; and that would at once excite all the old prejudices against them. At present the popular feeling is to aid the negro in any way likely to do him good. This feeling, however, is only the result of the war of the rebellion. It is not a permanent thing. It has removed no natural prejudices; and they can be removed only by time and education. The Black Laws, as they are called, in the Northern States, were enacted by the Democratic party, in subservience to the South. They are now repealed by their opponents, in opposition to the rebellion. Neither action tests the popular feeling toward negroes. There is a strong desire to do perfect justice to them; but there is also a fixed purpose never to allow them to come there in great numbers. Neither is it the purpose of nature. The negro is a native of tropical climates, and his natural tendency is toward the tropics. This is shown by his whole history in this country. Hence, whoever would do him good would never induce him to come to the North. Eventually, the negro will drift into or near the tropics. That is his destiny and his mission, and no one need trouble himself about it. There is very little of the territory of the present United States which cannot be cultivated by white labor; and the immigration from Europe will hereafter go into the South as well as the North, and build up new branches of industry. A large part of the negroes will be employed as house-servants, and as common laborers, till their intelligence, cultivated by education, enables them to become mechanics and manufacturers, and in that business they will be very successful. They cannot be land-owners to any considerable extent. That requires capital, and the whites will, for ages to come, retain the lands in their own hands. In justice to the negro in regard to labor and natural rights, and opposed to laws of nature, and the whole problem of the condition of the negro freedman will be solved easily and readily. In regard to what justice to the negro does require, I must speak at another time.

No doubt there are in my mind a set of facts who have the right no end to think about the war; but they see to-day that I have held no views of the war which are not now accomplished. The nation has not only triumphed over the rebellion, but it has triumphed by the destruction of negro slavery, and it has triumphed by the destruction of every element, whether political or military, which was arrayed against the government; and nothing saves the remainder of the rebel power from annihilation but submission. Yes, disguise it not, the whole rebel Confederacy (which silly blockheads said could not be conquered) has come to plain, honest submission. Now, I say that the country is not only saved, (saved by the Grace of God,) but that its negro freedmen, (from which so many have imaged evil,) will give it no real trouble. The troubles will disappear and a cloudless sky look down upon a happy people. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEW BOOKS.

—*History of Julius Cæsar*, vol. 1, 8vo, New-York, HARPER & BROTHERS, is the simple title-page prefixed to a work that, whether regarded in its subject, or the source from whence it emanates, is bound to make some noise in the world. Many will, perhaps, be disappointed to find it what it is—a grave, earnest, scholarly and vigorously written view of the turning-point in the history of the world—the era when, according to the aspect illustrated in the work, the imperial talents and energies of *one man* gave shape and color to the whole succeeding destinies of the human race. To prove that such men, when they appear—whether called Cæsar, Charlemagne or Napoleon, are to be accepted as raised up by Providence to point out to lesser minds the way wherein they shall go, to accomplish in a few years the ordinary work of centuries, and to stamp the seal of their individuality on their epoch, is the main object of the book. In it the lessons of history will be applied to the instruction of the present and future times, by deducing from them the immutable laws that they exemplify. The whole work is impressed with a remarkable idiosyncracy that unmistakably denotes it as the production of a single mind. With every disposition to treat it severely the English critics have discovered few or no drawbacks to its substantial accuracy, and the work will infallibly take lasting rank as one, and not the least, among the remarkable deeds of its author. Much of the present volume is introductory; the active career of CÆSAR being hardly yet reached, so that the interest will increase with the progress of the book. The translation has been made, under the Imperial auspices, by Mr. THOMAS WRIGHT, one of the most accomplished scholars of the day, and member of the French "Institut." The volume is a splendid specimen of book-making, being got up in a superb style, superior indeed to the English copy, and reflects the greatest credit on Messrs. HARPER'S establishment.

—*Histoire de Cæsar*. Vol I, 12mo. Nouvelle-York: D. APPLETON ET CIE. The French Emperor will have no reason to complain of the style in which his lucubrations are presented to the American public. Messrs. APPLETON'S edition of the French original is a typographical gem. It might pass for a genuine Paris copy only that it is far too handsome, the perfection of the general style of finish being infinitely superior to that of the usual run of books in France. The foreign keeping, however, is preserved throughout, and our old friends, the publishers, are scarcely recognizable in their new appellation of *Libraires Editeurs*. Those who prefer the *ipsissima verba* of the imperial author will find them here, and may admire the manly simplicity of style and phrase that imparts somewhat of a Roman majesty to the narrative. The maps and the curious, compound portrait of CÆSAR-NAPOLEON are beautifully reproduced and are bound up with the volume.

Parsons and People; or Incidents in the Every-day Life of a Clergyman—18mo, New-York: PUNCE & HUNTINGTON—is a pleasing little volume, by Rev. EDWARD SPOONER, the incumbent of a rural parish in Middlesex, near the great metropolis, but not yet swallowed up in its vortex. It recounts faithfully and effectively the daily work of a clergyman, and illustrates the various existing relations between himself and the vastly diversified range of characters who form his flock.

—*Husbands and Homes*. By MARION HARLAND. 12mo. New-York: SHELDON & Co. The authoress of *Alone*, &c., is said, on competent authority, to be the most popular novelist in America. The rush that the announcement of a new work by her has caused, shows the extent of her literary influence, no less than four thousand copies being called for within ten days after publication. *Husbands and Homes* will probably increase her reputation; it is a story abounding in deep feminine feeling, while it appeals to the highest instincts and displays a mind rich in acquirements and cultivation.

—*Skirmishes and Sketches*—By GAIL HAMILTON. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS—Is a volume of miscellanies by Miss DODGE, on a great variety of subjects. They require the less remark because they have mostly been before the public already, in the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*, &c., some, indeed, quite recently. The admirers of this lady's writings—and it is impossible to deny her the possession of strong masculine sense—will welcome them in this elegant permanent shape.

—*Tales of a Traveler*—By WASHINGTON IRVING. Riverside edition. 18mo. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON—Is the new volume of the beautiful miniature reproduction of IRVING'S works now in progress under the auspices of Mr. PUTNAM. Such true pocket companions nowhere else exist.

—*The Game of Croquet and its Laws*, with descriptive illustrations, by R. FELLOWS, 12mo, New-York, HURD & HOUGHTON, is a manual of the theory and practice of this, the last introduced out-door game, that supplied the much-needed want of an amusing exercise where the two sexes could be equally interested. Though we miss in this country the smooth English lawns where its practice really deserves its other name of "out-door billiards," it bids fair to be naturalized among us, with most desirable results, for the promotion of healthy exercise among the fair sex.

—*My Married Life at Hillside*, by RABBY GRAY, 12mo., New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON, attracts attention at once from among the crowd of novels that are daily appearing, by the elegance of its outward attire and the evidences of good taste visible in the decoration of the volume. It is illustrated with charming sketches by NEVIN, and the book itself exhibits the same characteristics in its literary peculiarities that stamp its exterior. It is the work of a gentleman with whom the reader desires to be better acquainted, and who, it, as it appears, is a new author, may be congratulated on the success of his first effort.

—*Wright's Book of Three Thousand American Receipts and Lighthouse of Valuable Information*, 12mo, New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD, supplies instruction on every conceivable subject from cookery to Agriculture, inclusive, and may be emphatically called "knowledge for the million." The purchaser will find in it (on the faith of the author) "valuable secrets that cannot be obtained from any other source." We need say no more to recommend it.

—*That's It; or, Plain Teaching*, by the author of *Inquire Within*," &c., 12mo., New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD, is a praiseworthy attempt to employ graphic illustration as a means for inculcating to the young the great truths of natural science and history. More than 1,200 wood engravings render it a book of great attraction for youth; and the letter-press is of a superior class to that frequently met with in elementary books of instruction. It is handsomely got up, at a very moderate price, and should be a text-book in every family.

—*The Illustrated Hand-Book of Billiards*: the American Game by MICHAEL PHELAN, the French Game by CLAUDIUS BERGER. 18mo, New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD, requires no more to be said in its favor than is implied in the names of the authors, those two great "Masters of Arts" that it teaches.

—*The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*, by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, 32mo, blue and gold, Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. Our own *Autocrat* here speaks as magisterially to his readers as any foreign potentate can do to his subjects, and the words of wit and wisdom that so prodigally enrich his utterances are as deserving of attention, at least as much as the imperial hisses of his cotemporary sovereigns. The book sparkles with gems of fancy and feeling. Its republication in this shape, is a boon to the community.

—*A Woman's First Impressions of Europe*: Wayside Sketches in 1863, by Mrs. E. A. FORBES. 12mo. New-York: DERBY & MILLER. A lively and intelligent presentation of the scenes and sights usually met with in the ordinary European circuit through England and France, Italy and Switzerland. Foreign travel was so nearly suspended with our countrymen during the last two or three years, that this book derives some novelty from the fact, and it may be accepted as a trustworthy record of the feelings excited in the mind of a woman of culture by the wonders of the old world.

—*Dorah Darling*; The Daughter of the Regiment. 12mo, Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co. In this interesting story, the author has wisely availed himself of the spirit-stirring incidents that abound in our rebellion, to invest, with a charm more potent than fiction itself, the person of his heroine. She is not an ideal but a creation of kindly flesh and blood, who carries with her, throughout her eventful history, the entire sympathy of the reader.

THE YELLOW FEVER PLOT.

The Arrest of Dr. Blackburn at Toronto—A Change of Religious Views.

The Toronto *Leader*, the organ of the rebels in Canada, in the course of a violent article on the arrest of Dr. BLACKBURN, compares HYAMS, on whose complaint the doctor was arrested, to TITUS OATES, and charges the courts with being shamefully subservient to "his behests." The *Leader* then says:

"The last victim of HYAMS' denunciation is Dr. L. P. BLACKBURN, a citizen of one of the Southern States, and latterly a resident of Montreal—a gentleman well known in that city for his many excellent qualities and for the high professional standing he occupies. About the 6th of the present month it pleased HYAMS to make a deposition against Dr. BLACKBURN, charging him with concocting a plot in this city for the purpose of introducing from Bermuda into the cities of the Northern States clothing infected with yellow fever, thus spreading disease and death, and causing consternation throughout the North—all this in violation of the neutrality laws of the country, and against 'the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.' Upon this deposition a formal 'information' was lodged by Detective MCGARRY, of this city, against Dr. BLACKBURN, and Alderman VANCE, then discharging the duties of Police Magistrate, issued a warrant for his apprehension.

Armed with the warrant issued by Mr. VANCE, Detective MCGARRY proceeded to Montreal, and on Monday found him at St. Lawrence Hall. He told him he had a warrant for his apprehension, and the doctor at once made preparations to start for this city. Being seriously ill at the time, however, he could not take the trip without danger to his life, and accordingly waited till Thursday, when the doctor was sufficiently restored to bear the fatigue of the journey. He then, accompanied by his wife and in charge of MCGARRY, took the cars for Toronto, where the party arrived yesterday morning. Prior to leaving Montreal, Dr. MACDONELL certified that close confinement would be exceedingly prejudicial to his health and might result fatally. In consequence of this, when Dr. BLACKBURN arrived in Toronto he was not imprisoned in the jail, but allowed to remain at the Queen's Hotel, on parole and under the close surveillance of the detective and another police-officer. He was there last night, with Mrs. BLACKBURN, MCGARRY on duty to prevent any attempt at escape, which is quite improbable, and Constable SCARLETT on hand to lend assistance should it be required.

The case will probably come before the Police Court to-day, when the facts will be fully gone into. HYAMS, perhaps it should be stated, was at Detroit when the information was lodged against Dr. BLACKBURN, but the deposition he made formed the basis of the proceedings that have since been taken."

A CHANGE OF RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

From the Montreal Witness of Friday.

The *Minerve* of yesterday supplies the following piece of information:

"Dr. BLACKBURN, for more than a year past a guest at the St. Lawrence Hall, and accused of forwarding from Bermuda bales of infected goods to spread the pest in Northern cities, has been arrested through a warrant issued in Toronto.

Dr. BLACKBURN has become a Catholic, and received baptism the day before yesterday at the St. Lawrence Hall.

"When he left for Toronto, and while parting from his friends, he shed tears, and said to them: 'I am entirely innocent; but I have a secret presentiment that I am about to be delivered to the North, because I am being taken to Upper Canada.' He started by special train, and in the custody of police-officers from Toronto."

It is but a few days since Rev. Mr. CAMERON, the special messenger of the raiders to Richmond, joined the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec. Dr. BLACKBURN has just taken the same step; and other raiders, such as Mr. YOUNG, have gone already so far as to announce that they had abandoned their Protestant prejudices.

Subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 21.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan on Saturday amounted to $1,916,350. The largest Western subscriptions were $200,000 from the Second National Bank of St. Louis, and $90,000 from the First National Bank of Springfield, Ill. The largest Eastern subscriptions were $100,000 from the First National Bank of Reading, Penn., and $100,000 from the National Metropolis Bank of Washington. There were 1,335 individual subscriptions. The total amount subscribed for the week was $12,106,700.

Amusements.

IRVING HALL.—Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR'S concert takes place at this establishment to-night. The lady, of whose ability the highest expectations are entertained, will be assisted by Mr. J. ERNEST PERRINO, (tenor,) Mr. S. B. MILLS, Signor IPPOLITO, Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, and other well known artists.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. THEODORE MOSS, the polite and efficient Treasurer of this establishment, will take his benefit to-night, when we trust he will be duly remembered by his many friends. BOUCICAULT'S admirable comedy of "Love and Money" will be played.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 121; the principal diseases being consumption, 24; convulsions, 10; dropsy, 8; typhus fever, 5; disease of heart, 5; croup, 4; small-pox, 4; typhoid fever, 5, &c. Under one year of age, 34. Natives of United States, 86; Ireland, 19; England, 6; Germany, 4; other countries, 6.

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restores GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its FALLING OUT, keeps the HEAD CLEAN. Stands above comparison with any other hair-dressing. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

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Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 818 Broadway.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Old Eyes Made New.

Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Second-Hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Clothing at Retail.

In addition to our usual stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, we open this day a full assortment of Fashionable Clothing, at popular prices.
IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 127 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

All that the present Summer can chaw, either at home or abroad, in the way of beautiful novelties in fancy hats for ladies, misses and children, you may see in half an hour at GENIN'S immense establishment, No. 513 Broadway.

Electro-Magnetic Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., N. Y.—For the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c., and the elimination of mercurial, lead, and other poisons from the blood. Send for circular.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mothers, during your Child's Second Summer, you will find Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance, where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

An Entirely New Invention in Dentistry.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. Removed to No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Hours 9 till 5 o'clock.

Toilet Soaps.

Upward of one hundred varieties.
J. O. HULL'S SON,
No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Severe Coughs and Colds are being rapidly produced by the sudden changes of weather incident to our climate, but DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will as promptly cure them. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London: Gayer, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe. Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthulf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey: Green, No. 48 High-st.; Grathain, Lincolnshire; Congala, Madrid, Spain; Gorujn, Havana; Leman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pou, Panama; Nobrey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even in advertisements*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., N. Y.—Hours: Gentlemen, 6 to 9 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.; ladies, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. The "Greatest of Luxuries." Try one.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Robbed or Not, as You Please.—Six years' experience without a failure. Seventeen houses saved in three weeks. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GILDERSLEEVE—CHILDS—On Wednesday, May 10, at 125th-st. Congregational Church, by Rev. S. S. Bourne, Mr. SAMUEL GILDERSLEEVE, of Northport, L. I., and Miss ANNETTE M. CHILDS, youngest daughter of Chas. Childs, Esq., of East Woodstock, Conn.

DIED.

ARPIN.—On Thursday, May 18, Mr. PAUL ARPIN, a native of St. Quentin, France, aged 54 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend a Mass for the repose of his soul, on Tuesday next, May 23, at 10 o'clock precisely, at St. Stephen's R. C. Church, 28th-st.

BROAD.—At Greenpoint, on Saturday, May 20, MARGARET E., wife of John H. Broad, and daughter of Mary Chase, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Java-st., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., without further notice.

BAKER.—On Sunday morning, May 21, MARY, youngest child of J. W. and A. B. Baker, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 251 West 11th-st., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Watertown, N. Y., for interment.

BLAIR.—At Mamaroneck, on Friday, May 19, at the residence of her brother, Charles J. Henshaw, Mrs. MARIA W. BLAIR, aged 77 years.

The funeral services will be performed at the above place on Monday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.; and her remains will be deposited in the family vault at Middletown, Conn. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BAGLEY.—On Friday, May 19, Mr. O. B. BAGLEY, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, on Monday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

CAMPBELL.—On Sunday morning, May 21, ELIHU C., beloved and only son of Elihu R. and Mary Frances Campbell, aged 10 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 259 Monroe-st., on Tuesday, May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COES.—On Sunday morning, May 21, after a short illness, ELLIE, infant daughter of Adolphus M. and Lizzie H. Coes, aged 7 months.

GRAHAM.—On Sunday, May 21, of diphtheria, ROBERT GILBERT, youngest child of the late Francis and Elizabeth L. Graham, aged 7 years, 3 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral and funeral services, from the residence of his mother, No. 67 East 31st-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GUMBS.—On Saturday, May 20, of consumption, WILLIAM A. GUMBS, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 23d inst., from his late residence, No. 288 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

GRIGG.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, May 19, ANN ELIZA, third daughter of John R. and Ophelia Grigg, aged 21 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Episcopal Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, May 22, at 3 P. M., without further notice. Trains leave by New-Haven Railroad for Greenwich at 11:30.

LUYSTER.—At Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, May 21, ANNA M., daughter of Helen F. and the late Cornelius W. Luyster.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her mother, at the above place.

MCLAUGHLIN.—On Saturday, May 20, PETER MCLAUGHLIN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 141 West 11th-st., on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely. His remains will be taken to St. Joseph's Church, corner 6th-av. and West Washington-place, where a requiem mass will be said, and thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral for interment.

MOTT.—At his residence, at East Saginaw, Mich., on Friday, May 19, CHARLES B. MOTT, formerly of Norwalk, Conn., in the 62d year of his age.

MUNDY.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Thursday, May 18, SPENCER MUNDY, in the 81st year of his age.

His funeral will be attended from the house at 2 and from the Presbyterian Church at 3 P. M., on Monday the 22d inst. Cars leave the ferry foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 M., returning at 7 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the train.

OTTO.—On Saturday, May 20, OTHMAR OTTO, native of Basle, Switzerland, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Charles Squire, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 8 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., on Monday, at 3 P. M.

PINENET.—On Sunday morning, at 2½ o'clock, WILLIAM T. PINENEY, President Astor Fire Insurance Company, after a short and severe illness, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Madison-av. and 42d-st., on Wednesday, May 24, at 3½ P. M.

REID.—On Saturday, May 20, at her residence, No. 22 West 36th-st., in the 55th year of her age, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Robert Reid, florist, of this city.

Funeral on Monday, May 22, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., at 2 o'clock.

VAN BRUNT.—At Bay Ridge, New-Utrecht, on Saturday, May 20, JAQUES VAN BRUNT, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, May 22, at 5 o'clock, from the late residence, at Bay Ridge.

WADHAMS.—At Wadhams' Mills, Essex County, N. Y., on Thursday, May 18, WILLIAM L. WADHAMS, Esq., in the 57th year of his age.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

HEARING RESTORED

BY ONE APPLICATION OF

DR. VON EISENBERG'S

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY,
No. 104 Monroe-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

About six years ago I became troubled with inflamed eyes, and during the past six years, (a great portion of which time I was almost totally blind, unable, consequently, to walk without assistance,) I have tried many of the best oculists during the time, and found myself getting worse instead of better, until I was permitted, through kind Providence, to see you. You have cured me, and I consider it my duty to the public to make my case known, as I have no doubt there are thousands suffering in the same way that I was, and I thank God that I can raise my voice in praise of your great skill to restore one to sight who never thought to see again, and suffered as much as I have for the last six years. My eyes are more brilliant than ever. I shall always be happy to state my case to any who may call on me.

MRS. MARGARET LORETTE,
No. 22 6th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF BLINDNESS.

Dr. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*: My son Walter was completely *blind* of one eye, and the other nearly so, for TWO YEARS. I have tried a great many of the best physicians, and the eyes became worse instead of better. I was recommended by a friend to call on you, and, thank Providence, my child is now fully restored to sight. His eyes look more brilliant than ever, and his health, which has been in a very poor state, is now entirely restored. I thank you for your kind attention to my child, and I shall ever be happy to be a living testimony to your skill, to any one who may call at my residence.

Mrs. JULIA EASTMANN,
No. 789 6th-av.

HEARING RESTORED BY AN APPLICATION OF DR. VON. EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.

CHARLES CHAPPEL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a lightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid, I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much restored that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Meserole-avenue,
Greenpoint, Long Island.

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office.

DR. VON EISENBERG,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,
LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND
CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 818 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

An apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we urgently suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 26, 1864.*

OFFICE NO. 818 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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WOODWARD'S
GRAPERIES AND HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS.
With sixty designs and plans of all classes of structures for growing plants or ripening fruit under glass.
Price $1 50, postpaid, to any address.
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WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.
A new practical and original work on Rural Architecture, with 122 designs and plans of country houses, stables, out buildings, &c., and mode of constructing balloon frames.
Price $1 50, postpaid, to any address.
"THE HORTICULTURIST."
TWENTIETH

FOR SALE.

A LARGE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.—For sale, on account of ill-health of the owner, a very productive, well improved sugar plantation on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in the Parish of St. Charles, State of Louisiana, about three hours' drive from New-Orleans.

Said plantation has a front of about forty-two arpents over one mile and a half on the Mississippi River, by an irregular depth of forty to eighty arpents, and contains 2,300 superficial arpents, more or less, 1,200 arpents of which are well cleared and ditched, and have been under cultivation. The improvements, a good sugar-house, purgery and cane shed, with steam engine, sugar mill, and necessary apparatus for manufacturing sugar by open kettles; good stables, and other outhouses and shops; large dwelling house, 16 rooms, with a fine garden in rear. For other information and terms, apply to the undersigned. LEVERICH & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 80 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. O. HALSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 750 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots, if the purchaser deem desirable. As a private, genteel residence it has no superior, if its equal, in the town. The furniture, which is new, and of the richest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of G. KIRTLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN Newton, N. J., consisting of a large and elegant mansion, nearly new, built in the best style, heated by steam, and supplied with water, gas-pipes, and all modern improvements.

It has 13 rooms besides laundry, bath-room, butler's pantry, &c., on 2 acres of land, with lawn, garden and orchard; great variety of fruit trees and small fruits. Large well-stocked new brick stable.

Newton is situated in the midst of the Highlands of New-Jersey, 1 hour from New-York by railway. Excellent society, churches, schools, the roads unsurpassed, scenery fine for driving and fruit and pickerel fishing in the vicinity. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE RENTED FOR THE Season, a handsome country residence, situated three miles from the city. The mansion contains 22 rooms, with every convenience, are speaking tube, bath-rooms, hot and cold water, &c. The grounds are elegantly laid out, with a choice variety of fruit and shade trees. Also, 2 stables, carriage-house, sheds and other buildings. This is one of the most desirable places in Connecticut, is new, and combines all the advantages of a healthy and country residence. Price and terms made satisfactory. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 86 Broadway.

FIRST FARMS AND TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.—A very valuable tract of 4,000 acres, a portion of which is original growth timber of fine quality. Also, 1,000 acres, having a very superior farm, with fine orchard and three stands, &c., situate on the line of the Camden & Atlantic R. R., about 20 miles from Philadelphia, in Winslow Township, Camden Co., N. J. Will be sold to suit purchasers. To a party of settlers a very liberal discount will be offered. Address JOHN DICKINSON, No. 320 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence on the East River, at Hell-Gate, with view up the river to Flushing, the Sound, &c. The recent improvements, grounds fronting on the water, with bathing, boating, &c., in the immediate vicinity of the seat of Edwin Hoyt, Esq., price for house and grounds, $27,000; or will furniture, boats, &c., $32,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT WILTON, FOUR MILES FROM Norwalk Conn., within ten minutes' walk of the railroad station, a handsome country residence, consisting of a large and roomy house, large stable, carriage-house and outbuildings, with ten acres of land, well set with fruit trees, vegetables, &c. Place in complete order. Price, $5,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OIL LAND—IN CHOICE LOCALITIES.—100 acres in Bennett & Ran, Venango County, Pa., $15,000; 100 acres on Pic Sandy Creek, Venango County, Pa., $4,000; 100 acres on Samson Run, Warren County, Pa., $2,000; 40 acres on Little Sugar Creek, Crawford County, Pa., $1,000. O. P. HATFIELD, No. 71 Pine-st.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The entire premises corner of 8th-av. and 21st-st., occupied by the Knickerbocker Stage Company, consisting of 2 lots and buildings on 21st and 22d-sts., each having a front of 100 feet. A map of the property can be seen at the office of the undersigned. JAMES E. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE, 30 miles from the city, on the south side of Staten Island, near Elm-ville station. The house contains 10 rooms, is 2 stories high, and is surrounded by 34 acres of woodland; water front privilege of 1,000 feet. Price $7,000, half on mortgage, if desired. Apply to JAMES A. JOHNSTON, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A HANDsome residence, pleasantly situated within a mile of the business and commanding extensive views of the river and Catskill Mountains. The place contains 8½ acres of land, and is offered at a reasonable price. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS AND VILLA SITES AND cottages for sale, principally on Central Railroad, one hour from New-York; also, country seats and farms in the vicinity. Apply to PHILIP KELLY, BLAKWELL'S, 50 Williams-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED ACRES IN ORANGE County, one mile from the flourishing village of Middletown, and one mile from depot, also, 217 acre adjoining; both first-class farms, with good improvements. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., and No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH-AV., ON A CORNER lot, an elegant establishment, consisting of a first-class extra-sized house, with two lots of ground, large first-class stable, &c., house completely furnished; possession at once. Price $38,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITHIN HALF A MILE OF THE City of Hudson on the Hudson River, a fine commodious dwelling, with out-houses, &c., and eleven acres of land; will be sold with possession given at once. Inquire of GEO. B. FAIRFIELD, Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN GREAT JONES-ST., NEAR Broadway, a full size first-class four-story house, in perfect order; with early possession. Price $30,000, or $40,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, CONTAINING about two acres, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, about 15 miles from the city. Address W. L., care of Thomas Wellwood, Esq., No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 9. Price moderate; terms easy.

FOR SALE—ON A CROSS STREET NEAR 5th-av and 14th-st., a full size first-class three-story brown-stone house on a lot of extra depth. Early possession. Price, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—THE three-story and basement brown-stone front house No. 137 West 38th-st., near Broadway, size 20x50; lot half the block; modern improvements. Apply on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment first-class houses on 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; prices very low; possession at once. Apply to Mr. TITUS, third house from 3d-av., or of D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 105 Broadway.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—At Jamaica, L. I., ten miles from New-York, furnished and equipped, or not, as desired; possession at any time; price $12,000. Address Box No. 1d Jamaica Post-office.

FOR SALE—20 COTTAGES, $1,100 TO $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 40 lots, $3,500 to $8,500; 700 lots, $150 to $300; easy payments. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—300 acres, near Harlem Railroad, in Amenia; large brick mansion, farm-house, barns, &c.; in good order; all kinds of fruit. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TASTY COTTAGE; ALSO, A COUNtry store doing a fine business; no opposition; near depot. METROPOLITAN REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 40 Dey-st.

PORTABLE COTTAGES, OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES.—Simple, neat and substantial; the best in the world. Address WEST-ST. STEAM WORKS, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A country seat of 25 acres at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, 1 mile from depot; apply to CLARK & SEBBINS, No. 6 Fletcher-st., from 10 to 12.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES, WITH liberal garden plots, fruit yards, and ornamented grounds. Inquire of VIRGIL CORNISH, real estate agent, New-Britain, Conn.

MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT, 40 Acres, convenient to city, will be sold low; also, two cottages to let. METROPOLITAN REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 40 Dey-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IRON STABLE-FIXTURES AND FURNITURE, hay-racks, mangers, open work stall partitions, posts, hitching-rings, rollers, drain-pipe, and a new article of stall-guard, containing hay-rack and manger combined. Call and see samples at corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL of $3,000 or $5,000 to engage in a light and honorable business; one that has a good education and can give good reference as to moral character. I will exchange reference. For particulars address, with stamp, MEDICUS, Mt. Bethel Post-office, Northampton County, Pa.

TO IRON MASTERS AND STEEL MAKERS.—FOR SALE—A rolling mill and wire mill with steel furnaces attached; capacity five tons per day; now in operation. A rare opportunity is offered in this property for a most profitable investment. Address Box No. 3,672, Post-office.

BALTIMORE, MD., STORE FOR RENT.—The largest and finest second-story room in the city; suitable for a cloth dry-goods or notion business. Address Box No. 453 Post-office, Baltimore, Md.

THE PATENTEE OF ANY ARTICLE for popular use wishing to develop same, may address, with particulars, CAPITAL, box No. 1,183 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—A PARTY WITH $2,000 CAN HAVE a share in one of the most promising organizations for selling and for patent right never before furnished. Address box 4,500 Post-office, N. Y.

STORE FIXTURES AND LEASE OF Clothing-store on Fulton-st. for sale on reasonable terms. Address A., Box No. 76 Post-Office.

TIN TRADE.—CHARCOAL AND COKE TIN and sheet-iron plates of all descriptions for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 30 and 32 Water-st.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES TO LET, With splendid light and ventilation, Suitable for Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.

Apply at the office of EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 19 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR the season, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 20 miles north of Saratoga; stages up and down every day; 10 miles south of Lake George; beautiful mountain scenery, and hunting and fishing; charming lake within five minutes' walk; ample room for a family of eight persons; large garden and grounds—one acre; terms $300 for season of three months. Address ARTHUR B. MALLISON, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y. Inquire as to locality of WM. F. MOTT, Jr., Esq., Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET AT WESTPORT, CONN.—To let, possession immediate, by an amply furnished cottage, with 3½ acres of ground, garden, stable, coach-house, &c.; large parlor, library and dining-room on the first floor; five bedrooms, with bath-room, water-closet, &c., on the second floor, and airy bedrooms and nursery on the third floor, with large kitchen, laundry and bedrooms, storerooms, &c., in the basement. It is an eligible residence for a genteel family. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 39 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A COUNTRY-SEAT IN RHODE Island, the homestead of the late Hon. Tristam Burgess, on Watchemoket Hill, about one mile from the centre of the City of Providence, with 22 acres of land, (13 acres of fruit orchard,) dwelling-house, containing 12 rooms besides attic, two stables with accommodations for 10 or 12 horses, with ample carriage room, woodshed and other buildings. A portion of the furniture may be had with the estate for a term of years. For particulars address BURGES, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, IN the village of Ravenswood, L. I., on the East River, two houses, containing thirteen and seventeen rooms, and with large gardens and abundance of fruit; their situation for attraction and convenience to the city cannot be surpassed in its vicinity. For particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 87 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, over Fulton Bank, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood after 4 P. M.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—On the banks of the Hudson River, containing 6 acres, well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees; the house contains 12 rooms, gate-house, carriage-house, barns, ice-house, (filled;) are all new and first-class; will be rented to a suitable tenant, furnished or unfurnished, in either with the horses and carriages. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to WM. McALLOY, Stuyvesant, N. Y.

TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE FARM-HOUSE, unfurnished, nearly new, twelve rooms, in Connecticut, 25 miles north of Bridgeport, one mile from Hawleyville Station on the Housatonic Railroad; a fine healthy location. The farm, containing 120 acres, for sale. A good place for summer boarders, or for a school. Inquire of FRANCIS KNAPP, No. 68 Broad-st., New-York, JOHN L. VAIL, near the premises, or F. S. WILDMAN, Danbury, Conn.

TO RENT, BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED, on the Sound or East River, a partially furnished house, 9 rooms, well shaded, with 4 acres handsomely laid out in lawn and garden. The place is easy of access by railroad and steamboat, and will be rented low to a small, responsible tenant. Apply to E. R. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 lots, 25x100.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN WEST 23D-ST., near London-terrace; a private family will rent a suite of rooms on second floor to gentlemen; location one of the most pleasant in the city, and convenient to cars and stages; references exchanged. Apply at No. 508 West 23d-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 147 AND 149 WEST 38th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars, apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Lehrown-stone building No. 49 Broadway, nearly opposite Exchange-place, consisting of one room 26x100 feet, and six rooms 25x80 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, near Shrewsbury, consisting of large dwelling, with all the modern improvements, and five acres of ground, beautifully laid out, in full view of the ocean. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 147 AND 149 WEST 38th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNtry residence, with about 10 acres of land, commanding the finest possible views, and of very easy access to the city. For particulars, address Box No. 5,422 Post-office.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO RENT.—A very handsome room and bedroom may be had at No. 28 University-place, with or without board, by one or two persons. Good reference required.

TO LET—NO. — 42D ST., NEAR BROADWAY; four-story house, and furniture for sale; or would be rented furnished. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st.

TO LET—OFFICES AND DESK ROOM ON BASEment floor, No. 243 Broadway, opposite the Park. Inquire of J. NELSON LUCKEY, on the premises.

TO LET—BRICK BUILDING—25x80, WITH yard 25x20; suitable for factory; No. 148 Perry-st. Address GEO. W. THURSTON No. 262 West 43d-st.

TO LET—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEAR THE Pavilion Spring, a handsome country residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, TO A gentleman. Apply at No. 89 3d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT BOARD.—No. 26 6th-st., near 2d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, a small place in the country, not over one hour's ride or sail from the City Hall; the house must have 12 or more rooms; a location on the Sound or river preferred. Address, with full particulars, stating rent, H., Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT the second floor, with bath-room and private table, in good location, above 14th-st. Address Box No. 5,500, Post-office.

HOUSES WANTED—SEVERAL DWELLINGS at prices from $10,000 to $15,000, in central localities. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—JUST OPENED AT NO. 61 17TH-st., corner of 4th-av., where some fifty gentlemen can be comfortably accommodated; rooms airy.

NOS. 35 AND 37 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—First-class families and gentlemen can now be accommodated with fine suites and single rooms, with first-class board, in one of the most delightful locations in the city; also, board can be secured at Nyack, on the Hudson.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two or three single gentlemen can procure elegant rooms, with or without board, in a brown-stone house near Stuyvesant-square; family private, satisfactory reference given and required. Address HOWARD, Box No. 511 New-York Post-office.

DESIRABLE SUITES OF FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, without board. Parties of gentlemen can be finely accommodated at No. 34 West 25th-st., near the principal hotels. Choice location, near Madison Park.

ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with or without board, a fine suite, parlor and bedrooms on the principal door of No. 17 West 27th-st., next to Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, two hours from New-York City. Pleasant, airy rooms, good board, fishing, bathing, &c. The location is one of the best in Nyack; and those desiring a pleasant retreat from the dirty city will find this the most desirable place to spend the Summer months. Access easy by cars or boat. Terms $12 per week. Address W. C., No. 231 West 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson, one hour by rail or boat; the Crowen House is now open for the reception of guests; (change of management;) furniture new, and a first-class table kept; spacious grounds and stabling. For further particulars apply to Mr. B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—IN A first-class private house, for two or three gentlemen, with their wives. Call for particulars on E. W. AUSTIN, No. 39 Park-row, Room No. 13.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point; fine large rooms with first-class board. Address R. A. BERARD, West Point.

HOTELS.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—THE BEST LOCATion in Washington for a hotel can be leased for five years, and the present buildings thereon be converted into an elegant hotel, of 150 rooms, by the first of November. Apply to R., Box No. 567 Washington, D. C.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

REMOVALS.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,

Have removed from No. 22 William-st. to No. 84 Broadway and 6 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight, or after ten days' notice.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear, Throat and Scalp, has removed her office from No. 16 to No. 51 Bond-st., (south side, first large house from Bowery,) where her celebrated medicines can always be had.
Send for a circular.

REMOVAL.—S. C. CLARK, ENGRAVER AND Stationer, has removed to No. 865 Broadway, third house above 13th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE LOW—A SPLENDID PAIR OF dark bay pony mares, 12½ hands high, sound, kind, and good travelers, with top wagon, harness, &c., to match. Also, a splendid pair of dark bay horses, 15½ hands high. Can be seen at Clarke's livery stable, No. 31 3d-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET, (Continental Bank Building,) Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of THE 7-30 NOTES constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold at market rates.

W. B. SCOTT & CO., BANKERS,

No. 44 Pine-st. New-York,

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Government Coupons cashed in gold.
Collections made on all accessible points.
Dividends collected.
Interested allowed on deposits.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO., NO. 17 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., NO. 108 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

MORE THAN THREE-FOURTHS OF THE STOCKholders of this company having consented, in writing, to an increase of its Capital Stock from $300,000 to the sum of $1,000,000, by the issue of seven thousand shares of new stock of the par value of $100 each, the Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, unanimously resolved to increase the capital to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The subscription for such increase will be opened at the office of the company, No. 108 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May inst., and remain open until THURSDAY, the 25th day of the same month.

Ten per cent. of the subscription will be payable at the time of subscribing, and the remaining ninety per cent. on or before the 25th of June next, and interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on such portion of the subscription as may remain unpaid after the 25th of May, until the time of payment, and interest will be allowed on all payments made prior to the 25th of May.

The transfer book will be closed from the 15th of May until the 25th of May, both inclusive.

By order of the board. JOHN C. GOODRICH, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK. CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS. No. 7 Wall, corner of Nassau-st. DESIGNATED Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States. Authorized to receive subscriptions to the

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.
WM. H. FOSDICK, President.
A. PARESHURST, Cashier.

BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS NO. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, bank and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign & all domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS. GEORGE A. LEETE.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

United States Telegraph, National Express Company, Western Union Telegraph, American Telegraph, Western Union Extension Telegraph, American Express, United States Express, } Wanted. } For sale.

GEO. C. DUNBAR, Dealer in Express and Tel. Stocks, No. 46 Pine-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 20, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions required by said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

[L. S.] F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

(Signed,)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this first day of April, 1865.

[L. S.] F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

(Signed)

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Hon. William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 1, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the various bonds of this company are hereby notified that the interest due on the 15th inst., as well as any interest due and unpaid prior to that date, will be paid by Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., (agents of this company,) at their Office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

THOS. BELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, DETROIT, May 8, 1865.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 13 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 18 New-st., 86x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.

P. H. TOWS, Secretary.

SILVER MINES.—A PARTY FROM NEVADA has some valuable mining property for sale, or will dispose of a part for machinery to work the mines; proofs of the character of the property and value of the mines will be given. Address B. F. MAIDSON, care Box No. 5,503 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., Corner of Wall and Nassau sts. CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,432,972 76
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 66
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,664,764 62
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	603,313 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	766,384 80
Interest of scrip issues of 1863 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privileges, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Bliss,	Charles Hoskin,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Hallock,	S. N. Dexter,
Thos. Barron,	Simon Stevens,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Denton,	Wm. H. Popham,
G. L. Stone,	R. L. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merrick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Hammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
R. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Grinn.

B. C. MORRIS, President.

THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

REDEMPTION OF $1,641,500 "SOLDIERS BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO. 2," OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Payable June 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,641,500 OF "SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2," OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 17 of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1882.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1883.

One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1884.

The proposals to be for the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway bank on Thursday, the first day of June, 1865, the sum of ten per cent. respectively.

Upon presentation of the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled thereon to bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the same awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," and directed to a second guard, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 8, 1865.

ESSEX AND DIADEM MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.

This company owns 13,500 feet silver lodes, in Humboldt County, Nevada, thoroughly explored, and of the highest degree of richness, as practically tested by experienced miners.

Work on both the main tunnel and shaft is now in rapid progress, and daily deliveries of ore, in ample quantities, will soon commence.

The trustees of the company are among the first merchants and bankers of this city.

JOHN C. FALL, Esq., of Nevada, will give full information in regard to the property, at the office of the company, No. 15 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 11 and 12.

A limited number of shares are for sale on the original terms.

List of trustees, prospectus, &c., may be had on application to R. K. HAVENS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Fidelity Insurance Company will be opened at Mechanics' Bank, No. 32 Wall-st., on the 25th day of May inst.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT, DAVID S. DODGE, MORRIS K. JESUP, GEO. LEIDS.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

The object of the above company is to insure the fidelity of persons holding places of trust.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

CITY OF CINCINNATI SIX PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received at the City Clerk's Office, Cincinnati, until 3 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, May 25, 1865, for One Hundred and

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1865.

PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, the 23d of May inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., 20,000 tons of fresh-mined Pittston coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at New York, pro rata, during the month of June.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the company's coal, to be stated at time of sale.

Terms 50 cents per ton, payable on the day of sale; balance in current funds as the deliveries are made.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW YORK, May 15, 1865.

This company will hold their twenty-sixth monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 35 William-street, at which time they will offer, by John H. Draper & Co., auctioneers,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their docks, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of June next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer—Office 51 Exchange-place

PEREMPTORY SALE

of valuable mill property, and lots Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43 John and Nos. 131 and 133 Fitzroy sts., close to the Jackson and Bridge-st. ferries, Brooklyn. To be sold at auction by THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1865, at 12 M., together with the engine, boilers and all the other machinery on the premises.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, MAY 24,

At 1 o'clock P. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn,

200 velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oilcloths and mats, most of them in good order.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB MODERN AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE—Sevres China, artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, Chandeliers, Glass, Carpets, &c., &c.—P. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 23 8th-av., corner of 9th-st., the entire furniture, &c., contained in said house, a portion of which was imported from Paris, and the balance from the choicest manufactories, viz.:

DRAWING-ROOMS.—Elegant showy and gilt drawing-room suites in blue satin damask, rosewood divans, Turkish chairs, side chairs and ottomans in crimson cloth, elegant buhl and marqueterie cabinets, card tables, jard pieces, ebony and gilt centre and console tables, marble tops, elegant Sevres and ormolu mantel clock and candelabras, style Louis XVI.; ormolu clock and candelabras, style Louis XV.; superb Sevres and decorated china mantel vases and jars, style of the Empire, superb French plate mirrors, elegant blue and lemon colored satin damask curtains, lace do., Aubusson and Angora carpets.

LIBRARY.—Elegant walnut library tables, oak and ebony easy chairs, bronzes, clocks, elegant black marble clock with agate and bronze figure, crimson reps and lace curtains, French carpets, &c.

DINING-ROOM.—Handsome carved walnut pillar extension table, with leaves, oval dining tables, marble tops, arm dining chairs, sofas, one pair of pier tables, blue reps curtains, china, silver-mounted clocks and candelabras, engravings, oil paintings, mirrors and elegant engraved glassware, French chairs, &c.

BEDROOMS.—Elegantly carved French oak and ash bedsteads, French beds, wardrobes, commodes, glass dressing bureaus, washstands, spring beds, palliasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, couches and easy-chairs, dressing & arm do., curtains, French plate mirrors, tinsel reps and lace curtains, moquet and Brussels carpets, &c.

ALSO, Elegant ormolu rock crystal chandeliers, side burners, bronze lamps, &c.

ON MONDAY 22D INST.,

the house will be open for inspection, by permit, which, with catalogues, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY, SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER CO., ABOUT 3 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL PARK, NEW-YORK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Executors of Peter Degroot, deceased, about 83 acres of land, situated on the Boston Turnpike Road, in the town of West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., about 3 miles returning by Harlem Bridge. This property is in the immediate vicinity of the Central Park, being but 3 miles from the Harlem Bridge. This property, Whitlock, Farris, Woods, Mannison and Barton, has a water front on and in view of the Sound and East River. No property more desirable can be found anywhere in the vicinity of New-York, for those wishing to purchase for the purpose of erecting suburban residences. Its accessibility, the character of the surrounding improvements, its position uniting the conveniences of city with the beauties of country, the healthfulness of location, beauty of scenery, its facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, all combine to render this property most attractive. The land will be sold in plots of from 2 to 8 acres, which have been judiciously laid out as a compact corniner, and so as to ensure that so far as possible each plot will be equally benefited by the natural advantages of the place. There is on the premises a first-class stone mansion, 50 feet square and wing attached, with modern improvements, gardener's cottage, carriage-house, barn, ice-house and other necessary outbuildings; also, a nice bearing grapery. Topographical maps, with sketches of different plots, taken from the place can be had on application to the auctioneers up and after the 24th inst.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FORTY-ONE LOTS OF LAND, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BLEECKER, 4TH, CHARLES AND PERRY STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Abraham Best, deceased, the entire block of land bounded by Bleecker, 4th, Charles and Perry sts., containing 41 lots, viz.

8 lots on Bleecker-st.
8 lots on 4th-st.
12 lots on Charles-st.
12 lots on Perry-st.

The buildings on the property, consisting of a two-story frame mansion house, 56x35 feet, and a two-story brick stable, will be sold separately from the lots, and are to be removed within a given time. Maps of the property can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE GRIFFIN, ESQ., DECEASED.—Will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 12 M., at the Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the first-class dwelling-house and lot of land No. 15 West 20th-st. Twenty-eight feet wide, ninety-two feet deep, being half the depth of the block. Deed to be delivered within thirty days, and possession given at the same time.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

DANIEL LORD,
DANIEL D. LORD,
Executors of the Will of Geo. Griffin, deceased.

For permission to inspect the house, apply to the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

ALSO, Pew No. 58, ground door, middle aisle, in church corner 5th-av. and 19th-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MANSION AT BERGEN POINT, DIRECTLY ON THE WATER.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

The elegant mansion and grounds at Bergen Point, opposite Port Richmond, formerly occupied by Dr. Jehial Parmly. House nearly 50 feet square, 3 stories, basement and cellar, in good order. The ground, consisting of 3 acres, is handsomely laid out as a flower and vegetable garden, and is well filled with fruit and shade trees, flowers, grapes; also good barn, sheds, hen and pigeon-houses; is well fenced on the East and West. This is the opportunity for a first-class hotel or country residence. The Jersey City and Bergen Point Dummy Railroad terminates at this property.

Maps, &c., at No. 5 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on TUESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at their sale-room, No. 93 Liberty-st.

40 CASES IMPORTED BRANDY—Being under the bonded agency. It is put up in cases of one dozen each, in the shipping order, of excellent quality, and must be sold without reserve.

LEASEHOLD LEASE AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865, at 11 o'clock M., will be sold at public auction, for the unexpired term of 999 years, less 1 day of June, 1865, a lease to establish and maintain a ferry from the land at the foot of Spring-st., in the City of New-York to Hoboken, New-Jersey, at the point where the old ferry was established, or within the present ferry yards north or south of that point. Plot of ground at Hoboken, New-Jersey, to be furnished by the purchaser.

The conditions and particulars of the lease to be in the possession of Comptroller's office. Under the corporate seal, which may be had upon application at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the Common Council of the City of New-York.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Clerk of the Common Council.

A. M. MCKINNEY, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR Salesrooms, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., MONDAY EVENING, May 22, at 7 o'clock, and the three following evenings, at the same hour:

VALUABLE BOOKS, including selections from several private libraries, embracing a variety of English editions of standard works, finely bound; illustrated books, theological and miscellaneous literature, &c., also, a collection of Revolutionary relics and other curiosities and antiquities; a few fine oil-paintings and engravings, and also library furniture, consisting of bookcases, tables, chairs, desks, &c. Catalogues are ready.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 57 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, May 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their salesroom, No. 57 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, military goods, as follows: 262 gold thread epaulettes, assorted patterns; gold cap fronts and bugles, &c., &c.; 84 leather belts, 7 gross buttons, 108 pair metallic shoulder-straps, 2 pair gauntlets, lot of sword plates, bolt fastenings, &c., &c.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, MAY 22, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 21 East River,

FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.
1,630 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,830 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo of bark *Jasper*, from Palermo.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, MAY 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 Barclay-st., from the shelves, in lots to suit city and country dealers, all kinds of white granite and common crockery, bone and decorated china glassware, cutlery, plated-ware, fancy vases, &c., &c. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on TUESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at their sale-room, No. 93 Liberty-st.

40 CASES IMPORTED BRANDY—Being under the bonded agency. It is put up in cases of one dozen each, in the shipping order, of excellent quality, and must be sold without reserve.

DERRICK LEASE AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865, at 11 o'clock M., will be sold at public auction, for the unexpired term of 999 years, less 1 day of June, 1865, a lease to establish and maintain a ferry from the land at the foot of Spring-st., in the City of New-York to Hoboken, New-Jersey, at the point where the old ferry was established, or within the present ferry yards north or south of that point. Plot of ground at Hoboken, New-Jersey, to be furnished by the purchaser.

The conditions and particulars of the lease to be in the possession of Comptroller's office. Under the corporate seal, which may be had upon application at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the Common Council of the City of New-York.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Clerk of the Common Council.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, May 30, 1865, at 12 o'clock,

AT THE NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK,

the following-named vessels, belonging to the U. S. Navy Department:

SCREW STEAMER FLAG—Length, 187 feet 6 inches; breadth, 31 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 8 inches; between decks, 7 feet 2 inches; 1 cylinder, 48 inches diameter, 48 inches stroke.

SCREW STEAMER KENSINGTON—Length, 190 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth of hold 10 feet 7 inches; between 1st and 2d decks, 7 feet 1 inch; between 2d and 3d decks, 7 feet; 1 cylinder, 56¾ inches diameter; 44 inches stroke.

SCREW STEAMER VICKSBURGH—Length, 171 feet; breadth, 33 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; 1 cylinder, 36 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.

SCREW STEAMER PROTEUS—Length, 278 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 4 inches; between decks, 7 feet 10 inches; 2 cylinders, 44 inches diameter, 96 inches stroke.

U. S. STEAMER NEVINS (screw)—Length 203 feet 9 inches; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 1 inches; 2 cylinders, 44 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.

BARKENTINE HORACE BEALS—Length, 122 feet; breadth, 25 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches.

SCHOONER RACHEL SEAMAN—Length, 116 feet; breadth, 20 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet.

Twenty per centum of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder before the vessel is removed from the Navy-yard, which will be done within six days after the date of sale.

C. H. BELL, Commandant.

AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,

MAGNIFICENT STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE, RICH CHINA, CUT GLASS, SILVER, CUTLERY, &c., THIS DAY (MONDAY), at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 131 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., comprising a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture; a rare collection of valuable oil paintings,

MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, ELABORATELY CARVED, FOUR ROUND

STEINWAY AND SONS, MAKERS,

Costly parlor ornaments, in bisque, bronze, lava and parian; Bohemian and French china, silverware, cut glass, cutlery, &c., with everything adapted to an elegantly furnished home. Sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY RUSSELL WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 91 Liberty-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANOS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, a very elegant stock of first-class furniture, for parlors, chambers, libraries, dining-rooms, &c. This stock removed for convenience of sale, and is worthy the notice of buyers. It includes superb rosewood wardrobes, etageres, buffets, library and secretary bookcases, library and centre tables, hall stands and chairs, &c. Catalogues at sale. Goods boxed for shipping on the premises.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR. SCROFULA.

A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in these branches of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should satisfy public confidence.

Office hours, 10 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,
No. 681 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. WARD'S skilful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 135 ELM-STREET, New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD is one of the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Cure and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other man or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without confinement or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may effect a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 135 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as graduate of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case by this Essence of Life is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body-destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 136 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quacks, advertisements, &c., can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose. They will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchased direct of Dr. POWERS, No. 136 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions from whatever cause, is called upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail. Are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st.; sent by all, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL REstores the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The city is full of knaves up to every trick to rob Dr. Hunter of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance. Book 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, early indiscretion, &c.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every body, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., N. Y.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—NO BLUSHING IN THE DARK.—Read that popular medical work HUMAN FRAILTY, beautifully illustrated with one hundred fine engravings. Mailed free everywhere, by the author, Dr. H. A. BROWN, No. 134 Bleecker-st., four doors from the Manhattan-st. New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in United States postage currency.

LADY INVALID—IF YOU WISH HEALTH and are ready to pay for the same, private or public, if you much you ought to know, express yourself, and we will save you money—perhaps life. Board provided. Consult Dr. THERS, No. 1,317 Broadway, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE RELIEVED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of valuable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the best set of doctors of every eminent physician and surgeon. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of assuming the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE.

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE

CLAY MILL PROPERTY.

Situated (by railroad) on the Hudson River, at Fishkill Landing, and on the line of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

A fine durable water power, being the whole of the Mettawampe Creek, with a fall of 18 feet.

Apply soon to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER POWER TO RENT FOR THREE YEARS.—Low, upon application on the Hudson River, at the intersection of the Boston, Hartford and Erie with the Hudson River Railroad, near Fishkill Landing.

Buildings will, if desired, be erected to suit the customer upon walls now in part constructed.

Apply immediately to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STEAM COIL SUITable for heating, drying or boiling, or for steaming purposes. Can be seen at No. 21 Jane-st., West Side-st., below 11th-av., from 9 to 10 A. M.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,436	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,436	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Progan.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:

ERIN	SATURDAY, May 20
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, May 27
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, June 3

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 24.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
L. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP,

GUIDING STAR,
2,856 68-95 tons,
WILLIAM R. BELL, Commander,

will sail for Havre, calling at Southampton to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, from the company's Pier, No. 45 North River, (third pier above foot of Canal-st.)

First cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....60
payable in United States currency.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medical attendance free of charge.

The GUIDING STAR is one of the very best as well as one of the most elegant steamships ever built in this country. She has staterooms for 250 first cabin passengers and for comfort or elegance her saloons and staterooms are not excelled by those of any other steamer in the world.

The steamer will arrive from New-Orleans on the 27th inst., when passengers may examine berths, accommodations, or which purpose tickets may be procured at the office of the company.

Returning, the GUIDING STAR will leave Havre on the 15th of July.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 10 Barclay-st.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Wimpenny	Saturday, May 27.
MONITREY	Furbar	Saturday, June 3.
MARIPOSA	Howes	Saturday, June 10.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, June 17.
EVENING STAR	Wimpenny	Saturday, June 24.
MONITREY	Furbar	Saturday, July 1.
MARIPOSA	Howes	Saturday, July 8.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, July 15.
GUIDING STAR	Bell	
RISING STAR	(Building)	

At 3 o'clock P. M.,
From Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.,

The MORNING STAR is 2,148 tons; the EVENING STAR, 1,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR, 2,416 tons, and RISING STAR, 2,778 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.

First cabin passage, $80; second cabin, $40.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first class splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,900 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	800-horse power
EUROPE	3,200 tons	800-horse power
FRANCE	3,200 tons	800-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Atlantique)	1,100-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE,
stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.

EUROPE, Capt. A. DUCHESNE, FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE, Capt. A. BUJET, FRIDAY, June 23

First Cabin, including table wine.....$150
Second Cabin, including table wine.....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at Queenstown, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, (Inman Line,) carrying the United States mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....May 27
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....June 3
CITY OF LIMERICK.....SATURDAY.....June 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	100	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwarp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $78, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those wishing to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
NEW ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING May 1, 1865.

The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

June 2	OCEAN QUEEN	SLOCUM
	(connecting at Panama with the SACRAMENTO)	
June 15	COSTA RICA	PINKERTON
	(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)	

For freight or passage, apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, (commencing June 15, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TOWNS, on the 15th of each month.

VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.

For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 22 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.
REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.
Steamer ALHAMBRA, R. BAXTER, Commander.
Steamer GRANADA, R. B. BENSON, Commander.
THE ALHAMBRA

will leave pier No. 14, East River,
On WEDNESDAY, May 24,
at 3 o'clock precisely.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 Williamst.

The steamer GRANADA will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 31.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The first-class steamship WETBOSSETT, Capt. PARIS, will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 3 o'clock, from pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 11 Broadway

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 39 Broadway.

The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, May 31.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The new and first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
WM. POWELL, Master

will leave for Wilmington direct on
SATURDAY, May 27,
at 3 o'clock precisely.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 113 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.—Annual election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 1 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 6th June next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 27, at 3 P. M.

For passage with unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The FUNG SHUBY will follow, June 3.

FOR WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.

The first-class steamship JOHN GIBSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on FRIDAY, May 26, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PIONEER LINE.
FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship CATHERINE WHITING, Capt. W. B. COBB, will succeed the OHASE, and sail as above on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, N. R. For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF DOCK.
FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON,
Landing at
Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall and Milton.

The steamer MARY POWELL will leave pier foot of Deebrosses-st., (second street south of Canal,) every afternoon at

JEFF. DAVIS AND HIS FELLOWS

Jeff. Davis, A. H. Stephens and Their Companions Still on Board the Steamer Clyde.

THE APARTMENTS IN FORTRESS MONROE

How the Casements are Transformed into Secure Cells.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF STEPHENS.

He Surrenders Himself to Our Cavalry at His Home Near Atlanta.

GREAT CAPTURE OF REBEL ARCHIVES.

Five Tons of Important State Papers Seized by Our Cavalry at Charlotte, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, May 20, } VIA BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 21. }

Since writing my dispatch of yesterday, it has been definitely ascertained that JEFF. DAVIS and party are still on board the steamer *William P. Clyde*, anchored in Hampton Roads. After tacking in and out of the harbor for more than three hours, the *Clyde* finally came to anchor in the Roads at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and since then Col PRITCHARD has been awaiting instructions from Washington.

As soon as the *Clyde* arrived yesterday a telegram was sent to Major-Gen HALLECK, at Richmond, announcing the arrival of the prisoners. For some reason, Gen. HALLECK did not receive the dispatch until late in the evening, when it was found to be too dark to attempt the passage of the obstructions of the James River. Consequently Gen. HALLECK did not reach here until 12 o'clock to-day. It is presumed that the delay in making disposal of the rebel President and others was occasioned by a deference to the opinion of Major-Gen. HALLECK as Commander of this department.

The work upon the casemates inside the fort, transferring them into cells duly ironed and substantially secured, for the accommodation of the prisoners, is progressing very rapidly toward completion. All last night the heavy clang of the blacksmith's hammer, mingled with the noise of carpenters' tools and the clear sharp ring of the bricklayer's trowel, was heard, and everything betokened the active employment of the men engaged in the work, that in a few days at the furthest, the apartments would be in readiness for occupation.

The prisoners now on board the steamer *William P. Clyde*, as she lies anchored about three miles out in the stream, comprise, principally, the following persons: JEFFERSON DAVIS, ex-President of the Southern Confederacy, with Mrs. DAVIS and four children, her brother and sister; ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, ex-Vice-President, who surrendered himself to our cavalry while at his home, near Atlanta, Ga., and who is in very feeble health; CLEMENT C. CLAY and wife, Gen. WHEELER and staff, and a Col JOHNSON, besides many others of importance though of lesser note.

Col FAIT HARD, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, with a guard of eighty men, accompany the prisoners.

Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, arrived here last evening from Newbern, N. C., via Norfolk, under a guard. He is now in the Fortress, and will doubtless meet the same fate destined for the prisoners on board the steamer *Clyde*.

Col. R. B. TREAT, of Gen. SCHOFIELD'S staff, arrived here at a late hour last evening from Newbern, N. C., in the steamer *John Tracy*, via the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, with about five tons of the archives and documents pertaining to the late Southern Confederacy, captured a few days since by a portion of our forces at Charlotte, N. C. It will be remembered that when Gen. LEE's army evacuated Richmond, the rebel archives were immediately consigned to the flames. A large portion of the documents, &c., relating to the proceedings of their Congress and government, were, however, packed up, and the most important part sent to Charlotte, N. C., for safe keeping, the rebels little dreaming that with all their deep-laid plots and secrets, they would so speedily fall into the hands of our government. These archives, &c., must possess the most intense interest, and will prove the greatest trophies captured during the war. They are in charge of Col. TREAT and a strong guard, to whose care they were intrusted by Gen. SCHOFIELD. On reaching here, they were immediately transferred to the steamer *Martha Washington*, and sent to Washington.

THE ARREST OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Full Particulars of the Capture of Davis —Conference with Stephens and Regan on board the Clyde.

From our Special Correspondent

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Tuesday, May 16, 1865.

This morning a rumor was flying around Hilton Head, that JEFFERSON DAVIS and other notables of the defunct Southern Confederacy, had been captured in Georgia, and were on their way to this port, for the purpose of being reshipped North. Upon inquiry, we found it was true. Soon after, it became known that the party was on board the propeller *Wm. P. Clyde*, about half a mile out in the harbor of Port Royal. Great curiosity immediately took possession of the population to see the arch-traitor and those who were his companions, and every conceivable device was instituted to board the *Clyde*. Presently Lieut.-Col. B. D. PRITCHARD, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, came on shore. This gentleman proved to be the captor of the Confederate party. He stated that on the morning of May 10 the occurrence took place, he having under his command 128 men. About one mile north of Irvingville, in Irving County, Georgia, and about 100 miles slightly east of south of Macon, was the spot where the party was brought to bay. Very little, if any, resistance was offered. Mr. DAVIS attempted to escape in the disguise of his wife's clothing, a hood being drawn over his face and having a bucket on his arm. His wife accompanied him out of the tent and requested that her "poor old mother should be permitted to go after some water;" but, a wide-awake guard saw boots, and concluded they belonged to no old woman. Brought to a stand and charged with being JEFF. DAVIS, he was forced to disclose himself under penalty of being shot, and was conducted back to his quarters.

Knowing that all the particulars will be most minutely detailed in the papers, probably long before this will reach you, I propose confining myself to some matters coming under my own observation. Col. PRITCHARD is a fine-looking soldier and a gentlemanly man. Michigan will feel very proud of the part which one of her sons had in this transaction. This afternoon Gen. Littlefield, Major Elliott, Major Dewey, Capt. Hays, Capt. Siver, Mr. Sears, and a number of others, including myself, accepted the invitation of Col. PRITCHARD to go on board the craft, containing the prisoners. So, in due time, we took a small steamer, and, I can hardly tell you with what emotions I approached that little area of deck-room having securely within its limits *the remains of the Confederacy, which we have been battling so long*. As we swung alongside, a tall, spare man, dressed in gray, having a wan, gaunt, and depressed look, his whiskers and moustache rather close cut, and almost white, was walking along the space between the deck-cabin and bulwarks, and stopped for a moment to caress a little girl very indifferently dressed, and then passed in at the gangway door. These were JEFFERSON DAVIS and his daughter. I recognized at once the features which had once graced the Senate Chamber of the United States. Then he had a haughty, military air. Then he was the leader of the Southern party in Congress, dictating terms to Northern doughfaces imperiously. Now, the State prisoner, bent and borne down as though oppressed with weight of care and length of years. Evidently, he has passed through a great deal of mental trouble for the last four years—how much of it has had its influence recently in producing such a change, perhaps no one but himself knows.

Once on board, he seemed to be the observed of all observers. He was seated in a corner, his wife, a plain-looking lady, dressed in black, by his side, and the two were engaged in perusing papers which had been brought them. His hat was drawn down pretty well over his eyes, so that only when he lifted his face, could much expression be noticed. No one wished to be introduced to him; at least I saw no disposition of the kind. For myself, I am sure nothing could have induced me to touch his blood-red hand. Two of his children, a boy and girl, looking to be about six and seven years of age respectively, were about everywhere, seemingly unconscious of the intense interest concentrated upon their sire. In the cabin below was ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, the Vice-President, and REAGAN, of Texas, the Postmaster-General of the late Confederacy, and in the forward cabin was WHEELER, of cavalry notoriety. I naturally sought the cabin. Mr. STEPHENS looks old. He has the same stoop, the same parchment-like face, the same keen eye and the same fragile form that characterized him years ago—only, he looks older. Always a gentleman, and bred a scholar, his conversation is intensely interesting. His manner was subdued, but not that of a prisoner. He conversed freely, desiring information upon many points, and canvassing without reserve, reconstruction and the treatment of the enbdued South, in the way exactly that it struck his mind, never evincing the least care or anxiety respecting himself personally.

As others appeared to be engrossing the attention of Mr. STEPHENS, it fell to my lot to converse chiefly with Mr. REAGAN. He is a heavy, stout and somewhat lethargic man, but, in conversation, shows he has a great deal of ability. He desired particularly to know what policy would be instituted in the way of reconstruction, believing that a humane one would be the easiest in order to conciliate and hold the South. When I advanced the idea that military governments would be inaugurated in the states respectively, that probably the people, in their primary capacity, would be called upon to reestablish civil authority, under governmental restrictions, which should forever preclude any recurrence of rebellion, I found, upon requiring an expression from him, that he did not think there would be a great deal of difficulty, provided disfranchisement and confiscation were not carried too far. No slavery, no assumption of the Confederate debt, no re-secession—these points would be conceded at once, but the prohibition of every one from the ballot-box who had held official position, and a general appropriation of rebel property, and the right of suffrage to all, were points, in his estimation, which should either be omitted, or very materially modified, if we were really desirous of bringing out good-will to the government and fraternal relations among ourselves. Without mincing, I put the thing at him as strong as possible, and precisely as strong as the government should do. There is a great deal lost with Southern men, I find, in failing to come up exactly to what you mean, and to what your judgment gives cordial assent to. A firm man they like and respect; an irresolute one they will use as they best can, situated as they are at present.

In the midst of our conversation, the whistle of the steamer notified us that we must prepare to depart. Gen. LITTLEFIELD, meanwhile, had been talking to Mr. STEPHENS. The latter, as I afterward learned, thought the proper way to start civil government again would be to institute measures for the repeal of the ordinances of secession, and by that means restore our original relations.

As we parted from these men in the cabin, and especially from Mr. STEPHENS, I could not resist the temptation to say, that so far as the sentiment of the North was concerned, in his particular instance, he would find it, probably, much more lenient than toward Mr. DAVIS. That of the policy of the Government, of course we could know but little; but, that since the brutal murder of our President, the public mind was running in the direction strongly of holding those who originated and nurtured rebellion to a strict accountability.

At the head of the stairs, as we passed up, still sat JEFFERSON DAVIS in the corner, his hat slouched over his eyes; he was still reading. The windows, full of curious observers, attracted no attention from him whatever. Once, while we were in the cabin, he came down and handed Mr. STEPHENS a paper and immediately retired. Our conversation was hushed instantly. No one desired to be made known to him, and probably, if the move had been in that direction by his associates, no one but what would have resolutely refused the proffered *honor;* and yet there were officers and civilians among us whose greeting, given in sincerity, and with ordinary sympathy over misfortune, he might have coveted. He seemed to stand before us as the embodiment of the infamous rebellion and its attendant cruelties—as the deliberate author of our national woes, and consequently as the great criminal. There was no disposition to treat him rudely; no offensive remarks were made in his presence. It was recognized by all that the strong hand of the government was upon him, and that in its keeping the inexorable demands of Divine and human justice would be safe.

Of WHEELER I saw but little. He is a stout-built man, small in stature, and with nothing about him to excite especial remark. One of our party, Mr. SEARS, the editor of our sprightly little paper, the *New South*, had an extended conversation with him, the purport of which I have not learned. C. C. CLAY was not visible, probably being in a state-room and not wishing to be intruded upon. There were several ladies on board, but the exact relations of these to the parties under arrest I did not learn. All of them, male and female, appear to be comfortably provided for, as the *Clyde* is quite a new and commodious vessel. She goes out this evening, under convoy of a ship of war, I think the *Tuscarora*, and will soon be raising excitement in Northern waters.

From what I could see and learn from other sources, these men have no proper appreciation of the position in which they are standing. DAVIS, himself, it is asserted, has no idea that anything beyond banishment will be his lot. I am sure it was not our business to give any opinion to the individuals themselves, upon so grave a subject, unless particularly solicited. But, could JEFF. DAVIS have heard through the streets of our small town the JOHN BROWN song, and especially the allusion to the "sour-apple tree," coming naturally from almost every one's lips when his capture was made known, more than likely he would at least feel somewhat dubious as to his ultimate fate. No one here doubts that he will be tried for treason, convicted of treason and hung for treason. What will become of the others we know not.

Treatment of Our Prisoners—An Order by Gen. Imboden.

From the Port Royal New South.

The following General Order was obtained by Dr. E. H. BIEBER from one of the Union prisoners who lately arrived within our lines at Jacksonville, Fla. Not only this order, but the condition of the three or four thousand poor fellows who have recently passed through this department on their way home from the rebel prison pens, is an evidence of the "high civilization" of "the Christian people of the Confederate States."

IMBODEN and McPHAIL were at the Port Royal House a few days since, with sixty or seventy others—all suffering from the effects of Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN'S "civilization" process:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES MILITARY PRISONS, WEST OF SAVANNAH RIVER, AUGUSTA, GA., February 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.—1. In consequence of a recent meeting and attempted escape of prisoners from the military prison of Cahawba, Ala., it is ordered: That if any prisoner or prisoners of war confined in any of the military prisons in the States of Georgia, Alabama, or Mississippi shall engage in any meeting, or attempt by force to escape, the guard shall instantly fire upon the mutineers and, if necessary, upon the whole body of prisoners, until perfect order is restored, and every prisoner found with arms in his hands at the time of any meeting or possible attempt to escape shall be instantly shot to death, and this penalty will in no case be remitted where such armed prisoners are overpowered by surrendering to the guard in the suppression of a meeting.

2. The Brigadier-General commanding directs that all prisoners of war who conduct themselves in an orderly manner shall be treated with that humanity becoming the Christian people of the Confederate States, who, notwithstanding the barbarous atrocities inflicted upon them by a cruel and merciless foe have not yet learned to forget their own high civilization; but he is resolved that no ruffianism shall be tolerated amongst the prisoners under his control.

3. This order will be published to those confined in the prisons of this department, and their own conduct will then determine whether their lives are spared or not.

By order,
(Signed) Brig.-Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
G. W. MCPHAIL, A. D. C., and A. A. A. G.
Official: B. D. THOMAS, A. A. A. G.

FROM ALBANY.

IMPORTANT VETO MESSAGES

CLOSING OF INCORPORATED BANKS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, N. Y., May 20, 1865.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of State:

I have not approved the bill entitled "An Act to Provide for the Final Closing of Incorporated Banks," passed by the Legislature at its last session. By chapter 138, Laws of 1854, all incorporated banks are required to return their circulating notes to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, for destruction—one-third part in one year, one-third part in two years, and the remaining one-third in three years from the expiration of the charter. If the first and second instalments are not so returned, a cash deposit with the Superintendent is required to be made equal to the deficiency. For the third instalment no deposit is required, and the notes are returned at the convenience of the bank. It appears by the last report from the Bank Department that the outstanding circulation of incorporated banks, whose charters had expired, was on the 30th of September, 1864, $2,818,701. Of these banks all but ten would come within the provisions of the present bill, and hence all liability for the circulation issued by them might be extinguished in two years, and the loss thrown upon the community. There being no penalty attached to the circulation of these notes, and no inducement for their return in the nature of a cash deposit, the obvious interest of the banks would be to keep them outstanding until the expiration of two years, when all further liability for their redemption would cease. It seems to me this bill is unnecessary, because by chapter 236, Laws of 1857, any bank, after having redeemed 90 per cent. of its outstanding circulation (at the time of the expiration of its charter, or of notice of closing business) may make a cash deposit with the Superintendent, and after due notice and the expiration of six years, may cut off liability for the circulation not presented for redemption out of the fund thus deposited. The Legislature, at its recent session, amended this act so that the notice can be given when 75 per cent. of the circulation outstanding, as above-mentioned, has been redeemed. This brings the provision within the reach of all, and obviates a difficulty which has heretofore existed in regard to some of the older banks. The bill is, moreover, objectionable because it extends privileges to incorporated banks which are not granted to banking associations and individual bankers. These would still be obliged to comply with the law of 1850, by making a cash deposit, and conforming to the other regulations as to time, which that law imposes. It is manifest that the bill is an innovation upon the general policy of past legislation on this subject, under which many banks have already taken advantage, and are now closing up their liabilities. A large amount of currency issued by expired and closing banks is still in the hands of the people. Experience demonstrates that, while the circulation comes in slowly, a very small percentage is finally lost. The most ample security, and the longest practicable period for its redemption, ought to be allowed to the community. The existing laws seem to me fair toward the banks, and experience does not, in my judgment, indicate a necessity for breaking through the safeguards and restraints which have heretofore been deemed proper for the protection of the public.

SECOND AND THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

I also do not approve of the bill entitled "an act to confirm the ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, authorizing the Third-avenue Railroad to run cars and extend their tracks," and the "act to authorize the Second-avenue Railroad Company in the City of New-York to construct new tracks." In some respects these proposed enactments are liable to the same objections which precluded my signing the bill "To authorize the Dry-dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend their railroad tracks, and to authorize the Ninth-avenue Railroad to use a portion of the same," and which were presented in my message to the Senate on the 14th of April last. It is sought by these bills to obtain permission for companies to extend the tracks of their roads and to secure new and different termini, in addition to those now respectively enjoyed by them. In order to obtain this privilege they must necessarily increase the interference with the carriage-way of some streets already obstructed to an extent which has generally abridged the purposes to which they were originally dedicated. Remonstrances have been presented against these bills numerously signed by reputable and influential citizens of the City of New-York. The argument presented in their favor is based upon the assumption that the public would be benefited through the increased facilities afforded. In a measure this may be true, but should valuable and additional grants and privileges be conferred upon corporations whose routes are fixed by former agreement with the Common Council of the City of New-York, and ratified by State legislation, to an extent to add additional tracks in streets already occupied, and to occupy other streets resulting in an interference with an extended communication and business, and in effect to authorize the construction of new and additional routes, without some compensation to the city treasury or equivalent in the way of reduction of fare? I think not. On this point I repeat the views expressed in my message of April 14th, already referred to: "The present condition of public finances and increased burdens of taxation, which already press upon the people, plainly demand a prudent husbandry of the resources of the State, on the part of those responsible for the management of its affairs. It becomes the servants of the people to employ all legitimate means for replenishing the treasury, whether National, State, or City, and it is therefore the suggestion of prudence, that in the disposal of these valuable franchises, the legislature should either consult the convenience of the traveling public by allowing only a rate of fare proportioned to the profitable character of the enterprise, or, if a higher rate is fixed the public treasury should be benefited by the gains accruing from the gifts."

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Neither can I approve the "Act to authorize the Metropolitan Railroad Company of the City of New-York, to construct a tunnel under Broadway, and for other purposes." This bill appears to have been elaborately drawn and seems to have provided against any improper infringement of private rights. I am inclined to think that the structure contemplated, or something occupying the same prominent route from the foot of Broadway to the upper part of the city, may be made practicable and may be deemed necessary. Rapid access to and from the business centre of New-York, is of vital importance, and it is not improbable that some more systematic, direct and well guarded measure will finally be inaugurated. My objections to this bill are, that although a specified route is laid down, there is no requirement that the road thus authorized shall be speedily completed. There being no obligation that it shall be constructed with reasonable rapidity (the general railroad act allowing five years for the construction of the road from the date of its commencement,) it might be possible that through financial disaster or other causes the central thoroughfare of our commercial metropolis would be obstructed or unsettled for a vexatious period. Even should the work be vigorously prosecuted, Broadway must be rendered, at intervals, and for short distances, for a short time, unpleasant and uncomfortable to travel and business, and it seems to me, therefore, that the Legislature should have provided against the contingency of prolonging the inconvenience through the financial vicissitudes to which such enterprises are too often subjected. But a controlling objection to the approval of this bill is found in section four, which authorizes the transfer of State and city property for the use of this company. It reads as follows:

"The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, are hereby authorized to permit the use by said Metropolitan Railway Company, of such portion of any lands heretofore granted by the people of the State of New-York to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty or of such other public lands or places in the said city, as they may deem proper to allow the said company to occupy either temporarily or permanently for the public convenience in the construction, operation and use of the said railroad and tunnel, and upon such terms, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty." By the provision of that portion of the section cited it will be perceived that the whole of the Battery, if so much shall be deemed necessary, which is, in one sense the property of the State, may be converted into a passenger and freight depot. The same use might be made of the other public parks and places of the city along or near the contemplated route. I can see grave objections to such a diversion of the parks or public grounds which are designed for the benefit of the people, and which are essential to their health and conducive to their pleasure. I cannot consent, on my part to such use of these grounds without feeling that I had violated the trust reposed in me by the people.

PNEUMATIC RAILWAY AND EXPRESS COMPANY.

The "Act to authorize the formation of a Pneumatic Railway and Express Company in the City of New-York," is liable to all the objections I have urged against the bill last-named. Section one of the act gives authority for the construction of a Pneumatic railroad from a point at or near the General Post-Office, through Nassau and Chatham streets, the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Thirty-second-street, or any street most convenient between Thirty-second and Twenty-seventh streets, inclusive, to the Tenth-avenue, through the Tenth-avenue to Washington or Greenwich streets, and thence through either of these streets to the Battery and South Ferry, and thence through Broad or Nassau streets to the place of beginning. Section four refers to the routes defined in section one, and adds such streets "which the department charged with the proper maintenance of the water mains, sewers and pavements of the City of New-York shall assent to." Under this latter section it would be competent for two persons to authorize the construction of this road through every street in the city. Section one declares the purposes of this Pneumatic Railroad to be the conveyance of goods, merchandise, property and mails, thus conveying the impression that it is intended exclusively for such service, and not for the conveyance of passengers. Section eight of the bill provides that "this corporation is hereby declared to be and is, a railroad corporation within the meaning of the act entitled 'An Act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and regulate the same,'" passed April 2, 1850—which is the General Railroad act. After such a declaration, I see nothing to preclude this corporation from constructing and operating a passenger railroad. Section six contemplates the same diversion of the battery and other public places as is contemplated by section four of the bill last referred to, entitled the Metropolitan Railroad, &c.

MANHATTAN GAS COMPANY.

I am also constrained to withhold my approval of an act "to amend section 2 of chapter 543 of the Laws of 1855, entitled 'An Act to increase the capital stock of the Manhattan Gas Company of the City of New-York.'" This bill proposes to repeal "for a period of two years" the clause of the act of 1855 which limits the charge the Manhattan Gas Company can make against the consumers of gas to a price not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per one thousand cubic feet. I do not find that any person has solicited this act except the stockholders of the Manhattan Gas Company, and the argument used in favor of this legislation is the alleged inadequateness of the compensation, consequent upon the enhanced values of material and labor. If this declaration was justified by the facts, I should be as reluctant to admit its validity as in the parallel cases presented by the plank-road companies of the state, the horse-railroad companies of the counties of Albany, Rensselaer and Erie, and by the New-York Central Railroad Company. The general reasons, having reference to time and circumstances, which led me to withhold my signature from the bills providing for the relief of these several corporations, are mainly applicable to this measure, and prevent my approval thereof. It is possible, even applied to this case, they would have still greater force, for the additional burden which would be authorized by this act would fall upon many thousands, all of whom have been subjected to the same enhanced costs, many of whom have made the same sacrifices to the necessities of the day and cannot well afford to pay the prices now charged, and must labor many weary hours by artificial light to gain even a subsistence. This latter class of persons constitutes, I suppose, a considerable portion of the customers of the Manhattan Gas Company, and if that corporation was obliged, through causes which have alike affected almost every interest during the past four years, to supply light to them at the cost of production for a short period, it would not be a greater hardship than many of the pursuits of industry and the investments of capital have endured and which have not obtained legislative relief. Is not this plea of non-remuneration applicable to its condition for a short period only? While this bill has been before me for consideration, the price of one hundred and eighty dollars per share has been offered for the stock of this company according to the report of the sales at the Stock Exchange in the City of New-York. A company which can obtain a premium of eighty per cent. on the par value of their stock must have had a gratifying past financial history or a prospective prosperity, even under the restrictions imposed by the Legislature of 1855. I cannot, therefore, consent to give my sanction to an act to increase the pecuniary welfare of an organization whose prosperity is thus substantially affirmed, and which so largely affects the mass of population in one of the necessaries as well as comforts of life.

KNICKERBOCKER GAS COMPANY.

The "Act to incorporate the Knickerbocker Gas Company" in the City of New-York, is subject, among others, to the same objections which I have entertained against many bills of a similar character, and does not have my approval. All the legitimate purposes of such a corporation can be obtained under the general law. There are other and prominent objections to be found in the several provisions of the bill, and especially in the fact that the manner of using the streets of the city, as well as the streets which shall be used, is finally left. The most ample security, and the longest practicable period for its redemption, ought to be allowed to the community. The existing laws seem to me fair toward the banks, and experience does not, in my judgment, indicate a necessity for breaking through the safeguards and restraints which have heretofore been deemed proper for the protection of the public.

GENERAL LEGALIZING ACT.

I also withhold my assent from the "Act to legalize and confirm any acts or proceedings heretofore passed or adopted by any county, city or town in the State, relative to raising or paying bounties, and to confer additional powers on boards of supervisors." The provisions of the bill are broad and sweeping, and the public interests it affects are of the gravest magnitude. It assumes to legalize, ratify and confirm every act, resolution and proceeding at any annual or special town meeting held prior to the 11th of February last, in relation to paying bounties or raising money to pay volunteers, drafted men, substitutes or persons furnishing substitutes, or to defray the expenses of raising volunteers. It proposes, also, to legalize, without discrimination, every act, proceeding and resolution at any meeting prior to that date, of any board or town officers of the Common Council of any city, or the Board of Supervisors of any county, relative to either of those objects, or the payment of commutation money, the issuing of bonds or other obligations, or the levying of taxes for any of these purposes, and all acts of county treasurers in issuing bonds or making payments for similar purposes.

It declares not only that the moneys raised and the bonds actually issued, but also the bonds *authorized* to be issued for these purposes, are legal debts and charges against the towns, cities and counties; and it provides that all moneys necessary to pay the same with interest, as they become due, shall be levied and collected according to the directions of the resolutions thus legalized, from the taxable property of the towns, cities and counties, in which such moneys may have been raised otherwise than by tax; but these provisions are not to be construed as confirming acts vitiated by official fraud or falsehood, nor as affecting pending suits, nor as authorizing parties furnishing substitutes to collect more than they paid, nor as legalizing bonds issued in violation of the volunteer bounty acts of 1864, except so far as they have been appropriated to some of the purposes above enumerated. The subsequent sections of the bill embody provisions unobjectionable in themselves, but furnishing no adequate remedy or relief to the taxpayers in respect to such charges as have been imposed upon them in violation of law, and which the first section of the bill is designed to legalize and confirm.

The practical effect of the bill is to charge upon the taxable property of each locality in the State, everything having the semblance of official sanction as a debt, for any of the purposes specified, though incurred not only without authority, but in open violation of law. The exception of cases in which direct fraud may be brought home by proof to the official actors, is of little practical importance—as responsibility for corrupt practices connected with the bounty frauds would, it is presumed, be evaded by the employment of other than official agencies. The effect of the bill would be to defeat the usual presumption of fraud from express violation of law, and the cases must therefore be rare which could be brought within the exception. The passage of the volunteer bounty acts of 1864 was eminently appropriate and just, in view of the peculiar circumstances under which the local authorities were compelled to act, in meeting the demands of the general government. The pressing exigencies of public war justified them in their own, as well as the public judgment in exercising powers with which they were not vested by law, for the sole reason that the occasion for conferring them had not been foreseen and provided for. They had a right to assume that their action in good faith, and in a matter of imperative public necessity would be confirmed by the authority of law. This expectation was not disappointed.

But when these confirmatory acts were passed, the Legislature was not unmindful of the general financial policy of the State, and of the peril to the public interests of committing to subordinate official agencies the power of contracting debts without limitation or restraint, and they accordingly inserted in the principal act on this subject, a guarded and well-considered provision conferring ample powers on the town and county authorities to borrow money and levy taxes for purposes incident to the war, but at the same time protecting the tax-payers against official improvidence and inconsiderate action, by authorizing these powers to be exercised in the case of counties, only at meetings of the Board of Supervisors "duly called and convened," and by expressly prohibiting the raising of money on the credit of any town, or imposing a levy on its taxable property, "except upon a vote of a majority of the electors of such town present and voting at an annual town meeting, or at a meeting called for that purpose in accordance with the revised statutes." When taxes have since been levied or money raised in accordance with these provisions there is nothing to call for legislative confirmation. But it is believed that in direct violation of these provisions, and in numerous instances, local officers have assumed to raise money and contract debts on the credit of towns and counties, paying little regard either to the rights and interests of the taxpayers, the amounts required to meet existing necessities, or the explicit requirements of the law. It is not the policy of the State to encourage laxity in the discharge of public trusts, or indifference to the limitations of official authority. It is quite probable, indeed, I am well convinced, that particular cases have arisen in various localities in which peculiar circumstances may make it appropriate and equitable to confirm the action of town and county authorities, notwithstanding its invalidity under existing laws. In some cases the Legislature has interposed to legalize irregular and unauthorized action, and doubtless hereafter this body may be properly invoked to relieve peculiar and marked cases of hardship, but the indiscriminate and sweeping confirmation of such loans and levies throughout the State, as were not merely unauthorized but illegal, would be alike unjust to the tax-payers and unwise as a precedent for future legislation.

R. E. FENTON.

H. S. Foote Again.

HIS ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The Montreal *Gazette* publishes Mr. FOOTE'S address to President JOHNSON. The following are its essential parts:

MONTREAL, May 15, 1865.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America:

SIR: Circumstances of recent occurrence make it necessary that I should call your attention for a moment to a matter which, though in some of its aspects personal to myself, yet in others involves considerations of momentous importance to the whole of that vast country whose Chief Executive Magistrate you now are. I shall be as concise in this communication as possible, and shall endeavor to employ language which will be regarded both by yourself and by others as alike courteous and kind. I have no special favor to ask at your hands, and hope to be recognized as desiring nothing in the way of impunity for alleged political offences in connection with the deplorable civil contest which is now just terminating, save such as the great mass of my Southern fellow-countrymen shall be also allowed to enjoy. I left the South in January last, solely for the purpose of saving, if possible, those whom I left behind me from the grievous calamities which have since come upon them, and which I then felt could only be averted by timely efforts to obtain an early and an honorable peace. My exertions for the attainment of this end have been most zealous and untiring, though thus far, I must confess, they have resulted only in bitter disappointment, and in bringing upon myself much both of obloquy and of hostility among extreme men alike in the North and in the South, and in exposing me, in addition, to a large amount of physical discomfort and suffering.

Having thus premised, I proceed to say that on the day previous to my leaving the City of New-York for this place, the following communication from Mr. STANTON was handed to me at the headquarters of Gen. DIX:

Major-General John A. Dix:

The President directs that you inform Mr. FOOTE that his letter asking leave of the President to go to California has been received, and the application refused. The President further directs that you notify Mr. FOOTE that if he does not leave the United States within forty-eight hours after receiving this notice, he will be arrested and dealt with for treason and rebellion against the government of the United States. You will report whether he complies with the orders of the President.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON."

Not desiring to add in the least degree to the present disquietude of the country, and yet deeming it not altogether safe to surrender myself incontinently to the mercies of that extraordinary Star-Chamber tribunal now holding its dark sessions in Washington City—(such a tribunal, I will add, as has not been known before in any country pretending to be free for two hundred years)—I resolved to come within the British dominions, where I now am, and where all subjected to political persecution in other lands are yet secured a safe asylum from oppression elsewhere, so long as they may conduct themselves with circumspection and propriety.

It is true, Sir, that I did ask about ten days ago to be allowed to journey to the far-off Pacific coast, where, as I made known to you, I had four children, eight grand-children, an only sister and numerous relatives and friends besides, all of whom are very near to me, and in whose society I had hoped to be permitted to spend the remainder of a life now somewhat protracted, in quiet and repose, after a public career which has been peculiarly marked, in all its stages, with turmoil, excitement and conflict. My just and reasonable application for this purpose has been most decidedly negatived, and in language, I must say, not altogether so complaisant as a Chesterfield or a Palmerston, would be expected to employ on such an occasion, or as it would seem in the least degree to comport with the elegant amenities supposed to prevail in high-bred and refined society. Of these things I do not feel inclined to complain. If you, Sir, really consider me guilty of treason, I rather marvel that I should have been graciously allowed to escape pre-trial by going into exile, and I have no special right to criticize the abrupt and scornful language which your War Secretary has thought it consistent with his own official dignity to use, since he is responsible in this regard to yourself and to the country whose manners he is understood to represent, and not at all to myself in particular.

Gov. Foote alludes to the lines of policy in which he and President JOHNSON had agreed and disagreed, and says:

And here, Sir, I will make a frank admission. Had I been able at that time to read the lamented LINCOLN'S inaugural address by the light of subsequent events, I never should have consented to take my stand in opposition to the Federal Government. I will go further, and say that, had I anticipated such astounding abuses of power as have been since perpetrated by the Confederate Government, I never should have consented to assume a position of hostility to the government established by our fathers. And when I thus declare for myself, I am sure that I could make a similar declaration in behalf of nine-tenths of the people of Tennessee, and of the South generally. After Tennessee had concluded to assume a warlike attitude, under the painful conviction that this had become indispensable alike to her safety and her honor, I consented to occupy a seat in the Confederate Congress as one of her representatives. I am neither ashamed nor afraid to avow all that I did and said in Richmond during the doleful three years that I struggled there to prevent the establishment of a military despotism—to suppress corruption, to bring to punishment the atrocious abusers of intrusted power, and to bring about as early as possible an honorable peace.

In conclusion, he says:

Sincerely wishing, that with a sturdy and elevated patriotism, with an enlightened judgment, with a soul alike free from prejudice and from passion, you, Mr. President, may, with diligence, with a fervent and inspiring zeal, with a firm determination to do your duty to your country honestly, disinterestedly and independently, succeed in restoring the blessings of peace and concord to a bleeding and distracted land, and that you may so act in all things, at all times, and under all circumstances, as to secure to yourself permanent and deserved honor, the lasting gratitude of your countrymen, and the respect and admiration of the whole world, I have the honor to be,

Your banished fellow-citizen,
H. S. FOOTE.

P. S.—I feel bound to add that I do not believe that you ever saw the Stanton letter above referred to. I leave you to decide whether you are justified in keeping me in exile.
H. S. F.

[Advertisement]

A HINT TO BOTH SEXES.—HOW TO GAIN AND RETAIN AFFECTION.—It has frequently been suggested that PLANTATION BITTERS are, in another form, the "Elixir of Love" of the Ancients. That they do much to quiet "family jars," and reconcile fretful wives to cross husbands, we verily believe. When domestic quiet is restored and connubial felicity reigns supreme,

"How great the charm, how sweet the bliss
That find expression in a kiss."

A free and proper use of PLANTATION BITTERS will inspire the souls of both sexes with pure and high-toned sentiments of affection, and a capacity for rare and exquisite enjoyment in each other's society. Remember there is no place like home, and no passion like love—and nothing to link the two together and you to both like the great Family Blessing, PLANTATION BITTERS.

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"HEADS OF THE PEOPLE."—Richard Cobden, the Orator and Reformer; Mrs. De Leadernier, the Dramatic reader; the Siamese Twins and their Children; A Kaffir Witch Doctor, and the Assassin of the President, with Portraits. How to treat the Conquered, "Revenge;" A Sensible Prayer; Religion and Health; PHRENOLOGY EXAMINED; The Lepers; The Beard; Beauty of a Horse; Dangerous Eyes; "SIGNS OF CHARACTER;" Soul Life and Body Life; COURTSHIP AS IT SHOULD BE; with much other interesting and instructive matter, in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for June. Only 20 cents, by first post—Newsmen have it. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y. All the six illustrated Numbers from January to June, sent for $1.

[Advertisement]

ROCKWELL & HURLBURT, exhibitors of the best trained horses in the world, driven to carriage without reins, will illustrate their new and practical system for educating the horse, at the Washington Riding School, Ninth-avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth-street, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, at 7:30 o'clock; Wednesday and Thursday evenings, the 24th and 25th, at Curtis' Riding School, in Love-lane, rear of Mansion House, Brooklyn. Tuition $5.

[Advertisement]

GAS FIXTURES AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.—As we shall close our store, No. 579 Broadway, on the 1st July next, we are closing out our large assortment of gas fixtures and bronzes at about cost.

Persons wanting such articles will find this an opportunity of purchasing cheap.
WARNER, MISKEY & MERRITT, No. 579 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 21—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen, &c.*—A. Wiedemann, H. Baetger, F. Stahlnecht, A. Krohn, J. A. Heinsohn and wife, A. Weismann, Bertha Schmidt, Mrs. Gerrard and son, S. A. Hammerschlage and wife, L. Rosenbaum and family, H. Carrier, W. Martin, Capt. Speehurne, L. F. Andrews, Wm. Winan, H. Nurse and wife, Mrs. Larman, H. Schmidt, D. Bramhall and child, E. Rotter, J. C. Claussen, Lisette Isaac and child, S. Rosenberg, H. Mallinkrod and family, A. Kentgen, B. Hill, Mme. Tiffany and daughter, H. Pinigers, S. Lord, C. Lane, Wm. Jacob, A. C. de Mell, V. Scheneich, E. Kohnstamm, Elize Elsenbrock, M. Ullmann, E. Garner, Therese Hoffmann, N. Helmowitch and family, H. Peters, Elise Heinen and sister, G. Hagens, H. Norden and family, E. Struve, A

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4262. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

Great Rush of Visitors to See the Boys in Blue.

Washington Crowded Beyond All Precedent.

Official Arrangements for the Parade.

A Column Two Days' March in Length.

The President, Lieut.-Gen. Grant, and the Diplomatic Corps to Review the Troops.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22.

The military display which begins to-morrow is the great talk of the town to-night, especially among the ten thousand strangers who have congregated here.

Unless I am much mistaken, those who see the show to-morrow will be indifferent about seeing it next day. Few people will have the patience to gaze for seven or eight long hours in the hot sun at the never-ending stream of troops that will pour through the city to-morrow.

All the arrangements, and these were not many, have apparently been made.

To Gen. AUGUR, Commander of the Department of Washington, is assigned the duty of making the simple preparation of erecting the stands and issuing tickets for their occupation.

Four stands have been erected; two by the government, on either side of the avenue, facing each other, directly in front of the White House. Two others have been erected by private gentlemen for the worthy purpose of accommodating the convalescent and sick and wounded soldiers from the hospitals.

Stand number one, which is on the south side of the avenue, will be the chief centre of attraction, for there will be stationed the reviewing-officer, Gen. GRANT, President JOHNSON, and many other distinguished personages, including the Diplomatic Corps.

The stand immediately opposite will be devoted to Judges, Members of Congress, ladies and anybody else who gets a ticket.

The representatives of the press, it is understood, have been assigned accommodations somewhere among the sick and wounded soldiers. They will at least have the advantage of honorable company.

The cavalry corps, which leads the column to-morrow, moved from the Virginia side of the Potomac, as stated yesterday, and, after passing in review before Gen. SHERIDAN, moved out, and pitched their camp in the vicinity of Bladensburgh.

To-day the Ninth Corps, according to the order issued by Gen. MEADE on Saturday, moved from its camp back of Alexandria, and, crossing the river, bivouacked south of the capitol. This corps will form the advance of the infantry column to-morrow, and is ordered to be in readiness to move at 9 A. M. DWIGHT's division of the Nineteenth Corps moves next, then the Fifth, and then the Second Army Corps.

The Ninth Corps occupied the better part of the day in crossing by the Long Bridge, the regiments generally marching as they pleased, although some of the brigade commanders took occasion to move their commands down the avenue in fine order, with bands playing and banners waving, thus giving the public a foretaste of the entertainment of to-morrow. The band that played "When this cruel war is over," with such tearful pathos, struck a tender chord in every listener's heart.

To-night the city presents an interesting appearance, from the number of strangers crowding the hotels and promenading the avenue. The number of visitors here from abroad is greater than at either the inauguration or the funeral of President LINCOLN. The through express train from New-York, on Sunday night, was so crowded that it arrived four hours late, and many of the passengers had only standing room. The morning express from New-York, to-night, was also three hours late, from the same cause.

Gov. FENTON, of New-York, Gov. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, and Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, are in the city.

The weather, which has been very hot for several days, was pleasant to-day, and promises well for to-morrow.

The number of spectators will be unprecedented, and every available spot for a view of the line of march is already spoken for.

The column will begin to move promptly at nine o'clock, A. M.; and to crown all, BRADY, the photographer of New-York, has his arrangements all complete for copying the pageant and handing it down to posterity, in the highest style of art.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22.

Thousands of persons from distant cities have arrived here to witness the grand review to-morrow, and to-morrow's trains will doubtless largely increase the number. Gen. SHERMAN, in company with his brother, Senator SHERMAN passed down Pennsylvania-avenue this evening. His appearance caused the gathering of crowds, who repeatedly cheered him, while ladies waved their handkerchiefs. A large number of persons followed him, and the press soon became so great that he was compelled to call a carriage to escape the labor of a severe hand-shaking, which had already commenced.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—DETAILS OF TUESDAY'S PARADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 20, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 27.—In accordance with instructions received from Headquarters Armies of the United States, the Army of the Potomac will be passed in review through Washington City on Tuesday, the 23d inst., in the following order, viz.:

1. Headquarters Army of the Potomac and escort.
2. Cavalry Corps, Major-Gen. MERRITT commanding.
3. Provost-Marshal-General's Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. MACY commanding.
4. Engineer Brigade, Brig.-Gen. BENHAM commanding.
5. Ninth Corps, Major-Gen. PARKE commanding, with division of Tenth Corps, Brig.-Gen. DWIGHT commanding.
6. Fifth Corps, Brevet Major-Gen. GRIFFIN commanding.
7. Second Corps, Major-Gen. HUMPHREYS commanding.

The artillery of each corps will follow its corps; except that of the Second Corps, which will follow the leading division of the corps.

The Cavalry Corps will form on Maryland avenue, with the head of the column abreast of the northern entrance to the Capitol, prepared to move at precisely nine o'clock A. M.

The Ninth Corps will be marched across Long Bridge on the 22d inst., and will bivouac on ground east of the Capitol, to be designated to its commanding General. It will form on East Capitol-street, the head of the column on First-street east, at 5 o'clock A. M., on the 23d inst., prepared to follow the cavalry.

At 4 o'clock A. M., of the 23d inst., the Fifth Corps will be put in motion, and crossing Long Bridge and the Canal Bridge, on Maryland-avenue, will then move easterly sufficiently far to countermarch, and to form on Pennsylvania-avenue, with the head of the column on First-street east, prepared to follow the Ninth Corps.

The Engineer Brigade and the Provost-Marshal-General's Brigade will bivouac on the evening of the 22d inst., near the Long Bridge, and moving over that and the Canal Bridge, on Maryland-avenue, at 3½ o'clock A. M., on the 23d inst., will take position on A-street north, prepared to follow the cavalry.

The Second Corps will move at 7 o'clock A. M., on the 23d inst., and crossing Long Bridge and Canal Bridge on Maryland-avenue, will form column on the streets of the Fifth Ward, south of Pennsylvania-avenue, prepared to follow the Fifth Corps on Fifth-street east.

The formation of the column will be as designated in Special Orders No. 239, current curries, headquarters of the army, Adjutant-General's office, May 18, 1865, by companies, closed in mass, with shortened intervals between regiments, brigades and divisions. For the sake of uniformity, and to pass narrow portions of the street, the company front will be, throughout the army, twenty files. Brigade Commanders will see that the regimental Commanders adopt this formation. The number of companies must depend upon the number of men in the regiment. Each brigade of infantry will be accompanied by six ambulances, passing three abreast. Mounted officers, only, will salute on passing the reviewing officer.

The staff of the Major-General Commanding, after passing the reviewing officer, will be formed in the street to be hereafter designated.

Corps commanders will direct their staff officers, after passing the reviewing officer, to continue in lead of their respective corps over the routes hereinafter designated.

The cadence step will be taken from the Capitol until after passing Seventeenth-street. Arms will be carried at right-shoulder-shift from the Capitol to the front of the State Department.

After passing the reviewing officer and Seventeenth-street, the cavalry moving briskly for six hundred or eight hundred yards, will proceed to the Circle, and thence through K-street north to its camp.

The Provost-Marshal-General's Brigade, the Engineer Brigade, and the Fifth Corps will march, via Bridge-street, Georgetown, and the Aqueduct, to Ball's Cross Roads, and thence to their camps.

The Ninth and Second Corps will move across the Potomac, via the pontoon bridge at the foot of High street, Georgetown, turning off at the Circle, through K-street, and taking the lower road past Arlington House, to Columbia pike, will move to their camps.

Corps Commanders will see that after passing Seventeenth-street, the gait be increased by regiments, and will take advantage of any of the side streets to mass their commands or portions of them. Should the column moving past the reviewing officer be checked, they will employ their staff officers to prevent any recurrence of the kind, and will send officers in advance to examine well the ground near the bridges available for placing their troops in mass.

Where practicable, batteries will form battery front.

The unarmed men of the several commands, and such men as may be excused from duty by the medical officers, will constitute the guard to be left in camp. By command of Major-Gen. MEADE.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1865.

There are to be four stands in front of the President's House, numbered respectively 1, 2, 3 and 4. No. 1 is intended solely for the President, the Members of the Cabinet, Reviewing Officer, Heads of Civil and Military Departments and the Corps Diplomatique. No. 2 for Governors, Members of Congress and Judges of the United States. Nos. 3 and 4 are erected by private individuals, for their friends and wounded soldiers in hospital. Cards of admission to the first two stands will be issued May 22, on application to Headquarters Department of Washington, by persons of the classes named, who have not already been provided for. Cards to wounded soldiers will be issued by the Medical Director. General Officers of the Army, Admirals and Commodores of the Navy, and Members of the Press will be accommodated, as far as is practicable, on the several stands.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Projected Monument to the Memory of Mr. Lincoln—Movements of the Shenandoah—Progress of the Russian Overland Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 22.

The Union leagues have started movements for the erection of a monument to the late President LINCOLN on the Pacific coast, at a proposed cost of a quarter of a million dollars.

The bark *Moria*, 57 days from Hong Kong to Victoria, reports that a rebel privateer was at that place, supposed to be the *Shenandoah* from Melbourne. Much alarm is felt lest she attack American vessels at sea.

Thousands of Indians were assembling at New-Westminster to join in the celebration of the Queen's birthday.

Advices by the last Northern steamer announce the commencement of the Russian Overland Telegraph from New-Westminster proceeding northward. The work is under the superintendence of EDWARD CONWAY. Major POPE left here on the *Sierra Nevada*, and will take up the exploration from where Mr. CONWAY is working.

The overland mail last night brought New-York papers and letters of April 24.

California mining stocks are looking up again. Gould & Curry risen to $1,615. Large sales of it have been made on Eastern account at recent reduced prices.

Legal-tenders advanced to 78.

Arrived, on the 18th, ship *Cutwater*, from New-York.

A Roman Catholic Church has been opened at Nagasaki, Japan.

A fire at Hokodadi destroyed a large amount of produce.

The steamship *Orizaba*, from Portland, Victoria, brings $144,000 in gold, mostly from the Oregon and Idaho mines.

Great expectations are entertained of the coming season on Vancouver's Island.

Mining operations in the northern districts are generally being actively resumed.

Treasure shipments, hereafter, from that quarter, will be largely increased.

Showers of rain, during the past two or three days, have benefited the crops in California.

The week closes on a steady money market; the demand in outside stock circles being rather light, owing to the sluggish condition of general trade. Bank rates, on the best security, 1½ to 1¾, and on stock collaterals 2½@3½ P cent.

The Peruvian ship *Campania* cleared to-day for Hong Kong, with $426,000 in specie.

Arrived, ship *Aquila*, from Manaimo.

OUR POPULAR LOAN.

Subscriptions for a Million and Three-quarters on Monday—Over 1,100 Small Takers.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 22.

The subscriptions to-day to the Seven-thirty Loan in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, amounts to one million, seven hundred and sixty-three thousand, five hundred dollars. The largest single Western subscriptions are one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars from the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati; one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars from the First National Bank of Pittsburgh; sixty thousand dollars from the First National Bank of Des-moines, Iowa; fifty thousand dollars from the First National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., and seventy-five thousand dollars from the Second National Bank of St. Louis.

The largest Eastern subscriptions were one hundred thousand dollars from L. W. GUEST, cashier at Baltimore, and one hundred thousand dollars from the First National Bank of Albany.

The number of individual subscriptions by working-men, making up portions of the above aggregate, a eleven hundred and thirty-three.

Condition of the Chattanooga Railroad—Mustering Out of Indiana Troops.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 22.

The published correspondence between Gov. BROWNLOW and the officials of the Chattanooga Railroad, shows the rolling stock of that road to be in good repair at Augusta, including 225 locomotives. The road to Augusta will be completed about the 1st of June.

An Indianapolis dispatch says that about thirty Indiana regiments will be mustered out of the service within two weeks.

Bridges Washed Away.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 22.

The late storms between here and Nashville have washed away or otherwise injured several bridges, so that through trains are not expected for several days.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR

The Committee Close Their Long Investigation.

Curious Facts in Regard to the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Meade a Very Good Officer, but Too Slow and Easy.

Extent and Virulence of the McClellan Faction.

No Anti-Slavery or Anti-McClellan Man Decently Treated.

Gen. Warren on the Inefficiency of Corps Commanders.

Facts About the Disastrous Red River Expedition.

LIGHT-DRAFT MONITORS—INDIAN AFFAIRS, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War to-day adjourned *sine die*, submitting their report to the Secretary of the Senate. Gen. SHERMAN's testimony was taken to-day. The first part of the evidence collected is in regard to the Army of the Potomac, concluding as follows: Your committee could not forbear asking the witnesses before them if the army, after all these indecisive movements and retrograde movements still retained confidence in its commanding Generals. Various answers were returned to this inquiry, all, however, tending to establish the fact that much discouragement had been felt by the army at these ineffective operations, and but for the highly interesting character of the rank and file, it never would have retained its even then effective condition.

Gen. PLEASONTON states that the cavalry under his command did not retain confidence in the ability of Gen. MEADE.

Gen. BIRNEY states the same about his corps, stating that while Gen. MEADE was liked as a man, he was not regarded as a man of resolution, or one who is willing to assume that responsibility required by the position he occupied. Gen. HOME states that in his opinion the rank and file of the army do not regard Gen. MEADE as possessed of that zeal, activity and energy necessary to carry on an offensive warfare generally, but he admits that the most of the corps commanders would probably say that Gen. MEADE was eminently qualified for the command he now holds. That opinion Gen. HOWE qualifies, however, by stating that so far as he has observed the most of the principal officers of the Army of the Potomac, including the Commanding-General, are governed by the same sympathies, feelings and considerations which have been infused into the army by its commander during the Peninsular campaign. Gen. BIRNEY says that many of the principal officers believed that Gen. MCCLELLAN was the only General who should command this army, although there is not as much of that feeling now as formerly. Gen. DOUBLEDAY bluntly says there has always been a great deal of favoritism in the Army of the Potomac. No man who is not an Anti-Slavery man, or an Anti-MCCLELLAN man, can expect decent treatment in that army as at present constituted.

Gen. WARREN states that, after the battle of Gettysburgh, the army was deprived of some of its best corps commanders, Gen. REYNOLDS having been killed and Gens. SICKLES and HANCOCK wounded, and Gen. MEADE made commander of the army; that since that time the commanders have not been all equal to their position, and consequently the army had been less effective in its operations.

The committee also give the results of their inquiries on the Red River Expedition, saying, in conclusion:

"Your Committee would state that while the object had in view by Gen. HALLECK in urging this expedition was a military one, with the expectation, perhaps, of accomplishing some important political result by the occupation of some point in Texas, the General commanding the expedition (BANKS) appears to have had in view the two objects of carrying out measures for the establishment of a State Government in Texas, and of affording an egress for cotton and other products of that region of country, and many or the witnesses express an opinion, in which the committee concur, that the attention directed to the accomplishment of those objects exerted a most unfavorable influence upon the expedition.

This expedition presents many remarkable features. It was undertaken without the direction of any one, so far as the evidence shows. The authorities at Washington did not furnish the troops which the General commanding the expedition considered necessary for the purpose, but suggested that they might be obtained as a matter of favor from Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and STEELE; and it appears from the evidence that Gen. SHERMAN "loaned" for the expedition 10,000 men for thirty days, under the command of Gen. A. J. SMITH. The only order emanating from Washington in relation to the expedition, as developed by the evidence, were those of the President contained permit he gave to CAREY and BUTLER "to go up Red River and purchase cotton," in which he directs the officers of the army and navy to furnish such assistance as might be desired. In the absence of all orders requiring this expedition to be undertaken, and after the refusal of the authorities at Washington to furnish the troops asked for, it was entered upon by the Commanding General, as shown by the evidence, against his judgment, and in the belief that it must necessarily fail; and it was prosecuted at immense sacrifice of property, of life and of valuable time, after the development of facts that utterly precluded all hopes of success. It did not seek to accomplish any distinctly avowed military object, and as a military movement, it seems to have been conducted without capacity or discretion. Its only results, in addition to the disgraceful military disasters that attended it, were of a commercial and political character. The commercial transtions were conducted by those who ascended Red River, by authority of the President's permit, as before stated, and in part by speculators, who, without any permit or other authority, so far as is shown by the evidence of the Commanding, General came upon the head quarters boat of the army, bringing with them bagging and rope for the cotton they might secure. The political transactions were shown by the holding of elections in the camps of the army while engaged in the expedition, with the view of reorganizing a civil government in Louisiana. The attempt to do this was clearly a usurpation on the part of the military authorities, the execution of which was as weak and inefficient as the attempt was improper and illegal.

The report is signed by B. A. WADE, Chairman; Z. CHANDLER, GEO. W. JULIAN and B. F. LOAN. D. W. GOOCH dissents from the views of the majority, concluding his report as follows: "Whatever there may have been of feeling between the army and the navy in relation to the seizure of cotton, an examination of all the testimony will show that the military operations were not delayed or interfered with by any operations in cotton. The delays at the points where these operations were carried out were occasioned wholly by other causes. During the progress of the expedition, meetings were held at two places, Alexandria and Grand Ecorces, for the election of delegates to a convention then about to meet for the organization of a State Government in Louisiana. It does not appear that any officer or private, or anybody connected with the expedition, in any way interfered with or participated in these elections, or that they caused the slightest delay to the movements of the army or navy, or influenced or controlled the expeditions in the slightest degree. The committee, in their report on the Fort Fisher expedition, says: "From all the testimony before them, that the determination of Gen. BUTLER not to assault the fort, seems to have been fully justified by all the facts and circumstances then known or afterward ascertained."

The Committee on the subject of Light Draft Monitors say, when it was found that these vessels were failures, as originally designed and constructed, Mr. STIMERS was removed from the position he had held in relation to them, and they were placed in charge of other officers and altered as recommended by the committee appointed to examine them. The 5 changed into torpedo-boats were altered at a cost of from fifty thousand to sixty thousand dollars each. The other fifteen were altered at a cost of from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars each. With these alterations they would appear to be a very serviceble class of vessels, though not so serviceable as they should be, considering the expenditure of time and money upon their construction. Except those fitted up as torpedo-boats, which are of but little utility. Your committee cannot refrain from the expression of the opinion that it was unwise to order the construction of so many vessels upon precisely the same plan, without first testing the questions involved by the construction of one or two, at least, carrying them so far forward to completion as to enable the department to understand and remedy the defects which have been shown to exist in those light-draft monitors.

The committee having examined the subject of the massacre of the Chayenne Indians, say it is difficult to believe that beings in the form of men, and disgracing the uniform of United States soldiers, could commit or countenance the commission of such acts of cruelty or barbarity as are detailed in the testimony. There were hostile Indians not far distant against whom Col. CHIVINGTON could have led the force under his command, they conclude as follows:

Your committee most sincerely trust that the result of their inquiry will be the adoption of measures which will render impossible the employment of officers, civil and military, such as have heretofore made the administration of Indian affairs in this country a by-word and reproach, and your committee are of the opinion that for the purpose of vindicating the cause of justice and upholding the honor of the nation, prompt and energetic measures should be at once taken to remove from office those who have thus disgraced the government by whom they are employed, and to punish as their crimes deserve those who have been guilty of those brutal and cowardly acts.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Proclamation by Gov. Magrath.

The Columbia, S. C., *Phœnix*, of May 4, has the following:

HEADQUARTERS COLUMBIA, May 2, 1865.

To the People of the State of South Carolina:

The surrender of the army under the command of Gen. LEE, in Virginia, has been followed by the surrender of the army under the command of Gen. JOHNSTON, in North Carolina. To these armies, South Carolina has contributed, with very inconsiderable exceptions, her entire male population. The brave men in these armies who have survived the bloody war of the past four years, are now returning home, as prisoners of war, on their parole; and unable again to take up their arms until the conditions have been performed upon which their captivity has been terminated.

The Government of the Confederate States, in the creation of which South Carolina united with her sister States, has suspended its civil and military authority, and the high duty of providing measures for the welfare of its citizens, by a stern necessity, has been devolved upon the Government of the State.

In this unexpected termination of the active powers of government, in peace and in war, which South Carolina granted to the common government of the Confederate States, circumstances have rendered the condition of this State one of peculiar embarrassment. Deeply suffering from the consequences of the war, in many respects, in none is that suffering more peculiarly trying than in the misery which now affects a considerable portion of its population; which threatens a larger portion, and may involve the whole of it in the suffering which want, approaching starvation, has produced, and will produce. The large supplies contributed to the support of the armies of the Confederation had been given at a time when abundance enabled the population to bear its withdrawal without aggravated suffering. But the great destruction of means of subsistence at the present time, and the difficulties of securing it in the future by the next crop, had, even before the reverse which befell the armies of the Confederation, satisfied all that it would be impossible to part with the supplies which had been gathered for the armies, without destroying the support of the population in many portions of the State. And attempts were made to inform the authorities of the Confederate Government, that not only the apprehension but the certainty of evil consequences would prevent the removal of all such supplies.

With the dissolution of the armies of the Confederation, the necessity for these supplies has ceased; with the removal of that necessity arises the stronger obligation upon the authorities of the State. To that end, therefore, it is now declared that all subsistence stores and property of the Confederate States within the limits of the State, should be turned over to and accounted for by the agents of the State appointed for that purpose. The subsistence and other stores to be used for the relief of the people of the State, and the other property of whatever kind to be held for the common benefit of the State, and subject to such distribution as may be hereafter determined upon by the proper authorities of the State.

It will be recognized as a duty in the highest degree obligatory upon the agents of the State who will receive these supplies, to provide out of them freely to the soldiers of this or any other State passing through our limits who may need them. Subject to this claim, all such supplies will be held for the purpose of furnishing subsistence and support to the thousands who in different parts of the State are now destitute and in want of food, and whose suffering can only be alleviated by this disposition of these supplies.

By the Governor, A. G. MAGRATH.

Official: W. S. MULLINS, Lieut.-Col. and A. D. C.

Gen. Gillmore Declares the Proclamation of Magrath Null and Void.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 14, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63.—1. The proclamation of A. G. MAGRATH, styling himself Governor of South Carolina, dated at headquarters Columbia, S. C., May 2, 1865, declaring that all subsistence stores and the property of the Confederate States within the limits of the State should be turned over and accounted for by the agents of the State appointed for that purpose, and directing that the subsistence and other stores shall be used for the relief of the people of the State; and the proclamation of JOSEPH E. BROWN, styling himself Governor of Georgia, dated at the capitol of that State, on the 3d day of May, 1865, requiring the officers and members of the General Assembly to meet in extraordinary session at the capitol in Milledgeville on Monday, the 29d day of May, 1865; and the proclamation of A. K. ALLISON, styling himself Acting Governor of Florida, dated at Tallahassee, on the 8th day of April, 1865, giving notice and direction that an election will be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of June, 1865, for Governor of the State of Florida, are, each and all of them, declared null and void, it having become known to me, from trustworthy information, that the aforesaid A. G. MAGRATH, JOSEPH E. BROWN and A. K. ALLISON, are disloyal to the United States, having committed sundry and divers acts of treason against the same, in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

The persons and peoples, to whom the proclamations hereinabove referred to have been respectively addressed, are therefore enjoined and commanded to give no heed whatever thereto, or to any orders, proclamations commissions, or commands, emanating from persons claiming the right to exercise the functions and authority of Governor in either of the States of South Carolina, Georgia or Florida, unless the same shall have been promulgated by the advice or consent of the United States authorities.

2. The policy and wishes of the General Government toward the people of these States, and the method which should be pursued by them in resuming or assuming the exercise of their political rights, will doubtless be made known at an early day.

It is deemed sufficient, meanwhile, to announce that the people of the black race are free citizens of the United States, that it is the fixed intention of a wise and beneficent government to protect them in the enjoyment of their freedom and the fruits of their industry, and that it is the manifest and binding duty of all citizens, whites as well as blacks, to make such arrangements and agreements among themselves, for compensated labor, as shall be mutually advantageous to all parties. Neither idleness nor vagrancy will be tolerated, and the government will not extend pecuniary aid to any persons, whether white or black, who are unwilling to help themselves.

3. District and post commanders throughout this department will at once cause this order to be circulated far and wide, by special couriers or otherwise, and will take such steps to secure its enforcement as may by them be deemed necessary.

Q. A. GILLMORE, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Official: T. D. HOPKINS, Capt., Thirty-fifth U. S. C. T., Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Records of the Rebel War Department Captured.

RALEIGH, Thursday, May 18, 1865.

The records of the rebel War Department, surrendered by JO JOHNSTON, reached this place day before yesterday, in charge of Lieut. WASHBURN, of Gen. SCHOFIELD's staff. In all there is eighty-three boxes, and the total weight is probably eight tons. The plunder filled six wagons.

Among others, I notice one box marked, "Papers and Books, Gen. LEE's Headquarters." This box contained the original drafts of LEE's reports of battles and campaigns, and other papers of the same description. The original report of the Gettysburgh campaign was found in it, besides several other manuscripts in Gen. LEE's own handwriting.

Another box is marked "Official Reports of Battles, A. and I. G. O." This will probably be of greater interest than any other of the records proper, save, perhaps, those contained in a box labeled "Telegraphs and Telegraph Books," which will undoubtedly give a good deal of the history of the recent workings of the rebel government, as some of the dispatches are supposed to pertain to the "secret service" branch of the department.

Four large boxes containing flags and colors, captured from different regiments in our army, are also included in the lot. There are two of them marked "1863," and probably in them will be found the Chickamauga captures and the few lost during the Pennsylvania campaign of that year.

The records of the "Appointment Bureau," "resignations," "certificates of election of officers," "letters received" during the different years of the war, "certificates of disability," and "discharges of soldiers," together with the muster-rolls of the regiments from different States, are also included.

The value of this lot of plunder to the future historian, and in aiding our government to settle the status of different public men, will be readily imagined.

ED. P. BROOKS.

Citizens Taking Advantage of the Amnesty Proclamation—Rebel Archives Captured.

NEWBERN, Thursday, May 18.

Those citizens who fled to the interior of the State when our army entered Newbern, are now returning to pay their taxes to the United States Tax Commissioner, and obtain possession of their former property under President LINCOLN's Amnesty Proclamation. They are a good class of people, who have taken no stock, as a general thing, in the rebellion.

Eleven tons of documents and archives, belonging to the late rebel Confederacy, arrived here from Raleigh last night, under a strong guard, and leave this morning for Washington, where they will be examined.

FEOM NEW ORLEANS.

Acting Master Washburn Killed—Mails from Mobile to New-York—Steamer Destroyed—A Bark Ashore—Good Feeling in Louisiana—Repairing Telegraphs and Railroads.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 15, Via CAIRO, Monday, May 22.

Acting Master ALFRED WASHBURN, of the steamship *Port Royal*, while riding in a carriage to-day, was killed by a sentinel on Levee-street.

The first direct mail from Mobile to New-York will leave to-day on the steamer *Rhode Island*.

The steamer *John* was destroyed by fire near Mobile. The boat and cargo were a total loss.

The steamer *Fung Shuey* arrived here yesterday. She reports that, on the night of the 11th inst., she passed a large bark ashore on the Florida Reefs, between Corris Fort and Key Light. A large side-wheel steamer, with machinery damaged, supposed to be the *Golden Star*, was also seen near the same spot.

The weather was very fair off the Florida Light, which was boarded by the gunboat *Cherokee*, and all there were found to be well.

No vessels from infected ports are lying at Quarantine.

Gen. HERRON has occupied Clinton and Osyka. He is rebuilding the telegraph to Clinton, whence the rebels have lines forking north almost to our line.

The utmost good feeling is exhibited by the citizens throughout Eastern Louisiana. The people are overjoyed at the termination of the war.

The railroad between Bayou Sara and Woodville will be immediately repaired.

Cotton Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 15, Via CAIRO, Sunday, May 21.

Cotton quiet, at 44c. for Low Middling.

Arrived, bark *Baltic* and schooner *Alice Dill* from New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

PORT AU BASQUE, N. F., Monday, May 22.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec for Liverpool, passed this port for Liverpool to-day.

Another large steamer passed here, bound West, at 7 P. M., five miles off, but could not be boarded. Probably the *Moravian*, from Liverpool, bound to Quebec.

Dead Body Found at Fort Hamilton.

FORT HAMILTON, Monday, May 22.

Justice BENNETT held an inquest here to-day upon a man about fifty years old, gray hair, no teeth, dressed in a coarse linen shirt, grey pants with a broad black stripe, coarse pegged shoes and woolen socks.

Verdict, found drowned.

No Signs of the China.

HALIFAX, Monday, May 22—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the *China*; the fog was very thick off the coast yesterday and to-day, and still continues.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Sunday, May 21.

Three thousand two hundred bales of cotton passed here to-day, 1,256 of which were for Cincinnati and 1,480 for St. Louis, and the remainder for the East.

Capture of the Garrison at Harrisburgh

CAIRO, Sunday, May 21.

Natchez dates, of the 15th inst., say that Gen. FARRAR has just returned from an expedition to Harrisburgh, La., where he captured the entire rebel garrison.

A Hotel at Madison, Ind., Burned.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 22.

The Madison House, Madison, Ind., was entirely destroyed by fire at noon to-day. Contents saved. Loss not stated.

Death of Hon. Jere. Clemens.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sunday, May 21.

Hon. JEREMIAH CLEMENS, Ex-United States Senator from Alabama, died at his residence in this city at 7:30 o'clock, of congestion of the lungs.

OPENING OF TRADE.

All Ports Except Those of Texas Declared Open.

Foreign Trade Permitted Under the Laws of the United States.

All Belligerent Rights Hereafter Disavowed.

Blockade-Runners and Contraband Traders Outlawed.

Internal Trade Opened East of the Mississippi.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the Proclamation of the President, of the eleventh day of April last, certain ports of the United States therein specified, which had previously been subject to blockade, were, for objects of public safety, declared, in conformity with previous special legislation of Congress, to be closed against foreign commerce during the national will, to be thereafter expressed and made known by the President; and whereas, events and circumstances have since occurred, which, in my judgment, render it expedient to remove that restriction, except as to the ports of Galveston, La Salle, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel and Brownsville, in the State of TEXAS; now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the ports aforesaid, not excepted as above, shall be open to foreign commerce from and after the first day of July next; that commercial intercourse with the said ports may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. If, however, any vessel from a foreign port shall enter any of the before-named excepted ports in the State of TEXAS, she will continue to be held liable to the penalties prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the 13th day of July, 1861, and the persons on board of her to such penalties as may be incurred pursuant to the laws of war for trading or attempting to trade with an enemy; and I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United State, do hereby declare and make known that the United States of America do henceforth disavow to all persons trading or attempting to trade in any of the United States in violation of the laws thereof, all pretence of belligerent rights and privileges; and I give notice, from the date of this proclamation, all such offenders will be dealt with as pirates. It is also ordered that all restrictions upon trade heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi River, save those relating to contraband of war, to the reservation of the rights of the United States, to the property purchased in the territory of an enemy, and to the seventy-five per cent. upon purchases of cotton, are removed. All provisions of the internal revenue law will be carried into effect under the proper officer.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.]

ANDREW JOHNSON,

By the President,

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

THE LATE CONFEDERACY.

Davis and Family still on Board the Steamer—A Number of Rebel Officers Removed to Northern Forts—Reduction of the Number of Their Servants.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, May 21, Via BALTIMORE, Monday, May 22.

The steamer *W. P. Clyde* has remained at anchor during the entire day in Hampton Roads, and up to this hour, 4 P. M., JEFF. DAVIS and family have not been removed. The rebel Gen. WHEELER and Staff, composed of the following officers: Cols. JOHNSON CLEREY, Capt. BOAKLE, Inspector-General, and Capts. HUDSON and RYLAU, were removed from the *Clyde* this morning to the gunboat *Maumee*, which left for Fort Warren.

ALEXANDER H. STEVENS and Postmaster-General REGAN were also removed from the *Clyde* this afternoon to the gunboat *Tuscarora*, which left for Fort Delaware, as is presumed.

A large number of colored servants accompanied the rebel prisoners since their capture; but an order recently issued reduces them to an exceedingly small number. The rest of the servants have procured transportation to Richmond.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

Rebel Mass Meeting in Shreveport—The People Encouraged to Support the Confederacy.

A rebel mass meeting was held in Shreveport, La., on the 29th ult., to take into consideration the best means of encouraging the people to persevere in the rebel cause, &c. Rebel Gov. ALLEN, of Louisiana, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and Maj.-Gen. HOLMES, Chairman of the Committee of Invitation. The Shreveport *Sentinel* gives the following report of the meeting:

We attended the mass-meeting held yesterday in the Court-house square of this city, and have only space for a short and imperfect sketch of the proceedings. Gov. ALLEN commanced them by an eloquent address, in which he endeavored to show that the cause of the South was by no means desperate or hopeless, and at the conclusion of his address read a series of resolutions to the same effect, from a committee appointed for that purpose by a preliminary meeting held a few days ago. Gen. HARRY T. HAYS, the Bayard of Louisiana, then followed in a calm, temperate, and most eloquent speech, every word of which, it was easily perceived, came direct from his manly and patriotic heart, in which he took the same view of the situation as his predecessor, Gov. ALLEN.

Gen. HAWTHORNE, of Arkansas, was then introduced to the meeting, and delivered a very fiery address, appealing frequently to the feelings of the soldiers, who formed much the larger portion of his audience, and eliciting from them, of course, noisy applause. Gen. HAWTHORNE took advantage of the occasion, and the presence of Gen. SMITH, to give him several hints, as he termed them, one of which was to constitute every officer and soldier of his brigade an enrolling officer, to force into the army every man who, according to their judgment, ought to be in it.

Col. MUSSER, of Missouri, followed Gen. HAWTHORNE in an address somewhat to the same effect, though in a much more subdued tone.

Col. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas, then took the stand, and made a most eloquent, but, as we think, in some respects rather uncharitable and ill-judged address. He too frequently appealed to the feelings of his soldier-auditory, and received their hearty concurrence in his views. The Colonel concluded his oration by a glowing panegyric upon BOOTH, the assassin of Mr. LINCOLN, whom he compared to BRUTUS, the slayer of CESAR, and predicted for him (BOOTH) a like and enduring fame.

Several other speakers followed, whom we did not hear. We noticed among the celebrities of the meeting Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, Gen. PRICE, Gen. BUCKNER and Gov. REYNOLDS, and there were, doubtless, other and distinguished gentlemen whom we did not know.

Change in Commanders.

CAIRO, Sunday, May 21.

Gen. JOHN E. SMITH supersedes Gen. WASHBURNE at Memphis.

THE SOUTHERN REFUGEES.

Their Treatment by the Government and the American Union Commission—Interesting Report of the Agent at Richmond—Schools Opened, Destitute Men and Women Clothed and Provided with Work.

Their Future Condition—What Is Being Done.

Many people are apt to forget the constant and numerous demands made upon the government by the exigencies of the war, looking only at the great armies, the movements upon the field or wave, and the loud-sounding demonstrations, and failing to appreciate the ten thousand minor cares, just as necessary and often quite as perplexing, which occupy the time and weary the brain of the responsible authorities. The care of the freedmen has passed within the week into the hands of the Freedmens' Bureau, at whose head has been placed the gallant HOWARD, whose name is at once the exponent of a Christian and a soldier. Side by side with this great work stands the case of the poor whites—the refugees, Union and rebel—thousands of whom are here among us, while other thousands are at home, destitute of braine, money, or means of livelihood.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM?

To all these people the American Union Commission was formed, and in an article upon the workings of the organization, published in the TIMES a few days since, we gave a synopsis of all that had been done up to that time. Since then, however, its sphere has been materially enlarged, its relations with the administration of Mr. LINCOLN have been renewed with Mr. JOHNSON, and to-day the commission virtually stands toward the whites as does the Freedmen's Bureau toward the colored people. Organized for the purpose of cooperating with the people of the South, in the restoration of their civil and social condition, upon the basis of industry, education, freedom and Christian morality, it sends food and implements to the South, aids in a prompt recuperation of its energies, and affords a channel for the sympathy which exists among us for the humiliated woe-stricken whites, as well as for the scarcely yet emancipated blacks. The commission, sanctioned by the indorsement and coöperation of the government, is as comprehensive in its organization as in its object, and auxiliary societies have been established at Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, Nashville, Charleston and Richmond.

THE WORK AT RICHMOND.

From the agent at Richmond, Mr. CHASE, the following very interesting and encouraging report has been received; its statements will repay perusal:

RICHMOND, Va., May, 1865.

Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, President American Union Commission, New-York:

DEAR SIR: The system of ascertaining the wants of those to whom we propose to issue has given entire satisfaction. It is almost running itself. The needy are supplied. The undeserving do not get the supplies. We are saved from the impositions of the bejeweled beggar, claiming to belong to "one of the first families of the city," whose importunities have been the most persistent, and demands the most exacting and unreasonable. I cannot convey to you in words any adequate conception of this class. They belong to the madmen who have brought all this trouble on the nation, and ruin on the South. The agent of the Union Commission, out of regard to the noble organization which he represents, declines giving audience to such. The guard is positively forbidden admitting them.

But there is another class, God bless them evermore, as he has kept them through the fiery ordeal; those who have been constant in their allegiance to the United States during the rebellion. They come to us with hearts trembling and quivering still, from the crushing misrule and despotism of secession. They never beg; not one has boldly made their true wants known, and it is only after a long conference that they even breathe freely, the load of rebellion is so heavy still upon their hearts. I endeavor to assure them of the true appreciation in which their Northern friends hold them. All along it has been the endeavor to find them out. For several days there were but two, then another and another, until now I know more good thoroughly loyal Union men and women than I supposed possible to have lived here through all the espionage and torture of rebellion. From this time it will be the especial care to strengthen them in such ways as may make them strongest. I shall have more time, I hope, and think the best modes of assisting them are developing. The effect of disbursing to the destitute without distinction, at first, has been found salutary. Even the liberality, amounting almost to lavishness, has had a peculiarly winning effect on all who were capable of being affected by kindness—the poor and the needy middle classes. Our Union friends have expressed their gratification in that course. They tell us that it was an evidence of our first outgushings of spirit, not premeditated, but the genuine impulse of true Northern hearts. To have continued this course would have been unwise, if not fatal to our work. It would have made our friends lose confidence in us, and given our enemies reason to taunt us with the folly of trying to buy them, or indulging them in the absurdity that we had caused their ruin, and that we owed them more than they got out of us.

We next restricted our issues to the sick, the aged and infirm who are destitute, giving preference, in the amount of issues, to Unionists. That worked finely. Nearly all these have been sought out, and a "ticket of the American Union Commission" given them. In most cases these have been taken up as they came in and were honored. Unionists kept their's and were treated with the utmost cordiality. It is sympathy that they need as much as food, for their spirits have famished, and there was no fountain to go to for relief. Although there has not been any branch commission formed here, I have done nothing since I have become acquainted with the Unionists without consulting them. In all things, thus far, they are cordially with us. They are certainly improving rapidly in their *esprit du corps*.

We have yet on hand 173 barrels of flour. Our Union friends have shared liberally with the sick and starving in that which has been issued. It is my purpose to use the remainder almost exclusively for their benefit. It is determined that no insolent, arrogant rebel shall have any, under any pretence.

I find among the Germans quite a number of women who would make pies and sell them, if they could get the flour. They don't beg, and they are loyal. To aid these, I have adopted the plan—to be worked to a limited extent—namely, to sell to each a small quantity of flour, at our half-market rates, trust them until they can sell and pay for it, trust again until they can pay at time of purchase. I do not take any part in this business myself—neither in disbursing the flour nor taking the money. Mr. STOCKWELL, agent of the Baptist Home Missionary Association, does this business, receives the money, keeps the account, and when he pays me the money, takes my receipt. A full exhibit of these transactions will be forwarded to you.

My reason for this is, it is aiding those who have the will but not the means to start and make themselves independent. Fifty pounds of flour, worth $2 50, with as much more value added in apples, &c., will sell for $20. This policy will encourage industry. Giving, without demanding return, tends to foster pauperism. If you disapprove of it, please inform me at once. I shall do but very little at it any way.

The United States Commissary has authorized me to start a soup-house. I do not covet the job, and shall work it into his hands, I think, if I do start it. We commence that to-morrow.

In the matter of schools, things have worked favorably unless the urgency with which the request has been presented might be construed otherwise. The people living in that part of the city known as Oregon Hill, have been proverbially loyal. They are the plain people who never had any interest or sympathy really in the rebellion. The people opened the basement of their Baptist church, and in the morning we start a girl's school. I have engaged Mrs. CHANDLER, a Northern lady, at thirty dollars per month and rations—to be continued only on giving satisfaction—engaged only for one month. Next day, Mr. HERVY, graduate of the New-York Normal School, at same rate, and one of the most faithful and useful delegates of the Christian Commission, opens a boy's school in the same neighborhood. Rev. Mr. MCCARTY, a Baptist clergyman, preached on the subject yesterday, and says his people are enthusiastic over the prospect of their children getting an education. We have two or three projects on foot; one for a day school for young ladies, the other for an evening school for young men, a third for a normal school for teachers. It is not intended to incur any expense for room rent nor much for furniture at present. Of course, books, apparatus and all appliances are needed.

I should not have entered so soon upon this work without special orders, did I not know it to be your chiefest hope to be undertaken when the way opened handsomely. The freedmen are being gathered into schools by thousands. Their prospect is fine.

I have to request that you come in person or send a delegation to take a view of the ground, and determine on plans and projects for the future. I should not feel quite acquitted if I failed to offer some suggestions—the result of two weeks observations under pretty favorable circumstances; subject—however, to modification by future developments:

First—The organization of a Virginia branch of American Union Commission.

Second—The sending of delegates for sixty days to preach the Gospel and teach the youth. Too long have the "prophets prophesied falsely, and the priests borne rule by their means," to be able to command the confidence of the loyally disposed. The changed *status* of the communities demands ministers who understand the workings of free society. They are and must be the leaders of the masses on all matters pertaining to conscience; and conscience has gone far astray for four years. Besides, there is a positive want of ministers of the Gospel throughout the South. It would be better for men to serve for two months' work gratuitously, then return and give place to new ones, in the present state of society, than to settle ministers over congregations and pay them. The people of the sections North and South need to intermingle with each other. I know of no means of preventing the sectional barriers, now being demolished, from being rebuilded, so well as by this method of frequent and oft-repeated injections of Northern heart, brain and principle. Of course it could not be lasting. When society takes form anew it would cease; but it is desirable that society should take new form when it takes any.

To this course the Christian Commission largely owes its popularity and its great power. May not the American Union Commission profit by their example?

In a few days I hope to be able to communicate some cheering intelligence concerning the establishment of an out-and-out loyal newspaper—a project which I have the pleasure of working with some. Richmond is the place from which to affect the Southern heart through the press. The establishment of an industrial school and an agricultural colony are claiming attention. I should be glad of some advisers and helpers. Expenses thus far have been small. Write fully. Come when you can.

Very truly and sincerely,

C. T. CHASE.

Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Corresponding Secretary of the commission, is now in Richmond, and will give his undivided attention to the important suggestions of the agent.

THE WORK AT THE NORTH.

We called attention also to the fact that Maj.-Gen. PECK, who has charge here of the refugees, and Gen. HUNT, who is likewise greatly interested in the matter, had taken hold of the refugees and deserters who came to this point, and dealt with them as Christian philanthropists should. In consequence of our article, hundreds of applications have been made at headquarters, and at the rooms in the Bible House, by persons who desired help of the kind specified. The sick, starving, homeless refugees, are arriving here and at other points of the North by thousands, and many hundreds of them lie upon the wharves at Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati, literally perishing. These have been fed and clothed temporarily, and furnished with transportation to permanent homes in the country. Several hundred have been thus provided in this city during the past few days, and the amount of destitution relieved seems scarcely credible. During the last two weeks the commission has shipped from New-York alone 60 barrels of clothing, 500 barrels of flour, and 200 barrels of seeds.

At the Battery Barracks, under the charge of Col. ALLEN, there are a few refugees at present. Under the present admirable system it is impossible for large numbers of them to accumulate, as places are in readiness for them before they arrive.

The benevolent, or those needing help of any kind, can find the society's record at the Bible House, where a very courteous and intelligent person will be glad to furnish desired information. Mr. ABBOTT will probably return in a few days from Richmond, when, with the cooperation of the government, a more formal announcement of plans and projects will be made.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Spring-street Ferry—Reception of Gen. Sheridan—The Concert Saloons to be Closed—The Mayor and the Board of Health—Street-Sweeping During the Summer—Repudiation of the Action of the Street-Cleaning Commission—The Battery Enlargement.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. VAN VOORHIS in the chair.

A resolution was offered by Mr. OTTIWELL, postponing the sale of the Spring-street Ferry franchise for twenty days.

Mr. OTTIWELL said that if this ferry was established, it would greatly injure the business of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, who were located at the adjoing pier, and that the company merely asked for a postponement of the sale in order to lay their case before the Committee on Ferries. He further said that the company owned millions of dollars' worth of property, and that it would be a serious matter to the city to drive them away.

Mr. NORTON thought the conveniens of citizens should be studied as well as that of steamship companies. The piers occupied by the proposed ferry and the steamship company are nearly, he said, 300 feet apart, which is sufficient room for the accommodation of the companies' vessels.

An amendment to make the time of postponement ten days was lost, and the resolution was then put and lost.

A resolution to extend the hospitalities of the city to Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN was adopted.

Mr. FARLEY stated, in connection therewith, that he had been informed Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN was now stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Mr. O'BRIEN offered a resolution directing the Commissioners of Police to abate the concert saloon nuisance, or, at least, to establish a strict surveillance over them.

The resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from the City Inspector calling to the attention of the board the necessity for convening the Board of Health with a view to taking action in regard to certain nuisances.

Mr. RYERS presented a resolution in connection therewith, requesting the Mayor to convene the Board of Health at an early day, and in case His Honor declines to do so, then the Common Council to convene as a board of health, and take such action as may be requisite.

It was laid over.

Mr. MCKNIGHT offered a resolution directing the City Inspector to have all paved streets south of Fifty-ninth-street swept twice a week from the 1st of June to the 1st of October. It was adopted.

A report from the Committee on Lands and Places, embodying a resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to enter into a contract with STEPHEN M. DREW, to complete the Battery enlargement, Mr. DREW receiving 25 cents per load for the earth deposited, was laid over.

A resolution to increase the salary of the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection to $4,000; of the Deputy Superintendent to $4,000, and of the first clerk to $3,000 was laid over.

Mr. NORTON presented a preamble and resolution setting forth the evils that will be likely to result from the action of the Street-Cleaning Commission in forming a contract for cleaning the streets, and stating that in the opinion of the Common Council the present system of cleaning the streets is the most efficient and economical that can be adopted; that the Common Council utterly repudiate all connection with the action of the commission, and request the commission not to enter into the proposed contract.

Mr. RYERS agreed with most of the statements contained in the resolution, but as it was an important matter, he wished to know if Alderman NORTON had given it his careful attention.

Mr. NORTON said he had examined the subject, and believed the contract system was wrong.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution rescinding all former resolutions granting permissions for exhibiting show-cases on the sidewalks was referred to the Committee on Streets.

An ordinance authorizing the Comptroller to issue $300,000 of Central Park Improvement Fund Stock was adopted, and the board then adjourned to 2 P. M. on Wednesday next.

Board of Councilmen.

INSPECTOR OF CITY RAILROADS—THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. JAMES HAYES presiding.

Councilman HEALY moved the adoption of an ordinance creating an Inspector of City Railroads. The first section of the ordinance provides that such inspector shall see that the cars and roads are kept in proper order; and also that the companies shall comply with the ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council respecting them. The second section renders it obligatory on the inspector to make reports to the Common Council of his operations, and subjects him to the orders of the Street Commissioner. The salary is set down at $3,000 per annum.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolutions from the other board, protesting against the action of the Street-Cleaning Commission, were concurred in.

The resolutions authorizing the committee on the President's obsequies to prepare a detailed account of the obsequies and to print 25,000 copies of the same, were concurred in.

After the transaction of some routine business the board adjourned to Thursday next.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

MORNING SESSION.

The Assembly met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.

The first business taken up was a motion by Dr. FISHER, that a committee be appointed to express the views and feelings of the Assembly on the present state of the country. Carried unanimously.

Dr. FISHER, Dr. HAMILTON, Dr. BONAR, Elders WM. H. MOORE and GEORGE S. FROST were appointed on said committee.

The Standing Committee on Foreign Missions, through Dr. ADAMS, of New-York, submitted a report.

Pending the consideration of the above report, Dr. SPEAR, from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, submitted a report on a memorial from the Presbytery of San José, Cal., on the question of mileages, setting forth the inability of the Church to sustain the charges of the Assembly.

The committee recommend that the Mileage Committee take every possible measure to make thorough and adequate provision for these cases.

The order of the day was then resumed. Mr. KELLOGG, of Whitehall, was surprised and grieved to see that the report stated that 720 churches, with a membership of some 36,000, contributed nothing to the cause of Foreign Missions. He hoped this was not true. The discussion went on at length regarding foreign missions, in which Dr. WOOD, one of the Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions, stated that the magnificent way in which the cause of Foreign Missions had been sustained by the people during the last four years, has made a strong impression on all Christians abroad.

Rev. JOHN A. CRAWFORD, Army Chaplain, and delegate to the Assembly, was allowed to speak, as his leave from the army was short. He spoke in general terms on the action of the Assembly on the subject of slavery, and had great hopes from the future of the Presbyterian Church.

The Assembly then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was devoted, as ordered on Friday, to the consideration of the report from the Committee on Overtures. The report set forth in clear language their idea of the proper treatment of disloyal and treasonable ministers of the Gospel, and classed them among the vilest and bitterest enemies of the country.

Dr. ADAMS, of Philadelphia, said that he took great interest in the report, but suggested that an obnoxious sentence be stricken out. As amended, the report was carried unanimously, amid scarcely any discussion.

The moderator suggested that as business had been disposed of some of the synodical committees make their reports. In concurrence with this suggestion, the committees of the Synod Records of Michigan, Geneses, Wisconsin, Onondaga, Utica, Minnesota, Illinois and Wabash reported favorably, and the several reports were adopted.

Judge WILLIAMS reported that the Auditing Committee had examined the accounts of the Treasurer of the Assembly, and found the same correct, and that a balance of $85 was still due him.

Rev. Mr. EDDY, of Chicago, said that quite a large number had come to the assembly to hear some one speak upon the subject of treason. He said that Rev. Mr. SAWYER, of Tennessee, was acquainted with the working of treason, and he moved that the gentleman be requested to speak.

Dr. SPEAR spoke of the adoption of the report of the Overture Committee, and read an overture from the Synod of Dacotah, on the subject of giving law to Indiane, and the committee suggested that a special committee be appointed, to report upon the matter to the next Assembly.

The Committee of Devotional Exercises then requested Rev. Mr. SAWYER to address the Assembly upon his experiences. The gentleman gave a very interesting account of the state of feeling throughout the seceded States, and related several anecdotes of the returning tide of true loyalty observable among the people of Tennessee and Kentucky. In speaking of the matter of treasonable utterances by disaffected ministers, Mr. SAWYER gave the sentiments of several preachers and their conduct during the war.

Mr. LAMAR, of East Tennessee, added his personal testimony on the subject of treasonable practices and utterances by occupants of Southern pulpits. He said that the apostacy of the Southern ministry was the most astounding feature of the conduct of the rebellion. But it was also true that the ministry were responsible for many of the sins of the war, that the great bulk of the crimes of this war rests upon the Southern ministers, for they persuaded the people to take up arms against the government, and they were thus worse than the soldiers, for they shared one of the dangers, but hounded on the misguided soldiery with false doctrines from the Bible. He spoke of the churches throughout the South as being loyal, while pastors remained disloyal, and said it was caused by the good seed sown by Dr. STANTON, of Tennessee. That good man had said from his pulpit: "Any man who thinks secession ought to be gibbetted, while any man who speaks it ought to suffer a great deal more." In contrast to those sentiments, Mr. LAMAR gave the argument of a Baptist minister from the Bible in defence of slavery, and it amounted to this: "That as God seceded from the Devil, so the South was right and justified in seceding from the vile abolitionists."

Dr. SPEARS spoke energetically and powerfully on the subject of ministerial treason throughout the South, and made mention of a Northern Minister who had gone South before the war, and prostituted his talents to the cause of rebellion and treason, and spoke of his contemptous treatment by people of this city. The name of this renegade was CHAS. H. READ, of Richmond. Dr. SPEAR hoped that JEFF. DAVIS, Gen. LEE, and JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE would be hung, and he proposed that we should go on hanging until the judicial law of the country be proved as majestic as the military power had been under Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and their compeers. He proposed to quarantine all traitor ministers, and until they had purged themselves of all taint of heresy.

Rev. Mr. VAN GERSHOM, of Ohio, spoke of the Southern ministers applauding the starving of our brave soldiers, under the pretence that they were outlaws; knowing this, could we wonder that patriots refused to take such men by the hand?

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, moved that the pastors be requested to volunteer for service in the South during the ensuing three months, their expenses to be paid by the permanent Committee on Missions. This was so far amended by the Assembly by giving power to the committee to designate the pastors as well as pay their expenses. In this amended form it passed unanimously.

After a considerable amount of routine business, and some discussion upon a mooted point of church law, the assembly adjourned to this morning, at the usual hour.

A missionary meeting was held in the evening, in the lecture-room of the church, (Dr. CUTLER'S,) at which addresses were made by Rev. Dr. WOOD, Revs. Mr. DOOLITTLE, from China; Mr. COBB, from Persia, and Rev. Dr. FISHER, President of Hamilton College, in behalf of the foreign missions now in operation.

Alleged Murder of a Sailor.

CHARLES EATON, mate of the ship *John Bright*, lying in the harbor between Governor's and Bedloe's Islands, was brought before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of causing the death of a seaman named MURPHY. It is alleged that about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning MURPHY either fell or jumped overboard from the *John Bright*. JOHN QUINN and PETER GALLAGHER, boatmen, who happened to be near the ship in a small boat, rowed toward the man, for the purpose of rescuing him from drowning. As they neared him, EATON, it is alleged, appeared with a drawn revolver, and threatened to shoot them if they attempted to interfere to save the man's life. Deterred by EATON'S threats, the men drew off and MURPHY was drowned. The boatmen immediately went ashore and notified Sergt. HOLLAND, of the Harbor Police, who boarded the vessel and arrested EATON. Justice DOWLING committed him to the Tombs for further examination.

It is further alleged by the boatmen, that a police officer, supposed to belong to the Castle Garden or Emigrant Squad, stood by EATON while the man was drowning.

EATON stated in defence, that the sailor MURPHY jumped overboard for the purpose of deserting, and that he believed the boatmen were about to pick him up and assist him in getting away. The body of the sailor has not been recovered.

GEN. SHERIDAN IN THE CITY.—Gen. PHILIP SHERIDAN and staff arrived in this city yesterday, en route for the West. The General left for Cincinnati last evening. His presence in the city was known to but a few persons, and there was no public demonstration during his stay.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Calendar unchanged. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street. Nos. 1132, 1184, 1542, 1618, 1686, 876, 106, 704, 1382, 1744, 1450, 1506, 1428, 1144, 1464, 1952, 1074, 1422, 1612, 1454.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 5431, 5439, 5450, 5455, 5307, 4969, 5301, 5781, 5483, 5485, 5489, 5491, 5493, 5495, 5497. *Part II.*—Nos. 2936, 4896, 5240, 4448, 4898, 5080, 4326, 3774, 3441, 5062, 5264, 5266, 268, 5272, 5274.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday, 29th inst. *Part II.*—Nos. 52, 60, 47, 60, 79, 80, 81, 24.

Interesting to Insurance Companies—A Suit Arising Out of the Beekman-street Fire, in January, 1863.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Mccall and a Jury.

Anson Livingston vs. *The Eagle Fire Insurance Company.*—On the night of the 1st of January, 1863, a fire broke out in the rear of the premises No. 75 Beekman-street. The rear building was destroyed and also several houses adjoining.

The walls of the building No. 75, fronting on Beekman-street, were left standing after the fire had been subdued. The plaintiff was at that time the owner of the building No. 75, and had an insurance thereon, of about $8,000. Before the action was brought, the defendants—the Eagle Fire Insurance Company—through their legally appointed agents, made a survey of the ruins caused by the fire, and upon such survey they made a report that the plaintiff should be paid the sum of $4,150 in full satisfaction for all damages sustained by him by the fire to the front building, there being no dispute about the building in the rear. The plaintiff declined to accept this estimate, and brought an action to recover from the Eagle Insurance Company the full amount of $8,000.

On the trial the plaintiff introduced witnesses to prove that he had sustained fully the amount of damage claimed; that although some of the walls of the front building were left standing after the fire had been subdued, he, plaintiff, was compelled, a few days thereafter, in consequence of a notice from the Police Department, and also by a notice from the Superintendant of Unsafe Buildings, to pull down the walls that the fire had left standing. The defendants, on the other hand, claimed there was no necessity for the tearing down of the side and front walls; that they were good and substantial, and that, according to careful estimates made by experts in that kind of business, the aforesaid sum of $4,150 would make the building in question as good as new.

The Court, in submitting the case to the jury, said that the principal question for them to consider was as to the necessity of taking down the walls of the front building; the defendants could not in any event be held liable for the negligence or injudicious management of the plaintiff. Before the jury could render a verdict for the plaintiff, they must be satisfied that it was absolutely necessary to tear down the walls left by the fire. The Court further said that the burden of proof was on the plaintiff, to show the necessity of taking down the walls. The jury, after a short deliberation, rendered a verdict for plaintiff of $6,898.

For plaintiff, Stitt and Ruston, Esqs.; for defendants, J. M. Van Cott and G. A. Jones, Esq.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 22.

By Justice Garvin.

Samuel Stiles *vs.* Morey J. Danforth; motion for revival granted. John McCaffal, &c., *vs.* Alexander Chandcliff; case and amendments settled; papers in clerk's office. (decision by Justice Barbour.) Eva B. Mitchell *vs.* Louis F. Mitchell; referred to hear and determine a proper amount of alimony, counsel fee, &c. Edward B. Stouger *vs.* Edward R. Phelps; order for examination vacated. Robert D. Anderson *vs.* Augustus Nichols; motion granted. Geo. W. Ferby *vs.* Moses M. Broadwell; motion granted on filing proper bonds and security for costs. Edward M. Townsend *vs.* Thomas G. Stearns, &c.; motion denied without costs; see papers in clerk's office. D. Feodore Miersan *vs.* Aaron D. Hope; order for commissions granted. Joshua D. Wear *vs.* Edwin A. Matthews; judgment for defendant on the demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend his complaint on payment of costs. Jacob Pecare *vs.* Roswell Graves; motion denied without prejudice to the right of defendant to renew the motion, with $7 costs. Josephine Brown *vs.* Hester J. Downes; motion denied with $7 costs to abide the event. Addison C. Fletcher *vs.* Luther C. Tibbetts, and George W. Hebert *vs.* The Same; motions denied, with $7 costs in each case.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 22.

By Robertson, Chief Justice, Barbour and McCunn, Justices.

Peter R. Strong *vs.* Mary E. Strong.—Order appealed from affirmed with costs. Opinion by Robertson, C. J.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 22.

By Justice Barnard.

Wm. Mackey, &c., *vs.* Orville Rrooks, &c.; motion granted. Mary Harrison et. al. *vs.* Jane Grant et. al.; decree granted.

By Justice Sutherland.

John A. C. Gray, &c., *vs.* Courtney Schenck et. al.; motion denied. Mary A. Pettus *vs.* Victor B. Dispierris et. al.; motion granted. John Thomas *vs.* Margaret Thomas; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The Humbolt Fire Insurance Company *vs.* John A. Banker, &c.; memorandum for counsel. Gerrit Nortin *vs.* Chas. R. Parker; motion denied without costs. Jonas Conkling et. al. *vs.* James R. Gondal et. al.; motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action. Abraham Sanderson *vs.* A. J. Hennouse; motion granted with $10 costs. Wm. Othout *vs.* Wm. B. Laurence; motion denied without costs. The same *vs.* the same; motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing the motion.

Interesting to Merchants—Breach of Contract—Value of Bone Manure.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice Barnard and a Jury.

Goodkind Brothers vs. *Joseph Oechsler.*—In March, 1864, the plaintiffs and defendant entered into a contract, in writing, whereby the defendant agreed to deliver, during the first weeks of May and July, at such place in Williamsburgh as plaintiffs should designate, 250 tons of bone manure, at $24 per ton. The defendant delivered forty-five tons in May, under the contract. In the meantime the manure had advanced to $40 per ton, and the defendant failed to deliver the balance. The plaintiffs now sue for the difference in the price, about $16, on the 205 tons undelivered, and interest. The defendant alleges that the contract was not stamped, as required by the act of Congress; that it was not signed by the plaintiffs at the time it was made, the defendant, only, having signed it; that he attempted to deliver a portion of the manure at a place designated by the plaintiffs, but was unable to obtain admission there.

The plaintiffs showed that they afterward designated another place at which the manure should be delivered, but the defendant refused to deliver it.

The counsel for the defendant contended that, the plaintiffs having designated one place in Williamsburgh, that designation became a part of the contract, and the defendant was not bound to deliver at any other place, and he was absolved from completing the contract. The Court charged the jury that when information was brought home to the defendant by his drivers that he could not deliver the balance of the manure at the first designated place, if he wished to abandon the contract, he was bound to give notice thereof to the plaintiffs, and they had a right to designate another place. The plaintiffs' witnesses testified that the manure advanced to $40 per ton; the defendants testified that it only reached $30.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $3,718 67, the full amount claimed.

J. Solis Ritterband for plaintiffs; C. C. Egan for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 22, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	111	
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	106⅜	
20,000	do	106⅞	
4,500	do	108	
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	103⅞	
30,000	do	103⅝	
60,000	do	103⅝	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		
	New issue ...c	103⅛	
5,000	do	103⅛	
1,500	U.S. 5s,10-40s...C.	94⅞	
20,000	do	95	
$25,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s R.	103⅜	
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74 .	90	
4,000	North Car. 6s.....	62	
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer....	25⅛	
10,000	do	25⅝	
10,000	do	25¼	
5,000	Erie 1st M.....	100	
1,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan.....	112	
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 2d M.	97	
5,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	90	
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex	93	
5	Bk. of Commerce .	105	
5	Shoe & Leather Bk	100	
10	Continental Bank..	99⅛	
10	Mer. Ex. Bank.....	100	
200	Cum. Coal Pr.....	38	
100	Quick. Min. Co....	54	
100	do b30	54⅛	
10	Del. & H. C. Co....	133	
200	Mariposa M. Co....	13	
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	93¼	
100	do s15	93	
50	do.....	93	
100	Han. & St. J. R	30	
25	N. Y. Central.....	90	
100	do.....	90⅛	
400	do.....	90⅜	
100	do s10	90⅛	
100	do.....	90⅞	
100	do b3	91	
100	do .....2d call	90⅛	
300	Erie Railway.....	73	
100	do.....	72⅞	
100	do .....2d call	72⅞	
300	do.....	72⅛	
100	do s15	71⅝	
200	Hud. Riv. R	101	
200	do .....2d call	100⅛	
1000	Reading R	93	
400	do .....2d call	92⅛	
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	830	60
400	do.....		60⅜
100	do.....		60¼
200	do .....2d call		60⅛
100	do.....		60⅛
100	Ill. Central R		117
600	Cleve. & Pitts.....		63
1000	do .....2d call		63⅛
5	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.		130
800	Chic. & N. W.....		27
100	do s60		26
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr....		57
100	do.....		57⅛
300	do.....		57¼
100	do .....2d call		57
100	do b30		57⅛
100	Chic. & Rock I....		94
400	do.....		94⅛
50	Chic. Bur. & Q.....		107
80	do.....		106⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81 ...R.	108⅞	
37,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	103⅝	
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.		
	New issue	103⅝	
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer....	25	
100	Quick. Min. Co	54⅛	
200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	89½	
100	do.....	89⅜	
300	do s3	89⅛	
100	do s30	89⅝	
100	do.....	89⅜	
600	Erie Railway.....	71⅛	
100	do s3	71⅜	
100	do.....	71⅝	
1500	do s3	71⅜	
100	do s3	71⅝	
200	do s3	71⅞	
1700	do.....	71⅜	
200	do s3	71⅞	
300	Hud. Riv. R.....	99⅜	
200	do.....	99⅝	
300	Reading R.....	92⅜	
200	do s3	92⅛	
200	Chic. & R. I.....	94	
100	Chic. & N. W.....	26⅝	
300	Mich. S. & N. I. .b10		58⅜
200	do.....		59⅛
700	do.....		59⅜
100	Ill. Cent. R.....		116
100	do s10		115⅝
100	do s30		115
800	Cleve. & Pitts.....		62
500	do.....		62⅝
800	do.....		62⅞
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr....		56
100	do.....		55⅞
200	do.....		55⅝
100	do.....		55⅞
100	do s30		55
600	Chic. & R. I.....		94
200	do s10		93¾
300	do b10		93⅞
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..		92⅞
300	do.....		92¾
400	do.....		92⅞

OPEN BOARD—1/2 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 10-40s ...C.	94⅜	
10,000	Ohio & M. C..b10	25⅛	
400	N. Y. Cen. R.....	89⅞	
300	do.....	89⅝	
200	do s3	89⅜	
100	do b3	89⅝	
100	do b4	79⅛	
200	Erie Railway.....s3	70⅝	
100	do b3	70⅞	
300	do s3	70⅝	
200	do b3	71	
1000	do.....	71	
700	do.....	70⅞	
100	do c	71	
3100	do s3	70⅝	
400	do c	70⅞	
500	do s10	70⅝	
100	Canton Co.....	35¾	
200	do.....	35⅝	
100	Hudson Riv. R	99⅛	
100	do s3	99⅜	
100	do.....	89⅞	
300	Mich. S. & N. I...s3	59⅛	
700	do.....	59⅜	
500	do.....	59	
200	do.....	59¼	
600	do b3	59⅜	
200	do s3	59¾	
200	Mich. S. & N. I..b10		58⅝
200	do.....		59¼
700	do.....		59⅜
100	Ill. Cent. R.....		116
100	do s10		115⅝
100	do s30		115
100	Cleve. & Pitts.....		62
500	do.....		62⅝
800	do.....		62⅞
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr....		56
100	do.....		55⅞
200	do.....		55⅝
100	do.....		55⅞
100	do s30		55
600	Chic. & R. I.....		94
200	do s10		93¾
300	do b10		93⅞
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..		92⅞
300	do.....		92¾
400	do.....		92⅞

OPEN BOARD—3/4 P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C....	25¾	
30,000	do.....	25	
30,000	do b8	25	
10,000	do b30	25¾	
300	N. Y. Cen. R.....	89¾	
200	do s3	89⅞	
300	do s30	89⅝	
100	do.....	89¾	
600	Erie Railway.....	71¾	

twenty days from the time mentioned in the notice, to the end that an investigation may be had, so that no injury may be inflicted on the said company.

Alderman Norton moved to lay the paper over.

Alderman Ottiwell moved its adoption.

Alderman Moore moved to amend by striking out the words "twenty days," and insert in lieu thereof the words "ten days."

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Gedney, Ryers, Masterson, O'Brien—5.

Negative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Brice, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—8.

The question then being on the adoption of the resolution as presented, the same was lost on division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Gedney, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—8.

Negative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Brice—5.

By Alderman Norton—

Whereas, Specifications have been prepared and issued, inviting estimates for the work of cleaning the streets of this city, by contract, from which it appears that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor; John T. Hoffman, Recorder; Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller; Francis I. A. Boole, City Inspector, and John E. Develin, Counsel to the Corporation," are to be made the parties of the first part to the said contract; and

Whereas, The experiences of the deplorable effects of a proceeding of a like character are fresh in the remembrance of the Common Council, that they believe their duty, alike to themselves and their constituents, imperatively demands that, if possible, a repetition of the evils of a second Hackley contract for street-cleaning should be avoided, as we feel assured that no greater injury can be inflicted upon the people of this city than a repetition of the attempt made to clean the streets by contract; that violations of the letter and spirit of the said contract, if made, will be inevitable, by reason of its magnitude, and the certainty of occurrences that cannot be prevented or controlled by human agency, and will entail interminable proceedings at law upon the city, as was the case under all former contracts, some of the suits incident to the last one being still pending and undetermined; that in addition, the health and lives of our citizens will be jeopardized, and their business seriously interrupted, to their great loss and damage, as has heretofore been the case on every occasion of making the attempt to clean the streets of this city by contract; and

Whereas, This Common Council, for the above, and many other equally cogent reasons, are opposed to this manner of street-cleaning; and, while they are willing to assume any and every responsibility, for their own acts, they, in justice to themselves, feel compelled to disclaim all connection with, or responsibility for, all proceedings that already have, or hereafter may be taken, by this or any other commission or body of men, no matter by whom, or in what manner created, claimed to act for or on behalf of the city authorities, without their knowledge or consent; they believe it is their duty to refuse acquiescence in, or to give countenance or support to the acts of this or any other commission, claiming, without authority from them, to act in their behalf, and they are clearly of opinion that their self-respect, under the peculiar circumstances attending the making of this contemplated contract, apart from any other or graver considerations, should dictate to them a course of proceeding that will publicly and unequivocally be a repudiation, on their part, of any and every act of the aforesaid commission; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Common Council does hereby utterly and unqualifiedly disclaim and repudiate any connection with the proposed contract for cleaning the streets of this city, as we believe the present system to be the most efficient and economical manner of performing that service, and we hereby request His Honor the Mayor, and direct the heads of the several executive departments of the city government, included in the said Street-Cleaning Commission, to take no action by which the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall be made a party to the said contract.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and hereby is directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of the heads of departments of the City Government, included in the said Commission for cleaning the streets of this city, immediately upon its passage by both branches of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Whereas, The establishment of "Concert Saloons" in this city is a serious evil, and tends in a marked manner to the increase of immorality and crime, as they are frequented and patronized by the lowest, most degraded and abandoned characters, thereby rendering it positively dangerous to reside in their vicinity, as well as being a positive annoyance to every well-disposed citizen having occasion to pass them, particularly if compelled to do so, as is frequently the case, at late hour in the evening; and as their number is now fearfully on the increase, and the annoyance is growing to be insufferable; be it

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Police for the Metropolitan Police District be and they are hereby requested to take such decided steps as will remedy the evil, by causing such "concert saloons" to be abated as public nuisances, tending to the destruction of public morality; or if that cannot be legally effected, then that they will take such measures, by establishing a strict police surveillance over such "saloons," as will prevent them from continuing to be what they now most assuredly are, offensive in the highest degree to public decency.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Flynn, Gedney, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—9.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Shannon, McKnight—4.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby directed to cause all paved streets south of Fifty-ninth-street, to be swept and the dirt removed at least twice each week, between the first day of June and the first day of October, or until further ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Fourth-avenue be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael C. Connell to keep a stand in front of his place of business, number one hundred and two Chatham-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and is hereby directed to create a public drinking hydrant on the northwest corner of Stanton and Sheriff streets, forthwith.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay bills of Sunday Mercury for advertising, amounting to one hundred and twenty-seven dollars eighty-five cents, as per bills annexed.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Shannon moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from the further consideration of a resolution permitting Joseph Walker to exhibit goods in front of his place of business.

Which was carried and the paper adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, calling the attention of the Common Council to certain nuisances.

Wherefore, Alderman Ryers presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the facts contained the communication of the City Inspector, received this day, His Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby respectfully requested to convene the Board of Health on or before the — day of —, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to take such action as may be deemed expedient in relation to the subject matter of said conviction, and, in the event of His Honor declining to comply with the request, that this Common Council do convene itself at an early day the Board of Health, of which due notice shall be given to His Honor.

Laid over.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of a Public Market, in relation to the issuing of the stock.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting statement of Francis Bolan, May twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment for regulating, &c., Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the President of the New-York Fire Department, stating that Mr. Thomas Flanders was duly elected Fire Commissioner.

Which was ordered on file.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved that when the board adjourn it do so to meet on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the German Workingmen's Union, to attend their Pic-Nic, to take place on May twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was accepted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Thirty-eighth-street, between the First and Second avenues with Belgian Pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence lots on the northerly side of Eighteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence lots on Seventeenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basin and culverts be built in Fifty-seventh-street from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Cope to place a wooden awning in front of his premises number two hundred and eight Chatham-square, he having permission of the owners, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the ordinance heretofore passed for the paving of Forty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, and Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Fifty-ninth-street, with Belgian pavement, be so amended as to strike out that portion relating to the property-owners paying one half and the city the remainder, and inserting in lieu thereof, the whole expense to be borne by the property-owners on the line of said street and avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between First-avenue and Eighth-avenue, be flagged a space four feet wide, through the middle of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, be flagged a space of four feet wide, through the middle of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid with all the intersecting streets on Broadway, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-second-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Thirty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aquednct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, the whole expense thereof to be borne by the property-owners.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Petition of L. Dornitzer, for permission to exhibit a fancy show-box in front of his premises, at number Thirty-two Bowery.

(By Board of Councilmen, May fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, prayer of the petitioner granted.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Martin, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—11.

Negative—Alderman Moore, Farley—2.

Resolution to place the name of James H. Thorn on the list of blind persons.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

Preamble and resolution, in relation to the payment of bills, for printing, &c. the official canvass.

Which was laid over.

Resolution permitting H. C. Reed & Company to retain a small show-case in front of their premises.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—8.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Martin, Farley—3.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Lands and Places presented a report, directing a contract to be made for the work of completing the enlargement of the Battery.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Alderman Ottiwell called up General Order number one hundred and sixty-four, an ordinance creating a public fund or stock for an amount, the annual interest of which shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be known as "The Central Park Improvement Fund."

(By Board of Aldermen May fifteen, amended by adding at the end of section one, the words, "but not more than three hundred thousand dollars of said stock shall be issued till the further order of the Common Council," and by striking out the word "issued," in the last line of section one, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "created.")

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

General Order number one hundred and ninety-one. Report of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution to pay William Flynn for loss of horse.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the east side of the building occupied by the German-American School Society of the Nineteenth Ward, in Forty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—12.

Negative—Alderman Moore—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, in payment for rent of premises, services and other expenses attending the free exhibition of the Archbishop Hughes Memorial, the same having been done by order of the Special Committee on the same, and that the said amount be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, VanVoorhis—13.

Resolution to pay John Kerrigan for extra services to the Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—13.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Norton moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Gedney, McKnight, O'Brien, Farley—5.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Flynn, Shannon, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, Van Voorhis—8.

Resolved, That the comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Owen Cavanagh, secretary to the special committee to attend the funeral of one late President at Washington, for the sum of six hundred and seventy-four dollars, for expenses incurred incidental to the action of said committee.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Seventeenth-street, commencing about two hundred and fifty feet easterly from the Seventh-avenue, and extending about two hundred and sixty feet along said Seventeenth-street toward the Sixth avenue, be fenced in under the direction of the street commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks in front of number two hundred and thirty-two Stanton-street be reflagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman McKnight moved to amend by striking out the figures "two hundred and thirty-two," and inserting the figures "two hundred and thirty."

Which was carried and laid over.

Petition of Michael Reynolds, with resolution to pay him for loss of horse.

Alderman Ryers moved to amend by striking out the sum of five hundred dollars and inserting the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

The resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

On motion the board adjourned, and the chairman pro tem, announced that the board stood adjourned until Wednesday next, twenty-fourth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	May 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Washington	May 24	New-York	Havre.
Europe	May 25	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	Southampton.
City of Boston	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Damascus	May 27	Quebec	Liverpool.
Cuba	May 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	May 31	New-York	Glasgow.
Hansa	June 3	New-York	Southampton
China	June 7	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	June 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Guiding Star	June 15	New-York	Havre.
Lafayette	June 21	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

China	May 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	May 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Helvetia	May 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	May 20	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	May 24	Southampton	New-York.
Lafayette	May 24	Havre	New-York.
Africa	May 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	May 31	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	June 7	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	June 10	Liverpool	Boston.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Columbia	May 24	New-York	Havana.
Ocean Queen	June 2	New-York	Panama

Departure of Foreign Mails.

Mails for Europe, via Boston, per steamer *Asia*, close here at 5:30 P. M. to-day. (Leaves Boston about noon to-morrow.)

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, per steamer *Columbia*, close to-morrow at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails. 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island ..... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ..... 3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ..... 3 P. M.
North Mails ..... 5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way ..... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at ..... 5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10 P. M.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE,
AND
REWARD OF £50 STERLING.

WILLIAM GIBBONS, mariner, son of the late John Gibbons, Lieutenant-Adjutant of the Royal Perthshire Militia, and residing in Perth, Scotland, is hereby requested to place himself in communication with the subscribers, he having lately become entitled to considerable property by the death of a relation, for whose estate they are agents.

The said Wm. Gibbons joined the ship *Free Trader*, at Glasgow, (Capt. Webb,) at the port of Glasgow, whence she sailed, on or about the 4th of February, 1862, for Singapore and Penang. He left said vessel at Singapore, and has not since been heard of, but is understood to have sailed from that port in some other ship. The subscribers are authorized to pay a reward of £50 sterling to any one giving such information as will enable them to trace out the said Wm. Gibbons, or to prove his death.

DONALD & SPENCE, Writers,
Glasgow, N. B.

IF MISS L. A. W., MILLINER AND dressmaker, will address A, Box No. 136 *Times* Office, she will find a letter from her old friend she corresponded with for one or two years.

MR. PHILLIP SHAW, LAST ADDRESS Charlestown, Massachusetts; address wanted by PATRICK SHAW, No. 11 Dawson-st., Dublin, Ireland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Messrs. BAUGHMAN & RICHARDS,
Mr. JOHN B. DAVIS,
Mr. JOS. BRUMMELL.
BALTIMORE:
Mr. WM. LANAHAN, Mr. THOS. H. SULLIVAN.
Mr. JOHN M. BRADSTREET, N. Y.

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PRICES REDUCED.

A uniform Standard of Weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.

A *correct* Scale is a *just arbiter* between buyer and seller, and it is of the utmost importance that an instrument so universally called upon to decide questions of great value in the daily and hourly transactions of business, should be of *such reliability and exactness as to secure the confidence of all those who may be affected by the results indicated.*

The invention of these Scales, and the improvements that have been from time to time adopted, are the result of many years' close observation and practical experience; and we have now brought them to such a degree of accuracy that they may safely be relied upon in every transaction by weight. Their construction is upon the most correct mathematical principles; all defects so commonly met with in compound balances have been overcome by practical skill and faithful workmanship; and hence their operation is delicate, *and in every case unerringly correct.*

The reputation which these Scales have acquired has been of steady growth since the commencement to the present time, and is based upon the principle adopted by us, and never deviated from, of allowing none but *perfect weighing-machines* to go forth from our establishment.

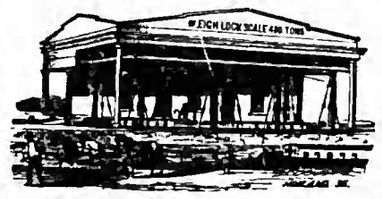
By a strict adherence to this principle, the confidence of the public in the accuracy of these weighing-machines *has steadily increased*, and with it the demand.

We have received many awards of premiums of Gold and Silver Medals, from nearly all the Scientific Associations and Institutions in the United States; also numerous first premiums from State and County Agricultural Societies at their annual fairs; but the *most satisfactory* testimonials which we have received are from the thousands of business men—including the Managers of Railroads, the Officers of Government, and other Public Works, Merchants, Manufacturers, the Forwarders of merchandise, and others—who have, during the last thirty years, subjected these scales daily to severe usage, and to the most rigorous tests.

Nearly all the Railroads in the United States are supplied with Scales of our manufacture. Fairbanks' Scales are also almost exclusively in use on all the principal Railroads of Great Britain.

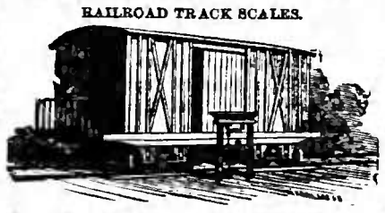
From over one hundred different modifications of our Scales we have selected the following illustrations of a few of the leading sizes and kinds, which will serve to show that they are adapted to a great variety of uses, to suit the requirement of every branch of business.

WEIGH LOCK SCALES,



For weighing Loaded Boats, and capable of weighing from twenty-five pounds to five hundred tons. The weight in this modification is indicated by a Beam, and is ascertained *at once*, as soon as the boat is placed within the lock, and the water removed.

RAILROAD TRACK SCALES.



These are designed for weighing locomotives, loaded cars and trains of cars. They may be made of any desired length or capacity, from 20 feet platform, 20 tons, to 130 feet platform, 150 tons.

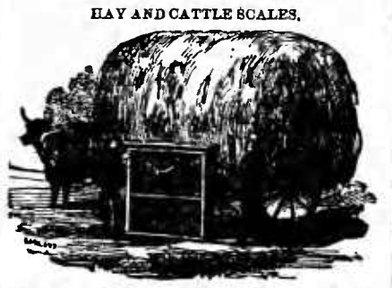
We invite the attention of railroad men and others to our *Improved Iron Frame Railroad Track Scale*, letters patent for which were granted in January, 1857. This Scale will be found *extremely accurate, durable and convenient*, and requiring but little depth of pit; it is not liable to injury from water when placed where it has been found impossible to use the ordinary Track Scale, and is erected at much less expense for foundation and timber. We shall be pleased to furnish LITHOGRAPH PLANS of this Scale to parties desirous of inspecting this valuable improvement. These scales have been adopted by all the leading railroads in the United States and Canadas.

RAILROAD DEPOT AND WAREHOUSE SCALES.

WITH TWO IRON PILLARS AND SLIDING POISE BEAM.

These Scales are placed in the floor of the building, and are constructed wholly of iron, with cast-steel bearings, and not liable to wear or lose their adjustment by use. The beam is sustained upon iron pillars, with a neat architectural finish. They are in general use by railroad corporations; also in stores and warehouses.

HAY AND CATTLE SCALES,



For weighing loaded wagons, carts, live stock, produce, &c., constructed of iron, with steel bearings, and not liable to derangement or damage by exposure to the weather.

More than *ten thousand* of these convenient and durable scales have been put up by us in all parts of the United States and the British Provinces. They are of five sizes, viz.: two, three, four, six and ten tons, and will be set by experienced workmen in any part of the United States or the Canadas.

They are made with a shallow pit, or with no pit at all, according to the location, as the purchaser may prefer.

COAL DEALERS' SCALES,

Similar in their construction to the Hay Scale. Used extensively by coal dealers and miners, also in Iron Houses and Foundries. Capacity—Two, Three, Four tons. This Scale may be set in the barn-floor or elsewhere, and used for weighing Hay, Grain, Live Stock, &c. It may be either stationary or so arranged as to be easily removed from place to place when required. Coal-dealers and others who are about purchasing scales will do well to examine the evidence upon which we base our claim for superiority.

MINERS' AND TRANSPORTATION SCALE.

This is a new modification, designed to be set in the Ore Bed, and in the Wharf or Storehouse, for weighing Freight, Ore, Coal, &c., and will be found a very convenient and reliable scale.

The first size has a capacity of three tons, with a platform 4¾ by 7½ feet. Second size, capacity two tons, platform 5 by 6 feet.

Larger sizes will be furnished to order when required.

HOPPER SCALES FOR GRAIN.

Indicating Bushels, used in Mills, Storehouses and Wharves, for receiving and delivering wheat and other grain. This modification is adapted to secure and combine entire accuracy with the most rapid operation in

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

weighing, and is found practically an invaluable improvement.

We make four sizes of this variety of Scales. Sixty and one-hundred bushel Scales are set dormant in the Wharf or Storehouse, and are capable of weighing grain as fast as it can be handled by the most approved steam machinery. These Scales are in general use in Grain Warehouses and Mills throughout the country.

The thirty and forty bushels Hopper Scales are portable, and may be easily removed from place to place, and are frequently used on board Ships, Barges, Canal Boats, &c.

We furnish to order Hopper Scales capable of weighing three, four and five hundred bushels at a draft.

FLOUR PACKING SCALES.

This is a recently invented scale, of great value in flouring mills. It is fitted into the floor like a dormant scale, immediately beneath the machinery used in packing, and has a circular platform just large enough to fill the head of a barrel. On this the barrel is placed, empty, and when filled is subject to the pressure of the packing machinery. A lever operated by the foot then brings the apparatus of the scale into action, and the exact weight of the flour is at once indicated. The scale has also a smaller platform for packing half barrels.

DORMANT SCALES FOR STORES AND WAREHOUSES.

Set in the floor, and weighing from one-half pound to five thousand pounds. Used frequently in small railroad depots and stations; also in stores, warehouses, &c. A very desirable, substantial and perfect scale. We have five different sizes of Dormant Scales:

No. 1—Platform, 4 feet square	5,000 lbs.
No. 4—Platform, 2½ by 3½ feet	3,500 lbs.
No. 5—Platform, 2½ by 3 feet	2,500 lbs.
No. 7	2,000 lbs.
No. 9	1,500 lbs.

These modifications are fitted with drop levers, by which the platform is raised, with its load, to be weighed and then lowered, so that the outer edge rests upon and forms a part of the floor. They are found exceedingly convenient, inasmuch as the space which they occupy in the floor can be appropriated, while the scale is not used for weighing, to the ordinary business of the store.

ROLLING-MILL SCALES.

These are very heavy and durable, and are designed for use in foundries, rolling-mills, iron manufactories, &c.

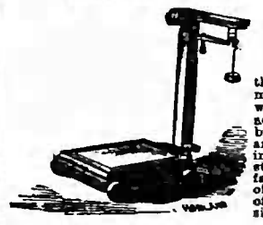
First size, fitted with drop lever, and vibratory axle and rack, or iron plate, as the purchaser may choose. Capacity, four thousand pounds.

Second size, similar to the first. Capacity, twenty-five hundred pounds.

By a new and important arrangement, these scales are fitted with patent India rubber spring platforms, so as to secure great durability when used in foundries, iron houses, and wherever very heavy weighing is required.

They are in use in many of the principal iron houses and manufactories throughout the country, and we have yet to hear of the first instance of dissatisfaction.

PORTABLE PLATFORM SCALES,



Various sizes of these scales are made, with and without wheels, and adapted to every branch of business, and are in daily use in thousands of stores and manufactories in all parts of the world. Some of the principal sizes are as follows:

	Capacity.
No. 2	3,000 pounds
No. 7	2,000 pounds
No. 8	1,600 pounds
No. 9	1,400 pounds
No. 10	1,200 pounds
No. 10½	800 pounds
No. 11	600 pounds
No. 11½	400 pounds

They are convenient, accurate and not liable to derangement.

UNION, OR FAMILY SCALE.

We have recently constructed an improved Scale, combining the advantages of a Counter and a Platform Scale. We denominate it the "Family Scale," it being peculiarly adapted to household purposes. It weighs with the utmost accuracy from one-half ounce to two hundred and forty pounds. The Scale is provided with a scoop or pan for weighing flour, sugar, or other housestores in the kitchen, and also with a platform for heavier articles, as boxes, casks, &c., as well as for taking the weight of individual members of the family and their friends, from the portly grandfather down to the little "heir" in the cradle. It is an indispensable article in every family.

It is equally convenient for grocers and all retailers.

GROCERS' SCALES,

Weighing from one half-ounce to sixty-two pounds. Convenient and extremely accurate; used as a Platform Scale, or with a scoop as Counter Scale. Adapted to family uses, Stores, Groceries, &c., and is particularly safe for weighing valuable spices, drugs, &c.

Another size, made on the same general plan as the above, denominated the "Counter Scale," is a well-known article. Capacity one-half ounce to thirty-six pounds. Economical for all Retail Stores and Shops, giving just weight, but requiring no excess for *down weight*.

Also, the "Druggist Scale," similar to the "Counter," indicating drachms, ounces and pounds. Capacity eight pounds. These scales are also adjusted to Troy weight. They operate with great delicacy, and are reliable for weighing valuable metals, costly drugs, silks, &c.

EVEN BALANCE.

No. 1—Weighing from half an ounce to ten pounds.

No. 1—With brass scale beam—weighing from one-fourth of an ounce to ten pounds.

No. 2—Weighing from half an ounce to six pounds.

No. 3—Weighing from half an ounce to four pounds.

These four last Scales may be made to weigh two or three times as much by using common weights.

IMPROVED LETTER BALANCE.

Adopted by the United States Post-office Department. Arranged so that it may be used for other weighing than letters.

Fairbanks' Scales are manufactured only by

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES:

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
NO. 252 BROADWAY,
New-York.

AND

NO. 246 BALTIMORE-ST.,
Baltimore, Md.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
Masonic Hall, Philadelphia.

FAIRBANKS, GRRENLEAF & CO.,
No. 172 Lake-st., Chicago.

PRINCIPAL LOCAL AGENCIES:

TRABER & AUBERY,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.

LANSING BONNELL,
Milwaukee, Wis.

PRATT & FOX,
St. Louis, Mo.

E. WILSON & CO.,
Albany, N. Y.

J. M. WARREN & CO.,
Troy, N. Y.

HOMER FOOT & CO.,
Springfield, Mass.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
LACE CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Now offer their stock of
NEW GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PARIS NOVELTIES.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, will exhibit on MONDAY, May 22, the RICHEST and NEWEST STYLES of GRENADINE ORGANDIE ROBES from Paris, in great variety of patterns.
ALSO,
BLACK and COLORED GROUND BROCHE GRENADINE, the most splendid goods ever offered by them.
ALSO,
150 WORSTED GRENADINE ROBES in WHITE and COLORED GROUNDS, one of the greatest novelties from Paris, will be sold at about HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.

KID GLOVES.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
will offer at retail on MONDAY, May 22,
650 dozen KID GLOVES, as follows:
100 dozen UNDRESSED KID, $1 per pair.
150 dozen KID, IN ALL COLORS, $1 per pair.
125 dozen FINE QUALITY, $1 25 per pair.
150 dozen SUPER QUALITY, $1 50 per pair.
125 dozen FINEST IMPORTED, as Courvoisier, Jouvin, Deschamps, Baron, and all other makes, in all the new gray and lilac shades so much in demand.
Also, MODES, black and white, at $1 50.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, will open
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS
On Monday morning, at retail, in connection with the LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STOCK ever offered by them, at prices to defy competition.
Also,
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, from 50 cents upward.
Also,
BLACK PARISIAN TAFFETAS and GROS GRAIN, in all widths, for MANTILLAS, from auction, very cheap.
COLORED POULT DE SOIE, in all new shades.
BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, from $1 10 upward.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.
Alpacas, Mous. de Laines, Melanges, Barèges. Also, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Percales, Organdies, Jaconets, Printed Linen Lawns, &c.,
AT RETAIL,
At Reduced Prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REDUCTION IN LINENS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Cornices, Embroidered and Embossed Piano and Table Covers, and House-Furnishing Goods, in every variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING AND PART MOURNING
GOODS, in every variety, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Bombazines, Crapes, Black Silks, Grenadines, Tissues, Purple and Black, and Black and White Fabrics. Also, a full assortment of White Goods.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REDUCTION IN EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Rich Laces and Embroideries; also, Low-Priced Laces and Embroideries, a full assortment,
AT RETAIL,
at Reduced Prices!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT at
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Breakfast Capes, Ladies' and Children's Undergarments, Embroidered Robes for Infants, &c., &c., in great variety.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

MANT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening—HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE.

WALLACK'S—CENTRAL PARK.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE GRAY LADY OF PENARVON.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SOLON SHINGLE—THE LIVE INDIAN.

IRVING HALL—CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

President JOHNSON has issued an important proclamation regulating trade to certain ports, and in the interior Southern States. He opens the ports closed some time since by President LINCOLN, except those of TEXAS; and he withdraws from this date, (May 22,) all pretence of belligerent rights, thus putting blockade-runners and contraband traders out of legal protection of any sort. He also removes pretty nearly all restrictions upon trade inland east of the Mississippi.

Little else is talked of or thought of in Washington, except the parade of a portion of our armies to-day and to-morrow. As a showy spectacle, the sight is nothing; there will be little of the fire-gilt pipe-clayed prettiness that make the reviews in London and Paris so brilliant; but there will be something far better; for two days there will file, twenty abreast, before the President of the United States, the brave boys who have for three years stood between their homes, their families and national ruin; who have steadily upheld the old banner in a hundred fights, and who bring that banner back to the Capitol, both stained and torn with shot and shell, but with not a stripe erased, not a star dimmed. To the mere sight-seer, the monotonous tramp of these hundred thousand heroes will soon become wearisome; but to the true American, who sees in the threadbare blue coat the ideal of his country's mighty strength, and hears in the measured tread the footfall of a power irresistible among nations, this review will have a proud significance. It is no holiday parade of fair-weather soldiers, but the triumphant march from fields of hard-worn victory of men who have sealed their faith and patriotism in deeds that shall be immortal.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that JOHN SURRATT left Washington the morning after the murder, at 6:15 A. M., going via Philadelphia and New-York to Springfield, Mass., where he was delayed by trains missing connection, and remained all day. He then took the cars and went direct to Burlington, where, in getting his supper, he dropped his handkerchief with his name marked upon it. At St. Albans he left the train and proceeded on foot to Canada, where he went part way by rail and part on foot, to Montreal, where he was secreted by some of the sympathizers, and on the morning of the 20th he had an interview with GEORGE N. SANDERS. He then left and went in the direction of a monastery. He was known to be in that vicinity that day, and cannot since be found or heard of. It is probable that he is within their walls.

A man of genteel appearance was arrested in Philadelphia on Saturday, on the charge of being a fugitive from justice from Walpole, N. H., where, in November last, the bank was entered and robbed of United States bonds to the value of $50,000, in which robbery he is said to have been a participant. The officers who made the arrest obtained information that several of the stolen bonds had been sold in Pennsylvania—one of them at Scranton, and another at Wilkesbarre. Ten of the $1,000 bonds were recovered. The prisoner is represented to be an expert burglar and bank robber, who has operated in various places with success. In his trunk were found a number of wax impressions of keyholes, supposed to have been obtained at country banks, with the design of making keys for the locks. He was sent to Walpole for trial.

A dispatch from Mobile to the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that an old house in that city has received the information that the amount of cotton destroyed by fire in Montgomery upon the recent approach of our forces, was over *one hundred thousand bales*, some of the estimates placing the number as high as one hundred and twenty thousand. In round figures the value of the cotton burned was over twenty millions of dollars. The actual amount of cotton which fell into the hands of the Union forces upon their entry into Mobile was seventeen thousand bales, less than one thousand of the whole numberhere, (eighteen thousand) having been burnt. The cotton is being prepared for shipment to New-York.

It will hardly surprise the reader to hear that in the neighborhood of Fort Pillow the negro troops now in the United States Service have a lively remembrance of the wicked massacre of their kinsmen at the capture of that post. This remembrance, it appears, has grown into action in most dangerous form, and a plot has been discovered, concocted by the negroes, to massacre all the paroled rebel prisoners at Memphis. Fortunately the discovery was made in time to prevent the work; but still there was a sharp collision between our white and black troops, which ended by driving the negroes into the fort from which they were marching, with a loss of about twenty of them killed and wounded.

Judge CADWALLADER, of the United States District Court, has made an order of restoration of the steamer *Magnolia* to her owner. The vessel was captured by the United States gunboat *Pontiac*, in the Savannah River, loaded with cotton, which it was proved belonged to the so-called Confederate Government. The owner of the *Magnolia*, who was also the Captain, made a claim for the vessel, and produced documentary evidence to show that he was a Union man, and the Judge was satisfied of the fact. Since the capture of the steamer she has been used as a transport by the United States Government.

J. W. MUNSEN, of Bridgeport, Conn., is manufacturing an opera-glass, charm and monogram combined, to be presented to Mrs. LINCOLN. It is to be richly mounted with gold, pearls and diamonds. Thirteen diamonds representing the thirteen original States, and thirty-six pearls to represent the present number. Looking through the lens on one side is to be seen the photograph from life of President LINCOLN. On the other side is seen, in the form of a shield, the letters A. L., over which is a single star. Beneath is an appropriate motto.

CHARLES EATON, mate of the ship *John Bright*, was arraigned at the Tombs' Police Court yesterday, on a charge of driving away two boatmen who were endeavoring to rescue a sailor who had fallen overboard from the *John Bright*, and allowing the man to be drowned. EATON stated, in defence of his conduct, that the sailor was attempting to desert, and that he supposed the boatmen had come to aid him to get away. EATON was committed for further examination.

The delegation which waited on President JOHNSON a few days since, in behalf of the American Union Commission, succeeded in concluding an arrangement similar to that made under the previous Administration. All refugees who come to this city, or to the several points of reception, from the South, are attended to by the agents, and furnished by the government, on its requisition, with transportation. An interesting report is published from the Richmond agency.

The Elmira *Advertiser* says that on Saturday night one of the night express trains east overtook a deer on the track near Cameron. It was caught on the cow-catcher of the locomotive and the employes of the train secured it with only a leg broken. The railroad men like venison and therefore quickly disposed of the deer among themselves.

A dreadful accident took place Saturday night on the Washington and Philadelphia road, about six miles this side of Wilmington. A soldier had stretched himself upon a seat, and finding himself cramped for room, put his feet out of the window, when a passing train took off both legs, about four inches below the knees.

HENRY HENEYMANN, of Boston, who made a vow that if Gen. LEE surrendered or was captured he would walk from that city to Washington, has accomplished his singular pilgrimage. He arrived at the national capital on Sunday last, having made the distance in twenty-five days.

It is reported in New Orleans that KIRBY SMITH, the rebel commander west of the Mississippi, was killed recently by Maj. MCKEE. The occurrence is said to have grown out of a quarrel about cotton speculations. Rebel deserters from Jackson, La., are said to confirm the report.

Material for the history of the rebellion will not be wanting. A dispatch from Newbern states that eleven tons of documents belonging to the Confederacy arrived there from Raleigh on the 17th, and were forwarded, under guard, to Washington.

It is stated that the North Carolina delegation are having satisfactory interviews with the President, who is understood to adhere strictly to the requirement of a total abolition of slavery as a condition precedent to the restoration of the civil power in that State.

The *New Ironsides* now at the Philadelphia Navy-yard has undergone a complete overhauling, and she is now nearly ready for any duty that may be required of her.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS, Vice-President, and JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster-General, of the late rebel Confederacy, were, on Sunday, forwarded from Fortress Monroe to some place of detention in the North.

North Carolinians who fled toward the interior upon the approach of our armies are now coming back, and taking means to repossess themselves of their abandoned property, under President LINCOLN's Amnesty Proclamation.

Dispatches from Nashville announce the capture of ex-Gov. ISHAM G. HARRIS, the last rebel executive of Tennessee. It is added that some of the State archives and $600,000 in specie, belonging to the State, were also secured.

Telegraph communication with New-Orleans will be open in a very few days. The only break of importance, at last accounts, was between Montgomery and Opelika.

A Washington correspondent says that "the average pay due each soldier is $250, and the government is ready to pay off and discharge every man of the two armies here."

Gen. WASHBURNE, lately in command at Memphis, has been superseded, and Gen. JOHN E. SMITH administers in his place.

Major-Gen. SEDGWICK's sword, worn by him on the day of his death, has been presented to the Connecticut Legislature.

A small rebel garrison at Harrisonburgh, Catahoula County, La., was captured recently by an expedition from Natchez.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A resolution was adopted tendering the hospitalities of the city to Gen. SHERIDAN. The Police Commissioners were requested to abate the concert-saloon nuisance, if possible. A resolution was presented requesting the Mayor to convene the Board of Health, the Common Council to convene the board if the Mayor declines to do so. The resolution was laid over. A resolution was adopted instructing the City Inspector to have all paved streets south of Fifty-ninth-street swept twice a week from the 1st of June to the 1st of October. The Comptroller was authorized to issue $300,000 Central Park Improvement Fund Stock. A preamble and resolutions were adopted repudiating all connection with the action of the Street Cleaning Commission, and protesting against the making of any contract for cleaning the streets. The Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

An action of much importance to insurance companies and others, was tried yesterday in the Superior Court before Justice MONELL. It related to the extensive conflagration that took place on the night of the 1st January, 1863, in Beekman-street, and involved the question as to what extent, a person insured, is justified in pulling down the walls of a burned building, after the fire has subsided. The premises No. 75 Beekman, were insured for about $8,000 in the Eagle Insurance Company. The walls of the front building were left standing, and defendants offered, after a careful estimate, to rebuild for a little over $4,000. The owner of the building refused to accept that sum, and brought a suit. The jury rendered a verdict of $6,898 for the plaintiff.

The General Assembly of the New School of the Presbyterian Church held their regular morning and afternoon sessions yesterday, in the Lafayette-avenue Church, Brooklyn. In the morning, several reports from committees were received and adopted. During the afternoon, Rev. Messrs. SAWTER and LAMAR, of East Tennessee, addressed the assembly upon the subject of treason, as exhibited by Southern pastors during the rebellion. As a sequence to the report of a committee and the remarks of these gentlemen, it was resolved that ten pastors be sent to Tennessee during the Summer.

United States Marshal MURRAY, on Sunday last seized, in Brooklyn, $18,000 of counterfeit United States currency, consisting of fifty, twenty-five and ten cent stamps, together with a large number of dies, plates, presses, &c. ANTONIA ROSA and FRANCIS WHITE, who were found on the premises, were arrested and brought to this city.

During the past week 401 deaths occurred in the city—96 men, 96 women, 106 boys and 103 girls—being a decrease of 59 as compared with the number reported during the previous week, and of 13 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows:—Consumption 59, marasmus 24, diphtheria 4, bronchitis 8, scarlet fever 8, typhus fever 20, inflamation of the lungs 35, small pox 13.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in the resolutions protesting against the action of the Street-cleaning Commission. An ordinance creating the office of Inspector of City Railroads, with a salary of $3,000 per annum, was referred. The board adjourned to Thursday next.

The Street-Cleaning Commission have postponed the period for opening proposals for street-cleaning until the 3d of June next. In the meantime, the specifications will be modified in several important particulars. Citizens are invited to send in suggestions as to the modification of the specifications.

Subscriptions to the new series of the 7-30 Loan last week amounted to $12,106,700, making the handsome daily average $2,017,783. The recent enormous sales of the second series of the loan enabled the Treasury Department to liquidate all audited claims against the government, and Washington dispatches announce that there is not a single unpaid requisition in the Treasury Department except on account of the pay of the army, which is awaiting the readiness of the Paymaster's Department to call for it. The current sales of the 7-30 Loan, with the liberal income from customs and internal revenue, are, therefore, fully up to the measure of the wants of the National Treasury.

At the Live-Stock markets, yesterday, the supply of all kinds of animals was sufficient for the demand. Beef cattle sold at 18c. ₩ lb., dressed weight, for prime steers; 16c.@17c. for good; 15c.@16c. for fair; 14c.@15c. for common; and 12c.@13c. for poorish. Veals sell at 6c.@10c. ₩ lb., live weight. Sheep are dull sale at 8c.@9c. for sheared, and 10c.@11c. for unsheared. Live Hogs, also, are cheaper; prices range from 8½c.@9½c. ₩ lb. live weight.

A moderate business was transacted yesterday in the leading kinds of Produce. Flour and Wheat were depressed; Corn, Steady; Oats, decidedly dearer; Mess Pork, unsettled; Prime Pork and Whisky much cheaper. Cotton buoyant. Foreign merchandise was held firmly, but was not active. The freight engagements were unimportant.

Gold was steady yesterday, at 130½@131¼. Bills on London 109½ for Gold. Government Stocks steady. The Railway speculation feverish, with differences of 1@2 ₩ cent, through the day. At the close, prices about the same as on Saturday on the Eastern, and lower on the Western roads. Money easy.

Last evening the Stock Market was active. Gold was steady, and sold after the call at 131¼, at which it closed.

Trial of Jeff. Davis—Guilt of the Leaders of the Rebellion.

Elaborate arguments have appeared in the *Saturday Review*, and one or two other English journals, against the arraignment of JEFFERSON DAVIS for treason, on various grounds—moral, political, historical and legal. It is said, in the first place, that their motives must always be taken into account in deciding upon the expediency of punishing offences committed by large bodies of men; that it is absurd to attempt to weigh the acts of whole communities in the same scale as the acts of individuals, or to suppose that a human tribunal is competent to deal out exact justice with regard to offences of which millions share the guilt, if guilt there be, and of which the conscience of a whole people approve; that many great revolutions, which the world now recognizes as justifiable in their origin and beneficent in their results, were held in abhorrence by the best portion of the world at the time of their occurrence. This, it is admitted, proves nothing as to their real righteousness or unrighteousness, but it is maintained that it does prove that the opinions of cotemporaries, and especially of those who are themselves parties to the quarrel, can never furnish a standard of right and wrong sufficiently accurate to base a sentence of condemnation on it. An opinion is not necessarily right because large numbers hold and act on it; but the fact that large numbers do hold it does at least raise a doubt whether those who hold the opposite one have got the whole truth on their side.

In the next place they say that JEFFERSON DAVIS is no more guilty than the whole Southern people; that he was elected by them and was but the minister of their will; and that to single him out for punishment, whilst those who made him their agent are allowed to escape, would be an act of injustice, and would not and could not have any moral weight as a warning or example. This defence of him is the one most strongly relied on by his friends in this country, and has, we believe, been strongly urged by Gen. LEE since his surrender.

With regard to the first of these pleas, it is to be borne in mind that the Southern insurrection differs from all other insurrections that have ever taken place, in this—that the insurgents had not a single injury to themselves to complain of; that their sole ground of dissatisfaction with the government from which they sought to break loose, was the fear that it might at some time or other seek to impose restrictions on slavery, an institution which the whole civilized world now pronounces immoral, and which is universally recognized as fatal to progress and dangerous to civilization itself. So that we cannot find in history any precedent by which to regulate our treatment of our rebels. If we allowed this attempt at revolution to be placed in the same category as those which have proved successful in English, French and Italian history, we should virtually adopt the extraordinary doctrine which Tory writers in England have lately propounded, that all rebellion is worthy of admiration, because it is a rebellion; a doctrine which is just as detestable and immoral as the contrary one, that rebellion is unjustifiable, because rulers are commissioned from on High, and "whatever is, is right." We say that, maintain that, a revolt, of which even one object was to secure the right of degrading and oppressing others unmolested, was wicked. And we know it was wicked in the same way in which we know that robbery is wicked, or arson, or murder. We may be wrong in our judgment on these matters; but to ask us to mistrust it to such an extent as not to act on it, would be to ask us to put an end to civil society. We are not *sure* that the South was wrong, as we are not *sure* that a man who steals a watch is wrong. Absolute truth and justice are not within our reach; but we are sure enough to justify us in inflicting such punishment as will prevent a repetition of the offence.

That punishment has, in our opinion, been inflicted on the mass of the people by the war. But it is nonsense to assert that DAVIS and most of the State leaders have as yet suffered any punishment whatever, or that there is any injustice in singling them out for punishment. DAVIS, MASON, SLIDELL, BENJAMIN, and others of the same rank in the rebel civil service, so far from suffering by the war, have enjoyed it. It brought them more dignity and consideration than they ever before possessed. They lived in comfortable houses in Richmond and Paris and London, wrote "State papers," abused the Yankees over good dinners, formed alliances, framed treaties, raised up armies, and reveled in the applause of foreigners and the deference and obedience of their own countrymen, while the soldier was bleeding in the field, the mechanic was starving in his cabin, and the farmer was gazing in despair on his wasted fields. To them the war was simply a brilliant, exciting tragedy, in which they were the principal actors. They have not suffered from it; and to single them out now and make them feel the consequences of the storm they have raised, is simply following the rule of which the world has for ages acknowledged the substantial justice, of making the ringleaders atone for the offences committed by the whole mob. No man is ever put at the head of an insurrection or *emeute* simply as the blind instrument of his followers' will. He is put there because he has been previously recognized as its prime mover, as the man who has done much to bring it about, and who has brought most talent, energy or devotion to its service. The mere fact that JEFFERSON DAVIS was elected Provisional President of the Confederacy, is of itself proof that he was the guiltiest man in the concern. All eyes were turned to him when the rebellion broke out, not simply because of his ability, but because he was well and widely known to be the heartiest rebel of them all.

If he is guilty of anything he is guilty of treason, an offence defined by law, and for the punishment of which a certain mode of trial has been provided by the constitution. It consists in levying war against the government. The argument commonly put forward against trying him for it is, that the war he levied was a big war. But if this have any force, a highway robber might put in a plea at the bar that he had sacked a village, had evaded capture for years, and killed several police officers before he was taken.

Rebel Insolence.

The *Tribune* publishes a long letter from JACOB THOMPSON, one of the rebel agents in Canada, devoted mainly to the proclamation of his own injured innocence, and largely to an argument intended to prove that ANDREW JOHNSON was an accomplice of BOOTH in the murder of Mr. LINCOLN. The Editor of the *Tribune* says he was authorized by Mr. THOMPSON to "suppress" this portion of his letter; but he "did not choose to do so." He did, however, venture to say that he thought "the remarks affecting President JOHNSON *in very bad taste.*" We hope he did not think it necessary to apologize privately to THOMPSON for thus characterizing his effusion. But it would not be amiss, in our judgment, for him to give to the public some respectable reason, if he has any, for giving currency to so infamous a charge made upon such infamous authority.

THOMPSON, like all his fellow-conspirators, who have made Canada at once their refuge and their field of labor, writes with the utmost insolence and contempt for the Government of the United States. He gives his own version of the abstraction of Indian bonds from the Department of the Interior while he was at its head, and denies complicity with the hotel-burning scheme to aid the rebellion, though he admits in the same paragraph, that he knew "the young men" who were engaged in that infamous plot, and that he was their chosen confidant and adviser. Then follows his unparalled assault upon President JOHNSON, and a haughty vindication of his having joined the rebellion, because he did so in obedience to the doctrine of State Rights. And he winds up this singular epistle by an elaborate eulogy on JEFFERSON DAVIS, of whom he says that a "purer patriot, a more conscientious Christian, and a more honorable gentleman than he never lived in any age or country;" and by declaring that if DAVIS and his confederates are treated as traitors, the civilization of the age will be shocked and the "mighty war" proclaimed a "tragical farce."

THOMPSON's diatribe is simply a repetition of the trash by which the rebels, now that they are defeated in their treasonable schemes, seek to justify their connection with them. The only thing that gives it the least importance, is its appearance in the columns of the *Tribune*. That journal enters upon a somewhat elaborate argument to convince THOMPSON that his views on State Rights are erroneous, and that it would n't do at all to admit them. But it has no word of rebuke for his infamous calumnies on President JOHNSON, though we do not suppose that, by giving them silent currency, it intended to indorse them.

The Governors of Revolted States.

There ought to be some bounds to the impudence of rebel Governors in the late revolted States. But there are none. A full month after the evacuation of Richmond we find a proclamation from MCGRATH, of South Carolina, declaring that all subsistence stores "and the property of the Confederate States" within the limits of the State, shall be turned over to his agents. BROWN, of Georgia, with the same scornful indifference to the progress of events, had issued an order before his capture, for the assembling of the State Legislature on the 22d of May. And one ALLISON, who styles himself "Acting Governor of Florida," has a call out for an election for Governor of the State on the 7th of June.

There is a mental and moral obliquity in these impotent acts that it is hardly possible, from an outside standpoint to comprehend. It is impossible to believe that Governors MAGRATH, BROWN and ALLISON were ignorant of the actual political situation when they issued their edicts. And it is barely comprehensible that they should have expected to be permitted to continue in the discharge of their functions as State Governors, irrespective of the supreme national authority, and independent of every obligation of fealty and obedience.

What the precise nature of their temporary relationship to the Confederate government may have been, it is probable they knew as little themselves, as did outside lookers-on. Having drifted along for four years without any sort of fixed notion of their actual condition or their ultimate destination, they probably concluded that they might drift along for any indefinite period in the same fashion, without concerning themselves to learn whether they owed allegiance to JEFF. DAVIS, "the King of France," or any other power outside of their particular commonwealths. Be this as it may, the training of these and other States concerned in the late revolt, in respect to their relationship and their duties toward the national government, has evidently been so neglected of late that a certain course of discipline is absolutely needed to enable them to determine their status, and to make them useful members of the Union. Whatever they did know of loyalty, of honor and of obedience before the rebellion, they have all but forgotten during their lapse from the national compact. The first lessons now are necessarily administered in the shape of a mild and wholesome military discipline. Gen. GILLMORE, for instance, finds it necessary, even at the risk of "usurping" the functions formerly appertaining to MCGRATH, BROWN and ALLISON, to cancel their orders, to disallow their proclamations, to annul their acts. He has to choose, in fact, between this course and handing over the States they represent permanently to disorder and anarchy; surrendering at the same time the authority of the national government, and practically ratifying the separate acts of secession. The election between the two courses once made, there is nothing left but to give the people of the different States the advantage of military protection, until they shall have an opportunity of reorganizing their local governments on a loyal basis, and in harmony with the policy adopted by Congress and proclaimed by the national Executive. Herein we have the *rationale* of Gen. GILLMORE's course of treatment toward the Governors of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

A NEGRO RIOT AT MEMPHIS.—A negro riot is reported from Memphis. It appears to have grown out of the return of certain paroled rebel prisoners to that city. These released rebels were supposed to have been concerned in the Fort Pillow massacre. And the negro troops formed a conspiracy to avenge that bloody affair. The discovery of this conspiracy, and the orders issued to the loyal white troops to break it up, led to the outbreak. A number of negroes are reported killed, and a severe lesson in discipline appears to have been administered to the survivors. The matter is only noticeable as showing that, under passionate excitement, these negro troops conduct themselves no better than if they belonged to a race of another color.

No Amnesty to the Murderers of Prisoners.

Whatever the scope of the coming amnesty, a special exception should, at all events, be made of every rebel official who has been concerned, directly or indirectly, in the torturing and murdering of our prisoners. Of all rebel crimes, that was the most devilish, the least capable of extenuation or pardon. If punishment does not strike here, it should strike nowhere.

We can conceive that men may have engaged in this rebellion with a clear conscience—indeed, under a positive sense of duty. Undoubtedly, thousands of men who have taken a very active part in the civil and military service of the Confederacy, have done so from a mere mental misconception of their obligations to the Federal Government. They had been taught from childhood to believe that their State was "sovereign," that their first allegiance was due to it, and that they were in duty bound to abide by any action it might, in its "sovereign" capacity, ordain. To such men an ordinance of secession was absolute law, resistance to which would have been treason to the State. The formal, solemn act of the State was taken as a supreme decision, and a final settlement. On that basis thousands of Southern men, like Stonewall JACKSON, have contended against the National Government as conscientiously as we have contended for it. This is a just argument for an amnesty of very broad scope. Misdeeds when springing from errors of the head, and not from wickedness of the heart, are always entitled to a large charity.

But no such considerations can be urged for those who have had any part in visiting the dreadful cruelties upon our prisoners. State patriotism, so called, could have impelled a good man into the war, but could furnish no excuse for violating all the laws of war. The spirit which prompted the maltreatment of the national prisoners was essentially fiendish. Nobody, at this day, has the audacity to deny the facts. It is not more certain that this war has taken place, than that tens of thousands of national soldiers, who were made prisoners in it were deliberately and wantonly shot to death, as at Fort Pillow, or frozen to death, as at Belle Isle, or starved to death, as at Andersonville, or sickened to death by swamp malaria, as in South Carolina. And that other tens of thousands, though still alive, were so broken by suffering that they will never recover to the end of their days.

Those terrible results could never have happened through accident, or from an inability to prevent them. There were healthful localities enough in the South where confinement could have been secure; food enough; fuel enough; discipline enough to prevent massacre. In all probability, this savagery was a system deliberately devised at Richmond. Whether so or not, the Richmond authorities must be held primarily responsible for it, for they exercised a power practically unlimited, and could any day have put a stop to it, had they chosen. JEFF. DAVIS particularly, and the Confederate Secretaries of War, SEDDON and BRECKINRIDGE, should be held to even a more rigid accountability for this outrage upon all human law and civilization than for their war upon the government.

Then again a reckoning should be had with the military commanders of the various departments within which the atrocities were committed. They were the instruments of the disbolical work, and, not resigning as they might have done, it must be assumed concurred in it. Gen. ROBERT LEE himself, should be made to answer for this systematic barbarity upon prisoners in Virginia during the three years he was at the head of that department; and for whatever was done in the same line outside of Virginia, after he became the universal General-in-Chief. Ten words rightly written by him, on any day, would have made an end of the business.

And lastly, the immediate inflictors of the cruelties should be punished. No orders received from their superiors can exculpate them. No earthly authority can oblige a man to do the work of devils. If he lends himself to it he must share in its responsibility. Justice requires that all the actors in this crime against the race, whether principals or subordinates, whether executing or directing, should be brought to account. All alike should be excluded from the benefit of the amnesty about to be issued.

THE FRENCH ORGAN ON MILITARY USURPATION.—It is instructive, as well as amusing, to note the perfect accord which exists between the Opposition press and the pro-rebel foreign journals published in New-York, touching what they call military usurpations. The French organ here has undertaken of late a defence of the United States Constitution against these usurpations. Or rather, having found out that the civil power of the States from New-York to California is overthrown, it sounds the alarm in the name, and for the interests of Liberty. Gen. DIX, it seems, is to all intents the governing power for this State. Gen. MCDOWELL stands in the same relation to the Pacific States. And all over the country civil authority has been overthrown, and a military despotism instated. Of course, there is no liberty of the press such as is established in France. And nothing like that perfect freedom of public opinion of which an exposition may be found any day in the Latin Quarter of Paris.

All this in the way of Gallo-American journalism is well enough. It is precisely what such journalism is ordered and paid for out of the Imperial exchequer. And perhaps there is no good reason why it should not be copied and approved by the journals here that have steadily opposed the war for the Union. The reflection, however, comes up, how long an American or a French journal, that should speak as freely of the Emperor's government, would flourish in Paris? The best answer, we take it, for papers like the *Courrier*, is to point to their own existence. They have sympathized in every act of the late accursed rebellion. They have steadily and consistently thrown aspersions upon the policy and acts of the National Government. And they have had abundant imitators in the American press. Yet both the home and foreign breed of journalists of this class have had the fullest scope for their malignity in the very darkest days of the war. A military usurpation would have made short and sharp work of scores of just such sheets as now affect to indulge in jeremiads over the decline of civil liberty in the United States. An outbreak in France, covering half a dozen arrondissements, would shut up every press in the country, except the War Gazette, in less than twelve hours. That would not be an overthrow of the constitution, it is true, for there is no constitution there to be overthrown. But the fact, nevertheless, might make the French organ somewhat more modest.

City Railroads.

Probably nine-tenths of our people will be surprised to hear that there ever existed such an office as a Superintendent of City Railroads. But such a post was created four or five years ago, and filled successively by M. H. GREEN, Ex-Alderman BRADY, and Senator WOODRUFF. We never heard that either of these incumbents ever discharged a single duty in connection with their office, except to draw its salary of $3,000 a year. No one of them ever arraigned any city railroad for running dirty, ill-ventilated cars, for refusing to run cars enough to accommodate the public, for overcrowding their cars, for refusing to pay their licenses, or for any other breach of the duty they undertook to perform when they received their charters. The office was avowedly a *sinecure*. For some reason or other it was abolished last year. But an ordinance was introduced into the Common Council yesterday to *revive* it. Somebody is probably hungry, and wants $3,000 a-year for doing nothing.

We hope the Common Council may make this office, if they are disposed to revive it, something more than a sham. It might be made highly conducive to the public comfort and convenience if filled by a man whom the companies could not bribe to neglect his duty; but the chances of securing such an appointment are not brilliant.

CAPTURE OF EX-GOV. HARRIS.—It is reported that ISHAM G. HARRIS, the late rebel Governor of Tennessee, has been captured. If so, the government have secured a scoundrel of some importance, not by reason of his mental strength, which is indifferent, but because he is the man who, more than all others, took Tennessee out of the Union when four-fifths of her white people, and all her blacks, deprecated, and many of them stoutly resisted, the wicked suicide. HARRIS is about as bad a specimen as treason can punish; he is as great a braggart as BEAUREGARD, and a coward in successful rivalry with JEFF. DAVIS of the petticoats. HARRIS is the individual for whom Parson-Governor BROWNLOW has been looking for some months, and whose personal history he sketched but a few days ago in his sledge-hammer English. If ISHAM falls into the hands of the Parson, he will have urgent need of prayer, and that at very short notice. It is not unduly dignifying this malignant traitor to say that his violent efforts for the rebellion, in 1861, added, for a time, the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and probably Arkansas, to the Davis conspiracy.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI AFFAIRS.—If the report of the death of KIRBY SMITH—said to have been killed by Major MCKEE in consequence of some difference about a cotton speculation—should prove true, the occurrence will doubtless materially hasten the submission of the rebel forces west of the Mississippi. SMITH commanded the only organized army of the rebellion still in the field, and thus far had manifested little disposition to surrender. His position and force were so strong that the government deemed it judicious to send against him our gallant cavalry hero, Gen. SHERIDAN, who is already on his way to Texas to initiate active measures for finishing up the good work, and to crush the faintly wriggling tail of the serpent whose head he assisted GRANT in bruising in the grand contest with LEE in and out of the walls of Richmond.

☞ Hon. C. A. DANA resigns the office of Assistant Secretary of War to return to his profession of journalism. He assumes the editorial conduct of a new daily Republican newspaper, to be established in Chicago by a joint-stock company, with $350,000 paid up capital. He has an interest in the concern, and a handsome salary for editing the paper. His ability and experience in journalism will insure for the new enterprise a brilliant success.

President Johnson's Nomination.

In adding a pertinent fact to a statement copied from *Harper's Weekly*, touching the nomination of ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President, I did not dream of provoking a column of abuse from the *Tribune*. This is the penalty for any expression from me, however unexceptionable in purpose or spirit.

The *Tribune* arraigns Mr. GILMER and other Southern Unionists for denying the right of the government to "coerce" States. This arraignment is just. Then and now I repudiated it.

But where does the *Tribune* stand upon that question? How does its record read? While the question was pending, and half a dozen States hesitating to take the plunge, did not the *Tribune* avow and defend the RIGHT of secession? Did it not say that if the people of half a dozen States had made up their minds to go out of the Union, they had the right to do so, and that nobody had the right or power to restrain them? Did not the *Tribune*, by its iterations of this heresy, invite secession? And if a Northern journal vindicated the right of secession, and denied the authority to "coerce," why should Southern men be blamed for holding the same opinions?

Entering, as the *Tribune* did yesterday, upon a new field of labor, with "JACOB THOMPSON" as its colleague, perhaps it will forbear further controversy.

"JACOB THOMPSON," in searching for "truth," seeks also, an "honest man" to assist him. Confessing to "deep and strong prejudices against the *Tribune*," formerly entertained, Mr. THOMPSON says that he now consults that journal for "truth, frankness and manliness," and therefore, invokes the aid of its editor in arresting the "unjust persecution" of conspirators and assassins.

Precisely what "line" these apostles of peace in their search for "truth" will adopt, in

left to conjecture. Clearly not the punishment of the St. Albans murderers, the New York City incendiaries, or the Washington assassins.

At the "Peace Convention" in Canada, where GEORGE N. SANDERS was assured that while President LINCOLN behaved so badly, there were "gentlemen" in the States, JACOB THOMPSON and the editor of the *Tribune* won each other's affection. This is apparent in their "mutual admiration" letter and editorial. Their harmony of sentiment and sympathy, in essential respects, is charming! Now that the rebellion is over, and has only cost half a million of lives, these philanthropists agree that nobody else should be hurt! They repudiate President JOHNSON'S definition of treason, and object to the "capital punishment" of men guilty of arson and assassination. The Philosopher and Philanthropist of the *Tribune*, aiming to shield DAVIS, THOMPSON, SANDERS, PAYNE, &c., volunteers the avowal that the only "culprits" he is willing to see "put to death," are "Slavery and State Sovereignty." T. W.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22.

THE TRIAL OF DAVIS FOR TREASON.

Some discussion has been suggested by the statement that JEFF. DAVIS is to be tried for treason in Virginia, because the courts here have no jurisdiction of the case, since, as is alleged by some, the crime was committed in Virginia.

There is no doubt that DAVIS will be tried for treason in a civil court, and in this city. To constitute this crime it is not necessary that the party should himself perform physically the overt act which makes the offence, but he may be guilty of treason by directing the movements of others, and no matter how far distant the director or principal may be removed from the place or district in which the overt act was committed by his agent, he is held amenable to the law of the district where the overt act was committed. If the law alike punishes the crime in the State or district where the principal was when he directed the act to be done, and the State or district in which the act was performed, then the first jurisdiction that attaches holds the person. JEFF. DAVIS was captured by and is in custody of the Federal Government. The State Government of Virginia has not even sought to gain custody of his person. There can therefore be no controversy about the first jurisdiction that attaches. There is as little ground for controversy as to the commission of the overt act within the District of Columbia. On the 12th of July last, JEFF. DAVIS' forces invaded this district, threatened the capital, attacked the Federal troops at Fort Stephen, and shot down several hundred of our men, killing over one hundred of them. There is no difficulty, therefore, in proving that JEFF. DAVIS has committed the crime of treason within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of this district.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The report of one of your cotemporaries, that a strong effort is being inaugurated by Hon. Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana to change the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and have a Quaker appointed, is incorrect. The present Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Mr. HARLAN, some time during the Winter, suggested to President LINCOLN that many complaints against the administration of our Indian affairs could be remedied by the appointment of some educated, competent member of the Society of Friends, who would treat the Indians as had been done by the original Quakers under WM. PENN. The known preference of the new secretary has been taken advantage of by various members of Congress to recommend Quakers for appointment from their own district, Mr. JULIAN among the number. It is no new effort against the present incumbent for the inauguration or suggestion of any new policy concerning our Indian affairs.

SERENADE TO GEN. CUSTER.

Gen. CUSTER was the recipient of an enthusiastic serenade at the National Hotel to-night, and at its conclusion was called upon for a speech, when he thanked the band and crowd, and introduced Hon. Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, who responded in a glorious and eloquent tribute to the bravery of our soldiers and the future of the republic.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22.

MOVEMENTS OF MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. LINCOLN and family were to have left Washington this afternoon for Illinois.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD was at the State Department again this morning for a short time, attending to his official duties.

HEALTH OF FREDERICK SEWARD.

FREDERICK SEWARD continues to improve, and is now able to read the newspapers.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

Major-Gen. SHERIDAN left last evening for New-York en route to his new command, which includes all the armies west of the Mississippi. Gen. CANBY'S command has been enlarged, and the Department in which Gen. BANKS had command merged within it, thus relieving Gen. BANKS, who reports here to the Adjutant-General.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

There is said to be no doubt that Commissioner of Internal Revenue LEWIS will resign, to be succeeded by Mr. ORTON.

GOV. FENTON IN THE CITY.

Gov. FENTON reached here this morning.

BAVARIAN CONSUL.

The President has recognized JOHN SCUMACHER as Consul for Bavaria at Boston.

Health of Mr. Seward.

From the Washington Chronicle.

We called yesterday afternoon to make our regular inquiry after Mr. SEWARD and his son, and found that the Secretary had gone to enjoy a ride, and that Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, to use the welcome words of the attendant, was "doing bravely." The pleasure of an individual at this double good news will be felt by millions when they hear it. It is no praise to say that Christian men in all lands think with a common rejoicing over the fact that the American Secretary of State is surely recovering his health and strength. Associated with the murdered President in the historic four years of his administration of this government, the most wonderful in any nation's career, Mr. SEWARD was so connected with the fatal incidents of the last hours of Mr. LINCOLN, as to have been on the eve of the fate which cost the republic so dear. The patient, steady and unfaltering counsels of Mr. SEWARD, since he came to Washington with the President-elect in February of 1861, like those stars which never fade, though sometimes obscured, have guided the ship of State safely through many a black and bitter tempest. Who shall measure the gratitude of the people as they feel that these counsels are not lost to the country?

Obituary.

JEREMIAH CLEMENS.

The telegraph announces the death of Hon. JEREMIAH CLEMENS, of Alabama, formerly a man of political and literary note in the South. He was born at Huntsville, Ala., in 1814, educated at LaGrange College, studied law at Transylvania University, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. Subsequently he filled several important judicial and legislative positions in his State, and in 1842 raised a company of troops to go to Texas, and he subsequently became Lieutenant-Colonel in the volunteer and the regular army. In 1844 he served as Presidential elector on the Polk ticket. Afterward he was a sort of Military Governor over some portion of Mexico held by our army, and so remained until the close of the war. From 1848 to 1853 he was a Senator of the United States from Arkansas, and in 1856 was a Presidential elector, and assisted in casting the vote of Alabama for BUCHANAN. Mr. CLEMENS soon after disappeared from public life, and we have heard little of him in print. It is greatly to his honor, however, to add, that he never was in favor of the Davis rebellion, but is understood to have steadily opposed the project throughout. Mr. CLEMENS has some reputation as an author, having published several works of fiction which have been favorably received; the first was *Bernard Lile*, in 1853; another was *Mustang Gray*, in 1857; and very recently he has sent to press (and we think issued) a novel founded upon scenes in the great rebellion. Mr. CLEMENS died of congestion of the lungs, at his native place, Huntsville, Ala.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Reported Assassination of the Rebel General Kirby Smith.

Capture of Ex-Gov. Isham Harris, of Tennessee.

Large Amount of Specie and State Papers Seized.

Negro Plot to Kill Paroled Rebel Prisoners at Memphis.

The Act to be in Retaliation for the Fort Pillow Massacre.

A Conflict and the Negroes Soon Subdued.

The Telegraph Between New-York and New-Orleans Nearly Complete.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 15, } via CAIRO, Monday, May 22. }

The *True Delta* of yesterday publishes a report that Gen. KIRBY SMITH had been assassinated by Major MCKEE, in consequence of a difficulty goowing out of a cotton speculation.

The *Delta* this evening says that the report is confirmed by rebel soldiers from Jackson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, May 21.

It is reported that ISHAM G. HARRIS is captured. It is certain that some State archives are captured, and all the State bonds, with $600,000 in specie belonging to the Treasury of the State.

BENJ. C. TRUMAN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, May 19.

The influx of paroled rebel troops into Memphis caused a great excitement among the negro troops.

They got up a plot to assassinate every rebel soldier in Memphis in revenge for the Fort Pillow massacre.

The plot was discovered last night, and the white troops were put on guard to watch the movements of the negroes.

At a given hour the negroes attempted to come out of the fort to carry out their purpose, when they were ordered back again by the white troops.

The negroes refused to obey the order, and a fight forthwith ensued.

After a sharp conflict, twenty of the negroes were killed and wounded and driven back in confusion into the fort. A strong guard is now kept over them.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 15.

The telegraph between New-York and New-Orleans will be completed in three or four days, the only gap now being between Montgomery and Opelika.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Prevailing Sentiment for Execution or Exile of Jeff. Davis—The Constitutional Amendment and Constitutional Amendment Candidates, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 15, 1865.

The capture of the rebel chief causes much rejoicing. Especially if implicated in the assassination conspiracy, it is generally hoped that "the boorish tailor" will see to it that JEFF. DAVIS gets his "rights" to their utmost tension, under the constitution and laws he so long spurned and outraged.

Mr. PRENTICE says, to-day:

"Everything planted by God in the human heart dictates, that if JEFF. DAVIS was a party to the infernal conspiracy, his body shall rot and blacken on high in the sun and wind and rain, but we hope and trust that no such devilish crime can be proved on him, and that no severer measure will be found necessary than his life-long exile from the great and glorious land he has sought to destroy."

Col. MORRILL, special agent for the "Lincoln National Monument Association," to receive contributions hereabouts, appeals stirringly to our citizens, and will be responded to liberally.

The *Journal*, to-day, presents one of the most important, elaborate and exhaustive editorials against slavery and for the constitutional amendment that I have ever read. It merits most thorough circulation throughout the State. It closes with an appeal to the people to cast aside the fossilized politicians, who would impede their progress in the broad path of destiny which opens before them, and to this end, in August, to elect no man to the Legislature not pledged to the *immediate and unconditional ratification of the amendment.*

Messrs. G. H. YEAMAN and J. H. LOWRY, Col. M. C. TAYLOR and Gen. S. S. FRY are Constitutional Amendment candidates for Congress respectively in the Second, Third, Fourth, and Seventh Districts, and, I hope, will be elected. The Kentucky press, generally, including the *Journal*, favor their election. The two first from '60 did most important political service to the Union, and the two last distinguished military service. Their opponents appear considerably divided as to candidates and principles.

Under Gen. PALMER'S order, advising freedmen and women flocking here to leave the city, the Provost-Marshal daily issues to them hundreds of passes for "God's country." He recommends to former masters to pay servants reasonable wages, and freedmen to work for their old masters for reasonable hire and kind treatment. He will encourage none in idleness.

PONTIAC.

President Lincoln and Louisiana.

A LETTER TO GEN. BANKS.

A great deal has been said, first and last, here and elsewhere, of an attempted forcible interference, on the part of the late President of the United States, in the reorganizing movement in Louisiana. In this State and the North, an impression has somehow been created that Mr. LINCOLN, from the start, adopted a dictatorial tone on this matter. We have been favored with an opportunity to copy from a letter written by Mr. LINCOLN in August, 1863, that, as well as anything from his pen or speeches, indicates what was his real feeling on the subject, and effectually answers the charge of unwarrantable and officious intermeddling concerning this portion of our State history.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1863.

MY DEAR GEN. BANKS: * * * * *

While I very well know what I would be glad for Louisiana to do, it is quite a different thing for me to assume direction of the matter. I would be glad for her to make a new constitution, recognizing the Emancipation Proclamation, and adopting emancipation in those parts of the State to which the proclamation does not apply. And while she is at it, I think it would not be objectionable for her to adopt some practical system by which the two races could gradually live themselves out of their old relation to each other, and both come out better prepared for the new. Education for young blacks should be included in the plan. After all, the power or element of "contract" may be sufficient for this probationary period, and by its simplicity and flexibility may be the better.

As an anti-slavery man, I have a motive to desire emancipation which pro-slavery men do not have; but even they have strong enough reason to thus place themselves again under the shield of the Union, and to thus perpetually hedge against the recurrance of the scenes through which we are now passing.

Gov. SHEPLEY has informed me that Mr. DURANT is now taking a registry, with a view to the election of a Constitutional Convention in Louisiana. This, to me, appears proper. If such convention were to ask my views, I could present little else than what I now say to you. I think the thing should be pushed forward, so that, if possible, its mature work may reach here by the meeting of Congress.

For my own part, I think I shall not, in any event, retract the Emancipation Proclamation; nor, as Executive, ever return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.

If Louisiana shall send members to Congress, their admission to seats will depend, as you know, upon the respective houses, and not upon the President.

* * * * * * * * *

Yours, very truly,
(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

The Late President Lincoln's Relatives in Indiana.

The Louisville *Democrat* publishes the following letter:

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Monday, May 15, 1865.

Editors of the Louisville Democrat:

The following appeared in your issue of the 13th inst:

"It is a remarkable fact that the late President had not a blood relation save his two boys. Mrs. LINCOLN has relatives, but her husband has none living."

This is not a fact. JOSIAH LINCOLN, the late President's brother, left Kentucky at an early date, and settled in Harrison County, Indiana. He died, leaving two sons, THOMAS and JACOB, and several daughters. THOMAS is also dead, but left a large family. JACOB is still living on the old place, and has a large family, and had two sons killed in the war. This family were all farmers—a plain, honest race. J. G. W.

New System of Training Horses.

Messrs. ROCKWELL and HURLBURT, teachers of a new system of training horses, opened a school last evening at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. The proprietors of the school claim that their system is superior to any other plan in operation, breaking the worst cases of runaway horses, kickers, biters, &c., in a very short time. The exhibition of last evening was highly satisfactory to the class, Mr. ROCKWELL obtaining complete mastery of the most vicious animals. The horse is first subdued by means of a loop placed in his mouth and fastened to a rope with which his neck is curbed. By this means he is soon mastered, and is led by his instructor about the ring without the use of a halter or bridle. Kicking horses can be broken so as to place a harness on them in five minutes after they have been perfectly subdued by means of the rope fastened to their mouth, which is the primary measure in all cases. Last evening experiments were made with kicking, biting, and balking horses, which had been brought by their owners, as beyond all cure. Mr. ROCKWELL soon obtained the mastery of them, and they became quite gentle. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings lessons will be given in Curtis' Riding School, Brooklyn. To-night a second lesson will be given in Sixth-avenue.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. H. F. Sweetser, Chicago; Justice Shaw, Orange Co.; S. W. Mansfield, U. S. A.; Abner Hooper and lady, Westchester, Penn.; Chas. N. Hoyt and party, Providence, and A. H. Rockwell, the Central Park horse-tamer, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. H. N. Walker, Detroit; G. P. Post, Connecticut, and J. S. Pearson, Redding, Penn., are at the Astor House.

T. W. C. Moore, a member of Gen. Sheridan's staff, and Commander Mullamy, U. S. N., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THE BROADWAY CONCERT SALOONS.—We do not know that the City Government have ever been complained of for showing over-fastidiousness respecting the morals of their constituency and the fair fame of the municipality. The opinion, indeed, is very general that as a class, the members generally are somewhat careless in living up to the spirit, or even the letter of the decalogue. This being true, certainly more weight should attach to the proceedings of the Aldermen yesterday, referring to those numerous haunts of depravity and schools of vice known as "concert saloons," which blight Broadway with a moral leprosy from Canal to Fourteenth streets. Alderman O'BRIEN, in a series of resolutions characterizing these places as public nuisances, offensive in the last degree to public decency, invokes the law for their suppression, and asks that at any rate the Police Department shall keep them under such strict surveillance, that the orgies therein held shall not be conducted in the open and shameless manner which immunity from official interference has given their proprietors and frequenters. These resolutions were adopted by the board, and if the police choose to act in the premises, they will be sustained by the press and the public, to whom the evil has long been patent, and who are none the less grateful for official action, though it oftentimes is tardy in coming.

SEIZURE OF COUNTERFEIT UNITED STATES CURRENCY.—For some time past the attention of the United States authorities has been directed to the large amount of counterfeit United States currency which has recently been put into circulation, and the utmost efforts were made to discover the parties who were manufacturing the stuff. Sunday, Marshal MURRAY, of New-York, succeeded in finding a carman who had carted a number of dies, &c., to a house on the corner of Sixteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, Brooklyn, and about 12 o'clock on Sunday night, United States Marshal CAMPBELL, with Capt. BROWN, and a number of officers of the Forty-eighth Precinct, made a descent on the house indicated, where they found about eighteen thousand dollars' worth of counterfeit United States currency, consisting of ten, twenty-five, and fifty cent stamps, all ready for circulation, together with a large quantity of dies, plates, presses, &c. Two men, named ANTONIO ROSA, and FRANCIS WHITE, were found on the premises, and taken into custody.

THE DEAD-LOCK IN THE JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—An adjourned meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City was held last evening, for the purpose of endeavoring to effect an organization. Alderman EARLE was elected chairman *pro tempore*. Eight ballots were had for President, without effecting a choice. Up to the present time the board have balloted about 350 times for President, which, in nearly every instance, has resulted in a tie vote. On Saturday night the board elected JOHN E. SCOTT, City Clerk; NATHANIEL ELLIS, City Marshal; and PETER D. VROOM, City Treasurer; but it is claimed that those elections are null and void on the ground that the board was not properly organized. The board adjourned until this (Tuesday) evening.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A SOLDIER.—A man named FELIX DOYLE, arrested by Sergt. SPENCE, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, was taken before Justice DAILEY, of the Eastern District, yesterday, charged with having committed a murderous assault on a soldier named WHITLOCK, who resides at No. 177 North Eighth-street. The wife of the injured man states that on Sunday evening her husband got into an altercation with DOYLE, at the corner of North Eighth and Fifth streets, in consequence, as is alleged, of DOYLE having spoken in a disrespectful manner of President LINCOLN. WHITLOCK, who is at home on sick leave, rebuked the accused, when, it is alleged, he turned on the soldier and beat him in a most cruel manner, and, it is thought, fractured his skull. DOYLE was committed to jail to await the result of the injuries. The accused is a member of Hose Co. No. 10, and is said to be one of the prominent parties in the attack on the police a week ago last Sunday.

HEAVY BURGLARY.—About 4 o'clock on Sunday morning some burglars entered the jewelry store of HENRY LENNARDT, No. 189 Ewen-street, and carried away a quantity of watches, rings &c., worth about one thousand dollars. They gained an entrance by using false keys. No clue to their arrest has been discovered.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of **Jeff. Davis' capture, with detailed reports of the Trial of the assassins.** Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.

Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**

Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 257 Pearl-st., New-York.

Clothing at Retail.

In addition to our usual stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, we open this day a full assortment of Fashionable Clothing, at popular prices.

IRA PERREGO & SONS, No. 127 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing act upon the roots, producing rapid growth and new life.

Electro-Magnetic Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., N. Y.—For the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c., and the elimination of mercurial, lead, and other poisons from the blood. Send for circular.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For Coughs, Colds and Throat Disorders, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The *Troches* are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the army. Soldiers and officers being exposed to sudden changes, should always be supplied with *The Troches*, as they give prompt relief.

It is a Luxury to use Burnett's Kalliston for the bath. It has a refreshing perfume, excelling anything known. It acts upon the skin like a charm.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing gives life, growth and beauty to the hair.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthulf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 48 High-st.; Gratham, Lincolnshire; Congala, Madrid, Spain; Corujo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pou, Panama; Niobey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locasta, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing for restoring color and natural beauty.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing have no equals, and should be used at this season.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

"Letters from the People."

"LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE."

"LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE."

NO. I.

From the Hon. ROBERT MORRIS, of Kentucky, so extensively known to the Masonic Fraternity of the United States:

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

I am familiar with the action of all the standard "bitters" of the day. In my opinion none of them is so efficacious in the congestion of the liver and dyspepsia as Crimean Bitters. I say this after a fair trial upon my own system and upon others to whom I had recommended them. I believe if they were freely used by persons whose systems are enervated, they would relieve and eventually cure a large portion of such cases.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing: the people appreciate them in this country and Europe.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. VICKES, Jr., 498 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

All that the present Summer can show, either at home or abroad, in the way of beautiful novelties in fancy hats for ladies, misses and children, you may see in half an hour at GENIN'S immense establishment, No. 513 Broadway.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Carriages—Fashionable, elegant, heavy and light, our own manufacture. Warranted. ADAMS & CONE, No. 684 Broadway, corner Great Jones-st.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing for restoring, invigorating and beautifying the hair.

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., N. Y.—Hours: Gentlemen, 6 to 9 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.; ladies, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. The "Greatest of Luxuries." Try one.

The Original Howe Sewing Machine for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—The best fire-proof safe in the world. Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

At Old Prices—Wedding Cards, French note paper. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. No. 538 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HATFIELD—SIMPSON.—On Monday, May 22, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Heman Bangs, HENRY R. HATFIELD and ANNIE W., second daughter of William Simpson, Esq. No cards.

MANSON—WITHINGTON.—At West Newton, Mass., on Wednesday, May 17, by Rev. Mr. Patrick, FREDERICK W. MANSON, of New-York, and Miss JOSIE, youngest daughter of J. S. WITHINGTON, Esq., of West Newton.

MAURY—DRAPER.—On Monday, May 22, at Hastings, Westchester County, the residence of the bride's father, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D. LL. D., Bishop of New-York, Rev. MITFORD MAURY and VIRGINIA, daughter of Professor John W. Draper, M. D.

WOOD—MAUROES.—At the residence of Wm. H. Wood, Esq., in Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, May 16, by Rev. M. E. Ellison, Mr. JOHN B. WOOD, of Hudson City, and Miss MARY C. MAUROES, of Forrestville, Conn.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—On Sunday, May 21, at the Asylum for Aged Indigent Females in New-York City, ESTHER BARTLETT, widow of M. R. Bartlett, formerly of Boston, and maternal grandmother of Edward Curran, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., aged 76 years.

Funeral services at the Church of Rev. Thos. Hastings, (2d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Utica and New-Orleans papers please copy.

Her life was irreproachable, and her last act a visit to a mourning household.

BETTS.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, May 20, in the 53d year of her age, MARY LOUISA, wife of Frederick B. Betts, and daughter of the late Joseph Brognard.

Funeral services will take place at the Second Presbyterian Church, Morristown, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. Trains via Morris and Essex Railroad leave from foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8:30 o'clock A. M.

BAKER.—On Sunday morning, May 21, MARY, youngest child of J. W. and A. B. Baker, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 163 West 11th-st., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Watertown, N. Y., for interment.

CAMPBELL.—On Sunday morning, May 21, ELIHU C., beloved and only son of Elihu E. and Mary Frances Campbell, aged 10 years, 1 month and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 259 Monroe-st., on Tuesday, May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMING.—On Sunday morning, May 21, after a short illness, ELLIE, infant daughter of Adolphus M. and Lizzie H. Corn, aged 7 months.

CUMMING.—On Monday morning, May 22, at 10 o'clock, of scarlet fever, MARION HELEN, only daughter of Robert L. and Marion Helen Cumming, aged 3 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 329 West 36th-st.

FROTHINGHAM.—On Monday, May 22, of diphtheria and nephritis, at Washington Heights, HELEN, daughter of Wm. and Margaret Frothingham, aged 3 years and 6 months.

GRAHAM.—On Sunday, May 21, of diphtheria, ROBERT GEORGE, youngest child of the late Francis and Elizabeth L. Graham, aged 7 years, 3 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral and funeral services, from the residence of his mother, No. 62 East 31st-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GUMBS.—On Saturday, May 20, of consumption, WILLIAM A. GUMBS, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 229 South 9th-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

HANNAH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 22, HOWARD, infant son of Henry and Ann Elizabeth Hannah.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 53d-st., near 3d-av., South Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

HASKINS.—On Monday, May 22, of consumption, MARY JOSEPHINE, wife of Thomas W. Haskins, and youngest daughter of the late Hon. A. L. Latham, of Norwich, Ct.

The funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church, Williamsburgh, corner of South 5th and 4th sts., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

LEONARD.—At Flushing, L. I., on Monday, May 22, Capt. STEPHEN LEONARD, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Washington-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LUYSTER.—At Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, May 21, ANNA M., daughter of Helen F. and the late Cornelius W. Luyster.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her mother, at the above place.

MCLAUGHLIN.—On Saturday, May 20, PETER MCLAUGHLIN, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 141 West 11th-st., on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely. His remains will be taken to St. Joseph's Church, corner 6th-av. and West Washington-place, where a requiem mass will be said, and thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral for interment.

PINKNEY.—On Sunday morning, at 2½ o'clock, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, President Astor Fire Insurance Company, after a short and severe illness, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Madison-av. and 42d-st., on Wednesday, May 24, at 3½ P. M.

POWER.—On Monday afternoon, May 22, JOHN N. POWER, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, Nath. Hayden, are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 146 East 18th-st., at 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 24th inst. The remains will be taken to Windsor, Conn., for interment.

VOORHIS.—On Saturday, May 20, suddenly, at Plainfield, N. J., PETER P. VOORHIS, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Plainfield, on Wednesday next, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st., at 9 A. M. and 12 M., and return at 4 and 9 P. M.

WITHERS.—On Monday, May 22, after a long illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, ROBERT WITHERS, aged 55 years, 2 months and 19 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 108 Leonard-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WITT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 22, after a severe sickness, LIZZIE, the beloved wife of H. Clinton Witt, and youngest daughter of Enoch Folsom, Esq.

Funeral notice in Wednesday's paper.

IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER.
WILL CURE SCROFULA.
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.
WILL CURE FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
WILL CURE FEVERS.
WILL CURE SYPHILIS.
WILL CURE MERCURIAL DISEASES.
Circulars free. Dr. H. ANDRES & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,
$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the government bonds, *from State, county and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value*, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to
One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin, at six per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-Thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET,

now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the Loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building.)

Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

W. B. SCOTT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 44 Pine-st. New-York,

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Government Coupons cashed in gold.

Collections made on all accessible points.

Dividends collected.

Interested allowed on deposits.

STATE OF MASSACRUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,

NO. 17 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 106 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

MORE THAN THREE-FOURTHS OF THE STOCKholders of this company having consented, in writing, to an increase of its Capital Stock from $300,000 to the sum of $1,000,000, by the issue of seven thousand shares of new stock of the par value of $100 each, the Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, unanimously resolved to increase the capital to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The subscription for such increase will be opened at the office of the company, No. 106 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May inst., and remain open until THURSDAY, the 25th day of the same month.

Ten per cent. of the subscription will be payable at the time of subscribing, and the remaining ninety per cent. on or before the 20th of June next, and interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on such portion of the subscription as may remain unpaid after the 25th of May, until the time of payment, and interest will be allowed on all payments made prior to the 25th of May.

The transfer book will be closed from the 15th of May until the 25th of May, both inclusive.

By order of the board.

JOHN C. GOODRICH,
Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.

DESIGNATED

Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.

Authorized to receive subscriptions to the

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.

WM. R. FOSDICK, President.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

United States Telegraph, National Express Company, Western Union Telegraph, American Telegraph, Western Union Extension Telegraph, American Express, United States Express, } Wanted.

} For sale.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
Dealer in Express and Tel. Stocks, No. 46 Pine-st.

[Copy.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 1, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the various bonds of this company are hereby notified that the interest due on the 15th inst., as well as any interest due and unpaid prior to that date, will be paid by Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., (agents of this company,) at their Office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

THOS. HILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, DETROIT, May 3, 1865.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 25 Broadway, New-York, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 30x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 17, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES B. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 3, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.

E. H. TOWN, Secretary.

SILVER MINES.—A PARTY FROM NEVADA has some valuable mining property for sale, or will dispose of a part for machinery to work the mines; proofs of the character of the property and value of the mines will be given. Address B. F. MAIDSON, care Box No. 4,569 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

E. R. McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 WALL-ST.,

issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

REDEMPTION OF

$1,641,500

"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO. 2,"

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

Payable June 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable June 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF

$1,641,500

OF

"SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS NO. 2,"

OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million six hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, of "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 17 of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 2, 1865.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1893.

One hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1894.

The proposals to state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank,) on Thursday the first day of June, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from June 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1865.

ESSEX AND DIADEM MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.

This company owns 13,500 feet silver lodes, in Humboldt County, Nevada, thoroughly explored, and of the highest degree of richness, as practically tested by experienced miners.

Work on both the main tunnel and shaft is now in rapid progress, and daily deliveries of ore, in ample quantities, will soon commence.

The trustees of the company are among the first merchants and bankers of this city.

JOHN C. FALL, Esq., of Nevada, will give full information in regard to the property, at the office of the company, No. 15 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 11 and 12.

A limited number of shares are for sale on the original terms.

Lists of trustees, prospectus, &c., may be had on application to R. N. HAVENS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 6 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

CITY OF CINCINNATI SIX PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received at the City Clerk's Office, Cincinnati, until 3 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, May 30, 1865, for One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (125,000) twenty-year Bounty Fund Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should the interests of the city seem to require it.

Proposals will be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for City Bonds."

S. L. HAYDEN,
G. F. DAVIS,
G. A. DOHERTY,
Finance Committee City Council.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at the close of business on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 3d of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED.

Lands situated in IOWA or WISCONSIN, farm mortgage bonds, railroad securities, &c., &c., bought.

Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 26, THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this company for the election of directors will be held at the company's office in Milwaukee, on THURSDAY, 8th of June, 1865, at noon. The transfer book s will be closed from 24th May, instant, at 3 P. M., to 9th June, at 10 A. M.

O. R. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the AMERICAN WOOD PAPER COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 271 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them.

Per order B. BUFFUM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, held at Chicago on 10th current, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: JAMES ROBB, D. WILLIS JAMES, GEORGE A. ROBBINS, A. C. BADGER, and JOHN CRERAR.

SAMUEL A. STRANG, Secretary.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1865.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 5th of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company, and of three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865. Polls open from 11 M. till 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FOR SALE—THIRTY SHARES OF THE STOCK of the United States Telegraph Company. Apply to THOS. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 16 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

SATTERLEE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

STOCK BROKERS,

have removed their office

from

No. 49 Exchange-place,

to No. 70 Broadway

and No. 15 New-st.

JAMES CURPHEY,

LATE CASHIER OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

BROKER AND DEALER IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, of all issues, and all other classes of GOVERNMENT STOCKS, bought and sold at the best market rates.

Orders from banks, bankers and individuals in the country will receive especial attention. Gold and coupons remitted for on receipt.

Collections made on very favorable terms.

JAMES CURPHEY,
No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-one Directors and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Coort-st., corner of Remsen-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN W. CHENEY,
Secretary.

BROOKLYN, May 22, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York have ordered the payment, on the fifth day of June next, of the final installment of fifty per cent. upon its capital stock, at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.—Dated May 20, 1865.

W. F. AEDRIOH, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 146 BROADWAY.—An election of nine Trustees of this company will be held pursuant to its charter, at its office as above, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 12 M.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

WANTED—DESK ROOM, ON FIRST FLOOR, in neighborhood of Wall and William sts., to be occupied about two hours, two or three times a week. Address M. W., Box No. 5,896 New-York post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of the company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 23d inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., and reopen on THURSDAY, 25th inst. By order of the Board of Directors,

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN BEATER PRESS COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent on the capital stock, payable at their office on and after June 1. Transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to June 1, inclusive. CHARLES L. CORNISH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

OFFICE [OF THE HEYDRICK BROTHERS OIL COMPANY, No. 60 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 41, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent, free of government tax, on their capital stock, payable on and after May 24. The transfer books will be closed from May 21 to 26 inclusive. CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHERRY RUN AND CHENANGO OIL CO., No. 37 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. on their capital stock, payable on and after May 20, to stockholders of record of this date.

J. W. MUNN, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-st., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed free from government tax. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

VERY DESIRABLE

OIL LANDS IN CANADA

FOR SALE.

Located at Enniskellen, near transportation, covering the celebrated Gum beds, with present production of 30 barrels daily.

Every well that has been sunk on this property has been a success. For particulars, apply to

CHARLES A. SALES & HAYDEN,
Commission Merchants, No. 10 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

No fire-engine, hook and ladder, cart, hose, truck, or other machine on wheels, commonly used for the extinguishing of fire, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park, except the transverse roads, without the previous consent of the Comptroller of the Park.

No funeral procession, or hearse, or other vehicle or person carrying the body of a deceased person, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park, except upon the transverse roads.

No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall light, make, or use any fire upon the Central Park.

No person on foot shall go upon the grass, lawn or turf of the Central Park, except when and where the word "Common" is posted, indicating that persons are at liberty at that time and place to go on the grass.

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 8th day of May, 1865, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park, in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the board.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

DATED NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening of Seventh-avenue, twenty-five feet on each side thereof from One Hundred and Tenth-street to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, and the opening of Seventh-avenue, to the width of one hundred and fifty feet, from the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Honorable George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
CHARLES A. LAMONT,
JOHN ANDERSON,
} Commissioners

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

HENRY R GUMMEY VS. THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., D. C. Foreign attachment. June term, 1865, No. 14.—By virtue of the above writ of foreign attachment, I have attached the following described real estate, viz: All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of Philadelphia, on the northwesterly side of Chestnut-st. or Walnut-lane, beginning at the corner of —— a ground, and extending easterly, containing in front or breadth on said Chestnut-st. 272 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width between parallel lines at right angles therewith northwesterly 186 feet, more or less, to the line of land now or late of Chas. H. Shoemaker, bounded northwest and northeast by ground now or late of the said Charles H. Shoemaker, on the southwest by ground of ——, and on the southeast by said Chestnut-st. or Walnut-lane.

HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, April 27, 1865.

REMOVALS.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,

Have removed from No. 22 William-st. to No. 24 Broadway and 6 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight, or after ten days' notice.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear, Throat and Scalp, has removed her office from No. 16 to No. 51 Bond-st., (south side, first large house from Bowery,) where her celebrated medicines can always be had.

Send for a circular.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

DUFFIELD'S CELEBRATED

AMERICAN WESTPHALIA HAMS.

The best mild cured Hams in the country.

HOFFMAN & CO., Agents, No. 26 Whitehall-st. N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1865.

PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, the 23d of May inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., 20,000 tons of fresh-mined Pittston coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh, pro rata, during the month of June.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the company's coal, to be stated at time of sale.

Terms 30 cents per ton, payable on the day of sale; balance in current funds as the deliveries are made.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, MAGNIFICENT STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE, RICH CHINA, CUT GLASS, SILVER, CUTLERY, &c., THIS DAY (TUESDAY), at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 131 West 26th st., between 5th and 6th ave., comprising a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture;

A RARE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS,

MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, ELABORATELY CARVED, FOUR ROUND CORNERS,

STEINWAY AND SONS, MAKERS,

Costly parlor ornaments, in bisque, bronze, lave and parian; Bohemian and French china, silverware, cut glass, cutlery, &c., with everything adapted to an elegantly furnished house. Sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY RUSSELL WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW YORK, May 15, 1865.

This company will hold their twenty-sixth monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 55 William-street, at which time they will offer, by John H. Draper & Co., auctioneers,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their dock, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of June next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 91 Liberty-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANOS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, a very elegant stock of first-class furniture, for parlors, chambers, libraries, dining-rooms, &c. This stock removed for convenience of sale, and is worthy the notice of buyers. It includes superb rosewood wardrobes, etageres, buffets, library and secretary bookcases, library and centre tables, hall stands and chairs, &c. Catalogues at sale. Goods boxed for shipping on the premises.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer—Office 51 Exchange-place

PEREMPTORY SALE

of valuable mill property, and lots Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43 John and Nos. 130 and 132 Plymouth sts., close to the Jackson and Bridge-st. ferries, Brooklyn. To be sold at auction by THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1865, at 12 M., together with the engine, boilers and all the other machinery on the premises.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB MODERN AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE—Sevres China, artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, China, Glass, Carpets, &c., &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 23, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 23 5th-av., corner of 9th-st., the entire furniture, &c., contained in said house, a portion of which was imported from Paris, and the balance made to order by Marcotte, Roux, Dessoir, &c., viz.:

DRAWING-ROOMS—Elegant ebony and gilt drawing-room suites in blue satin damask, rosewood divans, Turkish chairs, side chairs and ottomans in crimson cloth, elegant buhl and marqueterie cabinets, card tables, jard olere, ebony and gilt centre and console tables, marble tops, elegant Sevres and ormolu mantel clock and candelabras, style Louis XVI.; ormolu clock and candelabras, style Louis XV.; superb Sevres and decorated china mantel vases and jars, style off the Empire; superb French plate mirrors, elegant blue and lemon color satin damask curtains, lace do., Aubusson and moquet carpets.

LIBRARY.—Elegant walnut library tables, oak and ebony easy chairs, folio rack, elegant black marble clock, with artistic bronze figure, crimson reps and lace curtains, French moquet carpet.

DINING-ROOM.—Elegantly carved walnut pillar extension table, solid carved walnut buffets, marble tops; arm dining chairs, and to match, side tables, lace and reps curtains, oak and silver mantel clock and candelabras, fine assortment of cut and engraved glassware, French china, &c.

BED-CHAMBERS.—Elaborately carved French, oak and mahogany French bedsteads, wardrobes, amoires plaice dressing bureaus, washstands, spring beds, palliasses, hair-mattresses, feathers and pillows, couches and easy-chairs, damask and lace curtains, French plate mirrors, figured reps and lace curtains, moquet and Brussels carpets, &c.

ALSO—Elegant ormulu rocaille chandeliers, side burners, brackets, &c.

ON MONDAY, 22D INST.,

th ehouse will be open for inspection, by permit, which, with catalogues, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY, SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER CO., ABOUT 3 MILES FROM THE CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of Phillip Dater, deceased, about 85 acres of land, situated on the Boston Turnpike Road, in the town of West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., about 8 miles from the City Hall, 3 miles from the Central Park, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge. This property is in the immediate vicinity of the fine estates of Messrs. Whitlock, Faile, Spofford, Dennison and Barretto; has a water front and fine view of the Sound and East River. No property more desirable can be found anywhere in the vicinity of New-York, for those wishing to purchase for the purpose of erecting suburban residences. Its accessible, the character of the surrounding improvements, its position, uniting the conveniences of city with the beauties of country life, the healthfulness of location, beauty of scenery, its facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, all combine to render this property most attractive. The land will be sold in plots of from 1 to 8 acres, which have been judiciously laid out by a competent engineer, and in such a manner that so far as possible each plot will be equally benefited by the natural advantages of the place. There is on the premises a first-class stone mansion, 50 feet square and wing attached, with modern improvements, gardener's cottage, carriage-house, barn, ice-house and other necessary outbuildings; also, a fine bearing grapery. Topographical maps, with sketches of different views taken from the place, can be had on application to the auctioneers on and after the 24th inst.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites; French plate pier, mantel mirrors; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; dressing bureaus, washstands, dining-room furniture, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, sofas, oil-cloths, cane-seat chairs, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

Also, one elegant rosewood and two mahogany pianofortes.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Continuation of administrator's sale, by order of F. Blancard, administrator of H. Blancard, deceased, being the entire stock of fine old wines, brandies, rum, cordials, &c., &c., of the late Blancard's Family Hotel, some of which is unsurpassed by any ever imported into this country.

Also, the entire stock of table linens, toweling, bed linens, bedding, blankets, &c., lately contained in said hotel.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 25, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., embracing the "Heradele Reserve" from last year's sale, containing about 200 acres of choice land, in parcels of from 12 to 50 acres each, (or larger plots, if desired.) On some are farm-houses and outbuildings, two of which have lately been put in perfect repair and painted outside and inside, and one of them furnished with cottage furniture, which will be sold with the house. By nature, the tract is remarkably well adapted for villa residences, and has been improved by plantations of evergreens and other trees, under drainage and manuring. The tract is also well watered, and wooded with old forest trees, &c., &c. Each plot is so laid out as to have a commanding view without interfering with the others. The situation is on a ridge of table land, from 300 to 400 feet above the level of tide water, commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound, with glimpses of the Palisades on the Hudson; distance 16 miles from Central Park and 1¼ miles east of Scarsdale Depot, on Harlem Railroad. Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. Possession given immediately if required, upon passing the title.

Conveyances will be at Scarsdale Station on the day of sale, to meet the 8:15, 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. trains from 4th-av. and 26th-st., which will afford ample time to examine the property and partake of a luncheon at 12 o'clock M., and return to the city after the sale by the 4:41 and 5:30 o'clock P. M. trains.

For information, maps, &c., of the property, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

Most of the purchasers at similar sales last year have made extensive improvements, and are now occupying them. The surrounding property has also been improved in a similar manner, by which the tract offered is permanently established for the objects for which it was originally purchased. L. G. MORRIS.

A LARGE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.—For sale, on account of ill-health of the owner, a very productive, well improved sugar plantation on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in the Parish of St. Charles, State of Louisiana, about three hours' drive from New-Orleans.

Said plantation has a front of about forty-two arpents (over one mile and a half) on the Mississippi River, by an irregular depth of forty to eighty arpents, and contains 2,352 superficial arpents, more or less, 1,300 arpents of which are well cleared and ditched, and have been under cultivation. The improvements, a good sugar-house, purgery and cane shed, with steam engine, sugar mill, and necessary apparatus for manufacturing sugar by open kettles; good stables, and other outhouses and shops; large dwelling house, 16 rooms, with a fine garden in rear. For other information and terms, apply to the undersigned. LEVERICH & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE De Forest Manice, situated in the town of Hempstead, Queens County, L. I., 14 miles from New-York City, and one mile east of Queens Station, on the Long Island Railroad, containing fifty-six acres. This place was the country seat of its late owner over twenty years, and is believed to be unsurpassed in this country for beauty and finished cultivation. The dwelling-house is of wood, filled in with brick, of gothic style, very large, and in fine order. The place contains large and fully stocked green-houses, graperies, peach and other glass houses, carriage-houses and stables, and a gardener's cottage. It is supplied with water from a large well and reservoir, yielding a never-failing supply to all the buildings and grounds. It will be sold with or without the house furniture and green-house plants. See full particulars in advertisement in *N. Y. Evening Post*, this week. For permits, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or WM. D. F. MANICE, Executor, 46 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 90 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J.—The house built and occupied by M. O. HATFIELD, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 750 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots, is pronounced desirable. As a private, genteel residence it has no superior, if its equal, in the town. The furniture, which is new, and of the richest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of G. KIRTLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT NEW-ROCHELLE, Westchester County, N. Y., known as the Holler farm, consisting of about 15 acres, all fine, arable land, about three-quarters of a mile from the New-York and Harlem Railroad Station; there are on the premises a dwelling-house, barns, &c.; two streams of water run through the property. For further particulars, inquire of HENRY W. CLARK, No. 55 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, or of HENRY WOLFE, New-Rochelle Village.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND NEAR THE village of Red Bank, New-Jersey, railroad depot and steamboat wharf, containing eight acres with buildings thereon, a chance of which there is a fine view from the summit which is graded; of the ocean, bays, rivers and surrounding country surpasses in beauty and extent any spot to be found elsewhere; for a gentlemen of taste desirous to obtain a location to erect a mansion for a country seat, the situation is unequaled, no place more healthy. Apply to WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A site, 71½ acres, having one-fifth of a mile river front outside Hudson River Railroad, commanding magnificent views; entrance opposite Staatsburgh Station. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, Tivoli Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

TO FARMERS.—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES for sale in Litchfield County, Conn., one and a half miles from railroad depot; large brick house, 40x40, with extensive barns, carriage-house, stables, &c.; all in order; fruit in abundance; four hours from New-York City. Price, $7,000. Apply to P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A HANDsome country residence, eligibly situated within a mile of the landing, and commanding extensive views of the river and Fishkill Mountains. The place contains eight acres of ground and is a most desirable property. For full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 45 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—THE three-story and basement brown-stone front house No. 137 West 36th-st., near Broadway; size 20x50; lot half the block; modern improvements. Apply on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment first-class houses on 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; price very low; possession at once. Apply to Mr. TITUS, third house from 3d-av., or of D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 102 Broadway.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—At Jamaica, L. I., two miles from New-York, furnished and equipped, or not, as desired; possession at any time; price $12,000. Address Box No. 141 Jamaica Post-office.

$6,000.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A brick house, fourteen rooms, in Rahway, N. J., ten minutes' walk from depot. For particulars, apply to PINCHET & WARNER, No. 6 Cortlandt-st., below Broadway.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—with 17 lots of ground laid out as a garden, with choice fruit trees, grapevines, &c., four miles from Williamsburgh ferries; price $3,000. For particulars apply to W. E. SLOCUM, No. 31 Nassau-st., Room No. 16.

A FARM CONTAINING 57½ ACRES FOR SALE—At Jamaica, Long Island; buildings and fences good; location healthy; price, $3,000; stock crops if desired; hours 10 to 1.

GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st., N. Y.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.—FOR SALE, in New-Jersey, in close proximity to New-York, a manufacturing property, consisting of a large one-story brick building, with gas and water in the building; price $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS, RESIDENCES, COUNTRY SEATS, and every variety of real estate for sale and exchange on the most liberal terms; a large line of desirable property at all times on hand.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD city property, 320 acres of land, in Warren County, Pa., will pay from $6,000 to $10,000 in cash, and assume $30,000 mortgage. HATCH & CO., No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 3.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 54 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Lot half block; house, 20x50; painted throughout, ceilings inclinded; light, cheerful and convenient; price $19,000. Apply on the premises, after 3 P. M.

A COUNTRY SEAT WITH 8 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—At Jamaica, Long Island; house contains all the modern improvements; price, $25,000; hours 10 to 1. GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st., N.Y.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE-STORY, high-stoop, brick house and lot on south side 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Address Box No. 3,554 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 19 acres, 23 miles from the city, in Westchester County. For particulars inquire of J. H. EPPES, No. 372 East 4th-st.

$1,050.—14 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, 2¼ miles from Paterson, on the Passaic River; good building site; also 12 acres, with good building, $3,250. WELLING & DRURY, 14 Chambers-st.

PORTABLE COTTAGES, OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES.—Simple, neat and substantial; the best in the world. Address WEST-ST. STEAM WORKS, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT MADISON, N. J., NEW DEPOT, an elegant country seat and 160 acres. Price $55,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or S. EDDY, Morristown.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZEN'S WEST POINT HOTEL

WILL BE OPENED FOR THE SEASON

SATURDAY, MAY 27.

For board and rooms apply to

COZZENS BROTHERS,

West Point.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—THE BEST LOCAtion in Washington for a hotel can be leased for five years, and the present buildings thereon be converted into an elegant hotel, of 150 rooms, by the first of November. Apply to E., Box No. 567 Washington, D. C.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES

TO LET,

With splendid light and ventilation,

Suitable for

Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.

Apply at the office of

EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

PATRIOTIC WORK.

NO. 156 EAST NINETEENTH-STREET.

Nicely furnished rooms for exhausted soldiers not below Captain's rank, by a German lady.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET AT WESTPORT, CONN.—To let, possession immediately, an amply furnished cottage, with 3½ acres of ground, garden, stable, coach-house, &c.; large parlor, library and dining-room on the first floor; five bedrooms, with bath-room, water-closet, &c., on the second floor, and airy bedrooms and nursery on the third floor, with large kitchen, laundry and bedrooms, storerooms, &c., in the basement. It is an eligible residence for a genteel family. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 39 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A COUNTRY-SEAT IN RHODE Island, the homestead of the late Hon. Tristam Burgess, on Watchemoket Hill, about one mile from the centre of the City of Providence, with 22 acres of land, (13 acres of fruit orchard,) dwelling-house, containing 12 rooms besides attic, two stables with accommodations for 10 or 12 horses, with ample carriage room, woodshed and other buildings. A portion of the furniture may be had with the estate for a term of years. For particulars address BURGES, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

TO LET—COUNTRY PLACE, OYSTER BAY, Long Island; house contains nine rooms, good cellar, large barn, forty-five acres, and plenty of fruit; one mile from Byose steel depot; let for one year or less; twenty-eight miles from New-York; two trains daily. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 133 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

ORANGE.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR the Summer or year, with all modern improvements, in a beautiful location, five minutes' walk from Orange Valley depot; fine stable with it if desired. Apply to J. S. OTIS, with H. B. Claflin & Co., No. 140 Church-st., or W. B. BLACKWELL, Main-st., Orange N. J.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—

5 large, light and airy floors.
2 100x25.
2 50x25.

Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 79th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—IN THE brown-stone building No. 49 Broadway, nearly opposite Exchange-place, consisting of one room 26x100 feet, and six rooms 26x90 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—PARTIALLY FURnished, in Rockland County, four miles from Suffern's depot; has 7 or 8 rooms; also, garden and barn; possession at once; location healthful and picturesque; rent $200. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR ENGRAVERS, ARchitects, or any business requiring superior light, two rooms in the new building Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, near Wall-st., each about fifty feet square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, EXTRA large front room to let, on second floor; rent, $36 per month; and one on third floor, at $16; in a private family; location near 8th-av. and 10th-st. Address M. S., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR THE Summer or year, at Rye; first-class; ten minutes from depot; fine garden made, and abundance of fruit; stables, carriage-house, &c., complete. Apply at No. 21 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—Nos. 147 AND 149 WEST 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNtry residence, with about 10 acres of land, commanding the finest possible views, and of very easy access to the city. For particulars, address Box No. 5,222 Post-office.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—ARRANGEMENT without board—two furnished sleeping-rooms, for single gentlemen, in perfectly quiet house; convenient to cars; pleasant neighborhood. No. 338 Bridge-st., near Myrtle-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED; THE PLEASANTLY situated cottage, "Cragdon," East Chester; with garden, stables; ice-house well filled; high and commanding ground. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—NO. — 43D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY; four-story house, and furniture for sale; or would be rented furnished.

J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—TWO LARGE AIRY rooms, on second floor, newly furnished, to let to gentlemen, without board; have bath and closet. Apply at No. 26 Rutgers-st., or at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 2.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN YONKERS to let for two months, (July and August,) within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Inquire of WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers.

A FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK ROOM TO LET—To single gentlemen, without board, in a private family; terms moderate. Address No. 93 Allen-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT TARrytown, pleasantly located and plenty of fruit; terms $50 per month. Direct Box No. 204, Tarrytown.

TO LET—OFFICES AND DESK ROOM ON BASEment floor, No. 243 Broadway, opposite the Park. Inquire of J. NELSON LUCKEY, on the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, TO A gentleman. Apply at No. 89 3d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT BOARD.—No. 26 8th-st., near 2d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED—AS permanent residence for a gentleman, wife, child and servant, within about an hour from the city, by easy access; nice house and grounds required; would buy the establishment; furniture and all on moderate and reasonable terms. Address, stating particulars and terms, F. R. S., Box No. 4,268, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE SMALL COTTAGE houses near each other; one of them furnished; all to have some ground for a garden, in a pleasant and healthy location, within one hour's ride of City Hall, either by rail or steamboat; rent to be moderate. Address F. B. S., Box No. 5,203 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, a small place in the country, not over one hour's ride or sail from the City Hall; the house must have 12 or 14 rooms; a location on the Sound or river preferred. Address, with full particulars, stating rent, H., Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and his wife, in a private family occupying a first-class house, between 2d and 6th avs., and below 25th-st. Parties willing to furnish one good room to persons of similar tastes, at a moderate price, will receive most satisfactory reference and all needful information. Address BOARD, Box No. 4,111 Post-office.

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG MEN, WITH GOOD reference, can obtain board with a private family. De Kalb-av., north side, 4th door east of Marcy, Brooklyn.

BOARDING—JUST OPENED AT NO. 61 12TH-st., corner of 4th-av., where some fifty gentlemen can be comfortably accommodated; rooms airy.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND mother, who would be very little trouble, in a plain, quiet family, where there are no other boarders; if in Brooklyn, convenient to ferries. Address, for two days, J. H. M., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS, in suite or separate, comprising the entire second floor of a house, 31 feet by 70. Also, a very large room on third floor, and three or four rooms for single gentlemen, in the first-class house, No. 33 6th-st., Mark's-place. Any of the above will be rented with or without board, or private table. Billiard-table in the house.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two or three single gentlemen can procure elegant rooms, with or without board, in a brown-stone house near Stuyvesant-square; family private; satisfactory references given and required. Address HOWARD, Box No. 511 New-York Post-office.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMIlies and single gentlemen at No. 43 Clinton-place, corner of University-place; transient persons $2 and $2 50 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV. HOTEL.—Handsomely furnished first-class accommodations may be obtained by applying at No. 12 East 23d-st.; references exchanged; dinner at 6 o'clock.

A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM TO let, with board, in a private family, at No. 146 East 23d-st. Gas and water in the rooms. References given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, without board; centrally located, one block from Broadway. Apply at No. 70 West 27th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—Two hours from New-York City; pleasant, airy rooms, good board, fishing, bathing, &c. The locality is one of the best in Nyack; and those desiring a pleasant retreat from the dusty city will find this the most desirable place to spend the Summer months. Access by boat or boat. Terms, $13 per week. Address W. C., No. 222 West 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman, his wife, six children, and servant, desire board in the country, within one and a half hours of New-York; a farm-house preferred, where no other boarders would be taken; or would rent a nice furnished cottage. Address, stating full particulars and terms, which must be moderate, V., Box No. 4,782 Post-office, New-York.

PLEASANT UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with board, may be had at Stapleton, S. I., on Boyd-st., the third door from Wright; good view of the bay. Address Box No. 257 Post-office; or inquire on the premises, or at No. 185 Washington-st., New-York.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—IN A first-class private house, for two or three gentlemen, with their wives. Call for particulars on E. W. AUSTIN, No. 39 Park-row, Room No. 13.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with good board at a moderate price, in Newark, N. J. Apply personally or by letter to Mrs. COLLINS, No. 39 Bank-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point; fine large rooms with first-class board. Address R. A. BERARD, West Point.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of this city, with a good presence and a kind, loving heart, middle-aged but never married, of unexceptionable habits, Christian principles, culture, some property and high social position, desires to correspond, sincerely, with an amiable and prepossessing lady, of wealth, refinement and respectability, in view of matrimony. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in good faith and sincerity, with full particulars, PHILIP SIDNEY, Box No. 174 *Times* Office, New-York City.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship's.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,438	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,438	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,870	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:

VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, May 27
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, June 3
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, June 17
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 24.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP,
GUIDING STAR,
2,595 65-95 tons,
WILLIAM R. BELL, Commander,

will sail for Havre, calling at Southampton to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, from the company's pier, No. 46 North River, (third pier above foot of Canal-st.)

First cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....60

payable in United States currency.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medical attendance free of charge.

The GUIDING STAR is one of the very best as well as one of the most elegant steamships ever built in this country. She has staterooms for 250 first cabin passengers, and for comfort or elegance her saloons and staterooms are not excelled by those of any other steamer in the world.

This steamer will arrive from New-Orleans on the 27th inst., when passengers may examine her accommodations, for which purpose tickets may be procured at the office of the company.

Returning, the GUIDING STAR will leave Havre on the 13th of July.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 10 Barclay-st.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Wunpenny.....Saturday, May 27.
MONTEREY.....Furber.....Saturday, June 3.
MARIPOSA.....Howes.....Saturday, June 10.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, June 17.
EVENING STAR.....Wimpenny.....Saturday, June 24.
MONTEREY.....Furber.....Saturday, July 1.
MARIPOSA.....Howes.....Saturday, July 8.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, July 15.
GUIDING STAR.....Bell.
RISING STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock P. M.

From Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st., New-York.

The MORNING STAR is 2,048 tons; the EVENING STAR, 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR, 2,416 tons, and RISING STAR, 2,776 tons. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.

First cabin passage, $80; second cabin, $40.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or Passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

STEAMSHIP EUROPE FOR HAVRE will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY MORNING, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, on account of the tide. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock. Baggage not required on the voyage will be received on Thursday.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,724 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,724 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....3,724 tons.....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Afloat).....1,100-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the voyage about one day:

EUROPE.....Capt. A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE.....Capt. A. BOCANDE.....FRIDAY, June 23

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at Queenstown, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, (Inman Line,) carrying the United States mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....May 27
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....June 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....June 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg 100 Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS, COMMENCING MAY 1, 1865.

The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY w dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

June 2.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SLOCUM
(connecting at Panama with the SACRAMENTO.)
June 16.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORNICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.

For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.

REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.
Steamer ALHAMBRA, R. RAITER, Commander.
Steamer GRANADA, R. B. BENSON, Commander.
THE ALHAMBRA

will leave pier No. 14, East River,
On WEDNESDAY, May 24,

at 2 o'clock precisely.

No freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamer GRANADA will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 31.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—STAR LINE.

REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The first-class steamship WEYBOSSET, Capt. PARSONS, will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 3 o'clock, from pier foot Canal st., North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 26 Broadway.

The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, May 31.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The new and first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
WM. POWELL, Master.

will leave for Wilmington direct on
SATURDAY, May 27,

at 3 o'clock precisely.

No freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship OREOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 113 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. VAILE, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 27, at 3 P. M.

For passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow, June 3.

FOR WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.

The first-class steamship JOHN GIBSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on FRIDAY, May 26, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PIONEER LINE.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship CATHERINE WHITING, Capt. W. B. COBB, will succeed the CHASE, and sail as above on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 3 P. M. from Pier No 11, N. R. For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 66 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.—Annual election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 6th June next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State. Indispensable to travelers. Issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF DOCK.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON,
Landing at
Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall and Milton.

The steamer MARY POWELL will leave pier foot of Desbrosses-st., (second street south of Canal,) every afternoon at 3½ o'clock

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PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga Lake, George and Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamer C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. BRUCKSON, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, (on and after May 22,) at 7 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 7:10. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North. Building cars connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS SCOTT, Capt. DAVID ARERY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON AND BRATTLEBORO'.—The first-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave New-York from Peck-slip, East River, for Hartford at 4 P. M., daily, arriving at Hartford in time for the early

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Full Report of the Testimony Taken on Monday.

Further Evidence of the Guilt of the Prisoners.

Remarkable Documents Found in the Confederate Archives.

A Letter Implicating Davis in Knowledge of the Plot.

Lincoln was to Have Been Killed Last November.

The Matter Referred to the Rebel Secretary of War.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22.

This afternoon's session of the commission for the trial of the assassins was quite brief, owing to the non-arrival of several witnesses. At 4 o'clock the commission adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow. There is no probability that at that time the witnesses can be brought to the court-room, as every one seems determined to witness the military review that will be going on all day. It is likely, therefore, that the commission will adjourn till Thursday.

Most of the testimony this afternoon was merely cumulative upon the visits of BOOTH, PAYNE, ATZEROTH, and others of the conspirators, to the house of Mrs. SURRATT, and as to the position of HERROLD, ARNOLD, SPANGLER and O'LAUGHLIN. No new feature of great materiality was brought out as affecting directly the prisoners at the bar.

More than ordinary interest was excited by the production of the letter of the rebel Lieut. W. ALSTON, which was found among the archives of the rebel War Department, surrendered by Gen. JOHNSTON. The proposition of this writer to rid the country of its deadliest enemies—meaning Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet—by assassinating them, was shown to have been entertained by JEFF. DAVIS, and that he had directed his Private Secretary to refer the matter to the rebel Secretary of War, for his consideration. When the reading of this letter was concluded, an audible murmur of horror was heard from all parts of the room, especially among the ladies, who made such exclamations as "Oh, the monster! Oh, horrible! Shame, shame!" This was the first direct testimony yet produced in the case, showing that DAVIS had at any time entertained the idea of assassinating the President and the heads of departments, and its importance was enhanced by the fact, that the reference by DAVIS to his Secretary of War was dated in December last, at which time it has been clearly proven that BOOTH and some of his original confederates were actively engaged in plotting for the murder of Mr. LINCOLN. The introduction of this letter establishes the fact beyond any doubt, if it be good for no other purpose, that DAVIS was not only capable of entertaining proposals for assassinating our President, but was willing to treat with cold-blooded villains for its accomplishment.

The link in the chain of evidence that directly connects BOOTH and the prisoners in an agreement with DAVIS to murder Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD, has not been produced on this trial, but may yet be offered before the government closes its testimony.

Among the distinguished persons in the court-room to-day were Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, and Mr. BANCROFT. The ladies crowded the room most suffocatingly, more than half the audience being composed of females, and even the windows were filled with spectators.

Synopsis of the Evidence Taken on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22.

The court to-day examined one witness in secret session, when the doors of the court were opened.

The evidence taken on Saturday was read.

An unusually large number of spectators, including a number of ladies, were present. Judging from their actions and continuous talking, they were most interested in the appearance of the prisoners.

Miss FITZPATRICK, who resided at Mrs. SURRATT's, in the month of March, testified to having seen JOHN H. SURRATT, BOOTH, ATZEROTH and PAYNE there together, the last named going by the name of WOOD. She accompanied SURRATT and PAYNE to Ford's Theatre. BOOTH came into the box.

The court here took a recess.

After the recess Capt. DOUGHERTY, who had command of the cavalry which went in pursuit of BOOTH, testified as to the part he took in the capture of HERROLD. The latter had no arms on his person, but only a small map. HERROLD asked who had been shot. The Captain replied "BOOTH." HERROLD said it was not BOOTH but BOYD, and at first denied knowing BOOTH.

On his cross-examination, the witness said that BOOTH remarked that HERROLD was "innocent," or words to that effect.

WM. E. CLEAVER, who keeps a livery stable in this city, testified to BOOTH's keeping a horse at his establishment, but which he sold to SAM. ARNOLD on the 20th of January. ARNOLD took the horse away on the 9th of February.

MARSHALL MCPHAIL testified that O'LAUGHLIN was in the rebel service for one year, and came into our lines at Martinsburgh. He took the oath of allegiance in Baltimore in June, 1863. O'LAUGHLIN resides in Baltimore.

Dr. VERDI, physician to Secretary SEWARD, who was called in after the attempted assassination, testified as to the condition of the persons there wounded. He said on that night he thought the wounds of the Secretary to be mortal. The Secretary at the time was improving from the former accident.

JOHN BOBBIN testified that SPANGLER fixed up the stable in the rear of the theatre for BOOTH's horse and buggy. SPANGLER sold the buggy for BOOTH the Wednesday before the President was assassinated.

JOHN MADDOX testified that he rented the stable to BOOTH.

Lieut. BARTLETT, who was a prisoner in Libby from Sept. 1863 to Dec. 1864, testified he observed that the prison was mined with the intention to blow it up. A large torpedo was buried under the centre of the prison. Different persons said it had been mined in case Col. DAHLGREN's raid should succeed in reaching Richmond.

Col. TREAT testified to having brought to Washington a number of boxes said to contain the archieves of the so-called Confederate States.

Mr. F. A. HALL testified that he opened the boxes, and here identified a paper found in one of them.

The paper was a letter addressed to His Excellency President DAVIS, dated at Montgomery, White Sulpher Springs, Va., in which the writer says that he now offers his services to the Confederacy, and he is "willing to proceed to rid the country of its deadliest enemies," and all he asked was for the necessary papers to give him traveling facilities within the Confederate States. He says he is well acquainted to the Northern States, and that he is a Lieutenant in DUKE's command. He also says he was in Gen. MORGAN's raid and, finding a good opportunity to escape, he run the gauntlet of being captured by the Union troops, and made his way to Canada, where he was assisted by Col. J. P. S. HOLCOMBE, and managed to run the blockade. He says: "If I do anything I shall expect your full confidence;" and expresses a wish for an answer soon, and for a short interview. The communication is signed "Lieut. W. ALSTON," and it bears the indorsement: "Brief.—Lieut. W. ALSTON offers his services to his country to rid it of its deadliest enemies. Respectfully referred by order of the President to the Secretary of War." (Signed) "BENJ. W. HARRISON, Private Secretary. For attention. By order, J. A. CAMPBELL, A. S. W.

The court adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

Complete Report of the Testimony Taken on Monday Before the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22.

The court, after the reading of the evidence on Saturday, proceeded to take the testimony of Mrs. Norah Fitzpatrick, as follows:

By Judge Bingham.—Q.—State where you resided during the month of March last? A.—I resided at the house of Mrs. Surratt, who is at the bar.

Q.—State whether, during the time of your residence at her house last Winter, you saw John H. Surratt and other men in company with him there? A.—I saw John H. Surratt.

Q.—State what other men you saw during the time you stayed there last Winter? A.—I saw John Wilkes Booth there, and I saw two of the prisoners at the bar.

Q.—Which two? A.—I saw Mr. Atzeroth and Mr. Wood there (pointing to Payne.)

Q.—Did he call himself by any other name? —A.—I did not know him by any other name.

Q.—How often did you see this Wood at Mrs. Surratt's house? A.—I never saw him there except twice.

Q.—When was that? A.—I do not know exactly about the time. I saw him there once, I think, in March.

Q.—How often did you see Atzeroth there? A.—He did not stop at the house at all at any time.

Q.—Did you see him there several times? A.—He was there only a short time.

Q.—Did you understand whether he stayed there over night once? A.—He did.

Q.—Look at the other prisoners at the bar and say if you have seen any one of them at Mrs. Surratt's house—have you seen the one standing in the corner, Herrold? A.—I do not know him; I never saw the man.

Q.—State whether you, in company with John H. Surratt and this man, Wood, visited Ford's Theatre one night in March last? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you occupy a box in that theatre? A.—Yes.

Q.—Which box did you occupy? A.—I do not know. I did not pay attention on which side it was.

Q.—Was it the upper or lower box. A.—I think it was the upper.

Q.—State whether John Wilkes Booth came into that box that night while you, Wood and Surratt were in there? A.—Yes.

Q.—What lady accompanied you? A.—A Miss Dean.

Q.—When did you leave Mrs. Surratt's house? A.—I went to Baltimore on the 6 o'clock train the day after we were at the theatre.

Q.—How long were you absent? A.—I was absent about a week.

By the Court.—Q.—Do you recollect whether on entering the theatre you turned to the right or left to go to the box you occupied? A.—I do not recollect which side.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the court here took the usual recess for one hour. After the recess the court took the testimony of

Capt. Dougherty.

Q.—State whether or not you had command of a detachment of cavalry sent in pursuit of the assassin of the President, J. W. Booth? A.—I had.

Q.—The circumstances of the capture have been fully detailed by other witnesses, I will ask what part, if any, you took in the capture of Herrold, and if any state all he said on that occasion? A.—There was considerable parley in reference to arms he was supposed to have while he remained in Garret's barn; we had a good deal of conversation with Booth about his coming out; Booth at first denied there was anybody else in the barn; finally he said: "Captain, there is a man here who wants to surrender awful bad." Baker, one of the detectives, who was there, said to me: "Tell him to hand out his arms and come out." I repeated the direction to him. Herrold, who was by the door said, "I have no arms." Baker said, "we know exactly what you have got." I remarked to Baker, "You'd better let them come out." Baker said: "Wait till Conger comes," I said "No;" and, addressing the man at the door said—"Open that door and I will take that man out myself."

The door was partially opened. Herrold put out his hands and I took hold of them and pulled him out. I put my revolver under my arm and turned him around to see if he had any arms. He had none. I asked him if he had any papers; he said "nothing but this;" pulling out a piece of map from his pocket.

I took him back a short distance from the door. Just at that time the shot was fired and the door thrown open, I dragged him into the barn where Booth had fallen on the ground. The soldiers and detectives, who then came in, brought Booth out. I took charge of Herrold. When I had brought him outside again he said, "Let me go; I will not leave; I will not go away." Said I, "No, Sir." Said he, "Who has been shot in the barn?" Said I, "You know who it is." He said, "I do not. He told me his was Boyd." Said I, "His name is Booth, and you know it." He said, no, he did not. I had him tied by his hands to a tree, about two yards from where Booth had been carried to the verandah at the house, and kept him there until we were ready to return. Booth, in the meantime, died. I sewed him up in a blanket, having previously sent some cavalry near for a doctor. I got a negro, who lives about half a mile from there, with a wagon, put the body on board and started for Belle Plain, where a boat was waiting.

Q.—Where did Herrold say he had met with this man? A.—He told me he had met him about seven miles from Washington, by accident. I think he said between eleven and twelve o'clock on the night of the murder.

Q.—Did he persist in saying he did not know Booth at all? A.—He first said he did not know him; that he (Booth) said his name was Boyd.

Q.—Did he state where they went after they had met in Maryland? A.—He told me that they went to Mathias Point and crossed there.

Q.—Did he mention the house they stopped at on the way? A.—Not to my knowledge. The house of Dr. Stewart was mentioned. Whether he said so or not I do not distinctly recollect.

Cross-examination by Mr. Stone.—Q.—Did you hear Booth say anything about Herrold's innocence? A.—Booth said he was the only guilty man, or words to that effect.

Q.—Herrold made no resistance at all? A.—No, while coming home he said his feet were sore, and that he could not walk. I mounted him on a horse, and tied him.

By Mr. Blampitt.—Q.—Did not Booth remark that this man was innocent? Was not this his expression? Q.—It was to that effect. I cannot swear that they were the exact words he used.

Testimony of Wm. C. Cleaver.

By Judge Holt.—Q.—State your residence and occupation? A.—I keep a livery stable in Sixth-street in this city.

Q.—State whether or not J. Wilkes Booth at any time kept a horse or horses in your stable? A.—He did in January last.

Q.—Can you describe any animals he kept there? A.—Yes, a one-eyed bay horse was there about one month.

Q.—Why was he taken away? A.—He sold the horse on the 20th of January to Samuel Arnold, one of the prisoners at the bar.

Q.—Did you see the horse afterward? A.—I saw the horse a day or two afterward, when Arnold paid for the livery and took him away.

Q.—Do you know anything about the terms or the circumstances of the sale? A.—I only know that Booth told me that he had sold the horse to Arnold, and that Arnold came a few days afterward and paid the livery.

Q.—Have you seen the horse since that time? A.—I have not.

Q.—Did you see Booth and John H. Surratt go out of your stable riding or otherwise? A.—Yes; John H. Surratt would occasionally hire a horse to go out to evening parties.

Q.—With whom generally? A.—With Booth; Booth gave directions to let Surratt use his horse any time he desired.

Q.—Did you ever see the prisoner Atzeroth with Booth? A.—Yes; I have seen him there with horses.

Q.—With whom was Atzeroth generally in company at the stable? A.—I never saw him in company with anybody; he was generally alone.

Q.—Did you see him there frequently? A.—No, sir; I never saw him there but once.

By Mr. Ewing.—Q.—Did you ever see Arnold there after he took the horse away early in February? A.—I did not.

Re-examination of J. L. McPhail.

Examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—State whether the prisoner O'Laughlin has been in the rebel service. A.—He has.

Q.—Was he in the military service of the so-called Confederate States? A.—About one year; I thought it was after the battle at Antietam or South Mountain he came in and gave himself up; that was in the year 1863, I believe; I examined the records of the Provost-Marshal's office before I came over this morning, and found an oath of allegiance signed by Michael O'Laughlin, and myself and others concluded he was the prisoner at the bar of that name; the date is June 16, 1863; I will state that O'Laughlin sent for me to correct what he thought was an error; he then stated that he did report at Martinsburgh, and took the oath of allegiance; I have here this oath, dated Baltimore, June 16, 1863, signed Michael O'Laughlin.

Cross-examination by Mr. Cox.—Q.—Does it appear by this oath that it was taken at Baltimore? A.—The oath so reads.

Q.—And the prisoner stated that he gave himself up at Martinsburgh? A.—He told me he came into our lines at Martinsburgh, and there took the oath.

Q.—Then may you not have been mistaken about the oath having been taken at Baltimore? A.—If he had come into our lines at Martinsburgh and taken the oath there, when he came into Baltimore he would have reported. It is customary for parties who have taken the oath elsewhere, coming into the city, to report when they arrive.

Q.—Did you know his handwriting? A.—I have seen recently quite a number of documents that I believe to have been in his handwriting.

Q.—But you never saw him write? A.—I believe not.

Q.—Have you heard him acknowledge any of the letters you speak of to be his own? A.—I have seen letters I believe he has acknowledged to be his own, but I have had no conversation with him about them.

By the Court.—Q.—Do you know anything about the prisoner Arnold prior to his connection with this affair? A.—Only from his own declarations.

Q.—Do you know whether his family reside in Baltimore? A.—I do; they have resided there within my recollection I suppose for thirty years.

Testimony of Dr. Verdi.

Examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—State, whether or not, on the night of the assassination of the President, you were called to the house of Mr. Seward? A.—It was one of the servants who came for me.

Q.—At what hour? A.—I do not recollect; perhaps a little before eleven, on Friday night.

Q.—State in what conditions you found the persons in that house, that you were called to see? A.—I found Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, lying on a bed, wounded by a cut on the side, some two and a half inches deep.

Q.—Did you see other persons in the house of Mr. Seward, at the same time? A.—I saw every one of them.

Q.—State who they were, and describe their wounds? A.—Mr. Wm. H. Seward, Fred. E. Seward, Major Seward, Robinson and Hansell.

Q.—They were all wounded? A.—Yes. I had seen Secretary Seward about nine o'clock that night, in his room. When I saw him next, he was in his bed, covered with blood; blood all around him, and blood in the bed. Mrs. Seward, Miss Fanny Seward, and this man, Robinson, were in the room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doester.—Q.—Did you see Mr. Fred. Seward on that occasion? A.—Yes.

Q.—State whether he was sensible or unconscious. A.—He was conscious; he had difficulty in articulating; he wanted to say something, but could not express himself; he knew me perfectly well; he had a smile of recognition on his lips; as I was looking at his wound on the forehead he was evidently impressed that the severest one was in the back part of his head; he commenced moving his lips and pointing his finger there; I examined his wound, and found his skull broken; I said, "Do you want to know whether your skull is broken or not?" he assented; he remained sensible for half an hour, and then went into a sleep; he woke up in about twenty minutes, when he was put to bed and was very soon insensible.

Q.—Did you also give the information after examining the elder Seward, whether the wound was mortal or not? A.—Yes; when I came into the room where he was I found terror in the expression of all his family, they evidently supposing his wounds were mortal; I examined him, and immediately reported to the family that his wounds were not mortal, upon which Mr. Seward stretched out his hands, manifesting evident satisfaction.

Q.—How long was it before Dr. Barnes made his appearance? A.—Probably twenty minutes.

Q.—Was or was not Mr. Seward at the time of this attack in a critical condition? A.—No, Sir; he had improved very much from his former injury when his jaw was broken.

Q.—State what the effects of the wounds were upon Mr. Seward in reference to his former condition? A.—The effect was to debilitate him and to make it still more difficult for him to rally.

Q.—Have you not at some time before this trial stated that the wounds received by Mr. Seward had a tendency to aid in his recovery from the former injury? A.—No, Sir; I have heard that such an opinion was expressed; I do not know by whom; that was not my opinion.

Re-examination of John Brown, alias Peanuts.

By Judge Bingham.—Q.—State whether or not you were working at Ford's Theatre in January last? A.—I was.

Q.—State if you know the stable in the rear of the theatre occupied by Booth's horses and carriage. A.—Yes.

Q.—Who fitted it up? A.—The prisoner Spangler and a man by the name of Jones.

Q.—Did he do that in January last and before Booth put his horses in there? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did he do to the stable? A.—It was raised up a little behind and stalls put in, and a carriage-room was also prepared.

Q.—Was Booth there at the time he was doing it? A.—He was there sometimes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ewing.—Q.—Did Booth occupy that stable with a buggy and horses from that time on? A.—Yes; first he had horse and saddle, then he sold that horse and got a horse and buggy.

By Judge Bingham.—Q.—When was that buggy sold? A.—On Wednesday before the President was murdered.

Q.—Who sold it? A.—Ned Spangler, the prisoner.

By Mr. Ewing.—Q.—Do you know who he sold it to? A.—He took it down to the bazaar, where they have horses and carriages to sell, but he could not get what he wanted, and so he sold it to a man who keeps a livery stable.

Q.—Did you go with Spangler to take it down? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did not Booth and Gifford tell Spangler on Monday to take it to the bazaar to sell? A.—Yes; on the Monday before it was sold they told him to, and I went out and cleaned it off.

Testimony of James Maddox.

By Judge Bingham.—Q.—Were you employed at Ford's Theatre last Winter? A.—I was.

Q.—State who rented the stable for Booth, in which he kept his horses up to the time of the President's murder? A.—I did.

Q.—When did you rent the stable? A.—I think in December last.

Q.—From whom? A.—Mr. Davis.

Q.—For whom? A.—For Booth.

Q.—Who paid the rent, and how was it paid? A.—I paid it monthly.

Q.—Who furnished the money? A.—Booth.

Q.—Were you present at the decoration of the box on Friday afternoon, the 14th of April last, occupied by the President? A.—I was there at the time.

Q.—Do you know who decorated it? A.—I saw Harry Ford decorating it.

Q.—Did you see anybody else? A.—I do not remember anybody else; there may have been others there.

Q.—Do you know who brought the rocking-chair in which the President sat to the box that day? A.—I do not; I saw the colored man Joe Simons with it on his head that afternoon, coming down from Mr. Ford's room.

Q.—You did not see who put it into the box? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever seen that chair in the box before? A.—Not this season; the first time the President came there we put it in, that was in 1863.

Q.—And you do not know, then, of its being there before for two years? A.—No, Sir. I have not been in that box since 1863.

Q.—Were you in that box that day? A.—No, Sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ewing.—Q.—What has been your business at Ford's Theatre? A.—Property man.

Q.—Did your business require you to be on the stage while the performances were going on? A.—Yes, when there was anything to do; sometimes there would be nothing to do, and I would not go on.

Q.—What is your position on the stage? A.—It is to see that the furniture is put on right, and to give to the actors the property required to be used in the play.

Q.—What part of the stage did you occupy? A.—My room is not on the stage, and I have no special position.

Q.—Do you know the passage-way by which Booth escaped? A.—I was shown the passage-way; I did not see him escape.

Q.—State whether it is customary during the performance to have that passage-way clear or obstructed? A.—It is generally clear. I have never seen it blocked up. When we are playing a heavy piece we generally have to run flats in there pretty well; but is it generally clear.

Q.—Is the "American Cousin" a heavy piece? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—During the play of the "American Cousin" would the passage, through which Booth made his exit, properly be clear? A.—Yes, it would properly be clear.

Q.—Where was the prisoner Spangler's position? A.—On the left hand side of the stage—the side of the President's box. He always has been on that side since I have been in the theatre.

Q.—Did you see Spangler that night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State at what time you saw him during the performance? A.—I saw him pretty nearly every scene. If he had not been there I should certainly have missed him. I do not recollect seeing him away from his position at all. He may have been away; but if he had been when a scene changed, some other person would have had to run his flat. Every person would have been inquiring where he was.

Q.—If he had been away for what length of time? A.—If he had missed one scene they would all have known it. One scene sometimes lasts twenty-five minutes.

Q.—In the third act of the "American Cousin" are not the scenes shifted frequently? A.—Yes; there are seven scenes in that act, as Miss Keene plays it.

Q.—Would it have been practicable for Spangler to have been absent during the performance of that act for five minutes without his absence being noticed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Would it have been for ten minutes? A.—Yes; at particular times his absence for five minutes would have been noticed. During the second act the scene does not change for about half an hour at one time. During the third act the scenes are pretty rapid.

Q.—Were you at the front of the theatre during that play. A.—In the second act I was in the box-office.

Q.—Were you on the pavement? A.—I went out the alley way, and had to go on the pavement in getting into the office.

Q.—Did you see Spangler there? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Have you ever seen Spangler wear a moustache? A.—Not since I have known him, and I have known him two years next month.

Q.—Where were you at the moment the President was assassinated? A.—At the first entrance leading to the left-hand boxes.

Q.—Did you see Spangler there shortly before? A.—Yes, Sir; I think I did. I saw him in his proper position as I crossed the stage after the second scene of the third act was on.

Q.—How long was that before the President was assassinated? A.—I think about three or four minutes. I will not state positively. It could not have been longer.

Q.—When you heard the pistol fired did you see Booth spring on to the stage. A.—I did not. I saw him first when he had nearly passed off the stage.

Q.—Did you run after him? A.—I heard them calling for water, and I went to my room for that.

Q.—Did you see Spangler after that? A.—I did not until the next morning, as I recollect.

Q.—Did you hear Booth that night when he rode up to the theatre call for Spangler? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

By Judge Bingham.—Q.—Do you know whether that box was kept locked except when it was occupied or being decorated? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you know whether any of the other boxes were occupied that night? A.—I do not think any of them were.

Q.—Do you know that they were not? A.—I could not state positively whether they were or not. I did not take any notice except as to the President's box.

By Mr. Ewing.—Q.—When did you first hear that the President was to come to the theatre that night? A.—About twelve o'clock that day.

Q.—Who told you? A.—Harry Ford.

Q.—Do you know whether the President was invited to be present that night? A.—I do not. A young man employed at the President's house told me that night that he had been down there that morning and engaged the box.

Testimony of Lieut. R. Bartley.

By Judge Holt.—Q.—State whether you have been in the military service; and if so, in what position? A.—I have been in the signal corps of the army since August, 1863.

Q.—State whether you have been a prisoner of war; and if so, at what time? A.—I was a prisoner at Richmond during a portion of the year 1864.

Q.—At what prison? A.—A part of the time at Libby while I was in Richmond; and in other prisons at other times.

Q.—State whether or not during that time you had occasion to observe that the Libby prison had been mined by the Confederate authorities, with a view of exploding it if the city was captured by Federal troops? A.—When we were first taken to Libby we were informed when taken into the hall that the place had been mined; on the next morning we were taken into a dungeon in the cellar part of the building; in going to the dungeon we had to go round a place of fresh dirt in the centre of the cellar; the guard would not allow any person to pass over or near it; on inquiry we were told there was a torpedo buried there; that remained there while we were in the dungeon, and some time after we had been taken up stairs.

Q.—Did you have an opportunity to examine the torpedo? A.—No; it was not opened while we were in the dungeon; we learned from officers who had charge that a torpedo was there.

Q.—Did they speak of one or more? A.—One. It was spoken of as the torpedo.

Q.—From the appearance of the ground and the place dug out would you have taken it to have been a large or small torpedo? A.—The excavation apparently, from the first dirt dug out and put back again, was perhaps six feet in diameter.

Q.—What, that directly under the prison? A.—Yes, Sir, directly under the centre of the prison.

Q.—Did they explain to you the object for which it had been placed there? A.—Yes; different ones, in conversation, told us that the prison had been mined on account of the raid near the city under the command of Dahlgren. They said that if the raid succeeded, and the prisoners were in danger of being liberated, they would blow us up.

Testimony of Col. R. B. Treat.

Examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—State your position in the service? A.—I am Chief Commissary of the Army of Ohio, on Gen. Schofield's Staff.

Q.—Have you been on duty recently in North Carolina? A.—I have.

Q.—State whether or not the army with which you are connected there captured several boxes said to contain the archives of the Confederate States? A.—Yes; they were surrendered by Gen. Joe Johnston to Gen. Schofield, at Charlotte, N. C.

Q.—State under what circumstances they were delivered to you by Gen. Johnson? A.—I think a letter was sent from Johnston, at Charlotte, to Gen. Schofield at Raleigh, stating that he had in possession at Charlotte the archives of the War Department of the Confederate States, and that he was ready to deliver them to Gen. Schofield on his sending an officer to receive them. The following day an officer of Gen. Schofield's Staff went for them, and brought them to Raleigh; from that point they were sent to Washington, and came in my charge.

Q.—To whom did you deliver them here? A.—To Major J. D. Eckert of the War Department.

Q.—Were those boxes labeled so as to designate the contents of each? A.—Most of them were.

Testimony of Major T. D. Eckert.

Examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—State whether or not you received and examined certain boxes purporting to contain the archives of the War Department of the so-called Confederate States of America? A.—I did receive them yesterday morning; they have been opened by my direction, and to a certain extent have undergone an examination by Mr. C. F. Hall.

Testimony of Mr. C. F. Hall.

Examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—State whether or not you have opened certain boxes delivered to you by Major Eckert as containing the archives of the so-called Confederate States of America? A.—I have.

Q.—Look at that paper and state whether it was found in one of those boxes? A.—Yes; I recognize it as one of the papers so found.

The paper referred to was read to the court by Col. Burnett, and is as follows:

MONTGOMERY, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va.

To his Excellency President C. S. A.:

DEAR SIR—I have been thinking for some time I would make this communication to you, but have been deterred from doing so on account of ill health.

I now offer you my services, and if you will favor me in my designs, I will proceed as soon as my health will permit, to rid my country of some of her deadliest enemies by striking at the very heart's blood of those who seek to enchain her in slavery. I consider nothing dishonorable having such a tendency. All I want of you is to favor me by granting me the necessary papers, &c., to travel on while in the jurisdiction of this government. I am perfectly familiar with the North, and feel confident that I can execute anything I undertake. I have just returned now from within their lines. I am a lieutenant in Gen. DUKE's command. I was on a raid last June in Kentucky, under Gen. JOHN A. MORGAN, and all my command, except two or three commissioned officers, were taken prisoners; but finding a good opportunity while being taken to prison, I made my escape from them. In the garb of a citizen I attempted to pass out through the mountains; but finding that impossible, narrowly escaping two or three times being retaken, directed my course north, and went through the Canadas. By the assistance of Col. J. P. HOLCOMBE, I succeeded in making my way round through the blockade; but having taken the yellow fever, etc., at Bermuda, I have been rendered unfit for service since my arrival. I was reared up in the State of Alabama, and educated in the University. Both the Secretary of War and his Assistant, Judge CAMPBELL, are personally acquainted with my father, WILLIAM J. ALSTON, of the Fifth Congressional District of Alabama, having served in the time of the old Congress, in 1849, 1850 and 1851. I will do anything for you. I shall expect your full confidence in return. If you give this, I can render you and my country very important service. Let me hear from you soon. I am anxious to be doing something, and having no command at present—all or nearly all being in garrison—I desire that you favor me in this a short time. I would like to have a personal interview with you, in order to perfect arrangements before starting. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, L. W. ALSTON.

Address me at the Springs, in hospital.

On the above letter were the following indorsements:

1. Brief of letter, without signature. 2. Respectfully referred, by direction of the President, to Honorable Secretary of War—BURTON N. HARRISON, Private Secretary. Received Nov. 29, 1864. Record Book A. G. O., Dec. 8, 1864. S. A. G., for attention—by order, J. A. CAMPBELL, A. S. W.

By Mr. Aiken.—Q.—From which box did you obtain that letter? A.—From the box marked "Adjutant-General's Office—Letters received July to December, 1864."

Testimony of Wm. E. Clives Resumed.

Q.—State to the Court whether you have examined the horse you were from here sent to see? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what stable? A.—At Gen. Augur's headquarters.

Q.—Is it the same horse that Arnold bought from Booth? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You don't know what payment was made on the horse? A.—I do not, Sir.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ewing.—Q.—How do you know Arnold bought the horse from Booth? A.—Only as Booth told me; it was credited to him next morning.

By Mr. Doester.—Q.—Did you ever see that horse in the possession of Atzeroth? A.—No, Sir.

The Judge-Advocate-General stated that no more witnesses on behalf of the government were present, and that unless the counsel for the accused were prepared to commence their defence, he would ask for the adjournment of the court for the day.

Mr. Aiken remarked that the counsel for the accused preferred that the government should close its evidence before commencing the defence. After some conversation among members of the Court as to the practicability of accomplishing any business during the following two days of the great review, the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Street-Cleaning Commission.

THE OPENING OF THE BIDS POSTPONED.

The Street-cleaning Commission met at noon yesterday, the Mayor presiding.

His Honor stated that it had been intended to open proposals for cleaning the streets, pursuant to advertisement, at that session of the commission, but as a number of objections had been received in regard to the specifications issued by the commission, more particularly to those portions relating to the power conferred on the City Inspector, and to the obligations required to be entered into by the sureties to the contract, that the commissioners had determined to return all the bids received, and to modify the specifications; also, to postpone the period for opening bids until the 3d of June next.

In the meantime, it was stated, the commission will be glad to receive any suggestions as to the modification of the specifications, such suggestions to be handed in to the Mayor on or before 10 A. M. on Thursday next. Some six or seven bids were received by the commission, all of which were returned to the parties by whom they had been sent in.

A Man Drowned.

This morning one of the sailors of the ship *John Bright*—just arrived from Liverpool—was pursued and driven overboard by the mate. Some boatmen near by went to the sailor's assistance, but they were threatened by the pistol of the mate, who refused to allow any succor to the drowning man, and he sunk. Sergeant D. HOLLAND and Officer GUERKER, of the Harbor Police, arrested the mate, who is named CHARLES EATON, and he was committed by Justice DOWLING without bail.

The Accident to the Guiding Star.

The commander of the steamship *Guiding Star* writes her owners, under date of the 12th inst., off Key West, that on the 10th inst., when off the "Isaacs," they broke one of the jaws attached to the crossbead, which required them to slow the machinery to seven or eight miles per hour. The damage was of no moment, except for the delay caused by slowing the machinery. A few hours in port would repair it. The *Guiding Star* would arrive at New-Orleans on the 16th inst., between sixty and seventy hours later than she otherwise would have done.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE HOBOKEN RACES TO-DAY.

The first annual meeting of "The Hudson County Agricultural Association" commences to-day, at their new and elegant grounds at Secaucus, four and a half miles west of Hoboken, so readily accessible by rail or road that the meeting may be styled de facto a New-York one. The large number of horses engaged in the various stakes during the three days over which the meeting extends, and the rare quality of the contestants, is sufficient to insure a truly affluent amount of sport. The facilities for reaching the course are so numerous, and all its adjuncts are so thoroughly first-class, that we shall be much disappointed if, with fair weather, there is not a large attendance on each day of the meeting, which will only be a just return for the energy and liberality displayed by the association. For full particulars we refer our readers to the advertisement which appears in another column. There will be no postponement or disappointment.

LEXINGTON (KY.) RACES—FIFTH DAY.

FRIDAY, May 19—A sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three year olds, two mile heats.

J. W. PENNOCK entered b. c. *Jockrisse*, by *Vandal*, dam by *Traveler*..... 1 1

J. M. CLAY entered b. c. by *Star Davis*, dam *Rally* by imported *Trustee*..... 2 2

JOHN HUNTER entered b. c. by *Revenue*, dam *Sally Lewis*, by imported *Glencoe*..... dr.

Time—4:02½; 4:12¼. Track very heavy. CLAY's entry was the favorite at two to one.

LEXINGTON (KY.) RACES—SIXTH DAY.

SATURDAY, May 20—Jockey Club purse, $4,000, three mile heats, free for all ages.

J. & A. HARPER entered gr. c. *Loadstone*, by *Lexington*, dam *Blue Bonnets*, by imported *Haigeford*..... 1

ZEB. WARD entered b. g. *Deserter*, by *Eurie*, four years old..... dis.

Time—6:13. The track deep with mud.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HARNESS FOR PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—Quite a crowd assembled on the corner of Broadway and Franklin-street, in front of the harness wareroom of Messrs. HOOVER, CALHOUN & CO., to witness the fitting on of the harness manufactured by these gentlemen for the two horses recently presented, in conjunction with carriage, &c., to President JOHNSON. The harness is very heavy and richly ornamented with mountings of new and original designs, with a cipher in old English in the centre of a garter. In addition to the carriage-harness is a complete set of Winter, Summer and stable blankets, halters, whip, and a set of stable tools. The whole work is handsomely gotten up, and reflects much credit upon the skill and taste of the gentlemen who had it in charge.

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.—Postmaster KELLY has conferred appointments on seventy soldiers disabled during the present war. A large number of these men have but one arm, and they have been put to such labor in the Post-office as they can easily perform. Most of them are employed as messengers, carriers and collectors. At a meeting of some of our prominent citizens, held at the house of Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, it was resolved to solicit business men to employ at least one of these disabled veterans in some light work ordinarily performed by able-bodied men. The Collector of the Port, it is understood, will, in making any future appointments, give the preference to returned soldiers who are in need of employment.

CITY MORTALITY.—From the report of the City Inspector it appears that 401 deaths took place in this city during the past week—96 men, 96 women, 106 boys and 103 girls—being a decrease of 59 as compared with the previous week, and of 13 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 59; marasmus, 24; diphtheria, 4; bronchitis, 8; scarlet fever, 8; typhus fever, 20; inflammation of the lungs, 35; small pox, 13.

FAIR FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED COLORED SOLDIERS, AND FREEDMEN.—The Ladies' Union Bazaar Association have been holding a fair at the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, opposite Bond-street, for the past week, and will continue during the present; closing on Friday evening with a musical and literary festival. A large quantity of useful and fancy articles, together with a rare assortment of foreign goods will be for sale.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF SOLDIERS.—The steamers *Constitution* and *Arago* arrived on Saturday from Annapolis and Hilton Head, with heavy loads of paroled prisoners, on furlough for their homes. The "Soldiers' Depot," in Howard-street, provided 716 men with meals and bed on Sunday, and 708 yesterday. The soldiers are well cared for, and they express themselves highly pleased at the treatment they receive.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RENAMING AND RENUMBERING THE STREETS.—At a regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council last evening, the committee on renaming and renumbering the streets submitted their report, which was read, and the following were altered:

Atlantic-street and Atlantic-avenue to be known hereafter as Atlantic-avenue.

Bay-street and Partition-street to be known as Partition-street.

Bush and Sullivan streets to be known as Sullivan-street.

Balchen-place and Twentieth-street to be known as Second-street.

East Baltic-street to be known as the same.

Bergen-place and Union-street to be known as Union-street.

Butler-street to be designated as Geneva-street.

Baltic-street to be known as Oneida-street.

West Baltic-street to be known as Baltic-street.

Bughies Alley to be known as Hope-street.

Bedford-place and John-street to be known as Johnson-st.

Broadway to be known as such to the river.

Bedford-avenue, Fourth-street, from North Fifteenth-street to Close-road, to be known as Bedford-avenue.

Commerce-street and Luquer-street to be known by the latter designation.

Church-street is to be known as Tremont-street.

At this stage of the proceedings the board adjourned for one week.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, MONDAY, MAY 22.—Nos. 72, 43, 67.

ALTERED BANK NOTES.—Altered bills from ones to $50, on the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, were in circulation in Brooklyn yesterday.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000 Amer. Gold	131¼

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4263. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

REVIEW OF THE ARMIES

Propitious Weather and a Splendid Spectacle.

Nearly a Hundred Thousand Veterans in the Lines.

The Names and Order of the Several Corps and Divisions.

Grateful Recognition of Gallant Officers.

Wreaths of Laurel and Beautiful Bouquets for the Brave.

The Grand Procession of Battle-Stained Banners.

Enthusiastic Admiration of the People for the Glorious Rank and File.

Graphic Picture of the Parades, its Scenes and Incidents.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 23, 1865.

The Army of the Potomac has passed in review. The first day's pageant is over, and to the correspondent falls the duty of depicting a scene almost devoid of incident, save in its grand aspiration. Every circumstance has combined to make it a complete success. The weather has been magnificent; the air, delightfully tempered by the rains of the past week, is cool and fragrant, and dust is for the time subdued.

Washington has been filled as it never was filled before; the hotel-keepers assert that the pressure upon their resources never was so great, and thousands of people have been nightly turned away to seek a place of rest where best they might.

The train which left New-York on Monday evening consisted of twenty-one overcrowded cars, and only reached Washington at ten o'clock this morning, an hour after the grand column had begun to move. Still are the crowds pouring in, particularly from the West, with the friends and admirers of SHERMAN'S great armies, which pass in review to-morrow.

Though the city is so crowded, it is yet gay and jovial with the good feeling that prevails, for the occasion is one of such grand import and true rejoicing, that small vexations sink out of sight. With many it is the greatest epoch of their lives; with the soldier it is the last act in the drama; with the nation it is the triumphant exhibition of the resources and valor which have saved it from disruption and placed it first upon earth.

So the scene of to-day (and that of to-morrow) will never be forgotten, and he who is privileged to be a witness will mark it as a white day in the calendar, from which to gather hope and courage for the future.

As you are already informed, the troops participating in this most interesting pageant that has ever been known in the history of the country, left their camps yesterday and marched to positions convenient to the city. The Ninth Corps, which was encamped near Alexandria, left their camp at an early hour yesterday morning, and marched through Alexandria, along the turnpike, thence to Long Bridge, across the bridge, and through Maryland-avenue to a field about one and a half miles east of the Capitol, where they encamped for the night.

The order of their march was just the reverse of that observed in the review to-day, the Third Division taking the lead, and followed by the Second and First. Gen. TIDBALL'S Artillery Brigade followed the lead of the First Division, but moved beyond the locality where it encamped, so as to bring it in the rear of the corps as it formed this morning. The Fifth Corps also moved out of its camp yesterday, and bivouacked last night on a field near the Long Bridge, accompanied by the Artillery Brigade of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. S. WAINWRIGHT.

The Second Corps, accompanied by the Artillery Brigade of Lieut.-Col. J. G. HAZARD, did not move out of camp yesterday, as it was near enough to the city to take its place in the line before the movement commenced this morning.

At four o'clock this morning reveille was sounded in the camps of all the organizations composing this vast army, and by six o'clock breakfast had been eaten, baggage packed and loaded on the wagons, and the troops were ready for duty. The assembly call was sounded in the Ninth Corps at six o'clock precisely, and half an hour afterward the First Division of that corps, Maj.-Gen. WILCOX commanding, formed on a street east of the Capitol, and moved down till the head of the column rested on Third-street east.

The Second Division, Brig.-Gen. S. G. GRIFFIN commanding, formed in the rear of this in the order published in our report of yesterday, and in its rear was the Third Division, Brig.-Gen. JOHN J. CURTIN commanding. The Artillery Brigade attached to the Corps, Brig.-Gen. JOHN C. TIDBALL commanding, formed in the rear of the latter, and the entire line extended from Third-street east, about one and a half miles, and comprised altogether an aggregate of about thirty thousand men. These troops are for the most part those who on the memorable 2d of April, attacked the rebel works on the immediate front of Petersburgh, and succeeded, after fifteen hours' hard fighting, in driving the enemy back and thus compelling the evacuation of Petersburgh and Richmond. Their commanding officers, who to-day rode at the head of the corps, divisions, brigades and regiments, are, with few exceptions, those who commanded on that occasion, and you may rely upon it they felt proud of the noble men who followed them in this triumphal march to-day. Among the exceptions we regret to name Maj.-Gen. POTTER of the Second Division, whose wound is not yet sufficiently healed to admit of his participating in this pageant. Brevet Maj.-Gen. HANTRAUFT, of the Third Division, who is detached and appointed to take charge of the assassins of the President and Secretary SEWARD; Col. WINSLOW, of the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth New-York, who is at home, still suffering severely from his wound, and several other gallant officers whose names have slipped my memory at the present moment.

The cavalry corps, comprising the division of Gens. CUSTER, one brigade of Gen. DAVIES' division, and the division of Gen. DEVIN, formed on Maryland-avenue, also east of the Capitol; the horse artillery brigade, Col. J. M. ROBERTSON commanding, was formed on Third-street east, north of Maryland-avenue. The Provost-Marshals' brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. N. MACY commanding, formed on Third-street, east, south of Maryland-avenue, and the Engineer Brigade, Brig.-Gen. H. W. BENHAM commanding, formed on Fourth-street, east, south of Maryland-avenue.

The whole army was soon in motion in the following order, which was officially promulgated from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Monday, May 22, 1865.

The following order, in column of corps, divisions, brigades, and regiments, for the review on the 23d inst., is published for general information, viz.:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC.

Maj.-Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE commanding.
General Staff.
Headquarters Escort—Squadron 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Capt. E. A. Flint commanding.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. Merritt commanding.
General Staff.
Headquarters Escort—5th U. S. Cavalry, Lieut. Urban commanding.
Third Cavalry Division, Maj.-Gen. George A. Custer commanding.
Second Brigade, Col. Wells commanding—15th New-York Cavalry, 8th New-York Cavalry, 1st Vermont Cavalry,
Third Brigade, Col. Capehart, commanding—2d West Virginia Cavalry, 3d West Virginia Cavalry, 1st West Virginia Cavalry, 1st New-York Light Cavalry.
First Brigade, Col. Pennington, commanding—2d New-York Cavalry, 1st Connecticut Cavalry, 3d New-York Cavalry, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
Second Cavalry Division, Brevet Maj.-Gen. Henry E. Davies, commanding.
First Brigade, Brevet Maj.-Gen. Davies, commanding—10th New-York Cavalry, 24th New-York Cavalry, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.
First Cavalry Division, Brig.-Gen. Thomas Devin, commanding.
Reserve Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Alfred Gibbs commanding—6th New-York Cavalry, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Second Brigade, Col. C. L. Fitzhugh commanding—8th New-York Cavalry, 1st New-York Dragoons, 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, 9th New-York Cavalry.
First Brigade, Col. Peter Stagg commanding—6th Michigan Cavalry, 7th Michigan Cavalry, 1st Michigan Cavalry, 5th Michigan Cavalry.
Horse Artillery Brigade, Brevet Col. James M. Robertson, commanding—Battery C, 2d United States Artillery, Capt. D. R. Ransom; Battery R and L, 2d United States Artillery, Lieut. John M. McGillovay; Battery L, 5th United States Artillery, Lieut. W. F. Randolph; Battery D, 2d United States Artillery, Capt. E. B. Williston; 6th New-York Independent Battery, Lieut. J. W. Wilson; Battery M, 2d United States Artillery, Lieut. C. A. Woodruff; Battery C and E, 4th United States Artillery, Capt. M. P. Miller.

NINTH CORPS.

Major-Gen. John G. Parke commanding.
General Staff.

First Division.

Brevet Major-Gen. O. B. Wilcox commanding.
First Brigade, Col. Samuel Harriman commanding—38th Wisconsin, Col. James Bentliff; 37th Michigan, Col. Charles Waite; 17th Michigan, Lieut.-Col. John Green; 109th New-York, Capt. Z. G. Gordon; 79th New-York, Major A. D. Baird.
Provost-Marshal-General's Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. N. Macy, Provost-Marshal-General commanding—2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Sanders; 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Maj. Tewksbury; 3d United States Infantry, Maj. Archer; 10th United States Infantry, Capt. Hall.
Engineer Brigade, Brig.-Gen. H. W. Benham commanding—Battalion of Regular Engineers, Brevet Maj. Harwood commanding; 15th New-York Engineers, Col. Brainard commanding; 50th New-York Engineers, Brevet Col. Spaulding commanding.
Second Brigade, Brevet Col. Ralph Ely commanding—1st Sharpshooters and 2d Michigan, Lieut.-Col. A. W. Nichols; 46th New-York Veteran Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Adolph Becker; 50th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Telford; 20th Michigan, Lieut.-Col. C. A. Lounsberry; 60th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. M. P. Avery.
Third Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. N. B. McLaughlin commanding 3d Maryland Battery, Brevet Col. G. P. Robinson; 14th New-York Heavy Artillery, Col. E. G. Marshall; 67th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. G. M. Tucker; 59th Massachusetts, Capt. Frederick Cochrane; 100th Pennsylvania, Col. A. J. Maxwell.

Second Division.

Brig.-Gen. S. G. Griffin commanding.
First Brigade, Col. Sumner Carruth commanding—39th New-York, Col. A. C. Wildrick; 48th Pennsylvania, Col. J. F. Brannon; 7th Rhode Island, Brevet Col. P. Daniels; 45th Pennsylvania, Brevet-Col. T. Gregg; 58th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Wheaton; 36th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. T. L. Barker; 35th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. John W. Hudson; 51st New-York, Col. H. G. Wright.
Second Brigade, Col. Herbert B. Titus, commanding—11th New-Hampshire, Col. Walter Harriman; 56th Massachusetts, Col. S. M. Weld, Jr.; 179th New-York, Col. Wm. M. Gregg; 17th Vermont, Col. T. V. Randall; 31st Maine, Col. Daniel White; 186th New-York, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Marsh; 2d Maryland, Lieut.-Col. B. F. Taylor; 5th New-Hampshire, Lieut.-Col. P. P. Bixby; 9th New-Hampshire, Major Geo. H. Chandler.

Third Division.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. John G. Curtin commanding.
First Brigade, Col. A. B. McCalmon commanding—51st Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Col. William J. Bolton; 208th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. M. T. Heintzelman; 209th Pennsylvania, Col. T. B. Kaufman; 200th Pennsylvania, Maj. Jacob Rehm.
Second Brigade, Col. J. A. Mathews commanding—207th Pennsylvania, Col. R. C. Cox; 211th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. Coulter; 206th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. W. F. Walter.

Dwight's Division.

Nineteenth Army Corps, Brig.-Gen. William Dwight commanding.
First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. G. L. Beal commanding—15th Maine, Col. Isaac Dyer; 114th New-York, Col. S. R. Per Lee; 29th Maine, Col. George H. Nye; 30th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. N. Shardman; 1st Maine Battalion, Capt. C. S. Brown.
Second Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. P. Davis commanding—153d New-York, Lieut.-Col. J. A. McLaughlin; 8th Vermont, Col. J. B. Mead; 12th Connecticut, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Lewis; 26th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Chapman; 47th Pennsylvania, Col. J. P. S. Gobin.
Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. J. D. Fessenden commanding—173d New-York, Col. L. M. Peck; 160th New-York, Col. C. C. Dwight; 162d New-York, Col. J. W. Blanchard; 123d New-York, Col. L. D. Currie; 30th Maine, Col. T. H. Hubbard.
Artillery Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. C. Tidball commanding—34th New-York Battery, Brevet Maj. J. Roemer; 7th Maine Battery, Capt. A. B. Twitchell; 19th New-York Battery, Capt. E. W. Rogers; Battery D, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, Capt. S. H. Rhoads; 11th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. E. J. Jones; 27th New-York Battery, Capt. J. B. Eaton.

FIFTH CORPS.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. Charles Griffin commanding.
General Staff.

First Division.

Brig.-Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, commanding.
First Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. L. Pearson, commanding—198th Pennsylvania, Capt. John Stanton; 185th New-York, Col. G. Sniper.
Second Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. M. Gregory commanding—189th New-York, Col. A. L. Burr; 187th New-York, Lieut.-Col. D. Myers; 188th New-York, Col. J. McMahon.
Third Brigade, Col. J. Cushing Edmonds commanding—3d Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Cunningham; 20th Maine, Brevet Major A. W. Clark; 91st Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Sellers; 1st Maine Sharpshooters, Capt. Geo. R. Abbott; 16th Michigan, Col. B. F. Partridge; 155th Pennsylvania, Major J. A. Cline; 1st Michigan, Lieut.-Col. George Lockley; 118th Pennsylvania, Brevet Major J. B. Wilson; 83d Pennsylvania, Col. C. P. Rogers.

Second Division.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. R. B. Ayres commanding.
First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Joseph Hayes commanding—11th Pennsylvania, Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. T. Collis; 6th New-York, Lieut.-Col. W. F. Drum; 145th New-York, Col. James Grindlay; 140th New-York, Lieut.-Col. W. S. Grantzyon; 15th New-York Heavy Artillery, Maj. Louis Eiche; 61st Massachusetts, Col. C. F. Walcott.
Second Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. W. Dennison, commanding—1st Maryland, Col. D. L. Stanton; 4th Maryland, Col. R. W. Bowerman; 7th Maryland, Major E. M. Mobley; 8th Maryland, Lieut.-Col. E. F. M. Feahtry.
Third Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. James Gwyn, commanding—190th Pennsylvania, Col. W. R. Hartshorne; 210th Pennsylvania, Major J. H. Graves; 4th Delaware, Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. B. Gist; 3d Delaware, Capt. D. D. Joseph; 8th Delaware, Capt. John Richards; 191st Pennsylvania, Col. James Carle.

Third Division.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. S. H. Crawford commanding.
First Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. A. Morrow commanding—6th Wisconsin, Brevet Lieut.-Col. D. B. Baily; 7th Wisconsin, Lieut.-Col. H. Richardson; 91st New-York, Lieut.-Col. W. J. Denslow; Independent Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. Clinton Perry.
Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Henry Baxter commanding—11th Pennsylvania, Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. Coulter; 97th New-York, Col. J. P. Spofford; 104th New-York, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Strong; 16th Maine, Major J. R. Small; 39th Massachusetts, Capt. F. R. Kinsley; 107th Pennsylvania, Col. T. F. McCoy.
Third Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Adrian R. Root commanding—94th New-York, Lieut.-Col. S. A. Moffatt; 142d Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. H. N. Warren; 95th New-York, Lieut.-Col. Creney; 88th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. G. Harney; 121st Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. J. L. Warner; 56th Pennsylvania, Major H. A. Laycock; 147th New-York, Col. F. C. Miller.
Artillery Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. S. Wainright commanding—Battery B, 4th United States Artillery, Brevet Capt. James Stewart; Battery H, 1st New-York Artillery, Brevet Major C. E. Mink; Battery B, 1st New-York Artillery, Capt. R. E. Rogers; Battery D, 1st New-York Artillery, Capt. J. B. Hazleton; Batteries D and G, 5th New-York Artillery, First Lieut. J. B. Rawles.

SECOND CORPS.

Major-Gen. A. A. Humphreys commanding.
General Staff.
Headquarters Escort—Company F, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry, Capt. John Hobensack commanding.

First Division.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. John Ramsey commanding.
Third Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. D. McDougall commanding—39th New-York, Col. A. Funk; 52d New-York, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Harples; 125th New-York, Major W. H. H. Brainard; 111th New-York, Lieut.-Col. L. W. Husk; 126th New-York, Capt. Ira H. Wilder; 7th New-York, Col. George Van Shack.
First Brigade, Col. John Fraser commanding—61st New-York, Col. George W. Scott; 81st Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. William Wilson; 140th Pennsylvania, Maj. Thomas Henry; 26th Michigan, Capt. L. H. Ives; 2d New-York Heavy Artillery, Lieut.-Col. George Hoag; 5th New-Hampshire, Capt. A. J. Hoitt.
Fourth Brigade, Col. S. A. Mulholland commanding—116th Pennsylvania, Maj. D. W. Megraw; 53d Pennsylvania, Col. William M. Mintzer; 183d Pennsylvania, Col. George T. Egbert; 145th Pennsylvania, Maj. Charles M. Lynch; 64th New-York, Lieut.-Col. William Glenny; 148th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. James F. Weaver.
Second Brigade, Col. Robert Nugent commanding—69th New-York, Lieut.-Col. James J. Smith; 28th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. James Fleming; 88th New-York, Lieut.-Col. D. F. Burke; 4th New-York Heavy Artillery, Major S. T. Gould; 63d New-York, Capt. W. H. Terwelliger.
Artillery Brigade, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hazard commanding—Battery K, 4th United States Artillery, Brevet Capt. J. W. Roder; Battery E, 1st Rhode Island Artillery, Lieut. James E. Chase; Battery B, 1st New-Jersey Artillery, Capt. A. J. Clark; Battery M, 1st New-Hampshire Artillery, Capt. G. Dakin; 10th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. J. Webb Adams; 11th New-York Battery, Capt. C. A. Clark.

Second Division.

Brevet Major-Gen. Francis C. Barlow commanding.
First Brigade, Col. Wm. A. Olmsted commanding—59th New-York, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Jewell; 19th Maine, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Spaulding; 184th Pennsylvania, Col. J. H. Stover; 36th Wisconsin, Lieut.-Col. G. E. Warner; 20th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Curtis; 19th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. E. Rice; 7th Michigan, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Lapoint; 1st Minnesota, Lieut.-Col. W. Donnie; 152d New-York, Major J. E. Curtis.
Second Brigade, Col. J. P. McIvor commanding—8th New-York Heavy Artillery, Col. J. B. Baker; 170th New-York, Major Charles Hagan; 155th New-York, Lieut.-Col. John Byrne; 164th New-York, Lieut.-Col. Wm. De Lacy; 69th New-York, N. G. A., Lieut.-Col. John Coonan.
Third Brigade, Col. D. Woodall commanding—108th New-York, Lieut.-Col. P. E. Pierce; 10th New-York, Lieut.-Col. G. F. Hopper; 69th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. William Davis; 1st Delaware, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Nichols; 4th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Charles C. Callahan; 7th West Virginia, Lieut.-Col. F. W. Baldwin; 12th New-Jersey, Capt. C. D. Lippincott; 14th Connecticut, Capt. J. Frank Morgan; 106th Pennsylvania, Capt. J. H. Gallagher.

Third Division.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. Mott commanding.
First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. R. De Trobriand commanding—1st Maine Heavy Artillery, Lieut.-Col. R. B. Shepherd; 20th Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Andrews; 110th Pennsylvania, Capt. J. B. Fite; 99th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. Peter Fritz; 40th New-York, Lieut.-Col. M. M. Cannon; 86th New-York, Maj. L. Todd; 73d New-York, Lieut.-Col. M. W. Burns; 124th New-York, Lieut.-Col. C. H. Weygant.
Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. R. R. Pierce commanding—17th Maine, Col. C. P. Mattox; 105th Pennsylvania, Maj. James Miller. 5th Michigan, Lieut.-Col D. S. Root: 93d New-York, Lieut.-Col. H. Gifford; 141st Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Horton; 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Maj. Shatwell; 57th Pennsylvania, Maj. Samuel Bryan.
Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. R. McAllister commanding—7th New-York, Col. Francis Price; 120th New-York, Lieut.-Col. A. L. Lockwood; 11th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. C. C. Rivers; 8th New-Jersey, Lieut.-Col. Henry Hartford; 11th New-Jersey, Lieut.-Col. John Shoenover.

By command of Major-Gen. MEADE.
GEO. D. BUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The preparations for the reviewing of the troops were concluded at a late hour last night, the stands being all erected and arranged according to the discretion of the authorities in charge. The main stand on the left of the avenue and immediately in front of the President's house, was that devoted to President JOHNSON, Gen. GRANT, who is reviewing officer, the members of the Cabinet, prominent military and naval officers, heads of departments, the Diplomatic Corps, and the ladies. This platform was neatly roofed and provided with seats for several hundred people. Much of its rough exterior was tastefully concealed by a profuse drapery of national and State colors, while in the folds at intervals flashed out the names of Shiloh, Donelson, Stone River, Vicksburgh, &c.

Both to the right and left of this stand were long-raised platforms, with seats for a thousand or more, provided by private munificence, for sick and wounded soldiers, but to which many officers and some civilians were admitted by ticket.

On the opposite, or north side, of the avenue, the government erected one stand for state officials of high degree, while the enterprise of the friends of the different army corps, and the several military State agencies, occupied the entire remaining space between Fifteen-and-a-Half and Seventeenth streets, with well-constructed platforms, which, being *vis-a-vis* to the President and his distinguished companions, gave thousands a most excellent view of of the entire scene.

As the hour for the head of the column to appear approached, all eyes were bent on the faces beneath the canopy, which marked the station of the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-General, but they are not yet there.

HANCOCK'S martial form appears, accompanied by a bevy of ladies, and then TORBERT, of the cavalry, and soon the clear-cut features of SHERMAN are pointed out, and closely scanned by the multitude. STANTON and WELLES, and HARLAN, bearing gracefully his new honors, and MCCULLOCH and the other Cabinet officers are in the second tier from the front, and sandwiched most delightfully between them are wives, sisters and little ones. It is 9 o'clock, and with military promptness the column starts from the Capitol, at the head of Maryland-avenue, Gen. MEADE, and Staff, and escort, taking the advance. At 9:15 o'clock Gen. MEADE reaches the point where Gen. GRANT and the President are expected; but they have not yet reached their stations, and the General, the Staff and escort pass without the honor of a review.

The President arrives in his carriage. Directly after, however, almost at the same moment, Gen. GRANT and Staff walk briskly from their headquarters and assume their designated positions. Gen. MEADE and Staff having passed, they now return dismounted, and soon the sharply-defined head of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac adds another to the group, of distinguished persons, on whom the eyes, the opera-glasses, and even the photographers' lenses are resting. And now begins the review proper, the renowned Cavalry Corps, first mobilized by HOOKER, first successfully fought by PLEASONTON, and which has gained such great renown under SHERIDAN, and now led by MERRITT, begins to pass by in platoons of sixteen horsemen each, with sabres drawn. The drum corps opposite the reviewing-officer peals out a salute, and the march commences.

Just here is the most exciting little incident of the day. CUSTER leads his famous division around the corner of Fifteenth-street, when some fair hand throws out a beautiful wreath; the General catches it upon his arm, but the movement so frightens the magnificent stallion which the General rides, that he becomes unmanagable and dashes up the avenue at a frightful speed; but CUSTER is too good a horseman to be so easily unseated; minus hat and sabre, holding on to the wreath with one hand, he brings his steed down with the other, and curbing him severely, brings him back to his good behavior and in his place at the head of the division, and horse and rider, with superb spirit, have afforded the spectators the finest equestrian exhibition of the day.

CUSTER and his steed gone, now come the troopers, each man in this division being decorated with a scarf or tie, known as the Custer Tie, red in color, and made of any material, from the finest silk or merino to the coarsest flannel, thrown back over the shoulders, giving the entire body a peculiar and interesting appearance.

CAPEHART'S brigade of West Virginia Veterans, as trusty a body as ever drew a sabre, are singled out for their fine appearance; and immediately following is young PENNINGTON, with his brigade, looking as much at home with a cavalry sabre as when he pounded over Virginia's rough roads with his famous battery.

A part only of the Second Cavalry Division, under Gen. DAVIES, is here; one brigade followed by a brigade of cavalry belonging in Washington, under Brig.-Gen. CHAPMAN.

The rear of DAVIES' division is most gracefully brought up by a lonely contraband on a mule, who, looking the picture of independence, receives the cheers and laughter of the crowd with great self-complacency.

The First Division of the corps under Brig.-Gen. THOMAS C. DEVIN, a worthy son of New-York, follows next in order, the reserve brigade, under the soldierly-appearing GIBBS leading. Col. FITZHUGH follows with his brigade, and his platoons are noticeable for the fine order in which they move. The "first shall be last," and the First Brigade, under Col. STAGG, Michigan's gallant horsemen, with banners all too small for the names of the battles they have fought. They fitly hold the left of the line, and are followed by those pets of the cavalry—the horse batteries brigaded under their chief, Col. ROBERTSON. Here are old acquaintances, WILLISTON, RANDOLPH and RANSOM, who, with their 3-inch rifles and brass twelves, have raided it with the cavalry all up and down every valley and highway in Old Virginia. The batteries move by sections, the buglers playing their calls in chorus, with fine effect.

Next in order is Gen. MACY, Provost-Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, with his mixed command of infantry and cavalry, the law and order brigade of the army. The fine marching of the two small regiments of regulars attracts even the unpracticed eye.

The stalwart form of Maj.-Gen. BENHAM, of the Engineer Brigade, is next seen leading the men to whose enduring valor and patience, under the most trying circumstances, we are indebted for many of our greatest victories. Twice or thrice, and even half a score of times, they have bridged every notable stream of war. So efficient have they become, that they can bridge such a stream as the Hudson in a few hours. At the rear of the brigade are two of their mammoth pontoon boats—a novel sight to unaccustomed eyes.

The cavalry corps, with their artillery brigade, have occupied one hour and fifteen minutes in passing this point. The infantry forces proper of the army, the Ninth Corps, Maj.-Gen. PARKE, began moving by the reviewing officer at 11:15 A. M. Enthusiastic friends have showered bouquets and wreaths of laurel upon officers, men and horses. Gens. PARKE and WILSON are bedecked with these sweet gifts, even to the trappings of their saddles. The Ninth Army Corps! Where has it not been? Early in the war I followed its banners to Roanoke. Then it became attached to the Army of the Potomac, and fought at South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburgh. Then away to Kentucky; thence to Mississippi; then back again to East Tennessee, in the glorious defence of Knoxville; then once more to Virginia, to the Wilderness, to the James, to the Appomattox, and, finally, to the great victory. It has been all cut to pieces a score of times, and yet nearly 25,000 men march before our eyes, and among its organization I still find vestiges of two regiments whose first charge I witnessed on Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862—perfect veterans in every sense. The first Colonel of one is Brevet Maj.-Gen. HARTRANFT, who saved Fort Steadman, and beat back the enemy with a division of new troops never before under fire. The first Colonel of the other is Brevet Maj.-Gen. FERRERO, commanding a division of colored troops at Richmond. The second Colonel is Brevet Maj.-Gen. POTTER, severely wounded in the late battles before Petersburgh, not yet recovered. Then there is the Seventy-ninth New-York, still a battalion left, the highlanders whose bag-pipe puts forth its strains the same as ever; and the One Hundredth Pennsylvania, the round heads of the early South Carolina campaigns; but Oh; those flags, slowly but appreciatively, the audience begin to mark and applaud the tattered banners, some stained and worn, others torn to threads, barely clinging to the staff, and others still carefully gathered around the staff, the threads all too priceless to lose a single one. How many volumes those banners speak; how much more eloquent than any words are they?

The Ninth Corps proper kept so well closed up, and moved in such excellent order, that it occupied but fifty minutes in passing the reviewing officer. It was then followed by DWIGHT'S division, formerly of the Nineteenth Corps. Heroes of the Gulf, of the swamps and the bayous of Louisiana and of the Shenandoah Valley, this division had moved from its camp near Bladensburgh at 1 o'clock A. M., and marching to the city via the Baltimore Turnpike, had formed on Four-and-a-Half-street, with its right resting on Maryland-avenue, and when the order for marching was given, it filed to the right along Maryland-avenue, passing around the Capitol, and fell in line in the rear of the Ninth Corps.

The Ninth Corps' badge is a shield with an anchor and crossed, and readily distinguishable from that of any other corps in the army, but the badge of the Nineteenth, being a square with corners cut out or looped, giving it the appearance of a Maltese cross, is frequently taken for that of the Fifth Corps, which it closely resembles. For this reason many persons were to-day unable to identify it, and its appearance in the line caused the supposition that the First Division of the Fifth Corps had been divided.

This division numbered about eight thousand men, and it appeared to excellent advantage. It has seen a great deal of service, having been engaged in the Department of the Gulf, where it participated in the battles of Bisland, Alexandria, Plainstone, Port Hudson, Cox's Plantation, Pleasant Hill, Mansura, Yellow Bayou and Lebrodville, and in the Shenandoah Valley. It was with Gen. SHERIDAN at Charlestown and Winchester, Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Middletown. For several weeks past, it has been lying in camp in this vicinity. The Second and Third Divisions of this corps are at present in the South, doing garrison duty. Their history has been written in the accounts of the campaigns in the Carolinas.

The Fifth Corps, numbering about 23,000 men, moved across the Long Bridge at 8 o'clock this morning, and forward on Tenth-street south, with its right resting on Maryland-avenue. It also filed to the right and marched along Maryland-avenue, passing around the capitol in the rear of the Nineteenth Corps, followed by Gen. WAINWRIGHT'S artillery brigade. During the interval between the passage of the corps, the spectators on either side rushed to the front of the stand, where were the President, GRANT, SHERMAN and others, and indulged in an informal review of these gentlemen, who bore their inquisitive glances gracefully, and after repeated calls they severally arose and bowed their acknowledgments. But this scene was brief, for the Maltese cross of the Fifth Artillery Corps is wheeling into the avenue, the military figure of Maj.-Gen. GRIFFIN at the head of the line. Headquarters and staff and escort passed, and the First division follows with the gallant CHAMBERLAIN. No right by the rules of life and death to be there, but still there, leading his troops to the day of triumph as modestly as in the days of adversity. The First and Second brigades pass, and then comes the Third, four thousand strong, the consolidated remnant of the old First division of that corps, the brigade from which such soldiers as BUTTERFIELD, and RICE, and VINCENT, and half a score of others have graduated to higher rank. Still in its ranks are vestiges of these regiments which made Hall's Hill an encampment in the Winter of 1861 and 1862; the Eighty-third Tennessee and Sixteenth Michigan. The rest are all gone; "gone whence the note of victory cannot call them."

The Second Division is next in order, the robust form of Brevet Maj.-Gen. AYRES at its head. AYRES' battery was famous at the first battle of Bull Run. The cordon of batteries did great work on FRANKLIN'S front at the first Fredericksburgh battle, and AYRE'S division of infantry, once under STERL, enjoys like fame. I remember it was all regulars. Now that the command is reduced to a handful and scattered almost to the winds, but in its place are good and sturdy men. In the Fourteenth New-York I recognized the remnant of the Ellsworth Avengers, formerly the Forty-fourth New-York, who gave RICE and CHAPIN to the service to fall at Spottsylvania and at Port Hudson. still with this division are the Zouzous, a relic of the famous Fifth New-York, the original DURYEA'S Zouaves. The long line of distinguished officers both living and dead which this regiment has given to the service passes at once before my eyes. I think of THEODORE WINTHROP and his *Cecil Dreeme*; of WARREN living, and WINSLOW dead; of WINTHROP who fell at Dinwiddy just when his work was o'er; of young PARTRIDGE who fell at Gaines Mill, and of many more whose names live, though their bodies are dust.

The Third Division of this corps, Maj.-Gen. CRAWFORD, the Surgeon of Fort Sumter in April, 1861, in command, forms the left of the Fifth Corps. This division contains all that is left of the old First Artillery Corps, whose fame was never tarnished. It resisted the enemy's terrible attack at Gettysburgh, but lost JOHN REYNOLDS, and its brigades, though often sadly reduced, still present a bold front, and march finely on.

The First Brigade, under MORROW, the lawyer-soldier of Michigan, comprises all that is left of the famous Iron Brigade, now reduced to two small regiments and the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin veterans. From this brigade JOHN GIBBONS, now famous as a corps commander, graduated to higher rank and command. BRAGG and CUTLER both were Colonels of the Sixth Wisconsin. Gen. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, the next Governor of Wisconsin, came from the old Second.

But though small in numbers, these commands received emphatic rounds of applause for their steady, well-disciplined appearance.

The Second and Third Brigades conclude the column of the corps, with WAINWRIGHT'S artillery brigade in the rear, and then came old "Battery B," Fourth United States, of which Major-Gen. JOHN GIBBON was Captain, now under Brevet Capt. STEWART.

The Fifth Corps began passing the reviewing officer at 12:35 P. M., and finished at 8:45 P. M., passing the entire column in one hour and ten minutes

After a few moments intervened, during which the spectators again reviewed GRANT, SHERMAN and the President at close range, the trefoil of the Second Army Corps advanced out of Fifteenth-street, the fiery, accomplished HUMPHREYS at their head, in his best mood. This corps had moved from its camp early in the morning, and formed on Fourteenth-street, south, with its right resting on Maryland-avenue. It filed to the right and followed the Fifth Corps around the Capitol. The artillery brigade of Lieut.-Col. J. C. HAZARD, accompanied this corps, taking its place in line behind the First Division, leaving the Third Division to act as rear-guards of the army.

This corps numbers about twenty-five thousand men, and began passing the reviewing officer at 1:50 P. M., finishing at 3 o'clock exactly—occupying the same time that the 5th Corps did.

The whole army, numbering in the aggregate over eighty thousand men, thus passed a given point in just five hours and a half, marching by company front of twenty miles. This is a very remarkable feat.

In the Second Corps are a very large proportion of veterans, among them the Irish Brigade, Col. NUGENT commanding. The First Division is led by Gen. JOHN RAMSEY, a graduate of the New Jersey Brigade of the old Third Corps. In the First Brigade of that division, on the First New-York, the Anderson Zouaves of other days, and the Fifth New Hampshire, a veteran name which gave the lamented Col. ECROSS to the country at Gettysburg.

The Second Division is led by Brevet Maj.-Gen. BARLOW, left for dead twice on the battle-field, but growing handsome with his scars and years. In the First Brigade of this division are the First Minnesota and Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiments, with a most glorious record. In the Third Brigade of the same division is the Tenth New-York, and such regiments as the First Delaware, Fourth Ohio and First West Virginia, who fought with SHIELDS in the valley in 1862, who reinforced MCCLELLAN after the great retreat, and who have since kept their record good whenever called upon.

The Third Division is now passing by. It possesses a peculiar interest. It is all that is left of the famous Third Army Corps, and it is still permitted to wear its old emblem—the White Diamond.

Gen. MOTT sits his horse well, though I left him (April 14) crippled by a severe wound, which was not his first. In the First Brigade is the Fortieth New-York, (the veteranized Mozrt Regiment,) still strong in numbers. The Seventy-third New-York is the only district regiment left of the organization known as the Excelsior Brigade.

In the Third Brigade I find one relic of the famous New-Jersey brigade, the Seventh Regiment under Col. PRICE, which at Chancellorsville took seven battle-flags from the enemy, though it lost Col. FRANCINE. This division—a corps in miniature—have not lost their love for the hand that first moulded and fashioned into shape Jos. HOOKER.

Throughout the entire line the troops appeared in excellent condition and spirits, and although they have decidedly opposed the task involved in this parade, after having commenced the march it seemed to have become a pleasant duty, and they performed it as they have many others more laborious and dangerous, with cheerfulness.

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A REMARKABLE DIVORCE SUIT.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A MARRIAGE?

A Wife Trying to Separate Herself from Her Husband.

A Contumacious Witness—An Exciting Scene in Court.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Justice Welles and a Jury.

Mary F. Trust vs. *Joseph W. Trust.*—This action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce on the ground of adultery. The plaintiff, Mrs. MARY F. TRUST, in her sworn complaint, alleges that on or about the 9th day of October, 1839, she was married to the defendant, JOSEPH W. TRUST, in the City of New-York; that six children were the result of the marriage—two of whom are deceased, and four are still living. That from the time of their marriage up to the year 1856, the plaintiff and defendant lived together; that in the year last-named, the plaintiff was compelled to separate herself from her husband on account of his brutal and inhuman treatment toward her. Since that time she alleges that she has supported, not only herself, but her four children. It is alleged in the complaint, and to some extent it was proved by the witnesses of the plaintiff, that the adultery of the defendant was committed, in part, on the premises where he carried on business, and at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue; also at No. 453 Broadway.

Below we give the substance of the most important testimony adduced on the part of the plaintiff.

The defendant, Mr. JOSEPH F. TRUST, is the person who has sometimes heretofore been known as Dr. FELIX GOUBAUD, perfumer, &c.

His part of the story is, as sworn to in an affidavit, dated on the 24th of March, 1864, that he was married to Miss ELIZA SOUTHWELL on the 19th of March, 1837, in St. James' Church, Piccadilly, London; that this lady is still living, and that he was never married to the plaintiff, who claims to be his wife. He admits, however, that he cohabited with her the most of the time from October, 1839, up to some time in the year 1856, when a final separation took place.

The first witness called by Mr. SANXAY, counsel for the plaintiff, was JOHN SIMPSON, who testified that he knew the plaintiff and the defendant; he became acquainted with them in the year 1847; he boarded at Mr. Trust's house in that year; he remained there six months; the plaintiff was living there in the capacity of wife; there were three or four children in the house belonging to Mr. Trust

Cross-Examined.—Witness never heard Mr. Trust call Mrs. Trust his wife, but he never for a moment supposed that she was anything else; witness would not have brought his family to that house if he had not believed they were married. In answer to a

Question by the Court—The witness said the defendant usually addressed the plaintiff as "mother." Mrs. Trust always sat at the head of the table.

Mr. Byrne, (defendant's Counsel)—The witness undoubtedly thought they were married, or he would not have lived there.

Mr. Sanxay, (Counsel for plaintiff)—Certainly he did, and if he had been imposed upon he would have annihilated your client; the witness is a gentleman, Sir.

Mr. Byrne—I have no doubt of it.

B. D. Beade testified that he became acquainted with the parties to the suit in 1839 or 1840; about three years afterward they boarded with witness at No. 648 Broadway; they were known as Mr. and Mrs. Trust, and they had three children there; they lived there about six months; they were recognized as man and wife, and occupied the same apartment.

Wm. W. Dean, an attache in the Register's office, testified that he became acquainted with the parties to this action in 1846; in 1847 witness boarded with them; they were known as Mr. and Mrs. Trust; witness often heard the defendant address the plaintiff as his wife; witness and his family boarded with them.

Cross-examined—I have heard that Trust had a wife in England; I could not say how long ago I heard it; I never heard Mrs. Trust called Mme. Dampier.

John McCullym testified that he had known the defendant since 1836; he also knew the plaintiff; he became acquainted with the latter in 1846; she was then keeping house with the defendant; they lived together as man and wife; witness frequently heard the defendant address the plaintiff as "Mrs. Trust."

Cross-examined—Never heard Trust say that he had a wife in England, but witness understood that he had a wife prior to his marriage with the plaintiff, and that she ran away from him with a play-actor; witness heard this from the defendant; he never heard the Christian name of the defendant's first wife, but he understood she was a dancer at one of the theatres; he never heard Mrs. Trust called Mrs. Dampier.

Dr. Schoenmaker testified that he resides at Flushing, L. I.; that he was acquainted with the plaintiff and the defendant; he did dentistry business for Mrs. Trust, and the defendant paid the bills; they lived together as man and wife.

Cross-examined.—Witness never heard the defendant address the plaintiff as his wife; never heard that the defendant had a wife in England.

Dr. Gunn testified that he knew the parties; in 1844 witness was called in by Mr. Trust to attend to Mrs. Trust, and was retained as their physician; a child was born that year, and Mr. Trust recognized it as his child; there was a trial between these parties before a referee about six years ago; the referee was J. B. Henry; Mrs. Trust was represented by counsel, but witness could not say how it was as to the defendant; witness was examined on the reference; he always supposed they were man and wife.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Trust always spoke of Mrs. Trust as his wife, and witness never knew of his having any other wife.

Constance E. Trust testified that she was a daughter of the parties; the first separation between them occurred in 1850 or 1851; they came together after that; separated again in 1856; witness was about ten years old when they first separated; her father always called her mother his wife, and often introduced her as Mrs. Trust; she assumed the name of Dampier after she came out of the Tombs where she was incarcerated for several days in the year, 1858, at the instance of the defendant; he made a complaint against her for a breach of the peace; when she came out she took the name of Dampier; she subsequently supported the children.

Andreas Trust, a son of the parties, testified that his father and mother always addressed each other as man and wife; they separated in 1856.

Cross-examined by Mr. Byrne—Witness said that he did not attempt to strike his father yesterday; he considered, however, that his father had forfeited all claim to be respected as a father by his children, on account of the course he had taken toward his mother and his children; but witness remembered too well the relation existing between himself and the defendant to offer any violence to him.

Re-examined—The conduct of the defendant toward the plaintiff was very cruel and inhuman prior to the time of their separation, and lately he has sought by every means to insult and persecute her; he has printed and circulated pamphlets in relation to the plaintiff, and he has otherwise done all he could to injure her.

Percy V. S. Trust—I am a son of the parties to this suit; I live with my mother; they separated in 1856; I always heard them address each other as husband and wife. The witness was not cross-examined.

Martha Tompkins—Resides in Houston-street, near Hudson; formerly lived on the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue; has known defendant about five years.

Q.—Has he visited you? A.—Yes; In Twenty-ninth-street; could not say upon how many occasions—perhaps, eight or nine times.

Q.—Have you adopted any other name than that of Tompkins? A.—I decline to answer.

(The Court here advised the witness as to her rights, telling her she was not bound to answer any question which would tend to criminate or degrade her.)

Q.—Has the defendant visited you in the evening? A.—No, Sir, (indignantly.)

Mrs. Tompkins, mother of the last witness, testified that she resided in Houston-street; knew defendant; he had been in the habit of visiting her house; her daughter Martha has a child; she was never married; defendant called at first to see witness; could not say that the defendant was ever alone with her daughter in a room; the daughter was in defendant's employ, and she is still; witness never asked him in what capacity he visited at the house; defendant did not engage the doctor upon either occasion; don't know who engaged and paid the undertaker when one of the children died; the name of the child which is living is Manifred Garibaldi.

Q.—Did he come there as a suitor to your daughter? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did he buy a cradle and present it to your daughter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he come to your house in the daytime? A.—Yes; often.

Q.—Did he not say to you and to Martha and to others that these children were his? A.—No; not particularly.

Q.—Who supports the child? A.—I do not know.

Q.—You have said your daughter was in the employ of the defendant; now how much does she get a week? A.—I don't know; she did get $7 per week.

Q.—Did not Mr. Trust give the child the name of Manifred Garibaldi? A.—I don't know; my daughter never told me.

Q.—What was the name of the other child—the one that died? A.—Oh, I don't know; I don't think we called it anything.

Q.—What did the defendant do when he came to your house?

(The witness here appealed to the Court, to know if she was to be thus quizzed by the counsel.)

The Court said witness was evidently one of the most unwilling kind, and he should allow the counsel for the plaintiff to ask the most searching questions consistent with the rules of the court; the object was to get at the truth, and the witness seemed unwilling to give it.

Q.—Do you mean to say that the defendant is not the father of the child? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Have you any knowledge as to who is the father? A.—I have no knowledge.

Q.—Have you any reason to believe that defendant is the father of the child? A.—I can't answer; I don't know: I have no reason to believe anything I don't know.

Q.—Have you any reason to believe that the defendant ever contributed anything toward the support of the child? A.—I can't answer; I don't know.

Q.—What is your belief about it? A.—Oh! belief; that is another thing.

The Court here interposed, and instructed that the witness answer the questions of the counsel, otherwise the Judge said he must punish her.

Q.—Was your daughter ever married? A.—I was not present.

This question was repeated several times, with variations, and every time the same answer was given—"I was not present."

At this stage of the proceedings the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, at which time Madame Tompkins will be again called to the stand.

Sale of 20,000 Tons Pittston Coal at Public Auction.

DOWNWARD TENDENCY OF PRICES.

Yesterday, by order of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, 20,000 tons of fresh-mined Pittston coal were sold at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. The coal is deliverable at Newburgh, *pro rata*, during the month of June. Mr. GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer of the company, stated that the company would, if desired, deliver the coal in New-York at a charge of seventy cents per ton; in Albany at fifty cents, and in Troy or West Troy at fifty-five cents.

Messrs. BURDETT & JONES officiated as auctioneers. The attendance was quite large, but the bidding was decidedly slow. 5,000 tons of lump coal were first offered in lots of 100 tons, with the privilege of 1,000.

The first bid was $4 per ton, which was run up to $6 3/4.

Mr. HOYT remarked that the company would sell all the coal offered in good faith, and, of course, buyers must give what they chose for it; but he hoped they did not expect to purchase a fine quality of coal like this at the prices they were now offering.

The bidding then went on, 400 tons being sold at $6 50. The next lot of 1,000 tons was sold to one of the ferry companies at $6 87 1/2. Some small lots were next disposed of at $6 50 and $6 62 1/2; after which 1,400 tons were sold at $6 87 1/2. The balance brought $6 50.

The steamboat coal, 6,000 tons, was next offered, and the first lot of 1,000 tons was knocked down at $6,75. From this price the bidding fell off to $6 50, $6 37 1/2, $6 25, and finally to $6 12 1/2. The grate-coal was then disposed of in large lots at $6 75 and $6 62 1/2. The egg, stone and chestnut coal was rapidly bid off, but the buyers could not be got to go beyond $6,75 in any case. Toward the conclusion of the sale, the numbers present began to thin off, many having doubtless attended more out of a desire to observe the range of prices than with any intention of purchasing.

The following is a statement of the quantities sold, and prices:

5,000 tons lump	$6 1/2 to $6 5/8
6,000 tons steamer	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
2,600 tons grate	6 3/4 to 6 3/4
2,000 tons egg	6 1/4 to 6 3/4
3,000 tons stove	6 3/4 to 6 7/8
1,500 tons chesnut	6 3/4 to 6 7/8

This is the first public sale made by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The prices obtained are considered to be very low, and it is doubtful whether the company will offer any more coal at auction.

The following is a summary of the prices obtained, compared with the figures of the April sale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company:

	May.	April.
6,000 tons steamboat coal	$6 12 1/2@6 75	$7 00@7 25
5,000 tons lump	6 37 1/2@6 62 1/2	6 75@7 00
2,500 tons grate	6 62 1/2@6 75	7 00@7 25
2,000 tons egg	6 50 @6 75	7 20@7 50
3,000 tons stove	6 75 @6 87 1/2	6 00@6 20
1,500 tons chestnut	6 87 1/2@—	6 30@6 60

At noon to-day, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell at public auction 25,000 tons of Scranton coal. This is the twenty-sixth monthly sale of this company.

New Jerusalem Church—New-York Association.

The first annual meeting of the New-York Association of the New Church, took place at the New Jerusalem Church, in Thirty-fifth-street, on Thursday. This association comprises societies, ministers, and isolated members of the Church in New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut, uniting for the purpose of promoting the spiritual and social unity of the Church; providing for the education of suitable persons for the ministry, and their authentication; for disseminating the doctrines by means of missionaries, and the publication and distribution of books and tracts; providing for the religious education of children; and performing such other services as may be desirable.

After calling the roll, the minutes of the preparatory meeting were read and approved. A recess was then taken for religious worship, services being conducted by Rev. J. P. STUART.

From the report of the council, it appeared that societies are formed and holding worship regularly in the following places within the district of this association: New-York and Brooklyn, Hoboken and Paterson, N. J.; Riverhead and Baiting Hollow, L. I.; and Danby, Conn. Small, unorganized societies exist in Newark and Elizabeth, N. J.; Mount Vernon and Tremont, Westchester County, and New-London, Conn. Many facts were reported, showing great demand for some general work, such as undertaken by this association. The officers of the association for the present year are as follows; President, Rev. Chauncey Giles; Secretary, Rev. J. C. Ager; Treasurer, Thomas Hitchcock; Executive Committee, Rev. J. P. Stuart, Charles Sullivan, C. G. Thompson, Wm. C. Church, L. S. Burnham, R. C. Moffat, Nath. Munday, Samuel Herbert, Isaac D. Blanvelt. The association adjourned to meet again in October.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—No new causes added to-day. Calendar.—*Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street.—Nos. 1542, 1618, 1685, 876, 706, 704, 1382, 1744, 1450, 1506, 1426, 1144, 1464, 1952, 1074, 1422, 1612, 1454, 1176, 812.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 5451, 6455, 5307, 4969, 5303, 5483, 4439, 5419, 5283, 5499, 5501, 5503, 5506, 5509, 5511. *Part II.*—Nos. 2936, 4896, 5090, 5064, 5048, 3776, 4390, 4928, 722, 5076, 5078, 5080, 5092, 5084, 5086.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned till Monday, May 29.—*Part II.*—Equity causes.—Nos. 50, 47, 60, 79, 80, 81, 24, 21, 55.

The Strong Divorce Case—The Order Appealed from Affirmed by the General Term—Decision of Chief Justice Robertson.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Robertson, and Justices Barbour and McCunn.

Peter R. Strong vs. *Mary E. Strong.*—The following decision, which explains itself, was delivered by Chief Justice ROBERTSON:

ROBERTSON, C. J.—The appeal in this case presents the question whether the learned Justice who settled the issues in it, was warranted in refusing to permit an issue, whether the plaintiff was guilty of adultery at any time before the commencement of this action with the person mentioned in defendant's supplemental answer, to be tried at the same time with the others. It is very evident that the jurors who are to try such issue, could answer such question in the affirmative, without at all agreeing as to the occasion of the offence. No issues ought properly to be tried except what will affect the decision; and both parties are bound to point out, with reasonable precision, the particular circumstances intended to be established, by time and place as well as person. The statute, as well as all the authorities, requires this. (See Codd *vs.* Codd, 2 J. C. R. 286; Wood *vs.* Wood, 1 Paige 109. Bohel *vs.* Bohel, 9 Edw. 378, 1 Barbour Chancery Pr. 256.) The other issues in the case are fully as wide as the defendant was entitled to. The twelfth and thirteenth of such issues cover all the time between the 1st of September 1861, and the 1st of May 1864, and everywhere in the city of New-York; the fourteenth covers all the time from the 1st of May 1864 to the 16th of January last, and the same area of locality; such latter correspond with the allegations in such answer. There is no allegation in such answer, of a commission of the offence named in such rejected issue with the party therein named generally, without reference to time or locality. It consequently is not one of "the facts contested in the pleadings" in this action which the statute authorises to be tried as an issue (3 R. S. 145.)

The order appealed from should be affirmed with costs.

Yesterday a motion was made in this case, before Justice GARVIN, by the plaintiffs' counsel, to put the cause on the day calendar for trial this day, (Wednesday,) in order that it might be disposed of in order during the present month. It may be remembered that the cause had been reserved generally on the calendar to await the decision of the motion named above.

Mr. E. T. GERRY, counsel for the defendant, opposed the motion on the ground that the issues were not in a proper state to be presented to the jury, and that the defendant was entitled, as a matter of right, to make a motion before the Special Term, to correct and settle the issues to be tried before the jury. The Court denied the motion to place the cause on to-day's calendar.

This interesting and somewhat noted case cannot possibly be tried this term.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Cram and Robinson; for defendant, Mr. E. T. Gerry.

The Henderson Trial.

MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 23.

To-day being the day set for the trial of the indictment against Mr. Isaac Henderson, the former Navy Agent at this port, the Bench was occupied by Judge NELSON and Judge BENEDICT, of the Eastern District, who had been called in to sit in the case. The government was represented by District-Attorney Dickinson, Judge Bosworth and Caleb Cushing. The accused was defended by Mr. Evarts, Judge Pierrepont and Mr. Brady.

A jury was impannaled without a challenge from either party. Mr. Evarts then moved to quash the indictment. His argument, which was a long one, was substantially as follows: He said that this was the first indictment under this act, except one in Ohio. The act is the Sub-Treasury Act of 1846, whose intent was to make the depositaries of the funds of the United States trustees, instead of debtors. The act is in Statutes at Large, vol. 9, page 59; and section 16 is the one under which the indictment is found. That section is as follows:

SECTION 16.—And be it further enacted that all officers and other persons charged by this act, or any other act, with the safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public moneys other than those connected with the Post-office Department, are hereby required to keep an accurate entry of each sum received and of each payment and transfer; and that if any one of the said officers, or of those connected with the Post-office Department, shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, or shall deposit in any bank, or shall exchange for other funds, except as allowed by this act, any portion of the public moneys intrusted to him for safe-keeping, disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, loaned, deposited or exchanged, which is hereby declared to be a felony; and any failure to pay over or to produce the public moneys intrusted to such person, shall be held and taken to be *prima facie* evidence of such embezzlement; and if any officer charged with the disbursements of public moneys shall accept, or receive, or transmit to the Treasury Department, to be allowed in his favor, any receipt or voucher from a creditor of the United States, without having paid to such creditor, in such funds as the said office may have received for disbursement, or such other funds as he may be authorised by this act to take in exchange, the full amount specified in such receipt or voucher, every such act shall be deemed to be a conversion by such officer to his own use of the amount specified in such receipt or voucher; and any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than ten years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled.

The indictment charges that the defendant was Navy Agent in the City of New-York. We claim that the Navy Agent is not such an officer as is referred to in the 16th section; that he is not an officer charged with the safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of public money under the Sub-Treasury Act; he is not an officer of the treasury, not a receiver or depositary of the public money, and whatever he does with reference to it he does merely as the executive officer of the Navy Department, and not at all by any original authority conferred upon him by any statute.

Mr. Evarts urged several arguments to show that the Navy Agent was not such an officer, as that other sections of the act provided for the removal from office of certain officers not being depositaries under the Act; that the Act expressly prohibited the officers named in the Sub-Treasury Act from depositing the funds received by them in any bank, while the Navy Agents, up till 1857, always deposited in bank the funds which they held, the act of 1857 making it incumbent upon them to keep their accounts directly with the Sub-Treasury.

Judge NELSON here inquired of Mr. Evarts whether his point was that it was necessary, to sustain the indictment, that the defendant was an officer charged with the receipt, transfer and disbursement of public moneys?

Mr. Evarts said it was.

Judge NELSON said that the clause of the act on which the indictment, which he saw contained but two counts, was based, provided that "if any officer"—not any officer aforesaid—"if any officer charged with the disbursement of public moneys," &c; and he must therefore request counsel to confine their argument to this clause of the act, which he thought was broader than to refer only to officers charged with the safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of public moneys.

Mr. Evarts said he should endeavor to confine himself to that, and should proceed to argue that this clause referred only to such officers.

He proceeded to argue that the only crime referred to in the section was embezzlement, and made a fine equal to the amount embezzled a necessary part of the punishment. But the indictment as he urged, said not a word about embezzlement, gave no description of the amount embezzled, or admitting that was a conversion, there was no allegation that it was a conversion, but only an allegation that the defendant having to pay a certain sum of money to Henry D. Stover, paid him a less sum and took a receipt for the full amount; that embezzlement being the offence against which the act was directed, that word, the "artful word" of the law, must be found in the indictment, and no peripharasis would supply the lack of it.

He then proceeded to argue that none of the acts which were stated in the first part of the section as being embezzlement, were alleged in the indictment.

Judge NELSON said it was plain that the accused was not charged with any of those acts, but with a different offence.

Mr. Evarts said that if he had brought the Court to that view, the rest of his argument would be short. He urged that the words "such act," when used for the second time in the section, could not refer only to the previous sentence, and the conversion stated in it, because that would leave all the acts stated to be embezzlement entirely without penalty, but it must refer to those acts, and the previous sentence only stated a method of proving a conversion, which was a part of the embezzlement.

The Judge said the question was whether in this part of the section the law was not dealing with the use of the funds of the government, but with the sending forward a voucher which was incorrect.

Mr. Evarts said certainly that was the question, and he proceeded to urge that there was no different offence in this last part of the section, and that if the Court should hold that there was, it must be embezzlement entirely without penalty. The true construction of the section, he argued, was this—"A conversion of the public money in any way is an embezzlement of the amount converted, and is a felony. The sending forward a false voucher shall be deemed a conversion of the amount stated in it. Every officer participating in such act, i. e., the embezzlement, which conversion is declared to be, shall be punished by imprisonment, and a fine equal to the amount embezzled."

At the conclusion of Mr. Evarts' argument, a short recess was had, and after the jury were again in their place, Judge NELSON said that the Judges had consulted about the matter, and without expressing any opinion on the point or desiring to hear any further argument, they deemed it best to order the trial to go on. District-Attorney Dickinson then proceeded to open the case.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—MAY 23.

By Justice Sutherland.

The Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad Company *vs.* Thomas M. Tyng; motion to make the complaint more definite, &c., denied with $10 costs. The same, *vs.* The same; motion to vacate the arrest dismissed with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—MAY 23.

By Justice Cardozo.

Charles Figge *vs.* Maria Figge; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

James McDonald, indicted as an accessory after the fact, to the murder of Harry Lazarus, pleaded guilty to the indictment yesterday morning. Hon. George M. Curtis appeared for the prisoner, and asked for time to put to some affidavits before sentence. His Honor allowed the prisoner to go on his bail until next term, when he will be sentenced.

John Hemmingway pleaded guilty to an indictment for petit larceny, second offence, and was sent to the State Prison for three years.

Thomas Glenn pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

James Gill also pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Mary Murphy pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Wm. Curby pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 23, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	108	100	Cum. Coal Pr...b30	37
51,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	108	100	do	37
20,000	do	108	100	do	37
20,000	do	108	100	Erie Railway	77
100	U.S. 6s, 10-40s...C.	94	100	do...3d call	77
5,000	do	94	300	do	77
10,000	U. S. 1 Y. Cer.	99	200	do	78
5,000	Treas. 6s, '99	99	100	Erie R. Pref	88
15,000	Ohio & M. Cer	78	100	Had. Riv. R	30
10,000	do	78	1000	Mich. S. & N. I. R	85
5,000	do	78	500	do	85
10,000	Erie 1st M	85	500	do	85
5,000	Had. Riv. Bs, '87	80	1,000	Reading R	85
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	79	100	do	85
1,000	Chi. & Alton 1st	98	700	do	85
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	82	200	do	85
10	Ex. Commonwealth	100	200	do	85
10	Shoe & Leather Ex	100	200	do	85
5,000	Am. Gold	131	300	do...2d call	85
4,020	do	131	1,100	Mich. Cen. R	107
100	Canton Co	39	50	do	100
100	do...2d call	39	100	do	100
100	do	39	200	Cleve. & Pitts	68
200	do	39	200	do	68
200	Quick. Min. Co	14	100	Chic. & N. W	78
100	do	85	100	do	78
200	do...2d call	85	200	do	78
400	Mariposa M. Co	12	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr	85
100	Cary Improve't	10	200	do	85
60	Consolidation Coal of Maryland	45	100	do	85
80	Penn. Coal Co	142	100	do	85
10	N. Y. Central	90	100	do	85
600	do	90	200	do...2d call	85
200	do	90	200	do	85
100	do	90	100	Chic. & Rock I	85
100	do...s10	90	200	do...b5	85
400	do	90	200	do	85
100	do	90	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	85
100	do...2d call	90	100	do	85
100	do	90	100	do	85
200	do	90	100	do	85

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	108	100	Cum. Coal Pr	37
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	108	100	Had. Riv. R	30
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New issue	108	1,000	Reading R	85
1,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s. New Series	99	400	do	85
1,000	U. S. 1 Y. Cer.	99	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	85
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer	78	200	Mich. S. & N. I	85
200	Cleve. & Pitts	68	200	do	85
200	do	68	200	do	85
20	N. Y. Cen. R	90	200	Ill. Cen. R	116
800	do	90	200	do	116
200	do	90	100	Chic. & N. W	78
100	do...b30	90	100	do	78
100	Erie Railway	77	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	85
500	do	77	200	Cleve. & Pitts	68
100	do	77	100	Chic. & R. I	85
100	do...s30	77	900	do	85
100	do...s10	77			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

400	N. Y. Cen. R...b3	91	200	Mich. S. & N. I...s2	85
200	do	91	200	do	85
100	do...b30	91	100	do	85
100	do	90	100	do	85
100	do	90	100	do	85
100	do...s30	90	100	do	85
100	Erie Railway	77	100	do	85

100	do	c	77	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr...b30	85
400	do		77	200	do	85
300	do		77	600	do	86
300	do	s5	77	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	85
200	do	s5	77	100	do	85
200	do	s5	77	100	do	85
200	do	s5	77	200	do	85
200	do	s5	77	200	Cary Improve't...s3	10
100	Hudson Riv. R		89	100	Cumb. Coal	36
100	do	s3	89	100	do	37
200	do		89	100	do...b10	38
100	do	s3	89	100	do	37
100	Ill. Cen. R	s3	116	200	do	37
200	do	s3	116	100	do	37
700	Cleve. & Pitts	s3	69	100	do	37
200	do		69	100	do...b3	37
100	Chi. & N. W.	s10	26	100	Quick. Min. Co...s3	53

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R...b3	91	400	Chic. & R. I	84
200	do	91	100	do	94
200	do...s3	91	100	do	94
300	Erie Railway...s3	78	100	Chic. & N. W.	26
900	do	78	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr...b3	57
200	do...b3	78	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	86
600	Reading R...s3	83	700	Cary Improve't...s30	10
100	Ill. Cen. R...s10	116	200	do...s3	16
300	Mich. S. & N. I	86	200	do	16
500	do	86	100	Quick. Min. Co	53
500	do...s3	86	100	do...b10	54
100	do	86	200	Mariposa M. Co	12
400	Cleve. & Pitts	68			

TUESDAY, May 23—P. M.

The rates of Exchange on London for the Boston steamer mail this afternoon close firm, at 109@110 ₱ cent. for Gold. Owing to the scarcity of good Bills, other than such as are drawn by the regular Bankers against the export of Gold, the price of Gold advanced to-day 1@1 1/4 ₱ cent., in anticipation of further shipments by the steamers sailing from New-York on Saturday next. The sales of the day range 131@131 1/4 @132 1/4 ₱ cent. The demand is of an export, rather than speculative nature, and no apprehension is yet felt of any considerable or permanent advance in price. There is a supply of about $40,000,000 in Bank and in the Treasury Office, of which $8,492,853 is in the Bank of New-York, the special and paid depositary of a good many of the Bankers, and nearly all the Bullion Brokers. The daily out-come from the Treasury Office for Gold Interest hence to the close of June, is not expected to be larger, (if so large,) as the daily receipts into the Office from Customs, unless the 1st of July Interest on the Funded Debt should be anticipated by the Secretary of the Treasury. A large amount of Gold Interest, however, paid out at Washington, Philadelphia and Boston, finds its way almost immediately to this market.

The market for Money is easy and quiet. There is little or no disturbance of Bidders' loans from day to day. The rates are 5@6 ₱ cent. The demand for the Seven-thirty Popular Loan (third series) is on a liberal scale, in advance of the new Notes, which will not be ready for delivery until next week. The orders of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, Sub-Agents of the Government Banker, were $203,000 yesterday and $214,800 to-day. The other Sub-Agents, several of whom subscribed $500,000@$1,000,000 in advance, are making similar daily orders for the Loan. The Gold-bearing Funded Stocks are steady at the Stock Exchange, but no large movement is going on thus far this week, either at the Exchange or on Wall-street.

Notwithstanding the very influential *bearing* which is going on at the Stock Exchange against the Railway list, and the discouragement which these operations are supposed to create with the outside public, there is a good measure of steadiness in prices. The turn to-day is rather in favor of the market. The amount of the New-York and Western Stocks offering is much less than the confident predictions of a dull and lower Summer's market would imply, and the leading two New-York Roads left off at 4 o'clock with decided firmness, at an advance of 2 ₱ cent. The same advance was made on some of the Westerns. The following are the final quotations as compared with the same hour yesterday:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	94	94	Pittsburgh	62	63
U. S. 5-20s	103	103	Northwest	26	26
T. Certificates	90	90	N. West Pref	36	36
N. Y. Central	89	91	Rock Island	84	84
Erie	71	73	Fort Wayne	92	94
Hudson	99	99	Cumb'land Coal	36	37
Reading	82	83	Quicksilver	33	33
Mich. Southern	86	86	Mariposa	12	12
Illinois Central	115	117	Ohio & M. Certs	26	26

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Chatham	120
Merchants'	111	Bank of the Republic	100
Mechanics'	110	Bank of N. America	107
Union	115	Hanover	107
America	135	Irving	100
Phenix	102	Metropolitan	121
Tradesmen's	120	Market	106
Fulton	140	Shoe and Leather	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Corn Ex hange	105
National	102	Continental	98
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	St. Nicholas	98
State of New-York	112	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	105	Import's' & Traders	102
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	100	Park	140
Mercantile	132	Central National	97
American Exchange	112	Fourth National	96 1/2
Pacific	165	Ninth National	107

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Lack & West'n Bds	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1867	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st m. ex.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Mil. & P. Ch. 1st	92
Erie 1sts, '82, ex d	99 1/2	Galena & Chi. ex	96
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102 1/2	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	99
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1886	93	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94 1/2	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102 1/2
Hud. R. 1st mort., '62	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	91
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. R. F., '84	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	81
Hud. R. 7s con., '67	95	Cleve. & Pitts, 4th mort	70
Mich. Cen. 1st M. 8, '62	112	Chi. & Alton S. F	98
Mich. S. 7 P. c. 90s	80	Chi. & Alton 1sts	97
Mich. S. & N. I. S. Fd. 7 P. c.	97	Atl. & Gt. West. 1sts	83
Ill. Cen. 7 P. c., 1875	113 1/2	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	75
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	75
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts	70
Han. & St. Jos. L. C	90		

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned in April,

1864	$126,027
1865	179,163
Increase	$53,136

The *Comm

...ances, immediately, and that gas-lamps be placed therein and lighted, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was carried.
The resolution was then adopted.
Councilman Koster moved that the Committee on Lamps and Gas be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, as follows:
Resolved, That the Metropolitan Gas-Light Company be and they are hereby directed to lay gas mains in Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, between Lexington and Fifth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was carried.
The resolution was then adopted.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.
Which was received and ordered on file.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution granting permission to John C. Washburn to keep a stand in front of number two Fulton-street.
Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and to be published in two newspapers employed by the Corporation.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to M. H. Macfarland, corner Twenty-third-street and Broadway, to extend his show window out to the line of his stairs, such permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Councilman Keenan moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.
Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That Eighty-first-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, be regulated, graded, and curb and gutter-stones set therein, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Stacom, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—16.
Negative—Councilmen Healy, Robinson, Hagerty, Green, Lent, O'Callaghan, Joyce—7.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution, as follows:
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.
Negative—Councilman McGrath—1.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Sixty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, and on the westerly side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—22.
Negative—Councilman McGrath—1.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the low and sunken lots numbers three hundred and fifty-eight and three hundred and sixty West Forty-third street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—22.
Negative—Councilman McGrath—1.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on Broadway, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald and Cook—22.
Negative—Councilman McGrath—1.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—22.
Negative—Councilman McGrath—1.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the sunken lots on Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—22.
Negative—Councilman McGrath—1.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-second-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—22.
Negative—Councilman McGrath—1.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the low and sunken lots, numbers fifty-three and fifty-four West Ninth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—22.
Negative—Councilman McGrath—1.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the southerly side of Forty-fifth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be fenced in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—22.
Negative—Councilman McGrath—1.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-fourth-street, about two hundred and seventy-five feet west of Seventh-avenue, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the annexed ordinance therefor adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—22.
Negative—Councilman McGrath—1.
And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the low and sunken lots numbers three hundred and fifty-eight and three hundred and sixty West Forty-third street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—22.
Negative—Councilman McGrath—1.
And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-second-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—22.
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Negative—Councilman McGrath—1.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, and on the westerly side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—22.
Negative—Councilman McGrath—1.
And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the east side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-streets, be fenced in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—22.
Negative—Councilman McGrath—1.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the low and sunken lots, numbers fifty-three and fifty-four West Ninth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
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Negative—Councilman McGrath—1.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-first-street, about two hundred and seventy-five feet west of Seventh-avenue, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the annexed ordinance therefor adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—22.
Negative—Councilman McGrath—1.
And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the sunken lots numbers three hundred and forty-two, three hundred and forty-four, and three hundred and forty-six West Forty-third-street; also sunken lots numbers three hundred and fifty, and three hundred and fifty-two Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald and Cook—22.
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Which was adopted by the following vote:
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Negative—Councilman McGrath—1.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on the north side of Forty-first-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—22.
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Negative—Councilman McGrath—1.
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Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-first

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening—HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE GRAY LADY OF PENARVON.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SOLON SHINGLE—THE LIVE INDIAN.

IRVING HALL—CONCERT.

WALLACK'S—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY—ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Theatre Francais)—LAZARE, LE PATRE—LA TRAVERNE DE SAINT MARIE.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have only time to say of the grand review yesterday at Washington that it was fully equal to public expectation. The day was fair, the crowd more than immense, and as the various divisions and brigades marched through the grand street of the capitol, the memory was busy with their glorious history, and the heart was eloquent beyond the capacity of the tongue with their heroic deeds. Every battle-field, from the first Bull Run to the surrender of LEE, was gloriously represented; the banners that went through fire to victory were there, and the noble men who survived the leaden storm were proudly marched under them. Now and then, as some gallant officer made a conspicuous part in the procession, the applause became vociferous, and wreaths of laurel and showers of flowers were lavished upon him. So far as our special and general accounts inform us, the first day of the grand review was all that could be expected of national glorification. Nearly 100,000 men honored the country by participating in the grand pageant, and received a mere shadowing of the grateful welcomes that await them at the homes for which they have so bravely and successfully fought.

While the national authorities at Washington were preparing for, and tens of thousands of loyal people were hastening to that city to see the grand parade of our victorious armies, a very different scene was being enacted at Fortress Monroe. There had been cool and roomy cells fitted up in that fort for certain distinguished gentlemen now under the care of the government, and on Monday Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, who but a few days ago imagined himself President of a Southern Confederacy, was respectfully invited to occupy a room in that burglar-proof establishment. Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Mr. C. C. CLAY and others of Mr. DAVIS's friends, were, we presume, similarly accommodated, while Mrs. DAVIS and her children—for whom we are sure no one can fail to express sincere sympathy—were compelled to separate from the chief prisoner and prepare to go South. The government has thus safely disposed of the heads of the rebellion, and the soil of Virginia is once more the home of the man who made that State almost a desert, and sent thousands of her sons to untimely graves to gratify his unholy ambition.

The Brattleboro (Vt.) *Phœnix* says: "On the evening of the 11th inst., during a thunder-storm in Jacksonville, Vt., the lightning struck the ground on the Peter Holbrook Hill, half a mile from the village, with such force as to plow a ditch about five rods long and four or five feet wide, and three to five feet deep, throwing out stones of several hundred pounds weight a distance of two or three rods, and branched out from the ditch in all directions, perforating and tearing up the earth for more than ten rods, and performing many curious freaks among the trees, roots and stones. The shaking of the earth was tremendous.

A singular accident happened in Springfield, Mass., the other day. A five-foot drive-wheel for a locomotive, just from the foundry, was lightly tapped with a hammer by a workman, when it burst, and a portion of the rim and several spokes, in all nearly a quarter of the entire wheel, flew some fifteen feet, but fortunately injuring nobody. There was a similar accident a few days previous, when a workman was wounded in the leg. These are the only instances ever known at the shops in that city.

A dispatch from San Francisco states that Gen. MCDOWELL has convened a Military Commission to try the rebel pirates under the command of HOGG, alias Eenson, arrested in November last off Panama, while attempting to seize the steamer *Salvador*. They were brought to San Francisco by the steam frigate *Lancaster*, several months ago, and were confined at Fort Alcatraz. The proofs of their guilt are believed to be irrefragible.

THOMAS MAGRATH, of Shelbyville, Ky., was shot on Friday by a colored soldier, of Capt. KENT's company. The Captain was about to march his company to the rendezvous just vacated by the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio, when MAGRATH and two or three other men made violent opposition. It is reported that MAGRATH was violent in his denunciation of Gen. PALMER in the presence of these troops. There will be a full and impartial investigation of the whole affair.

The American residents of Honolulu observed April 25 as a day for special rejoicing over good news at the fall of Richmond. A procession was formed, which sang the John Brown song, and marched to the residence of the American Minister, where patriotic speeches were delivered. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested. In the evening there were fireworks and illuminations.

The bark *Bronles*, which was about to sail from San Francisco for Arizona with four hundred Mexican emigrants, and which had twenty-six cases of firearms on board, was detained by the Custom-house authorities, who telegraphed to Washington for instructions in the premises. It is supposed that the party, consisting mainly of Americans, were bound to Mexico, to help JUAREZ.

A boy aged 16 years has just been sentenced to fourteen years in the State Prison by the Superior Court in session at Newburyport. He was arraigned on five counts—one for burglary, four for larceny. His name is S. B. PILLSBURY, of Andover, and is a lad of fine menlal endowments and good family; but he is said to be a "hard ticket," and not likely to ever improve.

The Navy Department has received news of the surrender to our forces of the ports of St. Mark and Tallahassee in Florida.

Ten 10-inch and sixteen 8-inch columbiads, and two 24-pound howitzers have lately been received at Clark's Point, New-Bedford, and four 100-pound, three 200-pound, and two 300-pound Parrott guns, and six 15-inch Rodman guns are to be forwarded. This will make a total of 43 guns at the fort.

ANDREAS KLEE was arrested yesterday afternoon by officer BUTMAN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, charged with stealing thirty dollars in gold and a draft for one hundred dollars payable in gold from THOMAS C. HOLMAN, of No. 40 Third-avenue. Justice LEDWITH held the prisoner in $1,500 bail.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Times* says that fifty-five thousand deserters, under one of the last proclamations of President LINCOLN, have within the past ten days emigrated from Canada, reported at Capt. GLEASON's office, and returned to the Federal service.

GEORGE E. GORDON, who killed OWEN THOMPSON, the drover, at West Albany, was last Monday morning brought into the Court of Oyer and Terminer and re-sentenced, a full bench of the Supreme Court having denied the application of his counsel to grant a new trial.

The grand musical festival of the Handel and Hayden Society commenced yesterday in Boston. In the evening no less than seven hundred performers were on the stage, and the Music Hall was crowded.

KINOAN & Co.'s pork-packing establishment at Indianapolis was destroyed by fire Monday night. The loss is about $400,000 which is mostly insured.

ALVAH STETSON has just killed his thirty-fifth boar in Warren, Vt. It weighed 460 pounds.

LOCAL NEWS.

The trial of Mr. ISAAC HENDERSON, late Navy Agent at this port, began yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, Judges NELSON and BENEDICT on the bench. The government was represented by District-Attorney DICKINSON, Judge BOSWORTH and CALEB CUSHING. Mr. HENDERSON was defended by WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Judge PIERREPONT and Mr. BRADY. A jury was impanneled, when Mr. EVARTS moved to quash the indictment, and made an able speech in support of the motion. At the conclusion of his argument, a short recess was had. On reassembling, Judge NELSON said the Judges had decided to order the trial to go on, and District-Attorney DICKINSON proceeded to open the case. The trial will be continued this morning.

Popular subscriptions to the New Series of the 7-30 Loan last week averaged $2,017,783 a day, and the orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the Loan, 1,427 a day. The opening days' subscriptions, this week, reached $1,763,500; and the orders for the $50 and $100 notes, 1,133. The leading sub-agents are again sending in orders for the new series. In the past two days, Messrs. FISK & HATCH, of this city, subscribed for $418,000 worth of the notes, which will not be ready for delivery before the 1st of June. The subscriptions, thus far, to the new series have been generally in moderate sums from *bona fide* investors, amounting in the aggregate, throughout the country, to about two millions per day.

The New School Presbyterian Assembly continued its sessions during the whole of yesterday, holding the usual morning and afternoon sessions. The principal points of discussion were, the the proper education of the ministry and the disputed point of whether the act of the session in local churches completed the act of membership. It was decided in the affirmative. During the discussion of this point of law in church discipline, the question of infant baptism, and its bearings upon the question, were fully enunciated.

At a church pic-nic held yesterday at Jones' Wood, a party of roughs made an assault upon some of the company, which resulted in a serious disturbance, during which a man named JOHN STEWART was fatally injured by a pistol shot, and several others were badly hurt. A number of arrests were made, and the facts will, of course, come out on the investigation to-day. We understand that the fighting rum sold at the neighboring grog shops was the prime instrument in this unfortunate occurrence.

The Strong divorce case was up again yesterday in the Superior Court on a motion made by Mr. CRAM, counsel for the plaintiff, to put the cause on the calendar for to-day. The motion was denied by the court. Chief Justice ROBERTSON, sitting at General Term, has given an opinion relative to the issues to be tried before the jury. The action cannot, under the circumstances, be tried before the June term.

A divorce suit of considerable inerest was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice WELLS and a jury, in which MARY F. TRUST is plaintiff, and JOSEPH W. TRUST alias Dr. Felix Gourand is the defendant. The testimony on the part of the plaintiff was not concluded when the court adjourned. The court-room was crowded with interested spectators and the friends of the respective parties.

The twenty-third anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union was celebrated yesterday. Thirty thousand children participated in the demonstration, and decided success attended the entire affair.

At the Live Stock markets this week, the supplies of most kinds of live animals are large, and prices, except of beef cattle, are considerably lower. Beef cattle are in fair supply and, taking the estimates of weight and the general quality of the cattle into consideration, they are selling at but little or no alteration from our quotations last week. A few drovers probably did not realize within ½c. ₩ lb., dressed weight, of the prices of last week, while others are confident that their cattle sold better. Prices ranged from 13c. @18½c. ₩ lb., live weight, for poor to prime cattle. Good fair bullocks sold at 16c.@17c. ₩ lb. Cows are lower. Veal Calves are a burden on the market, owing to the heavy receipts, and sell at 6c.@9c. ₩ lb. for fair to good. Sheep also are in large supply, causing a reduction of 1c.@1½c. ₩ lb.; shorn sell at 7½c.@8½c. ₩ lb., live weight, for fair to good, and unshorn at 9½c.@10½c. for same grades. The receipts of live hogs are larger than during any week for months past. The trade has been considerably depressed, and prices range fully 1½c. lower; light fat corn-fed bring 8½c.@9½c. ₩ lb., live weight.

Flour and Corn were in more demand and dearer yesterday. Wheat was quiet. Oats opened at an advance, but closed much lower. Cotton was less active and less buoyant. Whisky dull at reduced figures. Provisions were more freely purchased; Pork declined materially. Sugars, Tallow and Spirits Turpentine were more sought after. At the auction sale of Pittston Coal, 20,000 tons were disposed of at from $5 87½ @$6 87½ ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Newburgh; or from 37½c.@$1 32½ ₩ ton below the prices realized for similar qualities at the last monthly sale of Scranton Coal in April. Freights quiet and dull.

Gold was 1 ₩ cent. higher yesterday on the firmness of Foreign Exchange and scarcity of good Bills on London, except where made against Specie shipments. Money easy to the Brokers, at 5@6 ₩ cent. Government Stocks steady, and the Railways 2 ₩ cent. higher at the close of the day.

Last evening Gold became slightly elevated, selling as high as 132½ at the close.

ANNEXATION OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—There are unmistakable signs in the neighboring Provinces of a revival of the annexation feeling of 1849. The reaction caused by the failure of the scheme for uniting all the Provinces, has had its influence in this direction. The proposal to spend the trifle (£50,000 sterling a year for four years) voted by the British Parliament, in forts at and around Quebec, while nothing has been voted for the West, has naturally provoked unaimable feelings in the peninsular districts of Upper Canada. The fear that no commensurate gain would accrue to the Western tax-payer—who contributes three-fourths of the customs' dues—for building a military railroad from Quebec to Halifax, has grown stronger every day as the prospect of a political union with the maritime Provinces has declined. And some of the local journals of the Upper Province are not backward in giving emphatic expression to sentiments strongly derogatory to the importance and value of continued British connexion. The industrial interests of the country, east and west, are in a more backward condition than they have been for many years. And there is a large and steady emigration both from Lower and Upper Canada to the United States. These are facts which we record with anything but pleasure. The people of this country were satisfied to see the colonists make an experiment in federation, either as a dependency of the mother country, or otherwise, as they might deem most profitable. Their failure—if failure it must be—is a matter for regret.

The Acquisition of the Rebel Archives.

Next in consequence to the surrender of the great rebel armies, is the surrender of the vast mass of the records of the rebel Government. We are not sure that the last event is not in fact of the greater importance. If LEE and JOHNSTON had not surrendered, their forces would soon have been overwhelmed and annihilated, and the same practical result would thus, at no distant time, have been realized. But if these records of the rebellion had been destroyed, it would have been a loss for all time. There could have been no earthly possibility of supplying their places. The inner history of the rebellion would never have come to the clear knowledge of the world. It must have been the subject of endless speculation and controversy; and the judgment of future generations concerning the real character and motives of the founders and managers of the "Confederacy," would have been divided and equivocal.

There are objects of more immediate concern which these records will greatly subserve. Not a hundredth part of them have yet been examined, and yet discoveries have already been made which will have a very important bearing upon the trial now in progress, in connection with the great assassination conspiracy. A letter to JEFF. DAVIS, written last November, by a Confederate officer, has been brought to light, making a proposition to "rid my country of some of her deadliest enemies by *striking at the very heart's blood* of those who seek to enchain her in slavery." That can mean nothing but assassination. The proposition, instead of being thrown under foot, was "respectfully referred" by DAVIS, as appears by indorsement, "to the Honorable Secretary of War," and was ordered by that functionary, as another indorsement shows, to be filed "*for attention.*" This is a most valuable companion piece for the other document picked up in the office of BENJAMIN, the rebel Secretary of State, also indorsed by DAVIS for attention, proposing the burning of Northern cities and shipping. These two little sheets of paper show to the world most conclusively that the rebel government was capable of entertaining schemes the most horrible. Whether this complicity in the particular assassination plot which was enunciated, is brought home to it or not, is of minor consequence. The assassin *spirit* is proved, and that is enough to fix the infamy. It would seem as if the very limit of everything that is detestable has been reached at the very first step into this broad acre of Confederate records. Yet there is no telling what new abominations lie beyond.

We may may look for important revelations respecting the relations of many Northern politicians to the rebellion. It is certain that the leaders of the secession movement counted with entire confidence upon the moral support of the Democratic Party in the North. That confidence must have been based largely upon the representations of Democratic leaders in the North; and those representations must have been made chiefly through correspondence. So too, there is the strongest reason to believe that while the rebellion was raging, there was, to some extent at least, an understanding between the rebel authorities of Richmond and some of the Copperhead leaders, in respect to the best methods of crippling the government. Means of communication between the North and the South existed throughout the war. There was not a week in which regularly made up mails were not smuggled through the lines. This is historically certain. It is just as morally certain that the chiefs of faction in the North availed themselves of these facilities to correspond with the chiefs of the rebellion in the South. That correspondence may have been, and probably was maintained, under assumed names; but the handwriting affords a ready means of tracing it to its real authors. We trust that no pains will be spared to effect this identification. It would be worth all the patience with which CHAMPOLLION deciphered the hieroglyphics. There are no men in the land who deserve punishment more than those who have remained under the protection of the government, and yet have secretly used their position to further the ends of rebels. The traitors who would not fight under their true colors—who have added hypocrisy to perfidy—are the most execrable of all. Whether the penalty of the law, which makes it death to correspond with armed enemies, ever visits them or not, at least their guilt should be exposed, that their memories may rot.

Again, the correspondence between the rebel government and its foreign emissaries must abound with much and very valuable information. We have yet but a very limited knowledge of the machinations and intrigues which induced the premature recognition by England and France of the belligerent rights of the rebel "Provisional Government," and which attended the protracted efforts to obtain from the same powers the recognition of the nationality of "the Confederate States." We know still less of the chicanery employed to establish intimate relations with the Mexican rule of MAXIMILIAN, and through that channel to obtain a new claim upon French support. A thorough examination of the resources of the rebel State Department must disclose a vast amount of evidence on these important subjects, and it may not a little affect our future foreign policy.

The practical and the historical value of this mass of documents can hardly be overestimated. It is singular that they should ever have been delivered into our hands. They were sent with great care from the rebel capitol before it was taken, to Charlotte, North Carolina. Why were they not destroyed after LEE's surrender had made it certain that the end of the Confederacy had come? Why did Gen. JOHNSTON, before his surrender, voluntarily communicate at Charlotte to Gen. SCHOFIELD, at that time in Raleigh, that he had the archives of the War Department of the Confederate States in his possession, and that he was ready to deliver them to Gen. SCHOFIELD on his sending an officer to receive them? We know from the testimony taken on the assassination trial, that this was what happened. Why did not JOHNSTON imitate the example of other rebel Commanders, who, before surrendering, have applied the torch to what would benefit the government? Could he imagine that those documents were of less consequence than cotton, munitions of war, or commissary stores? Or did he have a secret satisfaction in causing to be exposed to the world the iniquitous mysteries of the Richmond rule. We will not say that the latter motive influenced him, though it is certain that he had not been justly treated by JEFF. DAVIS in having been twice dismissed from command without good reason. Whether JOHNSTON was influenced by resentment against DAVIS, or by a wish to commend himself and his army favorably to Gen. SHERMAN and the Washington government, or by a generous disposition to subserve the purposes of history, his act was a great benefit. Without impropriety, it can be so recognized.

Gen. Sherman and His Superiors.

From the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22, 1865.

It is mentioned in political circles that an influence is fast organizing among the superior officers of SHERMAN's army *to demand* of President JOHNSON the removal of Secretary STANTON, for his warfare upon their Commander while in the field. There is a public expectation throughout the city of a *demonstration of the feeling of the rank and file of Sherman's army toward the Secretary of War* when it shall march past the official stand in front of the White House on Tuesday. It is well known that *Gen. Halleck would have been the object of an insulting demonstration* of this character at Richmond if Gen. SHERMAN had not generously sent him a message that *it would not be safe for him* to present himself before his soldiers, excited as they were by his treatment of their General after JOHNSTON's surrender. Gen. SHERMAN came to town on Saturday on the invitation of Gen. GRANT, and called on the President, on Gen. GRANT and on the Committee on the Conduct of the War—but *never went near the War Department.*

We trust and believe that these statements are unfounded. We are unwilling to believe that Gen. SHERMAN is capable of sullying the splendid reputation he has acquired by patriotic and heroic conduct in the field, by acts of such flagrant insubordination as are here imputed to him. Nor does it matter in the least that the insulting demonstrations in question are ascribed to his officers and men, and not to himself:—he is supposed to control all who are under his command.

It is quite possible that some of the censures passed upon Gen. SHERMAN's extraordinary compact with JOHNSTON were unduly severe; and it is also possible that the steps taken by the Secretary of War and by Gen. HALLECK to avert the evil consequences of that compact, were somewhat hasty and ill-advised. But even if all this were true, it furnishes no shadow of justification for the personal resentment imputed to Gen. SHERMAN. Nor do we believe that he is either so ignorant of his proper relations to the government, or so indifferent to the obligations which those relations impose, as to seek redress in personal insults to his superiors. When he does that, he will forfeit the respect in which he is now held by the great body of the people, and add another to the many proofs already existing, that one may be a great commander without being a wise man.

The Opening of the Southern Ports.

The proclamation of President LINCOLN, which immediately followed the surrender of LEE's army, declaring the Southern ports temporarily closed to foreign trade, was an act dictated in the interests of international peace. It offered the readiest and most effective way of avoiding any possible complications, pending the adjustment of a local administration in the newly recovered districts. It gave our government time to establish a uniform system of regulations applicable to all the blockaded ports. It gave opportunity for the removal of the greater disabilities necessarily imposed upon the internal trade of insurgent districts. And, beyond all, it presented to the governments that had recognized the rebels as belligerents, the occasion for revising their policy in that regard, on the potential ground of self-interest.

President JOHNSON's proclamation, which sets aside that of April 11, then, may be regarded as an authoritative announcement that the grave political purpose which inhered in President LINCOLN's act has been practically achieved. In this view, there is much more than the removal of the disabilities upon foreign commerce, to be found in this last proclamation. There is an intimation, we take it, that a system of local administration has been perfected at the ports of the South (excluding, of course, the five ports of Texas) which renders superfluous any restrictions upon external trade with these ports, beyond those which are imposed under ordinary customs' regulations. The President must, likewise, be understood as announcing that the interior trade of the South has so nearly reverted to its normal condition—the government cotton tax of seventy-five per cent. being a reserved right—that the release of external trade can no longer operate injuriously on the peace and safety of the country, or impinge upon the interests and authority of the national government.

We should, perhaps, hardly be justified in concluding that the President, in his proclamation, intends to convey, in addition, an assurance that the Western Powers of Europe have withdrawn their recognition of the rebels as belligerents, although that would be the logical sequence of the interpretation generally put upon the act of April 11—the closing of the Southern ports. Be this as it may, the continuance or the withdrawal of belligerent privileges from the insurgents has ceased to be a question of any practical moment, as bearing upon any rebel resistance that may yet be offered to the government. It is simply a question now to what further length the neutral Powers may go in giving scope to piracy on the high seas. The ram *Stonewall* finds shelter, protection, the means to repair, and facilities for coaling and provisioning in a Spanish colonial port, almost within sight of our coast. Another pirate, the *Shenandoah*, still goes prowling round from one eastern British colony to another, and is last heard of at the port of Shanghai. No legal sophistry can possibly serve now to cover up the fact that these cruisers no longer hold even the semblance of a commission from any concern calling itself a government. Their status is one maintained to-day solely by virtue of the grace extended to them by the powers which have been loudest heretofore in their condemnation of privateering.

If, then, Mr. LINCOLN's temperate mode of suggesting the withdrawal of belligerent recognition from the pirates, and from the rebel conspirators generally, has not been acted on in Europe, it will only remain for our government to put in force the measures of reprisal and retaliation announced in Mr. JOHNSON's proclamation of the 10th of May. The sooner this is done the better.

The Underground Railroad.

The *Tribune* copies our paragraph upon the Governor's veto of the Underground Railroad Bill, and adds:

"Now, we favor an underground railroad, and hope to see it constructed under legislative charter, and by the company which procured the passage of the bill just vetoed. But is the above criticism fair? Does it give any true idea of the veto, or the grounds of the Governor's objections to the bill laid before him? We ask only that the veto be read, not in the comments of the TIMES, but in the brief and lucid statement of the Governor."

The TIMES has made no comments on the veto, which had not been published when the paragraph in question was written. But we have printed it since, and see nothing in it to change the opinions we have already expressed.

The Governor vetoes the bill because it gives the company *five* years to build the road, and they *might* keep Broadway torn up all that time—and because it gives the company the right to use such portions of the battery as the city government may assign them. We have no desire to argue either of these objections. If anybody sees in them anything conclusive, we are quite willing to leave his faith undisturbed.

We have never yet heard any objection to the construction of such a road. It is the one measure which is imperatively demanded by the present and prospective interests of this city. It offers the only way by which the suburbs of New-York can be made accessible to its business section, and thus open the only way of escape, to the great mass of our people, from high rents and the intolerable exactions of life in the crowded parts of the city. The Governor himself, in his veto message, concedes the importance of the measure and the general excellence of the bill. How such a road can ever be built without taking some time for its construction, or how it can obtain the facilities for depots, &c., without taking somebody's land, he does not say. Possibly some future legislature may solve these problems. But it seems rather hard that public-spirited men should be compelled to work three or four years for the privilege of investing their money in a project whose main recommendation is its indispensable necessity to the public welfare.

DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF COAL.—The great falling off in the consumption of coal by the government has already sensibly influenced the market. Consumers will learn, from a report of the sale yesterday of twenty thousand tons of Pittston at auction by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, that prices are fast coming down to a reasonable standard. There will be another heavy auction sale to-day, and from present indications we hazard the opinion that before the Summer is a few weeks old, the price of coal per ton at retail will not be higher than $6 or $7. Some of the small dealers are already advertising stove coal at $8 for family use.

The Street-Cleaning Commission.

We are glad to see that the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to make a contract for the cleaning of the streets, are evincing a determination to fulfill the purpose of the law and to secure for us the inestimable blessing of clean streets. At the meeting of the commission on Monday, in reference to this matter, it was stated by gentlemen of the commission that the specifications drawn up previously were defective. Very properly, therefore, the commission resolved to invite suggestions looking to a contract of unexceptionable merit, before awarding any contracts whatever.

The great object is to secure clean streets, not only in Broadway, but throughout the city. On some accounts it is even more important that narrow side-streets should be thoroughly cleansed than Broadway, as their ordinary condition affects the sanitary welfare of the whole city. But the low grade of service heretofore adopted can never give us anything but a partial and slovenly performance of street-cleaning. We want the best brains, the highest skill and enterprise, and the most improved machinery for the work, and the price allowed to be paid—half a million a year—is amply sufficient to command the best service. Let us have that service. If any one will contract to clean all the streets, let us employ him rather than one who will clean but a few daily.

It was suggested, on Monday, that the commission should advertise for suggestions in regard to the specifications proper to be made, that thus a complete, fair and honorable contract might be agreed upon, and the commission seemed to earnestly wish that the long desired and greatly needed work of thorough cleaning might be guaranteed in the most effectual manner, while at the same time they wish not to hamper the contractor with arbitrary and unnecessary stipulations.

We trust it will be unanimously agreed upon by the commission that they will accept the highest grade of service that may be offered, provided the security is satisfactory. Let them call upon bidders and contractors to say exactly what they propose to do, what streets they will clean daily, and what others tri-weekly or once a week; let bidders set forth how they intend doing the work, whether with birch-brooms and by hand, or by machinery; and then if the sureties are sufficient, the commission should contract with the party willing to do the most work in the best manner for the sum authorized. That is what they want. That is what the city desires, and we are confident there are men among us who are able and willing to bind themselves to give us thoroughly and constantly clean streets. The interest felt in this subject by tax-payers, by those who have been aroused to our sanitary wants, and by citizens generally, is very great, and the commissioners have a noble opportunity to gratify public expectation, promote the public health and comfort, and secure for themselves high and honorable distinction for their public services.

House Rents in New-York and in London

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Presuming that you are desirous to have your statements as nearly correct as it is possible to make them, I take the liberty of addressing you a few lines in reference to your comparisons between the cost of house rent, &c., in the vicinity of London and New-York, as your statements would be very apt to mislead those who do not know the difference between the character of the house accommodations in the two cities.

You quote the advertisement of a house at Sydenham, with nine rooms, to be rented furnished, at £120, ($600,) but you fail to state, that in addition to the rent, the tenant would have to pay the taxes, (this being customary there,) and which would probably amount to £60 or £70 more. Then the rooms and accommodation of such a house in London would be very inferior to that in New-York. The rooms would be very much smaller, the furniture not nearly so expensive and elegant, and there would be no furnace, no hot and cold water and bathing arrangements, all over the house; and, very possibly, no great convenience for cooking, &c., such as we are accustomed to. Taking everything into consideration, I think the New-York landlord would not be so much better paid, after all, than his London friend. You must bear in mind that the London property-holder is content with 4 per cent. interest on his money, and that all his repairs, &c., can be made for one-third what they cost in New-York; his insurance would be less, and indeed everything. Trusting that you will be inclined to insert this in your paper, I remain, &c., yours, S. P.

[The information communicated by our correspondent is not so valuable as he evidently supposes it to be. The taxes on the Sydenham villa would probably be about £15 sterling—certainly not more. As to the size of the rooms and the furniture, what our correspondent says is really not worth answering. We have simply to repeat that house rents in New-York are from 100 to 150 per cent. higher than they are in the largest city in the world.—ED. TIMES.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 23.

HOSPITALITIES TO SOLDIERS.

Col. VINCENT COLYER, the New-York City agent for the State of New-York, distributed 20,000 cards of invitation to-day, extending the hospitalities of that State to the soldiers of any State of the Union, to make the depot No. 50 Howard-street their temporary lodging place while they are in the City of New-York.

THE NEW REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

Hon. WM. ORTON, who is to succeed Judge LEWIS as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, arrived here this morning. Mr. ORTON will enter upon his official duties on the first day of July next.

THE ASSASSINATION TRIAL.

Mr. SEWARD has been subpœnoed to appear as witness in the assassination trial, and will give his testimony on Thursday next. He is so far recovered as to be able now to direct the affairs of the State Department.

FREDERICK SEWARD'S HEALTH.

Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD was to-day for the first time informed of the assassination of the President. From this circumstance it may be inferred that he has much improved in health and no longer in a critical condition.

MOVEMENTS OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY DANA.

Assistant Secretary of War DANA has returned from Fortress Monroe. He superintended the incarceration of JEFF. DAVIS in a cell at the fortress.

VIRGINIA.

Gov. PIERPONT leaves to-morrow for Richmond, to take charge of the State contract of Virginia.

FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Ingenious Devices to Avoid the Tax on Whisky—Organization of a Detective Force by the Regular Trade.

Very few of our citizens, outside of the government officers, have any conception of the means and devices resorted to, to evade the payment of duties under the Internal Revenue Act. In the manufacturing, income tax, stamps and licenses; in fact in every branch of business, frauds are perpetrated, but the grand eldorado is found in distillation. The recent seizures of whisky in this city, Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, have fully proved that the saving of the heavy tax of two dollars per gallon is too great an inducement to resist, even for those who have heretofore occupied positions in the community as high minded and honorable merchants. Thousands of dollars have been saved to the government through the vigilance of its officers, but with all their vigilance, it is estimated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that out of the one hundred millions of gallons annually manufactured, not more than twenty millions will pay the duty.

Since the 1st of January last, when the law making the duty two dollars per gallon went into effect, the number of stills of every conceivable capacity that have been put into operation is absolutely incredible. Wherever you find a German or Irish drinking-shop, ten to one, the inspection of the cellar, kitchen or some part of the establishment, will show you a still at work, converting molasses, sour beer, or something that can be used, and which can be bought cheap, and quietly smuggled into the premises, into spirits, which are as quietly put on the market, at such low prices, that even the purchaser finds it to his interest to keep quiet and such as utterly astonishes the legitimate operator.

Many of the devices resorted to to throw the officers off the scent are ingenious and worthy of a better cause. Some of the small operators do not hesitate to openly defy the officers to catch them, so confident are they in their cunning, while the more pretentious manufacturer as readily perjures himself to make his account square with the government. It must not be supposed that these rascals have it all their own way; they even find competitors in their neighbors on the other side of the lakes, and Canada pours her innumerable streams into the grand reservoir by devices quite as ingenious as the other. A close inspection of the lumber-boat and the grain-boat, which have free access to our ports, under the Reciprocity Treaty, will often bring to light the contraband cask snugly stowed away, while the watcher of the solitary skiff, as it silently glides across the Niagara at the dead of night, will inevitably discover the well-known whisky keg. To such an extent is this nefarious business carried on, and so utterly ruinous to the legitimate trader, the distillers and rectifiers of this city and Brooklyn have deemed it necessary, for their protection, to organize themselves into an association for the detection and punishment of these frauds. At a preliminary meeting it was decided that Mr. E. J. LOWBER, of the firm of LOWBER, OSTRAM & CO., should visit Washington for the purpose of obtaining the appointment of a detective, who had been recommended as every way competent by the chief of police and detectives, as inspector, with full power to act. He was successful, and on his return the association was fully organized by the election of Mr. LOWBER as President; J. H. CUNNINGHAM, of the firm of CATHEUT & CUNNINGHAM, Secretary; and T. F. NICHOLS, Treasurer. Articles of association were adopted, and a fund of $10,000 pledged for the payment of a competent force of detectives, of which the Inspector is chief, to work up these cases. That force is now at work, and embraces thorough detectives, practical distillers and gaugers, who devote their whole time to the business, and unless we are much mistaken, some of these gentry, who are engaged in this illicit business, will find it not quite so profitable as they anticipated. There will be no compromising of cases, as heretofore, and as the new law provides for their incarceration, they may have ample time for reflection within the prison walls.

It is made obligatory upon every member of the association to inform the officers of the association, in whom only the detectives are known, of all cases that may come to their knowledge and which require investigation. The President, at once will send the information to the Inspector for investigation and report. Under no circumstances is the President allowed to divulge the name of the informer, and so secret are the movements of the detective, that the members of the association themselves are not freed from their surveillance.

These associations should be organized all over the country, and continued, until Congress can make the law more effective. Every good and loyal citizen, cognizant of any case requiring attention, should at once communicate it to the officers of the association, and lend every aid to break up the trade which through fraud, seeks to flourish, and to fasten upon others the burdens that should legitimately be borne by itself. It is high time that these scoundrels had learned that there is no difference, either morally or legally, between cheating the government and robbing their neighbors.

The Guard of Castle Thunder.

A huge Russian blood-hound, which for four years acted as the guard of Castle Thunder, has just been brought to this city by Mr. SIDNEY MUNN, who is now stopping at the Astor House. This hound is probably one of the finest specimens of the canine tribe that has ever been seen in this city. Jet black, standing over three feet in height, with a huge but well-proportioned head and body, and thews and sinews that might belong to a small bullock, he presents a very formidable appearance, and was doubtless an efficient guard to the rebel prison. His weight is said to be about 160 pounds. He was imported when quite young for the purpose of being trained to fight bears, in which amusement he soon became quite proficient. His owner states that within a year or two he has fought three pitched battles with full grown bears, and came off victorious in each. He formerly belonged to a Capt. ALEXANDER, who repeatedly refused $700 in gold for him, and matched him on one occasion in a bear-fight for $12,000. The animal is said to possess an amiable temper when not provoked. His appetite is good, six or seven pounds of meat forming an ordinary meal. He is certainly one of the greatest curiosities that has yet been imported from Richmond.

ASCENSION DAY.—To-day the solemn festival of the Ascension will be duly observed in our Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. At St. Ann's, in Eighteenth-street, there will be services at 7:45 and 10:30 A. M., and the communion will be administered at both. At 5:30 and 7:30 there will also be services, that in the afternoon being for deaf mutes.

JEFF. DAVIS LOCKED UP

Landing of the Late Confederacy at Fortress Monroe.

Sad Parting of Jeff. Davis with His Unfortunate Family.

Mrs. Davis and Her Children to be Sent to the South.

Clement C. Clay Accompanies His Fallen Leader.

Disposition of the Minor Heads of the Rebellion.

Ignominous Conclusion of an Inglorious Career.

FORT MONROE, Monday, May 22.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the steamer *Silas J. Pierce* left Baltimore Wharf, at this place, with Brevet Major-Gen. MILES, accompanied by other officers of prominence, and proceeded immediately to steamer *Wm. P. Clyde*, at anchor in the stream, with JEFF. DAVIS and remainder of the rebel party on board.

An hour, perhaps sufficient to give the departing rebels time to take a long farewell of friends and dear ones, was awarded them. The harbor, which usually is crowded with all kinds and classes of vessels, to-day looked almost deserted. Scarcely a dozen sail of vessels could be counted, and even they seemed dull and listless. Col. ROBERTS, commander of Fortress Monroe, perceiving the absolute necessity of maintaining strict discipline, in conformity with the wishes of the government, that the transferment of the rebel party to Fortress Monroe should be conducted in as quiet a manner as possibe very early in the morning stationed guards in the immediate vicinity of the casemates wherein are cells intended for the incarceration of the prisoners, and also along the various paths and routes they would be obliged to traverse while on the way to the Fortress. In a short time after the *Pierce* reached the wharf, the prisoners began to land. Such were the arrangements strictly enforced by the military authorities that no person was allowed to approach the wharf where the prisoners landed except at a distance of over five hundred yards.

As the prisoners marched up the wharf, preceded by a guard of their captors of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, the tall spare form of JEFF. DAVIS, dressed in gray clothes, and wearing a light felt hat, could be easily discerned. As soon as the prisoners were all ashore they were marched up along the beach to the sallyport of the water-battery in the rear of the fortress, and thence to the cells in the second tier of casemates.

CLEMENT C. CLAY accompanied JEFF. DAVIS inside the fortress, and also, it is supposed, the largest portion of his personal staff. Mrs. DAVIS and her four children, her brother and sister and the wife of CLEMENT C. CLAY remain on board the steamer *Clyde*, and, it is thought, will be sent south this evening, as orders have been received from the War Department prohibiting them from going North.

The parting between JEFF. DAVIS and his family is described to have been of an extremely affecting nature, during which the feelings of the once ambitious and desperate rebel leader were completely overcome.

Major-Gen. HALLECK has been here during the past three days superintending the arrangements made for the confinement of the rebel prisoners. Stringent orders in relation to visiting the fortress have been issued, and all civilians are prohibited from entering it unless duly provided with a pass from Major-Gen. HALLECK.

THE YELLOW FEVER PLOT.

Dr. Blackburn Admitted to Bail—The Affidavit on Which the Warrant of Arrest was Made.

From the Toronto Globe, May 22.

DR. BLACKBURN, the person charged with conspiracy, was next placed at the bar.

Mr. M. C. CAMERON and Mr. EERR, of Montreal, appeared for the defence, and Mr. PATTERSON, of the firm of HARRISON & PATTERSON, for the Crown. The following is the information on which the Doctor was arrested:

Province of Canada, County of the City of Toronto: The information and complaint of FRANCIS MCGARRY, of the City of Toronto, Detective Police officer, taken the 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said county of the City of Toronto, who saith that he has made diligent inquiry into the circumstances hereinafter mentioned, and he hath good reason to believe, and doth verily believe, that LUKE P. BLACKBURN and one GODFREY JOSEPH HYAMS, and divers other persons unknown, did, at the said City of Toronto, on or about the 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1864, combine, conspire, confederate and agree among themselves to commit the crime of murder in the United States of America, by importing and introducing from Her Majesty's dominions into certain cities of the said United States of America, to wit: the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia; the City of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, one of the said United States of America; and the City of Newbern, in the State of North Carolina, one of the said United States of America, and there disposing of, to and amongst the inhabitants of said cities, divers large quantities of shirts, blouses, coats and other articles of clothing, infected with the virus of yellow fever and other deadly, poisonous and noxious substances, calculated and liable to prodnce said fever, for the purpose of creating and spreading the said fever amongst the said citizens, and of causing the death of the said citizens by means of said yellow fever and the poisonous, deadly and noxious substances aforesaid. And that, in pursuance of said conspiracy, combination, confederation and agreement, the said LUKE P. BLACKBURN, to wit, the 1st day of June, 1864, did cause to be exported and sent from the said City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, divers, to wit, tea-trunks containining such infected clothing into the said United States, and did cause the said infected clothing to be disposed of and sold in the said Cities of Washington, Norfolk and Newbern, to and among the citizens thereof, for the wicked and unlawful purpose, and with the wicked intent aforesaid; and that by means of the said infected clothing, so imported in and disposed of as aforesaid, in the said cities, in pursuance of said conspiracy, the death of divers persons in said cities, to the informant unknown, was caused and procured.

Wherefore the said informant prays that a warrant may be issued for the arrest of the said LUKE P. BLACKBURN, on the charge aforesaid.

FRANCIS MCGARRY, Detective.

Sworn before me the day and year first above written, at the City of Toronto aforesaid.

JAMES J. VANCE, J. P.

Alderman JAMES E. VANCE occupied a seat on the bench, as also did Mr. MCMICKEN, Frontier Stipendiary Magistrate.

Mr. BOOMER asked Mr. M. C. CAMERON if he appeared for Dr. BLACKBURN, and if he had read the information.

Mr. CAMERON said that he did.

Mr. PATTERSON stated that he understood from the counsel yesterday that the defendant was willing to submit to a trial. However as he (Dr. B.) had appeared to-day with counsel, he supposed that they intended to contest the case. It would be necessary for him to ask, in behalf of the Crown, that a remand for a week be granted, to obtain the requisite evidence. Many of the witnesses were in Lower Canada, while some were in Toronto and the United States.

Mr. CAMERON said that he could not see that there was anything criminal in what was charged in the information.

Mr. PATTERSON said that it was an offence at common law, and gave Justice CAMPBELL and others as authority.

Mr. CAMERON thought that Justice CAMPBELL did not lay this charge down as a crime. There was no evidence in the information which would justify Dr. BLACKBURN being kept in custody; but they did not wish to shirk it, and were willing to stand trial at any time and offer bail for appearance.

Mr. PATTERSON had no objection to take the same bail as given by CLEARY. He contended that it should be substantial bail. If Dr. BLACKBURN was liable to arrest he was liable in a remand. It was a matter of legal necessity to enable the Crown to get up their evidence. Dr. BLACKBURN could submit to a remand for a few days; he would doubtless be very comfortable in the gaol, and would not be much inconvenienced.

Mr. CAMERON stated that he was prepared to offer two sureties in $500, and Dr. BLACKBURN himself in $1,000, but the Crown should not ask for a remand until they had shown by evidence what their basis of information was.

Alderman VANCE thought it would be better and more satisfactory if Mr. PATTERSON would submit the authority on which he based his argument for a remand.

Mr. PATTERSON said that he would have a list of his authorities on Monday, but as his principal witness was in Detroit, it was impossible to get him over before Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mr. CAMERON asked if it was their old friend HYAMS, who perhaps was down in Washington giving evidence against JEFF. DAVIS.

Mr. PATTERSON believed that the witness was HYAMS.

Mr. CAMERON said that as a legal information had been laid, the defence had a right to hear who made the information, so that they could know what were the grounds, and whether they knew anything about the man. If the man knew nothing, then it was not right to detain Dr. BLACKBURN. Doubtless the detective who laid the information knew nothing of the matter except from hearsay.

The bench coincided in Mr. CAMERON'S views, that the manner in which informations were laid on mere hearsay evidence was decidedly improper.

The Magistrate had said that the case would stand remanded until Tuesday, when Mr. CAMERON asked him if he had considered the question of the bail.

The Magistrate stated that they had, but that they considered it too small.

Mr. CAMERON then offered two sureties in $1,000, and Dr. BLACKBURN in $2,000, which was accepted, and Messrs. R. G. BARRETT, barrister, and Mr. FULLINS H. O'NEIL, hotel-keeper, Adelaide-street, were then taken as bail, the case being remanded until Tuesday next.

The court, which was crowded with spectators, then adjourned.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE TURF—HOBOKEN RUNNING RACES—FIRST DAY.

Yesterday the untoward cloud gave note in the early morning that it would be an unpropitious day; but, fortunately, when the meridian arrived, the sun came out in all its splendor, and the heavens gave lustre to the course. Youth, beauty, elegance were largely manifested. The grand stand displayed a perfect parterre of flowers; the ladies present on this occasion very properly deciding that the Hoboken races were an institution deserving their most affluent patronage. We append a summary of the day's racing, and the conditions of the stakes to come off to-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling sweepstakes, premium of $500, for all ages, two and a quarter mile dash; $100 entrance, p. p.; four entries to fill.

Horses entered to be sold for $4,000, to carry their appropriate weights, and no entry will be accepted for a higher price. Those entered to be sold for $3,000 allowed 7 lbs.; those entered to be sold for $2,000 allowed 14 lbs.; and those entered to be sold for $1,000 allowed 21 lbs. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race; and if he should realize a higher price than that named in the entry, the surplus to go to the Society; if the price named in the entry is not bid, the owner to be at liberty to retain his horse.

Closed with the following entries:

D. McCoun enters ch. c. Night lock, by Mahomet, dam by Imp. Glencoe, 4 years, $2,000..... 1
E. Snediker enters b. g. Secaucus, by Vandal, out Maid of Monmouth, 4 years, $2,000..... 2
F. Morris enters g. g. Throgs Neck, to be sold for $1,000..... 3
F. Morris enters b. m. Mellie Graves, by Imp. Eclipse, dam Esta by Bolivar, 4 years $2,000..... dr
Time—4:32.

Of the above *Nellie Graves* was the only absentee. In the Pools the previous evening *Throgs Neck* was the favorite at six to five against the field, and during the morning on the grounds the pools sold equally. Just prior to the start *Throgs Neck* was in brisk demand, at two to one against the field, *Secaucus* being looked upon as a decided outsider.

FIRST RACE.—*Secaucus* had the inside place. *Nightlock* second, *Throgs Neck* outside. In a tolerably even start, *Throgs Neck* went away with a lead, *Nightlock* handy and *Secaucus* a close third. On passing the stand at the first quarter, *Secaucus* took the lead, and retained it round the turn by a length, *Throgs Neck* second, *Nightlock* two lengths in the rear. At the half-mile *Secaucus* was a length in advance, the gray being close on his heels. There was little alteration at the three-quarters. First mile *Nightlock* led four lengths, *Throgs Neck* being second. *Nightlock* increased his lead, and won easily by eight lengths, *Secaucus* four lengths in advance of *Throgs Neck*. The favorite in this race proved to be "nowhere." Betting, two to one on *Throgs Neck* against the field.

SECOND RACE.—The Criterion sweepstakes, premium of $500, for three-year olds, one mile dash; $50 entrance, p. p.; six or more to fill.

John Hunter enters b. f. Alexandra, by imp. Sovereign, dam Miss Duke by imp. Glencoe.... 1
The same, ch. f. Oliats, by Lexington, dam Fanny Fern, by imp. Glencoe..... 4
F. Morris enters b. c. by Slasher, dam Etiquette, by Mariner..... 5
Bowie & Hall enters gr. c. Richmond, by Tow Bitts, dam Faith, by Childe Harold..... 3
The same, ch. c. Baltimore, by Revenue, dam Moscow, by imp. Glencoe..... dr.
T. G. Moore enters b. f. Maiden, by Lexington, dam Kitty Clark, by imp. Glencoe..... 2
The same, b. f. Blue Flag, by Lexington, dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock..... dr.
Time—1:54¼.

The odds were in favor of Maiden against the field, she, however, proved fickle and faithless, as the bay filly Alexander entirely outpassed her, and won handily in 1:54¼.

THIRD RACE.—Post stake, premium of $400, for all ages; two-mile heats; entrace $100, p. p.; three or more to fill.

Mr. Jas. S. WATSON nominates ch h Aldebaran, by Commodore, dam Minnie Lewis by imp. Glencoe, years..... 3 1 1
Mr. F. MORRIS nominates b c Lord Monmouth, by Slasher, dam by Imp. Langford, 4 years..... 2 dis.
Mr. P. C. Bush nominates ch f Lullene, by Lexington, dam imp. Yorkshire, 4 years.. 1 2 2
Time: 4:2¼, 3:57¾, 4:20¼.

Betting: 100 to 60 on *Aldebaran* against the field. *Lullene* won the first heat, when the betting became even on *Aldebaran*. He won the two last heats cleverly, and was loudly applauded as he came to the judges' stand the conqueror. The meeting will be continued to-day and to-morrow, and there appears little doubt that the gentlemen of Hudson County will have anything to regret for their enterprise in this particular specialty.

SALE OF LAND IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The Herdsdale tract in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County, will be sold by L. G. MORRIS on Thursday, the 25th inst. The sale will take place at Scarsdale.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's
World's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall, and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a luxuriant growth.
GUARANTEE OF ITS WORTH AND MERIT.
Rev. J. West, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where gray, to its original color."
Rev. Wm. Cutter, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."
Rev. H. V. Degen, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."
For sale by all Druggists.
Wholesale and retail depot, No. 198 Greenwich-st., N.Y.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

"Letters from the People."
"LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE."
"LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE."
NO. 1.

From the Hon. ROBERT MORRIS, of Kentucky, so extensively known to the Masonic Fraternity of the United States:

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

I am familiar with the action of all the standard "bitters" of the day. In my opinion none of them is so efficacious in the congestion of the liver and dyspepsia as Orimean Bitters. I say this after a fair trial upon my own system and upon others to whom I had recommended them. I believe if they were freely used by persons whose systems are enervated, they would relieve and eventually cure a large portion of such cases.

Old Eyes Made New.
Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address R. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Heads!Wis a New Charm from the superb Summer hats just brought out by GENIN, for the special adornment of the beau sexe. Have you seen them ladies? If not, a new delight is in store for you. And mark this—the prices will not alarm you. GENIN'S No. 513 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. At No. 62 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., N. Y.—Hours: Gentlemen, 6 to 8 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.; ladies, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. The "Greatest of Luxuries." Try one.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Important to Soldiers.—Gents' all wool suits at $16. Boys' all wool suits at $8. L. V. BROAW, No. 34 6th-av., and No. 69 Lafayette-place.

Electro-Magnetic Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., N. Y.—For the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c., and the elimination of mercurial, lead, and other poisons from the blood. Hand for circular.

An Entirely New Invention in Dentistry.
The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. Removed to No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Hours 9 till 5 o'clock.

All Ladies and Gentlemen can have
BEAUTIFUL HAIR.
CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR
restores GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its FALLING OUT, keeps the HEAD CLEAN. Stands above comparison with any other hair-dressing. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

This is the Season of the Year
when children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhœa. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

Toilet Soaps.
Upward of one hundred varieties.
J. C. HULL'S SON,
No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Severe Coughs and Colds are being rapidly produced by the sudden changes of weather incident to our climate, but DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will as promptly cure them. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthulf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 48 High-st.; Gratham, Lincolnshire; Congala, Madrid, Spain; Corujo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pon, Panama; Niobey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.
Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Newell's Perfect-fitting Shirts, Ready-made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Hdkfs., Gloves, Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. E. A. NEWELL, 655 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, elbs, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

DANIELL—WARREN.—On Tuesday, May 23, by Rev. Dr. S. T. Spear, E. S. DANIELL and Miss LIZZIE WARREN, daughter of Charles C. Warren, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

HILL—DAYTON.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., Thursday, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. T. Beatty, Major JOHN TOULMIN HILL, of New-York, and MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Charles P. Dayton.

SANDS—MINTURN.—On Tuesday, May 23, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, assisted by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, MARLOR D. SANDS and EDITH, daughter of Robert B. Minturn, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

BEEKMAN.—On Tuesday, May 23, CARRIE A., wife of B. F. Beekman, in the 23d year of her age.

Relatives and friends, and those of her father, Alfred Waller, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 West 14th-st., on Thursday, May 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BOYLE.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 44 Park-av., on Tuesday, May 23, STEPHEN S. BOYLE, formerly of Cincinnati, in the 47th year of his age.

Further notice will be given of time of funeral.

BARTLETT.—On Sunday, May 21, at the Asylum for Aged Indigent Females in New-York City, ESTHER BARTLETT, widow of M. R. Bartlett, formerly of Boston, and maternal grandmother of Edward Curran, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., aged 76 years.

Funeral services at the Church of Rev. Thos. Hastings, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Utica and New-Orleans papers please copy.

Her life was irreproachable, and her last act a visit to a mourning household.

CHAPMAN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, May 23, HENRY SAMUEL CHAPMAN, in the 43d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of the theatrical profession, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 139 New Canal-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CUMMINS.—On Monday morning, May 22, at 10 o'clock, of scarlet fever, MARION HELEN, only daughter of Robert L. and Marion Helen Cumming, aged 3 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 229 West 34th-st.

CLARK.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday morning, May 22, IRA C. CLARK, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) May 24, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 32 Bayard-st., without further notice.

FROTHINGHAM.—At Washington Heights, on Monday, May 22, HELEN HUNTER, daughter of William and Margaret Frothingham.

The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th-av. and 165th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HARRISON.—On Monday, May 22, SARAH TAYLOR, wife of William H. Harrison, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Episcopal Church, Duncan-av., South Bergen, on Thursday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 1¾ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Jersey City Ferry, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

HASKINS.—On Monday, May 22, of consumption, MARY JOSEPHINE, wife of Thomas W. Haskins, and youngest daughter of the late Hon. A. L. Latham, of Norwich, Ct., aged 21 years and 6 months.

The funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church, Williamsburgh, corner of South 8th and 4th sts., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1¾ o'clock P. M. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

JENKINS.—On Monday morning, May 22, Miss MARY ANN JENKINS, aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 220 East Broadway, this day, (Wednesday,) the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

KERR.—At Saugerties, Ulster County, on Thursday, May 11, SUSAN S., widow of the late Joseph W. Kerr, of Kansas.

LEONARD.—At Flushing, L. I., on Monday, May 22, CAPT. STEPHEN LEONARD, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Washington-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MORRIS.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, May 22, of dysentery, JAMES EDGAR, only son of Wm. H. and Maria W. Morris, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, Centre-st., Orange, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M. Morris and Essex train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 2½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

NORRIS.—At Hempstead, on Tuesday morning, May 23, Mrs. SARAH ANN, wife of John S. Norris.

POE.—On Tuesday morning, May 23, ALFRED CHARLES POE, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Saml. Kip, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 436 West 22d-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

PINENEY.—On Sunday, May 21, at his residence, No. 39 West 38th-st., WILLIAM T. PINENEY, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Madison-av. and 42d-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

SMITH.—On Tuesday morning, May 23, at his late residence, New-Brunswick, N. J., in the 80th year of his age, D. FITZ RANDOLPH SMITH.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, New-Brunswick, N. J.

STOUGHTON.—In Gill, Mass., on Friday, May 12, at 11 P. M., ASA STOUGHTON, father of Charles and A. O. Stoughton, of this city, aged 79 years.

Having lived over 52 years in holy wedlock with his loved wife, who still survives him—performing usual labor the last day of his life; during the evening in social intercourse with his family and neighbors; enjoying uninterrupted health and activeness, he awoke from a sweet sleep to go hence. It may be said, truthfully, that he loved the prosperity of Zion.

TIEBOUT.—At Greenpoint, on Monday, May 22, HENRIETTA, infant daughter of Cornelius H. and Maria B. Tiebout, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of its parents, Java-st., this day, (Wednesday,) 24th inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

VOORHIS.—On Saturday, May 20, suddenly, at Plainfield, N. J., PETER P. VOORHIS, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Plainfield, on Wednesday next, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st., at 8 A. M. and 12 M., and return at 4 and 8 P. M.

WITHERS.—On Monday, May 22, after a long illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, ROBERT WITHERS, aged 56 years, 2 months and 19 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 108 Leonard-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WITT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 22, after a severe sickness, LIZZIE, the beloved wife of H. Clinton Witt, and youngest daughter of Enoch Folsom, Esq.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, corner of Harrison and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, L. I., on Thursday, May 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE NATION,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL
OF
POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART,
WILL BE PUBLISHED IN NEW-YORK
JULY 6, 1865.
Its main objects will be:
First. The maintenance and diffusion of true democratic principles in society and government, and the advocacy and illustration of whatever in legislation or in manners seems likely to promote a more equal distribution of the fruits of progress and civilization.
Second. A more careful, accurate and moderate discussion of the topics of the day, and, above all, of legal, economical and constitutional questions than is possible in the daily press.
Third. Sound and impartial criticism of books and works of art.
Fourth. The earnest and persistent consideration of the condition of the colored race at the South, with a view to the removal of all artificial distinctions between them and the rest of the population, and the bestowal on them, as far as education, security and justice can do it, of an equal chance in the race of life.
Fifth. The enforcement and illustration of the doctrine that the whole community has the strongest interest, both moral, political and material, in their elevation, and that there can be no real stability for the republic so long as they constitute, as at present, a large, ignorant and degraded class.
Sixth. The collection and diffusion of trustworthy information as to the condition and prospects of the Southern States, the openings they offer to capital, the supply and kind of labor which can be obtained in them, and the progress made by the colored population in acquiring the habits and desires of civilized life.

FURNITURE.
AT REDUCED PRICES,
of the latest styles, consisting of
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES,
in Rosewood, Walnut and Maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices, at
F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

THE ASSASSIN.—PORTRAIT AND CHARACTER. Treatment of the Conquered, by Rev. Dr. TYNG. A Sensible Prayer. The Bible and Science, in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for JUNE. 20 cents. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THAT PHOSPHORIC LITTLE BRIMSTONE DEMON
THE COMMON LUCIFER MATCH,
has had its day of devastation. A new era has dawned. Men's hearts no longer fail them for fear. Manufacturers and Insurance Companies may now repose in comparative security, thanks to the inventor of
THE UNIVERSAL SAFETY MATCH.
Lovers of brimstone should not use these matches, as they would miss their favorite sulphurous aroma.
J. P. DINSMORE, State Agent,
No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.

MR. COBDEN, THE ORATOR—HIS Portrait, Character and Biography; Mrs. De Leadernier, the Reader; "Signs of Character," with illustrations; The Beard Question, &c., in JUNE Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. For sale everywhere—20 cents., by first post. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE from Jan. 1, 1860, to the present time; will sell without the year 1860 if desirable; also back numbers for sale for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865. Address FILE, Box No. 107 New-York *Times* Office.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS
Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; simple, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple, that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless, as to be free from danger, and so efficient, as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

		Cents.
No. 1,	Cures **Fevers,** Congestion	25
.. 2,	.. **Worms,** Worm fever, worm colic	25
.. 3,	.. **Crying-colic,** or teething of infants	25
.. 4,	.. **Diarrhœa** of children or adults	25
.. 5,	.. **Dysentery,** Griping, Bilious Colic	25
.. 6,	.. **Cholera-Morbus,** Nausea	25
.. 7,	.. **Coughs,** Colds, Bronchitis	25
.. 8,	.. **Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	25
.. 9,	.. **Headaches,** Sick Headache	25
.. 10,	.. **Dyspepsia,** Bilious Stomach	25
.. 11,	.. **Suppressed,** scanty, painful periods	25
.. 12,	.. **Leucorrhœa** or Whites	25
.. 13,	.. **Croup,** hoarse cough	25
.. 14,	.. **Salt-Rheum,** Eruptions	25
.. 15,	.. **Rheumatism,** all Rheumatic pains	25
.. 16,	.. **Fever and Ague,** Chill Fever	50
.. 17,	.. **Piles,** internal or external	50
.. 18,	.. **Ophtalmy,** sore, inflamed eyes	50
.. 19,	.. **Catarrh,** acute or chronic, influenza	50
.. 20,	.. **Whooping-Cough,** spasmodic coughs	50
.. 21,	.. **Asthma,** oppressed	50
.. 22,	.. **Ear Discharges,** impaired hearing	50
.. 23,	.. **Scrofula,** enlarged glands	50
.. 24,	.. **General Debility,** physical weakness	50
.. 25,	.. **Dropsy** and scanty secretions	50
.. 26,	.. **Sea-sickness,** or sickness from riding	50
.. 27,	.. **Kidney Disease,** Gravel	50
.. 28,	.. **Nervous Debility,** seminal emissions, involuntary discharges	1 00
.. 29,	.. **Sore Mouth** or Canker	50
.. 30,	.. **Urinary Incontinuance**	50
.. 31,	.. **Painful Periods,** even with Spasms	50
.. 32,	.. **Sufferings** at Change of Life	1 00
.. 33,	.. **Epilepsy,** Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
.. 34,	.. **Diphtheria,** Ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES,

Case of 36 vials, morocco case and book complete	$10 00
Case of 20 large vials, in morocco, and book	6 00
Case of 20 large vials, plain case and book	5 00
Case of 15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and book	3 00

These remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge on receipt of the price. Address
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
For sale by every Medicine Dealer.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

CHRONIC CATARRH, HAYFEVER,
AND DISEASES OF THE
NOSE AND THROAT,
radically cured by the use of the
GREAT GERMAN HEILMITTEL.
Price per bottle, $2.
For sale by
HEGEMAN & CO., and all other Druggists; DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, Wholesale Agents.

SOUL LIFE AND BODY LIFE.—INTEResting Definitions. BODY and MIND in JUNE No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. By first post, 20 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

LADIES' GILT COMBS.
NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS,
THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MARY BRANDEGEE'S—ONE OF THE BEST "Woman's Novels" ever published. Of decided ability, originality and power. Edition after edition is being printed, and the demand increases. CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

COURTSHIP, AS IT SHOULD BE.—SENsible advice to young people of both sexes, in JUNE No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 20 cents. Newsmen have it.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway

CARD.—MR. WHEATLEY TAKES THIS METHOD of publicly thanking the

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

W. B. SCOTT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 44 Pine-st. New-York,

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Government Coupons cashed in gold.
Collections made on all accessible points.
Dividends collected.
Interested allowed on deposits.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 108 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

MORE THAN THREE-FOURTHS OF THE STOCKholders of this company having consented, in writing, to an increase of its Capital Stock from $300,000 to the sum of $1,000,000, by the issue of seven thousand shares of new stock of the par value of $100 each, the Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, unanimously resolved to increase the capital to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The subscription for such increase will be opened at the office of the company, No. 108 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May inst., and remain open until THURSDAY, the 25th day of the same month.

Ten per cent. of the subscription will be payable at the time of subscribing, and the remaining ninety per cent. on or before the 20th of June next, and interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on such portion of the subscription as may remain unpaid after the 25th of May, until the time of payment, and interest will be allowed on all payments made prior to the 25th of May.

The transfer book will be closed from the 15th of May until the 25th of May, both inclusive.

By order of the board.

JOHN O. GOODRICH,
Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.
Authorized to receive subscriptions to the
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.
WM. E. DODGE, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

United States Telegraph, } Wanted.
National Express Company, }
Western Union Telegraph, }
American Telegraph, }
Western Union Extension Telegraph, } For sale.
American Express, }
United States Express, }

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
Dealer in Express and Tel. Stocks, No. 46 Pine-st.

(Copy.)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount required to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 72 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 40x45 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 17, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.

F. H. TOWN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business will be held at the office of the company, No. 20 Pine-st., on MONDAY, June 5, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 22d May, 1865.

LOST SCRIPT—NO. 854, NEW-YORK, PHILAdelphia and Baltimore Consolidated Petroleum and Mining Company, made to J. Conklin, for one hundred shares. A reward will be paid at the office of the company.

WANTED—DESK ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR in neighborhood of Wall and William sts., to be occupied about two hours, two or three times a week. Address M. W., Box No. 3,488, New-York post-office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS,
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.
These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.
Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.
Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

JAMES CURPHEY,

LATE CASHIER OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
BROKER AND DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, of all issues, and all other classes of GOVERNMENT STOCKS, bought and sold at the best market rates.
Orders from banks, bankers and individuals in the country will receive especial attention. Gold and coupons remitted for on receipt.
Collections made on very favorable terms.

JAMES CURPHEY,
No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA MINES.

We purchase these stocks on commission and are prepared to give reliable information to parties purchasing through us. A member of our firm has visited the mines each year since their discovery and is now there.

WAKEMAN, GOODKIN & DICKINSON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

(SEAL.) SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 154 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS FOR THE INCREASE OF the Capital Stock of the LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY to $1,000,000, by the addition of twenty thousand shares, of the par value of $25, will be opened at the office of said company, No. 154 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, and will remain open until the 31st of the same month. Ten per cent. of the amount will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before the 15th day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst. and remain closed until the 31st inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President.

JOHN O. MILLS, Secretary.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

ESSEX AND DIADEM MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.

This company owns 13,600 feet silver lodes, in Humboldt County, Nevada, thoroughly explored, and of the highest degree of richness, as practically tested by experienced miners.

Work on both the main tunnel and shaft is now in rapid progress, and daily deliveries of ore, in ample quantities, will soon commence.

The trustees of the company are among the first merchants and bankers of the city.

JOHN C. FALL, Esq., of Nevada, will give full information in regard to the property, at the office of the company, No. 15 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 11 and 12.

A limited number of shares are for sale on the original terms.

Lists of trustees, prospectus, &c., may be had on application to

R. N. HAVENS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st. New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-one Directors and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Court-st., corner of Remsen-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN W. CHENEY,
BROOKLYN, May 22, 1865. Secretary.

CITY OF CINCINNATI SIX PER CENT. BOUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received at the City Clerk's Office, Cincinnati, until 3 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, May 30, 1865, for One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($125,000) twenty-year Bounty Fund Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should the interests of the city seem to require it.

Proposals will be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for City Bonds."

S. L. HAYDEN,
C. F. DAVIS,
C. A. DOHERTY,
Finance Committee City Council.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at the close at business on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 3d of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED.

Lands situated in IOWA or WISCONSIN, farm mortgage bonds, railroad securities, &c., &c., bought.

Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York have ordered the payment, on the 6th day of June next, of the final installment of fifty per cent. upon its capital stock, at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.—Dated May 20, 1865.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 149 BROADWAY.—An election of nine Trustees of this company will be held pursuant to the charter, at the office as above, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 12 M.

ISAAC ARRATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the AMERICAN WOOD PAPER COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 271 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them.

Per order
B. BUFFUM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 86 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STOLEN—FROM A PUBLIC STOREHOUSE, IN Washington, D. C., on or about April 26, 1865, the following Certificates of Stock, viz.: No. 1867 for 25 Shares Lake Superior Silver Lead Company, and No. 943 for 25 Shares Mendota Mining Company, both standing in the name of Col. C. B. Comstock. All persons are called on to show cause why new certificates should not be issued in lieu thereof.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 1 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed from three months' tenement tax. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.

The Trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., on and after the 25th inst. to Stockholders of Record on 20th inst.

DAVID S. DUNCOMB, President.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 5 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 23d inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., and reopen on THURSDAY, 25th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK BROTHERS OIL COMPANY, No. 86 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 41, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of government tax, on their capital stock, payable on and after May 24. The transfer books will be closed from May 21 to 26 inclusive. CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 23.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. payable June 2, free of government tax; the transfer books will be closed from May 25, to June 2.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 23, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

700 barrels of first-quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint corn; samples of package to accompany proposals.

50,000 pounds prime WHITE BEANS, thoroughly dry, and in well-coopered and head-lined flour barrels, the bids to be for the bushel of 60 pounds.

340,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The stores will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, May 25, at eleven o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-first-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-seventh-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Sixty-sixth-street.

For curb, gutter, &c., First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

For curb, gutter, &c., Thirty-third-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Seventy-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Sixtieth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Fifty-seventh-street, from Lexington to Third-avenue.

For flagging Thirty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

For flagging corner of Forty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue.

For curb, gutter, &c., Fifty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, from Second to Third avenues.

For building foundations and erecting iron railing to inclose parks in Fourth (4th) avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.

Flagging, full width, Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to make a contract for the cleaning of the streets of the City of New-York, having become satisfied that the interests of the city and justice to the persons asking the work require that essential modifications should be made in the specifications heretofore adopted by them, have returned unopened all bids made under the advertisement of ninth May instant, and hereby invite sealed proposals for such cleaning, to be deposited with the Secretary of the commission, the Mayor of the City of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said city, on or before SATURDAY, the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at twelve o'clock noon. Forms of the contract, new specifications and bond can be had on application to any of the undersigned. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids which in their judgment may not be for the interest of the city.

The commissioners invite suggestions as to the form and nature of the specifications to be left at the Mayor's Office, on or before THURSDAY, the 25th day of May inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

O. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Mayor, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Recorder, No. 32 Wall-st.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, (Hall of Records.)
FRANCIS L. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector,
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation, No. 19 Chatham-st.
No. 62 Nassau-st.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Grammar School No. 41, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work." "Proposals for Carpenter work." "Proposals for Painting." "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The trustees of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM S. COEDNEY,
KILBURN DENISON,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
Committee on Buildings, Ninth Ward.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Vth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including steam or hot water heating apparatus; to be built on the two lots of ground known as Nos. 31 and 33 Vestry-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" "Proposals for Painting;" and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished; otherwise, they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which the sureties are not named. The Trustees of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN H. WHITMORE,
JAMES M. TUTHILL,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city
KERR'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 169 East 126th-st., near 3d-av. Call this end.

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE NEW-YORK AND EL DORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York 1865.

THE PROPERTY SITUATED IN EL DORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA,

ON THE GREAT LEADING GOLD VEIN OF THE SIERRA NEVADA.

Office of the Company No. 106 Broadway.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$2,500,000

IN 250,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH,

Not Subject to Assessment.

OFFICERS:

JOHN SNIFFIN, Esq., President.
ROBERT N. WOODWORTH, Esq., Vice-President.
IRA W. GREGORY, Esq., Treasurer.
GEORGE H. MUNROE, Esq., Secretary.
CHARLES W. MOULTHROP, Esq., Resident Mining Superintendent in California.

TRUSTEES.

John Sniffin, Esq., builder, No. 125 Henry-st.
R. N. Woodworth, Esq., of Woodworth, Anderson & Co., No. 41 Worth-st.
Ira W. Gregory, Esq., No. 27 Nassau-st.
James W. Wilder, Esq., No. 763 Broadway.
J. Andrew, Esq., No. 107 Broadway.
George H. Livingston, Esq., No. 28 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
Joseph W. Duryee, Esq., Nos. 298 Cherry, 543 Water and 230 Madison sts.
Frederick W. Kelly, Esq., No. 36 Pine-st.
E. H. Shaw, Esq., San Francisco.

BANKERS.

MECHANICS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This company is incorporated under the well-devised laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of working some of the richest gold mines in California, situated in El Dorado County, where gold was first discovered. The mines have already been opened up, the wealth of the vein is partially developed, and many thousand tons of auriferous quartz extracted, ready for crushing as soon as the company shall have erected the requisite mills.

SUMMARY OF THE PROPERTY.

New-England Lode.. 3,000 feet and 5 feet wide.
Wanderer.....3,000 feet and 5 feet wide.
Vanderbilt.....3,000 feet and 5 feet wide.
Yo-Semite.....3,600 feet and 12 feet wide.

Total.....12,600 feet, averaging 7 feet in width.

Next to the richness of the mines themselves, the favorable character of their location deserves attention. They are situated within half a day's journey from San Francisco, and are only two hours' ride of Sacramento, the capital of the State of California. Close to them is the large City of Placerville, the entrepot of all the commerce of the State of Nevada. Flowing in close proximity is the Cosumnes or Mascome River, the Hydespec of the Golden State. The climate of the neighborhood is the most beautiful in California—cool in Summer and almost without snow in Winter. Wood abounds in plentitude on the very spot, and fuel can be delivered at the mill for $3 per cord. The Sacramento Valley Railroad terminates at El Dorado, within a few miles of the mines, and excellent wagon and coach roads connect the locality with every portion of the country.

Of the work which has already been done on these mines, the following is a summary: On the NEW-ENGLAND, a tunnel or adit has been driven, which strikes the vein about 80 feet from the top. A shaft is sunk from the top to the tunnel, thus giving light and air, and expelling large bodies of rich ore, several hundred tons of which are already extracted. The VANDERBILT has a tunnal about 200 feet long, striking the vein, and a shaft meeting the tunnel, nearly 100 feet deep. Some thousand tons of good ore have been taken out and dumped at the mouth of the tunnel. The VANDERBILT has not been as much developed as the others, but a large amount of croppings, rich in gold, lies ready for reduction by machinery. With regard to the fourth mine, the YO-SEMITE, though owned for many years by poor miners, it has been but little worked, its owners preferring to pick up the nuggets they could find by placer mining around it. Unquestionably it is one of the largest, and, in all probability, one of the richest lodes in the State of California, being 3,600 feet long and 12 feet wide. It alone would furnish auriferous quartz to run a hundred-stamp mill.

The recent researches of Professor Silliman abundantly prove that these lodes are part of the "one great leading vein coursing along the Sierra Nevada," described by Mr. B. V. Blakeslee, who says:

"Vast quartz-mining operations are going on at different points, and we do not doubt that this vein will, in time, YIELD MORE GOLD THAN THE PRESENT CIRCULATING CURRENCY OF THE WORLD." Only a quarter of a mile from the mines owned by this company are the Union Mine and mill, relative to which Professor Silliman has recently reported as favorably. The following is an extract from a letter addressed to the company by A. F. Mitchell, Esq., the Superintendent of the famous Union Mine:

HOWARD HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1865.

TO THE NEW-YORK AND EL DORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN: * * * I will give you a few items from our mine. The Union Mine is situated at Aurum City, El Dorado County, California. Work was first commenced on this noted mine in the Spring of 1851. The lead cropped out some three feet in width; now at the depth of 248 feet, it is 16 feet wide, and pays from $80 to $100 per ton. The mill has only ten stamps, and has worked night and day exceeding two and a half years, and has paid to its owners the neat little sum of $380,000 in gold. I know that there are just as good mines around us as we have, for I have seen them. THE WANDERER AND THE NEW-ENGLAND, ONLY DOWN THE CREEK ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF A MILE, are in my opinion, will pay as well as our mines when they have attained the depth we have. They are large and well defined leads, AND ARE WELL OPENED, and now all that they need is a good mill, and then they can turn out the bullion and pay handsome dividends. I HAVE SEEN PLENTY OF ORE FROM EITHER OF THESE MINES THAT WILL PAY $100 PER TON; but that is not what is wanted. Rock that will pay from $30 to $50 to the ton is good enough, and I have seen plenty of this class of ore on these mines to justify the erection of a good mill * * * * All that California wants is a little of Father Abraham's currency, together with a little Eastern energy, and I vouch for it that all who may feel inclined to invest their money in good California enterprises, will never regret the day they did it. * * * The heaviest mining enterprise in the State is carried on today by a man who six years since could not pay for a sack of flour; to-day this once poor man swings his three millions of dollars.

Yours truly,
A. F. MITCHELL,
Superintendent Union Mine and Mill of El Dorado Co., California.

The above statement is the testimony of a gentleman who has the superintendence of a mine not a thousand yards removed from those owned by the present company; to his mill thirty tons of ore were taken from two of the company's lodes, the Wanderer and the New-England. They were taken at different times. The ore was considered to be of an average quality. After crushing, the respective yields of the three specimens were: $53, $54 and $42 65 per ton, although picked ore would have yielded as high as $500 per ton. The charge which the Union Mill Company made for working this thirty tons was $6 per ton. That all information regarding the mines owned by this company should be ample and perfect, the promoters applied to Mr. George T. Bohen, the eminent mining engineer of San Francisco, and obtained from him a report, which is here annexed:

To Capt. E. H. Shaw:

DEAR SIR: At your request, I have made an examination of four quartz veins or lodes containing gold, called the Vanderbilt, Yo-Semite, Wanderer and New-England.

SITUATION.

The above four mines are situated in Mud Spring District, El Dorado County, State of California, and distant about one mile from the celebrated Union Mining Company's works, which have been in successful operation for several years. They are distant from the town of El Dorado three miles, and from the town of Placerville six miles. The position of these mines is unsurpassed by that of any other mines in the State of California. They are very convenient to any line of access, there being a good wagon road from the mines to the town of Placerville, and from thence to all parts of the surrounding country, and within one day's travel of San Francisco. They are situated upon a long high ridge, which is densely wooded with excellent timber, suitable for building purposes and for fuel. The timber is yellow pine, spruce, black and white oak. The supply is inexhaustible. There is a valuable mill site at the foot of this ridge, where there is a never-failing stream of water, and the four mines are so situated that a large mill could be erected on this site and work the ore from this four mines advantageously. The positions of the veins, or lodes, is regular, and their thickness is about five feet. The walls are well defined and show the veins to be regular, both in form and character. These veins are well developed, having had a large amount of labor bestowed on them, more especially the Wanderer and New-England. The Wanderer has a tunnel 300 feet in length, tapping the vein, and running on the vein 100 feet. It also has an air shaft, 130 feet deep, striking the tunnel. The New-England has about the same amount of labor done on it.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, formerly owned by the late Major William Jones,) situated in the town of Oyster Bay, north side of Long Island, on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor. It is within two hours' ride of the City of New-York, by Long Island Railroad, and Second Branch Road, which is now being graded to within ten minutes' drive of the house, and also by steamboat, eight months of the year. The mansion house is built of wood, with white oak frame, a substantial and fine-looking building, large and commodious, with every convenience, and in perfect order. It is beautifully situated in the centre of a large lawn, extending down to the water, and is surrounded with large, fine ornamental trees. The grounds consist of 18 acres of choice land, under a high state of cultivation, and abounding in fruit of all kinds. The outbuildings are two cottage houses, a large stable and carriage-house, wood-house, tool-house, ice-house, (filled,) bathing and boat-house, all in complete or . besides two greneries, (each one hundred feet long,) filled with choice fruit, and heated with hot water pipes. There are two wells of excellent water and a living spring upon the premises. There is a fine beach for bathing, and unsurpassed advantages for boating, gunning, fishing, &c. If not disposed of by 6th day of June next, it will then be sold at auction on the place, at 12 o'clock noon, to the highest bidder. For any particulars apply to J. L. B. WILLARD, Nos. 28 and 30 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE De Forest Mapes, situated in the town of Hempstead, Queens County, L. I., 14 miles from New-York City, and one mile east of Queens Station, on the Long Island Railroad, containing fifty-six acres. This place was the country seat of its late owner over twenty years, and is believed to be unsurpassed as a country for beauty and finished cultivation. The dwelling-house is of wood, filled in with brick, of gothic style, very large, and in fine order. The place contains large and fully stocked green-houses, graperies, peach and other glass houses, carriage-houses and stables, and a gardener's cottage. It is supplied with water from a large well and reservoir, yielding a never-failing supply to all the buildings and grounds. It will be sold with or without the house furniture and green-house plants. See full particulars in advertisement in *N. Y. Evening Post*, this week. For permits, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or WM. D. F. MANICE, Executor, 45 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT YONKERS—Situated on Palisade-av., three-fourths of a mile from the Hudson River Railroad depot, commanding an unobstructed view of the Hudson River for 20 miles, with an acre of ground, tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, with beautiful shade trees, shrubbery, and an abundance of choice fruit. The house is of modern build, of brick and stuccoed, containing ten rooms, with all the modern improvements, having bath, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c. On the premises is a new brick stable, with all the modern improvements, having stalls for five horses, room for six carriages, and a finished room for a coachman. The whole is in complete order for immediate occupation. Price $18,000. The furniture can be had with the house if desired. Apply to the owner on the premises. W. A. DIBBLE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 90 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for winter and summer, having furnaces and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2¼ miles from a station, where all boats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. O. HALSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 750 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots, if the purchaser deem desirable. As a private, genteel residence it has no superior, if its equal, in the town. The furniture, which is new, and of the richest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of C. KIRTLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

FINE FARMING AND TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE—A very valuable tract of 3,400 acres; a portion covered with original growth timber of first quality. All fine farming land, including a very superior farm of 160 acres, tavern and store stands, &c., situate on the line of the Camden & Atlantic R. R., about 20 miles from Philadelphia, in Winslow Township, Camden Co., N. J. It will be divided to suit purchasers. To a party of settlers, unusual inducements are here offered. Address JOHN DICKSON, No. 320 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT NORWALK, Connecticut, for sale, or will be let from July to October, furnished, a delightfully located and spacious house, fine grounds and within five minutes' walk to horse railroad. Rent for three months $1,000, stabling, carriage house and gardens if required. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address Box No. 335 Norwalk, Connecticut.

FOR SALE—AT WILTON, FOUR MILES FROM Norwalk, Conn., within ten minutes' walk of the railroad station, a handsome country residence, consisting of a large and commodious house, large stable, carriage-house and outbuildings, with ten acres of land, well stocked with fruit-trees, vegetables, &c. Place in complete order. Price, $5,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT NEW-ROCHELLE Westchester County, N. Y., known as the Hollet farm, consisting of about 28 acres, all fine, arable land, about three-quarters of a mile from the New-Haven Railroad Station; there are on the premises a dwelling-house, barns, &c.; two streams of water run through the property. For further particulars, inquire of HENRY W. ULRICH, No. 95 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, or of HENRY WOLFF, New-Rochelle Village.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—THE ELEGANT four-story full-size house and lot No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., in good order, with modern improvements, excellent neighborhood, and opposite the mansion of Hon. Ex-Mayor Havemeyer; is one of the most desirable locations in the city for a private residence; price $19,000; terms easy. Apply on the premises, from 9 to 3 o'clock. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 15 ACRES OF LAND, lying about 1½ miles south of the village of Nyack, running from the river to the top of the mountain; on the premises are three houses, two of them in good repair; also, a dock; there is an apple orchard, and all the small fruits in abundance. Inquire of H. M. LAWRENCE, Palisades, N. J., or JOHN JAYCOX, Glenham, N. Y.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—In Central Morrisania, corner Washington-av. and 10th-st.; convenient to steam and horse cars; house contains nine rooms; ground equal to ten city lots; fruit trees, shade trees, grapevines and shrubbery; garden planted; excellent water. Possession immediately. Apply on premises, or to CHARLES H. SHINNAU, No. 106 Broadway.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In Northern New-Jersey, one hour from the city, with modern dwelling, gardener's cottage and suitable outbuildings; the view is very fine, and the location perfectly healthy. For further particulars, apply to JOHN DUER, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 24.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A HANDsome country residence, eligibly situated within a mile of the landing, and commanding extensive views of the river and Fishkill Mountains. The place contains eight acres of ground and is a most desirable property. For full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF NINE ACRES of land, a house, not modern, but large and convenient, large barn and carriage-house, with several outbuildings; fruit of the choicest kinds; with scenery not surpassed on the river. Immediate possession given. Inquire on the premises. J. M. STUART, Sing Sing, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY R. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH-AV., ON A CORNER lot, an elegant establishment, consisting of a first-class extra-sized house, with two lots of ground, large first-class stable &c.: house completely furnished; possession at once. Price $130,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITHIN HALF A MILE OF THE City of Hudson on the Hudson River, a fine commodious dwelling, with out-houses, &c., and eleven acres of land with fruit. Price $7,000; possession given at once. Inquire of GEO. B. FAIRFIELD, Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN GREAT JONES-ST., NEAR Broadway, a full size first-class four-story house, in perfect order, with early possession. Price $20,000, or $6,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES, THREE LOTS; price $4,500; one cottage, five lots, price $3,000; 97th-st. and Hudson River; view of river; terms easy; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or at No. 59 Liberty-st., third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—ON A CROSS STREET NEAR 8th-av. and 14th-st., a full size first-class three-story brown-stone house, on a lot of extra depth. Early possession. Price, $28,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—At Jamaica, L. I., ten miles from New-York, furnished and equipped, or not, as desired; possession at any time; price $12,000. Address Box No. 141 Jamaica Post-office.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—with 17 lots of ground laid out as a garden, with choice fruit trees, grapevines, &c., four miles from Williamsburgh ferries; price $4,000. For particulars apply to W. B. SLOCUM, No. 31 Nassau-st., Room No. 18.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—FRONTING on the Sound; good buildings; house well shaded; choice fruit of all kinds; very accessible; fine fishing, bathing and boating; in complete order.
S. P. IRELAND, No. 123 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM, 113 ACRES, finely fruited, watered, timbered, &c., fine buildings, near village and depot, 1¼ hours from the city, Northern New-Jersey Railroad, for sale cheap, or exchange as estate.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 4 West 28th-st., between Fifth and Sixth-avs. Lot 25x100 feet; house, 22x55; painted throughout, ceilings included; light, cheerful and convenient; price $18,000. Apply on the premises, after 2 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Located 12 miles from Madison-square, 4½ miles south of Yonkers; large house, carriage-house, variety of shade trees, with four acres. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 4 Jaancey-court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT a low figure, a house, large and finely located, near the Fordham depot, Westchester County, with 3 acres. Apply to the owner, J. ODELL, No. 4 Jaancey-court.

ORANGE—FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR RENT—A cosy and desirable house, with all modern improvements. For full particulars apply to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, corner of Church and Worth sts.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 19 acres, 25 miles from the city, in Westchester County. For particulars inquire of J. H. EPPES, No. 20 Exchange-pl.

FOR SALE—A NEAT PLACE OF NINE ACRES, one-half mile from Rye depot, Westchester County, with plenty of shade and fruit trees. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jaancey Court.

PORTABLE COTTAGES, OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES.—Simple, neat and substantial; the best in the world. Address WEST-ST. STEAM WORKS, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, built but nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 94 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE—For sale, on account of Mr. Lewis Peirce, a very productive, well improved sugar plantation on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in the Parish of St. Charles, State of Louisiana, about three hours' drive from New-Orleans.

Said plantation has a front of about forty-two arpents (over one mile and a half) on the Mississippi River, by an irregular depth of forty to eighty arpents, and contains 2,300 superficial arpents, more or less, 1,500 arpents of which are well cleared and ditched, and have been under cultivation. The improvements, a good sugar-house, purgery and cane shed, with steam engine, sugar mill, and necessary apparatus for manufacturing sugar by open kettles; good stables, and other outhouses and shops; large dwelling house, 18 rooms, with a fine garden in rear. For other information and terms, apply to the undersigned.
LEVERICH & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

VILLA SITES FOR SALE—64 ACRES ON THE south side of Staten Island, on the above name Elmsville Railroad station; beautiful location; neighborhood improving rapidly; boating, bathing, fishing, &c. Price $1,900. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES TO LET,
With splendid light and ventilation,
Suitable for
Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

PATRIOTIC WORK.

NO. 156 EAST NINETEENTH-STREET.

Nicely furnished rooms for exhausted soldiers not below Captain's rank, by a German lady.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET AT WESTPORT, CONN.—To let, possession immediately, an amply furnished cottage, with 8½ acres of ground, garden, stable, coach-house, &c.; large parlor, library and dining-room on the first floor; five bedrooms, with bath-room, water-closet, &c., on the second floor, and airy bedrooms and nursery on the third floor, with large kitchen, laundry and bedrooms, storerooms, &c., in the basement. It is an eligible residence for a limited family. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 39 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR the season, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 20 miles north of Saratoga; stages up and down every day; 10 miles south of Lake George; beautiful mountain scenery, and hunting and fishing; charming lake within five minutes' walk; ample room for a family of eight persons; large garden and grounds—one acre; terms $200 for season of three months. Address ARTHUR B. MALLORY, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y. Inquire as to locality of WM. F. MOTT, Jr., Esq., Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—On the banks of the Hudson River, containing 34 acres, well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees; the house contains 12 rooms, gate-house, carriage-house, barns, ice-house, (filled;) are all new and first-class; will be rented to a suitable tenant, furnished or unfurnished, together with the horses and carriages. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to WM. MALLORY, Strasburgh, N. Y.

TO LET—A COUNTRY-SEAT IN RHODE Island, the homestead of the late Hon. Tristam Burgess, on Watchemoket Hill, about one mile from the centre of the City of Providence, with 22 acres of land, (13 acres of fruit orchard,) dwelling-house, containing 12 rooms besides attic, two stables with accommodations for 10 or 12 horses, with ample carriage room, woodshed and other buildings. A portion of the furniture may be had with the estate for a term of years. For particulars address BURGESS, Box No. 229 Times Office.

TO LET—COUNTRY PLACE, OYSTER BAY, Long Island; house contains nine rooms, good cellar, large barn, forty-five acres, and plenty of fruit; one mile from Syosset depot; let for one year or less; twenty-eight miles from New-York; two trains daily. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 128 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED COUNTRY SEATS TO RENT—At Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Poughkeepsie, Morrisania, Rye, Portchester, Stamford and Bridgeport. S. F. IRELAND, No. 123 Broadway.

TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR ENGRAVERS, Architects, or any business requiring superior light, two rooms in the new building Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, near Wall-st., each about fifty feet square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—Nos. 147 AND 149 WEST 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—ARRANGEMENT without board—two furnished sleeping-rooms, for single gentlemen, in perfectly quiet house; convenient to cars; pleasant neighborhood. No. 208 Bridge-st., near Myrtle-av.

TO LET—THE NORTH WING OF NO. 70 Union-place, the middle residence, surrounded by a garden, on the block above the Clarendon Hotel. Apply on the premises, of Dr. DOREMUS.

TO RENT—ON BLOOMINGDALE ROAD AND 94th-st., the well-known country seat of the late Dr. Valentine Mott. For full particulars, apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—NEAR 14TH-ST. AND 7TH-AV., TO A private family only, an elegantly furnished three-story brick house; best reference required. Address F. J. J., Box No. 112 Times Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE in Hoboken to let to a small family; water and gas in excellent order. Rent $70 per month. Inquire at No. 203 Bloomfield-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN YONKERS to let for two months, (July and August,) within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Inquire of WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO rent for the season, furnished. Address Box 2,479 New-York Post-office, or WM. I. BROWN, Orange, N. J.

A FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK ROOM TO LET—To single gentlemen, without board, in a private family; terms moderate. Address No. 28 Allen-st.

TO LET—ARMORY DRILL-ROOM AND OFfices in the new marble building Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 62 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT TARrytown, pleasantly located and plenty of fruit; terms $50 per month. Direct Box No. 204, Tarrytown.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, TO A gentleman. Apply at No. 89 3d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED—AS permanent residence for a gentleman, wife, child and servant, within about an hour from the city, by easy access; nice house and grounds required; would buy the establishment; furniture and all on moderate and reasonable terms. Address, stating particulars and terms, F. R. S., Box No. 4,905, New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, a small place in the country, not over one hour's ride or sail from the City Hall; the house must have 12 or 14 rooms; a location on the Sound or river preferred. Address, with full particulars, stating rent, H., Box No. 2,207 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, about one hour's ride from New-York, located near the water; prepared for four or six months. Address, stating particulars, C. H. T., No. 25 East Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, the entire second or third story, in a pleasant and well furnished house to a party of single gentlemen, or to families. Inquire at No. 4 Warren-place, (Charles-st.)

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and his wife, in a private family occupying a first-class house, between 3d and 6th avs., and below 25th-st. Parties willing to furnish one good room to persons of similar tastes, at a moderate price, will receive most satisfactory references and all needful information. Address BOARD, Box No. 4,111 Post-office.

ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS, in suite or separate, comprising the entire second floor of a house, 21 feet by 70. Also, a very large room on third floor, and three or four rooms for single gentlemen, in the first-class house, No. 32 St. Mark's-place. Any of the above will be rented with or without board, or private table. Billiard-table in the house.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD.—Parlors and bedrooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen only, at No. 34 West 20th-st. House first-class; location unexceptionable and near the principal hotels.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMIlies and single gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place; transient persons $3 and $2 50 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV. HOTEL—Handsomely furnished first-class accommodations may be obtained by applying at No. 22 East 23d-st.; references exchanged; dinner at 6 o'clock.

A SUITE OF ROOMS—ALSO A SINGLE room newly furnished, in the Tontine Hotel, on European plan. Nos. 677 and 679 Broadway, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PLEASANT AIRY ROOMS AND GOOD substantial board may be obtained in a private family in West Morrisania, one mile from Harlem Bridge, and about the same distance from McComb's Dam. Location high and healthy, and within five minutes' walk of railroad depot. Accommodation for stabling on the premises. Address, E. M. W., Box No. 1,864, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NYACK, ON THE Hudson—Two hours from New-York City; pleasant, airy rooms, good board, fishing, bathing, &c. The locality is one of the best in Nyack; and those desiring a pleasant retreat from the dusty city will find this the most desirable place to spend the Summer months. Access easy by cars or boat. Terms, $22 per week. Address W. C., No. 291 West 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson, one hour by rail or boat; the Crowen House is now open for the reception of guests; (under new management;) furniture new, and a first-class table kept; spacious grounds and stabling. For further particulars apply to Mr. B. BARNARD, No. 21 Waller-st.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with good board at a moderate price, in Newark, N. J. Apply personally or by letter to Mrs. COLLINS, No. 39 Bank-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM-HOUSE OF subscriber, one hour by rail from New-York, one-half mile west from depot; terms $6 per week. C. G. DUBERRY, White Plains.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point; a few large rooms with first-class board. Address B. A. BERARD, West Point.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. Limited.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,400	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,400	.....
ERIN	3,400	.....
HIBERNIA	3,400	Green.
HELVETIA	3,312	Forbes.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,272	Griffiths.
VIRGINIA	2,980	Lavie.
LOUISIANA	2,980	Aspinall.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, May 27
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, June 3
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, June 17
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 24.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 00
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP,
GUIDING STAR,
2,595 65-95 tons,
WILLIAM R. BELL, Commander,
will sail for Havre, calling at Southampton to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, from the Company's pier, No. 45 North River, (third pier above foot of Canal-st.)
First cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....60
payable in United States currency.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medical attendance free of charge.

The GUIDING STAR is one of the very best as well as one of the most elegant steamships ever built in this country. She has staterooms for 250 first cabin passengers, and for comfort or elegance her saloons and staterooms are not excelled by those of any other steamer in the world.

This steamer will arrive from New-Orleans on the 27th inst., when passengers may examine her accommodations, for which purpose tickets may be procured at the office of the company.

Returning, the GUIDING STAR will leave Havre on the 13th of July.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 10 Barclay-st.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Wimpenny	Saturday, May 27.
MONTEREY	Furber	Saturday, June 3.
MARIPOSA	Howes	Saturday, June 10.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, June 17.
EVENING STAR	Wimpenny	Saturday, June 24.
MONTEREY	Furber	Saturday, July 1.
MARIPOSA	Howes	Saturday, July 8.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, July 15.
GUIDING STAR	Bell	
RISING STAR	(Building.)	

At 5 o'clock P. M.
From Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st., New-York.

The MORNING STAR is 948 tons; the EVENING STAR, 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR, 2,415 tons, and RISING STAR, 2,778 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.

First cabin passage, $80; second cabin, $40.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

STEAMSHIP EUROPE FOR HAVRE will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY MORNING, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, on account of the tide. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock. Baggage not required on the voyage will be received on Thursday.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,200 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
FRANCE	(About)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(About)	1,100-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.

EUROPE.....Capt. A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE.....Capt. A. BOCANDE.....FRIDAY, June 23

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$125
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at Queenstown, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, (Inman Line,) carrying the United States mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....May 27
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....June 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....June 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....$5 Steerage to London.....40
First Cabin to Paris.....105 Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....100 Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $80, $90. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS, COMMENCING MAY 1, 1865.

The PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 42 North River foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
June 2.....OCEAN QUEEN.....Slocum
(connecting at Panama with the SACRAMENTO.)
June 16.....COSTA RICA.....Tinklepaugh
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. La Mesururier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 25 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.
REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.
Steamer ALHAMBRA, E. BAXTER, Commander.
Steamer GRANADA, R. B. BENSON, Commander.
THE ALHAMBRA
will leave pier No. 4, East River,
On WEDNESDAY, May 24,
at 2 o'clock precisely.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamer GRANADA will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 31.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The first-class steamship WEYBOSSET, Capt. PARMS, will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 3 o'clock, from pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 10 Broadway.
The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, May 31.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The new and first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
WM. POWELL, Master,
will leave for Wilmington direct on
SATURDAY, May 27,
at 2 o'clock precisely.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CHEROLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMER, No. 181 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
FRIDAY, MAY 26, AT 5 O'CLOCK.
PIER NO. 12 NORTH RIVER.
The new steamship
NEVADA,
having her freight all engaged, can accommodate passengers only.
For passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. YATES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 27, at 3 P. M.
For passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow, June 3.

FOR WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.
The first-class steamship JOHN GIBSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on FRIDAY, May 26, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

PIONEER LINE.
FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship CATHERINE WHITING, Capt. W. B. COMB, will succeed the CHARLES, and sail as above on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 11, N. R. For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.—Annual election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 6th June next, between H. A. M. and 1 P. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State. Indispensable to travelers. Issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 22.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF DOCK.
FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON,
Landing at
Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall and Milton.
The steamer MARY POWELL will leave pier foot of Desbrosses-st., (second street south of Canal,) every afternoon at 2½ o'clock

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, (on and after May 22,) at 7 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 7:10. Tickets sold on board, and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TRAVERS, and DAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARREY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDA

REVIEW OF THE ARMIES.

Continued from First Page.

members of the Cabinet, Gens. Grant and Sherman, and other distinguished army officers. On the left were members of the diplomatic corps and their families, two hundred tickets having been issued to this class of spectators. On the stands provided for the purpose were George Bancroft, and the following named Governors of States: Crapo, Buckingham, Andrew, Fenton, Fairchilds, Bradford, Curtin and Smith; Senators Wade, Sherman, Wilson, Johnson, Chandler, Harris, Hendrickson, Dixon, Foster, Morgan, Conness, Lane of Kansas; and Representatives Schenck, Hooper, Marston, Lynch, Hayes, Porter, Kelly, Jenckes, Loan, and Ex-Speaker Grow. There were at least thirty naval officers bearing the highest rank, and as many army officers, including Gens. Hancock, Wilcox, Cadwallader, Hitchcock, Newton and Rawlins. As corps and divisions passed in review of the President and Lieut.-Gen. Grant, their commanders severally left the column, and took seats on the platform. The Judges of the courts, the chiefs of the government bureaus, and other public officers, were similarly accommodated. The crowd in that part of the city was extremely dense, it being the main point of attraction, and the reviewing place, where were assembled the highest dignitaries. Gen. Custer rode a powerful horse, restive, and at times ungovernable. When near the Treasury Department, the animal madly dashed forward to the head of the line. The General vainly attempted to check his course, and at the same time endeavoring to retain the weight of flowers which had previously been placed upon him. In the flight, the General lost his hat. He finally conquered his horse, and rejoined his column. Passing the President's stand he made a low bow, and was applauded by the multitude. Between the rear of the Ninth Corps and the advance of the Fifth Corps, there was an interval of ten or fifteen minutes. An immense number of persons rushed into the opening, which was in front of the stand occupied by President JOHNSON, Gen. GRANT and the members of the Cabinet, and gave each one repeated cheers. These gentlemen severally rose and bowed their acknowledgment of the honor. The troops occupied six hours in the review—from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In military phrase the "cadence step" was taken from the Capitol to Seventeenth-street, from which point the various organizations proceeded on the march to their separate quarters. The review is spoken of as the greatest which has ever taken place on this continent. It was a grand affair, and suggestive of trials and victories of the Army of the Potomac.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINTON, Tuesday, May 23—10 P. M.

The general idea is that the number of troops comprising the Army of the Potomac, reviewed to-day, is about seventy-five thousand. No negro troops were in the procession. From the portico of the Treasury Department to-day, the flag of the Treasury Guard Regiment was displayed, the lower portion tattered and torn, not by battle, but by the spur of BOOTH, the assassin, as he jumped from the box at Ford's Theatre to the stage, on the night of the assassination. A placard appended stated this fact, and it attracted much attention.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, accompanied by an orderly only, rode on Pennsylvania-avenue this evening. Crowds of people on the sidewalks cheered him. He lifted his hat in compliment.

Thousands of strangers left the city after the review to-day, but their places have been supplied by at least an equal number, to witness the review of SHERMAN'S army, which is to take place to-morrow. So large is the influx from a distance that many find it impossible to secure lodging accommodations.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Trial of Rebel Pirates by a Military Commission—A Party of Mexican Emigrants Detained at San Francisco—Nothing Further of the Shenandoah.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 22.

Gen. MCDOWELL has convened a Military Commission to try the rebel pirates under the command of HOGG, alias ENSON, arrested in November last off Panama, while attempting to seize the steamer *Salvador*. They were brought hither by the steam frigate *Lancaster* several months ago and have been confined at Fort Alcatraz, in this harbor. The proofs of their guilt are believed to be irrefragable.

The bark *Brontes*, which was about to sail for Arizona with four hundred Mexican emigrants, and which had twenty-six cases of firearms on board, has been detained by the Custom-house authorities, who have telegraphed to Washington for instructions in the premises. It is supposed that the party, consisting mainly of Americans, were bound to Mexico, to help JUAREZ.

Three companies of the Seventh Regiment of California Volunteers sailed for Arizona to-day.

The fire at Moore's Flat on the 19th destroyed one-third of the town. Loss $30,000.

The Hawaiian ship *Polynesia* brings Sandwich Islands dates to May 15. Some roistering midshipmen of the British ship *Clio* caused great feeling of indignation among the Americans at Honolulu by removing the national ensign from the American Legation amid the rejoicing over the fall of Richmond. The Captain of the *Clio* compelled the midshipmen to restore the flag and make a public apology, after expressing his own regret at the occurrence.

The ship *Monsoon*, of Boston, was lost at Howland's Point on the 6th of January. She had discharged 400 tons of ballast, and received upward of 1,100 tons of guano, when a great gale began. The ship struck heavy on the reef, breaking the rudder short off, taking with it a part of the stern-post, ripping up the quarter-deck planks. Large portions of the keel came up alongside, and the surf continually broke under the ship's quarter. After pounding on one of the reefs sometime, she sunk stern foremost about a mile from the shore. Only one life appears to have been lost—a Manilaman.

The American residents of Honolulu observed April 26 as a day for special rejoicing over the good news of the fall of Richmond. A procession was formed, which sang the John Brown song, and marched to the residence of the American Minister, where patriotic speeches were delivered. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested. In the evening there were fireworks and illuminations.

Later arrivals from China, bringing Hong Kong dates of March 29, say nothing of the supposed presence of the pirate *Shenandoah* in the Chinese seas.

A Suggestion by Gov. Morton in Reference to Field, Staff and Line Officers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, May 23.

Gov. MORTON has suggested to the Secretary of War the propriety of issuing an order, directing that all field, staff and line officers now in the service, and about to be mustered out with their commands, who have been promoted and commissioned to higher grades in their respective regiments and companies, but who have not been mustered into said grades by reason of the commands being below the minimum strength, be so mustered in at the date of their muster out. It is claimed that the officers have assumed all the responsibilities and discharged the duties connected with positions to which they have been commissioned for meritorious services, and that while their muster in, as proposed, would not increase their pay, or in any manner affect the government, it would be regarded by them as a valued compliment—a mark of appreciation and recognition of their faithful services in saving and restoring the country. The cooperation of Governors of other States has been invited to secure the issuance of the order mentioned.

The Seven-thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 23.

The subscriptions to-day to the Seven-thirty Loan in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to JAY COOKE, amount to $1,038,150. The largest single Western subscriptions were: $100,000 from the First National Bank of New-Albany, Ind.; $50,000 from JOHN SHIDT & Co., of Louisville, and $50,000 from the Commercial Bank of Cleveland. The largest Eastern subscriptions were: $214,900 from FISKE & HATCH, of New-York, (who also subscribed yesterday $203,500,) and $100,000 from the First National Bank of Baltimore. The number of individual subscriptions amount to 725.

Large Fire in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, May 23.

The extensive pork-packing and flour-mill establishments of KINNAN & Co., in this city, (the largest establishment of the kind in the West,) was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $300,000; insurance $200,000, principally in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford; the Arctic, Atlantic and Home Companies, of New-York, and the Home Company of Indianapolis. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 23.

Very brief session was held this morning by the Military Commission for the trial of the assassins. It was found impossible to proceed on account of the absence of witnesses, detained by the military orders restricting travel through the lines of the various corps of the Army of the Potomac during the review to-day, and, consequently, the commission adjourned until Thursday next, at 10 o'clock.

The Court Meets and Adjourns till Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 23.

The court met at 10:30 this morning.

Mr. AIKEN said that, as the government found it inconvenient to close its testimony at this time to show that a conspiracy did exist, but not with special reference to the prisoners at the bar, he would to-morrow be ready to go on with the defence, as he was not disposed to waste the valuable time of the court.

Col. BURNETT, the Judge-Advocate, remarked that four or five witnesses were yet to be examined with reference to the accused. Some of them were in Baltimore and some in this city; but the latter had not been able to cross the line of the military review to reach this place.

The testimony taken yesterday was read.

Mr. EWING made a request, which was granted, to have his former statement amended so it might appear that he had asked that all the testimony against the accused be introduced before the commencement of the examination of the witnesses for the defence—the counsel for the defence, however, having no objection that testimony as to a general conspiracy might be hereafter introduced by the government.

Judge-Advocate Gen. HOLT briefly stated this difficulty of procuring the attendance of witnesses at this time, after a brief consultation the court adjourned till Thursday.

SURRENDERS IN FLORIDA.

The Cities of St. Marks and Tallahassee Give up the Contest.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 23.

Official information has been received by the government of the surrender to our forces of St. Marks and Tallahassee, two of the most important ports in Western Florida.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Rhode Island.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island* arrived at this port last evening. She left Pensacola on the 16th inst., and Mobile the same afternoon, stopping at Hampton Roads which place she left the 22d inst. By this arrival we learn that St. Marks and Tallahassee also surrendered to our forces on the 9th inst., and the steamer *Spray* to Lieut. GIBSON, of the *Mohaska*, on the 11th.

The United States steamers *R. R. Cuyler*, *Fort Jackson*, *Potomac* and *Kanawha* were at Pensacola. The *Ossipee* and *Itasca*, and the iron-clad *Kickapoo* were at Mobile Point—all well. A portion of the *Rhode Island's* officers were transferred to the West Gulf Squadron, at Mobile, which accounts for their names not appearing in the list of officers attached to this vessel.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Rhode Island:*

Commander, STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD; First Lieutenant, ex-officer, Frederick B. Smith; Acting Chief Engineer, Jas. S. McCutchen; Assistant Surgeon, Edward P. Bingham; Assistant Paymaster, Wm. Lee Darling; Acting Masters, Chas. O'Neil, Zera L. Farmer; Acting Ensigns, Nicholas Pratt, Robt. O. Lanfare; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Jas. W. Smith, C. W. Wadell; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Wm. H. McCoy; Acting Mates, Richard W. Wallace, J. P. Fishery Captain's Clerk, Langdon S. Rogers; Paymaster, W. J. Bennett; Gunner, Henry Hamilton.

She also brought the following passengers:

A. W. Ward, Lieutenant Marines, U. S. N.; F. Augustus Miller, Acting Mate, U. S. N.; Alex. McDonald, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, U. S. N.

The Boston Musical Festival.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 23.

The grand musical festival of the Handel and Haydn Society commenced to-day, with considerable *éclat*. This evening, no less than seven hundred performers are on the stage. Mrs. VAN ZANDT is singing in the oratorio of *The Creation*, with Miss BRAINARD and other soloists, to a crowded house.

Launch of the Gunboat Swatara.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 23.

The gunboat *Swatara* was launched at the navy-yard, at 12 M. to-day.

Her machinery is in course of construction at Washington.

The *Swatara* is intended for a high speed dispatch-boat.

Steamers Inward Bound.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, May 23—9 P. M.

There is no signs of the *China* from Liverpool 13th, via Queenstown 14th. The weather is still thick.

FARTHER POINT, Tuesday, May 23—11 P. M.

No signs of the steamer *Moravian*, due from Liverpool 11th, via Londonderry 12th.

The Infamous Dr. Blackburn.

TORONTO, Tuesday, May 23.

There was an examination before the magistrates to-day in the case of Dr. BLACKBURN, of yellow fever infamy. A decision is appointed on Thursday.

The Southern Telegraph Lines.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 23.

The Southwestern Telegraph Company's lines are now open to Mobile, and will be working to New-Orleans in a few days.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 23.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Boston Banks for the week:

Capital stock	$3,100,000
Loans and discounts	5,229,000
Specie	630,000
Due from other banks	1,038,700
Due to other banks	846,000
Deposits	3,021,000
Circulation	3,613,000

Thirty-eight banks make no return except of circulation.

Welcome the Returning Heroes.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 23, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let us welcome our brave soldiers on their return home with the same applause we greeted their departure. They left home and friends, and all that was dear to them on earth, to sustain our glorious Union, and nobly they have performed their work; let us give them a hearty welcome back.

I propose that a table be spread the entire length of Broadway from the Battery to Union-park, or have wagons at intervals of a block loaded with good things to eat and drink.

Our brave men are deserving of the fat of the land, and I will do my share toward it if others will assist.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN W. FARMER,
No. 47 Ludlow-street.

Presentation to Mrs. Lincoln.

Last week a portion of the clerks in the Treasury Department, uniting with the clerks in the Quartermaster-General's Bureau, presented Mrs. LINCOLN with a beautiful cross of WAX japonicas, neatly encased in black walnut, as a tribute of their love and esteem for the late President LINCOLN, and as a parting gift to the bereaved widow of him who is so dear to the heart of every true patriot, with an intimation that its acceptance would confer all the honor its contributors desired, and that its preservation as a memento of the givers, whose sympathy will go with her into her retirement, or its deposit on the final resting-place of the immortal martyr, would give lasting gratification. The committee of presentation received the following note of acceptance:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I am requested by my mother to acknowledge the receipt of the beautiful cross of japonicas, and your note accompanying. She desires me to express her thanks, through you, to the gentlemen whom you represent, and to yourself especially, for the kind and sympathetic terms with which the gift is presented, and to assure you that it will ever be cherished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW-SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Interesting Discussion on Education of Ministers—The Law of Admission—Excursion.

MORNING SESSION.

The Assembly met yesterday at the usual hour, 9 A. M. After the reading of the minutes, which were approved, the Secretary of the Ministerial Relief Fund Committee, Rev. CHARLES BROWN, read the report of the committee. The report was interesting. The fund was organized for the purpose of giving relief to disabled ministers. The receipts had amounted to $3,638, and a portion given to applicants; assistance for over forty persons had been asked. The report closed with the hope that during the coming year the receipts would so far be increased as to allow the committee to carry out more fully the designs of the Assembly.

Rev. Mr. HOYEY read the report of the Standing Committee on Ministerial Education. The report gave encouraging evidence of steady advance in the work; the number of students has been enlarged, and contributions more liberal. The belief was expressed that the supply was disproportionate to the demand. The object of the committee is to seek out pious young men for the ministry, afford pecuniary aid to all who need it, and cultivate a higher tone of piety. The following gentlemen were recommended to fill the vacancy occurring by the expiration of the regular term of service: Rev. G. L. PRENTISS, Rev. THOMAS L. CUYLER, WALTER L. GRIFFITH, CHARLES A. DAVIDSON, and EZRA M. KINGSLEY. The names were referred back, and the balance of the report came up for action.

Pending the adoption of this report, Dr. SPEAR requested to have recommitted to the Committee on Bills and Overtures the papers under consideration last evening, which was granted.

Rev. Mr. MILLS then came forward to address the Assembly on the report of the Committee on Education.

Mr. CUYLER asked the Assembly to decide the day for the steamboat excursion, as the boat could not be had for Wednesday. It was decided to go on Thursday.

After some further discussion on education, the Mileage Committee reported that several members had been robbed on their way, and that the expenses of these delegates had been paid.

The educational question again came up. Dr. HAMILTON urged that the education of ministers should be made as permanent, secure and honorable, as that of soldiers at West Point. Dr. FISHER indorsed Dr. HAMILTON.

Mr. CHEEVER, of Ohio, felt that the dawn was coming. The war had made ministers. It had said to them, preach the Gospel, and they went at it.

Rev. Mr. DIXON, of Newark, referred to the work his church had done among the Germans; but great as was their success, they needed young ministers.

Mr. CURTIS, of Chenango, called attention to the fact that God had special agencies by which He worked with reference to the ministry.

Pending the consideration of the report of the Education Committee, the assembly adjourned with prayer by Dr. ADAMS, of New-York.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The assembly opened at 3:30 P. M., with prayer by Rev. Dr. HAMILTON, and the reading of the minutes were dispensed with, owing to the absence of the clerk.

Standing Committee on Education reported in favor of adopting the resolution as first submitted to their consideration, without further amendment.

Report of Committee on Overtures was then submitted, on overture No. 9, submitted on Monday, coming from the Presbytery of Albany, on the admission of church members.

The report claimed that the session is the church, and its acts of admission the acts of the church; when, therefore, an applicant for admission by letter is received by a vote of the session, he is at once a member of the church. The same rule equally applies to candidates for admission upon a profession of faith. The vote of the session is the essential and final act by which they are thus received, and needs no subsequent action of the church to give it reality or validity. Whether used or not, the vote of the session is, by the constitution of the church, the act upon which the membership depends.

Rev. Dr. FISHER differed with the report, and explained the ground of his objection. He thought the report did not meet fully the question of the overture. The question was not the action and duties of the church session; provided the person entering should fail to perform his part—by public avowal—was he a member of the church?

Rev. Dr. NEWELL, New-York, and others spoke in support of the last speaker, while the originator of the overture, Mr. JEWELL, asked for further information.

Dr. SPEAR replied in detail to all the speakers who had attacked the committee's report, and in doing so was both sarcastic and earnest in defence of the report. He claimed that the act of the session made the member. The speech of Dr. SPEAR was the cause of much discussion.

Dr. FISHER claimed that the act of the session was not final, and said that the overture did not settle the point.

Dr. ADAMS said that the discussion was simply trying to reconcile two different opposing factions. He thought that the committee's report gave pure Presbyterian law; they did not need to extricate churches from difficulty in relapsing from that law. He claimed that baptism made the member, in the case of infant baptism, and that child was a member by the act of baptism; the act of the adult after the act of session completed his membership.

Dr. FISHER spoke further on the question.

Dr. SPEAR said that when the session has simply voted to receive a person formally into the local church, from that moment and by that act he is a member in fact.

Judge WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, and Rev. JACOB PATCH, of Wabash, spoke in opposition.

Dr. HAMILTON, of Illinois, said that the Book of Law expressly stated that the church was composed of its members and their children; and he said that this question was the source of heresy. He supported the report, and considered it eminently Presbyterian.

Rev. Mr. ADAIR, of Pennsylvania, claimed the act of the session made the member, and said that the act of baptism was simply the public ratification of the profession of faith.

Messrs. JOHNSON and others took part in the discussion.

Judge WILLIAMS said he was no Baptist, nor was he the son of a Baptist, and he disclaimed that the act of baptism was essential, and he thought that good Presbyterianism.

Messrs. DEWITT, JEWELL, MCCOY, MCMILLAN, DUNHAM, and others, kept up a very prolonged and interesting discussion upon the report of the committee, but it was cut short by the Moderator announcing the hour of adjournment. The question of the adoption of the report was then put, and decided in the affirmative.

The Assembly then adjourned to this morning at the usual hour.

Last evening the elders' meeting took place at Dr. CUYLER'S church, at which the committee submitted the following subjects for discussion: What are the indispensable means of preparation for efficiency in the eldership? What are the responsibilities of the eldership? 1—To the Church, local and general. 2—To the ministry. 3—To the Sabbath-School. 4—To the judicatories of the Church. 5—To the country and the world.

BROOKLYN SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Twenty-third Anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday-School Union—Thirty Thousand Children in Line—A Beautiful Display and a Great Success.

About eighty-four years since, an eminent philanthropist named ROBERT RAIKES, opened the first Sunday-School in England, hiring poor women for a shilling a day, to teach the children, and to read to them from the Bible. Since then the system of Sunday-School teaching has become universal throughout Christendom, and nowhere in the world is it more interwoven with social life than in this country. Yesterday some thirty thousand bright-faced, neatly-dressed children of the City of Churches, celebrated by appropriate services in their places of worship, and by a grand parade in the streets, the

THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY

of the Brooklyn Sunday-School Union. During the thirty-three years of the existence of this useful and honored organization, its celebrations have been generally dampened by copious showers and drenching rains; the unfavorableness of the weather on these occasions being, in fact, proverbial. Yesterday, however, the little ones were granted their most earnest prayer, and the beaming sun shone brightly upon the line of march.

From earliest morning, mothers and nurses were "up and at it;" faces were scrubbed, hands were polished, white dresses and new trowsers were tried on, green wreaths and belts of leaves were prepared for tiny waists, miniature flags were placed in youthful hands, and proud maternal kisses shone from many a manly forehead. The children, all excitement, longed for the hour, and at 11 o'clock precisely the bells from the belfries gave forth the expected welcome sound of, "Yes, the celebration takes place to-day."

From every quarter of the city the little folks trotted, gaily decked, to the several rendezvous, and soon the Sunday-school rooms were filled and the preliminary arrangements were prepared. A full, a very full attendance was noticeable at all the schools, the mammoth organizations of Plymouth Church, (Congregational,) and the Sands-street Church, (Methodist,) appearing as usual, with a perfect army.

Brooklyn, it will be remembered, is divided into the Western and Eastern Districts, the latter being formerly known as Williamsburgh; between these sections rivalries have long existed, and at no time has perfect harmony been found. On this occasion, for some good reason, doubtless, the Eastern people would not turn out, but reserved their display for Thursday next. The children of the Western District, (old Brooklyn,) were divided into three divisions. Of these the largest was

THE WESTERN DIVISION

under the Grand Marshalship of Mr. GEORGE A. BELL, a veteran Sunday-schoolman, the Superintendent of Plymouth Church School. By Mr. BELL, the following general order was issued to the thirty-four schools of his division:

The striking of the City Hall at 11 o'clock, will be the signal that the anniversary exercises will take place. Should the weather be unfavorable, they will be postponed until the Marshal's aids, (who will be distinguished by white satin rosettes,) will have direction of the seating of schools in the various churches, and of their exit from the same, and of the lines of procession of the several sections. In the reception of schools at the churches, they will act in concert with those conducting the exercises. The schools will be dismissed from the churches promptly at 2 o'clock, in the order in which they stand on the general programme of arrangements, and they are expected to be in line, in the position assigned them, before 2:30 o'clock, at which time promptly, the main procession will move. Three strokes of the bell of the Church of the Pilgrims will be the signal for marching. The First Division, embracing the first four sections, will form on Henry-street, west side, right resting on Remsen, and its line of march will be down Henry, west side, to Atlantic, and return on the east side to Middagh-street, where it will be dismissed. The Second Division, embracing the last five sections, will form on Henry-street, east side, right resting on Clark-street, and the line of march will be up Henry, east side, to Middagh, and return on the west side to Atlantic-street, where it will be dismissed. To shorten the line of procession, the scholars will form three abreast. Only by so doing can the division parade in the space given above. In no case will a school be allowed to break through the opposite line of the procession to that in which it is marching.

GEORGE A. BELL, Marshall, No. 2 Clark-street, or No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MOSES S. BEACH, Assistant Marshal.

Section 1—First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street.—Director, M. F. Odell; Aid, A. B. Thorne. Sands-street Methodist, R. D. Church on the Heights, Second Presbyterian.

Section 2—Plymouth Church.—Director, A. A. Smith; Aid, Henry D. Peck. Plymouth, Rochester-avenue Mission, First Reformed Dutch, City Park Mission, First Presbyterian, Henry-street.

Section 3—Washington-street Methodist Church.—Director, Sylvanus White; Aid, Spencer T. Blake. First Baptist, Bridge-street Congregational, Lawrence-street Presbyterian, State-street Congregational.

Section 4—Sands-street Methodist Church.—Director Josh ua Rogers, Jr.; Aid, S. S. Ferris. York-street Methodist, Concord-street Baptist, Seamen's Bethel, Navy Mission.

Section 5—Church on the Heights.—Director, Joseph SANKEY; Aid, Edgar Williams. Pierrepont-street Baptist, Prospect-street Mission, First Presbyterian, Remsen-street, Washington-street Methodist.

Section 6—Pierrepont-street Baptist Church. Director, Geo. Watkinson; Aid, Jeremiah Smith. First Reformed Presbyterian, Elm-place Congregational, Union Congregational, Moravian.

Section 7—Church of the Pilgrims. Director—A. D. Matthews; Aid, Thos. B. Messenger. St. Ann's, Nos. 1 and 2, Church of the Pilgrims.

Section 8—First Presbyterian Church, Remsen-street. Director, R. S. Bussing; Aid, John Bliss. Bethel Mission, Second United Presbyterian, Third Presbyterian, First Primitive Methodist.

Section 9—First Reformed Dutch Church. Director, Theo. Sturges; Aid, Robert C. Ogden. Bethesda Mission, Centenary, German Evangelical.

A more beautiful sight than was presented by the ten thousand participants in this procession has never been witnessed. Besides the hundreds of banners and flags belonging to the schools, the children carried little flags, wore rosettes of red, white and blue, and joined lustily in the strains of the Star-Spangled Banner, which issued from the brazen throats of the bands stationed all along the route. Thousands of spectators lined the streets, but the most perfect order was maintained throughout the day.

The Eastern Division, L. D. SIMONS Grand Marshal, representing thirty-six schools, paraded on Clinton-avenue, and the Southern Division, A. T. BALDWIN Grand Marshal, paraded with twenty-three schools in Clinton-street. After the general parade the several schools went their own way to their own places, where an abundance of good cheer awaited them, and with songs of merriment, the little ones passed the hour, chatting and chanking in the same breath. The Mission Schools were particularly noticeable for neatness in dress, good order in the line, and general intelligence. Many colored schools participated in the demonstration, and, so far as we learned, no one was hurt thereby. The entire affair was a great success, and will long be remembered by participants with pleasure, and by spectators with delight.

Naval Movements.

THE MOHONGO IN COMMISSION.

The United States side-wheel steamer *Mohongo*, 10 guns, double-ender, was put in commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. About one year since this vessel burst her boiler off Castle Williams, since which time she has been receiving new machinery at the Morgan Iron-works. She was built by Messrs. SECOR, Jersey City, in 1863-4, and is 1,030 tons burden. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, J. W. A. NICHOLSON; Lieut.-Commander, Geo. C. Remy; Lieutenant, Sylvanus Backus; Ensign, Yates Sterling; Acting Ensigns, W. A. Daver, D. W. Mullan; Mates, F. H. Poolé, A. Davis; Past Assistant-Surgeon, J. H. Clarke; A. A. Paymaster, T. S. Dabney; First Assistant Engineer, E. M. Olsen; Second Assistants, B. F. Wood, J. A. B. Smith, E. D. Weems, Jas. Entwistle.

MAILS FOR THE GULF SQUADRON.

On the 31st inst., the United States steamer *Fort Morgan* will sail for the West Gulf, touching at Key West, carrying mails, &c. All papers, letters and parcels sent to the Naval Lyceum, Brooklyn Navy-yard, properly directed, will be forwarded gratis.

DEPARTURE OF THE TAHOMA.

The United States screw-steamer *Tahoma*, 6 guns, sailed from this port at 5 P. M., Monday, for a cruise in the West Indies. She is 507 tons burden, built by Messrs. THATCHER, Wilmington, Del., 1861. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Commander, W. P. McCANN; Acting Masters, J. S. Gilett, A. Allen; Acting Ensigns, G. H. Drew, Wm. Mellen, H. P. Arbecom, Wm. Mullen; Acting Assistant Surgeon, E. Macomb; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. P Sheldon; Second Assistant Engineers, G. R. Holt, J. Deturbe, G. H. Whittemore; Third Assistant Engineers, R. Muirs, J. F. Sloan.

DEPARTURE OF THE ALABAMA.

The United States side-wheel steamer *Alabama*, 9 guns, sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Monday, for Hampton Roads. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Vol. Lieut., A. B. LANGSTHORNE; Ensigns, Thos. Williams, S. F. Graves; Mates, C. F. Ellmore, F. A. Dean; Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. D. T. Nestell; Acting Assistant Paymaster, B. Abrahams; Acting Masters, Wm. Bates, Albert Taylor; First Assistant Engineer, E. Farmer; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, G. S. Bossman, J. C. Lewis, G. Lewis, M. P. Villason; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, E. Gray, Geo. Cowie, Jr.; Captain's Clerk, B. F. Wilder; Paymaster's Clerk, J. Abrahams; Surgeon's Steward, E. K. Worth.

LAUNCH OF THE SWATARA.

The U. S. gunboat *Swatara* was launched yesterday at 12 o'clock, M., at the Philadelphia navy-yard, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. She is 216 feet long between perpendiculars, and 230 feet over all, 30 feet extreme width, and 13 feet 9 inches deep; built for a dispatch steamer for the government, and is expected to make a high rate of speed.

Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds.

The following proposals for $1,641,500 of Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds No. 2, paying 7 per cent. interest, were opened at the Comptroller's office yesterday. This loan is to be used for the redemption of bonds falling due on the 1st of June:

New-York Savings Bank	$25,000 at 108.00
Bowery Savings Bank	200,000 at 100.00
Wm. A. Ballentine	10,000 at 100.50
Wm. Coleman	1,000 at 100.00
Wm. Coleman	1,000 at 101.00
Wm. Betts	1,000 at 100.00
Total	$238,000

Although the advertisement invites proposals for $1,641,500, the amount bid for is about all that is actually required, as Comptroller BRENNAN has induced nearly all the holders of the loan falling due on the 1st proximo to take State Bounty Bonds in payment thereof. The necessity for the county contracting a new loan has thus been avoided. The Comptroller has received from the State about $1,500,000 in State bonds, in part payment of the amount expended by the county in bounties to volunteers.

Obituary.

MR. WILLIAM T. PINCKNEY.

—Mr. WILLIAM T. PINCKNEY, President of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, died at his residence, No. 39 West Thirty-eighth-street, on Sunday morning, after a brief attack of paralysis. Mr. PINCKNEY was an old and highly respected resident of the Seventh Ward. He was formerly one of the Governors of the Alms-house, and was for many years an officer of the Board of Education and Free Academy. The funeral ceremonies will take place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, to-day, at 3:30 P. M. The remains will be deposited in the Marble Cemetery, Second-street.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. Geo. S. Dodge, U. S. A.; Hon. P. H. Watson, Washington; John Henderson, Baltimore; H. R. Coggshall, Philadelphia; S. C. Reynolds, Michigan; A. N. Gilman, Richmond; and J. H. Kimball, California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Boston, and C. H. Browning, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A LOYAL CHURCH IN RALEIGH, N. C.—The following letter, addressed to Mr. H. L. STUART, of this city, in relation to the procuring of one of JOHNS' admirable historic busts of our late President, to be placed in the loyal African M. E. Church in Raleigh, will doubtless be read with much interest as showing the state of feeling in that late rebel capital city. The bust will be forwarded immediately:

RALEIGH, May 8, 1865.

MY DEAR S.: The only church in this rebel-cursed city that has paid any respect to the memory of our martyred President is the African Methodist Episcopal Church which has been appropriately draped in morning from the first reception of the news of the foul murder. The members held a meeting and passed a series of good resolutions, which were drawn by a former slave in this place. They now wish to place a bust of the good and great man upon a pedestal in their church, to remain there as a perpetual memorial of him who struck off their chains. They have directed me to order one immediately. I inclose a notice of one executed by E. D. JOHNS, copied into one of our papers here from the New-York *Tribune*, which is the kind desired. I now write you to ask you to fill the order, if possible, at once. I have told the brethren that you would do it, and I would like this loyal church, through black and despised, to set the white heathen a noble example. Address me here, care Department Headquarters. Very truly your friend,

ELIAS SMITH.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ABANDONED WOMAN—SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—Yesterday noon an abandoned woman about twenty-five years of age, known as "HENRIETTA," who had been living at the house of Madam AUGENBRAN, No. 110 West Broadway, died under circumstances which led to suspicions of foul play. On Monday evening the woman appeared to be in good health. After retiring with a friend, she was heard to scream, when her companion left the house and did not return. Subsequently she complained of having been beaten, and yesterday morning was found to be deathly sick. A physician was called, but could render her no relief. Capt. PATTY, of the Fifth Ward, arrested Madam AUGENBRAN, her reputed husband, and two or three young women who lived in the house, who will be held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. An examination of the body showed several contused wounds. Several letters were found in her trunk addressed to "Miss FLORA WILLIAMS." Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE ASSAULTED IN RIVINGTON-STREET.—About 12 o'clock on Monday night, while NICHOLAS OCHSENFORT was passing through Rivington-street, near the Bowery, accompanied by his wife, the latter was grossly insulted by MAX ADLER, JACOB VAN NESS and ERNST DUKE. Mr. OCHSENFORT resented the insult, when VAN NESS knocked him down, and ADLER cut him with a knife on the head, shoulder and hand. Mrs. OCHSENFORT attempted to protect her husband, when she was also dangerously cut across the hand, the blow severing the tendons of the fingers. An alarm was given, and Officer LONG, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested the assailants, who were committed by Justice MANSFIELD for examination.

HOMICIDE AT JONES' WOODS.—An affray occurred at Jones' Woods last evening, which resulted in the killing of JOHN STEWART, of No. 15 Mott-street, by some unknown person. It appears that during the afternoon the Mott-street Catholic Church held a picnic at Jones' Woods, and about 6:30 o'clock a general fight occurred among the excursionists, which was quelled by Capt. HARTE and the police of the Nineteenth Precinct. During the melée, STEWART was shot with a pistol, the ball entering his left breast. The injured man lingered until 7:45 o'clock, when he expired. The police are actively engaged in ferreting out the criminal.

RUFFIANLY ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—Late on Monday night JOHN BOARDMAN, THOMAS PHILLIPS and two comrades entered CHRISTOPHER MIEM'S lager bier saloon, No. 356 Tenth-avenue. They were furnished with liquor which they refused to pay for, when a quarrel ensued, in which the proprietor was assaulted with a club and other weapons, and beat in a brutal manner. As MIEM lay helpless on the floor, his assailants ran behind the counter and stole $26 from the drawer. The thieves then endeavored to escape, but PHILLIPS and BOARDMAN were arrested, and yesterday Justice DODGE committed them for trial in default of $2,000 bail, each.

A BOY CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.—Officer ECKSTADT, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, arrested THOMAS WATSON, who claims to be a mess-boy on the United States vessel *Constitution*, charged with having broken into the liquor-store of WM. A. MARTIN, No. 523 Canal-street. The window having been found open and the shutters forced off, an examination was made, which resulted in finding WATSON lying on the floor, near the counter. WATSON, when questioned, said he had been asleep, and thought he was in his father's house. Justice LEDWITH, however, committed the accused for trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

SUMMER TRAVEL.—The *Mary Powell* has changed her dock from Jay-street to Desbrosses-street, and her regular trips are now made daily under the command of the veteran Capt. A. L. ANDERSON. The agency of the Fall River line of steamers, for many years rested in Col. WM. H. BORDEN, is now in the hands of ERASTUS LITTLEFIELD, Esq., the manager of Kinsley's Express. New boats are being built, and the terminus of the steamboat line is changed to Newport, Rhode Island. The magnificent steamers *Metropolis* and the *Empire State* form the daily line.

NORTH AMERICAN AND ITALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The North American and Italian Steamship Company have appointed Hon. N. B. BRYANT, of Boston, and C. M. WILKINS, Esq., of this city, commissioners to confer with the government of Italy in regard to the subsidy granted by that government, and to arrange for the early establishment of this new line of steamers. The commissioners will leave in the *Scotia*, from Quebec, on Saturday. The company will open subscription books in this city in a few days.

HORSE THIEF.—ADAM SNEIDER was arrested by Officer COTTRELL, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and Detective COYLE, charged with stealing a horse, valued at $300 dollars, from J. BULTER WRIGHT, living near Tarrytown, Westchester County. SNEIDER confessed the robbery, and said that the horse had been sold to the government. He was sent back to Westchester County for trial,

FIRE IN FOURTH-AVENUE.—About 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in a two-story frame building in the rear of No. 308 Fourth-avenue, occupied by JOHN H. MINER as a carpenter-shop. The building, together with its contents, was entirely destroyed. Loss about $700. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a pot of glue boiling over.

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The New-York Times.

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THE RAM STONEWALL.

CLOSE OF HER UNEVENTFUL CAREER.

Capt. Paige Summoned by Capt. Boggs to Surrender.

PAGE DECLINES FOR WANT OF INSTRUCTIONS

He Finally Surrenders the Vessel Unconditionally to the Spanish Authorities.

HER CREW LANDED AT HAVANA.

A Guard of Spanish Marines Placed On Board the Vessel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 20, 1865.

The question of the *Stonewall* may be considered as settled. There was on Thursday evening a council, at which the principal authorities of the Island were present, and presided over by the Captain-General, who that morning had returned from a short trip into the country near Cardenas. At this council the Captain of the *Stonewall* (PAIGE) engaged to deliver up his ship to the authorities of the island, to be held by them in trust for the United States Government. As he was without funds to pay off his crew, the government here have agreed to advance him $25,000 for that purpose. The crew, by the by, is much smaller than it was a week since, for at least twenty-five men have deserted. This arrangement, though not yet carried into effect, soon will be.

The *Stonewall* has not moved from her moorings except to take in coal, and, indeed, considering its desperate situation, closely watched as it is by the United States cruisers, which hover about outside the harbor, but, on account of the twenty-four-hour rule, do not enter, and besides, remembering the total downfall of its cause, such inactivity was its only advisable course. As the most ardent Confederates themselves confess, there is now no reason for fighting.

I have said that the United States war vessels remained outside, but this applies only to such as would be fit opponents to an iron-clad vessel, for, to the great amusement of the people of Havana, not a day passes without an arrival and departure of some United States vessel of war. After the *Powhattan* came the *Aries*, Commander WILLIAMS, of 450 horse-power and seven guns. From Aspinwall arrived the *Connecticut*, Commander BOGGS, with a crew of 200 men and mounting eleven cannons. These were followed by the *Sunflower*. The effect of such continual movement has been to turn the twenty-four-hour regulation against the ship, which so often found its salvation in the stoppage of its enemies. I do not believe any desire was felt by the Captain to leave his refuge, but here the people enjoy it as a clever device of Uncle Sam to detain him according to the letter of the law.

The *Diario* gives the following version of what passed in relation to the sending of the *Columbia* to Key West with information of the arrival of the *Stonewall*:

"What is beyond a doubt is, that the United States Consul asked the naval authorities of this port for one of the steamers of the bay to go on a message to Key West, and that he was answered, that in virtue of a royal order, none of the steamers of the internal trafic of the port could leave the maritime jurisdiction of the island. In consequence of this answer, the *Columbia* was made ready as best could be done, and put to sea after 6 o'clock in the evening." LARA.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Capt. Paige Wants to Surrender on the Same Terms Granted to Gen. Lee—The Terms on which the Stonewall was Given Up to the Havana Authorities.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 20, 1865.

We have no news from abroad of interest, and the all-absorbing topic is the *Stonewall*. There have been as many rumors as relators, each making a report for himself.

It had been rumored that Capt. PAIGE wished to surrender, on the same terms as those extended to Gen. LEE, to Capt. BOGGS, of the *Connecticut*, who had some experience with rebel rams at the taking of New-Orleans, sent him a note demanding his surrender, and proffering the terms extended to Gen. LEE. The reply was, that present instructions from his government did not permit him to accept the offer of Capt. BOGGS.

From the news lately received from the United States, Capt. PAIGE probably concluded he would not be likely for some time to receive instructions from his government, so he applied to Gen. DULCE to deliver the vessel up to him on condition that she should never be delivered up to the United States. Gen. DULCE immediately and firmly refused, stating that had he demanded her surrender, they might have claimed conditions; but as they had come to him voluntarily to surrender her into his hands, he would accept no condition whatever, but would receive her as a deposit. This was finally agreed to, and the officers and men put on shore, a guard of Spanish marines taking custody of the ram. Gen. DULCE then wrote to the General, DE MARINA, stating the facts, and the Auditor, DE GUERRA, with some artillery officers, then proceeded on board and took an inventory of everything on board of the *Stonewall*. When this is concluded, she will be taken to the arsenal and remain there, without a flag, until further orders. The flag was hauled down last night, and was not hoisted this morning, so the Spanish authorities did not have to lower it. Most of the crew were Spaniards and Portuguese, and a hard-looking set of scoundrels they are. Large numbers of them had deserted.

The Portuguese Consul has shipped four of the deserters, and there are four more in jail for getting in a row the other night.

As an immediate consequence of the visit of the *Columbia* to Key West, the *Powhattan*, Commander WORDEN, came into port fully determined to attack this formidable monster, and attempt to board her in case she should go out. She was soon followed by the *Aries*, *Connecticut*, and several others. All were lying off the port ready to attack her.

The Captain-General has just returned from a trip to Cardenas and its environs. It is said he went to avoid the *Stonewall* complications, and that he only returned when he had learned that they were solved.

FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Secessionism Still Rampant—Speech of Gen. Magruder—Great Discontent Among the Rebel Soldiers—Mexican News—Fighting Around Matamoras—Audacity of Blockade-Runners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 20, 1865.

A steamer named the *Wren* has brought intelligence from Honston and Galveston up to the 13th inst. The rebel chiefs were doing all in their power to animate the people in their silly obstinacy. Meetings and proclamations were abundant, and the Governor was trying hard to delude the ignorant. Neither is MAGRUDER behind hand in calumniating better men than himself, as, when he says:

"By keeping firm around your banner, and by obeying your leaders implicitly, quickly and heartily, you will deliver your noble wives and innocent children from a fate much worse than death."

At a meeting in Washington County, it was agreed to provide with arms all mothers and young women, so as to be able to defend themselves and the children from the outrages and insults of a venal enemy, which respects neither innocence nor virtue.

It is sad to read such slanderous trash, but one cannot help laughing at the stupid pomposity which so clearly implies that the poor elderly spinsters have no need of arms. It also gives us the calibre of the intellects of the blunderers who undertake to lead to they know not what. Gen. SHELBY and other officers had also been trying to fan the flame of civil discord. BUCKNER has been appointed chief of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Department.

On the 10th inst. the United States Commissioners, Col. SPRAGUE and Maj. BUNDY, started to leave Shreveport, their proposals having been rejected by Gen. SMITH, who refused to surrender. The Governors were to meet that day, in Marshall, and it is boasted "That a brave resistance may yet save the Confederacy." The prize-fighter in one of Mr. DICKENS' novels, observes: "Mr. Dombey is a stiff man, but it is in the power of science to double him up." For Dombey write Texas, and the quotation will do for that great, unimportant district.

In Galveston they had received notice of an expedition preparing in Mobile Bay to attack their city. On the 11th MAGRUDER arrived at Galveston, and reviewed the troops. In a brief speech he said he did not wish unnecessarily to expose the lives of his soldiers, but that he confidently hoped to repulse any attempt to invade the country. In spite of all this stimulation, great discontent existed among the troops, but for the present this was stifled, and further news of JEFFERSON DAVIS was to be waited for.

On the 12th inst. the blockading squadron was composed of the flagship, a propeller, and twelve gunboats. There had been neither arrivals nor departures.

The Houston and Galveston papers give news from the Mexican State of Tamaulipas, and the Houston *Telegraph* of the 8th inst. has news from Matamoras of the 30th April, in which we are told that Gen. NEGRETE, at the head of 4,000 Republican troops, had arrived the previous night to within two leagues of the city. During the week a great number of people had been employed in building batteries and breastworks around the city. All the cars, horses and mules had been employed in hauling the cotton, so as with it to form the outer works of defence. When the cotton was all used they laid hold of thousands of bales of canvas for packing. The quantity of this material may appear surprising, but there were in Matamoras dry goods to the value of $15,000,000, so that the merchants had petitioned MAXIMILLIAN to be allowed to send back these goods without paying customs duties, as there was no longer any market for their consumption.

Martial law had previously been proclaimed, and Gen. MEJIA had desired all the foreigners to take up arms in defence of the city. He had previously been reinforced by LOPEZ with 1,400 men, who, on Friday, had repulsed CORTINA, but with slight loss on either side. Then began a complete exodus of women, children and parrots, who went over to Brownsville.

The night before, a battle was expected; but it did not take place, though a distance of only two miles separated the two armies. The advance troops were continually skirmishing. All of MEJIA's troops were outside the city, and the custom-house and public officers, &c., were guarded by the civilians, including the foreigners. It was reported that the steamer *Gen. Bagy* had been chartered by the government, sent to Vera Cruz, and had returned with a reinforcement of 700 or 1,000 soldiers, mostly Austrians. A letter from Brownsville, dated May 1, mentions that fighting began on the previous night, and had lasted all night, but that the result was unknown. NEGRETE attacked the place at the head of 4,500 Republicans; and MEJIA opposed him with 3,500 Imperialists. The difference of artillery, however, if correctly given, was very great, for the Republicans had only 16 pieces, against the 50 cannon of MEJIA.

As CORTINA was marching on Matamoras, the Texan town of Rio Grande City had an idea that he would cross the river to plunder the place, and in fact about 100 Mexicans did appear opposite to the Ringgold barracks, but making no demonstrations of hostility, the town recovered from its fright. It was said that NEGRETE when he took Monterey had 5,000 men, and that 3,000 were left as a garrison. Col. CANALES joined him with 200 or 300 recruits, whilst VIDAURRI was at Laredo, as a guest with Col. BENAVIDES.

From Eagle's Pass there came a letter to the *News* of SAN ANTONIO, which states that the Republicans had attacked Piedras Negras, driving out the Imperialists, who fled by fording the river. Some fifty persons, mostly officers, escaped by crossing the river on horseback, but the Republicans cut off the retreat of the rest, making them prisoners. The Americans, it was said, had left Brazos Santiago. Cotton was dull at 18 to 20 cents per lb.

The audacity of the blockade-running steamers is astounding. On Thursday evening, notwithstanding the vigilant lookout of the cruisers, one of them twice put to sea and twice returned, but again a third time tried its luck, and was soon after followed by another, with what success, I cannot say.

The paper, the *Federalista*, of Caracas, throws the blame of the late disturbances in Cozedes on the executive authority of that State, and charges him with putting in his creatures as Judges of the Court of the Third Instance, so as to annul the elections. This provoked an insurrection. Gen. CHAVEZ was deposed as well as other officials, but it is hoped that the Legislature will arrange the dispute. LARA.

Arrival of the Steamer Wren—Curious Rumor—News from Mexico—Negrete Marching on Matamoras—Defeat of the Imperialists at Pedras Negras.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 20.

The *soi-disant* English steamer *Wren* arrived on Thursday morning from Galveston, and the report was immediately circulated by the Confederates that JEFF. DAVIS had arrived in Louisville, Texas. This report found few believers.

Honston and Galveston papers of the 13th inst. say that fourteen vessels formed the blockading squadron off Galveston.

By these papers we get confirmation of the Mexican news.

NEGRETE had captured Camargo-Chine, seventy-five miles from Camargo, and was marching on Matamoras, receiving reinforcements all the way. Col. CANALES had joined him with about 300 men, and VIDAURRI was at Laredo, with BENAVIDES.

From Posa del Aguila, 24th inst., we learn that on the 23d the Liberals attacked the Imperialists at Pedras Negras, and drove the latter out, taking possession of the place. The defeated Imperialists fled to the river, which they forded. Some fifty of the Imperialiste, principally officers, succeeded in crossing the river on horseback, but the Liberals cut off the retreat of the rest and made them prisoners.

Gen. LOPEZ, who was driven out of Monterey by Gen. NEGRETE, had arrived at Matamoras with 1,400 men.

CORTINA was to have cut LOPEZ off, but supposing he would make for the river, started to head him off, and thus missed him.

Martial law has been established in Matamoras, and Gen. MEJIA has ordered that all foreigners take up arms in defence of the city, and has sent to Vera Cruz for assistance. There are goods in Matamoras to the value of $15,000,000, and the merchants have sent a petition to MAXIMILIAN to allow them to send these goods back whence they came, as there is no market for them there now; and this they wish to be allowed to do without paying the duties on them in or out.

There is a perfect exodus of the inhabitants of Matamoras, all going to Brownsville.

We are told, under date of May 1, that a battle had commenced between MEJIA and NEGRETE, and that the latter has 16 guns and the former 50.

The rebel steamer *Lark* started out the other day, but soon put back. She has since left for Galveston.

REVIEW OF THE ARMIES

The Second and Last Day of the Great Pageant.

Reception of the Armies of Tennessee and Georgia.

Whole-souled Welcome to the Glorious Veterans of the West.

How the Heroes of the Greatest March on Record were Received.

Public Interest and Enthusiasm Unabated.

Two Hundred Thousand Spectators Watching for Sherman, Thomas, Howard, and Their Men.

Floral Tributes and Other Pleasant Incidents of the Occasion.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 24—8 P. M.

The great display is over. SHERMAN'S two armies—the most superb material ever molded into soldiers—has passed in review through the streets of the capital, of which they have heard so much, and toward the safety of which they have done so much, and yet had never seen.

The men who marched from the Ohio to the Tennessee under BUELL, only to march back again; who first penetrated down into Alabama under the daring and nervous MITCHELL; who fought at Perrysville under MCCOOK, and checked the advancing tide of the rebellion to again send it reeling southward, at Stone River, under the chivalrous ROSECRANS; who toded over the rugged passes of the Cumberland Mountains and seized the great natural fortress of Chattanooga; who held the left with a tenacity that saved them from defeat at Chicamauga, under the ever-victorious THOMAS; who stormed Lookout Mountain, and fought above the clouds with HOOKER; who cut their way from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and from Atlanta to the sea; who swept the Carolinas as with a besom of destruction, and who gave the finishing blow to the great rebellion, in following the lead of SHERMAN, and HOWARD, and SLOCUM—these were the men who received to-day the enthusiastic plaudits of a hundred thousand spectators.

The interest of to-day has exceeded that of yesterday. The Army of the Potomac is our old acquaintance, but the Armies of Georgia and Tennessee few people here had ever seen. The most eager interest was therefore exhibited to view the Veterans of the West, whose marches can only be counted by thousands of miles.

The weather was even more propitious than yesterday, the temperature being several degrees cooler, and the streets comparatively free from dust. The army of spectators was, therefore, greater, especially in the vicinity of the stands, to which tickets were issued *ad libitum*.

Very unfortunately for the troops, and inconveniently for the spectators, there was no published roster of the Army of the Tennessee, and many veteran commands passed without that recognition which the public were only too anxious to bestow. The memory of their services is still fresh, but the people needed to have their remembrance aided by the personal knowledge of the organizations of whose fame they are so proud. This neglect did not detract from the admiration bestowed upon the men, but will account for the lack of applause at intervals, when it should have been given.

The President and Gen. GRANT, with the members of the Cabinet, and high military officers and civilians, occupied the same positions as yesterday, and were greeted with increased attention by the great multitude on that part of the avenue bounded by Lafayette-square, to which admission was only attained by tickets. At least a dozen times during the day the President, Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and MEADE, and the members of the Cabinet, were each compelled to answer the salutations of the crowd, by rising and bowing their acknowledgments.

The enthusiasm to-day far exceeded that of yesterday, and thousands of the officers and men of the Army of the Potomac gathered to greet their brothers-in-arms, which they did with the heartiest good feeling. If any one has suspected a coldness of heart between the two armies, let him dismiss the idea at once. Defenders of the same cause, equal participants in its glorious victories, equal sharers of the homage and admiration of the people, they feel that there is no place in a brave soldier's nature for ungenerous rivalry or other insignificant matters.

On Monday, Gen. SHERMAN, preparatory to the great parade, issued the following order from the headquarters of the Military Division of the Mississippi:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 20, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS No. 71.—I. To make the review ordered for this army in the City of Washington, on Wednesday, May 24, the two wings, without knapsacks, and with two days' cooked rations in haversacks, will, during Tuesday, close well upon the Long Bridge, the right wing in advance. On Wednesday, at break of day, the troops will move out of bivouac by the right flank, and march until the head of the column is closed up to Capitol grounds, and then mass as close as possible east of the canal, ready to march according to Special Orders No. 219, Adjutant-General's office, May 18, by close columns of companies, right in front, guide left by the route prescribed. When the companies fall below fifteen (15) files, the battalions will form column by divisions. At nine (9) A. M., precisely a single gun will be fired by the leading battery, when the head of the column will march around the Capitol down Pennsylvania-avenue, and pass the reviewing stand in front of the President's House, thence to the new camps or to a bivouac, according to the pleasure of the army commanders. All colors will be unfurled from the Capitol to a point beyond the President's reviewing stand. The General-in-Chief will ride at the head of the column and take post near the reviewing officer. The commanders of each army, corps and division, attended by one staff officer, will dismount after passing the General-in-Chief, and join him whilst his army, corps or division is passing, when he will remount and join his command. Officers commanding regiments and above, will present swords on passing the reviewing officers, but company officers will make no salute. Brigade bands or consolidated field music will turn out and play as their brigade passes the reviewing officer, but will be careful to cease playing in time for the succeeding band to be heard. One band per division may play during the march from the Capitol to the Treasury building. The colors of each battalion will salute by drooping in passing the reviewing officer, and the field music make three ruffles without interrupting the "march" of the band. Should intervals occur in the columns, care will be taken that divisions pass the reviewing stand compactly; and if the passing of the bridge draws out the columns, the march will be continued with as little interruption as possible at full distance. Army commanders will make all subordinate arrangements as to guides, &c.

II. Army commanders may at once select new camps east of the Potomac; the right wing above Washington and left wing below, and make arrangements with the Quartermasters' Department to collect fuel, forage, &c., in advance at their new camps, and may march thereto direct from the review by routes that will not interrupt the progress of the columns behind. The wagon-trains, with camp equipage and knapsacks, can follow the day after the review.

III. Mustering officers will see at once to the preparation of rolls for pay and discharge of the organizations, and men that are to be discharged under existing orders of the War Department, but no discharges will be made till after the review. By order of

Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Major and Ass't Adj't-Gen.
Official: SAMUEL L. TAGGART, Ass't Adj't-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 22, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 11.—In accordance with instructions received from Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, the Army of the Tennessee will pass in review through Washington city on the 24th inst., in the following order, viz.:

1. General Commanding Army, staff and escort.
2. The 1st regiment Michigan Engineers and 1st regiment Missouri Engineers, Col. J. B. YATES commanding.
3. Fifteenth Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN commanding.
4. Seventeenth Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. F. P. BLAIR commanding.

The artillery of the army will be marched by brigades, in rear of the infantry of each corps, and under command of the respective chiefs of artillery for the corps. If the width of the street will admit, batteries will be moved battery front.

The army will march on the 23d inst., from its present camp to the neighborhood of the Long Bridge, and will be put in bivouac for the night. The troops will be supplied with two (2) days cooked rations in haversacks, and will march in review without knapsacks.

At daylight on the 24th inst., the army will commence crossing the Long Bridge, with engineer regiments in advance, and will move by Maryland-avenue to the north and east of the Capitol, massing in streets contiguous to the line of march.

The Engineer regiments will form on North Capitol-street, head of column opposite the northern entrance to the Capitol grounds, prepared to wheel into Pennsylvania-avenue precisely at 9 A. M.

The Fifteenth Army Corps, Major-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN commanding, will be formed on Maryland-avenue, with the head of column near the northern entrance to the Capitol grounds, prepared to move in rear of the engineer regiments.

The Seventeenth Army Corps, Major-Gen. F. P. BLAIR commanding, will be formed on East Capitol-street, prepared to move in rear of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

The line of march will be up Pennsylvania-avenue, past the President's house, where the reviewing officer will stand, round the circle, and then by K and Fourteenth streets, to camps already indicated to corps commanders.

The order of march will be in column of companies closed in mass, right in front, with reduced intervals between regiments, brigades and divisions. Companies will be equalized by divisions, and whenever they fall below fifteen (15) files, the battalion will form column by divisions. Six ambulances, three abreast, will follow each brigade.

The troops will be marched at shoulder-arms with fixed bayonets after passing the Treasury Department and until they shall have crossed Seventeenth-street, when the arms will be carried at right-shoulder-shift. The cadence step will be taken from the moment head of column moves from the Capitol. All colors will be unfurled during the entire march.

Corps and division commanders are particularly enjoined to move their commands in such manner as will insure an unbroken and unclogged column, and will study the route of march, prior to the review, to that end.

On approaching the reviewing officer, all mounted officers will salute, and none other. The corps and division commanders will, after passing the reviewing officer, dismount, and, accompanied by one staff officer, take position near the commanding General of the army during the period that their commands may occupy in passing, when they will rejoin their troops, and conduct them to their camps. No other officers than those above-mentioned will leave the column.

The drum corps of each brigade will be massed at the head of the brigade, and will wheel out of column opposite the reviewing officer until the brigade shall have passed, when they will pass from position in front of the stand. Brigade bands will continue at the head of their respective brigades. The colors will salute by drooping on passing the reviewing officer, and the field music will make the ruffle without interrupting the march.

Precisely at 9 A. M. a signal gun will be fired by one of the advance batteries, when the column will be put in motion as heretofore directed. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Ross, Chief of Artillery, Fifteenth Army Corps, is charged with the execution of this paragraph.

Suitable camp guards will be left in charge of the camps, and the trains of the corps will commence crossing the Potomac after the review shall have closed.

By command of Maj.-Gen. O. O. HOWARD.
A. M. VAN DYKE, Asst. Adj't. Gen.

At an early hour this morning, before it was fairly daylight, the head of an armed column of troops was seen coming across Long Bridge, and wending its way slowly along Maryland-avenue to the streets and vacant lots east of the Capitol, where a halt was ordered, and the troops were massed to await the hour appointed for the review of the armies commanded by Gen. SHERMAN, the war-worn veterans of the Georgia and Carolina campaigns, which had been ordered to take place to-day.

Notwithstanding the excitement of yesterday, consequent upon reviewing the Army of the Potomac, the citizens and strangers in the city were engaged as early as 7 o'clock in finding eligible positions from which to view the grand pageant which was expected to-day, and by the time the column commenced moving, every available position along Pennsylvania-avenue was densely filled with spectators. The hillside on the north of the Capitol, which was occupied by the public schools yesterday, was filled at that hour by ladies and gentlemen, generally visitors in the city, who had come hither to witness the grand spectacle presented by these divisions.

The column formed in order of march east of the Capitol, as follows:

The Army of Tennessee took precedence, and was headed by Maj-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, who, with his Staff, rested on Maryland-avenue, east of Second-street, east and not far from the city headquarters of Major-Gen. SHERMAN. Close in the rear of the staff of the commanding officer was a group of orderlies, mounted servants, pack mules, &c., and behind these a body of cavalry, known as the headquarter's guard and escort. The Fifteenth Corps, led by the gallant Major-Gen. H. B. HAZEN, laid in the rear of these, with the Third Division in front. The other two divisions—the Second and First—were further in the rear, but when the signal-gun was fired they moved forward, filing by the Fourth; and the First, commanded by Brevet Maj.-Gen. C. B. WOODS, moved forward in the following order: First Division, Brevet Maj.-Gen. C. B. WOODS and staff, Twenty-ninth Missouri Cavalry, Col. GADE commanding, acting as escort. First Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. B. WOODS—Seventy-sixth Ohio, Twenty-seventh Missouri, Ninety-third Indiana, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Consolidated Battalion of Missouri Volunteers, Fourth Minnesota and Thirteenth Indians. Second Brigade, Col. COTTERSON, commanding—Ninety-third Illinois and Tenth Ohio, Forty-sixth Ohio, Twenty-sixth Illinois, One Hundredth Indiana, One Hundred and Third Illinois. Third Brigade, Col. GEO. A. STONE, Commanding—Fourth, Ninth, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-first Iowa. The Second Division, commanded by brevet Major-Gen. OLIVER, came next, with its brigades in numerical order; the first commanded by Brevet Brig.-Gen. L. JONES, comprising the Thirtieth Ohio, Sixth Missouri, Seventeenth Iowa, Fifty-fifth Illinois, Thirty-seventh Ohio, Sixth and Eighth Missouri, One hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois, and Tenth Iowa. Second Brigade—Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. S. JONES, Fifty-fourth, Forty-seventh, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-third Ohio, Twenty-sixth Missouri, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois, Eighty-third Indiana. Third Brigade, Col. HUTCHINSON commanding—Fifteenth Michigan, Forty-eighth Fifty-sixth, and Ninetieth Illinois, Ninety-ninth Indiana, Seventieth Ohio. The Fourth Division followed next, the Third being disorganized and consolidated with the First and Second. It is commanded by Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. M. CORSE and Staff. First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. RICE, Second and Seventh Iowa, Fifty-second Illinois, Sixty-sixth Indiana, Twelfth Illinois. Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. CLARKE, Eighty-first Ohio, Sixty-fourth Illinois, Fifty-ninth Indiana, Eighteenth Wisconsin, Forty-eighth Indiana. Third Brigade, Col. ROWELL, commanding, Thirty ninth Iowa, Fifty-seventh, Seventh, Sixty-sixth, and Fiftieth Illinois. Artillery Brigade, Lieut.-Col. ROSS, Chief of Artillery and Staff, light batteries B, First Michigan, H, First Illinois, H, First Missouri, and Twelfth Wisconsin.

As the column moved down the street, Gen. LOGAN was met by Gen. SHERMAN and staff, and rode with him in advance, the latter having transferred to him the command of the Army of Tennessee, thus leaving the command of the corps to devolve upon Brevet Major-Gen. H. B. HAZENS, whose division, the Second, was commanded meanwhile by Gen. OLIVER, as mentioned above.

The appearance of Gens. SHERMAN, HOWARD and LOGAN was the signal for loud and prolonged acclamations of applause all along the route, and when one of the school-girls of the district, a party of whom were assembled in the square east of the capitol, sent a floral wreath to Gen. SHERMAN by one of the guards belonging to the Veteran Reserve Corps, the huzzaing was tremendous. Either from this cause, or from an apprehension that the garland was itself dangerous, the noble steed of the General became so restive that he was obliged to decline the offering, and directed the guard to give it to HOWARD. The latter, however, was unable to receive it as he found sufficient employment for his single arm in controlling his horse amid the noise of the shouting. The wreath, I believe, finally found a worthy recipient in Gen. LOGAN, who was the next general officer in the line. Besides this wreath, many bouquets, nosegays and other floral offerings were bestowed upon the officers at this and other localities along the line of march, and many of the men had their buttonholes adorned with roses.

The Seventeenth Corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, and composed of the following organizations, followed the Fifteenth, and with it composed the Army of Tennessee. It was formed on a street east of Second-street east, and when the Fifteenth Corps had passed filed down the latter street and fell into the line of march on Maryland-avenue in its rear, whence it passed down the street on the north side of the capitol in the following order: Maj.-Gen. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr, with staff, followed by the headquarters escort, Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, as cavalry, Lieut.-Col. S. S. HUGHES. First Division, Brig.-Gen. FORCE, commanding, with staff. First Brigade, Gen. J. W. FULLER, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Ohio, Eighteenth Missouri and Sixty-fourth Illinois. Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. J. W. SPRAGUE, Forty-third and Sixty-third Ohio, Thirty-fifth New-York and Twenty-fifth Wisconsin. Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. JOHN TILLSON, Tenth Illinois, Thirty-second Ohio, Twenty-fourth Indiana. Third Division, Major-Gen. LEGGETT and Staff. First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. C. EWING, Twelfth and Sixteenth Ohio, Thirty-first, Forty-fifth and Thirtieth Illinois. Second Brigade, Gen. R. K. SCOTT, Sixty-ninth, Seventh and Twentieth Ohio, Twentieth Illinois. Fourth Division, Major-Gen. G. A. SMITH and Staff. First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. B. F. PITTS, Twenty-third and Thirty-second Ohio, Fifty-third Illinois, Fifty-third Indiana. Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. STOLBRAND, Thirty-second, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois. Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. W. W. BELKNAP, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa. Artillery Brigade, Major F. WELKER, Chief of Artillery and Staff, Fifteenth Ohio, First Minnesota and C Battery, First Michigan.

This latter corps is formed of the old Seventeenth with the fragments of the old Sixteenth consolidated. Its badge is an arrow. There were but three divisions represented here; but it has another—the Second—which is still in the South west. Both the foregoing corps have been engaged most of the time since entering the service in the South west, and are the representatives of the heros of Fort Donelson, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River, Arkansas Post, Vicksburgh, Shiloh, Corinth, etc. They were appropriately welcomed to-day by passing under a large banner suspended in the middle of the street on Maryland-avenue, east of Second-street, east, on which was inscribed, "Hail to the heroes of the West! Shiloh, Vicksburgh, Atlanta, Savannah, Stone River, Raleigh, Mission Ridge." The residence from which this banner was suspended is where Gen. SHERMAN'S headquarters were established, by invitation, as I am informed of the family residing there. Quite a number of bouquets were presented to the officers in the column by the residents in this building and those in that vicinity, and several of the houses thereabouts were decorated with a profusion of banners, wreaths, etc., in honor of the occasion.

While the Army of Tennessee was forming on the streets north of Pennsylvania-avenue, east of the capitol, the head of the column of the Army of Georgia was already arriving on the streets and lots south of them, and massing to await their movements. The Twentieth Corps had the advance, and two of the divisions reached this locality in time to indulge in an hour of rest. They were then formed by divisions on A-street and Pennsylvania-avenue. The Third Division being some distance in rear, formed on Maryland-avenue, near the canal, and proceeded in order of march until its advance came up to Third-street East, when it filed to the left, in the rear of the Second, and the corps moved forward in the following order, preceded by Major-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM and Staff.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

Major-Gen. J. A. Mower commanding. General Staff.

First Division.

Brevet Major-Gen. A. S. Williams commanding.

First Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. James L. Selfridge commanding—5th Connecticut Volunteers, 46th Pennsylvania Volunteers, 123d New-York Volunteers, 141st New-York Volunteers.

Second Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Hawley commanding. 3d Wisconsin Volunteers, 2d Massachusetts Volunteers, 13th New-York Volunteers, 107th New-York Volunteers, 150th New-York Volunteers.

Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Robinson commanding. 31st Wisconsin Volunteers, 82d Ohio Volunteers, 82d Illinois Volunteers, 101st Illinois Volunteers, 143d New-York Volunteers.

Second Division.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. John W. Geary, commanding.—

First Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. Pardee, Jr., commanding. 5th Ohio Volunteers, 29th Ohio Volunteers, 66th Ohio Volunteers, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers, 147th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Brigade, P. H. Jones, 33d New-York Volunteers, 73d Pennsylvania Volunteers, 119th New-York Volunteers, 134th New-York Volunteers, 154th New-York Volunteers.

Third Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. A. Barnum. 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers, 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers, 60th New-York Volunteers, 102d New-York Volunteers, 137th New-York Volunteers, 149th New-York Volunteers.

Third Division.

Brevet Major-Gen. W. T. Ward commanding.

First Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Benjamin Harrison commanding—70th Indiana, Volunteers, 79th Ohio Volunteers, 102d Indiana Volunteers, 105th Illinois Volunteers, 129th Illinois Volunteers.

Second Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Daniel Dustin commanding—19th Michigan Volnneeers, 22d Wisconsin Volunteers, 33d Indiana Volunteers, 85th Indiana Volunteers.

Third Brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Cogswell commanding.—20th Connecticut Volunteers, 26th Wisconsin Volunteers, 33d Massachusetts Volunteers, 55th Ohio Volunteers, 73d Ohio Volunteers, 136th New-York Volunteers.

Artillery Brigade, Twentieth Army Corps, Capt. C. E. Winegar, commanding,

Battery I, 1st New-York Artillery; Battery M, 1st New-York Artillery; Battery C, 1st Ohio Artillery; Battery E, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery.

The Twenty-fourth Corps, although composing at present the major portion of the Army of Georgia, is really, as it claims to be, part and parcel of the Army of the Potomac, and it was with the latter organization that it performed some of its severest labor and rendered some of its most efficient service on the field of battle. It is formed of the old Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, which were reorganized and consolidated by Gen. HOOKER. Its badge is a star, which was the badge of the old Twelfth—that of the Eleventh being a crescent. For some time after its consolidation these two were united, the star being mounted on the horns of the crescent, but such a device was too unseemly to become popular, and the star alone was adopted as more appropriate. While under him they fought the battles of Winchester and Cedar Mountain. Part of the Twentieth was also under Gen. SHIELDS at Front Royal and performed the miraculous marches of that eccentric General imposed upon his troops. The old Twelfth Corps was also with Gens. BANKS and POPE in thier campaign, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, with Gen. HOOKER at Chancellorsville, and with Gen. MEADE at Gettysburgh. The severity of the service performed by the two constituent corps depleted them to such extent that after the battle of Gettysburgh, they were too reduced to make it worth while to maintain separate organizations, and were consolidated into the Twentieth Corps and sent to the West. Since that time it has been in a number of battles, among which the principal ones are those of Wauhatchee, Lookout Mountain, Rocky-Faced Ridge, Resaca, Pitch-Tree Creek, Dallas, Pine Hill, and finally at the taking of Atlanta, Savannah, &c. Its services under SHERMAN are, however, too fresh in the memory of the public to need recapitulation here.

The Twentieth Corps was followed by the Fourteenth, which brought up the rear of the column, moving in the following order:

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. C. Davis commanding.

First Division.

Brig.-Gen. Charles Walcutt commanding.

First Brigade—21st Wisconsin Volunteers, 33d Ohio Volunteers, 94th Ohio Volunteers, 42d Indiana Volunteers, 88th Indiana Volunteers, 104th Illinois Volunteers.

Second Brigade—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Buell commanding—21st Michigan Volunteers, 13th Michigan Volunteers, 69th Ohio Volunteers.

Third Brigade—21st Ohio Volunteers, 74th Ohio Volunteers, 38th Indiana Volunteers, 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Division.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. D. Morgan commanding.

First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Vandevere commanding—10th Michigan, 14th Michigan, 16th Illinois, 60th Illinois, 17th New-York.

Second Brigade—121st Ohio, 113th Ohio, 108th Ohio, 98th Ohio, 34th Illinois, 78th Illinois.

Third Brigade—85th Illinois, 86th Illinois, 110th Illinois, 125th Illinois, 52d Ohio, 22d Indiana, 37th Indiana, detachment.

Third Division.

Brevet Major-Gen. A. Baird commanding.

First Brigade—Col. M. C. Hunter commanding—17th Ohio, 31st Ohio, 89th Ohio, 92d Ohio, 82d Indiana, 23d Missouri, detachment 11th Ohio, detachment.

Second Brigade—Col. Gleason commanding—105th Ohio, 2d Minnesota, 75th Indiana, 87th Indiana, 101st Indiana.

Third Brigade—Brig.-Gen. G. S. Green commanding—14th Ohio, 38th Ohio, 10th Kentucky, 18th Kentucky, 74th Indiana.

Artillery Brigade, (Fourteenth Army Corps)—Battery C, 1st Illinois Artillery; Battery L, 2d Illinois Artillery; 5th Wisconsin Battery.

At 9:20 o'clock, Gen. SHERMAN, accompanied by Gen. HOWARD, who has just relinquished the command of the Army of the Tennessee, rode into the square from Fifteenth-street, and passed through to Seventeenth-street. As soon as the two Generals appeared, they were greeted with prolonged and hearty cheering. They rode gaily by, SHERMAN lifting his hat and bowing repeatedly, while HOWARD gracefully managed his horse with his left hand, his right being among his first sacrifices for the cause of his country at Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862. The two Generals rode to Seventeenth-street, and then dismounting and accompanied by their staffs, they returned along the sidewalks to the places assigned them on the reviewing officers' stand, still cheered at every step. The reception of these distinguished officers was most cordial and emphatic.

Immediately following was Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, the successor of Gen. HOW

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION

Minority Report on the Responsibility of Gen. Banks for its Failure.

Orders and Instructions from Gen. Halleck.

The Object and Destination of the Expedition.

Causes of the Failure, and Where the Responsibility Should Rest.

We give below the essential portions of the minority report on the Red River Expedition:

The undersigned, being unable to concur in the report of the majority of the Committee on the Red River Expedition, respectfully submits the following:

The first question presented is, Upon whom does the responsibility of that expedition rest, and what were the objects expected to be accomplished thereby?

In order to answer both branches of this question satisfactorily, it becomes necessary to examine the correspondence between Gen. HALLECK, then general-in-chief, and Gens. BANKS, GRANT, SHERMAN, and STEELE, in relation to this subject; and that this may be done, the material portions of that correspondence are made a part of this report.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM GEN. HALLECK.

Gen. BANKS assumed command of the Department of the Gulf on the 16th of December, 1862, with the following instructions:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9, 1862.

GENERAL: The President of the United States having assigned you to the command of the Department of the Gulf, you will immediately proceed, with the troops assembling in transports at Fortress Monroe, to New-Orleans, and relieve Gen. BUTLER. An additional force of some ten thousand men will be sent to you from Boston and New-York as soon as possible.

The first military operations which will engage your attention on your arrival at New-Orleans, will be the opening of the Mississippi and the reduction of Port Morgan or Mobile City, in order to control that bay and harbor. In these expeditions you will have the cooperation of the Rear-Admiral commanding the naval forces in the Gulf and the Mississippi River. A military and naval expedition is organizing at Memphis and Cairo, to move down the Mississippi, and cooperate with you against Vicksburgh and any other point which the enemy may occupy on that river. As the ranking General in the Southwest, you are authorized to assume control of any military forces from the Upper Mississippi which may come within your command. The line of division between your department and that of Major-Gen. GRANT is, therefore, left undecided for the present, and you will exercise superior authority as far north as you may ascend the river.

The President regards the opening of the Mississippi River as the first and most important of all our military and naval operations, and it is hoped that you will not lose a moment in accomplishing it.

This river being opened, the question arises how the troops and naval forces there can be employed to the best advantage. Two objects are suggested as worthy of your attention:

First, on the capture of Vicksburgh, to send a military force directly east to destroy the railroads at Jackson and Marion, and thus cut off all connection by rail between Northern Mississippi and Mobile and Atlanta. The latter place is now the chief military depot of the rebel armies in the West.

Second, to ascend with a naval and military force the Red River as far as it is navigable, and thus open an outlet for the sugar and cotton of Northern Louisiana. Possibly both of these objects may be accomplished if the circumstances should be favorable.

It is also suggested that having Red River in our possession, it would form the best base for operations in Texas.

It is believed that the operations of Gen. ROSECRANS in East Tennessee, of Gen. GRANT in Northern Mississippi, and of Gen. STEELE in Arkansas, will give full employment to the enemy's troops in the west, and thus prevent them from concentrating in force against you; should they do so, you will be reinforced by detachments from one or more of these commands.

These instructions are not intended to tie your hands, or to hamper your operations in the slightest degree. So far away from headquarters, you must necessarily exercise your own judgment and discretion in regard to your movements against the enemy, keeping in view that the opening of the Mississippi River is now the great and primary object of your expedition, and I need not assure you, General, that the government has unlimited confidence not only in your judgment and discretion, but also in your energy and military principles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS, Commander.

Vicksburgh was captured on the 4th and Port Hudson on the 9th of July, 1863. On the 15th of the same month Gen. BANKS wrote to Gen. GRANT, and on July 26, to Gen. HALLECK, from New-Orleans:

"There is still strength at Mobile and in Texas which will constantly threaten Louisiana, and which ought to be destroyed without delay. The possession of Mobile and the occupation of Texas would quiet the whole of the Southwest, and every effort ought to be made to secure its fruits.

Its importance can hardly be overestimated."

On the 6th of August, Gen. HALLECK sent the following telegram:

Major-Gen. BANKS, New-Orleans:

There are many good reasons why our flag should be restored in some point of Texas with the least possible delay. Its use by land, at Galveston, at Brazos, or at any other point you may deem preferable. If by sea, Admiral FARRAGUT will cooperate.

There are reasons why the movement should be as prompt as possible.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

And on the 8th the following:

GENERAL: In my dispatch to you of the 6th inst., sent by the direct command of the Secretary of War, it was left entirely to your own discretion to select any point for occupation on the Texas coast, either on the seaboard or in the interior, the only condition imposed being that the flag of the United States should be again raised and sustained at some point within the limits of that State.

That order was, as I understood it at the time, was of a diplomatic rather than of a military character, and *resulted from some military complications, or, more properly speaking, was intended to prevent such complications.*

The effect and force of that order are left precisely as they were on its issue.

The authority conferred on you by it is not in the slightest degree changed.

You will, therefore, consider the following remarks as suggestion only, and not as instructions:

In my opinion, neither Indianola nor Galveston is the proper point of attack. If it is necessary, as urged by Mr. SEWARD, that the flag be restored to some one point in Texas, that can be best and most safely effected by a combined military and naval movement up the Red River to Alexandria, Natchitoches, or Shreveport, and the military occupation of Northern Texas.

In the first place, by adopting the line of the Red River, you retain your connection with your own base, and separate still more the two points of the rebel Confederacy. Moreover, you cut Northern Louisiana and Southern Arkansas entirely off from supplies and reinforcements from Texas. They are already cut off from the rebel States east of the Mississippi.

If you occupy Galveston or Indianola you divide your own troops.

I write this simply as a suggestion, and not as a military instruction."

GEN. BANKS TO GEN. HALLECK.

On the 15th of August, Gen. BANKS replied to Gen. HALLECK'S letter, saying:

"Measures have been already taken to carry into effect your orders. We shall plant the flag in Texas within a week, I hope. My plan has been to move against Galveston upon the land side via the Sabine Pass, and from Berwick's Bay, via Vermillionville and Niblett's Bluff, to Houston and Galveston, for the transportation and artillery. We shall be ready, I think, as soon as Gen. GRANT'S corps can reach us. The route indicated is that followed by the Texans in their invasion of Western Louisiana. We can move eight thousand (8,000) men at once to the Sabine Pass, and thence concentrate rapidly on Galveston, fortifying and holding a position on the main land, or the island only, as may be deemed expedient. From thence operations are practicable in any direction.

Indianola is too far distant; does not command the important communications of the State, and, if occupied, would leave the forces of the enemy between us and New-Orleans.

No movement can be made from the gulf against Galveston with a certainty of success. Our naval forces are not strong enough, and the enemy's works are too extensive and thorough. The enemy fear only an attack from the land, via Niblett's Bluff, the route I propose, or Alexandria. From that point our success is certain.

If Gen. GRANT sends me ten thousand men, I can throw twenty thousand immediately into Texas. The force should be larger, if possible."

On the 26th of August, Gen. BANKS sent Gen. HALLECK the following:

"I have made all possible exertions to get a sufficient force into the field to execute the order, but encounter serious difficulties in the preparation. There is very great deficiency of transportation for movement by water, either by sea or the river. The river boats sent up with the nine months' troops are detained above, and return slowly. By the gulf we are able to move, after all possible exertions, but one-third of our force at one time. This is a serious misfortune.

To enter Texas from Alexandria or Shreveport would bring us at the nearest point to Hernville, in Sabine County, or Marshall, in Harrison, due west of Alexandria and Shreveport, respectively. These points are accessible only by heavy marches, for which the troops are hardly prepared at this season of the year.

The serious objection to moving on this line in the present condition of the forces of this department is the distance it carries us from New-Orleans—our base of operations necessarily—and the great difficulty and the length of time required to return. In the event of long absence, JOHNSTON threatens us from the east. The enemy will concentrate between Alexandria and Franklin, on the Teche, until our purpose is developed. As soon as we move any distance, they will operate against the River and New-Orleans.

A movement upon the Sabine accomplishes these objects: 1. It executes your order by planting the flag at a prominent and commanding position in Texas. 2. It is accomplished by water. 3. It is safely made with a comparatively small force, and without attracting attention of the enemy until it is done. 4. It enables us to move against Galveston from the interior, destroying at the same time all the naval and transport vessels of the State between the Sabine and the Colorado. 5. To occupy Galveston Island with a small force of two or three thousand only, and to push on to Indianola, on the Rio Grande, or to return to the Mississippi, as the exigencies of the service may require. If the enemy moves in force upon New-Orleans, we can return from Sabine or Galveston in such time and in such strength as to cut off his retreat by the bay on the Atchafalaya. The advantages to be gained by the destruction of the rebel boats on the Sabine, in Galveston Bay, and on the Trinity and Brazos Rivers, would be very great. This can be effected only by a movement upon Galveston, from the Sabine, by Beaumont, Liberty and Houston. If the enemy is in such strength as to defeat this, by occupying a position between the Sabine and Neches, we shall make available the fortifications of the enemy at Orange, and be supported by the navy, whose light boats can run up to Orange or to Beaumont. If the season were different, the northern line would be doubtless preferable on many grounds."

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On the 30th of December Gen. BANKS wrote Gen. HALLECK:

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"It is my desire, if possible, to get possession of Galveston. This, if effected, will give us control of the entire coast of Texas, and require but two small garrisons, one on the Rio Grand and the other on Galveston Island, unless it be the wish of the Department of War that extensive operations should be made in the State of Texas. A sufficient number of men can probably be recruited in that State for the permanent occupation of these two posts. It will relieve a very large number of naval vessels, whose service is now indispensable to us, on the Mississippi and in the Gulf. To cooperate with Gen. STEELE in Arkansas, or north of the Red River, will bring nearly the whole rebel force of Texas and Louisiana between New-Orleans and my command, without the possibility of dispersing or defeating them, as their movement would be directed south, and mine to the north. It is necessary that this force should be first dispersed or destroyed before I can safely operate in conjunction with Gen. STEELE. Once possessed of the coast of Texas, and the naval and land forces relieved, I can then operate against the forces in Louisiana or Texas."

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GEN. HALLECK TO GEN GRANT.

Jan. 4, 1864, Gen. HALLECK urged upon Gen. BANKS the movement by way of the Red River, and on the 8th Gen. HALLECK wrote to Gen. GRANT:

"In regard to Gen. BANKS' campaign against Texas, it is proper to remark that it was undertaken *less for military reasons than as a matter of State policy. As a military measure simply, it perhaps presented less advantages than a movement on Mobile and the Alabama River, so as to threaten the enemy's interior lines and effect a diversion in favor of our armies at Chattanooga and in East Tennessee.* But, however this may have been, it was deemed necessary, as a matter of *political or State policy, connected with our foreign relations, and especially with France and Mexico, that our troops should occupy and hold at least a portion of Texas.* The President so considered, for reasons satisfactory to himself and to his cabinet, and it was, therefore, unnecessary for us to inquire whether or not the troops could have been employed elsewhere with greater military advantage."

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GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. BANKS.

On the 11th Gen. HALLECK again strongly urges upon Gen. BANKS the movement by the Red River:

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"I am assured by the Navy Department that Admiral PORTER will be prepared to cooperate with you as soon as the stage of the water in the southwest will admit the use of his flotilla there. Gen. STEELE'S command is now under the general orders of Gen. GRANT, and it is hoped that he and Gen. SHERMAN may also be able to cooperate with you at an early day.

* * * * * * *

"It has never been expected that your troops would operate north of the Red River, unless the rebel forces in Texas should be withdrawn into Arkansas; but it was proposed that Gen. STEELE should advance to Red River, if he could rely upon your cooperation, and could be certain of receiving supplies upon that line. Being uncertain on these points, he determined not to attempt an advance, but to occupy the Arkansas River as his line of defence.

"The best military opinions of the generals in the West seem to favor operations on the Red River, provided the stage of water will enable gunboats to cooperate."

GEN. BANKS TO GEN. HALLECK.

On Jan. 23 Gen. BANKS sent the following to Gen. HALLECK:

"With the forces you propose, I concur in your opinion, and with Gens. SHERMAN and STEELE, 'that the Red River is the shortest and best line of defence for Louisiana and Arkansas, and a base of operations against Texas.' But it would be too much for Gen. STEELE or myself to undertake separately. With our united forces and the assistance of Gen. SHERMAN, the success of movements on that line will be certain and important. I shall most cordially cooperate with them in executing your orders. With my own command I can operate with safety only on the coast of Texas; but from the coast I could not penetrate far into the interior, nor secure control of more than the country west of San Antonio. On that line, with commensurate forces, the whole State, as well as Arkansas and Louisiana, will be ours, and their people will gladly renew allegiance to the government. The occupation of Shreveport will be to the country west of the Mississippi what that of Chattanooga is to the East; and as soon as this can be accomplished the country west of Shreveport will be in condition for movement into Texas.

"I shall be ready to move to Alexandria as soon as the rivers are up, most probably marching by Opelousas. This will be necessary to turn the forts on Red River and open the way for the gunboats. From that point I can operate with Gen. STEELE, north or south of Red River, in the direction of Shreveport, and from thence await your instructions. I do not think operations will be delayed on my account."

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Feb. 25, Gen. BANKS wrote to Gen. HALLECK:

"GENERAL: Your dispatch of Feb. 11 is received. My allusion to the expectations entertained on instructions from Washington, to which it refers, relates to the paragraph of your dispatch of Jan. 4, which says that 'so long as your plans are not positively decided upon, no definite instructions can be given to Gens. SHERMAN and STEELE.' I replied, immediately upon receiving this dispatch, that I would be ready to move in conjunction with Gens. SHERMAN and STEELE on the 4th of March, or as soon as they could move, or navigation would permit the movement. I immediately put myself in communication with Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. STEELE, receiving from them dispatches the substance of which has been transmitted to you, and stating that they would be ready to cooperate with me in the movement up the Red River by the 1st of March.

I had informed them that I would be ready to move at that time, and have sent an officer to communicate with Gen. SHERMAN, if he can be found, or Gen. STEELE, and Admiral PORTER, upon the same subject, and to the same effect. I am ready to move the moment I can hear from either of these officers. If Gen. STEELE alone can cooperate with me, I shall move my column by the 5th of March. I am daily expecting dispatches from him upon this subject.

I am very greatly embarrassed and depressed by the demand which Admiral FARRAGUT makes upon me for troops to assist him in a movement against Mobile, and also by the idea impressed upon the public mind that I am to cooperate with Gen. SHERMAN against the same point. This would be my desire, if it were consistent with my orders from the government.

If Gen. STEELE replies, in conformity with his last dispatch, that he can move by the first week in March in the direction of Shreveport, I shall start my column with as near as 15,000 men as I can make it, at the same time. It will be impossible for me to go into that country alone, as I have not a sufficient force to make myself secure against the concentrated force of the enemy, which is much stronger than mine.

I do not expect instructions from Washington beyond what I have received, except it relate to the movements of Gen. SHERMAN or Gen. STEELE. If either one of these will cooperate with me, I shall move at once.

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GEN. STEELE TO GEN. HALLECK.

March 12, Gen. STEELE sent the following dispatch to Gen. HALLECK:

"Gen. BANKS, with 17,000, and 10,000 of SHERMAN'S, will be at Alexandria on the 17th instant. This is more than equal for anything KIRBY SMITH can bring against him. SMITH will run. By holding the line of Arkansas secure, I can soon free this State from armed rebels. SHERMAN insists upon my moving upon Shreveport to cooperate with the above-mentioned forces with all my effective force. I have prepared to do so, against my own judgdment and that of the best-informed people here. The roads are most, if not quite, impracticable; the country is destitute of provisions on the route we should be obliged to take. I made a proposition to Gen. BANKS to threaten the enemy's flank and rear with all my cavalry, and to make a feint with infantry on the Washington road. I yielded to SHERMAN and BLUNT so far as this plan is concerned. BLUNT wished me to move by Monroe to Red River; SHERMAN wants me to go by Camden and Overton to Shreveport. The latter is impracticable, and the former plan would expose the line of the Arkansas and Missouri to cavalry raids. HOLMES has a large mounted force. I agreed to move by Arkadelphia or Hot Springs and Washington to Shreveport. I can move with about 7,000, including the frontier."

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. STEELE.

March 13, Gen. HALLECK replied to Gen. STEELE, as follows:

Maj.-Gen. Steele, Little Rock, Ark.:

I advise that you proceed to cooperate in the movement of BANKS and SHERMAN on Shreveport, unless Gen. GRANT orders differently.

* * * * * * *

The facts set forth show that the objects of the expedition were as stated by Gen. HALLECK, "to take and hold possession of the Red River and Shreveport, as the most important objective point of the operations of a campaign of the troops moving from the Teche, the Mississippi and the Arkansas Rivers," and "to establish a better line of defence for Arkansas and Missouri than that occupied by Gen. STEELE, shorten the line of defence on the western side of the Mississippi River," and "establish a position within the State of Texas, which should be permanently held," "it being considered an important object by the executive branch of the government, at that time, that a post should be held, at all consequences, within the State of Texas," and at the same time open an outlet for the sugar, cotton, and slaves of Northern Louisiana and Southern Arkansas," and that the General-in-Chief, who first proposed the expedition, with full knowledge of all the facts and circumstances relating to it, who directed the cooperation of three separate armies and secured the assistance of the navy, was the responsible author. Although the General-in-Chief, on the 11th of February, 1864, says to Gen. BANKS, "It was understood that, while stating my own views, I should leave you free to adopt such lines and plans of campaign as you might, after free consideration, deem best," it is evident that Gen. BANKS felt he was but complying with the wishes of the General-in-Chief and the government in undertaking the Red River campaign.

* * * * * * *

It was estimated that the enemy had about 25,000 effective men. For the proposed expedition Gen. SHERMAN was to furnish 10,000 men, Gen. STEELE 10,000 men, and Gen. BANKS from 15,000, to 17,000 men. The forces of Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. BANKS were to be concentrated at Alexandria on the 17th of March, when they were to unite with a naval force under Admiral PORTER. Gen. STEELE was expected to move forward and unite with them.

Two troops from Gen. SHERMAN'S army, under Gen. A. J. SMITH, arrived at the mouth of Red River, and from thence marched to Alexandria, capturing Fort De Russy on their way up, and arrived at Alexandria on the 16th of March. Admiral PORTER and the gunboats reached there about the same time.

Gen. BANKS says:

"My force was placed under command of Gen. FRANKLIN, who was an officer of high rank, and, as I supposed, of great capacity. I supposed him to be perfectly competent for the organization of his force of 15,000 men, and the march up the Red River to Alexandria. When we were engaged in these operations at Pass Cavallo, and preparing for movements against Galveston, the President had written me a letter in regard to civil affairs in Louisiana which required my personal attention in New-Orleans. We had suspended operations at Pass Cavallo, and moved all our forces, except those necessary to hold Matagorda Bay, upon the Teche, for the land movement under Gen. FRANKLIN. He had the Nineteenth Army Corps, two divisions of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and 5,000 cavalry, making about 16,000 troops. He was to move on the 5th of March, and be at Alexandria on the 15th or 17th, where we were to meet Gen. SHERMAN. He failed altogether to get his troops ready for the movement at the time. He was not ready to move until the 13th of March.

I kept myself informed of the movements of the troops, and left New Orleans and Sort Hudson in season to be at Alexandria before my command was there. I reached Alexandria on the 24th of March. The navy took possession of the place on the 16th or 17th of March. Gen. SHERMAN'S troops, under command of Gen. A. J. SMITH, arrived there on the 16th of March. The cavalry advance of my force reached Alexandria on the 19th, and the main force on the 25th and 26th of March. This was eight days later than we had expected; but, as it happened, it was not material, because it was impossible for the gunboats to pass above Alexandria. The river, instead of being high, as it was supposed it would be at this season of the year, was unusually low.

"We were detained at Alexandria for eight days. As soon as it was possible to get the boats and transports over the falls, we moved on to Natchitoches, (Grand Ecore,) but we could not ascend the river from that point for some days."

Gen. FRANKLIN says:

"Gen. BANKS informed me that he had promised to meet Gen. SHERMAN'S forces at Alexandria on March 17. This information I received on March 10. As Alexandria was one hundred and seventy-five miles from Franklin, of course it was impossible to fulfil his promise, so far as my troops were concerned. We started, however, on the 13th and 14th of March, and without any accident my advance arrived at Alexandria on March 25. The cavalry was placed under my command about the time we left Alexandria." * * *

The report gives at length the history of the campaign, and then proceeds to discuss the causes of its failure:

This expedition having failed to accomplish the object proposed, it is necessary to inquire what produced the failure.

The repulse or disaster at Sabine Crossroads, whoever may have been responsible for it, was not of sufficient importance to cause it. But as there is diversity of opinion as to the responsibility, it may be well to inquire what causes produced it, and upon whom the responsibility rests.

Gen. FRANKLIN, who directed the order of march from Grand Ecore, placed the cavalry train, of more than three hundred wagons, between the cavalry and the infantry. Gen. LEE, commanding the cavalry, has repeatedly asked that his train, or the larger portion of it, might be placed in rear of infantry. Gen. LEE says:

"On the evening before the battle of Sabine Crossroads I wrote to Gen. FRANKLIN a communication, in which I said that while I respectfully deferred to his judgment—and I used that language because I had insisted on my view so often that I did not care to do so any longer—I thought if I met with an obstinate resistance my trains should go back.

Q.—You say that when you met the enemy at Sabine Cross-roads, they were four or five to your one?

A.—They had about 20,000 men, and I had from 4,000 to 5,000.

Q.—Was it not possible to have conducted the advance of our army so as to avoid such a contingency?

A.—I think there is no question of that.

Q.—Then was it not unmilitary not to have arranged your march differently?

A.—I believe that the theory was pretty well seated in the minds of the commanding officers that we were not to have any fighting until we got to Shreveport. I was laughed at for insisting that we would have a fight before we got to Shreveport. Gen. FRANKLIN used to send me word that the cavalry was in the way; I think the impression was that I was slow; it is a simple thing to march a column behind a heavy advance guard that is doing all the fighting.

Q.—If I understand it, Gen. FRANKLIN'S objection to sending forward infantry to your support was that you would go ahead too fast?

A.—His orders were, 'Crowd the enemy vigorously.'

Gen. FRANKLIN, in speaking of the cavalry train at the battle of Sabine Crossroads, says, in answer to questions:

Q.—Were your trains an impediment?

A.—Not at that time. But when the rout began, nothing could be got away, because the train was jammed up to where the infantry was driven back.

Q.—Was that a good military disposition of your forces?

A.—Not at all.

Q.—Who is responsible for that?

A.—I suppose that to a certain extent I am responsible; the cavalry general had always been asking me to put his train behind the infantry; I had always refused to do that; I told him that it was his business to take care of his own train. The reasons which actuated me were these: I had about 700 wagons with me, which the infantry had to take care of; if it had taken the 250 which the cavalry had and put them in front of my infantry train, my infantry wagons would never have got into my camp the day of my march. I therefore told Gen. LEE that he must take care of his own wagons.

It will be seen that whether this train was close up to the cavalry, or only a little in advance of the infantry, it would still be on a narrow road, where it would be difficult for two wagons to pass each other, and consequently would obstruct anything which must pass it. That it did so obstruct the infantry on the day of the battle of Sabine Crossroads will be seen by the report of Gen. RANSOM.

It appears that Gen. BANKS had no knowledge of the position of the wagon train until the time he passed it on his way to the front, when he found the advance in the immediate presence of the enemy.

It is claimed by Gen. FRANKLIN, and several other officers, that the disaster at Sabine Crossroads was caused by the order of Gen. BANKS directing a brigade of infantry to be sent to assist Gen. LEE in the advance.

When Gen. BANKS arrived at Pleasant Hill that evening, and learned that Gen. LEE felt that the enemy in his front were too strong for the cavalry, and that he had made an application to Gen. FRANKLIN for a brigade of infantry, which Gen. FRANKLIN had refused to send, Gen. BANKS directed Gen. FRANKLIN to order a brigade to report to Gen. LEE early next morning.

On the 8th, Gen. FRANKLIN, having been informed that this brigade was somewhat exhausted, ordered a brigade forward to its relief.

Gen. LEE says:

"About 12 o'clock, Gen. RANSOM came to my rear with a brigade of infantry which had been sent forward to relieve the brigade of infantry with me. Just after he had reported to me, we came on a large open field of perhaps a mile in extent in each direction. The road ran over a hill, which was an admirable position, and I was surprised, as we came out of the woods, to find that the enemy had abandoned it. I deployed a regiment, skirmished up the hill, found no enemy there, and took possession of the hill. We advanced the skirmishers about half a mile further, and found the enemy in force. They were there, infantry and cavalry, in line of battle. I then put those two brigades of infantry in position on this hill."

Just at this time Gen. BANKS and his staff arrived on the field. It will be seen that both Gen. LEE and Gen. RANSOM regarded the position held by our forces as a good one; that, in addition to the cavalry and artillery which had composed Gen. LEE'S advance, there were on the field also, two brigades of infantry, and that the balance of the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps were respectively about five and seven miles in the rear. Under these circumstances Gen. BANKS, when he arrived upon the field, was obliged to decide to abandon this favorable position, and withdraw his artillery and the large baggage train of the cavalry, in the presence of a superior force of the enemy, or remain upon the field and order up to his assistance the troops of the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps from the points heretofore mentioned. He decided to remain upon the field and take the chances of a battle. Had the enemy deferred the attack one hour longer, or had it been possible for our troops to reach the field one hour earlier, the result of the battle would have been reversed, for, even after having driven from the field the artillery, cavalry, and two brigades of infantry, and broken the line formed with the assistance of Gen. FRANKLIN and his troops, the enemy were repulsed by the line formed by Gen. EMORY, with serious loss, after repeated attacks.

* * * * * * *

A careful examination of the testimony in relation to this expedition will show that prominent among the causes which contributed to its failure are the following: From the outset it was understood that it could only be accomplished as a combined military and naval movement, and that the naval movement could only be made when the Red River should be full; having, in the opinion of Gen. SHERMAN, in the neighborhood of twelve feet of water on the rapids at Alexandria, which he supposed it would have from March to June. This river did not have its usual rise in 1864. The want of water in the river delayed the movements of both the army and the navy. Some of the boats could not be taken over the rapids. The condition of the river when our troops returned to Grand Ecore made it a necessity that the gunboats should be taken below the falls of Alexandria. It was originally proposed that from 35,000 to 37,000 men should be engaged in the expedition. The facts that 3,000 of the troops sent by Gen. SHERMAN were withdrawn; that Gen. STEELE, with his 10,000 men, found himself wholly unable to advance to Monroe, or to any point on the river below Shreveport, as was desired and expected by Gen. BANKS; and that Gen. GROVER, with 3,000 men, was obliged to remain at Alexandria, thus reducing the force of the expedition nearly one-half, also contributed to its failure. Over these things the General commanding had no control.

On the 27th of March, as the expedition was on the point of moving from Alexandria, Gen. BANKS received the following from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT:

* * "I regard the success of our present move as of great importance in reducing the number of troops necessary for protecting the navigation of the Mississippi. It is also important that Shreveport should be taken as soon as possible. Send Brig.-Gen. A. J. SMITH'S command back to Memphis as soon as possible. This is necessary for movements east of the Mississippi. Should you find that the taking of Shreveport will occupy more time than Gen. SHERMAN gave his troops to be absent, you will send them back at the time specified in his note of March —, even if it leads to the abandonment of the main object of your expedition."

* * * * * * *

In relation to the failure of the expedition Gen. FRANKLIN says:

"I think the great reason for its failure was that the point of junction of the two armies which had been designated, to wit: Shreveport was two hundred miles within the enemy's country. Of course it was the policy of the enemy, if he had any army as large as either one of the two armies which were to meet at Shreveport, to attack one of them and check or beat it, and then turn round and attack the other; and that is precisely the course which was adopted. The point of junction of the two forces ought to have been nearer to our lines, where the two armies could have joined without any danger."

Gen. BANKS says:

"The difficulties of navigation, the imperfect concentration of forces, the incautious march of the 8th of April, and the limited time allotted to the expedition, were the causes of its failure."

It appears from the testimony that the extent of the disaster to the army at Sabine Crossroads was greatly exaggerated at the time. It seems that the only loss our army sustained during the expedition, except in killed and wounded, was at Sabine Crossroads, when a portion of the train and batteries of the cavalry were abandoned; several of the guns captured were retaken the next day at Pleasant Hill.

* * * * * * *

It will be seen, by referring to the original letter of instructions of Gen. HALLECK to Gen. BANKS, that one of the advantages expected to be gained by an expedition up Red River was the opening of "an outlet for the sugar and cotton of Northern Louisiana." The navy, it will be remembered, went up Red River as far as Alexandria, and, under the direction of Admiral PORTER, immediately commenced seizing cotton at that place and other points on the river below. Admiral PORTER says he sent 3,000 bales from Alexandria and 3,000 bales from Washita. A number of prominent citizens, claiming to be Union men, called on Admiral PORTER, and told him if he continued to seize cotton as he was then doing, the Rebels would burn all private as well as Confederate cotton; but the Admiral seemed to think otherwise, and went on with the seizures, and in a short time the rebels began to burn all cotton within their reach. The property thus seized by Admiral Porter was taken as naval prize, but it is not shown by the testimony what final disposition was made of it. This seizure of cotton, with the expectation on the part of the officers that they were to receive large sums of prize money from it, seems to have occasioned ill feeling between the army and navy. The officers of the army felt that the navy was engaged in a business that did not belong to it, and desired Gen. BANKS to put a stop to it; but, as he had no knowledge of the instructions from the Navy Department, and desired to avoid all conflict with the naval arm of the expedition, he declined to do so. There were a number of civilians who accompanied the expedition, who were believed by many of the witnesses to be cotton speculators, but it does not appear that more than two of these had any authority or permit to do so. Two men, CASEY and BUTLER, presented to Admiral PORTER and Gen. BANKS a pass or permit, dated several months before, and signed by the President of the United States, directing military and naval authorities to grant them facilities in going where they pleased, and mentioning particularly Red River. This permit Gen. BANKS and Admiral PORTER felt bound to respect, and each directed the officers under them to grant the facilities required. * * *

Most of the witnesses seemed to take it for granted that every civilian who accompanied the army did so for the purpose of speculating in cotton.

Whatever there may have been of feeling between the army and the navy in relation to the seizure of cotton, an examination of all the testimony will show that the military operations were not delayed or interfered with by any operations in cotton. The delays at the points where these operations were carried out were occasioned wholly by other causes. During the progress of the expedition meetings were held at two places (Alexandria and Grand Ecore) for the election of delegates to a convention then about to meet for the organization of a State Government in Louisiana. It does not appear that any officer or private, or anybody connected with the expedition in any way interfered with, or participated in these elections, or that they caused the slightest delay to the movements of the army or navy, or influenced or controlled the expedition in the slightest degree. D. W. GOOCH.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—No new causes placed on day calendar. *Part II.*—No. 73 Insane-street—Calendar unchanged.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 76, 202, 140.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 5307, 5451, 5455, 4569, 5483, 5423, 5533, 5525, 5513, 5515, 5517, 5519, 5521, 5587, 5539. *Part II.*—Nos. 402, 4896, 5030, 3770, 4390, 724, 4370, 5414, 3344, 5085, 5080, 5092, 5094, 5096, 5098.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned till Monday, 29th inst. *Part II.*—Equity Cases—os. 47, 60, 79, 80, 81, 21, 45.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

John Roberts was tried yesterday upon an indictment charging him with larceny from the person, commonly called picking pockets.

Mr. Lewis Levi, the complainant, testified that on the 12th of May he attempted to get on the platform of a Seventh-avenue car, with the intention of taking a ride. Mr. Levi had at the time a pocket-book in his pocket, containing $8. As he got on the platform he saw the prisoner and another man standing there. Several persons were passing out at the time, and the complainant was squeezed up close to the prisoner; he soon afterward missed his pocket-book, and immediately accused the prisoner of the theft. Prisoner was arrested, taken to the station-house and searched, but nothing found upon him. This being all the testimony against him, the Court instructed the jury to acquit Roberts.

ROBBED IN A CONCERT SALOON.

Henry Cruger was tried for grand larceny. William Heyman, the complainant, testified that he was in this city on the 15th of May last and had with him $820 in greenbacks; on that day he visited a drinking saloon in Chatham-street where he partook freely of lager beer, Rhine wine, and other drinkables; after he became intoxicated the prisoner, who was a bar tender in the saloon, and two girls, who were waiters, got around him in a very affectionate manner and complainant felt the hand of the prisoner in his pantaloons pocket; after leaving the saloon complainant missed his money and went back to the saloon, but prisoner had gone away.

Witnesses for the defence were produced who impeached the testimony of the complainant on certain points. The jury, however, convicted the prisoner, and he was remanded for sentence. The two girls, Margaret Donavan and Ellen Price, who had been arrested as his accomplices, were discharged, there being no evidence against them.

SENTENCES.

Robert Pelkey, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the State's Prison for three years.

Charles Ryan who plead guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the State's Prison for three years and six months.

The court then adjourned.

Important Insurance Case.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Monell and a Jury.

Anson Livingston vs. *The Eagle Fire Insurance Company.*—The plaintiff was insured in the sum of $8,000, by the defendants, upon his front and rear buildings, No. 75 Beekman-street. In his sworn preliminary proofs of loss he stated that the buildings were worth $13,000; that one was burnt down, and the other so injured by the fire (on the 1st of January, 1863,) that it had to be pulled down, and was ordered by the authorities to be pulled down as a dangerous building; and that it would cost $12,000 to rebuild the two structures. He therefore claimed that his loss exceeded his insurance by at least $4,000, and that he ought to be paid the whole sum insured as for a total loss. But the Insurance Company claimed that the front building was not so injured as to require it to be taken down; that in pulling it down the plaintiff had voluntarily increased his loss; and that they were liable to the plaintiff only for the value of the rear building, and the cost of repairing the front building, which they offered to pay. The jury found that there was no necessity for taking down the front building, and that the defendants were liable for only what it would cost to repair it and rebuild the rear building, viz.: $6,000; for which, with interest from the time the loss was payable, they rendered their verdict—thus sustaining the single ground of the defence.

Mr. Dimmick and Mr. Stitt for plaintiff; Mr. Van Cott and Mr. Kissam for defendants.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—JAMES BURK and JOHN FAY were arrested yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, by Officer KING, of the Tenth Precinct, in Division, near Chatham-street, while in the act of perpetrating a robbery from the person of JEREMIAH FALVY. Mr. FALVY was sitting on a stoop at the time, and the above-named fellows were in the act of robbing him when Officer KING came up. They endeavored to escape, but were pursued and arrested. One of them dropped a pocket-book belonging to Mr. FALVY, containing $2,000, but with the assistance of Officer MEAD both the men and the money were secured. BURK and FAY have been committed without bail.

THE HENDERSON TRIAL.

United States Circuit Court—Second Day's Proceedings—Two Sessions, but No Work.

Mysterious Absence of the Foreman of the Jury—The Judge, the Bar, the U. S. Marshal, and the Detectives Fail to Find Him.

The case of the United States *vs.* ISAAC HENDERSON, late Navy Agent, was continued yesterday, in the U. S. Circuit Court, before Judge NELSON and jury. The importance of the case, the professional position of the accused, and the standing of the several eminent counsel engaged, attracted a large number of public and distinguished men, WM. CULLEN BRYANT, the venerable JOSHUA LEAVITT, Judges WHITING, DEAN and BEBEE, Recorder HOFFMAN and JAMES T. BRADY sitting among them. A notable group sat around the lawyers' table at 11 o'clock. The long, white hair and genial countenance attracted the attention first to the District-Attorney, Mr. DICKINSON. At his side sat the subtle CALEB CUSHING, who, for more than half a century, has stood in the front rank of the best legal talent. His burly form is well preserved, and his hard head is well covered with hair. The thin, spare form of WM. M. EVARTS barely supports his forward bent head, although the clear blue eye and the pleasant smile indicates good health and spirits. HENDERSON, the accused, sat just beyond. He is a man of medium height, with a small round head, side whiskers, a prominent nose, thin lips and pleasant expression, seemingly self-possessed and unmoved. He refrained entirely from conversation, and recognized but few acquaintances. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, the responsible editor of the *Post*, with well balanced head, entirely bald, and long whiskers of marvelous whiteness, looked a beau ideal of the successful poet; by his side was JOSHUA LEAVITT, the nestor of religious journalism in America; joining the legal group, with a huge pile of papers before him, was EDWARDS PIERREPONT, whose keen blade was flashed so unpleasantly before the eyes of Mayor OPDYKE a few months since; JAMES T. BRADY, browned and burnt by the hot sun of New-Orleans, was cordially greeted by his brethren of the bar, and sat not far from the jury-box. Beside these were two or three faces familiar at the Tombs Court, a great number of outsiders and several government contractors.

For a long time these people hummed and buzzed, waiting for the arrival of the Judge. At 11:20 Judge NELSON entered the room, and the officer (O'KEEFE) opened the court formally. The jury were then called and Mr. JOHN J. CLAPP, the foreman, was absent. After waiting half an hour the Judge directed the clerk to call the name three times; to this Mr. CLAPP made no response, for which and his non-attendance, a

being a Supreme Being who will punish false swearing.

By Mr. Byrne, (his own counsel)—Do you believe a man will be punished if he commits perjury? A.—I believe a man will be punished by human laws for that offence—if he is caught—but I do not believe in any other punishment.

DEFENDANT NOT PERMITTED TO TESTIFY.

The Court said that, judging from the last answer, he must decide to exclude the testimony of the defendant. A man who had no restraints upon him—who believed in no punishment of any kind, beyond that which frail and erring man could inflict in this life, and which, at the best, must necessarily be of the most uncertain nature, was not a witness to be trusted, and especially so where interests of so vital a character to himself were involved.

The defendant was, therefore, requested to stand aside. The decision of the court created quite a sensation, but nothing of an improper nature, however, took place.

George Jefferson Smith was then called by the defendant and testified—I have seen the plaintiff recently in Fourteenth-street; I was connected with the Police Department, and I went to her place in the usual course of my business, to see about some trouble the plaintiff had with one of the boarders.

Q.—Were you present on any occasion when the plaintiff was sworn before the Police Commissioners? A.—Yes, I was; she was sworn as a witness before the Board of Police Commissioners; she testified in a case in which her son was complainant against a policeman.

Q.—What name did she then give to President Acton? A.—She said her name was Dampier; when Mr. Acton first asked her for her name, she hesitated, and that hesitation seemed to excite his suspicions; Acton repeated the question, and insisted upon an answer; she then gave the name of Dampier, and said that she had assumed that since the death of her husband; that when her husband died she took again her maiden name; this was about two years ago, perhaps a little more.

Cross-examined—I was at that time a policeman; I have since resigned; a son of the plaintiff made the charge which was tried before the Police Commissioners.

David S. Bookstaver, called by the defendant, testified to substantially the same state of facts as that sworn to by the last witness. He was present before the Police Commissioners, when the plaintiff told President Acton that her name was Dampier; this was about two years ago. Witness did not recollect whether she said she was a widow, or whether she was a married woman.

John H. Sutherland testified that he was two years ago, and is now, connected with the police department; he remembered a complaint that was made against Officer Smith, in which the plaintiff in this action was involved; plaintiff testified before the Board of Police Commissioners, and then she swore that her name was Dampier. She hesitated when the question of her name came up, and Mr. Acton then told her that she must answer.

The counsel for the defendant here offered in evidence several bills, letters and receipts, the purport and effect of which were to prove that the plaintiff had, upon several occasions prior to the commencement of the suit, passed herself off by the name of Dampier, and also by the name of Mrs. Rose. Among other papers a bill was put in evidence, dated December, 1864, made out in the name of Mrs. Dampier, against one Dr. Harrison, for the rent of certain rooms of the plaintiffs, which were in her house in Fourth-street.

THE DEFENDANT RESTS.

The defendant having completed his part of the case, the plaintiff's counsel, by way of rebuttal, recalled

Miss Constance E. Trust, who said that the plaintiff had for the last four years rented and occupied the premises in question in Fourth-street; the mother of the witness rented a portion of the premises to Dr. Harrison; rooms were rented to him already furnished.

The testimony on both sides being concluded, the counsel for the respective parties summed up the case, and the Court afterwards delivered a

CHARGE TO THE JURY,

of which the following are the material and interesting points:

The Judge said the case which the jury had to consider was one of more than ordinary interest. The jury could see that, by looking around upon the crowded court-room. The persons here were all attentive listeners to these proceedings. The interest manifested in this trial was observable not only in the court-room during the two days the trial had continued, but all the leading newspapers in the city had seen fit to give much space in their columns to these proceedings. And why should they not? Newspapers were among the most important educators of the present day. This was not only an exciting, but a very important action. The result is of the greatest consequence, not only to the parties immediately engaged, but to the entire community who are interested in the well-being of the domestic relation. Marriage, by the laws of this country, is a civil contract, and no contract ever made by mankind is of a more important or solemn nature. Indeed, it is the most so of any that can be made, and this, whether we regard it simply in respect to the individuals who are the parties thereto, or whether we look at it in all its aspects, as connected with the general welfare of civilized society. This case demands the most solemn consideration of the court and jury. The verdict of the latter would go out to the world in the morning papers, and henceforth it might be regarded perhaps as a fact or doubt.

There were two questions to be considered: first, were the plaintiff and the defendant lawfully married: were they in the eye of the law husband and wife: were they married on the 9th day of October, 1859, or at any other time? The testimony, the Court said, was all before them, and he would not undertake to recapitulate it. They must be satisfied on that point. As a matter of law, he would say to them that the evidence that several children had been born unto them; that they were known and recognized by those children and by all their acquaintances as husband and wife, addressed as Mr. and Mrs. Trust, for several years, was to be taken into consideration. If they found against the plaintiff, on the first issue, then the labors of the jury were ended; but if they found for the plaintiff on the first question, then they would proceed to investigate the second issue, which was: Did the defendant commit adultery with one Martha Tompkins, on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street in this city, or at any other place within the said city, since his marriage with the plaintiff in 1859.

In reference to this part of the case the Judge said that by the laws of this state, there was only one ground for an absolute divorce—namely, adultery. He was glad that such was the law in his own State. In some of the sister States the rule was otherwise; a husband or wife could obtain a divorce on several grounds, some of which were of the most frivolous nature. The law as it stands upon our statute-books he thought right. This solemn and most sacred of all human contracts should not be dissolved, save for the one great and most heinous crime—that of adultery.

The case was submitted to the jury, and they, after an absence of about ten minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff upon both the issues.

PRESBYTERIAN NEW-SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Debate on Home Missions—The Freedmen—Speeches by Colored Delegates—Interesting Debate on the Work of Evangelizing the South.

After an hour of devotional exercises, the Assembly resumed business at 9:30 A. M. yesterday. Rev. Mr. CUTLER, pastor of the church, read a note from Messrs. JAMES HOW and CHARLES W. COPELAND, proffering the use of a steamboat to the Assembly for an excursion round the harbor of New-York. The excursion will take place to-day, during the recess between the sessions.

The next business in order was the offering of the report of the Committee on Home Missions by Rev. E. E. ADAMS. After alluding to the gratifying circumstances which surround the Home Mission cause, the report calls attention to the vast Territories and the Southern States as a field for religious labor. The committee further recommend the foundation of missions among the colored people of the South, and the employment of lay helpers in visiting from house to house, exhorting and praying, and distributing religious literature and explaining the Word of God.

Mr. E. A. LAMBERT read the Treasurer's report showing the following exhibit:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand	$ 7,873 32
Donations from churches and individuals	84,010 69
Legacies	1,593 65
Total	$93,477 66

EXPENDITURES.

To Missionaries and Secretaries, including traveling expenses	$75,296 03
Other expenses	3,577 75
Balance	14,673 88
Total	$93,477 66

Dr. E. E. ADAMS suggested the establishment of a periodical to spread the spirit of the Gospel and the sentiments of the report. He felt like giving up his church and going into the missionary field.

Mr. COPELAND thought the cause would be better served in the daily papers than in a religious periodical.

A motion was offered and carried to refer the matter to the Committee on Publication.

The discussion was earnest and interesting on the most feasible way to arouse feeble and declining churches.

Rev. Mr. ADAMS thought that a great deal could be done.

Mr. NOBLE renewed his motion to refer the matter of the freedmen to a special committee. He wanted the assembly to indorse the negroes' right to vote.

Mr. REEVES, (colored,) of Philadelphia, wanted the church to go in and possess the land. The freedmen wanted churches established as they were in Minnesota. They were not ashamed of Africans, but they were still Americans. His people of the South wanted just what was wanted in Tennessee. The speech of Mr. REEVES produced a great effect upon the assembly.

Mr. THOMPSON, (colored,) of Newark, replied to a question of the gathering the bondsmen with the white race by themselves, and said, decisively: "By themselves."

Mr. SAWYER thought Mr. THOMPSON was right, as far as his observations went.

Mr. NOBLE's amendment was then adopted.

Dr. HALL, agent of the Bible Society in New-Orleans, spoke briefly on the condition of the freedmen, and thought that they would be the governing power in the South.

The assembly then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session opened at 3 o'clock, with prayer by Rev. Mr. JEWELL.

The Moderator announced that the order of business was the consideration of the report of the Committee on Home Missions.

Rev. Dr. PARSONS, of St. Jo, Mo., wanted to see ministers sent to the South and to the freedmen. In nineteen counties there were no prayer meetings, nor churches. Missouri could not offer to pastors the luxuries of mission life—prison, stripes, &c.; but it could offer plenty of hard work, and many other luxuries. He stated that they had five churches and but 130 members in the Presbytery. He did not care to have educated ministers, as long as they got some.

The Mileage Committee announced the closing of their labors.

Dr. ADAMS presented the report of the Committee on Home Missions.

The committee say we moreover recommend that the Permanent Committee on Home Missions appoint agents to visit the Southern States for the purpose of organizing churches among Freedmen, and if possible, of finding and employing ministers of their own race to labor among them in word and doctrine; to do all that the necessities of the case, in connection with this great subject, demand. And we invite our churches to offer special contributions to the committee for this branch of their work.

Rev. Mr. PATCH, of Illinois, said he liked the report, but nevertheless it was but a paper report. He wanted to see more done. Enough money had been spent during the rebellion to evangelize the world. He thought that very refined ministers were not suited to the Western people, and was very long and sarcastic in his remarks regarding aristocratic pastors, who go to Europe. The speech of this gentleman caused considerable merriment, as he from time to time used specimens of Western eloquence, and gave very hard but practical hits.

Rev. Mr. SHAW, of Cleveland, was afraid that the extent of the field would discourage the Church. The want of help in spreading the gospel was immediate. They had no time to educate ministers, even if they were to be found.

With suggestions of moderation the Assembly rose and sang "The Rock of Ages."

Rev. Mr. DIXON, of Newark, said that vacant churches among the old Scotch denominations were holding their own by aid of elders, and he thought that something must be done in the matter of caring for the vacant churches of the Presbyterians.

Rev. Mr. DUNHAM, spoke on the same subject, and also of the necessity of providing for young men who had not time for education.

Dr. HAMILTON, supported Mr. PATCH in his remarks upon the wrong perpetrated by the Church. The Church *did* aim too high. He was in favor of West Point, but who should say that our volunteers could be spared in fighting our battles.

Rev. Mr. MACOY, of Huron, was surprised to see so many in favor of the suggestions for the employment of lay helpers, and earnest but uneducated ministers. He was opposed to the report, unless they could keep some check upon the lay helpers.

Rev. Mr. JEWELL, of Albany, said that the church was deluged with demands for help. He thought that the trouble was not in the machinery, but in the work to do. The church needed vitality.

Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, of Bloomington, thought that the report was correct, and that it met the difficulty.

The Moderator stated that twenty minutes only remained for the session, and the discussion must end, although interesting.

Messrs. GANTON and RICORD discussed the matter at length.

Rev. Mr. WITCHARD offered the following amendment: "In view of the wide fields opened, and the solemn responsibilities now laid upon our churches, the assembly recommends that on —— day of —— month, the Pastors and Elders of our Presbyteries meet in mass conventions within the limits of the different Presbyteries, to pray over and discuss the solemn responsibilities of the hour. The assembly further recommend that the Home Missionary Committee furnish to these conventions such topics for prayer and discussion, as will bring this whole matter before our churches—such as will bring response."

Rev. Mr. PATCH moved to restore the word "license" in the report.

Dr. SPEAR opposed the amendment, on the ground that it was contrary to Presbyterian law.

Rev. Mr. JEWELL moved as an amendment to the amendment, to substitute "commission."

The Moderator suggested that this latter amendment would cover the ground, as the law positively set forth that none but ministers could be licensed.

Several gentlemen wished the discussion postponed until to-day. Dr. SPEAR wanted the question settled, and moved that the session be extended ten minutes for that purpose.

Calls for the question brought the matter to an end, by an almost unanimous vote, in the affirmative.

The Committee of Arrangements suggested that the assembly meet at 8 A. M., to-day, as the excursion would take up much time. A motion to that effect was made and carried.

After prayer by Dr. MAGIE, the assembly adjourned.

A meeting was held in the church, last evening, in behalf of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

Sale of $25,000 Tons of Scranton Coal at Public Auction.

A DECLINE IN PRICES.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company held its twenty-sixth monthly coal sale yesterday. Twenty-five thousand tons of Scranton coal were offered, deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., the freight thence to this city being 60 cents per ton.

The attendance was large, and the bidding somewhat more spirited than at the sale of Pittston coal which took place on Tuesday, but buyers were evidently very cautious, and, except in a few cases, confined themselves to the purchase of small lots.

The sale took place at the company's offices, No. 35 William-street, Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER officiating as auctioneer. The conditions of the sale were the same as usual.

Three thousand tons of steamboat coal were first offered, in lots of one hundred tons, with the privilege of one thousand. The first bid was $4 per ton, which was run up to $6 50, at which price Mr. HECKSHER purchased one thousand tons. Another thousand was also purchased by Mr. HECKSHER at $7 10, and the remaining thousand were knocked down to the same gentleman at $7 10.

Six thousand tons of lump coal were then offered. The first bid was $5, which was run up to $6 90. One thousand tons were then sold at $6 80, twelve hundred tons at $6 85, one thousand at $6 70, and another thousand at $6 55, the price gradually falling off to $6 40.

Four thousand tons of grate coal were next put up. Mr. HECKSHER purchased one thousand tons at $6 70 and one thousand at $6 80. Mr. NICHOLSON got one thousand tons at $6 95. The average price was about $6 82.

Of the three thousand five hundred tons of egg coal offered, one thousand sold at $6 47½, and one thousand at $6 42½. The highest price paid was $6 65.

Five thousand tons of stove coal were sold in small lots at $6 75 to $6 85.

Three thousand five hundred tons of chestnut coal sold at $5 95 up to $6 25. One thousand tons were purchased at $5 95.

The following is a statement of the quantities sold and prices obtained:

3,000 tons steamboat coal	$6 50	to	$7 20
6,000 tons lump coal	6 40	to	6 90
4,000 tons grate coal	6 70	to	6 95
3,500 tons egg coal	6 37½	to	6 65
5,000 tons stove coal	6 75	to	6 85
3,500 tons chestnut coal	5 95	to	6 25
25,000			

The following statement gives the prices obtained at the sale of Pittston coal yesterday, and of Scranton coal at the sale in April last:

	Pittston.	Scranton.
Steamboat coal	$6 12½@6 75	$7 00@$7 25
Lump	6 37½@ 6 82½	6 85@ 7 60
Grate	6 62½@ 6 75	7 00@ 7 25
Egg	6 50 @ 6 75	7 20@ 7 50
Stove	6 75 @ 6 87½	8 00@ 8 20
Chestnut	5 87½@ —	6 30@ 6 60

It will be seen that there is a falling off of about 30 cents per ton on grate coal and $1 35 per ton on stove coal as compared with the last sale of Scranton coal. The prices, in some instances, were higher than those obtained on Tuesday for Pittston coal, which is accounted for by the fact that the Scranton coal is of superior quality and is better known to the trade.

The auctioneer stated that the company will hold another sale next month.

Our Returning Soldiers.

The following circular has been issued by the United States Sanitary Commission:

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
CENTRAL OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1865.

During the next few weeks a very large number of convalescent and partially disabled men will be discharged from the general hospitals and sent to their homes. Many of these men will be in a condition ill suited to bear the fatigue and privations incident to a long journey; they will be men who, under ordinary circumstances, would not be allowed to leave the hospitals. But under the privilege now fitly granted to hospital inmates, permitting all who desire it to be discharged, these men, in their impatient eagerness, will try to the utmost what little strength they possess.

Under these circumstances, there will be a peculiar call for watchfulness and efficiency on the part of all agents of the Sanitary Commission and of relief organizations, who have taken in hand the duty of meeting discharged men at the various railroad stations on their journey homeward.

Therefore, let additional agents be in readiness, so that every train, regular and irregular, may be met, and not a disabled soldier reach or pass your station who is not promptly greeted by an offer of whatever refreshment or help he may need. Let your supplies be abundant, and your watchfulness wakeful.

In addition, and as supplementery to the regular "Sanitary Commission Relief Couriers," who go out over the several railroads upon the evening express trains daily from Washington, you should have at your place men in readiness, with proper material at hand, to accompany at shortest notice any soldier who may be found in the cars exhausted by his journey, and evidently too feeble to travel further without additional care.

If your station be a point where many soldiers leave the cars to scatter in various directions for their homes, or where they remain some hours—as is the case with many central towns and large cities, you will find it eminently wise to employ, for the time being, men of energy and judgment, who shall be posted near the railroad station, and whose sole duty it shall be kindly to guard these soldiers while there from being robbed, defrauded, or led astray. Such men could likewise see that all these soldiers, who have to go on further, are informed of the time of leaving of their several trains, and have tickets of transportation secured, and are seated in the right car. By these means a very valuable service may be rendered.

It is now nearly our last opportunity to extend this kind of help or protection to our returning soldiers, wounded in battle, and we cannot perform the service too promptly or too generously if we would represent to these soldiers the gratitude and the love of the people.

Yours, very truly,
FRED. N. KNAPP,
Superintendent of Special Relief Service.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 24, 1865.

$2,500	U. S. 6s, '67	112	1500	Erie Railway	73¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68 ...R.	113	800	do	73⅝
3,000	U. S. 6s, '68 ...C.	110⅝	100	do	s10 73¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81 ...C.	109	100	Erie R. Pref.	83
5,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	103⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R	100¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	103⅝	100	do	s15 100⅝
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. New issue	103⅛	100	do	100⅝
3,500	do	103⅝	400	Reading R	93⅝
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	98	200	do	s30 93
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	99⅜	500	do	s15 93⅜
30,000	do ...Sec. Ser.	99⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R	69⅜
1,000	California 7s	112	100	Ill. Central R.	s30 115⅞
30,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25⅝	100	do	s30 116
40,000	do	25⅜	500	do	117⅛
1,000	Erie 2d M. '78	102⅛	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	64
1,000	Mich. So. & N. I. Bs. Loan	92	75	do	64⅛
2,000	Mich. So. & N. I. Bs.	88	200	do	b30 64⅜
6,000	Erie 5th M.	84⅛	800	do	64⅞
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex	91	18	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	130
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	102	500	Chic. & N. W.	26⅝
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d...	91	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr	57
15	Continental Bank	98	700	do	57⅛
10	Merchants' Bank	111	300	do	s15 57
100	Canton Co	36½	130	do	s30 56⅝
500	do	36⅝	50	do	57⅝
70	Del. & H. C. Co	135	200	Cleve. & Tol	96
300	Cum. Coal Pr	38½	240	Chic. & Rock I.	96
100	do	38⅝	800	do	96⅛
200	do	39	500	do	s30 95
50	Quick. Min. Co	53½	200	do	2d call 96⅜
200	do 2d call	53¼	100	do	s15 96
200	At. Mail S. Co.	14⅝	30	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	94⅜
700	Cary Improve't.	16½	500	do	94⅝
800	do	16⅜	300	do	94⅝
600	N. Y. Central	92	300	do	94½
50	do b30	92¼	45	Chic. Bur. & Q.	100⅛
600	do 2d call	91⅞	31	Han. & St. J. R	30
100	do	91¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New issue	103⅛	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	s5 69⅛
3,000	do	103⅜	500	do	69⅜
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer	25⅜	200	do	b10 69⅝
50,000	do	25⅛	100	do	69⅝
500	Cum. Coal Pr	38¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts	64⅝
400	do b30	38⅞	300	Chic. & N. W.	26⅝
100	do b60	39	400	do	b30 26⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co	54	100	do	26⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	91⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	57
100	do	91⅝	200	do	57⅛
1000	Erie Railway	74	200	do	57⅛
200	Hud. Riv. R	100	100	Chic. & R. I	96⅝
1500	Reading R	94	200	do	96⅝
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	93½	200	do	95⅝
200	do	93⅝	100	do	95⅝

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

5,000	U. S. 7-30s	99⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	117½
400	N. Y. Cen. R s3	92⅛	100	do	117⅝
100	do c	92⅛	100	do	117⅝
200	do	92⅛	100	do s3	117⅝
800	do s3	92⅛	100	do	117⅝
300	do	92⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts	64⅛
300	do b3	92⅛	200	do	64⅛
100	do s10	92⅛	200	do	64⅛
1200	Erie Railway c	74⅛	200	do	64⅛
800	do	74⅛	100	do	64⅛
200	do c	74⅛	2000	do	64
2500	do	74⅛	800	do b3	64
200	do s5	74⅛	100	Chic. & R. I	96⅛
800	do s3	74⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	26⅛
200	do s5	73⅞	100	do s3	26⅛
500	do s10	74⅛	200	do	26⅞
700	do s3	74⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr b3	57⅛
200	do c	74⅛	300	do s3	57⅛
300	do b3	74⅛	200	do s3	57⅛
1300	do s3	74⅛	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	94⅝
400	do	74⅛	100	do	94⅝
800	do s10	74⅛	200	Canton Co. b3	36⅞
200	do b3	74⅛	300	do	36¾
200	do b3	74⅜	700	Cary Improve't	16⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R s3	100⅛	400	do s3	16⅜
100	do s3	100⅛	300	do	16⅜
200	Reading R s3	94½	700	do	17
2200	do s3	94⅜	200	do b3	17
200	do	94⅜	200	Comb. Coal	38
200	Mich. S. & N. I	61¾	200	do b15	38⅛
100	do b5	61⅞	100	do b30	38⅜
800	do s3	61⅞	100	do	38¾
400	do s3	61⅞	100	do	38¾
200	do s3	61⅞	100	Quick. Min. Co s3	53⅝
200	do b3	61⅞	100	do b10	54

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000	U. S. 5-20s .Old Issue	103⅜	500	Cleve. & Pitts	63⅞
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer	25⅞	400	Chic. & R. I	96¼
200	N. Y. Cen. R	91⅞	300	do s3	96¼
700	Erie Railway	73⅝	100	do b1	96¼
200	do b3	73⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr s3	56⅞
100	do b3	73⅞	100	do b3	57
500	do	73⅝	300	Cary Improve't s3	17
100	do s3	73⅝	800	do	17
200	do	73⅝	800	do s3	17⅛
700	do s3	73⅝	200	do s3	17⅛
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	93⅝	300	do	17⅛
300	Mich. S. & N. I.	69⅛	100	Cum. Coal Co.	39
200	do b3	69⅛	100	do	39⅛
800	do s3	69⅛	200	do s30	39⅛
100	do	69	100	Quick. Min. Co.	54

WEDNESDAY, May 24—P. M.

There is a further rise to-day in the price of Gold of 2@2½ ₹ cent., mainly on the export demand for Saturday's steamers, and partially on orders to close up *short* contracts where the Gold had been previously borrowed to speculate on for the fall. The absence of good Bills on London in the open market, and the present disposition of Importers to remit the proceeds of their recent favorable sales of Foreign Goods, both contribute to the export demand for Gold; though the expectation is not indulged that any further material advance in price can be made without, in a measure, checking or delaying this demand. It will not be forgotten that the recent fall from 145 ₹ cent., as the figure stood on the 1st May, to 130@128 ₹ cent., took place very suddenly, and was precipitated, in some degree, by certain wealthy speculators, against the Stock Market, as well as against the Gold Room. The public, for the time being, accepted 130 ₹ cent. as the fair value of Gold, and sold their May Dividends on United States 5-20s, and other Gold means, accordingly. As this supply is now falling short of the daily income of the Treasury from Customs Duties, the fresh export demand this week enters the market without finding the same free sellers. The Gold rates for Bills on London are 109⅞@110 ₹ cent. They were made firm by the advices of the *China*, which are not so favorable for United States Stocks as some parties on the Street looked for.

The market for Money, to-day, is easy at 5@6 ₹ cent. The Stock Exchange is higher than on Tuesday, and quite excited on the New-York and Western Roads, through the forenoon. The failure of the large and influential party speculating for a further fall in prices, and who have made themselves heavily short of Erie, New-York Central and several of the Western lines, to make a decidedly adverse impression through the dull days of Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, gave the *Bulls* more confidence, and accordingly the market began to rise again yesterday afternoon and last night. A further advance was made at the early regular Board, and at the 1 o'clock Broad-street Open Board to-day, especially on Stocks for cash delivery. In the afternoon prices were not so firm, and the General quotations were about as follows, as compared with Tuesday afternoon. There was scarcely any change in Governments. Gold ranged 134¼@134¾ ₹ cent. The Railway list left off a fraction weaker on most descriptions than at the Second Board:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	94⅞	95	Pittsburgh	63	63¼
U. S. 5-20s	103⅝	103⅝	Northwest	26	26
T. Certificates	99⅛	99⅛	N. West Pref	56½	57
N. Y. Central	91⅝	91⅝	Rock Island	94⅝	95
Erie	73⅝	73¼	Fort Wayne	84½	85¼
Hudson	95¼	95⅜	Cumb land Coal	37⅞	38
Reading	93¼	93¼	Quicksilver	53¾	53¾
Mich. Southern	68⅞	69	Mariposa	12¾	12¾
Illinois Central	117	117	Ohio & M. Certs	25⅜	25⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The June half-yearly Dividend of the Merchants' Bank is 5 per cent.:

New-York	115	Irving	105
Merchants'	110	Metropolitan	121
Mechanics'	110	Market	106
America	135	Shoe and Leather	100
Phenix	101	Corn Exchange	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Continental	98
State of New-York	110	Commonwealth	102
Commerce	106	Atlantic	95
Mercantile	130	Import's' & Traders'	102
American Exchange	111	Park	143
Chatham	120	Central National	100
Bank of the Republic	102½	Fourth National	97
Bank of N. America	101	Ninth National	107
Hanover	106		

And the following bids were made for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Han. & St. Jos. L. G	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st m. ex	91
Erie 1sts, 68, ex d	99¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	78
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1864	102	Galena & Chi. ex	99
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	98
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. F	86
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1889	93	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	106
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94¾	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '69	102¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101¾
Hud. R. 7s 2d M. S. F., '85	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M	91
Mich. Cen. 8, '62	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M	82
Mich. S. 7 ₹ c. 2ds	80	Cleve. & Pitts 5th mort	70
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	95	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	30
Mich. S. & N. I. S. Fd. 7 ₹c.	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ₹ c., 1875	113	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts	70
Chi. & N. W. 1st mort	78		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $6,681,305 26, including for Customs, $291,000; on account Loan, $253,000; Payments, $9,556,017 90; Balance, $44,730,755 05.

The State Treasurer of Michigan advertises for proposals for $750,000 worth of Michigan "War Bounty Bonds," bearing interest at the rate of 7 ₹ cent. per annum, and redeemable in twenty-five years. The proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit, until Tuesday, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. These Michigan bonds present unusual advantages to parties desiring to make permanent and profitable investments.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN."

Full Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for others or resale.

All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received. Four per cent. allowed on deposits and daily balances which may be drawn for without notice.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 24, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 253 bbls. Ashes; 12,446 bbls. Flour; 410 bbls. and 499 bags Corn Meal; 39,282 bush. Wheat; 26,207 bush. Corn; 136,641 bush. Oats; 2,120 pkgs. Provisions, and 201 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in rather more demand, including Pots at $7 12½@$7 25; Pearls, $7 75@$8 ₹ 100 lbs. Sales, 50 bbls. Stock, 624 bbls.

COAL—Is depressed and declining. At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day, Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & Co. (auctioneers) disposed of 25,000 tons, including 3,000 tons Steamboat Coal at $6 50@$7 20; 6,000 tons Lump Coal, at $6 40@$6 85; 4,500 tons Grate Coal, at $6 70@$6 95; 3,500 tons Egg Coal, at $6 37½@$6 65; 4,500 tons Stove Coal, at $6 75@$6 85; 3,500 tons Chestnut Coal, at $5 95@$6 25, ₹ ton of 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J. These prices are, on average, slightly higher than the rates realized at yesterday's sale of Pittston Coal, but are from 5c.@$1 35 ₹ ton below the prices realized at the preceding sale of Scranton Coal, in April, the heaviest decline ($1 35 ₹ ton) being noticeable in the price of Stove, and next (85c. ₹ ton) in that of Egg Coal. Coal is obviously on the decline.

COFFEE—Is quiet, but firm, including Java at 24c @25c.; Rio at 19c.@23½c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23c.; St. Domingo at 18½c.@19c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c., ₹ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Is in limited demand at declining prices. Middling 34c. ₹ lb., closing heavily. The week's receipts have been 8,300 bales; sales and resales, 7,800 bales; exports, 219 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, but has been quoted up 10c.@25c. ₹ bbl., closing less buoyantly. Sales, since our last, amount to 8,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 95@$6 25; poor to choice Extra State at $6 45@$6 85, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 05@$7 25 ₹ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 95	@	$6 25
Extra State	6 45	@	6 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50	@	9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 05	@	7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30	@	9 75
Extra Genesee	6 90	@	9 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 65	@	11 50

Southern Flour is decidedly firmer. Sales, since our last, 850 bbls., at $7 25@$8 30 for poor to good, and $8 35@$12 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₹ bbl. Canadian Flour is also dearer. Sales, 650 bbls. Extra, at $6 50@$9 00 ₹ bbl. Rye Flour is dull, including Superfine at $5@$6 ₹ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ₹ bbl. Sales, 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, but quoted rather firmer. Sales, 21,000 bushels Red Western, at $1 45@$1 62½ ₹ bushel. Rye, Barley, and Barley Malt, are inactive. Corn is in fair request and decidedly higher. Sales, 21,000 bushels, at 80c.@82c. for Mixed

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening—HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE GRAY LADY OF PENARVON.

NIBLO'S—FASCHON, THE CRICKET.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SOLON SHINGLE—THE LIVE INDIAN.

WALLACK'S—CENTRAL PARK.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICAN.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Edinburgh* and the *Louisiana* at this port, and of the *China* at Halifax, we are in receipt of four days' later news from Europe. A Melbourne dispatch of March 28 says that the pirate *Shenandoah* was cruising off that coast, but no captures were announced. FRANKLIN WEBSTER, American Consul at Munich, is dead. In the House of Commons, on the 11th inst., the question as to whether the government had resolved to withdraw belligerents rights from the south, of which notice had been given by Mr. WHITE, was not put. The relations between Great Britain and the United States were discussed by the London press, generally in a friendly spirit. Lord PALMERSTON'S health is improving, but he continues weak, and abstains from parliamentary duties. It was expected that the Atlantic cable would be completed in a fortnight, and all alongside the *Great Eastern* by the 1st of May. The Continental news is not important. It is stated that Austria has declined the propositions of Prussia, that both Powers should enter into separate negotiations with the Federal Diet on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and that the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG should be removed from Kiel. Austria considered neither proposition admissible.

GENERAL NEWS.

The privateer *Stonewall*, has closed her uneventful and prosaic career as a rebel cruiser, leaving in one vessel all at to carry the Confederate flag. Our letters and dispatches by the *Morro Castle*, from Havana, state that Capt. PAGE was summoned to surrender the *Stonewall* to Capt. BANES, of the *Connecticut*. This he declined to do, on the ground that he had received no instructions from Richmond. Subsequently, however, finding himself in a very tight place, he proposed to deliver his vessel to the Havana authorities, on condition that she should never be given up to the United States—a proposal that was promptly and properly rejected. Capt. PAGE then concluded to make the best of a bad case, and surrendered his vessel unconditionally to the authorities. His crew were landed and the *Stonewall* was placed in charge of a guard of Spanish soldiers. We are indebted to the Purser of the *Morro Castle* for the prompt delivery of our dispatches.

JEFFERSON DAVIS and CLEMENT C. CLAY, after having been taken from the steamer *Clyde*, were being daily escorted inside Fortress Monroe and placed in their respective cells in the second tier of casemate. They occupy cells adjacent to each other, and are carefully guarded by two subalterns and twenty men, of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery. Mrs. DAVIS and family and the wife of CLEMENT C. CLAY remained on board the steamer *Clyde*, which was preparing to carry them on to Col. PITCAIRN'S command southward again.

A dispatch from Toronto says that the testimony against Dr. BLACKBURN is conclusive of his guilt. The counsel for the defence admitted the force of the evidence, but contended that there was no authority in support of the prosecution for conspiracy to murder in a foreign country, and that it was not punishable by the common law in England, unless it was contemplated to murder the head of a government.

The rebel Gen. FORREST is expected to arrive at Memphis very soon. After being killed (on paper) about forty times, he at last emerges into positive entity as a living reality. A few days ago he publicly gave up the hopeless cause of the rebellion, and issued an address of that purport to his troops, closing by advising them accept the decrees of fate with good grace behave with becoming loyalty.

The bark *Brontes*, with Mexican emigrants on board, is still under the surveillance of the military authorities at San Francisco. It has been suggested that the party might be allowed to leave without their arms, but this they are unwilling to do, as they are confident the authorities at Washington will permit them to go armed, as the order annulling the exportation of arms has been annulled.

The Dayton *Journal* says that the tobacco growers of Montgomery County, Ind., are discouraged by the condition of the tobacco market, nearly all of them having failed to dispose of last year's crop, and permitting their "plant beds" to go to weeds, are making preparations to plant their fields in corn.

We have competent authority for saying that the statement just now going the rounds of the press that Rev. GEORGE E. DAY, of Lane Seminary, Ohio, is soon to take the chair of Didactic Theology in Yale Theological Seminary, is a mistake. There is no foundation for any such report.

A bill has been introduced into the Tennessee Legislature requiring lawyers, doctors, ministers of the Gospel, and all persons elected officers under the laws of the State, to take the oath that they have never aided or encouraged the rebellion, before they can practice or hold office.

Another miniature revolution has occurred in Hayti. A handful of insurgents took possession of Cape Haytien on the 10th inst., and subsequently at Gonaives and St. Mark's. No opposition was made, not a gun fired, and nobody hurt.

The telegraph announces that the steamer *Tuscarora* passed up the Sound yesterday bound for Boston, having several distinguished rebels on board—among them ALEX. R. STEPHENS—all to be transferred to Fort Warren.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says that the news from North Alabama is encouraging. Meetings are being held in all parts of the State, and strenuous exertions made to bring Alabama into the Union again.

Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON delivered an eloquent eulogy on the life and character of President LINCOLN, last evening, at Clinton Hall, before the Young Men's Self-Improvement Association.

A large number of laborers are at work on the line of the Western Pacific Railroad, which is the connecting link of the California and Pacific Railroad between Sacramento and San Francisco.

Col. ANTHONY, of Leavenworth, has been held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear at the next term of the District Court. Col. JENNISON'S bail was fixed at $2,000.

The steamship *Africa* sailed from Boston at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Liverpool, via Halifax, taking $250,000 in specie and 140 passengers.

Gen. ORTEGA, who comes (by way of San Francisco) as an agent of the Mexican (Juarez) Government, is hourly expected to arrive at Memphis.

LOCAL NEWS.

The General Assembly (New School) Presbyterian Church, held its annual daily sessions, yesterday, at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, in Brooklyn. In the morning, the report of the Standing Committee on Home Missions was presented. The Treasurer's report exhibited a goodly balance on hand. The question of providing pastors for the freedmen was also discussed. Several speeches were made by the colored delegates on the subject. In the afternoon, the committee's proposition to provide lay helpers for the spreading of the Gospel was debated at length and adopted. The Assembly to-day lighten the severity of their labors by an excursion down the Bay.

The trial of ISAAC HENDERSON, publisher of the *Evening Post*, and late Navy Agent at this port, was continued yesterday. Owing to the absence of the foreman of the jury, Mr. JOHN J. CLAPP, nothing could be done. Officers searched for him and the Judge fined him in vain; he could not be found, and finally the court adjourned until to-day at 11 A. M., at which time, if the numerous detectives who are on his track do not find him, a new jury will be formed, of which the eleven already chosen will constitute a part. The size of the contraband concealed in the fence of Mr. CLAPP'S mysterious absence is a matter of general comment.

The Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution yesterday, authorizing the Street Commissioner to enter into a contract with S. M. DREW for the completion of the Battery enlargement. A resolution was also adopted requesting the Mayor to convene the Board of Health on the 1st of June, the Common Council to convene as a board of health one week from that date, if the Mayor declines to comply.

Twenty-five thousand tons of Scranton Coal were sold at auction yesterday. There was a considerable falling off in prices from the figures obtained at the last sale in April. Buyers were very cautious, and in most cases took small lots. Grate Coal sold for $6 70 to $6 95; Stove Coal for $6 75 to $6 85. This is a falling off of about thirty cents per ton on Grate Coal, and of $1 35 on Stove Coal.

President JOHNSON has declined the carriage, horses, &c., which several of our prominent citizens desired to present to him. The President states that he is compelled to decline the gift, solely from the convictions of duty he has ever held in reference to the acceptance of presents by those occupying high official positions.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, HENRY CRUGER was tried for stealing $745 from a German soldier, in a concert saloon in Chatham-street. The evidence showed that he made his victim drunk and then robbed him. The jury convicted him, and he was remanded for sentence.

The divorce suit of TRUST *vs.* TRUST, which has been on trial for the last two days in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice WELLES, was concluded yesterday afternoon. The jury, after an absence of about ten minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff upon all the issues involved.

Yesterday being the Forty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Queen VICTORIA, the event was duly commemorated by the British shipping in the harbor. Salutes were fired, flags suspended, and other tokens of honor exhibited.

Produce and merchandise were in moderate request yesterday. Flour and Corn were dearer. Pork, Cut Meats, Cotton and Whisky lower. Freights were dull and nominal, with 475 vessels of all classes in port. At the auction sale of Scranton coal, 25,000 tons were disposed of at from $5 95@$7 20 per ton of 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J. The average decline, since the sale in April, has been about 50c. ₰ ton.

The price of Gold advanced 2@2¼ ₰ cent., yesterday on the export demand for Saturday's steamers. Money was easy. Government Stocks quiet; the Railway speculation somewhat excited, especially in the forenoon.

Last evening the Gold market was firm at an advance, closing at 135¼.

The Grand Review—Its Appropriate Sequel.

The last great scene of the war has closed. It has been everything that could impress the senses and stir the imagination. Every American who has seen it, or even read of it, has rejoiced in its "pride, and pomp, and circumstance." His pulse has been quickened by all its heroic associations, and by all its suggestions of the might and majesty of the republic. As a mere military spectacle, its like, in all probability, will never hereafter be seen on this continent. It is not easy to conceive any occasion that will ever again bring together two hundred thousand American soldiers. So soon as order and security are fully reestablished, our armies will again be reduced to a handfull. This rebellion has had such a terrible overthrow, that it seems certain that no other will ever be attempted. It is likely enough that, at some future time, we shall become engaged in war with some Power across the ocean; but such a war would be almost exclusively maritime, and no extensive enlistments of soldiers would be required. We may declare almost positively that this American Republic will never again see such another array of armed men. That in itself would make this parade an occasion of transcendent mark. And yet how tame is the mere circumstance of numbers in this case. Who gives a thought to the bare fact that two hundred thousand soldiers have been reviewed in the National Capital? The thought that fills the mind is not how many soldiers; but *what* soldiers. Who would not rather see the three hundred of Thermopylæ than all the millions of Xerxes? It is not because these two hundred thousand are men in uniform, but because they are *heroes*, and the *savers of the republic*, that this gathering of them so thrills! It is the matchless glory and worth of their *deeds* that makes this spectacle forever memorable.

But while all these jubilations are going up to the skies at the sight of the soldiers who have done the grandest work since time began, let it not be for an instant forgotten that praise is but breath, and that all this show of honor will be no better than a mockery, unless it is followed with a practical concern for the comfort of those whom the hard fortune of war has deprived of their former ability to do stout work for their livelihood. Tens of thousands have come out of the struggle thus disabled. It would be a high crime in the government and the people to lose care for these men. The government is religiously bound to give them the preference in the bestowment of such offices as they could adequately fill. There are thousands of such offices in the gift of the government—postmasters, clerks in the departments, tax-collectors, lighthouse-keepers, many of the custom-house employes, &c., &c.—and, in their great variety, a place can, with a little pains, be found suited to the abilities of every maimed soldier who is not so utterly disabled as to be the fit inmate of a national *Invalides*. If we had a government that could content itself with simply paying its meagre pension, refusing all other recompense, to the men who have rescued it from destruction, when such recompense would cost it nothing and yet save them from suffering, it would deserve the contempt of the civilized world. European rulers freely bestow their local offices not only upon their wounded soldiers, but upon those who have served faithfully without injury. The traveler over the continent is constantly reminded of the care thus exercised. He hardly sees even a conductor upon a railroad who is not an honorably discharged soldier from the army—all railroad appointments being made by the government. It ought to be a general understanding with all parties that hereafter our political patronage shall be dispensed, so far as possible, for the benefit of those who have suffered for the rescue of the republic. It is the prostitution of this patronage in past times that, more than any other cause, has corrupted and degraded our public life. The only way to get clear of this curse is to make patriotic, instead of party, service the title to preferment. Surely there can be no better beginning than to give to honorably discharged soldiers, particularly those who are maimed, permanent civil situations, suited to their abilities. A similar acknowledgment to patriotic service must also be made by the people in bestowing desirable situations within the scope of their business. Other things being equal, the soldier applicant should always have the preference. By this practical method alone, can the government and the people truly certify the sincerity of all the present plaudits.

The Fate of Jeff. Davis.

We regard the execution of DAVIS, in case of his conviction, as purely a matter of expediency. That he is actually guilty of treason no one doubts. The Constitution of the United States defines that crime, and the laws of the land prescribe *death* as its penalty. DAVIS has incurred that penalty beyond all doubt, and in the ordinary course of justice the government must inflict it. If tried and convicted there is but one thing that can save him, and that is a *pardon*, conditional or otherwise, at the hands of the President. Whether the President shall grant that pardon or not, is solely a matter of policy. He ought to decide it, after careful consideration of all the interests involved, upon his own candid and deliberate judgment as to the effect of his decision upon the peace, harmony and prosperity of the whole country.

Many writers upon this subject assume that DAVIS cannot have been guilty of treason, because he believed in State Sovereignty, and in the right of secession. Possibly this might save him from the *moral* guilt of treason,—but it cannot alter or in the least affect the *legal* character of his conduct. The Constitution of the United States declares that "levying war against the United States" is *treason*. A man may believe that there is some authority higher than the Constitution, and that when that authority directs him to "levy war" against the United States, he not only may do so without guilt, but that he must do so as a matter of duty. And if his authority proves to be the higher of the two, he may escape the legal penalties of his act. But if it does not prove to be the higher, then he must submit to the authority which he has failed to overthrow. The whole country—all the people of the whole country—now concede that the Constitution of the United States is "the supreme law of the land," anything elsewhere to the contrary notwithstanding.

DAVIS has, therefore, beyond all question, incurred the penalty of death, according to the Constitution. Some assume that he must be hung, without any regard to consequences: others assert that he is a patriot and not a traitor, and that his execution would be murder. Both classes are wrong. The question is one to be determined with supreme reference to the welfare of the Union. President JOHNSON, in his address, has dwelt upon the necessity of so treating the rebel leaders as to brand their treason as a *crime*. He wants it understood everywhere—North and South—by all men, of all sections and for all time, that levying war against the United States is not a political mistake—nor a legitimate conflict of ideas—but a *crime* against law and against morality—just as much a crime as murder or robbery, and just as deserving of punishment. It certainly is a matter of grave importance that this lesson should be inculcated. The execution of DAVIS, as the leader of the rebellion—as its representative and embodiment—would undoubtedly impress this lesson thoroughly and effectually, and would render needless the execution of any others involved in the rebellion.

There are many, it must not be concealed, who urge that his execution would have a very bad effect upon the public mind, and that, therefore, however just it might be, good policy forbids it. They urge that it would make him, in the eyes of the Southern people and of the whole world, a martyr to his principles—which it is always a dangerous thing to do, no matter what the principles thus attested are—that it would give the rebellion one name, which would perpetuate and to some extent sanctify its memory through all coming time; and that it would be far better to let him live a life of exile, powerless, friendless and homeless, as a monument at once of his false and fallen cause, and of the strength and magnanimity of the government which he tried in vain to destroy.

What weight should be given to these considerations it is not our present purpose to discuss. Indeed, the time has not come when it can be discussed to advantage, nor will it come until after his trial and conviction. Its decision depends largely upon the actual temper and sentiment of the people when the time for decision shall arrive; and while that temper now seems to be stern and exacting, events may occur which will make it quite the reverse. Such marked changes of public opinion are by no means without example. It seems to us, therefore, the part of wisdom to postpone pronouncing any fixed and peremptory decision on so grave a matter, until the time arrives for its execution.

Testimonials to Public Officials---An Admirable Example.

In declining to become the recipient of a costly testimonial—offered by a number of eminent citizens of New York, we have no doubt from honorable motives—President JOHNSON has shown his good sense. He has done more. He has set a much-needed example to officials of every degree.

The practice of testifying to official virtue, by making a beneficiary of every public servant that happens to change his post, or gets promoted in rank, has come to be abused in a way which calls for just such a practical comment as the President has bestowed on it. The prime patrons of the system, for many years, have been City Corporations. Mutual admiration in Boards of Aldermen and Common Councilmen may have once existed as a harmless and inexpensive sentiment. For many years it has taken the form and substance of a profitable enterprise. Other corporations, as we had recently very notable evidence in New-York, have not been slow to profit by the example of the greater corporate body. And thus the practice has been in a measure popularized, until every grade of official, from a railroad brakesman to a city scavenger, has come to have about as fair a chance—if he only lays himself out—for becoming a public beneficiary, as if he commanded the Gulf fleet, or had cleared the Shenandoah of EARLY'S invading army.

The practice of acknowledging eminent public services by public gifts has long been honored, and most justly so. But there ought to be the proper limit even to that observance. And the President has spoken on the subject most opportunely and with great practical directness. His example, moreover, we feel assured, will not be thrown away. He accepts in kindly and courteous terms the formal expression of confidence and respect with which the donors in this instance accompanied their intended gifts. He asks that their address be left with him as a pleasing memorial of their kindness, and as a token of his appreciation thereof. As to the rest, he takes the high and honorable ground that the dignity of his position is better sustained by declining public presents. In this decision the gentlemen with whom the intended compliment originated have the good judgment, instead of feeling aggrieved or snubbed, to lay the President's example before the public for general instruction.

The Closing Career of the Pirates—The Shenandoah.

The news from Europe and Havana points with some distinctness to an early and final disposition of the "Confederate" pirates. At Havana, PAIGE, commanding the *Stonewall*, has shrewdly anticipated the action which would have been made incumbent on the Spanish Government, by making over his vessel to the local authorities. What the precise form of the transaction has been, we do not precisely gather from the report. The "ram" in the first instance was put into the keeping of the Cuban officials unconditionally. On maturer thought, PAIGE seems to have sought to modify the assignment by stipulating that the craft should not be disposed of to the United States Government. These stipulations, it is said, were not agreed to by the Captain-General. But PAIGE, nevertheless, succeeded in making something out of that official in another way. The considerable sum of $25,000 was raised for the rebel Captain, to enable him to pay off his crew.

It would be vain to speculate as to the merits of this transaction until we are in possession of all the facts. As a provisional arrangement to meet the serious issue involved in extending hospitality to the rebel craft, the disposition made by PAIGE was an essential act of relief to the Cuban authorities. It was a service, in fact, which would naturally suggest compensation. And it was, perhaps, cheaply paid for at $25,000. Our cruisers were swarming into the port of Havana by the score. Some of the best vessels of our fleet were outside the harbor on sentinel duty, thoroughly prepared for action. The firm and decided protest of the President against further harboring for pirates was in the hands of the Captain-General. And the situation had altogether become so critical, that a prudent official—as we take the Governor of Cuba to be—obliged to act, probably, in the absence of express instructions from the home government, would naturally hail with satisfaction such a chance of tiding over the difficulty as PAIGE'S proposition afforded.

The appearance of things in British official circles, judging from the London *Daily News*, which has unusual facilities for learning how the wind blows in Downing-st. et, is scarcely less promising than that from Havana. The Queen's Government, judging both from the tone of the press and the bearing of affairs in Parliament, are fast coming to the conclusion that piracy must cease to be recognized as legitimate naval warfare. In this case, as in that of the Havana business, the President's intimation of reprisals seems to be properly interpreted.

House Rents and the Price of Gold.

From the World.

The rents we are compelled to pay now are exceptional, and were fixed upon the basis of a currency not representing more than fifty cents on the dollar.

Than this nothing could be more erroneously stated. "The rents we are now compelled to pay" were fixed during the present Spring, when the currency had appreciated nearly seventeen per cent. from last year. On the 1st of May, 1864, Gold was quoted at 179¼. On the 1st of May, 1865, the quotation was 142⅝. A house that was rented last year at $500, could not be had this year at $750. Dwellings, down town, considered worth $800 in the Spring of 1864, were put up this year to $1,200.

The difference in rents in the two years has been more than in *inverse* proportion to the appreciation of the currency. Every observant housekeeper knows that. And every observant housekeeper knows likewise that matters will continue in the present unsatisfactory state until readier means of conveyance between the city and the suburban districts are provided.

There is surely no good reason even now why half-hour trains or "dummy" cars, going at the safe rate of fifteen miles an hour, should not be run on the Harlem and New-Haven track to a point five or ten miles beyond Harlem Bridge. That might be a very partial relief, it is true. But as a beginning it would be invaluable, to show what *could* be done to relieve the overcrowding in the present wretched city cars, as well as in down-town dwellings. Before the lapse of half a year the speculation would pay handsomely.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—When Mr. WHITE gave notice of a question in Parliament as to the withdrawal of belligerent rights from the rebels, it is hardly probable that he expected an answer. He doubtless knew, *unofficially*, that the question was under discussion in the cabinet, pending which no positive information could be given. He must have known, too, that in the absence of Lord PALMERSTON, a formal statement of the case would hardly be made to the House of Commons. No one, therefore, was surprised that Mr. WHITE—probably having been requested by the government to do so—postponed his inquiry. This postponement, however, will not relieve the British Ministry from a strong pressure on their own side of the House, to hasten their decision, and prepare the way for an arbitration of the questions at issue between the two governments on various points of neutrality, the settlement of which are essential to a mutual good understanding.

A MANLY ACT FOR A REBEL.—CLEMENT C. CLAY, Jr., is the only man alleged to be implicated in the conspiracy which ended in the assassination of President LINCOLN, who has shown the least manliness, or acted as if he had faith in his own innocence. As soon as he saw that a reward was offered for him, he surrendered himself at once to a General of the United States Army, and declared his readiness to stand a trial. SANDERS, CLEARY, TUCKER and the rest of the refugees in Canada, have contented themselves with standing at a safe distance and howling about it. One or two of them have declared a willingness to be tried, if they could select the place of trial, designate the court, choose the jury, and be substantially guaranteed against conviction. But CLAY comes forward promptly and surrenders himself to the custody of the government. We begin to have faith in his innocence.

THE ASPECT OF AFFAIRS AT MATAMORAS.—Perhaps the advocates of imperialism in Mexico can discredit, or explain away, the news from Matamoras. But if this cannot be done, we shall be forced to the conclusion that the Juarist forces on the Rio Grande are much more numerous and formidable than the Franco-Mexican accounts represent. On the 29th of April there was was a Republican army of 4,000 men under Gen. NEGRETO, encamped within two leagues of the city. Judging by the wholesale emigration to the Texan side of the river, which the announcement of this fact seems to have caused, and judging also from the extreme measures taken by Gen. MEJIA to improvise a defensive army, the situation must have become to some extent critical for the Imperialists. It is clear at least that the work of subjugation is yet far from being completed.

FROM ARKANSAS.—The aspect of affairs in Arkansas, as presented in the letter of our correspondent, and in the latest address of Gov. MURPHY to the people, is altogether hopeful. The work of reorganization, under the Free Constitution, bids fair to go on with less subsidiary aid in the form of military protection than in any other seceded State—probably not even excepting Tennessee. The nucleus for a thoroughly free government for the whole State has been established with such general concurrence, outside of the districts subjected to guerrilla domination, that in the disbandment of the rebel armies the Governor finds his task lightened beyond all anticipation. He now recommends the citizens in the counties still disorganized, to meet and consult together, and to recommend for appointment such men as they wish to fill the several county offices. His policy generally appears to tend to conciliation.

BEVERLY TUCKER AND GEORGE SANDERS.—These two men again send to us, in print, in Montreal papers, certain statements which we presume they mean to have construed as exculpating the writers from all complicity with the assassination of President LINCOLN. Mr. TUCKER'S letter "To the People of the United States," is a rare specimen of bedlamite raving, so violent in tone and so foul in expression, that the Montreal *Gazette*, which gives it publicity, is moved from very shame to accompany it with an editorial lecture to the writer, telling him, in very plain English, that he has damaged himself and his cause irretrievably by his absurd violence. As a specimen of the two columns over TUCKER'S signature, take this picture of Gen. HUNTER and Judge HOLT, the President and Judge-Advocate of the court for the trial of the alleged conspirators:

"Its President is Major-Gen. DAVID HUNTER, whose savage cruelties and wanton atrocities in his campaign in Virginia, outstripping "Butler the Beast," have made his name unsurpassingly infamous at home and throughout the civilized world. That moral *lusus naturæ*, himself childless, and whom, as if in resentment for God's wise provision that monsters should not propagate their species, blackened his soul and charred his hands with the burning ruins of the homes of his own unoffending kindred, where, and among whom, he had in youth and manhood enjoyed the most elegant and lavish hospitalities. The second, the Judge Advocate, is a man—mankind, I beg your pardon—a worm—little animals, forgive the insult—who from his safe ambush delights to belch forth the virus of his cowardly persecutions upon those before whose noble presence his dastard spirit would quail—one whom the alphabet that spells Thersites, Squalidity and Blackguards refuses its letters to tell us who he is, and hyperbole for meanness is an ellipsis for HOLT."

After such a style of rhetoric as this, it is not surprising to find that TUCKER closes his letter with a pitiful whine over the subjugation of his native State (Virginia,) whose fate he does not wish to survive. But how carefully this man has kept himself out of the villainous smell of saltpetre, by putting over his quaking head the flag of Great Britain!

SANDERS is naturally even coarser and more vituperative than TUCKER. He addresses his note to "TITUS OATES HOLT, care of E. M. STANTON, co-conspirator." The theory of both TUCKER and SANDERS is that ANDREW JOHNSON caused the assassination in order to get the reins of power. The gentle SANDERS says to Mr. HOLT:

"If there be an honest man on your partisan radical court-martial, he will force you to show evidence of the honorable standing of your *strange* witnesses; the observant world will scrutinize the testimony of the venal monsters now flocking to Washington by land and sea—with facile mouths agape—eager to be crammed by you, their Patron Saint, with fresh calumny for the witness-box."

This is followed by several affidavits of persons who did not see what certain other witnesses did see, and of other persons who endeavor to impeach certain testimony; an easy and cheap mode of defence, but not particularly strong in common or any other kind of law.

From the painful ravings of these Confederate agents in Canada, kept up with increasing energy for six weeks, the people will inevitably conclude that these refugees protest too much to be honest.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—A young artist of whom report speaks favorably, Miss HOEMER, will make her first appearance here on Monday next. The present week will, therefore, be the last of the "Gray Lady of Penarvon." This drama has been somewhat abused by the press, even by that member of it, who, knowing what mental feebleness is himself, ought to have spared all comment on it in another—we mean the "celebrated dramatist" of "Cartouche"—but the fact remains that as an exceptional mystery, the "Gray Lady," in spite of these heavy circumstances, is excellent. No one can tell until the last act which is the poisoner, and in consequence the interest is maintained, and increases *ad infinitum*. We are willing to confess that the sombre hues of the story are rather overwhelming. They are not to our taste, but this is no argument against their judicious use. Some of GUSTAVE DORE'S best productions are in black and white—with very little white. So also are the works of the distinguished dramatist already referred to, with no white at all. It is nonsense to introduce a Maypole in a graveyard, and Mr. TAYLOR has felt, without doubt, the impossibility of relieving the intensity of the "Gray Lady" without disturbing the pungent apprehension of the audience, and so dealing a *dénouement* which all must confess is impressive. However, the play, such as it is, will be given until Saturday, and on Monday, as we have before indicated, Miss HOSMER will appeal to the public.

CONCERT.—Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR'S concert, on Monday evening, was in every respect an agreeable entertainment. The programme was of judicious length; the artists were all present, (alas, that we should be compelled to refer to this as a creditable circumstance,) and their *morceaux* were rendered with taste and efficiency. Mr. EBEN, the flutist, who headed the programme, but did not commence it, played a couple of fantasias excellently; Mr. MILL, (piano,) and Mr. THOMAS, (violin,) gave us a duo concertante on themes from "Oberon" with great effect—Low, indeed, could they do otherwise? Mr. MILLS, in addition, played his admirable "Faust" arrangement—playing it as he alone *can* play it. Signor MONGIARDINI, a pleasant concert singer, sang a couple of Verdian ditties with complete acceptance. Signor IPPOLITO also indulged in strains from the same maestro. We reserve for our last the pleasant duty of speaking of the lady. Mlle. BONHEUR has a charming voice, which a few years since would have been called a *contralto*, but which at present it is the fashion to style a *mezzo-soprano*. In coloring it is still the former. Few singers possess a purer organ. It is large, flexible and sympathetic. The lady has vastly added to her control of it, and is, therefore, able to do some justice to her own conception of the music. We were both astonished and pleased at the notable progress in Mlle. BONHEUR'S method. It is, we are informed, due to the skill of Signor ERRANI, a tenor of repute himself, and a teacher who knows the value of largeness and freedom of style. These he has imparted to his pupil. We shall be greatly mistaken if, under the gentleman's advice, Mlle. BONHEUR does not quickly attain a prominent position on the lyric stage. The indications are decidedly in that direction.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Our readers must not forget that this is the last week of Mr. J. E. OWENS' engagement. On Saturday next our eminent comedian takes his departure for Europe, where we predict he will meet with unparalleled success.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 24.

HEALTH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD has passed through the excitement and fatigues of the great review remarkably well, and is better and stronger to-day than he has been at any time since he was injured. He passed an hour this morning at Gen. AUGUR'S headquarters, where a room had been prepared for him. As Gen. SHERMAN passed he paid the Secretary the compliment of riding up to the window where he was seated, and gave him a special salute. Subsequently Mr. SEWARD rode to Cabin John River, across the Washington Aqueduct, and back a distance of fifteen miles, without any apparent fatigue. The Judge-Advocate-General does not regard the appearance of Mr. SEWARD in the Court now trying the assassins as essential to securing the ends of justice, and he will not probably be called.

CONDITION OF FREDERICK SEWARD.

Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD is much improved. His mother informed him of the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN yesterday. He was deeply impressed, but bore the news very well.

MONEY TO PAY THE TROOPS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has on hand sufficient funds to pay the troops to be sent away within the next ten days. The paymasters will commence paying off on Monday next.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Gen. CUSTAR takes command of the Department of Missouri, which embraces the States of Missouri and Arkansas. Major-General JOHN H. LOGAN is now in command of the Army of Tennessee, succeeding Maj.-Gen. HOWARD. Maj.-Gen. W. B. HAZEN succeeds Gen. LOGAN in command of the Fifteenth Corps. Gen. MERRITT takes a command under Gen. CUSTAR in the Department of Missouri. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIS, late commanding the Second Division of Cavalry Corps, succeeds Gen. MERRITT in command of that corps. Gens. CUSTAR and MERRITT left last night for the West.

REBEL OUTLAWS.

A gang of rebel outlaws have invaded Westmoreland County, Va., coming from the lower part of Maryland. A cavalry force has been sent in pursuit, and have doubtless captured the outlaws ere this.

SERENADING.

Serenading is the order of the night. A band of music is now serenading Gens. SHERMAN, LOGAN and SMITH.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Case of the Mexican Emigrants—It is Proposed to let them Embark without their Arms—Progress of the Western Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 23.

The overland mail brings dates from New-York to the 25th, and from St. Louis to the 28th of April.

In commercial circles business is more buoyant.

Freights over the Sierra Nevada Mountains are reduced, and orders for goods are still coming in.

The stock market is still weak.

The bark *Brontes*, with Mexican emigrants on board is still under the surveillance of the military authorities.

It has been suggested that the party might be allowed to leave without their arms, but this they are unwilling to do, as they are confident the authorities at Washington will permit them to go armed, as the order prohibiting the exportation of arms has been annulled.

A large force of laborers is at work on the line of the Western Pacific Railroad, which is the connecting link of the California and Pacific Railroad between Sacramento and San Francisco.

Despite the favorable prospects for the crops, flour still holds at $14@$14 50 per barrel.

Arrived last evening, ship *Wild Hunter*, from New York; ship *John Jay* from Manaimo.

Sailed, ship *Panther* for Baker's Island.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Oath Required of Public Men—The Cumberland River High and Overflowing.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 24.

The *Gazette* has a dispatch from Nashville, which says:

"A bill was introduced into the Senate yesterday requiring lawyers, doctors and ministers of the Gospel, and all persons elected officers under the laws of the State, to take the oath that they have in no way aided or encouraged the enemies of the United States, before they can practice or hold office."

The Cumberland River is very high and overflowing.

Work is progressing on the Atlanta Railroad.

Guerrilla parties in the vicinity of Atlanta have almost entirely disappeared.

Gen. HOBSON, of Kentucky, has refused to receive the surrender of CHAMP FERGUSON and other notorious guerrillas, and notified them to leave his district immediately.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Expected Arrival of Gen. Forrest—Gen. Ortega also Expected—Reconstruction in Northern Alabama.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, May 24.

The city is full of paroled rebels.

Gen. FORREST is expected to arrive here to-day.

The American Monroe Doctrine Association has been revived, and is working actively.

Gen. ORTEGA is expected here to-day.

The *Bulletin* says that the news from North Alabama is encouraging. Meetings are being held in all parts of the State, and strenuous exertions made to bring Alabama into the Union again. The meetings are largely attended.

Petitions are circulating all through Northern Alabama, for the appointment of a military Governor.

The steamer *Carter* takes 900 bales of cotton from here to Cincinnati.

Constitutionality of Legal-Tender Notes.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, May 24.

In the decision rendered by the Supreme Court in the case of appeal from *nisi prius* in Philadelphia, involving the constitutionality of legal-tender notes, Judges STRONG, READ and AGNEW gave their opinions affirming the constitutionality. Judges WOODWARD and THOMPSON dissented.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Edinburgh at this Port and the China at Halifax.

The News of Johnston's Surrender in England.

THE QUESTION OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

A Movement to Bring the Matter Before Parliament.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Inman steamer *Edinburgh*, Capt. ROSKELL, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th May, arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship *China*, Capt. HOCKLEY, left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 14th inst., and arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The *China* experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. She sailed for Boston at 4:30 yesterday afternoon.

The steamship *Palestine*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 11th inst.

The steamship *Pennsylvania*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 11th, and at Liverpool on the night of the 12th inst.

The *Belgian* arrived off Londonderry at 3 A. M. on the 10th, with the news of the surrender of JOHNSTON'S army.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived off Crookhaven at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst.

The *City of Baltimore* passed Crookhaven at 8 A. M. on the 10th.

A Melbourne dispatch of March 28 says the pirate *Shenandoah* is cruising off that coast, but no captures are announced.

A Munich letter mentions the death of FRANKLIN WEBSTER, American Consul at that city.

A dispatch from Liverpool dated the 13th, says the *Persia's* news had little influence beyond strengthening the conviction that the American war is over.

American Securities were a shade easier to-day.

The Confederate Loan remained at 12@14.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE RECOGNITION OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th inst., the question as to whether the government had resolved to withdraw belligerent rights from the South, of which notice had been given by Mr. WHITE, was not put.

The *Morning Star* assumes from Mr. WHITE having been requested to postpone his question, that the question is under the consideration of the Cabinet, and observes: "Though the withdrawal of belligerent rights is no mere sentimental action, it would have the effect of shutting the Australian ports to the *Shenandoah*, and the south of the West Indies to the *Stonewall*, the only two privateers now afloat. It would tend to expedite the period when the government of the Union will raise the blockade, and permit free intercourse with the Southern States."

The *Morning Post*, in an editorial on the same subject, says: "Mr. WHITE postponed his question in the absence of Lord PALMERSTON, but it is unquestionably one to which an answer must be speedily given."

The *Post* says: It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the Confederate government has ceased to exist. The South ceases to be a belligerent when it no longer possesses the means of prosecuting the war; and as it has already made admission to that effect in the original convention between JOHNSTON and SHERMAN, no cause of complaint will be given if Neutral Powers endorse the confession.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Daily News* notices, as among the most pleasing features of the recent intelligence from America, the improved feeling of the citizens of the United States toward England.

"There are evidences of this on every hand, but they are especially visible in the altered tone of their most representative newspapers. It claims that circumstances have not only improved the situation and temper of American citizens, but have contributed to place the English character and motives in truer light. In opposition to this, the *Morning Herald* gives rumors that Sir F. BRUCE complains of the difficulty of maintaining friendly relations with the Washington government, and that Mr. ADAMS has presented claims for losses by the *Alabama*."

The *Daily News* of the 13th, referring to the above statement by the *Herald*, says: "Most persons are aware the Government and the United States considers it has claims upon England for damage done by the *Alabama*, and that our own government is of contrary opinion."

The quest. it will be seen in for adjustment some day, in the ordinary course; and we do not know that it might not be considered now as well as at any other time.

As a matter of fact, however, President JOHNSON has done nothing. The question at this moment stands just where Mr. LINCOLN left it. The declarations of the *Shenandoah* have also been made the subject of representations to the government. These representations were made by order of Mr. LINCOLN, and far from being of an unfriendly nature, they brought out more plainly than before the amicable disposition of both governments. It is hoped Mr. SEWARD will soon be restored to the duties of his department, and he will find these claims on England in the situation in which he left them. President JOHNSON having reserved them for his treatment."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant.

Lord PALMERSTON'S health was improving, but he continues weak, and abstains from parliamentary duties.

Messrs. HANKEY BROTHERS, merchants in Liverpool, have suspended, it is believed, for a heavy amount.

A large failure is also reported in Havre, in connection with the cotton trade. The name is not mentioned.

Rev. Dr. MANNING had been appointed by the Pope the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, in the place of the late Cardinal WISEMAN. It is also said that a new English Cardinal is to be created, and that MONSIGNORE TALBOT, brother of Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, will be elevated to the dignity.

At a meeting of the Telegraph Construction and Maintainance Company, late GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., who are manufacturing the Atlantic cable, some interesting statements were made as to the progress of the work, and great confidence was expressed in its success.

The cable was expected to be completed in another fortnight, and all along side the *Great Eastern* by the end of May.

The *Great Eastern* goes to sea under the most favorable auspices, her commander, Capt. ANDERSON, of the *China*, having been permitted by the Cunard Company to select his own crew.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of nine million francs in cash.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says the death of President LINCOLN has revived the political spirit of democratic France in the large towns.

The *Journal Le Share de la Loire* had opened a ten centime subscription for a medal to be presented to Mrs. LINCOLN, with the democratic inscription thereon.

The Emperor continued his excursions in Algeria. Bourse 71f—67@65.

PORTUGAL.

The Ministry were defeated in the Cortes upon the motion of want of confidence by 98 against 45. The Ministers thereupon proposed a dissolution of the Cortes, which the King accepted.

SPAIN.

The treaty between Spain and Peru had been ratified at Madrid, and an attaché of the Peruvian Embassy at Madrid forthwith started from that city for Peru with the document.

The Peruvian Minister had two audiences of the Queen.

ITALY.

The King left Turin on the 11th instant for Florence.

The Jurate had approved of the bill for the loan of four hundred and twenty-five millions lire by 78 against 19 votes.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Finance laid a statement on the table of the House relative to the Danish war, explaining the cause of the military events in the Duchies and giving an account of the expenses incurred. The Minister stated these expenses at 22,000,000 thalers, of which 14,000,000 had been paid out of the public treasury, thus leaving 8,000,000 to be provided for.

The *New Free Presse* of Vienna says: "The reply of Prussia to the note of Austria, in reference to the port of Kiel, has arrived here. It accepts, in theory, the proposal of a compromise made by Austria, which is that a portion of the Prussian Mairne should be transferred to Kiel, and a corresponding reduction made in the Prussian army of occupation in the Duchy."

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

It is stated that Austria has declined the propositions of Prussia, that both Powers should enter into separate negotiations with the Federal Diet on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and that the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG should be removed from Kiel. Austria considered neither proposition admissible.

RUSSIA.

An imperial decree relieves Gen. MOURAVIEFF of his duties as Governor of the Western Provinces, and raises him to the rank of Count of the Empire. He will be replaced by Gen. KAUFMANN, principal official in the War Department.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 13.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 71,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales were to speculators and 21,500 to exporters. The market has been irregular. It opened heavy but became buoyant under the *European's* advices, closing with a downward tendency under the *Belgian's* advices. The quotations are generally a ⅛d.@¼d. lower on the week. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 17d.; Middling Orleans, 14¼d.; Middling Mobiles, 14¼d.; Fair Uplands, 16d.; Middling Uplands, 14d. The sales on Friday were estimated at 7,000 bales, the market closing dull and unchanged. The stock in port is estimated at 542,000 bales, of which 57,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is quiet and prices easier.

BREADSTUFFS—Are steady. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and BIGLAND, ATEYA & Co report Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer; Winter Red, 8s. 8d.@ 8s. 9d. Corn steady; Mixed, 29s.@29s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report Beef firmer, holders demanding an advance, which checks business. Pork steady. Bacon firm. Lard firmer. Tallow tends upward.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes easier; sales at 32s. for Pots and 28s. for Pearls. Sugar tends downward, closing steadier. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Linseed Cakes quiet and unchanged. Sperm Oil firm. Resin inactive. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 60s.

BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report PETROLEUM quiet and steady; small sales at 2s. for Refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S Circular reports: BREADSTUFFS steady. IRON firm. SUGAR firmer. COFFEE quiet and steady. TEA firm but quiet. RICE active at unchanged prices. TALLOW firmer; sales at 46s. 6d. LINSEED tends downward, and prices 1s. lower. LINSEED CAKES easier. SPIRITS TURPENTINE still declining. PETROLEUM firm at 2½ for Crude and 2s. ½d. for Refined. SPERM OIL firm at £90.

MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 90¾@90¾ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £182,000.

United States Five-twenties 63¾@64.

Erie Shares 55½@56.

Illinois Central Shares 75½@76.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 13—Evening.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day were 8,000 bales, of which 2,500 were to speculators and exporters. The market is dull, and all qualities are slightly lower.

BREADSTUFFS quiet.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, May 13—Evening.

Consols closed at 90¾@90⅞, for money.

United States Five-twenties 64¾@65¼.

Erie Shares 53½@54.

Illinois Central Shares 75½@76.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 13—Evening.

The steamship *City of Limerick*, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed dull at a slight decline.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, May 13—Evening.

Consols on Money, 90⅜@90¾.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central, 75½@76; Erie, 53½@54; United States Five-Twenties, 64¾@65¼.

The rebel loan is quoted at 12@14.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Improved State of Affairs—Courts in Session—Confiscations—Northern Creditors Putting Their Debts into Judgments—Arkansas State Specie—Kirby Smith the Richest Man in America.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Saturday, May 13.

Everything about here is encouraging. The new State Government is working finely, and extending its operations to many counties that were occupied by the rebels last year. Farmers have again commenced their work in many counties, and much produce will be raised. Fences are being rebuilt in all directions. Repairs and new paint show themselves in many places. Gardens that have laid dormant, are now under cultivation.

The United States Court has been in session for some weeks. The confiscation of a great number of plantations is completed. A vast number of civil suits, of the debts owned by loyal citizens of the North, against rebels, are going to judgment to file against absentee estates, and in order to operate as liens on property sold by the United States Direct Tax Assessors, as the law directs, giving loyal creditors the right of redemption within a limited time. The assessors are at work preparing the assignments of the State, and getting ready for the tax sales. About one-half the assignments on Little Rock property, has already been paid. Some of the confiscated estates in this city have been sold, among them the residence of Gen. ALBERT PIKE, the poet. The property sold thus far, has been at great bargains.

The State Circuit Courts are doing business, and many indictments obtained for murders committed by rebels, who will be arrested if ever return. Suits against parties for burning cotton under BEAUREGARD'S orders, are plenty. Every aggrieved party is determined to get his damages. Lawyers all busy. Trade is good, but prices outrageously high. Money plenty than otherwise. Gold and silver begins to show itself. Over $100,000 of specie went North from brokers last month.

The State has commenced collecting taxes and obtaining more money than expected. The Treasurer had on hand $400,000 in specie, when secession commenced. The State officers paid out Treasury warrants for rebellion expenses, and *kept the specie*. When the rebel Governor FLANNIGAN, formerly from New-Jersey, ran away from the capitol at Little Rock, two years ago, he took the State Cabinet officers and specie with him to Washington, Hempsted County, in the south part of the State, where they have lived and rioted ever since, probably using all the specie funds they wished. Gen. PIKE, the poet, not liking the rebel currency for his pay, resigned, and the rebel Governor appointed him Chief Justice of the State, paying his salary in specie. A report is now prevalent here, that the rebel FLANNIGAN has lately caused the remainder of the State specie to be removed to Texas, where KIRBY SMITH can assist him in keeping it safe.

SMITH is the partner of a great number of cotton speculators, all of whom are busy day and night in transporting it to the Mississippi River at various points, and selling it. The rebel government trains and hundreds of impressed trains line the roads with cotton transit. Steamers are navigating the Red River, with *his safeguards*, to get it out for New-Orleans and Memphis. It also comes from counties in the State to the Arkansas River and to Napoleon on the Mississippi. His shipping from Galveston has been immense. An intercepted letter from Matamoras acknowledges the receipt there from him of 150,000 bales within the last thirty months. The agent says over half of it has been credited to him and the balance to the Confederacy. KIRBY SMITH to-day is, no doubt, the richest man in America.

Guerrillas are getting scarce. The farmers have arms with them in their fields, and drill every Saturday afternoon in neighborhood squads. No quarters are given to guerrillas, and no prisoners of this class have been sent to Little Rock for the last three months.

AGRICOLA.

GEN. WARREN.

Letter from Gen. Warren in Regard to His Being Relieved by Gen. Sheridan.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Thursday, May 11, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I respectfully request the publication in your paper of this communication and accompanying letters relating to the battle of Five Forks.

The only reason I have heard assigned for relieving me at that time were the enrmises of newspaper correspondents, which there is no authority for. But an unfriendly spirit toward me apparently dictated their suppositions, and they have done me much injustice. I was relieved only after the battle was over, and while at the head of my troops, and when not even a fugitive of the enemy was in sight.

I personally sought of Gen. SHERIDAN a reason for his order, but he would not or could not give one, and declined to do so. I obeyed the order to report to Gen. GRANT, that night, and was by him assigned to the command of the defences at City Point and Bermuda Hundred. After the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburgh, I was given the command of the troops at the latter place and along the Southside Railroad, belonging to the Army of the Potomac. When these troops were relieved by troops from the Army of the James, I was left in Petersburgh awaiting orders. I then addressed a letter, (copy sent herewith,) dated April 9, to Gen. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff, soliciting an investigation. On the 22d. April I sent another, requesting permission to publish the first one, for the reasons set forth therein, (copy sent herewith.) On the 2d May I telegraphed Col. BOWERS, Adjutant-General, to ascertain if these had been received, and he answered they "were received, the latter during Gen. GRANT'S absence. Orders have been sent you (me) to report here, when you can see the General."

On May 3 I received by telegraph an extract from General Orders No. 78, of May 1, assigning me to the command of the Department of the Mississippi. I at once proceeded to Washington, and after a personal interview with Gen. GRANT, received on the 6th of May an answer to my communications of the 9th and 22d April, authorizing my publishing them, and stating the reasons for not granting me the investigations sought. A copy of this letter is sent herewith.

Having thus exhausted my means of getting at the cause of my being relieved by Gen. SHERIDAN, I present the following brief account of the operations on the 1st of April:

The operations of the enemy on the 31st of March made it necessary for me to send a portion of my corps during the night to support Gen. SHERIDAN'S cavalry, which had been forced back to near Dinwiddie Court-house. One of my divisions was thus compelled to march all night after having fought all day, and the rest of the corps moved toward the enemy that confronted the cavalry at daybreak.

Our presence on the flank and rear of the enemy compelled him to fall back rapidly to the vicinity of the Five Forks, and Gen. SHERIDAN, on advancing with the cavalry, found him slightly intrenched there. This force proved to be a complete division of the enemy's infantry, and all the cavalry of LEE'e army.

I received an order from Gen. MEADE, after joining Gen. SHERIDAN, to report to him for duty, which I did, and the corps was halted by his direction at the point where we joined him, about 8 A. M. At 1 P. M. I was directed to bring up the corps to Gravelly Run Church, a distance of about two and three-fourth miles from where they had been halted, and there form with two divisions in front and one in reserve, so as to move with the whole corps, and attack and turn the enemy's left flank on the White Oak road.

My line was formed accordingly. AYERS on the left, in three lines of battle, CRAWFORD on the right, in three lines of battle, and GRIFFIN'e division in reserve in masses. This occupied till 4 P. M. The forward movement then began. Gen. AYERS' division became first engaged, wheeling to the left, from facing north to facing west as it advanced. Gen CRAWFORD'S division also wheeled to the left on Gen. AYERS' as a pivot, but owing to the nature of the ground and forests, and the greater distance to gain, he lost his connection with Gen. AYERS.

Into the interval thus left, Gen. GRIFFIN'S division was placed. These two divisions steadily drove in the enemy's left flank. Gen. CRAWFORD'S division moved on westward, till it gained the road leading north from the centre of the enemy's position, when it was wheeled to the south and attacked the troops that were endeavoring to hold this road as an outlet for escape.

All the divisions now closed in upon the enemy, capturing the artillery that was attempting to move north, and nearly all the infantry, which their movements had thrown in the greatest confusion. I successively followed the operations of my divisions from left to right, being with Gen. CRAWFORD when the position was taken.

While these movements above described, were going on, the cavalry engaged the enemy along his whole front, which was facing south. The enemy still maintained the right of his line, confronting the cavalry, after we had swept away his left and centre, but the Fifth Corps crowding along the line without waiting to reform, captured all who remained as it swept along.

I was with the extreme advance in the last movement, and was relieved while there at 7½ P. M., the battle being then over, and not even a fugitive enemy in sight.

The following are copies of the letters herein referred to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. K. WARREN, Maj.-Gen. Vols.

GEN. WARREN TO COL. BOWERS.

PETERSBURGH, April 22, 1865.

To Col. T. S. Bowers, A. G., Headquarters Armies of United States

COLONEL. I beg leave to forward a copy of communication addressed to Headquarters Armies United States, on the 9th instant., with the request to be allowed to publish the same. This will relieve me and my friends from an unpleasant relation to the public, will answer many letters daily received, and will prevent my silence being an injury to me. I can therefore patiently await the investigation that I do not doubt will in due time be accorded to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. K. WARREN, Major-Gen. Vols.

REQUEST FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

PETERSBURGH, April 9, 1865.

To Brig.-Gen. J. A. Rawlins, Chief Staff, Headquarters Army of United States.

GENERAL: The order of Gen. SHERIDAN taking from me the command of my corps on the evening of the 1st of April, after the victory was won, assigns no cause, and leaves me open to the inferences now finding expression in the public prints, and which are in every way to my prejudice.

I am unconscious of having done anything improper or unbecoming to my position, or the character of a soldier, or neglected any order or duty.

I therefore respectfully request a full investigation of the matter as soon as the exigencies of the service will admit.

I make this application now while awaiting orders, which I deem the most appropriate time, but I do not intend nor desire to press the matter upon the consideration of the Lieutenant-General until he can give it his attention, without interfering with more important duties. The regard already shown me, in immediately assigning to me another command on the 2d inst., gives me the assurance that he will not deem it an intrusion to solicit an opportunity to vindicate the honor and reputation of a faithful soldier of the Union, who waits in silence under an unmerited injury, till such time as his superior shall be ready to give him a hearing. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. K. WARREN, Major.-Gen. Vols.

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, May 6, 1865.

To Major-Gen. G. K. Warren:

GENERAL: Your note, requesting authority to publish your application for an investigation or the grounds upon which you were relieved from the command of the Fifth Army Corps, or to have the investigation, is received.

It is impossible at this time to give the court and witnesses necessary for the investigation, but I see nothing in your application objectionable to have published.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

It is a Luxury to use Burnett's Kalliston for the bath. It has a refreshing perfume, excelling anything known. It acts upon the skin like a charm.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.—Thirty years has proved it to be the best salve in use. Never fails. Depot No. 43 Liberty-st.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, cures burns, piles, corns and rheumatism. Depot No. 43 Liberty-st.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor cures the worst cases of corns and bunions. Depot 43 Liberty-st.

Home-made Beer, a Delicious Strengthening, blood-cleansing beverage. One bottle of Compound Extract Dandelion is enough for thirty-two bottles of fine
ROOT BEER,
and is easily made at home. Prepared by H. & J. Brewer, Springfield, Mass. Sold in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

Heads Win a New Charm from the superb Summer hats just brought out by GENIN, for the special adornment of the beau sexe. Have you seen them ladies? If not, a new delight is in store for you. And mark this—the prices will not alarm you. GENIN'S No. 513 Broadway.

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., N. Y. —Hours: Gentlemen, 6 to 8 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.; ladies, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. The "Greatest of Luxuries." Try one.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

Removal.—Office and Depot of Dr. R. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDY removed to the Truss and Bandage Institute, No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum. NORTON & ANDREWS, Sole Agents.

Ladies, see Splendid Novelties in the June number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY, now ready.

At Old Prices—Wedding Cards, French and English Note Paper, Monograms, Silver Door Plates, Seal and Presses, Color Stamping, EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

Carriages—Fashionable, elegant, heavy and light, our own manufacture. Warranted. ADAMS & CONE, No. 684 Broadway, corner Great Jones-st.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. No. 508 Broadway.

Throat Affections.—A physician writing from Newfane, New-York, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, says: "For alleviating the horrid irritation only felt by those who have suffered from any bronchial affection, and for hoarseness and sore throat too, I am free to confess (though I am an M. D.) they answer all you claim for them."

Life, Growth and Beauty, to the Hair.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's World Hair Restorer and Dressing. Try it.
Sold by all Druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthulf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 48 High-st.; Gratham, Lincolnshire; Congala, Madrid, Spain; Corujo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pon, Panama; Niobey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

"Letters from the People."
"LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE."
"LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE."
NO. 1.

From the Hon. ROBERT MORRIS, of Kentucky, so extensively known to the Masonic Fraternity of the United States:

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

I am familiar with the action of all the standard "bitters" of the day. In my opinion none of them is so efficacious in the congestion of the liver and dyspepsia as Crimean Bitters. I say this after a fair trial upon my own system and upon others to whom I had recommended them. I believe if they were freely used by persons whose systems are enervated, they would relieve and eventually cure a large portion of such cases.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. VICKIS, Jr., 466 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines,
NO. 508 BROADWAY.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases. Diseases as no less a condition incident to the scar than the wounds and sickness to which the supply agencies of the commission have hitherto so generously ministered.

In submitting to our Aid Societies a practical plan of work adapted to these new conditions, our object is to suggest such methods as will aid the process by which these may be enabled to resume their natural and proper relations in civil life.

The first and most important means in the accomplishment of this object will be found in a systematic provision for securing suitable occupation to all these returned men, adapted, where necessary, to the condition of those partially disabled, thus constituting each Branch and Aid Society a "Bureau of Information and Employment," by which the light occupation to all towns, and whatever work can be as well done by invalid soldiers as by others, shall be religiously given to the men who may have incapacitated themselves for rivalry in more active and laborious fields of duty, by giving their limbs, their health and their blood to the nation.

To this end, and to guard against the possibility of imposition, the names of all men who have enlisted from each town and city should be obtained and preserved, and a record kept that shall gather all facts material to the work in hand; which, while it will be the means of collecting most useful information, will, at the same time, constitute an invaluable contribution to the history of the war. Carefully prepared forms for this purpose will be furnished from the central office of the commission, to which monthly returns will be made, and where they will be duly tabulated. These results will be promptly transmitted each month to the several aid societies, to furnish whatever guidance they may for the wise prosecution of the work.

The cooperation of our Aid Societies in extending information concerning the various agencies of the Commission, for the relief and aid of discharged soldiers and their families, will constitute another important service which they may render.

Some of these agencies are of a character which will not terminate with the disbanding of our armies, but will find their largest field of activity and usefulness during the year succeeding the close of the war.

The commission is rapidly extending its system of claim agencies to all the principal cities and centres of population throughout the country. Through these agencies, all claims of soldiers or sailors and their families are adjusted with the least possible delay, and without charge, thus securing to the applicants the full amount of the claim as allowed, and exemption from the heavy tax, and often gross imposition and fraud, to which they are subjected by the ordinary methods. The evils to which the discharged soldier is exposed in the adjustment of claims against the government are of so grave a nature that no efforts should be spared to secure to him the benefits of this agency of the commission's work. Regarding the local Aid Societies as the natural guardians of the soldiers, and the supervisors of the work of the commission in their respective towns or cities, it is desired that they will exercise a careful superintendence of this work, promoting, by every practicable means, its efficiency, and making sure that every returned soldier in their vicinity, and the family of every deceased soldier, is actually informed of the aid gratuitously offered them by this agency of the commission.

The maintenance of the organization of our Aid Societies will preserve to the Sanitary Commission the means of communicating with the people, from time to time, upon such topics as concern the continued welfare of returned soldiers, and especially in regard to the more permanent provision which it will be necessary to make for disabled soldiers incapable of self-support. It is the profound conviction of the Sanitary Commission, that the peculiar genius and beauty of American institutions is to show itself in the power which the industry civil, social and domestic life of the nation exhibits to absorb rapidly into itself our vast army, and restore to ordinary occupations those who have been fighting our battles; while the sick and the wounded are distributed through the country, objects of love, care and restoration, in the several communities where they belong, instead of being collected in great State and national asylums, objects of public ostentation, and subjected to the routine, the isolation and the ennui of an exceptional, unfruitful and unhappy existence. Public provisions of this latter kind, as free from its evils as may be, must be made for a certain small class of the friendless and the totally disabled; but humanity and American feeling demand that this class should be reduced to the smallest possible number, through the zeal and friendliness shown toward our returning invalid soldiers in the towns from which they originally came. The Sanitary Commission will soon lay before its branches and the public plans for such asylums for disabled and discharged soldiers as it may be necessary to establish.

Reserving the expression of our gratitude to our branches and Soldiers' Aid Societies to a later period, we remain, in behalf of the board,

Yours, faithfully and truly,
H. W. BELLOWS, President.
JOHN S. BLATCHFORD, General Secretary.

SOUL LIFE AND BODY LIFE.—INTEResting Definitions. BODY and MIND in JUNE No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. By first post, 20 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

SMALL AMERICAN FLAGS, 10 SIZES.—Flags for decorations and celebrations, printed and for sale in any quantity, at SALISBURY'S Dry Goods Label Establishment, No. 154 Duane-st.

MARRIED.

DUSENBURY—HONEYWELL.—At St. Luke's Church, on Wednesday, May 24, by Rev. Dr. Diller, Mr. GEORGE DUSENBURY and Miss EMMA HONEYWELL, second daughter of Edward Honeywell, Sr.

DRAKE—LISK.—In the Reformed Dutch Church at Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Tuesday, May 23, by Rev. James Brownlee, MOSES DRAKE and JOSEPHINE M. LISK.

HAMILTON—SHERWOOD.—At White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., by Rev. D. Curry, D. D., JOHN R. HAMILTON, of New-York, and MARY, eldest daughter of John R. Sherwood, Esq., of White Plains.

PERKINS—ULM.—In this city, on Wednesday, May 24, by Rev. Dr. Canfield, of Brooklyn, EDWARD PERKINS and MARIE C. ULM.

SMITH—WHEELER.—In Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday, May 24, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. CORNELIUS R. SMITH and MARY H. WHEELER, daughter of David E. Wheeler, Esq., of this city.

SCHUREMAN—DE GROFF.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, May 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Judge Charles Wheaton, JOHN D. SCHUREMAN, of New-Rochelle, N. Y., and HELEN W. DE GROFF, of the former place. No cards.

VANDERPOEL—NOYES.—On Monday, May 22, at the Church of the Covenant, by Rev. Dr. Prentiss, assisted by Rev. Mr. Richards, JOHN A. VANDERPOEL and EMILY CAROLINE, daughter of the late William Curtis Noyes.

WARD—JOYCE.—At St. George's Church, on Wednesday, May 24, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., GEORGE E. WARD and EMILY, only daughter of the late Samuel Joyce, Esq.

WILSON—JANES.—On Tuesday, May 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. D. Smith, D. D., DANIEL WILSON and JULIA A., eldest daughter of Samuel M. Janes, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BEEKMAN.—On Tuesday, May 23, CARRIE A., wife of B. F. Beekman, in the 23d year of her age.

Relatives and friends, and those of her father, Alfred Waller, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 West 14th-st., on Thursday, May 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BECK.—On Wednesday, May 24, ALEXANDER BECK, eldest son of William and Ann E. Beck, aged 14 years, 8 months and 26 days.

Further notice of the funeral.

COFFIN.—At Bristol, Ind., on Saturday, May 20, JAMES T. COFFIN, of consumption.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Baltic Lodge, No. 264 F. A. M., and the fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Timothy Coffin, No. 276 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

GOSLING.—At Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, May 23, NAPOLEON B. GOSLING, formerly of this city, aged 32 years.

BYE.—On Wednesday, May 24, after a short and severe illness, MARY, the beloved wife of James Hyde, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 350 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, L. I. Her remains will be removed to Glen Cove, L. I., for interment.

HARRISON.—On Monday, May 22, SARAH TAYLOR, wife of William H. Harrison, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Episcopal Church, Dunean-av., South Bergen, on Thursday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Jersey City Ferry from 12 to 1 o'clock.

LEWIS.—On Wednesday morning, May 24, CATHARINE FRANCES, wife of Russell R. Lewis, aged 47 years.

The funeral services will take place at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, at St. John's (Episcopal) Church, Varick-st., where the relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Cortlandt County, N. Y., for interment.

NORRIS.—At Blauvelt ville, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 23, SARAH ANN, wife of John B. Norris, Sr.

Funeral services will be held in the Church this day, (Thursday,) the 25th inst., on arrival of the 9:15 A. M. Northern Railroad train from Jersey City; returning at 3 P. M. Friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, E. W. Simonds and F. C. Barlow, are invited to attend.

SMITE.—On Tuesday morning, May 23, at his late residence, New-Brunswick, N. J., in the 80th year of his age, D. FITZ RANDOLPH SMITH.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, New-Brunswick, N. J.

WITT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 22, after a severe sickness, LIZZIE, the beloved wife of H. Clinton Witt, and youngest daughter of Enoch Folsom, Esq.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, corner of Harrison and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, L. I., on Thursday, May 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL INstantly stop the

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

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No. 44 Pine-st. New-York,

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Government Coupons cashed in gold.
Collections made on all accessible points.
Dividends collected.
Interest allowed on deposits.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.
APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

MORE THAN THREE-FOURTHS OF THE STOCKholders of this company having consented, in writing, to an increase of its Capital Stock from $300,000 to the sum of $1,000,000, by the issue of seven thousand shares of new stock of the par value of $100 each, the Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, unanimously resolved to increase the capital to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The subscription for such increase will be opened at the office of the company, No. 108 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May inst., and remain open until THURSDAY, the 25th day of the same month.

Ten per cent. of the subscription will be payable at the time of subscribing, and the remaining ninety per cent. on or before the 25th of June next, and interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on such portion of the subscription as may remain unpaid after the 25th of May, until the time of payment, and interest will be allowed on all payments made prior to the 25th of May.

The transfer book will be closed from the 15th of May until the 25th of May, both inclusive.

By order of the board.

JOHN C. GOODRICH,
Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.
Authorized to receive subscriptions to the
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.
All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.
WM. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. PASSHURST, Cashier.

BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 12? BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

United States Telegraph, } Wanted.
National Express Company, }
Western Union Telegraph,
American Telegraph,
Western Union Extension Telegraph, } For sale.
American Express,
United States Express,
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
Dealer in Express and Tel. Stocks, No. 46 Pine-st.

(Copy.)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

[L. S.] F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this first day of April, 1865.

[L. S.] F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty-four per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 1, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINDER, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 73 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DUBANT, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

H. P. CROZIER, GOLD AND SILVER mining broker, Rooms Nos. 13 and 14, No. 23 Wilham-st., New-York. Two hundred gold-mining claims for sale, in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, Colorado. Titles perfect, from original proprietors. References—Messrs. S. B. Chittenden & Co., James M. Benedict, Esq., Thos. L. Taylor, Esq., John R. Cecil, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Pine-st., on MONDAY, June 5, at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 22d May, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS,
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

JAMES CURPHEY,

LATE CASHIER OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
BROKER AND DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, of all issues, and all other classes of GOVERNMENT STOCKS, bought and sold at the best market rates.

Orders from banks, bankers and individuals in the country will receive especial attention. Gold and coupons remitted for on receipt.

Collections made on very favorable terms.

JAMES CURPHEY,
No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,

in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,

in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

EXCELSIOR

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 135 Broadway.
Capital and Surplus.... $200,000
MAY 11, 1865.

At an election for directors and inspectors of election of this company, held on the 1st of May inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for

DIRECTORS.

Eugene Plunkett,	S. P. Gilbert,
John Garcia,	Marcus F. Hodges,
Waldo Hutchins,	John S. Ward,
William Ferdon,	Robert Schell,
Bartolomeo Blanco,	James L. Morgan,
Gustave Reynaud,	George P. Nesbitt,
Elias Ponvert,	John E. Lefingwell,
Ramsay Crooks,	E. B. Wesley,
Joseph B. Young,	George T. Stedman,
Charles S. Pell,	Henry Lewis.
O. Pacaho,	

FOR INSPECTORS.

Charles Sagory, Samuel Darbee.
R. B. Valentine,

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Marcus F. Hodges was unanimously reelected President.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

GUARANTEE OF THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS HOLDING PLACES OF TRUST.—Books of subscription to the capital of the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the Mechanics' Bank, No. 22 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of May instant, and continue open until the 1st day of June next, daily, from the hours of 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Ten per cent will be required at the time of subscribing.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
R. H. WISHART, New-York,
FREDERICK S. WOLCOTT,
DAVID S. DODGE,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
GEORGE ELLIS,
Committee on Subscription.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-one Directors and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Courtcorner of Remsen-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN W. CHENEY,
BROOKLYN, May 22, 1865. Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDON AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Assessment of Three Dollars per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the SHELDON AND COLUMBIA COPPER COMPANY, payable on the 5th of June next, at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at the close at business on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 3d of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTZ HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st of May to the 6th of June, inclusive.

J. H. TYLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDON AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Sheldon and Columbian Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, June 6, at o'clock P. M. In accordance with article No. 5 of the by-laws.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 5th of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DOUGLAS MINING COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN,
No. 32 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Douglas Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, in New-York, on Monday, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with article five, of the by-laws.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company, and of three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York have ordered the payment, on the fifth day of June next, of the final installment of fifty per cent. upon its capital stock, at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.—Dated May 20, 1865.

W. F. AEDRICH, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 146 BROADWAY.—An election of nine Trustees of this company will be held pursuant to its charter, at its office as above, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 12 M.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the AMERICAN WOOD PAPER COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 271 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them.

Per order
E. BUFFUM, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 28 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

A YOUNG MAN, AN EXCELLENT PENMAN, and a graduate of a commercial college, desires a position in a stock broker's office to learn the business; could influence a considerable amount of business. Address A. B., Box No. 177 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

SATTERLEE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

STOCK BROKERS,

have removed their office

from

No. 49 Exchange-place,

to No. 70 Broadway

and No. 15 New-st.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Mich., May 15, 1865.

$750,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until Tuesday, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($750,000,) or any part thereof, of "War Bounty Loan Bonds" of the State of Michigan, authorized by an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act authorizing a War Bounty Loan," approved March 2, 1865, to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable at the pleasure of the State, after the expiration of twenty-five years from and after the 1st day of May, 1865, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. The interest on the bond to the date of delivery will be added. The right is reserved to reject any bid, if considered necessary to protect the interests of the State.

If desired, payments will be received and the bonds delivered at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.

J. OWEN,
State Treasurer.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED.

Lands situated in IOWA or WISCONSIN, farm mortgage bonds, railroad securities, &c., &c., bought.

Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable less the government tax at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 16th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 16th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 23th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the company on TUESDAY 23d inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., and reopen on THURSDAY, 25th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HETHRICK BROTHERS OIL COMPANY, No. 86 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 41,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of government tax, on their capital stock, payable on and after May 24. The transfer books will be closed from May 21 to 26 inclusive. CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 23.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent, payable June 2, free of government tax; the transfer books will be closed from May 25, to June 2.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 6th-av., open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed from from government tax. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000
Divided into 200,000 shares. Par value, $10.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES OF THE WORKING CAPITAL, $3 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS AS SO SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President	J. S. CLARK, of New-York
Vice-President	R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer	H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary pro tem	R. H. WISHART, New-York.

This company owns a new well, a few days ago, on the Steele Farm, on Oil Creek, now producing over 100 bbls. of oil per day, and increasing. Several new wells nearly completed boring, with splendid show of oil. Lands embracing 28 different properties, located on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run, Allegheny River, opposite Horse Creek, Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, and other streams in the heart of the great oil region.

Pre-emption, maps and reports of location can be obtained where the subscription books are now open, at No. 71 Broadway, New-York; No. 612 and 614 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 1 Carroll Hall, Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md., and at the office of H. F. Devoe & Son, Bankers, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York; also, at the office of the Standard Petroleum Refinery, No. 24 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 9, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to make a contract for the cleaning of the streets of the City of New-York, having for some time considered the wants of the city and justice to those seeking the work require that essential modifications should be made in the specifications heretofore adopted by them, have returned unopened all bids made under the advertisement of ninth May instant, and hereby invite sealed proposals for such cleaning, to be deposited with the chairman of the commission, the Mayor of the city of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said city, on or before SATURDAY, the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at twelve o'clock noon. Forms of the contract, new specifications and bond can be had on application to any of the undersigned. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids which in their judgment may not be for the interest of the city.

The commissioners invite suggestions as to the form and nature of the specifications to be left at the Mayor's Office, on or before THURSDAY, the 25th day of May inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Mayor, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Recorder, No. 62 Wall-st.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, (Hall of Records.)
FRANCIS I. A. HOOLE,
City Inspector,
No. 19 Chatham-st.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 82 Nassau-st.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Grammer School No. 41, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The trustees of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
PHILIP DENISON,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
Committee on Buildings, Ninth Ward.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Vth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including steam or hot water heating apparatus; to be built on the two lots of ground known as Nos. 31 and 33 Vestry-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including the heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" "Proposals for Painting;" and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished; otherwise, they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which the sureties are not named. The Trustees of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for public interests to do so.

JOHN H. WHITMORE, Building
JAMES M. TUTHILL, } Committee.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

REMOVALS.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,

Have removed from No. 22 William-st. to No. 84 Broadway and 6 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight, or after ten days' notice.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear, Throat and Scalp, has removed her office from No. 16 to No. 51 Bond-st., (south side, first large house from Bowery,) where her celebrated medicines can always be had.

Send for a circular.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on THURSDAY, May 25, 1865,

at 12 o'clock noon, at Pier No. 14 East River,

By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,

50 TONS SCRAP IRON.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION
ON TUESDAY, May 30, 1865,
at 12 o'clock,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK,
the following-named vessels, belonging to the U. S. Navy Department:

SCREW STEAMER FLAG—Length, 187 feet 6 inches; breadth, 31 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 8 inches; between decks, 7 feet 2 inches; 1 cylinder, 48 inches diameter, 46 inches stroke.

SCREW STEAMER KENSINGTON—Length, 190 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth of hold 10 feet 1 inches; between 1st and 2d decks, 7 feet 1 inch; between 2d and 3d decks, 7 feet; 1 cylinder, 56¾ inches diameter; 44 inches stroke.

SCREW STEAMER VICKSBURGH—Length, 171 feet; breadth, 33 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; 1 cylinder, 36 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.

SCREW STEAMER PROTEUS—Length, 203 feet; breadth, 38 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 10 inches; 2 cylinders, 44 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.

U. S. STEAMER NEVINS (screw)—Length 203 feet 9 inches; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 7 inches; 2 cylinders, 44 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.

BARKENTINE HORACE BEALS—Length, 122 feet; breadth, 31 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches.

SCHOONER RACHEL SEAMAN—Length, 116 feet; breadth, 30 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet.

Twenty per centum of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder before the vessel is removed from the Navy-yard, which will be done within six days after the date of sale.

C. H. BELL, Commandant.

AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,

MAGNIFICENT STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE, RICH CHINA, CUT GLASS, SILVER, CUTLERY, &c., THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at house 131 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., comprising a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture;

A RARE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS,

MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, ELABORATELY CARVED, FOUR ROUND CORNERS,

STEINWAY AND SONS, MAKERS.

Costly parlor ornaments, bisque, bronze, lava and parian; Bohemian and French china, silverware, cut glass, cutlery, &c., with everything adapted to an elegantly furnished house. Sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY RUSSELL WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

IRON MINE AT AUCTION.

By order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, I shall expose for sale at public vendue, at the hotel of Jacob O. Drake, in Morristown, in said State, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., that valuable mine of iron ore situate near Rockaway, New-Jersey, called the Hibernia Mine, formerly owned by Thos. T. Wood, deceased. It is in good condition, situate but three miles from the Morris Canal, with which it is connected by railroad, and is considered one of the most valuable iron mines in New-Jersey. At the same time and place, there will be sold forty-five acres of land with dockage, on the Morris Canal, in Rockaway, aforesaid.

V. DALRIMPLE,
Master in Chancery of New-Jersey.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will sell on the first day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to the 25th inst., it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

ALGERNON H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY, SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER CO., ABOUT 3 MILES FROM THE CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of Philip Dater, deceased, about 9 acres of land, situated on the Boston Turnpike Road, in the town of West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., about 9 miles from the City Hall, 3 miles from the Central Park, 1¼ miles from Harlem Bridge. This property is in the immediate vicinity of the fine estates of Messrs. Whitlock, Parish, Berry, Dater and Brevoort. Each lot has a water front and fine view of the Sound and East River. No property more desirable can be found anywhere in the vicinity of New-York, for those wishing to purchase for the purpose of erecting suburban residences. Its accessibility, the character of the surrounding improvements, and the combined advantages of city with the beauties of country life, the healthfulness of location, beauty of scenery, its facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, all combine to render this property most attractive. The land will be sold in plots of from 2 to 8 acres, which have been judiciously laid out by a competent engineer, and in such a manner that so far as possible each plot will be equally benefited by the natural advantages of the place. There is on the premises a first-class stone mansion, 50 feet square and wing attached, with modern improvements, gardener's cottage, carriage-

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 25, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., embracing the "Hersdale Reserve" from last year's sale, containing about 200 acres of choice land, in parcels of from 12 to 50 acres each, (or larger plots, if desired.) On some are farmhouses and outbuildings, two of which have lately been put in perfect repair and painted outside and inside, and one of them furnished with cottage furniture, which will be sold with the house. By nature, the tract is remarkably well adapted for villa residences, and has been improved by plantations of evergreens and other trees, under drainage and manuring. The tract is also well watered, and wooded with old forest trees, &c., &c. Each plot is so laid out as to have a commanding view without interfering with the others. The situation is on a ridge of table land, from 300 to 400 feet above the level of tide water, commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound, with glimpses of the Palisades on the Hudson; distance 18 miles from Central Park, and 14½ miles east of Scarsdale Depot, on Harlem Railroad. Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. Possession given immediately if required, upon passing the title.

Conveyances will be at Scarsdale Station on the day of sale, to meet the 8:15, 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. trains from 4th-av. and 26th-st., which will afford ample time to examine the property and partake of a luncheon at 12 o'clock M., and return to the city after the sale by the 4 and 5:30 o'clock P. M. trains.

For information, maps, &c., of the property, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

Most of the purchasers at similar sales last year have made extensive improvements, and are now occupying them. The surrounding country has also been improved in a similar manner, by which the tract offered is permanently established for the objects for which it was originally purchased. L. G. MORRIS.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE De Forest Manice, situated in the town of Hempstead, Queens County, L. I., 14 miles from New-York City, and one mile east of Queens Station, on the Long Island Railroad, containing fifty-six acres. This place was the country seat of its late owner over twenty years, and is believed to be unsurpassed in this country for beauty and unrivalled collection. The dwelling-house is of wood, filled in with brick, of gothic style, very large, and in fine order. The place contains large and fully stocked green-houses, graperies, peach and other glass houses, carriage-houses and stables, and a gardener's cottage. It is supplied with water from a large well and reservoir, yielding a never-failing supply to all the buildings and grounds. It will be sold with or without the house furniture and green-house plants. See full particulars in advertisement in *N. Y. Evening Post*, this week. For permits, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or WM. D. F. MANICE, Executor, 46 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT YONKERS—Situated on Palisade-av., three-fourths of a mile from the Hudson River Railroad depot, commanding an unobstructed view of the Hudson River for 20 miles, with an acre of ground, tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, with beautiful shade trees, shrubbery, and an abundance of choice fruit. The house is of modern build, of brick and stuccoed, containing ten rooms, with all the modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c. On the premises is a new brick stable, with all the modern improvements, having stalls for five horses, room for six carriages, and a finished room for a coachman. The whole is in complete order for immediate occupation. Price $18,000. The future can be had with the house if desired. Apply to the owner on the premises. W. A. DIBBLE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 30 acres; has a river front of 1,000 feet, embracing two building sites with fine river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenue, lawn and shade trees magnificent; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. O. HALSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with fine choice flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 250 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots, if the purchaser deem desirable. As a private, genteel residence it can have no superior of its equal in the town. The furniture, which is new, and of the best, can be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of G. KIRTLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Kingsbridge, Westchester County, the residence of Joseph H. Coolidge, Esq. The house is well built and replete with all the modern conveniences and improvements; there is a large stable and necessary outbuildings, 20 acres of land with abundance of every variety of fruit, forest and ornamental trees, in full bearing, fine fishing, &c., fresh and salt water, and valuable oyster grounds. The views, &c., from altogether one of the most unexceptionable locations for a gentleman's residence, being but a short distance from the city by the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, and also by steamboat. Apply to the owner on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A NELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, at Sing Sing, five minutes' walk from depot; splendid marble mansion, containing 20 rooms, gardener's house, carriage house, stables, hot-house, extensive arbors, &c., with six acres, magnificently shaded, and all in fine order; the view of the river is unsurpassed; this is without exception the most beautiful place on the North River, and must be seen to be appreciated; the house is handsomely furnished with mirrors, &c., &c., will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 543 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT NEW-ROCHELLE, Westchester County, N. Y., known as the Roller farm, consisting of about 35 acres, all fine, arable land, about three-quarters of a mile from the New-Haven Railroad Station; there are on the premises a dwelling-house, barns, &c., two streams of water run through the property. For further particulars, inquire of HENRY W. CLARK, No. 58 Tribune Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, or of HENRY WOLFF, New-Rochelle Village.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On the Passaic River, 19 miles from the Paterson depot, Erie Railway; house large and convenient; fruit and shade trees; from 30 to 200 years old; location healthy and unsurpassed for beauty by any in the neighborhood of New-York. Paterson is 15 miles by railroad, and there are 16 trains each way daily. will be sold with 3 or 15 acres. S. S. SHERWOOD, No. 76 Duane-st.

A FINE COUNTRY SEAT OF FIVE ACRES, three-story brick house, slate roof; house 44 by 44, marble mantels; the barn, 24 by 24; outbuildings; 500 fruit and shade trees, near Washingtonville, Orange County, on the branch of the Erie Railway; price $7,500. Also, ten other places on the Hudson River.
P. ZEGLIO, No. 124 Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A site, 212 acres, having one-fifth of a mile river front outside Hudson River Railroad, commanding magnificent views; entrance opposite Staatsburgh Station. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, Tivoli Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

TO FARMERS.—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES for sale in Litchfield County, Conn., one and a half miles from railroad depot; large brick house, 40x40, with extensive barns, carriage-house, stables, &c.; all in order; fruit in abundance; four hours from New-York City. Price, $7,000. Apply to P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—THE ELEGANT four-story full-stone house and lot No. 216 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., in good order, with modern improvements, excellent neighborhood, and opposite the mansion of Hon. Ex-Mayor Havemeyer; is one of the most desirable locations in the city for a private residence; price $18,000; terms easy. Apply on the premises, from 9 to 3 o'clock. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 15 ACRES OF LAND, lying about 1¼ miles south of the village of Nyack, running from the river to the top of the mountain; on the premises are three houses, two of them in good repair, also a dock; there is an apple orchard, and all the small fruits in abundance. Inquire of G. M. LAURENCE, Palisades, N. J., or JOHN JAYCOX, Glenham, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A HANDsome country residence, eligibly situated within a mile of the landing, and commanding extensive views of the river and Fishkill Mountains. The place contains eight acres of ground and is a most desirable property. For full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF NINE ACRES of land, a house, not modern, but large and convenient, large barn and carriage-house, with several outbuildings; fruit of the choicest kinds; with scenery not surpassed on the river. Immediate possession given. Inquire on the premises. J. M. STUART, Sing Sing, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, commercial stands and homes to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—with 17 lots of ground laid out as a garden, with choice fruit trees, grapevines, &c., four miles from Williamsburgh ferries; price $6,000. For particulars apply to W. E. SLOCUM, No. 31 Nassau-st., Room No. 16.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.—FOR SALE, in New-Jersey, in close proximity to New-York, a manufacturing property, consisting of a large one-story brick building, with gas and water in the building; price $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MADISON, N. J., NEW DEPOT, an elegant country seat and 160 acres. Price $55,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or S. EDDY, Morristown.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—FRONTING on the Sound; good buildings; house well shaded; choice fruit of all kinds; very accessible; fine fishing, bathing and boating; in complete order.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT PLACE OF NINE ACRES, one-half mile from Rye depot, Westchester County, with plenty of shade and fruit trees. Apply to P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

PORTABLE COTTAGES, OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES.—Simple, neat and substantial; the best in the world. Address WEST-ST. STEAM WORKS, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FARMS, ALL sizes, prices and locations. Also, country seats and residences for sale and exchange on the most easy and liberal terms. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 39 Liberty-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZEN'S WEST POINT HOTEL

WILL BE OPENED FOR THE SEASON

SATURDAY, MAY 27.

For board and rooms apply to

COZZENS BROTHERS,
West Point.

LAKE GEORGE.

Fort William Henry Hotel will open for the reception of guests on June 1.
DANIEL GALE, Proprietor, Caldwell, N. Y.

The steamer MINNEHAHA will commence her regular trips in connection with the steamers on Lake Champlain and railroad to Saratoga on June 5.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also fine drives.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES
TO LET,
With splendid light and ventilation,
Suitable for
Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON STATEN Island, near New-Brighton landing, containing about 13 rooms, fully furnished. The house has gas, water and other improvements; stable attached; possession on the 15th of June. Also, 2½ miles from Factoryville landing, in high ground, a furnished cottage, containing 10 rooms; shade near the house; stable for horse and cow, which with carriage, will go with the place. Possession 1st of July. For particulars, apply at office of owner, No. 67 Exchange-place, Room No. 27, or address Box No. 3,546 Post-office.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET AT WESTPORT, CONN.—To let, possession immediately, an amply furnished cottage, with 3½ acres of ground, garden, stable, coach-house, &c.; large parlor, library and dining-room on the first floor; five bedrooms, with bath-room, water-closet, &c., on the second floor, and airy bedrooms and nursery on the third floor, with large kitchen, laundry and bedrooms, storerooms, &c., in the basement. It is an eligible residence for a genteel family. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 39 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A COUNTRY-SEAT IN RHODE Island, the homestead of the late Hon. Tristam Burgess, on Watchemoket Hill, about one mile from the centre of the City of Providence, with 21 acres of land, (13 acres of fruit orchard,) dwelling-house, containing 12 rooms besides attic, two stables with accommodations for 10 or 12 horses, with ample carriage room, woodshed and other buildings. A portion of the furniture may be had with the estate for a term of years. For particulars address BURGES, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

CORNWALL.—TO LET FOR FOUR MONTHS from June 1, a furnished house, twenty minutes' ride from the landing, with eleven rooms, large hall and kitchen, surrounded by fruit and shade trees; there is a good garden planted, a stable, the use of and pasture for an excellent cow, and, if desired, a good family horse; the house stands upon high ground, commanding a beautiful view, and is in every way a healthy and desirable residence. Inquire of JAMES M. BASSETT, No. 30 Murray-st., N. Y., or of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, FURNISHED, A large and elegant house in Stamford, Conn.; it has everything in it appertaining to a modern house, with a situation unequaled, and extensive grounds and stable room; as pleasant a Summer residence is seldom found, which will be fully apparent on inspection; rent $250 a month. Inquire of S. SEELY, in store No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR the Summer or year, with all modern improvements, in a beautiful location, five minutes' walk from Orange Valley depot; fine stable with it if desired. Apply to J. S. OTIS, with H. B. Claflin & Co., No. 140 Church-st., or W. B. BLACKWELL, Main-st., Orange N. J.

COTTAGE TO LET—PARTIALLY FURnished, in Rockland County, four miles from Suffern's depot; has 7 or 8 rooms; also, garden and barn; possession at once; located on healthful and picturesque; rent $200. C. H. OLIVER, No. 149 Duane-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED COUNTRY SEATS TO RENT—At Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Poughkeepsie, Morrisania, Rye, Portchester, Stamford and Bridgeport. S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE PLEASANTLY situated cottage, "Dragdon," East Chester; with garden, stables; five-house well filled; high and commanding ground. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR ENGRAVERS, Architects, or any business requiring superior light, two rooms in the new building Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, near Wall-st., each about fifty feet square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—Nos. 147 AND 149 WEST 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 614 Water-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT Ridgewood, N. J., one mile from Godwinville Station, Erie Railroad; suitable for a small family; has a Summer kitchen and 1½ acres of ground. Price $250 for six months. E. A. WALTON, No. 126 Broadway.

A NEW AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, with two acres of land, carriage-house and room for four horses, to let for the summer, at Flushing, L. I. For particulars, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 130 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—ARRANGEMENT without board—two furnished sleeping-rooms, for single gentlemen, in perfectly quiet house; convenient to cars; pleasant neighborhood. No. 363 Bridge-st., near Myrtle-av.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE SITUATED on Long Island Sound, two hours by railroad from New-York; house contains 8 rooms; shade, fruit, &c., &c. For particulars apply at No. 175 Forsyth-st.

TO LET.—TO LET, ON A FIVE YEARS' LEASE, the house northwest corner of 46th-st. and Broadway; it contains 20 rooms, besides a store. It will be put in perfect repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT FLUSHing, for the Summer; fully furnished; situate in most desirable neighborhood.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 70 Cedar-st.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET, furnished, for three months, a house containing 11 rooms, kitchen, laundry, &c., with three-stalled stable. Rent $1,000. Apply to Box No. 2,315 Post-office.

TO LET—NEAR 14TH-ST. AND 7TH-AV. TO A private family only, an elegantly furnished three-story brick house; best reference required. Address F. J. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A NICE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE IN a very desirable neighborhood. For particulars inquire of M. B. WALLACE, corner Barrow and 4th sts.

A SUITE OF ROOMS AND SINGLE rooms to let in Tontine Hotel, on European plan, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway.

FOR RENT—PART OF A WELL FURNISHED office centrally situated. Address H. S. G., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE SECOND AND parlor floors in a small cottage house. Apply at No. 52 East 27th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE OR PART OF ONE, CONtaining not less than six rooms, in a desirable location, with the modern improvements, between 4th and 6th ave.; no children in family, and parties responsible. Apply, with particulars, care of J. Hooper & Co., No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY AND DAUGHTER desire to take charge of a house during the absence of the family in Summer; name and address at Mr. A. Turok, jr.'s book-store, No. 879 Broadway, between 16th and 17th sts.; would sew.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, at No. 169 East 17th-st. Terms reasonable.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMIlies and single gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place; transient persons $2 and $2 50 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, AND a single gentleman, can be accommodated for the Summer with airy and comfortable rooms and good board in a pleasantly situated house in the beautiful and healthy village of Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., one hour from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to Mme. DELARIGUE, Bloomfield, N. J. Terms moderate. Mme. D. refers by permission to Hon. W. C. Alexander, H. B. Hyde, No. 92 Broadway, New-York, and Capt. B. M. Westcott, U. S. N.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY on a farm in preference, for a family with two children. Apply, stating terms, to E. S., New-York Post-office, Box No. 3,310.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point; fine large rooms with first-class board. Address R. A. EERARD, West Point.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, STYLISH, LONGtailed bay saddle mare, with black points, perfectly trained to an easy, spirited gallop for a lady; 15½ hands high, gentle, yet spirited. A lady's pet. Excellent in single or double harness. Seven years old, and sound. Also, a superb side-saddle, cloth and cover nearly new, which cost $150; nothing finer to be seen in the Central Park. To be seen at the feed-store of D. H. VANDERPOOL, No. 328 3d-av., near 26th-st.

HORSES AND WAGONS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—Two good horses, one grocery wagon, one depot wagon, one peddler's wagon for the country, harnesses, &c., for sale very cheap. LEONARD BROWN, No. 505 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PAIR OF CARriage horses, 16 hands high, dark bay, long black tail and manes, well broken, perfectly sound, now in the country, one hour and a half from New-York. Address E. F., Box No. 420 Post-office.

WANTED—A PERFECTLY SOUND AND KIND horse, full 15¾ hands, free traveler, and can trot in 3½. Address Box No. 1,974 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF gray carriage horses, about 15¾ hands. Apply at private stable, No. 5 East 22d-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between SAMUEL RICHARDSON and HENRY HARLEY, under the firm name and style of RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
SAMUEL RICHARDSON. HENRY HARLEY.
PITTSBURGH, May 20, 1865.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE ENGINES.—HAVING ABOUT completed a large contract for engines for the oil regions, I am now at liberty to receive orders for immediate delivery for my improved 10 or 15 horse engines, either portable or stationary. City references given as to the character of my work. JOHN T. DUNKIN,
Nos. 348, 350 and 352 West 27th-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED without pain, under Nitrous Oxyde Gas, at 50 cents each, by Dr. WAIT, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Best teeth inserted on low terms. Cut this out.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED and use the Nitrous Oxide Gas to extract teeth without pain. It is entirely different, and free from all the danger of Ether and Chloroform. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,300	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,977	Orogan.
VIRGINIA	2,976	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,196	Asplin.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, May 27
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, June 3
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, June 17
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP, GUIDING STAR,
2,595 65-95 tons,
WILLIAM R. BELL, Commander,
will sail for Havre, calling at Southampton to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, from the company's pier, No. 46 North River, third pier above foot of Canal-st.
First cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....60
payable in United States currency.
An experienced Surgeon on board. Medical attendance free of charge.
The GUIDING STAR is one of the very best as well as one of the most elegant steamships ever built in this country. She has staterooms for 250 first cabin passengers, and for comfort or elegance her saloons and staterooms are not excelled by those of any other steamer in the world.
This steamer will arrive from New-Orleans on the 27th inst., with passengers; any examine her accommodations, for which purpose tickets may be procured at the office of the company.
Returning, the GUIDING STAR will leave Havre on the 15th of July.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 10 Barclay-st.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Wimpenny	Saturday, May 27.
MONTEREY	Furber	Saturday, June 3.
MARPINSA	Howes	Saturday, June 10.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, June 17.
EVENING STAR	Wimpenny	Saturday, June 24.
MONTEREY	Furber	Saturday, July 1.
MARIPOSA	Howes	Saturday, July 8.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, July 15.
GUIDING STAR	Bell,	
RISING STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River, third Pier above Canal-st., New-York.
The MORNING STAR is 2,448 tons; the EVENING STAR, 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR, 2,416 tons, and RISING STAR, 2,778 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.
First cabin passage, $80; second cabin, $40.
No freight received after Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

STEAMSHIP EUROPE FOR HAVRE
will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY MORNING, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, on account of the tide. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock. Baggage not required on the voyage will be received on Thursday.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first one splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,900 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,254 tons	650-horse power
EUROPE	3,200 tons	800-horse power
FRANCE	(About)	800-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(About)	1,000-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.
EUROPE, Capt. A. DUCHESNE, FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE, Capt. A. BOCANDE, FRIDAY, June 23
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$150
Second Cabin, including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. Grand Hotel.
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at Queenstown, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company. Inman Line, carrying the United States mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....May 27
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....June 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....June 10
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....100 Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS, COMMENCING, MAY 1, 1865.
The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

June 2	OCEAN QUEEN	$100
	(connecting at Panama with the SACRAMENTO.)	
June 16	CONSTANTINA	$100
	(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)	

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 27, and SATURDAY, June 17.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15th, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The new and first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
WM. POWELL, Master,
will leave for Wilmington direct on
SATURDAY, May 27,
at 3 o'clock precisely.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 27, at 3 P. M.
For passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow, June 3.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 88 South-st.

FOR WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.
The first-class steamship JOHN GIBSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on FRIDAY, May 26, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.
NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.—Annual election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 6th June next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State. Indispensable to travelers. Issued by A. G. WILLMARTH, Room No. 14.

SHIPPING.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
FRIDAY, MAY 26, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
PIER NO. 12 NORTH RIVER.
The new steamship
NEVADA,
having her freight all engaged, can accommodate passengers only.
For passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.
REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE OF NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
Steamer GRANADA, R. R. BAXTER, Commander.
Steamer ALHAMBRA, R. B. BENSON, Commander.
THE GRANADA
will leave pier No. 14, East River,
On WEDNESDAY, May 31,
at 2 o'clock precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on WEDNESDAY, June 7.

FOR SAVANNAH.
STAR LINE.
Regular weekly United States mail line.
The first-class steamship
AMERICA,
Capt. OLIFF, will commence receiving freight MONDAY, 29th inst., from pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 7.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. L. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF DOCK.
FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON,
Landing at
Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall and Milton.
The steamer MARY POWELL will leave pier foot of Deshrosses-st., (second street south of Canal,) every afternoon at 3½ o'clock

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL
Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. RIBARP leaves pier No. 1, Brooklyn, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, (on and after May 22,) at 7 A. M., from pier foot of Deshrosses-st., touching at 34th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 7:10. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens,

REVIEW OF THE ARMIES.

(Continued from the First Page.)

days' retreat, that wound, even not yet healed, shot through the arm at Lookout Mountain; but living on, and following SHERMAN through Georgia and the Carolinas, back to the banks of the Potomac, where he quartered with his old regiment in 1861. The rear of BARNUM's brigade was brought up by the first genuine pack-mule train ever seen in Washington. I will warrant BARNUM had an eye to letting his friends see with what a degree of comfort he travels. It was a most nonchalant, grotesque spectacle—two very diminutive white donkeys bestrode by two diminutive black contrabands. If that is not a paradox, a dozen patient pack mules, mounted with Mexican pack saddles, camp equipage on one side and boxes of hard tack other; half-a-dozen contraband females on foot; a dozen contraband males leading the mules; a white soldier or two on horseback, to see that everything was all right; the servants of the mess, and the mess kit, and, scattered about on the panniers of the mules, reclining very domestically, half a dozen game cocks, a brace of young coons, and a sure-footed goat, all presenting such a scene as brought laughter and cheers from end to end of the avenue.

The Third Division is under the veteran WARD, and, though mostly composed of gallant Western men, still has left three gallant organizations from the East—the Thirty-third Massachusetts, (led by UNDERWOOD and then by CODSWELL, who now leads the brigade,) the Twentieth Connecticut, and the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New-York. The brigade closes the corps, and the star-symbol is disappearing in the distance. The corps occupied one hour and twenty-five minutes in passing the reviewing-officer.

The Fourteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, almost fatally named, constitutes the left wing of the army of Georgia, and moves by at 1:45 P. M. This corps is famous for its marching and fighting capacities. It has been commanded by Geo. H. THOMAS, and there are men it who fought at Mill Spring in 1862, when ZOLLICOFFER, the rebel, was killed. The history of this corps, like that of the Army of Tennessee, is recorded in the annals of the war in the Southwest. It took part in most of the battles already mentioned in connection with the account of the services of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, and was also in the campaign in Kentucky in 1862. It has accompanied Gen. SHERMAN throughout his remarkable campaign during last Fall and Winter. It is composed principally of Western troops, and in respect to personal size and appearance is one of the finest looking corps in the army. There is but one Eastern regiment in it, the Seventeenth New-York Zouaves, formerly the Seventeenth Volunteers. The Fourteenth Corps occupied one and a half hours in passing, marching rapidly keeping well closed up, and is probably the largest Corps in the armies under SHERMAN. The total time of passing occupied about six hours, or about half an hour longer than Gen. MEADE's army yesterday.

As we noticed in our report of yesterday's review, there was again no display whatever on any street except Pennsylvania-avenue, west of the Capitol, except in a single instance. This noteworthy exception was the residence of Mr. Grey, on Maryland-avenue, near Sixth-street. Mr. Grey is an old resident of this city, and has from the very beginning of the war been an ardent supporter of the administration.

As the column was passing along Pennsylvania avenue, there were several points where the spectators cheered the commanding officers of the several organizations, and I hardly think there was a single General officer who was not the recipient of a; ; lause at some point along the line. I did not, however, hear any cheering by the soldiers while passing this portion of the route.

The display of flags on Pennsylvania-avenue was to-day much more general than yesterday, and the citizens appeared to enter more fully into the spirit of the reception ceremony. Another improvement was the modification of the inconvenient order to prevent persons crossing the street while the column was passing. As the time occupied in passing was fully six hours, and there was no chance of going around except by making a complete circuit of the city, such an order was extremely irksome. To-day it was so far modified as to allow opportunity to all who desired to cross the line between the brigades. This saved much trouble, and prevented the ludicrous scenes which were witnessed yesterday of the mounted guard chasing after persons with drawn sabres and driving them beyond the lines.

To give an idea of the length of the column it is only necessary to state that when the rear of the Fourteenth Corps passed over Long Bridge, the head of the Twentieth had already crossed the river on the pontoon bridge at the foot of Twenty-third-street, the route being from the first named bridge along Maryland-avenue to the Capitol, around the Capitol on the south side to Third-street, east, along that northwardly to Maryland-avenue, thence westwardly to the Capitol, passing around on the north side to Pennsylvania-avenue, up this avenue westwardly via Fifteenth-street to Twenty-third-street, and thence south to the river. The entire distance of this column was fully seven miles. These two corps did not embrace more than half the entire force reviewed, which would make the whole column about fifteen miles long. As I have already mentioned, it required a little more than six hours to pass any given point. It moved without any considerable interruption.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 24.

We have had another bright, and, in all other respects, a charming day for the review of the armies of the Tennessee and Georgia. The sidewalks of Pennsylvania-avenue at all elevated points were to-day, as yesterday, occupied by deeply interested spectators. Fresh arrivals this morning augmented the already large number of strangers, who had especially visited Washington to witness the grand military parade.

The tastefully decorated stands near the Executive mansion were again occupied by President JOHNSON, members of the Cabinet and Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, together with distinguished army and navy officers, chiefs of Executive Bureaus, the Diplomatic Corps and families, and other personages. The vicinity of the reviewing point was densely crowded over a larger area than yesterday, this locality being the most attractive.

The Army of the Tennessee moved from the Capitol at 9 o'clock this morning, proceeding toward the Executive mansion. At the head of the column rode Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, who was vociferously cheered all along the line, while many clapped their hands and others waved their handkerchiefs and miniature flags. The greeting of this hero was in the highest degree enthusiastic. He had been presented with two large wreaths of flowers, one of which had been placed around his horse's neck, the other hung upon his own shoulder. Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN was accompanied by Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, formerly in command of the Army of the James. Next followed Maj.-Gen. LOGAN, Staff and escort. He yesterday assumed command of this army. Maj.-Gen. HOGAN appeared at the head of the command. This corps is composed of troops from Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. The Seventeenth Army Corps was preceded by its commander, Maj.-Gen. BLAIR, with his staff, followed by the headquarters escorts. The troops of this corps are from Illinois, Ohio, New-York, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota and Michigan. The next in review was the Army of Georgia, Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM commanding, who rode at the head of this column.

The Twentieth Corps was commanded by Maj.-Gen. MOWER, and comprised of volunteers from Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New-York, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Ohio, Delaware, Indiana and Michigan. This was succeeded by the Fourteenth Army Corps, Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. C. DAVIES commanding. It was composed of volunteers from Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New-York, Minnesota and Kentucky. The respective commanders of the armies, divisions and brigades, bore upon their persons profusions of flowers which had been bestowed in acknowledgment of their heroic deeds; and as they passed along the line cheers were given, and handkerchiefs and flags waved by those who chose this mode of testifying their gratitude for the gallant services of both officers and men. None seemed to weary of continuous gazing at the troops, as there was always presented something of increased interest.

The armies represented all branches and divisions of the service—cavalry, artillery and infantry—with sufficient variety in trimmings and appointments to relieve the general sameness of uniform, and several regiments of Zouaves contributed to produce this effect. There was an extensive flashing of drawn swords, bayonets and polished brass cannon in the clear sunlight, sections of pontoon bridges, and ambulances, and stretchers, and even heavy wagons were features in the procession.

There was also a fair representation of the spade and ax department, the implements being carried on the shoulders of both white and black soldiers.

Much amusement was occasioned by a display of pack-horses and mules. They were all heavily loaded with commissary supplies, including chickens. A coon, a dog and a goat were comfortably fastened to three of the saddles. These were the pets of soldiers. Two black soldiers of largest size, riding on very small mules, their feet nearly touching the ground, was regarded as a comic scene in connection with this part of the display, and occasioned general laughter.

An interesting feature in the grand military parade was the exhibition of flags and banners of various patterns, some of them entirely new; others were carried torn by bullets and reduced to shreds, while others, entire as to material, were faded by exposure to the weather, or blackened by the smoke of battle. Several staffs were carried from which the flags had been shot away. All the spear-heads were ornamented with flowers, either in bouquets or wreaths. It was remarked, as in contrast to the Army of the Potomac, that the troops comprising the Armies of Georgia and Tennessee wore the wide brim felt hats regulation pattern. Their appearance in all respects was equal to that of the Army of the Potomac, notwithstanding they had performed more marching service. Their general movements were much admired, and accordingly applauded. The commander of each army, corps and division, attended by one staff officer, dismounted after passing the General-in-Chief, and joined him until his army, corps or division had passed the reviewing-stand, when he remounted and joined his command. Officers commanding regiments presented swords on passing the reviewing officer, but company officers were not required to make such salutes. Brigade bands or consolidated field music turned out and played as their brigades passed. One band to each division performed during the march from the Capitol to the Treasury Building. After the troops passed the reviewing officers, they were marched to their respective quarters.

Secretary SEWARD, notwithstanding his severe physical affliction, took a deep interest in the review. Gen. AUGUR made him comfortable and furnished him with a good position at the headquarters of the defences of Washington, that he might witness the grand military display.

The Armies of Tennessee and Georgia occupied six hours in passing, the same length of time required yesterday for the review of the Army of the Potomac.

The following are a few of the incidents of the day: Previous to the march a number of young ladies made their way through the crowds of spectators and soldiers on Capitol Hill, and festooned upon some of the officers bouquets, wreaths and garlands.

It has already been stated that Gen. SHERMAN led the advance to-day, accompanied by Gen. HOWARD, with bouquets in their hands and their horses decorated with flowers. Upon reaching the western part of the city a veteran reserve soldier approached Gen. SHERMAN with another bouquet, but the horse of the latter became restive and he motioned the soldier back. "Give it to HOWARD" shouted the multitude, but he, too, having but one hand, could attend only to his prancing horse, so the veteran returned to his seat with his offering amid cheers on all sides. Riding to the western entrance of the Executive mansion, Gen. SHERMAN dismounted, and, with Gen. HOWARD and Staff, joined the group on the stand.

The reception given to Gen. SHERMAN exceeded in enthusiasm that extended to any other officer. Gens. LOGAN, J. W. GEARY and FRANK BLAIR especially received the acclamations of the multitude. As the head of Maj.-Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR's corps reached Fourteenth-street in the marching column, some one hundred and fifty gentlemen, mostly from Missouri, presented to the General a splendid banner, and to each of the officers of his staff a beautiful bouquet.

A number of gentlemen from Philadelphia kept open house to-day for the entertainment of officers and soldiers of Pennsylvania and other States, and in the evening engaged a band of music, and serenaded Gens. LOGAN, HOWARD and BLAIR, and Ex-Speaker GROW. All these gentlemen made speeches, which were enthusiastically applauded by the large crowd in attendance.

A REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

The Rebels take Possession of Cape Haytien without Opposition—Nobody Hurt.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 24.

The schooner *Pomona*, Capt. MOLINEUX, at this port, brings advices from Cape Haytien to May 13, by which we learn that a political revolution had taken place on the island.

The rebels, headed by a Col. SALNARE, took possession of Cape Haytien on the 10th inst., without opposition from the government troops, and not a gun was fired by either party.

It was a bloodless affair.

The towns of Gonaives and St. Marcs, had also been taken by the rebels, and the people appeared to acquiesce in the change.

The leader of the rebellion, Col. SALNARE, is the person who attempted to assassinate one of President GEFFRARD's ministers some months since.

Our Popular Loan—More than a Million Taken on Wednesday—Seven Hundred and Fifty-five Small Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 24.

JAY COOKE reports the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day at $1,078,000. The largest single Western subscriptions were $150,000 from the Second National Bank of St. Louis; $126,500 from HANNA, HART & Co., of Pittsburgh; $100,000 from the Second National Bank of Cleveland; and $50,000 from the First National Bank of Alleghaney City, Penn. The largest single Eastern subscription was $170,000 from Philadelphia. The number of individual subscriptions, for amounts of $50 and $100, was 755.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, May 22.

The steamer *Monterey* arrived here yesterday from Mobile, Ala., with a full cargo of cotton on government account.

The steamer *Davis* arrived here last night from Hilton Head, S. C., with 200 paroled rebel prisoners, en route to Richmond and the North.

Rebels for Fort Warren—Alexander H. Stephens Sent There.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 24.

A dispatch from Wood's Hole reports that the United States steamer *Tuscarora* passed there at 10 o'clock to-day, bound to Fort Warren, with ALEXANDER STEPHENS and other rebels, destined for that place.

The Explosion of the Meteor.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, May 24.

Nine of the crew of the steamer *Meteor*, blown up off Cape Hatteras, some weeks ago, passed through Portland to-day, on the way from Montreal, where they were landed by the steamer *St. Marks*. The *St. Marks* saved 63 out of a crew of 104.

Sentence for Passing Counterfeit Money.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 24.

In the United States District Court, Judge CLIFFORD sentenced GEORGE COOK WATERHOUSE to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison for passing counterfeit $50 treasury notes.

Steamboat Disasters.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 24.

The steamer *Mercury*, with a load of sick soldiers, collided with the steamer *Hard Times*, about 30 miles below here last night. The *Mercury* sunk. No lives were lost.

The steamer *Julia* sunk six miles below Omaha on Monday night. Loss unknown.

Home for the Indiana Soldiers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, May 24.

At a large meeting held here to-night an association was organized for the purpose of building a permanent home for disabled soldiers, with Gov. MORTON as president.

Movements of Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, May 24.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX and party arrived here to-day, in forty-six hours from Atchinson, on their overland trip to California. They will reach Denver on Saturday.

DAVIS IN FORTRESS MONROE

The Arch-Traitor and C. C. Clay Placed in Close Confinement.

Their Cells Guarded by Twenty Men and Two Officers.

Their Families Still on Board the Clyde.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 23.

JEFFERSON DAVIS and CLEMENT C. CLAY, after having been taken yesterday afternoon from the steamer *Clyde*, were immediately escorted inside the fort and at once placed in the closest confinement in the cells prepared for their reception in the second tier casemates. They occupy cells adjacent to each other, and are very carefully guarded by two officers and 20 men of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery.

Mrs. DAVIS and family, and the wife of CLEMENT C. CLAY, remain on board the steamer *Clyde*, which has been coaling all day, preparatory to carrying them and Col. PRITCHARD's command southward again.

The strictest regulations are being enforced by the military authorities respecting persons visiting the fortress. By order of the Secretary of War, no one, either civil or military, is allowed to enter the fortress unless provided with papers which are furnished very sparingly to the commander of the post.

FROM AUGUSTA.

Detailed Account of the Capture of Jeff. Davis.

From the Savannah Herald, May 20.

By the arrival of the "tin-clad" *Savannah*, yesterday, from Augusta on the afternoon of the 17th, we have dispatches and files of papers to that date.

Maj.-Gen. C. GROVER returned by the *Savannah*, together with Lieut.-Col. YORK, Provost-Marshal, Capt. O. MATHEWS, A. A. G., Capt. DANA and Lieut. WEBSTER, of his staff. Major GEORGE E. GOUBAND, of Gen. GILLMORE's staff, who went overland with dispatches, also returned by this boat, and has proceeded to Hilton Head.

Dispatch from our Special Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, May 17—3:30 P. M.

Lieut.-Col. YORK, Provost-Marshal on Gen. GROVER's staff, has had turned over to him, and will take to Savannah to-day, $243,000 of gold and silver, seized as property of the Confederate Government. $488,000 was taken from a Confederate baggage-wagon, found in a by-road, and the balance was taken from various parties who had it in trust but acknowledged that it belonged to the Confederate Government. Col. YORK will also take some millions of dollars in Confederate bonds and currency, enough to start a small paper-mill.

Judge PARSONS of Gen. GROVER's Staff will remain here to attend to several important cases, requiring immediate adjudication. His absence will be felt in Savannah, but we need him here at present.

Silver is plenty on the streets, for change, and greenbacks are at par. There is a scarcity of small change, and if some shrewd one will only bring up his carpet-bag full of fives and tens in postal currency, I think he can easily dispose of them at par for silver half dollars.

The *Constitutionalist* has been revived, and the irrepressible MORSE, proprietor of the *Chronicle* and *Sentinel*, has also got another competitor in the shape of the *Transcript*, a new evening paper.

Gen. MOLINEUX still commands the city, and his measures are not complained of by any reasonable people. He has been brevetted for gallantry in the field, and is now winning much praise for his ability in a civil capacity.

THE CAPTURE OF MR. DAVIS.

From the Macon *Telegraph* we give a somewhat detailed account of the capture of the arch-traitor and his immediate escort. It will be observed that this report says nothing of Davis putting on his wife's clothes and attempting to escape in that disguise.

When the terms of armistice agreed upon by Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. JOHNSTON were communicated to Mr. DAVIS, and all hope of further resistance on this side of the Mississippi thus vanished, he determined to escape to Texas. What were his intentions after arriving there are not known to any one save his confidential advisers.

A strong cavalry escort, consisting of FERGUSON's, VAUGHN's, DUKE's and BRECKINRIDGE's brigades were selected to accompany and protect Mr. DAVIS and his family, and immediate personal friends in their flight.

The whole party, consisting of Mr. DAVIS, JOHN H. REAGAN, Ex-Gov. LETCHER, of Texas, Aid-de-camp BURTON N. HARRISON, Private Secretary to Mr. DAVIS; Col. WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON, and the brigades above mentioned, arrived at Abbeville, South Carolina, on the 27th of April, without any particular incident having occurred along the route.

When Mr. DAVIS arrived at Abbeville, he discovered that there was universal disaffection among his escort, and that they were determined to make no resistance in the event they were attacked, no matter how great or small the attacking force might be.

But little or no effort was made to induce them to follow the fortunes of their leader further. They all chose to remain behind except six Kentuckians, of BRECKINRIDGE's brigade, who remained with him.

The following are the names of the soldiers who refused to leave Mr. DAVIS. They all belonged to the second Kentucky cavalry: Lieut. BAKER; Privates SANFORD SMITH, HEATH, WALDERT and HARKNESS.

Mr. DAVIS had several days before leaving Charlotte, sent off his family, consisting of his lady and four little children. They were accompanied by his wife's sister, Miss HOWELL, of New Orleans, and her brother, Mid-shipman HOWELL, Lieut. HATHAWAY, and one or two other individuals.

Mr. DAVIS arrived at Washington, Ga., on the 4th inst., and found that only eight men of his escort came up with him; and to still further aggravate the case, mysterious rumors reached him of the probabilities of an attack upon his family, who were one day yet in advance, by guerrillas. Passing through Washington, he took the Sandersville road, almost due south, but for certain reasons left that village to the right.

At Irwin's Cross-Roads, in Washington County, a band of desperadoes made a demonstration upon the carriages and ambulances containing Mr. DAVIS' family, and again at Dublin, but after hearing who the occupants were, and being assured they could not rob the party without first shedding blood, they desisted and drew off. At Dublin they amounted to at least thirty men, and consisted of deserters from both the Federal and Confederate armies, banded together for the purpose of highway robbery.

Mr. DAVIS had, at midnight on the 6th, overtaken and rejoined his family, six miles north of Dublin, and just before the desperadoes organized there into rolling to make the attack. He, however, passed them unmolested.

Leaving Dublin, or the camp in the woods near that little village, on the morning of the 7th, the whole party traveled leisurely along until they reached the Ocmulgee River, at Abbeville, Wilcox County, on the 9th. But before reaching there Mr. DAVIS had again separated from his family, retaining only a few persons with him. His lady crossed before him, but coming up on the same night he was recognized by the ferryman, who made haste to tell his pursuers, a few hours afterward, whom he had set across the stream.

At Abbeville the party learned from citizens that the Federal cavalry were at Hawkinsville, and at midnight left their encampment and took the Irwinville road. Arriving within one mile of that place at a late hour in the afternoon, they went into camp, from which they were destined to leave as prisoners.

When Gen. WILSON received orders from Washington to take measures to arrest, if possible, Mr. DAVIS, Lieut.-Col. PRITCHARD, of the Fourth Michigan, in command of one hundred and fifty men of his own regiment, and perhaps fifty of the Second Wisconsin, were dispatched down the Ocmulgee to watch the crossings.

Going directly to Hawkinsville, information was there received through unknown agencies that Mr. DAVIS would cross, or had crossed, at Abbeville. Going to that ferry, the ferryman at once offered to bet $100,000 that he had set JEFF. DAVIS and his family over the river. Such was indeed the fact, and from thence to their encampment was a straight and smooth road.

Mr. DAVIS had posted two videttes respectively on the Hawkinsville and the Abbeville roads, but from utter exhaustion they slept instead of watching, and were either captured or passed by before they were aroused.

As a consequence, Col. PITCHARD's advance came up to the very camp without being observed. The Second Wisconsin made a detour and gained the road in advance, whilst the 4th Michigan came directly up to the camp, whose inmates were all sleeping.

To Col. PRITCHARD's gallantry, be it said, he let them slumber until

> —— Gray-eyed morn,
> With one bright star upon her forehead hung,
> Stood blushing in the Orient;
> And twittering birds came forth
> To carol out the day."

Then giving the signal, the Fourth Wisconsin charged into the camp, and captured all its inmates. Col. JOHNSTON and one or two servants were alone awake at the time. They at first thought they had been attacked by the guerrillas, but the truth soon became known that they had fallen into other hands.

Leaving a guard over Mr. DAVIS, his family and escort, the remainder of the Fourth Michigan, supposing that a large force of Confederate cavalry must be on ahead, went forward to attack them. At a short distance they met the advance of the Second Wisconsin, and firing at once commenced. Many volleys were exchanged, Mr. DAVIS assuring the men that they were killing one another, and that he had no men out upon that road. After the firing ceased, it was ascertained that four men of the Second Wisconsin were killed and two wounded, and that of the Fourth Michigan two were killed and three were wounded, among whom was an officer.

An official dispatch was forwarded that morning, the 10th day of May, back to Macon, containing a brief account of the expedition and its results, and announcing that as the capture took place seventy-five miles from the city it would take three days to enter the city.

Nothing worthy of note occurred on the road from Irwinville to Macon. Mr DAVIS and his family were treated with the utmost civility by their captors, and many tokens of affection and esteem were shown them by the people along the road.

We also append Lieut.-Col. PRITCHARD's official report of the capture, to his immediate superior officer:

OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, ABBEVILLE, GA., May 11, 1865.

Capt. Scott, A. A. A. G. Second Division Cavalry Corps M. D. M.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irinville, I surprised and captured JEFF. DAVIS and family, together with his wife's sister and brother, his Postmaster General (REAGAN), his Private Secretary (Col. HARRISON) Col. JOHNSON, A. D. C. on JEFF'S staff, Col. MORRIS, Col. LUSHOCK and Lieut. HATCHAWAY; also, several important papers, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances, making a most perfect success, had not a most painful mistake occurred, by which the Fourth Michigan and First Wisconsin collided, who cost us two men killed, and Lieut. BOUTELLE wounded through the arm, in the Fourth Michigan, and three men wounded in the First Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight, after we had captured the camp, by the advance of the First Wisconsin not properly answering our challenge, by which they were mistaken for the enemy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. D. PRITCHARD,
Lieut.-Col., Fourth Mich. Cav.

A Conversation with Alex. H. Stephens.

A Friend, who saw and conversed with ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS on board the steamer at Port Royal, writes as follows in a private letter:

He looks much older than when I saw him in the House in '57. He converses freely and does not appear at all like a prisoner of war. He says he never saw so marked a change to four years, in any two men, as in ABRAHAM LINCOLN and JEFFERSON DAVIS. He expressed great regret at the President's assassination, admitted the Confederacy was played out, and seemed anxious to have peace declared, and the matter settled as speedily as possible. His idea is to have the different rebel States repeal the ordinances of secession and accept the Constitution of the United States, and vote on the Constitutional Amendment. He expresses the opinion that the seceding States will not pass it. He acknowledged that his Milledgeville speech was almost prophetic, and that he went with the popular current to prevent any clash between himself and TOOMBS. He appears to have no concern for himself; says he is only anxious to secure as honorable terms as possible for his State and people, the majority of whom he says never were secessionists. He is bent over very much, his hair is nearly white, his voice is lower and not so shrill as formerly, and his hand trembles when he uses it; but he talks as smoothly as ever, and his eyes flash as in days gone by."

Letter from Clement C. Clay.

The following letter was sent by C. C. CLAY to Gen. WILSON, previous to his arrival and surrender in person at Macon:

LAGRANGE, Ga., May 10, 1865—4 P. M.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. Wilson, United States Army, Macon, Ga.:

GENERAL: I have just seen a proclamation from the President of the United States, offering a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for my arrest on a charge of having, with others therein named, incited and concocted the murder of the late President.

Conscious of my innocence, unwilling even to seem to fly from justice, and confident of my entire vindication from so foul an imputation upon the full, fair, and impartial trial which I expect to receive, I shall go as soon as practicable to Macon to deliver myself up to your custody. I am, respectfully,

C. C. CLAY, Jr.

P. S.—This will be delivered by Hon. P. PHILLIPS, of this place. C. C. C. Jr.

THE YELLOW FEVER PLOT.

EXAMINATION OF DR. BLACKBURN.

The Evidence Against Him Conclusive.

TORONTO, Wednesday, May 24.

The evidence in the case of Dr. BLACKBURN, published to-day, gives details of the yellow fever plot.

The testimony of the principal witnesses is corroborated by the affidavits of Mr. CLEARY and W. J. HALL, both Southerners.

The counsel for the defence admitted the evidence, but contended that there was no decided authority in support of the prosecution for conspiracy to murder in a foreign country, and that it was not punishable by the common law in England, unless it was contemplated to murder the head of a government.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Turf.

HOBOKEN RACES—SECOND DAY.

From the appearance of the racing grounds of the Hudson County Agricultural Association yesterday, there is evidently a disposition and a strong desire by the *elite* of the general public to support good and legitimate sport when an opportunity is afforded them. The executive of this association have provided good sport, and are deserving to reap their reward. The best racing horses in the country have been produced, excellent contests shown, and liberal premiums awarded. Doubtless the annual meetings at Saratoga will become, ere long, as popular as those of Saratoga and Paterson. This close proximity of the track to a city as large as New-York, the splendid scenery of the approaches thereto, the pleasance of the whole surrounding country at this season of the year, invites the earnest patronage of all the lovers of the true and beautiful. A large attendance of elegantly-appointed equipages were dotted within the inclosure, and the grand stand, dressed in Spring loveliness, by the youth and beauty of New-York, gave additional splendor to the scene. Several tandem turnouts were there, rivaling "the English Epsom Down on a Derby day." To-day is the last of the Spring meetings, when the most affluent sport is provided, as will be seen by reference to advertisement in another column. We append a return of yesterday's races:

FIRST RACE.—Selling race, premium of $200, for all ages, one and a quarter mile dash. Horses entered to be sold for $1,000, to carry their appropriate weights (no entry for a higher price accepted;) those entered to be sold for $600, allowed 7 lbs.; those entered for $400, allowed 14 lbs.; and those entered for $200, allowed 21 lbs. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race; and if he should realize a higher price than that named in the entry, the surplus to go to the society; if the price named in the entry is not bid, the owner to be at liberty to retain his horse.

T. G. Moore enters b. c. by Lexington, out of Glorianna by Eclipse, 4 years..... $400
E. Snedliker enters b. f. Lady Dan Bryant, by Lexington, dam Fanny Fern by Margraves, 3 years..... 1,000
D. McCoun enters b. c. Black Knight, by imp. St. George, 4 years..... 1,000
F. Morris enters b. c. by Slasher, out of Etiquette 3 years..... 600

TIME—Quarter, 27½ sec.; mile, 1:55¼; the dash, 2:22½.

Mr. MOORE'S Lexington colt was made the favorite. In the pools, sold previous to the start, Lexington fetched $500, Black Knight $290, Lady Bryant $40, and the Slasher colt, $22. Bryant went off with a slight lead, Lexington close handy, Black Knight third, Mr. MORRIS' colt in the rear. Lexington, however, soon deprived Bryant of the lead, and at the half Black Knight took second position, then first, with Lexington close by. In coming for the finish Lexington again went in front, Bryant second, the Knight third and Slasher where he had been during the entire race—behind. Lexington beat the Lady by half a length only. Time, 2:22½.

SECOND RACE—Premium of $400, for all ages, three mile dash.

Jas. S. Watson enters b. h. Capt. Moore, by imp. Balrownie, 5 years..... 1
P. C. Bush enters ch. h. Fleetwing, by Balrownie, dam by Glencoe, 5 years..... 2

TIME—First mile, 1:52½; second mile, 1:53½; third mile, 1:54½. Total, 5:40½.

Betting, $100 to $40 on Mr. WATSON's Capt. Moore, at the start; previously it ranged about $100 to $60. Moore jumped off with the lead, Fleetwing being one length behind. This position was maintained with but slight deviation throughout the three miles. Capt. Moore winning, under a strong pull, by two lengths.

THIRD RACE—Premium of $250 for all ages, mile heats.

D. McCoun enters ch. c. Night Lock, by Mahonet..... 3 3 1
F. Morris enters g. m. by Eclipse, out of Fidelity, 4 years..... 2 4 3
P. C. Bush enters ch. c. Lexicon, by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe, 4 years..... 4 1 dis.
Bowie & Hall enter b. m. Velvet, by Knight of St. George, dam by Glencoe..... 1 2 dis.

TIME—1:50¾; 1:49¾; 1:50¼.

Pool selling averaged about as follows: Lexicon $70, Nightlock $36, Eclipse $36, Velvet $30. In the start Nightlock got off with the lead, but was deprived of it at the turn by Velvet, who made all the running throughout the balance of the heat, and won easily by six lengths; Eclipse second, Nightlock third, with Lexicon in the rear.

Second Heat—Even on Velvet versus the field—All in a cluster; Lexicon on the turn showed ahead, with Velvet close by, Nightlock third, Eclipse being virtually out of the race. He maintained the lead throughout the heat, winning easily by two lengths in 1:49¾.

Third Heat—Pools averaged Lexicon $105, Velvet $60, Nightlock $35, Eclipse $12. Lexicon again went off with a lead, Nightlock second, with Velvet, owing to a bad start, being trailed off, when the same positions were retained throughout the heat. A most exciting race ensued down the back, and into the homestretch between Lexicon and Nightlock, Lexicon swerving inside the distance on to Nightlock, who was about a head in advance, crowding him into the track, owing to which the judges announced Lexicon distanced. Mr. MORRIS' entry was placed second in the race, not having won a heat out of three. According to the rules of the society, however, he was not allowed to compete any further. The outside spectators imagined it was a dead heat, so close were the horses in coming to the judges' stand.

President Johnson Declines a Testimonial.

A number of our prominent citizens desired to present to President JOHNSON a carriage, span of horses, &c., as a token of their high appreciation of his fidelity to the country, but the President has thought proper to decline the gift. The following correspondence took place on the subject:

THE CITIZENS TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, take great pleasure in sending to Washington, by the Camden and Amboy Railroad cars, a coach, span of horses, harness, blankets, &c., respectfully asking ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, to accept the same, as a token of their high appreciation of his fidelity to the country—as a statesman well approved, by word and deed, in all the various offices to which he has been called.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

M. Armstrong & Sons,	Ketchum, Son & Co.,
Daniel G. Ross,	Shepherd Knapp,
H. A. Smythe,	P. Hayden,
Lathrop, Luddington & Co.,	Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
S. B. Chittenden,	Hoyt Brothers,
Hoover, Calhoun & Co.,	B. Claflin,
John R. Lawrence & Co.,	Hoyt, Tillinghast & Co.,
A. A. Low,	Sprague, Cooper & Colburn,
Peter Cooper,	Eugene Kelly & Co.,
C. H. Marshall,	Vermilye & Co.,
Wm. W. DeForest & Co.,	Henry Clews & Co.,
Wm. H. Fogg,	Reeve, Case & Banks,
Phelps, Dodge & Co.,	H. J. Baker,
J. S. Schultz,	Daniel Drew,
Chas. A. Meigs & Sons,	Edwin Hoyt,
Hall, Southwick & Co.,	E. A. Quintard,
Arnold, Constable & Co.,	Arthur Leary,
Wicks, Smith & Co.,	George H. Potts,
Wilson G. Hunt,	Chas. B. Fosdick.
L. P. Morton & Co.,	

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 22, 1865.

Messrs. A. A. Low, Esq.; Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Hoyt Brothers; J. S. Schultz, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your very complimentary note, dated New-York, May 17, 1865, wherein you request my acceptance of a coach, span of horses, harness, &c., as a token of your high appreciation of my public course.

While I fully appreciate the purity of your motives in thus tendering to me such substantial evidence of your regard and esteem, I am compelled, solely from the convictions of duty I have ever held in reference to the acceptance of presents by those occupying high official positions, to decline the offerings of kind and loyal friends.

The retention of the parchment conveying your sentiments, and the autographs of those who were pleased to unite in this manifestation of regard, is a favor I would ask; and I assure you, gentlemen, I shall regard it as one of the highest marks of respect from any portion of my fellow-citizens.

Trusting that I shall continue to merit your confidence and esteem in the discharge of the high and important duties upon which I have but just entered, and with the best wishes for your health, &c., individually, I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned submit the foregoing correspondence to the public, disappointed, indeed, that their proffered gift is declined; but, notwithstanding their disappointment, feeling gratified that the President of the United States is governed by such lofty views of duty.

They willingly submit their own motives to the public tribunal, to whose judgment they offer the foregoing correspondence, claiming only to unite with their fellow-citizens in the meed of honor that will be so generously awarded to the President of the United States.

[Here follow the same signatures as above.]

Board of Aldermen.

THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT TO BE COMPLETED—THE BOARD OF HEALTH TO BE CONVENED.

This Board met at 2 P. M., yesterday, the President, Mr. JONES, in the chair.

A resolution, increasing the salary of the Superintendent and Deputy-Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection to $4,000 per annum, and of the Chief Clerk of the Bureau to $3,000, was laid over.

A report of the Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of authorizing the Street Commissioner to enter into a contract with STEPHEN M. DREW, to complete the battery enlargement at a cost of 25 cents per cubic yard, was adopted.

A resolution, in relation to delaying the sale of the Spring-street ferry franchise, in order to give time to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co., to show that the establishment of the ferry would greatly injure their business, was lost.

Mr. RYERS offered a resolution, requesting the Mayor to convene the Board of Health, on the 1st of June; and in the event of the Mayor declining to do so, then the Common Council to convene as a Board of Health, one week from that date.

The resolution was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next, at 2 P. M.

Arrival of the Gunboat Pequot—History of Her Career.

The United States gunboat *Pequot*, Lieut.-Commander D. S. BRAINE, from Hampton Roads, arrived here yesterday. She has been in commission since Jan. 15, 1864, and been attached to the North Atlantic Squadron, upon blockading duty under Admirals LEE and PORTER. She participated in the attacks upon Fort Fisher, under Admiral PORTER, and upon all the forts on the Cape Fear River, until the surrender of Wilmington, when she joined the fleet in the James River, and was there until Richmond was evacuated. Since that time she has been on duty at Hampton Roads, and now returns for repairs to her machinery. Since she was commissioned she has captured but one prize, the English steamer *Don*. Her present commanding officer has been on active duty during the entire war in the *Monticello*, the *Vicksburgh* and this vessel, since April, 1861.

The *Pequot* brings men from the *Pontoosuc*, *Agawam* and *Malvern*, whose times have expired. Her officers are: Lieut.-Com. S. L. BRAINE, commanding; A. A. Paymaster, C. G. Hutchinson; A. A. Surgeon, H. R. Watts; Acting Ensigns, George Lamb, Henry W. Loring, Anthony Smalley; Second Assistant Engineers, Jas. L. Vandam, Gilbert C. Cook; Third do., James Wylie; Assistant do., G. W. Rymes, John W. Gardner; Captain's Clerk, James W. Jones.

The Case of Drowning in the Bay.

Yesterday Justice DOWLING took additional testimony in the case of CHARLES EATON, mate of the ship *John Bright*, who was arrested on Monday charged with causing the death of a seaman named MURPHY, by preventing two men from rescuing him after he had jumped overboard. The Captain, Surgeon, and others attached to the vessel, were examined, from whose testimony it appeared, that on Saturday last the *Bright* arrived at this port, having on board

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4265. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Full Report of the Proceedings on Thursday.

Testimony to the Cruel Treatment of Our Prisoners in Richmond.

Major Turner Boasts that He Purposely Tortured Them.

Turner Kept Charge of the Mine to Blow Up the Libby Prison in Case Gen. Kilpatrick Attacked the City.

Evidence that Arnold was a Soldier in the Rebel Service.

More Testimony Implicating Dr. Mudd with the Assassins.

Opening of the Case on the Part of the Defence.

Witnesses to Prove Good Character for Mrs. Surratt.

An Effort to Prove an Alibi on Behalf of O'Laughlin.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 25.

To-days proceedings of the Military Commission for the trial of the assassins were barren of interesting incidents, and much of the testimony was cumulative upon the matter of the treatment of Union prisoners received at the hands of the rebels, especially while incarcerated in Libby Prison, and the premeditated blowing up of that prison by the rebels in March, 1864, when Gen. KILPATRICK was making a raid in the vicinity of Richmond. It was clearly shown that at one time this diabolical purpose was determined upon by the rebel authorities at Richmond.

This testimony, like that offered to show that one o the accused, ARNOLD, was at one time in the rebel service, does not appear to the casual observer to be relevant or directly connected with the issue to be tried by this commission.

The purpose of the prosecution in presenting these proofs is indicated in the remarks of the Judge-Advocate to-day. Upon an objection being made by ARNOLD's counsel, Mr. EWING, Judge HOLT said testimony and history show how kindred are the crimes of disloyalty and assassination. The latter had its foundation in rebellion. It was the purpose of the government in offering proof that the accused had been in the rebel army, to show the tendencies of his life by overt acts; making it probable that he would do the act charged in the specifications. These specifications charge that the prisoners conspired, etc., with intent to aid the rebellion, etc.

Judge BINGHAM argued that where the intent is in issue on trial, other acts can be put in evidence to show that intent.

Mr. EWING, for the defence, claimed that the proof of the act itself is proof of intent, and, therefore, other proof is unnecessary; and that it is unjust in this case to try the defendant for treason. In support of this proposition he cited BENNETT on military law and WHARTON's criminal law.

The defendant's objection was overruled by the commission.

The further testimony on the part of the prosecution disclosed the fact that ARNOLD had been in the Confederate service.

It was also shown that ATZEROTH sold his pistol in Georgetown, on the morning of the 15th April, for ten dollars.

The conclusion of the government's testimony was devoted to Dr. MUDD, who, with SURRATT, was shown to have been harboring rebels and holding secret meetings with them during last Summer, and it was proven that MUDD had at one time been cognizant of, if not directly connected with a plot to abduct the President over a year ago.

Mrs. SURRATT's witnesses were the first called on the part of the defence, and in two instances gave evidence damaging to her. In one instance the defendant's counsel appears to have been picked up by a witness, who alleges that the attorney, Mr. AIKEN, made corrupt proposals to him, under the impression that he could be bought up. This announcement created quite a stir in the assembly, and completely nonplussed the counsel.

Of ten or twelve witnesses examined for defendant there were obtained no material facts in her favor.

The hearing of the case will probably occupy the whole of next week.

Synopsis of the Testimony Given Before the Court on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 25.

This morning a witness was called, who testified that on the 17th of April he searched the baggage of ARNOLD, a short distance from Fortress Monroe, and found papers, clothing, and a navy revolver. The Court here produced the pistol, which the witness identified. It was loaded then as it was at this time. The Court ordered the pistol to be discharged.

Two other witnesses testified as to the shocking bad treatment of the sick and Union prisoners, both in the hospital and at Libby prison.

They were told by Maj. TURNER, the keeper of Libby Prison, that the treatment was good enough for Yankees. Out of forty sick men brought in, eight or twelve died the first night. The weakness and emaciation of the prisoners was owing to the bad character and insufficiency of food. They were told that the bad treatment was in the way of retaliation, on the ground that the rebel prisoners had been treated worse than Union prisoners.

Another witness testified that the Libby Prison was mined, and that Major TURNER informed him that he had seen Gen. WINDER on the subject. The fuse was ready for the mine at the time of KILPATRICK's raid.

Another witness, named MCGEE, was called, when the Judge-Advocate-General asked him whether ARNOLD was ever in the rebel service.

Mr. EWING objected to the question.

The Judge-Advocate-General briefly argued that the interrogatory was pertinent, as history had proved the connection between treason and the assassination of the President. The assassination was manifestly a political offence, and was a sequence of disloyalty.

Mr. EWING responded, when the Court decided that the question should be answered.

The witness then replied that he saw ARNOLD in rebel uniform, in the City of Richmond, in the beginning of the war.

Three colored persons testified as to their acquaintance with Dr. MUDD; said his conduct showed him to be a rebel sympathizer, and stated that he had assisted rebel soldiers.

A young man from Georgetown testified that the morning after the assassination he loaned ATZEROTH ten dollars, the latter leaving with him a revolver as security. The pistol was produced, which the witness identified. It had been loaded ever since.

Lieut. LANTOUCH, who was detailed for service at Libby Prison, in March, 1864, testified—That he heard Maj. TURNER say if the raiders got into the city he would blow up the building with the prisoners in it.

LAVINA WASHINTON sworn—Said that she was Dr. MUDD's slave, and left his house nearly two years ago. She heard MUDD say the Summer before last LINCOLN would not keep his seat long. Two or three men were present at the time, dressed partly in gray and partly in black, and they slept in the pings. Dr. MUDD sometimes carried victuals to them.

MARY WILEY, also a slave of Dr. MUDD, was sworn and testified—That she left his house the month before last Christmas. She saw two or three men sometimes in the house and sometimes out in the woods where they had their bed last Summer. One of those men was JOHN SURRATT. Witness heard GARNER say MUDD, that Old ABE LINCOLN ought to have been dead long ago. When MUDD replied he was much of the same mind. This was in tobacco-planting time last year.

Several other colored witnesses testified as to MUDD and others conversing in praise of the rebels. Ben. GARNER said to MUDD that Stonewall was going to cross at Point of Rocks, take Washington and burn Old LINCOLN in his house. MUDD said he would not be surprised.

The defence then opened.

Rev. Father Wigett testified that he had been acquainted with Mrs. Surratt eight or nine years, and always heard her spoken well of, and had never heard anything that would detract from her Christian character. Rev. Fathers Boyle and Stonestreet testified to the same effect, and had never heard her utter a disloyal sentiment. Mrs. John Haltahan, who boarded with Mrs. Surratt, testified that she saw Payne there when he called himself Wood; Mrs. Surratt said he was a Baptist minister. Witness saw Atzeroth at the house once or twice. Mrs. Surratt said she would not board the latter. Witnesses from Baltimore were produced, who gave circumstantial accounts of where O'Laughlin was in that city at various times, on the 13th and 14th of April—the object being to prove an *alibi*.

Full Report of the Testimony Taken Before the Court on Thursday, May 25.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 25.

The Court met at half-past ten o'clock.

Mr. Cox called attention to an error in the record. On Monday, MARSHAL presented the form of the oath of allegiance, and judged the signature to it to be that of O'LAUGHLIN, but the witness had not sufficient knowledge of the handwriting to swear to it positively, therefore it was not received as evidence, and was ruled out by the Judge-Advocate.

Mr. Cox stated that he did not ask for the reading of this, but objected to it. He knew of no other way to correct the testimony than to ask that it be excluded from the evidence.

The Judge-Advocate-General said that that was right, and so the request of Mr. Cox was complied with.

Testimony of Voltaire Randolph.

Voltaire Randolph, having been sworn, testified that he knew the prisoner Arnold. He examined the prisoner's carpet bag and found in it some papers, letters, clothing, a revolver and cartridges.

Judge-Advocate Holt.—Q.—Will you look at this revolver?

The revolver was handed to the witness, who said this is the same revolver. I made a minute of it at the time. I examined it on the morning of the 17th of April at Fortress Monroe. The pistol was loaded and is loaded at this time.

The court ordered the pistol to be discharged.

By Mr. Ewing.—It was at the store of John W. Wharton, a short distance from the fort.

The witness stated in reply to Judge-Advocate Holt, that the number of the pistol is 164,557.

Gen. Howe remarked that the pistol was a Colt's navy revolver.

Testimony of Maj. Marsh.

Maj. Marsh testified that he served in the military service, as an officer in one of the Maryland regiments, from 1861 until the 31st of August, 1864; he occupied the position of Lieutenant-Colonel when he left the service; he was a prisoner of war, and confined in the Libby Prison, from the 16th of June, 1863, until the 21st of March, 1864.

By Judge-Advocate Holt.—Q.—State under what circumstances you were confined, the number of prisoners, and the treatment you received from the rebel government? A.—I was captured three and a half miles from Winchester, on the Martinsburgh road; I was in Gen. Milroy's command, and was captured by Gen. Ewell's corps and taken to Winchester, where I was detained for two weeks, on account of ill health; I was somewhat sick on account of excess of duty and exposure; at the expiration of two weeks, my health having improved, I was compelled to march to Staunton; I was treated kindly on the road by officers of the escort; when I arrived at Libby Prison the rations were small, but tolerably fair; at first, half a loaf was given to each man, with four ounces of meat and several spoonsful of rice; after we had been there four months the meat, as a regular thing, was stopped, and we received it only occasionally; the prison authorities then deprived us of wheat bread, and gave what they called corn bread; it was of a coarse character; I have known the prisoners to be without meat three or four weeks at a time; in addition to the miserable corn bread a few potatoes were occasionally distributed, of the very worst character; this continued for some time, when the officers held a meeting with regard to the bad treatment which they had received; a letter was sent to Col. Ould by Gen. Streight, who was chairman of the meeting, complaining of the bad treatment and asking for an improvement; to this Col. Ould replied that the treatment was good enough, and better than the rebel prisoners received at Fort Delaware and other places; Col. Ould was the rebel commissary of exchange; after I had been in Libby Prison five months I was taken sick with dropsy, for want of proper nourishment, and sent to the hospital; while there I saw men brought in from Belle Isle; their condition was horrible in the extreme; I was satisfied they were in a starving condition; out of forty at least eight or twelve died the first night; I asked the surgeon in charge of the hospital, who was very kind to us at first, "what was the matter with the men;" he replied their condition was owing to the want of proper treatment and nourishment, and neglect; I had been there about two weeks when two of our officers made their escape; Maj. Turner was passionate and insulting whenever he chose to speak; he took it into his head to remove us back from the hospital to Libby Prison; the room to which we were removed was wet with the washing of it out; some of the sick were in a dying condition, and were compelled to remain there twenty-four hours without cots or a morsel to eat, as a punishment, because the two officers escaped; the treatment, I repeat, was very harsh; Col. Fowler spoke to Major Turner with regard to the bad treatment, when the latter replied: "It is too good for you Yankees;" the opportunity I had for seeing the bad treatment was when the men were brought to the hospital; they were emaciated for want of food; when food was brought within their reach, they were eager to get it, and although they tottered, they would grasp at it.

Q.—Was there any pretence that this treatment was the result of necessity, or that they had not food enough? A.—All the reply I could get was, that it was a matter of retaliation, and that their prisoners were treated worse than ours.

Q.—What proportion did the food bear to a ration, or for the comfortable support of life—was it one-half or one-quarter? A.—A man could possibly live on what was first given, although not a full ration; a man could not possibly live on it all the time; what was called corn bread, appeared to be meal and bran mixed, and baked in a rough condition.

Testimony of Capt. Emery.

Capt. Emery testified that he was in the military service, and was captured at Winchester on the 15th of June, 1863, and exchanged on the 4th of March, 1864. His testimony was substantially the same as that of the preceding witness in respect to the food and bad treatment the Union prisoners received. The money belonging to prisoners was taken away from them, and therefore they could not buy food. The bearing of the rebel keeper of the prison was very rude. He always cursed and abused the prisoners. When prisoners were brought from the hospital their condition was awful, the result, it was generally understood, of starvation. After the battle of Chickamauga fifteen or sixteen of the sick prisoners were tied on a cart to keep them from falling off, although there were ambulances near by not in use. They were tied on like sacks of grain. The witness said he had to lie on the floor for a long time, and had not yet recovered his strength. The committee of the rebel Senate knew of their horrible treatment, but did not notice them on their visit. On one occasion he told Turner he wanted some medicine. Turner said he had none to give him, and that the treatment was good enough for Yankees. An inspector of the prison, named Turner, said the object of the treatment was to kill the prisoners, adding, "It is good enough for you; you had no business to come here; if I had command I would hang all of you."

Examination of Benjamin Livesay.

By Judge-Advocate Holt.—Q. State to the Court whether you have been in the military service of the United States. A.—I have; I was color-sergeant in the regiment to which I belonged.

Q.—State whether or not you were a prisoner of war at any time? A.—I was captured on the 18th of October, 1863.

Q.—State how long after your capture you continued a prisoner of war, and at what point you were confined. A.—Five months and seven days; I was confined at Belle Isle.

Q.—What number of prisoners were confined with you? A.—When I left there were about thirteen thousand there.

Q.—Were they kept in buildings or simply on the naked land? A—On the naked land of the island.

Q.—In what season of the year? A.—In Winter.

Q.—Were they provided with any shelter? A.—Some were.

Q.—What proportion of them? A.—I judge about one-half.

Q.—What kind of treatment did you receive. A.—We had about half enough food to live on.

Q.—Of what did the rations consist? A.—There were twenty-five pounds of meat served up for one hundred men, and a big share of that was bone; some corn bread was browned up with it.

Q.—What opportunities had you for cooking it? A.—It was cooked for us.

Q.—What was the effect of this system of starvation upon the health of the men? A.—It was very marked. The men had nothing else to live on, and I have seen men on that island starved to death. More than that, the bodies of those who had died were allowed to lie for eight or nine days in the trenches without being buried. They would not allow us to bury them. They lay there, to the best of my knowledge, from seven to nine days.

Q.—Was that the subject of remontarance on your part? A.—I judge it was. I spoke to the Lieutenant in charge of the prisoners on the island, and he told me he had nothing to do with it—that he had his orders from Major Turner.

Q.—You say that they positively refused you permission to bury the dead? A.—Yes, Sir. I asked as a special favor to be allowed to bury the dead, but was refused.

Q.—Did the men die in large numbers? A.—I helped to carry out from 10 to 15 and 20 a day. More than that, I saw men shot down without cause or provocation.

Q.—State whether the death of these men was caused mainly by starvation? A.—It was.

Q.—Was any proposition made by the prisoners to the rebel authorities to support themselves if they should be allowed to procure provisions? A.—I think there was; I cannot say for certain, but there was a large number to work in order to get something. Numbers of the men volunteered to work at building a machine shop there.

Q.—You say that one-half of these men, in the dead of Winter, laid out at night on the open sand without any shelter from the weather or fuel to warm them? A.—Yes, Sir; I laid there for three months without any shelter. My ordinary weight is about 170 pounds, but when I came home I weighed only about 123 pounds. I do not think I would have lived had I stayed there a month longer.

Examination of William Bull

By Judge Advocate Holt.—Q.—How long have you been in the military service of the United States? A.—I entered in 1862.

Q.—When were you captured by the enemy? A.—On the 11th of May, 1864.

Q.—How long were you a prisoner? A.—About eleven months and twenty-two days.

Q.—State where you were confined? A.—At Andersonville, Ga.

Q.—How many prisoners of war were there at the time of your confinement? A.—I think that altogether, there were in the neighborhood of thirty-two thousand.

Q.—State what treatment they received from the rebel authorities while you were there? A.—The treatment was very poor indeed; they had no shelter whatever, but were compelled to live in a swamp; their blankets, hats, caps, their clothing in general, and their money, was taken from them.

Q.—You say they were compelled to live in a swamp? A.—Yes, Sir; the encampment was in a swamp.

Q.—Had it any shelter? A.—No shelter whatever.

Q.—State whether there was any woodland in that vicinity? A.—Yes, Sir; there was splendid pine wood around there; any quantity of it.

Q.—State the character of the rations served out? A.—Well, Sir, every morning, when the wagon came around, there would be served out to each man half a pint of corn meal, two ounces of bacon, and a half spoonful of salt; this was all the rations for twenty-four hours.

Q.—What was the character of the bacon? A.—Well, it was alive.

Q.—Was it rancid or rotten? A.—Yes, Sir; once in a while we would get hold of a good piece, but not very often.

Q.—What was the effect of this treatment on the health of the prisoners? A.—It was very hurtful, and killed them off. The largest number of deaths, in any one day, as far as my recollection goes, was one hundred and thirty-three.

Q.—Was it not understood, then, that most of these deaths were occasioned by starvation? A.—It was.

Q.—Was any remonstrance addressed to the rebel authorities in regard to these things? A.—I do not think there was.

Q.—Did you hear any statement on the subject from the enemy? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—What did they say? A.—They said they did not care a damn whether the Yankees died or not.

Q.—Do you remember whether a man by the name of Howell Cobb, formerly Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, visited Andersonville? A.—I do. He made a speech there, I think, some time in February.

Q.—Do you remember the tone of that speech, or what he said in reference to the prisoners? A.—He made some very bitter remarks; I do not recollect the exact terms.

Q.—Were they in support of the policy which had been pursued in the treatment of prisoners, or otherwise? A.—He said that was the best they could do for them, meaning the prisoners; that if the authorities looked after them a little more probably they would fare better; he only said a few words, and did not seem to care much about the prisoners.

Q.—You say that the men died at the rate of from 100 to 150 a day? A.—I think that the day on which the largest number of deaths occurred was on the 11th of September, when 133 of the prisoners died.

Q.—You say they were in the open sun; was the heat very great? A.—It was very intense indeed.

Q.—How was the water? A.—We were obliged to drink water which had been made filthy in consequence of the garbage thrown into the creek above.

Q.—Did you regard that as accidental, or the work of design? A.—I do not know positively; the rebels always threw their waste matter and filth into the creeks about, and the men got up a remonstance, the reply to which was that they did not care a d—n for the Yankees.

Q.—How was the treatment in the prison—were many of the men shot? Yes, Sir; when I first went there in June, as many as six or eight a day were shot dead.

Q.—Did it appear to you that they were shot in wantoness? A.—If a man got half a foot over the dead line, or near it, he was shot. It was said that they got a thirty days' furlough for shooting a Yankee.

Q.—Did you remember whether Howell Cobb referred in his speech to rebel emissaries at the North who were engaged in the work of firing Northern cities? A.—He made some remark about a plan to burn and plunder the North. I cannot tell what were the words used.

Q.—What was the treatment of prisoners who were sick in the hospitals? A.—It was very poor indeed. They got pitch-pine pills for the diarrhœa, pitch-pine pills for the scurvy and pitch-pine pills for everything else. They did not get any regular medicine.

Q.—Of what were the pitch-pine pills composed? A.—Of a little pitch-pine, the stuff that runs out of the trees there and a little sugar; once in a while the patient would get a little medicine or something like it.

Q.—Was any of the money taken from the persons returned to them? A.—Not a cent.

Q.—What was your experience in regard to the taking of your clothes and money? A.—When I was first captured they took my shoes off, and I walked barefoot to Gordonsville; they then took from me my blanket and clothes, and for nine months I had nothing on but a pair of drawers and a shirt; I then laid on the open ground for nine months, without a bit of shelter.

Q.—Was that the common experience? A.—Yes, Sir; there were thousands there in the same fix; the corpse of a man who died in the morning could not be approached by night within twenty feet, and pitchforks had to be used to carry the body off to the trenches.

By the Court.—Q.—Did you hear any reasons given for depriving the prisoners of their clothing? A.—It was because they needed it for their own use; I would state here that clothing was sent there by our government, and the rebel Captain in charge over the prisoners took it himself; this Captain was in charge of the interior of the prison. Col. Gibbs commanded the post.

Q.—Was the quality of the provisions served out to you such that a man would not eat unless he was in a starving condition? A.—Yes, Sir; I would not think of such a thing now; but a man in danger of starvation might eat them.

Q.—Did you think it possible to sustain life for any great length of time on such food? A.—I do not think a man could do it a great while. Up to the day I left, which was on the 24th of March, 16,725 men had died there. That was the number taken from the books by myself.

By Judge Holt.—Q.—What proportion of those deaths, in your judgment, and the judgment of other prisoners, occurred from starvation, and in consequence of the treatment of which you speak? A.—I have no doubt over one-half. The food which they received was the cause of their sickness, and after they got sick they did not receive any better food.

By the Court.—Q.—Was there any medical treatment given to those suffering prisoners? A.—Very little indeed. Nothing of any benefit.

Testimony of E. W. Ross.

By Judge Holt.—Q.—State whether or not you have been in the service of the rebel government? A.—I never was in the army. I was a clerk at Libby Prison.

Q.—Were you a clerk there in the month of March, 1864? A.—Yes, Sir; about that time Gen. Kilpatrick was making a raid in the vicinity of Richmond.

Q.—State what knowledge you had of Libby Prison having at that time been mined by the Confederate authorities? A.—I never saw the powder, but I saw the place where they said the powder was buried. I was away one night about that time, and when I came back in the morning, one of the colored men at the prison told me that some powder had been put into the building. When I went to roll-call, one of the officers asked me whether the powder was there, and I told him I did not know certainly. I saw the fuse in the office.

Q.—Did you see the place where the powder was buried? A.—Yes, Sir; frequently two sentinels were placed over it, to keep persons from approaching the place.

Q.—Was the fuse kept in the office? A.—Yes, Sir; Major Turner had it in charge. It was an eight-second fuse.

Q.—Did he state to you that the powder was there? A.—Yes, Sir; and also said that this fuse was to set it off.

Q.—In what event was the explosion to take place? A.—In case the raiders got into the city, they would set it off.

Q.—And blow up the prison and prisoners? A.—That must have been their intention.

Q.—How long did that powder remain there? A.—In May they took it out secretly.

Q.—Do you know whether the fact of its removal was kept a secret from the prisoners themselves? A.—I do not.

By the Court.—Q.—Did you understand by whose authority the powder was put there? A.—It was done when Winder was Secretary of War.

Q.—State whether or not Major Turner, the keeper of the prison, did not seem to be acting under the authority of the War Department? A.—He never told me that he was acting under any orders in the matter, or even that the powder was there.

Q.—Was he not a subordinate of the War Department? A.—Yes, Sir.

Examination of John Latouche.

By Judge-Advocate Holt.—Q.—State whether or not you have been in the service of the Confederate States army? A.—Yes, Sir; I was in the Confederate States army.

Q.—State whether or not you were on duty at Libby Prison in March, 1864? A.—I had been detailed there, and was on duty at that place at that time.

Q.—State what knowledge you have, if any, concerning the mining of Libby Prison about that time by the Confederate authorities? A.—Maj. Turner, the keeper of the prison, told me one day that he was going to see Gen. Winder about a guard; I believe we had no relief that day; when he returned he told me that Gen. Winder himself had been to see the Secretary of War, and that they were going to put powder into the building; in the evening of the same day the powder came there; it was in twenty-five pounds packages, which were contained in boxes, and together amounted to, I suppose, 100 pounds; a hole was dug in the centre of the middle basement and the powder was put down there; the ground was then covered over with gravel; I took one of the sentries from the outside of the building and placed him over the powder so that no accident would occur; the next day Maj. Turner showed us the fuse in the office; it was a long fuse and was made of gutta-percha; the powder remained there until, I think, some time in May, when the prisoners were all removed from the prison; Gen. Winder then sent a note to the officer, with directions to take up the powder as privately or as secretly as possible; I do not remember the exact word.

Q.—State whether you heard in what event this powder was to be set off? A.—I did not hear at that time; I heard him say afterward that, in case of the raiders coming into Richmond, he would blow them all up.

Q.—Meaning the prison building and the prisoners in it? A.—I suppose so.

Examination of Geo. R. McGee.

By Judge-Advocate Holt.—Q.—State whether you know the prisoner at the bar, Samuel Arnold? A.—I do.

Q.—State whether or not he has been in the military service of the rebels?

Gen. Ewing.—I object. The ground of my objection is, that Arnold is here on trial for having been engaged in a conspiracy to do certain things, and that it is not competent for the government to show if such be the fact, that before he entered into this conspiracy, he was in the military service of the Confederate States. He is not on trial for having been in the military service of the Confederate States. He is not on trial for having taken the oath of allegiance and broken it. For they may see fit to follow this up by a statement of that kind, as has been done in the case of O'Laughlin. He is on trial for an offence defined clearly in the charge and specifications, and it is not competent—it seems to me clearly not competent—to attempt to aggravate the offence with which he is charged, and of which they seek to prove him guilty, by showing that he has been unfaithful to the government in other respects, and at other times. And it is introduced and can be introduced for no other purpose than that of aggravating his alleged acts in connection with this conspiracy. That course of testimony would be in effect allowing the prosecution to introduce testimony as to the previous character of the accused, and that is a right that is reserved to the accused always, and is ever allowed to the prosecution. More than that, it would allow the prosecution to do what the accused is not allowed to do on his own behalf on the point of character—that is, to introduce specific acts from which his character may be inferred.

Judge-Advocate Holt.—I will make only a single remark. I think the testimony in this case has proven what I believe to be sufficiently demonstrative, how kindred to each other are the crimes of treason against the nation, and the assassination of its Chief Magistrate. The one seems to be a necessary consequence of, as it is certainly a logical sequence from the other. The murder of the President of the United States, as alleged and shown, was preeminently a political assassination. Disloyalty to the government was its sole, its only inspiration. When, therefore, we shall show upon the part of the accused acts of intense disloyalty, the bearing of arms in the field against that government, we show the presence of an animus toward the government which relieves this accusation of much, if not all probability. This course of proof is constantly resorted to in other courts. I do not regard it as in the slightest degree a departure from the usages of the profession in the administration of courts of justice. The purpose is to show that the prisoner, in his mind and in his course of life, was prepared for the commission of this crime—that the tendencies of his life, as evinced by open and overt acts, point to the crime, if not as a natural certainty, as a most probable result. It is in that view and with that object that the testimony is offered. Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham referred to Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, page 85 or 87, as authority for the rule of law, that when the intent with which an act is done is initial, other acts of the prisoner not initial to prove the intent may be given in evidence. It was alleged in the charge and specifications that the prisoner Arnold, with others, engaged in a conspiracy to murder the President of the United States and others, with the intent to aid the rebellion against the United States. The object here now was to establish that intent, thus put in issue, by proving that the prisoner himself was part of the rebellion.

Mr. Ewing said that he would defer speaking upon the general principle involved, and content himself with a reference to the authorities in support of his position. He accordingly referred to several authors, from only one of which we quote, as follows:

"Evidence will not be admitted on the part of the prosecution, to show the bad character of the accused, unless he has called witnesses in support of his character; and even then the prosecution cannot examine as to particular acts."

The objection was then overruled, and the following answer to the question was given by the witness:

A.—I could not say positively.

Q.—What knowledge have you on the subject? A.—I have seen the prisoner in the uniform of the rebel military service.

Q.—Was it the uniform of a private soldier or of an officer? A.—A private soldier.

Q.—At what time was this? A.—I cannot tell; I think it was in 1862.

By Mr. Ewing.—Q.—At what time did you see the prisoner dressed in rebel uniform? A.—I think it was in 1864; I cannot say positively.

Examination of John L. Caldwell.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Burnett.—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At Georgetown.

Q.—State where you were on the morning after the assassination? A.—At Matthews & Co.'s grocery store, in Georgetown.

Q.—State whether you saw at that time any of the prisoners at the bar, and which one? A.—I saw that one, (Atzeroth.) At about eight o'clock he came into the store. I asked him how he was, and so on. He told me he was going into the country, and asked me whether I did not want to buy his watch. I said no, I had no use for one. He then asked me to lend him $10. I told him I had not the money to spare. He then took out his revolver, and said, "Lend me $10 and take this as security. I will come back next week, and return you the money." I thought the revolver was good enough security, so I loaned him the money.

A revolver was here shown to the witness, which he recognized as the one referred to. It was loaded when he received it, but had the appearance of having been fired once.

Examination of Mary Simms, (Colored.)

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham.—Q.—State whether you know any of the prisoners? A.—I know that one (Dr. Samuel Mudd.)

Q.—State whether you lived with him and were his slave? A.—I was his slave and lived with him four years. I left him about a month before last Christmas. I was free then.

Q.—When you lived with the prisoner did you hear him say anything about President Lincoln? A.—I heard him say when he (President Lincoln) came in here, he stole here in the night-time dressed in woman's clothes; that they laid in wait for him, and that if they had caught him they would have killed him.

Q.—State who visited him? A.—A man by the name of Surratt, visited him; also, a man named Walter Bowie.

Q.—Who called this man Surratt? A.—Dr. Sam Mudd and Dr. Sam Mudd's wife called him Surratt.

Q.—State the appearance of the man Surratt? A.—He was young-looking; rather slim, neither very tall nor very short. His hair was rather light—at least, not black.

Q.—State where he slept when at Dr. Mudd's house? A.—All of us slept out in the woods.

Q.—State how many were with them when they slept in the woods? A.—There was Capt. White, from Tennessee, Ben. Gwin, Andrew Gwin, and George Gwin.

Q.—How did they get victuals to eat while they were in the woods? A.—When Dr. Mudd went in the house with the men to get his meals he put us out at the door to watch if anybody came along; then at other times he would send me with victuals down to the woods. I would set the victuals down and then stand behind a tree and watch, when the rebels would come out and get them.

Q.—Did you ever see Surratt at the house with Mudd—at any other time than when he was eating? A.—Yes, Sir. When they wanted to talk they always went apart by themselves.

Q.—Where did they go to? A.—Up stairs, in a room.

Q.—State how you know that the men who came there were rebels. A.—They would often bring letters from Virginia.

Q.—To whom did they bring the letters? A.—To Dr. Sam. Mudd.

Q.—State whether he would give them letters to bring back. Yes, Sir; and clothes and socks.

Q.—What sort of clothing were these men dressed in? A.—Some of them whom they called officers and soldiers would have epaulets on their shoulders, and were dressed in gray coats and gray breeches trimmed with yellow.

Q.—Did you hear Dr. Sam Mudd say anything about sending anybody to Richmond? A.—I heard him say something about sending my brother to Richmond. When he shut my brother up, he said he would have something to do for him in Richmond.

Q.—What did he say he would have for him to do? A.—Build batteries.

Q.—Was your brother his slave? A.—Yes, Sir.

The cross-examination of this witness, which was conducted by Mr. Ewing, did not elicit any points of general interest. In regard to the prisoner (Mudd's) remark, "That President Lincoln would have been killed if caught," the witness testified that the remark was made four years ago. The man, Walter Bowie, was the only one of the visitors who slept in the house; the others—Surratt among the number—slept in the woods on beds made upon bed-clothes procured at Dr. Mudd's house. Surratt frequently took dinner at the house, but was not seen by more than one other servant. He commenced coming last Winter.

Examination of Elzer Eglin.

By Judge-Advocate Holt.—Q.—Do you recognize the prisoner, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd? A.—I do.

Q.—Were you his slave? A.—Yes, Sir; I left him in August, 1863.

Q.—State whether he said anything to you about sending you to Richmond?

Mr. Ewing objected to the question, on the ground that it was irrelevant.

Judge-Advocate Holt said that the object of the question was to show disloyalty on the part of the accused.

The objection was overruled and the question repeated.

A.—He told me that when I got so that I could travel, he would have a place for me in Richmond.

Q.—When was that? A.—In June, 1863.

Q.—State if you saw any men about Dr. Mudd's house when you were there, and if so, where they stayed. A.—I saw some men there; some of them stayed in the woods in the daytime.

Q.—Where did they get their victuals? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you see any victuals being taken to them? A.—I saw victuals going that way often enough. I saw my sister, Mary Simms, taking them.

Q.—How were these men dressed? A.—Some in gray and some in black clothes.

Q.—Who was present besides yourself when Dr. Mudd said he was going to send you to Richmond? A.—No person.

Examination of Sylvester Eglin.

By Judge-Advocate Holt.—Q.—Did you live with Dr. Samuel Mudd? A.—I lived with his father, about a quarter of a mile off.

Q.—State whether you heard him say that he was going to send anybody to Richmond? A.—I heard him say that he was going to send Elzer and me and several others to Richmond.

Q.—To whom was he talking at the time? A.—To Jerry Dyer and Walter Bowie.

Q.—Where did the conversation take place? A.—Down by my old master's gate, in the oat-field, where the horses were kept.

Testimony of L. Washington, (colored.)

By Judge Bingham.—Q.—Do you know the prisoner, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd? A.—I do.

Q.—Were you his slave? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you leave his house? A.—In October coming two years.

Q.—State if while you lived with Dr. Mudd you heard him say anything about President Lincoln? A.—I heard him say he would not keep his seat long. I heard him say that some time Summer before last.

Q.—Was anybody talking with him at that time? A.—There was a heap of gents in the house. I do not know who they were.

Q.—How were they dressed and where did they sleep? A.—Some had on gray clothes; some little short jackets with a peak behind. Sometimes they slept down in the pines and sometimes in the house.

Q.—State how they got their victuals? A.—Sometimes Dr. Mudd would carry it, and sometimes the girl, Mary Simms. I did not stay about the house, but I happened to be there one day as they were sitting down to dinner. Dr. Mudd set the children to watch while they were at dinner. The children said "they were coming," and these men jumped up from the table and ran out the side door.

Q.—Did you hear Dr. Mudd say anything about sending any one to Richmond? A.—Yes; he said to one of the men one day that he would send him to Richmond.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ewing.—Q.—How many times did you notice these men in the woods? A.—They were there for a week or more, and I saw them seven or eight times. They all went away together in the night.

Q.—Do you know their names? A.—I think one was Andrew Gwinn; I do not know the names of the others.

Q.—Were they ever there at any other time than that week? A.—I did not see them at any other time.

Q.—What other persons saw them there? A.—The woman Mary Simms, who was in here just now, and another woman out in the room; I don't know any white person who saw them except Dr. Mudd and his wife.

Q.—Did Mr. Burt see them? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did any of the field-hands or any of the neighbors see them? A.—I do not know of any.

Q.—Where were the horses of the men kept? A.—They kept their horses in the stable. Sometimes Milo took them, and sometimes Henry Ham.

Q.—What time in the Summer was it you saw them there? A.—I think it was about August.

Testimony of Milo Simms, (colored.)

Examined by Judge Bingham.—Q.—State whether you lived with the prisoner, Dr. Samual A. Mudd? A.—Yes, Sir, I was his slave; I left his house the Friday before last Christmas.

Q.—State if at any time while you stayed at Dr. Mudd's house you saw any men there? A.—I saw two or three there last Summer.

Q.—Where did the men stay? A.—Sometimes in the house, and others down by the spring in the bushes. They slept down among the bushes.

Q.—Did you see the bed down there? A.—Yes; it was fixed under a pine tree, with a blanket and rails at the head.

Q.—Where did they get their victuals? A.—From Dr. Mudd's; sometimes my sister carried it to them, sometimes they carried it themselves.

Q.—When your sister carried it where was it put? A.—Down by the spring.

Q.—Who took it away? A.—Sometimes Jno. Surratt, sometimes one of the others.

Q.—How did you know John Surratt? A.—I heard them call him so at the house.

Q.—What kind of a looking man was he? A.—He had light hair and whiskers, and was a slim man.

Q.—When these men were in the house was anything said by Dr. Mudd about watching? A.—He sent some children to watch who was coming; they were to tell him.

Q.—Do you know whether anything was said about any one coming while these men were in the house? A.—I do not.

Q.—How were they dressed? A.—They had on gray clothes with brass buttons.

Q.—State if you heard any talk between Benjamin Gardiner and Dr. Mudd about President Lincoln? A.—Yes; I heard Mr. Gardiner say "Lincoln was a ——, and ought to have been killed long ago." That was some time last Fall.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stone.—Q.—Did you work in the house or in the field? A.—In the field, but sometimes, when I was at the house, I took the horses.

Q.—How old are you? A.—I reckon, about fourteen years old.

Q.—Would you know John H. Surratt if you were to see him? A.—I don't know as I would now.

Q.—Who pointed him out to you? A.—Dr. Mudd would say, "Take Mr. Surratt's horse and carry him out to the stable and feed him."

Q.—How often did you see him? A.—Two or three times.

Q.—How many came with him? A.—Two or three.

Q.—Where was it that you heard this talk between Dr. Mudd and Mr. Gardiner? A.—At Bryantown.

Q.—How far is that from your house? A.—About three miles. I went up with him after some liquor. This was last Summer.

Q.—Was there anybody else there besides Dr. Mudd and Mr. Gardiner? A.—There were some men in there, but I didn't know them.

Q.—Was not Andrew Gwyn there with Surratt? A.—Not that I know of. I saw him at Dr. Mudd's father's house. I never saw Andrew Gwyn at Dr. Mudd's house.

Q.—Who was with Andrew Gwyn? A.—Jerry Dyer.

Q.—When was the last time you saw John Surratt at Dr. Mudd's? A.—Last Winter.

Q.—Did he stay all night? A.—Yes.

Testimony of Wm. Marshall, colored.

Examined by Judge Bingham.—Q.—State whether you were the slave of and lived with Dr. Samuel A. Mudd? A.—I married near him.

Q.—Do you know Benjamin Gardner, one of his neighbors? A.—Benjamin Gardener was my wife's master.

Q.—State if you heard any conversation between Gardner and Dr. Mudd about the battles on the Rappahannock. A.—I heard Mr. Gardner say to Dr. Mudd, "Sam, we gave them h—l down the Rappahannock;" the Dr. said, "Yes, we did." Gardner said Old Stonewall was the best of the Generals. Dr. said yes, he was quite a smart man. Gardner said that Lee had gone round up into Maryland; that he was going to cross the river at the Point of Rocks—somewhere; that he would not be surprised

THE HENDERSON TRIAL.

The Foreman Finds Himself—Evidence of the Naval Storekeeper, Mr. Marshall; Mr. Russell, of the Sub-Treasury; and H. D. Stover.

Sharp Contest Over Mr. Stover's Testimony—The Face of the Bills Receipted For, but Not Received.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

Hon. Justice Nelson presiding.

The attendance yesterday morning at the United States Court rooms was hardly as numerous at the opening as on the morning before; but before noon every available spot of standing-room was taken. The juror, on account of whose absence on Wednesday the Court adjourned, made his appearance, and explained as the cause of his previous delinquency a sudden attack of illness, which rendered him entirely unable to attend. His excuse was accepted, and he again took his seat.

The proceedings were introduced by the calling of Mr. Wm. B. Moore as a witness on the part of the prosecution, who, after being duly sworn, testified as follows, the direct examination being conducted by Ex-Attorney-General Cushing:

Q.—Please state to the Court and jury whether you are employed in one of the departments, and if so, in which, and in what capacity? A.—I am employed in the Fourth Auditor's office in the Treasury Department at Washington, as a clerk.

Q.—Please to look at those papers, Sir, (handing papers to witness,) and state whether you received them from the files and brought them here, or not? A.—I did not bring those, Sir, (referring).

Q.—But the other two papers you brought? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Court—What are they?

Mr. Cushing—The first, Sir, is the receipted bill upon which the indictment is based, the amount being $22,237 80, the date Aug. 21, 1863; of the certificate and of the navy store-keeper, Aug. 21, 1863.

The Court—Of the receipt?

Mr. Cushing—Aug. 31, 1863, signed H. D. Stover. It is one of the triplicates introduced previously, except this difference, that here the blanks of the receipt are filled up, whereas they were not in the triplicate previously introduced.

Mr. Evarts—All this witness proves is, he brings these from Washington; he does not prove the signature of Stover.

Mr. Cushing—The other original which Mr. Moore produces is a letter, which I will read, signed "J. Henderson, Navy Agent."

Mr. Pierrepont—These are spoken of as originals, without any proof that they are original.

The Court—There is no point to be made in those papers. I simply asked a description of them.

Mr. Cushing—This is the letter from Henderson to S. J. W. Tabor, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department. The letter is dated Nov. 28, 1863. If the signature is required to be proven, of course we must do it.

Counsel for defence examines the paper and admits the signature. Mr. Cushing reads the letter as follows:

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1863.

SIR: By this day's mail I transmit my accounts and vouchers for the quarter ending the 30th of September, 1863, four packages. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HENDERSON,
Navy Agent.

S. J. W. Tabor, Esq., Fourth Auditor, Treasury Department.

Mr. Cushing—Annexed to this is a copy—

Mr. Pierrepont—How annexed?

Mr. Cushing—A paper brought from the files of the department by the clerk, taken by him from the files. There is the tissue draft of the letter of the auditor, acknowledging the receipt of this letter (Henderson's.)

Mr. Evarts—The regular course for the government in regard to the paper or letter addressed to Mr. Henderson is, to give us notice to produce the original letter. This, otherwise, is certainly not in evidence in this particular case.

The Court—The letter to Henderson is a mere acknowledgment. The fact of acknowledgment is all that is material. If the contents are proposed as evidence, I acknowledge you are right.

Mr. Cushing (to witness)—Will you be good enough to look at that file (handing papers to witness) and state whether or not you received them from the files of the Fourth Auditor's office, and brought them here. A.—Yes, I did.

The Court—What do you call them?

Mr. Cushing—It is called abstract of accounts. Do you (addressing defendant's counsel) desire me to prove the signature of Mr. Henderson?

Defendant's counsel admit the signature.

Mr. Cushing—This document, on its last page, reads thus: Abstract of expenditures of J. Henderson, Navy Agent at New-York, on account of the United States Navy Department, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1863, E. O. E., (errors and omissions excepted.) Signed Navy Agent's Office, New-York, Oct. 31, 1863.
J. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

Mr. Evarts—That paper we recognize; it is an original, signed by Mr. Henderson's signature. As to its relevancy, that has yet to appear.

Mr. Cushing—I read from this document, your Honor, a single item in the first place, which is contained on page 51, and which the court, if it comes to inspect the document, will find is marked first with a cross made by myself, and then with a cross by Mr. Pierrepont. It is "No. 1,834, H. D. Stover, Sp. Oil," in the column of articles; in the amount column of the bill it is $22,237 80.

Mr. Evarts—Have you given any evidence as to the date of this, when signed or received?

Mr. Cushing—It is contained in the date of Mr. Henderson's letter, Nov. 28, 1863.

Mr. Evarts—Now, I understood Gen. Cushing to say that this paper is referred to in that letter, and therefore signed on that day—that is the idea?

Mr. Cushing—Yes, Sir; I read to your Honor the letter.

Mr. Evarts—This bill of expenditures—abstract of expenditures—for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1863, is the document referred to in the letter of the defendant, which you have read, dated the 28th of November?

Mr. Cushing—Yes, Sir. I refer to one other item, Sir, in this document, which is the first footing up.

Mr. Evarts—As to the relevancy of this item, has that yet appeared?

Mr. Cushing—We will put it in *de bene esse*, at any rate. The total is $5,370,687 91.

Mr. Cushing (to witness)—I will ask you to look at that document and state whether or not you also found that on the files of the department? [Exhibiting to witness "Summary Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, by J. Henderson, Navy Agent, New-York, on account of the Navy Department, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1863."] A.—I did.

Defendants' counsel admit the signature.

Mr. Cushing—The document is signed, "E. O. E., Navy Agent's Office, New-York, Oct. 31, 1863. J. Henderson, Navy Agent." I propose now to prove by this witness, this series of files also brought by him from the department, to have them reserved and laid aside, to be made competent or incompetent hereafter. These will be reserved: letter M. N. O. P., purporting to be other triplicates of the summary statement and abstract for the fourth quarter of 1863, of the same Navy Agent.

Q.—Are these other triplicates of the papers just examined? A.—Yes.

Cross-examination.—Witness on being cross-examined by Mr. Pierrepont, states: I have been in the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department not quite two years; this account that was put in evidence, for the quarter ending the 30th of September, 1863, has not been examined yet; I do not know anything about it; all I know about it is, I found it upon the files, and brought it here; it has not been examined by me or by anybody; the account has not been reached yet.

Mr. Cushing—In the course of the settlement by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department, before which Auditor of the Treasury Department do the accounts of the Navy Agent pass? which Auditor has jurisdiction of his accounts? A.—The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

TESTIMONY OF DANIEL D. T. MARSHALL.

Examined by Mr. Cushing—Q.—Mr. Marshall, please state in what capacity you are employed by the government. A.—I am Naval Storekeeper at the Brooklyn Navy-yard; was Naval Storekeeper in the months of August, 1863, and still continue to be.

Q.—Will you please to produce, if you have it, the bill of Mr. Stover, referred to in this receipt? Look at the receipt, if you please. A.—That is what we call an original memorandum bill, (handing paper to counsel;) in all cases it accompanies the goods when delivered to the Naval Storekeeper.

Mr. Cushing—I offer the bill in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—That bill, if your Honor please, is not any one of the sets of bills that have passed through the Navy Agency. We cannot see, therefore, how it is evidence in this matter at all. It is what the witness calls a memorandum bill, furnished to the Naval Storekeeper.

Mr. Cushing (to witness)—Q.—What use in your office is made of the memorandum bill? A.—By direction of the Navy Department, all goods delivered to the Navy-yard should be accompanied by a memorandum bill—which I endeavor to carry out; I ordered my subordinates to receive no goods from any person unless they are accompanied by a bill stating the number of the requisition, the bureau for which it is purchased, and the object for which it is purchased; I have it filed in the office by my foreman, to show that the goods were delivered—were properly inspected and received.

Q.—Has or not that bill any reference to what, in the usages of the department, are called triplicate bills? A.—It is not one of those, Sir.

Q.—Who makes out the triplicate bills? A.—The party furnishing the goods, generally; they are made out to correspond with my inspection book; if you will give me that and this together, (referring to papers,) I can give you the ordinary course of business there.

Q.—Give the relation of the two? A.—When the goods come into the yard, this bill accompanies them; if the goods are complete, my receiving clerk—I have a receiving clerk—checks this bill and sends it to me, (there it is, checked on the corner,) as being so many goods received. On the upper left-hand corner, you will see the check of my office, which is intended to prevent over-deliveries; previous to this check being put upon it, I examine it with reference to my requisition book, to see if that quantity of goods has been required—take this bill and see if No. 468 requires that quantity of goods for that purpose; then we check it; then the bill is taken back to the receiver's store; if the goods, upon inspection, pass, this bill is copied on to other books, called inspection-books, and they report back from the foreman to me; after the goods are inspected and passed, the foreman puts another check on the bill, which is this (pointing to check on the bill.)

The Court—State what this is—tell what the contents are? A.—It is all oil, Sir, for shipment to Key West, three kinds, amounting to $22,237 80.

The Court—It is the item in controversy?

Mr. Cushing—Yes.

Witness—That bill is first received by Mr. Simpson, who checks it on the corner; he is the receiving clerk; if the quantity is found to be there, he then sends it to my chief office; it is there examined with reference to being properly examined; I open my requisition book—which I have here—to find if that requisition 468, calls for that amount of goods for that purpose; I check it; the intention is to prevent men from delivering more goods than are required; it then goes back to the receiving-store and this bill is then sent, with these two checks upon it, to the foreman; his business is to make a copy of this in his general receipt or inspection book, to be handed to the inspector; when the inspector inspects it and pronounces it all right, he then copies it on to what he calls his return-book for my office; he then is ordered to check this and file it and copy it; and then when the triplicate bills, of which this is one, are presented, they are examined with the return-book to see if they are correct and properly inspected. That return-book certifies that the goods have been received; the quantity, therefore, is correct, agreeing with the return made by the foreman.

Mr. Pierrepont—Q.—There are two like that? A.—Three, Sir; not like that triplicate; in amount and quality of goods they are the same in this case.

Q.—Did you also examine that which purports to be a triplicate? A.—Yes; that triplicate and this memorandum pertain to the same transaction, the same purchase.

Mr. Cushing—Mr. Marshall, state to the Court how many of the signatures on that paper were on it when it passed from your hands. A.—Three, Sir. T. S. Fillsbrown, Acting Inspector; E. S. Deluce, Chief Engineer in the navy, at Brooklyn yard, and John W. Spicer, my chief clerk.

Q.—Do you know the two first signatures, and are these correct? A.—They are.

Q.—After these passed your hands, how many other signatures? A.—Two, Sir; Admiral Paulding and H. D. Stover. These are their signatures.

Mr. Evarts—This witness had nothing to do with this paper after it left his hands.

Mr. Cushing—Is that Stover's signature? A.—It is, Sir.

Q.—Compare these two triplicates—this being the first. Are they, for the most part, identical? A.—They are identical, with the exception of Stover's receipt at the bottom. On the second there is a receipt. There is none on the first.

Mr. Cushing—Then read the two papers, showing the difference.

Mr. Cushing—When these two passed you, should not the third have been there? A.—Yes, Sir, and the set should be complete; I sign all bills in triplicate; the signatures of the inspecting officers always precede mine.

Q.—Do you know where the third triplicate goes? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you a book containing registry of requisitions applicable to this bill. A.—Yes, Sir. I have it here.

Mr. Cushing—This purports to be a book of requisitions on the Navy Agent, belonging in the office of the Naval Storekeeper at New-York. Will you find the requisition referred to in this bill? Whose handwriting is that? A.—Mr. Foote's; this is an item of seven different shipments.

Mr. Cushing explained the course of business at the office of the storekeeper.

Mr. Evarts—We object that this book proves nothing. It is only a memorandum made by somebody, and he only can explain it.

Mr. Cushing—I will then lay the book aside and produce the clerk.

The Court—Better produce the other book, referred to, where the items are more in detail.

Mr. Cushing—This book styled the shipments of the naval storekeeper, was kept by whom? A.—Mr. Spicer, my chief clerk.

Q.—Do you know that the articles refered to in triplicate 3, were received at your office. A.—Yes, Sir; I have the receipt books; they are in the office of the District Attorney; I'll get them.

The Court—No, no, let me see these other books. I want the *details* referred to in these books. They were made in the witnesses' book and by his direction.

Mr. Cushing—Read the last lines on the stub? A.—Requisition eight, page sixty-three, appropriation for repairs; shipment Port Royal, Beaufort, Norfolk; see shipment book, (referring to the book he continued,) 7,000 gallons sperm oil, 4,000 gallons lard oil, 1,000 metallic oil, shipped at Key West 18th September, schooner *Mary Stetson*. This is a true copy. It is the same transaction referred to in the triplicates.

Witness then produced by direction the receipt-book of the storekeeper's office, kept by his bill-clerk, on which all bills are registered and the date. The clerk's name is T. H. Corbett.

Continuing, he said: I find one difference here, namely, the cartage item; the articles themselves are identical with those mentioned on the bill.

Mr. Cushing—I find in the book 7,994 gallons sperm oil, 4,068 lard oil, 1,040 metallic, and the price per gallon, $2 20; total, $15,606 80. $1 25; total, $5,085. $1 40; total, $1,456, and 60 cartages at $1 50; total, $90; and there is the footing, $22,147 80.

Q.—Have you any other book? A.—Yes, Sir, the most important book, my report book; in Mr. Thos. Darling's writing I find: "From W. D. Stover, Aug. 18, 1863, I. N. C., Rep. S. E. Shipped Key West, 7,994 gallons sperm oil, at $2 20—$15,606 80; 4,068 lard, at $1 25—$5,085; 1,040 metallic, at $1 40—$1,456; 60 cartages, $90; total, $22,237 80." These articles were received and shipped at and from my office; they are what I ordered from the navy agent in pursuance of orders from Washington.

Cross-examination by Mr. Evarts.—Q.—Mr. Marshall, how long have you been Naval Storekeeper? A.—Since July 1861; after Mr. Henderson became Navy Agent; before then I knew nothing of the business; all requisitions on the Navy Agent are made by the Naval Storekeeper; they are first made on me by the party desiring the goods by the Bureaus, by the Admirals, Engineers, &c.; I do not originate requisitions except on certain contracts; I keep the requisitions and have them copied; I have not the original of the requisition for these articles.

Q.—Who has? A.—I have Col. Olcott's receipt for it; I have it not; I have a book in which it was copied; (witness showed the book to the counsel;) this is a perfect copy of it; all original requisitions are preserved as my vouchers; I have no other copy than this; this requisition came from Admiral Paulding.

Q.—At what stage of your proceedings does any paper pass from you to the Navy Agent? A.—This paper is the memoranda; to this is attached the list, and this part torn off was sent to the commandant of the yard, who approved it, and I then sent it to the Navy Agent; this is the first that the latter had to do with it; I hear again from it when the goods ordered are returned to me at the yard; the goods do not come through the Navy Agent.

Q.—To whom do the goods go? A.—To the receiving-store, and are under the control of the government; the bill is delivered to my clerk; to some designated clerk; to Mr. Simpson; he counts the packages and checks the list; the bill is then brought to me; I examine it with the book and check, with my requisition book on the Navy Agent; my check then certifies that the articles are to be received; the bill then goes back to Simpson, who takes it to the foreman of the store; he puts it on the inspection book and the receipt book; the former book is handed to the inspectors, an official appointed by the Secretary of the Navy; he examines and checks "P" for passed; the bill is then sent to Simpson, and he sends for the ganger, Mr. Young; he gauges the barrels, and the accounts are compared; if they agree, Mr. Barlow files the bill in his office; a report is then made to me by Mr. Darling if the whole transaction in quantity and quality is correct.

Q.—Now, how does Mr. Stover come in? A.—When he presents his triplicate bills; they are compared with the report; if they agree, one of them is sent to the Navy Agent for approval, which is checked by Mr. Corbett; when returned approved, all these are inclosed and sent to the inspecting officers for their signatures; Mr. Henderson checks it as proper, so far as price and so on is concerned; we then know all is right; they are sent, then, to Fillebrown & De Luce; they have previously inspected the articles, but the certificate needs their signature, as to the articles, price, and so on; I get this certificate, not Mr. Henderson; Mr. Fillebrown is in command of an iron-clad; Mr. De Luce is still at the yard; Mr. Spicer's signature holds the storekeeper responsible for everything; the bill then goes to the office of the Admiral's clerk; he certifies that the public exigencies of the service required an open purchase; the bills are left there; they then go to the Navy Agent; I have nothing further to do with them; all these certificates must be on the bills before the seller can get his money; I have no more to do but to send the articles forward; I ship them by government transports; these bills correspond to the regular routine, save that one of them is not here; these articles had to be bought by open purchase; the Commandant decides whether the purchase shall be by contract or open.

Q.—Do you receive and file the circulars for the Navy Department? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is there a circular given by preference to contractors? A.—I have heard of, but have not seen it.

TESTIMONY OF MR. J. W. SPICER.

Mr. Spicer—I am first clerk in the office of the Naval Storekeeper; I kept this book of shipments; the signature to these duplicate bills is in my handwriting; those other signatures were before mine at the time I wrote mine.

Mr. Cushing—I read from a book indorsed, "Requisitions on the Navy Department, by Isaac Henderson, of New-York."

Mr. Evarts objected on the ground that the books by an office are not evidence against the head of the office, in a criminal prosecution, but that the clerks must be called to prove the transactions.

The Court held that they were competent to be read.

Mr. Cushing read, "dated Aug. 21, 1863, Requisition on Bureau of Steam Engineering in favor of H. D. Stover, article oil, passed by Bureau, 22d August; amount of bill, $22,237 80." The next book indorsed "Letters, Bureaus, Navy Agent, New-York, from Dec. 30, 1862, to Aug. 24, 1863," I read from as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF S. ENGINEERING, Aug. 22, 1863.

SIR: Your requisition of the 21st for $72,370 has passed the Bureau. B. F. ISHERWOOD, Chief of Bureau.

To ISAAC HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

In the margin marked "received, Aug. 24." Reading from Treasury Department as follows:

FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1863.

SIR: Requisition No. 2,996 drawn by Secretary of Navy in your favor for $72,370, with which you are charged, was issued under the following heads of appropriation, and will be paid as soon as the Treasury will allow.

"Steam machinery, $72,370."
(Signed) S. J. W. TABOR, Auditor.
T. & I. HENDERSON.

Reading from the petty cash book of the Navy Agent:

1863.	Dr. Cash.	Cash Cr.
Aug. 20,	Balance from 28th	$54,134 58
Aug. 29,	Requisition No. 2,995	72,370 00
Aug. 29,	Requisition No. 3,007	25,600 00
Aug. 29,	Requisition No. 3,012	55,032 06
	Total	$153,202 06

Reading from the memorandum check-book—Aug. 31, 1863.

Mr. Evarts objected that the memorandum was not kept in the handwriting of the defendant, and should not be admitted, while the agent lived and could be produced.

The Court decided to admit the evidence.

Mr. Cushing read, "Aug. 31, 1863, 674, N. D. Stover, $22,237 80;" reading from the check-book. "Aug. 31, 1863, 253, H. D. Stover, $22,237,80;" reading from the Expenditure Book No. 3, on page 301, appropriation steam machinery, "date 1863, Aug. 31, 1834, H. D. Stover, Sperm Oil, $22,237 80."

EVIDENCE OF JACOB BUSSELL.

Mr. Russell—I am employed in office of the Treasurer of United States in New-York, as chief clerk; Mr. Henderson deposited at the Bank on the 29th of August, $153,202; I have the deposit ticket; $22,237 80 were checked out by this check on that date; the check was locked in the safe and not returned to the drawer; the check was in favor of H. D. Stover or Geo. A. Blood; it was numbered 283; it is stamped "paid the same day, Aug. 29;" the check is in the handwriting of Blood, and indorsed by him; (Blood is Mr. Henderson's chief clerk;) the deposits made by the Navy Agent are generally treasury drafts; a memorandum of the deposit is made at the time; the memorandum reads "29th August, 5,437, $55,032; 5,444, $25,800; 5,445, $72,370; total, $153,202; money is drawn out by checks only; the indorsement is Mr. Blood's; Mr. Blood was employed in the Navy Agent's office many years; Mr. Henderson had no private funds on deposit that I knew of.

Cross-examination.—Have been chief clerk since 1849; knew Mr. Henderson but slightly; his handwriting I knew; have seen Blood write; have known him several years, at least nineteen years; the accounts with the Navy Agent are kept as with a bank; pass-books as in such cases; they and the check-books are furnished by the Sub-Treasury; money was only drawn by checks; this check is all in the handwriting of Mr. Blood, except the signature; check to order of Paymaster Gibson, June 24, 1864, was paid in due course; the amount is $183,495 21; this carried over Mr. Henderson's account to Mr. Gibson; it closed his account; no further claim has been made on Mr. Henderson's account; there was no irregularity in his accounts; the aggregate amount of his accounts was over sixty millions; never knew of any irregularity in his accounts. [The witness identified two circulars issued by the Treasury Department to the Sub-Treasurer.]

Redirect.—Mr. Hudson's account was balanced monthly; it was balanced, I find by reference to the book, monthly after the payment of the $20,000 check, with two exceptions, when part of two months appears in one balance.

Mr. Cushing explained that the balance of Aug. 31, 1863, was $69,629 41, and the previous footing shows that was after the withdrawal of $22,000, so that the sum thus represented was actually drawn.

EVIDENCE OF HENRY D. STOVER.

The appearance of this witness was the signal for a general movement of the curious. On his evidence it was understood the case would stand or fall. Mr. Stover is a tall, portly man, with handsome features, possibly forty years of age, with a bright eye and a good face. He took the stand and sustained himself manfully during the legal conflict which was waged about him.

H. D. Stover—I was residing in New-York in 1863; was in machine business and navy and army supplies; was interested in the Stover Machine Company in 1863; I furnished supplies on open purchase; this is one of my books; it is called Requisition Book; I received this paper from the Navy Agent's office; this is not Isaac Henderson's signature, (dated May 29, '63,) but is his name.

Mr. Evarts objected to the reading of the paper; if it does not contain his handwriting it cannot be evidence against him.

The Court—Let me see it. Whose handwriting is this? A.—I don't know, Sir; it came from Mr. Henderson's office; they usually come to this form; I furnished the materials on the order and delivered them; Mr. Henderson paid for them; it was recognized at his office; when the bills were made out and sent to the office, if correct, they were paid; the bills were made out after the goods were delivered; generally received the money from the chief clerk.

The Court—It is evidence and can be taken.

Mr. Evarts—We still object, and your Honor will please note our objection.

Mr. Cushing—This is headed, "Requisition No. 468, May 29, 1863;" "please furnish, &c., the following articles: * * * 7,000 gal. sperm oil; 4,000 lard oil; 1,000 metallic. Did you after this date, furnish these articles? A.—I did, Sir; this is my signature on the triplicate bill; it is my bill: I signed the receipt on the date specified; the receipt is for $22,237 80.

Q.—Was this all received from Mr. Henderson?

Mr. Evarts objected.

The Court admitted it.

A.—The full amount was not received.

Q.—How much was paid? A.—From the books it shows $20,014.

Mr. Evarts—We object to the answer.

Q.—Have you ever received the balance? A.—No, Sir.

By the Court—Q.—Who paid you? A.—If I recollect it, Mr. Blood paid me.

Q.—What's your recollection? A.—I know Mr. Blood paid it, if I received it.

Q.—Who received it? A.—Mr. Brown or I, I cannot say which.

Q.—Do we understand that you did not receive the money? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Have you your books? A.—Yes, the bank books. (Book produced.)

Q.—Did you deposit the sum received from Mr. Henderson?

Mr. Evarts objected.

The Court admitted the exception.

Q.—Who made the deposit? A.—Mr. Brown, my book-keeper; he made, I think, the deposit, but it may have been made by a boy.

Q.—Do you remember the amount placed to your credit at the the bank that day?

Mr. Evarts objected—this payment occurred between Mr. Blood and a person representing this witness.

Question repeated. A.—I cannot swear the amount that there was deposited in the Grocers' Bank on that day.

The Court—He can't swear to it.

Q.—Who generally made your deposits? A.—Mr. Brown; money was deposited that day, and I only knew it by the books.

Q.—How much did you furnish on open purchase?

Objected to, and the Court ruled that it was irrelevant.

Mr. Cushing—We propose to prove that Mr. Stover furnished many requisitions to the Navy Agent in July and August, 1863; that the payment was sometimes made to Stover, and again to Mr. Brown; and that the witness cannot tell to which; that in all these transactions there was short payment, generally ten per cent., of all of which we have the vouchers—the rest of which was kept by Mr. Henderson, and we propose to show the facts by the bank-books of both parties. It is competent for the prosecution to show collateral cases of like nature, and verifying the accounts by the bank officials. (See 18 Peters, U. S. vs. Root.

The Court—Conceding that you can prove short payments on every other bill of goods, unless you can prove it in this specified case, it would amount to nothing. As to the fraudulent intent, you must make out the fact of short payment before the question of intent can come up.

Judge Bosworth—These bills were collected by Mr. Stover or Mr. Blood, and they will swear that there was no case where the deduction was not paid, although they cannot testify as to specific cases. In these four cases the sum was deposited to Mr. Henderson's credit in his bank-book, and this seems direct evidence in the case. Then on each of these transactions Mr. Brown entered on the books the amount received, and charged Stover with the deduction. We will also prove that these regular deductions were so pressing that Stover said he could not stand it, they were too large; and this seems to be the direct evidence.

The Court—Somebody must have participated in this; let him testify.

Mr. Evarts—There is testimony enough if they choose to call the witnesses.

The Court decided that he could not go into a series of transactions—he could not go beyond this case.

Mr. Cushing—If we succeed in proving the deduction in this case, do we understand the Court will admit the evidence concerning the other?

Mr. Evarts—That we will argue when the time comes.

The Court—I shall adjourn the court, gentlemen, and you can determine your line of evidence to-morrow. We will meet to-morrow at 11 A. M.

The Bureau of Licenses.

All the business connected with the issue and renewal of licenses, a labor which was formerly divided between the Clerk of the Common Council and the Mayor's Marshal, is now performed entirely by the latter officer. Business is thus greatly expedited, and parties who desire to get out licenses are not kept running about from one office to the other. Formerly it was no uncommon thing to see a file of twenty or thirty persons waiting their turn to pay the fees and get out their papers. Now none are detained more than a few minutes. As all the books and documents are kept in one department, all references are quickly made, and information given without delay.

During the present month pawn-brokers and dealers in second-hand articles get out or renew their licenses. These parties are being closely looked after by the Corporation Attorney, assisted by the City Hall Police, and the number of licenses issued to them this year will probably exceed the number recorded in any previous year.

On the first Monday in June licenses will be issued to hacks and hack-drivers, stages, cars, &c.

Licenses for hacks will be issued as follows:
From No. 1 to No. 100, inclusive, on Monday, June 5.
From No. 101 to No. 200, inclusive, on Tuesday, June 6.
From No. 201 to No. 300, inclusive, on Wednesday, June 7.
From No. 301 to No. 400, inclusive, on Thursday, June 8.
From No. 401 to No. 500, inclusive, on Friday, June 9.
Over 500, on Saturday, June 10.

Special or stable coach licenses will be issued on each day, during the same hours, from June 12 to June 22, 1865, inclusive.

The entire bureau is under the charge of Mr. Geo. W. Morton, who last year turned into the city treasury $4,000 more than any of his predecessors had ever been able to collect.

THE NEW (SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Adoption of the Report of the Committee on Education—Interesting Addresses by Delegates from Corresponding Societies and Bodies.

The Assembly convened yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. The session was necessarily brief, as the long-projected excursion would take up the greater part of the day.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, Rev. Mr. Hovey moved the adoption of the report of the Standing Committee on Education, and it was adopted.

The Moderator then stated that the Rev. B. J. Relyea, of Connecticut, was present and desired to address the Assembly. Permission having been granted, the gentleman proceeded to address the Assembly, expressing the feeling of brotherhood among the Associated Churches of Connecticut, and the unity of sentiment existing with the Assembly.

The Moderator responded to the address very eloquently, in expressing the feelings of the Assembly.

Rev. E. Hovey, of Crawfordsville, introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, Through the wise and timely agency of the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, and which had its origin in the darkest portion of our educational history in the new States, so many of our institutions of learning have been aided in their infancy, and not a few of them saved from absolute ruin, or raised from a state of feebleness or peril to one of strength and of readiness for efficient action in the new age now opening upon the nation; therefore,

Resolved, That the great services which the society has thus been enabled by the Divine blessing to render to the cause of Christian learning at the West deserves a grateful recognition by this Assembly.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Herrick Johnson, of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, was then nominated as commissioner.

An effort was then made to make a report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures on the subject of a memorial in relation to the freedmen of the South the order for to-day's session, but was overruled by the Moderator stating that other reports otherwise destined for yesterday, would necessarily be laid over until to-day. The report was then made the special order for Saturday morning.

Several reports on records were then presented, and some were acted upon favorably, among them the report on the record of West Pennsylvania.

The Moderator suggested that the session should close, and a motion having been made to adjourn, it was carried unanimously, a brief prayer by Rev. Mr. Stratton closing the morning session.

The Assembly then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock.

THE EXCURSION.

The members of the assembly then made the best of their way to the wharf at the foot of Montague-street, where the steamer *Wm. Harrison* lay in readiness for the delegates and their friends. About 11 o'clock the party had all embarked and were soon enjoying the varied and beautiful scenery to be found in the harbor. The trip extended up the East River, round Blackwell's Island, down the bay to Fort Lafayette, and so up the North River, returning to the point of departure. A fine band of music and cold collation contributed in no small degree to the enjoyments of the day.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly came to order at 3:30 P. M. Rev. Mr. Thompson offered a prayer.

The Committee on the Ministerial Relief Fund reported resolutions to the effect that the attention of church members should be directed to the straitened circumstances of many of the faithful ministers, who have toiled for many years on small salaries, now left in the decline of life without proper support; and that every Presbytery be directed to appoint a standing committee, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the necessities of disabled ministers and of their widows and orphans, and bring their cases to the notice of the Executive Committee of the Relief Fund. The Presbyteries are earnestly requested to make annual collections in aid of the fund.

The Committee on judicial Affairs reported that they have considered the appeal of Wm. Tyehan for relief or redress, against the action of the Charlton Presbytery, Iowa, and recommend that the appeal be dismissed, as the Presbytery had no jurisdiction.

The Committee on Synodical Records from Iowa reported that the records had not been placed in their hands, and asked to be discharged.

The Committee on Synodical Records from Ohio reported the same as being found correct. The report was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Hickok, delegate from the Assembly of Newark (O. S.) of 1864, addressed the assembly and presented kindly expressions of feeling from that body. He could not believe that he was greeting a foreign body. And he hoped the day was forever gone when we should hear of secession from either Church or State. [Applause.] If they exerted one-tenth of the effort displayed by the country during the war, the Church would be stronger than ever. He thought the Christian Church of Jesus Christ ought to join in the great effort for the mission work now opening to the gaze of the world. He spoke of the differences existing between the Old and New School, and he spoke for the Old Church when he said that they were ready to bury the hatchet, and enter upon the same field, and cement anew an union that will harmonize with the great reunited nation of the United States. We were now in the presence of an awful future, and had experienced a remarkable past.

Mr. Henry Elder, delegate from the same Assembly of 1864, spoke of the similarity of beliefs of the two schools, and thought that the majority of the differences were caused by the interpretation only. He hoped that the two Churches would soon be united, and if they continued to go on as they had begun, the day was not far off.

The Moderator replied to the addresses. He was glad to see the delegates, and was very glad to see his old brothers. The two Churches were always so much alike that outsiders could not see the difference. The Old School might excel the New in the number of members, their institutions of learning and in general scope of usefulness; but they never should excel the New School in love—for they would claim to love the same cross upon which the glory of the world was hung. The Moderator's response was full of feeling and beautiful imagery, and it made a deep impression upon the audience.

Rev. Mr. Elmendorf, from the Dutch Reformed Church, addressed the assembly. He presented the records of the synod of 1864, and recapitulated the leading statistics, which exhibited a most encouraging condition of finances and of congregational prosperity. He concluded by bestowing his Church's blessing upon the assembly.

The Moderator replied in a felicitous manner.

Rev. Theo. Monod, of the Evangelical Church of France, bearing letters from leading members of that body, addressed the assembly. He gave a history of the rise and progress of the Evangelical Church of France, and interested the assembly very much in his statements. He brought the sympathies of the Union to this country, in the present state of our national affairs; explained their action, and claimed that the people of France had all along been earnest in their sympathy during the whole four years of war. He spoke of the wonderful spectacle of the American nation showing the world that they did not lose strength, though they suffered great sorrow through the death of Mr. Lincoln. He gave a description of the receipt of the news of the assassination, moving many to tears. He said that he could imagine the gratification that would be expressed on his return to his home, when he told them that colored ministers were allowed in the assembly. The speaker made an appeal to behalf of the Evangelical Church of France.

In his response the Moderator spoke of the feeling of pleasure he felt at greeting the young brother, and paid a tribute to the memory of M. Monod's father. He thanked God that slavery was extinct, and he said the brother might go from the Atlantic to the Pacific and never hear the clank of a chain or the crack of the overseer's whip, and to find slavery he would have to go to another continent.

Dr. Adams, of New-York, offered a resolution in behalf of the French delegate, and made some happy remarks on the subject of international comity. The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That this assembly command Rev. T. Monod, and the object he represents, to the confidence and care of the churches.

Rev. Dr. Adams, of Philadelphia, spoke of the relations he had sustained with the family of the delegate, and made an effective eulogium upon the memory of the elder Monod.

The assembly then adjourned, with prayer by Rev. Mr. Beaumont, until 8:30 o'clock this morning.

Field-Day of the Seventh Regiment.

A SUPERB DAY AND SPLENDID DRILL.

The famous Seventh Regiment of this city held their annual Field-day yesterday, at East New-York. The occasion was made one of considerable enjoyment and benefit to the members of the regiment.

At an early hour the Seventh assembled at their arsenal, with one day's small rations, and in light marching order. At 9 o'clock the regiment took up its line of march for Fulton Ferry, presenting a fine appearance and numbering 570 men. On their arrival in Brooklyn, the command embarked in city cars en route for the drill and pic-nic grounds, via Fulton-avenue.

The formation of the regiment took place a little after 10 o'clock, and the Colonel immediately began the exercises of the day. The following evolutions were gone through with:

From double column at half distance, from square. By first front march, reduce square and deploy column. These movements were very finely executed.

The regiment then formed square, on the centre, repeating the movement with good effect and much improvement; but on reducing square the movement was too slow, the covering division not dressing up with the necessary promptitude. The evolution of deploying into column was also marred somewhat by the commandant of the third division not taking sufficient distance, and the commander of the seventh company in line did not wait for the word "front" from the company on his left.

In forming oblique square the command did very fairly, and the movement was executed with precision and celerity. In deploying again, the third division threw the left wing into the oblique step to gain the proper distance.

In the movement of "battalion forward—guide centre," the command exhibited its utter want of battalion drill, as the company formations made painfully apparent. The right and left guides were also incorrect. But in the retreat march, and the repetition of the forward movement, the Seventh displayed that admirable quality in soldiers—aptitude to learn—and the succeeding movements were all that could be desired.

After marching in column, and sufficient exercise in the cadence step without music, the command stacked arms and were dismissed for dinner.

During the recess the members of the regiment strolled about the village of East New-York, in company with a large number of their personal friends. Many of the older members were on the ground, and in the ranks were several who wore the badge of the corps in which they had wielded the sword during the war. Numerous carriages and equestrians enlivened the scene with their presence.

At 2:30 o'clock the "Assembly" called the regiment to arms, and some further evolutions were gone through with, when at 3 P. M. the command again took the long train of horse-cars and returned home. The regiment never appeared to greater advantage, and their progress up Broadway excited considerable attention.

The representative of the Times begs to acknowledge the courtesies extended to him by the field and staff officers of the command.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT BILL.

The Recent Act of the Legislature, Creating a Paid Fire Department, Declared to be Unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, at General Term—Opinion by Chief-Justice Ingraham—Justice Barnard Concurs—Justice Clerke Dissents.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 25.

Present, Chief-Justice Ingraham, and Justices Clerke and Barnard.

The People vs. *Charles O. Pinokney and the other Fire Commissioners appointed under the late Act of the Legislature.*

OPINION BY INGRAHAM, P. J.

This proceeding is brought to test the validity of the act of the Legislature, passed at the last session, to create a Metropolitan Fire District and to establish a Fire Department. The first section provides for uniting the cities of Brooklyn and New-York in a Metropolitan Fire District.

The 23d section provides for a report to the Legislature by the commissioners, and they are to state what further legislation may be necessary for the better protection

manipulated five or six hours to the perfect satisfaction of the government inspectors, engineers, and the builders. On the 4th of March, 1865, steam was again raised on the boilers, and the engine was started to run without stopping ninety-six consecutive hours, under steam at a pressure of forty pounds per square inch, as called for by the contract. This was done, and the result of this severe trial proved conclusively the good qualities of the engine and boilers of this vessel, and on the 17th of April, 1865, the *Mohongo* was delivered at the Navy-yard, and accepted by the government.

The assertion, that about a year since she burst her boilers is false, for the facts are, that a year since she was on the stocks, not launched, and no boilers on board of her; and the engine and machinery, now on board of her, were built by ZENO SECOR, at Fulton Foundry, Jersey City. GEO. BIRKBECK, Jr., Superintendent.

The Supposed Rebel Flag on Staten Island.

Several weeks ago a party of young men entered the house of Mrs. TYLER, at Castleton, Staten Island, and took therefrom what they supposed to be a rebel flag. It appears from the following letter from Maj.-Gen. DIX, that they were entirely mistaken in their supposition:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, May 23, 1865.

Mrs. Tyler:

I am directed by Maj.-Gen. DIX to return the flag taken from your house on Staten Island, by a party of young men several weeks ago, and to say that he is satisfied from the testimony before him that it was made eight years ago for a child's flag, and was used as such long before the rebellion.

He also directs me to say that no one could possibly mistake it for a rebel flag, and that in the examination he has made, nothing has been disclosed to warrant the intrusion of the young men referred to on your premises. I am, madam, very respectfully yours,

WILSON BARSTOW,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRIZE FIGHT IN OLIVER-STREET.—At about 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning a prize fight came off in the yard of premises No. 70 Oliver-street, between WILLIAM JOICE *alias* Williams, an Irish seaman, and WM. FURLONG, an English sailor. The arrangements for the fight were kept very secret, and the contest was witnessed by a gathering of bounty-jumpers, thieves, and loafers generally. Thirteen rounds were fought in forty minutes, and the fight ended in a "draw," both men being severely punished. Some hours afterward Capt. THORNE, of the Fourth Precinct, received information of the affair, and immediately Officers HORBELT and MULLEN were sent to arrest the principals, which they did. They were arraigned before Justice DOWLING and committed for examination.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—At about 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, two young men entered the lager-bier saloon of PHILIP MULLER, No. 74 East Houston-street, and partook of refreshments for which they refused to pay. An altercation ensued, when MULLER seized a club from behind the bar to defend himself. One of the young men drew a pistol and shot MULLER through the thigh, inflicting a dangerous wound. They then fled, and Officer GORMAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, succeeded in arresting one of them, who gave his name as THOMAS GOODWIN. His companion, who was the man who shot MULLER, escaped. His name is not known, but the police have a description of him.

GROSS OUTRAGE ON A YOUNG FEMALE.—PATRICK COONEY, a carpenter, aged 36, was arrested by Sergt PALLEY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, charged with the commission of an inhuman assault on the person of ELIZA JANE MCKINLEY, aged 8 years, daughter of JOSEPH MCKINLEY, of No. 170 First-avenue. It is alleged that the accused enticed the girl into the cellar of the public school in Twenty-third-street, near Second-avenue, and there committed the assault upon her, from the effects of which she is now suffering terribly. Justice LEDWITH committed him for trial in default of $4,000 bail.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—Yesterday, about 2 o'clock P. M., ALEXANDER BECKS and two other boys, left the Free Academy and took a small boat to go up the East River. In attempting to cross the Thirty-fourth-street ferry slip as the ferry-boat was entering, the small boat was run down and broken to pieces. Of the three lads, BECKS only could swim, who, in his successful efforts to save his companions, so exhausted himself, that when a rope was thrown to him he was unable to grasp it, and was drowned. He was only 14 years old.

FORGERY.—Officer PALMER arrested GEO. E. DOUGLASS, at No. 287 East Tenth-street, charged with forgery. It appeared that a few days ago Mr. THEO. F. BELL, cashier of the First National Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey, mailed a check for $1,017 to Mr. GEO. E. DOUGLASS, of No. 19 Beaver-street. By mistake the accused got possession of the letter, indorsed the check as if drew the money on it, well knowing at the time that it was not intended for him. Justice MANSFIELD committed the accused for examination.

ENFORCING THE CORPORATION ORDINANCES.—Capt. BRACKETT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, continues his labors in enforcing the Corporation Ordinances. Within the last few days, the proprietors of the Broadway and Eighth-street line of stages have taken out 35 stage licenses at $20 each, and the proprietors of the Broadway and Fourth-avenue line have taken out 39 licenses, thus turning $1,280 into the city treasury.

BURGLARY.—On the night of the 18th instant, the store of HENRY LEONHARDT, No. 130 Ewen-street, Williamsburgh, was entered by burglars and robbed of watches and jewelry to the amount of $1,000. Officers RUDDLAND and LUBBY, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, searched the house of CHAS. NIEMANN and there found $500 worth of these watches. NIEMANN was arrested and held for examination by Justice MANSFIELD.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—LOUISA ATKINS was arrested by Officer MCDUFFY, of the Eleventh Precinct, charged with having passed a counterfeit $5 bill on the bank of Fishkill, New-York, at the store of SAMUEL BUTLER, No. 75 Avenue C. Committed for examination by Justice MANSFIELD.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.—JOHN MARA, aged 19, was arrested by Officer YOUNG, of the Nineteenth Precinct, charged with having stolen a silver watch from JEREMIAH SHEEHAN, No. 37 Park-street, while in a Third-avenue car. Justice LEDWITH committed him for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

STREET ROBBERY.—JAMES MOORE, THOMAS NUGENT, and THOMAS HANNON were arrested by Officer FITZGERALD, of the Fourth Precinct, charged with having assaulted and robbed GEORGE E. ROGERS, while he was standing in Water-street. The accused were committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail each.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short causes—Nos. 2179, 1815. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street—Nos. 1618, 1686, 876, 706, 704, 1382, 1744, 1450, 1506, 1426, 1144, 1464, 1952, 1074, 1176, 812, 1204, 864, 182, 1886.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 5428, 5533, 5519, 5537, 5540, 2377, 5525, 5527, 5541, 5545, 5549, 5553, 5555, 5557, 5559. *Part II.*—Nos. 5414, 5018, 5100, 5102, 5104, 5106, 5108, 5110, 5112, 5114, 5116, 5118, 5120, 5122, 5124.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned till Monday, 29th inst. *Part II.*—Equity Causes—No. 79.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 25.

By Justice Sutherland.

Selina A. Cunningham et al. *vs.* Charlotte A. Conover et al.; decree settled. In the matter of the application of James P. Runahan and others for the appointment of a new Trustee, &c.; report confirmed, bond approved and order granted. Joanna S. Anchmutz *vs.* Robert Orr et al. Report confirmed and order granted. David J. Lyon *vs.* The Same, and August B. Therriot, &c. *vs.* The Same; report confirmed and order granted in each case. M. J. Caraher *vs.* Gilmartin, denied. A. R. Bennett *vs.* Eugenia Mulligan; denied. James Brooks et al. *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; let judgment be entered for $15,312 10. Samuel Dunshee *vs.* The Same; let judgment be entered for $1,083 25. In the matter of the application of H. W. St. John, to obtain money, &c.; report confirmed and order granted. In the matter of the petition of Sarah James, for a mandamus, *vs.* August Sibbins; motion denied without costs.

SUPREME COURT—MAY 25.

By Justice McCunn.

Margaret Irvine *vs.* Amasa Spring, &c.; motion granted; ordered to be settled; papers in the clerk's office. Luther C. Tibbetts *vs.* George B. Powell *et al.*; judgment for the defendants on demurrer, with costs, &c.; papers in the clerk's office.

MOTIONS AND ORDERS GRANTED—MAY 25.

By Justice Garvin.

Croton Belknap *vs.* Walton S. McClure; Samuel W. Pomroy *vs.* Noah T. Pike; William Newell *vs.* Ezra Wheeler; Saskin Stern *vs.* Nathan Sombergh; D. D. Robbins *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; Wm. A. Kobble *vs.* Leevin, &c.; George Armstrong *vs.* Abraham Lyons.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Lambert Amore *vs.* Celesto Attinelli; motion denied, with $7 costs to abide the event. Thomas Thompson *vs.* Charles S. McKay; motion denied, with $7 costs to abide the event. Andrew J. Hackley *vs.* Morgan L. Harris, &c.; order for examination and injunction vacated and discharged, with $10 costs to be applied on the judgment. Thomas W. Griffin, &c., *vs.* Wm. E. Duryea, &c.; extra allowance of $100 ordered; papers in the Clerk's office.

By Judge Robertson.

James Ladd *vs.* Bryan O'Connor, &c.; the bond of the sureties approved.

Decisions on Appeal and in Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

PATENT FOR IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON GINS.

Francis Morris et al. vs. Calvin A. Goddard et al.—NELSON, C. J.—This is a bill filed to restrain the defendants from infringing the patent of S. B. Parkhurst, of 12th February, 1861, for an improvement on machines for ginning cotton and burring wool, and for damages. The proofs are voluminous. The case has been well argued on both sides, and we have looked into it with all the care that time has permitted.

There may be some doubts, upon the proofs, whether or not the claim for the cylinder, which is the first claim on the patent, is well founded; but we are satisfied the remaining three claims embrace improvements which belong to the patentee. The fourth, which combines the improvements with carding machines, is very meritorious.

The complainants are, therefore, entitled to decree accordingly.

There are four other cases submitted at the same time, and which are specified in the papers, and in which a like decree must be entered.

For complainants, Mr. Gifford; for defendants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard and Buckley.

CHARTER PARTY—DAMAGE TO CARGO.

William C. Talbot et al vs. William A. Wakeman et al. This was an appeal by the defendants, who were owners of the bark *Æolian*, from a decree against them for damages to a cargo of lumber shipped by the libelant on board the vessel under a charter.

NELSON, C. J.—I concur in the decree below. The vessel was unseaworthy at the commencement of the voyage, and the storage exceptionable. The damages, I think, were sufficiently proved, and much less than sustained.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict; for appellants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

RES ADJUDICATA.

The United States vs. E. K. Collins et al.

NELSON, C. J.—This is a bill filed by the Government to recover certain advances made to the defendants under a mail contract to carry the United States mail between New-York and Liverpool, England.

The controversy has been closed, heretofore, as between the parties, but the proceedings are carried on at the instance of P. M. Wetmore, who was a trustee for the government and held certain mortgage securities for the aforesaid advances, and who claims commission and expenses which had accrued and were incurred in the course of the business, and for which, it is insisted, the defendants are liable.

One of the answers set up to the claim is, that Wetmore sued the defendants at law in the Supreme Court of this State for the same cause of action, and that such proceedings were had or judgment rendered for the defendants after a hearing upon the merits.

The record of judgment is produced and fully sustains this ground of defence. It is, therefore, unimportant to examine any other of the matters involved in the case.

There must be a decree for the defendants, and that the bill be dismissed.

For the United States, E. D. Smith, Esq., and Mr. Benedict. For defendants, Mr. Power.

The Conspiracy Trial—How the Conspirators Should be Tried.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

BILL POOLE was thought by many to have been assassinated. LEW BAKER was regarded the murderer, and as such was tried. Twice he was tried in this county, and once in Orange County, at Newburgh. He could not be convicted. Was there any doubt in the minds of impartial people that he was guilty morally? Was there any doubt that POOLE was assassinated by a conspiracy? And were any accessories ever arraigned for trial even? It is true that all the parties concerned were a rough set; but they were gentlemen in the best sense of the word, compared with the sneaking conspirators against the officials at Washington—for BILL POOLE was armed, and had a notion he was in danger, and attempted to resist.

FRIEBY was lately convicted of the murder of LAZARUS. But he was not the victim of a conspiracy, and FRIEBY had no such backers as LEW BAKER had. Do you suppose FRIEBY would have been convicted if his base of operations had been as well secured as BAKER'S was? LAZARUS was of no political significance compared with POOLE.

The question is, shall the felons in Washington be made to expiate their crime, or shall they go free?

Do you suppose they could be convicted by a jury drawn from the District of Columbia? Nobody that understands the astuteness of counsel for the defence, and the ramifications of this plot, and the backers of the prisoners, believes it for a minute. Secretary STANTON, as a very able criminal lawyer, knows it.

Suppose these prisoners were delivered over to the Judiciary of the District of Columbia, to be tried by a jury drawn from the vicinage. If BEN. BUTLER would condescend to be retained by them to conduct the technicalities of the defence, and some lawyer who believes in treason, to work the proper appliances upon jurymen, I know a man who will bet $100 that not one of the felons would be convicted.

You can't find a lawyer who believes that either of the parties charged with this crime could be convicted under such an arrangement.

It seems that we are likely to have a great conspiracy party with the old peace faction on the lead. It will be a good thing. The Abolitionists proper are manifesting their sense of propriety in an extraordinary way, by letting the government go on about its business. At this rate WENDELL PHILLIPS will be able to carry his new amendment to the constitution.

At any time we may naturally expect to see on some pleasant evening, a great mass meeting in Union-square, very near where the great VALLANDINGHAM indignitaries were once assembled. Perhaps the Mayor will be Chairman. Perhaps the *Evening Post* will provide resolutions, and the ante-capital punishment party, from the *Tribune* office, be called on to make a speech, while Judge MCCUNN may be the orator of the occasion.

The thing really seems to be getting exceedingly *mixed*. It is, however, pretty nearly the *same* thing over again, with some additions, as when BURNSIDE'S famous order was issued. Now, it is likely enough the *World* newspaper would die like a rat in an exhausted receiver if it couldn't cry, "Star Chamber" about something, and use epithets against Secretary STANTON all the while. It ought to be kept alive somehow, since it is a very useful apparatus for "drawing their fire."

But "the republic before the world" says the *Post*. This is the staggering idea. It is supposed to have reference to the world of Europe, which is, perhaps, about the same thing as the *World* newspaper, "more or less." Has not constitutional right to a trial by jury always inhered to a black runaway slave as well as to a stationary white man? The Fugitive Slave Law, was it not passed to deprive the slave of that right, and that, too, at the dictation of the Representatives in Congress of these very conspirators and their backers? I insist, and I "say it boldly," that millions of persons actually represented in Congress (and misrepresented at that) have been denied this constitutional right of a trial by jury for about three-fourths of a century.

And now, "hung be the heavens in black!" for, lo! the exponents of that outrage again at this constitutional right of a trial by jury for the runaway slave, in its logical culmination, in its "bright, consummate flower," are being tried without a jury, for murdering the President in a garrisoned city, and conspiring to murder the whole cabinet, and the chief of the armies into the bargain!

If the "republic, before the world," could stand such things done against those who were as innocent of crime as new-born babes, ever since it has been a republic, it would seem as if it could stand the trial by a court-martial of such a batch of wretches, for a few days even, "before the world," with its august and concrete despotisms, including the London *Times*.

If the death of the President, and the attempt on Mr. SEWARD'S life were good for the country, then why not treat them as an "act of God," as a "Providential dispensation," and let these prisoners go free.

If they were a misfortune, and "the acts of public enemies," then what, if not now, was ever the use of a properly organized court-martial, in time of war, in a garrisoned city, in sight of the lines once held by the armies of these same enemies, with portions of the country still in their undisputed possession, with the representative-in-chief of their great rebellion against this same government still at large, and threatening to make new head in Texas? Why, a government that would not summarily court-martial such felons, in such a case, is just no government at all; it is an imposture—a big one. PUNIO.

Suggestions by a Southern Man on Reconstruction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have now arrived at a stage in our national affairs, which demands our earnest and thoughtful consideration; which calls for the wise and dispassionate measures of the statesman, and not the suggestions of malice, or partisanship. Whatever have been our wrongs, or provocations, no good can hereafter result from their remembrance, and we should hasten to wipe these out from memory; and since it is the decree of Providence, that the North and South, the East and West, are to have "*one* country, *one* constitution, *one* destiny," it is our duty as well as our interest, to make that country great, powerful, illustrious. Our efforts at separation have ended in wide and hopeless disaster, and we recur to the old flag—it may be with subdued and softened feelings—yet with as earnest and stern a patriotism as any who have recently fought beneath it. The contest is over—the decision is against us. We bow to the result and accept it. This involves no humiliation but what is honorable. The condition of our Southern States, and of Southern society, is distressing and peculiar, and calls immediately for calm and wise statesmanship. A few suggestions may not be wholly unimportant.

1. Our States, heretofore implicated, by any organic act, in the attempted separation, should in a prompt, manly way hasten, in convention or by legislative act, or both, to obliterate and rescind all resolutions and acts, authorizing or justifying such separation, so as to place each State in the same condition it occupied before 1860. It is best this should be done for many reasons, but chiefly because the "logic of events" leads us inevitably to this result.

2. The States should hasten to abolish slavery by their legislatures, and to give their immediate sanction to the proposition altering the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent its existence hereafter within the bounds of the Union. We must insist upon this as vital to our future prosperity for several reasons.

First—The institution has become so disorganized and deranged that, like a broken machine, it will be worthless hereafter in any view. The *status* of master and slave is so radically altered by the events of the past four years, that a hundred years could not swing it back so as to become what it has been. Slavery has dug in the trenches, and fought in the ranks. Slavery has had a political and ethical education, which nothing can eradicate; it has arisen to a range of *ideas* wholly incompatible with its future quietude and profit. It has been the subject of a revolution, which cannot and will not go back. It is, therefore, impossible that our domestic and economic arrangements as heretofore can be based upon it; we should fall into domestic anarchy and hopeless poverty should we attempt it. What, then? Let us see. We have our land as a general thing, (the widest confiscation justifiable, or likely to be made, would reach but a small part of it;) the South will still own the South, with those heretofore slaves living upon the soil. If I own a thousand acres, I have heretofore produced a given quantity of cotton, or rice, or sugar; but now I can *command* this labor no more; but our negroes must live; here are twenty men, heads of families. I farm out fifty acres to each, requiring a moderate share for the use of the land. I furnish team, presses, &c. The prospect of the profit stimulates the negro and I am persuaded that in two years, by a system of liberal tenure, the South would more than regain its former productiveness. The planter is relieved of a thousand burdens and annoyances now cast upon him by law; and the population, heretofore accustomed to look to others for direction, will be taught to think and act for themselves. I might mention other reasons beside those relating to our domestic relations, and our economic interests, but I am only now making suggestions—not arguing them.

3. I would extend the right of suffrage, without distinction of color, to all worthy by education or industry to share it; this is necessary.

First—To secure self-respect and elevation of the negroes.

Second—To secure that suffrage in the best interests of the country, and looking to the benefit of small landowners, which the negroes would rapidly become.

Labor would not be owned by capital, as heretofore, but their interests would soon become inextricably blended, and each standing on its own basis, would act independently, yet harmoniously, and the common result would be a larger productiveness of the whole industry of the South.

There is no danger of any antagonism in the action of the (heretofore) master and slave, because their dependence upon each other would be mutual, and their interests would be seen to lie in the same direction.

If these views seem to be *radical*, they will be found to be sound, and will, sooner or later, be adopted.

A NATIVE OF RICHMOND.

Military Grades.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is the duty as well as the true policy of the government to increase the number of grades in the army and navy, so as to reward the faithful leaders of our armies on the land and sea, and to offer attractions sufficient to retain in the military service the talent and genius worthy of its importance.

It was always a part of the policy of the Southern fire-eaters, when they controlled our national affairs, to do everything to destroy the efficiency of our army and navy. Anything that would increase our national strength, was jealously opposed by the advocates of State sovereignty. As long as it answered their purpose, they would vote down any measure for advancing the military power of the country; but under the government which they attempted to set up for themselves, they did not hesitate to organize an army and navy on a most liberal scale, having established several grades superior to those existing in our own service.

Necessity has in a measure overcome an unjust prejudice, and we have recently added to our military grades, but not sufficiently for practical purposes. There is no reason why we should not have the full rank of Admiral established, and that such rank be conferred on the most deserving of our naval heroes. If it be thought proper that there should also be an Admiral-in-Chief, or High Admiral, let such an office be provided. Our land forces have been very much in need of additional grades. With Major-Generals to command army divisions we have had no officers of superior rank to command respectively army corps and military departments.

It is true that now, the war being over, our armies will be reduced; but we, nevertheless, require a proper organization. We should have the rank of Lieutenant-General extended, and in addition the full rank of General, with a General-in-Chief. Such an increase of rank would make but a trifling difference in the expense, but a great difference in the *morale* of the service. There has never been sufficient inducements to restrain our military officers from engaging in civil pursuits, and, unfortunately, the most capable were the most likely to seek a wider scope for their ambition. Aside from efficiency, it is but proper that we should, as a first-class Power, be on an equality with foreign nations in regard to the rank of our military officers. Our naval officers in particular have often been troubled with the subject of precedence when on duty in foreign waters. It is to be hoped that our next Congress will complete our army and navy grades by creating the full rank of General and Admiral.

Relations With the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article of yesterday, in relation to the Southern trade, you speak, and with approbation, of the removal of all restrictions. It must have escaped your memory that the most important of all impediments to Southern trade still remains. According to the recently published proclamation on that subject, all cotton must be sold to *government agents*. This, as you will at once see, dispenses with commission merchants, cotton brokers, &c., and effectually puts under the ban the most important class of business men in the Southern cities. Is this desirable? For one, I think not. What is needed in order to bring together again the two sections of the country so lately arrayed in deadly conflict, is that trade shall resume its old channels. Then the bonds of mutual interest would soon once more unite in harmony the late rebellious States with their sisters that have remained loyal. Let all "*government agents*" for the management of commerce be dispensed with, and let business men once more attend to business.

Moreover, unless the business men of the Southern cities have the handling of the cotton, &c., how are they to earn a subsistence? How is money to be obtained for necessary purposes? How are Northern goods to be purchased? The "government agent" system effectually forestalls all this. Let it be done away with. The sooner the better. I hope the influence of your powerful journal may be exerted to this end. COMMON SENSE.

The Late Bishop Moore, of Virginia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Richmond correspondent (May 6) favors us with the following intelligence:

"The negroes say that Bishop MOORE, in addressing them on one occasion, said: 'Now, ye servants, keep your kitchen clean; make good, light bread; season and cook your meats to the taste of your masters; and perhaps, by and by, you may be admitted to the kitchen of Heaven.' This is about the idea that some seem to have of the preaching suited to negroes—that it is a preaching to make good servants of them on earth, at least, if not in Heaven."

Those of your aged readers who remember RICHARD CHANNING MOORE as the popular Rector of St. Stephen's Church in the Bowery, will be astounded to learn that after he was transformed into a Bishop, he became metamorphosed as a preacher. Bishop MOORE was always regarded as emphatically an evangelical preacher—that is, one who exhorted his hearers of every description to seek for justification in the atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ, and for sanctification in the grace of the Holy Spirit. I knew him well in Richmond for several years; have "sat under his preaching," and have been with him on his visitations; but never did I hear anything fall from his lips that resembled the admonition just quoted. Some negroes, as well as some white men, will, for the sake of effect, tell prodigious falsehoods; and if Uncle Cato or Aunt Dinah went back four-and-twenty years to gather up what old Bishop MOORE once said about the "kitchen of Heaven," your correspondent may rest assured that, (to use a common expression,) he has been prodigiously "sold." At the beginning of the rebellion, there was in Richmond a Dr. MOORE, who, though born in one of the Northern States, preached a sermon denunciatory of the Northern hordes who were coming to desolate the South, &c.; and the Richmond *Dispatch* lauded the sermon as "eloquent," &c. This may have been the divine spoken of by the negroes. I hardly think, however, that even he would make himself so ridiculous amidst a class who had a meeting-house of their own, and who were by no means ignorant of the plan of salvation through Jesus Christ.

Respectfully yours, A LOYAL CLERGYMAN.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 25, 1865.

$42,000 U. S. 6s, '81....R.	109	200 Cary Improve't..s30	17¾
110,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s R.	103¾	100 do.....s10	18
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	103¾	100 do.....s10	17¾
105,000 do.....	103¾	800 do.....	18
10,000 do.....	103¾	200 N. Y. Central...s10	91
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. New issue.....	103¾	250 do.....	91¾
10,000 do.....	103¾	300 do.....3d call	91
20,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	94½	200 Erie Railway.....	73¾
500 Ill. War Loan....	95	200 do.....s30	73¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	64	20 do.....	73
6,000 La. State 6s	60	500 do.....2d call	73¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s.....	65	200 do.....s60	71
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer..	25¾	150 Erie R. Pref.....	83
80,000 do.....	26	200 Hud. Riv. R.....	99½
19,000 Erie 1st M. Bs..	100	100 do.....2d call	99¾
3,000 Mich. G. 6s, New Loan.....	112	200 Reading R.....s5	94
4,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	100	200 do.....s30	83¾
1,000 do.....	101	200 do.....s30	83¾
1,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st M Bs	89	500 do.....	83¾
4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d..	82	100 Mich. Cen. R....s10	108
15,000 Am. Gold.....	136¼	100 do.....	108
2,500 do.....	136¼	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R....	60¾
1,000 do.....2d call	135¾	300 do.....	60
6 Bk. St. of New-York	112	400 do.....	60¾
25 First Nat. Bank...	108	200 do.....2d call	60¼
200 Canton Co.....	36¼	600 Cleve. & Pitts.....	63¾
400 do.....2d call	36¾	100 Ill. Central R.....	116¾
25 Del. & H. C. Co....	134½	200 do.....	118¾
28 do.....	134	100 do.....2d call	116¾
200 Cum. Coal Pr.....	42	100 Chic. & N. W.....	26¾
500 do.....	42¾	100 do.....	26¾
200 do.....	42¾	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr..s50	56¾
300 do.....b10	42¾	100 do.....b10	56¾
500 do.....	42	100 Chic. & Rock I.....	94¾
400 Mariposa M. Co....	12	200 do.....	95
500 At. Mail S. Co.....	150	200 do.....2d call	95¾
300 do.....s30	150	50 do.....s30	95
25 do.....	145	50 do.....	95¾
100 Quick. Min. Co.....	54	100 Chi. & Alt. R.....	98¾
100 do.....2d call	54¼	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C....	94
100 American Coal.....	62½	300 do.....	93¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	103¾	200 Reading R.....s30	83¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109½	500 do.....	84
100 Canton Co.	36¾	200 Mich. S. & N. I....	60¾
100 do.....	37	200 Cleve. & Pitts.....	63½
100 Cum. Coal Pr.....	41¾	300 Chic. & N. W.....	26¾
25 N. Y. Cen. R.....	92	200 Chic. & N. W. Pr...	56¾
100 do.....	91¾	50 Chic. & R. I.....	95¾
100 Erie Railway....s30	72½	100 do.....	95¾
100 do.....s60	73½	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	94
100 do.....	74	100 At. Mail S. Co	155

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R.....s3	91¾	100 Ill. Cen. R.....s3	117¾
200 do.....s3	91¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts..b10	63¾
100 do.....	91¾	100 do.....s3	63¾
800 Erie Railway.....c	74¾	100 do.....s3	63¾
300 do.....s3	74¾	100 Chic. & R. I.....	96¾
400 do.....s3	74¾	200 Chi. & N. W.....	26¾
200 do.....	74¾	100 Canton Co.....	36¾
1100 do.....c	74¾	1200 Cary Improve't...	18¾
600 do.....s3	74¾	300 do.....s3	18¾
200 do.....	74	300 do.....	18¾
500 do.....s3	74	200 Cumb. Coal.....	41¾
100 do.....c	74	200 do.....b3	41¾
200 do.....s3	73¾	300 do.....	41¾
100 do.....c	73¾	200 do.....s3	41¾
250 Reading R.....	84½	100 do.....	41¾
200 do.....	84¾	200 do.....	41
200 Mich. S. & N. I....	60¾	200 do.....b15	41¾
200 do.....b3	60¾	100 do.....	40¾
100 do.....	60¾	100 do.....	40¾
200 do.....	60¾	100 do.....	40¾
100 do.....s3	60¾	100 Mariposa M. Co...s3	11¾
100 do.....b3	60¾		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. Cer..	25¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts.....	63¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R....b10	91½	400 Chic. & R. I.....	95¾
100 do.....	91¾	200 Chic. & N. W.....	26
200 do.....s3	91¾	100 do.....s3	26
500 do.....	91¾	200 Chic. & N. W. Pr.s3	56¾
500 Erie Railway.....	74	300 do.....	56¾
500 do.....b3	74	200 do.....s3	56¾
200 do.....s3	73¾	100 Canton Co.....	36¾
400 do.....	73¾	200 Cary Improve't...s3	18¾
800 do.....b3	73¾	1000 do.....	18¾
1000 do.....	73¾	200 Cum. Coal Co....s3	41¾
500 do.....s3	73¾	4.0 do.....	41
100 Reading R.....	84	300 do.....	41¾
1000 do.....s3	84¾	100 do.....b3	41
100 do.....	84¾	100 Quick. Min. Co....	54¾
100 Mich. S. & N. I...b3	60¾		

THURSDAY, May 25—P. M.

There was another advance of 2 ₰ cent. in Gold to-day, making altogether 6 ₰ cent. for the week. At 3 o'clock the price stood 136¼ ₰ cent. At one time during the day the revived speculative excitement in the Gold Room carried the price up to 136¼@136¾ ₰ cent., but these figures were not long maintained. The rates for Bills on London continue 109¾@110 ₰ cent. for Gold, but the rapid advance in Gold produces some hesitation on the part of remitters. If the rise should be carried much higher, it will also have its effect on the free purchases of Foreign Goods, which have been going on for several weeks for the Summer trade.

The market for Money works with much steadiness at 5@6 per cent. to Brokers at call, and 6@7 per cent. to the Merchants on prime short paper. The employment in the Popular 7.30 per cent. Loan (New Fives) is also steady. The subscriptions with the First National Bank to-day are $300,000, and with Messrs. FISK & HATCH $258,650.

The Stock Exchange was quite tame, to-day, so far as the spirit of speculation and orders among the Brokers were concerned, but generally firm in prices. The Railways leave off quite equal to Wednesday afternoon, and some of the Miscellaneous Shares, as Cumberland and Atlantic Mail, are decidedly higher. The best figures for Erie Railway and the Western Roads were made, at the 1 o'clock Open Board of Brokers, for cash stock. The Government list was steady in prices, with a partial improvement in the demand. At the close of business the following general quotations were made, as compared with yesterday afternoon:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs
U. S. 10-40s.....	93	93	Pittsburgh.....	63¾	63¾
U. S. 5-20s.....	103¾	103¾	Northwest.....	28	28½
U. S. Certificates	99¾	99¾	N. West Pref	57	58¾
N. Y. Central..	91½	91½	Rock Island.....	95	95¾
Erie.....	73¾	74¼	Fort Wayne.	93¾	94
Hudson.....	99¾	99¾	Cumberland Coal.	39	41¾
Reading	83½	84½	Quicksilver	53¾	54
Mich. Southern..	59¾	60¼	Mariposa.....	12¾	12
Illinois Central..	117	117	Ohio & M. Certfs	25½	25¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares.

New-York.....	175	American Exchange..	110
Merchants'.....	110	Bank of the Republic	102½
Mechanics'.....	108	Bank of N. America..	107
Union.....	115	Hanover.....	106
America.....	135	Metropolitan.....	121
Phenix.....	101	Market.....	103
Butchers' & Drovers'.	125	Continental.....	96
National.....	100	Commonwealth.....	100
Merchants' Exch'ge..	100	Import'e' & Traders..	100
State of New-York...	112	Park.....	140
Commerce.....	106	First National	208
Ocean.....	80	Fourth National.....	97
Mercantile.....	130	Ninth National.....	107

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883.....	92	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort...	73¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.....	103	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1st	86
Erie 1sts, '65, ex d....	100	Galena & Chi. ex	99
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879.	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort....	99
Erie 1s, 3d mort., 1883.	100¾	Cleve. & Tol. 6. F.....	96
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880..	83	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.....	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888..	84¾	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.....	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '69	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Harlem, 1st mort., '69-72	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	91¾
Mich. Cen. 8 ₰ c., '69-72.	111¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	82
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., 1875....	113¾	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th mort	70
Alton & T. H. Inc.....	70	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	30
Han. & St. Jos. L. G....	91	Atl. & Gt. West. 1sts.	84
Del. L. & W. 1st mort..	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.....	75
Tol. & Wab. 1st mort...	90	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	85
Tol. & Wab. 1st m. ex ..	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts...	70

The Customs at New-York for the first ten months

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1865.

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TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening—HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE GRAY LADY OF PENARVON.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SOLON SHINGLE—THE LIVE INDIAN.

WALLACK'S—LOVE AND MONEY.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICAN.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. WILSON, in a letter to Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, who had complained of the collapse of the currency, and great destitution of provisions among the people, says he is instructed by the President to say to him that these evils "were caused by treason, insurrection, and rebellion against the laws of the United States, incited and carried on during the last four years by you and your confederate rebels and traitors, and who alone are responsible for all the waste, destitution and want now existing in that State, and what you call the results which the fortunes of war have imposed upon the people of Georgia, and all the loss and woe they have suffered are charged upon you and your confederate rebels, who, usurping authority, provoked war to the extremity until compelled to lay down your arms and accept the just penalty of your crimes of treason and rebellion. That the restoration of peace and order cannot be entrusted to the rebels and traitors, that the persons who incited the war and carried it on will not be allowed to assemble at the call of their accomplice, to act again as a Legislature of the State, and again usurp its authority and franchises. Men who have caused so much woe will not be allowed ever again to set on foot fresh acts of treason and rebellion. In calling the Legislature together again, without the permission of the President, you have perpetrated a fresh crime that will be dealt with accordingly, and if any person presumes to acknowledge your call he will immediately be arrested."

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe says that Mrs. DAVIS, her four children, brother and sister, and Mrs. CLAY, go to Savannah in the *Clyde*, as permission for them to proceed North has been refused by the War Department. A large amount of gold and valuable jewelry, &c., was found in the baggage of the ladies, but, with the exception of several important documents which were found by the guard, everything was left unmolested. Among the many rumors flying about in regard to the confinement of JEFF. DAVIS, has been one to the effect that he was manacled, in order to prevent any injury to his guard.

A recent letter from Lynchburgh says: "We are cut off from every section of the world, and it is impossible to hear from friends abroad. The Orange and Alexandria trains are only running to Amherst Court-house, distance fifteen miles. Those on the Virginia and Tennessee road go to Liberty, twenty-five miles West. The Southside is inoperative between here and the junction. The chief damage to the roads are the destruction of bridges, but this is fast being repaired by the companies. The *Virginian* newspaper has resumed publication. Price 10 cents per copy. The *Republican* has not yet resumed.

The venerable and eminent physician, Dr. MATTHIAS SPALDING, of Amherst, N. H., died on Monday last, aged 96 years. He was born at Chelmsford, Mass., on June 28, 1769, and graduated at Cambridge University in 1798—of which class there are now only two survivors, viz.: HUMPHREY DEVEREUX, Esq., of Salem, and WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of Nashville, Tenn. The number of the survivors of those graduates of the College, who took their first degree before the beginning of this century in 1801, is now reduced to twelve.

It is reported that the notorious JOHN LETCHER, Ex-Governor of Virginia under the Davis dynasty, was arrested last Sunday at his home in Lexington. LETCHER was one of the bitterest and weakest of our enemies; he is the concentrated essence of all that is low and vulgar, his habits being so offensive that even the rebels themselves were disgusted with him and would not trust him with any responsible position.

The Winsted, Conn., *Herald* says of its village: "Not a house building in Winsted, not a new manufacturing concern opening, not a school existing where boys or girls can pursue the advanced studies, not a mother's son in college or fitting to go in, not a library existing, not even a grave-yard in which a feasible lot can be purchased."

A terrible rain storm occurred at Richmond last Sunday. A portion of the city was completely inundated, and it was rumored that a number of persons were drowned. The damage by the flood to property is said to be incalculable. Thousands of sheep, cattle, horses, &c., were drowned. The injury to the Central Railroad is thought to be heavy, though as yet we have heard of no particular damage to it.

A private letter from Helena, Ark., dated the 15th, says that the militia of Mississippi are organizing to put down bushwhackers. They had a fight on Saturday evening previous with STANLEY'S jayhawkers, in which the hawkers came out second best. Col. RENTSONIE had just sent seventy-five cavalry down to Friar's Point to assist the militia.

The story of the assassination of KIRBY SMITH is contradicted, apparently on the authority of his wife, who has arrived at Memphis. But he is between two fires—a portion of his men threaten to leave him if he persists in holding out, while others declare they will kill him if he attempts to surrender.

Richmond papers report that the James River and Kanawha Canal Company have hands at work on the grand break near Howardsville. They are also repairing the break between New-Canton and Scottsville, and hope to run to the latter place by the last of next week.

The following-named General officers have resigned their commissions in the volunteer service: Maj.-Gen. A. E. Burnside, Maj.-Gen. Carl Schurz, Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel, Brig.-Gen. A. L. Lee, and Brig.-Gen. Baum.

We learn from Barbadoes that the news of the death of President LINCOLN was received there with the most sincere expressions of sorrow. Minute guns were fired, and flags set at half-mast by order of the authorities.

The notorious Dr. BLACKBURN, a report of whose examination at Toronto will be found in another column, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $8,000. The case will be brought up and fully investigated at the next assizes.

The Chattanooga *Gazette*, of the 18th, says: "We learn that Gen. WILSON'S forces are en route from Macon to this place. Large supplies of forage have been sent down to Carterville, in readiness for their arrival."

It is understood in New-Orleans that the rebel Gen. HOOD recently escaped across the Mississippi at Tunica Bend. A pursuing party captured his baggage at Semmesport.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and JOHN H. REAGAN, with other notable rebel prisoners, were transferred to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, yesterday.

The story of a plot at Memphis among the negro soldiers to massacre the paroled rebel prisoners is now said to be a hoax. Gen. WASHBURNE says it is false in every particular.

LOCAL NEWS.

The trial of ISAAC HENDERSON was continued before Judge NELSON and a jury yesterday. The missing foreman, Mr. CLAFF, found himself, and said that having been seriously indisposed, he could not attend on Wednesday. The case then proceeded, a full report of which will be found in another column. The testimony of Mr. H. D. STOVER, the well-known machinist, caused a lively breeze, pending which, the court adjourned until to-day, at 11 A. M. Mr. STOVER testified that from all his bills Mr. HENDERSON made deductions, he (STOVER) giving receipts for the full amount, but receiving only a part.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, Chief-Justice INGRAHAM, Justices CLERKE and BARNARD being present, delivered a decision in the Fire Department litigation, adverse to the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, whereby a Metropolitan Fire District is created and a Paid Fire Department established. Justice BARNARD concurred with the Chief-Justice, in pronouncing the law unconstitutional, but it is understood that Justice CLERKE dissented, and that the latter will deliver a written opinion thereon in a day or two. An appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals without delay.

The Presbyterian General Assembly continued its sessions yesterday, at the Lafayette-avenue Church, Brooklyn. The morning session was very brief, owing to the time occupied by the excursion of the delegates down and round the harbor and up the East and North Rivers. The afternoon session was devoted to the hearing of addresses by delegates from corresponding bodies in France, Holland and America. The session was a deeply interesting one.

At the Hoboken Spring meeting the first race was won by Mr. F. MORRIS' *Lord Monmouth*. The second race by Mr. WATSON'S *Aldebaran*, who walked over the course, his competitor having been withdrawn; and the third race by Mr. MORRIS' *Throg's Neck*. The attendance of fashionables and sporting men was large.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in the resolutions to convene the Board of Health, and to instruct the Police Commissioners to close up the concert saloons. The Mayor was requested to suggest some method of giving the returning troops from this city a fitting reception.

The case of Mr. OSBON was adjourned by the court-martial, yesterday, in consequence of the absence of Gen. PRATT and Judge EMMETT, the counsel for the accused. The case will go on to-day. The testimony on the part of the government is entirely in, and it will require but one, or at the outside two sessions, to end the case.

The Seventh Regiment New-York National Guard held their annual field-day yesterday at East New-York. The regiment turned out some 570 muskets, and appeared to great advantage. After drill and luncheon the command returned to the armory in New-York.

The subscriptions to the Seven-thirties yesterday amounted to $2,137,000. It is note worthy that a handsome subscription was received from St. John's, New-Brunswick. The number of takers of sums of $50 and $100 was nearly fifteen hundred.

There was a further rise of 2 ₰ cent. in Gold yesterday. The Stock Exchange was firm in prices, but dull in the speculative movement generally. Money steady and in easy supply.

Produce and merchandise were generally more active and decidedly firmer in price yesterday. Cotton was lower. The Freight market was inactive.

Gold was in a high fever last night, selling up as high as 138¾, but closing at 137¾.

Private Testimonials to Public Officials.

"In a republic," says MONTESQUIEU, "presents to public men are odious, because virtue has no need of them. In a monarchy, honor is a motive stronger than presents. But in a despotism, wherein the ruler has neither honor nor virtue, such stimulants may be needful." PLATO, in his ideal republic, made the acceptance of any reward by a public man for doing his duty punishable with death. The old Romans, in the pure and palmy days of their republic, were so careful about this that they enacted a law expressly limiting all such rewards to those of the most diminutive intrinsic value. Our own republican fathers were so jealous of this influence that they conceived the necessity of incorporating in the constitution itself a clause interdicting the reception of presents by any public official from any foreign quarter, and finally made it statute law, which still stands. WASHINGTON, it is well known, could never be induced to take any reward beyond his legal stipend; and not even that for his revolutionary services.

But this pristine elevation of soul has, in latter years, so completely died out, that even the memory of it hardly remains. SILAS WRIGHT, when Governor of New-York, was urged by certain political friends to accept an elegant mansion at the State capital. He courteously and yet firmly refused it, saying that if the people had desired their Governor to maintain more style, they would have provided a higher salary. But that was twenty years ago. We don't think there has been an instance of the kind in any State since. Undoubtedly, the excellent citizens who have now undertaken to present President JOHNSON with splendid horses and carriage, did it without the slightest suspicion that it was in the least improper. It was pure public spirit that actuated them; and it surprises not only them, but all, when the President meets the proffer with a courteous avowal that his "convictions of duty ever held in reference to the acceptance of presents by those occupying high official positions," forbid him to accept it. Yet the President's act commends itself at once to their higher feelings, and they but do themselves justice in declaring to the public that they are "gratified that the President of the United States is governed by such lofty views of duty." All good citizens, however marveling, will share in the gratification.

This act of President JOHNSON is of inestimable value as a monition and an example. It is indisputable that the freedom with which public officials of all grades have accepted "testimonials" from private citizens has been a prolific source of the corruption which afflicts our public affairs. Were these tokens always prompted by an absolute purity of motive, were they always entirely deserved, and were the feelings of the official receiving them never likely to be betrayed into undue favoritism thereby, they would be not only harmless but commendable. But these conditions are seldom realized. The fact is, these expressions of admiration spring, in nine cases out of ten, from a desire to establish an influence with the possessor of power and patronage, for the furtherance of some cliqne interest, or personal object. It is also notorious, that such testimonials have been received by some of the worst officials our nation, and our states, andour cities have been cursed with; and that they have long since ceased to be any sign of actual desert. To bad men they are nothing more nor less than bribes under a specious cover. And even good men find it very hard to resist their influence. It requires no special grace in a public official to accept an armful of silver plate, or something equivalent, as a "testimonial of high appreciation of public fidelity," &c., &c.; but it does require a grace almost more than human, after it is done, to deny the little favor solicited by one of the generous donors. It is better that a public official, however conscious of his own uprightness, should never put himself under such personal obligations—far better for his own independence, and infinitely better because he will not encourage practices capable of being perverted to the worst ends.

Whether military officers are on a different footing from civil officials, in respect to the propriety of their accepting private gifts for public service, or whether those who have retired from office may fitly receive such tributes for past services, may be open questions. Much depends upon particular circumstances. We certainly cannot say that Admiral FARRAGUT or Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who have accepted mansions from personal admirers of their splendid achievements, have a less fine sense of honor or a less chivalrous devotion than Major-Gen. THOMAS, who has declined, it is said, a similar expression of admiration; or of GARIBALDI, the rescuer of Italy, who has steadfastly refused all gifts of value, either from his own countrymen or from strangers. No one would make an invidious comparison, on this ground, between these worthies.

Our special point is that men in actual *civic* trust should decline all private gifts. Whether an absolute civil virtue requires the self-abnegation to extend to other public characters, and, if so, what should be the exceptions, it is needless to discuss. It is enough that an immense public advantage will be gained if all civil officials in possession of patronage of any kind, and all legislators, having votes to give in Congress, State Legislatures, or municipal councils, shall imitate the example now set by President JOHNSON. Nothing would do so much to purify our political atmosphere; nothing would do more to check the growing habit of measuring every public duty by a mercenary standard.

The President on Negro Suffrage.

The President is reported to have yesterday given an opinion, to a deputation, on the question of negro suffrage, to the effect that it is a matter that may be safely left in the hands of the loyal white residents of the South. It is certainly a question which, in its primary bearings, chiefly affects the loyal citizens who will be brought into most direct contact with the negro population; who will in a measure be responsible for giving a profitable direction to negro labor, and who, above all, will be charged with the responsibility of placing the means of education within the reach of the vast neglected community set free by the war.

The President, of course, does not mean to indicate that the question of negro enfranchisement is not one of grave national interest, aside from its bearings on the industrial and social economy of particular sections. But, as we understand it, he takes the common-sense ground that loyal residents of the South, who have to live with the negro in his freed condition, may better be allowed to initiate measures for the further removal of negro disabilities, than speculative politicians living at a distance, and less familiar with the habits and wants and aspirations of the black people.

The matter is certainly not one to be disposed of by a sweeping decree, fulminated from the Executive Chamber without any regard to the peculiar interests of the sections most concerned, and irrespective of the organization of individual State authority now in progress. What the President doubtless aims at, is to see the *people* of the South, as distinct from the disloyal political managers, set to work, under the protection of the national authority, and recognize the new relation in which they stand to the negro population; and to do this as the first step toward reëstablishing a proper relation between their separate State Governments and the supreme authority of the National Government. When that work is once set about—as it appears to be in Arkansas and North Carolina—in a loyal spirit, the question of negro suffrage will find a natural solution in course of time, without any arbitrary rule applied from without.

A far more pressing matter for the class concerned is that of well-directed and remunerative labor. This the negro is most likely to secure, not by creating antagonistic relations between him and the loyal citizens of another race, but by leaving to the natural agency of mutual self-interest to determine their relative status politically hereafter. This, we take it, is the theory which the President's long and varied experience as a Southern citizen enables him to recommend.

THE REVIEW AND THE COLORED TROOPS.—It has been hinted, by some over-zealous friends of the colored race, that the absence of negro troops from the grand parade at Washington was owing to a desire, on the part of the government, to spare the sensitive feelings of the rebels, which might have been wounded by such an exhibition. This is very silly, and scarcely worthy of notice. The government had no thought of sparing rebel sensitiveness, nor of casting a slight on the gallant soldiers who, on so many battle-fields, have displayed such signal courage and devotion. They were not excluded from the review any more than the white troops who were not present on that occasion. They were required to garrison various important stations in the South, and certainly no higher compliment could have been paid to their bravery, their good discipline, and their devotion to their country, than their selection for this service. For this emphatic indorsement of their soldierly qualities, by the government and the Lieutenant-General, they could well afford to sacrifice the momentary triumphs of the grand review.

THE MONUMENT FUND.—We print elsewhere an excellent suggestion and example by "F. A. W." As the subscriptions to the Lincoln Monument Fund are limited to one dollar for each person or name, our correspondent suggests that those who can afford it shall subscribe in the names of the gallant martyrs who have fallen in defence of their country. He illustrates his idea by sending us $2, one in the name of RICHARD WYATT CHASE, killed at the battle of Stone River, and the other to represent his brother, W. BEVERLY CHASE, "starved at Andersonville prison-pen." We commend this praiseworthy example to the people.

THE NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT BILL.—The decision of the Supreme Court on the new Fire Department Bill has been given. It declares the bill unconstitutional. Until the judgment of the Court of Appeals is given, therefore, the organization of the department remains as it was, or rather as it has been for the two months past. That is, there is an absence, all but complete, of any organization. This is a disagreeable enough fact, certainly. The fire-alarms, too, are of suspicious frequency. But those who have an interest in preventing the organization of the new department are perfectly indifferent to any contingencies, however serious, that may arise. They want to live and fructify under the old system, at whatever cost to the taxpayers in the form of legal obstructions, or at whatever risk to property in the city. We see no immediate remedy for this dangerous state of things. But surely every citizen who has any property to lose should be urged to extra precautions against incendiaries. Accidental fires cause but a small proportion of the losses; and only vigilant volunteer efforts can save the city from serious calamity while the management of the Fire Department remains in its present disorganized condition.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The manufacturers of the Atlantic telegraph cable repeat with great emphasis their promise to have their portion of the work done by the end of May. And the further conduct of the enterprise for some time thereafter will mainly devolve upon Capt. ANDERSON, of the Cunard steamship *China*, who takes command of the *Great Eastern* during the laying of the line. Capt. ANDERSON is to have a picked crew to man the vessel, on the management of which nearly everything would seem henceforth to depend. The *paying-out* apparatus is said to be as nearly perfect as may be. The cable and each separate wire and coating, of which it is composed, have been subjected to the most searching tests at every step as the work has progressed. And what is mainly wanted, in addition to these provisions against failure, we take it as a steady ship and a clear-headed and experienced commander. The public here would learn with satisfaction that one or more United States vessels had been ordered to participate in the enterprise as convoys to the *Great Eastern*.

AMENDE.—Commenting a day or two since upon the tolerance exhibited by our government toward those opposition journals in our midst whose aim and spirit is really, if not avowedly, antagonistic to republican institutions, we drew attention especially to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, which recently, under the pretence of deploring the assumed ascendency of military over civil power in adjudicating matters growing out of the rebellion, has been daily filled with diatribes against the Administration. To the most casual reader of that journal, the very fact of its undisturbed existence must be sufficient proof that its alleged fears are utterly groundless. Inadvertently we alluded to the *Courrier* as the French organ. We should have qualified the expression by saying the organ of imperialism and LOUIS NAPOLEON. The exponent of the opinions of the majority of Frenchmen in this city, and perhaps in the Northern States, is *Le Messager*, a journal conducted with ability, and whose course throughout the rebellion has been in hearty support of the government. Its efforts have been constantly to set before the French population of this country and Europe the true bearings and issues of the late struggle against the slave oligarchy, and we are glad to believe that this journal is the recognized organ of the loyal French people who have become citizens of the United States.

THE STATE OF THE STREETS.—Only the moderate heat of the season prevents the spread of pestilence from one end of the city to the other. The City Inspector may or may not be justified in invoking, as he did yesterday, the intervention of the Board of Health. Three weeks hence, which is the time named by the Inspector for the board to convene, will either find the city in a cleaner condition, or the evil resulting from the present all-prevalent filth beyond remedy by the Board of Health or any other board. The neighborhood of the slaughter-houses on First-avenue already suffers from a combination of pestilential stinks, beyond human endurance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 25.

MUSTERING OUT VOLUNTEERS.

The following is a synopsis of an important order just issued from the War Department relative to the mustering out and discharge of volunteers. The several divisions of the various army corps will be kept intact, and Commanding-Generals immediately on the receipt of orders directing any portion of said forces to be mustered out, will order the same, (if not already thereat,) to one of the following rendezvous: *First*—Troops of the Middle Military Department, and of other armies or departments acting therein, will rendezvous in the defences of Washington, D. C., Harper's Ferry, and Cumberland, Md. *Second*—Those of the Military Division of the James at Richmond and Old Point Comfort, Va. *Third*—Those of the Department of North Carolina will assemble at Newbern and Wilmington. *Fourth*—The Department of the South at Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga. *Fifth*—The Military Division west of the Mississippi, at Mobile, New-Orleans and Vicksburgh. *Sixth*—The Military Division of Missouri at Little Rock, St. Louis and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. *Seventh*—The Department of the Cumberland at Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis, Tenn. *Eighth*—The Department of Kentucky at Louisville. *Ninth*—The Middle Department at Baltimore. Commanding Generals are authorized, if public interests so demand, to change the above named places of rendezvous. Special orders will be given from the Adjutant-General's Office, relative to troops serving in the Departments of the East, Pennsylvania, Northwest, New-Mexico, and the Pacific, as the time for the discharge of said troops approaches. In case of one or more regiments of a division being mustered out, the division remaining in the field, the said regiment or regiments will be mustered out at the place where found serving at the time, and then sent to their several States. The Adjutant-General of the army will designate the places and rendezvous in the States to which regiments, after being mustered out, will be forwarded for payment. Strict examinations will be made of company and regimental books and records, and all omissions must be supplied by the proper commanders in accordance with army regulations. Every regiment will be sent forward to its State and rendezvous as soon as the rolls are complete, carrying with them their arms, colors and necessary equipage. On the arrival of the regiments in their respective States, the following rules will be observed: *First*—They will be taken in charge by the chief mustering-officer of the State or his assistant, at the point designated. These officers will assist the paymasters in making rapid payment of the troops. *Second*—Regimental officers will be held strictly accountable for the discipline of their commands and the preservation of public property. *Third*—Rolls, records &c., of the several regiments will be put in charge of some discreet officer while the regiment is en route, and he will be held accountable for the same. *Fourth*—Paymasters are to be designated by the Pay Department, who will meet the troops arriving at their State rendezvous. *Fifth*—Whilst the troops await payment, supplies will be issued by the respective Supply Departments, on requisition, and returns countersigned by the chief mustering officer or his assistant. *Sixth*—The chief mustering officer will see to keeping the troops together, and look to their discipline until they are paid off and discharged. *Seventh*—The chief mustering officer will carefully preserve all regimental and company records, also the colors of the respective regiments, and hold them subject to the orders of the Adjutant-General of the army. *Eighth*—Arms and public property brought home by the regiments, will be turned over to the proper officers of the supply department of each State. All Commanders will be held to strict accountability for correct records of enlistrd men, so that the claims of non-commissioned officers and privates who have been wounded may be liquidated without trouble, and those of representatives of soldiers who have died or been killed, may be paid. The rules prescribed for a regiment are applicable to a battery of artillery or an independent company.

THE PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

The Paymaster-General to Paymasters, directing that Paymasters engaged in paying mustered-out men will endeavor to make such payments as complete as possible, both with regard to all arrears of whatever nature due any soldier, and paying every one appearing on the rolls as entitled to pay. They will keep their rolls open as long as possible, so as to include all men not present at the general payment, but who appear afterward either in person or by attorney. They will forward at the close of every week a statement of the number of commissioned officers and enlisted men paid by them during the week to the Chief Paymaster of the district, who will, from such reports, prepare and forward to this office a consolidated weekly report of the number of officers and men so paid in his district. Paymasters will also report through the chief of their district whenever they have completed the payment of any organization on its muster out, that is, when they have paid all present at the general pay-day of such organization. Whenever the muster-out rolls of an organization are finally closed, the Paymaster will return direct to this office all uncollected stoppages relating to such organization. He will also return as soon as received all stoppages against officers or men who do not appear on muster-out rolls of any organization, as entitled to pay. Paymasters will pay mustered-out officers going out of service with their organizations on the certificate of the mustering-out officer, that they have rendered all the returns requisite to the public property, for which they were accountable. No other evidence of non-indebtedness will be required.

OPENING OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

The White House was opened this morning to visitors, and the President took possession of the executive rooms, and hereafter will be found in the Executive Mansion during business hours. He will continue his residence in the dwelling of Mr. HOOPER, corner of H and Fifteenth streets until the Summer season, when he will remove to the soldiers' home and there remain until September, when his family will occupy the Executive mansion.

GEN. SHERMAN'S VISIT TO SECRETARY SEWARD.

Gen. SHERMAN visited Secretary SEWARD this afternoon, and had a long interview with him. The meeting was most cordial.

A BANQUET OF GOVERNORS.

The several State Governors now assembled here are to have a social banquet previous to their departure from Washington, as a finale to the grand review.

A PEN FOR THE MAN WHO WRITES SO SELDOM.

The gold pen "Vicksburgh," which was exhibited in the New-York Sanitary Fair, producing a handsome sum, was to-day presented to Gen. GRANT by the maker. The General responding, said it is yet an unsettled question whether the pen is mightier than the sword.

ABANDONED LANDS.

Gen. HOWARD, Chief Commissioner of the Bureau of Abandoned Lands and of freedmen and refugees, and the commissioners of that bureau representing the several States lately in insurrection, held their first formal meeting to-day for the purpose of organizing. No other action was taken, as it was deemed advisable that the commissioners should consult the President, with a view to the conduct of the bureau before proceeding further. The President will meet the commissioners to-morrow.

PERSONAL.

Col. JAMES MARTIN, of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry, was to-day breveted Brigadier-General.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 25.

A COMPLIMENT TO SHERMAN—HIS SPEECH.

A large number of persons to-night, accompanied by a band of music, proceeded to the residence of Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, to compliment him with a serenade. He, however, was out spending the evening. At a subsequent hour it was ascertained he was at the Metropolitan Hotel, and thither the party repaired. In response to vociferous cheers and calls for SHERMAN, he appeared on the balcony and spoke as follows:

I was sorry I was not at home when you called to-night, for I am here a stranger in a strange house, and have no right to use it for any purpose; but I thank you for your kindness to me, and the army I command. (Cheers.) There are too many noisy omnibusses and street-cars in this town for me. (Laughter.) We like the pine woods better, for there we can be heard, and felt, too. (Applause, and cries of "that's so.") Huzza for SHERMAN. He's the boy for the rebels, etc. He resumed: There are no more rebels now, they have gone up. [Laughter and exclamations, "That's so," "Good for you."] I respect, I am thankful to the people for the manifestations of friendship extended to the army yesterday. Everybody was in the streets. I know that every soldier felt a sense of welcome not only in the streets but in every house. I thank you in the name of the army for your appreciation of what they have done in the past, promising they will in the future reciprocate it. I have not and will not make a speech, but you must regard all further silence for what I mean.

Three cheers and a tiger ware given, and he retired during a patriotic air by the band.

Gens. HOWARD, SLOCUM and ESTE were called out and made brief speeches, which ware enthusiastically received.

The crowd had now largely increased, and in response to impatient cries for SHERMAN, he again appeared and said:

"I do not intend to make a speech, but merely to say I am a thousand times obliged to you—I repeat it from my heart—for the magnificent reception which you gave us yesterday."

Gens. LOGAN, JEFF. C. DAVIS—"the right DAVIS," as some one in the crowd said—HANCOCK and others were called for, but they were not present to respond. The meeting was of the most enthusiastic character.

THE STONEWALL.

Official intelligence has been received of the unconditional surrender of the rebel ram *Stonewall* to the Spanish authorities at Havana.

The *Shenandoah* is believed to be the last remnant of the rebel navy. When last heard from she was prowling in the Indian Ocean.

THE WHITE HOUSE OPEN.

President JOHNSON has removed his business office from the Treasury Department to the Executive Mansion, which, for the first time since President LINCOLN'S death, was to-day thrown open to visitors.

SECRETARY SEWARD VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

Secretary SEWARD, supported by two servants, and accompanied by his daughter, visited the President this morning, the latter giving him an audience in the Blue Room below stairs.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

The committee appointed by the officers of the Army of the Tennessee, headed by Gens. LOGAN, FRANK BLAIR and OGLESBY, have decided through their Chairman, Col. HILLYER, to give an anniversary dinner in honor of the fall of Vicksburgh and the opening of the Mississippi River, on the 4th of July next, at the Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, to be followed by a grand ball at Leland's Opera House. Lieut.-Gen. GRANT is expected to be present and preside.

PAYING OFF.

The offices of the various paymasters are crowded to-day with officers of the army now encamped around Washington, drawing their back pay. The troops are to be discharged in the respective States in which they were mustered. Gov. FENTON has made application to the Secretary of War to have the regiments from the State of New-York mustered out in the districts in which they were organized. This will probably be acceded to, if a sufficient number of Paymasters can be detailed to pay the soldiers.

AN EXCURSION.

Secretary WELLES and WILLIAM FAXON, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, accompanied by Postmaster DENISON and a number of friends, both ladies and gentlemen, left Washington to-day on the *Santiago de Cuba* for the East and West Gulf Blockading Squadron, on inspection duty.

GEN. CUSTER GOING WEST.

Major-Gen. CUSTER has been assigned to the command of a new department, formed of the States of Arkansas and Missouri, under Major-Gen. SHERIDAN.

LETCHER IN PRISON.

Ex-Gov. LETCHER, who was captured on Monday at Lexington, Va., by a detachment of TORBETT'S cavalry, arrived here to-day on a special steamer, and has been committed to the Old Capitol Prison. He was dressed in the garb of a farmer at the time of his capture.

DAVIS' SECRETARY.

Col. HARRISON, JEFF. DAVIS' Secretary, has also been brought to Washgton, and securely lodged in prison.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamer Ariel.

Steamship *Ariel*, Capt. JONES, from Aspinwall on May 16, with treasure and passengers to D. B. ALLEN, arrived here yesterday. On the 20th inst., off Marigoane, spoke United States gunboat *James L. Adger*. All well on board. Same day, at 11:30 P. M., passed steamship *Costa Rica*.

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$16,235 32	Wells, Fargo & Co	$11,[illegible]
L. Brandies & Co.	6,000 00	Weil & Co	19,[illegible]
Duncan, Sherman & Co	32,151 70	Lees & Waller	12,[illegible]
Duncan, Sherman & Co	31,170 56	Eugene Kelley & Co	26,[illegible]
		H. Cohen & Co	30,[illegible]
Total			$367,[illegible]

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Everything Quiet in Guatemala—Fears of a Rising in Salvador.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Tuesday, May 16, 1865.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, Capt. DOW, arrived at Panama, from Central American ports, yesterday.

In Guatemala everything is quiet. On the 1st inst. Congress assembled, according to the provisions of the constitution, to choose a President, in the place of Gen. CARRERA, deceased. The votes at first were pretty equally divided between Gen. CERezo, Minister of War, and Gen. CERNA, but after several ballotings the latter was elected by a large majority. Gen. CERNA was the choice of Gen. CARRERA. Many still anticipate trouble among the large Indian population, on account of the death of CARRERA.

In Salvador a great deal of uneasiness is felt, on account of reports that there would be a rising against President DUENAS in favor of Gen. Ex-President BARRIOS. The latter is now at Panama, waiting the turn in affairs. In Guatemela, Salvador and Nicaragua, agriculture is in a comparatively flourishing condition. The tri-monthly line of steamers to Panama are reaping the benefits of this prosperity in full freights.

The revolution in the Department of Olancho, Honduras, has not yet been quelled.

In Nicaragua the excessive dry weather has greatly injured the crops, and the locusts have almost ruined some of the cotton plantations. The lakes are much lower than ever before known, and the San Juan River is nearly dry in many places. Congress had adjourned. President MARTINEZ was at Realejo.

In Costa Rica, Congress was opened on the 1st instant.

FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian's Unpopularity—His Seizure of Money and Castles—Liberal Successes—Fears of an Invasion from the United States—Marshal Bazaine Undertaking Defensive Measures—Juarez at Chihuahua.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 25.

The New-Orleans *Times* Mexican correspondent contradicts the accounts published outside that country, representing that vast improvements are being made by the Imperial Administration. The writer says that MAXMILIAN'S rule is unpopular. He has decreed to himself an annuity of two million dollars, and has applied to his use the castle of Chapultepec.

An organic statute was published on the 9th, declaring himself Emperor by the will of the people. This is not acceptable, and even his own friends are displeased with it.

The suspicion and jealousy with which events in the United States are watched, grow greater every day. The successes of the Federal armies caused a depression in Imperial circles. The Liberals have lately gained several advantages, and quite a number of small parties of Imperialists have been defeated. Their large forces are hardly able to hold the ground they occupy. The *Estafette* newspaper, the French organ, admits the empire is not pacified, and gives that as a reason why the constitution should not be granted.

An American invasion is considered so certain that Marshal BAZAINE leaves for San Luis Potosi to establish a camp and fortify the city. A feverish anxiety exists everywhere for news from the United States. The question is now reduced to two policies—European and American. The latter is presented by a large majority of the nation, who have no confidence in the stability of the empire. The finances are in a deplorable condition, the deficit between the income and the expenditures being $20,000,000, which the French treasury supplies. The majority of the people look to the United States for aid to expel the invaders. The foreign legion will be increased to 20,000. There is talk of a reduction. Guaymas will be heavily fortified, also the entrance to the Gulf of California. Large shipments of improved ordnance from France have been made for that object.

JUAREZ is still at Chihuahua, where he is said to have a large army, and 2,000 American gunners. Monterey and Matamoras will also be fortified. A camp of observation of 10,000 men will be established at the former place.

The Jecker affair is finally settled. Count DE MORNY, and other high officials of the Court of France interested in the imperial government, agree to pay six millions, one million annually.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 25.

The *Estafette*, the French paper published in the City of Mexico, says the emigrants lately from the United States have returned, being unable to find land or labor to support them.

The value of paper, says the *American News*, causes a profound sensation in Mexico; and such powerfully shocking events must convince the Northern party of the ultimate result of the war, which is destined to bring about eventualities unforeseen in the policy of Mexico, and the Eastern powers of Europe cannot be indifferent to them. It favors offering advantages to Southern emigrators as the only means of stemming the torrent which threatens to overwhelm that country, as Southerns know how to defend that soil they may possess.

Another paper says the condition of Mexico occupied the serious attention of the French Government, and the Emperor has said he is resolved to sustain her honor, and the French flag thereon established, at the cost of French blood.

Speaking of the probable intervention of the United States, it says three European nations at least—France, Austria and Belgium—are bound to sustain the empire—a conflict the United States will not provoke.

MAXIMILIAN will visit Orizaba, Jalapa and Vera Cruz.

Paroling Gen. Dick Taylor and Rhett Forces—Cotton Surrendered.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 25.

The New-Orleans *Times* says that 8,000 rebels are now in Mobile being paroled, among them Gen. TAYLOR and other prominent Generals.

Cotton is not allowed to come in, as government cotton is first to be disposed of. The amount surrendered is 16,500 bales, but it is so largely scattered and mainly in bad order. That now in the city is being prepared for shipment North.

Important Law Suit Decision.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, May 25.

An important suit, which has been pending between Judge COLT and the estate of the late SAM. COLT, was decided this morning in favor of Judge COLT. The amount coming to Judge COLT is $300,000. The decision is final.

NEW REBEL UNIFORM.

Jeff. Davis' Cloak and Shawl Presented to the War Department.

Col. Pritchard Explains How the Toggery Was Worn.

The Cloak was Made to Answer for a Female Skirt.

The Shawl was Made to Serve as a Sort of Hood.

These Trophies to Hang with Other Captured Rebel Banners.

Official Thanks to the Captors of the Hermaphrodite Ex-Chief.

The $100,000 to be Distributed to Pritchard's Men.

Position of the Unsexed Rebel at Fortress Monroe.

Important Documents Found Among the Captured Baggage.

The Arrest of Ex-Governor Letcher, of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 25.

The waterproof cloak and shawl worn by JEFF. DAVIS at the time of his capture, were presented to the War Department to-day by Col. PRITCHARD, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. The cloak was worn as a skirt and the shawl as a hood. The Colonel stated that under this female apparel DAVIS wore a full suit of drab and a pair of cavalry boots. He also transferred to the department the colors of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Vols., found in the baggage of the rebel party. Both Mrs. DAVIS and Mrs. CLAY were very defiant and very sarcastic. The Secretary of War, in the name of the people and the President, returned thanks to Col. PRITCHARD for the gallantry and activity exhibited by him in the pursuit of the great criminal of the age, remarking, "That upon the receipt of his report the reward offered for the apprehension of DAVIS would be distributed to the men who were properly entitled to it, and a medal of honor awarded to each one who participated in the capture."

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 24.

A steamer sailed from here this forenoon for Savannah, under sealed orders.

Mrs. DAVIS, her four children, brother and sister, and Mrs. CLAY, go to Savannah in the *Clyde*, as permission for them to proceed North, has been refused by the War Department.

Yesterday afternoon a guard was sent out to the *Clyde*, and searched the steamer and all the baggage and effects of the rebel party remaining on board.

A large amount of gold and valuable jewelry, &c., was found in the baggage of the ladies, but, with the exception of several important documents which were found by the guard, everything was left unmolested.

Among the many rumors flying about to-day in regard to the confinement of JEFF. DAVIS, has been one to the effect that yesterday afternoon he was manacled, in order to prevent, no doubt, any injury to his guard should he, as Mrs. DAVIS remarked, become "provoked" at the strict surveillance held over him.

The strictest regulations respecting persons visiting the Fortress are still rigidly enforced by Gen. MILES, the commander of the post. No person, either officer or civilian, is allowed to enter the Fortress, unless duly provided with the requisite passes.

The *American* says EX-GOV. LETCHER was arrested at his home in Lexington, Va., on Sunday last, and last night arrived in Washington in custody.

Alexander H. Stephens and Postmaster Reagan at Fort Warren.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 25.

The United States gunboat *Tuscarora*, from Fortress Monroe, with ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and Postmaster REAGAN on board, arrived below this port this morning, and anchored in the Narrows. The rebel party will be lodged in Fort Warren to-day.

Resignation of Capt. Wells.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 25.

Capt. J. HOWARD WELLS, formerly of the Fifth New-York Zouaves, for some time past Commissary of Subsistence in this department, has resigned his commission, much to the regret of all who have had business with the commissary office during his administration of affairs at this post.

Letter from Gen. Sherman.

The following letter from Gen. SHERMAN to Col. BOWMAN, of Washington, was published yesterday in the *World*:

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 19.

DEAR BOWMAN: I am just arrived. All my army will be in to-day. I have been lost to the world in the woods for some time. Yet, on arriving at the "settlements" found I had made quite a stir among the people at home, and that the most sinister motives have been ascribed to me.

I have made frequent official reports of my official action in all public matters, and all of them have been carefully suppressed, while the most ridiculous nonsense has been industriously spread abroad through all the newspapers. Well! you know what importance I attach to such matters, and that I have been too long fighting with real rebels, with muskets in their hands, to be scared by mere noncombatants, no matter how high their civil rank or station.

It is amusing to observe how brave and firm some men become when all danger is past. I have noticed on fields of battle brave men never insult the captured or mutilate the dead; but cowards and laggards always do. I cannot now recall the act, but SHAKESPEARE records how poor FALSTAFF, the prince of cowards and wits, rising from a figured death, stabbed again the dead PERCY, and carried the carcass aloft in triumph to prove his valor. So now, when the rebellion in our land is dead, many Falstaffs appear to brandish the evidence of their valor, and seek to win applause and to appropriate honors for deeds that never were done.

As to myself, I ask no popularity, no reward; but I dare the War Department to publish my official letters and reports. I assert that my official reports have been purposely suppressed, while all the power of the press has been malignantly turned against me.

I do want peace and security, and the return to law and justice from Maine to the Rio Grande; and if it does not exist now substantially, it is for State reasons beyond my comprehension. It may be thought strange that one who has no fame but as a soldier, should have been so careful to try to restore the civil power of the government and the peaceful jurisdiction of the Federal courts; but it is difficult to discover in that fact any just cause of offence to an enlightened and free people. But when men choose to slander and injure others, they can easily invent the facts for the purpose when the proposed victim is far away, engaged in public service of their own bidding. But there is consolation in knowing that, though truth lies in the bottom of a well, the Yankees have perseverance enough to get to that bottom.

Yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN.

The Lincoln Monument—An Excellent Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are doubtless many who would gladly subscribe more liberally to the Lincoln Monument than the terms of the committee permit. I propose that such send the additional dollars in the names of their friends and relatives who have fallen in defence of their country. Let "the noble army of martyrs" speak for their martyred chief. To set the example, I inclose $2, in the names of RICHARD WYATT CHASE, slain at the battle of Stone River, and his brother, W. BEVERLY CHASE, starved at Andersonville Prison-pen.

Yours, truly, F. A. W.

No. 47 WEST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET, New-York, Wednesday, May 24, 1865.

THE GREAT FEVER PLOT

Examination of the Notorious Dr. Blackburn at Toronto.

THE SWORN STATEMENT OF HYAMS

Complete Revelation of the Conspiracy to Introduce Pestilence.

Dr. Blackburn to be Sent Before the Judges at the Next Assizes.

He Gives Bail to the Amount of $8,000.

Toronto papers of May 24 contain a full report of the examination of Dr. Blackburn before the Police Court of that city. We copy the most important portions of the testimony:

Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, the yellow-fever conspirator, was brought up again for examination at the Police Court, yesterday at noon. The court was crowded with spectators during the proceedings, and intense interest seemed to be manifested in the evidence. Mr. Bloomer, the Police Magistrate presided. On the bench were also the Mayor, Mr. Gilbert McMicken, Frontier Stipendiary Magistrate, and Mr. James Cahill, Police Magistrate, Hamilton, C. W.

Mr. James Patterson, of the firm of Patterson & Harrison, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. M. C. Cameron and Mr. Kerr appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Patterson said that, as on the last occasion, his Worship had expressed doubts as to the law—

Mr. Boomer—I want facts now.

The following witnesses were then called and examined:

Godfrey J. Hyams, sworn on a copy of the Old Testament, with his hat on his head, said: I reside at No. 116 Sixth-street, Detroit, Michigan; I resided in Toronto previous to going there; was acquainted with Dr. Blackburn; first knew him in Arkansas; I have resided in two or three different places; I left Arkansas in August, 1862, where I knew Dr. Blackburn; I believe that he lived in Mississippi, in Helena, or about that part of the country; I came to Toronto in 1863; I saw Dr. Blackburn some time previous to that; I wrote to a Mr. Slaughter to get down South; Slaughter answered through Dr. Robinson, who brought the letter to me; I went down to the Queen's Hotel with Dr. Robinson, who introduced me to Dr. Blackburn; I knew Dr. B. by sight; he was in the parlor at the time with several gentlemen; Dr. Robinson told him that I was the man who wanted to go down South to the army, which was my wish; Dr. Blackburn then asked me if I was willing to be sent to the Confederacy, and upon my answering that I was, he brought me to his private room, and, when he had closed the door, asked me if I was a Freemason, to which I replied—no; he then gave me his hand, and said that on the fellowship of a Freemason, who had never deceived any one, he would ask me to go on an expedition, to which I agreed; he said that by going on it I could make an independent fortune, and that I could do more good for the Confederate cause than if I were to bring 100,000 men to reinforce Gen. Lee; that I would come to have more honor and glory to my name than the General had, [laughter;] I asked him the nature of the expedition, when he told me that I should have a quantity of clothing to dispose of by auction in Washington and other cities, and that the clothes would have yellow fever in them; that they were to be distributed in places held by the Federals, so that they would take sick and death be caused by the fever, and that they would easily be driven from the Confederate territory held by them; that the clothes had been infected with yellow fever by the doctor himself, and that they would consist of shirts and coats; I agreed to go on the expedition, and he stated that by doing so I would get $100,000, and perhaps ten times the amount; he said that he had not much time to spare as he was leaving by the train for Montreal, but as I had now undertaken the expedition I was to go away to my work and wait until I heard further particulars from him, and if I changed my residence I was to send him word through Dr. Robinson; Dr. Blackburn informed me that he was going to Bermuda, and then South, to make arrangements to carry on the expedition; the conversation all took place at his private room; shook hands with him and bade him good-by; Dr. Robinson was waiting down stairs in the hotel when I came out: I accompanied Dr. Robinson as far as Preston's tobacco factory, and left him there; I continued my business as usual until about the 8th of June, 1864, when I received a letter which purported to be from Dr. Blackburn, dated Havana, 10th May; inside it was directed to Dr. Robinson; I carried the letter to Halifax, but burnt it before I entered the States; I have a good recollection of the contents of the letter; I read it over.

Mr. Patterson asked witness the contents, when Mr. Cameron objected to anything being said about the contents of the letter.

Hyams continuing—I went to Halifax and saw Dr. Blackburn, who asked me if I had received the letter; the letter instructed Dr. Robinson to furnish me with money to go to Montreal; at that place I was to see Mr. Slaughter, who would give me means to go on to Halifax, where I would meet with a Mr. Alexander H. Keith, Jr., at the Halifax Hotel; the latter would take care of me until Dr. Blackburn came; when I received the letter in Toronto Dr. Robinson refused to give me funds, as he said that he had never committed any overt act against the Federals, and would not do so now; he told me that I could borrow $10 from Preston; I went to Preston, got the $10 from him to go to Montreal, and stating that Mr. Slaughter would refund it: I gave him a receipt on account of Dr. Blackburn; Mr. McDonald went to the office with me; I went to Montreal, where Slaughter furnished me with means.

I received $25 from Slaughter, and stating that it was all the money he had to spare, he sent me to Mr. Holcomb, who gave me $15 more—making $40; I left then for Halifax; went to the hotel and asked for Alexander H. Keith; showed him the letter in his room; he said it was "all right;" and talked about the expedition; he said that he had expected a letter from Dr. Robinson, but had not yet received it; I remained a couple of days at the Halifax Hotel, and then removed to the Farmers' Hotel, where I remained until the 12th of June; Dr. Blackburn said the goods were in the steamer *Alpha*, that there were eight trunks and a valise, and that Mr. Hill, one of the officers of the vessel, would go down to the boat and get them; we went down with an express wagon and got them; Dr. Blackburn told me that the valise was to go as a present to President Lincoln; I brought the eight trunks to a private room, and kept them there until the next day; this was at the Farmer's Hotel, where I was stopping; Dr. Blackburn said that Hill would go with me and make arrangements with some of the vessels that go to Boston, to smuggle them into Boston, and from thence they were to be taken to Washington and Norfolk, being the best place, that is, there were there plenty of troops, who would catch the fever and sicken and die, and thus weaken the post; he gave me a trunk marked with a large "2," which was to go to Washington, and the contents of which were to be auctioned; he was not particular about price; there were three trunks uninfected; these were samples, of which I have a shirt, now on me; the Doctor told me, as a preventive against the fever, while handling the clothes, that I should smoke strong cigars and chew camphor; I had to use my own discretion about selling them; I traveled under the name of J. W. Harris; I got the goods into Boston and expressed them to Philadelphia, and from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and getting out of funds, I returned to Toronto, and sent a letter to Dr. Blackburn, who was at the Falls, to the effect that I was out of funds; I went to the Clifton House, and saw Dr. Blackburn, Messrs. Clay, Holcomb, McGregor, Preston, and other gentlemen there; I did not see Mr. Thompson; Dr. Blackburn got $150 to carry me back to Baltimore; there was nobody spoke to me except Blackburn and McGregor; the latter held out strong inducements to me, and said that I would have an interest in a tobacco business of his, and that next year they were going to carry out an expedition that would cost $100,000, and that I would superintend it; I took the money and went back to Baltimore; I endeavored to go to Norfolk in a steamer; I left four small trunks and "big No. 2," which were intended for Washington, behind; brought the others with me in a steamer, but the boat was stopped by order of Gen. Butler, who was making a movement of the army at the time, and all persons not connected with the army were ordered to fall back; on the boat I made an arrangement with a sutler named Myers, belonging to Gens. Sigel and Weitzel's division, to take part of the goods and act as my "agent," with instructions to dispose of the goods at Norfolk if possible, or at Newbern, at that time held by the Federals; I told Myers to send me the proceeds of the sale to the Fountain Hotel, Baltimore; I returned to Baltimore, and, taking the other trunks, I left for Washington; when I arrived there I went to a commission merchant of my acquaintance on the corner of Ninth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue, and had $100 advanced on the goods, telling him that I wanted them sold as speedily as possible; there was yellow fever in Newbern about a week after; I saw it in the newspapers; I came back via Hamilton, where I met Clay and Holcomb, both of whom congratulated me on my return, and said that I had made an independent fortune; I telegraphed to Dr. Blackburn, at the Donegana Hotel in Montreal, and also to my wife, to say that I had arrived safe and was coming home; Clay and Holcomb told me that Dr. Blackburn was in Montreal; I left for Toronto by a night train, and arrived at Toronto at daylight in the morning; a night or two after, Dr. Blackburn came to my house while I was in bed, and knocked at the door; I got up, looked out of the window to see who it was, and on recognizing me, he said: "Hyams, you are like all d——d rascals; you've been doing something wrong;" I came down and told him what I had done; he asked me if I had left "big 2" at Washington; I replied that I had; "all right" said Mr. Blackburn, "it will kill at sixty yards;" he also told me that he had been engaged by the British authorities to go to Bermuda, while the yellow fever was raging, and that he would leave the next morning; I then asked for money, and in reply he said that he would go to Jacob Thompson and make arrangements by which I could have all I needed. I went next day to Col. Thompson, who told me that Dr. Blackburn had instructed him to give me $100 as soon as I had received satisfactory evidence that the goods had been disposed of; he then gave me $50 on account; about ten days after, I received an account of sales from Hamilton, and showing it to him, he gave me the other $50 in a check on the Ontario Bank; I saw Blackburn afterward in Montreal, when I was carrying commissions for Bennett H. Young, and I asked the doctor for money, but he laughed at me; when I left Toronto first, I had a good business; but when I came back, I found that my wife had had to sell everything to support herself until my return.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cameron.—I was to be paid for my services by Dr. Blackburn; I expected to get a couple of thousand dollars; I was a subject of the United States by naturalization; I don't know whether any person died at Newbern from the effects of the clothing; I borrowed money at Baltimore from my cousin, Solomon Hyams, to bring me back to Toronto; when I ran out of funds, when I left Halifax, I went to Boston, thence to Philadelphia; I had from $12 to $15 when I left there for Baltimore; the fare from Philadelphia to Baltimore I do not recollect; about two months since I was residing on York-street, Toronto; I had some conversation with the American Consul about that time; I left Toronto about two weeks ago; I first saw Dr. Blackburn about ten days before Christmas, at the Queen's Hotel; I went with him to his, Dr. Blackburn's room, and agreed to serve him against the Federal States, as their soldiers had destroyed my property and ill-treated my family; when I got to his room he asked me if I was a Freemason; he said he wished me to go upon an expedition; I said I would go; he then told me he had a quantity of clothing infected with the yellow fever; he was to have the trunks at Montreal; I had to go to Halifax after the things; I worked at my trade from December until the 8th June; I left Toronto on Monday, the 10th of June; got to Halifax about the 18th June; I remained in Halifax until 18th July; defendant arrived on the 4th of July; I took five trunks from Halifax to Baltimore; I opened the five trunks in my room, and bought five new trunks, and placed the goods in the new trunks; I paid for the new trunks $12 in Baltimore; the fare to Baltimore from Philadelphia is $3; with the four new trunks, I had nine altogether; four I sent by Myers to Newbern; in my passage from Halifax, I had four or five days at Boston; I saw a person in Boston who works for Bond & Son, Congress-street, Boston; his name is Benjamin Cohen; a pawnbroker named Hunt, in Montreal, told me where I would see Cohen's mother; I met two brothers whom I knew in Boston; their names were Cram; I waited until I took the goods off the boat; I believe the Captain of the vessel smuggled the goods into Boston; his name was John O'Brien; the vessel's name was the bark *Halifax*; I went to New-York from Boston, and remained at the Astor House three days; I saw several persons I new in New-York; I went to Philadelphia from New-York, and remained a day or two at the American Hotel; I left Baltimore and came through to Toronto; this was about the 1st or 25th of August; I came to Toronto in a passenger train about 4 o'clock, from Hamilton, on the Great Western Railroad; this was in the morning; I wrote a letter to Dr. Blackburn by Mr. Preston the day after I arrived in Toronto; defendant was at the Clifton; after Mr. Preston went over he telegraphed his bookkeeper to send me to the Clifton; I went the same day, and Dr. Blackburn said he had no money, and I was to come to Toronto; Dr. Blackburn borrowed the money and sent me off to Baltimore; I left the Suspension Bridge at night, and arrived at Baltimore the next night; I came here now from Detroit by telegraph from Mr. Thurston, and was subpœnaed when I arrived here; I am a Jew by persuasion; I got a pass on the Grand Trunk Railway from Detroit to Toronto; I was in Toronto on the 10th day of April, 1864; I did not say that the agreement with Dr. Blackburn was made at Toronto in April, 1864.

Rev. Dr. Robinson was then sworn: He testified to having become acquainted with Hyams in Toronto, in the Winter of 1864; Hyams was represented to him as a Confederate soldier who had lost everything by the Union troops in Arkansas; Dr. Robinson several times relieved his necessities, but becoming suspicious that he was not a trustworthy person at length withdrew his aid, and warned others against him. The testimony of this witness, which was of very little importance, closed the examination.

Mr. Cameron, for the defence, argued that, admitting the evidence of Hyams to be true in every respect, it did not prove a conspiracy, but the employment by Dr. Blackburn of Hyams to carry out the business already planned by Hyams; and if it had been carried out, Hyams would have been guilty of murder, and Dr. Blackburn an accomplice before the fact. He maintained that no conspiracy had been proved, and that no jury would convict upon such evidence. A conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor in a foreign country was not an offence against the law of this country. He pressed the point that even if Dr. Blackburn had entered into such a conspiracy, he had contravened no law of this province; and he maintained further that the evidence had entirely failed to show that any such conspiracy had been entered into by the defendant.

Mr. Patterson replied, holding that the evidence was sufficient to send the case to a higher court, and that a person who conspired to commit an offence of the nature charged was properly amenable to the laws of this province. He quoted a number of authorities to sustain his position.

The Magistrate reserved his decision.

The Testimony of Cleary and Hall—The Statements of Hyams Fully Confirmed.

From the Toronto Globe, May 24.

Such is the plain narrative of one of the most fiendish plots ever concocted by the wickedness of man. When it was mentioned, some time ago, incidentally in another trial, no notice was taken of it; but the striking corroboration which subsequently came from Bermuda has invested it with a terrible interest. It shows what desperate characters the Southern refugees count in their ranks, and to what villainy these much-petted "gentlemen" can resort. It illustrates, also, the "philanthropic" tendencies of the man BLACKBURN, whom the Toronto *Leader* has held up as a paragon of benevolence. * * * *

The light in which Dr. Robinson appeared in the evidence yesterday is very noticeable. He it was who handed Slaughter's letter to Hyams, and introduced the latter to Dr. Blackburn at the Queen's Hotel. It was through Dr. Robinson that Hyams (if he changed his residence) was to send word to Dr. Blackburn; and while the yellow fever plot was being talked over in a private room up stairs, it was Dr. Robinson that was waiting for Hyams down stairs, and afterward walked with him to Preston's tobacco factory. It was from Dr. Robinson, moreover, that Hyams was directed by Dr. Blackburn to procure part of the funds for the trip to Halifax. In fact, the manner in which Dr. Robinson and Messrs. Clay, Holcomb, Thompson & Co. appeared in the evidence yesterday, show how shamefully they abused the asylum afforded them in this province. When rogues fall out, honest men get their own. That "laugh" of Dr. Blackburn's, in Montreal, when poor Hyams asked him for money, may cost him and his fellow-conspirators something.

We have only to add that the evidence of Hyams is fully confirmed, not only by the Bermuda witnesses, but by the testimony of W. W. Cleary and W. J. Hall, whose affidavits we now append. They were not examined in court yesterday, because the prisoners' counsel did not think it needful to dispute the facts, but rested his claim for acquittal on technical grounds. The assaults of the "yellow fever" organ on Hyams' evidence falls to the ground in the face of these documents. Both Cleary and Hall are Southerners, and the "yellow fever" organ refused to tell where Cleary was when the officers of justice were in pursuit of him. It will be a disgrace to the administration of the law if this shameful case is not fully examined by a higher court.

The following is the statement of Mr. W. W. Cleary:

I know Dr. Blackburn and Hyams; met them on several occasions in Canada, but knew nothing whatever of the enterprise they were engaged in together until I met Dr. Blackburn in Montreal in January last; Dr. Blackburn said that he considered Hyams a great rascal; that he had him employed to distribute among the army of the United States clothing which he had prepared, I think he said, at Bermuda, infected with the yellow fever, but doubted if Hyams had carried out his undertaking, and that he proposed to make another attempt with a better agent; he said that he had more goods prepared, or that he would prepare more; I was rooming at that time in the St. Lawrence Hall with Jacob Thompson; Dr. Blackburn was boarding at the same hotel; Dr. Blackburn told me he expected to get money from Mr. Thompson to carry out this enterprise; on the day that Thompson and myself left Montreal for Halifax, which was the 10th of April last, Dr. Blackburn proposed to go with us, as I understood, on his way to make his second attempt, when Mr. Thompson told him that he was a man of family and had a reputation to sustain, and that if he persisted in this undertaking it would make him infamous, and that he would not furnish a dollar for any such undertaking; Blackburn subsequently told me that Thompson was right and that he would give it up; Mr. Thompson and I left Montreal together, leaving Blackburn there; when Blackburn was refused the money he seemed very much disappointed; Thompson had been in Montreal about three months; from what I have heard, Blackburn has frequently spoken of the matter of which he stands charged; Dr. Blackburn was in Montreal, I believe, during the time Mr. Thompson stopped there; Blackburn mentioned that Hyams told him he had disposed of some of the goods in Washington; he spoke of him as a cock-eyed Jew from Toronto; Hyams left the city in a short time after he had arrived here from Halifax, and I know that neither Mr. Thompson nor myself had any knowledge of his trip, nor had either of us at this time seen Dr. Blackburn.

The following is the evidence of Edwin J. Hall:

In July, 1864, or beginning of August, I received a telegram from some person at the Clifton House, asking me to tell Hyams to go over immediately, as Dr. Blackburn wanted him; he (Hyams) said he had no money to pay his passage; I loaned it to him and wrote to my partner, then at the Clifton House, to collect it from Blackburn, which he did; Hyams and I went over on the *Silver Spray* steamer to St. Catharines; during the passage he spoke to me in general terms of some enterprise that he and Dr. Blackburn were engaged in, but did not state what it was; he said he had had difficulty at the Boston Custom-house in getting his trunks through, and had to pay one or more twenty dollar gold pieces to get them passed; he said he went from Halifax to Boston; he stated that his mission was not completed yet, and expected he would have to go back; I had not the slightest idea of what his mission was, or what enterprise he was engaged in, until I heard it mentioned by Wm. L. McDonald, a few weeks since; when I got the telegram from the Clifton House, I knew that Hyams had been away from the city for some time previous, and had but recently returned; McDonald, in speaking of Hyams' enterprise, said it was taking clothing infected with yellow fever into the United States, to be introduced among the soldiers; McDonald told me this in reply to my having asked him if he knew anything about it.

Dr. Blackburn to be Sent Before the Judges at the Next Assizes—Bail Accepted to the Amount of $8,000.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, May 25.

In the case of BLACKBURN, of yellow fever notoriety, the Magistrate, to-day, said that owing to the uncertainty of the English law required in such cases of conspiracy, he should not assume the responsibility of deciding the case, but would send the prisoner before the judges at the next assizes. Bail was accepted in the meantime to the amount of $8,000.

BOOTH IN BELGIUM.

Curious Story about the Early Life of the Elder Booth—His Marriage to a Miss Wilkes—Birth of John Wilkes—Erratic Course of his Father—The Mother of John Wilkes Inquiring for her Husband.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send you the following translation of an article in the *Journal*, of Liege, reprodnced in *L'Indépendance Belge*, of May 8:

"The City of Brussels is doubtless not aware that she has the glory (if it is such) of having been the cradle of the assassin of the President of the United States. Nothing is, however, more true. The father of this madman was named JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH. Born in London, in 1796, his youth was a very stormy one, and he became, contrary to the wishes of his family, an actor perambulating Belgium and Holland with companies of strolling players. He came to Brussels at the age of 19, and there married a young Miss WILKES or WILKIE. She soon gave birth to the man who has just obtained such an unfortunate celebrity, and whom the American journals designate by the name of WILKES BOOTH. As for the rest, the BOOTH family soon left Brussels, JUNIUS BRUTUS having obtained an engagement in London, where he had quite a vogue for some time, thanks to the talent with which he performed a part of EDMUND KEAN, during a forced absence of the celebrated tragedian. In 1820, JUNIUS BRUTUS, having seriously wounded an actor of Drury Lane, took flight for the United States, where he was soon remarked for new disorders. One day, in a quarrel, he killed one of his comrades. He then returned to England to end his life. You will see that the murderer of LINCOLN could point to precedents."

I will add, that while in Belgium, in an official capacity, in 1854–5, an elderly woman came for some information respecting BOOTH (the father,) saying that he was her husband, that she had several children by him with her in Belgium (I've forgotten where she was living,) and that she had not heard from or of him for a number of years." R.

All Ladies and Gentlemen can have BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its FALLING OUT, keeps the HEAD CLEAN. Stands above comparison with any other hair-dressing. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Toilet Soaps.

Upward of one hundred varieties.

J. C. HULL'S SON,

No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing gives life, growth and beauty to the hair.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.

Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**

Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 267 Pearl-st., New-York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing for restoring, invigorating and beautifying the hair.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, cures burns, piles, corns and rheumatism. Depot No. 43 Liberty-st.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gavor, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonio, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthulf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 48 High-st.; Gratham, Lincolnshire; Congala, Madrid, Spain; Corujo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pou, Panama; Niobey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargons, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing; the people appreciate them in this country and Europe.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

An Entirely New Invention in Dentistry.

LEVETT'S "PATENT," in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced. Its immense advantages and beauty are obvious to every one. An examination solicited. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

Persons Going to the Country will avoid Chills and Fevers by timely use of CASWELL, MACK & CO.'S FEBRO-PHOSPHORATED CALISAYA, the best tonic extant.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing have no equals, and should be used at this season.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Old Eyes Made New.

Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address R. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Second-Hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Heads Win [a New Charm from the superb Summer hats just brought out by GENIN, for the special adornment of the beau sexe. Have you seen them ladies? If not, a new delight is in store for you. And mark this—the prices will not alarm you. GENIN'S No. 513 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines,
NO. 508 BROADWAY.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing for restoring color and natural beauty.

Important to Soldiers.—Gents' all wool suits at $18. Boys' all wool suits at $6. I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av., and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

City Ladies and Ladies Visiting the city, wishing Boots and Shoes for themselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Home-made Beer, a Delicious Strength-ening, blood-cleansing beverage. One bottle of Compound Extract Dandelion is enough for thirty-two bottles of fine

ROOT BEER,

and is easily made at home. Prepared by H. & J. Brewer, Springfield, Mass. Sold in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing act upon the roots, producing rapid growth and new life.

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., N. Y. —Hours: Gentlemen, 6 to 8 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.; ladies, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. The "Greatest of Luxuries." Try one.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

At Old Prices—Wedding Cards, French and English Note Paper, Monograms, Silver Door Plates, Seal and Presses, Color Stamping. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

It will Relieve the Baby.

There is no mistake about it. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in all cases. It gives universal satisfaction.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Electro-Magnetic Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., N. Y.—For the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c., and the elimination of mercurial, lead, and other poisons from the blood. Send for circular.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—SNELLING.—On Wednesday, May 24, by Rev. E. E. Lewis, JULIUS W. ADAMS, Jr., and EMILY, daughter of the late J. Snelling, Esq.

BROWNE—PHILLIPS.—On Thursday, May 25, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. I. H. Tuttle, D. D., JOHN J. BROWNE and AMELIA M., daughter of the late Thomas Phillips, all of this city.

COLE—EADIE.—In Brooklyn, at the house of the bride's father, on Thursday, May 25, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., WILLIAM M. COLE and MARY J., eldest daughter of John Eadie, Esq. No cards.

FISH—GREEN.—On Wednesday, May 24, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, WILLIAM L. FISH, Esq., and MARY L. R., only daughter of Dr. Thomas T. Green, all of this city.

HASTINGS—MOLLARD.—On Wednesday, May 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. J. Schmidt, C. O., HASTINGS and LIZZIE S., youngest daughter of John Mollard, Esq., all of this city.

HOPPIN—TRACY.—At St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Wednesday, May 24, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., FREDERICK STREET HOPPIN, of Providence, R. I., and CLARA, daughter of Charles Tracy, of this city.

HAVEN—BRAINARD.—On Wednesday, May 24, by Rev. Prof. H. Mattison, SAMUEL G. HAVEN and CARRIE FREYTAG BRAINARD, both of this city.

JOHNSON—KITTREDGE.—At Hinsdale, Mass., on Wednesday, May 17, by Rev. Mr. Twining, IRA S. JOHNSON, Esq., of Canaan, N. Y., and JULIA ROOT, daughter of the late Benjamin P. Kittredge, M. D.

MCCULLOUGH—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, May 24, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, RICHARD MCCULLOUGH and MARY, daughter of the late Wm. C. Taylor, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

MACFARLANE—NELSON.—On Wednesday, May 24, at the residence of the bride's father, in Peekskill, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Halliday, VICTOR W. MACFARLANE, of Yonkers, and ZANINA, daughter of Thomas Nelson.

ODDIE—BARRETT.—On Wednesday evening, May 24, at the residence of Hon. John H. White, No. 32 West 35th-st., by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., Mr. JOHN W. ODDIE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss LIZZIE BARRETT, formerly of Jamestown, N. Y.

PECK—SCOFIELD.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, April 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. H. H. Murray, EDWARD A. PECK and FRANCES M. SCOFIELD, all of Greenwich.

PHILLIPS—HAYES.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, May 24, by Rev. Dr. Morton, HOWARD C. PHILLIPS, of New-York, and SARAH BARRY, daughter of the late Thomas Hayes.

ROBBINS—WILCOCKS.—At St. Peter's Church,

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

W. B. SCOTT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 41 Pine-st. New-York,

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED

Government Coupons cashed in gold.
Collections made on all accessible points.
Dividends collected.
Interested allowed on deposits.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

MORE THAN THREE-FOURTHS OF THE STOCKholders of this company having consented, in writing, to an increase of its Capital Stock from $300,000 to the sum of $1,000,000, by the issue of seven thousand shares of new stock of the par value of $100 each, the Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, unanimously resolved to increase the capital to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The subscription for such increase will be opened at the office of the company, No. 108 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May inst., and remain open until THURSDAY, the 25th day of the same month.

Ten per cent. of the subscription will be payable at the time of subscribing, and the remaining ninety per cent. on or before the 25th of June next, and interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on such portion of the subscription as may remain unpaid after the 25th of May, until the time of payment, and interest will be allowed on all payments made prior to the 25th of May.

The transfer book will be closed from the 15th of May until the 25th of May, both inclusive.

By order of the board.

JOHN C. GOODRICH,
Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.
Authorized to receive subscriptions to the
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.

WM. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 12 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad bonds, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

United States Telegraph,
National Express Company, } Wanted.
Western Union Telegraph,
American Telegraph,
Western Union Extension Telegraph, } For sale.
American Express,
United States Express,

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
Dealer in Express and Tel. Stocks, No. 40 Pine-st.

(Copy.)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank, situated in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, I, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount necessary to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay it at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, [illegible] the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPABKMAN, President.

W. H. WEBB, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 73 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 30x26 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES B. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 10th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

H. F. CROZIER, GOLD AND SILVER mining Broker, Rooms Nos. 13 and 14, No. 28 William-st., New-York. Two hundred gold-mining claims for sale, in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, Colorado. Titles perfect, from original preemptors. References: Messrs. S. E. Chittenden & Co.,
James M. Benedict, Esq.,
Thos. J. Taylor, Esq.,
John R. Cecil, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Pine-st., on MONDAY, June 5, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN J. OSBORN Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 22d May, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS,
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

JAMES CURPHEY,

LATE CASHIER OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
BROKER AND DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, of all issues, and all other classes of GOVERNMENT STOCKS, bought and sold at the best market rates.

Orders from banks, bankers and individuals in the country will receive especial attention. Gold and coupons remitted for on receipt.

Collections made on very favorable terms.

JAMES CURPHEY,
No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

(SEAL.) SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS FOR THE INCREASE OF the Capital Stock of the LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY to $1,000,000, by the addition of twenty thousand shares, of the par value of $25, will be opened at the office of said company, No. 104 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, and will remain open until the 31st of the same month. Ten per cent. of the amount will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before the 15th day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst. and remain closed until the 31st inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

E. R. McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

GUARANTEE OF THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS HOLDING PLACES OF TRUST.—Books of subscription to the capital of the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the Mechanics' Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of May instant, and continue open until the 1st day of June next, daily, from the hours of 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Ten per cent will be required at the time of subscribing.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,
DAVID S. DODGE,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
GEORGE ELLIS,
Committee on Subscription.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-one Directors and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Court-st., corner of Remsen-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN W. CHENEY,
BROOKLYN, May 22, 1865. Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Assessment of Three Dollars per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, payable on the 5th of June next, at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE No. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 10, THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this company for the election of directors will be held at the company's office in Milwaukee, on THURSDAY, 8th of June, 1865, at noon. The transfer books will be closed from 24th May, instant, at 2 P. M., to 9th June, at 10 A. M.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at the close at business on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 3d of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTZ HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY, No. 23 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st of May to the 8th of June, inclusive.

J. H. TYLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Shelden and Colombian Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. In accordance with Article 5 of the by-laws.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

MAY 25, 1865.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING CO., NEW-YORK, May 23, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 634 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. Per order of the President.

CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

DOUGLAS MINING COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Douglas Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, in New-York, on Monday, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with article five, of the by-laws. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York have ordered the payment, on the fifth day of June next, of the final installment of fifty per cent. upon its capital stock, at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.—Dated May 20, 1865.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 149 BROADWAY.—An election of nine Trustees of this company will be held pursuant to its charter, at its office as above, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 12 M.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS BROOKLYN MINING COMPANY.—Second assessment of fifty cents per share called for by order of Board of Directors, March 17, 1865, is now due at the office of the company, No. 9 Nassau-st. D. T. OGDEN, Treasurer.

A YOUNG MAN, AN EXCELLENT PENMAN, and a graduate of a commercial college, desires a position in a stock broker's office to learn the business; could influence a considerable amount of business Address A. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

CARPENTER & BOARDMAN,

STOCK BROKERS.
No. 4 WALL-ST.,

EDWARD P. CARPENTER,
LANDSDALE BOARDMAN.

MERCHANTS', BANKERS', AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKERS' 'CHANGE.—We, the undersigned, in order to have more access with each other during business hours, recommend that we meet every day at the Merchants' Exchange and News Rooms, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st., at 2 P. M.

Brown, Brothers & Co., No. 56 Wall-st.
Wotherspoon & Co., No. 6 Hanover-st.
Maitland, Phelps & Co., No. 45 Exchange-place.
Kamlah, Sane & Co., No. 45 Exchange-place.
Dennistoun & Co., No. 33 Wall-st.
Richard Ball, No. 32 Pine-st.
Fred. Gundry, No. 32 Pine-st.
Walter Watson & Jas. Smith, No. 24 Pine-st.
Lees & Waller, No. 33 Pine-st.
J. & J. Stuart & Co., No. 33 Nassau-st.
John Monroe & Co., No. 8 Wall-st.
Fredc. Schuchardt & Son's, No. 11 Nassau-st.
Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st.
Richard Irwin & Co., No. 54 Exchange-place.
W. C. Pickersgill & Co., No. 29 William-st.
Manry Brothers, No. 5 Hanover-st.
A. Rodewald, No. 38 Exchange-place.
J. L. Phippe & Co., No. 68 Wall-st.
Henry Eyre, No. 124 Pearl-st.
G. R. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st.
Bogert & Kneeland, No. 49 William-st.
Arthur Lovegrove, No. 58 Exchange-place.
Muller & Brown, No. 28 Exchange-place.
Morewood & Co., No. 67 William-st.
Arthur Leary, No. 73 William-st.
Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau-st.
L. P. Morton & Co., No. 31 Wall-st.
W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place.
Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place.
Troost, Schmidt & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place.
Marcuse & Baltzer, No. 50 Exchange-place.
De Launay, Clarke & Co., No. 62 Wall-st.
Schepeler & Co., No. 62 Exchange-place.
Leaycraft & Co., No. 60 Wall-st.
Sheppard Gandy, No. 60 Wall-st.
William Wood, No. 63 Wall-st.
Ward, Campbell & Co, No. 56 Wall-st.
James H. Falconer, No. 49 William-st.
De Rham & Co., No. 45 Wall-st.
William Hoge & Co, No. 40 Wall-st.
Williams & Guion, No. 71 Wall-st.
Cary & Co., No. 90 Pine-st.
Wetmore, Cryder & Co., No. 73 South-st.
C. H. Marshal & Co., No. 39 Burling-slip.
Alf. D. Selleck, No. 27 Pine-st.
Blake, Brothers & Co., No. 17 Wall-st.
Colgate & Hoffman, No. 37 Wall-st.
E. D. Morgan & Co., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place.
Goodridge & Walker, No. 81 Pine-st.
O. Ashworth, No. 8 Wall-st.
Francis Macdonald & Co., No 6. Bowling-green.
Howland & Aspinwall, Nos. 54 and 56 South-st.
Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-st.
A. A. Low & Brother, No. 31 Burling-slip.
Nath. L. & Geo. Griswold, No. 71 South-st.
Weston & Gray, No. 64 South-st.
John A. Iselin & Co., No. 20 Wall-st.
Spofford, Tileston & Co., No. 29 Broadway.
Engelhorn & Marsily, No. 57 Exchange-place.
Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.
A. P. Pillot & Son, No. 67 Wall-st.
G. H. & H. Redmond, No. 22 Exchange-place.
Le Marus & Bell, No. 21 Exchange-place.
Philip Speyer & Co., No. 21 Exchange-place.
McKin Bros. & Co., No. 67 Wall-st.
Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall-st.
A. Iselin & Co., No. 32 Wall-st.
Galway, Kirkland & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place.
J. Boorman, Johnston & Co., No. 90 Broadway.
Martin Maas & Co., No. 45 Exchange-place.
C. Harrier, No. 49 Exchange-place.
John Goldschmidt, No. 48 William-st.
L. Lorut, No. 68 Wall-st.
Kirkland & Von Sachs, No. 128 Pearl-st.
Worth, White & Keen, No. 47 Wall-st.
And many others.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Mich., May 15, 1865.

$750,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until Tuesday, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($750,000,) or any part thereof, of "War Bounty Loan Bonds" of the State of Michigan, authorized by an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act authorizing a War Bounty Loan," approved March 2, 1865, to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable at the pleasure of the State, after the expiration of twenty-five years from and after the 1st day of May, 1865, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. The interest on the bond to the date of delivery will be added. The right is reserved to reject any bid, if considered necessary to protect the interests of the State.

If desired, payments will be received and the bonds delivered at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.

J. OWEN,
State Treasurer.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED.

Lands situated in IOWA or WISCONSIN, farm mortgage bonds, railroad securities, &c., &c., bought.

Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 40 Pine-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at their office, on MONDAY, June 5, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable less the government tax at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 23d inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst, and reopen on THURSDAY, 25th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS BANK, NEW-YORK, May 23.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent, payable June 2, free of government tax; the transfer books will be closed from May 25, to June 2.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 16th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed free from government tax. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

THE LAST CHANCE.

The books of subscription to the working capital of the

SUGAR CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY

WILL CLOSE ON

WEDNESDAY, May 31.

This is the most promising petroleum stock, either for investment or speculation, ever offered to the public.

Books open at the office of

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO., Backers,

No. 57 Exchange-place.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

No fire-engine, hook and ladder, cart, hose, truck or other machine on wheels, commonly used for the extinguishing of fire, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park, except the transverse roads, without the previous consent of the Comptroller of the Park.

No funeral procession, or hearse, or other vehicle or person carrying the body of a deceased person, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park, except upon the transverse roads.

No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall light, make, or use any fire upon the Central Park.

No person on foot shall go upon the grass, lawn or turf of the Central Park, except when and where the word "Common" is posted, indicating that persons are at liberty at that time and place to go on the grass.

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 6th day of May, 1865, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park, in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the board.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

DATED NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE ENGINES.—HAVING ABOUT completed a large contract for engines for the oil regions, I am now at liberty to receive orders for immediate delivery for my improved 10 or 15 horse engines, either portable or stationary. City references given as to the character of my work. JOHN T. DUNKIN,
Nos. 348, 350 and 352 West 27th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

CHARLESTON COTTON.

1,744 bales Upland, and
316 bales Sea Island Cotton,

Will be sold, under direction of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 31,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Samples can be seen at No. 36 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

3,000 BALES UPLAND AND 3,000 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON

will be sold under the direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
On TUESDAY, June 6, 1865,
AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. Easton & Co. three days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready at the custom-house three days before the sale.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION
ON TUESDAY, May 30, 1865,
at 12 o'clock,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK,
the following-named vessels, belonging to the U. S. Navy Department:

SCREW STEAMER FLAG—Length, 187 feet 6 inches; breadth, 31 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 8 inches; between decks, 7 feet 2 inches; 1 cylinder, 48 inches diameter, 45 inches stroke.

SCREW STEAMER KENSINGTON—Length, 190 feet; breadth, 33 feet; depth of hold 10 feet 7 inches; between 1st and 2d decks, 7 feet 1 inch; between 2d and 3d decks, 7 feet; 1 cylinder, 56½ inches diameter; 44 inches stroke.

SCREW STEAMER VICKSBURGH—Length, 171 feet; breadth, 33 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 8 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; 1 cylinder, 36 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.

SCREW STEAMER PROTEUS—Length, 203 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 4 inches; between decks, 7 feet 10 inches; 2 cylinders, 44 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.

U. S. STEAMER NEVINS (screw)—Length 213 feet 9 inches; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 7 inches; 2 cylinders, 44 inches diameter, 24 inches stroke.

BARKENTINE HORACE BEALS—Length, 121 feet; breadth, 31 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches.

SCHOONER RACHEL SEAMAN—Length, 115 feet; breadth, 30 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet.

Twenty per centum of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder before the vessel is removed from the Navy-yard, which will be done within six days after the date of sale.

C. H. BELL, Commandant.

AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
SUPERB TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
MAGNIFICENT STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE.
RICH CHINA, CUT GLASS, SILVER, CUTLERY, &c.,
THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at house No. 133 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., comprising a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture, viz:

A RARE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS,
MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE,
ELABORATELY CARVED, FOUR ROUND CORNERS,
STEINWAY AND SONS, MAKERS,
Costly parlor ornaments, in bisque, bronze, lava and parian; Bohemian and French china, silverware, cut glass, cutlery, &c., with everything adapted to an elegantly furnished house. Sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY RUSSELL WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell, on
FRIDAY, June 2, 1865,
(by order and under direction of Geo. Van Vliet, A. Q. M. G.,) at 12 o'clock, on board thereof, at Pier No. 37 North River:

Sidewheel steamer CAHAWBA, 1,643 tons, built in 1864, 260 feet long, 36 feet beam, 19 feet deep.
Propeller JERSEY, 222 tons, built in 1863.
Propeller DETROIT, built in 1861, 398 tons, 137 feet long, 26 feet beam, 11 feet deep.

IRON MINE AT AUCTION.

By order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, I shall expose for sale at public vendue, at the hotel of Jacob O. Drake, in Morristown, in said State, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., that valuable mine of iron ore situate near Rockaway, New-Jersey, called the Hibernia Mine, formerly owned by Theo. T. Wood, deceased. It is in good working condition, situate but three miles from the Morris Canal, with which it is connected by railroad, and is considered one of the most valuable iron mines in New-Jersey. At the same time and place, there will be sold forty-five acres of land with dockage, on the Morris Canal, in Rockaway, aforesaid.

V. DALRIMPLE,
Master in Chancery of New-Jersey.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY, SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER CO., ABOUT 3 MILES FROM THE CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. E. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of Phillip Dater, deceased, about 85 acres of land, situated on the Boston Turnpike Road, in the town of West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., about 9 miles from the City Hall, 3 miles from 5th Central Park, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge. This property is in the immediate vicinity of the fine estates of Messrs. Whitlock, Faile, Spofford, Dennison and Barretto; has a water front and fine view of the Sound and East River. No property more desirable can be found anywhere in the vicinity of New-York, for those wishing to purchase for the purpose of erecting suburban residences. Its accessibility, the character of the surrounding improvements, its position, uniting the conveniences of city with the beauties of country life, the healthfulness of location, beauty of scenery, its facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, all combine to render this property most attractive. The land will be sold in plots of from 2 to 5 acres, which have been judiciously laid out by a competent engineer, and in such a manner that so far as possible each plot will be equally benefited by the natural advantages of the place. There is on the premises a first-class stone mansion, 80 feet square and wing attached, with modern improvements, gardener's cottage, carriage-house, barn, horses and other necessary outbuildings; also, a fine bearing grapery. Topographical maps, with sketches of different views taken from the place, can be had on application to the auctioneers on and after the 24th inst.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE GRIFFIN, ESQ., DECEASED.—Will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 12 M., at the Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the first-class dwelling-house and lot of land on the south side of 15th-st., twenty-eight feet wide, ninety-two feet deep, being half the depth of the block. Deed to be delivered within thirty days, and possession given at the same time.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1865.

DANIEL LORD,
DANIEL D. LORD,
Executors of the Will of Geo. Griffin, deceased.

For permission to inspect the house, apply to the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ALSO, Pew No. 98, ground floor, middle aisle, in church corner 5th-av. and 19

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, formerly owned by the late Major William Jones, situated in the town of Oyster Bay, north side of Long Island, on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor. It is within two hours' ride of the City of New-York, by Long Island Railroad, and Syosset Branch Road, which is now being graded to within ten minutes' drive of the house, and also by steamboat, eight months of the year. The mansion house is built of wood, with white oak frame, a substantial and fine-looking building, large and commodious, with every convenience, and in perfect order. It is beautifully situated in the centre of a large lawn, extending down to the water, and is surrounded with large, fine ornamental trees. The grounds consist of 18 acres of choice land, under a high state of cultivation, and abounding in fruit of all kinds. The outbuildings are two cottage houses, a large stable and carriage-house, wood-house, tool-house, (filled,) bathing and boat-house, all in complete order, besides two graperies, each one hundred feet long, filled with choice fruit, and heated with hot water pipes. There are two wells of excellent water and a living spring upon the premises. There is a fine beach for bathing, and unsurpassed advantages for boating, gunning, fishing, &c. If not disposed of by 8th day of June next, it will then be sold at auction on the place, at 12 o'clock noon, to the highest bidder. For any particulars apply to J. L. B. WILLARD, Nos. 38 and 38 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE D. Forest Manice, situated in the town of Hempstead, Queens County, L. I., 14 miles from New-York City, and one mile east of Queens Station, on the Long Island Railroad, containing fifty-six acres. This place was the country seat of its late owner over twenty years, and is believed to be unsurpassed in this country for beauty and finished cultivation. The dwelling-house is of wood, filled in with brick, of gothic style, very large, and in fine order. The place contains large and fully stocked green-houses, graperies, peach and other glass houses, carriage-houses and stables, and a gardener's cottage. It is supplied with water from a large well and reservoir, yielding an ever-failing supply to all the buildings and grounds. It will be sold with or without the house furniture and green-house plants. See full particulars in advertisement in *N. Y. Evening Post*, this week. For permits, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or WM. D. F. MANICE, Executor, 46 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT YONKERS—Situated on Palisade-av, three-fourths of a mile from the Hudson River Railroad depot, commanding an unobstructed view of the Hudson River for 20 miles, with an acre of ground, tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, with beautiful shade trees, shrubbery, and an abundance of choice fruit. The house is of modern build, of brick and stuccoed, containing ten rooms, with all the modern improvements, having bath, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c. On the premises is a new brick stable, with all the modern improvements, having stalls for five horses, room for six carriages, and a single room for a coachman. The whole is in complete order for immediate occupation. Price $18,000. The furniture can be had with the house if desired. Apply to the owner on the premises. W. A. DIBBLE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 85 acres; has a river front of 3,600 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having terrace and double sashes; supply of water through pipes for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold; greenery yielding the finest of fruit from June till September. In Mr. Downing's work on Landscape Gardening, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. O. HALSTED, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are laid out in the most tasteful manner; there is also a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The lot has 750 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots, if the purchaser deem desirable. As a private genteel residence it has no superior, if its equal, in the town. The furniture which is new, and of the richest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. A further description is unnecessary, as no one would purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of C. KIRTLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 18 ACRES, with growing crops located in East Chester, one and a half miles from Newtown Creek and Mount Vernon Depots, and known as the Daniel Morgan farm, late of Newton Rochelle. The farm has been in the family over one hundred years, containing a giant two-story dwelling with 12 rooms, four fireplaces, fine springs, and hitching on Kingsbridge road through it, with unsurpassed milk rates. The premises are unoccupied, and if not sold by TUESDAY May 30, it will be then sold to the highest bidder at auction, on the premises. The farm will be divided and sold in two parts if desired. Conveyance can be obtained at any of the stations. SAMUEL MILLER, Auctioneer.

Inquire of D. or A. MORGAN, No. 2 3d-av.

FOR SALE—AT SILVERWOOD, SOUTH BERGEN Hill N. J., 5 minutes' walk from the ferry by horse cars. A lot of land for sale, fronting 40 on the railway by 150 feet, fronting on two avenues, Ocean and Clerk, and next to the corner of Bergen-av; cars pass through Ocean-st; this is one of the handsomest locations for a residence to be found anywhere, having a splendid view of the river and bay, New-York and, and as far down as the eye can reach. Will be sold low if applied for immediately. Apply on the premises, or by addressing J. D. HOFFMAN, No. 11 Springer-st., New-York.

FINE FARMING AND TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE—A very valuable tract of 300 acres, a portion covered with original growth timber of first quality. Also, a commanding, well-finished and very superior farm of 150 acres, tavern and store stands, &c., situated on the line of the Camden & Atlantic R. R., about 25 miles from Philadelphia, in Winslow Township, Camden Co., N. J. Will be sold to suit purchasers. To a party of settlers, desirable inducements are here offered. Address JOHN L. ROBINSON, No. 20 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT NEW-ROCHELLE, Westchester County, N. Y., known as the Heller farm, consisting of about 25 acres, and within a short distance of the depot of the New-Haven Railroad Company. There are on the premises a dwelling-house, barn, &c., two streams of water run through the property, and further particulars, inquire of HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 95 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, or of HENRY WOLFE, New-Rochelle Village.

FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY—THE FOUR Houses and the building thereon, situated on the north-east corner of Green and Morgan sts. This is a very valuable property. Also, to lease, the Fulton Foundry, with all the tools and machinery, consisting of machine shop, foundry, blacksmith's and boiler shops, all the tools and machinery will be sold if required. Apply on the premises or at No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York City.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Immediate possession.—Two first-class three-story-and-stone, corner Oxford and Hanson-place; three Philadelphia brick, southeast corner of Gates and Ryerss-sts; frame and two brick on Herkimer, just east of Albany; three frame on Madison-st, east of Franklin; one on Fulton-av, east of Oxford. They will be sold at less than cost, and on accommodating terms. Apply to E. B. NICHOLS, No. 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT FLATBUSH Village, Long Island, within two minutes' walk of City Hall; 7 trains are run every 15 minutes; house newly and substantial manner by days' work; cases, grates, with all modern conveniences, and in first-rate order; and two acres, well laid out, with young shade and fruit trees; other buildings to correspond; terms low for cash. Apply to HAVENS & SMITH, attorneys at law, No. 2 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, delightfully located, near the Passaic River, Newark City, Caldwell, first-class dwelling, replete with modern improvements; fine outhouses; also, garden-house about 2½ acres of ground, studded with choice fruit and shade trees; ground high; view unsurpassed; price $18,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

TWO SPLENDID COUNTRY SEATS, 30 and 45 acres fronting on Passaic River, New-Jersey, near depot, and 30 miles from New-York. Modern buildings, water through the house, hot-house, ice-house, &c. Extensive apple and pear orchards, all kinds of small fruits, including layering and other shade trees; good stabling and fencing. Terms to suit. Apply to E. G. LOCKE, No. 25 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On the Passaic River, 14 miles from the Paterson depot, Erie Railway; house large and convenient; fruit and shade trees, from 100 to 200 years old; location healthy and unsurpassed for beauty by any in the neighborhood of New-York. Paterson is 15 miles by railroad, and there are 16 trains each way daily; will be sold with 3 or 16 acres. S. S. SHERWOOD, No. 78 Duane-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—THE ELEGANT three-story tall-stone house and lot No. 218 West 14th-st, near 8th-av, in good order, with modern improvements, excellent neighborhood, and opposite the mansion of Hon. Ex-Mayor Havemeyer; is one of the most desirable locations in the city for a private residence; price $19,000; terms easy. Apply on the premises, from 9 to 3 o'clock. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT NORWALK, Connecticut, for sale, or will be let from July to October, furnished, a delightfully located and spacious house, fine grounds and within five minutes' walk to horse railroad depot for three months $1,000, stables, carriage house and gardens if required. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address Box No 325 Norwalk, Connecticut.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—In Central Morrisania, corner Washington-av and 167th-st.; convenient to steam and horse cars; house contains nine rooms; ground equal to ten city lots; fruit trees, shade trees, grapevines and shrubbery; garden planted; excellent water. Possession immediately. Apply on premises, or to CHARLES H. HINNAU, No. 166 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 15 ACRES OF LAND, lying about 1¼ miles south of the village of Nyack, running from the river to the top of the mountain; on the premises are three houses; two of them in good repair, also, a dock; there is an apple orchard, and all the small fruits in abundance. Enquire of O. M. LAURENCE, Palisades, N. J., or JOHN JAYCOX, Glenham, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A HANDsome country residence, eligibly situated within a mile of the landing, and commanding extensive views of the river and Fishkill Mountains. The place contains eight acres of ground and is a most desirable property. For full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF NINE ACRES of land, a house, not modern, but large and convenient, large barn and carriage-house, with several outbuildings, fruit of the choicest kinds; with scenery not surpassed on the river. Immediate possession given. Inquire on the premises. J. M. STUART, Sing Sing, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 52 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on Staten Island; furnished in New-York, Brooklyn, Hudson City, Orange, N. J.; Stamford, Stratford, Conn. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT PLACE OF NINE ACRES, one-half mile from Rye depot, Westchester County, with plenty of shade and fruit trees. Apply to P. C. BURLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

PORTABLE COTTAGES, OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES.—Simple, neat and substantial; the best in the world. Address WEST-ST. STEAM WORKS, Peterson, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT a low figure, a house, large and finely located, near the Fordham depot, Westchester County, with 3 acres. Apply to the owner, J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FARMS IN NEW-JERsey—Now is the time for bargains. METROPOLITAN REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEASHORE RESIDENCE, 36 acres, south side of Staten Island, near Eltingville Railroad depot; one of the finest locations on the shore; 24 acres tillable; 4 acres wood land; water front; gravel beach about 900 feet. Price $12,000, half on mortgage. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS acres of land, on south side of Staten Island, near water; beautiful location; neighborhood improving rapidly; near Eltingville Railroad depot. Price $6,800. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES TO LET,
With splendid light and ventilation
Suitable for
Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.

Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET AT WESTPORT, CONN.—To let, possession immediately, an amply furnished cottage, with 3½ acres of ground, garden, stable, coach-house, &c.; large parlor, library and dining-room on the first floor; five bedrooms, with bath-room, water-closet, &c., on the second floor, and airy bedrooms and nursery on the third floor, with large kitchen, laundry and bedrooms, storerooms, &c., in the basement. It is an eligible residence for a genteel family. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 39 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A COUNTRY-SEAT IN RHODE Island, the homestead of the late Hon. Tristam Burgess, on Watchemoket Hill, about one mile from the centre of the City of Providence, with 22 acres of land, (13 acres of fruit orchard,) dwelling-house, containing 12 rooms besides attic, two stables with accommodations for 10 or 12 horses, with ample carriage room, woodshed and other buildings. A portion of the furniture may be had with the estate for a term of years. For particulars address BURGES, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR the season, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles north of Saratoga; stages up and down every day; 10 miles south of Lake George; beautiful mountain scenery, and hunting and fishing; charming lake within five minutes' walk; ample room for a family of eight persons; large garden and grounds—one acre; terms $300 for season of three months. Address ARTHUR B. MALLISON, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y. Inquire as to locality of WM. F. MOTT, Jr., Esq., Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY without boarders or children, within half a block of Broadway, and in the vicinity of the up-town hotels, desires to rent, without board, a suite of rooms, plainly but neatly furnished, and with the modern improvements, to a single gentleman, for $20 per week. Any gentleman of quiet habits, desirous of securing delightfully pleasant rooms, may address, with real name and reference, HOME R, Station D, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON WEST 22d-st.; a fine three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25 feet wide by 60 feet deep, in perfect order, decorated, &c., and handsomely furnished; the neighborhood is first-class, front and rear; will be rented for $200 per month for the year, to a strictly private family only. Permits to see the premises can be had between 12 and 3 o'clock, of JAS. K. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE, with or without the furniture, a fine four-story and basement brown-stone house, 35th-st., Murray Hill; also, a first-class high-stoop, brown-stone house, 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; bargains. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO RENT—ON STATEN ISLAND, A SMALL, fully-furnished house, near the Stapleton landing, with garden and stable attached; pleasantly situated, with views of the bay and interior of the island. Price, for the Summer, $25 per month. Address L, Box No. 576 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
3 large, light and airy rooms.
3 10x25.
2 5x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR ENGRAVERS, Architects, or any business requiring superior light, two rooms in the new building Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, near Wall-st., each about fifty feet square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—Nos. 147 AND 149 WEST 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Located 12 miles from Madison-square, 18 miles south of Yonkers; large house, carriage-house, plenty of shade trees, with four acres. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

A NEW AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED House, with two acres of land, carriage-house and room for four horses, to let for the summer, at Flushing, L. I. For particulars, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, AT CORnwall, for three months from June 1st; fifteen minutes ride from the landing. Apply to JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 21 Park-place, New-York, or on the premises of Miss HANNAH C. PURDY.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE SITUATED on Long Island Sound, two hours by railroad from New-York; house contains 8 rooms; shade, fruit, &c., &c. For particulars apply at No. 175 Forsyth-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT FLUSHing, for the Summer; fully furnished; situate in most desirable neighborhood.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

STORE TO LET—IN WATER-ST., NEAR THE Produce Exchange, to May 1, 1866; rent low; office furniture and store fixtures for sale cheap. Address M., Box No. 4,162 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—TO RENT, A furnished house, near the Valley Station; six bedrooms, bath-room, &c. Address Box No. 2,479 New-York P. O., or WILLIAM J. BROWN, Orange, N. J.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET, furnished, for three months, a house containing 11 rooms, kitchen, laundry, &c., with three-stalled stable. Rent $1,100. Apply to Box No. 2,313 Post-office.

OFFICES TO LET—ON THE SECOND, THIRD and fourth floors of building No. 189 Broadway, from $300 to $1,000 per annum. Apply to T. B. BYNNER, on the premises.

TO LET—ARMORY DRILL-ROOM AND OFfices in the new marble building Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE HUDson, at Washington Heights, for the Summer. Apply to HARRISON & WARING, No. 117 Broadway.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A gentleman, at 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE OR PART OF ONE, containing not less than six rooms, in a desirable location, with the modern improvements, between 4th and 14th sts.; no children in family, and parties responsible. Apply, with particulars, care of J. Hooper & Co., No. 41 Park-row.

NO. 34 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-st.—Choice location and near the principal hotels; suites of rooms for gentlemen, or parties of gentlemen, without board; also single rooms; house first-class.

I WISH TO PURCHASE A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house, medium size, in Brooklyn; give full particulars and lowest cash price. Address B. S. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, suitable for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; house convenient to cars and stages. Dinner at 6. No. 34 West 29th-st.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMIlies and single gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place; transient persons $2 and $2 50 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

A SUITE OF ROOMS OR SINGLE ROOMS to let in Tontine Hotel, on European plan, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, AND a single gentleman, can be accommodated for the Summer with airy and comfortable rooms and good board in a pleasantly situated house in the beautiful and healthy village of Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., one hour from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to Mme. DELARIGUE, Bloomfield, N. J. Terms moderate. Mme. D. refers by permission to Hon. W. C. Alexander, H. B. Hyde, No. 62 Broadway, New-York, and Capt. B. M. Westcott, U. S. N.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson, one hour by rail or boat; the Crowen House is now open for the reception of guests; (change of management;) furniture new, and a first-class table kept; spacious grounds and stabling. For further particulars apply to Mr. B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM-HOUSE OF subscriber, one hour by rail from New-York, one-half mile west from depot; terms $8 per week. C. C. DUSENBERY, White Plains.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY on a farm in preference, for a family with two children. Apply, stating terms, to E. S., New-York Post-office, Box No. 3,310.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point; fine large rooms with first-class board. Address R. A. BEBARD, West Point.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZEN'S WEST POINT HOTEL
WILL BE OPENED FOR THE SEASON
SATURDAY, MAY 27.
For board and rooms apply to
COZZENS BROTHERS,
West Point.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL of $2,000 or $3,000 to engage in a light and honorable business; one that has a good education, and can give good reference as to moral character. I will exchange reference. For particulars address, with stamp, MEDICUS, Mt. Bethel Post-office, Northampton County, Pa.

A PARTNER WANTED—$6,000 IN A PROFITable cash business, long established; a good chance and a safe one. For interview address, real name, HONOR, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

TIN PLATES, CHARCOAL AND COKE TIN and terne plates, of every description, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, May 27
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, June 3
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, June 17
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP, GUIDING STAR,
2,586 83-95 tons,
WILLIAM B. BELL, Commander,
will sail for Havre, calling at Southampton to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, from the company's pier, No. 45 North River, (third pier above foot of Canal-st.)
First cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....60
payable in United States currency.
A first-class Surgeon on board. Medical attendance free of charge.
The GUIDING STAR is one of the very best as well as one of the most elegant steamships ever built in this country. She has staterooms for 250 first cabin passengers, and for comfort or elegance her saloons and state-rooms are not excelled by those of any other steamer in the world.
This steamer will arrive from New-Orleans on the 27th inst., when passengers may examine her accommodations, for which purpose tickets may be procured at the office of the company.
Returning, the GUIDING STAR will leave Havre on the 13th of July.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 10 Barclay-st.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Wimpenny	Saturday, May 27.
MONTEREY	Furber	Saturday, June 3.
MARIPOSA	Nelson	Saturday, June 10.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, June 17.
EVENING STAR	Wimpenny	Saturday, June 24.
MONTEREY	Furber	Saturday, July 1.
MARIPOSA	Howes	Saturday, July 8.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, July 15.
GUIDING STAR	Bell	
RISING STAR	Building.	

At 3 o'clock P. M.
From Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st., New-York.
The MORNING STAR is 2,969 tons; the EVENING STAR, 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR, 2,416 tons, and RISING STAR, 2,778 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.
First cabin passage, $80; second cabin, $40.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

STEAMSHIP EUROPE FOR HAVRE
Will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY MORNING, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, on account of the tide. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock. Baggage not required on the voyage will be received on Thursday.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,274 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
FRANCE	(About)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	4,000 tons	1,000-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.
EUROPE.....Capt. A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE.....Capt. A. ROCANDE.....FRIDAY, June 23
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$150
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent to United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THIS line, will sail as an extra steamer at noon on WEDNESDAY, May 31. Cabin passage $65; Steerage do., $25. Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at Queenstown, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's Line, running between the United States mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....May 27
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....June 3
CITY OF SALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....June 10
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 41 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$90 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....115 Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....110 Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS, COMMENCING MAY 1, 1865.
The ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
OCEAN QUEEN.....SLOCUM
June 2.....
(connecting at Panama with the SACRAMENTO.)
June 16.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The new and first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
WM. POWELL, Master.
will leave for Wilmington direct on
SATURDAY, May 27,
at 3 o'clock precisely.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND,
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 7.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 27, at 3 P. M.
For passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow, June 3.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.
NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.—Annual election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 6th June next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State. Indispensable to travelers. Issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 8.

SHIPPING.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
FRIDAY, MAY 26, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
PIER NO. 12 NORTH RIVER.
The new steamship
NEVADA,
having her freight all engaged, can accommodate passengers only.
For passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.
REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE OF NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
Steamer GRANADA, R. BAXTER, Commander.
Steamer ALHAMBRA, R. B. BENSON, Commander.
THE GRANADA
will leave pier No. 14, East River,
On WEDNESDAY, May 31,
at 2 o'clock precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on WEDNESDAY, June 7.

FOR SAVANNAH.
STAR LINE.
Regular weekly United States mail line.
The first-class steamship
AMERICA,
Capt. OLIFF, will commence receiving freight MONDAY, 29th inst., from pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.
The first-class steamship JOHN GIBSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on FRIDAY, May 26, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF DOCK.
FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON,
Landing at
Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall and Milton.
The steamer MARY POWELL will leave pier foot of Desbrosses-st., (second street south of Canal,) every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat O. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW, on MONDAYS mornings, (on and after May 22,) at 7 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 7:10. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN (Capt. JACOB H. TIMPERS,) MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

(Continued from the First Page.)

Surratt's house, how he introduced himself? A.—Indeed I do not know anything about it; I went into the parlor and was introduced to him as Wood; I never exchanged a word with him at all.

Q.—Did he represent himself a Baptist preacher? A.—I asked Miss Ann Surratt who he was; she said he was a Baptist minister; I said I did not think he would convert many souls. [Laughter.]

Q.—At that time how long did he remain at Mrs. Surratt's house? A.—I never saw him, but one night.

Q.—Did Mrs. Surratt keep a boarding-house? A.—I do not think she did, only my family and another young lady boarded there.

Q.—Was she in the habit of giving people rooms in her house? A.—I do not know anything about it; I never saw Mrs. Surratt until I went to board with her; I never heard of her.

Q.—How long did Payne stay there when he came in March? A.—I do not know; two or three days, I think.

Q.—When was the last time you saw him at Mrs. Surratt's house? A.—It was some time in March; I do not know the exact day; I thought he was a friend of theirs, and never asked any questions about him; I think it was about the middle of the month; it was after the inauguration of the President, I know.

Q.—Have you ever seen the prisoner Atzeroth at that house? A.—I have, although I never heard his name there.

Q.—When was that? A.—I don't know; I saw him come in at times; the ladies called him Port Tobacco.

Q.—Was any objection made on the part of the family to his being there? A.—I heard Mrs. Surratt say she objected to Atzeroth; that she would not board him; I heard her say at the table that she would rather he would not come there at all.

Q.—Have you been intimate with Mrs. Surratt. A.—I cannot say that I was intimate; I liked her very much; she was a very kind lady to board with.

Q.—Did you have frequent conversations with her? A.—Not very.

Q.—Were you acquainted with J. Wilkes Booth? A.—I have seen him at Mrs. Surratt's; I met him once in the parlor.

Q.—Did he come frequently to Mrs. Surratt's house? A.—I never saw him there but three or four times, never met him but once.

Q.—Did he spend most of the time when he came there in company with Mrs. Surratt? A.—I think he did. He would ask for John Surratt, and if he was not there, he would inquire for Mrs. Surratt.

Q.—Have you learned anything while boarding with Mrs. Surratt of her defective eyesight? A.—I never saw her read after candle light.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of attending church with Mrs. Surratt? A.—Yes; during Lent we went to church very often together.

Q.—Was she during that time constant in her religious duties? A.—I believe so.

Q.—When was the last time you saw her son, John H. Surratt, at her house? A.—Sometime in March.

Q.—Have you seen him in the city since that time? A.—I have not.

Cross-examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—You say you never saw Mrs. Surratt sew or read after dark. Have you not often met here in the parlor at gaslight? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did she ever have any difficulty in recognizing you or anybody she was acquainted with in the parlor by gaslight? A.—No, Sir.

Testimony of Miss Howard Fitzpatrick.

By Mr. Aiken.—Q.—When did you commence boarding with Mrs. Surratt? A.—The 6th of October last.

Q.—How long did you board there? A.—Until the time I was arrested after the assassination.

Q.—When did you first meet at Mrs. Surratt's house the prisoner Payne? A.—I do not know what month; I met him during the Winter; I first saw him at breakfast.

Q.—How many times did you meet him? A.—I only saw him there twice.

Q.—When was the last time? A.—In March.

Q.—How long did he stay at that time? A.—I do not know; I started to Baltimore the next morning after he came.

Q.—How long did you stay in Baltimore? A.—A week.

Q.—Was Payne gone when you returned? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know the prisoner Atzeroth? A.—I do.

Q.—When did he first come to Mrs. Surratt's? A.—I do not know the day of the month.

Q.—How long did he stay there? A.—Only a short time.

Q.—Can you state under what circumstances he left? A.—I do not know under what circumstances. I believe Mrs. Surratt sent him away.

Q.—Are you aware of his getting drunk in the house and making a disturbance? A.—I am not. I heard he had bottles up there, but I did not know anything about his getting drunk.

Q.—What room did you occupy in the house. A.—I slept in the same room with Mrs. Surratt and her daughter Anna.

Q.—Was there a photograph of Booth in that room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it yours? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever seen that picture "Night and Morning"? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was that yours? A.—No; that belonged to Mrs. Surratt's daughter.

Q.—Do you know anything about Booth's picture being placed behind that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you own many of the photographs in the house? A.—Not many. I owned some in the albums.

Q.—Were there photographs of Union Generals in the house? A.—I saw one of McClellan, I think.

Q.—Did you, while you were in the house know anything of defective eye-sight on the part of Mrs. Surratt? A.—I know she could not read or sew at night, on account of her eye-sight.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Louis J. Weichmann? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he treated in the house like a friend? A.—He was treated more like a son.

Q.—When did you last see Booth there? A.—The Monday before the assassination.

Q.—When did you last see John Surratt? A.—The night that he left home two weeks before the assassination.

Q.—Did you see him anywhere in the city during those two weeks? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever buy any photograph of Booth, or give one to Miss Ann a Surratt? A.—I bought one and she bought one herself.

Q.—Have you ever known Mrs. Surratt to be unable to recognize persons of her acquaintance in the street? A.—I remember of her passing Mrs. Kirby in the street once without recognizing her.

Q.—Was Mrs. Kirby on the same side of the street with her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Cross-examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—Did you ever know Mrs. Surratt to have any difficulty in recognizing her friends in the parlor by gas-light, and did she always recognize you? A.—She did.

Q.—You spoke of owning some of these photographs. Did you own the photographs of Stephens, Davis and Beauregard? A.—No, Sir, they did not belong to me.

George H. Calvert was next called as a witness for the defence and questioned in reference to a letter written to him by Mrs. Surratt on the 12th of April last, but the letter not being in court his examination was postponed until the letter could be produced.

Testimony of B. F. Gwynn.

By Mr. Aiken.—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Prince George's County, Maryland, near Surrattsville.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the prisoner, Mrs. Surratt? A.—Yes. I have been acquainted with her seven or eight years.

Q.—Were you present at the house in Surrattsville in April last? A.—I was the day of the murder of the President; I came from Marlboro' and met her there. while I was passing in the carriage. Mrs. Surratt said she wanted to see me, and I stopped to see her.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of transacting business for her? A.—Yes, I have transacted some business for her; I sold some land for her.

Q.—Did you transact any business for her that day? A.—No, she gave a letter to me to give to Mr. North.

Q.—Were you present at the house when Mr. Lloyd returned. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you acquainted with John M. Lloyd? A.—I am.

Q.—Did you meet him that day? A.—I did, at Marlboro.

Q.—What time in the afternoon of the 14th, did you see him? A.—At about four or half-past four I parted with him on the road. I did not see him afterward.

Q.—What was his condition at the time? A.—He had been drinking right smartly.

Q.—Did he seem to be considerably intoxicated? A.—I could hardly tell that; he acted like a man who had been drinking some.

Q.—Had you a personal knowledge of your mother's buying land of Mrs. Surratt? A.—I had of her buying land of her husband.

Q.—Did you know personally that she was there that day on that business. A.—Not except by the letter.

Q.—Was Mr. Lloyd present at the time Mrs. Surratt handed you that letter? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you see him again that afternoon? A.—I did not.

Cross-examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Lloyd that afternoon? A.—Yes, I think I did; I saw him three or four times that day at Marlboro.

Q.—I mean at home? A.—I did not see him after he got home.

By the Court.—Q.—How far is it where you parted with him, on the road to Surrattsville? A.—About five miles.

By Mr. Aiken.—Q.—You received the letter? A.—Yes, and read it. The direction on the outside was to read it and deliver it to Mr. Booth.

Testimony of Capt. George Collingham.

By Mr. Aiken.—Q.—What is your business? A.—Special officer in Maj. O'Bierne's Board of Enrollment.

Q.—Were you engaged in making any arrests of parties after the assassination? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you arrest John M. Lloyd? A.—No, Sir; my partner who was with me arrested him.

Q.—Did you see him after he was arrested? A.—I did; he was put in to my care at the Post-office at Surrattsville.

Q.—What information did Lloyd give you at that time? A.—He denied knowing anything about it, and for two days continued to deny it; I finally told him that I was satisfied he knew about it, that he had it in his mind, and the sooner he got rid of it the better; he said: "Oh, my God! if I should make a confession they would murder me!" said I, "Who would murder you?" he said "These parties in the conspiracy;" I told him that if he was going to free himself by letting these parties get out of it; that was his business, not mine. I then put him in the guard-house. He seemed to be much excited. The Lieutenant went to Washington for reinforcements. Mr. Lloyd then stated to me that Mrs. Surratt had come down to his place Friday, between 4 and 5 o'clock; that she told him to have the fire-arms ready; that two men would call for them at 12 o'clock; that two men did call; that Herrold dismounted from his horse, and went into Mrs. Surratt's, or rather, Lloyd's tavern, and said, "I have something to tell;" that he (Lloyd) said he did not want to hear it; that Herrold then told him to go up and get their arms; were brought down, and Herrold took one; that Booth's carbine was carried to him—whether by Herrold or Lloyd, I do not remember—but that Booth said he could not carry r carbine—it was as much as he could do to carry himself—that his leg was broken; that Booth said: "We have murdered the President," and that Herrold said: "We have picked off Seward." I asked Lloyd why he did not state these facts in the first place, and not allow these parties to escape; that he at least could have spoken about firearms in the house.

Q.—What information did he give you about fire-arms? A.—I was in the house when he came in from Bryantown, and commenced crying out and hallooing: "Oh, Mrs. Surratt—that vile woman—she has ruined me;" I said to him, "You stated there were two carbines, and that Booth could not carry his; where is that carbine?" he told me it was up stairs; that Mrs. Surratt had some bags over it; I went up, but could not find it; I told him I would cut up the house before I would go away without it; with that he told the hired man to get an ax; I did not go into the room where he went until I heard three knocks on the wall; I then went in, and after about the ahventh blow, I saw the carbine; it had been suspended by a string above the plastering; the string seemed to have broken and it had fallen down.

Q.—You did not find the carbine where he told you it was? A.—No; I hunted for it, but could not find it.

Q.—During these two days when Mr. Lloyd was denying all knowledge of these parties, did he mention the name of Mrs. Surratt? A.—Not while he was denying it; after he confessed he did.

Q.—Who was present beside you at the time Mr. Lloyd made this statement to you? A—Nobody that I know, except that Mr. Jenkins, a brother of Mrs. Surratt, was up in the room when I said I knew Mr. Lloyd was guilty—that my mind was made up. I knew he was in the conspiracy. There had been blockade-runners arrested in his house. His house was the headquarters for rebels and blockade-runners during Lloyd's occupation of it.

Q.—Did he ever make any other statement. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was that statement?

Question objected to by Mr. Brigham, and objection sustained.

Q.—Do you recollect positively that Mr. Lloyd used the words "firearms?" A.—I did.

Q.—Did he tell you Mrs. Surratt brought them there? A.—No; I think he said Johnny Surratt brought them there.

Q.—When did Mr. Lloyd state that Mrs. Surratt made that remark about the fire-arms? A.—It was on Friday, between 4 and 5 o'clock.

Q.—Did he have the appearance at that time of being very much frightened? A.—O, no! He was not afraid. Every thing he said was voluntary. I advised him when I sent him down to Col. Wells to make a clean breast of it.

Q.—What day of the week did he make this confession to you? A.—I think it was Tuesday or Wednesday; I will not be positive. My business was to prepare the way of other officers over me.

Q.—Did he say anything at that time about Mrs. Surratt getting him into difficulty? A.—Yes, he did. He cried and threw his hands over his wife's neck and howled for his prayer-book. Mr. Lloyd's wife and Mrs. Oppult were there and heard all the conversation in that room. I told him to brace up.

Cross-examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—State whether at the time Mr. Lloyd mentioned the reasons why he had concealed his knowledge of this matter? A.—He said he was afraid of parties there. He was afraid that if he made this confession they would murder him.

Q.—Who did you understand him to refer to? A.—To those engaged in the conspiracy.

Q.—What was the precise language he used in reference to Mrs. Surratt? A.—It was Mrs. Surrat—that vile woman; she has ruined me, I am to be shot, I am to be shot; he meant by that his guilt was so great there was no hope for him.

Testimony of Mr. R. J. Conly,

former witness for the prosecution, but now summed for the defence.

Q.—You stated in your first examination that you came to Baltimore on Thursday afternoon in company with O'Laughlin, Capt. Henderson and Mr. Murphy. Will you state on what train you come? A.—On the 3:30 o'clock train, I believe.

Q.—What time did you reach Washington? A.—At the usual time; I believe it was two hours.

Q.—Did you come on the accommodation train? A.—I don't know what train it was. I think we reached here about 5:30.

Q.—Now I wish you would state, Sir, where you and O'Laughlin went to when you left the cars? A.—We made our way to Tichon's or Rumnan's Hotel; I think we went inside there and came out again; Henderson went into a barber-shop to get shaved; O'Laughlin then asked me to go with him to the National Hotel; when he got there he went to the desk, telling me to wait and he would detain me only a few minutes; I went as far as the door; he left me standing there, and returned again in from three to five minutes; and after that we came out and went back to Tickhous', and we then went up the avenue.

Q.—Did you take any supper there? A.—No, Sir; we went as far as Eleventh-street and turned back and went to Meker's dining saloon over Wall and Stevenson's, I think.

Q.—Did you take supper there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did that last? I guess about three-quarters of an hour.

Q.—What time did you leave there? A.—Abont eight o'clock or half-past seven; I should say that after coming out of there we returned to this Rumner's Hotel and proceeded as far as the corner of Third-street, where O'Laughlin and Murphy left me, and Henderson saying they were going to see Mr. Hoffman, a sick man, and would see us on the corner again; they returned, accompanied by Daniel Lockran, and after that the five of us started up the avenue to see the illumination. Mr. Lockran wanted us to go as far as the Treasury and the Public Reservation, above Seventh-street, when we complained of sore feet and would go no further. We returned down the other side of the Reservation, when Murphy and Henderson said they did to leave. That was going on to nine o'clock, and we went into the Canterbury Music Hall just as they were finishing the first piece. We remained there until about 10 o'clock, and then went to the Metropolitan Hotel, and from there went to Rullman's Hotel. We reached there about a quarter or half-past ten (10) o'clock.

Q.—Was O'Laughlin with you all that time? A.—He was, Sir.

Q.—How late did you remain there? A.—About one hour, Sir.

Q.—Did anybody join you there? A.—Mr. Gillett was passing there with a lady at the time, and stopped and spoke to O'Laughlin, I believe; we left there then, and the others joined us, and we went down the avenue as far as Second-street; I believe Mr. O'Laughlin was acquainted at a saloon on the corner of E and Second streets, where there was a dance or something going on, and took us over there; one of the party bought the tickets and we went into the ball. We stayed there about an hour, and came out and went up the avenue again, and went into the Metropolitan Hotel, and remained there until I o'clock. We then went out for five minutes, came back, and went to bed.

Q.—Was O'Laughlin with you all that night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know where Secretary Stanton's house is? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know where Willard's Hotel is? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now Stanton's house is more than six squares north of Willard's, I will ask you whether O'Laughlin could have been there between 9 and 11 o'clock? A. No, Sir.

Objected to.

Q.—No, Sir; you stated that on Friday you met him at the hotel, and that he was with you most of Friday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you explain again where he was till bed-time on Friday night? A.—I was only with him from night-fall; he was at the hotel from supper till the time he went out with Mr. Fuller.

Q.—When did you get there? A.—At about eight o'clock.

Q.—How long did you stay there? A.—I suppose three-quarters of an hour.

Q.—You say you were there when the procession passed of navy-yard men? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you go from there? A.—We returned to Rullman's.

Q.—How late did you stay there? A.—I can't say exactly. I recollect distinctly his going with Fuller, but I don't recollect for certain whether it was before or after the procession passed.

Q.—Do you know how he was dressed on Friday? A.—Yes, Sir; he had a coat similar; it was just like a frock-coat behind.

Q.—Look at that coat (pointing at the prisoner's.) Is that the same? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are those the same pants? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you make them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What sort of a vest had he? A.—It was of the same material as the pantaloons.

Q.—What color? A.—Well, a sort of plaid, only it is striped up and down—a kind of purple and green.

Cross-examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—State whether or not you were under the influence of liquor that night. A.—Well, yes, toward 10 o'clock.

Q.—How often did you drink before 10 o'clock? A.—I could not say how many times I drank; we drank pretty considerable.

Q.—Eight or ten times? A.—I think we might have drank as often as that, but it was mostly ale. I never saw O'Laughlin drink any liquor.

Q.—You were not separated from him at all during Friday evening? A.—Not till the time he went out of the house.

Q.—What time was that? A.—Ten o'clock, or a little after.

Q.—When did you see him again? A.—On Saturday morning.

Q.—Where did he leave you at ten o'clock on Friday night? A.—At Rullman's Hotel.

Q.—Where is that? A.—Between Third and Fourth streets, the second door from the *Globe* office.

Q.—Did he go out then? A.—Yes, with Mr. Fuller.

By the Court.—Q.—How long were you at the dining table on Thursday? A.—From three-quarters of an hour to an hour. We had to stay there until the dinners were got ready for the four of us.

Q.—Was there considerable wine drunk there that P. M.? A.—No, Sir. We had no wine.

Q.—Do you recollect what time it was when you left the Canterbury, Thursday night? A.—It was after the dance by some young ladies.

Q.—Did I understand you to say that O'Laughlin never drinks whisky? A.—I seldom, if ever, saw him drink any.

Q.—Did you ever see him drink? A.—Only twice, I believe.

Q.—Have you known him long? A.—For the last five years, and for the last ten months more especially.

Testimony of Mr. Murphy.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Baltimore, Sir.

Q.—Did you come to Washington on Thursday, April 13? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what company? A.—With O'Laughlin, Henderson and Early.

Q.—Who proposed this trip? A.—Henderson.

Q.—What time did you get to Washington? A.—About five o'clock.

Q.—Will you state all that took place all that evening? A.—We came from the depot down to Bullman's and there took a drink or two; we started from there and went to the Milrat, and went to several places; we took supper at Walker's about eight o'clock, it might have been about half-past seven.

Q.—How long were you occupied there? A.—It might have been half an hour.

Q.—Did supper have to be prepared? A.—Yes, Sir

Q.—After you left there where did you go? A.—We went to Bullman's again, and there met Dan. Lyckran. We then went to see the illumination and stopped on the corner of Ninth-street and the Avenue, and after stopping there some time we started and went to the Canterbury, leaving them at 10 o'clock to go to Rullman's. It was about quarter-past 10 when we got there. We then went to Platy's and staid there about an hour, and that brought us to half-past 11 or 12 o'clock. We then started for Riddle's, on the corner of D and Second streets, and staid there until half-past 12 or 1 o'clock, and then came back to the corner of Sixth-street and the Avenue, and went from there to the corner of Tenth and the Avenue where we staid awhile.

Q.—What was going on there? It was an all-night house, anr we went in to get some refreshments.

Q.—What time did you get back to the Metropolitan? A.—About two or half-dast two; we went across the way to get a drink, and I think that brought us to half-past two o'clock, and then we went to bed.

Q.—Did I understend you to say that O'Laughlin was with you all the time? A. Yes, Sir; all that day; Oh! he went with Early and left us about five minutes, and went to the National Hotel; that was while Henderson was getting shaved; I did not go, but waited till they came back.

Q.—Do you know where Secretary Stanton's house is? A. Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether O'Laughlin was there that night? A.—No nearer than the corner of Ninth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue.

Q.—Did you see him on Friday? A.—I was all day with him up to eight o'clock at night, when the three of them left me to go to supper.

Q.—You did not go to supper, then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see him on Saturday? A.—Yes, Sir; I was with him from nine o'clock until we went to the depot, got our tickets, and went to Baltimore.

Q.—Were you at Bullman's Hotel when the news of the President's assassination reached there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—During this trip what was his manner? Did he appear excited? A.—No, Sir; I never saw him in better spirits in all my life than he was then.

Q.—I will ask you whether it was the plan of your party to go back to Baltimore on Friday afternoon? A.—Yes, Sir; it was our intention to go; but we staid at the intercession of Mr. Henderson, who wanted to see a lady.

Q.—So the whole party went up on Saturday? A.—I did not go till Sunday morning.

Testimony of Mr. O'Loughlin.

Q.—Do you reside in this city? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know the accused? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—About eighteen or twenty months.

Q.—Did you see him on Thursday, the 13th of April? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At what hour? A.—At about a quarter after seven.

Q.—Where? A.—On the steps of Ruthven's Hotel, Pennsylvania-avenue.

Q.—Who was with him? A.—Henderson, Edward Murphy, Barney Earley and O'Laughlin were the whole party.

Q.—Did you join that party? A.—No, Sir; I went home to supper. I joined them about eight o'clock. O'Laughlin and Murphy came to my boarding-house, and we went by Adams' Express office; they had left Henderson and Early on Pennsylvania-avenue.

Q.—After that where did you go to? A.—To Rullman's Hotel, and from there to the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Ninth-street. When we got there I should judge it was about nine o'clock.

Q.—Did you look at your watch? A.—Yes, Sir; some one said it was rather late to go to the Treasury, and I looked at my watch and found that it was nine o'clock, and went to the corner of Seventh and Louisiana avenues, and from thence to the Canterbury.

Q.—At what time did you go there? A.—At about half-past nine o'clock, I suppose.

Q.—How long did you stay? A.—Till ten o'clock, or a quarter after.

Q.—Where did you go from there? A.—To the Metropolitan.

Q.—And from there? A.—To Rullman's Hotel.

Q.—What time did you reach there? A.—Probably at half-past ten o'clock.

Q.—I will ask you whether the accused was with you from the time you joined them until the time you went to Rullman's Hotel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know where Secretary Stanton's house is? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know where Franklin-square is? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Could the accused have been there during that time. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did anybody join you at Rullman's Hotel? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Rotelle.

Q.—How late were you with them? A.—Until after twelve o'clock.

Q.—Was O'Laughlin with you all that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you sleep in the same house with them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see them the next day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you with them the next evening? A.—Yes, Sir, between 7 and 8 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Were you with them any time during the evening? A.—Yes, until 9½ or 9¼ o'clock.

Q.—Did they go to Walker's when you were there? A.—Not that I am aware of. I heard them speak of going to supper. I don't know whether they did or not.

Q.—Did you see them any more after that? A.—No, Sir; not that night.

Q.—Did you notice the dress of O'Laughlin? A.—He had on plaid pants and vest and a dark coat.

Q.—Look at the dress he is in now? A.—That looks like the pants, but he had a vest on.

Q.—What sort of a hat did he have on? A.—I think he had a black slouched hat on.

By the Court.—Q.—What part of the Canterburg playhouse did you enter? A.—We went into the fifty cent place first; then Capt. Henderson went to get his change corrected, and they said they would give him tickets for the orchestra chairs, which were seventy-five cents a piece; so we moved from the place where we were first and went into the other seats just behind the orchestra.

Q.—Did you all sit together? A.—Two of us sat together and the rest right behind us.

Q.—You saw the whole party at the time you were in the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—None left till all left? A.—We all left together.

By Mr. Cox.—Q.—What was O'Laughlin's name? Did he seem excited? A.—He appeared very lively, and made the remark that they had come from Baltimore to see the illumination and have a good time.

Q.—Was he intoxicated? A.—I don't think he was. He was lively and merry-like.

Testimony of Mr. Rollette.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am solicitor for a New-York cracker-bakery.

Q.—Do you know the accused? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—two years.

Q.—Did you see him on the evening of the 13th of April? A.—Yes, Sir; between 10 and 10:30 P. M. I had been to the Capitol with a lady, and when I passed back I saw him on the steps of the Rullman Hotel.

Q.—State whether you joined that party afterwards? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long were you with them that evening? A.—Till about 12 o'clock.

Q.—Did you see him the next day? A.—Yes, Sir, on Friday morning, and I was with the whole party on Friday night till between 11 and 12 o'clock.

Q.—Where were you when you received the news of the President's assassination A.—At Kullman's Hotel.

Q.—Was O'Laughlin there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know anything of his going away from the hotel that night? A.—He and Fuller went out soon after the news received of the President being killed.

Q.—Did you notice his behavior when he heard news of the President's assassination? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Do you know how he was dressed? A.—He had a Scotch plaid pants and vest.

Testimony of Mr. Purdy.

Q.—Do you reside in the city? A.—I do.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am Superintendent of Kullman's Hotel.

Q.—Do you know the accused? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see him on Thursday, the 13th of April? A.—I saw him with Mr. Bulleit, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Early.

Q.—Where were they? A.—At my restaurant.

Q.—At what hour? A.—About half-past ten o'clock.

Q.—How long did they stay? A.—Till about 12.

Q.—Were they there all that time? A.—I don't know. I was all around—in kitchen and other places. I closed about 12 o'clock.

Q.—Were they there when you closed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was O'Laughlin with them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know him well? A.—I have known him about three months.

Q.—Did you see them on Friday night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At the same place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you there when the news of the assassination reached you? A.—I heard the President was assassinated and that Booth was the one who did it. He seemed surprised, and said he had been in Booth's company, and people might think he had something to do with it.

Q.—What time did he leave there that night? A.—Near I o'clock.

Q.—Did the entire party go then? A.—Yes, Sir.

By the Court.—Q.—You say you have known him three months. Has he been much about the city? A.—He would be down two or three times a week; sometimes I would not see him for two or three weeks.

Q.—Did he always stay at your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Cox.—Q.—Look at his dress and say whether it is the same he wore that night. A.—I think it is; I did not pay much attention to his dress.

Testimony of Mr. Fuller.

Q.—Do you reside in the city? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know the accused? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Between twelve and fourteen years.

Q.—Did you see him Thursday or Friday, the 13th or 14th of April? A.—I saw him on Friday, the 14th.

Q.—Where? A.—At Rullman's.

Q.—What time of the day? A.—I believe seven or eight o'clock in the evening.

Q.—Did you see him any later? A.—Yes, Sir; between ten and eleven o'clock.

Q.—How near ten? A.—I can't say exactly; it was between ten and eleven o'clock.

Q.—Did you receive the news of the President's assassination that night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know where he was between the hours of eight and ten o'clock? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—What was his conduct when he heard the news of the President's assassination? A.—He looked sorry.

Q.—Did he show any fright? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he say anything about Booth? A.—No, Sir.

Cross-examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—Did he go home with you? A.—Yes, Sir; he used often to go home with me.

Q.—Did you invite him to go home with you? A.—I did, Sir.

By Mr. Cox.—Q.—Did he ever reside in Washington? A.—Yes, Sir.

Re-examination of Capt. Cottingham.

Q.—State again the precise language that Mr. Lloyd used in his confession with reference to Mrs. Surratt?

The question was objected to and withdrawn.

Q.—I will ask the witness if he did not make a different statement to me with reference to Mr. Lloyd's confession?

This question was also objected to, but after some discussion, the objection was withdrawn by the Judge-Advocate-General, and the witness answered as follows:

A.—I should like to relate the whole conversation between Mr. Aiken at the Metropolitan Hotel. I think it was Sunday evening, he asked me to take a drink, and I took a drink with him. He said; "I am going to have you as a witness in this case." He told me to sit on the sofa, but I said I would go outside. The first question he put to me, was if a "cat-hole;" I told him "No." Then he said Mr. Lloyd had made a confession to me about Mrs. Surratt, and said, "Will you state to me what that confession was?" I said: "I decline that, but I will answer any question you put to me." He wanted to pick out of me, and I didn't think I was bound to tell him.

Q.—Did I ask you if Mr. Lloyd said anything in reference to fire-arms? A.—You asked me if Lloyd had made a confession to me, and I said yes, and you said what was it, and I declined answering, but I said I would answer any question you would ask.

Q.—What did you tell me this afternoon? A.—I told you a lie. You were trying to pick out of me, and I told you you might call me into court and I would state what I had told you a lie, and I now state that I did do it.

Testimony of Mr. Morton.

Q.—Did you see O'Laughlin in Baltimore on Sunday night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether he had been informed that an officer had been in search of him? A.—That's what he told me.

Q.—Did he say he was going to give himself up? A.—Yes, Sir; he said he would on Monday morning.

Testimony of George B. Woods.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Boston.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of seeing the photographs of the leaders of the rebellion exposed for sale? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Freely exposed? A.—Yes, Sir; photographs of all celebrities.

Q.—Have you seen them in the possession of persons supposed to be loyal? A.—Yes, Sir.

The court here adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Denial of the Story of Kirby Smith's Assassination—His Wife Says Some of his Men Threaten to Kill him if he Surrenders, and Others will Leave him if he Persists in Holding Out—The Rebel Gen. Hood Said to Have Escaped into Texas—Military Arrivals in Cairo.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 25.

The New-Orleans *Times*, of the 20th, is very positively informed that KIRBY SMITH has not been assassinated. Mrs. KIRBY SMITH is reported to have arrived at the mouth of the Red River, and represented the position of her husband as extremely critical, as one party threatened to assassinate him if he surrenders, and another threatened to forsake him if he continued the struggle.

The *Times* also learns that the rebel Gen. HOOD and staff crossed the Mississippi River at Tunica Bend. About seventy of an expedition sent in pursuit, captured their baggage and the General's uniform at Semmesport, HOOD escaping in the night.

Cotton, (at New-Orleans) 40c. for strict Low Middlings. Sugar dull at 18c. for white clarified Louisiana.

Mrs. Gen. BUCKNER arrived at Cairo from the mouth of the Red River, and Mrs. KIRBY SMITH came up to Memphis.

Col. SPRAGUE and Major BUNDY, of Gen. POPE'S staff, who went to Shreveport to arrange for the surrender of KIRBY SMITH'S army, have also arrived, en route to St. Louis.

Twenty-two hundred bales of cotton have passed for Louisville and Cincinnati.

The Negro Plot to Murder Rebel Prisoners Declared to be a Hoax—Growth of Loyalty in Alabama.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 25.

Gen. WASHBURNE states that the report from Memphis, telegraphed a few days since, giving an account of a plot among negro troops there, the contemplated massacre of paroled rebels, and the subsequent shooting of the colored troops, is false in every particular.

Twenty vessels of the Mississippi fleet have been ordered to Cairo to be discharged.

Considerable cotton is up the Red River, awaiting transportation.

It is reported at Little Rock that KIRBY SMITH is receiving reinforcements of men from the east side of the river.

Pacification in Arkansas is progressing rapidly. The people are taking the management of guerrillas in their own hands.

About 1,000 bales of cotton have passed here (Cairo) in two days.

OUR POPULAR LOAN.

Largely Increased Subscriptions—More than $2,000,000 Taken on Thursday—Money from the British Provinces—1,500 Small Takers.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 25.

The subscriptions to-day to the Seven-thirty Loan, as telegraphed to JAY COOKE, amounted to $2,137,000. The largest subscriptions were $339,600 from the Ninth National Bank of New-York; $300,000 from the First National Bank of New-York; $300,000 from the First National Bank of Philadelphia; $258,650 from FISK & HATCH, of New-York; $60,000 from the Second National Bank of Cleveland, and $50,000 from the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.

The subscriptions include $5,000 from the First National Bank of Richmond, and $2,000 from PHELPS BROTHERS, of St. John, New-Brunswick. The number of individual subscriptions for amounts of $50 and $100, amounted to 1,497.

The Turf.

HOBOKEN SPRING MEETING—RACING—THIRD AND LAST DAY.

Large as was the attendance on the two previous days, it was eclipsed by the brilliant array of fashionables and turfites, who mustered in fullest force on the final day of the meeting. The pleasurable drive from the New-York ferries invited a large attendance of elegantly-appointed equipages, and the field presented a most brilliant array, whilst the grand stand was crowded to its fullest capacity. The ladies have evidently taken racing in hand, and evince a determination to support the legitimate pastimes of the turf, as in France and England—a resolution at which we rejoice, as the presence of the fairer portion of creation exercises a humanizing influence on all present, and the stigma once attached to the turf is by their bright patronage effaced. Henceforth at all our local race-courses we anticipate seeing a brilliant array of beauty and fashion, such as we had at Paterson, and again at Saratoga.

The society have been favored with three beautiful days for the pleasures of the turf as far as weather has been concerned. All their arrangements, too, have been unexceptionable, the utmost attention having been given to the comfort and enjoyment of all present, and an earnest desire manifested to contribute to the gratification of every patron of the meeting. We cannot conclude our notice without bearing witness to the efficient services of Mr. JOHN M. FRANCIS, the superintendant of the course, by whom, by the way, it was laid out originally. The judges did their duty faithfully and impartially. The police arrangements were of the most admirable description, and there was not a single complaint of a wrong done to any one throughout the meeting. The Hoboken races will henceforth be a recognized and well-patronized permanent institution, and their Fall meeting cannot fail in being a brilliant success.

FIRST RACE—Consolation Premium of $250, for all ages, one and a quarter mile dash. Horses beaten once at this meeting allowed 10 lbs. Closed as follows:

F. Morris enters b. c. Lord Monmouth..... 1
P. C. Bush enterr ch. c. Lexicon..... 2
Bowie & Hall enters b. m. Velvet..... 3
E. Snediker enters b. g. Secaucus..... 4
D. McCoun enters blk. c. Black Knight..... 5
P. C. Bush enters ch. f. Lulleme.....dr.
E. Snediker enters b. f. Lady Dan Bryant.....dr.

TIME—Quarter, 27 seconds; mile, 1:48½; 2:18½.

Betting: $100 to $70 on the field against Bush's entry. Five started for the above race. In the pools Lexicon brought $100, Monmouth $54, Velvet $46, Black Knight $25. Monmouth took the lead at starting, maintaining it through and won by ten lengths, much to the chagrin of those who had wagered heavily on Lexicon. Lexicon arrived home second, Velvet third, Secaucus fourth; and Black Knight last. The difference between second and third was four lengths, fourth and fifth close up.

SECOND RACE.—Premium of $700, for all ages, three mile heats.

Jas. S. Watson enters ch h Aldebaran....walked over
P. C. Bush enters ch h Fleetwing.....dr

THIRD RACE.—Handicap premium of $400, two and a quarter mile dash. Free to all horses that have started on the first or second day of the meeting. All the horses that have run on those days to be handicapped at the close of the second day's racing, and the weights announced that night. Entrance free. Weights to be added or taken off, as may seem proper to the handicapper. Starters to name at the post. Handicapped as follows:

Mr. F. Morris' Throg's Neck, 100 lbs..... 1
Mr. Bush's Lulleme, 97 lbs..... 2
Mr. E. Snedikers' Secaucus, 80 lbs..... 3
Mr. Jas. S. Watson's Capt. Moore, 126 lbs..... dr.
The same, Aldebaran, 119 lbs..... dr.
Mr. C. Bush's Fleetwing, 119 lbs..... dr.
The same, Lexicon, 95 lbs..... dr.
Bowie and Hall's Richmond, 95 lbs..... dr.
The same, Velvet, 92 lbs..... dr.
T. G. Moore's Maiden, 92 lbs..... dr.
The same, b.c. Lexington, out of Glorianna, 87 lbs. dr.
Mr. John Hunter's Alexandra, 92 lbs..... dr.
The same, Oliata, 87 lbs..... dr.
Mr. F. Morris' Lord Monmouth, 92 lbs..... dr.
The same, b.c. by Slasher, out of Etiquette, 75 lbs. dr.
The same, g. c. by Eclipse, out of Fidelity,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4266. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

INDICTMENT OF DAVIS.

The Arch-Traitor to be Tried for Treason.

Accurate Copy of the Grand Jury's Finding.

His Offence the Levying of War on Fort Stevens.

The Offence Committed in the District of Columbia.

Davis to be Tried in the City of Washington.

John C. Breckinridge Indicted in the Same Form.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 26.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the Grand Jury for the District of Columbia reported to the Supreme Court of the District an indictment against JEFF. DAVIS, of which the following is a copy *verbatim et literatim*:

United States of America, District of Columbia, County of Washington, to wit: The jurors of the United States of America, within and for the County of Washington aforesaid, in the District of Columbia aforesaid, upon their oath present: That JEFFERSON DAVIS, late of the County of Henrico, in the State of Virginia, Yeoman; being an inhabitant of and resident within the said United States of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the said United States of America, not having the fear of God before his eyes, nor weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, wickedly devising and disturbing the peace and tranquillity of the said United States of America, to disturb the Government of the said United States of America, and to stir, move and excite rebellion, insurrection and war against the said United States of America on the first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the County of Henrico aforesaid, in the State of Virginia aforesaid, with force and arms, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously did compass, imagine and intend to raise, levy and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion against the said United States of America, for the subversion of the Government of the said United States of America, in the County of Washington aforesaid, in the District of Columbia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court; and in order to fulfill and bring to effect the said treacherous compass, imaginations and intentions, he, the said JEFFERSON DAVIS, afterward, to wit, on the said 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the County of Henrico aforesaid, in the State of Virginia aforesaid, did provide, furnish and supply the said insurgents and false traitors so banded together as aforesaid, with a large number of horses, mules, wagons, and ambulances, and large numbers of warlike weapons, to wit: Common muskets, carbines, pistols, swords, cutlasses, and other warlike weapons; and with a large amount of ammunition, to wit: powder, shot, shells, cartridges, percussion caps, bullets, and other munitions of war; and with drums and colors; and also with a large amount of provisions, to wit: flour, corn meal, pork, bacon, beef, beans, and other provisions, for the subsistence of the said insurgents and false traitors, so banded together, as aforesaid, during their march to and while carrying on warfare against the said United States of America, for the subversion of the government of the said United States of America, in the said County of Washington, in the District of Columbia aforesaid; and afterward, to wit: on the twelfth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the said insurgents and false traitors being banded together as aforesaid, to a great number, to wit: to the number of twenty thousand persons and upward, in obedience to the said order and command so given by the said JEFFERSON DAVIS, as aforesaid, he, the said JEFFERSON DAVIS being then and there acknowledged, recognized and obeyed by the said insurgents and false traitors so banded together as aforesaid, but whose names to the jurors are unknown at present, as their leader and Commander-in-Chief in the prosecution of the said war against the said United States of America for the subversion of the Government of the said United States of America, with the said drums and colors, and with the said horses, mules, ambulances and wagons, and with the said cannon, carbines, pistols, swords, cutlasses, powder, shot, shells, cartridges, percussion caps, bullets, and with other warlike weapons, and with the said provisions, to wit: Flour, corn, meal, pork, bacon, beef, beans and other provisions, provided, furnished and supplied by the said JEFFERSON DAVIS as aforesaid, did march in rank and file into and invade the said County of Washington, in the District of Columbia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, and then and there, to wit, on the said twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, with force of arms, did falsely, maliciously and traitorously, and in a warlike and hostile manner, array and dispose themselves in battle against the said United States of America, for the subversion of the Government of the said United States of America; and afterwards, to wit, on the said twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the said insurgents and false traitors so being banded together as aforesaid to a great number, to wit: the number of twenty thousand persons and upwards, and in obedience to the said order and command so given by the said JEFFERSON DAVIS as aforesaid, he, the said JEFFERSON DAVIS, being then and there acknowledged, recognized and obeyed by the said insurgents and false traitors so banded together as aforesaid, but whom many are to the jurors aforesaid at present unknown, as their leader and Commander-in-Chief in the prosecution of the said war against the said United States of America, for the subversion of the government of the said United States of America, and with the said drums and colors, and with the said horses, mules, ambulances and wagons, and with the said cannon, muskets, carbines, pistols, words, cutlasses, powder, shot, shell, cartridges, percussion caps, bullets, and with other warlike weapons, and with the said provisions, to wit, flour, corn meal, pork, bacon, beef, beans and other provisions, provided, furnished and supplied by the said JEFFERSON DAVIS as aforesaid, and being then and there divided into companies and regiments, having marched in rank and file, and invaded the said County of Washington, in the District of Columbia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, and being then and there, to wit, on the said twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the County of Washington aforesaid, in the District of Columbia aforesaid, unlawfully and traitorously assembled and armed and arrayed in a hostile manner, and in a warlike manner as aforesaid; that is to say, with the said drums and colors, cannon, muskets, carbines, pistols, swords, cutlasses, powder, shot, shells, cartridges, percussion caps, and other warlike weapons, so furnished, provided and supplied by the said JEFFERSON DAVIS as aforesaid, did then and there, to wit, on the said twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the County of Washington aforesaid, in the District of Columbia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, with force and arms, wickedly and traitorously, by means of the said cannon, muskets, carbines, pistols, swords, cutlasses, powder, shot, shells, cartridges, percussion caps and other warlike weapons, so furnished, provided and supplied by the said JEFFERSON DAVIS, as aforesaid, attack, assault and make war upon a certain fort of the said United States of America, called Fort Stevens, and known as Fort Stevens, the said fort then and there, to wit: on the day and year last aforesaid, and at the county and in the District last aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, being used and occupied by the military forces of the said United State of America, and did then and there, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, at the county and in the district last aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, with force and arms, wickedly and traitorously, by means of the said cannon, muskets, carbines, pistols, swords, cutlasses, powder, shot, shells, cartridges, percussion caps and other warlike weapons, so furnished, provided and supplied by the said JEFFERSON DAVIS, as aforesaid, oppose, attack, assault and make war upon the troops and military forces of the said United States of America then and there assembled, to wit, at the county last aforesaid, in the district last aforesaid, on the day and year last aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, and did then and there, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, and at the county and in the district last aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, with force and arms, wickedly and traitorously, by means of the said cannon, muskets, carbines, pistols, swords, cutlasses, powder, shot, shells, cartridges, percussion caps and other warlike weapons, so furnished, provided and supplied by the said JEFFERSON DAVIS as aforesaid, kill and wound a large number, to wit, the number of five hundred and upwards of the said troops of the said United States of America, and persons then and there, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, and in the county and district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, being a part of the military forces of said United States of America; and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that then and there, that is to say on the twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the County of Washington aforesaid, in the District of Columbia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, in pursuance of his traitorous inclinations, imaginings and purposes aforesaid, he, the said JEFFERSON DAVIS, with the said insurgents so traitorously assembled, armed and arrayed as aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously and traitorously did ordain, prepare, levy and carry on war against the said United States of America, for the subversion of the Government of the said United States of America, contrary to the duty of his said allegiance and fidelity, against the Constitution, peace and Government of this United States of America, and against the form of the Statute of the said United States of America, in such case made and provided

E. C. CORRINGTON,

United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

On the back of the indictment is the following indorsement: "United States vs. JEFFERSON DAVIS—Treason. Witnesses—Francis P. Blair, Jr., John B. Clagett, Gen. M. D. Hardin, Thomas J. Mourny, M. D., George E. Kirk, John H. McCheny. True bill. George A. Bohrer, Foreman. May 26, 1865."

An indictment was also found against BRECKINRIDGE, substantially the same as the above.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 26, 1865.

The Grand Jury of the District to-day found a bill of indictment against JEFF. DAVIS and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for high treason. DAVIS and BRECKINRIDGE are indicted separately. The overt act was the raid in July last within the District of Columbia and the jurisdiction of this court, the killing of citizens and the destroying of property—BRECKINRIDGE being present in person and JEFF. DAVIS constructively. District Attorney CARRINGTON announced the fact in the court, and asked for a bench-warrant in the case of BRECKINRIDGE, who is still at large. He also asked that such steps may be taken as will bring DAVIS before the court for trial.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 26.

The billiard tournament closed last evening. The first prize, a gold mounted cue, was won by FRANK MARTIN; the second prize, a silver mounted cue, was won by J. C. STUART.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Full Report of the Testimony Taken Yesterday.

Evidence of the Complicity of Sanders and Cleary.

Sanders Heard to Say that Booth was Bossing the Job.

That Job was to Assassinate Lincoln On or Before Inauguration Day.

More About the Treatment of Union Prisoners in the South.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 26.

About one-half of to-day's session of the Military Commission for the trial of the assassins was taken up by the reading of the voluminous journal of yesterday's proceedings, and the remainder of the session did not result in bringing out testimony on material new points, save the proof elicited from the witness who testified to overhearing a conversation in Montreal in February last between SANDERS and CLEARY. The testimony of this witness was given unhesitatingly, that CLEARY said to SANDERS: "I suppose they are getting ready for the inauguration of LINCOLN," and that SANDERS replied, "If the boys have luck, LINCOLN shall not trouble us much longer," and that "BOOTH was bossing the job." The interpretation put on this by the prosecution is, that the job BOOTH was bossing was the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, and if this inference be correct, the government has succeeded in establishing that SANDERS and his confreres were both confederates in the assassination. It but remains now to establish, by direct proof, that DAVIS and BOOTH were confederates.

Very little interest was manifested by spectators in the proceedings of to-day, and the crowd was much less than on any previous day for a week past.

Synopsis of the Testimony Before the Commission on Friday.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 26.

The court-room was to-day again crowded with spectators of both sexes, the largest part of them being unable to find seats. The main attraction is the appearance of the prisoners.

After the immense mass of evidence taken yesterday had been read, Rev. Father Lanahan, living near Beantown, Maryland, and Rev. Father Young, pastor of a Roman Catholic church, were severally sworn, and testified that Mrs. Surratt has always had the reputation of being a woman of Christian character. These witnesses had never heard her express either loyal or disloyal sentiments.

Mr. MAULSBY, brother-in-law of O'LAUGHLIN, testified that the accused was engaged in the produce business with his own brother in Washington, and that O'LAUGHLIN and BOOTH were school-fellows, and had been intimate for twelve years.

The counsel for O'LAUGHLIN sought to prove that O'LAUGHLIN made no fight or evasion, but was willing to surrender himself to the officers of the law.

The witness said he surrendered O'LAUGHLIN by the authority of the accused himself.

Mr. MAULSBY was recalled and stated the circumstances of O'LAUGHLINS' arrest, saying: "Arrangements were made Saturday, after the assassination, for that purpose." O'LAUGHLIN, the witness said, was in the rebel army between 1861 and 1862.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN testified he was a clerk in the War Department of the Confederate States, and became acquainted with the handwriting of JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Secretary of War, and HARRISON, JEFF. DAVIS' private Secretary. He identified the indorsement on the letter of Lieut. ALSTON as theirs. [The letter was read on a former day; the writer was seeking employment to strike at the heart of the nation.]

HENRY FINNEGASS testified that on the 15th of February last, he heard a conversation between WM. CLEARY and GEO. N. SANDERS, at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. He heard CLEARY say "They are getting ready for the inauguration of LINCOLN;" to which SANDERS replied, "If the Boss has good luck LINCOLN will not trouble us much longer." SANDERS said BOOTH was bossing the job.

CHARLES SWEENEY testified that he was in the war and a captured prisoner in Richmond, and afterward in Andersonville. He spoke of the insufficiency and bad quality of what he called the "grub." The rebels shot down some of the men like brutes, while others died for want of food. Gen. COBB said all in the stockade would, before long, be in the grave-yard, and if they caught Old ABE they would hang him.

Several other witnesses were produced by the government to show the bad treatment of our soldiers in the prisons of Richmond and Andersonville.

The defence called two or three additional witnesses to discredit the testimony of other witnesses relative to MUDD.

Complete Report of the Testimony Taken on Friday.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 26.

After the reading of the testimony taken yesterday, Mr. Aiken, counsel for Mrs. Surratt, made application for the recall of Van Steinaker as a witness for cross-examination, stating that since his examination material facts had come to the knowledge of Mrs. Surratt which would enable counsel to contradict the witness. He did not desire to recall Van Steinaker as a witness for the defence.

Judge-Advocate-General Holt said that the witness had been examined and discharged, without objection by counsel. If the latter desired him for the defence, the government would make an effort to find him, but he declined to call him as a witness for the prosecution.

Examination of B. F. Gwyn.

By Mr. Aiken—Q.—Did you carry a letter from Mrs. Surratt to Mr. Nothey on the 14th of April last, and, if so, is this the letter you carried? A.—It is; I read the letter at the time, by her direction.

The counsel then placed in the evidence the following letter:

SURRATTVILLE, Md., April 14, 1865.

Mr. John Nothey:

SIR: I have this day received a letter from Mr. Calvert, intimating that either you or your friend have represented to him that I am not willing to settle with you for the land. You know that I am ready and have been waiting for you these two years; and now, if you do not come within the next ten days, I will settle with Mr. Calvert and bring suit against you immediately. Mr. Calvert will give you a dead on receiving payment.

(Signed) M. S. SURRATT.
Administratrix of J. M. Surratt.

Testimony of Father Lanahan.

By Mr. Aiken—Q.—State your residence and occupation? A.—My residence is Charles County, near Bintown; I am a Catholic priest.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the prisoner, Mrs. Surratt? A.—I have been acquainted with her about thirteen years, and intimately so for nine years.

Q.—Do you know her general reputation as a Christian woman? A.—Yes; she is, in my estimation, a very good Christian woman.

Mr. Bingham—We do not want your estimation, but her general reputation.

Witness—Her character stands in the neighborhood where she lived as a good Christian woman.

Q.—Has she been attentive to her religious duties A.—I could not say that exactly, because she does not belong to my congregation.

Q.—Have you ever heard her express any disloyal sentiments? A.—Never.

Q.—Do you know personally anything as to defective eyesight on her part. A.—I do not.

Q.—Has she never, in your presence, been unable to recognize friends at a distance from her? A.—I do not remember; I could not swear to that.

Cross-examined by Judge Holt—Q.—Have you had conversation with her since the rebellion in regard to the affairs of the country? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you ever heard her express a loyal sentiment? A.—I do not remember that I have.

Q.—Is not her reputation that of a disloyal woman? A.—I think not. She never expressed that sentiment to me. I may have heard her general reputation for loyalty or disloyalty spoken of, but I do not remember it.

Testimony of Rev. Father Young.

Q.—State your residence and occupation? A.—Residence St. Dominick's Church, Washington; I am a Catholic Priest.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the prisoner, Mrs. Surratt? A.—I have known her, I think, about eight or ten years; I cannot say that my acquaintance has been of an intimate character; I had a congregation in the heart of the country where she lived, and in passing by her house about once a month I have occasionally called for perhaps half an hour.

Q.—Are you acquainted with her general reputation as a Christian lady? A.—I am; so far as I have heard it spoken of it has been with the greatest respect; I never heard anything whatever unfavorable to her character, but on the contrary everything highly favorable.

Q.—In all your interviews with her have you ever heard her express a disloyal sentiment? A.—I do not recollect of ever hearing her speak on that question at all.

Q.—Have you personally knowledge of any defective eyesight on her part? A.—I cannot say that I have. I never heard of her having weak eyes.

Q.—You have never been present when she was unable to recognize her friends at a little distance? A.—Not that I remember.

Testimony of George H. Calvert.

By Mr. Aiken—Q.—State whether on or about the 13th of April last you addressed a letter to Mrs. Surratt, and if so, whether this is the letter? A.—I did; this is the letter.

The counsel for the accused presented the following letter, which was read:

RIVERSDALE, April 12, 1865.

Mrs. M. E. Surratt:

DEAR MADAME: During a late visit to the lower part of the county, I ascertained of the willingness of Mr. Nothey to settle with you, and desire to call your attention to the fact in urging the settlement. I must insist upon closing up this matter; as imperative in an early settlement of the estate which is necessary. You will therefore please inform me, at your earliest convenience, as to how and when you will be able to pay the balance remaining due on the land purchased by your late husband. Yours, respectfully,

(Signed) GEORGE N. CALVERT, Jr.

Q.—Were you at Surrattsville on the 14th of April? A.—I was not.

Testimony of W. L. Hoyle.

By Mr. Aiken—Q.—Are you acquainted with Mrs. Surratt, the prisoner at the bar? A.—I have a store acquaintance.

Q.—Are you acquainted with her general character? A.—I know nothing of her except as a store acquaintance. I have never conversed with her except in the store.

Q.—Have you heard Mrs. Surratt express any disloyal sentiment in your presence? A.—I have not, either loyal or disloyal. I have had no political conversations with her.

Q.—Are you acquainted with John H. Surratt? A.—I know him by sight.

Q.—When did you last see him in this city? A.—The latter part of February or first of March, just prior to the draft.

Q.—Describe his personal appearance. A.—He is tall, rather of light complexion, delicate-looking, between twenty and twenty-three years of age, and, I think, about six feet in height; I cannot say whether he wore a goatee or moustache; my impression is he did not.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham—Q.—Do you know he was over five feet and nine inches in height? A.—Not positively.

Testimony of R. H. Maulsby.

By Mr. Cox—Q.—State your residence and occupation. A.—Residence is Baltimore: my occupation is clerk to Eaton Brothers & Co.

Q.—Are you related to the accused, Michael O'Laughlin? A.—I am his brother-in-law.

Q.—State when Michael O'Laughlin came to Baltimore from the South. A.—I think it was in August, 1862.

Q.—State what his occupation has been from that time till the present? A.—He came home somewhat sick, and remained for about a month; he then went with his brother, who has been in Washington, in the produce and feed business; he remained with him until the Fall of 1863; his brother then removed from Washington, having left his house there as a branch of his Baltimore business, and Michael attended to his business for him in Washington up to the 14th of March of this year; Michael had the collection and receiving of orders from customers, the goods being supplied from Baltimore.

Q.—Did this arrangement with his brother require him to live in Washington? A.—I could not say positively how frequently he was here; he was here off and on for the period from the time his brother gave up his business here till this last transaction, on the 14th April.

Q.—Did you know J. Wilkes Booth? A.—Yes, intimately; Mrs. Booth owns the property right opposite our house; Michael and William were schoolmates of Jno. Booth; they attended the school of a Mr. Smith, not very far from the house.

Q.—How long has his intimacy with him continued? A.—To my positive knowledge, it has been about twelve years.

Q.—Where was Michael's house in Baltimore? A.—He lived with me, No. 57 North Exeter-street.

Q.—Can you state where he was in the month of April to the 13th? A.—From the 18th of March until he came down to Washington on the 13th of April, he was with me.

Q.—Can you speak with certainty about his being at home during that time? A.—I can speak with certainty from the 30th of March or the 1st of April until the 12th; I am positive about that.

Q.—Do you know his whereabouts during the month of March? A.—On the 7th of March he was at home. He remained at home several days—how many, I am not able to state.

Q.—State as to his being sent West by his brother? A.—He was, on the 13th. On that day there was an order sent for a car load of hay by a gentleman by the name of McCarty. He was not positive of his ability to get a car, but would telegraph him when he got it. On the 14th he telegraphed him that the hay was sent that day, and to look out for it.

Q.—State whether that is the handwriting of his brother? A.—It is not; but it is a copy of a telegraph sent the 14th of March. It reads as follows: "We have shipped McCarty's hay—look out for it. S. W. O'Laughlin."

Q.—When did he return to Baltimore? A.—I am not positive, but think on the succeeding Saturday.

Q.—And from that time to the 12th or 13th of April, he remained at home, did he? A.—He did.

Q.—Do you know where he was during the month of February? A.—I could not state positively as to the entire month. He was at home on the 14th. That was St. Valentine's Day, which leads me to recollect.

Q.—During that month was he home much or little, according to your recollection? A.—My impression is that he was at home from the 14th for a couple of weeks. I am led to that impression by having a seamstress at the house at that time who remained about a couple of weeks.

Q.—State the circumstances of the surrender or arrest of himself, after the assassination of the President? A.—He arrived home after the assassination on Saturday evening. I saw him about 7 o'clock. The officers had then been to the house in search of him. I informed him of that fact. He told me——

Mr. Bingham.—You need not state what he said to you. Declarations of the prisoner cannot be adduced in his defence.

Mr. Cox stated that evidence had been adduced by the prosecution to prove that the prisoner was fleeing from arrest, and it was legitimate to meet that on the part of the defence by showing that instead of fleeing he voluntarily surrendered himself.

Judge Holt remarked that the witness was cautioned not to repeat the declarations of the prisoner. He might go on to state the facts in connection with the arrest.

Q.—Did the prisoner protest his innocence.

Question objected to by Judge Bingham. If the government had called for any part of the declarations of the prisoner, counsel would be entitled to draw them all out; but as that had not been done, the question was inadmissable. Objection sustained by the court.

Q.—State whether or not on Monday all the defendants authorized you to procure an officer to take him into custody? A.—They did.

Mr. Bingham.—I objected to that, but as the witness has answered, let it go.

Q.—How long have you known the accused, O'Laughlin? A.—For about twelve years.

Q.—State what is the disposition and character of accused? A.—As a boy he was always very timid from my observation of twelve years.

Mr. Bingham—You need not state what you believe, the court can draw its own conclusions.

Witness—I have always regarded him as a very amiable boy; I do not ever remember having seen him in a passion in my life. On political questions he has never been violent. I have never heard him express any opinions on the issues of the day, except in a very moderate way.

Q.—I want you to state the facts in regard to the alleged arrest? A.—On Monday morning in consequence of what Michael had said to me——

Mr. Bingham—I object to that.

After discussion, by consent of Judge Holt, the following question was put:

Q.—State whether you surrendered the accused into the custody of the officers by the authority of the accused himself?. A.—I did by his authority, certainly.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the court took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Examination of Maulsby. Continued—Q.—Did you take an officer to the house where the prisoner (O'Laughlin) was? A.—With the permission of the court I would be glad to state the circumstances surrounding the case.

Judge Holt—You may state them, but you must not repeat what the prisoner said.

Witness—I was proceeding to state that I had seen the accused on Saturday evening, and an arrangement was then made, as I supposed, for Sunday morning. On Saturday evening, at seven o'clock, I met Roberts and Curly. They had just then returned from Washington. It is too difficult to make out a connected narrative without stating the remarks of the prisoner. I saw Wallace for the first time on Sunday morning. He came to the house in search of Michael. Other officers were with him at the time. On Monday morning I was sent for by Michael. I went off in a hack, and called for Wallace; I called at Michael's office. Wallace did not know Michael's whereabouts at the time. I thought these precautions were necessary. We then went to Mrs. Bailey's house, where he was stopping. I went in by myself, and Michael came out with me and gave himself up to the [officers. There was nothing said from that time until he reached the Marshal's office.

Q.—I think you have stated that Michael came home on Saturday evening. I ask you if he then informed you where he could be found if wanted. A.—He did.

Mr. Bingham objected to the question, and asked that the answer might not be recorded. Objection sustained by the Court.

Q.—You say you knew Booth intimately. State whether he was a man of pleasing address.

Question objected to by Mr. Bingham.

Mr. Cox stated that it was the desire of the counsel for all the accused that some evidence should be introduced as to the character of J. Wilkes Booth, for the reason that if any of the accused should be found guilty, while the character of Booth would not affect their guilt or innocence, yet if it was proved that Booth was a man of pleasing address, calculated to influence and control the minds of young men with whom he associated, that would be a mitigating circumstance.

Judge Holt said it would not mitigate the assassination by proving that Booth was a man of pleasing address. Objection sustained by the Court.

Q.—You have stated what has been the occupation of O'Laughlin since August, 1862. What was his occupation prior to that? A.—He was in the rebel army from 1861 to 1862.

Testimony for the prosecution resumed.

Testimony of Lewis W. Chamberlain.

By Judge Holt—Q.—State where you reside. A.—In Richmond, Va.

Q.—State whether or not you have been on duty there in the War Department of the Confederate States. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—As clerk in the War Office chiefly.

Q.—State whether or not, while acting as clerk, you became acquainted with the handwriting of John A. Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War and late Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and also with that of Harrison, Private Secretary to Jefferson Davis. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at these indorsements, (on letter published some days ago of Lieut. Alston, proposing to proceed to the North and strike at the hearts' blood of the deadliest enemies of the South,) and see whether they are respectively in the handwriting of J. A. Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War, and of Burton M. Harrison. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was this Harrison Private Secretary to Jefferson Davis? A.—He was so reported and so recognized at the War Department.

Q.—Look at that paper and see if the marks on it are the ordinary official marks? A.—It has the mark on it of the Secretary of War; also of Gen. Cooper, Adjutant-General; it seems to have been referred from the office of the Secretary of War to the Adjutant-General's office, where it was ordered to be filed.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that John A. Campbell, of whom you speak, was formerly on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States? A.—He was so reported to have been.

Testimony of Henry Finegas.

Examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—State where you reside? A.—In Boston, Mass.

Q.—State whether or not you have been in the military service of the country during this rebellion? A. I have, as a commissioned officer.

Q.—State if in the month of February last you were in Montreal, Canada? A.—I was, and remained there eleven days.

Q.—Did you, while there, make the acquaintance of George W. Sanders, Wm. Cleary, and others of that circle? A.—I did not make their acquaintance personally. I knew them very well by sight. I saw them at St. Lawrence Hall and various other public places in Montreal.

Q.—Did you see Jacob Thompson or Beverly Tucker there? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—State whether, on one occasion, in the month of February, you heard a conversation between George W. Sanders and William Cleary; if so state what was said and where it occurred? A.—I did. The conversation I heard took place at St. Lawrence Hall, in the evening. I am not certain whether it was the 14th or 15th of February. I was sitting in a chair as George W. Sanders and Wm. Cleary walked in at the door. They stopped about ten feet from me. I heard Cleary say, "I suppose they are getting ready for the inauguration of Lincoln next month," Sanders said, "Yes, but if the boys only have luck Lincoln will not trouble them much longer." Cleary said, "Is everything well?" Sanders replied, "Oh, yes, Booth is bossing the job."

Q.—You saw these men frequently? A.—Yes. I knew Sanders by description the first time I saw him, and inquired concerning him of the clerk.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aiken—Q.—When did you leave the service of the government? A.—In September, 1863.

Q.—Where did you reside before you enlisted in the service? A.—In Boston, Massachusetts.

Q.—Are you a native of that State? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What State are you a native of. A.—I am not a native of Massachusetts.

Q.—What State are you a native of? A.—No State.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—In Ireland.

Q.—Did you not secede in the South before you went to Montreal? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You say you were never introduced to any of the parties? A.—Not to Sanders or Cleary. I was introduced to men who claimed to have escaped from prison in the North.

Q.—What time in the evening did this conversation at St. Lawrence occur. A.—I think about 5 o'clock.

Q.—You say you were about ten feet from them; were they conversing in a loud or low tone? A.—In a low tone I thought.

Q.—Were they standing close together? A.—Yes, Sir,

Q.—Did you ever see Clay there? A.—No, not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you ever see Cleary? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you see Sanders? A.—I did.

Q.—Why is it you recollect these two men and not the others? A.—Because I saw them talking.

Q.—How did you know it was them if you was not introduced to them? A.—I knew them by sight; several days before I saw them testify in court in the St. Albans raiders' case.

Q.—What kind of a looking man is Cleary? A.—He is a man of medium size, of sandy complexion, sandy hair, and carries his neck a little on one side.

Q.—Describe Sanders? A.—Sanders is rather low, short and thick set, curly hair, moustache and goatee sprinkled with grey, very burly form.

Q.—Did you hear anything more about the job mentioned in that conversation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you did not learn what the job was. A.—I did not.

Q.—When did you leave Montreal. A.—On the 17th of February.

Q.—When did you first give this information to any one? A.—I spoke of it to two or three parties some time ago.

Q.—Did you communicate to the government? A.—Not then.

Q.—Did you consider it of any importance at that time? A.—No, Sir; I considered it at the time as a piece of braggadocia.

Q.—When did you first communicate it to the government? A.—A few days ago.

Q.—Did you ever see John H. Surratt in Canada? A.—I do not know him.

Testimony of Charles Dawson.

Examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—Are you acquainted with the handwriting of J. Wilkes Booth? A.—With his signature I am.

Q.—Look at this card, (Booth's card, sent up to President Johnson at the Kirkwood House,) and see if it is his signature? A.—Undoubtedly it is.

Testimony of Charles Sweeney.

Examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—State where you reside? A.—In New-York City.

Q.—Have you been in the army during the present war? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you been a prisoner? A.—Yes; the first time I was in Libby two months; the second time I was first on Belle Island, in Richmond, and then they took me from Richmond to Andersonville, Georgia.

Q.—How long did you stay there? A.—They kept me about six months before they removed me to Savannah.

Q.—State how you were treated in those prisons? A.—At Belle Island a man was allowed to have a half pound of bread a day, and soup, with a little rice and bread scattered in it, and occasionally a little piece of meat. When we went to the hospital, we had a little better bread and meat, but there was not much of it. When I first went to Andersonville, we got a pretty good quantity of rations. We had all we wanted of corn meal, but the bacon was very strong. Then they commenced to cut down our rations, and they got to be pretty short; but still we made out to live the best we could. Then we went down to Savannah. But I aint done with Andersonville, yet. They used to tell the guard that whenever a man got over the dead line to shoot him, and for every man shot they would give a furlough of forty days; and whenever a man got even his hand over the dead line, they would shoot him down as if he were a dog. At one time we were digging a tunnel, and one thing or another in the camp, trying to make our escape; there was a cripple—a man with one leg—who told on us; he ran outside of the dead line once, and the guard protected him; but Capt. Burch told the guard that if he did not shoot that man he would shoot him; so the guard had to shoot him. I had a brother at Andersonville, who was very sick and dying. For eight days there was nothing he could eat. The corn-meal and beef was not fit for a dog. I tried to get some money to buy something to feed him; but the guard let him starve to death. Then I went to the doctor, and asked him to go and see my brother in the tent, who was dying. He said, "No; let him die." Before he died, he said to me, "My dear brother, never take an oath of allegiance to their government, but stick to your government." I said, "I would," and have done it. I then tried two or three times to make my escape, but was recaptured. The first time they bucked and gagged me for six hours. It was so cold that I could hardly walk when I got up. The next time I thought I would escape and make my way to Gen. Stoneman, who was on a raid; but they caught and took me back to Capt. Winder, who had me put in the stocks. The sun was so hot the next day I got sick and could not eat anything for six days, and pretty nearly starved; but please God I have a little life left. Do you want to hear anything about Gen. Cobb? [Laughter.] He made a speech down there, and told the people of Georgia that the grave-yard there was big enough to hold all those in the stockade, and that they intended to starve them all to death. Somebody in the crowd said if he could catch Old ABE he would hang him, and he said if he could catch him he would do the same thing.

Testimony of James Young.

Examined by Judge Holt—Q.—State have you been in the military service of the United States since the rebellion? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you been a prisoner of war during that time—if so how long, and in what prison confined? A.—I was for nine months at Florence and Charleston.

Q.—State the treatment you and other prisoners of war received at the hands of the Confederate authorities? A.—At Andersonville rations of very inferior quality of corn bread and bacon were furnished cooked and very badly cooked. The quantity would usually be a piece of bread four inches long, three inches wide, and two inches thick, and we would get about two or three ounces of pork.

Q.—What was the effect of these rations upon the health of the prisoners? A.—It was very injurious; they died in large numbers.

Q.—What was the average number of deaths during your stay there? A.—The report for August, I understood, was 3,044.

Q.—Were you in the open sun or under shelter? A.—In the open sun.

Q.—What was the temperature? A.—It was extremely hot in the day, and cool in the night.

Q.—What was the character of the water they gave you? A.—Very poor; it was saturated with the filth and garbage of the cook-house before it came into the grounds.

Q.—What was the character of the ground, marshy? A.—Yes; the creek ran through the centre of it.

Q.—How far was it from wood-land? A.—It appears that there was wood-land all around; in fact, the stockade was made from wood taken out of it.

Q.—Was there higher ground around also? A.—Some higher.

Q.—Were you there during the cold weather? A.—No; I was at Florence during the cold weather.

Q.—What were the declarations made by the keepers of the prison when complaints were made? Did you hear what was said by them? A.—I never heard anything at Andersonville. At Florence I heard some pretty hard threats. They threatened to starve us because our army had made a raid through their country and destroyed food.

Q.—Did you receive the same treatment at Florence that you did at Andersonville? A.—Worse.

Q.—Was the amount of food given sufficient to sustain life for any long time? A.—No; it was not. Men who were without any extra means, money, trinkets, or watches, with which to purchase extra food, ran down upon it till they died. I had some money, and bought some extra provisions, and so kept; my health tolerably good. The allowance for ten days I drew was two pounds of meal. The three weeks I was at Charleston, we were used very well, except that they shot down our men on any excuse.

Q.—Did that occur often? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did it seem to be encouraged by the officers? A.—It did seem to be.

Q.—Did you know of any man being rebuked or punished for having shot one of our men? A.—No; never. The general report in camp was that every guard was allowed thirty days furlough for every man he shot. This was at Andersonville.

By the Court—Q.—Who was the officer in command at Charleston, at the time you were there in person? A.—I could not tell. I did not hear.

Testimony of John S. Young.

Examined by Judge Holt—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In New-York.

Q.—State whether you knew Robert Kennedy, who was hung in New-York some time since? A.—I did.

Q.—When was he hung? A.—I think on the 26th of March last.

Q.—State whether or not before his execution he made a confession, which was afterward published in the newspapers of the country. A.—He did.

Q.—Have you that confession with you? A.—I have.

Q.—Did he make it to you? A.—He signed a statement in my presence; but not the confession.

Q.—To whom was the confession made. A.—It was made, I believe, to Col. Martin Burke, on duty at Fort Layfayette.

The Judge-Advocate General said there was a mistake in summoning this witness; that he supposed the confession was to him. He would, however, read the confession to the court, and let it be placed on record.

The confession, as published in the papers, was then read.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE RESUMED.

Examination of James H. Nolley.

By Mr. Aiken—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—About fifteen miles down in Prince George County.

Q.—State whether or not you purchased some land from Mr. Surratt? A.—I did, 75 acres, some years ago.

Q.—Did Mr. Gwyn bring you a letter on the 14th of April last? A.—He did.

Q.—Who was that letter from? A.—Mrs. Surratt.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of meeting Mrs. Surratt at Surrattville? A.—Only that one time; she sent for me to come there; I owed her part of the purchase-money, and she wanted it settled; this letter was sent out on Friday; I did not see her that day at all.

Testimony of Dr. John C. Thomas.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At Woodville, Prince George County.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I am a physician.

Q.—How long have you been practicing? A.—Nineteen years.

Q.—State whether you are a brother of the Daniel Thomas who has been examined here as a witness? A.—I am.

Q.—State whether your brother made any communication to you on the subject of a conversation with Dr. Mudd in relation to the assassination of the President? A.—The conversation that passed was at my house on Sunday morning. He came there to Woodville to church. I asked him the news; he was just from Bryantown the day before, and he was full of news; he was speaking of the arrest of Dr. Mudd, the finding of a boot at his house, and during the conversation he repeated a remark that Dr. Mudd had made some weeks before.

Q.—State whether he had ever mentioned that conversation to you before that time. A.—

TRIAL OF ISAAC HENDERSON.

Evidence of H. D. Stover, Mr. Brown, and Two Bank-Tellers.

Legal Difficulties Bar the Introduction of Evidence—The Case Withdrawn and an Acquittal Ordered.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Justice Nelson presiding.

The case of the United States against Mr. Isaac Henderson came to a very abrupt termination yesterday afternoon. The court-room was densely crowded by members of the bar from this and neighboring cities. James T. Brady appeared, with Judge Edwards Pierrepont and Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., for the accused; and the District-Attorney, Mr. Dickinson, assisted by Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Judge Boeworth, and Mr. Andrews, the Assistant District-Attorney. The case rested entirely upon the testimony of Mr. H. D. Stover, a prominent machinist and naval contractor, and his chief clerk, Mr. Brown; by them the government proposed to prove that during a long series of transactions between Mr. Stover and Mr. Henderson, on the part of the government, the latter had systematically withheld from the former from eight to ten per cent. of the amounts due him from the government for naval and other supplies. It was found, upon examination, that the business of Mr. Stover was conducted entirely by himself and his chief clerk, Mr. Brown, the one and the other alternating in receiving and depositing the moneys received from Mr. Henderson and others. The magnitude of the business was such, and the frequency of the transactions so confusing, that when the witnesses were placed upon the stand they were unable to identify or swear to any individual transaction, knowing about it and all only such details as appeared upon the books. Judge Nelson permitted the witnesses to refresh their memory by reference to the books, but insisted upon their testifying simply to what they knew of their own knowledge.

As the case for the prosecution rested entirely upon the witnesses named, the anxiety of Mr. Cushing to secure their evidence was only equaled by the determination of the accused's counsel to keep it out, and the result was a continual sparring of legal minds and an irrepressible conflict, which was powerfully waged until the Judge interfered and directed a verdict.

The testimony on the part of the prosecution closed on Thursday with the direct examination of Mr. Stover, and was continued yesterday morning by his recall.

CONTINUED TESTIMONY OF H. D. STOVER.

Mr. Cushing examining.—Q.—Mr. Stover, what course of payment was followed by you and the Navy Agent's office—by check, or how?

Mr. Evarts objected that this witness must show the transaction itself, and he has testified that he knew nothing about it. He cannot be permitted to go over and over the same ground. What was his general course or habit of business we have nothing to do with; there is but one transaction before the court, and to that the witness must confine himself.

The Court—We will hear the witness.

Mr. Cushing repeated the question.

Mr. Stover—In this particular bill?

Mr. Cushing—No, no; all his dealings.

A.—After the triplicate bills were sent to the Navy Agent, who drew on Washington for the amount, sometimes three months passed before the money was received from Washington. Mr. Brown or I would then go up to the office to see about it. When the money arrived we would be notified at the office; I would receipt the bills and take or send them to the office; I received the money most always in currency, a few times by check; we would then deposit the money.

By the Court—Q.—Checks on what? A.—On the Assistant Treasury and on Henderson's Bank, I think.

Q.—Is that all? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did anybody other than you or the chief clerk receive money? A.—No one.

Q.—Who kept the accounts? A.—Mr. Brown had charge of that part of the business; I have inspected my books occasionally, but he had charge of them.

Q.—What amount of business did you do in August, 1863? (Objected to and ruled out by the Court.)

Mr. Cushing—I don't propose to go into extraneous matter or collateral acts, but I do propose to show one of two things—first, the course and nature of the business of the witness, and then arriving at the contingency which may arise in all great houses, to show that he may not know about this particular act. Even in examination in-chief it is proper to introduce means of refreshing the memory of the witness.

The Court—Yes; but you can't go into outside matters, similar or other. This fact must be proven here. This is the fact with which we are dealing.

Mr. Cushing—Yes, Sir; but a man of large business may do certain acts by himself or his clerk, and yet not be able to swear which did it.

The Court—That's plausible, but a fallacy. He gets it from hearsay—it may be true or false. We are on the very gist of this indictment—the very *corpus delicti*—and must have legal evidence. I cannot permit the introduction or discussion of extraneous matters wholly disconnected. A man knows nothing by seeing it on his books. This witness knows of his own knowledge whether he received it or not. He can't tell that Mr. Brown did or did not receive it. He may speak of his own act, but not of that of another.

Q.—What books do you keep? A.—A regular set of books; bank accounts with Continental and Grocers' Bank; I had other business, company matters, and kept a book at the Park Bank; with Mr. Henderson's account I kept a bank account at the Grocers' Bank in connection with railroad and other matters; I have these bank-books; these are they; the entries are in the bank clerk's handwriting; this is my cash-book; my private cash-book; the writing is in Mr. Brown's hand.

Q.—Do you know from memory that these entries are correct?

Mr. Evarts—This question was settled yesterday. He knew nothing then, and he can know nothing now.

Mr. Cushing—This is not the same matter.

The Court—Can you speak of the entries in that bank-book—the Continental—from your recollection and knowledge of the transaction, or only from the book itself? A.—I know that to be correct as well as I know anything I did not do myself.

The Court—That must do. He knows them to be correct as well as he knows anything he did not do himself, but not of his own knowledge. He did not know it or do it himself.

Q.—Did you, from time to time, refer to your bank-book in relation to the payment of debts? A.—When I had bills to pay of large or small amounts I would say to Mr. Brown, "How does my bank account stand." He would then show me on a piece of paper. I would look at the record as shown me by my clerk, and, if the balance permitted, would draw the needed amount. Mr. Brown always told me.

Q.—Were you ever called upon in regard to your balances? A.—No; Mr. Brown attended to it. If any call was made of course the notice came to me, but he would open and attend to it.

Mr. Cushing—Will you allow me to refresh his memory?

The Court—Go on, go on; let us see if he has refreshed his memory; I don't think he has.

Mr. Cushing—The rule of practice in this State permits a witness to refer to a memorandum, for the purpose of refreshing his memory. If, for instance, one knows that a payment was made and that he kept a memorandum of the transaction, when he is subsequently called upon to testify concerning it, he may refer to the memorandum and thereby refresh his memory, and may then testify to the facts.

The Court—Yes; he may look at it and peruse it, but then he must lay it aside and testify from his own recollection. I don't want authorities; that's my law, and always was; I can't change my rule; we won't go off from this point; this was my rule when on the State bench, and is now, and I can't swerve from it.

Q.—Will the witness look at the book and then answer as to the fact?

Mr. Evarts objected. The Court overruled the objection.

Q.—Do you find an entry of a deposit made in August, 1863? read it, not aloud, reflect upon it and refresh your memory. Can you state that $10,000 was deposited to your credit on that date? A.—I have already stated that fact; I know it was deposited there as well as I know anything done in my business, from the fact that it's on the book deposited there, and is the same from end to end; I know it's correct, I can't get at it any nearer.

Q.—Look at this Grocers' Bank-book, see if on the 31st of August there is an entry, and refresh your memory; was that deposit made? A.—I give the same answer.

Q.—You say the full amount of the oil bill was not paid to you. How much less than that was paid?

The Court—He has not so sworn of his own knowledge. It was said, to be sure, to me, but he saw it in the book. I comprehend it all. You must not take his book testimony. I don't allow that.

Mr. Cushing—Q. Was there any regular and understood course of business between you and the Navy Agent as to the amount to be paid?

The Court—I don't understand this.

Mr. Cushing—I don't desire, may it please the court, to say anything that should not be said, nor to put such leading questions to the witness as might be considered improper, but I shall be very glad to state exactly what is proposed if the court so directs.

The Court—Desired the question to be repeated; it was repeated and ruled out by the Judge who said, "No, you can't go into this question; you are far in advance of the case; the point is simple and plain; the one fact alleged must be proven; no other is of any interest or relevancy.

Mr. Cushing—I shall submit of course to the ruling of your Honor, but—

The Court—Certainly, certainly, so I suppose. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cushing—Let me present a case, may it please the court; suppose a vendor furnishes to a vendee in a series of transactions extending through weeks and months and years, an immense amount of goods, a payment of which he receives at times in his own hand and at others by the hand of his chief clerk or copartner, if you will, payments for the same, and that on each and every payment the vendee insists upon a deduction of ten per cent of the amount, and retains it for his own benefit, would not the general knowledge of this course of procedure justify the vendor in testifying as to any specific case, wherein, owing to the magnitude of his transactions, his memory might be at fault? Would not this general and consistent rule cover a particular case?

The Court—I'll put the question: Mr. Stover, do you swear, of your own knowledge, that the amount of that bill was paid to you? A.—I can't say it was, Sir.

The Court—Then you can't speak of it.

Mr. Cushing—We have then nothing further to obtain from this witness.

Mr. Evarts—We don't care to cross-examine him at present.

Mr. Pierrepont—Don't go off, Mr. Stover; we shall want to question you by and by.

TESTIMONY OF MR. AINSWORTH BROWN.

Mr. Brown, the chief clerk of Mr. H. D. Stover, was then called. For a young man, Mr. Brown has had an immense experience in business affairs, if we may judge from the testimony before the court. He had the supervision of the entire "Stover Company," and of Mr. Stover's private affairs, so that Mr. Stover knew nothing save what appeared upon the books. In consequence of the prominence given to this fact by the prosecution, and the principal witness, much curiosity was manifested by the spectators when he appeared. He is a small man, of light complexion, near-sighted, and unpretending in appearance.

In answer to Mr. Cushing, he said:

I was employed in 1863 by the Stover Machine Company and H. D. Stover, at No. 72 John-street, and at Saxton's in New-York and Worcester; I was bookkeeper in chief; after cessation of work in the John-street office I was employed by Mr. Stover as manager of his business and books; had charge of the general run of his affairs, machinery, railway supplies, army and navy stores; seventy-five per cent. were of navy supplies.

Q.—What was the monthly amount of navy supplies? (Objected to and overruled by the court.)

Q.—You were Stover's chief clerk? A.—Yes, Sir; my business was to attend to the bills, to the general supervision of the business, and getting the bills through the routine of the Navy-Yard; Mr. Stover and I attended to collecting the money; not till the Fall of 1863 did anybody else collect; in August Mr. Stover and I alone collected; I have a recollection of this triplicate oil bill transaction; I don't know who received the money; I don't know whether I received it.

Q.—According to the best of your recollection, who received this money? A.—I have answered; I don't know.

Q.—Was any entry made by you in any book? A.—I did make an entry; in the cash-book it will be found. The book was produced.

Mr. Cushing—I desire to prove the two entries.

Mr. Evarts objected. The Court overruled the objection.

The Court—State the amount entered on that day. A.—$22,237 80; I speak of my own knowledge.

Q.—Is there anything on the other side charged to Mr. Stover?

Question ruled out.

Mr. Cushing—I now wish to ask about the receipt of moneys from the Navy Agent.

The Court—No, I can't go into it. These are intelligent witnesses, and I must take their testimony.

Q.—Whose handwriting is this bank ticket in? A.—In mine.

Mr. Evarts—Now what has this to do with the affair, or Mr. Henderson?

The Court—Nothing whatever; it can't be admitted.

Mr. Cushing—Then I have nothing more for the witness. I desire to show that the money was deposited on the 31st of August, and was the amount—

The Court—No, you can't do it.

Mr. Evarts declined the witness, saying he would examine him at another time if necessary.

TESTIMONY OF ISAAC G. LEGGATT.

I am receiving-teller in the Grocer's Bank; the sums entered in this book were received there.

The Court—This evidence is of no use.

Mr. Leggatt left the stand.

TESTIMONY OF A. N. LOCKE.

I am receiving-teller in the Metropolitan Bank; have the credit-book with me of August, 1863.

Q.—What amount is entered to the credit of Mr. Henderson on August 31, 1863?

Question objected to and overruled by the court.

Mr. Cushing—We propose to show the deposit of Mr. Henderson on that day to be the amount retained by him.

The Court—I can't hear it; you haven't reached that point of the case yet.

Mr. Cushing—We desire to show not generally but specifically at first, that the exact amounts and amounts retained or withheld by Mr. Henderson were deposited by him at the bank for his individual credit.

The Court—No; you must keep to the point in question. When you reach that phase of the case warranting the introduction of this evidence, well and good, but at present it cannot go in.

Mr. Cushing—In certain aspects of the ruling of your Honor, our course is obvious and our next step plain, but I do not desire to act under a misapprehension of your Honor's position, and before consulting with my brothers I would desire to consult somewhat with your Honor, for the purpose of ascertaining directly and distinctly your Honor's position. The rulings of the court on certain points are certainly clear and defined, but I do not understand that your Honor has definitely concluded to exclude from the case certain matters which conjointly form most important points in the chain of evidence. It is clear, may it please your Honor, that the entire case depends upon the question as to whom, if to anybody, the amount indicated was paid, and if it or any portion was paid, who received it and how much was paid. This depends solely and entirely upon the recollection of two persons, and their memories present this not unusual phase. In a large series of transactions performed by him or his chief clerk, and by no one else, neither is able to state to which the payment was made, although both will swear that one or the other received it, and each testifies that if he did not, the other did. Take the familiar example of a bank, where two officers are stationed at a receiving-desk; both are receivers; they know that no one else can or does receive monies, and yet neither can testify as to the individual amounts received; they could swear that the money was received, but they would fail to prove by whom.

The question, therefore, is whether the alternative memory of these parties be a competent line of proof. Further, supposing that each party swears that a certain act was done, but neither will swear that he did it, nor can in any way remember which, but each will testify that they alone could have received it, would it not be competent to aid their memory, first by collateral proof and cotemporaneous memoranda, and second, if this be not proper, whether such evidence may not be introduced for the purpose of filling *lacuna*; circumstances are of importance as well as knowledge. It is not ordinarily the case, at a trial for murder, that witnesses can testify to have seen the accused seize the deadly weapon and commit the act; but circumstances susceptible of throwing rays of light upon the deed are introduced, and while the oral testimony, or memoranda, or the deadly weapon itself, are not alone conclusive, when dovetailed and fitted together, shall constitute most perfect proof.

Now if your Honor, after consideration, rules that this line of proof is incompetent here, it only remains for us to say that we do not desire to introduce other testimony; but if upon reflection your Honor decides to permit us to go on, we will proceed with the case. I do not understand that your Honor has yet ruled as to exclude the testimony on which the case rests, from the jury, and it is therefore that I submit the propositions.

The Court—I have reflected on the subject a great deal since last night, and I admit that the proposition as put has some show of plausibility about it, but if granted, would tend to confusion. You see, you start with a proposition involving a legal impossibility; that proof of this and other short payments is given by two persons, each in the alternative, each saying that if he didn't receive it the other did. How is he to know it, I'd like to know? I agree that one, take Stover for instance, can swear about his own recollection, and so far as this serves him, he didn't receive the money at all, and, therefore, he can't testify to a short payment. Then you say, "if Stover didn't receive it, Brown did." I'd like to know on what foundation, what basis the evidence rests. Certainly not on any knowledge as such of their own. It amounts to nothing; it comes back in the end to Stover's individual recollection and nothing else. The same is true in regard to Brown, and unless you can overcome this, the offence is not proven at all, the very gist, the *corpus delicti* is not proven.

Mr. Cushing—May it please your Honor, my brothers and myself have consulted and concluded upon the disposition which should be made of the case. What that disposition is not I, but the learned District-Attorney will announce to the Court; but I desire to share my full portion of the responsibility in the matter, and to state that we act upon concurrence.

The District-Attorney, Mr. Dickinson—May it please the Court, my duty is a very simple one, and that is simply to announce that we will enter a *nol pros.* in the case.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, but we are entitled to a verdict of "Not guilty," if your Honor please.

The Court—Yes; I suppose so. I suppose so.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE NELSON.

The jury were about to rise, when Judge NELSON said:

Don't rise, gentlemen. I'm only about to talk to you, not to charge you particularly. Gentlemen, this case is closed. The main fact on which the indictment was formed, and which is prescribed on the statute books as an offence, is that the accused (Henderson,) as an officer of the government, took from the creditors of the government a voucher for larger amounts of money than he paid to the creditor, and then sent the same to the government as evidence of his discharged duty. That's the gist of the whole matter. The object of the statute in the first place, was the protection of the creditor manifestly, and also reflectively the government.

A LITTLE HISTORY.

☞ It has been a general complaint, and also is within my own knowledge, that these disbursing officers kept back the money after it had been sent on from Washington, and when the creditor called for his money they made it appear that they had not yet received it. The creditor very likely would be hard up, in need of money, and was therefore morally coerced into accepting smaller sums than were his due, if the official was willing to compound with him and take advantage of his necessities. *This was a fraud* on the creditor and unjust to the government, for if there was any money to be made out of the poor creditor, the government was entitled to it, not the man who was acting as the agent of the government, and supposed to be looking out for its interests. That was the evil, the grievance, to remedy which this act was passed, making it a serious offence, punishable with not less than six months' or more than ten years' imprisonment, and with a fine equal to the amount of which the creditor was defrauded. You see the whole case turns on the fact of the payment of the bill, of paying over a certain amount of money, and taking a receipt for a larger sum than was really paid. The creditor in this instance can give no account of any money received, except by reference to his books; he has no knowledge of receiving a dollar from the accused, much less that he received an amount short of what was his due. The case is not made out by the testimony offered, and you will find a verdict of not guilty.

The jury were then called, and the foreman, after consultation with the other members of the jury, rendered a verdict of "Not guilty."

Thus ended a very remarkable case, whose interest, intrinsically great, was heightened by the professional position of the accused, and by the prominence of the distinguished counsel engaged on either side, and which loses none of its interest by the sudden and unexpected ending, brought about by the exclusion of the testimony for the prosecution by the inflexible ruling of the Bench.

THE OSBON COURT MARTIAL.

Evidence for the Defence.

The Court-martial in the case of Mr. B. S. OSBON, Naval Reporter, was continued yesterday, at the headquarters of Gen. DIX. Gen. PRATT being absent, Mr. OSBON was represented by Mr. J. T. JENKS.

Mr. JENKS said that he wished to put in evidence the admissions of Admiral FARRAGUT and Capt. WORDEN, that Mr. OSBON was employed on board one of the monitors, and behaved courageously.

The Judge-Advocate said that the defence had subpœnaed Admiral FARRAGUT and Capt. WORDEN, who were at Newport, engaged in a naval investigation, and could not be here before Tuesday next. The prosecution was willing to admit that those witnesses would testify to all the points claimed by the defence.

The court was closed for deliberation. On reassembling the court decided to admit the points made by the defendant.

Col. CHAS. G. HALPINE was the first witness called for the defence. He testified that he was at present an editor; he had known the accused since 1862; their relations were quite intimate, both in the Department of the South and in this city; OSBON served as a volunteer in the navy, and witness heard him highly praised by Capt. WORDEN at the time of the attack on Fort McAllister, during the early part of 1863; his character as a loyal man has been good, and as loyal as the men who preferred the charges against him; he was very zealous, having served as a volunteer. The witness added that it was a very common matter for a reporter to furnish editors with information which is not to be published at the time, but can be used to guide the course of the paper, without betraying the designs of the government; the editor alone is responsible for the publishing of information.

Mr. SAMUEL S. CONANT was called, and testified that he is assistant editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES; has been connected with that paper a little over a year; is acquainted with the accused, having known him since 1858; has never heard Mr. OSBON's loyalty questioned; he was always valuable as a correspondent for his fidelity and enterprise; editors are always responsible for articles in papers. Witness identified several copies of the TIMES published Dec. 16, 17 and 19, 1864, as regular issues of that papers, which contained an article from their correspondent at Fortress Monroe, and an editorial on the same; name of their correspondent was WHITEMORE. The accused furnished a list of Admiral PORTER's fleet to the TIMES; appended to the list was a note to the editor, cautioning him not to use the matter until the blow had been struck; witness considered the blow had been struck when the article was published; the editors of the TIMES acted on their own judgment in publishing the matter.

Mr. C. P. DEWEY testified that he is the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*; has been connected with it between six and seven years; is acquainted with the accused, having known him since 1860; his character as a loyal man has been high, and is a careful and accurate correspondent. Editors are responsible for articles in papers. [Witness identified several copies of the *Commercial Advertiser* as original issues of that paper.] One of the articles, marked "A," was taken from the TIMES of Dec. 17, 1864; another, marked "B," was written in the office of the *Commercial*; the third article, marked "C," was taken from the Baltimore *American*. If Mr. OSBON wrote the article marked "B," it would have passed under editorial supervision. Mr. OSBON was connected with the *Commercial* solely as naval reporter in 1864.

Mr. JAMES P. CASEY testified that he is city editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*; has been connected with that paper since 1859; he was news editor last fall; is acquainted with accused, having known him twenty years; OSBON has been a loyal man, and a careful and industrious and capable reporter; editors are responsible for articles in papers. The witness was shown the same papers exhibited to Mr. DEWEY. The article marked "A" was written by Mr. JUDD, one of the editors, and "B" was written by witness; "C" was credited to the Baltimore *American*.

Mr. W. W. VAUGHAN, correspondent of the *World* at Fortress Monroe, sworn—Have been connected with the *World* about three years; have been correspondent for six or seven months; was such in October, November and December last; have known accused five or six years; he was a loyal man and a good reporter; editors are responsible for articles in newspapers; was in Norfolk, Va., in November and December, 1864; heard of a naval expedition being fitted out at that time; heard of it first in New-York; heard of it from Mr. CROLY, one of the editors of the *World*; it was spoken of generally at Fortress Monroe; saw Admiral PORTER on board of his flag-ship in Hampton Roads; spoke with him about the expedition; this was in the latter part of October; it was generally understood that the expedition was going to Wilmington; Admiral PORTER did not say it was going to that place; there was an official order containing the names of the vessels of the expedition; correspondents were permitted to see it; first saw it in possession of Mr. STIMER, the *Herald* correspondent; saw quite a number of naval officers who had copies of the orders; it was the latter part of October when Mr. STINER had the orders; saw a naval officer at the National Hotel, in Norfolk, take out the order, and read the names of the vessels from it; the question came up as to what vessels were named in the order; four or five persons were present; there were vessels that formed a part of the expedition against Wilmington; witness gave these facts to the editor of the *World*; sent a list of the vessels to that paper in the latter part of October; other newspaper correspondents had the list; don't know that they forwarded them to their newspapers; one correspondent copied from my list for the purpose of sending it; there was a rebel surgeon at Mile Creek, near Fortress Monroe, in the latter part of October, waiting to go back to the South; don't know of rebel soldiers at Norfolk waiting to be exchanged; the surgeon spoke of the expedition going to Wilmington; he (the surgeon) was conversing with a citizen physician, who said he supposed that the expedition was going to Wilmington, and the rebel surgeon said he supposed it was; don't know whether there were opportunities to send contraband intelligence to the South; the surgeon was then waiting to go back under a flag of truce; military and naval officers conversed with correspondents relative to the intended expedition to Wilmington, and also conversed with civilians about the matter; heard them do so quite a number of times during the months of October, November and December; don't know anything personally of the manner of exchanging papers with the enemy; don't know that it was done under official orders.

By Col. Howe—Name the officers, or some of them, who spoke to you about the expedition going to Wilmington.

The question being objected to by Major Wallace, Gen. Warren, President of the Court, stated that he could not see the object or relevancy of the question.

The Judge-Advocate said that he thought the question a proper one, as it should be known who the officers were that thus talked about the expedition.

The court-room was then cleared, and the Court took a recess until half-past one.

AFTER RECESS.

When the court reassembled Gen. WARREN stated that it was decided to overrule the question.

Mr. John Swinton, of the New-York TIMES, sworn—Am an editor of the TIMES.

[A written statement by Mr. CROUSSE, formerly night editor of the TIMES, and indorsed by Mr. SWINTON, was here offered as evidence. The substance of this statement was the same as given by other witnesses in their testimony.

Witness—The statement made by Mr. CROUSSE is correct.

Mr. JAMES B. WARDELL, the *Herald* correspondent at Fortress Monroe, sworn—Was connected with the *Herald* for fifteen months ending about two weeks ago; was for four or five months occupied at the Southern desk in charge of rebel news; three or four months was city reporter; in October and November last was in the field as correspondent; knew the accused since March, 1864; as a loyal man, never heard his loyalty doubted; his character for loyalty was spoken very briefly of both at home and Fortress Monroe among naval officers; as a correspondent he was reliable and trustworthy in the extreme; army correspondents when they are sent to the field are cautioned against sending contraband news; at the same time they were instructed to send private letters containing anything astir; heard at Norfolk of the intended expedition to Wilmington; it was generally talked about; can't be positive that he heard naval officers speak about; heard army officers do so; they said that the expedition was fitting out for Wilmington; witness wrote a private letter to the *Herald* containing the fact of Wilmington being the destination of the expedition; was not in the habit of exchanging Richmond newspapers; don't remember seeing any in December, 1864; never saw any article in them copied from the Philadelphia *Press*; such an article, if it had appeared, would have attracted his attention and the attention of newspaper correspondents generally; have made no efforts to find Richmond papers for the month of December, 1864.

The defendant's counsel offered to show that the names of the vessels and destination of Admiral PORTER's fleet was taken from the Baltimore *American*, and published in the Richmond paper of 21st of December, but the question was withdrawn.

Mr. WM. L. GARDNER sworn—Am Deputy Keeper of the Ludlow-street Jail; on Saturday last, in company with OSBON, went to various newspaper offices and inquired for Richmond papers, and on Monday morning went to Mercantile Library, Astor Library and Cooper Institute; at all the places, except the Astor Library, they stated that they had had the papers, but did not preserve them; went to the office of the *Herald*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Evening Post*, *World* and TIMES; at the Mercantile Library they thought that they might have the papers, but could not spare time to look them up; saw Mr. HUDSON at the *Herald* office; I think he said all the Richmond papers they had had been torn up.

Mr. WARDELL examined—Recollect seeing the article in the *World* of December 24, and in the Richmond *Examiner* of the 21st, from which it was copied; the article in the *World* of December did not remember having seen in the Richmond papers. [The article copied in the *World* of the 24th of December was entitled the "Last Yankee Sensation," and spoke of the expedition of PORTER and BUTLER against Wilmington. The article of the 26th was on the same subject, and spoke of the progress of the expedition toward Wilmington.

Mr. JOHN A. BRADY, an army correspondent of the *Herald*, was the next witness. Have been connected with the *Herald* over a year as war correspondent; am acquainted with the accused; have known him since May, 1860; knew him to be a loyal man; a year ago, Mr. OSBON was at Fortress Monroe; he expressed the greatest anxiety that Gen. BUTLER should be successful in his operations up the James River; his reputation as a reporter is the best; have seen no article concerning the expedition copied into the Richmond papers from the Philadelphia *Press*; there were two legitimate means, and one illegitimate, for exchanging newspapers; the legitimate means were by a flag of truce to exchange prisoners; that legitimate method existed up to the 1st of November; the second legitimate method was by an exchange officer appointed by Maj.-Gen. WEITZEL with the knowledge of Gen. BUTLER; the army correspondents furnished five papers to this officer; the *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Times*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and the Washington *Chronicle* were furnished; the witness supposed the illegitimate mode was by some means adopted in Washington.

The court here adjourned until 11 A. M. to-day.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Neptune.

United States steamer *Neptune*, J. P. SANDFORD Commander, arrived at this port to-day, from Cape Haytien in seven days. Her officers are as follows:

J. P. SANFORD, Commander; T. F. Kane, Lieutenant; B. F. Hamell, Acting Assistant Surgeon; John F. Tarbell, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Chas. S. Barney, Acting Master; A. W. Belknap, Captain's Clerk; B. B. Reece, Paymaster's Clerk; Gad Lyman, Acting First Engineer; J. M. Flynn, John Jordan, J. Q. Bloombury, J. B. Place, Acting Second Engineers; Chester O. Wood, C. S. Groves, George B. Bagge, Acting Third Engineers; C. H. Lester, W. G. Upton, C. W. Burner, Acting Ensigns; C. C. Chamberlain, L. D. Rhodecaumachi, B. S. Reed, George A. Woodbury, Acting Master's Mates; John Man, Acting Gunner.

Personal.

Maj.-Gen. R. B. POTTER, who was shot through the body during the assault on the rebel lines before Petersburgh, on the 2d of April, and who has since been lying at Petersburgh, arrived in town yesterday, and is staying at No. 16 Gramercy Park. Notwithstanding the severity of his wound, the General's chance of complete restoration to health is, we are glad to learn, excellent.

Defacing Natural Scenery.

The following is the act to prevent the defacement of natural scenery by advertisers and bill-posters, passed by the last Legislature:

AN ACT *to amend chapter five hundred and seventy-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled "An act for the more effectual prevention of wanton and malicious mischief," and to prevent the defacement of natural scenery. Passed March 28, 1865; three-fifths being present.*

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SEC. 1. Section one of chapter five hundred and seventy-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-three is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person who shall maliciously or wantonly injure or deface any monument or work of art, building, fence or other structure; or destroy or injure any ornamental tree, shrub or plant, whether situated on any private ground, or on any street, public place, public or private way or cemetery; or who shall paint or print upon, or in any other manner place upon or affix to any stone or rock, not a part of a building, or upon or to any bridge or tree, any word, letter, character or device, stating, referring to or advertising, or intended to state, refer to or advertise, the sale or manufacture of any property or article, profession, business, exhibition, amusement, or place of amusement or other thing; and any person who shall directly or indirectly cause any such act to be done, or shall aid therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction, for each and every such offence be punished by a fine not exceeding $250, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Every such person shall, moreover, be liable, whether before or after conviction as aforesaid, to an action in favor of any person injured, or owning or possessing any land or premises upon which any such act has been done; in which action damages may be recovered of not less than five dollars, and, in addition to that sum, of not more than five times the amount of the actual damage sustained; provided, however, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall apply to any word, letter, character or device relating to any sale, manufacture, profession, business, exhibition or amusement held, carried on or to take place within fifty rods of the place where such word, letter, character or device shall be painted, printed, placed or affixed, and which may be so painted, printed, placed or affixed upon the lands or premises owned or possessed by the person who shall have, by himself or by any other, painted, printed, placed or affixed the same.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Russian Plague—False Reports.

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT, QUARANTINE, S. I., Monday, May 22, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to an article in a New-York publication upon the introduction of the Russian plague into this port.

The report asserts that infected rags have recently been introduced here.

In answer to this, I would state that no vessel clearing from a Russian port or vicinity, or with an infected cargo, since the appearance of the so-called plague, has arrived at this port during the past five months. Very respectfully,

JOHN SWINBURNE, Health Officer.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FEMALE BODY FOUND ON CONEY ISLAND BEACH.—The body of a female, apparently about 50 years of age, dark hair, of medium size, was found on Coney Island beach, on the 24th inst., where it had been driven by the tide. Deceased had no clothing except a nightdress. An inquest was held by Justice S. J. VOORHEES, of Gravesend, L. I., and a verdict of death by drowning was rendered. Further information can be had by calling upon Justice VOORHEES.

FIRE ALARMS.—There was an alarm of fire in the Seventh District about 7 o'clock last evening, caused by the burning of some rubbish in Franklin-avenue. About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the house of VAN BRUNT WYCKOFF, in Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues, causing damage to the extent of $50, the result of accident.

Williamsburgh.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN (E. D.) SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—The anniversary of the schools connected with the Sunday-School Teachers' Association of Brooklyn, E. D., took place Thursday afternoon, and over 5,000 children took part in the exercises. At 4 P. M., the following named schools assembled on the open lots near the skating-grounds: Lee-avenue Church, numbering 1,000 children; South Second-street, Methodist, 600; Throop-avenue Presbyterian Church, 450; South-fifth-street Methodist, 300; Gothic M. E. Church, 325; South Third-street Methodist, 250. McKibbed-street Mission, 300; Fourteenth-street Reformed Dutch, 250; Ainslee-street, Presbyterian, 250; South Third-street Presbyterian, 250; Ninth-street Mission, 200; New-England Congregational, 180; Lee-avenue Baptist, 200; North Fifth-street Methodist, 200; South Fourth-street Presbyterian, 200; Old Bushwick Reformed Dutch, 200; Second Baptist, 180; Smith-street Mission School, 100. The exercises on the ground consisted of singing, and an address by Rev. Mr. PAYNE, pastor of the South Fifth-street Methodist church. At the close the schools marched to their respective churches, where they were bountifully supplied with cakes, oranges and confectionery.

In the evening, a public meeting of the association was held at the New-England Congregational Church, South-ninth-street. Addresses were delivered by Rev. A. TAYLOR, of Philadelphia, and Rev. LEONARD W. BACON. From the annual report, read by the Secretary, W. R. FOSTER, it appears that the number of teachers is 1,300; number of scholars registered, 10,000; average attendance, 6,600. The anniversaries of the Sunday-schools at Green Point took place on Wednesday, when over 1,500 children turned out in procession.

LAW REPORTS.

Non-Intercourse Act—Goods in Store in New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. *One Hundred and Twenty-nine Packages of Tea.*—This was a libel filed to forfeit goods under the non-intercourse acts, as goods that were proceeding to the rebel States.

The case was tried before a jury in Dec., 1863, and a verdict was ordered for the government, subject to the opinion of the Court.

That opinion is now given as follows:

SHIPMAN, J.—In the Spring of 1861, 156 packages of tea were shipped from China to the port of New-York, consigned to and owned by Edmund Davenport & Co. This firm was located in Richmond, Va., where its members resided, and were large dealers in groceries, including teas. Samuel C. Paxson's Son & Co. were merchants in and resided at the City of New-York, and had for a long time been correspondents of Davenport & Co., had taken charge of the goods consigned to the latter at New-York, and, when proper, forwarded the same to them at Richmond, Va. The latter also acted generally as the agents of the former in New-York—purchased goods for them, and received consignments for them from different parts of the world. Prior to the 13th of August, 1861, PAXSON's Son & Co. had purchased for Davenport & Co. a large quantity of flour, which had been shipped abroad, and had made advances on the same, for which the latter firm were indebted to them in the sum of $16,158 20.

On the 13th of July, 1861, Congress passed an act entitled "An Act further to provide for the collection of Duties on Imports, and for other purposes," the fifth section of which provides "that whenever the President, in pursuance of the provisions of the second section of the act entitled 'An Act to provide for the calling forth of the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the acts now in force for that purpose,' approved February 28, 1795, shall have called forth the Militia to suppress combinations against the laws of the United States, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, the insurgents shall have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President, and when said insurgents claim to act under the authority of any State or States, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such State or States, or in parts thereof wherein such combinations exist, nor such insurrection be suppressed by such State or States, then, in such case, it shall be lawful for the President, by proclamation, to declare the inhabitants of such State, or any section or part thereof where such insurrection exists, as in a state of insurrection against the laws of the United States, and thereupon all commercial intercourse by and between the same, and the citizens thereof, and the citizens of the rest of the United States, shall cease and be unlawful so long as such condition of hostility shall continue, and all goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from said State or section into the ports of the United States, and all proceeding to such State or section by land or water, shall, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from such State or section, be forfeited to the United States."

There are provisions to this section, but they have no material bearing upon the case now under consideration. The contingency contemplated by this act having arisen, the President, in pursuance thereof, on the 16th day of August, 1861, issued a proclamation declaring certain States and sections, including that part of Virginia in which Richmond is situated, in a state of insurrection, declaring unlawful and prohibiting commercial intercourse between the inhabitants thereof and other parts of the United States, and forfeiting to the United States all goods, chattels, wares and merchandise coming from or proceeding to said hostile States or sections, from other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President. On the 13th of August, 1861, three days before the issuing of this proclamation, Edmund Davenport & Co., at Richmond, executed an assignment of the teas in question to Samuel Paxson's Son & Co., of New-York, directing the latter to hold the same to cover advances made by them for the Richmond firm, and for which there was then due to Paxson's Son & Co. the sum of $16,158 20. This assignment was ordered in a letter directed to S. C. Paxson's Son & Co., New-York, with a United States three-cent postage stamp on the envelope, and was, no doubt, immediately dispatched on its way to New-York. It, however, never reached the parties to whom it was directed, but in some way came into the hands of one of the Assistant Postmaster-Generals of the United States, and was by him transmitted to the Custom-house authorities at New-York. Subsequently, on the 12th of October, 1861, the teas arrived in New-York by the British ship *Dora*. The discharging of the ship was proceeded with under a general order, under the supervision of an Inspector of Customs. These teas were, however, kept on board, by the direction of Deputy-Surveyor Brown, until the balance of the cargo was nearly or quite all discharged, when they were finally taken to the public stores, Nos. 58 and 58 Greenwich-street, where they remained until the 12th of November, 1861, when they were seized and forfeited to the United States. A libel of information was filed by the District Court for the Southern District of New-York, alleging a forfeiture on the ground that the goods were, at the time of the seizure

had the advantage throughout the day on both the New-York and Western lines. Erie Shares, among the former, being more easy of delivery. The Miscellaneous Shares were steadier, and on Atlantic Mail 6 ₩ cent. higher than yesterday, making the advance of the week 11@12 ₩ cent.

The Government Stocks were generally inactive. The Old 6 ₩ Cents, due in 1867, when they will be paid off in Gold, were 3 ₩ cent. higher, on account of the rally in Gold since Monday. The other descriptions about the same as yesterday, or ¼ ₩ cent. lower at the close. The subscriptions to the New (Third) Series of the 7-30 ₩ cent. Popular Loan are on the increase, as the time approaches for the delivery of the Notes. It is understood they will be ready next week.

At the close of business the following general quotations were made as compared with Thursday P. M. The Railways slightly rallied from the cheapest Second Board sales:

	Thurs.	Frid		Thurs	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	96	94¾	Pittsburgh	63½	62
U. S. 5-20s	103¾	103¾	Northwest	26½	26¾
Certificates	99¾	99¼	N. West Pref	56¼	55½
N. Y. Central	91¼	89¾	Rock Island	86¾	83¾
Erie	74½	72½	Fort Wayne	94	93½
Hudson	99¾	98½	Cumb'land Coal	41¾	38¼
Reading	94¼	92¾	Quicksilver	54	53
Mich. Southern	80¼	58¾	Mariposa	12	12
Illinois Central	117	116½	Ohio & M. Certfs	25¼	24¾

It affords us much pleasure to hear that the old Merchants' Bank of this city, with its Capital of $3,000,000, has resolved to reorganize at once under the National system. We also hear that the American Exchange Bank, with its large Capital of $5,000,000, has resolved on the same change.

The proposition to pay off the entire Public Debt of the United States, incurred in the rebellion and the vindication of the National Union and supremacy, by the immediate voluntary contributions of the large taxpayers of the country—divided by 150,000 shares of $20,000 each—attracts a good deal of remark in the Street to-day. The plan really begins to be deemed feasible; more so, perhaps, in respect to raising the requisite pledges of the money, than in regard to the ability or power of the Government to call in its Funded Stocks or its 7-30 ₩ Cents, convertible into such stocks, or even its Greenbacks, without a good many years' delay or the purchase of the stocks not subject to redemption until 1867 to 1881, at premiums which would not be justified by the nature of the plan itself. This might possibly be remedied by receiving the voluntary subscriptions of the great taxpayers of the Country to the full amount, subject to assessments only so fast as the Government could command the redemption of the Public Debt. Assuming the finality of the War to leave a gross Public Debt of $3,000,000,000, (*three thousand millions,*) its redemption at par could be commanded by the Government in about the following proportions:

Ordinary Greenbacks when presented	$450,000,000
Interest Greenbacks due in 1867	200,000,000
Five-Twenties subject to redemption in 1867	610,000,000
Five-Twenties in 1872	300,000,000
Five-Twenties in 1873	530,000,000
Five-Twenties in 1869	85,000,000
Sixes of 1881 in 1881	285,000,000
Ten-Forties in 1874	172,000,000
Old Debt 1867 to 1874	48,000,000
Together	$2,580,000,000
Certificates of Indebtedness and Deposit, Arrearages, Claims, &c	420,000,000
Total	$3,000,000,000

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of N. America	107
Merchants'	105	Hanover	106
Mechanics'	168	Metropolitan	121
America	135	Market	105
Tradesmen's	120	Shoe and Leather	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Corn Exchange	105
National	103	Continental	96
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	St. Nicholas	97
State of New-York	112	Importers' & Traders'	102
Commerce	106	Park	140
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	100	Central National	100
Mercantile	130	Fourth National	97
American Exchange	112	Ninth National	107

And the following for the Railway mortgagee:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	92	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	83	Del. L. & W. 2d mort	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st m. ex	91
Erie 1st, 6s, ex d	94½	Indiana C. 1st mort	99
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	99¼
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	101	Cleve. & Tol. S. F	98
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1884	93	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94½	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 1st M.	100¾
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort	99 102	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 2d M	93¾
Harlem, 1st mor., 6s-7s	102	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 3d M	82
North S. & I. 1st, 7 ₩ cent.	100	Clev. & P. 2d mort con.	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., 1875	113	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th mort	70
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	75	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	30
Alton & T. H. 2ds Inc	65	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	75
Han. & St. Jos. L. G	90		

We direct attention to the card of Messrs. CARPENTER & BOARDMAN, a new firm of Stock Brokers, No. 4 Wall-street. Mr. C. is of the regular Stock Exchange Board.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $3,872,807 41, including for Customs, $213,000; on account Loan, $202,000; Payments, $3,343,810 21; Balance, $46,956,207 58.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $897,385, against $1,252,227 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool	494	$122,548	522	$196,096	727	$322,029
Cotton	265	75,088	210	63,569	367	111,030
Silk	253	202,585	88	34,139	88	94,128
Flax	254	65,680	266	64,960	554	144,443
Miscellaneous	103	32,971	27	7,349	289	34,236
Total	1,369	$498,682	963	$368,503	2,025	$655,867
		368,503				528,882
Total entered		$897,385	Total marketed			$1,294,749

The following is an official abstract of the last quarterly reports to the National Currency Bureau, of the national banking associations of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday of April, A. D. 1865, before the commencement of business on said day:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$251,472,729 44
Overdrafts	931,978 83
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	6,525,118 80
Expense account	2,298,025 55
Premiums paid	1,823,294 94
Remittances and other cash items	29,681,394 13
Due from National Banks	40,965,243 47
Due from other banks	22,564,686 67
United States Bonds and other United States Securities	277,618,950 00
Bills of other banks	13,710,370 66
Specie	6,652,680 47
Other lawful money	112,989,266 83
Other Items	4,275,769 51
Aggregate	$771,514,939 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$215,326,033 11
Surplus Fund	17,318,942 55
Notes in circulation	98,896,488 00
Individual deposits	260,101,998 91
United States deposits	57,630,141 01
Dividends unpaid	2,859,474 11
Due to National Banks	41,301,031 16
Due to other banks	59,692,581 64
Profits	17,809,307 14
Other Items	678,961 87
Aggregate	$771,514,939 10

Commercial Relations with the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A writer under the signature of "Common Sense," has in your paper of the 26th inst., found unsalled-for fault with the recent governmental regulations on the subject of cotton, and asserts that by it all commissions and all brokerages are precluded to the enterprising business residents of the Southern cities. This is not so; and I would advise him to peruse the regulations again.

They are, in my opinion, eminently wise and proper, and I have not yet heard a single loyal man in the cotton trade find fault with them. The government simply requires the rebels of the Southern States who have been engaged in the business of growing cotton during the past four years of war, to send it to certain shipping ports, and on their paying to the designated agent a tax in kind of 25 per cent., the remaining 75 per cent. thereof of like grade, shall thereupon be marked by said agent, "free," and the owner can then sell, resell, &c., through commission merchants, brokers, &c., as heretofore. As there is unquestionably a very large amount of cotton in the South, and prices are now just about five times as high as in 1860, it will be to the interest of the owners of it to market it as fast as possible, and they will assuredly do so.

ORDINARY SENSE.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN."

Full Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for others or resale. All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of United States securities bought and sold. Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received. Four per cent. allowed on deposits and daily balances which may be drawn for without notice.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

HOWES & MACY,
(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 26, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last; 222 bbls. Ashes; 17,440 bbls. Flour; 1,513 bbls. and 376 bags Corn Meal; 1,239 bushels Wheat; 23,803 bushel Corn; 300 bushels Rye; 1,250 bushels Malt; 106,873 bushels Oats; 2,571 pkgs. Provisions, and 185 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at $7 25 for Pots; and $7 87½@$8 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in request at buoyant prices, including Java, at 24c.@25c.; Rio at 19c.@23¼c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23c.; St. Domingo at 18¼c.@19c.; Native Ceylon at 23¼c. ₩ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand at drooping prices; Middlings, 49c.@50c. ₩ lb.

FISH—All kinds have been quiet, but held firmly.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, closing heavily, with a downward tendency. Sales since our last amount to 9,600 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 10@$6 50; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 80@$7 20, chiefly at $5 80@$7; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 45, ₩ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 10	@$6 50
Extra State	6 80	@ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 85	@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 25	@ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50	@ 10 00
Extra Genesee	7 25	@ 8 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 85	@ 11 75

Included in the sales were 2,000 bbls. Extra State, for June delivery, at $7 ₩ bbl. Southern Flour is less active and declining. Sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $7 35@$8 45 for poor to good, and $8 50@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and lower. Sales, 400 bbls. Extra, at $6 80@$9 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull, including Superfine, at $5 25@$5 85 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $4 40@$4 50 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 250 bbls.

FRUIT—A moderate business was transacted in the leading articles at steady rates, including Layer Raisins at $4 75@$4 80, and bunch do., at $4 65@$4 70 per box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light supply and quoted decidedly higher, but not active. Sales 14,000 bushels, including Red Western (Winter) at $1 68, and No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 52 per bushel. Rye has been more active; 10,500 bushels Western were sold at 84c. per bushel. Barley and Barley Malt were inactive and nominal. Corn is less abundant and is wanted at firmer prices. Sales 18,000 bushels at 82c.@85c. for Mixed Western, and 92c. for yellow do., per bushel. Oats have been in less demand and heavy, including Western at 54c.@56c.; Canada at 40c.@47½c.; State at 46c.@47c.; Vermont at 52c. per bushel. The movements in Wheat in Milwaukee, for the week ending with May 24, Messrs. JONES & CO. notice thus: "The Wheat market, under the influence of a diminished stock, very moderate receipts and cornering operations against short sellers, has advanced about six cents per bushel during the past week. There has been very little demand for shipment owing to prices being relatively much higher here than at the East. The stock in store on the 20th inst. was reported at 118,187 bushels. The receipts have averaged only about 17,000 bushels per day, against about 78,500 bushels daily at same time last year. There are some parties here who indulge in the hope that the receipts will be larger in June, and that prices will then admit of profitable shipment. The weather has been quite favorable thus far for the growing crop, and the prospects are encouraging for an abundant harvest. Lake freights have declined to 5c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and to about 8c.@9c. to Oswego. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat, in store, subject to 3c. ₩ bushel storage, at $1 24; No. 2 at $1 17. No. 1 Spring, at to-day's rates, could be laid down at New-York at about $1 47, exclusive of interest and commission. Receipts for past week, 106,671 bushels, against 471,067 bushels for same time last year. Shipments since opening of navigation, 620,254 bushels, against 3,009,910 bushels to same date last year."

The following is a comparative statement of the total receipts and shipments of breadstuffs in Chicago from the 1st of January to the 22d of May, in each of the last four years:

RECEIPTS.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour	218,498	401,227	480,660	482,076
Wheat	1,831,217	2,892,816	2,140,382	2,357,073
Corn	3,236,757	3,607,319	1,474,474	3,805,658
Oats	2,811,490	1,901,038	1,917,640	444,278
Rye	154,368	117,345	268,396	234,208
Barley	226,182	134,628	135,982	390,314
SHIPMENTS.				
Flour	62,360	265,506	394,917	314,555
Wheat	132,594	1,833,953	1,508,809	2,886,098
Corn	1,725,704	1,836,696	1,903,527	3,623,971
Oats	1,252,207	2,839,222	1,611,041	405,444
Rye	29,067	81,304	122,335	261,346
Barley	22,822	67,686	35,306	136,684

The stock of breadstuffs in store in Chicago on the 22d inst., was as follows: 56,380 bbls. flour; 541,035 bushels wheat; 232,258 bushels corn; 268,374 bushels oats; 56,954 bushels rye, and 84,204 bushels barley.

HAY—Has been in fair demand to-day, part for shipment, at $1@1 15 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request at from 10c. @ 30c. for poor to choice, and 32c.@35c. for fancy, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been inactive and depressed in price.

LEATHER—Has been in limited request at unchanged figures.

MOLASSES—Has been in rather more active request at steady prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less demand and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 70@$2 75 ₩ gallon, and Resin at $18@$25 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in request and steady, including Crude Whale, at $1 20; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Unbleached Sperm at $3 30@$3 35; Linseed at $1 18@$1 20; Lard at $1 50@$1 60 for poor to choice ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inquired for at 35c.@35½c. for Crude; 49c.@50c. for Refined, in bond, and 69c.@70c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been heavy and lower, today, the speculative demand having been less active. Sales have been made of 3,750 bbls., in lots, at $23@$23 25, closing $23 for New Mess, $20@$21 for 1863-4 Mess; $17@$18 for Prime Mess, and $18@$18 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,500 New Mess, June and July delivery, seller's option, part at $22 25@$23 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and lower, at 11¼c.@12½c. for Shoulders, and 13c.@17c. for Hams; sales equal to 150 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet, including Cumberland Cut, at 13¼c.@13½c.; short rib at 14½c.@14¾c.; long rib at 13½c.@13¾c.; short clear at 16c.@16½c., and long cut Hams at 13½c.@14c., ₩ lb.; sales 150 bxs. Lard is steady; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls., at 15c.@18¼c., the latter for choice, ₩ lb. Beef is in more demand at $12@$18 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 450 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams are unchanged; sales 130 bbls. at $25@$28, the latter for choice. Butter is in moderate demand, at 27½c.@36c. for poor to prime new State, and 25c.@32c. for new Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 10c.@17c. for poor to prime, ₩ lb.

SALT—Is inactive and unsettled in price.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet and somewhat nominal.

SPICES—Have been inactive and irregular.

SUGARS—Have been less sought after; sales to-day, 530 hhds. of Cuba, &c., at 10½c.@14c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request at 14¼c.@18¾c. Messrs. STUART quote their Refined Loaf at 18¾c.; Crushed, Ground and Granulated at 18¼c.; White A, at 17¾c.; Yellow C, at 16¾c., cash, ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at former quotations.

TALLOW—Sales 135,000 lbs. at 10¼c.@10¾c.

TOBACCO—Transactions have been light; good sorts being scarce. Sales, 192 hhds. Kentucky at 25c.; 154 bales Havana, on private terms, and 215 cases Seed Leaf at 8¼c.@16c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted higher. Sales 300 bbls. at $1 96@$1 97 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet to-day, and rates have been, for the most part, nominal. For Liverpool, the engagements included only 25 hhds. Tallow at 5s. For London, by steamer, 500 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d. For Glasgow, 50 tcs. Beef at 5s.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, May 25, 1865, 2 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Kostar, Kenney, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—19.

Councilman Lent was here called to the Chair.

The minutes of the meeting held May twenty-two were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Koster—

Petition of property-owners for a sewer in Sheriff-street, between Stanton and Rivington streets.

In connection therewith, he presented the following:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Sheriff-street, between Stanton and Rivington streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Brinkman—

Petition of Michael Kuntz, for remission of assessment for regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and East River.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By the President—

Petition of the Tompkins-square Homœpathic Dispensary for a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Lent—

Resolved, That that portion of Eleventh-street west of Broadway be hereafter known as West Eleventh-street, and that portion of Eleventh-street east of Fourth-avenue be hereafter known as East Eleventh-street, and the Street Commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to cause the same to be numbered accordingly.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Slacom—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. Denman to lay a crosswalk in front of his premises, number one hundred and ninety Pearl-street, under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and at his own expense.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That Eighty-ninth-street, between First and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter-stones set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to John F. Butterworth to erect a bay window, to extend ten inches four feet from the face of the building, on the west side of Fifth-avenue, fourth lot from northwest corner of Forty-seventh-street, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices presented a report in favor of appointing E. P. Crane Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Samuel Jones, resigned.

Which was adopted.

The Committee on Belgian Pavement presented a report in favor of paving Worth-street, between Broadway and Baxter-street.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Communication from D. H. Allen to His Honor the Mayor, informing him that Major-General Sheridan will pass through New-York, on his way from Washington, to assume an important military command, and suggesting the propriety of extending to this gallant officer the usual courtesies accorded to distinguished strangers.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Committee on National Affairs, with power.)

Which was ordered on file.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, The establishment of "Concert Saloons" in this city is a serious evil, and tends in a marked manner to the increase of immorality and crime, as they are frequented and patronized by the lowest, most degraded and abandoned characters, thereby rendering it positively dangerous to reside in their vicinity, as well as being a positive annoyance to every well-disposed citizen having occasion to pass them, particularly if compelled to do so, as is frequently the case, at a late hour in the evening; and as their number is now fearfully on the increase, and the annoyance is growing to be insufferable, be it

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Police for the Metropolitan Police District be and they hereby are requested to take such decided steps as will remedy the evil, by causing such "concert saloons" to be abated as public nuisances, tending to the destruction of public morality; or, if that cannot be legally effected, then that they will take such measures, by establishing a strict police surveillance over such "saloons," as will prevent them from continuing to be what they now most assuredly are, offensive in the highest degree to public decency.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Petition of Henry C. Hadley, for permission to place a sign in front of his store, number six hundred and three Sixth-avenue.

(By Board of Aldermen, May twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, prayer of the petitioner granted.)

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael C. Connell to keep a stand in front of his place of business, number one hundred and two Chatham-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby directed to cause all paved streets south of Fifty-ninth-street, to be cleaned and the dirt removed at least twice each week, between the first day of June and the first day of October, or until further ordered by the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning.

Resolved That permission be and is hereby given to William C. Higgins, number four hundred and twenty-three Third-avenue, corner Thirty-first-street, to exhibit goods in front of his premises, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to John T. Pryer to receive and deliver goods in front of his place of business, number two hundred and thirteen Front-street, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the ordinance passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor December seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for setting and resetting the curb and gutter-stones, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth-street, be amended by substituting for curb and gutter, the words curb and gutter, and the flagging be laid and relaid where necessary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas W. Hurd, a disabled soldier, to keep a soda-water stand on the southwest corner of the City Hall Park, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Holmes and Halliday, to place a sign in front of their premises, number three hundred and sixteen Washington-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John McGrath to keep a stand in front of number seventy-one Vesey-street, he having obtained permission from the occupants of the premises, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to B. Bernstein to place a show-case in front of his premises, number sixty-two and one-half Eighth-avenue, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the list of blind persons, who are to receive the sum of fifty dollars each as a donation, the following names, viz.: Louisa Morey, Kate Kennedy, Margaret Brown, Elizabeth Johnson, Ann Doyle and Oliver Major.

(By Board of Aldermen, May twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to John Lunn to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number four hundred and thirty-eight Eighth-avenue, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Petition of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for additional office-room, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the room in the basement of the City Hall, known as number three, and directly underneath the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, be and the same is hereby appropriated and set apart as an addition to and to form a part of his office, and that he is authorized to take immediate possession of the same, and to retain the same until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, By resolution adopted by the Board of Councilmen, December sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, also by the board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and approved by the Mayor the said year; and

Whereas, The said resolution has not been complied with, and the said Inspector of Sewers have commenced legal proceedings to enforce and recover for a non-compliance with the same; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby instructed to refrain from taking any action whatever relating to the same.

Which was referred to Committee on Law Department.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Douglass T. Sweeney to keep a stand on the northwest corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, opposite the sentry-box, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the owners of the bulkhead line on the North River, between Twenty-fourth and Twenth-fifth streets, be and they are hereby directed to immediately proceed with and finish said bulkhead, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the list making a donation to the blind the following names, viz.: Henry Titus, Lawrence Joseal, Elizabeth Scottroo.

(By Board of Aldermen, May twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and is hereby directed to erect a public drinking hydrant on the northwest corner of Stanton and Sheriff streets, forthwith.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in.

An ordinance creating a public fund or stock for an amount, the annual interest of which shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be known as "The Central Park Improvement Fund," as follows:

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. A public fund or stock is hereby created, for an amount, the annual interest of which shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and shall be issued by the Comptroller of the City of New-York from time to time, in such amounts as shall be required by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, subject to the following conditions: Said stock or fund shall be designated and known as "The Central Park Improvement Fund," the interest on which shall be payable quarter-yearly, and shall be redeemable in thirty years from the day on which the same is created. But not more than three hundred thousand dollars of said stock shall be issued till the further order of the Common Council.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for ten days for proposals for the said fund or stock, but no proposal shall be received for less than the par value of a single share.

SEC. 3. The said fund or stock shares shall be divided into shares of the nominal or par value of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. Such proposals shall not be opened until the day designated for the opening thereof in the advertisement therefor; and on and after the expiration of said ten days, the Comptroller shall determine which and what proportion of said proposals shall be accepted; and shall issue certificates in form, as nearly as may be, of the certificates issued for the water stock of the City of New-York, for the amount so accepted, and to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations, whose proposals shall have been accepted.

SEC. 5. The Comptroller shall receive all moneys payable for and upon said fund or stock, and shall deposit the same in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An Act for the improvement, maintenance, regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York, and to provide additional means therefor," passed February tenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the vacant lots, on the east side of the building occupied by the German American School Society, of the Nineteenth Ward, in Forty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, in payment for rent of premises, services, and other expenses attending the free exhibition of the Archbishop Hughes Memorial, the same having been done by order of the Special Committee on the same, and that the said amount be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Kerrigan for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, being in payment for extra services to committees of the Board of Aldermen as Assistant Messenger, from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and charge the same to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Owen Kavanagh, (Secretary to the Special Committee to attend the funeral of our late President at Washington,) for the sum of six hundred and seventy-four dollars, for expenses incurred incidental to the action of said committee.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, commencing about two hundred and fifty feet easterly from the Seventh-avenue, and extending about two hundred and sixty feet along said Seventeenth-street toward the Sixth-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to John O'Donnel to erect and keep a watering-trough in front of his premises, number three hundred and sixty-six Greenwich-street, corner of Franklin-street; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

(By Board of Aldermen, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, with power.)

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That John Davis be added to the list of blind persons that have been donated each the sum of fifty dollars by the Common Council.

(By Board of Aldermen, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the name of J. C. Sherdlin be added to the list of blind people to receive fifty dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the well opposite eighty-four Barrow-street, be filled up and securely covered over, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

(By Board of Aldermen, May 24, 1865, referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the list of blind persons who are to receive the sum of fifty dollars as a donation, Catharine Thornton.

(By Board of Aldermen, May 24, 1865, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the name of John W. Glinchey be placed on the list of blind persons.

(By Board of Aldermen, May 24, 1865, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to open One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Kingsbridge road.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. S. Greffuis for the sum of four hundred and twenty-eight dollars, for music furnished on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies of Honorable William L. Dayton, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed immediately to enter into and conclude a contract with Stephen H. Drew, for the work of perfecting and completing the battery enlargement, in accordance with specifications, profiles, maps, plans and surveys now on file in the office of the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, at and for the following rates and prices, to wit: rip-rap wall, three dollars and ninety cents per cubic yard; granite coping, seven dollars and eighty cents per running foot; granite posts, sixty-five dollars each; filling, twenty-five cents per cubic yard; and upon the further condition that the said Stephen H. Drew furnish two good and sufficient sureties, in the amount of five thousand dollars each, conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract.

Which was laid over.

Communication from the City Inspector, calling the attention of the Common Council to certain nuisances, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That, in view of the facts contained in the communication of the City Inspector, received this day, His Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby respectfully requested to convene the Board of Health, on or before the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to take such action as may be deemed expedient in relation to the subject matter of said communication; and, in the event of His Honor declining to comply with the request, that the Common Council do convene itself one week from the first day of June, as the Board of Health, of which due notice shall be given to His Honor.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That all the vacant lots between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets and Fifth and Sixth avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Thirty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted:

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Whereas, His Honor the Mayor has exclusive control of the appropriation for City Contingencies, the only appropriation from which any expenditure can be made not otherwise provided for by a special heading; therefore be it

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby respectfully but earnestly requested to immediately recommend suitable measures to be taken to give our noble and devoted volunteers a reception worthy their brave dee

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening—HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE GRAY LADY OF PENARVON.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

BROADWAY THEATRE—No performance.

WALLACK'S—CENTRAL PARK.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICAN.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia yesterday found a bill of indictment against JEFF. DAVIS and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for high treason. They are indicted separately. The overt act was the raid in July last within the District of Columbia and the jurisdiction of the court, the killing of citizens and the destroying of property, BRECKINRIDGE being present in person and JEFF. DAVIS constructively. District-Attorney CARRINGTON announced the fact to the Court, and asked for a bench warrant in the case of BRECKINRIDGE, who is still at large. He also asked that such steps may be taken as will bring JEFF. DAVIS before the court for trial.

Popular subscriptions to the new series of the 7-30 Loan, thus far this week, have reached a daily average of $1,503,662, (or equal to a weekly aggregate of $9,021,972,) as follows: Monday, $1,763,500; Tuesday, $1,036,150; Wednesday, $1,078,000; Thursday, $2,137,000,—which latter sum indicates an encouraging increase. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the loan have averaged 1,027 a day since the commencement of the week. The leading sub-agents are again subscribing moderately to the new series, the notes of which will be ready for delivery to subscribers during the coming week, thus removing one very serious impediment in the way of a prompt marketing of the unsold balance of the loan.

The Union movement appears to be daily gathering strength in North Carolina. On the 19th inst. a large Union meeting was held at Goldsboro, Wayne County, at which the resolutions adopted at the recent gathering at Raleigh were unanimously passed. Another meeting took place in Beaufort County on the 13th inst., at which the greatest enthusiasm for the old Union was manifested.

We have the report of a successful naval expedition up the Roanoke River, North Carolina, under command of Lieut.-Commander THORNTON. At the rebel naval station, Halifax, several steamers were captured, the engines of CUSHING'S torpedo boat and other craft. A score of bales of cotton were also taken possession of and brought off. The Roanoke River has been entirely cleared of obstructions.

The people of the South were so terribly bitten by the Confederate paper money that in many towns they are still somewhat shy of taking greenbacks, insisting upon hard cash in payment for their commodities. They will soon get over this little prejudice.

A dispatch from Washington says: On inquiry at the Navy Department it is ascertained that the steamer *Meteor*, recently wrecked, was not the United States steamer of the same name, attached to the West Gulf Squadron.

Gov. CURTIN has decided, before the Pennsylvania troops are mustered out, to fill up vacancies in all company and regimental organizations by regular promotion.

LOCAL NEWS.

The trial of ISAAC HENDERSON, publisher of the *Evening Post*, and late Navy Agent, came to an abrupt and unexpected termination yesterday afternoon, in the Circuit Court. Judge NELSON'S ruling completely barred out the testimony of Messrs. STOVER and BROWN, the principal witnesses, on the ground that witnesses must testify of their own knowledge to facts, and that books of account must not be the basis upon which they rest their recollection. After giving a little history of the habit of disbursing officers here and elsewhere, the Judge told the jury they must give a verdict of "not guilty," and they did it.

The case in which the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department are parties, came up yesterday in the Supreme Court Chambers; nothing, however, was done therein. The argument of the motion made at Chambers was waived, and it is understood that the whole issues, and all the facts involved, will be brought to trial at the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Justice LEONARD, during the first week of June.

The merchants, bankers, and foreign exchange brokers connected with the foreign trade of the port, have resolved to meet at 2 o'clock P. M., daily, henceforward, for business purposes, at the Merchants' Exchange and News Rooms, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, which now constitute the leading business centre for all commercial interests other than those represented at the Produce Exchange.

The Osbon Court-martial continued its investigations yesterday. Testimony was taken for the defence, and a number of gentlemen connected with the press of this city testified to Mr. OSBON'S loyalty, and carefulness and accuracy as a reporter. The court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, when the testimony will be closed.

The New School Presbyterian Assembly continued in session yesterday, at Dr. CUYLER'S Church, Brooklyn. The day's proceedings were taken up by the consideration of the Report upon the Church Erection Fund, and the Report of the Publication Committee. The debate was lengthy.

An important opinion has been rendered by the Supreme Court, sitting in General Term, D. P. INGRAHAM, Esq., presiding, in which the question as to what extent the previous good character of a prisoner is admissible in evidence on a criminal trial, is discussed and decided.

Capt. ERRICK NASHAN, of the ship *Victoria Melville*, was examined by Justice DOWLING, yesterday, on a complaint alleging that he had conspired to kidnap Mr. ALEXANDER T. STEWART, and extort from him $130,000.

On Thursday evening the police made many arrests of persons who had attempted to circulate spurious five-dollar notes on the Bank of Fishkill.

PATRICK BURKE was killed by the accidental falling of a stick of timber in Mr. WEBB'S shipyard. An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner COLLIN.

Flour was less active and closed heavily yesterday. Wheat and Corn were in light supply and dearer, but not freely purchased. Oats were less sought after and were cheaper. Provisions, Groceries, Cotton and Spirits Turpentine attracted less attention. Whisky was quiet at slightly advanced figures. Other articles were essentially unaltered. The freight market was inactive.

A year ago precisely, United States 6 ₰ cent. gold-bearing bonds of 1881 were in active speculative demand in this market at 115, and Five-Twenties at 107@107¼. Yesterday, both National securities were quoted as low as 108¾@108¾, and 103¼@103¾, respectively, with light offerings and a limited inquiry, chiefly from buyers for permanent investment.

The price of Gold was weaker yesterday, falling back to 136¼ per cent. Bills on England were also a fraction easier for gold. The export of gold by this morning's steamers is estimated at $1,500,000. The Stock Market was dull, and the rates for money somewhat firmer.

The Customs revenue of the port thus far this week has averaged $255,145 a day, or equal to a weekly aggregate of $1,530,870, as follows: Monday, $222,000; Tuesday, $230,782; Wednesday, $291,828; Thursday, $319,114; Friday, 213,000.

The Injured Innocents.

The question has often been asked whether there really is such a thing as a hypocrite, in the common acceptation of that word. The combination of thorough abandonment with a saintly exterior, or of utter want of principle with outward respectability, it has been claimed is as monstrous and impossible as those fabulous compounds, the mermaid, the sphinx and the griffin. It is felt that man cannot assume a fair outside without some real predilection for it, and that if he is absolutely vicious, he must have lost both the power and the taste for disguise.

We should like to know what such a doubter would make of the gentry who have been managing the outside conspiracy work of the rebellion—such specimens as Mrs. SURRATT, GEORGE SANDERS and JACOB THOMPSON. Mrs. SURRATT, according to the evidence in the assassination trial, was rigid in her church observances through Lent, at the very time when she was concocting the murderous plot with BOOTH, PAINE and ATZEROTH. When arrested at her house, she was confronted with PAINE, and was asked if she knew him. Raising her right hand, she replied, "Before God, I do not know him and have never seen him," and directly afterward asked the officer to "wait while she knelt down and prayed a little." It is proved by several witnesses that PAINE had recently slept in her house, had taken meals at her table, and been seen in familiar conversation with her. GEORGE SANDERS, when the reward was first offered for his apprehension for complicity in the assassination, wrote from Montreal to the *Herald* of this city, that he had known nothing of BOOTH'S plans, and had never even seen the man. Yet it has been testified on this trial by the witnesses that they saw this same GEORGE SANDERS conversing and drinking confidentially with BOOTH in Montreal last Autumn.

JACOB THOMPSON, in his letter to the *Tribune*, which we have republished, styles himself "a persecuted man," talks about his "honor," and exhibits a great deal of virtuous indignation at the fact that he has been thought capable of privity with any attempt upon the life of President LINCOLN. In the trial of Dr. BLACKBURN, which has just taken place at Toronto, for the yellow-fever conspiracy, the main witness, HYAMS, testified that among the goods dispatched to communicate the yellow fever, was a trunk full of infected shirts, to be sold at an auction in Washington, and a valise "designed as a present to President LINCOLN." That certainly meant murder. HYAMS also testified that after taking the articles to Washington, and returning to Canada, he asked BLACKBURN for money, and was sent by him to JACOB THOMPSON, who would not pay until he had "received satisfactory evidence that the goods had been disposed of." Soon afterward he received from THOMPSON a check of fifty dollars on the Ontario Bank. All this occurred about a year ago. CLEARY, the man for whom our government has offered a reward of ten thousand dollars, on account of his supposed connection with the assassination of President LINCOLN, makes affidavit that he roomed with JACOB THOMPSON, in Montreal, from January to April last—that Dr. BLACKBURN boarded at the same hotel, and that BLACKBURN told him that he expected to get money from THOMPSON to make another attempt to communicate the yellow-fever infection. THOMPSON started for Halifax, to go to Europe, on the 10th of April, four days previous to the assassination of the President, and BLACKBURN was then told by THOMPSON that he would not furnish a dollar for any new attempt. Now, whether THOMPSON declined furthering this second attempt because he knew that the assassination plot was about to be consummated, and that it would render the yellow-fever enterprise superfluous, or whether it was from a feeling, as he told BLACKBURN, that persistence in this enterprise would make him and his family infamous, is of very little consequence. It is proved conclusively that JACOB THOMPSON was cognizant of the first attempt to infect Washington and the White House with a deadly disease, and that he furnished money to the man who had been employed by BLACKBURN to do the work. The man who would once lend himself to such business could scruple at nothing, however diabolical. Yet this JACOB THOMPSON faces the world with protestations about his respectability and honor!

"Thus do all traitors:
If their purgation did consist in words,
They are as innocent as grace itself."

The virus of this rebellion seems to have rotted the entire moral nature of those who have had to do with it. It has deadened the whole system whose function it is to distinguish right and wrong. How this result has been wrought, will form hereafter one of the most curious studies in the morbid anatomy of crime.

THE CASE OF MR. HENDERSON.—The trial of Mr. ISAAC HENDERSON, late Navy Agent, which has been in progress during the last two days in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge NELSON, came to an abrupt conclusion yesterday afternoon, in consequence of a lack of evidence on the part of the prosecution. Mr. HENDERSON was charged with withholding from Mr. STOVER, a contractor, ten per cent. of the money due him by the government for supplies furnished to the Navy Department, and appropriating this percentage to his individual benefit. By a law of Congress such an act is declared to be a fraud, punishable by six months' to ten years' imprisonment, and a fine equal to the amount withheld. To prove that Mr. HENDERSON was guilty, the prosecution depended solely upon the testimony of Mr. STOVER and his chief clerk, and neither of these gentlemen was able to swear positively which of them made the collections involving the alleged fraud from Mr. HENDERSON, although both had no hesitation in testifying that from their method of transacting business it was an absolute fact that one or the other must have received the money credited upon their books from the defendant. The Court decided such a line of proof was inadmissible, and there was no alternative for the prosecution, under this ruling, than to virtually abandon the case. Judge NELSON, in giving the case to the jury, briefly told its history, and declared that there was a total absence of proof as to fraud on the part of the defendant. The jury immediately returned a verdict of not guilty. The result of the investigation, although gratifying to Mr. HENDERSON and his friends, would certainly have given more satisfaction to all concerned if it could have been reached upon grounds less purely technical.

Men in the South.

Observant gentlemen who have recently traveled extensively through the States of the late Southern Confederacy, say that *men* are much more abundant there than they had anticipated. The able-bodied male population are by no means killed off by the war. High officers of the Confederate army say that JEFF. DAVIS told the truth literally last Winter when he proclaimed in a public speech in Georgia that *two-thirds* of the Southern conscripts had deserted from his army. The rebel Chief declared that this immense proportion of his troops were absent from the ranks without leave; in other words, they had escaped to their homes, and were determined to stay at home. The Confederate military authorities could not spare from active duty the heavy details of men and officers that would have been required to traverse the vast and thinly settled regions of the South for the purpose of hunting up and hunting down these fugitives. And consequently tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of men were enabled to escape a hatred service, though many of them had from time to time to conceal themselves, or resort to evasion or flight.

The Southern Confederacy, at the beginning of this year, had about two hundred thousand troops actually in its service. These were drawn from a population of about six millions, including to some extent the Border States, as well as the Trans-Mississippi States. Now, allowing one-tenth of a population as capable of bearing arms, (a large proportion for the South,) we would have six hundred thousand men, in all, fit for military duty. Two-thirds of these, or four hundred thousand men, according to the estimate of JEFF. DAVIS, were at their homes in their respective States, evading or refusing military service; and by the recent disbandment of the armies of LEE, JOHNSTON and TAYLOR, one hundred thousand more able-bodied men have been sent home, making quite half a million now in the States of the South. There are of course modifying elements upon these statements; but they are not such as materially to alter the facts.

Advance in the Price of Gold—The Effect on the Cost of Provisions.

Gold has advanced 6 and 8 per cent. in the New-York market since the close of last week. The market has been influenced by an active export demand, which is now taking specie out of the country at an average rate of three millions a week.

Of late, we have been importing foreign goods much more freely than we have been exporting domestic produce. As the inevitable result of this course, we have been accumulating indebtedness against us in foreign countries. To adjust the adverse balance of trade, we have been forced to make heavy remittances in "hard cash," in the absence of an active foreign demand for American stocks, or such advices from the Old World as would authorize speculative shipments of our government bonds and railway shares.

To provide the ways and means to make such remittances to foreign creditors, the importing houses have been compelled to make liberal purchases of gold, or of sterling bills of exchange, drawn against gold, at daily ascending prices. Advantage has been taken of this fact by the gold-room speculators, who have strained every nerve to get up an excitement in the market, and to inflate the premium to the utmost.

The United States Sub-Treasury disbursements, on account of the May coin interest on the funded debt of the nation, were freely marketed through the past two weeks, thus placing large amounts of gold in the open market, and preventing any material rise in the currency quotations of the street. This source of supply, however, is not now yielding as liberally as is necessary to meet even the demand for coin to pay duties (averaging $250,000 a day) on entries of foreign goods for consumption, either direct or through the bonded warehouse. And these circumstances also operate advantageously for the *bulls* in the gold market.

An immediate and very suggestive effect of this sudden rise in the premium is seen in the renewed activity and rapid appreciation of values in the produce and merchandise markets, which were so marvelously slow in responding to the recent heavy fall, but which are now magically influenced by a very moderate rise in gold.

Flour, wheat, corn, pork, and some other of the prime necessaries of life, have become much dearer in the wholesale line within a day or two, and we doubt not will all be quoted by the retailers very decidedly higher to-day. In this way the rise in gold directly and most unfavorably affects the resources and incomes of the people, exacting of them, as it practically does, at least full *two per cent.* of an advance in the cost of living for each *one per cent.* of a rise in the premium on gold.

The people, however, should not be alarmed by the spasmodic demonstrations of the *bulls* in gold, produce or merchandise. By prudence and patience they can defeat the schemes of the speculators.

We should advise against *all avoidable expenditures* for family supplies at prevailing rates. The present inflation of commercial values is measurably fictitious. Gold will speedily subside again, and prices of all commodities, so surprisingly affected by its ascension, will undoubtedly participate in the inevitable reaction. Europe will soon buy our produce freely again; and eagerly invest its surplus means in our gold-bearing securities at much higher rates than it is now disposed to pay for them. As the foreign orders for our flour, grain, provisions and national stocks increase in number and magnitude, the export demand for our specie will steadily diminish.

The home production of gold, added to the liberal income of the government from customs duties, and such a practical, conservative, and eminently judicious administration of the national finances as is assured under the present Secretary of the Treasury, will serve to remove all remaining difficulties in the way of an early and salutary resumption of specie payments.

We have triumphantly closed the struggle for the unity, prosperity and honor of the country. We can as decisively and advantageously thwart the machinations of all speculative conspirators against the national currency and credit. Let us be firm and confident. The summary end of all the enemies of the public is close at hand.

THE GRAND ARMIES IN CAMP.—Those who had not the opportunity to witness the magnificent display of the armies in Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday last, and who are sorry that the war has passed away without their having seen anything of the wonderful military life and military heroes about which and whom they have read and heard so much during the four years past, need not be hopeless for some time yet. The army of Gen. SHERMAN, when it had filed through Pennsylvania-avenue on Wednesday, did not by any means file into chaos; nor was the Army of the Potomac dissolved after Tuesday's review. The army of SHERMAN passed just outside of the limits of the National Capital, and encamped in the fields and forests east of the city, near the line of the Baltimore Railroad, while the Army of the Potomac went into camp on the other side of the river, whose name it bears. Both of the armies are within short distance of the city; and the visitor has at this moment facilities for observing camp and army life in all its wonderful and picturesque aspects, such as have never before been enjoyed during the war.

Even when going to Washington by railroad, as you near the city in the evening, you can see far away out in the fields and in the woods thousands and thousands of the little white tents, around and in which cluster the eighty thousand heroes who marched before the President on Wednesday, and who have just completed their half-year's battle-march of a thousand miles. In the evening their camp-fires blaze brightly far over the hills and plains, and you can see them boiling the fragrant coffee, or grilling the glorious steak from the newly-slaughtered beef. You see their daily life, their evening entertainments. You behold just what might have been beheld any day during the great campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, which the whole country has followed with such intense interest. Bronzed, bearded, clear-eyed, lithe-framed, intelligent, independent, fearless young American men are these soldiers of SHERMAN. "They march like the lords of the world," said the venerable THOMAS COGWIN, as the vast volumes swept up the great avenue of Washington. And it is this feeling that unconsciously dominates them. They feel proud of their achievements, proud of the triumphant termination of this great war, proud of the country which they have saved, proud of the freedom and unity which their valor has secured to the republic. You see it in their port, you see it in their faces, and you hear it in the victorious notes that rise and swell in the evening heavens.

The same scenes may be witnessed on the other side of the Potomac, in the camps of the ever-devoted, heroic veteran old Army of the Potomac.

No danger, now, and little difficulty, in seeing the life and style of the army. It is a sight worth seeing, and it will not be long that it can be seen.

VICIOUS SENSATION REPORTS.—The public may properly be warned against giving credit to the report of a Baltimore newsmonger relative to the treatment of JEFF. DAVIS at Fortress Monroe. The story is permitted to circulate by telegraph, and we print it to show what is considered essential food for the prevailing vicious appetite for sensations. If the government have found it necessary to adopt extra precautions in the case of the prisoner, we are satisfied that no unnecessary harshness has marked the treatment he has received. And the story in the shape in which it appears is either an emanation from some rebel sympathizer, intended to create a feeling of commiseration for DAVIS, or it has been concocted to supply the lack of truthful intelligence on the subject of that individual's incarceration. If a censorship is of use at all, surely this is a case wherein it might be applied with some advantage. The Memphis "negro plot" belongs to the same category of mendacious sensation rumors. The fabricators invite summary and severe punishment.

DEFACING NATURAL SCENERY.—We have before called attention to the passage by the Legislature of this State of an act to prevent the defacement of rocks, trees and fences by advertisers of quack nostrums and disguised intoxicants. We publish the act in full this morning for the benefit of the Legislatures of other States, which could not do better than follow the example of New-York and New-Hampshire, in their determination to keep the face of nature clean within their borders. This law should not be allowed to remain a dead-letter on the statute book, but should be rigidly enforced in every part of the State. The vandals who would desecrate the grandeur of Niagara, or make the silver mirror of Lake George reflect obscene pictorial "appeals to the unfortunate," are the personal enemies of people of taste, and lovers of nature should do as much to prevent the defacement of natural scenery everywhere, as they would to punish an injury to their private grounds.

The hotel proprietors at all Summer resorts should see that these blots are removed from their vicinity before Summer travel commences, and nature's friends and lovers having now a weapon of defence, ought defend her from all future trespassers.

A BETTER TIME FOR CONSUMERS.—The cost of ordinary provisions in Richmond is less than half what it is in New-York. Good joints of meat can be had for ten cents a pound. The same could hardly be bought here for two shillings. Eggs are quoted at 15 cents a dozen, and butter at 25 cents. The extortion to which we patiently submit here cannot last much longer in the face of these facts. The difference does not apply alone to necessaries, but to luxuries as well. At Charlotte, N. C., you may buy as much tobacco for twenty-five cents as you can buy in New-York for a dollar. A little while and the tumble in prices here will startle those who have traded on the faith that war prices should rule permanently. Like other delusions, we shall see this exploded anon.

A PREGNANT REMARK.—A gentleman who visited Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, at his home in Charlotte (N. C.,) last week, reports that he asked JOHNSTON if he had seen the proclamation offering a reward for the capture of DAVIS, SANDERS and others? "Yes," he replied; "and knowing, as I do thoroughly well, the character of CLEMENT C. CLAY, I do not believe that *he* was in any manner concerned in or privy to the assassination."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 16.

ARREST OF JUDGE CAMPBELL.

It is reported at Richmond that Hon. Judge CAMPBELL was arrested at his residence, this afternoon, and is now on board a gunboat in the James River.

INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT PAY.

The following paragraphs are included in instructions to-day issued from the Paymaster-General's office: According to the analogies and practice of the service in reference to officers where the term pay proper is not used, the general term pay occurring in laws or orders referring to allowance or stoppage is understood to mean pay and allowances. When enlisted men or volunteers are mustered out with statement of value of clothing drawn in kind, without, at the same time stating date on which clothing account was last settled, assume date of last payment as that of last settlement, and compute accordingly, under section fourth, act of March 3, 1865, to entitle a soldier to bounty. The wound for which he may be discharged must be a direct result or necessary incident of his military service. It must be in the line of his duty as a soldier, not in the peaceful occupation of a citizen. The wounds for which bounty is provided must be the consequence of hostilities actually going on at the time. The aids of Brevet Generals are not entitled to the extra pay allowed by law to aids of Generals of the full grade.

MOVEMENTS OF CAVALRY.

The cavalry corps, under command of Gen. DAVIS, will move to-morrow to a point three miles beyond Alexandria, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

GOV. FENTON VISITING THE NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

Gov. FENTON visited the New-York soldiers in the Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac, and of the Twentieth Corps, SHERMAN'S army, to-day, and was received with great enthusiasm.

COMMISSIONERS FOR FREEDMEN.

Gen. HOWARD, Chief of Bureau of Freedmen, has designated the following State Commissioners for that bureau, viz.: Virginia, Capt. O. Brown; North Carolina, Horace James; South Carolina and Georgia, Maj.-Gen. Rufus Saxton; Alabama, Major S. W. Osborn; Mississippi, Major E. Whelbsey; Louisiana, Chaplain James W. Conway; Missouri and Arkansas, Brig.-Gen. J. W. Sprague; Kentucky and Tennessee, Brig.-Gen. Fiske.

HON. M. F. CONWAY IN RICHMOND.

Hon. MARTIN F. CONWAY, formerly Member of Congress from Kansas, has removed to Richmond, Va., and entered upon the practice of the law.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 26.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES.

Many thousands of mules are being disposed of at public sale in this city, by the United States Quartermaster's Department. The sales will continue until the number of animals is reduced in proportion to the reduction of the armies, now going on rapidly. There are in the armies of the Potomac, the Tennessee and Georgia, probably four thousand of the finest six-mule teams in the world. Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, have accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken and hardened by exercise, and are gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers. The whole South is stripped of farming stock, and the North has also suffered from the drain of animals taken to supply the armies. The animals are sold at public auction, but do not bring anything like their true value.

PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. GARCIA, the Peruvian Minister, yesterday presented to the President of the United States a gold medal, sent to him by the President of Peru, commemorative of the inauguration of the South American International Congress. On one side of the medal is an allegory, representing the different branches of industry, encircled by the names of the eight republics represented in the Congress. On the reverse are the names of plenipotentiaries encircled by a wreath of laurel, and the inscription in Spanish, "American Congress, inaugurated in Lima the 28th of October, 1864." The workmanship and design of this beautiful medal reflect the highest credit upon the state of arts now prevailing in the Republic of Peru.

THE STONEWALL.

The following semi-official statement is made in connection with the authorized announcement of the fact that the insurgent ram *Stonewall* has unconditionally surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Havana, viz.: The conduct of those authorities upon the occasion was judicious, dignified, and in entire conformity with amity toward the United States. Any momentary distrust which may have heretofore been entertained as to the decision of the Captain-General of Cuba in the matter, has thus been disposed of satisfactorily.

THE SOUTHWEST.

The Conference Between Col. Sprague and the Rebel Gen. Kirby Smith—Nothing Comes of It—A Messenger Goes to Washington—Rebel Troops Deserting—The Late Fight in Texas, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, May 21,
VIA CAIRO, Friday, May 26.

The *Picayune* has reliable information from the Trans-Mississippi Department, that Col. SPRAGUE'S conference with KIRBY SMITH resulted in nothing, in consequence of inharmony in the rebel council. SMITH was disposed to surrender, but the Missouri Generals, PARSONS and SHELBY, demanded an amnesty for themselves, which was not offered in the President's proclamation. Col. SPRAGUE returned, accompanied by a Missouri Colonel, who goes with him to Washington to confer with the authorities there. If the Generals are not included in the amnesty, they propose to join MAXIMILIAN.

The rebel troops are deserting in great numbers and going home, and the people are generally despondent. Cotton can be bought very low for gold. Several boats loaded with cotton are ready to come out of Red River as soon as permitted.

Another flag-of-truce boat is expected down on the 24th.

The country is overflowed from Alexandria to the mouth of Red River.

The steamship *Clinton*, from Brazos 16th, brings a confirmation of the fight at Boco Del Chico Pass, between the United States forces under Col. BARRETT and the rebels under Gen. SLAUGHTER, in which the enemy were driven twenty miles toward Brownsville, when the rebels were reinforced, and BARRETT retreated, fighting, and reached Brazos with the loss of seventy-two killed, wounded and missing, including Capt. TEMPLE and Lieut. SEDWICK, Thirty-fourth Indiana, captured. SLAUGHTER'S official report magnifies our forces and claims a big victory.

He admits a loss of 40 killed.

Cotton is quoted at New-Orleans at 40c. for strict low middling; and good grades are scarce. White Sugar 18c.; Cuba Molasses 50c. Exchange on New-York ¼ ₰ cent. premium.

The steamship *Fanny Skiney* sailed yesterday for New-York.

Arrived barks *Dirige* and *Hunter*, from Philadelphia; ship *Francis B. Cutting* and bark *Walker*, from Boston.

The New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad will soon be in running order.

Parties from Northern Mexico represent that the Liberal party is growing strong and popular, and believe they will soon possess the northern part of the country.

FROM TEXAS.

A Fight Near the Old Field of Palo Alto.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, May 26.

Advices from BRAZOS, TEXAS, state that a small engagement took place about the 12th of this month, on a part of the prairie on which Gen. TAYLOR fought the battle of Palo Alto, between a portion of KIRBY SMITH'S command and a detachment of about 800 United States troops, under Col. T. H. BARRETT. Our side was victorious, although the enemy's strength was much superior. The enemy used artillery.

A steamer from Bagdad to Matamoras arrived just as the artillery commenced firing. The boat stopped and hoisted the French flag, which might not have been observed by the rebels, for they fired shell and round shot, one passing through her cabin. The last seen of the boat she was floating down the stream.

Our troops were fired upon on their retreat by some parties across the Rio Grande, and some skirmishers crept up the river bank, and shot two of them dead.

Three Swiss soldiers of MAXIMILIAN'S army crossed the river on the way to Brazos, being deserters.

NORTH CAROLINA.

An Expedition up Roanoke River—Capture of Rebel Steamers, Cotton, and other Property.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 26.

Acting Rear-Admiral BRADFORD, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, has forwarded to the Navy Department a copy of a letter from Commander MACOMB, giving the details of a successful expedition up the Roanoke River, N. C., by the *Seneca*, *Valley City* and picket boat No. 6, under command of Lieut. Commander THORNTON, of the first-named vessel. The expedition proceeded as far up the Roanoke River as the rebel naval station, Halifax, and succeeded in capturing the steamers *Cotton Plant*, *Fisher*, and *Dolly*, and the engine of CUSHING'S torpedo boat, and another craft of some kind, built by the rebels.

The vessels were laden with staves, corn, thirty bags of cotton, three cases of goods, and six barrels of brandy. The expedition also found twenty-three bales of cotton on the banks of the river, which were taken possession of and brought off.

The communication of Commander THORTON disclosed the fact that the Roanoke has been cleared of obstructions, and a number of guns sunk by the rebels raised. A large quantity of Confederate cotton is stored away along the banks of the river, and will be captured. The rebel naval station at Halifax has been taken possession of by our forces, and will be held until further orders.

A PHILADELPHIA STORY.

Singular Statement About Putting Irons Upon Jeff. Davis—He is Said to Have Resisted With Great Violence.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 25.

I learn from a well-informed gentleman who left Fortress Monroe yesterday evening, that JEFF. DAVIS has manacles on both ankles, with a chain connecting about three feet long. He stoutly resisted the process of manacling, and threatened vengeance on those who did it. Rather than submit, he wanted the guards to shoot him. It became necessary to throw him on his back and hold him until the irons were clinched by a son of Vulcan. He exhibited intense agitation and scorn, but finally caved in and wept. He indicated writhing misanthropy, and an inclination toward *felo de se*. No knives nor forks are allowed in his cell; nothing more destructive than a soup spoon. Two guards are in his casemate continually. The clanking chains give him intense horror.

OUR POPULAR LOAN.

Two and a Quarter Millions Subscribed for Yesterday—1,544 Takers of Small Sums.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 26.

JAY COOKE reports the subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan to-day at $2,207,350. The largest Western subscriptions were $200,000 from GEORGE F. HULZ, Cashier at St. Louis; $100,000 from the First National Bank of that city, and $61,100 from the Third National Bank. The largest Eastern subscriptions were $250,000 from the National Bank of the Republic at Boston; $200,000 from the First National Bank of Philadelphia. The First National Bank of Lexington, Ky., subscribed $80,000. The number of individual subscriptions for sums of $50 and $100 was 1,544.

SEVERE STORM IN THE WEST.

Tornado in Kansas and Missouri—A Tough Story—Drifts of Hail-stones Two or Three Feet Deep—Destruction of Houses, Telegraph, etc.—Railroad Cars Blown off the Track.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 26.

A terrible storm passed over a portion of Johnson County, Kansas, on Wednesday evening, blowing down houses and fences, and uprooting trees, and doing great damage. The hail is said to have been blown into drifts two or three feet deep. Several persons were seriously injured, but no lives were reported lost. The storm entered this State, proceeding in an easterly direction, prostrated the telegraph at several points, and did much damage along the route. It reached here at midnight, and raged furiously two or three hours, destroying considerable property in the city and surrounding country. At Cedalia several cars were blown from a side track, into which a freight train ran, completely wrecking the engine and six cars.

The Pennsylvania Troops—Promotions to be Made Before Mustering Out.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, May 26.

Gov. CURTIN has decided, before the Pennsylvania troops are mustered out, to fill up vacancies in all company and regiment organizations by regular promotion. He is now in Washington, personally attending to this duty, examining the claims of those within the line of promotion. By this arrangement, many brave men who were debarred from promotion by the rigid enforcement of the order insisting on the maximum number in commands, will receive honors, and be mustered out with the commissions which they have so fairly earned.

Court-Martial.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Friday, May 26.

The court-martial for the trial of Major JOHN A. HADDOCK has adjourned until the 6th day of July. The testimony for the prosecution has all been received. On the reassembling of the court, the evidence for the defence will be heard.

Arrival of the China at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, May 26.

The steamship *China* arrived from Halifax at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Her mails and the newspaper bag for the Associated Press will be forwarded to New-York by the train, which leaves here at 3:30 o'clock this evening, and which is due there at an early hour to-morrow morning.

The Asia Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, May 26.

The steamship *Asia* sailed for Liverpool at 8 o'clock this morning. She arrived from Boston at 6:30 o'clock.

Gen. Weitzel and President Lincoln.

Gen. WEITZEL'S action in granting permits for the members of the rebel Legislature of Virginia to meet at Richmond after its capture, excited some surprise at the time. It will be seen by the following that he acted under direct authority from President LINCOLN, which authority, however, was immediately revoked:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, April 6, 1865.

Major-Gen. Weitzel, Richmond, Va.:

It has been intimated to me that the gentlemen who have acted as the Legislature of Virginia, in support of the rebellion, may now desire to assemble at Richmond and take measures to withdraw the Virginia troops and other support from resistance to the general government. If they attempt it, give them permission and protection, until, if at all, they attempt some action hostile to the United States, in which case you will notify them, give them reasonable time to leave, and at the end of which time arrest any who remain. Allow Judge CAMPBELL to see this, but do not make it public. Yours, &c., A. LINCOLN.

Handed to Gen. WEITZEL by Senator WILKINSON, on morning of the 7th of April. WEITZEL, m'e committee, who prepared a call, which he approved for publication. On the 12th, WEITZEL received a telegram from the President in Washington to cancel the call, as necessity for it had passed.

To Surprise and Amuse.

Any one who calls at our office, can see on our office-table a roll of paper over one hundred feet long, with the names of *three thousand six hundred and seventy-five patients*, written with their own hands, certifying that we have extracted their teeth without pain, by the use of the nitrous oxide gas, which I introduced to the profession. You will find the names of many distinguished clergymen, physicians, lawyers, college professors, ladies and gentlemen. Not one person out of all this number, has experienced any ill effects from the gas; *all* have gone away from the office feeling as well as when they came. This fact will be appreciated by medical men.

The following sentences written by patients opposite their own names, express their sentiments respecting the operations of the gas:

"Dreading it for 29 years—had them all out without the slightest pain."
"I didn't feel it a bit—aint that good?"
"God bless Dr. COLTON—may he live forever."
"Splendid!"
"Beats all creation, decidedly."
"HENRY WARD BEECHER for the soul—Dr. COLTON for the teeth."
"A perfect little heaven on earth—ought to have a gold medal."
"The fear I experienced before taking the gas, was only equaled by the pleasure of its use."
"I dreampt I was home with the baby."
"Worth $50 a tooth to have them extracted with gas."
"Almost wish I had another to extract."
"Without the slightest knowledge or pain."
"One of the greatest things invented—perfect relief."
"Had sixteen drawn with one dose of gas—no pain whatever."
"I consider your method perfectly delightful—suffered no pain."
"Delightful sensation—no pain whatever felt."
"Came 200 miles, and am well paid for it."
"Have no more dread of dentists."
"Perfectly magnificent."
"Teeth out and ears pierced—no pain."
"Had seven teeth drawn without pain—age 76."
"Fifteen teeth out—a task I have dreaded for years—the *fear of*, the pain *nothing!*"
"Perfectly satisfactory."
"Bet $5 the tooth was not out."
"A pleasant sensation—no pain—just the man to extract teeth."

I have said to scores of patients who were nervous and timid: "I will make you a present of $5 if we give you any pain, or if you even know when your tooth is drawn." There is no philosophy by which persons can reason themselves into the belief that they will suffer no pain—experience only can prove it. To avoid waiting, call and secure an appointment, or come early in the day. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5½ P. M.

G. Q. COLTON,
Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.
[*Advertisement.*]

Partial Deafness and Discharges from the Ear.—DR. HARTLEY generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear at his consultation rooms, No. 1,166 Broadway, without charge, until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskilful hands. Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness, neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude. Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist. Seventeen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success, as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence:

DOCTOR HARTLEY:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of yesterday, I have only to say that you have my permission to use my name, and I shall be very happy to satisfy any inquiry regarding your skill and professional abilities in the department of practice to which you devote your attention. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

D. C. BIRDSALL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
No. 335 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1865.

Mr. Goodwin, 18th-st., near Broadway.
Mr. William Silvey, No. 70 Cortlandt-st.
Mr. H. P. Herdman, Counselor at Law, No. 16 City Hall-place, New-York.
Dr. Bell, Dentist, Auburn, N. Y.
Mr. Seth Peirce, Editor, Chicago.
Mr. James R. Burtis, Gas-Works, Chicago.
Mr. Hawley and Mr. Fred. Dean, Springfield, Illinois.
Mr. B. F. Stephenson, Jacksonville, Illinois.
Miss Sarah Swaine, Nantucket.
Miss Rebecca D. Howard, Fairhaven, Mass.
James Burnett, Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

No charge for consultation and examination. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.

DR. HARTLEY,
No. 1,166 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preperation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthulf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey, Green, No. 48 High-st., Gretham, Lincolnshire; Congaia, Madrid, Spain; Cerujo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pun, Panama; Niobey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargons, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

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FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Persons Going to the Country will avoid Chills and Fevers by timely use of CASWELL, MACK & CO.'S FERRO-PHOSPHORATED CALISAYA, the best tonic extant.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines,
NO. 508 BROADWAY.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Important to Soldiers.—Gents' all wool suits at $18. Boys' all wool suits at $9. I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av., and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Home-made Beer, a Delicious Strengthening, blood-cleansing beverage. One bottle of Compound Extract Dandelion is enough for thirty-two bottles of fine
ROOT BEER,
and is easily made at home. Prepared by H. & J. Brewer, Springfield, Mass. Sold in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

Newell's Perfect-fitting Shirts, Ready-made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Hdkfs., Gloves, Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. E. A. NEWELL, 655 Broadway.

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., N. Y.—Hours: Gentlemen, 6 to 8 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.; ladies, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. The "Greatest of Luxuries." Try one.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

At Old Prices—Wedding Cards, French and English Note Paper, Monograms, Silver Door Plates, Seal and Presses, Color Stamping. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

Forewarned is to be Forearmed.—There is good authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the Great Scourge of our race; and yet, in the formative stages, all pulmonary complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT of Dr. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation, and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on pulmonary complaints; and it cures bronchitis effectually, if taken in time and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century; and if those who are threatened with lung diseases, or any of the symptoms of bronchitis or asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold by all Druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's
World's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall, and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a luxuriant growth.
GUARANTEE OF ITS WORTH AND MERIT.

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Wholesale and retail depot, No. 198 Greenwich-st., N.Y.

It is a Luxury to use Burnett's Kalliston for the bath. It has a refreshing perfume, excelling anything known. It acts upon the skin like a charm.

Itching Piles—Positively cured; also Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin, by the use of
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Itching Piles are generally preceded by a moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable and oftentimes distressing itching, particularly at night, after getting warm in bed.
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
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ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
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You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It saves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. VICKES, Jr., 498 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
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Robbed or not, as you please. Six years' experience is without a failure. Seventeen houses saved in three weeks. Office No. 198 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

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Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

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"MOST POWERFUL TONIC."
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His SUPPORTER affords immediate relief to those who feel a pressure or weakness at the lower region of the abdomen; will prevent rupture; should be used by the corpulent; by ladies after sickness; by those who lift, strain, cough, ride, run up-stairs, &c. Abundant testimonials at the office. Advice free.

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BY ONE APPLICATION OF
DR. VON EISENBERG'S
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY,
No. 104 Monroe-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

About six years ago I became troubled with inflamed eyes, and during the past six years, (a great portion of which time I was almost totally blind, unable, consequently, to walk without assistance,) I have tried many of the best oculists during the time, and found myself getting worse instead of better, until I was permitted, through kind Providence, to see you. You have cured me, and I consider it my duty to the public to make my case known, as I have no doubt there are thousands suffering in the same way that I was, and I thank God that I can raise my voice in praise of your great skill to restore one to sight who never thought to see again, and suffered as much as I have for the last six years. My eyes are more brilliant than ever. I shall always be happy to state my case to any who may call on me.

MRS. MARGARET LORETTE,
No. 22 4th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF BLINDNESS.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*: My son Walter was completely *blind* of one eye, and the other nearly so, for TWO YEARS. I have tried a great many of the best physicians, and the eyes became worse instead of better. I was recommended by a friend to call on you, and, thank Providence, my child is now fully restored to sight. His eyes look more brilliant than ever, and his health, which has been in a very poor state, is now entirely restored. I thank you for your kind attention to my child, and I shall ever be happy to be a living testimony to your skill, to any one who may call at my residence.

Mrs. JULIA EASTMANN,
No. 789 6th-av.

HEARING RESTORED BY AN APPLICATION OF DR. VON. EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled. CHARLES CHAPPEL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Messrole-avenue,
Greenpoint, Long Island.

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office.

DR. VON EISENBERG,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
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FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,
LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND
CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

An apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we urgently suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

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OUR QUARTERMASTER PHIL. SHERIDAN,
By a Staff Officer; see
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JUNE NUMBER NOW READY.
AM. NEWS CO., Gen. Agents.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Lists of Taxes assessed on manufactures for the month of March, 1865, and for the month of April, in accordance, respectively, with the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1864, and of the said Act as amended March 3, 1865, have been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded.

The tax is payable within ten days from and after the 20th day of each month, without notice, and all persons who shall neglect to so pay will be liable to the penalty provided by law.

Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

THAT PHOSPHORIC LITTLE BRIMSTONE DEMON
THE COMMON LUCIFER MATCH,
has had its day of devastation. A new era has dawned. Men's hearts no longer fail them for fear. Manufacturers and Insurance Companies may now repose in comparative security, thanks to the inventor of
THE UNIVERSAL
SAFETY MATCH.

Lovers of brimstone should not use these matches, as they would miss their favorite sulphurous aroma.
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By the author of "The Flower of the Family." See
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WILL CURE SCROFULA.
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LARGE SALE OF FINE SHIRTS.
A new era in the retail shirt trade.
P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
(Manufacturers of Ties and Shirts, No. 36 Warren-st.)
Offer at their new Retail Department,
NO. 3 PARK-ROW,
Opposite the Astor House—near the Museum,
ONE THOUSAND DOZEN
"SEA ISLAND SHIRTS,"
AT THIRTY DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

Four Shirts for $10. *Less* than four at $2 75 each.

These really elegant shirts are made of fine "soft finish" muslin, with very fine linen bosoms and cuffs, and are gotten up in the most careful and stylish manner, expressly for first-class city retail "custom" trade. Our lowest *wholesale* price for them to *dealers* is $30 per doz. They are retailed on Broadway and elsewhere, (under various names,) at $4; *never less than* $3 50 *each!!* We now propose to "jump" the "retailer," and offer them to the *consumer direct* at $30.

The most casual examination of the goods by any one who has ever bought or wore a shirt, will convince them at once that $12 to $18 per dozen can positively be saved by purchasing from "first hands" at No. 3 Park-row.

ALSO—For sale as above, of our own make, 2,000 dozens black and fancy silk ties, at 25 cents each; 1,500 dozens gent's fine linen collars, three and four ply, at $1 50; 50,000 first-class paper collars, at $1 50 per hundred; 10 collars for 20 cents. Also, a full assortment of undershirts and drawers, gloves, hosiery, &c., at wholesale prices.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, No. 3 Park-row,
N. B.—Six shirts (not less,) will be sent by express, "C. O. D.," for $15 50.

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SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.
It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brush, dry and wiry hair into beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.
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PRESTO, CHANGE!
the whitest and worst looking Hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the Hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.
It will not take a long, disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and
BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,
the old, gray, discolored appearance of the Hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.
Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it
CHEAP TO BUY
PLEASANT TO TRY, and
SURE TO DO YOU GOOD!
There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by
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[Copy.]
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, inst.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, inst., the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated New-York, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINTHROP, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1850, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 23 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.
F. H. TOWE, Secretary

H. P. CROZIER, GOLD AND SILVER mining broker, Rooms Nos. 13 and 14, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York. Two hundred gold-mining claims for sale, in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, Colorado. Titles perfect, from original preemptors. References: Messrs. S. B. Chittenden & Co.,
James M. Benedict, Esq.,
Thos. L. Taylor, Esq.,
John R. Cecil, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Pine-st., on MONDAY, June 5, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 22d May, 1865.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STOLEN—FROM A PUBLIC STOREHOUSE, IN Washington, D. C., on or about April 20, 1865, the following Certificates of Stock, viz.: No. 360 for 26 Shares Lake Superior Silver Lead Company, and No. 342 for 25 Shares Mendota Mining Company, both standing in the name of Col. C. B. Comstock. All persons are called on to show cause why new certificates should not be issued in lieu thereof.

NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS BROOKLYN MINING COMPANY.—Second assessment of fifty cents per share called for by order of Board of Directors, March 17, 1865, is now due at the office of the company, No. 9 Nassau-st.

D. T. OGDEN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS,
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

CARPENTER & BOARDMAN,
STOCK BROKERS.
No. 4 WALL-ST.,
EDWARD P. CARPENTER,
LANDSDALE BOARDMAN.

JAMES CURPHEY,
LATE CASHIER OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
BROKER AND DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

1-30 TREASURY NOTES, of all issues, and all other classes of GOVERNMENT STOCKS, bought and sold at the best market rates.

Orders from banks, bankers and individuals in the country will receive especial attention. Gold and coupons remitted for on receipt.

Collections made on very favorable terms.
JAMES CURPHEY,
No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.—The annual election for directors in the Minnesota Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on THURSDAY, June 22, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. P. GILPIN, Secretary.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Mich., May 15, 1865.

$750,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until Tuesday, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($750,000,) or any part thereof, of "War Bounty Loan Bonds" of the State of Michigan, authorized by an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act authorizing a War Bounty Loan," approved March 2, 1865, to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable at the pleasure of the State, after the expiration of twenty-five years from and after the 1st day of May, 1865, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. The interest on the bond to the date of delivery will be added. The right is reserved to reject any bid, if considered necessary to protect the interests of the State.

If desired, payments will be received and the bonds delivered at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.

STATE TREASURER.

GUARANTEE OF THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS HOLDING PLACES OF TRUST.

Books of subscription to the capital of the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the Mechanics' Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of May instant, and continue open until the 1st day of June next, daily, from the hours of 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Ten per cent will be required at the time of subscribing.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,
DAVID S. DODGE,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
GEORGE ELLIS,
Committee on Subscription.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-one Directors and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Court-st., corner of Remsen-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 8th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, May 22, 1865.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO.,
No. 27 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Assessment of Three Dollars per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, payable on the 5th of June next, at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 1 per cent. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at the close at business on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 3d of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTZ HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Quarts Hill Gold Mining Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st of May to the 6th of June, inclusive.

J. H. TYLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, No. 27 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Sheldan and Columbian Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. In accordance with Article 5 of the by-laws.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

MAY 25, 1865.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 5th of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company, and of three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 464 Broadway, on SATURDAY, June 17, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. Per order of the President.

CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

DOUGLAS MINING COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Douglas Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, in New-York, on Monday, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with article five, of the by-laws.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York have ordered the payment, on the fifth day of June next, of the final installment of fifty per cent upon its capital stock, at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.—Dated May 20, 1865.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 146 BROADWAY.—An election of nine Trustees of this company will be held pursuant to its charter, at its office as above, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 12 M.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY—Located and use the Nitrous Oxide Gas to extract teeth without pain. It is entirely different, and free from all the danger of Ether and Chloroform. 19 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
Paid Up Capital, - $2,000,000
Reserve, - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LONDON.
Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.
Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by
LEES & WALLER,
NO. 23 PINE-ST

SATTERLEE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
STOCK BROKERS,
have removed their office
from
No. 49 Exchange-place,
to No. 70 Broadway
and No. 13 New-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 23d inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., and reopen on THURSDAY, 25th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 23.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent, payable June 2, free of government tax; the transfer books will be closed from May 25, to June 2.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed free from government tax. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

THE LAST CHANCE.

The books of subscription to the working capital of the

SUGAR CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY

WILL CLOSE ON

WEDNESDAY, May 31.

This is the most promising petroleum stock, either for investment or speculation, ever offered to the public.

Books open at the office of

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO., Bankers,

No. 57 Exchange-place.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 28.
OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, AT PRIVATE SALE AND AT THE NEW-YORK PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD.

Stocks of established worth can now be purchased at prices which will give the purchaser over THREE PER CENT. PER MONTH on his investment.

OIL LEASES.

Leases can be obtained of the Dutchman Run Oil Company, on their lands in Western Virginia, at one-fourth royalty, the work to be commenced at once. There are a large number of wells going down around this property, with good prospects. The company are also at work boring for oil.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND Baltimore Consolidated and Petroleum and Mining Company. 75 shares for sale at $2 50 per share, which is less than the subscription price. Address PETRO, Box No. 101 Times Office.

INSURANCE.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS 1ST JANUARY, '65	3,765,503 42
LIABILITIES	77,901 52

FIRE,
MARINE AND
INLAND INSURANCE.

This company having organized a marine department under the immediate charge of Mr. W. C. Nicoll, late of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, is now prepared to take marine risks.

The same prompt and equitable course of dealings, which has for so many years been pursued in the Fire and Inland branches, will be maintained in the new department.

Liberal arrangements will be made with Merchants and Shippers transacting their business directly with the Company.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
JOHN McOEE, Secretary.
J. H. WARNBURN, Assistant Secretary.
W. C. NICOLL, Sup't Marine Department.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

No fire-engine, hook and ladder, cart, hose, truck, or other machine on wheels, commonly used for the extinguishing of fire, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park, except the transverse roads, without the previous consent of the Comptroller of the Park.

No funeral procession, or hearse, or other vehicle or person carrying the body of a deceased person, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park, except upon the transverse roads.

No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall light, make, or use any fire upon the Central Park.

No person on foot shall go upon the grass, lawn or turf of the Central Park, except when and where the word "Common" is posted, indicating that persons are at liberty at that time and place to go on the grass.

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 6th day of May, 1865 and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the board.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

DATED NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED without pain, under Nitrous Oxyde Gas, at 50 cents each, by Dr. WAIT, corner 6th-av. and 21st-st. Best teeth inserted on low terms. Cut this out.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGIInated and use the Nitrous Oxide Gas to extract teeth without pain. It is entirely different, and free from all the danger of Ether and Chloroform. 19 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
CHARLESTON COTTON.

1,744 bales Upland, and
416 bales Sea Island Cotton,

Will be sold, under direction of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 31,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Samples can be seen at No. 36 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
3,000 BALES UPLAND AND 3,000 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON

will be sold under the direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
On TUESDAY, June 6, 1865,
AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. Easton & Co., three days before the sale.
Catalogues will be ready at the custom-house three days before the sale.

ALEXANDER KENNEDY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
$60,000
WORTH OF RICH AND DESIRABLE FURNITURE
TO BE SOLD AT
CONGRESS HALL,
Albany, New-York.

The property known as Congress Hall, having been purchased and presented to the State by the City of Albany, for the site of a new Capitol, the undersigned will sell at public auction, commencing

WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OR JUNE,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

and continuing until the whole property is disposed of, comprising in part—

Splendid Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor and Chamber Suites,
Splendid French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
50 large Gas Chandeliers,
Rich Lace and Damask Curtains,
34 Mahogany Extension Dining Tables,
300 Dining Chairs,
250 first-quality Curled Hair Mattresses,
200 Husk and Straw Mattresses,
100 Live Geese Feather Beds,
500 Live Geese Feather Pillows and Bolsters,
5,000 yards Wilton, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Bedding, Table Cloths, Table Covers, Napkins, Towels,
2 large French China Painted Dinner Sets,
A large quantity of silver-plated, China and Glassware,
three Phelan and Collender Combination Billiard Tables,
one 12-passenger (new) Omnibus, Stephenson, builder; Horses, Wagons, Sleighs, Harnesses, &c.

Also, immediately after the sale of the furniture, a large and valuable stock of choice old
WINES, BRANDIES AND WHISKIES;
also, a fine collection of
OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., &c.

The attention of hotel keepers, housekeepers and dealers is called to this sale, which will be positive and without reserve, as the house has to be vacated July 1.

Catalogues of the property may be had by applying to the auctioneer, or, if he undersigned.

JAS. L. MITCHELL,
Proprietor Congress Hall.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION
ON TUESDAY, May 30, 1865,
At 12 o'clock,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK,
the following-named vessels, belonging to the U. S. Navy Department:

SCREW STEAMER FLAG—Length, 187 feet 6 inches; breadth, 31 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 8 inches; between decks, 7 feet 2 inches; 1 cylinder, 48 inches diameter, 66 inches stroke.
SCREW STEAMER KENSINGTON—Length, 190 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth of hold 10 feet 7 inches; between 1st and 2d decks, 7 feet 1 inch; between 2d and 3d decks, 7 feet; 1 cylinder, 56¾ inches diameter; 44 inches stroke.
SCREW STEAMER VICKSBURGH—Length, 171 feet; breadth, 33 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; 1 cylinder, 36 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.
SCREW STEAMER PROTEUS—Length, 203 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 4 inches; between decks, 7 feet 10 inches; 2 cylinders, 44 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.
U. S. STEAMER NEVINS (screw)—Length 203 feet 9 inches; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 7 inches; 2 cylinders, 44 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.
BARKENTINE HORACE BEALS—Length, 123 feet; breadth, 31 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches.
SCHOONER RACHEL SEAMAN—Length, 118 feet; breadth, 30 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet.

Terms—Ten per cent of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder before the vessel is removed from the Navy-yard, which will be done within six days after the date of sale.

C. H. BELL, Commandant.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT NO. 150 EAST 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, as above, all the handsome furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of mahogany parlor suites, pier mirrors, elegant seven-octave piano forte, Brussels and ingrain carpets, first quality pure hair mattresses throughout the house, mahogany, walnut and enameled chamber furniture, iron bedsteads, black walnut dining-room furniture, china and glass ware, &c. Also the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell, on
FRIDAY, June 2, 1865,
(by order and under direction of Gen. Van Vliet, A. Q. M. G.,) at 12 o'clock, on board thereof, at Pier No. 37 North River:

Side-wheel steamer CAHAWBA, 1,643 tons, built in 1854, 220 feet long, 36 feet beam, 13 feet deep.
Propeller JERSEY, 222 tons, built in 1850.
Propeller DETROIT, built in 1861, 398 tons, 137 feet long, 25 feet beam, 11 feet deep.

IRON MINE AT AUCTION.

By order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, I shall expose for sale at public vendue, at the hotel of Jacob G. Drake, in Morristown, in said State, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., that valuable mine of iron ore situate near Rockaway, New-Jersey, called the Hibernia Mine, formerly owned by Theo. T. Wood, deceased. It is in good working condition, situate but three miles from the Morris Canal, with which it is connected by railroad, and is considered one of the most valuable iron mines in New-Jersey. At the same time and place, there will be sold forty-five acres of land with dockage, on the Morris Canal, in Rockaway, aforesaid.

Master in Chancery of New-Jersey.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY, SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER CO., ABOUT 3 MILES FROM THE CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of Phillip Dater, deceased, about 85 acres of land, situated on the Boston Turnpike Road, in the town of West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., about 3 miles from the Harlem Bridge, 3½ miles from the Central Park, 4½ miles from Harlem Bridge. This property is in the immediate vicinity of the fine estates of Messrs. Whitlock, Faile, Spofford, Dennison and Barretto; has a water front and fine view of the Sound and East River. No property more desirable can be found anywhere in the vicinity of New-York for those wishing to purchase for the purpose of erecting suburban residences. Its accessibility, the character of the surrounding improvements, its position, uniting the conveniences of city with the beauties of country life, the healthfulness of location, beauty of scenery, its facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, all combine to render this property most attractive. The land will be sold in plots of from 2 to 8 acres, which have been judiciously laid out by a competent engineer, and in such a manner that so far as possible each plot will be equally benefited by the natural advantages of the place. There is on the premises a first-class stone mansion, 50 feet square and wing attached, with modern improvements, gardener's cottage, carriage-house, barn, ice-house and necessary outbuildings; also, a fine bearing grapery. Topographical maps, with sketches of different views taken from the place, can be had on application to the auctioneers on and after the 24th inst.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, MAY 27, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at Nos. 3, 5 and 7, Cortlandt-st., near Broadway, New-York,
THE ENTIRE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF THE NATIONAL HOTEL.

Glassware, plated ware, table and toilet crockery, cutlery, castors. Also, the bedding, blankets, sheets, table-linen, &c., will be sold in the dining-room on SATURDAY, and the purchasers will be required to pay for the goods and take them out of the way the same afternoon. Purchasers will have the opportunity to examine all the furniture, with catalogues, on the same day. And on

MONDAY, MAY 29, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
the sale of the furniture and fixtures, as per printed catalogue, will be commenced and continued daily until the whole is sold.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., the steam-engine and two boilers, with the fixtures of the laundry, bakery and kitchen.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of June, 1865, a lease to establish and maintain a ferry from the basin at the foot of Spring-st., in the City of New-York, to Hoboken, New-Jersey, at the point where the old ferry was established, or within one thousand yards northerly or south of that point. The landing-place at Hoboken, New-Jersey, to be furnished by the purchaser.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of ferry-leases heretofore entered into by the corporation, which may be had on application at the office of the Comptroller.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER, WILL SELL by auction on SATURDAY, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., elegant household furniture, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, curtains, &c., plated ware, china

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE,

AT NEW ROCHELLE.

Near the Neptune House, and steamboat landing, and five minutes' ride from the depot. The dwelling is of stone, three stories and basement, all in thorough repair; grounds around and lawn in front of dwelling well shaded by large elm, evergreen and other trees, and stocked with choicest fruit and flowers. Upon the place are a variety of grapes and most popular strawberries. A new orchard just coming into bearing, of over 100 trees of selected kinds of apple, cherry and standard pear trees; Summer, Fall and Winter varieties; in the garden a choice collection of dwarf pear trees, &c. A large number of the noted New Rochelle blackberries, trained upon wires. Good barn, gardener's house and Summer kitchen. Ice-house with ice in it; fruit and root cellar.; wood-house and workshop, &c. Two good, never failing wells of water upon the place, and a stream of spring water running through the land, supplying the ice pond, &c. Well and rain water brought into the kitchen. Grounds tastefully and conveniently laid out.

A more healthy place cannot be found.

Stages pass the door to and from every train.

Terms made easy.

Address or call on the Secretary of the United States Disintegrating Ore Company, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Room No. 8, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE De Forest Manice, situated in the town of Hempstead, Queens County, L. I., 14 miles from New-York City, and one mile east of Queens Station, on the Long Island Railroad, containing fifty-six acres. This place was the country seat of its late owner over twenty years, and is believed to be unsurpassed in this country for beauty and finished cultivation. The dwelling-house is of wood, filled in with brick, of gothic style, very large, and in order. The place contains a large and fully stocked green-houses, graperies, peach and other glass houses, carriage-house and stables, and a gardener's cottage. It is supplied with water from a large well and reservoir, yielding a never-failing supply to all the buildings and grounds. It will be sold with or without the house furniture and green-house plants. See full particulars in advertisement in N. Y. Evening Post, this week. For permits, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or WM. D. F. MANICE, Executor, 48 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT YONKERS—Situated on Palisade-av, three-fourths of a mile from the Hudson River Railroad depot, commanding an unobstructed view of the Hudson River for 20 miles, with an acre of ground, tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, with beautiful shade trees, shrubbery, and an abundance of choice fruit. The house is of modern build, of brick and stuccoed, containing ten rooms, with all the modern improvements, having bath, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c. On the premises is a new brick stable, with all the modern improvements, having stalls for five horses, room for six carriages, and a finished room for a coachman. The whole is in complete order for immediate occupation. Price $18,000. The furniture can be had with the house if desired. Apply to the owner on the premises. W. A. DIBBLE

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 90 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed. It is miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, the roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in Orange, N. J. The house built and occupied by M. O. HAWSLEY, with six acres of ground. The house is spacious and in perfect order; the grounds are stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit, with a greenhouse filled with the choicest of flowers, with grapes both within and without. The land has 750 feet front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots, if the purchaser deem desirable. As a private, genteel residence it has no superior in its equal, in the town. The furniture, which is new, and of the richest and best, will be sold with the house, if desired. Further description is unnecessary, as no one should purchase without viewing for themselves. For terms inquire of G. KIRTLAND, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Kingsbridge, West Chester county, the residence of Joseph H. Graham, Esq. The house is well built and replete with all the modern conveniences and improvements; there is a large stable and necessary outbuildings, 20 acres of land with abundance of every variety of fruit, forest and ornamental trees and shrubbery, fine garden, &c. Terms easy and healthy, and valuable oyster ground adjoining. No. 11 is altogether one of the most unexceptionable locations for a gentleman's residence, being but a short distance from the city by the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, and also by steamboat. Apply to the owner on the premises, or to E. H. L. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT NEW-ROCHELLE, Westchester County, N. Y., known as the Homer farm, consisting of about 28 acres, all fine, arable land, about three-quarters of a mile from the Westchester Railroad Station; there are on the premises a dwelling-house, barns, &c. Title perfect. There runs through the property. For further particulars, inquire of HENRY W. CLARK, No. 59 William-st., Room No. 11 Broadway, New-York City, or of HENRY WOLFE, New-Rochelle Village.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Immediate possession—Two first-class brown-stone, corner Oxford and Hanson-places; three Philadelphia brick, south-east corner of Gates and Ryerson; two frame and two brick on Herkimer, just west of Albany; three frame on Madison, east of Franklin; also a brick house on Pulaski, east of Oxford. They will be sold at less than cost, and on accommodating terms. Apply to E. H. M. HOLS, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—A gentleman, desirous of traveling, wishes to sell his country seat, handsomely and healthfully situated on the south shore, 45 minutes' drive from ferry, with from ten to thirty-five acres, garden, lawn, with flowing stream, choice fruit, barn, outbuildings, gas, hot and cold water, with or without furniture, horses, carriages, cow, &c. Immediate possession. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 5 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—THE ELEGANT four-story full-size house and lot No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., in good order, with modern improvements, excellent light, and situated opposite the mansion of Hon. Moses H. Grinnell; is one of the most desirable locations in the city for a private residence; price $19,000; terms easy. Apply on the premises, from 9 to 3 o'clock. Possession immediately.

FARM AND WATER-POWER FOR SALE —Situated in Bedford, Westchester County, 15 miles from Mt. Kisko's depot on the road. Said farm contains about 120 acres good land, well fenced and watered; house large and nearly new; outbuildings sufficient; water-power well worthy the attention of manufacturers, &c. For particulars, apply to P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st., or WM. SEAMEN, Executor, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 15 ACRES OF LAND, lying about 1¼ miles south of the village of Nyack, running from the river to the top of the mountain; on the premises are three houses, two of them in good repair; also, a dock; there is an apple orchard, and all the small fruits in abundance. Inquire of G. M. LAURENCE, Palisades, N. J., or JOHN JAYCOX, Glenham, N. Y.

DWELLING-HOUSE IN VILLAGE OF KENT, CONN—Elevated healthy region on Housatonic Railroad, fifty miles west from Bridgeport; house well shaded; nine rooms; stable and carriage-house; ice-house, garden and orchard; price, $3,500. Apply to ASHBEL CULLER, on the adjoining premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A HANDsome country residence, eligibly situated within a mile of the landing, and commanding extensive views of the river and Fishkill Mountains. The house contains eight acres of ground and is a most desirable property. For full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO FARMERS.—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES for sale in Litchfield county, Conn., one and a half miles from railroad depot; large brick house, 40x40, with extensive barns, carriage-house, stables, &c.; all in order; fruit in abundance; four hours from New-York City. Price, $7,000. Apply to P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st. N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN Northern New-Jersey, one hour from the city, with modern dwelling, gardener's cottage and unobstructed sights; the view is very fine, and the location perfectly healthy. For further particulars, apply to JOHN DUER, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 24.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, handsome villa sites, with fine views, within fifteen minutes' walk of New Brighton and Quarantine Ferries, for sale. Apply to Mrs. S. F. JONES, The Cedars, New-Brighton, Staten Island, or LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 52 Wall-st., over City Bank.

FOR SALE — FARM OF 80 ACRES, 60 IMproved; well fruited and watered; fair buildings; west of Newburgh, 11 miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad; would be exchanged, or rented on shares to a good man who can stock and furnish it so as to pay. J. E. HATCH & CO., No. 112 Broadway or No. 375 8th-av.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.—FOR SALE, in New-Jersey, in close proximity to New-York, a manufactoring property, consisting of a large one-story brick building, with gas and water in the building; price $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES, THREE LOTS; price $4,500; one cottage, five lots, price $3,000; 97th-st. and Hudson River; view of river; terms easy; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or at No. 59 Liberty-st., third floor, rear.

FOR EXCHANGE—COUNTRY HOTEL, EIGHT houses, in Brooklyn; farm 75 acres; country seat on the Hudson; 4,000 acres coal lands.
JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—TASTY COTTAGE, GARDEN made, one hour by rail, near depot; immediate possession; price $1,800; terms to suit. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, within 45 minutes' of Wall-st. Apply to Messrs. WRIGHT & MERRIHEW, No. 52 Wall-st.

PORTABLE COTTAGES, OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES.—Simple, neat and substantial; the best in the world. Address WEST-ST. STEAM WORKS, Paterson, N. J.

PROPERTY BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED at the Metropolitan Real Estate Office, No. 40 Dey-st. Wanted 100 small cheap places.

PERSONAL.

IF MISS L. A. W., MILLINER AND dressmaker, will address A, Box No. 136 *Times* Office, she will find a letter from her old friend she corresponded with for one or two years.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO NEWSDEALERS.

Out to-day, THE FLIGHT OF JEFF. DAVIS, in seven funny pictures. See the NORTHERN MAGAZINE, a first-rate number. Two capital stories; a splendid poem: "I Got Petroleum on the Brain." To be had of all wholesale newsdealers.

TO BOOK DEALERS — WANTED—GOOD TIME COMING.—A pamphlet by AUGUSTUS WATMANS. Address ANDREW ROBERTSON, No. 11 Wooster-st.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES TO LET,
With splendid light and ventilation
Suitable for
Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACES TO rent for the season by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at Williams Bridge, 50x50, rent $1,500; Norwalk, Conn., double house, $1,000; Poughkeepsie, N. Y., house, stable, &c., $1,500 per annum; Newburgh, cottage for four months, $800; New-Brighton, S. I., finely located, $1,200; Cliffwood, N. Y., $1,500 per annum; Bloomfield, N. J., two cottages; Astoria, handsome country seat, $2,000; also, several places for sale. Descriptions at office, 3 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—On the banks of the Hudson River, containing 34 acres, well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees; the house contains 12 rooms, gate-house, carriage-house, barns, ice-house, (filled;) are all new and first-class; will be rented to a suitable tenant, furnished or unfurnished, together with the horses and carriages. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to WM. MALLORY, Stratsburgh, N. Y.

CORNWALL.—TO LET FOR FOUR MONTHS from June 1, a furnished house, twenty minutes' ride from the landing, with eleven rooms, large hall and kitchen, surrounded by fruit and shade trees; there is a good garden planted, a stable, the use of and pasture for an excellent cow, and, if desired, a good family horse; the house stands upon high ground, commanding a beautiful view, and is in every way a healthy and desirable residence. Inquire of JAMES M. BASSETT, No. 20 Murray-st., N. Y., or of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

BROOKLYN.—A WIDOW LADY RESIDING IN her own house, in a delightful location, convenient to both cars and ferries, would offer either the greater portion of the house, or some handsome furnished rooms, to some responsible party willing to pay a fair price for superior accommodations. For particulars call at No. 18 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, AT NEW-ROchelle, on the water, a French Gothic frame cottage and one acre of land, known as the "Gardiner Cottage," on the estate of the late Philip Schuyler, deceased. Rent $500. Apply to ROBERT H. LUDLOW, Trustee of estate, Westchester, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY COTTAGE TO LET.—A PLEASant cottage on the banks of the Hudson, 1¼ miles below Hastings, together with stable, ready-made garden, abundance of fruit, and about two acres of land for the children to run about on. Rent moderate. Apply to STEPHEN H. PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 79th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND TO RENT—A three-story frame house, corner Clinton-st., with kitchen attached, having been put in good order; moderate rent; in a healthy location; short walk from Tompkinsville Ferry.
D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 100 Broadway.

ORANGE.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR the Summer or year, with all modern improvements, in a beautiful location, five minutes' walk from Orange Valley depot; fine stable with it if desired. Apply to J. S. OTIS, with H. B. Claflin & Co., No. 140 Church-st., or W. B. BLACKWELL, Main-st., Orange N. J.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, situated on Greenfield Hill, Fairfield County, Connecticut, having a fine view of the Sound, completely furnished, with eight acres; house 46 feet square; garden planted, all in perfect order. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, 30 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, the larger part of a large farm-house, near Long Branch, N. J., surrounded with shade trees. Stabling accommodations, and ice-house filled; rent to private family, $400. Apply to WM. S. EATON, No. 149 Broadway, between 12 and 2 P. M., or by letter.

TO LET—FURNISHED; THE PLEASANTLY situated cottage, "Cragdon," East Chester; with garden, stables; ice-house well filled; high and commanding ground. Apply at No. 122 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR ENGRAVERS, ARchitects, or any business requiring superior light, two rooms in the new building Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, near Wall-st., each about fifty feet square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—NEW HOUSE, Greenly furnished, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, near and overlooking the Sound, with privilege of boating and bathing. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—Nos. 147 AND 149 WEST 25th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A FURnished country seat at Sing Sing, one mile from depot or river; abundance of fruits and vegetables, poultry, cow, horses and carriages. For particulars apply to J. E. HATCH & CO., No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 3.

A NEW AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, with two acres of land, carriage-house and room for cow, horses, to let for the summer, at Flushing, L. I. For particulars, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—TO RENT, A furnished house, near the Valley Station; six bedrooms, bath-room, &c. Address Box No. 2,479 New-York P. O., or WILLIAM J. BROWN, Orange, N. J.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE Summer or year, at Rye; first class; ten minutes from depot; fine garden made, and abundance of fruit; stables, carriage-house, &c., complete. Apply at No. 21 South-st.

OFFICES TO LET—ON THE SECOND, THIRD and fourth doors of building No. 189 Broadway, from $400 to $1,000 per annum. Apply to T. B. BYNNER, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN WESTchester County, half an hour's ride from 30th-st., by Hudson River Railroad. Inquire of S. CONOVER, Jr., No. 160 Fulton-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE HUDson, at Washington Heights, for the Summer. Apply to HARRISON & WARING, No. 117 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE OR PART OF ONE, CONtaining not less than six rooms, in a desirable location, with the modern improvements, between 4th and 6th avs.; no children in family, and parties responsible. Apply, with particulars, care of J. Hooper & Co., No. 41 Park-row.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURnished, to let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife, or to a party of single gentlemen; other small rooms suitable for gentlemen. Call at No. 173 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, suitable for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; house convenient to cars and stages. Dinner at 6. No. 34 West 28th-st.

NO. 34 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-st.—Choice location and near the principal hotels; suites of rooms for gentlemen, or parties of gentlemen, (without board) also single rooms; house first-class.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMIlies and single gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place; transient persons $2 and $2 50 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

$7 TO $14 PER WEEK FOR BOARD, with single room, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; beautiful location; transient board, $2 50 per day; porter in attendance all night.

WANTED—STEAM POWER WITH LARGE rooms on the ground floor, suitable for a carpet-cleaning machine. Address MITCHELL & BROTHER, No. 220 Canal-st.

ROOM TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, TO one or two single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 51 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with airy and comfortable rooms and good board, in a pleasantly situated house, in the beautiful and healthy village of Passaic, Passaic County, N. J., 45 minutes from New-York by Erie Railway, and within two minutes' walk of the depot; trains very convenient for business. Terms moderate. For particulars inquire of Station Agent, at Passaic.

BOARDING AT SUMMIT, NEW-JERSEY, ON MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Three rooms on second floor are still not taken; two rooms communicate; house three minutes' from depot; eight trains from New-York daily; beautiful country; elevated and noted for the resort of those seeking health. Call on, or address MRS. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point; fine large rooms with first-class board. Address R. A. BERARD, West Point.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZEN'S WEST POINT HOTEL
WILL BE OPENED FOR THE SEASON
SATURDAY, MAY 27.
For board and rooms apply to
COZZENS BROTHERS,
West Point.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL GRAY MARE, 15¾ hands high, seven years old, gentle as a lamb; sound and fast—can trot in 3¼ minutes—with a victoria made by Lawrence last May, with seat for children. Also, harness made by Walters to order; rugs, blankets, whip, &c. The owner going to Europe on account of health, is the only reason for selling. Also, a new saddle and bridle, made by Walters. Apply at store, No. 765 Broadway, after 11 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF BRIGHT BAY HORSES, 16 hands, black points, six and seven years old, unsurpassed for style and action, and fine travelers; one bay, 15¾ high, eight years old, a fine coupe horse; also, a bay and sorrel, 15¾ high; both trot in 2:50; all sound and kind. To be seen at new stables, Nos. 131 to 137 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO DISPOSE of a pair of stylish black horses, about 16 hands high, long full tails and manes, seven and eight years old; warranted sound and gentle and not afraid of locomotive. Sold for want of use. Address Box No. 4,888 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FINE DARK GRAY HORSE, sixteen hands high, also a good coupe horse; both young and kind; also a six-seat rockaway, in good order. Apply at the red brick stable, on alley No. 20 East 37th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—A PERFECTLY SOUND AND KIND horse, full 15¾ hands, free traveler, and can trot in 2¾. Address Box No. 1,974 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,400	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
HELVETIA	2,515	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Aspitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
VIRGINIA ..... SATURDAY, May 27
LOUISIANA ..... SATURDAY, June 3
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA ..... SATURDAY, June 17
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $36—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship VIRGINIA, GEORGE A. LEWIS, Commander, for Liverpool, will sail from Pier No. 45, East River, on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 10¼ o'clock.
WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $120 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP,
GUIDING STAR,
2,595 65-95 tons,
WILLIAM B. BELL, Commander,
will sail for Havre, calling at Southampton to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, from the company's pier, No. 46 North River, third pier above foot of Canal-st.)
First cabin passage $150
Second cabin passage 60
payable in United States currency.
An experienced Surgeon on board. Medical attendance free of charge.
The GUIDING STAR is one of the very best as well as one of the most elegant steamships ever built in this country. She has state-rooms for 250 first cabin passengers, and for comfort or elegance her saloons and staterooms are not excelled by those of any other steamer in the world.
This steamer will arrive from New-Orleans on the 27th inst., when passengers may examine her accommodations for which purpose tickets may be procured at the office of the company.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. Draper & Hagenow; at Paris Messrs. John Munroe & Co.
Returning, the GUIDING STAR will leave Havre on the 13th of July.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 10 Barclay-st.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Wimpenny	Saturday, May 27.
MONTEREY	Furber	Saturday, June 3.
MARIPOSA	Howes	Saturday, June 10.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, June 17.
EVENING STAR	Wimpenny	Saturday, June 24.
MONTEREY	Furber	Saturday, July 1.
MARIPOSA	Howes	Saturday, July 8.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, July 15.
GUIDING STAR	Bell.	
RISING STAR	Building.	

At 3 o'clock P. M.,
From Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st., New-York.
The MORNING STAR is 2,048 tons; the EVENING STAR, 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR, 2,416 tons, and RISING STAR, 2,778 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.
First cabin passage, $125; second cabin, $40.
No freight received, or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,24-4 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,24 tons	800-horse power
EUROPE	3,304 tons	800-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	800-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Afloat)	1,100-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at ENGLAND to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.

EUROPE Capt. A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE Capt. A. BOCANDE	FRIDAY, June 23

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THIS line, will sail as an extra steamer at noon on WEDNESDAY, May 31. Cabin passage, $85; Steerage do., $35. Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at Queenstown, (COVE HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, (Inman Line,) carrying the United States mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON ..... SATURDAY ..... May 27
EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY ..... June 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY ..... June 10
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	100	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $31. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS, COMMENCING MAY 1, 1865.
The ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and commodious Steamships from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
June 2 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SLOCUM
(connecting at Panama with the SACRAMENTO.)
June 16 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TENEYCUGH
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 16 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The new and first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
WM. POWELL, Master.
will leave for Wilmington direct on
SATURDAY, May 27,
at 3 o'clock precisely.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH.
STAR LINE.
Regular weekly United States mail line.
The first-class steamship
AMERICA,
Capt. CLIFT, will commence receiving freight MONDAY, 29th inst., from pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.
The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 7.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 88 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.
NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.—Annual election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 6th June next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 208 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. JONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.
REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE OF NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
Steamer GRANADA, R. BAXTER, Commander.
Steamer ALHAMBRA, R. B. BENSON, Commander.
THE GRANADA
will leave pier No. 14, East River,
On WEDNESDAY, May 31,
at 2 o'clock precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on WEDNESDAY, June 7.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. YAULL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 27, at 3 P. M.
For passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow, June 3.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—No. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers. Issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 26.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF DOCK.
FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON,
Landing at
Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall and Milton.
The steamer MARY POWELL will leave pier foot of Desbrosses-st., (second street south of Canal,) every afternoon at 3½ o'clock

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DRAW the alternate mornings, (on and after May 22,) at 7 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 7:10. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARSEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON AND BRATTLEBORO'.—The first-

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Continued from First Page.

ter for truth and veracity and of his mental condition, did you have any doubt in your mind that Dr. Mudd had said what he represented him to have said? A.—I thought probably my brother was jesting at the time, and I observed that if such was not the fact he ought not to state it. He said it was certainly true; that he had made that statement to him in Bryantown. I supposed he had told it as he had heard it.

Examination of Samuel McAllister.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Washington.

Q.—How long have you resided in Washington? A.—Since the 2d day of December last.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I am clerk in the Pennsylvania House, Washington.

Have you the register of that house with you? A.—I have (producing the register.)

Q.—State whether the name of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd appears on that register as having been entered in the month of January, 1865? A.—I have examined the month carefully, and the name does not appear.

Q.—Do you know the accused, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd? A.—I do not. He may have stopped at the house, and if he did his name is on the register, as we do not allow any person to stop at the house without registering.

Q.—Turn to the 23d of December last, and state whether you find the name of Mudd. A.—Yes, Sir, the name is here, Samuel A. Mudd.

Q.—State whether you find the name of another man named Mudd on that day. A.—Yes, Sir, J. T. Mudd.

Q.—What is the rule of the house in regard to the guests registering their names?

Acting Judge-Advocate Bingham objected to the question. The objection was overruled. A.—All persons stopping at the hotel are required to register their names. Often persons come in and take meals; they do not register their names; but no person stops in the house over night without being required to register.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—Q.—Do you know who slept in the room with Atzeroth on the night of the assassination? A.—No, Sir; I was in bed at the time Atzeroth came.

Q.—You do not know whether Dr. Samuel A. Mudd was in the house or not in the month of January? A.—No, Sir. His name is not on the register.

By the Court—Q.—Do you know whether Dr. Mudd might have been in the house under an assumed name? A.—I could not tell anything about that.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the person registered as Mudd? A.—No, Sir.

Examination of Jeremiah T. Mudd.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State whether you are acquainted with the prisoner, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd? A.—I am.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In the Fourth Election District of Charles County, about a mile and a half from the house of Dr. Mudd.

Q.—State whether you came with the accused to Washington; whether you can state the particulars of your visit? A.—I came with him to Washington the 22d of December last; I recollect the date from the fact that we returned home on Christmas Eve, which was the 24th; when we got to Washington we left our horses down by the Navy-yard, and walked up to Pennsylvania-avenue; it was in the evening; we went to the Pennsylvania House and registered our names, I think, for lodgings; however, we concluded, as we had not been to dinner, that we wanted something better than an ordinary supper; so we went to a restaurant on the avenue known as the "Walker Restaurant;" we ordered supper and remained there, possibly, an hour; after leaving there we walked into Brown's Hotel, where we stayed about half an hour; we then went into the National Hotel; there was a tremendous crowd in there, and we got separated; I recognized an acquaintance in the crowd and got into conversation with him; after that I came out of the place and went along the avenue, stopping in several clothing-stores for the purpose of looking at some clothing which I intended to purchase next morning; I then walked up to the Pennsylvania House, and very soon after I arrived, Dr. Mudd came; very soon we went to bed; in the morning, after breakfast, we went to the store of a man by the name of McGregor, I think, and purchased a cooking-stove; we were together once or twice during the morning; I had clothing to buy and some little purchases to make which I attended to; I saw the prisoner during the morning repeatedly; every five or ten minutes I would be with him; about 1 o'clock we left the avenue and came down to the Navy-yard, got our horses, and between 2 and 3 o'clock went home; we came and returned together.

Q.—Where were you in the Pennsylvania House when the prisoner rejoined you, after your separation from him at the National? A.—I was sitting near the fireplace, in the first room as you enter, near the office where the register is kept. Dr. Mudd, when I first saw him, came through the folding door into this room from the other room.

Q.—Was any one with him as he entered? A.—I think not; there might have been; I saw no one.

Q.—You say you were not separated from him the next morning more than five or ten minutes at a time? A.—I think not. After the purchase of this stove, he had some shoes and some little things to buy, and we separated; but I saw him frequently, since, I think, he was coming from the Bank of Washington, where he had had some little business.

Q.—Do you know by whom the articles bought by him were taken to his home?

Judge Bingham objected to the question as being of no consequence.

Mr. Ewing said he thought it a matter of much consequence. The prosecution had proved by one witness a meeting between Booth and Mudd here in Washington, and the defence expected to be able to show conclusively that, if there was any such meeting, it must have been this visit, therefore the necessity of showing that accused came here on business unconnected with Booth, had been put in evidence as part of the conspiracy, and the defence had a right to show, by the acts of the accused, that he came to Washington on a purely legitimate business visit.

Judge Bingham replied that the interview alleged to have taken place in Washington between Mudd and Booth, was in another month from that here designated, and the attempt to show the purchase of certain articles and everything connected with their transportation to the house of the prisoner would, if allowed, result in throwing no additional light whatever upon the subject.

The objection was not sustained, and the question was repeated.

A.—I took home a portion of his purchases myself. The stove was to be taken home by a Mr. Lucas, who was then in market with his wagon, and I went twice myself. Mr. Lucas said that if he sold out his load of poultry, he would take the stove down; and if he did not, he would not be able to take it down that trip.

Q.—Are you well acquainted with Dr. Mudd? A.—I am.

Q.—Have you known him from early youth.

Q.—Do you know his general character in the neighborhood in which he resides for peace, order and good citizenship? A.—It is exemplary, I think, and never heard anything to the contrary. He is of an amiable disposition, a good citizen and a good neighbor, besides being honest and correct.

Q.—Do you know his character in the neighborhood as a master of his servants? A.—I do. I have lived close by him all my life, and I believe him to be humane and kind. I never thought his niggers done a great deal of work, but have always considered that they were treated very humanely.

Q.—Do you know of Booth having been in that county? A.—I do; I saw him at church. I saw a stranger there, and was told that it was Booth, a great tragedian. From the description given of him and photograph (am satisfied it was the same man that was there in the latter part of November or early in December.

Q.—Do you know on what business Booth was on in that county? A.—Only from the common talk; what I heard others say.

Q.—What was the common talk?

Judge Bingham objected to the question.

Mr. Ewing said that he knew that it was the object of the government to give the accused here liberal opportunities of presenting their defence. He did not think that the Judge-Advocate intended by drawing tightly the reins of the rule of evidence to shut out evidence which might fairly relieve the accused of the accusations against them. It was better not only for them, but for the government whose majesty had been violated, that there should be great liberality in allowing the accused to present whatever evidence they might offer. The defence wished to show that Booth was in the country ostensibly, according to the common understanding, of the neighborhood, for the purpose of selecting and investing in lands. This was introduced as explanatory of his meeting with Dr. Mudd, whose family, as the defence expected to show, were large landholders, and anxious to dispose of their lands.

Judge-Advocate Holt stated that he was in favor of allowing the accused to indulge in the utmost latitude of inquiry, and that when he fell short of maintaining that spirit he would be obliged if the Court would do it for him. This instance, however, a mere idle rumor, in regard to which a cross-examination could not be made, was not, in his opinion, properly admissible.

The objection was then sustained, and the question was not put.

Cross-examined by Judge-Advocate Holt—Q.—Do you know the reputation of the prisoner, Dr Mudd, for loyalty to the Government of the United States? A.—I really do not. So far as my knowledge goes, I have never known of any disloyal act of his.

Q.—Have you ever heard any disloyal sentiments expressed by him? A.—No, Sir; I have not heard him express any sentiments in opposition to the policy of the Administration.

Q.—Do you know that he has been opposed to the action of the Government of the United States in its endeavors to suppress this rebellion, and that his opposition to it has been open and undisguised? No, Sir; I do not know that.

Q.—Do you not know that he has continually held that the State of Maryland had been false to her duty in not going with the other States in rebellion against the government? A.—I have never heard him say so.

Q.—Have you not, from time to time, seen Confederate officers about his house? A.—Never, Sir.

Q.—You spoke of his amiability toward his servants. Did you ever hear of his shooting any? A.—I have heard of it.

Q.—Have you any doubt of its truth? A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. Ewing.—Q.—State what you heard about his slaves? Q.—Heard that his servant was obstreperous—that he ordered his servant to do something which he not only refused to do, but started to go away. Dr. Mudd had his gun with him, and he thought he would shoot him to frighten him. I heard him say so myself. He shot him somewhere in the calf of the leg.

Q.—Did you ever hear anything of the servant having attacked him with a currycomb? A.—I do not think I ever heard that. I heard but little about the matter.

Q.—Did you hear that his servant's leg was broken by the shot? A.—No, Sir. I heard that it was a flesh wound.

Q.—You spoke of having heard him express himself in opposition to the policy of the administration; did he express himself with any violence? A.—No, Sir; I never knew him to make use of any expression in gentlemen's company which would not be admissible in ladies' society.

Q.—Did he ever talk much in opposition to the administration? A.—I never heard him talk a great deal in opposition to the administration, except with reference to the emancipation policy.

Examination of Francis Lucas.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Where do you live? A.—In Charles County, near Bryantown, Md.

Q.—In what occupation were you engaged last December? A.—I am a huckster and have been for several years.

Q.—State whether there was any arrangement made between Dr. Mudd and yourself as to carrying some articles from this city down home for him last December. A.—On Christmas eve Dr. Mudd came to me in market and asked me to take home a stove for him; he came to me several times about it, and I promised to do it if I could.

Examination of John C. Thompson.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—Where did you reside last Fall? A.—At Dr. Green's, in Charles County.

Q.—Did you know Wilkes Booth? A.—I had a slight acquaintance with a man bearing that name.

Q.—State how that acquaintance commenced? A.—I was introduced to a man styling himself Booth—I do not know whether the name was Wilkes Booth or not—by Dr. Green, my father-in-law. I think that was in October or November last.

Q.—Was this introduction given to you by Dr. Green at Dr. Green's house? A.—Yes, Sir; Booth came there, I think, on a Saturday night.

Q.—Had any of the family there known him previously? A.—I think I can say with certainty that none of the family ever heard of him before.

Q.—State how he got admission there? A.—Dr. Green's son, Joseph Green, brought him there from Bryantown.

Q.—Where is Dr. Green, and what is his condition? A.—He is at his place in Charles County; he is a very old man, being seventy-four years of age—bed-ridden and infirm.

Q.—Did this man, Booth, bring any letters of introduction to Dr. Green? A.—I think he brought a letter from somebody in Montreal. If I am not mistaken it was from a man named Martin.

Q.—Did you see the letter? A.—I hurriedly glanced over the letter and paid little attention to it. As well as I remember, it was simply a letter of introduction to Dr. Green, stating that this man, Booth, wanted to see the country.

Q.—State whether you were present at the first meeting between Dr. Samuel A. Mudd and this man, Booth? A.—On Sunday morning this man, Booth, Dr. Green and myself went to the church at Bryantown, and I introduced Booth to Dr. Mudd.

Q.—State what was Booth's ostensible object in visiting the country? A.—It was for the purpose of purchasing lands; that I am confident of, as he so stated to me; he asked me the price of land in that section; and I told him as well as I remember now, that the land varied in prices from $5 to $50 per acre, according to the quality and situation and the improvements upon the land.

Q.—Did he make any inquiries of you as to who had land for sale? A.—Yes; I think I told him I did not know who had land for sale, but that Mr. Henry Mudd, the father of the accused, was a large property-holder, and he, Booth, might purchase land from him.

Q.—Did he make any inquiry as to distance from the river? A.—As well as I remember, he did make inquiry of me about the roads in Charles County, but I was not informed in regard to roads there; the only road of which I had any knowledge was the road from Washington, known as the stage-road, leading down to Bryantown; he asked me in regard to the road leading to the Potomac River; I told him I was conversant with those roads; that I knew them as far as Allen's Fresh and Newport, but no farther.

Q.—Did Booth make any inquiry as to the purchase of horses in the neighborhood? A.—I think he did; I think he asked me if there were any horses in that neighborhood for sale; I told him that I did not know; that the government had been purchasing horses, and that many of the neighbors around had taken their horses to Washington and sold them.

Q.—State whether the meeting of Booth, Dr. Gwynn and yourself, with Dr. Mudd, at church was casual? A.—It was simply accidental.

Q.—Where did you meet Booth? A.—In the church-yard, in front of the church door, where the male portion of the congregation are in the habit of assembling just previous to divine service. I happened to see Dr. Mudd there with various other gentlemen, and I introduced him to the other gentlemen present. There was further than that; he was a purchaser of land; I think he told me the night before, he had made some speculation, or was a shareholder in an enterprise in Western Pennsylvania somewhere, and as far as I remember, told me he had made a good deal of money out of the operation.

Q.—Did Booth stay at Dr. Green's house during that visit? A.—I think he stayed there during that night and next day.

Q.—Did you ever see Booth again? A.—I think I saw him again about the middle of December following; he came to Dr. Green's a second time and stayed all night and left very early next morning; I did not see him after that.

Cross-examined by Assistant Judge-Advocate Burnett—Q.—How near do you live to Dr. Mudd's? A.—I think the distance is about seven or eight miles.

Q.—Is your acquaintance with Dr. Samuel A. Mudd and his affairs of a very intimate character? A.—I am not intimate with him; I know him personally.

Q.—You say Booth spoke of purchasing lands? A.—Yes, Sir; I told him that Mr. Henry Mudd, the father of the accused, was an extensive landholder, and he would probably be able to purchase lands from him.

Q.—He did not in that conversation say anything to you about purchasing lands from Dr. Samuel Mudd? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether Dr. Samuel Mudd owns any land there? A.—I am not positive as to that.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—Who lives nearest this city, Dr. Gwinn or Dr. Mudd? A.—I should think Dr. Mudd lives the nearest.

By the Court—Q.—Did you see the name attached to the letter of which you have spoken? A.—Yes, Sir; I think the name was Martin; I do not know the Christian name.

Q.—You never heard of the man whose name was signed to that letter? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did Booth, to your knowledge, ever buy any lands in Maryland, on the strength of that letter of introduction? A.—Not to my knowledge.

The Court adjourned until to-morrow.

From Fortress Monroe.

ARRIVAL OF GOV. PIERPONT AND HIS DEPARTURE FOR RICHMOND.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 26.

Gov. PIERPONT, accompanied by a party of ladies and gentlemen, arrived from Washington this afternoon on the steamer *Diamond*, en route to Richmond. The Governor and party landed at the place, and spent a few moments viewing the fortress and the various curiosities, and left at 5 o'clock for Richmond, to establish his seat of government.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Quoits.

NEW-YORK VS. NEWARK.

The ancient game of quoits until recently has been almost dormant with the admirers of athletic sports. A revival, however, has sprung up, and instead of the bowling-saloons of three years back, in our most fashionable places of resort for healthful recreation, there are now to be found well laid-on quoit grounds, at which a numerous attendance assembles every afternoon for exercise and recreation. At the corner of Broadway and Astor-place no less than three regular organized clubs meet on alternate days for practice. Almost every State has its champion, especially in the northern district. The champions of New-York and New-Jersey have had several contests for supremacy. On Thursday last two of the best players of the most prominent clubs of Newark and New-York competed for a prize of $200. Messrs. MCLEARAN and MCGREGOR represented Newark, and Messrs. GIBSON and FERGUSON, New-York. The Newarkers won by a score of 41 to 31 for New-York. At the start, and up to the thirteenth end, the New-Yorkers took the lead, the score standing 13 to 4. The Newarkers then opened their shoulders, and at the end were ten points ahead. A large company was present to witness the match, and a vast amount of speculation depended upon the result. The parties were looked upon as evenly matched at the start. Out of this another match is likely to come off shortly between four selected players of New-York and four picked from the clubs of New-Jersey.

AQUATICS.

The Race Between the Yachts Lillie and Katydid.

A match race between the *Lillie*, twelve tons, Vice-Commodore JULIAN JAMES, and the *Katydid*, LANDON KETCHUM, Esq., both of the Union Yacht Club, took place on the 25th inst. The course, which was the one the club sailed over last July, was as follows: From a stake boat off New-Brighton (Staten Island) to red buoy No. 18, thence to Southwest Spit, and return, passing buoys No. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 to the eastward.

The signal to start was given at 11h. 58m. 30s., when the yachts got under way very handsomely. They rounded buoy No. 18, as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Lillie	12	17	15
Katydid	12	18	—

The *Katydid* passed the *Lillie* on the down stretch at about 1 P. M. The *Lillie*, however, soon regained her position. The yachts rounded the S. W. Spit, as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Lillie	1	58	—
Katydid	2	01	15

At can-buoy No. 11 the *Lillie* was six minutes ahead. The *Katydid*, however, passed the *Lillie* about half an hour before they reached Fort Lafayette, the wind chopping around. They rounded buoy No. 18 as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Katydid	5	36	15
Lillie	5	39	45

They arrived at the stake boat off New-Brighton as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Lillie	5	11	—
Katydid	6	13	32

The *Lillie* had an allowance of four minutes, and was the victor by six minutes and thirty-two seconds.

The yachts were ably sailed by owners, and the race hotly contested. It was a matter of regret, however, to all parties that the wind was not more favorable, as for a considerable part of the course the yachts seemed barely to drift with the tide. The *Katydid* was the yacht which took the prize in the Union Yacht Club regatta of July, 1864.

Several yachts of the Brooklyn and Hoboken clubs, and a party of gentlemen, mostly members of the club, in the steamer *J. C. Gibbs*, accompanied the boats over the course.

Fire and Loss of Life.

CARLISLE, Penn., Wednesday, May 26.

A fire occurred last night about five miles west of Carlisle. Seven children, the oldest fifteen years, and youngest six months, were burned to death. Mr. and Mrs. MAYBERRY, the parents, were also severely burned. The fire was accidental.

THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Addresses by Corresponding Delegates—The Report on Church Erection Fund, and the Publication Committees.

The assembly resumed its sessions yesterday at 8:30 A. M.

The session opened by the Moderator calling upon delegates from correspondant bodies to address the assembly.

Rev. Mr. KIMBALL, from the General Association of Massachusetts, was the first speaker. He brought the greetings of the church he represented.

Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON made an interesting address on the aims and objects of the Union Commission organized for the relief of Southern refugees and poor whites of the South, and commended the commission to the assembly's attention.

Communications were then read by Rev. JOHN SPAULDING, clerk, from Maine, Vermont and New-Jersey, conveying salutations to the General Assembly.

The business of the day was then taken up, and the report of the Committee on Church Erections was called for. Pending the consideration of this report, it was moved and adopted that speakers be limited to ten minutes in their remarks. The report was then read by Rev. E. P. PRATT. It was a lengthy and very comprehensive document, and in submitting the report, Mr. PRATT took occasion to enter into a very minute explanation of the plan or constitution recommended by the report.

Rev. Mr. BROWNLEE, of Kansas, objected to the plan as hurtful to the Church of his Stats, and he wanted a reservation in favor of KANSAS, speaking of the peculiar circumstances of the Church.

From the report of the Treasurer we learn the following facts:

During the past year loans and donations have been made as follows:

Loans	$2,550
Donations	$1,176

Payments have been received from churches on account of their loans and donations as follows:

On account of loans	$8,633 25
On account of donations	1,027 50

The amount of the loans and donations now outstanding and secured by bond and mortgage is as follows:

Loans outstanding	$36,490 43
Donations outstanding	13,728 66
Total	$50,209 09

The cash and securities on hand, ready for immediate use, are $73,637 85, making the total amount of the fund at this time $123,848 94.

Rev. Mr. JOHNSON wanted the matter changed, and declared that the administration of the fund was oppressive and injurious.

Rev. Mr. COPELAND complained that the fund was too much tied up and surrounded with conditions that subverted the purpose for which it was founded.

Rev. Dr. ELDRIDGE concurred in the views expressed by the brother from KANSAS.

Rev. Mr. BISHOP, of Indiana, had found no difficulty in his Synod.

Mr. J. C. BENEDICT, Treasurer of the fund, made a lengthy explanation of the manner of administering the fund.

Rev. Dr. SPEAR spoke earnestly in defence of the report and the plan recommended.

Mr. WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Rev. Mr. PIKE of Minnesota, Rev. Mr. Wyckoff of Illinois, and others spoke on the subject, and the Assembly adjourned until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 P. M. the Assembly was opened with prayer.

Rev. Dr. HARPER, delegate from the United Presbyterian Church, said he was charged by that body to offer the assembly cordial greetings. The reverend gentleman spoke at length of the relations of the New-School Church and the United Presbyterian, and made passing remarks on the efforts of both churches against slavery. He said his church felt that the New-School Presbyterians were always able auxilliaries, and they would rely upon the New-School's countenance in the approaching struggle of sinful conflict. He closed by bestowing his blessing upon the assembly, and conveying the warm wishes of the church he represented.

The stated clerk, Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, explained that Mr. HARPER came from the United Churches as a new member of the corresponding delegate.

The regular order of business was then resumed, being the consideration of the report of the Church Erection Committee.

Rev. F. JEWELL and Rev. Mr. NORTHRUP spoke upon the report.

Rev. E. P. PRATT, chairman of the Committee on the Fund, replied to several questions propounded by the last speakers, but became involved in an argument, and was called to order.

Rev. Mr. ELDRIDGE explained what he considered the great difficulty in the fund, and offered some amendments to the first article of its government.

Rev. Dr. SPEAR replied in defence of the plan and report of the Fund Committee, and claimed that the plan could not be altered without violating the laws set down for the committee.

Rev. Dr. FISHER, President of Hamilton College, thought if the loan must go on accumulating, without allowing the interest to go out to feeble churches, they must get up another loan as soon as possible. Out West they did not understand this view of the case. He read some extracts from a document belonging to the Old School Presbyterian Church, on the guaranteeing of property.

Dr. PRATT again spoke on the subject, and was sarcastic in his remarks.

Mr. JESSE W. BENEDICT, Treasurer, made some explanation of the working of the Fund. It appears from his remarks that $75,000 now lies invested in stock, and it could be turned into cash at twenty-four hours' notice.

Rev. Dr. WOOD was prejudiced against the Fund when he came to the assembly, but he thought that the business managers of the Fund were doing all that could be done. He thought that the difficulty was in the Fund being a permanent one, when it ought to be given freely, and he offered a resolution altering the first article of the constitution.

Messrs. WOOD and ELDRIDGE having offered amendments, and they receiving considerable discussion and opposition, the Assembly became somewhat confused. The question before the Assembly—Mr. ELDRIDGE's motion—was finally decided by the whole matter being referred to a Special Committee of seven, to report to-day.

The Committee on Publications submitted their report. It was read by Rev. A. ELDRIDGE, D. D. In the report the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Churches be recommended to increase their contributions to the publication cause, with a view to more extended and thorough operations, and with special reference to affording facilities for the gratuitous distribution of tracts and books among the Freedmen.

Resolved, That the permanent committees of the Church be directed to consider and authorized to undertake the publication of a periodical, in the support of which they shall unite, in proportion to the space they may require, and the funds at their disposal.

Resolved, That the Presbyteries be recommended to appoint unemployed ministers within their own boards to explore the field, and act as colporteurs in circulating the books of the publication committee.

Rev. Mr. DULLES, the Secretary of the committee, made some explanatory remarks, and spoke at length of the aims in the future of the committee.

The report was then adopted.

Rev. Mr. BROWNLEE, of Kansas, spoke of the great want of a periodical in which to publish the reports of the leading committees, and to give the church some idea of what was already done.

Dr. HAMILTON agreed with the last speaker, and gave his experiences in obtaining religious literature. He wanted to see the hands of the Publication Committee strengthened.

Rev. Mr. SUTTON also wanted to see the publication fund enlarged and the field extended, for the churches in the West were very ignorant on the tenets of Presbyterianism.

The report of the Committee on Religious Press, appointed last year, was submitted.

On the motion of Dr. SPEAR, it was resolved that the report on the state of the country and the report upon the condition of the freedmen be made the special order of the day for the morning session of to-day.

The Assembly then adjourned to to-day.

The following are the appointments for New-York churches to-morrow:

Central Church, (Rev. Mr. Dunn's,) Broome-street—Rev. J. Patch, A. M.; Rev. Samuel Sawyer, P. M.

Allen-street Church, (Dr. Newell's)—Rev. Samuel Sawyer, A. M.; Rev. H. H. Northrup, P. M.

Seventh-street Church, (Rev. T. R. Smith's)—Rev. J. B. Bonar, A. M.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, (Dr. McElray's)—Rev. A. Eddy, P. M.

Shiloh Church, (Prince-street)—Rev. J. B. Reeve.

Mercer-street Church, (Rev. Dr. Booth's)—Rev. H. A. Edson, A. M.; Rev. Lewis Kellogg, P. M.

THE COUNTERFEITING CASE.—The examination of the alleged counterfeiters, ANTONIO ROSA, DANIEL ROSA, and FRANK WHITE, before Commissioner JONES, began in Brooklyn on Wednesday, was resumed on Thursday afternoon. Officer SCHENFELDT, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, was the first witness examined. He testified to having been present at the arrest of the accused at GARFIELD'S house in Gowanus; on examining the premises they found detached portions of a printing press, one lead die, with the figures 50 marked on it, and some others with "G" on them; under a heap of stones in the cellar the officers found a bag containing about $15,000 in counterfeit currency, consisting of 50 and 25 cent stamps. In a closet in WHITE'S room, up stairs, they found a quantity of paper similar to that used for printing the notes on, and in the same room was concealed a quantity of arms, revolvers, dirks, &c. One of the revolvers was found fully loaded, ready for use. In the room occupied by the two ROSAS, a number of the steel-plate engravings were found. JOHN S. MACKAY was called upon as an expert to prove the spurious character of the notes found. LEWIS GARFIELD, the owner of the house where the counterfeiters were arrested, and who was also arrested as an accomplice, was next examined. He testified that about two years since he rented a house to the prisoners at New-Utrecht, and about two months since he rented them the house in which they were arrested. He carted the printing press to the house, but did not know what it was to be used for. ROSA told him it was a machine for making brushes. Received $5 a month rent for the use of the house. CATHARINE GARFIELD, wife of the last witness, was examined, and corroborated the testimony of her husband. The case was then adjourned.

A NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS.—ELLEN WALL, residing on the corner of Broome and Mulberry streets, New-York, had one of her legs crushed at Hamilton-avenue Ferry on Thursday night, by being caught between the boat and the bridge, while attempting to step on board. She was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.....JOSEPH SARACH, aged 3 years, was run over by a horse and wagon in front of his parents' residence, No. 77 Cumberland-street, and seriously injured. The little fellow ran under the horse, unperceived by the driver.....A boy named ROBERT CLEGHORN, residing at No. 77 Nevins-street, was amusing himself by hanging on one of the Sacket-street cars, and falling off, broke his ankle.....A collision took place between a baker's wagon and an ice-cart in Bedford-avenue. The baker's horse became frightened, and breaking loose, dragged the driver, Mr. KELLER, out, and he fell violently upon the pavement. His injuries are of a severe character.

Evening Exchange.

$40,000 Amer. Gold	136¾	100 Mich.S. & N. L.		88¾
10,000 do.	136¾	100 do.	b3	89
10,000 Ohio & M. O.	94½	200 Cleve. & Pitts.		62¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	89¾	200 Ohio. & R. I.	s3	94
400 Erie Railway	72¾	100 Ohio. & N. W.		25¾
300 do.	73	100 Ohio. & N. W. P.		55¾
100 do.	b3 72¾	100 do.	b10	55¾
300 do.	72¾	200 do.		55¾
200 do.	s3 72¾	100 Canton Co.		36¾
100 Quick Min. Co.	s3 51			

Market dull, and but few transactions.

Nephotherapy.

The above is the medical or surgical name of a new system discovered by Doctor E. B. LIGHTHILL, the eminent surist, for the treatment of diseases of the throat, Catarrh, Asthma, Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, and the diseases of the Respiratory Organs. A correspondent sends us the following account of the application of the above new remedy:—"I was seriously afflicted with a sore throat—diphtheria and all its fatal consequences were ever before my mind, when I first heard of Dr. LIGHTHILL'S new system—Nephotherapy. A friend assured me that it was painless and most efficacious, and so I made up my mind I would try it. When first introduced into the doctor's study, I saw a formidable-looking combination of brass instruments, and an air-pump, which a gentleman of color was working assiduously. Somewhat frightened by this array—I am a very nervous person—I hesitatingly took the seat the doctor pointed out, and as he approached me with a lot of bright silver things in his hand, my heart came into my throat. These turned out, however, to be merely a series of little mirrors, by an ingenious use of which the doctor took an accurate survey of my throat. I was put into another chair, and was informed that I should undergo Nephotherapy. 'It is quite painless,' said the doctor; but I confess I did not believe him. At that moment, the gentleman of color pumped harder, and suddenly turned a screw of the brass machine. A mist or fog, (almost invisible, it was so fine,) issued from a tube directed toward my face. I breathed this mist a moment or two, and then, to my surprise, the doctor said, 'That will do.' And this was Nephotherapy. Two applications cured my throat. The fine mist settled upon its inflamed parts like a dew upon the grass, caused no irritation, and removed the disease. For the especial benefit of those who, like myself, are nervous, and for little children who may be afflicted with diseases of the ear, the eye, the throat, or the respiratory organs, I relate my experience of the new system." Dr. LIGHTHILL, who is known as a medical writer, has published a work on the above subject, of which we shall speak in another number.—*Home Journal, May 27.*

[Advertisement]

A HINT TO BOTH SEXES.—HOW TO GAIN AND RETAIN AFFECTION.—It has frequently been suggested that PLANTATION BITTERS are, in another form, the "Elixir of Love" of the Ancients. That they do much to quiet "family jars," and reconcile fretful wives to cross husbands, we verily believe. When domestic quiet is restored and connubial felicity reigns supreme,

"How great the charm, how sweet the bliss
That find expression in a kiss."

A free and proper use of PLANTATION BITTERS will inspire the souls of both sexes with pure and high-toned sentiments of affection, and a capacity for rare and exquisite enjoyment in each other's society. Remember there is no place like home, and no passion like love—and nothing to link the two together and you to both like the great Family Blessing, PLANTATION BITTERS.

[Advertisement]

GAS FIXTURES AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.—As we shall close our store, No. 579 Broadway, on the 1st July next, we are closing out our large assortment of gas fixtures and bronzes at about cost.

Persons wanting such articles will find this an opportunity of purchasing cheap.

WARNER, MISKEY & MERRILL, No. 579 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

THE HAT OF THE SEASON, par excellence, is undoubtedly the latest style introduced by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. Its appearance cannot fail to attract particular attention, for it has an "odor of respectability," if we may use such a term; and although the wearer's clothes may be shabby, clean linen and this hat will make him look like a gentleman. The style is neat and quite graceful.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.—White Holland, with Bray's Self-acting Fixtures.

J. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.

For Stores, Dwellings or Skylights.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MOSQUITO NETS and PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BOARDMAN—BOWNE.—On Wednesday evening, May 24, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., assisted by Rev. Robert Lowry, Mr. HENRY R. W. BOARDMAN, of Chicago, and Mrs. M. J. BOWNE, of New-York City.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

MACLAY—BARBOUR.—On Thursday, May 18, by Rev. Dr. Wm. R. Williams, ROBERT MACLAY and GEORGIE, daughter of Alfred Barbour, Esq., all of this city.

MILLER—RADAN.—On Wednesday, May 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Henry J. Fox, JOHN MILLER and MARY, fourth daughter of Gilbert Radan, all of this city. No cards.

PELL—GUEST.—On Wednesday evening, May 24, by Rev. Robert Lowry, assisted by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Mr. WALTER T. PELL, of Jersey City, and Miss ELSIE A. GUEST, of this city.

DIED.

BARLOW.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, May 25, CHARLES, infant son of Charles and Grace Barlow, aged 5 months and 3 days.

Funeral service at the residence of his parents, in Elizabeth, at 10 A. M. Saturday, 27th; and the remains will be taken to Greenwood by 10:45 A. M. train, New-Jersey Railroad, arriving at foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11:30, where carriages will be in attendance. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

BRUSH.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, May 24, SMITH C., youngest son of Hiram and Maria Brush, of Babylon, L. I., aged 26 years.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—On Thursday, May 25, in Irvington on the Hudson, at the residence of her son-in-law, Jacob Vanderbilt, MARIA CAMPBELL, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the above place, on Saturday, the 27th, at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Unionville for interment. Carriages leave Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st., at 2 P. M., giving time to return same evening.

CHISHOLM.—Suddenly, at Woodstock, Westchester County, on Friday, May 26, ELLIOTT, youngest son of Walter and Ellen M. Chisholm, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Sunday, May 28, at 2½ P. M.

COLEMAN.—At Fort Delaware, on Saturday, May 20, of pneumonia, Lieut. HARRY W. COLEMAN, a prisoner of war, late of Vicksburgh, Miss., in the 19th year of his age. Buried at Easton, Penn.

☞ Vicksburgh and New-Orleans papers please copy.

CRAWLEY.—At Spuyten Duyvel, Westchester Co., on Thursday evening, May 25, ANN POLLOCK, wife of Daniel Crawley, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on this day, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock.

DE GROOT.—On Thursday, May 25, of disease of the heart, VIOLA, wife of R. P. De Groot, and youngest daughter of Richard H. Vermilyea, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 101 Varick-st., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

DENNY.—On Thursday, May 25, at Tremont, Westchester Co., CHARLES P. DENNY, eldest son of James P. and Biele A. Denny, in the 7th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the house at 10 A. M. Saturday. The remains will be taken from the 26th-st. station, Harlem Railroad, at 12:15 P. M., to Greenwood.

HANDY.—At Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, May 24, SARAH E., wife of Thomas Handy, and youngest daughter of Cornelius and Charlotte J. La Forge, of this city, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Church, No. 261 Hudson-st., New-York, on Monday, the 29th, at 2 P. M.

LORD.—On Thursday, May 25, ELIZA S. LORD, widow of Wm. D. Lord, and daughter of the late Abraham Auten, of Richmond, S. I., aged 63 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 12 Grove-st. Her remains will be taken to Richmond, S. I., for interment.

☞ Staten Island and Somerville, N. J., papers please copy notice of death.

MAYER.—On Thursday evening, May 25, ABRAHAM P. MAYER, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 228 Wooster-st., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

MCCARTEY.—On Thursday, May 25, of pneumonia, CHARLES MCCARTEY, Jr., to the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 234 West 33d-st., on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4266. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PEACE AT LAST.

Surrender of Gen. Kirby Smith's Entire Force.

Final Official Act of Insurgent Authority.

The Great Rebellion Has Passed Away.

Their Land and Naval Forces Declared Disbanded.

The Stars and Stripes Again Dominant Over All the Country.

All Military Prisoners During the War Set Free.

Re-Union, Peace, Freedom and Prosperity.

E PLURIBUS UNUM!

[OFFICIAL.]

FROM SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 27, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. CANBY, dated at New-Orleans, yesterday, the 26th inst., states that arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department have been concluded. They include the men and material of the army and navy.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MILITARY TRIBUNALS.

An Order from President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 27.

The following order has just been issued from the War Department:

That in all cases of sentences by military tribunals of imprisonment during the war, the sentence be remitted, and that the prisoners be discharged.

The Adjutant-General will issue immediately the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

By order of the President.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Disorganization Among the Rebels — Our Prisoners in Texas Purposely Allowed to Escape—Small Parties of Rebels Surrendering—Affairs in the Red River Region.

FORT SMITH, Saturday, May 27.

Rebel deserters and escaped prisoners of the Thirty-second Iowa Regiment, just arrived from Texas, report that the Federal prisoners confined at Tyler, Texas, are allowed to escape in large numbers, the guards saying that, when they are all gone, they will have nothing to do, and then can go home.

The enlisted men in the rebel army are unwilling to fight any longer, and do not respond to KIRBY SMITH'S proclamation. They acknowledge themselves whipped and anxious for peace.

The surrender of the rebels east of the Mississippi was not credited at first, but it is now generally believed.

Gen. RUSKEY is now negotiating with the rebel officers of Western Arkansas for the surrender of their commands. Quite a number have already come in, and others will doubtless do so.

Guerrillas have ceased molesting boats and telegraph wires.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 27.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 21st inst., learns, from rebel sources, that the Trans-Mississippi rebel army will soon surrender or disband in the absence of a large Federal force pressing them. The latter course will probably be pursued.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 27.

The New-Orleans *Times*, of the 22d inst., says that the gunboat *Little Rebel* arrived here yesterday from the mouth of the Red River, with dispatches from Lieut.-Commander FOSTER and Gen. KIRBY SMITH for Gen. CANBY.

The rebel flag-of-truce boat *Champion* that brought the Federal officers, Col. SPRAGUE and Maj. BUNDY, from Shreveport is still lying at the mouth of the Red River.

An exchange of prisoners was agreed upon at the mouth of the Red River on the 25th inst.

Two hundred and forty rebel exchanged prisoners arrived at Shreveport on the 16th inst.

Col. JULIAN E. BRYANT, nephew of WM. C. BRYANT, was drowned recently while bathing in the Gulf of Mexico.

The interior of Texas is in a terribly disorganized condition.

A telegraph line is to be constructed from San Antonio and Austin to Matamoras.

The French and English war vessels off the Rio Grande joined the United States sloop of war in firing half hour guns as a mark of respect to the memory of the late President LINCOLN.

Six hundred and forty bales of cotton passed here (Cairo) for St. Louis to-day, and upward of one thousand for Cincinnati.

Probable Surrender of Kirby Smith's Army.

BATON ROUGE, Tuesday, May 23, } via CAIRO, Saturday, May 27. }

Brig.-Gen. BRENT and Cols. DERLAC, C. BURKE and SEIP, arrived here, to-day, as commissioners from KIRBY SMITH. Gen. HERRON and Lieut.-Commander FOSTER came down from Red River with them. Gen. HERRON has gone to Gen. CANBY, and it is believed here terms are arranged for the surrender of KIRBY SMITH'S whole army.

Death of Dr. Henry McMurtrie.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 27.

Dr. HENRY MCMURTRIE, late Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the general High School of this city, died yesterday afternoon, aged 73 years. Dr. MCMURTRIE was highly esteemed both by the profession and public.

FROM FLORIDA.

Capture of a Party of Rebels Attempting to Escape — Suspicious Statements—Who are the Men?

The following is from J. J. HOLLES, Lieutenant, commanding detachment Second Florida Cavalry, and is dated Cape Sable, Fla., May 18:

In obedience to orders received May 9, I proceeded to Cape Sable, with a detachment of the Second Florida Cavalry, to intercept any parties who might be making their escape from the Confederacy. On the morning of the 17th, at 2:30 A. M., a boat with sail was seen near shore; the picket boat immediately pulled for it, and upon challenging them and asking who they were, was answered, a fishing boat. The Corporal in charge of boat ordered them to surrender, which they did without resistance, their revolvers having been wet by the surf and consequently useless. On being brought to camp I examined every trunk, valise, &c., finding considerable Confederate money, some gold, and a few papers, which I still hold possession of. They appear to be an intelligent party of men, and undoubtedly have been holding important positions in the Confederacy. They all acknowledge to have recently been in Richmond. The party consisted of seven white men and a colored servant. The servant makes the following statement: I was hired at ten dollars per day, and my freedom after reaching Havana. We left Tallahassee on the 24th of April, went to Gainesville by railroad, from there to Chrystal River with three teams, one of six horses, the other of four. We brought the boat from Gainesville and launched it in Chrystal River on the 2d of May, and then went to Bay Port. Up to this time there had been but six white men in the party. Here we were joined by a man from Tallahassee, who came down in a buggy. We left Bay Port the 6th inst., at 9 A. M., running every night when we could, and sometimes during the day.

The men give their names as follows;

Frank P. Anderson, Richard S. McCullock, Fredk. Mohl, Henry W. McCormick, Julius C. Pratt, Thomas A. Harris, Isaac A. Homer.

The troops making the above arrest belong to the command of Gen. JOHN NEWTON, and have been in pursuit of this party of men since they first made their appearance at Crystal River. It is supposed that the men gave fictitious names to the officer making the arrest. As they have not yet been received at Key West, it is not known who they are, but their conduct looks very suspicious, and leads to the supposition that they are men of some importance.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Sixth Army Corps en Route to Washington—The Richmond Press and the Washington Chronicle—Arrest of Ex-Gov. Letcher and Hon. James Seddon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 23, 1865.

The Sixth Army Corps marched through Richmond this morning, on its way to Washington.

They crossed the James at 7:30, marching up Seventeenth-street to Broad, thence to Brook's-avenue, and will encamp for to-night about seven miles on the road leading to Hanover Junction.

Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT and staff headed the advance column, which was formed of the Third Division. Maj.-Gen. RICKETTS, Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, and Maj.-Gen. ORD, with their respective staffs, reviewed the gallant corps as they filed past the City Hall.

It was a brilliant pageant, and drew out a large concourse of spectators.

In a recent editorial article of the Washington *Chronicle*, appeared a violent article upon the whole of the newspaper press of Richmond; many individuals now connected with it being singled out by name as fast enemies of the government, and, consequently, presumable to be so still.

From what I have been able to learn since coming here, I am bound to say that very grave errors are constantly made in the North respecting the aims and character of people here, and in this individual case I am able to assert that two parties, at least, are most unjustly treated, for they are both personally well known to me. Messrs. B. L. WALKER and J. W. LEWELLEN, of the Richmond *Republic*, are spoken of as men who, both before and during the war, have been in the habit of writing against the authority of the United States. This is not so. Neither of these gentlemen are, or ever have been, in any way connected with writing for the press.

Mr. LEWELLEN was connected with the Richmond *Dispatch* simply as book-keeper, and has always been openly and avowedly opposed to the rebel government, and who was probably saved by nothing but his age from falling into their clutches. As to Mr. WALKER, he, too, was never engaged in writing for any paper. He was a practical printer in the *Examiner* office, earning his livelihood like any other man in a newspaper office, without having anything to do with its opinions.

Both of these gentlemen were noted for the vehement support they gave JOHN MINOR BOTTS in the convention of 1860-61—merely because of his intense opposition to the doctrine of secession. If these two gentlemen were not honestly and sincerely desirous of restoring the authority of the United States, they would not have selected as editor of their paper such a man as Mr. B. J. HAMILTON, the well-known correspondent of the New-York TIMES for the past three years. One remarkable incident connected with this article in the *Chronicle* is worthy of mention During the first few days of the Federal occupation of Richmond, a gentleman named MCCARTNEY (professing to be one of the editors of the Washington *Chronicle*) met Mr. WALKER, and pressed him very urgently to join with him in starting a newspaper here. Now the question very naturally arises: If, in the opinion of the Washington *Chronicle*, Mr. WALKER'S antecedents are such that he is not a proper man to be the proprietor of a journal in Richmond, was he exactly the kind of a person to be approached, in precisely the same capacity, by an editor of the Washington *Chronicle*?

The arrest of Ex-Gov. LETCHER and Hon. JAMES SEDDON, rebel Secretary of War, is announced, and excites no surprise.

R. D. FRANCIS.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

The Liberals at Monterey—Operations of Gen. Negrete—Alleged Attempt to Kidnap the Empress at Mexico.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 27.

The New Orleans *Times'* Brazos correspondent under date of the 12th inst., says:—The Liberal force which captured Monterey was 7,000 strong.

Gen. NEGRETE, after occupying the place, levied a forced loan of one hundred thousand dollars in specie.

At the fight at Saltillo the Imperialist Gens. VICTORIANO, LEPEDO and FIERRO were wounded, but escaped. In this fight CORTINA captured fifty thousand dollars in specie and nine hundred prisoners. While Gen. NEGRETE was attacking Matamoras on the 29th ult., the rebel Gen. SLAUGHTER fortified the left bank of the Rio Grande, and opened an artillery fire to prevent NEGRETE'S troops from reaching the river for water.

A party of guerrillas recently attempted to kidnap the Empress from the City of Mexico, but was unsuccessful.

The unpopularity of MAXIMILIAN is still further confirmed.

The Boston Musical Festival.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 27.

The great Handel and Hayden musical festival, which has been in progress during the week, has proved a complete success, attracting very large and elighted audiences. All the seats in Music Hall have een taken for "Elijah" to-night, and also for "The Messiah," which will close the festival on Sunday night. The proceeds will show a handsome net income, one-half of which goes to the Christian and Sanitary Commission.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Report of the Testimony Taken on Saturday.

More Evidence of the Doings of Sanders and Thompson.

Their Connection with the St. Albans Robbery.

How Atzeroth Undertook to Make Sure of Vice-President Johnson.

Singular Weakness of the Testimony for the Defence.

They Will Probably Attempt to Justify the Murder as an Act of War.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 27.

Further evidence, on the part of the government, was offered to-day, in the trial of the assassins, to prove that THOMPSON, SANDERS and CLEARY, while in Canada, were acting by authority of the rebel government, and that Lieut. YOUNG was sent there on detached service to report to them, and to gather a party of twenty for such service as they might be required to perform.

The theory of the prosecution is understood to be that under this authority BOOTH and his accomplices acted in the assassination of the President, and the attempt upon the life of Mr. SEWARD.

It was also proven that ATZEROTH had called at the Kirkwood two days before the assassination and inquired for the Vice-President, and that the latter, while sitting at the dinner table, was pointed out to ATZEROTH. This proof is introduced to show that the prisoner was endeavoring to identify Mr. JOHNSON, and get the locality of his room, that he might make sure of his intended victim when the hour for the assassination should arrive.

Several witnesses were afterwards introduced by the defendants, but no important evidence was adduced in their favor. One witness, called to the stand by the counsel for Mrs. SURRATT, for the purpose of breaking down or in part discrediting the testimony of WEICHMAN, a witness for the government, was so skilfully interrogated by Judge-Advocate BURNETT that his testimony was turned to account for the prosecution.

This witness, who had been in the rebel army and recently a blockade-runner, in conclusion, admitted that he had never taken the oath of allegiance.

By analogy from the ruling of the Judge-Advocate-General on a former occasion, the testimony of this witness uncoroborated, so far as it affects the standing of the witness WEICHMAN, cannot be received.

The court-room was again crowded to its utmost capacity; about one-half the audience was composed of ladies.

Synopsis of Evidence Taken by the Court on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 27.

The prosecution called GEORGE F. EDMONDS, of Burlington, Vt., who testified that he is an attorney and had charge, for the United States, of the St. Albans' Raid Case. JACOB THOMPSON, CLEMENT C. CLAY and SANDERS were in attendance on the court, and assumed to be the defenders of these raiders for the Confederate States.

The witness was shown a printed paper, which he believed was substantially if not an exact copy of the original which he had seen. This letter was dated Richmond, June 10, 1864, signed by JAMES A. SEDDON, rebel Secretary of War, and addressed to Lieut. YOUNG. It informed the latter that he was appointed for *special service*, and directed him to report to THOMPSON and CLAY for his instructions; and also to select twenty escaped Confederate soldiers for the execution of such enterprises as might be intrusted to him. The original paper was produced by the rebels on the trial of the St. Albans raiders.

Col. NEVINS, of Genesee, N. Y., testified to having seen ATZEROTH at the Kirkwood House on the 12th of April. This was between four and five in the afternoon. The prisoner inquired of and was informed by the witness where the Vice-President's room was, and pointed it out to the former. The witness did not know who ATZEROTH was nor his name, but immediately recognized the man on coming into this court.

The defence called several witnesses to impeach the veracity of some of those who have testified against Dr. MUDD, and to establish the fact that the Doctor had given co ald and comfort to the rebels. He had, however, provided food and shelter for some of the citizens in 1861, who had taken alarm lest they should be arrested at the time that Gen. SICKLES came into the county.

Full Report of the Evidence on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 27.

After the evidence taken yesterday had been read, the following witnesses were to-day called for the prosecution:

Testimony of George F. Edmonds.

By Judge-Advocate Holt.—Q.—What is your profession. A.—Counsellor-at-law.

Q.—State whether not, on the trial which recently occurred in Canada of certain offenders known as the St. Albans raiders, you appeared as counsel for the Government of the United States? A.—I had charge of the matter for the Government of the United States.

Q.—State whether, in the performance of your profession I duties there you made the acquaintance of Jacob Thompson, W. C. Cleary, C. C. Clay, George N. Sanders, and others of that clique? A.—In the sense in which the term is generally understood, I did not; I know those persons by their being pointed out to me daily; I did not have the honor, if it may be called such, of their acquaintance.

Q.—Were the defendants in court? A.—They were.

Q.—Were they engaged as officers of the Confederate government in defending these raiders? A.—They assumed to exercise those functions, and recognized each other accordingly.

Q.—Mention the persons whom you met there, and who were so recognized? A.—I do not think I saw Mr. Thompson more than once; I saw Mr. C. C. Clay during the early part of the proceedings almost daily, and Mr. Sanders during the whole of the period; Mr. Cleary, whom you mentioned, I saw to know at a later period, when he was examined as a witness on part of the defendants.

Q.—Did he represent in his testimony in that trial that these persons were engaged in the Confederate service, and that this raid was made under the authority of the Confederate government? A.—He so represented, as did all these persons, and they stood upon that defence.

Q.—Will you look at this paper and state whether or not you have seen the original of the document? A.—I have seen the original.

Q.—Was it or was it not given in evidence on the trial to which you refer? A.—It was given in evidence on the trial on the part of the defendants.

Q.—Given in evidence by them as a general document? A.—It was.

Q.—Is that a correct copy? A.—I cannot swear that it is an exact copy, but I examined the original very carefully, and I am able to swear that it is a substantial copy, and I have no doubt it is a literal copy.

The paper was then given in evidence, and was read, as follows:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Va., June 10, 1864.
To Lieut. Bennet H. Young:

LIEUTENANT: You have been appointed temporarily, First Lieutenant in the provisional army for special service. You will proceed without delay to the British provinces, where you will report to Messrs. THOMPSON and CLAY for instructions. You will, under their directions, take such Confederate soldiers who have escaped from the enemy, not exceeding twenty in number, as you may deem suitable for the purpose, and will execute such enterprises as may be intrusted to you. You will take care to commit no violation of the local law, and to obey implicitly their instructions. You and your men will receive from these gentlemen transportation and the customary rations and the commutation therefor. JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

Q.—Was the Young referred to in that connection one of the St. Albans' raiders? A.—I don't know that I can answer that question literally; he produced that document and professed to be the person.

Q.—He was on trial as such? A.—He was on trial as such and produced that document as authority for the acts he had committed.

The testimony of the witness having been concluded, Judge-Advocate Holt stated that since closing the case on the part of the government, so far as it concerned the individual prisoner, he had discovered an important witness, before unknown to him, whose examination he desired should now be made.

Mr. Ewing inquired as to which of the prisoners the proposed testimony was likely to affect.

Judge Holt replied that it referred directly to the case of Atzeroth.

Mr. Doester said that he had not opened the defence for Atzeroth, and therefore would not object to the reception of the testimony.

The witness was then called and testified as follows:—

Testimony of Col. Wm. R. Nevins.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In New-York.

Q.—State whether or not you were in this city in the month of April last, and if so on what day? A.—I was here on the 12th of April; I think I recollect the day from the fact that a pass which I received from the War Department bears that date.

Q.—Where did you stop in this city? A.—At the Kirkwood House.

Q.—Look at the prisoners at the bar and see whether you recognize either of them as a person whom you met in the house on that day? A.—That one there (pointing to Atzeroth); I think he is the man.

Q.—State under what circumstances you met him, and what he said to you. A.—He had on a coat darker than that; as I was coming out he asked me if I knew where the Vice-President's room was; I told him that the Vice-President was then at dinner; there was no one there then except him and me.

Q.—Did he ask where the room of Vice-President Johnson was? A.—Yes, Sir; that was his first question; I did not know the number of the Vice-President's room, but I knew it was on the right-hand side, next the parlor; however, I said to him the Vice-President is eating his dinner.

Q.—Did you then part with him, or where did you go? A.—I passed on.

Q.—Did you leave him standing there or did he go away? A.—Well, he looked in the dining-room; I do not know whether he went in or not.

Q.—You say you pointed out the room to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the room in view from where you pointed it out? A.—Yes, Sir. It was on the passage as you go into the dining-room; and between that and the steps as you go down to the dining-room is where the man met me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doester—Q.—What time of day was this? A.—I think it was between 4 and 5 o'clock. There was no other person at dinner but the Vice-President himself. I was going away at the time, and was in a great hurry.

Q.—Whereabouts in the house did this conversation take place? A.—In the passage leading into the dining-room.

Q.—Did the prisoner look into the dining-room? A.—From the passage you cannot look into it, but by going down a few steps you can see it.

Q.—I understood you to say that he looked into the dining-room? A.—I pointed to the Vice-President, Mr. Johnson, who was sitting at the far end, with a yellow-looking man standing behind him.

Q.—What length of time was occupied in this conversation? A.—I do not suppose over three minutes.

Q.—Have you seen the prisoner since that time until you saw him to-day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Describe the dress and appearance of the prisoner? A.—I was in a hurry when I met the prisoner, and am therefore unable to give a very minute description; his dress was dark; he had on a low-crowned black hat; but it is his countenance by which I recognize him.

Q.—State to the court your age? A.—I was born Feb. 22, 1803.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—Q.—State whether or not, in coming into the presence of the prisoner Atzeroth, this morning, you recognized him at once, without his being pointed out to you? A.—I recognized him without his being pointed ont to me.

Q.—No indication as to the person was made to you? A.—No, Sir.

Testimony of Hettie Washington, Colored.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—State where you reside? A.—I live at Dr. Samuel Mudd's, and have been living there since the Monday after Christmas.

Q.—Were you a slave before the emancipation proclamation was issued? A.—Yes, Sir.

In reply to a series of questions propounded to her, the witness then testified in substance that she had not been absent from the house of the prisoner, Dr. Samuel Mudd, for a single night since she first took up her abode with him until she came to Washington; that during that time the prisoner had been absent from home on three separate occasions—first at Mr. George Henry Gardiner's party, where he stayed late in the evening; second, at Giesboro, where he went to buy some horses; third, to Washington, from which place he returned on the day after his leaving home.

Q.—Did you not see the man called Herrold and Booth? A.—I saw only one of them—the small one; I was standing at the kitchen window, and just got a glimpse of him as he was going in the direction of the swamp.

Q.—How long after you saw him did you see Dr. Mudd? A.—I did not see Dr. Mudd with the man; I saw Dr. Mudd about two or three minutes afterward at the front door.

A photograph of Booth was here exhibited to the witness, but she failed to identify the likeness as that of any one she had ever seen.

During a brief cross-examination conducted by Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham, the witness testified that an interval of about a week or two took place between the prisoner's departures from home, and that his brother accompanied him on these occasions.

Re-examination of Jeremiah T. Mudd.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Are you acquainted with the handwriting of the accused, Samuel A. Mudd. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether you see his handwriting on that page, [exhibiting to the witness the register of the Pennsylvania Hotel, Washington, on page headed Friday, Dec. 23, 1864.] A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know at what hotel in Washington the prisoner was in the habit of stopping? A.—I do not.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Daniel G. Thomas, who has been a witness for the prosecution? A.—I am.

Q.—Do you know his reputation in the neighborhood in which he lives for truth and veracity? A.—I do; it is bad.

Q.—From your knowledge of his reputation for truth would you believe him under oath? A.—I do not think I could; it has been my impression that——

Judge Bingham—You need not state your impressions.

Mr. Ewing—Proceed with your answer.

A.—I have just stated that I did not think I could.

Cross-examined by Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—Q.—Do you base his general reputation upon your personal knowledge and acquaintance with him? A.—Yes, Sir; and upon what I generally heard spoken by others.

Q.—What do you say that you generally heard spoken by others in regard to his reputation for truth? A.—That it was pretty bad.

Q.—How many people did you ever hear speak of his general reputation for truth, before the taking of this testimony the other day? A.—I heard several speak of it.

Q.—How many—ten? A.—I think so; I will not say positively; I am speaking now from what I have heard generally.

Q.—Can you name the ten? A.—I really do not know.

Q.—Can you name half the ten? A.—I think I can; I might name a dozen.

Q.—Well, who are they? A.—I might name Dr. George Mudd for one.

Q.—When did you hear Dr. George Mudd speak on the subject? A.—I heard him speak of it as late as two years ago.

Q.—What did he say of the general character of the witness for truth? A.—That it was bad; that he did not believe his general character for truth was good.

Q.—How did he come to say that? A.—It was in connection with some matters that occurred about the time of stationing Col. Birney down there.

Q.—You did not understand that Thomas was opposed to Col. Birney? A.—Not at all; I simply mentioned that as being about the time.

Q.—State all the circumstances in that connection. A.—It was about the fact of Thomas' having a man named Payne arrested there; for what I don't know; the man who was arrested had a brother in the rebel army and some of his brother's friends came to his house.

Q.—Then the arrest was made on a charge of entertaining rebel soldiers? Yes, Sir; I presume it was.

Q.—Was that the only man whom you ever heard assail this man's character for truth? A.—I believe there were others.

Q.—Who were the others? A.—I do not know that I can name them.

Q.—If you cannot name two men who ever assailed his character for truth, how can you come to the conclusion that his general reputation for truth is bad? A.—Well, I heard a number so state.

By the Court—Q.—What relation are you to prisoner? A.—My father and his father were first cousins.

Q.—Have you been intimate with him? A.—Moderately so; we met frequently, as I live in his neighborhood.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—Have you been in the habit of serving on the juries in the county where you live? A.—I have frequently.

Q.—State whether Thomas has not frequently been a witness in court when you were present? A.—I do not recollect of his having been a witness in court.

By Judge Bingham—Q.—Have you ever heard any one assert that Mr. Thomas ever swore falsely in court? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you aware of the fact that he has been a supporter of the government, and has acted as an official for the government since the rebellion broke out? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you aware of another fact, that a very considerable portion of the people in Charles County are reputed somewhat disloyal and a good deal favorable to this rebellion? A.—I am aware that several young men from our section have gone into the rebel army.

Q.—Yes; and many of those left behind have been making a good deal of clamor, have they not, against the government and in favor of the rebellion? A.—Not to any great extent.

Q.—That is the general report, is it not? A.—Well, yes, Sir.

Q.—Are not the men who have spoken against this man (Thomas) of that class who bear the general reputation of being against the government? A.—I really do not know.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of rebels being fed and concealed in that neighborhood by residents there? A.—I have not; I have seen men in Bryantown passing and repassing, who, I was told, were rebels; as to their being fed or concealed in my immediate neighborhood I have no knowledge.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—You have spoken of Dr. George Mudd as one of the men who said that he regarded the reputation of Thomas for veracity as bad; state whether Dr. George Mudd is a rebel sympathizer or not? A.—I regard him as having been throughout this war as strong a Union man as any in the United States; I never heard him express the slightest sympathy with the rebellion.

Q.—What is his reputation for loyalty? A.—I think there would be very little difficulty in establishing the fact of its being very good; he is so regarded universally.

By Judge Bingham—Q.—Did you ever hear Dr. George Mudd say anything against the rebellion? A.—Very often.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—Did Mr. Daniel Thomas hold any position under the government? A.—He said that he was a detective.

Q.—Do you know such to be a fact from any other source than himself? A.—I do not.

Q.—Under whose orders did he claim to have been acting? A.—I think under Col. Holland, the Provost-Marshal of our district.

Testimony of Benjamin P. Gwyn.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State whether last Summer, in company with Capt. White, from Tennessee, Capt. Perry, Lieut. Perry, Andrew Gwyn and George Gwyn, or either of them, were about Dr. Samuel A. Mudd's house for a number of days. A.—I never saw any of these parties except Andrew Gwyn and George Gwyn, and have not been in Dr. Mudd's house since about the 1st of November, 1861, nor nearer to it than the church since the 6th of November, 1861.

Q.—State what occurred in 1861, when you were in the neighborhood of Dr. Mudd's house? A.—I was with my brother, Andrew J. Gwyn and Jerry Dyer; about that time Gen. Sickles came over into Maryland, arresting everybody; I was threatened with arrest, and left the neighborhood to avoid it; I went down to Charles County and stayed with my friends there, as everybody else was doing; there was a good deal of running around about that time.

Mr. Ewing—Go on and tell all about it.

Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham objected to the witness being allowed to state anything further on this point, as it was not in issue what was done in 1861.

Mr. Ewing said that the prosecution had shown by four or five witnesses that a party, of whom the witness on the stand was one, had been concealed in the pines in the neighborhood of Dr. Mudd's house, having their meals brought to them by his servants; and had also attempted to show that those persons were in the Confederate service, and that Dr. Mudd was guilty of treason in attempting to secrete them. If the defence showed that this was not done last year, it would not be a complete refutation of the testimony, because it may be alleged to have been done previously. The defence wished to show that this concealment was the concealment of a much smaller party than was stated, and of men who were not in the Confederate service; and also that it occurred at another time than that stated. To deny the accused this opportunity would be to withhold a most legitimate line of defence; and to refuse to allow him to refute the whole mass of loose testimony of ignorant servants—ignorant as to dates—would be most unjust.

Judge Bingham contended that there was no color of excuse for the attempt to introduce testimony in regard to the year 1861. The reason why the objection was not made sooner was because the prosecution had been unable to perceive the purpose of the counsel for the defence in following such a course. It was proper for them to swear this witness as to his whereabouts, so as to contradict the testimony of Mary Simms, who had sworn to having seen him last Summer. To go further than that was not legitimate. If this course was persisted in and every witness called in regard to 1861, was to swear deliberately and maliciously false, there would be no power in the court to punish them for perjury, for the simple reason that no issue was before the Court, either in the evidence adduced or in the charges and specifications, which would authorize any inquiry about it.

The objection was sustained.

The commission then took a recess till two o'clock, at which time the body reassembled.

Re-examination of Benjamin F. Gwyn.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State where the party of whom you have spoken as being in the pines got their meals and slept. A.—They slept in the barn, near the spring, on bedding furnished from Dr. Mudd's, and were furnished with meals by Dr. Mudd; we remained there about four or five days.

Q.—State the circumstances of your being there, and what occurred. A.—As I said before, I went down there and stayed around the neighborhood, part of the time at Dr. Mudd's house and part of the time elsewhere; he gave us something to eat and some bedclothing.

Q.—Were you and the party with you in his house during the time you were there? A.—Yes, Sir; almost every day, I think.

Q.—Where were your horses? A.—At the stable, I think; I do not know who attended to them.

Q.—Do you know where John H. Surratt was at that time? A.—I think he was at college.

Q.—Do you know whether there were any charges against you and the party that were there? A.—I came up to Washington about the first of November; and gave myself up, having got tired of staying away; they administered to me the oath and I then went home; I think they said there had not been any charges against me.

Q.—What induced the party to go to the pines to sleep? A.—To avoid arrest, I did.

Q.—What reason had you for supposing you would be arrested? A.—Almost everybody in our neighborhood was being arrested, and I understood I would be too, so I went down there.

Q.—Have you seen Surratt in Charles County since? A.—I have not; I wish to state here that it was not in November I slept in the pines; it was in August.

Q.—You spoke of Andrew J. Gwyn being there with you; will you state where he has been since? A.—He has been South.

Q.—What relation do you bear to him? A.—He is my brother; he lives in Prince George's County, some eight miles from my home.

Q.—Did you hear of Andrew J. Gwyn being in that section since 1861? A.—I heard he was there some time during last Winter, I think.

Q.—What time in 1861 did he go South? A.—In August.

Cross-examined by Judge-Advocate Holt—Q.—You spoke of the universality of arrests in 1861. Did you understand that they were confined to persons suspected of disloyalty and disloyal practices? A.—They were generally; there were several volunteer companies down there whose members were arrested.

Q.—Were those companies organized for the defence of the United States? A.—They were commissioned by Gov. Hicks.

Q.—On what grounds did you suppose you would be arrested? A.—I was Captain of a company down there.

Q.—Organized for what purpose? A.—It was called a home guard, and was for the purpose of protecting the neighbors; at that time there was a good deal of disaffection among the blacks; it was thought to be a proper time for raising companies through the county; I therefore petitioned Gov. Hicks, and he gave me a commission.

Q.—Was it not understood they were organized to stand by the State in any disloyal position she might take against the government of the United States? A.—Yes, Sir; I so understood it; they arrested several members of my company; and as I understood there was a warrant for my arrest, I left.

Q.—You slept in the pines for the sole purpose of escaping this arrest? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Dr. Mudd, I suppose, concurred fully in your sentiments and the sentiments which pervaded these local organizations? A.—I do not know what his sentiments were at the time.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—When was the company of which you were Captain organized? A.—I think in the Fall of 1859 or Winter of 1860.

Q.—Before or after the election of Mr. Lincoln? A.—I do not know; I think we commenced to organize our company before that, but were not fully organized until after that time.

Q.—How far was the locality of this organization from Dr. Mudd's place? A.—About ten miles.

Q.—Do you know whether Dr. Mudd was a member of any of those volunteer companies? A.—I think he was a member of a company gotten up in Bryantown.

Q.—Are you sure of that? A.—I do not know positively; I think so.

Testimony of Jerry Dyer.

Examined by Mr. Ewing—Q.—State where you live? A.—I live in Baltimore.

Q.—State where you lived prior to that? A.—In Charles County.

Q.—Do you know the prisoner, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How far do you live from the house of Dr. Mudd? A.—About a mile and a half in a direct line.

Q.—When did you leave your residence in Charles County? A.—In May, two years ago.

Q.—State how long before you went to Baltimore you had lived in Charles County? A.—I was raised there.

Q.—State whether you know Sylvester Elgan who has been on the witness stand? A.—I do not know him by that name; he was called "Hi;" he is a little boy—a servant of the father of Dr. Mudd.

Q.—Did you know his brother Frank? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know Dick Gardner, or Luke Gardner? A.—Not by that name; I know Dick and Luke Washington, who I presume are the ones you mean.

Q.—State whether in August, 1863, at the house of the accused, Dr. Mudd, under an oak tree, when you were in conversation with Walter Bowie and the accused, the accused said he would send Sylvester Elgan and his brother Frank, and others of his servants to Richmond? A.—Never had any such conversation with him in my life, and in August I was not in the county; I went to Baltimore the first day of August, and remained until October, when, hearing that some of my hands had left the farm, I went down to see about carrying on the farm; About thirty or forty hands left the neighborhood about that time.

Q.—And you never at that or any other time heard him threaten to send any of his servants to Richmond? A.—Never. I heard when I got down in the country that such a report had been started there by a certain man in the neighborhood. I never heard Dr. Mudd say any such thing.

Q.—Did you ever meet Dr. Mudd in company with Walter Bowie? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Can you say that you never met Dr. Mudd in company with Walter Bowie at the house of Dr. Mudd's father. A.—I am satisfied I never did; I recollect about two years ago, in the Fall of 1862 or Spring of 1863, when some one rode into the lane, I turned and asked who that was coming; he said "that is Walt. Bowie, I wonder what he wants here," and turned and went into the house; he stayed about for some two hours, got some whisky and went away; I don't re, collect whether Dr. Mudd was there or not; my impression is he was not.

Q.—Do you know Andrew Gwyn? A.—Very well.

Q.—Do you know where has has been since 1861? A.—He has been in the rebel army.

Q.—Have you ever seen him since 1861? A.—I have not.

Q.—Did you meet him with Surratt and Dr. Blanford at the house of Dr. Mudd? A.—Never; I never saw Surratt there in my life; the only time I ever saw him at all was coming into Bryantown some two or three years ago.

Q.—Do you know whether or not any of Surratt's family were in Bryantown then? A.—He had a sister there at school.

Q.—Did you last year see Surratt drive up to the house of Dr. Mudd's father and take his horse out of the buggy? A.—I did not.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the witness, Milo Simms? A.—Yes; I know him; he used to live with Dr. Mudd.

Q.—Do you know Rachel Spencer, Elvina Washington, Elsie Elgan and Mary Simms? A.—Yes.

Q.—State whether any of them were servants of Dr. Mudd in 1861? A.—I think they all were; I know I bought the woman Elvina about 1860 or 1861.

Q.—State whether you were at Dr. Mudd's house, or in the neighborhood, with Benjamin Gwyn, in the Summer of 1861? A.—I was, in September, 1861.

Q.—How long were you at the house? A.—We were in the neighborhood about a week.

Q.—What were you doing? A.—We were knocking about in the bushes and pines; there was a report that everybody was to be arrested; they were arresting a good many men in that neighborhood; Mr. Gwyn came down and said that they had been to the house to arrest us; I also received notice that I was to be arrested; I came to Dr. Mudd's house and stayed about there, sleeping in the pines between his house and mine several nights; we were two nights very near his spring.

Q.—Where did you get your bed clothing? A.—At Dr. Mudd's house.

Q.—Where did you get your meals? A.—When we were near his house Dr. Mudd brought the meals in; a part of the time we were on the opposite side of the swamp; while we were on this side, about two hundred yards from this (Dr. Mudd's) house, he would sometimes bring down a basket with bread, meat, whisky, &c., and the girl, Mary Simms, sometimes brought coffee.

Q.—Who took care of the horses of the party? A.—I believe the horses were left at Dr. Mudd's stable; I suppose the boy Milo took care of them; he was about there.

Q.—State how the parties were dressed. A.—They had on citizens' clothes.

Q.—Who composed the party? A.—Benjamin Gwyn, Andrew Gwyn and myself.

Q.—Were apples and peaches ripe about that time? A.—It was about peach season.

Q.—Do you know whether a watch was left at Dr. Mudd's house when you were there? A.—I recollect telling the children to keep a lookout and let me know.

Q.—Do you know whether Albion Brooke was about the house at that time? A.—I think he was not living there, but he often came across there.

Q.—Do you know whether there was any warrant for your arrest or any charges against you? A.—I do not; there was a general stampede of people, and a great excitement in that whole community.

Q.—Do you know Daniel J. Thomas, one of the witnesses for the prosecution? A.—I have known him quite intimately since he was a boy. I have seen much of him for the last two or three years.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the reputation he held in the community in which he lives for veracity? A.—I only know from public rumor. There are very few who have any confidence in him.

Q.—From your knowledge of his reputation for veracity would you believe him under oath? A.—I would not.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the accused, Dr. Mudd? A.—Yes, I have known him from a boy.

Q.—What is his general reputation for peace, order and good citizenship? A.—I have never heard the slightest thing against him. He has always been regarded as a good citizen; as a man of peace. I have never

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA'S MAILS.

LETTER FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

Effect of Recent Events in the United States on Public Sentiment in France.

Continued Demonstrations of Respect to the Memory of Mr. Lincoln.

The Belligerent Rights of the Late Rebel Confederacy.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

The mails by the steamship *Asia* arrived at this city yesterday. In addition to the news summary already published, we give the following from our own correspondent and from late files of the European press.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Friday, May 12, 1865.

The emotion caused by the late tragic events in the United States is far from subsiding, and the discussion of these events continues to occupy a large space in the columns of the press. Testimonials to the character of the late President continue to flow in from all quarters of the continent, the last we have received coming from Constantinople. By liberal men in politics everywhere Mr. LINCOLN is declared to have been the savior of what WASHINGTON founded, and thus having saved and given a fresh start and even a new and stronger life to the great republican experiment, the liberal world is thus far indebted to him. To assassinate such a man in the height of his glory must necessarily give to the world a shock from which it will not readily recover, and the democracy everywhere having been aroused from its slumbers by this event to new life and new exertions, it is not likely that the subject will be allowed to sleep again. Thus, whatever may be the results of Mr. LINCOLN'S death on the course of events in America, it is certain that in Europe it will mark an important epoch in the revival, the strengthening, an I perhaps the commencement of the triumph, of the democracy. You cannot see, because it is your every-day life, and because you are the actors in it, the magnitude of the ev ts through which you are passing in the light of their influence on the rest of the world. All the world has seen that a plain, modest man, sitting at Washington, without any of those surroundings which represent power in Europe, has been able to do not only what no monarch of Europe could do, but what no man with only a population of twenty millions of men has ever been able to do. And as it is impossible that these remarkable results should be entirely due to the qualities of the Chief of State, however admirable they may have been, people naturally turn to the governmental system to find their explanation; so that, looking at events from this side of the Atlantic, the immense power displayed in the putting down of the rebellion and the peaceable accession of Vice-President JOHNSON to power, are the grandest and most important political events of any age, and are destined to the widest influence of any other.

The opposition to this influence in favor of the doctrine of self-government is feeble and colorless. Every one, whatever may be his political convictions, feels that the question is hereafter beyond discussion, and that the only possible argument in favor of the monarchy—a very feeble one, you will admit—is that the same form of government is not alike adapted to all.

The opposition also to the Union cause has hard work to find arguments, and is growing feebler day by day. At first the universal howl of the Secessionists and their friends in France and England was that the murderer of Mr. LINCOLN was a Northern fanatic, dissatisfied with the President's measures of clemency. Now they declare that he was shot because the government was afraid to bring him to trial. It has even been proclaimed a great outrage to justice to shoot the culprit without a judgment before a tribunal. But it is difficult to satisfy everybody.

The speeches of President JOHNSON have created a good impression here among all opinions, as to his capabilities, and the Union people, with one accord, not only declare him the right man in the right place, but look for great things from him. The Southern people here detest him most thoroughly, and principally, so far as I can learn, because he is a "poor white," and partly because he did not go into the rebellion and get himself killed for the aristocratic institutions. These are both, in fact, unpardonable sins. They will probably have other reasons for not liking him before his Presidential term is finished.

The demonstrations of all kinds continue. On Sunday last Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, of Washington, preached a lengthy and able sermon on the subject in the American chapel in the Rue de Berry, assisted by Rev. Mr. EMERSON, of Pennsylvania. The chapel was tastefully hung in black, with flags and escutcheons, furnished and put up by the *Pompes Funèbres*, and the church was crowded almost exclusively with American Union people.

On Tuesday last the loyal Americans, headed by a committee consisting of Messrs. Putnam, Consul at Havre; N. M. Beckwith, James Phalen, R. Hoe, Dr. F. W. Evans, W. C. Emmett, R. M. Mason and Jonston Livingston, collected at the American Legation, and presented formally to Mr. BIGELOW an address of condolence and sympathy for Mrs. LINCOLN and President JOHNSON, signed by about 300 Americans, residing in or passing through Paris. To this address Mr. BIGELOW replied in a speech of much interest, and both, as you will see, are published in all, or nearly all, the Paris papers.

In the discussions which have arisen on the subject, the Democratic papers have charged the Catholic papers with sustaining the cause of the South, because the Church favors slavery. To this the Archbishop of Orleans, M. DUPANLOUP, seizing the occasion of the death of Mr. LINCOLN, has written a letter to Mr. BIGELOW, for publication, which repudiates the statement of the Democratic papers, and expresses the highest admiration for Mr. LINCOLN, and a great abhorrence for slavery and the cause of the South. This, you will understand, however, is only one of the many Bishops, and it is probable that he stands alone. He is, therefore, more to be thanked for his independence and admired for his enlightenment.

The Empress, taking pattern after Queen VICTORIA, has written a letter of condolence to Mrs. LINCOLN, a circumstance which has been assiduously paraded in the government papers. Her Majesty also sent for Mr. and Mrs. BIGELOW to come to the Palace to be informed of the fact.

A two-cent subscription has been proposed for all France, by a journal that has always sustained the Union cause, the *Phare de la Loire*, of Nantes, for the purpose of buying a gold medal for Mrs. LINCOLN, to bear the following magnificent inscription: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. To ABRAHAM LINCOLN, twice President elect of the United States, from the grateful French Democracy. LINCOLN, the honest man, abolished Slavery, reëstablished the Union, saved the Republic, without veiling the statute of Liberty. He was assassinated the 14th of April, 1865."

I should mention that at Nantes we have a Consul, Mr. JOHN DE LA MONTAGNIE, who seems to have been very active and very influential in the Union cause, for not only has the leading paper of that section been kept in the right track, but the citizens of the town as well. When the news of the surrender of LEE was known the citizens gave Mr. Consul MONTAGNIE a dinner, at which speeches were made by the most important personages of the city in honor of our success.

These little bright spots on the sea of darkness ought not to be overlooked, for we cannot claim that many dinners were given in France or England in honor of GRANT'S successes over LEE. *An contraire.*

I beg leave to direct your attention to the fact that the Emperor has just published a decree confiscating the money of the late rebels in Algeria to be appropriated to the relief of the poor who were ruined by the rebellion. The best of the joke is that one of the government papers, *La France*, in publishing this decree, published in the same number a leading article abusing President JOHNSON for threatening to confiscate the goods of our rebels! Confiscation seems to be a rule that don't work both ways.

I may add for your consolation also, that negro soldiers now mount the guard of honor at the Tuileries and other public buildings in Paris.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS OF THE SOUTH.

THE DUTY OF ENGLAND.

From the London Star, May 11.

The government have now a duty to perform which, we trust, they will not delay until the concession comes with a bad grace. *They ought at once to withdraw the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Confederates in as public and formal a manner as the proclamation was first made.* They should not delay to ascertain the views of the Emperor NAPOLEON or any other foreign Power. If the Americans complained that we too hastily granted a recognition of those rights, let us show by our prompt action upon accomplished facts that we were swayed by no motives hostile to them, but simply by considerations, affecting our own interest and policy. By the surrender of the two armies of LEE and JOHNSTON, the five great States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida are brought once more under the United States authority. These States contain all the seaports on the Atlantic coast. Beyond them the rebels yet in arms are so numerically insignificant that if we delay to withdraw the recognition of belligerency on that account the *United States might with equal propriety grant belligerent rights to Bhootan or the New-Zealand natives.* The Southern Government is extinct, and Mr. DAVIS with his plunder is endeavoring to reach Mexico that he may take passage for Europe. He cannot even delay to write one other proclamation. We trust, therefore, Sir GEORGE GREY will be able to announce, in answer to Mr. WHITE to-night, that the Queen of England is about to issue a proclamation instead withdrawing the right which alone gives the *Shenandoah* and the *Stonewall* permission to enter British ports.

WHAT THE WITHDRAWAL MEANS.

From the London Star, May 12.

We chose an early period of the war, when hostilities had just commenced, for the purpose of elevating the insurgents to the rights of belligerency, and the question is whether we ought not to select the earliest moment after the war has practically ended for the purpose of publicly recognizing its termination and withdrawing that acknowledgment of belligerency. The Confederate Government was no long-established Power which has been overborne in a struggle with some stronger neighbor, and whose destruction we ought not to be anxious to acknowledge, although the fact must be one day or other recognized. It is the United States which is the long-established Power. The Confederacy essayed to strike down and humiliate that free constitutional government, the most nearly allied to our own of any Government under the sun, and happily it has miserably failed. The question for the Cabinet to decide is, whether they are to adopt such an attitude as to force the government *to conclude that we eagerly desired its destruction*, or to hasten to recognize events in such a manner as to prove that we value the friendship and rejoice in the success which that kindred nation has achieved over its enemies. There may still be armed bands in the extreme Western territories of the Union inclined to dispute the authority of the President; but Lord PALMERSTON'S Government has been so recently engaged in dealing with a similar case in Mexico that they can have no difficulty in applying the same principles to the United States. *Maximilian's position is precisely the converse of that of the United States.* He is the new power who has successfully beaten down the opposition of an old established government, and raised his own empire on its ruins. The partisans of JUAREZ are not by any means wholly subdued. Some assert, but it is impossible to say with how much truth, that a third of the Mexican territory is still *de facto* under the old Republican Government. But the capital, the seaports, and the chief places have acknowledged MAXIMILIAN, and we know that if he required further assistance the bayonets of the French army are at his disposal to put down the remnants of the native forces. In these circumstances the British Government have recognised MAXAMILIAN as the ruler of Mexico, and the Queen has received his envoy. How, then, can we delay to acknowledge the supremacy of the United States over the whole of their territory? They have possession of the capital, the seaports, and the strategic points of the so-called Confederacy, and if some roving bands of armed men still exist, we know that half a million of victorious soldiers are ready to put them down. MAXIMILIAN is only ruler de facto, and we did not hesitate to acknowledge him so soon as we were convinced that his power was reasonably secure; *the United States Government is ruler de jure as well as de facto, and its ability to maintain itself was never really doubtful*, far less its power now to keep down the rebellious portion of its subjects.

It is not for us to suggest the exact method which ought to be followed in withdrawing the recognition of the belligerent rights of the South. Her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality was followed by a series of regulations by which belligerent vessels were prohibited from bringing prizes into British ports, and ships of war only permitted to refit under stringent regulations. These restrictions upon the hospitality due to United States vessels ought to be rescinded, and instructions issued to all the authorities of the empire, informing them that as the war is at an end, so-called Confederate cruisers are not to be permitted to enter British ports, *and warning seamen that when belligerent rights are no longer recognized, the levying of war against the United States becomes piracy.* The withdrawal of belligerent rights is no mere sentimental action having little or no practical result. *It would have the effect of shutting our Australian ports to the Shenandoah* and those of the West Indies to the *Stonewall*, the only two privateers now afloat. *It would deprive Canadian Judges of all ground for showing favor to robbers and assassins under the pretence of belligerency.* It would tend to expedite the period when the government of the Union will raise the blockade and permit free intercourse with the Southern States. It is an *act due to the United States and ourselves*, and it may either be done promptly and gracefully, and in such a manner as to be a fitting response to the speech in which the new President welcomed our Ambassador, or it must be done hereafter in so ungracious a style as to be unworthy of Her Majesty, and calculated to promote discord with a nation inclined to meet us on terms of frankness and friendship.

From the Morning Post, May 12.

Just as the force of circumstances compelled the neutral Powers to acknowledge the belligerent character of the South, it will also compel them to disallow it. With a armies and without ships, those who continue to represent the Southern population would have too much sense to think of desiring to have accorded to them an empty title. The South ceases to be a belligerent when it oo longer possesses the means of prosecuting a war; and as it has already made an admission to that effect to the original convention between JOHNSTON and SHERMAN, no cause for complaint will be given if the neutral Powers indorse that confession. It is, however, we would suggest, rather premature to call upon the Government to declare their intentions, more especially as no practical inconvenience accrues to any one from a brief delay. The eagerness which prompted Mr. WHITE to give notice of his question is scarcely decent, considering that it was only two days ago that we were made acquainted with the surrender of the Confederate armies.

SHERMAN'S TRUCE WITH JOHNSTON.

FRENCH VIEWS OF THE MATTER.

From the Débats, May 11.

Our yesterday's dispatches announced in general terms that SHERMAN had concluded a truce with JOHNSTON, with the object of negotiating an armistice and a general amnesty with all the Confederate armies. If such has, indeed, been SHERMAN'S course, the illustrious General has exceeded his powers, and only because the commander of a *corps d'armée* should not, in any case, take upon himself to stipulate for, and in the name of all his other colleagues, but because, like GRANT, he had received from Washington formal instructions to have no conference with any rebel chief, except as to the preliminaries of capitulation pure and simple. Gen. SHERMAN has acted much as Gen. BONAPARTE acted at Leoben and Camp Formio. However brilliant the services he may have rendered to the Federal cause, it may be said that there would no longer be a republic if the civil power accepted such proceedings of any military chief. President JOHNSON was right therefore in not ratifying the convention, and in requesting Mr. STANTON, the Minister of War, to disavow Gen. SHERMAN in the severest terms. Before signing the armistice the General was aware of the assassination of President LINCOLN. This circumstance adds to the gravity of his action, or diminishes it, according to the sentiments which occupied his mind; for it may be assumed that Gen. SHERMAN thought the general confusion would furnish him with the opportunity of acting and speaking as a master, or that he considered, under the difficult circumstances into which the United States would be thrown by the unexpected catastrophe at Washington, an armistice, signed by JOHNSTON, was the greatest advantage the Federal cause could obtain. But President JOHNSON had not to descend into the conscience of SHERMAN to unravel the motives which induced him to act; all he could see or ought to have seen in SHERMAN was a General exceeding his powers, and he has recalled him to the respect of the laws and to discipline. From this open disavowal will perhaps result the resignation of the General who has most contributed to save the country, and that would be a misfortune. The unrebuked independence of a soldier would have been a greater misfortune for the republic.

From the Temps.

The bad grace with which certain of our journals receive the news from America since they have been unfavorable to the South is astonishing. Yesterdays dispatches announced that JOHNSTON had obtained without any difficulty the same honorable conditions as LEE. That does not prevent the *Presse* from maintaining that SHERMAN had been disavowed for coming to an arrangement with Gen. JOHNSTON, "analogous to that entered into between GRANT and LEE." It is true that the *Presse* immediately contradicts itself by adding that SHERMAN had exceeded his powers in signing a treating of peace as well as the capitulation. But it regrets that "the conqueror of Georgia and the two Carolinas, the most daring, the most intrepid, and the most fertile in resource of all the American generals," should have been disavowed, and it pretends that this act has produced a bad impression in Europe. If this were the case, it would be so much the worse for Europe. *What constitutes American greatness is that a victorious general is disavowed like the merest nobody directly there is reason for disavowing him, and that not even the most legitimate glory and prestige outweigh the inevitable authority of duty.* This is the price of liberty, and we ought to know it. There is no doubt, moreover, as we proved yesterday, that Mr. LINCOLN would have acted exactly like Mr. JOHNSON. It is especially by the disavowal of Gen. SHERMAN that the new President has shown himself worthy of his high destiny.

ENGLISH CRITICISM.

From the London Army and Navy Gazette.

If Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS proceeded, as Mr. GARRISON declared, in creating a nation, he also has had the misfortune of increasing the number of oppressed nationalities. Each wave of invasion swept further and further on, submerging more and more of the land, and creating deeper and wider ruin, till at last, with one mighty effort, two vast floods rolled from the North, overlapped Richmond and poured from Chattanooga to Charleston. At the outset of the war, Gen. SCOTT, whose reputation had survived his military capacity, had made the egregious mistake of undervaluing the use of cavalry, and opposing the development of that arm; but no auxiliary of the grander operations was more potent in accelerating the ruin of the Confederates than the numerous and well led horsemen of SHERIDAN, STONEMAN and KILPATRICK. Reduced to a tithe of their original force, ill fed, badly clothed, without hope from without, and racked by distrust and dissention, which culminated in the last disputes between the President and the Confederate Congress within—their horses starved, repulsed with enormous losses in despairing assaults on the iron-willed GRANT—without pay, with a currency representing only ephemeral hopes, the moment came at last when LEE and JOHNSTON had to yield to an enemy superior in all but valor. It will excite no wonder that a soldier like GRANT should have given to such an antagonist as ROBERT LEE the generous consideration due to his eminent qualities as a great Captain and a worthy foe. If SHERMAN exceeded the limits assigned by usage, the law of nations and public polity in the terms accorded to JOHNSTON, he erred on the side of peace; but whatever might be the merits of this act as a political measure, *it was certainly open to the most serious exceptions as a military convention.* SHERMAN'S conduct in the matter, however, need surprise no one. He is a man of original, if not of eccentric views—of strongly-defined opinions, of marked independence of thought, and of peculiar theories as regards State and constitutional rights. His language has been all along to the Confederates—"If you don't like the Union, go away. If you resist, I'll beat you. If you submit, you shall at once have the status of a citizen and the protection of the laws." Mr. STANTON and Mr. JOHNSON appear to have formed a juster view of the situation, for the surrender of JOHNSTON would have been equally certain whether SHERMAN granted or refused the conditions of the convention; and it cannot be denied that these conditions would have produced immense complications in dealing with the States, their rights and their legislatures. The abrupt supercession of such a man after his great services, indicates the anger with which his act was received by the Washington Cabinet, and their confidence in the complete overthrow of the Confederacy; but as SHERMAN, like many West Pointers, affects philosophy, and has, it is said, no political aims, he will probably rest for a time on his laurels.

From the London Daily News, May 11.

No time has been lost in recovering from the consequences of the error into which Gen. SHERMAN had, at the date of our last intelligence from America, permitted himself to fall. And as we then anticipated, Gen. JOHNSTON at once perceived that he had no alternative but to accept the terms which were granted to his commander Gen. LEE. Accordingly, on the 26th of last month he surrendered on these conditions the whole of the troops, not only under his immediate direction, but in the two Carolinas and Georgia. This force may not have been very powerful, but it at least contained the organization of several armies, since, as we learn, no fewer than three Generals, five Lieutenant-Generals, twenty Major-Generals and thirty-eight Brigadier-Generals are included among the paroled prisoners. It is also satisfactory to find that though GRANT, who had conveyed to SHERMAN the orders of government repudiating the first treaty, was present in his camp, he had not found it necessary to supersede his subordinate, nor had that subordinate resented the action of his superior by resigning his command. It was to SHERMAN that the surrender of JOHNSTON was made, and we may be allowed to rejoice that the momentary lapse from sound policy and military principles into which so distinguished an officer fell, has thus been remedied without introducing any coldness into the relations between him and the government to which he had already rendered such brilliant services.

Thus, at length, only 12 days after President LINCOLN'S murder, and almost ere his murderer had expiated the crime by his death, there has fallen into Federal possession, by surrender of the remaining armies in the field, the whole extent of eastern Confederate territory, comprising its wealthiest and most powerful portion. In all the Atlantic States, as far as to, if not including Florida, there is now no more resistance. With the surrender of the regular troops there arises that state of things in which any isolated parties who may attempt independently to continue in arms, will become mere guerrillas, men not entitled to the protection of the customs of war, but subject, under these customs, to be summarily shot if they attempt the slightest violence to person or property. Such bands as these if, indeed, they exist at all, will, we may therefore be sure, not long continue to give trouble. They can only live by plunder, and plunderers are sure to be denounced by Confederates as well as Union sympathizers. A late mail, indeed, brought us intelligence of the dispersion, under such influences, of even that body of cavalry with which it may be remembered the redoubtable MOSBY swore to continue the war in Virginia even after LEE'S surrender. The rebel leader who pledged himself to fight while he had a man left, was in a few days relieved of the obligation of his oath by his men deserting in a body, and breaking up to return to their homes. In truth, in a thinly-peopled and exhausted country, guerrilla warfare is impracticable, the material necessary to support it, both in the shape of men and of provisions, is too scarce and valuable to be spent in such a way.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICA.

From the London Times, May 11.

Mr. BEECHER was well chosen as the national orator at Fort Sumter. He is eloquent and enthusiastic, and he represents, too, exactly that element in the civil strife which has predominated and triumphed. One thing beyond all doubt has been decided by the American war, and that is the fate of slavery. This result did not appear probable at first. It was perfectly clear to the Union valued something far more highly than the abolition of slavery. Whether that something be called Union, or Empire, or integrity of territory matters little. There it was, preferred by the great body of the Northern people to every other object, and for its sake it seemed as if almost anything the Slave States could ask would be willingly conceded. Yet in the end, after the vicissitudes of four eventful years, the emancipation of the negro is the one great result before us. It is certain that slavery is doomed, and that its extinction, indeed, has been half accomplished already. Mr. BEECHER and his friends are entitled to triumph at the success of their principles—*the more so as it is a success at which everybody can rejoice.*

But Mr. BEECHER was not content with this triumph. As he stood on Fort Sumter and delivered the address which he was commissioned to give, he expatiated with singular ability and force upon topics far more obscure and difficult. He wished to show not only that America had been purged of the crime of slavery, but that the cure, terrible as it was, had been beneficial in its very process. He argued that war—war in itself—even apart from its object or its justice, was attended with advantages and blessings of its own; that it was a species of national education; that it led a people from infancy to manhood; that it filled them with a belief in their own convictions and a knowledge of their own strength; that it proved their patriotism and zeal, and that it left them all the better for the ordeal. These are not new arguments. The ennobling effects of war have often been discoursed upon by philosophers and historians, and perhaps the national character of Mr. BEECHER'S countrymen was peculiarly open to the improvement which such stern teaching might bring. That this character was actually affected by the war as it proceeded was a subject of common remark, and it is to be hoped that Mr. BEECHER'S prognostications of the result may be verified by experience. But the future is a mystery. America is changed, and that is all we know. The transformation may be political, social and national all at once. Mr. BEECHER himself answers for the social metamorphosis, and already there are many symptoms of national and constitutional transition.

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It may be observed that even the orator himself did not pretend that the civil war, on the part of the North, was a war exclusively for emancipation. He owns frankly that they fought for "territory," and argues that we, cramped as we are within our narrow confines, have no idea what "territory" means, or of how far it is necessary to a nation's development. We cannot understand the object, and therefore we have "misconceived" the conflict. We dare say there is truth in this. The passion of Americans for territory has always been extraordinary. It was said, we remember, at the beginning of the war, that no citizen of the North could ever possibly reconcile himself to such a consummation as the claims of the South portended, If Virginia were to be carried off by a new republic in the South, there would actually be a spot in the old republic where the United States were not fifty miles wide, and that, it was declared, no American could ever endure. But if we look without sympathy on these speculations it is because we have no experience to guide us. In all history there is no example of such a State as the Americans expect to become. China makes the nearest approach to it. In that Empire the population is counted by hundreds of millions, and they have been united for ages, but they are governed by a foreign race, and they are incessantly exposed to civil war. At present the Americans have barely reached a census of 30,000,000, and yet they could not live together in unity. How will it be when these 30,000,000 become 60,000,000, or 100,000,000? Americans think the problem easy, and the issue sure. We can but say that there is no precedent for such a consummation, but if Mr. BEECHER'S picture of the future be correct, we have no reason to deprecate it. The Americans have conceived their own destiny, and are working it out in their own manner; but they have now, at least, learnt this—that Europe, whatever may be its speculations or sympathies, will never interfere to disturb them.

THE ASSASSINATION.

ADDRESS TO MR. BIGELOW—HIS REPLY.

A number of Americans, resident in Paris, met on the 10th inst., at the American Legation, and presented an address to the Minister of the United States on the occasion of the death of President LINCOLN. Mr. BIGELOW replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I respect and share the emotions which have inspired this address. I shall have a melancholy satisfaction in communicating it to those whose stricken hearts have the first claims to its consolations. The crime which has provoked this impressive demonstration from the loyal Americans in Paris is one which unites all the elements of human depravity in their largest proportions. Its victims are not those whose loss the whole civilized world would unanimously deplore. Upon us, his countrymen, who knew best what a rare collection of public and private virtues went down to the grave with ABRAHAM LINCOLN, this blow has fallen with peculiar severity, and I thank you for the faithful eloquence with which you have interpreted our common sorrow. But no crime was ever committed that was not an involuntary homage to virtue. The war between principles of good and evil is always waging, and if the Lamb that took away the sins of the world had to bear his testimony upon the cross, why should he who proclaimed deliverance to a race of bondmen be safe from the treacherous hand of the assassin? How more appropriately could our great national reproach ultimate itself? Was it more than historic justice to mark the grave of chattel slavery in the United States by a crime that was never perpetrated, whatever the pretence, except in the interest of slavery? Those who, like myself, are accustomed to search for the hand of God in all the phenomena of human life cannot but feel as, after much reflection, I am led to feel, that our people were never nearer to Him than at the dreadful moment when we seemed, humanly speaking, most deserted. What revelations that crime has made; what lessons it has taught and will teach; what prejudices it has corrected; what hostilities it has suspended; what sympathies it has awakened! They are in everyone's mind; they are on everyone's tongue. Even here in a foreign land, and where what we most cherish in our political institutions may be supposed to be but imperfectly comprehended, what American has not been surprised and comforted by the spontaneous and universal demonstrations of sympathy which our national bereavement has elicited from all parties and from every class, from the humblest and from the most exalted? Such a tribute was never paid to our country before; such homage was never paid to any other American. And why to Mr. LINCOLN? Because his death and the time and the manner of it seem to have rendered his whole public career luminous, and to make it clear to the most distant observers that our late President, inspired by a love which made all men his brothers, had been building wiser than they knew; that he had been fighting the fight of humanity, of justice, and of civilization, and finally that he had been summoned hence to receive a crown of triumph more enduring than that which was preparing for him here. It is not too much to say that during the long four years of our bloody struggle with this rebellion, the world made less progress in comprehending its baleful origin and purposes, and the common interest of humanity in resisting it, than has been made during the brief interval which has elapsed since this dreadful tragedy. By the hand of an assassin that simple-hearted and single-minded patriot has been transfigured, and has taken his place in history as the impersonation of a cause which henceforth it will be blasphemy to assail. I was never so proud of being an American as when I learnt with what comparative unanimity my countrymen put the seal of their approbation upon all the sacrifices he had invited them to make by reelecting him to the Presidency. Nor was I ever more proud of being a man than since I have learnt by his death how during all his troubled administration his public and private virtues have been secretly but steadily graving themselves upon the hearts of mankind. My heart goes out more than ever to our brothers in foreign lands who have shown such readiness to lessen the burden of our great affliction by sharing it with us. I desire to join with all my heart in your expressions of sympathy for those whose grief is yet too poignant to be assuaged by such considerations as these. May God sustain them, and in His own good time reveal to them the silver lining which always lies concealed in the folds of the darkest clouds! And while weeping with those that weep, you do well to rejoice with those who rejoice that God, in his mercy, shortened the arm that was lifted against our venerable and illustrious Secretary of State and his noble sons. Had they, too, been swept into a martyr's grave, then, indeed, had assassinations triumphed. But, thanks be to God, they still live, and in them lives on our lamented President. In their trials, in their disappointments, in their plans, in their hopes, in their triumphs, the late President and Mr. SEWARD were one. In Mr. SEWARD'S escape, the murderer of the President is deprived of every advantage that could possibly have tempered the remorse by which for the remaining hours of his wretched life he must have been tormented. Swift justice has already overtaken him, and he is now where we have no occasion to follow him either with our wrath or with our commiseration. I had occasion some three years ago to warn Mr. SEWARD of plots maturing then against the lives of leading loyal statesmen in different cities of our republic, intelligence of which had reached me here. His reply has acquired from recent events such a painful interest that I feel myself justified by the present occasion in reading it:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1862.

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There is no doubt that, from a period anterior to the breaking out of the insurrection, plots and conspiracies for purposes of assassination have been frequently formed and organized, and it is not unlikely that such a one as has been reported to you is now in agitation among the insurgents. If it be so, it need furnish no ground for anxiety. Assassination is not an American practice or habit, and one so vicious and so desperate cannot be engrafted into our political system. This conviction of mine has steadily gained strength since the civil war began. Every day's experience confirms it. The President, during the heated season, occupies a country house near the Soldiers' Home, two or three miles from the city. He goes to and from that place on horseback, night and morning, unguarded. I go there unattended at all hours, by daylight and moonlight, by starlight, and without any light.

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You will remark in these lines that same hopeful, confiding nature, that thinketh no evil; that inextinguishable reliance in the good sense and manly instincts of his country people which has sustained him, and through him, in a great degree, the nation, during four long years of trial, which required, if any ever did, statesmen that walked by faith and not by sight. Among the many marvellous results of this great tragedy, there is still one to which I am sure you will pardon an allusion. The fatal ball that raised ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the glory of a martyr discharged a debt of gratitude to ANDREW JOHNSON, for which nothing short of the highest national honors would suffice. Among the statesmen now living, it would be difficult to name one who, according to his opportunity, has placed his country under greater obligations than the constitutional successor of President LINCOLN. With some experience of almost every condition of social life, he has passed through every grade of public distinction in the United States, from the lowest to the very highest; and he never quitted any public trust except for one of greater honor and responsibility. That could never be said of an ordinary man. Mr. JOHNSON has now entered upon new and unprecedented trials. I share fully your confidence in his ability to meet them all. It should be a matter of congratulation with us in this hour of national affliction that the mantle of our lamented President should have fallen upon the ample shoulders of a statesman so experienced, so upright, and so meritorious as ANDREW JOHNSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

From the London Telegraph, May 12.

Now that the struggle has collapsed, Federal America will, no doubt, return to its former love; for, notwithstanding the past rebellion, its attitude must be for many years neutral as regards all European disputes. There are already, in the past decisions of its own courts, precedents that can be quoted, word for word, as disclaimers of English responsibility for the depredations of the *Alabama*; and it would little serve the interest of the Republic so to alter international law as to make every government responsible for wrongs done against its will and knowledge by disobedient subjects. A Republican Government, likely to be neutral in many wars, ruling a maritime people full of an enterprise and energy that often rushes beyond bounds, would be very unwise to make such a rule binding on itself; for, should the Americans continue to claim compensation for the damage done by the *Alabama*, they must declare themselves ready to pay should any enterprising Yankees ever imitate the illegal and irregular enterprise of Mr. LAIRD—as in future wars they probably will.

THE LAST HOPE GONE.

From the London Standard, May 10.

It is not without bitter regret and still more bitter shame, that we can witness such a consummation of the triumph of injustice and violence, such a conclusion of the most gallant struggle ever made for national independence, such a result of unequaled sacrifices and unmatched exertions, such a withering of high hopes and glorious aspirations. Would that we could forget the part which England has had in the accomplishment of this great evil, the vacillation of her statesmen, the partial, one-sided neutrality of her government, the armies supplied to the North and the ships withheld from the South, the generous sympathies to which she dared not give effect, the ungenerous caution which gave her moral support to a cause she abhorred and feared. Had England been courageous and manful, had she been honest and loyal, this catastrophe might have been averted, for the Federal Government, even if it had not long ago lost heart, under the condemnation of Europe, would have lacked that enormous force of forign mercenaries by which the gallantry and generalship of the South have been compelled to give way before the pressure of overwhelming and inexhaustible numbers. It will be well for us if at no distant date we have not bitter reason to repent the policy which has left us without any ally in America, as we are without a friend in Europe, and to wish that, if only for our own sakes, we had saved our kinsmen while it was yet in our power.

A PRAYER FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

From the London Herald, May 12.

We earnestly trust that the President and his advisers will escape; and all who value the honor of the North must echo our wish. To speak of the struggle of the Southern States as a rebellion is simply childish and petulant; but to designate the heads of the Confederate Government as the chiefs of a rebellion evinces a spirit of unscrupulous and sanguinary malignity. Whatever secession might have been—whether it were legal or illegal—the statesmen of the Confederacy are not responsible for it. It was the act of the people at large; it was formally ratified by the regular authorities of the States, who had the power of life and death, and every ordinary tribute of sovereign power; and to whom, according to the theory universally held in the United States up to 1861, every citizen owed allegiance. The same law which, in England, relieves from the penalty of treason all who obey a king de facto, and which is founded upon the simplest principles of justice, completely absolves the Southern leaders. Moreover, if secession had been treason, it was consummated before Mr. DAVIS, at least, had anything to do with it. His State of Mississippi had left the Union before he resigned his seat in the Senate at Washington; and the severance was completed before he was elected President of the Confederacy. His execution would be simply a political murder; and a murder more wicked, cruel and cowardly than that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, inasmuch as it would be the act not of one desperate fanatic, but of a National Government. It would fix upon every citizen of the Northern States, and especially upon the President and his advisers, a guilt in every respect corresponding to that of JOHN WILKES BOOTH. Those, therefore, who do not wish that history should stigmatize the Americans as a nation of murderers must pray for the escape of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Paris Correspondence of the London News.

The proverbial ignorance of French journalists about foreign countries is frequently shown in an absurd way by those who profess to enlighten their countrymen. In an almanac of this year, having an extensive circulation, Belfast is described as a large town in the neighborhood of Glasgow. And in this week's *Univers Illustré*, one of the principal pictorial newspapers of France, is an engraving of the White House at Washington, of a nature greatly to mislead those who see it as to the way in which the President of the United States is lodged. Instead of the large palace which the White House is known to be, the Parisian public is presented with the representation of a *small wooden road-side house, one-story high, with a frontage of only five windows.* An American gentleman to whom I showed this paper last night, at once recognized the wooden house *as the modest private dwelling of the illustrious rail-splitter, at Springfield, Illinois.* Parisians accept it without question as the official residence of the President of the United States, and Imperialists no doubt see in its diminutive proportions an argument to show that the "principle of authority" cannot be respected in a republic.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

The Winter Palace, as the exhibition building is called, has been erected on a space of ground formerly known as the Coburg Gardens, to the south of St. Stephen's-green. The edifice, with its ornamental grounds, occupies nearly sixteen acres, and has Earlsford-terrace on the east and Harcourt-street on the west. In fact, the International Exhibition is an accident. The structure was raised for a permanent purpose, and this gives it higher interest. Dublin is a musical city, but of late years the taste for the divine art has been rather declining, from the want of adequate accommodation for great concerts. The complaint of the edifice called the Antients Concert Hall has been general. There were equally bitter complaints of the want of a covered area in which flower shows could be held—of the want of an apartment suitable for amateur theatricals, which Dublin affects—of the want of a polytechnic museum and halls for public assemblies. All these desiderata the Winter Palace Company undertook to provide, and their building, when the exhibition has been brought to a close, will absord all the amusements of the city, and accommodate them all, and possibly become the type and model of a number of similar edifices, to be erected in many large towns to promote the wholesome recreation of the people.

From Earlsfort-terrace the front view of the exhibition gives the impression that the building is much too small for its purpose. The deception, however, arises from the erection, on a not very tasteful plan, of two temporary wings—one to contain machinery in motion, the other to be devoted to the important purpose of providing refreshments for jaded visitors. If these annexes were removed, the spectator would see on the right hand side the noble and graceful proportions of the main transept, intended to form a sort of permanent exhibition, and the abutting wing on the left side of the glass-roofed transept constituting the winter garden. The latter is 471 feet by 84 feet. The stone portion of the building presented to the eye from the front is not striking architecturally. It is of a composite order, and faults might easily be found with it. Entering the building by the main doors, the visitor finds himself in a central hall, rather narrow, but enlivened by opening on an obviously, at first glance, gorgeous crystal erection beyond. On each side of this hall the best statues are placed—chiefly Italian and Roman. From each side of this hall broad staircases spring, leading to a splendid gallery above, extending all round, where the principal paintings have ample room and verge. Here the foreign pictures are remarkably fine. Passing from this hall and gallery, which will be the main feature, the visitor enters the other art-galleries, in which the English school of paintings appears. From the stone portion of the building, the visitor steps into the glass-roofed erection, and is at once startled by its extent, which he could not have imagined, and the brilliancy of its contents. It should have been stated that to the left of the central hall or vestibule is the greater concert room, capable of holding 4,000 persons, with its large organ and splendid accommodation for an orchestra. This hall opens up on the crystal spse behind. In the centre of this splendid avenue the dais intended for the prince and the royal and vice-regal party is raised. On either side of this dais the various "courts" appear.

His Royal Highness arrived at about half-past two o'clock, and was received at the principal entrance by the following noblemen and gentlemen: The Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of LEINSTER, the Earl of MEATH, Lord POWERSCOURT, Lord SOUTHWELL, Mr. SANDERS, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mr. B. L. GUINNESS. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, and attended by the Lord Lieutenant and Lady WODEHOUSE, Earl SPENCER, and Sir ROBERT PEEL, was conducted by the gentlemen named above to the dais which had been prepared for the occasion, and then a pause of a few minutes took place, during which his Royal Highness surveyed the splendid *coup d'œil* before him, and bowed in acknowledgment of the cheers that thundered forth from all parts of the interior. After the national anthem had been sung, the Duke of LEINSTER, accompanied only by Mr. SANDERS, advanced to the foot of the dais, and read an address to his Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales and Earl of Dublin.

His Royal Highness returned the following reply:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:—I thank you for your address. It is a source of sincere pleasure to me to discharge the duty which has been confided to me by Her Majesty the Queen, in thus inaugurating your exhibition. It is not less in accordance with my own feelings than with those

rangements for a suitable piece of water to float the German navy in when built. My proposal will, I think, meet the whole of these requirements.

Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to look upon the idea of a German fleet with any disfavor. On the contrary, they desire to encourage it, as they have generally found in the management of their own families, that if a crying infant is supplied with the plaything it longs for, a certain term of comparative quiet may fairly be expected. They consider the Germans to be in an analogous position; the Diet is longing for something, they hardly know what, and it becomes therefore the duty, as well as the pleasure, of Her Majesty's Government to supply that want.

From what I have already stated—the want of water, ships, or men—it is evident the German navy cannot exist in Germany. Where, then, is it to exist? It is not without considerable anxiety that I have considered this question, and it is only after much consultation with the Cabinet that I find myself, under these unfavorable circumstances, able to point out a means of meeting all difficulties.

A German fleet will naturally have nothing to do. It is, therefore, unnecessary to place it in any position where it might be expected to do something. It will be sufficient for a German to say there is a German fleet, and it will be of little consequence to him where it is, as he could not use it anywhere in his own country. But it ought, at the same time, to be placed where it could not be used against Germany. All these considerations point one way. The German fleet must be in some inland piece of water, where, secure alike from offensive and defensive action, it may float, the pride and plaything of the Fatherland.

With regard to the want of sailors, there is likewise but one way of meeting this question. It will be absolutely essential to have ships which require none. At first sight this may appear difficult, but, as I have already pointed out, if the navy is placed in a secure position far away from the sea, and the ships are not wanted to sail, then there is no need for sailors, and thus, perhaps, the greatest obstacle is at once removed.

But if the ships are to carry no men, as is inevitable, there being no men to carry, there is, of course, no need for the ships to be large enough to carry them, and they may be mere models of a size conveniently proportionate to the water they are to be placed in.

In addition to this, the whole of our experiments lately in shipbuilding have tended to demonstrate that the smaller the ship is the less surface does she expose to the enemy's shot, and, therefore, the less danger is there of her being struck; while, at the same time, as I am informed by my noble friend the First Lord of the Admiralty, that it is impossible to build ships to carry the only artillery heavy enough to pierce the iron-clads of the present day, there is clearly no possible reason for the German navy to carry guns.

I have thus shown that what at first appeared to be insurmountable difficulties are, in fact, positive advantages, and the German navy may become one of the most powerful in the world. But there still remains the question as to where the navy, when constructed, is to float. I have examined the map of Europe with great care, with a view to discover some small piece of water possessing all the requisite qualifications for so remarkable a fleet as the German one promises to be. I, however, found the map of Europe offered no solution to the question, as there were strong objections to every site proposed. Her Majesty's Government have, therefore, after much deliberation, resolved to propose to Parliament to offer the Serpentine to the Federal Diet as a locality for the German fleet unsurpassed by any other. There it may float secure from any danger from storms or enemies, and receive the flattering admiration of the first naval power in the world. The boat-house may be turned into a building-yard and dock, while the Humane Society would no doubt take in as a lodger the high officer deputed by the German Government to look after the ships.

Her Majesty's Government feel that in making this proposal they are giving a most convincing proof of their good feeling toward the whole German nation, and, at the same time, I may state my conviction that a fleet such as I have described, is the only one that the Federal Diet can ever have any authority over, and perhaps, for their own sakes, the safest they could ever possess.

You will read this dispatch to the Baron DE KUBECK, and leave a copy of it with him.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
RUSSELL.

Sir ALEXANDER MALET, Bart.; Frankfort.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATION.

CURIOUS LIST OF ATTEMPTS SINCE 1850.

From the Unita Cattolica.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—Queen VICTORIA can count four attempts on her life. On June 28, 1850, she received a violent blow with a stick from one ROBERT PATE, a retired Lieutenant of the Tenth Hussars.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—In May, 1850, the late King of Prussia received, as he was mounting a railway carriage, a shot from a holster-pistol of large bore, in the forearm; the assassin SEFELAGE, of Wetzlow, cried out as he fired, "Liberty forever." The life of the present King of Prussia was in danger at Baden on the morning of July 14, 1861. Two pistol shots were fired at him by OSCAR BECKER, a law student of Leipsic. The regicide declared that he wished to kill the King because he was not capable of effecting the unity of Germany.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—On Feb. 15, 1853, at Vienna, FRANCIS JOSEPH I. was struck with a knife in the nape of the neck. The intended murderer's name was LIBENY, of Albe, in Hungary, aged 20, resident at Vienna, and a tailor by trade.

THE DUKE OF PARMA.—On March 20, 1854, FERDINAND CHARLES III., Duke of Parma, returning from an excursion, was hustled by an individual, who at the same time stabbed him in the abdomen, left the poniard in the wound, and subsequently escaped. The Duke expired in cruel torture at the end of 23 hours.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN, (a second attempt.)—On May 23, 1856, as Queen ISABELLA was passing in her carriage along the Rue de l'Arsenal at Madrid, a young man named RAYMUNDO FUENTES drew a pistol from his pocket and would have discharged it at her had not his arm been caught and his weapon taken away from him by an agent of the police.

THE KING OF NAPLES.—On Dec. 8, 1856, whilst FERDINAND II. was reviewing his troops at Naples, a soldier named AGESILAS MILANO struck him with his bayonet, and at a later period GARIBALDI honored the memory of the regicide.

NAPOLEON III.—In October, 1852, when NAPOLEON, who was on the eve of becoming Emperor, was at Marseilles, there had been prepared an infernal machine, formed by 250 barrels, charged with 1,500 balls, intended to go off all at once against the Prince and his cortege. But the attempt was not carried out. On July 5, 1853, a fresh attempt was made to assassinate him as he was going to the Opera Comique. Twelve Frenchmen were arrested as concerned in this conspiracy. On April 28, 1855, JEAN LIVERANI fired two shots at the Emperor in the Grand-avenue of the Champs Elysées. In 1857, TIBALDI, BARTOLOTTI and GRILLI came from England to Paris to assassinate the Emperor, but were discovered, arrested, tried and punished. On January 14, 1858, ORSINI, GOMEZ, PIERI and RUDIO threw their murderous shells at the Emperor of the French and shed the blood of a great number of honest citizens of Paris. On December 24, 1863, GRECO, TRABUCCO, IMPERATORE and SCAGLIONI, who had come over from London with the intention of killing the French Emperor, were arrested in Paris.

THE QUEEN OF GREECE.—On September 18, 1862, the Queen of Greece, directing public affairs during the King's absence, was returning from a ride on horseback, when she was fired at without effect, near the palace, by ARISTIDE DOUKIDS, a student, aged 19 years.

VICTOR EMMANUEL II.—In 1858 an attempt was made on the life of this sovereign, and Count CAVOUR gave an account of it in the sitting of April 16.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—On April 14, 1865, at the theatre of Washington, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, was assassinated by BOOTH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. ALFRED CHRISTIAN, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Malta, delegated by the Chamber to represent the commercial community of this island at the congress of delegates invited by M. F. DE LESSEPS, to inspect the works of the Isthmus of Suez Canal, has just returned to Malta. The journey through the isthmus occupied about ten days, during which time the delegates had every opportunity of inspecting the works in progress, and of conferring with the engineers and other officers belonging to the company. The conclusion Mr. CHRISTIAN arrives at is that the completion of the ship canal is only a question of time and money, and that in a very few years the communication from sea to sea for vessels of large tonnage will be established, thus uniting the West with the East by an uninterrupted water route, and shortening the sea voyage from Europe to India for steamers by fully one-half. It will, of course, remains an open question, how far the canal will be useful to our sailing Indiamen, owing to the prevalent winds in the Red Sea. About 80 delegates, representatives of the various States and commercial communities of Europe, Asia and America, performed the journey through the isthmus, accompanied by M. DE LESSEPS and the principal officers of the company, to which, we are informed, the delegates are greatly indebted for the courtesy invariably shown them, and for the readiness with which all their inquiries were answered. It is to be regretted that England was not represented at this very interesting meeting, Mr. CHRISTIAN, as representative of Malta, being the only English commercial delegate present. The delegates performed the journey from the Nile to Ismailia by the freshwater canal, and from Ismailia to Port Said by the maritime (saltwater) canal. The boats were towed by camels and horses, and for a distance also on the maritime canal by steamers. After inspecting the works in progress at Port Said the delegates returned again south, sailing back to Ismailia with a fresh northerly wind. The maritime canal is not at present navigable for boats beyond Ismailia; the remainder of the journey, therefore, to the Red Sea, had to be performed by the freshwater canal. This latter canal takes its source at the Nile, close to the town of Zagazig, and runs nearly due east through the once fertile land of Goshen until it reaches Ismailia; at about two miles from the latter town it branches off to the southward, leaving Lake Timsah and the Bitter Lakes on the east, and joins the Red Sea at Suez. Ismailia is a flourishing and picturesque little town of three thousand inhabitants, situated in the centre of the isthmus, seventy-five kilometres from Port Said, and way between the two seas at the north end of Lake Timsah, and owes its existence to the works of the canal. The width of the maritime canal varies at present, according to localities, from about sixteen to fifty-eight metres, except in the immediate vicinity of Port Said, where it attains eighty-four metres. Its average depth at present is not more than two to three feet. The depth of the freshwater canal is much the same at present as that of the maritime canal, but, of course, will be deeper during high Nile; its width varies from about sixteen to twenty-five metres. The company, we understand, have contracted with various French firms for the completion of the whole of the works from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea by the 1st of July, 1868, at which date the company expect that the canal will be opened to navigation, at a cost to the shareholders not exceeding the subscribed capital of eight millions sterling. On these points, however, Mr. CHRISTIAN had not sufficient data to enable him to form an accurate opinion. —*Malta Times, May 6.*

THE DANTE CELEBRATIONS AT FLORENCE.

The preparations for the great fêtes, half literary and half political, which are to take place in honor of DANTE on the 14th, 15th and 16th, are being actively continued. At many points of the city may be seen springing up outlines of decoration, beam of scaffolding, masts surmounted by armorial shields or symbolical ornaments, wooden pedestals to be covered with stucco, and intended to support statues suited to the occasion. In the large open space before the Church of Santa Croce, which is to be the central point of the fête, the statue of DANTE, protected by an inclosure of planks, is already placed. A vast accumulation of scaffolding begins to trace out the form of an amphitheatre, which will nearly fill the whole square, leaving only a passage of about a mile in width along the houses. This will be the scene of the official fête. In front of this theatre, which will be occupied by the administrative and municipal authorities and the deputations arriving from all parts of Italy or other countries, the ceremonies of the inauguration of the statue of DANTE and of the bas-reliefs of the Church of Santa Croce will be celebrated, with the accompaniment of symphonies, speeches, choruses, etc. The rectangular Place of the Uffizi, transformed into a ball saloon, will be more specially the theatre of the popular festival. The ground has been raised by a wooden flooring, so as to be on a level with the lateral galleries; and an elegant fountain will be erected in the centre of the Place. Any particular detail of the illuminations, horse-races, academical sittings, exhibition of Dantesque memorials, if published beforehand, would be injurious to the general effect of the fête, and the secret is rigorously kept by the managers.—*Galignani.*

THE GOLDEN ROSE AT ROME.

HENRIETTA MARIA, when at Amiens, in 1625, was presented with the Golden Rose by Urban VIII., and is, I believe, the last of the English crowned heads who have been so honored. The ceremony of blessing the Golden Rose took place this Lature Sunday in the Papal Chapel of the Apostolic Palace at Rome. A cardinal priest said mass, the "General" of the Carmelites delivered a sermon in Latin, and the rose was blessed by the Pontiff himself. It was at one time expected that the Golden Rose would this year have been presented to the Empress of Mexico; some named, however, the young Queen of Portugal; but we believe that the Golden Rose of 1865 still remains in the Papal treasury.—*Shilling Magazine.*

IRISH DOGS.

Sir R. PEEL has laid before the House of Commons a Dog Regulation Bill for Ireland. The owners are to take out dog licenses at 2s. a year for each dog, with a fee of 6d. for registering an owner's license or licenses. There will be a penalty for keeping an unlicensed dog. The occupier of premises where a dog is kept or "permitted to live or remain" is to be liable to the license duty unless he can prove the dog to be there without his sanction. The account of the receipt from dogs is to be annually laid before Parliament. Notices stating the course to be pursued for the registration of dogs are to be fixed on the outside of all the church and chapel doors in Ireland, or other public and conspicuous buildings.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.

The exhibition of inventions and improvements for insuring the safety of railway traveling has, since its opening at the Polytechnic Institution, been considerably increased, other models of breaks and signals having been daily added to the collection. Among the former the most prominent is that of M. CH. BOUTET, which, no doubt on account of its importance and of the space which it takes up, is not to be found in the room devoted to the purposes of the exhibition, but occupies nearly the whole length of the principal gallery to the left of the diving-bell. The line of rails, representing a steep incline, is at least sixty feet in length, and the carriages which compose the train are exact models of those running on our railways in the proportion of one in twelve. This train is made to travel down this incline with all the momentum which such a disposition of the line would create, and the speed is often accelerated, and the momentum increased, by a strong push from behind at the moment of starting. These conditions would appear to be most unfavorable to the quick stoppage of a train, but as Mr. BOUTET'S system consists in borrowing from the train itself the force necessary for the working of his breaks, it follows that the quicker the speed, or the heavier the train, the sooner will the stoppage be effected. We have seen this little train loaded with iron weighing twenty times heavier in proportion than an ordinary one would be made to carry, and when running at full speed down the incline it was stopped almost instantaneously by the mere touching of a lever placed at the back of the last carriage. The inventor then causes the train to run off the rails, and before it has proceeded a few inches it is brought to a complete standstill. He also simulates the rupture of the coupling bars, and his breaks act automatically, and with such promptitude that no sooner has the rupture taken place than the two disconnected parts of the train become as it were suddenly paralysed. We are sorry that our space will not allow of a detailed description of M. BOUTET'S apparatus, which is so simple in its conception and so easy in its application that its adaptation to the present railway carriages will not necessitate the slightest alteration in their construction. It consists chiefly of a clutch-box encircling the axle, one part of which is fixed to the nave of the wheel, the other, which is moveable, being suspended from the framework of the carriage, so as not to fatigue the axle by continual friction. When it is required to throw these into gear a simple pressure of the lever to the right or to the left, according to the direction of the train, will cause the moveable part to work itself into the fixed part, when it will have to revolve with the axle. A chain terminated by a long iron rod is then wound half a turn round this clutch-box, and the rod, which is attached to a cross-piece bearing the break blocks opposite to the front wheels of the carriage, brings these to bear on them with such force that they are locked before they have completed another revolution. This effect is repeated throughout the whole train by means of chains of communication, and, as said above, should this break, in consequence of the rupture of the coupling bars, the stress it would have to undergo before parting would at once throw every apparatus into gear. It must be noticed that the application of the breaks, although it appears simultaneous, is effected in succession, beginning on the last carriage of the train, the wheels of which are partly or completely locked before the preceding one is worked upon, and so on to the head of the train. The carriages, as their wheels become locked, form so many dead-weights and impediments to the further progress of the train, and this most important point of all results from this, viz.: that this very system of successive action from the last wagon to the first completely does away with all possibility of a sudden jerk to the carriages, so dangerous to life and limb, and which has hitherto been the insuperable obstacle in the way of effecting a quick stoppage. A glass full of water has been placed on the train, and on its sudden stoppage, not a single drop was spilled. One guard is sufficient for a whole train, as the breaks are released with the same promptitude and ease as they are applied, by merely replacing the lever in position. M. BOUTET affirms that his invention may be applied to the existing rolling-stock at a charge of £5 or £6 per carriage, and that it will not require more than one apparatus for every five carriages; thus a train of twenty carriages may be provided with this extraordinary break-power at a comparatively very small outlay. M. BOUTET, we understand, intends very shortly to prove the efficiency of his invention on some of our principal lines. Extreme simplicity in his mechanical contrivances seems to be the secret of M. BOUTET'S success, and this is again evidenced by his system of signals, which depends upon the train itself for their safe working. The signal posts are supposed to be a mile apart, and communicate alternately with one another—1 with 3, 2 with 4, &c. When the train leaves a station, a disc concealing a reflector on post 1 is pushed aside, communicating the same movement to the disc on post 3, and both remain in that position until the train passing the latter replaces the disc over the reflector, and post 1, which has been acted upon in the same way, thus points out to the stationmaster that the line is clear for two miles at least, and so on with posts 2 and 4, &c.; so that a train may be said to telegraph its own position on the line, and to cover itself for a distance of two miles both in front and behind. The plan is very simple and most effective, and both the break and the signal deserve earnest attention from the proper quarters.

THE BELGIAN HEIR-APPARENT.

King LEOPOLD is dying. The depletion deemed necessary by Dr. JENNER and his other physicians to reduce the inflammatory affection of the lungs, as was to be feared, has had the effect of permanently debilitating the system. Symptoms of dropsy have appeared, and against this inveterate enemy of the old, medicine has no ultimate chance of victory. The Belgian heir-apparent, whom some time since many thought unlikely to survive his father, has returned home sooner than he intended, in consequence of His Majesty's illness. He will make but an indifferent successor to the throne, being in body and mind equally unsuited to the discharge of public duties, from which, on every occasion, he instinctively recoils. His Austrian wife is, on the other hand, a woman of spirit and ambition, who, it is believed, longs for the opportunity to show her ability to govern. The Catholic party are full of hopes, and look upon the advent of the Archduchess to power as the signal for the *decheance* of the Liberals. Some say, however, that Her Imperial Highness is more of a politician than a bigot; and that, remembering how her ancestors lost the Low Countries, she is not likely to hazard the fortunes of her children by the folly of fanaticism.—*London Letter.*

GREAT FIRES IN FRANCE.

The French town of Mortean, which is situated on the borders of Switzerland, has been almost totally destroyed by fire, and in consequence some hundreds of families have been reduced to a state of destitution. The wind at the time of the fire blew strongly, and carrying burning ashes through the air, caused the destruction of about thirteen cottages in the village of Fins some miles distant. The inhabitants of the French town are said to have been very actively and generously assisted by their Swiss neighbors during and after the fire. The Empress of the French has sent 5,000 francs (£200) for the relief of the sufferers. A great fire has also broken out in Strasbourg, destroying about twenty houses. Twenty-six persons sustained injuries by this fire, and among them several of the gallant corps of sappers employed to extinguish the fire and rescue the inmates of the burning houses. About three or four of the latter were injured dangerously.

SINGULAR RAILWAY ADVENTURE.

The *Journal de la Meurthe* contains an account of a fire in a railway train on the Paris and Strasbourg line, which had nearly been attended with fatal consequences. A lady took a place at Lunéville in the express train, at half-past four in the afternoon. She seated herself with her child—16 months old, in the ladies' compartment, where there were no other travelers. Twenty minutes after leaving Lunéville she perceived that the carpet was burning at the side, near the door on the right hand. She examined the place, and discovered a hole about the size of a crown piece, through which fire was entering the carriage. She covered the hole with her foot, but found it too hot. She then covered it with one of the cushions, which she pressed down with her feet. The train continued its course toward Sarrchoing, the first station it was to stop at after leaving Lunéville. The lady raised the cushion, and found the fire was making great progress, having burnt a large hole in the bottom of the coach. She then screamed through the window, but her cries attracted no attention. The train passed through the station at Avricourt, while sparks of fire were issuing from each side of the wagon, but there were none of the railway servants on duty. The lady in great terror leant out of the window and stretched her hand into the next carriage, and shook the arm of a gentleman who was asleep. The traveller thus awakened looked out, and saw fire in the adjacent carriage. He and a companion screamed with all their strength, but to no avail. Fortunately, the train reached Bechicourt, where there were several men repairing the road. They saw the fire, made signals of distress, which were perceived, and the train was stopped. Buckets of water were brought, the fire was extinguished, and men were placed in the carriage with water to extinguish the fire should it break out again during the remainder of the journey. The damaged carriage was left at Sarrebourg. A lady in another carriage, becoming terrified at the cry of "Fire," jumped out before the train had completely stopped, and was severely bruised.

THE MUSICIAN LISZT.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes: "Before I leave Italian subjects, I must give you the account of the self-burial of LISZT in a living tomb, as it is recorded in *L'Union*. It seems to me a sad end to a great artistic career; and in fact, when they 'conferred the clerical tonsure,' they practically cut off the head of the Abbé LISZT. *L'Union* is very touching on the subject, and says: 'In his youth—nay, even in his childhood—he had shown a desire to embrace the ecclesiastical profession. The ardent love that he felt for his art, and wordly temptations, had perverted his ideas from their original bias; but they returned to his mind in the beautiful solitude of Monte-Maria, where he has dwelt for some years. By degrees the first aspirations of his youth, matured by reflection and prayer, and confirmed by the counsels of sage and eminent men, assumed the form of a determination so serious, that on April 21st, after having in a manner crowned his life as a lay artist by an act of charity, and lent the aid of his magnificent talent to a concert organization in favor of the brotherhood of St. Jean de Dieu, he finally withdrew to the Hospice of the Lazarists in order to prepare himself for the ceremony of the tonsure. On April 25 Mgr. DE HOHENLOHE, Archbishop of Edessa, and Grand Almoner of his Holiness, conferred on him the clerical Tonsure in the private chapel of the Vatican, in presence of the Most Rev. Father DE FERRARI, Commissary-General of the Holy Office. The Abbe LISZT immediately assumed the ecclesiastical habit, and in the afternoon of the same day was admitted to the presence of the Pope at a private audience, and received with marks of the most paternal affection. All those who have had intercourse with the Abbe LISZT since the accomplishment of this great ceremony, are profoundly edified by the touching fervor and thoroughly Christian simplicity which stamps his most trivial actions. He has taken up his residence at the Vatican, in the apartments of Mgr. HOHENLOHE, to whom he is attached by the bands of a friendship as tender as it is respectful."

Query, whether a friend as "tender as respectful" would not have done better by Abbé LISZT and by society, if he had advised an exercise of the great talents bestowed on the musician, instead of a perpetual hiding of them under a bushel?

THE FRENCH DOG SHOW.

The Paris correspondent of the *Star* writes: "I have just left the dog show. I have always had a love of dogs from the day when I was trusted with the important office of throwing a sou to the organ-grinder who used regularly to station himself under the nursery windows, attended by a great white dog, on which rode a red-frocked monkey; and a good dog he was. His race is extinct; so patient, so intelligent and active, and above all never barking. The dogs at the exhibition make a frightful row, and no wonder, chained as they are day and night, and separated from their beloved masters. The nights of MISARD'S concerts are nights of agony to them. Last Saturday selections from the "Favorita" were performed, of which the canine race did not approve, and they simultaneously joined in a disapprobatory chorus, which drove the *habitués* of that most enjoyable concert half wild. Among the poodle dogs exhibited—which breed, by-the-bye, is remarkably well represented—is one which beats poor Monito, who, it will be remembered, played at dominoes and always won at whist. The dog exhibited now is a good Catholic, never eats meat on a Friday, and knows beforehand the changes of the weather as well as the late MATHIEU DE LA DROME. The chief objects of attraction are the thirty-nine Vendean dogs, direct descendents of the celebrated white hounds with which the gay and gallant HENRY IV. hunted, as also the Breton pack of M. DE MADRE. The packs of Count D'ORMOND and M. DE CAILLARD, lodged under an iron shed, ornamented with thirty boars' feet trophies of a single hunting season, attract great admiration. There are a great number of splendid pointers. There are King Charleses in abundance; the hairless dogs of China, Turkey and Mexico; lots of Scotch terriers, and some few valuable shepherds' dogs, as well as several fine Newfoundlands; but the most singular part of this exhibition is the pet lap-dog department. Some are really beautiful little things—snow white seems to be the fashionable color this year; but the *museen-scine* reminds one of "my lady's boudoir." Each has a little room to itself, the sides lined with rose or blue satin, trimmed with lace and ruches of ribbon, and the *gardien* gravely informed me that several declined their food unless served on a silver plate. I hope they are not insulted by being offered a plated dish. One of these kennels is regular dressing room, worthy of a descendant of Ninon de l'Enclos, brushes, combs, sponges, puffs and perfumes being scattered about. The proprietor of this elegant apartment is a white Havana dog. The catalogue was not published this morning, therefore I know not to whom this happy quadruped appertains. The general arrangements are perfect. The fine trees of Cours-la-Reine form an agreeable shade from the burning rays of the sun. Each animal is placed according to its class, and a ticket indicates its race and name.

A DIFFICULT PARLIAMENTARY RETURN.

A return was recently moved for and ordered by the House of Commons, showing, among other things, the calling of every person who has received relief from the poor rates in the Bradford and Keighley Unions in the last sixteen years. The Keighley guardians state that the books for the period are upward of five yards thick. The clerk to the Bradford guardians declares that the order requires the examination of upward of 100,000 cases, entered in about 150 books of 200 pages each; and, as he understands the order, he must refer to another 150 books, and calculate in relation to every in-door pauper in the last 16 years his cost per diem, to be multiplied by the number of days he was in the workhouse. The clerks to the guardians declare it to be practically impossible to furnish the returns.

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY—THE ORIGINAL SQUEERS.

A correspondent sends us the following curious account of a recent conversation he held with a gentlemanly Englishman now traveling in this country. We give it for whatever it is worth:—

In the midst of a familiar chat, he asked "Did you ever read DICKENS'S Nicholas Nickleby?"

I answered, "Yes."

"Well," returned he, "Old Squeers was my old master, William Shaw." And here you have the rest of his story: One day when I was passing by a bookstore on Holborne Hill, London, near the Samson's Head hotel, I saw a tinely though comically-devised picture of a schoolmaster. On stopping to observe it more carefully I recognized the lineaments of my old Yorkshire schoolmaster, SHAW, and I went in and purchased the volume containing the picture, and found that it was DICKENS'S Nicholas Nickleby. A short time afterwards, I met an old schoolfellow by the name of BISLOP, from whom DICKENS got the facts of the school in possession of them as the surest way he knew of to pay off old SHAW for his brutality.

I asked him in what part of Yorkshire the Shaw Academy (Dotheboy's Hall) was situated, and his reply was, at BOWS, and then, by piece-meal, examined the characters of Squeers, (Mr. SHAW,) Mrs. Squeers, (Mrs. SHAW,) Miss Squeers, (Miss SHAW,) Miss HELEN SHAW and Master Wackford, (Mr. JOHNY SHAW.) Mrs. SHAW was to a dot as DICKENS represents her. She used to take all our pencils, paper, shirts, collars, &c., and either sell them or give them to JOHNY. Oh, what a hateful little fellow he was; he'd steal our balls, and as we didn't dare speak to his father about them, he always kept them. Miss SHAW is unfairly drawn by DICKENS; she was well educated and considerably refined, having been sent to a first-class ladies' boarding-school. Mr. SHAW was a very passionate man, and when enraged at a boy in school, would order two boys to hold him down upon a table, one holding down his head, the other his feet, and then he would gash his bare back with birch sticks. But no boy in school dared cry when whipped, for if he did the other boys pinched and kicked him when he got out of doors. Mr. SHAW never taught any branches but reading and spelling. The reading exercises consisted of Bible reading for the whole school, one hundred and twenty boys, two verses apiece; and the writing exercise of two lines of large and small hand. If any boy in either of these exercises didn't satisfy Mr. SHAW, he would forthwith lay him out on the table, order two boys to hold him down, and flog him till he got tired. One day, getting mad at a boy for a slight fault in penmanship, he struck him with a rod and cut open his right cheek. The assistant-masters were orphaned boys whom cruel guardians had apprenticed to him. One of them had a large fortune left him by his parents, but his guardian had apprenticed him to SHAW as farm, boy and teacher, and had kept the fortune himself. Mr. SHAW'S large farm was cultivated by the boys. If they didn't work hard enough they were flogged or allowed half rations. For nearly two months they had to work at haying, the school being divided into throwers and rakers. After the haying, old SHAW would say to the boys in the writing-class: "I'll not flog the rakers, for their hands are sore; but woe unto the throwers."

He used to go to London twice a year, and then the boys had to write letters telling their parents what a good man Mr. SHAW was, and how kindly he treated them. Before the letters were written, he used to say, "I defy a boy of you to say that I ever took away a collar, shirt, or even a pin from him," but Mrs. SHAW always did that part of the business. When in London he quartered at the Saracen's Head. Once in three weeks the boys were ranged in rows, and the assistant masters went around and saw whether each boy had his lead spoon, fork and knife in hand; if he hadn't them; he lost his pocket-money for two or three months. After the publication of *Nicholas Nickleby*, Mr. SHAW lost all his pay scholars, and so he apprenticed his apprenticed schoolmasters to shoemakers, blacksmiths and carpenters. Mrs. SHAW in about two years afterwards died of a broken heart. Her contemptible old husband died, almost an idiot. HELEN married a low, drinking fellow; JOHNNY became a London loafer; and the second son, JONATHAN, who studied medicine, spent whatever was left of the old man's property among his fellow-students in drinking and high-living generally; but for some years has been village physician in his native place, Bows, JOHN BRODIE actually existed in John Doats, the village shoemaker, who had the humane habit of helping the boys in running away from SHAW'S dungeon, as he called the school.

When a boy came to the school, his clothes and other thing were taken possession of by Mrs. SHAW, and he was given pants of leather which had been worn by generations of boys before him, and which had been so patched with different colored pieces of cloth that the poor schoolboys mistakenly called them "Joseph's coat of many colors." When Mr. SHAW and all the contemptible tribe of Yorkshire schoolmasters had been shown up and ruined by DICKENS' *Nickleby*, the London *Dispatch* came out advising SHAW and his fellow-sufferers to prosecute DICKENS for libel; but my brother and I, who by bitter experience knew the truth of Mr. DICKENS' exposition, wrote to the editor of that paper, assuring him that the book was almost literally true; and then the *Dispatch* pitched into old SHAW more savagely than DICKENS had done. Nicholas Nickleby, or rather a young Londoner, came into the school as assistant teacher after I left.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Says the Paris correspondent of the London *Star*: "I hear from many quarters that the *furore* of enthusiasm which 'L'Africaine' created on its first performance, has been succeeded by a fit of coolness, and that many Parisian amateurs do not hesitate to speak of the work in terms of considerable disparagement. If this is so, it really has but little significance. After an almost frantic excitement, we must expect a reaction, and it would be as unreasonable to expect the expression of really sound judgment while the chill is on, as during the fever. Meanwhile there are some calm judges, connoisseurs of ripe experience and cultivated taste, who are far too old stagers to be carried away by surrounding popular enthusiasm, and their opinion is unanimous in regard to the grandeur and beauty of the work, but they are also of one mind as to its excessive length. Most fortunately there seems to exist a means of removing this defect, not only without detriment, but with substantial advantage to the score. The 'ship act,' in which the great scenic triumph was expected to be achieved, appears to have been a quasi *fiasco*, and it is alleged that it may be expunged altogether without serious loss. As it takes an hour to set this scene, and a very considerable time to strike it, the saving effected by its excision would bring the opera within reasonable limits."

—Mr. Holman Hunt's new work "The Children's Holiday," a portrait picture, represents a lady and her children celebrating what may be a birthday, in the park attached to a great house: an avenue of trees forms the background. The fidelity to park scenery, the brilliancy of the painting, and its rendering of light and solid forms, when fully illuminated, are startling and powerful. The faces of the little girl and the baby, who sit in front, are remarkable for freshness and brightness; that of the former is especially noteworthy on account of its perfect drawing. The lady, who wears a light-buel dress and a splendidly-embroidered shawl, is painted with the artist's peculiarly firm manner and precision of handling; this figure is admirable for its originality of coloring. The brightness of the whole, as a representation of powerful daylight, strikes the spectator before all things; it is enhanced by the solid handling to which so much is due. This powerful effect is produced, not by the common device of employing contrasts of light and shade and masses of deep color, but by the simplicity and purity of the tint, and the sound workmanship of the picture.

—A history of caricature is just announced. M. Champfleury, the well-known French writer, will shortly issue his *Histoire de la Caricature Antique*, illustrated by the most curious engravings. The work has been a long time in hand, and the literati of Paris look forward to a very valuable book. It is said that the author possesses in a high degree the power and bitterness of satire to Thackeray, combined with the humor of Dickens. A correspondent speaks of the author as himself a caricaturist of no mean order, and remarks that "he delights in caricature, not only because it laughs down many of the major and minor humbugs of society, and wages war on all sham, cant, and conventionalism, but because it tends to improve the moral tone of society by exciting mirth. Champfleury agrees with Prof. Hufeland, of Berlin, that the royal practice of having buffoons and jesters at table during meals was founded on true medical principles.

—Among the autograph letters lately brought to light in the collection of Mr. Joseph Cottle was one addressed to him by Southey from Lisbon, which has probably been published, but with the following curious alteration: Printed version: "I am anxious that it (*Joan of Arc*) should reach a second edition, that I may write a new preface and enlarge the last book. *I shall omit all in the second book which Coleridge wrote.*" The words in italics are inserted in Cottle's handwriting. The original version stands: "I am anxious that it should reach a second edition, that I may *expunge every line of Coleridge—remember, all he wrote, not all he claims; he claims the character of Comrade, (so Lovell said me,) of which he never gave a kind nor wrote a line. I wish* to write a new preface," &c. The lines given in italics are struck through with a pen.

— Palestine and Central Syria have recently been threatened by scarcity both from the visitation of the locusts and the premature stoppage of rain, the latter being most needful for the preservation of the crops in this country. From Gaza to Mount Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, "Hermon," the locusts literally filled the skies. This scourge, which has weighed upon the land during the whole of the last month, has caused general alarm, and the prices of cereals have risen 20 per cent. But it has fortunately been averted by a strong southerly wind, which has driven past a vast quantity of these destructive insects on their course from the desert along the seaboard from south to north. Those that have escaped destruction at the hands of the natives have either laid their eggs or proceeded northward.

—In the address forwarded to the United States Minister in France by the Paris students, the following passage occurs: "He who has just been struck down was a citizen of that republic in which the great men are not conquerors who violate the law and the sovereignty of the people, but the founders and guardians of their independence, like Washington and Lincoln. Honesty, simplicity, energy in the struggle, moderation in victory, respect for liberty, always and everywhere, such are the qualities of the elect of the American people. What greatness by the side of the littleness of those elect of God whom ignorant and servile historians point out as examples to our Old World. To kill such men is to kill the best itself."

—M. Kroenig points out the following mode of determining which of two objects seen from a distance is further off than the other. Let the reader suppose two trees, for instance, standing in a line with his eye; if he moves his eye to the right, the tree which is nearer will appear to move to the left, and the other will seem to follow the motion of the eye. The experiment is curious, and may be easily performed, only taking care to make the eye move in a line perpendicular to that in which it previously was; that is, perpendicular to the line which joins the two objects; then, the object which follows the motion of the eye is the further of the two.

—Her Imperial Highness Princess Mathilde has been adjudged one of the forty medals distributed among the artists who have exhibited this year for her water-colored drawing of "Une Intrigue sous le Portique du Palais Ducal à Venise," which her Imperial Highness has very well merited. Her picture is said to have a richness of coloring and a careful finish which far surpasses ordinary French aquarelles. In order, however, not to deprive an artist of one of the forty medals granted by government, Princess Mathilde has offered one for competition; therefore, forty-one medals will be given this year instead of forty.

—The *Gazette* of the Academy of St. Petersburgh states that the value of the cotton planted last year in the province of Imeritia, in the Caucasus, amounted to 50,000 roubles (£8,000.) It is expected that the colonists in the Caucasus, encouraged by the success of their first attempts, and by the facility afforded them of sending their produce to Europe by the river Rion and the Black Sea, will considerably extend the cultivation of cotton in that newly-conquered country.

— Madame Meyerbeer has presented each of the artistes who have acted in "L'Africaine" with a valuable token of her appreciation of their efforts to do justice to her husband's work. Mdlle. Battu and Madame Saxe have received a magnificent bracelet; Naudin, Faure, Belval, Odin, Warot, David and Castelmory a medallion containing a miniature of Meyerbeer, with the initials of each artist engraved on the gold case. The initials of Naudin and Faure are traced in diamonds on their medallions.

A characteristic story is told of Theresa, who is constantly invited to sing in the salons of the aristocratic Faubourg St. Germain. After the celebrated songstress had entranced her audience at the Duchess of S——'s party last Thursday, some of the *jeunesse dorée* asked her if the songs she had just acted as well as sung were the same as she was in the habit of performing at the Alcazar. "Oh, no," was her reply; "what I have sung here would not be tolerated by the police."

— A lamentable accident occurred recently in the Church of St. Paul at Treves in Prussia. A number of young girls were taking their first communion, when a lighted paper fell on one of their thin muslin dresses, which was set on fire; the flames instantly spread to others, and although extinguished in a short time several of the children were burnt; one so severely that fears are entertained for her life.

—Several of the French colleges are said to be organizing excursions of a week each, for the most advanced pupils, into the principal towns of France, for which the railways would be invited to offer facilities by granting a reduction in the fares. These trips would take place once or twice yearly. Such a custom is general in Switzerland and Germany, the young men always taking their knapsack on the back.

—The interior of the Dublin Exhibition is said to be perfectly charming. A novel, but, at the same time, admirable color has been adopted for the painting of the pillars, a delicate sea green, and this, broken at intervals by the bright tints of many-colored banners, gives a glow and sprightliness which is both characteristic and refreshing.

—The French Government has dispatched a scientific commission to Mount Ætna, to make inquiries on the spot into the nature of the last eruption. The members of the commission spent four days and nights on the summit of the mountain, and then returned to Catania with a rich harvest of observation and sketches.

—The manager of the Cirque at Paris has announced that he has engaged for the Summer season a tame ourang-outang, which performs on the trapèze with greater agility than Léotard himself, and will not allow any one to mount on its back, thus eclipsing the fame both of Léotard and the famous mule *Isipelo*.

—Amongst the fine old furniture of the collection of the Prince de Beauvesn, recently sold by auction, was a writing-desk, which formerly belonged to

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

KIRBY SMITH's forces have surrendered, in accordance with arrangements made with Gen. CANBY. This ends the rebellion, as SMITH's command was the only organized force yet holding out. The surrender includes the rebel naval forces, such as they are, and all material of war, whether on land or water.

The President has ordered the immediate release of all prisoners condemned by military tribunals to confinement during the war, and the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect will be at once issued from the War Department.

The Erie *Dispatch* relates the following incident, which occurred while Gen. SHERIDAN was in Erie, a day or two since: "While the crowd was pressing forward to shake hands with Gen. SHERIDAN at the depot in this city, the other night, the gallant soldier observed a little chunk of a boy making tremendous exertions to get to him by squeezing between ladies, crawling under gentlemen's legs, &c. The crowd was so dense that the little fellow did not make much progress; so the General stepped off the car into the crowd, and, making his way to the boy, held out the hand that had so often hurled back the rebel hordes, saying, with a happy smile, 'Come here, Young America.' The boy grappled the hand he had sought for, and seemed to fairly quiver with delight over the fact of SHERIDAN's conferring upon him such a marked distinction."

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 24th, says that the number of bodies taken from the ill-fated monitor *Patapsco* is thirteen, only one of which, that of JOSEPH H. JOHNSON, son of Fleet-Surgeon JOHNSON, has been recognized. Another body had the initials C. L. B. marked on one of the stockings. The bodies have been buried on James' Island. A desk belonging to R. RYDER, and another to Lieut. SAMPSON, have also been taken from the wreck. The work of examining the vessel is still in progress. Parties wishing information concerning relatives or friends lost on the *Patapsco*, at the time of her sinking, are advised to apply personally or in writing to Lieut. CHURCHILL.

It is expected that we shall have rail communications ere long with Montgomery, Alabama *via* Salisbury, Columbia, Augusta and Atlanta. The rebels, prior to the late surrender, had rebuilt much of the roads destroyed by SHERMAN between Augusta and West Point. The Alabama River, from Montgomery to Mobile, is in possession of our forces. Guerrillas do not interfere with navigation, and boats ascend and descend at will.

The survey of the Hudson River, north of Waterford to Lake Champlain, is likely to prove a failure in consequence of a defect in the bill authorizing it, which directs the Auditor to draw the warrant for the appropriation of $5,000 and not the Comptroller, who is the only legal custodian of the general fund, out of which the appropriation was made. If this invalidates the whole project, it will be a matter of deep regret to the section interested in the improvement.

The Mobile *News*, of the 16th, says: "We passed a pleasant hour in the society of Mrs. Gen. BANKS and party yesterday, and were much gratified to find this estimable lady in the enjoyment of good health, and so pleasantly surrounded. We were also pleased to meet at the same time our talented and much-loved townswoman, Mme. LE VERT, who, among many others, has called upon Mrs. BANKS."

The Connecticut House of Representatives passed on Thursday, by a two-thirds vote, the amendment striking out the word "white" from the suffrage clause of the constitution. The Senate is unanimous in favor of the amendment. The New-Haven *Journal* thinks there can be no reasonable doubt of the result of the action upon it by the people.

One thousand breech-loading carbines of the Joslyn model, the same number of bayonet-sheaths, two thousand sets of infantry accoutrements, and one thousand gun-stocks were shipped from the arsenal in Springfield to Washington on Friday and Saturday. The accumulations at the arsenal of all kinds of military equipments are enormous.

Twenty vessels of the Mississippi fleet have been ordered to Cairo, where they will at once be discharged from government service. In July and August it is expected that such general and extensive reductions will take place in the fleet that the naval hospital at Memphis will be unnecessary and will be broken up.

A few days since a returned soldier purchased a new pair of boots at a store in Buffalo, and left his old ones, but some time after returned and called for them. When they were brought him he ripped open the lining and took from beneath $1,550 in greenbacks, in denominations of $50, $500 and $1,000, which he had placed there and forgotten.

Boston has just got over a great sensation. The great Handel and Hayden musical festival, which has been in progress during the past week, has proved a complete success, attracting large and delighted audiences. The proceeds will show a handsome net income, one-half of which goes to the Christian and Sanitary Commissions.

A gentleman just from Matamoras states that a fresh uprising against the Imperialists will soon take place there. COSTINAS has 750 American soldiers in his small command. It is daily growing larger by reason of accessions of deserters from MAGRUDER and SMITH's forces.

The Post-office Department has contracted for the conveyance of the mails, daily and back, on the route from Lincoln, California, to Portland, Oregon, including intermediate points; the service to commence on the first of July. The compensation is $225,000 per annum.

Gen. SHERIDAN will fix his headquarters for a time at Baton Rouge, where he will perfect the organization of the Army of TEXAS. He will have some of the best material in the service, and will doubtless make his command the very best of the war.

A party of seven white men and one black servant was captured off Cape Sable, Fla., on the 17th. They gave certain names, but it was thought that they were really rebel officers of high rank, trying to escape to Cuba.

JOHN T. FORD, proprietor of Ford's Theatre, was on Friday unconditionally released from the Old Capitol Prison, where he has been confined since his return from Richmond, a few days after the assassination of President LINCOLN.

A Washington dispatch says that "BEVERLY TUCKER's family arrived here on Friday from Richmond, on their way north; but they were placed under guard and sent back to the place whence they came."

Col. MARTIN BURKE, the noted commandant at Fort Lafayette, has been summoned to Washington to testify in reference to the confession of the incendiary KENNEDY.

The furniture establishment of WILLARD, EVERETT & Co., in South Dedham, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Friday, including a great amount of lumber. The loss is estimated at $150,000, which is insured for $130,000.

Dr. HENRY MCMURTRIE, late Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the general High School of Philadelphia, died on Friday afternoon, aged 73.

Alabama has been divided into three internal revenue districts, but no appointments of assessors have yet been made.

LOCAL NEWS.

The General Assembly of the New-School Presbyterian Church, held their usual session yesterday. It being Saturday the morning was prolonged and no afternoon session was held. The principal business before the Assembly was the reading and consideration of a report from a Special Committee on the State of the Country, read by Dr. FISHER. This document exhausted the subject, and set forth the past conduct of the church and its proposed line of conduct in the future, and claimed that the church must be ready to exercise due vigilance in politics as well as in religion. A memorial was also presented by Dr. SPEARS demanding the right of franchise for the colored man, contending that the freedmen would be necessary to reorganize the South. Both papers were unanimously adopted. The committee on overtures reported upon several submitted to them, on the proposed union of the two branches of the church, and upon theatres and card playing. On the first they advised postponing action, and on the others they recommended careful watchfulness among the churches. Pending the consideration of the report of the committee on Church Polity, the assembly adjourned until Monday morning.

At about noon, yesterday, Messrs. MASON & Co.'s extensive five-story chair factory, occupying lots Nos. 186, 188 and 190 Avenue C, was consumed. The Atlantic Foundry, in the rear, was partially destroyed, and the upper stories of the tenement dwellings Nos. 184 and 192 were demolished by the falling of the walls of the chair factory. Dwellings opposite were repeatedly on fire; but, happily, the flames were checked and they were saved. The tenants, generally, narrowly escaped with their lives; but several were severely, and two mortally injured. The pecuniary loss by this calamitous conflagration is estimated at about $67,000.

At about 8 o'clock last evening two outlaws entered the large boarding-house at No. 268 East Tenth-street, and garroted and robbed Mr. THEODORE SANCHES in his room on the second story. At the time of this audacious robbery the house was filled with boarders.

Mr. EDWARD A. WHITLOCK, of Mott-Haven, was run over and instantly killed yesterday afternoon, his foot having slipped as he was stepping into a Harlem car at the Twenty-sixth-street railway station.

The Oxbow Court-martial met yesterday and took the balance of Mr. BRADY's evidence. The case was then adjourned until Tuesday next, when Mr. JENKS will argue the case for the accused.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, and other distinguished gentlemen of this city, have been invited by Gov. PIERPONT to be present at the ceremonies attending his assumption of the gubernatorial functions at Richmond, Va.

Business in produce and merchandise, on Saturday, exhibited less animation, though the tendency of prices was, in most instances, in favor of buyers. Freights were dull, with 455 vessels of all classes in port.

Trials for Treason—The Difficulties They Encounter.

The certainty that JEFF. DAVIS is to be brought before the bar of a court and put upon his trial for treason, naturally calls the public attention to what may possibly occur and what questions may possibly arise upon that trial. We have had prosecutions for treason before, though, happily, but few. Most prominent among them was the case of AARON BURR; but others arose out of the Western Insurrection of 1794 and the Northampton Insurrection of 1799; out of a controversy about a raft of timber in Vermont in 1808; and out of the Gorsuch murder in Pennsylvania, in 1851. The questions which were of difficulty in those latter cases, however, will hardly arise here. They were mainly, whether the facts proved constituted the offence of treason. But it will not be possible to bring any definition of treason which will not cover what can be proved to have been done by DAVIS.

The difficult questions in this case, we apprehend, will be technical ones merely, relating to the mode of procedure. Thus, Congress has declared by the Act of Sept. 24, 1789, that "in cases punishable with death, the trial shall be had *in the county where the offence was committed*, or where that cannot be done without great inconvenience, twelve petit jurors at least shall be summoned from thence." Wherever the trial had been ordered the prosecution would have to prove by two witnesses an overt act of treason within that county, or, at least, within that judicial district. This will bring up at once the question whether the offence can be said to have been committed by him in any county or district in which he was not personally present. Upon this point there is some conflict of authority, but the following language of Judge MARSHALL in BURR's case, seems to be quite direct to the point:

"If the main rebel army, with the chief at its head, should be prosecuting war at one extremity of our territory, say in New-Hampshire; if this chief should be there captured and sent to the other extremity for the purpose of trial; if his indictment, instead of alleging an overt act, which was true in point of fact, should allege that he had assembled some small party, *which in truth he had not seen, and had levied war by engaging in a skirmish in Georgia at a time when in reality he was fighting a battle in New-Hampshire*—if such evidence would support such an indictment by the fiction *that he was really present, though really absent*,—all would ask to what purpose are those provisions in the constitution which direct the place of trial and ordain that the accused shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation." (1 Burr's Trial, 425.)

If this be the law, is there any good prospect of a conviction in the District of Columbia, or any of the free States? But, perhaps, other authorities may be found more powerful and more direct, to sustain a trial in a district within which he had never set his foot during the rebellion.

But aside from the difficulties of the place of trial, we apprehend that very great, if not insuperable difficulty must be found in procuring a jury. The accused is entitled to thirty-five peremptory challenges; and he is also privileged to challenge *any* juror proposed for cause. One cause of challenge is that the juror has formed or expressed an opinion upon the guilt or innocence of the party. (See Archbold's Crim. Pract. vol. 1, p. 550, where the authorities are collated.)

Some of the questions which would come up on this point, were raised in the trial of HANWAY, (2 Wallace, Jr., Rep. p. 139,) for treason arising out of a resistance to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, in which Mr. GORSUCH, of Maryland, was killed. In this case, because of the previous newspaper reports, there was difficulty in procuring a jury, and the court (Judges GRIER and KANE) drew up questions to be put to jurymen, one of which was to this exact point of the formation or expression of an opinion. One juryman who was questioned answered that he had read the newspaper accounts at the time, "and came to his own conclusions." On further inquiry, he said he had not expressed his opinion, but on being asked, "Did you at that time, form the conclusion in your mind that the offence was treason?" he answered, "I did," and was at once set aside.

Another man was set aside who said he had "made up his mind as to the subject of treason, provided the facts were proved, but not as to the guilt of the prisoner."

These two instances alone will suggest to every one at once that it will not be easy to impannel a jury to try DAVIS. His offence is so notorious, that to obtain a jury, who, on that trial should be, in the words of Judge GRIER, "entirely without bias of any sort whatever," is no easy matter.

It is true that if the pannel called is exhausted by challenges, it is provided that the Marshall may summon talesmen. But these must be subject to the same rules of challenge, and we know of no limit to these challenges for cause.

It may be well, however, to notice that in the case of The United States *vs.* Hanway, the court in announcing the questions which were to be put to jurymen, took occasion to say that they did not mean that these questions were the "exactly proper and the only ones to be put in all instances and under all circumstances;" and they added, that "if it should turn out in the result that the jurors summoned from the community were preoccupied by newspaper reports, but were yet capable, according to their best judgment, of rendering a true verdict according to the law and the evidence, it might become indispensable to reconsider and modify questions settled in an earlier and different state of the case."

It may be that here will be the means of overcoming the difficulty which we have suggested. It would be a great modification of what has been well settled law, but it may be argued in support of some such change, that where the circumstances are entirely different the rules of law must be adopted in greater or less degree to make them applicable, remembering always that the great end to be attained is even-handed justice.

Peace at Last!

Secretary STANTON gives official information that Gen. CANBY has completed arrangements (with KIRBY SMITH) for the *entire surrender of all the rebel forces, land and naval, in the Trans-Mississippi Department.* This is the final official act of the expiring rebellion—the last vestige of its pretended authority has passed away, and THE WAR IS OVER. Those who have entertained the opinion—and there have been many such—that there would or might be serious trouble with the rebels in the West, may now dismiss their fears. The fact is, the forces under Gen. SMITH's control were much weaker in numbers and much more disorganized than was generally believed; and doubtless the news that PHIL. SHERIDAN was about to take his case in hand, decided the rebel commander to imitate Capt. Scott's coon, and "come down." But details are comparatively unimportant. *The Rebellion is officially ended*—THE WAR IS OVER—PEACE ONCE MORE REIGNS from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf, over every acre of our reunited country. Thanks be to GOD! and all honor to the loyal hearts and stout hands that have been His instruments in giving the victory!

Jefferson Davis.

JEFFERSON DAVIS attracts the attention of the country and the world no less at this time than at any other time during the last four years. The ruined leader of an irretrievably ruined cause, his character and career mark him as one destined to retain for ages a bad eminence in the history of the American Republic. The audacious yet self-possessed revolutionary leader—the plotter, organizer and executive agent of secession—the President of the Southern Confederacy, the author of its policy, the director of its powerful armies, and, in great measure, the cause of its ruin—the fugitive from his capital and from justice, the outlaw, the caught and imprisoned culprit—DAVIS has in every position and condition stood as the central figure in the world's history since 1860.

The diversities and divergencies of his fortunes could not be surpassed. At one time ruling with vigorous hand over an empire of vast extent, and over a people of singular bravery and independent character—having at his absolute command the resources of one of the richest of lands—having at his service some of the ablest generals that ever led armies, and some of the ablest statesmen and diplomatists that ever sat in council—soon after friendless among the people of his own States, deserted by his officers, forsaken by his councilors, deserted even by the petty escort whose services he secured for a day by stolen gold, and finally betrayed into the hands of his pursuers by one of his own conscripts. It is a career not altogether without precedent in history, and yet rare enough and strange enough to attract the world's wonder. It seems but yesterday that this great nation was appalled by his power—to-day he and his power are the schoolboy's scorn. It was but yesterday that he boasted of having shivered the Union to atoms—to-day his miserable existence depends on its clemency. But lately his great armies rioted in triumph, fought his battles in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Missouri, sang of Bull Run and the Peninsula, of Shiloh and Chickamauga; menaced the national capital, held the Mississippi, and defied us on the seaboard—now their few victories are lost and forgotten in the sweep of universal ruin. But lately his navy, never large, though very powerful, defied us in Hampton Roads, at Charleston and Mobile, and on the Western rivers, and almost swept our commerce from the high seas; to-day, but a solitary ship on the other side of the world, announces to the nations that he ever had an existence. But the other day, the favored and flattered of kings and aristocracies—demanding recognition by the great powers of the Old World, and threatening them with retaliation in case of refusal—now, totally ignored by them all, and treated with the contempt which follows failure.

It is a lesson to our nation, and will be a profitable one for all time to come. It will furnish food for reflection to JEFFERSON DAVIS himself as he lies in his solitary confinement at Fortress Monroe. It tells of the dangers that surround unhallowed ambition, of the perils that environ pride, of the retribution that follows crime.

Mr. Gladstone and Oxford.

If Mr. GLADSTONE had committed no graver offence against the political sympathies of his learned constituents, than that of joining a Cabinet in which Mr. MILNER GIBSON was a member, and for which the late Mr. CORDEN was ready to act as a special plenipotentiary, he could hardly have looked for a reelection at the hands of the University Dons. But Mr. GLADSTONE has even graver political crimes to answer for than taking office with British Liberals. The University of Oxford sent him to bless, and lo! he has cursed altogether. His mission, as the representative of the most learned and orthodox constituency in the kingdom, was to uphold the constitution as it was left under the slight paring process applied to it in 1832; to defend the ecclesiastical establishment at all hazards; to maintain Church rates; and to oppose the inroads of radicalism, as he would resist the devil and all his works.

All this Mr. GLADSTONE has not done. But, on the contrary, has taken counsel with the Manchester and Birmingham democracy. He has trimmed on the question of Church rates. He has held communion with the European carbonnari, and fraternized with GARIBALDI. He has voted for a £6 borough franchise, and avowed his indorsement of the theory of manhood suffrage.

In view of these things, it can scarcely be wondered at that Mr. GLADSTONE has made his dispositions so as to find a more radical constituency, and that Oxford has looked about and has found a candidate more attached to *the Constitution as it is*—than the brilliant Chancellor of the Exchequer. This candidate is a Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, whoever he may be. And Mr. GATHORNE HARDY's supporters put forward his claim in a circular, in which they say that "in consequence of the very general dissatisfaction felt at Mr. GLADSTONE's conduct in Parliament, a large number of Members of Convocation have undertaken to support Mr. GATHORNE HARDY in opposition to him at the ensuing election."

Commenting on this circular of the Oxford Committee, the London *Daily News* observes:

"We shall have other opportunities of estimating the nature of Mr. GLADSTONE's claims on the peculiar constituency which he has represented for eighteen years. To-day it will be enough if we briefly review the merits which render Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, at least in the eyes of his supporters, a fit man to supplant the Chancellor of the Exchequer. First of all he "has by his ability and character won his way to a prominent position in the House of Commons." Taken by themselves, perhaps, these characteristics would hardly be sufficient to mark him off from his opponent, and even when we are further told that he is "distinguished by the attention which he has given to political questions," we seem to feel that on this head also something might be said for Mr. GLADSTONE. But in the next sentence there is a claim put forward for the new champion, which, if it can but be substantiated, does certainly for the purposes of practical politics give him an almost inestimable value. Old politicians are accustomed to speak doubtfully of the one or two occasions in their experience when a speech has been thought to have gained a vote. Mr. GATHORNE HARDY has been fortunate enough in the course of his short parliamentary career to have done this five times. 'His speeches in moving the rejection of the Church Rates Abolition Bill, 1863; on the Affirmations Bill, 1861; on the Religious Worship Bill, 1861; on the Burials Bill, 1863; and recently in defence of the Irish Church,' have 'materially contributed to influence the issue of the debate.' That the first four of these triumphs should have been achieved by a single persuasive tongue is little short of a miracle; but even this sinks into common-place when compared with the last of the series. The division on Mr. DILLWYN's motion has not yet been taken, and Mr. HARDY has the unprecedented and unapproachable honor of being known to have decided the issue of a debate which stands adjourned to a future day. We have no need of any further testimonials. Other speakers have spoken virtuously, but Mr. HARDY has excelled them all."

This is certainly a fine specimen of a statesman to succeed Mr. GLADSTONE. And there can hardly be any manner of doubt of his success. A man who defends the abomination of Church Rates, who upholds that huge imposition, the Irish Protestant establishment; who refuses to Dissenters the right of burial in "consecrated" churchyards; who goes in for the test-oaths of the dark ages of British history; and who has done boot-black duty for Lord DERBY in a former Parliament, is precisely *the man for Oxford*, we dare say. Exit GLADSTONE; enter HARDY—GATHORNE HARDY.

The Great Popular Loan.

Popular subscriptions to the new series of the Seven-thirty national loan, which averaged only $1,292,550 a day in the early half of the week, have grown to a daily average of $2,172,000 within the past few days, as against an average of $2,017,783 a day through the preceding week, the first in which the new series was offered to the public. These figures indicate an encouraging improvement in the demand for the notes, which the Treasury Department will commence to deliver to subscribers in the course of another six or eight days, and which will be thenceforward promptly supplied through the distributing agencies all over the country.

The bulk of the subscriptions to the new series thus far have been direct from the people, and, of course, made as permanent investments. The leading sub-agents, however, having worked off most of their surplus of the second series, are again sending orders for the pending one. When they shall have been enabled to make immediate deliveries of the notes to subscribers, they anticipate no serious difficulty in the way of a speedy marketing of the unsold balance of the loan, now only about two hundred million of dollars. The daily average sales of the loan through the whole of the closing week, have been $1,644,400, or equal to a weekly aggregate of $9,866,400, as follows: Monday, $1,763,500; Tuesday, $1,036,150; Wednesday, $1,078,000; Thursday, $2,137,000; Friday, $2,207,350.

The last two days' sales indicate a steady increase, giving a handsome rising average, as a promise of a more vigorous distribution through the coming weeks preceding the date (July 15) on which the notes of the new series formally begin to bear interest. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the loan, which numbered only about 750 a day at the commencement of the week, reached 1,544 on Friday.

The current rate of sale of the notes yields an income fully equal to the wants and anticipations of the Treasury officials. The Secretary of the Treasury did not expect that the new series would sell as freely as its immediate precursors; and we are inclined to the opinion that the reservation of the interest option on the pending series was, in part, designed to prevent the distribution of the loan, at a rate exceeding the actual financial requirements of the Government. At present, the National Treasury is in no immediate need of money. On the contrary, the balances to its credit, in the Sub-Treasuries, and authorized depositaries of the public funds, are unusually heavy, awaiting the calls of its disbursing agents. In the Sub-Treasury office, in this city alone, the available balance to the credit of the Government, on Saturday evening, exceeded fifty-two million dollars, as against a fraction less than forty-six million dollars at the close of the preceding week; showing an accumulation of over six million dollars within the past week, which opened most unpromisingly, though it closed with substantial assurances of an active demand for the national loan.

Secretary MCCULLOCH, who believes in the feasibility of an early resumption of specie payments, and whose administration of the national finances is in thorough and judicious accord with this conviction, has also made the reservation of the interest option on the new series of the great popular loan, in the confident hope of a steady appreciation in the credit and lawful currency of the country. In view of the glorious triumph of the national forces, the rapid reduction in the expenses, and even more rapid improvement in the financial standing, of the Government, the honorable Secretary assumes that he can borrow all the money which he may need, to meet the audited claims against his department, at a lower rate of interest than that at which the first and second series of the pending loan were marketed prior to the decisive army successes of April, which ended in the complete vindication of the national authority, and the restoration of the recently rebellious States to their legitimate obedience to the national government. And we believe that the progress of events will conclusively demonstrate the soundness of his opinions, and the wisdom of his financial plans and policy. The encouraging increase in the popular subscriptions to the new series of the Seven-Thirty Loan, within the past few days, is sufficient to indicate the wholesome drift of public opinion.

Cheap Patriotism.

There are few persons, we trust, likely to be deceived by a sensational scheme which has been set afloat for paying off the national debt. There is, at first glance, an appearance of patriotism in the proposal of two or three individuals to form so many in a band of 150,000, to cancel the public debt by individual donations of $20,000 to the Treasury. Looked at casually the thing seems fair enough. There are two considerations, however, which (reflection will show) not only stamp the project as impracticable, but tend to throw a sort of doubt on the *bona fides* of the prime movers.

The bonded government stocks cannot be canceled at the caprice of the government without a serious breach of faith with the holders. The moment the government should entertain such a proposition the prices of public securities would become so unsettled that the national credit would suffer irreparable injury, for surely no one is foolish enough to suppose that the mere matter of the proposal being officially entertained—were that possible—would insure the filling up of the subscription. And all the time during which the experiment would be going on the public securities, and along with these the currency, would be agitated to a ruinous degree.

Even, however, if one hundred and fifty thousand citizens could be found *able* to pay out twenty thousand dollars, without disturbing their relations with their bankers, we doubt if one-tenth of that number, taking in the North, South, East and West, would have anything to do with such a project *on principle*. And we take it that this fact is quite as well known to the originators of the enterprise as that the country has gone through a civil war. So that it is the cheapest sort of patriotism to make conditional subscriptions to this general redemption fund. Any one who wants to be known as well-to-do in the world can find no easier way of getting his name before the public.

Well-meaning and honest citizens may have been attracted, or may yet be attracted by this unsubstantial enterprise. And to these it might be well to put the question, whether in the sum of moral and social duty, it is righteous that one man should pay another man's debts. If, in private life, a man worth $50,000 or $500,000 were to venture to revise and improve the domestic economy of his neighbor, whose earnings netted say $20 a week, by undertaking to look into and contribute to the payment of that neighbor's butcher's, or baker's, or grocer's account, however magnanimous the act might look, it would resolve itself into an act of impertinence in the judgment of people of independent character, no matter how poor they might be. The twenty-nine million eight hundred and fifty thousand people whom it is proposed to relieve from taxation in this way are—many of them—poor enough, no doubt, and some portion of them, it would be charity to relieve of all private as well as public burdens. But there are many millions of these intended exempts, who, if they are not able to pay down $20,000, are quite as well prepared to pay their share, quite as independent, quite as public-spirited, and have earned what they have *quite as honestly*, as the philanthropists who propose to step between them and their just obligations as the citizens of a free commonwealth.

We have, perhaps, given this project more notice than it is worth.

MUSTERING OUT THE SOLDIERS.—The War Department order promulgating the arrangements for mustering out of service the gallant armies which have just given the rebellion its quietus, allows the soldiers to bear their arms and colors with them on their homeward march, to be delivered over to the government agents in the respective States. This is nothing more than a just tribute to soldierly pride, and is commendable as far as it goes. It might, however, have been better still, to have extended the privilege by permitting every enlisted man to keep his musket as a *souvenir* of his patriotic services, to be pointed at with pride in his lifetime, and to be bequeathed as a precious legacy to his children. No one but he who has carried a musket through the toilsome marches and dangers of the late campaigns, can fully understand the attachment which is felt for his weapon by the true soldier. Let the government, then, give the honorably discharged soldier his musket, to have and to hold for future service, and we will be bound that it will be kept burnished and ready for use in any war that may hereafter afflict the nation.

THE STONEWALL—PIRACY IN ITS LAST STAGE.—It appears that we rightly conjectured the action of the Captain-General of Cuba in regard to the *Stonewall* to have been dictated by a desire to avoid complications. The malicious interpretation put upon Gen. DULCE's act by the reckless portion of the press here, has elicited a brief semi-official statement of the case, which we publish elsewhere. The following is a specimen of the mischievous rubbish which that statement is intended to correct:

The *Stonewall* is the property of the United States, and Capt. PAIGE had no right to give, nor the Captain-General of Cuba to accept her as a present. Such an act on the part of Gen. DULCE is ill-timed and indiscreet, and will tend greatly to complicate our relations with Spain. The result is, however, very plain. The ram must be at once demanded and surrendered immediately, otherwise the Spaniards will get into a peck of trouble from which they will not get out except with the loss of their "ever faithful" island of Cuba.

In opposition to this, the State Department hastens to let it be known that the conduct of the Cuban authorities on the occasion "was judicious, dignified, *and in entire conformity with amity toward the United States.*" To Gen. DULCE's credit, it is specially worthy of note, that after the *Stonewall* had been deposited with the government, PAIGE, the rebel commander, was effectually checkmated by the Captain-General in his attempt to stipulate that the *ram* should not be delivered up to the United States. This part of the negotiation was an after-thought with PAIGE. And Gen. DULCE's reply to the rebel's proposal was prompt and conclusive. If the vessel had been demanded by the Cuban authorities, a pledge against her delivery to the United States might have been asked. At least conditions might have been made while PAIGE was in possession of his ship, which could not be admitted after she had been voluntarily handed over to the Cuban Government. By acting on this decision, Gen. DULCE's hands were left perfectly untied, so that when the matter comes up for final adjudication between the two governments, there are no prior stipulations to be set aside in making a final disposition at once of the craft, and of any difficulty that might have grown out of her further recognition as a commissioned belligerent.

There now remains afloat of the rebel piratical fleet, only the *Shenandoah*, last heard of at Shanghai. The career of that cruiser is hardly likely to be prolonged much further—if we interpret aright the reported action of the English Government. Practically, the ocean to-day is once more clear to United States commerce.

BAD FOR THOMPSON AND CLAY.—The evidence of Mr. EDMONDS, (of Vermont,) yesterday, bore strongly against both THOMPSON and CLAY, as agents for directing the "detached service." Both these peacemakers, it seems, were specially named in the "commission" of YOUNG, the St. Albans robber, as directors of the enterprise which YOUNG had charge of. If the St. Albans robberies were part of the general conspiracy which culminated on the 14th of April, then THOMPSON and CLAY are both accessories.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 27—10:50 P. M.

DESERVED PROMOTION.

Col. MUZZY, one of the Private Secretaries of President JOHNSON, has recently been breveted Brig.-General of Volunteers. Gen. MUZZY entered the army as Captain in the Nineteenth United States Infantry, from which he was appointed Colonel of the One Hundredth Regiment of Colored Infantry. Gen. MUZZY's recent promotion was for faithful services in raising colored troops.

STOPPING THE SALE OF LIQUOR.

Col. INGRAHAM, Provost-Marshal-General, this morning issued an order that all the places in the Department of Washington where intoxicating drinks are sold must be closed between the hours of 7 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock in the morning. No person who has witnessed the scenes of drunkenness and disorder that have occurred in Washington during the last forty-eight hours will question the propriety of this order. If such disturbances continue, the guards in the city should be largely increased.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 27.

SHERIDAN'S MOVEMENTS—THE ARMY OF TEXAS.

Major-Gen. SHERIDAN will establish his headquarters at Baton Rouge for a short time, during the organization of his army for Texas. The material for the army available in that department includes the infantry corps of Gens. STEELE, GRANGER and A. J. SMITH, and a large force of cavalry, all in the finest condition. Gen. MERRITT will, doubtless, be assigned to the command of the cavalry corps, with Gens. CUSTER, LEE and WILSON as Division Commanders. Three corps are also understood to be en route to that department from other points. The armies of Gens. KIRBY SMITH and MAGRUDER are reported to be quite formidable—probably eighty thousand men—and are said to be well supplied with provisions and munitions of war.

A REBEL GENERAL AS WITNESS.

The rebel Maj.-Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON, who was captured at Nashville in December last, has been brought to this city from Fort Warren, and will appear as a witness for the defence before the commissioners trying the conspirators. It is said that several officers of his staff have also been summoned.

RUM SHOPS CLOSED AT NIGHT.

Thousands of soldiers are rambling in this city and neighborhood. In view of this fact, Gen. AUGUR, Commander of the Department of Washington, has issued an order that all bar-rooms and places where intoxicating liquors are sold, be closed between the hours of 7 in the evening and 7 in the morning.

PAYING OFF.

The payment of the troops will probably be commenced next week.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Post-office Department has contracted for the conveyance of the mails, daily and back, on the route from Lincoln, Cal., to Portland, Oregon, including intermediate points, the service to commence on the 1st of July. The compensation is $225,000 per annum.

REVENUE DISTRICTS IN ALABAMA.

Alabama has been divided into three internal revenue districts, but no appointments of assessors and collectors have yet been made.

UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF MR. J. T. FORD.

JOHN T. FORD, proprietor of Ford's Theatre, was yesterday unconditionally released from the Old Capitol Prison, where he had been confined since his return from Richmond, a few days after the assassination of President LINCOLN.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 27.

Mr. DAVID S. BROWN, the well-known manufacturer of Philadelphia, has subscribed for two shares, $20,000 each, in the fund for paying off the National debt.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Its Beauties, Notabilities and Curiosities.

Now that Spring, with all its gushing life and beauty, is throwing rich treasures into the lap of nature, and dressing this goodly earth of ours with her own fresh mantle, a visit to Central Park will repay the expenditure of time or trouble in getting there. The tide of visitors seems already to flow thitherward rapidly, for we learn that during the month of April, there were 188,019 pedestrians, 11,344 equestrians, and 126,864 vehicles that entered the Park at the several gates. But on Sunday, the last day of April, the first great crowd for this year was witnessed. On that day 87,581 pedestrians, 602 equestrians, and 8,349 vehicles visited the Park; making in all nearly 60,000 persons in twenty-four hours.

During the present month of May, up to the 25th, the number of visitors was 185,848 pedestrians, 8,582 equestrians, and 102,255 vehicles. Sundays is naturally the great gala days for visitors, and the figures above are swelled by the immense crowds passing through the Park gates. On the 8th inst. 43,539 pedestrians, 8,892 vehicles and 438 equestrians visited the Park; on the 15th, there were 44,035 pedestrians, 4,717 vehicles, and 632 equestrians, while on last Sunday the number was only 1,877 pedestrians, 569 vehicles, and 46 equestrians, owing to the day being stormy.

During recent visits we found the Park to be in a splendid condition. The walks are very good, the grass grows luxuriantly, the trees are in full foliage, and the innumerable masses of flowers found by the visitor at every turn, shed a most refreshing fragrance.

As one slowly wanders through the devious paths, or hastens by the classic Mall, or even loiters in the fascinating and bewildering Ramble, he admires the fresh cut lawns, their smooth and velvet surface speckled or thickly sprinkled by the golden bloom of the dandelion, and as he allows his eye to wander, the ear is amused by the busy click of the mowing-machines, the carol of the birds, and the crushing sound of the passing carriages.

Crossing the Mall, you reach the Terrace and so are at the Pond. Passing down the terrace-steps the visitor notices two new fountains, the spray of which is ingeniously varied by a moving scroll, that causes a diversity of forms, ever changing and bewildering. Descending the steps and passing on over the bridge that spans the pond, one naturally lingers to dwell upon the wealth of scenery scattered round him. The glassy pond, lying in repose, and the gaily painted boats swiftly gliding by; the gabbling ducks paddling about and stately swans slowly sailing on the water; the gorgeous peacocks proudly strutting the walks, and the modest guinea-hens, with their shrill cries; the many cascades tumbling and foaming over the impeding rocks, and the quiet little brook, meandering silently along its lowly and half hidden course at your feet; all go to make up a scene of loveliness and variety seldom found so near a city. The green and delicate tracery of the budding foliage, the delicious air and invigorating breeze, the flowers and sweet-smelling buds, and the bright warm sunshine, combine to give pleasure alike to the mind and eye of the spectator.

THE CROWDS.

By the different railroads—crowding the cars to their full capacity, and frequently driving the conductor out of his senses, because of his inability to crowd in any more passengers—the principal portion of the visitors, the pedestrians, journey up town to the Park. Beside these, the avenues are constantly thronged by carriage and private equipages, and horsemen, all going in the direction of the Park, the carriages filled with happy eyes of ladies and children, with now and then a quartette of young men.

These crowds are a study. They come from all classes and every condition in life. The rich and the poor, the young and the old; the man of business and the idler, the young bride leaning on her husband's arm, and the staid matron with her little ones around her; the mechanic, the merchant, and the laborer; the clergyman, the lawyer and the physician; every nation and every clime.

Along the main walks the fast gathering crowds surge toward the Mall, near the arsenal, wander round the casino, watch the arrivals, saunter up toward the ramble and fringe the lake. In the ramble people lose one another and also much time in seeking each other; they sit on the benches, and on the level rocks; they climb the stony paths and descend the little Swiss walks near the cave and the arch. Standing upon this latter arch the passing stream of visitors going up and down reminds the spectator of those quaint old Dutch animated landscapes, in which the figures pass by and disappear only to come back again.

THE FLORAL BEAUTIES.

Nothing distinguishes the Central Park from all other Parks in the New and the Old World, so much as the abundance of flowers profusively scattered over the entire grounds. On inquiry we learn that there are now ninety varieties of flowers in the Park. As one passes through the different walks his eye is gladdened by the delightful contrasts of hue and form to be found among the representatives of the floral kingdom.

The nestling violet hides her blue head amidst the tall and waving grass; stately tulips, in every variety, and in all their wealth of beauty, rear their proud calices, courting observation and glorying in their gorgeous lusre; the straggling forsythia, the showy creeping phlox, the fragrant honeysuckle, and other trailing plants, cling to the rocks and arbors and rustic frames. In the beds, here and there throughout the Park, the greatest degree of variety is to be found. Pinks, roses, lillies, primroses, globe flowers, wind flowers, bleeding hearts, and many others, are now in full bloom.

Among the blossoming shrubs and trees a rich collection has been gathered, and the list is too long for repetition here. The maple, in four varieties, the June berry, shad bush, spice bush and tree box. The Judas tree, leather leaf, Spring beauty and flowering cornel. The golden corydalis, Japanese and white quince, garland flower, plum-leaved and Chinese pendulous spinace. All these and many others of a like nature are among the floral treasures. The commoner varieties have not been excluded, however, for we find the gooseberry, the currant, the lilac, (several specimens,) the elder, the sumac and the swamp blue berry. The holly, the larch, the almond, the Siberian pea tree and the wistaria, represent Europe; and, with other sister specimens, give constant change to the already varied landscape. The wild pink, the marsh marigold, the magnolia and the lilac tangle, come from the woods and sit side by side with their more pretentious neighbors.

FROM THE OBSERVATORY.

Viewed from Observatory Hill, the Park appears to great advantage these early Spring mornings. Looking down towards the city the scene is enchanting. The light green tints in the budding foliage of the trees and shrubbery; the smooth and winding walks and drives; the diversified landscape of hill and dale; the cool and bracing breeze, brushing your cheek with a gentle force, and giving it a fresh bloom as it hurries by; the sweet-smelling flowers and the brilliant sunshine, all combine to give the senses a delicious feast. The scene does not lack animation, for the countless vehicles and equipages passing to and along the drives, and the numerous cavalcades of equestrians, with grace and easy motion passing up and down the different bridle paths, with the pedestrians taking advantage of these delightful mornings, all give life and beauty to the picture.

Looking up, you see the broad expanse of the great receiving reservoirs, with their mighty accumulated wealth and hoard of water. Their even surface, ever and anon slightly ruffled by the passing zephyrs as they stoop to kiss the lakes with a fairy-like touch. Beyond lies Harlem, and the park above the observatory consists almost wholly of carriage drives and paths for equestrians, which are constantly filled by a never ceasing crowd of vehicles and horsemen during the early hours of the day. The observatory itself is, however, gone, and the Park knows it no longer. During the past week the time-honored but weather-beaten tower has been pulled down, and its site sodded over.

THE NEW DRIVES.

The recently opened drives are situated in the upper part of the Park, above Eightieth-street, round the great hill and through the valley, and they skirt both the old and new reservoirs. The scenery in that portion of the Park is of a wilder and more rugged character than is observable in the older sections, and which are more familiar to the public. There are scarcely any paths devoted to the exclusive use of pedestrians in that portion embraced from Eightieth to One Hundred and Tenth-street, for its great distance from the lower gates makes it almost totally out of reach of those on foot. The paths and drives are not so compactly laid as those lower down, being composed generally of loose materials. Among the many improvements in the upper part of the Park, the most noticeable is that of a new rustic stone bridge, carrying the main drive across the valley, which is situated opposite the Mount St. Vincent Building. Scattered throughout the course of the drives stand large boulders, and several hanging rocks, seemingly to threaten the passer-by. You get, now and then, a glimpse of the benevolent institutions on the river, and as the carriages rise over the hill, the broad expanse of the Hudson spreads itself before you. These drives will be fully completed in the course of the next two or three months.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

The surface of the Park is substantially complete, and the grounds will now only require careful attention to keep them in the best of order. In the way of improvements there has been little accomplished, though much was contemplated. There have been no new bridges (except the one already mentioned) erected during the past season, and it is not expected that any more will be required for some time. A new hedge of English yew has been planted at the head of the Mall, in which, at intervals, stone pedestals are placed for bird-cages. A piece of statuary ("Auld Lang Syne,") in brown stone, has been placed near the Casino lately. This admirable group was contributed by a number of Scotch gentlemen. A testimonial monument to ABRAHAM LINCOLN will, in all probability, be placed in the Park during the present year, as a bill has just been passed by the State Legislature allowing such a monument to be placed there, and subscriptions are now being made for that purpose.

The boats are now moving on the lake. The blue flag denotes the private boats, which can be hired at a reasonable figure by the hour, with or without boatmen. The red flag marks the passenger or "omnibus" boats, into which any visitor can step and make the circuit of the pond for ten cents. These latter boats stop at all the regular landings.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Music will commence very soon, in all probability next week. The expenses of the band are in general borne by subscriptions, and by some of the railroad companies. The Third and Sixth-avenue, and the Belt Railroad contribute a certain quota on all their fares toward the music fund. The Seventh and Eighth-avenue companies, however, do not contribute.

It is understood that cricket playing will be allowed on the play-ground, to a certain extent, during the approaching season. The experiments will be for the purpose of determining how far that game can be allowed without injuring the turf. The scholars from the free schools and the Free Academy students alone will have this privilege accorded them.

A gallery of statuary will be opened on the lower floor of the Arsenal during the coming fortnight, consisting mainly of casts of the complete works of CRAWFORD. A collection of casts from the works of other artists will also be on exhibition.

The great lack of carriages which may be hired at reasonable rates by visitors, is sensibly felt by those who would make the tour of the Park. It is a pity that the commissioners cannot have some control over these vehicles, for the extortionate rates charged by them are simply disgraceful to so large a city as New-York.

Two or three swans nests can be seen near the iron bridge that spans the pond, and the females placidly sitting upon their eggs, affords a pleasing sight.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

The Zoological Gardens are about to be commenced at Manhattan-square, and the commissioners fully expect to have this valuable garden completed before the Summer wanes. Until that is ready, the best accommodation possible will be afforded the collection now in the hands of the Park Commissioners.

Grazing on the broad expanse of the numerous lawns can be seen nearly ninety valuable Southdown sheep. The ewes with their lambs, and the picturesque groups formed by these famous sheep, break the monotony of the long stretches of turf. On the lake there are fifty-six European, one American, and two black Australian swans, four wild American, eight white and four brown Chinese swan geese, besides thirty-five hybrid Aylsbury ducks, and five common hybrid and four Muscovy ducks. About the ramble will be found ten Guinea and forty-two Peafowl.

In the deer park are placed two broad-tailed sheep, twelve American deer and one American elk. There is also a Flues bull.

In the arsenal, and round about its immediate vicinity, is placed the great bulk of the zoological specimens. As a matter of interest, we append the catalogue: Three Guinea pigs, 1 Costa Rica, 1 Fox and 3 gray squirrels, 2 opossums, 1 Kinkajou or Mica lion, 4 coatimundi or Mica bears, 1 coypoe or nutria, 3 African monkeys, 2 black bears, 2 red and 1 silver-grey foxes, 1 American hare, 3 Cape buffaloes, 2 dromidaries, 1 raccoon and 5 prairie wolves. Among the birds will be found the following: 2 German storks, 1 spoonbill, 1 boroo, 1 Cuban Trumpeter crane, 4 curassows, 1 tiger bittern, 1 plover, 4 pouloules, 3 bantams, 1 macaw, 1 cockatoo, 6 American parrots, 5 Florida parroquets, 2 Cuban, 3 ring and 2 Chinese doves, 1 robin, 2 American pelicans, 5 Yagazo or Porto Rico wild ducks, 2 whistling ducks, 2 hawks, 14 American eagles, 1 screech owl, and 100 pigeons and doves—all the principal species. There is also one Gallipagos tortoise and two South American Tortuda Margursta.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION IN AVENUE C.

Mason & Co.'s Extensive Chair Factory Destroyed and Other Buildings Damaged.

Two Men Mortally Injured—Loss Estimated at $67,000.

Messrs. MASON & CO.'s extensive chair manufactory, at Nos. 146, 188 and 190 Avenue C, was totally consumed, and several tenement dwellings and other buildings in the immediate neighborhood were very seriously damaged by fire and water, at about noon yesterday. The flames were first observed in the fireroom of the chair factory; but they sped upward with such velocity through the inflammable stock and machinery with which the building was filled, that there was literally no time for the escape of the occupants of the upper stories; and had it not been the dinner hour, when nearly all of the workmen were absent, the loss of life must have been appalling. The occupants of the fifth story—that story having been occupied by families—were within the building, and they escaped only by pressing into service a rope which had been used in hoisting furniture outside on the front. Two of their number, however, in their eagerness to make their exit, flew to the windows, and, attempting to get thence to the pavement, fell, and were mortally injured. The name of one of these—a French workman in the factory—who undertook to descend from the fifth story by hanging on the outer wall, and retaining a hold on the window-sill until the firemen could raise a ladder to rescue him, has not been reported. The volumes of smoke from a fourth story window beneath suffocated him, and he fell while the firemen were preparing, under intense and almost overpowering heat, to take him from the vast, consuming furnace. FRANK STIVER, one of the workmen, who was employed on the third floor, leaped from a window, and was mortally injured. Both men were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Several occupants of the upper floors narrowly escaped death; but the two men above reported are all that are known to have been injured beyond hope of recovery.

The chair factory having been consumed, its massive walls fell—one northward, crushing in the roof and fourth story of No. 192 Avenue C, and the other southward, demolishing the roof and upper story of No. 184; and these buildings, with the Atlantic Foundry, in the rear, and the tenement dwellings opposite, were at one time in imminent peril; but happily the firemen were able to check the conflagration here.

The losses and insurances are estimated as follows:

Owners	Loss	Insurance
Mason & Co., chair-factory	$35,000	$29,000
J. F. Butterworth, owner of the building Nos. 186, 188 and 190	20,000	7,000
Bridget McIntee, owner of 184	2,000	2,000
Jacob Cushing, owner of No. 192	2,500	3,000
Boyce & McIntyre, foundry	1,500	3,000
Various tenants of Nos. 192, 184 dwellings opposite	5,500	Unk'n
Total	$66,500	$44,000

The insurance table is reported thus:

Albany City Co.	$2,000	Home (Philadelphia)	$2,000
Atlantic	1,500	Hope (Providence)	2,000
Brevoort	1,000	Morris	5,500
Columbia	1,000	Manhattan	1,000
Croton	1,000	Merchants'	1,500
Corn Exchange	1,500	New-England	2,000
Globe	1,000	Norwich	2,000
Grocers'	2,000	People's	3,000
Hope	1,500	Relief	1,500
Harmony	1,000	St. Mark's	2,500
Hampden	2,000	Thames	2,500
Home (New-Haven)	1,000	Western (Mass.)	1,500

The origin of this calamitous conflagration not appearing, an investigation is to be instituted by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

Arrival of the Steamer Union—Mails from the East and West Gulf Squadrons.

The United States steamer *Union*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, EDWARD CONROY, commanding, arrived here yesterday morning from the East and West Gulf Squadrons, bringing the mails and 13 officers and 28 sick and discharged men. The *Union* left this port on the 29th of April with supplies for the above-named squadron, and reports fine and healthy weather. Official dispatches have been received of the surrender of the rebel ram *Stonewall* to the Spanish authorities at Havana on the 20th inst.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, EDWARD CONROY; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Levi Crowell; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Gilbert A. Robertson; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Geo. B. Higginbotham; Acting Ensign and Sailing Master, Charles N. Hicks; Ensigns, Caleb H. Armstrong, Robert H. Carey, Samuel A. Gove, Samuel S. Willetts; First Assistant Engineer, Edward L. Thorpe; Second Assistant Engineers, Charles N. Clift and Abram Brown; Third Assistant Engineers, David A. Noonan, Russel A. Wade, John M. Newman and Samuel A. Moore; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. Antes; Captain's Clerk and Mail Agent, Sidney Barstow.

The Police Courts.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE LEDWITH—GARROTING AGAIN.

Mr. ALFRED NELSON, of No. 295 Avenue A, was garroted and robbed by three footpads, who attacked him while he was standing at the intersection of Avenue A and Nineteenth-street, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Policeman MOSHRACK, of the Eighteenth Ward, hearing Mr. NELSON's cries while he was struggling with the thieves, reached the scene in season to capture one of the outlaws—THOMAS MURPHY by name; and the fellow, having been fully identified by Mr. NELSON, was committed in default of $2,500 bail.

DEFRAUDING THE FAMILY AID FUND.

Mr. NICHOLAS QUACKENBUSH, Assistant Treasurer of the Volunteer Family Aid Fund for the Sixth Congressional District, preferred complaint against MARY MCCORD, of No. 341 East Sixteenth-street, alleging that since the 1st of January last she had fraudulently drawn, as a soldier's wife, $30 from the disbursing office in the Sixth District and $30 from the Fifth District office. A like complaint for fraudulently drawing $30 from the office for the Seventh District was entered against JANE MCCORD, of No. 185 East Seventeenth-street, and both prisoners were committed for trial.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE DOWLING—BURGLARY

On Friday night Patrolman RILEY, of the Fourteenth Ward, surprised and apprehended one PATRICK MURPHY, while he was committing a burglary in Mr. ISAAC M. KILEY's shop, at No. 40 Crosby-street. Property which the prisoner had stolen having been found in his possession, he was summarily committed for trial.

YORKVILLE COURT—BEFORE JUSTICE DOWLING—THE KNIFE.

JAMES and JOHN MEAD, brothers, fought in Third-avenue, near Fifty-eighth-street, late on Friday night, and the former was stabbed and seriously wounded by the latter. Officer SHOVE arrested JOHN MEAD, and JAMES MEAD was taken to the Nineteenth Ward Police Station, and his wound was there dressed by Surgeon PURDY. The prisoner was committed to await the result of his brother's injuries.

ESSEX MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE MANSFIELD—SOLDIER DEFRAUDED.

EDWARD HEISER, of No. 360 Broome-street, was arrested by Officer PALMER, on complaint of FREDERICK VON SCHULTZE, of No. 23 Wooster-street, alleging that in February last he enlisted at the Mercer House, in Col. FRANK's regiment, and was promised by HEISER a bounty of $600; but when the Paymaster appeared, HEISER informed that person that VON SCHULTZE's bounty was to be only $300. That sum was given him, and he was immediately sent to Hart's Island and there held until Friday, when the authorities gave him an honorable discharge. As HEISER declined to pay the complainant the money in dispute, Justice MANSFIELD committed him for examination.

INGENIOUS THIEF.

MENA BURODOFF, of No. 23 Clinton-street, complained that MARY BROOME, who is otherwise known as LOUISA BURODOFF, had stolen clothing from her, valued at $750. It appears that the accused called and represented that she was a sister of the complainant, and had just arrived from Europe. After tarrying an hour, the accused excused herself, saying that she desired to go to the Custom-house to see about her luggage. She was committed for examination.

Court of Special Sessions.

BEFORE JUSTICES DOWLING AND KELLY—KEEPER OF A DANCE-HOUSE SENTENCED.

Yesterday morning one MARY A. DUVALL, keeper of an unsavory den in Water-street, near Oliver, was tried for enticing and endeavoring to corrupt three young girls, namely: MARY ANN HOGAN, of Williamsburgh, aged 14 years; ROSANNA DUFFY, of Baxter-street, aged 13 years, and MARY ANN COFFEE, of Mott-street, aged 14 years. It appeared, in evidence, that the prisoner, seeing the three girls in Oliver-street, near Water, at about 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, urged them to enter her place, and that the girls unsuspectingly accepted the invitation, and were given food and such light beverages as the siren could induce them to drink; that fine clothing was promised them if they would enter the prisoner's employ as dancing-girls; that later in the day several seamen whom the keeper of the den introduced, took such liberties with the three captives as opened their eyes to the character of the prison-house into which they had been led; that they then tried to escape, but were held; that the female DUVALL then sought to alley their fears by promising that if they would remain in her den she would give them gaudy attire, and require only that they would dance with her customers; that at length they attracted the attention of a citizen, and through him sent information of their situation to patrolman CHARLES W. CRITTENDEN, of the Fourth Ward; that thereupon the officer released them and arrested the keeper of the den. On the trial, yesterday morning, the female DUVALL said that the girls voluntarily entered her dance-house and sought employment therein; but Justices DOWLING and KELLY thinking this story improbable, sentenced the prisoner to a term of six months in the Penitentiary.

The Osbon Case.

At the session of the court-martial yesterday Mr. BRADY was examined in reference to the exchange of papers, and concerning the time at which PORTER's fleet arrived off New Inlet. The defence then rested. Maj. JOHN A. BOLLES, the Departmental Judge-Advocate, appeared for the government, and Hon. GRENVILLE T. JONES for the accused.

Mr. Jones: I understand there is a letter here from the Judge-Advocate-General upon which the Court has not yet decided. I wish to know if it is to be considered as evidence; if so we can produce lawyers to swear too—if its only the opinion of a distinguished jurist, we will meet it by the opinions of others.

Maj. Bolles—I presume the Court will not exclude the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Bureau of Military Justice. I cited this endorsement as showing what his opinion was on the question of jurisdiction and what would be insisted upon by the prosecution in regard to the interest of a man—namely, that one must be held responsible as intending all the normal consequences of his act.

The paper was produced but not put in evidence. The counsel for Mr. OSBON then requested that an adjournment might be made until Monday next, when he will make his argument in the case. The court thereupon adjourned.

Col. Martin Burke.

This *sui generistic* individual, a man whose name is familiar to all old army officers, as a rigid disciplinarian and faithful soldier, but still more familiar to the public ear as that of the Commandant at Fort Lafayette, has gone to Washington. For nearly three years the Colonel has not left the fort, lest some adventurous and disrespectful victim should serve him with a writ. Now he has been summoned to testify in the conspiracy case regarding the confession made in his presence by the incendiary KENNEDY. He will create a decided sensation at the Capitol and in the Court-room.

The Mineral Resources of the Pacific Coast—Idaho.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having attended at the Cooper Institute, on the evening of the 10th May, a lecture on the mineral resources of the Pacific coast, by Hon. WILLIAM M. STEWART, I noticed that he discoursed but casually on the Territory of Idaho, which is situated on the northern end of the eastern range of the far-famed Sierra Madre, which range is now known as the Toiyabe, running through Reese River, and as I think, through *Idaho* and part of Montana to the British Possessions.

Now, *Idaho* is worthy of more than a passing notice; for though it may be yet in its swaddling clothes, a few years will see *her* in the full vigor of manhood, if I may use the expression.

The Sierra Madre, which is a continuation of the mineral range which runs through South America, Central America and Mexico, on reaching the State of Sonora, on the Gulf of California, breaks into two ranges, known as the Eastern and Western ranges, the Western being the Sierra Nevadas, the Eastern being the now famous Toiyabe and Shoshona. This great belt of mineral, rich in gold and silver, has become in the eyes of the world the grand point from which the resources are to be extracted to pay the now large national debt resulting from the late rebellion, large as that debt now is.

America, rich in every source of wealth, both agricultural and manufacturing, has yet a richer source from which to derive her wealth—the sole stimulant to every branch of industry—"her mines of gold and silver."

Great as the amount of gold and silver may have been taken from the mines of the Pacific States and Territories, I may say the country has only been "scratched over" by a few prospecting miners, who had no money to continue their searches through a whole season, and therefore found but few spots on which to locate, and then had no money to do more than find out the real and substantial wealth of the one mine on which they now work. There may not have been a mill with which to extract the metal from the ore, and therefore they had nothing added to their stock or funds to continue their research into the bowels of the earth on what *they* knew was the richest mine ever found.

That the resources of Nevada are great—yes, unbounded—is now beyond a question or even a doubt; but, as Mr. STEWART justly remarks, the eyes of the people are only getting opened to the great advantages to be derived from the developing of the mines of the Pacific coast.

The Comstock Ledge, discovered in 1859, was the first to give the impetus to mining east of California, and the large capital invested was the lever that moved the mountains of Nevada, and made the world aware of the wealth that lay hidden in every hill. Men wondered and were amazed; a new era dawned on the mercantile world, which led to further investigation; and what has been the result? Riches untold have been already extracted from her soil.

Humboldt, a hundred and eighty miles north of Virginia City, was discovered in 1860, and there the same results followed. Next came Esmaralda, with like results; and Silver Mountain, with her rich fields, was opened up to the enterprising miners who flocked there, and who found all that they expected. Palmyra, with her rich discoveries, followed. Then came the rich discoveries of Reese River, at first not reaching the grand expectations of those who flocked to her mountain regions; but after awhile rich districts were discovered, and lo! the Toiyabe Range has far surpassed all the former discoveries of even the rich Nevada State. The famed Amador district came into notice, with her wide ledges and rich ore, in 1863, and has proved rich beyond anything previously discovered; but richer must be found, so off the prospecters go.

Westward, again, the prospectors found the rich districts of Clan Alpin, Pine Wood and La Plata, with ledges of the largest and richest ores, abundance of wood, water, and all the necessary requirements for easily working the mines. Nor were they contented to stay even in that rich region, but south they go, and discover the districts of Union, San Antonio, rich and yielding their abundance; then east, and the districts of Smoky Valley and Simpson's Park were made known to the enterprising searcher after mammon. Nor would they even stay there, but off some of the daring ventured to the far north, where were discovered the rich districts of Cortes and the famous rich district of "New-York," on the borders of the Humboldt River, where for a moment one would think they had found all the riches concentrated, with all the necessary means for developing the fine wide ledges to be found in that district, where there was such a large supply of the articles most essential in a mining range—water and wood. But *Northward* the march of empire takes its way, and Idaho is the next field. Rich in all the precious metals in profuse abundance, her fields of glittering gold, her ledges, wide and well defined, are brought to light, and the region is settled as if by magic; untold wealth is extracted and sent to the San Francisco Mint for coinage.

The Boise Mines are situate on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, in latitude 43 degrees 45 minutes north, longitude 115 degrees west; from ocean direct, 650 miles. Salt Lake is 300 miles to the southeast; Reese River 350 miles nearly south.

The Boise Basin is about twenty miles square. It has four large streams passing through it, uniting in and below the southern portion, and each of these is extremely rich in placer gold. Each has large and numerous bars or benches of thousands of acres, that pay from $8 to $50 per day to the hand. Each has numerous tributaries, paying about the same, which, combined with extensive hill and tunnel diggings, make this basin, acre for acre and mile for mile, never excelled, even by California in her palmy days.

East of this, upon the numerous and large tributaries of the Boise, fair average diggings can be found at any point; and still further east, on the head waters of the Wood and Salmon Rivers, fine prospects were struck last Fall, which led to further explorations, resulting in finding placers rich beyond all expectation. South of the basin, on the head of Jordan Creek, (an eastern branch of the Owyhee,) rich placers are found; and also, southeasterly, for one hundred miles, on the head waters of Catharine and Owyhee Rivers, very extensive, rich, and heavy deposits of gold and silver, in quartz ledges.

The placer mines, at first the sole attraction, now "*pale*" before the extensive discoveries of the gold and silver quartz lodes now being worked on Bear Creek, Alturas County, South Boise, the richness of which is so remarkable that it would be like a wonderful tale, if told to any who had not seen the mines of *Idaho* or Nevada. The Island of Monte Christo is more than realized, and, if we consider for a moment, mining was the occupation which produced such wonderful results even there.

The agricultural portion of this country is surpassed by none on the Pacific slope. Wood is abundant, water in profusion. The great drawback is the vast want of capital. Mills can find plenty of employment at high figures. Now, I will say Mr. STEWART is a profound lawyer, and I will add an expert on mining, and fully capable of giving all information concerning Nevada. The lecture was a very instructive one to those who wished to gain knowledge concerning the mining resources of the Pacific States, nor do we mean to detract from the State of Nevada. It would be folly to attempt it, for her immense wealth is now established beyond the doubts of any sensible man; her bosom teems with rich lodes of silver-bearing quartz of incalculable value, before which the mines of Spanish America pale. And here let me say, that having visited and explored the South American mines that I speak of, what I know is from actual observation and experience from surveys and investigations made upon the spot. Mr. STEWART is in all probability the man of all men from the Pacific States equal to the task of giving correct information as to the mines of both California and Nevada—nay, he is, in the opinion of the writer, superior to any one who ever came from Nevada, having himself been engaged in mining both directly and indirectly in California and Nevada since 1850. His experience and attainments eminently qualify him to discourse upon the subject, and to give his ideas at length and which should be received, as he intends, in good faith.

The object of this article is merely to call the attention of the curious and inquiring of the metropolis of this continent to the fact that Idaho, in the second year of her existence, deposited in the mints gold for coinage to the sum of $2,306,568, being second only to California. See official report of the director of U. S. Mint for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

I have been mining correspondent for the English papers for the Pacific Coast, and also for the *Alta* and *Bulletin*, of San Francisco, from 1849 to 1864, and write only what I am fully convinced from actual observation is strictly correct. E.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Fine Silver-Plated Ware at Greatly Reduced Prices.—J. F. CURRAN & CO., No. 18 Johnst., manufacturers of every description of extra quality plated goods. A variety of new styles just out.

DIED.

FREDERICKS.—At Fort Hamilton, on Saturday, May 27, Mrs. MARY FREDERICKS, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her late brothers, John and James Van Nostrand, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Christ's Church, Brooklyn, on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DE GROOT.—On Thursday, May 25, of disease of the heart, VIOLA, wife of B. P. De Groot, and youngest daughter of Richard H. Vermilyea, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 101 Varick-st., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

MCCARTHY.—On Thursday, May 25, of pneumonia, CHARLES M'CARTHY, Jr., in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 284 West 33d-st., on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

PYLE.—On Saturday, May 27, MARY ISABEL, infant daughter of James and Esther A. Pyle, aged 9 months and 6 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 67 North Moore-st., at 4 P. M. this day, (Sunday.)

RENNIE.—On Thursday, May 25, of consumption, NATHANIEL RENNIE, of Folsom, Cal., aged 35 years.

His friends, with those of his father, Thomas W. Rennie, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Elisha Bliss, Esq., Palisade-av., South Bergen. Cars leave Jersey City Ferry for Palisade-av. every ten minutes.

TURNER.—On Friday, May 26, MARY ANN, wife of Capt. Henry W. Turner, late of the 71st Regiment N. Y. S. M., in the 49d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Co. H, and officers of 71st Regiment, and members of Amity Lodge No. 223, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, May 30, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 4 Hickory-st., near Broadway, Bowranville. Friends from New-York will find it convenient to take the East New-York cars from Williamsburgh, which pass the door. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MOST SINGULAR AND CURIOUS THING YOU EVER SET EYES ON.—For three cents! Come and get it; or send me a stamped envelope with your address on it, and three cents in it, and this singular curiosity will be yours by return mail. C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 25 Ann-st.

CABINET FURNINURE
AT THE LOWEST
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

We have constantly on hand, and make to order in the latest styles, rosewood, black walnut, and black and gilt parlor suites, oak and walnut library and dining suites, rosewood, walnut and chestnut bedroom and chamber suites, and a general assortment of all articles in our line, to which we draw the attention of the public to see and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

All goods warranted.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts. The Belt Railroad passes within two blocks of the store.

IMPROVED TURKISH BATH.

To be healthy, active and comfortable during the warm weather, take the Turkish Bath. No. 12 West 4th-st., a few doors from Broadway. Gentlemen, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Charges: Single bath, $1; six baths, $5.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CATHEDRALS
OF ENGLAND.

A LECTURE TO BE DELIVERED BY
REV. GEO. F. SEYMOUR,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN,
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 30,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Doors opened at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; will be sold at the box-office on the evening of the lecture.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church, Broome-st., (two blocks east of Broadway,) Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, Pastor. By appointment of the General Assembly, Rev. JACOB PATCH, of Indiana, will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. SAWYER, of Tennessee, will discourse on the present aspect of things in Tennessee and the Southwest; also, the sentiment and attitude of the religious community toward the rebellion and the future of the country.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER BROOME AND RIDGE-STS.—Rev. JAMES B. BONAR, of Montreal, Canada East, will preach (D. V.) by appointment of the General Assembly, in this church, SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. A supply from the Assembly may also be expected in the evening at 7½ P. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS ARE HELD every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M., in the lodge rooms, corner of 8th-av. and Lamartine-place. Circle in the morning and conference in the afternoon. Discourse in the evening. Subject—*The Logos.* Religious services conducted by Dr. DRESSER. Entrance on 28th-st.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON IN SCRIPTURE PROPHESY" will be the subject of discourse at 10½ A. M. at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, by JOSEPH T. CURRY. Evening subject, 7½: *The Immortality of the Soul a Universal Lie.* All lovers of Bible truth are invited. Seats free.

N. Y. PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, on SUNDAY, 28th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; and corner Dover and Water sts., at 5½ P. M. Seamen and friends invited. All seats free.

THE BADEAU TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, of the 32d-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, will hold their regular monthly meeting in the lecture-room of the church, on SUNDAY afternoon, May 28, at 2 P. M. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.
WM. P. TOSTEVIN, Secretary.

REV. SAMUEL SAWYER OF EAST TENNESSEE, will preach in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, near Grand; giving some account of things in his State on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and the Rev. S. H. NORTHROP, of Michigan, in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, EAST of 2d-av.—Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. C. B. FORD, at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Friends in the vicinity are invited to worship with us. Sunday-School at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

A CORRESPONDENCE WITH RE

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Delegation of Unionists—Condition of the State—A Penetentiary Wanted.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, May 16, 1865.

Yesterday a delegation of Union men started from Raleigh for Washington, on invitation of the President, to consult with him relative to the condition of affairs in North Carolina. The party consisted of MR. W. W. HOLDEN, Col. J. P. H. RUSS, R. P. DICK, W. S. MASON, W. R. RICHARDSON, and JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

MR. HOLDEN is the fearless, out-spoken conservative editor of the North Carolina *Standard*, published at this place, and the man who, in all probability, will be the next Governor of the State. That he has been a consistent reconstruction man, so far as he could, the extracts published North, from his paper, clearly prove: and that he has been a true friend of the Union, is plainly shown from the fact that his office was mobbed by a regiment of Confederate troops, for his expression of sympathy for the national cause. On that occasion the negroes turned out *en masse*, and picked up the type from the dust of the streets, into which it had been thrown by the mob. This circumstance alone is sufficient to prove his loyalty; for the down-trodden slave race in this country, have always had a shrewd, discerning knowledge of the cause and result of the war, and would not, under any circumstances, have so assisted an enemy to what they call "de Yankee Government."

Col. RUSS was President of the mass Union meeting, held in this city last week. He was Secretary of State under VANCE, during his first administration, and a candidate for reelection; but his course in office had been such as to bring down on him the opposition of the Davis and Vance power, and he was defeated. His feelings at present regarding the situation may be inferred from the fact that MR. HOLDEN selected him as a fair representative of the unconditional Union men, to accompany him.

MR. R. P. DICK was, I believe, formerly United States Attorney for the District of North Carolina, and is considered one of the most eloquent speakers in the State. He is another unconditional Union man, as his unpopularity with the Secessionists well shows.

MESSRS. MASON, RICHARDSON and WILLIAMS are young men who have grown into prominence during the war by their opposition to the Davis and Vance dynasty. They probably enjoy as little favor with the fire-eating chivalry as any other class of men in the State. On the whole, the delegation is well calculated to shadow forth the real sentiments of the Unionists of North Carolina, and the true wishes of a majority of the people. They go with the best wishes of the people, and will greet the President in their behalf as they would wish. They have the confidence of the masses, and there is no doubt but what their mission will be productive of good.

There is a settled conviction here among all thinking classes that the right of suffrage will be extended to the negro. It is considered but the natural result of the changed condition of the race; and although there are many good Union men who are opposed to it, such a movement would, generally, be considered at this time as merely premature. While the Southern negro is not at present fit to exercise the privilege of voting, on account of his debasement and ignorance, it is acknowledged that he possesses attributes of intelligence and is capable of cultivation, and may be brought up to a point far above the condition of some of the poorer classes of white men who have voted in the South merely on account of their color and utility as ballot-box machines. There will be no hesitancy, I think, in ratifying the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery; but there are many who, while they acknowledge that it must come eventually, would oppose any movement at present tending toward making the negroes legal voters.

There are many things in the Constitution of North Carolina that will be changed, now that the "chivalry" have been displaced, and self-made men, who, rely on their brains, and not on their property, for position, have come to the surface. One thing will be the building of a penitentiary. Strange to say, there is not such an institution in the State. But, in its stead, you find "stocks" and "whipping-posts," and other such relics of barbarism, erected at every county town. Heretofore the petty larceny criminals have been punished by public whipping, and those guilty of greater crimes by branding. There are many other such things, but this is the most striking that occurs to me now.

The greatest anxiety prevails regarding the course of President JOHNSON in his dealings with insurrectionary States, and the columns of the TIMES are searched as much for his speeches and orders as for anything else. His recent order relative to the enforcement of the confiscation laws in Virginia has created some uneasiness on account of ignorance as to the general points of the act. However, the Union men are willing to uphold the government in all its acts, and it is only to be feared that they will be a little too radical, and that their personal sufferings will cause them to be somewhat vindictive.

The immense revolution which is occurring in the South at this moment, cannot be appreciated by any except those conversant with the previous condition of affairs here, and the almost antipodal extreme to which the emancipation of the slaves and the natural sequences of that act, is carrying things. For years and ages a class of slaveholders have actually held sway over the masses, by the power which their property gave them, resembling in every respect the reign of the titled nobility of the old country. While it did not altogether control his position in society, the non-slaveholding man was to a certain extent debarred the privilege of holding office, and in many instances the social doors of the slave aristocrats were closed against him. Such a thing as a free school was not known in North Carolina twenty years ago, and men actually stumped the state in opposition to the movement, when it was first broached. Public stocks and whipping-posts, and the branding of felons, were the punishments in vogue; and the statute books of the State now contain laws which would put to blush any civilized community of the North. The ignorance of the masses is almost incredible. Of the voting whites, there is probably not one in five that can read or write, and twenty years ago there was not one in nine. The system of "appointive judiciary" had the effect of giving to members of the Legislature a patronage that secured the constant succession of the aristocracy in power. A country squire wielded all the power and authority over his constituents of a magistrate of England, and was looked up to with as much awe by the ignorant masses, as do the poorer classes of that country look up to their county officers. And they in turn were looked down upon as tools by those in power above them, and who conferred on them their positions. The free discussion of political affairs, except by those who belonged to the favorite class, was prohibited, and consequently the institution of slavery, which has brought about this condition, and which kept the poor and ignorant down, was perpetuated. The prejudice of color in the poorer classes was successfully appealed to by these selfish aristocrats, and the oft-repeated statement that "you are no better than a nigger," overcame the efforts of the philanthropist, who in order to elevate the poor whites, sought to free them from competition with slave labor.

All this is passing away. A new set of men are coming to the surface—men who have heretofore been under the ban on account of their antipathy to the powers that were, but men of the middle classes in wealth, who in the North are considered the bone and sinew of the nation. Not only the white men of the laboring classes, but the negro is being elevated, and the freeing of the slave has also loosened the shackles of ignorance that have bound thousands and thousands of white men for years in poverty and destitution. The serfdom of Russia was not better calculated to keep its victims under the power of their masters than was this execrable system of labor-owing oligarchy. There were no laws preventing a white man from learning to read; but the natural result of this system entailed on the great mass a state of ignorance, which would touch the heart of any feeling man. These men are falling from their thrones and their power. The South is to be regenerated. It is to grow over again. With advantages of climate that make it the most attractive portion of the United States, it has heretofore been behind-hand in general improvement and advancement. Now, however, being relieved of the incubus which has weighed it down, and receiving a first impulse from the energetic and active additions to its inhabitants in the way of Yankee business men, it will eventually come forth the most powerful and populous section of the country. E. F. BROOKS.

Gov. Vance in Raleigh, En Route to Washington—A Commission to Washington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, May 17, 1865.

ZEBULON B. VANCE, quondam Governor of the State of North Carolina, passed through this city yesterday, under guard, en route for Washington. He was arrested at his home in Buncombe County, by one of KILPATRICK'S cavalry officers, on an order from Gen. SCHOFIELD.

When Gen. SHERMAN received VANCE'S commissioners at Clayton, he gave Col. WARREN, the Surgeon-General of the State, assurances of protection, not only for GOV. VANCE, but for all his State officers who should do nothing to interfere with his army, and signed the papers with his own hand. The Governor probably looked upon this as all that was necessary to keep him from the intrusions of the Yankee army, which he, in his proclamation advising "his people" to "remain quiet," entirely ignored. It is probable that this proclamation and the insulting omission to mention in it even the existence of the United States Government, had something to do with his arrest.

In my letter yesterday I advised you of the departure of a loyal delegation to Washington, headed by Mr. HOLDEN, on invitation of the President, to consult with him on the condition of affairs here. I now learn that another party, of a different stripe, and representing the interests of the aristocracy and VANCE, will probably soon leave for the same point. It will be led by Mr. B. F. MOORE, of Raleigh, and Ex-Gov. SWAIN. Mr. MOORE is well known as a gradual emancipationist, and as being in favor of the continuance of the present disloyal government. Gov. SWAIN is President of the State University at Chapel Hill, and was Governor of the State previous to 1836. He is of the same ilk as Mr. MOORE.

The news of the capture of JEFF. DAVIS was announced here yesterday. The greatest satisfaction and gratification was manifested, and a sincere desire that he may be punished as he deserves, pervades the entire loyal portion of the community.

Guerrillas Still at Work—Robberies Perpetrated by Them—Discovery and Confiscation—The Career of Dr. Leach—Secesh Rejoicing Over the Assumed Non-Capture of Jeff. Davis—Union Meetings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, May 19, 1865.

The guerrillas are fairly at work in this State now, although the most strenuous efforts are made to prevent their outrages. Lieut.-Col. DEWEES and Lieuts. SAILAR and O'SHAY, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, were attacked by a band of these robbers last Saturday, while about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, and only a few miles from one of our cavalry posts. The officers were without arms, and were on their way to join their commands at Fayetteville, under orders. Supposing their assailants to be paroled rebels, they allowed them to come close up to them, when they were ordered to surrender and forced to give up their money, watches and other valuables, horses and private papers. After taking these, the robbers allowed them to proceed to camp.

The country has been thoroughly secured in the vicinity, but no traces of the miscreants have been discovered. They are supposed to have been some of JOHNSTON'S forces, who went home on their own responsibility before the surrender.

Between sixty and seventy thousand dollars in gold was discovered recently at company shops on the North Carolina Railroad by some of our troops encamped there. It was immediately confiscated by the soldiers of the regiment who found it, (the Tenth Ohio Cavalry,) and the matter is now undergoing an investigation at headquarters. The money belonged to the Bank of Commerce, which was located at Newbern before the war, and which was removed to the company shops just before the occupation of the former point by our troops. Most of the bank stock is held by Union men, and it was intended by the directors to resume the business of the bank very soon. The loss of their funds, and the very slight probability of recovering any of it, will probably interfere with this project effectually.

A commission for the trial of deserters, guerrillas, and other criminals, is now in session in the Capitol here. No cases of importance have come before it yet.

Dr. J. T. LEACH, the man who in the Confederate Congress played such a prominent part in opposing JEFF. DAVIS, is a resident of a county adjacent to Raleigh. He is often to be seen in the city, and is looked upon as one of the leaders of the Union cause in the State. In form and feature Dr. LEACH is a perfect type of the tall, lean, lank, hollow-chested, thin-visaged North Carolinian; but he has a firm, decided, protruding chin, which marks him as a man of force and energy. His treatment of his negroes, since their freedom has been established, has been more generous, perhaps, than that of any other large slaveowner in this vicinity. He has agreed with those able to work to give them their food and clothing, as before, and besides that to pay them $10 per month. The result is that only a few have left him, and were it not for the fact that both armies together deprived him of his stock, he would be able to work his plantation to a good advantage this year. He has an amount of moral courage that is astonishing, as was clearly demonstrated when alone and in opposition to the whole Confederate Congress, and the Davis influence, he introduced and upheld a proposition for reconstruction. His influence in the shaping of affairs in this State will be felt to a considerable extent, and I have therefore thought proper to make this mention of him. He will probably be heard from quite often. Many of the "conquered, but not subdued" Secessionists here are jubilant over a rumor which is prevalent in the city, that JEFF. DAVIS was not captured. It is said by them that there were several parties sent out from his main column who represented to the citizens that they were guarding DAVIS, in order to confuse his pursuers, and they pretend to have intelligence that one of these "shams" have been caught. No announcement of the particulars of the capture has been made here yet.

Union meetings are still the rage in this State where the Federal authority has been established. They are all well attended and promise to exert a good influence in the way of reconstruction. To-morrow a mass meeting is called, to be held at Goldsboro, the place where the first rebel flag was raised in the State. At present the town is garrisoned by colored troops.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has issued an order prohibiting the free distribution of rations to inhabitants in this department after the last of this month. Citizens will be allowed to purchase surplus commissary stores on taking an oath that they need them for their own use, and it is also ordered that they take the oath of allegiance before being allowed to buy. This order has been rendered necessary by the impositions which have been practiced on the government by many who were able to live without its charity, but who have drawn rations daily up to this time. There are many paroled rebel officers in the department who have boasted that they would always remain on parole rather than take the oath, who will be brought to terms by this order.

Col. TREAT, of Gen. SCHOFIELD'S staff, has started for Washington in charge of the records of the rebel War Department, a description of which I gave in my last letter. ED. P. BROOKS.

Rules for the Government of Freed Men in North Carolina.

From the Raleigh Progress.

We hope that the following rules, published for the government of freed men in North Carolina will forever set at rest this vexed question. Let the whites and blacks agree to assist and help each other, in every way possible; let the whites offer fair compensation for labor, and let the blacks labor for moderate wages, at least for the present, and everything which is unpleasant and disagreeable in the new relation will soon regulate itself, and all will go on smoothly.

The following is Gen. SCHOFIELD'S order alluded to:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, RALEIGH, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46.—The following rules are published for the government of freedmen in North Carolina, until the restoration of civil government in the State:

1. The common laws governing the domestic relations, such as those giving parents authority and control over their children, and guardians control over their wards, are in force. The parent's or guardian's authority and obligations take the place of those of the former master.

2. The former masters are constituted the guardians of minors and of the aged and infirm, in the absence of parents or other near relatives capable of supporting them.

3. Young men and women under twenty-one years of age remain under the control of their parents or guardians until they become of age, thus aiding to support their parents, and younger brothers and sisters.

4. The former masters of freedmen may not turn away the young or the infirm, nor refuse to give them food and shelter; nor may the able-bodied men or women go away from their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents, children, or young brothers and sisters, to be supported by others.

5. Persons of age, who are free from any of the obligations referred to above, are at liberty to find new homes wherever they can obtain proper employment; but they will not be supported by the government, nor by their former masters, unless they work.

6. It will be left to the employer and servant to agree upon the wages to be paid; but freedmen are advised that for the present season they ought to expect only moderate wages, and where their employers cannot pay them money, they ought to be contented with a fair share in the crops to be raised. They have gained their personal freedom by industry and good conduct they may rise to independence and even wealth.

7. All officers, soldiers and citizens are requested to give publicity to these rules, and to instruct the freed people as to their new rights and obligations.

8. All officers of the army, and of the county police companies, are authorized and required to arrest any violation of the above rules within their jurisdiction.

9. Each district commander will appoint a superintendent of freedmen (a commissioned officer,) with such number of assistants (officers and non-commissioned officers) as may be necessary, whose duty it will be to take charge of all the freed people in his district, who are without homes or proper employment. The superintendents will send back to their homes all who have left them in violation of the above rules, and will endeavor to find homes and suitable employment for all others. They will provide suitable camps or quarters for such as cannot be otherwise provided for, and attend to their discipline, police, subsistance, &c.

10. The superintendents will hear all complaints of guardians or wards, and report the facts to their district commanders, who are authorized to dissolve their existing relations of guardian and ward in any case which may seem to require it, and to direct the superintendent to otherwise provide for the wards, in accordance with the above rules. By command of

Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD.

J. A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: FREDERICK ANDERSON, Lieut. A. A. A. G.
MAY 11.

VIRGINIA.

The Graves of Union Soldiers at Oakwood Cemetery.

From our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Sunday, May 21, 1865.

I have received several letters from the North asking for information respecting the graves of relatives and friends who have died in the hospitals at Richmond. All Union soldiers who died in Richmond during the war have been buried in Oakwood Cemetery, and from the Summer of 1863 up to the time of our occupation in April last, there have been buried there two thousand six hundred and thirty-six.

I have been to Oakwood, and find that out of the entire number of graves there are only one hundred and fifteen that are marked. The sexton informed me that a complete register had been kept, but that it was in an office which was destroyed in the fire of April 30, and that consequently it is impossible to identify the graves that are not marked.

I inclose you a full list. Among the names is that of SPENCER DAYTON, who was executed as a spy at Castle Thunder, the latter end of 1863.

From an eye-witness I have learned that the circumstances attending the execution were of the most revolting character. Protesting his innocence to the last, he was held up to the beam by one of the wardens of the Castle, whilst the rope was being adjusted, and through some imperfections in the machinery of the drop, his sufferings were fearfully prolonged. The wretch who held him is now a fugitive from justice, and the executioner went suddenly to his last account about six months since. R. D. FRANCIS.

THE NAMES.

Capt. H. J. Biddle, Adj.-Gen. McCall's Div., U.S.A.	Corp. W. M. Asnea, Co. F, 140th Penn.
M. C. Baker, City of New-York.	Lieut. J. T. Jenkins, 154th N.Y.; died July 27, 1863.
F. H. Goodhue, 5th Maine.	G. L. Mnik, Co. F, 137th N.Y.
A. W. Scott.	J. K. Riley, Co. D, 27th Conn.
C. W. Walker, Co. A, 7th (Mich. C. E. ?)	F. Witmer, Co. F, 12th Penn.
E. H. Smith, Co. A, 7th Mich.	Wm. Tho——, 12th or 14th —
J. Foltz, — Pennsylvania.	Wm. Lake (grave opened.)
E. Rowe, 16th Michigan.	G. N. Fenras, 1st Vt. (Cav.?)
York, Aug. 3, 1863.	M. Hogerson, 50th Ma—.
2d Lieut. J. B. King, Co G, 16th N. Y. Cav, died July 31, 1863—43 years.	Spencer Daton, citizen from Indiana, arrested as a spy, and hung in the Spring or Summer of 1864.
D. Thornton, 154th N. Y.	Edw For—,
Corp. Isaac J. Dannenhower, Co M, 18th Penn Cav.	Moneles, suppo'd John Ellis.
2. H. Rix.	B. Garrick.
John Mason.	B. Gosson, or Cosson.
3. M. Patton.	H. W. Tres—
——, hung Sept 23, 1863.	Nolenger ——,
A. Harris, Co D, 4th N. Y.	W. Bartholomew ——,
L. R. Hayes, 1. 7th Ohio.	J. Summer, 7th Michigan.
F. Koering, or Koertug.	Forbes —
J. Hunter, 2d New-York.	Wm. B. Le Kington.
M. Gross, 3d Michigan.	A. McCheeney
J. P. Hutchins	H. Bell, 1st Engineers
A. R. Creller	Jno. Murray.
G. Iris, (disinterred.)	H. Frank.
Lieut. J. F. Kitchian, Co M, 4th New-York.	G. G, or C. C. Elliott.
W. Body, Co. E, 99th Pennsylvania	John Johnson.
	T. Hensley.
	H. Connor, 1st Engineers.
	B. F. Sla—
	Wm. Sellers.

IN THE YARD AT THE FOOT OF THE HILL.

C. Bryant.	H. Michell, Co B, 4th Maine.
Corp. Daniel Bohannon, 3d Tenn Cav—died Feb 6, 1864.	J. Inhoff, Co H, 8th Mass.
2d Lieut. O. G. Ballou, Co F, 10th Ohio—died Feb 6, 1864.	Jas. McDowell, 16th Penn.
Chas. Shond, 103d Penn.	Jno. F. Os—, 11th N. Y.
J. Tromp, N—	J. E. Crakl—.
R. K. Lalrey, 4th Michigan.	B. Cranby, 95th New-York.
J. Bu—, 6th or 4th Mich.	T. L. Bultram, 103d Penn.
Jno. Chick, 58th Ohio.	J. Stock.
W. C. Bell, Co G.	H. Hatch, 52d New-York.
Ruples, S—ee, 3d M—	E. Bellows, Co G.
H. Goodrich, Co G, 44th Ill	G. B. Hinton.
J. O. Bunton, Co K.	C. Zimmermann.
A. S. Van Lack, Co G, 126th Ohio.	Shelton, 3d Tennessee.
Anthony ——	T. H. Tomson.
J. S. Potter, 22d Mich.	J. Kilear, Co E, 95th N. Y.
D. Y. Bevitine.	Wm. Case.
G. Peakming, 36th —.	Samuel Alexander.
Fulton Lute —.	Henry Friday, 10th.
A. Hart, 37th Wis.	H. Cohran.
A. Davis, 13st —.	Jno. Cody.
J. Imbeal, 13th Pa.	F. Schleman.
Wm. Bonsing —.	Wm. Kobe.
H. J. Lercar, — Pa.	H. Vreuman, Mass.
H. Franklin.	Wm. Wright, 7th —.
W. Ward, 16th Pa.	H. G. Long, Co D, 20th Michigan.
Wm. Wagens	——, Lindsay, 20th Ohio.
Wm. Dan.	F. Kolb, 16th Pa.
J. D. Ilson, Co H, 77th Pa	J. Price, Co G, 7th Mich.
Isaac Stiles, 13th Pa.	—— Wolcott, 1st Mass.
J. Shultz.	——, 136th ——
B. Bates.	J. S. Brick, 1st Md.
Bailey Sole—— 78th ——	W. J. Timmins.
L. O'Sure, Co G, 103d——	Gunderverson, 6th Mich.
Arthur Sutt——	Lieut. H. C. Pohlman, Co C, 35th Reg; died Nov. 27, 1863.
Thos. Jones, 44th Ohio.	T. H. Crawford, Co E, 14th Reg. East Tenn Cav; died March 29, 1864.
F. Conway.	Lieut. W. S. Stephens, 154th N. Y.; died April 30, 1864.
F. Tal——	Sergt. S. H. Milleroy, 50th Pa.
G. L. Bigby, Co G, 76th ——	Corp. C. A. Delbuck, Co E, 36th Wis.
J. Hartman, 7th Me.	
Wm. F. Deair——	

REMINISCENCES OF THE ARMY.

Gathering of the Host on the Old Camping Grounds—The Farms Laid Waste in '61 still Barren in '65—Reminiscences of a Court-Martial—What Became of It—Homeward Bound!

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, May 22, 1865.

It is almost four years since these, then fertile, cultivated farms, were ruthlessly trodden by the armed hosts who gathered here that the republic might live. Speedily every trace of peace and prosperity departed; the husbandman's work of years vanished in a night; crops, fences, houses disappeared, and now in all the fifty square miles covered by the south side defences of Washington and the outlying camps, there is left standing scarcely a score of the original tenements found there in the Spring of 1861. The great Arlington estate, with its grand old mansion, situated in the most sightly location around the city, is the wreck of its former self—a wreck typical of the fortunes of its former owner and the cause which he upheld; it is the memorial which ROBERT E. LEE bequeaths to posterity as the consequence of his crime, and the Freedmen's Village which covers part of the estate, is the monument which marks this famous garden of Southern chivalry. What fruit it has brought forth!

Now, after four years of bitter, cruel, but gloriously successful war, these same fields are covered by the encampments of two hundred thousand battle-scarred veterans, on their way home from the wars! The fields are still desolate; no tiller of the soil has summoned courage enough to rebuild and repair during these long four years; only the negro, now the freedman, has here and there brought forth fruit from this barren waste. All those localities, Arlington Heights, Ball's Cross Roads, Munson's Hill, Bailey's Cross Roads, Fall's Church, Four-mile Run, &c., household words in the time of the great MCCLELLAN, are still dreary and barren, covered only by a second growth of timber, sprung up since the axes of the army cleared away the dense forests of those localities.

A day in the camps, amid old scenes and familiar faces, brings forth a thousand reminiscences, all of which deserve to go down in history as memorable facts in the great war. I cannot detail them here; but one scarce takes the proffered seat in the hospitable tent of an old friend, ere the battles are "fought o'er again," and a tender word—may be a tear—dropped for the familiar faces and brave spirits now gone forever.

The gallant Fifth Army Corps, whole symbolical Maltese cross I followed in other days, with a firm, unyielding faith, still bears itself with that soldierly deportment for which it was always famous. To-day it is burnishing its arms and equipments for the grand parade to-morrow; and the battalions that bear its emblem will be singled out for the admiration of the thousands of spectators who are gathering to witness the final and greatest pageant of the war. Can anyone tell how a *veteran* looks? Can anyone describe him? Hardly. Four years of battles and hardships wonderfully change the man; but don't tremble for the consequences, people at home; in a large majority of cases it has improved the men. The sights of blood, the carnage of the battle-field, the devastation of the enemy's country, has not rendered the soldier a brute, with nothing henceforth but animal passions to gratify. On the contrary, the soldier, in nine cases out of ten, is the better for his four years of hard service—for the discipline of the camp—for the privations which he has learned to endure—for the respect to superior authority which he has learned to obey—for the demonstrations of energy, resolution and moral as well as physical courage, which every good soldier has exhibited. Rough life begets rough manners, but there is a tenderness and refinement of feeling and sentiment about many of our old soldiers, that will astonish those who are looking for a coarse development of character.

Speaking of reminiscences I must indulge in one. In the Winter of 1863, soon after HOOKER took command of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. GRIFFIN, then commanding the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps, (which was encamped in that historic spot known in army nomenclature as "Stoneman's Switch," near Falmouth,) ordered a court-martial in his division for the purpose chiefly of trying officers and men who had overstaid their leaves of absence. I have the record of eleven officers connected with that court, of whom *but three now live*. The rest have gone on the scroll of fame, and deserve far more than this brief perpetuation of their memory. Col. JAMES C. RICE, of the Forty-fourth New-York, whose name was the synonym of personal bravery, killed at Spottsylvania, in May, 1864, Brigadier-General in rank, gallantly leading his men; Col. STRONG VINCENT, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, mortally wounded at Gettysburgh, in the terrible second day's fight, and appointed Brigadier-General before his death; Lieut.-Col. JEFFERDS, Fourth Michigan, killed at Gettysburgh on the same day, bayoneted by a rebel while refusing to surrender his colors, which he held in his own hands; Col. PRESCOTT, Thirty-second Massachusetts, mortally wounded in the terrible charge upon the enemy's works at Petersburgh, June 18, 1864; Col. WELCH, Sixteenth Michigan, killed instantly in the battle at Peeble's farm, Sept. 30, 1864, while planting his colors on the ramparts of the enemy's works; Capt. MOTT, of the same regiment, killed at Middlebury, Va., June 20, 1863, while supporting the cavalry under Gen. PLEASONTON; Lieut.-Col. LOMBARD, Fourth Michigan, killed at the battles of the Wilderness, May, 1864; Lieut.-Col. SARGENT, Second Maine, subsequently of the First District Columbia Cavalry, killed in one of the battles last Summer north of the James. The three members still living are Lieut.-Col. STEVENSON, formerly of the Thirty-second Massachusetts, who was badly wounded at the Wilderness; Major HESSING, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, who lost a leg February 6, 1865, at Hatcher's Run; the last one is Brevet Major-Gen. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Maine, who has defied all the rules and predictions of the surgeons, and still lives. He was shot through the groin in the charge on the enemy's works at Petersburgh, June 18, 1864, was brought to the field hospital and told by the surgeon that he must die; nevertheless he lived, and on April 1, 1865, at the battle of Five Forks, he was again struck directly over the heart, but a package of his wife's letters turned the bullet off, and having already passed through his horse's neck, it only tore up the flesh between two of the General's ribs, and, passing out, demolished a pistol in the belt of an aid behind. A day or two after, another bullet passed through his left forearm, but the General never left the field, and will to-morrow ride at the head of his division, as good as new, and the same modest, genial and accomplished gentleman and soldier as ever.

Such is the record of the Fifth Army Corps. It has left its best blood upon the plains of Virginia, and it will not bring forth treason. To-morrow the survivors will march in triumph with their brothers-in-arms, their bands will ring out their notes of victory, and the men will again thank God that "this cruel war is over," and they are "homeward bound."

CYMON.

KENTUCKY.

Evidences of Retrenchment—Closing Up of Hospitals—The Discharge of Soldiers—Veterans Turned Into Citizens—Peace versus War—Reported Capture of Quantrell—The Arch-Criminal, Jeff. Davis, in Transitu—Session of Kentucky Legislature—Surrender of Guerrillas—Sudden Collapse of the Great Rebellion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, May 18, 1865.

The work of retrenching the expenses of the government has vigorously begun in this department, as it has in all others. The effects, if not very palpable as yet, will soon be seen clearly. The number of employes in the various Quartermasters' and Commissaries' Departments is steadily diminishing. Unfinished structures, which were being pushed forward by the demands of the terrific struggle, stand as the recent order from the War Department found them. No more furloughs are given to invalid soldiers in hospital. Transfers from State to State are given only in exceptional cases. Those sufficiently convalescent to be released from medical treatment, are honorably discharged the service.

This single order is effecting great changes in the way of retrenchment. Hospitals are closing, or preparing to close all around. In a short time the only hospital open at Louisville will be the Crittenden. At Jeffersonville, opposite the city, one only will remain open, and but one at New-Albany, and these, probably, not for many months. At Nashville all are winding up and will soon be closed, except the Cumberland, which will be all that the new condition of things needs. This, which is a government establishment, may become the hospital of the post, with a permanence regulated by circumstances. The same thing may be said of the Crittenden Hospital here.

With the cessation of hostilities and the prospect, or rather the advent, of peace, the yearning of the "boys" to get home seems to increase day by day. They are impatient of delay. They are vexed at the little hampering difficulties in the way of their discharge, sometimes arising in spite of the best intentions to obviate them. The brave fellows, many of them the wounded in the battles before Nashville or on those red fields which marked the track of SHERMAN from Buzzard's Roost to Atlanta, long to lay aside, now that their glorious work is done, the soldiers' uniform they have so honorably worn, and resume the plain garb in which sturdy toil will win successes not less honorable than those of war. The transition will not be abrupt or jarring. It will be gentle, almost imperceptible. Another astonishment is in store for Europe, that viz: Of seeing the mightiest military power of the world quietly dissolving in the arms of peaceful industry. Our soldiers will return home not brigands, not idlers, not men reckless of civil law or moral restraint and prone to unbridled license of any kind. But they will go back as sober, manly, self-respecting citizens, who know well, and will perform faithfully, the duties proper to guard and cherish, what they have so nobly won. The character of our citizen soldiery, as seen in the light not only of their discipline, prowess and exploits in the field, but in that of doing well all that belongs to good citizens when needed no longer as soldiers, must exalt the nation higher than ever before in the eyes of all the world.

We had a veritable excitement a day or two ago. It was announced that QUANTRELL, the horrid monster who figured at the Lawrence massacre, had been brought into town a prisoner. Passing up Jefferson-street about noon of Saturday, I saw an open wagon, with a man lying on a bed in it, holding a broad, faded umbrella over his head, some forty horsemen preceding and following the wagon, and a great crowd on either side. I noticed that the man seemed wounded, and inferred that some notorious guerrilla had been captured by our cavalry, and that they were escorting him to the Provost-Marshal. On inquiry I learned that QUANTRELL was the occupant of the wagon, and that our scouts, under Capt. TERRELL, had got him, after a desperate fight on his part, some twenty-five miles out of Louisville. His identity, however, with the arch-fiend of Kansas massacre notoriety, is now disputed, though there are those who strenuously aver that the prisoner is none other than the atrocious miscreant in question. Those denying say that the culprit has simply assumed the name of QUANTRELL, while the real QUANTRELL is probably far enough away from here. We shall know how the case stands when the trial comes on, if the wound in the prisoner's right shoulder—a very serious one—permit him to come before a military commission at all. It would rejoice the heart of the whole country to know that this gigantic villain had really fallen into the hands of justice, and that his enormous crimes were about to be visited on his head.

A higher criminal than QUANTRELL has, however, fallen into our hands. To-morrow or next day it is announced that JEFF. DAVIS, the late hero of the collapsed rebellion, will pass through this city, a prisoner on his way to Washington. One can hardly realize that, from his recent defiant elevation, he has fallen suddenly so low. The contrast of his present with his past brings vividly up his wretched record of the last four years. His vaunts and revilings, his ambitious proclamations, and the mock humility of his appeals to Heaven; his bitter and persistent charges of inhumanity against our government, and lying assumptions of the mercifulness of his own; his heroic resolution in claiming invincibility for his rotten cause, and squandering in support of it the lives of countless of his misguided followers, and his personal cowardice in fleeing like a conscience-stricken fool from his crumbling capital, and, in the disguise of a woman, yielding himself up without the valorous seeming of one poor blow struck in his own defence, is a "most lame and impotent conclusion." It is the comedy relieving the deep tragedy of all the years of the rebellion. "Is this the man that made the earth to tremble; that did shake kingdoms; that made the world as a wilderness, and destroyed the cities thereof; *that opened not the house of his prisoners?*" If history is philosophy teaching by examples, we have an example here inculcating a high philosophy which the ages not only will never forget, but will still grow wiser by pondering. The remotest future will thank these times for the pregnant lesson.

The special meeting of the Kentucky Legislature called for May 16, met, but no quorum was present for that day. Yesterday, the body was duly organized, and ready for the transaction of business. It was thought that the session would be a very short one; occupied chiefly, if not exclusively, with the examination of the charges against Hon. J. F. BULLITT, to investigate which, seemed to be the principal object of the meeting. It appears, however, from the motions already made, that other topics of interest will claim the attention of the body, and that several weeks may elapse before the assembled wisdom of the State will be ready to adjourn. Among these topics the slavery question will be certain of presentation, and the constitutional amendment, will not be passed by, without the courtesy of a rehearing on its claims to instant adoption. The amendment will hardly pass the body now, though there are doubtless votes in favor of it, which were thrown against it at the former trial. Its passage at no distant day is sure. The friends of relieving the State from the incubus of slavery are steadily increasing. And the condition of slavery in Kentucky, through the development of events, and irrespective of legislative action, is such that no sane legislator will be found long contending against the State's manifest destiny, and the stern logic of existing and irreversible facts.

Numbers of guerrillas, individuals, and bands have voluntarily surrendered to Gen. PALMER during the past two or three weeks. The fact is strikingly significant. It evinces how utterly lost the once haughty rebel cause is felt to be, and that its once lawless supporters hail the peace that has come, and restoration under the old flag, which is its fruit. Kentucky to-day is almost free from guerrillas, and Tennessee will not be far behind in enjoying immunity from the violence of these detestable maranders. There is no class of order-loving citizens, indeed, that do not desire, or would not at every hazard effect, the utter suppression of the entire gallows-deserving gang. The Tennessee Legislature has made the penalty of their offences death, and the fear of the halter, if not the complete collapse of the rebellion, is sure to result in their extirpation.

In truth, the sudden falling to pieces of the rebellion, following the surrender of LEE, is one of the marvels of history. The mighty conspiracy against the life of the government seems "squelched" by one overwhelming blow. It has vanished "like the baseless fabric of a vision," though not like it, alas, in no leaving a wreck behind. The long sympathizers with the South here look aghast and have not a word to say. The right red hand of retributive justice is falling terribly on the guilty heads everywhere. The most stolid see it, the most obstinate cannot but feel it. The nation is coming forth majestic and glorious from its dreadful ordeal of years, and its path promises to be like the "shining light," that shines more and more unto the perfect day. C. V. S.

GEORGIA.

Visit of Secretary Chase—How the Negroes Accept their Freedom—Garrisons of Black Troops—Confederate Money—Want of Greenbacks—The Telegraph.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, May 18, 1865.

The visit of Secretary CHASE and Hon. W. P MILLEN, short though it was, had a wonderful effect upon the commercial interests. Exactly what was done, and why, and how it was done, it is not perhaps expedient to state now; but I can safely say that the talk which Secretary CHASE and Mr. MILLEN had with the leading business men of this city have done more to set their faces in the right path than could have been done by a ton of mere paper proclamations. A personal interview has ever its own peculiar magnetic power, for which no substitute has yet been discovered.

I suppose there must naturally be a great deal of surmise and speculation in the North, as to how the negroes accept their newly-given gift of freedom. To tell the plain and honest truth, we, as yet, know little more about it here than you do at the North. They have hardly got their hands out of the shackles—they have scarcely had time to put on their coats after the last lashing—what they will do when the fetter mark has faded out, and the blood from the last "tying-up" has fairly dried, we have yet to see. But the promise is, so far, most glorious. I have, myself, no more doubt that they will be of more value to the South, to the Union, and to the world, in the future, ten times over, than they have ever been permitted to be heretofore. Give them a chance—not a mere labor chance; a toil chance; a work chance—but a soul chance; an intellect chance; a brain chance. Give them, first, schools, schools, schools; second, more schools; third, a whole lot of schools.

The order to send home all soldiers who were not immediately needed, was most welcome, and several thousands of men, principally convalescents, who had been long in hospital, have gone home.

The city, as other Southern cities, will doubtless hereafter be garrisoned chiefly, if not entirely, by colored troops, and the need for white soldiers in these Southern departments is doubtless nearly at an end.

At first the citizens grumbled; but so soon as they discovered that the black soldiers are more civil, kind and obliging than the white troops were disposed to be, they became reconciled. But since the virtual peace has been declared, men who have been in the rebel army begin to come home, and these people profess to be highly indignant to see a "nigger" walking about with a musket. Several of them have attempted liberties, or have dared to offer insults to these same "niggers," and the results may be summed up in two men shot dead, (or nearly so,) and a number of others bayoneted and shot without mortal consequences, but severely enough to give them a hint that a black man may pull the trigger of a musket with quite as much effect as a white.

Confederate money is utterly valueless. In fact, so utterly "played out" did they become for bank-note paper, that they printed the same paper three times over. I send you a specimen. It is printed on both sides, as you perceive, as a $5 of one bank; then the paper has been turned and printed the other way as a five dollar note; and then, over all is printed a

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT at
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Breakfast Caps, Ladies' and Children's Undergarments, Embroidered Robes for Infants, &c., &c., in great variety.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

MANTILLAS AT REDUCED PRICES!—A full assortment of fashionable Mantillas and Sacques, in rich silks and light woolens, elegantly trimmed and of the latest Paris shapes.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS.
A full assortment of these superior and cheap Skirts, always on hand, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS FOR SUMMER.
A fine assortment at retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACES, CURTAIN MATERIALS, DRAPERIES, Lace Curtains, Cornices, Window Shades, Piano and Table Covers, (embroidered and printed,) and House-furnishing Goods in great variety.
PRICES REDUCED AT RETAIL,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. Also, LOW PRICED LACES and EMBROIDERIES, a full assortment
AT RETAIL,
At Reduced Prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOTHING.

BROWNELL & MARVIN offer the finest stock of goods in the market at a reduction of 40 per cent.
Boys' suits at $8, $10 and $12.
No. 563 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have largely replenished, by means of the AUCTION SALES,
THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, WHITE MUSLINS, BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS, FLANNELS, LINENS, DAMASKS, &c. &c.;
TOGETHER WITH EVERY VARIETY OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Broadway and 10th-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH'S
UNAPPROACHABLE PARISIAN STYLES
IN
SCARFS, BASQUES AND TALMAS,
Carriage and Reception Cloaks,
BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS;
Also,
Camel's Hair and Thread Lace Shawls and Talmas.
No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,
OF SILK CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SACKS, &c.
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Broadway and 10th-st.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
On MONDAY, May 29,
We will offer our
Large and Elegant Stock of
SILK BASQUES, CIRCULARS, &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LAKE & McCREERY,
No. 471 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.
REAL BRUSSELS POINT LACES,
SHAWLS, POINTS, EMPRESS COLLARS, VEILS, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. F. BROWN, Importer,
No. 193 Pearl-st., New-York.

CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS.
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS
OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

1,127 BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTY-FIFTH AND TWENTY-SIXTH STREETS.—BONNET Ribbons; Trimming Ribbons; Sash Ribbons; Bonnet Silks; Bonnet Crapes in all the new shapes and designs. The handsomest assortment of ORNAMENTS for Mantillas, Dresses and Jackets, which are offered at very low prices; also BUTTONS of all shapes, sizes and descriptions, for Dresses, Cloaks, etc.; Silk Filet and Bead NETS, waterfalls, ornaments for the hair; Silk Belt Ribbons of all colors and widths; BUGLE GIMPS, black and white; also STEEL GIMPS, Steel Buttons, Steel Ornaments, Steel Hair-nets, Steel Buckles, Alpaca, Silk and Fancy BRAIDS to match any Dress Goods; Tapes; Bobbins; fine Pearl Shirt Buttons; Pins; Needles, &c. Silk Cord, all sizes, all colors. Black GUIPURE and THREAD Laces. VALENCIENNE Laces, real and imitation; BLONDE LACES, black and white, narrow and wide, for millinery uses; also Black and White ILLUSION LACES; Sleeve Nets; Linen Collars and Sets; Embroidered ditto; BLACK CRAPE and Crape Trimmings; Magic Ruffling; Coventry Ruffling; Cambric Edgings and Insertings; Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, plain and hemstitched, very cheap; Paper Cambrics; Crinoline; Wiggins; Tarletons, etc. BLACK VELVET RIBBONS at the old cheap prices; Velvet Ribbons in ALL COLORS and widths; COLORED VELVET Ribbons, with white edges, all widths, a new article, &c., &c.
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.
N. B.—Particular attention is called to our stock of FRENCH FLOWERS, all choice selected goods; also to our stock of STRAW GOODS, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Bonnet Frames, &c.

AT ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW styles dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, veils, handkerchiefs, corsets, skirts, hair nets, fancy goods, buttons, bindings, small wares, combs and brushes. N. B.—Kid gloves, 81; undressed, 90 cents. Ladies hose, 50c. The entire stock at reduced prices. Remember ELGER'S, Nos. 869 and 868 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

WINDOW CURTAINS.—IN ADDITION TO cleaning and doing up window curtains, I beg to inform the public that they can have them bleached on the grass and taken care of during the Summer months at my establishment on the river at Williams' Bridge. J. ROBERT, No. 3 Clinton Hall, 8th-st., late No. 5 East 11th-st.

MILLINERY.

MISS D'ORSEY HAS JUST RECEIVED a case of the most elegant round hats ever seen in this city. Also plain bonnets at reduced prices. No. 1140½ Broadway, corner 26th-st.

PETROLEUM.

THE LAST CHANCE.

The books of subscription to the working capital of the
SUGAR CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY
WILL CLOSE ON
WEDNESDAY, May 31.
This is the most promising petroleum stock, either for investment or speculation, ever offered to the public.
Books open at the office of
STEDMAN, EWELL & CO., Bankers,
No. 57 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 10th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.
The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st inst.
The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 23.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. payable June 2, free of government tax; the transfer books will be closed from May 25, to June 2.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of WARDWELL & REEVES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. W. WARDWELL,
MAY 26, 1865. C. V. REEVES.

TIN PLATES—CHARCOAL AND COKE TIN and terne plates, of every description, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.
[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.
Authorized to receive subscriptions to the
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.
All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.
WM. R. POSDICK, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Marietta Mining Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 51 Broad-street, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.
JAMES JOHNSTON,
New-York, May 27, 1865. Secretary.

[Copy.]
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.
F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.
(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this first day of April, 1865.
(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Mich., May 15, 1865.
$750,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until Tuesday, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($750,000,) or any part thereof, of "War Bounty Loan Bonds" of the State of Michigan, authorized by an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act authorizing a War Bounty Loan," approved March 2, 1865, to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable at the pleasure of the State, after the expiration of twenty-five years from and after the 1st day of May, 1865, with interest at seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. The interest on the bond to the date of delivery will be added. The right is reserved to reject any bid, if considered necessary to protect the interests of the State.
If desired, payments will be received and the bonds delivered at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.
J. OWEN,
State Treasurer.

GUARANTEE OF THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS HOLDING PLACES OF TRUST.—Books of subscription to the capital of the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the Mechanics' Bank, No. 23 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of May instant, and continue open until the 1st day of June next, daily, from the hours of 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Ten per cent will be required at the time of subscribing.
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,
DAVID S. DODGE,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
GEORGE ELLIS,
Committee on Subscription.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The transfer books of the company will be closed at the close at business on the 20th inst. and reopen on the 3d of June.
L. A. OATLIN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.
The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.
C. W. DURANT, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING CO., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 484 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company.
Per order of the President.
CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
FRED. W. EANKIN, Secretary.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Bullion Mining Company (of Colorado) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 69 Liberty-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1865, at 3 o'clock.
F. B. ELLIOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1865.

PETROLEUM.—1,000 SHARES NEW-YORK, Philadelphia and Baltimore Consolidated Petroleum and Mining Company Stock, at $3; 300 Shares Palmer Oil Company, at $3 50; 100 Shares Union Petroleum at $2, for sale. Address W. W. W., Box No. 150 Times Office.

NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS BROOKLYN MINING COMPANY.—Second assessment of fifty cents per share called for by order of Board of Directors, March 17, 1865, is now due at the office of the company, No. 6 Nassau-st. D. T. OGDEN, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw interest from June 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FIREWORKS.

TORPEDOES.—WAUGH'S NONPAREIL TORpedoes by the thousand, barrel or million. For sale at his manufactory, Nos. 200 and 202 8th-av., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
CHARLESTON COTTON.
1,744 bales Upland, and
418 bales Sea Island Cotton,
Will be sold, under direction of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 31,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Samples can be seen at No. 36 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
6,000 BALES UPLAND AND 3,000 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON
will be sold under the direction of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
On TUESDAY, June 6, 1865,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. Eastoe & Co. three days before the sale.
Catalogues will be ready at the custom-house three days before the sale.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, May 30, 1865, at 12 o'clock,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK,
the following-named vessels, belonging to the U. S. Navy Department:
SCREW STEAMER FLAG—Length, 187 feet 6 inches; breadth, 31 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 16 feet 8 inches; between decks, 7 feet 2 inches; 1 cylinder, 48 inches diameter, 45 inches stroke.
SCREW STEAMER KENSINGTON—Length, 190 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth of hold 10 feet 7 inches; between 1st and 2d decks, 7 feet 1 inch; between 2d and 3d decks, 7 feet; 1 cylinder, 65½ inches diameter; 44 inches stroke.
SCREW STEAMER VICKSBURGH—Length, 171 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet 8 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; 1 cylinder, 36 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.
SCREW STEAMER PROTEUS—Length, 208 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet 4 inches; between decks, 7 feet 10 inches; 2 cylinders, 44 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.
U. S. STEAMER NEVINS (screw)—Length 203 feet 9 inches; breadth, 35 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 7 inches; 2 cylinders, 44 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.
BARKENTINE HORACE BEALS—Length, 123 feet; breadth, 32 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches.
SCHOONER RACHEL SEAMAN—Length, 118 feet; breadth, 30 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet.
Twenty per centum of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder before the vessel is removed from the Navy-yard, which will be done within six days after the date of sale.
C. H. BELL, Commandant.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF
BRONZES,
REAL BRONZE CLOCKS,
BRONZE GROUPES AND STATUETTES,
SEVRES VASES,
FRENCH DINNER SETS,
BREAKFAST AND TEA SETS,
TOILET SETS, CRYSTAL GLASS,
BISQUE STATUETTES,
and other magnificent French Goods just landed, the importation of
MESSRS. JOHN GAUCHE & CO.,
to be sold at auction by
EDWARD SCHENCK,
at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, 31st inst., and 2d June, at 11 o'clock each day. The above elegant goods will be on exhibition at the salesroom on Tuesday, 30th, being one of the most magnificent sales that has taken place in the city. The attention of the public is solicited. Ladies are particularly invited to examine the goods.
The public may be assured the sale is peremptory.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT NO. 150 EAST 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, as above, all the handsome furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of mahogany parlor suites, pier mirrors, elegant seven-octave piano forte, Brussels and ingrain carpets, first quality pure hair mattresses throughout the house, mahogany, walnut and enameled chamber furniture, iron bedsteads, black walnut dining-room furniture, china and glass ware, &c. Also the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell, on
FRIDAY, June 2, 1865,
(by order and under direction of Gen. Van Vliet, A. Q. M. G.,) at 12 o'clock, on board thereof, at Pier No. 37 North River:
Sidewheel steamer CAHAWBA, 1,643 tons, built in 1854, 260 feet long, 38 feet beam, 19 feet deep.
Propeller JERSEY, 222 tons, built in 1850.
Propeller DETROIT, built in 1861, 398 tons, 137 feet long, 25 feet beam, 11 feet deep.

IRON MINE AT AUCTION.
By order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, I shall expose for sale at public vendue, at the hotel of Jacob O. Drake, in Morristown, in said State, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., that valuable mine of iron ore situate near Rockaway, New-Jersey, called the Hibernia Mine, formerly owned by Theo. H. Wood, deceased. It is in good working condition, situate but three miles from the Morris Canal, with which it is connected by railroad, and is considered one of the most valuable iron mines in New-Jersey. At the same time and place, there will be sold forty-five acres of land with dockage, on the Morris Canal, in Rockaway, aforesaid.
Master in Chancery of New-Jersey.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER CO., ABOUT 3 MILES FROM THE CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of Philip Dater, deceased, about 8 acres of land, situated on the Boston Turnpike Road, in the town of West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., about 9 miles from the City Hall, 3 miles from the Central Park, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge. This property is in the immediate vicinity of the fine estates of Messrs. Whitlock, Fails, Spofford, Dennison and Barrett; has a water front and fine view of the Sound and East River. No property more desirable can be found anywhere in the vicinity of New-York, for those wishing to purchase for the purpose of erecting suburban residences. Its accessibility, the character of the surrounding improvements, its position, uniting the conveniences of city with the beauties of country life, the healthfulness of location, beauty of scenery, its facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, all combine to render this property most attractive. The land will be sold in plots of from 2 to 8 acres, which have been judiciously laid out by a competent engineer, and in such a manner that so far as possible each plot will be equally benefited by the natural advantages of the place. There is on the premises a first-class stone mansion, 80 feet square and wing attached, with modern improvements, gardener's cottage, carriage-house, barn, ice-house and other necessary outbuildings; also, a fine bearing grapery. Topographical maps, with sketches of different views taken from the place, can be had on application to the auctioneers on and after the 24th inst.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, comprising about 300 specimens of the first-class, including a very costly PRIVATE COLLECTION of ancient PAINTINGS belonging to COL. J. D. GRAHAM, U. S. A. Among them are the works of

Kock-Koek,	Verboeckhoven,	Wm. Shaver, Sr.,
De Col,	Lanfant de Meta,	Noterman,
Von Severdonck,	Sawrigue,	Culverhouse,
Carabain,	Van Starkenberg,	Brockner,
Giroux,	Van Hammel,	Carolus,
Kruseman,	Van Waarden,	Jansens,
Vermulen,	Bilders,	Savoy,
Schaffels,	De Buel,	Voo Rebeo,
Myerheim,	Serure,	Leuckert,
	And many others.	

To be sold by
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
at the old Dusseldorf Galleries, No. 548 Broadway,
On the EVENINGS of TUESDAY 30th, WEDNESDAY 31st, and FRIDAY 2d June,
at 7½ o'clock each evening.
They are now on exhibition as above.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of June, 1865, a lease to establish and maintain a ferry from this basin at the foot of Spring-st., in the City of New-York, to Hoboken, New-Jersey, at the point where the old ferry was established, or within one thousand yards north or south of that point. The landing-place at Hoboken, New-Jersey, to be furnished by the purchaser.
CONDITIONS.
The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of ferry-leases heretofore entered into by the corporation, which may be had on application at the office of the Comptroller.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.
The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:
No fire-engine, hook and ladder, cart, hose, truck, or other machine on wheels, commonly used for the extinguishing of fire, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park, except the transverse roads, without the previous consent of the Comptroller of the Park.
No funeral procession, or hearse, or other vehicle or person carrying the body of a deceased person, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park, except upon the transverse roads.
No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall light, make, or use any fire upon the Central Park.
No person on foot shall go upon the grass, lawn or turf of the Central Park, except when and where the word "Common" is posted, indicating that persons are at liberty at that time and place to go on the grass.
The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 6th day of May, 1865, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park, in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:
SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.
By order of the board.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.
DATED NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT Protestant girl, with a family going to Europe. Apply to R. IRWIN & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for city or country, such as coachmen, waiters, porters, servants, gardeners, farmhands, laborers, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, general housework'rs, small girls &c., can be immediately suited, at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 128 11th-st., corner 5th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMEN ACCUSTomed to the Broadway trade. Apply to W. JACKSON, No. 861 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
GUIDING STAR,
2,856 65-95 tons,
WILLIAM R. BEE, Commander,
will sail for Havre, calling at Southampton to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, from the company's pier, No. 46 North River, (third pier above foot of Canal-st.)
First cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....80
payable in United States currency.
An experienced Surgeon on board. Medical attendance free of charge.
The GUIDING STAR is one of the very best as well as one of the most elegant steamships ever built in this country. She has staterooms for 250 first cabin passengers, and for comfort or elegance her saloons and staterooms are not excelled by those of any other steamer in the world.
This steamer will arrive from New-Orleans on the 27th inst., when passengers may examine her accommodations, for which purpose tickets may be procured at the office of the company.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. Draper & Hagenow; at Paris Messrs. John Munroe & Co.
Returning, the GUIDING STAR will leave HAVRE on the 13th of July.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 19 Barclay-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.
REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE OF NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
Steamer GRANADA, R. BAXTER, Commander.
Steamer ALHAMBRA, E. B. BENSON, Commander.
THE GRANADA
will leave pier No. 14, East River,
On WEDNESDAY, May 31,
at 2 o'clock precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on WEDNESDAY, June 7.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.
The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 7.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The first-class fast sailing Steamship
CHASE,
Capt. M. L. ROGERS,
will positively sail on SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 11 N. R.
For Freight or Passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

WASHINGTON,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.
The first-class steamship
E. C. KNIGHT,
Capt. J. J. MASON,
will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on FRIDAY, June 2, at 4 P. M. Passage, including stateroom and meals, $12.
Freight received daily.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. mail steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 P. M. Passage $80. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on SATURDAY, June 10.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CUBA, JAMES STONE, commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 14th June. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, New-York, May 15, 1865.
NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.—Annual election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 6th June next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State. Indispensable to travelers. Issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF DOCK.
FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON,
Landing at
Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall and Milton.
The steamer MARY POWELL will leave pier foot of Desbrosses-st., (second street south of Canal,) every afternoon at 3½ o'clock

FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, PERTH AMBOY.—Touching at Blazing Star, Totteus, Rossville and Wood's Landing. The steamer MAGENTA leaves New-Brunswick at 6½ A. M., and New-York, from Pier No. 26 North River, between Barclay and Robinson sts., at 5 P. M. Fare between New-York and New-Brunswick and Wood's Landing, 40 cents; intermediate landings, 25 cts.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 9 A. M., lands at 92d-st. for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3.15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and Newark Bay Groves; barges WALTER SANDS, HASKETT, MAYFLOWER and MORTON; also, steamboats of all kinds. To secure the choice of days, apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morris-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to make a contract for the cleaning of the streets of the City of New-York, having become satisfied that the interests of the city and justice to those seeking the work require that essential modifications should be made in the specifications heretofore adopted by them, have returned unopened all bids

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Continued from First Page.

or before? A.—I spoke of him from his reputation for years back; five or six years, probably.

Q.—Was what you have heard based on an estimate of his veracity, chiefly before or since the war? A.—I do not know; he has not borne a very good reputation since he was a boy; I have heard him spoken of as a man who would tattle a great deal and tell stories.

Q.—Under whose orders or authority was the military company to which you belonged, organised? A.—By permission of Governor Hicks.

Q.—What was the purpose of that company? A.—I do not know what it was organized for particularly. It was organized in 1859, I believe, and was up here on the 22d of February, when the statue was raised.

By the Court—Q.—Were there any truly loyal men in that organization? A.—Our company broke up at the commencement of the war; some of the members went to Virginia and joined the Southern army.

Q.—And those who did not go were made to take the oath of allegiance, and held by the government as members of a disloyal organization, were they not? A.—I believe so.

Q.—Has this Daniel Thomas, of whom you speak, ever been a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland, or a candidate for that place? A.—He was a candidate, I believe.

Q.—Was that the time of which you speak of his reputation being bad? A.—I do not know; it covered that time.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Was Mr. Thomas nominated as a candidate by any convention? A.—No, I think not; I saw his name in the paper.

Testimony of Frank Washington, Colored.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—Where did you live last year? A.—At Dr. Samuel Mudd's.

Q.—Did you hire there through the year? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you his slave? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know Benjamin Gwyn? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know Andrew Gwyn? No.

Q.—Did you see any one at Dr. Mudd's, last year, in the Summer? A.—No.

Q.—Were you at work every day except Sunday and Friday? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see any one camp out near the spring? A.—No.

Q.—What was your occupation in the summer? A.—I was ploughman all the time.

Q.—Were you about the stable at all? A.—Yes; night and morning, and twelve o'clock.

Q.—Did you see any strange horses at the stable. A.—No.

Q.—Where did you take your meals and sleep? A.—In the house.

Q.—Where were you in '61. A.—I was living with Jerry Dyer, right across the swamp from Dr. Mudd's.

Q.—Do you know of any one's sleeping in the swamp about Dr. Mudd's during 1861, the first year of the war? A.—Yes, Sir; I did that year.

Q.—Who? A.—Jerry Dyer, Ben Gwyn and Andrew Gwyn.

Q.—How long were they in camp there in the woods? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Have you seen Andrew Gwyn about in the country since? A.—No, Sir.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham.—Q.—Do you know whose picture that is? A.—Yes; John Surratt's.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—In Prince George county, last August.

Q.—How far from Dr. Mudd's? A.—About fifteen miles.

Q.—Did you see him afterwards? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see any one at all at Dr. Mudd's last Summer? A.—No one but the neighbors.

Q.—Did you ever see Booth there? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever see Booth down in that country? A.—I do not know.

Q.—You say that no one came to Dr. Mudd's last Summer? A.—No one but the neighbors and persons who would come after him to attend the sick.

Q.—Can you tell who came after him? A.—I do not recollect now.

Q.—If you do not recollect them, you do not know who came? A.—Yes, I knew them when they came.

Re-Examination of Jerry Dyer.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—Look at that picture, and see if it is of John H. Surratt? A.—Yes, that is a very good likeness of him.

Q.—When did you see him? A.—About two years ago.

Q.—Had he a goatee then? A.—I think he had, as I recollect him.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—Does Dr. Gwyn or Dr. Mudd live nearest Washington? A.—Dr. Gwyn lives below, and Dr. Mudd above Bryantown.

Q.—State whether Dr. Mudd lives on one of the roads leading from Washington to the Potomac River? A.—Not on any direct road.

Q.—How far out of the way would it be for a person starting from Washington City and striking the Potomac, say at Cedar Point Neck, opposite Matthias Point, to go by Dr. Mudd's house? A.—I suppose not less than seven or eight miles.

Q.—If you started to go to Port Tobacco, how much out of the way would it be to go by Dr. Mudd's? A.—I suppose about seven or eight miles.

Q.—If Dr. Mudd's is seven or eight miles directly off the road would it not make sixteen miles out of the way altogether? A.—No; the road winds round so as to shorten the distance somewhat; I suppose it would be ten or twelve miles out of the way, at least, to go by his house.

Q.—Is Dr. Mudd's house considerably nearer the Patuxent than the Potomac? A.—It is.

Q.—What point is nearly opposite Matthias Point on this side? A.—Polk's Creek, I think; I am not very familiar with the river there.

By Mr. Burnett—Q.—How far is it from Baltimore to Dr. Mudd's house? A.—About sixty-five miles.

Q.—How long since you resided in that neighborhood? A.—I went to Baltimore two years ago last May.

Q.—Where have you been, since that time, when not in Baltimore? A.—I was down in Charles County, attending to the sale of my property.

Q.—What kind of property? A.—I sold horses, cattle and stock generally.

Q.—Did you ever have any business taking you across the line of the Potomac? A.—No, Sir; I have not been across the Potomac since the war.

Q.—Have you, since the rebellion, belonged to any secret political society of any name whatever? A.—I have not.

Q.—Do you know anything about any goods having been shipped from Charles County across the Potomac? A.—I do not.

Q.—You say that no one came to Dr. Mudd's last Summer? A.—No one but the neighbors and persons who would come after him to attend the sick.

Q.—Can you tell who came after him? A.—I do not recollect now.

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By Mr. Stone—Q.—What is your business in Baltimore? A.—I am doing a commission business; selling tobacco, &c.

Testimony of Dr. William T Bowman.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At Bryantown, Charles County.

Q.—Did you know J. Wilkes Booth? A.—I did; I first saw him, I believe, at church in Bryantown; I was told his name was Booth, and a few days afterwards I saw him again in Bryantown.

Q.—Do you know what was ostensibly his visit to that part of the country? A.—When I saw him again at Bryantown, he asked me if I knew of any person who had land to sell; I told him I had some I would dispose of; he asked me where it was, and I pointed out the place; he then asked me about the price, and I told told there were two tracts of one hundred and eighty acres; another belonging to the estate, and told him the price; he then asked me if I had any horses to sell; I said I had several horses for sale; he said he would come down and look at them.

Q.—Did you know of Dr. Mudd's land being for sale before you came down there? A.—I heard him say last Summer that he could not get any hands to work his farm, and that he believed he would sell and go into the mercantile business at Benedict, a place east of Bryantown, on the Patuxent River.

Q.—Do you know whether, prior to that, Dr. Mudd was in treaty with any other one about the sale of his land? A.—I think he was.

Q.—Do you know whether Booth inquired of any one else about land in that neighborhood. A.—I do not.

Q.—What is the distance from Bryantown to the Patuxent river, at the nearest point? A.—About ten miles.

Q.—What is the distance from Bryantown to the nearest point on the Potomac? A.—I think Matthias Point is the nearest crossing; about five miles distant.

Q.—How far does Dr. Mudd live from the Patuxent? A.—About eight or nine miles.

Testimony of George Booles, Colored.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—With Dr. Samuel Mudd.

Q.—At which of his places? A.—At the place near Bryantown.

Q.—How far is that place from John McPherson's? A.—About half a mile.

Q.—Above or below the road? A.—Above.

Q.—State whether you saw the doctor on Easter Saturday evening. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—Just below my house, coming from Bryantown.

Q.—Does the main road from Bryantown to the swamp lead by your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To go to Bryantown from Mudd's you can either go up the swamp or by your place? A.—You can go the plantation path or the road, either one.

Q.—Did Dr. Mudd, coming from Bryantown, pass through your place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there any one with him? A.—No, Sir; no one.

Q.—Are there any woods between you and McPherson's? A.—Only a few bushes and briars on the swamp.

Q.—Where had you been that evening? A.—On the swamp with my hogs. As I came I met Dr. Mudd coming from Bryantown. He kept on with his business, and I with mine. It was between three and four o'clock.

Q.—Did you see no one pass up either road? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is there any road that turns out between your house and McPherson's? A.—No, only the path that goes to McPherson's house.

Q.—Did you see anybody on horseback or standing there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you go near enough to see them, if there had been any one? A.—Yes; I should have seen them as I passed across the main road.

Q.—Did you pass quite near the little swamp? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How was the doctor riding? A.—At his usual gait.

Q.—Was that Dr. Mudd's usual route when he went to Bryantown? A.—Yes; he always passed through that way.

Q.—You are attending to that place for old Dr. Mudd, are you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Dr. Mudd stop? A.—Yes, Sir; and he spoke to me; he asked me where I had been, and I told him.

Cross-Examination—Q.—You told him you had been in the swamp? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did he ask you if you had seen anybody there? A.—No, sir.

Q.—How far was he from Bryantown? A.—About one mile.

Q.—What sort of a horse was he riding? A.—The bay filley.

Q.—Is it his horse? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you seen it before? A.—Yes, Sir. I know it well.

Q.—This was on the by-road? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you say anything about Bryantown at all. A.—Not one word, Sir.

Q.—You could not see all over the swamp? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—A man might have been there off of his horse and you could not see him? Yes, Sir.

Testimony of Mary Jane Simms.

Q.—Where did you reside last year? A.—With Dr. Samuel Mudd.

Q.—Did you reside there the whole year? A.—Yes, except when I went visiting at my sister's; I never staid away over two or three weeks.

Q.—Do you know Captain B. Gwyn? A.—I have slight acquaintance with him.

Q.—Do you know him when you see him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Andrew Gwyn and George Gwyn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know John Surratt? A.—Yes, Sir; I have seen him once.

Q.—Were any of the parties whom I have mentioned at Dr. Mudd's last year? A.—I never saw them.

Q.—None of them? A.—Not one.

Q.—Do you know of any staying in the woods and being fed from the house? A.—There never was one there that I ever heard of.

Q.—What time of the year was it that you paid those visits to your sister? B.—In March last twelve months; I stayed three or four weeks. Q.—Then you were at Dr. Mudd's during the spring, summer and fall? Yes, Sir.

Testimony of A. S. Howell.

Q.—Of what State are you a resident? A.—Of Virginia; I was formerly of Maryland.

Q.—Are you acquainted, with Mrs. Surratt? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you first make her acquaintance? A.—About a year and a half ago.

Q.—State to the court whether you were present with Mrs. Surratt and her father at Surrattsville? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she at any time that evening hand you a newspaper to read for her? A.—Yes, Sir, I think she did.

Q.—Did you learn the fact at that time that she could not read by candle-light? A.—No, sir; I think not.

Q.—But she did hand you the paper to read for her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you been to her house in this city? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At what date? A.—The 20th of February.

Q.—What time did you get there; was it in the day or evening? A.—After dark; possibly about eight o'clock.

Q.—Was the gas lit in the hall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Mrs. Surratt able to recognise you then? A.—Not till I made myself known to her.

Q.—How many times did you speak to her before she recognised you? A.—I don't remember exactly.

Q.—Did you tell her who you were? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Lewis Weichman? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did you remain at Mrs. Suaratt's? A.—I was there two days.

Q.—What was your object in going there? A.—On a visit, as much as anything else; I had no business there in particular.

Q.—What was your reason for not going to a hotel? A.—I knew them and thought I would spend time better there than at a hotel.

Q.—Were you short of money at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you sufficient means to pay your expenses at a hotel? A.—I don't think I had.

Q.—After you made the acquaintance of Mr. Weichmann, did you show him any cipher? A.—I showed him how to make one; then he made it himself.

Q.—Was it simple or complicated? A.—I could tell the cipher if I saw it.

Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham then said: "Show him the cipher on the record; it is number three or four."

Q.—Was it like that or similar to it? A.—It was like this, but this is not the one, I think.

Q.—Did Weichman give you any information with regard to prisoners we at that time had?

Objected to and question waived.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Weichman with regard to his going South? A.—Yes, Sir, I had.

Q.—State what it was and what he said? A.—He said he would like to go south.

Q.—What reason did he give for wishing to go south? A.—He didn't give any particular reason.

Q.—Did he say anything in connection with his going south about his sympathies?

Objected to, and question withdrawn.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Weichman with regard to getting him a place in Richmond? A.—He asked if I thought he could get a place there as clerk; I told him it was doubtful, because a number of soldiers had the preference there by order of the War Department.

Q.—State whether he stated to you what his sympathies were.

Objected to; objection withdrawn.

A.—We were talking over matters, and he said that he intended to go South, and wanted to go with me, and I said if that was the case he had better go then, as I didn't know when I should cross the river again. He said he was not ready to go just then; said his sympathies were with the South, and that the South, he thought, would ultimately succeed.

Q.—Did he say that he had done all he could do for the Southern Government? A.—I believe he did.

Q.—Did he say he was always a friend to the South? A.—He did.

Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham stated that he objected to all this. He might be overruled, but in this court or outside of it, he would object to any such proceedings, and stated that in his opinion it was a mere burlesque on justice.

The Commission sustained the opinion of the Assistant Judge-Advocate.

Q.—While at Mr. Suratt's, did you learn of any treasonable plot or enterprise in existence? I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did Suratt ever give you a dispatch verbal or written to take to Richmond? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Weichman give you a full return of the number of prisoners? A.—Yes, Sir; he stated to me the number that the United States Government had, and the number they had above what the Confederate Government had; I doubted it, but he said he had the books in his own office to look at.

Cross-examined—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In King George County, Virginia.

Q.—How long have you resided there? A.—About two years, on and on.

Q.—Where did you reside in Maryland? A.—Before the war, in Prince George County.

Q.—Does your family reside there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you first make the acquaintance of Mrs. Surratt and her family? A.—A year and a half ago.

Q.—Where? A.—Down in the country; at the hotel.

Q.—Was she living there then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You know John Surratt? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he accompany you to Richmond? A.—Never, Sir.

Q.—What has been your occupation for the last year and a half?

Question objected to, and objection overruled.

A.—I had no particular occupation since I've been out of the army.

Q.—What army? A.—Confederate army.

Q.—What portion of the army did you serve in? A.—In the First Maryland Artillery, till July, 1862; I then left the service.

Q.—Were you mustered out? A.—I was discharged on account of disability.

Q.—What have you been doing since that? A.—I have not been employed in any particular business.

Q.—What have you been doing? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Haven't you been making trips to Richmond? A.—I have been there, Sir.

Q.—How frequently? Sometimes once in two or three months. I've been there twice since the 1st of April, twelve months ago.

Q.—And those two times were when? A.—In December last and in February.

Q.—Did you go alone in December? A.—There might have been some gentleman with me.

Q.—Where did you cross the line of the blockade? A.—In Westmoreland County, Md., in February.

Q.—Who accompanied you? A.—Half a dozen persons.

Q.—Who were they? A.—Persons from the neighborhood.

Q.—Any from Washington? No, Sir.

Q.—What was your business there in December? A.—No more than to see my friends and buy some drafts.

Q.—Did you buy any drafts? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Drafts on whom?

The witness here objected to answer that question on the ground that he did not wish to criminate others.

Q.—Were they persons in Washington? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who were they drawn on? A.—On some of my friends in Maryland.

Q.—What part of Maryland? A.—In Prince Georges County.

Q.—Were any of these drafts drawn on any of the accused? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That was in December? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was your business there in February? A.—To see my friends.

Q.—Did you carry any dispatches? A.—No, never in my life.

Q.—Did you take any notes or bring any back? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you bring back any drafts? A.—Yes, Sir

Q.—From whom? A.—From friends of mine in the army.

Q.—How far did you carry dispatches? A.—I never carried any.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the Surratts? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How often have you visited them? A.—Twice.

Q.—How often did you go to Richmond after you became acquainted with them? A.—About half a dozen times.

Q.—You say Weichman asked you to get him a place in Richmond? A.—He did not ask me to get him a place; he asked me if I thought I could get him a place.

Q.—How did you come to talk about things in Richmond? A.—I suppose he understood I was there from my conversation.

Q.—Where was this? A.—In his room.

Q.—At Mrs. Surratt's? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was any other person present? No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever talk with Surratt about being in Richmond? A—I might.

Q.—Did you or did you not? A.—I diaremember; I can't say positively.

Q.—Weichman knew you had been there? A.—Yes.

Q.—I would ask you whether this has not been your business for the last year and a half? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any other occupation? Do you do anything else for a support? A.—Why, I've been speculating a little in Virginia.

Q.—Where? A.—In King George's County.

Q.—Were you not known by your friends as a blockade-runner? A.—I don't know.

Q.—What name did you go by besides the name you have given here? A.—They sometimes called me Spencer.

Q.—Well, is that your name? A.—My name is A. S. Howell.

Q.—What is the "S." for? A.—Spencer.

Q.—Why did you not give it when you were asked for your name under oath? A.—Well, I wasn't particular; I thought A. S. Howell was enough.

Q.—Is Spencer your name? A.—It is one of my names; some of my friends call me Spencer.

C.—Was it given you in fancy? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Give to the court your full name? A.—A. S. Howell.

Q.—Is that your full name, or only the initials of your name? A.—I seldom use S in my name; my proper name is A. S. Howell.

Q.—When running the blockade what name did you go by? A.—By the name of Howell.

Q.—When were you arrested? A.—In March.

Q.—How recently had you then come from Richmond? A.—I had not been in Richmond for three weeks.

Q.—That was in March. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember the time in March? A.—I think it was about the 20th or 25th.

Q.—When you went to Richmond in February, do you remember who accompanied you? A.—I remember one man by the name of Howe.

Q.—Did any parties from this city accompany you? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Any from Maryland? No, sir; they were all from Virginia.

Q.—This cipher, where did you get it? A.—I've been acquainted with it some seven years.

Q.—Where did you learn it? A.—In a magician's book.

Q.—What did you use it for? A.—I had no use for it.

Q.—What did you carry it for? A.—I did not carry it; I could make it in twenty minutes.

Q.—Did you ever teach it to John Surratt? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever meet at Surratt's house Mrs. Slader? A.—I never met her at Surratt's house; I met her here in Washington,

Q.—When? A.—In February.

Q.—About what date? A.—The 20th or 22d.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she accompany you to Richmond? A.—Partly.

Q.—Did she ever come back with you? A.—I met her, accidentally, in Westmoreland County.

Q.—Do you know the object of her visit to the Confederacy? A.—No, Sir; I saw her first in Westmoreland County, Va.

Q.—When was that? A.—In February last.

Q.—Did you meet her at Surratt's house? A.—Not till after I had met with her on the Potomac.

Q.—When did you see her on the Potomac? A.—About the first of February.

Q.—Did you come here together? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did she go to? A.—New-York City.

Q.—Did you accompany her any distance? A.—Only across the river.

Q.—You met her again at Mrs. Surratt's house? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did she go in? A.—No, sir; she staid in the buggy.

Q.—Who was with her? A.—A young man.

Q.—Who was he? A.—John Surratt.

Q.—Did she afterward come to the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long did you stay at Surratt's? A.—Two days or two days and a half.

Q.—Did you have any conversation about your Richmond trip? A.—Not particularly as I know of; I had a talk with Weichmann and told them I had been to Richmond; but they already knew it.

Q.—They knew you had been in Richmond? A.—They knew I was from Richmond some time previous.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mrs. Surratt about the matter? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Did you get Mrs. Hader in Richmond. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When? A.—Last February.

Q.—After which she was with John H Surratt? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—She went directly with Surratt? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—You don't know whether she was with him on the 23d of March? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what her business was in Richmond? A.—No, Sir; I didn't inquire.

Q.—You only know that soon after you saw her at Mrs. Surratt's you saw her at Richmond? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What other of your friends did you meet at Surratt's? A.—I do not know that I met any.

Q.—I'll you ever meet Atzeroth there? A.—I think Atzeroth was there.

Q.—Do you know whom he came to see? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—Did you see this man, Wood, or Payne, there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How many of the prisoners here have you seen before? A.—I think I have seen two.

Q.—What two? A.—Atzeroth and Dr. Mudd.

Q.—Where did you see Dr. Mudd? A.—At Bryantown.

Q.—Tell us when your acquaintance first commenced with Dr. Mudd? A.—I have known him a long while, but I have not lately seen him.

Q.—Did you bring any drafts on him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or messages to him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever in his house? A.—Yes, Sir; over a year ago.

Q.—When coming from or going to Richmond? A.—I was not coming from Richmond; I had not been there for some time.

Q.—How soon after did you go? A.—I don't know.

Q.—How long did you stay with Dr. Mudd? A.—Only an hour or two.

Q.—Did you take dinner with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, who was it that drew those drafts, and upon whom were they drawn, and what was their amount? A.—I bought one for Mrs. Marryatt on her brother.

Q.—To what amount? A.—Two hundred dollars.

Q.—Who else? A.—I bought one from a young man.

Q.—On whom? A.—On his mother.

Q.—Of how much? A.—Twenty-five dollars.

Q.—State what drafts you received that you collected? A.—None of any amount except one on a man named Janner, which I got money on to pay those parties for the draft.

Q.—Do you recollect what you paid for the $200 draft? A.—I think I paid $3,000 in Confederate money for the $100.

Q.—What drafts did you bring to this city? A.—I never brought any.

Q.—What drafts did you bring to Baltimore? A.—None, Sir.

Q.—What drafts to St. Charles County? A.—I never brought any.

Q.—Have you any of those drafts here? A.—I have none with me.

Q.—What did you do with them? A.—I left them down in the country.

Q.—Where? A.—At my sister's.

Q.—What is her name? A.—Mrs. Langley.

Q.—And she has all with her that are uncollected? A.—I think so.

Q.—Have you ever taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government? No; Sir, I never have.

By Mr. Ewing—I wish to ask you whether you ever saw Dr. Mudd about Bryantown. A.—Yes, Sir; I have been about Bryantown a good deal before the war; was raised in the county.

Q.—You have seen Mudd there before the war? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever at Mudd's house at any other time since the war? A.—I don't think I have been, Sir.

By Col. Burnett—Q.—You say this conversation took place up stairs between you and Weichman, and in his room? A.—Yes, Sir; a portion of it.

Q.—Was any other person present? A.—I don't think there was.

Q.—How came you to remember that conversation, and not be able to remember the conversation with Mrs. Surratt or anybody else in the house? A.—Well, Sir, it just come to my mind by the question being so pointed.

Q.—Did you know that he belonged to any company for the defence of Washington, and that he had a quarrel with one of the family on account of his Union sentiments? A.—I never heard a word about it, Sir.

Q.—You did not know that one of the ladies struck him, in the quarrel, because he wore blue soldier's pants? A.—No, Sir; I never saw him wear blue soldier's pants.

Q.—Don't you know as a fact now that he was turning you over to pick out of you about your visits to Richmond; don't you know he tried to find out what your objects were? A.—If he did he didn't succeed. [Laughter.]

Q.—I rather think he did. Didn't you know he belonged to a military company for the defence of Washington? A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. Aiken—Q.—Did Weichman in that conversation, or not, state that he had done all that he could for the South? A.—Yes, Sir; but I can't recollect the exact words.

The court adjourned till ten o'clock on Monday morning.

Extensive Fire in Dedham.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 27.

The extensive furniture establishment of WILLARD, EVERETT & Co., in South Dedham, was destroyed by fire yesterday, including a great amount of lumber piled in close vicinity. The loss is estimated at $150,000, which is insured for $130,000.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—In this institution, yesterday, were 206 patients—29 having been admitted, 33 been discharged as cured or relieved, and 4 having died during the week.

A MAN LOST.—We publish elsewhere an advertisement for HENRY G. BAKENHUS, 37 years old, who has been missing since Monday last. It is feared that he has been robbed and thrown into the river.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN BROOKLYN.—A man supposed to be an Italian, named D. ANTONI, was found, about 6 o'clock last evening, murdered in a wood a short distance from the depot of the Bath and Coney Island Railroad. He appeared to have been shot in the back, and his head was nearly severed from his body. Upon his person was found a gold watch, $3 in money, and a loaded revolver. Also, two letters directed D. ANTONI, No. 235 Bowery and Rose-street, New-York. Subsequent investigations by the police of the Forty-eighth Precinct disclosed the following facts: At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, four men, supposed to be Italians, were seen by Mrs. RIZZI to pass by her house, on the corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, in the direction of the woods in which the body was found. In about an hour after, she saw three of the same men return to her corner, and then get into a Greenwood car, going in the direction of the ferry. She noticed them on account of their being, as she supposed, Italians and countrymen of hers. These men are supposed to have committed the murder. The murdered man is about five feet seven inches in height, of heavy build, had black hair, a heavy beard and moustache. He was dressed in dark plaid pants, black cloth coat, light boots, and a plaid woolen shirt. The body was taken in charge by Coroner LYNCH, who will convene an inquisition to-day, at the Forty-eighth Precinct Station-house.

FIRE IN AN OIL-REFINERY.—On Friday morning about 10 o'clock a fire broke out in the Oil-Works of Messrs. BUTLER & RICHARDSON, corner of William and Van Brunt streets, caused by the bursting of one of the stills by which some of the combustible material became ignited and caused a volume of dense smoke, from which it was inferred that there was a great conflagration. The factory is composed of several wooden sheds, only one of which was destroyed. The damage did not exceed $1,000, fully covered by insurance.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB—The annual regatta of this club will take place on the 7th of June next. Some forty boats will be entered, consisting of schooners and first-class and second-class sloops only.

Williamsburgh.

FAST IN THE MIRE.—Officer BRENNER, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, on Thursday evening, was attracted toward the swamp in the rear of the chemical works in the Nineteenth Ward, by the cries of a young boy named EDWARD HOLLINS, whom, on approaching, he found almost up to the neck in the soft mire. With the assistance of another man he succeeded in rescuing the little fellow, who was much exhausted by his efforts to extricate himself. The man who assisted BRENNER came near sinking himself.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—A young man, seventeen years of age, named THOMAS CONNORS, was arrested on Friday by Officer NICHOLSON, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, charged by THEODORE DISBROW with having forged a check for $100, purporting to have been signed by JOSHUA HEATH, a boss cooper, of North Sixth-street, (E. D.,) on the Manufacturers' Bank, for which it is alleged he obtained the money. He was held for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT—SENTENCES.—In the Hudson County Court, on Friday, a young man of good family, living at Hoboken, who was charged by a girl named ANNE S. DECKER with having violated her person, was tried and acquitted. It was proven conclusively that this was a conspiracy to extort money, concocted by the mother of the girl and her paramour, who, it is alleged, keep a disreputable house in New-York.—The case of the State *vs.* MICHAEL BUCKLEY, indicted for murder at the last October term, and the State *vs.* CHAS. MCIVER, indicted this term for manslaughter, were postponed until next term. The following-named persons were arraigned and sentenced: John Brady, two indictments, stealing from a store, sent to the County Jail 5 months; Daniel Sullivan, a boy, for larceny, County Jail 3 months; Samuel Doty, for larceny, County Jail 30 days; John Madden, a boy, stealing $60, County Jail 3 months; James Artis, two indictments, atrocious assault and battery on Mr. Grote, fined $75 in one case, and $25 in the other; John Petrel, assault and battery, fined $10; Bernard Murta and wife, assault and battery on John Gershgty, fined $5 each, and committed until costs be paid; Mary Siegler, keeping a disorderly house, fined $25; Patrick Mehan, a constable, assault and battery, fined $30.

ARRIVAL OF VETERAN RESERVE SOLDIERS.—Seven companies belonging to the Eleventh Regiment Vermont Veteran Reserve Corps arrived in Jersey City at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, from Point Lookout, where they have been stationed for a year past, guarding rebel prisoners. They are sent out on detached duty in connection with the mustering out of troops. Four companies will be stationed at Albany, and two companies each at Boston, Providence and Concord. The following are the names of the officers: Lieut.-Col. G. S. JENNINGS, in command; Maj. N. E. Niles; Adj. H. B. Williams; Quar.-Mas. C. B. Bowers; Surg. D. S. Scott; Lieut. Wm. S. Provost, Co. A; Capt. Wm. Kelly and Lieut. Wm. H. Jones, Co. C; Lieut. Watkins and Lieut. B. F. Inman, Co. E; Capt. J. B. Brown, Co. G; Capt. Williams and Lieut. McClure, Co. I; Capt. Woolf, Co. K. While at the Jersey City depot, the soldiers were bountifully supplied with refreshments from the Soldiers' Rest, in Exchange place, after which they took transports for their respective destinations. The companies left behind will follow in a few days. The regiment numbers over 900 men.

PRIVATE MILES O'RILEY IN JERSEY CITY.—Major CHAS. G. HALPINE ("Private Miles O'Riley") is announced to speak before the Fenians, at Washington Hall, Jersey City, on Sunday evening.

LAW REPORTS.

Undervaluation—Importation of Hair.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

The United States vs. *One Bale Containing Human Hair.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods for alleged fraudulent undervaluation. The article was imported from Italy by the claimant, Gaspar Perine, and invoiced by him at £100. On appraisement at the Custom-house the value was advanced over fifty per cent, and thereupon this libel was filed to forfeit the goods.

The government gave the evidence of three wholesale dealers in hair in this city, to the effect that they knew the market value of hair in Italy, and that they could not buy it for less than the value fixed by the appraisers. The claimant's agent testified to the purchase of the goods at the price specified in the entry. The claimant also called several small dealers who sustained his testimony as to the market value. It appeared however that the claimant's agent on entering the goods had signed the name of the claimant and sworn to the entry as if he were the claimant. The claimant urged that the business of importing hair in this city was in the hands of three or four heavy dealers who practically formed a monopoly, and that it was for their interest to raise the price of every invoice except their own.

The Judge left the question of undue valuation to the jury, who found a verdict for the government condemning the goods.

For the United States, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Allen; for the claimant, Mr. Nash and Mr. Tenelli.

ANOTHER CASE.

The United States vs. *One Bale of Human Hair marked M. P.*—This was a similar case. The goods were imported from London in October, 1863, by the claimant, Philip Bissenger. It was entered by him as unmanufactured hair, worth 20 shillings a pound. The Custom-house appraisers valued it at 30 shillings a pound, and reported it as washed and cleaned hair, and on a re-appraisement it was raised to 35 shillings a pound, and thereupon this libel was filed to forfeit the goods. The evidence for the Government was substantially similar to that in the former case; but the witnesses testified that their importation had been from Paris instead of London.

The claimant proved the purchase of the hair at the price stated in the invoice, and gave testimony to show that the hair was not washed and cleaned hair, but agreed with the entry in that respect. He also gave testimony of the cost of several other importations of hair from London, some of which had passed the Custom-house without objection.

The Judge left the question of value to the jury, and also the question whether the hair was entitled to be entered as raw and uncleaned and undrawn hair.

And the jury found a verdict for the claimant.

For the United States, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Allen; for the claimant, Messrs. Webster and Craig.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Justice Sutherland.

Benjamin F. Clayton vs. *Josephine Clayton.*—Report of the referee is confirmed and a judgment of divorce granted.

John W. Bogert vs. *Susan Bogert et al.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000 Amer. Gold	137¼	100	Mich.S. & N. L.		58¾
175,000 do	137	200	Cleve. & Pitts	b3	82
10,000 Ohio & M. C.	b3 25	200	do		61¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	89¼	100	Chic. & R. I.	b3	84½
200 do	89¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	sc	83¾
300 do	89¾	50	Chic. & N. W.		26
600 do	89¾	100	do		25
600 Erie Railway	72¾	100	do	s3	24¾
100 do	s3 72¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.		55¾
100 do	s3 72¾	100	Cum. Coal Co.		38¾
100 Hud. Riv. R.	s3 87	200	Cary Improv't		18¾
100 do	87	200	Quick. Min. Co.		50¾
200 Reading R.	92¼				

Gold firm on call; sales after call at 137¾; stood at close of report at 136¾. Stocks not very active.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 27—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool, &c.*—Miss Elizabeth Minaler, Mrs. L. Carr and 4 children, of St. Louis; Miss S. F. Wharton, of Philadelphia; Miss R. Mulvany, of Montreal; Mrs. Blong, of Cincinnati; Miss Sarah Skardon and Mrs. Jas. Skardon and child; Mrs. A. Higgins and child; W. H. Williams and wife; Miss Harley, Mrs. Travis, Miss Watson, Arthur Argus, wife, child and servant, of

The New-York Times.

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TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

The Testimony Taken in Secret Session to be Published in Full.

The Reasons for Withholding It from the Public No Longer Exist.

What the Suppressed Testimony Will Show.

Unconditional Release of Persons Connected with Ford's Theatre.

THE TRIAL DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

All the Testimony Probably In Before Thursday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 28.

In three or four days we shall have for publication a full report of that part of the testimony taken during the trial of the assassins with closed doors. The reasons for withholding this evidence from the public no longer exist, and the Judge-Advocate is now desirous that the greatest publicity be given to it.

This suppressed testimony, when printed, will show the relevancy and materiality of much of the published evidence about the ill treatment of Union soldiers, and the acts and declarations of parties in Canada, that to some has seemed, thus far, wholly unconnected with the case.

Several persons who were arrested on the day after the assassination, and kept imprisoned since that time, have been discharged unconditionally; among these are the people connected with Ford's Theatre, including manager JOHN T. FORD, his two brothers, D. MADDOX, the property man, G. S. CLARK, the comedian, has also been released from confinement in the Old Capitol Prison. During his imprisonment he wrote a farce founded on scenes in the prison. The FORDS are in attendance upon the commission as witnesses for the defence.

Thus far nothing has been developed in the trial to implicate the management of the theatre in the assassination plot, if we except a suggestion about the removal or breaking of a lock upon the door of the President's box. This, it is said, will be satisfactorily accounted for by testimony to be introduced by the defendants.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH is still in the Old Capitol Prison, where he astonishes the inmates by his gymnastic feats with the Indian clubs, throwing somersaults, &c.

Manager STUART, of New-York, has been here, to get CLARKE and BOOTH released, to enable them to fulfill a professional engagement with him, made previous to their arrest. Secretary STANTON informed Mr. STUART that those who were incarcerated for reasons growing out of the assassination must wait patiently for the developments of the trial, that although nothing had appeared to implicate any of the theatrical people save SPANGLER, it was deemed proper to detain them until the trial shall be concluded.

Probable Close of the Examination on Thursday—Effort to End the Trial This Week.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 28.

It is now thought that all the witnesses in the conspiracy trial will be examined before Thursday, and after that day the arguments will be commenced. These will probably be in a written form from all parties engaged in the proceedings. An effort will be made to close the case by the end of the week.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 28.

GOOD EFFECTS OF CLOSING THE DRINKING SALOONS.

The order issued yesterday closing the drinking saloons during the night, had the effect intended, or nearly so; the street-fights continually taking place, and the drunkenness that prevailed here since last Wednesday, have almost entirely ceased.

THE PRIVILEGE OF LEAVING CAMP RESTRICTED.

An order from the several corps commanders, requires the arrest of all officers and soldiers found within the city without a pass, and the privilege of leaving camp is to be hereafter more restricted. Last night the city guard of patrol was increased to two regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and between five and six hundred arrests were made by them. At one hotel alone, nearly two hundred officers were found without the necessary permission to leave their commands. These, and all other officers found in the city, were ordered to report themselves, under arrest, to their respective regiments, at 9 o'clock this morning. To-day there is comparative quiet and not one drunken soldier has been seen upon the streets.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Army of the Tennessee is ordered to move immediately and encamp near Louisville, and the Army of Georgia will move from this side and occupy the forts on the west side of the Potomac, until further orders. It is understood that only a part of the troops recently ordered to join SHERIDAN in the Trans-Mississippi command, will be sent from this city.

GREAT REJOICINGS OVER KIRBY SMITH'S SURRENDER.

Now that KIRBY SMITH has surrendered, the news of the disbanding of the only remaining organized army of the rebels is received here with great rejoicing, and especially amongst the soldiers, who now regard peace as restored, and their warlike occupation gone. "Grim visaged war hath changed his wrinkled front," and our brave heroes go home with their "brows bound with victorious wreaths."

BOUNTIES TO COLORED TROOPS.

The Paymaster-General has issued a memorandum, No. 47, with reference to bounties to colored troops. All persons of color who have been enlisted and mustered into the service, and are mustered on the rolls as "free on or before April 19, 1861," are entitled to bounty as follows, viz.: If enlisted prior to Oct. 24, 1863, $100; if enlisted in an old organization after Oct. 24, 1863, and prior to April 1, 1864, $300; if enlisted in a new organization after Dec. 24, 1863, and prior to April 1, 1864, $300; if enlisted between April 1, 1864, and July 17, 1864, inclusive, $100.

All persons of color enlisted and mustered into service under the President's call for 300,000 volunteers, dated Oct. 17, 1863, who were at the time of enlistment enrolled and subject to draft in the State where enlisted, are entitled to bounty as follows, viz. Enlisted in any organization of colored troops between Oct. 17 and Oct. 24, 1863, $100; enlisted in an old organization after Oct. 24, 1863, and prior to April 1, 1864, $300; enlisted in a new organization after Dec. 24, 1863, and prior to April 1, 1864, $300. All enlistments of colored men after July 18, 1864, for one, two or three years, entitle them to a bounty of $100, $200 and $300 respectively.

Colored soldiers who have been or hereafter shall be discharged, by reason of wounds received in battle, on skirmish, on picket, or in action, or in the line of duty, and who are otherwise entitled to receive the same bounty, as if they had served out the full term of enlistment.

All persons of color drafted under the act of March 3, 1863, and prior to September 5, 1864, and their substitutes, are entitled to a bounty of $100, provided they serve full two years. They have also the same pay and allowances as white soldiers.

Under section second, act of June 15, 1864, no bounty was ordered by the President for persons of color who should enlist between that date and July 19, 1864, unless free April 19, 1864.

GOV. PIERPONT IN RICHMOND.

Gov. PIERPONT arrived in Richmond on Friday afternoon last, accompanied by his staff, Lieut.-Gov. COWPER, Attorney-Gen. BOWDEN, Auditor WEBB, Treasurer WING and Mr. LEWIS, Secretary of the Commonwealth. A procession was formed which moved through the principal streets and conducted the Governor to the Executive Mansion, where an address of welcome from the citizens was delivered, to which Gov. PIERPONT responded in a brief speech.

THE PAYMENT OF MUSTERED OUT TROOPS.

The Paymaster-General has issued a circular to Chiefs of Districts, giving notice that detachments of mustered out troops will, during the next week, be arriving at the points of payment in the several districts; and that the muster out rolls will be prepared and sent with the respective detachments, so that payment can commence at once. He further directs that there be no delay in making paper, and to suspend other business when necessary to send Paymasters to any point for this work. Mustering officers will perfect the rolls, so as to enable clean payments to be made to officers and men, and their statements or remarks on the rolls will be sufficient authority to the Paymaster. This rule will apply to the matter of all unsettled property accounts of officers, the mustering officers' statement on the rolls being in lieu of the ordinary certificates of indebtedness.

MEETING OF CHAPLAINS.

A meeting of the chaplains of the various army corps is announced for Tuesday evening next. Secretary HARLAN will preside.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 28.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

The principal post-offices in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina, are at present managed by special agents. No appointments of Postmasters will be made until the post-routes are re-established, and a suitable opportunity occurs for consulting the public interests, and the wishes of the respective communities upon that subject.

THE GETTYSBURGH MONUMENT.

The corner-stone of the monument at the Soldiers' National Cemetery, at Gettysburgh, Penn., will be laid on the Fourth of July next, with military and civic ceremonies. The oration on the occasion, will be delivered by Maj.-Gen. OMER O. HOWARD, late commanding the Army of the Tennessee. This General, it will be recollected, bore a conspicuous part in the victory of Gettysburgh.

ARREST OF STRAGGLERS IN WASHINGTON.

The Provost-Guard were to-day arresting and sending to camp the thousands of straggling soldiers in this city. The officers absent without authority are required to report themselves at the proper quarters as under arrest.

During the past five days no less than six hundred soldiers have been lodged in the Central Guard-house charged with being drunk, having no passes, &c. Nearly all of this trouble is produced by unprincipled persons who sell them drugged or poisonous drinks that a better opportunity may be offered to rob them of their money and valuables.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Union Meeting in Goldsboro—Permanent Organization of the Union Party—Excellent Conduct of the Negro Garrison—The Issue of Gratuitous Rations to Cease—New Loyal Paper to be Started.

From our Own Correspondent.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Sunday, May 21, 1865.

Yesterday, in Goldsboro, the place where the first secession flag was raised in the State of North Carolina, and on the fourth anniversary of the passage of the ordinance of secession, by which it was attempted to take the State out of the Union, a Union meeting was held, at which, beside the residents of the town, about three hundred of the inhabitants of the county were present. The court-house was filled to overflowing, and as regards numbers it was far ahead of the meeting in Raleigh. One of the most prominent incidents of the meeting was the fact that a gentleman named ANDERSON DEAN, who four years ago was mobbed for his loyal sentiments to the Federal Government, was made Chairman. The resolutions of the Raleigh meeting were adopted, and a permanent organization of the Union party in the country was effected. A committee, consisting of a member from each voting precinct, was appointed, and J. B. WHITTAKER and JAS. H. EVERET were selected as representatives to a convention, when one shall be held. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the unanimity of the indorsement of the resolutions and the proceedings generally, promise well for the people of the county.

Goldsboro is garrisoned by Gen. PAINE'S Division of the Tenth Corps, (colored,) and Lieut.-Col. GEORGE ROGERS, of the Fourth Regiment United States Colored Troops, is Provost-Marshal. Although a large majority of the citizens are rabid Secessionists, I have heard but few complaints of the conduct of the soldiers. They are spoken of as orderly and astonishingly well-disciplined, and although there is plenty of opportunity to rob gardens, &c., I have heard of no pilfering. About one hundred and fifty rebel soldiers are paroled daily, and nearly three thousand rations are issued to men and women, certifying that they have not means of support. In accordance with an order from Gen. SCHOFIELD the gratuitous issuing of rations will cease after this month. The impositions practiced on the government by people who are able to support themselves, either by purchase or otherwise, in drawing food from the Commissary Department, necessitated the issuing of this order. There are many who, while subsisting on the charity of the government, reviled it, and abused and insulted its officers, and notwithstanding their boasted Southern pride and honor, perjured themselves by swearing that they were without means of support, in order to get rations, when in fact they had plenty. Although much suffering will inevitably follow the enforcement of this order, the result will be beneficial in relieving the government of a great expense, and in causing a great many to bestir themselves to find employment, who would, if they could, be satisfied with living on the beneficence of Uncle Sam.

The appearance of the applicants, when asking for food, is strikingly suggestive of a Southern characteristic which has been overlooked in the astonishingly over-rated opinion that Northerners have generally entertained regarding the Southern people. They are cringing and sycophantic to a disgusting extreme, and have an awkwardness of manner in removing their hats, that is extremely ludicrous. Many of the women, while asking for favors, retain their "snuff-sticks in their mouths; and chewing and rolling them about from one side to the other, render their naturally drawling and negro-like articulation doubly indistinct. With a few exceptions they all profess the greatest joy at being once again under the authority of the United States, and generally create an impression antithetic to the one intended, by overdoing their protestations. The natural result is that our officers have, to a certain extent, become possessed of an idea that the masses of the people are mere nothings or machines, who are easily controlled and easily led into anything by those whom they acknowledge to be their superiors either in intelligence or political or social position. There are many, however, of the more intelligent classes, who are haughty and overbearing in their intercourse, and plainly show the influence of their "slaveocrat" breeding. Domineering in their manner, and accustomed to have their own way in everything, this latter class are restless and discontented under the "odious rule of the Yankees"; but those of this class who are willing to reason, are equally willing to admit that the administration of affairs by officers of the Federal Government is far preferable to that of DAVIS and his minions.

The reported ludicrous finale of JEFF. DAVIS' career as a rebel leader, has been the occasion of much merriment here, and none have enjoyed it more than the men who have been heretofore called "traitors" by VANCE and his Davisite followers. The soldiers, always ready for everything productive of fun, have prepared a burlesque—if possible—of the scene of the capture, and it is to be presented in a future entertainment of the "Gleason and Harrington Opera Troupe," an institution made up of amature army performers in Raleigh.

I am informed that Mr. J. B. WHITAKER, of this place, intends to commence the publication of a paper here, to be called the *New Era*. Mr. WHITAKER was formerly connected with the press in this State, and is well known as an unflinching Union man, and will probably print an Administration organ of the right stripe. Newspapers are much needed here now, in educating the people to a proper appreciation of their political condition.

Many citizens of good character and excellent standing have asked me what I thought of the chances of northern emigration to the South. The Union men are all anxious to have northerners settle in their midst and will do every thing in their power to induce emigration. Yankee enterprise and capital is needed here. The slack manner in which matters were conducted here, even before the war, may have created a false impression in the North relative to different business pursuits, but the few experiments of sutlers, army sharks, and Treasury speculators have demonstrated the fact that the South now presents the most productive field for the investment of capital, backed by energy and activity and good habits, of any section of the country. There are thousands of flouring mills, paper mills, small cotton factories and other institutions of the same sort that have been run for years with old fashioned machinery, and paid well, that now need improving and enlarging, and it can be done only by the Yankee, for he has the stock and the capital, and there is none here. The railroads, by mismanagement and abusive use on the part of the rebel government are out of order, their rolling stock is exhausted and repairs are needed in every department. The Northerner is called on to do this. He has the machine-shops and the greenbacks. The coal and iron mines of this State particularly were but partially developed before the war and now offer opportunities almost as seductive as regions of the same sort in Pennsylvania.

ED. P. BROOKS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The New Trade Regulations—Their Good Effect Upon Business—Gov. McGrath Again—Telegraphic and Railroad Communication With the North—The White and Colored Troops—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, May 24, 1865.

The new trade regulation, removing the restrictions on the import and export of nearly all kinds of goods, has had a decidedly favorable effect in business circles here. Parties who have invested in rice are specially pleased at the privilege extended them of shipping that article to the North. By a recent order of Brig.-Gen. HATCH, however, only hulled rice can be sent out of the district. It is thought to be absolutely essential to prevent famine among a larger portion of the citizens that rice in hull and corn should be held or purchased by the government. We have in the community a large number of persons who are totally dependent on charity for subsistence supplies, and the authorities argue that humanity dictates the measures adopted with reference to rice.

A committee of ladies, embracing the names of Mrs. Col. GURNEY, Mrs. J. H. PILLSBURY, Mrs. Judge COOLEY and Miss KATE STETSON, has been formed, for the worthy object of contributing funds to be expended in the purchase of delicacies for the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals. The sum of one hundred dollars was raised in a single day.

A copy of the Columbia *Phœnix*, of the 13th inst., which was handed to me to-day, contains the information that the rebel Governor MAGRATH was in that city on the previous Sunday. On the 8th he issued the following notice:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, May 8, 1865.

To the Officers of the Civil Government of the State:

The cessation of hostilities renders it proper that the civil government of this State should be restored without delay, and that the functions of the several departments should be at once resumed. To that end, all officers of the State, whose offices have been kept in Columbia, will, with all convenient promptitude, return to that place, reopen their offices and resume their proper duties.

By the Governor. A. G. MAGRATH.
Official: W. S. MULLINS, Lieut.-Col. and A. D. C.

The latest intelligence I get from the vicinity of Columbia is to the effect that Mr. MAGRATH had recently concluded to leave for parts unknown. In issuing his proclamation and commands he followed the course of VANCE, of North Carolina—a course which has been totally ignored by the United States Government. The orders which Gen. GILLMORE caused to be promulgated on the 15th inst. doubtless impressed the rebel Executive of the State that he would be sent for should he choose to number himself among the inhabitants of this section.

Trains are now running from this city to a point twelve miles beyond Orangeburgh. Men are at work rebuilding the bridge over the Congaree River, and relaying the rails from the river to Columbia, so that within a few weeks we may expect to have cars running to the latter place. Other railroads diverging from Columbia are in operation to certain stations.

It is anticipated that within a short time we shall have telegraphic communication between here and New-York. Capt. GILMORE, of Gen. GILLMORE'S staff, has the work of establishing the line in this State in progress.

The *Fulton*, on Thursday last, brought to this department the Sixth United States Infantry Regiment, Col. GREEN; and the *Star of the South*, the Seventh United States Infantry Regiment, Col. WALLACE. The former is to be stationed at Savannah, and the latter at Jacksonville, Florida. Both regiments have a fine band.

Major-Gen. GILLMORE and staff came up to Charleston on Monday last. They were accompanied by the Seventh United States Infantry Band. The General took apartments at the Charleston Hotel, and during the day received a large number of military and civil visitors. His presence in the city always produces a most beneficial effect on the citizens. Soon as it becomes known that Gen. GILLMORE is in town, large crowds collect at points where he is expected to pass, for the purpose of catching a glimpse of him, and extending to him a cheering welcome. His excellent judgment in the administration of the affairs of the department has secured for him a host of friends among both the white and the colored people.

Col. WILLIAM GURNEY, commandant of the post, has issued an order calling upon the officers and men of the white and colored regiments to use forbearance and courtesy in their relations with each other. The order was called forth on statements made to the Colonel that a spirit was manifest on the part of a few turbulent white soldiers to quarrel with the colored soldiers. It must not be understood, however, that this feeling is shared by any large number of the white troops. Col. GURNEY has a very difficult position to fill, and it is admitted by all who have been cognizant of his administration, that he has fulfilled his duties impartially and faithfully. His efforts are directed toward preserving the peace of the city, maintaining military discipline, and carrying out the views of the government. He will not tolerate acts intended to injure the whites on the part of the colored people, nor demonstrations of the white to do wrong to the other class. He advocates the principles that the utmost harmony should prevail among and between all classes. Col. GURNEY is an officer who has distinguished himself on the field, and since holding the position of Post-Commandant, he has added new laurels to his reputation by the highly satisfactory manner in which he has exercised the functions devolving upon him.

Brig.-Gen. HATCH, Commandant of the Northern District, will visit the interior of the State to-morrow. He intends to be absent from the city three or four days.

Col. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Chief of Gen. GILLMORE'S staff, has been promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. The friends of the Colonel will receive this announcement with unfeigned pleasure.

An election was recently held at Fernandina, Fla., at which Mr. MOTT, a popular resident of that place and a strong Union man, was chosen to be Mayor. He was sworn into office by Chief-Justice CHASE. On this occasion the colored citizens exercised the right of suffrage.

It is expected a similar election will shortly be held in Charleston. A number of the old occupants of municipal offices are in town, with the hope that they may be reappointed to office, but they do not stand the slightest chance of realizing their wishes. The Union people are determined that the old political hacks of the past shall not rule over them again.

We are now favored every Saturday with music on the Battery Green, by the Post Band.

The rebel steamer *Flambeau* sailed on Monday for New-York. She had on board the first cigar-shaped torpedo boat ever sent to the North.

Under the superintendence of Acting Volunteer Lieut. WM. L. CHURCHILL, thirteen bodies of the victims drowned at the time of the sinking of the monitor *Patapsco*, have been raised. One of the bodies was recognized to be that of Acting Ensign JOSEPH S. JOHNSON, son of Fleet Surgeon JOHNSON. On the clothing of another body appeared the initials J. C. B., supposed to be Ensign JAMES C. BROWN. The bodies have been buried on James Island. The friends of the lost ones can learn particulars so far as possible, by addressing Capt. CHURCHILL, United States steamer *Hope*.

The naval steamer *Orvetta* sailed for the North on Monday.

On Tuesday the *Vanderbilt* sailed for Hampton Roads. She had in tow the rebel ram *Columbia*.

The iron-clad *Canonicus* has been transferred from the South Atlantic Squadron to the Flying Squadron of Admiral GORDON. The *Canonicus* and the *Wando* have orders to seize the rebel ram *Stonewall* wherever it may be found.

The steamer *Emma & Henry*, which collided with the *Canonicus* on Saturday night last, will soon proceed North for repairs. She is one of the fastest vessels in the navy.

Acting Ensign CHARLES H. HANSOM, Mate HENRY LYNCH, Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. H. BARCLAY—all of the *Johnquill*—and JOHN RYAN, of the *Philadelphia*, captured March 21, 1864, have arrived at Charleston.

Secretary of the Navy WELLES is expected to arrive at this port to-day.

It is stated that Admiral DAHLGREN will shortly proceed North. WILIT.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Salutary Orders from Gen. Wilson—Capture of Cotton—The Rebel Gen. Forrest at Home—Movements toward Reconstruction in Mississippi.

CAIRO, Ill., May 27, 1865.

Major-Gen. WILSON has ordered that all the Confederate States mules, horses, harness, wagons, and leather, not required for the use of his Cavalry corps, be turned over to Colonel FOSTER, Quartermaster-General, to be distributed amongst the poor people as a loan from the United States but returnable to the United States whenever called for by the proper authority.

Two hundred and fifty bales of cotton passed up to-night for Cincinnati, and one hundred and ninety bales for St. Louis.

A Memphis dispatch, of May 26, says that telegraphic communication has been opened to New-Orleans.

Gen. FORREST is on his plantation at Tehoma, Miss.

Jackson advices state that the rebel Legislature met there on the 20th, and directed Gov. CLARKE to appoint Judges SHARKEY, FISHER and GORGAS, commissioners to go to Washington and confer with President JOHNSON on the subject of calling a convention, with a view to restore Mississippi to the Union.

The Memphis *Bulletin* New-Orleans special dispatch of the 23d says: "Gens. PRICE, BUCKNER, BRENT, and nine staff officers, arrived to-day as commissioners from KIRBY SMITH, to negotiate with Gen. CANBY for terms of surrender. Gens. PRICE, BUCKNER, and DICK TAYLOR, on the part of the rebels, and Gens. CANBY and HEBBON, had a consultation, the result of which was reported to be the surrender of all the rebels in the trans-Mississippi Department, on the same terms as were accorded to Gens. JOHNSTON and LEE."

Mail Communication in the Southwest.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Saturday, May 27.

Mail communication from here is now established with the cavalry corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

THE YELLOW FEVER PLOT.

Blackburn in the Role of Philanthropist—Recognition of his Services by the British Admiralty—Letter from Vice-Admiral Hope—"Over Zeal" and "The Temptation of the Devil."

From the Montreal Gazette (pro-rebel,) May 27.

The evidence respecting the "Yellow Fever Plot," which we insert in other columns, was intended to be published in our last impression, but it was crowded out by the pressure of other news. In the affidavit of Mr. CLEARY, a Southern gentleman who was resident here for some time, in the capacity of secretary of Mr. CLAY, we have for the first time, in our opinion, any reliable evidence to connect Dr. BLACKBURN with this affair. The accounts with which some of our cotemporaries have for weeks past been filled, have not, in our opinion, had sufficient stamp of truth in them to set against the character of Dr. BLACKBURN, and, therefore, we took no more notice of them than of many others of the absurd fictions which have so long served as food for the *gobe mouches*. Dr. BLACKBURN was for some time resident in Montreal, but the writer of these lines never even happened to meet him, and does not know him by sight. We do, however, know the high reputation in which he has always stood; and we did announce his going to Bermuda as an event in the interest of humanity, from the great skill he was reputed to have, from long and particular study of yellow fever. His eminence and his conduct in going to Bermuda were both officially recognized by the Admiralty, as the reader may see from the following dispatch to Vice Admiral HOPE:

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 16, 1864.

SIR: Referring to your dispatch of the 13th ult., No. 308, bringing under the notice of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the philanthropic conduct of Dr. BLACKBURN, an eminent physician of New-Orleans, who proceeded to Bermuda for the purpose of giving the medical men there the benefit of his great experience in the treatment of yellow fever during the late prevalence of the epidemic, I am commanded by their Lordships to request that you will communicate with Dr. BLACKBURN and express to him how much gratified my Lords have been at the reports of his humane services, and inform him that they are desirous of testifying their appreciation of them in some way which would be most agreeable to him.

My Lords have decided on making a present to Dr. BLACKBURN of the sum of £100, and they would wish to know whether he would prefer to have the sum of money or some testimonial equivalent in value to be chosen by their Lordships. I am, &c.

(Signed,) W. G. ROMAINE.

Vice-Admiral Sir JAMES HOPE, K. C. B., &c., Halifax.

Such being the character of Dr. BLACKBURN, and such his mission to Bermuda, it did require something more than unsupported statements, or the evidence of a mere scoundrel, seeking to turn an ill-gotten penny, by trying to obtain, alternately, the confidence of Federal and Confederate, to serve as a spy, for the purpose of betraying either or both, as might be found most profitable. But Mr. CLEARY is a man of different character, and we see no reason to question his deposition. What it establishes the reader may see who will turn to it in another column. It corroborates HYAMS; and the same may be said of the deposition of Mr. E. J. HALL. This evidence being accepted, *Dr. Blackburn must be held guilty of having attempted to damage the Federal cause by introducing yellow fever among the Federals by means of infected clothing;* Such an act cannot be held to belong to civilized war. It is an outrage against humanity, calling for, and will receive, the universal execration of mankind. Civilized war implies an attempt to kill one's enemy while he stands up with arms in his hands, attempting on his side to kill; but it shrinks from seeking the lives of non-combatants and women and children by insidious sickness. No punishment can be too severe for such an offence. For the rest, it is an incident of human life to be most profoundly deplored that a man could fall from so high a position as that which Dr. BLACKBURN held into *so deep an abyss as this evidence seems to have placed him.* It was an evil hour for him in which *over-zeal for the cause of his country*, or desire to take revenge for her injuries, *or the temptation of the devil*, led him to commit himself to so foul a crime. *He had better himself have died.*

THE FREEDMEN AND THEIR LANDS.

Important Order from Gen. Howard—The Rights of Freedmen to the Lands they Cultivate until the Crops are Secured.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 28.

The following circular was issued to-day by Gen. HOWARD, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, and approved by the Secretary of War, who orders all military authorities to sustain and to aid the several State Commissioners in the execution of its provisions.

Whereas, a large amount of land in the State of Virginia, and in other States that have been in insurrection, has been abandoned by disloyal owners and is now being cultivated by freedmen; and, *whereas*, the owners of such lands are attempting to obtain possession of them and thus deprive the freedmen of the fruits of their industry; it is ordered that all abandoned lands in the State, now under cultivation by the freedmen, be retained in their possession until the crops now growing shall be secured for their benefit, unless full and just compensation be made for their labor and its products and for expenditures.

The above order will not be construed so as to relieve disloyal persons from the consequences of their disloyalty, and the application for the restoration of their lands by this class of persons will in no case be entertained by any military authority.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 28.

JAY COOKE & Co. report the subscriptions on Saturday to the Seven-thirty Loan at $1,510,900. The largest Western subscriptions were $50,000 from the First National Bank of Louisville, Ky.; $50,000 from the Harrisburgh, Penn., National Bank; $49,000 from the Second National Bank of Chicago. The largest Eastern subscriptions were from the First National Bank of Albany, $100,000; and from the Montpelier, Vt., National Bank, $50,000. There were 1,057 individual subscriptions. The total subscription for the week was $9,733,600.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 28.

During the recent reviews at Washington, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad carried between Washington and Baltimore more than 40,000 passengers in excellent time and without accident.

Arrival of Gen. Sheridan.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, May 28.

Gen. SHERIDAN arrived here yesterday afternoon. He was met at the opposite side of the river by a delegation of citizens, who gave him a warm welcome and serenade at night, which was participated in by a large crowd of enthusiastic people.

Shocking Murder in Brooklyn.

THE BODY OF AN ITALIAN FOUND IN THE WOODS WITH THE HEAD NEARLY SEVERED FROM THE BODY.

A shocking murder was perpetrated on Saturday afternoon last, in a secluded place in the woods, about one mile distant from the depot of the Bath and Coney Island Railroad Company, and just within the limits of the City of Brooklyn. The depot is located on Thirty-sixth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The name of the murdered man is supposed to be ANTONIO DEOVOTI, or DEVOTATI, an Italian, apparently about 40 years of age. The body was discovered about 4 o'clock P. M. by a German named CHARLES HAY, and a colored man named JOHN SMITH, who went to the woods with a horse and wagon for the purpose of cutting brush. After proceeding some distance they found a man stretched upon the ground, and believing him intoxicated, took hold and shook him, when, to their great horror, they found that his head was nearly detached from the body. They instantly turned about and drove with all speed to the Forty-eighth Precinct station-house, where they gave the information, and Sergeant LAWLER and a posse of police were sent to examine into the affair. On the arrival of the police to the place indicated by the informants, they saw the body lying face downward, and the arms extended above the head, which was merely hanging to the trunk. On carrying it to the station-house, an informal examination revealed the fact that deceased had been shot in the back, the ball penetrating through the body, and caught in the shirt-bosom, where it lodged. The ball is large and round, such as used in old-fashioned rifles or horse-pistols. The neck was disjointed, apparently with one blow of a sword or heavy knife. The cut was smooth and clean. A wound as if from some blunt instrument was discovered under the right ear. Upon the person of deceased were found a small silver Swiss watch, with a fine gold chain, three dollars in greenbacks and a five-cent postal stamp; a Smith & Weston revolver, with seven chambers, all of which were loaded. It was new, and from appearances had never been discharged. Several letters addressed to different parties in New-York (all Italians,) and in the Italian language, were also taken from the pockets. It is evident, therefore, that the murder was not perpetrated for the purpose of robbery. The deceased was about five feet seven inches in height, stout, dark complexion, black hair, heavy, short whiskers and moustache. The clothing consisted of a fine black cloth coat (ribbed,) black silk ribbed vest, woolen plaid pantaloons, woolen plaid shirt, trimmed with red, white flannel undershirt, woolen slouch hat, the fir of considerable length, and shoes.

It appears that about 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, four men passed the hotel of CARLO RIZZI, Thirty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. Mrs. RIZZI noticed them particularly, from the fact that she took them to be her countrymen. They were engaged in an animated but friendly conversation in the Italian language. Her nephew, a young man 17 years of age, also saw them, and states that one carried an umbrella. They were seen to enter the woods a short distance from the house. In less than one hour thereafter three of the men returned and walked leisurely toward the Third-avenue cars. That was the last seen of them. They were all respectably dressed.

When the body was taken up by the officers it was still warm and limber, the blood running from the wounds.

Nothing is known about the probable cause or object of so atrocious a murder, but the police are doing everything in their power to ferret out the perpetrators, all of whom are supposed to be in New-York. Capt. BROWN, Sergts. LAWLER and MACKELLER, with Officers WHITE, SCHEFFLEIN, MACKELLER and MORRELL, have been busy since Saturday night in the endeavor to obtain a clue to the murderers, and have succeeded in obtaining information of such a character as to lead to the belief that they will not escape the hands of justice.

The deceased, who appears to have been a very fine-looking man, occupied a room at No. 67 Oliver-street, New-York. The house is kept by an English family, who appeared to know little about him further than that he was one of their lodgers. He had been there but about two months, and, it is believed, has not been in the country for a much longer period. His trunks were examined by the police and all his effects taken possession of—among them the librettos and scores of a number of operas, large bundles of letters, clothing, &c.

The theory of the manner of his death is, that after being inveigled into the secluded place where the crime was committed, he was struck under the right ear by one of the party with some blunt instrument, with the view of disabling him, and that not having the desired effect, another fired a pistol, from the effects of which, he fell forward on his breast. Then, one taking him by the hair, and another holding the legs, the third dealt the fearful blow which cleft the neck nearly in two.

The body was yesterday taken to the dead-house by order of Coroner LYNCH, who will commence an investigation as soon as circumstances will admit.

END OF THE REBELLION.

THE LAST REBEL ARMY DISBANDS.

Kirby Smith Surrenders the Land and Naval Forces Under His Command.

The Confederate Flag Disappears from the Continent.

THE ERA OF PEACE BEGINS.

Military Prisoners During the War to be Discharged.

Deserters to be Released from Confinement.

[OFFICIAL.]

FROM SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 27, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. CANBY, dated at New-Orleans, yesterday, the 26th inst., states that arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department have been concluded. They include the men and material of the army and navy. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

MILITARY TRIBUNALS.

An Order from President Johnson.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 27.

The following order has just been issued from the War Department:

That in all cases of sentences by military tribunals of imprisonment during the war, the sentence be remitted, and the prisoners be discharged.

The Adjutant-General will issue immediately the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

By order of the President.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Application of the Order Remitting Military Sentences—Deserters at the Dry Tortugas to be Released.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 28.

The late order of the War Department, that in all cases of sentences by military tribunals of imprisonment during the war, that the sentences be remitted and the prisoners discharged, applies in part to a number of deserters who were sent to the Dry Tortugas as a punishment for their crime.

This act of clemency, by direction of the President, was considered just to our own citizens before issuing an amnesty proclamation affecting rebels recently in arms against the United States authority.

The Ohio Billiard Tournament.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 26, 1865.

The State of Ohio Billiard Tournament, which is now being played at Mozart Hall, in this city, has attracted much notice from the billiard public generally, although the attendance thus far has not been so great as that at the late Massachusetts tournament.

This affair was inaugurated on Monday evening last, Mr. DANIEL E. GAVIT, of New-York, delivering the opening address.

Mr. GAVIT, after giving an interesting account of the history of billiards in this country and the inauguration of billiard tournaments, said: "By mutual agreement of the contestants, the games of the Ohio State Billiard Tournament are to be 300 points up—carom—on a four-pocket table, with 2⅜-inch balls, and to be governed by the rules laid down by the Billiard Congress of 1863. The person winning the greatest number of games, of which each will have to play seven, will be entitled to the honorable title of champion of Ohio, and the possession of the emblematical or golden cue. The person winning the next highest number of games will be awarded the silver goblet. The holder of the golden cue must defend it against all comers, actual residents of this State, for the term of two years. If he successfully accomplishes this, the cue becomes his own property, and he retires with the honorary title of ex-champion."

The contestants are JOHN FRAWLEY, of Cleveland; BENJ. W. BEATY, of Sandusky; WM. M. RIVERS, HARRY CHOATE, FREDERICK ACKERMAN, JOHN BROGA, GEORGE GRIFFEY and SAMUEL TURNER, of Cincinnati. Four of them are professional, and four amateur players. Their prowess at the game is very equally balanced, and although twenty games of the twenty-eight have been played, up to the close of the proceedings this afternoon, the championship of the State is yet in great doubt. The final games will be played on Monday. Each player has seven games to play. They now stand:—

Players.	Games Played.	Won.	Lost.
Frawley	5	3	2
Broga	5	2	3
Choate	5	3	2
Ackerman	5	3	2
Griffey	5	3	2
Rivers	5	3	2
Turner	5	1	4
Beaty	4	2	2

RIVERS and ACKERMAN are the favorites, and it is almost safe to predict that one of them will carry off the prize. There is considered little danger of its leaving the City of Cincinnati. The emblem of the championship is an elegant gold-mounted cue, made by Messrs. PHELAN & COLLENDER, of New-York, and valued at $250.

Among the eminent professionals here I notice Messrs. Michael Phelan, Goldthwait, Cahill and others, of New-York; Lewis Fox, of Rochester; John Deery, of Washington; John McDevitt, of Indianapolis; C. Bird, of Philadelphia; C. Dion, of Montreal; Samuel May, of Toronto; Thomas Foley, of Detroit; E. Clarke, Jr., of Lexington, and hundreds of lesser lights.

The match game of 1,500 points up, for $1,000 aside, between WM. GOLDTHWAIT, of New-York, and JOHN MCDEVITT, of Indianapolis, will take place at Mozart Hall on Wednesday evening. The Western men express great confidence in the prowess of McDEVITT, but when it comes to investment they demand the odds of two to one; thus, although both parties are abundantly prepared, there is little promise of enlarged speculation.

All the billiard public in this portion of the country unhesitatingly express their contempt at the course pursued by the party now claiming to be Champion of America, and the expression is universal to give Fox, of Rochester, the possession of the golden cue.

The New-Yorkers will visit the far West before their return, and will take part in the Illinois State Tournament, which commences in Chicago about the 10th of June. Yours, &c., TIVAG.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETIES.—The regular annual meetings of the various State Eclectic Medical Societies occur as follows:

The Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New-York meets at Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1865. ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., President; W. W. HUDLY, Secretary

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Report of the Testimony Taken on Saturday.

More Evidence of the Doings of Sanders and Thompson.

Report of the Evidence on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 27.

After the evidence taken yesterday had been read, the following witnesses were to-day called for the prosecution:

Testimony of George F. Edmonds.

By Judge-Advocate Holt.—Q.—What is your profession. A.—Counsellor-at-law.

Q.—State whether not, on the trial which recently occurred in Canada of certain offenders known as the St. Albans raiders, you appeared as counsel for the Government of the United States? A.—I had charge of the matter for the Government of the United States.

Q.—State whether, in the performance of your professional duties there you made the acquaintance of Jacob Thompson, W. C. Cleary, C. C. Clay, George N. Sanders, and others of that clique? A.—In the sense in which the term is generally understood, I did not; I know those persons by their being pointed out to me only; I did not have the honor, if it may be called such, of their acquaintance.

Q.—Were the defendants in court? A.—They were.

Q.—Were they engaged as officers of the Confederate government in defending these raiders? A.—They assumed to exercise those functions, and recognized each other accordingly.

Q.—Mention the persons whom you met there, and who were so recognized? A.—I do not think I saw Mr. Thompson more than once; I saw Mr. C. C. Clay during the early part of the proceedings almost daily, and Mr. Sanders during the whole of the period; Mr. Cleary, whom you mentioned, I saw to know at a later period, when he was examined as a witness on part of the defendants.

Q.—Did he represent in his testimony in that trial that these persons were engaged in the Confederate service, and that this raid was made under the authority of the Confederate government? A.—He so represented, as did all these persons, and they stood upon that defence.

Q.—Will you look at this paper and state whether or not you have seen the original of the document? A.—I have seen the original.

Q.—Was it or was it not given in evidence on the trial to which you refer? A.—It was given in evidence on the trial on the part of the defendants.

Q.—Given in evidence by them as a general document? A.—It was.

Q.—Is that a correct copy? A.—I cannot swear that it is an exact copy, but I examined the original very carefully, and I am able to swear that it is a substantial copy, etc. I have no doubt it is a literal copy.

The following was then given in evidence, and was read, as follows:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Va., June 16, 1860.

To Lieut. Bennett H. Young:

LIEUTENANT: You have been appointed temporarily, First Lieutenant in the provisional army for special service. You will proceed without delay to the British provinces, to report to Messrs. Thompson, Clay, and Holcombe for instructions. You will, under their orders, take such Confederate soldiers who have escaped from the enemy, not exceeding twenty in number as may be suitable for the purpose, and will execute such other service as may be intrusted to you. You will be governed in every respect by the laws of war, and will strictly observe their instructions. You and your men are to receive from those gentlemen transportation and the usual army rations and the commutation therefor.

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

Q.—Was the prisoner referred to in that connection one of the St. Albans raiders? A.—I don't know that I can answer that question literally; he produced that document as authority for the person.

Q.—He was one of them? A.—He was on trial as such, and produced that document as authority for the acts he had committed.

The testimony of the witness having been concluded, Judge-Advocate Holt stated, that such of the case on the part of the government, as far as it concerned the conspiracy, had been completed. Important witnesses, however, remained to be examined, whose examination he would commence [illegible]

Mr. Holt then proceeded to call witnesses which he deemed necessary to the prosecution, and which referred directly to the case.

Mr. Doster stated that he had not opened the defence for [illegible] would not object to the reception of testimony.

The witness was then called and testified as follows:—

Testimony of Col. Wm. R. Nevins.

By Mr. Holt.—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—[illegible]

Q.—[illegible] were in this city in the month of A., 1865, or [illegible] when they? A.—I was [illegible] I think I received the day about the [illegible] which I received from the [illegible] Department.

Q.—[illegible] in this city? A.—At the Executive [illegible]

Q.—[illegible] at the prisoners at the bar and see whether [illegible] of them as a person who [illegible] A.—[illegible] one [illegible] I think he is the [illegible]

Q.—[illegible] circumstances you saw him, and [illegible] A.—[illegible] I saw him [illegible] I knew [illegible] told him that the Vice-President [illegible] to attend; there was no one [illegible]

Q.—[illegible] person of Vice-President Johnson? A.—[illegible] that was the first question I asked [illegible] of the Vice-President's [illegible] I went to [illegible] Vice-President [illegible]

Q.—[illegible] you speak with him, or where did you go? A.—[illegible]

Q.—Did you see him standing there or did he go away? A.—Well [illegible] the dining-room; I do not [illegible] he went in or not.

Q.—You say you pointed out the room to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the room in view from where you pointed it out? A.—I [illegible] It was on the passage as you go into the dining-room from the [illegible] steps as you go down to the dining-room is where the man met me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doster.—Q.—What time of day was this? A.—I [illegible] between 4 and 5 o'clock. There was no other person at dinner but the Vice-President at that time. I was going away at the time, and was in a great hurry.

Q.—Where about in the house did this conversation take place? A.—In the passage leading into the dining-room.

Q.—Did the prisoner look into the dining-room? A.—From the [illegible] assume you cannot look into it, but by going down a few steps you can see it.

Q.—I understood you to say that he looked into the dining-room? A.—I pointed to the Vice-President, Mr. Johnson, who was sitting at the far end, with a yellow-looking man standing behind him.

Q.—What length of time was occupied in this conversation? A.—I do not suppose over three minutes.

Q.—Have you seen the prisoner since that time until you saw him to-day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Describe the dress and appearance of the prisoner? A.—I was in a hurry when I met the prisoner, and am therefore unable to give a very minute description; his dress was dark; he had on a low-crowned black hat; but it is his countenance by which I recognize him.

Q.—State to the court your age? A.—I was born Feb. 24, 1808.

By Judge-Advocate Holt.—Q.—State whether or not, in coming into the presence of the prisoner Atzeroth, this morning, you recognized him at once, without his being pointed out to you? A.—I recognized him without his being pointed out to me.

Q.—No indication as to the person was made to you? A.—No, Sir.

Testimony of Bettie Washington, Colored.

By Mr. Stone.—Q.—State where you reside? A.—I live at Dr. Samuel Mudd's, and have been living there since the Monday after Christmas.

Q.—Were you a slave before the emancipation proclamation was issued? A.—Yes, Sir.

In reply to a series of questions propounded to her, the witness then testified in substance that she had not been absent from the house of the prisoner, Dr. Samuel Mudd, for a single night since she first took up her abode with him until she came to Washington; that during that time the prisoner had been absent from home on three separate occasions—first at Mr. George Henry Gardner's party, where he stayed late in the evening; second, at Giesboro, where he went to buy some horses; third, to Washington, from which place he returned on the day after his leaving home.

Q.—Did you not see the man called Herrold and Booth? A.—I saw only one of them—the small one; I was standing at the kitchen window, and just got a glimpse of him as he was going in the direction of the swamp.

Q.—How long after you saw him did you see Dr. Mudd? A.—I did not see Dr. Mudd with the man; I saw Dr. Mudd about two or three minutes afterward at the front door.

A photograph of Booth was here exhibited to the witness, but she failed to identify the likeness as that of any one she had ever seen.

During a brief cross-examination conducted by Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham, the witness testified that an interval of about a week or two took place between the prisoner's departures from home, and that his brother accompanied him on these occasions.

Re-examination of Jeremiah T. Mudd.

By Mr. Ewing.—Q.—Are you acquainted with the handwriting of the accused, Samuel A. Mudd. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether you see his handwriting on that page, [exhibiting to the witness the register of the Pennsylvania Hotel, Washington, on page headed Friday, Dec. 23, 1864.] A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know at what hotel in Washington the prisoner was in the habit of stopping? A.—I do not.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Daniel G. Thomas, who has been a witness for the prosecution? A.—I am.

Q.—Do you know his reputation in the neighborhood in which he lives for truth and veracity? A.—I do; it is bad.

Q.—From your knowledge of his reputation for truth would you believe him under oath? A.—I do not think I could; it has been my impression that——

Judge Bingham.—You need not state your impressions.

Mr. Ewing.—Proceed with your answer.

A.—I have just stated that I did not think I could.

Cross-examined by Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham.—Q.—Do you base his general reputation upon your personal knowledge and acquaintance with him? A.—Yes, Sir; and upon what I generally heard spoken by others.

Q.—What do you say that you generally heard spoken by others in regard to his reputation for truth? A.—That it was pretty bad.

Q.—How many people did you ever hear speak of his general reputation for truth, before the taking of this testimony the other day? A.—I heard several speak of it.

Q.—How many—ten? A.—I think so; I will not say positively; I am speaking now from what I have heard generally.

Q.—Can you name the ten? A.—I really do not know.

Q.—Can you name half the ten? A.—I think I can; I might name a dozen.

Q.—Well, who are they? A.—I might name Dr. George Mudd for one.

Q.—When did you hear Dr. George Mudd speak on the subject? A.—I heard him speak of it as late as two years ago.

Q.—What did he say of the general character of the witness for truth? A.—That it was bad; that he did not believe his general character for truth was good.

Q.—How did he come to say that? A.—It was in connection with some matters that occurred about the time of stationing Col. Birney down there.

Q.—You did not understand that Thomas was opposed to Col. Birney? A.—Not at all; I simply mentioned that as being about the time.

Q.—State all the circumstances in that connection. A.—It was about the fact of Thomas' having a man named Payne arrested there; for what I don't know; the man who was arrested had a brother in the rebel army and some of his brother's friends came to his house.

Q.—Then the arrest was made on a charge of entertaining rebel soldiers? Yes, Sir; I presume it was.

Q.—Was that the only man whom you ever heard assail this man's character for truth? A.—I believe there were others.

Q.—Who were the others? A.—I do not know that I can name them.

Q.—If you cannot name two men who ever assailed his character for truth, how can you come to the conclusion that his general reputation for truth is bad? A.—Well, I heard a number so state.

By the Court.—Q.—What relation are you to prisoner? A.—My father and his father were first cousins.

Q.—Have you been intimate with him? A.—Moderately so; we met frequently, as I live in his neighborhood.

By Mr. Stone.—Q.—Have you been in the habit of serving on the juries in the county where you live? A.—I have frequently.

Q.—State whether Thomas has not frequently been a witness in court when you were present? A.—I do not recollect of his having been a witness in court.

By Judge Bingham.—Q.—Have you ever heard any one assert that Mr. Thomas ever swore falsely in court? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you aware of the fact that he has been a supporter of the government, and has acted as an officer for the government since the rebellion broke out? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you aware of another fact, that a very considerable portion of the people in Charles County are reputed somewhat disloyal and a good deal favorable to this rebellion? A.—I am aware that several young men from our section have gone into the rebel army.

Q.—Yes; and many of those left behind have been making a good deal of clamor, have they not, against the government and in favor of the rebellion? A.—Not to any great extent.

Q.—That is the general report, is it not? A.—Well, yes, Sir.

Q.—Are not the men who have spoken against this man (Thomas) of that class who bear the general reputation of being against the government? A.—I really do not know.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of rebels being fed and concealed in that neighborhood by residents there? A.—I have not; I have seen men in Bryantown passing and repassing, who, I was told, were rebels; as to their being fed or concealed in my immediate neighborhood I have no knowledge.

By Mr. Ewing.—Q.—You have spoken of Dr. George Mudd as one of the men who said that he regarded the reputation of Thomas for veracity as bad; state whether Dr. George Mudd is a rebel sympathizer or not? A.—I regard him as having been throughout this war as strong a Union man as any in the United States; I never heard him express the slightest sympathy with the rebellion.

Q.—What is his reputation for loyalty? A.—I think there would be very little difficulty in establishing the fact of its being very good; he is so regarded universally.

By Judge Bingham.—Q.—Did you ever hear Dr. George Mudd say anything against the rebellion? A.—Very often.

By Mr. Stone.—Q.—Did Mr. Daniel Thomas hold any position under the government? A.—He said that he was a detective.

Q.—Do you know such to be a fact from any other source than himself? A.—I do not.

Q.—Under whose orders did he claim to have been acting? A.—I think under Col. Holland, the Provost-Marshal of our district.

Testimony of Benjamin P. Gwyn.

By Mr. Ewing.—Q.—State whether last Summer, in company with Capt. White, from Tennessee, Capt. Perry, Lieut. Perry, Andrew Gwyn and Benjamin Gwyn, or either of them, were about Dr. Samuel A. Mudd's house for a number of days. A.—I never saw any of those parties except Andrew Gwyn and Benjamin Gwyn, and have not been in Dr. Mudd's house since about the 1st of November, 1864, in manner to it than the church since the 1st of November, 1864.

Q.—State what occurred in 1861, when you were in the neighborhood of Dr. Mudd's house? A.—I was with my brother, Andrew J. Gwyn and Jerry Dyer; also at that time Gen. Stuart came over into Maryland, arresting everybody; I was threatened with arrest, and left the neighborhood to avoid it; I went down to Charles County and stayed with my brother there, as everybody else was home; there was a good deal of running around about that time.

Mr. Ewing.—Go on and tell all about it.

Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham objected to the witness being allowed to state anything further on this point, as it was not in issue what was done in 1861.

Mr. Ewing said that the prosecution had shown by four or five witnesses that a party, of whom the witness on the stand was one, had been concealed in the pines in the neighborhood of Dr. Mudd's house, having their meals brought to them by his servants, and had also attempted to show that those persons were in the Confederate service, and that Dr. Mudd was guilty of treason in attempting to secrete them. If the defence showed that this was not done last year, it would not be a complete refutation of the testimony, because it may be alleged to have been done previously. The defence wished to show that this concealment was the concealment of a much smaller party than was stated, and of men who were not in the Confederate service; and also that it occurred at another time than that stated. To deny the accused this opportunity would be to withhold a most legitimate line of defence; and to refuse to allow him to refute the whole mass of loose testimony of ignorant servants—ignorant as to dates—would be most unjust.

Judge Bingham contended that there was no color of excuse for the attempt to introduce testimony in regard to the year 1861. The reason why the objection was not made sooner was because the prosecution had been unable to perceive the purpose of the counsel for the defence in following such a course. It was proper for them to swear this witness as to his whereabouts, so as to contradict the testimony of Mary Simms, who had sworn to having seen him last Summer. To go further than that was not legitimate. If this course was persisted in and every witness called in regard to 1861, was to swear deliberately and maliciously false, there would be no power in the court to punish them for perjury, for the simple reason that no issue was before the Court, either in the evidence adduced or in the charges and specifications, which would authorize any inquiry about it.

The objection was sustained.

The commission then took a recess till two o'clock, at which time the body reassembled.

Re-examination of Benjamin F. Gwyn.

By Mr. Ewing.—Q.—State where the party of whom you have spoken as being in the pines got their meals and slept. A.—They slept in the barn, near the spring, on bedding furnished from Dr. Mudd's, and were furnished with meals by Dr. Mudd; we remained there about four or five days.

Q.—State the circumstances of your being there, and what occurred. A.—As I said before, I went down there and stayed around the neighborhood, part of the time at Dr. Mudd's house and part of the time elsewhere; he gave us something to eat and some bedclothing.

Q.—Were you and the party with you in his house during the time you were there? A.—Yes, Sir; almost every day, I think.

Q.—Where were your horses? A.—At the stable, I think; I do not know who attended to them.

Q.—Do you know where John H. Surratt was at that time? A.—I think he was at college.

Q.—Do you know whether there were any charges against you and the party that were there? A.—I came up to Washington about the first of November; and gave myself up, having got tired of staying away; they administered to me the oath and I then went home; I think they said there had not been any charges against me.

Q.—What induced the party to go to the pines to sleep? A.—To avoid arrest, I did.

Q.—What reason had you for supposing you would be arrested? A.—Almost everybody in our neighborhood was being arrested, and I understood I would be too, so I went down there.

Q.—Have you seen Surratt in Charles County since? A.—I have not; I wish to state here that it was not in November I slept in the pines; it was in August.

Q.—You spoke of Andrew J. Gwyn being there with you; will you state where he has been since? A.—He has been South.

Q.—What relation do you bear to him? A.—He is my brother; he lives in Prince George's County, some eight miles from my home.

Q.—Did you hear of Andrew J. Gwyn being in that section since 1861? A.—I heard he was there some time during last Winter, I think.

Q.—What time in 1861 did he go South? A.—In August.

Cross-examined by Judge-Advocate Holt.—Q.—You spoke of the universality of arrests in 1861. Did you understand that they were confined to persons suspected of disloyalty and disloyal practices? A.—They were generally; there were several volunteer companies down there whose members were arrested.

Q.—Were those companies organized for the defence of the United States? A.—They were commissioned by Gov. Hicks.

Q.—On what grounds did you suppose you would be arrested? A.—I was Captain of a company down there.

Q.—Organized for what purpose? A.—It was called a home guard, and was for the purpose of protecting the neighbors; at that time there was a good deal of disaffection among the blacks; it was thought to be a proper time for raising companies through the county; I therefore petitioned Gov. Hicks, and he gave me a commission.

Q.—Was it not understood they were organized to stand by the State in any disloyal position she might take against the government of the United States? A.—Yes, Sir; I so understood it; they arrested several members of my company; and as I understood there was a warrant for my arrest, I left.

Q.—You slept in the pines for the sole purpose of escaping that arrest? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Dr. Stuart, I suppose, concurred fully in your sentiments and the sentiments which pervaded those loyal organizations? A.—I do not know what his sentiments were at the time.

By Mr. Ewing.—Q.—When was the company of which you were Captain organized? A.—I think in the Fall of 1859 or Winter of 1860.

Q.—Before or after the election of Mr. Lincoln? A.—I do not know; I think we commenced to organize our company before that, but were not fully organized until after that time.

Q.—How far was the locality of this organization from Dr. Mudd's place? A.—About ten miles.

Q.—Do you know whether Dr. Mudd was a member of any of these volunteer companies? A.—I think he was a member of a company gotten up in Bryantown.

Q.—Are you sure of that? A.—I do not know positively; I think so.

Testimony of Jerry Dyer.

Examined by Mr. Ewing.—Q.—State where you live? A.—I live in Baltimore.

Q.—State where you lived prior to that? A.—In Charles County.

Q.—Do you know the prisoner, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How far do you live from the house of Dr. Mudd? A.—About a mile and a half in a direct line.

Q.—When did you leave your residence in Charles County? A.—In May, two years ago.

Q.—State how long before you went to Baltimore you had lived in Charles County? A.—I was raised there.

Q.—State whether you know Sylvester Elgan who has been on the witness stand? A.—I do not know him by that name; he was called "El;" he is a little boy—a servant of the father of Dr. Mudd.

Q.—Did you know his brother Frank? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know Jack Gardner, or Luke Gardner? A.—Not by that name; I know Dick and Luke Washington, who I presume are the ones you mean.

Q.—State whether in August, 1863, at the house of the accused, Dr. Mudd, under an oak tree, when you were in conversation with Walter Bowie and the accused, the accused said he would send Sylvester Elgan and his brother Frank, and others of his servants to Richmond? A.—Never had any such conversation with him in my life, and in August I was not in the county; I went to Baltimore the first day of August, and remained until October, when, hearing that some of my hands had left the farm, I went down to see about carrying on the farm; about thirty or forty hands left the neighborhood about that time.

Q.—Have you ever at that or any other time heard him threaten to send any of his servants to Richmond? A.—Never. I heard when I got down in the county that such a report had been started there by a certain man in the neighborhood. I never heard Dr. Mudd say any such thing.

Q.—I will not ever meet Dr. Mudd in company with Walter Bowie? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Can you say that you never met Dr. Mudd in company with Walter Bowie at the house of Dr. Mudd's father? A.—I am satisfied I never did; I recollect about two years ago, in the Fall of 1862 or Spring of 1863, when Bowie rode into the lane, I turned and asked who that was coming; he said "that is Walt. Bowie, I wonder what he wants here," and turned and went into the house; he stayed about for some two hours, got some whiskey and went away; I don't recollect what time Dr. Mudd was there or not; my impression is he was not.

Q.—Do you know Andrew Gwyn? A.—Very well.

Q.—Do you know where he has been since last? A.—He has been in the rebel army.

Q.—Have you ever seen him since 1861? A.—I have not.

Q.—Did you meet him with Surratt and Dr. Blanford at the house of Dr. Mudd? A.—Never; I never saw Surratt there in my life; the only time I ever saw him at all was coming into Bryantown some two or three years ago.

Q.—Do you know whether or not any of Surratt's family were in Bryantown then? A.—He had a sister there at school.

Q.—Did you last year see Surratt drive up to the house of Dr. Mudd's father and take his horse out of the buggy? A.—I did not.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the witness, Milo Simms? A.—Yes; I know him; he used to live with Dr. Mudd.

Q.—Do you know Rachel Spencer, Elvina Washington, Lucy Washington and Mary Simms? A.—Yes.

Q.—State whether any of them were servants of Dr. Mudd's or not? A.—I think they all were; I know I bought the woman Elvina about October 1861.

Q.—State whether you were at Dr. Mudd's house, or in the neighborhood, with Lewis Gwyn, in the Summer of 1861? A.—I was, in September, 1861.

Q.—How long were you at the house? A.—We were at the house about a week.

Q.—What were you doing there? A.—We were looking about in the [illegible] there was a report that everybody was to be arrested; they were arresting a good many men in that neighborhood; Mr. Gwyn came down and said that they had been to the house looking for me; I also received notice that I was to be arrested; I came to Dr. Mudd's house and stayed about a week, keeping in the pines between his house and the [illegible] nights; we were two nights very near our [illegible]

Q.—Did you get your clothing? A.—At [illegible] house.

Q.—Did you get your meals? A.—When we were home at the house Dr. Mudd brought the meals out to [illegible] we were on the opposite side of the swamp; when we were on this side, about two hundred yards in the Dr. Mudd's house, he would [illegible] down a basket with bread, meat, [illegible] and the girl, Mary Simms, sometimes brought [illegible]

Q.—Who took care of the horses of the party? A.—I believe the horses were put at Dr. Mudd's stable; I suppose the boy Milo took care of them; he was about there.

Q.—State how the parties were dressed. A.—They had on [illegible] clothes.

Q.—Where was [illegible] the party? A.—Benjamin Gwyn, Andrew Gwyn and myself.

Q.—Were apples and peaches ripe about that time? A.—It was about peach season.

Q.—Do you know whether a watch was left at Dr. Mudd's house when you were there? A.—I recollect telling the children to keep a lookout and let me know.

Q.—Do you know whether Albion Brooke was about the house at that time? A.—I think he was not living there, but he often came across there.

Q.—Do you know whether there was any warrant for your arrest or any charges against you? A.—I do not; there was a general stampede of people, and a great excitement in that whole community.

Q.—Do you know Daniel J. Thomas, one of the witnesses for the prosecution? A.—I have known him quite intimately since he was a boy. I have seen much of him for the last two or three years.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the reputation he held in the community in which he lives for veracity? A.—I only know from public rumor. There are very few who have any confidence in him.

Q.—From your knowledge of his reputation for veracity would you believe him under oath? A.—I would not.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the accused, Dr. Mudd? A.—Yes, I have known him from a boy.

Q.—What is his general reputation for peace, order and good citizenship? A.—I have never heard the slightest thing against him. He has always been regarded as a good citizen; as a man of peace. I have never known him to have any difficulty, but have always regarded him as a peaceable, quiet citizen.

Q.—What is his reputation as a master over his servants? A.—I have always considered him a very kind, humane master; I have not known anything to the contrary, with the single exception of his shooting that boy.

Cross-examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—You say you would not believe Mr. Thomas under oath; have you ever heard him charged with having sworn falsely on any occasion? A.—I do not know as I have.

Q.—He is a rather talky, noisy man in the neighborhood, is he? A.—Yes.

Q.—He talks a good deal about the Union; a great deal against rebellion, don't he? A.—I believe he does.

Q.—He has a reputation of being intensely loyal to the government, has he? A.—I think he has; I believe he is considered loyal.

Q.—Have you been loyal yourself during the rebellion? A.—I do not know that I have been guilty of any act against the government.

Q.—I speak of your sentiments. Have you, during this rebellion, desired the government to succeed in putting it down? A.—I never wanted two governments.

Q.—The question is a direct and plain one; I desire you to answer it. A.—I can only answer that by saying I never wanted this government broken up; I would rather see one government.

Q.—Will you please answer the question directly, yes or no? A.—I hardly understand your question; I think I have desired the government to succeed.

Q.—You say you have committed no overt act of disloyalty? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Have you ever spoken kindly of the government and encouragingly to your loyal neighbors and friends? A.—I certainly have; I have endeavored to dissuade young men from going into the Southern army.

Q.—Were you not a member of a local organization, the object of which was to stand by the State of Maryland in the event of her taking ground against the Government of the United States? A.—I belonged to a military organization.

Q.—You stated you were at Dr. Mudd's in 1861; did not you suppose at that time that this organization of which you were a member was regarded as disloyal to the government? A.—I hardly know how to answer the question, circumstances have changed so since then; at that time everything was confusion and excitement, and I can hardly answer the question.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the existence of a treasonable organization in this country known as the Knights of the Golden Circle or Sons of Liberty? A.—I have not, except what I have seen in the papers.

Q.—At the time when you were a member of this organization, in the Summer or Fall of 1861, was not the subject of the Legislature of Maryland passing an ordinance of secession discussed among you? A.—Not to my knowledge; I may have heard such a thing spoken of, but I do not know that it was discussed to any extent.

Q.—Can you mention the names of the persons who have been most decided in expressing the opinion you have stated in regard to Mr. Thomas' character for truth? A.—It has been the talk of almost every man in the whole county.

Q.—Have you ever heard of a man of known loyalty, an ardent supporter of the government, speak of Mr. Thomas as a man not to be believed under oath? A.—I do not know as I have.

By the Court.—Q.—Did not you rejoice at the success of the rebels at the first battle of Bull Run? A.—I do not know as I did particularly.

Q.—Did you generally? A.—I do not know as I did.

Q.—On which side were your sympathies at that time? A.—I suppose with the rebels at that time; I judge so; I do not know.

Q.—When Richmond was taken on which side were your sympathies? A.—With the United States Government; I wanted them to take Richmond, and the war to stop.

Q.—What time did your sympathies undergo a change, and what produced that change? A.—I do not know; the only thing that I objected to was the emancipation of the slaves; that I thought was wrong.

By Judge Burnett.—Q.—How about the draft? A.—I joined a club.

Q.—To save yourself from being drafted? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you say about the draft being enforced? A.—Not a word that I know of.

By Mr. Ewing.—Q.—Was the understanding of which you have spoken as to the character of the witness, Thomas, for truth in his neighborhood during the war or before? A.—I spoke of him from his reputation for years back; five or six years, probably.

Q.—Was what you have heard based on an estimate of his veracity, chiefly before or since the war? A.—I do not know; he has not borne a very good reputation since he was a boy; I have heard him spoken of as a man who would tattle a great deal and tell stories.

Q.—Under whose orders or authority was the military company to which you belonged, organized? A.—By permission of Governor Hicks.

Q.—What was the purpose of that company? A.—I do not know what it was organized for particularly. It was organized in 1859, I believe, and was up here on the 22d of February, when the statue was raised.

By the Court.—Q.—Were there any truly loyal men in that organization? A.—Our company broke up at the commencement of the war; some of the members went to Virginia and joined the Southern army.

Q.—And those who did not go were made to take the oath of allegiance, and held by the government as members of a disloyal organization, were they not? A.—I believe so.

Q.—Has this Daniel Thomas, of whom you speak, ever been a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland, or a candidate for that place? A.—He was a candidate, I believe.

Q.—Was that the time of which you speak of his reputation being bad? A.—I do not know; it covered that time.

By Mr. Ewing.—Q.—Was Mr. Thomas nominated as a candidate by any convention? A.—No, I think not; I saw his name in the paper.

Testimony of Frank Washington, Colored.

By Mr. Stone.—Q.—Where did you live last year? A.—At Dr. Samuel Mudd's.

Q.—Did you hire there through the year? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you his slave? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know Benjamin Gwyn? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know Andrew Gwyn? No.

Q.—Did you see any one at Dr. Mudd's, last year, in the Summer? A.—No.

Q.—Were you at work every day except Sunday and Friday? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see any one camp out near the spring? A.—No.

Q.—What was your occupation in the summer? A.—I was ploughman all the time.

Q.—Were you about the stable at all? A.—Yes; night and morning, and twelve o'clock.

Q.—Did you see any strange horses there, remaining three or four days in the stable? A.—No.

Q.—Were you about the neighborhood of the spring a good deal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you take your meals? A.—In the kitchen, at Dr. Mudd's house.

Q.—Do you know a girl called Mary Simms, who lives at Dr. Mudd's house? A.—Yes.

Q.—What do the servants say in the neighborhood about the character of Mary for telling the truth? A.—She was never known to tell the truth. [Laughter.]

Q.—From the general character among servants for telling the truth would you believe her on oath? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How did Dr. Mudd treat his servants? A.—Pretty well. He treats me first-rate. I never had any fault to find with him.

Q.—Look at that picture of John H. Surratt, and see if that man was at Dr. Mudd's last year, while you were working for him. A.—No; I never saw him.

Q.—Do you know did you live at Dr. Mudd's? A.—Only last season; I am hiring there this year, too.

Q.—Did you ever see at Mr. Mudd's, while there, Lieut. Perry, Capt. Perry, Capt. Benjamin Gwyn, George Gwyn, or Andrew Gwyn? A.—No, Sir; I never saw any of them there.

Q.—Do you know Andrew Gwyn by sight? A.—It has been four years since I have seen him.

Cross-examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—How long have you known Mary Simms? A.—Ever since she was a small girl.

Q.—Are you and she on good terms; are you good friends? A.—Oh, yes Sir; we are good friends.

Q.—You like her, do you? A.—Oh, yes, as well as I do any woman. [Laughter.]

Q.—She lived at the house of Dr. Mudd, did she, while you were working there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have not you and she had quarrels? A.—No.

Q.—You are speaking of the kindness of Dr. Mudd to the servants; do you know anything about his having shot one of them? A.—I was not on the place at that time.

Q.—Do you know the one he shot? A.—Yes; I have not seen him since he left, when the war commenced.

Q.—Did anybody else have this opinion about Mary Simms being a quarrel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who else? A.—Another man in the room, Sir. [The promptness of this witness in answering every question before counsel could finish putting it caused much merriment.]

Q.—Look at the prisoners at the bar and see if you recognize any of them. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You never saw the one sitting at the end there (Herrold)? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were at home the next day after the President was shot, when the men came to Dr. Mudd's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—[illegible] horses? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—[illegible] of the men? A.—I got a [illegible]

By Mr. Ewing.—Q.—You say there have been no horses or strangers at Dr. Mudd's within the last year? A.—No.

Q.—Do you recollect seeing any horses in the stable next day after the President was killed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect seeing any horses brought out of the stable that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you in the stable that day? A.—I did. [Laughter.]

Q.—Where did you feed them? A.—In the stable.

Q.—What horses did you feed? A.—I fed the two stray horses that came there about daybreak.

Q.—What was the color of these horses? A.—One was a bay and one was a dark roan.

Q.—Did you feed them again at noon? A.—No; they were gone at noon.

Q.—Which one was gone? A.—The bay one.

Q.—And which one of Dr. Mudd's horses was gone? A.—The gray one.

Q.—Did you lead him out for the doctor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did this little man (Herrold) ride with the doctor. A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you know when he came back? A.—I do not know.

Q.—What time did you go to the field? A.—Soon after I fed the horses, and came back about sundown; the horses were gone then.

Q.—Both horses—the roan and bay? A.—Yes.

Q.—I understand you to say you simply have no knowledge whether any persons were in the woods or not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You simply know nothing about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That is all? A.—Yes, Sir.

By the Court.—Q.—What is the name of this other man who knows Mary Simms? A.—His name is Bep.

By Mr. Stone.—Q.—Is this man Bap, or Baptist, at work at Dr. Mudd's? A.—No; he is not working there this year; he is a carpenter; and working about; he has not worked at Dr. Mudd's this year more than a week, I think.

By the Court.—Q.—What wages do you get? A.—$1 50.

Q.—And something extra for this job? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was nothing said to you about that? A.—Nothing that I know of.

Q.—Don't you expect something for this job? A.—I don't know, Sir.

By Mr. Stone.—Q.—Do you know Walter Bowie? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see a man called by that name at Dr. Mudd's house last year? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that other servants in the house and the neighborhood spoke of Mary Simms as not being truthful. A.—Yes; that was the common talk about there.

Q.—Did any one promise you anything for coming here to give your testimony? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has any one mentioned any such thing to you? A.—No, Sir.

Testimony of Baptist Washington, Colored.

By Mr. Stone.—Q.—Where did you live last year? A.—At Dr. Mudd's for about nine months of the year; I was at work putting up a room at the kitchen there; I commenced work in January or February, and finished in August, then came to Washington and was arrested; I stayed about a month and went back to work again at Dr. Mudd's.

Q.—While you were there last year did you ever see there Capt. White, of Tennessee, Capt. Perry, Lieut. Perry and Capt. Ben. Gwyn? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Ben. Gwyn and Andrew Gwyn when you see them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see or hear of their being there while you were there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of any person coming out near the spring last Summer and sleeping there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you frequently about the spring? A.—I worked at the stable a part of the time, and I think I should have seen persons if they had been there.

Q.—Did you ever know any horses not belonging to the place kept there for two or three days at stable? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you there every day during the time you have mentioned except Sundays and holidays? A.—I was there every day except Sundays and some Saturdays.

Q.—Do you know Mary Simms? A.—Yes; she was there last year.

Q.—Did you ever hear her character for truth discussed among the servants? A.—I never knew any one put much confidence in her truth.

Q.—Was her general character among servants that of a truthful woman or not? A.—Indeed I do not know.

Q.—How does Dr. Mudd treat his servants? A.—I think very well from what I know about it.

Q.—How did he treat you? A.—Very well.

Q.—What was the occupation of this woman Mary? A.—She minded the children and waited on the table sometimes.

Q.—Did you ever see a man by the name of John Surratt? A.—If I did I do not know.

Testimony of Albion Brooke.

By Mr. Stone.—Q.—Where did you reside last year? A.—At the house of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd.

Q.—When did you go there to reside? A.—In January, 1864.

Q.—While you were living with Dr. Mudd last year did you see there Capt. White, of Tennessee, Capt. Perry and Lieut. Perry? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Ben. Gwyn? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see him last year? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know Andrew Gwyn? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see him there last year? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see George Gwyn there last year? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know John H. Surratt? A.—I saw him once in Prince George's County.

Q.—Did you see him last year? A.—Yes.

Q.—While you were living there last year did you see or know of any persons sleeping out in the woods, or on the farm? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was your occupation in Summer? A.—Tanning.

Q.—Were you at the stable frequently? A.—Yes; three times a day—morning, noon and night.

Q.—Did you ever see any strange horses at the stable. A.—No.

Q.—Where did you take your meals and sleep? A.—In the house.

Q.—Where were you in '61. A.—I was living with Jerry Dyer, right across the swamp from Dr. Mudd's.

Q.—Do you know of any one's sleeping in the swamp about Dr. Mudd's during 1861, the first year of the war? A.—Yes, Sir; I did that year.

Q.—Who? A.—Jerry Dyer, Ben Gwyn and Andrew Gwyn.

Q.—How long were they in camp there in the woods? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Have you seen Andrew Gwyn about in the country since? A.—No, Sir.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham.—Q.—Do you know whose picture that is? A.—Yes; John Surratt's.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—In Prince George county, last August.

Q.—How far from Dr. Mudd's? A.—About fifteen miles.

Q.—Did you see him afterwards? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see any one at all at Dr. Mudd's last Summer? A.—No one but the neighbors.

Q.—Had you ever see Booth there? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever see Booth down in that country? A.—I do not know.

Q.—You say that no one came to Dr. Mudd's last Summer? A.—No one but the neighbors and persons who would come after him to attend the sick.

Q.—Can you tell who came after him? A.—I do not recollect now.

you remember who accompanied you? A.—I remember one man by the name of Howe.

Q.—Did any parties from this city accompany you? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Any from Maryland? No, sir; they were all from Virginia.

Q.—This cipher, where did you get it? A.—I've been acquainted with it some seven years.

Q.—Where did you learn it? A.—In a magician's book.

Q.—What did you use it for? A.—I had no use for it.

Q.—What did you carry it for? A.—I did not carry it; I could make it in twenty minutes.

Q.—Did you ever teach it to John Surratt? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever meet at Surratt's house Mrs. Slidar? A.—I never met her at Surratt's house; I met her here in Washington.

Q.—When? A.—In February.

Q.—About what date? A.—The 20th or 22d

Q.—Did you have any conversation with her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she accompany you to Richmond? A.—Partly.

Q.—Did she ever come back with you? A.—I met her, accidentally, in Westmoreland County.

Q.—Do you know the object of her visit to the Confederacy? A.—No, Sir; I saw her first in Westmoreland County, Va.

Q.—When was that? A.—In February last.

Q.—Did you meet her at Surratt's house? A.—Not till after I had met with her on the Potomac.

Q.—When did you see her on the Potomac? A.—About the first of February.

Q.—Did you come here together? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did she go to? A.—New-York City.

Q.—Did you accompany her any distance? A.—Only across the river.

Q.—You met her again at Mrs. Surratt's house? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did she go in? A.—No, sir; she staid in the buggy.

Q.—Who was with her? A.—A young man.

Q.—Who was he? A.—John Surratt.

Q.—Did she afterward come to the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long did you stay at Surratt's? A.—Two days or two days and a half.

Q.—Did you have any conversation about your Richmond trip? A.—Not particularly as I know of; I had a talk with Weichman and told them I had been to Richmond; but they already knew it.

Q.—They knew you had been in Richmond? A.—They knew I was from Richmond some time previous.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mrs. Surratt about the matter? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Did you meet Mrs. Slidar in Richmond. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When? A.—Last February.

Q.—After which she was with John H Surratt? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—She went directly with Surratt? A.—I don't know, sir.

Q.—You don't know whether she was with him on the 23d of March? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what her business was in Richmond? A.—No, Sir; I didn't inquire.

Q.—You only know that soon after you saw her at Mrs. Surratt's you saw her at Richmond? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What other of your friends did you meet at Surratt's? A.—I do not know that I met any.

Q.—Did you ever meet Atzeroth there? A.—I think Atzeroth was there.

Q.—Do you know whom he came to see? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—Did you see this man, Wood, or Payne, there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How many of the prisoners here have you seen before? A.—I think I have seen two.

Q.—What two? A.—Atzeroth and Dr. Mudd.

Q.—Where did you see Dr. Mudd? A.—At Bryantown.

Q.—Tell us when your acquaintance first commenced with Dr. Mudd? A.—I have known him a long while, but I have not lately seen him.

Q.—Did you bring any drafts on him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or messages to him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever in his house? A.—Yes, Sir; over a year ago.

Q.—When coming from or going to Richmond? A.—I was not coming from Richmond; I had not been there for some time.

Q.—How soon after did you go? A.—I don't know.

Q.—How long did you stay with Dr. Mudd? A.—Only an hour or two.

Q.—Did you take dinner with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, who was it that drew those drafts, and upon whom were they drawn, and what was their amount? A.—I bought one for Mrs. Murratt on her brother.

Q.—To what amount? A.—Two hundred dollars.

Q.—Who else? A.—I bought some from a young man.

Q.—On whom? A.—On his mother.

Q.—I low much? A.—Twenty-five dollars.

Q.—State what drafts you received that you collected so? A.—None of any amount except one on a man named James, which I got money on to pay those parties for the draft.

Q.—Do you recollect what you paid for the $300 draft? A.—I think I paid $800 in Confederate money for $300.

Q.—What drafts did you bring to this city? A.—I never brought any.

Q.—What drafts did you bring to Baltimore? A.—None, Sir.

Q.—Was drafts to St. Charles County? A.—I never brought any.

Q.—Have you any of those drafts here? A.—I have none with me.

Q.—What did you do with them? A.—I left them down in the country.

Q.—Where? A.—At my sister's.

Q.—What is her name? A.—Mrs. Langley.

Q.—Are she has all with her that are uncollected? A.—I think so.

Q.—Have you ever taken the oath of allegiance to the United States government? No, Sir, I do not.

By Mr. Ewing—I wish to ask you whether you ever saw Dr. Mudd about Bryantown. A.—Yes, sir. I have been about Dr. Mudd a good deal before the war; was raised in the county.

Q.—You have seen Mudd there before the war? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever at Mudd's house at any other time since the war? A.—I don't think I have been, Sir.

By Col. Burnett—Q.—You say this conversation took place up stairs in Surratt's house, and Weichman, and in his room? A.—Yes, Sir; a portion of it.

Q.—Was any other person present? A.—I don't think there was.

Q.—Does same you to remember that conversation, and not be able to remember the conversation with Mrs. Surratt or anybody else in the house? A.—Well, Sir, it just come to my mind by the question being so pointed.

Q.—Did you know that he belonged to any company for the defence of Washington, and that he had a quarrel with one of the family on account of his Union sentiments? A.—I never heard a word about it, Sir.

Q.—You did not know that one of the ladies struck him, in the quarrel, because he wore blue soldier's pants? A.—No, Sir; I never saw him wear blue soldier's pants.

Q.—Don't you know as a fact now that he was trying you over to pick out of you about your visits to Richmond; don't you know he tried to find out what your objects were? A.—If he did he didn't succeed. [Laughter.]

Q.—I rather think he did. Didn't you know he belonged to a military company for the defence of Washington? A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. Aiken.—Q.—Did Weichman in that conversation, or not, state that he had done all that he could for the South? A.—Yes, sir; but I can't recollect the exact words.

The court adjourned till ten o'clock on Monday morning.

The Assistant Secretary of War.

From the Cincinnati Times.

We have been furnished, by his intimate personal friend, with a few facts, from which we are able to give the following brief outline of the antecedents of Hon. THOMAS T. ECKERT, Assistant Secretary of War, late Major and Quartermaster and Superintendent of the United States Military Telegraph, War Department.

Mr. ECKERT is a native of Ohio, and was, several years ago, a postmaster in some town in the central part of the State. He was afterward a superintendent of telegraph lines. He subsequently removed to Georgia, and was engaged quite extensively in gold mining, and had accumulated some considerable means.

At the outbreak of the rebellion his devoted patriotism and love for the old flag of the Union influenced him to forsake everything but his family, and to strike for the Union lines, encountering in his escape hardships, difficulties and snares which none but a man of the utmost nerve and fortitude would have the energy and patience to surmount and overcome.

Accompanied by his wife—a woman of rare excellence and courage, a woman who at such times is not a weight, a drag or a hindrance, but a help, a solace and a comfort—and their children, one quite young, they finally reached the Union lines near Nashville; not, however, without many hair-breadth escapes—sometimes his capture and death almost imminent. She reserved the outbreak of her full heart of grief until safe, beyond a peradventure, in the Union lines; then her womanly nature held a carnival, and retrospective of the trials they had endured in their flight, the tears fell—she wept, as she had a right to weep, and thanked God for their deliverance!

Reaching this city, they met an old and faithful friend, the late Mr. DAVENPORT, so long and favorably known to the citizens as the director of the telegraph interest. His face gave them such a welcome as a "friend indeed" could give.

Mr. ECKERT was advised to go to Washington. His arrival in that city early in the war was the commencement of his valuable services to the Government. He was soon appointed Quartermaster, Major and A. D. C., and assigned to duty as Superintendent United States Military Telegraph War Department. He rapidly gained the entire confidence and high esteem of Mr. STANTON, to whom he has been a most valuable assistant. His usefulness was not confined to duties pertaining to the military telegraph, though they required a man of the firmest principle, constant watchfulness, quick apprehensions and sound judgment. In adhering to the rules, and in executing the orders of the Secretary of War with reference to the confidential character of all war matters, he may have incurred the momentary ill-will of some of the news mongers; but no just man can but commend him for the fidelity with which he has discharged his duty to the Government. His relations with our lamented late President, Mr. LINCOLN, were of the most friendly character. Mr. LINCOLN was a daily visitor at his office, and his confidence in Major ECKERT's ability, and his appreciation of his talents and high character he often expressed, but more visibly acknowledged by selecting the Major to meet and confer with the rebel commissioners off Fortress Monroe, and to carry out the plans of the government on that occasion. Much of the detail was left to Major ECKERT's discretion, and the President was not sparing in his commendation o the Major's semi-diplomatic skill in conducting that affair.

Mr. ECKERT was in no wise ambitious, save to serve his country to the utmost of his strength and ability, and to this service he has devoted his undivided time, energy and talents. He has doubly earned preferment; he is a man at all points, whom the people of this nation delight to honor, when he takes his light from under the bushel, when they come to know more of his virtues and of his unquestionable fitness for the important trust reposed in him by his recent appointment.

HIRING THE NEGROES.—As a general rule the planters in North Mississippi and Tennessee are making arrangements to pay wages to their hands. Where they fail to fulfill their contracts and complaints are made to the freedmens' bureau, redress is speedy and effectual. Where the planters assume to whip their employes, the freedmen's department proceeds in a very prompt manner. Complaints of this character are rare, and the tone of feeling between planters and their hands is daily improving. Some of the old planters who have been exceedingly adverse to hiring the negroes that they claimed as slaves, are resorting to very amusing dodges. Some of them make bargains with the negroes, and agree to clothe and feed them well for a term of years, and then give each of the blacks a piece of land in fee simple. The majority contract to give the negroes a certain proportion of the crops on a certain sum per bale. One wealthy old fellow in northern Mississippi has made a will, in which he donates to his slaves all his lands and hard cash when he dies, provided they will work faithfully on the plantation to that time. He calls all his slaves together about once a week, and explaining the provisions of his will, reads it to them and exhorts them to work steadily. The result is said to be most satisfactory, as the negroes work hard and take great interest in the welfare of the plantation. As this will is really nothing but a contract, it will doubtless be enforced.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

ANTI-RENT OUTBREAK.—The Albany *Argus* says, the farm of HIRAM SECOR, of the town of Berne, was sold under an execution of the Supreme Court, after judgment obtained, nearly three years ago, at the suit of Van Rensselaer. It was a manorial farm, and the claim against it was for an accumulation of back rents and the costs of a protracted litigation. The time to redeem having passed, two brothers FINCH were put in possession by Col. CHURCH. On Wednesday, twenty or thirty persons, disguised as Indians, with masks, &c., entered upon the premises, turned Messrs. FINCH out of doors, and replaced the goods and furniture of SECOR.

SEVENTH REGIMENT INSPECTION.—In compliance with an order of the Inspector-General, there will be an inspection of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., at their armory, on Tuesday evening, May 30, at 7½ P. M.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Friday June 2. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street. Nos. 1618, 856, 706, 704, 1382, 1744, 1450, 1506, 1426, 1144, 1464, 1952, 1074, 1176, 812, 1204, 864, 1886, 1354, 1320.

SUPERIOR COURT.—TRIAL TERM (both parts)—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 20, 70, 73, 63, 64, 71, 54, 63, 17, 75, 76, 40. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 27, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	103¾	300	N. Y. Central	88¼
2,000	do	103⅝	100	do	88¼
2,000	do	Small	100	do	88¼
10,000	do	103⅝	300	do	88¼
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. New issue	103¾	100	Erie Railway	72¼
5,700	U.S. 6s, 5-20s R.	103	200	do	72¼
32,000	U.S. 10-40s C.	84⅞	100	do	72¼
2,000	do	84⅞	200	Hud. Riv. R	92¼
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	64½	200	do	97¼
4,000	Mo. State 6s	66	100	do	97¼
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	24¾	400	do	97
10,000	do 2d call	25	100	Reading R	89
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	92	200	do	89¼
1,000	Erie 1st M.	103¼	200	do	89¼
1,000	Erie 2d M.	101	200	do	89¼
2,000	Ill. Cen. 7s	104	200	do 2d call	89¼
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	70	500	do	89
10	Metropolitan Bank	122	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R	55¾
100	Fourth Nat. Bank	98		do	55¾
3	Exp. & Trad Bank	102	100	do	55¾
3	Nat. Citizens'	146	100	do	55¾
450	Atl. Mail S.	157½	100	Ill. Central R.	104¾
100	do 2d call	158	200	Clev. & Pitts	83
35	Fish & H. C. Co	135	200	Chic. & N. W.	70¼
100	Cum. Coal Pr	57½	100	do	70¼
2	do	57½	100	do	70¼
600	Quick. Min. Co.	81	500	do	70¼
100	do	81	100	do	70¼
200	do	81	500	do	70¼
500	do	81	500	do	70¼
200	do	81	100	do	70¼
100	do	81	100	do	70¼
200	do	81	100	do	70¼
100	do	81	100	do	70¼
100	do	81	100	do	70¼
100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1865.

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Accompanying this issue is a supplementary sheet of four pages, exclusively devoted to a report of the

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening—HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF SATAN.

WALLACK'S—HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICAN.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

An official dispatch from Secretary STANTON conveys the welcome intelligence that the land and naval forces under command of Gen. KIRBY SMITH have been surrendered to Gen. CANBY. The belligerent power of the rebellion has thus passed away forever, the army of Gen. SMITH having been the only organized force that held out after the surrender of JOHNSTON.

The President, as we learn through an official dispatch, has ordered the immediate release of all prisoners condemned by military tribunals to confinement during the war, and the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect will be at once issued from the War Department.

The late order of the War Department, remitting certain military sentences, will apply in part to a number of deserters now confined at the Dry Tortugas.

Gov. PIERPONT arrived in Richmond last Friday afternoon, and was received by the citizens with appropriate ceremonies.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says that mail communication from that city is now established with the cavalry corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

Maj.-Gen. WILSON has ordered that all the Confederate States mules, horses, &c., not required for the use of his cavalry, be turned over to the Quartermaster-General to be distributed amongst the poor people, as a loan from the United States, to be returned whenever called for by the proper authority.

It is now stated that the testimony taken in secret session during the trial of the assassins will not be published. In fact, the reasons for keeping it from the public having ceased to exist. It is now thought that all the witnesses in the conspiracy trial will be examined before Thursday, after which day the arguments will be commenced. It is said that these will probably be in a written form. An effort will be made to close the case by the end of this week. We republish on the first page of our paper this morning, from part Fifth of yesterday, the full report of yesterday's proceedings of the trial.

The orders issued on Saturday closing the drinking-saloons in Washington, after 7 in the evening, has had a marked effect on the quiet of the city. The street-fights that were continually taking place previously have almost entirely ceased. An order has also been issued restricting the privileges of leaving camp, and all officers and privates hereafter found in Washington without the necessary passes will be arrested. Saturday night, between five and six hundred arrests were made, nearly two hundred officers being found in one hotel alone.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 25th inst. says: "The Two Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. HUGH BRADY, which has been on provost duty in Richmond since the 3d of April last, received orders yesterday morning to report at Lynchburgh for duty. This regiment was raised principally in the counties of Westmoreland, Somerset and Jefferson, and is part of the Third brigade, First division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps. As senior officer, Col. BRADY has been for some time past in command of the brigade. The Two Hundred and Sixth, during their sojourn here, have conducted themselves in the most unexceptionable manner. At 2½ o'clock in the afternoon they were marched to Cary-street, and stacked their arms between Ninth and Eleventh streets, where they awaited the arrival of the transports, which took them to Lynchburgh."

There are now seventy-four prisoners confined in Castle Thunder, fifteen of whom are negroes. The rest are soldiers, principally deserters. A portion of the prisoners are sentenced to the chain-gang, for thirty-six and ninety days. These are furnished by Capt. O'BRIEN, the commandant of the prison, to Lieut. LEAHE, the chief of the city police, whenever he needs their services for the cleansing of the streets and alleys of the city.

Officers returning from the war are selling their horses at very low prices, and government is disposing of the surplus horses and mules of the wagon trains at an average price of about thirty dollars each. There will be a great opportunity for speculators, for several months to come, in purchasing an immense amount of government property, which will be doubtless sacrificed at very low prices.

The trouble between Judge TRIGG, of the United States Court in Tennessee, and Gov. BROWNLOW, is assuming a more definite form, and the breach is becoming wider. A statement by Gov. BROWNLOW—written not as Governor, but as editor of the Knoxville *Whig* and published in the Nashville papers—contains some severe charges against the Judge.

The proprietors of the principal stock-yards of Chicago have resolved to stop all business on Sunday, except receiving such as may arrive on that day. The Eastern roads having resolved to ship no stock on Sunday, the dealers at Chicago have addressed a circular to the Southern and Western roads inviting them to do likewise.

The statue of HORACE MANN has arrived in Boston, and preparations are to be made at once for placing it on the State House plat, the Legislature having several years since appropriated $1,500 for the foundation, which gratuity was renewed at the late session.

JAY COOKE & Co. report the subscriptions on Saturday to the Seven-Thirty Loan at $1,510,900. There were 1,057 individual subscriptions. The total amount subscribed during the week was $3,783,600.

LOCAL NEWS.

The General Assembly of the New-School Presbyterian Church, held their usual session on Saturday, in Brooklyn. The morning was prolonged and no afternoon session was held. The principal business before the Assembly was the reading and consideration of a report from a Special Committee on the State of the Country, read by Dr. FISHER. This document exhausted the subject, and set forth the past conduct of the church and its proposed line of conduct in the future, and claimed that the church must be ready to exercise due vigilance in politics as well as in religion. A memorial was also presented by Dr. SPEARS demanding the right of franchise for the colored man, contending that the freedmen would be necessary to reorganize the South. Both papers were unanimously adopted. The committee on overtures reported upon several submitted to them, on the proposed union of the two branches of the church, and upon theatres and card playing. On the first they advised postponing action, and on the others they recommended careful watchfulness among the churches. Pending the consideration of the report of the committee on Church Polity, the assembly adjourned until this morning.

At about noon, on Saturday, Messrs. MASON & CO.'s extensive five-story chair factory, occupying lots Nos. 186, 188 and 190 Avenue C, was consumed. The Atlantic Foundry, in the rear, was partially destroyed, and the upper stories of the tenement dwellings Nos. 184 and 192 were demolished by the falling of the walls of the chair factory. Dwellings opposite were repeatedly on fire; but, happily, the flames were checked and they were saved. The tenants, generally, narrowly escaped with their lives; but several were severely, and three mortally injured. The pecuniary loss by this calamitous conflagration is estimated at about $67,000.

On Saturday evening, Coroner GAMBLE completed an inquest upon the body of JOHN STEWART, a young man who was shot and mortally wounded, on the 23d inst., at one of the peculiar pic-nics that are common at Jones' Wood, and the jury rendered a verdict against one PATRICK CUERAN, a native of Ireland. The jury likewise recommended that the Grand Inquest indict the resort for thieves and abandoned women where the homicide was perpetrated.

The body of an Italian, named ANTONIO DEVOTI, was found on Saturday afternoon in some woods near the depot of the Bath and Coney Island Railroad Company in Brooklyn. The deceased had been shot through the back of the head, and the head nearly severed from the body. On his person were found a silver watch, gold chain, and a small sum of money, showing that the murder had evidently not been committed for the purpose of robbery.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN preached yesterday afternoon to the soldiers and their friends, at the New-York State Agency for Soldiers, and the occasion was made one of especial interest. Dr. CHAPIN spoke to the soldiers' sympathies, and endeavored to draw their attention from the conflict they had passed through to the religious conflict for salvation.

CALVIN S. MORSE, Paymaster's Clerk on board the United States receiving ship *North Carolina*, committed suicide on board that vessel on Sunday morning, by shooting himself in the right breast with a pistol. From a letter left by deceased, it appears that his mind had become deranged.

FRANK W. ROENTGEN, keeper of a lager-bier saloon at No. 4 Avenue A, was apprehended, yesterday, and held to await an examination by Fire-Marshal Baker, touching the origin of the apparently incendiary fire which was discovered under a counter in his saloon at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

A manifestly incendiary fire destroyed the three upper stories of Messrs. STIRM & BROTHER'S distillery, at No. 263 East Thirteenth-street, at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss, which is estimated at $15,000, is covered by insurance in city offices.

About 8 o'clock Saturday evening two men entered the large boarding-house at No. 268 East Tenth-street, and garroted and robbed Mr. THEODORE SANCHES in his room on the second story. At the time of this audacious robbery the house was filled with boarders.

Mr. EDWARD A. WHITLOCK, of Mott-Haven, was run over and instantly killed Saturday afternoon, his foot having slipped as he was stepping into a Harlem car at the Twenty-sixth-street railway station.

The Osbon Court-martial met Saturday and took the balance of Mr. BRADY'S evidence. The case was then adjourned until Tuesday next, when Mr. JENKS will argue the case for the accused.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, and other distinguished gentlemen of this city, have been invited by Gov. PIERPONT to be present at the ceremonies attending his assumption of the gubernatorial functions at Richmond, Va.

The price of gold on Saturday was 137¼@136¾. At the Evening Exchange, 137@136¾ per cent. Money steady at 6 per cent. Stocks dull. The shipments of Specie for the day were $1,791,500, making $2,079,315 for the entire week.

Gen. Sherman and Mr. Stanton.

Gen. SHERMAN is in greater peril at the present moment than he has been at any time since the war began. He is in danger of seriously impairing the profound respect which his noble devotion to duty throughout the war, has inspired in the breasts of the American people. He cannot blind their eyes to the splendor of his military exploits or chill their glowing gratitude for his transcendant services in crushing the rebellion. But he may add another to the long list of instances which history affords to prove that great military genius is not inseparable from political wisdom and a disinterested devotion to the public good.

Unless all the reports that reach us from Washington are false, Gen. SHERMAN is deliberately and ostentatiously making a personal issue with the Secretary of War, for an official act. He took the occasion of a grand review, ordered and held largely in his honor, and in the presence of a vast multitude assembled to rejoice in the return of peace, to refuse the hand of Mr. STANTON when tendered to him in friendly greeting. And an article published in the Washington *Chronicle* in his interest, and said to have been written by his brother, Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, proclaims that unless Mr. STANTON publicly acknowledges the error of that official act, he "*must expect open defiance and insult, and neither his person nor his rank can shield him.*" No circumstances can justify or excuse such language as this. It sounds a good deal too much like the extinct and *effete* chivalry of South Carolina, to be tolerated among sensible and judicious men. Even if Gen. SHERMAN had sustained all the wrongs he seems to think have been inflicted on him, he ought to know better than to seek redress in so childish and absurd a manner. He may gratify a personal feeling of revenge, perhaps, by "insulting" Mr. STANTON, but he cannot thereby change a syllable of the record which history will make of his acts. There may have been times when blustering menaces and personal rudeness might affect the public estimate of the character and conduct of a public man; but that time has passed forever. No human being will think the better of Gen. SHERMAN as a soldier, for insulting Mr. STANTON; but thousands and hundreds of thousands will think less of him as a gentleman of discretion, self-reliance and good sense.

And this would be true if all Gen. SHERMAN'S complaints of Mr. STANTON'S conduct were just. But this is not the case, nor can he make the American people believe for a single moment that these complaints are well founded. It is mere folly for Gen. SHERMAN to accuse Mr. STANTON of intentionally suppressing his official reports for the purpose of damaging his reputation; and it is infinitely worse than folly for him to brand the Secretary of War and all who with him disapproved the terms of his truce with JOHNSTON as "cowards," "laggards," "mere non-combatants," men who "become brave when danger is past," and men who stab dead bodies "to appropriate honors for deeds that were never done." This is mere scolding—and scolding, too, of a very undignified and discreditable sort. Gen. SHERMAN may justly pride himself upon his courage and his patriotism,—but he does not enhance either by branding others with opprobrious epithets.

Gen. SHERMAN has no reason, in any public act of his life, to suspect the Secretary of War of any personal hostility to him as a man or an officer. He has published his reports,—chronicled and praised his successes, and given him every possible aid in the prosecution of his military plans and purposes. He did disapprove the terms of his capitulation with the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON, and so did President JOHNSON and every member of his Cabinet, and nine-tenths of the loyal people of the United States. Gen. SHERMAN is greatly mistaken if he believes that he can change that sentiment in any way; and his mistake will prove a disaster if he seeks to change it by personal menaces toward Mr. STANTON or anybody else. The capitulation was felt universally to be an error, and the government would have been overwhelmed with indignant censure, if it had failed to arrest and end it on the instant. If, in doing this, terms too harsh were used, or less respect was paid to Gen. SHERMAN'S motives than they deserved, it would be far more just and manly to ascribe this error to lack of time and information, and to the excited and alarmed condition of the public mind, than to such paltry personal motives as Gen. SHERMAN ascribes to his superiors.

We hope that Gen. SHERMAN will pause before he plunges into the mad crusade which some who claim to be his friends are preparing for him. He has won a reputation which nothing but his own mistakes can mar. The history of the last four years is full of warning upon this very point. No General ever yet relied in vain upon the American people for the full redress of injustice and of wrong;—and no one ever attempted to exalt his own claims above the authority of the government without being made to feel that individuals are great only from the greatness of their devotion to the public good.

Rebel Braggadocia.

It was amusing to see, just when the rebels in Texas were, for the first time, seriously threatened with attack, how closely they imitated the language of their brethren on this side of the Mississippi, when placed in a similar position. Before the real pressure had begun to bear on the rebels in Virginia and Tennessee, they luxuriated in meetings, resolutions and declarations of unconquerable hate; they swore they would never surrender, while there was a man or musket left. There was a great sea of blood between them and the Yankees, which could not be bridged over. They would never lay down their arms while the breath of the vandals polluted the pure air of the sunny South, and so on. In reading the accounts of the proceedings at the war meetings lately held in Texas, we seem to be carried back once more to those early days of the war, in which every batch of papers that reached us from the rebel States were filled with this sort of stuff. And what was most comical about it all was that the plainer defeat began to stare them in the face, the more evident it became that they would have to submit very soon, the more loudly they swore that they would never submit under any circumstances. The language of the Virginia orators and journalists was never so fierce and determined as during the great meetings in the African Church, held shortly before the fall of Richmond, and when, as is now known, every man of intelligence in it knew that the Confederacy was on its last legs, and that the opening of the Spring campaign would finish it.

By recent news from Texas it appears that a number of crazy people in that State have been really resolving never to surrender to the Yankees. The citizens of Fayette County actually decided "that they would never submit to reconstruction with the Yankee nation, nor even live under them as a subjugated people." Fort Bend County comes to the same conclusion, and MAGRUDER assured them they were all right. But it is curious to observe how suddenly the news of DAVIS' capture, and JOHNSTON'S surrender brought them to their senses, and led them to resolve against further bloodshed.

Effect of Our Victory Abroad.

We shall probably witness, during the coming year, both in France, England and Germany, some very striking and very important results of the contest which has just closed on our soil. The influence upon European politics of the events of the years 1860-1-2 was, as our readers know, very marked. The apparent "breakdown" of democracy in the United States, following as it did close upon the long series of disorders caused by the slavery agitation, satisfied all its enemies that its failure was settled and final, and led even its friends to doubt seriously whether their own expectations of it were not doomed to be seriously disappointed. The divisions at the North, the reverses in the field, furnished the reactionary journals in England, and all over the Continent, with abundant materials for "exposures" and denunciations of popular governments. In England the effects were soon visible in legislation. The movement for an extension of the franchise, which, down to 1860, seemed irresistible, and which every Ministry, whether Whig or Tory, had for fifteen years previously been forced into recognizing and adopting, was definitively abandoned. Even the Liberals confessed, with the most humiliating weakness, that the events in America had demonstrated its danger. Tory orators ranged over the country at will, preaching up the policy of exclusion; Tory books on government enjoyed a success which had been denied them for forty years, and even the *Morning Herald* began to find itself rising into the novel position of a great political authority.

On the Continent, the phenomena to which our troubles gave rise were equally remarkable. In France, the official journal devoted almost every day a large portion of its space to the vilification of popular institutions, in which even "the great principle of universal suffrage," on which the empire boasts that it is based, was not spared. M. DE PERSIGNY, who has always represented whatever is most reactionary in the imperial policy, became more blatant and audacious than ever in his denunciations of government by opinion, and in his expressions of scorn for "talkers." The Democratic party in France have probably never, since 1851, been filled with more doubt and dismay than in the first and second years of our war. It was only a few clear thinkers, like M. LABOULAYE, or enthusiastic lovers of popular institutions, like M. DE GASPARIN, who retained their faith unshaken through those cloudy and eventful months.

There is every reason to believe that our apparent failure in the earlier part of the struggle, so far from proving injurious to democratic principles abroad, will really serve them more than unbroken success from the outset would have done. Reactions are always violent, and carry people a good way further than steady motion in the same direction from the beginning; and there has probably never been witnessed in the whole history of opinion a reaction more violent than that which our success is causing and is likely to cause. The reform movement in England will probably receive a great impetus from it. Our war has completely destroyed half a dozen of the strongest arguments hitherto put forward against an extension of the franchise. And it has done more than this. It has exposed the dishonesty and unscrupulousness with which the policy of restriction has been defended, and the utter hollowness of the whole Tory system, political, ethical and social. It would be difficult to discover in the whole history of party warfare a more discreditable chapter than that which the Lindsays, Lairds, Hopes and Gregorys have contributed to it in England during the last four years. Their course has been remarkable above all things for those very faults which Tory writers are never weary of ascribing to democracy—mendacity, violence, unscrupulousness, exaggeration and contempt for the *convenances*. A small volume containing the coarse abuse heaped on President LINCOLN by the orators of this party would furnish a strange commentary on some of the political disquisitions of *Blackwood's Magazine* and the *Quarterly Review*.

In France there are already signs of similar results. There are reports from the great towns of considerable agitation amongst the working classes under the influence of the late news from America, and it will surprise nobody to find that we have, in conquering the rebellion, struck a far deadlier blow at European oligarchy and despotism than if we had landed a million of men on its coasts for the work of armed propagandism.

Release of Prisoners Condemned by Military Courts.

The order of the War Department discharging prisoners now undergoing sentence at the hands of military tribunals, is a fit corrollary to the official report of Secretary STANTON, which announces the surrender of the last of the rebel organized forces to the national arms.

The order, however, must not be confounded with a disavowal of the policy which led to the arraignment of a certain class of offenders before military courts. To hand over every case of audacious, defiant and open-handed treason in the border States, to the civil courts, would have been not merely trifling with justice, but it would have been the readiest method to present a premium for rebellion. Dallying with such treason in the crisis of the conspiracy, on the plea that certain constitutional forms applicable to a time of peace might be set aside by the summary acts of a military tribunal, was precisely what every rebel and every rebel sympathizer at home and abroad perceived to be essential to the complete success of the traitors. And for this reason, all through the four years of war, no theme was dwelt on by the rebel mouthpieces with the same unction as that of violating the constitution by invoking military aid in dispensing justice. The same organs—in this city, in the South and in Europe—however, were chiefly concerned about the constitution whenever a military trial was mentioned, because they were opposed to *military force being employed in any form whatever*. There was the prime trouble with them. The imprisonment of a few score skulking traitors—non-combatants simply because they found it safer and cheaper not to fight on the side of secession—would have invited a far feebler protest had the employment of military force not extended thence to the seat and heart of the rebellion. The supreme difficulty with those who took upon themselves the special guardianship of the constitution, was that in addition to rendering the *stay-at-home* traitors powerless for mischief, the military were ordered to close with the enemies of the nation in the field, and strike home hot and heavy blows until the last vestige of treason should lie in the dust—where it is to-day.

The logic of *the military tribunal* has had its perfect demonstration. No part of the public administration, since the first open revolt, has been more thoroughly vindicated. It now disappears in the loyal States with the necessity which called it into being.

We cannot doubt that the class of offenders that are to profit by the Executive clemency, will have learned wholesome lessons under the discipline they have received. They will see, as the paroled soldiers of the rebel armies see, how serious a thing it is to trifle with the paramount duty which they owe to the government. They will have had time to reflect upon the overwhelming ruin which attends upon treason. They will have discovered that the highest honor and the deepest infamy have lain in this conflict between loyalty and treason. And they will furnish, whether they like it or no, in their experience, a warning to those who, in estimating the scope of their duty as the citizens of a free commonwealth, may hereafter dare to take counsel of their passions and their ambition.

THE BORDER ROBBERIES—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—The batch of official correspondence relative to the Vermont robberies which we publish to-day, shows how much the roundabout way in which Lord MONCK and his advisers had to reach a decision, at each successive stage of the trial, must have added to the complications. The Governor of the Provinces had no power to take counsel direct from the British Minister at Washington. Official etiquette likewise forbade his corresponding direct with the Foreign Office in London. He was compelled to address himself for advice to his immediate chief in the Colonial Office, Mr. CARDWELL. The latter had then to bring Lord MONCK'S appeal before the Cabinet. From the Cabinet, Lord RUSSELL caught the cue, which he transmitted to Mr. CARDWELL, who, in turn, sent it to Lord MONCK. The circumlocution hardly even ended here, for all the while another round of correspondence was going on by a different route, in the shape of news transmitted direct from Quebec to the British Embassy at Washington, thence dispatched to the State Department, by that department copied into dispatches for Mr. ADAMS, who had the reasoning of the case with Lord RUSSELL to attend to.

We do not profess to know how long the Colonies can be kept out of international trouble by accident or good fortune. Certainly, the way they have to manage their "foreign affairs" now does not seem to promise much in the way of keeping up an understanding of what they are doing, or what they purpose doing, when they become objects of interest to their neighbors.

THE YELLOW FEVER CONSPIRATOR.—BLACKBURN, the yellow fever conspirator, it seems, set out on his mission as a breeder of pestilence by volunteering his services gratuitously to the British Admiralty during the prevalence of the fever at Bermuda. For his labors there, he was highly complimented by Vice-Admiral HOPE in a letter which we publish elsewhere. A reward of £100 sterling was tendered him by the Lords of the Admiralty, and he appears to have enjoyed the repute of a man supremely devoted to charitable and philanthropic enterprise. It is not denied, moreover, that BLACKBURN was an educated man, and had some standing in his profession. The facts altogether point with strong emphasis to the moral and mental debasement to which the principal rebel conspirators, from DAVIS to BLACKBURN, must have sunk, as the hopelessness of their cause began to stare them in the face.

MORE LIGHT.—In a few days the public are promised the full details of *all* the testimony taken before the Military Commission. This suppressed evidence, it appears, throws light upon much of that already published, especially in regard to the treatment of loyal soldiers in Southern prisons, and that infernal system of outside agencies which found scope and a fair share of legal protection in the neighboring Provinces. The public are anxious to scan this part of the testimony in order that they may better weigh the rest of it. The sooner, then, the Judge-Advocate finds it convenient and safe to redeem his promise, the sooner the merits of his case will be known. The people desire all the light they can get before reaching a final conclusion as to the range of the conspiracy, and the relative degrees of guilt attaching to the prisoners.

A Scrap of History.

Apropos of the complaint of Gen. SHERMAN that his correspondence with Gen. JOHNSTON, respecting the amnesty before the capitulation of the rebel troops in North Carolina, has been withheld from the public by the Secretary of War, it is as well to relate the following incident, which carries with it its own comment, and the truth of which will not be questioned. Just before Gen. GRANT initiated his splendid campaign against Vicksburgh, in the Spring of 1863, and after all the preparations had been made for swinging loose from the base of supplies on the Mississippi River, to make the circuitous inland march via Jackson, Miss., to the rear of Vicksburgh, he was called upon by Gen. SHERMAN, and spoken to as follows:

"Gen. GRANT, I feel it to be my duty to say that as a subordinate officer I am bound to give you my hearty cooperation in this movement; but having no faith in it, I feel it due to my military reputation to protest against it in writing, and hope that my protest will be forwarded by you to Washington."

"Very well, SHERMAN," quietly replied the Commanding-General; "send along your protest; I'll take care of it."

The next day Gen. GRANT received Gen. SHERMAN'S paper, and the movement was then initiated which culminated, in less than three months, in the surrender of Vicksburgh and its immense garrison. Prior, however, to PEMBERTON'S capitulation, but after it was morally certain that the rebel stronghold must fall, Gen. SHERMAN rode up to Gen. GRANT'S headquarters one day, and found his chief stretched on the ground beneath his "fly," endeavoring to keep as cool as possible in the sultry midsummer weather. They were chatting pleasantly on the prospects of the quickly-approaching success, when Gen. GRANT'S Assistant Adjutant-General came up and asked him for a certain paper of official importance.

It is well known that Gen. GRANT entered upon the campaign without more "personal baggage than a tooth-brush," and this accounts for the fact that his official records were carried in the breast-pocket of his military blouse. Taking a handful of documents from this receptacle, he selected the one that had been asked for, and before putting the rest away drew forth a second paper from the pile. Then, turning to SHERMAN, with a merry twinkle in his eye, he said: "By the by, General, here is something which will interest you." SHERMAN took it, and saw the "protest" which a little more than two months before he had handed to Gen. GRANT to be forwarded to Washington through the proper channel. An expression, half astonishment and half gratification, diffused itself over SHERMAN'S war-worn features, which quickly changed to one of supreme satisfaction when Gen. GRANT took the paper from his hand, and tearing it into small fragments, scattered them to the winds. No further allusion to the matter was made on either side.

National Academy of Design, North Room.

The room of the north and eke of the east contain several pictures of satisfactory merit. As a rule, too, they are better hung than in the corridor. Human vanity, for which FRANKLIN says we should be thankful, inasmuch as it is the source of much comfort in life, is the same all the world over. He who holds the power of seizing the best place, is generally content to occupy it. Can we blame the academicians for being a little blind to their own imperfections? Why, for instance, should Mr. T. ADDISON RICHARDS be blamed for placing No. 173, "Early Spring," on the line? The picture is a very bad one, and for that reason requires a very good place. Granting this, does it not follow *quoad hoc* that a better work should be placed to greater disadvantage? What is the use of a prime position if the advantage to be derived therefrom is to be dominated by contiguous, even if exalted talent? No. 174, by J. B. BRISTOL, A., is worthy of its neighbor. We desire to say the same of Nos. 175 and 176, by Miss STRONGITHARM and Mr. WM. BRADFORD. The dull level of mediocrity is well preserved in these four works. Rising slightly superior to it, Mr. A. F. BELLOWE, N. A., in No. 181, gives us a war subject. It is called the "Departure of the Regiment." The aged parents of a recruit are assembled in a field, and in the distance a regiment is seen crossing the village bridge. The subject is theatrical, and inaccurate. Regiments did not leave in such wise, although companies may have done so. Even where the latter was the case there was some excitement, and few parents, we opine, would have taken to the woods for the purpose of howling, as these appear to be doing. For the rest, Mr. BELLOWE seems to have studied Mr. A. T. RICHARDS with emulation and success. It were cruel to add another word. No. 183 is by EDWIN WHITE, N. A., a gentleman whose knowledge of color is too admirable to satisfy us with its loss in the trivial subjects which now occupy his brush. This work represents MURILLO in his Sunday clothes painting a beggar boy—in scarcely any—who is basking in a gleam of sunshine. The composition is huddled and not interesting. It merely indicates a warm and glowing sense of color—especially in the grey. What can be said of No. 189, called "Ida," by J. B. STEARNS, N. A.? It represents a child gathering peaches on a step-ladder, and is, we presume, a portrait. As such we shall reserve it for discussion in a future number dedicated especially to this annoying, but inevitable, branch of art.

Mr. WINSLOW-HOMER, A, exhibits a little picture called the "Bright Side," (No. 190,) a camp-study, representing a number of negro teamsters enjoying themselves on the sunny side of their tent. The idea is almost grotesque. It expresses, however, an accurate knowledge of African habits and peculiarities. Neither the coloring nor the drawing are so hard as we usually find in Mr. HOMER'S pictures. A delicious landscape is contributed by Mr. SAMUEL COLMAN, N. A. It is numbered 191 and is so slumberous and unpretending that one might pass it without notice. It is a view of the Genesee Valley, New-York. The perspective is not remarkable, nor can much be said for the atmosphere. The charm of the work is found in its perfect repose, and in the depth and steady swell of the river. Moving as the latter does in leaden shadow, the pearly translucent depths are singularly truthful. There is good work in the trees, and the grassy slope to the water is daintily painted. No one knows better than Mr. COLEMAN how to stain the earth with a tender growth of grass. He is apt, indeed, to carry this European characteristic to excess, but in the present work it is refreshing, effective, and only sufficient.

Before passing to the consideration of Mr. GEORGE INNESS' piece, "Sunset," (No. 198,) we may bestow a hasty compliment on a floral cross, called a "Christmas offering," by Mr. JOHN O'B. INMAN, a pretty fancy, strongly depicted. Its excellencies will be better appreciated by comparison with No. 194, "Flowers," by GEORGE H. HALL, A., a work which reflects but little credit on the artist. No. 196, "Sunrise from Mount Mansfield," by J. P. HODGDON, appears to have a good atmosphere, but it is hung too high for careful examination. Mr. INNESS' "Sunset" is fortunately well placed, and its merits are sufficient to command careful consideration. Our duty does not require, nor does our inclination impel us to declare which is the best landscape in the exhibition. Final expressions of such a character are injurious to art, and exceedingly irritating to artists. How seldom, too, can we honestly say that a particular man excels in every speciality of his art. Without impertinence, however, we may safely direct attention to Mr. INNESS' "Sunset," as one of the best in the collection. It is characterized by unusual boldness, and mainly so because it depicts one of the commonest aspects of the decline of day. Sunset as a general theme of the studio means atmospheric phenomena; great glares of western fire, or a huge and blinding screen of dusty yellow, with a hard and chilling foreground. There are many such in the present exhibition. Mr. INNESS, however, gives us the last, ordinary shimmer of the sinking sun, suffusing itself through the black shadows, and for a moment dazzling to the eye. We all feel that the day expires with that last burst of glory, and that thereafter the woods will be silent, the ripple of the waters melancholy, the life of the cottage hushed in slumber; and all nature at rest. There is something in the manner of the picture, and especially in the singleness and direct purpose of the composition that suggests the earlier pictures of TURNER, nor is the suggestion an unpleasant one. The true art vision penetrates the wholeness of a scene, and balances its parts in an atmosphere that is all-pervading, even if it be sometimes exceptional. The ken of the other perception extends only to physical things; the sky, the air, are, like a bad actor's hands, generally in the way. Mr. INNESS has, we think, produced a work of positive merit. Those, however, who prefer a work of an opposite character can find it in No. 197, called "A Nook in a Lily Pond," by Mr. GEORGE H. HALL, A., who, in this and other instances, has contributed the weight of a superior dullness and a maddening industry to the exhibition. The "Listeners," (No. 204,) and its pendent, the "Singers," (No. 210,) by Wm. M. HUNT, are two agreeable subjects, conventional in every respect, but pleasing. No. 205, "Twilight on the Shawangunk Mountain," by Mr. W. WHITTREDGE, N. A., is a work which has already attracted some attention, for, like many other pictures on these walls, it has enjoyed an earlier career, a previous popularity. It is filled with good intention, but the eye is painfully afflicted with the superfluous amount of rock-work in the foreground. The edges of mountains are agreeable only as they are remote. There can be no gratification in examining them too closely, or in trying to depict the material of which they are composed. The sharp edges and points of this picture may possibly possess interest for the geologist, but they occupy so much room that they are somewhat in the way of a more poetical spectator. This rock nuisance pursues us again in No. 214, by Mr. W. S. HASELTINE, N. A., who gives us a peculiar formation of "Pulpit Rock, Nahant." The charm of such a hard transcript is unknown to us. We recognize the manual skill of the artist, and no more. It would be a relief if Mr. HASELTINE would go to work at once and paint a quarry. He might in such wise get over it, and become as satisfied as the rest of the public. Nos. 216 and 224 are by GEORGE C. LAMBDIN. They are called, without any particular reason, "Tender yet Timid" and "Love and Loyalty." The first represents a young male mule sniggering at the side of a suspiciously red-faced maiden. He is more than tender;—he is soft. In all human probability he desires to say something and can't. He can he shares the predicament of the painter. In "Love and Liberty" an insipid female is kissing the blade of her lover's sword, exclaiming the while, and with some conceit, as it seems to us, that she consecrates it with her kisses. The gallant officer is evidently laughing at her, and his merriment extends to the public. Mr. BEARD'S humor is preferable. It has rarely been displayed to greater advantage than on "False Pretences" (No. 218.) A bear whose home is in the barn-yard and whose residence is a tub, is extending a sinister hospitality to his neighbors. Seated on his haunches, he beckons to them to lay aside their unreasonable reserve and partake of a cob of corn, which lies temptingly within reach of his claws. They are somewhat timid, but the bait is alluring, and brum, in all probability, secured a tender chicken or a delicate little porker for his dinner. The expression on the faces of the various animals is admirable.

Mr. HENNESSY, N. A., has taken a larger canvas this year than usual, and fills it, somewhat oddly, with what he calls "Bohemians," (219.) We have heard many definitions of the word Bohemian—none of them very creditable, and all of them vague and insufficient. According to Mr. HENNESSY, a Bohemian is either a man or a monkey. He gives a specimen of both in this picture. The man is an organ-grinder, and the monkey is his principal performer, perched on the instrument of torture. The twain are making their way through a country path, in the full glare of the sun. A couple of conspicuous crabapple trees occupy a central position, and are, we presume, to be regarded as "Bohemians," which is again a new definition. The painting is strong and singular, displaying Mr. HENNESSY'S ordinary warmth of coloring, and his usual preference for contortion of attitude. It is possible that it may possess an occult meaning not wholly removed from satire. Bohemians of the literary life generally possess a solitary organ of their own on which they perform monkey tricks; and that they are frequently acrid and sour as any crab-tree on the roadside will hardly be doubted by those who have come in contact with them.

Mr. ALFRED FREDERICKS contributes a "Scene from the Tempest" (221). A mediæval and idiotic swell has, at the solicitation of Ariel, gone "unto those yellow sands," and appears to be very much embarrassed with the consequences. Ariel herself does not appear to have greatly improved her health by occupying them. Her extremities are of a flimsy character, and her face is decidedly chalky. The old stock style of invention is everywhere apparent in this effort of Mr. FREDERICKS' skill. There are, nevertheless, indications of growing strength in this young artist's manner. Weakly fancies like the present are to be regretted.

En passant it will interest the visitor to bestow a glance on No. 227. It enjoys the double-barreled title of "Italy—the Watch in the Vineyard." Moreover, it is painted by C. G. THOMPSON, A. In addition, it is the vilest picture in the Academy. Lastly, it is a disgrace to the man who made the canvas; and, in conclusion, he who framed the daub deserves to be indicted by the public authorities. In the neighborhood of this effort are many mediocrities—too many.

in fact, to permit of their being noticed with due sobriety of bile. The numerical importance of the bad pictures demands indeed a special article devoted entirely to their relative degrees of inferiority. For the moment we pass on to more agreeable topics. Mr. J. W. CASILEAR'S "Ulswater" (No. 238) is a pleasant, bright, highly-finished specimen of a somewhat dashing style, and a wholly beautiful locality. Mr. LOUIS LANG'S "Musical Inspirations" cannot be characterized in any such vein. A servant girl—who has evidently been dusting the apartment—is on her knees before the piano indulging in such discordant recreation as that instrument on due invitation vouchsafes to the inexpert. Taken up carefully on the fine point of a needle there is an idea to be discovered here, but it has been poorly handled by Mr. LANG. In the matter of drawing, the picture is not free from faults. The piano is of an impossible compass. Judged by the key-board, it must have at least a dozen octaves.

Mr. SAMUEL COLEMAN, N. A., gives us an important Spanish subject in No. 258, called the "Hill of the Alhambra." It is in every respect a well-conceived and carefully-executed work. Mr. COLEMAN is rarely strong, but his delicate variety of detail is eminently interesting. The architectural features of Granada are presented with less hardness than might be anticipated from the mass of angles that strike the eye. Life and animation are furthermore imparted to the scene by the introduction of a many-colored procession—an expedient to which Mr. COLEMAN has before resorted.

Mr. BENSON'S "Faded Flower," (No. 259,) is a nicely drawn and gorgeously-toned little fancy. No. 265 is a repulsive subject called the "Night Before the Battle," by Mr. JAMES H. BEARD. It represents the interior of a fort in the still hours of night. The sentinel is keeping watch on the parapet; his companions are gronped in various attitudes of slumber in the foreground. A huge cannon occupies the embrasure and at its breach stands grim death! The coloring is hard, the composition incongruous, and the imagination of the artist both inadequate and forced. What impressiveness it possesses may be traced to these very defects, and to the circumstance that young people are generally fond of ghosts.

Amusements.

There are but few changes to note at the theatres. The season, indeed, is almost over. After a time we shall, of course, have fresh ventures, but for the present the regular managers are expiring with singular meekness. The hardy raiders from the country will have no difficulty in infusing new life and spirit into the various places of amusement—all of which will remain open during the hot weather.

At the Winter Garden to-night, Miss HOSMER, of whom we hear good report, commences an engagement, playing the part of the heroine in the drama of "Camille." The lady will be supported by Mr. BARTON HILL, Mr. J. DUNN and other well-known artists.

At the Broadway Theatre the "Seven Daughters of Satan" will be produced. It has been prepared at an expense of five thousand dollars, and will probably answer all the spectacular purposes required of it. Mr. J. E. OWENS sailed for Europe on Saturday, accompanied by Mr. C. W. TAYLEURE.

Elsewhere the bills are unchanged: "How She Loves Him," at Wallack's; "Fanchon," at Niblo's, and the "Heiress of the Hidden House," at Barnum's. TONY DENIER, at the establishment last named, dances on a selection of from one to three legs—thereby obscuring the fame of DONATI, who hopped on one leg only.

Mr. JOHN SEFTON went to Europe on Saturday in search of novelty. If he is successful we may expect a new and original piece from the pen of the brilliant and accomplished author of "Cartouche."

NEW BOOKS.

—*Life of Marcus Tullius Cicero.* By WILLIAM FORSYTH, Q. C., &c. 2 vols. post 8vo. New-York: CHAS. SCRIBNER & Co. The classic elegance of the "getting up" of these volumes is in fine keeping with the subject, and the interesting nature of their contents. To too many, even of our men who pass for well-informed, CICERO is but little more than a name. It is Mr. FORSYTH'S object to present him as a man to his fellow-men, in place of the old classical abstraction that we are apt to figure to ourselves when the heroes of antiquity are referred to. We cannot know too much of one who—either as an orator, a moralist or a statesman—stands, if not first of all, in the very front rank; of one whose influence in his own age, by his deeds, is only exceeded by the immense power he exerted over posterity, by his literary works. The biographer of CICERO fortunately possesses in the rich store of his correspondence (a treasure of the ancient world, perfectly unique in character) the means of depicting the public and private life of the Roman Senator in all its strength, as well as in its most private hours of confiding affection and *abandon*. Mr. FORSYTH has made an excellent use of the materials that he tells us have been the object of his devoted study for many years, and his work has consequently all the spirit and vivacity of cotemporary memoirs. Nor is the story of CICERO'S life one of private interest merely; it is part and parcel of the grandest history ever recounted to an awe-struck world—that of the fall of the Republic of Rome. The book is, in its minutest details, most emphatically a gentleman's book, and is sure to find its way to the library tables of all readers of taste and cultivation.

—*Lovers and Thinkers*, 12mo., New-York, G. W. CARLETON, is apparently an original American novel, by a new author. There are about it marks of deeper reflection and greater earnestness of purpose than what are usually met with in the current fictions of the day, while the true end of a novel—to amuse—is by no means lost sight of by the author.

—*Life and Martyrdom of Abraham Lincoln*, 12mo., Philadelphia, T. B. PETERSON & BROTHER, is among the first attempts in the field to relate the painful yet ennobling record of a life whose future place in our historical pantheon is assured by every consideration of gratitude and affection. It is carefully compiled from authentic materials.

—*Life in Heaven*, by the author of *Heaven Our Home*, &c., 12mo., Boston, ROBERTS BROTHERS, is an essay to bring home to the "inward eye" the realities of that state when, in the words of the author, "Faith is changed into sight, and hope is passed into blissful fruition." A large class of pious minds find attractive food in speculations of this nature, and, as long as they are reverently pursued, they are more likely to be productive of good than harm. A severe taste would find something to object to in *Life in Heaven*, but they are most likely points that do not impair its popularity with the multitude, but the contrary.

—*A Historical View of the American Revolution*, by Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, 12 mo., Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS, is the substance of a course of lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute. It presupposes in the reader a knowledge of the leading facts of the American Revolution merely, and in a manner replete with instruction. The author generalizes under a few comprehensive heads, as "The Campaigns," "The Diplomacy," "The Literature," &c., "of the Revolution"—the phenomena of each subject that marked that period of heroic struggle and endurance, deducing from them the true "philosophy of history" that gives to the study of the past its main purpose and real value. This small volume is the distillation of huge and weighty tomes almost innumerable; its conception is fresh and the treatment of its theme—though of course not exhaustive in such narrow limits—is in the highest degree both suggestive and satisfactory.

Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson. Second Series, 12mo., Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. In the delivery of these brief discourses or *sermonets*, the author exemplifies his sacred functions more appropriately than in his miscellaneous writings. We have accordingly more of his *subject* and less of *himself* than is customary in Mr. BOYD'S Essays. His doctrine is evangelical, and his manner of enforcing it has charms for many readers.

—*Superior Fishing; or, The Striped Bass, Trout and Black Bass of the Northern States.* By ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT. 12mo. New-York: G. W. CARLETON. This volume may be considered as a second series or supplement to Mr. ROOSEVELT'S former work, well known to brethren of the angle, on *Game Fish of the North*. Like its great prototype, the *Complete Angler* of WALTON AND COTTON, it is pleasant reading for those who have never wetted rod nor dropped fly on the waters, and shows the tastes and instincts of a true lover of nature. Besides the indispensable technical matter for the initiated, there is evidence that the writer can "spin a yarn" intelligently and amusingly. Some landscape sketches are given that have not found favor with the wood engraver and the printer, though they seem to deserve it.

—*Beatrice.* By JULIA KAVANAGH, author of *Nathalie*, &c. Three volumes in one. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. Miss KAVANAGH has steadily won her way to a position of eminence among cotemporary novelists. Though perhaps stories of French society are more properly her *specialté*, she evinces a large measure of graphic skill in the delineation of the middle walks of English life, as exemplified in her former story, *Queen Mab*, and in the present work. Her acquaintance with the different phases of social life is accurate and extensive; her plots are skillfully constructed, and she always writes with the care that gives value to the work it is bestowed on, whatever may be its character. *Beatrice* will well repay the perusal it is destined to meet with.

—*At Anchor; A Story of Our Civil War.* By an American. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON. Our great rebellion naturally excites a fascination—proportioned to the grandeur of its scale and the importance of the issues at stake—over the minds of all cotemporary writers. As a question of literary art we think it will be found that the historical events are too recent and well known to be embroidered successfully with the graceful web of fiction. *At Anchor* is an attempt to overcome the difficulty, and deserves praise for the loyal spirit that throbs through every line and inspires the pen of the writer.

—*What to do with the Cold Mutton.* A Book of Recbaufés. 18mo. New-York: BUNCE & HUNTINGTON. Aspires to solve one of the minor domestic difficulties, more frequently felt than acknowledged. Its "approved receipts for the kitchen of a gentleman of moderate income" will be widely welcomed in these days of unlimited expense, with beef at fifty cents the pound—and the object of the accomplished authoress is worthy of all praise.

—*A Treatise on Astronomy.* By ELIAS LOOMIS, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale College. 8vo., New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. This handsome volume introduces the young student within the threshhold of the great natural temple of the universe, and a thorough study of its contents will put him far on the road toward mastering the abstruser results attained by the sublime analysis of LA PLACE, HERSCHELL and LEVERRIER. Astronomy is eminently a growing science, and it is most important that the text-books employed in its study should be (like the present) fully up with the onward march of discovery. The late wonderful results derived from the dissection of the spectrum, that throw so much light on the physical constitution of the sun, and the fixed stars even, and by allying astronomy with chemistry, show the intimate relation and interdependence of all natural knowledge—are fully illustrated by Prof. LOOMIS. The laws of the tides, the constitution of comets and nebulæ, the phenomena of living stars, and many other points where modern research has been successfully engaged, are treated of with a knowledge of the latest results in this work. It is clearly and correctly printed, and substantially bound, combining all the conditions requisite for a university text-book, in Messrs. HARPERS' best manner.

—*Kate Kennedy*; A Novel. 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. The correct taste displayed in the selection of works for HARPER'S "Library of Fiction," of which this is the latest issue, would alone incline us to think well of *Kate Kennedy*. It is a domestic story of English life, written with great feminine delicacy of conception, and reminding one of the better class of lady novelists, typified by Miss AUSTIN, without the "slowness" that modern readers find in the books of the last generation.

—*Richard Cobden*; Life, Portrait and Autograph. 4to. New-York: London Printing and Publishing Co. A worthy memorial of a great man, whose talents and singleness of heart extorted praise from those even of his opponents to whom his measures were most obnoxious. The portrait is finely engraved and is deserving of preservation.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION IN AVENUE C.

Mason & Co.'s Extensive Chair Factory Destroyed and Other Buildings Damaged.

Three Men Mortally Injured—Lose Estimated at $67,000.

Messrs. MASON & CO.'S extensive chair manufactory, at Nos. 186, 188 and 190 Avenue C, was totally consumed, and several tenement dwellings and other buildings in the immediate neighborhood were very seriously damaged by fire and water, at about noon on Saturday. The flames were first observed in the fire-room of the chair factory; but they sped upward with such velocity through the inflammable stock and machinery with which the building was filled, that there was literally no time for the escape of the occupants of the upper stories; and had it not been the dinner hour, when nearly all of the workmen were absent, the loss of life must have been appalling. The occupants of the fifth story—that atory having been occupied by families—were within the building, and they escaped only by pressing into service a rope which had been used in hoisting furniture outside on the front. Three of their number, however, in their eagerness to make their exit, flew to the windows, and, attempting to get thence to the pavement, fell, and were mortally injured. The name of one of these—a French workman in the factory—who undertook to descend from the fifth story by hanging on the outer wall, and retaining a hold on the window-sill until the firemen could raise a ladder to rescue him, has not been reported. The volumes of smoke from a fourth story window beneath suffocated him, and he fell while the firemen were preparing, under intense and almost overpowering heat, to take him from the vast, consuming furnace. FRANS STIVER, one of the workmen, who was employed on the third floor, leaped from a window, and was mortally injured. DENNIS GIBOED, of No. 206 Church-st., was also mortally injured. The three men were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Several occupants of the upper floors narrowly escaped death; but the three men above reported are all that are known to have been injured beyond hope of recovery.

The chair factory having been consumed, its massive walls fell—one north-ward, crushing in the roof and fourth story of No. 192 Avenue C, and the other south-ward, demolishing the roof and upper story of No. 184; and these buildings, with the Atlantic Foundry, in the rear, and the tenement dwellings opposite, were at one time in imminent peril; but happily the firemen were able to check the conflagration here.

The losses and insurances are estimated as follows:

Owners	Loss	Insurance
Mason & Co., chair-factory	$35,000	$20,000
J. F. Butterworth, owner of the building Nos. 186, 188 and 190	20,000	7,000
Bridget McIntee, owner of 194	2,000	2,000
Jacob Cushing, owner of No. 192	2,500	3,000
Boyce & McIntyre, foundry	1,500	3,000
Various tenants of Nos. 192, 184 dwellings opposite	5,500	Unk'n
Total	$66,500	$44,000

The insurance table is reported thus:

Albany City Co.	$2,000	Home (Philadelphia)	$2,000
Atlantic	1,500	Hope (Providence)	2,000
Brevoort	1,000	Morris	2,500
Columbia	1,000	Manhattan	1,000
Croton	1,000	Merchants'	1,500
Corn Exchange	1,500	New-England	2,000
Globe	1,000	Norwich	2,000
Grocers'	2,000	Relief	4,500
Hope	1,500	St. Mark's	2,500
Harmony	1,000	Thames	2,500
Hampden	2,000	Western (Mass.)	1,500
Home (New-Haven)	1,000		

The origin of this calamitous conflagration not appearing, an investigation is to be instituted by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

The TIMES, of yesterday, having reported that the People's Insurance Company was among the losers, we cheerfully add this paragraph to say that Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, Insurance Surveyor, assures us that that company lost nothing.

Other Fires.

IN AVENUE A.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, fire of seeming incendiary origin was discovered near the gas-meter, behind a counter in FRANZ W. BOENTGEN'S lager-bier saloon, at No. 4 Avenue A. The flames were speedily extinguished, with damage not exceeding $100 to BOENTGEN'S stock, $50 to to the building, and $75 by water to Mr. WILLIAM MÖGLING'S bakery, in the basement. BOENTGEN has $400 insurance in the Relief office, and MÖGLING is insured for $700 by the same company. BOENTGEN, having been heard in his saloon about half-an-hour prior to the discovery of the fire, was apprehended on charge of incendiarism, and held to await an investigation by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

DISTILLERY IN EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET.

The three upper stories of Messrs. A. SIMM & BROTHER'S distillery, at No. 263 East Thirteenth-street, were consumed at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A part of the building was occupied as a stable, in the hay-loft of which the flames were first seen. The horses were taken out uninjured. The loss, which is estimated at $15,000, is covered by insurances, as follows: In the Jersey City office, $3,000; United States, $2,000; Star, $2,500; Citizens', $3,500; Gebhard, $1,500; and on the building the Gebhard and Citizens' have insured $1,700 between them. A fire occurred here two years ago, and as the fire of yesterday morning was manifestly of incendiary origin, the Fire-Marshal will make an investigation.

Reduction of Teachers' Salaries in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Brooklyn Board of Education have reduced the pay of all the female teachers in the public schools $75 per annum, which leaves but a poor compensation for services rendered. This action, consequently, is unjust. Each of these teachers spends five days out of the week, and six hours out of each of those days, in a close and sultry schoolroom. The sum now allowed will scarcely more than clothe one of them for half the time spent, to say nothing of a board bill which some have to pay, and without including 12 or 15 cents per day for transportation from home to school, which of itself is some $17 per year. They are entitled to the same compensation for services rendered as teachers in New-York public schools. Certainly they do the same amount of work. These female teachers are a class of hard workers, and have spent a large portion of their time in fitting themselves for a position which, in accordance with recent action, will not more than half support them. The last tax that people should complain of is a school tax.

HIGGINSON.

Life, Growth and Beauty, to the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World Hair Restorer and Dressing. Try It.

Sold by all Druggists.

Toilet Soaps.

Upward of one hundred varieties.

J. C. HULL'S SON,

No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Forewarned is to be Forearmed.—There is good authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the Great Scourge of our race; and yet, in the formative stages, all pulmonary complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT of Dr. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation, and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on pulmonary complaints; and it cures bronchitis effectually, if taken in time and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century; and if those who are threatened with lung diseases, or any of the symptoms of bronchitis or asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold by all Druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

An Entirely New Invention in Dentistry.

LEVETT'S "PATENT," in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced. Its immense advantages and beauty are obvious to every one. An examination solicited.

No. 177 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Port-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthelf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 48 High-st; Cockburn, Lincolnshire; Congala, Madrid, Spain; Cornijo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgess & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pon, Panama; Nunez, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Lacarte, Rosario; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS

Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES

OF THE

Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,

may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless imposition, which so much of it practiced upon the people, either through ignorance or design, by calling at 25 JOHN-ST., where you can have your pen repaired in a few minutes, or have a new one made to order in a much shorter time than I have ever known elsewhere, and at reasonable charges. My extensive business, which has increased to such a degree that I have been obliged to employ several assistants, has enabled me to reduce my prices to the lowest possible figure, and I am now prepared to furnish GOLD PENS, of the best quality, at prices which defy competition. Circulars, containing testimonials from some of the best judges of the country, and other information, sent free by mail. Pens repaired in a few minutes, while you wait. Old pens taken in exchange for new ones. Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Gold Pens and Pencils, Pen-holders, Ink-stands, Pocket-books, Portmonnaies, Portfolios, Gold Chains, Jewelry, Spectacles, Eye-glasses, Opera-glasses, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Instruments, Rules, Scales, Dividers, Gold Pencils, Steel Pens

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 194 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS FOR THE INCREASE OF the Capital Stock of the LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY to $1,000,000, by the addition of twenty thousand shares, of the par value of $25, will be opened at the office of said company, No. 194 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, and will remain open until the 31st of the same month. Ten per cent. of the amount will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before the 15th day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst. and remain closed until the 31st inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

E. R. McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 52 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of Europe, China, &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
AND
No. 8 Waltroff New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers, available in all parts of Europe, China, &c.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for the directors and for the choice of three trustees to serve for three years, will be held at the office of the company, No. 157 Fulton-st., corner of Clinton, in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will be open from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

JOHN W. CHESLEY, Secretary.

Brooklyn, May 25, 1865.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, L. Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of May, 1865.

(Signed) L. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, L. Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed) L. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 2 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of Three Dollars per share has been ordered upon the capital stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, payable on the 5th of June next, at the office of the company. All assessments unpaid will be charged with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the Board.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTZ HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st of May to the 6th of June, inclusive.

J. H. TYLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. In accordance with Article 9 of the by-laws.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

MAY 25, 1865.

DOUGLAS MINING COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN, No. 2 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Douglas Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, in New-York, on Monday, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with article five of the by-laws.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York have ordered the payment, on the fifth day of June next, of the final instalment of fifty per cent. upon its capital stock, to the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.—Dated May 23, 1865.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSportation COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 146 BROADWAY.—An election of nine Trustees of this company will be held pursuant to its charter, at its office as above, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 12 M.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865. ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of the UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at their office, on MONDAY, June 5, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan to old-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

JAMES CURPHEY,

LATE CASHIER OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
BROKER AND DEALER IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, of all issues, and all other classes of GOVERNMENT STOCKS, bought and sold at the best market rates.

Orders from banks, bankers and individuals in the country will receive especial attention. Gold and coupons remitted for on receipt.

Collections made on very favorable terms.

JAMES CURPHEY,
No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.
Authorized to receive subscriptions to the

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier. WM. R. FOSDICK, President.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 12 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Marietta Mining Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 51 Broad-street, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES JOHNSTON, Secretary.

New-York, May 27, 1865.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK WANTED.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNCAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

All descriptions Telegraph and Express Stocks bought and sold.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Mich., May 15, 1865.

$750,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until Tuesday, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of seven Hundred and fifty Thousand Dollars, (or any part thereof, of "War Bounty Loan Bonds" of the State of Michigan, authorized by an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act authorizing a War Bounty Loan," approved March 3, 1865, to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable at the pleasure of the State, after the expiration of twenty-five years from and after the first day of May, 1865, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. The interest in the bond to the date of delivery will be added. The right is reserved to reject any bid, if considered necessary to protect the interests of the State.

Sealed proposals will be received and the bonds delivered at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CITIZENS' EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and has directed me, as Superintendent of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of said deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount required to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay, at the office of the said company, payable as by law the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated New-York, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.

W. H. WISBOR, Secretary.

GUARANTEE OF THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS HOLDING PLACES OF TRUST.—Books of subscription to the capital of the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the Mechanics' Bank, No. 21 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue open until the 1st day of June next, daily, from the hours of 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Ten per cent will be required at the time of subscribing.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,
DAVID S. LODGE,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
GEORGE ELLIS,
Committee on Subscription.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at the close of business on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 3d of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAXE MANUFACTURING CO., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 484 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. Per order of the President.

CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Pine-st., on MONDAY, June 5, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 22d May, 1865.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER—ON or about the 18th of this inst., three U. S. 7-30 PER CENT. BONDS, bearing the following dates and numbers: One for $1,000, dated June 15, 1865, No. 103,643; one for $100, dated June 15, 1865, No. 149,168; one dated June 15, 1865, No. 149,170. All persons are hereby forbid negotiating or receiving either of the above-named bonds, as their payment has been stopped. NOAH JACKSON.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Bullion Mining Company of Colorado) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 69 Liberty-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1865, at 3 o'clock.

F. B. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE.—The interest due on the bonds of this company, June 1, 1865, will be paid, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the National Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

PETROLEUM.—1,000 SHARES NEW-YORK, Philadelphia and Baltimore Consolidated Petroleum and Mining Company Stock, at $2; 300 Shares Palmer Oil Company, at $3 50; 100 Shares Union Petroleum at $2, for sale. Address W. W. W., Box No. 150 Times Office.

NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS BROOKLYN MINING COMPANY.—Second assessment of fifty cents per share called for by order of Board of Directors, March 17, 1865, is now due at the office of the company, No. 9 Nassau-st. D. T. OGDEN, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

INSURANCE.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS 1ST JANUARY, '65	3,787,743 42
LIABILITIES	77,901 52

FIRE,
MARINE AND
INLAND INSURANCE.

This company having organized a marine department under the immediate charge of Mr. W. C. Nicoll, late of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, is now prepared to take marine risks.

The same prompt and equitable course of dealings, which has for so many years been pursued in the Fire and Inland branches, will be maintained in the new department.

Liberal arrangements will be made with Merchants and Shippers transacting their business directly with the Company.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
J. H. WASHBURN, Assistant Secretary.
W. C. NICOLL, Sup't Marine Department.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts,
CASH CAPITAL $2,500,000

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864:

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,439,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,257,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.,	2,064,754 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, when other loss has accrued or not	760,354 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	Justin D. Bates,
George Mills,	Edwin Bowlby,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. T. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merrick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Lig,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Mortimer,
George F. Dushon,	Wm. Whitingham,
O. L. Nims,	R. M. Morris, jr.,
M. F. Merrick,	Isaac Nye,
Wm. B. Otis,	Henry J. Cammann,
John A. [illegible],	Thomas Lord,
R. C. M[illegible],	Preston H. Hudges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. H. Ferslon,

THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Sec'd Vice-President and Sec'y.
R. M. MORRIS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent, on the preferred stock of the company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 24th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, May 25, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (less the Government Tax, which will be paid by the Company) has been declared, payable to Stockholders at the Treasurer's Office in Cincinnati on and after the 5th June.

Eastern Stockholders will receive the above dividend in New-York funds.

Those who have not already filed a general order for the remittance of their dividends, can, by addressing the undersigned, have a check forwarded by mail.

S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five Per Cent, payable June 2, free of government tax; the transfer books will be closed from May 25, to June 2.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PETROLEUM.

THE LAST CHANCE.

The books of subscription to the working capital of the

SUGAR CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY

WILL CLOSE ON

WEDNESDAY, May 31.

This is the most promising petroleum stock, either for investment or speculation, ever offered to the public.

Books open at the office of

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO., Bankers,

No. 57 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw interest from June 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed free from government tax. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BELL, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PUBLIC SALE OF 46 BLOODED HORSES, COLTS, FILLIES AND BROOD MARES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865.—Mr. A. MAILLARD'S sixth annual sale of thoroughbred, half-bred, and trotting horses, will take place at his breeding farm, Bordentown, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 10 A. M., precisely, rain or shine. The catalogue embraces 46 head of horses, sired mostly by Slasher, imported Eclipse, Colton, Harmâs, Nero, Patchen, &c. About 20 of them have been trained to saddle, single and double harness, and are ready for immediate use. Twelve superior cows and heifers, of Alderney and Durham blood, and a fine lot of Leicester and South Down sheep "from importation," will also be offered at auction. Terms easy, in bankable funds. Train leaves New-York at 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Railroad.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF BRIGHT BAY HORSES, 16 hands, black points, six and seven years old, warranted sound in wind and limb, and fine travelers; one has 16¾ high, eight years old, a fine coupé horse; also, a bay and sorrel, 15¾ high; both trot in 2:40; all sound and kind. To be seen at new stables, Nos. 151 to 157 West 56th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

REMOVALS.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,

Have removed from No. 22 William-st. to No. 84 Broadway and 6 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of government and other securities executed upon the usual terms. Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight, or after ten days' notice.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

CHARLESTON COTTON.

1,744 bales Upland, and
416 bales Sea Island Cotton,

Will be sold, under direction of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 31,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Samples can be seen at No. 36 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

6,000 BALES UPLAND AND 3,000 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON

will be sold under the direction of

SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,

On TUESDAY, June 6, 1865,
AT 10 O'CLOCK P. M.,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. Easton & Co., three days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready at the custom-house three days before the sale.

ALEXANDER KENNEDY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

$30,000

WORTH OF RICH AND DESIRABLE FURNITURE TO BE SOLD AT CONGRESS HALL, Albany, New-York.

The property known as Congress Hall, having been purchased and presented to the State by the City of Albany, for the site of a new Capitol, the undersigned will sell at public auction, commencing

WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH OF JUNE, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

and continuing until the whole property is disposed of, comprising in part—

Splendid Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor and Chamber Suites,
Splendid French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
60 large Gas Chandeliers,
Rich Lace and Damask Curtains,
34 Mahogany Extension Dining Tables,
300 Dining Chairs,
250 first-quality Curled Hair Mattresses,
250 Husk and Straw Mattresses,
100 Live Goose Feather Beds,
500 Live Geese Feather Pillows and Bolsters,
5,000 yards Wilton, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Bedding, Table Cloths, Table Covers, Napkins, Towels, &c.
2 large French China Painted Dinner Sets,

A large quantity of silver-plated, China and Glassware, three Phelan and Collender Combination Billiard Tables, one 12-passenger (new) Omnibus, Stephenson, builder; Horses, Wagons, Sleighs, Harnesses, &c.

Also, immediately after the sale of the furniture, a large and valuable stock of choice old

WINES, BRANDIES AND WHISKIES;
a fine collection of
OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

The attention of hotel keepers, housekeepers and dealers is called to this sale, which will be positive and without reserve, as the house has to be vacated July 1.

Catalogues of property may be had by applying to the auctioneer, or be on the premises.

JAS. L. MITCHELL,
Proprietor Congress Hall.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, May 30, 1865, at 12 o'clock,

AT THE NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK,

the following-named vessels, belonging to the U. S. Navy Department:

SCREW STEAMER FLAG—Length, 187 feet 6 inches; breadth, 31 feet 5 inches; depth of hold, 19 feet 9 inches; between decks, 7 feet 10 inches; 1 cylinder, 48 inches diameter, 46 inches stroke.

SCREW STEAMER KENSINGTON—Length, 190 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth of hold 16 feet 7 inches; between 1st and 2d decks, 7 feet 1 inch; between 2d and 3d decks, 7 feet; 1 cylinder, 50 inches diameter, 44 inches stroke.

SCREW STEAMER SENECA—Length, 191 feet; breadth, 33 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 8 inches; 1 cylinder, 36 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.

SCREW STEAMER PROTEUS—Length, 203 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 4 inches; between decks, 7 feet 10 inches; 2 cylinders, 44 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.

U. S. STEAMER HENRY (screw)—Length, 203 feet 9 inches; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 7 inches; 2 cylinders, 44 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.

BARKENTINE HORACE BEALS—Length, 123 feet; breadth, 31 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches.

SCHOONER RACHEL SEAMAN—Length, 116 feet; breadth, 30 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet.

Twenty per centum of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder before the vessels is removed from the Navy-yard, which will be done within six days after the date of sale.

C. H. BELL, Commandant.

AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
MAGNIFICENT STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE,
RICH CHINA, CUT GLASS, SILVER CUTLERY, &c.,

THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at house No. 173 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., comprising a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture.

A RARE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.

MAGNIFICENT 7½ OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, ELABORATELY CARVED, FOUR ROUND CORNERS,
STEINWAY & SONS, MAKERS,

Costly parlor ornaments, in bronze, lava and parian; Bohemian and French china, silverware, cut glass, cutlery, &c., with everything adapted to an elegantly furnished house. Sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY RUSSELL WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF BRONZES.

REAL BRONZE CLOCKS,
BRONZE GROUPES AND STATUETTES,
SEVRES VASES,
FRENCH DINNER SETS,
BRILLIANT CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS,
TOILET SETS, CRYSTAL GLASS,
BISQUE STATUETTES,

and other magnificent French Goods just landed, the importation of

MESSRS. JOHN GAUCHE & CO.,

to be sold at auction by

EDWARD SCHENCK,

at his salesroom, No. 48 Liberty-st., on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY next, the 31st inst. and 2d June, at 11 o'clock each day. The goods will be on exhibition at 10 o'clock morning on Tuesday next, being one of the most magnificent sales that has taken place in the city. The attention of the public is respectfully invited. Ladies are particularly invited to examine the goods.

The goods may be secured at the sale is peremptory.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT NO. 130 EAST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 29th inst. at 10½ o'clock, as above, all the handsome furniture contained in the house, comprising rosewood, hair-cloth parlor suite, pier mirrors, elegant seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, elegant and fine gas chandelier, first-quality pure hair mattresses throughout, bureaus, bedsteads, walnut and chamber furniture, iron bedsteads, black walnut dining-room furniture, china and glass ware, &c. And the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell, on

FRIDAY, June 2, 1865,

(by order and under direction of Gen. Van Vliet, A. Q. M. G.), at 12 o'clock, on board thereof, at Pier No. 27 North River:

S.S. wheel steamer CAHAWBA, 1,613 tons, built in 1864, 230 feet long, 29 feet beam, 14 feet deep.

Propeller JESSAMINE, 222 tons, built in 1861.

Propeller DETROIT, built in 1861, 284 tons, 137 feet long, 25 feet beam, 11 feet deep.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE—ALL-AVAILABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY, SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER CO., ABOUT 3 MILES FROM THE CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of Phillip Dater, deceased, about 95 acres of land, situated on the Boston Turnpike Road, in the town of West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., about 3 miles from the City Hall, 3 miles from the Central Park, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge. This property is in the immediate vicinity of the fine estates of Messrs. Whitlock, Fairchild, Spofford, Thompson and Barretto; has a water front and fine view of the Sound and East River. No property more desirable can be found anywhere in the vicinity of New-York, for those wishing to purchase for the purpose of erecting suburban residences. Its accessibility, the character of the surrounding improvements, its location, uniting the conveniences of city with the beauties of country life, the healthfulness of location, beauty of scenery, its facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, all combine to render this property most attractive. The land will be sold in plots of from 2 to 8 acres, which have been judiciously laid out by a competent engineer, and in such a manner that so far as possible each plot will be equally benefited by the natural advantages of the place. There is on the premises a first-class stone mansion, 50 feet square and wing attached, with modern improvements, gardener's cottage, carriage-house, barn, ice-house and other necessary outbuildings; also, a fine bearing grapery. Topographical maps, with sketches of different views taken from the place, can be had on application to the auctioneers on and after the 24th inst.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, comprising about 200 specimens of the first-class, including a very costly PRIVATE COLLECTION of ancient PAINTINGS belonging to COL. J. D. GRAHAM, U. S. A. Among them are the works of

Van Koek,	Verboeckhoven,	Wm. Shaver, Sr.,
De Col,	Lamout de Meta,	Noberman,
Van Severdonck,	Sauvigne,	Culverhouse,
Carabain,	Van Starkenberg,	Brockner,
Giroux,	Van Hammel,	Carolus,
Kruseman,	Van Wandon,	Jansons,
Verwuelen,	Bilders,	Savoy,
S. Saffels,	De Buel,	Von Seben,
Mijerheim,	Serure,	Lenckert,
	And many others.	

To be sold by

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

at the old Dunscldorf Galleries, No.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, formerly owned by the late Major William Jones; situated in the town of Oyster Bay, north side of Cold Spring Harbor. Is within two hours' ride of the City of New-York, by Long Island Railroad, and Sprouse Branch Road, which is now being graded within ten minutes' drive of the house, and also by steamboat, eight months of the year. The mansion house is built of wood, with white oak frame, a substantial and fine-looking building, large and commodious, with every convenience, and in perfect order. It is beautifully situated in the centre of a large lawn, extending down to the water, and is surrounded with large, fine ornamental trees. The grounds consist of 18 acres of choice land, under a high state of cultivation, and abounding in fruit of all kinds. The outbuildings are two cottage houses, a large stable and carriage-house, wood-house, tool-house, ice-house, (filled,) bathing and boat-house, all in complete order. Also two graperies, (each one hundred feet long,) filled with choice fruit, and heated with hot water pipes. There are two wells of excellent water and a living spring upon the premises. There is a new beach for bathing, and unsurpassed advantages for boating, gunning, fishing, &c. If not disposed of by the 1st day of June next, it will then be sold at auction on the premises, at 3 o'clock P. M., to the highest bidder. Those who wish to go will be taken the boat which leaves James Slip Ferry at 10½ A. M., connecting with the Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, reaching the place in ample time.

For any particulars apply to J. L. B. WILLARD, Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE IN THE VILlage of Newburgh, N. Y., miles from the Hudson River Railroad depot; containing 10 acres of land, in a picturesque situation, and in the immediate neighborhood of beautiful walks and drives. The cottage contains 6 rooms, besides dining-room, kitchen, milk and store rooms in basement, and the attic. The carriage-house and stables are large and convenient, and have excellent root cellars and a well-furnished supply of water. The cottage and stables are in first-rate order, and have an abundant supply of cistern and well water brought into the buildings. The grounds are well stocked with ornamental and choice fruit trees, and the garden is all planted. A really desirable place for any one who enjoys the country. Price $15,000; possession given in four weeks, if desired possible. A stylish and finely-matched pair of carriage horses, carriages, buggies, &c., will also be sold on low terms. Apply to D. T. ROGERS, No. 45 Smith-st., Newburgh, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT YONKERS—Situated on Park-hill, three-quarters of a mile from the depot, and 15 minutes' ride from the City Hall, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River for 20 miles, with about 4 acres of ground, tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, with fruit trees in full bearing, shrubbery, and an abundance of choice fruit. The house is a first-class modern brick, of brick and stone, containing about 12 rooms, with all the modern conveniences, and in perfect order. Also, a good brick stable, with an abundance of room, containing stalls for five horses, room for six carriages, and a finished room for a coachman. The whole in complete order for immediate occupancy. The furniture can be sold with the place, if desired. Apply to the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE properties in [illegible]. The house is [illegible] and is in the finest order; all the chimneys are [illegible] with open fires, and the cellar is dry and well arranged for both winter and summer. The [illegible] front on Main-st., which may be divided into building lots of the most desirable size, and [illegible] centre residence it has no equal in the town. The [illegible] and has a [illegible] Another desirable [illegible] corner lot.

ENQUIRE AT 9 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN BUSINESS FOR SALE OR [illegible]—

FOR SALE [illegible]

A GREAT BARGAIN—THE ELEGANT

FURNISHED [illegible]

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES
TO LET,
With splendid light and ventilation
Suitable for
Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 49 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR the season, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 20 miles north of Saratoga; stages up and down every day; 10 miles south of Lake George; beautiful mountain scenery, and boating and fishing; charming lake within five minutes' walk; ample room for a family of eight persons; large garden and grounds—one acre; terms $300 for season of three months. Address ARTHUR B. MALLISON, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y. Inquire as to locality of WM. F. MOTT, Jr., Esq., Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York.

CORNWALL.—TO LET FOR FOUR MONTHS from June 1, a furnished house, twenty minutes' ride from the landing, with eleven rooms, large hall and kitchen, surrounded by fruit and shade trees; there is a good garden planted, a stable, the use of and pasture for an excellent cow, and, if desired, a good family horse; the house stands open high ground, commanding a beautiful view, and is in every way a healthy and desirable residence. Inquire of JAMES M. BASSETT, No. 26 Murray-st., N. Y., or of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—On the banks of the Hudson River, containing 34 acres, well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees; the house contains 12 rooms, gate-house, carriage-house, barns, ice-house, (filled;) are all new and first-class; will be rented to a suitable tenant, furnished or unfurnished, together with the horses and carriages. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to WM. MALLORY, Stratsburgh, N. Y.

TO RENT—THE GOTHIC BRICK COTTAGE, corner of Castleton and Belmont ave., Staten Island, with handsome lawn, garden, stone stable, &c. Spring water brought to the basement, second story and stable. The building is pleasantly situated, and in a very healthy location. Apply to E. BEMENT, on the Shore Road, or to RITCHCUT, SON & CO., office No. 40 Exchange-place.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 lifts.
2 hoists.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—ON STATEN ISLAND, A SMALL, fully-furnished house, near the Stapleton landing, with garden and stable attached; pleasantly situated, with views of the bay and interior of the island. Price, for the Summer, $250 per month. Address L., Box No. 356 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE to rent for four or six months at Catskill, on the Hudson; five acres of land, abundance of fruit and vegetables; use of cow and horse if desired; good boating; all necessary out-buildings; rent $250. Apply to MORTIMER HENDRICKS, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE HOTEL BUILDing and premises situated on the Shrewsbury River, at the Highlands of Navesink, New-Jersey, known as the Highland House; immediate possession given. Apply to JOSEPH BELL, New-York District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A LARGE, WELLfurnished house, now occupied as a first-class boarding-house; also an elegant suite of furnished parlors, with private table if desired; and parts of furnished houses. Inquire at No. 220 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Located 2 miles from Madison-square, 10 miles south of Yonkers; large house, carriage-house, plenty of shade trees, with four acres. Apply to J. OLDELL, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—NEW HOUSE, nicely furnished, in the town of Rye, Westchester County; rear and overlooking Long Sound, with privilege of boating and bathing. Address box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

A NEW AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, with two acres of land, carriage-house and room for four horses, to let for the summer, at Flushing, L. I. For particulars, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN WESTchester County, half an hour's ride from 4th-st. by Hudson River Railroad. Inquire of S. CONOVER, Jr., No. 50 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—FROM 1ST JUNE TO MIDDLE OF November, on 38th-st., near 5th-av., a small comfortably furnished house for $100 a month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ARMORY DRILL-ROOM AND OFfices in the new marble building, Nos. 501 and 503 Broadway. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 4 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, suitable for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; convenient to cars and stages. Dinner at 6. No. 8 West 24th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FAMILIES OR single gentlemen desirous of obtaining airy, neatly furnished rooms, with good board, at moderate prices, will do well by calling immediately at No. 258 Washington-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of the ferries.

$7 TO $10 PER WEEK FOR BOARD, with sunny rooms at Dispatch House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; a quiet location; transient board, $2 50 per day; porter in attendance all night.

A FEW DOORS WEST OF 5TH-ST., THREE minutes from Fifth-avenue Hotel and Brevoort House, pleasant large front rooms for single gentlemen, or couple and wife; [illegible]

TWO LIKE—WITH A PRIVATE TABLE, ON THE [illegible] to a party or both gentlemen or [illegible] Address [illegible] specific hours, up town [illegible]

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMIlies, [illegible]

WANTED—AN OLD OR YOUNG LADY TO board by widow lady, who has no small children; [illegible] No. 22 West Fourth-st., between [illegible]

TO LET—NO. 47 AND 49 BROOME-ST., [illegible] to a party or parties [illegible] or [illegible] Enquire on premises.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A [illegible] at a first-class [illegible] References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT SUMMIT, NEW-JERSEY, N. J., SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.—Two [illegible] on second floor are still not engaged; two rooms [illegible] private entrance from street; [illegible] in the finest New-York country boarding [illegible] for the season of 1865. [illegible] all [illegible] MRS. WM. E. STOCKTON.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE [illegible] in the pleasant cottage of Capt. C. Brown House is [illegible] for the reception of a [illegible] of families; [illegible] rear and overlooking Long Sound, with privilege of boating and bathing. Address box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT HAVERSTRAW, on the west bank of the Hudson, 30 miles distance from New-York; rooms large and airy commanding extensive views of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to W. A. HUSTED, No. 258 Fifth-st., Brooklyn, or to Mrs. A. VREDENBURG, No. 15 Lamartine-place, 24th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM-HOUSE OF subscriber, one hour by rail from New-York, one-half mile west from depot; terms $8 per week. C. C. DUSENBERY, White Plains.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

No fire-engine, hook and ladder, cart, hose, truck, or other machine on wheels, commonly used for the extinguishing of fire, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park, except the transverse roads, without the previous consent of the Comptroller of the Park.

No funeral procession, or hearse, or other vehicle or person carrying the body of a deceased person, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park, except upon the transverse roads.

No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall light, make, or use any fire upon the Central Park.

No person on foot shall go upon the grass, lawn or turf of the Central Park, except when and where the word "Common" is posted, indicating that persons are at liberty at that time and place to go on the grass.

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 5th day of May, 1865, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park, in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the Board.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

DATED NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid taxes, for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858, together with the regular rents for Croton water, for the years 1856, 1856 and 1857, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and to be continued from day to day, until the whole of said property shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily Transcript*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at the office of the New-York *Daily Transcript*, and at the Bureau of Arrears.—Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, New-York, May 26, 1865.

By order of the Comptroller.

JAMES J. GUMBLETON,
Acting Clerk of Arrears.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

DUFFIELD'S CELEBRATED
AMERICAN WESTPHALIA HAMS.
The best mild cured Hams in the country.
HOFFMAN & CO., Agents, No. 24 Whitehall-st., N. Y.

CORN EXCHANGE MILLS.

Flour; Fine White and Yellow Corn Meal, for grocers, bakers and family use. Also, coarse meal, ground oats, mill feed, &c., for feeding. For sale, low for cash, at Corn Exchange Mills, in East 23d-st., near Avenue A.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,452	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,200	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,100	.....
ERIN	3,300	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Provse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,136	Asputt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, May 27
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, June 3
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, June 17
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....(5 0)
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

MONTEREY	Barber	Saturday, June 3.
MARIPOSA	Howes	Saturday, June 10.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, June 17.
EVENING STAR	Comstock	Saturday, June 24.
GUIDING STAR	Fish	
RISING STAR	Building	

At 3 o'clock P. M.,
From Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st., New-York.

The MORNING STAR is 2,448 tons; the EVENING STAR, 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR, 2,416 tons, and RISING STAR, 2,775 tons. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.

First cabin passage, $75; second cabin, $40.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first-class splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,200 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	800-horse power
EUROPE	3,500 tons	800-horse power
FRANCE	4,000 tons	800-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(About)	Lighter horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE,
stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.

EUROPE Capt. A. DUMESNIL.....FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE Capt. A. LOCARNO.....FRIDAY, June 23

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$150 and $120
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Passable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Italiennes, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP, GUIDING STAR,
2,415 75-95 tons,
WILLIAM R. BELL, Commander,
will sail for Havre, calling at Southampton to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, from the company's pier, No. 46 North River, third pier above foot of Canal-st.

First cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....60
payable in United States currency.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medical attendance free of charge.

The GUIDING STAR is one of the very best as well as one of the most elegant steam ships ever built in this country. She has state rooms for 250 first cabin passengers, and for comfort or elegance her saloons and state rooms are not excelled by those of any other steamer in the world.

This steamer will arrive from New-Orleans on the 27th inst., so that visitors may examine her accommodations, for which purpose tickets may be procured at the office of the company.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. Draper & Hagenow; at Paris, Messrs. Edwards & Co.

Returning, the GUIDING STAR will leave Havre on the 13th inst. only.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THIS line, will sail for Aspinwall direct on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. Steerage, $60. Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at Queenstown for the Mersey. The well-known and favorite steamships of the Liverpool and New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, the iron hull steamer CITY OF LONDON, Capt. [illegible], will sail from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Canal-st., for Liverpool, via Queenstown, as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, June 3
CITY OF CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, June 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, June 17
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$ Steerage.....$
First Cabin to London.....
First Cabin to Paris.....
First Cabin to Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Amsterdam or Antwerp.....
Intermediate Ports.....
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Amsterdam or Antwerp—First Cabin, $75, $85, $90. Steerage, $40; those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
New Arrangement, commencing on and after May 1, 1865.
The ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

June 2	COLON, or ASPINWALL	SAN JACINTO
June 17	COSTA RICA	TENNESSEAN

Connecting at Panama with the steamers for SACRAMENTO, PACIFIC CITY, &c.

Passengers will be booked at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.
REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE OF NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
Steamer GRANADA, R. BAKER, Commander.
Steamer ALHAMBRA, L. E. LENSON, Commander.
THE GRANADA
will leave pier No. 14 East River,
On WEDNESDAY, May 31,
at 2 o'clock precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on WEDNESDAY, June 7.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 7.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The first-class fast sailing Steamship
CHASE,
Capt. M. L. ROGERS,
will positively sail on SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 11 N. R.
For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

WASHINGTON,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.
The first-class steamship
E. C. KNIGHT,
Capt. J. J. MASON,
will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on FRIDAY, June 2, at 4 P. M. Passage, including stateroom and meals, $12.
Freight received daily.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. mail steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 P. M. Passage $50. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on SATURDAY, June 10.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR LIVERPOOL—The CUBA, JAMES STONE, commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 14th June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.
NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.—Annual election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 6th June next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State. Indispensable to travelers. Issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, &c.
At 2 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River,
BRITANNIA, WEDNESDAY, May 31.
Cabin, $75, $60 and $50; steerage, $25.
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passengers booked through to Hamburg, Bremen, &c.
FRANCIS MacDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF DOCK.
FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON,
Landing at
Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall and Milton.
The steamer MARY POWELL will leave pier foot of Desbrosses-st., (second street south of Canal,) every afternoon at 3½ o'clock

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Cozzens's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, (on and after May 22,) at 7 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 42d-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 7 A. M. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making these and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

FOR ROSDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Pond Landing, West Park and Hampton, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. Jacob B. Thevlin, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARMEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON AND BRATTLEBORO'.—The fast-sailing steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave New-York from Peck-slip, East River, for Hartford at 4 P. M., daily, arriving at Hartford in time for the early train for Springfield and the North.

Cabin fare to Hartford $2. Deck $1 50.
The cheapest and most genteel route.
SANXON & SEABURY, Agents,
No. 112 South-st.

FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, PERTH AMBOY—Landing at Blazing Star, Tottenville, Dosville and Wood's Landing. The steamer MAGENTA leaves New-Brunswick at 6½ A. M., and New-York, from Pier No. 20 North River, between Barclay and Robinson-sts., at 3 P. M. Fare between New-York, New-Brunswick and Wood's Landing, 45 cents; intermediate landings, 25 cts.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st., daily (with the exception of at 8 A. M., lands at 9th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2 4:30 and 5:45 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:15, 9:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 5:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
1:30 A. M.—Way Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
8:30 A. M.—Mail and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Accommodation Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH J. JEWETT, General Superintendent.
WM. H. DAVIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 29, 1865 trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 6:30, 8:30, 9 and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 8, 9:30, 11 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11:30 A. M.
L. C. SMOOTHERS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, May 1, 1865, trains will leave 30th-st. station (Fourth-ave. and Tenth-st.) connecting with Northern and Western trains, at 7:00 A. M., 12 M., 3, 6, 7:30 P. M. Steamboat express arrives at Albany at 10:50 A. M. and 7 P. M. Trains stop at Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Stony Point. Fare to Albany and Troy, $3 50; to Peekskill, $1; to Yonkers, 25 cents; to Tarrytown, 50 cents; to Sing Sing, 75 cents. Children half price. Baggage checked through. Tickets sold on board. Freight taken at low rates.
JAMES TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leave Chambers-st. ferry at 8:30 A. M., 1 P. M. and 4:30 P. M. On Saturday at 1:30 P. M. Leave Nyack at 7:45 A. M., 12 M. and 5:30 P. M. Will run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

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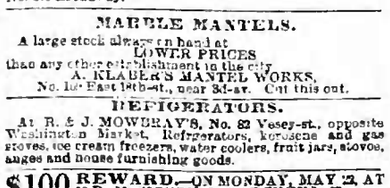

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$100 REWARD.—ON MONDAY, MAY 22, AT 10 P. M., HENRY O. BAKER, HS. 27 years of age, florid complexion, dark hair, gray eyes, height 5 feet 8 inches, long sandy beard, thin face, slightly bald; had on a brown sack-coat, gray pants and dark cassimere vest, coral studs, diamond ring on left hand, gold chain and high hat. Last seen corner of Cedar-st., and Trinity-place. Any clue to his whereabouts will be handsomely rewarded at No. 150 Broadway, up stairs.

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the repetition of which is necessary to allay the
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UNCONTROLLABLE PUBLIC EXCITEMENT
to see this
ASSURED SENSATION,
ASSURED

THE BORDER ROBBERIES

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

The Instructions Sent to the Colonial Government.

MR. CARDWELL AND LORD MONCK.

Mr. Seward, Mr. Adams, and Lord Russell.

The Montreal *Gazette* publishes a portion of the correspondence in connection with the border robberies. We quote as follows, premising that the *Gazette* is a pro-rebel journal:

This correspondence is altogether too long for insertion in our columns, and much of the narrative consists of the repetition of statements, which would be stale to the readers of this journal.

We have first, under date of Oct. 17, 1864, a long dispatch from Lord MONCK to Mr. CARDWELL, with five inclosures, conveying information of the St. Albans raid. The information given was as accurate as could at that time be gathered, but incorrect, as it described the raiders as "a party of armed men from the province of Canada that had invaded the State" (of Vermont), &c. The inclosures being information furnished to the Canadian Government, greatly exaggerated the matter, and described "several citizens" of St. Albans killed.

A dispatch from Lord MONCK to Mr. BURNLEY, Charge d'Affairs at Washington, in the absence of Lord LYONS from illness, contains a remonstrance respecting the order of Gen. DIX to pursue raiders into Canada. It is very moderate in tone, and so judicious that it evidently led to the disallowance of the order of DIX by President LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD. It contained an assurance that everything would be done which could be done in Canada, as well by the government as the people, and stated that the attack upon a peaceful and unarmed community met with the unanimous condemnation of the press and the people. This statement was strictly true, and continued to be true throughout, despite the controversy which afterward arose with respect to the proceedings, and the gross misrepresentations, to use the mildest term, which were most mischievously reiterated.

On Oct. 28, 1864, Lord LYONS wrote to Earl RUSSELL, stating what had been done, and inclosing papers. He made the announcement that notice would be given to rescind the treaty with respect to the neutrality of the lakes.

On Oct. 24, 1865, Mr. SEWARD wrote a long letter to Mr. ADAMS, for communication to the British Government. This contains a narrative of the *Philo Parsons* affair, and an account of the St. Albans raid, which is exaggerated and inaccurate. It describes the raiders as "a band said to consist of twenty-five desperate men, clandestinely armed, who crossed the frontier." It acknowledges the prompt steps taken by the Canadian Government and people for their arrest. It expresses friendly feelings toward the British provinces, but indicates that more stringent measures of precaution will require to be taken on our side to preserve the peace. This and other dispatches contained impressive reasons for sending volunteers to the frontier.

On Oct. 29, 1864, Major AUSTINE, Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, reported to Gen. DIX, from Brattleborough, Vt., that it was necessary to take means in the shape of organization, to repress future raids. He stated "the Governor (of Vermont) has grave apprehensions as to the future peace of the frontier, considering the great number of rebels and deserters now near the line, and is exceedingly anxious for as much military protection as the government can afford at the present time." A number of further letters and inclosures go to show that an impression existed on the part of the federal authorities and people of the border States, that Canada was fairly alive with desperadoes, ready to make raids, and burn and destroy and murder.* * On Nov. 3, 1864, Mr. SEWARD wrote to Lord LYONS of plots being hatched in Montreal to burn the principal cities in the United States; spoke of further raids; spoke of the occurrence of "a new rendezvous assault at Castine, in the State of Maine;" (we never heard of this;) described the whole situation as most unhappy; and complained that their "requisitions for the offenders whose crimes were committed on Lake Erie, and for the burglars and murderers who invaded Vermont, remained unanswered." The following, as showing one kind of exaggerated impression which prevailed, we copy:

THE GOVERNOR OF VERMONT TO MR. SEWARD.

(Extract.)

Mr. CLEMENS informs me that Messrs CLAY, SAUNDERS and WITHERS of late Senator from Florida, still continue to threaten retaliation, and openly say that they are organized both in Canada East and West and prepared for action. My advices from reliable sources are, that in those secret societies their plans are being discussed and perfected, and that they threaten that they will destroy the cities of Boston and Albany within thirty days. They are cognizant of our movements here for the defence of the frontier, being informed by their spies how many muskets have been distributed and to what towns. There is no movement made of which they were not informed, as they have spies in every town. The action of our Legislature is reported to them, and they are familiar with the discussion of every measure which may affect them.

On the 25th November, 1864, Mr. ADAMS wrote Earl RUSSELL a very long and excited letter. He contended that legislation measures were necessary to prevent the British provinces from being made bases of operation against the adjoining States. But Mr. ADAMS, in this letter, as is elsewhere a point throughout this correspondence, on both sides, gives prominence to the statement that there was in those raids an evident intention on the part of the Confederate Government "to establish the Government and people of the United States to so great a degree of irritation as to prompt many acts of retaliation which might ultimately effect a permanent breach of friendly relations between the two countries (great Britain and the United States). By this means it is hoped that the natural result of a struggle permitted from its first to be unrestricted might be changed by the intervention of a power friendly to the fallen side."

On Dec. 1st, 1864, Mr. SEWARD writes to Mr. BURNLEY that the rebels to overcome have found it necessary to put two armed vessels on the lakes, as a purely temporary measure.

On Dec. 5, Earl RUSSELL writes to Lord LYONS a long review of the whole situation, in which he defends Lord MONCK, and of the raids as the bad state of Parliament. He expresses a hope that the suspension of the treaty of neutrality of the lakes would only be temporary. He described the steps which had been adopted by the Governor-General, and stated: "If his evil its should fail, and other measures of repression, consistent with the nature of our Government, shall be found requisite, Her Majesty's government will not hesitate to propose them." And, in about a month later, he wrote the following to Mr. BURNLEY with respect to the measures to be proposed to maintain the neutrality declared by Her Majesty:

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. BURNLEY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 29.

(Extract.)

I said that I had already assured him, in the letter to which he has alluded, that Her Majesty's Government would adopt such measures as may be required and may be effective, for the maintenance of Her Majesty's declared neutrality; that one of the measures to which I meant to refer was a direction already sent to the Governor-General of Canada to propose to his Legislature a measure similar to the United States' Act of Congress of 1838; that whatever technical scruples may have been found for delaying the passing of those measures, all the highest law authorities in this country concurred in thinking that any act done in Canada in violation of Her Majesty's neutrality and in disobedience of Her Majesty's Proclamation would be illegal; that it remained for Her Majesty's Government to give such directions and adopt such measures as might insure the punishment of persons guilty of such illegal acts, and prevent the repetition of such acts for the future. I said that Her Majesty's Government were fully aware of their international duties, and determined to perform them.

Mr. CARDWELL wrote to Lord MONCK as follows, with reference to the steps he should take:

MR. CARDWELL TO VISCOUNT MONCK.

DOWNING-STREET, Dec. 3, 1864.

MY LORD: The attention of Her Majesty's Government has been directed to the violations of British neutrality of which certain persons have been guilty who profess to hold commissions from, or to act in aid of, the so-called Confederate States, and who make the soil of Canada the scene of their hostile preparations against the United States.

These violations of neutrality are a great offence against the British Crown, and Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the Government of the United States have a clear right to expect that the Canadian law shall be found in practice generally sufficient, not merely for the punishment, but also for the suppression and prevention of those border raids.

The Secretary of State of the United States has reminded Earl RUSSELL of the act which was passed by Congress in the year 1838 for the suppression and prevention of hostile attempts prepared in the territory of the United States, and directed against the Government of Her Majesty in Canada. The circumstances of these two cases are not the same, and it does not appear to Her Majesty's Government to follow that precisely the same enactment which Congress passed in 1838 is necessarily suited to the present case. They have observed with pleasure the promptitude and vigor with which you have put in force the existing law; but would wish you to consult your advisers, and obtain the opinion of your law officers, whether that law places in your hands sufficient available powers for the effectual suppression and prevention of these raids, or whether it is necessary for you to apply to your Legislature for increased powers. In this latter case, any powers for which you should apply, might very naturally be limited, as the powers of the Act of Congress of 1838 were limited, to a definite term, with a view to meeting the immediate exigency only

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Mr. CARDWELL, on the 6th December, after having read the depositions, told Lord MONCK that he would be guided by the decision of the proper legal authorities as to whether the persons in custody ought or ought not to be given up. Here is the dispatch:—

Mr. Cardwell to Viscount Monck.

DOWNING-STREET, Dec. 6, 1864.

MY LORD—Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration, and have referred to the law officers of the Crown, the depositions taken in the case of the late attack upon St. Albans, Vermont, and forwarded to me in your dispatch of the 19th ultimo.

You will necessarily have been guided by the decision of the proper legal authorities in Canada, whether the persons in custody ought or ought not to be delivered up under the Treaty of Extradition. If that decision shall have been that they ought, Her Majesty's Government will entirely approve of your having acted upon that decision. If the decision shall have been that they ought not, Her Majesty's Government think that the opinion of your legal advisers should be taken whether, upon the evidence and other information in the possession of the Canadian Government, these persons may not properly be put upon their trial on a charge of misprison and violation of the royal prerogative, by levying war from Her Majesty's dominions against a friendly power.

Unless the Canadian law officers should see reason to the contrary, Her Majesty's Government would wish that in the case supposed they should be retained in custody and brought to trial for that offence.

Her Majesty's Government also think that such a decision of the legal authorities of Canada would furnish a strong argument for the expediency of arming the Canadian Government as promptly as possible with such additional legal powers of prevention as were referred to in my dispatch of the 3d inst.

Since writing the foregoing part of this dispatch, I have received your dispatch of the 30th ult., to which it is not possible for me to reply by this day's mail. That dispatch suggests the possibility that in the course of the proceedings some difficulty may arise on which it will be necessary for you to ask for specific instructions from the home government. You will not understand that anything I have written is intended to preclude you from the fullest opportunity of making such a reference; during which time it will, of course, be proper that the prisoners be detained in custody. I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDWARD CARDWELL.

On Nov. 15, Lord MONCK begins to have doubts whether the raiders come within the Extradition Treaty, and writes as follows to the Colonial Secretary:

VISCOUNT MONCK TO MR. CARDWELL—(RECEIVED JAN. 2, 1865.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, QUEBEC, Dec. 15, 1864.

SIR: I have already informed you in the dispatches noted in the margin of attacks on the territory of the United States by persons who, after the perpetration of these outrages, have sought refuge in Canada.

Doubts have been raised whether such persons come within the provisions of the Extradition Treaty.

Under these circumstances, it has occurred to me that it would be advisable that I should be armed with some further statutory powers to enable me to restrain persons who seek an asylum in Canada from the commission of acts calculated to compromise the neutrality of Her Majesty's dominions.

I venture to call your attention to the act (Imperial) 11 and 12, chapter 20, as one of the provisions of which might be adapted to the exigencies of the present time in Canada, and also to an Act of the Congress of the United States, statute 11, caption 31 (1838), on the subject of vessels fitted out on the lakes for hostile purposes.

Should you authorize me to propose bills similar in their provision to these acts, or modifications of them, I entertain no doubt that they would be passed by the Provincial Legislature. I have, &c.,

(Signed,) MONCK.

On the same day Lord MONCK writes another longer dispatch, which comes the next in the series, inclosing the Montreal *Gazette*, containing a report of the judgment of Mr. COURSOL, Judge of Session, and suggesting, as we stated some time ago, the passing of an order in Council to set at rest any doubts in future cases:

VISCOUNT MONCK TO MR. CARDWELL.—(RECEIVED JAN 2, 1865.)

(Extract.)

QUEBEC, Dec. 15, 1864.

The argument of the counsel for the prisoners which was adopted by Mr. COURSOL was that the report of the portion of the substituted Provincial Act by the amending statute of 1861, annulled the suspension of the Imperial Act, and that that law not having been duly suspended in favor of the amending act, the proceedings should have been taken under the provisions of the Imperial Act.

I have been advised that the decision of Mr. COURSOL is not well founded in law, and fresh warrants have been issued for the apprehension of the discharged prisoners; but I have thought it right also to issue my warrants under the Imperial Statute, so that if Mr. COURSOL's decision shall be upheld, proceedings may, in that event, be taken under the Imperial Act.

I venture to suggest that the opinion of the law officers in England should be taken as to the propriety of passing an order in council suspending the Imperial Act in favor of the combined provisions of the two Canadian statutes, and so putting the question to rest, at all events, in reference to future cases. I have, &c.,

(Signed) MONCK.

And next comes a dispatch of particular interest in view of prolonged discussions which took place here:

MR. CARDWELL TO VISCOUNT MONCK.

DOWNING-STREET, Dec. 24, 1864.

SIR: I have now to reply to your dispatch of the 30th ult., reporting that the persons concerned in what is called the St. Albans raid had applied to you to send a messenger of the British Government to Richmond, in order to obtain evidence stated by them to be necessary for their defence.

Her Majesty's Government consider that, under the circumstances stated in your dispatch, the proper course would be for the magistrate to grant such an enlargement of time as would give the prisoners a reasonable opportunity of obtaining the required evidence through any means of communication which are practically open.

It seems, therefore, that the course which you were advised to take was right, and that if any difficulty arose in the course of the proceedings at a later stage it would be open to you to take the advice of your law officers upon it, or, if need were, to refer for specific instructions to the Home Government. I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

With one more short dispatch we shall close our quotations. Mr. CARDWELL asked for information in a kind and with a specification that had most important bearing on the whole discussion:

MR. CARDWELL TO VISCOUNT MONCK.

Downing-street, Jan. 14, 1865

MY LORD: With reference to my dispatch of the 24th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government are desirous to receive any information which you may be able to communicate as to the truth of the allegations made by the prisoners lately in confinement at Montreal, upon the charge of having been concerned in the St. Albans raid.

Her Majesty's Government understand them to have stated that the expedition to St. Albans was not organized in Canada; that the orders and instructions to make the attempt were received by Mr. YOUNG, a commissioned officer in the service of the so-styled Confederate States, in August, 1864, at Chicago, in the United States.

I should be glad to be informed whether this statement is confirmed, whether they appear to have entered Canada before going to St. Albans, and to receive all the information with which it is in your power to supply me as to their proceedings. I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Report of Special Committee on the State of the Country—Bills and Overtures—Theatres, Cards, &c.

The Assembly resumed proceedings on Saturday morning, pursuant to adjournment, at the Lafayette-avenue Church, Brooklyn. After the customary religious exercises, the Assembly came to order at half-past eight o'clock. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and adopted, several reports from Committees on Synodical Records of New-York, Iowa, New-Jersey and Western Reserve were received and adopted.

The special order of the day was then taken up, being the report of the Special Committee upon the State of the Country, and the paper was read by Dr. LEDYARD. From this document, which was very long, we augment the following:

At the commencement of this rebellion the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, took its position decidedly and strongly in support of the government. Regarding the forcible secession of the Southern aristocracy as treason against a most beneficent government; as treason aggravated by the fact that not a single right of the South had been invaded, and as treason rendered peculiarly malignant and wicked by the fact that it was committed with the avowed purpose of sustaining and perpetuating the system of slavery—a system in direct opposition to the Gospel and the principles of religious liberty—the Assembly condemned it in the name of God, and pledged to the government a hearty support in the effort to crush it. Each succeeding Assembly reiterated this action. Our churches, with entire unanimity responded, by word and deed, to these sentiments. Our record as a church we commit to the calm judgment of posterity, in the full assurance that there is neither a line nor a word the Christian patriotism of the future will desire to erase.

And now, at its triumphant conclusion, this Assembly devoutly recognizes the good hand of God, which has sustained us as a nation through four years of war unparalleled for its magnitude in all the past, and given us victory in such a manner as to illustrate the power and excellence of our free institutions, when sustained by a virtuous and intelligent people, and the deep malignity of that spirit of absolutism which has sought to overthrow them.

In the sad event which has clothed the nation in mourning, which has stricken down—in the full maturity of his powers and the height of his usefulness—one of the noblest of men, to whom it was given of God to accomplish a work for this nation and the cause of humanity, unsurpassed in the grandeur of its character and the magnitude of its issues, by that of any of his most illustrious predecessors, we recognize the same wise Providence which, looking far above our feeble vision, permitted the existence of slavery and the rise of this rebellion, and which in this last act of baffled and defeated despotism has illustrated its debased and malignant spirit so as to excite the loathing and known abhorrence of the world. In his life he struck the chains from the trembling limbs of millions, vindicated the rights of humanity, and illustrated the glory of a patriotism made strong and pure by a devout confidence in God; in his death he touched the chord of sympathy deep in the hearts of universal man, and won over to our holy cause every true lover of his race, every soul in which dwells the hope of human freedom.

In ANDREW JOHNSON, so unexpectedly called to the chair of our Martyred Chief, the Assembly recognizes a man distinguished for a long course of earnest effort to elevate the masses, and in a steady, consistent patriotism that neither the power nor the favor of a treasonable oligarchy has been able successfully to assail or seduce. We desire to pledge to him as our constitutional Chief Magistrate our confidence and support in all his efforts to vindicate the majesty of law, maintain the national government in its great supremacy, destroy the spirit and counteract the workings of the evil system that created this war; inspire a just appreciation of the crime of treason and a true loyalty to the government in the breasts of the masses of the white population of the South, and extend to the colored citizens of that section the practical enjoyment of those personal and political rights announced in the Declaration of Independence, but denied to them by a despotic aristocracy. And while this Assembly deem it not their province to counsel our rulers in respect to politic measures, we possess both the right and regard it as our duty to state distinctly that, in our opinion, a nation like ours, whose corner-stone is equal right, cannot permanently prosper, nor be exempt from future convulsions, unless the principles of civil and religious liberty are fairly carried out and fully applied, with only just and healthful limitations, without reference to class or color, to all the people. God has opened half a continent to a free gospel and free schools. He has imposed on us the responsibility of giving this free thought to these emancipated millions. As our Church—republican and apostolic in its order and its doctrines—is, in the main, best fitted to create a free, intelligent, stable, Christian manhood in harmony with our civil institutions and the progressive spirit of the nation, so it is for us to enter the field God has opened for our labors; to establish churches and schools, and thus assist the civil authority in bringing order out of chaos, while we secure for the people the higher influence that saves the soul.

Not only is it true that this war has prepared the way for us to effect great things for the South; it has also imposed on us responsibilities for the correction of wrong here at home. The wrong of class legislation in one part of the the Union, the bitter fruit of hostility to our government, and the degradation of vast multitudes it has borne, has shown us that a bad principle, however concealed for a time, will work mischief both to the State and the Church. We wish all men to know that the members of our churches are bound to be Christians, in politics as well as in religion. God hath made us responsible according to our numbers and our intelligence, for the welfare and healthful legislation of the State. To meet this responsibility our Christian patriots must exert themselves to influence the primary meetings for the nomination of fit men, to secure the election of good, pure men to office, and when nominated, themselves to remember the duty of assisting their country and illustrating both their piety and patriotism by consenting to serve her.

Nor would we fail to express our sympathy for those truly loyal and Christian people of the South, who, at the cost of great trial and suffering, have stood firm for the Union; and also the duty of the Church to care for and sympathize with our wounded soldiers and the widows and orphans whom this war has bereaved.

Let the Church, which has heretofore been honored as a leader in all good enterprises, now address herself to the good work in which she is called by her Divine Redeemer, both at the South and the North. Let her seek to illustrate the Gospel in all her relations to society, as well as to preach it to the multitudes that know not God, and his blessing will be upon her.

After the reading of the report of the committee, Dr. SPEAR, chairman of Committee on Bills and Overtures, presented a memorial on the same subject as treated on in the foregoing report. The memorial demanded for the colored man the right of suffrage, contending that the Freedman should be included among the total number of the loyalists of the South, and that they ought to be admitted into the work of reconstruction in the revolted States. The committee thought that this would be the very best solution of the problem now agitating the country. To give the colored race in America these rights would be to prepare them for future use.

It was at once moved and seconded, that both the Report and the Memorial be accepted and adopted; but the motion caused a division to be demanded. On a vote being taken, the Report was declared adopted, and copies ordered to be forwarded to the President, and to members of the cabinet, and that the ministers of the denomination be recommended to read the document to their several congregations.

The memorial was then discussed at considerable length by Rev. J. COPELAND, Dr. SPEAR, and several others.

One of the delegates rose to object to the memorial, in toto. He did not doubt, for one moment, the negro's right to vote; but he seriously questioned the expediency of giving them such inestimable privileges, uneducated as they were in the South, until the race had shown some ability to use it. He moved that the consideration of the Report be postponed for the present.

Rev. Dr. SPEAR commended the report, and he hoped for one that it would be adopted at once. The memorial was just what was needed to stir up the public. He thought the President needed the expression of views from the different Christian bodies of the country, on this important subject, and they would prove of great aid to him in carrying out his policy in regard to the colored population of the South.

Rev. C. H. THOMPSON, (colored,) of Newark, believed that justice and right alike demanded that the report should be adopted as the sense of the assembly. He admitted that, viewed in a practical sense, the colored race was inferior to the white, but he claimed that it was not naturally so, for oppression and continued wrong had made them so.

Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, of Pittsburgh, laughed at the idea of regarding the freedmen of the South as an inferior race, and said that the English called the Irish an inferior race when she wanted to oppress them. He wanted to see the colored population granted the right to vote, for they needed their vote to counterbalance the Popish vote. Everyone knew that the Irish voted one, and so would the colored men, but it would be in an opposite direction. The church needed the vote, and that right away.

The Moderator suggested to the assembly that, as there seemed no difference of opinion in the assembly, it might be as well to act upon the question without further debate. The memorial was thereupon unanimously adopted, and ordered to be appended to the special report, and take the same course.

The Committee continued to report upon several overtures committed to their consideration. They reported upon these overtures for the proposed union with the other branch of the church, and stated that they had given the matter the most careful consideration, but expressed themselves as believing it inexpedient at the present time to take any definite action on the subject. Both schools of the church were doing a good work, and were cooperating in spirit, but for further union it would be better to wait for Providence to indicate more clearly the course to pursue. The report was adopted.

An overture was read from J. L. WARE and others, regarding theatres and card playing, to which the committee submitted the following as the views of the assembly:

In regard to so much of the overture as referred to the theatres and theatrical arts, the assembly reaffirms the action of the General Assembly in 1861. In that action the assembly declared that the time to be specially improved by the assembly, seeing no occasion for marshalling them given, earnestly exhorts all the members of the church to practice the most careful watchfulness in avoiding all recreations and amusements, whether in the form specified in the memorial or otherwise, which are calculated in their spirit to make the Christian conformed to the world, or bring discredit upon them in their profession as members of a Christian church.

The report was adopted.

Rev. Mr. MCLEAN, of South Carolina, and representing the United Presbyterian Church, addressed the assembly. He spoke of slavery, and expressed himself as glad that its curse no longer rested upon the land. He hoped soon to see the day when the two branches of the Church would be one common communion, and expressed himself as much interested in the proceedings of the assembly.

The Moderator, in behalf of the assembly, replied in the most happy manner, and returned with grace and feeling the salutations extended by the delegate from South Carolina.

Rev. Dr. HODGE submitted the report of the Committee on Church Polity, on the question of evidence in ecclesiastical trials, and it caused quite a protracted debate. It was, on conclusion, however, the assembly adjourned to-day.

Consecration of the French Synagogue

The French residents of this city, professing the Jewish faith, about eight years ago, organized under the name of the "Commemanti Israelite Francaise," and met for worship at a synagogue in Ninth-street. The numbers being greatly increased lately, they decided upon erecting a more commodious edifice in Sixth-street, near Second-avenue. The building is just only completed. It is a plain structure, three stories high, is in the rear of a tastefully laid out court-yard, and can accommodate 600 persons, in comfortably cushioned pews, the males setting in the centre, and the females on the side seats. On Friday morning the synagogue was consecrated with the usual imposing ceremonies, a very large congregation being present.

The minister, Rev. H. WASSERMANN, delivered an eloquent discourse on the 11th 12th and 13th verses of the 6th chapter of Kings. The reverend gentleman closed his remarks with a prayer in Hebrew and German.

The Police Courts.

ESSEX MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE MANSFIELD—ALLEGED ARSON.

FRANZ W. BOENTGEN, keeper of a lager-bier saloon at No. 4 Avenue A, having been heard to go from his place about half an hour before a fire of seeming incendiary origin was discovered therein, at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, was apprehended by Policeman JOHN H. VOSS, of the Seventeenth Ward, and taken to Essex Market. He has been held for examination before Justice MANSFIELD, in presence of Fire Marshal BAKER.

UNWISE MAN AND HIS TREASURY NOTES.

Mr. PETER SMITH, of No. 62 Montgomery-street, accompanied one PATRICK QUIN into JAMES POWERS' den, in Canal-street, corner of Allen, and having drank with the gang which he found there at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, exhibited his wallet containing $225, was duly robbed by JOSEPH LYNCH, QUIN and the outlaws assisting. QUIN and LYNCH were subsequently apprehended by Patrolmen LYONS, but only $25 was recovered.

THEFT FROM UNDER A PILLOW.

On waking, yesterday morning, Mr. RICHARD BRODERICK, of No. 112 Madison-street, missed his wallet from under his pillow, and as his room-mate, JOHN WHITE, had risen and gone, suspicion naturally fell upon him. WHITE, when apprehended, confessed, but restored only $15 of the $220 50 which the wallet contained. He was committed for trial.

At the Tombs, Jefferson Market and Yorkville courts nothing noteworthy was reported yesterday. Not a solitary garroter was taken to either court.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER COLLIN—FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The jury in the case of the death of Mr. EDW. A. WHITLOCK, of Mott Haven, rendered a verdict that the deceased "came to his death in attempting to get upon one of the cars of the 5:40 train of the Harlem Railroad, as it was being drawn out of the archway of that company's office, at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, in doing which he fell from the front of the car, behind the front trucks, and was run over by the rear trucks and killed." "No blame," the jury add, "can be attached to the railroad company or the driver of the car." Mr. WHITLOCK, who was a brother of the late eminent merchant, Mr. B. M. WHITLOCK, was a grocer at No. 182 Nassau-street.

SUDDENLY EXPIRED.

Mrs. BRIDGET BOLTON accidently fell from a window which she was washing, at No. 69 James-street, on Saturday afternoon, and suffered internal injuries, from which death ensued within a few minutes of the fall. She was a native of Ireland, aged 32 years.

INFANTICIDE.

Yesterday morning the body of a new-born male infant was found in the rear of Mrs. BRIDGET MCCOY's abode, at No. 41 Mulberry-street, and a post-mortem examination which was made by Deputy Coroner THOS. ROBINSON, revealed evidences of death from strangulation by a ligature around the neck. The maternity of the child did not appear on the inquest.

BY CORONER GAMBLE—THE JONES' WOOD MURDER.

The investigation touching the killing of JOHN STEWART at a Jones' Wood festival was concluded late on Saturday night, and the jury found that the deceased "came to his death at Jones' Wood on Tuesday, May 23, 1865, by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of PATRICK CURRAN, and that the Grand Jury ought to take some action in regard to the place where the said affair occurred—namely, Jones' Wood—a place which, as the resort of thieves and abandoned women, is manifestly a nuisance." CURRAN, who was apprehended on the morning of the 24th, says that his dwelling is in that city, where his calling was that of a brush-maker. The inquest having been concluded, CURRAN was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Examination of Cadets at West Point.

COL. CONKLING APPOINTED A MEMBER OF THE EXAMINING BOARD.

The following telegram, appointing Col. CONKLING, of the Eighty-fourth National Guard Regiment, one of the Examining Board of the West Point Military Academy, was received by Gen. DIX yesterday, from the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1865.

Col. F. A. Conkling, care of Gen. Dix:

You have been appointed a visitor to the Military Academy at West Point. If you accept the appointment, please inform this department immediately by telegraph, and proceed to West Point in time to meet the board on the 2d day of June, or as soon thereafter as possible.

Full instruction will await you on your arrival at that place. You will report to Brig.-Gen. CULLUM. Please acknowledge by telegraph.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The appointment of Col. CONKLING is regarded as a handsome recognition by the War Department of the services of the Eighty-fourth Regiment during the rebellion.

Meeting of the Union General Committee.

At a special meeting of the Union General Committee, held last week, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee takes great pleasure in tendering to His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, its earnest and undivided support in his efforts to crush the rebellion, re-establish the supremacy of the laws of the nation, prevent treason by punishing traitors, restore peace and commercial intercourse throughout the entire Union, to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty.

Resolved, That our faith in PRESIDENT JOHNSON, manifested by our sufferages in aiding to elect him Vice-President, has been wholly confirmed by the sentiments to which he has given utterance since he has been called to the Presidency, and we assure him that we will manifest our faith in him by our works in support of his administration.

The Quoit Match at Newark.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There is an article in your issue of to-day (Saturday) in reference to a game of quoits played last Wednesday on MCLAREN'S ground, at Newark, which I deem wants correction. The game in question was not for money, and your correspondent is, to have given the result of the game as he has, I think must have known so. He also says that New-York led Newark 13 to 6, which was not so. The same parties played last Fall in New-York, when New-York gave them a very nice whipping, although the day was not what a quoit player should desire. Wednesday's game is an old arrangement that we should go out to Newark when the Spring opened, that they might have satisfaction. We went, (without having more than two or three days' practice, knowing no stakes were at issue,) ostensibly for the purpose of opening MCLAREN'S ground, and so far from as leading them, as your correspondent says, they were 9 shots to our 2; but we overtook them at 11 shots and led them to 21, after which, not having the practice that is necessary to keep up the game, they made a run out. I would caution your correspondent to be more correct in future with quoiting articles. Perhaps he may have to chronicle more than one during the course of the Summer, and New-York is champion just now, and it is my impression can keep so.

JAMES GIBSON, No. 259 West 13th-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.—About 8 o'clock, Saturday evening, two men of genteel address—one apparently a Spaniard, and the other an American—rapped at the door of the room occupied by Mr. THEODORE SANCHES, on the second floor of the large boarding-house at No. 263 East Tenth-street, and instantly on gaining admission, seized Mr. SANCHES by the throat and threw him to the floor. Informing him that his only chance of his lay in maintaining perfect quiet, one of the outlaws held him prostrate while the other stole his costly gold watch and rifled his trunk of seventeen doubloons and $270 in Treasury notes. They then departed, leaving him unconscious, and in that state he was found half an hour subsequently by his wife. This remarkable robbery was committed in a large house which was at the time full of boarders.

NEW ORDER OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT—UNCLAIMED LETTERS TO BE RETURNED.—Arrangements have been made by the Post-office Department to furnish stamped envelopes to the public, bearing printed requests for the return of unclaimed letters. These envelopes will contain the address of the persons who order them; the printing, which is not to exceed four lines, being on the end of the envelope. Orders will be received and transmitted by Postmasters to A. N. ZEVELY, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington. The envelopes will then be printed and delivered without additional charge. The low rates at which stamped envelopes are sold by government will commend their use to merchants and others having extensive correspondence. When stamped envelopes are spoiled in directing, the money will be refunded by Postmasters at the places where the misdirection occurred.

THE MOTT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—By the will of the late Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, his Anatomical Museum has been bequeathed to the Medical College in Fourteenth-street, on condition that his son, ALEXANDER B. MOTT, be appointed its guardian; that the expenses of maintaining it be defrayed by the college; that it be termed the "Mott Museum," and that his sons and grandsons have free access to it. If these conditions are not complied with, then ALEXANDER B. MOTT shall have authority to remove it wherever he shall think proper; but on no condition is it to be sold. The testator declares his object in making this bequest of this "his labor" of his to be the benefit of his fellow creatures in general, as well as the members of his own family.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—On this evening the sixth annual reception of the pupils of the Female Art Department of Cooper Union will take place, beginning at 8 o'clock. The sixth annual reception of the pupils of the Male Art Department of the Cooper Union is announced for Tuesday evening. The sixth annual commencement of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, will take place on Wednesday evening, in the large hall, on which occasion the annual report of the trustees will be read, and the names of the pupils in the several departments of the institution to whom certificates have been awarded will be announced. All of these exercises will prove very interesting, and will, doubtless, be numerously attended by the friends of the pupils.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—Officer WELSH, of the Harbor Police, on Saturday arrested MICHAEL BRENNAN, on a bench warrant issued by the District-Attorney of Westchester County, on a charge of grand larceny. It appears that BRENNAN and two others were arrested by the Harbor Police last November for stealing a quantity of pig iron, the property of the Saranac Iron Company, and were taken to Croton, where they were indicted for grand larceny, and the two accomplices were sent to State's Prison; but BRENNAN was released on $1,000 bail, since which nothing has been seen of him, until arrested yesterday. He will be taken to White Plains for trail.

LECTURE BY REV. W. H. MILBURN.—Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN, the eloquent blind preacher, at the request of a large number of the most eminent of the Methodist Episcopal clergy of this city, will lecture on "The Future of the Republic," at Irving Hall, on Thursday evening, June 1, the day of National Fast. This lecture will doubtless prove one of the most interesting delivered in this city since the death of President LINCOLN, the lecturer being an original thinker, a fluent speaker, and a patriotic citizen.

TESTIMONIAL TO GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.—Saturday night, Mr. GEO. F. STEINBRENNER, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District, was honored by citizens of the Seventeenth Ward with a serenade, and a committee, consisting of Dr. Muhr and Messrs. Nich. Kissel, Francis Winter and Nich. Seeger, presented him with a fine bust of President LINCOLN. The presentation address was made by Dr. MUHR, to which Mr. STEINBRENNER feelingly and happily responded.

EXCURSION.—On Friday afternoon Mr. G. B. HENDRICKSON, Vice-Principal of the Grand-street Public School, accompanied his class on an excursion to Staten Island, for the purpose of obtaining specimens for their cabinet of natural history. They succeeded in obtaining some of the most unique flowers illustrating the "Flora" of these latitudes. It is the design of Mr. HENDRICKSON to make these excursions monthly in the interest of some branch of natural science.

THE CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND.—Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR will deliver a lecture on "The Cathedrals of England," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, 30th inst. Mr. SEYMOUR having visited the English cathedrals, and devoted much time to the study of their history, will doubtless render his lecture both interesting and instructive. The proceeds will be devoted toward freeing the St. John's Church of Brooklyn from debt.

INSPECTION AND DRILL OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The officers and members of the Eighth Regiment, Col. VARIAN, will assemble at their armory, Centre Market, at 7½ P. M., on this Monday evening, for inspection. On Monday, the 5th of June, the regiment will proceed to One Hundred and Seventh-street and Second-avenue for battalion drill. The line will form on Grand-street at 10 A. M. Battalion drill will commence at 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUICIDE OF A PAYMASTER'S CLERK ON BOARD THE RECEIVING SHIP NORTH CAROLINA.—A young man named CALVIN S. MORSE, paymaster's clerk on board the United States Receiving ship *North Carolina*, lying off the navy-yard, committed suicide at an early hour on Sunday morning, by shooting himself in the right breast, with a pistol. Death ensued instantly thereafter. The deceased was a native of Maine, and 23 years of age. He shipped as a landsmen on the 16th of January, 1865, and being a good penman and showing capacity in other ways, was detailed to the position of Paymaster's Clerk. Previous to committing the deed he wrote a letter to Paymaster HASCALL, and placed it in a conspicuous position in his quarters. The envelope was inscribed, "Paymaster HASCALL, read and give to my brother, G. H. MORSE." The contents of the latter are as follows, from which the cause of the rash act may probably be inferred:

"U. S. RECEIVING SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, }
May 27, 1865. }

"TO ALL MY YOUNG COUNTRYMEN: Take my advice and keep away from fast women. I must die for nothing that I have done. I know my life has been a fast one. This night I don't want to leave you, but I must. To my country, I have been true to it, but can't say a word. Let it all drop. Don't harm (or blame) any one else. My brother and sister are both loyal. I wish you all a long life, my dear friends. I must leave you good and prepare for Heaven. I am not—I did not know until I saw tonight's paper that I had got to leave you. I trust I am. I killed myself. CALVIN S. MORSE.

G. H. GILMAR.

"One word. Always go by your right name. Must I die? Yes. CALVIN S. MORSE."

The name of deceased appears four times at the bottom of the letter written in different styles as if practicing penmanship. The body was taken in charge by Coroner LYNCH, and an inquest will be held on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BURGLARIES, &c.—The residence of SARAH WELSH, No. 27 Hicks-street, was entered by a sneak thief on Saturday afternoon, and robbed of clothing valued at $30. The entrance was gained, by means of a false key, during Mrs. WELSH's absence.....The house of Mr. BENJAMIN BAKER, No. 106 Sands-street, was visited the same evening and relieved of a dress coat valued at $10....Mrs. MARY MASON, of No. 2 Bridge-road, was robbed on

The New-York Times.

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RESTORATION.

President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation.

Restoration to Rights of Property Except in Slaves.

An Oath of Loyalty as a Condition Precedent.

Legality of Confiscation Proceedings Recognized.

Exception of Certain Offenders from this Amnesty.

By These Special Applications for Pardon May be Made.

Reorganization in North Carolina.

Appointment of a Provisional Governor.

A State Convention to be Chosen by Loyal Citizens.

The Machinery of the Federal Government to be Put in Operation.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons, who had directly or by implication participated in the said rebellion; and

Whereas, Many persons, who had so engaged in said rebellion, have, since the issuance of said proclamations, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and

Whereas, Many persons, who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty or pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamations, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon;

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion have been instituted; but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder. And that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First—All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States, to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All parties who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military naval, or civil confinement, or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's Proclamation of December 8, A. D., 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the dates of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate—provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath so as to insure its benefit to the people and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington

[L. S.] the Twenty-ninth day of May, [in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

By the President: ANDREW JOHNSON.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

RECONSTRUCTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1865.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Fourth Section of the Fourth Article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and

Whereas, The President of the United States is, by the constitution, made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, as well as Chief Executive Officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and

Whereas, The rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government; and

Whereas, It becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of North Carolina, in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government;

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquillity insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property;

I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper, for convening a convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others; for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina, to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence; provided that in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall previously have taken and subscribed the oath on amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation, May 29, 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediately before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called Ordinance of Secession, and the said convention when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time. And I do hereby direct:

First—That the Military Commander of the Department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government, as herein authorized.

Second—That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third—That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment Assessors of Taxes and Collectors of Customs and Internal Revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the Revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid.

In making the appointments the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts, shall be appointed.

Fourth—That the Postmaster-General proceed to establish post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States, within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment. But, if suitable residents are not found, then appoint agents from other States.

Fifth—That the District Judge for the Judicial District in which North Carolina is included, proceed to hold courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress. The Attorney-General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment confiscation and sale property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Sixth—That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

Seventh—That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this

L.S. twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

By the President: ANDREW JOHNSON.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE TELEGRAPH.

Communication Open with Memphis, Vicksburgh, Mobile and New-Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 29.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's lines are now in full telegraphic connection with Memphis, Vicksburgh, Mobile and New-Orleans, and are receiving and sending private messages to those cities.

Extension of the Lines of the American Telegraph in the South.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 29.

The American Telegraph Company will receive business to all its former stations in the South from and after this date. Certain sections of the line requiring further repairs, messages will be subject to some delay, but the superiority of telegraphic over mail facilities is so great that the line will doubtless be occupied to their full capacity. The government controls and supervises all telegraphic business throughout the South, and there is no danger that this great public convenience will be improperly employed.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Horse Race—What Effect the Wind Had—Also the Sand—An Earthquake without Damage—Arrests for Conspiring to Seize a Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 24.

The great two-mile race between *Norfolk* and *Lodi* came off yesterday afternoon on the Ocean House Course. A furious wind was blowing at the time, raising clouds of sand. In the first heat the horses kept close together, swung into the home-stretch side by side, and crossed the score together, making a dead heat. Time—3:45½.

Norfolk won the second and third heats. Time—3:42 3-5 and 3:51 4-5.

Better time would have been made had it not been for the high wind.

A heavy shock of an earthquake was felt in this city and throughout Southern California this morning. No damage was done, although many houses were rudely shaken.

Steamship *Moses Taylor* arrived last evening with the passengers who left New-York on the 22d of April.

Steamship *Golden City* arrived to-day with the New-York passengers of the 1st inst.

Arrived to-day, ship *Peabody*, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 25.

Twenty-two men of the bark *Brontes'* Mexican emigration party, were arrested by the police last night, on a charge of conspiracy to seize the Peruvian steamer *Colon*, laying in this harbor, in which to put to sea to attack French commerce as a privateer under Mexican colors. The case will be examined before the authorities.

The evidence in the case of the Panama pirates is clearly against them so far.

Coal Riots in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 29.

A dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Massillon, Ohio, gives particulars of a riot among the coal miners in that vicinity, growing out of resistance made by the Miners' Union Organization to new men, not members of the Union, being set to work.

The Forty-fifth Regiment National Guards was called out to restore order, and arrested a number of the leaders.

Great excitement prevailed, and further violence is apprehended.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Shockokon.

This steamer arrived at this port this morning from Hatteras Inlet. She put into the Delaware Breakwater on account of a northeast gale, and remained there until the 28th inst. She has been absent over two years, doing duty on the York, James, Appomattox and Pamunkey Rivers, off Wilmington, and at Beaufort, N. C., as guardship; also for several months past in the sounds of North Carolina, and was in the advance up the James River in May last, and at the battle of Deep Bottom.

During the advance up the Maherrin River she, with the United States steamers *Shamrock*, *Wyaluring*, *Hunchback* and *Whitehead*, stood ready to perform any service that they might be called upon to forward the plans of Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN on the onward movement to Richmond, and thwart LEE in any plan of reinforcing JOHNSTON in that direction.

The following is a list of her officers:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanding, FRANCIS JOSSELYN; Acting Master and Ex Officer, John O. Johnson; Acting Assistant Paymaster, C. J. Todd; Acting Assistant Surgeon, E. C. Thatcher; Acting First Assistant Engineer, in charge, W. D. Forbes; Acting Ensigns, F. C. Warner, W. C. Borden; Pilot, George Broadstreet; Mates, E. S. Proudit, James B. Lukens, Franklin Bradley, John Hardy; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, James Wilson, W. C. Remich, James Fitzpatrick; Paymaster's Clerk, James B. Van Cleef,

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Full Report of the Proceedings on Monday.

Progress of Testimony for the Defence.

Examination of Hyams, the Yellow-Fever Distributor.

The Story of His Employment by Dr. Blackburn.

Full Knowledge of the Infernal Plot by the Rebel Leaders in Canada.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 29.

Most of to-day's session of the commission for the trial of the assassins was taken up by testimony for the defendant, Dr. MUDD. An effort was made to break down the evidence of THOMAS, a government witness, who testified, some days ago, that Dr. MUDD had told him the President and members of the Cabinet were to be killed. The defence also offered evidence to prove that Dr. MUDD was not with BOOTH at the several places in Washington, on given days of March and April last, as testified by WEICHMAN and others.

Probably the most fiendish acts in the whole catalogue of diabolical crimes proved against the rebels were disclosed this afternoon, in the testimony of the witness HYAMS, who gave an account of his employment by Dr. BLACKBURN, in Toronto, to convey to this city several packages of clothing, infected with yellow fever and small-pox, to be sold here indiscriminately. The work was faithfully performed by the witness HYAMS, so far as he engaged to execute the devilish job. No credit could be attached to the evidence of this wretch, were there not some other circumstances and credible witnesses to corroborate enough of his testimony to make it probable that the whole of it is true. He rattled off his story without hesitancy, and there was that in his manner which impressed the hearer that he was telling the truth, notwithstanding in it he discovered himself to be one of the most heartless, cold-blooded, wholesale would-be assassins of them all. HYAMS is a genteelly dressed man, of small stature, of dark complexion, and Israelitish features, and is said to be of the Jewish persuasion. During his recital of the transaction the audience gave, in suppressed murmurs and exclamations, unmistakable demonstrations of what their verdict would be were the witness himself on trial before them. That verdict seemed to be unanimous, "Hang the wretch."

The audience was principally composed of ladies, and the room again packed to its utmost capacity. There were about a dozen Congressmen present, among them, Hon. BENJAMIN EGGLESTON, member elect from First District of Ohio, the successor of Mr. PENDLETON.

Synopsis of Testimony Taken on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 29.

To-day, the counsel for Mrs. SURRATT asked to have HENRY VON STEINECKER recalled; they wished to show that VON STEINECKER had been attached to BLENKER's staff, but, subsequently, while under sentence of death, for desertion, he escaped to the rebel service, and was employed as a draughtsman to Gen. JEB. STUART. They wanted to show there was no such secret meeting as VON STEINECKER had described in the camp of the Second Virginia Regiment, at which BOOTH was alleged to be present, and the assassination of President LINCOLN discussed.

Gen. WALLACE, a member of the court, said the application just made, which was in writing, contained a bitter aspersion on the witness in his absence and was inflammatory in its character. It was discreditable to the parties concerned and too offensive to the court to be placed on record.

Mr. CAMPBELL disclaimed any intention on the part of counsel to reflect upon the court. The only object was to impeach the testimony of a witness.

The court voted not to put the paper on record, but was perfectly willing, as was expressed the other day, that the counsel for the accused should call witnesses to impeach VON STEINECKER's testimony.

Mr. AIKEN said they had Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON, late of the rebel service, and members of his staff, to prove that no such secret meeting as VON STEINECKER represented took place in the camp of the Second Virginia Regiment, at which BOOTH was said to be present, having for its object the assassination of President LINCOLN.

Witnesses were examined by the defence to impeach those who had testified against Dr. MUDD.

The prosecution called Mr. HYAMS, who testified to meeting Dr. BLACKBURN at Toronto in December, 1862, and knew that he was in the service of the rebellion. That BLACKBURN took witness to a private room, and asked him if he was willing to go on an expedition. He told him he would make a $100,000 and receive more glory than LEE. Witness consented and received a letter from BLACKBURN, dated May 10, at Havana, stating that he would arrive at Halifax, and witness made his way there and perfected arrangements for the distribution of infected clothing, and bringing the trunks to New-York, Philadelphia, etc. BLACKBURN stated that his object was to destroy the Federal army; that the clothing had been infected with yellow fever, and that other parties were engaged with him in infecting goods amounting to $1,000,000 worth, with that disease and the small-pox.

Witness understood that the clothing in a valise, which was sent to President LINCOLN, was infected with both diseases.

When witness returned to Hamilton he met CLAY and HOLCOMBE, who congratulated him on his success, and he telegraphed to Dr. BLACKBURN, who came down the next night; and when witness had told him what he had done, he said it was all right, as "Big No. 2" had gone to Washington, and he was sure it would kill at sixty yards.

BLACKBURN said THOMPSON would pay him, and he went to THOMPSON, who stated that he would be paid when they heard the goods had been delivered according to instructions.

Witness showed them a letter from WALL & Co., when THOMPSON gave witness fifty dollars on account.

The Testimony Taken on Monday.

After the reading of the previous day's proceedings Mr. Clampitt, on behalf of the counsel for Mrs. Surratt, read a paper he follows:

Mary E. Surratt, one of the accused, in asking for the recall of Henry Von Steinacker, a witness for the prosecution, through her counsel, says that in regard to the said Steinacker she proposes to prove that shortly after the breaking out of the war he was a member of Gen. Blenker's staff, serving in the capacity of a topographical engineer of war; that while under sentence of death at New-Cumberland for attempting to desert to the enemy, on or about the month of May, 1862, he made a second attempt to desert, with better success, and entered the lines of Gen. Imboden, Commander, of the so-called Confederate States, in or about the month of May, 1862, scattered between Winchester and Romney, Va., and that most of the time from that date till May, 1863, he was employed as a draughtsman by Major-Gen. J. E. B. Stewart, of the so-called Confederate army; that in May, 1863, the said Steinacker voluntarily joined Company K, of the Second Virginia Infantry, as a private, and drew pay, bounty, clothing and the usual allowances of a private soldier; and that he was detailed as an assistant in Capt. Oscar Henricks, an engineer officer of the staff of Major-Gen. Edward Johnson, of the so-called Confederate States army, and remained with him during the Pennsylvania campaign of that year; and that in traveling over Swift Run Gap, he had no company until he arrived near Chancellorsville, where he fell in with Assistant-Surgeon McQueen, of the so-called Confederate States army, and two other gentlemen in said service; that he never ranked in said service as an engineer officer, or received the pay of one; that he was frequently in the guard-house for shooting or threatening to shoot negroes charged with piloting United States soldiers near Mine Run, Va., and on other serious charges; that he stole moneys which were placed in his charge; that he had stolen a horse from St. David B. Cockerill, of the Second Virginia Infantry, and was tried by court-martial for the same and found guilty; and that soon after the Spring campaign of 1864, he stole clothing near the north of Richmond, and escaped to Winchester, Va., representing himself as being in charge of the dead body of Maj. Henry R. Douglass, A. A. G. on Gen. Johnston's staff, who is now present before this court alive and well; that he never saw J. Wilkes Booth, the actor, in Virginia, or at the camp, at any time, of the Second Virginia Regiment of Infantry; and that no such meeting of Confederate officers, as he speaks of in his testimony, ever took place where plans for the assassination of President Lincoln were discussed. By her counsel.

(Signed,) REVERDY JOHNSON,
FRED. A. AIKEN,
J. W. CLAMPITT.

Judge-Advocate Holt said that he was not informed where the witness was, but was perfectly willing that he should be recalled if found.

Gen. Wallace inquired whether the Judge-Advocate had ever declined or refused to issue the proper summons for the reappearance of the witness.

Judge-Advocate Holt said that he had not, but on the contrary, had signified his desire to secure his attendance.

Gen. Wallace said that he made the inquiry for the purpose, if the Judge-Advocate had never refused to summon the witness, of objecting to putting such a paper as that upon the record.

Mr. Clampitt called attention to the fact that no allegation had been made that the prosecution had refused to call the witness.

Gen. Hunter said that the decision of the court last week was, that if the defence desired Von Sternacker recalled, every effort should be made to recall him.

Mr. Aiken replied, that the defence then stated that they did not wish him called as a witness for the defence. When upon the stand he was not cross-examined, for the reason that the defence knew nothing about him.

Gen. Hunter inquired if anything was known of Steinacker's whereabouts.

Mr. Aiken said that all known of him was that he was brought here after having been released from Fort Delaware, and had now gone none knew where.

Judge-Advocate Holt asked by whom the paper just presented had been signed.

Mr. Aiken said it had been signed by the counsel for Mrs. Surratt, and would be supported by Major-Gen. Edward Johnson, formerly of the Confederate army, who was present as a witness, and by members of his staff.

Gen. Wallace—I would like to know for which one of the prisoners that paper is considered necessary.

Mr. Aiken—For Mrs. Surratt, and it has a bearing, in a degree, upon all of them.

Gen. Wallace—Will the gentleman please to state the connection of that paper with Mrs. Surratt's case?

Mr. Aiken—The connection, as we understand it, is simply this: We wish to prove that Mr. Booth was not in Virginia at the time stated by Von Steinacker; that no such meeting of Confederate officers as he alleges took place; that no plans for the assassination of President Lincoln were discussed. I think the language used by the witness was that one of the officers told him "Lincoln must go up the spout;" that so far as they were concerned the officers in the camp of the Second Virginia Regiment were not aware of any such plan; that they did not see Mr. Booth in that camp, and that if any such plan to assassinate the President did exist, Mrs. Surratt had no connection with it, and knew nothing about it.

Judge-Advocate Holt—It is not necessary to recall the witness to prove that.

Mr. Aiken—We propose to call the witnesses here as to whether they would believe Von Steinacker on his oath.

Judge-Advocate Holt said that he was willing to acquiesce in the application, but he wished the Court to consider whether a paper such as the one which had been read—so stringently defamatory in its character—should be allowed to go upon the records, when really it was the basis of no application which had not been considered and granted.

Gen. Wallace—I, for my part, wish to say now that I understand distinctly, and hold in very supreme contempt, such practices as that. It is very discreditable to the parties concerned, to the attorney, and, if permitted, in my judgment, will be discreditable to the court.

Mr. Clampitt—May it please the Court, I do not desire, standing in the position that we do, to do anything that would reflect upon the counsel in the degree that a member of the court has spoken, but I understand my position, may it please the court, as one of the counsel for Mrs. Surratt. We are here standing within the portals of the constituted Temple of Justice, and here for the purpose of defending the very citadel of liberty, and we feel it to be our duty to use every exertion in our power consistent with forms that obtain before a court to impeach and destroy the testimony of any witness whose testimony can properly be impeached, and we do it for the purpose, if possible, of shielding the accused. It is at the same time our bounden duty, and an obligation that we owe to our client, that we should spread before the court the character of the witness on the part of the prosecution who has made this explanation. I hope it will be satisfactory to the court.

Gen. Wallace—It is not satisfactory to me, for the reason that he has in no instance been denied the privilege which he has sought by that paper.

Gen. Howe—Neither has he shown any connection of the paper with the case of his client.

Mr. Aiken—The Judge-Advocate has stated that if Von Steineker could be readily found, he had no objection to his recall. There seems to be a misunderstanding, however, in regard to our asking for that. We do not propose to summon him as our own witness, but we have presented this paper in accordance with a strictly legal form.

Gen. Wallace—Yes, we understand that.

A vote was then taken by the commission upon the question of allowing the paper to be entered upon its records. The result of the vote was announced to be that the paper should not be entered. The witnesses above referred to by the defence not being present, the commission proceeded as follows:

Examination of Mr. Davis.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At Dr. Samuel Mudd's.

Q.—How long have you resided there? A.—Since the 9th day of January last.

Q.—What has been your employment there? A.—Working on the farm.

Q.—Have you been there constantly since you first went there on the 9th of January? A.—I have; I was absent from the plantation only one night.

Q.—Do you remember what night that was? A.—No, Sir, I do not really know; it was in the month of January.

Q.—State how often Dr. Mudd has been absent from home from the time you went there up to his arrest, and the circumstances attending his absence? A.—He has been away from home only three nights; the first time he went to Mr. Geo. Henry Gardner's party, taking his family with him, and returning the next morning; that was in January, on the 26th; the second time he came to Washington with Mr. Lewellyn Gardner, with whom he also returned; that was on the 23d of March; I am enabled to recollect the day by the fact that while he was away the barn blew down; the third time he came to Washington.

Q.—Do you know John H. Surratt or John Wilkes Booth? A.—I do not.

Q.—State whether you were or were not ill while at Dr. Mudd's, and for how long? A.—I was very ill for better than three weeks; I was taken sick in February, and my sickness lasted until March.

Q.—State whether Dr. Mudd attended you during your sickness? A.—He did.

Q.—State whether you did or did not see Dr. Mudd every day during all the time you were at his house? A.—I saw him every day during the time I was there, except the three occasions that he was away.

Q.—State whether during the time you were there you ever heard the names of John H. Surratt, Wilkes Booth or David Herrold mentioned in the family? A.—I did not.

Q.—Were you at home on the Saturday before Easter, the 15th of April? A.—I was.

Q.—Do you know anything of two men being there that day? A.—I saw two horses there. I heard that two men were there.

Q.—Do you know at what time that evening they left? A.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock.

Q.—Were you out as usual, working that day? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you see either of the men? A.—I did not.

Q.—Where were you on Friday before the assassination of the President? A.—I was on the farm, at work.

Q.—State whether you went for Dr. Mudd? A.—I did.

Q.—Where was he? A.—He was at his father's.

Q.—What did you tell Dr. Mudd?

Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—You need not state what you told him.

The question was waived.

Q.—Some soldiers were at the house, and you went for him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He came home with you? A.—Yes, Sir. He came as far as the barn, and then went ahead of me, and I went to work.

Q.—When you went after Dr. Mudd what did you tell him? A.—I told him there were some soldiers at the house who wanted to see him.

Q.—Was there anything said between you about a boot? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear Dr. Mudd, during the time you were with him, express any disloyal sentiments? A.—I did not.

By Mr. Ewing—On the day of the President's assassination did you take breakfast with the family? A.—No, Sir, I did not take either breakfast or dinner with the family that day.

Q.—What did you understand about certain parties having been in the house? A.—Nothing more than that men were there—one with a broken leg.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham—Q.—How do you know that Dr. Mudd went to George Henry Gardner's? A.—I saw him going there?

Q.—How far was it? A.—Not over a quarter of a mile.

Q.—Where were you? A.—I was home at the time.

Q.—His horse's head was that way? A.—No, Sir; he walked.

Q.—That is all you know about that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say you did not see two men there on Saturday? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—How do you know that they had left the house on Saturday? A.—Because their horses were gone when I returned to the house at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q.—How did you know that the men were gone? A.—I thought so.

Q.—You did not know it? A.—No, Sir.

Examination of Julianna Blois, Colored.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State whether you formerly lived at the house of Dr. Samuel A Mudd? A.—I did.

Q.—When did you go there to live, and how long did you stay? A.—I went there on Christmas before last, and left two days before last Christmas.

Q.—Did you ever know of any Confederate officers or soldiers being about Dr. Mudd's house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see Andrew Gwynn, Ben. Gwynn, or this man, (exhibiting to witness a portrait of Surratt,) at that house? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever hear the names of Ben Gwynn, Andrew Gwynn, or Surratt, mentioned in the house while you were there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—State what sort of a master Dr. Samuel A. Mudd was? A.—He treated his slaves very well, as also all those that were around him; he was very kind to us all; I lived with him a year, and he never spoke a cross word to me that I know of.

Q.—Did you ever know of his whipping Mary Simms? A.—No, Sir; he never struck her that I know of.

Q.—Do you know what Mary Simms left the house for? A.—On one Sunday evening Mrs. Mudd told her not to go away, but she would go; the next morning she, Mrs. Mudd, struck her with a little switch; I do not think she hurt her, as the switch was a small one.

Q.—Did Sam. Mudd never whip her at all? A.—No, Sir; I never heard of him striking her.

Q.—What is the general reputation of Mary A. Simms among the colored people around there? A.—She is not a good truth-teller, Sir, because she has told lies on me.

Q—Do you know what the colored folks around there generally think of her? A.—Well, they generally think she is a liar.

Q.—Do you know what the colored folks think of Mylow Simms as a truth-teller? A.—They thought the same of him as of Mary. If he got angry with you he would tell a lie on you for the sake of satisfaction.

Q.—That was the general opinion about him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear Dr. Samuel Mudd talk about the government of Mr. Lincoln? A.—I never did.

Q.—You left there two days before last Christmas. Do you know anything about Dr. Samuel Mudd going away on that day? A.—Dr. Samuel Mudd's wife told me he was going to Washington to buy a cooking-stove.

Q.—Where have you lived since you left Dr. Samuel Mudd? A.—With Mr. Wall, in Bryantown.

The commission then took a recess until 2 o'clock, at which time the body reassembled.

Examination of Dr. George D. Mudd.

By Mr. Ewing—State your residence and business. A.—I am a practitioner of medicine in the village of Bryantown, Charles County, Maryland.

Q.—State whether you know the prisoner, Samuel A. Mudd, and what relation, if any, exits between you? A.—I know him; his father and my father were first cousins; he was a student under me some years ago in the study of medicine.

Q.—State whether you know his reputation in the neighborhood in which he lives for peace, order and good citizenship. A.—I know of no one whose reputation is better in that regard; it is very good.

Q.—State what is his reputation as a master. A.—I have always considered him a humane man toward his fellow man, whether servant or otherwise; he always clothed and fed his servants well and treated them kindly, so far as I know.

Q.—State whether or not you saw Dr. Mudd on the Sunday after the assassination of the President? A.—Yes, Sir, I saw him at church; he overtook me after that on my way home to Bryantown, and I rode with him as far as his house.

Q.—State whether he said anything to you about any persons having been at his house?

Judge-Advocate Holt objected to the question, on the ground that the government had not offered the declarations of the prisoners in evidence.

Mr. Ewing said that he proposed to show by the witness, who was a man of unquestionable and active loyalty, that the prisoner had informed him that on Saturday morning there were two suspicious persons at his house, and had desired the witness, if he thought it advisable, to notify the military authorities of the fact of their being at his house, but not to tell it at large about the streets, lest the parties or their friends might assassinate him (the prisoner) for the disclosure. This was a part of the very substrata of those factions of the prisoner by which it was sought to implicate him, and was connected with acts of the preceding and subsequent days which the prosecution had shown. This statement was virtually an act, and was done during the time of that alleged silence on his part which had been urged as a means of implicating him as an accessory before and after the fact in this murder. If the fact that he had been silent was to be urged against him, was not the fact of his breaking that silence to be introduced in his behalf? Moreover, the statement was made at a time when the prisoner could not have known that any suspicions were directed against him. In support of his position, Mr. Ewing read from Russell on Crimes, vol. 26, 750, and other authorities.

Judge-Advocate Holt remarked that where partial declarations were given in evidence the accused had a right to insist that the whole should be given. In the present instance the prosecution had not offered declarations of the prisoner. The ground on which it was sought to introduce them was, that they were part of the transaction itself. But the transaction, at the time those declarations were made, had been completed; it had closed the day before. It consisted in the fact of the prisoner having concealed and entertained these men and sent them on their way rejoicing, and that transaction on which the prisoner was now arraigned by the government was complete at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It was now proposed to introduce a declaration on the part of the prisoner made twenty-four hours afterward, after he had time to review his conduct. It was not competent to declare the motives by which the previous acts were governed, because there was no means of reaching those motives, or of introducing any testimony in regard to them.

Mr. Ewing replied that the transaction was not wholly closed. The charge here was one of concealment not only of the persons of the three men while they were in the house, but a concealment of the fact that they had been in the house, of four witnesses who testified that they went to Dr. Mudd's house on Saturday, and stated that Dr. Mudd denied that the men had been at his house, and the accused now desired to show that he did give information to the government on Sunday, through the witness on the stand, that the men were at his house.

The objection of the Judge-Advocate was sustained and the question was not put.

Q.—State whether you communicated to the military authorities in Bryantown the fact of any suspicious persons having been at the house of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd on Saturday? A.—I did.

Q.—State to whom you communicated it? A.—I communicated it, I think, to Lieut. Dana, who was the principal in command of the military there at the time.

Q.—When did you communicate it to him? A.—I think it was on Monday morning.

Q.—What statement did you make to him? A.—I stated to him that Dr. Mudd had informed me that two suspicious persons were at his house; that they came there a little before day break on Saturday morning, and that one of them had a broken leg which he bandaged; that they were laboring under some degree of excitement, more so, he thought, than should have been caused by a broken leg; that these parties had said they came from Bryantown, and were inquiring the way to Parson Wilmer's; that while there, one of them called for a razor and shaved himself, thereby altering his appearance; that he (Dr. Mudd) improvised a crutch or crutches for the man with the broken leg; and that they went in the direction of Parson Wilmer's. I think that is about the whole of what I told the Lieutenant.

Q.—Of whom did you get this information? A.—Of the prisoner, Dr. Samuel Mudd.

Q.—What time on Monday did you make the communication? A.—I think on Monday morning.

Q.—By whose authority did you make the communication? A.—The mentioning of that matter to me, or any other matter bringing in the assassination, particularly such an assassination as the country and the world now mourn, was my warrant, and as authority from him and anybody else who knew me.

Q.—At the time he imparted this information to you was anything said about communicating it to the military authorities? A.—When I left him I told him I would mention the matter to the authorities, and see what could be made of it; he told me he would be glad if I would; but, if I could make such an arrangement, he would much prefer that he should be sent for, and that he would give every information in his power relative to it; that if it became a matter of publicity, he feared for his life, on account of guerrillas that might be infesting the neighborhood.

Q.—Did you say to what authorities you would mention it?

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE WORKINGMEN'S UNION.

Grand Demonstration Yesterday and To-Day at Jones' Wood—Sixteen Thousand Tickets Sold—Dancing and Frolicking.

EIGHT HOURS A FAIR DAY'S WORK.

SECOND DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Jones' Wood is an institution. In connection with the squatter interest of the Nineteenth Ward, it has made that section of the city familiar to all lovers of fun and frolic, and is well worth a visit from the curious. The police under that veteran virtuoso, Capt. HART, are kept busy during the Spring, Summer and Fall months in guarding the frequent gatherings which are held there, and when the force is not on duty at the woods watching pretty girls and keeping off rowdies, it finds ample occupation in supervising the goat business at Mackarel Hill, and the squatter community on the rocks beyond. Human nature is the same all the world over, and it is by no means surprising that the newspapers, which so frequently chronicle rows, disturbances and murders in every other quarter of the city, should occasionally find food for a paragraph in the troubles at Jones' Wood.

As a rule, however, the place is admirably ordered. Decorum and quiet reign supreme; the Liederkranz, the Schultzen Corps, the several German organizations, and many of our churches and schools, avail themselves every year of its spacious groves, its sloping hillsides, its meadows verdure clad, its large platforms for dancing, and its thousand and one apparatus for pleasure, and enjoyment. The hotel at which so many choice dinners have in time past been prepared by our old acquaintance SOMMER, has passed into the capable hands of Mr. P. CHILENECHT, and fully sustains its ancient reputation. Yesterday was the opening day of a grand festival gotten up by

THE WORKINGMEN'S UNION,

under the direction of some fifty organizations. Arrangements had been made by the committee with Mr. H. C. CROSSETT to have a steamboat and barges in readiness at the foot of Gouverneur-street, and at the appointed time about eight hundred persons, who prefarred going by boat, were at the pier. No boat or barge, however, made its appearance, and the disappointed pic-nickers were compelled to seek other conveyance, or wait until to-day for their fun. If the facts are as were represented, other committees would do well to shun this frightful contractor. The earlier hours of the day betokened rain, and many hearts were doubtless saddened by the prospective dampening. By noon, however, the woods were well filled, and the festival was a success.

THE COMMITTEES

represented the whole fifty organizations, and were selected by name and society, as follows:

Messrs. Dunn, Clothing Cutters; Allen, Trunk and Bag Makers; Donlon, Packing-box Makers; Beattis, Dry Dock Painters; Blake, Carpenters; Cashman, Tailors; Souter, Amalgamated Engines; Wood, Typographical Union; Ball, Sash and Blind Makers; Rourke, House Painters; Parker, Tin Roofers; Cashman, Protective Tailors; Mitchell, Car Drivers; Leonard, Coach Drivers; McDermott, Plasterers; Lynch, Cot. Hoisters; Gillen, Cartmen; Haggerty, Coachmakers; Neville, Dry Goods; Taylor, Carpets; Turney, Goldbeaters; Blackman, Longshoremen; Cooney, Copperworkers; Stephens, Plumbers; Peters, Upholsterers; Quino, Shade Painters.

Messrs. STEPHENS, the Chairman; WOOD, of the Typographical Union, and NEVILLE, of the *Workingmen's Advocate*, were particularly active in securing the comfort and happiness of the thousands there, while the various committees, each in its sphere, deserve great praise for the thorough manner in which they attended to their duties.

THE DANCING

commenced a little after 12, when the following list was conscientiously tripped from beginning to end:

1. March. 2. Quadrille. 3. Quadrille Basket. 4. Lanciers. 5. Waltz, Schottisch and Polka. 6. Quadrille, Cheat and Jig. 7. Quadrille Sociable. 8. Virginia Reel. 9. Galop, Redowa and Varsovienne. 10. Lanciers. 11. Waltz, Schottisch and Polka. 12. Quadrille March. 13. Quadrille, Minuet. 14. Lanciers. 15. Quadrille Sociable. 16. Polka, Schottisch and Esmeralda. 17. Virginia Reel. 18. Quadrille, Three Set. 19. Waltz, Schottisch and Galop. 20. Quadrille, Cheat and Jig. 21. Lanciers. 22. Polka, Redowa and Varsovienne. 23. Quadrille, Basket. 24. Quadrille, Family Set.

A more orderly gathering we have never seen. A glance at the committee list above will inform the reader as to the class of people present. They were literally the working men and their friends and families. Hearty, rollicking, genuine enjoyment was the motto of the day, and for once they seemed determined to break over their united decree of but

EIGHT HOURS A FAIR DAY'S WORK.

Some walked leisurely through the shady groves; others lay upon the green sward by the water's edge, whence they could see the poor devils across the channel in the prison-yard of Blackwell's Island, or count the swill steamers and lazy schooners as they went to or from the city; others tickled themselves fearfully in the fancy swings; others drank the invigorating lager or the more modest soda; some contented themselves with quiet chats in the pleasant works with which the place abound, but the vast majority of them were on the platform, where, with zeal and perspiration, they made themselves merry and hot in the mazy and exhaustive dance. How many people there were there at any one time, we have no means of knowing; but the committee report a sale of

SIXTEEN THOUSAND TICKETS,

and not all in yet. Whatever may be the correctness of their working theory—a theory which has as its firmest foundation the rule that: "Eight hours are a fair day's work"—there can be no doubt as to their entire familiarity with all the ins and outs, the twists and turns, the forwards and backwards, the toe-ins and heel-outs, or the bewildering and bewitching labyrinth. ROBERTSON'S two bands supplied the timely excitants for the two immense platforms, and competent and accustomed as they are to the demands upon wind and muscle made on such occasions, we are confident they were never so thoroughly taxed and tired before. Without intermission or let up, the impatient votaries pursued their tantalising goddess, and it is by no means improbable that had the fiddles and trumpets held out until now, there would have been no vacancies in the sets, no spare room upon the platform.

The occasional showers which cooled and braced the atmosphere may have kept several thousands away, but they had no perceptible effect upon the thousands who were there. At a late hour the bands ceased playing, and the people went home, where invigorating sleep has doubtless prepared them for the labors and pleasure of

TO-DAY,

when the festival will be continued. There is every reason to believe, that the demonstration of to-day will exceed in numbers anything ever known at this favorite resort. Probably twenty thousand people, more or less, will participate, and the effect cannot but be surpassingly grand.

Naval Movements.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

During the four years of war, the Brooklyn Navy-yard has perhaps been one of the most important depots of supplies for the Navy Department in the United States. At this yard over 100 purchased steamers have been altered into men-of-war, and 20 first-class vessels have been constructed, while a large number of schooners have been armed. All these vessels have been three or four times in the dry dock. The amount of expenditure is embraced mostly in the storekeeper's accounts, the able and energetic D. D. T. MARSHALL, who has charge of the bureaus of construction, steam engineering, equipment and recruiting, yards and docks and navigation; the other two bureaus in the yard are ordnance, under the charge o Capt. MULAVEY, and provisions and clothing under the charge of Major BRADFORD. Since the war commenced, the Brooklyn yard has furnished with outfits and supplies over 200 vessels per annum. In 1864 supplies were furnished for the following squadrons from this station: East and West Gulf, North and South Atlantic, and West Indies; stores were shipped to New-Orleans, Pensacola, Key West, Hilton Head, Beaufort, Wilmington, Newbern, Norfolk, and the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy-yard. Also all the requisitions of the Naval Academy at Newport were filled from this station....The following vessels have arrived at the yard recently: Steamers—Daylight, May 15; Bigonia, May 16; Spuyten Duyvil, May 17; Wyalusing, May 21; Rhode Island, May 23; Pequot, May 24; Pursuit, May 25; Mattabessett, Wyandotte, Gov. Buckingham, Com. Hull, May 26; Union, May 27; Shockoken, May 29....Five vessels will be sold at public auction to-day at the Lyceum, at 12 M. The U. S. Steamer *Fort Morgan* sails for the West Gulf Squadron to-morrow, carrying mails, &c.... The following vessels have sailed recently from the Yard: Tahoma, May 22; Paul Jones, May 20; Alabama, May 22.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHOCKOKEN.

Yesterday the U. S. steamer *Shockoken* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard from Edenton, North Carolina. For a long time she has been performing blockading and other duties on the coast and rivers of North Carolina. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Vol. Lieutenant-Commander, FRANCIS JOSSLYN; Acting Master, J. O. Johnson; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Wm. D. Forbes; A. A. Paymaster, C. J. Todd; A. A. Surgeon, E. C. Thatcher; Acting Ensigns, F. C. Warner, W. C. Borden; Mates, E. S. Proudfit, F. Bradley, John Hardy, Jas. B. Lukens, Jas. Wilson, Wm. C. Remick, Jas. Fitzpatrick.

The Spring-street Ferry Franchise.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the right to establish a ferry from the foot of Spring-street to Hoboken, New-Jersey, at the point where the old ferry was established, and to maintain the same for a term of ten years from the 1st of June next, was offered at public auction in the Governor's Room, City Hall. The landing-place on this side is furnished by the city and on the other side by the purchaser.

Mr. CHAS. H. LOEW officiated as auctioneer. The attendance was not large, and the bidding was confined to the agent of the Spring-street Ferry Company and Mr. CHAS. WEBB, who represented the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.

The first bid was $1,000, from which the price was run up in bids of $50 and $100 to $12,500, at which figure it was knocked down to the agent of the Spring-street Ferry Company. On this gentleman being called on for his deposit of 20 per cent., the money was not forthcoming, and it was therefore decided by the Comptroller to resell the franchise at 11 A. M. to-day.

THE NEW-SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

League Against Romanism—Report upon Overtures—Church Erections—The Narrative—Elections.

CLOSING DAY.

The Assembly met yesterday morning at the usual hour, at Lafayette-avenue Church, Brooklyn.

The Mileage Committee presented their report. The total receipts had been $6,215 65, and the report recommended, in view of the deficiency of nearly $3,000, and as the vote of assessment to meet the expenses of commissioners had been found insufficient, that the proposed vote for the new year for each member of the different presbyteries, be eight cents instead of five, as at present. The report was adopted.

Dr. SPEAR presented a memorial and report relative to the establishment of a Presbyterian Church in Chattanooga, now used as a hospital. Adopted.

Dr. SPEAR also presented a report concerning a Protestant mass-meeting, held in the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, May 23, 1865, during the session of the Old-School Presbyterian General Assembly, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the wide spread influence of infidelity in all its phases of bold Atheism and Rationalistic Philosophy, which is now putting forth redoubled energies for its dissemination throughout every section of our land, calls for the prompt and united action of Evangelical Christians in a clear, honest and uncompromising enunciation of the great cardinal doctrines of grace, and a bold defence of the truth as it is in Jesus.

Resolved, That the fearful growth of the Papacy, both as an ecclesiastical and civil power in this land, well calculated to awaken the fears and rouse the mightiest energies of the entire Protestant community, and calls imperiously for the adoption of measures at once timely and adequate to the emergency, so that we may, under the Divine blessing, be enabled to counteract the secret and malign influence of The Man of Sin, and present an unbroken front of the army of truth against this system of corruption which is hourly girding itself for this approaching conflict.

Resolved, That it is our candid judgment that the present is an auspicious moment to inaugurate such a measure, and that while we would not presume to dictate, we would most respectfully request the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session in this city, to put forth a suitable deliverance upon these important subjects; and to take steps to have such action concurred in by other branches of our American Protestant Church, so as to bring about the formation of a great National Protestant League, which, in its constitution, shall be fully up to the urgent demands and necessities of the times.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of four ministers and three laymen be appointed by this meeting to present this subject to the General Assembly, and to be associated with a similar committee to be appointed by that body in devising plans by which a general and concerted movement of all the Protestant forces of the land may be brought about, and a bold, vigorous and continuous protest by word and act shall be enunciated against both infidelity and Roman Catholicism, the arch enemies of truth in the midst of the professing Church of God, and arch traitors to civil and religious freedom throughout the world.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a committe appointed in conformity with the resolutions to cooperate with another appointed by the General Assembly at Pittsburgh in the formation of a National Protestant Union, or Organization of Evangelical Denominations.

The following is the committee's report: "The assembly having heard a certified copy of the minutes of the Protestant mass meeting held in the City of Pittsburgh, May 23, 1865, and composed of the members of the General Assembly now in session at Pittsburgh, Penn., and of 'other friends of Protestant Christianity,' and being informed that the other assembly will probably appoint a committee, in accordance with a request of the meeting, hereby appoints a committee to cooperate with other committees similarly appointed, to consider the expediency of forming a National Protestant Reunion, or Organization of Evangelical Denominations, in this country, and report the result of their joint counsels and labors to the next assembly—the said committee to consist of twelve ministers and ten elders." The report was adopted, and Rev. Drs. ADAMS, PRENTISS and ADAIR were appointed to nominate the committee.

The question of Church polity was then taken up. After a discussion of the report of the committee on the subject, it was recommitted to a special committee of five to report at the next General Assembly.

The much debated question regarding the Church erection fund was disposed of by a resolution submitting it to legal opinion, to be ready for consideration at the next General Assembly. Adjourned to 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. PIERCE.

On motion, the report of the Mileage Committee, levying an assessment of eight cents on each member of the presbyteries, was amended and the sum reduced to six cents.

The report of the delegate to the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, Newcastle, Penn., was received and adopted. The Committee on Synodical Records of Geneva reported favorably. Adopted.

Dr. SPEAR, on behalf of Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported on the paper prepared by the Stated Clerk, Rev. Mr. HATFIELD, rehearsing the action of previous assemblies on the subject of temperance, and the committee moved that the document be appended to the minutes and published therein. Report adopted.

The Committee on Narrative reported the close of their labors, and the narrative was read by Rev. JOHN W. MEARS. The report was lengthy. It stated the progress of the whole body of the Presbyterian Church to be highly satisfactory. The contributions were larger than ever, the loyalty of the church is steadfast, and the numbers have increased. Adopted.

The Moderator offered Messrs. OLIVER E. WOOD, JOHN P. CROSBY and EDWARD A. LAMBERT as auditors of the treasurer's accounts, and they were elected by acclamation.

A beautiful basket of rare flowers was here placed on the Moderator's table by Rev. Dr. CUYLER, amidst applause.

Dr. SPEAR offered resolution amending the plan of the Church Erection Fund, as follows:

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Church Erection Fund be directed to issue a circular addressed to all the churches under the care of this assembly, inviting them to make contributions during the present year to a supplemental fund to be appropriated in aiding church erections, in accordance with the suggestions of the trustees in their additions to the reports of the special committee made to the last assembly.

Rev. Mr. PATCH and others discussed the resolution, which was adopted.

Dr. ADAMS, of Philadelphia, moved the following complimentary resolution:

Resolved, That this General Assembly gratefully recognize the kindly welcome and generous entertainment by the citizens of Brooklyn to the commissioners of this body; that we render special thanks to the beloved pastor and people of Lafayette-avenue church for their good service, and making arrangements for our sessions, and for their manifold attentions to our comfort; also to the esteemed pastor and people of the First Presbyterian church, for the pleasant excursion which they provided for us on the water. To the members of the press of New-York and Brooklyn, particularly to the editor and reporter of the Brooklyn *Union*, for faithful reports of our proceedings. To the officers of the Long Island Historical Society and other bodies, for invitations. And to our honored and beloved Moderator, for the prompt, observful, impartial and able manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the assembly. To the ladies, for bouquets, and railroad companies, for courtesies.

Dr. ADAMS, of New-York, spoke of the courtesy and ability displayed by the Moderator, Rev. JAMES B. SHAW, D. D., of Rochester, and paid a glowing tribute to him, and hoped that the resolution would be adopted. It was adopted.

The Moderator replied and bestowed his blessing.

The Committees on Bills and Overtures, Publications, Foreign Missions, Polity of the Church, Judicial Committee, Mileage, Church Erection, Narrative, were then discharged, having completed their labors.

The roll was then called for the last time. Minutes of the closing day's proceedings were then read by the clerk, Dr. BUTLER.

Rev. THEODORE CUYLER, pastor of the church, then returned thanks for the kind resolutions passed by the assembly, and reviewed its proceedings. In bestowing his blessings upon the members the speaker was moved to tears, as were also many of the commissioners.

On motion of the Moderator, the assembly was declared adjourned until the third Thursday in May, 1866, to meet in St. Louis.

After prayer by the Moderator, and singing a hymn, the members dispersed.

The Day of Humiliation.

THE SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES—CIRCULAR FROM BISHOP POTTER AND ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKY.

Thursday next having been set apart by President JOHNSON as a day of national humiliation and prayer on account of the assassination of President LINCOLN, special services will be held on that day in all the churches of this city. Bishop POTTER has issued the following circular:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of New-York:

DEAR BRETHREN: Thursday, the 1st day of June, having been designated and set apart by the President of the United States, as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer, the following order of services is set forth to be used in this Diocese on that day.

Commending you, dear brethren, to the blessing of God. I remain, your faithful friend and brother in Christ,

HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

ORDER OF SERVICES

set forth by the Bishop, to be used in the Diocese of New-York, on Thursday, June 1, 1865.

The Morning service shall be the same with the usual Office, except where it is hereby otherwise appointed.

Instead of the Anthem, Venite, Exultemus Domino, Psalm cxxi., De profundis clamavi, shall be said or sung.

PROPER PSALMS.

Psalm xx., and Psalm xci.

PROPER LESSONS.

The First Lesson. Isaiah i.

The Second Lesson. Hebrew xii., to v. 18.

After the Second Lesson the Hymn, Benedictus.

The Litany shall be said entire.

In the end of the Litany, immediately before the general Thanksgiving, shall be said the prayer, "For a Person Under Affliction," the phrase "sorrows of Thy servants" being altered so as to read, "sorrows of the people of this land."

The Litany being ended, there shall be sung from the selection of psalms in metre, selection 30, verses 1, 2 and 3; or selection 46; or some other selection, at the discretion of the minister.

In the Communion Service, the Collect, the Epistle and the Gospel, shall be those for the week, (the Sunday after Ascension Day,) with the addition of the Collect for the Fifth Sunday in Lent, after the Collect for the day.

After the Gospel, shall be sung the 124th, or 202d hymn; or some other hymn, as the discretion of the minister.

In the Communion Service, the Collect, the Epistle and the Gospel, shall be those for the week, (the Sunday after Ascension Day,) with the addition of the Collect for the Fifth Sunday in Lent, after the Collect for the day.

After the Gospel shall be sung the 124th, or 202d hymn; or some other hymn, at the discretion of the minister.

Immediately before the blessing, the two final prayers in the Order for the Burial of the Dead, one or both, may be said.

Archbishop MCCLOSKY has notified all the priests in this diocese to observe the day by the celebration of mass and the recital of the appropriate collect, *Pro quacunque tribulatione*, which will be added to all the service.

The Collect, which is in three parts, will be thus divided. Before the Epistle, the prayer will be offered:

"Almighty God, despise not Thy people crying to Thee in their affliction; but on account of the glory of Thy name, assist them in their tribulation, through Christ, our Lord. Amen."

The next special prayer will be after the Credo:

"O Lord, receive propitiously the victim by which it is your will to be appeased, and through thy all-powerful pity, restore to us thy salvation. Through Christ our Lord. Amen."

After the Communion will be recited the last division of the Collect:

"We beseech thee, O Lord, propitiously to look upon our tribulations, and turn away from us the anger of thy indignation, which we justly deserve. Through Christ our Lord. Amen."

The special service will take place in all the Catholic churches at 10½ o'clock.

Similar orders have been issued by the Catholic Bishops of Buffalo, Cincinnati and other large cities.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Aquatics.

Yesterday afternoon the Washington Club of Williamsburgh gave their first annual regatta, for double and single scull races, the course being from the foot of Broadway around a stake boat, about one mile and return. There was quite a large gathering of the boating fraternity present to witness the several contests, and great enthusiasm was exhibited by the parties interested. Mr. H. EGGERS furnished the prizes, the first of which was for seventeen feet working boats, (give and take four inches, two pair sculls.) First prize, $15; second, $2. The entries for this stake were Messrs. W. H. HAYES and BLUE, in boat *Chas. B. Elliott*, who won easily in twenty-four minutes. Their competitors were Messrs. BRENEGAN and R. ELLIS, boat *Marks*, who gave up on the last rounding.

SECOND RACE.—For seventeen feet working-boats, boats, single pair sculls, (equa-e stern.) Prize, $10; second, $2. For this match WM. HAYES entered boat *J. A. Wheeler*; BLUE entered *C. B. Elliott*; T. OSBORNE, *Mary*; J. BIGLIN, *Cecelia*. After a well-contended struggle between BLUE and BIGLIN, the former won by two lengths, the other two being tailed out of the race. This is only a forerunner to the numerous contests that will take place during the Summer at this eligible spot for rowing races. The judges, Messrs. OSBORNE, MOSTM and DOWNING, acted impartially throughout, and the participants were hospitably entertained at the Washington Hotel.

Base Ball.

STAR VS. EAGLE.

This (Tuesday) afternoon the first regular match game at base ball will take place at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, being the first of the season between New-York clubs. Both clubs will turn out their best team, and it may reasonably be expected that a fine display of the game will be afforded the spectators, who are sure to be numerous, should the weather be propitious.

The Police Courts.

ESSEX MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE SHANDLEY—OPERATORS IN CHEAP CIGARS.

Mr. HETMAN AUERBACH, of No. 91 East Broadway, made affidavit that on the 6th of May, one HARRIS COHEN introduced GEORGE BURNETT, alias TAYLOR, and recommended him as a gentleman of wealth; that relying upon this statement he delivered 18,900 cigars, which he valued at $403, to TAYLOR, at that person's office, No. 213 Fulton-street; that TAYLOR drew a check for that amount, requesting him to present it at the Irving Bank on the next day; that, subsequently, on the day of the sale, COHEN applied to him demanding brokerage; that he promised to pay COHEN when he received the money for the check on the Irving Bank; that COHEN departed and did not return, and that at the time designated, on presenting the check, he learned that TAYLOR'S account there amounted to the sum total of five dollars, precisely. The accused were apprehended by Policeman LINES, of the Tenth Ward, and the Justice, committing TAYLOR without bail, required COHEN to recognize in $500. Of course the cigars were not recovered.

BEFORE JUSTICE MANSFIELD—ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Having circumnavigated the town seeking a Police Magistrate to entertain a complaint against one J. C. FIERO, of Sing Sing, Mr. ROBERT W. W. SIMPSON, of No. 104 East Nineteenth-street, at length fastened upon Justice MANSFIELD, and made oath that on the 30th of July, 1864, that person borrowed $400, and gave him a check for the amount on Messrs. C. F. MAURICE & Co., of Sing Sing, saying that those gentlemen were indebted to him in a greater sum. Subsequently FIERO'S showing proved to be false, and officers were sent to catch him, but he eluded them. Our Police Magistrates held that Mr. SIMPSON would hardly be able to make a case, inasmuch as the defendant's counsel would probably show that the complainant had not exercised due vigilance; but upon the urgent solicitation of Mr. SIMPSON and counsel, Justice MANSFIELD uttered a warrant, and Officer O'BYRNE arrested FIERO in Sing Sing, and brought him hither yesterday. The prisoner was committed for examination.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE HOGAN—ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

Yesterday afternoon WILLIAM HUGHES and EDWARD BRENNAN applied at Police Headquarters to see a prisoner who had been arrested for grand larceny. They were shown into the prisoner's cell, and, after a time, doorman ROBERT BROWN opened the cell door and the three leaped forth. Mr. BROWN caught and held the two visitors until aid reached him from the detectives' office, but the prisoner, who is said to be BRENNAN'S son, escaped. BRENNAN and HUGHES were then taken to the Tombs, and upon a charge of felony, in aiding a prisoner to escape, they were committed.

LARCENIES OF MONEY.

Officer JACKSON, of the Fourteenth Ward, apprehended ELIZABETH POSS for stealing a fifty-dollar treasury note from Mr. THEODORE H. TARNOW, of No. 21 Rivington-street....EDWARD WARNER and ISAAC ISAACS were arrested by patrolman HAGGERTY, of the Sixth Ward, for stealing two fifty-dollar treasury notes from Mr. WILLIAM H. WARREN, of No. 179 Broadway.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE DODGE—RELEASED.

Mr. FREDERICK NIEWOHNER, of No. 191 West Twenty-fifth-street, having been arrested to await an investigation by Fire-Marshal BAKER—the charge being arson—was released, yesterday afternoon, the evidence being insufficient.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

MARGARET MANHATTAN, a servant, was apprehended by patrolman RICHARD D. SCHOLES, of the Eighth Ward, and Mrs. ELLEN LAWLER appeared and accused her of stealing, at various times, recently, shawls, skirts, &c., from a bureau drawer. The prisoner was committed for examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER GOVER—SUICIDE OF AN OPULENT MERCHANT.

Mr. ROBERT DEIDERICHS, of Hoboken, a wealthy importer, committed suicide, yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself through the head, at his warehouse, No. 15 South William-street. The cause of this act does not appear. Mr. DEIDERICHS had recently suffered under mental depression, and yesterday, at about noon, he said to one of his clerks that all seemed black and hopeless to him, and almost immediately after making this misanthropic remark he went to a loft of the store, and there, placing the muzzle of a revolver into his mouth, delivered the charge, and fell dead. The explosion was heard in the store below, and suspecting a tragedy, the clerks ascended and found their employer a corpse. The friends immediately summoned Coroner GOVER, and requested a permit to take the body home, and this was granted. Mr. DEIDERICHS, who was a native of France, was a bachelor of about 50 years of age.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Mr. HENRY G. BACKENHUS, of Hoboken, started from down town to go home, about a week ago, and was not again seen until yesterday, when his body was found in the dock at the foot of Christopher-street. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental drowning." Mr. BACKENHUS, who was a wealthy German bachelor, aged 37 years, had recently been in the employ of a firm at No. 159 Broadway....On Sunday evening, WILLIAM G. MCCOMBER accidentally fell overboard from his brother's schooner, at the foot of Morris-street, and was drowned. Deceased was 10 years of age.

BY CORONER COLLIN—DROWNED.

Yesterday morning Mr. FRANCIS DUSENBURY, of No. 300 West Thirty-third-street, being off Thirtieth-street in a row-boat, observed a human body floating in the centre of the North River. He towed it to a pier and surrendered it to the Sixteenth Ward police, and it was taken to the station-house. On the inquest it appeared that the body was that of GEO. WEBER, of No. 133 West Twentieth-street, a youth of 19 years, who, on the 20th instant, was drowned by the upsetting of a boat. Mr. CYRUS TICK, of Croton, Westchester County, one of the steamer *Madison* deck hands, testified that the steamer was towing KEIBO'S boat, and that he warned the deceased to cut loose, lest the craft be swamped in the waves; but KEIBO paid no heed to TICK'S counsel, and was drowned. The steamer was stopped, and unavailing efforts were made to rescue the drowning youth.

The Trotting Turf.

THE FIRST GREAT TROT OF THE SEASON.

The first truly great trot of the season will come off at the Fashion Course, Long Island, on Friday next, it being a purse and stake of $2,000, mile heats, best three in five in harness, for which the four following champions of the trotting turf are entered, viz.: *General Butler*, *Lady Emma*, *Dexter*, and greatest of all, the gallant little bay mare, *Flora Temple*, of world-famed notoriety, who once again revisits the scenes of her former triumphs, after so long an absence from it spent in inglorious ease. The excitement in the sporting world is naturally intense at the meeting of four such redoubtable animals, and the desire to see *Flora Temple* once again pervades all classes. All rumors to the contrary, we are able to say she is perfectly well, and going as well as ever she did, as are all the other three. Immense sums are pending on the result. The facilities for reaching the course by road or rail are more than usually numerous, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in the cellar of Mr. FREDERICK NIEWOHNER'S grocery, at No. 191 West Twenty-fifth-street; and after it had been extinguished, with trifling damage, the appearances indicating incendiarism, Capt. HEDDON apprehended NIEWOHNER and sent him to Jefferson Market, where Justice DODGE held him to await an investigation by Fire-Marshal BAKER. That officer, however, finding no evidence against the accused to warrant his detention, made the fact known, yesterday afternoon, to the Justice, and thereupon the prisoner was released from restraint. The loss by the fire, which is trivial, is covered by $1,000 insurance in the St. Mark's Office.

HEAVY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.—The present month has been the heaviest criminal trial month ever known in this city. The following is the table of business: 186 cases were sent to the Grand Jury, who found thereon 170 indictments. Assistant District-Attorney BEDFORD tried 80 cases before Judge RUSSEL, in which there were 66 convictions, 12 abandonments by prosecution on account of the insufficiency of the evidence, and two acquittals.

CITY MORTALITY.—During the past week 336 deaths occurred in this city—85 men, 79 women, 106 boys and 116 girls—being a decrease of 15 as compared with the previous week, and of 62 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 54; marasmus, 40; convulsions, 31; bronchitis, 8; diphtheria, 8; scarlet fever, 11; typhus fever, 16; inflammation of the lungs, 30; small-pox, 26.

CAPT. BRACKETT AND THE CORPORATION ORDINANCES.—It being about the time for renewal, Capt. BRACKETT and his men have remitted their efforts in the arrests of hackmen and others who have neglected to procure the licenses which are prescribed by the corporation ordinances. If these persons neglect or refuse to secure licenses within the period which has usually been granted them, they may expect annoyance from the City Hall Police.

REGIMENTAL DRILL OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT.—This regiment is ordered to assemble for out-door drill on Monday, the 12th of June, at the armory, at 1 P. M. A court-martial, to try delinquencies, &c., will be held at the armory on Thursday, June 8, at 4 P. M.

TRADE WITH SOUTHERN PORTS.—The first shipment to Matamoras in three years and a half, without bonds, was made yesterday, by permission of the clearance department of the customs.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Friday, June 2. *Part II.*—(No. 73 Duane-street.)—Nos. 876, 708, 704, 1744, 1450, 1506, 1426, 1744, 1464, 1552, 1074, 1176, 812, 1204, 864, 1886, 1364, 1320, 1097, 1696.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Calendar for Wednesday, 31st (to which time it stands adjourned.)—Nos. 71, 76, 40, 24.

SUPERIOR COURT.—(*Both Parts*)—Adjourned for the term.

An Action for Malicious Prosecution and False Imprisonment—The Jury Render a Verdict of $250 Against the Defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Welles and a Jury.

August Pfeuffer vs. *Henry H. Morange*.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $5,000 damages from the defendant, Henry H. Morange, a lawyer, of this city, on account of the following injuries alleged to have been perpetrated by said defendant, and which are set forth in the plaintiff's complaint as follows:

On the 24th day of March, 1864, plaintiff was a married man, and with his wife and family resided at No. 927 Broadway, in this city; "that on the day above-named the defendant wilfully and maliciously, and without reasonable or probable cause, procured the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiff, and also of his wife, on a charge of assault and battery, alleged to have been committed on the defendant by the plaintiff and his wife Mary." The complaint further states "that the defendant and his wife were, after arrest, taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, detained in the prison there until 10 o'clock the ensuing day, when they gave bail in the sum of $500 to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions." Plaintiff and his wife Mary were subsequently tried in the last-named Court, and acquitted, and the prosecution of said charge was fully ended.

The complaint then states "that said charge as to this plaintiff was wholly false, as defendant well knew, and that the same was willfully and maliciously, and without reasonable or probable cause, made to injure this plaintiff, in his person, family, reputation and business; and that by reason of said charge he has been injured to the extent of $5,000."

The answer of the defendant (sworn to by him) after admitting that plaintiff was a married man, and residing at the place alleged in the complaint, "denies each and every allegation in the complaint except as hereinafter especially admitted." The answer then says that the plaintiff and his wife "committed an unjustifiable assault and battery on the defendant; that defendant made a complaint before Justice Ledwith, who issued a warrant for their arrest; that the husband and wife were arrested and held to bail; that plaintiff was, in fact and in law, proved to have been guilty of the offence charged, but he was permitted to go without day; that his wife was however adjudged guilty and fined."

The defendant, in his answer, further testified that "after the plaintiff and his wife had committed the assault and battery upon him, they locked the outer door of their place, thereby detaining defendant as a prisoner, until he was compelled to deliver to them a certain sum of money." The answer of defendant further shows "that defendant was put in bodily fear by threats and menaces and by forcibly keeping a part of defendant's clothing until he had paid over the sum of money aforesaid.

There were several witnesses examined on the trial. The testimony of all of them tended to show that the difficulty out of which the suit arose, took place at about 4 o'clock in the morning of March 23 or 24, 1864, in a Broadway saloon, when the defendant and the plaintiff and his wife were present. The case was submitted to the jury without any summing up, and the latter, after a brief charge from the Court, rendered a verdict of $250 for plaintiff.

Stuart & Burling, for plaintiff; defendant in person.

An Interesting Point in Practice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Garvin.

Morange vs. *Whitman*.—A motion was made in this case to vacate an order of the court requiring the defendant to appear and be examined as a witness, under section 391 of the Code of Procedure. Defendant's counsel showed to the court that the action had been commenced by the service of a summons only, no complaint having yet been received, consequently no issue joined, and contended that the section referred to did not become operative until after issue was joined. The Court held that no examination of a party as a witness could be had under section 391 until after issue had been joined, and granted defendant's motion vacating the order of examination, with $10 costs to abide the event. Plaintiff in person; Gerard L. McKenzie for the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—MONDAY, MAY 29

By Sutherland, Justice.

Robert W. Cooper vs. Theodore Daveau et al; motion denied with $10 costs to abide the event of the action. John G. Haviland et al vs. Peter Kane; motion denied without costs. Gideon Fountain vs. Peter J. Martha et al; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—MAY 29.

By Judge Cardozo

William Graham vs. Robert H. Bleakie; findings settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Robertson, Ch. J., Garvin and McCunn, J. J.

Abraham Blockst et al. respondent vs. The Columbian Fire Insurance Company, appellants; judgment appealed from affirmed; opinions by Garvin and Robertson, J. J. Augustus Nottebohm, respondent, vs. Frederick M. Maas et al., appellants; judgment appealed from affirmed. Opinion of the Court by McCunn, J., and Robertson, Ch. J. Henry J. Harrington vs. James A. Dorr; judgment appealed from affirmed. Opinion of the Court by Robertson, Ch. J., and by McCunn, J. Geo. Miller et al., appellants, vs. Shelton Freeborn, respondent; judgment appealed from reversed. Opinion by Garvin, J. Sally A. Howell, respondent, vs. The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, appellants; judgment reversed. Opinion by McCunn, J. Victoria Gambier, appellant, vs. John B. Stouvenel, respondent; motion denied. Opinion by Robertson, Ch. J. Peter R. Strong, appellant, vs. Mary E. Strong, respondent; order reversed. Opinion of the Court by Robertson, Ch. J. Dissenting opinion by McCunn, J. Wm. B. Swift et al., appellants, vs. James B. Dey, respondent; order appealed from affirmed. Opinion by McCunn, J. John C. Sullivan, respondent vs. John Frazee et al., appellants; judgment appealed from reversed; opinion of the court by Robertson, Ch. J. and by McCunn J. Claus Christianson, appellant, vs. Geo. Linfor, respondent; judgment appealed from reversed; opinion of the Court by McCunn, J. and by Robertson Ch. J. Wm. H. Devoe, respondent, vs. A. J. Hockley, appellant; motion for new trial denied; opinion by Robertson, Ch. J. Nathaniel A. Cowdrey, appellant, vs. Wm. A. Coit, respondent; judgment appealed from reversed; opinion by Robertson, Ch. J. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company, appellants, vs. Joseph D. Davis, et al. respondents; judgment appealed from reversed; opinions by Robertson and McCunn. Gilman Dudley, respondent, vs. Wm. S. See, et al., appellant; judgment appealed from affirmed. John Philipi, et al., trustees, &c., respondent, vs. Edwin James, appellant; judgment appealed from affirmed; opinion by Robertson, Ch. J. Jacob C. Cook, et al., appellants, vs. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c., respondent; judgment appealed from affirmed; opinion by Garvin, J. Isaac. W. Edsall, respondent, vs. James Brooks, et al.; judgment appealed from reversed; opinion by Robertson; Garvin

Western, ₩ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 10c.@17c. for poor to prime, ₩ lb.

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	May 30, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	128
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	$39 37½@$41 50	$26 00 @$32 75
Prime Pork, ₩ bbl	34 50 @ 35 25	17 50 @ 18 00
Lard, ₩ lb	19 @ 23	13 @ 17
Shoulders, ₩ lb	17½@ 18	11½@ 13
Bacon, ₩ lb	20½@ 24	13½@ 15½
Fr'n Mess Beef, ₩ bbl	19 00 @ 22 00	10 00 @ 14 00
Lard, ₩ lb	20 @ 24½	15 @ 15½
State Butter, ₩ lb	45 @ 50	27½@ 32
Cheese, ₩ lb	15 @ 24	25 @ 33

SEEDS—Are dull and prices favor buyers decidedly.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at about former prices; sales to-day, 625 hhds. of Cuba, &c., at 12½c.@13¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 14½c.@18½c. ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales, since our last, 34,000 lbs., at 17½c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 114,000 lbs. at 10½c.@10¾c.; and 80,000 lbs. light grease at 10½c.@10⅝c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has again advanced to $2 10 ₩ gallon, with sales of 500 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 tcs. Beef at 1s. ₩ tierce; also, by steamer, 150 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.; for London, 400 bbls. Pork at 2s. ₩ bbl.; for Glasgow, by steamer, 150 bxs. Cheese at 20s.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—May 29, 1865.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President. Aldermen Moore, Norton, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Van Voorhis.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Norton, Alderman Ryers was appointed Chairman pro tem.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President here appeared and took the chair.

By the President—

Petition of citizens doing business in the Bowery, between Hester and Canal streets, to have all the incumbrances removed therefrom. Whereupon the following Resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and the same is hereby authorized and directed to cause all incumbrances on the Bowery, between Hester and Canal streets to be removed immediately.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause all unnecessary temporary obstructions to be removed from the upper part of Broadway, as it is now one of the principal avenues leading to and from the Central Park. The street being at all times partially obstructed by railway tracks, is frequently nearly impassable by reason of other obstructions placed in the carriage-way between the said railway tracks and the curb-stone on each side, rendering passage for light vehicles, by which it is most used, at times positively dangerous.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south-side of West Forty-sixth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and lamps lighted in One hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between the Second and Third-avenues immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Resolved, That the sidewalks be flagged and relagged where necessary in One hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from the Third avenue to the Eighth avenue under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Resolved, That the crosswalk across West-street, from the south-side of Desbrosses street, be relaid under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. B. Filley, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, being the amount due him for service as special clerk in the Mayor's Office, from the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, said amount being due him for increase of salary from eight hundred dollars per annum to one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Fifty-second-street, from the Fifth to the Sixth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Eighteenth-street, from Broadway to the Third-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That Avenue O, from Houston-street to Seventeenth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the sidewalks around the Park in Union-square be flagged the full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That John Cronin be and he is hereby permitted to erect and keep a stand for the sale of sodawater, on the square foot of Wall-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

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Which was adopted.

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RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Masterson—

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1865.

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TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening—HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF SATAN.

WALLACK'S—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY—ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

MILTON GALLERY—No. 646 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

On the 24th instant, the main Ordnance Department, at Mobile, blew up with a terrible explosion. About three hundred persons were instantly killed, and many more wounded, while large numbers were buried in the ruins. Eight entire squares of the city were demolished, and about eight thousand bales of cotton destroyed. The whole city was more or less injured by the explosion, the cause of which was not ascertained.

The important proclamations printed on another page will be read with deep interest. President JOHNSON is vigorously beginning the work of reconstruction, and the good wishes of every true heart will be with him.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, of whom we have heard very little for the past two months, was in New-Orleans on the 22d, and registered his name at Gen BANKS' headquarters as a paroled rebel officer.

A split among the quarrelsome Mormons is not a thing so unusual as to excite special remark; but a recent occurrence of the kind seems to be worthy of note. JOSEPH SMITH, the son of the Original JOSEPH, and a recognized high leader in the polygamous community, has become a convert to monogamy, and makes a dead set against the great BRIGHAM YOUNG. JOSEPH quotes his father and the Book of Mormon to show that both inculcate the doctrine that one wife—at a time—and no concubines, is the teaching of these recognized heads of the church. JOSEPH also makes a point, rather indirectly, against the loyalty of BRIGHAM YOUNG. That is a weak point, we think, with BRIGHAM; but now that the rebellion is over the matter is of little consequence.

Capt. BEN. BRADFORD, nephew of JEFF DAVIS, a jayhawker by occupation, came into Bayou Sara, and gave himself up, on the 9th instant, expecting to be treated as a prisoner of war; but, unfortunately, only the day before he had robbed a man of his revolver and $30 in money, just outside the pickets, and, on numerous charges being preferred against him by residents, of outrages and robberies committed by him, he was sent to Gen. HERRON, at Baton Rouge, who gave him quarters in the guard-house.

The Penn statue, in Philadelphia, fell from its pedestal in front of the Pennsylvania Hospital on Friday. The *Bulletin* says: "It is a bronzed leaden statue, representing the founder of our State, holding in his hand a scroll. For some time past a slight inclination from the perpendicular has been observed, and it fell with a crash, carrying with it the slab of marble to which the feet were attached. We do not know the precise extent of the damage, beyond the bending of the legs, which, we presume, can be restored." It was erected in 1805.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* states that EDWARD SPANGLER, the stage carpenter now on trial as an accomplice of BOOTH, is originally from the Borough of York, in this State, where he is respectably connected. He has of late years led a chequered and uncertain life. His habits have been intemperate, and he has been marked for his studied hostility to the government and his personal hatred of the deceased President.

A call has been issued for the proposed convention of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, to meet at Detroit on the 11th of July. The call says: "It is not advisable to limit the number of delegates representing each board, some having already appointed ten, and others twelve members. It is proposed to leave it to the convention to decide the mode of voting and to establish rules for its organization."

The Rector of St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church Salem, Mass., has become unpopular with his flock. The Bishop of the diocese declined, according to the request of the latter, to advise the former to resign. In this dilemma, the parish voted the Rector a salary of $12 for the coming year. This is the smallest stipend we have ever known to be given to a settled clergyman.

Col. HATCH, the rebel Commissioner imprisoned in the Libby at Richmond, complained lately to Col. MULFORD that he was brutally treated; that there was not a pane of glass in his windows. "O, is that all?" answered MULFORD; "why, HATCH, I have been telling you for the last two years there was not a pane of glass in these windows."

The Philadelphia *Press* says that JEFF. DAVIS is to be tried before the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, of which Hon. DAVID K. CARTTER, of Ohio, (a native of New-York,) is Chief-Justice, and ABRAHAM OLIN, of New-York; GEORGE F. FISHER, of Delaware; and WM. WILEY, of the District of Columbia, are Associate Judges.

Our San Francisco dispatch is devoted mainly to a horse race, and the sage announcement that better time would have been, made but for high winds. As a matter of inferior importance the telegrapher appends a few lines about an earthquake; but what is an earthquake to a two-mile stretch?

GEORGE H. BISSELL, of New-York, has offered to build, for Dartmouth College, a first-class gymnasium, at a cost of some $15,000. The work is to be commenced as soon as the necessary preparation can be made. Mr. BISSELL is a graduate of Dartmouth, of the class of 1845.

A ridiculous street fight occurred in New-London on Friday between two soldiers, one having but one leg and the other but one arm. The one-armed fellow had rather the best of it, but the intervention of a couple of women saved the day to the one-legged belligerent.

House flies have already become extremely annoying in Petersburgh, Va. An old lady, who has watched the signs of the times for seventy-nine Summers, says they will be more numerous this Summer than they have been for nineteen years past.

The telegraph lines are now in working order to Memphis, Vicksburgh, Mobile and New-Orleans, and business messages are regularly transmitted.

The rebel Senator HARRIS and a Gen. HAMILTON were captured recently at Cape Sabels, Fla., while trying to escape from the country.

Over 30,000 herrings were caught in Salt Pond, Narragansett, Thursday—the largest haul on record.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Belgian* at Father Point yesterday brings us intelligence from Europe to the 19th inst. The question of the withdrawal of the recognition of the belligerent rights of the South was brought up in Parliament on the 18th. In the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON, and in the House of Lords, Earl RUSSELL, made very cool and rather evasive speeches on the question, to the effect that matters must take their own course without any inteference from the British Government. When the parties to the great "civil contest" cease to fight, there will be no belligerent rights to acknowledge, is their argument, and they will wait to see what becomes of KIRBY SMITH and his army of Texans. The progress of our arms has, however, compelled the British Government to remove the restrictions placed on our ships of war in British ports. Hereafter they are at liberty to remain as long as they choose, and to purchase whatever supplies they may stand in need of. President JOHNSON's policy is much discussed in the English papers. The news from the Continent is of little importance. Herr VON BISMARCK, the tool of Prussian tyranny and intolerance, has received from the Emperor of the French the cross of the Legion of Honor, for his services in perfecting the customs arrangements between France and the Zollverein. The King of Italy meets with grand receptions on his travels through his dominions.

LOCAL NEWS.

The New School Presbyterian General Assembly brought its sessions to a close yesterday afternoon. The day's proceedings were chiefly remarkable for the action taken toward cooperating with sister organizations against the alleged spread of Roman Catholicism, and a committee to that end was appointed. The remainder of the proceedings was necessarily taken up by the customary routine business on closing the assembly preparatory to final adjournment. The closing scenes were very interesting and harmonious. The next General Assembly will be convened at St. Louis on the third Thursday in May, 1866.

The number of deaths in this city during the past week was 886—85 men, 79 women, 106 boys, and 116 girls—being a decrease of 15 as compared with the previous week, and of 62 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption 54, marasmus 40, convulsions 31, bronchitis 8, diphtheria 8, scarlet fever 11, typhus fever 16, inflamation of the lungs 30, small-pox 26.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, adopted a resolution tendering the hospitalities of the city to Gen. SHERMAN, and concurred in the resolution calling on the Mayor to take measures for the reception of our returning soldiers. The board adjourned to Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen adopted a resolution directing the Comptroller to lease the premises now occupied by the City Inspector, for a term of ten years at $9,000 per annum. A resolution from the other board directing the Street Commissioner to make a contract with Mr. DREW for the completion of the battery enlargement, was concurred in. The board adjourned to Thursday next.

The Spring-street Ferry franchise was offered at public auction yesterday, and knocked down to the Spring-street Ferry Company at $12,500, but the company's agent not being ready with the deposit of 20 per cent., the Comptroller ordered the franchise to be resold at 11 A. M., today.

Mr. HENRY G. BACKENHUS, of Hoboken; WM. G. MCCOMBER, of the schooner *Wild Horse*, and GEO. KRIEG, of No. 139 West Twentieth-street, the latter youths of 10 and 19 years respectively, were recently accidentally drowned in the North River, and their bodies were recovered yesterday.

Mr. ROBERT DEIDERICHS, of Hoboken, an opulent merchant, committed suicide yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself in the mouth, at his importing house, No. 15 South William-street. Misanthropy, under which he had recently suffered, is supposed to have led him on.

The fifth annual reception of the pupils of the Female Art Department of Cooper Union took place last evening, and was largely attended.

At the Live Stock Market yesterday the supply of most kinds of animals was not so large as at the previous market, and prices a shade higher. Beef Cattle sell at 18c.@19c. ₩ lb., dressed weight, for prime to choice grades; 16c.@17½c. for fair to good, and 14c.@15c. for poor to common. Veal Calves sell at 6c.@11c.@12c. ₩ lb., live weight, for poor and extras. Sheep at 6½c.@8½c. ₩ lb., live weight, for common to good shorn, and 9c.@10c. for same grades unshorn; and live hogs at 9½c.@9¾c. ₩ lb., live weight.

Flour was less active yesterday at a reduction of 10c.@20c. ₩ bbl. The principal kinds of grain were in more request and dearer. Provisions were less freely dealt in; new Mess Pork declined 50c. ₩ bbl. Whisky was more sought after at an advance of 5c.@7c. ₩ gallon. Cotton was inactive. Groceries were quiet. Freights dull.

The price of Gold yesterday was steady at 136½@136¾ ₩ cent. Money steady at 6 ₩ cent. Stock Exchange very dull; the Railways leaving off weak.

Last evening the Stock market was active, but not very strong. Gold, after call, sold at 137¼, and so stood at the close.

The Grievances which Led to the Rebellion.

The want of persistence and pluck displayed by the Southern population in their resistance to the national arms, and the extent to which, in spite of the awful threats and promises by which the conflict was both heralded and accompanied, the real work of the war was left to the regularly organized armies, is probably the best refutation that could possibly be afforded of the theory that the revolted States had any real grievance to complain of.

There has probably never been a war in which the armies in the field have fought with more bravery and impetuosity. No greater recklessness of life and contempt for danger, have, perhaps, ever been displayed than the rebels have displayed on a hundred battle-fields. They have in the heat of fight borne killing, and even rushed on death, with a wonderful *sang froid;* but there is one quality which neither they nor the people have exhibited, though it is that one of all others which we were led to expect most strongly—and that is desperation. From the very first hour of the war, every pains was taken to impress the public mind at the North and in Europe with the idea that examples of devotion on a great scale were to be expected in this struggle, such as have never been witnessed in any other, and many of us watched day after day, all the more anxiously, as the fortunes of the Confederacy began to wane, for some savage and awful piece of self-sacrifice; something that would convince the world that there was behind the rebel armies a spirit over which bayonets had no power.

Nothing of the kind has ever been seen. We have seen the drama before us from first to last, and there is not a single "startling" effect to be found in it. There is nothing in the history of war more regular, more commonplace than the whole plot, once we have passed the first outbreak. It is in this that the wonderful part of the story is to be found. Their taking up arms at all was a strange, wild, unaccountable freak, though it would not, perhaps, be difficult to show that even this was the result of a mistake. But the field once taken, the contest rolled on, as far as the South was concerned, as tamely, as dully, as any other war. Armies were first raised by outburst of enthusiasm; then, in the very second campaign, recruited by force; in the third began skulking in every direction; in the fourth there was no stomach for fighting left in anybody, and it was all over. They fought splendidly, no doubt, but no better than so warlike a race might be expected to fight, in any cause, when brought face to face with an enemy.

If half the stories which Southern newspapers told of the horrors committed by the enemy, of the ravishing, burning and plundering, which marked the march of the federal troops, were believed by the rebel armies, there was matter enough in them to make any men desperate who could be made desperate; to make men who were as much in earnest as their editors said they were, scorn all offer of quarter. But no men ever accepted quarter more cheerfully. Prisoners have never in any war been more readily taken, or the chances of successful resistance more rapidly calculated. We have seen no sieges like Saragossa, or Derry, or Genoa. As soon as strongholds became plainly untenable out came the garrison; as soon as any line of defence has seemed insecure, the army behind it has marched off, or, if necessary, run off. The desperation has all been on paper, and on the tongue; and at the last, these armies, which combined would perhaps have been larger than that which WELLINGTON led at Waterloo, have flung down their arms almost in the same week, from the ordinary prosaic dislike to fighting against large odds.

The population at home, too, have shown less disposition to die out of spite than the soldiers. No "general rising" has ever been got out of them. No appeals or proclamations have ever been sufficient to induce them to offer any resistance to the "vandal invader." He has marched, foraged and encamped where he pleased; and the inhabitants have never been persuaded to make any more active demonstrations of hostility than moving away with their mules and negroes. They refused either to burn their cotton or emancipate their slaves for his annoyance.

Nobody who knows the Southern people will believe, for one moment, that a real attempt by a foreign invader to subjugate and enslave them would be met in this way. An army which they knew to be really bent on robbing them of their liberties and laying them prostrate at the feet of a despot, as Poland, or Hungary, or Italy have been laid, would certainly have a different tale to tell from SHERMAN's or GRANT's army. The want of intensity in action which has marked the struggle which has just closed, can only be accounted for by the hypothesis that the mass of the people knew from the outset that the "grievances" conjured up by the politicians were all humbug; that they rushed into disunion in the belief that the people would meet with no resistance, and that fighting once begun, there was nothing to sustain their courage but pride.

Amnesty to Rebel Offenders—The Excepted Classes.

The progress of events has made it necessary for the President to revive, enlarge and amend the amnesty proclamations of Dec. 8, 1863, and of March 26, 1864.

The scope of the present proclamation will be found materially extended, as far as applies to the number, quality and status of the classes excepted in the amnesty. In the first proclamation the exceptions were included under six separate heads. In the present amnesty the exceptions extend to fourteen separately-named classes. The list of 1863 stood, summarily, thus:

First—The civil and diplomatic agents of the Confederacy.

Second—The judicial officers who deserted their posts to join the rebellion.

Third—Military officers above the rank of Colonel, and naval officers above the rank of Lieutenant.

Fourth—Deserters from the United States Congress.

Fifth—Officers who resigned commissions in the service of the United States to join the rebellion.

Sixth—Rebel officers or agents charged with inhumanity to United States prisoners of war.

That comprised the list as it stood when President LINCOLN invited the return of the rebels to their allegiance on the 8th of December, 1863. The proclamation of March 26, 1864, specially excepted persons under confinement at the hands of the civil, military, or naval authorities of the United States. This exception forms the *twelfth* in the new list. The same classes appear as exceptions now, and the only difference in the description of the separate offences that we note, is that our prisoners were spoken of as *black* as well as white in the first proclamation. This distinction now disappears.

The additional exceptions extend the list thus:

Eighth—Persons absent from the country for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Ninth—*Officers educated at West Point or at the Naval Academy.*

Tenth—All the pretended Governors of rebel States.

Eleventh—All who left their homes at the North to cast their lot with the rebellion.

Twelfth—Pirates and raiders in the British Provinces.

Thirteenth—*Volunteers for the rebellion worth* $20,000.

Fourteenth—Persons who have taken the oath of allegiance and broken it.

The oath is verbally the same as that prescribed in the proclamation of 1863, with this important exception, that the obligation in regard to the support of the emancipation decree is not now made conditional upon the modification or voidance of that executive act, or of any law bearing on the same question by the Supreme Court of the United States. A liberal extension of the amnesty is promised, under certain conditions, as it was in the first proclamation, to such of the excepted classes as may petition for it in the proper way; and in the liberal discretion with which the Executive will be enabled to act in granting these special pardons, will doubtless be found the chief virtue of the act now proclaimed as a measure of pacification.

There are few loyal citizens that will not hear with satisfaction that among those now denied the benefit of the general amnesty, are the classes designated respectively as officers educated at the military and naval academies; the pirates and the border raiders; the so-called Governors of rebel States—HARRIS, BROWN, MCGRATH, VANCE, LETCHER, and their kindred—and the horde of ruffians that have taken the oath of allegiance since the rebellion broke out, for a temporary convenience, and afterward broken it. The chief interest of the proclamation, as it now stands, is in the reservation of the special pardoning power, which President JOHNSON will, unquestionably, exercise with judicious, and at the same time liberal regard both to the character of individual offanders, and to the welfare and peace of the nation at large.

OUR SOLDIERS—THE AMERICAN MAN.—All those who had the fortune to see the review of the Army of the Potomac and the army of SHERMAN in Washington last week, were greatly struck with the superb physical development of the two hundred thousand young men who then marched past the President. Their healthfulness, strength and size, their lithe-ness and vigor, their freedom from superfluous fat and muscle, the firmness of their tread and force of their movement, were very notable. Those ignorant European writers who assert that man in America has physically degenerated would have found their theories completely overthrown by this spectacle. Observers on the spot generally estimated that the Western army averaged somewhat more in height—say about an inch—than the Army of the Potomac; but the men of either army were much taller than the French or any other European troops. As for the average age of the troops, Gen. GRANT puts it now, at the close of the war, at about twenty-three years.

There is no doubt that campaigning has done much for the *physique* of the million young men who have been in the army. The open-air life, the simple fare, the hardy exercise, the discipline, have all affected them favorably. The war has not been so long or so destructive as to cause physical degeneracy, such as resulted to the French after the Napoleonic wars. It has not been carried to the point of exhaustion. It has ended rather with their perfect development.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The President has promptly responded to the reviving spirit of loyalty in North Carolina, by naming Mr. HOLDEN Provisional Governor, by proclaiming liberal terms for the assembling of a convention of citizens prepared and *entitled* to take the amnesty oath, and by opening wide the door for the early return of the State to her place in the Union. The grand feature of the President's plan is its simplicity. He imposes no conditions but those of simple obedience to the laws and support of the proclamations of the national government. He leaves the question of suffrage—without regard to negroes or whites—to be determined by the convention, or the Legislature constituted and organized by that body.

Only such voters (taking the amnesty oath) as were entitled to the franchise in 1861, before the act of secession, are now declared entitled to meet in convention. By these voters then, the basis of a representative system for the State will be laid, independent altogether of propagandist agencies from without. Military protection is promised the loyalists of the State; military interference, under any pretence, is forbidden.

A GOOD SIGN.—The universal acquiescence of the Southern people in the issue of the war is shown in the fact that, though small detachments of our troops are now penetrating all parts of the Southern States, we have not heard of any of them being in any place molested. Small detachments have gone out and garrisoned various important points in Virginia, and have entered all parts of North Carolina, with perfect freedom. A negro regiment has gone as far as Orangeburgh, in South Carolina, and no one has meddled with them. Steamboats and troops penetrate the Savannah River as high as Augusta, and a few hundred Union soldiers occupy Milledgeville, and the Georgians make no protest. Our steamers and soldiers go up the Alabama River as far as Montgomery and Selma, without molestation. And so it is all over the South. The Southern people have had quite enough of a war in the interests of JEFF. DAVIS and slavery, and are now disposed to be peaceful.

GETTING LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.—A few days after the surrender of LEE, President LINCOLN intimated, by proclamation, that the rule of certain neutral Powers, by which United States vessels of war were put on a level with pirates, would be at once applied in reprisal by our government to the war vessels of these neutrals visiting United States ports. It takes usually some time to get an idea into an Englishman's head. But in this instance Lord RUSSELL seems to have got at the meaning of this proclamation with uncommonly quick perception. He can only have been studying it five or six weeks, when he issued the order, of which we have the intimation to-day by the European steamer. That order rescinds the offensive regulations to which our vessels were subjected in foreign ports. And it prepares the way for Lord RUSSELL to withdraw the patronage and protection of his government from the only remaining pirate afloat.

THE SOUTH.—The whole South is now profoundly quiet. There is railroad travel from Washington to South Carolina. There is telegraphic communication between Washington and Central Georgia, which will presently be completed to Montgomery and Vicksburgh. The lines of telegraph between Memphis and New-Orleans have been opened, and all the old connections will soon be resumed. Steamers traverse all the rivers of the South, and preparations are everywhere being made for the resumption of business. Before the close of Summer, the commerce and trade of the South will have a great development. Its products, long held back, will find their way to the markets of the world, and the activity of its people and of the North will find a most profitable field.

The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 29.

The subscriptions to-day to the Seven-Thirty Loan, as reported by JAY COOKE, were $1,051,400. The largest Western subscriptions were: $78,300 from the Second National Bank of Chicago; $50,000 from First National Bank of Wheeling, and $42,550 from New-Orleans. The largest Eastern subscriptions were: $50,000 from the First National Bank of Syracuse, and $35,000 from HANNA, HART & Co., of Pittsburgh. There were 736 individual subscriptions.

GRADUATES OF EASTMAN'S COLLEGE.—A meeting of the graduates of Eastman National Business College is called for this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, for the purpose of organizing a Business Association.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 29—10 P. M.

SETTLING ACCOUNTS OF NEW-YORK TROOPS.

Col. EDWIN R. GOODRICH, New-York Military State Agent, issues a circular from his office, No. 263 F. street, in this city, in which he says: "In accordance with instructions received from His Excellency REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor of the State of New-York, this office will, on and after June 1, 1865, in addition to its present duties, gratuitously assist the officers of all New-York regiments in the adjustment of their accounts with the several departments of the General Government, and will afford them every facility in procuring certificates of their non-indebtedness. All communications will be promptly answered, and information as to the preparation of papers necessary to their accounts will be forwarded."

SURVEY OF LANDS IN KANSAS.

The Surveyor-General of Kansas sends a communication to the Commissioner of Public Lands, conveying a contract ordered for the survey of land on the direct route from Sioux City to Montana and Idaho.

MR. STANTON NOT GOING TO BERLIN.

There is no truth in the published statement that Mr. STANTON will be offered the mission to Berlin, nor does he desire that position. It is his intention, however, to resign the Secretaryship when the affairs of the War Department become quieted. This his friends here have known for some weeks, and the fact was announced in the TIMES Washington correspondence nearly a month ago.

REBELS IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

So far as heard from the persons elected to the Virginia House of Delegates have been either active rebel sympathizers or outright rebels. Especially is this the case in the neighborhood. The two members elected from Alexandria are T. B. ROBERTSON and J. A. ENGLISH, who were among those selected last Fall by the commander at Alexandria and sent to and fro upon the railroad cars as the friends of the guerrillas and rebels, thus preventing attacks upon the trains.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

I have it from high authority that JEFF. DAVIS will be tried in this city under the indictment reported by the Grand Jury on Saturday last, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. Secretary STANTON has not, as reported, refused to give up the ex-rebel President to the authorities of the district. Nor is there, among those whose opportunities for information are the best, any apprehension that a jury cannot be obtained as easily as in ordinary capital cases, where jurors are objected to because they have formed or expressed an opinion based upon newspaper or other statements, the practise has been in the courts here to ask the juror whether he can or not try the case and render a verdict under the law as given by the Court, and upon the testimony as proven upon the trial, irrespective of any previously formed opinion. If he answers in the affirmative, he is directed to take a seat upon the jury. And it has been found that the more thoroughly educated and intelligent the person thus interrogated, the more promptly and readily he answers in the affirmative.

THE PAYMENT OF THE ARMY.

It will take $60,000,000 to pay off the whole army. The funds will be ready for this purpose as fast as the Paymasters can use them.

PROBABLE ESCAPE OF BRECKINRIDGE.

We have nothing certain of the whereabouts of BRECKINRIDGE, BENJAMIN and their fugacious companions. It is believed, however, that they have succeeded in escaping to Texas.

MRS. GEN. LEE AND THE ARLINGTON ESTATE.

Upon what is considered good authority, it is asserted that Mrs. Gen. LEE has no intention, and never expressed any of applying for the possession of the Arlington estate.

SERENADE TO GOV. FENTON AND OTHERS.

A delegation from the Veteran Union Club of New-York, headed by their President, with officers of the army from the State of New-York, serenaded Gov. FENTON, Lieut.-Gov. YLVORD, and Secretary MCCULLOCH, last evening. Gov. FENTON spoke about five minutes, congratulating his hearers on permanent peace won on a basis of liberty and equality, and by the earnest, loyal sentiment of the North that opposed all conciliation and compromise. He complimented New-York soldiers, who had been the heroes of many battles, and without desiring to discriminate, declared that New-York might be proud of her soldiers. He wished all a happy return to their homes, and future prosperity, etc.

TO SAIL FOR EUROPE.

JOHN G. NICOLAY, Esq., Consul to Paris, and Major JOHN HAY, Secretary of Legation to France, will sail from New-York in the *City of London* on the 24th of June, en route to Paris, to enter upon the discharge of the duties severally assigned to them by President LINCOLN and subsequently ratified by President JOHNSON.

GEN. GRANT PROHIBITS THE SALE OF LIQUOR.

The city was to-day swarming with soldiers visiting the Patent-office, White House, and other public buildings. In the course of the day it became apparent that the scenes of drunkenness and riot of the latter part of last week were to be reënacted unless some further restrictions should be placed upon the sale of intoxicating drinks. Gen. GRANT, therefore, directed an order to be issued to put a stop to the sale of liquors until further orders. The following is a copy of the order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
DEFENCES NORTH OF POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, May 29.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—Pursuant to instructions from Lieutenant-General commanding armies of the United States, all bar-rooms and places where liquor is sold, within the District of Columbia, will be closed until further orders. Any persons or persons violating this order will be held strictly accountable.

By command of Maj.-Gen. C. C. AUGUR.

T. INGRHAM, Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General Defences North of the Potomac.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 29.

OPINION ON THE POWER OF PARDON.

Attorney-General SPEED has given an elaborate opinion in response to President JOHNSON's letter of the 21st of April. He argues that the rights and power of the President to pardon and to issue any proclamation of amnesty are derived from the clauses in the constitution and the acts of Congress, which he quotes.

The high and necessary power of extending pardon and amnesty can never be rightfully exercised so as to enable the President to say to offenders against the law: "I now offer you a free pardon for the past, or at any future day, when you shall, from baffled hopes, or after being foiled in dangerous and bloody enterprises, think proper to accept, I will give you a pardon for the then past."

When men have offended against the law their appeal is for mercy, not for justice. He proceeds to consider the questions propounded by President JOHNSON in the Proclamation dated respectively the 8th of December, 1863, and the 26th of March, 1864, commonly called the Amnesty Proclamations.

No doubt, he says, many persons did between those periods take the oath who could not have done so had the original Proclamation contained the exceptions set forth in the second. What the rights of those who took the oath in that intermediate space of time, and who could not have taken the 26th of March, 1864, is purely a judicial question.

The facts in such cases are accomplished, and the rights arising out of those facts have attached and become vested.

The Attorney-General, after considering the proper operation and effect of the two proclamations, comes to the conclusion that another proclamation should be issued.

Persons, he says, should not be invited to take an oath, and to comply with the terms under which they cannot obtain firm legal rights. It is especially to those who have heretofore and would now avail themselves in good faith of the benefits of pardon and amnesty that another proclamation should be substituted, covering the now past. Persons who have been constantly engaged in the rebellion should know distinctly what they are to do, when and how they are to do it; to free themselves from punishment in whole or in part, or to reinstate themselves as before the rebellion. Such as have been effected merely by their treasonable associations should be forgiven, and an appropriate condition should be appended to the pardon of many. The grace and favor of the government should now be large and generous, and the operations and effect of its proffered mercy should not left uncertain. As a measure to aid in the suppression of the late rebellion, the proclamation has done its full and complete office.

Now one is desired to aid in restoring order and reorganizing society in the rebellious States. Reconstruction is not needed. That word conveys an erroneous idea. The constitution idea, the construction of this government is as perfect as human wisdom can make it. The trial to which its powers and capacity have been subjected in this effort of revolution and dismemberment proves with what wisdom its foundations have been laid. Ours is the task to prove principles and powers clearly and well defined, and that have carried us safely through our past troubles. Ours is not a duty to reconstruct or to change. Society in the rebel States has not been and is not now in a normal condition nor in harmony with the principles of our government. That society has rebelled against them, and made war upon the principles and power of our government. In so doing it has offended and stands a convicted culprit. Mercy must be largely extended. Some of the great leaders and offenders must be made to feel the extreme vigor of the law, not in a spirit of revenge but to put the seal of infamy upon their conduct. But the mercy extended to the great mass of the misguided people can and should be so used as to reorganize society upon a loyal and freedom-loving basis. It is manifestly for their good and the good of mankind that this should be done. The power of pardon and mercy is adequate to this end. Such condition precedent and subsequent can legally and properly be appended as will root out the spirit of rebellion and bring society in these States in perfect accord with the wise and thoroughly tried principles of our government. If this power of pardoning is wisely used, peace will be established upon a sure and permanent basis.

POSITION OF GENS. CANBY AND BANKS.

The mooted question as to the status of Gen. CANBY and Gen. BANKS respectively is settled by the publication of General Order No. 95, which is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1865.

The Military Division of West Mississippi and the Department of Key West are abolished.

The States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, and Key West, will constitute the Department of the Gulf. Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY is assigned to the command, headquarters at New-Orleans.

Major-Gen. BANKS is relieved from the command of the Department of the Gulf, and will report in writing to the Adjutant-General at Washington.

Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN is relieved from the command of the Middle Military Division, and is assigned to general command west of the Mississippi River, south of the Arkansas River.

By order of the President of the United States.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S ARM.

It is understood by the authority of the Surgeon-General that Secretary SEWARD's right arm, which was broken by the fall from his carriage, was yesterday released from the bandages in which it has been confined since the fracture, and that the Secretary made the first use of his hand in countersigning the President's proclamation of that date.

SURRENDER OF A REBEL ADMIRAL.

Admiral FRANK BUCHANAN, senior officer of the rebel navy, surrendered himself at Mobile on the 20th inst.

MOVEMENTS OF GOV. FENTON.

Gov. FENTON reviewed the New-York State troops connected with the Fifth Army Corps, near Fort Albany, to-day. Fifteen regiments took part in the review, and officers and men gave the men a hearty welcome all along the line.

PAYING OFF.

Some of the troops are being paid off to-day, but the largest number will be mustered out and sent off in detachments to the districts where paymasters are located, in order there to receive their pay.

It is rumored that Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS will be placed in command of the Department of Virginia.

REVENUE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

WM. M. WALKER, of Wisconsin, has been appointed one of the ten revenue agents authorized by the recent acts of Congress and assigned to the Pacific coast. Their duties are to aid in the prevention, detection and punishment of frauds upon the internal revenue, and in the enforcement of its collection.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PARADE.

The sunday-school scholars of nearly all denominations had a parade this morning, with music and banners. They passed in review before the President who made them a neat speech.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS,

Gen. Beauregard and Staff Registered as Paroled Prisoners—Beauregard and His Sons Allowed to go Beyond our Lines—Disposal of Prisoners.

By the *Guiding Star*, which arrived last night, we have New-Orleans papers to the 23d inclusive. They have little news of importance. From the *Delta* of the 23d we clip the following:

Gen. BEAUREGARD and staff were yesterday morning registered at department headquarters, in compliance with the order requiring all Confederate officers to report immediately upon their arrival, and were granted permission to remain in New-Orleans. All these officers seem to be enjoying excellent health.

At the solicitation of Gen. BEAUREGARD, passes were issued, by order of Gen. BANKS, permitting the former and his two sons to pass through the Union lines, and proceed fifteen miles beyond our outposts. We learn that the visit is upon family matters exclusively.

We learn, upon unquestionable authority, that Gen. BANKS has made a great concession to the paroled rebel prisoners in this city. Recognizing the fact that much suffering would ensue from a strict enforcement of the order preventing them from engaging in business of any kind, or in any manner whatever, and also that a heavy outlay would be necessary on the part of the government for their maintenance, the General has decided to permit these prisoners to be employed at any trade, or as clerks, or in any legitimate manner, for stated salaries or wages. The only restriction at present upon their privileges in this respect is that they are forbidden to engage in business upon their own account, in any department of trade or industrial pursuits.

The Female Art Department of the Cooper Union.

The fifth annual reception of the pupils of the Female Art Department of the Cooper Union took place last evening. The rooms were thronged with a select and intellectual audience. The exhibition was very creditable both to pupils and teachers, and in many respects was superior to that of former years. The oil faces showed a decided improvement, many of which were works of real merit. The oil-paint pieces, though not equal to those of previous exhibitions, showed a careful regard for color. Many of the crayon pieces bore evidences of much care and labor.

The display of woodcuts was good, and many of the scholars showed great proficiency in the art. An excellent orchestra band was in attendence, and performed several popular airs during the evening.

To-night the annual exhibition of the male department will take place, and to-morrow evening the annual commencement exercises will be held in the large hall of Cooper Institute.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—J. F. BAILEY, Esq., has entered upon his duties as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District in the city of New-York. The district embraces the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, comprising a large portion of the manufacturing and importing business of the city, and is one of the heaviest in its revenue returns in the whole United States. Mr. BAILEY has been for more than two years past the special agent of the Treasury Department for New-York City, and in that capacity carried through most important works of reform and retrenchment in the Custom-house. In his new sphere of labor the people of his District will find him equally efficient, and may rely upon being treated with courtesy and fairness.

THE MURDER IN THE WOODS.—Two citizens of the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, named JACOB KAHLE and CARLO RIZZI, in searching the woods in the vicinity of the place where the body of the murdered Italian, ANTONIO DIODATI, was discovered, found a pistol and razor, which were yesterday placed in possession of Coroner LYNCH. The pistol is evidently of ancient manufacture, with a barrel about six inches in length and a box of three-fourths of an inch diameter. It was in a leather case, apparently of domestic manufacture, provided with a strap, so that it could be secured about the waist of the person wearing it. The ball found in the folds of the shirt bosom of deceased is about one ounce in weight, and fits the muzze exactly. The razor is of a common kind. The edge of the blade, although rusty, was very sharp. Several nicks proves that the edge came in contact with some hard substance. It is thought while the perpetrator was engaged severing the head from the body. Blood was distinctly visible upon the blade, but not on the handle. The police of the Forty-second Precinct have arrested two men on suspicion of being implicated in the horrid affair, and the third is so closely pursued that he will be arrested before long, if not already in custody. Their names are withheld for the present. The post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased will be made to-day. The jury was impannelled yesterday. The investigation into the circumstances will be commenced to-morrow.

ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—Yesterday afternoon JOSEPH S. WALLACE, a seaman, fell from the main-mast yard of the schooner *Horton*, in Buttermilk Channel, and escaped with a compound fracture of the left arm. Officer THOMAS POWERS, of the First Ward, took him to the New-York Hospital, and Dr. WOOD performed the operation of resection, taking three inches of bone from the arm.

POSTPONEMENT OF CAPT. MILLER'S LECTURE.—The lecture advertised to be given at the City Assembly Rooms on Wednesday evening next has been postponed to Saturday ev

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Belgian at Father Point.

American Affairs in the British Parliament.

Shall the Recognition of the Belligerent Rights of the South be Withdrawn?

OUR SHIPS OF WAR IN BRITISH PORTS.

Removal of the Restrictions as to Time of Stay and Purchase of Supplies.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY DISCUSSED

Affairs on the Continent — Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

FARTHER POINT, Monday, May 29.

The steamer *Belgian*, which left Liverpool at 3:30 P. M. of the 18th, and Londonderry the 19th inst., passed Father Point late this afternoon.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 17th.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the evening of the 17th.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton early on the 18th.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 17th, with her machinery damaged. She was towed to Liverpool on the 18th.

The news received in England by the *City of Washington* had no material effect. The punishment threatened against the rebel leaders, if carried out, may act unfavorably, but it is universally admitted that if they are proved guilty of complicity in the assassination they are entitled to no mercy.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE QUESTION OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th, Mr. WHITE put the question as to whether the government intends to withdraw the belligerent rights from the so-called Confederate States.

Lord PALMERSTON said the course of transaction with regard to the belligerent rights of the two parties was this: The President of the United States issued a proclamation, declaring a blockade of all the coast and certain ports of the Southern Confederacy, in accordance, he said, with the law of nations. Now, a blockade, according to the law of nations, was a belligerent right, which could only accrue to a State which was at war when the President declared a blockade was established. The only course was to acknowledge his right to do so as belligerents, and submit to it, but that necessarily involved that the other party, who was a belligerent, was entitled to be so considered; of course, whenever the United States ceased to exercise the rights they now claim, there would be no necessity for the acknowledgment of belligerent rights, neither one side nor the other.

In the House of Lords, Lord HOUGHTON made a similar inquiry, but used the term concession of belligerent rights. Earl RUSSELL replied in substance similar to PALMERSTON'S, but objected to the wording of the question and to the tone of putting it as most inopportune. It was not a question of concession, but of actual fact. The question was unfortunate as to time, because at present it was very difficult to say what was the state of the case, and the government was anxious to know what course the United States Government intended to pursue. Until they knew, it was impossible to give an answer.

The *Times* points out that if Galveston is still blockaded, the Federals still exercise belligerent rights.

OUR NATIONAL VESSELS IN BRITISH PORTS.

Earl RUSSELL had addressed letters to the heads of the various departments, dated May 11, stating that in the existing state of the civil war in America and the uncertainty as to its continuance, it appears to Her Majesty's Government that the time has arrived for ceasing to enforce so much of the orders given in the letter of Jan. 31, last, requiring belligerent vessels to leave British ports within twenty-four hours and restricting their supplies to actual requirements.

The various customs collectors, at all ports, had been notified of these modifications.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:

"Not many days ago we expressed the belief that President JOHNSON would have chosen between the policy of BUTLER and the policy of GRANT. Already the choice has been made, and it is, to our thinking, disastrous and insensate."

The *Star* says:

"Most exaggerated reports have been in circulation as to the policy of the Government of the United States toward Great Britain, Canada, France and Mexico. It would be only just to take the policy of the United States Government from itself, or from its acknowledged organs; but it has suited the purpose of interested operators, to accept instead wild and reckless representations of newspapers that are unrecognized and disavowed."

The *Daily News* says President JOHNSON is fulfilling the expectations of his friends and his enemies by the vigor with which he is pursuing the leaders of the rebellion. It warns against mixing party feeling with public justice, and credits the leaders of the abolition party with being animated by a lenient and magnanimous policy.

A PIECE OF IMPERTINENCE.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th, Mr. GRIFFITHS, who is notorious for putting strange questions, is to call attention to President JOHNSON'S proclamation for the capture of JEFF. DAVIS, and ask Lord PALMERSTON whether he will intimate to the United States Government that extremities would be deplored by the whole civilized world.

FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF AMERICAN NEWS.

The *Times*, of the 18th, in its city article, says:

"The funds yesterday experienced a fall of a quarter per cent., chiefly in consequence of rumors of a failure at Bombay, involving liabilities between three and four millions sterling, but of which rumor there is a complete absence of confirmation. At the same time the allegation that enlistments are now being promoted at Washington and New-York against the French in Mexico, increased the feeling of depression; while some disappointment was also felt at the tone of the proclamation of President JOHNSON, pronouncing JEFF. DAVIS and many other Americans, to have been accomplices in the recent assassination—a charge which, without such proof as has rarely been accumulated in any case, will not be entertained for an instant by any who show, as all Englishmen do, the conviction of SEWARD and the late President LINCOLN, that assassination is a crime totally repugnant to the American character."

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

SATURDAY'S Circular of the evening of the 17th, says that transactions in American securities have been of considerable magnitude, but less fluctuation has occurred than for some time past, the continued advance during the past week being checked by sales to realize profits. The largest advance during the last fortnight, has been in Erie, and they have naturally suffered most from this operation, showing a decline of three dollars, while the Illinois shares have only given way one dollar. Five-twenties remain unaltered.

AID FOR EMANCIPATED SLAVES.

The Central Committee of the Society of Friends in England had issued a renewed call under the present aspect of affairs in America for increased contributions in aid of the emancipated slaves.

On the 17th an influential meeting in aid of the National Committee of the Freedmen's Aid Association was held at Westminster Palace Hotel, London. The Duke of ARGYLE presided, and made a speech strongly urging the claims of the American people and the sympathy of Englishmen with regard to the question of slavery, and appealing for liberal help.

Lord HOUGHTON moved a resolution expressing indignation and grief at the loss sustained by the atrocious assassination of President LINCOLN, but the firm confidence that, notwithstanding the loss of their great leader, they will steadily progress till four millions of slaves are free.

The motion was carried.

Sir FOWELL BUXTON moved a resolution rejoicing in the success of the Freedmen's Aid Association in America, gratefully acknowledging the aid the Americans had afforded to England in times of need, and asserting it to be the duty of the British people under the present circumstances, to make the best efforts in aid of the slaves set free.

This was also carried.

Rev. Dr. STORRS addressed the meeting, and after the adoption of other resolutions, and the announcement of some liberal contributions, the meeting adjourned.

THE SHENANDOAH.

Mails from Calcutta to April 10, Hong Kong April 1, and Melbourne March 25, have been received. Nothing is known as to the *Shenandoah*, beyond the report that she was supposed to be cruising off the Australian coast. It was also reported that she had been lying in one of the bays at King's Island, while the crew constructed another deck to s trengthen her

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings have been unimportant.

A grand State ball had been given at Buckingham Palace by command of the Queen. Mr. ADAMS and family, and the members of the United States Embassy, were absent on account of President LINCOLN'S death.

Inman's line of steamers has been reinforced by the purchase of the new steamer *Delaware*, which was intended for the Philadelphia trade. She is renamed the *City of New-York*. The Inman Line will hence forth consist of two steamers each week.

The prisoners arrested for enlisting on the *Shenandoah* were found guilty, and sentenced to ten days imprisonment.

A fortnightly line of steamers is advertised soon to commence running between Liverpool and New-Orleans. Some Liverpool firms also announce the early resumption of business relations with New-Orleans.

FRANCE.

The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor has been conferred on Herr E. VON BISMARK, on the notification of the commercial treaty between France and the Zollverein.

A monument to NAPOLEON First was inaugurated on the 15th, in Corsica, amid much enthusiasm. Prince NAPOLEON made a long speech upon the occasion, eulogistic of the life of the first Emperor.

NAPOLEON leaves Algeria about the 26th of May.

The Paris Bourse was firm; Rentes 67f. 70c.

The *Epoque* says in order to be prepared for all eventualties, the French Government has determined to reinforce its naval stations on the American coast.

The Lyons silk trade has derived material importance from late American advices.

The American church at Paris was crowded on the 14th on the occasion of services in memory of Mr. LINCOLN. The Americans in Paris were wearing crape badges.

The Bourse was flat. Rentes 67f. 50c.

ITALY.

Festivities were actively progressing without disturbance at Florence, and the King was meeting a brilliant reception;

The prorogation of the Italian chambers had been ordered.

The King of Italy had opened a great exhibition in Florence, and inaugurated the Dante movement on the Dante Centenary fete.

SWEDEN.

The American Consul at Stockholm writes to the London *Times* to show the strong sympathy evinced on Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination. The King promptly sent his Adjutant to the American Minister to express regret and condolence, while the Minister of Foreign affairs called in person.

PRUSSIA.

The Naval Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, after a long debate, unanimously rejected the government bill for an increase of the navy. The amendments were also rejected.

RUSSIA.

The Russian squadron, conveying the remains of the Czarowitch, put into Plymouth and received appropriate honors and tributes of respect.

INDIA.

The following private telegrams are published:

CALCUTTA, Monday, May 8.

The market for cotton goods is decidedly improving.

BOMBAY, Friday, May 12.

Cotton 2.70. Commercial distrust prevails. The monsoon commenced three weeks earlier than usual. Cotton—shipments in a fortnight, 68,000 bales. Exchange 2⅛.

CALCUTTA, Sunday, May 11.

Shirtings improved. Exchange 2⅛.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 18.

COTTON.—The sales of the four days foot up 60,000 bales, including 13,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market has been buoyant, and all qualities a trifle higher.

The Manchester Market has an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet and steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour dull and tending downward. Wheat firm; Red Western 8s. 8d.@8s. Corn quiet at 29s. 3d. for Mixed.

PROVISIONS.—BOWLAND, ATHYA & Co. and GORDON, FRANCE & Co. report: Beef firm. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon quiet and easier. Lard active and 6d.@1s. higher. Tallow steady.

PRODUCE.—Ashes steady. Sugar has an upward tendency. Coffee firm. Rice inactive. Rosin quiet and unchanged. Spirits Turpentine dull at 57s.@58s. Petroleum quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds are dull and drooping. Discount, average demand. Rates are unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS—MAY 17.

BREADSTUFFS firm and unchanged. SUGAR buoyant. COFFEE firm. TEA tends upward. TALLOW steady.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 90⅝@90¾ for money.

Illinois Central Shares, 75@75⅝; Erie Shares, 53⅜; United States Five-Twenties, 64⅜.

THE LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 19.

COTTON.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 86,000 bales. The market opened heavy, with a declining tendency, but became active and buoyant, the decline being generally recovered and a partial advance of ⅛d. on the week established for American. The sales to speculators were 9,000 bales, and to exporters 32,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:—

Fair Orleans, 17d.; Fair Uplands, 15d.; Middling Orleans, 14⅝d.; Middling Mobiles, 14¼d.; Middling Uplands, 14⅛d.

The sales to-day (Friday) were 20,000 bales, the market closing with a still advancing tendency and prices a trifle higher than in above quotations.

The stock in port is estimated at 506,500 bales, of which 51,000 bales are American.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Corn firmer.

Provisions quiet. Pork easier. Bacon has a downward tendency.

LONDON, Friday, May 19.

Consols for Money, 90⅝@90¾; United States Five-Twenties, 64; Illinois Central Shares, 74⅝; Erie Shares, 52⅝.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £162,000.

RIO JANEIRO, Monday, April 24.

It is reported that war has broken out between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic. Coffee is quoted 8,500@9,600; stock, 95,000 bags.

TABLE BAY, Sunday, April 16.

There is a severe commercial crisis at Port Elizabeth and Port Natal, and numerous failures have occurred.

ISLE OF FRANCE.—The great East India house of COMA & Co., of London, Liverpool and Bombay, is reported to have suspended, with liabilities to the amount of £3,500,000.

VIRGINIA.

Arrival and Very Cordial Welcome of Gov. W. H. Pierpoint at Richmond—The Address of Welcome, and His Excellency's Reply.

From our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Friday, May 26.

Hon. FRANCIS HARRISON PIERPOINT, the new Governor of Virginia, arrived at Rocketts this afternoon.

The arrangements for giving the new Governor a fitting reception were very satisfactory; and the importance of the occasion developed an amount of outside enthusiasm that was extremely gratifying not only to the body of gentlemen who had prepared the programme, but especially to Gov. PIERPOINT.

His Excellency was received at the landing by the General Committee, through their Chairman, CHAS. PALMER, Esq., who introduced each member present. The Governor received them very cordially, and in turn introduced each member of his staff, which being got through, the following procession was formed:

1.—Band. 2.—Marshal and Assistant Marshals. 3.—Reception Committee. 4.—Battalion Fourth United States Infantry, Escort of Honor. 5.—Gov. PIERPOINT, Staff and Suite. 6.—State Officers. 7.—Diplomatic Corps. 8.—Reverend Clergy of various denominations. 9.—Court of Conciliation. 10.—Corporate Authorities City of Richmond. 11.—The Press. 12.—Invited Military Officers. 13.—Treasury Department. 14.—Members, Officers and Employes of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. 15.—Masonic Fraternity. 16.—Independent Order of Odd Fellows. 17.—Such Societies as wish to join the procession. 18.—Citizens and Strangers.

and moved up Main to Ninth-street; thence north to Grace; east, on Grace, to west entrance of the Capitol grounds, and through the grounds to the Executive mansion.

Upon the arrival at the mansion a salute of fifteen guns was fired in the grounds of the Capitol.

FRANCIS J. SMITH, Esq., of Richmond, then delivered an address, welcoming His Excellency and the State officers of Virginia. He spoke as follows:

GOVERNOR: On behalf of a committee of my fellow-citizens, I have the honor to tender you a cordial welcome. You come among us under peculiar, and, perhaps, embarrassing circumstances. A little more than four years ago the bonds of friendship, the social and commercial relations between the North and the South were ruthlessly severed; the consequences are familiar to us all. If I were to attempt to draw a picture of them, the colors would be of red and black; red as typical of the blood spilled, as the black would be of the mourning consequent; but I turn away from the gloomy retrospect, not with sadness, to look to the future, which is full of hope. Notwithstanding the horror and confusion incident to such a state of things, let me assure you there were hundreds here who, though bound down under the contemplation of the corruption which prevailed, and a sort of despotism to which they were subjected, still clung fondly to the hope that, at no distant day, they would be relieved of both, and again restored to the condition which makes man feel free, the right to think, speak and act, and, still more, to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. The day has come, the fetters are off, and now, as of yore, we can resume our associations peacefully. [Applause.] I felicitate myself in feeling justified to say, that not only here in this city, but from every quarter of the State, there is unmistakable evidence of a conciliatory spirit. That being so, let us cultivate and cherish kindly feelings toward all who would respect law and order, as the best means of returning to that happy condition in which we were before the unfortunate schism. If we cannot forget, let us endeavor to forgive, that angry passions may be hushed into silence. At early morn behold the Stars and Stripes gracefully waving from the Capitol of this ancient Commonwealth—that banner upheld, the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness will ever be secure, [applause]; and near by, look upon the statue of the immortal WASHINGTON—a name which the prattling infant shall be taught to lisp in praise, while the more mature and the aged will continue to revere as long as liberty has a votary. Your elevated character affords ample presage of your ability and disposition to discharge the duties incumbent upon you; but great responsibility is generally attended with great perplexity. Pardon me for suggesting that, perplexed as you may happen to be at any time, there would be nothing of idolatry in the effort to gain strength by catching inspiration from the sacred emblems referred to and so convenient to you. [Applause.] And now, let me attempt to pay a proper tribute to the military authorities since the occupation of this city by the United States forces. "They came, they saw, they had conquered;" and yet there was nothing of exultation. Calm and dignified were the officers, courteous and respectful were the private soldiers. They found this once beautiful city in flames, (perhaps to give light to the retreating parties who had been so long in darkness.) [Applause.] Promptly and energetically all the appliances possible for the extinguishment of the flames were brought to bear. The flames extinguished, the Christian Commission, and the United States Sanitary Commission, and the United States American Union Commission follow, seeking the hungry and looking for the sick. The wants of both have been assiduously attended to, and it is not strange that discontent has been rendered dumbfounded, while all must be appreciative of such unparalleled magnanimity. Let me speak now for the ladies. They are ready to greet you. A number of our city ladies attended here last night, and are only prevented from being here today by the unseasonableness of the weather. They all join us in extending to you a hearty and a cordial welcome. In conclusion, I desire to say for those for whom I speak, that the people who will be immediately around you will be ever ready to stand by you in your efforts to protect the constitution and enforce the laws—[applause]—but your friends are eager to shake you by the hand, to whom I have the honor to introduce Gov. PIERPOINT.

To this address Gov. PIERPOINT replied as follows:

MR. SMITH AND GENTLEMEN: I should not do justice to my own feelings were I to say that I am not moved by the remarks you have just made and by the circumstances with which we are surrounded. You allude to the period, four years ago, that severed the social and political ties which bound this country together. I, as an individual, with that number who had the same throbbings of heart for my country and nation, engaged earnestly in opposing this terrible rebellion that has left its mark so visibly on this city and all over our State. I suppose the same feelings that actuated my mind actuated the minds of thousands—yea, Sir, twenties of thousands, fifties of thousands—of my fellow-citizens of Virginia. But they were kept back by combinations further South, brought within your lines and placed in the delicate positions to which you have referred. As far as I am personally concerned, the position I have occupied since this revolution commenced, has been a position entirely unsought by me; for when I commenced opposing the rebellion I had no more idea of occupying the position which I now occupy, than I had of doing any other strange thing which I never expected to do. Providential circumstances have combined to place me in this position. Thousands of times feeling that it is a deeply painful position—thousands of times I have felt that I would rather be in any other position than this. But as my fellow-citizens asked me to serve them, I could not do otherwise than to accept the trust. But I have acted sincerely with a view to its future to do all in my power to redeem present evil, and to prove to my fellow-citizens that for the future I should stretch forth my hand to save all of Virginia that I could, [applause,] for I saw that a destructive feud was abroad in our land. We have saved Western Virginia, and also, step by step, Eastern Virginia, as far as we could extend the protection of that great and good government of ours around it. [Great applause.] Those who commenced this contest commenced with destruction, and have been destructive from its beginning to the present time. This city, beautiful for situation, attests to-day the destructiveness of the men who inaugurated this great rebellion; but the circumstances of leniency and mercy to which you refer on the part of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions is only one of the circumstances that have marked this great struggle. Turn back from this scene of desolation—turn back, and you will see, on the other side of the Potomac and the Ohio rivers, prosperity has blessed the country, and the past four years have not diminished, but increased it, and happiness and plenty reigns in every part of it. You have seen the Christian and Sanitary Commissions coming in and extending their kindness everywhere; you have seen the munificence of the republic poured out on citizen and soldier; you have seen them go to the sick and wounded, and give to the rebel soldier on one hand, and the Union soldier on the other hand. Five or ten millions of dollars have been contributed by that people for this benevolent purpose, and your people and our friends have been alike the recipients of that munificence. Yet, as I said, this is but one of the strange things which have marked the conduct of our people in this terrible civil war that has been raging in our country, yet this munificence on the part of the Christian Commission goes but to prove what are the feelings of our people in this respect, for as one of the members of the Christian Commission informed me that where the Union and rebel soldiers laid side by side, whatever he gave one he gave both; [applause;] and this spirit of munificence is but the beating of the great heart of the American people, the heart of a nation, than which there is none other so well worthy to stand by a flag so pure as ours. [Continued and loud applause.] Our nation has been divided, contending with the most powerful armies in the South, and yet able to point out to the nations and say keep your potations, or you shall keep them. [Vociferous cheering.] And to-day we represent the greatest nation, the most munificent people, and the biggest heart known among the nations of the earth. [Applause.] I come among you pledging all the efforts and energies of my heart and mind to the building up of this great State, founded by those great statesmen to whom you have referred. [Loud and continued cheering.]

The following is a list of the State Officers who accompany the Governor to Richmond:

Lieutenant-Governor—L. C. P. Cowper, of Portsmouth.
Attorney-General—Thomas R. Bowden, of Williamsburgh.
Secretary of the Commonwealth—Charles H. Lewis, of Rockingham.
Auditor—Lewis W. Webb, of Norfolk.
Treasurer—Warren W. Wing, of Norfolk.
Governor's Aides—Col. Chas. H. Lewis, of Rockingham; Col. David H. Strother, of Jefferson; Col. W. D. Massey, of Alexandria; Col. George H. Hart, of Alexandria.

The Executive mansion was tastefully decorated with the national flag and with a portrait of WASHINGTON. A number of invited guests accompanied Gov. PIERPOINT to the city. Without pretending to give a complete list the following were among the crowd: Dr. Pierpoint, brother of the Governor, Senator Lane, of Kansas, and Charles Kendall and wife, Mrs. George B. Dudley, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Elmira, N. Y.; Rufus F. Andrews and wife, New-York; Lawrence Worrall, Charles Howell, Henry A. Spaulding, Thomas M. Wheeler and wife, Gen. Richard Busteed and wife, New-York; Julian Scott, New-York; Wm. Kirk and son, New-York; Rev. John Dudley, D. C. Witterhouse, L. D. Smith, New-Haven; Charles P. Field, New-York, Samuel R. Purdy, Capt. J. Waltz, Poughkeepsie; S. E. Merrom, New-Haven; William Coombs, Washington; Hugh Rorke, Washington; A. L. Hill, Mr. Norton, of Virginia.

R. D. FRANCIS.

The Contrabands in Virginia.

ORDER BY GEN. GORDON.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA, NORFOLK, Va., May 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47.—To put into practical operation the plans suggested in the Circular of May 10, 1865, from these headquarters, it is hereby ordered, that in each of the counties of the Isle of Wight and Nansemond, all the colored people who cannot support themselves, and those who can, but do not, be collected and located on a farm or farms, to be for the present under the Military Government of the United States.

These farms will combine the advantages of poor houses, penitentiaries and intelligence offices.

The farms to be selected will be taken, when practicable, from that class of owners exempted from the benefit of the President's Amnesty Proclamation.

A Military Superintendent will be placed in charge of each county poor farm. Through this agent minors will be bound out, contracts for hire will be secured to the able-bodied, work in the penitentiary will be provided for the unwilling, and food for the helpless.

As the citizens of the counties shall experience the benefits of these institutions, they will be permitted to bear the expenses of their establishment and maintenance.

Brig.-Gen. C. K. GRAHAM, commanding Norfolk, Portsmouth, and defences, is charged with the execution of this order, and will immediately proceed to make the selection of the farms in each county.

The military force in the county will be located on the county poor-farm.

The sites will be selected as near as practicable to the most convenient routes of transportation from depots of supplies.

Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties being provided for on the above principles, are excepted from the operation of this order.

Special assignments to the command of counties will be made hereafter.

By order of Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. GORDON.
T. H. HARRIS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Gen. Gordon and the Rev. Dr. Armstrong.

Gen. GEORGE H. GORDON, commanding District of Eastern Virginia, with headquarters at Norfolk, has permitted Rev. GEORGE D. ARMSTONG, D. D., to resume his ministerial functions upon his taking the oath as published below. Here is Dr. ARMSTRONG'S card:

A CARD.

Having reason to believe that many of my fellow-citizens have misapprehended the position I desire to occupy to the government of the United States, and thus have become unjustly prejudiced against me, I give below the oath of allegiance I have this day taken. This oath I have taken freely, and with a full understanding of its import; that it contains a total denial of the right of secession, and pledges me to yield, and to urge others to yield, to that government the support and obedience of true and loyal citizens of the United States:

"I, the undersigned, GEORGE D. ARMSTRONG, of the City of Norfolk, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the Government of the United States, and support, defend and sustain the constitution, government and laws thereof; and I will maintain the national sovereignty in its integrity, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; as I will discourage, and discountenance secession, rebellion, and the disruption or severance of the Union; that I disdain and abjure all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies; and pledge my property and my life to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. And further, I will not attempt to trade, or have any correspondence directly or indirectly, or have any business transactions whatever with any person living in the so-called Confederate States, unless under the proper military supervision and approval; and that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever, and that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties required of me as a true and loyal citizen of these United States, so help me God." GEO. D. ARMSTRONG.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT MOBILE

Explosion of the Rebel Ordnance Depot and Magazine.

Three Hundred Lives Probably Lost.

Eight Millions Worth of Property Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 26.

The *Tribune* has a special dispatch from New-Orleans, dated the 26th inst., which says:

The ordnance depot and magazine at Mobile exploded at 2 o'clock yesterday. The shock was terrific. The city was shaken to its very foundations.

Eight squares of buildings were destroyed.

Five hundred persons were buried in the ruins.

The loss is estimated at etght millions of dollars.

The origin of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, May 27, Via Cairo, Monday, May 29.

The *Bulletin's* New-Orleans special says:

"On the morning of the 24th inst. the main Ordnance Department, in Marshall's Warehouse, at Mobile, blew up, with a terrible explosion. About three hundred persons were killed and many wounded. Thousands are buried in the ruins. Eight entire squares of the city were demolished, and about eight thousand bales of cotton destroyed. The steamers *Col. Cowles* and *Kate Dale*, with all on board, were entirely destroyed. A great portion of the business centre is badly damaged. The total loss is estimated at three millions.

Gen. GRANGER rendered prompt relief to the sufferers.

The cause of the explosion is uncertain.

The ordnance stores, which were a portion of the munitions of war surrendered by DICK TAYLOR, were in course of removal when it occurred.

The entire city is more or less injured by the explosion.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 29.

Major-Gens. THOMAS and BRANNAN have arrived from Nashville.

The railroad between here and Nashville is repaired, and trains are running regularly.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.

Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**

Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing gives life, growth and beauty to the hair.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London: Gavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin: Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg: Gotthelf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey: Green, No. 48 High-st.; Gratham, Lincolnshire; Congala, Madrid, Spain: Corujo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pon, Panama: Niobey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barrett, China; Maulove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing have no equals, and should be used at this season.

Dr. Von Elsenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing for restoring color and natural beauty.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Knapp's Extract of Roots for Making ROOT BEER.

This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as KNAPP'S ROOT BEER is made, is put up in bottles at 40 cents, 75 cents and $4 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, and 200 gallons of the Beer.

It is also furnished to ROOT BEER MAKERS by the gallon, at $15, in tin cans, one gallon each. One gallon of the Extract will make 500 gallons of the Beer. Full directions accompanying each bottle or can.

General Depot, No. 322 Hudson-st., N. Y. Sold by Druggists generally.

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing act upon the roots, producing rapid growth and new life.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. VICKES, Jr., 426 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

All Ladies Like to Have a Multiplicity of dashing novelties to choose from, and at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway, all the fashions of the civilized world, in misses' and children's fancy hats are grouped in one splendid exposition.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines,
NO. 508 BROADWAY.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Important to Soldiers.—Gents' all wool suits at $12. Boys' all wool suits at $9. I. V. BROKAW, No. 84 4th-av., and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. No. 838 Broadway.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"Willard's," at Washington; "Metropolitan" and "Fifth-Avenue," at New-York, and many other first-class hotels, use BURNETT'S celebrated extracts for flavoring.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing for restoring, invigorating and beautifying the hair.

Notice.—All graduates of Eastman National Business College now in New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity, are respectfully requested to meet THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, for the purpose of organizing a Business Association.
ALBERT TURNER, at Fowler & Wells'.
F. H. BLACKMAN, at Longstreet, Bradford & Co.'s.
J. A. BENNETT, at Manhattan Gas Company's office.
H. O. CLARK, at A. T. Stewart's.
J. B. COFFIN, at No. 216 West-st.
GEO. WALDO, at Ball & Black's.
C. W. WHEELER, at Fowler & Wells'.
M. C. BOWEN, at Fisk & Hatch's.
O. R. SHAW, at Ogden & Blewett's.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing: the people appreciate them in this country and Europe.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

At Old Prices. Wedding Cards, French and English note paper, silver door-plates, monograms, seal presses, &c. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Thorne's Arnica and Chloroform Liniment is the best for sprains, bruises, burns, rheumatism, neuralgia, tic doloreaux, toothache, &c., &c. Depot No. 141 Chambers-st.

Notice.—The public are hereby informed that the depot and agency for Dr. R. Goodale's Ostarrh Remedy continues at No. 73 Bleecker-st.
C. R. PARKER, Sole Agent.

Laugh and be Robbed.—Wise men once laughed at Prof. Morse for carrying intelligence by electricity, and stuck to their stage-coach. Office Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 196 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Second-hand Safes for Sale Cheap for cash, at No. 110 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

STILLMAN—MARTIN.—On Wednesday, May 24, at Woodland Side, Barrytown, Dutchess County, by Rev. J. H. Barclay, L. L. STILLMAN, of Homer, and ISABELLA, daughter of Augustus Martin, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

CAREY.—At her late residence, No. 26 Spring-st., of diphtheria, CATHERINE CAREY, wife of Patrick Carey.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

CORNISH.—On Sunday morning, May 28, of congestion of the brain, ANNIE LILLIAN, infant daughter of Charles L. and Ann Eliza Cornish.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

COOK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 28, ISAAC H. COOK, aged 49 years, 1 month and 10 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 518 Myrtle-av., second house east of Washington-av., this day, (Tuesday,) the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

ELLIOTT.—Of diarrhœa, on Sunday morning, May 28, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN ELLIOTT, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, in the 73d year of his age.
His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Westcher, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

ESTERBROOK.—On Sunday, May 28, THOMAS J. ESTERBROOK, in the 55th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 267 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

HAZARD.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, May 28, ANN MARIA HAZARD, aged 83 years.
The friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 30th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Presbyterian Church in that village.

HAWLEY.—At Rome, Italy, on Friday, April 28, of typhoid fever, IRAD HAWLEY, of this city, in the 73d year of his age.

HERRICK.—On Sunday morning, May 28, ALBERT H., son of the late Elias H. Herrick.
The relatives and

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

JAMES CURPHEY,

LATE CASHIER OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

BROKER AND DEALER IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, of all issues, and all other classes of GOVERNMENT STOCKS, bought and sold at the best market rates.

Orders from banks, bankers and individuals in the country will receive especial attention. Gold and coupons remitted for on receipt.

Collections made on very favorable terms.

JAMES CURPHEY,
No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
No. 7 Wall-street, New-York.

DESIGNATED

Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.

Authorized to receive subscriptions to the

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.

WM. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell on commission government securities, railroad bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Marietta Mining Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 51 Broad-street, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
New-York, May 27, 1865. Secretary.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK WANTED.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNCAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

All descriptions Telegraph and Express Stocks bought and sold.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Michigan, May 15, 1865.

$750,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Michigan Exchange Bank, in the City of Detroit, until Tuesday, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($750,000,) or any part thereof, of "War Bounty Loan Bonds" of the State of Michigan, authorized by an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act authorizing a War Bounty Loan," approved March 2, 1865, to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable at the pleasure of the State, after the expiration of twenty-five years from and after the 1st day of May, 1865, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. The interest on the bond to the date of delivery will be added. The right is reserved to reject any bid, if considered necessary to protect the interests of the State.

If desired, payments will be received and the bonds delivered at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.

J. OWEN,
State Treasurer.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COMMERCE EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barton, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of sixty (60) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company, as in such case, pledge to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount specified to be paid as aforesaid, at the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated New-York, April 17, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINSOR, Secretary.

GUARANTEE OF THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS HOLDING PLACES OF TRUST.—Books of subscription to the capital of the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be open at the Mechanics' Bank, No. 23 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of May instant, and continue open until the 1st day of June next, daily, from the hours of 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Ten per cent will be required at the time of subscribing.

New-York, May 9, 1865.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,
DAVID S. DODGE,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
GEORGE ELLIS,
Committee on Subscription.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at the close of business on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 3d of June.

L. A. DATLIN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 28th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.
P. H. TOWS, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 23 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 25, THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this company for the election of directors will be held at the company's office in Milwaukee, on THURSDAY, 8th of June, 1865, at noon. The transfer book will be closed from 24th May, instant, at 1 P. M., to 9th June, at 10 A. M.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SABRE MANUFACTURING CO., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 484 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company.

CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of the company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 5th of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company, and of three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER—ON or about the 15th of this inst., three U. S. 7-30 PER CENT. BONDS, bearing the following dates and numbers: One for $1,000, dated June 15, 1865, No. 108,849; one for $100, dated June 15, 1865, No. 149,169; one dated June 15, 1865, No. 142,170. All persons are hereby forbid negotiating or receiving either of the above-named bonds, as their payment has been stopped. NOAH JACKSON.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Bullion Mining Company (of Colorado) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 49 Liberty-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1865, at 3 o'clock.

F. B. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE.—The interest due on the bonds of this company, June 1, 1865, will be paid, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the National Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

SATTERLEE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

STOCK BROKERS,

have removed their office

from

No. 49 Exchange-place,

to No. 70 Broadway

and No. 15 New-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

E. R. McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 52 WALL-ST.,

issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-one Directors and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Court-st., corner of Remsen-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, May 22, 1865.

(Copy.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

[L. S.] F. CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

(Signed,)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this first day of April, 1865.

[L. S.] F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

(Signed)

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of its directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert said bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank."

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-st., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Assessment of Three Dollars per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, payable on the 8th of June next, at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTZ HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st of May to the 8th of June, inclusive.

J. H. TYLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Sheiden and Columbian Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. In accordance with Article 5 of the by-laws.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

MAY 26, 1865.

DOUGLAS MINING COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Douglas Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, in New-York, on Monday, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with article five, of the by-laws.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York have ordered the payment, on the fifth day of June next, of the final installment of fifty per cent. upon its capital stock, at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.—Dated May 20, 1865.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 145 BROADWAY.—An election of nine Trustees of this company will be held pursuant to its charter, at its office as above, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 12 M.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building,)

Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

7-30 LOAN,

OLD ISSUE

FOR SALE,

IN SUMS TO SUIT,

BY

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,

No. 30 Broad-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 476, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CAUTION—NOTICE TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating in any way the following United States 7 3-10 Treasury Notes (first issue) of the following denominations and numbers, the same having been feloniously obtained from the undersigned on the 31st day of March, 1865:

Numbers 168,210, 168,211, 173,431, 173,432, 173,433, 173,434, 173,435, 173,436, 173,437, for $500 each.

The payment by the Government of the United States of the above Treasury notes and coupons having been stopped.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
for the late firm of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., in liquidation, at the office of Wm. Henry Anthon, Esq., attorney-at-law, No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1865.

OFFICE OF SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the offices of the company, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of June next, at 1 P. M.

CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, MAY 13, 1865, MY safe was opened by some person or persons, who stole therefrom the following certificates of the Rainbow Creek Petroleum Company: one No. 9, to Charles Joy, and one No. 10, to Julia S. Joy; also, one from the President Petroleum Company, No. 61, for 100 shares. All persons are cautioned against the purchase of the above, as I have stopped the payments, and will apply for new certificates.

CHARLES JOY.

INSURANCE.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS 1ST JANUARY, '65	3,705,943 42
LIABILITIES	77,901 52

FIRE,

MARINE AND

INLAND INSURANCE.

This company having organized a marine department under the immediate charge of Mr. W. C. Nicoll, late of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, is now prepared to take marine risks.

The same prompt and equitable course of dealings, which has for so many years been pursued in the Fire and Inland branches, will be maintained in the new department.

Liberal arrangements will be made with Merchants and Shippers transacting their business directly with the Company.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
J. H. WASHBURN, Assistant Secretary.
W. C. NICOLL, Sup't Marine Department.

A CARD.

As much of the insurance on shipments to Europe is effected in England during the Summer months, under the impression that the rates of premium are lower there than here, the undersigned beg to state that they are prepared to insure outward shipments at rates current in London.

ROBINSON & COX,
No. 37 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (unless the government tax at this office is and after the 24th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, May 25, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (exclusive of the Government Tax, which will be paid by the Company) has been declared, payable to Stockholders at the Treasurer's Office in Cincinnati on and after the 5th June.

Eastern Stockholders will receive the above dividend in New-York funds.

Those who have not already filed a general order for the remittance of their dividends, can, by addressing the undersigned, have a check forwarded by mail.

S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO. have this day declared an annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of EDWARD CROMWELL, Esq., Treasurer, No. 123 Broad-st., on and after June 1.

STEPHEN W. CAREY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS BANK, NEW-YORK, May 23.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent, payable June 2, free of government tax; the transfer books will be closed from May 25, to June 2.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PETROLEUM.

THE LAST CHANCE.

The books of subscription to the working capital of the

SUGAR CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY

WILL CLOSE ON

WEDNESDAY, May 31.

This is the most promising petroleum stock, either for investment or speculation, ever offered to the public.

Books open at the office of

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO., Bankers,

No. 57 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will draw interest from June 1.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 1 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed free from government tax. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST MEDIUM.—THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, from Paris, greatest Spiritualist, Medical and Business Clairvoyant, tells present, past and future; has that never-failing secret to cause speedy marriage. No pay until satisfied. Office No. 230 6th-av., near 24th-st. Ladies, $1.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

CHARLESTON COTTON.

1,744 bales Upland, and
436 bales Sea Island Cotton,

Will be sold, under direction of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 31,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Samples can be seen at No. 36 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

1,450 BALES MOBILE COTTON

will be sold under direction of

SIMEON DRAPER, New-York Cotton Agent,

On WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Samples can be seen at No. 36 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

3,000 BALES UPLAND AND 3,000 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON

will be sold under the direction of

SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,

On TUESDAY, June 6, 1865,
AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. Easton & Co. three days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready at the custom-house three days before the sale.

AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,

MAGNIFICENT STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE, RICH CHINA, CUT GLASS, SILVER, CUTLERY, &c., THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at house No. 131 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., comprising a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture;

A RARE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS,

MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, ELABORATELY CARVED, FOUR ROUND CORNERS,

STEINWAY & SON, MAKERS,

Costly parlor ornaments, in bisque, bronze, lava and parian; Bohemian and French china, silverware, cut glass, cutlery, &c., with everything adapted to an elegantly furnished house. Sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY RUSSELL WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ALEXANDER KENNEDY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

$80,000

WORTH OF RICH AND DESIRABLE FURNITURE TO BE SOLD AT CONGRESS HALL, Albany, New-York.

The property known as Congress Hall, having been purchased and presented to the State by the City of Albany, for the site of a new Capitol, the undersigned will sell at public auction, commencing on

WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF JUNE,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

and continuing until the whole property is disposed of, comprising in part—

Splendid Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor and Chamber Suites,
Splendid French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
50 Large Glass Chandeliers,
Rich Lace and Damask Curtains,
34 Mahogany Extension Dining Tables,
300 Dining Chairs,
250 first-quality Curled Hair Mattresses,
250 Husk and Straw Mattresses,
100 Live Geese Feather Beds,
50 Live Geese Feather Pillows and Bolsters,
5,000 yards Wilton, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Bedding, Table Cloths, Table Covers, Napkins, Towels,
2 large French China Painted Dinner Sets,
A large quantity of silver-plated, China and Glassware, three Phelps and Gollender Combination Billiard Tables, one 12-passenger Rail Road Omnibus, Stephenson, builder; Horses, Wagons, Sleighs, Harnesses, &c.

Also, immediately after the sale of the furniture, a large and valuable stock of choice old

WINES, BRANDIES AND WHISKIES;

a fine collection of

OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., &c.

The attention of hotel keepers, housekeepers and dealers is called to this sale, which will be positive and without reserve, as the house has to be vacated July 1.

Catalogues of the property may be had by applying to the auctioneer, or be undersigned.

JAS. L. MITCHELL,
Proprietor Congress Hall.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, May 30, 1865, at 12 o'clock, AT THE NAVY YARD, NEW-YORK, the following-named vessels, belonging to the U. S. Navy Department:

SCREW STEAMER FLAG—Length, 187 feet 6 inches; breadth, 31 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 8 inches; between decks, 7 feet 2 inches; 1 cylinder, 43 inches diameter, 46 inches stroke.

SCREW STEAMER KENSINGTON—Length, 180 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth of hold 10 feet 7 inches; between 1st and 2d decks, 7 feet 1 inch; between 2d and 3d decks, 7 feet; 1 cylinder, 56 inches diameter, 44 inches stroke.

SCREW STEAMER VICKSBURGH—Length, 111 feet; breadth, 33 feet; depth of hold, 5 feet 6 inches; between decks, 4 feet 6 inches; 1 cylinder, 36 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.

SCREW STEAMER PROTEUS—Length, 203 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 4 inches; between decks, 7 feet 10 inches; 2 cylinders, 44 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.

U. S. STEAMER NEVINS (screw)—Length 203 feet 9 inches; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 7 inches; 2 cylinders, 44 inches diameter, 36 inches stroke.

BARKENTINE HORACE BEALS—Length, 122 feet; breadth, 31 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches.

SCHOONER RACHEL SEAMAN—Length, 116 feet; breadth, 30 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 7 feet.

Twenty per centum of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder before the vessel is removed from the Navy-yard, which will be done within six days after the day of sale.

C. H. BELL, Commandant.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell, on

FRIDAY, June 2, 1865,

(by order and under direction of Gen. Van Vliet, A. Q. M. G., at 12 o'clock, on board thereof, at Pier No. 37 North River,

Side-wheel steamer CAHAWBA, 1,643 tons, built in 1864, 235 feet long, 36 feet beam, 13 feet deep.

Propeller J. L. SAY, 222 tons, built in 1863.

Propeller DETROIT, built in 1861, 356 tons, 137 feet long, 22 feet beam, 11 feet deep.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

Sale-rooms Nos. 91 Liberty-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

PIANOS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues at sale. Goods boxed for shipping.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE SURBURBAN PROPERTY SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF WEST-FARMS, (3 miles from Westchester Co.) ADJOINING THE NEW CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. K. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of Phillip Later, deceased, about 5 acres of land, situated on the Boston Turnpike Road, in the town of West-Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., about 9 miles from the City Hall, 3 miles from the Central Park, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge. This property is in the immediate vicinity of the fine estates of Messrs. Whitlock, Faile, Spofford, Dennison and Barretto; has a water frontage on the Sound and East River. No property more desirable can be found anywhere in the vicinity of New-York, for those wishing to purchase for the purpose of erecting suburban residences. Its accessibility, the character of the surrounding improvements, its position, uniting the conveniences of city with the beauties of country life, the healthfulness of location, the beauty of the site, its facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, all combine to render this property most attractive. The land will be sold in plots of from 2 to 8 acres, which have been judiciously laid out by a competent engineer, and in such a manner that on far as possible each plot will be equally benefited by the natural advantages of the place. There is on the premises a first-class stone mansion, 50 feet square and wing attached, with modern improvements, gardener's cottage, carriage-house, barn, ice-house and other necessary outbuildings; also, a fine bearing grapery. Topographical maps, with sketches of different views taken from the place, can be had on application to the auctioneers on and after the 24th inst.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE GRIFFEN, ESQ., DECEASED.—Will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 12 M., at the Sales-room No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the first-class dwelling-house and lot of land No. 15 West 20th-st. Twenty-eight feet wide, ninety-two feet deep, being half the depth of the block. Deed to be delivered within thirty days, and possession given at the same time.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1865.

DANIEL LORD,
DANIEL D. LORD,
Executors of the Will of Geo. Griffen, deceased.

For permission to inspect the house, apply to the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ALSO, Pew No. 58, ground floor, middle aisle, in church corner 5th-av. and 19th-st.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of June, 1865, a lease to establish and maintain a ferry from the basin at the foot of Spring-st., in the City of New-York, to Hoboken, New-Jersey, at the point where the old ferry was established, or within one thousand yards north or south of that point. The landing-place at Hoboken, New-Jersey, to be furnished by the purchaser.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of ferry-leases heretofore entered into by the corporation, which may be had on application at the office of the Comptroller.

By

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUAUION AS NURSE AND seamstress or to wait on a lady, by an English Protestant woman of middle age; is a person of refinement and religious principles; experienced with children; of most pleasant disposition; not above her business; reference to first-class Brooklyn families; will go in the country. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND laundress, or will do the general housework of a gentleman's family, by a most trustworthy and competent girl; has lived in first-class Brooklyn families, to whom she refers, and will be found a most efficient and valuable servant. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family, as a good, plain cook, washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good city references. Call for two days at No. 179 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman in a private family, as good cook and baker; understands game and soups; will wash with the washing if required; best of city references; five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls, with excellent city references, situations in one family—one as cook and laundress; an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress; wages $10 each. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG women—one as cook, Protestant; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have six years' reference; leave on account of the family breaking up house. Call at No. 129 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist at washing or butter-making; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 217 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to wash on an invalid lady; is a good plain sewer; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; city reference. Can be seen at No. 151 East 25th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, as mrs.-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to city or country; good city references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork, or a good second cook; would do a little washing; first country preferred; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit and do the finest of family sewing; do light chamberwork, if required; is fond of children; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 115 East 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as child's nurse and to do plain sewing or as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to go in the country. Can be seen on Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 34 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS first-class cook; their table understands the business in all its branches; is a good baker; first city reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble [illegible] as first-class cook; no objection to go in the country; first city references. Call at No. 99 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN [illegible] is a good cook; has good city references; is willing to do [illegible]. Call at No. 56 11th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD CHAMbermaid and waitress; is willing to do washing, ironing and housework; has no objection to go in the country; has good city reference. Call at No. 63 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT [illegible] as lady's nurse or invalid nurse; is a competent [illegible]; can be in the housekeeping; good reference; [illegible]. Call at No. 63 West 9th-st.

WANTED—WORK BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, either by the day or week; is a good housekeeper and a first-class washer and ironer. Apply to Mrs. DUNBAR, at No. 150 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a respectable girl, with best of references; is an excellent cook, baker and [illegible]; would go chambermaid and washing. Call at No. 84 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR cook and baker; is also a first-class laundress; has a boy to assist her; would take moderate wages if the child could be taken with her. Call at No. 94 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, as cook alone, or to assist in the washing; can give the best city reference. Call at No. 154 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family. Call at No. 432 West 32d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH GIRL, a situation as first-class cook; willing to assist with the washing; good references. Call for two days at No. 147 East 11th-st., near Avenue A, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress and chambermaid; willing to assist in the washing, or would do housework in a small family; city reference. Call at No. 35 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH COOK, UNDERstanding her business thoroughly, a situation in a private family; no wash'ng; the best city reference can be given. Apply at No. 66 Carmine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR chambermaid, and to do fine washing, by a Protestant; [illegible] no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 168 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to a four-story house; good city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain cooking; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 310 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; no objection to going to the country; two years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 328 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, who understands English, French and American. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 233 Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT American woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking. Can give the best of city reference. Apply at No. 242 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT Protestant girl, with a family going to Europe. Apply to R. IRWIN & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN families or hotel washing; best of city reference. Call or address LAUNDRY, No. 228 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. To be seen at her last place, No. 74 East 21st-st., for two days.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A GOOD situation for two girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain seamstress. Call for two days at No. 218 East 16th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 69 6th-av.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER wishes to solicit the custom of a few families; would go by the day or take work home on reasonable terms; references given. A note addressed to A. L., Station D, will be promptly attended to.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—PARTIES WISHing to contract for the labor of the female inmates of the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, in a light manufacturing business, for which ample accommodations will be provided, can apply to the COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, at their office, No. 11 Bond-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man; is a watchmaker by trade; would not object to any other light employment; can give the best of references from his present employers, Champney & Holmes, No. 138 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—TO FIRE-WORKS MANUFACTURERS—A responsible, energetic business man wants to make an arrangement with a manufacturer of Fire-Works, for the sale of the same in Boston; has a store favorably located, and an extensive New-England business acquaintance. Address, at once, ENERGY, Box No. 2,136, Boston Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an Englishman who knows his business in all its branches; would engage permanently or for the Summer only if required; can give instructions in horsemanship, and understands the treatment of sick horses; the best references given; country preferred. Call or address R. H., Calhoun & Co., No 262 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, and be generally useful about the house, work in garden, &c., by a very trustworthy young man, (either in city or country;) fully understands the care of horses and driving through city; having lived with a Brooklyn gentleman 12 months, to whom he refers. Apply at No. 15 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter, in a store or hotel, or as day or night watchman, who has had considerable experience; is willing to make himself useful in any capacity to serve his employer; writes a good hand, and can be highly recommended. Address, for two days, JAMES, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a steady, reliable young man, of long experience in New-York; is a careful driver and understands his business thoroughly, as his references, which are in the city, will testify. Address J. C., Mr. Stilling's harness-store, No. 1,196 Broadway, near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, with a private family, either country or city; understands his business; country preferred; best of reference from his last employer. Apply at the Union Stables, Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts. Can be seen for three or four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and groom, who thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; is a careful driver; has the best of city reference. Address H. F., at Dr. Hill's, corner of 37th-st. and Broadway, or Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; can produce long and satisfactory reference from first-class family. Address J. D., No. 4 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; has city reference to please any man. Address D., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom; understands his business; no objection to the country; good references from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR cook by a young man on a gentleman's yacht; is a first-class servant; has good reference. Address WM. B., No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses; or would take care of a cow if required; good reference. Address A. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a capable single Protestant man, (English;) good references. Address WAITER, Stelling's grocery, No. 53 University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an Englishman; a capable, single Protestant man, with good reference. Address WAITER, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family or hotel; has three years' best English reference; wages no object. Address, for two days, JAMES WHITE, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman and gardener; the wife as seamstress; has the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 67 Nassau-st. Inquire for C. F.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man to work on a farm, or in a garden; care of horses, drive, or make himself generally useful. Call at BOORHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS VEGETABLE gardener; understands the care of horses; or would take care of a cow if required; good reference. Address A. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, a Scotchman, as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; the best of city references. Address M. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS COACHMAN BY a practical and experienced man; a careful driver; reference can be adduced that will satisfy any man. Address J. R., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom in a private family, and make himself generally useful; good reference from his last employer. Address A. S. H., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PLAIN GARdener who understands the care of a horse and cow, and would make himself generally useful. Address W. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY 16 YEARS old, in a wholesale dry goods, hardware or grocery store. Address W. S. H., Orange, N. J., Box No. 375 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant book-keeper, copyist, or amanuensis, or would read to an invalid; salary moderate; references first-class. Address FRANK, Station E.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOOTMAN OR second waiter, by a young man aged 20, of genteel appearance. Apply at 14 DELLS, No. 211 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man. Address J. M. C., seedstore, No. 15 Jones-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Scotchman. Address for one day J. F., No. 11 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man; [illegible] country if needful; has references. Address J. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as bar-tender, with reference. Call at No. 157 West 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid, waitress and to do one washing and ironing; to go a few miles in the country; must have excellent city reference. Apply Tuesday, from 1 to 2, Mr. Gentleman's office, No. 42 Broadway, up-stairs, where she will see the lady.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE AND good sewer, to take charge of a little girl, and of office and light housework; must be used to teaching. Small English family. Call to-day at No. 2 East 23d-st., from 12 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD, NEAT, PROTESTANT girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; none need apply who do not fully understand their business. Call from 9 to 11 A. M., at No. 97 East 34th-st., first house east of Park-av., upper side.

WANTED—POWER-PRESS FEEDERS.—TEN feeders on Drum Power-presses, for regular night work at weekly wages; five nights or 36 hours a week. Address, stating where last employed, wages required, &c., N. B., Box No. 4,121 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT IRISH OR German girl, to go with a family up on the Hudson River during the Summer, for general housework; liberal wages. Apply at No. 60 South 2d-st., between 3d and 4th sts., Williamsburgh, L. I.

WANTED—A MAN AS FAMILY WAITER; A good situation is offered to one who can bring first-class city recommendations. Apply at store No. 502 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCOTCHMAN, single man preferred, as gardener, and to take care of horses, cow, &c., on a small place near the city. Address F. and H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MUST BE thoroughly competent; the best city reference required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. at No. 436 5th-av.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO SEW AND assist in the care of children. Apply, before noon, at No. 33 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, ONE WHO can write a good hand and can come well recommended. Address, in own handwriting, R. S. S., Box No. 1,407 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS commission house, a lad 17 years old. Salary first year, $200. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 845 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WASHINGTON'S HOME.

BY H. C. SPERRY.

The above establishment will be open on or about the 1st of June. The house contains eighteen rooms—six parlors, large and airy bedrooms—has gas and water through the house; has a fountain and a good stream of water running through the land; large stabling for horses and carriages; a perfect view of the North River and surroundings. The main building faces on the old Albany road, with a perfect view of the surrounding country. In fact, it cannot be surpassed in this country. The house will be furnished immediately with the most costly and superb furniture that can be purchased from A. T. Stewart, or any other like establishment in this city. I am to be found at present at my daughter's residence, No. 256 4th-av., southwest corner of 21st-st.

Undoubted reference exchanged. H. C. SPERRY.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PUBLIC SALE OF 40 BLOODED HORSES, COLTS, FILLIES AND BLOOD MARES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865.—Mr. A. MAILLARD'S sixth annual sale of thoroughbred, half-bred, and trotting horses, will take place at his breeding farm, Bordentown, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 10 A. M., precisely, rain or shine. The catalogue embraces 40 head of horses, bred mostly by Sinclair, imported Eclipse, Colton, Hermes, Nero, Patchen, &c. About 20 of them have been trained to saddle, single and double harness, and are ready for immediate use. Twelve superior cows and heifers, of Alderney and Durham blood, and a fine lot of Leicester and South Down sheep "from importation," will also be offered at auction. Terms cash, in bankable funds. Train leaves New-York at 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Railroad.

FOR SALE—JUST THE THING FOR THE Park—A two-seat wagon, English style, best city workmanship, and in excellent condition; front wheels turn under, for pole or shaft. Apply at MACKEY'S stable, No. 119 West 26d-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY SADDLE HORSE, suitable for a lady or gentleman, seven years, sound and gentle. To be seen at P. CLEARY'S Livery-stable, in 18th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

EMPLOYMENT.—SEND 75 CENTS AND GET a recipe for making a splendid article of black writing fluid. It is made at a small expense, and sells readily at a handsome profit. Any one can make $5 to $40 per day making and selling it. It can be made in large and small quantities. Address H. K. P. KENYON, No. 108 Cedar-st., Syracuse, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,420	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,420	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,673	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplint.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
VIROINIA ..... SATURDAY, May 27
LOUISIANA ..... SATURDAY, June 3
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA ..... SATURDAY, June 17
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

MONTEREY	Barber	Saturday, June 3.
MARIPOSA	Howes	Saturday, June 10.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, June 17.
EVENING STAR	Wimpenny	Saturday, June 24.
GUIDING STAR	Bell.	
RISING STAR	Building.)	

At 3 o'clock P. M.

From Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st., New-York.

The MORNING STAR is 2,048 tons; the EVENING STAR, 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR, 2,416 tons, and RISING STAR, 2,778 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.

First cabin passage, $80; second cabin, $40.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 15 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON ..... 3,724 tons ..... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE ..... 3,724 tons ..... 900-horse power
EUROPE ..... 3,724 tons ..... 900-horse power
FRANCE ..... (Afloat) ..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III ..... (Afloat) ..... 1,100-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.

EUROPE ..... Capt. DUCHESNE ..... FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE ..... Capt. A. BOCANDE ..... FRIDAY, June 23

First Cabin, (including table wine) $155
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP, GUIDING STAR,
2,355 55-95 tons,
WILLIAM H. BELL, Commander,

will sail for Havre, calling at Southampton to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, from the company's pier, No. 46 North River, (third pier above foot of Canal-st.)

First cabin passage $150
Second cabin passage 60
payable in United States currency.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medical attendance free of charge.

The GUIDING STAR is one of the very best as well as one of the most elegant steamships ever built in this country. She has staterooms for 200 first cabin passengers, and for comfort or elegance her saloons and staterooms are not excelled by those of any other steamer in the world.

This steamer will arrive from New-Orleans on the 27th inst., when passengers may examine her accommodations, for which purpose tickets may be procured at the office of the company.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. Draper & Hagenow; at Paris, Messrs. John Munroe & Co.

Returning, the GUIDING STAR will leave Havre on the 15th of July.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 15 Barclay-st.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF this line will sail as an extra steamer at noon on THURSDAY, 1st of June. Cabin passage, $65; steerage passage, $35, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
JOHN G. DALE.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at Queenstown, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, (Inman Line,) carrying the United States mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY ..... June 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY ..... June 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	100	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Excursion tickets issued to Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $48. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MAY 1, 1865.

The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

June 2 ..... OR EAN QUEEN ..... SYDNEY
(connecting at Panama with the SACRAMENTO)
June 16 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TIMLEPAUGH
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.

REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE OF NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.

Steamer GRANADA, E. BAXTER, Commander.
Steamer ALHAMBRA, I. B. ELLISON, Commander.

THE GRANADA

will leave Pier No. 14, East River,

On WEDNESDAY, May 31,

at 2 o'clock precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The ALHAMBRA will follow on WEDNESDAY, June 7.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 28 Broadway.

The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 7.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.

The first-class fast sailing steamship
CHARLES,
Capt. M. L. ROGERS,

will positively sail on SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 11 N. R.

For Freight or Passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

WASHINGTON,

GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.

The first-class steamship
F. C. KNIGHT,
Capt. J. J. MASON,

will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on FRIDAY, June 2, at 4 P. M. Passage, including stateroom and meals, $12.

Freight received daily.

Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 88 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 P. M. Passage $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on SATURDAY, June 10.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CUBA, JAMES STONE, commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 14th June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.—Annual election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 6th June next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.

VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.

For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT,

AND
RICHMOND.
The new steamship
ARIADNE,
Capt. CRARY,

is now loading at Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., North River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 12 M. For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 30 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The first-class steamship
AMERICA,
Capt. CLIFT,

will sail SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., North River. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, &c.

At 2 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River,
BRITANNIA, WEDNESDAY, May 31.
Cabin, $75, $80 and $35; steerage, $25.
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passengers booked through to Havre, Hamburg, &c.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 98 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF DOCK.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON,
Landing at
Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall and Milton.

The steamer MAIN POWELL will leave pier foot of Desbrosses-st., (second street south of Canal,) every afternoon at 3½ o'clock

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HINCKCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, (on and after May 22,) at 7 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 7:10. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

FOR BONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ANGEL, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON AND BRATTLEBORO'.—The first-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave New-York from Peck-slip, East River, for Hartford at 4 P. M., daily, arriving at Hartford in time for the early train for Springfield and the North.

Cabin fare to Hartford $2; Deck $1 50.

The cheapest and pleasantest route.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Agents,
No. 112 South-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 15 and 11 15 A. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R. From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:35, 4:15, 5:25 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and the West, connecting at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:30 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Express.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

6:00 P. M.—Night Express for Binghamton, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and the West, connecting at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:30 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Express.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

6:00 P. M.—Night Express for Binghamton, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and the West, connecting at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BABB, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 21, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 3, 5, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sundays at 8 A. M., 1 and 5 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12. Leave New-York at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, and 11:45 A. M., 2:15, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 A. M., and 1:45 and 5:45 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:15 A. M.

L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, May 8, 1865, trains will leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, at 3:30 A. M., 12 M., 4, 6, 10:30 P. M.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Continued from First Page.

tion it? A.—To the military authorities at Bryantown.

Q.—Did you make any other communication to any other military authorities of the fact stated to you by Dr. Mudd? A.—Yes, Sir; I was sent for on Tuesday afternoon by four detectives, who asked me to go up into a room with them, where they questioned me very particularly relating to this affair; I stated to them what I have already stated here, and, upon my inability to answer such questions as they propounded, they ordered a carriage, and asked me to direct them to Dr. James Mudd's house; I told them I would do it, and that I would go with them; they seemed to prefer that, and I did go with them.

Q.—State what happened when you went there. A.—Dr. Samuel Mudd was not at home. The detectives went inside while I remained at the door. I saw him coming and told him as he entered the house that the detectives had come there for the purpose of ascertaining the particulars relative to that matter about which he had spoken to me, that I had made the statement to the military authorities which he had made to me on Sunday, and that they were making special inquiry in reference to it. I had already said to these gentlemen (the detectives) that I felt confident that the doctor would state the matter just I had stated to them, and left the room and did not reënter it during their examination of him.

Q.—Name the officers that went with you. A.—One was named Lloyd; another was named Gallighan; the others were Lieut. Lovett and a Mr. Williams.

Q.—State whether any inquiry was made by any of them, after the conference with Dr. Mudd, with reference to route. A.—When we got in the wagon, or I think just before getting in, they asked me if I would show them the way to Parson Wilmer's; it was then near nightfall; I told them I would certainly do so, if necessary; I then turned and asked Dr. Mudd, who was standing outside the door, what was the best route to take to Parson Wilmer's, and he gave me the information; before we got to the main road to Bryantown, these gentlemen concluded, in consequence of my stating that another road was preferable, to take that other road.

Q.—State whether or not anything was said by either of these gentlemen about Dr. Mudd having denied that the two men were at his house.

Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham objected to the question, when it was withdrawn.

Q.—State whether you were in Bryantown on Saturday, at the time of the reception of the news of the President's assassination. A.—I was there when the news came, and remained all the evening; I did not leave the village.

Q.—What did you hear as to the person or persons implicated in the assassination? A.—Lieut. Dana, on whom I called for information, told me that the party who attempted the assassination of Secretary Seward was named Boyle, and claimed him to be the same who had previously assassinated Capt. Watson, of Anne Arundel County, Md., and that the party who assassinated the President was supposed to be a man by the name of Booth, and that he thought the assassins had not as yet got out of Washington.

Q.—Was Boyle known in that region of country? A.—Yes, Sir; he had been about there, but not for three or four weeks, or later than two or three days after the assassination of Capt. Watkins.

Q.—What was his character, as known there? Was he known as a desperado and guerrilla? A.—He was. His character was very bad.

Q.—State whether you were at church on Sunday and what was known about the assassination of the President. A.—I was at church on Sunday. It was known that the President of the United States was assassinated, and the matter was talked of.

Q.—Was it or was it not known that Booth had not crossed the river? A.—No one, to my knowledge, supposed that he had crossed the river at that time.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Dr. Samuel A. Mudd at the church, or hear his conversation as to what he knew of the assassination? A.—No, Sir; I heard him—

Judge Bingham objected to allowing the witness to state what he had heard the prisoner say.

The objection was sustained and the question was not put.

Q.—At the time you speak of having made a communication to the officers, was anything said to them by you about Dr. Mudd's having gone with one of the parties after a carriage, and if so state what? A.—I told them so, and that is a part I forgot to mention, that Dr. Samuel Mudd did go to ascertain if he could get them a carriage to take them away from the house; that he went to his father's and down below there; that he went with the younger of the two men, but failed to get a carriage, and they left the house on horseback.

Q.—Did you tell them anything as to how the man's leg was broken? A.—Yes, I think I told them that one bone of his leg was broken.

Q.—Did you tell them anything as to how it was said to have occurred? A.—Yes, from the fall of a horse.

Q.—State the distance of the church at which you saw Dr. Samuel Mudd the Sunday after the assassination. A.—At Bryantown, and I would suppose it to be about six and a half miles from Dr. Samuel Mudd's house.

Q.—Did you give them any description of the persons of those two men, and, if so, what? A.—I do not think I gave them any.

Q.—State whether you are acquainted with Dr. J. Thomas, one of the witnesses for the prosecution. A.—I know him.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the reputation in which he is held where he has been for veracity? A.—His reputation in for veracity has always been very bad since I have known him.

Q.—How long has that been? A.—Since he was a boy.

Q.—Could you state what his reputation for veracity was before the war? A.—I do not think it was any better than since the war.

Q.—From your knowledge of his character for veracity, would you believe him under oath? A.—If there were a motive to misstate facts I would not.

Q.—Do you know anything professionally of his mental condition? A.—I have considered him an insane man.

Q.—State how and from what cause? A.—I have seen him manifest such an abnormal condition of mind as to relieve him from responsibility for a crime in a criminal court; he is not always so insane; the disease seems to be an *exacerbarity* and remittance in his manifestations of insanity sometimes; I have met him when he was not much more disordered condition of mind than he usually would imply; I would state that in approaching the question of insanity I feel a great confidence and distrust; although it belongs to no profession more than mine, I feel as if I should be perplexed when the great master minds of the country, who have studied and understand thoroughly all forms of mental and legal jurisprudence as I apprehend gentlemen of the court to be, and particularly the Judge-Advocate, are to be my interrogators on the subject of insanity.

Q.—Is his reputation for veracity based upon the fact of his insanity alone? A.—I can't say that it is. I think it is probable that his veracity is worse when insane than at other times.

Q.—Is his reputation for veracity good during times when his mental condition appears to be best? A.—I never so estimated it.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham—Q.—Be good enough to tell the court what works you have read on insanity? A.—I have read a great many works upon insanity and medical jurisprudence.

Q.—What works on medical jurisprudence have you read? A.—Taylor's, and others on physiology and insanity.

Q.—Do any of these works tell how crazy a man is to be to make him unable to tell the truth? A.—I do not know that they do especially.

Q.—Do you wish to state here to-day that Daniel Thomas is so crazy that he does not know how to tell the truth? No, Sir; I mean to say there seems to be a mental and moral insanity.

Q.—You say that at times he is more insane, mentally and morally, than he is at other times; now when he is less crazy, is he more likely to tell the truth? A.—I think he is more inclined to tell extravagant stories when he is excited mentally.

Q.—Are you prepared to swear that he is so crazy that he does not know how to tell the truth when he is under oath before a court? A.—I am not.

Q.—Do you know what was his condition of mind when he gave his testimony before this court? A.—I do not; I have not seen much of him of late.

Q.—What is moral insanity? A.—I look upon moral insanity as a condition in which persons are particularly inclined to prevaricate in various ways.

Q.—What do you call mental insanity? A.—When a man is incapable of discriminating and appreciating things as same men do.

Q.—Did you ever show Daniel Thomas that he was not able to understand plain matters when he was spoken to about them? A.—I do not know that I did. I could state some reasons why I have considered him insane.

By the Court—Q.—What is the form of insanity under which Mr. Thomas labors. A.—There is no specific form that I know of, except at times of peculiar excitement and inability to appreciate matters and things as other people do. It is not dementia, it is not monomania, it is what is called aberration of mind. There is a certain form of insanity which exacerbates and remits, but I do not know that it has any particular name or belongs to any particular form of insanity.

Q.—Do you think his form of insanity would lead him to imagine a conversation he never had? A.—I have seen him in a condition of mind when I do not doubt he would. I have known him to labor under most decided delusions and hallucinations.

Q.—You have known him to imagine things he never heard? A.—Yes, often times.

Q.—How long have you entertained the opinion that Thomas was not of sound mind? A.—I went to a primary school in our neighborhood when Thomas was a small boy; there was something very eccentric and amusing about him there; he was different from other boys; he was a source of amusement in way of eccentricity to his schoolmates seven or eight years ago, or perhaps longer than that; an insane condition of mind seemed to manifest itself in him, so that the common expression of every one in the neighborhood was that Daniel Thomas was crazy.

Q.—Have you expressed an opinion to any one that he was not a man of sound mind previous to this? A.—Over and over again long before the war.

Q.—Do you know that he has ever been objected to as a witness before a court of justice? A.—I do not.

Q.—Have you ever known him to be a witness before a court of justice? A.—On one occasion I did.

Q.—Was his evidence objected to on the ground of insanity? A.—I think not.

Q.—What is the reputation of Dr. Samuel Mudd for loyalty or disloyalty? A.—From my association with him, I have had to consider him as sympathizing with the South.

Q.—Did you ever know him harbor rebels or disloyal persons? A.—Never; I have never known him commit any treasonable act; I have generally considered Dr. Samuel Mudd as very temperate in his discussions and expressions relative to the war, His ordinary manner or matter of discussion was the right or legality of secession, which he maintained; he has generally, however, spoken very temperately, never used any opprobrious epithets against the heads of the government; he was much more temperate on that subject, I may state, than many other citizens of benighted Charles County and Southern Maryland.

Q. There were certain local organizations in the early part of the war in your neighborhood; will you state what was their object, and how they were regarded? A.—There was an organization at Port Tobacco of that kind, the object of which, I think, was treasonable, though it was said it was for the purpose of quelling insurrection in the neighborhood, and it may have been. I have regarded Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, for some time prior to the fall of Richmond and surrender of Gen. Lee's army, as taking a very handsome prospective view of the downfall of the rebellion. I remember administering an oath to him last year, and of being forcibly impressed with the respect and reverence with which he took the oath, making a decided contrast to many others to whom I administered the oath on that occasion. So far as I know he has obeyed the provisions of that oath.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—When did you administer the oath you speak of? A.—If I remember rightly, it was when the sense of the people was taken relative to calling a convention to amend the constitution of the State of Maryland in June or July of last year.

Q.—Were you acting in an official capacity? A.—I was rather improvised by two judges as Chief Judge of Election in the absence of the regular judge. I think I administered the oath to some two hundred that day.

Q.—For how long a time has he spoken of the downfall of Richmond as being sure? A.—I think from and after the time he took the oath, if not before.

Testimony of Col. Martin Burke.

By Judge Holt—Q.—State whether or not you know R. C. Kennedy? A.—Yes; I had charge of him,

Q.—Look at that paper and see if it is a confession made by him? A.—It is.

Q.—State whether it is the confession of Kennedy, made in your presence, and, if so, how long before his execution? A.—It was made in my presence; I don't know how long before his execution; I think a day or two.

[The confession referred to was read to the court by Col. Burnett, stating that his (Kennedy's) object in pouring phosphorus on the floor of Barnum's Museum, was not to burn it, knowing, from experience, that it would not set the boards on fire, but to perpetrate a huge joke; and that the object in attempting to burn the hotels was to retaliate for the devastation perpetrated by Sheridan in the valley; not to burn women and children, but to show the people of the North that the desolations of war were not to be confined to the South alone.]

Testimony of H. B. Carter.

By Judge Holt—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In New Hampshire.

Q.—State whether or not you were in Montreal last fall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At what hotel? A.—St. Lawrence Hotel.

Q.—State whether or not you met there George N. Sanders, Jacob Thompson, Dr. Blackburn, and J. Wilkes Booth, or any of them? A.—I saw George N. Sanders, J. Wilkes Booth, Beverly Tucker, Dr. Blackburn, and others whose names I do not now recollect. I saw Thompson at Niagara Falls on the 17th of June.

Q.—How long were you at the hotel? A.—From the 9th or 10th of September until about the 1st of February.

Q.—State whether you observed the persons in intimate associations during that time? A.—They were. All the Southerners who boarded there were intimate with each other, and had little to do with any one not sympathizing with them.

Q.—Did you know J. Wilkes Booth before you went there? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you observe him in intimate association with George N. Sanders and others? A.—I did.

Q.—Look at the prisoners at the bar and see whether you recognize any of them as persons you met in Canada? A.—I could not swear that I ever met any of them there.

Q.—Do you remember to have heard the name of John Surratt spoken of in this circle of men? A.—I do not know that I do.

Q.—Do you recollect of having heard the name of Payne? A.—I saw a man by the name of Payne every morning, but there is no man I see here I would call that name; I think the man I saw was of the name of John; he was one of Payne's brothers; there were two of them who were arrested in connection with the St. Alban's raid; but they were discharged; I do not think I have ever seen this man.

Q.—Was Dr. Blackburn there the greater part of the time? A.—I think he was there when the Donnegana Hotel closed, about the 20th of October last.

Q.—State whether he seemed to be associated with J. Wilkes Booth and the others you have mentioned? A.—He was; but whether he came there before Booth or not I could not say. He was one of the clique of men who confederated together.

Cross-examined by Samuel Foster—Q.—Do you say you were acquainted with persons by the name of Payne, neither of which is the prisoner at the bar? I ask you whether you know where they came from or anything about them? A.—Only what I heard from reputation. I heard they were a party who originally came from Kentucky; that they had been in the counterfeiting business.

Q.—What time was it that you saw these men? A.—John Payne, who boards there, came to the house every day, and was still there when I came away.

Q.—Did you see, about the time you knew these Paynes, a man by the name of Montgomery? A.—I saw no man by that name that I knew of.

Q.—Did you ever see the Paynes there in company with a man named Cleary? A.—I have John Payne; I could not say I have the other.

Q. Did you ever see either of them in company with C. C. Clay? A.—I never saw Clay but very little. I have seen them in company with Sanders, Tucker and Blackburn every day.

By Judge Holt—Q.—Could you name any other rebels in Montreal who constituted part of this circle you have named? A.—I could mention Gen. Carroll, of Memphis, B. Wood, a man about fifty-five years of age; a gentleman by the name of Clark, and an old gentleman from Florida, who wore a "queue;" I think his name was Wescott.

Q.—Do you remember a man from Indiana by the name of Dodge? A.—I do not recollect him now.

Q.—Or a man by the name of Walker? A.—No. I knew many men I met every day, but do not know their names. They rather gave me the cold shoulder. After they found my sympathies were with the North they had very little to say to me.

By Mr. Aiken—Q.—Do you recollect Dr. Merrill there? A.—No; not by that name; I might remember him were I to see his photograph.

Q.—Did C. C. Clay have a room at the St. Lawrence Hotel? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Did you see Payne go to the rooms of any of these prisoners? A.—I once saw him coming out of Sangere' room; I never saw him coming or going out of any of the others.

Q.—And you are sure he bears no resemblance to the prisoner at the bar? A.—Very little; he was an older man; I should not think of his being any relation to this man; there is no resemblance that I discover.

Testimony of T. T. Hyams.

By Judge Holt—Q.—Where have you resided during the past year? A.—At Toronto, Canada.

Q.—State whether or not, while there, you made the acquaintance of Dr. Blackburn? A.—Yes, Sir; I did about the middle of December, 1863; I knew him previous to that by sight, but I never had any conversation with him; I have known him since that time.

Did you know him as a Confederate in the Confederate army? A.—I did not know he was in the Confederate service. I knew he was doing work for the Confederates.

Q.—State what arrangements, if any, this Dr. Blackburn made with you for the purpose of introducing yellow fever into the United States. Give all the particulars of your arrangements. What was done under it? A.—I was introduced to Dr. Blackbuan by Rev. Stewart Robineon, at the Queen Hotel, Toronto. Dr. Blackburn was about to take South some soldiers who had escaped from Northern prisons. I asked him if he was going South himself. He asked me if I wanted to go South and serve the Confederacy. I said I did. He then told me to come up stairs. He wanted to speak with me. I went up stairs with him into a parlor he offered me his hand as a Free Mason in friendship and said he would never deceive me, that he wanted to place confidence in me for an expedition. He asked me if I would like to go on an expedition. I told him I didn't care if I did. He said I would make an independent fortune by it, at least one hundred thousand dollars, and more glory than Gen. Lee; that I could do more for the Southern Confederacy than if I had taken one hundred thousand soldiers to reinforce Gen. Lee; I considered after a time, and told him I would go; he then told me he wanted me to take a certain quantity of clothing—he did not say how much—coats, shirts and under-clothing, into the States, and dispose of them at auction; he wanted me to take them into Washington City, into Norfolk, and as far south as I could go, where the general government held possession; he wanted me to sell them on a hot day or night; it did not matter what money I got for the clothes; I was just to dispose of them for what I could get.

Q.—What did he tell you you were to receive for your services? A.—He said one hundred thousand dollars. He said I should have sixty thousand dollars as soon as I reported back in Canada, and that if the thing succeeded could make one hundred thousand times as much.

Q.—Where were you to get possession of clothes? A.—I was in Toronto to go on with my legitimate business, and if I left, I was to inform Dr. Stewart Robinson where I was, and he was to telegraph or write to me somewhere about the mouth of January, 1864; I went on with my work until, I think, about the 8th of June, 1864; on Saturday night, I had had been out to take a pair of boots home to a customer of mine. When I returned my wife had a letter in her hand from Dr. Robinson, which he had just called and left there. I called on D.. Robinson and asked him what I was to do. He said he did not know anything about it. He did not wish himself to commit any over act against the United States Government; that I had better raise only just enough money to carry me down to Montreal. I had a letter to Mr. Slaughter there, who gave me directions to proceed to Halifax, where I was to meet Dr. Blackburn. The letter was dated May 10, 1864, from Havana. I went down to Halifax. Dr. Blackburn arrived there about the 12th of July from Havana. He went down to the hotel where I was stopping. I went to see him. He told us he had clothing there which had been smuggled off, and I, in accordance with his direction, took an express wagon belonging to the hotel down to the steamboat landing, and got their eight trunks and a valise. He directed me to take the things to my hotel and put them in a private room, which I did, and notified Dr. Blackburn. He asked me if I would take the valise into the States and send it by express, accompanied accompanied with a letter, as a present to President Lincoln; I objected, and the valise was taken to his hotel; he ordered me to scratch the marks off the trunks; they had Spanish marks on them; he told me a man would go with me next morning to make arrangements with one or two vessels going to Boston to smuggle the trunks through; I went down as directed and made application to Capt. McGregor; I don't remember the name of the vessel; the one who went with me had a consultation with Capt. McGregor; know what he said, but Capt. McGregor refused to take the trouble. We next went to the bark *Halifax*, Capt. O'Brien. The officer who was with me said I had some goods I wanted to take to my friends as presents, silk and satin dresses, &c., and that he wanted to make an arrangement to smuggle them into Boston. The Captain and he had a private consultation. When they came out he consented to take them on board the *Halifax* and smuggle them in. We took them on board his vessel that day. On arriving at Boston, it was five days before we got an opportunity of getting them off; but he succeeded at last in doing it, and expressed them through to Philadelphia. From there I brought them to Baltimore, and brought five trunks here to Washington; four of them I gave to a man representing himself as a sutler from Boston by the name of Myers. I understood at the time that he was sutler in Sigel's army. He said he had found goods which he was told to take to Newbern, N. C. My instructions were to make a market for the goods, and I turned them over to him. Dr. Blackburn told me at the time that he could have about $1,000,000 worth of goods got together that Summer to be disposed of.

Q.—What did he state to you was his object, if any, in disposing of these goods? A.—To destroy the army and everybody in the country.

Q.—Did he state that the goods had been carefully infected by him with the yellow fever? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he explain to you the process by which he had infected them? A.—He did not; he told me there were other parties engaged in it; he did not know who they were who were about infecting other goods with small-pox, yellow fever, and so on.

Q.—Did you understand that the goods in the valise intended to be sent as a present to President Lincoln had also been carefully infected with yellow fever? A.—I understood him it had been infected with yellow fever and small-pox; I declined to take them.

Q.—Did you ever learn from him whether he had ever sent that valise to the President? A.—No, I did not. I have heard that it was sent to him.

Q.—What disposition of this trunk and clothes did you make in Washington? A.—I turned them over to William S. Wall & Co., commission merchants. I requested an advance on them. They gave me an advance of $100, and I went back to Canada.

Q.—Do you remember the date of that transaction? A.—I think it was about the 12th of August, 1864. It was the largest of the five trunks. It had two notches in it, and was known as big number two. My orders were to be sure and have that trunk sold in Washington.

Q.—Did you send any of the others furtherSouth, or were they all left here? A.—I turned them over to this sutler, who put them on a steamboat for Norfolk; I applied to Gen. Butler for a pass to go through myself, but the reply was that the army was about to move, and that no persons would be allowed not connected with it.

Q.—State what occurred on your returning to Canada. A.—I went through to Hamilton, without stopping there. I had to wait for the cars, and was met by Mr. Holcombe and C. C. Clay. They both shook hands with me, greeted me heartily, and congratulated me on my safe return, and on my making a fortune. They told me I should be a gentleman for the future. I telegraphed to Dr. Blackburn, who was then staying at Montreal, as Mr. Holcombe had told me that I had returned. Next night between eleven and twelve o'clock. Dr. Blackburn came up and knocked at the door. I was in bed, but looked out of the window, and saw Dr. Blackburn. He told me to come down and open the door; that I was like all other rascals, after doing something—afraid the devil was after me. He was accompanied by James H. Young. He asked how I disposed of the goods, and I told him. He said it was all right. If "Big No. 9" had been disposed of, that that would kill at sixty yards distance. I there told him that everything had gone wrong in my business, there since I had been away, and that I needed some money. He said he would go to Col. Thompson and make arrangements to draw upon him for any money I desired. He said the British authorities had solicited his attention to the yellow fever raging at Bermuda; that he was going on there, and as soon as he came back, he would see me. I went to see Jacob Thompson the next morning. He said that Dr. Blackburn had been there and made arrangements to pay me $100 when the goods had been disposed of according to his directions; I told him I wanted the money; he said I will give you $50 now, but it is against Dr. Blackburn's request; when you show me that you have sold the goods, I will pay you the balance; I gave him a receipt for $50 on account of Dr. Blackburn; this was Aug. 11 or 12; the next day I wrote a letter to Mr. Wall here, saying I had gone to Canada since he sold the goods, and asked him to remit to me the proceeds at Toronto. When I got a letter from Wm. L. Wall I took it to Col. Thompson. He said he was satisfied with it, and gave me a check for fifty dollars on the Ontario Bank, Montreal. I gave him a receipt for fifty dollars on account of Dr. S. P. Blackburn.

Q.—State whether Jacob Thompson, in all the conversations you had with him, seemed to have a perfect knowledge of the character of the goods you were selling? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you mention to him the large sum that had been presented to you by Dr. Blackburn? A.—I do, and he said the Confederate Government had appropriated $200,000 for that purpose.

Q.—How did he excuse himself for not giving you more? A.—When Dr. Blackburn returned from Bermuda I wrote to Montreal and told him I wanted money; he made no reply; I then sent down by J. H. Young; subsequently I met Dr. Blackburn, who stated I had written him very hard letters abusing him, and that he had not got any money to give; he got into his carriage and drove off and never gave me any satisfaction or paid me anything more.

Q.—State under what name you passed when in Washington. A.—J. W. Harris.

Q.—Where did you stop in the city? A.—At the National Hotel, and I brought the goods there.

Q.—Can you give the precise date? A.—I think I can; it was the 5th of August, 1864.

Q.—In what name did you write to Mr. Wall? A.—In the name of J. W. Harris; the same as I had registered myself at the hotel.

Q.—Can you state whether C. C. Clay and Prof. Holcomb, when you met on your return, in their conversation with you, seemed always perfectly to understand the business you were engaged in? A.—Yes, after I returned back to Canada. I met Clay, Holcomb, Preston, Beverly Tucker, Dr. Blackburn and several other gentlemen at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls.

Q.—They then had a knowledge of your enterprise? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And they complimented you upon your success, Holcomb and Clay; how do you know they had this knowledge; was there a conversation between them that left no doubt on your mind as to that fact? A.—In the conversation at the Clifton Hotel, I stated that I intended to return that night to Toronto; Dr. Blackburn had no money; he told me that he would go to Holcomb, who had Confederate funds; he said that Holcomb was going to stay there, and when he returned, he would get money from him or Thompson for the expedition; that he had to get money from one of them; I understood from that time that they knew all about it; I never spoke to them directly about it at all; I took it for granted when they congratulated me on my safe return at Hamilton they must have known all about it.

Q.—You speak of Dr. Steward Robinson, a divine of Louisville, Ky., who introduced you to Dr. Blackburn, did he seem to have a knowledge of the business you were engaged in? A.—Not from me; I don't know about the knowledge he had from Dr. Blackburn; he said he did not know the nature of the business I was going on, and that he did not want to commit any overt act; all I know is that Dr. Robinson took good care of me all the time; I was there that time until Dr. Blackburn wrote for me; he did not give me any money; I borrowed ten dollars to come down from Montreal from Mr. Preston; I went down to Montreal and saw Mr. Slaughter, who was to furnish funds to take me to Halifax; he said he was short of funds; that he had lost several hundred dollars by the failure of a bank; he gave me twenty-five dollars, and said I had better go to Holcombe at the Donnegana Hotel; I saw Mr. Holcombe and told him I was short of funds; I told him I wanted enough to make up forty dollars; he said I had better take fifty dollars; I refused to take it, saying that I did not want it.

The Judge-Advocate asked the counsel for the defence whether they desired to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Aiken replied, that before the witness was discharged he desired to know whether it was the purpose of the Judge-Advocate to make use of this testimony in his summing up against any of the prisoners.

The Judge-Advocate-General replied that it was expected that reference would be made to all the testimony in summing up, but that the object of this testimony was to connect the rebellion with this crime.

Testimony of William L. Wall.

Examined by Judge Holt—Q.—State whether you are a merchant in this city. A.—I am an auction and commission merchant.

Q.—State whether last Summer you received on consignment, from a person representing himself as Mr. Harris, certain trunks and goods? A.—While I was out of town last August, my book-keeper received from a party named Harris a lot of shirts and coats, which he desired to be sold at auction the next morning. The book-keeper told him he would sell them; he asked for an advance on them, and one hundred dollars I think was the amount advanced; the goods were sold the next morning; I did not see them at all.

Testimony of A. Bremier.

Examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—State whether or not you were employed last summer in the service of Mr. Wall Commission merchant in this city? A.—Yes.

Q.—State whether in the month of August a man representing himself as J. W. Harris sent to the store of Mr. Wall certain packages of goods for sale? A.—A man calling himself Harris brought a package of goods to the store for sale. I thought him a sutler returning home. I advanced him $100 on them and sold them next morning. They were packed in five trunks. He said there were twelve dozen shirts; but there turned out to be more. I rendered an account of the sales to him at Toronto Canada with the balance of the money in accordance with a letter received from him directing it, which I have here. It is dated Toronto, Sept. 1, 1864. He states that he had written to me previously, in respect to five trunks containing one hundred and fifty muslin shirts and twenty fine coats, but had received no response, and asked me to give him a check on New-York for the proceeds.

Q.—Do you remember anything about the marks which were on the trunks? A.—No, Sir. I remember the shirts were thrown promiscuously into the trunks. I sorted them into packages of a dozen and sold them.

Q.—Do you remember whether any trunk was marked No. 2, a memorandum in selling them?

By the Court—Q.—Did it seem to be new clothing? A.—I thought, when I first opened the trunk, it was not, and had doubts about its being safe investment, but on looking further it was new. It appeared to be crammed down into the trunk.

Q.—What amount did the shirts bring. A.—I see by the account of sales which I have here that the whole amount was one hundred and forty-two dollars and ninety cents.

Testimony of Thomas L. Gardner.

Q.—State whether or not you came up in company with Dr. Mudd to Washington last Spring? A.—I did.

Q.—State the date of the visit? A.—The 23d day of March, I think.

Q.—State what time you left your home to come up. A.—On the 23d, in the morning, after usual breakfast time.

Q.—State the purpose of the visit. A.—We came up to attend a sale of government horses which was to take place Friday, but we heard it was to take place Tuesday, and so were disappointed.

Q.—Go on and state where you and Dr. Mudd were during that visit? A.—We left our horses at Martin's, walked across the street, came down the avenue and went to a carriage-factory; we then went to a livery-stable, where he looked at some second-hand-wagons, and then went over on the island to Mr. Clark's, and remained there till about dark, till the store was about to close up; Dr. Mudd and myself walked around to Dr. Herring's, where we remained two or three hours, and then returned to Mr. Clark's, where we remained all night; next morning we took leave of Mr. Clark and went into the Capitol to look at some paintings; we then went out, took the street-cars and went up to Martin's, got our horses, and after dinner returned home.

Q.—State who slept with Dr. Mudd? A.—Dr. Mudd and myself slept together; there was one bed in the room, and we occupied that.

Q.—State whether you and Dr. Mudd were separated during the visit? A.—No, Sir; not at all; I am confident that at no time were we out of one another's sight, from our leaving Martin's until we started back.

Q.—Did you, or did you not, see anything of Booth during the visit? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you go into the National Hotel? A.—No, Sir; I think we stopped, talking, in front of the National Hotel, looking at some rebel prisoners passing, but we did not go in.

Q.—Do you recollect the Congressional election in your district, in which Calvert was the Union candidate and Harris the secessionist, or opposing candidate? A.—Yes; Harris ran as a peace candidate.

Q.—Do you know which one Dr. Mudd supported? Objected to.

Q.—Do you know on what ticket Calvert was running? A.—As an unconditional Union candidate.

Q.—Do you know which Dr. Mudd supported? Objected to.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Col. Burnett—Q.—Did you say Mr. Calvert was running as a better Union candidate than Mr. Harris at that election? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was not Mr. Harland a candidate? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Were not the other two peace candidates both of them? A.—I don't know.

Testimony of Mr. Downing.

Q.—State where you live? A.—In Charles County, near Mount Pleasant.

Q.—State whether you are acquainted with Dr. Samuel Mudd? A.—I am very well acquainted with him.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mr. Thomas who testified here? A.—I was raised with both of them.

Q.—State whether or not Dr. Mudd and Mr. Thomas met at your house last Spring. A.—Yes, Sir, between the 1st and the 15th they both met at my house.

Q.—Did they meet at any other time this Spring at your house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did they come together? A.—No, Sir. Mr. Thomas came two or three hours before Dr. Mudd.

Q.—How long did Dr. Mudd stay there? A.—About half an hour. I don't think he stayed over half an hour.

Q.—Was you present all the time that Dr. Mudd was there? A.—Yes, Sir; I never left the room.

Q.—State whether or not, in that conversation, at that time, Dr. Mudd said that President Lincoln was an abolitionist; that all the Cabinet were such, and that the South could never be subdued by abolition doctrine; and that the President and Cabinet would all be killed in six or seven weeks? A.—There were no such words spoken in the house to my knowledge. I stopped there all the time. He came there to see me to collect a little doctor's bill, and staid there about half an hour. As I walked out, Dr. Mudd rose and followed me out, and went directly home. Mr. Thomas staid with me an hour afterward.

Q.—Could Dr. Mudd have had any conversation with Dr. Thomas without your hearing it? A.—No, Sir; even if they had whispered I could have heard it, I was so close to them.

Q.—Was any part of the statement which I have recited to you made by Dr. Mudd on that occasion? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you think you would have noticed it if it had been. A.—I should certainly.

Q.—State whether or not two or three weeks after that occasion you met Mr. Thomas on the road between your house and his, and that he said to you that at your house Dr. Mudd had said that the President and the Cabinet, and every man in the State of Maryland, would be killed. A.—He never said such a word. I never heard a word of that kind.

Q.—Neither before or after the assassination. A.—No, Sir, neither.

Q.—Or, that occasion did Dr. Mudd say that he did not think the oath of allegiance worth a chew of tobacco? A.—Not that I recollect; there was never a word of it spoken.

Q.—What was the conversation about? A.—Daniel Thomas was saying to Dr. Mudd that he was appointed a detective and then referred to others, to Dyer and to Dr. Geo. Mudd, and perhaps to one Howins, being detectives as well as he was. But he didn't pretend to catch anybody himself. It was his duty to go to their houses, he said; but he would never catch anybody.

Cross-examination—Q.—Were they talking during the whole half hour? A.—They were talking a good deal. I know they were talking the whole half hour; they were detailing a lot of foolish things.

Q.—What did Dr. Mudd say? A.—I had no conversation with them.

Q.—What did Dr. Mudd say to Thomas? A.—He said that he was a jack.

Q.—What did he call him a jack for? A.—Thomas said that he was appointed a Deputy Provost-Marshal, and Dr. Mudd said, "I'm better educated than you are, and I'm not fit for that office," and then they talked, and Dr. Mudd called him a jack. I didn't like that; for I don't suffer jacks to come into my house.

Q.—How long were you gone before Dr. Mudd went out? A.—Not two seconds.

Q.—Where did you go to before Dr. Mudd went out?

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Did I understand you to say that you were not out of the room during that interview? A.—Yes, Sir; I was sitting about one yard from them; it was cold weather; we had not wood enough on the fire, and we all sat close to it.

Q.—You heard all the conversation? A.—Yes, Sir; every word that was spoken.

Testimony of H. L. Mudd, Jr.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—Bryantown.

Q.—How far from the accused? A.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Q.—Did you last Winter or Spring, in company with Dr. Mudd, come up to the neighborhood of Washington? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State where you both went? A.—We left home on the 10th of April, and stopped about twelve miles from Washington. We went to Giesboro to buy horses, and stayed there till ten o'clock. We did not find any horses that suited us; they were nearly all diseased. I made a proposition to go down to Martin's, near the bridge, and get some dinner; and we went and took dinner there.

Q.—Where did you go then? A.—Directly home.

Q.—State whether you were separated from Dr. Mudd during the visit. A.—Not during that visit; we were all the time together.

Q.—State whether you crossed the Eastern Branch. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you go on to Washington? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—State whether you said anything of John Wilkes Booth during that visit. A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Do you know anything about any other visits Dr. Mudd made to Washington. A.—Yes, Sir; on the 23d or 24th day of December, and on the 23d day of March he was there.

Q.—Who came with him the first time? A.—Jerry Dyer.

Q.—Who came with him the second time? A.—Mr. Gardner.

Q.—State whether you know anything, except of these two visits, from the first of January down to the present time. A.—I saw him three or four times a week; sometimes at church and sometimes at home; I never saw him anywhere else.

Q.—How long have you been living within three-quarters of a mile of Dr. Mudd's place? A.—All my life.

Q.—Did you live there last year? A.—No, Sir; I was at college, but I came home on the 24th day of June.

Q.—Have you been here ever since? A.—Yes, Sir, ever since.

Q.—Do you know of any party of Confederate soldiers being about your brother's house since the 29th day of July, 1863? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear or see John Surratt at your brother's house? A.—Never, Sir.

Q.—State to the court whether your father is a landowner in the county? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How large?

Objected to by Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham.

Q.—How large a farm is it that your brother has? A.—Between four and five hundred acres.

By Col. Burnett—Q.—Do you mean that he owns it? A.—Father gave it to him.

Q.—Did he ever have any deed to it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is he simply there as a tenant? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your father owns it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Don't you know that Dr. Mudd does not own a foot of land of any kind? A.—I do not, Sir.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Do you not know that the farm he was on was set apart for him by his father. A.—I have always understood so.

Q.—It is known as his farm? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of your brother having sold and received the proceeds of any land belonging to your father? A.—Yes, Sir; the land on which Mr. Forey now lives he bought from my father. The house was burnt down, and my brother sold the farm.

Q.—Who held the title? A.—My father, Sir.

Testimony of Mr. Hardy.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—In St. Charles' County, two and one-half miles above Bryantown.

Q.—State whether or not you were present at Dr. Mudd's house one week after the assassination of the President? A.—At his father's I think; we dined there together.

Q.—Did a messenger come for him to go to his own house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go with him? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you meet any one? A.—We met Lieut. Lovell in Dr. Mudd's yard.

Q.—State what was said between Lovett and Dr. Mudd then? A.—Dr. Mudd introduced Lieut. Lovett to me, and he then walked into the house, and Dr. Mudd told Lieut. Lovett that the boat was in the house, and asked him if he wanted it.

Q.—Did he mention that before or after he got into the house? A.—After, I think.

Q.—Had any inquiry been made before? A.—Not in my hearing.

Q.—Was anything said about where it was found? A.—Mrs. Mudd said she found it in dusting the room, under the bed.

Cross-examination—Q.—What remark was made about searching the house? A.—I don't know; I didn't hear that.

Q.—How many soldiers were there when you got there? A.—I think I counted twenty-eight horses.

Q.—You don't know what had been done there before you got there? A.—I don't, Sir.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Who gave the boot to the officer? A.—Dr. Mudd himself.

Q.—What time of day was it? A.—Between twelve and one. We had dinner at Dr. Mudd's father's.

Q.—Who went after Dr. Mudd? A.—I didn't see the messenger; I think it was Mr. Davis; a child ran in and said Mr. Davis was in the yard and wished to see Dr. Mudd.

Testimony of Dr. Blandford.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—In Prince George's County, about twenty miles from the city.

Q.—State whether or not during last Spring or Winter you accompanied Dr. Mudd towards Washington. A.—I did on the 11th of April, to Giesboro, to attend a sale of government horses there.

Q.—State who was in company with him? A.—His brother. We arrived at the sale before the hour, and remained with him

The New-York Times.

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TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Report of the Testimony Taken on Tuesday.

Remarkable Statement About Jeff. Davis' Knowledge.

A Speech Made by Him at Charlottee, North Carolina.

He Receives the News of Mr. Lincoln's Murder as a Matter of Course.

"If it were to be done, it were better it were well done."

He Doubtless Expected a Wholesale Killing of the Heads of the Government.

Breckinridge Regrets It, but Davis Does Not.

Davis Wants Andy Johnson, the Beast, Assassinated.

Davis Has Also the Same Pious Wish for Secretary Seward.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 30.

This day's session of the assassination trial has been more than usually interesting in the matter of incident and pertinency of testimony.

The crowd was equally as large as that of yesterday, and was attended by about the usual number of distinguished personages, among them the Mexican Minister, M. ROMERO.

The evidence on part of the defence was scattering and established no important fact in favor of the prisoners. The introduction of Miss SURRATT as a witness on behalf of her mother, Mrs. SURRATT, was productive of no highly important result in the matter of testimony, but occasioned a great deal of curiosity and interest on the part of the audience. Miss SURRATT was arrested at the same time that her mother was taken in custody, and has remained in prison separated from her ever since. She is a young woman of prepossessing appearance, very intelligent countenance and neatly and genteelly attired. During the intervals between the questions and answers, whilst she was upon the witness-stand she closely scanned the audience, turning in all directions as if to discover some familiar face. Shortly before the close of her examination and after glancing rapidly over the room she enquired aloud "where is she?" All eyes were turned toward her, and she seemed indifferent to the gaze of curious eyes fastened upon her. She was again questioned, and her answer being given, she was told that she could retire. She lingered and searched with her eyes in every part of the room, apparently much disappointed. Her face became flushed, her eyes filled to overflowing, and as she was almost forced out of the room, asked earnestly, "Where is ma?" She had looked in vain for her mother's form. A crowd of persons standing intervened between the wretched daughter and the criminal mother. Mrs. Surratt was for the first time since the commencement of the trial bowed down with grief, and she wept like a child as her daughter's form passed out of the court-room, and tears of sympathy came in abundance from the female portion of the audience.

A scene of intense, though subdued excitement, was that which attended the introduction of the rebel Gen. JOHNSON as as witness for the defence, and the objection thereto by Gen. HOWE, one of the members of the commission. No sooner had the rebel general stepped upon the stand, than Gen. HOWE rose to make his motion to eject Gen. JOHNSON from the room.

This motion seemed to astonish everybody, if we except the witness, who, meantime, sat gazing around upon the faces in the room, apparently uninterested in the question before the commission. After the motion had been seconded by Gen. Aiken, Judge-Advocate HOLT, that until a witness had been tried and convicted of an infamous offence he was not disqualified, from giving testimony. Gen. WALLACE promptly remarked that for the sake of justice and the character of this investigation, he hoped the motion would be withdrawn. The motion was immediately withdrawn, and the rebel General gave his testimony uninterruptedly. Gen. JOHNSON is a heavy, set man, of about five feet six inches, rather sandy complexion, full and intelligent face. He was dressed in a suit of drab-colored cloth. The testimony of the carpenter at Ford's Theatre, with reference to the escape of the assassin and what transpired as the latter was rushing out at the back-door, seems to conflict in some particulars with the evidence of JOSEPH STUART, but the confusion of the carpenter at the time of the occurrence will probably account for his less accurate recollection of the events of that night. His evidence, however was but cumulative. For good and sufficient reasons the suppressed evidence of the first day's session will probably be withheld until next week.

Synopsis of the Evidence on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 30.

LEWIS F. BATES was this morning examined for the prosecution and testified substantially, as follows:

Have resided at Charlotte, North Carolina, for the last four years. JEFFERSON DAVIS stopped at his house on the 19th of April, and made an address from the steps. DAVIS received and read to the crowd a telegram from Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, dated Greensboro, April 19, as follows:

"President LINCOLN was assassinated in the theatre on the night of the 14th inst. Secretary SEWARD'S house was entered on the same night, and he was repeatedly stabbed, and is probably mortally wounded."

The witness said that after reading this dispatch to the crowd DAVIS said: "If it were to be done it were better it were well done." The day after BRECKINRIDGE and DAVIS conversed in the house of the witness on the subject of the assassination. BRECKINRIDGE remarked to DAVIS that he regretted it very much; it was unfortunate for the people of the South at the time."

The regret seemed to be because of sympathy for the South, and not because of the criminality of the act.

DAVIS replied: "Well, General, I don't know. If it were to be done at all it were better it were well done; and if the same were done to ANDY JOHNSON, the beast, and Secretary STANTON, the job would then be complete."

J. C. COURTNEY, a telegraph operator, testified the telegram in question passed over the wires.

JACOB HITTERSPAUGH testified that he was employed in Ford's Theatre when the President was shot. He saw the assassin run across the stage, and followed him. He found the door hard to open. When witness returned. SPANGLER struck him, saying, "For God's sake, don't say which way he (BOOTH) went!" Witness was called for HERROLD, and said he had always been regarded as a light and trifling boy, and easily influenced. He was temperate in his habits and regular in his hours.

The rebel Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON was called for the defence.

Gen. HOWE said JOHNSON was educated at the United States Military Academy. It was a well-known condition precedent to an officer's receiving his commission, that he must take the oath of allegiance. That it was notorious that JOHNSON had borne arms against this government, and came here with hands red with the blood of his loyal countrymen. To offer him as a witness was an insult to the court, and he moved he be ejected.

Gen. EWIN was glad the motion had been made. The introduction of such a man as the witness was the height of impertinance.

Mr. AIKEN, of the counsel for the defence, said the Confederate officer, JETT, had already appeared as a witness for the government; therefore, no disrespect was intended by introducing this witness.

Judge HOLT and others spoke, when Gen. HOWE withdrew his objection.

Gen. JOHNSON then testified that he is acquainted with a man representing himself as VON STEINEKER, who was a private in the Second Virginia Infantry. He never heard of a secret meeting such as that to which VON STEINEKER testified, having in view the assassination of the President; he never heard such a thing spoken of as desired; he never saw BOOTH in his camp, or heard of him till the assassination.

Full Report of the Testimony Taken on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 30.

Visitors of both sexes continue to crowd the court-room almost to suffocation.

John B. Hubbard, John E. Roberts, and Charles E. Fellows, of Col. Baker's detective force, are in attendance, enforcing order and courteously attending to their appropriate duties.

The record of the previous day having been read, the prosecution proceeded to call three witnesses, the remaining being for the defence. Their testimony was as follows:

Examination of Lewis F. Bates.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—Q.—State where you reside? A.—In Charlotte, N. C.

Q.—How long have you resided there? A.—A little over four years.

Q.—In what business have you been engaged there during the past year? A.—I have been engaged as Superintendent of the Southern Express Company for the State of North Carolina.

Q.—State whether or not you saw Jefferson Davis recently at Charlotte, N. C., and under what circumstances? A.—He stopped at my house on the 19th of April last.

Q.—Did he make an address to the people on that occasion? A.—He did; on the steps of my house.

Q.—State whether or not in the course of that address, or toward the close of it, a telegram was received by him announcing the assassination of the President of the United States? A.—It was.

Q.—From whom? A.—From John C. Breckinridge.

Q.—Did he or did he not read that telegram to the crowd? A.—He did.

Q.—Look at that, [exhibiting to witness a telegram,] and see whether it is the same dispatch? A.—I should say that it was.

The dispatch was then read as follows:

GREENSBORO, April 19, 1865.

His Excellency President Davis:

President Lincoln was assassinated in the theatre in Washington on the night of the 14th instant. Seward's house was entered on the same night and he was repeatedly stabbed, and possibly, mortally wounded.

(Signed,) JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Q.—State what Jefferson Davis said after reading this dispatch to the crowd, and endeavor to recollect his precise language? A.—Upon the conclusion of his speech to the people he read this dispatch aloud and made this remark, "If it were to be done it were better that it were well done."

Q.—You are sure those are the words? A.—Those are the words.

Q.—State whether or not, in a day or two afterward, Jeff. Davis, John C. Breckinridge, and others, were present at your house in Charlotte? A.—They were.

Q.—And the assassination of the President was the subject of conversation? A.—A day or two afterward that was the subject of their conversation.

Q.—Can you remember what John C. Breckinridge said? A.—In speaking of the assassination of President Lincoln he remarked to Davis that he regretted it very much; that it was unfortunate for the people of the South at that time. Davis replied: "Well, General, I don't know; if it were to be done at all it were better it were well done; and if the same were done to Andy Johnson, the beast, and to Secretary Stanton, the job would then be complete."

Q.—You feel confident that you recollect his words? A.—Those are the words used.

Q.—State whether or not the regret which John C. Breckinridge expressed at the assassination was because of its criminality or simply because it was unfortunate for the people of the South at that time? A.—I drew that conclusion.

Q.—Was there any remark made as to the criminality of the act? A.—No, Sir; he simply remarked that he regretted it as being unfortunate for the South.

Q.—Of what State are you a native? A.—Of Massachusetts.

Examination of J. C. Courtney.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At Charlotte, N. C

Q.—In what business were you engaged there? A.—In the telegraph business in connection with the Southern Express Company.

Q.—Look at the telegraphic dispatch of which Mr. Bates has just spoken, and state whether or not it passed over the wires at the date indicated? A.—Yes, Sir; that is a true copy of the message telegraphed on the 19th of April last to Jefferson Davis.

Q.—From what point? A.—From Greensboro and signed by John C. Breckinridge.

Q.—This dispatch was sent from the office to Jefferson Davis at Charlotte? A.—When the message was received he was en route to Charlotte. It was delivered to him at Mr. Bates' house in Charlotte.

Judge-Advocate Holt then said that, inasmuch as the counsel for the prisoner Spangler had not as yet opened the case for the defence, he desired to call another witness for the prosecution in regard to that prisoner.

No objection being made, the following witness was called:

Examination of Jacob Ritterspark.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—State whether you were a carpenter at Ford's Theatre down to the 14th of April last? A.—I was.

Q.—Were you present on the night of the 14th when the President was shot? A.—I was.

Q.—Which box in the theatre did the President occupy that night? A.—It was on the left-hand side of the stage—the right-hand side as you come in from the front.

Q.—When the shot was fired did you hear anybody cry "Stop that man?" A.—I did.

Q.—State where you were and what you did when you heard the cry "Stop that man?" A.—I was standing on the stage, about the centre, behind the scence, when somebody cried out, "The President is shot." Then I saw a man running across the stage toward the back door; he had a knife in his hand; I ran for the east entrance, and as I came up to him he grabbed for me and struck at me with his knife; I jumped back; he then run out and slammed the door shut; then I went to open the door, and found it was fast; could not get it open very readily; at that time somebody cried out, "Which way?" and I answered "This way;" then I got out, but the man had got on his horse and gone down the alley; I then came in and met Spangler.

Q.—What Spangler? A.—Edward Spangler, the prisoner; he kind of slapped me on the mouth with his open hand, and said, "Don't say which way he went;" I asked him what he meant by slapping me on the mouth, and he said, "For God's sake shut up;" it was all he said.

Q.—When you went out that door had anybody else except the man with the knife gone out before you? A.—I did not see anybody.

Q.—Did anybody go out after you? A.—Yes, but I do not know who it was.

Q.—Did you leave the door open when you went out? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was your business on the stage? A.—My business was to shove wings.

Q.—State what sort of a man, if any, went after you? A.—I thought he was a tall pretty stout man.

Q.—Do you know him? A.—No, Sir; I did not notice him particularly.

Q.—When you came back into the theatre was the door open or shut? A.—It was open.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ewing—Q.—State where you were standing when you heard the pistol fired? A.—In the centre of the stage.

Q.—Where was Spangler then? A.—He was about in the same place, just about where we stood off the scenes; he was standing there and seemed to look pale.

Q.—You are certain you both stood there when the pistol was fired? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q—Did you know that the pistol had been fired immediately after it happened? A.—Not right away; I did not know what had happened until I heard somebody halloo stop that man, the President is shot.

Q.—When you came back whereabouts was Spangler? A.—At the same place where I left him.

Q.—Was there a crowd there? A.—The actors were there, and some strangers; there were some women standing there belonging to the theatre; I do not know their names.

Q.—Do you not know one of them? A.—I do not know any of their names, not having been acquainted with them; I had been there only four weeks.

Q.—Did any one of them take any part in the play that night? A.—Yes, Sir, some of them did.

Q.—What parts did they take? A.—I do not know what parts, but one they used to call Jennie.

Q.—How close was she to you when Spangler struck you? A.—About three or four feet.

Q.—She heard Spangler state the words you have given. A.—I do not know.

Q.—He said it loud enough for her to hear? A.—Not so very loud.

Q.—He said it in the usual tone? A.—Yes, Sir; he looked scared and kind of crying.

Q.—Did you hear the people crying, "Burn the theatre?" A.—No, Sir; I just heaad them hallooing. "Hang him!" "Shoot him!" That was all I heard.

Q.—You mentioned what Spangler did and said to you to several persons since then? A.—Yes, Sir; I do not know; I think I told some detectives that came there.

Q.—Did you tell either of the Misses Ford? A.—No Sir, I told Gifford.

Q.—What did you tell Gifford that Spangler said? A.—I told him Spangler said I should not say which way he ran.

Q.—When did you tell Gifford? A.—The same week I think that I was released from Carroll Prison; the week before last.

Q.—Do you not know what they called the detective whom you told? A.—No, Sir; he had black whiskers and a very heavy moustache and weighed about one hundred and forty pounds.

Q.—Can you recollect any body else to whom you told it? A.—I might have said something about it at table in the house where I board?

Q.—Did you see Booth open the door? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see him shut it? A.—No, Sir,

Q.—How close to you was this big man who ran out after you? A.—He might have been five or six yards from me when I heard him or somebody halloo out "which way." I have not seen that man since.

Q.—How long was it before you came back to where Spangler was standing? A.—It might have been two or three minutes.

Q.—And he was crying? A.—He looked so. He seemed scared.

Q.—What did you say to him before he spoke to you as you have stated? A.—I did not say any thing.

Q.—Were you at supper with Spangler the night before the assassination? A.—Yes, Sir, we boarded together.

Robert Martin,

a witness for the defence, being recalled, stated that he was mistaken in that portion of his testimony of yesterday referring to the visit of the prisoner, Dr. Samuel A Mudd, to his house on April 4. It was Jere. T. Mudd, not the prisoner, who visited him, and the date was April 11 instead of 4. The witness further stated that the prisoner, in company with Jere. T. Mudd, called on him while he was in market at Washington on Dec. 24 last; that he saw the prisoner again on March 23, in company with Mr. L. Gardner, on the occasion of those gentlemen stopping over night at his house; and that he didn't recollect seeing him on any other occasion.

Jerry Dyer,

a witness for the defence, being called, stated that he had never gone into Virginia. He intended to say he had not crossed the Potomac since 1861; but did go to Richmond, Va., at that time, with the party who had been sleeping in the pines.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—Q.—Who were the parties whom you accompanied to Richmood at the time of which you speak? A.—Benjamin Owynn and Andrew Gwynn.

Q.—That was after the rebellion commenced? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Jefferson Davis while you were in Richmond? A.—I did not. I never spoke to him in my life. I remained in Richmond only about a week, and did not meet with any of the officials of the rebel organization there, except Taylor, to whom I went to get a pass.

Q.—What business took you to Richmond? A.—I went there to avoid arrest.

Q.—You preferred to fall into the hands of the enemy? A.—I regretted very much the necessity of going there.

Q.—To what pines do you refer in your testimony? A.—To the pines about Dr. Mudd's house.

Q.—Did you sleep in the pines at night? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who fed you? A.—Dr. Samuel A. Mudd.

Mr. Ewing objected to a further examination of this witness, as all the se facts had already been stated by him in his examination in chief.

Gen. Hunter inqured whether the witness had not sworn he was a loyal man, and had been such from the beginning of the rebellion?

Judge Bingham replied that he so understood.

Q.—Did you not belong to an organization hostile to the Government of the United States? A.—I belonged to a cavalry company.

Q.—Was it not the purpose of that organization to stand by the State of Maryland in any position she might take, loyal or disloyal? A.—That I do not know.

Q.—Did you not publicly proclaim yourself in favor of the secession of Maryland? A.—Not that I am aware of; I may have done it.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State whether, when you went to Virginia, you entered into the Confederate service? A.—I did not; I did not go for that purpose.

Q.—State whether when you returned you took the oath of allegiance? A.—I did.

Q.—State whether you have done any act to aid or encourage the rebellion since taking that oath? A.—I have not that I am aware of.

By Mr. Bingham—Q.—When did you take this oath of allegiance? A.—In 1863; I am not positive as to that; I know it was a short time after I returned.

Q.—Who administered the oath of allegiance? A.—One of the Lieutenants or Captains at Gen. Hooker's camp.

Examination of Mr. Gardner.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State whether you know the prisoner Dr. Samuel A. Mudd? A.—I do.

Q.—State whether he has ever said anything to you about offering his land for sale, and, if so, when? A.—I have heard him on several occasions during the past two years state that he wanted to sell out.

Q.—Were you at church in the neighborhood on the Sunday after the assassination? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the fact of the assassination of the President then known and talked about at the church? A.—Yes, Sir, I think it was generally known.

Q.—State whether the name of the assassin was generally known? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Mudd there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether you heard Dr. Mudd say anything as to how he regarded the assassination?

Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham objected to the question.

Mr. Ewing said he had again brought this question before the court for the purpose of calling their attention especially to the character of the declaration. He expected to prove that Dr. Mudd spoke of the assassination as an atrocious and revolting crime, and a terrible calamity to the country; and he spoke of it generally among his neighbors at the church in that way. The prisoner was charged with a concealment of the fact of these two men being at his house, which was a concealment extending over Sunday; and his declarations showing his feelings with reference to the crime during the time he was alleged to have been acting accessory to it were admissable.

The objection of the Judge-Advocate was sustained, and the question was not put.

Mr. Ewing then stated that he had no further examination of the witness to make.

Examination of Joshua J. Naylor.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I reside in the Eighth Election District of Prince George County.

Q.—State whether you know the general reputation of Daniel G. Thomas for truth and veracity? A.—I know his general reputation in that respect pretty well; both from report and observation, it is bad.

Q.—From his general character for truth and veracity, would you believe him on his oath? A.—From my own knowledge of the man I would not.

Q.—How long have you known Thomas? A.—Since he was a small boy.

Q.—Did you know his general character for truth and veracity before the war? A.—I have known him all the while. I never heard him spoken well of at any time. His reputation was that he never told the truth when a lie answered his purpose better.

Cross-examined by Judge-Advocate Holt—Q.—Did you ever know of Mr. Thomas speaking falsely when under oath? A.—Not under oath; I never knew him to be sworn.

Q.—Did you ever hear it charged upon him that he swore falsely? A.—I don't know that I ever did.

Q.—The reputation of which you speak is that he talks idly, extravagantly and unreliably, but that reputation does not extend to any statements he would make under oath? A.—I never heard that he had been charged with swearing falsely.

Q.—Is he not reported to be an honest and loyal man in his neighborhood? A.—Well, he is sometimes one thing, and sometimes the other, just as the prospects of either side vary.

Q.—Have you been loyal yourself since the rebellion? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you constantly desired that the government should succeed in suppressing the rebellion? A.—Always.

In reply to some further questioning, witness testified further his ground for suspecting the loyalty of Mr. Thomas. At particular times they were based upon what that person had told others; that personally he was perfectly friendly with Mr. Thomas, their residences being near each other. He had no private or public differences with that gentleman, and that the reputation of Dr. George Mudd as a loyal man and a supporter of the government was universal in that neighborhood.

Examination of William A. Mudd.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—Do you know Dr. Samuel A. Mudd? A.—I do.

Q.—How far do you live from him? A.—About a mile and a half.

Q.—State whether at any time last year you saw a Capt. White, from Tennessee, [or Lieut. Perry at or about Dr. S. A. Mudd's premises? A.—I never did.

Q.—Did you see Andrew Gwynn, Ben Gwynn or George Gwynn about his premises at any time last Summer? A.—No; I have not seen Andrew Gwynn since he left for the South; George Gwynn I have seen at our church several times since he returned.

A.—Did you see any person staying out in the woods about Dr. Mudd's during last year? A.—I did not; I never saw a man there that I heard of as having been South excepting one; I recollect seeing Ben Gwynn at Dr. Mudd's; I rode up and ascertained from him that he was recruiting, or something of that kind; that has been quite three years ago; it may have been in the first year of the war; it was the time I understood they were after him.

Testimony of Francis S. Walsh.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I have been residing in this city since 1837; I am a druggist.

Q.—Do you know the prisoner, Herrold? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Ever since I was a boy; I have known him intimately since October, 1863.

Q.—State whether or not he has been in your employ? A.—He was for nine months, as clerk.

Q.—State as near as you can, his character? A.—He lived in my house; I know nothing objectionable in his character; he was like most young men, light, trifling in some things, but in his moral character I saw nothing to find fault with in him; he was temperate in his habits and regular in his hours.

Q.—State whether he was or was not, in his general character, more of a boy than a man? A.—I think so.

Q.—State whether or not he was easily influenced or persuaded by any one around him? A.—I should think he was more easily than boys or young men of his age; he was boyish in many respects.

By Judge Holt—Q.—What do you suppose to be his age? A.—About twenty-two years.

Testimony of James Nokes.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I have lived at the Navy-yard in this city since 1827.

Q.—Do you know the prisoner Herrold? A.—I have known him from his birth, about twenty-two years I believe.

Q.—Have you seen a good deal of him? A.—I have been intimate in his family for about eighteen or nineteen years.

Q.—How large a family? A.—Seven or eight; he was the only son.

Q.—State what is his general character for boyishness, whether he was easily persuaded or led away. A.—I have always looked upon him as a light trifling boy of very little reliability.

Q.—Is he or not easily influenced by any one around him? A.—I should think he was.

Q.—More so than the generality of young men of his age? A.—Yes, I am certain of that.

Q.—Would he be especially liable to be led away by any one of fascinating address? A.—I have never heard him enter into any argument with any one; all his conversation that I have heard has been of a light and trifling character.

Testimony of William H. Kleiatz.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I have lived in this city for fifteen years.

Q.—State whether you know the prisoner Herrold well. A.—I do.

Q.—Have you known him all that time? A.—Yes, for nearly thirteen years.

Q.—State whether you saw him during the month of February last. A.—I think I did.

Q.—How often? A.—I could not say how often I was at home. I live next door to his father's, and have occasionally seen him in the yard, morning and afternoon. I suppose I saw him every one, two, three, four or five days.

Q.—State whether or not he is of trifling character and easily persuaded. A.—I believe he is. I saw him very often in boys' company. I should think he was more of a boy than a man. He never associated with them at all.

Testimony of Emma Herrold.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—State whether you are the sister of the prisoner, David C. Herrold. A.—I am.

Q.—State whether he was at home on the 15th of February last. A.—Yes; I remember it from the fact of sending a valentine to him, which he received on the 15th.

Q.—Had you any talk with him in relation to that valentine on the 15th? A.—No, but my sister had.

Q.—State what is the next date you can fix and at which he was at home? A.—The 19th; I remember that date by the fact that I brought a pitcher of water up stairs; he met me in the hall and wanted I should give it to him; I would not give it to him, and he tried to take it away from me; I held on to it and it was spilt over us; that was the Sunday morning after St. Valentine's day.

Q.—And you do not remember his being at home between those times? A.—He was home; but I cannot fix the day.

The rebel Maj.-Gen. Edward Johnson

was here called to the stand.

Gen. Howe—Before this witness is sworn I wish to submit a motion to the court. I will state the facts upon which I base the motion. It is well-known to me as it is to a great many officers of the army, that the person now on the stand, Edward Johnson, was educated at the National Military Academy at the government expense, and that since that time, for years, he has held a commission in the army of the United States. It is well known in the army that it is a condition precedent to receiving a commission, that an officer shall take an oath of allegiance and fidelity to the government. In 1861, it became my duty as an officer to fire upon a small party of which this man was a member; that party fired upon, struck down and killed loyal men who were in the service of the government. Since that time, it is notorious to all officers of the army that the man now introduced here as a witness has openly borne arms against the United States, except when he has been a prisoner in the hands of the government. I understand that it is proposed that he shall testify before this Court. He comes here as a witness, with his hands red with the blood of his loyal countrymen, shot by him or his assistants, in violation of his solemn oath as a man and as an officer. I submit, therefore, to the Court whether he does not stand in the eye of the law as an incompetent witness. I regard the offering as a witness of a man standing in open violation of an oath administered to him as an officer as an insult to the Court and an outrage upon the administration of justice. I move that this man Edward Johnson be ejected from the court as an incompetent witness."

Gen. Ekin—I rise to second the motion. I am glad that this question has now been presented to the court. I regard this man clearly incompetent as a witness. In my judgment, of all the men in this country, for those who have been educated by the government, nourished by the government, protected by the government, and who have then turned and fought and joined enemies of the government, to come into a court of justice, and especially before a military commission of the character such as that here assembled, as the height of impertinence, and I trust the resolution which has been presented will be adopted by the commission without hesitation.

Mr. Aiken—Before the commission decides upon the motion of Gen. Howe, it is proper for me to say that I was not awake of the fact that, because a person had borne arms against the government, it would disqualify him, and render him incompetent as a witness; therefore I could not of course have intended any insult in introducing Gen. Johnson as a witness. It will also be recollected that at least one witness who has borne arms against the government was introduced here by the Judge-Advocate without objection of any member of the court.

Gen. Kautz—Does this person appear here as a volunteer witness?

Mr. Aiken—He does not.

The Judge-Advocate-General—I feel bound to say that as a rule of law, before a witness can be rendered so infamous as to become absolutely incompetent to testify, he must be convicted by judicial proceeding, and the record of that proceeding must be produced as the basis of his incompetency. Without that conviction any evidence of his guilt only applies to his credibility. This court can discredit him so far as they please upon that ground, but I do not think the law would authorize the court to declare the witness incompetent, however unworthy he may be of credibility.

Gen. Law. Wallace—I hope, for the sake of the character of this investigation, and for the sake of public justice, not for that of the person introduced as a witness, but for that of the prisoners at the bar now on trial, the officer making this motion will withdraw it.

Gen. Howe—Upon the statement of the Judge-Advocate-General, that this person is not technically an incompetent witness, I withdraw the motion.

Examined by Mr. Aiken—Q.—State your present status as a prisoner of war? A.—I am a United States prisoner of war captured at Nashville, now confined at Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

Q.—Were you or not an officer in the scattered Confederate service, and if so of what rank? A.—I was an officer of the rank of Brigadier-General in the Confederate States army from the year 1863 up to the date of my capture.

Q.—Did you have a higher rank than that? A.—I did.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Henry Von Steinacker? A.—I am acquainted with a man who went by that name; who represented himself to me as Henry Von Steinacker.

Q.—Was he a member of your staff? A.—He was not.

Q.—Did he rank as an engineer officer or receive pay as such? A.—He did not rank as an officer, neither as an engineer, staff or line officer; he was a private.

Q.—To what regiment and company did he belong? A.—He belonged to the Stonewall Brigade, Second Virginia Infantry I think, I am not positive upon that point, and I do not remember the company.

Q.—Was the Second Virginia Infantry attached to your division? A.—It was a part of the Stonewall Brigade, and that was one of the brigades of my division.

Q.—Please state to the court how, when and under what circumstances Von Steinacker presented himself to you. A.—In the month of May, 1863, a man accosted me in Richmond, on Capitol-square, by my name and the rank I bore in the United States Army, as Major Johnson. He told me he had served under me.

Judge Bingham—What has that to do with it? There has been no inquiry made as to his service under you.

Witness—Well, he met me in Richmond, and applied for a position in the Engineer Corps, stating that he had served under me previously; that he was a Prussian by birth and an engineer by education, and would like to get into the Engineer Corps in our service.

Judge Bingham—You need not tell what he said.

Witness.—He applied to get into our service, I had no such position to give and declined giving it, and he left me. He called again and made a second application for the position. I told him I could not give it to him; I was then ordered off to Fredericksburgh. In about a week this man appeared there and again made application for a position either in the engineer corps or on my staff. I told him I could not give him a position in either; but that if he would enlist as a private from his representations of himself as an engineer and a draughtsman, I would put him on duty in the engineer corps as a private. On these conditions he enlisted as a private in the Stonewall Brigade, Second Regiment Virginia Infantry, and I assigned him to special duty at headquarters. He was to act as draughtsman and assist my engineer officer, and he so continued to act until I was told he had left.

Q.—Was he subjected to court-martial at that time?

Question objected to by Judge Bingham, on the ground that the records of the court must be produced, and he did not think there were any courts down in Virginia in those days that could try at all.

Mr. Aiken stated that as under the circumstances the records of the court could not be produced, parole evidence could be admitted. He presumed the question was not seriously objected to.

Objection sustained by the court.

Q.—Where in Virginia was your encampment after the battle of Gettysburgh? A.—Near Orange Court-house, Orange County, Va.

Q.—Do you know or not of a meeting of the officers of that brigade at the camp of the Second Virginia Rigiment? A.—I know nothing of it, and never heard anything of the kind.

Q.—Did you ever learn the fact that a secret meeting was held there at that time? A.—I never heard of any such secret meeting.

Q.—Did you ever, at any meeting of the officers of your division, hear plans discussed for the assassination of the President of the United States? A.—I never heard any plans discussed in any meeting of the officers, nor did I ever hear the assassination of the President alluded to by any individual in my division as an object to be desired.

Q.—Are you acquainted with J. Wilkes Booth the actor? A.—I am not; I never saw him.

Q.—Look at that picture of Booth and see if you ever saw the man? A.—Never to my knowledge; I did not know, in fact, that there was such a man until after the assassination of President Lincoln.

Q.—Have you a personal knowledge of the fact of St. David Cockerill losing a horse?

Judge Bingham—I object; we do not propose to try the question of horse-stealing; it is not in this issue.

Mr. Aiken—The charge was made in the paper presented that Von Steinacker had been guilty of horse-stealing, and I understood we were permitted to prove any allegation in that paper.

Col. Burnett—Anything that is legitimate and competent to be proved. We did not go further.

The objection was sustained by the court.

Q.—Did you ever learn anything while at the South of a secret association by the name of the Knights of the Golden Circle or Sons of Liberty? A.—I never belonged to any such association myself, never knew any person reputed to belong to them, and never knew anything of them.

Q.—While in Richmond have you heard it freely spoken of in the street and among your acquaintances that the assassination of the President of the United States was a desirable result to be accomplished? A.—I never heard it spoken of as a desirable object to be accomplished. In fact, as I said before, I never heard any officer or person allude to the assassination of the President as desirable, to the best of my recollection.

Q.—Was Von Steinacker a member of Gen. Blenker's staff? A.—Not that I know of. He stated to me that he was.

Q.—Did he state to you that he was a deserter from our service? A.—He stated to me that he had deserted or attempted to desert, and was apprehended.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham—Q.—Have you ever been in the service of the United States? A.—I have.

Q.—Were you educated in the United States Military Academy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been in the army of the United States? A.—I graduated in 1839.

Q.—And had been in our army down to the breaking out of the rebellion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was your rank in the army at that time? A.—Captain and Brevet Major in the Sixth United States Infantry.

Q.—State how you got out of the service of the United States? A.—I tendered my resignation, which was accepted.

Q.—Tendered it to whom? A.—To the Adjutant-General of the United States on May 1. It was not accepted for three or four weeks. I received the acceptance of my resignation in June following.

Q.—Did you then enter the rebel service? A.—I went to my home in Virginia, where I remained a few weeks. I then entered the Confederate States service, and have been in it ever since.

Q.—What was the final rank held by you in the service? A.—Major-General.

Q.—Were you a Major-General in 1863? A.—I was for a part of 1863; I think my rank as Major-General commenced in February of that year.

Testimony of Mrs. Maria Jenkins.

Examined by Mr. Stone.—Q.—State whether you know David E. Herrold? A.—Yes, I know him.

Q.—Can you state whether he was or was not in Washington on the 18th of last February? A.—He was at my house on the 18th and received my rent. I have his receipt to show.

Testimony of Mrs. Potts.

Examined by Mr. Stone.—Q.—State whether you know one of the accused, David E. Herrold? A.—Yes.

Q.—State to the court whether he was or was not in Washington on the 20th of February last? A.—I cannot state whether he was or was not. He came to my house on the 19th, and I told him I would send the money to the house, which I did. I did not see him the next day. He used to come to my house, and when I would not be prepared to see him, I would tell him that I would send the money to his house. His receipt was dated the 20th of February.

Testimony of the rebel Maj. H. H. Donglass.

Examined by Mr. Aiken.—Q.—State to the court whether you ever held a commission in the so-called Confederate service? A.—I have several; my last commission was that of Major and Assistant-Adjutant-General; I served as such on the staff of six general officers, and among others on that of Maj.-Gen. Edward Johnson.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Henry Von Steinacker? A.—I know a man by the name of Von Steinacker; I don't know what his first name is.

Q.—Was he or not a private in your service, and if so, in what regiment? A.—He was in the Second Virginia Infantry, Stonewall Brigade.

Q.—Did he receive the pay, bounty and allowances of a private? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you recollect that after the return of your army from Gettysburgh, where it was encamped? A.—I was wounded at Gettysburgh, and left in the hands of the enemy; I was a prisoner for nine months.

Q.—When you returned to camp did you meet Von Steinacker again? A.—I do not remember seeing him again; I got a letter from him immediately after I returned to camp.

Q.—Do you know of any secret meetings ever being held in your camp at which the assassination of President Lincoln was discussed? A.—No, I do not.

Q.—Were you acquainted with J. Wilkes Booth, the actor? A.—No.

By the Court—Q.—Were you ever in the United States service? A.—I was not. With the permission of the court, I would like to make a statement.

Gen. Howe—I object to the prisoner making any statement.

Gen. Foster—I hope the witness will be allowed to make his statement.

The President—If no further objection is made the witness will proceed with his statement.

Witness—I just wish to say to the Court, understanding that evidence has been given by which implication has been cast on the Stonewall Brigade, that as a man who has held positions in that Brigade as private and line and staff officer, I think their integrity as men equal to their reputation for gallantry as soldiers would forbid them to be employed as night assassins of President Lincoln. In their behalf I only wish to say that I do not believe they knew anything about or in the least sympathized in any such unrighteous or unsoldierlike action.

Testimony of Oscar Heinrichs.

Examined by Mr. Aiken—Q.—Have you been in the service of the so-called Confederate States? A.—I have; as engineer officer at one time on the staff of Gen. Edward Johnson; and at others, that of different general officers.

Q.—State whether you are acquainted with Henry Von Steinacker? A.—I am.

Q.—When and under what circumstances did that commence? A.—He was detailed to me as draughtsman immediately after Gen. Johnston took command.

Q.—Was he employed as such? A.—I employed him as such.

Q.—Did he ever have the rank or pay of an Engineer officer? A.—He did not.

Q.—Are you acquainted with J. Wilkes Booth, the actor? A.—I am not.

Q.—Did you ever see a person calling himself by that name in camp? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of any secret meetings of officers ever taking place in your camp, at which the assassination of President Lincoln was discussed? A.—None ever did take place.

Q.—Did you ever learn the fact that Von Steinacker was a member of Gen. Blencker's staff?

Question objected to by Judge Bingham, and withdrawn.

Q.—Did you ever learn the fact of his deserting the service of the United States?

Question objected to by Judge Bingham and withdrawn.

Q.—Do you know that fact? A.—I do not only from his statements and acknowledgments on several occasions to me.

Q.—Have you ever heard of, or been cognizant of a secret treasonable society for the purpose of the assassination of the President of the United States? A.—I am not cognizant of any, nor have I ever heard of any.

Q.—Were any members of your staff, or yourself, members of an organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, or Sons of Liberty? A.—So far as I am concerned, I never have been, nor do I know of any of the others having been.

Q.—Have you heard declarations made in Richmond to the effect that President Lincoln ought to be assassinated? A.—I have not.

Testimony of Thomas C. Nott.

Examined by Mr. Aiken—Q.—Where do you reside and what is your occupation? A.—I reside in Prince George County and have been attending bar at Mrs. Surratt's place for Mr. Lloyd.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Lloyd on the 14th of last April? A.—Yes, Sir. I saw him in the morning of that day and also just before sunset.

Q.—What was his condition at that time? A.—He was pretty tight when I saw him; he was going round to the kitchen in a buggy; he had been to Marlboro and was carrying round there some fish and oysters; I did not see him when he came back, and the next I saw of him he was firing a buggy; Mrs. Surratt was in.

THE WORKINGMEN'S UNION.

Continuation of the Grand Festival at Jones' Wood—Second Day of the Demonstration.

Fifty Thousand People in the Union, and a Good Share of Them at the Frolic.

Fifty thousand people constitute a great crowd, and if united in any cause must make themselves felt sooner or later. To the Workingmen's Union there is a membership, we are informed, varying but little from this vast number. Not quite a year ago some fifty or sixty protective associations joined themselves together, forming what has since been known as the "Union." Distinct in minor forms and policies, these several bodies were united in the one single purpose of elevating, socially and otherwise, the workmen and women of these vast cities. By delegates properly deputed a constitution and by-laws were adopted, of which this is

THE PREAMBLE.

Whereas, The workingmen of New-York and Brooklyn have long been convinced of the necessity of harmonious and cooperative action for their mutual interests in regard to just compensation and limited hours of labor, affording necessary time for mental culture and healthful recreation; and believing that the causes which have operated so detrimentially to their interests may be unerringly traced to an absence of proper organization of the different branches of industry—do hereby combine our united energies for the purpose of self-protection—a right inherent in all classes where a concentration of action or power may be necessary, in accordance with our legal and just rights, and in the accomplishment of the ends we have in view, we adopt the following constitution and by-laws * * *

The idea was popular, the means apparent, and the end a consummation devoutly to be desired. One of the main features of the Union is the reduction of the ten hour system, to the more comfortable one of eight hours. To gain this point the constant endeavors of the union have been bent, but thus far with limited success. Men who need laborers need them for their good, and they are not apt to consult the whims of any other body, preferring to make their arrangements privately and between themselves and the employes. The consequences are strikes and subsequent compromises, the first unpleasant and expensive, the latter humiliating and unsatisfactory.

But with all this we have nothing to do. The workingmen and their fair partners may or may not be able to settle their schedule of tariffs and time, but that they can manage well the more agreeable matters of a

GRAND FESTIVAL,

a mammoth pic-nic, a first-class holiday with festive accompaniments is beyond a peradventure. Yesterday, in continuation of their first annual gathering, the Union celebrated its second day's pastime with a second and improved edition of the first day's jollity and fun. The barges, for a wonder, were in readiness and so were their ruddy-cheeked loads. At 11 o'clock a merry crowd assembled on the decks, and with cheering music and enlivening sports the hour was passed en route to Jones' Wood.

THE COMMITTEES

of the day were as follows: Messrs. Stephens, Plumbers; Foran, Upholsterers; Quinn, Shade Painters; Dunn, Clothing Cutters; Albeck, Trunk and Bag Makers; Bonlon, Packing-box Makers; Beattie, Dry Dock Painters; Blake, Carpenters; Cashman, Tailors; Souter, Amalgamated Engines; Wood, Typographical Union; Ball, Sash and Blind Makers; Rourke, House Painters; Parker, Tin Roofers; Cashman, Protective Tailors; Mitchel, Car Drivers; Leonard, Coach Drivers; McDermott, Plasterers; Lynch, Coal Hoisters; Gillen, Cartmen; Hegarty, Coachmakers; Neville, Dry Goods; Taylor, Carpets; Turney, Goldbeaters; Blackman, Longshoremen; Cooney, Coppersmiths; and of these, Messrs. Stephens, of the plumbers, Jackson and Neville, of the *Advocate*, and Wood, of the Typographical Union, were conspicuous in their efforts to make the occasion a success. But what are committees or programmes? Nothing without the people. When fifteen or twenty thousand men, women and children meet for the purpose and with the determination of "having a jolly old time," they will do it under any and all adverse circumstances. On this occasion everything was propitious. The day was perfect, the air a perpetual balm, the woods an invitation to pastoral coolness, the brass bands inspiring, the stringed instruments soothing, the presence of an immense concourse magnetic, and the result a prolonged festival, a realization of good things for the head, body and heart. As soon the

SCENE UPON THE PLATFORMS

was simply beautiful. A little too much heat perhaps, and if one were disposed to be select, a few thousands might have been dispensed with, but to a "man and a brother" the crowd was a comfort and the heat a delight. The men wore diverse uniforms, from a plain linen suit up to the magnificent outfit of a Broadway swell. The ladies were equally reckless in costume, following no particular fashion, but seeking each her comfort and the embellishment of her particular style, went in apparel varying from the modest calico and round hat, to the costlier silk and elaborate bonnet. Round and round the circle they went until the spectator grew dizzy and sought relief in lager. A list of dances long as the festival law, and many as the moral labyrinthic evolution, afforded ample opportunity for the eagerest votary of social whirl. A gymnastic, which would put many a be-puffed dancing-master to the blush, were executed without apparent effort by lively damsels of—well, various ages; figures, complicated as the severest proposition in Euclid, in no way embarrassed the ever-ready couples, and data as of fashion as old as the hills and equally respectable were as acceptable as the most modern waltz or the most fashionable *galop*.

The several

OUTSIDE ATTRACTIONS

were well patronized. Hired fiddlers turned up unexpectedly at every nook, itinerant hog-pipists wheezed out their nerve-shaking squalls at inconvenient intervals, and when at four o'clock the crowd had attained such proportions as to render dancing on the platforms uncomfortable, these peripatetic musicians formed the centre around which in graceful figures circled the surplus dancers. A large model of the famous Monitor with panoramic views of scenes of the present war, was largely patronized; the ice-cream stands furnished marvellous quantities and qualities of the delicious cooler: lemonade and soda-water, lager-beer and Rhine wine far eclipsed the brandies and whiskies, while nuts, apples, cakes and candy were sold and devoured by the wholesale.

Mr. Wm. Harding, of Brooklyn, the very capable and energetic President of the Union, devoted himself to the success of the affair, and if he could but engineer his eight-hour project with equal prospects of triumph, he would be a made man. At a late hour the company, vast in proportions, but harmonious in action and decorous in behavior, broke up, going homeward with their wives and little ones, refreshed by the exercise, renewed in mind and body by the holiday, and ready for the duties of the morrow.

Conference of the African M. E. Church.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY AND THE RIGHTS OF THE COLORED RACE.

The New-York Conference of the African M. E. Church, which commenced its sessions in Zion Church, met again yesterday morning.

The conference embraces upward of 130 churches, principally in New-York and New-Jersey. Superintendent Bishop presided, and was assisted by Rev. Mr. Brooks.

After the usual services the committee, previously appointed, presented the following documents on national affairs:

The Committee on the State of the Country respectfully represent that they find it impossible to express their views at any considerable length, on all the deeply interesting and thrilling events which have transpired in connection with the devastating civil war which raged uninterruptedly during four years.

Foul and bloody-handed treason, nursed in the lap, and educated in the school of that most savage and barbarous system, American slavery—a system so long fostered and sustained by the influence or concurrence of many of the most distinguished men of the nation, who, in their criminal disregard of the first and righteous claims of the unfortunate slave, permitted his self-styled master to defy the law of God, and to set aside the claims of humanity by stealing, enslaving, maltreating, outraging and murdering the image of God because covered with a dark skin, failing to discover that the ferocity thus cultivated would similarly treat that same under the whitest skin, whenever the gratification of its insatiate appetite for human blood rendered it desirable, and unmindful of the unchanging declaration of heaven, "with whatever ye meet it shall be measured unto you," till it culminated in the murder of that good and generous-hearted man, Abraham Lincoln, who, in the absence of a spirit of vindictiveness, and in the magnanimity of a lofty soul, had already vindicated a policy of forbearance and mercy toward a vanquished, but still inveterate enemy, unlooked for by friend and foe. We, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution by the Conference:

Resolved, That in the death of our late President, freedom has lost a great champion, humanity a tried friend, and the American nation a pure patriot; and since we fully shared the common interest and anxiety of the truly loyal and patriotic for the success of his administration during his first term of office, and the glory with which we hoped the second would be crowned; we, who share our full part in the common grief consequent on his death, as well as our warmest sympathy with, and earnest prayer for his consort and offspring, who have been so suddenly and mournfully deprived of a kind husband, and an affectionate father.

Resolved, That we cherish the memory of Abraham Lincoln, in common with all other loyal Americans, for his manly utterances and noble acts in war and in peace, and for his honesty of purpose and devotion to principle, and for his unswerving patriotism and fidelity to the interests of the government; but, as colored Americans, we shall love to remember him and teach our little ones to lisp his name as the martyr of liberty.

Resolved, That we feel exceedingly grateful to the Almighty for the triumphant success which has crowned our armies, by which the war has been so suddenly brought to a close; the rebel armies disbanded, and its wicked leaders properly secured, and while we humbly rely upon Him for all the blessings for which we hope, we nevertheless regard with painful interest and anxiety the hesitancy on the part of the American people, and especially of many of our professed friends, to accord to the colored man, who has been faithful and true to the government, doing, daring and dying for it—the same rights and privileges which they are willing to secure to thousands of those who have been its late armed enemies, and are still its earnest, though conquered foes.

Resolved, That the war has furnished the world with the most astounding evidence of the barbarity and crime, inseparably connected with and resulting from that unrighteous and cruel distinction on account of color, on which American slavery was founded and perpetuated, and which continued to manifest itself in existing prejudice against colored persons, regardless of sex, age, character, or any other consideration whatever.

The resolutions following these appealed to the American people to give the colored man the full rights of citizenship, to which his devotion to the government and his services in the field had entitled him. The last resolution expressed confidence in President Johnson, and pledged the conference to pray for the success of his administration.

The report, which was signed by Rev. S. T. Jones, Joseph G. Smith and Jacob Thompson, was then made a subject of debate.

Rev. Mr. Jones said it was necessary that the colored race should speak out now and demand their rights. This was the fitting season. The address of Chief Justice Chase recently made at Charleston, indicated the necessity for prompt action. After all the services rendered by the colored people during the war there appeared to be even now a disposition to oppose them on the part of many of the people. God had said "who ever hates his brother without a cause is a murderer," and as the negro had given no just cause for hatred, murder lay at the bottom of the prejudice which they should seek to remove. He closed by saying that the American people stand committed to invest the black man with all his rights of citizenship on account of the war.

Mr. Decker said he approved of the report, and hoped the churches would take up the subject.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

Board of Supervisors.

HOSPITALITIES TO GEN. SHERMAN—VOTE OF THANKS TO GOV. FENTON.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Tweed in the chair.

A resolution was adopted tendering Maj.-Gen. Sherman the hospitalities of the city.

Mr. Ely offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the board to His Excellency Gov. Fenton for vetoing certain bills affecting the rights and franchises of the city, and congratulating him on the upright and fearless course he had pursued as an executive officer.

Mr. Purdy spoke in favor of the resolution, and said Gov. Fenton had done his work nobly, and he was always willing to thank a man for doing his duty.

The resolution was then adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Surrogate to retain for his own use as compensation for extra services the fees in the Hopper, Lawrence and Christy will cases, was adopted, and the board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

Sale of the Spring-street Ferry Franchise.

In accordance with the announcement made on Monday, the franchise of the Spring-street Ferry was again put up at public auction yesterday morning. The attendance was small and the bidding was confined as on the day before, to the agent of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company and J. W. Robinson. It was knocked down to the latter for $10,000. The purchaser stated that he would make the requisite deposits of 20 per cent., but as he failed to do so, the franchise was again put up and was knocked down to Mr. John K. Davidson for $5,900. The purchaser is a wealthy resident of the Eleventh Ward, and, it is stated, will set the ferry in operation immediately.

The National Fast.

Mayor Wood, of Brooklyn, has issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, May 30, 1865.

The President of the United States, in view of the calamity which the assassination of President Lincoln has inflicted upon the people of the Republic, has designated Thursday next, June 1, 1865, to be observed as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer.

At a time when the loyal heart of the nation was exuberant with rejoicing at the brilliant victories achieved by its brave soldiers over the enemies of the government, and the prospect that after four years of sanguinary warfare the integrity of our national Union was triumphantly vindicated, and the blessings of peace soon to be restored throughout the length and breadth of the land, it pleased Almighty God to permit to be removed from us the great and good man under whose wise and patriotic guidance these glorious results had been realized. The ruthless hand of the assassin dashed the cup of joy from our lips, and the nation's rejoicing and exultation in a moment was changed into grief and mourning. It is but our duty as a people, while mourning for the loss of our late beloved and lamented President to bow with resignation, humiliation and prayer to that Divine Providence whose inscrutable decrees have ordained this calamitous bereavement upon us. "He doeth all things well."

I therefore feel it incumbent on me, in response to the call of the national and State authorities, to invite my fellow-citizens to the observance of the day, as recommended by them. I suggest a general closing of the places of business, and direct that the public offices be closed during he day. A. M. WOOD, Mayor.

Naval Movements.

SALE OF UNITED STATES VESSELS OF WAR.

Yesterday, at 12 M., the United States screw steamers *Flag*, *Kensington*, *Vicksburgh*, *Proteus*, barkentine *Horace Beals*, and schooner *Rachel Seaman*, were to be sold at public auction at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. Quite a number of merchants were present, but there did not seem to be much disposition to buy the heavier craft—vessels which should bring $75,000 or $100,000. The *Horace Beals* and the *Rachel Seaman* were sold, the former bringing $11,000, and the latter $13,500, twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of the sale, and the remainder before the vessels leave the yard, which will be within six days after the date of the sale. The *Horace Beals*, 259 tons, was purchased by the government in 1862, for $16,000; was at Vicksburgh, and engaged in blockading and other duties since, on the Atlantic coast. The *Rachael Seaman*, 303 tons, is also a purchased vessel. She was bought in 1861 for $18,000. She is 114 feet long, 30 feet wide and 9 feet deep. She was engaged at Sabine Pass, Texas, and has done a great deal of service as a supply and transport steamer. The *Glaucus* arrived at the yard yesterday, and will be another vessel added to the list of those to be sold at public auction.

LAUNCH OF THE COHOES.

To-day at 2 o'clock, P. M., the light-draft monitor *Cohoes*, will be launched from the yard of the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint. Length 225 feet, breadth 45 feet, and depth 11 feet.

The Jewish Feast of Pentecost.

The Feast of Pentecost commenced last evening, special services held in all the synagogues of this city. The feast continues for two days, Wednesday and Thursday, during which time the Jewish places of worship will be decorated with flowers, and floral tributes will be presented before the ark enshrining the scrolls of the law. This festival was instituted, says Dr. Raphall, in his book on *The Festivals of the Lord*, to commemorate the declaration of the law on Mount Sinai which "constituted the Israelites a nation, and appointed them the peculiar and chosen people of God."

The Police Courts.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE DODGE—CAR CONDUCTOR ROBBED.

Mr. Jerome B. Latour, of No. 51 East Twenty-eighth-street, conductor on the Harlem Railroad, made oath that on Monday afternoon, while he was riding on the rear platform of a Fourth-avenue car, John Price stole a gold watch from his waistcoat pocket. The accused, who describes himself as a machinist, 25 years of age, was arrested by Officer Davis, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and, after a hearing, denied bail.

LARCENY OF LINEN.

Mrs. Pauline Reinhart, of No. 11 Lamartine-place, (Twenty-ninth-street,) recently intrusted $200 worth of linen to Catharine Hogan, of Fortieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and as Mrs. Hogan did not return the linen cleansed at the stipulated time, inquiry was instituted, and it was ascertained that she had dissembled concerning her abode. Mrs. Reinhart thereupon lodged information at the Twentieth Ward Police Station, and Capt. Walling's men, on making search, found a quantity of linen in a pawn-shop, where, also, they obtained information which led to the arrest of the accused by Policeman Ryder. In default of $1,000 bale, the prisoner was committed for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

BURGLARY.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. Alexander Cranston and sister, of No. 196 West Thirty-seventh-street, locked their apartments and went abroad. During their absence, two burglars entered with false keys, and stole wearing apparel valued at $30, which they tied in a bundle; and shortly after the time of the robbery, Policeman John McCullough, of the Twentieth Ward, seeing two persons of suspicious appearance bearing a bundle, apprehended them. The contents of the bundle were identified by Mr. Cranston and sister, and the prisoners—who rendered the names of John Williams and James Thompson—were denied bail, and committed for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

STREET-WALKERS IN CUSTODY.

Justice Dodge entertained a select company during the morning hour, his visitors being eighteen feminine residents of the Eighth Ward, whom the meddlesome Capt. Mills had on the night previous invited into the mansion of the Eighth Ward police, and in the morning sent to grace the court-room at Jefferson Market. The prisoners appeared with bleared eyes and haggard visages that betrayed the orgies of the night previous in the cells of the police station. Singularly enough, every one of the number remembered the name which she had given at the time of her arrest, and responded thereto; and two young females who had represented themselves to be 65 and 75 years of age respectively, reiterated this showing. Many of the prisoners were sent to the Work-house, and others were discharged upon payment of the ordinary fine.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE HOGAN—CAPTURE OF A HIGHWAYMAN.

Charles Chase, a well-known Broadway statue, accosted John Smith, of No. 19 Howard-street, on Monday evening, and, seizing his watch and chain, fled, but was pursued and captured by Smith, and held until Policeman McCullough, of the Fourteenth Precinct, reached the spot and took him into custody. The prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail.

LARCENY.

James Murray, a native of Ireland, was apprehended by Patrolman Casey, of the Fourth Ward, on a charge of larceny in stealing a trunk, containing valuables to the amount of $200, which Ellen McCormick, of No. 113 Sullivan-street, had intrusted to her care. The contents of the trunk were found in the pawn-shops kept by Free, in Rose-street, and Simmons, in Spring-street. The prisoner was committed in default of $500 to answer....Policeman Platt, of the Fourth Ward, arrested Mary Nelson, a seamstress, of No. 15 Roosevelt-street, for stealing $131 from William O'Brien, of No. 21 Cherry-street. The money was recovered, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE SHANDLEY—GARROTTING IN CHATHAM-SQUARE.

Mr. William Springer, of No. 183 Broome-street, who was waiting for a car in Chatham-square, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was garrotted and robbed of his watch and chain by one John Skivington and another outlaw, both of whom, having committed the robbery, fled. They were pursued by Mr. Springer, and Skivington was captured by Policeman Keeper, but the unknown thief, flinging the watch and chain into the gutter, escaped. Skivington, who is a Baltimorean, but had recently dwelt at No. 285 Grand-street, was committed without bail.

ROBBED AND SENT TO THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.

On Monday evening Wm. Mulligan, a seaman, fell asleep on a door-step in East Broadway, and having been robbed of a diamond ring by one Jas. Beggs, a foot-pad, was committed to the House of Detention. Officer Coombs apprehended Beggs, and upon the testimony of the sailor, the prisoner was committed for examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Interesting Party in the Eighth Ward Police Station.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning Capt. Mills sent out a squad of men in civilian attire, with orders to apprehend all street-walkers whom they might find on Mercer, Spring and Wooster streets, between Broome-street and Bleecker, and within half an hour the officers returned with 18 females, of from 16 to 30 years of age, and of various experience in their peculiar calling. Nearly every prisoner rendered a fictitious name, and two, in derision, stated their age as 65 and 75 years respectively. The Eighth Ward Police Station was a bedlam indeed until sunrise; some of the prisoners killing time by singing, others by objurgation, and others by bewailing their unhappy fate.

Present to Archbishop McCloskey.—The members of the Albany Cathedral congregation have just had prepared a beautiful gold cross and chain as a token of regard for the Archbishop. These articles were manufactured in Paris. The cross is of pure gold, the upright piece three and a half inches long, and the cross bar two and a half wide, and set with fine diamonds. The chain is about half an inch in circumference, and is long enough to encircle the neck. The gift is to be brought to New-York by Father Waggans, and presented to the Archbishop. The chain and cross cost $1,000.

Ram in a Brokers' Office.—On Monday afternoon, a venerable ram butted his head through the show-window of Messrs. Deffendorf & Co.'s brokerage, in the basement of No. 153 Bowery, and having gained entrance, leaped upon the counter and assumed an attitude of defiance, much to the amusement of wayfarers and to the consternation of the clerks. His ramship was soon put out by a Tenth Ward policeman, and Messrs. Deffendorf & Co. went to work repairing damages.

A Novel Idea.—A new system of begging has appeared upon the streets, and one that is very likely to deceive the charitably-disposed public. A woman meets a man, and implores the small sum of five cents to make up enough to buy some medicine for a sick child. One of these impostors was watched yesterday until she collected over $2.

Fugitive Returned.—Detective Officers Coyle and Bennett arrested Jas. Laughlin, a Philadelphian, who, having been held in $1,000 to appear for trial for embezzlement, had forfeited and fled to this city. Detective Bennett went with the prisoner to Philadelphia last evening.

Inquest by Coroner Collin.—Catharine Frank, a child of two years, died on Monday afternoon, having lingered from Friday morning last, when she accidentally fell from a second-story window in her parents' abode, at No. 43 Avenue B.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Common Council.—The Board of Aldermen, at a meeting Monday night, added $3,000 to the appropriation of a similar amount heretofore authorized, to be expended for celebrating the approaching anniversary of our national independence, making in all $6,000. A portion of this sum is to be devoted to the reception of Brooklyn soldiers who have returned from the war. Considerable routine business was done, and the report of the Committee on Repairing the Streets was consequently laid over to be acted upon at a special meeting on Wednesday evening.

Brooklyn Military.—The Twenty-third Regiment assembled on Monroe-place yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and proceeded to the East New-York Parade-ground for drill and exercise. The Fourteenth Veteran Regiment have recently received an order from the State authorities for their new uniforms—red caps, blue jackets and red pantaloons. They expect to parade on the Fourth of July with about 500 men. At a meeting of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, recently held, Major Caesar Unman, late of the Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery, was elected Colonel.

Distressing Accident.—A boy 14 years of age, named Robert Gardiner, residing at No. 97 Gold-street, met with a severe accident on Saturday last, by the discharge of a revolver. His brother, who had just returned from the war, had laid the weapon on the table, when the lad took it up, and, in handling it, the contents were discharged in his thigh, the ball passing through the knee-joint. The bullet was extracted, but the injury is so serious that amputation may become necessary.

Williamsburgh.

Arrest of Horse Thieves.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday night, Officers Mangan and Hoyt, of the Forty-fifth Precinct Police, arrested two suspicious characters in First-street, (E. D.,) named John J. Hayes and James Moran, on suspicion of having three stolen horses in their possession. Yesterday it was ascertained that the horses had been stolen from Green Point, and were the property of Messrs. Lucien M. Brown, Archibald and John S. Bliss. The prisoners were held for trial.

To be Launched.—The light-draught monitor *Cohoes* will be launched from the yard of T. F. Rowland, at Greenpoint, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. She was built for the government by M. F. Merritt. The *Cohoes* has one turret, mounting two guns, and is 225 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 11 feet depth of hold.

Fell in a Cistern.—August Otat, two years of age, fell in a cistern yesterday at No. 16 Skillman-street, E. D. His brother, 12 years of age, jumped in and held his head above water until assistance came, when they were both rescued in an exhausted condition.

NEW-JERSEY.

Masonic.—R. W. Albert G. Mackey, the Masonic author, recently from South Carolina, will visit Newark this (Wednesday) evening, when a reception will be given by the various Newark Lodges in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Broad-street. The members of several of the Lodges in Hudson County, will proceed to Newark to take part in the affair, in a special train from Jersey City at 6½ o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court Circuit.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Friday, June 2. *Part II.*—(No. 73 Duane-street.)—Nos. 704, 1744, 1426, 1144, 1464, 1952, 1074, 812, 1886, 1354, 1320, 1097, 1596, 902, 1208, 1934, 1326, 1758, 290, 442.

Superior Court.—(*Both Parts*)—Adjourned for the term.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 71, 75, 40, 24.

Decision in the Wiley Case—Appeal in Admiralty—Confiscation of Property on Land under Acts of Congress of 1861 and 1862.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The United States vs. 1756 *Shares of Capital Stock of the Great Western Railroad Company, Le Roy M. Wiley and the Great Western Railroad Company Claimants.* Nelson, C. J.—This is an appeal from a decree of the District Court condemning 1756 shares of the capital stock of the Great Western Railroad Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois, which stock belonged to one Le Roy M. Wiley, as forfeited to the United States. The decree directs the proceeds of the stock, after sale and the payment of a private debt of Wiley and the costs of the proceeding, to be paid one-half to the United States and the other half to the informer mentioned in the libel.

The libel of information is founded upon two acts of Congress, the one passed the 6th of August, 1861, the other the 17th of July, 1862.

The first section of the act of August 6 declares that "if any person or persons, &c., shall purchase or acquire, sell or give any property of whatsoever kind or description, with the intent to use or employ the same or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding or abetting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein, or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same, as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture, wherever found," &c.

The second section declares that such prizes and captures shall be condemned in the District or Circuit Court of the United States, &c., or, in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted.

The third section provides that the Attorney-General, or any District-Attorney of the United States may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and, in such case, wholly for the benefit of the United States—or, any person may file an information with such attorney, in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and the United States in equal parts.

The sixth section of the act of 17th July, 1862, declares that "if any person, &c., being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, &c., all the estate and property, moneys, stocks and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid or the proceeds thereof."

The seventh section declares that proceedings in rem shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court thereof, &c., within which the property or any part thereof may be found, or into which the same, if moveable, may first be brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases; and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemy's property, and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Le Roy M. Wiley appeared by his proctors, and put in a claim to the stock in question, and also his answer to the libel of information, which were afterward stricken, by order of the court, from the files.

The Great Western Railroad Company, also appeared by its proctors, and filed a claim and answer, which were also subsequently stricken from the files by like order.

And afterward a decree of default was entered against the parties claimants.

Proofs were then taken, ex parte, of the facts charged in the libel of information, and on the 25th of April, 1864, a decree of condemnation of the stock was entered; a sale directed by the Marshal; and that the proceeds, after the payment of the costs and charges, be distributed to the United States and the informer in equal parts.

The case is now before us on appeal.

The claim and answer of Wiley were stricken from the files, as appears from the papers and the opinion of the court, upon the ground, it was shown that he was a resident of the State of Alabama, a State declared to be in insurrection against the United States, and hence an alien enemy, and had no *persona standi* in court. And the claim and the answer of the Railroad Company were stricken out upon the ground, substantially, that they had interposed for the benefit of Wiley, a stockholder of the company.

It will be observed that the principle, or ground of proceeding with a view to the condemnation and forfeiture of the property under the two acts of Congress, is different. The first places the forfeiture upon the fact of the use or employment of the property in aiding, abetting or promoting the insurrection or resistance to the laws. All such property is declared to be lawful prize, and liable to confiscation. The real issue under the act is, whether or not the property seized has been so used or employed with the knowledge and consent of the owner. The owner may or may not be an alien enemy. And, if an alien enemy, his property would not be the subject of a proceeding under this act, unless shown to have been used or employed for the purpose mentioned. This particular use or employment lies at the foundation of the forfeiture.

Now, the property sought to be confiscated in the present proceedings is stock in an incorporated company in the State of Illinois. Its *situs* is in that State; and there is great difficulty in perceiving how such an interest or species of property is capable of being used or employed in contravention of the provisions of the statute. But waiving this, although the court required proof of the fact of the use or employment of the stock in aiding or abetting the insurrection within the meaning of the act of Congress, before condemnation, we find no evidence whatever in the record on the subject, and yet, the forfeiture is declared under this act of 6th August, 1861, as one moiety of the proceeds are directed to be paid to the informer.

Under the act of 17th July, 1862, the whole of the proceeds go to the government. This decree must have been an oversight, as all the proofs on the record apply exclusively to the offence charged in the latter act.

We may add that there is some confusion of ideas in the libel of information, which, probably, misled the court in the decree; for, while the libel embraces both acts of Congress, which we have seen are different in principle and ground of proceeding, it concludes by praying that the proceeds, after condemnation and sale of the stock, be distributed to the government and informer in equal parts, and the decree, as we have stated, is in conformity to the prayer. The libel of information and decree are under the act of 6th of August, 1861, while the proofs are all under the act of 17th of July, 1862.

Beside the irregularities in the proceedings, already stated, it is quite clear that the court below never acquired jurisdiction of the *res* by any lawful seizure of the stock in question. The property consisted of an interest in the capital stock and dividend of an incorporated company in the State of Illinois, and which as respects the legal proceedings in this judicial district, the Southern District of New-York, is, in judgment of law, to be regarded as a foreign corporation, as much so as a corporation in London. The process of the court could not reach it. The *situs* of the property was beyond this district, and out of the jurisdiction of the court.

It appears that the company had an agent in this city in charge of a transfer book of their stock, and who was simply authorized to receive and enter transfers of stock, and the seizure attempted and sought to be maintained, it seems, as made through this agent.

The Act of 6th August, 1861, provides that the prizes and captures shall be condemned in the District or Circuit Court of the United States in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken, and proceedings first instituted. And by the Act of 17th July, 1862, proceedings in rem may be instituted in any District Court within which the property may be found, or into which the same, if moveable, may first be brought.

Now, this stock of the Illinois corporation, belonging to Wiley, and which is the subject of condemnation by the decree of the court, could be seized only in the district in which the corporation is situated. It could neither be seized in this district nor be brought into it. Nor could it be seized or condemned without instituting proceedings against the corporation, the stock of which is sought to be condemned. It may be that a suit might be instituted against the owner *in personam*, and such proceedings had as would lead to condemnation and forfeiture. But, in the absence of the owner, and in a proceeding *in rem* against the stock itself, which is the present case, the seizure and condemnation could take place only in the district in which the corporation is situated.

We come now to what I regard as the most important question in the case, and that is, whether or not the court below was right in striking from the files the claim and answer of Wiley, and entering his default on the ground that he was an alien enemy, and could have no standing in court.

The act of 17th July, 1862, provides, "That to secure the condemnation and sale of any of such property, after the same shall have been seized, &c., proceedings *in rem* shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court, &c., which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceeds in admiralty or revenue cases; and, if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemy's property, and become the property of the United States," &c.

The act of 6th August, 1861, speaks of the seizures, as prizes and captures to be condemned either in the Circuit Court, or in admiralty in the District Court.

These acts provide for the seizure of enemy's property as prize of war on land, *jure belli*, which, according to Brown iv. The United States, is not authorized by the law of nations, and can be upheld only by an act of Congress; in other words, by the municipal law of the nation seeking to enforce the forfeiture. The law of nations authorizes these captures as prize of war on the high seas—these acts of Congress, on the land; and in the latter case, the acts expressly provide that the proceedings shall conform to the proceedings in admiralty and revenue cases; and if the property is found to belong to a person engaged in the rebellion, it shall be condemned as enemy's property. The proceeding of condemnation, so far as may be practicable, is intended by the acts of Congress to be in analogy to proceedings in prize cases of seizures of enemy's property on the high seas.

They were familiar to the judges in admiralty, and furnished a system of practice and principles applicable to the new rule of law providing for seizures and forfeitures of property on land. These acts of Congress are but an extension of the rule which, according to international law, has always been applied, *jure belli*, to enemy's property at sea.

Now, the principle that an alien enemy has no standing in court, and cannot appear and defend his property seized as prize of war on the high seas, does not appear to have ever been applied to a claimant in the admiralty. On the contrary, the books are full of cases in which the very question involved was the national character of the claimant—whether a neutral or an enemy. We need only refer to a few of them: (3 C. Rob., p. 17-35. The Indian Chief, 5 ibid, p. 91. La Vergine, p. 97. The Fania, p. 207, Boede's List, and p. 248. The President. 11 Moore's P. C. Rep. 88-118. The Gerasimo, ibid, p. 141. The Baltica.)

We may add that in many of the prize cases growing out of the recent rebellion, the main point involved turned upon the fact whether or not the claimant was a neutral, a loyal citizen or enemy. Indeed, at the very last term of the Supreme Court these questions were before it fully discussed and decided.

All of these cases we regard as applicable to and controlling the question in the present case. The two proceedings—the one a capture on the high seas, the other on land—are not merely in their nature and purpose analogous, but are made so by the acts of Congress.

We have not deemed it necessary to discuss the question raised, whether or not the claimant can be regarded as an alien enemy, having been a citizen of the United States at the breaking out of the war, and is still a resident of one of the States, inasmuch as, according to the cases already referred to, even if an alien enemy he is entitled to appear as claimant, and contest the allegations in the libel.

Several other questions of great interest and importance have been discussed in the course of the argument, going to show the merits; but, as the views already expressed dispose of the case, we forbear to notice them. The decree of the court below must be reversed, and the libel of information dismissed.

For the United States, E. D. Smith, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Donohue; for Wiley, Messrs. Larpqus & Barlow; for the Company, Mr. Lord.

An Alleged Arbitrary Arrest—Superintendant Kennedy Arrested for Contempt of Court—Interesting Proceedings in the Case—The Prisoner and Mr. Kennedy Both Discharged.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Justice Cardozo.

The People vs. *John A. Kennedy.*—His Honor Judge Cardozo was compelled to issue an attachment for contempt yesterday, against John A. Kennedy, Superintendant of the Metropolitan Police Force.

The circumstances that led to this summary proceeding, in vindication of the dignity of one of the courts of this city, were as follows: Early yesterday morning Mr. Morris Alkus, a dealer in clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods, on Canal-street, was arrested in front of his place of business, for the rather doubtful offence of distributing his business cards to the passers by. The policeman who made the arrest took Mr. Alkus to headquarters and locked him up. It is claimed that this was done without any color of law or authority; that no complaint had been made against the party, no warrant issued, and no examination had before a magistrate as required by the statute. The friends of Alkus immediately obtained counsel, and on application to Judge Cardozo he granted a writ of *habeas corpus* returnable at 1 o'clock yesterday. When this was served upon Mr. Kennedy, he replied that he could not attend to the matter yesterday but would to-day. Counsel for Alkus remonstrated against the injustice done his client, and said that the writ was returnable immediately, and must be obeyed. It is alleged that Kennedy again replied that he was too busy to attend to it, and if the counsel did not leave his office he would lock him up too. When the hour for the return to the writ came, and no one appeared for Mr. Kennedy, or showed any reason on his part for open disobedience of the mandates of the court, His Honor issued an attachment for Mr. Kennedy and placed it in the hands of Deputy Sheriff McGonigal, with directions to arrest him and bring him into court. At 3:30 o'clock the sheriff returned to the court-room and reported that he had been unable to find Mr. Kennedy.

Judge Cardozo then said he would set there all night to await the arrest of the party in contempt, and ordered the Sheriff to arrest Mr. Kennedy if it took the whole power of the county to do it. The court then took a recess until 5 o'clock P. M.

At 4:30 Sheriff McGonigal brought his prisoner into court, having arrested him at Police Headquarters.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford and Mr. Vanderpoel appeared for the Superintendent, and Jonas B. Phillips for Mr. Alkus.

Mr. Bedford read the return of Mr. Kennedy, which was to the effect that Alkus was in his custody; that he was arrested this morning for conduct which, in the opinion of a member of the police force, was disorderly, and tended to a breach of the peace, and was held to await examination, and that he had now brought the prisoner into court.

Mr. Phillips contended that the return was insufficient, and upon it he moved for the discharge of the prisoner Alkus. The party had been arrested without warrant, at 6:30 o'clock this morning; had had no examination; but had been consigned to the tender mercies of Mr. Kennedy without any authority or law.

His Honor said that on the return, he should discharge Alkus. He also said that the object in issuing this attachment against Mr. Kennedy had been to show him that there was no one in this State above the law, and that this right of the writ of *habeas corpus* must be maintained. Mr. Kennedy having complied with the writ, would, therefore, be discharged from arrest.

The Southern Michigan and Pacific Railroad Stock in Court—Remarkable Termination of the Trial.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—MAY 30.

Before Justice Welles and a Jury.

Robert M. Martin vs. *John C. Fremont.*—The plaintiff brought the action to recover the sum of $5,000 on a promissory note which was given under the

Five per cent. allowed on deposits and daily balances which may be drawn for without notice.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

☞ THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE PHILIP PATER, situate on the Westchester turnpike road, in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, about 3 miles from the Central Park, will be sold at auction TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., under the direction of the Executors. The place, containing about 30 acres, (with an elegant stone mansion house,) will be sold in plots of from 2 to 10 acres.

HOWES & MACY,
(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 30, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 8 bbls. Ashes; 6,401 bbls. Flour; 1,435 bbls. and 85 bags Corn Meal; 25,929 bushels Wheat; 13,900 bushels Corn; 37,414 bushels Oats; 1,532 pkgs. Provisions, and 45 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been very quiet at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pots, and $7 75 @$8 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, at irregular prices.

COFFEE—Has been in limited demand including Java, at 24c.@25c.; Rio at 19c.@23½c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23c.; St. Domingo at 18½c.@19c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c. ℔ lb., in gold. Stock of all kinds, to-day, 81,437 pkgs., including of Rio and Santos, 14,089 bags; Java, 24,000 mats and 795 bags; Ceylon, 4,000 bags; Maracaibo, 2,100 bags; Bahia, 5,973 bags; other descriptions, 1,480 bags.

COTTON—Has been inactive at about former prices; Middlings, 47c.@48c. ℔ lb.

FISH—The demand has been quite moderate for all kinds, at about previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day, opening firmly, but closing heavily, with a downward tendency. Sales since our last amount to 9,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 85 @$6 30; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 60@$7 10, chiefly at $6 70@$6 85; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 05@$7 30, ℔ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 85	@$6 30
Extra State	6 60	@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 05	@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 35	@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	7 10	@ 9 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 15	@11 50

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales, since our last, 800 bbls., at $7 20@$8 30 for poor to good, and $8 35@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers. Sales, 380 bbls. Extra, at $6 75@$9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive including Superfine, at $5 25@$5 85 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet to-day, at $4 40@$4 50 for Jersey, and $5 60@$5 65 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales, 120 bbls. Brandywine, in puncheons, is quoted at $28@$30 ℔ puncheon.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, which are essentially unchanged in price.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand and firmer. Sales 41,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 95@$2; prime Red and Amber Western, at $1 73 @$1 75; and No. 1 Spring, at $1 52 ℔ bushel. Corn continues in fair demand at advanced prices. Sales since our last, 86,500 bushels, at 90c.@95c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, ℔ bush. Rye is irregular; 3000 bushels Canadian were sold at 90c. ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats opened buoyantly, but closed heavily. We quote Western at 60c.@61c., closing at 60c.; Prince Edward's Island at 52½c.@55c.; State at 52½c. ℔ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "The low rates current at the date of my last circular for Extra State Flour, and the prospect of limited supplies for some time ahead, produced during the last week a speculative demand, chiefly on Western account, and the market has since been quite buoyant for that description, together with some improvement in the medium and family grades. For a few days past the supplies have rather exceeded the demand, and prices have declined a trifle from the highest point, closing yesterday in buyers' favor. Since the opening of canal navigation the receipts of Wheat have been extremely light. The principal supply is yet in farmers' hands, as is shown by the limited quantity coming forward from the shipping ports at the West, and the market here has gradually improved. The absence of any extended export demand is a great drawback to the trade, which is confined to the wants of the millers and local dealers. The appearance of the growing crops is still favorable, and gives promise of a fair average yield. Oats have been active, under a speculative demand, and our quotations are advanced. Rye is inactive. For Indian Corn the home demand is good, but the condition of a large portion of that arriving is not fit for export, and that trade is light. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 2,032 bbls. Flour, 65,260 bushels Wheat, 41,100 bushels Corn, 7,720 bushels Oats; to Portugal, 2,000 bbls. Flour; to Mexico, 4,211 bbls. Flour, 4,020 bushels Corn, 1,350 bushels Oats; to Brazil, 11,550 bbls. Flour; to all other ports, 53,685 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,157 bbls. Corn Meal, 8,893 bushels Wheat, 10,578 bushels Corn, 3,418 bushels Oats, 2,106 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 73,478 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,157 bbls. Corn Meal, 74,152 bushels Wheat, 55,696 bushels Corn, 12,488 bushels Oats, and 2,106 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1864.

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York, May 26, 1865	45,614	1,522,793	88,226
New-Orleans, May 19, 1865	1,710	—	—
Philadelphia, May 23, 1865	15,484	58,390	26,233
Baltimore, May 23, 1865	14	—	—
Boston, May 26, 1865	3,534	—	—
California and other ports, May 13, 1864	34,517	21,630	—
Total	101,873	1,602,813	114,459
To about same period, 1864	850,561	10,150,760	240,220
To about same period, 1863	1,077,074	17,373,565	6,331,543
To about same period, 1862	2,646,941	15,079,304	10,671,717

To the Continent.

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York to May 26, 1865	13,978	91,484	11,485
From other ports, to latest dates	1,823	—	—
Total	15,801	91,484	11,485
To about same period, 1864	44,929	212,258	12,533
To about same period, 1863	109,674	1,312,738	58,411
To about same period, 1862	580,943	7,058,537	399,086

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	May 30, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	138
Sagerine Flour, ℔ bbl	$9 80@ $9 90	$5 85@ $6 30
Extra State Flour, ℔ bbl	10 20@ 10 40	6 60@ 7 10
Extra Western Flour, ℔ bbl	10 10@ 15 00	6 75@ 11 50
Extra Canada Flour, ℔ bbl	10 30@ 12 00	6 75@ 9 00
Southern Flour, ℔ bbl	10 60@ 15 00	7 20@ 12 00
Rye Flour, ℔ bbl	8 25@ 9 30	5 25@ 5 95
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl	7 75@ 8 80	4 40@ 5 85
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	2 54@ 2 70	1 75@ 2 29
Red and Amber Wheat, ℔ bu	2 26@ 2 50	1 60@ 1 75
Corn, ℔ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	90@ 1 00
Rye, ℔ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	85@ 95
Barley, ℔ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 40
State Oats, ℔ bushel	1 00@ 1 09½	62½@ —

HAY—Continues in moderate demand to-day, at 85c.@1 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, at from 10c.@30c. for poor to choice, and 32c.@35c. for fancy, ℔ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in rather more demand at uniform quotations. In Albany, according to the *Atlas*, "Lumber continues to arrive in sufficient quantities to keep up the supply and assortments. These are very good now, embracing all kinds usually sold in this market. There has been a fair demand for Lumber during the week, and the shipments exceed any previous week of the season. Prices are rather stiffening on Pine, but Spruce and Hemlock feel somewhat the low prices asked for common grades of Pine. Receipts for the week ending May 28—5,641,813 feet Boards and Scantling; 1,094 M Shingles; 475,300 lbs. Staves. Total for season to date—13,912,630 feet Boards and Scantling; 1,094 M Shingles; 81,475 cubic feet Timber; 465,300 lbs. Staves. The following are the prices at the wholesale yards: Pine, clear, ℔ M, $60; Pine, fourth quality, ℔ M, $55: Pine, select box, ℔ M, $30; Pine, good box, ℔ M, $25@$28; Pine, common box, ℔ M, $18@$22; Pine, common box, ¾, ℔ M, $15@$17; Pine, clap-board stripe, ℔ M, $55@$60; Pine, tally plank, 1¼, 10-inch, each, 28c.@30c.; Pine, tally plank, 1¼, second quality each, 24c.@25c.; Pine, tally boards, good, each, 19c.@22c.; Pine, tally boards, second quality, each 15c.@18c.; Spruce, boards, each 16c.@17c.; Spruce, plank, 1¼ inch, each 24c.; Spruce, plank, two inch, each 34c.; Hemlock, boards, each 13c.@14c.; Hemlock, joist, 3x4, each 15c.@16c.; Hemlock, joist, 4x6, each 20c.; Hemlock, wall stripe, 2x4, each 11c.@12c.; Ash, good, ℔ M, $40@$45; Ash, second quality, ℔ M, $30@$35; Oak, ℔ M $40@$45; Maple, ℔ M, $25@$30; Black Walnut, good, ℔ M, $65@$70; Black Walnut, second quality, ℔ M, $35@$40; Black Walnut, ¾ ℔ M, $65@$68; Cherry, good, ℔ M, $45@$50; Cherry, second quality, ℔ M, $25@$30; Sycamore, ¾ ℔ M, $—@—; White Wood, chair plank, ℔ M, $55@$60; White Wood, inch ℔ M, $30@$40; White Wood, ¾ ℔ M, $30@$35; Shingles, first quality, shaved pine, ℔ M, $8; Shingles, second quality, shaved pine, ℔ M, $6 50@$7; Shingles, common, shaved pine, ℔ M, $3@$4; Shingles, first quality, sawed pine, ℔ M, $6 50@$7; Shingles, second quality, sawed pine, ℔ M, $5 50@$6; Shingles, common, sawed pine, ℔ M, $2 50@$4; Shingles, sawed hemlock, ℔ M, $3@$3 50.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request, including New Orleans at 80c.@$1; Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; and Cuba at 35c.@50c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 90@2 ℔ gallon, and Resin at $13@$25 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue in limited request including Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Whale at $1 85@$1 40; Unbleached Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Linseed at $1 15@ $1 18; Lard at $1 60@$1 60 for poor to choice ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate demand at 38c.@35½c. for Crude; 49c.@50c. for Refined, in bond, and 68c.@70c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 147,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 2,000 pieces 52x55, 15c., to be made; 7,000 pieces 56x60, 16c., on hand; 8,000 pieces 60x64, 16½c., to be made; 25,000 pieces 60 by 64, private terms, to be made; 16,000 pieces 60x64, 16½c., to be made; 16,000 pieces 64x64, 17½c., to be made; 11,000 pieces 64x64, 17½c., to be made; 15,000 pieces 64x64, 18c., to be made; 20,000 pieces 64x64, 18½c., to be made; 14,000 pieces 64x64, 19c., on hand; 8,000 pieces 64x64, 20c., heavy, on hand.

PROVISIONS—Pork was more active and much firmer. The demand was mainly speculative. Sales have been made of 7,250 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@ $23 37½, closing at about $23 25 for New Mess, $21 @$21 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $18@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $18 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 7,850 New Mess, June and July delivery, seller's option, part at $22 25@$22 87½ ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 11¾c.@13¾c. for Shoulders, and 13c.@17½c. for Hams; sales equal to 470 pkgs. Bacon is in rather more demand, including Cumberland Cut, at 13½c.@13¾c.; short rib at 14¾c. @15¼c.; long rib at 13½c.@14¼c.; short clear at 16c. @17c.; long cut Hams at 13¾c.@14¾c., ℔ lb. Lard continues unsettled; sales 1,700 tcs. and bbls., at 15c.@18½c., the latter for choice, ℔ lb. Beef has been in demand at $12@$18 for Extra Mess; $10@ $14 for Plain Mess; sales 350 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quite dull and nominal. Beef Hams are unaltered; sales 240 bbls. at $23@$27, ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand to-day, at 27½c.@30c. for poor to prime new State, and 25c.@33c. for new Western, ℔ lb. Cheese selling at 10c.@17c. for poor to prime, ℔ lb.

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	May 30, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	138
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	$39 37½@$41 50	$21 00 @$23 37½
Prime Pork, ℔ bbl	34 50 @ 36 25	19 00 @ —
Hams, ℔ lb	19 @ 22	15 @ 17½
Shoulders, ℔ lb	11½@ 13	11½@ 13½
Bacon, ℔ lb	20½@ 24	13½@ 17
Pr'n Mess Beef, ℔ bb	19 00 @ 22 00	10 00 @ 14 00
Lard, ℔ lb	20 @ 24½	15 @ 18¼
State Butter, ℔ lb	46 @ 60	27½@ 36
Cheese, ℔ lb	15 @ 24	25 @ 33

SEEDS—Have been quiet and very much depressed, including Clover at 13½c.@15c. ℔ lb.; Rough Flax $2@$2 15, and Timothy at $3@$3 75 ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Continue in moderate demand at about former prices; sales to-day, 450 hhds. of Cuba, &c., at 10¾c.@13¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in request at 14¼c.@18¾c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales, since our last, 17,000 lbs., at 17½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 187,000 lbs. at 10½c.@11c.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, but steady. Sales 103 hhds. at 9c@26c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand at $2 10 ℔ gallon, with sales of 750 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 200 tcs. Beef at 1s. ℔ tierce; also, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 3d.; 25 bxs. Bacon at 18s.; and 100 bxs. Cheese at 20s. For Glasgow, 100 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 2s. 6d. For Bremen, 200 hhds. Tobacco at 15s.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, May 29, 1865, 2 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number six on City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtaln, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—23.

The minutes of the meeting held May twenty-five were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the name of John Boylan be added to the list of blind persons recently passed the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the names of Richard Hamburgh, Richard Wisham, Jane Petersen, Daniel Bryant and Patrick Conklin be placed on the list of blind persons who are to receive the sum of fifty dollars, recently donated them by the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman O'Callaghan—

Resolved, That Eighty-fourth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be given to Ernest Weber, to occupy the stand in front of number one hundred and forty-two West-street, he having obtained permission from the property owners, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the vacant lots northwest corner of the Sixth avenue and Forty-eighth-street be fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman O'Callaghan—

Resolved, That the vacant lots bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, Broadway and Seventh-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Fitzgerald moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That Jeremiah Pangborn be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Asa Butman.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Leavy moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to include the name of Patrick Dee, residing at number three hundred and thirty-six East Thirty-second-street, among the names of blind persons that have heretofore been transmitted to him, in order that they might receive the sum of fifty dollars each, as a donation from the city authorities.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Law be discharged from the further consideration of preamble and resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Whereas, By resolution adopted by the Board of Councilmen December sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, also by the Board of Aldermen December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and approved by the Mayor the said year; and

Whereas, The said resolutions has not been complied with, and the said Inspector of Sewers commenced legal proceedings to enforce and recover for a non-compliance with the same; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby instructed to refrain from taking any action whatever relating to the same.

Which was carried.

The paper was then concurred in.

Councilman Stacom moved that the Committee on Lands and Places be discharged from the further consideration of preamble and resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Whereas, Certain persons have, without authority of law, deposited stable manure and other rubbish on the lots of land known as the Gansevoort property, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, and have by so doing created a public nuisance almost beyond endurance by the residents in the vicinity thereof; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby directed to prohibit the depositing of any stable manure or any material other than good and wholesome earth, and also to cause to be removed immediately all stable manure and other material that may be detrimental to the public health, on the lots of land in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York known as the Gansevoort property.

Which was carried.

Councilman Patterson moved that said paper be referred to the City Inspector, with powe .

Which was lost.

The paper was then concurred in.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to William Mitchell to erect and light two gas-lamps in front of each entrance to his premises, numbers one and three West Houston-street, at his own cost and expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Hagerty was here called to the chair.

Petition of citizens doing business in the Bowery, between Hester and Canal streets, to have all the incumbrances removed therefrom, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause all incumbrances on the Bowery, between Hester and Canal streets, to be removed immediately.

Councilman Keenan moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Preamble relative to Major-General Sherman, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs of both branches of the Common Council be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, on behalf of the municipal authorities of this city, to take such action as may be fitting and appropriate, to extend to Major-General Sherman the hospitalities of the city, and to prepare for him such a reception as will tend to convey to him a sense of the estimation in which his distinguished services in behalf of the nation are held by the people of this city, as well as to afford them an opportunity of manifesting their regard for him as a man, a patriot and an accomplished and successful soldier.

Which was concurred in.

Communication from the Comptroller, transmitting letter from the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, requesting an additional appropriation for their department for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That an additional appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the use of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, the said sum to be applied toward the erection of temporary hospital buildings, additional food, fuel and raiment which may be required, or other necessaries which the Commissioners may deem necessary for the interests of their trust.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Cleary to keep a small stand corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, he having permission of the owners of the property, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of leasing and filling in vacant lots numbers fifty-three and fifty-four West Sixtieth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Donations and Charities presented a report in favor of making a donation of one thousand dollars to the St. Luke's Home for Indigent Females.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen to open One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Kingsbridge road.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of regulating, grading, &c., Eighty-ninth-street, between First and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging Sixth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging Fifty-first-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of regulating, grading, curbing, guttering, &c., Sixty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging Fifty-first-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging, sidewalks, bath sides, of Tenth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fifth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of flagging the north side of Rivington-street, in front of numbers one hundred and seventy-six, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and eighty, two hundred and eighty-two and two hundred and eighty-four, also set curb and gutter stones.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Which was laid over.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Petition of property owners to have sunken lots on the north side of Eighty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, filled in.

In connection therewith he presented the following:

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Eighty-seventh street, between Third and Fourth-avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Donations and Charities presented a report in favor of donating the sum of one thousand dollars to the St. Vincent's Hospital.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Leavy moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. Van Aken, President of the Consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church of Harlem, (Bloomingdale,) for the sum of eleven hundred and five dollars and thirty-three cents, as a donation, in order to enable the Consistory of said Church to pay an assessment for regulating and grading Seventy-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, also for regulating and grading Broadway, from Fifty-ninth to Seventieth-street, and charge the amount to the account of "Donations."

Which was carried.

And the paper was then laid over.

Councilman Leavy moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, as follows.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Rev. M. Nicol, Rector of the Church of Saint Boniface, for the amount of the annexed bills, being for assessments on their church property, for building sewer in Forty-seventh-street, also paving Second-avenue with trapbleck pavement, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was carried.

The resolution was then laid over.

REPORTS AGAIN RESUMED.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Sheriff-street, between Stanton and Rivington streets.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of ordinance of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. A public fund or stock is hereby created, for an amount, the annual interest of which shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and shall be issued by the Comptroller of the City of New-York from time to time, in such amounts as shall be required by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, subject to the following conditions: Said stock or fund shall be designated and known as "The Central Park Improvement Fund," the interest on which shall be payable quarter-yearly, and shall be redeemable in thirty years from the day on which the same is created. But not more than three hundred thousand dollars of said stock shall be issued till the further order of the Common Council.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for ten days for proposals for the said fund or stock, but no proposal shall be received for less than the par value of a single share.

SEC. 3. The said fund or stock shares shall be divided into shares of the nominal or par value of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. Such proposals shall not be opened until the day designated for the opening thereof in the advertisement therefor; and on and after the expiration of said ten days, the Comptroller shall determine which and what proportion of said proposals shall be accepted; and shall issue certificates in form, as nearly as may be, of the certificates issued for the water stock of the City of New-York, for the amount accepted, and to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations, whose proposals shall have been accepted.

SEC. 5. The Comptroller shall receive all moneys payable for and upon said fund or stock, and shall deposit the same in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act for the improvement, maintenance, regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York, and to provide additional means therefor," passed February ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of petition of John Wright, for compensation for loss of horse, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Wright, for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full payment for loss of horse occasioned by injuries sustained by catching his leg in uncovered "man hole" of sewer, in Second-street, near Avenue B, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the ordinance passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor, December seventeen, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four, for setting and resetting the curb and gutter in Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth street, be amended by substituting for curb and gutter the words curb and gutter, and the flagging be laid and relaid, where necessary.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Robinson moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of preamble and resolution, as follows:

Whereas, A resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen, September thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, by the Board of Councilmen, December five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and approved by the Mayor, December eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, but which did not receive thirteen votes in the Board of Aldermen, in consequence of which the Comptroller refuses to pay the amounts authorized by said resolution, and recommends its repassage by the Common Council. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Smith, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-four cents, to be applied in payment of assessments on the property of the following named persons:

For regulating Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Map No.	Block No.	Ward No.	
30	222	33	$99 62 J. Bambrick.
159	196	2	99 62 John Hofgood.
27	222	30	99 62 Ellis Harlow.
31	222	34	99 62 Peter Smith.
158	196	64	99 62 John F. Flaacke.
156	196	63	99 62 John F. Flaacke.
32	262	35	99 62 John H. Cornetta.

—confirmed July twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Healy moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up General Order number one hundred and sixty-six, being a report of Committee on Lands and Places of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed immediately to enter into and conclude a contract with Stephen M. Drew, for the work of perfecting and completing the Battery Enlargement, in accordance with specifications, profiles, maps, plans, and surveys, now on file in the office of the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, at and for the following rates and prices, to wit: rip-rap wall, three dollars and ninety cents per cubic yard; granite coping, seven dollars and eighty cents per running foot; granite posts, sixty-five dollars each; filling, twenty-five cents per cubic yard; and upon the further condition that the said Stephen M. Drew furnish two good and sufficient sureties, in the amount of five thousand dollars each, conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract.

The motion to suspend the rules was carried.

Councilman Lent moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed immediately to advertise for proposals for the work of perfecting and completing the Battery Enlargement, in accordance with specifications, profiles, maps, plans, and surveys, now on file in the office of the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, said contract to be awarded to the lowest bidder for materials and work, and the earliest time completion of same.

Councilman Keenan moved that said amendment be referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

Which was lost.

The President, pro tem. then put the question on the motion to amend.

Which was lost.

The President pro tem. then put the question on concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtaln, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.

Negative—Councilmen Patterson, Lent—2.

Councilman Stacom called up General Order number one hundred and sixty, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Kirkpatrick, for the sum of four thousand dollars, to be in full for bill hereto annexed, for furnishing badges for the members of the Common Council; the amount to be charged to the appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtaln, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—22.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Keenan moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Councilman Keenan moved that when the board adjourn, it do so to meet on Wednesday, thirty-first instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Healy moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President, pro tem., declared that the board stood adjourned till Wednesday, thirty-first instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	May 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	May 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	May 31	New-York	Glasgow.
Hansa	June 3	New-York	Southampton
Edinburgh	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Damascus	June 3	Quebec	Liverpool.
Louisiana	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
China	June 7	Boston	Liverpool.
Helvetia	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Belgian	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	June 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Shining Star	June 15	New-York	Havre.
Pennsylvania	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 17	New-York	Glasgow.
Lafayette	June 21	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Helvetia	May 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	May 20	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	May 24	Southampton	New-York.
Lafayette	May 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washingt'n	May 24	Liverpool	New-York.
North America	May 25	Liverpool	Quebec.
Africa	May 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	May 31	Southampton	New-York.
Peruvian	June 1	Liverpool	Quebec.
Scotia	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	June 7	Southampton	New-York.
Hibernia	June 8	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	June 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Nova Scotia	June 15	Liverpool	Quebec.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Morro Castle	May 31.	New-York	Havana.
Vera Cruz	June 1.	New-York, Vera Cruz and Havana.	
Ocean Queen	June 2	New-York	Panama
Fung Shuey	June 3.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Monterey	June 3	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	June 7	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

Mails for Europe, per steamer *Cuba*, close on Wednesday at 9:30 A. M.; per steamer *Damascus*, (via Quebec,) on Thursday, at 12 M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, per steamer *Morro Castle*, close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River 3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad 3 P. M.
North Mails 5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at 5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FAST DAY.—DR. SMYTHE'S

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening—HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF SATAN.

WALLACK'S—THE HEIR AT LAW.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

MILTON GALLERY—No. 648 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The slavery question in Kentucky is likely to be practically if not legally settled by the disappearance of the contraband altogether. Tens of thousands have gone to other States, and of those who are left the greater portion of able-bodied men are enlisting in our armies. By such enlistment their families become free. So it is not improbable that if the white citizens of Kentucky should resolve—in their coming election—to hold on to the odoriferous carcase of a dead institution, they will be able to count only decrepid and used-up old paupers for their gains. And it will serve them right.

In the State of Ohio the last ditch has been found by no less an ardent sympathiser with treason than CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM. He has written a letter owning that he was wrong about the war for the Union. He rejoices that slavery is destroyed and the Union saved; sees at present no reason why the Democracy should not give a cordial support to President JOHNSON, in his efforts to restore the prosperity of the country under the Constitution: and declares that without slavery the Southern States, with perhaps two or three exceptions, "will become more populous, prosperous and powerful than any other section."

On Sunday, 21st inst., JOHN F. KIRS, one of the oldest merchants of Cincinnati, departed this life. He was born in Maytown, Lancaster County, Penn., on the 22d day of April, 1786, and was, consequently, in the eightieth year of his age at the time of his decease. He had been a resident of Cincinnati for more than fifty years, during the greater part of which period he has been actively engaged in business of various kinds, and thoroughly identified with all the interests of the city—which he has seen grow from an insignificant village to a great and wealthy metropolis.

The Worcester *Spy* mentions that "a hangman's rope, made two years ago of South Carolina hemp, to hang JEFF. DAVIS with, was forwarded from Worcester, Mass., to Washington, on Monday. It was made by Mrs. PARMENTER, a daughter of Capt. PETER SLATER, who, it will be remembered by our old residents, was the builder of the first rope-walk out of Boston ever established in Massachusetts. The maker of the rope wishes to have it speedily used." Let us own that we should have greatly preferred seeing this present offered to the government by one of the male sex.

A letter from Gen. WILSON to a friend in Washington, dated May 13, from Macon, Georgia, states that JEFF. DAVIS' attempt to escape in woman's clothes, was even more ignoble than at first supposed. He was clothed in the dress of his wife by Mrs. DAVIS and Miss HOWELL, and they put on his head a woman's head-dress, and led him out, each holding an arm, when, in trying to pass him as the poor old mother, his boots were seen by the men, and the disguise discovered.

One by one the leaders of the rebellions are coming north to gladden loyal eyes with their presence. A dispatch to a Cincinnati paper states that MALLORY, the Secretary of the late rebel navy, and HOWELL COBB, great outside Mogul of the same rebel concern passed through Chattanooga a few days ago on their way to Nashville. They were attended by a guard of Union troops, doubtless to protect them from FORREST's guerrillas.

There are now seventy-four prisoners confined in Castle Thunder, fifteen of whom are negroes. The rest are soldiers, principally deserters. A portion of the prisoners are sentenced to the chain-gang for thirty-six and ninety days. These are furnished by Capt. O'BRIEN, the commandant of the prison, to Lieut. LEAHE, the Chief of Police, whenever he needs their services for the cleansing of the streets and alleys of the city,

We have dates from Matamoras to the 6th inst. Monterey was still in possession of the Liberals. Gens. NEGRETE and CORTINAS, with 4,500 men, were in front of and demanded the surrender of Matamoras, which was refused by Gen. MEJIA, in command of the city, who was reinforced by about 1,000 French troops from Vera Cruz, and expected to be able to hold the place.

E. M. BRUCE, a member of the late rebel Congress, and formerly an officer on BRECKINRIDGE's Staff, has issued from Augusta, Ga., an address to the rebel soldiers from Kentucky, in which he counsels them to return to their homes and the peaceful pursuits of life, to observe with scrupulous fidelity the stipulations of their paroles, and to faithfully obey the laws of their country.

Parson BROWNLOW has recently delivered himself of the opinion that he "rather trust the poorest black now in Tennessee with a vote, than a miserable, canting hypocrite of a rebel, who has sneeked back into the Union without taking time to wash the stains of loyal blood off his hands."

Rev. GEO. F. SEYMOUR delivered a very interesting lecture "on the Cathedrals of England," at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening. A large and fashionable audience was present.

The grand sanitary fair at Chicago opened yesterday, and with every prospect of success. What the West does it does grandly, and we may look for splendid results from this effort.

We are informed that the earnings of the Western Union and American Telegraph Companies, for the six months ending last December, were $1,791,415.

JOHN BELL, ex-candidate for President, and several times killed, (by telegraph,) was at Atlanta a few days ago.

Gen. UPTON has arrived at Nashville with the archives of the State of Tennessee and $600,000 in specie.

The notorious CHUMP FERGUSON has been captured, and is in close confinement at Nashville. He was a notable rebel guerrilla leader.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution tendering the hospitalities of the city to Gen. SHERMAN. A vote of thanks to Gov. FENTON, was passed, for vetoing certain bills affecting the rights and franchises of the city. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Surrogate to retain for his own use, as compensation for extra services, the fees in certain will cases. Adjourned to Tuesday next.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Justice WELLES, yesterday, the jury in the case of MARTIN vs. FREMONT, come in and declared themselves unable to agree. Eleven of them were for a verdict in favor of defendant, but the twelfth said that he had known the plaintiff long and would sooner believe him on oath than the witnesses for the defendant. The jury were therefore discharged and the case will be re-tried at the next term.

The late rains, although unusually severe and protracted, seem to have been just about what the country needed. With the exception of strawberries, there is no crop that has not been greatly benefited. Grass is luxuriant, and corn, peas, wheat, &c., are growing splendidly. Fruit in this vicinity does not promise largely, but a little hot weather may improve it materially. The Summer is not yet opened, and those in the rural districts who expect boat-loads and full trains of bibulous customers are yet looking wistfully for the first rush. Great preparations have been made for great business, and the adventurers will doubtless reap an abundant harvest of greenbacks.

The United Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, including the Daughters and Sons' missionary organizations, assembled last evening, in Zion's Church, Bleecker-street, and were eloquently addressed by the Rev. SINGLETON JONES, pastor of that church, the occasion being the African Methodist Episcopal Conference annual meeting.

Judge CARDOZO, of the Common Pleas, yesterday issued an attachment for contempt of court against Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police. Mr. KENNEDY appeared in court at 5 o'clock last evening, having been brought in by a Deputy Sheriff. After an explanation he was discharged by Judge CARDOZO.

The Soldiers at the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, in Howard-street, are to have their fast-day services to-morrow, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Rev. Dr. TYNG will repeat his very able fast-day sermon, "Victory and Re-Union." Citizens, as well as soldiers, are invited.

Last evening CHARLES MILLER, who is said to have been a bounty-jumper, cut his wife's throat with a razor, in her room at No. 218 Canal-street. The wound, which is supposed to be mortal, was dressed, and Mrs. MILLER was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Three Italians have been arrested in this city on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of DEODATI in Brooklyn on Saturday last. In their possession was found a quantity of spurious postal currency.

Garroters were again at work yesterday morning. Mr. WILLIAM SPRINGER, of No. 188 Broome-street, having been garroted and robbed while he was waiting in Chatham-square for a three o'clock morning car.

The franchise of the Spring-street and Hoboken Ferry, was sold this morning at public auction, to Mr. JOHN K. DAVIDSON, for $5,900 per annum: The franchise is for a term of ten years from the 1st of June next.

The Osbon Court-Martial met yesterday. Hon. SAMUEL T. JENKS read an eloquent argument in behalf of the accused, and the court adjourned to Monday next, at 11 A. M.

The annual exhibition of the Schools of Design at Cooper Institute was again open and numerously attended last evening. It is open free to the public during to-day.

At the Live Stock markets, this week, the supplies of all kinds of animals are not so large as those of the previous week. The steady decline in prices of beef cattle, reported for a number of weeks past, has received a slight check. The supply is not large, and is lessened by 50 head of the finest bullocks in market being taken by the government contractors. Under these circumstances, it was easy for drovers to realize an advance equal to about ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb., dressed weight, upon their cattle. Good to choice bullocks, of which there was a considerable number in the yards, sold at 17c.@19c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight; fair at 16c.@16½c.; common, 15c.@15½c., and poor 14c. Veal calves are more firm, and sell about 2c. ₩ lb. higher, mainly at 8c.@11c. ₩ lb., live weight, for fair to good. Cows are quite dull, and the tendency seems to be downward. Sheep are again in large supply, and prices range considerably lower. Prices run from 6½c. @8½c. for common to good qualities of shorn. Live Hogs have advanced about ½c. ₩ lb. since our last report. Prices range at 9½c.@9¾c. ₩ lb., live weight.

At the close of May, last year, United States 6 ₩ cent. gold-bearing bonds of 1881 were in active demand in this market at 113@114, and Five-Twenties at 106@107. Yesterday, both National securities were quoted as low as 108⅜@108⅝, and 102½@102¾, respectively, with a limited inquiry, chiefly from buyers for permanent investment. The Sixes of 1881 now bear an accrued coin interest (five months) of 2½ ₩ cent., worth, with gold at 138, $3 45 in currency. A month's coin-interest is also borne by the Five-Twenties, which, though by no means abundant, are at present unusually low in price.

Flour was in moderate demand yesterday, closing heavily. Wheat and Corn were in request at advanced prices. Oats opened buoyantly, but closed in favor of buyers. Pork was brisker and dearer. Cotton was quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for Lard, Beef, Tallow, and Whisky. General Merchandise was lightly dealt in at essentially unaltered quotations. The freight market was inactive.

Gold left off at 137¼ at 3 o'clock yesterday. Money 6@7 ₩ cent. to the Brokers, and firmer than last week. Stocks very much depressed, especially the Railway list. Exchange on London 109½@110 ₩ cent. for Gold.

Gold last night sold after call as low as 136¾, at which it stood at the close.

The Amnesty Proclamation.

President JOHNSON has well done a very difficult piece of work. An amnesty of some sort was a necessity. Statutory punishment of all who have committed treason, would bring to death nearly every man and woman in the South, for nearly all have either "levied war" against the United States, or given those who did so, "aid and comfort." A universal amnesty, on the other hand, would have been a full absolution of the greatest crime of the age, and the greatest of all injuries to the authority and majesty of law. The amnesty must needs be only partial. Its limits had to be fixed with reference to two objects: First, security for the future; second, equity.

To shape the amnesty so as to realise the security was not difficult. It was simply necessary to make the taking and the keeping of a strict oath of allegiance and obedience a condition of all participation in the amnesty. The oath prescribed in this proclamation will effectually accomplish that purpose. It bars out, at the very outset, all who are still determined on disloyalty, and leaves the government still free to proceed against them, as it may choose. To constrain the keeping of the oath by those who take it, the proclamation declares that its violation shall entail the forfeiture of all benefits of the amnesty.

It was the other point that was the hard one—how to frame the amnesty with a proper observance of equity, so that the punishment which did fall, should fall only on the guiltiest. To make inquisition into the particular degree of the guilt of every Southern rebel was a pure impossibility. The only practicable method was to discriminate by classes. But it was perplexing to fix these classes specifically, as strict justice would require. Again, even when this classification was made, it would at best cause a great deal of inequality. A very guilty rebel might be so circumstanced as to be included within the amnesty, while a comparatively innocent one would be excluded.

President JOHNSON has met these difficulties in the best manner possible. To insure the exclusion of as many as possible, who are guilty in the first degree, he makes no less than fourteen excepted classes. Then he reserves to himself the privilege of extending hereafter the amnesty to each individual within these classes who may apply for pardon, and whom he may think fit subjects for it.

The fourteen categories of exceptions embrace most of the special guilt connected with the Confederacy. The original planners of the rebellion were almost all members, either of the Senate or of the House of Representatives in the Federal Congress, or else Governors of States. The exclusion of all Congressmen who left their seats "to aid the rebellion," and of all Governors of States in insurrection, of itself exposes to the law the "very head and front of the offending." When to these are joined the civil and diplomatic officers, and domestic and foreign agents of the Confederate Government nearly every political leader in the secession movement is included. JEFF. DAVIS gave his official patronage almost entirely to original Secessionists. That was one of the standing complaints of his political opponents. The bare fact of having held office from his hand is *prima facie* evidence of the rankest kind of treason. This fact applies as well to his military appointments. He had the nomination of all these; and we may very well take for granted that every man of the rebel officers, above the rank of Colonel, excluded by President JOHNSON from the amnesty, has a heart thoroughly steeped in the rebel spirit.

All will recognize the propriety of specially excluding all officers of the Confederate armies who were educated at West Point. Educated at the expense of the government, they were specially bound to serve it. In using their acquirements for its destruction, they committed treason of the worst possible form. The great majority of the Confederate army, above the rank of Colonel, were West Point graduates—its Commander-in-Chief DAVIS, its General-in-Chief LEE, it Adjutant and Inspector-General COOPER, its Quartermaster-General MYERS, its Chief of Ordnance HUGER, all the five Major-Generals of its regular army—COOPER, JOHNSTON, LEE, BEAUREGARD, BRAGG; twenty of the twenty-five Major-Generals of its provisional army; fifty-two out of the one hundred and seven Brigadier-Generals. This is a pretty good indication of the extent of this peculiar guilt, as probably there were very few of the West Point graduates who were in the rebellion at all, below the grade of Brigadier-Generals.

If there be a deficiency in the exceptions designated by the proclamation, it is in respect to the editors and proprietors of the principal rebel sheets. These men really did the most in paving the way for the secession movement, and in impelling the Southern people into it. Without the journals, the conspirators and the declaimers could have done nothing. They never could have brought the people up to the madness of the rebellion. It required the ubiquitous and the ceaseless action of the newspaper press to accomplish that. Never, since the art of printing was discovered, has the art ever been put to the work of hell with such vigor or such unscrupulousness, as by the principal Southern journals for the behoof of treason—save perhaps by some of the worst Jacobin sheets of the first French revolution. They exhausted human ingenuity in methods to infurinate and infatuate the Southern people into war with the government. They outrageously falsified the doings and purposes of the Northern people in voting for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They heaped the direst calumnies continually upon the personal character of the President. They terrified the popular mind with monstrous pictures of the oppression and ruin that would come from longer continuance in the Union. They painted in the most deceptive colors the greatness and prosperity that would attend an independent government. They diligently bred the delusion that the Northern people had not the courage to fight, and could be whipped with ease. They fostered the idea that the great European Powers would take the side of secession. They flagrantly exaggerated the resources of the bogus government, and depreciated the resources of the Federal Government. All the current events of the struggle they systematically distorted to suit their infernal ends. They continually poured forth the foulest libels upon all the high officers of our government, upon all our military leaders, upon our glorious rank and file, upon the faithful Northern people. They encouraged and stimulated the barbarities upon our prisoners, and mocked at their sufferings. Whatever could be done to implant false hopes, to excite groundless fears, to superinduce blind rage, to infuse deadly hate, to instigate direst cruelty, these newspapers did. In justice there is really no punishment too severe to be visited upon the conductors of the rebel press.

Yet, nearly the same thing may be said of the Southern clergy. It is impossible to overestimate the pernicious influence exerted by the Thorndikes, and the Palmers, and the Neillys, and the Polks, and the great majority of the doctors of divinity and clergy of the South. They carried every while church of the South over to the side of JEFF. DAVIS, even before he had got warm in his new seat. Had they exercised the same influence against the rebellion that they exercised for it, it never would have gained strength enough to have lived a single month. The gave treason precisely what it most needed with the Southern people—*moral* credentials.

But probably President JOHNSON has adopted the wiser course in not including any of the professions within his excepted classes. It would have been very invidious. Though the consequence is that some of the most effective promoters of the rebellion will escape all punishment, we must yet reconcile ourselves to it as a necessity hardly to be avoided. It may be hard to see such a man as JOHN MITCHEL still pursuing congenial work in the *Daily News*, of this city, as that sheet boasts. But it is enough that in so many other cases justice and sound policy will be satisfied by death, banishment, confiscation or disfranchisement.

THE CALAMITY AT MOBILE.—The destruction of a large portion of Mobile by the explosion of the ordnance depot and magazine, too clearly belongs to the same class of horrible events as the burning of Columbia, Charleston and Richmond, to be regarded as accidental. The secret incendiary and assassin are unquestionably at work, even in spite of the general submission of the people to lawful authority. Meantime some one must be terribly to blame for allowing a quantity of explosive material sufficient to blow up eight squares of buildings, to remain stored in the heart of a large city. Five hundred persons are reported buried in the ruins. The sufferers are the recipients of all the assistance and relief that the military under Gen. GRANGER can afford. But it is impossible to speak with patience of the absence of all prudent precaution which permitted the retention of these ordnance and magazine stores within the city for a single day after the capitulation of the rebel garrison. No better premium could have been offered to the gang of conspirators that have survived the rebellion to perpetuate its horrors by the stealthy agency of incendiarism.

The Final Acts of the War—The Four Surrenders.

Now that the war is absolutely at an end, we begin to think of the rapidity of its conclusion. Six months ago the Confederacy held half of Virginia, both Carolinas, half of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and the greater part of the Trans-Mississippi territory in its grasp. It had a seacoast line, and cruisers ran the blockade with European products. It numbered its soldiers by hundreds of thousands, and by its defiant attitude provoked a strong political faction of the North to cry out for an armistice. It lies ground into the soil now, in a degradation so deep and sudden that we can scarcely yet realize the fact. Five months have sufficed to break the rebel organization into fragments. From the first of December to the first of June there has been one absolutely unbroken series of Union triumphs. First, THOMAS' grand victory at Nashville rolled back forever HOOD's invasion of Tennessee, heralded with such bravado, and struck the Western Confederacy to the earth. SHERMAN broke through Georgia to the seacoast, and swept the keystone State of the Confederacy with the besom of destruction. The conquering march through the Carolinas followed. Branchville, Columbia and Charleston fell. GRANT was drawing the cordon in other directions. Fort Fisher was stormed, Wilmington was surrendered, and our gunboats entered every Atlantic seaport. SCHOFIELD and TERRY pushed their columns northward and SHERMAN eastward, and after the victories of Kinston, Averysboro and Bentonville, Kinston and Goldsboro fell into our hands. And to crown legitimately the grand series of victories, GRANT, gathering up the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the James, and the cavalry of SHERIDAN, flung them as with the hand of a giant at the stronghold of rebellion. Richmond and Petersburgh reeled and fell. LEE's army, shattered to fragments behind its breastworks at Five Forks and Petersburgh, and again at Sailor's Creek and Deatonsville, surrendered entire. JOHNSTON's army abandond Raleigh only to follow the example of LEE. Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, carried by siege and assault, opened Mobile to CANBY. WILSON's horsemen, pouring through Georgia, dispersed the cavalry of FORREST, and seized Selma, Montgomery and Macon. DICK TAYLOR now surrendered all that was left of the rebellion east of the Mississippi. The wretched President of the Confederacy, deserted by all but a handful of his victims, fell into the hands of our troopers—a miserable, cowed and terror-stricken fugitive. Finally, KIRBY SMITH closes up the story, and pronounces the epilogue to this great drama of rebellion.

No one can reflect upon the rapidity with which events have lately marched without being impressed by their lesson. After a deal of laborious puffing and blowing, in which branch pipes across the water added to the afflatus on this side, the Confederate bubble had assumed a portentous magnitude. GRANT pierced it with one straight thrust, and it exploded for ever. Never did circumstances better combine for the success of rebellion. If sometimes we lament the length of the war, we may be consoled by the thought that secession has had the fairest possible trial. It can never in future find such favorable opportunities. The demon has been exorcised, and need never be feared again.

The Wiley Confiscation Case.

Judge NELSON, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, has reversed the decision rendered in the District Court, in the case of the stock of the Great Western Railroad Company decreed to be forfeited under the Confiscation Acts as the property of LEROY M. WILEY. We publish his decision, in full, in another column.

The Judge, first of all, adverts to a singular feature in the case, viz: That, whereas, the proofs in the case are given under the act of July 17, 1862, the libel and decree are under the act of August 6, 1861. The differences between these two acts are that the act of 1861 declares the forfeiture of all property *used or employed*, or purchased, or sold, or given, *with interest to use or employ it*, in aiding or abetting the rebellion, and gives half the proceeds to the informer, if there is one. The act of 1862 forfeits all property of persons engaged in the rebellion, or having given aid or comfort thereto, and it gives no share to informers, but forfeits the whole to the United States. The Judge remarks upon the fact that while there is no evidence whatever of the use or employment of this stock in aiding or abetting the rebellion, yet the libel prays for a decree forfeiting the stock under the act of 1861, and the decree given forfeits it under that act, and awards one-half of it to the informer, a proceeding by which the government would have lost one-half of the property in any event. That the law officers of the government could have had such a decree entered is certainly a remarkable thing.

This, however, is a matter which could have been modified by the Circuit Court, had not the Judge come to the conclusion, which he proceeds to announce, that the court had no jurisdiction over the stock at all. The company being incorporated under the laws of Illinois, the stock, he says, had no *situs* here. It could only be seized in the district in which the corporation is situated.

Hence it will become the duty of the District-Attorney in Illinois at once to take proceedings there for its forfeiture. What difficulties may be met with there in enforcing the forfeiture, does not concern the court here, and they are not averted to. The Judge merely decides that attaching stock of a foreign corporation by serving the process upon a transfer agent here does not give the court jurisdiction to declare it forfeited.

Having decided that the Court had no jurisdiction of the case the Judge might well have stopped there.

But there was another interesting question in the case, and this he proceeds to discuss and decide. When the suit was instituted in the District Court, an answer was put in to the libel on behalf of WILEY, the terms of which were held by that court to be tantamount to an admission that he was an alien enemy, and the court therefore struck out his answer, on the ground that an alien enemy has no standing in court.

This proceeding the Appellate Court also pronounces against. The Judge alludes to the provisions in the act of 1861, which speak of this property so used or employed as being "subject to prize and capture," and those of the act of 1861 which provide that the proceedings for forfeiture under that act "shall conform to the proceedings in admiralty and revenue cases," and apparently holds, without adverting to the vast difference between the proceedings in a prize case and those in an ordinary admiralty or revenue case, that the proceedings to forfeit property under the act of 1862 as well as the act of 1861, must be carried on like those in a case of prize at sea.

We must doubt, however, whether the Judge really meant to go so far as that. The proceedings in prize are in many, if not most respects, totally inapplicable. In a prize case, the crew of the vessel are to be examined upon certain uniform interrogatories, and on the answers to them alone the court, in the first instance, decides the case. To whom shall these interrogatories be put in proceedings under this act. If it were a horse which was to be forfeited, his rider, if he had one, might be examined *in preparatorio*, but who could be examined if the property were stock in a railroad company?

We apprehend when Congress said "admiralty *and revenue* cases" they did not mean prize cases, but meant that the proceedings to forfeit property under that act of 1862 as being the property of a rebel, should be similar to those which would be taken, if it had been smuggled.

Having assimilated the proceedings under both these acts to the proceedings in prize cases, the Judge proceeds to argue that WILEY's answer could not be stricken out on the ground that he was an alien enemy, because, as he says, an enemy may defend in a prize case, for there are very many cases in the books where the very question involved was whether the claimant was an alien enemy.

With all due respect to the Judge, it seems to us that his logic is not of the best here. As we understand it, the answer was stricken out on the ground that, in this case, there was no such question, but that the claimant admitted himself to be an alien enemy. Now we do not understand the District Court to have held that WILEY's answer should be stricken out while there was any question whether he was an alien enemy, but that since he admitted that he was such, he could not, in the same breath, contest that point. In analogy to revenue proceedings, if a smuggler, like a rebel, had no standing in court, we apprehend that a court would hardly allow an answer to be put in which, while admitting that he had endeavored to get goods through the Custom-house without payment of duties, yet took issue on the question whether he was a smuggler or not.

The Judge does not discuss the question whether WILEY's answer did admit that he was an alien enemy, which seems to us to have been rather the vital question on this branch of the case, but decides that although he was such he could contest the point. We see clearly that he could do so, if he had not admitted that he was such. Even in case of a prize at sea, how the claimant could admit that he was an enemy, and that the property was his when captured, and yet contest the question whether it was prize, is not clear to us.

But those questions after all are of no great importance in the case after the decision on the question of jurisdiction.

Will this decision have any effect in any other cases? Are there any other cases of stock in foreign corporations which have been forfeited by proceedings here? If there are, the purchasers had better begin to look to their title.

AN OLD CRIME REVIVED.—Our police news has furnished a great many instances recently of the revival of the old method of highway robbery, known as "garroting," so much in vogue a few years since, and which was the source of much excitement in the city, and considerable watchfulness on the part of persons whom business or inclination took into the streets after nightfall. We are disposed to believe that this novel crime was then made to disappear by the prompt and exemplary punishment meted out to the ruffians, one of whom who knocked down a citizen and stole a pocket-key and six cents, was, upon conviction, sentenced to forty years incarceration in the State Prison by Judge RUSSELL. We are assured that the police are on the *qui vive* for these scoundrels, and we trust that whenever the crime is brought home, the penalty will be swift and heavy.

DAVIS' VIEW OF THE ASSASSINATION.—The evidence before the Military Commission, yesterday, eliminated the fact that JEFF. DAVIS was well satisfied with the way in which his confederate performed his task on the 14th of April. The witness to this fact is the North Carolina man with whom DAVIS boarded at Charlotte. The chief conspirator, it seems, gave vent to his feelings before a sympathizing crowd by misquoting SHAKESPEARE. BRECKINRIDGE, according to this testimony, expressed his fears that the assassination would react against the South. More blinded by his passions, DAVIS seemed to doubt this, and only regretted that the same had not been done to ANDY JOHNSON and Secretary SEWARD, so that the job would be complete. A fine specimen of a hero this for European admirers.

A BRITISH CERTIFICATE OF CHARACTER FOR DAVIS.—One GRIFFITHS, a member of the British House of Commons, proposes to urge upon Lord PALMERSTON the propriety of putting in a word for JEFF. DAVIS. This is well enough in its way. It is usual for criminals under trial to produce testimonials of character. GRIFFITHS may as well hurry up his certificates for the Washington Circuit Court. They are likely to be the only ones offered on the prisoner's behalf. DAVIS' friends, either South or North, on this side of the Atlantic, don't seem to be very numerous. Even those who sheltered him as a fugitive, volunteer evidence against him almost sufficient to hang him. If he is to get a certificate at all, his British friends will have to furnish it. Where is LAIRD, the ram-builder, in this crisis?

THE RETURNING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—Everybody who has been much about our streets during the past few days, must have seen what large numbers of blue-clad, bronze-featured, brawny-fisted veterans have come to town. That excellent State institution, the Soldiers' Depot, in Howard-street, is taxed to its utmost capacity in providing for their temporary wants, there having been 1,582 new arrivals in the course of the last week, and an average of about 450 have accepted the hospitalities of the establishment every day. The Soldiers' Rest, at the New-Haven Railroad depot, has likewise been drawn upon to the extent of its accommodations in furnishing refreshments to the soldiers en route to the Eastern States. In view of this state of facts, we are afraid that no ample arrangements have been made for extending a warm welcome to the thousands of brave men who are yet to pass through the city, and who should not leave New-York with empty stomachs. We believe that thirty-seven thousand of the discharged soldiers are to pass through here in the course of the next few days, and the first installment is likely to come this morning. Hundreds of sailors, also, fresh from years of tedious blockading duty, and the excitements of recent naval battles, have come home, and been paid off, and are now making the most of their few days' liberty. Large numbers are discharged from service every day at the navy-yard, and as they wander about the city it seems to give them great satisfaction to have a kind word spoken, and an apparent interest, be it ever so slight, taken in them. It is not yet too late for the organization of some comprehensive plan whereby these noble fellows who are thrown among us, after four years of toil and danger and patriotic service, shall be made to feel that they are welcomed home with a generous welcome.

RUS IN URBE.—The tender green of the young grass begins to conceal the bare earth of the City Hall Park, where erst stood the unsightly barracks and recruiting huts. The fountain, so long a dreary, dry, flat-bottomed dust-pan, has been once more opened to the naids of the Croton. Its circular pool dimples again with the flash of clear water, and little children make merry around it. Would it not be well for the Superintendent of Lands and Places, or whoever else has control of the matter, to have seats placed at intervals about the walks beneath the elms, chestnuts and lindens, for the accommodation of the poor denizens of tenement-houses in the lower wards, who find the Park their only breathing-place on hot Summer evenings? These seats might be made secure from mischievous defacement by constructing them of iron or wood encased in tin, painted and sanded.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 30.

THIEVES LOOKING OUT FOR OFFICERS' AND OTHERS PAY.

It is almost impossible to conceive the number of devices resorted to here by a set of unprincipled sharpers to relieve officers and soldiers of their money. Among the most open and flagrant operators may be numbered a class of men who have recently sprung up and call themselves authorized navy and army claim agents, who advertise to promptly adjust officers' accounts and procure their final settement with the government. Most of these men are officers who were dismissed from the service, some for worthlessness, others for defrauding the government by making officers believe that they have some peculiar influence with the heads of departments, and that there is great difficulty and delay in getting their accounts through, they succeeded in getting possession of their papers and their charge for services which are really of no value, from twenty to twenti-five per cent. of their pay. These men literally swarm over the city, and it is a crying shame that officers who have served their country so faithfully should be defrauded in this manner. An officer, by making proper application to the departments, can have his accounts settled and get his pay without the assistance of these sharpers. It is surprising to many persons here that the State agents, or the Sanitary Commission, do not take the matter in hand and protect officers from the different States against such frauds. It may be added also that neither the Ordnance nor the Quartermasters Departments furnish facilities to these agents such as they do to officers who apply personally to have their claims settled.

A FINE REVIEW.

The review of the Second Corps at Bailey's crossroads was one of the grandest affairs of the past week. An immense concourse of citizens and strangers witnessed the ceremony. The President and Secretary of War, Gens. MEADE, HANCOCK, PARKE, HAZEN, DAVIS, TIBBAL, MEIGS, and a number of other distinguished persons were present. There were present, also, ladies in large numbers. The review commenced at 3 o'clock, and ended at 5 o'clock P. M. Gen. HUMPHREYS, who was the reviewing officer, after marching along the whole line, accompanied by his staff, and Gens. MEADE and HANCOCK, returned to the stand, and the whole body of troops passed in review. At the conclusion, the guests partook of a magnificent entertainment prepared at the headquarters of Gen. HUMPHREYS.

LONGSTREET TO VISIT WASHINGTON.

Gen. LONGSTREET has received permission from the President to visit Washington for the purpose of attending to some private business, and will be here in a few days.

SHERMAN'S EASTERN TROOPS.

All Eastern regiments in SHERMAN's army have been ordered to report to Gen. AUGUR, commanding the Department of Washington.

A RESIGNATION.

Major BLAGDEN, Assistant Commissary-General of Prisoners, has resigned his commission and will shortly return to Massachusetts.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Gen. SHERMAN leaves for Cincinnati to-morrow evening. Arrangements have been made for moving his army West. They will move in eight days, at the rate of seven thousand per day.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

It is understood that Mr. DAVIS has been sent for by competent authority, and will be brought here to-morrow or next day. On his arrival, he will be confined at the arsenal, where there are abundant opportunities for his safe keeping. Nothing, however, has transpired in regard to any special preparations, and we can only judge of them from the arrangements which were made at Fortress Monroe. At the fort, an entire casemate, comprising two rooms, was set apart for his use. In front of it a line of sentinels making three sides of a square, of which the front of the casemate is the fourth, prevents all approach to the locality. Within this line is an officer on duty, who, for the time being is not allowed to leave the established inclosure, and who holds one of the keys to the door of the casemate. In the interior, two sentinels are on duty with their backs to the door, under orders not to speak during their tour of duty, but continually to observe the prisoner. Between them sits an officer, who is also not allowed to speak, and who holds the key of the second or interior lock of the door which cannot be opened, except by the the concurrence of the two officers named. At the door between the rooms is another sentinel, and in the inner room are two others who are all enjoined in the same strict silence. Mr. DAVIS cannot thus be lost sight of for a moment, day nor night. The window of the inner room is, of course, the embrasure of the casemate, looking out on the broad moat of the fort, and beyond it a line of sentinels observe the embrasure. The prisoner is provided with food from that prepared for the guard furnishing the above details. He has as much in quantity as he pleases, but no other rations than those of the soldiers, whose presence testifies to him the power of the government he so long defied. He is in continual uninterrupted silence. If he makes a request, it is written down and forwarded to the military commandant, who returns a brief answer in writing, granting or denying the favor. He is furnished with

Bible, and with that only, and thus for the time at least, he is left in solemn communion with his conscience and his God.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 30.

THE SECOND CORPS.

The second Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. HUMPHREYS commanding, was reviewed to-day at Balls Crossroads, Va., in the presence of Secretary STANTON and a number of distinguished military officers.

GEN. THOMAS TO COMMAND AT RICHMOND.

Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS arrived in Washington to-day, and will soon supersede Gen. HALLECK in the command at Richmond. Gen. HALLECK is to be transferred to the Pacific Department. Gen. MEADE is to command the Atlantic Division, Gen. SHERMAN the Southwestern Division, and Gen. SHERIDAN the Trans-Mississippi Department.

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The *Star* says there is no truth in the statement that a refusal has been made on the part of Secretary STANTON to surrender JEFF. DAVIS to the civil authorities here for trial. DAVIS will doubtless be tried here under the indictment of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

ABOUT EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

A paragraph recently appeared and has been extensively copied into the papers; which seems to have created a misapprehension in the minds of many persons who are interested in the moneys and other valuables taken from Union prisoners by Confederate officials, a portion of which has lately been turned over to Gen. MULFORD, United States Agent of Exchange, for distribution among the proper claimants. The article to which allusion is made, says: "Gen. MULFORD has in his possession $25,000 in greenbacks, and a small sum of gold and silver, being a portion of that taken from our soldiers when captured by the rebels, and is to be distributed *pro rata* among those proving their right to it." A note from Gen. MULFORD, dated Richmond, says: "So much of this as relates to the distribution of the property is incorrect. I am only authorized to pay such claims as are verified by the invoices and records received by me with the property. The balance, if any, will be disposed of in such manner as the proper authority may direct. I respectfully request all persons who have claims for valuables taken from them by the enemy, to forward at once a full statement of the name, rank and organization, date and place of capture, amount and kind of property taken, with the name and rank of the party receiving the same; also, giving full and plain directions how, to whom and where they may desire such property, if found, forwarded. I would also give notice that a large number of packages addressed and sent to Union prisoners of war in the South, previous to the evacuation of the City of Richmond, are in my possession, letters of inquiry, or instructions concerning which, may be addressed to me and will receive prompt attention.

SHUTTING UP RUM SHOPS.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has ordered all bar-rooms and places where liquor is sold within the District of Columbia to be closed until further orders. This is in consequence of the large number of straggling soldiers in this city and neighborhood, and to prevent the recurrence of occasional disturbances from the use of strong drink.

ARREST OF A POST-OFFICE CLERK.

F. W. GRAY and J. W. SMITH, police detectives of Baltimore, acting for the Post-office Department, to-day arrested CHARLES W. SPENCER, a clerk in the Post-office in this city, on the charge of having abstracted from the department about $160,000 worth of United States bonds, and about $5,000 worth of postage stamps. SPENCER was taken before a Justice, and S. J. BOWEN, the city Postmaster, appeared and made a statement in effect that the above-mentioned amounts had already been ascertained to be missing. In default of $10,000 bail required by the Justice, SPENCER was committed to jail for further hearing. Detectives SMITH and GRAY arrested in Baltimore WM. B. CUDLIPP, of Washington, charged with being an accomplice of SPENCER.

PRESERVING ORGANIZATIONS.

The Adjutant-General sends a communication to Gen. MEADE, of which the following is a copy:

"Referring to your telegram of this date relative to certain regiments having kept up their organizations after expiration of original term by the addition of recruits who are not entitled to discharge, I am directed to say that all such regiments, except those mustered into service under call of July 2, 1862, will have their existing organizations continued as if they were veteran regiments."

The Secretary of the Interior directs that all disbursements in the Interior Deparment be made hereafter by one officer instead of several parties without the department, as heretofore.

SURVEY OF THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

A party of engineers will leave here to-morrow to reëxamine and resurvey the several battle-fields between the Rapidan and Cold Harbor.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. THOMAS.

Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS is expected here to-morrow, and will immediately assume command of the Virginia and North Carolina Department, headquarters at Richmond.

COPIES OF MUSTER ROLLS.

The War Department has directed that copies of the muster-out rolls shall be furnished to the Adjutant-Generals of the several States. Descriptive lists of all paroled and exchanged prisoners of war, belonging to the Army of the Potomac, will be sent immediately to the commanding officers at Camp Parole, Annapolis.

APPOINTMENT OF A JUDGE.

RUBEN P. DICK has been appointed Judge of the District Court of North Carolina.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—The drama of "Camille" was revived at this establishment on Monday evening—the part of the heroine being sustained by Miss HOSMER, who is new to our audience. The lady has evidently been disciplined in a good school, and has fully mastered her arduous profession. Her voice is agreeable, her appearance stately, and her manner lady-like. In a piece like "Camille," it is hardly possible to display these points to the best advantage; but Miss HOSMER did so sufficiently to make good her claim to a Metropolitan position, and the lady will, we doubt not, in a more dignified walk of the drama, achieve a marked success. She was well supported by Mr. BARTON HILL, Mr. JOHN DYOTT, and other members of the company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A few years since Miss LAURA KEENE brought discredit on the theatre which she then conducted by producing a piece called the "Seven Daughters of Satan." It was saved, however, by a brilliant *mise-en-scene*. We are sorry that Mr. WOOD has thought it necessary to follow the bad example. In reviving the "Seven Daughters," he removes all the favorable impressions that have been created by the performances of Mr. OWENS, Mr. and Mrs. KEANE, &c. The piece is inefably stupid. Its tendency is toward absolute vulgarity, and at best it is dull and silly. The Broadway management has placed the piece on the stage with some care, but we doubt if this fact will save it from the condemnation which it so heartily merits.

Naval.

The gunboat *Hunchback*, JOSEPH P. FYFFE, Lieutenant Commanding, from Shorn River, N. C., arrived at this port yesterday. She left New-York in 1861 on her first service; was in the Burnside expedition on Roanoke Island, in which fight she was struck by eight 32-pound shots, which passed completely through her, and also by one 100-pounder, which disabled her engine. She was actively employed in the sounds of North Carolina, participating in every engagement for two years. In October, 1863, she was in the noted Blackwater fight, (the late Capt. FLUSSER being Flag-Officer,) in which she received between eleven and twelve hundred musket balls in the hull. For the past eighteen months she has been doing active service on the James River, and in March last was again ordered to North Carolina. Her officers are:

Lieut.-Commanding J. P. FYFFE; Acting Master and ex-Officer, Ed. H. Valentine; Engineer and Sailing Master, John W. Thompson; Acting Assist. Paymaster, Henry Cushing; First Assist. Engineer in charge, Aug. Barnard; Acting Assist. Surgeon, R. H. Johnson, Act. Third Assist. Engineers, John Edwards, Setch Hart, Jas. B. Carnes, Acting Mate, John F. Sias; Captain's Clerk, E. W. Gardener.

The United States bark *Gemsbok*, 7 guns, J. F. WINCHESTER commanding, from Charleston, S. C., also arrived yesterday. Her officers are, Commander, J. F. WINCHESTER; Ex Officer, J. N. Ankers; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Edgar K. Sellew; Acting Assistant Surgeon, B. J. Richards; Acting Ensigns, C. T. Baker and S. S. Eldridge.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Continued from First Page.

you, that he had been to Richmond? A.—No, Sir; I never mentioned John H. Surratt's name.

Q.—Did you see the letter found by Mr. Collenback on the bar? A.—I did not.

Q.—How did you learn that Mr. Collenback was to be a witness? A.—He told me himself.

Q.—When did you come in that evening? A.—I think about ten o'clock. I went in with Mr. Cottingham.

Q.—Did you or not use any threat against Mr. Collenback? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Would not you have a knowledge of it if you had? A.—I think I ought to have. I do not think I did. Only in reference to the public press—I told him I would look at his statement.

Q.—And if you found in the public press that he had testified against your sister, what did you say? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—On the evening of the 11th, when you saw Mr. Lloyd and Mrs. Surratt and this man Gwynn, how long had you been at Lloyd's house? A.—I judge it was about two o'clock when I got there, and I stayed until about sundown, or a little later.

Q.—How many persons did you see there during that time? A.—I suppose from ten to fifteen.

Q.—Did Gwynn leave before Mrs. Surratt did? A.—I think he did.

Q.—Do you recollect whether he saw Mrs. Surratt on that occasion or not? A.—He did see her in the parlor. I went in at the door as he spoke to her.

Q.—Who was in there? A.—Weichman, I think.

Q.—Did you see Gwynn come out? A.—I do not recollect that I did; I saw him when he left the house and went home.

Q.—Did you hear the conversation between him and Mrs. Surratt? A.—No; I did not go into the parlor while they were conversing.

Q.—You have been asked here as to Mrs. Surratt's loyalty; what has been your attitude toward the government during this war? A.—Perfect loyalty, I think.

Q.—How did you stand when the question of the secession of Maryland was under discussion? A.—I spent three thousand dollars to hold her in the Union, as everybody in that neighborhood will testify.

Q.—Have you never taken part in any way against the government during the entire war? A.—Never by act, word, aid or sympathy with the rebels.

By Mr. Aiken—Q.—State if you know for what you are under arrest? A.—I do not.

Q.—State if you had any conversation with Mr. Collingham about a three thousand dollar reward? A.—Our commissioners had offered three thousand dollars for any party who would give information on the subject of the assassination. He claimed it for the arrest of Mr. Lloyd and asked me if I would see the commissioners and ascertain whether I could get it or not.

Q.—When you stated to Collenback that he ought to be a strong witness against your sister, because she had brought up his children, did you mean it, or did you speak ironically? A.—I did not mean it at all.

Q.—Is it a fact that Mrs. Surratt did rear that family? A.—Partially so.

Testimony of Anna Surratt.

Q.—State your full name to the court. A.—ANNA E. Surratt.

Q.—Are you under arrest at the present time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When were you arrested? A.—On the 17th of April.

Q.—Are you confined in the Old Capitol? A.—Yes, Sir, in the Carroll Prison.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Atzeroth? A.—I have met him, Sir, several times.

Q.—Where? A.—At our house at Washington City.

Q.—When did he first come there? A.—Sometime after Christmas; I think it was in February.

Q.—How long did he remain there then? A.—He did not stay over night to my knowledge; he used to call sometimes, now and then.

Q.—Can you state to the court, from your own knowledge, whether or not Atzeroth was given to understand that he was not wanted at the house? A.—Yes, Sir; mamma said she did not care to have strangers there; but we treated him with politeness, as we did every one who came to the house.

Q.—Do you or do you not know of frequent instances in which Mrs. Surratt failed to recognize her friends? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is she able to read or sew by gaslight? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you not often plagued her about wearing spectacles? A.—I told her she was too young-looking to get spectacles yet, and she said she could not see to read without them.

Q.—Could she read or sew of dark mornings? A.—She could read some, but she seldom sewed of a dark day.

Q.—Do you know Lewis J. Weichman? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he a boarder at your mother's house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How was he treated there? A.—Too kindly.

Q.—Was it or not your mother's habit to sit up and wait for him when we was out late? A.—Yes, just as she would for my brother. Weichman engaged a room for Atzeroth. When he came Weichman and he used to make private signs to each other.

Q.—Did you refer to Atzeroth or Payne? A.—To Atzeroth.

Q.—At what time did Payne first come to your house? A.—He came one night after dark, and left early the next morning.

Q.—How long was that before the assassination? A.—It was after Christmas; not very long after.

Q.—How many times did he come there? A.—He stayed one night when he first came, and we did not see him again for some weeks after; it was Weichman who brought Payne in then; I went down stairs and told mamma he was there, and she did not understand it, and did not like strangers coming to the house, but to treat him politely, as she had been in the habit of treating every one who came there; he called two or three times after that.

Q.—Did he ask for accommodations for the night? A.—Yes, Sir; and he said he would leave the next morning, and I believe he did.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Booth? A.—Yes, Sir, I have met him.

Q.—When was he last at your house? A.—On the Monday before the assassination.

Q.—Do you know whether or not the carriage was at the door ready to go when Booth came? A.—Yes, Sir, I think it was; he came in and found mamma about to go. She had been speaking about going a day or two before that on a matter of business, and she said she was obliged to go.

Q.—How long did Booth remain? A.—Not over a few minutes. He never stayed long when he came.

Q.—Do you recognize that picture as ever belonging to you?

The picture known in this record as "Spring, Summer and Autumn" was then shown to the witness.

A.—Yes, Sir; it was mine; it was given to me by the man Weichman.

Q.—Was there any other picture in this frame? A.—I put one of Booth's behind it. I went to a gallery with Miss Ward, and while we were there we selected some pictures of Booth, and, as we knew him, we got some of them; but my brother told me he would take them away from me, and so I hid them.

Q.—Did you own any photographs of Davis and Stephens? A.—Yes, Sir, and Gen. Lee and Gen. Beauregard and a few others, I don't remember them all.

Q.—When did you get them? A.—Father gave them to me before his death and I prized them on his account.

Q.—Did you have no photographs of Union Generals? A.—Yes, Sir, of Gens. McClellan, Grant and Joe Hooker.

Q.—Do you recollect the last time you saw your brother? A.—Yes Sir.

Q.—How long was that before the assassination? A.—On the Monday before it was two weeks.

Q.—Have you seen him since? A.—No Sir.

Q.—Were Booth and your brother on friendly terms? A.—I never asked him, he used to call and see him sometimes. One day I know he said Booth was crazy, and he wished he would not come there.

Q.—Where was your brother in 1861? A.—At college.

Q.—What college? A.—St. Charles College.

Q.—Was he a student there at that time? A.—Yes, sir; but not of divinity.

Q.—How long was your brother at that college? A.—For three years; but he spent his vacations at home in August.

Q.—Miss Surrat, did you at your mother's house at any time on any occasion ever hear a word breathed as to any plot or plan or conspiracy in existence to assassinate the President of the United States? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear any remarks made with reference to the assassination of any member of the Government? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear it discussed by any member of the family to capture the President of the United States? A.—No, sir; I did not.—where is mamma?

By Mr. Ewing—What year did your brother leave college? A.—In 1861 or 1862, the year my father died. (*Settle vace*—Where is mamma?)

Q.—What years were you at school in Bryantown? A.—From 1854 to 1861; the 16th of July was the day I left.

Q.—Did you ever see Dr. Modd at your mother's house at Washington? A.—No, Sir.

The girl kept nervously glancing toward the dock, and tapping the stand with her foot impatiently.

The counsel, Mr. Ewing, with an evident desire to keep her occupied till the usher came to, led her through the crowd to the witness-room, and said to her: "Is Surratsville on the road between Washington and Bryantown?" By this time the usher had arrived and the Court told her that she could go. As she arose, she answered the question in the affirmative, adding in a quick, sharp voice, "Where is mama?" Mr. Aiken came forward, and telling her that she would soon see her mama again, led her on into the ante-room adjoining the court. The women crowded forward with eager faces and devouring eyes, to witness the departure of the sorrow-stricken child from the presence of the court. As Miss Surratt was leaving the stand, a member of the court handed her a small white handkerchief which she had dropped. She snatched it from him quickly and rudely, without a word of thanks. No cross-examination was had of this witness. And when, with reportorial curiosity we asked the reason why, the most technical and dry of the Judge Advocates simply told us that it would have been cruel, the girl having a greater load of sorrow upon her than she could bear.

Testimony of Lemons.

Q.—State whether you know Atzeroth? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Since he was a boy.

Q.—Were you at the house of Hezekiah Mentz on the Sunday after the assassination? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—Did you see the prisoner there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State what the conversation was? A.—I met Atzeroth at Mentz's between 11 and 12 o'clock on the Sabbath after this affair had occurred, and when first I approached Mr. Atzeroth I said: "Are you the man that killed Abe Lincoln?" and says he "Yes," and then we both laughed. We was joking. "Well," says I, "Andrew; I want to know the truth, if it is so, that the President is killed." There was a great excitement in the neighborhood, and I wanted to know. He said: "It is so," and that he died on Saturday at 3 o'clock. I went on to ask him if it was so about the Seward's, about the old man having his throat cut. He said yes, that Seward was stabbed or rather cut at, but not killed. I asked him whether it was correct about Mr. Grant; he said he did not know whether it was so or not, and went to dinner; and at the dinner table, my brother asked him if Mr. Grant was killed, and he said he did not suppose he was, and said if it had been done, it was probably by some man who got into the same car or train that he did; I was not in his company over half an hour.

Q.—Did you hear him say that if the man who was to follow Grant had followed him he would have been killed? A.—No; he said if Mr. Grant was to have been killed it must have been by a man who got into the same car or into the same train, one of the two.

Q.—Was or was not the prisoner during that day very much excited? A.—Well, he was confused or appeared so at the dinner table, and there was something between him and the young lady that he had been paying his attentions to.

Q.—Was he paying his addresses to the daughter of Mr. Mentz. A.—Yes, Sir, he had been.

Q.—Was she or not throwing him the cold shoulder that day? A.—Yes, Sir, it appeared so.

Q.—And he was down in the mouth about it was he? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you with the prisoner all the time he was speaking with Mentz that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He could not, at the dinner-table have made any remark without your hearing it? A.—No, Sir.

By Col. Burnett—Q.—Did you have any other talk with Atzeroth that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not you walk down with him to the stable? A.—No, Sir, that was by brother.

Testimony of Mr. Lemons,

brother of the foregoing witness—Q.—Did you know Atzeroth? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him. A.—Some eighteen months or two years.

Q.—Were you at the house of Mr. Mentz on the Sunday after the assassination. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with the prisoner then? A.—I asked him about Mr. Grant, Mr. Gen. Grant; and asked him if it was so or not; he didn't suppose it was; and then he said if it is so some one must have got into the same train of cars he did; when me and him were in the yard after that he said what a lot of trouble I see; I said what have you to trouble you; he said more than I shall ever get shed of; that was about all that he said.

Testimony of Mrs. McAllister.

Q.—Do you know Atzeroth? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many years have you known him? A.—Only since March last.

Q.—State whether or not on the 14th day of March he called at your house and took a drink? A.—Yes, Sir; about 10 o'clock; I don't know the exact time.

Q.—Did you notice whether he was excited or not? A.—I did not.

Q.—What do you know about his being a coward or a brave man? A.—I have heard men say that he would not resent an insult.

Testimony of W. W. Brisco.

Q.—How long have you known Atzeroth? A.—Six or seven years, at Port Tobacco.

Q.—What is his reputation for bravery? A.—He was always considered a man of not much courage.

Testimony of James Keller.

Q.—State whether you are the proprietor of the livery stable on E-street, near the corner of Eighth? A.—Yes, Sir, one of them.

Q.—State whether or not you let Atzeroth a horse on the 14th of April out of your stable? A.—Yes; a small bay mare, from fourteen to fourteen and a half hands high; he got the horse about half-past three o'clock.

Q.—Did the prisoner write his name on the slate? A.—He did, Sir; but my partner rubbed off the contents of the slate a few days after.

Q.—Did he write it in a small or large hand? A.—In a tolerable hand.

Q.—Did he hesitate to put his name down? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you require any reference? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he give you any? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who did he give you? A.—A number of persons in Maryland, and some at Port Tobacco.

Q.—Any names in Washington? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who? A.—John Cook was one.

Q.—Where does Mr. Cook live? A.—Right opposite me.

Q.—Did you go there and inquire after Atzeroth? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that horse returned? A.—I can't say; I did not stay till he returned.

Q.—Did he pay for the horse? A.—Yes, Sir; he paid me five dollars.

Testimony of Samuel Smith.

Q.—Are you stable-boy at Keller's stable? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see the prisoner before? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you in the stables on the night of the 14th of April? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did the bay mare come in that night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time? A.—To the best of my knowledge, at eleven o'clock; we have a clock there, but it isn't going.

Q.—What condition was the mare in? A.—Pretty much as she was when she went out.

Q.—Did she look as if she had been ridden hard? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there no foam on her? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. McAllister

was here recalled, and having testified that he had seen a pistol and a dirk-knife in the possession of Atzeroth, and that he had kept the same for him one day, he was shown the knife and pistol said to have been found in the alleged coat of Atzeroth, but declared that he was unable positively to identify either; the pistol he knew was not the same.

Testimony of Miss Herrold.

Q.—Are you the prisoner's sister? A.—I am, Sir.

The witness was then shown the coat and the handkerchief found on the coat alleged to have been taken from Atzeroth's room, but she could not identify either as the property of her brother.

Testimony of Capt. F. Monroe.

Q—State whether or not you had custody of the prisoners at the bar subsequent to their arrest. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—On board of the monitors.

Mr. Doster then desired to hand into the court a written request from the prisoner Atzeroth, that his confession to Capt. F. Monroe be admitted. The counsel stated that he was aware that he had no legal right to insist upon this, and that he merely made a question for the liberality of the court to decide.

Judge Holt then here remarked: "I think it is greatly to be deplored that counsel will urge such matters upon this court, as they know and admit to be contrary to law."

The Court then decided that the confession should not be received, and Capt. F. Monroe was therefore dismissed from the stand.

Chas. Sullivan, Ex-Governor Farwell and others were then called on the part of the defence, but they not being present, the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 30.

The following is the statement of the condition of the Boston Banks for the week:

Capital stock	$3,100,000
Loans and discounts	5,726,428
Specie	636,584
Due from other banks	1,110,179
Due to other banks	235,794
Deposits	2,731,794
Circulation	2,975,173

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—An oration on "President LINCOLN" will be delivered, at Cooper Institute, on Thursday, June 1, by FREDERICK DOUGLASS. The proceeds of the lecture will be paid over to the Lincoln Monument Fund.

All Ladies and Gentlemen can have

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR

restores GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its FALLING OUT, keeps the HEAD CLEAN. Stands above comparison with any other hair-dressing. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

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An Excellent Article.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRIP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels.

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HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Second-Hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium

Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines,
NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 160 Broadway.

Important to Soldiers.—Gents' all wool suits at $18. Boys' all wool suits at $9. I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av., and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

Suit of Clothes, All Wool, $20. Boys' SUIT, $10. FREEMAN & BURR,
No. 124 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau.

Newell's Perfect-fitting Shirts, Ready-made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Hdkfs., Gloves, Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. E. A. NEWELL, 625 Broadway.

Forewarned is to be Forearmed.—There is good authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the Great Scourge of our race; and yet, in the formative stages, all pulmonary complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT of Dr. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation, and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on pulmonary complaints; and it cures bronchitis effectually, if taken in time and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century; and if those who are threatened with lung diseases, or any of the symptoms of bronchitis or asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold by all Druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

People are dying daily who might have been saved by the timely use of that life regenerating vegetable cordial BIOKRENE. In all cases of debility it recruits and reëstablishes the vital powers. Depot No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

Harry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jonas & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthilf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 45 High-st.; Gratham, Lincolnshire; Congala, Madrid, Spain; Corujo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pon, Panama; Niobey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

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INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
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FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
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Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

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LEVETT'S "PATENT," in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced. Its immense advantages and beauty are obvious to every one. An examination solicited.

No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's
World's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall, and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a luxuriant growth.

GUARANTEE OF ITS WORTH AND MERIT.

Rev. J. West, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where gray, to its original color."

Rev. Wm. Cutter, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

Rev. H. V. Degen, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

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Every family should have a box of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR; saves life and prevents suffering.

Keep Cool!

In order to do so you must use one of our unrivaled PETROLEUM COOKING STOVES. Cooking, Baking and Ironing done to perfection, without affecting the temperature of the room.

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No. 226 Pearl-st.

Old Eyes Made New.

Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A Lady Visiting Fifty Hat Stores will scarcely find in them all one-half the number of dashing, graceful, coquettish and fascinating styles of ladies' and misses' fancy hats, that may be seen at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway; and nowhere have prices been so unsparingly cut down.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

At Old Prices. Wedding Cards, French and English note paper, silver door-plates, monograms, seal presses, &c. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Laugh and be Robbed.—Wise men once laughed at Prof. Morse for carrying intelligence by electricity, and stuck to their stage-coach. Office Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 198 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

For Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, or urinary organs of male or female, take RISLEY'S BUCHU, which is double the strength and less price than any other. Depot, No. 141 Chambers-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents. Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Clothing.—Soldiers can save 12 to 15 per cent. by calling on FREEMAN & BURR, No. 124 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau, opposite the *Sun* Office.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes; also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for Silverplate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MARRIED.

BLIZZARD—WRIGHT.—On Monday, May 29, at the residence of Rev. Dr. Jackson, of Westchester, DAVID E. BLIZZARD, of New-Rochelle, and LOURIA WRIGHT, adopted daughter of Charles Wright, of New-Rochelle. No cards.

CONVENUS—MONTGOMERY.—On Monday, May 29, by Rev. T. F. Cornell, GEORGE S. CONVENUS, of St. Croix, and HARRIET A., daughter of Moses Montgomery, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAWLEY—FINCH.—At West Morrisania, on Thursday, May 11, by Rev. Washington Gladden, Mr. ALPHEUS W. HAWLEY, of Jersey City, and Miss CAROLINE L. FINCH, daughter of Myron Finch, Esq., of West Morrisania, N. Y.

NICHOLS—KING.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Monday, May 29, by Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. THOMAS M. NICHOLS and Miss JOSEPHINE M. KING.

NICKERSON—COBB.—On Tuesday, May 30, at Elliot Church, Newton Corner, by Rev. J. W. Wellman, THEODORE NICKERSON, of New-York, and KATE MORTON COBB, of Newton Corner.

DIED.

CLARK.—At Keyport, N. J., on Monday, May 29, of consumption, JACOB CLARK, Sr., aged 41 years.

His remains will be interred in Greenwood this day, (Wednesday,) 31st inst., at 10 o'clock.

CORNISH.—On Sunday morning, May 28, of congestion of the brain, ANNIE LILLIAN, infant daughter of Charles L. and Ann Eliza Cornish.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Newtown, L. I., at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon. Carriages will be in attendance at Newtown depot on the arrival of the 11:30 train from Hunter's Point.

DARBY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 30, CAROLINE, wife of Wm. G. Darby, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, June 1, at 2 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 132 Franklin-av., without further invitation.

DIEDERICHS.—Suddenly, on Monday, May 29, ROBERT DIEDERICHS, a native of Dusseldorf, aged 57 years.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) May 31, at 2½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 54 West 13th-st., without further notice.

GOTT.—At Union, N. J., on Monday, May 29, of paralysis, Mrs. CATHARINE GOTT, formerly of Albany.

Her remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

☞ Albany and Cooperstown papers please copy.

HEPBURN.—On Monday, May 29, ERNEST LIVINGSTON, only child of Peter A. and Ella L. Hepburn, aged 1 year, 7 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 335 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

RIKER.—On Monday morning, May 29, at his late residence, No. 195 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, Mr. JOHN C. RIKER, late publisher and bookseller.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

STOUT.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, May 30, LYDIA, daughter of John B. D. and Susan V. D. Stout, aged 2 years, 10 months and 17 days.

Her remains will be taken to New-Brunswick for interment.

SHEPHERD.—At Middletown, Monmouth County, N. J., on Wednesday, May 24, THOMAS SHEPHERD, Esq., aged 84 years.

VAN WAGENEN.—At Schraalenburgh, N. J., on Tuesday, May 23, GERRIT VAN WAGENEN, youngest son of the late William Van Wagenen, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, June 1, at 9½ o'clock, from the North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton sts., without further invitation.

WALSH.—RICHARD WALSH, son of John Walsh, blacksmith, Ballydoff, Parish of Lismore, County Waterford, Ireland, aged 22 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 31st inst., from his late residence, No. 253 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

YATES.—On Monday, May 29, JOHN B. B. YATES, aged 52 years, 8 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 228 West 16th-st., on Thursday, June 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Schenectady papers please copy.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 27, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. E. H. Perkins, the Consul of the United States at St. Croix, Danish West Indies, of the death, on the 21st day of December last, at Fredericksted, of W. H. FRY, a citizen of the United States, and a former resident of New-York.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STAT

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

JAMES CURPHEY,

LATE CASHIER OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
BROKER AND DEALER IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, of all issues, and all other classes of GOVERNMENT STOCKS, bought and sold at the best market rates.

Orders from banks, bankers and individuals in the country will receive especial attention. Gold and coupons remitted for on receipt.

Collections made on very favorable terms.

JAMES CURPHEY,
No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED

Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.

Authorized to receive subscriptions to the

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.

WM. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. PARMELEE, Cashier.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 123 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Manetta Mining Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 51 Broad-street, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
New-York, May 27, 1865. Secretary.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK WANTED.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNCAN, No. 46 Pine-st.
All descriptions Telegraph and Express Stocks bought and sold.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Mich., May 15, 1865.

$750,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until Tuesday, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, (750,000,) or any part thereof, of "War Eighty Loan Bonds" of the State of Michigan, authorized by an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act authorizing a War County Loan," approved March 2, 1865, to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable at the pleasure of the State, after the expiration of twenty-five years from and after the 1st day of May, 1865, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. The interest on the bond to the date of delivery will be added. The right is reserved to reject any bid, if considered necessary to protect the interests of the State.

If desired, payments will be received and the bonds delivered at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.

J. OWEN,
State Treasurer.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COEN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent., and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount required to make the capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in the same, out of the said company, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WYMAN, Secretary.

GUARANTEE OF THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS HOLDING PLACES OF TRUST.—Books of subscription to the capital of the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the Mechanics' Bank, No. 63 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of May instant, and continue open until the 1st day of June next, daily, from the hours of 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Ten per cent will be required at the time of subscribing.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,
DAVID S. DODGE,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
GEORGE E. ELLIS,
Committee on Subscription.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the Trustees for the stockholders and creditors of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, and the Receiver of the Bank of Albany, to apply and dispose of the property, and finish up the remaining affairs of such trust, and to discharge such trust," passed Feb. 27, 1865, all persons having circulating notes or bills of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, are hereby notified and required to present the same for redemption to JAY GOULD, TEN EYCK, sole acting Trustee, or to ADAM VAN ALLEN, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, at the First National Bank, in the City of Albany, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of September, 1865. J. H. TEN EYCK, Trustee.

ALBANY, March 3, 1865. mhs—lawsm

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at the close at business on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 3d of June. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.
F. H. TOWN, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 2, THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this company for the election of directors will be held at the company's office in Milwaukee, on THURSDAY, 8th of June, 1865, at noon. The transfer books will be closed from 24th May, instant, at 7 P. M., to 8th June, at 10 A. M.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING CO., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 484 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. Per order of the President.

CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 38 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STOLEN—FROM A PUBLIC STOREHOUSE, IN Washington, D. C., on or about April 20, 1865, the following Certificates of Stock, viz.: No. 360 for 25 Shares Lake Superior Silver Lead Company, and No. 342 for 25 Shares Mendota Mining Company, both standing in the name of Col. C. S. Comstock. All persons are called on to show cause why new certificates should not be issued in lieu thereof.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Bullion Mining Company (of Colorado) will be held at the office of the company, No. 48 Liberty-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1865, at 3 o'clock.

F. B. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE.—The interest due on the bonds of this company, June 1, 1865, will be paid, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the National Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, over the Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

CARPENTER & BOARDMAN,

STOCK BROKERS.
No. 4 WALL-ST.,

EDWARD P. CARPENTER,
LANDSDALE BOARDMAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

E. R. McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 3 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the Levant, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-one Directors and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Court-st., corner of Ramsen-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN W. CHENEY,
BROOKLYN, May 23, 1865. Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(L. S.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.
(Signed.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

E. R. McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

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No. 53 Exchange-place.

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BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-one Directors and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Court-st., corner of Ramsen-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN W. CHENEY,
BROOKLYN, May 23, 1865. Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(L. S.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.
(Signed.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

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In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

E. R. McILVAINE,

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No. 53 Exchange-place.

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JOHN W. CHENEY,
BROOKLYN, May 23, 1865. Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

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In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(L. S.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.
(Signed.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

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In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

E. R. McILVAINE,

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JOHN W. CHENEY,
BROOKLYN, May 23, 1865. Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

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In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(L. S.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.
(Signed.)

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Assessment of Three Dollars per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, payable on the 5th of June next, at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTZ HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st of May to the 6th of June, inclusive.

J. H. TYLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. In accordance with Article 5 of the by-laws.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

MAY 26, 1865.

DOUGLAS MINING COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Douglas Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, in New-York, on Monday, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with article five, of the by-laws. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York have ordered the payment, on the fifth day of June next, of the final installment of fifty per cent. upon its capital stock, at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.—Dated May 20, 1865.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 146 BROADWAY.—An election of nine Trustees of this company will be held pursuant to its charter, at its office as above, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 12 M.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS FOR THE INCREASE OF the Capital Stock of the LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY to $1,000,000, by the addition of twenty thousand shares, of the par value of $25, will be opened at the office of said company, No. 104 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, and will remain open until the 31st of the same month. Ten per cent. of the amount will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before the 15th day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 12th inst. and remain closed until the 31st inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

CAUTION—NOTICE TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating in any way the following United States 7 3-10 Treasury Notes (first issue) of the following denominations and numbers, the same having been feloniously obtained from the undersigned on the 31st day of March, 1865:

Numbers 168,210, 168,211, 173,431, 173,432, 173,433, 173,434, 173,435, 173,436, 173,437, $500 each.

The payment by the Government of the United States of the above Treasury notes and coupons having been stopped.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
for the late firm of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., in liquidation, at the office of Wm. Henry Authon, Esq., attorney-at-law, No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York.

New-York, May 27, 1865.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and for three Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will remain open for one hour.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE OFfice of the undersigned, about 9½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, $500 in bills; also, the following notes: Notes drawn by Frank Leslie, due June 22, for $171 84; Frank McElrone, due July 20, for $252 34; J. Conner's Sons, dft., accepted by M. F. Rowe, due Aug. 27, for $475 61; and draft of D. V. Whiting, accepted by Sackett, Belcher & Co., due Oct. 2, for $456 62. All of above notes are indorsed by the undersigned. The above reward will be paid for the return of the same. The payment of the notes has been stopped. JAS. CONNER'S SONS,
Corner Reade and Centre sts.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER—ON or about the 18th of this inst., three U. S. 7-30 PER CENT. BONDS, bearing the following dates and numbers: One for $1,000, dated June 15, 1865, No. 108,949; one for $100, dated June 15, 1865, No. 149,169; one dated June 15, 1865, No. 149,170, for $100. All persons are hereby forbid negotiating or receiving either of the above-named bonds, as their payment has been stopped.

NOAH JACKSON.

MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of June next, at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 22d June.

CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Pine-st., on MONDAY, June 5, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 22d May, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of the UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at their office, on MONDAY, June 5, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 9 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 16th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 15th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, May 26, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., exclusive of the Government Tax, which will be paid by the Company) has been declared, payable to Stockholders at the Treasurer's Office in Cincinnati on and after the 5th June.

Eastern Stockholders will receive the above dividend in New York funds.

Those who have not already filed a general order for the remittance of their dividends, can, by addressing the undersigned, have a check forwarded by mail.

S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO. have this day declared an annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of EDWARD CROMWELL, Esq., Treasurer, No. 123 Broad-st., on and after June 1.

STEPHEN W. CAREY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS BANK, NEW-YORK, May 27.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. payable June 2, free of government tax; the transfer books will be closed from May 31 to June 2.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PETROLEUM.

THE LAST CHANCE.

The books of subscription to the working capital of the

SUGAR CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY

WILL CLOSE ON

WEDNESDAY, May 31.

This is the most promising petroleum stock, either for investment or speculation, ever offered to the public.

Books open at the office of

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO., Bankers,

No. 57 Exchange-place.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

VERY DESIRABLE TRACT OF OIL AND COAL LAND FOR SALE IN WITZEL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

This tract contains about SIX THOUSAND (6,000) ACRES, over seven hundred of which is FINE BORING or bottom land, including some FINELY CULTIVATED FARMS; eight miles from MANNINGTON, on the BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD; four miles from the well of the West Virginia Oil Company; will be sold low to close a partnership.

For particulars inquire of WALES & HAYDEN, No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 6, where maps can be seen.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 69 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw interest from June 1.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 10 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed free from government tax. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from that date.

E. H. BELL, Secretary.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE

CLAY MILL PROPERTY.

Situated 1½ miles from the Hudson River, at Fishkill Landing, and on the line of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

A fine durable water power, being the whole of the Matteawan Creek, with a fall of 18 feet.

Apply soon to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER POWER TO RENT FOR THREE YEARS.—Location upon navigation on the Hudson River, at the intersection of the Boston, Hartford and Erie with the Hudson River Railroad, near Fishkill Landing.

Buildings with motive machinery will be erected to suit the customer upon walls now in part constructed.

Apply immediately to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL $2,000,000 00
ASSETS 1ST JANUARY, '65 ..... 5,765,503 42
LIABILITIES 71,901 53

FIRE,
MARINE AND
INLAND INSURANCE.

This company having organized a marine department under the immediate charge of Mr. V. . Nicoll, late of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, is now prepared to take marine risks.

The same prompt and equitable course of dealings, which has for so many years been pursued in the Fire and Inland branches, will be maintained in the new department.

Liberal arrangements will be made with Merchants and Shippers transacting their business directly with the Company.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
J

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, formerly owned by the late Major William Jones, situated in the town of Oyster Bay, north side of Long Island, on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor. It is within two hours' ride of the City of New-York, by Long Island Railroad, and Syosset Branch Road, which is now being graded within ten minutes' drive of the house, and also by steamboat, eight months of the year. The mansion house is built of wood, with white oak frame, a substantial and fine-looking building, large and commodious, with every convenience, and in perfect order. It is beautifully situated in the centre of a large lawn, extending down to the water, and is surrounded with large, fine ornamental trees. The grounds consist of 18 acres of choice land, under a high state of cultivation, and abounding in fruit of all kinds. The outbuildings are two cottage houses, a large stable and carriage-house, wood-house, tool-house, ice-house, (filled,) bathing and boat-house, all in complete order, besides two graperies, (each one hundred feet long,) filled with choice fruit, and heated with hot water pipes. There are two wells of excellent water and a living spring upon the premises. There is a fine beach for bathing, and unsurpassed advantages for boating, gunning, fishing, &c. If not disposed of by 6th day of June next, it will then be sold at auction on the place, at 3 o'clock P. M., to the highest bidder. Those who wish to attend the sale can take the boat which leaves James Slip Ferry at 10½ A. M., connecting with the Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, reaching the place in ample time.
For any particulars apply to J. L. S. WILLARD, Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Kingsbridge, Westchester County, the residence of Joseph H. Godwin, Esq. The house is well built and replete with all the modern conveniences and improvements; there is a large stable and necessary outbuildings, 20 acres of land with abundance of every variety of fruit, forest and ornamental shade trees and shrubbery, fine garden, &c. Good bathing and fishing, and valuable oyster grounds, fine views, &c., altogether one of the most unexceptionable locations for a gentleman's residence, being but a short distance from the city by the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, and also by steamboat. Apply to the owner on the premises, or to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—20 on the North River.....$3,000 to $20,000
6 at Kensico and White Plains.....3,000 to 12,000
3 at Mamaroneck.....5,000 to 15,000
2 at Rye and Port Chester.....1,800 to 20,000
15 at Greenwich and Stamford.....2,000 to 25,000
20 at Plainfield and Rahway.....2,500 to 26,000
10 at Bloomfield and Irvington.....2,000 to 30,000
15 in Rockland County.....3,000 to 15,000
—and others in all parts of New-York and New-Jersey, from $1,500 to $40,000. Apply to S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Immediate possession.—Two first-class brown-stone, corner Oxford and Hanson-place; three Philadelphia brick, southeast corner of Gates and Bergen; two frame and two brick on Herkimer, just west of Albany; three frame on Madison, east of Franklin; also, three brick stores on Fulton-st., east of Oxford. They will be sold at less than cost, and on accommodating terms. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, OF 19 acres, on Erie Railroad; half hour's ride from Jersey City; improvements consist of dwelling-house, containing 13 rooms, with barn and outhouses, ornamental cottage, for gardener or tenant, about 250 fruit trees, 300 grape vines, in bearing, of the choicest varieties, and all the small fruits; there is an abundance of never failing water, and the view is unsurpassed. Inquire of
C. FREEMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Possession at once.—A neat two-story and basement cottage house, carriage-house, &c., with 5 acres of good land, well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, at Jamaica, L. I., ten minutes' walk from depot. Apply to GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or SIMONSON & NEAFIE, No. 196 Fulton-av., near Nerins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, ON LONG Island Sound, half a mile from Steamboat Landing, and 30 miles from New-York City, 317 acres of excellent land, well wooded, fine spring of water, large mansion, with a comfortable frame house and outbuildings in good order, two wells, location perfectly salubrious, abounding in game and fine fishing grounds. Price moderate. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 55½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT NORWALK, Connecticut, for sale, or will be let from July to October, furnished, a delightfully located and spacious house, fine grounds and within ten minutes' walk to horse railroad. Rent for three months $1,140, stables, carriage house and gardens if required. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address Box No. 33, Norwalk, Connecticut.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence ten miles from this city in Westchester, ¼ mile from depot, elevated in a dry site, surroundings very fine, 6½ acres land, fruit and ornamental trees in abundance. All necessary outbuildings. Price, $12,000. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 15 ACRES OF LAND, lying about 1½ miles south of the village of Nyack, running from the river to the top of the mountain; on the premises are three houses, two of them in good repair; also, a dock; there is an apple orchard, and all the small fruits in abundance. Inquire of M. LAURENCE, Palisades, N. J., or JOHN JAYCOX, Glenham, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 52 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 19 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ROCKAWAY, A FURNISHED cottage, containing twelve rooms, on three-quarters of an acre of ground; the premises is stable, a never-failing well of water, and a large ice-house filled; price $7,000.
EDWARD COLES, Executor, No. 66 Wall-st.
Room No. 4, rear.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH and 6th ave.
Also, lots on streets adjacent to the Park.
Also lots on the principal avenues and streets.
Also several desirable plots of lots above the Central Park. Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, SIXTEEN rooms, outbuildings complete, seven acres choice land, fruit, shade, &c., in great abundance; beautifully located at Hastings; unsurpassed view of the Hudson; for sale or exchange for city house or lots.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, situated on Greenfield Hill, Fairfield County, Conn., having a fine view of the Sound, completely furnished, with eight acres; house 45 feet square; garden planted; all in perfect order. Apply at No. 25 Nassau-st., Room No. 27.

25 COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—FRONTing on the Sound, at Astoria, College Point, Little Neck, Huntington, Mamaroneck, Rye, Portchester, Stamford, Darien and Norwalk, at prices from $2,000 to $50,000.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 14 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Three-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 137 West 36th-st., near Broadway; modern improvements; size 20x50. Apply on the premises, or to JAMES HURRY, No. 84 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE of 5 acres, on the south side of Staten Island, facing the bay, with privilege of beach and bathing. Apply to
H. BRACE, No. 29 William-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE front English basement house and lot on 5th-av., south of 34th-st. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED country seats to rent at Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Poughkeepsie, Morrisania, Rye, Portchester, Stamford and Bridgeport. S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, within 45 minutes' of Wall-st. Apply to Messrs. WRIGHT & MERRIHEW, No. 52 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OCcupying a genteel house, and having more rooms than they require, viz.: Parlor, two or three bedrooms and bath-room, would take a front-chamber gentleman to board; the best of references given and required. Address DOMICIL, Box No. 140 *Times* Office, *for one week.*

BOARDING.—PARTIES CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with good board and pleasant rooms in a first-class house located in a private park on Castleton Heights, surrounded by beautiful shade-trees, near Quarantine Landing; address W., Box No. 5,191 Post-office, or call at the law offices of Adee & Timpson, No. 44 Nassau-st.

TO RENT WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE house no town, a few doors from 5th-av., a front parlor and bed-room on second floor, to a gentleman and wife without children; reference required. Address F. M., Box No. 1,133 New-York Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen only; breakfast if necessary; references required. Apply at No. 162 East 49th-st., near 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, in a first-class house; call at northeast corner of Hudson and Barrow sts. Entrance in Barrow-st.

NICELY-FURNISHED SITTING AND bedrooms, without board, to a gentleman; house very pleasantly situated. Apply at 14 10th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A large front room, with modern improvements, to gentlemen with partial board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 116 East 14th-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS—WITH FIRST-CLASS board, in a family of refinement, may be found at No. 170 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson, one hour by rail or boat; the Crowen House is now open for the reception of guests; (change of management;) furniture new, and a first-class table kept, spacious grounds and stabling. For further particulars apply to Mr. B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR ROOMS, WITH board, can be had in a private house, a few minutes' walk from East Haverstraw Station, (the first station below Peekskill,) on the Hudson River Railroad. Terms moderate. Address or call on S. N. ST. JOHN, East Haverstraw, Westchester County, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT HAVERSTRAW, on the west bank of the Hudson, 30 miles distance from New-York; rooms large and airy commanding extensive views of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to W. A. HUSTED, No. 298 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to Mrs. A. VREDENBURG, No. 15 Lamartine-place, 29th-st.

GOOD PLAIN COUNTRY BOARD WANTed near New-York, by a gentleman, wife and two children. Address, with full particulars, AMERICAN NEEDLE COMPANY, No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A VERY QUIET, mountainous region. Good rooms and table. Prices reasonable. Address Rev. L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Litchfield Co., Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM-HOUSE OF subscriber, one hour by rail from New-York, one-half mile west from depot; terms $8 per week. C. C. DUSENBERY, White Plains.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. United States revenue stamps constantly on hand.
HOWE & FERRY, No. 75 Bowery.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES
TO LET,
With splendid light and ventilation
Suitable for
Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF ASTORIA—The country seat of Byam K. Stevens, Esq., situated on Hallet's Cove, distant 5 minutes' walk from the steamboat landing; the location is high and healthy; the house large, in good order and mostly furnished; there is on the ground fine ornamental and forest trees, and fruit trees in full bearing, stable, carriage-house, laundry and ice-house, (filled.) Communication frequent by Harlem boats and by the city cars, crossing at 86th-st. ferry, making it the most desirable residence in the vicinity of the city. A large garden, now seeded, will be rented with the premises, if desired. Apply to STEVENS & NORRIS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—On the banks of the Hudson River, containing 34 acres, well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees; the house contains 12 rooms, gate-house, carriage-house, barns, ice-house, (filled;) are all new and first-class; will be rented to a suitable tenant, furnished or unfurnished, together with the horses and carriages. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to WM. MALLORY, Stratsburgh, N. Y.

TO RENT—AT OYSTER BAY, FOR THE SEAson, the late residence of Richard Ioelm, Esq., large house and two acres. House well furnished. All kinds of fruit in abundance. Splendid drives and beautiful scenery. Neighborhood healthy. No mosquitoes. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE HOTEL BUILDing and premises situated on the Shrewsbury River, at the Highlands of Navesink, New-Jersey, known as the Highland Home; immediate possession given. Apply to JOSEPH BELL, U. S. District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND LEASE of a neatly furnished house situated in a good locality in Boston; most of the furniture was made to order, and is nearly new; $3,000 cash. Address A. C. DODGE, Boston, Mass.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH STABLE, &c., $250 to let, ten miles from Jersey City, one mile from railroad depot, Newark; house has eight rooms. Apply to LAWRENCE & CO., No. 104 Wall-st., up stairs, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—NEW HOUSE, newly furnished, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, near and overlooking the Sound, with privilege of boating and bathing. Address Box No. 4,618 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A COTTAGE, handsomely furnished; location healthy; within ten minutes' walk of Quarantine Landing; will be let for three or six months. Apply at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 725 Broadway.

TO LET—SEPARATE FLOORS OF A HANDsome house, in a central location, near Broadway, (No. 47 East Houston-st.,) to small respectable families; all in complete condition. Inquire on the premises.

NYACK.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR the Summer, containing eight rooms, plenty of fruit, berries, grapes, &c. Inquire on the premises of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN STAMFORD, CONN.—Large and elegant, with extensive grounds and stable room. Inquire of S. REELY, to store No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO RENT—FROM 1ST JUNE TO MIDDLE OF November, on 34th-st., near 5th-av., a small completely furnished house for $150 a month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET IN NEWYORK and Brooklyn, Hudson City, and Morrisania. Inquire of A. JOURNEY, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FINE, LIGHT AND AIRY BASEment. Inquire of A. L. SHIPMAN, No. 35 Ann-st., corner Nassau.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, an unfurnished suite of apartments for housekeeping; location between 4th and 30th sts.; a liberal rent will be paid; will engage for from one to three years if agreeable. Address S. W. G., Station D, Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY, IRELAND.
RAILWAY HOTEL, KILLARNEY.
(BY C. GOODMAN.)
This magnificent hotel, admitted to be one of the finest in Europe, possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of nobility and tourists. It contains 100 bedrooms, a noble coffee-room and table d'hote room to dine 250 persons, a drawing-room for ladies and families, and several elegant and handsomely furnished sitting-rooms, billiard, smoking and bath-rooms. This hotel is completely conducted upon the Continental principle, and therefore much supported by American families, who will bear testimony to the comfort and satisfaction they have received at this establishment. The prices are all moderate, and everything charged in the bill according to a tariff. Table d'hote at 6:30 o'clock. The Continental language spoken. Boats, cars, carriages, ponies and guides, belonging to this hotel, are all set down at a fixed, moderate charge.

TONTINE HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN plan, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway; suites of rooms and single rooms by the day or week. Open all night.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the limited partnership of YOUNG, RUTHERFORD & CO., heretofore formed between the undersigned, and the certificate thereof was filed on the 13th day of June, 1863, in the office of the Clerk of the City and Council of New York, has been this day dissolved, ended and terminated by mutual consent.
Dated New-York, May 1, 1865.
GEORGE E. SHORTRIDGE,
THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
WM. L. WHITEHEAD,
EBENEZER YOUNG,
} General Partners.
ARCHD. YOUNG, Special Partner.

The business of the late firm will be settled at the office of SHORTRIDGE, RUTHERFORD & CO., No. 245 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the wholesale clothing business, under the firm name of SHORTRIDGE, RUTHERFORD & CO., and have removed from No. 73 Worth-st. to No. 245 Broadway and No. 7 Murray-st.
GEORGE E. SHORTRIDGE,
THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
CHARLES W. SHORTRIDGE.
New-York, May 1, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned as MOIES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. MOIES is authorized to settle all accounts of the late firm.
JOHN MOIES,
J. W. BALL.
New-York, May 31, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the partnership heretofore existing between SHREVE & KENDRICK, is hereby dissolved, and the business of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, at No. 30 Wall-st.
W. J. SHREVE.
E. E. KENDRICK.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between GEORGE POPE and THOMAS ANGUS, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by George Pope, and the business continued by Thomas Angus, at the old stand, No. 86 Eighth-av.
GEORGE POPE.
New-York, May 13, 1865. THOMAS ANGUS.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE ADMITTED OUR clerks, CURTIS P. UPSON and JOHN GRIFFITHS, to an interest in our firm. Business will be conducted under the same style as heretofore.
HOFFMAN & CURTISS,
No. 366 Washington-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN NORFOLK, VA., FOR SALE.—The main building is brick, 30x90, three stories; boiler-shed brick, 32x12, two stories; smoke-stack brick; foundry is of wood, 20x40; blacksmith shop wood, 70x40; five forges, handsome brick office, 15x15; the lot is 120x136, fronts on three streets; inclosed with a substantial fence; ample lumber sheds; the engine (a very superior one,) three feet stroke, 11-inch cylinder, large fly-wheel, copper and lead pipes, steam and water guage, two cylinder boilers, 32x30 each; a large well affords abundant supply of fresh soft water; shafting and pullies, speed arranged at great expense, belting, saw-benches, gigger-saw, large (Daniel's) planer, mortising, tenoning, boring, screw-cutting and other machines; furnaces, fans, flasks, coal mills, work benches, tools, bellows, anvils, vises, &c.; has been in operation about ten years; done a very large business in farming implements generally, with carts, drays, wagons, trucks, and several other branches of business. The whole is offered for sale, with the patterns, mostly plows of the highest celebrity. A steady practical machine world be liberally patronized and abundantly remunerated. The owner is engaged in mercantile business and cannot give it attention. Apply at No. 91 Water-st., New-York, or at No. 28 Water-st., Norfolk, Va.

$2,000 OR $2,500.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE partner with this amount, to erect building for shop in this city, and engage in manufacturing and selling goods on which there is a liberal percentage. Address Box No. 4,499 General Post-office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—PARTIES WISHing to contract for the labor of the female inmates of the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, in a light manufacturing business, for which ample accommodations will be provided, can apply to the COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, at their office, No. 11 Bond-st.

WANTED—TO FIRE-WORKS MANUFACTURERS—A responsible, energetic business man wants to make an arrangement with a manufacturer of Fire-Works, for the sale of the same in Boston; has a store favorably located, and an extensive New-England business acquaintance. Address, at once, ENERGY, Box No. 4,138, Boston Post-office.

SOMETHING NEW—A PATENT KEROSENE Stamp; the entire right for sale. Call and see it at Brushes, corner of Bowery and Delancey-st.
A. J. RITTER, Patentee, Rahway, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN OWNING FIRST-CLASS cotton mills, near this city, would make a favorable arrangement with a party with means to take charge of the business in the city. Address Box No. 998 Post-office.

DRUG-STORE—WANTED FOR CASH, address, with full particulars, APOTHECARY, Brooklyn Post-office.

TIN PLATES—CHARCOAL AND COKE TIN and terne plates, of every description, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 220 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,000	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,000	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,000	.....
ERIN	1,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,336	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	1,672	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,976	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, May 27
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, June 3
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, June 17
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:
MONTEREY.....Furber.....Saturday, June 3.
MARIPOSA.....Howes.....Saturday, June 10.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, June 17.
EVENING STAR.....Wimpenny.....Saturday, June 24.
GUIDING STAR.....Bell.
RISING STAR.....(Building.)
At 3 o'clock P. M.
From Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st., New-York.
The MORNING STAR, 1,800 tons; the EVENING STAR, 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR, 2,416 tons, and RISING STAR, 2,776 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.
First cabin passage, $80; second cabin, $40.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,224 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,224 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....3,224 tons.....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Launched).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Afloat).....1,100-horse power
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.
EUROPE.....Capt. A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE.....Capt. A. BOCANDE.....FRIDAY, June 23
First Cabin, (including table, wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP, GUIDING STAR,
2,595 68-95 tons,
WILLIAM R. BELL, Commander,
will sail for Havre, calling at Southampton to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, from the company's pier, No. 46 North River, (third pier above foot of Canal-st.)
First cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....80
payable in United States currency.
An experienced Surgeon on board. Medical attendance free of charge.
The GUIDING STAR is one of the very best as well as one of the most elegant steamships ever built in this country. She has staterooms for 250 first cabin passengers, and for comfort or elegance her saloons and staterooms are not excelled by those of any other steamer in the world.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. Draper & Hagneaux; at Paris Messrs. John Munroe & Co.
Returning, the GUIDING STAR will leave Havre on the 15th of July.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF this line, will sail as an extra steamer at noon on THURSDAY, 1st of June. Cabin passage, $65; steerage passage, $25, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
JOHN G. DALE.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at Queenstown, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, (Inman Line,) carrying the United States mails, are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....June 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....June 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....June 17
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$90 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 Steerage to London.....30
First Cabin to Paris.....115 Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.100 Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS, COMMENCING MAY 1, 1865.
The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
June 7.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SLOCUM
(connecting at Panama with the SACRAMENTO.)
June 16.....COSTA RICA.....INSKEEPAUGH
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.
REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE OF NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
Steamer GRANADA, R. BAXTER, Commander.
Steamer ALHAMBRA, R. B. BENSON, Commander.
THE GRANADA
will leave pier No. 14, East River,
On WEDNESDAY, May 31,
at 2 o'clock precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on WEDNESDAY, June 7.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 7.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The first-class fast sailing Steamship
CHASE,
Capt. M. L. ROGERS,
will positively sail on SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 11 N. R.
For Freight or Passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 11 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

WASHINGTON,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.
The first-class steamship
E. C. KNIGHT,
Capt. J. J. MASON,
will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on FRIDAY, June 2, at 4 P. M. Passage, including stateroom and meals, $12.
Freight received daily.
Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, &c.
At 2 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River,
BRITANNIA, WEDNESDAY, May 31.
Cabin, $75, $80 and $90; steerage, $30.
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passengers booked through to Havre, Hamburg, &c.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. mail steamship FUNO SHUEY, Capt. HUDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 3, at 2 P. M. Passage $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on SATURDAY, June 10.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CUBA, JAMES STONE, commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 14th June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.
NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.—Annual election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 6th June next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 27, and SATURDAY, June 17.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$60
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT,
AND
RICHMOND.
The new steamship
ARIADNE,
Capt. CRARY,
is now loading at Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., North River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 12 M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 20 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The first-class steamship
AMERICA,
Capt. CLIFT,
will sail SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., North River. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The new steamship
EUTERPE,
Capt. ELDRIDGE,
is now loading at Pier No. 36, North Moore-street, North River, and will sail for the above port on
SATURDAY, June 3,
at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 20 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF DOCK.
FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON,
Landing at
Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall and Milton.
The steamer MARY POWELL will leave pier foot of Desbrosses-st., (second street south of Canal,) every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL
Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, leaves TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, (on and after May 22,) at 7 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 23d-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 7:30. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS C

EUROPEAN NEWS.

How the American People Disappoint European Legitimists.

The Prophets of Our Downfall Put to Shame.

The Recognition of Rebel Belligerent Rights to be Withdrawn by France.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. MYRHOUSE, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th, and Queenstown on the 18th of May, arrived here yesterday. Her news was anticipated by the *Belgian* at Father Point, but we give below a full report of the proceedings in Parliament on the question of withdrawing the recognition of belligerent rights from the South, of which a summary was published yesterday morning.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 16, 1865.

For a moment Gen. SHERMAN filled with joy the hearts of the haters of republics. At the commencement of the war especially, and more or less ever since, the legitimist and Catholic writers seemed to feel sure of what they were saying in predicting that the war would terminate at best in anarchy and military dictatures. The assassination of the President, and the extraordinary powers delegated to himself by SHERMAN in his treaty with JOHNSTON, combined at last, after four years of hope deferred, to give a gleam of that anarchy and military despotism they had predicted.

Their exultation, however, was of short duration. And what produced the most astounding effect on the minds of these revilers of republicanism, and, in fact, on all Europeans, was not so much that SHERMAN should afterward quietly obey the new President, or any President; not so much that GRANT himself, with his extended powers and great popularity, should never move without consulting the head of State, but that the army of SHERMAN, the men who were ready to follow their loved chief wherever he had, should not only not revolt, but even disapprove his conduct! There was something in this contrary to all European education and European modes of procedure, and something which suggested that an American army must be composed of different material from other armies; but what that difference was they could not see. It is, in fact, impossible to beat into an European's head the influence of free institutions in shaping men's minds, and in giving them the instinct of self-government. They see the fact, and are astounded at it; but they do not comprehend it, because they have no criterion of their own by which to judge it.

Eulogies of Mr. LINCOLN and testimonials of sympathy continue to appear in the press on all sides and from all classes. Never has there been seen such a continual and universal pouring out of praise for any one man. For the European world who only look at the matter in the gross, and do not descend to details, Mr. LINCOLN stands out as a man who, while saving from destruction the work of WASHINGTON, and while liberating four millions of slaves from bondage, was struck down by an assassin, and he thus becomes for them the purest type of the few illustrious world's martyrs; and to praise him is therefore both a duty and a pleasure. By instinct the poor, especially, have adopted him in every country as a household god, and as their favorite among the illustrious martyrs of the earth. Thus, when the assassin struck Mr. LINCOLN, he struck a blow which was destined to exert a wider and a much different influence than he calculated upon.

The French Government will, there is reason to believe, withdraw belligerent rights from the rebellion within a few days. It is probable, also, that England will take the same step on the same day, and that all the other European Powers which have granted these rights will immediately follow the example of the great maritime Powers.

The most of the Southern people here declare, I understand, that they will never go back again to the South, and they talk of settling in Mexico and in England. But as a very large proportion of them are now deprived of any means of subsistence, they will probably sooner or later find their way back to the South.

The rebel press, as a matter of course, oppose any measures of rigor against the chiefs of the rebellion, but the Liberal press as well advise that DAVIS, if caught, should not be executed, on the ground that to let him go to drag out his traitor's existence abroad, and to serve as a mark for the finger of scorn, would be a far greater punishment than the halter. But we may reply to this that the destinies of the United States are in the hands of men who understand their mission, and who are willing to go before history for their acts, and are willing to accept whatever decision they arrive at as the best one for the country.

The TIMES, containing a notice of the indecent demonstration in the French Legislature about a month ago, on the occasion of the arrival of the news of the taking of Richmond, has just arrived, and I am thus reminded that I ought to tell you of a mitigating circumstance in connection with this scandalous affair. I have been informed, on very good authority, that the Emperor was much mortified at that affair, and that he sent for his principal spokesman, M. ROUHER, and scolded him for not saying something on the occasion in the Chamber to modify and cover up the action of the House. M. ROUHER's reply was that he had not interfered because it was so late in the day, and because it was the end of the debate, when every one was impatient for the vote. He promised, however, to take the first occasion for saying something to cover up the wound, and the occasion was found a few days afterward when the news of the death of the President arrived.

In 1820, when the Duke DE BERRY, brother of the King, was assassinated in this city, at the door of the Opera House, it was at once decided to tear down the house, and leave the ground forever afterward free from any habitable structure. And in effect the Place Louvois, in the Rue Richelieu, with its beautiful garden and fountain, mark the spot where the Opera House stood. Why does not the government in like manner seize and demolish Ford's Theatre, and erect on its site either a monument, a statue, a fountain, or a chapel? Not a timber of that theatre ought to be allowed to stand in its place if there be money enough in the treasury to indemnify its owner.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Saturday, May 13, 1865.

The Prince of WALES has been to Dublin to open the great Irish exhibition, and the papers, lacking matter of more importance, are filled with accounts of his visit, the enthusiasm of his reception, and of all that is new and interesting to the English journalist in the capital of Ireland, of which most Englishmen know less than they do of Paris, or Rome or New-York. Dublin is holding high holiday, of course. Irishmen can have no spite against the Prince of WALES, and they are glad of an opportunity to manifest the enthusiasm which is natural to their character.

It cannot be truly said that Ireland is an object of interest to Englishmen. It is a subject at once tiresome and annoying. The land question, the church question, the rows between Catholics and Orangemen, the agitations for the repeal of the Union, the quarrels about education, the secret societies and assassination of landlords and agents, are all annoying and vexatious subjects. Englishmen gladly turn to other topics.

Parliament has just pronounced, by a majority of 74 votes, against the extension of suffrage. It was a question of reducing the qualification in the boroughs from ten pounds to six, and it was voted down; some of the most popular members of the government going against the project, to the great disgust of its more liberal supporters. Of course, Tories and Conservatives went in a body against the proposed extension, and they would go for a still further restriction, were it possible to take away privileges already conceded, or rights already in exercise, without a revolution.

Probably the most curious matter of local interest in England at this moment, is the approaching trial of CONSTANCE KENT, who has confessed the murder of her half-brother, a little boy, four years ago. Miss KENT has been an inmate of a Puseyite Convent at Brighton, and first revealed her crime in the confessional, which has become a regular high church institution in this country. When she had confessed her crime to her priest, and also to her lady superior, the next question was—what to do about it? Reparation was out of the question, and she was advised, or advised herself, as the French say, to extend the sphere of the confessional to Sir GEORGE GREY. As there is no testimony against her but her own confession, and as many persons have insanely confessed crimes they never committed, there is matter for plenty of controversy. Mr. WHALLEY, of course, brings up the question in the House of Commons, with a view of suspending or otherwise punishing all Anglican clergymen who make a practice of hearing confessions; but as there are instructions for confession, and a form of absolution in the Book of Common Prayer, as established and authorized by act of Parliament, the Prayer-book must be repealed or amended, before the Puseyites can be properly punished. And this might involve other difficulties. If the Book of Common Prayer and Thirty-nine Articles, for example, were referred to a committee of the House, consisting of Dissenters, Quakers, Jews, Swedenborgians, Papists and Infidels, who can tell what sort of a document would be reported to the House, or what the majority might vote?

Apropos—if it is—Dr. MANNING, after all, and before all, is to be Archbishop of Westminster. The other Bishops recommended to the Pope have declined in his favor, so earnestly, it is said, that the Pope has no choice but to do what he has always wished and intended to do, appoint Dr. MANNING. And no appointment, I think, could give more satisfaction. He is a clear-headed, cool, sagacious and liberal man—eloquent, logical, and English. He will fill, if any man can, the place left vacant by the death of the late Cardinal.

The war in America being over at last, the Confederate armies all surrendered, and JEFF. DAVIS a fugitive, making for Mexico, if not already captured, the blockade-running fleet has come home. Some of these fast Clyde-built steamers have had a wonderful success. It is said that one of them has cleared for her owners between seven and eight millions of dollars. I presume that Englishmen have made out of this business two or three hundred millions of dollars. They have made immense profits both ways—on the goods supplied to the South, and on the cotton and naval stores received in payment. If the people of England are taxed to pay a hundred millions for the devastations committed by the *Alabama*, they will still have made a large profit out of the war. In fact, up to this time, the war in America has been a benefit to England in almost every respect, after deducting the cost of feeding the operatives in Lancashire. The question now is, what will be the effect of peace? Stocks decline under gloomy apprehensions. There is not much fear of war, for the whole English people have mourned so sincerely for President LINCOLN, that fighting such a sorry nation must be out of the question. There must be peace; and you can have Canada if you will take it. Canada is the peace-offering held out to the triumphant republic. Take Canada—take all British North America—and consols would go up the day after.

When the news of the surrender of JOHNSTON came, Federal stocks rose one per cent, and the Confederate loan fell one. It is now quoted at 10 to 12. Why it is held, or offered, or bought even at such a fancy price is hard to tell, only that Englishmen are stubborn and ready to take very long odds on almost any thing. Offer a London Stock Exchange man odds of a hundred to one that the day of judgment will not come next Friday, and he will take them to any amount you choose to mention.

I ought, perhaps, to note the fact that with all the blunders of the admiralty and ordenance authorities, and the earnest desires for, and flattering hopes of, peace, there is great hurry in the dockyards and arsenals. The belief that there must be war with America has been so general, that the government has thought it necessary to make, at least, a show of preparation. Hence, all the hands that could possibly be kept at work have been engaged upon the iron-clads, so that the government could seem, at least, to be preparing for any emergency that might arise; but, if I am any judge of the dispositions of government and the governing classes, England cannot be kicked into a war by any kind of boots yet constructed.

In this matter, as in others, the London *Times* is the pulse of the nation—it is at least the indication of its pulsations. You may call it inconsistent, but it is not. What is consistency in a weathercock? It is to keep well oiled and turn with every change of the wind. What is consistency in a barometer? It is to rise and fall as the weather is fair or foul. The *Times* is a weathercock and barometer for England. It claims to be infallible as an exponent of public opinion. Like other straws it shows which way the wind blows, but how does it manage to feel the wind? Simply thus. For many years, whenever an Englishman has had a grievance, an opinion, a sentiment or emotion of any kind, his first expression is to write a letter to the *Times*. Every public excitement brings hundreds and thousands of such letters from all parts of the kingdom. The wind of popular feeling blows thus upon the *Times*, and it turns and turns accordingly. Every other paper is the organ of a party—the *Times* is the organ of all who can write letters—of all whose opinions or sentiments are worthy of consideration. When, therefore, you read in the *Times*, eulogies of Mr. LINCOLN, and Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, and of the Union party, you may be sure that English opinion has met with a sudden and entire change. When you find the *Times* denouncing Earl DERBY for his recent speeches in the Lords, you may judge of the force of the breeze now blowing.

ALEXANDER DUMAS is coming to London next week to give a series of *causeries*—conversations to the population of Leicester-square, and his admirers generally. The great ALEXANDER tells his stories with infinite *bonhomme*, and when he has finished in London you may expect to see him in New-York. If he will take my advice, he will also visit Newport and Saratoga, then take a look at his compatriots at Montreal, and visit New-Orleans and Mexico. I could lay out a tour for him which would give him material for the rest of his life. It has been stated that he proposed to write a history of the war, but of course he will abandon that idea when he has read that of Mr. GREELEY. Mr. DUMAS, like nearly all Frenchmen of the Liberal party, is Northern in sentiment, and will rejoice with those who rejoice in the triumph of the cause of the Union. MONADNOCK.

THE FAIR AT CHICAGO.

Opening Day—The Procession—Interesting Inaugural Ceremonies—The Crowd in the City—Day of Mourning.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 30.

The great Northwestern Sanitary Fair was opened to-day under the most favorable auspices.

The weather was fine, the procession was large and very imposing. The Fire Department, the civic societies of the city, independent military organizations, and a large number of troops from Camp Douglas turned out, and altogether made a fine display.

The opening exercises occurred at 5 P. M., in the spacious Dearborn Park Hall, and consisted of music, instrumental and vocal, a poem written and delivered by THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, and an oration by Gov. OGLESBY.

The city is rapidly filling up with strangers. The fair is destined to be a success.

Mayor RICE has issued a proclamation advising the observance of next Thursday as a day of fasting and prayer, agreeably to the President's proclamation.

The Emancipation League.

BOSTON, Monday, May 29.

At a meeting of the Emancipation League in Tremont Temple this afternoon, strong speeches were made by Judge KELLY, of Philadelphia; Senator WILSON, Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL and WENDELL PHILLIPS. Gen. BUTLER was announced to speak, but was not present. The right of allowing every loyal man to vote, irrespective of color, was fervently advocated. The following was among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That since the denial of right to black men was the cause of the disruption of the Union, their enfranchisement and full equality before the law must be the corner-stone of its reconstruction.

The meeting was very large and unanimously emphatic in favor of extending the right of suffrage to all loyal people of the South.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Plot to Seize a Panama Steamer—Trial of the Panama Pirates—Subscriptions to the Great Popular Loan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 26.

The examination made into the circumstances attending the conspiracy to seize the Panama steamer *Colton* at this port reveal these facts: Parties on board the *Bronita*, some 400 in number, enlisted ostensibly to proceed to Arizona, but really to land on the Mexican coast, in the Gulf of California.

A man by the name of WILLIAMS was the General commanding the expedition, and another by the name of HUNGERFORD, late of the Army of the Potomac, was its Colonel.

Subsequent to the detention of the *Bronita* by the authorities, WILLIAMS and others concocted a scheme to seize the *Colton*, run her to sea, and use her as a privateer against French commerce.

Some of the leading parties in the conspiracy were formerly known as rebel sympathizers.

The Mexican Gen. VEGA, Agent of the Juarez Government, made large advances of money to WILLIAMS, as the leader of the emigration scheme, until he ascertained that the money was likely to be misapplied, when he gave information against WILLIAMS.

WILLIAMS had given others to understand that the seizure of the *Colton* was understood between the Mexican and Peruvian authorities, and that the show of force in making the seizure was necessary to acquit the latter of any blame in the matter.

The men selected by WILLIAMS for the enterprise were sworn to carry it through on the blade of a sword in private, and the duty of one of the party was to cut the telegraph wires.

The scheme contemplated the seizure of the French transport *Phin*, when she came down from Mare Island.

The parties arrested are in the City Prison, charged with conspiring to commit a felony. They will be examined before the Police Court to-morrow.

The trial of the Panama pirates continues. The letter of the rebel Secretary of the Navy, MALLORY, shows what was to be done. Its genuineness is admitted. The prisoners set up as their defence that they were engaged in lawful warfare, and should be considered as prisoners of war.

The subscription to the seven-thirty loan in this city yesterday was a quarter of a million of dollars. WELLS, FARGO & Co., have taken an agency from JAY COOKE.

TENNESSEE.

The Rebel Secretary of the Navy and Howell Cobb on the Way North in Custody—John Bell at Atlanta—Progress of Pacification.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 30.

The *Commercial's* Chattanooga dispatch says: Ex-Secretary MALLORY and HOWELL COBB passed Chattanooga yesterday for Nashville under a guard.

JOHN BELL is in Atlanta.

"Southern papers received here announce the intention of the people of the South to accept the new order of things in good faith, and to stand by the government in restoring order and industry. They repudiate guerrilla warfare as acts against individuals holding political opinions different from themselves, and declare their intention of laying aside the ideas which have heretofore animated them.

The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad is being repaired. Only twenty miles remain to be finished to connect Boston and Bristol.

Detachments of Gen. WILSON's cavalry are daily arriving.

The State Archives Secured—Also $600,000 in Specie—Capture of a Noted Guerrilla.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 30.

The *Gazette* has a Nashville dispatch which says:

Gen. UPTON has arrived here with the archives of the State of Tennessee and $600,000 in specie.

The Senate passed the Elective Franchise Bill yesterday by a vote of 16 to 5.

CHAMP FERGUSON has been captured and is closely confined in irons at Nashville.

KENTUCKY.

Recruiting Slaves Going on Briskly.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 30.

The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., saying:

"Recruiting is going on briskly among the slaves in Central Kentucky, and a few months more of negro enlistments will settle the question of slavery in Kentucky, independently of the constitutional amendment."

NORTHERN MEXICO.

Gen. Negrete Demands the Surrender of Matamoras — Gen. Mejia Refuses — Mourning for President Lincoln.

The brig *E. Drummond*, Capt. STEAD, arrived this morning from Matamoras, bringing dates to May 6.

Business was very dull; market glutted with merchandise; many kinds of merchandise selling at much lower prices than at New-York. Monterey was still in possession of the Liberals. Gens. NEGRETE and CONTINAS, with 4,500 men, were in front of and demanded the surrender of Matamoras, which was refused by Gen. MEJIA, in command of the city, who was reinforced by about 1,000 French troops from Vera Cruz, and expected to be able to hold the place. On the 6th of May, the American and foreign men-of-war at anchor off the Rio Grande, were dressed in mourning, and fired a salute as a token of respect for the late President of the United States.

ARRESTS ON THE FRONTIER.

Rebel Officers Arrested at Burlington, Vt.—They Say they were Going to Surrender to Gen. Dix—Sanders and Tucker Accompany them to the Lines.

BURLINGTON, VT., Tuesday, May 30.

Two rebel officers, who gave their names as LEWIS CASTLEMAN and O. J. MURRAY, were arrested on board the steamer *United States*, this evening, at this port. They asserted that they were on their way from Montreal to New-York, to surrender themselves to Gen DIX. SANDERS and TUCKER accompanied them to the cars at Montreal. Both the prisoners were intimates of those notorious parties. They are now in jail in this city, waiting the orders of Gen. DIX.

Rebel Sympathizers Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 30.

The steamer *Magenta* has been seized by order of Gen. POPE, and the Captain, first clerk and mate arrested, and will be tried by military commission for ill-treatment of Union people, while rebel officers and soldiers were invited to avail themselves of every privilege of the boat, allowed to sing rebel songs and indulge in disloyal talk. The *Magenta* will not be allowed to run again until the matter is satisfactorily arranged.

The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 30.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan received to-day by JAY COOKE amounted to $850,000, and included one from Cincinnati for $100,000; one from Boston for $100,000; one from Portland, Me., for $35,000; one from Rondout, N. Y., for $30,000; one from Davenport, Iowa, for $20,000, and one from New-Haven for $40,000. There were 582 individual subscriptions for sums of $50 and $100 each.

From New-Orleans.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, Capt. BELL, from New-Orleans May 23, and Southwest Pass 24th, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday, making the run from the Southwest Pass in five days and thirteen hours. We are again indebted to Purser W. H. FIELD for favors. She brings a large number of passengers.

The Religious Anniversaries.

BOSTON, Monday, May 29.

The religious anniversaries commenced today, and the opening attendance was quite large, indicating an unusual interest, which will probably increase from day to day. A few societies hold their meeting later in the month, owing to the observance of Thursday as a national fast day.

Inquest.

FORT HAMILTON, Monday, May 29.

An inquest was held to-day by Justice BENNETT upon the body of a young man found on the beach here to-day, dressed in white flannel shirt, red flannel overshirt, light check pants, blue overalls, sewed boots and tarpaulin hat. Verdict found drowned.

The Rhode Island Assembly.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, May 30.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island met at Newport to-day. The State officers were duly inducted into office.

MORE BLOOD IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

Homicidal Affray in Canal-street—A Husband Cuts his Wife's Throat with a Razor—A Ruffian Flings a Tumbler and Wounds a Besotted Female.

Last evening, CHARLES MILLER cut his wife's throat, at Mr. BLOCKLEY's No. 213 Canal-street, and inflicted a terrible wound which, it is believed, must prove mortal. The couple were almost strangers in the house, and consequently only a few facts concerning their history can be gleaned; but from gossip it is ascertained that they were married not long since in Washington, where the wife has highly respectable relatives, and that they came to this city only three weeks ago and hired furnished apartments in Mr. BLOCKLEY's dwelling. The wife, a well-disposed woman, soon won the esteem of her neighbors; but the husband was seldom seen at home, and scarcely anything was known of him beyond the fact that he was frequently quarrelsome and manifestly inebriated, and the report that he had been a bounty-jumper.

Last week, MILLER, on paying for the apartment which himself and wife had occupied, remarked to Mr. BLOCKLEY that his room would soon be vacant, as he designed to quit the city; and on Sunday he went from the house, during his wife's absence, taking everything with him; so that, on her return, she found herself abandoned, with literally nothing left but the attire in which she stood. Mrs. BLOCKLEY, thereupon humanely invited her to tarry until employment could be found or something could be done for her, and she accordingly resolved to make Mrs. BLOCKLEY's her home. On Monday night, however, MILLER reappeared so unceremoniously as he had vanished, very much in liquor, as usual, and more offensive and demonstrative than ever before; but he departed without inflicting violence.

Last evening he returned and rang at Mrs. BLOCKLEY's door, desiring to see his wife; but the landlady hesitated to admit him, fearing that, maddened by gin as she perceived him to be, he might create trouble. But she at length so far listened to his entreaties as to take him into her sitting-room and summon his wife from her room. The couple met in Mrs. BLOCKLEY's sitting-room, and after conversing a while under no apparent excitement, went together up to Mrs. MILLER's apartment, on the fourth floor, and were heard to lock the door. Only a few minutes had elapsed, however, when a struggle and screams were heard, and Mr. BLOCKLEY, who had now reached home, suspecting that something was going wrong, ran to Mrs. MILLER's room, and burst in the door. He had no sooner done this than the wife covered with blood, and with a fearful sanguinary stream pouring from her throat, rushed out past him and fell exhausted in the hall.

The scene in the apartment where the tragedy had been enacted was ghastly. The floor was almost deluged in blood, and in the midst of the gore lay the drunken husband, writhing under the torments of delirium, calling on his Fanny to return to him once again, and brandishing over his head a crimsoned razor, which, however, he subsequently flung to the bed.

Surgical aid and the police were speedily summoned, and Mrs. MILLER's wound was sewed as well as might be, and MILLER was taken into custody by Officer PIKEL and removed to a cell in the Fourteenth Ward Police Station. Here he became quiet, and lay through the residue of the night in a maudlin sleep. Mrs. MILLER's throat having been sewed and bandaged, and the hemorrhage checked as far as was possible, a coach was called, and the Fourteenth Ward police took her to the New-York Hospital—to die.

MILLER is about 25 years of age and his wife about 22.

At about the hour in which the Miller tragedy was enacted, an affray occurred in Mrs. PLUMPTON's lager-bier den, at No. 220 Canal-street, and in the scrimmage a young ruffian threw a lager-bier tumbler, which struck the forehead of one NELLIE LAWSON and inflicted a deep though not necessarily mortal wound. The police reached the scene with promptitude, but the wretched female was so deep in her cups that she could not indicate with any degree of certainty by whom the glass had been thrown. She was taken to the police station, drenched in gore, and her wound was dressed.

Thus we have two more bloody affrays in the Fourteenth Ward in one night; but this time neither occurred in East Houston-street.

The Cathedrals of England.

LECTURE BY REV. GEO. F. SEYMOUR.

Rev. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, rector of St. John's Church, lectured on "The Cathedrals of England," last evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The building was densely crowded by one of the most select and appreciative audiences ever assembled within the Academy. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER presided, and introduced the lecturer.

Mr. SEYMOUR said that the traveler who wishes to see England in the shortest space of time, can best do so by visiting the cathedrals. To make a tour of all the cathedrals one must pass through all the points of interest in England. With the exception of a few counties, there is scarcely a scene of historic interest that is not within a few hours' travel from the lines traversed by the tourist who would inspect the cathedrals. The speaker said that it is profitable to the traveler to visit the cathedrals, as it gives the right key-note to his tastes. After viewing the magnificent scenery of our native land, there is but little to challenge our admiration in England beside her cathedrals. The tourist who goes to Paris, does so to enjoy himself; to Switzerland, to view the Alps, and study the glaciers; to Rome, to admire the St. Peters, or to observe the ceremonies of Holy Week. On turning his face to England, there is nothing that rivets his attention. By far the most profitable scenes which a tourist can inspect are the cathedrals of Old England which embrace so much of history, literature and even romance. During the reign of HENRY VIII., the lecturer continued, the monasteries and abbies of England were nearly swept away; a few were preserved, however, and converted into cathedrals, and these alone remain to unite us to the past by a chain which has lost none of its links. The cathedrals are what from the first they have been, bearing evidences only of the changes effected by time. Within a few years they have been restored, as far as may be, to their original beauty. They have not been changed, for the old cannot be made better, but have been reproduced as they were when given up to God for worship. The lecturer said that in themselves and in their uses the cathedrals of England are the only things which remain to us, that have not changed since the settlement of Jamestown. There are now thirty cathedrals and twenty-eight bishops in England. With the exception of St. Paul's, which was burned down in the great fire and rebuilt, all the cathedrals ante-date the Reformation, and some of them the Saxon heptarchy. With the exception of St. Paul's they are all of the Gothic style of architecture. The lecturer then gave a historical sketch of the various cathedrals; the increase of population in their vicinity, the growth of the christian religion, and briefly alluded to the virtues and power of some of the chief prelates of the English Church in former times.

The Cathedral of England, he said are witnesses of the more than human power of the church, bearing evidences of its industry and wealth. In conclusion he paid a high tribute to the self-sacrificing zeal of those christians who began the erection of the Cathedrals upon a scale of magnificence which precluded the possibility of their seeing them finished in their day, leaving the task of their completion to their posterity.

At the conclusion of his able, eloquent, and instructive lecture, the speaker was warmly applauded.

After the audience had dispersed, the vestry and a few invited guests partook of an excellent collation in an adjoining apartment, which had been prepared by the Committee of Arrangements. A vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer, and also to Bishop POTTER for his kindness in presiding.

The lecture was given for the purpose of freeing St. John's Church from debt. A large number of tickets were sold and a handsome sum realized.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. W. F. Bennett, Savannah, and Capt. A. B. Potts, Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. N. D. Sperry, and E. S. Cleveland, of New-Haven; Col. Silas Seymour and wife, Washington; S. P. Remington, Philadelphia; R. C. Walpole and wife, Waterford, Ireland; Hon. James Seiwilliger, Syracuse; Dr. Gleason, Boston, and Hon. J. R. Williams, Ohio, are at the Astor House.

O. B. Graham, Iceland, and P. Anderson, Scotland, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Murder in the Woods.

THE PERPETRATORS SUPPOSED TO BE OF A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS—THREE OF THE ACCUSED ARRESTED.

The police of the Forty-eighth Precinct of Brooklyn and the Fourth Precinct of New-York have thus far arrested three persons on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of ANTONIO DIODATI, and have also discovered that they belong to a gang of counterfeitiers whose manufactory was broken up in Sixteenth-street, South Brooklyn, about one week ago. The plates, press, paper and about $26,000 in counterfeit fifty cent postal currency were seized at the time, and several persons arrested by the police, and committed by the United States Commissioner. The names of the persons arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder are HAZIEL CAMPBELL, aged 23 years; LORENZO COMO, aged 30 years; and BARTELO SATEN, aged 24 years. On searching the house of COMO, in Oliver-street, New-York, five trunks of stolen goods, and $1,000 in counterfeit postal currency, were discovered and seized. There are still other arrests to be made, but so far the parties have succeeded in keeping out of the way. The deceased, if not one of the counterfeiters, was doubtless acquainted with their proceedings, and being fearful of exposure, certain of those interested in weighed him into the woods and murdered him. A post mortem examination of the body was made at the Dead-house, yesterday, by Dr. CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT and Dr. BARNES, who found that deceased had been shot three times. One bullet passed through the back and came out in the region of the left breast; another passed nearly through the head, and the third was fired into the side. The balls are in possession of the Coroner. In the opinion of the physicians, any one of the shots would have caused death, but not being satisfied with perforating the man with three bullets, they cut off his head. The investigation into the circumstances will be commenced, before Coroner LYNCH, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—At a General Term of the Supreme Court, (Second Judicial District,) held in Poughkeepsie, on the 29th inst, the following gentlemen, who are graduates of the Columbia College Law School, were duly constituted members of the Bar of this State: Charles C. Smith, Charles H. Wesson, of Brooklyn; Edward G. Black, Adrian V. Courtieyon, and Isaac Van Alst.

FALSE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—A hardware merchant doing business in Myrtle-avenue, in the vicinity of Washington Park, was yesterday fined $35 and costs by Justice BUCKLEY for selling oils, &c., by short measure.

ACCIDENT ON THE JAMAICA RAILROAD.—Last evening, as the 5 o'clock Jamaica train was entering East New-York, the locomotive ran off the switch upon the other track, and coming in contact with a baggage car damaged it considerably. The signal lamp and flagstaff of the locomotive were also broken. No person was injured.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last evening, Mr. PATRICK COYLE, the well-known Street Contractor, fell down dead shortly after entering his residence, corner of Washington and Fulton avenues. He had just returned from New-York. The cause is supposed to have been appoplexy.

Evening Exchange.

$15,000 Amer. Gold	137¼	100	Hud. Riv. R.	b3	95½
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s		400	do		95¾
Old Issue	132¾	100	Mich. S. & N. L.		85¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20...O.		100	Chic. & R. I.		91¾
New Issue	103¾	200	do	s3	91¾
600 Erie Railway	70¾	100	Chi. & N. W.		23¾
100 do	s3 70	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	s3	52¾
100 do	s3 70¼	200	do		53
100 do	b4 70¼	100	do		52¾
200 do	70¾	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.		90¾
100 do	b3 70¾	100	Quick. Min. Co		49
100 At. Mail S. Co	162¼				

Market steady. Gold, after call, sold down to 136¼, at which it stood at close of report.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.—As we shall close our store, No. 579 Broadway, on the 1st July next, we are closing out our large assortment of gas fixtures and bronzes at about cost.

Persons wanting such articles will find this an opportunity of purchasing cheap.

WARNER, MISKEY & MERRILL, No. 579 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.—White Holland, with Bray's Self-acting Fixtures.

J. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.

For Stores, Dwellings or Skylights.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MOSQUITO NETS and PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

English Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpeting, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery; also Imperial Three-ply and Double Superfine Ingrain Carpets, Entry Mats, Matting, Oil-cloths, Window Shades, &c., at greatly reduced prices. French Embroidered Table and Piano Covers, elegantly figured Parlor and Carriage Mats, at one-half the former prices.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Enterprise, from Wilmington, N. C.—J. M. Hardwick, E. O. Parsons, H. C. Brock, M. H. Woodhull, P. S. Conner, wife and child, L. Hart, wife and 4 children, H. Buckewen, wife and child, E. T. McGilvery, wife and 5 children, J. F. Geunison, E. Gibb, wife and child, N. W. Schneck and wife, Mrs. Hewlett and 3 children, E. P. Pessender, wife and 5 children, T. B. Carr, wife, 4 children and servant, Mrs. Budge and 2 children, J. H. Mitchell, wife and 4 children, and others in second cabin.

Schr. Compromise, Brown, Savannah 9 da., in ballast to master.

Schr. Frederick, (of Nassau,) Howes, Matamoras 22 da., in ballast to N. M. Terry.

Schr. J. Lowthall, Tuthill, Fernandina, Fla., 8 da., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Sea Nymph, Conley, Alexandria 4 da., in ballast to L. Kenny.

Schr. Addie M. Chadwick, Paine, Baltimore 14 da., with coal to master.

Schr. L. B. Ives, Mills, Washington 4 da., with coal to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Stephen Maran, Davey, City Point 4 da., in ballast to master.

Schr. M. E. Bramhall, Davey, Beaufort, N. C., 8 da., in ballast to master.

Schr. Wm. D. Cargill, Kelly, Georgetown 16 da., with coal to master.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Edmonds, Georgetown, D. C., 20 da., with coal to master.

Schr. Edwin, Allen, Georgetown, D. C., 14 da., with coal to L. Kenny.

Schr. Elk, Allen, Wilmington 8 da., in ballast to E. F. Sherman.

Schr. E. C. Howard, Nickerson, George own, D. C., 8 da., with coal to master. On the 27th, in a N. E. blow, lost foresail.

Schr. Delmar, Lank, Maryland 10 da., with wood.

Schr. Hayes, Oorson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Surprise, Wakeman, Providence.

Schr. Waterloo, Waring, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Newburgh, for Norwich.

Schr. Bohemia, Bradley, Boston.

Schr. Josephine, Hall, Bridgeport.

Schr. Nile, Oliver, Christie 3 da., with lumber.

Schr. Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Rio Grande, Cropper, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Kate V. Edwards, Allen, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Mary & Adeline, Davis, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Horizon, Plumb, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Althea, Matthews, Delaware, with wood.

Schr. G. H. Hoyt, Predmore, Maryland, with wood.

Schr. Ella Cannon, Ross, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Wanata, Hawkins, Virginia, with wood.

BELOW—Brig Merlin, from Cuba.

WIND—At sunset, W. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamers Baltimore, E. C. Knight.

Ships Clyde, A. A. Dresbert. Barks Emilie, Xanthe.

Brigs Dragoon, Albert, J. C. Clark.

Schooners B. Hart, Montville, Samuel Warren, Mary & Susan, Tongout, C. H. Echsice, H. Gibson, N. Berry, De Soto, Ellen, Josephine, O. P. Binns, Rebecca Knight, H. T. Wood.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 30—Arr. brigs A. J. Rose and Ida L. Ray, from Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The schs. Rockingham, from Philadelphia, for Salem, after proceeding as far north as Barnegat, and encountering the late N. E. gale, returned for the Breakwater, and striking on it, knocked her bottom out. Her crew got on the rocks, and remained there during the night, and were rescued the next morning by the crew of the pilot-boat Mary E. Fish, No. 4. One boy was put on board the gunboat Clifton, and the rest proceeded to Lewes.

Spoken, &c.

Ercole—Ital. brig, from Palermo for Boston, May 16, lat. 29 38, lon. 56 50.

Henry Middleton—schr., hence for Havana, May 28, lat. 38 44, lon. 73 30.

Lisbon—brig, from Philadelphia for Matanzas, May 21, lat. 35 20, lon. 71 40.

Royal Arch—Br. schr., from San Salvador for ——, May 20, lat. 34 38, lon. 71 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Matamoras, May 6, steamers Rio Grande, from New-York; Goa, Bailey, Tyler; barks Quickstep, Porter, hence for Havana; Pride of the Sea, Collins, for New-York May 10; Lillie Keith, do. do.; brigs Susan B. Thompson, from New-York for Minatitlan; Veteran, Snow, do., unc.; schrs. J. A. Woodhouse, Eddy, do. discha.; Wm. Smith, Lavender, do. for Cuba; yacht Nymph, do. for New-Orleans.

At Eleuthera, May 19, schrs. Two Brothers, for Rock Sound, to load for New-York; Elizabeth, of Boston, Whittier, ldg. for Boston.

At Cow Bay, C. B., May 21, bark Lavinia and brig Drigo, ready; bark Osprey, ldg. for New-York.

PERECO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRT.

IN ADDITION TO our usual stock of MEN'S FURNISHINGS, we have opened a full assortment of FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 127

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4270. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA AT THIS PORT.

No Interference by Great Britain in Behalf of Rebel Leaders.

The Removal of Restrictions on Our Ships of War in British Ports.

SENSATION RUMORS ABOUT MEXICO

Rebel Sympathizers Trying to Make Trouble between the United States and France.

An Army to be Recruited for Juares from Sherman's Veterans.

Miscellaneous News from the Continent.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 21st of May, arrived here last evening, with two days' later news.

The steamship *Teutonia*, which should have left Southampton for New-York on the 17th, did not get away till the afternoon of the 19th, having been detained to fix a propeller.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE REBEL LEADERS.

MR. GRIFFITH SNUBBED.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th of May, Mr. D. GRIFFITH asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention had been drawn to the proclamation of the President of the United States, offering $100,000 for the arrest of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS; and, whether her Majesty's ministers were prepared to make any representations to the Government of the United States in reference to the treatment of the Southern leaders.

Lord PALMERSTON said: The only answer I can give to the question of the honorable gentleman is that her Majesty's Government have *no intention of attempting any interference in the internal affairs of the United States*. (Cheers.)

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

OUR SHIPS-OF-WAR IN BRITISH PORTS.

The following is a copy of the letter from Earl RUSSELL to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty:

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 11.

MY LORDS: I have the honor to acquaint you that in the existing state of the civil war in America, and the uncertainty which may be felt as to its continuance, it appears to Her Majesty's Government that the time has arrived for ceasing to inforce so much of the orders which, in pursuance of my letter of Jan. 31, 1862, were issued by the several departments of Her Majesty's Government, as empowered the authorities of any port belonging to Her Majesty, either in the United Kingdom or in the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, to require any ship-of-war or privateer of any belligerent which might enter any port, roadstead or waters belonging to Her Majesty, in order to obtain provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or to effect repairs, to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of a period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what might be necessary for her immediate use; and not to suffer any such vessel as might have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair to continue in any port, roadstead, or waters belonging to Her Majesty, for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs should have been completed; and also so much of the same orders as limited the quantity of coal and the period within which it might be obtained to be embarked on board any such ship of war or privateer of either belligerent.

I have addressed a similar letter to the Secretaries of State for the Home, Colonial, War, and India Departments, and to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. RUSSELL.

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

RIDICULOUS SENSATION RUMORS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says:

"The news given by one of your cotemporaries that recruiting offices for the army of President JUAREZ have been opened at New-York and Washington, Mr. JOHNSON having previously secured them a fair prospect of recruits by moving up SHERMAN'S army to the Federal capital, has created immense sensation in Paris. The *Moniteur* does not venture to publish or allude to it in any way, a fact which is held conclusive that the news has produced the same impression on the government as on the public at large. It is not easy, in the absence of the Emperor, to know what the government is likely to do, but the general impression is that he will not stand it; and as the French squadron in the West Indies has been greatly reinforced, it is highly probable that any reinforcements which Mr. JOHNSON may send to JUAREZ may be intercepted."

STRANGE RUMORS ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Rumors, more or less startling, were freely circulated on 'Change in London on the 19th, and although there was nothing to confirm them, they excited a depressing influence on the funds.

The *Times* of the 20th, in its city article, says: "Rumors of all kinds were circulated, among which the most prominent was that the Emperor NAPOLEON had been urgently recalled to Paris by his ministers, in consequence of the prospect of American aggression upon Mexico. Not the slightest confirmation could be obtained of this or any of the other reports, and the whole is believed to have been solely a concoction for the purpose of a certain set of operators, especially as the final prices from Paris afford no indication of any unfavorable news having transpired in that city."

Another report of the day referred to in another journal was that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN had been shot.

The *Times* city article says, in reference to this: "Yesterday afternoon foreign securities were thrown upon the market almost without regard to price. The chief fall was in Mexican, which closed nearly ¾ per cent. lower; the anomalous fact being remarkable that while there are numerous purchasers in Europe of United States bonds, every mediation of a possible occupation of Mexico by the Americans created an effect as if it were the certain forerunner of confiscation or repudiation."

The *Daily News* city article says: "In so far as the unfavorable rumors circulated yesterday afternoon refer to continental affairs, their correctness seems to be disproved by the steadiness of the Paris Bourse. At the same time, it is certain that no fresh intelligence can have come from America."

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A grand choral religious service had taken place at Plymouth, on board the Russian frigate *Alexander Newsky*, over the remains of the late Czarewitch.

The young Princess HELENA had held her first "drawing-room" at St. James' Palace on behalf of the Queen. The United States Minister and the attachés of the embassy were present.

Queen VICTORIA had gone to her highland palace—Balmoral.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th, a resolution in favor of the abolition of the duty on attorney's certificates was carried by a majority of three against the government.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France exhibit an increase in the cash on hand of over fifteen million francs.

The London *Times* Paris correspondent, says the correct budget for the present year has been presented to the Corps Legislatif, showing a surplus of revenue over expenditure of 18,800,000 francs. This is the first time since the establishment of the empire that a budget has been presented without a deficit.

In the Corps Legislatif, a bill had been introduced by the government, authorizing the municipality of Paris to contract a loan of 259,000,000 of francs for local expenses, redeemable in 60 years.

The Emperor still continues in Algeria.

The French Government had dispatched a steam frigate to take on board the Ambassadors of Morocco, and convey them to Algiers, were they should be received in solemn audience by the Emperor.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* say: "There are two subjects of disquiet which make the Empress and the Ministers long for the return of the Emperor—these are the recruiting offices for volunteers for Mexico, said to be opened in towns of the United States, and the opposition of the Committee of the Chamber to the alienation of the State forests."

The Paris Bourse on the 19th was flat.

Rentes closed at 67-45.

ITALY.

A telegram of the 19th May, from Paris, says: "A pamphlet by the Duc DE PERSIGNY will be published to-morrow, written in a spirit very favorable to Italy."

The Duc DE PERSIGNY expresses his firm belief that the unity of Italy is now definitely and firmly established, and that she will one day be sufficiently rich to purchase Venetia. "France," he says, "went to Italy to destroy the Austrian rule, but not to substitute that of France." He criticises sharply the dominant party at Rome, which are hostile to France, but concludes by expressing a hope that a reconciliation may take place between the Papacy and Italy, free and independent.

There were rumors that Count REVEL had gone to Rome on behalf of the Italian Government to continue the negotiations commenced by Signor VEGEZZI with the Papal Government. The Turin *Gazette*, however, asserts that the Count's journey to Rome is solely connected with family affairs.

Two English travelers had been captured by brigands near Salerno, and a ransom of £8,000 sterling demanded. One of the captives had been liberated that he might go to Naples and get the money.

GERMANY.

A Berlin telegram of the 19th says:

The Prussian Government has proposed to the Austrian Government that an amnesty be granted to those persons in the Duchies who were arrested for having signed a petition to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

An order had been issued to the Prussian Commissioners in the Duchies, to take into consideration the complaints of the Danish population in North Shleswig, and to institute a special inquiry into the subject. The Austrian Commissioner has been invited to take part in the inquiry.

The negotiations for a commercial treaty between the Zollverein and Belgium were concluded yesterday. An understanding has been arrived at on the principal points, and the treaty will doubtless be signed very shortly.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds on the 19th were dull and lower, on account mainly of the unfavorable rumors alluded to in another portion of this summary. Consols closed at 90¾@¼ and 88⅝@89⅝ for account, ex dividend.

The discount demand was moderate at 4½ per cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £151,811 sterling.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. ¼d.; Dollars, 4s. 11¼d. nominal; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

Mercantile telegrams from Bombay to May 16, have been received, and virtually disprove the recent rumor of a very large Parsee failure, since they make no mention of any such event. The markets for Cotton goods was drooping, but raw Cotton was 20 rupees higher.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co's. Circular says: Business has been confined this week almost to United States 5-20 Bonds, Erie Shares and Illinois Central Shares, which have all declined from the highest point. We quote today United 6-20 Bonds at 63¾@64; Erie Shares 53@54; Illinois Shares 74@75 Something has been done in United States 1861s at 67 dividend on. North Carolina 6s Bonds and Tennessee 6s Bonds are offered at 40. Virginia 6s Bonds at 36. In the stocks of the States there is very little for sale, but no demand. Massachusetts Short Sterling Bonds 83@86. Maryland Short Sterling Bonds 63@65. Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds 80.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 20.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The heaviness in the cotton market noticed at the close of last week continued on Friday and Saturday with a general decline in prices. On Monday the demand decidedly improved, and has since become very extensive from the trade as well as exporters, and, with strengthening accounts from New-York up to the evening of the 6th inst., the decline has been recovered, and most descriptions have further advanced. American has been in extensive request, and closed with a partial advance of ⅛d. ¾ lb. on last week's quotations. On other descriptions the week's improvement ranges from ⅛d.@⅜d. ¾ lb., although in some cases the price is still slightly under last week.

The sales reach 76,940 bales, including 9,710 to speculators, and 32,020 to exporters.

The authorized quotations are as follows:

	Fair:		Middlings.
New-Orleans	17d.	New-Orleans	14⅝d.
Mobile	—	Mobile	14⅛d.
Uplands	16d.	Uplands	14⅛d.
Texas	16d.	Texas	14⅛d.

Yesterday, Friday, the market continued buoyant, and prices were generally again rather higher than the above quotations. The sales reached about 20,000 bales.

The stock on hand is estimated at 506,000 bales, including 51,490 bales American. At sea, from India, 178,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was a strong market yesterday, and prices generally showed an advance upon Tuesday's rates.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCER & Co. and BLANCHARD, ATHEL & Co., report, Flour dull and neglected. Wheat in more general demand at full prices, and in some cases holders demanded an advance; Winter Red, 8s. 8d.@9s. per cental. Corn firm, and holders asked an advance of 3d. per quarter, which checked business; Mixed, 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., GORDON, BRUCK & Co., and others report Beef firm. Pork quiet, and partially 2s. 6d. cheaper. Bacon quieter, and occasionally 6d.@1s. lower. Lard firm, and 6d.@1s. dearer in the week; sales 500 tons. Cheese slow, and 1s.@2s. lower for inferior kinds. Tallow in fair demand at late rates.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular says: "Ashes—Sales of Pots at 30s. and Pearls at 29s.@29s. 6d. Sugars in good demand and generally 6d. dearer. Coffee steady. Rice easier for soft grain, but steady for other sorts. Linseed very quiet and irregular. Linseed Cakes easier; American, £8 7s. 6d.@£9. Linseed Oil, 33s. 6d.@34s. Nothing doing in Fish Oils. Summer-bagged Sperm, £70. Resin inactive. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 37s.@38s."

PETROLEUM—BOLT, ENGLISH & DEANDON report a very quiet market. Small sales at 1s. 10d.@2s. 3d. ¶ gallon for refined.

LONDON MARKET.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report—WHEAT 1s. ¶ quarter dearer for English. White American 43s.@44s. Red 41s.@44s. FLOUR, 27s.@34s. IRON firm. Bars and Rails £7. Scotch Pig 53s. 6d.@53s. 6d. SUGAR active and 6d. dearer. COFFEE steady. TEA firm and fine Congo dearer. Common Congo 1s.@1s. 1d. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet; P. Y. C., 49s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE declined to 35s.@34s. 6d. for French. CRUDE PETROLEUM £18; REFINED 2s.@2s. 3d. ¶ gallon. LINSEED OIL, 33s. 6d. SPERM OIL £90. COD £51. LINSEED OIL—no sellers on the spot—below 32s.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 20—P. M.

COTTON—The demand continues active, and prices of the better qualities are ⅛d. dearer. The sales to-day reached 20,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet but very firm.

PROVISIONS generally are without change, but Lard is active and again dearer, with sales at 61s. ¶ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, May 20—P. M.

Consols closed this afternoon at 90¼@90⅜.

Illinois Central Shares 74½.

Erie Shares 52½.

United States Five-twenties 63½@64.

Confederate Loan 8½@9½.

VERY LATEST—VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, May 21.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Africa*, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown to-day.

LONDON, May 21.

The *Globe* editorially remarks that MAXIMILIAN will be highly favored by fortune and prove his ability, if he can vanquish the adverse circumstances which surround him. The *Globe* thinks MAXIMILIAN'S success very doubtful, and hopes it will not be a case of calamity to the people.

The Paris Bourse was flat on Saturday; rentes 67f. 15c.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Over $1,000,000 Taken on Wednesday—Over 700 Small Subscribers.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 31.

JAY COOKE reports the subscriptions to-day to the Seven-Thirty Loan at $1,010,800. The largest Western subscriptions were $100,000 from the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, and $60,000 from HANNA, HART & Co., of Pittsburgh. The largest Eastern subscription was $51,800 from the Ninth National Bank of New-York, and $50,000 from the Citizens' National Bank of Baltimore. There were 710 individual subscriptions.

BOSTON ANNIVERSARIES.

The New-England Anti-Slavery Convention—Wendell Phillips on Negro Suffrage.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 31.

The New-England Anti-Slavery Convention met to-day in the Melodeon and was very fully attended. Rev. J. F. SARGEANT was chosen President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, as Chairman of the Business Committee, reported a resolution to the effect that it is the settled opinion of the convention that the reconstruction of the rebel States, without negro suffrage, is a practical surrender to the Confederacy, and will make the anti-slavery proclamation of the late President, and even the expected amendment of the constitution, utterly inefficient for the freedom and protection of the negro race.

Mr. PHILLIPS supported the resolution in a vigorous speech. He contended that slavery was abolished, and that the reconstruction policy of the Administration, as set forth in the proclamation for the reconstruction of North Carolina, was an absolute surrender of the helm of the Union into the hands of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and his co-workers. Reconstruction on that basis was a practical fraud upon the North. Every life and every dollar they had spent had been stolen from them. There was but one way in which the people could still hold the helm of affairs, and that was a declaration of repudiation of the entire war debt. Such a party would have his voice and vote until God called him home. He would constantly oppose every step of reconstruction that did not place the negro upon an absolute equality and level with the white man. There were but two parties in the country—the sycophants of JEFF. DAVIS and the lovers of liberty. Every man who supported the North Carolina proclamation was a DAVIS sycophant. Better, far better would it have been for GRANT to have surrendered to LEE, than for President JOHNSON to have surrendered to North Carolina.

Hon. AMASA WALKER followed, in a full indorsement of Mr. PHILLIPS' speech.

SHERMAN'S FAREWELL.

Parting of Major-Gen. Sherman with His Men—Brief Rehearsal of their Gallant Labors—Good Advice to the Veterans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 31.

Gen. SHERMAN'S farewell to the Armies of Georgia and Tennessee is to-day promulgated. The following is a copy of the order:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD. WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday May 30.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 76.—The General Commanding announces to the armies of the Tennessee and Georgia that the time has come for us to part. Our work is done and armed enemies no longer defy us. Some of you will be retained in service until further orders. Now that we are about to separate and mingle with the civil world, it becomes a pleasing duty to recall to mind the situation of national affairs. When but little more than a year ago we were gathered about the twining cliffs of Lookout Mountain, and all the future was wrapped in doubt and uncertainty, three armies had come together from distant fields, with separate histories, yet bound by one common cause—the Union of our country and the perpetuation of the government of our inheritance. There is no need to recall to your memories Tunnell Hill, with Rocky Face Mountain and Buzzard Roost Gap, with the ugly forts of Dalton behind. We were in earnest, and paused not for danger and difficulty, but dashed through Snake Creek Gap and fell on Resaca; then on to the Etowah to Dallas and Kennesaw; and the heats of Summer found us on the banks of the Chattahoochee, far from home, and dependent on a single road for supplies. Again we were not to be held back by any obstacles; we crossed the river and fought four heavy battles for the possession of the citadel of Atlanta. That was the crisis of our history. A doubt still clouded our future, but we solved the problem. Destroying Atlanta, we struck boldly across the State of Georgia, secured all the main arteries of life used by our enemy, and Christmas found us at Savannah. Waiting there only long enough to fill our wagons, we began another march, which for peril, labor and results will compare with any ever made by an organized army. The floods of the Savannah, the swamps of the Combahee and the Edisto, the high hills and rocks of the Santee, the flat quagmires of the Peedee and Cape Fear Rivers, were all passed in midwinter, with its floods and rain, in the face of an accumulating enemy, and after the battles of Averysboro and Bentonsville, we once more came out of the wilderness to meet our friends at Goldsboro. Even then we paused only long enough to get new clothing and to reload our wagons, and again pushed on to Raleigh and beyond until we met our enemy sueing for peace instead of war, and offering to submit to the injured laws of his and our country. As long as that enemy was defiant, nor mountains, nor rivers, nor swamps, nor hunger, nor cold had checked us; but when he who had fought us hard and persistently, offered submission, your General thought it wrong to pursue him further, and negotiations followed, which resulted, as you all know, in his surrender. How far the operations of the army have contributed to the overthrow of the Confederacy, and to the peace which now dawns on us, must be judged by others, not by us; but that you have done all that men could do has been admitted by those in authority, and we have a right to join in the universal joy that fills our land because the war is over, and our government stands vindicated before the world by the joint action of the volunteer armies of the United States. To such as remain in the military service, your General need only remind you that successes in the past are due to hard work and discipline, and that the same work and discipline are equally important in the future. To such as go home, he would only say that our favored country is so grand, so extensive, so diversified in climate, soil and productions, that every man can surely find a home and occupation suited to his tastes, and none should yield to the natural impotence sure to result from our past life of excitement and adventure. You will be invited to seek new adventure abroad; but do not yield to the temptation, for it will lead only to death and disappointment. Your General now bids you all farewell, with the full belief that as in war you have been good soldiers, so in peace you will make good citizens; and if, unfortunately, new war should arise in our country, SHERMAN'S army will be the first to buckle on the old armor, and come forth to maintain the government of our inheritance and our choice. By order of

(Signed) Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Death of Judge Catron—A Reconstruction Delegation from Alabama—Howell Cobb Paroled—Mallory and Hill sent to Fort Warren.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, May 31.

Hon. Judge CATRON, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in this city last evening.

Hon. JOHN C. BRADLEY, Col. NICHOLAS DAVIS, and Judge PARSONS, of Alabama, are here on their way to Washington to confer with the President in relation to the reorganization of the civil government of Alabama.

The assets of the State Bank are now being counted at the Capitol.

HOWELL COBB was paroled to visit his family.

The rebel Secretary MALLORY and Senator HILL left yesterday for Fort Warren.

The officials of the State Bank, RAY, BATTLE and DUNLOP, are out on parole.

The Amnesty Proclamation—Proclamation by Gen. Wilson.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 31.

The *Gazette* has a Nashville dispatch, which says:

The Amnesty Proclamation was received here with great satisfaction by loyal men.

Gen. WILSON issued an order at Macon, Georgia, on the 26th inst., prohibiting the Georgia Legislature from assembling and counselling the people to pursue peace avocations, promising them the protection of the United States Government.

GEN. BANKS ORDERED HOME.

The National Fast Day in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 31.

A dispatch to the *Transcript* says: "Gen. BANKS is ordered to report at Waltham, Mass. His affairs are undergoing investigation at the War Department."

All business will be suspended to-morrow in observance of the national fast.

Sentence of Death Commuted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, May 31.

The President has commuted the sentence of Bowles, Mulligan and Horsey to imprisonment for life.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Testimony Taken by the Commission on Wednesday.

The Defence Plead Insanity for Atzeroth.

Evidence of John T. Ford, the Proprietor of the Theatre.

Nothing Important Elicited Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 31—10:55 P. M.

To-day's session of the assassination trial was confined wholly to testimony for the defence. No startling facts were drawn out, and the session passed off more quietly than on any day since the commencement of the trial.

The register of visitors' names shows that over three hundred persons were in attendance, beside the witnesses and officers of the commission. The commission will not be in session to-morrow. The testimony will without doubt close on Saturday next.

Synopsis of the Testimony Taken on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 31.

HARTMAN RICHTER, a cousin of ATZEROTH, testified that the prisoner came to his house in Montgomery County, Maryland, on the Sunday after the assassination of the President, and remained there until Thursday morning. He did not attempt to hide himself, and was willing to go with the arresting officers.

Mr. DOSTER, counsel for ATZEROTH, stated that he intended to set up the plea of insanity, and for this purpose had summoned relatives and friends of ATZEROTH, living thousands of miles away, who have not yet arrived.

WM. S. ARNOLD testified as to his brother's whereabouts in Baltimore city and county, from the 1st of March to the 1st of April, when the prisoner went to Fortress Monroe, giving to the witness his pistol and knife.

FRANK ARNOLD, also a brother to the prisoner, testified that the latter went to Fortress Monroe to enter upon employment.

JOHN T. FORD, proprietor of the theatre, was called to the stand, and was asked by the defence whether BOOTH ever applied to him to employ CHESTER, the actor.

Assistant Judge-Advocate BINGHAM objected to the question.

Mr. EWING contended that the question was pertinent. ARNOLD had made a voluntary confession that there was a plan to capture the President, which CHESTER in his testimony corroborated. The object in propounding the interrogatory was to show that BOOTH had nobody in the theatre to assist him. An answer to the question was important in justice to SPANGLER.

Assistant Judge-Advocate BINGHAM said this was not a question of relevancy; therefore, it was absolutely unnecessary to ask it.

The court sustained the Assistant Judge-Advocate's objection.

JOHN T. FORD, manager of the theatre, was recalled. He was shown the rope found in SPANGLER'S carpet-bag; said it might have been used in crabbing or for other purposes. The witness was in Richmond when the assassination occurred. H. CLAY FORD testified that he is the treasurer of the theatre. He knew the President intended coming to the theatre at 11:30 in the morning. BOOTH was at the theatre at noon, but he did not tell BOOTH the seats had been engaged.

Full Report of the Testimony Taken on Wednesday.

Examination of Hartman Richter.

By Mr. Doster—Q.—State your residence. A.—I reside in Montgomery County, Md.

Q.—Are you a cousin of the prisoner, Atzeroth? A.—I am.

Q.—State whether the prisoner came to your house subsequent to the assassination of the President. A.—He came there on Sunday evening.

Q.—Give the particulars of his visit. A.—I met him as I was on my way to church; he remained at my house from Sunday evening until Thursday morning about three or four o'clock, and during that time he did not make any attempt to hide himself, but walked about and worked in the garden a little.

Q.—Did you notice anything peculiar about his appearance when you first met him? A.—No, Sir; he looked the same as he always did when he came to see me.

Q.—Were you present at his arrest? A.—When he was arrested in the house, I was down stairs and he was up stairs.

Q.—Did he hesitate to go when they arrested him? A.—He was very willing to go.

Q.—Do you know whether he was in possession of large quantities of money? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know anything about his reputation for courage? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the prisoner have on an overcoat when he came to your house? A.—When I met him in the morning he had an overcoat on his arm—it was a kind of gray overcoat.

Mr. Doster then stated to the court that all of the witnesses summoned in the case of Atzeroth were not present, and that he could not proceed in the order he desired until they were present. He intended to set up the plea of insanity, and had sent for friends and relations of the prisoner living several thousand miles distant, who had not arrived.

The defence then proceeded with the cases of the other prisoners.

Examination of William S. Arnold.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—What relation are you to the prisoner Samuel Arnold? A.—I am his brother.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At Hookstown, Montgomery County, Maryland.

Q.—State what you know, if anything, as to the whereabouts of the prisoner from the 20th of March last to the 1st of April? A.—From the 21st of March until Saturday, the 25th, he remained in the country; he then went to Baltimore and returned on the 26th, going again to Baltimore on the 26th or 29th; on the afternoon of the 1st of April he started for Fortress Monroe; while in Baltimore he stayed at his father's house, and I saw him at home almost all the time.

On the cross-examination of the witness, which was conducted by Assistant Judge-Advocate Bennett, he stated that the only means by which he knew that the prisoner came to Hookstown on the 21st was the fact, that he had purchased some farming utensils on that day and made an entry of the purchase in a book which he kept at home; the pistol delivered to witness by the prisoner, on the 1st of April, was loaded at the time; the prisoner had fired the loads out and reloaded it while in the country.

Examination of Frank Arnold.

By Mr. Ewing—This witness, in answer to a series of questions, testified that he was a brother of the prisoner, Samuel Arnold, that he lived in Baltimore County, and occasionally in the city at his father's house; that the prisoner slept with him on the nights of the 30th and 31st of March, and that having received a letter from a Mr. Wharton, at Fortress Monroe, to which gentleman he had made an application for a situation, he started to go to the Fortress on Saturday afternoon, April 1, about four and a-half o'clock.

Examination of Jacob Smith.

By Mr. Ewing.—The substance of the testimony of this witness may be summed up as follows:—Resides at Hookstown, Maryland, about half a mile from the residence of William S. Arnold, brother of the prisoner, Samuel Arnold; saw the prisoner nearly every day between the 20th or 22d of March and about the 1st of April, sometimes three or four times a-day, occasionally at the house of his brother, and again while he would be crossing witness's farm.

Cross-examined by Assistant Judge-Advocate Burnett.—Was not sure as to the day on which the prisoner came to Hookstown, having no means of ascertaining positively; he may have stayed till the 30th, or left before then.

Examination of John S. Ford.

By Mr. Ewing.—Q.—State where you reside? A.—In the city of Baltimore.

Q.—State whether or not you are the proprietor of Ford's theatre in Washington? A.—I am.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the prisoner, Edward Spangler? A.—I am.

Q.—How long has he been in your employ? A.—I think from three to four years at intervals; over two years continually.

Q.—State whether you were in or about the theatre or in this city at the time of the assassination of the President. A.—I was in the City of Richmond on the day of the assassination. I arrived there at 2 o'clock on that day.

Q.—Were you acquainted with John Wilkes Booth? A.—I have known him since early childhood; since he was ten or eleven years of age; intimately for six or seven years.

Q.—State whether you have ever heard Booth speak of Chester, and if so, in what connection.

Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham objected to the question, and it was not pressed.

Q.—State whether Booth ever applied to you to employ Chester, who has been a witness for the prosecution, at your theatre.

Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham objected to the question.

Mr. EWING stated that the object of the inquiry was not to allow Chester, but rather to corroborate his assertions, and to show that at the time Booth was endeavoring to induce Chester to join a conspiracy for the capture of the President, he was also endeavoring to induce Mr. Ford to employ Chester, in order that when once in the theatre, he (Booth) might use the man as an instrument. This would go to affect the case of several of the prisoners at the bar, particularly that of Arnold, who, in his confession, stated that the plan was the capture of the President; and also the case of the prisoner Spangler, by showing that Booth was not able to get, or had in the theatre, any instrument to assist him in his purpose.

Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham stated that a party who conspired to commit a crime might approach the most upright man in the land, with whom, before his criminality was known, he might be on terms of intimacy. It was then the misfortune of such a man, not his crime, to be approached in that way; but it did not follow, because Booth approached this man Chester, that he, (Booth,) either living or dead, was armed with the power of coming into a court of justice and proving what he said to that third person.

The objection was then sustained, and the question was not put.

Q.—State what were the duties of the accused on the stage. A.—The accused, Spangler, was employed as a stage hand, not as the stage carpenter. He was a laborer, and his duties were to assist in getting the scenery to place, and removing it from the grooves as the necessities of a play required. Those were his duties at night. During the day he was to assist in doing the rough carpenter work incidental to certain plays.

Q.—State whether his duties were such as to require his presence upon the stage during the whole of the play? A.—Strictly, No, Sir. His absence for a moment might impair the success of the play and cause dissatisfaction among the audience. It is very important for the success of a play that the scenery should be attended to promptly, from the raising to the falling of the curtain. There were intervals, it is true; but the prisoner could not judge exactly how long a scene might last.

Q.—State whether his constant presence during the second scene of the third act of the "American Cousin" would be necessary? A.—It would, unless he was accurately informed of the duration of that scene. It is rather a long scene, longer perhaps than any other of that act.

Q.—How is it with the first scene? A.—It is quick, but a few moments, the other eight or ten minutes.

Q.—How is it with the second act? A.—The duration of a scene, I would say, depends in a great degree upon the activity of the parties engaged in it. I hardly think there was an interval of more than five or eight minutes between these scenes.

Q.—Therefore the constant attendance of Spangler upon the stage would have been necessary? A.—It would.

Q.—What were his duties in the intervals between the scenes? A.—To be prepared for the next change, to be ready with his scene, and to remain at his post of duty, as an emergency often arises during the performance of an act requiring extra service on his part.

Q.—State who had the regulation of the passage-way through which Booth escaped? A.—The stage manager and the stage carpenter execute the work belonging to that part of the theatre and the entire stage.

Q.—State the names of those persons? A.—John B. Wright was the stage manager and James J. Griffin the stage carpenter.

Q.—Was the prisoner Spangler charged with the duty of keeping the stage passage-way in order? A.—It was no duty of his unless specially assigned to him by the stage carpenter.

Q.—State whether that passage-way is usually obstructed in any way? A.—It should never be obstructed; my positive orders were to keep it always clear and in the best of order; it is a passage-way used by parties coming from the dressing-room and green-room, and in a play like that of the American Cousin, in which the ladies were in full dress, it was absolutely necessary for a proper performance of the play that there should be no obstruction there.

Q.—Do you know whether as a matter of fact, that passage-way was kept clear by the stage manager? A.—The stage manager was a very exact man in all these details. I have always found it clear, unless in the performance of some spectacular play, when at times it would be partly incumbered.

Q.—State whether you ever knew Spangler to wear a mustache? A.—I never did.

The witness was further examined, and the following testimony elicited: The prisoner seemed to entertain a great admiration for Booth, who was a particularly fascinating man, and who seemed to exercise a control over the minds and actions of his inferiors. He excelled in gymnastic exercises, and his leap from the President's box to the stage was not one which required the rehearsal. He had often introduced a similar leap into the witch scene of Macbeth. Since the latter part of September last, during the entire theatrical season, Booth frequently visited the theatre, and had his letters directed there. The prisoner, Spangler, had lived in Baltimore, and considered that place his home, usually spending his Summer months in the neighborhood of that city engaged in fishing and crabbing. The rope found in Spangler's carpet-bag was here shown to the witness. He testified that in his opinion it might have been used by the prisoner in catching crabs; though experienced crabbers used a much longer rope, he had seen such a rope used by amateurs. In regard to his visit to Richmond, witness testified his object in making the visit was to see an uncle, a very aged man, and a mother-in-law, who resided there. He had not heard of the assassination of the President until the Sunday evening following, while on his return.

Cross-examined by Judge-Advocate Holt.—Could not say positively whether private boxes in the theatre were ordinarily kept locked; Mr. Gifford, the stage carpenter, had control of such matters, and the keys of the boxes were kept by Mr. O'Brien, the chief usher; the authorized parties having tickets for sale for those boxes on the day of the assassination, were witness' brothers, James R. and Henry Clay Ford; the play of the "American Cousin," when first introduced, was an exceedingly popular play; but of late years had drawn only fair audiences; from the characters of the two men and their relation to each other, witness believed Booth to have been capable of exercising a great influence, either for good or for evil, over the prisoner Spangler.

The court then took a recess until 2 o'clock, at which time the body reassembled.

Re-examination of Mr. Ferguson.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State whether, directly after the assassination of the President, you saw Mr. Stewart get upon the stage? A.—I am not acquainted with Mr. Stewart. After Booth passed off I saw a large man in light clothes with a moustache jump on the stage. A moment afterward Miss Harris called for water in the box. This man, whatever he was, turned around and looked toward the box. Some one hallooed "catch him." Miss Laura Keene raised her hands and said "we have caught him" or "we will catch him." I then saw this large man run out. It was probably two or three minutes after Booth ran out before he jumped upon the stage.

Q.—Had you seen anybody else run out before him? A.—No one but this man, Hawk.

Q.—If anybody had gone out before, would you have seen him? A.—I think so. I thought it very singular that no one got on the stage.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham—Q.—On which side of the dress circle were you? A.—On the right side; on the same side with the President's box.

Q.—How near did you sit to the private boxes on that side? A.—I went close to them; so near that I could not see what was passing below distinctly. I saw Laura Keene when she ran in.

Re-examination of Mr. Best.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State your business in Washington? A.—I am manager of Grover's Theatre.

Q.—State whether you were in the habit of seeing John Wilkes Booth during the last season before the assassination of the President, and if so whether he made any inquiry of you in regard to the President attending the theatre. A.—I have seen him about there frequently, and he made such an inquiry the day before the assassination; he came into the office some time during the afternoon of Thursday, and interrupted me and the prompter of the theatre in reading manuscript. He seated himself in a chair, and entered into a conversation upon the subject of the illumination. There was to be a general illumination of the city on Thursday. He asked me if I intended to illuminate. I said I did to a certain extent, but that my great illumination would be on the next night—the anniversary of the fall of Sumter; he asked me if I was going to invite the President. I think my reply was yes, and I must send the invitation. I had it in mind for several days to invite the Presidential party to attend on the night of the 14th.

Q.—Did you invite the President? A.—I sent Mrs. Lincoln an invitation. My notes were generally addressed to her as the best means of accomplishing the object.

Q.—Was there anything marked in Booth's manner of making the inquiry? A.—His manner struck me as rather peculiar; he must have observed that we were busy, and it was not usual to come in and disturb us; he pushed the matter so far that I got up, laid the manuscript away and entered into conversation.

Q.—State whether or not it is customary in theatres to keep the passage way between the scenes and the green-room and dressing-rooms clear? A.—Yes, it should be a point with the stage carpenter to keep the stage clear and the scenes put away; it depends somewhat upon how much room there is.

Q.—Would you consider three feet a wide or narrow passage? A.—I should consider it rather narrow, but there are no two theatres alike in that respect; it would be more necessary to keep the passage clear if it was narrow than if it was wide, of course.

Q.—Would you consider a leap from the second tier of boxes in Ford's Theatre to the stage an extraordinary or difficult one? A.—From my present recollection I should say not very difficult.

Q.—State what boxes the President was in the habit of occupying when he attended Grover's Theatre?

Question objected to by Judge Bingham as irrelevant.

Mr. Ewing stated that the object was to show that it was easier to escape from Ford's than Grover's Theatre, as the reason why Ford's was selected by Booth for the accomplishment of his purpose.

Objection sustained by the Court.

Testimony of H. H. James.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State whether you were at Ford's Theatre when the President was assassinated? A.—I was.

Q.—State the position of yourself and Edward Spangler at the time it occurred, if you know what they were? A.—I was standing on the stage, ready to draw a flat, and Spangler was standing right opposite to me on the stage at the time I heard the shot fired.

Q.—From the position you were in could you see the President's box? A.—I could not; neither could Spangler. He was standing behind the scenes. He was on the same side with the President's box, and I was on the opposite side.

Q.—When the shot was fired did you see what he did? A.—I did not; I did not notice whether he moved away or remained.

Q.—What did you do yourself? A.

GEN. SHERMAN.

His Testimony Before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

THE CONVENTION WITH JOHNSTON.

HOW AND WHY IT WAS CONCLUDED.

Report of the Campaign After Leaving Savannah.

The Difficulty with Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865.

Major-Gen. SHERMAN being sworn and examined:

By the Chairman—Q.—What is your rank in the army? A.—I am Major-General in the regular army.

Q.—As your negotiation with the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON in relation to his surrender has been the subject of much public comment, the committee desire you to state all the facts and circumstances in regard to it, or which you wish the public to know. A.—On the 15th day of April last I was at Raleigh, in command of three armies, the Army of the Ohio, the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Tennessee; my enemy was Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, of the Confederate army, who commanded 60,000 men, retreating along the railroad from Raleigh, by Hillsborough, Greensborough, Salisbury and Charlottee; I commenced pursuit by crossing the curve of that road in the direction of Ashborough and Charlotte; after the head of my column had crossed the Cape Fear River at Aven's Ferry, I received a communication from Gen. JOHNSTON, and answered it, copies of which I most promptly sent to the War Department, with a letter addressed to the Secretary of War, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 15, 1865.

Gen. U. S. Grant and Secretary of War:

I send copies of a correspondence to you with Gen. JOHNSTON, which I think will be followed by terms of capitulation. I will grant the same terms Gen. GRANT gave Gen. LEE, and be careful not to complicate any points of civil policy. If any cavalry has retreated toward me, caution them to be prepared to find our work done. It is now raining in torrents, and I shall await Gen. JOHNSTON'S reply here, and will prepare to meet him in person at Chapel Hill.

I have invited Gov. VANCE to return to Raleigh, with the civil officers of his State. I have met Ex-Gov. GRAHAM, Messrs. HAUGER, MOORE, HOLDEN and others, all to whom agree that the war is over, and that the States of the South must resume their allegiance, subject to the constitution and laws of Congress, and I must submit to the national arms. This fact was admitted, and the details are of easy arrangement.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

I met Gen. JOHNSTON in person at a house five miles from Durham Station, under a flag of truce. After a few preliminary remarks he said to me, since LEE had surrendered his army at Appomattox Court-house, of which he had just been advised, he looked upon further opposition to him as the greatest possible of crimes; that he wanted to know whether I could make him any general concessions; anything by which he could maintain his hold and control of his army, and prevent its scattering; anything to satisfy the great yearning of the people; if so, he thought he could arrange terms satisfactory to both parties. He wanted to embrace the condition and fate of all the armies of the Southern Confederacy, to the Rio Grande, to make one job of it, as he termed it.

I asked him what his powers were—whether he could command and control the fate of all the armies to the Rio Grande. He answered that he thought he could obtain the power, but he did not possess it that moment; he did not know where Mr. DAVIS was, but he thought if I could give him the time he could find Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, whose orders would be obeyed everywhere, and he could pledge to me his personal faith that whatever he undertook to do would be done.

I had had frequent correspondence with the late President of the United States, with the Secretary of War, with Gen. HALLECK and with Gen. GRANT, and the general impression left upon my mind, that if a settlement could be made, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, the laws of Congress and the proclamation of the President, they would not only be willing but pleased to terminate the war by a single stroke of the pen.

I needed time to finish the railroad from the Neuse bridge up to Raleigh, and thought I could put in four or five days of good time in making repairs to my road, even if I had to send propositions to Washington; I therefore consented to delay twenty-four hours to enable Gen. JOHNSTON to procure what would satisfy me, as to his authority and ability as a military man, to do what he undertook to do; I therefore consented to meet him the next day, the 17th, at 12 noon, at the same place.

We did meet again. After a general interchange of courtesies, he remarked that he was then prepared to satisfy me that he could fulfill the terms of our conversation of the day before. He then asked me what I was willing to do. I told him, in the first place, I could not deal with anybody except men recognized by us as "belligerents," because no military man could go beyond that fact. The Attorney-General has since so decided, and any man of common sense so understood it before. There was no difference upon that point as to the men and officers accompanying the Confederate armies. I told him that the President of the United States, by a published proclamation, had enabled every man in the Southern Confederate army, of the rank of Colonel and under, to procure and obtain amnesty, by simply taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and agreeing to go to his home and live in peace. The terms of Gen. GRANT to Gen. LEE extended the same principles to the officers of the rank of Brigadier-General and upward, including the highest officer in the Confederate army, viz., Gen. LEE, the Commander-in-Chief. I was therefore willing to proceed with him upon the same principles.

Then a conversation arose as to what form of government they were to have in the South. Were the States there to be dismembered and were the people to be denied representation in Congress? Were the people there to be, in the common language of the people of the South—slaves to the people of the North? Of course, I said, "No; we desire that you shall regain your position as citizens of the United States, free and equal to us in all respects, and wish representation upon the condition of submission to the lawful authority of the United States as defined by the Constitution, the United States Courts, and the authorities of the United States supported by those courts." He then remarked to me that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, a Major-General in the Confederate army, was near by, and, if I had no objection, he would like to have him present. I called his attention to the fact that I had, on the day before, explained to him that any negotiations between us must be confined to belligerents. He replied that he understood that perfectly. "But," said he, "BRECKINRIDGE, whom you do not know, save by public rumor, as Secretary of War, is, in fact, a Major-General; I give you my word for that. Have you any objection to his being present as a Major-General?" I replied, "I have no objection to any military officer you desire being present as a part of your personal staff." I, myself, had my own officers near me at call.

BRECKINRIDGE came a stranger to me, whom I had never spoken to in my life, and he joined in the conversation; while that conversation was going on a courier arrived and handed to Gen. JOHNSTON a package of papers; he and BRECKINRIDGE sat down and looked over them for some time and put them away in their pockets; what they were I knew not, but one of them was a slip of paper, written, as Gen. JOHNSTON told me, by Mr. REAGAN, Postmaster-General of the Southern Confederacy; they seemed to talk about it *sotto voce*, and finally handed it me; I glanced over it; it was preceded by a preamble and closed with a few general terms; I rejected it at once.

We then discussed matters; talked about slavery—talked about everything. There was a universal assent that slavery was as dead as anything could be; that it was one of the issues of the war long since determined; and even Gen. JOHNSTON laughed at the folly of the Confederate Government in raising negro soldiers, whereby they gave us all the points of the case. I told them that slavery had been treated by us as a dead institution, first by one class of men from the initiation of the war, and then from the date of the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN, and finally by the assent of all parties. As to reconstruction, I told them I did not know what the views of the Administration were. Mr. LINCOLN, up to that time, in letters and by telegrams to me, encouraged me by all the words which could be used in general terms to believe, not only in his willingness, but in his desires that I should make terms with civil authorities, Governors and Legislatures, even as far back as 1863. It then occurred to me that I might write off some general propositions, meaning little, or much, according to the construction of parties—what I would term "glittering generalities"—and send them to Washington, which I could do in four days. That would enable the new President to give me a clue to his policy in the important junctures which was then upon us, for the war was over; the highest military authorities of the Southern Confederacy so confessed to me openly, unconcealedly and repeatedly. I therefore drew up the memorandum (which has been published to the world) for the purpose of referring it to the proper executive authority of the United States, and enabling him to define to me what I might promise, simply to cover the pride of the Southern men, who thereby became subordinate to the laws of the United States, civil or military. I made no concessions to Gen. JOHNSTON'S army or the troops under his direction and immediate control; and if any concessions were made in those general terms, they were made because I then believed, and now believe, they would have delivered into the hands of the United States the absolute control of every Confederate officer and soldier, their muster-rolls and all their arms. It would save us all the incidental expense resulting from the military occupation of that country by Provost-Marshals, Provost-Guards, Military Governors and all the machinery by which alone military power can reach the people of a civilized country. It would have surrendered to us the armies of DICK TAYLOR and KIRBY SMITH, both of them capable of doing infinite mischief to us by exhausting the resources of the whole country upon which we were to depend for the future extinguishment of our debt, forced upon us by their wrongful and rebellious conduct. I never designed to shelter a human being from any liability incurred in consequence of past acts to the civil tribunals of our country, and I do not believe a fair and manly interpretation of my terms can so construe them; for the words "United States Courts," "United States authorities," "limitations of executive power," occur in every paragraph. And if they seemingly limit terms better than the public would desire to be given to the Southern people, if studied closely and well it will be found that there is an absolute submission on their part to the Government of the United States, either through its executive, legislative or judicial authorities. Every step in the programme of these negotiations was reported punctually, clearly and fully by the most rapid means of communication that I had. And yet I neglected not one single precaution necessary to reap the full benefits of my position in case the government amended, altered, or absolutely annulled those terms. As those matters were necessarily mingled with the military history of the period, I would like at this point to submit to the committee my official report, which has been in the hands of the proper officer, Brig.-Gen. RAWLINGS, Chief of Staff of the Armies of the United States, since about the 12th inst. It was made by me at Manchester, Va., after I had returned from Savannah, whither I went to open up the Savannah River and reap the fruits of my negotiations with Gen. JOHNSTON, and to give Gen. WILSON'S forces in the interior a safe and sure base from which he could draw the necessary supply of food and clothing for his command. It was only after I had fulfilled all this that I learned, for the first time, through the public press, that my conduct had been animadverted upon, not only by the Secretary of War but by Gen. HALLECK, and the press of the country at large. I did feel hurt and annoyed that Mr. STANTON coupled with the terms of my memorandum, confided to him a copy of a telegram to Gen. GRANT, which he had never sent to me. He knew, on the contrary, that when he was at Savannah, that I had negotiations with civil parties there, for he was present in my room when those parties were conferring with me, and I wrote a letter, setting forth many points of it, in which I said I aimed to make a split in JEFF. DAVIS' dominions, by segregating Georgia from their course. Those were civil negotiations, and far from being discouraged from making them, I was encouraged by Secretary STANTON himself to make them.

By coupling the note to Gen. GRANT with my memorandum, he gave the world fairly and clearly to infer that I was in possession of it. Now, I was not in possession of it, and I have reason to know that Mr. STANTON knew I was not in possession of it. Next met me Gen. HALLECK'S telegram, indorsed by Mr. STANTON, in which they publicly avowed an act of perfidy—namely, the violation of my terms, which I had a right to make, and which, by the laws of war, and by the laws of Congress, is punishable by death, and no other punishment. Next they ordered an army to pursue my enemy, who was known to be surrendering to me, in the presence of Gen. GRANT himself, their superior officer; and, finally, they sent orders to Gen. WILSON and to Gen. THOMAS—my subordinates, acting under me on a plan of the most magnificent scale, admirably executed—to defeat my orders, and to thwart the interests of the Government of the United States. I did feel indignant. I do feel indignant. As to my own honor, I can protect it. In my letter of the 15th of April I used this language: "I have invited Gov. VANCE to return to Raleigh with the civil officers of his State." I did so because President LINCOLN had himself encouraged me to a similar course with the Governor of Georgia, when I was in Atlanta. And here was the opportunity which the Secretary of War should have taken to put me on my guard against making terms with civil authorities, if such were the settled policy of our government. Had President LINCOLN lived, I know he would have sustained me.

The following is my report which I desire to have incorporated into and made part of my testimony:

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, CITY POINT, VA., May 9, 1865.

Gen. John A. Rawlings, Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C.

GENERAL: My last official report brought the history of events, as connected with the armies in the field subject to my immediate command, down to the 1st of April, when the Army of the Ohio, Maj.-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, commanding, lay at Goldsborough, with detachments distributed so as to secure and cover our communications and supply back to the sea at Willmington and Morehead City; Maj.-Gen. A. H. TERRY, with the Tenth Corps, being at Faison's Depot. The Army of the Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, commanding, was encamped to the front and right of Goldsborough; and the Army of Georgia, Maj.-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, commanding, to its left and front; the cavalry, Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. KILPATRICK, commanding, at Mount Olive. All were busy in repairing the wear and tear of our then recent hard march from Savannah, and in replenishing clothing and stores necessary for a further progress. I had previously, by letter and in person, notified the Lieutenant-General, commanding the armies of the United States, that the 10th of April would be the earliest possible moment at which I could hope to have all things in readiness, and we were compelled to use our railroad to the very highest possible limit in order to fulfill that promise. Owing to a mistake in the railroad department in sending locomotives and cars of the five-foot gauge, we were limited to the use of the few locomotives and cars of the four-foot-eight-and-a-half inch gauge already in North Carolina, with such of the old stock as was captured by Major-Gen. TERRY at Wilmington and on his way up to Goldsborough. Yet such judicious use was made of them, and such industry displayed in the railroad management by Gens. EATON and BECKWITH, and Col. WRIGHT and Mr. VAN DYNE, that by the 10th of April our men were all reclad, the wagons reloaded, and a fair amount of forage accumulated ahead. In the meantime Major-Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN, in command of a division of cavalry, operating from East Tennessee in connection with Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, in pursuance of my orders, had reached the railroad about Greensborough, N. C., and had made sad havoc with it, and had pushed along to Salisbury, destroying en route bridges, culverts, depots, and all kinds of rebel supplies; and had extended breach in the railroad down to the Catawba Bridge. This was fatal to the hostile armies of LEE and JOHNSTON, who depended on the road for supplies and as their ultimate line of retreat. Brevet-Major-Gen. J. H. WILSON, also, in command of the cavalry corps organized by himself, under Special Field Orders No. —— of ——, 1864, at Gaylesville, Alabama, had started from the neighborhood of Decatur and Florence, Alabama, and moved straight into the heart of Alabama, on a route prescribed for Gen. THOMAS after he had defeated Gen. HOOD at Nashville, Tennessee; but the road being too heavy for infantry Gen. THOMAS had devolved the duty on that most energetic young cavalry officer, Gen. WILSON, who, imbued with the proper spirit, has struck one of the best blows of the war at the waining strength of the Confederacy. His route was one never before touched by our troops, and afforded him abundant supplies as long as he was in motion, viz.: by Tuscaloosa, Selma, Montgomery, Columbus, and Macon. Though in communication with him, I have not been able to receive as yet his full and detailed report, which will in due time be published and appreciated.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, also in immediate command of the armies about Richmond, had taken the initiative in that magnificent campaign, which in less than ten days completed the evacuation of Richmond, and resulted in the destruction and surrender of the entire rebel army of Virginia under command of Gen. LEE. The news of the battles about Petersburgh reached me at Goldsborough on the 6th of April. Up to that time, my purpose was to move rapidly northward, feigning on Raleigh and striking for Burkesville, thereby interposing between JOHNSTON and LEE. But the auspicious events in Virginia had changed the whole military problem, and, in the expressive language of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, the Confederate armies of LEE and JOHNSTON became the strategic points. Gen. GRANT was fully able to take care of the former, and my task was to destroy or capture the latter.

JOHNSTON at the time, April 6, had his army well in hand about Smithfield. I estimated his infantry and artillery at thirty-five thousand, (35,000,) his cavalry from six to ten thousand, (6,000 to 10,000.) He was superior to me in cavalry, so that I held Gen. KILPATRICK in reserve at Mount Olive, with orders to recruit his horses, and be ready to make a sudden and rapid march on the 10th of April.

At baybreak on the day appointed, all the heads of columns were in motion straight against the enemy, Maj.-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM taking the two direct roads for Smithfield; Maj.-Gen. G. O. HOWARD making a circuit by the right, and feigning up the Weldon road to disconcert the enemy's cavalry. Gens. TERRY and KILPATRICK moving on the west side of the Neuse River, and to reach the rear of the enemy between Smithfield and Raleigh. Gen. SCHOFIELD followed Gen. SLOCUM in support, all the columns met within (6) miles of Goldsborough, more or less cavalry with the usual rail-barricades, which were swept before us as chaff, and by 10 A. M. of the 11th, the Fourteenth Corps entered Smithfield, the Twentieth Corpse close at hand. JOHNSTON had rapidly retreated across the Neuse River, and having his railroad to lighten up his trains, could retreat faster than we could pursue. The rains had also set in, making the resort to corduroy absolutely necessary to pass even ambulances. The enemy had burned the bridge at Smithfield and as soon as possible Major-Gen. SLOCUM got his pontoons and crossed over a division of the Fourteenth Corps.

We then heard of the surrender of LEE'S army at Appomator Court House., Va., which was announced to the armies in orders and created universal joy. Not one officer or soldier of my army but expressed a pride and satisfaction that it fell to the lot of the armies of the Potomac and James so gloriously to overwhelm and capture the entire army that held them in check so long, and their success gave new impulse to finish up our task.

Without a moment's hesitation we dropped our trains, remarched rapidly in pursuit to and through Raleigh, reaching that place at 7:30 A. M. on the 13th, in a heavy rain. The next day the cavalry pushed on through the rain to Durham's Station, the Fifteenth Corps following as far as Morrisville Station, and the Seventeenth Corps to John's Station. On the supposition that JOHNSTON was tied to his railroad, as a line of retreat by Hillsborough, Greensborough, Salisbury, Charlotte, &c., I had turned the other columns across the bend in that road toward Ashborough. (See Special Field Order No. 55.) The cavalry, Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. KILPATRICK commanding, was ordered to keep up a show of pursuit toward the "Company's Shops," in Alamancer County; Maj.-Gen. O. O. HOWARD to turn the left by Hackney's Cross-roads, Pittsburgh, St. Lawrence and Ashborough; Maj.-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM to cross Cape Fear River at Avon's Ferry, and move rapidly by Carthage, Caledonia and Cox's Mills. Maj.-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD was to hold Raleigh and the road back, with spare force to follow by an intermediate route.

By the 15th, though the rains were incessant and roads almost impracticable, Major-Gen. SLOCUM had the Fourteenth Corps, Brevet Major-Gen. DAVIS commanding, near Martha's Vineyard, with a pontoon bridge laid across Cape Fear River at Avon's Ferry; with the Twentieth Corps, Major-Gen. MOWER, commanding, in support; and Major-Gen. HOWARD had the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps stretched out on the roads toward Pittsburgh, when Gen. KILPATRICK held Durham Station and Capitol Hill University. JOHNSTON'S army was retreating rapidly on the roads from Hillsborough to Greensborough, he himself at Greensborough.

Although out of place as to time, I here invite all the military critics who study the problems of war, to take their maps and compare the position of my army on the 13th and 16th of April, with that of Gen. HALLECK about Burkesville and Petersburgh, Virginia, on the 20th of April, when, according to his telegram to Secretary STANTON, he offered to relieve me of the task of cutting off JOHNSTON'S retreat. Major-Gen. STONEMAN, at the time of retreat, was by Salisbury and Charlotte. It may be that Gen. HALLECK'S troops can outmarch mine, but there is nothing in their past history to show it. Or it may be that Gen. HALLECK can inspire his troops with more energy of action; I doubt that also, save and except in this single instance, when he knew the enemy was ready to surrender or "disperse," as advised by letter of April 18, addressed to him when Chief of Staff at Washington City, and delivered into his hands by Major HITCHCOCK of my army.

Thus matters stood at the time I received Gen. JOHNSTON'S first letter and made my answer of April 14, copies of which were sent with all expedition to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and the Secretary of War, with my letters of the 15th of April. I agreed to meet Gen. JOHNSTON in person, at a point intermediate between our pickets, on the 17th, at noon, provided the position of the troops remained *statu quo*. I was both willing and anxious to secure a few days, as it would enable Col. WRIGHT to finish our railroad to Raleigh. Two bridges had to be built, and twelve miles of new road made. We had no iron, except by taking up the branch from Goldsborough to Weldon. Instead of losing by time I gained in every way, for every hour of delay possible was required to reconstruct the railroad to our rear and improve the condition of our wagon road to the front, so desirable in case the negotiations failed, and we be forced to make the race of near 200 miles to head off or catch JOHNSTON, then retreating toward Chalotte. At noon of the day appointed I met Gen. JOHNSTON for the first time in my life, although we had been exchanging shots continually since May, 1863. Our interview was frank and soldier-like, and he gave me to understand that further war on the part of the Confederate troops was folly; that the "cause" was lost, and that every life sacrificed after the surrender of LEE'S army was the highest possible crime. He admitted the terms conceded to Gen. LEE were magnanimous, and all he could ask; but he did want some general concessions that would enable him to allay the natural fears and anxieties of his followers, and enable him to maintain his control over them until they could be got back to the neighborhood of their homes, thereby saving the State of North Carolina the devastation inevitably to result from turning his men loose and unprovided on the spot, and our pursuit across the State. He also wanted to embrace in the same general proposition the fate of all the Confederate arms that remained in existence. I never made any concession as to his own army or assumed to deal finally and authoritatively in regard to any other, but it did seem to me that there was presented a chance for peace that might be deemed valuable to the Government of the United States. I did feel indignant. I do feel indignant. As to my own honor, I can protect it. In my letter of the 15th of April I used this language: "I have invited Gov. VANCE to return to Raleigh with the civil officers of his State." I did so because President LINCOLN had himself encouraged me to a similar course with the Governor of Georgia, when I was in Atlanta. And here was the opportunity which the Secretary of War should have taken to put me on my guard against making terms with civil authorities, if such were the settled policy of our government. Had President LINCOLN lived, I know he would have sustained me.

The following is my report which I desire to have incorporated into and made part of my testimony:

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT.

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I returned to Raleigh, and conferred freely with all my general officers, *every one* of whom urged me to conclude terms that might accomplish so complete and desirable an end. All dreaded the necessary laborious march after a fugitive and dissolving army back toward Georgia, over the very country where they had toiled so long. There was but one opinion expressed, and, if contrary ones were entertained, they were withheld, or indulged in only by that class who shun the fight and the march, but are loudest, bravest, and fiercest when danger is past.

I again met Gen. JOHNSTON on the 18th, and we resumed the conversation. He satisfied me then of his *power* to disband the rebel armies in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, as well as those in his immediate command, viz.: North Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The points on which he expressed especial solicitude were lest their States were to be dismembered and denied representation in Congress, or any separate political existence whatever; and the absolute disarming his men would leave the South powerless and exposed to depredations by wicked bands of assassins and robbers. "The President's (LINCOLN) Message of 1864; his Amnesty Proclamation; Gen. GRANT'S terms to Gen. LEE, substantially extending the benefit of that Proclamation to all officers above the rank of Colonel; the invitation of the Virginia Legislature to reassemble in Richmond, by Gen. WEITZEL, with the supposed approval of Mr. LINCOLN and Gen. GRANT, then on the spot; a firm belief that I had been fighting to reëstablish the Constitution of the United States; and last, but not least, the general and universal desire to close a war any longer without organized resistance, were the leading facts that induced me to pen the "memorandum" of April 18, signed by myself and Gen. JOHNSTON. It was designed to be, and so expressed on its face, as a mere "basis" for reference to the President of the United States and constitutional Commander-in-Chief, to enable him, if he chose, at one blow to dissipate the power of the Confederacy which had threatened the national safety for years. It admitted of modification, alteration and change. It had no appearance of an ultimatum, and by no false reasoning can it be construed into an usurpation of power on my part. I have my opinions on the questions involved, "but this forms no part of a military report."

Immediately on my return to Raleigh I dispatched one of my staff, Major HITCHCOCK, to Washington, enjoining him to be most prudent and careful to avoid the spies and informers that would be sure to infest him by the way, and to say nothing to anybody until the President could make known to me his feelings and wishes in the matter.

The news of President LINCOLN'S assassination, on the 14th of April (wrongly reported to me by telegraph as having occurred on the 11th), reached me on the 17th, and was announced to my command on the same day, in Field Orders No. 56. I was duly informed with its horrible atrocity and probable effects on the country. But when the property and interests of millions still living were involved, I saw no good reason why to change my course, but thought rather to manifest real respect for his memory by following, after his death, that policy which, if living, I felt certain he would have approved, or at least not rejected with disdain.

Up to that hour I had never received one word of instruction, advice or counsel as to the plan or policy of the government, looking to a restoration of peace on the part of the rebel States of the South. Whenever asked for an opinion on the points involved, I had always avoided the subject. My letter to the Mayor of Atlanta has been published to the world, and I was not rebuked by the War Department for it. My letter to Mr. ——, of Savannah, was shown by me to Mr. STANTON, before its publication, and all that my memory retains of his answer is that he said, like my letters generally, it was sufficiently emphatic and would not be misunderstood. Both these letters asserted my belief that, according to Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation and messages, when the people of the South had laid down their arms and submitted to the lawful powers of the United States, *ipso facto*, the war was over as to them, and furthermore, that if any State in rebellion would conform to the Constitution of the United States, cease war, elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, if admitted, (of which each House of Congress alone is the judge,) that State become instanter as much in the Union as New-York or Ohio. Nor were I rebuked for these expressions, though it was universally known and commented on at the time. And again, Mr. STANTON in person, at Savannah, speaking of the terrific expense of the war and difficulty of realizing money for the daily wants of government, impressed me most forcibly with the necessity of bringing the war to a close as soon as possible for *financial reasons*.

On the evening of April 23, Maj. HITCHCOCK reported to Morehead City with dispatches, of which fact Gen. JOHNSTON, at Hillsborough, was notified, so as to be ready in the morning for an answer. At 6 o'clock A. M. on the 24th, Maj. HITCHCOCK arrived, accompanied by Gen. GRANT and members of his staff, who had not telegraphed the fact of his coming over our exposed roads for prudential reasons. I soon learned that the memorandum was disapproved, without reasons assigned, and I was ordered to give the 48 hours' notice, and resume hostilities at the close of that time; governing myself by the substance of a dispatch then inclosed, dated March 3, 12 M., at Washington, D. C., from Secretary STANTON to Gen. GRANT, at City Point; but not accompanied by any part of the voluminous matter so liberally lavished on the public in the New-York papers of the 24th of April. That was the first and only time I ever saw that telegram, or had one word of instructions on the important matters involved in it, and it does seem strange to me that every bar-room loafer in New-York can read in the morning journals "official" matter that is withheld from a General whose command extends from Kentucky to North Carolina.

Within an hour a courier was riding from Durham's Station toward Hillsborough, with notice to Gen. JOHNSTON of the suspension of the truce, and renewing my demand for the surrender of the armies under his immediate command, (see two dispatches of April 24, 6 A. M.,) and at 12 M. I had the receipt of his picket officer. I therefore published my orders No. 62 to the troops, terminating the truce at 12 M. on the 26th, and ordered all to be in readiness to march at that time, on the routes prescribed in Special Field Orders No. 55, of April 14, from the positions held April 18. Gen. GRANT had orders from the President to direct military movements, and I explained to him the exact position of the troops, and he approved of it most emphatically; but he did not relieve me, or express a wish to assume command.

All things were in readiness, when, on the evening of the 25th, I received another letter from Gen. JOHNSTON asking another interview to renew negotiations. Gen. GRANT not only approved, but urged me to accept, and I appointed a meeting at our former place at noon of the 26th, the very hour fixed for the renewal of hostilities. Gen. JOHNSTON was delayed by an accident to his train, but at 2 P. M. arrived.

We then consulted, concluded and signed the final terms of capitulation. These were taken by me back to Raleigh, submit

entrance men may regain their position of industry, so long disturbed by the war.

I now apprehend that the rebel army will disperse, and instead of dealing with six or seven States we will have to deal with numberless bands of desperadoes, headed by such men as MOSBY, FORREST, RED JACKSON and others, who know not and care not for danger and its consequences.

I am with great respect your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

On the same day I wrote and mailed to the Secretary of War the following:

HDQRS. MIDDLE DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 26, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: I have been furnished a copy of your letter of April 21, to Gen. GRANT, signifying your disappointment of the terms on which Gen. JOHNSTON proposed to disarm and disperse the insurgants on condition of amnesty, &c. I admit my folly in embracing in a military convention any civil matter, but unfortunately such is the nature of our situation that they seem inextricably united, and I understand from you at Savannah that the financial state of the country demand military success and would warrant a little leading to policy.

When I had my conference with Gen. JOHNSTON I had the public example before me of Gen. GRANT's terms to LEE's army, and Gen. WHITZEL's invitation to the Virginia Legislature to assemble. I still believe that Gen. GRANT, of the United States, has made a mistake, but that is none of my business. Mine is a different task, and I had flattered myself, that by four years of patient and unremitting and successful labor, I deserved no reminder such as is contained in the last paragraph of your letter to Gen. GRANT.

You may assure the President that I heed his suggestion. I am, truly, &c.,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-Gen. Commanding.

The last sentence refers to the fact that Gen. GRANT had been sent to Raleigh to direct military movements. That was the first time in my life I had ever had a word of reproof from the Government of the United States, and I was naturally sensitive. But all I said to any one was to Gen. MEIGS, who came with Gen. GRANT, "It was not kind on the part of Mr. Secretary STANTON." The fact known did not gratify my military conduct. The first interview with Gen. JOHNSTON followed, and the terms of capitulation are agreed upon and signed, and Gen. GRANT started for Washington bearing the news.

When on the 28th of April I received in the NEW-YORK TIMES the most extraordinary budget of Mr. STANTON, which for the first time startled me, and I wrote to Gen GRANT this letter:

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI
IN THE FIELD, April 28, 1865.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Since you left me yesterday I have seen the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 24th inst., containing a budget of military news, authenticated by the signature of the Secretary of War, which is grouped in such a way as to give very erroneous impressions. It embraces a copy of the basis of agreement between myself and Gen. JOHNSTON of April 18, with commentaries, which it will be time enough to discuss two or three years hence, after the government has experimented a little more in the machinery by which power reaches the scattered people of the vast country known as the South. But in the meantime, I do not think that my rank (if not past services) entitled me at least to the respect of keeping secret what was known to none but the Cabinet, until further inquiry comes to be made, instead of giving publicity to documents I never saw, and drawing inferences wide of the truth.

I never saw, or had furnished me, a copy of Mr. STANTON's dispatch to you of the 3d of March, nor did Mr. STANTON or any human being ever convey to me its substance, or anything like it, but, on the contrary, I had seen Gen. WEITZEL in relation to the Virginia Legislature made in Mr. LINCOLN's very presence, and had failed to discover any other official hints of a plan of reconstruction, or any idea calculated to allay the fears of the people of the South, after the destruction of their armies, and civil authorities would bear them without any government at all.

We should not drive a people in anarchy, and it is simply impossible for one military power to waste all the masses of this unhappy country.

I confess I did not want to drive Gen. JOHNSTON's army into the hands of armed man going about without purpose, and capable only of indefinite mischief.

But you saw on your arrival at Raleigh that I had my armies so disposed that his escape was only possible in a disorganized shape, and as you did not choose to direct military operations in this quarter, I infer that you were satisfied with the military situation.

At all events, the moment I learned what was proper enough, the disapproval of the President, I wished in such manner to compel the surrender of JOHNSTON's whole army on the same terms as you had prescribed to Gen. LEE's army when you had it surrounded and in your absolute power.

Mr. STANTON, in stating that my order to Gen. STONEMAN was likely to result in the escape of "Mr. DAVIS to Mexico or Europe," is in deep error.

Gen. STONEMAN was not at Salisbury then, but had gone back to Statesville. DAVIS was supposed to be between us, and STONEMAN was beyond him.

By turning toward me he was approaching DAVIS, and had he joined me as ordered, I then would have had a mounted force needed for that and other purposes. But even now, I don't know that Mr. STANTON wants DAVIS caught. And as my official papers, deemed sacred, are hastily published to the world, it will be imprudent for me to state what has been done in this respect.

As the editor of the TIMES has (it may be) logically and fairly drawn the inference from this singular document, that I am an insubordinate, I can only deny the intention. I have never in my life questioned or disobeyed an order, though many and many a time have I risked my life, my health and reputation in obeying orders, or even hints to execute plans and purposes not to my liking. It is not fair to withhold from me plans and policy (if any there be), and expect me to guess at them; for facts and events appear quite different from different stand points. For four years I have been in camp dealing with soldiers, and I can assure you that the conclusion at which the Cabinet arrived with such singular unanimity differ from mine, conferred freely with the best officers in this army as to the points involved in this controversy, and, strange to say, they were singularly unanimous in the other conclusion, and they will learn with pain and sorrow that I am deemed insubordinate, and wanting in common sense; that I who have labored day and night, Winter and Summer for four years, and have brought an army of 70,000 men in magnificent condition across a country deemed impassable, and placed it just where it was wanted almost on the day appointed, have brought discredit on the government.

I do not wish to boast of this, but I do say that it entitled me to the courtesy of being consulted before publishing to the world a proposition rightfully submitted to higher authority for adjudication, and then accompanied by statements which invited the press to be let loose on me.

It is time that non-combatants—men who sleep in comfort and security, while we watch on the distant lines—are better able to judge than we poor soldiers, who rarely see a newspaper, hardly can hear from our families, or stop long enough to get our pay. I envy not the task of reconstruction, and am delighted that the Secretary has relieved me of it.

As you did not undertake to assume the management of the affairs of this army, I infer that on personal inspection your mind arrived at a different conclusion from that of Mr. Secretary STANTON. I will, therefore, go on and execute your orders to the conclusion, and when done will, with intense satisfaction, leave to the civil authorities the execution of the task of which they seem to me so jealous; but as an honest man and soldier, I invite them to follow my path, for they may see some things and hear some things that may disturb their philosophy.

With sincere respect,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

P. S.—As Mr. STANTON's singular paper has been published, I demand that this also be made public, though I am in no manner responsible to the press, but to the law and my proper superiors.
W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Since my arrival at Washington, I have learned from Gen. GRANT that this letter was received, but he preferred to withhold it until my arrival, as he knew I was making toward Washington with my army. Upon my arrival I did not insist on its publication till it was drawn out by this inquiry. I also append here the copy of a letter from Col. T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G., asking me to modify my report as to the point of violating my truce with my answer.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, May 25, 1865.

Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Middle Division of the Mississippi:

Gen. GRANT directed me to call your attention to the part of your report in which the necessity of maintaining your truce at the expense of many lives, is spoken of. The General thinks that in making a truce the commander of an army can control only his own army, and that the hostile General must make his own arrangements with other armies acting against him.

While independent Generals, acting against a common foe, would naturally act in concert, the General claims that each must be the judge of his own duty and responsible for its execution.

If you should wish, the report will be returned for any change you deem best.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1865.

Col. T. S. Bowers, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I had the honor to receive your letter of May 25, last evening, and I hasten to answer. I wish to precede it by renewing the assurance of my entire confidence and respect for the President and Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, and that in all matters I will be most willing to shape my official and private conduct to suit their wishes. The past is beyond my control, and the matters embraced in the official report to which you refer are finished. It is but just the reasons that actuated me, right or wrong, should stand on record, but in all future cases, should any arise, I will respect the decisions of Gen. GRANT, though I think them wrong.

Suppose a guard has prisoners in charge and officers of another command should aim to rescue or kill them, is it not clear the guard must defend the prisoners, as a safeguard? So jealous is the military law to protect and maintain *good faith* when pledged, that the law adjudges death and no alternative punishment to one who violates a safeguard in foreign ports. See Articles of War, No. 55. For murder, arson, treason and the highest military crimes, the punishment prescribed by law is death or some minor punishment, but for the violation of a "safeguard" death and death alone is the prescribed penalty. I instance this to illustrate how in military stipulations to an enemy our government commands and enforces "good faith." In discussing this matter, I would like to refer to many writers on military law, but am willing to take HALLECK as the text. See his chapter No 27.

In the very first article he states that good faith should always be observed between enemies in war, because when our faith has been pledged to him, so far as the promise extends, he ceases to be an enemy. He then defines the meaning of compacts and conventions, and says they are made sometimes for a general or a partial suspension of hostilities for the "surrender of an army," &c. They may be special, limited to particular places, or to particular forces, but of course can only bind the armies, subject to the General who makes the truce, and coextensive only with the extent of his command. This is all I ever claimed, and it clearly covers the whole case. All of North Carolina was in my immediate command, with Gen. SCHOFIELD, its Department Commander, and his army present with me; I never asked the truce to have effect beyond my own territorial command. Gen. HALLECK himself, in his order No. 1, defines his own limits clearly enough, viz.: "Such part of North Carolina as was not occupied by the command of Major-Gen. SHERMAN." He could not pursue and cut off JOHNSTON's retreat toward Salisbury and Charlotte without invading my command; and so patent was his purpose to defy and violate my truce, that Mr. STANTON's publication of the fact, not even yet recalled, modified or explained, was headed, "SHERMAN's truce disregarded," that the whole world drew but one inference. It admits of no other. I never claimed that that truce bound Gens. HALLECK and CANBY within the sphere of their respective commands as defined by themselves.

It was a partial truce of very short duration, clearly within my limits and right, justified by events, and as in the case of prisoners in my custody, or the violation of a safe-guard, given by me in my territorial limits, I am bound to maintain good faith. I prefer not to change my report, but again repeat that in all future cases I am willing to be governed by the interpretation of Gen. GRANT, although I again invite his attention to the limits of my command, and those of Gen. HALLECK at the time, and the pointed phraseology of Gen. HALLECK's dispatch to Mr. STANTON, wherein he reports that he had ordered his Generals to pay no heed to *my orders* within the clearly defined area of my command.

I am, yours,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

I now add the two letters written by Mr. STANTON at Savannah, and the dispatch from Atlanta mentioned in the body of my testimony, with Mr. LINCOLN's answer:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE
MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, SAVANNAH.
Jan. 2, 1865.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have just received from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT a copy of that part of your telegram to him of the 28th of December, relating to cotton, a copy of which has been immediately furnished to Gen. EATON, my Chief Quartermaster, who will be strictly governed by it.

I had already been approached by all the Consuls and half the people of Savannah on this cotton question, and my invariable answer has been that all the cotton in Savannah was prize of war, and belonged to the United States, and nobody should recover a bale of it with my consent, and that as cotton had been one of the chief causes of this war, it should help pay its expenses; that all cotton became tainted with treason from the hour the first act of hostility was committed against the United States some time in December, 1860, and that no bill of sale subsequent to that date could convey title.

My orders were that an officer of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army might furnish the holder, agent or attorney, a mere certificate of the fact of seizure, with description of the bales, marks, &c., the cotton then to be turned over to the agent of the Treasury Department to be shipped to New-York for sale. But since the receipt of your dispatch I have ordered Gen. EATON to make the shipment himself to the Quartermaster at New-York, where you can dispose of it at pleasure. I do not think the Treasury Department ought to bother itself with the prizes or captures of war.

Mr. BARCLAY, former Consul at New-York—representing Mr. MOLYNEUX, former Consul, but absent since a long time—called on me in person with reference to cotton claims by English subjects. He seemed amazed when I told him I should pay no respect to consular certificates, and that in no event would I treat an English subject with more favor than one of our own deluded citizens, and that for my part I was unwilling to fight for cotton for the benefit of Englishmen openly engaged in smuggling arms and munitions of war to kill us; that, on the contrary, it would afford me great satisfaction to conduct my army to Nassau and wipe out that nest of pirates. I explained to him, however, that I was not a diplomatic agent of the General Government of the United States, but that my opinion, so frankly expressed, was that of a soldier, which it would be well for him to heed. It appeared also that he owned a plantation on the line of investment of Savannah, which of course is destroyed, and for which he expected me to give him some certificate entitling him to indemnification, which I declined emphatically.

I have adopted in Savannah rules concerning property, severe, but just, founded upon the laws of nations and the practice of civilized governments, and am clearly of opinion that we should claim all the belligerent rights over conquered countries, that the people may realize the truth that war is no child's play.

I embrace in this a copy of a letter dated Dec. 31, 1864, in answer to one from SOLOMON COHEN, a rich lawyer, to Gen. BLAIR, his personal friend, as follows:

Maj.-Gen. F. P. Blair, Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your note, inclosing Mr. COHEN's of this date, is received, and I answer frankly, through you, his inquiries.

First—No one can practice law as an attorney in the United States without acknowledging the supremacy of our Government. If I am not in error, as attorney is as much an officer of the court as the clerk, and it would be a novel thing in a government to have a court to administer law that denied the supremacy of the government itself.

Second—No one will be allowed the privileges of a merchant, or rather to trade, a privilege which no one should seek of the government, without in like manner acknowledging its supremacy.

Third—If Mr. COHEN remains in Savannah as a denizen, his property, real and personal, will not be disturbed, unless its temporary use may be necessary for the military authorities of the city. The title to property will not be disturbed in any event, until adjudicated by the courts of the United States.

Fourth—If Mr. COHEN leaves Savannah under my Special Order No. 143, it is a public acknowledgement that he "adheres to the enemies of the United States," and all his property becomes forfeited to the United States. But as a matter of favor, he will be allowed to carry with him clothing and furniture for the use of himself, family and servants, and will be transported within the enemy's lines—but not by way of Port Royal.

These rules will apply to all parties, and from them no exception will be made.

I have the honor to be, General, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

This letter was in answer to specific inquiries; it is clear and specific, and covers all the points, and should I leave before my orders are executed, I will endeavor to impress upon my successor, Gen. FOSTER, their wisdom and propriety.

I hope the course I have taken in these matters will meet your approbation, and that the President will not refund to parties claiming cotton or other property, without the strongest evidence of loyalty and friendship on the part of the claimant, or unless some other positive end is to be chained.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE
MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, SAVANNAH, Jan. 19, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

SIR: When you left Savannah, a few days ago, you forgot the map which Gen. GRANT had prepared for you showing the route by which this division entered the City of Savannah—being the first troops to occupy that city. I now send it to you. I avail myself of the opportunity also to inclose you copies of all my official orders touching trade and intercourse with the people of Georgia, as well as for the establishment of the negro settlements. Delegations of the people of Georgia continue to come, and I am satisfied that a little judicious handling, and by a little respect being paid to their prejudices, we can create a schism in JEFF. DAVIS' dominions. All that I have conversed with, realize the truth that slavery, as an institution, is defunct, and the only questions that remain are, what disposition shall be made of the negroes themselves. I confess myself unable to offer a complete solution of these questions, and prefer to leave it to the slower operations of time. We have given the initiative, and can afford to wait the working of the experiment.

As to trade matters I also think it is our interest to keep the people somewhat dependent on the articles of commerce to which they have been hitherto accustomed. Gen. GRANGER is now here, and will, I think, be able to manage this matter judiciously, and may gradually relax and invite cotton to come in in large quantities.

But at first we should manifest no undue anxiety on that score, for the rebels would at once make use of it as a power against us. We should assume a tone of perfect contempt for cotton, and everything else in comparison with the great object of the war—the restoration of the Union, with all its rights and power. If the rebels burn cotton as a war measure, they simply play into our hands, by taking away the only produce of value they now have to exchange in foreign ports for war ships and munitions. By such a course, also, they alienate the feelings of the large mass of small farmers that look to their little parcels of cotton to exchange for food and clothing for their families. I hope the government will not manifest too much anxiety to obtain cotton in large quantities, and especially that the President will not indorse the contracts for the purchase of large quantities of cotton. Several contracts, involving from six to ten thousand bales, indorsed by Mr. LINCOLN, have been shown me, but were not in such a form as to amount to an order for me to facilitate their execution.

As to Treasury trade agents, and agents to take charge of confiscated and abandoned property, whose salaries depend on their fees, I can only say that, as a general rule, they are mischievous and disturbing elements to a Military Government, and it is almost impossible for us to study the law and regulations so as to understand fully their powers and duties. I rather think the Quartermaster's Department of the army could better fulfill all their duties, and accomplish all that is aimed at by the law. Yet, on this subject, I will leave Gens. FOSTER and GROVER to do the best they can.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DIVISION OF THE
MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 15, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Washington, D. C.:

My report is done and will be forwarded as soon as I get a few more of the subordinate reports. I am awaiting a courier from Gen. GRANT. All well and troops in fine healthy camps, and supplies coming forward finely. Gov. BROWN has disbanded his militia to gather the corn and sorghum of the State. I have reasons to believe that he and STEPHENS want to visit me, and I have sent them a hearty invitation. I will exchange 3,000 prisoners with HOOD, but no more.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-Gen. Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17, 1864—10 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. Sherman:

I feel great interest in the subjects of your dispatch mentioning corn and sorghum, and contemplate a visit to you.
A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

I have not possession here of all my official records, most of which are out West, and I have selected the above from my more recent letter books, and I offer them to show how prompt and full have been my official reports, and how unnecessary was all the clamor made touching my action and opinions at the time the basis of agreement of April 18 was submitted to the President.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.
W. T. SHERMAN,
Maj.-Gen. United States Army.

VICTOR HUGO ON THE DEATH OF MR. LINCOLN.—The Boston *Liberator* says: "The following 'latest utterance' on American affairs, by the illustrious poet, patriot and *proscrit*, VICTOR HUGO, has been received by Mr. JULIAN HARNEY, now of this city:"

HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, GUERNSEY, May 4, 1865.

DEAR MR. JULIAN HARNEY: I thank you for your excellent letter.

At the moment you were writing, the North was victorious and LINCOLN alive. To-day LINCOLN is dead. That death ennobles LINCOLN, and confirms the victory. The South has gained nothing by this crime.

Slavery is abolished.

It is abolished by the glorious means with which it has been attacked, and through the execrable means by which it has been defended.

Long live liberty! Long live the Republic!

I press your hand,
VICTOR HUGO.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

(*For Other Monetary See Eighth Page.*)

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 31, 1865.

$35,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	108⅝	700	N. Y. Central	87½
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	103	300	do	87⅝
28,000	do	102⅝	100	do...2d call	87¾
29,000	do	102⅝	200	do	87⅝
135,000	do	102¾	100	Erie Railway	70
48,000	do	102¾	100	do...s10	70
60,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. New issue	102¾	400	do	69¾
120,000	do	102¾	100	do	69¾
5,000	U.S.6s,10-40s...C.	94½	100	do...s5	69½
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	103	100	do	69¾
10,000	U.S.6's,1 yr. Cer..	99¼	100	do...s10	69¾
1,000	Va. State 6s	80	100	do...2d call	70
1,000	Mo. State 6s	64½	15	do	70½
1,000	California 7s	114	200	Hud. Riv. R	94½
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer...	21¾	100	do...s30	94
50,000	do	22	100	do	94½
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	90	200	do	94
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76..	106½	60	Chic. Bur. & Q	102
7,000	Erie 1st M	100	200	Reading R...s30	90
3,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d..	96	400	do	90⅜
5	Bk. St. of New-York	112	1800	do	90
20	Chatham Bank	130	200	do...b10	90
100	Mariposa M. Co	11¾	100	do...2d call	90¼
400	do	11¾	200	do...s10	90¼
3400	do	11	100	Mich. Cen. R	106
200	Canton Co	35	450	Mich. S. & N. I. R	55
300	Cum. Coal Pr	37	200	do...b30	55
200	do...b60	37⅜	300	do...2d call	55⅜
400	Quick. Min. Co	46¾	300	Ill. Cen. R	115⅛
100	do...s30	46	200	do...s30	114½
1000	do	46	100	do	115⅛
40	do	47½	30	do	116
700	do...2d call	48⅛	500	Cleve. & Pitts...s30	54½
100	At. Mail S. Co	142⅛	12	do	60
470	do	142⅝	400	do	55½
400	Cary Improve's	19	100	Chic. & N. W	22
200	do	19⅝	800	do	22½
200	do	19⅝	100	do...b30	22⅜
500	Chic. & N. W. Pr	53	500	do...b30	22½
100	do...s30	52¾	400	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	90¾
200	do...2d call o	53¼	200	do...s30	90¾
800	Chic. & Rock I	91	100	do...s10	90¾
200	do	91¼	400	do	91
100	do...s30	53¾	100	do...s10	91

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	108⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R...b30	97⅛
31,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	102⅜	200	do	96⅜
2,000	do	102⅜	500	do	97
15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s...C. New issue	102½	200	do...s10	96⅜
15,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99⅜	500	Reading R...s60	90
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	64½	800	do	90⅞
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer	22⅝	100	do...b60	91
10,000	do	22⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	56⅛
100	Canton Co	35	200	do...s10	56⅜
400	N. Y. Cen. R	88	100	do	56⅜
100	do	88	100	do	57
200	do...s60	88	100	do	56⅞
100	Cum. Coal Pr	37⅜	500	Cleve. & Pitts	54½
100	Mariposa M. Co	11	200	do	57⅛
500	Quick. Min. Co	46	200	do	57⅜
300	Erie Railway	70¼	200	do	58⅛
100	do	70¾	500	Chic. & N. W	23⅛
500	do...s3	70¾	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr	53⅜
200	Chic. & R. I	92⅝	100	do...s30	53⅝
500	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	91⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$35,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. Old Issue...b3	102⅝	200	Chic. & R. I	92
2,000	do	102½	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C	54
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. New Issue	102½	100	Erie Railway	70⅜
15,000	Ohio & M. Cer	22⅝	100	do...c	70⅜
300	Canton Co...b3	35	200	do...s3	70⅜
100	do...b10	35	600	do	70⅝
500	Cary Improve't...s30	19⅜	900	do...c	70⅜
1000	do	19⅞	100	do...b3	70¼
200	do...s30	19⅞	200	do...s10	69¾
200	Cumb. Coal	37⅜	100	Hudson Riv. R...s5	93⅛
100	do	37¾	100	do...s3	93⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co	47¾	100	do	93¼
800	do...s30	46¾	1100	do...s3	93¼
200	do	47¾	500	do...s30	93
200	do...s30	46¾	600	do	93⅛
500	do...s30	46	100	do...s6	93⅛
100	do	47	300	Reading R	90⅜
200	do...s30	45¾	200	do	91
200	N. Y. Cen. R	87¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts	56⅛
100	do...c	87¾	400	do	57
400	do...s3	87¾	400	do	57⅛
100	do...b3	87¾	200	do...s3	57⅛
300	do	87¾	100	Chic. & N. W	23
800	Mich. S. & N. I	56⅛	100	do...s3	22⅞
100	do...c	56	100	do	23
200	do...s3	56⅛	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr	53⅛
100	do...c	56⅛	100	do	53⅜
200	do...s15	56	200	do...b10	53⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C	23	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr...s10	53⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R	88⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C	92⅝
300	Erie Railway	70⅞	400	At. Mail S. Co	165
1200	do	70¾	100	Cum. Coal Co...b3	37⅛
100	do...s3	70¾	100	do...b10	37⅛
400	Hud. Riv. R...b3	97	200	Cary Improve't	19⅛
100	do...b15	97	500	do...s3	19⅛
400	do	97	300	do	19⅜
100	do...b3	97⅛	500	do	19⅜
200	do...b3	97⅛	300	do	19⅜
300	Reading R...s10	91¼	100	do	19⅜
200	do	91	200	Quick. Min. Co	46⅞
200	Mich. S. & N. I	57	100	do...b10	47
100	do...s3	57	100	do...s3	47
200	Cleve. & Pitts	58	300	do	47
1100	do	58⅛	100	do...s3	46⅞
3000	do...s3	58⅛	700	Mariposa M. Co	11¼
200	do...s3	58⅛	100	do...b3	11¼
600	do...s3	58⅛	100	do	11¼
100	Chic. & N. W	23⅞			

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 31, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 70 bbls. Ashes; 13,706 bbls. Flour; 362 bbls. and 375 bags Corn Meal; 17,298 bushels Wheat; 34,900 bushels Corn; 61,618 bushels Oats; 12,637 bushels Barley, 2,343 pkgs. Provisions, and 161 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pots, and $7 75 @$8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 1,176 bbls.

COFFEE—Inactive at former quotations, including Java, at 24c.@25c.; Rio at 19c.@23½c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23c.; St. Domingo at 18½c.@19c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c. ₱ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been in limited request at declining prices; Middlings, 47c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Cotton have been 4,800 bales; sales and resales, privately, 4,300 bales; exports, 26 bales. At the auction sale of Savannah Cotton to-day, under the direction of Collector DRAPER, Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., disposed of 1,540 bales ordinary to good middling uplands, at from 24½c.@37½c.; 12 bales low ordinary do. at 17c.; 199 bales damaged, pickings, and mixed, at 4½c. @23½c.; with 50 bales fine and clean Sea Island, at 58c. ₱ lb. in gold; 198 bales of Sea Island were withdrawn.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was heavy and a shade lower to-day. Sales since our last amount to 7,200 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 85@$6 25; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 50 @$6 70; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 95@$7 15 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 85	@$6 25
Extra State	5 50	@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 65	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	6 95	@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	7 05	@ 9 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 15	@11 50

Southern Flour is heavy and lower. Sales, since our last, 750 bbls., at $7 15@$8 25 for poor to good, and $8 30@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is cheaper. Sales, 500 bbls. Extra, at $6 55@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive including Superfine, at $5 25@$5 85 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal rules quiet, at $4 40@$4 50 for Jersey, $5 20 for Western, and $5 50@$5 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in demand and steady. Sales 21,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 72@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Mixed Western Corn opened as high as 97c.@97½c., and closed as low as 90c.@92c. ₱ bushel. Sales 32,000 bushels. Rye is heavy; 4,000 bushels Western were sold at 85c. ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are brisker and dearer. We quote Western at 60c.@62c., closing at 62c.; Prince Edward's Island at 52c.@53c.; Canada at 60c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Has been in less demand to-day, at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet, at from 10c.@30c. for poor to choice, and 32c.@35c. for fancy, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been inactive at declining prices.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet at former prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 95@$2 05 ₱ gallon and Resin at $13@$25 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been inactive, including Crude Whale, at $1 10@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Unbleached Sperm at $2 25 @$2 30; Linseed at $1 16@$1 17; Lard at $1 50@$1 60 for poor to choice ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in very moderate demand at 35c.@35½c. for Crude; 49c.@50c. for Refined, in bond, and 68c.@70c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, opening at a material advance, but closing quite heavily. Sales have been made of 10,750 bbls., in lots, at $23 75@ $24 50, closing at about $23 75 for New Mess, $22 for 1863-4 Mess; $17 50@$19 for Prime Mess, and $18@$19 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 8,000 New Mess, June and July delivery, seller's option, part at $23@$24 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 12c.@14c. for Shoulders, and 13c.@17½c. for Hams; sales equal to 200 pkgs. Bacon is in demand, including Cumberland Cut, at 13½c.@13¾c.; short rib at 14¼c.@15¼c.; long rib at 13¾c.@14½c.; short clear at 16c.@17c.; long cut Hams at 13¾c.@14¼c., ₱ lb. Lard is heavy; sales, 1,200 tcs. and bbls., at 15c.@18c., the latter for choice, ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand at $12@$18 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 250 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quite dull and nominal. Stock of Beef, 31,869 tcs. and bbls. Beef Hams are dull; sales 150 bbls. at $24@$27 50, ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 27½c.@36c. for poor to prime new State, and 26c.@33c. for new Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for, at 10c.@17c. for poor to prime, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at about former prices; sales, to-day, 780 hhds. of Cuba, &c., at 10½c. @14c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at 14c.@18½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales, since our last, 12,000 lbs., at 17c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 110,000 lbs., at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at $2 10 @$2 11 ₱ gallon, with sales of 200 bbls.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of May, Messrs. TILLMANS & KITCHING review thus: "During the early part of May a considerable business was done under favorable prospects, but a subsequent decline of the premium on gold caused a dullness in the wool market, and from which it has not yet recovered, notwithstanding the reduction of premium to a low point, and the rate for gold again advanced some 6 ₱ cent. The stock of fleece and pulled wools has been much reduced, and the present light stock is held by parties who mostly believe that the existing low rates will be sustained, as the new clip will not offer better advantages or be bought more advantageously. How the prices will rule in the interior for the new clip is uncertain, as the opinions respecting it so widely differ. California, Texas and Mexican wools have been sold to a moderate extent at reduced prices, and stocks have decreased for want of a new supply. Foreign fine wools have met with a fair inquiry, but the quantity sold, being about 2,500 bales Mestiza and nearly 2,000 of Cape, is much less than was anticipated at the great reduction in prices. The arrival of Mestiza is about, in quantity, the same as last year. Of Cape wool, however, the receipts this year are about 3,000 bales against 15,000 for the same period of the past year. Foreign medium wools continue much neglected, notwithstanding the depressed low prices. Foreign low wools have been in better demand at the reduced rates, and the stock of destrable kinds is light. Black and gray wools are almost without demand, and prices are nominal. The reports of foreign markets represent a firmer and better feeling than was expected. Large auction sales of Buenos Ayres, Mestiza, at Antwerp and Havre, toward the end of April, went off at a slight improvement in prices over previous sales. The Liverpool auction of East India shows a decline of ½d. to 1d. ₱ lb, yet the prices are by far too high for our market. This is also the case with worsted and low short filling wools. The London auction sale of 170

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening—HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF SATAN.

WALLACK'S—THE GAME OF LIFE.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

MILTON GALLERY—No. 646 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NO EVENING EDITION TO-DAY.

This being the day set apart for services of humiliation and prayer, no evening edition of the TIMES will be published.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN yesterday bade farewell to the gallant armies that have followed him from victory to victory over a field almost as wide as our country. In plain, blunt, soldier-like words he briefly alludes to the leading features of their career, rejoices over the glorious termination of their work; hopes and believes that as they have been good soldiers they will be equally good citizens; warns them against fillibustering temptations, and closes by saying that if the day should come when war should once more be inevitable, "SHERMAN'S army" would be the first to reassume the arms they are now laying down, and stand foremost in defence of the government of their country.

At the meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, yesterday, at Boston, WENDELL PHILLIPS made a strong speech in denunciation of any reconstruction in the rebel States that did not make negro suffrage an absolute condition. He thought it would have been far better that GRANT should have surrendered to LEE than that President JOHNSON should offer such terms as he has offered to North Carolina. Mr. AMASA WALKER emphatically agreed with Mr. PHILLIPS.

The Masons of New-Jersey gave R. W. ALBERT G. MACKEY, the celebrated writer on Masonry, a handsome reception at Newark last evening. Addresses were made by P. D. G. M. READ, of New-Jersey; M. W. G. M. SILAS WHITEHEAD, of New-Jersey, and Dr. MACKEY. A purse of nearly $2,000 was presented to Dr. MACKEY during the evening.

Gen. WILSON has issued orders (at Macon) prohibiting the meeting of the Georgia Legislature. He recommends the people to pursue their peaceful avocations under the protection of the United States authorities.

HOWELL COBB was paroled at Nashville, and permitted to visit his family. Secretary MALLORY and Senator HILL were forwarded to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

The Boston *Transcript* says that Gen. BANKS has been ordered to report at Waltham, Mass., (his home.) His administration at New-Orleans is undergoing a close investigation.

Hon. JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died at Nashville on Tuesday evening.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Persia* arrived last evening from Liverpool, with advices to the 21st via Queenstown. Her continental news is unimportant; but she brings some strange rumors concerning the relations between the United States and the government of JUAREZ. According to one report, Señor ROMERO had made arrangements with contractors in New-York and California for a loan of $25,000,000; another rumor was that JUAREZ was to be allowed to recruit from Gen. SHERMAN'S army of veterans, which had been marched up to Washington for that purpose! These absurd rumors, among others of the same character, created much disturbance in the markets. It was reported that the Emperor NAPOLEON had been hastily recalled from Algeria, in consequence of apprehended trouble between France and the United States; that MAXIMILIAN had been shot, &c. The offer of a reward for the apprehension of JEFF. DAVIS caused a great excitement, and awakened the special wrath of the rebel sympathizing press of France and England, by which the act is denounced as infamous.

LOCAL NEWS.

The New-York Conference of the African M. E. Church reassembled at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. A large number of reports on the progress of the churches embraced by the conference, and the Sunday-Schools attached to them, were read and approved. A communication in relation to the education of colored children in the ward and other schools of the city was read, asking that the conference will exert its influence, through its ministers, in having the schools filled to their utmost capacity. The communication was approved. A report of the Committee on Education was presented, recommending the conference to use all its influence to promote the cause of education among old and young. The report was approved, and it was then announced that to-day being appointed as a day of humiliation, the conference would adjourn over to Friday.

A judgment of $2,300 was given yesterday by Justice WELLES, sitting in the Supreme Court Circuit, against Mr. RICHARD FRANCE and in favor of the plaintiff, J. M. CAMPBELL, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, Md., and son-in-law of the late Chief Justice TANEY. The action was brought to recover for professional services; and the defence was that the services claimed to have been rendered were in relation to lotteries and lottery policies; that by the statutes of the State of Maryland, lotteries were illegal and void, and hence any claim made for services rendered in relation to them was also void. The Court held otherwise, and directed judgement as above stated.

Mr. GEORGE WILKES, to whom the Billiard Congress referred the question of the proprietorship of the billiard champion cue, which was to have been played for on the 16th of May, by DUDLEY KAVANAGH, of this city, and LOUIS FOX, of Rochester, has awarded the cue and stakes to the latter. Mr. KAVANAGH was incapaciated by lameness on the night assigned for the contest.

Gen. SHERMAN did not arrive in this city last night, although generally expected. Gen. SHERMAN will not stop at the Astor House, as reported in the evening journals, but will be entertained at the residence of JAMES SCOTT, Esq., No. 64 East Twenty-third-street. He will arrive this morning by the night train, accompanied by his wife.

The Superior Court at Special Term, Justice GARVIN presiding, yesterday disposed of all the questions in regard to the settlement of the issues in the Strong divorce suit, and directed that the cause be put upon the day calendar for the first Monday of June proximo. The cause will probably be tried before Chief-Justice ROBERTSON.

At police trials yesterday, the calendar was uncommonly large, embracing sixty defendants and sixty-four complainants and witnesses. Among the latter, who appeared by request, were Justice WILLIAM DODGE and Police Inspector GEORGE W. DILKS, and among the visitors was Mr. FARSON, of Detroit.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted a resolution directing the Comptroller to lease the offices now occupied by the City Inspector, at $9,000 per annum. The Comptroller was authorized to issue $300,000 of Central Park Improvement Fund Stock. Adjourned to Monday next.

On Monday night a German named JACOB SALOMONS was attacked in Hopkins-street, Brooklyn, by GEORGE WILSON and JOHN EARLEY and so seriously injured that he is not expected to recover. The perpetrators of the assault are in custody.

Yesterday twelve hundred adults and about eight hundred children were confirmed in St. Peter's Church by Archbishop MCCLOSKY. The sight was a most impressive one. The ceremonies lasted several hours.

Flour was quiet yesterday at a partial reduction of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Wheat was less active, yet steady. Corn and Pork opened briskly at an advance, but closed heavily at easier rates. Oats and Whisky were firmer. Cotton was heavy and cheaper. Sugars were in fair demand. Freights quite dull, with 425 vessels of all classes in port. At all the commercial centres in the city business will be suspended to-day, which our merchants contemplate observing as a close holiday.

Gold was steady yesterday, closing as on Tuesday at 137¼ ₱ cent. Money easier to the Brokers at 6@7 ₱ cent. Government Stocks steady at the close, though weaker early in the day. The Railway speculation partially recovered from Tuesday's depression.

The National Fast—The Calamity and the Blessing.

The President's proclamation calling for the devotion of this day to national humiliation, in view of the great national affliction, will be everywhere responded to with heartfelt solemnity. It is true that the people have already mourned, as no people ever mourned before for the loss of a leader. It is true that the hand of Providence, in permitting the dreadful blow, has everywhere been recognized. Yet all that has been expressed hitherto has been the natural prompting of each individual heart. The manifestation of feeling has been purely popular—the same, differing in degree only, as that which has so widely displayed itself in other lands. The *nation*, in its national capacity, has yet to signalize its sense of the bereavement, and to bow itself humbly before high Heaven. Nothing could be more appropriate than this supplementing all the varied expressions of popular grief with such a national act of confession and homage as this day will present.

Besides, the seven weeks which have elapsed since the dreadful blow, have enabled the country to apprehend somewhat the meaning of a dispensation which at first seemed so mysterious. They have rifted many a cloud, and made it easier to discern and adore the All-wise. We now know that the assassination, heinous as was the crime, was no misfortune to the good President himself—that it has invested him, in men's minds everywhere, with all the glorious associations of a martyr, and will forever enshrine his name in history. We know, too, that the country is safer from all the troubles and dangers which many feared would follow a stroke so severe and sudden. The perturbation was never serious, and the government quickly moved on with everything taut and trim as ever. In fact, nothing could have happened so signally calculated to impress the nations with its matchless superiority, as this unparalleled trial, after the strain of a four years' war. Many who called themselves wise, in the old world, looked to see it incontinently go down after the shock, or drifting away on its beam-ends. Others imagined that at best it would be hall dismantled—its shrouds and tackle thrown into confusion, its bulwarks broken down, its rudder ungeared, its compass broken. Nothing of all this. From stem to stern the Ship of State remained every whit as staunch as before—just as capable of outriding hurricanes, just as able to shiver every antagonist to atoms. The moral effect of this display to the world of the inherent strength of our government has been incalculably great. The triumph over the greatest of rebellions was in itself a most powerful testimony to the power and resources of our republican system; but is this final, crucial, test which has most filled the old monarchies with wonder.

Another wise purpose in this visitation has been disclosed. Party spirit in the North has been deprived almost entirely of the bitterness engendered in the fierce heats of the war. The transcendent patriotism and worth of President LINCOLN, formerly so misrepresented, have been brought home to the heart and conscience of every old opponent. All the better sensibilities have been so quickened as to inspire reverence, not only for his memory, but for the cause with which he was identified. It is patent to all that President JOHNSON is subjected to no such party malevolence as Mr. LINCOLN had to encounter. The universal disposition toward him is charitable, kindly—we may say positively sympathetic. He enters upon the arduous and delicate work of reconstruction with the good will and moral support of all. We believe that the Southern people themselves have also, in some good measure, imbibed this spirit. They have felt an honorable shame that so monstrous a crime has been committed in their name; and they find it far harder than before to be rancorous and spiteful. They are fast yielding to the generous impulses, and opening their hearts to a complete reconciliation.

But more marked yet is the effect this assassination has had in bringing out the genuine sympathies of the people of Europe with our national cause. No American would have believed that all that fiery flood of calumny, poured out without intermission for four live-long years, could by any possibility have been so suddenly quenched. But we see it. The torrent, impatient to blast all that we hold dear, has given place to a most genial stream of living sympathy. The change is too plain to be a trick or an illusion. It is real and it is marvelous. Nothing but just such a stupendous event as the assassination of our President could have wrought it. It brought all Europeans face to face with the hideousness of that spirit which had been struggling for our national overthrow. That in itself was enough to produce a revulsion. Then the grand character of the victim, which was brought out in the boldest relief by death, challenged at once universal reverance, and constrained every soul to sorrow. Misconceptions, prejudices, jealousies straightway vanished. The natural heart of man shook off all the miserable little passions that had sealed its sympathies against us, and asserted its own true kinship. This change has been especially manifest in England, the very land, which of all others, seemed the most stubborn in its repugnance. We know, it may be said, that it was our success in the war that has so remarkably altered British bearing toward us. Were we left to form our opinions from the cold speech of Earl RUSSELL, and the captious, grudging language of Earl DERBY, when the subject of the assassination was before the House of Lords, we should indeed accept this as the true explanation. But there was all the difference in the world between the ungracious, perfunctory expressions from the lips of these two party leaders and the spontaneous outburst of emotion from the hearts of the people themselves. It is absolutely impossible to manufacture, from mere calculations of expediency, any such sorrow as was manifested by the middle and lower ranks of British society, throughout the kingdom, at the murder of President LINCOLN. All these popular manifestations of grief and sympathy came unmistakably from the best qualities of English manhood. It would be ignoble to refuse to recognize this, or churlishly to repel it. The American people will have no such disposition. They cannot find it in their hearts to quarrel or bicker with fellow-men of any race, who have sincerely mourned with them in their great affliction—far less with those of the same blood. It seems as if there could not possibly have been a Providential ordering more perfectly adapted to recall the two freest and most Christian nations of the globe to their old friendship and their mutual obligations, than precisely the startling event which has occurred. We have not seen its full influence yet, but there are results enough already visible to indicate anew how wonderfully we are guided.

Our children alone, in future years, will be able to comprehend all the meaning of our extraordinary experiences in this transitional period. But we have learned enough to establish our faith yet more firmly, and to quicken every sentiment of gratitude. This will be best attested by the grateful and penitential homage with which this day shall be observed.

Sherman's Report—The Negotiations with Johnston.

Gen. SHERMAN'S report of his negotiations with Gen. JOHNSTON is interesting. It would, however, have possessed more value as a historical record, and, we venture to think, would have done more justice to Gen. SHERMAN'S own reputation, if it had shown less of the inspiration which comes of excited feelings.

After all that Gen. SHERMAN confesses of the motive, the origin and the manner of the negotiations, it would be ungenerous, perhaps, to criticise too keenly the merits of his diplomacy. It is clear, however, from his own showing, that throughout a considerable portion of his later campaigning, he was inordinately desirous to combine political with military duty. He admits having conducted "a frequent correspondence with the late President of the United States, with the Secretary of War, with Gen. HALLECK and with Gen. GRANT," on the subject of terminating the war "with a single stroke of a pen." So that, reasoning upon general principles, those who seek to judge most impartially in the case, are forced as it were to the conclusion, that Gen. SHERMAN was too eager to appear in the character of a pacificator, to bring an entirely cool and cautious judgment into a convention in which such a crafty politician as BRECKINRIDGE was made a party, and of which JEFF. DAVIS was an immediate and interested adviser. Gen. SHERMAN'S long pondering of the question of throwing aside the sword for the pen, his intense anxiety—however laudable—on the question of summary pacification and his soldierly frankness—all unfitted him for the sharp arts of diplomacy employed against him. And the result, as Gen. SHERMAN must himself admit, was that his covenant with JOHNSTON was only not a fatal mistake, because its terms were conditional.

Gen. SHERMAN must be believed when he declares that his proposal to the late President, the Secretary of War, Gen. GRANT and others to entertain any feasible overtures of peace from the rebels, had the assent, or appeared to him to have the assent, of these superiors of his. And it is only justice that prominence should be given to the additional mitigating fact that Gen. SHERMAN knew nothing—when he agreed to treat with JOHNSTON—of President LINCOLN'S dispatch to the Lieutenant-General of March 5. That dispatch forbade Gen. GRANT to entertain any but strictly military propositions from LEE. And on this point Gen. SHERMAN, addressing Gen. GRANT, says:

"I never saw or had furnished me a copy of President LINCOLN'S dispatch to you of the 5th of March, until after the agreement; nor did Mr. STANTON, or any human being, ever convey to me its substance or anything like it. But, on the contrary, I had seen Gen. WEITZEL'S invitation to the Virginia Legislature, made in Mr. LINCOLN'S very presence, and had failed to discover any other official notice of a plan of reconstruction, or any idea calculated to allay the fears of the people of the South, that after the destruction of the armies and civil authorities, they would be left without any government at all."

This declaration must be allowed its full weight, and as Gen. SHERMAN admits that the TIMES reasoned logically (on the premises that he knew of the dispatch of March 5) in characterizing his conduct as insubordinate, it is but just that we should modify the charge, so far as it was founded on the assumption of facts herein disproved.

If Gen. SHERMAN shall unfortunately be judged hereafter by the *tone* of this report and the accompanying documents laid before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, we do not think that his character for discretion will be greatly elevated. The country looks to a soldier of the experience and renown of Gen. SHERMAN for an example of the highest kind of *self-discipline*. In this report such an example is notably non-apparent.

THE ANXIOUS SEAT IN MEXICO.—We do not know that MAXIMILIAN really repents of the error of having accepted the post of sovereign in a country of which he knows nothing, and among whose people his real standing must necessarily be that of an alien. But it does appear that he occupies "an anxious seat" at the present time. The news to-day says he expects more troops from Europe. He has been promised more troops. But his European patrons fail to come up to time. And the Republican soldiers, regular and irregular, are swarming everywhere. There are three European sovereigns—two first-class and one third or fourth-class—concerned in the business of bolstering up this rickety throne in Mexico. There is MAXIMILIAN'S brother, the Emperor of Austria. There is NAPOLEON III. of France. And there is the astute but comparatively powerless father-in-law of the unfortunate Prince—LEOPOLD of Belgium. Neither one of these, nor all of them together, seem to be in a position to render the material aid which the situation calls for. Before the year closes the opinion of Europe will probably be back to the point where it was seven years ago—when some of the leading Powers were eager to see a United States protectorate established over the whole luckless republic, and a chance given to the honest citizens of Mexico to choose their own rulers. It is coming to this issue very fast without our interference.

Texas and the War—The Untrodden Domain of the South.

Of all the States of the Southern Confederacy, the State of Texas has suffered the least—immeasurably the least—by the war. The whole State of Virginia, from the seaboard to the mountains, has been fought over and trampled by contending armies, until all its material and moral interests were completely prostrated. In North Carolina, the line of the seaboard has been a battle-line for over three years, the central parts of the State have been traversed by SHERMAN'S army, and the western parts have been raided over by our cavalry. South Carolina, seacoast and centre, has been utterly blasted by the war. Georgia has been fought over, from Ringgold to Savannah. Florida and Alabama have been visited in nearly all their parts by our forces, and their limited strength has been used up. Mississippi fell under the power of GRANT and SHERMAN. Tennessee has been one vast battle-field, from Memphis to Knoxville, from Fort Donelson and Nashville to Chattanooga. Louisiana, in all its parts, has been scoured by our armies, and Arkansas has suffered all it could bear. The Border States of Missouri, Kentucky, Western Virginia and Maryland, have all also experienced profoundly the horrors of war.

But Texas can hardly be said to have suffered anything. There have been two or three very feeble attempts on our part at occupying certain points on the coast, and two or three very small fights in consequence. But this is all. The State, in the early part of the war, sent considerable bodies of troops—probably not less than forty thousand in all—into the service of the Confederacy, on this side of the Mississippi River; and the recklessness with which they fought resulted in a heavy fatality; but the greater part of these found their way back to their own State when it was first menaced, and for the last two years no troops have crossed to this side of the Mississippi, though JEFF. DAVIS has tried hard to get them. In the meantime, the State has had a very large number of half-organized troops on its own soil, and also a good many in Western Louisiana, though it was never required that they should be all collected or concentrated at any one point.

While, on the one hand, the population, resources, and territory of Texas have thus been but little injured by the war, the State has, on the other hand, grown greatly and profited largely during its continuance. Its comparative security has attracted to it tens of thousands of settlers from other parts of the South—from Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and also from the Cis-Mississippi States. Its population, by the last census, was six hundred thousand; but there is reason to believe that it now counts over a million, about three-fourths of whom are whites. Though its ports have been blockaded, neither its agricultural nor its general resources have materially suffered. Its crops of cereals have been good, and its cotton crop larger than ever. For a great part of its cotton crop it has found an outlet by way of Matamoras; and the large price in coin commanded by this article has made money abundant and general supplies plentiful.

SHIFTINGS OF POPULATION.—There will be considerable emigrations and shiftings of population throughout the country this year. Great numbers of Northern men have, within the last two years gone, and still greater numbers will now go to the South. Large numbers of Southern people have come North since 1861, and we learn from the South that great numbers more are now anxious and preparing to come. They have become unsettled in their family and industrial relations during the war; the condition of things in their own localities has been greatly changed, and they are eager to try their fortunes elsewhere. A few, but only a few of the aristocratic rebels will find their way to Europe; a considerable number of men who have served in the rebel army may emigrate to Mexico; but the emigration northward will doubtless greatly exceed that in other directions. Nearly all rebellious and social or political upheavals are followed by such emigrations.

From the North, the emigration to the great cities of the South, since they were recovered, has been enormous. New-Orleans and Memphis are half filled with Northern men—we do not refer to Union soldiers—but Northern traders and mechanics, and great numbers have also gone to Savannah, Wilmington, Norfolk, and still others are now going to try their fortunes in Richmond, Raleigh and Mobile. From these cities they will penetrate inland to all parts of the Southern States, to all their towns and villages, carrying with them activity, industry, intelligence, and all the advantages of free labor, and aiding in the development of the great resources of the South.

NEEDLESS EXCITEMENT.—By the arrival of the *Persia*, we have news of a foolish and needless excitement in European financial circles, over threatened trouble with the United States, on the question of Mexico. There is trouble *within* Mexico, no doubt—trouble of a serious kind, which may shortly create something more than a false alarm among the new Mexican bondholders in Europe. But it is not trouble growing out of any actual or any threatened intervention by the United States. The immediate alarm in Europe, is probably caused by the bounty-jumpers' emigration scheme, which, as every one here knows, is all a swindle, except that part of it which may be construed into a coarse kind of joke.

A FACTIOUS FRENCHMAN.—Our Havana correspondent writes that the French builder of the ram *Stonewall* has laid his claim, through the Consul of France in Cuba, before the local authorities for the payment of an unsettled portion of his account! This is cool enough. But, when he was about it, why didn't this French ram-builder put in a claim against the United States Government for allowing its vessels to detain the *Stonewall* at Ferrol and at Lisbon, thus preventing the ram from getting the necessary repairs before crossing the Atlantic? This Frenchman ought to be better known. We forget his name.

GRIFFITHS SNUBBED.—We have news to-day that the effort of GRIFFITHS to get up a certificate of character for JEFF. DAVIS in the British House of Commons proved fruitless. Lord PALMERSTON curtly replied to GRIFFITHS' appeal, by stating that the Queen's government had no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of the United States. LAIRD seems to have been entirely silent on the matter. Even SPENCE—SPENCE, of Liverpool, has not been heard from, nor the blockade-running interest, much as it must be concerned in the premises.

A GOOD IDEA.—We see it stated that President JOHNSON has determined to permit our soldiers to retain possession of their arms used in battle as mementoes of their honorable services and heir-looms for their children. We have already suggested that this should be done, and we regard it as a simple and graceful act of gratitude on the part of the nation toward her defenders.

HEALTHY CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.—A statement of the public debt is promised, which will show the satisfactory condition of the Treasury, and its ability *at the present time* to meet all the demands upon it, including the arrears of pay and bounties due to the soldiers. This would seem to dispose of sundry *bulling* stries,

A Few Figures for Housekeepers.

The retail tradesmen of this city told their customers when prices of everything to eat, to wear and to warm us rose, that it was "gold" that "did it." So the customers began to study patience and the vagaries of Wall-street. Gold rose and fell, and at last stands at about 137. The following table will form an appropriate companion to the market baskets of our readers:

1864.	Gold.	Bread, loaf.	Beef, all cuts, ₱.	Coal, bush.	Milk, quart.
May 30....	138	6c.	14c. to 30c.	56c. to 60c.	6c. to 8c.
Aug. 5....	280	10c. to 12c.	12c. to 36c.	70c. to 80c.	9c. to 16c.
1865.					
March 3.	198	10c.	15c. to 30c.	75c. to 80c.	10c. to 12c.
May 26....	137	10c.	13c. to 35c.	60c. to 65c.	10c.

Of course, the retailers will say that the wholesale men have not "come down" yet. Yet coal is to-day 60 to 65 cents a bushel, by retail, and $9 a ton, while when the price per ton was $15, the bushel price was but little over what it is now. So it is with almost all other articles of domestic consumption.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Tuesday, the President of that august body, Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED, in reading a resolution for adoption, hurried through the paper in so inarticulate a manner that the reporters could catch no words of it except "Superintendent" and "New Court-house." These industrious gatherers of unconsidered trifles afterward applied to the clerk of the board for permission to glance at the document, and were incontinently and peremptorily refused. Such a course being an innovation upon common custom, has given rise to all sorts of surmises as to what might be the character of the mysterious resolution, and a general conclusion has been reached that there is a large-sized colored person in the Supervisor's fence. Further inquiry yesterday was scarcely more satisfactory. The clerk of the board asserted that his orders were strict to reveal nothing about the subject of the resolution, until it had been either approved or rejected by the Mayor, and the published official proceedings of the board make not the slightest allusion to the matter. It leaks out, however, from one of the officers of the board, that the secret is nothing more than the dismissal of one of the superintendents of the work on the new County Court-house, and giving the other superintendent, Mr. C. H. TUCKER *five per cent.* on all the moneys hereafter to be expended in the completion of the building, in lieu of salary. As the late Legislature made a large appropriation for the prosecution of this work—at least, sufficient to carry it on until its successor meets—it is easy to see that Mr. TUCKER'S commissions will reach a high figure before the building is finished. Assuming this to be the proper explanation of Mr. TWEED'S mumbling elocution and the clerk's grim reticence, there need be no surprise expressed thereanent on the part of the curious public.

HOBOKEN AND SPRING-STREET FERRY.—The proceedings in connection with the sale of this ferry lease on Monday and Tuesday last are difficult to understand. The lease was put up at auction, and bids were understood to be offered by a gentleman on behalf of the Hoboken Ferry Company, and, on the other hand, by another gentleman on behalf of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company. The latter appears to have run up the price to $12,500 a year, at which the franchise was knocked down to the former, who failed, however, to make the necessary deposit, and the sale was a nullity. Next day the lease was again offered, and after some competition between the former parties, bought for $5,900 a year by Mr. JOHN K. DAVIDSON, who then for the first time appeared in the contest.

So far then Mr. DAVIDSON appears as the owner of this important line of travel. But what does he intend to do with it? Mr. E. A. STEVENS, or in other words, the Hoboken Ferry Company own, or are supposed to own, the water front on the New-Jersey side from near the Long Dock to a point far above Castle Point. We presume there is no new landing place available within these limits. Moreover, Mr. W. W. SHIPPEN, agent of the Hoboken Company, published in the Hudson County *Democrat*, of last Saturday, a distinct statement that his principal did not intend to run a new ferry. Yet the Hoboken Company is understood to have been represented at the auction sale. Perhaps some gentlemen will enlighten us upon what seems a very curious piece of business as it now stands.

THE IMMORTALS.—At the present rate of subscription for paying off the national debt, the gross amount, minus interest, will be secured in something less than seventy-nine years. The subscribers, among whom is the editor of the *Tribune*, evidently look forward to a good old age.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Few of the old comedies possess more interest than the "Heir at Law," by GEORGE COLEMAN, and this, too, despite the utter impossibility of the plot, and the extravagance of the dialogue. The wit of the latter is always forced, but it is, fortunately, still wit—clear, genuine and decisive. The piece was selected for performance last evening somewhat precipitately, but the actors were all excellent, and they were fortunate in having an audience that could fully appreciate their efforts. LESTER WALLACK, we are sorry say, is still exceedingly sick. He has been peremptorily prohibited by his physician from appearing on the stage.

The cast was the same as when the work was given two years ago. Mr. GILBERT was excellent as *Lord Duberley*, although it seemed to us that his impersonations were frequently forced and unnatural. Mr. MARK SMITH'S *Dr. Pangloss* was vigorous and amusing. It is one of the gentleman's best parts. Mr. FISHER was a mature and ponderous *Dick Dowlas*. Such *rôles* hardly suit him now. The *Cicely Homespun* of Miss MARY GANNON was of course admirable; so also the *Lady Duberley* of Mrs. VERNON, and naturally in a less degree—the part being insignificant—the *Caroline Dormer* of Mrs. JENNINGS.

Mr. BROUGHAM'S fine comedy of "The Game of Life," the best work that ever came from his prolific pen will be played here to-night, with a fine distribution. On Friday "Leap Year," and on Saturday "Americans in Paris," and "Old English Gentleman." The season will close on Saturday of next week, and the few representations now announced will be the last until next season.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 31.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT.

The prompt publication of Gen. SHERMAN'S report in the usual official manner by the War Department, completely refutes the General's hasty charge, that the War Department desired to suppress his side of the case. When SHERMAN made that charge, which he exhibited such haste to put into print, his report was in the hands of Gen. GRANT. It was received by the Secretary of War May 27, at 1 P. M., and its publication ordered by the Adjutant-General May 26, when it was sent to the printer, and appears to-day in the official gazette. The report itself, instead of being the even-tempered exposition of his movements and reasons therefor, which the recent letter of Gen. SHERMAN led people to expect, proves to be mainly an angry assault upon his brother officers, and is strongly condemned by the highest and best military men here. Gen. SHERMAN may be gratified at the publication of his so-called report, but it is doing him irreparable injury. Apropos of this matter, this evening's *Republican* significantly remarks: "We have reason to believe that the government is in possession of a letter, written by Jeff. DAVIS the day after the SHERMAN-JOHNSTON armistice was signed, in which the arch-traitor declares that, while it did not grant all that he would have liked, yet that it was conceding more than he had any reason to expect. That, in his judgment, it acknowledged the rebel government, gave them authority to continue that government in the late rebellious States to which the rebel soldiers were severally allowed to return and deposit their arms. And out of this recognition he expressed the opinion that the United States could be made to pay the rebel debt. This letter, we believe, will soon be made public.

SENTENCE OF CORNWELL.

CHARLES H. CORNWELL, who, it will be remembered, was a clerk in the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury Department, nearly two years ago, and was arrested for abstracting a large amount of bonds and currency which had passed into his hands for canceling, was yesterday sentenced, in the Criminal Court for the District, before Judge OLIN. The scene was very affecting. The prisoner was well connected, and a man of prepossessing appearance, and of fine intellectual countenance, fitted by nature and by education to adorn any walk in life. If tears indicate anything, he keenly felt his disgrace. Behind the culprit sat his wife and daughter, pale with anxiety, and care, and trouble, and long watching, weeping bitterly. The crime of which CORNWELL was convicted was perpetrated two years ago. He was for a long time confined in the Old Capitol Prison, and was subsequently transferred to the jail of this District, in order that he might undergo a trial by the civil authorities. Owing to the fact of his long imprisonment; to the fact that he had returned to the government the amount he alleged he had embezzled; and to the fact that it was his first offence, the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of $2,000, and stand committed until the sentence should be complied with.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Gen. SHERMAN left this evening on the 7:30 train for New-York, where he will spend a couple of days, and then proceed to Chicago to join his wife, after which he will take up his headquarters at Louisville, and not at Cincinnati, as has been stated.

SHERMAN'S TROOPS GOING HOME.

The troops belonging to SHERMAN'S army are being transferred west to Louisville at the rate of about 5,000 per day. Two brigades of the Fifteenth Corps were shipped to-day, via Baltimore and Wheeling. From Louisville the troops will be sent home as rapidly as possible.

A CORRECTION.

The statement now on its travels to the effect that the country has been divided into four grand divisions, and the commanders assigned, is wholly unfounded. That point has not yet been reached, and the future divisions of command are yet wholly unsettled. There is much other work yet to do. It is almost as great a work to disorganize as to organize.

BERRIES.

A very pleasant strawberry pic-nic was held this afternoon at Silver Springs, the residence of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr. Among those present were Gen. GRANT and the officers of the Seventeenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

THE MAILS IN FLORIDA.

HARRISON REED, Esq., special agent of the Post-office Department, leaves to-morrow for Florida, for the purpose of putting in operation the post-offices and post-routes in that State. He will visit Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Tallahassee, Pensacola, St. Mark's and Key West, and will take occasion to thoroughly investigate the condition of both classes of people in that State. THEODORE BIRKELL, Esq., formerly a member of the Florida Legislature, and one of the staunchest Union men of the State from the first, has been appointed Postmaster at Pensacola.

GREENBACK CIRCULATION.

The new National Banks have now nearly all been supplied with circulation to the amount to which they are entitled, and circulation will not be issued to converted banks faster than their State circulation is retired, so that it may now be said that the bank note circulation of the country has reached its maximum or highest possible point.

MEN WHOSE TERMS ARE EXPIRING.

The number of troops in the Army of the Potomac and in Gen. SHERMAN'S army, whose terms expire prior to the 1st of October, and now under orders for mustering out, is estimated at 122,310.

THE DAY OF HUMILIATION.

The day of humiliation and prayer, appointed for to-morrow, will be very generally observed here. All the departments will be closed; business generally suspended, and services held in the churches and hospitals. The feeling of the people over the great crime of the assassination is still deeply manifested everywhere.

FAIR AT MILWAUKEE.

There will open at the City of Milwaukee on the 26th of June, a grand fair, under the auspices of the people of the whole State, for the purpose of realizing a quarter of a million of dollars, to establish and endow a permanent Home for Wisconsin's disabled soldiers. This is the first effort of the kind made in any State, and the object is so praiseworthy that the people of Wisconsin are taking hold of it with a unanimity and enthusiasm that is surprising to see, even in the wholesouled, generous West. Every friend of the State, and every one who has either a pecuniary or social interest there, is expected to further the enterprise in any manner they choose. Certain of the fact it is a charity of such boundless claims as to need no argument in its behalf. Contributions, no matter what, money, goods, curiosities, literature, etc., may be sent by express to Executive Committe, Wisconsin Soldiers' Home Fair, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 31.

THE AMNESTY OATH.

The following official circular has just been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 29, 1865.

SIR: A copy of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of this date is herewith appended. By a clause in the instrument, the Secretary of State is directed to establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefits to the people and guard the government against fraud. Pursuant to this injunction, you are informed that the oath prescribed in the proclamation may be taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer, civil, military or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or mili-

...y officer of a loyal State or territory, who, by the laws thereof, may be qualified for administering oaths. All officers who receive such oaths are hereby authorized to give certified copies thereof to the persons respectively by whom they were made; and such officers are hereby required to transmit the original of such oaths, at as early a day as may be convenient, to this department, where they will be deposited, and remain in the archives of the government. A register thereof will be kept in the department, and on application in proper cases, certificates will be issued of such records in the customary form of official certificates.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

HEALTHY CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

It is understood that a statement of the public debt to June 1 is being prepared for publication. The condition of the Treasury is most favorable. There are, and have been for some time, no unpaid requisitions in the Treasury, excepting uncalled for pay of the army. Every demand of the Paymaster-General is promptly met, sufficient funds having already been placed to the credit of the Paymasters, to meet all back dues and bounties, accruing to the armies about to be disbanded, so far as known.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

Mr. CHARLES H. CORNWALL, late a clerk in the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury Department, charged with abstracting bonds, etc., placed in his hands for destruction, was found guilty sometime ago in a criminal court. Owing to the fact of his long imprisonment, and that he has returned to the government the amount embezzled, he was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000, and stand committed until the sentence shall be complied with.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

A watchman in the Treasury Department has resigned his position in favor of a wounded soldier. This is regarded as an example worthy of imitation.

PLACES OF RENDEZVOUS.

A recent order of the War Department directs the Adjutant-General of the army to designate places of rendezvous in the respective States, to which regiments, after muster-out, will be forwarded for prompt payment.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS GOING HOME.

The Pennsylvania regiments have commenced leaving Washington for their homes. Eight regiments have already gone and others will be forwarded as rapidly as transportation can be furnished, the officers having been active and efficient in completing their rolls. The question of mustering in the officers of the commission of the Governor for regiments with less than the minimum number, has not been definitely settled. The Governor is now issuing commissions to such officers, giving them their proper rank, and as soon as Judge HOLT can be at leisure to be consulted, an arrangement will be made recognizing their rank in the War Department. This understanding being had, the Governor has left for Harrisburgh, to receive the regiments as they return.

THE CASE OF WM. F. SIMS.

The following general order has just been issued:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 31, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 56.—A naval general court-martial having found WILLIAM F. SIMS, of Philadelphia, Penn., a naval contractor, and the senior member of the firm of WILLIAM F. SIMS & SON, guilty of fraud upon the United States, and willful neglect of duty, said court did impose the following sentence: The court do therefore sentence the accused, WILLIAM F. SIMS, to pay to the United States the sum of two thousand dollars, and that he be confined in such prison or place of confinement as may be designated by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy until the fine is paid; and also, that he be hereafter excluded from any further deliveries in the contract or open purchase for naval supplies." The attention of purchasing agents and naval storekeepers is called to the last clause of the above sentence.

G. V. FOX,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

RECRUITING FOR REGULAR REGIMENTS.

In order to recruit the ranks of the regular regiments as soon as practicable, the Adjutant-General will open recruiting stations at such points as offer a reasonable prospect of enlisting good men.

EASTERN TROOPS IN SHERMAN'S ARMIES.

All the Eastern troops in Gen. SHERMAN'S army have been ordered by the Secretary of War to report to Gen. AUGUR. They will immediately be sent to their homes, paid and mustered out.

WESTERN TROOPS GOING HOME.

The Western troops of the Army of Georgia broke camp at Bladensburgh this morning, and commenced moving West by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. By direction of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT all places where liquor is kept along the line of the railroad will be closed until the movement is completed.

GEN. SHERMAN GOING TO CINCINNATI.

Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN has signified his intention of leaving Washington this evening for Cincinnati, where he will establish the headquarters of the Southwestern Military Division.

APPOINTMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The President has appointed the following officers for North Carolina: District Judge, R. P. DICK; United States Marshal, W. R. RICHARDSON; District Attorney, RICHARD MASON; Postmaster of Raleigh, ED. J. B. B. BUST. All the appointees are of North Carolina.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The government has under advisement the question of colonizing all the Indian tribes between Minnesota and Iowa and the Rocky Mountains, in a reservation somewhere on the Northern border of Montana and de Bota, with the British possessions adjoining, as an unlimited hunting ground.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Meeting of the Legislature—Message of Gov. Clark.

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 31.

Gov. CLARK'S message to the Mississippi Legislature, has been received. After adverting to the responsibility of his action in calling the Assembly together, and to the trying circumstances under which they meet, he admits that the war is ended, and with it the power of the Confederacy of the Southern States; and he expresses satisfaction that his humble part was performed with fidelity to his State, and obedience to her laws. He admits that the Southern States will return to the Union, and says the circumstances surrounding them will induce them to consent; but the necessity being the result of military power, will render reorganization a delicate and difficult task. We address the adoption of the speediest measures to accomplish this in accordance with the rights of the States and liberties of the people. He alludes to the unprecedented unanimity with which the people of Mississippi in 1861, through their authorized delegates in convention severed their connection with the Union, and says this action was not hasty, but the subject had occupied the minds of the people for many years. Causes which would have justified revolution impelled them to secession, with no purpose of aggression but for defence alone did Mississippi raise armies in obedience to the laws and ordinances to repel invasion. The Northern States, which have demonstrated their earnestness to preserve the Union as essential to free government and liberty, and which have, by the exhibition of their power astonish the world, cannot now desire the abasement and destruction of the people whom in the contest they found equal to themselves in all except numbers and resources. By the concession of equal rights alone can the full consent of the people be obtained.

He recommends calling a convention to repeal the Ordinance of Secession, remodel the State Constitution, and enlarge the power of the Legislature. He then recommends the passage of various acts, but as the Legislature adjourned without considering any of them, they are omitted.

The message concludes as follows:

"The terrible contest through which the country has passed, aroused in every section the fiercest passions of the human heart, and in many instances had led to the commission of crimes of the most malignant character, until lawlessness seems to have culminated in the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN and the attempt to assassinate Mr. SEWARD. For those acts, so atrociously horrible and repugnant to the instincts of the American heart, and so much opposed to the principles of regulating our social life, you fell, I am sure, in common with the whole people of this State, the profoundest sentiments of destitution. The period too at which they occurred was most inauspicious for the fortunes of the country; for they have inflamed the minds of the Northern people, and though right thinking men, when embittered feelings have passed away, will not attribute them to the Southern people; yet for the present they may retard an adjustment of our laws and social institutions on such a basis as will most speedily give quiet and repose to the people and country. It is alleged that the immediate parties engaged in the assassination have implicated a number of gentlemen well known for their adherence to the cause of the South, among them JEFFERSON DAVIS and JACOB THOMPSON of this State. This implication is repelled by Gov. CLARK on account of the purity of the private character, the personal integrity, honor, truth, and uniform Christian morality of the said gentlemen. But he says if the evidence justifies the charge, their names and characters will be tarnished forever.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 25, Via CAIRO, Wednesday, May 31.

The telegram announcing the removal of Gen. BANKS and the appointment of Gen. SHERIDAN to the Military District, caused much comment. The majority of the people seem to be pleased, while the politicians regret the removal of Gen. BANKS.

The French Mexican organ, the *Estafette*, says a war with the United States is inevitable. It is believed in Mexico that the Federal troops will immediately march into that country. Great hope is openly manifested by the Mexicans toward the French, and MAXIMILLIAN is showing some distrust of them. A counter revolution is talked of freely.

A Remarkable Billiard Match.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 31.

GOLDTHWAIT was beaten 416 points by JOHN MCDEVITT, in the game of 1,500 points, at Mozart Hall, this evening. MCDEVITT'S highest runs were 101, 139, 226, 276 and 186, he running the game with the latter. His average was 22 to 43; the largest on record. The time was only three hours and thirty-eight minutes—the shortest on record.

It is universally admitted to be one of the finest matches ever witnessed.

From the Southwest.

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 31.

Gen. CANBY, by order of the President, has instructed Gen. WARREN, Commanding the Department of Mississippi, not to recognize any of the officers of the Confederate or State governments within the limits of his command, as authorized to exercise the functions of their late offices, and prevent by force, if necessary, the assembling of the legislature, and imprison the members or State officers who attempt to act in opposition to his orders.

A fire at Dyersburg, Tenn., last Friday, destroyed eight stores. Loss unknown.

The Trial of Judge Bullitt.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 31.

The trial of Chief Justice JOSHUA BULLITT, terminated to-day, in the Kentucky Legislature. Both branches sustained the address of the committee requesting the Governor to remove him from office.

Gens. UPTON and ALEXANDER arrived here to-day.

Rebel Officers in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, May 31.

CASTLETON and MURRAY, the rebel officers arrested here last evening, will be sent to Gen. DIX to-night. MURRAY is reported to be a Major, and a brother-in-law to the rebel Gen. MORGAN.

Fire.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, May 31.

The large balmoral skirt factory of Messrs. JERUBIAH WILCOX & Co., in Meriden, was entirely destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $300,000; insurance, 250,000.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Day of Mourning—Religious and other Services—Proclamations.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

To-day having been designated by President JOHNSON as a day of national humiliation and mourning on account of President LINCOLN. Special services will be held in all the churches in this city, and there will be a general suspension of business.

All the offices of the government, except the Post-office, will be closed during the day. Collector DRAPER has issued a notice that the Custom-house will not be open. The revenue officers will, however, necessarily continue a part of their work, in respect to vessels arriving. The Post-office will be open until noon. The mails will all close at that hour.

All the offices of the city and county government will be closed. The banks, insurances offices, and all the larger business will be closed without exception.

The following is the proclamation of the President: *By the President of the United States:*

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By my direction, the acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public on the 17th of April, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th of April, on the occasion of the obsequies of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies; and, whereas, our country has become one great house of mourning, where the head of the family has been taken away, and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation; now, therefore, in order to mitigate the grief on earth which can only be assuaged by communion with the Father in Heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of Senators and Representatives in Congress, communicated to me by a resolution adopted at the national capital, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Thursday, first day of June next, to be observed, wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected, as a day of humiliation and mourning, and I recommend my fellow-citizens then to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the time in contemplation of his virtues, and sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

The Mayor has issued the following

PROCLAMATION:

The first of June next having been appointed as a day of prayer and humiliation, and being assured that the same is approved by the Governor of the State, I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the city of New-York, do hereby earnestly recommend to my fellow-citizens that they will on that day suspend their customary avocations of labor and business, and unite in religious services appropriate to the mournful occasion, acknowledging the justice and majesty of the Almighty and their entire dependence on Him, and while bewailing the offences that individuals and communities have committed in the past, and cause peace, based on good will and good faith, to be established among our people and States for all coming time.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt.

The United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, 17 guns, Capt. C. W. PICKERING, from Charleston Bar and Hampton Roads, came up to the city yesterday A. M. She left Charleston Bar on the morning of 23d May, with the rebel ram *Columbia* in tow, and arrived at Hampton Roads on the afternoon of the 25th, making the passage in 56 hours. Left Hampton Roads the evening of May 29, with the double-turret monitor *Onondaga* in tow, and made the passage to this port in 26 hours. She brings North a number of men whose terms of service have expired.

The officers attached to the *Vanderbilt* are as follows:

Captain, C. W. PICKERING; Lieutenant-Commanding, James M. Bickett; Acting Masters, Louis F. Timerman, Wm. Hedger; Acting Ensigns, A. P. Sampson, E. N. Snow, C. F. Dunderdale; Surgeon, Jos. Wilson; Assistant Surgeon, James Wilson; Assistant Paymaster, James E. Tolfree; Captain's Clerk, John S. Stodder; Paymaster's Clerk, Herman Smith; Acting Chief Engineer, John Germaine; Acting First Assistant Engineer, W. H. Golden; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Anthony Williams, Wm. Wells; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, John Hyslop, Martin Glennon, John O'Neil, W. H. Garrison, W. Wright; Mates, F. B. Atkinson, Ezra Pope, Jesse B. Strout; First Lieutenant Marines, W. B. Kenny; Boatswain, Jasper Coghlan; Carpenter, Theodore H. Bishop; Gunner, G. H. Sirlam.

Gen. Sherman.

Contrary to universal expectation, the hero of the Carolinas did not arrive in this city last night, although generally heralded as coming by the evening press. The General was reported late last night as having started from Washington by the late evening train, accompanied by his wife.

During his brief stay in New-York, Gen. SHERMAN will not remain at the Astor House, but will be entertained at the house of JAMES SCOTT, Esq., No. 64 East Twenty-third-street. He will arrive this morning at an early hour.

The Police Courts.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE DODGE—DIFFICULTY AMONG MERCHANTS.

Mr. WILLIAM H. LIPPINCOTT, of Nos. 511 and 513 Tenth-avenue, made oath that, on the 29th ult., WILLIAM REITZEL, of Williamsburgh; JOHN H. TEITLER, of No. 141 East Fortieth-street, cigar-maker, and JOHN ELLER, of Thirty-seventh-street, butcher, entered his provision-store, and stole two tierces of lard, which they loaded on a cart, and took away, and that, when the three were apprehended by Officer PLATT, of the Twentieth Ward, they had the lard in their possession. It seems that the brother of the accused witnessed the lading of the lard, and made no attempt to prevent it; whence it is inferred that there are two sides to this story; but the Justice felt constrained to hold the accused to bail in $1,000 each, and this they gave.

MONEY TAKEN FROM UNDER A PILLOW.

Mrs. BRIDGET KENAN, of No. 10 Downing-street, preferred a complaint against JOHN MANGIN, a rag-gatherer, alleging that he had stolen $40 which she had concealed under her pillow. A curious circumstance is that the money was taken from under the pillow while the complainant was asleep. The accused, having been arrested by Officer FARRELL, was committed, in default of $500 bail, to answer.

FUGITIVE CLOTH.

Officer SAMUEL W. CHRISTIE, of the Eighth Ward, observing one HENRY WILSON, otherwise William Spencer, hurrying through one of the streets on his beat with a piece of cloth under his arm, apprehended and interrogated him, but as he was unable satisfactorily to account for himself, the officer took him to court, where he was held to await the appearance of the owner of the goods.

ESSEX MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE SHANDLEY—CONCEALED WEAPONS AND BURGLARS' TOOLS.

Policemen CARBY and WOOD, of the Tenth Ward, apprehended PETER GRAY and JOHN REILLY, on suspicion of connection with a burglary on the east side of the town. The prisoners were taken to the Tenth Ward Police Station, and a search disclosed in their possession a loaded revolver and a number of burglars' tools. Upon this showing, Justice SHANDLEY committed them to prison in default of $1,000 bail.

VIRAGO IN A DEN.

Late on Tuesday night Patrolman KING, of the Tenth Ward, heard a cry of murder in BERTHA GENT'S den in the Bowery, and on entering he found the keeper of the place flagellating one of the feminine inmates. The wretched female was almost nude, and her person was nearly covered with gore. The officer apprehended BERTHA GENT, and took her to Essex Market, and she was there committed in default of $1,000 bail.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE HOGAN—CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.

Rev. J. O. WALTON, James H. Thomas, John H. Vidlie, or whatever his name may be, was arrested by Policeman SIMS, of the First Ward, and Mr. HENRY W. DOUGLAS appeared and made affidavit that the prisoner had borrowed $15 of him on the representation that Mr. GEORGE R. CROOKS, editor of the *Methodist*, had sent him to get that amount, and that subsequently the prisoner's statement proved to be false. The prisoner, in like manner, cheated Messrs. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co. and others; now assuming the character of a clergyman, then claiming to be brother of Principal JAMES E. KING, of the Fort Edward Institute; now a friend of a well-known Western firm, and then an impoverished and returned missionary to the Southern armies, and so on. This rare bird is a product of Washington County, N. Y., having been there 34 years ago. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

The Cooper Union.

EXHIBITION OF THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

The crowd of remarkably intelligent young people which attends the exhibitions of the School of Design at the Cooper Union, shows with what fortunate judgment this school was conceived and organized. Not that the elders and the "dear middle-aged people," as Miss BREMER calls them, stay away. They are well represented, as they should be. But th School of Design is for the young; and in gaining its decidedly strong hold upon them it is laying strong hold upon the future, for the future is theirs.

The works in the exhibition just closed are, of course, not, on an average, of the highest grade of art; but, as the productions of pupils, they are extremely creditable to pupils and teachers alike.

The work of the female department included pictures in oils, water-colors, crayons, pencil, and wood engraving. Among these, the work with crayons, "from the round," and the crayon portraits, are the least satisfactory, though they give evidence of much and faithful labor. The still-life, especially the flower pieces, in oils, are also somewhat wanting in detail and finish, having apparently been over-generalized on principle, from fear of too much hardness of outline. Their color is usually agreeable, though somewhat feeble. It is to be desired that flowers should be represented as flowers, and not merely as indistinct portions or spots of color.

The pencil drawings and water-color paintings of flowers are, however, very well done indeed, showing very well the characteristic feminine faithfulness in labor, elegant fineness of perception and delicacy of touch. The same traits are discernible in the wood engravings, some of which are also quite forcible in drawing and in touch.

Among the portraits in oils, must be noticed several heads, life size, by Miss J. L. AMIDON, who has a decided style and artistic excellence. These heads have great truth and delicacy of drawing, expression and color. There is also a very fine cabinet size portrait by Miss LEONORA FOX, executed with great vigor and feeling. The best heads in oils, next to these, are by Mrs. SPEAR. Among the water-color flowers, must be distinguished an exquisite group of Succolarias, by Miss M. R. NIMS, who has also exhibited a very fine camellia and a delicate little spray of oats; and we must also name a bough of bitter-sweet by Miss PICKERING, and a group of very perfectly executed little things—a canary-bird's leg, a leaf, some red berries, &c., by a modest triad of tiny initials, "A. T. I."

So many of the pencil-drawings of flowers and still life are excellent, that we cannot venture to name any.

Especial praise is due to the wood-cut landscapes and figures of Miss BIANCA BONDI, to the maps and figures of Miss ARRIE CRANE, and to the illustrations of natural history of Miss M. J. FARRINGTON.

These pupils are among those of longest standing in the school, it is true; but this only proves how well it is worth while to pursue a thorough course of study. There is no short cut to excellence in art.

We must not omit the designs for calicoes, by M. J. STIRRUP. Several of these are remarkably graceful, and would be quickly secured by any manufacturer of taste enough to deserve prosperity.

The work exhibited in the male department of the School of Design is of fewer kinds than that of the young ladies, but it does not show less talent. It consists of plans and drawings of architecture and machinery in perspective, and crayon drawings of casts, heads and groups. In all these departments, the work gave ample evidence of careful instruction and most willing study. Of course the crayon portraits and drawings from casts attracted most attention, for the painstaking minuteness and accuracy required in drafting the elevation of a steam engine or the curves of a screw or a propeller make but small show on the paper, and can scarcely be imagined, except by those who have done such work themselves. Of the work in the male department, we have room only to direct attention to four large chalk drawings, which, with some faults in outline and execution, show a very commendable degree of force and breadth, and freedom in conception and in touch. These are a "Recumbent Venus with Cupid," and an "Apollo Belvidere," both by O. SCHRADER; a "Sitting Figure of Art" by A. STEWART, and a "Birth of Venus," the goddess coming forth from between the leaves of a great shell, by A. GORDON. This last drawing is unfinished. A jocular spectator took the disrespectful liberty of calling it "Venus on the half-shell," but this did not hurt the picture.

Not the least agreeable feature in this highly successful and pleasant exhibition, was the appearance of Mr. PETER COOPER himself, who was, evidently, enjoying, with all the capacity of a kind heart, the evidences all around him of the good he is doing and the happiness he is securing to so many deserving and industrious persons. No keener delight can be imagined in this world, and long may Mr. COOPER enjoy it.

CELEBRATION OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The pupils of the various schools connected with the Cooper Institute celebrated the sixth annual commencement last evening. The large hall of the Institute was filled to overflowing with an audience composed principally of ladies.

After an overture by the orchestra, and the performance of several choice pieces of music by C. JEROME HOPKINS, the annual report was read, from which it appears that the balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the end of the past year was..... $4,140 92
Receipts during the year..... 30,029 25
Total..... $34,170 17
Expenditures..... 31,647 76
Balance on hand..... $2,522 41

The number of visitors to the reading room during the year was 183,424, being an average of 626 per day; to the picture gallery, 202,962, being an average of 700 per day. The number of pupils in the School of Design was 272; the number remaining at the end of the year, 183. The number attending night classes was 1,526; the number to whom certificates were issued was 693; the number of pupils in the musical classes was 300—making a grand total of 2,000.

After the reading of the report, graduating medals were presented to ADAM BOSCH and DANIEL H. IVES, who have completed the full five years course with honor.

Orations were delivered by W. HENRY WHITE, JOHN A. NOONAN, ADAM BOSCH and DANIEL H. IVES, pupils of the Institution, after which diplomas of the Female School of Art were conferred on Misses SARAH C. HOWARD, ANGELINA CASTLE MYER, MARY ACKERMAN, JANE L. AMIDON, ADELIN C. CONELL, ELLEN M. TUCKER and FREDERICA A. NEWBERRY. A number of certificates were also awarded, and other pupils received honorable mention.

After a patriotic song, with chorus, the assemblage dispersed.

FIRST DISTRICT CIVIL COURT—BEFORE JUSTICE QUINN.

The following cases were tried yesterday at the First District Court:

Hackmen—Patrick Owens, no badge, fined $10; Patrick Quinn, no badge, fined $10; Michael Jordan, no badge, fined $10; John Smith, unlicensed driver, fined $10; James Mulligan, no lights, fined $10.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SUICIDE ON BOARD THE NORTH CAROLINA.—An inquest was held yesterday with the view of inquiring into the death of CALVIN S. MORSE, who committed suicide on board the United States receiving-ship *North Carolina* on Saturday night last. A number of witnesses were examined, from which it appears that deceased had formerly kept a saloon in a questionable neighborhood in Washington, D. C., and becoming tired of his associations there, both male and female, and especially the latter, he sold out and came to New-York. He subsequently shipped in the navy as a landsman, and, in consequence of his intelligence, was assigned to a position in the Paymaster's office, which position he filled with satisfaction to his superior officer. For some days previous to the fatal deed, it was noticed that he was troubled in mind, and from some expressions it was understood that he believed himself implicated in the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. On the day previous to putting an end to his existence he asked several to feel the region of his heart, and one or two accommodated him, and by that means he evidently ascertained the exact location of that organ. After retiring to his room he shot himself through the heart with a pistol. No one on board appears to have heard the report and his dead body was not discovered till morning. Among his effects were letters from Senator FOSTER of Connecticut, and Senator HARRIS of New-York, urgently recommending him to an appointment on the Government detective force. Also, several letters from a female named LOUISE M. WESTON, of Washington, D. C. After the evidence had concluded the jury retired. The majority brought in a verdict that deceased came to his death by deliberately shooting himself with a pistol while laboring under temporary abberation of mind. The verdict of the minority of the jury was to the effect that deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound, but for what motive unknown to them. Coroner LYMAN accepted the majority verdict, and the jury was discharged.

SUPPOSED HOMICIDE.

On Monday night last, two men, named GEORGE WILSON and JOHN EARLY, carmen, residing in Hopkins-street, near Marcy-avenue, attacked a German, named JACOB SALOMON, a resident of the same street—one with a cart-rung and the other with a gun-barrel—knocking him down, and inflicting blows after he was down until they fractured his skull, and inflicted other serious injuries about the body. SALOMON was on his way home, and it does not appear that he had offended any one. The accused were arrested and committed to await the result of the injuries. Yesterday afternoon Dr. LOUIS BANER visited the injured man and found a fracture at the base of the skull of so severe a character that he cannot possibly recover. The physician pronounces his case hopeless.

THE NAVY.—Orders were recently received from Washington at the Navy-yard, directing that all seamen, whose terms expires within three months after the time they arrive in port, shall be honorably discharged; and in accordance with this order about 50 men were yesterday discharged from the Receiving ship *North Carolina*. Many of the vessels now coming in are placed out of commission and the crews put on board the Receiving ship. There were yesterday many at muster, 702 on the *North Carolina*. The number will be increased as the blockade ships come in, when those entitled to indefinite leave of absence, under the order, will be accommodated.

THE MURDER IN THE WOODS.—The Coroner's investigation, which was to have been commenced yesterday afternoon, has been adjourned until Friday. There are no new developments, with the exception of the arrest of ANTONIO MANALDO, not as a party to the murder of ANTONIO DIODATI, but as a witness; having been well acquainted with the deceased. One of the supposed principal parties to the murder is still at large. He lodged in the same house with DIODATI, and had a quarrel with him about twi weeks since. A pair of his pantaloons, which bear evidence of having been wet, were found, are in possession of the police.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—FRANK WHITE, ANTONIO ROSA and DANIEL ROSA, on examination recently before United States Commissioner JONES, on the charge of manufacturing spurious United States 50-cent postage stamps, were yesterday disposed of by holding them to await the action of the Grand Jury. Their manufactory in Sixteenth-street, Gowanus, was broken up about two weeks since by the Forty-eighth Precinct Police, at which time the accused were arrested.

For the certain restoration to health of those who are affected by diseases of the eye and ear; or of those who are invalided by complaints in the head, nose, (such as chronic catarrh,) lungs, or chest, we advise a visit to Dr. VON ESENBERG, the great oculist, aurist, and general medical practitioner, and inventor of that wonderful and beautiful machine, the Æsthetico-Neuralgicon, by which he is enabled to treat with precision many diseases that are beyond ordinary treatment. The Doctor rarely fails to restore those to health who accept his treatment, and often his cures have been pronounced by competent medical men, next to miraculous.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

with a Supplement, containing a Full Report of the Trial of the Assassins at Washington.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Accompanying this issue is a supplementary sheet, devoted to a report of the

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Burning of the First National Bank,
SOUTH BEND, IND.
Books, Papers and Money Saved by
HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 24, 1865.

MESSRS HERRING & Co.,
New-York:

GENTS: On the night of the 20th ult. the building in which our Bank was located (being a four-story building) was burned, and we were unable to get our safe out, so it went through the fire, there being some books, papers and money, which all came out unburnt.

Now, my object in writing is to ask if the safe had not better be refilled or repaired, in order to be safe in case of another fire. The outside lock seems to be injured. The lock on the money chest I think is uninjured.

The safe is one of your make, hence I have taken the liberty of writing you on the subject. It is one of your large safes.

Very truly yours,
JOHN T. LINDSEY,
Cashier.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

"The best Fire-proof Safe the world ever saw."

HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

With Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron. Undrillable and unpickable by a burglar.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st.
FARREL, HERRING & CO,
Philadelphia.
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Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor is warranted to do all that is claimed for it. Always have it on hand in cases of sudden accident, such as burns, scalds, cuts and bruises.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines,
NO. 508 BROADWAY.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Important to Soldiers.—Gents' all wool suits at $12. Boys' all wool suits at $8. I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-st., and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 699 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

Waste not an Hour if You Find Weakness and depression growing upon you, in trying the make shift tonics of the day. Resort at once to the infallible BIOKRENE. It is harmless as milk, but the most wonderful of all tonics. Depot No. 28 Dey-st.; $1 per bottle; sold by all druggists.

Life, Growth and Beauty, to the Hair.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's World Hair Restorer and Dressing. Try it.
Sold by all Druggists.

"Willard's," at Washington; "Metropolitan" and "Fifth-Avenue," at New-York, and many other first-class hotels, use BURNETT'S celebrated extracts for flavoring.

Harry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gayer, No. 17 Queen-st., Jarsey, Europe; Shayer, No. 220 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotzhulf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 46 High-st.; Gratham, Lincolnshire; Congala, Madrid, Spain; Corujo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pou, Panama; Niobey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 274 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Dyspepsia and Fits!
A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent to all on receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, New-Jersey.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 616 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Knapp's Extract of Roots for Making ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as KNAPP'S ROOT BEER is made, is put up in bottles at 40 cents, 75 cents and $1 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, and 200 gallons of the Beer.
It is also furnished to ROOT BEER MAKERS by the gallon, at $14, in tin cans, one gallon each. One gallon of the Extract will make 800 gallons of the Beer. Full directions accompanying each bottle or can.
General Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st., N. Y. Sold by Druggists generally.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It saves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 44 Cliff-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. VICKERS, Jr., 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. No. 592 Broadway.

Dr. Thorne's Arnica and Chloroform Liniment is the best for sprains, bruises, burns, rheumatism, neuralgia, tic doloreaux, toothache, &c., &c. Depot No. 141 Chambers-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

JAMES CURPHEY,

LATE CASHIER OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

BROKER AND DEALER IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, of all issues, and all other classes of GOVERNMENT STOCKS, bought and sold at the best market rates.

Orders from banks, bankers and individuals in the country will receive especial attention. Gold and coupons remitted for on receipt.

Collections made on very favorable terms.

JAMES CURPHEY,

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THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

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All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.

WM. R. FOSDICK, President.

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STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,

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BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 12 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds; gold and silver; foreign and inland exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Majestic Mining Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 51 Broad-street, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES JOHNSTON,

New-York, May 27, 1865. Secretary.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK WANTED.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNCAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

All descriptions Telegraph and Express Stocks bought and sold.

7 3-10 NOTES LOST.

The public are cautioned against the purchase of eighty Notes of $500 each, Nos. 111,653 to 111,732 inclusive, June 15, 1865, issue, which have been lost or mislaid. Inquire of American Exchange Bank.

May 30, 1865.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Mich., May 15, 1865.

$750,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until Tuesday, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($750,000,) or any part thereof, of "War Bounty Loan Bonds" of the State of Michigan, authorized by an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act authorizing a War Bounty Loan," approved March 2, 1865, to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable at the pleasure of the State, after the expiration of twenty-five years from and after the 1st day of May, 1865, with interest at seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. The interest on the bond to the date of delivery will be added. The right is reserved to reject any bid if considered necessary to protect the interests of the State.

If desired, payments will be received and the bonds delivered at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.

JOHN ESTEN,

State Treasurer.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COTTON EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount required to make up the deficiency of the capital fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

GUARANTEE OF THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS HOLDING PLACES OF TRUST—Books of subscription to the capital of the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the Mechanics' Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of May instant, and continue open until the 1st day of June next, daily, from the hours of 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Ten per cent will be required at the time of subscribing.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,
DAVID S. DODGE,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
GEORGE ELLIS,
Committee on Subscription.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at the close at business on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 3d of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.

F. H. TOWL, Secretary

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 40x18 feet, in Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE No. 45 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this company for the election of directors will be held at the company's office in Milwaukee, on THURSDAY, 8th of June, 1865, at noon. The transfer books will be closed from 24th May, instant, at 3 P. M., to 9th June, at 10 A. M.

G. R. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, No. 2 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Sheldon and Columbian Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. In accordance with Article 2 of the by-laws.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

MAY 25, 1865.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING CO., No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 464 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. Per order of the President.

CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 56 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. BANKIN, Secretary.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Ballion Mining Company (of Colorado) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 49 Liberty-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1865, at 3 o'clock.

P. B. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE.—The semi-annual dues on the bonds of this company, June 1, 1865, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the National Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, Astor Door after Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 60 days' sight, and 25 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,

NO. 23 PINE-ST

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

EXCELSIOR

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.

Capital and Surplus.....$260,000

MAY 11, 1865.

At an election for directors and inspectors of election of this company, held on the 1st of May inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for

DIRECTORS.

Eugene Plunkett, S. P. Gilbert,
John Garcia, Marcus P. Hodges,
Wells Hutchins, John S. Ward,
William Ferdon, Robert Schell,
Bartolomeo Blanco, James L. Morgan,
Gustave Reynaud, George F. Nesbitt,
Elias Poevert, John E. Lefingwell,
Ramsay Crooks, R. B. Weeks,
Joseph B. Young, George T. Sledman,
Charles S. Pell, Henry Lewis.
O. Pacahn,

FOR INSPECTORS.

Charles Sagory, Samuel Darbee.
R. R. Valentine,

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Marcus P. Hodges was unanimously reelected President.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

E. R. McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 WALL-ST.,

issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-one Directors and for the inspection of the next succeeding election will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Court-st., corner of Remsen-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN W. CHENEY,

BROOKLYN, May 22, 1865. Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this first day of April, 1865.

[L. S.]
(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

(Copy.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 3, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank."

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Assessment of Three Dollars per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, payable on the 5th of June next, at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTZ HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st of May to the 6th of June, inclusive.

J. H. TYLER, Secretary.

DOUGLAS MINING COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN, No. 27 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Douglas Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, in New-York, on Monday, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with article five, of the by-laws. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York have ordered the payment, on the fifth day of June next, of the final installment of fifty per cent upon its capital stock, at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.—Dated May 29, 1865.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 145 BROADWAY.—An election of nine Trustees of this company will be held pursuant to its charter, at its office as above, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 12 M.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building,)

Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

HARRIOT, PARKER & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

NO. 22 WILLIAM-ST.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, GOLD and RAILROAD STOCKS bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Orders in Petroleum Stocks received.

S. J. HARRIOT, } General Partners.
C. T. PARKER, }
J. R. HARRIOT, }
ABRAM IVES, Special Partner.

REDEMPTION OF

$500,000

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS NO. 3,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

PAYABLE JULY 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 3," of the City of New-York, becoming due and payable July 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF

$500,000

OF

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND REDEMPTION BONDS

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, June 22, 1865, at 12 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds, of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 25 of the Laws of 1863, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, May 19, 1865.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent, per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the Principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1923.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain, 1st the Broadway Bank, on or before the first day of July, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from July 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1865.

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

150,000 ACRES.

The subscriber, Agent for the sale of the Agricultural College Land Scrip, granted by Act of Congress to the State of Pennsylvania, will receive sealed bids for the whole or any part of said Scrip until the twentieth day of June, 1865.

Each piece of the Scrip entitles the holder to locate 160 acres of any of the public lands of the United States, which are open to private entry, in accordance with the Act of Congress of 1862. These lands are chiefly in the States and Territories west of the Mississippi.

The title is direct from the United States to this Commonwealth, and the Scrip being assigned in blank under the hand and seal of the Surveyor-General, becomes a sure and safe representative of property, and may be transferred by mere delivery.

The purchaser may locate his scrip at once, or hold it without payment of taxes or other expenses, for location or sale at any future time.

FORM OF BIDS.

I will take ——pieces of Scrip at ——cents an acre, on the conditions advertised.

Signed with name and residence in full, and marked outside "*Bids for Scrip.*"

CONDITIONS.

1. Bids must be for 160 acres or multiples of that number.

2. The bids are to be opened on Thursday, June 22, 1865, at the office of the Surveyor-General in Harrisburgh, in the presence of the Governor, Surveyor-General and Auditor-General.

3. One-fourth of the purchase-money to be paid at the office of the Surveyor-General ten days after notice of the award is deposited in the Post Office, and the balance on delivery of the Scrip, twenty days afterward.

4. No bids of less than seventy-five cents per acre will be considered.

Address WM. H. ALLEN, Agent for sale of Land Scrip, Agricultural College, Centre County, Pa.

THE HOLDERS OF ILLINOIS STATE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of the State of Illinois, falling due on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1865, will be paid at the Ocean Bank of the City of New-York, for the period of fifteen days, commencing July 3, 1865.

JAMES H. SEVERIDGE,
Treasurer of the State of Illinois.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating in any way the following United States 7-30 Treasury Notes (first issue) of the following denominations and numbers, the same having been feloniously obtained from the undersigned on the 31st day of March, 1865:

Number 168,710, 168,711, 173,631, 173,632, 173,633, 173,634, 173,635, 173,636, 173,637, $500 each.

The payment by the Government of the United States of the above Treasury notes and coupons having been stopped. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

for the late firm of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., in liquidation, at the office of Wm. Henry Anthon, Esq., attorney-at-law, No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1865.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank." H. P. FERRIN, Cashier.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22. H. O. LUCE, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of this company and for three Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will remain open for one hour.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING CITY GOLD AND SILVER MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY, No. 12 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE company for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from June 5 to 14, inclusive.

P. W. GALLAUDET, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LIVINGSTON MINING COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 30, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LIVINGSTON MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., when business vital to the success of the company will be presented. By order of the Board of Directors,

A. L. GUERBER, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, May 23, 1865.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Williamsburgh Gas Light Company, for the election of seven directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 5, next, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 5th of June inclusive.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid at the office of Messrs. TANNER & CO., No. 50 Wall-st (less government tax,) on presentation.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

D. W. MCWILLIAMS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 5th of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company, and of three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

COMBINED GOLD AND PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE.—This property is in working order, and yields a revenue; less than one-third remains to be subscribed for. Full report with subscription list at the office of

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO MERCHANTS, COMPANIES AND EXECUTORS.—Accounts kept and adjusted on favorable terms. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 149 Times Office.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH MADE IN THREE hours, at No. 345 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.; cheap, light and durable. Sets with plumpers, to restore youthful appearance. Satisfaction given or no pay. No advance required. Teeth positively extracted without pain.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The headquarters of the nitrous oxide gas for extracting teeth without pain. It is the great improvement of the age. Office, No. 13 Cooper Institute.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED without pain, under Nitrous Oxyde Gas, at 50 cents each, by Dr. WAIT, corner 6th-av. and 21st-st. Beautiful sets inserted $10 to $15. Fillings $1 upward. Out this out.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 10th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual cash dividend of six (6) per cent., free of government tax payable on demand. They have also declared a scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the company for the year ending May 1, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on the 15th day of August next.

Six per cent. interest was also ordered to be paid on all outstanding certificates of profits of the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, on and after the 15th day of August next.

R. W. BLOCKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO. have this day declared an annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of EDWARD CROMWELL, Esq., Treasurer, No. 136 Broad-st., on and after June 1. STEPHEN W. CAREY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent. for the quarter ending May 15, 1865, payable at their office, No. 47 Exchange-place, on and after June 2. Transfer books will close on June 3 and reopen on June 12. By order

P. G. FANNING, Secretary.

MERCHANTS BANK, NEW-YORK, May 23.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. payable June 2, free of government tax; the transfer books will be closed from May 25 to June 2.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

LOST—A CHECK FOR $2,500 ON NATIONAL Shoe and Leather Bank, certified, drawn by JOHN MCCLINTOCK to the order of LEONARD & MCCLINTOCK, dated May 25, numbered 161. Payment having been stopped, it is of no value except to the owner. A liberal reward will be paid, if brought to No. 242 Canal-st.

PETROLEUM.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$1,500,000

Divided into 300,000 shares; par value, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES OF THE WORKING CAPITAL, $2 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President.....J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President.....H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer.....H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary pro tem.....R. H. WISHART, New-York.

This company struck a new well a few days ago, on Steele farm, on Oil Creek, now producing over 100 bbls. of oil per day, and increasing. Several new wells nearly completed boring, with a splendid show of oil. Leases embracing 26 different properties, located on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run, Allegheny River, opposite Horse Creek, Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, and other streams in the heart of the great oil region.

Prospectus, maps, and every information, can be obtained where the subscription books are now open, at No. 71 Broadway, New-York; No. 412 and 414 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 1 Carroll Hall, Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md.; and at the office of H. F. Devoe & Son, Bankers, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York; also, at the office of the Standard Petroleum Refinery, No. 24 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

VERY DESIRABLE TRACT OF OIL AND COAL LAND

FOR SALE IN WITZEL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

This tract contains about SIX THOUSAND (6,000) ACRES, over seven hundred of which is FINE BOTTOM or bottom land, including some FINELY CULTIVATED FARMS; eight miles from MANNINGTON, on the BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD; four miles from the well of the West Virginia Oil Company; will be sold low to close a partnership.

For particulars inquire of WALES & HAYDEN, No. 19 Pine-st., Room No. 6, where maps can be seen.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 62 Nassau-st., New-York.

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will draw interest from June 1.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 10 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed free from government tax. Deposits made on or before June 10 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

E. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

A CARD.

As much of the insurance on shipments to Europe is effected in England during the Summer months, under the impression that the rates of premium are lower there than here, the undersigned beg to state that they are prepared to insure outward shipments at rates current in London.

ROBINSON & COX,

No. 37 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of HENRY A. STONE & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

HENRY A. STONE,
J. FOULKE STONE,
WM. S. NICHOLS,
GEORGE E. STONE.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of Title 1, Chapter 4, Part 3 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of mercantile business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of STONE, FOULKE & STONE. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is THE STOCK-BROKERAGE BUSINESS, including the buying and selling on commission of Bonds, Gold and Securities. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: General Partners, JOSEPH FOULKE STONE, of the City of New-York; WILLIAM S. NICHOLS, of Richmond County, State of New-York, and GEORGE E. STONE, of the City of New-York. Special Partner, HENRY A. STONE, of the City of New-York. The amount of capital which the special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of one hundred

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Kingsbridge, Westchester County, the residence of Joseph B. Coghlan, Esq. The house is well built and replete with all the modern conveniences and improvements; there is a large stable and necessary outbuildings, 10 acres of land with abundance of every variety of fruit, forest and ornamental shade trees and shrubbery, fine gardens, &c. Good bathing and fishing, and valuable oyster grounds, fine views, &c. It is altogether one of the most unexceptionable locations for a gentleman's residence, being but a short distance from the city by the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, and also by steamboat. Apply to the owner on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS country residence, delightfully situated, within 20 minutes' driving distance of New-York, suitable for a summer or Winter residence; is completely furnished with everything requisite for housekeeping; has all modern conveniences, such as hot and cold water, bath, furnace, range, &c. Also, a splendid stable, carriage-house and billiard room. Is very desirable for a business man or gentleman of leisure. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACES TO rent for the season by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at Williams Bridge, 50x50, rent $1,500; Norwalk, Conn., double house, $1,000; Poughkeepsie, N. Y., house, stable, &c., $1,500 per annum; Newburgh, cottage for four months, $800; New-Brighton, S. I., finely located, $1,200; Cliffwood, N. Y., $1,500 per annum; Bloomfield, N. J., two cottages; Astoria, handsome country seat, $2,000; also, several places for sale. Descriptions at office, 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT and farm, between Albany and Poughkeepsie, near the Hudson, and in a wealthy and delightful village; a large brick mansion, good outhouses, splendid garden, fruits, grapes, &c. Also, farm-house, barns, sheds, &c., &c.; the whole in splendid order, and very desirable; see it, and you will buy it; references in the city familiar with the property. For full description, see WILLIAM J. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FARM AND WATER-POWER FOR SALE at Stamford in Bedford, Westchester County, 1½ miles from Mt. Kisko depot, on Harlem Railroad. Said farm contains about 120 acres good land, well fenced and watered; house large and nearly new; outbuildings sufficient; water-power well worthy the attention of manufacturers, &c. For particulars, apply to P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st., or WM. SEAMEN, Executor, on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Immediate possession.—Two first-class brown-stone, corner Oxford and Hanson-place; three Philadelphia brick, southeast corner of Gates and Emerson; two frame and two brick on Hartimer, just west of Albany; three frame on Madison, east of Franklin; also, three brick stores on Fulton-av., east of Oxford. They will be sold at less than cost, and on accommodating terms. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, OF 19 acres, on Erie Railroad; half hour's ride from Jersey City; improvements consist of dwelling-house, containing 8 rooms, with barn and outhouses, ornamental cottage, for gardener or tenant, about 800 fruit trees, 300 grape vines, in bearing, of the choicest varieties, and all the small fruits; there is a stream of never failing water, and the view is unsurpassed. Inquire of G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, ON LONG Island Sound, half a mile from Steamboat Landing, and 30 miles from New-York City, 317 acres of excellent land, well wooded, fine apple orchard in full bearing, with a comfortable frame house and outbuildings in good order, two wells, location perfectly salubrious, abounding in game and fine fishing grounds. Price moderate. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 15 ACRES OF LAND, lying about 1¼ miles south of the village of Nyack, running from the river to the top of the mountain; on the premises are three houses, two of them in good repair; also, a dock; there is an apple orchard, and all the small fruits in abundance. Inquire of G. M. LAWRENCE, Palisades, N. J., or JOHN JAYCOX, Glenham, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-PLACE AT MONTclair, N. J., of three acres; house contains nine rooms, bath-room and cellar; good well, choice fruit, healthy location. One hour from New-York and eight minutes' walk from depot. Possession immediately. Apply to A. F. DE LUZE, No. 21 South William, or WM. JACOBUS, Montclair, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A site, 7½ acres, having one-fifth of a mile river front outside Hudson River Railroad, commanding magnificent views; entrance opposite Staatsburgh Station. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, Tivoli Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. HALLOCK WELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—100 ACRES IN ORANGE County, six miles from the flourishing village of Middletown, and 1½ from a depot; 25 acres adjoining; both first-class farms, with good improvements. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., and No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.—FOR SALE, in New-Jersey, in close proximity to New-York, a manufacturing property, consisting of a large one-story brick building, with gas and water in the building; price $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS dwellings; one with 3 lots and one with 8 lots, at $300 and $400 rental; beautifully situated at terminus of three city railroads. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av. East New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—A three-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 137 West 38th-st., near Broadway; modern improvements; size 20x50. Apply on the premises, or to JAMES BURRY, No. 84 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE.—LARGE LOT OF CUTTING COUNters, tables, &c., suitable for a clothing-house. Also, twenty-five sewing machines. All of which will be sold at a bargain. No. 27 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT HOME AT RAHWAY, N. J.; Scotch Plains, $3,000; Plainfield, $1,800; Boundbrook, $2,500; Metuchin, $2,000; Elizabeth, $3,300. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—AT THROG'S NECK, BEAUTIFULly located, twenty-six acres of choice land for building sites; will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for city property, or good Baltimore property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE front English basement house and lot on 56th-av., south of 34th-st. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 86 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, within 45 minutes' of Wall-st. Apply to Messrs. WRIGHT & MERRIHEW, No. 52 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL country seat at Orange, one at Elizabeth, and one on the Hudson. Metropolitan Real Estate Office, 49 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COTTAGE AND ONE acre of ground at Cranford, convenient to depot; 1 hour by rail. GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 48 Dey-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Several well located plots opposite the Park. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

CORNER PROPERTY WANTED.—FIFTY by 100 feet, west of Laurens-st. and between Spring and Houston sts. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, TWO large parlors, well furnished, separate or together, with or without breakfast and tea; also a room on third floor. No. 33 Greenwich-av., near 10th-st.

YORKVILLE.—AN AMERICAN FAMILY WILL let two rooms on second-floor, with good board, to two persons at $16 a week; also hall room, $6 50. Apply at No. 148 East 86th-st.

TO LET—NEAR BROADWAY, WITH OR WITHout board, large size airy rooms, delightfully situated for those wishing to remain in the city during the Summer. No. 152 West 39th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen only; breakfast if necessary; references required. Apply at No. 162 East 46th-st., near 3d-av.

NICELY-FURNISHED SITTING AND bedrooms, without board, to a gentleman; house very pleasantly situated. Apply at 14 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A large front room, with modern improvements, to gentlemen with partial board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 116 East 14th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR a gentleman and wife; references required. Apply at No. 101 William-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

LAKE PEHQUENNAKONEK HOUSE, on line of Harlem Railroad, open for boarders on 15th of June; desirable rooms to let. References: Judge Daly, house No. 34 Clinton-place; Mason Tompson, No. 9 Wall-st., and W. H. Lee, of Lee, Bliss & Co., Broadway. For particulars, address T. C. VAIL, North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR ROOMS, WITH board, can be had in a private house, a few minutes' walk from East Haverstraw Station. (The first station below Peekskill,) on the Hudson River Railroad. Terms moderate. Address or call on S. N. ST. JOHN, East Haverstraw, Westchester County, N. Y.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure mountain air, beautiful scenery, fine drives, &c. The Summit House is open for the reception of guests. A commodious suite of rooms to let with private table.

BOARD NEAR LONG BRANCH—A FEW boarders can find a pleasant home for the summer in a private family, four miles from Long Branch. References exchanged. Inquire at the bookstore, No. 25 3d-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WASHINGTON'S HOME.
BY H. C. SPERRY.

The above establishment will be open on or about the 1st of June. The house contains eighteen rooms—six parlors, large and airy bedrooms—has gas and water through the house; has a fountain and a good stream of water running through the land; large stabling for horses and carriages; a perfect view of the North River and surroundings. The main building faces on the old Albany road, with a perfect view of the surrounding country. In fact, it cannot be surpassed in this country. The house will be furnished immediately with the most costly and superb furniture that can be purchased from A. T. Stewart, or any other like establishment in this city. I am to be found at present at my daughter's residence, No. 366 4th-av., southwest corner of 21st-st.

Undoubted reference exchanged. H. C. SPERRY.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at LOWER PRICES than any other establishment in the city A. KLABER'S MANTEL WORKS, No. 139 East 13th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES TO LET, With splendid light and ventilation Suitable for Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.

Apply at the office of EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 19 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place.

CORNWALL.—TO LET FOR FOUR MONTHS from June 1, a furnished house, twenty minutes' ride from the landing, with eleven rooms, large hall and kitchen, surrounded by fruit and shade trees; there is a good garden planted, a stable, the use of and pasture for an excellent cow, and, if desired, a good family horse; the house stands upon high ground, commanding a beautiful view, and is in every way a healthy and desirable residence. Inquire of JAMES M. BASSETT, No. 20 Murray-st., N. Y., or of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER OR for sale, a valuable country-seat on the west bank of the Hudson, 2¼ miles south of Newburgh; extensive pleasure grounds and a gravel beach of one mile; fruit and vegetables in abundance; outbuildings, &c. The views are superb, taking in both shores of the Newburgh Bay. Apply to P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE to rent for the summer; situated ten miles from the city; mansion contains twenty rooms, carriage-house, stable, &c.; in every respect a superior residence; terms very reasonable. Address RIVERSIDE, Box No. 175 Times Office.

TO RENT—AT OYSTER BAY, FOR THE SEAson, the late residence of Richard Irvin, Esq., large house and two acres. House well furnished. All kinds of fruit in abundance. Splendid drives and beautiful scenery. Neighborhood healthy. No musquitoes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x26.
2 50x26.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE LOW—IN THE village of Ravenswood, L. I., on the bank of the East River, two commodious houses, with large gardens and abundance of fruit. For particulars, inquire of G. HOPKINS, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, over the bank, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood, after 4 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE HOTEL BUILding and premises situated on the Shrewsbury River, at the Highlands of Navesink, New-Jersey, known as the Highland Home; immediate possession given. Apply to JOSEPH BELL, U. S. District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—NEW HOUSE, newly furnished, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, near and overlooking the Sound, with privilege of boating and bathing. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A COTTAGE, handsomely furnished; location healthy; within ten minutes' walk of Quarantine Landing; will be let for three or six months. Apply at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 785 Broadway.

A NEW AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, with two acres of land, carriage-house and room for four horses, to let for the Summer, at Flushing, L. I. For particulars, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—SEPARATE FLOORS OF A HANDsome house, in a central location, near Broadway, (No. 47 East Houston-st.,) to small respectable families; all in complete condition. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—TO LET, ON A FIVE YEARS' LEASE, the house northwest corner of 46th-st. and Broadway; it contains 20 rooms, besides a store. It will be put in perfect repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FROM 1ST JUNE TO MIDDLE OF November, on 34th-st., near 8th-av., a small completely furnished house for $150 a month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—HANDSOME FURNITURE. INQUIRE at No. 115 West 22d-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

The annual examination of the classes in COLUMBIA COLLEGE will commence on MONDAY, the 5th day of June, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and will be continued until FRIDAY, the 16th, in the following order:

SENIOR CLASS.

Monday, June 5, Astronomy; Tuesday, June 6, Philosophy; Wednesday, June 7, Evidences and Physics; Thursday, June 8, Political Economy.

For the remaining classes the order will be
MONDAY, June 12—Juniors, Latin; Sophomores, Rhetoric; Freshmen, Greek.
TUESDAY, June 13—History; Sophomores, Greek and Mathematics; Freshmen, Latin.
WEDNESDAY, June 14—Juniors, English and Greek; Sophomores, Rhetoric and Latin; Freshmen, Mathematics.
THURSDAY, June 15—Juniors, Physics; Sophomores, Latin and Greek; Freshmen, Mathematics.
FRIDAY, June 16—Juniors, Greek and English; Sophomores, Mathematics; Freshmen, Latin.

Candidates for admission will be examined on MONDAY, June 26, and TUESDAY, June 27, beginning at 9½ A. M.

Commencement will be held at the Academy of Music on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 10 A. M.

The regents of the university, the trustees and alumni of the college, the parents of students, and all who are interested in education, are respectfully invited to attend.

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.

THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION FOR THE ARMY, desire to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

Through Mrs. Mooney	$14 00
North Copake	2 00
Wm. Renfrew	1 00
Mrs. Buck	5 00
Ladies' Aid Society, of Harlem	100 00
Messrs. Roosevelt & Sons, amount of bill for large plate of glass	51 20
Mrs. Morse	50
Cash	10 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, of Preble, N. Y.	46 00
Miss Winthrop	10 00
Mr. Bliven	10 00
Sanitary Fair at Lebanon, N. Y.	86 79
A Friend	5 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, of New-Marlboro, Mass.	95 30
Soldiers' Aid Society, of Otego	16 00
Through Mrs. Mooney	16 50
Miss Tyler, of Mechanicsville	1 00
Henderson Aid Society	60 55
Mrs. Baylis	20 00
Soldier at Ogden	4 00
Mrs. Rotch, Morris, N. J.	15 00
Mrs. W. A. Wood, Hoosick Falls	80 00
Stamford, N. Y.	58 00
Aid Society, of Geneva	60 00
Newtown, Conn.	2 50
Soldiers' Aid Society, of Wheeler	11 25
Soldiers' Aid Society, of Henderson	20 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, of Trenton	22 40
Children's Fair, through Miss Jones	7 10
Soldiers' Aid, E. Pharsalia	13 65
Mrs. H. B. Noble	15 00
Miss Warner	5 00
War Club of Warrensburgh	50 00
Jos. Fisher, of M. Ridgway	5 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, of East Hill	9 10
Wm. Renfrew	50
Soldiers' Aid Society, of Amherst, Mass	20 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, of Nichols, N. Y.	3 20
Soldiers' Aid Society, of Chittenango	2 50
Soldiers' Aid Society, of Saratoga	250 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, of Brunyswick	30 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, of Bradelbin	17 60
Soldiers' Aid Society, of Newark, N. Y.	50 00
Star Soldiers' Aid Society	10 00
Through Mrs. Mooney, "One Cent Collection"	20 00
HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.	

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION OF WHICH Maj.-Gen. W. F. Smith and James T. Brady are Special Commissioners, appointed by Executive order Dec. 10, 1864, to investigate the Military and Civic Administration of the Military Division of the West Mississippi, has authority to continue its investigations in the City of New-York. Persons knowing of any facts which may assist the Commission in the discharge of its duties are requested to communicate with the undersigned as soon as practicable.

NICOLAS BOWEN, Lieut.-Col., A.-A.-Gen., Judge Advocate.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in store. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TAILCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE
CLAY MILL PROPERTY.

Situated 15½ miles from the Hudson River, at Fishkill Landing, and on the line of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

A fine durable water power, being the whole of the Matteawan Creek, with a fall of 18 feet.

Apply soon to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER POWER TO RENT FOR THREE YEARS.—Location upon navigation on the Hudson River, at the intersection of the Boston, Hartford and Erie with the Hudson River Railroad, near Fishkill Landing.

Buildings with motive machinery will be erected to suit the customer upon walls now in part constructed.

Apply immediately to TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

SPANISH ADVERTISING AGENCY.—We respectfully inform those who intend to advertise in the Spanish papers, that J. J. BONNET, No. 34 Liberty-st., is our exclusive agent in New-York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for our papers, at our lowest rates. Any business intrusted to him will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

LA PRENSA, Habana.
AURORA DEL YUMURI, Matanzas.
REDACTOR SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1865, the Avenue C Line of Stages will recommence running through Avenue C, Houston-st., Bowery, Chatham-st. and Broadway to South Ferry.

NEW-YORK COOKING ACADEMY, No. 20 4th-av. Gentlemen's evening lectures on Cooking; also, on Gastronomy or the art of eating. Apply for terms, etc., at the Academy.

PORTABLE COTTAGES, OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES.—Simple, neat and substantial; the best in the world. Address WEST-ST. STEAM WORKS, Paterson, N. J.

ARMY AND NAVY.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE. LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO., Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

ARMY OFFICERS WILL BE LIBERALLY treated with, if they require assistance in closing their ordnance and quartermaster accounts. Certificates of non-indebtedness speedily procured through our Washington office. Accounts collected and cashed. L. BROWN & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Park-place.

ALL DISCHARGED SOLDIERS CAN have their claims for pay, bounty, clothing and ration money speedily settled and cashed at the United States Army Agency and Banking Office of L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Limited.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,400	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,318	Peters.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,672	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	3,670	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,198	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, June 3
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, June 17
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

MONTEREY	Furber	Saturday, June 3.
MARIPOSA	Howes	Saturday, June 10.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, June 17.
EVENING STAR	Wimpenny	Saturday, June 24.
GUIDING STAR	Bell.	
RISING STAR	At the Building.)	

At 5 o'clock P. M.
From Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st., New-York.

The MORNING STAR is 2,043 tons; the EVENING STAR, 2,018 tons; the GUIDING STAR, 2,416 tons, and RISING STAR, 2,778 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.

First cabin passage, $80; second cabin, $40.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or Passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,708 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,304 tons	800-horse power
EUROPE	3,304 tons	800-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Afloat)	1,100-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.

EUROPE, Dupetit Thouars.....FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE, Capt. A. BOCANDE.....FRIDAY, June 23
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP, GUIDING STAR,
2,595 85-95 tons,
WILLIAM R. BELL, Commander,
will sail for Havre, calling at Southampton to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, from the company's dock, No. 46 North River, (third pier above foot of Canal-st.)

First cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....80
payable in United States currency.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medical attendance free of charge.

The GUIDING STAR is one of the very best as well as one of the most elegant steamships ever built in this country. She has staterooms for 250 first cabin passengers, and for comfort or elegance her saloons and staterooms are not excelled by those of any other steamer in the world.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. Draper & Hagenow; at Paris Messrs. John Munroe & Co.

Returning, the GUIDING STAR will leave Havre on the 13th of July.

For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF this line, will sail as an extra steamer at noon on THURSDAY, 1st of June. Cabin passage, $65; steerage passage, $25, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency. JOHN G. DALE.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at Queenstown, (CORK HARBOR.)—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, (Inman Line,) carrying the United States mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....June 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....June 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....June 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....100 Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS, COMMENCING MAY 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
June 2.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SLOCUM
(connecting at Panama with the SACRAMENTO.)
June 16.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 14.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The first-class fast sailing Steamship CHASE, Capt. M. L. ROGERS,
will positively sail on SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 11 N. R.
For Freight or Passage apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

WASHINGTON,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.
The first-class steamship E. C. KNIGHT, Capt. J. J. MASON,
will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on FRIDAY, June 2, at 4 P. M. Passage, including stateroom and meals, $12.
Freight received daily.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT,
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The first-class steamship AMERICA, Capt. CLIFT,
will sail SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., North River. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to WAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The new steamship EUTERPE, Capt. ELDRIDGE,
is now loading at Pier No. 36, North Moore-street, North River, and will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents, H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 20 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. mail steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HUBERTS, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 P. M. Passage $60. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on SATURDAY, June 10.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. S. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORNELIA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at foot of Old-st., on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$60
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 36 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, New-York, May 13, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.—Annual election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 6th June next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL, Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat CHAS. VIVIAN, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, (on and after May 23,) at 7 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 7:15. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID BERRY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON AND BRATTLEBORO'.—The first-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave New-York from Peck-slip, East River, for Hartford at 4 P. M., daily, arriving at Hartford in time for the early train for Springfield and the North.

Cabin fare to Hartford $2; Deck $1 50.
The cheapest and pleasantest route.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Agents, No. 113 South-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Continued from First Page.

during the performance? A.—I suppose I must have passed in and out two or three times.

Q.—Did you see anything of the prisoner Spangler during that time? A.—No, Sir.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham—Q.—Do you know the fact that the other boxes in the theatre were or were not occupied that night? A.—None were occupied, I think. I could tell by looking at the books.

Q.—Do you remember boxes being applied for and the answer being given that they were all taken? A.—None were applied for to me.

Q.—Did you not sell all the tickets? A.—No; there were four of us.

Q.—Do you not know that Booth occupied the other boxes? A.—No, Sir; from my information he did not.

Q.—Or anybody else for him? A.—No applications of any kind were made to me for them. There may have been applications made that I know nothing about.

Q.—State whether there was any mortice in the wall behind the President's box when you were up there decorating it? A.—There was not.

Q.—You know there was one when the President was murdered, do you not? A.—I have heard so. I have not been in the box since.

Q.—Was there a bar there for the purpose of fastening the entrance to the door that afternoon? A.—I saw none.

Q.—Was there any such contrivance there before that day? A.—I never knew of any; I know there was not.

Q.—Was there a hole bored through the first door that opens into the President's box before that day? A.—I do not know of there being any there.

Q.—Were the screws to the locks of the doors of the President's box drawn before that day? A.—Not to my knowledge; I do not know.

Q.—Will you swear that they were not drawn when you decorated the box that day? A.—It was not done in my presence or to my knowledge. If it had been done I did not notice it.

By Mr. Aiken—Q.—When you first saw Booth in the theatre that day how long did he remain? A.—I suppose half an hour. I went into the office, and when I came out he was gone.

Q.—Was the letter Booth had a long or a short one? A.—It was very long. It was either four or eight pages. I am not certain which.

Q.—Had it been published at the time Booth left the theatre that the President would be there that night? A.—When I came into the theatre that morning my brother told me that he would write a little notice and put it into the evening papers that the President was to be there.

Q.—Then could any one have had a knowledge of the fact unless they came to the theatre? A. No; unless my brother told them.

Q.—In what direction did Booth go after he left the theatre? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did he seem to be in a hurry to complete the conversation and get away from the theatre? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When he learned the fact that the President would be there that evening did you notice any particular change in his manner or conversation? A.—No, Sir. He sat down on the steps, opened his letter, and occasionally would look up and laugh.

Q.—Do you recollect the name of the messenger from the White House? A.—No, Sir; I do not recollect his name.

Q.—Did this conversation with Booth take place in the theatre? A.—No; out on the sidewalk, in front of the gallery steps.

Q.—Where was he when he read the letter? A.—He went up and sat in the main entrance door of the theatre.

Q.—Do you know who was with him from the time he came there, got the letter and went away? A.—There were some young men talking with him. I recollect Mr. Gifford, Mr. Evans and Mr. Guerrilla.

Q.—Is Mr. Evans an attaché of the theatre? A.—Yes, an actor there.

By Mr. Ewing.—Q.—Do you think if there had been a hole in the wall in the little passage between the President's box and the wall four or five inches one way and two inches the other, would you have noticed it? A.—If the door had been opened against the wall it would have brought it behind, and I would not have noticed it. If the door had been closed I certainly would have noticed it.

Q.—Is not that passage pretty dark even when the door is open? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you observe the side of the wall? A.—I did not take particular notice of it.

Q.—If there had been any auger hole through the partition into the President's box would you have been likely to notice it. A.—I do not think I should.

Q.—Did you ever see the prisoner Arnold about the theatre? A.—No; I don't know him at all.

By the Court.—Q.—Do you not know that the intended visit of the President was published in the morning papers? A.—It was not.

Q.—Did you state in a drinking saloon, near Ford's Theatre, that the President was to be there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it announced that Gen. Grant was to attend the theatre in company with the President? A.—It was.

Testimony of Wm. Withers, Jr.

Examined by Mr. Ewing.—Q.—In your previous examination you were unable to state definitely whether the door leading out of the passage where Booth was, was shut, or can you state now? A.—Yes; the door was shut.

Q.—Do you recollect that fact distinctly? A.—Yes; after he knocked me down, as I stated in my last testimony, he made a plunge for the door; the door was shut, but he opened it very easily, and I rushed out of the door after him.

Q.—Were you at the theatre that day at twelve o'clock? A.—I cannot recollect; I think I had rehearsal that day at ten o'clock; there was no music in the "American Cousin" requiring it, but I think I had full orchestra rehearsal of the song I composed.

Q.—Did you see Booth or not during that day? A.—I did not.

Testimony of James R. Ford.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State what business you were engaged in about the time of the assassination of the President? A.—I was business manager of Ford's Theatre.

Q.—State when you became apprised that the President intended to visit the theatre that night? A.—At about half past ten o'clock that morning the young man from the President's house, who usually came on such errands, came on that occasion; I do not know his name. He seemed to be a runner. He had been to the theatre a half a dozen times for boxes previously.

Q.—Had the President been been previously invited for that night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—State whether on that day, and if so how soon after you arrived, that information was communicated to John Wilkes Booth? A.—I saw him about half-past twelve o'clock, some two hours after I had received the information, on the corner of Tenth and G streets. He was going up toward Eleventh. I don't know whether he had been at the theatre. He was coming from toward the theatre.

Q. Had you any knowledge of the President's intention of visiting the theatre that night previous to receiving this message? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you have anything to do with the box the President was to occupy? A.—Nothing whatever.

Q.—Did you procure anything to decorate it with or not? A.—I procured a flag from the Treasury Department; I could not obtain the one I wanted, but got a thirty-six foot flag.

Q.—State whether or not, on any occasion, you had a conversation with Booth as to the purchase of lands, and, if so, where?

Question objected to by Mr. Bingham as irrelevant and immaterial.

Mr. Ewing stated that in the testimony of the witness Weichmann, a conversation at the National Hotel between Booth and the prisoner Mudd was introduced as a circumstance showing Mudd's connection with the conspiracy. The purpose of this evidence was to show, if that conversation ever occurred, it proved nothing, inasmuch as conversations on the part of Booth with various parties in reference to the purchase of land in Lower Maryland were very frequent.

Objection sustained by the Court.

Q.—Do you know of a visit made by Booth into Charles County last Fall? A.—I do not know it except from what he told me.

Mr. Bingham—You need not state what he told you.

Mr. Ewing insisted on question being answered in full.

Col. Burnett—Have you answered that question?

Witness—I say I have never known him to go there.

Q.—Have you ever heard him say what his purpose was in any visit he may have made to Charles County last Fall?

Question objected to by Judge Bingham, and objection sustained.

By Mr. Cox—Did you send notice of the President's intended visit to the *Star* that afternoon? A.—I did of his intention, and of that of Gen. Grant. I sent it about twelve o'clock.

Q.—Whose handwriting was it? A.—In mine; I wrote it.

Q.—In about what time did the first edition containing that notice appear? A.—About two o'clock, I think.

Q.—Had you sent before you met Booth coming up the street with that letter? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Booth that day? A.—No; I merely spoke to him.

By Mr. Aikin.—Q.—Do you know John H. Surratt? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any person of that description (picture of Surratt) about there that day? A.—No; I do not know any such person.

Q.—Do you know the actor McCullough, and if so, do you know what time he left the city? A.—I know him. He left, I believe, when Forrest did, which I believe was the fourth week in January. He played an engagement with him.

Q.—Did McCullough return to the city in company with Forrest the 1st of March? A.—He did on Forrest's last engagement. I do not know what time that was.

Q.—Was it before the 1st of April? A.—I think so.

Q.—Do you know of your own knowledge whether McCullough had left the city before the 1st of April? A.—I do not; I have no means of knowing when he left; I could ascertain from the books of the theatre when Forrest left.

Cross-examined by Col. Burnett—Q.—Where were you when you wrote that notice for the *Star*? A.—I was in the ticket office; no one was present.

Q.—Had you had any conversation with any one about sending that notice? A.—I asked Mr. Phillips the actor to write me a notice; he said he would after writing the regular advertisements.

Q.—Did you speak to any one else? A.—I spoke to my younger brother about the propriety of writing it. I did not speak to any one else.

Q.—Had you seen Booth prior to writing that notice? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How did you send it away? A.—I sent one to the *Star* and *Courier*, and the other to the office of the *Republican* myself.

Testimony of J. Boney.

Q.—Where were you on the night of the 14th of April? A.—At Ford's Theatre.

Q.—What was your business there? A.—I was playing what is called "Responsible Utility."

Q.—State whether you know anything of Booth's having rode up to the alley-door and called for Spangler? A.—I don't know whether he came on a horse or not, but he told me to ask Spangler to come out and hold his horse; I did not see the horse; I was on the opposite side, and I said, "Booth wants you to hold his horse;" he went; Booth came inside and said he, "Can I go across the stage?" said I, "No, the dairy scene is on;" Spangler then called me and told me to call Peanut John to hold the horse, saying that Gifford was away, and the responsibility of the scene was all on him.

Q.—Did you see Spangler any more that evening? A.—I did, three or four times.

Q.—Where? A.—On the stage.

Q.—Was he in his proper position? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see him about the time the shot was fired? A.—About five minutes before.

Q.—Where was he then? A.—On the same side of the President's box.

Q.—Did you see him after the shot was fired? A.—I saw him five or six minutes after.

Q.—Where was he then? A.—On the stage with a crowd of people.

Q.—What was he doing then? A.—I took no notice of him at all.

Q.—Did you see Booth as he left? A.—I saw him as he made his exit at the first left entrance; he had a long double-edged knife that looked like a new one.

Q.—Did you see any one follow him? A.—I did not see any man get on the stage until he had made his exit.

Q.—How long after did you see a man get on the stage? A.—Two or three seconds.

Q.—Who got on the stage first after Booth? A.—A tall, stout gentleman with gray clothes; I think he had a moustache.

Q.—What did he do? A.—He made his exit the same way that Mr. Booth did.

Testimony of J. J. Gifford.

Q.—Do you know anything of a horse and buggy belonging to Booth being sold a week or so before the assassination? A.—I heard Booth tell Spangler to send the horse and buggy to Tattersalls, and sell it, the week before the assassination.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Jacob Witherspangh? I knew a man who worked in the theatre by that name; he was there two or three weeks.

Q.—State whether or not since he was released from Carroll Hall, or just previous to his release, he told you at the prison that he was the assassin of the President, and not to say which way he went, meaning Booth.

Q.—Did he say that Spangler hit him on the face with the back of his hand? A.—No, Sir; he said he had been down making a statement and had not told all he knew, and wanted to know if he could make another statement. I told him certainly, and that he ought to be very particular and state the whole truth.

Q.—State whether you know anything of the accused, Spangler, being in the custom of crabbing and other fishing. A.—Yes; I know he would go on Saturday night and stay till Sunday morning; I have never seen him fishing myself.

Q.—State whether this rope could be used for that purpose. A.—Yes, Sir, but they tie another small line out of the end.

Testimony of Dr. McKimm.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Washington, in the eastern part of the city.

Q.—Do you know Herrold? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—I don't know when; I have known him for the last twenty-two years; I have known him very well for the last six years.

Q.—State his character. A.—He is a light, unreliable, trivial boy, and is, in mind, about eleven years of age; I never would allow him to put up a prescription of mine if I could go elsewhere, believing that he would tamper with it, if he thought he could play a joke upon anybody.

The court here adjourned until 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

THE STONEWALL AT HAVANA.

THE EXCITEMENT GRADUALLY DYING OUT

Probability that the Privateer will be Delivered to the United States.

Her Qualities as a Cruiser Largely Overestimated.

The steamship *Eagle*, Capt. LAURENCE, arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing dates of 27th, and correspondence to 1 P. M. of that day. Mr. R. W. ALBERT, the purser of the ship, extends to us the usual facilities and the following memoranda: The United States steamer *Sunflower*, Commodore LORING, arrived on the 24th from Key West. The *Powhattan* arrived the same day and left on the 25th on a cruise. The United States steamer *Wyanda*, with Chief Justice CHASE and party on board, arrived on the 25th, and would leave on the 27th for Matanzas. The steamer *Ella Morse*, from Key West, arrived on the morning of the 27th, and would leave the same day to join Secretary CHASE and party. The steamship *Hoosac*, GREEN, from New-York, arrived on the 26th, to leave June 1. The steamship *Cornica*, LE MESSURIER, arrived the same day, to leave June 4.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Stonewall at Havana—Exaggerated Accounts of her Sailing and Fighting Qualities.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 27, 1865.

The formal delivery of the *Stonewall* to the Spanish authorities was made in the following manner: On the 19th, the Captain presented a memorial to the Captain-General, stating that the repairs to the engine would require more time than he had expected, and for that, and *other reasons*, he was resolved to give up the vessel, so that the government of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain might dispose of it.

This offer being accepted, the vessel was received, according to inventory, on the 20th, being delivered up to Capt. AGUERA, and the crew were paid off. The *Stonewall* was then removed to the Navy-yard, where it was firmly moored, in the custody of the Spanish navy. The sum advanced by the government here in order to pay off the crew and other debts, amounted to $18,000, which was less than at first estimated, owing to the refusal of the Captain (T. H. PAGE) and the First Lieutenant (ROBERT E. CARTER) to receive the least pay. As to whose property the ship is, that, of course, remains for discussion; it has been stated to belong to private individuals, and that also the French Consul put in the claims of the constructor as not having yet been paid.

The *Siglo* newspaper is assured by competent persons that, although, as a river battery, the *Stonewall* would be formidable, it is not well adapted for the sea. In spite of what has been said as to its speed, it is, in fact, a slow goer, its rate never exceeding nine miles per hour. Even in a smooth sea, its rolling prevents a certain aim. As for its capabilities of turning, which have been so lauded, they are, in reality, entitled to little praise. LARA.

Insult to Officers of the Powhatan—A Row Caused by the Display of a Rebel Flag—Chief-Justice Chase and his Carte de Visite.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 27, 1865.

On Tuesday the United States steamer *Powhatan*, with Rear-Admiral STRIBLING on board, came into port, and left Wednesday afternoon.

On Wednesday afternoon some of the officers and crew of the *Powhatan* went into a drinking saloon, and while sitting at a table a rebel flag was spread out on the table before them, with the intention to insult them. One of the officers took the flag, tore it in pieces and stamped on it. By this time there was quite a row. All hands adjourned into the street, and matters were becoming serious, when a file of soldiers, who were on guard at the Palace close by, marched over and dispersed the crowd, which by this time had swelled to two or three hundred persons. None of our officers wore their side arms; if they had they might have saved themselves an insult.

Thursday was a holiday, Ascension Day. No business was done. About midday the United States revenue-cutter *Wyanda*, with Chief-Justice CHASE, Mr. MELLON, Judge STICKNEY and party arrived from Savannah, Key West, &c.

The following story is told of Mr. CHASE, while at Key West: To an old negro known as "SANDIE" he promised a carte-de-visite, and handed him a one dollar bill. "Aha," says SANDIE, "now I know you, massa, you are 'old greenbacks.'"

Mr. CHASE went to Matanzas this morning, and from thence will return to Key West, and probably go to New-Orleans.

It is stated this morning that Capt. PAGE, late of the *Stonewall*, intended to go to Galveston in the *Wren*. Several of the other officers of the ram have sloped for Mexico.

The *Nonpareil* and the United States steamer *Ella Morse* arrived this morning from Key West. The *Wyanda* leaves for Matamras to-day, to join Mr. CHASE and party.

MEXICO.

Arrest of Americans at Vera Cruz—The European Troops Anxiously Looked For.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 27, 1865.

The English steamship *Brazilian*, which conveyed troops to Vera Cruz from Europe, on its return touched at Santiago de Cuba. It left Vera Cruz on the 10th instant, but having brought no newspapers, the news is all verbal. On the 8th, in that Mexican port, six Americans were arrested by the police, but why we are not told. The garrison consisted of only 800 men, all the other troops being in pursuit of the guerrillas, who swarm around Vera Cruz, and the same is to be said of Puebla and the country around the capital.

The troops lately raised in Europe were anxiously looked for by the Imperialists, for the Republican forces were appearing everywhere. LARA.

THE INSURRECTION IN HAYTI.

Insurrection Against the Government of President Jeffrard—He Takes the Field at the Head of Three Thousand Men.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 27, 1865.

By the steamer *Maisi* there comes a report that an insurrection had taken place in Hayti against the government of President GEFFRARD, who was already in the field at the head of 3,000 men, with whom he intended to attack the insurgents who were occupying the capital. Some twenty families of Santiago de los Caballeros, who were in Hayti, had taken refuge in Monte Cristi, where they had arrived in a sloop.

Intelligence from Caracoas, Puerto Cabello and La Guaira, up to the 8th inst., state the Republic enjoys complete peace, since in the States of Barcelona, Zamora, Cojedes, the merely local disputes had been settled by the good sense and patriotism of the people. The same is to be said of the disputes between Merida and Trujillo.

The works on the Central Railroad were progressing, and the commission on the railroad between the capital and La Guaira had approved the plan of Mr. LOTOWSKI. President FALCON was expected to arrive in Caraccas on the 10th.

The Bahama *Herald* of the 20th confirms the news of the insurrection at Cape Haytien, where a provisional government, at head of which was Gen. FRANCOIS JOSEPH, had been inaugurated.

The dry weather had caused much distress in Jamaica. The troops in garrison in Spanish Town had been ordered to prepare for Honduras.

On Thursday Chief-Justice CHASE arrived in Havana on board the United States steamer *Wyanda*. After visiting Matamoras, he proceeds to New-Orleans. LARA.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	137¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.	s3	106¼
20,000	do.	137¾	300	Mich. S. & N. I.		57¾
10,000	Ohio & M. C	b60	24	200	Cleve. & Pitts		59
100	N. Y. Cen. R.		86¾	400	do.		58¾
200	do	s3	86¾	100	Chi. & N. W.		29¾
200	do	b3	86¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	s3	54
100	do	s3	86¾	100	do.		54
200	Erie Railway		70¾	50	do.		54¼
200	do.	s3	70¾	200	Cumb. Coal		37¾
200	do	s3	70¾	100	Quick. Min. Co		46
100	Hud. Riv. R.	b3	97¼	100	do	b30	46¼
300	do.		97¾	100	do.		46¼
300	do.		97¾	100	Mariposa M. Co.		11¾
200	Reading R.		81				

Stock market not very active. Gold firm.

WEDNESDAY, May 32, P. M.

The Stock Exchange Boards and the Gold Room adjourned this afternoon to Friday, A. M., in deference to the National Fast Day on Thursday.

The shipment of Gold by the Cunard steamer to-day was $917,300. The price of Gold at 3 o'clock stood 137¼, the same as yesterday afternoon. Most of the sales to-day were a fraction under 137 ℔ cent; the supply of Gold for immediate delivery being quite free.

Two days falling together (by reason of Fast-Day) in the employment of Money, lenders were rather anxious to put out their balances to-day until Friday at 6@7 ℔ cent., and the market was generally easier than on Tuesday. Some heavy balances were left over with the leading Money Brokers below 6 ℔ cent.

At the Stock Exchange this forenoon there was a renewed pressure to sell U. S. 5-20s. About $200,000 old issue, supposed to have come from the other side, were sold at 102⅛@102¼ ℔ cent., after which the price reacted to 102⅛@⅜ ℔ cent., which was paid for the new as well as the old issue. The 10-40s and 6 ℔ cents of 1881 ruled steady. The One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness were in demand at 99¼@99½ ℔ cent.

The Railway speculation partially recovered near the close of the day from the depression of yesterday, and 2@3 ℔ cent. was added to the lowest sales of Hudson River, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and several other Roads, and 1@1½ ℔ cent. to Erie, New-York Central, &c.

The Miscellaneous shares were lower on Quicksilver Company, firm on Atlantic Mail at a further rise of 1 ℔ cent., and 1@1¼ ℔ cent. higher on the Carey Improvement Land shares of Boston, which of late have been revived in this market.

At the close of business, the following general quotations were made as compared with Tuesday afternoon; the market closing with an improved speculation in the Railways and steady on Government Stocks:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues	Wed
U. S. 10-40s	94¾	94¾	Pittsburgh	58	58¾
U. S. 5-20s	102¾	102¾	Northwest	29¼	29¼
T. Certificates	99	99¾	N. West Pref	52	53¾
N. Y. Central	87¼	86¾	Rock Island	91¾	92¼
Erie	69¾	71¾	Fort Wayne	91	91¾
Hudson	96¾	97¾	Cumb'land Coal	37¾	37¾
Reading	80¾	81¾	Quicksilver	46¾	46¾
Mich. Southern	55	57	Mariposa	11	11
Illinois Central	116	116	Ohio & M. Certs	21¾	22¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of the Republic	102
Merchants'	106	Bank of N. America	107
Mechanics'	108	Hanover	106
Union	115	Metropolitan	121
America	132	People's	109
Phenix	100	Market	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Nassau	100
National	100	Shoe & Leather	101¼
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Corn Exchange	100
State of New-York	112	Continental	95
Commerce	106	Commonwealth	100
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	100	Import's' & Traders'	104
Broadway	200	Central National	100
Mercantile	130	First National	206
Chatham	120	Fourth National	97

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1863	96	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1867	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st m. ex.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	105¼	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1st	90
Erie 1st Mort., '68, or d.	100	Galena & Chi. ex	78
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102¾	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. ex	85
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100¼
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	89	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	96
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94¾	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '90	100	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	100
Harlem, 1st mort., '68-72	90¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Mich. Cen. 1st m't. 8s, '69	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	88
Chi., R. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	80
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	95	Cleve. & P. 2d mort. con.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., 1876	113	Cleve. & P. 7s, 4th mort.	78
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	73	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st mort.	85	Chi. & Alton Inc.	65
Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	100	Atl. & Gt. West. Ists	85
Del., L. & W. 2d mort.	100		

The *Journal of Commerce*, after decrying the National Banking system for two years, and by sugared terms of flattery of certain of the old Bank officers, persuading them to keep out of it—which they did, to their own prejudice rather than the mortification of the Secretary of the Treasury—now remarks:

"If a dozen or more of the strongest banks here could have made up their minds to stand together on the old platform until the new one was more thoroughly tested, we believe that it would have been better for them and the public. But we had no expectation that they would pursue such a course, and have predicted *from the outset* the result now so soon to be reached. We saw the inevitable pressure of authority, and the feeble opposition which would be made by those in trust of the banking capital. Part of them were afraid to oppose anything which the 'powers that be' suggested, lest their motives might be suspected, and they be subjected to reproach or contumely. Others were disinclined to take positive grounds against a measure which was carried with so strong an arm, because they were likely to be abused if they failed, and to gain neither fortune nor eclat if they succeeded. Why should poor human nature be subjected to such a test? *The pay of a bank officer*, much less the honor of service as a bank director without pay, *would not cover so great a risk*, and so they will all succumb, and for good or evil, the new system will be unanimously adopted.

In view of this change, we suppose the question of taxing certified checks of banks will be allowed to repose with other received doubts in the dust of oblivion. *No call will be made on the banks for past dues* under the forced construction which was adopted at Washington, *and the success having accomplished its work, will be heard of no more.*"

Now, if from "the outset" this Anti-Administration authority really believed the end was certain, why the waste of words of mingled spite and bitterness toward the Government system, and of advice and praise *ad nauseum* for the COES and SILLIMANS and GALLATINS and LEVERICHES, who were to constitute the "conservative" dozen or so on the old platform? Why thus indirectly open the door to new competition in a system which was bound to succeed, to the First, Fourth, Ninth, Central and half a dozen other *new* Nationals, which, perhaps, would not have been thought of, had these gentlemen, "at the outset," in a prompt and cordial spirit accepted the system as a finality "soon to be reached," in any event, in place of delaying action until 1865? They have *now* concluded, with, we believe, a single exception, to accept this result, as best for the interest and most in consonance with the wishes of their stockholders, and *not* to relieve themselves of the suspicion of disaffection to the Government, or to save their *pay* as Bank officers, as here tauntingly insinuated by their *late* friend. The excepted officer might have made his Bank the First National Bank of America in New-York two years ago. If we are not misinformed, he was urged to do so by some of his own Directors as a great point for the Bank itself. But he preferred rather to make fight against the whole system, the first step of which was to refuse its notes of circulation on deposit when tendered by his customers, although known to be a legal tender to and from the Government for everything except Custom's duties and interest on the funded debt. It is possible that he may have distrusted the Government itself in its tremendous struggle against treason and rebellion, as well as its system of banking. There were in 1863-4 many such weak-kneed bankers, private as well as corporate, in New-York, who went to the extreme of not only sending their own specie and other funds abroad, *but persuading their dealers to do the same.* But all this is changed now, and we assume that the President of the Bank of America is in no greater danger of surrendering *his* pay as a Bank Officer to his opinions, as between the local and national systems, than any of the rest of the round dozen who were urged to stand firm on the old platform *and did not.*

After so grossly insinuating that his late friends among the old Bank officers of this City were moved to accept the National system because they were afraid of having their loyalty suspected or losing their salaries, we are scarcely surprised that the writer for the *Journal* should more directly charge the Government with having *menaced* the Banks with a forced or illegal tax on their Certified Checks, merely to influence their present action in acceptance of the National system of banking. The question of the proper construction of the law regarding Certified Checks has been deemed an open one by the Banks themselves since last Summer, when the law should have gone into strict operation. So far as these Checks are *designed* to circulate as Money, the Government is assuredly entitled to the tax. But the Banks claim that, for the greater part, they are mere tokens for the daily settlement of accounts between each other, and that they do *not* circulate in the sense of the statute. If this be so, they have it in their own power, should the Government insist upon it, to stop all chance of their circulation by exchanging or clearing these Checks among themselves the same day, or the afternoon of the same day, they are made and certified.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $5,111,581 58, including for Customs, $241,000; on account Loan, $651,000; Payments, $4,269,998 36; Balance, $48,983,735 83.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Railway Company, held at their office in this city to-day, JAMES F. D. LANIER, Esq., was elected a Director of the company.

The last Legislature authorized an issue of 7 ℔ cent. State stock, in anticipation of the collection of taxes. This stock is to pay bounty money advanced by the cities and counties, and it is formally now offered to the public. See notice of the National Currency Bank.

The following is a statement of the business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, during the month of May:

May 1, 1865, by balance		$
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$6,260,126 50	
On account of loans	16,136,666 47	
On account of internal revenue	686,861 10	
On account of Post-Office Department	140,598 66	
On account of transfers	11,000,000 00	
On account of patent fees	9,978 90	
On account of miscellaneous	61,836,668 01	$97,939,875 86
Payments:		$97,939,875 86
Debit balance April 30	$,616,658 28	
Treasury drafts	94,901,468 11	
Post-Office drafts	190,373 98	$2,908,491 20
May 31, 1865, balance		$5,031,384 57
By balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	26,574,680 35	
By receipts during the month	184,859,200 67	211,433,880 89
To payments		69,895,454 17
Balance		41,866,426 65
By balance, Cr., interest accounts		13,666,563 14
To payments in coin	10,262,800 10	
To payments in notes	33,135 34	10,295,926 44
Balance		$3,380,637 70
By receipts for customs in the month of May, 1865		$6,260,126 32
By receipts for customs in the month of May, 1864		2,908,868 37
By increase in the month of May		$4,323,136 95
By balance, credit, bullion and expense account for Assay Office		$337,609 12
By coin received during the month	$437,923 32	
By fine bars received during the month	200,467 60	736,351 12
Total		$1,075,940 24
To payments in coin	$247,286 39	
To payments in fine bars	112,451 27	$359,979 66
Balance		1,315,960 68
By funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$56,280,446 93	
By funds in hand in Assay Office	1,022,626 01	$1,263,076 93
By fine bars in Assay Office	139,258 09	
By unparted bullion in Assay Office	1,462,513 00	
By bullion at the mint for Coinage	4,863 62	1,597,909 64
Total		$52,980,686 57
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed	2,501,864 10	
Less due depositors	1,286,096 64	3,896,950 74
Balance		$48,983,735 83

The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending May 31, 1865:

Deposits of Gold		$328,000 00
Foreign Coins	$6,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	7,000 00	
United States Bullion	305,000 00	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases		27,000 00
Foreign Coins	27,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	14,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	4,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Old Coins)	700 00	
United States Bullion, (Washoe)		
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	250 00	
United States Bullion, (Nevada)	500 00	$49,000 00
Total Deposits, payable in bars	$1,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in coins	261,000 00	
Gold Bars Stamped		$354,000 79
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		545,220 00

Lending Stocks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Railroad stocks are reported dull and lower, but frequenters of the offices of commission stock-brokers cannot but notice that the application to borrow stocks is very brisk, at ⅛ to ¼ for three days, for Erie and the other leading railroad stocks, and to this business I want to draw the attention of purchasers of stocks on margins. The brokers charge ⅛ commission for buying, and the most of them a commission for carrying, and then lend out the same stock to the bears without interest. Is this kind of business an honest and legitimate one? If so considered by the Board of Brokers, purchasers of stocks had better agree to pay those brokers the additional interest which they now make on lending their customers' stocks. If one-half of the stock now lent in this manner to the bears was called in, the public in less than forty-eight hours would have reason to alter their opinion as regards market values of the leading railroad stocks.

A BONA FIDE RAILROAD STOCKHOLDER.

The question raised by our correspondent is a grave one as between the Broker and the *legal* rights of his customers. The practice of the Street may be different, but it certainly seems reprehensible where large cash margins on, or the whole cash cost of the Stocks purchased have been left with the Broker, and we know that some of the best houses in the Street refuse to lend Stocks thus provided for.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW-YORK STATE 7 PER CENT.

ANTICIPATION BOUNTY STOCK.

This stock matures on the 1st January, 1867, it is thus to be paid or funded into a twelve-year 7 per cent. State stock. Interest payable quarterly,

Apply to the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway. G. W. WHITE, Cashier.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN."

Full Commissions allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for others or resale. All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of United States securities bought and sold. Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received. Four per cent. allowed on deposits and daily balances which may be drawn for without notice.

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BANKER,
No. 120 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

[Advertisement.]

AFRAID TO LAUGH.

Ladies sometimes repress their laughter to avoid revealing the discoloration and imperfection of their teeth. Fair ones, we would advise you to try the Fragrant SOZODONT. It will remove, at once, all impurities, arrest the progress of decay, and whiten such parts as have already become black by decay, and leave the breath as fragrant as a rose.

[Advertisement.]

A RAY OF HOPE.—To weak, debilitated dyspeptics, groaning under a life of agony, we offer
PLANTATION BITTERS
as a good and sure remedy. This remarkable medicine relieves sour stomach, headache, heartburn, distress after eating, and all the symptoms of dyspepsia, at once. Its good effect is felt upon the first trial.

PLANTATION BITTERS are the pleasantest tonic in the world.

The old, the young and the middle-aged acknowledge their wonderful health-giving power.

No change of diet is necessary while using them. Eat all you want of the best you can get.

PLANTATION BITTERS are exhausted nature's great restorer. They give tone to the stomach, and brilliancy to the mind, and driving away

"——the doubts that roll
Cimmerean darkness o'er the fainting soul!"

TO PROVE IT—TRY A BOTTLE.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER READING.—The present volume of the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, with articles on PHYSIOGNOMY, ETHNOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PSYCHOLOGY, including the delineations of leading characters, with likenesses, would prove interesting to all. It is a handsome monthly, at $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Newsmen have it. All the back numbers to January sent for $1, by first post, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement]

English Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpeting, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 96 Bowery; also Imperial Three-ply and Double Superfine Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Oil-cloths, Window Shades, &c., at greatly reduced prices. French Embroidered Table and Piano Covers, elegantly figured Parlor and Carriage Mats, at one-half the former prices.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The brilliant and entertaining June number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY should be seen to be appreciated. Universally acknowledged the model parlor magazine.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Persia, from Liverpool—Miss Allinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Vredenburgh, 7 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. B. Peckina, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lockin, Mr. and Mrs. D. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Levy, 3 children and 3 servants, W. E. Rosse, L. Rosse and Mr. Tennant

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4271. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Interesting Letters from Our Paris and London Correspondents.

Great Pother Over the Offer of a Reward for the Capture of Jeff. Davis.

TENDER SOLICITUDE FOR HIS SAFETY.

The Panic in Regard to Supposed American Designs on Mexico.

THE REBELLION DRAMATIZED IN VIENNA.

The Bank of England in a Ridiculous Flurry.

In addition to the summary of foreign news, published yesterday, we give to-day the following highly interesting letters from our correspondents, and extracts from our European files received by the *Persia*.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Friday, May 19, 1865.

The proclamation of President JOHNSON placing a reward upon the head of DAVIS, and implicating him in the assassination plot, provoked a storm of incredulity on one side and of violent denegations on the other. The *Patrie*, the journal which appears to take the defeat of its Southern friends the most to heart, exclaims: "The period of reaction, the reign of horror, has at last commenced! The long looked-for unchaining of official passion seems at length arrived!" This prediction of the *Patrie* is of course like the rest, unfounded, but it is astounding with what coolness a serious journal will go on making predictions on a question in which every one of its thousand predictions have turned out false.

The uneasiness in regard to Mexico, which was already telling seriously on the popularity of the bonds of that country, received the *coup de grâce* in the late movements made in the American cities for the enrollment of "emigrants" for Mexico. I have not heard of any one who ventured to predict that these men were for MAXIMILIAN. The defeat of the rebellion, the rumored resignation of the leading men of the cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN, and also the unpromising state of affairs in Mexico, combined in the first place to alarm the public mind, and now the tendencies of the government at Washington, which are considered here as hostile, have sufficed to complete the panic.

At the Bourse the most extraordinary reports are put in circulation, day after day, on this subject of Mexico, which shows plainly enough to what an extent the panic has reached. Among other things started at the Bourse was the report that a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand men were to be sent out to Mexico to guard that country against the Yankees. It is certain that the Emperor has committed himself to the programme of maintaining MAXIMILIAN on the throne he has placed him on; but it is more than doubtful whether His Majesty is prepared to go to the extent of engaging in a war which will require armies of this size at such a distance from the shores of France. We may assume that the experience His Majesty is now gaining in Algeria of the cost and the vexation of keeping up a distant colony, will go far toward disgusting him with the Mexican protectorate. At any rate, why do the newsmongers of the Bourse mention the figure of a hundred, or a hundred and fifty thousand men as the necessary complement for protecting MAXIMILIAN against the Americans? Do they imagine that that number of Frenchmen will be sufficient to whip the three or four hundred thousand Americans that may be sent there, if the affair should ever become a serious one between the two governments?

The Masonic Lodges in France continue to forward letters of condolence and sympathy to Mr. BIGELOW for the death of Mr. LINCOLN, on the mistaken information, I believe, that the deceased President was a Mason. Many of these letters are beautiful tributes to the memory and to the noble qualities of the deceased, and all the Lodges have gone into mourning for a period of several months. It is worth remarking that in all these tributes from great bodies of the people, the deceased President is claimed as a friend of humanity everywhere, as a champion of free institutions, and in his death as a world's martyr.

The society organized at Paris by the wife of Professor LABOULAYE, for collecting wearing apparel for the liberated slaves in America, and of which Madam COLONET, 22 Rue de Berri, is Treasurer, is meeting with a degree of success which was not at first anticipated. No money I believe is accepted, either for use here or to be sent to America; nothing in fact but articles of first necessity, delivered to the society ready for packing and shipment.

At Vienna, you will see, a theatre is representing a piece entitled, "Four Years of Civil War in America, or the Death of Lincoln." A French writer proposes to write a drama which shall include the following details—enough, one would suppose, for half a dozen exciting dramas: He proposes first to introduce BOOTH, senior, with his singular traits of character—the scene of putting himself in the pawn-office window, and that of sucking liquor through a pipe-stem inserted in the lock of his temporary prison. 2.—Scenes in LINCOLN's early life; boating on the river; the Black Hawk War. 3.—The John Brown tragedy at Harper's Ferry, and appearance of WILKES BOOTH at the Charlestown gallows. 4.—LINCOLN President, and incidents of the terrible four years' war. 5.—The interior of the Surratt House at Washington, and a meeting of the conspirators therein. 6.—The scene of the murder at the theatre and at Mr. SEWARD's house, and the chase after the murderers. 7.—The terrible scene at the burning barn, and the death of BOOTH. 8.—The magnificent funeral and apotheosis of LINCOLN.

The writer who recommends these eight tableaux as the skeleton of a grand drama, expresses the hope that some master hand like ALEXANDER DUMAS should take them up, so as to keep them out of the hands of the theatrical *fabricurs*, and thus secure to the public a drama worthy of the thrilling realities on which it shall be based.

The *Independance Belge* says that since the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, the attention of visitors to the battle field of Waterloo has been arrested in visiting the chapel at the Hougemont Farm, by the names of LINCOLN and BOOTH inscribed together on one of the walls of the chapel, the first bearing the date of 1854 and the second of 1864. Of course neither of these names were inscribed by the actors in the late tragedy at Washington. It is not strange even that two not uncommon names should thus be found inscribed together in a place which receives daily hundreds of visitors from all parts of the world. Nevertheless, the circumstance appears to have attracted the attention and the remarks of all visitors.

The two cents subscription, called the people's subscription, for buying for Mrs. LINCOLN a gold medal, inscribed as I mentioned to you in my last, is meeting with immense success. A Southern writer in the office of the *Patrie*, who seems to be sorely vexed about this subscription, and has the bad taste to let his vexation be seen, tries to throw cold water on it by declaring that a subscription for medals for the Richmond government is also to be started. We would like to see the man who had the courage to start such a subscription at this moment in France. It would take more than the melancholy articles of the *Patrie* to stimulate *the people* up to the point of subscribing two sous for a medal for JEFF. DAVIS.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Saturday, May 20, 1865.

The last news from America has made a very strong impression in England and on the continent. Here it amounts to very nearly a panic. The bold and active measures of the American Government, produce a feeling of consternation. It is most confidently declared that Mr. ADAMS holds in his hands, if he has not already delivered, a peremptory demand for indemnity for the *Alabama* spoliations. This assertion comes also from the most authoritative journal in Paris. But it is not this demand alone that excites the public so much; a mere matter of pounds, shillings and pence, would be conceded with little difficulty.

It is the reward offered for the apprehension of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and the alleged demand upon the Canadian authorities, which makes the trouble. The assassination of Mr. LINCOLN was not a greater shock than this proclamation of outlawry. For four years all Englishmen, whether they sympathized with his cause or not, have professed to admire the personal character of Mr. DAVIS, and they will not without overwhelming proof, believe him to be an assassin. Beside, even if he were, England is committed to the protection of political assassins. For years England has given an asylum to MAZZINI. He was the friend of a Minister of the Crown, and had his partisans and defenders in the House of Commons. When the bombs of ORSINI riddled the carriage of the Emperor and Empress of France, and scattered death around them, a demand was made on England for the rendition of Dr. BERNARD, accused of having been engaged in that conspiracy. England was up in arms to protect him. Conspiracies to murder European sovereigns have been so common in London, that the present pretence of horror can only be looked upon as the meanest kind of hypocrisy, inspired by fear.

And if Canada can be called upon to give up supposed conspirators and actual traitors, why not England and France, where they congregate in greater numbers, and have been more active and mischievous. The American Minister and Consuls in England, can point out a hundred prominent secessionists in this country, who have done as much to carry on the war, and are as responsible for its costs in treason and blood, as the officials at Richmond. If any are to be demanded, why not them? There are good British precedents for putting rewards on the heads of every mother's son of them. GEORGE III offered a reward of 1 forget how many thousand pounds, for the apprehension of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, American Envoy to France. Why should MASON and SLIDELL not be put in the same category?

Another iron-clad has been launched, and each successive one is declared to be stronger and more powerful than its predecessors. The armament of the *Bellepheron* is of 300-pounder Armstrongs, with 7½-inch plates. The government, though ready to eat mountains of dirt to avoid a war, is preparing for the worst, in the apprehension that no amount of concession and humiliation can save them.

While the Prince of Wales has been *feted* at Dublin, in spite of the indignant protests of the Fenians, who behaved more improperly than the famous Sixty-ninth Regiment once did in New-York, Ireland was favored with another distinguished visitor in the person of THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE. The Prince, it is said, managed to avoid unpleasant manifestations in the Irish capital by the unroyal fault of unpunctuality. He was everywhere either before the time or long after he was expected. Mr. M'GEE did not, so far as I can learn, make any demonstration in Dublin, but he went down the coast to the quaint little town of Wexford, which he had once honored by being born in it. There, at a meeting of all political parties, he made a speech on the condition of Irishmen in America, in which he asserted that in the United states they were despised and demoralized, and without character or influence, —persecuted in the East, insolent in the West, and in a bad case generally; while in Canada it was all the reverse. There they were better treated, better off and better behaved. In short, Mr. M'GEE did all he could to increase the number of his future constituents.

The question of withdrawing the Confederates as belligerents has been up this week in both Houses of Parliament, and both RUSSELL and PALMERSTON staved off the matter, in the hope that something would turn up, or in the apprehension that something may happen to make it desirable to continue such a recognition. Earl RUSSELL said the time selected by Lord HOUGHTON for asking his question was most unfortunate. The moment the President of the United States proclaimed the blockade of the Confederate ports, he declared them belligerents, and England was obliged so to recognize them, in order to recognize the blockade. Otherwise, there could have been no right to search or capture British vessels attempting to run the blockade. Earl RUSSELL said Her Majesty's Government was anxious to know what course the United States Government intended to pursue—of which fact there is no doubt whatever. Until that was known, he said it was impossible to give an answer to his noble friend.

Lord PALMERSTON was a little more explicit. As soon as the United States ceased to exercise belligerent rights, the acknowledgment of those rights would cease. All that England has done has been to acknowledge your right to capture British vessels running the blockade. Capture the armies west of the Mississippi, and raise the blockade of Galveston, and there will be no longer any question of belligerency.

The Queen of England has been the fast friend of the Union—no one can say as much of the Emperor of the French. It is different, you may say, with the French people. It may be, and, if so, you have so much the better opportunity to punish an enemy, and give liberty to a people. If the people of France, as is believed, are friendly to the American Union, the Emperor cannot make war with America but at the risk of revolution. I know well that the French opposition in the Chambers is enthusiastically Northern in feeling. I know that some of the leading men of France are as much in favor of the Union as was Mr. CORDEN, and as is Mr. BRIGHT. These men must be against the Emperor, if he set himself against the United States. A blow at England would only be the humiliation of England, for she has not one ally in the world. A blow at France, through Mexico, might revolutionize Europe. Canada, before ten years, will be knocking at the door of the Union and begging to be admitted, with the amiable concurrence of the mother country. Mexico, consolidated into an empire, and backed by France and other European Powers, will become every day a greater difficulty. Forgiveness to old England, and republicanism in Mexico.

MONALNOCK.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE TREATMENT OF REBEL LEADERS.

ENGLAND NOT CALLED UPON TO INTERMEDDLE.

From the London Star, May 20.

We need hardly say that we have no desire to hear of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS being conducted to the scaffold. We have already expressed our opinion more than once upon this subject. Opposed, on principle, to the infliction of the penalty of death, we recognize, of course, in common with all reasoning men, a difference between political offences and social crimes. We are convinced, moreover, that the scaffold as a political engine has never served the party by whom it was raised. From the execution of CHARLES I. to that of LOUIS XVI., from the decapitation of WALLACE to that of EGMONT, and from EGMONT's death to that of JOHN BROWN, we can recollect no instance in which the public slaying of a man for political offences, whether ethically justifiable or not, did not do far more harm than good to the party who called in the aid of the executioner. We are anxious, moreover, that the United States should add to their military and political triumphs the lustre of a new and grand victory of mercy and forbearance. But we think that nothing could be more unwise, and we might even add impertinent, than for an English Cabinet to set about reading lectures to the American Government on the manner in which it should deal with a rebel who is not yet, so far as we know, made prisoner. To express our fervent hope to the United States Government that the hour of triumph may not be sullied by measures which will be condemned and deplored by the whole civilized world, would be simply a gross and gratuitous insult. What right could we possibly have to suppose that any such measures are in contemplation? What rational man seriously believes that any such will be taken? Even if the leader of the Southern Confederacy were to be captured, tried, condemned and executed, such a course would unhappily only be in too strict an accordance with the stern and sanguinary policy almost invariably adopted in such cases by what Mr. GRIFFITH calls the whole civilized world. There is hardly a State in Europe which has not, in the lifetime of living men inflicted the punishment of death for political offences far less serious and baleful than those of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. But the question is not whether the United States ought or ought not to deal out the extreme penalty to the rebel leader. The question is whether England would have any right to obtrude her advice where it might be little welcome, and to prefer an appeal which could hardly fail to sound like an impertinence. It is really quite time that English members of Parliament should get over the notion that England is the guardian of the order, morals, and decorum of the whole world. America is not our pupil or our ward. It would little consort with our national dignity to thrust our advice and our petitions where they could hardly meet with a very genial reception. On America's own head must rest the responsibility of the course she takes in dealing with her conquered enemies. We have assuredly seen no reason throughout the whole of the war to fear that she will want either wisdom or magnanimity in her hour of triumph. From our common experience of human nature all around us, we may learn easily enough that a man who means to do a generous thing is more likely to renounce than to persevere in the idea if some incautious and unreeling friend begins to pester him with warnings of the horrible odium he will incur by adopting an ungenerous course of conduct.

THE NORTH URGED TO FORBEARANCE.

From the London Morning Post, May 18.

For, be it remembered, the South, though conquered, is not won, and unless the policy observed toward it be both merciful and just, the loving allegiance of those States will be wanting, and they will be a perpetual source of weakness, a running sore, sapping the strength and frustrating the best efforts of the power to which they are forcibly subject. What Poland has been to Russia, and Hungary to Austria, the Southern States will be to the Northern, unless their subjugation be followed by a policy which will equalize their political rights, adjust their previous grievances, and give them a positive interest in the common prosperity of the Union. The question of slavery may be considered as practically disposed of by the course of events. But what is to be done with the slaves is not so easily settled, and it does not need much sagacity to foresee that, without the cooperation of Southern masters, this problem may not be very easily settled. The hinderance to peaceable government which it would be in their power to create, united to any lurking disaffection in the Southern population, would constitute as grievous an obstacle to American greatness as can well be conceived. In the presence of such difficulties as the reconciliation of the South and the abolition of slavery suggest, could anything be more impolitic, not to speak of its inhumanity, than the proclamation of President JOHNSON—unless, indeed, the evidence of DAVIS' complicity with the assassination of the President be indisputable? In that case, it would be impossible to be his apologist.

A VERY UNPLEASANT SENSATION.

Tom Taylor in the Manchester Guardian, May 18.

President JOHNSON's proclamation, offering a large reward for the apprehension of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, has caused an unpleasant sensation everywhere. The Confederate chief is not a man to be caught in his bed, and the obvious fear is that in the attempt to earn the huge prize held out, reckless men may attempt to seize, and in the attempt may slay him. His complicity in the assassination plot nobody that I meet with seems to believe.

THE COMPLICITY OF DAVIS IN THE ASSASSINATION.

From the London Morning Post, May 18.

We entirely dismiss from consideration the flimsy pretext advanced by President JOHNSON for the course which he intends to pursue. It is impossible to prove a negative, and we will not therefore attempt to demonstrate that Mr. DAVIS was not privy to Mr. LINCOLN's assassination. But we will venture to say that there never was an accusation advanced which was so grossly improbable. When Mr. LINCOLN was slain the war was virtually at an end, and Mr. DAVIS a fugitive, without the hope of re-establishing the government of which he had been the chief. It is inconceivable that he could have been actuated by motives of paltry revenge. Under these circumstances one is tempted to inquire *cui bono* so atrocious a crime. Mr. DAVIS knew Mr. LINCOLN would be succeeded by Mr. JOHNSON, or, in other words, that a man who was inclined to act generously and humanely would be replaced by the representative of a party whose sole ideas of conflict were identified with confiscation and extermination. It is to be hoped that, on reflection, Mr. JOHNSON and his advisers will become ashamed of the subterfuge they have adopted to compass the death of a great political opponent, of whom, to honest truth, the American nation ought to be really proud. At all events, the English Government have exercised a wise discretion in declining to interfere, if for no other reason than to avoid the danger of awakening the jealousy of the American Government, and thus, may hap, insuring the evil which they hoped to avert.

From the London Herald, May 18.

Is it conceivable that any sane man of Southern blood would lift hand or foot to remove the rough but kindly lath-splitter, who through the four years of his first Presidentship had never used a threat of violence, in order to make way for the Tennessee tailor, who, having been elected governor of that State, had persecuted with ruthless hand his former pro-slavery associates and allies, and had left for himself a name for violence and bloodshed which will be remembered there for generations to come? And to suppose that that man who had played the tyrant so ruthlessly on a small scale should be elevated by the aid of the South to repeat his atrocities over a ten times wider circle? The very idea is preposterous, and stamps those who assert it with the stigma of having some end of their own to serve. * * * * And where are the gains of this detestable deed to be found? Among the leaders of the secession, who have their most bitter and furious foe placed on the judgment seat where a temperate and fair-minded man once sat; or among the thirsters for Southern blood—the men who all through this civil war have preached the doctrine of the gallows for the leaders, confiscation for the rank and file, and the division of the property of the South among the black population and the rank and file of the Federal army? The man who would have stood between a prostrate foe and vengeance is taken away—the man who threatens to state that vengeance to the full is put in his place. If we are to impute motives without evidence, we ask again whether the results, known and calculated upon as they must have been from the first conception of the crime, do not point to the complicity of the men now reveling in power rather than to those now prostrate in the dust?

TENDER SOLICITUDE FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

From the London Index, (Rebel Organ.)

We shall not be so forgetful of our honor—we shall not so insult our readers—as to point out how baseless is this scandalous charge against the gallant gentleman, who, under the most fearful provocation, would not and did not retaliate on the Federals for their atrocities. We hope that President DAVIS will not fall into the hands of his enemies. If he does, he will doubtless be murdered. President JOHNSON will not care for the protests of England and France, if such protests have been sent to Washington. If President DAVIS is to suffer a felon's death at the North, sure we are that he will meet his fate with the calmness, fortitude and dignity that becomes a pure patriot, a brave gentleman, and a devout Christian. President JOHNSON may murder JEFFERSON DAVIS—will murder him if he has the opportunity—but he cannot foul the great and glorious name of his victim.

ANXIETY THAT DAVIS SHOULD ESCAPE.

From the London Saturday Review.

The zealous admirers in England of American statesmen and American doctrines are not unreasonably anxious for the escape of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. The triumph which they have lately enjoyed with uninterrupted complacency would be seriously disturbed by a universal revulsion of feeling if the Federal victory were stained by a base and cruel act of vengeance. The protection which is afforded in all civilized countries to political exiles is founded on a belief that opposition to constituted authority is not necessarily a crime. An established government, disposing of a great army, and only ultimately overthrown by superior force, supersedes as an historical fact the necessity of inquiring into its origin or the goodness of its cause. If the scaffold is to be raised on the battle-field as soon as victory has declared for the stronger party, it is idle to defend the exercise of revenge by disputing the soundness of the original ground of quarrel. CROMWELL, WASHINGTON, LAROCHEJACQUELINE, KOSSUTH, and GARIBALDI committed treason in the same sense in which it is declared by Mr. JOHNSON to be worse than murder; but, with the exception of the great American patriot, not one of the number was entitled to immunity so fully as Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. It is to this moment doubtful whether secession was illegal, and it is certain that it was approved by a great and free community. If the elected ruler of a state which has assumed independence is put to death by the authority of a conqueror, a question may arise whether the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN was more criminal than the vindictive slaughter of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. BOOTH at least sacrificed his life with unflinching audacity, while Mr. JOHNSON, by fulfilling his threats, would risk only his own reputation, the honor of his country, and the respect and esteem of the civilized world.

THE UNITED STATES UNDER A NEW ASPECT.

From the London Daily News, May 16.

We are called to contemplate the United States under another aspect. We have seen them, within these four years, grow from a pacific republic, with an army of only 18,000 men, to be the greatest military power in the world. We have observed the reluctance of the people to take up arms, and then the suddenness with which they responded to the challenge conveyed by the attack on Fort Sumter; the awkwardness with which they learned the ways of war; the gradual discovery and rapid promotion of Generals; the enterprise and inventiveness of those commanders; the bull-dog tenacity of the soldiers; as seen in the series of battles which brought the Army of the Potomac before Richmond, and in the second series which ended in the catastrophe of April the 6th. Now we are spectators of another great transformation. On this side of the Atlantic the question has been asked with strong interest, but generally with incredulity, will the United States voluntarily lay aside these tremendous instruments of power? Is it not rather certain that they will be seduced by national pride to place their glory in arms and to assail their neighbors? And the intelligence brought by the *Persia* supplies an answer to these questions. The Northern peddlars, as they were contemptuously called, having beaten the "Chivalry" and broken their powar, are ready and impatient to return to their shops and their plows.

President JOHNSON has ordered a great and comprehensive measure of disarmament. The country is to return to its pursuits of peace, which form its ordinary vocation. Military stores are no longer accumulated; recruiting is stopped; the hired transports are dismissed; and preparations are being made to send to their homes the greater portion of the men composing SHERMAN's and MEADE's armies. The internal restrictions on trade with the South are removed, and merchants are going thither in the track of Chief Justice CHASE, who is reestablishing the United States Courts overthrown four years ago. This return to a policy of peace at the earliest possible moment is very important. It is what those who had studied the government and people of the United States most carefully had expected, and the disappointment of so many contrary predictions is one more warning to public men and public writers to seek the indications of the probable course of that government and people in any given contingency rather in their permanent character than in the speeches of stump orators, the cheers of an Irish Transatlantic mob, or the leading articles of unscrupulous traders in "sensation."

THE REGRETS OF ENGLISH TORYISM.

From the London Herald, May 15.

The news from America is now *mournfully even in its tenor*. The swift ocean messengers, which were wont to bring us, nine or ten days after the event, the tidings of the great battles in which the long-endoring heroism of the South did its best and its worst against the force of the innumerable armies, the vast wealth, the terrible and irresistible perseverance of the Northern people, now tell us that the agony is over, that the strong has triumphed, and instead of those victories of the patriots, those daring deeds that made every true heart in England beat with such exultant sympathy, count over to us the muster-roll of the dead, the lists of the prisoners, and *with tedious and vexatious nicety map out for us the last pangs and throes of a dying people.* Events succeed events, and all have but one meaning. They follow in such rapid succession, that to fix them in passing is as hard as to hit the swallow on the wing. As the first crack in a crystal vase spreads on into a wilderness of havoc till the whole is in fragments, the surrender of LEE has been followed in a week by the utter collapse of the Southern Confederacy. * * * * *

The civilians who took the lead in the government of the seceded States can claim no such immunity, and are under no such protection. Though nominally Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Armies, JEFFERSON DAVIS, as not leading an army in the field, cannot hope to obtain a safeguard from any Northern commander. Mr. DAVIS is, in every point of view, one of the greatest, one of the ablest, one of the noblest men of modern times. When his native State of Mississippi seceded he had no choice but to obey the government to which first of all he owed allegiance. When the whole Confederacy called him to take the helm of government, he obeyed the mandate of a Congress which his State acknowledged and which to him was law. Mr. DAVIS is a patriot, and as such he may be worthy of condemnation, but *he is not a traitor in the sense that Cromwell and Fairfax, Washington and Franklin, were traitors.* He obeyed the Legislature of his State, which he rightly considered to have authority to command his services. For his fidelity to this sovereign, for his magnificent defence of the country which he was summoned to rule, for his brave perseverance in the conduct of this four years' war, for his magnanimity toward the foe, his championship of freedom and humanity, for his part in the heroic struggle which has made his name illustrious, he is now a hunted fugitive. Further tidings of his fate must now be waited for with the most eager interest. We shudder to think of what may happen if this unfortunate leader of an unfortunate people should fall at this juncture into the power of the vindictive race who are athirst for his blood, and for that of the companions of his fall.

OUR LATE PRESIDENT.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES BY A FRENCH WRITER.

In the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* appears an interesting article on President LINCOLN. The writer is M. AUGUSTE LANGEL, whose pen has often, and never without profit to his readers, contributed to the same periodical. M. LANGEL paid a visit to Washington some months ago, and had several opportunities of seeing the late President in private as well as in public. He gives much information on the condition of the United States when the war broke out, and on the career of Mr. LINCOLN before and after his elevation to the Presidency; but the most attractive passages are those which are of a personal character. The following scene, for instance, is graphically sketched.

"'Come and see St. Louis under the oaks of Vincennes,' said my friend CHARLES SUMNER one day to me. He told me that the President opened once a week, no matter how pressing his occupations, his cabinet to all who desired to address a petition or claim to him. We set out for the White House, and entered Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet, where, without being announced, we took our places with a dozen people who were waiting for their turn. The walls were covered with large maps representing the divers places where the war was going on. Over the chimney hung a portrait of President JACKSON, the features dry and harsh, and bearing the impress of extreme energy. Over the marble there was a photographic likeness, beautifully done—it was that of JOHN BRIGHT, the eloquent defender of the American Union in the British Parliament. Through two spacious windows I could see the white tines of the Potomac, the winding uplands of Maryland, and the half-hidden obelisk of Washington standing in sharp relief to the blue sky. Between the two windows stood a huge writing-table, before which the President was seated. He did not perceive Mr. SUMNER, being at the moment engaged in talking with some petitioner, whom he dismissed soon after we entered. The usher—who, by the way, was dressed like everybody else—brought forward a woman. She appeared to be in deep affliction, and it was with difficulty that she could explain that her husband was a soldier in the regular army, that he had served for a long term, and now asked for leave to quit his regiment and return to support his family. She got more and more embarrassed as she spoke. 'Let me help you,' said Mr. LINCOLN, kindly, and thereupon he put questions to her with the method and clearness of a lawyer. On the luminous rectangle of the window, through which poured a flood of sunshine, his profile appeared dark; with the right hand he often pushed up his hair, which made it stand straight, or changed it into disordered tufts. While he spoke all the muscles of the face put in movement gave an angular and strange contour to his head, which had some resemblance to that of MEPHISTOPHELES; but his voice had all the softness of the father. After putting some questions to the poor woman, he said, 'I can't, myself, grant you what you ask. I have the right of disbanding all the armies of the Union,' he added, with a strange laugh, 'but I cannot give a single soldier his discharge. Only the Colonel of your husband's regiment can do what you want.' The woman deplored her poverty. She had never, she said, suffered so much. 'Madam,' said Mr. LINCOLN, deepening to a tone of slow and impressive solemnity, 'I share your sorrow; but, remember that we, all of us as we are, have never suffered what we now suffer. We have all of us our burdens to bear!' He then leant toward her, and for some time we only heard the murmur of the two voices. I saw him write a few words on a piece of paper and give to the woman; he then dismissed her with the forms of the most scrupulous politeness. The next who advanced was a young negro, who held out his hand to the President, and said with a loud voice, 'As for me, I have come only to shake hands with ABRAHAM LINCOLN.' 'Much obliged, Sir,' said the President, offering his big hand, 'this is our day for business.'"

Mr. LINCOLN, says M. LANGEL, possessed a most tender and compassionate heart, and one would say he were in his soul mourning for all who perished during the terrible years of his Presidency:

"A sadness which was almost superhuman passed now and then over his brow, on which the wrinkles had deepened into furrows—on those strange features where the hearty laugh of other days has become a sort of painful grimace. I remember meeting the President one evening toward nightfall. He was just leaving the White House, and, according to his habit, was going to the War Office to get news. There was nobody with him, though he had often been recommended not to go out alone; but he despised danger and he had a horror of constraint. With his plaid folded round him against the cold, he moved slowly on, lost in reverie, like a tall phantom. I was struck with the pensive and suffering expression of his face. Agitation and anxiety had gradually bent, and at last broken, that stout and rustic nature, and worn the nerves of steel of the giant. For four long years he never knew what an hour of repose was. Even his receptions were horrible sufferings. When the saloons of the White House were open, the tide of visitors rolled on without stopping before him, and his big and honest hand grasped all those that were held out to him. The slave of the American people, he was condemned to stay at Washington when everybody else had fled from its heat and dust. He only escaped in search of a little verdure to the smiling slopes where the President's country-house is situated by the side of the Soldiers' Home—the asylum where the State keeps a few invalids since the Mexican war. In his walks he saw the beautiful woods cut down to make room for the parapets and glacis of the forts; and at a short distance was the large burial-ground, where ten thousand graves, all arranged in lines, were still fresh. I have seen amidst these woods this city of the dead, with its long parallels of alleys, its ten thousand white stones, all alike, and each one marked with the name of a soldier. One seems to pass in review these interminable ranks, the sameness of which has something terrible. These soldiers, who now sleep in an order which nothing will trouble more, Mr. LINCOLN had beheld young, vigorous, and full of health!"

While at Washington M. LANGEL had the honor of an invitation to accompany Mr. LINCOLN, to see "Lear" performed, to Ford's play-house, and in the same box where he was so soon after foully murdered:

"The Washington theatre is small and in a state of decay. You reached the President's box by an open passage behind the galleries, and you had only to open a door and draw a curtain to enter. The front of the box was covered with a piece of red velvet, but the interior was not covered with either cloth or velvet. I was, as may be supposed, more occupied with the President than the performance. He, however, listened with attention, though he knew the play by heart. He followed all the incidents of it with the greatest interest, and talked with Mr. SUMNER and myself only between the acts. His second son, a boy of 11, was near him, and Mr. LINCOLN held him nearly the whole time, leaning on him, and often pressed the laughing or astonished face of the child on his broad chest. To his many questions he replied with the greatest patience. Certain allusions of *King Lear* to the sorrows of paternity caused a cloud to pass over the President's brow, for he had lost a young child at the White House, and never was consoled. I may be pardoned for dwelling on recollections so personal, which, under other circumstances, I should communicate only to a few friends; for it was on that very spot where I saw him with his child and his friends, that death struck down one so full of meekness, as gentle as a woman, as simple as a child. It was there he received the Parthian arrow of vanquished slavery, and fell, the noble victim of the noblest of causes."

M. LANGEL concludes his sketch with these words: "As always happens, the people, astounded by their sorrow, only now feel all they have lost. Condemned by the force of events to become a great man, Mr. LINCOLN has gained a glory which he never coveted. With what larger joy he would have refused it if, at such a price, he could have spared his country the cruel trials from amid which his name was slowly to rise. His glory will survive many a gaudy and hollow renown. It will give a new feature to that pure ideal which places greatness in simplicity; which makes power bend to the law; and which does not separate heroism from self-denial. I should say enough if I said that Mr. LINCOLN was a Christian statesman, taking the word in its most sublime sense. He never thought of himself; and so his own country and the whole world will keep him in their memory forever."

PANIC IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE-STREET IN A TERRIBLE STEW.

From the London Star, May 19.

The pinnacle of folly appears to have been reached by the directors of the Bank of England, in their proceedings against the committee of the West London Industrial Exhibition. The whole affair is so ludicrously childish that it would be incredible if the facts were not found narrated in the records of a regularly constituted judicial tribunal. But there they are set down in black and white, and no particle of doubt as to the authenticity of the tale can check our wonder at the egregrious absurdity which has been perpetrated under cover of the law. Among the works of art sent in to this exhibition were three specimens of pen-and-ink drawing, each representing newspapers and documents of various kinds lying upon a table in natural disorder, and in each a portion of a Bank of England note was among the objects portrayed. Certainly no one who was guided by the ordinary rules of common sense could ever have supposed that in this there was anything calculated to create a panic in Threadneedle-street. The imitations might be so good that some one would endeavor to abstract the notes, as Zeuxis tried to draw aside the curtain painted by Parrhesius, but it was obvious that the larcenously disposed visitor would get only his labor for his prize. In each instance *only a portion of the piece of bank paper was represented, so that even if it were cut out it could be put to no fraudulent use*, and this being the case there was obviously no reason why the Issue Department should not rest in peace. Supposing any man to be idiot enough to receive a *piece of steel drawing-paper* with no water-mark as a genuine bank note, he certainly could not be induced to give either commodities or change for a corner of the document, and nothing more was delineated by either of the exhibitors whose works figured at the Floral Hall. Not only was there no shadow of ground for alleging dishonest intent; there was, moreover, no possibility that anyone should make dishonest use of these imitative fragments, each forming part of a miscellaneous picture. But their exhibition put the directors of the Bank of England in a terrible flustration, and they resolved to make this very small game a mark for the artillery of the law. They called upon the committee of the West London Industrial Exhibition to give up the wicked forgeries, but these gentlemen, regarding themselves as trustees of the objects sent in, declined to do so save upon compulsion. They offered, it is true, by way of compromise, to hand them over to the bank when the exhibition closed, instead of giving them back to their owners; but this proposal was indignantly scouted, and the aggrieved directors proceeded at once to extremities. At Bow-street, yesterday, Mr. FRESHFIELD, the Bank Solicitor, appeared before Sir THOMAS HENRY, and with all due solemnity made his moan. He cited the act of 24th and 25th Vict., chap. 98, sec. 13, which forbids the making a copy of any note or any portion of a note of the Bank of England, and called upon the magistrate to put a stop to the further exhibition of these painfully accurate imitations of corners of such valuable securities. He had the letter of the law in his favor, and of course Sir THOMAS HENRY could not refuse to order the defacement of the three pictures by the obliteration of those portions of them which had made the tenants of the Bank parlor so uneasy in their minds. Mr. FRESHFIELD urged that his clients could not permit the exposition, with however innocent intent, of evidences that their paper could be dexterously counterfeited, but those folks are very fortunate whose painful personal experience has not placed them above all need of such demonstration. He stated, too, that their jealous vigilance in such matters was so extreme that they had once compelled the suppression of a piece of porcelain upon which was painted a representation of a bank-note; but surely that was carrying prudence to excess. As there is reason even in the roasting of eggs, so also there should be in the application of acts of Parliament. It is quite right that everything should be done to prevent imitations which may be fraudulently used, but no one is at all likely to mistake a china dish for a piece of bank paper. In that case, as in this, the action of the directors, though technically correct, was morally ridiculous, and, moreover, most oppressive. It would have been just as rational for the proprietors of the newspapers depicted in these drawings to bring actions against the artists for infringement of copyright in imitating their rules. The Bank directors have compelled Sir THOMAS HENRY to use the law for the infliction of a private injury which is not balanced by the smallest public benefit. No one in his senses can suppose that the Legislature ever contemplated such an application of the provisions of the statute, and such straining of the letter of an enactment can tend only to bring the law into disrepute. Artists had better be upon the lookout, for perhaps it may be discovered before long that introducing into a picture a representation of any of the current money of these realms amounts to coining, and entails penal servitude. This would be quite as rational as to hold that *pen-and-ink drawing of a fragment of a bank note on a sheet of drawing paper is such an imitation as the law intended to interdict.* Everybody will feel for the working men whose clever an innocent handiwork has been thus defaced, and there can, we should imagine, be but one opinion among folks whose love of needle-pointing does not carry them to the verge of lunacy with regard to this most absurd and childish legal persecution in which the directors of the Bank of England have made themselves the laughing-stock of sensible Englishmen.

From Alabama.

SURRENDER OF ROBBY—REORGANIZATION.

Correspondence of the Nashville Union.

DECATUR, Ala., Thursday, May 18, 1865.

The good work of reorganization is still progressing in this portion of Alabama.

For the past two weeks large squads of rebels have been coming in daily, and the cry is "still they come."

Yesterday Gen. ROBBY surrendered all the forces under his command to Brig.-Gen. R. S. GRANGER, which includes all the forces in the Valley, and about two thousand were paroled by Col. W. R. FAIRBANKS and his able and efficient Provost-Marshal, Capt. J. D. FARVIN.

The reopening of the telegraph line between this point and Memphis is rapidly approaching completion, which will greatly facilitate the transmission of news from the Department of the Gulf.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Day of Mourning and Humiliation.

Complete Suspension of Ordinary Business.

All the Churches Crowded with Worshippers.

Jews, Catholics and Protestants Equally Observe the Day.

Eulogy of the Late President by Rev. Dr. Storrs.

Discourses by Rev. Drs. Chapin, Vinton, De Witt, Payne, and Others.

OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY IN BOSTON.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR SUMNER.

A spontaneous and hearty compliance was shown by all the people of New-York and the neighboring cities in the appointment of yesterday, by President JOHNSON, as a day of national humiliation and mourning for the cruel murder of our late President. Not alone was business utterly suspended in the government and municipal offices, but also, by the banks and insurance companies, and by private individuals generally. An all-pervasive Sabbath quiet settled upon these great centres of life and commercial activity, proving that the events which six weeks since, almost paralyzed the hearts of our citizens, caused no ephemeral sorrow, but a deep and poignant grief, which time, perhaps, has softened, but has obliterated. Regardless of sectarianism, all the churches, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish opened wide their doors, and thousands of devout worshipers assembled to listen to the suggestions of counsel and words of comfort naturally growing out of a contemplation of the public and private character of the good man now sleeping quietly at Springfield, whose mourners are numbered by millions in both the New World and the Old. We surrender a great deal of space this morning to sketches of some of the discourses delivered by the clergy, which, we trust, may be read with interest and profit.

ORATION BY R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D.

The Fast Day recommended by President JOHNSON

the parent. Four years have passed, and another company starts from Washington to bear back to the quiet and distant Springfield, all that remains of that form now prostrate, that face and eye now sealed and sightless. Amid the stirring April days, while springing grass and greening boughs proclaim that Summer draweth nigh, they leave the capital, which never before has been so shaken with pain, and grief, and righteous rage. They take the same route which he had traversed when coming to life to his high place, and bear him forever from the scene of his eventful sway. And as they go the great capitals of the land welcome, with such demonstrations of honor as no preceding experience has witnessed, the shrunken, discolored, and pulseless frame. The city through which he passed before in a sheltering privacy, now crowds tremulous, in tearful affection, around his bier. The great metropolis, whose mob then hated him, the leaders of whose fashion turned from him with contempt, and whose authorities sought to insult him, now pours from every street and lane, the witness and sad procession of his mourners. Its whole business is suspended; its houses are hung from base to roof with funeral pomp; its pavements are thronged with silent, patient, unmoving crowds; its windows gleam with pallid faces, as through the hushed, expectant avenues, winds hour by hour, while bells are tolling, and minute-guns with measured boom are counting the instants, that vast, uncounted, unparalleled procession. Not capitals only, but States themselves, become his mourners. Churches put off their Easter emblems, to hide pillar, and wall, and arch, in sable—woe. Each railway is made a via Dolorosa. The spontaneous homage of millions is offered through the uncovered head, the crape, the wreath, through all the sombre insignia of griefs as the train with its precious burden speeds. The country shrouds its weeping face, and all the blooms of Spring around can bring no flush to its changed countenance; the song and sparkle, and the fresh impulse of which the very air is full, can stir no pulse of gladness or of hope while still that spectacle haunts its gaze. For over every loyal heart there broods a sorrow as if the most revered had fallen; as if the shock of personal bereavement had smitten separately every household. It is to give the reason of this change that we are gathered here to-day. It is to tell why this amazing contrast appears which would be yet incredible to us if our eyes had not seen it, if fresher memories did not to-day remind us of it. Nay, not of this only must we give explanation. When ABRAHAM LINCOLN left his home for that still recent journey to Washington, his name was only known to his countrymen through its association with late and local political discussion. It was utterly unknown, except as it appeared on the ballots of those who had chosen him President, to the other civilized people of the world. And when their eyes were unexpectedly turned to him, they saw in him only a village attorney, who had hardly before been responsibly associated with great affairs; whom his friends believed to be honest and sagacious, but whom his opponents described as a rough rail-splitter of humble origin, of no early advantages, without experience, without signal capacity, and more remarkable than for anything else for his fondness for coarse and pungent jokes. It was, therefore, with a natural and utter indifference that the multitudes heard his unmusical name. It was with a strong self-satisfaction that the aristocratic leaders of opinion, in England and on the continent, pointed to the election of such a man to administer the government at a critical time as the final condemnation of Democratic institutions. And it was with a quick and rational anxiety, that even educated Liberals in Great Britain and France rehearsed what they heard that was favorable to him, and awaited the first indications of his policy. * * * No man on this continent, therefore, since WASHINGTON'S day, has had such room as was given to him whose death we mourn, to manifest all of power and character which he possessed, to manifest this to the eyes of the nation, to the eyes of mankind. No other man has had the chance to so utterly wreck himself, and bury his name in an absolute ignominy amid the sinking fortunes of his country. And on the other hand, to no other man has been given the opportunity to make for himself a place forever in the innermost heart of the nation which he saved—to make for himself a world-wide fame. It is because he proved himself equal to the critical, providential, unparalleled position; because he so bore himself in this grand office, that all men saw him a man to be loved, a statesman to be trusted, a patriot to be followed through darkest perils without dismay. Therefore it is that eulogies now make the continents vocal; that these eulogies take the poetic forms which only intensity of feeling produces; and that one of the grandest names of the world is to be henceforth, while history continues, the plain, untitled and recent name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HIS SYMPATHY WITH MEN.

After alluding generally to the well-known sympathy which Mr. LINCOLN had for the wants and needs of the poor, and the possible dangers which beset his governmental path in consequence, he resumed, saying: Of course his sensibilities were gradually to be under the control of his judgment, and the counsels of others constrained him sometimes to a severity which he hated; so that at length the order for the merited restraint or punishment of public offenders was frequently, though always reluctantly, ratified by him. But his sympathy with men, in whatever condition, of whatever opinions, in whatever wrongs involved, was so native and constant, and so controlling, that he was always not so much inclined as predetermined to the mildest and most generous theory possible. And something of peril as well as promise was involved to the public in this element of his nature. He would not admit that he was in danger of the very assassination by which at last his life was taken, and only yielded with a protest to the precautions which others felt bound to take for him; because his own sympathy with men was so strong that he could not believe that any would meditate serious harm to him. The public policy of his administration was constantly in danger of being too tardy, lenient, pacific toward those who were combined for deadly battle against the government, because he was so solicitous to win, so anxious to bless, and so reluctant sharply to strike. *Sic Semper Tyrannis*, shouted his wild theatric assassin, as he leaped upon the stage, making the ancient motto of Virginia a legend of shame forevermore. But no magistrate ever lived who had less of the tyrant in his natural or his habitual temper. In all the veins of all his frame no drop of unsympathetic blood found a channel. When retaliation seemed the only just policy for the government to adopt to save its soldiers from being shot in cold blood or being starved into idiocy, it was simply impossible for him to adopt it. And if he had met the arch-conspirators face to face, those who had racked and really enlarged the English vocabulary to get terms to express their hatred and disgust toward him individually; those who were striking with desperate blows at the national existence, it would have been hard for him not to greet them with open hand and a kindly welcome. The very element of sadness, which was so inwrought with his mirthfulness and humor, and which will look out on coming generations through the pensive lines upon his face and the light of his pathetic eyes, came into his spirit or was constantly nursed there through his sympathy with men, especially with the oppressed and the poor. He took upon himself the sorrows of others. He bent in extremest personal suffering under the blows that fell upon his countrymen. And when the bloody rain of battle was sprinkling the trees and the sod of Virginia during successive dreary campaigns, his firmest soul felt the baptism of it, and was sickened with grief. "I cannot bear it," he said more than once as the story was told him of the sacrifice made to secure some result. No glow even of triumph could expel from his eyes the tears occasioned by the suffering that had bought it.

FIVE IMPORTANT POINTS.

Dr. STORRS made copious extracts from Mr. LINCOLN'S letters, speeches and messages, as illustrating the peculiar logic of his mind, and the rare excellence with which his every act was done. And passing in detailed review the main points of his administration, he said that, "in these five points his sagacity was unrivaled: First, in his early perception of the fact that compromise was impossible, and that, with the existing views and temper of the rebel leaders, and the disloyal people, the issues at stake between them and the government had got to be settled by the stern and fearful arbitrament of battle. Second, in his immediate determination that the war should commence through some unjustified act of aggression on the part of the revolt, and not through any oppressive display of purpose and power on the part of the government. Third, in his tenacious adherence, from first to last, to the one great end to be assured by the war—the maintenance of the government in all its prerogatives, the maintenance of the republic in its territorial and legal integrity, and in his strict subordination to this of all that he did, of all his refusals to take any action. Fourth, in the constant flexibility of his methods—his readiness to try one thing or another, to see which instrument would be most effective for accomplishing the work in which there was neither rule to guide, nor example to instruct him; and in his constant recognition of the fact that the march of events was governing him, while he in turn was influencing it; and that his highest wisdom was to discern what Providence meant to accomplish, and to move in the line of its battalions. And, finally, in the absolute fixedness of purpose with which he avoided foreign complications, and, postponing everything else, held the nation to its one work of subduing rebellion, and making the government everywhere supreme. Take all these related facts into view; observe how early they began to appear, and how consistent, steadfast, deliberate, was that administration of public affairs which they represent; how largely this was original with himself; how fully, at any rate, he accepted it, and how persistently he carried it out; and, surely, his immense sagacity can need no other demonstration. It was his policy. The symmetry of it shows the singleness of the brain by which it was molded. He surrounded himself with eminent counselors. It was one fruit of his wisdom that he did so; and they, no doubt, often influenced him, while in turn instructed or corrected by him. But he was always the head of the Cabinet, so that it sometimes was matter of complaint that he did not yield, as others would have done, to the different preferences, or the adverse decisions of those gathered in it. The truth is, his policy had to be his own. He took light gladly but he could not take law from other minds. And while his counselors must always have a share, and that a large one, in the credit and renown which belong to his policy, his name must be always first and supremely identified with it. He adopted it because he saw it the best, and whatever opposition or whatever applause it afterward encountered when his mind was made up, it never seems to have subsequently wavered. He knew his plan—what the issue of it proved—the wisest thing. His sagacity was shown, almost as much as in his policy itself, in the modes and means, in the very forms of statement and illustration, by which he presented it to the public. If an editor wrote to him, he wrote back to the editor, and published his answer and when the people had got over their astonishment at his audacity, they believed all the more in his utter sincerity. No man ever lived who spoke more directly to the heart of the people. Critics might quarrel with his rhetoric sometimes; but critics themselves could not gainsay the fact that his homely and pithy words had a power beyond all ornate paragraphs. "We must keep still pegging away," he said in the gloomiest period of the war; and every plain man saw his duty, and was moved to perform it. "One war at a time;" all the orators could not answer it; a unanimous press could not have improved the impression it made. "The United States Government must not undertake to run the churches;" the dictum is worth a half-dozen duodecimos on the complex relations of Church and State. "You need'nt cross a bridge until you have got to it;" if men's minds were not discharged of their fears concerning the effort of a general emancipation, they were at last wisely persuaded to postpone these, by the pithy advice.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Such was the man for whom we mourn; and such the position in which Providence had placed him. Think, then, a moment of the work which he wrought in it, and all our reasons for gladness and for grief on this day, set apart to commemorate him, will be before us. With the character I have sketched, to give him at once impulse and law; with such effective powers for its instrument, and amid the unparalleled opportunities which by his times were opened to him, it might have been expected that his work should be a great one. It could not now be matter of surprise that it should have a colossal character; like the track of the river along which he had guided his flat-boat in his youth; like the stretch of the prairies on which he had builded his home as a man. And yet how far, in its actual development, it transcended even such expectations! How singular it is among the recorded achievements of man! How plainly is revealed in it a higher than any human will, laying out and arranging the mighty scheme! When he took in hand the reins of the government, the finances of the country seemed hopelessly deranged; and after many years of peace it was difficult to raise money, at unprecedented interest, for its daily use. And when he died—after such expenditures as no man had dreamed of through four long years of devastating war—the credit of the republic was so firmly established that foreign markets were clamorous for its bonds, and the very worst thing that could have happened—his own destruction—did not depress, by one hair's breadth, the absolute confidence of our own people in them. When he came to Washington, the navy, at the command of the government, was scattered, almost beyond recall, to the ends of the earth, and was even ludicrously insufficient for instant needs. He left it framed of iron instead of oak, with wholly new principles expressed in its structure, and large enough to bind the continent in blockade, while it made the national flag familiar on every sea which commerce crosses. He found an army mostly dispersed, almost hopelessly disorganized by the treachery of its officers; with hardly enough of it left at hand to furnish a body-guard for his march to the Capitol. He left a half million of men in arms, after the losses of fifty campaigns, with valor, discipline, arms, and generalship unequaled in the world, and admonitory to it. He found our diplomacy a by-word and a hissing in most of the principal foreign courts; he made it intelligent, influential, respected wherever a civilized language is spoken. In his moral and political achievements at home he was still more successful. He found the arts of industry prostrated, almost paralyzed indeed, by the arrest of commerce, the repudiation of debts, the universal distrust. He left them so trained, tutored and developed, that henceforth they are secure amid the world's competition. He came to Washington through a people morally rent and disorganized; of whom it was known that a part at least were in full accord with the disloyal plans, and concerning whom it was feared by many, and predicted by some, that the slightest pressure from the government upon them would resolve them at once into fighting factions. He laid heavy taxes, he drafted them into armies, he made no effort to excite their admiration, he seemed to throw down even the ancient monuments of their personal liberty; and he went back to his grave through the very same people, so knit into one by their love for each other and their reverence for him, that the cracking of the contingent hardly could part them. At his entrance on his office he found the leaders of the largest, fiercest, most tenacious rebellion known to history, apparently in all things superior to himself; in capacity, in culture, in political experience, to control over men, in general might with the country itself; and when he was assassinated, he left them so utterly overthrown and discomfited, that they fled over sea, or hid themselves in women's skirts. A power it had taken fifty years to mature—a power that put everything into the contest—money, men, harbors, homes, churches, cities, States themselves—and that fought with a fury never surpassed, he not only crushed, but extinguished in four years. A court that had been the chief bulwark of slavery, he so reorganized as to make it a citadel of liberty and light for all time to come. He found a race immured in a bondage that has lasted already two hundred years, and had only been compacted and fortified by invention and commerce, by arts, by legislation, by social usage, by ethnic theories, and even by what was called religion; he pretended to no special fondness for the race; he refused to make war in its behalf: but he took it up cheerfully in the sweep of his plans, and left it a race of free workers and soldiers. He came to the capital of an empire severed by what seemed to the world eternal lines; with sectional interests and irremovable hatreds forbidding reconstruction. He left it the capital of an empire so restored, that the thought of its division is henceforth an absurdity; with its unity more complete than that of Great Britain; with its flag and its unchallenged rule supreme again from the lakes to the gulf. Nay, he found a nation that had lost in a measure its primitive faith in the grand ideas of its own constitution; and he left that nation so instructed and renewed, so aware of the supremacy of principles over forces, so committed to the justice and the liberty which its founders had valued, that the era of his power has been the era of its new birth; that its history for ever will be nobler and more luminous for his inspirations. Not public achievements are his only memorial. His influence has come, like the clear shining after rain, on the lesser interests, on the private career, on the personal character of the people whom he ruled. He educated a nation with the Berserkers' blood in it into a quietness more strange than its skill, and more glorious than its valor; a quietness which even the sight of starved men could not sting into ferocity; through his personal spirit he restrained and exalted the temper of a continent; and our letters are nobler, our art more spiritual, our philanthropy is more generous, our very churches are more earnest and free, because of what we have learned from him. The public estimation of honesty is higher, the sense of the power and grandeur of character is more intimate in men's minds. We know henceforth what style of manhood America needs, and what in her progress she tends to produce. We have a new courage concerning the future. We have a new and deeper sense of that eternal Providence which he recognized. Not to our country has his work been confined. Across the sea extends his influence. It vibrates this hour around the world; and despotic institutions are less secure; the progress of liberty throughout Europe, throughout Christendom, is more rapid and sure, by reason of that which he has wrought. The peoples are more hopeful, and the bayonets more thoughtful. The millennium of nations is nearer than it was. The race itself is lifted forward toward the gates of mingled gold and pearl that wait to swing on silent hinges into the age of freedom and of peace. All this is his work. Of course, he has had immense forces to work with—great counselors to suggest, great Captains and Admirals to accomplish; a million brains to be his helpers; a people, full of will and zeal, to inspire his plans and push them on. Of course, God's power, in which he trusted, has gone before and wrought beside him; and he himself, aided by it, has builded better than he knew. But still, the work continues his, since he has accomplished it; while another man, with different powers and a different temper, in the same position, could not have performed it. Without signal genius, or learning, or accomplishments, but with patience, kindness, a faithful will, a masterly sagacity, planted in times filled full of peril, yet tinged as well with immense opportunity; working with instruments so manifold and mighty as have hardly before been intrusted to man, and never before so nobly used—it has been his to do this work; to make his country one and grand: to make the principles, in which it has its highest glory, supreme forever; to make the world more fruitful and more free! in this, then, is the final vindication of his fame; the grandest memorial of his character and power which it has yet been given to man to build on earth. He did it so naturally, that hardly at any point does it give us the impression of extraordinary exertion. He did it so silently, that the world was startled with extremest surprise when it saw it accomplished. He did it so thoroughly, that even his death could not interrupt, could only complete and crown the whole. He might well leave a work so grand when the capstone had been placed upon it. The flag just lifted anew on Fort Sumter, symbolic as it was of the war concluded, of the nation restored, might well be the signal for his departure. More than almost any other man he could say with the Lord, looking back on his ministry, "It is finished!" Reviewing this work so vast, so enduring, and so sublime, and looking up unto that which is now its consummation, all eulogy is inadequate if it be not in vain. The monuments we may build—and which it is our instinct and our privilege to build, in all our cities as well as at the Capitol, in this city of the Sea, as well as in that where his dust sleeps—are not mournful to him, but only to the hearts from which they arise, and the future generations which they shall instruct. From the topmost achievement yet realized of man he has stepped to the skies. He leads henceforth the hosts whom he marshaled, and who at his word went forth to battle, on plains invisible to our short sight. He stands side by side once more with the orator, so cultured and renowned, with whom he stood on the heights of Gettysburg; but now on hills where rise no graves, and on which march in shining ranks, with trumpet-swell and palms of triumph, immortal hosts. He is with the fathers and founders of the republic, whose cherished plans he carried out, whose faith and hope had in his work their great fruition. He is with all the great builders of States, who, working in earnest faith and hope, and with true consecration, have laid the foundations of human progress, and made mankind their constant debtors. The heavens are his home, but the world and its records will take care of his fame; for of all whom he meets and dwells with there, no one has held a higher trust, no one has been more loyal to it, no one has left a work behind more rich and vast; and so long as the government which he reestablished shall continue to endure, so long as the continent which he made again the home of one nation shall hold that nation within its compass, and shall continue to attract to its bosom the liberty-loving from every land, so long as the people which he emancipated shall make the palmetto and the orange-tree quiver with the hymns of its jubilee, so long as the race which he has set forward shall continue to advance through brightening paths to the future that waits for its swift steps, a fame as familiar as any among men, a character as distinguished and an influence as wide, will be the fame, the character and the influence of him who came four years ago an unknown man from his home in the West, but who has now written in letters of light, on pages as grand and as splendid as any in the history of the world, the illustrious name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

At the conclusion of the address, which occupied two hours in delivery and would quite fill eight columns of the TIMES, the vast audience broke forth into the most tumultuous and long continued applause. The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. PUTNAM, after which the assemblage dispersed, passing by the orator of the occasion and shaking him vigorously by the hand,

THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.

The attendance at the Seventh-street M. E. Church, yesterday, was quite large, the pastor of the church, Rev. F. BOTTOME, acting as chairman.

Rev. Dr. CROOKS, on being introduced, repeated part of Mr. LINCOLN'S farewell address, delivered at the time of leaving his home in 1861, and part of his last inaugural, and then said, that between those two extremes, separated from one another by four brief years, there was condensed a career, probably the most remarkable of any occurring during our entire history; one whose closing calamity was so touching as to be felt to the very verge of civilization. We were assembled to express, as well as we could, our conception of that calamity, and to draw some lessons from the mysterious providence which has befallen our nation. There was, evidently, a function to be performed by our great men in society; so great that we regard it as an inexpressible calamity when God takes from the nation the man by whom it was to be performed. A new theory had arisen, and it might be designated as Cæsarism. It assumes that great men are the representatives of Providence, and have a divine right to rule; that they are the Messiahs of the human race, and men rejecting their counsels are as criminal as were the Jews who rejected the Divine Son of God. It followed, as a corrollary of this theory, that a great man was a law to himself, and he was bound to obey nothing but his own impulses. Were constitutions in the way of his destiny, then must they fall and be trampled under foot. To such mere institutions were but fictions, and to them God had given the premise of restoration, and the duty of the world was to submit to their will. It was a singular coincidence, that just the hour which had given us a clear exposition of Cæsarism was the hour which completed the career of the lowly ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whose life was a refutation of this monstrous error, whose whole career was a demonstration of its falsity, and a typical manifestation of human character. While the Emperor NAPOLEON, under the guise of national history, was teaching the world its error in rejecting his predecessor—his great mod l, while, at the same time, one of England's greatest historians was presenting to us the career of FREDERICK the Great, the king who rejected the vain babblings of men because he was infinitely raised above them, the lowly, the loving, the upright, the conscientious ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who was a refutation of this false syllogism, appears and passes over the stage of human history, drawing to him all the eyes of mankind and followed to his grave by the tears of the whole world. No Cæsar ever received such triumphal honors; no Cæsar was ever so bewailed; none ever drew such tributes from mankind as civilization hastened to place upon the lowly tomb of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. We, then, had an opposite, a contradictory theory of the functions of great men. It was that great men are the exponents of the people—the guardians of the trust reposed in them by a people conscious of its destiny and able to attain it. Under the former theory the Cæsar represented only the man; under the latter one the leader represented the people from whose bosom he came. A Cæsar would acknowledge no law but his own impulses; a true leader would recognize the people as the source from which he sprang, that all just government is of the people, and by the people and for the people. Mr. LINCOLN had some principles which we did not then appreciate. His first axiom was, "The American people must save themselves." The second was a fitting complement of the first, "The American people can and will save themselves." He had not the vanity or ambition of a great deliverer, and no act of his suggested any attempt in that direction. He only wanted to know the duty of the hour, and was fully resolved to know it. Believing that with the people the solution of this great problem rested, knowing that they would at last decide the course which was wise to be chosen, listening ever to their voices, he was, consequently, slow, but he was slow because it was his province; nay, it was his principle ever to keep step with the people. He would never move forward until they were ready to move with him, and when he did advance there were millions to meet him, and as their footsteps rose and fell the very earth was shaken. It was that that gave our President his wondrous power. The heart-throbs of ABRAHAM LINCOLN were those of the whole American people; the feet of ABRAHAM LINCOLN were those that moved forward twenty millions of loyal citizens. His was not the power of a Cæsar, not the power that gives, from the recesses of the heart, plans which none can know, but the power which drank in its inspiration from the hearts of the common masses, and this inspiration secured next to that which came from Heaven for all them in the way of duty and of truth. In some respects he cast aside all the time-honored precedents of his position; not merely a few chosen political guides, but the every-day men were intimate with him. He was not above being counseled and he was counseled. Whenever before did ministers have such an audience as the President of the United States? The merchant, the farmer and the plain laboring man, all had access to that lowly mind. He debated questions with the nation and was the only President who ever fairly and frankly did so; and showed most clearly that while receiving impressions he was likewise giving them. A philosopher has told us that if every man had a window in his breast the world would see strange things, but God did make one man thus, and every man read the lines, yet only one lesson: "Duty to God, duty to the people, with malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see it." Like all great men, Mr. LINCOLN had a large humanity and was the purest test of character. Though marshaling armies to decide the destiny of the nation, he never forgot the tender humanities of life. In one corner of his desk he kept some few works tending to show the humorous side of the struggle through which we were passing, and when worn out by toil he would indulge in a genial laugh. It was never heard that JEFF. DAVIS ever burst out in a whole-some genial laugh. When appealed to on the humane side of his nature, the appeal never came in vain. His head was now among the stars, and

Freedom's now and Fame's,
One of the few immortal names,
That were not born to die.

Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor of the Thirty-seventh-street Church, was then introduced, and made some appropriate remarks.

The chairman said that it seemed to him a suitable way of keeping in remembrance the past history to erect a column bearing on its four sides semblances of the great events of the war, and on the top a broad likeness of our martyred President.

SERMON BY REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

A large congregation assembled at Dr. CHAPIN'S Church yesterday morning, to hear the reverend gentleman's discourse upon the event they had met to commemorate.

After the usual services of prayer and praise, Dr. CHAPIN took for his text the 22d verse of the 13th chapter of the Book of Proverbs:

"A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children."

In speaking of the inheritance meant in the text he said it was the substance and not the moral legacy of the departed that was mentioned. But he intended to treat it upon the broad sentiment of moral rectitude and deserving worth, the legacy of a good man. A legacy of noble character and brilliant action was the noblest inheritance ever left to a nation, or its children. When the first great calamity was fresh upon us, the people evinced their utter want of religion, and demanded the sympathy found only in devotional exercises. The entire mass of the nation rushed to the different churches. For two successive days the people prayed and mourned; for two whole days the business of the city was suspended, and for several days after the streets of the metropolis were hung in black. The nation mourned with a fierce intensity; and it was not until the wheels of the funeral car of our beloved President rolled away in a measure the bitterness of our woe, that the channels of commerce resumed their course. In considering the great legacy left by ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the country, the speaker divided his discourse into three heads, First, the inheritance of his personal character; and in speaking of distinguishing features of the lamented President's personal attributes, the speaker alluded to his sermon on the 19th of April, and did not intend to add anything to that effort, for the character of Mr. LINCOLN did not require any elaborate description or eulogy. His was an open character; he wore no mask, for he was neither an autocrat nor a demagogue. His face was preeminently a democratic face—no deceit of any sort, smiling kindly, with a luminous honesty and a great fortitude with which to see his work fully and completely done. To do his work well was Mr. LINCOLN'S leading characteristic, whether it be the splitting of rails or the putting down of a gigantic rebellion. He did whatever came to his hand in a simple manner. He did not try to write State papers, but the documents that came from his hands had an originality and simplicity peculiarly their own. They were full of common sense, that was far from being common. Mr. LINCOLN had the peculiar faculty of doing his work with a directness of purpose that struck a bee-line for the end aimed at. Mr. LINCOLN had an honest, homely manner, with original rugged eloquence. His last inaugural was, it is not too much to say, a piece of immortal eloquence, for it was written and delivered in the midst of battles and tumults, and when the nation was seemingly threatened with annihilation, and the words of that inaugural were of Hebrew intenseness. His presentiment of coming death, when he said, "With malice toward none, but charity for all," and his openly declared faithfulness and honesty, give that document an immortal fame, and it requires no elaborate praise, for it would live forever and be honored on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. LINCOLN visibly grew with the progression of events, and proved himself more of a man than even his friends thought him, let alone his enemies. The speaker said that the mental development of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is one of the finest facts in the history of the war, for "a good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children," and ABRAHAM LINCOLN had left to our children one of the richest inheritances ever left to any country. The second point of Mr. CHAPIN'S discourse was the spirit of the lamented and martyred President, and he spoke of his conscientious, his scrupulous good faith; no man ever took the oath to support the constitution with higher purposes or a loftier sense of duty than he. The spirit of Mr. LINCOLN was around us, and it was good for us that it was. In speaking of Mr. LINCOLN'S progress in the policy of his government, the speaker said that he moved as fast, but no faster, than current events; for he was a practical man, and such men performed the work of this world. The idealists see further into the future, but practical men do the real solid work after all. He was a man in form and spirit. *He was President of these United States*, and he always acted as such; he was head of a cabinet, and not a piece of cabinet furniture. Every act of his was stamped with his personality; we all know how gentle he was, but he was firm withal. He had a moral backbone. He was just, but knew when to lean toward mercy. The spirit was a rich legacy to the country. He left to our children his work—and what a work! He had stood in the midst of the fiercest of, the awfullest civil war ever known. The speaker reviewed the progress of the war and the strength of the United States, and made mention of the upheaval of the North in 1861.

The third point was the martyrdom of the President, and the great class of martyrs he represented—the fallen in the war. He gave honor to all our martyrs, and wanted an "All Martyrs' Day" established. In alluding to the great number of "martyrs" caused by the war, Mr. CHAPIN was eloquent and elaborate in his description and commemoration of the different classes.

SERMON BY REV. DR. VINTON.

Trinity Church was filled with an attentive and appreciative audience. The solemn and impressive services of the Episcopal Church were rendered more so by the occasion that called them forth, and also by reason of the change which Bishop POTTER had directed should be made in them. Instead of the Anthem, "*Venite Exultemus Domino*," Psalm CXXI., "*De Profundis Clamavi*," was chanted in the most solemn manner. At the end of the Litany, and immediately before the General Thanksgiving, the Prayer for a Person under Affliction was said, the phrase "sorrows of thy servants," being altered to "sorrows of the people of this land." At the conclusion of the preliminary service Dr. VINTON preached from the following text:

"Though he were a son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered."—Hebrews, v., 8.

The reverend gentleman said that such a day as this should not only be a day of humiliation and prayer, but also a day of exultation and general rejoicing. We had much cause to rejoice; and as a nation, we had cause to be humiliated; and both as a nation and individuals, we had much need to pray. Our late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, had a work to perform. He had done it well and faithfully, and God had seen fit to say to him, "Come up hither." He has gone to receive his reward and to hear the welcome plaudit, "Well done thou good and faithful servant." In his life and death we are taught the lesson that all the best and most valuable things that are secured in this world, are brought about only through great suffering and tribulation. God has permitted us to suffer for four years, and by this he has taught us that all human rulers are ruled by the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. God has taught us that "His ways are not as our ways, nor His thoughts as our thoughts." The mode that God has adopted to liberate the slave should teach us how weak and ignorant we are, and how dependent on Him for knowledge to guide the Ship of State. Shall we not improve by it? Will we be wise in time? ABRAHAM LINCOLN "though dead, yet speaketh," and will speak as long as this nation endures; as long as free governments have a place on earth. Our late President was a witness of the truth of the proverb that "an honest man is the noblest work of God." Now that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was gone, a second Joshua had been raised up to succeed our Moses. In this democratic, republican government of ours, where the people rule, it is all-important that we should understand the lessons of the last four eventful years. We must profit by them or all our trial and suffering will have been in vain. We must be an example to the nations of the Old World, and by our private virtues and public zeal, teach them what it is to be a free, liberal, enlightened and, therefore, a great and good people. Thus we would attract to our shores the surplus of Europe, and we would indeed be a mighty nation. We should offer up our heartfelt prayers for President JOHNSON, who had begun his work so well. Without the aid of Heaven he could not bear up under the heavy burdens resting upon him.

At the conclusion of the sermon and immediately before the blessing the two final prayers, in the order for the burial of the dead were chanted in a solemn manner.

SERMON BY REV. MR. PAYNE.

At a Union meeting of all the M. E. Churches of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, Rev. C. H. PAYNE, of South Fifth-street M. E. Church, delivered the following discourse in the South Second-street M. E. Church:

Psalms lxxvi., 10: "Surely the wrath of man shall praise Thee; the remainder of wrath shalt Thou restrain."

The event which occasions our convening here today, is invested with a mournful, tragic interest, which the lapse of time will never destroy—scarcely diminish—and which no coming events of history, however momentous, will ever eclipse. On the evening of the 11th day of April last, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of our national forces, was murderously smitten down and deprived of life, by the hand of a brutal assassin. The event was unparalleled in the annals of crime, in civilized or barbarous lands, that such a ruler, and for such a cause, should meet with such a fate. As the news of this sad tragedy was borne on the lightning's wing across the continent, the effect upon the citizens of our great republic was as unparalleled as the event itself. Never did telegraphic wires flash such a message of grief to smitten hearts. It was as if the entire body of the American nation were smitten with an electric shock from an overcharged battery, or a paralytic stroke, well nigh depriving it for the time of sense and sensation. Every cheek was blanched; every heart throbbed wildly with irrepressible emotions; every eye was bathed in tears; all utterance was choked with overwhelming grief; and for a season silence reigned on every lip, in every house, and at every mart of trade. Meanwhile, the sad, fearful, terrible tide of thought and feeling rushed on like a raging mountain torrent in Springtime, swelling the heart almost to bursting, forcing the mind almost to madness, until, like the swollen torrent, overleaping its banks and flooding the meadow and field, this mighty tide gushed forth in expressions of mingled grief and irrepressible wrath, sweeping over the entire land, and bearing before its vengeful wave every remaining form of opposition to the martyred dead, or the government for which his life-blood was spilled. Such was the first and immediate effect of the mournful tragedy. Then followed the sad funeral obsequies and mourning paraphernalia, such as never sleeping dead occasioned or mortal eyes beheld. The whole land was like Israel's wailing-place for the dead. "Lamentation and mourning," a nation weeping for its father and head, "and refusing to be comforted because he was not." Not even in that dark and memorable night in Egyptian history when the vengeful Angel of the Lord passed over land with wetted sword, and left the first-born dead in every house, was there mourning so universal and widespread as covered, from sea to sea, from Northern lakes to Southern gulf, this whole bereaved land. Death spread his black pall over the entire continent, and the inmates of every dwelling, robed in mourning-attire, sat sorrowful and weeping in its dark shadow. Men and women of every class and condition in life, of every political and religious creed, mingled their common expressions of grief in one deep and prolonged wail of heartfelt lament, and manifested th ir sorrow by every visible token of true respect and unfeigned love. Never so many people assembled to pay homage to the memory of a departed hero as gather d in the sanctuaries of our land on the day of the funeral obsequies at Washington. Every temple was thronged with eager, listening, weeping crowds who hung in breathless silence upon the solemn words of solace and instruction uttered in every pulpit. And when the mournful pageant passed through our cities and towns, bearing the body of the illustrious dead to its final resting-place in his prairie home, the entire route of thousands of miles presented a spectacle which no pencil can sketch nor pen portray—a spectacle which, in moral sublimity, stands almost without a parallel. The whole population poured forth, in crowds never before witnessed, to offer their grateful tribute of sorrowing love to the memory of the lamented friend and father of them all. So many eyes never before look d on the pallid face of the dead; so many feet never trod in mournful procession behind a confined form. And now, after the lapse of nearly seven weeks, by the authority of our newly-inaugurated Chief Magistrate, the nation clothes itself again in sackcloth, and assembles in its multitudinous sanctuaries to reverently supplicate the Divine Father to make the chastening stroke a sanctifying grace. Why this universal, prolonged, unprecedented lament? It is not simply because ABRAHAM LINCOLN came upon the stage of high official public life at a period surpassing any other in our history in the grandeur and moment of its events and issues, for great occasions impose great responsibilities, and demand great qualities, and had he played his part but indifferently, the grandeur of the scene would have belittled the actor. Nor does the fact of his tragic end answer the question. CÆSAR was assassinated, but a nation's tears did not flow. Had our President been a Cæsar, his loss would not thus have opened the floodgates of grief, (a nation's tears.) We must look to the man himself and not to any adventitious circumstances for the cause of such unequaled sorrow. And what, in him, were the qualities which rendered him so conspicuous and illustrious an object of a nation's regard? Not the brilliancy of his genius; not the splendor, breadth, or strength of his intellect—though intellectual superiority may justly be claimed for him. Not unsurpassed abilities in statesmanship and diplomacy—though his talents in this respect were of a high order—but in regard to all these qualities, others have equalled and even excelled him. We must look to his moral nature for a satisfactory answer to the question raised, and we shall find there a rare combination of virtuous traits, of ennobling and lovable qualities seldom united in any character, much more seldom found in high positions of public life. First, he possessed a sterling integrity—a downright honesty of character that could not be corrupted, nor even suspected of corruptibility; and which at once gained the entire confidence of all who knew him. There was a frank, artless, ingenuousness, a beautiful transparency in his character, that completely disarmed prejudice, and won your confidence and highest regard. More than this, he was preeminently thoughtful and vigilant of the welfare of the common people. He studied their interests and sought their weal with unremitting zeal. Perhaps no man of corresponding rank ever equaled him in approachability. The door of his heart, like that of his office, was always open to every applicant, whatever his character or wants. The poorest widow or orphan child, the humblest private citizen, found as ready access, not merely to his private apartments, but to the inner chamber of his sympathising heart, as the highest official dignity. In that warm capacious heart was room enough for all the sorrows, grievances and wants of a nation, and all were not only freely welcomed there, but sure of securing sympathy and kindly consideration. He was himself of the people, he held his position for the people, and, to use his own significant expression he took, with frequency and with pleasure, this "public opinion bath," to keep himself free from official dignity, and in sympathy with the people. The unselfishness of his nature was a marked and admirable quality, by which he won for himself the profoundest esteem and affection of all. Nothing was more apparent in all his conduct than the utter absence of all selfish ends to compass. Personal ambition seemed to prompt no act of his entire term of service; individual honor or aggrandizement appeared never to influence his mind. Not for himself, but for his country; nor even that in the abstract, but for each individual interest and person composing it, he wielded the sceptre of official power. And this unselfishness, as it is the rarest, is also one of the most winning and potent attributes of human character. Add to these qualities the deep, strong, unfeigned love which gushed forth in quenchless streams from the beneficent heart of our deceased President, and we place the crowning grace upon a character of wondrous beauty, symmetry, and attractiveness. Here lay the secret of his mysterious power over the hearts of men. He conquered them by love; with this he stormed the citadel of every heart, and held it in willing captivity. His empire was coextensive with his love, which reached every heart in this whole nation, secured the glad homage and affection of every one, not wholly possessed of a diabolic hate. With such a constellation of virtues shining in lustrous, conquering beauty in the character of our lamented chief, what wonder that when he fell by the shot of a blood-thirsty assassin, tears fell like rain-drops, and hearts heaved with sorrow, like the swelling bosom of the storm-tossed ocean. A friend tried and true, a father beloved, a patriot pure, a philanthropist sincere, emancipator of a race, hero and martyr, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, a nation offers thee its grateful homage, and pays its sorrowing tribute at thy grave. Thus much for the event, and thus much only concerning the man, for it is not our purpose to dwell at great length on his character, however pleasing and profitable the task. We propose, as befitting this occasion, to consider the relation of this event to our national interests, and gather up the lessons of instruction which it teaches us; to trace the evidences of the Providence of God in this our national bereavement, and learn how He maketh "the wrath of man to praise Him." What then is the will of God in permitting this severe stroke of chastisement and bereavement to fall upon us? Just here, on the very threshhold of this subject, the question is raised by some, what has God to do with this act of wickedness at all? Has He anything to do with it, and why talk of His Providence as connected with so diabolical an act? And back of this question rises another of similar character, what has God to do with this wicked rebellion and the war waged in consequence of it? And the two questions are really but one. For the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was but an act or scene in the great drama of rebellion. The cannon-ball that battered down the walls of Sumter on the 14th day of April, 1861, and the bullet that pierced the head of our honored President on the 15th of April, 1865, were aimed by the same guilty hand—the blood-red hand of treason

well as at that of the cottage. None were too high or too low to escape him. Happy was that man who so lived that he had no fear of death. The reverend gentleman then spoke of the abiding faith of the late President in Christ. When he left his humble home in Springfield he desired his neighbors to pray for him. He distrusted his own power; he knew that he could succeed in the work he had undertaken only by the help of God. He never made any public profession of his faith, but there was every reason to believe that he was a true and humble believer in Christ. The preacher then proceeded to speak of the perils which surrounded Mr. LINCOLN'S first introduction into office. He said he (the preacher) was in Philadelphia when Mr. LINCOLN passed through on his way to Washington. He remembered well his raising the flag on the old State House and the words of wisdom which Mr. LINCOLN then uttered. While in that city, Mr. LINCOLN received a warning from a quarter which he could not disregard, and he went to Washington by another route than that he had intended to take, and thus, doubtless, escaped assassination in Baltimore. In that city, it would be remembered, the first blood of our troops had been shed. Mr. LINCOLN had indeed a difficult task to accomplish when he took office. It was such a one as none could accomplish but through the blessing of God. In him our President firmly trusted, and His aid he daily and hourly invoked. The leaders of the rebellion who had long been steadily working to bring about a certain end, soon after Mr. LINCOLN was inaugurated led the South to break out in open rebellion. The first gun fired at Sumter broke on our startled ears and was followed by four years of war. Such a war had had no parallel. Now, however, the promised land was in view. Again peace was smiling upon us, and again plenty was overspreading the land. Our leader had fallen. He was permitted to view the promised land, but not to enter therein. We had been too boastful. Our national sin—pride—had needed correction. We had been brought low, and it was to be hoped we should learn a lesson from all that we had suffered.

Speaking of Mr. LINCOLN'S personal character, the preacher said it was beautifully and perfectly exemplified in his last Inaugural Address. "With malice toward none and charity toward all" his life had been spent. In his writings and speeches not a single word of bitterness could be found. He left his home in Springfield a plain, simple, humble man, but with that in him which rendered him fit for the great office he had undertaken. This kindly nature made no enemies. His assassination was the work of the rebellion and not that of a private enemy. The preacher then proceeded to speak of the funeral of the late President. He was not, he said, in favor of pageantry of any kind, and the pageantry which he had witnessed at the funerals of other Presidents and of high military and civil officers always gave him pain, but in viewing the passage of the funeral cortége of Mr. LINCOLN he saw not its pageantry, he saw only the mourners who attended the funeral. He had gazed on the long lines of faces as the cortége passed by, and he had seen the people looking as the children of Israel when the Lord smote their first-born. Of the present and future of the country, the preacher said that President JOHNSON had commenced well, and had undoubtedly gained the confidence of the people. There were, however, many delicate and important questions still to be settled, and it would require all the statesmanship and firmness and knowledge of our rulers to treat these questions, and settle them properly. We must pray that God will be with them in their councils. Our country is now, he said, in a comparatively prosperous condition. We have many blessings to be thankful for, and this should draw us together in a closer bond of union and brotherhood. He thought this country was destined to be an example to the whole earth, of a close and fraternal unity such as had never yet been seen.

In conclusion, he called attention to the words of the text, and said that the sepulchre in the garden was Christ's sepulchre, and in that in Springfield lay the body of our murdered President, waiting for the coming of Christ on earth. So, also, let us wait for that blessed day when Christ shall possess the nations of the earth.

ADDRESS BY REV. DR. CHOWN.

In the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, near Thirty-first-street, an irregular afternoon service was held yesterday, in addition to the usual morning exercises. The occasion was the delivery of an address by Rev. J. P. CHOWN, of Bradford, England, in which he described the reception in England of the news of Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination. The reverend gentleman was introduced to the congregation as a firm and unflinching friend of the United States, who had never swerved from his devotion to the cause of the Union and of freedom. Coming, as he did, from the great manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, he could tell us of the feelings of those who had suffered most from the effects of the rebellion.

Mr. CHOWN, on taking the stand, spoke feelingly respecting his reception by the people of New-York, and although he had not been quite forty-eight hours in the city, he felt that he was among friends, and now he proposed giving the congregation some idea of the reception of Mr. LINCOLN'S death; and he could give, being an Englishman, a better idea of the depth of sorrow felt in England indicative of the bonds of good fellowship and brotherly love that bound the two nations together. He said he came among us as one who loved the cause of the country, who had watched with deep and anxious interest the changing fortunes of the United States. It would be impossible for him adequately to describe the scenes concurrent with the reception of the terrible news of the murder of Mr. LINCOLN—the earnestness, the depth and the power of the sorrow manifested by the great mass of the people of England. They had had their hearts uplifted by the surrender of Gen. LEE; and when the awful tidings came that the good and honest ruler had been slain, the revulsion of sentiment was overwhelming, and the people were plunged into deep grief and woe. He described how people acted when the tidings arrived, and how strong men were convulsed with passionate indignation, and others were moved to tears. He described the mighty joy, the glad tears shed at the announcement of the actual close of the war, and gave a touching picture of the sorrow felt by the nation, from the lofty turrets of Windsor Castle to the lowly thatched cot of the simple villager; from the Queen to the peasant, on the death of Mr. LINCOLN, all expressed indignant horror and deep grief. He spoke of a man being hurled from the platform of a mass-meeting for expressing sentiments erroneously supposed to be against the national cause in America. He said that the great bulk of the suburban press were unanimous in expressions of condolence, and many of the journals were draped in mourning; and he also spoke of the cartoon of *Punch* on the event: "Columbia and Britannia mingling their tears." He said the Christian community also came forward to give expression to their feelings, from cathedrals down to the humblest chapel in the land, and the same earnest prayers went up from each for the safety of the American nation, and for their comforting under affliction. He said that the mass-meetings were so numerous that the journals of the day could only give a list of the places, without any names or speeches; and he described the sad sight of the American flag drooping from half-mast, its stars dimly seen beneath the dark drapery of the crape that shrouded it; strong men looked up at it and wept. He spoke of the eloquent efforts of the ministers of the Gospel, and the effects their burning appeals caused in crowded congregations.

Mr. CHOWN explained the meaning of the mourning scarf he wore by saying that it had been sent him by a committee of the Bradford Freemen's Auxiliary Aid Society, with a request that he would wear it on public occasions during his stay in America, as a token of the sorrow felt by the people of England for the United States. He described a meeting in his own town of Bradford, (the first held in England,) and read extracts from several of the speeches delivered. In concluding, he spoke of the great love felt by the British for America, and read several letters from leading men, asking him to tell the people of the United States that the people of Great Britain cherished the most kindly feelings for their brethren across the Atlantic, and that we were not to take the expressions of their press as an indication of the actual feeling existing among all classes of English society. The speaker was frequently moved to tears, and his feeling language brought tears to the eyes of many in the church.

THE DAY IN THE SYNAGOGUES.

From the fact that yesterday was the second day of the Jewish Feast of Pentecost, the several synagogues scarcely presented the appearance of houses of worship on an occasion of prayer and humiliation. The interior of the edifices was gaily decorated with flowers and verdant festoons; every pillar, pilaster and archway, every balnster and railing being entwined with nature's tribute. As the Feast of Pentecost is specially set aside for happiness and festivities, the solemnity of the National Fast-Day was not always seemingly observed, although all the ministers devoted the larger portion of their discourses to the consideration of the events of the past few weeks.

In the synagogue of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, located in West Thirty-fourth-street, Rev. Mr. KRAUSKOPF officiated, Rev. Dr. RAPHALL occupying the pulpit and addressing a few remarks to the assemblage.

REMARKS OF REV. DR. RAPHALL.

He said that although the Jewish festival of Shebnoth was an occasion of joy, it was nevertheless their duty as true and loyal citizens of the United States, to devote a short time to the recollection of a departed chief. He believed that hereafter the loss of ABRAHAM LINCOLN would be more deeply mourned by the community than heretofore. He spoke of the period of unalloyed felicity and triumph, in the very midst of which the departed President had been torn from a loving family and friends. In conclusion, he adverted to the glorious destiny of America, and closed his very brief address by offering up a fervent prayer for the welfare of the land and the happiness of the bereaved and suffering.

In the Broadway Synagogue, Rev. Mr. H. PHILLIPS, assistant Minister, officiated, Rev. S. M. ISAACS ascending the pulpit and addressing his hearers, in substance, as follows:

REMARKS OF REV. S. M. ISAACS.

He said that it devolved upon him to make a few remarks in accordance with the significance of President JOHNSON'S proclamation, although the festival of Pentecost was especially set apart as an occasion of festive gathering. It was meet, however, that amid their rejoicing as a nation they should drop a tear in memory of the man who had labored lovingly and faithfully to restore the Union. He deemed it useless to allude in detail to the events that had transpired during the last few months. The entire world had condemned the act and sympathized with the bereaved and suffering nation and family. The dastardly attempt to take ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S life was also an endeavor to counteract the designs of Providence. "The heart of kings is in the hands of God," said the Scriptures, and governments being placed under the protection of Heaven, it necessarily followed that the would-be-destroyer was working in direct opposition to the will of Heaven and must fail in his plan. LINCOLN had died after having secured a niche in history; his successor would doubtless carry out his policy and insure the stability of the Union; he, perhaps, possessing that requisite firmness which the late President might have lacked. The speaker then called upon his hearers to recollect the good man and great chief the nation had lost, and urged upon them the reflection that permanent and perfect happiness could not be found in this world, declaring that obedience to the admonitions of Providence and respect to the sacred injunctions of God could alone yield unfailing delight and felicity.

At the Temple Emanuel, in East Twelfth-street, a large assemblage greeted Rev. Dr. ADLER, who addressed his congregation in German.

REMARKS OF REV. DR. ADLER.

He said he had often alluded to the personal qualities of ABRAHAM LINCOLN; it was for him on this occasion, to contemplate his influence in larger circles. He was a self-made man, and had created a new era in history. Though many despised him from the very fact that he was a self-made man, it was to this that he owed his great success and ascendancy over others. The speaker here drew a parallel between the late President and Moses, arguing that neither had risen into greatness until they had mastered practical experience in addition to school education. He considered that it was learning from nature, that had lifted LINCOLN to so eminent a position, and enabled him to extirpate thoroughly, slavery. He had restored the land of the free to true freedom, and had caused thousands to blush for the favorable opinions they had entertained of this very crime against humanity. The reverend gentleman declared that the late Chief Magistrate had rendered the Union eternal, secession impossible, and convinced the entire world of the stability and might of republican government and institutions; and, in conclusion, declared that it had been reserved for a man of wondrous mental power, such as LINCOLN, to insure such a form of government, in after times, a universal recognition and eventual adoption.

In the Greene-street Synagogue, the assemblage was addressed by Mr. ISAAC NOORS, who passed a glowing eulogium upon the virtues and characteristics of the late Chief Magistrate, and offered up a fervent prayer for the repose of his soul.

In the Nineteenth-street Synagogue, Rev. J. J. LYONS, officiating minister, conducted the ceremonies, and made some brief remarks as to the qualities of the late President, concluding them with an impressive prayer.

In the Twenty-ninth-street Synagogue, a special address was delivered in German, by Rev. Dr. JONAS BONDI, and the officiating ministers of the several Jewish congregations throughout the town all made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion.

SERVICES IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Most Reverend Archbishop MCCLOSKY was expected to officiate at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning; but he was detained at home by indisposition, and in his absence Father MAGUIRE performed Low Mass. In the Roman Catholic Churches generally the order of services was in strict accordance with the Archbishop's notice, as follows:

The day was observed by the celebration of mass and the recital of the appropriate collect, *Propaecunque tribulatione*, which was added to all the service.

The Collect, which was in three parts, was thus divided. Before the Epistle, the prayer was offered:

"Almighty God, despise not Thy people crying to Thee in their affliction; but on account of the glory of Thy name, assist them in their tribulation. Through Christ our Lord. Amen."

The next special prayer was after the Credo;

"O Lord, receive propitiously the victim by which it is Your will to be appeased, and through Thy all-powerful pity, restore to us Thy salvation. Through Christ our Lord. Amen."

After the Communion was recited the last division of the Collect:

"We beseech Thee, O Lord, propitiously to look upon our tribulations, and turn away from us the anger of Thy indignation, which we justly deserve. Through Christ our Lord. Amen."

THE REBEL PRISONERS AT HART'S ISLAND.

At Hart's Island yesterday, the day was observed in the prison camp by the suspension of the rules requiring marching for exercise, and by religious services in the forenoon, conducted by Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, Chaplain U. S. A. He was invited by Gen. WESSELLS at the suggestion of the prisoners themselves, who had seen the President's proclamation for a day of humiliation and prayer, and wished to observe it. Nearly 2,000 of them were gathered in the centre of the grounds, which cover four and a half acres, and gave good attention to the preaching and prayers, and joined in the singing. After the exercises several pressed forward to shake hands with the Chaplain, who had known him when they were prisoners in David's Island Hospital. Several of the squads also held prayer meetings at 8 A. M. and in the evening. The papers, hymn books, tracts and testaments, of which a liberal supply have been placed in their hands by the agents of the American Tract Society and New-York Bible Society, are very much prized, and will mostly be preserved and taken home with them. Whether sitting within their comfortable barracks or outside, or walking around the ground, many are constantly reading these. They hope soon to be sent home. The hospital is located in a fine airy position outside the camp.

OBSERVANCE IN BOSTON.

Grand Musical Services—Eulogy by Senator Sumner—Hymn by Dr. Holmes.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 1.

The public commemoration of the death of President LINCOLN to-day, was one of the most imposing demonstrations that has ever taken place in Boston. The military and civic procession was nearly two hours in passing a given point. The buildings were draped with emblems of mourning, and thousands upon thousands thronged the sidewalks by which the procession passed.

The memorial services in Music Hall commenced at 4 o'clock, and consisted of an introductory on the organ; prayer by Rev. E. B. WEBB; dirge, "Mourn, ye Afflicted People," from Judas Maccabæus, by the Handel and Haydn Society, of six hundred voices; readings from the Scripture by Rev. W. H. CUDWORTH; and singing of the choral, "Cast thy Burden upon the Lord." CHARLES SUMNER was introduced to the vast audience, and delivered a eulogy upon the deceased President. The services closed by singing a hymn, written by O. W. HOLMES, and the Benediction. The day was beautiful.

MR. SUMNER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. SUMNER began his address by drawing a parallel between the career and mission of WASHINGTON and those of LINCOLN, saying that while each was the representative of his country at a great epoch of history, they were unlike in origin, conversation and character, and also in the *ideas* which they served. The war which WASHINGTON conducted was for national independence, that which LINCOLN carried on will have failed unless it performs all the original promises of that declaration which our fathers took upon their lips when they became a nation. The importance of the Declaration of Independence consisted in the principles which it announced, that all men are created equal, and that all governments derive their first powers from the consent of the governed. WASHINGTON descended from an English family of rank, and always an observer of form and ceremony, was rather a general and a statesman than a philanthropist, and never seemed to be inspired beyond the duties of patriotism to any active sympathy with human rights. In all that he said and wrote there is no word of adhesion to the great ideas of the Declaration. Mr. LINCOLN, on the contrary, from the very earliest period of his public life embraced the two great ideas, the unity of the Republic and the supreme value of Liberty, clinging with the utmost tenacity to the practical character of the Declaration of Independence in announcing the liberty and equality of all men. Copious quotations were made by Mr. SUMNER from the speeches and writings of Mr. LINCOLN, to show that he always asserted and maintained the perfect and complete equality of the negro race, and that all through the early part of his Presidential term this principle governed and guided his conduct. He saw from the outset that slavery was the real power with which the nation was contending, and he issued the Proclamation of Emancipation to strike it down forever, although he did not act upon the principle, which Mr. SUMNER holds to be perfectly clear, that slavery has no rights, which courts are even bound to respect. In the concession by England to the slave power of belligerent rights President LINCOLN saw the first step toward the acknowledgement of rebel slavery as an independent power; and in the following resolution, penned by Mr. LINCOLN himself, and never before published, he set forth his view of the solemn duty of all the nations of the world upon this subject:

Whereas, While *heretofore* States and nations have tolerated slavery, *recently*, for the first (time) in the world, an attempt has been made to construct a new nation upon the basis of, and with the primary and fundamental object to maintain, enlarge and perpetuate human slavery; therefore,

Resolved, That no such embryo State should ever be recognized by, or admitted into the family of Christian and civilized nations; and that all Christian and civilized men everywhere should, by all lawful means, resist to the utmost such recognition or admission.

Mr. SUMNER dwelt at length on the events of the closing months of the Administration, and on the circumstances of his assassination. By his death he was saved from the trials that were gathering around him. He had fought the good fight of emancipation. He had borne the brunt of war with embattled hosts against him, and had conquered. He had made the name of Republic a triumph and a joy in foreign lands. Now that the strife of blood was ended, it remained to be seen how he could confront those machinations, which are only a prolongation of the war, and more dangerous because more subtle, where recent rebels, with professions of Union on the lips, but still defying the principles of the Declaration of Independence, vainly seek to organize peace on another oligarchy of the skin.

In person Mr. LINCOLN was tall and rugged, with little semblance to any historic portrait, unless he might seem in one respect to justify the epithet which was given to an early English monarch. His countenance had even more of rugged strength than his person. Perhaps the quality which struck the most at first sight was his simplicity of manners and conversation, without form or ceremony of any kind, beyond that among neighbors. His handwriting had the same simplicity. It was as clear as that of WASHINGTON, but less florid. He was naturally humane, inclined to pardon, and never remembering the hard things said against him. He was always good to the poor, and in his dealings with them was full of those "kind little words which are of the same blood as great and holy deeds." Such a character awakened instinctively the sympathy of the people. They saw his fellow-feeling with them, and felt the kinship. With him as President, the idea of republican institutions, where no place is too high for the humblest, was perpetually manifest, so that his simple presence was like a proclamation of the equality of all men.

While social in nature and enjoying the flow of conversation, he was often singularly reticent. Modesty was natural to such a character. As he was without affectation, so he was without pretence or jealousy. No person, civil or military, can complain that he appropriated to himself any honor that belonged to another. To each and all he anxiously gave the credit that was due.

His humor has also become a proverb. He insisted sometimes that he had no invention, but only a memory. He did not forget the good things that he heard, and was never without a familiar story to illustrate his meaning. When he spoke, the recent West seemed to vie with the ancient East in apologue and fable. His ideas moved, as the beasts entered Noah's ark, in pairs. At times his illustrations had a homely felicity, and with him they seemed to be not less important than the argument, which he always enforced with a certain intensity of manner and voice.

He was original in mind as in character. His style was his own, formed on no model, and springing directly from himself. While failing often in correctness, it is sometimes unique in beauty and in sentiment. There are passages which will live always. It is no exaggeration to say that, in weight and pith, suffused in a certain poetical color, they call to mind BACON'S Essays. Such passages make an epoch in State papers. No Presidential message or speech from a throne ever had anything of such touching reality. They are harbingers of the great era of humanity. While uttered from the heights of power, they reveal a simple, unaffected trust in Almighty God, and speak to the people as equal to equal.

He was placed by Providence at the head of his country during an unprecedented crisis, when the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and men turned for protection to military power. Multitudinous armies were mustered. Great navies were set on foot. Of all these he was the constitutional Commander-in-Chief. As the war proceeded, all his prerogatives enlarged and others sprang into being, until the sway of a republican President became imperatorial and imperial. But not for one moment did the modesty of his nature desert him. His constant thought was his country and how to serve it. Personal ambition at the expense of patriotism was as far removed from the simple purity of his nature as poison from a strawberry. And thus with equal courage in the darkest hours he continued on, heeding as little the warnings of danger as the temptations of power. "It would not do for a President," he said, "to have guards with drawn sabres at his door, as if he fancied he were, or were trying to be, or were assuming to be an Emperor." And in the same simplicity he spoke of his return at morning to his daily duties as "opening shop."

When he became President he was without any considerable experience in public affairs; nor was he much versed in history, whose lessons would have been most valuable. As he became more familiar with the place, his facility evidently increased. He had "learned the ropes," so he said. But his habits of business were irregular, and they were never those of dispatch. He did not see at once the just proportions of things, and allowed himself to be too much occupied by details. Even in small things, as well as in great, there was in him a certain resistance to be overcome. There were moments when this delay caused impatience, and important questions seemed to suffer. But when the blow was struck there was nothing but gratitude, and all confessed the singleness with which he had sought the public good. There was also a conviction that, though slow to reach his conclusion, he was inflexible in maintaining it. POMPEY boasted that by the stamp of his foot he might raise an army. The President might have done the same; but, according to his own words, he "put his foot down," and saved a principle.

There was one theme in which latterly he was disposed to conduct the public mind. It was in the treatment of the rebel leaders. His policy was never announced, and of course it would always have been subject to modification, in the light of experience. But it is well known that, at the very moment of his assassination, he was much occupied by thoughts of clemency and pardon. He was never harsh, even in speaking of JEFFERSON DAVIS; and only a few days before his end, when one who was privileged to speak to him in that way said, "Do not allow him to escape the law—he must be hanged," the President replied calmly, in the words which he had adopted in his last Inaugural Address, "Judge not, that ye be not judged." And when pressed again by the remark that the sight of Libby Prison made it impossible to pardon him, the President repeated twice over these same words, revealing unmistakably the generous sentiments of his heart. The question of clemency here is the very theme so ably debated between CÆSAR and CATO, while the Roman Senate was considering the punishment of the confederates of CATILINE. CÆSAR consented to confiscation and imprisonment, but pleaded for the lives of the criminals. CATO was sterner. It is probable that the President, who was a CATO in heart, would on this occasion have followed the counsels of CÆSAR.

Mr. SUMNER closed his eulogy by insisting that all the blood and treasure expended in this war will have been lavished in vain if any relic of the "oligarchy of the skin" is allowed to remain. And this can only be prevented by extending the suffrage to the negroes of the Southern States. It is the obvious duty of the National Government to protect all loyal people, regardless of color, in reestablishing government in the rebel States. The colored suffrage, said Mr. SUMNER, is now a necessity. But beyond this, in making it an essential condition of the restoration of rebel States to the Union, we follow, first, the law of reason and of nature, and secondly, the constitution, not only in its text, but as interpreted by the Declaration of Independence. By reason and nature there can be no denial of rights on account of color; and we can do nothing which is thus irrational and unnatural. By the constitution it is stipulated that the "United States shall guarantee to every State a *republican form of government*;" but the meaning of this guarantee must be found in the Declaration of Independence, which is the controlling preamble of the constitution. Beyond all questions the United States, when called to enforce this guaranty, must insist on the *equality of all men before the law*, and the *consent of the governed*. Such is the true idea of a republican government according to American institutions.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—No Calendar. *Part II.*—(No. 73 Duane-street.) Short causes—Nos. 2179, 2124. Nos. on General Calendar, 1744, 1426, 1144, 1464, 1952, 1074, 812, 1886, 1354, 1320, 1097, 1596, 902, 1208, 1326, 1758, 442, 1818.

Appeal in Admiralty—Consignee of Coal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 29.

Before Judge Nelson.

Thomas O'Brien vs. *One Hundred and Eighty-nine Tons Coal, S. Bonnell, Jr., Claimant.*—This case came up on appeal from a decree of the District Court. The libel was filed to recover freight. The coal was shipped by A. C. Miller & Co., and a bill of lading signed, by which the owner of the boat, then lying in Port Carbon, and bound for Fifth-street, East River, New-York, agreed to carry the coal and deliver it at the said port of New-York to F. Wagner, or his assigns. Wagner having declined to receive the shipment, the shipper's agent sold the bill of lading to the claimant, Bonnell, who sent word to the Captain of the boat at New-Brunswick, before her arrival in New-York; that he was to deliver the coal at Cross' Dock, Brooklyn, to Mr. Husted. The Captain went accordingly to Cross' Dock, and notified Husted of his readiness to receive the coal, but Husted said he had not ordered the coal. This was on Saturday. On Monday morning, the Captain saw the agent of the shippers, who referred him to Bonnell. On his going to see Bonnell, the latter told him that Husted would receive the coal, and that he was to discharge it at Cross' Dock. The Captain made no objection to Bonnell; but at 1:30 P. M. on Monday, without notifying Bonnell, he took his boat from Cross' Dock to Fifth-street, East River, and tendered the coal to Wagner, who refused to receive it. He then libeled the coal while yet on board of his vessel without giving any notice to Bonnell, who knew nothing of these proceedings till about a week after, when he found his coal where it had been stored by the Marshal, and was compelled to pay $1 the expenses of hauling and storing the coal in order to go. possession of it.

The District Court gave a decree in favor of the libelant for the full amount of freight, and the claimant appealed to this court.

NELSON, C. J.—This is a libel for freight of coal from Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, in the barge *Irland Belle*, to the City of New-York.

The barge arrived in due time at Cross' Dock, in Brooklyn, and the master reported to the house designated by the purchaser, and substituted consignee of the cargo of coal, and offered to discharge it on payment of the freight, which was refused. A good deal of delay occurred, the master being referred to different persons who had been concerned in the purchase, and, finally, refusing to postpone the discharge of his vessel longer, libeled the coal for the freight money. We think he had fully performed his part of the contract in the bill of lading, and that the consignee and purchaser was in fault, and a decree of condemnation properly rendered in the court below.

There is no question as to the amount of freight or damages. Several questions were discussed on the argument of the case, which we think not raised or warranted by the facts in the case, and therefore are not noticed.

Decree affirmed.

For libelant, Judge Whiting. For claimant and appellant, Mr. Benedict.

The Strong Divorce Suit—The Trial to Come on at the Ensuing June Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 31.

Before Justice Garvin.

Peter R. Strong vs. *Mary E. Strong.*—A motion was made in this action, yesterday morning, before Justice GARVIN, at Special Term, to resettle the issues involved herein, and to set aside the order settling such issues, made in October last; these are the issues raised by the pleading previous to the putting in of the supplemental answer by the defendant. After hearing counsel for both parties, the motion was denied, and the cause ordered to be placed on the day calendar for next Monday, before Chief Justice ROBERTSON, for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, June 1—P. M.

The Fast Day has been kept closed to all business down town. The Banks, Treasury Office, Custom-House and Stock Exchange were not opened at all. The Post-Office opened until noon for the distribution of the foreign mails by the *Persia*, and the morning mails from the interior.

The advices by the *Persia* are to Sunday, May 21, from Queenstown. Cotton and Breadstuffs were firm, and United States 5-20s steady, at about the previous quotation of 64 ₰ cent. There had been no later arrival from New-York to influence the market to the close of business on Saturday, May 20. The next day the *Africa*, from Boston, arrived out with New-York telegrams to Thursday, May 11, which would announce the first great fall of Gold in this market below 140 ₰ cent. The *Africa*, indeed, carried out the very lowest sales on Wednesday night, May 10, below 130 ₰ cent., with a subsequent partial rally to 132@131½ ₰ cent. There had been a partial panic in Mexican Bonds in London on the absurd rumors from this side of United States intervention.

The *Evening Post*, from some cause to the public unknown, is seldom, if ever, pleased with the financial conduct of the National Administration. Mr. CHASE blundered, Mr. FESSENDEN was a failure, and now Mr. MCCULLOCH blunders. Worst of all, Congress blunders in not giving the country absolute Free Trade. Even the restoration of the ad valorem Tariff of 1846 would fail to satisfy this last theory of our unhappy neighbor. Of course, he does not stop to explain how the Gold Interest, pledged to be paid on our Funded Debt out of the Gold revenues of the Custom House, could be otherwise provided for. He is simply for Free Trade with all the world, old and new, come what may to the Public Credit. It were useless *now* to discuss this point with him. Free Trade is not the order of the day, nor is it likely soon to become a living issue. Equally superfluous would be a defence of the *Greenback* policy of Mr. CHASE, and the Congress of 1862, which gave it life and vitality. Our three years' battles have since been fought, and triumphantly carried with *Greenbacks*. The country feels that the struggle could not have been carried on, without ten-fold embarrassment, to its successful issue, without them; and even with them, the result was often doubted by such friendly financial authorities as the *Post*, and distrusted to the extent of pronouncing the war itself a failure, by its more malevolent, but scarcely more mischievous neighbors of the Peace Democracy. Nor does the short but upright and conscientique administration of Mr. FESSENDEN require vindication at this day, any more than Mr. FESSENDEN himself, in the midst of his trying duties, looked for ordinary courtesy and justice from the *Evening Post*.

But about a fortnight since it was said by the *Post* that Mr. MCCULLOCH had committed a "financial blunder" in his Third Series of the 7.30 Popular Loan. The blunder was understood to be the reservation to the Government of paying 6 ₰ cent. in Gold, in place of 7.30 in Currency. Its predicted consequence was understood to be that he would not get the Money on these terms, and ought to have gone on with the unconditional rate of 7.30, which was bringing in the Money faster than the Government required it, and was thus threatening to distress the Money market and embarrass the general business interests of the country. Such, however, it is *now* said by the *Post* writer, was not his meaning. It was from no

"Apprehension that he (Mr. McC.) will fail to get the money he is asking for, but from the inherent wrongfulness and danger of vesting in the hands of one person an extraordinary power, which may be applied to purposes of individual or party ambition as readily as it may be used for the public benefit."

This extraordinary power is subsequently defined to be the "option," which is reserved under the express authority and direction of the Loan Act of June 30, 1864, to pay no more than 6 ₰ cent. in Gold, and no more than 7.30 in Currency. The option is no more reserved to Mr. MCCULLOCH personally than to the writer for the *Post*. It is reserved to the Government alone, and the right to change the rate of interest could no more be arbitrarily exercised, or in any sense "to purposes of individual or party ambition," by Mr. MCCULLOCH or his successor, than he could pervert any other official duty under the Acts of Congress to such object.

The *Post* writer admits that there are very many such "options" in our Public Loans. He even asserts there are "between forty and fifty" such, (though this is simply a perversion of the meaning of the term,) for only one of which it would seem Mr. MCCULLOCH is responsible. "Contingencies" there may be to a large, though not excessive number under the circumstances of a War involving nearly three thousand millions of debt, in our various Loans. But all these are of Congressional creation and authority. Of the Funded Stocks of the United States, there are only two classes in respect to the rate of interest, both being pledged, (as well as the principal) to be paid in gold. These Stocks are $1,100,000 in the total. They bear either five or six per cent. per annum—most of them six. There is no 7 ₰ cent. stock—no 7½ ₰ cent. stock—as asserted by this writer, and no stock convertible into another class of stocks. The right of redemption runs to different dates; necessarily so, until the whole can be consolidated into a single 4 or 5 ₰ cent. stock, which is not practicable for many years to come, except by the purchase or voluntary surrender of the long-date stocks. There is no reserved right or "option" of redemption in anything but Gold and Silver. The 5-20s can be paid off any time after five years from their respective dates, and will be so paid off if the Gold and Silver can be had on better terms. And this is no individual "option" of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is made an official duty, of the highest nature, to save 1 or 2 ₰ cent. per annum on the Funded Stocks of the government, as soon as the right or privilege of redemption has accrued by lapse of time, and the money can be reborrowed in Gold or otherwise raised by taxation or voluntary contribution, at such lower cost to the government.

Finally, the *Post* writer underrates the intelligence of the public as to the supposed complication, or want of organization, in our Public Debt. This is not surprising, however, seeing that he falls himself into several gross mistakes in his catalogue of "options and contingencies." He is evidently not the "one man" to keep the rates and dates "calculated up," even if he were to give his "whole time to it," without a much closer study of the whole subject, which he he so frequently adopts as the text or head-line of his leaders against the Secretary of the Treasury.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN."

Full Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for others or resale.

All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received. Four per cent. allowed on deposits and daily balances which may be drawn for without notice.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Wednesday, May 31, 1865, 2 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Koster, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—19.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty, Leavy—2.

Councilman Stacom called up General Order number one hundred and sixty-five, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Hayes, Koster, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.

Negative—Councilman Patterson, Lent—2.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Councilman Russell called up General Order Number one hundred and eighty-five, being an ordinance of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. A public fund or stock is hereby created, for an amount, the annual interest of which shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and shall be issued by the Comptroller of the City of New-York from time to time, in such amounts as shall be required by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, subject to the following conditions: Said stock or fund shall be designated and known as the "Central Park Improvement Fund," the interest on which shall be payable quarter-yearly, and shall be redeemable in thirty years from the day on which the same is created. But not more than three hundred thousand dollars of said stock shall be issued till the further order of the Common Council.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for ten days for proposals for the said fund or stock, but no proposal shall be received for less than the par value of a single share.

SEC. 3. The said fund or stock shares shall be divided into shares of the nominal or par value of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. Such proposals shall not be opened until the day designated for the opening thereof in the advertisement therefor; and on and after the expiration of said ten days, the Comptroller shall determine which and what proportion of said proposals shall be accepted; and shall issue certificates in form as near may be, of the certificates issued for the water stock of the City of New-York, for the amount so accepted, and to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations, whose proposals shall have been accepted.

SEC. 5. The Comptroller shall receive all moneys payable for and upon said fund or stock, and shall deposit the same in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An Act for the improvement, maintenance, regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York, and to provide additional means therefor," passed February tenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Hayes, Koster, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.

Negative—Councilman Hagerty—1.

Councilman Keenan moved that when the board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday, the fifth proximo, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Councilman Koster called up General Order number one hundred and sixty-three, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Kerrigan for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, being in payment of extra services to committees of the Board of Aldermen as Assistant Messenger, from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to May the first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and charge the same to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilmen Leavy, Green, Lent—3.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Sixty-first-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—20.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Joyce called up General Order number one hundred and seventy-six, being a report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Tenth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fifth

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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The New-York Weekly Times,

containing a full report of the Trial of the Assassins at Washington, may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Accompanying this issue is a supplementary sheet of four pages, exclusively devoted to a report of the

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DOT; or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF SATAN.

WALLACK'S—LEAP YEAR; OR, THE LADIES' PRIVILEGE.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

MILTON GALLERY—No. 546 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Troops are being rapidly started homeward from Washington. A number of Western regiments left yesterday morning. The Sanitary Commission is doing excellent work in distributing fresh vegetables among the men in camp, and a still better work in assisting soldiers in setting their accounts and saving them from the wiles of sharpers.

After a political meeting a few evenings since in St. Louis, a great crowd called upon Gen. SHERIDAN, who had just arrived in the city. They serenaded him, and, of course, insisted on a speech, and this is all they got: "I am very much obliged to you for your kind reception. You all know I never make speeches. I thank you very kindly indeed. Good night."

BENJAMIN HOPPIN, one of the wealthiest and most influential men in Providence, R. I., died on Saturday, aged 68 years. He leaves a wife and four sons, among them Ex-Gov. HOPPIN and Rev. JAMES M. HOPPIN, professor in the Yale Theological School.

It is thought that the trial of the alleged assassins is near its close. The testimony will probably be all in this week, and then come the arguments of counsel, which will be submitted in writing. Mr. JOHNSON has prepared a protest against the jurisdiction of the commission.

A note from Dlr. CYRUS W. FIELD, dated London, May 17, 1865, says: "We have now over 2,200 nautical miles of cable completed, and everything is going on well, and we expect to sail the last of June or early in July."

There have been 326,000 soldiers entertained at the celebrated cooper-shop refreshment saloon in Philadelphia, since its establishment in 1861.

JEFF. DAVIS reached Washington on Wednesday night from Fortress Monroe. He is confined on board a monitor in the Potomac.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived in town yesterday morning by the night train. He is stopping at the residence of JAS. SCOTT, Esq., No. 64 East Twenty-third-street. The General visited Central Park yesterday afternoon, and Niblo's Garden last night. At both places his presence caused commotion.

BEN. WOOD announces his withdrawal from the editorial control of the *News*, although he retains the proprietorship of the paper.

REV. W. H. MILBURN'S lecture on "The Future of the Republic," at Irving Hall last evening, was well attended and heard with applause.

The Great Question of Our Cotton Prospects.

Now that the entire Southern country is actually and completely pacified, and the whole of the vast planting region, from the Roanoke to the Rio Grande, is free for business and open to the commerce from which it has been shut out for four years, the cotton question, suddenly looms up in new and practical importance.

There are two main questions of immediate interest: First, as to the amount of marketable cotton now in the Southern States; second, as to the facilities for getting it from the interior to the seaports and thence to the markets of the world. There are other points of importance, such as the probable price it will command, the amount of the staple that can be immediately absorbed by Europe, the influence of the export on commercial exchanges, on our finances and industries, the effect of slavery-abolition on the future growth of cotton, etc. But these latter are speculative questions, and their solution must be left to the future.

In reference to the amount of marketable cotton that there is at present in the great tier of cotton-growing States, estimates greatly vary—ranging from a million and a half to four millions of bales. We have examined the estimates, and the data on which the estimates are based, as given in the circulars of the best informed houses in Liverpool and Manchester, as well as in New-York and New-Orleans; we have compared these with reports furnished by correspondents and agents who have recently penetrated the interior of the Carolinas and Georgia, as well as the five Cotton States of the Gulf; we have taken the known facts as to the amount on hand in the South at the commencement of the blockade, and have obtained information as to the amount raised during the years of the rebellion, the amount burned (very small,) and the quantity that has got out by running the blockade and at Matamoras (the latter item being definitely ascertained;) and we have compared the opposing estimates of Southern planters and Northern spinners.

From all these, and still other sources of recent information, we have come to the conclusion—to give all the grounds of which would occupy too much space—that the estimate of a million and a half bales may be quite *doubled* in fact, and that the estimate of four millions of bales leaves out of view certain modifying circumstances, which will subtract say a million from that grand total. To be direct, we are inclined to consider as most reliable the intelligent estimate which puts the amount of cotton stored and scattered at this time, throughout the Southern States, including Texas, in the vicinity of three millions of bales (of course, but a fraction of it being baled.) And we may remark that many of the parties who have heretofore made low estimates have, within a very short time, been compelled to change their opinions, and come to a conclusion very near to what we have suggested above, by the reports that are reaching this city from agents who are exploring Central Carolina and Georgia, and the country bordering on the Alabama, the Tombigbee, the Yazoo, the Red and other Southern rivers.

The commercial facilities of getting the staple into merchantable condition, and getting it forward to market, are not difficult to estimate. If the trade were perfectly free, difficulties would very soon entirely disappear. As it is, we do not imagine that any existing obstacle will long prove a serious drawback. The planters and holders are known to be now everywhere anxious to sell. The labor requisite for ginning, baling and transporting can be obtained as usual, since the blacks, with judicious management and small remuneration, are found ready to work as they have been accustomed. Of bagging, rope, etc., there is abundance being taken, at this moment, to every part of the South. As to the facilities of actual transport by railroads and steamboats, there will be some difficulty, for a time, at least, as applied to a part of the cotton and to some of the great lines of intercourse. But it will be very much less than those accustomed to contemplating the destruction by the war may imagine. In Texas, for example, there will be no difficulty whatever. Everything there is as usual; and there is undoubtedly a heavy amount of cotton all ready there for shipment, which we may be sure will now be very promptly shipped. The cotton in the Red River country and up the Yazoo and in Southern Arkansas will follow its usual line of movement by the rivers to New-Orleans, and the great fleets of boats on the Northwestern waters will now find profitable enterprise. In Mississippi, the Central Railroad was much damaged by the military operations of 1863; but we have learned during the war with what facilities railroads, militarily destroyed, can again be put in running order. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad has been but slightly damaged, and will be in operation presently. The great river system of the cotton State of Alabama is already penetrated in all its parts by our steamboats, and not one of them has been molested. SHERMAN did immense damage in Northern Georgia, but the cotton-growing or Southern part of the State has never been burt.

Taking all these things into consideration, the prospects are that we shall have a great and an early supply of cotton. The whole of an active Summer would not, under existing circumstances, suffice to bring out all of the staple that is now merchantable or can quickly be made merchantable in the South; but a proportion at least of that which is within a hundred miles of Savannah, of that which is within two hundred miles of Mobile, and of that up the Red and Yazoo Rivers ought to be, and probably will be, on the high seas before the close of the current month. Its invigorating effects upon the national industry, the national finances and the public prospects will soon make themselves felt.

The New Cry of Wendell Phillips.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in a speech at the Cooper Institute, last December, said that he "would rather accept the ballot for the negro from the hands of JEFFERSON DAVIS, than serfdom from ABRAHAM LINCOLN." That meant, if it meant anything, that he would rather have the rebellion succeed if it brought the ballot to the negro, than to have the Union succeed with the negro still left in an inferior condition. He has now delivered a speech in Boston, in which he says that if the negro is not allowed to vote in the Southern States, the war will be proved to have been a gigantic robbery of property and life, and that a "party which would go for a repudiation of the entire war debt would have his voice and vote until God called him home." His cry, last December, was "negro suffrage or no Union;" now it is "negro suffrage or repudiation." He changes his cry, we suppose, because disunion is no longer a possibility, and therefore can no longer be made an alternative.

Now, it is an open question whether the government should or should not attempt to secure suffrage to the Southern blacks. The best men may differ about it.

On the one hand are the strong arguments that the blacks have entitled themselves to the ballot by having done all that they could do for the national cause, when their masters were all recreant—that their voting would secure the national authority in the South, while it is uncertain whether the loyalty of the whites can be depended upon—and that their voting is needful for their own protection, it being probable that without it they would be the victims of unequal laws which would make their condition little, if any, better than their former bondage.

On the other hand, it is strongly maintained that the black millions of the South do not possess, and in this generation, at least, cannot acquire the intelligence necessary to the right use of the franchise, and that the admission of such an enormous amount of animal ignorance into our body politic might produce evil immeasurable and irremediable. The still more formidable objection is urged that negro suffrage cannot be forced upon the Southern States against their will, except by military authority, and on the assumption that their State rights no longer exist, which implies that the secession ordinances were not nullities, but had a legal effect, and that the South was foreign territory, now made ours by conquest, or by an amendment of the Federal Constitution, conferring upon the Federal Government the right to prescribe the qualifications of voters, which amendment the requisite three-fourths of the States never would adopt, and which they never could adopt, without suicidally putting an end to their State life, and transforming our whole civil system from a *Union* into an absolute *consolidation*.

Whatever is the true and wise side of this question, it is certain that the position of WENDELL PHILLIPS is false and foolish. It is alike ridiculous and wicked to undertake to propagate an opinion by the threat of a crime. When Mr. PHILLIPS says that if the government and the people do not accept his doctrine he will turn scoundrel and join a party of scoundrels, he does his doctrine the very worst injury possible. The odium of his menace attaches, by an inevitable law of association, to the object for which it is made. Men turn away with disgust and derision. But the threat is worse than a blunder; it is a crime. It violates not simply common sense but the moral sense. When Mr. PHILLIPS gave out his word, "Negro suffrage or no Union," we were not at all surprised, for he had already been an outspoken disunionist for twenty years of his life. It was simply a modification of his old cry, "No slavery or no Union. It was a monstrous political error, but yet was in keeping with all of his old theories of civil allegiance, and might exist with earnest moral convictions. But we know not how to reconcile repudiation with any kind of moral principle. Repudiation is a cheating of public creditors out of their just dues. It is a violation of a bond contracted under the most solemn faith of a nation. The government which commits it makes itself guilty of robbery and perfidy. Nothing can justify it. Nor can anything justify the man who shall try to force the government into it, on any pretence, or in any contingency. The obligation of the government to its creditors is absolute. The obligation of the citizen to hold the government to its duty is just as absolute. It is extraordinary that such a man as WENDELL PHILLIPS should forget this or discard it. We are loth to impute this to willful moral perversity. Our only explanation is, that it comes from that dimness of the general perceptions which an intense and unceasing attention to a single idea is apt to induce. However this vagary is to be accounted for, it is certain to be scouted. The American people will never make their government infamous, or be moved to accept any dogma or party by any threats to that end.

The London Press on the New-York Times.

The London *Saturday Review* is seriously out of temper with the New-York TIMES. It gives it credit for being the representative journal of the United States. It regards its exposition of political questions as "orthodox" and "authoritative." It holds the TIMES to be both a "responsible" and a "respectable" journal. But it complains that such a journal should offer insults to Gen. LEE; that it should propose the hanging of DAVIS; and that it should be "malignant in its bearing both to foreign Powers and to domestic enemies." The charge is thus laid:

"The columns of the New-York TIMES, which is the most orthodox and authoritative of the Republican papers, have been for some time principally devoted to arguments for hanging Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and to insults to Gen. LEE. English partisans of the United States have invented a useful scapegoat, or conductor for moral disapprobation, by attributing all American obliquities to the notorious New-York *Herald*, which, indeed, deserves all possible reprobation. It ought not, however, to be forgotten that a more responsible and respectable journal has been equally malignant in its bearing, both to foreign Powers and to domestic enemies. Mr. RAYMOND, who is editor and proprietor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, was the chosen representative of the whole Republican party as Chairman of the Baltimore Convention, which nominated Mr. LINCOLN for reelection. There is no reason to suppose that he has lost the confidence of his political allies, when his paper dwells, day after day, on the gallows which is to be erected for Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and when it denounces Gen. LEE as an insolent Virginian, a liar, a pardoned traitor, or advises the government to reconsider the question how far the capitulation is binding."

The insults offered to LEE in these columns have lain solely, we believe, in a fair and impartial estimate of his conduct as a citizen of the United States, who deserted his flag while holding a military position of high rank, in the very crisis of national peril. If the term "liar" was ever applied to such an officer in these columns, in connection with his desertion, it may be proper to say that a fitter word might have been used. LEE had taken an official oath of fealty which he deliberately broke, under circumstances which aggravated the crime a thousand fold. The proper designation for such an offender may be left to the London reviewer.

The hanging of DAVIS is a matter for the executors of the law, and we have held it so. The extent and *grade* of his crime may certainly be dwelt on in the public press, without laying the press open to any charge of malignity. And as to the bearing of the TIMES toward foreign Powers, it is the boldest sort of impudence for a journal like the *Saturday Review* to affect indignation over the temper which has marked the discussion of international questions in these columns. That sheet has been used during the war as the vehicle for more rebel abuse of the United States than found acceptance in all the other "sympathizing" journals of Europe put together. In these columns, the "malignity" has consisted solely in exposing the hollowness of that British and French *neutrality* which legalized piracy in the interest of our domestic enemies, and placed our government on a level with the band of cut-throats and conspirators now in durance for their crimes, or prowling about in Europe—perpetual outlaws from their country.

"YOUNG IRELAND" AT COURT.—The London *Times* devotes a large portion of its space to the extolment of a speech delivered at Wexford (Ireland) by Mr. T. D. M'GEE, a high commissioner from Canada to the Dublin Exhibition. Mr. M'GEE, being at present a sworn adviser of the Crown in the colonies, and on the high road to the Privy Council, naturally speaks like a man who knows on which side his bread is buttered. Having renounced "democracy" and "republicanism, Mr. M'GEE deems it well to give no lukewarm or hesitating support to his new set of principles. He is a monarchist henceforth against all comers. He expresses a genuine contempt for every Irishman who is not a monarchist, and this is the comparison between his countrymen in the bordering colonies and his countrymen in the United States, which is put into his mouth by the London *Times*, May 19:

"Mr. M'GEE declares that the four hundred thousand Irish who dwell in Canada have more worth, character, and influence than the millions of Irish in the United States. They hold a middle position between the Irish of the Old World and of the New. They have uncoiled at the electric touch of property; they are sharpened by the keen air of the New World; but they are unspoilt Irish still, and have lost little of their nationality."

This is very fair for a new convert—"unspoilt Irishman"—under the British flag; "spoilt Irishman" in the United States. It is, doubtless, a source of great self-satisfaction to Mr. M'GEE to think that he escaped from this country before he was "spoilt" himself. And it must also be altogether gratifying to the courtly circles in which he is moving, to find that even one Irishman out of so many millions managed to escape contamination in the United States. It is well for the London journals to make the most they can of their convert while they have him. He is used to moving. He might leave them some day, and fall back among the "spoilt Irishmen" of the United States, unless he is well taken care of. How would the London *Times* bear that affliction?

FLATTERING PROSPECTS FOR ITALY.—The most supple and convenient instrument of French Imperialism since the death of the Duke DE MORNY is the Duke DE PERSIGNY. At the head of the police his services were often invaluable whenever the freedom of opinion or of election had to be curbed. It seems, however, from the latest Paris news that PERSIGNY is to appear in a new *rôle*—one altogether outside of his old official character. He has, in short, turned author, like his imperial master; modern instead of ancient Rome being his theme. He predicts the perfect liberation and unity of Italy, as the certain result of French intervention. If he could predict as much for the country that supports him as the result of imperialism, he would do more to earn his wages. PERSIGNY'S plan for Italy is to perfect the reconciliation between the Papacy and VICTOR EMMANUEL, and then set on foot a scheme for the purchase of Venetia. France, of course, would take stock, as she has done in Mexico. And to France, of course, would belong the glory, besides a few mortgages, probably, on convenient provinces. The Napoleonic ideas are too valuable to be distributed gratis.

NATIONAL FAST.—No national day of fasting, we believe, has ever been more generally, or more solemnly, or more discreetly observed than yesterday. There were in this city—as there naturally would be in other great cities—large numbers of holiday-makers, who neglected to join the multitude of worshipers. But there were no boisterous merry-makings. All the churches and places of worship, Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish, were well attended. And the prevailing tone of the public exercises was generally in excellent harmony with the saddening events of which the fast was a recognition. An incident in the solemnities of the day deserves emphatic mention. The rebel prisoners (rank and file) on Hart's Island made special interest with the military authorities to be permitted the privilege of joining in the religious observances. And—the request being granted—the poor delinquents mustered to the number of twenty-five hundred, and reverently took part in the solemnities of the appointed worship. The act may well help to obliterate the record of many public misdeeds.

"Only a Poor Old Man."

That unfortunate old man, FOOTE, of Tennessee, fails utterly to find that repose in some "sequestered spot" which he set out from Richmond, six months ago, to search for. From Richmond to Washington, thence beyond the seas to London and Paris, thence back across the stormy main to New-York, thence northward to Montreal—over half a world has the "old man rampant" wearily pursued his purpose, but only, at each successive place, to discover its vanity. In Montreal, he had hardly got himself located in a "private boarding-house, a mile from either of the great hotels," where he desired to "live in the greatest seclusion," and "devote his hours exclusively to meditation and literary pursuits," before he felt compelled to publish a long and painfully rhetorical defence against the assaults of his enemies. These enemies had circulated that FOOTE was "shunned alike by Southerner and Yankee," had published him as the "Benedict Arnold of the South," and had not scrupled to designate him as "Hangman FOOTE." As to his being a shunned man, he was not aware of it; as to his being an Arnold, he denies it; but as to the infliction of the epithet "Hangman," he woefully confesses the justice and terrible character of the punishment. These are his words:

"The epithet of 'Hangman FOOTE,' which you have thought proper to apply to me, I confess is not at all new. I received the appellation fifteen years ago, because of a very *foolish and inconsiderate speech* which I made in the United States Senate, in response to a very courteous and eloquent one delivered by Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, in denunciation of the system of negro slavery in the South. I confess that I was so unparliamentary as to say on that occasion that he deserved to be hanged for using such language as he then uttered. Indeed, I may, in reply, have employed language of a directly menacing character. Let me declare to you now, though in all frankness, that I was heartily ashamed of having used such language immediately after I had done so, and that I seized an early opportunity of making formal atonement for my fault, in open Senate, and in the hearing of the country, which formal atonement was repeated on more than one occasion. Still I must confess that I can scarcely blame any one for applying to me an epithet which, it is evident, I did so much to justify; and if you and other controllers of the public press still think that the offence which I committed on the occasion referred to is really of an inexpiable nature, I will have, with as good a grace as practicable, to submit to wear this terrible shirt of Nessus for the remainder of my life."

From what Mr. FOOTE says, it is evident that he will soon have to leave Canada—that is, if he considers it worth while to pursue any further or longer the search for a sequestered spot, where he will be beyond the troubles and taxes that have always embittered his existence. We discern in this letter, however, as in Mr. FOOTE'S entire career, a condition of mind to which he would do well to give attention before resuming the pilgrim's staff. He belongs to that order of intellect whose characteristic is entire *unlikeness* of opinion, purpose and method. He has no deliberate, consistent, final aim, no definite course, no stable foundation. Only a few months ago, after having been in the South a bitter foe of the Union, he proclaimed himself in the North eager for reunion; only a few weeks since in this city claiming credit for his services in exposing the Confederate despotism and breaking down the Confederacy, now, when in Canada, he says: "I sternly and indignantly deny that I ever did, either by word or deed, do anything calculated to injure or to enfeeble the cause of the South, or to bring upon that cause undeserved odium or reproach." It is evident that Mr. FOOTE has not made up his mind which side is right, or whether both sides are not equally right and all sides wrong. In this state of things, it is needless for him to search after sequestered spots for his weary head. The trouble in his case, as in plenty of others, is not in the world but in himself; and the old man, in his woes, need go to no higher authority than Satan to learn the profoundly wise philosophy that

"The mind is its own place,
And in itself can make a hell of heaven, or heaven of hell."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 1.

THE WARNING TO SOLDIERS CONCERNING THE SET-OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY.

The day of humiliation and prayer was very generally observed here. Business was entirely suspended, the departments all closed, and the city presented the appearance of a very hot Sunday. Appropriate services were held at the various churches, and the attendance, particularly of the military, was large. The mourning emblems have nearly all been removed, but the progress of the trial keeps the assassination and its incidents still uppermost in the public mind. The President, accompanied by his private Secretaries, attended divine service at the church of Rev. Mr. BUTLER Lutheran, an earnestly loyal clergyman, who was driven from his pastoral charge at the South during the war, and who now preaches the true gospel here.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The dispatch published in yesterday's TIMES, warning soldiers to beware of sharpers who call themselves claim agents, has produced a commotion among that class to which the telegram specially pointed, and some of the claim-agent fraternity war wroth over it more than is comfortable for such hot weather as this. Since sending that dispatch, we have been informed by the Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, that the evils which we suggested as besetting the soldier, have been some time known to the commission, and the Directory has taken steps to place the means at the control of soldiers and officers to get their accounts settled promptly and free of cost. If application be made to the officers of the commission, the information he desires relative to the settlement of his claims, and where attention will be given to the preparation of papers for and collection of pensions, will be freely furnished. No soldier need pay a dollar out of his pocket, nor is it necessary that the widow or heir of a soldier who died in service shall pay a cent to obtain the money due them. The most competent men in Washington are engaged for this purpose by the Sanitary Commission, and it should be borne in mind that the officers in the Quartermaster's, Ordinance, and other departments give every facility in their power to assist the officers of the commission in expediting the settlement of accounts. The New-York State Agency also gives gratuitous attention to the collection of claims of soldiers from that State, and it is expected that the Governors of the other States will follow the example of Gov. FENTON, and direct their State Agents to collect the claims of soldiers from their several States gratuitously.

GARROTING.

Garroting has been a frequent occurrence here at night. Six cases are reported as occurring last night. Except Pennsylvania-avenue the streets are as dark as Egypt after 9 or 10 o'clock, and the garroters are thus afforded the best of facilities for prosecuting their murderous work.

OPERATIONS OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The troops gathered around Washington are daily receiving large benefits at the hands of the Sanitary Commission. It had been supposed that the work of issuing sanitary supplies had nearly terminated, whereas the demands upon the commission just now are very large, growing out of the partially disorganized condition of army arrangements incident to this temporary massing of some two hundred thousand men, preparatory to mustering out, but whose ten days' waiting is unavoidably extended over some weeks, while muster-out rolls are being perfected. Meantime the Sanitary Commission is issuing fresh vegetables by hundreds of barrels daily to check the scorbutic tendency which is now showing itself among a large portion of the army, and with judicious, but liberal, hand the commission is also meeting special demands for clothing and hospital supplies, which may not be otherwise provided for. We understand that the Sanitary Commission has a large force of relief agents stationed with the several army corps, and are doing beneficent and constantly enlarging work. The commission is increasing this supply daily, and is also supplying under-clothing, stationery, etc., in large quantities.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The troops are leaving for their homes quietly but rapidly. Two more brigades of the Fifteenth Corps left by rail this morning for Louisville via Wheeling. As the troops passed through Pennsylvania-avenue at an early hour, they gave vent to their joyful feelings by giving their battle cheer, in their peculiar hearty Western way. The brigade bands played appropriate tunes, and the whole scene was touchingly significant of the end of the great war. The One Hundred and Eighty-ninth New-York Regiment left for home to-day, and the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth New-York leaves to-morrow. In addition, numerous squads of men from veteranized regiments, whose terms expire within the time prescribed by the recent order, are daily being mustered out and sent to the State rendezvous for pay. Large numbers of convalescents, hospital attendants and Quartermaster's employes are daily being sent off, and the supply of laboring men at the North will be soon largely increased.

GEN. THOMAS IN TOWN.

Major-Gen. THOMAS and a part of his staff arrived here to-day. They come by invitation of the President, and have not been here before, although their arrival has been announced several times.

AN EDITOR INDICTED FOR FRAUD.

Four bills of indictment for frauds upon the Treasury have been found by the Grand Jury of this District against LYMAN D. STICKNEY, formerly editor of the Memphis *Enquirer*, a Bell and Everett paper in Tennessee, and now TAX Commissioner for the State of Florida. Several other appointments, made for a certain political purpose, by a certain influence which was designed for the Baltimore Convention of last year, are being thoroughly overhauled, with a prospect of like results.

THE DELEGATION FROM ALABAMA.

The Alabama delegation, consisting of Messrs. J. C. Bradley, L. E. Parsons, M. J. Saffold, L. Owen, J. Birney, J. W. Hibb, J. M. Sutherlin and A. Roberts, arrived here last evening, but have not yet seen the President. Their scheme for the reassembling of the rebel Alabama Legislature has already vanished into thin air.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 1.

THE DAY OF HUMILIATION.

The public offices and all places of business were closed to-day. A Sabbath quiet prevailed, and the churches were well attended. President JOHNSON attended the Rev. J. G. BUTLER'S Lutheran Church. The pastor preached from the 94th Psalm, 20th verse: "Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship by law?" The discourse was a review of the attempt by the rebels to establish an iniquitous government, which attempt was the legitimate cause of the act which caused our mourning to-day; and he thanked God that it had signally failed of its anticipated effect.

THE TRIAL.

As but few witnesses remain to be examined, it is supposed that all the testimony in the conspiracy cases will be closed this week, and several days of the next will be consumed in the arguments, which are to be in writing. Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON has prepared a long protest denying the jurisdiction of the military commission to try the accused.

Troops Homeward Bound.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 1.

A considerable number of troops passed through here to-day for home. The Nineteenth Connecticut, the Twentieth Michigan, the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania, the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, the Second Battery, and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York from Fort Delaware also passed through for Washington.

The Philadelphia Cooper-Shop.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 1.

Since the organization of the Cooper-Shop Refreshment Saloon, in this city, in 1861, there have been entertained 826,000 soldiers, passing through this city to the seat of war, at an expense of $54,000. This noble institution, together with the Union Volunteer Saloon, have been entirely supported by the contributions of the people of Philadelphia.

Affairs in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 1.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Frankfort, Ky., says an address against Judge BULLITT was adopted yesterday by the Kentucky Legislature. A resolution was introduced in both branches reconsidering the resolution rejecting the constitutional amendment, but it was refused permission to be entered. The vote developed the fact that the cause had gained largely; but not enough to secure the success of the measure.

TENNESSEE.

The Winding Up of the War—Nashville as it Has Been—Resume of Military Operations and Doings of the Various Departments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, May 23, 1865.

No place at present more than Nashville presents stronger proofs of the discontinuance of the war. Time was when at all hours of the day the streets were crowded with Federal soldiers. Now very few blue uniforms are to be seen; but in their place are the men clad in gray. Thousands of rebel soldiers have arrived at and passed through this city during the past two weeks, and the cry is still they come. The mustering officers are busily engaged—not mustering in, but mustering out soldiers. The surgeons are indefatigably at work—not filling up hospitals; but clearing them out. Hospitals, churches, schools and stores, that for the last three years have groaned with the weight of sick and wounded, are now as silent as deserted banqueting halls. Thousands of government employes have been discharged during the past ten days, and clerks without number have been served with notices to quit the premises. All kinds of quartermasters and ordnance stores are being turned over to the proper authorities, and the work of cutting down Uncle Sam's expenses goes bravely on.

A great many of LEE'S soldiers have arrived here on their way to their homes. Very few of JOHNSTON'S have as yet reported. A large number of WHEELER'S DEBRELL'S and VAUGHN'S commands have arrived. All of the formidable organizations known as guerillas, have come in under Gen. THOMAS' late proclamation, including Major DICK MCCANN and his command, Gen. CHENNEWITH and his command, Gen. HUME and his command, nearly all of LYON'S command, Col. DUVALL MCMANEX and his command, and many others. I have talked with several of these officers, and they all converse and otherwise deport themselves like men who intend to do what is right. Some of those who have made themselves notorious by their unmilitary mode of carrying on war, announce themselves satisfied that the war for the destruction of the Union is a failure, and express a determination to go home and behave themselves as good citizens should.

Some of the old secession nuts of this city and county, who have never smelt gunpowder, look blue, and express volumes in their dejected countenances. Their lips hang exceedingly low, but they don't talk with their mouths. Curious to relate, the ladies are shifting (pardon the word) about, and blandly acknowledge that the jig is up.

The crack regiment of this State, which was raised in this city, is expected here in a few days. It left this city nearly four years ago, one thousand strong. It fared terribly at Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and in all the battles upon the Atlanta campaign, and is said to be reduced to forty men. Almost every aristocratic family in this community was represented in this regiment.

The rebel Generals from this city were Cheatham, Rains, Maney, Bate, Zollicoffer, Hyman, Donelson and Anderson. Hyman, and Donelson, and Rains and Zollicoffer are dead—the two latter were killed in battle.

I consider that the war is about concluded, in this section; and as this may be my last letter from Nashville on military matters, I will give you a brief sketch of the various departments as they look now, and as they have looked:

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

An office of Provost-Marshal was established in this city immediately upon the occupation of Nashville by the national army in the month of February, 1862. Col. STANLEY MATTHEWS was the first Provost-Marshal. With the exception of granting passes, very little or no other business was transacted. In a month or two afterward, Col. LEW. CAMPBELL was appointed Provost-Marshal, which office he held until Col. (now General) GILLEM received the appointment. During Gen. GILLEM'S marshalship many improvements and reforms were made. He had a set of books, and everything of material interest was recorded, and all names of persons taking the oath, &c., were inserted therein. Late in the year 1862, at the request of Gen. GILLEM, he was removed, and Col. JOHN MARTIN was appointed in his place. While Col. MARTIN was Provost-Marshal, over ninety thousand persons took the oath of allegiance. At this time the business of Provost-Marshal consisted chiefly in giving passes, filing bonds and duplicate oaths and attending to all prison cases. During the Summer of 1863, Col. MARTIN was made a brigade commander in JEFF. C. DAVIS' Division, and Lieut.-Col. SPAULDING was appointed Provost-Marshal. He was soon after made full Colonel of a Tennessee Regiment, and was succeeded by Col. HORNER, who held the office until June 13, 1864, at which time Capt. HUNTER BROOKS received the appointment. All along occasional improvements have been made, but not until the place was filled by HUNTER BROOKS had the machinery of the office become model; and it is, at the present time, one of the hugest and best conducted concerns developed by the war.

Vice, in its various forms, enjoys alarming latitude in the vicinity of a great army. This is one fact. And in a great city like Nashville, surrounded, as it has been for nearly four years, with exceeding a hundred thousand men, more or less abandoned women will congregate; and no law can remedy this evil. This is another fact. Even stern military modes failed to drive from this city the abandoned women within its precincts. Two years ago, when Gen. ROSECRANS commanded the Army of the Cumberland, the poisonous disease known as venereal raged to such an extent that hundreds of his men were unfit for duty. In the month of July, the General ordered all the abandoned women out of the State, and a whole cargo of unfortunates were shipped North. The boat touched at Louisville, but was ordered away by the authorities. It then attempted to land its freight at Cincinnati, but failed. It anchored in the river a few days, and soon after departed for Nashville, where it subsequently arrived and unloaded, costing the government several thousand dollars. The tenacious ROSECRANS stood aghast. His men were not only being made unfit for service, but a great number of them had been absolutely ruined by their unlawful companionship with lewd women. As the terrible evil could not be annihilated, it was at once resolved to legalize and systematize the avocation of prostitution. It was a bold move, to be sure. Europe has long ago decided that prostitution was an irremediable evil, and in nearly all European cities abandoned woman are licensed characters. Had America long ago followed in this European wake, venereal diseases would not have made such sad havoc with the inhabitants of the Western hemisphere. It was at once resolved, I say, to legalize prostitution. Hospitals for the reception of diseased women were speedily built, examining physicians appointed, &c., &c. Now, in plain words, the result is as follows: That there are no cases of this odious disease in the army at all, contracted here. In Gen. SHERMAN'S army of 100,000 men or more, but one or two cases were known to exist, while in ROSECRANS' army of 50,000 men, there were nearly 1,500 cases. The women are examined once every ten days, paying two dollars for an examining fee and five dollars a month to ply their avocation. This money is appropriated to hospital uses, where the sick of this class are sent, and where proper treatment and comfort await them. The following are the receipts and expenditures in this particular branch of the duties of the Provost-Marshal's office during the past ten months:

Money received from abandoned women...	$5,898 71
Funds expended in Venereal Hospital.....	6,153 94

No pains are spared to make the poor, degraded beings, while in hospital, as comfortable as possible; and it will be seen by the above table that the expenditures exceed the receipts.

The vice of drinking ardent spirits, it must be confessed, is hugely indulged in in the army. The closing of the saloons has been resorted to on many occasions in this city, but it is an actual fact that upon such occasions, more drunken men are to be seen than when the sale of liquor is not contraband. After considerable deliberation between Gen. MILLER and Capt. HUNTER BROOKS, it was deemed not imprudent to allow a certain number of gentlemen to sell liquors, wholesale and retail, by conforming to the following rules: Not to sell to soldiers or government employes any kind of spirituous, vinous or malt liquor, and not

to give away any, and not to sell to officers or citizens while under the influence of or in the least animated by liquor, under a penalty of the confiscation of their stock, and a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment. There are at present fifty-nine wholesale and two hundred and four retail liquor establishments, the proprietors of which pay a certain military tax per month, and swear to obey the above orders in connection with their business. Now the result of this is that a drunken soldier or a drunken officer can rarely be met, while those citizens who are pulled up before the Recorder, (most of whom are Hibernians,) either get drunk at home, or take a swig too often from a bottle which is carried in the pocket. I will add a table of the receipts and expenditures of Capt. BROOKE'S office during the past ten months:

RECEIPTS.

Liquor-dealer's Tax	$32,871 00
From Abandoned Women	5,998 71
Fines and Police Fund	3,818 00
Hack Cards, &c	68 00
From Col. Horner	5,951 13
Total	$48,706 84

EXPENSES.

Venereal Hospital	$6,153 94
Military Detectives	4,571 20
Cash turned over to Capt. Nixy, A. Q. M	17,200 00
To Col. Davidson, as Refugee Fund	6,000 00
Boarding Prisoners in County Jail	3,038 58
Cash to R. Henderson	995 00
Paid B. Curly, by order of Gen. Miller	300 00
M. A. Hoyt, for Scavengering	366 25
Printing Provost Orders and Advertising	737 80
Telegrams	50 90
Incidental Expenses	1,337 74
Total	$49,724 41

It will be seen by the above table that Capt. BROOKE, by the judicious management of his office, during the past ten months, pays all his expenses, such as detectives, hospital, printing, gas, and other incidentals, places in the hands of the disbursing Quartermaster over seventeen thousand dollars, and adds to the refugee fund six thousand dollars, with a balance of nearly eight thousand dollars in bank.

The following is a statistical report of prisoners received, released and forwarded by Capt. HUNTER BROOKE during 10 months ending April 30, 1865:

Federal deserters received	591
Federal deserters forwarded to their regiments	589
Federals under charges received	1,708
Federals released from under charges and forwarded to their regiments	1,596
Federals under sentence received	365
Federals under sentence (terms expired) and returned to regiments	278
Citizen prisoners received	1,063
Citizen prisoners discharged and forwarded North	1,183
Prisoners of war received	17,117
Prisoners of war forwarded for exchange	16,397
Rebel deserters received	4,139
Rebel deserters released and forwarded North	3,963
Total of all classes received	24,991
Total of all classes forwarded and released	23,914

The number of passes which have been issued and the number of persons who have subscribed to the oath of allegiance can hardly be estimated.

Capt. BROOKE was appointed Provost-Marshal about the 15th day of June, 1864. He has been assisted at different times by Capt. JAMES S. BOYD, now in command of the Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. WILLIAM H. BRACKEN, at present Assistant Provost-Marshal-General Department of the Cumberland; Capt. E. L. ANDERSON, Capt. H. H. CUSHING, Capt. E. W. METCALFE and Capt. H. B. AUSTIN. Until recently, Capt. BROOKE has had charge of the military prison, which was a huge thing in itself. He has had in his employ a corps of clerks who have run the business in a straightforward and proper manner, as the citizens of this city and surrounding country can testify. Capt. BROOKE is also the Post Treasurer, and the proceeds arising from taxes on saloons and liquor stores, licenses and fines have been quite large, as the above tables show.

It will be some time, notwithstanding the war seems to be rapidly approaching its end, before the services of Capt. BROOKE can be dispensed with. Some reduction, however, in the number of help has been made, and will continue to be made until the abandonment of the office altogether.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A full description of this department would no doubt be of great interest, but I have only time to say that out of twenty odd hospitals, seventeen have been closed. The field hospital, including the garden, covers two hundred acres, and had miles of buildings, and was built by Capt. IRVIN. Everything connected with our hospitals have been complete. Our hospital trains run to the battle-field; our wounded men were placed upon cots, and not removed therefrom, in many cases, until their full recovery. Glancing at Mr. CORNELIUS' (the government undertaker) cemetery books yesterday, I learn that since the Federal occupation of this city he has buried 13,631 Federal soldiers and government employes, (1,000 of the latter,) who have died from wounds or disease; he has also buried 8,000 rebel soldiers, and 10,000 contrabands and refugees. Mr. CORNELIUS had also interred at Murfreesboro and Stevenson 3,500 Federal soldiers.

Our soldiers have all been decently and carefully interred, with the name of the deceased, number of regiment, &c. A new burial ground is being laid out to be divided into separate State yards for the honored dead. Friends wishing the remains of their dear boys sent home will experience no trouble, except the expense of disinterment and transportation. During the war Mr. CORNELIUS has embalmed and sent home the bodies of 5,000 officers and soldiers. These are sad facts, and I do not care to dwell upon them.

THE TRANSFER BARRACKS.

The new Transfer Barracks must receive attention. It is situated in South Nashville, a few hundred yards off Fort Negley. Col. FOULK, of Pittsburgh, is the officer in charge, which is a sure guarantee that the institution will be run with credit. The barracks were built by that very efficient Quartermaster, Capt. IRVIN. What is known as the executive quarters is separately enclosed and occupies twelve acres of ground. There is the executive building, 160 feet long by 42 wide, which accomodates the officers and men engaged in executive duties. In the same enclosure are two buildings for the duty men, 220 feet long by 28 wide. These buildings are thoroughly equipped, having fine sleeping apartments, offices, kitchens and dining halls, and will accommodate four hundred man.

The grounds containing the barracks consists of twenty-eight acres, enclosed with a six foot fence, with a promenade near the top, with sentry boxes every few yards apart. There are upward of forty buildings in this collection, 200 feet in length, neatly built and whitewashed. The ventilation and water accommodations are complete. There is a hydrant of never failing water in front of each house, constructed on an ingenious plan, the invention and manufacture being Capt. IRVIN'S own. These barracks, on a squeeze, can accommodate 25,00 men.

The dining halls and kitchen of this institution is a model concern. The building is nearly three hundred feet long and eighty wide, with a kitchen in the centre, and dining halls upon each side. Thirty-two hundred men can seat themselves at the table at one time. A railway runs through the centre of this vast "hotel," and a dinner can be cooked and put on the table in just half an hour.

The kitchen is the largest culinary establishment I have ever seen. All the cooking is done by steam. Yet there are fire-places under all the kettles, only for use in case of a detention of steam.

One of the most complete wash-rooms and bath-tubs one can well imagine is attached to this establishment. Four hundred men can wash themselves at one time; while the bath-tub has a capacity of affording thirty men facilities for swimming and bathing at one time..

The water privileges are particularly nice. The water from the city reservoir is thrown into a main cistern thirty-two by eighteen feet, with a depth of eighteen feet. By means of an engine near by the water is sucked from the main cistern by a pump, which at the same time forces the water into three tanks elevated thirty feet above ground, and from which it is conveyed to all parts of the premises.

The grounds are in splendid order. A plank-walk runs in front of all the buildings, and the streets in the inclosure are Macadamized. There is a parade ground in the centre of the lot, where one or more regiments can be put through a drill at the same time. There are no signs of disorder to be seen in the place. All the wood is sawed and split in one place and carried to the quarters every morning. There is also a commissary building attached to this establishment, and many other structures, in fact, of minor importance.

Soldiers going either North or South can be run right up to the grate of the barracks in the cars, as the the railroads all pass within a few yards of the fence.

THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

This is one of the hugest concerns connected with the army; but makes less show and less noise than any other. Only think what an immense pile a million of rations would make; yet a million of rations, just one year ago, was only sufficient to last the army of Gen. SHERMAN four days. The army which fought its way to Atlanta was one hundred and ten thousand strong. The garrisons at Nashville, Huntsville, Chattanooga and Knoxville, and at other important places, and stationed along our railroads, were forty thousand strong. Then comes the teamsters, and servants, and government employes, making a small army of one hundred thousand men. Capts. IRVIN and CRANE, at one time, had over fifty thousand men in their employ. Altogether, this makes a quarter of a million of men, all of whom had to be fed. Therefore a stock of one million of rations lasted Gen. SHERMAN'S army just four days. From the commencement of the Atlanta campaign, three millions of rations every twelve days were drawn from Nashville, and during the entire progress of that campaign, full rations, including fresh beef, were twice a week given to the men. A few hours after the battle of Resaca, a train of thirty cars laden with commissary stores, plunged into town. During the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, a train of cars run down upon the field of action, and the locomotive of the construction train had its smoke-stack knocked off by a rebel shell. The commissary train run daily for three weeks up to within three-quarters of a mile of the rebel forts in front of Atlanta, while many shells intended for the train passed over. Before SHERMAN started on his Savannah campaign, he telegraphed to Col. PORTER to send to Atlanta two millions of marching rations as speedily as possible. The two millions of rations were unloaded at Atlanta in eight days. This department, however, like many others, has had a falling off, and what I have related above are among the things that were.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Ordnance Department in this city was first run by Lieut. CLIFF WHARTON. In the Summer of 1862 Capt. TOWNSEND took charge, and has been in that position ever since. Last year, at this time, Capt. TOWNSEND had 400 men engaged, but has already cut the number down to 126. During the Atlanta campaign twenty-nine millions of musket cartridges were issued, and three hundred thousand rounds of fixed artillery ammunition. The ordnance is partly stored in a huge magazine in South Nashville, and partly in seven buildings in the city. There were at one time three million hundred weight of fixed ammunition and powder stored in buildings right in the heart of the city. Not the slightest accident or loss has ever taken place. The rebel gun factory has been turned over to this department. Capt. TOWNSEND has had 160 pieces of artillery captured in action turned over to him during the past three years. The magazine is 230 feet long and 64 wide.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

The Pay Department is busily engaged paying off discharged soldiers. Major HOLT has long been at the head of this department, and is a worthy officer.

THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

The first engineering that was done in this section was performed by Capt. MORTON, who was killed last Summer in front of Richmond. In the Fall of 1862, after the retrograde movement of BUELL'S army, Fort Negley was commenced, and shortly afterward finished according to its original plan. Capt. MORTON also built Fort Andrew Johnson, upon Capitol Hill, and two stockade and cotton-bale works, called Forts Casino and Confiscation.

After the battle of Stone River, Capt. MORTON accompanied Gen. ROSECRANS South, and the Engineer's Department was turned over to Lieut. (Capt.) OLIO. BURBOUGHS, of Boston. He immediately made improvements in Fort Negley, which is, with one exception, the finest and most formidable work in Tennessee. It is situated a little more than one mile from the heart of the city, between the Nolensville and Franklin pikes, mounts fifteen guns and has a garrison of eight hundred men, and can accommodate a full regiment. This fort will remain undisturbed, and will, no doubt, be garrisoned for some time. It was named in honor of Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY, who commanded the post of Nashville during the memorable blockade.

Fort Morton was commenced by Capt. BURBOUGHS about two years ago, and is being finished by Capt. BARLOW. It is a huge earth-work, just to the right of Fort Negley, and between the Franklin and Granny White Pikes, and will, when completed, mount 18 guns, and sustain a garrison of six hundred men. It was named after Capt. St. CLAIR MORTON, the eminent engineer and soldier. It is rapidly approaching completion, and will probably be held by a small garrison. It is built on the site of Fort Confiscation.

AN ORIGINAL COTTON-BALE WORK.

Fort Andrew Johnson was built in the fall of 1862, and commanded all the approaches from the north and northwest. It was a strong work, and mounted 12 guns. This work was built by Capt. MORTON, and named in honor of our President, who was then military Governor of Tennessee. This fortification has been dismantled, and is being destroyed. A lunette called Fort Browning, after the President's able Private Secretary, has already ceased to exist.

Fort Houston, to the right of Fort Morton, was begun in the Spring of 1863. Capts. BURBOUGHS, WILLETT and BARLOW have all worked upon it. This elevation will merely be put in shape, as it is deemed unnecessary to build it according to the original plan. It is called Fort Houston, after a prominent Union man of this city, upon whose ground it is built. It will mount 46 guns.

Fort Gillem, a strong work built by Gen. GILLEM, is located near the Northwestern Railroad. It mounts twelve guns, and is garrisoned by the Tenth Tennessee Regiment.

A fort at Hyde's Ferry, which commands our extreme right, and built similar to Fort Morton, will hold on to its garrison and fourteen guns for some time yet.

The expense of building these works will, I believe, approximate half a million of dollars, contingent and otherwise. Somewhere in the neighborhood of $300,000 has been paid in cash by the engineer department.

Gen. TOWER, Inspector-General of the military division, is chief in charge of all the fortifications in this vicinity. Capt. BARLOW is resident engineer, and Capt. BURBOUGHS is finishing up old business, paying off old help, &c.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-HOUSE.

This establishment deserves more than a passing notice. What is known as the Government Printing-house, is in reality the old Methodist Book Concern, and is the completest printing-house in the South. Capt. WELLS, of Gen. THOMAS' staff, took charge of this concern on the 1st of August, 1864, and has, in a great measure, made it what it is. The capacity at present, with the addition of two presses which do not belong to the establishment, is 35,000 impressions daily on job work. Since August 1st, the amount of work done is as follows:

Number of impressions	4,276,644
Number of quires of paper used	80,000
Number of quires of blanks furnished	179,908
Average number of hands employed per month	51
Cost to Government	$26,280 44

The average per cent. gained over Chicago, Cincinnati and Nashville, in all branches, is 117.

During the above time there were manufactured 561 large, full-bound blank books, 104 volumes of general orders, and an immense number of quarto and octavo bound books, order files, &c., &c., together with some 26,000 quires of paper ruled.

Mr. J. FRANKE, of Pittsburgh, Penn., is the foreman of the establishment, and deserves great credit, as the office turns out some of the finest work I have ever seen.

THE MILITARY RAILROAD SYSTEM.

I gave the TIMES a detailed sketch of the military railroad system last November, and will only say in this letter that this is by far the immensest concern of the war. There are over two miles and a half of buildings, containing the most improved machinery in the world. During the Atlanta campaign there were in use nearly 1,500 miles of rail, with a rolling stock consisting of 271 locomotives and 8,000 cars. Col. JOHN C. CRANE ran this establishment, and employed 18,000 men, as mechanics, engineers, blacksmiths, conductors, brakemen, unskilled laborers, &c., &c. At that time, the expenses incidant to the running of the military railroads in the Division of the Mississippi, including the purchase of material and the payments of employes, reached the astonishing sum of $2,200,000 a month. Three-fourths of this huge expense has already been curtailed, and over one-half of the men have been discharged. There is a round-house connected with this establishment containing sixty stalls, and one hundred locomotives can be accommodated at one time. The water-tank is a durable structure, cut out of solid rock, 75 feet long, 25 wide and 25 deep. The entire job was performed by colored men. The most prominent buildings are those of the locomotive, machine, car and blacksmiths' departments. Then there are iron and brass foundries, paint, upholstery and carpenter shops, a fine hospital and upward of three hundred lodging houses. There are also a number of store houses, and a freight house nearly eight hundred feet in length. The military still have charge of the roads running North, but it is presumed that they will soon be turned over to the owners.

THE FOURTH CORPS.

This veteran body of heroes had a grand review a few days ago, which passed off with much *éclat*. It is almost 19,000 strong, and has a famous history. I have seen the Fourth Corps in seven great battles myself, and its proud history may be gleaned from my letters during the past three years. Gen. STANLEY commands the corps, and its three divisions are respectively commanded by Gens. WOOD, KIMBALL and ELLIOTT. The following is the congratulatory order of the Commanding-General:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, TENN., May 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 30.—The General commanding the department takes pride in conveying to the Fourth Army Corps the expression of his admiration, excited by their brilliant and martial display at the review of yesterday.

As the battalions of your magnificent corps swept successively before the eye, the coldest heart must have warmed with interest in contemplation of those men, who have passed through the varied and shifting scenes of this great, modern tragedy; who have stemmed with unyielding breasts the rebel tide threatening to ingulph the land-marks of freedom; and who, bearing on their bronzed and furrowed brows the ennobling marks of the years of hardship, suffering and privation, undergone in defence of freedom and the integrity of the Union, could still preserve the light step and wear the cheerful expression of youth.

Though your gay and broidered banners, wrought by dear hands far away, were all shred and war-worn, were they not blessoned on every stripe with words of glory—Shiloh, Spring Hill, Stone River, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville and many other glorious names too numerous to be mentioned in an order like this.

By your prowess and fortitude you have ably done your part in restoring the golden boon of peace and order to your once distracted but now grateful country, and your commander is at length enabled to give you a season of well earned rest.

But, soldiers, while we exult at our victories, let us not be forgetful of those brave, devoted hearts which, pressing in advance, throbbed their last amid the smoke and din of battle; nor withhold our sympathy for the afflicted wife, child, and mother, consigned, far off at home, to lasting, cruel grief.

By command of Major-Gen. THOMAS.
WM. D. WHIPPLE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Fourth is encamped four miles from the city, near the Harding pike. BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

FRED. DOUGLAS ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Vast Gathering at the Cooper Institute.

The Speaker's Views on the Future of His Race.

The announcement that FREDERICK DOUGLASS would deliver an oration on the life, administration and death of President LINCOLN, drew an immense mixed audience, persons of color predominating, to Cooper Institute last evening. Every seat was filled, and several hundred persons were compelled to stand during the exercises. The platform was extended, and was occupied by about one hundred persons, beside a select class of young ladies, who sang several airs during the evening. Dr. TYNG, President ACTON of the Police Department, GEORGE W. BLUNT, and other prominent citizens, occupied seats on the stage.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Mr. JOHN PETERSON.

The Chairman, Mr. RANSOM F. WAKE, read the committee's statement in connection with the refusal of the Common Council Committee to assign colored societies, &c., a place in the funeral procession. The paper denounced the action of the Common Council Committee in unmeasured terms. The document was too long to give it place in our columns.

The chairman introduced the orator of the evening, FREDERICK DOUGLAS, in a few complimentary words. Mr. DOUGLAS was warmly applauded on advancing to the front of the platform. He said that he felt a certain degree of embarrassment in appearing before the audience on this occasion. It was a time when the rarest gifts, the highest eloquence, and the greatest genius the country had produced might fall under the dignity and grandeur of this occasion. It was one of the principal themes which was destined to interest and thrill the hearts of men in the coming ages. If ABRAHAM LINCOLN had died by any ordinary ill by which men are ordinarily removed; if, after a successful life, he had reached the good old age of which his constitution gave promise; if he had lived to see the work he had inaugurated, completed, in a certain degree, his death would have been grand. But ABRAHAM LINCOLN died by the red hand of violence, without warning. He was assassinated—murdered without personal hate—for no man that knew ABRAHAM LINCOLN could hate him. He died because he was the President of the United States, duly elected. For this he was killed—murdered—assassinated. This is the great, all-commanding reason why we pay homage to his memory. For this reason men everywhere pay homage to his memory as a glorious martyr of freedom and human rights. In this view we should consider him. The most the speaker could do in a time like this, when the press, the pulpit and the platform are employed on this one theme, was to give back to the country the thoughts and feelings derived from the country. The speaker was but as the wave of the ocean, deriving his strength from the sea. All over the country men are thinking of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, their martyred President. Statesman, scholars, poets, as never before, are paying tributes to the memory of our martyred President. It was proper, as it was well deserved on his part, and it was beautiful on our part.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Mr. DOUGLASS said that it was well that the colored people should have a voice in these marks of respect to our martyred President. No people as a class have more reason to lament his death and revere his memory than the colored people of the United States. They were the only people prohibited from publicly expressing their regret and sorrow at the death of the President. It was hardly worth while for him to denounce the action of the authorities of New-York in excluding the colored people from the procession, but if he should say anything it would be that it was the most disgraceful and scandalous proceeding ever exhibited by people calling themselves civilized. [Applause.] The speaker inquired, What was ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the colored people? And what was he to them compared to the long line of his predecessors, who were the servile and abject devotees of the slave power? ABRAHAM LINCOLN was unsurpassed by any in his interest for the white man, and was emphatically the black man's President. He was the first of the long line to show any respect to the rights of the black man, or to acknowledge that he had any rights the white man ought to respect. Let the white man do all it is possible to perpetuate his memory, but let the colored people have space for one stone to give some intimation of the great reverence and love the colored people have for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Those love most who receive most. [Applause.] The lecturer said that the most affecting incident he had heard was that of a poor colored woman who was found weeping near the Presidential mansion. When asked why she wept, she replied, "We have lost our Moses." The answer was given, "God will send you another." The woman quickly said, "I know that, but we had him already." [Applause.] The speaker continued and said the colored people believed in ABRAHAM LINCOLN, had loved him even when he smote and wounded them. They thoroughly trusted and believed in him; but it was a blind belief, unsupported by reason. They caught a glance of him in the beginning, and viewed him in the light of his great mission, they trusted as men seldom trust. They would have been pleased if he had confined his reasons to other motives than expediency or military necessity, but they wanted to see the grand fact that slavery was being abolished. They saw good in the fact that he was plucking out the writing of ages—prejudice; they saw three millions made free and given the right to defend their freedom with the rifle and cartridge-box. They saw good in the fact that the power of the rebellion has been ground to powder and blown away as dust before the North wind. They took no captious exception to incidents connected with their transition from slavery to freedom. Mr. DOUGLASS said he would not speak to them as colored men, but as men among men; as fellow-citizens having the same glory in the common interests of the country as other men. From this standpoint the prospect is bright and glorious for the future greatness of the nation. In alluding to the death of Mr. LINCOLN, the speaker said that nothing could have produced greater consternation. Although we had not yet reached land, we might say that we had survived the agony of the fierce and sanguinary rebellion, with a prospect of peace. If we are wise and great, will it be disturbed by the proud and insolent oligarchy of the South? Already the key-note of justice has been sounded; already order has come out of confusion, and the law has become a terror to evil-doers; traitors and assassins—male or female—whether in male or female attire—are to be punished. [Applause.] Slavery has been blotted out and abolished forever, and the negro is to be enfranchised and clothed with all the dignity of the American citizen. [Applause.] The poor whites of the South, who have been looked down upon and oppressed by the slaveholders, are also to be lifted up from their social and political debasement. Henceforth there should be no North, no South, no East, no West in American politics, but it should be a nation of all for all. We shall stand as a power among the nations of the earth. The lecturer pictured a glowing future for our country, and said that in the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN there was a bow of promise. It was perhaps necessary that we should pass through this last ordeal. Mr. DOUGLASS spoke of the hostility of foreign nations to the government, and their doubts of the success of the nation to withstand the ordeal, and said that the oppressed of other lands were stretching forth their hands for freedom, since our success had become evident. In alluding to the cause of the rebellion, Mr. DOUGLASS said that it was beyond human power to have prevented it. It was a part of, and grew out of, fundamental errors in our system. We had reaped what we had sown. We could no more evade this war than we could evade our antecedents. Slavery was the seed of rebellion and assassination. We should learn a lesson from the war, and in the reconstruction of the States, not incorporate, any vestige of slavery in it, to hand down to our children. In our system was a gigantic evil which we had to put away,—peaceably if we could, forcibly if we must. In conclusion Mr. DOUGLASS passed a high eulogium on the independence, integrity, and kindness of Mr. LINCOLN'S character, illustrating his remarks by several anecdotes of his own experience with the late President.

At the close of the lecture Mr. DOUGLASS was warmly applauded.

Concert Saloons and City Immorality.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was with great satisfaction that I read in the daily TIMES of May 23, that the Common Council of our city were desirous of suppressing the concert saloons. This is a move which will meet with general approval from the community, at large. Every honorable and respectable citizen will strenuously uphold our city officials in rooting out from our midst this glaring evil, which, if allowed to continue, or permitted to increase, no one can answer for the consequences upon the morals of the people. Our Mayor and Common Council are as much bound to keep intact public morals, and to shield our escutcheon from the stigma of a lack of public decency, as they are sworn to maintain justice and order. They have religious duties and responsibilities, as well as civil. God demands the former, the people the latter. Three years ago the concert saloons, with their "pretty waiter-girl" system, were brought before our Legislature; it was thought that their prohibition was fully authorized, but it appears that they still exist without molestation or interference, whilst the proprietors take the ground that might makes right, and that no civil authorities can break up their infamous dens of iniquity. At that time I exerted all my influence against such gross wickedness, fully convinced that they had a tendency to place cheap licentiousness and dissipation within the reach of the thoughtless. We are fast becoming reckless of public decency; fast losing a keen sense of public virtue. We rank as one of the worst cities in the world for licentiousness and debauchery; and this is caused from our rulers not restraining by suitable laws, the gross immorality that is so prevalent at the present day. Decided, prompt action, now compels the absolute necessity for the suppression of all public abominations that produce baneful influences, and that are detrimental to the well-being of all citizens and the children of our city. To save the young and uninitiated from ruin and destruction, should be an incentive for our city authorities to use all their power to control everything among us which tends to vice; they alone can achieve any ultimate good by destroying and keeping destroyed these birth-places of gigantic wickedness. May they not now prove recreant to their solemn duty and high responsibilities.

All public places of amusement should be guarded against the entrance of known improper women; the saloons and restaurants visited by respectable ladies, their proprietors be warned that if any prostitute or woman of the town, known to our police as such, is permitted to enter their places of resort, after due notification, that public judgment and exposure will be meted out to them; that husbands and fathers may warn their sons and daughters from entering their precincts.

While I deplore the frailty of my sisters I feel that they should also receive mercy. In guarding public morality, let us not forget public charity, or to extend protection to the erring ones; not failing to recollect they are women—the weaker vessel. I would suggest that proper institutions or asylums should be established and supported by public funds for those who may wish to reform—who are weary of sin and isolation from society. These asylums to be under our city authorities, or City Commissioners, appointed for that special purpose. This is required as a public beneficence, because there is an evident prejudice and dislike existing against these poor unfortunates, in the minds of benevolent Christian people, who prefer other channels for the practice of their charity. The supposition appears to be that they cannot be permanently reformed, therefore it is a waste of time and of labor to attempt their reformation. Our present asylums for their benefit are not possessed of sufficient means to carry out their plans in any extended way, and therefore do not accomplish their desired end to any large extent. It is a charity requiring permanency, funds, and strict government—a charity which would immortalize our city, as being the first to provide for poor, lost women—a charity that will be written down in God's book, by the hand of His Son, who when on earth never turned away from any who sinned.

We have other benevolent institutions maintained by public charity, why should not such a Christ-like beneficence be also supported and established? These asylums should be conducted by worthy, competent persons, who would be able to direct these misguided women, gently lead them back to the paths of rectitude, show them the magnitude of their guilt, and that a pardon full and overflowing will be awarded to them by a gracious Saviour. There will be many fitted naturally for the task, who will like ministering angels go among them, to save all who will be saved; and to induce as many as possible to accept a home provided for them by the fathers of our city. Let them truly feel that there is an institution within whose walls they may dwell safely, eke out a suitable livlihood by means of the needle or otherwise, or else by a daily day's work, with the privilege of making it a permanent home. Being under the control and supervision of city rulers would be to many Magdalens a strong inducement to accept its shelter and protection. We must work to obtain good results, even from the destroyers of virtue, as well as any other of God's miserable creatures.

Evil is in our city; we must meet it courageously, even to entering the lion's den: we shall have to wage a fierce battle, to conquer it, but it can be conquered, if we will. Impelled by a high sense of duty, armed with moral courage, inflexible purpose and firm determination, we can make vice quail before lawful authority, and guilt hide itself from the resorts and haunts of men. As the subject is again before the public, it is earnestly to be hoped that its agitation and discussion will result in some permanent benefit; that this time the evil of concert saloons will be thoroughly uprooted, never again to flourish, like the deadly upas tree, bringing death and destruction to all who wantonly take shelter beneath its branches. Every circumstance, every evidence of dishonor, that would stain the records of our city's history or government, should religiously have taken precaution that such plague spots as concert saloons should never flaunt again their colors on our world-renowned street—our pride—Broadway. Let banishment, good order, and decency be the watchwords of their destruction. Then every mother, wife, and sister, every noble woman, will accord our present Mayor and Common Council the meed of praise, and raise a song of heartfelt thanksgiving and gratitude.

MOTHER OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

The Outrage on Mrs. Tyler—An Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I very respectfully ask of you the favor of part of a column of your paper, that I may have the opportunity of refuting some of the many false statements made by Mrs. J. G. TYLER in several papers. And as I am one of those "Brave Strivlings," as she designated us that visited her house, though she has not honored me by placing my name with those of my friends, I think it a duty I owe to myself as well as to the public, to truthfully state the facts in the case. First: No attempt was made to open the door, but the bell was pulled, as is generally the custom when a person calls on another, though with Mrs. TYLER it was evidently considered equivalent to a burglarious attempt. The call was answered by a young lad, who, upon being asked for the rebel flag, said he did not know of any such flag, but that we might look for it. Upon this invitation we entered the parlor and I saw a flag hanging over a picture, while around a table were seated a number of persons apparently playing cards. One of the young men then said, "Mrs. TYLER, I hope you will pardon us for this unceremonious intrusion; but having heard that you have a 'rebel flag' we have come for it, and that is all we wish." No reply was made to this "impertinent remark." One of the other young men then stepped into a chair and took the flag. No "marble-topped table" was used at all, and in fact, I saw no such article in the room. Wishing to present the flag to Gen. DIX, we concluded to do it through Mr. JOHN C. THOMPSON, whom we supposed was then the Provost-Marshal. Mrs. TYLER was in the room at the time, as I recognized her the following morning at church, never having seen her previous to the evening before. Rest assured the flag would never have been returned had I been the one to have given it. Gen. DIX'S authority I cannot question. I feel confident that the public will not be deceived by any more false representations that will appear in organs of secession sentiments, and that they will show by their judgment the estimation they hold of rebels and their sympathizers. ANY power that Mrs. TYLER possesses, she is at liberty to use at any time.

I am, yours, &c.,
HENRY A. CURTIS.

Arrival of the Bosphorus at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 1.

The steamship *Bosphorus*, from Liverpool the 17th ult., arrived here to-day, with 580 passengers. She is the pioneer boat of the new line between Liverpool, Boston and Philadelphia.

The Day of Humiliation in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 1.

The day was observed here by a total suspension of business. The churches were all open.

☞ W. B. DERRICK, of Hamondsville, Ohio, is compiling a handsome volume of memorial sermons delivered on the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and solicits contributions of said discourses, from which to make his selections.

Important to Soldiers.—Gents' all wool suits at $18. Boys' all wool suits at $9. I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av., and No. 82 Lafayette-place.

All Ladies and Gentlemen can have BEAUTIFUL HAIR.
CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR
restores GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its FALLING OUT, keeps the HEAD CLEAN. Stands above comparison with any other hair-dressing. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing gives life, growth and beauty to the hair.

Depend Upon It, Mothers, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and cures wind colic; produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 257 Pearl-st., New-York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing have no equals, and should be used at this season.

Toilet Soaps.
Upward of one hundred varieties.
J. O. HULL'S SON,
No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 228 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 1, Hamburg; Gutthalf Vose, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 48 High-st.; Gratham, Lincolnbire; Gongala, Madrid, Spain; Oornjo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Hargoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pon, Panama; Nisbet, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing for restoring color and natural beauty.

Dr. Von Elsenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

An Entirely New Invention in Dentistry.
LEVETT'S "PATENT," in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced. Its immense advantages and beauty are obvious to every one. An examination solicited.
No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing act upon the roots, producing rapid growth and new life.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5, and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing for restoring, invigorating and beautifying the hair.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing; the people appreciate them in this country and Europe.

Second-Hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Clothing.—A fine stock of Men's and Boy's Clothing at the lowest prices, at FREEMAN & BURR'S one-price clothing warehouse, Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau-st., corner opposite *Sun* building.

For Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, or urinary organs of male or female, take BUSHU, which is double the strength and less price than any other. Depot, No. 141 Chambers-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines,
NO. 508 BROADWAY.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, Note Paper, Silver Door-plates, Monograms, &c. No. 302 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 30 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

CARPENTER & BOARDMAN,

STOCK BROKERS.
No. 4 WALL-ST.,

EDWARD P. CARPENTER,
LANDSDALE BOARDMAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testamony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

(SEAL.) SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-one Directors and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Court-st., corner of Remsen-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN W. CHENEY,
BROOKLYN, May 22, 1865. Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this fourteenth day of May, 1865.

(Seal.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this first day of April, 1865.

(Seal.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

[Copy.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank."

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York, May 29, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Assessment of Three Dollars per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, payable on the 5th of June next, at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTZ HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st of May to the 6th of June, inclusive.

J. H. TYLER, Secretary.

DOUGLAS MINING COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN, No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Douglas Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, in New-York, on Monday, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with article five, of the by-laws.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York have ordered the payment, on the fifth day of June next, of the final installment of fifty per cent. upon its capital stock, at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.—Dated May 20, 1865.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 146 BROADWAY.—An election of nine Trustees of this company will be held pursuant to its charter, at its office as above, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 12 M.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at their office, on MONDAY, June 5, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

JAMES CURPHEY,

LATE CASHIER OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
BROKER AND DEALER IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, of all issues, and all other classes of GOVERNMENT STOCKS, bought and sold at the best market rates.

Orders from banks, bankers and individuals in the country will receive especial attention. Gold and coupons remitted for on receipt.

Collections made on very favorable terms.

JAMES CURPHEY,
No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED

Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.

Authorized to receive subscriptions to the

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.

WM. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposite. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Marietta Mining Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 51 Broad-street, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
New-York, May 27, 1865. Secretary.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK WANTED.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNCAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

All descriptions Telegraph and Express Stocks bought and sold.

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7 3-10 NOTES LOST.

The public are cautioned against the purchase of eighty notes of $500 each, Nos. 111,653 to 111,732 inclusive, June 15, 1865, issue, which have been lost or mislaid. Inquire of American Exchange Bank.

May 30, 1865.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Mich., May 15, 1865.

$750,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until Tuesday, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($750,000), or any part thereof, of "War Bounty Loan Bonds" of the State of Michigan, authorized by an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act authorizing a War Bounty Loan," approved March 2, 1865, to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable at the pleasure of the State, after the expiration of twenty-five years from and after the 1st day of May, 1865, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. The interest on the bond to the date of delivery will be added. The right is reserved to reject any bid, if considered necessary to protect the interests of the State.

If desired, payments will be received and the bonds delivered at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.

[illegible] Treasurer.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 30x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE No. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 24, THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this company for the election of directors will be held at the company's office in Milwaukee, on THURSDAY, 8th of June, 1865, at noon. The transfer books will be closed from 24th May, instant, at 2 P. M., to 9th June, at 10 A. M.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING CITY GOLD AND SILVER MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY, No. 32 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE company for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from June 6 to 14, inclusive.

P. W. GALLAUDET, Secretary and Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and for three Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will remain open for one hour.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, May 23, 1865.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Williamsburgh Gas Light Company, for the election of seven directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 5, next, from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 5th of June inclusive.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. In accordance with Article 5 of the by-laws.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

MAY 26, 1865.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING CO., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 484 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. Per order of the President.

CHARLES W. ISSELL, Secretary.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid at the office of Messrs. TANNER & CO., No. 50 Wall-st (less government tax), on presentation.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.
D. W. MCWILLIAMS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 56 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Bullion Mining Company (of Colorado) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 Liberty-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1865, at 3 o'clock.

P. B. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE.—The interest due on the bonds of this company, June 1, 1865, will be paid, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the National Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

HARRIOT, PARKER & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
NO. 22 WILLIAM-ST.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, GOLD and RAILROAD STOCKS bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Orders in Petroleum Stocks received.

S. J. HARRIOT, C. L. PARKER, J. B. HARRIOT, } General Partners.
ABRAM IVES, Special Partner.

THE HOLDERS OF ILLINOIS STATE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of the State of Illinois, falling due on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1865, will be paid at the Ocean Bank of the City of New-York, for the period of fifteen days, commencing July 3, 1865.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE,
Treasurer of the State of Illinois.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

TO MERCHANTS, COMPANIES AND EXECUTORS.—Accounts kept and adjusted on favorable terms. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

A CARD.

As much of the insurance on shipments to Europe is effected in England during the Summer months, under the impression that the rates of premium are lower there than here, the undersigned beg to state that they are prepared to insure outward shipments at rates current in London.

ROBINSON & COX,
No. 37 William-st.

DRY GOODS.

KID GLOVES!

KID GLOVES!

KID GLOVES!

KID GLOVES!

KID GLOVES!

WE ARE NOW OPENING
1,500 DOZ. LADIES' KID GLOVES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED,
SPLENDID COLORS, AND SELLING
AT $1 00 A PAIR,
AT $1 00 A PAIR,
AT $1 00 A PAIR,
AND WARRANTED BETTER THAN ANY KID GLOVE IN THE CITY WHICH ARE SOLD FOR ONE-THIRD MORE MONEY.

ALSO OPENING,

A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF OUR REGULAR MAKE OF LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES WHICH IS
THE BEST GLOVE
IMPORTED TO THIS COUNTRY.

A SPLENDID LINE OF
GENTS' KID GLOVES,

KID GAUNTLETS AND
CALF RIDING GLOVES.

R. H. MACY,
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV., NEAR 14TH-ST.

N. B.—See our advertisement in another column.

SPECIALTY.
500 SHETLAND SHAWLS,
WHITE, BLACK, SCARLET, PEARL, &c.
500 WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS,
JUST THE THING FOR SARATOGA.
NOW OPENING.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

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300 PIECES MORE OF THOSE
LINEN SHEETINGS,
FROM NINE TO TWELVE SHILLINGS A YARD.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

3,000 DOLLARS' WORTH
OF FINE LACE VEILS,
BLACK AND WHITE, EVERY STYLE AND SHAPE,
TRIMMED WITH BUGLES, BEADS, STEEL, &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

DOTTED AND FIGURED
SWISS MUSLINS, WHITE AND COLORED SPOTS.
VERY PRETTY—VERY CHEAP.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

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500 PUSCHER LACE SHAWLS,
500 PUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS.
STYLISH GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
PARASOLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

FULL STOCK WHITE GOODS.
ALSO, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR,
CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 657 BROADWAY.

All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Sacks, Blankets, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Babies' Caps, Spencers, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemise Yokes, Nightgown Yokes. Ladies' Ready-made Under-garments; varieties of Handkerchiefs.

Initials and Coats of Arms Embroidered on Handkerchiefs. Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braidings, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries and Braiding executed perfectly.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BRAM, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

DUFFIELD'S CELEBRATED
AMERICAN WESTPHALIA HAMS.
The best mild cured Hams in the country.
HOFFMAN & CO. Agents, No. 24 Whitehall-st., N. Y.

FLOUR.
CHOICE INDIANA BRANDS,
WHITE ROSE AND STAR OF INDIANA.
For sale by
HENRY W. SMITH,
No. 9 South-st.

FLOUR.
CHOICE SOUTHERN OHIO.
SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATE.
SUITABLE FOR ANY CLIMATE.
TAYLOR'S BEST
GLOVER'S DICTATOR.
BEAVER CREEK.
SUPERIOR AND
ROCKING FALLS.
For sale by HENRY W. SMITH, No. 9 South-st.

FLOUR.
CHOICE MICHIGAN BRANDS,
WORLD'S FAVORITE,
NORVELL CITY,
BELMONT CITY, NONPAREIL,
AND SCIOTA.
For sale by
HENRY W. SMITH,
No. 9 South-st.

FLOUR.
MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN,
IOWA AND ILLINOIS,
Desirable for
Dealers who have bakers' trade.
For sale by
HENRY W. SMITH,
No. 9 South-st.

CORN EXCHANGE MILLS.

Flour; Fine White and Yellow Corn Meal, for grocers, bakers and family use. Also, coarse meal, ground oats, mill-feed, &c., for feeding. For sale, low for cash, at Corn Exchange Mills, in East 23d-st., near Avenue A.

REFIGERATORS.

At R. & J. MOWBRAY'S, No. 82 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market. Refrigerators, kerosene and gas stoves, ice cream freezers, water coolers, fruit jars, stoves, ranges and house furnishing goods.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual cash dividend of six (6) per cent., free of government tax payable on demand. They have also declared a scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the company for the year ending May 1, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on the 10th day of August next.

Six per cent. interest was also ordered to be paid on all outstanding certificates of profits of the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, on and after the 10th day of August next.

R. W. BLUCKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO. have this day declared an annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of EDWARD CROMWELL, Esq., Treasurer, No. 123 Broad-st., on and after June 1.

STEPHEN W. CAREY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent. for the quarter ending May 15, 1865, payable at their office, No. 47 Exchange-place, on and after June 9. Transfer books will close on June 3 and reopen on June 12. By order,

P. G. FANNING, Secretary.

MERCHANTS BANK, NEW-YORK, May 23.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. payable June 2, free of government tax; the transfer books will be closed from May 25, to June 2.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such numbers as may from time to time be required, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month from the 15th of June, 1865, to the 15th of September, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on SATURDAY of each week, on the application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, they will be subject to a rigid inspection, and none but FIRST QUALITY of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as *thirteen hundred* pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than *twelve hundred and fifty* pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid when funds are in hands for the purpose. The expense of weighing to be paid by the contractor. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A— B—, of the city or town of —, County of —, State of —, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, at the Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at — cents per pound gross weight."

To be subscribed to by two responsible sureties, as follows: "We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the United States District Attorney, or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all of the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders must be present at the opening of the bids.

A. L. CARLTON, Capt. and C. S. V.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, June 2, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York, as follows, viz.:

2,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of June, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled in accordance with its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other marks must be obliterated.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for that purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to make a contract for the cleaning of the streets of the City of New-York, having become satisfied that the interests of the city and justice to those seeking the work require that essential modifications should be made in the specifications heretofore adopted by them, have returned unopened all bids made under the advertisement of ninth May instant, and hereby invite sealed proposals for such cleaning, to be deposited with the chairman of the commission, the Mayor of the City of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said city, on or before SATURDAY, the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at twelve o'clock noon. Forms of the contract, new specifications and bond can be had on application to any of the undersigned. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids which in their judgment may not be for the interest of the city.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Mayor, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Recorder, No. 63 Wall-st.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, (Hall of Records.)
FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector, No. 19 Chatham-st.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation, No. 22 Nassau-st.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Grammar School No. 41, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The trustees of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
ELLERY DENNISON,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
Committee on Buildings, Ninth Ward.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the 9th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including steam or hot water heating apparatus, on School-house lot, the two lots of ground known as Nos. 31 and 33 Vestry-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including the heating apparatus

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, formerly owned by the late Major William Jones, situated in the town of Oyster Bay, north side of Long Island, on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor. It is within two hours' ride of the City of New-York, by Long Island Railroad, and Syosset Branch Road, which is now being graded within ten minutes' drive of the house, and also by steamboat, eight months of the year. The mansion house is built of wood, with white oak frame, substantial and fine-looking building, large and commodious, with every convenience, and in perfect order. It is beautifully situated in the centre of a large lawn, extending down to the water, and is surrounded with large, fine ornamental trees. The grounds consist of 18 acres of choice land, under a high state of cultivation, and abounding in fruit of all kinds. The outbuildings are two cottage houses, a large stable and carriage-house, wood-house, tool-house, ice-house, (filled,) bathing and boat-house, all in complete order, besides two graperies, each one hundred feet long, filled with choice fruit, and heated with hot water pipes. There are two wells of excellent water and a living spring upon the premises. There is a fine beach for bathing, and unsurpassed advantages for boating, gunning, fishing, &c. If not disposed of by 8th day of June next, it will then be sold at auction on the place, at 3 o'clock P. M., to the highest bidder. Those who wish to attend the sale can take the boat which leaves James Slip Ferry at 10½ A. M., connecting with the Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, reaching the place in ample time.

For any particulars apply to J. L. B. WILLARD, Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Immediate possession.—Two first-class brown-stone, corner Oxford and Hanson-place; three Philadelphia brick, southeast corner of Gates and Ryerson; two frame and two brick on Herkimer, just west of Albany; three frame on Madison, east of Franklin; three brick stores on Fulton-st., east of Oxford. They will be sold at less than cost, and on accommodating terms. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, ON LONG Island Sound, half a mile from Steamboat Landing, and 30 miles from New-York City, 317 acres of excellent land, well wooded, fine apple orchard in full bearing, with a comfortable frame house and outbuildings in good order, two wells, location perfectly salubrious, abounding in game and fine fishing grounds. Price moderate. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 54½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 15 ACRES OF LAND, lying about 1½ miles south of the village of Nyack, running from the river to the top of the mountain; on the premises are three houses, two of them in good repair; also, a dock; there is an apple orchard, and all the small fruits in abundance. Inquire of G. M. LAURENCE, Palisades, N. J., or JOHN JAYCOX, Glenham, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Possession at once.—A neat two-story and basement cottage house, carriage-house, &c., with 2 acres of good land, well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, at Jamaica, L. I., two minutes' walk from depot. Apply to GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York, or SIMONSON & NEAFIE, No. 196 Fulton-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 57TH and 8th ave.

Also lots on streets adjacent to the Park.

Also lots on the principal avenues and streets.

Also several desirable plots of lots above the Central Park. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—OF SEVENTY-THREE acres, at Hackensack, N. J.; good improvements, plenty of fruit; 10 acres of it timber; only a half mile from depot. fine view and river front. Apply to JOHN J. TALLMAN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE of 5 acres, on the south side of Staten Island, facing the bay, with privilege of beach and bathing. Apply to H. BRACE, No. 29 William-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, within 25 minutes' of Wall-st. Apply to Messrs. WRIGHT & MERRIHEW, No. 52 Wall-st.

CORNER PROPERTY WANTED.—FIFTY by 150 feet, west of Laurens-st. and between Spring and Houston sts. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES

TO LET,

With splendid light and ventilation

Suitable for

Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.

Apply at the office of

EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF ASTORIA—The country seat of Evan K. Stevens, Esq., situated on Hallet's Cove, distant 5 minutes' walk from the steamboat landing; the location is high and healthy; the house is large, in good order and commodiously furnished; there is on the ground fine ornamental and forest trees, and fruit trees in full bearing, stable, carriage-house, laundry and ice-house, (filled.) Communication frequent to Harlem boats and by the city cars, crossing at 86th-st. ferry, making it the most desirable residence in the vicinity of the city. Large pasture, now seeded, will be rented with the premises, if desired. Apply to STEVENS & NORRIS, No. 90 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER OR for sale, a valuable country-seat on the west bank of the Hudson, 24 miles south of Newburgh; extensive pleasure grounds and a gravel beach of one mile; fruit and vegetables in abundance; outbuildings, &c. The views are superb, taking in both shores of the Newburgh Bay. Apply to A. VERPLANCK, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—COTTAGE AT GARRISON, BEAUTIfully located, opposite West Point, within a few minutes of the station and recently occupied by the subscriber. Apply to C. C. CLARKE, near Hudson River Railroad Company, No. 56 Warren-st., or on the premises, SAMUEL SLOAN, Garrison.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—

5 large, light and airy floors.
3 lifts.
2 sets
2 sets

Inquire of SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE LOW—IN THE village of Ravenswood, L. I., on the bank of the East River, two new cottages, houses, with large gardens and abundance of fruit. For particulars, inquire of G. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, over the bank, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood, after 4 P. M.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, AT CORNwall, for three months, from June 10; fifteen minutes ride from the landing. Apply to JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 21 Park-place, New-York, or on the premises of Miss HANNAH C. PURDY.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—NEW HOUSE, newly furnished, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, near and overlooking the Sound, with privilege of boating and bathing. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND LEASE of a neatly furnished house situated in a good locality in Boston; most of the furniture was made to order, and is nearly new; $3,000 cash. Address A. O. DODGE, Boston, Mass.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A COTTAGE, handsomely furnished; location healthy; within ten minutes' walk of Quarantine Landing; will be let for three or six months. Apply at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 785 Broadway.

A NEW AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, with two acres of land, carriage-house and room for four horses, to let for the summer, at Flushing, L. I. For particulars, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—FROM 1ST JUNE TO MIDDLE OF November, on 54th-st., near 5th-av., a small completely furnished house for $150 a month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—BY A young man; on Henry-st., near Rutgers, preferred; must be in that neighborhood; will pay $4 per week if suited. Best of references given and required. Address PALMER, No. 83 Suffolk-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO RENT WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE house up town, a few doors from 8th-av., a front parlor and bed-room on second floor, to a gentleman and wife without children; reference required. Address F. M., Box No. 1,123 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—NEAR BROADWAY, WITH OR WITHout board, large size airy rooms, delightfully situated for those wishing to remain in the city during the Summer. No. 152 West 39th-st.

NICELY-FURNISHED SITTING AND bedrooms, without board, to a gentleman; house very pleasantly situated. Apply at 14 10th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A gentleman, without board, at No. 8 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR a gentleman and wife; references required. Apply at No. 121 William-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SOUTHERN FAMily. Address C. W. T., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT HAVERSTRAW, on the west bank of the Hudson, 30 miles distance from New-York; rooms large and airy commanding extensive views of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to W. A. HUSTED, No. 226 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to Mrs. A. VREDENBURG, No. 15 Lamartine-place, 23th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM-HOUSE OF subscriber, one hour by rail from New-York, one-half mile west from depot; terms $8 per week. C. C. DUSENBERY, White Plains.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—FOUR (4) 15-HORSE POWER AND six (6) 8-horse power portable engines. These engines are extensively used in the oil business, and are inferior to none. Application can be made to W. MONTGOMERY, No. 137 Broadway, room 6, or A. N. WOOD & CO., (the builders) Eaton, N. Y., and this last day of May to A. N. WOOD, Astor House.

Refer to W. Porter & Sons, No. 271 Pearl-st., where one can be seen in daily use, and A. W. Raymond No. 17 William-st., up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

RETURNING SOLDIERS SHOULD FIT for business to supply the great demand for help caused by the war. The resources of the South will offer profitable avenues to enterprising young men, educated for business pursuits. The liberal offers made to our country's defenders by our merchants, manufacturers and business men, give evidence of their increasing gratitude and patriotism. To those disabled soldiers who desire instruction in the academic branches pertaining to a business course, and thorough training in all the minutiæ of business customs, the United States College of Business and Finance will issue scholarships at one-half the regular rates.

By order of the Board of Managers.
C. R. WELLS, Secretary,
New-Haven, Conn.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, CLASS 1863.—The triennial reunion and dinner of this class will take place on commencement day, June 21, at 5 P. M. Members who expect to participate in the festivities of the occasion will please address JOHN O. SMOCK, New-Brunswick, N. J. By order of Committee of Arrangements.
JOHN O. SMOCK,
WM. B. MERRITT,
EVART VAN SLYKE,

GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY.—Instruction, (private if desired,) in penmanship, book-keeping and business affairs. Separate rooms for ladies. Established 1840. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A boarding school for boys. The 35th semi-annual session will commence on MONDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass., for twenty very select young boys; those never before from home preferred. Send for circulars. J. SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION, desires a reengagement for the Fall, as daily teacher in a school or family. Her acquirements are music, drawing, painting, English, French, Latin, mathematics. Address Miss L. B. C., Madison-square Post-office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED AS RESIDENT governess, and in teaching English, French, (spoken,) Latin and music, desires a reengagement in a family; best references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED AS RESIDENT governess, and in teaching English, French, (spoken,) Latin and music, desires a reengagement in a family; best references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE wishes an engagement as governess or companion. Instruction in English, music and French. Address Z. A. Z., Post-office, Union-square.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR. SCROFULA.

A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence.

Office hours, 9 to 12 A. M.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,
No. 681 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. WARD'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 195 ELM-STREET, New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious in epidemic cholera has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have myself cured cases." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHUEMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1.50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. LOSEBY can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in the city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are immediate. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing they be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which, in four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 167 Chambers-st.; sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 4,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The city is full of knaves up to every trick to rob Dr. Hunter of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance. Book 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, early indiscretion, &c.

LADIES, IF YOU DESIRE THE SERVICES of a competent and educated female physician, call on Mrs. WORCESTER, No. 539 Hudson-st. She has had nineteen years' experience as practising physician, and considers herself competent in any emergency. Rooms and board furnished those about to be confined, or will attend them at their homes.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., N. Y.

LADY INVALID—IF YOU WISH RELIEF, send a red stamp for the ladies' private circular; it tells much you ought to know, exposes quackery, and will save you money, perhaps life. Board provided. Consult DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent prostration of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST MEDIUM—THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, from Paris, great Spiritualist, medical and business Clairvoyant; tells present, past and future; has that never failing secret to cause speedy marriage. No pay until satisfied. Office No. 310 6th-av. near 14th-st. Ladies $1.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,236	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,870	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplint.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, June 3
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, June 17
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

MONTEREY	Furber	Saturday, June 3.
MARIPOSA	Howes	Saturday, June 10.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, June 17.
EVENING STAR	Wimpenny	Saturday, June 24.
GUIDING STAR	Bell.	
RISING STAR	Building.)	

At 3 o'clock P. M.

From Pier No. 44 North River, third Pier above Canal-st., New-York.

The MORNING STAR is 2,048 tons; the EVENING STAR, 2,035 tons; the GUIDING STAR, 2,418 tons, and RISING STAR, 2,779 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.

First cabin passage, $80; second cabin, $40.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or Passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,200 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Afloat)	1,000-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.

EUROPE.....Capt. A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE.....Capt. A. BOCANDE.....FRIDAY, June 23

First Cabin, (including table wines).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wines).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. HELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at Queenstown, (COVE HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, (Inman Line,) carrying the United States mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....June 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....June 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.....June 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg, 105		Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, 15 John-st.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS, COMMENCING MAY 1, 1865.

The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

June 2.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SLOCUM
(connecting at Panama with the SACRAMENTO.)
June 16.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 14.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.

The first-class fast sailing steamship
CHASE,
Capt. M. L. ROGERS,
will positively sail on SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 11 N. R.

For Freight or Passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

WASHINGTON,

GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.

The first-class steamship
E. C. KNIGHT,
Capt. J. J. MASON,
will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on FRIDAY, June 2, at 4 P. M. Passage, including stateroom and meals, $12.

Freight received daily.

Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.

VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.

For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The first-class steamship
AMERICA,
Capt. CLIFT,
will sail SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., North River. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The new steamship
EUTERPE,
Capt. ELDRIDGE,
is now loading at Pier No. 36, North Moore-street, North River, and will sail for the above port on
SATURDAY, June 3,
at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 30 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 5 North River, on SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 P. M. Passage $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on SATURDAY, June 10.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.—Annual election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 6th June next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

FURNITURE.

KING, M. W.—FORMERLY OF BROADWAY, is ready as ever to serve all requiring chairs, for comfort or necessity (specialties) which will ensure perfect satisfaction. No. 70 East Broadway, New-York.

AN ASSORTMENT OF FINE FURNITURE and Pickhardt's parlor bedstead, with a full spring and hair mattress, on easy pay. No. 167 Bleecker-st., corner of Sullivan.

PORTABLE COTTAGES, OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES.—Simple, neat and substantial; the best in the world. Address WEST-ST. STEAM WORKS, Paterson, N. J.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Cozzen's Hotel, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. R. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, (on and after May 22,) at 7 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 7:10. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON AND BRATTLESORO'.—The first-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave New-York from Peck-slip, East River, for Hartford at 4 P. M., daily, arriving at Hartford in time for the early train for Springfield and the North.

Cabin fare to Hartford $2; Deck $1 50.

The cheapest and pleasantest route.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Agents,
No. 112 South-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 6 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier No. 3, N. R., daily, at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squamptum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 11 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 6:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:35, 5:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT in foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for

SWORD PRESENTATION TO GENERAL HOOKER.

California Honors her Distinguished Son.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CONNESS AND GEN. HOOKER'S REPLY.

The splendid hall of the Union League Club in Union-square was the scene, last evening, of the presentation of an exquisitely-mounted sword to Major-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, by Senator CONNESS, representative of the citizens of San Francisco, Cal., who make the gift. Up to 10 o'clock in the evening the magnificent halls, corridors and rooms were filled with a distinguished assemblage of invited guests and members of the club,—men notables alike, in the army, navy, and civil government. There were Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, Admiral PAULDING, Messrs. GEORGE GRISWOLD, F. H. DELANO, J. A. WEEKS, F. E. HOWE, G. W. BLUNT, D. VAN NOSTRAND, Capt. UPSHER, U. S. A., Capt. PENNOCK, Executive Officer of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Gen. NYE, of Nevada, and a host of others.

The testimonial was a field-officer's sword, valued at from between $5,000 and $6,000, with the scabbard and hilt of California gold, richly wrought. The hilt was covered with diamonds, the words "Union forever" and the initials "J. H.," and a spread eagle, sparkling with the brilliants. On the scabbard was engraved, "Major-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, from his fellow-citizens of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 25, 1862: Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, Germantown, South Mountain, Antietam."

At 10 o'clock Mr. BLUNT nominated the Hon. GEO. BANCROFT chairman. He was acclaimed presiding officer, and upon taking the chair expressed the honor conferred upon him in participating in the presentation of a weapon which the recipient had earned nobly on so many battle fields.

Senator CONNESS was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. CONNESS.

GEN. HOOKER: It is a great honor to have been selected as the medium through whom your friends and admirers in California determined to present you with this beautiful and valuable sword. They also, who are the donors, allow me to say, feel honored in the fame of the chieftain—their fellow-citizen—to whom the presentation is made.

When, at the commencement of the late war, the national honor and integrity were assailed by domestic treason, for the purpose of brutalizing history, and the national pulse beat high, from no bosom was the proud response of the virtuous citizen more generously given than from your own manly breast. Your sword, and your good right arm, were promptly offered in the defence and assertion of the rights of man and of advanced civilization; and without designing to reflect upon any of the brave men who have directed our armies and borne the national banner aloft on so many glorious fields, we are justified in saying that in your hands the starry ensign has had new and incomparable lustre shed upon its history. The indisputable record has been made, and though your services should end here and now, that record will place your name, through all coming time, high among the greatest heroes of the Republic. Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Glendale, and the great battles of Malvern Hill, as well as Bristow Station, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, attest at once your bravery, breadth and power; and while Chancellorsville was not the great victory that it would have been had your orders and plans been promptly executed, the subsequent masterly manœuvers by you of the hosts which you then commanded, gave the nation the great victory at Gettysburgh, which drove the invader back discomfited at the most trying and perilous crisis of our fearful struggle. Transferred to another field, which became the centre of greatest interest, you achieved the victories of Wauhatchie, and Lookout Mountain. At the latter, what was intended as a reconnoissance, became under the inspiration of your genius, the most splendid achievement the annals of ancient or modern warfare can furnish. Ascending the nearly perpendicular sides of the mountain, with your heroic army cut off, for the time, from possible succor and observation from your base, you seized the astounded, panic-stricken foe and hurled him, as Satan was hurled into the nether world. Mission Ridge, Pea-vine Creek, Ringold, Resaca, Golgotha Church, Keith Farm and Peach-tree Creek in grand succession proved the invincibility of your arm. The Southern hosts were shattered, and thus the way was opened up for the great march of SHERMAN through the bowels of the Confederacy.

GEN. HOOKER: While these great deeds were being done, California, who claims you as her own, was an intent and charmed observer. She, upon whose beautiful neck the slave chain was sought to be hung, and upon whose virgin breast the libertine of the slave mart sported for awhile, early understood what was involved in the contest, and she has neither forgotten the private soldier in the field nor the chief whose great spirit inspired the public heart until it glowed with fervor in the national cause. Republican institutions have been put to the test by the great war of the rebellion. Armies have been led against each other which have no correspondence in history. But the organized wave of the rebellion and the treachery of unprincipled adventurers have failed to shake a government based upon the free will of an intelligent people. As if to minister to every kind of test and trial, the hand of the assassin was employed and the honored head of the nation fell. Every heart beat sadly, and every head was bowed down; but another appointed by law took the oath of office, the nation remained intact, and all was calm in a day. The foul and perfidious act in no sense altered the will of the people, and republican institutions had an additional claim to the admiration of mankind. The Emperor of France, who made his way by treachery and perjury to power, has lately promulgated a theory for the government of the world from the life of Julius Cæsar; and pointing our great Republic with slavery, true to his instincts, has given us a practical application in the neighboring republic of Mexico. It is an unfortunate circumstance for the theory and experiment that rebellion has not succeeded, and that the great republic lives! May we not ask him now, in behalf of order, that he will invite the foolish victim of his schemes back to Europe before the whetted sword of the republic shall be employed to that end? California will thus have a special interest in this, by a few of her citizens, presents you this sword, and I say again, general, that I feel honored in committing this, their gift, to your faithful hand.

GEN. HOOKER'S REPLY.

The elegant weapon was then placed in the hands of Gen. HOOKER, who responded as follows:

SENATOR, AND GENTLEMEN: I receive this exquisitely wrought and magnificently ornamental sword, with a proud appreciation of the honor it confers, and of the personal regard of the friends for whom you [illegible] speak. The occasion awakens many and cherished recollections. It recalls the struggles and the sacrifices attendant of us as pioneers of the great duty of transplanting republican institutions to a colony, then distant and isolated, but now a full-grown and enlightened State, adding a bright star and a virgin stripe to the flag of our Union. Such are the rewards of the indomitable will and unflinching fidelity of freemen, who recognize, in yourself, an eloquent and patriotic leader, and in our distinguished and mutual friend BAGDERICK, slavery's first victim and freedom's noblest martyr. Californians, for obvious reasons, might have been excused for doing little more in this war than to defend themselves, but her sons were not content to play a part so inglorious; they chose to participate in the perils of the fight and to divide the honors of victory with their brethren in the East. For your kind references to and flattering estimate of the military service I have rendered, please accept my grateful thanks. I have endeavored to do my whole duty, for which such commendations from those who know me best, is a soldier's highest reward. Happily, a rebellion more atrocious in design and more formidable in proportions than the world ever saw, precipitating a war which has engulphed more treasure and sent more men to their "gory beds" than history, ancient or modern, records—has terminated in the conquest of its armies, the dishonor of its authors, and the subjugation of the revolting States. But most happily, in our triumph over rebellion, the cause of universal humanity and freedom has been vindicated. A war waged *for* slavery, has resulted in the *destruction* of slavery; and when we reflect that in this way only this great national wrong could have been removed, shall we say that our sacrifices transcend our compensation? Is not our government and Union, with slavery extinguished, worth all it has cost to preserve them? For the honor of a common humanity, it is to be regretted that the rebellion, in its collapse, reveals so many revolting elements and aspects. Its sanguinary battle-fields were sufficiently destructive of life to have appeased honorable enemies. It is, however, a relief to know and feel that the usages of Christian warfare were, as far as practicable, regarded by the Federal Government and its army and navy. The glory of our triumph is not tarnished by arson, pillage or assassinations; nor will posterity blush in consulting the pages which transmit the history of the great event of the world to future ages.

The resources of our country, the strength of our government, and the gallantry of our armies and navy, as developed in the conflict now closing, is likely to exempt us from foreign wars. We must take care, however, that a continent evidently designed to vindicate the wisdom of republican institutions, is not encroached upon. And to you, gentlemen of this truly loyal and patriotic league, to whom I am so much indebted for attentions and hospitalities, I tender my sincere and grateful acknowledgments.

The meeting then separated to assemble again in the dining hall, where an ample collation was spread. Speeches and toasts were the order of the hour among the members of the club and a host of distinguished citizens present. The members of the club evidently felt that nothing should be spared to give *éclat* to the occasion, and did not adjourn till a late hour.

Forty-first Anniversary of the American Sunday-School Union.

The services connected with the forty-first anniversary of this institution, were held May 30, at the Musical Fund Hall, in Philadelphia.

The Annual Report made on that occasion gives a brief view of the workings and successes of the missionary operations of the society, with special reference to the permanence and usefulness of the Sunday-schools organized through its instrumentality, showing that they not only live, but that large numbers of them grow into evangelical churches.

The report concludes with an earnest appeal for help, to aid the society in sending forth missionaries into the destitute places of our land to gather in the neglected ones of both races, and teach them what the "Lord their God would have them to do."

The result of the labors of the missionaries for the year have been as follows:

Number of schools organized 1,124, containing 7,391 teachers, and 43,667 scholars: schools visited and addressed 4,112, with 30,341 teachers and 212,184 scholars. Making the whole number of schools organized and aided 5,236, with 37,732 teachers and 255,851 scholars. Number of families visited 25,389, and Bibles and Testaments distributed 5,661. Miles traveled 180,675. Donations made, 2,312; amounting to $9,680 06. *Receipts.*—Contributions and legacies, $62,661 5L *Expenditures.*—Excess of expenditures in missionary work beyond receipts of previous year, $2,606 18. Amount of salaries paid missionaries and expenses of the department, $47,736 85. Amount expended by auxiliary societies, $2,041 87. Books and other Sunday-school requisites given to nee y Sunday-schools, $9,680 06. Total, $62,564 96; being an excess of expenditures over receipts of $303 45. *Publication Department.*—During the past year some very valuable additions have been made to the list of publications, and a gratifying measure of success has attended this branch of the business. The books, periodicals, &c., circulated during the past year, amount to $203,149 14.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN, AND MACMURRAY.

The calendar was unusually large yesterday morning, embracing sixty defendants, and sixty-four complainants and witnesses, the design of the Commissioners being to clear everything up before fast-day. Among the witnesses who appeared by request were His Honor Justice WILLIAM DODGE and GEORGE W. DILKS, Esq., Inspector of Police; and among the visitors was Mr. FARRON, of Detroit.

ORDERED OFF THE GRASS.

ANN MARIA EDELMAN, of No. 541 Pearl-street, stated her grievances briefly by charging that Patrolman THOMAS HARTY, of the City Hall Police, struck her in the face with a switch, while she was walking with her child in the Park on Sunday, the 20th ult. The testimony of the officer was, that he bade the child desist from plucking shrubs near the fountain, and that he merely ordered the mother and child to keep off the grass, but did not use the switch. Policeman MCWATERS deposed that he witnessed the entire transaction, and that if the officer had indulged in any violence, it could not have escaped his attention; he made oath positively that the accused did not make use of a switch. The complaint was thereupon dismissed.

JUSTICE DODGE ON THE STAND.

Sergt. MONMOUTH B. WILSON entered complaint against Policeman MCVEY for taking a prisoner from the Jefferson Market Police Court, and dining him at a neighboring saloon. MCVEY said that he had acted under permission of Officer SIEBERT, of the court, and that officer, when called to the stand, informed the board that in the absence of the presiding officer of the court, the subordinate officers usually had discretionary power. Justice WILLIAM DODGE expressed his belief that Officer SIEBERT would not have permitted the prisoner to quit the court-room if he had imagined that harm could come from such act, and if he had been sitting, and permission had been asked to go to dine, he assuredly would have granted it. Of course the complaint against Policeman MCVEY falls.

TAILOR MUST BE PAID.

Policeman JOHN C. SMITH was called, and there appeared as complainant and witness an architect in masculine wearing apparel, alleging that two years ago he erected a suit of clothing upon the defendant, and was to be paid eight dollars monthly from SMITH'S salary until that person's indebtedness should be canceled, but that SMITH now owes six dollars, and may, if he be not reprimanded, continue thus a tailor's debtor to the crack of doom. SMITH said that he drew a prize in the conscription lottery, and found in his prize an elephant which cost him heavily; that there had been sickness in his family, and that the necessaries of life had become so dear that he had with exceeding difficulty been able to obtain food for his family. President ACTON, ordering SMITH to pay the residue of his tailor's bill from his next monthly receipt of salary, and advised him to drink less if he would have his family eat more.

President ACTON was himself complainant in the case of a roundsman who had preferred a charge against a patrolman. Motioning the roundsman toward him and placing his lips to that person's ear, as if to whisper, ACTON said, in quite audible words, "Complaints lie on my table, down stairs, alleging that you do not pay your bills; this is more disgraceful in a roundsman than in a patrolman!"

THE MYSTERY OF THE GLASSES.

Officer MCGUIRE, of the Fourteenth Ward, was placed on trial for alleged drunkenness. The offence is alleged to have been committed on the officer's day off, and testimony was introduced showing that at and after 6 o'clock on the evening of that day, the time when he ought again to have reported for duty, he was unruly (nay) acitated, and appeared to be helpless ly inebriated. In this state, it seems, MCGUIRE was taken to Police Headquarters. There he was placed under care of Dr. COLLOCK and by him treated. The Doctor was called to the stand. He did not regard MCGUIRE'S symptoms as those of a drunken man; on the contrary, he believed him to have been suffering under the power of a poisonous drug. The officer said, in defence, that he had indulged in nothing intoxicating until after 3 P. M., when, having occasion to enter a porter-house in quest of information concerning a murder, he had, while talking with the bar tend and others, taken four glasses of the article which they style brandy now-a-days, and that, after this all was a blank. It appears that the officer was "working up a case" in the interest of the landlord in whose house this "brandy" or chain lightning had been taken, else drugging might be the solution of the mystery attending dead drunkenness from four potations. President ACTON said, "It seems almost incredible that a man should enter a gin-mill sober and come out dead drunk under only four glasses; we must get further testimony bearing on this case we will adjourn it over to next week."

TALKING IN THE STREETS.

Many officers were reprimanded, for standing and talking with civilians in the streets, thus consuming time which should be diligently devoted to patrol duty; and one officer, having been accused of talking, in Capt. BRUNDICK'S Precinct, ten minutes with two women, assured the commissioners that they were *old* women. President ACTON thought that the statement "helped the case muchly." Officer O'CONNOR, of the Sixth Ward, having been accused of talking ten minutes with a civilian while on post duty, denied that he had done so, and introduced Mr. FOLEY to testify that the two had conversed only three minutes; but the board desired the witness to mention the charge under which he had been dismissed from the force, and on his declining to do so they rejected his testimony as worthless. Mr. O'CONNOR desired to show that the roundsman, who had made the charge, had pledged himself to trip him (O'CONNOR,) and he furthermore alleged that if he were to transgress to the extent of three minutes this roundsman would surely make it ten. Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, being called, said, "We treat Officer O'CONNOR precisely as we do others of the force."

A NEWSPAPER HATH NIL.

An officer who had been called up for reading a newspaper while on post, and having been required to inform the commissioners what he found therein, replied that he had found nothing. It transpired that this peculiar newspaper was the City Hall concern styled the *Transcript*. President ACTON bade the officer take the paper back to Mr. BLUNT.

After hearing several other complaints, which were not sustained, the board adjourned to Wednesday morning next.

The Police Courts.

ESSEX MARKET — BEFORE JUSTICE SHANDLEY.—

LARCENY AT THE SAILORS' HOME.

JOHN HEGNER, late a soldier in GRANT'S army, made oath that on Wednesday evening he was sitting at the entrance of the Sailors' Home, in Cherry-street, when ROBERT ROGERS and PATRICK MACK invited him to enter; that he took a room in the house, and in the morning was unable to find either his money or his clothing; and that he heard ROGERS and MACK tell the landlord, THOMAS CASSIDY, that they had "been through him and found nothing." Upon this complaint MACK and ROGERS were apprehended by Policeman KAISER, of the Seventh Ward, and committed by Justice SHANDLEY.

STEP-CHILDREN AGAINST THEIR MOTHER'S HUSBAND.

MARY A. ROACH and MARGARET ROACH, aged seven and eight years respectively, entered complaint against JOHN THOMAS, their step-father, alleging that on the 25th of December last, and at other times, he had hideously maltreated them separately, in the absence of their mother, and they produced physicians' certificates to substantiate their statements. THOMAS, who is a Welshman, 28 years of age, was arrested by Patrolman VAN DEUSER, of the Eleventh Ward, and committed for examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE DODGE—

GARROTING.

Private FRANCIS M. MONEMON, of the Twelfth New-York Cavalry, now of the Soldiers' Rest, was sitting in a doorway in Howard-street, opposite that institution, late on Wednesday evening, when JOHN TROY and another outlaw garroted and robbed him, taking everything in his pockets, even to a paper of tobacco. The confederates did not, however, leave him unconscious, and when released he cried for aid and Patrolman CAMPBELL, of the Eighth Ward, pursued and arrested TROY, but the other robber escaped. TROY, who is not one of our imported thieves, having been born in Buffalo 21 years ago, was committed in default of $2,000 bail to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

DESCENT UPON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

At about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, Capt. SPEIGHT and a posse of men made a descent upon KATE BROWN'S den, in West Twenty-fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and arrested the keeper and four of the "boarders," namely, Kate Brown, Charlotte Landfield, Clara Dexter, Frances Jones and Abraham W. Rogers. The accused were held for examination.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE ALDERMAN MOORE—LARCENIES.

ANN WILLIAMS and LAVINA WARREN, having been apprehended by Policeman CRONIN, of the Sixth Ward, for stealing $100 worth of wearing apparel from CAROLINE POWERS, of No. 210 Centre-street, were committed for trial....GEORGE W. CURTIS, seaman, was arrested by Policeman TAGGART, of the Fourth Ward, and committed by Alderman MOORE for stealing a watch from PETER WILSON, of No. 84 James-street. In each of these cases the property was found in possession of the accused.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Racing Turf.

THE PATERSON, N. J., SPRING MEETING.

The Spring meeting of the Passaic County Agricultural Society commences at their private grounds, at Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday next, and will be continued on the two following days, in accordance with their programme, published in another column, which is affluent in sport of the most varied and first-class description—there being no possibility of postponement on account of the weather, hence there can be no disappointment. The Paterson association is composed entirely of high-toned gentlemen, intent only on the improvement of the breed of the race-horse, and with whom financial success is quite a secondary consideration. We all remember the intense satisfaction the Spring and Fall meetings of last year gave both to the sporting world and the general public, who, for the first time saw a race-course conducted on the same scale of liberality, even-handed justice, strict determination to preserve decorum and exclude all improper characters, as in England, where racing is supported as a legitimate pastime by the best and noblest in the land. The result was that racing received a tone and impetus it had never previously enjoyed in our midst, and that impetus made itself felt subsequently at Saratoga, whilst it resulted in truly mammoth entries for the various stakes, of the best racing stock in the land, from every section of the United States. The Paterson management this year is identical with that of last and the same admirable management will prevail; while, from the public experience of the past, the attendance cannot fail to be proportionately increased. The delightful drive by the Paterson Plank-road will tempt thousands who possess or who can engage vehicles, while the excellent railroad arrangements enable pedestrians to reach the course in a few minutes with ease and comfort.

On the first day (Tuesday) we have the great American Derby of $1,000, entrance $50, p. p., for three-year-olds only, single dash of one mile and a half, for which no less than forty-four horses are entered, out of whom ten or a dozen may be expected at the post, and a splendid struggle cannot fail to ensue. There is also a mile-heat race, and one of two-mile heats, on the same day. On the second day, the leading feature will be the great English steeple-chase, for which truly novel event the horses and riders are coming from Canada, the latter being English officers and Canadian steeple-chasers. This will be a most exciting event, as the race is three miles, over hedges, ditches, stone walls, hurdles, brooks and fences—there being no less than twenty-seven leaps to be taken in the course of the race. There is also a race of a mile, one of three miles, and a selling stake of one and a quarter miles, on the same day. On the third day we shall have the Sequel Stakes, of $400, for three-year-olds, two miles, with nine entries; a premium of $1,000, three-mile heats, which cannot fail in producing a splendid race. There is still another race on the same day. We shall hereafter revert to the several stakes *seriatim*.

The Trotting Turf.

THE GREAT TROT AT THE FASHION COURSE TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FOR $2,000.

Our readers need scarcely be reminded, so great has been the excitement in sporting and public circles, that the first great trot of the season comes off at the Fashion Course to-day, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for which *General Butler, Dexter, Lady Emma*, and *Flora Temple* are entered, the stake being p. p., hence nothing is to be gained by default. Up to yesterday it was confidently believed that *Flora*, who is as fit as a fiddle, and going as well as ever in her life, would be among the contestants, but important private affairs of her owner's detain him in Philadelphia, and he is unwilling to let her come on without him. These are the positive facts, without exaggeration or embellishment. There cannot fail, however, to be a splendid trot without her, and probably a more exciting one than if *Flora* was in the race. The most perfect arrangements have been made for the occasion, for full particulars of which see advertisements. With a fine day the attendance will be a mammoth one.

TROTTING ON LONG ISLAND FASHION COURSE.

Thursday, May 30, purse of $200 with an inside stake of $50 each mile heats, best three in five in harness.

D. Pfifer named g. m. Blonde	1	1	1
H. Woodruff named g. g.	2	3	2
J. Lovett named b.g. Shark	3	2	3

Time—2:39, 2:36, 2:32.

D. Mace's Hambletonian, who was entered, was drawn.

Shark had slightly the call of *Blonde* in the pool betting. But *Blonde* won with comparative ease in three straight heats. This was her first appearance in public, and there is no doubt but that she will prove "a flyer,"—as it was evident that the time she showed was not her best. She is by Mr. S. HEADLAND'S *Grey Messenger*, dam by *Abdallah*, and is only six years old. She is destined to give some trouble to the other trotters this Spring and Fall if she goes on well, as she has a tremendous turn of speed. Her lasting qualities have, however, yet to be proved.

Trotting on Long Island.

A GREAT TROT AT THE UNION YESTERDAY.

There was a large assemblage at the Union yesterday, not only of the trotting and racing fraternities but the public generally, to witness the decision of the purse and stake-trot for $1,100, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, for which six horses were entered, out of whom, however, only three came to the post. The interest had previously culminated, or rather was divided between *Blonde*, who exhibited on great a turn of speed the other day, and *Lady Thorn*, of whose qualities the highest hopes were entertained. Unfortunately since her previous race, *Blonde* had gone amiss, hence all the interest centered in *Lady Thorn*, who was unconditionally the favorite at odds, against *Frank Vernam*, (late *Frank*) and *Stonewall Jackson*. In the pool betting *Lady Thorn* averaged two to one against the field. *Frank Vernam* having the call of *Stonewall* at about the same odds, though the relative positions of the latter two shifted from time to time to some little extent. *Frank*, however, always having an advantageous call. The time made as will be seen by the summary, was extraordinary for this season of the year, and completely astonished even those who knew the horses well.

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—THURSDAY, June 1.—Purse and stake of $1,100; mile heats, best three in five.

S. McLaughlin named b. m. Lady Thorn	1	1	1
Dan Mace named b. g. Frank Vernam	2	2	2
Ralph Ogle named b. g. Stonewall Jackson	3	3	3

Blonde, Giraffe and Nutwood were drawn.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37½	1:13	2:34¾
Second heat	36¾	1:13	2:34¾
Third heat	38	1:17¼	2:32½

First Heat—At the fifth attempt a fair start was effected, *Stonewall* (with the pole) taking the lead, with the *Lady* in waiting on him. At the turn *Stonewall* increased his lead, the *Lady* and *Frank*, close together, following him. Nearing the quarter the *Lady* drew up (*Frank* being in the rear) and soon deprived *Stonewall* of the lead. Down the back she was a length in advance, which she increased to two or three. *Frank* drawing on *Stonewall*, and passing him on nearing the lower turn, he made a brush for the *Lady*, but failing in reaching her, she came home easily the winner by a length and a half, *Stonewall* pulling up and just saving his distance.

Second Heat—No betting of moment, almost any odds being obtainable about *Lady Thorn*. At the third attempt they got away, the *Lady* taking the lead, with *Frank* second. Close up at the turn *Stonewall* broke and was left some distance in the rear. At the quarter *Frank* and the *Lady* were side by side; *Stonewall* six lengths behind. Down the back *Frank* made a brush and took the lead, but was up and down. At the lower turn the *Lady* crept up, and they were lapt, and it was a close race for a time. Making the home stretch, the *Lady*, who had been hard held, was let out, took a lead of two lengths, and came home the easiest of winners by a length and a half, without any effort, *Stonewall* pulling up as before.

Third Heat—Any odds on *Lady Thorn*, who took the lead, was never approached, and won as she pleased, by a length and a half, *Frank* breaking half way up the distance, and running past the score.

Military Inspections.

In pursuance to orders lately issued by the Adjutant-General of the State, inspections of the various militia regiments are being held nearly every every evening. On Monday the Eleventh and Eighth Regiments were inspected. The Eighth has always ranked high for its proficiency in drill and admirable appearance. The number turned out was 377 muskets and 30 officers—absent, nearly 100 men—and thus the aggregate strength of the regiment cannot be far from 600 rank and file. Maj. HADRIOTT, Brigade Inspector, performed the important duty of inspection.

The Eleventh was inspected at the armory, corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets. The regiment turned out 528 men, and but few absentees. The regiment was under the command of Lieut. C. A. LUX. The command appeared to good advantage, despite the majority of the men wearing blouses, instead of the regulation jacket; but we learn that this defect will soon be remedied.

On Tuesday evening the Twenty-second Regiment was inspected by Major TAYLOR, and the occasion drew together a large crowd of the friends of this crack and favorite corps. The command consisted of eight companies, and numbered nearly 500 men. The armory of this regiment is in very fine condition, the various company rooms being fitted up with great elegance. The inspection was very satisfactory.

The famous Seventh also assembled at their arsenal, Tompkins Market, and the regiment turned out some 600 muskets. The crowd of visitors was not a whit behind that of the Twenty-second. As usual with this command, the the arms and equipments were in splendid condition. We understand that this regiment will soon be able to parade in its new and tasty uniform—a chasseur dress of gray cloth. We predict for the Seventh a sensation when it first makes its appearance *en chasseur*.

Gen. Sherman's Movements.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN arrived in this city yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the residence of his entertainer, JAMES SCOTT, Esq., No. 64 East Twenty-third-street. The General kept himself quite secluded and quiet the better part of the day, but rode in a carriage to the Central Park during the afternoon, and his presence created considerable excitement among the thousands congregated there. Gen. SHERMAN was accompanied by members of Mr. SCOTT'S family.

In the vicinity of Mr. SCOTT'S residence in Twenty-third-street, small knots of eager people could be seen all day and evening, perforce content to satisfy their curiosity by a view of the outside of the dwelling. Last night the house was brilliantly lighted up, and many visitors passed in and out.

In the evening the General visited Niblo's Garden, to witness the brilliant impersonation of *Fanchon*, by Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL. The appearance of Gen. SHERMAN in the theatre was the signal for cheering on the part of all who saw him. He was accompanied by Gen. VAN VLIET, and seemingly was much interested in the play. The crowd getting impatient between the acts, the General beat his first retreat, and, by the help of the rear entrance, gained Crosby-street, and so escaped his admirers.

After a few hours spent at the residence of Gen. VAN VLIET, both Generals returned on foot to Twenty-third-street, where they found a little knot of loungers awaiting the arrival of Gen. SHERMAN, and anticipating a serenade.

Just before entering the house, the General turned round to the crowd below, and the following dialogue ensued:

Gen. SHERMAN—Well, boys, I suppose you have come here to see me, and I am much obliged you. [Cries of "Speech—make a speech."] I am not going to make any speech in New-York; so you must not expect any.

CROWD—"But General we want to see you face."

Gen. SHERMAN—"Well, I am going down town to-morrow, and you can see me by daylight."

VOICE—"But we want to see you now or let us shake your hand, General."

The General then amiable stepped down and commenced shaking hands with the crowd—nearly fifty in all—among the lest several ladies of the neighborhood. He relieved by shaking hands with the two policemen detailed to preserve order, and thanked them for their friendly protection of him. As he was ascending the steps some one called out: "We are not quite as large as your army, are we, General?"

"No indeed," replied Gen. SHERMAN, "I've got one hundred thousand men—the best men you ever saw."

He then went into Mr. SCOTT'S dwelling, and the little crowd dispersed. No serenade had taken place when our reporter left at 12:30 P. M.

The General will be down town to-day, and will probably visit the various public offices. His stay in New-York is limited, as he departs on Sunday for Cincinnati.

Naval Movements.

LAUNCH OF THE COHOES.

The last of the light-draught monitors at this port, the *Cohoes*, was successfully launched on Wednesday, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at Greenpoint. A considerable number of citizens, with their ladies, were present. Among the celebrities we noticed Commodore RINGOLD, Engineer HALL, Engineer CUNNINGHAM; the eminent shipbuilder, Mr. UNDERHILL; Engineer THOMAS, Inspector C. T. BETTS and Mr. ROWLAND. Mr. M. F. MERRITT was the contractor for the vessel, Mr. ROWLAND doing the iron-work, and Mr. WHITLOCK the wood-work. The engines were built by HEWS & PHILIPS, Newark, N. J. Her capacity is registered at 614 tons, having one turret, with two large guns. Length of vessel, 225 feet; breadth, 45 feet; and depth of hold, 11 feet. She has been raised 22 inches so as to present more side surface above the water-line. Like all the light-draught monitors, she has the outer hull of five inches of iron, separated by water-tight compartments from the inner wooden hull, which is about four feet thick. Upon being launched she was towed up alongside of the ocean monitor *Puritan*, which has remained in *statu quo* for nearly a year, owing to the dilatory action of Congress. It will be remembered that the *Cohoes* was one of a class of twenty vessels, whose original design the Navy Department was compelled to alter. Five were altered into torpedo-boats, having no turret, and the remaining fifteen, of which the *Cohoes* is one, had their decks raised twenty-two inches, besides minor alterations. The cost of alteration into the five torpedo vessels was from $50,000 to $60,000 each; while the cost of alteration in raising decks, &c., of the remaining fifteen, was from $80,000 to $100,000 each.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLAMBEAU.

The United States steamer *Flambeau*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. EDWARD CAVENDY, commanding came to this port on Wednesday and proceeded to the Navy-yard. She left Charleston, S. C., May 22, under sail, as her engines were out of repair. She performed very nicely under sail, having had two days and a half head winds. She brought North a rebel tor; ede-t from Charleston. With the exception of four or five months, the *Flambeau* has been in active service since the war commenced. Her officers are: Acting Volunteer Lieut. Cavendy, commanding; Acting Master George Howeth, Executive Officer; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Wm. H. Coe; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Charles C. Ward; First Assistant Engineer, in charge, John Harrie; Acting Ensigns, Jesse T. Carver, Frank Kemble; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Cicero B. Curtis; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Wm. G. Hughes; Yeoman, Anthony Meuthrop; Paymaster's Steward, Wm. Jarrard; Surgeon's Steward, T. B. Burrows; Gunner's Mate, in charge, John D. Cornell.

A Disgusting and Dangerous Nuisance.

The filthiest spot on earth, judging by the sense of smell, is Fulton Market. Yesterday that offensive ecospool was closed, as much as it can be, and the festering offal around it fairly made the air thick with miasma. People accustomed to decent breath, were made sick by merely walking through the infamous hole. Those who had occasion to wait a few minutes for the starting of a car, were nauseated beyond endurance, and many were compelled to rush frantically to adjacent corners to get a breath of atmosphere not actually poisonous. And through this filthy swamp of decaying vegetables and rotten fish, pass to and fro from 75,000 to 100,000 persons every day; honest hard-handed laborers, gorgeously dressed ladies, bankers, merchants, children, all classes and ages, whose ideas of the cleanliness of New-York are inspired by the horrible stenches of this aggregation of all mortal pollution. Is any man or set of men responsible for this disgusting outrage? If so, let them be caged and kept for show at the corner of the fish market; and may they be so situated as to enjoy to the fullest extent the odors that make the air fairly reek with all that is offensive to the senses and dangerous to the health of the people. *Who* is responsible for the condition of Fulton Market?

Board of Councilmen.

ISSUE OF CENTRAL PARK STOCK—LEASE OF OFFICES FOR THE CITY INSPECTOR.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday.

The resolution directing the Comptroller to lease the offices now occupied by the City Inspector, at $9,000 per annum, was called up.

Mr. LENT said he would like some information in regard to this matter. He wished to know who owned the building occupied by the City Inspector.

Mr. HAGGERTY said he was not sure whether it was Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE or Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL.

The resolution was then adopted.

A resolution from the other board, authorising the issue of $300,000 of Central Park Improvement Fund Stock was concurred in and the board adjourned.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER GAMBLE—FATAL FALL.

Mrs. MARGARET RYAN, of No. 406 Watte-street, fell from the head of a staircase and sustained injuries from which she died yesterday. She was a native of Ireland, sixty years of age.

BY CORONER GOVER—DROWNED.

ANDREW ECKHART, of No. 200 East Thirty-fifth-street, fell overboard at the Thirty-fifth-street pier, East River, and was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday....The body of an unknown man was found in the Whitehall-street dock yesterday morning. Deceased, who is supposed to be a seaman, was about twenty-one years of age, five feet seven inches in stature, and attired in black satinet pantaloons, white muslin shirt and red flannel undershirt, and coarse brogan shoes. The body may be seen at the dead-house.

Death of the Elephant Hannibal.

Hannibal, the largest elephant that ever visited this country, died at Centerville, Penn., a few days ago. *Hannibal* had been unwell for some days previous to his death, his appetite had deserted him, and he had become extremely weak and restless. On arriving at Centerville, it became evident that his end was approaching, and he died during the night. *Hannibal* was supposed to be about sixty years of age. He had been exhibited on this continent for thirty-six years, and only left this city with VAN AMBURGH'S menagerie, a few weeks since. He was eleven feet eight inches in height, and weighed fifteen thousand pounds. He usually consumed about three hundred pounds of hay, three bushels of oats, and forty-five gallons of water per diem. It will be remembered that *Hannibal* took part in the procession got up early in March to celebrate the fall of Fort Sumter, Charleston, and Savannah. His temper was generally good, but he occasionally exhibited strange perversities. He had caused the death of two keepers, and the offence cost him his tusks, which were sawn off nearly to his mouth. On one or two occasions he had taken a fancy to roam through the country unattended. He was of grave and dignified demeanor, and seldom indulged in those playful demonstrations common with the smaller and less distinguished specimens of his species. His owners gave orders that he should be interred without robbing him of any of his natural ornaments.

The Future of the Republic.

REV. MR. MILBURN'S LECTURE.

A numerous audience was assembled at Irving Hall last evening to hear the lecture of Rev. W. H. MILBURN on "The Future of the Republic." The lecturer began with long and elaborate references to the observance of the day, to the character of Mr. LINCOLN and to his public career; from which he drew the lesson that our national policy should continue to be marked by such kind-heartedness and reluctance to inflict pain as Mr. LINCOLN'S. This was followed by a sketch of the origin of the Federal Constitution, and of the two political doctrines of Federal Unionism and State Sovereignty, and of the effects of slavery in determining the character of Southern political belief, and in causing the rebellion itself; and there then followed some brief characterization of the features of the struggle, and of its effects upon our national character.

Upon arriving at his main theme, the speaker confessed his inability to solve the great problem of reorganization, but stated some indispensable requisites toward it. One of these must be more earnest and disinterested political habits by our individual voters. Another powerful element in dealing with the new conditions of the nation is to be the increased efficiency of a more highly educated laboring class. Our instructors of youth and preachers must do good service. After thus sketching the duties of some of the more important classes who must aid in the work of reconstruction, the lecturer closed with a summary of the qualities which should belong to the men and to the nation of the future, and with a quotation from JOHN MILTON'S stately prose invocation for the prosperity of the English commonwealth after the death of King Charles.

There was prompt applause at many of the lecturer's expressions of Unionist sentiment and patriotic feeling, and he succeeded well in interesting his audience.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN and staff, U. S. A.; the Hon. Wm. W. Wright, Geneva; Gen. E. Detrick, Nevada, and James Kent, Detroit, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Sir J. Michel, Hon. R. H. de Montmorency and Col. Earle and wife, England; Col. Romonofsky, Russia, and Baron de Stoeckl, Russian Minister at Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

C. E. O'Brien, C. H. Hocquet, and W. S. Vredenburg, Paris; Edmund de Pestre, Sagua la Grande; and H. Decker, England, are at the New-York Hotel.

H. Fartales, Washington; C. Julien, Paris; P. Ceballas, R. Garcia, and A. P. Francis, England; T. Brooks, G. Narvino, and W. Schuman, St. Jago de Cuba, are at the Brevoort House.

Gov. Fenton and staff, Albany; Hon. O. P. Madison, Utica; H

The New-York Times

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4272. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE RETURN TO PEACE

Passports from Foreign Countries No Longer Required.

America Opens the Door to All the World.

None but Offenders Against the Public Peace Excepted.

Removal of Restrictions on the Export of Coal.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 2.

The following official notice was issued to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 2, 1865.

Whereas, pursuant to the order of the President, and as a means required by the public safety, directions were issued from this Department, under date of the 17th of December, 1864, requiring passports from all travelers entering the United States, except immigrant passengers directly entering an American port from a foreign country; and, whereas, the necessities which required the adoption of the measure are believed no longer to exist; now, therefore, the President directs that from and after this date the above order referred to shall be and the same is here by rescinded. Nothing in this regulation, however, will be construed to relieve from due accountability any enemies of the United States or offenders against their peace and dignity, who may hereafter seek to enter the country, and at any time be found within its legal jurisdiction.

(Signed,) WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Removal of the Restrictions on the Exportation of Anthracite Coal.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 2.

Secretary MCCULLOCH has just addressed the following circular to the Collectors of Customs:

All restrictions heretofore placed by the Treasury Department on the exportation of anthracite coal, are hereby removed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 2.

OUR DISSOLVING ARMIES.

The muster out and departure of troops increases with every day, and the army is rapidly, though almost imperceptibly dissolving. One train containing fifty-five car-loads of troops, left this afternoon for Harrisburgh, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They contained one brigade of Gen. HARTRANFT'S Division of the Ninth Corps. The troops were nearly all loaded on platform cars, and as they moved out of the city, with their colors waving in the breeze, the boys uttering wild cheers of joy, they presented one of the most inspiriting scenes of the war. Another brigade of the Fifteenth Corps also left to-day for Louisville. The larger portion of this command is now gone. The Seventeenth will follow next week; then the Fourteenth and then the Twentieth, or such portion of it as may be left. A greater number of troops will be mustered out from the Twentieth Corps than from any other, it being largely composed of the three-years regiments of 1862. GEARY'S Division will, however, retain its organization, receiving detachments from the others to a sufficient degree to keep it nearly at its present strength. WEBB'S Division of Western troops nearly all go home, as also do the larger part of the troops in WILLIAM'S Division.

LONGSTREET ASKING FOR PARDON.

It was announced in these dispatches a couple days ago that Gen. LONGSTREET was coming to this city by permission of the government, on personal business, we not being at liberty then to state what that business was. A writer telegraphs from here in contradiction, and asserts that LONGSTREET is coming here under arrest, and intimates a trial for treason, &c. We can now state the exact purpose of Gen. LONGSTREET'S proposed visit. He recently took at Lynchburgh the preliminary amnesty oath, and is now permitted to come hither by the government for the purpose of making special application for pardon and restoration to full civil rights. Even should he not succeed, his example must have a powerful effect upon the minds of the people of the South who have been most active in the rebellion.

SERENADE TO GEN. THOMAS.

The most enlivening incident of this holiday occurred this evening at Willard's Hotel, where three bands, one from each division of the Fourteenth Corps, paid Gen. THOMAS the compliment of a fine serenade. The bands were accompanied by a considerable number of the men of the corps, and when Gen. THOMAS finally made his appearance they greeted their old commander with the heartiest cheers. The General thanked them for the compliment of the serenade, congratulated them upon the march they had made through the enemy's country, said he could not and would not make a speech, and bade them good night. Calls were also made for Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, DAVIS and others, but they did not appear.

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia have determined to try JEFF. DAVIS, on the indictment found last Friday, before a full bench, Judge CARTTER presiding. There is reason to believe that the trial will take place on or about the 19th of this month, unless the defendant can make a showing of necessity for postponing the hearing for a few days. It is not believed, moreover, that JEFF. DAVIS will interpose any objection to a trial this month, as the facts involved in the case are patent and indisputable; and were such a thing permissible in a criminal trial, the case could be heard upon an agreed statement of facts. The trial cannot occupy more than three or four days in the impaneling of the jury and presentation of evidence; any further prolongation will depend on the length of arguments of counsel.

A REBEL MAJORITY IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

It is reported that the rebels have a decided majority in the Virginia House of Delegates. The members were elected by rebel votes. In many of the election districts there were but few Union soldiers, and rebel sympathizers had it all their own way.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 2.

CONGRESSMAN HARRIS SENTENCED AND PARDONED.

It is already known that the military court which tried Representative HARRIS, of Maryland, for giving aid and comfort to rebel soldiers, sentenced him to three years imprisonment and to be disqualified from holding office. Since the adjournment of the court, affidavits bearing on the case, and favorable to the accused, were considered by the President, and this is the reason why the sentence is remitted and Mr. HARRIS released from confinement.

A GIFT CONCERT CONCERN SUPPRESSED.

The police have taken possession of Sconon Hall, with the jewelry, implements, &c., of the New-York Manufacturing and Accommodation Association, and arrested the proprietors and assistants, on a charge of swindling. Evidence was produced to show that the gift concert part was of the character of a gambling institution. The parties were held to bail before the Criminal Court.

REBEL GOVERNORS CONFERRING WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Governors BROWN, of Georgia; BOYCE, of South Carolina, and HAMILTON, (loyal,) of Texas, were today separately in conference with the President of the United States. Gov. BROWN has been released from imprisonment on his parole.

HOW THE MONEY GOES OUT.

During the month of May requisitions to the amount of ninety-seven millions of dollars were made on the Treasury for the pay of the armies.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Two Millions and a Half Taken Yesterday—Notes of the Third Series to be Issued on Wednesday next—Prospect of Increased Subscription.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 2.

The subscriptions to the 7.30 Loan to-day, telegraphed from all parts of the Union to JAY COOKE, subscription agent, amount to $1,513,800. The following are among the largest subscriptions: National Bank of Pittsburgh, $100,000; Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, $50,000; First National Bank of Marietta, Ohio, $50,000; First National Bank of Philadelphia, $117,000; First National Bank of Portland, Me., $50,000; Second National Bank of Boston, $50,000. There were 1,060 individual subscriptions for sums of $50 and $100 each.

On Wednesday next, issues of new notes of the third series of the Seven-Thirty Loan of all denominations will be ready for delivery to subscribers. They will be delivered after that day with the same promptitude that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series. It has been this interruption of delivery at the time of subscription which has given an appearance of a falling off in the popular taking of the loan, the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay their money unless they receive their notes right in hand, to carry them home. It is expected that after next week the daily subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties will run up into millions. The opening of the farmers' wool markets East and West will undoubtedly stimulate subscriptions.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Affairs in New Orleans and Mobile.

CAIRO, Thursday, June 1.

New-Orleans dates of the 27th ult. are received.

Gen. CANBY will establish his headquarters in that city in a few days.

Another great land-slide had occurred below Algiers. A fearful crevasse is impending, threatening immense destruction of the crops and other descriptions of property.

Five millions of dollars had been received at New-Orleans by the steamer *McClellan*, to pay off the troops of Gen. A. J. SMITH'S corps, stationed around Selma and Montgomery.

The recent expedition from Baton Rouge captured Col. HATCH, Collector of Customs at New-Orleans under the rebels; also all the records of the Custom-house during his administration. Col. HATCH says that the books and records of the Custom-house prior to secession are secreted in New-Orleans.

Ten thousand Union prisoners from Tyler, Texas, are at the mouth of the Red River on route North.

Gen. FORREST has arrived at Memphis.

The people of Northern Mississippi are represented as greatly impoverished and destitute.

TRADE OF THE SOUTH.

Promising Indications of a Renewal.

CAIRO, Thursday, June 1.

Trade has fairly opened with the people of Northern Alabama. Two steamers have gone below from this city, laden with merchandise for that section, which sells readily at satisfactory rates, money being found there in unexpected abundance.

Work has been suspended at the Navy-yard in Mound City, and a rumor is current that the naval depot at that place will soon be removed to Pensacola.

Two hundred and twenty-five bales of cotton passed here to-day for Evansville, eighty-five of which was for Cincinnati, and about three hundred for St. Louis.

The steamer *Decatur* has brought a thousand bales of cotton out of the Washita River.

Cotton firm at Memphis, ranging from 31c.@34½c. per pound.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Dissatisfaction Among the One-Year Troops—Call for a Union State Convention.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 2.

Great dissatisfaction prevails here among the one-year troops at the order of the Secretary of War reducing the bounties of such organizations twenty-five per cent.

The excuse that these troops were mustered out before the expiration of their term, is regarded by the men as untenable.

The State authorities are increasing their exertions to have the order rescinded, and secure for the one-year troops the original amount of money to which they are entitled.

Gov. CURTIN will formally receive the battle-flags of the different regiments in Camp Curtin to-morrow.

A call has been issued by SIMEON CAMERON for a meeting of the Union State Convention in Harrisburgh on Wednesday, July 19.

FALL OF FORT HALLECK.

Remarkable Land-slide—A Bluff Tumbles into the Mississippi—Fort Halleck goes Down with the Bluff—Possible Loss of Life.

CAIRO, Friday, June 2.

A portion of the bluff above Columbus, Ky., fell into the river to-day, carrying with it Fort Halleck and several buildings. The extent of the calamity is not fully known, but it is feared that a number of lives were lost.

One hundred and sixty bales of cotton passed here to-day for St. Louis.

Memphis cotton market active, with large receipts. Quotations range 26c.@33c.

From North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, May 30.

The former wealthy citizens of Newbern, who are now returning home after an absence of nearly four years, are received and entertained in the most hospitable manner by their former servants, who, not only relieve the wants of the needy, but furnish them with money to pay their tax.

The return of Mr. HOLDEN from Washington is looked for with a great deal of interest, as the people are anxious to know what the policy of the government will be toward this State.

Capt. HORACE JAMES, the superintendent of the blacks, leaves to-day for Washington to consult with Gen. HOWARD on matters pertaining to this department.

The slaves who left their homes when our troops passed through the State and came to Newbern in great numbers, are, as a general thing, returning.

Ship Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, June 2.

The British steamer *Bosphorus*, from Liverpool, reports: May 31, off Cape Sable, that she collided with the fishing schooner *Northern Chief*, of Gloucester. The schooner sunk immediately, and, out of a crew of eleven persons, six were lost. The names of those saved are W. S. Wakefield, E. Relson, Wm. Oral, Winslow Roberts, and John Williams.

Fast Day in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, June 2.

The day of mourning was observed here by a general suspension of business and religious exercises in nearly all the churches. WILLIAM BINNEY delivered the eulogy before the municipal authorities; WM. LLOYD GARRISON addressed the Union League.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Full Report of the Testimony Taken on Friday.

Evidence Touching the Sanity of Payne.

The Proceedings Generally of an Unimportant Character.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 2.

The Judge-Advocate announced this evening that, as now advised, the government has concluded its testimony in chief in the assassination trial, and that it is not probable there will be any necessity for offering rebutting evidence.

The defence may occupy two or three days more in presenting their testimony.

In the letter introduced to-day addressed to J. W. B., at the National Hotel, we have the solution of the mystery about the oil business, and the meaning of BOOTH and his confederates when they used the term would appear clearly to be the assassination of the President and the other heads of the government.

The plea of insanity is offered in behalf of PAYNE, and the prisoner appears to be as much astonished and amused as anybody, at the idea of making it appear that he is mad. When the matter was referred to in the first instance, PAYNE smiled and then blushed up into the hair of his head. He hung his head with a faint indication of shame when testimony was given which showed that he knocked a servant girl down and stamped upon her, for refusing to clean up his room in the house where he was boarding in February last.

The plea of insanity is not made in behalf of ATZEROTH, as has been announced in some of the newspapers. It is true that his counsel pleads that madness affected his client, but this, like many other propositions of counsel, cannot be seriously pressed. The only occasion when this ungainly prisoner manifested any sensitiveness since the trial began, was when it was first mentioned he had a tender regard for a young German woman up in the country. When the subject was referred to, ATZEROTH doubled himself up and hid his face and head behind the prisoners' railing, and thus remained until matters took another turn, and diverted the attention of the audience from him.

Miss SUBRATT has been released from custody, and sat during the entire session to-day within a few feet of, but separated from her mother by the prisoners' railing. They were not permitted to converse, but were occasionally observed looking wistfully at each other and making significant signs. The daughter seems to be suffering from poignant grief.

Among the efforts being made on behalf of HERROLD is the showing that he is excessively dull, bordering on idiocy. It was proven, among other things of like character, that when he attended the Littenhouse Academy he was backward in his studies, but was ambitious to pursue the higher branches, and, on application of his father, was permitted to take geometry. Young HERROLD came up for his first recitation with a very learned air, and answered a question, one as follows: Q.—What is a circle? A.—A circle, Sir, is a round thing with the centre in the middle.

Such are the straws at which these sinking prisoners catch.

The attendance of visitors to the trial is undiminished, and to-day the court-room was packed to its utmost capacity, notwithstanding the very sultry weather, which made the atmosphere in the room almost unendurable.

Synopsis of Testimony Taken on Friday.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 2.

Several witnesses were called to show that SPANGLER was at his boarding-house in Washington a day or two after the assassination.

THOMAS J. REYBOLD, employed at Ford's Theatre, testified that about two weeks before the assassination BOOTH occupied Box No. 7, adjoining that in which the President was subsequently shot. On the 7th of March, the witness, not being able to find the key, broke open box No. 7, in order to admit a gentleman with his company.

Two witnesses employed at the theatre had exhibited to them the rope found in SPANGLER'S carpet-bag. They said it resembled similar rope used in the theatre, but could not say positively it was the same.

Miss MARGARET BRANSON testified that she first met PAYNE at Gettysburgh, immediately after the battle. PAYNE was in witness' ward, where he was very kind to the sick and wounded.

Mr. DOESTER claimed the foundation for proposing PAYNE'S insanity had already been laid by the prosecution; and the crime, in its inception, the manner in which it was carried out, and the action of PAYNE, both before and since his arrest, went to show insanity. Mr. DOESTER detailed the circumstances attending the attempt to kill Secretary SEWARD in support of his plea.

Dr. NICHOLS, Superintendent of the Government Insane Asylum, was called for the accused. If, he said, a man attempts to murder a sick man in bed, whom he had not before seen, and assaults four others in the same house, witness would expect him to be insane; and, also, if he remained talking with a servant for five minutes. But if he cried out after committing the deed, "I'm mad—I'm mad," witness would suppose that this was feigning madness. Madmen seldom say they are mad. If he would abandon his horse, wander in the woods and make his way to a house which he would suspect to be guarded, witness would suppose he was indifferent to the consequences.

Full Report of the Evidence Taken on Friday.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 2.

After the reading of the record, the examination of the witnesses for the defence was resumed.

Examination of Charles Bulger.

By Mr. Ewing—The substance of the testimony of this witness was as follows:

Witness knew the prisoner, Edward Spangler, having boarded at a house at which the prisoner boarded for five or six months. After the assassination the accused remained at the house for several days.

Examination of John Gunther.

By Mr. Ewing—The substance of the testimony of this witness was substantially the same as that of the previous witness. He testified to having boarded for several years at the house at which the prisoner stopped for six or seven months, and was certain of having seen him about the boarding-house some two or three days after the assassination. Witness never saw him wear a moustache.

Cross-examined by Judge-Advocate Bingham—Witness saw the prisoner generally in the morning or evening. The accused did not sleep at the boarding-house.

Examination of Thos. J. Reybold.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State how long you have been in Washington, and what has been your occupation here? A.—I have not lived permanently in Washington only since the last Monday of November, one year ago, at which time I came to Washington for Mr. Ford; I was employed at that gentleman's theatre to take charge of the house, to see to the front of the house, and purchase everything that was to be purchased for the house. Any repairs to the house were done at my orders. That was my business there. In the absence of either of the Messrs. Ford I went in the box-office and sold the tickets.

Q.—State whether you know anything as to any of the locks of the private boxes being broken, and, if so, what you know? A.—I think it was during Mrs. Bowers' engagement, in March, about the 7th, when, being one day at dinner, Mr. Merrick, of the National Hotel, asked me to reserve some seats for him that evening—three, I think—in the orchestra. I told him I would do so. Mr. Merrick had not arrived by the end of the first act, and, as is customary for all reserved seats not occupied at the end of the first act to be taken by other persons wanting seats, those seats were taken. Shortly after that Mr. Merrick, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Martin and several ladies came in, and I was informed of their arrival and asked what I had done with the seats reserved for them; I went to see about them and found that the usher had filled them; I then took them up stairs to box No. 6 which was locked and could not be entered; I then crossed to boxes Nos. 7 and 8, generally termed the President's box, which were also locked; I endeavored to force it open by applying my shoulder to the door, but failing in that, I used my foot and succeeded in kicking it open.

Q.—State whether that tier led into the box which the President occupied at the time of the assassination? It did; by request, when the President occupied the box, we would take the partition out and the two boxes would then be occupied as one.

Q.—When the two boxes are thrown into one, by which door do you enter the President's box. A.—The door of box No. 8.

Q.—Do you know whether that was the door that was used on the night of the assassination? A.—Yes, Sir, it was; the other one could not be used.

Q.—Do you know whether the lock that was burst open was afterward repaired? A.—I do not. I never examined it afterward. I suppose it was my place to have reported the fact, and, though I frequently passed into the box afterward, I never thought of having the door fixed.

Q.—To whom would you have reported for repairs? A.—To Mr. Gifford.

Q.—But you made no report to him of it? A.—No, Sir; I never said anything about it; I never thought it worth while to mention it.

Q.—State whether you have any knowledge of Booth occupying either of these two boxes shortly before the assassination? A.—I cannot say precisely the time, but it was two weeks, I think, prior to the 14th, that Mr. Booth engaged private box No. 14, and in the evening of that day came again to the office, while I was setting in the vestibule, and asked for an exchange of the box for box seven, one of the President's boxes, and one in which a hole was found to have been bored; he occupied that night either box seven or eight, I cannot positively swear which box.

Q.—State whether there were any box tickets sold at the theatre up to the time of the opening. A.—To the best of my knowledge there was not; I sold none; I was not in the office all the time that day; I was there during the afternoon and also in the morning; the tickets was sent to the President by his messenger; I do not know positively whether there were any sold, or whether there were any applications for any.

Q.—State at what hour the President engaged those seats. A.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Q.—Had he been previously invited? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you see the messenger? A.—I did; and was talking to him.

Q.—State whether you saw anything of Booth that morning after the President engaged the box? A.—I cannot say whether it was after or before that time; I saw him that morning; he got a letter from the office that morning; he generally came there every morning; his letters were directed to Mr. Ford's box in the post-office and were brought to the theatre every morning.

Q.—Did Booth get more than one letter that morning? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—State if you know any reason why the rocking-chair in which the President is said to have sat that night, should have been in the position in which it was? A.—The position in which it was then, was the same in which I had placed it myself on two or three occasions when the President occupied that box, and the reason was that if placed in any other position, the rockers would be in the way; the removal of the partition left a triangular corner to the left of the balustrade of the box, and the rockers went into this corner and more out of the way; that was the only reason why I put it there.

Q.—When was that? A.—During last Winter; a year ago.

Q.—It had not been used in the box during this last season up to that time? A.—The sofa had been used, it had not.

Q.—State what you saw of Spangler, if anything, after the assassination? A.—I do not recollect seeing him after that. I only know that he was arrested in the house on the following Saturday morning.

Q.—Was he not about the theatre after that morning? A.—I cannot say. In accordance with my usual custom, I went to Baltimore on that Saturday night to visit my family, who reside there.

Q.—Was the theatre closed until your return? A.—It was. I returned on Monday morning.

Q.—Examine that rope (exhibiting to the witness the rope found in the carpetbag of the prisoner Spangler) and state whether you know of any such rope being used about the theatre; and whether, from its flexibility, you would judge that it had been used? A.—From its appearance, I think it has been used; if it had not, it would be lighter in color. It is like the ropes that we generally used to tie ties for drawing up the scenes—what is called a border rope.

Cross-examined by Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—Q.—You say that kind of a rope was used in the theatre in fixing up the flies? A.—The wings or at least the border.

Q.—If the rope had been used in the theatre it would have belonged there, would it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Its proper place would not be a carpet-sack half a mile away? A.—No, Sir, I do not think it would.

Q.—Mr. Spangler would not supply the theatre with a rope at his own expense? A.—It is not my opinion that he did.

Q.—The rope that he used which you have described as a permanent fixture, is it not? A.—Sometimes we use a great many of those ropes, and then take them down and they lay in the loft until we need them again.

Q.—Was it the inner or the outer door of the box that you forced open? A.—It was the inner door.

Q.—Is box right the one nearer the stage? A.—It is.

Q.—Could you by direct force have burst open the door of the box, the keeper of which was fastened by screws, so as to have drawn the keeper without splitting the wood? A.—I might have started the keeper; it would have been according to the length of the screws.

Q.—Is not the facing of that door pine? A.—Yes, Sir, as far as I can judge.

Q.—Is it your opinion that the keeper of the lock could have been thrust off by force, without splitting the wood? A.—I think so; it might have been so.

Q.—When were you in the box last? A.—The morning after the assassination.

Q.—What before the assassination? A.—About five minutes that afternoon.

Q.—Did you see either a mortice in the wall, or a piece of wood to fasten the door? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see a mortice there the morning after the assassination? No, Sir, my attention was not called to it.

Q.—State what you know, if anything, about the rocking chair in which the President sat being placed in the box? A.—I do not know who put it there, but I know who was ordered to put it there; I was in the box only about five minutes, when I assisted in fixing up the flags; it was then in the corner of Box No. 7, and sitting in the position in which the chair was then placed, the President would have his back to the audience and his side partially toward the stage.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Was it after Booth played Pescara that he occupied that box? A.—I could not tell that; he ordered the box on two occasions, but on one occasion did not use it, for he told me in the evening that he would not be able to use that box, as some ladies stopping at the National Hotel had disappointed him.

Q.—How long was it before the assassination that he used it? A.—About two weeks.

By the Court—Q.—Do you know of what material that rope is made? A.—I think it is a manila rope.

By Judge-Advocate—Q.—Do you or not know that the color of a rope does not depend upon its age or use? A.—I know that water will make the color of a rope darker; but its color, so far as my knowledge extends, does depend upon its use.

Examination of Henry S. Merrick.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State your business? A.—I am a clerk in the National Hotel.

Q.—State whether or not some time before the assassination of the President you went to Ford's Theatre, and Mr. Reybold showed you to a box. A.—Yes, Sir; it was on the evening of the 7th of March; I had my wife and other ladies with me, and we were shown to a box on the right hand side as you pass down the dress circle; it was the box nearest the entrance; I do not know the number.

Q.—Are you certain that it was the box furthest from the stage? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know anything about the door being forced open? A.—The door was forced open by Mr. Reybold, who was unable to find the key; the keeper, I think, was forced off; at least, the screw that held the upper part of the keeper came out, and it whirled around and hung by the lower screw; we then entered the box, and remained there during the play.

Q.—Do you know when John McCullough, the actor, was last at the National Hotel? A.—Our books show that he left there on the 26th of March; he paid his bill on that day, and since then I have not seen him.

Q.—Was he in the habit of stopping at your hotel? A.—He was; I have never known him to stop at any other hotel.

Q.—Was he there on the 2d of April? Not to my knowledge.

Cross-examined by Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—Q.—Many persons come into your hotel to visit guests of the house and go away again without your knowing it; do they not? A.—They might call there on their friends.

Q.—On the night of which you have spoken as the occasion of your visit to the theatre, you entered the first box that you came to in passing down the dress circle? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The box next the stage you did not enter at all? A.—I did not; we entered the first box.

Examination of James Lamb.

By Mr. Ewing.—Q.—State whether and in what capacity you were employed at the time of the assassination of the President? A.—At Mr. Ford's theatre, where I have been employed for the last two seasons, over a year, in the capacity of scene painter.

Q.—Examine that rope, (exhibiting to witness the rope found in Spangler's possession) and state whether you ever saw any ropes like that used in the theatre? A.—I have; but all ropes of this description bear some similarity; ropes like that are used in the theatres for suspending borders that hang across the tops of the scenes; they are called border ropes.

Q.—What is the length of ropes used for that purpose in the theatre? A.—Not less than eighty feet; they are used for raising and lowering the borders; these borders are long strips of canvas, which are painted to represent interiors and exteriors; sometimes when it is necessary to alter them they are lowered upon the stage for the purpose of being repainted; the ropes used are about the length of this one.

Q.—Examine it carefully and state whether it has the appearance of having been used? A.—It has the appearance of having been chafed, and a new rope would be a little stiffer it strikes me.

Q.—Does it look as if it had been used as a border rope? A.—I cannot say that there is anything about it that would lead me to form an opinion on that point; it is the same kind of a rope that is used for that purpose; but if it had been so used I think there would be a knot here; one end appears to have been cut; there were about forty or fifty such ropes employed about the theatre.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—Q.—Were you acquainted with John Wilkes Booth? A.—I knew him by sight; I never spoke a word to him.

By the Court—Q.—Of what material is that rope? A.—I should say it was hemp.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Have you any reason to believe, from an examination of the rope, that it was not used as a border rope? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see anything of the prisoner Edward Spangler after the assassination? A.—I saw him on Saturday, the day after the President was assassinated; I was in the theatre loitering about from 10 o'clock until the military took possession of the building; my feelings were excited and I remained on the spot the whole day and I saw Spangler several times during the day.

Q.—Where did you see the prisoner, and who were with him? A.—I saw him on the stage; there were several others there; Maddox, a man by the name of Jake, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Wright and Mr. Carland.

Q.—Who were with Spangler? A.—There was no companionship particularly; they all seemed to be loitering about.

Q.—What time in the day was that? A.—About twelve or one o'clock. I did not see Spangler since until I saw him this morning.

Examination of William R. Smith.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State your residence and business. A.—I live in Washington and am Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens.

Q.—Were you in Ford's Theatre at the time of the assassination? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you see Booth pass off the stage? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Stewart get on the stage? A.—Mr. Stewart was about the first that got on the stage. It is my impression that Booth got off the stage before Stewart got on it. I saw Stewart turn round and look up at the box in which the President had been murdered. I did not watch him further.

Q.—You think that Booth got off the stage before any one got on it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Re-Examination of Jacob Ritterspaugh.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—When you were examined for the prosecution the other day you spoke of Spangler having slapped you in the face after your return from following Booth, and of his saying, "Shut up, don't say which way he went?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you not make the same statement the next day when you were in the theatre to Mr. Lamb, and on the night of the assassination to Mr. Carland, when he aroused you from sleep? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Carland, when he awoke me, asked me what Ned said to me, and I told him that Ned slapped me in the mouth, and said, "Don't say which way he went."

Q.—Were you out on the stage in the afternoon of the day of the assassination? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State what you and Spangler saw? A.—I saw a man in the dress circle smoking a cigar, and I asked Spangler who he was; he said he did not know. I then said we ought to tell him to go out, and Spangler said that he had no right there. I resumed my work, and after awhile looked around again, and saw the man sitting in a private box on the right hand side of the stage. After that the man went out.

Q.—Was the man near enough to hear what Spangler said? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—Q.—Do you know what man that was? A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—What time in the evening was that? A.—About 8 o'clock in the evening of the day on which the President was assassinated, just before we went to supper.

By Judge-Advocate Bingham—Q.—Where did you say that man was? A.—In a private box, one of the lower boxes in the dress circle on the right hand side of the stage.

Examination of Louis J. Carland.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State whether you are acquainted with Jacob Litterspaugh? A.—I am.

Q.—State whether you saw him in Mr. Gifford's room on the night of the assassination after the assassination. A.—I did.

Q.—What did Mr. Ritterspaugh say to you on that occasion? A.—He was asleep; on my awakening him he appeared frightened and thought I was Booth; I asked him where Mr. Spangler was; he told me he did not know, that when he last saw Mr. Spangler he was standing behind the scenes just after Mr. Booth ran out the back part of the theatre, and that he said to Mr. Spangler, "that was Mr. Booth," when Spangler slapped him in the mouth and said, "You don't know who it was; it might have been Mr. Booth and it might have been somebody else."

Q.—Did Mr. Ritterspaugh tell you that Spangler slapped him in the face and said "Don't say which way he went?" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he tell you anything to that effect? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you sure that he did not say that to you? A.—I am certain.

Q.—Where was Spangler when you first saw him after the assassination? A.—In the theatre, on the stage; I was in his company until Sunday night, when I went to the Hermann House and he went to sleep in the theatre; I suppose he left me to go there to sleep.

Q.—Where was he during Saturday and Sunday? A.—On the Saturday night after the assassination he was going to sleep in the theatre, as usual, but there was some talk about burning the theatre, and being a heavy sleeper he was afraid to sleep there, so he came to my room, and I let him sleep there all night; on Sunday morning I went to church, and met him again in the street, near the theatre; we walked around that afternoon and parted in the evening.

Q.—Do you know whether or not during those two days you were with him Spangler had much money? A.—He had very little change.

Q.—State whether Booth often frequented the theatre and stayed about there a great deal. A.—He did.

Q.—On what terms was he with the employes? A.—On very intimate terms, he seemed to become familiar with people on a very short acquaintance. (The rope found in the carpet bag of Spangler was exhibited to the witness, when he stated that it resembled one used by Mr. Spangler and Mr. Ritterspaugh about two weeks before the assassination, to carry up some lumber to the fourth story of the theatre; he thought it had the appearance of having been used and of having lain out of doors.)

Cross-examined by Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—Q.—Spangler usually slept in the theatre? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He did not sleep there on the night of the assassination? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he sleep there on Sunday night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where and at what time did you awake Ritterspaugh? A.—It was on the first floor, in what was called the manager's office, at about 12 o'clock on the night of the assassination; I was alone at the time.

Q.—To whom did you tell what Ritterspaugh said to you? A.—To nobody but Mr. William Withers, Jr.; I told him on the Sunday afternoon after the assassination.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Had Ritterspaugh fully awakened up when you had this conversation with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Testimony of James Lyon.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Are you acquainted with Jacob Ritterspaugh? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see him on the day after the President's assassination? A.—I did on Saturday.

Q.—Did he say anything to you as to a conversation he had with Spangler directly after the assassination? A.—Yes; he said it was well for Ned that he had not something in his hand at the time; I asked him why; he said "he struck me last night a very hard blow and said 'shut up,' at the same time saying, 'You know about it.'"

Q.—In what connection did he say that happened? A.—He said he was acquainted with Booth, and remarked to Spangler, just after Booth ran out, "I know who that was—that was Booth that ran out;" then Ned said, "Shut up; keep quiet; what do you know about it."

Q.—When did he say that was? A.—That was while the party, Booth, or whoever it might be, was leaving the stage, that is, making his escape. This man Jake rushed up and was making this explanation: "I know him, I know him; that man was Booth." Ned then turned round and struck him with the back of his hand, and said: "Shut up, you know nothing about it; what do you know about it; keep quiet."

Q.—Did or did not Jacob Ritterspaugh say that Spangler said to him: "Do not say which way he went," or any words to that effect? A.—He did not; I am sure.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham—Q.—State now exactly what he said to you on that occasion? A.—He said, I followed out the party, was close at his heels; I said to Spangler I know him, or words to that effect.

Q.—He said he was right at Booth's heels, did he? A.—No, not that; he said he was near by.

Q.—Did you not say he followed the party close at his heels? A.—Well, I say he did, and he received a blow from Spangler, and that shut him.

Testimony of G. W. Bunker.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State your occupation. A.—I am clerk at the National Hotel, in this city.

Q.—State whether, after the assassination of the President, you found any articles in Booth's room at the National? A.—I packed up Booth's baggage, and had it removed to our baggage-room on the day after the assassination.

Q.—Did you find any carpenter's tools? A.—I found a large-sized gimblet with an iron handle in the trunk; I took it and carried it to my room; I afterward gave it to Mr. Hall, who was attending to Ford's business.

Q.—Do you know whether John McCullough, the actor, was in Washington the first of April? A.—I have examined our books thoroughly, and find that the last time John McCullough registered was on the 11th of March; he left the house on the 26th of that month; his name is not on our books after that date.

Q.—Where was he in the habit of stopping when he came to Washington? A.—He made it his home at the National; I have never known of his stopping at any other place.

Q.—Did you see him in the city after the 26th of March? A.—I did not.

Testimony of Charles B. Hall.

Examined by Mr. Ewing—Q.—State where you have been living for the past two or three months, and what has been your occupation? A.—I have been acting as clerk for Mr. Wharton, a sutler at Fortress Monroe.

Q.—Is his store inside the fortifications, or outside? A.—It is inside, at what is called Old Point.

Q.—State whether you are acquainted with the prisoner, Arnold? A.—I got acquainted with him at Mr. Wharton's store; he came there the latter part of March or the first of April; I could not state the date; it was on Sunday.

Q.—State how long he remained there, and what his business was? A.—He was assisting me at book-keeping; he stayed there two weeks and one day, I think.

Q.—Did you see him there constantly at that time? A.—No; I was engaged at another place part of the time; I saw him, however, every day.

Q.—State whether or not if so, when Arnold made any application for employment. A.—He did, I think, about the 1st of March—some time in March.

Q.—Do you know what became of Arnold's letter? A.—Maj. Stevens has it.

Q.—How many letters did he write applying for a position? A.—I only saw one; that I answered myself.

Q.—At what time was the answer written? A.—I could not tell that; it was about a week before Arnold came I wrote for him to come.

Q.—Did you see Arnold every night during the time of his employment? A.—Yes; he slept in Mr. Wharton's store every night.

Testimony of George Craig.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State where you live and how you have been employed for the last two months. A.—I have been at Old Point, and have been employed by Mr. Wharton as salesman.

Q.—Have you seen the prisoner, Saml. Arnold? A.—I saw him about the latter part of March or 1st of April on a Sunday for the first time.

Q.—What boat did he come on? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—How long did he remain there? A.—About two weeks, to the best of my knowledge. He was clerk in Mr. Wharton's establishment—chief clerk, I believe.

Q.—How often did you see him during his stay there? A.—I saw him every day. I cannot say how many times a day I saw him.

Testimony of James Lusby.

Examined by Mr. Stone—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Prince George County.

Q.—Are you acquainted with John M. Lloyd? A.—Not very much. I got acquainted with him since Christmas.

Q.—State whether you saw him in Marlboro in April last. A.—I did; I do not know exactly the day. It was on Good Friday, if any of you know when that was—on the day when Lincoln was killed.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Lloyd on the evening of that day at Surrattsville? A.—I and him went there that day from Marlboro.

Q.—What was Lloyd's condition at the time? A.—He was very drunk. I thought I reached Surrattsville about one minute and a half before he did. I drove up to the bar-room door. He went to the front door.

Q.—Did you see the prisoner, Mrs. Surratt, there that day? A.—I saw her as she was starting out to go home.

Q.—Was she all ready to go home at the time Lloyd drove up? A.—Yes; the buggy was there waiting for her, and she left about fifteen minutes afterward.

Cross-examined by Judge Holt—Q.—You drove up on one side of the house and Lloyd went round to the other side, did not he? A.—Yes. There was a front yard. He went through. When I first came I went into the bar-room and took a drink.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Surratt when you first came? You didn't see her in the bar-room, did you? A.—No.

Q.—And you didn't see her when she first came up? A.—No.

Q.—You didn't see her until after you got your drink? A.—I disremember whether I got my drink when I first saw her or not.

Q.—You say Lloyd was drunk; how do you know that fact? A.—I have seen him before.

Q.—Did you see him drinking? A.—Yes, and took drinks with him.

Q.—Which drank the most? A.—I never meas

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

Its Organization, Founders and its First Cruise.

Annual Regattas and Winning Yachts — Yachts Now Belonging to the Club — Charter of the Club—Rules and Regulations—Honorary Members—Coming Regattas.

On the 30th of July, 1844, there assembled on board the yacht Gimcrack, off the Battery in this city, the following-named gentlemen, having for their object the organization of a club for the systematic fostering of the noble art of yachting: JOHN C. STEVENS, representing the yacht Gimcrack; Hamilton Wilkes, yacht Spray; William Edgar, yacht Cygnet; John C. Jay, yacht La Coquille; George L. Schuyler, yacht Dream; James M. Waterbury, yacht Miuna; Louis A. Depeau, yacht Mist; James Rogers, yacht Ida; George B. Rollins, yacht Petrel.

At this meeting the club was organized, by-laws and regulations adopted, and JOHN C. STEVENS unanimously chosen Commodore. In accordance with a resolution to that effect, the above yachts, with the exception of the Ida, made a cruise to Newport, B. L, stopping at Huntington, L. I., New-Haven, Gardner's Bay, Oyster Point, and arrived at their destination on a Monday afternoon, having had a very pleasant cruise. The night following their arrival at Newport, they were joined by the pilot-boat Belle, Capt. R. B. FORBES, and the yacht Northern Light, Capt. WINCHESTER, both of Boston. Thus the New-York Yacht Club, which is now known the world over as one of the most prosperous, began its career.

The first regular election of officers of the club was held on the 17th March, 1845, when the following gentlemen were chosen.

Commodore, JOHN C. STEVENS; Vice Commodore, HAMILTON WILKES; Corresponding Secretary, GEORGE B. ROLLINS; Recording Secretary, JOHN C. JAY; Treasurer, WILLIAM EDGAR. So popular was this movement, that almost immediately members began to flock in, and hardly an annual meeting has since been held, that the club has not received accessions of gentlemen ranking high in the social and financial circles of the community. In 1845, the first meeting of the club was held in the club-house, in the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, which was erected for the purpose by the liberality of Commodore STEVENS, who owned the grounds, and gave the privilege of using the same to the club.

REGATTAS.

On the 6th of June, 1845, the first annual regatta of the club took place. The following yachts were entered and started, viz.:

Second Class.—50 tons and under; allowance of time, 45 seconds per ton; measurement by displacement.

	H.	M.	S.
Sloop Lancet, 19 tons, R. R. Patton, started	10	0	0
Schr. La Coquille, 21 tons, J. C. Jay, started	10	1	30
Schr. Dream, 29½ tons, J. P. Hall, started	10	7	7
Schr. Spray, 34 tons, H. Wilkes, started	10	11	15
Schr. Cygnet, 39 tons, D. L. Burdan, started	10	15	0

First Class.—Over 50 tons, allowance of time 35 seconds per ton.

	H.	M.	S.
Schr. Siren, 80 tons, W. F. Miller, started	10	20	0
Schr. Cornelia, 75 tons, Wm. Edgar, started	10	26	45
Sloop Maria, 118 tons, R. L. Stevens, started	10	53	50

The yachts arrived at the stake boat, off the Club-house, in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
Schooner Cornelia	3	12	40
Schooner Siren	3	59	52
Schooner Cygnet	4	14	25
Schooner La Coquille	4	17	25
Schooner Spray	4	21	—
Schooner Dream	Time not taken.		
Sloop Lancet	Time not taken.		

The Maria was dismasted on her return, between Jersey city and Hoboken, and was, at the time, ahead of all except the Cornelia. The yachts had a head tide all the way, the wind west northwest and northwest, and part of the time very fresh.

The prizes were awarded as follows:

First prize, first class, Cornelia.

Second prize, first class, Siren.

First prize, second class, Cygnet.

Second prize, second class, LaCoquille.

On the 5th of June, 1849, the Maria, 119 tons, Cornelia, 75 tons, Siren, 65 tons, Ultra, 66 tons, Sybil, 37 tons, and Spray, 34 tons, were entered. They were started together at 10 A. M., and the result of the race was—sloop Ultra, first prize, schooner Siren, second prize. On the 6th of June, 1850, the Maria, Lecoma, Cornelia, Ultra, Una, Spray and Undine were entered, and the race won by the Maria, but in consequence of her fouling the Ultra, she was ruled out, and the prize of her class given to the latter yacht; the Una and the Undine won the prizes in the second class. On the 5th of June, 1851, the Cornelia, Ultra, Una, Sport, Ariel and Alpha were entered, and the first and second prizes of the first class were won by the Una and Undine, and the first and second prizes of the second class, by the Sport and Alpha. On the 3d of June, 1852, seven yachts were entered in three different classes, the first being over fifty tons, the second under fifty, but over twenty-five, and the third twenty-five and under. The prize for the first class was awarded to the Sylvia, and the prize for the second class to the Sport. No prize was awarded the third class, as the Alpha ran foul of one of the stake-boats, and the Ariel gave up the contest; the two yachts were the only entries in the third class; wind S. W. On the 2d of June, 1853, eight yachts were entered and started, and the prizes were won and awarded to the following: Una, 54 tons, first class; Undine, 30 tons, 2d class; Alpha, 17 tons, third class. On the 1st of June, 1854, fourteen yachts were entered and started, and the prizes awarded to the Una, L. M. Rutherford, first class; Ray, F. M. Ray, second class; L'Esperance, W. Langdon, third class. On the 8th of June, 1855, sixteen yachts were entered, and the prizes won by the Julia, 70 tons, J. M. Waterbury, first class, beating the Una 8 minutes 17 seconds; Ray, 30 tons, second class, beating the Undine 1 minute 15 seconds; Alpha, 17 tons, D. M. Edgar, third class, beating the Ceres 8 minutes 24½ seconds. On the 5th of June, 1856, twenty-one yachts were entered in three classes, the first containing yachts carrying 3,300 square feet of canvas and upward; the second carrying 2,300 square feet and upward, but less than 3,300, and the third, carrying less than 2,300 square feet. The prizes were won and awarded to: First class, Julia, 83 29-95 tons, 3,307.45 square feet canvas; second class, Una, 70 9-95 tons, 3,142.43 square feet canvas; third class, Richmond, 27 45-95 tons, 1,845.81 square feet canvas.

In August of 1856, the squadron assembled at Whitestone, L. I., for its annual cruise, which was made to New-Bedford. The entries for the race which then took place were thirteen, and the results of the race were that the Julia, J. M. Waterbury, beat all of her class; the America, R. T. Loper, all of her class; and the Richmond, Chas. H. Mallory, all of her class. On the 4th of June, 1857, twenty-one yachts were entered, and the prizes were won by the Julia, first class; Rowena, M. W. Bacon, second class; and the Lucky, C. F. Morton, third class.

On the 3d of June, 1858, twenty-three yachts were entered, and the prizes were awarded to the sloop Julia, first class; sloop Haswell, C. H. Mallory, second class; sloop Edgar, H. A. Dennison, third class. In the Autumn regatta of this year fifteen yachts were entered, and the prizes were won by the sloop Rebecca, 77.6 tons, first class; sloop Manersing, 42.8 tons, second class; sloop Narragansett, 29.6 tons, third class.

On the 3d of June, 1859, nineteen yachts were entered, and the prizes awarded to the schooner Madgie, R. L. Lapeau, 111.4 tons, first class; schooner Dawn, H. L. Hazelton, 41.8 tons, second class, and to the Deer, Thos. Cooper, 68 tons; in first-class sloops Haswell, Chas. Butler, 38.6 tons, second class; and third class, Flying Cloud, L. B. Senat, 25.5 tons.

On the 4th of June, 1860, sixteen yachts were entered, and the prizes were won and awarded to the favorite, A. C. Kingsland, first-class] schooner; Haze, W. B. Duncan, second-class do.; Rebecca, (no competition,) J. G. Bennett, Jr., first-class sloop; Manersing, C. T. Cromwell, second-class do.; Glengarry, C. Macalester, Jr., third-class do. Aug. 15, of this year, the yachts rendezvoused at Clark's Point, New-Bedford, where a race took place, in which the Madgie, Julia, Manersing, Haze, Bonita and Narragansett won the prizes. The annual Regatta for the year 1861 was, by resolution of the Club, postponed.

On the 5th June, 1862, eighteen yachts were entered, and the yachts that were awarded prizes were: schooners, first class, Favorita, 138.1 tons; second class, Restless, 95.4 tons; third class, Bonita, 34.9 tons; sloops, first class, Scud, 79 tons; second class, Mallory, 44.2 tons; third-class, Glengarry, 25 tons.

On June 11, 1863, there were fifteen yachts entered, and the prizes were won by the sloops Minnie, C. Morrow; Fanny, E. H. White; and White Wing, R. Stuyvesant.

On June 3, 1864, there were twelve entries, viz:

Names.	Owners.	Area.	Start. H. M.
Alarm	A. M. Cahoons	675.5	4 00
Nautilus	A. Wagstaff	626.8	3 41
Narragansett	F. G. Dexter	740.6	3 32
Richmond	J. Van Schaick	766.8	1 54
Annie	L. Livingston	805.4	1 05
Plover	T. B. Hawkins	853.3	—
Julia	H. S. Fearing and oth.	1,432.2	—
Juniata	J. W. Grigg	1,388.0	53
Nettie	L. D. Senat and oths.	934.2	8 43
White Wing	R. Stuyvesant	1,000.4	4 57
Geraldine	J. S. Dickerson	1,277.5	—
Magic	W. H. McVickar	1,670.0	—

At the time of starting, the Alarm, Nautilus and Plover had not reported, hence but nine sailed over the course. The times of sailing from the club-house, Hoboken, to the buoy, southwest spit and returning were as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Magic	5	37	29	Narragansett	5	53	56
Annie	5	41	50	Richmond	5	54	25
Julia	5	50	26	Geraldine	5	54	45
Nettle	5	51	56	Juniata	5	59	—
White Wing	5	52	08				

The prizes were severally awarded to: sloops, first-class, Nettle; second-class, Annie. Schooners, first-class, Magic; second-class, Julia.

OFFICERS.

In the year 1855, after having filled the position with honor for eleven years, Commodore STEVENS tendered his resignation to the club in a letter wherein he said:

"The conviction of my inability longer to perform the duties that the Commodore should be both willing and able to do, renders this determination on my part if not absolutely necessary, at least advisable. I do not want the will, but I lack both the health and spirits to enable me to make the attempt. Old age and hard service have worked with me their usual and inevitable results, and I cannot but sigh to think 'I shall never more be fit for the sea.' That I am fairly entitled to my discharge, I trust you will admit, when I tell you that I have been a yacht-owner for more than half a century, commencing in 1802 as builder, captain, cook and all hands of the celebrated yacht *Dicer*, nine feet long, three feet wide, and three feet deep, and ending as Commodore of a squadron whose flag-ship (Maria) carries her pennant 150 feet above the surface of the sea."

Mr. WILLIAM EDGAR, one of the founders of the Club, was then elected Commodore; but after retaining the office for four years, he also resigned. Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL was next tendered the honorable position, but declined to accept it, because of a contemplated visit to Europe.

The following officers were then elected in 1860:

Commodore, Edward A. Stevens; Vice-Commodore, Ambrose C. Kingsland; Secretary, Hamilton Morton; Treasurer, Robert S. Hone; Measurer, Charles H. Haswell; Surgeon, Dr. G. F. Woodward; Regatta Committee; Charles H. Haswell, J. Howard Wainwright, John C. Jay.

Messrs Wainwright and Jay resigned from the committee, and Messrs Westray and Rollins were elected to fill their places.

These gentlemen retained their positions until the last election, held in February this year, when the following officers were chosen:

Commodore, Edwin A. Stevens; Vice-Commodore, Wm. H. McVickar; Rear-Commodore, Alex. Major; Secretary, Hamilton Morton; Treasurer, Robert S. Hone; Measurer, Alfred W. Craven. Regatta Committee—George L. Schuyler, Wm. W. Shippen, U. P. Hosack.

YACHTS OF THE CLUB.

The subjoined is a complete list of the yachts at present belonging to the New-York Yacht Club;

Schooners.

Name.	Owner.	Port.	Area in square feet.	Tonnage.	No. of crew.	Length of boat. Feet.	Inches.
Actea	D. Sears, Jr	Boston	1,595	98	20	12	
Azalia	J. M. Forbes	Boston	834.8	44.2	12	12	
Breeze	A. C. Kingsland, Jr.	N. York	656.2	25.7	9	10	
Calypso	Jno. R. Bache	New-York	1,864	109.7	23	12	
Dauntless	G. Griswold	New-York	811.2	41.6	11	12	
Edith	G. W. Forbes	N. Haven	1,197.6	47.9	14	10	
Escort	J. A. H. Bell	New-York	856.2	33.8	11	10	
Fleetwing	Gen. A. Osgood	New-York	2,393.7	206.1	28	12	
Fleur de Lis	F. S. G. d'Hauteville	Boston	1,429.3	92.5	18	12	
Haze	Van Schaick, Jot's	N. York	1,362.8	84.1	18	12	
Henrietta	J. G. Bennett, Jr.	New-York	—	280	—	—	
Idler	Thos. C. Durant	New-York	1,934.8	133.5	26	12	
Josephine	Daniel Devlin	New-York	1,935	143	26	12	
Julia	H. S. Fearing	New-York	1,432	85.3	18	12	
Juliet	T. B. Bayley	Boston	1,401.9	87.6	18	12	
Juniata	Jno. W. Grigg	Philadel'a	1,393	81.9	18	12	
Maria	W. H. McVickar	New-York	1,670	119	21	12	
Mystery	G. W. McLean	New-York	1,062.6	69.3	13	12	
Nettie	D. H. Follett	Boston	1,540.7	106.9	20	12	
Phantom	H. G. Stebbins	New-York	—	—	—	—	
Rambler	H. S. Fearing	New-York	1,791.3	164.4	23	12	
Restless	W. R. Travers	New-York	1,478.6	95.4	19	12	
Sea Drift	A. Major	New-York	1,204	84.3	16	12	
Silvie	E. Dodge	New-York	1,847.8	106.2	23	12	
Widgeon	F. Osgood	New-York	1,816	105.9	21	12	
Zenzi	W. H. Thomas	New-York	2,151.5	136.8	28	12	

Sloops.

Annie	A. Livingston and others	New-York	805.4	36.9	9	12	
Bonita	R. Center	New-York	1,041.2	57.8	11	12	
Bonnie	N. B. Palmer	Stoning'n	641.2	25.5	9	10	
Gerald ine	J. S. Dickinson	Stoning'n	1,277.5	55	13	12	
Haswell	Henry Butler	Pawtuxet	920	38.8	10	10	
Jessie	E. A. Lawrence	Flushing	—	—	—	—	
Kate	C. H. Mallory	Mystic, Ct.	—	53.1	9	10	
Narragansett	T. G. Dexter	Boston	740.6	30.2	8	10	
Nautilus	A. Wagstaff	Islip, L. I.	626.6	26.4	7	10	
Nettie	LD'Wolf & oth's	Philadel'a	934.2	43.1	10	10	
Plover	P. Phoenix	New-York	853.3	40	9	10	

Steamers.

Bijou	J. A. Robinson	New-York	785	30.7	—	—	
U. Clarita	L. W. Jerome	New-York	2,754.9	251.8	—	—	

The total number of yachts at present belonging to the club is twenty-eight schooners, eleven sloops and two steamers. Many familiar names are not in the list this year, they having been sold for various purposes, such as pilot boats, coasters, &c.; but many new names appear, and it is anticipated now that the club is on a firmer footing than ever, that the number of its yachts will steadily increase until it numbers its hundreds.

CHARTER OF THE CLUB.

At the last session of the Legislature this club was incorporated. The act reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Edwin A. Stevens, Ambrose C. Kingsland, Alexander Major, Robert S. Hone, William H. McVickar, Anson Livingston, Hamilton Morton, and such other persons as are now associated as a Yacht Club in the City of New-York, or may hereafter become associated with them, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the "New-York Yacht Club," to be located in the City of New-York, for the purpose of encouraging yacht building and naval architecture, and the cultivation of naval science.

SEC. 2. The said corporation shall have power to make and adopt a constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations for the admission and government of its members, as well as for their suspension and expulsion; for the election of its officers and defining their duties, and for the safe keeping, management and disposition of its property and funds. It may also, from time to time, alter or repeal such constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations.

SEC. 3. The trustees of said corporation shall consist of all the members of the club who are, or shall be for the time being, owners of yachts duly enrolled or entered on the records of the club, and shall continue to be trustees so long as said members are the owners of such yachts.

SEC. 4. For the transaction of the business of the corporation, the owners of seven yachts, duly enrolled or entered on the records of the club, shall constitute a quorum; and every decision of a majority of said owners duly assembled as a board or meeting for the transaction of business, shall be valid as a corporate act, unless otherwise provided in the constitution or by-laws.

SEC. 5. The said corporation may purchase and hold or lease any real or personal estate; but the value of the real estate so held, or to be held by it, shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 6. The said corporation shall also possess the powers and be subject to the restrictions and liabilities contained in the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Each candidate for admission to the club must be proposed and seconded in writing by some member of the club. Each member, on his election, shall pay the sum of $25, which will include his dues for the current year. Each subsequent annual payment to be $25, and to become due at the first general meeting of the year. Foreigners, members of Yacht Clubs in their own country, and not residing in the United States, shall be exempt from all payments, except the first, of $25. No yacht shall be represented in the club, unless by her design and construction she is well suited to accompany the squadron on a cruise. Any yacht which may be let or hired shall be debarred all rights and privileges of the club during the time in which she may be so let or hired, and the owner of any yacht infringing this rule shall be liable to expulsion.

The distinguishing signal of the club shall be a pointed burgee, its width being two-thirds of its length; the device, a white five-pointed star in the centre of two red stripes, they being in width one-fifth of that of the signal, one running lengthwise through it, in the middle; the other running crosswise through it, at one-third the length of the signal from its head—all on a blue field.

The model of every yacht entered for a regatta shall be the property of the club, and retained in its possession, and no person other than a United States naval constructor shall be permitted to copy it, except he shall have obtained written authority from the owner or builder of the yacht.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The following is a list of the honorary members of the club:

Secretary of the Navy, Admiral of the New-York Station, Commander of Navy-yard, Brooklyn, ex-officio; Silas H. Stringham, U. S. N.; James Glynn, U. S. N.; Laurence Kearney, U. S. N.; His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; the Earl of Mount Charles, Great Britain; Lord Dufferin, Great Britain; R. W. Hillas, Vice-Commodore Royal Western Yacht Club, Ireland; J. O'Connell, Rear-Commodore Royal Western Yacht Club, Ireland; Hugh Tennant, Esq., Great Britain; Andrew Arcedeckne, Commodore Royal Harwich Yacht Club; the Commodore, Vice-Commodore, Rear-Commodore and Secretary of the Royal London Yacht Club, and the Commodore, Vice-Commodore, Rear-Commodore and Secretary of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, ex-officio.

THE ENSUING REGATTA, ETC.

The next regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will be an ocean regatta, from Owl's Head around the lightship, and will take place on Thursday, June 8; and on the 13th, the yachts will be anchored in the Horseshoe, Sandy Hook, where they will receive the ladies of the members of the club, and cruise about inside until their fair guests are satisfied, or the Commodore hoists the signal of recall. A club steamer that will accompany them will then receive the ladies and members, and they will partake of a sumptuous repast. We trust that neither wind nor weather will mar the pleasure of the ladies upon that day.

Sale of the Carriage and Horses Purchased for Presentation to President Johnson.

At noon yesterday the carriage and horses purchased by a committee of citizens for presentation to President JOHNSON, and refused by him from convictions of duty, were sold at public auction in front of the Custom-house, by Messrs. LEEDS & MINER.

The attendance was quite large, and a number of our prominent citizens were present. The carriage and horses were exposed in Wall-street for some hours before the sale took place, and attracted considerable attention. About noon, Mr. MINER, who officiated as auctioneer, mounted the box of the carriage, and said he would first offer the horses for sale.

The horses are about sixteen hands high, bay color with black manes and tails; they are said to be between six and seven years old, half brothers, and to have cost $3,500 the pair.—They are fine animals, but not particularly stylish in appearance. A pair of the same breed are said to have been sold for $6,000, for exportation to Europe.

The first bid for them was $1,000, which was rapidly run up by bids of $100 to $1,900, at which figure they were knocked down to Dr. FERGUSON.

The close carriage, a handsome vehicle, lined with satin, manufactured by LAWRENCE, of Broadway, at a cost of $2,100, was next offered. No one appeared to care particularly about having this, and after a languid competition it was knocked down to Mr. FRENCH, the hotel proprietor, for $1,400.

A set of double-harness, very handsome and stylish, manufactured by HOOVER, CALHOUN & CO., at a cost of $675, was sold for $435, to Mr. E. BANKER.

The blankets bearing the Presidential cipher sold for $20 each, and the Summer-cloths for $20.

A pair of red bordered blankets were bought by Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER for $8 50 each. The surcingles brought from $2 50 to $5 each. A Malacca whip, beautifully mounted, brought $25. Shortly after this sale was concluded, another carriage, almost equal in appearance to the one just sold, was offered and brought $825. A pair of horses said to be quite as good as those offered to the President were sold for $775.

The Cooking Reform Movement.

UNFLAGGING INTEREST OF THE PUPILS—STUDENTS IN THE HAUTE ECOLE DU CUISINE ALL THE WAY FROM BOSTON—COMPLIMENTARY SAUCES—BACHELORS AND BENEDICTS ASK FOR INSTRUCTION.

Professor BLOT'S Cooking Academy has entered upon the third month of its existence, and daily increases in favor. So great has been the desire of the gentler portion of our community to avail themselves of the advantages of the "Academy," that the Professor has been obliged to refuse admission to three hundred applicants until Fall, when he intends removing to larger rooms. Some ladies have come from Boston to be able to attend the lessons, and have guaranteed enough pupils to the Professor in that city to induce him to take a trip there and open a school during the Summer vacation of the New-York Academy. There are classes every day in the week, and this will continue until the 4th of July at least. Professor BLOT has a man assistant in place of the woman whom he had at first, and really the change is quite refreshing, for the present assistant always looks as fresh and cool as a lily, even on the hottest days; and having no skirts, he takes up so much less room, and moves with far more ease. Everything in the lesson is so plain and simple that a child might do the work; everything, too, is done without any bustle or confusion; were it not for the ocular proof, one might suppose that the food was prepared "by hands unseen."

The Professor intends, when his first class is far enough advanced, to teach them to prepare bills of fare that will be entirely suited to dyspeptics, so that by confining themselves to the food so prepared, any victims of that "dread enemy of man," provided he has not been too long in the monster's clutches, may, in the course of two or three months, "forget that he has a stomach." What would not CARLYLE have given had there been "cooking academies" in England, so that he might never have discovered that he had a stomach.

Prof. BLOT told one of his classes last week that in France, when any one wished to pay a very high honor to any lady, a dinner is given to her in which all the sauces are the color of hair: that is, blonde or brown, and the dinner is a *diner blonde* or *diner brune*.

The bill of fare for the *diner blonde* consisted of soup, with asparagus; calves' brain, fried; haricot of mutton; potatoes; béchamel sauce; carrots au jus; eggs a la neige; beignets soufflés; jelly.

On the occasion of Queen VICTORIA'S visit to LOUIS NAPOLEON, he gave her a *diner blonde* that it required twenty-five cooks to prepare, and our brilliant English friends thought "the Emperor must have cooks that did not know a great deal, for he had all his sauces of the same color"—not knowing how great homage had been given to her. The *diner brune* was soup au nouilles, eels en matelote, lamb chops, piquante sauce, macaroni au gratin, potatoes a la lyonaise, cakes with almonds, jelly, cape noir. The dinners, it must be remembered, are only given in honor of a lady. Prof. BLOT teaches his classes how to arrange the different viands on the table, so that they may be always pleasing to the eye as well as to the taste. We wish some of our housekeepers could see the manner in which the different dishes are arranged, for we are sure there would be a great reform in some of the tables we have seen. For instance, instead of cutting all the leaves off the radishes, and leaving an unsightly red ball that cannot be taken up, save at the expense of one's feelings, the centre or heart leaf is left, making a really ornamental dish, as well as making it more digestible, as there is a juice in the leaf which acts upon the radish in the same manner as gastric juice.

Mr. BLOT announces that he will soon organize a class for gentlemen, fixing some convenient hour for the lessons, after the day's business is over. There are already many applications, mostly from those generally-to-be-commiserated specimens of mankind who are doomed to live in what are called "bachelor's halls," although a few of the pupils will be Benedicks, each laudably bent on relieving the burdens of his respective Beatrice, and thus promoting domestic happiness. *Vive la gastronomie!*

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ELABORATE BURGLARY COME TO NAUGHT.

On Thursday night, two burglars entered the dwelling of Mr. HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the Bank of Commerce, at No. 7 W— Thirty-first-street, and had packed and prepared to take away wearing apparel, lace window-curtains, opera-glasses, jewelry, wines, etc., of the value of $1,612, when Patrolmen JOHN D. DAVIS and WILLIAM FITZGERALD, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, entered and captured them with the stolen property in their possession. It is assumed that the burglars must have been informed by confederates that Mr. VAIL'S family had packed up and gone to the country, since they entered the house on the next night after the family's departure, and when captured were found to have entered upon the undertaking with a full assortment of burglars' tools and other things necessary to the successful prosecution of a burglary. Entrance to the dwelling was gained by cutting away the iron ring which held the grating on the sidewalk, and then descending to the cellar and forcing a door on the first floor; but, unluckily for the outlaws, a citizen saw them as they descended through the coal-hole, and when they had reached the parlors and were reveling in a house-full of palatial furnishings, all of which temptingly lay before them, the officers entered, and the game was up. Like experienced and skillful burglars the outlaws, seeing no avenue of escape, quietly surrendered, acknowledged defeat, and accompanied the officers with seeming nonchalance until Jefferson Market hove in view, when an effort at escape was made. The prisoners were, however, overpowered and taken to court, where, the magistrate declining to accept bail, they were committed as GEORGE BRADY, 26 years of age, native of Ireland, resident in Hoboken, boat-builder, and HENRY WILSON, 36 years of age, born in New-York, resident in Hoboken, carpenter.

TENS, JEWETT CITY BANK, CONN., AND BANK OF NORTHUMBERLAND, PENN.

Mr. GUSTAVUS P. PHILIPOTEAUX, of the Maison Dorée, appeared against private JOHN F. LIVINGSTON, of Waterloo, N. Y., and made oath that on Thursday evening LIVINGSTON and another soldier, having had refreshments, tendered in payment a spurious ten-dollar note on the Jewett City Bank, of Jewett City, Conn., and that having taken a like worthless bill on the night previous, he called Officer RALPH P. BARKER, of the Fifteenth Ward, and caused the arrest of LIVINGSTON, in whose possession another counterfeit ten-dollar note was found, purporting to have been uttered by the Bank of Northumberland, of Sunbury, Penn., both of which spurious notes are of the finest workmanship and on the best bank-note paper. These counterfeits, which are new and have not yet been noticed in the detectors, are circulated from the Broadway concert-saloons, where they are given our returning soldiers in exchange for their Treasury notes, and it was in one of these dens that young LIVINGSTON received the notes that were found on his person. The prisoner was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer before the Court of General Sessions.

VIOLATION OF A NEW LAW.

Mr. OLIVER C. PUTNAM, of No. 140 Fifth-avenue, entered a complaint against WILLIAM R. MERWIN, of Walker-street, vender of patent medicines, alleging that he had employed JOHN MAHEN, JAMES O'NEILL and CORNELIUS FOLEY, bill-posters, to disfigure the curb-stones of Fifth-avenue and other streets, by pasting advertisements thereon, in violation of the act of Legislature forbidding the defacing of rocks, fences, and other places, by painting words or letters thereon, or by attaching any handbill thereto. The accused gave bail in $500 each.

WHERE THE SOLDIERS' MONEY GOES.

Private GEORGE SCOTT, of the Soldiers' Rest, deposed that he recently entrusted $205 to the care of the Adams Express, and took the company's receipt therefor; that on arriving in this city he listened to the persuasions of one NELLIE RAYMOND, and expended money in driving her out, and that at length he gave her, for safe keeping, the Adams Company's receipt; but that when he demanded the same she professed to have lost it. Whereupon the deponent caused her arrest by Policeman MORLEY, of the Eighth Ward, and she was committed for examination.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE HOGAN—WASHINGTON MARKET THIEVES.

Recently Mr. JOHN MUNDORF, of Sixth-avenue and Forty-third-street, Mr. J. BOHMER, of Avenue B and Fifth-street, and other grocers who make their purchases at Washington Market, lost their horses and wagons after they had loaded, and yesterday a like theft was committed upon Mr. CHARLES L. MATTHEWS, of No. 620 Eighth-avenue. Happily Mr. MATTHEWS missed his wagon before the thieves had effected their escape, and JAMES RILEY and GEORGE WILSON, youths of 19 and 22 years respectively, were apprehended by Officer JOHN C. KENNER, of the Independent Police, and after examination at the Tombs committed for trial.

OUR GALLANT FIREMEN.

Policeman DUNN, of the Sixth Ward, arrested JAMES SULLIVAN, of Hose Co. No. 56, while he was intoxicated and insulting wayfarers, at the intersection of Chambers and Centre streets, on Thursday evening, but a number of SULLIVAN'S comrades, who are said to be members of Hose Company No. 56, assailed the officer and wounded him severely. Nevertheless, he took his prisoner, and later in the evening JOHN SHEEHAN, who is alleged to have been one of the ringleaders in the fight, was apprehended. Yesterday morning the accused were committed for examination.

Policeman HUGHES, of the Fifth Ward, arrested a fellow for casting a stone through Mr. T. F. FITZGERALD'S window, at No. 165 Hudson-street, on Thursday evening; but on the way to the police-station he was attacked by a gang of ruffians and so severely maltreated as to be compelled to surrender his prisoner, and the offender, whose name the officer did not ascertain, escaped. At a later hour HENRY SMITH, the alleged leader of the gang, was taken into custody, and yesterday he was committed for examination.

GRAND LARCENIES.

PETER CARROL, of No. 404 Eighth-street, entered one of the basement dens in the First Ward, on the evening of the 21st of April, and there, having drunk drugged liquor, fell asleep and was robbed of $175. CARROL alleges that JOHN KELLY, of the den, committed the theft, and KELLY has been committed in default of $500 bail....EDWARD BURKE and ELLEN ROACH were apprehended by Patrolman PLATT, of the Fourth Ward, for stealing, it is alleged, $235 from MICHAEL MORIARTY, of No. 9 Roosevelt-street. The accused were committed for trial in default of $500 bail each. ....Officer MARTIN, of the Fourteenth Ward, arrested THOMAS BRADY upon complaint of JULIUS CARMEISER, of No. 150 Essex-street, and Justice HOGAN committed him, in default of $500 to answer, the allegation being that he had robbed the complainant of $80. ....Patrolman CLENDENNIN, of the Second Ward, arrested WILLIAM CHASE, RICHARD POMFRET and HUGH HAGGERTY, boot-blacks, for stealing jewelry and money from JOSEPH J. DILLON, of No. 266 Pearl-street. The boys confessed and were committed for trial....MARY GOREY, a domestic, having been apprehended by Policeman COAKLEY, of the Fourth Ward, for stealing $150 from PATRICK SULLIVAN, while he was asleep at No. 334 Water-street, confessed and was committed for trial....Officer MARTLINO, of the First Ward, arrested CATHARINE KENNEDY, a domestic, for stealing $35 worth of wearing apparel from her employer, Mrs. SOPHIA COHEN, of No. 5 Roosevelt-street. On her confession the prisoner was committed for trial....Officer WILLIAMS, of the Third Ward, apprehended JOHN SAUSE, upon complaint of CARL CAUZE, of No. 468 Greenwich-street, alleging that SAUSE had stolen $39 from him. The prisoner was committed for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE SHANDLEY—GARBOLTING.

Three of the Mackerelville garroters distinguished themselves again yesterday morning by attacking a single man and robbing him while he was standing in front of his dwelling. The complainant, Mr. PETER MULLIGAN, makes affidavit that at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning he was standing in front of his abode, No. 228 East Thirteenth-street, and that JAMES TRACY, PETER CAVANAGH, and another person garroted and robbed him, taking the entire contents of his pockets. Mr. MULLIGAN alarmed the neighborhood and Policemen DUNLOP and BRIGGS, of the Seventeenth Ward, intercepted the three garroters in their flight, and the two whose names appear above were committed for examination; but the third prisoner, whom Mr. MULLIGAN was unable to identify as having anything to do with the robbery, was released from custody.

ALLEGED THEFT OF HORSE AND WAGON.

HENRY WEED offered for sale, at the intersection of Chrystie and Delancey streets, a horse and wagon which he is supposed to have stolen at White Plains, N. Y. Officer WOOD, of the Tenth Ward, apprehended him, and he was committed for examination, while the horse and wagon are held by the police, awaiting the demand of the owner.

THE KNIFE.

ABRAHAM B. HEIBRUNNER and JAMES HARLEM, lads, of No. 139 Pitt-street, fought in the street, yesterday morning, and HARLEM received a serious stab in the shoulder. Officer ANDRE, of the court, apprehended HEIBRUNNER, and the prisoner was committed for examination.

The Street Cleaning Commission.

THE AMENDED SPECIFICATIONS.

The amended specifications agreed upon by the Street Cleaning Commission were issued yesterday. According to the terms of these specifications, the contract for cleaning the streets is to be made in the name of the commission. In regard to the dumping grounds, the specifications say:

"The dumping grounds, dumping boards, docks and places of deposit for sweepings and manure, now used for street cleaning purposes, or purposes of dumping or deposit, are hereby assigned to such contractor for the purpose, aforesaid, to be used free of charge, and such additional dumping grounds, dumping boards, docks and places of deposit as may be found necessary, or such other convenient and sufficient places therefor, shall be furnished to the contractor free of charge; but no change in such grounds, boards, docks, or places of deposit, shall be made except by mutual consent of the contractor, and a majority of the commissioners, or in case of the assumption of this contract by the sureties, or any of them, except by consent of the sureties supperforming this contract, and a majority of the commissioners."

The following is the only provision made for Winter cleaning: The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter, and the crosswalks, and all gutters intersecting the same, shall be kept clear of snow and ice, and the culverts of the sewers shall be kept free and clear, so that the water shall not be prevented from flowing through them.

The following important provision has been added to the new specifications: The purpose of the provisions of this contract are to secure clean streets in this city, and protect the public health, at a limited expenditure of money, for the period of ten years. The work shall be performed under the immediate supervision of the City Inspector. In the City Inspector shall at any time consider that the contractor has failed, in any respect to comply with any of the obligations of this contract, or any other commissioner shall notify him of any such failure, he shall forthwith notify the contractor, in writing, of the default, and if the contractor shall not, without unreasonable delay, comply with the requirements of the City Inspector, in respect to such default, such officer shall notify his associate commissioners of the fact, who shall thereupon, on twenty-four hours' notice, notify the contractor of the particulars of such complaint, and of a meeting of the commissioners to consider the same at a time and place to be mentioned in such notice, which may be served by leaving it at the residence or place of business, in the City or New-York, of such contractor. The commissioners, after hearing such complaint, and the contractor, if he appear, may, if a majority of them decide that he has unreasonably made default in the execution of this contract or of any of its provisions, under their hands respectively, declare this contract terminated, which declaration shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller, and a copy thereof served on the contractor and upon his sureties in the manner provided for the service of a notice upon him, and upon such service upon him and his sureties, this contract shall be at an end, unless his said sureties, or such of them as may be willing to assume this contract within twenty-four hours after such service upon them respectively, shall, in writing, assume and undertake the performance of this contract, or so much thereof as shall then remain unperformed

and the fact is gracefully acknowledged in the following letter to Adjutant-General IRVINE from Quartermaster-General MEIGS:

(Copy.)

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1865.

General William Irvine, Adjutant-General State of New-York, Albany, N. Y.:

GENERAL: Accept my thanks for the copy you were pleased to send me of the Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New-York for the year 1864.

Your State has a proud record, having furnished within four years nearly half a million of men, with a promptitude and efficiency worthy the highest praise.

The suggestions [illegible] are as to proper rewards for the patriotic men who have periled their lives, and for the widows and orphans of those have fallen in defence of the Union, deserve proper consideration from the National as well as State authorities.

I am, very respectfully, your old[illegible]

(Signed,) M. C. MEIGS,
Q. M.-Gen. Bvt. Maj.-Gen.

BRIG.-GEN. LEWIS B. PARSONS.—No promotion has been more deserved, or met with more unqualified approval from the public, than that of our fellow-citizen Col. LEWIS B. PARSONS, promoted to the full rank of Brigadier-General, in charge of the Bureau of Transportation, with headquarters at Washington City. At the early commencement of the war he was placed in charge of government transportation in this department, and, notwithstanding the sudden demand for transportation for the large armies and immense supplies required in the field, and the limited means at his disposal, he inaugurated a system which has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the treasury, and enabled the government to move its armies with great rapidity, and keep up its depots of supplies at the most distant posts. As an illustration of the successful efforts, the entire army corps under command of Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD was transported, during the coldest weather of last Winter, from Nashville, Tennessee, to Newbern, North Carolina, under the personal supervision of Col. PARSONS, in a few days, and without loss, accident or delay of any character. He has proved himself an officer of unswerving fidelity, indomitable energy and perseverance, and justly entitled to the honor bestowed upon him.—*St. Louis Republican.*

LAW REPORTS.

Undervaluation of Furs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. *Seven Cases of Dressed Furs.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods for undervaluation. They were imported by Heinrich Loman, of Leipsic, Germany, the claimant, in August, 1861, and on appraisement here they were valued at twenty per cent. more than the invoice, and were, thereupon, libelled for forfeiture.

The claimant gave proof to show that he bought the goods at the price stated by him in his entry; that furs were mostly sold at the great fairs at Leipsic, and that the last fair had taken place in April, previous to the purchase, and that the values of furs ran down from the date of the previous fair until this purchase.

On this question of undervaluation the case went to the jury, and they rendered a verdict for the claimant.

For the government, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Allen; for claimant, Mr. McCulloh and Mr. Nines.

The United States vs. *Two Cases of Woven Cloth.*—This was also a case of undervaluation. The evidence, however, showed a state of facts, on which the counsel for the government became satisfied that the case could not be maintained, and by direction of the court the jury found a verdict for the claimant.

For the government, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Allen; for claimant, Messrs. Burrill, Davison & Burrill.

A Maryland Lawyer Sues His Client and Recovers Judgment for Services Rendered in the Lottery Business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—MAY 31.

Before Justice Wright.

James Mason Campbell vs. *Richard Fenner.*—The plaintiff in this action is a prominent lawyer, resident in the City of Baltimore, and a son-in-law of the late Chief Justice Taney. The suit was brought to recover the amount of a bill for legal services rendered in winding up the affairs of the late firm of Fenner, Breathitt & Co., which firm was largely engaged in, and at one time controlled the lottery business in the states where it was legal to carry on that kind of speculation.

The defence claimed that the plaintiff's services were in reference to the lottery business, which business was, by the laws of Maryland, where the services were rendered, and also by the laws of this State, where the action was brought, void, and illegal by statute. The counsel for defendant held that the laws of Maryland to the effect that any sale of real or personal property, etc., in pursuance of any lottery, shall be void, it appeared that the amount involved in the controversy, for which the legal services in question were charged, exceeded a quarter of a million of dollars, and that the defendant had, by and through the services of the plaintiff, been saved the sum of $250,000, which amount the defendant had engaged to allow on the settlement of the case.

The court held that the statute of Maryland did not apply to the case, and a judgment for plaintiff was rendered of $[illegible].

For plaintiff: Isaac P. Brown, Esq. For defendant: James, of Stanhope, Esq.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 31.

[illegible] vs. [illegible]; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Richard Wynkoop, [illegible] vs. [illegible]. Motion granted.

Richard Wynkoop, [illegible] vs. [illegible]. Motion granted.

Benjamin Sherman, et al. vs. [illegible]. Motion granted, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

Elizabeth [illegible] vs. [illegible]. Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

[illegible] vs. [illegible]. Motion granted, according to [illegible] by Clerk. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

Edward Spring [illegible] vs. John Fowler.—Judgment for the respondent, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Daniel Swanson vs. [illegible]. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

Clarke [illegible] vs. [illegible]. Motion granted. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

[illegible] vs. [illegible]. Motion granted. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

Executors [illegible] vs. [illegible]. Motion granted, without costs, opinion by Clerk. J. [illegible] vs. The American Guano Company, et al. Motion granted, with costs, and allowance. So much of the motion as prohibits the defendants from [illegible] land in raising the [illegible] reversed, with leave to the parties to renew such motion on the proofs and papers received on [illegible], referred and coming to opinion of Ingraham, P. J. Thomas S. Walker vs. The Grand Trunk [illegible] order reversed, with leave to plaintiff to renew motion upon other papers; opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Jacob Carpender vs. John Cadmus, et al.; judgment reversed and report of the referee set aside and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event; opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

OPINION FROM FEBRUARY TERM, 1865.

Before Ingraham, P. J., and Sutherland and Clerke, J. J.

Anthony Schaffer et al. vs. Edward F. Stone et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Sutherland, Justice, dissenting. Opinions by Ingraham and Sutherland.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 13.

By Judge Cardozo.

Matter vs. Matter; motion denied. Plaintiff may renew on proper proofs, on payment of $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 31.

By Justice Garvin.

Peter R. Strong vs. Mary E. Strong; motion denied and stay vacated without costs; cause to be placed on the calendar for trial for the first Monday in June.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 2.

By Justice Sutherland.

Susan A. Fellows vs. Jerome B. Fellows; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Hinman vs. S. E. Hinman; further evidence necessary. Daniel Woodhouse vs. D. P. Peters; the sureties having failed to appear and justify pursuant to notice, order that property in the hands of the sheriff be delivered to the defendant. Rust vs. Anna M. Seaton et al.; order granted.

By Justice Clerke.

John Olmsted, President, &c., vs. Abraham L. Ackerman.—Judgment for plaintiffs on the ground that the action was commenced within six years after the right to sue accrued; judgment for $400 with interest. James E. Withers, &c., vs. The New-Jersey Steamboat Company; judgment for plaintiffs $3,767 20, with interest from the 4th of September, 1854; no additional allowance. Let the findings be engrossed as amended.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM, JUNE 2.

By Judge Daly.

Mercereau vs. Flynn; motion denied. Plumerean vs. Duc; motion denied. Bidwell vs. The Mariposa Mining Company; case settled.

By Judge Cardozo.

Matter vs. Matter; motion denied; plaintiff may renew on proper proofs on payment of $10 costs.

Special Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

In consequence of Thursday, June 1, having been set apart by the President as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, this branch of the court stands adjourned over to Friday, June 2, at 10 A. M. All motions and orders returnable June 1 stand adjourned to June 2, at 10 A. M. By order of the Court.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

MAY 31, 1865.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 2, 1865.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '67		114	200	Mariposa M. Co.	11
$[illegible] U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.			300	Erie Railway	71¼
[illegible] U. S.		112	200	do	71⅝
$[illegible] U. S. [illegible]-20s, C.		102½	500	do	70⅞
$[illegible] U. S. [illegible]-20s, C.		102½	300	Chic. & N. W.	89
$[illegible] U. S. [illegible]-20s, C.		102½	200	do	89
$[illegible] U. S. [illegible]-20s, C.		102	200	do	24¼
$[illegible] U. S. [illegible]-10s.		[illegible]	200	do	24⅛
$[illegible] U. S. [illegible]-10s, C.		94⅜	200	do	24⅛
$7,000 [illegible]-10s.		93½	100	do	24⅛
Second Series.			100	Hud. Riv. R.	99¼
$5,000 Tenn 6s, '90		64½	200	do	99
1,000 Pacific R.		67	100	do	99⅛
[illegible]			100	do	99
3,000 California 7s		115	100	do	99¼
17 Old Dominion Steamship		65	100	do	99
10 N. Y. Ohio & St. Cor.		23½	100	do	99⅛
40,000 do 2d call		23	500	Reading R.	91½
1,000 N. Y. Sc. 6s, '83		91	1000	do	91⅝
1,000 Mariposa 1st M.		46	200	do	91⅝
125 Shoe & Leather Bk.		101	200	do	91
12 Fulton Bank		150	200	do	91
40 Ocean Coal Pref.		38	300	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	57¼
100 do		38½	100	do	57
200 Quick. Min. Co.		46	500	do	57¼
100 do		6¾	80	Ill. Cen. R.	116½
200	do	47	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	89
100	do 2d call	46¾	400	do 2d call	88¾
120	At. Mail S. Co.	168	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	89
300	do 2d call	170	50	do	89
300	Cary Improve't	20½	300	do	89
200	do	20	200	do	84½
100	N. Y. Central	88	50	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	92¾
500	do	88½	50	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	92
300	do	89	300	do	91½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '71		102¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.	b30 100⅛
50 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		102⅝	400	do	100⅜
10,000	do	b30 102⅜	100	do	a10 100
500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.		94⅞	400	Reading R.	91
26,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.			200	do	s30 90¾
	Second Series.	99⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	84⅝
25,000 Ohio & M. Cer.		22½	300	do	84⅝
10,000	do	22¾	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	57⅜
10,000	do	22⅝	100	do	b15 58
500 Quick. Min. Co.		50	100	do	57⅝
300	do	50⅛	100	do	b3 58
100 Mariposa M. Co.		11	1,000	Cleve. & Pitts.	89⅛
100 Chester Co.		36	300	do	89⅛
300 At. Mail S. Co.		170	400	do	2d call 89¾
400 N. Y. Cen. R.		89	100	Chic. & N. W.	89
100	do	s30 89⅛	400	do	89¾
100	do	89⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	83½
500 Erie Railway		71⅜	400	do	2d call 83¾
700	do	s10 70⅞	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	92
400	do	70⅞	100	do	b3 92
800	do	s3 70⅞	150	At. Mail St. Co.	s3 170
700	do	s10 70⅞	50	do	170
400	do	70⅞	500	Cary Improve't	s3 20¾
800	do	s3 70⅞	1100	do	20¾
500	do	71	1000	do	s30 20¾
100	do	b3 70⅞	900	do	20¾
100	do	70⅞	200	do	b3 20¾
400	do	s10 70⅛	100	Quick. Min. Co.	b30 46
200	Reading R.	90⅜	100	do	46
100	do	b3 90⅞	100	do	46⅛
300	do	90⅞	100	do	46⅛
200	do	s30 90⅞	100	do	s30 46⅛
100	Hudson Riv. R	s3 89⅞			
200	do	s3 89⅞			
100	do	89⅞			
100	do	b3 100			
200	do	89⅞			
400	do	b3 89⅞			
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	b10 57⅞			
100	do	57⅝			
500	do	57⅝			
100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	84			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.	s20 89¼	1100	Cleve. & Pitts.	89
500	do	89⅛	300	do	b3 89
200	do	89⅛	200	do	s3 89⅛
200	Erie Railway	s3 70⅞	600	do	89⅛
700	do	s10 70⅞	200	do	b10 89
400	do	70⅞	300	Chic. & R. I.	83½
800	do	s3 70⅞	200	do	83⅜
500	do	c 71	200	Chic. & N. W.	s3 89⅛
100	do	70⅞	100	do	89⅛
400	do	s10 70⅛	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	92
200	Reading R.	90⅜	100	do	b3 92
100	do	b3 90⅞	200	At. Mail St. Co.	s3 170
300	do	90⅞	50	do	170
200	do	s30 90⅞	600	Cary Improve't	s3 20¾
100	Hudson Riv. R	s3 89⅞	1100	do	20¾
200	do	s3 89⅞	1100	do	s30 20¾
100	do	89⅞	900	do	20¾
100	do	b3 100	200	do	b3 20¾
200	do	89⅞	200	do	20¾
400	do	b3 89⅞	500	Quick. Min. Co.	b30 46
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	b10 57⅞	200	do	46
100	do	57⅝	100	do	46⅛
500	do	57⅝	100	do	46⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	84	100	do	s30 46⅛

FRIDAY, June—P. M.

Business in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange, reopened, after the Fast Day, with a more cheerful spirit. The supply of money is easy to the Brokers at 6@7 ₰ cent., and the price of Gold and rates of Exchange on London are quite steady and not disposed to advance on the advices by the *Persia*, although the private letters quote a dull demand for American Stocks both in London and on the Continent, owing to the sudden, but wholly unauthorized, not to say absurd panic in reference to our intervention in Mexican affairs. We hear of the receipt, by the *Persia* and the previous steamers this week, of almost half a million of United States 5-20s for sale in this market, on speculation from London. The first arrivals were sold on Wednesday at 102¾@102¾ ₰ cent.; the remainder this morning at 102⅝@102¾ ₰ cent., the market subsequently reaching to 102⅞@102¾ ₰ cent. The other Gold bearing Stocks were steady at Wednesday's bidding.

The sales of Gold to-day opened at 137, ₰ cent., and went back to 136¾ ₰ cent. Bills on London Bankers, 109¾@110 ₰ cent. for Gold. The export demand for Gold for Saturday's steamer is reckoned, at the close of business this afternoon, at about a million of dollars.

The Railway and Miscellaneous Share speculation on the Stock Exchange improved during the day, and at the Second Board there was a good demand at rather advancing prices. On the Miscellaneous list, the advance was 4¼@5 ₰ cent. on Quicksilver Company, and 7⅛@8 ₰ cent. additional rise on Atlantic Steamship Company. There was also another rise of $1 per share on Cary Land Company. On the New-York Railways, prices were higher on Central, Erie and Hudson than before the Fast Day; and although the Western Roads were dull as the early regular Board, the subsequent demand was better, and at the close of business the following general quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday afternoon; the market firm and upward:

	Wed.	Fri.		Wed.	Fri.
U. S. 6-20s	102¾	102¾	Pittsburgh	89¾	90
U. S. 5-20s, C.	102⅝	102¾	Rock Island	89	89¼
U. S. 10-40s, C.	94⅞	94⅞	N. W.	84	84¼
U. S. Sixes, Second Series	99⅝	99⅝	Fort Wayne	91	91¼
Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s	99⅝	99⅝	Cumberland Coal	37½	38
Ohio & M. Cer.	22¾	23	Ohio Scrip	47	51
Quick. Min. Co.	50	50	Mariposa	11	11
Mariposa M. Co.	11	11	Gran'd Tr. Certs.	22	23
Chester Co.	36	36			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	150	Metropolitan	102
Mechanics'	100	Merchants'	100
Union	105	Nassau	100
America	110	Shoe & Leather	100
Importers' & Traders'	147	Corn Exchange	100
National	100	Continental	98
Merchants Exchange	100	Commonwealth	103
Commerce	105	New-York County	110
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	100	Import's & Traders'	114
Mercantile	107	Park	112
Broadway	200	Central National	100
Chatham	120	First National	200
Bank of N. America	107	Fourth National	97
Hanover	106		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Lack & West'n Bds	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1867	92	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	105	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	101
Erie 1st Mort., 6s, ex d.	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort.	91
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102½	Tol. & Wab. 1st m. ex	91
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	105	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	73½
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	82¾	Gal. & Chi. 1st mort.	94
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '60	102	Gal. & Chi. 2d mort.	90
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. C., '85	103	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Harlem, 1st mort., 6s, '72	99	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	101
Chi. R. & Q. R. 1st M.	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. 2ds	80	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ ct., 1875	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	75	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th mort.	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st mort	76	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	81
Han. & St. Jos. Coo	90	Atl. & Gt. West. 1sts.	86

The New-York certificates of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company, are hereafter to be registered at the Third National Bank, corner of Nassau and Cedar streets.

The old National Bank of this city, originally organized nearly forty years ago, by ALBERT GALLATIN, the distinguished Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, under a State charter, and subsequently at the expiration of the charter, reorganized as a banking association, under the free Banking Law of New-York, by his son, JAMES GALLATIN, is about to pass into the national system under the appropriate style of the "GALLATIN National Bank of the City of New-York." Capital $1,500,000.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co, will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow (Saturday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $415,247, against $1,151,221 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool	350	$79,206	539	$77,904	383	$171,218
Cotton	117	24,205	18	4,454	105	35,892
Silk	69	41,662	14	8,390	77	71,240
Flax	607	159,782	88	25,511	421	86,124
Miscellaneous	166	12,073	—	—	128	6,843
Total	1,309	$296,518	350	$116,729	1,124	$380,172
		116,729				288,518
Total entered		$415,247	Total marketed			$678,690

The following is a comparative statement of the National Banks organized at the close of 1864, and of the past week:

	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Dec. 31, 1864	681	$142,641,400	$76,309,960
May 27, 1865	1,185	284,403,929	132,472,690
Increase	504	$134,762,529	$56,062,600

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN."
Full Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for others or resale.
All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.
All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.
Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received. Four per cent. allowed on deposits and daily balances which may be drawn for without notice.

☞ NEW-YORK STATE 7 PER CENT.
ANTICIPATION BOUNTY STOCK.

This stock matures on the 1st January, 1867, it is then to be paid or funded into a twelve-year 7 per cent. State stock. Interest payable quarterly.

Apply to the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway. C. W. WHITE, Cashier.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER.
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.
Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 2, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kind of Produce since our last: 343 bbls. Ashes; 21,709 bbls. Flour; 1,964 bbls. and 313 bags Corn Meal; 25,811 bushels Wheat; 79,850 bushels Corn; 36,097 bushels Oats; 7,000 bushels Rye, 4,943 pkgs. Provisions, and 343 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been dull and heavy at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pots, and $7 75 @$8 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues inactive at former quotations, including Java, at 24c.@25c.; Rio at 19c.@23½c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23c.; St. Domingo at 18½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c. ₰ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been less sought after at easier and somewhat irregular prices. Middlings, 46c.@46c. ₰ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and depressed to-day, closing decidedly in favor of purchasers. Sales since our last amount to 7,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 85@$6 25; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 60@$6 70; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 90@$7 10 ₰ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 85	@$6 25
Extra State	6 50	@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	6 90	@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	7 05	@ 9 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 15	@ 11 50
Southern Flour is dull and drooping. Sales, since our last, 680 bbls., at $7 15@$8 25 for poor to good, and $8 50@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour tends downward. Sales, 400 bbls. Extra, at $6 60@$9 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, including Superfine, at $5 25@$5 85 ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $4 50 for Jersey, and $5 65 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Sales, 450 bbls.		

GRAIN.—Wheat has been sparingly offered, and has been in fair demand at a partial advance of 2c.@3c. ₰ bushel. Sales, since our last, 23,000 bushels, including White Canada, and Michigan at $2; and Amber Michigan, at $1 73@$1 75 ₰ bushel. Corn has been decidedly heavy to-day. Sales, 37,500 bushels, at 85c.@93c. for very inferior to choice Mixed Western; and 91½c. for inferior Yellow do., ₰ bushel. No important movements transpired in Rye, Barley or Barley Malt. Oats were decidedly bricker and dearer. We quote Western at 65c.@ 68c., closing at 67@68c.; Canada at 66c. ₰ bushel. Government agents were buying again, to-day.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

Price of Gold	Dec. 31, 1864. 236	June 2, 1865. 136
Superfine Flour, ₰ bbl	$ 6 60@ $ 9 30	$5 85@ $6 25
Extra State Flour, ₰ bbl	10 40	6 65@ 7 00
Extra Western Flour, ₰ bbl	10 10@ 15 60	6 65@ 11 50
Extra Canada Flour, ₰ bbl	10 00@ 12 60	6 65@ 9 00
Southern Flour, ₰ bbl	10 60@ 15 00	7 15@ 11 50
Rye Flour, ₰ bbl	8 25@ 9 30	5 25@ 5 85
Corn Meal, ₰ bbl	7 75@ 8 80	4 50@ 5 65
White Wheat, ₰ bushel	2 56@ 2 71	1 90@ 2 20
Red and Amber Wheat, ₰ bu.	2 50@ 2 54	1 44@ 1 78
Corn, ₰ bushel	1 06@ 1 09	80@ 95
Rye, ₰ bushel	1 [illegible]	1 72	85@ 93
Barley, ₰ bushel	1 [illegible]	2 15	1 12½@ 1 40
Barley Malt, ₰ bushel	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	65@ 67½

HAY—Has been in moderate request to-day, at 90c. @$1 10 ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, at from 10c.@30c. for poor to choice, as to color, [illegible] ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Has been inactive and much depressed.

LEATHER—Has been less sought after at drooping prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 [illegible]@$2 05 ₰ gallon, and Rosin at $7 [illegible]@$8 ₰ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue dull and [illegible], including Crude Whale, at $1 [illegible]@$1 15; Crude Sperm, at $2 [illegible]@$2; Bleached Whale, at $1 45@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $2 25@$2 50; Linseed at $1 [illegible]@$1 17; Lard at $1 [illegible]@$1 60 for poor to choice ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand, at [illegible] for Crude; 45c.@60c. for Refined, in bond, and 70c.@80c. for do., free, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been decidedly more active to-day at much higher prices, influenced by a break in gold in Chicago. Sales have been made of [illegible] bbls., in lots, at $25@$26 12½, closing at about $26 for New Mess, $23@$24 for Prime Mess; $19 [illegible] for Extra Mess, and $19 50 for Prime ₰ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,000 lbs. New Meats, and fully 60 tierces, in the form, part at $25@$25 75 ₰ bbl. Stock of Pork, 30,000 bbls. The Meats continue in fair demand at 12c.@16c. for shoulders, and 16c.@19c. for hams. Beef is in request at $12 [illegible]@$16 for Extra Mess, and $8@$9 for Prime ₰ bbl. Sales of Lard are moderate at 13c.@13½c. ₰ lb. Butter is in request at 22c.@30c. for Ohio, and 30c.@40c. for New-York and Western. Cheese is in fair demand at 15c.@16c. for new, and 17c.@18c. for old. The receipts of Domestic Wool in New-York during the month, about 3,500 bales. The Imports for the past month, as published, are: From Liverpool, 529 bales; London, 569; Curacao, 5; Chanaral, 933; Aspinwall, 24; Rio Grande, 168; Buenos Ayres, 884; Matamoras, 57; Montevideo, 257 bales. Total, 3,426 bales.

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 300 tcs. Beef at 6s.; 21,000 bushels Wheat on p. t.; also, by steamer, 9,000 bushels Corn on p. t. For London, 25 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.

Movements to European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hansa	June 3	New-York	Southampton
Edinburgh	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Damascus	June 3	Quebec	Liverpool.
Louisiana	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
China	June 7	Boston	Liverpool.
Columbia	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	June 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Guiding Star	June 15	New-York	Havre.
Pennsylvania	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 17	New-York	Glasgow.
Lafayette	June 21	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Helvetia	May 16	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	May 24	Southampton	New-York
Lafayette	May 21	Havre	New-York.
City of Washing'n	May 24	Liverpool	New-York.
North America	May 25	Liverpool	Quebec.
Africa	May 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	May 31	Southampton	New-York.
Peruvian	June 1	Liverpool	Quebec.
Scotia	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	June 7	Southampton	New-York.
Hibernia	June 8	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	June 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Nova Scotia	June 15	Liverpool	Quebec.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Clara Clinton	June 2	New-York	Panama
Kingsbridge	June 3	New-York	New-Orleans.
Monterey	June 3	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	June 7	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

Mails for Europe, per steamer *Hansa*, via Southampton at 1 [illegible], and per steamer *Edinburgh*, via Queenstown, close to-day, at 12:30 A. M.

Mails for New-Orleans, per steamer *Fung Shuey*, close to-day, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
South Mails	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
North Mail Way	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Gold, Opaque, White, Green and Blue Holland, Brown Patent Pictures, and all other approved styles.

WINDOW SHADES, No. 309 Broadway, N. Y.

New Styles, 1865, Swiss Lace, Nottingham Lace, Lenox Lace, Muslin, Brocatel, Reps, Terry Cloth, Japanese Cloth, Damask, Cornices, and all other Trimmings.

LACE CURTAINS.

CLOTHING.

BROWNELL & MARVIN offer the finest stock of goods in the market at a reduction of 40 per cent. Boys' suits at $8, $10 and $12.
No. 568 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
LACE CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.
No. 309 Broadway.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS,
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 309 Broadway,
Now offer their stock of
NEW GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THE BOWERS PATENT CORSET.

The simplest and most desirable invention ever introduced in the corset line. Whalebone is used instead of steel, and can be removed in a moment for washing without cutting the front of the corset.
BOWERS & SHEPHERD,
No. 907 Broadway,
Corner 24th-st., New-York.

HEADS! HEADS!! HEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW Acrylon dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, veils, handkerchiefs, corsets, skirts, hair nets, fancy goods, buttons, birdings, small wares, combs and handles. N. B.—Kid gloves, $1; undressed, 81 cents. Ladies hose, 50c. The entire stock at reduced prices. Remember ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side, near 16th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—TO FIRE-WORKS MANUFACTURERS—A responsible, energetic business man wants to make an arrangement with a manufacturer of Fire-Works, for the sale of the same in Boston; has a store favorably located, and an extensive New-England business acquaintance. Address, at once, ENERGY, Box No. 2,138, Boston Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED FURNITURE and undertaker's store, with or without real estate, doing a good business, within fifty miles of New-York. For information address Furniture, Box No. 167, *Times* Office.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
BUENA VISTA VINICULTURAL SOCIETY,
SONOMA, CALIFORNIA.

The great increase in the sale of the produce of this Company, in the Eastern States, has obliged the undersigned, its agent, to transfer his place of business, hitherto occupied at No. 37 Cedar-st., to
NO. 42 BARCLAY-ST.,
which possesses the advantages of vast and commodious cellars, and where he will continue to keep a complete assortment of S

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum $10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year $3 00
Two copies 1 year 5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
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We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

The New-York Weekly Times,

containing a full report of the Trial of the Assassins at Washington, may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Accompanying this issue is a supplementary sheet of four pages, exclusively devoted to a report of the

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS FLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DOT; or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF SATAN.

WALLACK'S—THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN—ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

MILTON GALLERY—No. 646 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THEATRE FRANCAIS—LA TOUR DE NESLE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A portion of the naval and military expedition to Texas, under command of Gen. WEITZEL, has sailed from Hampton Roads, where it had been fitting out for some weeks past. The vessels comprising the fleet will rendezvous in Mobile Bay, in order to coal the steamers, and to clean them thoroughly before proceeding further southward. The steamers composing the expedition are among the largest and best adapted to a long sea voyage, of any in the service. It is thought that the vessels will reach their destination in about seven days from the time of sailing.

The subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan yesterday amount to a million and a half of dollars. There were 1,039 individual subscriptions for sums of $50 and $100 each. On Wednesday next issues of new notes of the third series of the Seven-thirty Loan, of all denominations, will be ready for delivery to subscribers.

The government has rescinded the order requiring passports from travelers coming into the United States, excepting only those who are known to be, or who may be suspected of being, enemies of the government. The latch-string is out for all honest men.

A Richmond paper says that the stump, twenty-three inches in diameter and seventy in circumference, cut down last May by minie balls, on the land of Mr. McCoull, one mile from Spotsylvania Court-house, has been carried to Washington. This novel wood cutting occurred where WARREN'S Corps broke through the Confederate lines after twenty hours' continuous musket firing. The owner, Mr. JOSEPH SANFORD, was offered a large sum, but declined to sell it. As it was his personal property, he hopes to recover it, or be suitably compensated.

A dispatch from Newbern, N. C., says that the former wealthy citizens of that city, who are now returning home after an absence of nearly four years, are received and entertained in the most hospitable manner by their former servants, who not only relieve the wants of the needy, but furnish them with money to pay their tax. The return of Mr. HOLDEN from Washington is looked for with a great deal of interest, and the people are anxious to know what the policy of the government will be toward the State.

Says the Louisville *Journal:* "We understand that the negro population of Louisville and vicinity propose to celebrate the approaching Fourth of July in grand style. The celebrated colored orator, FRED. DOUGLASS, has been invited, and will be present, to address the assembled multitude. Look out for a dark cloud on the Fourth."

Considerable dissatisfaction prevails among the one-year Pennsylvania troops, at the order of the Secretary of War reducing the bounties of such organizations twenty-five per cent. The State authorities are increasing their exertions to have this order rescinded, and secure for the one-year's troops the original amount of money to which they consider themselves entitled.

The recent expedition from Baton Rouge captured Col. HATCH, Collector of Customs at New-Orleans under the rebels, also all the records of the Custom-house during his administration. Col. HATCH says that the books and records of the Custom-house prior to secession are secreted in New-Orleans.

A dispatch from Cairo says that trade has fairly opened with the people of Northern Alabama. Two steamers have gone below from Cairo, laden with merchandise for that section, which sells readily at satisfactory rates, money being found there in unexpected abundance.

Congressman HARRIS, of Maryland, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and perpetual disqualification from office, for giving aid and comfort to the rebels, has been pardoned by the President. Of course his civil status is restored.

The cliff at Columbus, Ky., on which Fort Halleck stood, slid into the river yesterday, carrying the fort with it. It is feared that some lives may have been lost, but there is no certain knowledge on the matter.

A gift jewelry establishment in Washington was yesterday seized by the police, on charge of being a gambling concern. It is said to belong to the New-York Manufacturing Jewelers' Association.

Quite an excitement has been created in Hamilton, C. W., by the discovery and breaking up of a gang of thieves and incendiaries which had done great damage during the last few months.

A Milwaukee paper says that "it is reported that DAN RICE, the renowned showman, died at Almont, Mich., on Saturday last, of accidental poisoning.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, who has been released from prison on parole, and Gov. BOYCE, of South Carolina, are said to have had conferences yesterday with the President.

The occasion which rendered necessary a restriction upon the exportation of coal having passed away, the order to that effect has been revoked.

The Townsend premiums at Yale College, have been awarded to the following members of the Senior Class: W. R. Bacon, J. A. Bent, T. F. Caskey, J. L. Ewell, H. A. Stimson, W. Stocking.

The slaves who left their homes when our troops passed through North Carolina, and flocked to Newbern in great numbers, are, as a general thing, returning to the country.

A call has been issued by SIMEON CAMERON for a meeting of the Pennsylvania Union State Convention in Harrisburgh, on Wednesday, July 19.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Southampton May 17, arrived here last evening. Her news is anticipated.

LOCAL NEWS.

Two burglars were captured, on Thursday night, in the dwelling of Mr. HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the Bank of Commerce. The family having gone to the country, the burglars entered by forcing the coal-hole grating from the sidewalk, and at the time of their arrest had gathered up household goods and trinkets valued at $1,612.

The concert saloons are passing upon our returned soldiers spurious ten-dollar notes of the most deceptive character, purporting to have been uttered by the Jewett City Bank, of Jewett City, Conn., and the Northumberland Bank, of Sunbury, Penn. The counterfeits are new, of the best workmanship, and on fine paper.

The carriage and horses purchased for presentation to President JOHNSON were sold at auction yesterday. The horses were purchased by Dr. FERGUSON for $1,900, and the carriage by Mr. FRENCH, the hotel proprietor, for $1,400.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, three outlaws garroted and robbed Mr. PETER MULLIGAN, while he was standing in front of his dwelling, at No. 228 East Thirteenth-street.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the Italian ANTONIO DIODATI, found murdered in the woods in Brooklyn, was commenced yesterday, but no evidence of importance was elicited.

Gen. SHERMAN held a levee last night, and was honored by a double serenade. He made suitable but brief responses, and Gens. ROSECRANS and BUTTERFIELD also spoke.

Produce and merchandise were in rather more demand yesterday. Flour declined 5c. ₰ bbl. Wheat advanced 2c.@3c.; Oats, 3c.@6c. ₰ bushel; New Mess Pork, $2 25 ₰ bbl. Mixed Western Corn was depressed at 85c.@93c. ₰ bushel. Whisky at $2 09@$2 11, closing at $2 09 ₰ gallon. Cotton was quiet heavy. The freight market was inactive.

Popular subscriptions to the new series of the 7.30 Loan, which last week averaged $1,622,267 a day, thus far this week have averaged $970,533 a day, as follows: Monday, $1,051,400; Tuesday, $850,000; Wednesday, $1,010,300. The daily average number of the orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the loan has been 676.

The Customs Revenue of the port thus far this week has averaged $206,250 a day, or equal to a weekly aggregate of $1,237,500.

The price of Gold stood 137¾ at the close of 'Change hour yesterday. Bills on London 109¾ @110 for Gold. The Stock Market left off firm.

Last night the Stock Market was quite dull. Gold stood at 137 after call, and closed at 137¼.

Negro Suffrage in the South.

Senator SUMNER, WENDELL PHILLIPS and others declare that unless the negroes in the Southern States are at once allowed to vote, the war will have been waged in vain—and all the blood and treasure it has consumed will have been lavished to no purpose whatever. It is not easy to see how sane men, professing to be patriots, can permit themselves to use such language as this. That Mr. PHILLIPS should declare such sentiments is not perhaps surprising. He is not an American citizen—disclaims all political allegiance to the fundamental law of the land—and has said publicly within a month that he would sooner lose his right hand than swear to support the Constitution of the United States. To *him* the maintenance of that constitution and the preservation of the Union are nothing. They are not objects for which he would contend a moment. If he sustained the war at all, he did it from other motives, and sought by it to attain other results. But Mr. SUMNER is not in that category. He is an American citizen, and claims to value the Union and to stand by and defend the Constitution. The war has preserved the Union—has crushed rebellion against the constitution, and has extinguished slavery forever. How can Mr. SUMNER believe or say that it has been waged "in vain," even if some other desirable results are not at once attained?

The fierce obloquy which Mr. PHILLIPS pours upon President JOHNSON for not conferring by a stroke of the pen, the right to vote upon all the negroes of the Southern States, is characteristic of his relentless and arrogant temper. He visited President LINCOLN with the same tempestuous wrath, as he does and will every public man, who fails to come up to his standard of public duty. No ability, no uprightness of character, no public service can shield from his voluble virulence any man who fails to comply with his demands in regard to the negro. And these demands just now, ignoring every consideration of justice and public policy, exact from President JOHNSON that he shall give the enfranchised slaves complete control of the rebel States.

Probably the great mass of our people will concede that political rights should no longer depend upon color. Whatever rights one man enjoys, every other man, under similar circumstances, should enjoy also. The colored race must enjoy all the political rights and privileges of the white race,—other things being equal. Whatever excludes the black man from voting should exclude the white man also. The whole country will recognize these requirements, and the legislation of country will hereafter be based upon them. But the question of negro suffrage in the Southern States, as now presented, is not settled by those principles. Other principles are involved which demand attention, and foremost among them is that which involves the right of the President or of Congress to decide *what shall be the qualifications of voters in the several States.* Hitherto the National Government has never claimed any such power. New-York decides by her own constitution what men may vote, and what men may not vote, at her elections. Some of the Western States permit aliens to vote before they are naturalized. Some Northern States exclude negro voters altogether—some require a property qualification, and others admit them on the same terms with whites. If the national government asserts control of this whole question, we must be prepared to see that control exercised everywhere. If the President may say who shall vote in one State, he may say who shall vote in every other. We do not believe the several States are prepared to concede to him this power. Massachusetts will decide for herself, and will not permit the President or Congress to decide for her, who shall and who shall not vote within her borders.

The same rule must be applied to Virginia and to Georgia in this matter, as to Massachusetts and New-York. If they are States of the Union they must control this question of voting themselves; and if they are not States of the Union, they have no business to vote at all. President JOHNSON acts upon the principle that they are in the Union—that they have never been out of it—that their acts of pretended secession were null and void and never changed in the slightest particular the legal relation of those States to the Union; and this principle, with all its legitimate consequences, will be accepted by the country as the basis of reconstruction.

But even if it were competent for Congress to decide this question of negro suffrage, there are some considerations connected with it which Senator SUMNER can scarcely ignore. Conceding the full natural equality of the two races, their opportunities for culture have certainly been very unequal. A very large proportion of the recent slaves at the South were field-hands—illiterate, ignorant of even the existence of government, and just as incompetent to form opinions on political subjects as the cattle by their side. In South Carolina this class would very nearly form a majority of the whole voting population. Is it sensible or decent to place the political control of that State in their hands? Does Mr. SUMNER believe that it would be for *anybody's* interest to do so? It is true we have terribly cheapened that great and priceless possession, the suffrage; but is it wise thus absolutely to degrade it and empty it of all its worth?

The day will come, we trust, when every man, black or white, in the whole country, fit to exercise the right of voting, will possess and enjoy that right. But we require of foreigners who come to our shores some years of instruction and preparation before they are admitted to its enjoyment. The same reasons which make this wise, would also require a similar probation from those who have but just escaped from the ignorance and degradation of slavery.

Confiscation Under the Amnesty Proclamation—Its Very Limited Extent.

The law of July, 1862, and President LINCOLN'S proclamation consequent thereupon, imposed the penalty of forfeiture of the entire property, real and personal, upon *every* man who should continue, after sixty days, to participate in, or in any manner abet, the rebellion. It was a trenchant measure, of much the same character as the enactment of the Confederate Congress, ten months previous, which smote all sorts and descriptions of property belonging to "alien enemies;" that is to say, to friends of the Union. Were this law now to be carried out, it would make nearly every Southern man and woman houseless, landless, penniless; for nearly every Southern man and woman has in some way participated in the rebellion since that time.

The Amnesty Proclamation of President JOHNSON relieves all from this forfeiture, excepting those embraced within the fourteen categories specified. Its practical effect is to lift the liability to confiscation from nearly every Southern farm and plantation. Comparatively few of the owners of farms and plantations come within the range of the designated exceptions. The men who served in the Confederate Congress, and who filled the Confederate offices, were mostly lawyers or professional politicians, who had nothing to do with agriculture. The military officers above the rank of Colonel were mostly officers of the old national army, who had lived in garrison, and owned little or no real estate. The planters and farmers of the South almost universally remained at home without any official connection with the Confederate Government. This was in accordance not only with their own habits and disposition, but with the policy of that government;—one of its chief solicitudes being to secure for its great armies adequate subsistence. The only one of the exceptions specified which to any extent touches the planting and farming classes of South, is that which excludes from the benefit of the amnesty all abettors of the rebellion who have taxable property valued at more than twenty thousand dollars. But the ravages of the war, the loss of slave property, the disorganization of the whole labor system, and the uncertainties of the future, have so greatly reduced all of the old agricultural values, that it is safe to say that not one in one hundred of the present landholders of the South has taxable property to the amount named in this proclamation.

There will be then, at most, but comparatively little confiscation of Southern lands. This fact, we doubt not, will give general satisfaction. The object of the original law was not retributive but restorative. It was hoped that the property-holders of the South would be influenced by the fear of ruin to take advantage of the sixty days grace presented by the President's proclamation, and return to their allegiance. Perhaps some such effect might have followed, had McCLELLAN taken Richmond within the two months, as was then expected. But the Southern people could find nothing in his disasters to assure them of the ability of the government to reëstablish its power. No Southern man, at that time, however personally attached to the old flag, could conclude from our method of conducting the war, that the rebellion would be overcome; and it is not at all strange that Southern property-holders did not withdraw from the rebellion at the time, in pursuance of President LINCOLN'S call and warning. To have done so would have been to subject their property to confiscation by the Confederate Government, with no apparent probability of its ever being restored through the overthrow of that government. The law and proclamation utterly failed of their reclaiming purpose, because they were not at once backed up by *effective* warfare against the Richmond rule. The duties of protection and allegiance are reciprocal. When it was shown practically that the government could not furnish the protection, no penalties could consistently be visited by the government for failure to show allegiance. But even were this otherwise, a general confiscation of rebel property would be in the highest degree impolitic. To involve all Southern men, women and children in indiscriminate ruin, might perhaps satisfy a certain grim craving for terrible retribution, but it would inevitably perpetuate their enmity to the government. No republic, whatever its military power, can afford to be hated by millions of its own people. Hostility like that never could be managed without violence to every principle of self-government.

We have reason to be gratified that there will be so little confiscation. Yet there must be an immense number of voluntary sales of land. Thousands have not the capital required to make repairs, refurnish with stock and implements, and pay wages. Other thousands have borne such a character as hard masters that they will find it almost impossible to get the confidence of the freedmen so as to obtain for them any effective service, even for pay. It will be difficult for all planters habituated to the old system to adapt themselves to the new order of things, and great numbers will sell out in sheer discouragement. These various causes will open Southern land to Northern and foreign immigration about as freely and as cheaply as if a general confiscation had thrown it into the hands of the government to be treated as the other public territory. There is no danger of any lack of inducements to all that immigration which is necessary to resuscitate and regenerate the South.

Paying the National Debt.

Mr. BENJAMIN NOYES of New Haven writes us a letter which we publish in another column, in favor of paying off the National Debt by subscription. Mr. NOYES misapprehends our position on the subject. He thinks we are opposed to it;—on the contrary, quite the reverse. We are decidedly in favor of it. The debt amounts to three thousand millions of dollars and about thirty millions of people are bound to pay it; if 150,000 ont of this 30,000,000 will volunteer to pay it themselves, they will do a very handsome thing—something, as Mr. NOYES says, which no nation on the face of the earth ever did before. We hope they will; we advise them—we urge them to step forward and do it. We have not the slightest wish to "chill the patriotism of the people," in this or any other matter. And if anybody who was disposed to help pay off the debt by subscription, has been checked in the execution of such a purpose by anything we have said, we respectfully request him to consider it unsaid and to subscribe at once, and as liberally as possible.

Perhaps Mr. NOYES will permit us, nevertheless, to express a mild degree of skepticism as to the feasibility of the project for paying off the national debt in this way. We don't believe it is likely to be done—simply because *one-tenth* of the people are not at all likely to pay the debts and shoulder the burdens of the whole people—and yet this is precisely what the project involves. No one who has subscribed to the fund has offered to pay *more* than what his share of the taxation required to pay the whole debt in the ordinary way would amount to; everybody expects to save money by subscribing, and yet the aggregate subscriptions of a few are expected to pay more than the aggregate obligations of all. They must pay the obligations of those who *do* subscribe and of those who *don't*, in order to pay the whole debt. Does not Mr. NOYES see that this is slightly absurd?

Nevertheless, the scheme is a good one. It gives the public something to talk about. It enables Mr. NOYES and a great many other persons to meditate on the greatness of this country, and to exult in the ability of our people to do what no other people ever did. And it enables a great many ambitious persons to get their names into the newspapers in connection with so magnificent a scheme. It is a little curious to observe, however, how careful they are to stipulate that their subscriptions are not to be binding unless the whole three thousand millions is subscribed. All such subscriptions are perfectly safe.

Mr. NOYES, in his note, claims to have originated this novel and ingenious method of paying off the national debt. We cannot permit him thus to claim an honor which belongs to another. That project originated with the Press, and in justice to our profession we insist that it shall have full credit for it. The *Herald* is the author of the scheme, and must not be robbed of its laurels. The whole community recognize it as the *Herald's* project, and everybody who desires to subscribe to the fund writes to the *Herald* accordingly. The Editor of that ingenious and enterprising sheet will please enter our names as subscribers for *five* shares, $50,000 in the Volunteer-National-Debt-Paying Association. And if he will give us notice when the subscription list is full and the whole sum subscribed, we will send round our check for the above amount. This will be a little more than one years' taxation for the TIMES establishment.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we see by a communication in an evening paper, that a patriotic gentleman has sent word to the *Herald* that he will *take the balance* of the shares. The National Debt, therefore, may be considered *paid.*

Howell Cobb—His Rank Offence.

HOWELL COBB has fallen into our hands, but, it is said, he has been paroled. There is, with the exception of JEFFERSON DAVIS himself, not one of the Southern politicians who is more deserving of attention at the hands of the officers of the law than this Georgian worthy. He was Secretary of the Treasury in 1861, and was one of the original plotters of the rebellion. So far from resigning his office, however, when he determined to take part in it, he deliberately remained in it, and used the powers it bestowed on him for the destruction of the government, thus committing double perjury. With ample funds in his hands, he deliberately failed to pay the interest on the public debt, and the credit of the United States was only saved from receiving a disastrous and disgraceful shock, by some merchants of this city coming forward and voluntarily advancing the required amount. We believe there is not to be found in the political history of any country an example of greater baseness and perfidy than this of COBB'S; and what makes it all the worse is, that he had the audacity, after perpetrating it, to come to New-York, and brag of it openly, in the faces of the people whom he had swindled and outraged, announcing that "the whole thing"—meaning the national government—"was gone up."

Now treason is bad enough, but COBB'S offence is more than treason; it is treason aggravated by perjury and fraud. So that though he has done less mischief than JEFFERSON DAVIS, he is not one whit less criminal. DAVIS' conduct has been comparatively manly and above board. In his reply to Mr. JOHNSON in 1861, in the Senate, DAVIS refused to assail the government under the forms of the constitution, and betook himself incontinently to the tented field. But COBB, calmly proceeded to abuse his trust for the confusion and destruction of the power which had employed him, and which he had sworn to uphold and defend. There is no man who has the sense of right and wrong left him, who, no matter what his opinion may be of the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the rebellion, can avoid passing the bitterest condemnation on COBB'S conduct, and his punishment is called for not simply in the interest of the government which he betrayed, but of public morality.

That he should have remained in the country one minute after he found the Confederacy was likely to go to pieces is probably as signal an example of audacity as the history of the rebellion has afforded, full as it is of such examples. He was probably, however, determined to follow the lead of the redoubtable TOOMBS, who bravely announced nearly a year ago, that "when all was lost," he would perish under the sword of the enemy himself. We advised him at that time to make this great sacrifice before all was lost, as there was no use whatever in making it afterward; but he determined to wait, and probably was, as we feared, so struck by the utter unprofitableness of perishing, when the war was over, that he has indefinitely postponed his exit from this troubled and unsatisfactory life. COBB'S opportunity is, however, not yet lost. If the police and the courts do their duty, he may yet be made to render signal service to his country.

Gunther on State Rights—The Fast.

The expression in Mayor GUNTHER'S proclamation respecting the observance of the fast on Thursday, in this city, "being assured that the same was approved by the Governor of the State," suggests very naturally the question what would Mr. GUNTHER have done about it if he had *not* been assured that it was "approved by the Governor of the State?" We do not like "forced constructions," but we cannot help seeing, in this little interpolation, a small and rather trivial offering on the altar of State sovereignty. Our worthy Mayor evidently wishes it to be distinctly understood, that he at least is keeping watch over local independence, and that people shall not even fast and sit in sackcloth at the bidding of the central power, without his sanction and approval.

It ought to satisfy all those who see in the general obedience to President JOHNSON'S admonition to pray and humble ourselves, without the confirmation of a gubernatorial proclamation, the insidious growth of centralized power, that this obedience is entirely voluntary, that nobody is bound to render it, and that anybody who chooses to refuse it, would have nothing to fear beyond the reproaches of his own conscience, and the moral reprobation of the best portion of the community. When the President of the United States calls on the nation to mourn with him over either national sins or national misfortunes, he does so simply as the only high official toward whom the whole people of the United States stand in the same relation, who has the same claim on the respect and attention of the inhabitants of Maine as on those of the inhabitants of California, and his call certainly does not need the confirmation or approval of any State Governor to make it either solemn or impressive, or worthy of respect.

Mr. GUNTHER has, ever since he took office, indulged in the practice of making public festivals, as well as public fasts, the occasion for obtruding on the public attention some of his peculiar views on peace and war, life and death, and judgment; and it would be difficult to conceive of anything in worse taste. There are some seasons when even the greatest sages would do well to avoid subjects of a polemical nature, and national feasts, fasts, and days of mourning are among the number. There is probably nothing in the whole range of influences and agencies which has a stronger tendency to bind the people of a community together than the habit of uniting in expressions, either of grief or rejoicing; and even when the cause of this rejoicing or mourning does not quite meet with the approval of the saints and philosophers with which every nation is blessed, far more injury is done by protests or exceptions than by decorous concurrence.

THE PLEA FOR DAVIS IN ENGLAND.—The English admirers of JEFF DAVIS profess to be terribly shocked that such a "high-toned and gallant gentlemen" should be accused of complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN. Apart from all other considerations, they lay great stress upon the assumed fact that he knew the "rough but kindly rail-splitter" would be succeeded by the representative of a "party whose sole ideas of the conflict were identified with confiscation and extermination." They are careful not to let their readers know that the assassination plot was intended to include not only President LINCOLN, but Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SEWARD, Mr. STANTON and Gen. GRANT. The best answer to this special pleading are the words uttered by JEFF. DAVIS himself, at Charlotte, on receiving the news of the assassination. Instead of expressing the horror and indignation which a really "high-toned and gallant gentleman" would have felt at such a crime, he complacently remarked: "*if it were to be done it were better that it were well done.*" Subsequently, in reply to a fear expressed by BRECKINRIDGE that the assassination might be unfortunate for the South, he said: "Well, General, I don't know; if it were to be done at all, it were better it were well done; and if the *same were done to* ANDY JOHNSON, *the beast, and to* Secretary STANTON, *the job would then be complete.*"

It is clear that our English friends will have to put in some other plea for JEFF.

"TALK TRADE TO THEM."—Said a wealthy Virginian, yesterday, on being questioned as to the progress and prospects of reorganization among the people of his State: "Talk trade to them." In the City of Lynchburgh there is three million dollars' worth of good tobacco waiting to find a way to the market. Lynchburgh is a great tobacco storehouse naturally. But we are assured that the accumulations of this important article of consumption in other districts extending far down into North Carolina, are immense. We have to remember that of the four millions of slaves in the South, only a few thousand have been attached to the rebel armies during these four years of war. The rest have been at work, as they were before there was war. The people of the South want their roads repaired. And in very many districts—we speak by the card—they are able to do their repairs without much outside help. They simply want a little time. The Virginia theory of reconciliation is practical—"talk trade to them."

NORTHERN ALABAMA.—A promising trade, it will be seen by the news to-day, has begun to be opened up in Northern Alabama. Cotton is being sent up the river in considerable quantities; Northern merchandise is in request, and "money is found in unexpected abundance." Here we have pacifying agencies at work, which will bring general tranquillity and reconciliation in their train faster than people have dreamed of.

THE REPUBLICAN ARMY AT MATAMORAS.—On the 29th of April Gen. NEGRETE (Juarist) was reported within a few miles of Matamoras. His force was said to be considerable, and the prospects of the republican cause were alleged to be exceedingly bright. This news came by Havana. That which comes to-day by way of New-Orleans changes the aspect of affairs materially. The reports, however, are Gallo-Mexican entirely. If we accept them, the conclusion is unavoidable that Gen. NEGRETE has been whipped very decidedly. The dates of this last report are to the 11th of May. It is clear that nothing like authentic history can be written upon the present condition of affairs in Mexico, until the embargo now laid upon the transmission of credible intelligence, is removed. One thing, however, must be entirely apparent even to the stipendiaries of the invading power—the country is no nearer to a state of peace than it was two years ago. The reiterated reports of French "victories" alone are sufficient to show this. If the republic army has been so completely vanquished as the touters for the invader represent, what is it that the French soldiers are still assailing with such pluck and ardor and success? Either JUAREZ has a considerable organized force still left, or these victories of the Gallo-Mexican army are the merest moonshine.

Welcoming the Soldiers.

A large number of troops passed through the city, yesterday, on their way home to points North and East. Their advent among us was almost unheralded, and they went away by the evening boats and trains without having occasion to feel that our citizens are enthusiastically prompt in recognizing their services. During their few hours sojourn at the Battery Barracks, it is true that they partook of refreshments which had been prepared, but not in very generous quality and quantity. These brave fellows are the first installment of the disintegration of the grand armies, and to-day, perhaps, and for weeks to come, others will be arriving, every man of whom has a special claim upon our cordial welcome and ungrudging hospitality. Undoubtedly this feeling toward them is all but universal with our citizens, but there is a lack of organized method to properly make it appear.

In this respect, New-York is far behind Philadelphia and other cities, where a perfect system of making passing soldiers comfortable, by supplying them with a good meal and protecting them from the machinations of sharpers, is unostentatiously in operation. There is no reason why some of our loyal clubs should not employ itself and its resources in this direction. Hearty cooperation of private parties would meet the endeavors of any corporate body in the good work. It will be a lasting disgrace to the Empire City, if these noble fellows, to whom the city and the nation owe so much in good will, sympathy and material aid, are allowed to pass by, unrelieved in their temporary necessities, and unrecognized by fervent greeting.

MUNICIPAL CROSS-PURPOSES.—Mayor GUNTHER has as yet made no sign in response to the resolution adopted by the Common Council, a few days since, calling upon him to convene them as a Board of Health. City Hall rumor says that His Honor will veto the resolution at the next meeting of the Common Council, when the boards will immediately readopt it by unanimous consent, and assemble as a Board of Health on the 8th inst. It is understood that the Mayor's objections to the proposed action of the Common Council are on economical grounds. It is feared that the City Inspector will be ordered to clean the filthy streets at once, regardless of expense, and that the board will direct the establishment of public *abattoirs*, and introduce other important innovations, involving great expenditures. Whatever may be the merits of this municipal snarl, it is patent that something should be done without delay toward putting some of the streets in passable condition. Complaints reach us from all quarters of the disgusting, pestilence-inviting state in which the thoroughfares are allowed to remain. The bids of the contractors for street cleaning are, however, to be opened to-day, and if the contract shall be awarded to an honest and responsible party, perhaps the fact will inaugurate the era of reform in this important particular.

RETRENCHING IN THE WRONG PLACE.—The Brooklyn Board of Education has recently reduced the salaries of all the female teachers in the public schools of our sister city $75 per annum, without making a corresponding reduction in the stipends of their male employes. Such manifest injustice is the more to be remarked, as it is a notorious fact that female teachers in the Brooklyn schools, although as high a grade of competency is required of them as is demanded in New-York for similar service, are barely paid sufficient to keep soul and body together. With the prevailing rates for board and wearing apparel, it seems little short of mockery to ask this deserving class of young women to spend their time and energy for a pittance which does not average $4 per week. The respectable citizens of Brooklyn should, in justice to themselves, protest against this niggardliness on the part of their school authorities. Teachers are seldom compensated properly for their work, but we are not aware of any city comparing with Brooklyn in wealth and other elements of municipal greatness, where such an illiberal spirit has been exhibited toward them.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—BENJAMIN WOOD announces his withdrawal from the editorial conduct of the *Daily News*,—and another article indicates that he is succeeded by JOHN MITCHELL, recently of Richmond, Va. It is rather a curious illustration of the shifting scenes of the times we live in, to see the Editor of the most bitter, envenomed and relentless rebel sheet in the South thus quietly exchange chairs and proceed to edit a journal in New York.

The Case of the Chesapeake.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, June 2.

In the Admiralty cause of *The Queen* vs. *Seeley*, of the *Chesapeake*, to-day, Sir JAMES CARTER, Chief Justice, and Judges PARKER and RITCHIE presiding, the jury went out. There is no probability of agreeing. The trial excites no interest.

The ship *Constitution*, from New-York, is supposed to be at the island.

Death of a Well-Known Citizen.

BOSTON, Friday, June 2.

FRANCIS SKINNER, of the well-known dry-goods house of FRANK SKINNER & Co., died yesterday.

THANKS TO GEN. STONEMAN.—The following resolution has been adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Tennessee, That the thanks of the loyal people of the State are due to Major-Gen. STONEMAN for the great skill and success with which he conducted his two great raids into Virginia and North Carolina, by which he destroyed millions of dollars worth of the enemies means of war, for capturing many of their forces, and effectually crippling them in their operations; and that he has our thanks for the ability and success with which he has conducted military operations in East Tennessee, and that he be furnished with a copy of this resolution, officially signed.

S. R. ROGERS, Speaker of the Senate.
WM. HEISKELL, Speaker of the House.

THE TEXAN EXPEDITION.

Gen. Godfrey Weitzel's Fleet Sails from Hampton Roads.

The Finest Steamers in the Service are Employed.

Fifteen of Them Sailed on Thursday Last.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 1.

The Texan Expedition, under the command of Maj.-Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL, which has been fitting out in this harbor, during the past week, is now fairly on its way to the point of destination, somewhere along the coast of that State.

Preparatory to its sailing, orders were issued to the commanding officer on board each vessel, to proceed first to Mobile Bay in the vicinity of Forts Morgan and Gaines, with the view of making a rendezvous at that harbor, in order to coal the steamers and to thoroughly clean them before proceeding any further southward.

The steamers composing this expedition-fleet are among the largest and best adapted to a long sea voyage, of any known to the mercantile service, and were chartered especially by the different Quartermasters in New-York and Philadelpia, and otherwise for this purpose.

The major portion of the fleet, containing some fifteen of the largest steamers, has already sailed, while the remainder, comprising the steamers *Star of the South, Richmond, Western Metropolis, Tonawanda, C. C. Peary, J. B. Everman* and *Tillie*, are now lying in the Roads, and will sail either this evening or to-morrow.

Everything seems auspicious for the safety and success of the steamers with the troops, to reach the point of rendezvous in about a seven days' sail.

The weather has been fair for the past week, with every prospect of continuing so for some time to come.

HONORS TO GEN. SHERMAN.

He Holds a Levee, and it Visited by Leading Citizens.

Speeches by Gens. Sherman, Rosecrans and Butterfield.

Gen. SHERMAN, during the early hours of yesterday, visited the most prominent places in the city, and wherever he appeared his presence occasioned a great crowd. While inside the Metropolitan Bank the crowd became so large that the aid of the police had to be evoked to enable the General to emerge therefrom. No matter where he went, the same eager and jostling crush attended his footsteps. Finding it difficult to go about town, he took refuge in the residence of Gen. VAN VLIET, remaining there until dark, when he returned to the residence of his cousin, Mr. SCOTT, in Twenty-third-street.

Last night Gen. SHERMAN held a levee, and received of his friends, at Mr. SCOTT's house, when some two hundred of our leading citizens and Generals visited him, and tendered their respects. Among those present we noticed Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, Maj.-Gen. Baldy Smith, Maj.-Gen. Anderson, Maj.-Gen. Dix, Gen. Morris, Maj.-Gen. Butterfield, Gen. Sandford and Staff, Gen. Hall and Staff, Gen. Wigar Swayne, Messrs. A. T. Stewart, John Van Buren, Bishop Horatio Poter, Rev. Dr. Cummings, Dr. Vinton, Senator Laimbeer, Gov. Fenton, Senator Morgan, Dr. Wm. Holcomb, Wm. Everett, Fred. Tallmadge, and several members of the Common Council, besides many others, whose names we omit for want of space.

While the courtesies inside the building were progressing quietly, the crowd outside momentarily grew greater. Capt. CAMPBELL, however, had taken all due precautions for maintaining order, having sent a section of police under the command of Sergt. JOHN L. VISBTHON to keep the fast accumulating crowd in order.

The visitors kept passing in and out in rapid succession, but they were all invited guests, consequently no formality or ceremony was observed. The visitors shook the hand of Gen. SHERMAN, and mingled in the throng throughout the reception rooms.

About 10 o'clock the Thirty-seventh Regiment, National Guard, came rushing into the street, halting in column, and forming in a hollow square in front of the house. The regimental band then serenaded the General, and the music brought the excitement to a culminating point. Loud calls for Gen. SHERMAN were made, and the tumult was fast gathering volume, when the General stepped upon the balcony and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen, and soldiers who I see before me, I understand you are the Seventh Regiment, am I right? (Voices, "No, the Thirty-seventh.") No matter; New York counts her soldiers by the thousand, and not by tens. In the same great cause for which we fought, the number of a regiment makes no difference. I thank you for your kind expressions of good feeling, and for this demonstration. I feel assured it was done in kindness to me, and I thank you. It is better that I should not speak to you now. You know the past, can see the present, and the future is in the hands of others, and if you do your duty in the future we will endeavor to do ours. [Cheers.] The war is now ended, and let us hope that peace will remain with us. I now bid you good night.

As the General retired through the open window, three enthusiastic cheers were given for him, and as the crowd swayed to and fro in the intoxication of the hour, the Thirty-seventh Regiment marched off toward their armory, where they had just been inspected. The melody of the music was lost amid the loud calls for Gen. ROSECRANS, and he soon after made his appearance. He attributed his being brought out to the fire in the rear. In a few words he expressed the pleasure he felt at being present to do honor to the distinguished General who had just spoken. He thanked God the war was now indeed over, and bidding the crowd good-night, retired.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD was also called out. He said he was glad that he could be present and join with his fellow-citizens of New-York in doing honor to the great Captain who had led our armies through the Confederacy, and performed such historic deeds. New-York always honored brave men. He closed by asking for three hearty cheers for Gen. SHERMAN, and they were given with a will, being repeated several times.

A certain little knot of unknown, but very industrious gentlemen, on the balcony, now kept the excitement observable among the crowd up to a boiling heat, by calling out the name of every distinguished man they saw inside the house. Following the behest of this volunteer committee, the crowd kept calling for each name as it was uttered, and the scene became very confused and exciting. Several gentlemen began to speak, but were unable to make themselves heard.

The Seventh Regiment Band, numbering some fifty pieces, and under the leadership of Prof. GRAFULLA, then made its appearance upon the scene, bringing with them lights and music desks. This superb band of musicians ranged themselves in orchestral form and commenced the anticipated serenade that had called the crowd together. The opening piece was the overture to "William Tell," and the delicious harmony poured its quickening influences upon the excited encourse of citizens; at its conclusion, however, Gen. SHERMAN was again called for, and as he appeared for the second time cheer after cheer greeted the hero of the Carolinas. In response to the welcome thus given him, Gen. SHERMAN replied as follows:

I have already said that I will not make a speech. But I am much obliged to you for this manifestation to-night. I am not going to make any speech, for I want to listen to this beautiful music, for it harmonizes better with our present kindly feelings. Again I thank you, and now I bid you good night.

The band then performed the whistling chorus from "Zauberflote," and a speech was attempted by a Surgeon HEWLETT. The programme for the serenade included, among others, the "Champagne Polka," "Champagne Gallop," selections from "Robert le Diable" and other favorite operas.

The festivities were kept up until a late hour, and it was long after midnight when the crowd dispersed. No clue could be gained as to who engaged the serenaders, as it was not known to the band themselves.

Altogether the events of last night will prove to Gen. SHERMAN the great estimation in which he is held in this city, and will satisfy him that he has many friends in New-York. He will be received to-night at the Loyal League Club Rooms, corner of Broadway and Seventeenth-street.

The Murder in the Woods.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE CIRCUMSTANCES BEFORE CORONER LYNCH AND A JURY.

The Coroner's investigation into the circumstances attending the death of the Italian, ANTONIO DIODATI, who was murdered in the woods near the city line, (Brooklyn,) was commenced yesterday afternoon before the following jury: F. B. Carlton, Furman Pearsall, Joseph Bayer, Robert Haynes, Thomas W. Woods, George Manning, Amity Bratean, John Donahue, Robert B. Varick.

The first witnesses called were John Smith, (colored) Charles Heke, Peter Ootlieb and Frederick Getz, all in the employ of Philip Kock the proprietor of a lager beer garden at the corner of 36th-st. and 5th-av. They testified to going to the woods on Saturday afternoon, the 27th ult., with a waggon, for the purpose of cutting sticks, and discovered the dead body of DIODATS lying about twenty yards from the road along which they were driving. After becoming satisfied that a murder had been committed they ran away in a fright, and riding to their place of business, two of thm proceeded to the Station House and informed the police of what they had seen.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MARQUA, who lives on the line of the Coney Island and Bath Railroad, opposite the tollgate, testified to the alarm raised by the above-named witness, and when the police arrived she and Mrs. RIZZI, a neighbor, accompanied them to the place where the body was found; she represented the woods as a favorite resort in Summer time; there were many trees, but no brushwood to obstruct the sight.

CHARLES RIZZI, aged about 17, testified that he resided with his uncle, Carlo Rizzi, on the corner of Thirty-sixth-steeet and Fifth-avenue; he is engaged in the marble-cutting business; while working on the sidewalk on Saturday afternoon, he saw some men going up the avenue toward the woods, and told his aunt that he would bet that they were engaged in the counterfeiting business; they passed near him; he noticed two particularly; his aunt looked after them when they had passed some distance; the men were gone nearly an hour, when three of them returned; half an hour thereafter Helle came up and said a dead man was lying in the woods; the men were walking fast when they went to the woods, and faster still when they returned.

witness was pretty sure deceased was one of the four who went into the woods but did not come back; one of the men appeared to be a Spaniard, the others Italians; one had on a light hat, dark coat and yellow pants; he carried an umbrella, was abou six feet high and wore a goatee; another had on a dark coat, light mixed pantaloons and light, fashionable cap; was about five feet six inches in height, had long, thick, black, curly hair, and short whiskers; did not remark the other man so particularly, but he had dark clothes on; witness would be able to identify the two men if he should see them; took more particular notice of them when they came back from the woods, than when they went in; they spoke Italian, and one remarked something about "one hundred," but witness understood no more; thought they were counterfeiters, from the fact that they were going toward the woods where an old Frenchman lived who was accused of being in the business, and who also was intimate with some parties recently arrested in Sixteenth-street, on the charge of counterfeiting; saw the letters found on deceased, and read some of them for the information of Capt. Brown, of the police.

Antonio Minalda sworn.—(This witness was confined in jail several days as a witness.)—His testimony was to the effect that he carried on the boot and shoe business at No. 286 Grand-street, New-York, for nearly two years past; previously worked as a jeweler; was acquainted with deceased; had known him for about five or six months, from about the time he arrived in the country; had been introduced to him at the store by Pasquale Papa, a sailor boardinghouse keeper in Cherry-street; when witness carried on business in Catharine-street sold Diodati some shoes on the recommendation of Papa, who brought him numerous customers; had been acquainted with Papa for two years; did not know what business Diodati pursued; he always kept himself neatly dressed, and on Saturday nights would usually stand in front of the store to look at the ladies, while at the same time he would have an eye on the shoes; saw him a day or two before his death; deceased had his letters sent to the store; on Saturday night last six or seven officers called at the store and showed witness a letter which had been taken from deceased; witness recognized the letter as having been sent to the store, and handed to deceased some days previous; never had been out in company with Diodati; did not know the names of any of his acquaintances except Papa and a man named Maughan; witness belonged to no Italian society; Diodati and Papa were engaged in the substitute business; papa left this country for Italy about six weeks ago; witness was last at Fort Hamilton, about three years ago, to see his brother, who had for some cause been shot and killed by his father; his mother now resides in Washington City; had not heard of his father since he had killed his brother; the mother of witness was once arrested on the charge of passing counterfeit money, and witness having called at her house in Mott-street about that time was also taken into custody; this was about seven years ago; went to see his mother every Sunday morning; some five or six Italians in the house were taken up at the same time; one was convicted and sentenced to State Prison for three years; his mother was locked up in the Toombs for a couple of months, and her health failing, was discharged; believed they manufactured counterfeit coin in his mother's house at that time, but had no personal knowledge of it; witness was detained two days and discharged; was arrested on another occasion, in Brooklyn, on suspicion of passing counterfeit money; was in company with another man who went into a store and told them to wait till he came out. They then separated and were going homeward in different directions when they were arrested; was detained about two days on the charge, and was discharged by the United States Commissioner. At this stage of the proceedings the investigation was adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.—Messrs. TILTON & Co. will publish in a few days the first part of a full and reliable report of the trial now before the Military Court at Washington. This will be continued until the trial is finished, when it can be bound for preservation. They will also publish an edition on fine paper for libraries.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Astonishing Effects are Produced upon the nervous system and the animal spirits by the very first dose of BIOKRENE. It removes depression and renews hope. It acts delightfully upon the stomach, the nerves and the brain. It seems to infuse new life into every organ. $1 per bottle. Depot No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

Knapp's Extract of Roots for Making ROOT BEER.

This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as KNAPP'S ROOT BEER is made, is put up in bottles at 40 cents, 75 cents and $1 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, and 200 gallons of the Beer.

It is also furnished to ROOT BEER MAKERS by the gallon, at $15, in tin cans, one gallon each. One gallon of the Extract will make 800 gallons of the Beer. Full directions accompanying each bottle or can.

General Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st., N. Y. Sold by Druggists generally.

New Sewing-Machines.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. VICKES, Jr., 426 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worms, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases. Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It saves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished grains with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Newell's Perfect-fitting Shirts, Ready-made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Hdkfs. Gloves Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. E. A. NEWELL, 548 Broadway

An Item from No. 513 Broadway.—Why are GENIN'S dashing styles of Dress Hats for gentlemen like a series of popular resolutions? Because they are carried unanimously.

Clothing.—A Fine Stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, at the lowest prices, at FREEMAN & BURR'S one price clothing warehouse, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau-st., corner opposite Sun building.

Dr. Thorne's Arnica and Chloroform Liniment is the best for sprains, bruises, burns, rheumatism, neuralgia, tic doloreaux, toothache, &c., &c. Depot No. 141 Chambers-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Important to Soldiers.—Gents' all wool suits at $18. Boys' all wool suits at $9. L. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-st., and No. 9 Astor-place.

Partial Deafness and Discharges from THE EAR.—DR. HARTLEY generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear at his consultation rooms, No. 1,186 Broadway, without charge, until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands. Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness, neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude. Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist. Seventeen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success, as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence:

DOCTOR HARTLEY:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of yesterday, I have only to say that you have my permission to use my name, and I shall be very happy to satisfy any inquiry regarding your skill and professional abilities in the department of practice to which you devote your attention.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
D. O. BIRDSALL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
No. 335 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1865.

No charge for consultation and examination.
DR. HARTLEY,
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Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gavey, No. 11 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Autonin, Post-Strasse, No. 1, Hamburg; Gotthulf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 48 High-st.; Gratham, Lincolnhire; Cougals, Madrid, Spain; Corujo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pou, Panama; Nobey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennody, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan: Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Summer Trips

Are often spoiled by lack of convenience. Everybody leaving the city should take a supply of STERLING'S AMBROSIA. A reliable hair-dressing. A delightful tonic, convenient for tourists. Indispensable to the ladies. Buy it before you start. Buy it now.

Mrs. P. A. Allen's
World's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall, and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a luxuriant growth.
GUARANTEE OF ITS WORTH AND MERIT.

Rev. J. West, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where gray, to its original color."

Rev. Wm. Cutter, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

Rev. H. V. Degen, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

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U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines, NO. 508 BROADWAY.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

Robbed or Not, as You Please.—Six years' experience without a failure. Seventeen houses saved in three weeks. Office No. 199 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. No. 538 Broadway.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, Note Paper, Silver Door-plates, Monograms, &c. No. 302 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BARTOW—MUMFORD.—At the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, May 30, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., THEODOSIUS BARTOW, Jr., and EMILY FRANKLIN, daughter of T. Van Zandt Mumford, Esq.

BOWERMAN—OAKLEY.—On Thursday, June 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, East Chester, N. Y., by Rev. Jas. H. Shepard, B. F. BOWERMAN and EMMA OAKLEY, daughter of Daniel Oakley, Esq. No cards.

BISHOP—CARTER.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, May 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley, Mr. ADOLPHUS F. BISHOP and JULIA A., eldest daughter of J. M. Carter, Esq., all of Norwalk.

DUMONT—GREGG.—On Wednesday, May 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. E. Smith, D. D., HARRY D. DUMONT and LUE A., daughter of Charles Gregg, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

HILL—DEVOE.—On Tuesday afternoon, at St. James' Church, Fordham, by Rev. Joshua Weaver, W. HAMPTON HILL, of New-York City, to SARAH A. DEVOE, daughter of Moses Devoe, Esq., of the former place.

KNEVELS—BRINCKERHOFF.—On Wednesday, May 31, at the Church of All Saints, Briar Cliff, by Right Rev. G. T. Bedell, Assistant Bishop of Ohio, assisted by Rev. R. W. Howes, Jr., ADRIAN V. KNEVELS, of Fishkill, on Hudson, and MARIA L., eldest daughter of Peter R. Brinckerhoff, of Sing Sing, N. Y.

RANDOL—TERHUNE.—On Thursday, June 1, by Rev. J. Paschal Strong, JAMES B. RANDOL and OBISSIK, daughter of G. Terhune, M. D., all of Passaic, N. J. No cards.

SCARBOROUGH—TRIVETT.—On Tuesday, May 23, in the Church of the Holy Comforter, Poughkeepsie, by Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. JOHN SCARBOROUGH and KATE E., daughter of the late Theodore Trivett.

STREETER—SPALDING.—On Tuesday, June 1, at Madison-av. Baptist Church, by Rev. W. W. Everts, of Chicago, FREDERICK V. STREETER and JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of M. B. Spaulding, Esq., of this city.

WELLSTOOD—BRUSH.—At the Second Congregational Church, on Friday, June 2, by Rev. W. H. H. Murray, ROBERT WELLSTOOD and KATE O., youngest daughter of Joseph Brush, of Cosoob, all of the town of Greenwich, Conn.

WELLS—TELLER.—On Wednesday, May 31, by Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, Rhinebeck, N. Y., EUGENE WELLS, of Hudson, N. Y., and MARY THORN, only daughter of William T. Teller, of the former place.

DIED.

CANAVAN.—At West Farms, on Friday, June 2, after a short illness, RICHARD CANAVAN, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

CARR.—On Thursday morning, June 1, JOHN CARR, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

DYE.—On Thursday, June 1, of dropsy of the chest, CLARKSON DYE, aged 58 years and 2 months.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 22 Morton-st., at 3 P. M. on Saturday, June 3. Relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, William McLean, are invited.

EDWARDS.—On Thursday, June 1, at his residence in West 22d-st., FRANK S. EDWARDS, Esq., M. D., son of Charles Edwards, Esq., aged 38 years.

The friends are requested to attend the funeral this day, (Saturday,) from the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st., at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Also, the members of Arcana Lodge, No. 246, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

EGBERT.—Suddenly, in Richmond, Va., on Thursday, May 26, EDWARD H. EGBERT, son of Henry and Ann Maria Egbert, in the 23d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

KAYE.—On Thursday, June 1, of scarlet fever, HERBERT KENDRICK KAYE, only child of Frank J. and Lavinia D. Kaye, aged 10 months and 14 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 43 West Washington-place, at 2 o'clock Saturday, June 3.

☞ Louisville, Ky., and Keokuk, Iowa, papers please copy.

LOCKWOOD.—On Thursday, June 1, CATHARINE M., wife of Francis H. Lockwood, aged 46 years and 26 days.

The funeral service will take place at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Archer, 152d-st., Washington Heights. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, at 4 P. M. on Sunday, the 4th inst.

MILLER.—On Friday, June 2, at White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., EDWARD MILLER, son of the late Elijah Miller, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the old Methodist Episcopal Church, White Plains, on Saturday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SNELL.—On Friday evening, June 2, after a short illness, ROBERT SNELL, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 26 Franklin, near Parkav., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

TIMPSON.—On Friday morning, June 2, ABBY, youngest son of William Timpson, deceased, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st., on Monday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

TUCKER.—At Sandy Hook, Conn., on Thursday, June 1, of consumption, GEORGE J. TUCKER, aged 27 years.

WELLS.—On Friday, June 2, SARAH, the beloved wife of Reuben P. Wells, Esq., of Port Richmond, S. I., aged 56 years, 4 months and 7 days.

To sleep in Jesus—O, how sweet:
You need not shed a tear;
Why should you wish me back again,
You have no cause to fear.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, in Orchard-st., Port Richmond, S. I., on Sunday, June 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ZABRISKIE.—On Thursday morning, June 1, MARY, widow of the late Andrew C. Zabriskie, of Paramus, N. J., in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Paramus Church, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SUMMER.

GENTLEMEN'S THIN BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS, every variety and out of the FINEST FABRICS, also in the BEST STYLES, well adapted for SUMMER WEAR, and at LOW PRICES. CHILDREN'S SUITS in EVERY STYLE and VARIETY. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the great constitutional remedy. It heals old sores, purifies the blood, instills within the system renewed health, and resolves and exterminates all chronic and constitutional diseases. It will effectually eradicate from the system all scrofulous and cancerous affections, tumors, nodes, ulcers, cankers, rash, tetters, rickets, fever sores, salt rheum diseases, and all other diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane. Sold by druggists.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, respectfully informs the public that his rooms have been at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, for over three years, where he has successfully treated consumption and all diseases of the lungs, liver, &c., and they will continue to be there only. Dr. SCHENCK has no other office in New-York. He will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, as usual, every TUESDAY only, from 9 A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., (advice free,) but his medicines may be obtained there at all times. Beware of impostors.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN BRICK-MAKING.—Chambers' Patent Steam Brick Machine has been in successful operation for the past three years. It will make 60 bricks a minute, or 30,000 in ten hours. The bricks are handsome, stronger, hold less water, less liable to be affected by frost, and can be made at a cost of about *two-thirds* less than hand-made. For farther information, Address ABRAM REQUA, No 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE from Jan. 1, 1863, to the present time; will sell without the year 1864 if desirable; also back numbers for sale for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865. Address FILE, Box No. 102 New-York *Times* Office.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; simple, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple, that mistakes cannot be made in using them: so harmless, as to be free from danger, and so efficient, as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

		Cents.
No. 1,	Cures **Fevers**, Congestion	25
2,	.. **Worms**, Worm fever, worm colic	25
3,	.. **Crying-colic**, or teething of infants	25
4,	.. **Diarrhœa** of children or adults	25
5,	.. **Dysentery**, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6,	.. **Cholera-Morbus**, Nausea	25
7,	.. **Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8,	.. **Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache	25
9,	.. **Headaches**, Sick Headache	25
10,	.. **Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach	25
11,	.. **Suppressed**, or scanty, painful periods	25
12,	.. **Leucorrhœa** or Whites	25
13,	.. **Croup**, hoarse cough	25
14,	.. **Salt-Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	.. **Rheumatism**, all Rheumatic pains	25
16,	.. **Fever and Ague**, Chill Fever	50
17,	.. **Piles**, internal or external	50
18,	.. **Ophthalmy**, or painful and weak eyes	50
19,	.. **Catarrh**, acute or chronic, influenza	50
20,	.. **Whooping-Cough**, spasmodic coughs	50
21,	.. **Asthma**, oppressed	50
22,	.. **Ear Discharges**, impaired hearing	50
23,	.. **Scrofula**, enlarged glands	50
24,	.. **General Debility**, physical weakness	50
25,	.. **Dropsey** and scanty secretions	50
26,	.. **Sea-sickness**, or sickness from riding	50
27,	.. **Kidney Disease**, Gravel	50
28,	.. **Nervous Debility**, seminal emissions, involuntary discharges	100
29,	.. **Sore Mouth** or Canker	50
30,	.. **Urinary Incontinuance**	50
31,	.. **Painful Periods**, even with Spasms	50
32,	.. **Sufferings** at Change of Life	100
33,	.. **Epilepsy**, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance	100
34,	.. **Diphtheria**, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case of 36 vials, morocco case and book complete $10 00
Case of 20 large vials, in morocco, and book 6 00
Case of 20 large vials, plain case and book 5 00
Case of 15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and book 3 00

These remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge on receipt of the price. Address
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
For sale by every Medicine Dealer.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

From old and young, from rich and poor, from highborn and lowly, comes the universal voice of praise for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into beautiful silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Use it a few times and
PRESTO, CHANGE!
the whitest and worst looking Hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the Hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

Try it, if not take a long, disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and
BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,
the old, gray, discolored appearance of the Hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it
CHEAP TO BUY,
PLEASANT TO TRY, and
SURE TO DO YOU GOOD!

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York,
Wholesale Agents.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.

HIRAM YOUNG,
MANUFACTURER OF PLATED WARE,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.

Offers his large and varied assortment of plated ware, consisting, in part, of ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, SPOONS AND FORKS, at greatly reduced prices.

WILKESBARRE COAL.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, are now receiving at Elizabethport, their superior Coal, mined exclusively from the
BALTIMORE VEIN.
For sale at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, President,
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Treasurer.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY will cure the worst case of deafness; instruments aggravate the disease and destroy the system. The discovery kills the root of all diseases. Office, No. 21 Bond-st. Send for a circular.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

HEARING RESTORED
BY ONE APPLICATION OF
DR. VON EISENBERG'S
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great p

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-STREET N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

JAMES CURPHEY,

LATE CASHIER OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

BROKER AND DEALER IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, of all issues, and all other classes of GOVERNMENT STOCKS, bought and sold at the best market rates.

Orders from banks, bankers and individuals in the country will receive especial attention. Gold and coupons remitted for on receipt.

Collections made on very favorable terms.

JAMES CURPHEY,
No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED

Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.

Authorized to receive subscriptions to the

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.

WM. B. POSDICK, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH C. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

REDEMPTION OF

$500,000

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS NO. 3,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

PAYABLE JULY 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 3," of the City of New-York, becoming due and payable July 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF

$500,000

OF

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND REDEMPTION BONDS

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, June 22, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds, of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 25 of the Laws of 1863, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, May 19, 1865.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, on or before the first day of July, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from July 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1865.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y., May 15, 1865.

$750,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of Detroit, until Thursday, noon, at 12 o'clock, M., of the 22d inst., for the purchase of Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($750,000) of the Seven per cent. Loan Bonds of the State of Michigan, authorized by an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act authorizing a War Bounty to be applied after March 2, 1865, to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable at the pleasure of the State after the expiration of twenty years from and after the 1st day of May, 1865, with the right to call any portion or the whole amount payable at any time after the date of delivery, which will be at the option of the bidder. The right is reserved to reject any bid if considered necessary to protect the interests of the State.

If desired, payments will be received and the bonds delivered at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.

J. OWEN,
State Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, May 15, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 238, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the associates of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Port Jervis Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at the Bank in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at the Bank in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at the Bank

FOR SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LARCHMONT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The residence of E. K. Collins will be sold by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, on the premises, SATURDAY, June 10, at 1 o'clock P. M. This valuable estate comprises 20 acres, is one hour from 27th-st. by New-Haven Railroad, distant two miles from New-Rochelle; a building is already erected for a station half a mile distant from the property. On the premises is a spacious, superior built mansion house, with outbuildings; also, a most quaint, beautifully located double English cottage, each house, &c.

The land is high, undulating and extending nearly a mile into the Sound, with unusual opportunity for building sites, most of which have water fronts, and all of them must command a view of the Sound and East River.

For health, beauty of scenery, bathing, fishing and yatching is rarely equaled; also valuable mineral deposits.

The entire property is finely shaded, and the extensive lawns around the mansion have arches and avenues of superb trees, native and imported, of half a century's growth. Those wishing to locate a healthy and pleasing place will on inspection, find a combination of advantages probably not to be found elsewhere in the country. Sale positive and without reserve, rain or shine, in parcels to suit purchasers. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st., or to E. K. COLLINS, on the place, or address him, Larchmont, New-Rochelle Post-office, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT New-Rochelle, Westchester County, the residence of Joseph H. Gedney, Esq. The house is well built and replete with all the modern conveniences and improvements; there is a large stable and necessary outbuildings, 24 acres of land with abundance of every variety of fruit, forest and ornamental shade trees and shrubbery, fine garden, &c. Good bathing and fishing, and valuable oyster grounds, fine views, &c. It is altogether one of the most unexceptionable locations for a gentleman's residence, being but a short distance from the city by the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, and also by steamboat. Apply to the owner on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BIDDLE'S COVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—The beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly wood. For the site of a mansion or a Summer Hotel, the scenic grove, it is unsurpassed, being east of Access from the city and having a large river front. It is appreciated by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 79 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT RESIDENCE IN Bergen, N. J., situated on an eminence commanding a beautiful view, with three lots of ground, including a valuable corner; barn, grapery, fruit, &c. Churches, school and store near at hand. Neighborhood healthy and respectable. Cars from Hoboken and Jersey City ferries every ten minutes, from early morning till midnight. Price and terms reasonable and accommodating. Address Wm. L. ALLEN, & CO., Box No. 234 Post-office, or call at their store, No. 67 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT and farm, between Albany and Poughkeepsie, near the Hudson, and in a wealthy and delightful village; a large brick mansion, good outhouses, splendid garden, fruits, grapes, &c. Also, farm-house, barns, sheds, &c., &c.; the whole in splendid order, and very desirable; see it, and you will buy it; references in the city familiar with the property. For full description, see WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—On the banks of the Hudson River, containing 8 acres, well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees; the house contains 12 rooms, gate-house, carriage-house, barns, sheds, &c., all new and first-class; will be rented to a suitable tenant, furnished or unfurnished, together with the horses and carriages. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to WM. MALONEY, Strateburgh, N. Y.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Immediate possession.—Two first-class brownstone, corner Oxford and Hanson-place; three Philadelphia brick, southeast corner of Gates and Ryerson; two frame and two brick on Herkimer, just west of Albany; two on the corner of Madison and Irving-place; also three brick stores on Fulton-st., east of Oxford. They will be sold at less than cost, and on accommodating terms. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER County, one and a half miles from Katonah station and one mile from Lake; two-story and a-attic framed mansion, 32x42 feet, built in modern style on high ground; 3 acres of land under cultivation; grapes, cherries, berries, pears, apples, and all kinds of fruit in abundance; pure water. There is also a lodge and stable for two families, each with the property. Price, $15,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—BEAUtiful cottage, 11 rooms, 3 miles from New-London, Conn.; barn, wood-house, brewery, ice-house, water, gravel walks, evergreens, ornamental trees and shrubs, 6 acres land in good cultivation, fine orchard and fruit garden. Must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire of H. B. LANE, No. 131 Nassau-st., or C. H. WHEELER, on the premises.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A farm on Long Island, three miles north from Farmingdale Station, containing 140 acres, 70 acres under cultivation; balance woodland, with a good house, barn and outbuildings; also, 20 apple trees of choice kinds; creeps and the spring, and well and cistern; near a school and church; in very good neighborhood. Apply to ASA L. SHIPMAN, No. 23 Ann-st.

60 ESTATES FOR SALE WITH BUILDings thereon, from ½ acre to 30 acres, from $1,500 to $10,000, some of them water fronts, others pleasant water views, to rent, furnished and unfurnished houses, splendid building lots. Address J. HERRIS, Eq's Block, South Norwalk, Connecticut; hours from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale. New Alden County seats, and the finest lots in the market or near by, by WM. H. BEACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, to 11 A. M.; No. 21 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence ten miles from the city in New-Jersey, by rail; from depot, elevated healthy site, surroundings very fine, 6½ acres land, fruit and ornamental trees in abundance. All necessary outbuildings. Price, $12,000. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.

S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale; good two-story double brick building, with three acres of land immediate on the banks of the Bronx River, tastefully laid out and well fruited. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon. Other property for sale.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A fine house, situate on Broad-st. Hill, contains 13 rooms, with gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and marble mantels throughout; garden good and well fruited, &c.; for sale by A. D. MULFORD, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOTEL BUILDings and premises situated on the Shrewsbury River, at the Highlands of Navesink, New-Jersey, known as the Highland House. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOSEPH BELL, United States District Attorney's office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 22 acres of land, beautifully situated on high ground, large shade trees, and 1 mile from the Cresskill depot, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 18 miles from New-York; immediate possession. Apply in office No. 58 Harrison-st.

A DESIRABLE, COMMODIOUS, WELLbuilt residence, with ½ acre of land, 15 minutes' walk from depot, for sale very cheap, $3,500. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, N. Y. A variety of other property for sale at all prices.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—100 ACRES IN ORANGE County, six miles from the flourishing village of Middletown, and 1½ from a depot; also, 217 acres adjoining; both first-class farms, with good improvements.

H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., and No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE—OF SEVENTY-THREE acres, at Hackensack, N. J.; good improvements, plenty of fruit; 10 acres of it timber; only a half mile from depot; fine view and river front. Apply to JOHN J. TALLMAN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT THROG'S NECK, BEAUTIFully located, twenty-six acres of choice land for building sites; will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for city property, or good Baltimore property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE OR MERCHANDISE—Ten tracts of heavily-timbered and coal lands; 400 acres in each tract; sold separately or together; title perfect.

JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—TASTY COTTAGE AT RAHWAY, $1,800; Metuchin, $2,000; Boundbrook, $2,800; Plainfield, $2,000; Elizabeth, $3,300; Newark, $3,000.

JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF BEAUTIFULLY located land, five minutes' from the depot, in the village of Passaic, New-Jersey. Apply to COFFIN & KENWORTHY, corner West and Duane-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 200 ACRES IN NEWJersey; title perfect, no incumbrance; would exchange for merchandise for Southern trade.

JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE AT CRANFORD—ONE HOUR by rail, a tasty cottage; one acre of ground, well fruited; near depot. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WASHINGTON'S HOME.

BY H. C. SPERRY.

The above establishment will be open on or about the 1st of June. The house contains eighteen rooms—six parlors, large and airy bedrooms—has gas and water through the house; has a fountain and a good stream of water running through the land; large stabling for horses and carriages; a perfect view of the North River and surroundings. The main building faces on the old Albany road, with a perfect view of the surrounding country. In fact, it cannot be surpassed in this country. The house will be furnished immediately with the most costly and superb furniture that can be purchased from A. T. Stewart, or any other like establishment in this city. I am to be found at present at my daughter's residence, No. 256 (third av., southwest corner of 21st-st.

Undoubted reference exchanged. H. C. SPERRY.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris, for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars, address G. W. TROW, City Directory office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York where a view of the hotel may be seen.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

DUFFIELD'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN WESTPHALIA HAMS.

The best mild cured Hams in the country.

HOYFMAN & CO., Agents, No. 24 Whitehall-st., N. Y.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES TO LET,

With splendid light and ventilation

Suitable for Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.

Apply at the office of EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 19 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place.

CORNWALL.—TO LET FOR FOUR MONTHS from June 1, a furnished house, twenty minutes' ride from the landing, with eleven rooms, large hall and kitchen, surrounded by fruit and shade trees; there is a good garden planted, a stable, the use of and pasture for an excellent cow, and, if desired, a good family horse; the house stands upon high ground, commanding a beautiful view, and is in every way a healthy and desirable residence. Inquire of JAMES M. BASSETT, No. 20 Murray-st., N. Y., or of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER OR for sale, a valuable country-seat on the west bank of the Hudson, 2½ miles south of Newburgh; extensive pleasure grounds and a gravel beach of one mile; fruit and vegetables in abundance; outbuildings, &c. The views are superb, taking in both shores of the Newburgh Bay. Apply to P. A. PERELANCK, on the premises, or to HOSMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED MANsion to rent—20 minutes' ride from the city by railroad; 5 minutes' walk of depot; gothic mansion, 52x40 feet; 9 acres of land; all kinds of fruit and shrubbery; grounds handsomely laid out, and within view of McComb's dam; will be rented for the season. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—FURnished cottage at Yonkers to let, beautifully located on high ground, with fine river and land view, garden, fruit, &c. Rent $200 per month. Apply to WM. FAXTON, No. 823 Broadway, New-York, or to JAS. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET—COTTAGE AT GARRISON, BEAUTIfully located, opposite West Point, within a few minutes of the station, and recently occupied by the subscriber. Apply to O. C. CLARKE, Treas. Hudson River Railroad Company, No. 68 Warren-st., or on the premises, SAMUEL SLOAN, Garrison.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—5 large, light and airy floors. 9 100x25. 2 50x25. Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 79th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE LOW—IN THE village of Ravenswood, L. I., on the bank of the East River, two commodious houses, with large gardens and abundance of fruit. For particulars, inquire of G. HOPKINS, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, over the bank, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood, after 4 P. M.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—AT NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, until the 1st of October, a house containing 14 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry and servants' rooms. Inquire on the premises, about one-third of a mile north of the landing, next door to the house of Rev. P. P. Irving.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Near Sing Sing, 10 minutes from railroad; 12 rooms; 10 acres in garden; fruit, shade and lawn; gardener's house and barn; river view. Address H., Station G.

TO RENT AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FURnished house, (plain,) near the village, well located, with use of boat for bathing, &c.; $100 per month, for 5 months. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—NEW HOUSE, newly furnished, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, near and overlooking the Sound, with privilege of boating and bathing. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, FURNISHED, A nice cottage, pleasantly located on Bergen Heights, N. J., 45 minutes from City Hall, N. Y. Address S. H. C., Box No. 1,407 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A COTTAGE, handsomely furnished; location healthy; within ten minutes' walk of Quarantine Landing; will be let for three or six months. Apply at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 785 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, A neatly furnished three-story high-stoop house; modern improvements; 17th-st., near Union-square.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NEW AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED A house, with two acres of land, carriage-house and room for four horses, to let for the summer, at Flushing, L. I. For particulars, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, FOR THE season or year, a large house; fine view of the Sound; land, shade and fruit trees, &c. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

LAKE GEORGE, CALDWELL—A COTtage, newly finished and mostly furnished, to let; rent $150. Apply at No. 477 Hudson-st.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Coxen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, on and after May 22, at 7 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 23d-st. pier, to receive passengers at 7:30. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. Jacob H. Tremper, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARPET, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Day-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON AND BRATTLEBORO'.—The first-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and CONNECTICUT leave New-York from Peck-slip, East River, for Hartford at 4 P. M., daily, arriving at Hartford in time for the early train for Springfield and the North. Cabin fare to Hartford $3; Deck $1 50. The cheapest and pleasantest route. SAXTON & SEABURY, Agents, No. 112 South-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 23d-st. for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, POUGHkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens Dock, Cornwall and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL will leave Debrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier No. 3, N. R., daily, at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squankum, Bergen, Manchester and Toms River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 11 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3. From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R. From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:56 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 A. M.; 1 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 6:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 9:30 P. M. On Sunday at 8:45 A. M., and 1:45 and 9:45 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.

L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, May 8, 1865, trains will leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western lines, at 2:30 A. M., 4, 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to 8 and 10:30 P. M. trains. The 4 P. M. train runs through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, via Troy, without change of cars.

Sunday train 8 P. M.

J. M. TOUCHY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont as 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

FURNITURE.

KING, M. W.—FORMERLY OF BROADWAY, is ready as ever to serve all requiring chairs, for comfort or necessity (specialties) which will ensure perfect satisfaction. No. 70 East Broadway, New-York.

A TEACHER ABOUT LEAVING THE profession will sell his furniture on easy terms; a young man will find this an excellent opening; the location is a good one, in a growing part of the city. Address INSTITUTE, Box No. 169 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,438	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,426	.....
ERIN	3,316	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:

LOUISIANA ..... SATURDAY, June 3
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA ..... SATURDAY, June 17
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

MONTEREY ..... Furber ..... Saturday, June 3.
MARIPOSA ..... Howes ..... Saturday, June 10.
MORNING STAR ..... Nelson ..... Saturday, June 17.
EVENING STAR ..... Winpenny ..... Saturday, June 24.
GUIDING STAR ..... Bell.
RISING STAR ..... Building.

At 3 o'clock P. M.

From Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st., New-York.

The MORNING STAR is 2,049 tons; the EVENING STAR, 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR, 2,416 tons, and RISING STAR, 2,778 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.

First cabin passage, $80; second cabin, $40.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or Passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON ..... 3,204 tons ..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON ..... 3,204 tons ..... 900-horse power
EUROPE ..... 3,204 tons ..... 900-horse power
FRANCE ..... (Afloat) ..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III ..... (Afloat) ..... 1,100-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.

EUROPE leaves Pier No. 50, North River, FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE, Capt. A. BOCANDE.... FRIDAY, June 23

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at Queenstown, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, (Inman Line,) carrying the United States mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY ..... June 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY ..... June 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin ..... $90 Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 95 Steerage to London 34
First Cabin to Paris ..... 105 Steerage to Paris 40
First Cabin to Hamburg ..... 100 Steerage to Hamburg 37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 96 South-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COOCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CLEOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

PASSAGE RATES GREATLY REDUCED.

The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY with dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

June 16 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)
July 1 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SLOCUM
(connecting at Panama with the CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on board before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 14.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.

The first-class fast sailing Steamship CHASE, Capt. M. L. ROGERS, will positively sail on SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 11 N. R.

For Freight or Passage apply to LEWIS L. JONES, Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.

VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.

For particulars inquire of CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The first-class steamship AMERICA, Capt. CLIFT, will sail SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., North River. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The new steamship EUTERPE, Capt. ELDRIDGE, is now loading at Pier No. 36, North Moore-street, North River, and will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to the agents, H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 8 North River, on SATURDAY, June 3, at 3 P. M. Passage $60. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on SATURDAY, June 10.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route—Low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of each month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, E. P. Davis, master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.—Annual election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 6th June next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

THE COMFORT OF TRAVELERS BY ocean steamers is greatly increased by having with them a folding Union or Pic-nic Chair, which can be fastened to or put inside of a trunk. For sale by W. H. WELLS, No. 40 Cortlandt-st. Also for sale, folding settees, cots, hat-racks and clothes-dryers.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 2 N. R., at 11 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2 P. M. Fare for round trip, 75 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS FOR THE FISHING BANKS DAILY.—The new and splendid steamer ANDREW FLETCHER will make the regular excursions for the season to the Fishing Banks, daily. Leaving foot of 10th-st., East River, at 6; Broome-st. at 6¼; Peck-slip at 6½; Spring-st. at 7, and Pier 8, North River at 7½ o'clock A. M. By WESLEY HUNT, Agent.

Fare for the excursion, $1.

Capt. GREENWOOD, Pilot.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, SUNDAY, JUNE 4.—The large and commodious steamer HUGUENOT will leave the foot of Broome-st., E. R., 7:30 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7:45; Christopher-st., 8:15; 9th-st., N. R., 8:30; Dey-st., 8:45; Pier No. 4, 9 o'clock. Fare for trip, $1. The well-known old fisherman, Capt. Post, will be on board.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and Newark Bay Groves; barges WALTER SANDS, HASKETT, MAYFLOWER and MORTON; also, steamboats of all kinds. To secure the choice of days, apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

RETURNING SOLDIERS SHOULD FIT

for business to supply the great demand for help caused by the war. The resources of the South will offer profitable avenues to enterprising young men, educated for business pursuits. The liberal offers made to our country's defenders by our merchants, manufacturers and business men, give evidence of their increasing gratitude and patriotism. To those disabled soldiers who desire instruction in the academic branches pertaining to a business course, and thorough training in all the minutiæ of business customs, the United States College of Business and Finance will issue scholarships at one-half the regular rates.

By order of the Board of Managers.
C. R. WELLS, Secretary.
New-Haven, Conn.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $50 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The 56th semi-annual session will

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Continued from First Page.

declarations of the prisoner would not be admissible to prove his innocence, yet to prove his insanity his declarations were acts, and therefore, admissible.

Judge Bingham replied that the counsel had laid no ground for this course of examination to prove insanity.

Mr. Doester said that the prosecution themselves had laid the ground, by proving a series of acts of assassination, which, he should claim, were the work of an insane man.

Judge Bingham remarked that he supposed it was, then, the theory of the counsel, that a man might take a knife large enough to butcher an ox, rush past all the attendants in the house, wounding and maiming them—stab a sick man in his bed again and again, and escape punishment on the ground that his acts were too atrocious for a sane man to commit.

Mr. Doster replied that all the circumstances connected with the assassination bore upon themselves evidence of the work of an insane man. The prosecution had proved that the accused entered the house by a stratagem very likely to be resorted to by an insane man, without the slightest possible disguise, stopping for five minutes to talk to a negro on his way, after committing the deed making no attempt at concealment, leaving his pistol and hat there in the room and throwing away his knife deliberately where it could be found in front of Mr. Seward's door, getting on his horse and riding away so deliberately that a man on foot could follow him for a square, then instead of escaping, as he could very well have done on his horse, turning his horse loose wandering about the city, and finally going to the house of all others where he would be liable to be arrested. He claimed that the prosecution on the proof of these acts has laid abundant ground for the examination he was now making, and called attention now to Payne's stolid manner in court, so different from that of the other prisoners.

Mr Clampitt said that he did not deny the right of counsel to set up the plea of insanity or any other plea for his client, but he rose indignantly to protest against his bringing in the house of Mrs. Surratt as a place where such a man would be most likely to be arrested. There was no evidence that the house of Mrs. Surratt was a place he would be likely to go to for the purpose of hiding and screening himself from justice.

Objection sustained by the court.

Q.—How long did he stay at your house? A.—A few hours.

Q.—Do you know where he went then? A.—I do not.

Q.—Where did you see him the third time? A.—In January of this year, at my own house.

Q.—Describe how he was dressed at the time. A.—In black clothing—citizen's dress.

Q.—What did he represent himself to be? A.—A refugee from Fauquier County; he gave his name as Payne.

Q.—How long did he stay at your house? A.—I think six weeks and a few days; I do not remember the exact time.

Q.—Do you remember about the date he came in January? A.—I cannot; I think he left about the beginning of March.

A.—Did he ever see any company while there? A.—Never to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you ever see J. Wilkes Booth? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether Payne was ever called upon about that time by J. Wilkes Booth? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he or not take a room in your mother's house? A.—Yes.

Q.—What were his habits? Was he quiet, or did he go out a good deal? A.—He did not go out a great deal; he was remarkably quiet.

Q.—In what way did his quietness show itself? A.—He was a great deal in his room; he seemed to be reserved and, I thought, to be depressed in spirits.

Q.—Was he or not exceedingly taciturn? A.—He was remarkable for not saying any thing.

Q.—Have you or not a library in your father's house? A.—No; we have a good many old books and a good many medical works.

Q.—Do you know whether the prisoner can read? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did he or did he not give himself to reading medical works while he was there? A.—He did.

Q.—Was not the taciturnity so remarkable as to be commented on by the rest of the boarders? A.—I think not.

Q.—Do you know whether the prisoner was at that time in possession of a great amount of money? A.—I do not; he had enough to pay his board.

Q.—Do you know how the prisoner happened to leave your house? A.—We had a negro servant who was exceedingly impudent to him.

Judge Bingham—You need not state what passed between the girl and that man.

Mr. Doester—The witness is just to state that.

Judge Bingham—Why?

Mr. Doester—It is for you to show why she should not.

Judge Bingham—Well, let her answer it.

Witness—He was arrested by the authorities and sent North to Philadelphia.

Cross-examined by Col. Burnett—Q.—He was arrested as a Southern refugee, was he not, and made to take the oath of allegiance? A.—I do not know what he was arrested for, as I never knew the reason why. He was taken to the Provost Marshal's office, and was afterward released and returned to the house.

Q.—Do you know whether he came directly to Washington when he left in March? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did he make any acquaintances in Washington while he was boarding at your house? A.—He never but one night, to my knowledge.

Q.—How many persons boarded at your house? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Were there any other Southern refugees boarding at your house? A.—None but him.

By Mr. Doester—Q.—Was or was not the prisoner, during the month of January, long enough away to have made a journey to Canada and back again? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—If he had been, would you have known it? A.—Certainly I would.

Q.—In what hospital did you see him at Gettysburgh? A.—In the General Hospital, Dr. Chamberlain's.

Q.—Who did the prisoner seem to be nursing, the Confederate or Union wounded? A.—He attended to different ones in my ward, and I had both in my ward.

Q.—Was your mother with you there? A.—No.

Examination of Margaret Kalghim.

By Mr. Doester—Q.—State whether you are a servant in the house of Mrs. Branson? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you see the prisoner Payne there? A.—Yes; he came there in January or February, and staid till about the middle of March.

Q.—Do you remember at any time a controversy that Payne had with the negro girl? A.—Yes; he asked her to clean up his room there; she said she would not; he asked her why; she said she would not do it; he called her some names, and slapped her and struck her.

Q.—Did he not throw her on the ground, stamp on her body, and try to kill her? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he not strike her on the forehead? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did the negro girl do in consequence? A.—She went to have him arrested.

Q.—Did he or did he not say he would kill her? A.—He did while he was striking her.

Testimony of Dr. Charles Nichols.

By Mr. Doester—Q.—Have I at any time given you an intimation of the answers I expect you to give before this court? A.—You have not.

Q.—State what your official position is and your profession? A.—I am a doctor of medicine and Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Q.—How long have you occupied that position? A.—Thirteen years.

Q.—State what class of persons you treat in your asylum? A.—Insane persons exclusively.

Q.—Are they or not persons who have been in the service of the government exclusively? A.—No; my patients include the insane of this district and occasionally private patients from other parts of the country.

Q.—Is or not the great mass of persons you treat composed of soldiers and sailors? A.—It is.

Q.—Please define moral insanity? A.—When the moral or affective faculties are affected exclusively by disease of the brain, I call it moral insanity.

Q.—What are some of the principal causes that produce moral insanity? A.—My impression is that insanity is oftener caused by physical diseases than by moral causes. The fact that insanity takes that form is apt to depend on the character of the individual becoming insane.

Q.—Is active service in the field among soldiers at any time the cause of moral insanity? A.—It is not a frequent cause; however, in other words, I have known cases of moral insanity among soldiers.

Q.—Has or has not insanity increased very much in the country during the present war? A.—It has.

Q.—Has it not increased much more proportionately than the increase of the army? A.—It has.

Q.—How is the increase accounted for? A.—By the disease, hardships and fatigues of the soldier's life to which men were not accustomed before going into the service, I think.

Q.—Are young men, who enlist, exposed more to insanity than men who enlist in middle life? A.—I am not sure that they are; my impression is that young men accommodate themselves to a change in their manner of life much more easily than men of middle age.

Q.—What are some of the leading symptoms of moral insanity? A.—The cases are as diversified as the individuals afflicted. If a man, for instance, believes an act to be right, which he did not believe to be right in health, and which people generally do not believe to be right, I would regard that as a symptom of moral insanity.

Q.—Is depression of spirits at any time considered a symptom of insanity? A.—It is.

Q.—Is great taciturnity considered a symptom? A.—It is a frequent symptom of insanity, though I can conceive how taciturnity could exist without insanity.

Q.—Is disposition to commit suicide? A.—It is.

Q.—Is great cunning in making plans a concomitant of insanity? A.—The insane frequently exhibit great cunning in their plans to effect an object.

Q.—Is it or not possible for a madman to confederate with other madmen or sane men, in their plans? A.—I would say it is not impossible, but that it is unfrequent.

Q.—Do mad men ever confederate together in plans? A.—Very seldom.

Q.—Is or is not a morbid propensity to destroy a proof of insanity? A.—Not a proof, but a very common attendant of insanity.

Q.—Is it a symptom of insanity if one apparently without provocation commits a crime? A.—I should regard it as giving rise to a suspicion of insanity, but not as proof of it at all.

Q.—Is or is not conduct different from the usual mode of the world the best proof of insanity? A.—I will answer that by saying that no single condition is a proof of insanity in every instance, but than an entire departure from the usual conduct of men would be regarded as strong ground to suspect the existence of insanity.

Q.—Are not mad men remarkable for great cruelty? A.—My impression is that mad men exhibit about the same disposition in that respect that men generally do.

Q.—Do or do not mad men, in committing a crime, seem to act without pity? A.—They frequently do; those who commit criminal acts.

Q.—If one should try to murder a sick man in his bed without ever having seen him before, would it be presumptive proof of insanity? A.—It would give rise in my mind to a suspicion that the man was insane. I should not regard it as proof.

Q.—If the same person should at the same time try to murder four other persons in the house, none of whom he had seen, would it not strengthen that suspicion? A.—I think it would.

Q.—If the same person in the commission of the deed were to stop for five minutes conversing, then walk away deliberately, leaving his hat and pistol behind, and then ride away so slowly that a man could follow him on foot, would not that further corroborate the suspicion of insanity? A.—I think it would. It is a peculiarity of the insane when they commit a criminal act that they make little or no attempt to conceal it. But that is not always the case.

Q.—If the same person should cry out while he was stabbing one of the attendants, "I am mad, I am mad," would it not be further ground for suspicion that he was insane? A.—Such an exclamation would give ground in my mind to a suspicion that the man was feigning insanity.

Q.—What would be the ground for that suspicion? A.—The ground is that insane men rarely make such exclamations or similar ones. They rarely excuse themselves for criminal acts on the ground that they are insane.

Q.—Do not mad men sometimes say they are mad? A.—They do sometimes, but it is not feigning with them.

Q.—Do you not remember cases in your practice where madmen have told you they were mad? A.—They frequently do it in this way: An individual knows he is regarded as insane, and if taken to task for any improper act, sometimes a man will excuse himself on the ground that he is insane and therefore not responsible.

Q.—If the same person I have mentioned should, although in possession of a sound horse, make no effort to escape, but abandon his horse, wander off into the woods, and come back to a house surrounded with soldiers where he might expect to be arrested, would not that be additional ground for suspicion that he was insane? A.—I should regard every act of a man who had committed a crime indicating that he was indifferent to the consequences, as a ground for suspecting that he was insane.

Q.—If this same person should return to this house I have spoken of, with a piece of his drawers for his hat, seeing the house in possession of soldiers, would not that be additional proof of insanity? A.—I can hardly see what bearing that would have on the question of insanity.

Q.—I understood you to say that madmen seldom disguised themselves; the disguise in question consisted in a piece of drawers taken for a hat. I asked whether the disguise indicated the work of a sane or insane man? A.—It would depend upon circumstances with insane men; it is a common peculiarity that they dress themselves in a fantastic manner; for example, making head-dresses of old pieces of old garments, they do it apparently out of childish fancy for something fantastic to attract attention; I don't recollect the case of an insane man dressing himself in garments of that kind for the sake of disguising himself.

If this same person, after his arrest, should express a strong desire to be hung, and great indifference to life, would that be additional ground for suspicion of insanity? A.—I think it would.

Q.—Would it be further ground of suspicion if he seemed totally indifferent during his trial, and laughed when he was identified, betraying a stolidity of manner entirely different from his associates? A.—I think it would.

Q.—State what physical sickness generally accompanies insanity, if any? A.—I believe disease, either functional or organic, of the brain, always accompanies insanity; no other physical disease necessarily or perhaps usually accompanies it.

Q.—Is long-continued constipation one of the physical conditions accompanying insanity? A.—Long-continued constipation frequently precedes insanity; constipation is not very frequent among the actually insane.

Q.—If this same person I have described had been suffering from constipation for four weeks, would that be additional ground for insanity? A.—I think some weight might be given to that circumstance.

Q.—If the same person, during his trial and during his confinement never spoke until spoken to, at a time when all his companions were peevish and clamorous; if he never expressed a want when all others expressed many; if he continued the same expression of indifference while others were nervous and anxious; if he continued immovable, except a certain wildness in the movement of his eyes, would it not be additional ground for believing him insane? A.—I think it would.

Q.—If this same man, after committing the crime should, on being questioned as to the cause, say he remembered nothing distinctly, but only a struggle with no desire whatever to kill, would not that be additional ground for suspicion of insanity? A.—I think it would.

Q.—What are the qualities of mind or person most needed by a keeper to secure control over madmen? A.—Self-control.

Q.—Are not madmen usually managed by persons of strong will and resolute character? A.—Yes, I think they are.

Q.—Are there not instances on record of madmen who, toward all others, are wild, and yet who, toward their keepers, are as docile and obedient as dogs toward their masters? A.—Not that servile obsequence which a dog exhibits toward his master; it is true that the insane are comparatively mild and obedient to certain persons, while they are more or less violent toward certain other persons.

Q.—Would it not be possible for such a keeper who could exercise such control over a madman, to direct him to commit a crime and secure its commission? A.—I should say that it would be very difficult, unless it was done in a few minutes, if the plan was laid and the directions given.

Q.—Is not the influence of some persons over madmen so great that their will seems to take the place of the madmen? A.—There is a great difference in the control different individuals have over insane persons; but I think it rare that the control reaches the extent you have described, or the extent, I may add, that is popularly supposed.

Q.—Do you recognize a distinction between mania and delusion? A.—A certain distinction, insanity as delusion may accompany any and every form of insanity, while the term mania applies to a particular form, which may or may not accompany delusion.

Q.—I ask whether instances of insane delusion are not more frequent during civil war than any other forms of insanity? A.—My impression is that they are not as frequent; insanity is of a more general character, so far as my experience goes, during war, among soldiers, than it usually is.

Q.—Does or does not constantly dwelling on the same subject lead to insane delusion? A.—It frequently does.

Q.—For instance: If a body of men who own slaves were constantly hearing speeches and sermons vindicating the divine right of slavery, and when the institution was not threatened at all, should finally go to war for its support, would not that be an evidence that those men were deluded? A.—I think it would; but it does not follow that the delusion is not what I would technically denominate an insane delusion arising from disease of the brain, and for which a man is responsible.

Q.—If one of these same men should own slaves and believe in the divine origin of the institution, fight in its defence, and believe that he had also fought in defence of his home and friends; should attempt to assassinate men who are the leaders of those he believed were killing his friends—would not that give rise to the suspicion that he was laboring under a fanatical delusion?

Objected to by Col. Burnett, who said if the counsel was about through with his examination he would not object; otherwise he would object to the continuance of an examination entirely irrelevant and foreign to the issue.

Mr. Doester replied that he had about a dozen more questions to put, that he had sent for witnesses to Florida, who had not yet appeared, and his examination of Dr. Nichols was in anticipation of their testimony and in order to obviate the necessity of recalling him as a witness.

The objection was sustained by the Court.

Q.—Is it your opinion that the person I have spoken of in committing the crime alleged, under the circumstances, was conscious that he was acting contrary to law, or whether he was laboring under any and what delusion?

Question objected to by Judge Bingham, on the ground that the case put was an entirely hypothetical one, and, as such, the witness was not qualified to answer it.

Mr. Doester replied that he had not the right to make the application to any particular case; that he had taken the question from the books he had cited to sustain his position—Wheaton on Criminal law.

Col. Burnett said that the counsel was proceeding in an examination based upon a hypothesis having no application to any state of facts proved in this case, and there was no law found in any book that would uphold him in such a course.

The Assistant Judge-Advocate, had been instructed by their chief to allow the utmost liberality to counsel in the defence; but it was their duty to interpose when counsel were proceeding so far as to render the record absurd and contemptible.

Mr. Doester replied that he believed the question was strictly legal, but knowing very well the result of the objection in this court, he would waive the question and put it in this form:

Q.—Under the state of facts, would or would not the inference of insanity result therefrom? A.—If I may be allowed to make an explanation, I will say that I have thus far given categorical answers to the questions put. I am, as a rule, very much opposed to giving opinions upon hypothetical cases, for the best of reasons, as I conceive that I have none. I could give no definite opinion upon the facts implied in the questions that have been submitted. Every case of insanity is a case by itself, and has to be examined with all the light that can be thrown on it; and it is impossible for me to give an opinion therefor upon a hypothetical case.

Testimony of Mr. Dawson.

Q.—Are you a clerk in the National Hotel in this city? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at that letter, and see if it was ever received at the National Hotel? A.—It was found among the initial letters a couple of weeks before I was here; I noticed it, and the initials struck me as rather peculiar.

Q.—Do you know the exact date when it was received? A.—No, Sir.

By Judge-Advocate Bingham—Q.—I opened it when you brought it to me, it was not opened before? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Pittman, at the request of the Court, then read the following letter:

SOUTH BRANCH BRIDGE, April 6, 1865.

FRIEND WILKES: I received yours of March 12, and replied as soon as practicable. I saw French, Brady and others about the oil speculation. The subscription to the stock amounts to eight thousand dollars, and I add one thousand myself, which is about all I can stand now. When you sink your well, go deep enough. Don't fail. Everything depends on you and your helpers. If you can't get through on your trip after you strike ile, strike through Thornton Gap, and cross by Capon Rosaney, and down the branch, and I can keep you safe from all hardship for a year. I am clear of all surveillance, now that infernal Purdy is beat. I hired that girl to charge him with an outrage, and reported him to old Knitz, which sent him in the shade; but he suspects too damn much. Now he had better be silenced for good. I send this up by Tom, and if he don't get drunk, you will get it the 9th. At all events, it cannot be understood if lost. I can't half write; I have been drunk for two days. Don't write so much highfalutin next time. No more, only Jake will be at Green's with the funds. Burn this. Truly yours, (Signed,) LEON.

Sue Guthrie sends much love.

Mailed at Cumberland, Md., May 8.

This letter, according to the post-mark, was mailed at Cumberland, Md., May 8, although it is dated May 6.

Q.—To whom, besides Wilkes Booth, who stopped at your hotel, do these initials belong? A.—As far as I remember I don't know anybody else to my knowledge.

Testimony of Mr. Nott.

Q.—I believe that you were the bar-keeper, or one of the attendants, at the hotel at Surrattsville? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long was that your employment? A.—From January till I was arrested on the 16th of April; one time I was away a week and sometimes I would be away a day or two.

Q.—I desire to ask you what your attitude has been toward the government since the war? A.—I have never done anything against it.

Q.—Or said anything against it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor against the Union party in Maryland? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Smooth? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is his first name? A.—Edward.

Q.—Do you recollect having any conversation with him on the 14th of April? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect his saying to you that it was supposed John H. Surratt was one of the murderers? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect telling him that Surratt was undoubtedly in New-York at that time? A.—I may or may not, but I don't recollect it.

Q.—Did you say to him that John knows all about that matter, and that you could have told him all about it, and how it would have occurred six months ago? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you at that time tell him not to mention the conversation you had with him? A.—No, Sir; I don't think I could have said such a thing.

Q.—You have never been unfriendly to the government? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have never taken sides with the rebels? A.—No, Sir.

By Maj.-Gen. Hunter—Q.—Where were you at the time of the first battle of Bull Run? A.—I have not had any particular home since the death of my wife; I think I was on Hills-place.

Q.—Did you rejoice at the success of the rebels? A.—No, Sir; I guess I did not.

Q.—Don't you know you did? A.—No, Sir; I know nothing of the kind.

Q.—What church do you belong to? A.—The Catholic Church, when to any at all.

That'll do, Sir; I have no more questions to ask you.

By Col. Burnett—Q.—How long since you belonged to the Catholic Church? A.—Not for seven years, Sir.

Q.—You only occasionally belonged to the church, eh? A.—Well, that's all.

Testimony of Mr. Reybold.

Q.—Have you visited Ford's Theatre since you were upon the stand? A.—Yes, Sir; I have.

Q.—Did you examine the keepers of the locks of boxes Nos. 7 and 8? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State the condition in which you found them? A.—Box No. 8 had been forced and the wood was split; Box No. 7 was also forced; you could put the screws in and out of Box No. 8; the keeper is forced aside.

Q.—State whether or not it was done by force applied to the outside of the door?

Testimony of Mr. Plant.

State your residence and occupation? A.—I am a dealer in furniture. At present my residence is at No. 350 G street, between Ninth and Tenth, Washington City.

Q.—Have you ever been engaged at any time in cabinet work? A.—For the last fourteen years, more or less.

Q.—Have you visited Ford's Theatre to-day? A.—I have.

Q.—State whether you examined the keepers on the private boxes, and, if so, what boxes. A.—Yes; boxes seven and eight, and to all appearance they had both been forced open. No. 7 I could pull the screws out and push them in with my thumb and finger. In box No. 4, directly under, the keeper is gone entirely.

Q.—State whether or not, according to your professional opinion, the keeper of boxes seven and eight were made loose by an instrument or by a force applied from the outside? A.—I should judge, Sir, by force from the outside.

Q.—State whether you noticed a hole in the wall in the passage which leads into the boxes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether it had the appearance of its having been covered? A.—Yes, Sir; it has been. But I could not say with what, there being no remnant left.

Q.—Did you notice a hole in either of the doors of the boxes? A.—Yes, Sir, in the door of box number seven.

Q.—What size? A.—Not more than a quarter of an inch in diameter; it is larger on the outside than in the inside—sort of wedge-shaped.

Q.—Could you tell how that was made? A.—I should judge with some instrument; one part feels as if it was made with a knife, at the right hand side and the bottom of the hole, and another looked as if made with a gimlet; one part feelt rough, as if made by the withdrawing of the gimlet after the hole was bored.

Q.—Do you think that a gimlet was used in making the hole? A.—Yes, Sir; something of that sort; but it might have been made with a knife.

Testimony of Mr. Smooth.

witness for the prosecution.

Q.—State where you reside. A.—In Prince George County.

Q.—How near Surrattsville? A.—About one mile.

Q.—Are you acquainted with a man named Jenkins, a brother of Mrs. Surratt? A.—Yes, Sir; I know two of her brothers.

Q.—Do you know the one who has testified in this case, J. J. Jenkins? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State what position he has occupied toward the government during the rebellion? A.—During the first year he was looked upon as a Union man; after that he was looked upon as a secesh sympathizer.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Nott? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him on the Saturday succeeding the murder? A.—I had.

Q.—State what it was. A.—I met two young men connected with Gen. Augur's office, and one of them told me Surratt was supposed to be the man who cut Mr. Seward, and I asked Mr. Nott if he could tell me where Surratt was; he said he thought he was in New-York by that time; I asked him why that was, and he said, "My God, John Surratt knows all about this, and do you suppose he is going to stay in Washington and let them catch him. I could have told you this thing was going to happen six months ago." Then said he: "Keep that in your skin, for if you should mention it it would ruin me."

Q.—What was Nott's attitude to the government? A.—I have heard him speak against the government and denounce the administration in every manner and form, and heard him say that if the South didn't succeed, he did not want to live another day.

In a long cross-examination, the witness simply repeated his testimony in chief.

Testimony of Mr. Rogy.

Q.—State where you reside. A.—In Prince George County.

Q.—How far from Surrattsville? A.—Three or four hundred yards.

Q.—Are you acquainted with J. B. Jenkins? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Since 1861.

Q.—State to the court whether you held any position under the government. A.—I was appointed an enrolling officer on the 12th of June, 1863.

Q.—State to the court what the reputation of Jenkins is or has been since 1861 with reference to loyalty? A.—I never heard but one opinion, and that is that in 1861 he was looked upon as a Union man, and after that time as a sympathiser with the South.

Q.—Has he been in the attitude of a talker against the government? A.—Yes, Sir, since 1862.

Cross-examination—Q.—Were you a member of Fore's company in 1861? A.—No, Sir, I was a member of another company.

Q.—You state that up to 1862, Jenkins was regarded as a Union man? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw him between the 9th of April, 1861, and the 9th of July; he was begging money for a Union man's family who had been killed; the next time I saw him was at my house, and he was then opposed to the nominees of the Union party.

Q.—What have you heard of Jenkins since 1862? A.—I have been living near Surrattsville since September, 1863, and have seen Jenkins nearly every day; he was then a talker against the government, and at the election, at which we voted for the constitution, he said he had been offered office under the d—n government; he would not hold office under such a G—d d—d government.

Q.—What government? A.—The government of the United States.

Q.—What do you mean by the government? A.—The laws, the constitution, and the enforcement thereof.

The court then adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

An Incident of the Trial.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 2.

During the recess hour Miss ANNA SURRATT entered the court-room and took a seat near her mother. She was dressed in deep mourning, and her eyes had the appearance of being heavy with grief. She occupied the same seat during the afternoon proceedings, being just below the raised bench occupied by her mother. The sorrowful eyes of the mother were almost constantly bent on her daughter, with a look of indescribable yearning.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday last, JAMES LENNOX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Three new auxiliaries were recognized; one in Tennessee, one in Kentucky, and one in West Virginia.

Several interesting communications were received; from Mr. ANDREW M. MILNE, Agent in the Argentine Confederation stating the favorable state of his work and encouraging indications; from Rev. I. G. RILEY, Constantinople, giving an interesting account of his visit to Bulgaria with Bishop THOMSON and Rev. A. LONG, and another containing the journal of a Bible colporteur at Tabris, in Persia; from Rev. S. B. FAIRBANKS, Ahmednugger, with an account of the labors of a colporteur employed there at the expense of this Society.

Very appropriate and interesting remarks were made by Rev. Dr. HALL, temporary agent at New-Orleans and Mobile, as to the reopening of the work of the society in the Southern States. This work has already commenced, and will be prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances permit.

Books were granted to the extent of 29,126 volumes. They were for the United States Christian Commission for Norfolk, for soldiers in hospitals in Nashville and elsewhere, for freedom in Richmond, for distribution in the Shenandoah Valley, and at Athens and Atlanta, Ga., with some smaller grants, including two volumes in raised letters for the blind.

Books were presented to the library of the association, viz.: a Bible in folio, printed in 1638 by THOMAS BUCK and DANIEL ROGERS, printers to the University of Cambridge, England, from F. H. WOLCOTT, Esq.; and an Italian concordance of the Bible, from the Religious Tract Society of London.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Trotting Turf.

GREAT TROT AT THE FASHION COURSE YESTERDAY.

The first of the great purse and stake trot at the Fashion Course, for which *Dexter*, *General Butler*, *Lady Emma* and *Flora Temple* were entered, came off yesterday. As we anticipated and stated probably would be the case, owing to private reasons, *Flora Temple* did not put in an appearance at the first of these two purses in which she is engaged, and, as *Dexter* and *Lady Emma* are in the same stable, and HIRAM WOODRUFF had selected *Dexter* as the stable champion, it was reduced to a match between him and *General Butler*. Notwithstanding this partial disappointment The excitement was intense. *Butler's* trotting antecedents were so glorious, and *Dexter's* fame had become so familiar in the months of men, owing to the oft-repeated assertions of HIRAM, that he could beat any trotting-horse on four legs—added to the abilities that he had previously exhibited—that a close and keenly contested race between the two was anticipated. A rumor had prevailed for a day or two previously, that *Butler* was not working kindly; in fact, that he was not in his old-time fix, and the result of the race proved, that for once dame rumor spoke the truth, though it is a well-known fact that harness is not *Butler's* rig, but that he prefers to go to wagon when intent on mischief; but we are anticipating.

The day was beautifully fine—a gentle breeze neutralizing the burning rays of Old Sol. By 12 o'clock, vehicles of every style and stamp began to arrive, and from that time until the hour of starting there was one continuous vehicular stream; while the Flushing Railroad, under its new arrangement, kept ample faith with the public, and ran their trains hourly on time, each and all of which were crowded. Hence, by the hour of starting, the course and stands presented a brilliant and crowded appearance, every available place for seeing the race being occupied. If any evidence had been needed of the deep interest felt in this race the aspect of the course would have supplied it. Many of the turnouts were of the most dashing description, and a large amount of the best trotting stock in the vicinity of New-York was on the ground. A large force of the Metropolitan Police was on hand for the preservation of order, though their presence was scarcely needed, for a more genteel and thoroughly orderly crowd it has rarely been our lot to witness at any trot of this generally exciting description.

The betting throughout the morning ranged at 4 and 5 to 1 one on HIRAM WOODRUFF'S stable, (*Dexter* and *Lady Emma*,) it being doubtful which of the two he would select as his champion. The question, however, was settled by the appearance of *Dexter* on the track, with HIRAM in the sulky.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Friday, June 2.—Purse of $1,000, with stake of $250 each. Mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

Hiram Woodruff entered b. g. Dexter.....1 1 1
S. McLaughlin entered black g. Gen. Butler....2 2 2
George Wilkes entered b. m. Flora Temple....Dr.
Owner entered ch. m. Lady Emma.....Dr.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First Heat	00:37	1:13½	2:63¾
Second Heat	00:36½	1:11½	2:26¾
Third Heat	00:36½	1:12½	2:24½

FIRST HEAT.—The betting settled down at the start to 100 to 30 on *Dexter*. At the fifth attempt they got away, *Dexter* having the pole, but *Butler* almost immediately breaking, *Dexter* took a decided lead at the turn and increased it to at least three lengths at the quarter-pole; down the track, *Butler*, who was evidently not in trotting humor, was continually up and down in the endeavor to close the gap; at the half mile *Dexter* was five or six lengths ahead, maintaining that lead to the lower turn and into the homestretch, *Butler* endeavored to make a brush, but, in the attempt, broke, leaving *Dexter* to come home the easiest of winners by five or six lengths, *Butler* running past the score, whilst *Dexter* had kept up a steady trot all the time.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting 100 to 10 on *Dexter*. At the third attempt an even start was effected, *Butler* taking a slight lead, but breaking. At the turn *Dexter* took a strong lead, and at the quarter was five or six lengths ahead, increasing it to [illegible] the back. At the half-mile *Butler* slightly closed the gap, and at the lower turn went in for a brush, but broke—*Dexter* continuing on at a jog trot. Halfway up *Butler* went all to pieces, and ran, as before, past the score—*Dexter* winning without an effort, by four lengths.

THIRD HEAT.—Betting 100 to 5 on *Dexter*. On an even start *Butler* took a slight lead, but was deprived of it at the turn, *Dexter* taking a strong lead, main taining it, on a steady trot, by any number of lengths he pleased, whilst *Butler* kept breaking and running. Further description is useless, as *Dexter* traveled just as he pleased, and came home the easiest of winners by four full lengths, hard held—*Butler* as before running past the score.

DOUBLE TEAM TIMING.

Between the second and third heats Mr. PATTERSON brought his private double team—*Black Bess* and *Flora*—on the track for the purpose of having them timed. The result was as follows: Two miles—5:18; then subsequently a single mile—2:36½; after which they spun round as easily a fourth mile. They are a beautifully-matched pair of trotters, and excited general admiration. This time beats that of *Lady Suffolk* and *Fifle* which was 5:19, and is only 17 seconds under BONNER'S crack double team.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. TROY.

The match at Troy on Thursday, between the second eleven of the New-York Club and the first eleven of Rensselaer County, resulted in the defeat of the New-Yorkers by the following score: New-York, first innings, 24; second, 15; total, 39. Troy, first innings, 81—the latter thus winning, in one inning, with 42 runs over the sum total of their opponents. Monday next the second eleven of New-York will play a return match with the Bronxville Club, of New-Jersey, at the Bedford cricket grounds, Brooklyn. Wickets pitched at 11 A. M. precisely.

Arrivals in the City.

J. C. Fisk and wife, Troy; F. S. Stone and wife, Cleveland; C. A. Miller, Richmond; E. G. Pratt, St. Louis; J. B. Wilson, Cincinnati; and Judge Alendorf, Broome County, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Commodore Palmer, U. S. Navy, and Dr. J. J. Hayes, the distinguished Arctic explorer, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. J. H. Prince, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. J. W. Barriger, U. S. A., and Lieut. R. H. Lamson, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, Michigan; Hon. Mr. Fisher, Baltimore, and Hon. John A. Collier, Binghamton, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OUTRAGE.—The chief officer of the ship *Belle Wood* recently arrived from Liverpool, was set upon yesterday, and dreadfully beaten by a number of sailor runners. After he became insensible they continued their brutality by jumping on and kicking him until they thought they had killed him. The Captain and others succeeded, after getting the injured man on board, in restoring him to consciousness. The cause of the assault was the officer's refusing the runners admission on board the ship while she lay at anchor in the river.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.—The first of a series of lectures, to be given by veteran soldiers who have served in the war, will be delivered at the City Assembly rooms, this evening, (Saturday,) by Capt. JOHN J. MILLER, 121st Ohio Volunteers, (SHERMAN'S army.) Subject—"The War," with illustrations of camp-life. A prominent general officer is expected to preside.

EMIGRANTS FOR SALT LAKE.—Six hundred and thirty Mormons arrived here on Thursday by the ship *Belle Woods*, and were landed at Castle Garden. Their baggage was sent up the Hudson River, and the Mormons proceeded en route for Utah. Five hundred and fifty-eight Mormons from Hamburg are on their way to this port.

BOWERY OMNIBUSES TO RUN AGAIN.—It is announced that on and after Monday next the Bowery and Avenue C line of omnibuses will recommence their trips, passing through Avenue C, Houston-street, Bowery, Chatham-street and Broadway to South Ferry, and return.

DISCOURSE ON SPIRITUAL PHENOMENA.—Rev. L. S. H. WILLIS will repeat, by request, in Hope Chapel, two discourses of his series on the spiritual phenomena of all the ages, containing some interesting facts involving important points in theology.

THE NEW-YORK SCHUTZEN CORPS.—This corps will give a farewell festival at Jones' Woods on the 6th, 7th and 8th inst., previous to their departure for Bremen, where the great national festival shooting will take place on the 16th of July next.

MEETING OF THE SONS OF CONNECTICUT.—The Sons will meet at the Astor House this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE HAMBURG STEAMERS.—A new steamer called the *Allemania*, has just been launched at Greenock, and will take her place on the Hamburg line.

NEW-JERSEY.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—The Councilmen of the town of Bergen have requested the citizens to meet at the Town Hall on the evening of the 7th inst., for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements to appropriately celebrate the coming anniversary of American independence, and at the same time give expression to their joy at the close of the slaveholders' rebellion.

CRIME IN JERSEY CITY.—The total number of persons committed to the City Prison in Jersey City for the month ending June 1, was 133. Of these, 22 were charged with being drunk, 27 with drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 18 with stealing, and 11 were committed on suspicion of theft.

GERMAN MASONIC LODGE.—The Germans of Hudson County are organizing a Lodge of Free-Masons, to be hailed as Teutonia Lodge, F. & A. M. The officers have been chosen, and are being examined prior to installation.

Evening Exchange.

$40,000 Amer. Gold	137⅞	100 Cleve. & Pitts	88⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s		200 do	89½
Old Issue	103¼	400 do	89
25,000 do	103	100 Chi. & N. W.	24¼
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	89¾	100 do	24¾
100 do	89¾	500 P., Ft. W. & C.	91
700 Erie Railway	71¾	100 Cary Improv't	20¾
100 do	72	100 At. Mail S. Co.	16¾
200 Reading R.	90¾	400 Quick. Min. Co.	50⅛
200 do	90¾	300 do	50
100 Mich. S. & N. L.	59¾		

Stock market dull. Gold not very active. Sales after the call at 137, and stood at 137⅛ at the close of the report.

Philadelphia Stocks.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 2.

Stocks are dull. Pennsylvania Fives, 87; Reading, 45⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55; American Gold, 138; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

A RAY OF HOPE.—To weak, debilitated dyspeptics, groaning under a life of agony, we offer

PLANTATION BITTERS

as a good and sure remedy. This remarkable medicine relieves sour stomach, headache, heartburn, distress after eating, and all the symptoms of dyspepsia, at once.

Its good effect is felt upon the first trial.

PLANTATION BITTERS are the pleasantest tonic in the world.

The old, the young and the middle-aged acknowledge their wonderful health-giving power.

No change of diet is necessary while using them. Eat all you want of the best you can get.

PLANTATION BITTERS are exhausted nature's great restorer. They give tone to the stomach, and

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4272. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Report of the Testimony Taken on Saturday.

Evidence of Ex-Gov. Farwell, who Warned Mr. Johnson.

The Testimony of a New-York Lawyer as to Booth's Associates.

A Singular Paper Found at Morehead City, N. C.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 3, 1865.

It was believed by the Judge-Advocate that the direct evidence against the defendants in the assassination trial had been exhausted, or at least so much of it as was deemed necessary to offer; but Mr. NORTON, an attorney of New-York, happening in the court-room, recognized the faces of ATZEROTH, O'LAUGHLIN and MUDD, as persons whom he had seen—the two first-named in company with BOOTH at the National Hotel, and the last-named seeking him in the same place, on the 3d day of March last. Mr. NORTON mentioned the matter to a friend, who communicated it to the Judge-Advocate, and Mr. N. was called to the stand as a witness. His testimony, however, is but cumulative to the point of intimacy and confederacy on the part of the defendants identified with BOOTH.

No remarkable feature was developed in the proceedings to-day, and but little headway was made toward concluding the evidence, as many of the witnesses whose names were called did not respond, and consequently, at 4:15 P. M., the commission adjourned.

Synopsis of Testimony Taken on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 3.

EX-GOVERNOR FARWELL testified that between 10 and half-past 10 o'clock, on the night of the assassination, he hastened from the theatre to the room of Vice-President JOHNSON, in order to warn him against apprehended danger. He had no knowledge of seeing ATZEROTH in the hotel at the time.

One of the guards, called for the defence, testified that PAYNE said to him, "he wished they would hang him, as he was tired of life."

Another guard testified that when Maj. SEWARD was examined as a witness and he (the guard) was putting the irons back on PAYNE, the latter said, "They are tracking me pretty closely, and I want to die."

The counsel for PAYNE also called another witness to show that PAYNE was "constipated" for a long time. This was for the purpose of establishing a symptom of insanity.

MARCUS P. NORTON, a resident of Troy, N. Y., was called for the government. He testified that he was, from the 10th of January to the middle of March, stopping at the National Hotel. He knew BOOTH, but not personally. He recognized two of the prisoners, ATZEROTH and O'LAUGHLIN, as persons he had seen with BOOTH at the hotel—the former twice and the other about four times. He accidentally overheard a conversation between BOOTH and ATZEROTH, in which it was said that if the matter succeeded as well with JOHNSON as with old BUCHANAN, they would get pretty well sold; and in the same conversation it was remarked that the class of witnesses would be such that nothing could be proven by them. He thought he had seen Dr. MUDD once before at the National Hotel, when he came excitedly to his (witness's) room, hastily opened it, and apologized, saying he thought he was in Mr. BOOTH's room. He then went down stairs and witness followed him, when he returned and went up stairs. This was in the morning, about 10 or 11 o'clock, on the 3d of March.

JOHN D. GILES was called for the accused, and testified that he was a barkeeper at Bullman's Hotel, and saw O'LAUGHLIN in the hotel on the afternoon of the day preceding the assassination, with Lieut. HENDERSON and others. They were there during the afternoon, and returned about 10 o'clock, when witness went out with the party, and was with them until 1 o'clock. O'LAUGHLIN was in the house on Friday night all the evening, and was there when the news of the assassination reached the house.

An important fact came out toward the close of to-day's proceedings, Mr. DOESTER saying that PAYNE's real name is POWELL, and that he comes from Florida.

The *Star* says that a paper in cypher, found floating in the dock at Morehead City, N. C., on the 2d of May, has been turned over to the government officials. It has been literally translated, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.

DEAR JOHN: I am happy to inform you that Pet has done his work well. He is safe and old Abe is in hell. Now, Sir, all eyes are on you. You must bring SHERMAN. GRANT is in the hands of old Grey ere this. Rod Shoes showed a lack of nerve in SEWARD's case, but he fell back in good order. JOHNSON must come. Old Crook has him in charge. Mind well that Brothers' oath, and you will have no difficulty. All well. Be safe and enjoy the fruits of our labors.

(Signed,) O. B. NO. FIVE.

Full Report of the Testimony Taken on Saturday.

Testimony of Ex-Gov. Farwell, of Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 3.

By Mr. Doester—Q.—State whether, on the evening of the 14th of April last, you went from Ford's Theatre to the room of Vice-President Johnson. A.—Between ten and half-past ten o'clock on that evening I went directly from the theatre to the Vice-President's room.

Q.—State whether you found the door of the room locked or opened. It was locked, I think; I am not certain.

Q.—Did you find anybody apparently lying in wait about the room? A.—I did not discover any one.

Q.—If anybody had been lying in wait about the room would you have been able to see them? A.—I did not look at anything but the door, and did not see any one at the door.

Q.—What did you do after you got to the door? A.—I rapped, but received no answer; I then rapped again, and said, in a loud voice, "Gov. Johnson, if you are in the room I must see you."

Q.—Did you enter the Vice-President's room? A.—I did, and remained there half an hour.

Q.—While you were there was the room visited by any strangers? A.—A number of persons came to the door, after I got on the inside; I locked and bolted the door, and did not allow any person to come in without it was some one personally known to the Vice-President or myself; I also rang the bell for the servants.

Q.—State whether you ever saw the prisoner Atzerots before. A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you take your meals at the Kirkwood House? A.—I do.

Q.—Have you not observed persons asking to see the Vice-President while he would be taking his meals? A.—No, Sir; only when, as I have been at the table, some gentleman would ask me casually whether the Vice-President was in.

Testimony of John B. Hubbard.

By Mr. Doester—Q.—State whether at times you are in charge of the prisoner Payne. A.—I am.

Q.—Have you at any time during his confinement had any conversation with him? A.—I have.

Q.—State what was the substance of that conversation.

Assistant-Judge-Advocate Bingham objected to the question, on the ground that the declarations of the prisoner were not admissible.

Judge-Advocate Holt stated that as a confession of the prisoner it would not be admissible, but if merely designed to show his condition of mind it might be considered.

The question was then answered, as follows:

A.—I was taking him out of the court-room the other day, when he said he wished "they would make haste and hang him; that he was tired of life," and that he would rather be hanged than come back here.

Q.—Did he ever have any conversation with you in reference to the subject of his constipation? A.—Yes, Sir; about a week ago.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said that he had been so ever since he had been here.

Q.—What had been so? A.—That he had been constipated.

Q.—Have you any personal knowledge as to the truth of that? A.—I have not.

Q.—To whom did you tell what the prisoner said to you? A.—To Cols. McCall and Dart.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham.—Q.—What else did the prisoner say to you? A.—That was all he said.

Testimony of Col. W. H. H. McCall.

By Mr. Doester—Q.—Have you at any time had charge of the prisoner Payne? A.—I have.

Q.—Are you alone in charge of him? A.—No, Sir; Col. Fredericks, Col. Dart and myself have charge of him.

Q.—How is the duty divided between you? A.—We have each eight hours of the twenty-four.

Q.—Does your duty lead you to be cognizant of the conduct of the prisoner in his cell? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know anything with reference to the constipation of the prisoner? A.—To the best of my knowledge, until last evening, he had no relief since the 24th of April.

Q.—Have you ever had any conversation with the prisoner on the subject of his own death? A.—No, Sir.

Testimony of John E. Roberts.

By Mr. Doester—Q.—Is it part of your duty to take charge of the prisoner Payne? A.—I have not had special charge of the prisoner; my duties are general.

Q.—Have you at any time had a conversation with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever spoken to him on the subject of his own death? A.—On the day that Major Seward was examined here, and the prisoner was dressed in a coat and hat, as I was putting the irons on him again, he told me that they were tracing him pretty close, and that he wanted to die.

Q.—Did he say that he was tired of life? A.—I have told you all that he said.

Q.—You never had any further conversation with him? A.—Not at all; not on the subject of death; words passed between us now and then on the stairway.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham.—Q.—Did he say that he was tired of life and he wanted to die? A. Yes, Sir.

Q.—He coupled with that the remark that they were tracing him pretty close—in other words, finding him out? A.—Those were the words.

Testimony of Lieut. John W. Dempsey.

Q.—State where you are on duty. A.—At No. 541 H-street, in command of the guard having charge of the house of Mrs. Surratt.

Q.—State whether you were with the party that made an examination of the house at the time the house was searched? A.—I was with the party that came to the house on April 19 or 20; the house was searched before that; I was not in command of the guard that first went to the house.

A photograph of J. Wilkes Booth was here shown the witness, and identified by him as the one which he had found behind a picture of "Morning and Evening." The back of the photograph bore the name of J. Wilkes Booth in pencil marks.

Testimony of James R. O'Brien.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State where you were employed on the 14th of April and for some months preceding that day? A.—In the Quartermaster-General's office.

Q.—Had you any engagement with Mr. Ford? A.—Yes, Sir; I was usher at the theatre during the evening performances.

Q.—Do you know anything as to the condition of the keepers of the locks of boxes seven and eight? A.—The keeper of box eight was wrenched off or broken off in some way; I do not know how; I was absent one evening at home sick, and I afterwards found it broken off.

Q.—When did you notice that the keeper of the door of box eight had been broken? A.—I noticed it the first time afterward that I went into the box; that was some time before the assassination; I could not say how long before.

Q.—Do you know whether the door could be fastened afterward by locking? A.—It might be locked, but I imagine that if shoved it would come open; it would always shut tight, and I had no occasion to lock it.

Q.—How was the keeper of the door of box seven? A.—It appeared to be all right; I always locked that box.

Q.—Which door was used when the Presidential party occupied the two boxes? A.—The door of box eight.

Q.—How was it generally left after the party entered? A.—Always left open.

Q.—Do you know whether the door leading into the passage which separates the two boxes from the wall had a lock upon it? A.—No, Sir; it had no lock.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham.—Q.—The outer door had a latch, had it not? A.—No, Sir; it was not fastened at all.

Q.—Box eight is nearest the stage, is it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Testimony of Dr. Blanford.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State whether you are acquainted with the country along the routes from here to Surrattsville and Bryantown, and through Surrattsville to Port Tobacco? A.—As far as Bryantown and Port Tobacco, I am acquainted with it, but not further.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the locality of Dr. Mudd's house? A.—I am.

A map of the locality was here referred to, showing the different roads leading from Washington to Bryantown and vicinity. It was shown to the witness; also a plan drawn by himself, giving the different localities in the neighborhood of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd's house, both of which he testified were accurately drawn.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the commission took a recess, as usual, until 2 o'clock P. M., at which hour the court reassembled.

Testimony of Susan Stewart, Colored.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State where you reside? A.—At Mr. John Miller's, about a mile from Bryantown.

Q.—How near do you live to the house of the colored man John Boose? A.—Only a short distance.

Q.—You both lived on the little cut-off road leading through the farm? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether you know Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, the prisoner? A.—I do.

Q.—State whether you saw him on the day after the President's assassination, and where. A.—I saw Dr. Mudd on Easter Saturday, between three and four o'clock in the evening; I saw him out by the corner of the barn, near Mr. Murray's house, riding along slowly by himself.

Q.—At the time you saw Dr. Mudd could you see the main road from where you were standing? A.—I did not take any notice of the main road; some one said, "Here comes a gentleman," and I went to the door and saw it was Dr. Mudd.

Q.—How much of the main road could you see from where you were standing? A.—About a quarter of a mile or more.

Q.—Did you see anybody on the main road? A.—I did not; if there had been anybody with him I could easily have seen the person.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham.—Q.—This was on Easter Saturday afternoon? Yes, Sir.

Q.—Dr. Mudd was coming apparently from Bryantown? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Did you see which way he was coming, whether from Bryantown or not? A.—No, Sir.

Testimony of Primas Johnston, Colored.

Q.—Do you know the prisoner, Dr. Mudd? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State when you saw him after the President's assassination? A.—I saw him on the Saturday afternoon afterwards, about 3 or 3½ o'clock.

Q.—Did you see him as he was going to Bryantown that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see anything of a man riding along with him, as he was going to Bryantown? A.—No, Sir; Master Sam Mudd was by himself. There was a man went along after he had gone on.

Q.—Did you see anything of that man who followed Master Sam Mudd coming back? A.—Yes, Sir; the same man that went in towards Bryantown came back by himself about an hour and a half, I reckon, before Master Sam Mudd.

Q.—Where is Mr. Boose's house? A.—I suppose it is a couple of miles this side of Bryantown, on the road between Bryantown and Dr. Samuel Mudd's.

Testimony of Charles Bloyce.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Do you know the prisoner, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you about his house last year, and if so, how often? A.—I went there on the twelfth day after the Christmas before last, and was about the house every Saturday and Sunday except between the 10th of April and the 20th of May, when I was hauling seine.

Q.—Are you the husband of one of his servants, who has been here as a witness? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever seen Benjamin Gwyn or Andrew Gwyn? A.—Yes, Sir; about four years ago, when the war first commenced; they passed along by Mr. Dyer's.

Q.—Did you see either of them about Dr. Mudd's house last year? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see or hear anything of Watt Bowie, John H. Surratt, Capt. White, of Tennessee; Lieut. Parry, or J. Wilkes Booth? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Neither saw nor heard of any of them about Dr. Mudd's house last year? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you know of any Confederate officers or soldiers, or any men in uniform being about there last year? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Mary Simms? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what the colored folks about there think of her as a truth-teller? A.—The folks about there said she was not much of a truth-teller; that she told such lies they could not believe her.

Q.—What did they think about Mylo Simms? A.—They thought the same about him; I used to think myself that he was a great liar, because he used to tell me lies sometimes.

Q.—What was Dr. Mudd's character as a master to his servants? A.—I would call him a first-rate man; I never heard of his whipping or saying anything to them; they did pretty much as they pleased.

Q.—Did you ever hear him threaten to send any of his servants to Richmond? A.—No, indeed; I never heard one of them say a word about it.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham.—Q.—Did you ever hear anything about his shooting any of his servants? A.—I did hear that.

Q.—You thought that was first rate fun? A.—I don't know about that. [Laughter.]

Testimony of Marcus P. Norton.

Col. Burnett stated that in the discretion of the Court, this witness had been called to give testimony bearing more or less directly upon the prisoners, Dr. Mudd, Atzeroth and O'Laughlin. It was the practice in modern courts, even after the testimony had been closed on both sides, for the Court to call and examine further witnesses, if, in their judgment, necessary. It, however, the counsel for the defence wish to interpose an objection, now was the proper time for them to do so.

Mr. Cox stated that he should object, for the reason that it had once been distinctly announced that all evidence on the part of the government, except that strictly rebutting in its nature, was closed, only so far as should relate to the general subject of the conspiracy, and not affecting directly the case of any one of the prisoners.

Mr. Ewing said that, so far as he was concerned, he was willing that any further evidence should be introduced, provided time was given for the defence to meet it.

Col. Burnett replied that it was for that very purpose he had called the witness now.

The Court decided to receive the proposed evidence.

By Col. Burnett—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In the City of Troy, N. Y.

Q.—State where you were during the latter part of the Winter and the Spring of this year. A.—I was at the National Hotel in this city from about the 10th of January until the 10th or middle of March.

Q.—While there did you become acquainted with J. Wilkes Booth? A.—Not personally acquainted; I knew him by sight; I had seen him act several times in the theatre.

Q.—While at the hotel, state whether you saw any one of the prisoners at the bar with him. A.—There are three that I recognize as having seen during that time in company with J. Wilkes Booth, or rather, I should say, I saw those in company with him—Atzeroth and O'Laughlin.

Q.—At what time? A.—I do not remember the exact dates; it was near to the inauguration of President Lincoln; Atzeroth I saw twice, and the other one I suppose four or five times.

Q.—State whether at any time you accidentally overheard any conversation between Booth or either of these parties, and if so, what it was? A.—I did, with Atzeroth. I cannot give the precise language; but the substance of it was that if the matter succeeded as well with Johnson as it did with Buchanan, they would get terribly sold.

Q.—Did you hear any other conversation? A.—There was something said that the company of witnesses would be of that character that very little could be proven by them. Booth's statements I heard in the same conversation on the evening of either the 2d or 3d of March last. I did not know what was referred to.

Q.—State now which of the other prisoners you have seen before, and under what circumstances. A.—I saw that one (Dr. Mudd) once while I was at the National Hotel; he came to my room on the morning of the 3d of March, entered hastily and appeared to be somewhat excited; he said he had made a mistake; that he wanted to see Booth; I told him Booth's room was perhaps on the floor above; I did not know the number; from the apparently excited manner of the person entering my room I left my writing and went out into the hall and followed him; he went down stairs, and as he reached the story below he turned and looked at me.

Q.—Did or did not you when you first entered the room this morning recognize the prisoner Mudd as the person you met on that occasion? A.—I pointed him out to Horatio King this morning; the prisoner I now see was the one, or it was a person exactly like him; I am satisfied he was the man.

Q.—Did you ever see him afterward? A.—Not before to-day.

Q.—State what circumstances enable you to fix the date. A.—I fix it from the fact of its proximity to the inauguration; I think it was about ten or eleven o'clock on the morning before.

Q.—Might it not have been in the previous month of February? A.—I think the day I have named was the date.

Q.—Are you as certain about that as you are of the identity of the person? A.—I am.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cox—Q.—Can you fix the date of the conversations O'Laughlin had with Booth? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Was any person in company with them while they were conversing? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you overhear anything said in any of those conversations? A.—No; I was not near enough.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—How do you fix the 3d of March as the day Dr. Mudd entered your room? A.—Only from the fact of the inauguration; I did not make any memorandum of it or charge my mind particularly with the date; I recollect the morning Dr. Mudd entered my room; I had a motion pending in the Supreme Court of the United States for that day, and I was preparing my papers.

Q.—When did you argue the motion? A.—On that day.

Q.—What was the motion? A.—It was to dismiss a certain patent case from court for want of jurisdiction—a case originating in the Northern District of New-York.

Q.—How was he dressed? A.—That I could not say; his garments were black, and he had a hat in his hand; I do not know as I can give any name to the hat; it had a high crown.

Q. Can you describe any other article of dress? A.—No; it was a hasty coming in and going out.

Q.—Do you recognize the prisoner (Mudd) with as much certainty in your own mind as you do the others? A.—In my own mind I have no doubt as to either of the three.

Q.—Do you recognize any of the other prisoners at the bar? A.—I do not know that I ever saw any of the others before.

By Mr. Doster—Q.—State if you can name the precise dates of the conversations between Atzeroth and Booth? A.—I cannot; the place was in the office of the hotel, and the time was early in the evening.

Q.—How did you happen in hear them? A.—I was sitting in a seat near them in a hotel; we sometimes overhear parties even when talking with others.

Q.—Were they talking in a loud or low tone of voice? A.—They were not talking in a very loud tone of voice.

Q.—How near were you to them? A.—Within two or three feet.

Q.—Was the prisoner dressed then as he is now? A.—I should think not; I did not take particular notice, however; I passed it as I do a thousand other things.

Q.—You do not recognize him, then, by his dress? A.—No; by his appearance; I do not know as he had so much of a scowl upon his face then as now.

Q.—Was he as fleshy then as now? A.—I could not say as to that; I did not take his dimensions as to his avoirdupois weight.

Q.—You say you have not seen Atzeroth since then, until to-day—about two months ago? A.—About that.

Q.—Have you repeated that conversation from that time until to-day? A.—I spoke to Mr. King about it once.

Q.—Are you in the habit of remembering conversations you overhear casually, for two months? A.—I remember some things a long time.

Q.—Are you in the habit of remembering faces for that time? A.—I do, sometimes.

Q.—And you can swear to that precise conversation? A.—I have only undertaken to repeat the substance of it.

Q.—Are you a lawyer? A.—I am.

Q.—And you have read the testimony in this case? A.—Not generally at all; I have read the examination of two or three witnesses.

By Mr. Cox—Q.—Were the conversations you saw between Booth and O'Laughlin in the public hall? A.—They were; I heard none of them.

By the Court—Q.—What is the general character of your eye-sight? A.—I am somewhat near-sighted; I always wear glasses.

Q.—Do you have perfect confidence in recognizing people's countenances? A.—I would at the distance I saw these men.

Q.—What was the impression created by this man who came into your room that led you to follow him? A.—It was his hasty entrance and his hasty exit.

Q.—Did he seem embarrassed or mistaken when he entered the room? A.—He seemed somewhat excited, and apologyzed by saying he had made a mistake.

Q.—Had you occupied that room previous to that day? A.—I had changed into that room perhaps ten days previous.

Cross-Examination of L. G. Robey.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State where you live. A.—In Charles County, Maryland.

Q.—Were you in Bryantown on the day after the assassination of the President? A.—I was, on the evening of that day; I arrived there at 3 o'clock, I guess.

Q.—State what you heard about the assassination of the President. A.—We heard before getting there of the fact, but I did not believe it; when we got near there, however, we found soldiers stationed along the road; I inquired of them, and they said it was a fact; I made inquiries as to who was the perpetrator; they said it was somebody who belonged to the theatre; they did not give the name, and spoke as though they did not know; I had conversation with several; there was a great deal of confusion; but before I left I heard it was Booth, from Dr. George Mudd.

Q.—Were you about Bean's store during the time you was there? A.—I passed it but did not go in.

Q.—State whether you are acquainted with D. J. Thomas, who has been a witness for the prosecution? A.—I am.

Q.—Do you know his reputation in the neighborhood in which he lived for veracity? A.—It is bad.

Q.—From your knowledge of his reputation for veracity would you believe him under oath. A.—I do not believe I would.

Cross-examined by Col. Burnett.—Q.—How near do you live to Mr. Thomas? A.—Within four or five miles.

Q.—How intimately have you known him for the last four or five years? A.—I have known him quite intimately.

Q.—State what your own attitude has been toward the government since the rebellion? A.—It is my belief I have been a loyal citizen; I have done no overt act in any shape or manner.

Q.—Have you said anything against the government, or given any aid, counsel or assistance to the rebels? A.—No; there are some acts of the administration that I have not spoken pleasantly about, nothing more.

Q.—Have you said anything against any of the measures of the government in seeking to put down this rebellion? A.—I do not think I have.

Q.—Have you maintained the attitude of a friend of the government or of a friend to the South during the rebellion? A.—Shortly after the war broke out, I took an oath of fealty to the government, and have strongly adhered to it, neither turning to the left nor right.

Q.—What acts of the administration have you talked against? A.—Arbitrary arrests.

Q.—Arbitrary arrests of rebels? A.—No, citizens.

Q.—Were they not rebels? A.—No; they professed to be loyal citizens; I do not recollect who they were.

Q.—Do you recollect a man by the name of Joyce? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know him as the man who murderd Captain Watkins? A.—I have only seen him once since that time.

Q.—Did or did you not harbor him and feed him after the murder? A.—No, sir; he came to my house on the morning after the general election; I live not far from the road; he only staid a short time; the only time I have seen him since the murder was once on the road.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—In your statement in regard to the veracity of Mr. Thomas as a witness, did you refer to his reputation before or since the war? A.—All the time; he seems to be a man who will imagine things that are not true, and yet believe they are facts, and stick to them all the time.

By Judge Bingham—Q.—You don't mean to say that he would tell what he did not believe to be true? A.—No; but he would tell things not true, although he believed them himself to be true.

Testimony of E. D. R. Bean.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State your occupation. A.—I am a merchant at Bryantown.

Q.—State whether the prisoner, Dr. Mudd, made any purchases of you the day after the assassination of the President. A.—I think I sold him some calico; I only remember the day from some circumstances that fix it in my mind.

Q.—State what you heard that day in Bryantown as to the assassination of the President. A.—I heard that day that the President was assassinated; I asked by whom, and I understood by a man of the name of Boyle, who was said to have murdered Capt. Watkins.

Q.—Did you on that day hear that it was Booth who assassinated the President? A.—I cannot positively say; my impression is that I did not on that day.

Q.—Were there soldiers in and out of your store that day, and citizens? A.—Yes; and the subject of the assassination was the general topic of conversation.

Q.—State whether you had any conversation with the prisoner, Dr Mudd, about the assassination. A.—the day I sold him the calico I had some discussion with him on that subject; I remarked to him it was bad news.

By Judge Bingham—It is not competent for the witness to state that conversation.

Mr. Ewing said he was aware that similar questions had been overruled, but still, believing the question was a proper one, he desired to have it entered, and the decision of the Court upon it.

Objection sustained by the Court.

Q.—It was the conversation you had with Dr. Mudd that enabled you to fix the date when you sold the calico, was it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham—Q.—When did you learn that Booth was the man who murdered President Lincoln? A.—Really I do not remember the day.

Q.—Then you do not know that it was not on Easter Saturday, do you? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you hear at the same time that the man who had murdered the President had been traced to within three miles of Bryantown? A.—I do not know whether it was at the same time; I heard some time that he was traced to within three or three and a half miles of that place.

Q.—Can you tell me how you heard it? A.—I do not know; it was in general conversation.

Q.—Did you connect the sale of the calico with that fact, as well as the killing of the President by Booth? A.—I did not, I think; I did not hear of the fact.

Q.—How do you know it was on Monday? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Can you positively state that it was not on Saturday? A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—But your impression is that you did not hear it on Saturday? A.—My impression is that I did not.

Testimony of John R. Giles.

By Mr. Cox—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At Bullman's Hotel, in Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

Q.—Do you know the accused, Michael O'Laughlin? A.—Yes; I have known him personally for about four months.

Q.—Did you see him on the Thursday before the assassination of the President? A.—I saw him in the evening; he was with a Mr. Murphy, with Lieut. Henderson, Purdy, and several others.

Q.—Where was it? A.—It was at our place, two doors from the *Globe* Office; I saw him early in the evening, and then later, about ten o'clock, and they remained till after eleven o'clock.

Q.—Did you join them when they went out? A.—I did, and was with them until one o'clock.

Q.—Did you see them on Friday evening—the evening of the assassination? A.—I did; I was with them all the evening.

Q.—Was O'Laughlin at your hotel at the time the news of the assassination of the President was received? A.—Yes, he was; I should think it was about half-past nine or ten o'clock.

Q.—Your house is owned by a man by the name of Lichau, is it not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it the house known as the Lichau House? A.—No; the Lichau House is on Louisiana-avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, near the Canterbury Music Hall.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham.—Q.—You think the news of the President's murder came along about half-past nine or ten o'clock? A.—I think so; I could not tell certainly; I did not look at the clock.

Re-Cross-examination of Mr. Reed.

By Mr. Aiken—Q.—Are you acquainted with John H. Surratt? A.—I know him by sight.

Q.—State the time you saw him last. A.—I saw him about half-past two o'clock on the day of the assassination—the 14th of April.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with him? A.—I cannot say that; I have said he was quite a boy; he has been merely a speaking acquaintance.

Q.—Where were you when you saw him? A.—I was standing on the stoop of Hunt & Goodwin's military store.

Q.—State how his hair was cut? A.—It was cut very singularly; it was rounded down and fell upon his coat-collar behind.

Q.—Did he have a moustache or whiskers? A.—I do not know that he had; in fact, I did not look at his face particularly at all.

Q.—Look at that picture of John H. Surratt, and see if you recognize it. A.—It is very much like the clothing, but it is not the style of hair he had when I saw him.

By Judge Bingham.—Q.—That is the picture of John H. Surratt, is it not? A.—Yes, Sir; it is a fair picture of him, though his hair is not cut as it was when I saw him on the 14th of April.

Testimony of Miss Anna Ward.

By Mr. Aiken—State your residence. A.—In Washington City.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the prisoner, Mrs. Surratt? A.—Yes; I have known her for seven or eight years.

Q.—Have you ever known her, on any occasion, to fail to recognize you or her friends when you have met her? A.—She failed to recognize me once when I met her on the street; I had also failed to recognize her; she made an apology to me, and I made the same apology to her.

Q.—Are you near-sighted? A.—I am; this was on Seventh-street; Mrs. Surratt's daughter was with her, and called her attention to the fact that she had not spoken to me.

Q.—Did you ever have occasion at any time to read for her? A.—Yes; I gave her a letter to read; she returned it to me and asked me to read it, saying she could not see to read by gaslight.

Q.—Do you recollect any other occasion when she failed to recognize persons? A.—I do not know that I do.

Q.—Did you receive a letter from John H. Surratt not long since? A.—I did.

Q.—Where is that letter? A.—I gave it to his mother; I presume it has been destroyed.

Q.—Please state to the court as well as you can recollect all the circumstances of John H. Surratt's affair with you in engaging a room at the Herndon House. A.—He called one afternoon and asked to see me.

Judge Bingham.—You need not state that conversation.

Mr. Aiken—Very well, then. We turn the witness over to you. Perhaps you may want to make some inquiries yourself.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham.—Q.—Have you been in the habit of visiting often at Mrs. Surratt's? A.—Occasionally, up to the day of the assassination; that was the last day I visited her.

Q.—On all the occasions when you went to the house did she recognize you without difficulty? A.—Yes; once or twice she opened the door for me; at other times I sent my name up.

Q.—She was quick to recognize the voice, wasn't she? A.—Yes.

Q.—You are acquainted with John H. Surratt? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you go with him or go alone to the Herndon House to retain a room? A.—I did not retain a room; I simply went there to ascertain if there was a vacant room.

Q.—When was that? A.—I do not know; it was a long time ago.

Q.—Was it probably the last of February, or perhaps in March? A.—It may have been.

Q.—You went there to retain a room for a delicate gentleman did you not? A.—I did not know what person.

Q.—Have you met there any of the prisoners at the bar? A.—I cannot see them well enough to answer; I do not think I have.

Q.—Did you meet any strangers at Mrs. Surratt's house? A.—I met Booth, and I met two gentlemen who boarded there—Mr. Weichman and Mr. Holleman.

Q.—You got a letter from J. H. Surratt post marked Montreal, C. E.? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you receive it? A.—I received two from him; the first on the day of the assassination; I do not recollect the date of the second; there was a very short interval between them.

Q.—You delivered both of these letters to Mrs. Surratt? A.—I delivered one to her and the other to her daughter Anna.

Q.—Have you seen it since? A.—No.

Q.—Did you answer any letters received from him? A.—Neither of these; he wrote me two letters at the same time, inclosing the letters for his mother; I answered those addressed to me.

Q.—And all were about the time of the President's assassination? A.—I do not recollect when; they were all after he left home, and I think very soon after the President's assassination.

Q.—Have't you got any of them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether the letters to yourself have been destroyed? A.—I do not; I left them with his mother, and have not inquired for them since.

Q.—You asked for a room to rent at the Herndon House for some man? A.—I did not; I simply asked for some room.

Q.—Who was with you at that time? A.—No one; I was alone, on my way to the Post-office.

By Mr. Aiken—Q.—Have you known Mrs. Surratt as a lady always attentive to her duties? A.—I have.

Q.—Do you know anything as to her general character? A.—My knowledge of her has always been that of a Christian and of a lady.

By the Court—Q.—Do you attend the same church as Mrs. Surratt? A.—I do, Sir.

Testimony of Mr. Sessford.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State in what business you were employed on the 14th of April last. A.—I was ticket-seller at Ford's Theatre.

Q.—How long were you at the ticket office during the day or night? A.—My business at the ticket office commenced about half-past six in the evening.

Q.—State whether or not the private boxes, except those occupied by the party of the President, were applied for that evening. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—State whether or not any tickets to those boxes had been sold during the day. A.—I think not.

No further witnesses for the defence being in attendance, Mr. Doester made application for a personal examination to be made of the prisoner Payne by Dr. Nichols, Superintendent of the Government Institution for the Insane, for the purpose of testing the sanity of the prisoner, which application was granted.

Mr. Doester also requested that the testimony for the defence be not considered as closed until George Powell, the father of Payne, and other witnesses, who had been summoned from Florida, who would testify in respect to Payne's antecedents and tendency on the part of the family to insanity, should be present.

Judge Bingham—Then are we to regard that as an authentic statement that the prisoner's name is Powell?

Mr. Doester—I have stated that his father's name is Powell, and take it for granted the inference will be drawn that that is the name of the prisoner.

Col. Burnett stated that a reasonable time would be allowed for the defence to meet the new evidence introduced by the government to-day. Further than that he hoped that there would be no postponement.

The President of the court said that ample time had been allowed to obtain witnesses for the defence, and that the request of Mr. Doester would not be granted.

The court adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 3.

REVIEW OF THE SIXTH CORPS.

The Sixth Army Corps, Major-Gen. WRIGHT commanding, which has gone into camp at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va., is to be reviewed during next week, preparatory to the mustering out of the troops, whose term of service expires prior to October 1st.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

The Secretary of War has directed that troops mustered out of the service under General Orders No. 94 of the War Department, are to be paid to the date of their arrival at the designated State rendezvous.

GEN. GRANT GOING TO WEST POINT.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT will visit West Point next week during the examination of the cadets, and proceed thence to Chicago, to attend the great fair.

MUSTERED OUT.

The Two Hundred and Fifth and Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiments, attached to the Ninth Army Corps, were mustered out of the service this morning and left for their homes.

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED.

To-day a portion of the Fifteenth Corps were brought from the Virginia side of the Potomac to be sent West. The train having reached the vicinity of Maryland-avenue and Four-and-a-Half-street, the engine became detached while moving on to a switch, and the cars, which were moving with great velocity, came in contact with the tender, killing two soldiers of the Forty-eighth Indiana.

FROM BERMUDA.

Large Arrivals of Cotton from Texas—Several Vessels Now Loading at Galveston—Whaling News.

The steamer *Lucy* brings Bermuda papers of May 30.

The rebel steamer *Imogene* had arrived at St. George's with 1,000 bales of cotton from Galveston.

She reports that there were nine steamers loading with cotton at Galveston, and that the ingress and egress were easy, as the blockade is not very stringent.

The Hamilton *Gazette* states that the whaling schooner *Sarah E. Lewis*, of Boston, Mass., Capt. FARWELL, from a whaling voyage, last Island of St. Thomas, which place she left on the 16th inst., arrived on the 26th. She had 100 barrels of whale oil for shipment.

The whaling schooner *Admiral Blake*, Capt. HATHAWAY, of and out four weeks from New-Bedford, called off the South Side yesterday for the purpose of putting on shore a sick seaman. She will leave again to-day on a cruise.

The Returned Veterans.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 3.

The Coopers' Shop and Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloons entertained 800 returned veterans last night; attached to the Nineteenth Maine, Fourteenth Connecticut, Nineteenth Massachusetts and Eleventh New-York Regiments, in addition to those belonging to Pennsylvania.

The committee of citizens charged with the task are indefatigable in doing honor to the veterans.

The Union Saloon is decorated with 1,500 flags, besides wreaths of laurel and bouquets innumerable. The latch-string is outside, and hospitalities are extended to all comers who have served in the ranks.

ONE OF JEFF. DAVIS' NEGROES.—The Port Royal *New South* says: "When JEFFERSON DAVIS arrived here he had with him a bright, pretty little octoroon boy about eight years of age, named JAMES HENRY BROOKS, or as they had nick-named him on account of his remarkable agility, 'Jim Limber.' He was found in the streets of Richmond and taken to Mrs. DAVIS, who, learning that his mother was dead, adopted him, probably as a plaything for her children. On arriving in our harbor and finding a long voyage before her, with a dark, unwritten future ahead, she requested our kind Provost-Marshal-General, Maj. B. W. THOMPSON, to take the boy and to present him to Maj.-Gen. RUFUS SAXTON, with her compliments, and the request that he would take good care of him and train him into a proper manhood. We asked the little fellow who made him, and the reply was, 'God made me, but LINCOLN made me free.'"

SINGULAR LETTER.—A man who registered his name as M. D. BEERS, came to Bonner's Hotel, Buffalo, a few days since. No particular notice was taken of him until a card was found near the

THE SOUTH.

NASHVILLE TO CHATTANOOGA.

Account of a Journey Southward—The Country and the War.

rom Our Own Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, May 25, 1865.

I left Nashville at 1 o'clock yesterday, and, without accident, arrived here at 6 this morning. Distance, 151 miles; time, bad—wretchedly bad.

The first place of any account upon the Nashville and Chattanooga Road is Lavergne, sixteen miles from the former place. Before the war this place had a population of nearly a thousand people, and upward of a hundred houses and several saw mills. During the progress of the battle of Stone River our soldiers along the road were fired upon from the windows, whereupon our men retaliated by burning the town, and there is at present but one house left standing.

After leaving Lavergne the battle-field of Stone River is soon presented to the view. I recollect that terrible Wednesday night, when McCook's corps was driven back four miles. With the exception of a grave-yard, here and there, and one line of rifle pits which has not yet been ploughed down, very little of interest presents itself. There is being a cemetery laid out, however, which is going to be a fine thing. Already a huge monument marks the resting place of the soldiers who fell in Gen. HAZEN'S brigade. Another is projected which shall perpetuate the fame of the entire collection of honored dead who fell in the defence of their country on the banks of Stone River.

Murfreesboro, thirty-one miles from Nashville, is a handsome town, situated upon a beautiful plain, and surrounded by a healthy and fertile country. From the year 1817 to 1827 this place was the capital of the State, when the State-house was consumed by fire, and the seat of government subsequently removed to Nashville. The capture of Murfreesboro in July, 1862, by FORREST, was an unpardonable Federal mishap. The commanding officers of the two regiments quarreled and separated themselves some two miles apart, and FORREST stepped in and gobbled first one and then the other. In all he captured 1,500 infantry and 600 cavalry and a battery of artillery. Gen. NELSON soon after moved his division into town, and held it until Gen. BUELL made his retrograde movement, when FORREST again took possession. The latter tried the same dodge during the battle of Nashville, but was whipped and driven off by Gen. ROUSSEAU. Murfreesboro has always been an exceedingly disloyal town, and at present is far from having experienced a sound recovery of the secession fever.

Forty-two miles from Nashville is Christiana. It obtains its name from Christian Creek, denominated thus, because its flow, like Christmas, comes but once a year," and at that festive period. The region is timbered with red cedar, and the products before the war were chiefly stock and cotton.

Fosterville is forty-six miles from Nashville, and is destined to be a neat town. The surrounding country is agreeably diversified in surface, highly productive, liberally watered, and extensively cultivated.

Wartrace, fifty-five miles from Nashville, was named after Wartrace Creek, and is situated in Bedford County. It is surrounded by a great cattle-raising country, and I am informed that before the war, one hundred thousand head of hogs were fattened there annually.

Near Wartrace, on a branch road, is the delightful town of Shelbyville—a place I visited in company with President JOHNSON, a little more than a year ago. This town has been an oasis of loyalty in the great rebellious desert of Middle Tennessee. It is situated on the northeast bank of Duck River, considerably elevated, but on rather an uneven and rocky surface, surrounded by cedar groves. In 1830 Shelbyville was almost entirely demolished by a storm, in which nearly a hundred persons were killed and injured. In 1833, the cholera raged with great malignancy, and about one-tenth of the population fell victims to the scourge. At the breaking out of the rebellion, it had a population of about three thousand five hundred souls, and supported two newspapers. Shelbyville is celebrated for its beautiful women.

The next place upon the railroad is Tullahoma, distance from Nashville seventy miles. Gen. ROSECRANS, in July, 1863, fought a desperate fight at this place, and killed Gen. STEARNS, of BRAGG'S army, dislodged the enemy, and sent him in disorder to Bridgeport. Tullahoma is located on what may be termed as the first bench of the Cumberland range, from which the railroad has a descending grade for five miles to Duck River. Tullahoma is noted for the purity and excellence of its chalybeate and limestone waters. It must ever be important as a railroad station on account of its being the intersecting point of the Manchester and McMinnville Railroad, which extends to the latter point, a distance of 36 miles. Manchester and McMinnville both have been great guerrilla nests, and the scenes of a multiplicity of conflicts between some of our Generals and the late JOHN MORGAN. There is a great curiosity near Manchester—an old natural stone fort, which presents a solid wall in the fork between the rivers, and incloses about forty acres of land. It presents indications of great antiquity, as the venerable trees growing upon it are computed to have withstood the storms of five centuries. There are several superb watering places in close proximity.

Estelle Springs, a little place seven miles from Tullahoma, obtains its name from one WILLIAM ESTELLE, who formerly resided in the neighborhood. There are a number of springs which afford the varieties of sulphur, chalybeate and free stone waters.

The traveler now passes through a beautiful country, with magnificent prospects on every hand. Mountains, valleys and streams of a varied and picturesque character dazzle the eye of the lover of nature. We dash through Allisonia and Deckerd, and soon arrive at Cowan, a little pet town located at the foot of the western slope of the Cumberland Mountain. Beautiful mountain scenery delights the vision of the tourist looking toward the northeast and south. Gen. BUELL had his headquarters here in August, 1862, and the orders for the retrograde movement of his army were dated here. At this time Gen. THOMAS was at Decker, NELSON was at Murfreesboro, MITCHELL was at Huntsville, NEGLEY was at Columbia, and CRITTENDEN and MCCOOK were at Battle Creek. One month later, and Nashville was beleaguered by BRECKINRIDGE'S infantry and FORREST'S and JOHN MORGAN'S cavalry, and BUELL and BRAGG, with the bulk of their armies, were in Kentucky. This event will ever be memorable in the history of the rebellion.

From Nashville to Cowan is 87 miles, and from thence to Stevenson is 26 miles. There are three small villages in this run, of a straggling nature—Tantallon, Crow's Nest and Anderson. Located between Cowan and Tantallon, is the Cumberland Tunnel, which is a great structure. It is nearly 3,000 feet in length, 14 feet wide and 20 high. It penetrates through solid rock, and required three years' time in its construction.

Stevenson, 113 miles from Nashville, perpetuates the name of the traitor V. K. STEVENSON, who was, at the breaking out of the rebellion, President of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Stevenson is located at the base of a spur of the Cumberland range, about three miles from the Tennesse River, and contained, before the war, a population of over three hundred people. The scenery is rendered sublime by the presence of three extensive chains of mountains. It is the intersecting point of the Memphis and Charleston and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads, and must necessarily become in time, an important railway centre. The surrounding country is a clay soil, rather broken. Among the natural curiosities in the vicinity is the Nickajack Cave, which has been explored several miles.

From Stevenson to Chattanooga the distance is 38 miles—151 from Nashville to the latter place. The road passes along the bank of the Tennessee and the base of Lookout Mountain, affording views grand, picturesque and beautiful. We pass through four towns. Bridgeport, where an immense structure spans the Tennessee River. This was just no town at all before the war; now there are hundreds of government buildings, and a great many stores and private dwellings. Two gunboats and six steamboats have been built here since the capture of Chattanooga. Shell Mound is the next place; but there are few visible evidences of its existence. It was so called from the great number of fossils and shells discovered here. The views, both up and down the river from this point, are among the finest on the route. Whitesides borrows its name from JAMES A. WHITESIDES, one of the former directors of the road. Near by is an ugly creek, or mountain cut, which is spanned by a trestle bridge nearly two hundred feet high. It totters, creaks and shakes as the train slowly crawls over, and causes one to draw a long breath when he finds himself safely across. Six miles from Chattanooga is Lookout, which obtains its name from the neighboring mountain, where HOOKER fought in the clouds.

Our train brought down nearly a thousand paroled rebels, most of whom belong in Georgia. I had a seat with, and made the acquaintance of Gen. WILLIAMS, better known as "Cerro Gordo Williams," who was on his way to Chattanooga to recover some horses which he had left there. He is not quite as big as all out doors, but he is the bugest specimen I have ever seen born of woman. He must be six foot six and built in proportion. He has a head like a lion, a heart like a country fire-place, and a belly like a boiler. His legs would make good underpinnings for a water tank, while his feet looked like minature gunboats, constructed upon the same plan that canal-boats are built in Maine—by the mile, and cut off to suit purchasers. He seemed to be a pretty clever fellow, and smacked his lips with great satisfaction after a tremendous pull at my debilitated pint of traveling fluid. He was a Kentucky lawyer at the breaking out of the rebellion, and was celebrated for his bravery, hospitality, and love of horseflesh. He informed me yesterday that he owned a farm in Indiana, and that at the breaking out of the rebellion, he had over two hundred mules, twenty blooded horses, a hundred head of cattle, and two hundred thousand bushels of grain. He is very profane in conversation, and describes the Mexican war as a skirmish compared with the battles of the rebellion.

A large portion of the rebel soldiers upon the train had been attached to DIBRELL'S command, and were all well provided with specie. It was amusing to hear them relate about their forcing JEFF. DAVIS to pay them after their arrival at Washington, Ga. Before the entire command were paid off they say the money-chests presented a dismal appearance and poor old Jefficoats looked blue. Their specie is mostly in the shape of Mexican dollars, with an occasional American silver piece and gold coin. I bought four of the former for one dollar and a quarter apiece.

The country all along the railroad between Nashville and Tullahoma is well adapted for farming purposes. Between Nashville and Murfreesboro the land is about equally divided between cotton and corn. From Murfreesboro to Tullahoma it is about three-fourths cotton. In old times all the help were negro slaves—now it is divided into four classes: white men, negro women and white and black children—very few or no colored men to be seen at all.

I noticed that the Sewanee Coal Mines were being worked, and learned that a squad of engineers and others were hunting for oil. From Tullahoma to Chattanooga the valleys are nearly all put to grain. The corn is fearfully behind, and cotton and corn both, in many cases, are drowned out, owing to the heavy rains during the past Spring.

The main track of the Chattanooga Railroad, with the exception of some ten or fifteen miles, may be, is in excellent condition. Most of the side tracks, however, are prettily badly worn, and splintered. There is an abundance of water tanks, all of which, with their machinery, are in good order. There is enough wood along the road to last the company, in ordinary times, five years, while upward of two hundred thousand dollars' worth of rails, wheels, &c., &c., lie uncared for along the line of the road. The bridges are all improved structures, and are in good condition. New block-houses are being built at all important points. The garrisons have been cut down considerably during the past four months, and some of the prominent works along the road have been dismantled.

There are two fine chances for hotels on this line of road—Wantrace and Stevenson. There is a thing at Stevenson called the Alabama Hotel, and an arrangement at Wantrace called an eating-house. At the latter place I took supper. We all knew the institution, and few ventured into the dollar-a-head-slush-establishment. At the extreme end of the dining hall, while I was in the act of disentangling my molars from a plug of jerked beef, I observed a dilapidated specimen of female antiquity disemboweling an aged hen, and jamming its entrails through a crack in the floor with her bare feet. At this juncture, her better half, who was a split between a herring and a shoe-string, came round for the almighty D.

Embosomed amid fair woods and hills, watched over by the lofty Lookout, and lovingly girdled by the beautiful and swift-running Tennessee, lies Chattanooga—the old "Boss Landing" of the early Indian times, when the Cherokee was lord of the soil, and played the brigand and assassin at all the passes of his mountain domain. It is the eastern terminus of the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad. The town was laid out in 1839, and contained, before the war, a population of 4,000 inhabitants. The facilities afforded by the uninterrupted navigation of the river at all seasons contributed immensely to the growth of Chattanooga, and made it a conspicuous stopping point for East and Middle Tennessee. In addition to its merchandising, the place contained various industrial establishments, among which was an extensive car and locomotive factory and two steam slaughter-houses, where as many as 125,000 hogs have been killed in one season. Operations had also commenced for the manufacture of iron, based upon the deposits of stone-coal and iron ore contained in the surrounding mountains. The region being also liberally supplied with timber and water-power, created an active trade in lumber. Up to the time of the Federal occupation of Chattanooga, the war had produced no great change. No improvements were made, while very little devastation followed. Now, the old residents can hardly recognize their home.

One year ago, it was probably the finest city in the country, Nashville not excepted. Nearly half a million of rations a day were arriving by rail, and great numbers of soldiers were arriving and departing North and South daily.

Upward of twenty-five thousand men were engaged daily upon the fortifications, for three months, while probably five thousand a day have been engaged at that kind of work since. The fortifications at this place are among the bugest and best in the country. Fort Sherman is an immense work, and so is Fort Creighton, and the works on Cameron and Crutchfield Hills. I met with the Chief Engineer this morning, who informs me that nothing more than labor will be expended on the works that are not finished.

The government has erected thousands of feet of buildings, spanned the Tennessee at this point with a draw-bridge, and built a fine machine-shop, and placed in it the machinery which was taken at Atlanta. There is a ship-yard here which has built eleven stern-wheel steamers, and two gunboats. There are two hotels and a daily newspaper here, which I shall speak of presently.

I am highly indebted to Capt. SMITH, Chief Quartermaster, for information. He tells me that out of six thousand men in his employ, four thousand have been discharged.

I must devote a little space to the military cemetery, which is being elevated near this city. The entire thing is under the able superintendence of Chaplain THOMAS B. VAN HORN, and its projection, and its elevation thus far, reflects great credit upon him. The entire cemetery covers eighty acres of ground, and is inclosed by a neat stone wall, about four feet in height. There are already six thousand Federal soldiers buried here, representing twenty-one States. No citizen, government employe or Confederate soldier will be interred here. The grounds are laid out in sections, but the bodies will be placed under ground indiscriminately. Some of the sections are arbitrary, while others are natural. It is presumed that twelve thousand honored dead will slumber in this silent abode before the close of the present year. All the dead from Chattanooga to Atlanta will be searched for. An excellent macadamized road runs around the grounds near the wall, from which run a multiplicity of avenues and walks. Four of the sections are sodded and complete, one of which is arbitrary, and shaped like a shield.

There are already a few handsome monuments upon the ground. One hundred and forty men work the grounds daily. Nothing but labor has so far been spent, but it is believed that its cost in cash will reach half a million of dollars, which sum, it is conjectured, can easily be raised by the States by subscription and legislation. The different corps, seven in all—the Fourth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third—will be represented by monuments located on plots of ground shaped like the respective corps badges. The grand monument, as projected, will be a pyramid in shape, eighty feet square at the base, eighty feet high, with a circular chamber 40 feet in diameter and 60 feet high, with appropriate inscriptions. This will be elevated in the centre of the ground, the location having been already raised.

All kinds of indigenous trees, plants, flowers, vines and shrubbery, and many varieties from the North have already been planted. The sections are varied, but graceful in contour, and the avenues and walks are laid out with taste.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

VIRGINIA.

Important Election in Norfolk—Votes of Colored Men Excluded.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, May 29, 1865.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

You will confer a very great favor upon the loyal people of Virginia by publishing, in aid of their struggles for freedom, the annexed official minutes in part of a meeting held on the 23d inst.

At the meeting, which was irrespective of color, there were more than fifteen hundred persons present, and it was very impressive, from its order, solemnity and the vital issues which called the people together.

At the election on the 25th inst., out of the whole number of 320 white votes polled, DARIUS W. TODD, Sr., received 89 votes, being the second highest of three candidates running for the State Senate. Mr. TODD also received 1,045 votes of colored men, whose votes were rejected at the polls, but were on the same day registered peaceably and quietly at their places of worship.

There were no riotous or disorderly proceedings whatever at the public meeting of the 23d inst., or at the polls of the election, or at the meetings of the colored citizens on the day of election.

The election will be contested on the ground of the rejection of the votes of the colored men, who were all qualified voters in other respects, if color be not a disability.

The results of the elections throughout the State on the 25th inst., clearly demonstrate that the votes of all loyal men, irrespective of color, is an absolute necessity, for the preservation of all the rights and interests for which this war has been waged, at such a fearful sacrifice of blood and treasure, for the life of the nation.

We are truly yours,

T. L. B. BAKER,
JOS. A. DEAN, } Secretaries.

The following are among the resolutions above referred to:

Resolved, That as loyal citizens, we can recognize no civil government or civil officers in this State, except so far as recognized or approved by the General Government, and that we will sustain and carry out to the best of our ability, the policy of the General Government in the reconstruction of the Federal Union.

Resolved, That justice, humanity, sound political economy and the public safety require that all loyal men should be equal before the law, and have equal rights of suffrage at the ballot box, without distinction of birth, sect, creed, or color.

Resolved, That in view of the natural rights, enunciated in the last resolution, the political necessities of the times, and the fact that the Constitution of the State authorising the coming election, is but provisional, and that the result of the said election will depend for their validity on their recognition by the Government of the United States, that the colored people of this district already possess the legal as well as natural right to vote, and that we call upon the loyal colored men of this district, to go to the polls on Thursday next, in their respective election precincts, and there tender their votes on behalf of the candidates their choice.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to take such action as may be deemed desirable in case of the rejection by the conductors of the election of the votes offered.

Resolved, That in view of the exigiencies of the times, and the necessity that all men elected to State offices should be men of tried fidelity to the Union, and of liberal sentiments, and that the candidates now before the public are in no way representative of the loyal citizens of Norfolk, but only of themselves, we, therefore, nominate and pledge ourselves to the support at the polls of the following candidates:

For the Senate—D. W. TODD, Sr.

House of Delegates—FRANCIS DE CORDY and JAMES H. HALL.

The Governor's First Reception.—Large Number of Prominent Citizens Present.—The People of Hanover and Richmond Wait upon Him With an Address.—His Reply.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 30, 1865.

Gov. PEIRPOINT and wife gave their first reception last evening, and it was attended by a large number of the leading citizens of Richmond, accompanied by their families.

This morning at 11 o'clock, a number of gentlemen of Hanover County called to pay their respects to the Governor, and were introduced by Col. R. W. LATHAM. The introduction being concluded, Mr. O. P. BALDWIN made the following speech:

I should deem it intrusive and presumptuous in myself, holding no position which entitles me to speak with authority, save that of one of the people, to address you on the occasion, but for the desire which has been conveyed to me by valued friends that I should endeavor to make known to you the sentiment toward yourself, and toward the government of the United States, which actuates the people of this part of the State. That sentiment is, to cooperate with and support you cordially in all the duties of the citizen to the national government, and to yourself as the Executive of Virginia; and fervently to hope, and earnestly to strive, that the establishment of civil authority may prove the inauguration of an era of peace, prosperity and power to this great and suffering Commonwealth. I am thoroughly persuaded, from intercourse with gentleman formerly of the most opposite shades of opinion, that here, as in my own neighboring county of Hanover, and in every part of Virginia which the interrupted lines of travel permit us to hear from, there exists a universal readiness to second and assist your efforts in establishing the blessings of civil government; in healing the wounds, moral and material, which the war has made; and in planting over the graves of past animosities the immortal evergreens of Faith, Hope and Charity—that charity which should induce us all, in our judgments of each other, to act upon the sentiment, that "To err is human; to forgive divine!"

I have spoken of Virginia as a great and suffering Commonwealth. How great in the past none knows better, Sir, than yourself, who have been so long in her public service, and familiar with the lives and labors of her HENRY, her MARSHALL, her JEFFERSON, her CLAY, and of that man whose statue stands in yonder square, that man whom she gave to America, and who, if she had produced no other, would alone entitle her to the gratitude and sympathies of the human race; who combined in himself the soldier, the statesman, the sage and the Christian; a perfect embodiment of exalted public and spotless private virtue; a luminary which enlightens without consuming, which is so brilliant that the darkest cloud cannot intercept its radiance, and yet so mild that the weakest eye may look unhurt upon its glory; which, even when it has set, leaves upon earth and sky a lustre before which all other lights combined grow pale—the world's one WASHINGTON.

And here, some will suggest, comes out the characteristic Virginianism of looking back to our great men. Can we do better than to look back to that man and be imbued with his spirit? I have said that none know better, Sir, than yourself the past greatness of Virginia; but you do not yet know her sufferings—sufferings which dim the beauties of our vernal landscape, and cause even our lofty mountains to loom up like monuments of buried hopes and happiness. Can these dry bones live? Have we a future? Sir, we look to the Government of the United States and to you for a solution of that mystery. In the declaration of President JOHNSON that the State is in the Union, and your own wise and liberal statesmanship, we depend, under heaven, for a removal of all the shadows and darkness which brood like a thunder-cloud in our sky, and for that complete, cordial and universal confidence and mutual good feeling which will make the future of America even more glorious than her past, and inscribe your name among the illustrious benefactors of our country and of mankind. I assure you, Sir, that in your efforts to this end you will have the prompt and the universal support of all classes of the people of Virginia. The moment that our railroads are completed, and public sentiment can make itself manifest through its usual channels of communication, you will be satisfied that the sword is beaten into a ploughshare and the spear into a pruning-hook; that, in your great work of re-establishing civil authority and the laws and liberties of former days, you will have around you a unanimous people, whose hearts, cemented by that conciliatory spirit which has marked the military administration of the officers of the United States, and which we anticipate in your own sagacious and patriotic government, will keep time to the music of a united country, making a revelle grander and more inspiring than that "morning drum-beat of England," immortalized in WEBSTER'S eloquence, and which, beginning with the rising sun of our prosperity and keeping company with the hours, will travel down the ages till the "last syllable of recording time."

Sir, there was, some years ago, an honest, though rather illiterate boatman on the Shenandoah, who was sitting one day in a tavern in Alexandria, and listening to the discourse of an Englishman present, who was giving his opinion that the United States were in no danger from any foreign country, but that their greatest danger was from civil war. The unlettered auditor set up a roar of laughter that shook the building. "Who in thunder," he shouted, "ever heard of a civil war?" Well, Sir, it must be admitted that the late war, in that definition of the term, was anything but civil. I am unfeignedly anxious never to see any more such civility. I confess my perfect satiety of it, and would be very glad if a law could be passed abolishing all wars, and making it a misdemeanor to talk of any "flank movements," except to get out of the way of them; or of any "falling back," except to the principles of the American Constitution; or of any "charges," except those of an entirely mercantile and extremely moderate character; or of any "shells," except those which appertain to the Oyster Fundum. I should be even glad to see some statute by which the value of human life could be made to approximate that of a respectable and well-intentioned dog. In a word, the most fervent desire of our people is for civilization, peace, the complete restoration of fraternal relations between the citizens of all parts of the republic. It needs only the genial influence of that mercy "which becomes the throned monarch better than his crown," to melt the ice of alienated feelings into a blended river of national brotherhood, which will flow onward, like the gulf stream, broad, deep, glowing and irresistible, making the waste places of the land bloom like the garden of Eden, and dispensing blessings to the most remote empires. It needs only this to convert the existing fact, now recognized by all of us, that this is one country, with a common destiny as a common origin, into a sentiment of ardent and affectionate patriotism, which will make the future unity of this nation, in the language of a celebrated patriot and orator, "firm as the arches that support the heavens, and beautiful as the rainbow that is set in the clouds." What may not America become under such auspices? What figures can represent its future population and resources? What human imagination compass its influence upon mankind? We look, Sir, with fervent hope, to your influence in so developing the great national resources of Virginia that she will one day become the great central seat of American nationality, commerce and power. To you, Sir, is committed this grand work of regeneration—a mission more solemn and momentous than has ever been committed to the hands of any Governor of Virginia, or of any American Commonwealth. All that is dear to this people, and all that is dear to the world, has been placed by Providence within the scope of your influence. It is not only Virginia, but all those Southern States which look to her with pride and love, whose destinies may be moulded by your hand. Whilst, Sir, we look to you with earnest expectations, I need not say that the gallant and generous Virginia people deserve, on their part, your entire trust and confidence. They confide in you, Sir, and you can confide in them; and with mutual confidence thus established, with love and mercy the attracting influences, the guiding star of Virginia, joined by the whole Southern constellation, will shed their ancient lustre upon the national flag. With united hearts and united hands, all Virginia will labor to bring back the line-of-battle ship to her ancient place, and from every heart will ascend the aspiration: May the ensign of the republic wave in triumph,

"Till o'er the latest despot's grave,
With all the light of truth unfurled,
Its peaceful stars and stripes shall wave,
The flag of the admiring world."

REPLY OF GOVERNOR PEIRPOINT.

MR. BALDWIN AND GENTLEMEN,—I am glad to meet you here this morning. I am glad to hear sentiments so inspiring to the American heart—such sentiments as we delighted to dwell upon in the halcyon days of the republic, when we all bowed under the old flag, and all were devoted to a land established in the providence of God as a home for the oppressed of every clime. I wish that the last four years could be buried in the past and that we could forget them. We cannot. They are a part of history, and, as sensible men, we must now endeavor to heal the wounds which have been made. We wish to live together, to associate together, to enjoy the social circle together. It is not to your interest nor mine, when we meet on the street, to be snarling, and biting, and ready to tear out each other's vitals. Commerce does not flourish, cities are not built, railroads are not made—none of the great interests of a State can be advanced under such a state of feeling. It is amity, good-will, faith in one another—your faith in me and mine in you—which will give us progress. Want of faith makes the savage.

Now the contest is over, we will forget it as far as possible, and turn our attention to the old State we all love so well. How many great and glorious memories cluster around her! We never look at that statue near us and remember his achievements at Yorktown—at the North and the South—that our hearts do not rise within us, and we exclaim God bless WASHINGTON! We have, too, the memories of other great men, who, while the wilderness yet spread its branches over our State, commenced their work. They progressed and left it uncompleted, and we must now take up their work and go on with it. The blight of desolation which has fallen upon the land must be forgotten, and with faith in each other, good will toward all, we must go on giving new life to our commerce, adding to our internal improvements, and doing all we can to restore the glory of the old State. My situation here is an anomalous one, growing out of the war. I feel it as sensibly and delicately as as any gentleman in Eastern Virginia can feel it for me. My views in the outset of this war differed from those of some of the gentlemen before me, and I cooperated with the party which I thought was right. The position I now occupy is not one of my own seeking, but was assigned me by those with whom I cooperated in the great struggle to maintain the American Union. I am a Virginian, and I confess, with a swelling heart, that I feel proud of the place of my nativity. You too, are Virginians, and my countrymen. I think that by cooperating together we will have our civil relations restored, and our relations with the United States resumed. In doing this, we will have to bear and forbear.

I would advise all the citizens of Virginia to be cautious and peaceable. Resolve to do right, and leave the consequences to God. Try to build up our railroads and make the State prosperous.

The constitution under which we are now acting was, you all know, a provisional one. It was made in time of war, and you all understand the fury of war legislation. Fortunately, it has within itself the correction of every evil it contains. I appreciate the difficulties under which you labor, and no man's heart is more earnest in the desire to restore to Virginians and all other Americans their rights. I intend to do all I can, and with the best judgment I have, to accomplish this. I thank you for your counsel, and as long as I am here I shall be glad to consult with you. I have no political ambition, and I have promised myself that, as soon as the State has resumed her position in the United States, and the machinery of government is again in operation, that I shall retire from my position. I think that when everything again settles down in the old channel, the people had rather have some one else. I know how you feel about it. I have taken a prominent part in the war. My home has been in Western Virginia, and not among you. Yet I like your part of the old State. I like its climate and its people, and after my mission here is over I shall settle among you to spend the remainder of my life. My mission here will have been performed when the government of the State is once more in order. I shall then leave you as a friend; as one whose earnest desire has been for your welfare, and who hopes to earn the kind remembrance of a people whose happiness has been as dear to him as his own.

Our banking system will have to be closed. The banks cannot resume the redemption of their notes in legal currency. The United States imposes a tax of ten per cent. on all bank issues except its own, and this, if there were no other cause, would drive State banks out of existence. I am glad of it, for it brings a period when there will be a national currency, good all over the country, and when a note issued in Richmond will be as good in Chicago as it is here. As to the educational interests of the State, I do not see that anything can be done just now. We have no money for that purpose in the treasury, and it is as much as the State can do now to take care of her blind and lunatic asylums. You must look to the great interests of the State. The old labor system is broken up. To you, gentlemen from the country, I would give this advice: Let the farmers who own large tracts of land go to work and cut them up into small lots, and sell off what they can spare. It will bring certain prosperity. If the land on the Peninsula were cut up into small tracts and sold, there would soon be a railroad from here to Fortress Monroe, built by the farmers themselves.

Do not let us waste time in repining and complaining over the griefs of to-day; it will only delay the prosperity of our State. Let us put them away from us and go to work cheerfully, knowing that these troubles will soon pass away, and that the forebodings of the present, and gloomy regrets of the past, will soon be dispelled by the bright and enduring promises of a happy future.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that if I can be used for any good purpose, use me.

The address was followed by hearty applause.

A number of the leading citizens of Richmond, representing the banking, mercantile and professional interests, were present, and included Messrs. D. J. SAUNDERS, President of the City Council of Richmond; WM. H. MCFARLAND, President of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia; WELLINGTON GODDIN, THOMAS B. BIGGER, Sr., R. A. LANCASTER, &c., &c.

After each had been presented, Mr. MACFARLAND said they had not called with the intention of making speeches or of inducing the Governor to make one, but simply to pay their respects to the Chief Executive of our State, and to assure him of the harmony of feeling existing between him and the citizens of Richmond, which he could do most heartily after hearing the sentiments and opinions that had just fallen from His Excellency. Our people were a sincere people, and they were proud of their sincerity. He was delighted to hear the Governor say there should be faith among us. There was no reason now to doubt the sincerity with which our people were prepared to support the constitution and government of the United States, and there was no reason why the establishment of civil government should be longer delayed. Mr. MACFARLAND expressed for himself and the citizens of Richmond, their approbation of the policy of the Governor as shadowed forth in his remarks.

GOV. PEIRPOINT made some pleasant informal remarks in reply to Mr. MACFARLAND, saying it would afford him pleasure to see and converse with our merchants, bankers and men of business, and to confer with them on the general interests of the city. The crowd here gathered round the Governor, and conversed with him freely for half an hour or more, when they gradually dispersed, all gratified by the unostentatious kindness with which they had been received, and reassured and inspired with hope and confidence by the wise and conciliatory policy so candidly expressed by the Governor.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Trip into the Interior—The Negroes and Their Masters—The Union Sentiment—Papers—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Saturday, May 27, 1865.

I have just returned from a week's trip into the rural districts of North Carolina, away from railroads and off the line of march of the armies, where the country has not been devastated by "hummers" and WHEELER'S cavalry. I found that, although the season is backward and the planting of seed was retarded by lack of labor, the crops are looking well, and I am of the opinion that after the next harvest the suffering among the inhabitants from scarcity of food, which is inevitable at present, will be obviated, and that there will be plenty for all. Rye, corn, and wheat have been planted in abundance, and with the exception of the corn, the fields generally look well. Several crops of wheat that I saw were very far advanced, almost ready for the sickle now, but as above intimated, everything is a little behindhand.

The people generally acknowledge that slavery is a dead letter, and consider its abolition an accomplished fact. They accept this result as the inevitable consequence of the war, and all have made arrangements to retain a portion, at least, of their former servants, paying them in many instances liberal wages. As a general thing, however, the negroes, with their simple ideas of freedom, manifest a desire to leave their former masters, thinking that if they once get to a "Yankee camp" they will be supported in idleness by Uncle SAM. Their knowledge of matters pertaining to the war is truly wonderful, and shows a latent intelligence which many of their masters, with all their boasted knowledge of the negro character, do not appreciate. They knew "Uncle ABE," as they most all call President LINCOLN, as their friend, and one old darkey told me that until he heard of his death he had *"prayed to Uncle Abe every night."* They consider him as their saviour, and with characteristic African veneration they have embodied in their ideal of him all the traits which they have been taught that Jesus Christ possessed. And this cannot be construed as blasphemous, only as regards their masters, who are responsible for their deplorable ignorance. Many of them, to use their own expression, think that "now de bottom sail is on top," they have a right to all their masters' property, and one case I met where they had taken possession of the keys of the larder and meat-house, and were issuing an exceedingly short "allowance" to the "house-people" of the plantation. When they found that there was a "live Yankee" at the "big house," they flocked about me and asked me to tell them what their "rights" were. As soon as they heard Gen. SCHOFIELD'S order defining their status, and an explanation of it, they surrendered the keys to their quondam master, and proceeded, with remarkable intelligence, to make a bargain with him for wages. One old negro admitted that they were "not fitted to take care of themselves," "but," said he, "our children may be." As a general thing, the house-servants have remained at home, and many are willing to continue their slavery voluntarily; but the field-hands are, one and all, more or less discontented.

I am sorry to say that the great mass of the intelligent portion of the community still have some slight leaning in opposition to the authority of the national government. Many who had been represented to me as Union men, I found had no better claims to that honorable appellation than hearty and unqualified disapproval of, and opposition to the tyrannical course of DAVIS and his minions. Opposition to negro suffrage at present is unanimous, as is also condemnation of the assassination of LINCOLN. Very strangely and very suddenly they have found out that he was a just man, and had the best interests of the South at heart. They all tear President JOHNSON'S radical notions, and are amazingly ignorant of his policy. This is accounted for by the fact that mail communications have been interrupted, and with the exception of those citizens located near military posts, they have seen no late newspapers. Almost the first question that was asked of me by all the intelligent men I met, was, "Had you a late Northern paper, or one of any date?" The middle class and non-slaveholders generally are staunch Union men, although as one of them very pointedly remarked, "It will not do to say anything about consistency, or to look too close at our records." Many of them took "bomb-proofs," as they say, meaning petty offices, which exempted them from the conscription.

Snow Hill, the shiretown of Greene County—known otherwise as the Massachusetts part of North Carolina and the banner Union county of the State—presented a lively appearance on my arrival there. A crowd of a thousand people had assembled, including full four hundred voters, in a mass Union meeting, and to participate in a truly Southern barbecue. They had not felt the "iron-heel of war" in the way of foraging parties, and, consequently, were enabled to barbecue fifty-five fat porkers, and to furnish "apple-jack," scuppernong and red wine *ad libitum*.

Resolutions, expressive of their joy at the reëstablishment of the Federal Government, and of their desire to see Mr. W. W. HOLDEN elected as Governor, were passed. Beyond all doubt it was the largest and most successful of the many Union meetings yet held. This county may be considered an exception to the general rule, for in it the wealthy and intellectual men are the Unionists. After the meeting I enjoyed the hospitality of a Mr. DIXON, who was truly a "high-toned Southern gentleman," and one of the truest men I have yet met. At his house I, of course, met men of the same stripe, and listened to their recitals of instances of rebellious oppression. From them I learned that the tales of horrible imprisonment of loyal men had not been half told. One gentleman present was physically ruined from the effects of incarceration, but his mental energies, now that he has a chance to exert them, seem to have been doubled. The general toast was expressive, to wit: "The sour apple tree." JEFF. DAVIS' name was coupled with anathemas that would have satisfied the most radical hanging class in the North.

Everywhere Mr. W. W. HOLDEN is looked upon as the man who alone can redeem North Carolina. The devotion of the loyalists to this man is astonishing, and more resembles the love and admiration of a soldier for his successful commander than anything else. One sturdy old planter told me that when he died he "expected to go to Holden."

Newspapers are springing up in all portions of the State, and very soon it will have a corps of instructors editorial, who are "good men and true," and who will exert a great influence over the people. In Goldsboro Mr. J. B. WHITAKER, a man who has suffered untold persecutions at the hands of the rebel authorities, is about to start a paper devoted to the support of the government, and to be called the *New Era*.

There is probably no question that attracts more attention than that of negro suffrage. The fact that the different States in the North control this matter to their own liking is brought up as an argument that the people will have the right to arrange it to suit themselves; but they say little or nothing of States' Rights directly. While many admit that "it may be that the negro will be qualified to exercise that right in the future," everyone thinks that he is not intelligent enough to do so now. Chief Justice CHASE'S interview with Messrs. PENNINGTON, MOORE and others, at Wilmington, in which he advocated the doctrine of immediately giving the slaves this right, is talked of to no little extent, and I think that a false impression has been created by it, that the General Government will assume authority in the premises which perhaps does not belong to it.

The ignorance of the poorer classes is heart-rending, and their prejudices are strong, as only those of ignorant men are. Accustomed all their lives to look to some leader of the aristocracy for their cue, they have not yet come to an appreciation of the fact that such men have no longer a right to advise them. Not more than one-seventh of the voters can read or write. They live in log huts, in a manner that would put a civilized community to blush almost, and subsist on anything that comes within their reach. "Corn pone," as the hoe cake is called here, is their main article of food, and I have seen a great many who have not tasted meat for a year. It is almost impossible to make some of them understand that their present condition is owing wholly to the existence of slavery, and they exhibit a prejudice against the slave that readily accounts for the ease with which "the Southern heart was fired" during the war. Cotton, turpentine and other indigenous products are to be found in limited quantities; but there is enough of everything of this sort if it could be got at and brought to market, to supply the immediate demands for home use. The treasury regulations are not generally understood, but holders of this class of property are informing themselves of the *modus operandi* of sending it to the market very rapidly. Most of the turpentine orchards in the State have been neglected during the war, and many of them have been burned, but I think business in this line will be resumed very soon.

The Early Life of President Johnson—Interesting Reminiscences.

From our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, May 27, 1865.

It is one of the penalties of holding exalted public positions, that newsmongers lay bare to the public gaze the incidents of the life of the incumbent, for the gratification of the gossip-loving propensities of their readers. The higher the position the more earnest the search. With this preface by way of excuse, I will now proceed to inform the readers of the TIMES that I have had an interview with one Mr. LITCHFORD, an old "jour" tailor of this place, who was foreman in the tailor-shop where ANDREW JOHNSON, now President of the United States, learned partially the business of the "ninth part of a man."

Mr. LITCHFORD thinks that it was in 1818 that "ANDY," as he calls him, was bound as an apprentice to J. J. SELBY, to learn "his trade." He was a wild, "harum-scarum boy," to use Mr. LITCHFORD'S words, but had no "unhonorable traits about him." He was exceedingly restless, and his activity in climbing fences, trees, &c., with the natural sequence thereof of tearing his clothing, was a great source of trouble to his mistress. On account of his propensities in this direction, she once made him a coarse, heavy shirt of hom

emancipation. This, we regret to say, was rejected by the General Assembly, although it was apparent then, as now, that the institution of slavery, abolished in the extreme South as a necessity of the war, could not exist long in Kentucky, surrounded on all sides by free States. We mention this fact because there are those among us whose sole objection to the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment is the pecuniary loss it would involve. And if there be any hope for compensation, after the refusal of our Legislature to adopt a proposition emanating from the wisdom of him whose loss we were so recently called upon to deplore, coupled with his kindness of heart and a desire to restrict the burdens of the war as far as possible to its authors, it surely consists in the immediate adoption of the amendment; for none can be so blind as not to perceive that it's measure, dictated alike by the necessities and the interests of the country and the civilization of the world is ratified by the requisite number of States, while Kentucky dissents, we can have but little hope for, and no claim whatever to, such compensation.

Of the constitutionality of the proposed amendment we do not deem it necessary to say one word. The language of the ablest opponents of the measure in Congress, and throughout the country, might be quoted, if it were necessary to furnish proof of the right of the people to alter and amend a fundamental law having no force whatever except by virtue of its emanation from the people. Our fathers of the eighteenth century certainly never assumed the right to bind their descendants of the nineteenth century, by an instrument which was unalterable and immutable. On the contrary, they prescribed the mode by which the Constitution could be amended, without making any restrictions as to the subjects respecting which changes might be made. If slavery exists by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, the amendment is justified by that power, to destroy which, with certain limitations, is inherent with the power which creates. If there is no justification for slavery in the constitution, an amendment forever prohibiting it, when ratified by three-fourths of the States, as provided in the instrument itself, is unquestionably of full force and effect.

As to the effect of emancipation in Kentucky, no argument can be so convincing as the rapid increase in the value of real estate in the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia since the abolition of slavery there. The value of land in Maryland has enhanced already to an extent that more than compensates for the pecuniary value of the slaves emancipated, and in the City of Washington the increase in the value of real estate and taxable property, since the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, has been unparalleled and unprecedented. Nor is this prosperity merely apparent and attributable to the inflated condition of the national currency, as some are ready to charge. The gold valuation of the real property in the City of Washington is now more than fifty per cent.—perhaps a hundred—greater than it was four years ago. Such, also, will be the effect in Kentucky.

Nor is anything to be feared from the temporary disturbance to the labor system of our State, which the extinction of slavery will effect. The laws of labor, like the laws of trade, will regulate themselves. The freed slave must have bread, and to get it he must work. He will work where his labor is most in demand and best requited, and the cost of his labor to his employers will be much less than it ever has been to his owners. The examples of the States of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, where negroes have long performed a large part of the unskilled labor of the city and of the country, may be cited in proof of this. Negroes have never been drones upon society there, and they never will be here. We must all either work or want.

The charges, made by our opponents, that we are in favor of what they term "negro equality," socially and politically, are so base and futile as to be unworthy of refutation. As to the political equality—which means the extension of the right of suffrage to the negro—the unconditional Union party of Kentucky have never contended for, or favored it. The Constitution of our State regulates the subject by restricting the right of suffrage to white citizens. When we advocate a change of that instrument in this respect, but not till then, we may be charged with favoring the political equality of the two races.

Finally, fellow-citizens, a tree is known by its fruit. The men who are now for the constitutional amendment, are those who have stood by the Government of the United States in the dark hours of the past four years; and while many, who oppose the amendment, have done equally well, and been equally loyal, where are all those whose advice, if followed, would have arrayed Kentucky against the United States, and given her a history which can be read of other States, in the blackened ruins of their cities, the devastation of their homes, and the desolation of their farms? Are they not all in the front rank of those who oppose the amendment?

Let us stand firm in the consciousness that we are battling for the right, and that victory, which always waits upon truth and justice, when arrayed against their enemies, will be found perched upon our banners next August.

D. S. GOODLOE, Lexington,
HIRAM SHAW, Lexington,
TUCKER WOODSON, Lexington,
J. P. JACKSON, Newport,
J. J. BRADFORD, Augusta,
ROB'T F. BAIRD, Louisville,
J. W. CALVERT, Louisville,
GEO. W. BLAKEY, Bowling Green,
THOS. Z. MORROW, Somerset,
Executive Committee

GEORGIA.

Captured and Abandoned Property.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY SPECIAL AGENT MELLEN.

From the Savannah Herald.

The following important document, issued yesterday in this city, by Hon. W. P. MELLEN, General Agent of the Treasury Department, has been transmitted to us for publication:

SAVANNAH, GA., May 16, 1865.

To Albert G. Browne, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, Treasury Department, Fifth Special Agency:

SIR: To correct misunderstanding, and to secure uniform action by agents of the Treasury Department in collection of captured and abandoned property, all agents will be required to observe the following directions:

No property owned by individuals and now in their possession will be treated as captured, except such as has been taken by the national forces from hostile possession, and has been or shall be turned over to agents of the Treasury Department under military orders.

No property will be treated as abandoned except such as has been or shall be found actually deserted and out of the custody of the lawful owners or their agents; and no household goods, appurtenances or furniture will be touched by agents (of the Treasury Department under any circumstances, except for the purpose of keeping the same carefully stored, subject to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Any property, which there is satisfactory reason to believe has belonged to the late so-called Confederate Government will be treated as abandoned, when found by agents of the Treasury Department, or will be treated as captured, when taken and turned over under military orders.

No authority whatever can be given to purchase products in States heretofore declared in insurrection, except for account of the United States, until after the President shall declare that the insurrection has been suppressed, or shall otherwise make such purchase lawful, or the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, shall be changed.

You will, by every proper means, encourage a return to industrial pursuits in your agency.

All products of free labor heretofore produced within the national lines, as then designated, or hereafter produced in the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and so much of South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, as shall be declared within the lines of occupation by the department commanders thereof, may be taken or sent to market in the loyal States by the producers on their own account, without sale to the United States, or any charge except the internal revenue tax, and the intercourse fees prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

All products other than of free labor, produced in insurrectionary States, prior to the order of the Secretary of War extending the lines of military occupation, dated April 17, 1865, may be sold to agents appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase for the United States. These agents will be located at all the Atlantic and Gulf ports immediately, and will pay for such property three-fourths (¾) of the New-York market price.

Arrangements will be immediately made in your agency for unrestricted trade in the sale of all supplies not contraband of war.

All persons who take the oath of loyalty will be permitted to bring such supplies, in any quantity desired by them, to all military posts in your agency, and there to sell the same to all loyal persons, in unrestricted amounts.

The purpose of the government is to establish in all districts where good order is maintained by the inhabitants, as nearly an unrestricted trade as possible under the present law; and you will be careful to see that the above directions are carried out in your agency, and that all the technicalities are avoided which are not absolutely required under the law.

I am your obedient servant,
WILLIAM P. MELLEN,
General Agent Treasury Department.

FROM AUGUSTA.

We have full files of the Augusta *Chronicle*, but they are almost devoid of news.

LETTER FROM GEN. WILSON—GOV. BROWN'S ARREST.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, M. D. M.,
MACON, GA., May 9, 1865—2:30 P. M.

SIR: In pursuance of instructions received this day from Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, I have the honor to inform you that your telegram of the 7th inst., forwarded by my sanction, has been laid before the President of the United States, and the following are his reply and orders:

1. That the collapse in the currency and the great destitution of provisions among the people of Georgia, mentioned in your telegram, have been caused by treason, insurrection and rebellion against the laws of the United States, incited and carried on for the last four years by you and your Confederate rebels and traitors, who alone are responsible for all the waste, destitution and want now existing in that State.

2. What you call "the result which the fortunes of war have imposed upon the people of Georgia," and all the loss and woe they have suffered are charged upon you and your Confederate rebels, who have usurped the authority of the State and assumed to act as its Governor and Legislature, made acts treasonable to the United States, and by means of that usurped authority provoked the war to extremity, until compelled by superior force to lay down their arms and accept the result which "the fortunes of war" have imposed upon the people of Georgia, as the just penalty of the crimes of treason and rebellion.

That the restoration of peace and order cannot be intrusted to rebels and traitors who destroyed the peace and trampled down the order that had existed more than half a century in Georgia, a great and prosperous State. The persons who incited the war and carried it on at so great a sacrifice to the people of Georgia, and of all of the United States, will not be allowed to assemble, at the call of their accomplice, to act again as a Legislature of the State, and again usurp its authorities and franchises. Men whose crimes spilled so much blood of their fellow-citizens, and pressed so much woe upon the people, destroyed the finances, currency and credit of the State, and reduced the poor to destitution, will not be allowed to usurp legislative power that might be intended to set on foot fresh acts of treason and rebellion. In calling them together without permission of the President, you have perpetrated a fresh crime, that will be dealt with accordingly. I am further directed to inform you that the President of the United Sates will, without delay, exert all the lawful powers of his office to relieve the people of Georgia from destitution, by delivering them from the bondage of military tyranny which avowed rebels and traitors have long imposed alike upon poor and rich.

The President hopes that by restoring peace and order, giving security to life, liberty and property, by encouraging trade, arts, manufactures, and every species of industry, to recover the financial credit of the State, and develop its great resources, the people will again soon be able to rejoice under the constitution and laws of the United States, and of their own State, in the prosperity and happiness they once had. To all good people who return to their allegiance, liberality will be exercised.

If any person shall presume to answer or acknowledge the call mentioned in your telegram to the President, I am directed to cause his immediate arrest and imprisonment, and hold him subject to the orders of the War Department.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General.
JOSEPH E. BROWN, Milledgeville, Ga.

A CARD FROM MAYOR MAY.

ROBERT H. MAY, Mayor of the city, rebukes the citizens for not assisting to circulate the notes issued by the city. He says:

All persons who receive licenses from the City Council of Augusta to transact any business whatever, such as vendue-masters and others, will be required to receive these certificates of indebtedness for the amount expressed on the face, or their licenses will be revoked. It is probable that for some time to come there will be much inconvenience among the people for want of a sound circulating medium. The currency of the United States cannot immediately get into the hands of the people for all their purposes. These issues of the City Council, based as they are upon securities of certain value, must be as good as any issue can possibly be, and there is, therefore, no valid reason why they should not be received by our own people, and by all others who have business dealings with Augusta, with cheerfulness and for all they express. It will not be long before those who are now seeking to depreciate them will be anxious to obtain them for the payment of their taxes.

The City of Augusta has always maintained inviolate her character for financial probity, and she will continue to maintain that reputation so far as these obligations are concerned. She has never repudiated her liabilities, and she is not now in a situation to render it necessary for her to do so.

I therefore trust there will be no further attempt made by unprincipled speculators in the life-blood of a community, that it will be frowned down by all classes.

ROBT. H. MAY,
Mayor City of Augusta.

THE DRESS PARADE AT THE ARSENAL.

From the Augusta Chronicle, May 26.

A review of Gen. WASHBURNE'S brigade took place at the arsenal parade-ground yesterday afternoon. The sight was a fine one. The troops were in the highest state of discipline, and every movement made proved that they were soldiers in every respect.

The bands during the review discovered fine music, which added to the excitement of the scene.

After the review, Gen. WASHBURNE drilled his old regiment, the Eighteenth Indiana, in person; we must say that we have never witnessed such efficiency. They executed the orders given with a rapidity and precision highly commendable. Gen. WASHBURNE may well feel proud of his command. Taken as a whole, we doubt if there is a more efficient body of men in the service.

THE POSITION OF OUR RAILROADS.

From the Augusta Chronicle, May 26.

For several weeks the various railroad companies in this vicinity have transported most of those who wished to travel over their roads for nothing. This course has left the managers of the roads without funds, and of course a new policy has had to be adopted. We are informed that hereafter no one will be carried over the roads leading from this place unless they pay their fare. The companies have been compelled to do what they have done in self-defence. They must either be paid for their work or the trains must stop running. The above remarks only apply to citizens. Soldiers properly paroled, on their way to their homes, will be transported free.

FROM MACON.

A STATE CONVENTION.

From the Macon Telegraph.

We published yesterday the proceedings of a patriotic meeting of the citizens of Chatham County, urging immediate action of the people of Georgia, "to restore the State to her former condition in the Federal Union." Ignorant of the action of the Federal authorities in relation to Gov. BROWN and the special session of the General Assembly he had called, this meeting concurs in the Governor's call as the speediest method of getting the convention together, and doubtless it would have been. But the call being set aside, the people can now do nothing in the premises until they first ascertain the views of the Federal authorities in regard to the matter.

No sensible or well-informed man can doubt for a moment what is the will of the people. An overwhelming majority, accepting the condition in which fortunes of war have left us, are now ready and most anxious to remand the State back into the Federal Union with all the forms of organic law.

Under these circumstances as a public journalist, and to some extent an organ of the popular voice, without being obtrusive, we beg leave to express the hope that the Federal authorities will, at a very early day, make known their views and unite popular co-operation. Twenty to thirty days will be sufficient to collect a full representation of delegates, and if it be the wish of the government that Georgia should again resume her ancient position in the Federal Union, such a convention will place her there without a dissenting vote.

THE MACON ARSENAL.

The war left this extensive establishment in splendid condition. It has ample machinery for the fabrication of a great many patterns of small arms, cannon, etc., and it is hoped that the government will not only preserve it intact, but enlarge and make it one of its chief instruments in the production of the essential material of war.

ATLANTA.

From the Washington Chronicle, May 25.

THE U. S. CURRENCY.

Some parties in Atlanta who thought themselves able to fight the government, discredited its issues. The Commandant of the Post, Col. B. B. EGGLESTON, at once corrected the error they had fallen into, and "cut them down a peg or two." He issued an order to the effect that United States notes must be made the base of prices current at that Post and in the vicinity, and any merchant or dealer in produce or provisions or other supplies, and the keeper of any saloon or restaurant refusing to take the same at par, would be arrested and brought before the Provost Marshal.

If people will not allow common sense to guide them now-a-days, they will have to learn wisdom from sad experience. The United States Government has proved itself strong enough to protect itself in every particular; and judging from the past we are quite sure it will do so. Better obey the laws and support the government willingly, for these are two things we have got to do, whether willing or not.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From late Atlanta papers we gather the annexed news:

"The trains arrive and depart morning and evening crowded with passengers, giving practical evidence that Atlanta is the gateway to any part of the South. Among the arrivals and departures on Thursday was Gen. BEAUREGARD and Staff, on his way to Louisiana.

A number of persons are putting up temporary structures and preparing for coming business. Messrs. Don have built a brick store on Whitehall-street. Mr. TOON has a temporary building nearly ready to remove into alongside of the Masonic Hall. He intends to start his printing establishment there at an early day. Mr. JACK has quilt a bakery on his old site, Whitehall-street, and is doing a thriving business. Mr. Whitehall, and many others are imitating their example.

The only bar to an immediate resumption of profitable business in Atlanta, is the want of a circulating medium. Preparations to remove this are being made by several parties, who are taking cotton and tobacco, to meet the trade now working its way down from Chattanooga; both of which articles will command cash in the northern markets.

Great hopes are entertained of an early resumption of trade on the State Railroad. The cars were expected to run from Chattanooga to Cartersville on Friday last, and the authorities are using every exertion to rebuild the rest of the track. Large numbers of negroes have already been sent out to work on both ends of the break.

Negro Apprenticeship in Maryland.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION SUSTAINED—DECISION OF JUDGE BOND.

Judge BOND, of the Criminal Court in Baltimore, has just announced his decision on the negro apprenticeship case reported a few days ago. The decision sustains the new constitution of Maryland, and the children are remanded to the custody of their parents.

The suit was brought against JOHN W. PERRY, JESSE A. DASHIELL, SAMUEL C. DASHIELL, and others, of Somerset County, who "held to service," against the wishes of their parents, several colored children between the ages of four and fourteen years, who were slaves at the time of the adoption of the present constitution of the State, and whom the parties named had indentured to them as apprentices by the Orphans' Court of said county, in order to hold them until they are twenty-one years of age.

Judge BOND holds that every construction of the law by the courts under the new system must now tend to protect and defend the liberty of the person, as it formerly tended to favor the masters of slaves; and adds:

"The present constitution, when it prohibits involuntary servitude prohibits such servitude for free negroes as well as for whites, and must disable any machinery by which, under the injustice of a former system, any free man could be reduced to such servitude or deprived of the enjoyment of the proceeds of his own labor. And in rendering void and of no effect the former provisions of the code in relation to negro apprentices, whereby unjust distinctions were made against them because of, and for the safety of slavery, which is now abolished, the new constitution has remitted them to the beneficent provisions in relation to all apprentices, and to which, in the proper circumstances, the children of all freemen are subject.

The same rule, by which slavery was the fundamental law, every statute was made to support the interest of the master, requires that now where freedom is the basis, courts should construe liberally and in favor of freemen all laws affecting the person. Hence any law which was suffered because of a system now passed away, and the consequence of which was to destroy the family relation among a portion of the freemen of the State; and to deprive by force the parents of the labor and the comfort and society of their children, and to prevent the children from supporting their aged parents; and whose further consequence would be to maintain an involuntary and unrequited servitude, and to enable masters to uphold and enforce under another name and as a sort of compensation to themselves for what, by its right name, has been forever abolished in Maryland, must be held to be repealed—not less by every necessary intendment of such abolition than by the express words of the Bill of Rights.

I have less reluctance in coming to this conclusion, because there is upon the statute book a general system of apprenticeship applicable to all, and in its provisions just and equitable, under which the orphan, indigent and vagrant children of the State may have maintenance, may obtain protection, education and instruction in some useful art or trade in return for their service and labor."

THE WEST.

Dearth of News—Frauds on the Revenue—The Great Fair—Mrs. Lincoln and Family in the City—Receipts of Flour and Grain—Newspapers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 29, 1865.

There is not much general news of importance stirring here just now. Politics are nearly forgotten, and the excitement of the war has passed away. Even the brief period since the contest was substantially closed, has served to turn our minds and thoughts into other channels, and the war seems more like some horrid dream than a startling reality. We are now anxiously waiting to give a welcome home to those who have gone out from among us to fight the battles of the country. Now that KIRBY SMITH has surrendered, a greater portion of the troops will be disbanded, and soon assume the garb and the habits of citizens.

By the way, won't somebody learn a lesson from Virginia? Wouldn't it be better to allow loyal blacks to vote than traitor whites? How long it does take our public men to learn a lesson of justice, patriotism and humanity.

It would seem that the distillers and brewers throughout the country had entered into a systematic arrangement for defrauding the internal revenue. Perhaps there is something in their very business that leads them out of the path of common honesty, and makes perjury and fraud a light matter with them. Whatever the cause may be, it is certain that more frauds upon the government have been committed by this class than any other.

The instances of wholesale fraud at Dubuque and other places in Iowa are numerous. An assessor, or inspector of liquors, named GATES, at Lyons, has been arrested on a charge of falsely stamping packages as having paid the revenue, when they had not. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that his gains from this source amount to $150,000, which shows the enormous extent of the frauds committed. The liquor seized from the Dubuque distilleries has been mainly restored, as it was in the hands of innocent parties in this city, who were in no way privy to the fraud. Four large distilleries are libeled in the United States District Court.

A brewery, with its contents, consisting of 50,000 barrels of beer and a quantity of whiskey, was seized last week by the Internal Revenue officers. The penalties amount to $18,000, besides a forfeiture of all the property. This is a large haul, and it is the determination of the officers to put the thing through to the extent of the law. Another extensive fraud, in a kindred business, has also been discovered. A short time since a heavy tobacco house was burned, involving a loss of $115,000. In adjusting their claims with the insurance companies it turned out that they had two sets of books—one by which to pay the government tax and the other by which to settle their damages. Somehow or other the two parties interested—the underwriters and the collector of internal revenue—became cognizant of this state of the case, and proceedings have been commenced against the firm. It is evident that the government is, one way or another, defrauded of at least one-fourth of the revenue it ought to receive; but a few cases like the above will verify to men the truth of the old saying about honesty being the best policy.

The opening of the great fair—so long in preparation—is at hand. The inaugurating ceremonies take place on Tuesday. An address from Gov. OGLESBY, and a poem by T. BUCHANAN READ, are on the programme. The arrangements are indeed on a magnificent scale. The main building, covering Dearborn Park, has been christened "Union Hall." It consists of a centre and two wings. In these are fitted up the booths of the various departments, and presents a splendid appearance. Floral Hall is about 80 feet by 300, and has been prepared with much taste and skill under the superintendance of C. E. HOVEY, Esq., a distinguished horticulturist. There is a variety of rural scenery in it which has been improvised as if by magic. We have mountains and valleys, streams and rustic bridges, groves and flowers in great profusion. It will be the attraction of the fair. The exhibition will probably continue three weeks, and possibly until the Fourth of July. There will be a world of articles to be disposed of.

Mrs. LINCOLN and family arrived in this city, where she is to make her future residence, a few days since. She is to occupy the splendid residence, on Twenty-second-street, of T. B. BRYAN, Esq. Her household paraphernalia occupied fifty-five good-sized boxes, and was brought by the American Express Company, free of charge. Mrs. LINCOLN will find a welcome in Chicago, for the sake of that husband who gave his life for his country. It is understood that Capt. LINCOLN will soon go into the practice of law here—at least, as soon as he is prepared.

General business is quite dull; but speculation in gold and grain is as active as ever. A large part of the business, as reported in our daily papers, is of an illegitimate and speculative character—gambling, in fact, using wheat gold instead of cards and dice.

The receipts of flour and grain here since the 1st of January are as follow:

	1865.	1864.
Flour, bbls.	218,411	401,227
Wheat, bushels	1,531,217	2,892,816
Corn, bushels	3,235,757	3,011,319
Oats, bushels	2,511,490	1,910,138
Rye, bushels	154,366	111,445
Barley, bushels	225,752	134,628

The reported sales of wheat last week amounted to 1,251,800, and since the 1st of January to over 25,000,000 bushels, and this on a receipt of a million and a half bushels. Gambling in gold is on a similar scale. We have a morning and afternoon session of the regular Stock Exchange, and two evening "Exchanges," at which this kind of business is done.

The sales reach from $500,000 to $700,000 daily. There ought to be some measure adopted to put a stop to this sort of things. It is just as demoralizing and just as much gambling as the faro bank or card table, and is no more entitled to be reported as business than their operations.

Our great bore under Lake Michigan has already proceeded about half a mile outward, and is still progressing satisfactorily. No obstructions or difficulties have been encountered, and there is every reason to expect the successful termination of the great enterprise.

A plan, which has been agitated for years, of tunneling the river, for the purpose of relieving travel over the bridges, is about to be carried into execution. Chicago, as your readers may or may not know, is divided by the river into three sections. The river, after extending about half a mile west from the lake, divides into two branches, extending north and south, the latter bearing a little to the east and then to the west. That part of the city south of the main river and east of the south branch is a long, narrow strip about half a mile wide and four miles long. Here is concentrated the business of the city, or rather on a space about half a mile by a mile, next to the river, most of the great commercial transactions are carried on. It is, therefore, inconveniently crowded, and the intercourse between this and the other divisions is greatly interrupted by the continual opening of the bridges for the passage of vessels. To obviate this difficulty, tunneling the river has long been a favorite project, and is now about to be entered upon. The Common Council have appropriated $200,000 for the construction of a tunnel at Washington-street. The river at this point is 165 feet wide, and the tunnel will run out about 65 feet beyond each dock line, making the whole length 290 feet. The approaches are to commence one block from the river, with a dip of one foot in twenty, the entire distance being 1,450. There are to be three arches in the tunnel—the centre one 18 feet high by 10 for pedestrians, and the two exterior ones, for teams, 13 feet by 11 in the clear.

Business on the Lakes is extremely dull, and freights rule at a ruinously low figure. The vessels are not troubled with the transportation of the grain our operators buy and sell. There is great dissatisfaction all over the West in regard to the exorbitant freights charged by the railroads. The rates are at the highest war figures, and make grain of comparatively little value in the hands of the farmers.

We continue to hear good accounts from the growing crops. The weather, thus far, has been highly favorable to wheat, and the prospect of an abundant harvest was never better.

The new daily, the *Republican*, is to be issued on Tuesday morning. The idea of issuing it in the form of the New-York papers, has been abandoned. It is to be of four ten column pages, making it, consequently, one of the largest dailies in the country. It is announced that Mr. [illegible] is to be editor-in-chief though I observe that he is yet in Washington. The daily *Post* ceased to exist yesterday, and the new paper rises from its ashes. The *Tribune*, to meet its new rival, came out one day last week, enlarged also to ten columns. This paper is one of the most influential in the country, but will have to divide the honors soon with the new-comer. The *Evening Journal* also enlarged its dimensions a short time since, and our Union dailies will now compare favorably with those of any other city in the country.

In the Recorder's Court on Saturday, thirty-four prisoners convicted at the present term, received their sentence. The aggregate time in the penitentiary of the crowd, was sixty-nine years, beside various terms in the county jail.

A heavy case of fraud has recently come to light in connection with the failure of the Western Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Bank. W. H. WAITE, the Cashier, it is now definitely ascertained—though suspected from the beginning—made away with about $200,000 of the money of the depositors of the institution. And what is strange, on the salary of a cashier, he dashed about into all kinds of extravagance, purchased fine houses, built an elegant block, and even presented the President of the bank with a dashing span of horses, and a carriage, and yet the innocent directors never suspected him. Last Summer a grocer's boy, who had been at the house to deliver some goods, stole a diamond ring belonging to WAITE'S wife, valued at $1,600, and is now in the penitentiary for stealing an article bought with stolen money! WAITE was permitted to escape to Cuba, before the exposé was made.

Annual Report of the Adjutant-General for 1864.

Adjutant-Gen. GAYLORD, of Wisconsin, has just issued his annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864. It is a book of 420 pages, and contains a statement of the transactions in his department, together with quite an elaborate and historical record of the various volunteer military organizations from the State in the service of the General Government. During the existence of the war, Wisconsin has furnished the following aggregate of troops under the various calls, up to Dec. 31, 1864:

Under calls of 1861	21,783
Under calls of July, 1862	11,904
Under calls of nine months' men, reduced to a three years' basis	2,976
Under calls of Feb. 1, 1864	19,853
Under calls of March, 14, 1864	7,941
Under calls of July 1, 1864	15,341
Total	79,707

RESULTS OF THE DRAFT.

We give below the results, in brief, of the various drafts on the State. The total enrollment of the State (all male residents between the ages of twenty and forty-five) footed up 121,202. The first draft was made in 1863, and the total number drafted was 14,935, of which 880 were held to service in person or by substitutes; 2,689 failed to report; 6,285 were exempts; and 5,081 paid commutation, amounting to $1,524,300. The second draft was made under the call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men. The quota assigned to Wisconsin was 19,032, under an enrollment of 94,068; but it was afterward reduced by the War Department to 15,341. Up to the date of this report Wisconsin had raised forty-five regiments of infantry, four of cavalry, thirteen batteries of light artillery, and one regiment of heavy artillery.

ALLOTMENTS.

Although not exactly within the province of the Adjutant-General's report, he has included some information under this head. The fund was created by act of Legislature in 1862. The number of names on the allotment rolls are 19,057, from whom the total receipts have been as follows:

Year ending Sept. 30, 1863	$17,526 99
Year ending Sept. 30, 1863	482,005 86
Year ending Sept. 30, 1864	367,374 44
Total	$866,907 29

The largest portion of which is a direct saving to the families of the soldier, which, under other circumstances, might have been squandered.

The Artesian Well in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Dispatch, May 24.

Most of the residents of St. Louis know where the artesian well is situated—on O'Fallon, above Lewis-street—and have drank of its waters. This well was commenced in the Spring of 1849, by Messrs. BELCHER & BROTHERS, for the purpose of procuring water for the use of the refinery. At first, the bore was but nine inches in diameter, and the process of boring was carried on by hand for eighteen months; but as the rock became hard to penetrate, at the end of that time only two hundred and nineteen feet of rock had been bored through, and the total depth of the well was but two hundred and forty-nine feet.

In September, 1850, steam power was first employed, and used to the termination of the work, and the boring was continued until Feb. 7, 1851, with such intermission only as was requisite for repairs. During this time, (five months,) forty-two days were lost, and 208 feet of rock were pierced, and the total depth of the well was then 457 feet. From Feb. 7, 1851, till Sept. 29, 1851, the work was suspended.

At the latter date the work was again commenced with a 3½ inch bore, and continued till March 22, 1852, the boring during the time being carried on night and day from Nov. 18, 1851. March 22, 1852, the well had reached a depth of 1,351 feet, and, during the period of nearly six months, 894 feet had been penetrated. From March 25, 1852, to April 30, of the same year, was taken up in widening the bore of the first 80 feet of the well from 9 to 16 inches in diameter, which, accomplished, a large pump was inserted with a view of determining the quantity of water then furnished; but the results of the experiment proved unsatisfactory. From Sept. 1, 1852, several weeks were employed in widening the 3½ inch bore of the well to 5½ inches, from the depth of 457 feet to that of 1,050 feet, which had proved a source of great trouble, and in a measure prevented the prosecution of the work.

Jan. 6, 1853, the prosecution of the work was recommenced with a bore of 3½ inches in diameter, and continued up to March 11, 1856. During this time, (fourteen months,) though 120 days were lost in making necessary repairs, it had sunk 848 feet deeper, making its total depth 2,727 feet. Since Aug., 1856, the first 456 feet of the well have been tubed with a 3-inch wrought iron pipe, and, at the time of inserting this, it was found that water would rise to a height of about 75 feet above the surface.

The boring was effected by a simple wedge-shaped drill, the size of which varied according to the diameter of the bore. This drill was screwed to a wrought-iron bar, 30 feet long, and about 2½ inches in diameter, the total weight of which was about 600 pounds. To the bar was screwed a pair of slips, by which arrangement the drilling was effected by the weight of the bar alone. To this was fastened the poles, each 30 feet long, (with male and female screws,) made of two pieces of split hickory, joined and riveted in the centre. To the last poles was fastened one end of a chain, the other end of which was attached to a spring beam worked by a steam-engine running with a speed of about eighty revolutions in a minute, and a stroke of fourteen inches. The boring apparatus was constantly turned by hand-power, and, for performing all the work connected with the boring, the labor of four men was, in general, daily required.

This well was finished at the expiration of thirty-three months' steady work, and cost $10,000. The depth of the Artesian well at Grenelle, France, is 1,797 feet. It was eight years in completion, and cost $30,000. The Louisville Artesian well is deeper than the St. Louis. What it cost, we are unable to state.

The water comes up through a twenty-inch cast-iron pipe, bolted thirty feet below the surface to the solid rock, and by means of a connecting pipe, is conducted outside of BELCHER'S sugar refinery, where the largest quantity of it passes into the sewer. A small pipe discharges into a box, and any one can drink of it, or carry any quantity away in bottles or jugs. Neither its quantity or quality has changed since it commenced to flow, and it discharges, according to measurement, 300 quarts per minute. It has a salty taste, and a strong order of sulphur. In fact, so strong is the sulphur, that the white paint on the building near it has been turned blue. It is highly praised for its remedial virtues, and is visited daily by hundreds to drink of its water. The workmen in the refinery say that it is much pleasanter than ice water, and they feel better after drinking it.

THE GREAT MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN BOSTON.

Boston Enjoying Itself.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, May 29, 1865.

The musical festival of the Handel and Hayden Society, in commemoration of their fiftieth anniversary, has been the great event of the last week, not only for the music-loving public of Boston, but for hundreds of visitors from abroad, and for all who take an interest in the progress of music in our country. One of the sensational correspondents of the New-York papers describes the "Hub" as having been in quite a "hubbub" over the affair; but "hubbub" is much too noisy a term to describe the quiet enjoyment—the "sober certainty of waking bliss"—which this musical feast has given to the "solid men of Boston." For, without boasting, it may be said that the series of concerts (nine in number) given the past week, and closing last evening with the performance of HANDEL'S "Messiah," has undoubtedly been the best musical entertainment ever given on this side of the Atlantic, and will bear a favorable comparison with the great musical festivals in England and on the Continent. A well trained chorus of over six hundred voices have rendered, not without faults, indeed, but in a highly satisfactory manner, the grand oratorios of HANDEL, HAYDEN and MENDELSSOHN, while a select orchestra of more than a hundred instruments have, besides accompanying the chorus singing, performed many of the best symphonies, overtures, &c., of the great masters of instrumental composition. That such a series of concerts should be given at the close of a four-years' civil war is not without significance, as indicating the position of the country to-day, and as a harbinger of its future achievements in the peaceful arts.

The festival, though of local origin, has been truly national, and the best musical talent has been sought from all parts of the country. Baltimore, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New-York, have contributed to the orchestra, while the list of soloists has embraced the "stars" of the German Opera Company and the best church-singers of New-York and Boston.

The concerts began on Tuesday A. M., the 23d, with the performance of NICOLAI'S "Religious Festival Overture," and MENDELSSOHN'S "Hymn of Praise." An address was also delivered by Dr. UPHAM, the President of the society, giving a history of the society's career, its performances on many occasions of public interest, and its services to the cause of musical education. On Tuesday evening came the "Creation," followed on Thursday by HANDEL'S "Israel in Egypt;" on Saturday by "Elijah," and on Sunday by "The Messiah." On the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday were performances by the grand orchestra of symphonies (among them BEETHOVEN'S seventh and Evoica) overtures (among which were those to LEONORA, WILLIAM TELL, EURYANTHE, &c.,) and singing by the soloists, Madame FREDERICI, Master COKER (of Trinity Church choir,) HIMMER, HERMANN and others.

If New-York, with her excellent "Philharmonic," her musical societies and numerous church choirs, has never yet witnessed such a festival as this, it is owing, in great degree, to the non-existence there of an old and powerful association like the Handel and Hayden Society. The attendance at the concerts has been quite large, and the decided success of the festival must be largely attributed to the indefatigable labor of the officers of the society, especially of its Secretary, Mr. BARNES, and to the efficient leadership of its conductor, Mr. CARL ZERRAHN. OCCASIONAL.

Deaths in the U. S. General Hospital During the Week Ending May 27.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, May 27, 1865.

I append a list of deaths for the time named above:

James Youngs, Co. E, 8th United States.
John D. Bond, Co. A, 115th New-York.
Jos. Wright, Co. I, 36th United States.
Briglock McKeency, Co. D, 18th United States.
Wm. Roberts, Co. A, 8th United States.
Jordan W. Ogburn, Co. F, 34 Georgia.
Urias Brice, Co. E, 117th United States.
Augustus Schuler, Co. F, 16th Wisconsin.
Brinpley Hanher, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
John Cox, regiment unknown, colored.
Joseph Mills, Co. G, 1st United States.
Chas. Locket, Co. E, 118th United States.
Richard Grant, Co. H, 23d United States.
Anthony Felton, 37th United States—recruit.
Geo. Hauser, Co. A, 188th Pennsylvania.
Chas. Rhodes. Co. A, 19th Virginia.
Howard E. Long, Co. F, 5th Massachusetts Colored Cavalry.
Gus. Hamilton, Co. E, 8th United States.
Abner Mills Co. I, 23d Alabama.
A. G. Stokes, Co. F, 60th Alabama.
John Turner, Co. A, 45th United States.
L. T. Rushing, Co. I, 53d North Carolina.
Joseph Boyce, Co. D, 31st United States.
David Beherwood, colored recruit.
Corp. J. G. Charles, Co. G, 2d Virginia Cav.
Samuel Piner, Co. E, 19th United States.
Peter Genike, colored recruit.
Jacob Evans, Co. F, 115th United States.
Samuel Johnson, Co. H, 29th United States.
Thos. Reed, Co. I, 45th United States.
Nelson Myers, Co. A, 8th United States.
Jessee Reed, Co. F, 1st Virginia Battalion.
Abraham Weed, Co. E, 58th Pennsylvia.
Emanuel Byers, Co. C, 116th Ohio.
Corp. Jackson Kanes, Co. B, 117th United States.
Benj. Ashley, Co. G, 31st United States.
Wm. Usher, Co. D, 29th United States.
Wm. H. Palmer, Co. B, 20th Illinois.
Dan. Jones, Co. K, 10th United States.

Patients received this week, about 1,200; discharged, 56; returned to duty, 33. Whole number now in hospital near 5,000.

Although discharging seems to go on rather slowly, the officers say they are doing all they can. Three Paymasters arrived here recently. A mustering-out camp has been opened here near the hospital. A few brave soldiers, who shared in the honors of the great victory which put JEFF. DAVIS to flight, are dying with wounds received in that last great battle. Though their sufferings are severe, they are very patient.

A. S. H.

Paying Off the National Debt by Subscriptions.

AMERICAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE ADELPHI, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.,
Monday, May 29, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been a subscriber and reader of your valuable journal from its first to its last issue, and being personally acquainted with its almost universally-approved editor, I venture to intrude upon your columns for the purpose of expressing regrets, which the reading of the article in Sunday's issue, headed "Cheap Patriotism," occasioned.

And I do so the more earnestly because I believe that I was the first person who suggested the voluntary payment, by the people, of the government debt, having done so in New-York, some time

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.
Accompanying this issue is a supplementary sheet of four pages, exclusively devoted to a report of the
TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.
Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have from New-Orleans particulars of the sad disaster resulting from the blowing up of the main ordnance depot at Mobile. Three hundred persons are reported killed by the accident, and many more must have been terribly injured. The loss in property is estimated from five to ten millions of dollars. It is not yet determined whether the casualty was the result of carelessness or design, but Gen. GRANGER announces that he shall adopt stringent measures to fix the responsibility upon the guilty parties, and bring them to summary punishment.

The public will be pleased to know that Col. MARTIN BURKE, who has served his country since 1820 in the regular army, has been brevetted Brigadier-General by the government. Col. BURKE entered the service as a Second Lieutenant of infantry in 1820, served and was promoted for gallantry at Cerro Gordo, and again for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and again in 1848 for gallantry at the battle of El Molino del Rey. Col. BURKE retains command of Fort Lafayette.

An individual named ALBERT W. RAY passed through Nashville to his home near Kingston Springs, a few days ago, as a paroled prisoner. On his way home he boasted of having murdered seventeen men during the war, and apparently took delight in describing the agony of his victims. Intelligence has been received that the blood-stained villain had no sooner reached his home than death arrested him at the hands of a relation of one of the murdered men.

A Hartford paper says a gentleman in that city has five nephews in the army who have served out a three years' enlistment and promised them $5,000 each if they would reenlist, which all of them did. Three of them are in SHERMAN's army, and will be home in a few days, and he is prepared to pay down $15,000 to them, and $10,000 to the other two, whose term of service will expire the coming Fall.

Gen. DIX has received orders from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT to relieve from duty all general and staff officers who can be spared from his command, and to direct them to return to their places of residence and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the army. This will affect Major-Gens. PECK, ANDERSON and BUTTERFIELD, Brigadier-Gen. HUNT and several others.

CHAMP FERGUSON, the guerrilla, is in prison at Nashville, Tenn., and will be tried for murder. He is a tall man, about six feet and one inch in height. His complexion is dark, and he wears a black goatee. He looks as if he had immense personal strength. He is very well clad in dark gray, and appears taciturn to the degree of dullness.

The case of Mr. OSBON will be continued and concluded to-morrow, when Major BOLLES, the Judge-Advocate of the Department of the East, formerly Secretary of State in Massachusetts, will sum up in behalf of the prosecution. Mr. OSBON's friends are confident of his easy acquittal.

In the month of April, 1865, there were taken up 6,345 acres, under the homestead law, at Nebraska City, Nebraska, while the cash sales at the same office, that month, amounted to $900. At Stockton, Cal., the cash land sales in March, 1865, amounted to $2,996, and at Carson, Nevada, for February, 1863, to $2,715.

The Union party held their convention for the Maysville, Kentucky District, on the 30th, and after a harmonious session, nomina-ed Capt. SAMUEL MCKEE, of Montgomery County, for Representative in Congress, a true, eloquent and able man. The convention was fully attended, and the spirit was such as to augur success.

DECORA, a famous Winnebago chief, died recently at Lincoln, Wisconsin, aged one hundred and thirty-three years. He aided the United States in the Black Hawk war, and was rewarded by Gen. JACKSON with a small United States flag. He kept it as long as he lived, and now it waves over his grave.

We received yesterday the first direct dispatch for the press from New-Orleans for three years. Major-Gen. SHERIDAN arrived there on Friday night. There was a report at Natchez that the rebel Gen. Hoon had offered to surrender to our commander at that point.

A guerrilla, named MCCLEARY, disguised as a colored Federal soldier, a few days ago undertook to plunder the house of STANLEY YOUNG, near Bardstown, Kentucky. Mr. YOUNG, though an old man, resisted, and in the struggle, ripped up MCCLEARY with a knife.

Gen. PILLOW passed through Athens, Alabama, on Friday morning last, on his way back to Tennessee, and has probably reached his old home by this time. He was accompanied by many of his former servants and quite a train of wagons and mules, with considerable stuff.

Col. BURKE has received notice to prepare rooms for ex-Senators MALLORY, of Florida, and HILL, of Georgia. Number 2 has been whitewashed, the iron bedsteads from Maryland have been debugged, and the desired quarters are ready.

The Savannah *Republican* of May 31, announces the arrival there of Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS and four children, with Mrs. C. C. CLAY and Miss HOWELL. The party had taken rooms at the Pulaski House.

The rebel steamer *Imogene* arrived at Bermuda a few days ago, from Galveston, with 1,000 bales of cotton. She reports that there were nine steamers at Galveston loading with contraband property.

The election upon the adoption or rejection of the new constitution of Missouri, will take place on Tuesday next, the 11th inst.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gen. SHERMAN's movements yesterday, were of a very diversified character. He held an informal levee at his temporary residence in Twenty-third-street, in the morning, made a few formal calls upon his personal friends, but was compelled to return home on account of the crowds. A banquet was given him in the evening, at the Union Club-house, in Fifth-avenue, and he visited the rooms of the Loyal League Club afterward. The proceedings were very enthusiastic and hearty. Gen. SHERMAN has good reason to be proud of his reception in New-York.

JUDAH PIERCE, JOHN W. FREEMAN, LUTHER N. FULLER, and WILLIAM FINDON, of No. 4 Erie Buildings, whisky merchants, were apprehended, yesterday, by Captain GAREE, of the Third Ward, on warrant which Justice DOWLING had granted upon the affidavit of Mr. HENRY W. SCOBLE, representing the St. Nicholas, Relief, International, and other insurance companies, alleging that he had reason to suspect them of incendiarism in setting fire to $15,000 worth of whisky upon which they are alleged to have effected $75,000 insurance. The accused are to be examined by Fire-Marshal BAKER, before Justice DOWLING.

Last evening GUSTAVUS WEBBER, of No. 119 Columbia-street, shot ALBERT AINSLEE, of No. 141 Third-avenue, through the breast, inflicting a mortal wound. The tragedy occurred in WEBBER's house. Having delivered the fatal bullet, WEBBER fled to the Eighteenth Ward, but finding himself hotly pursued, he shot himself through the head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment; but it is believed that he cannot survive his wound. Jealousy, which seems to have been unfounded, was the incentive. Both victims were about 33 years of age, and AINSLEE was unmarried. WEBBER leaves no children.

The Street-Cleaning Commission met yesterday and opened the bids received for cleaning the streets. Seven bids had been handed in, the highest being $500,000 per annum, and the lowest, which was from the New-York Sanitary Company, $316,000. The award of the contract will be made on Tuesday next.

Produce and Merchandise were generally less active on Saturday. Prices of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Whisky, and the principal kinds of Provisions, favored buyers. The freight market was extremely dull, with 418 vessels of all classes in port.

Our Returning Soldiers—The Debt Their Country Owes Them.

Among the inscriptions on the banners which were displayed on the occasion of the late great Military Review in Washington, was one in these words: "A debt the country can never pay—the debt of gratitude it owes to its heroic soldiers." We may add that if this debt is one which can never be paid, it is one which should never be repudiated.

The army is now being disbanded. The Lieutenant-General has recently estimated that within the present Summer the enormous number of one hundred and fifty thousand men would be honorably dismissed from the military service of the republic. Most of these soldiers are such as have served three years in the ranks, and a large proportion of them ever since the opening of the war. Before enlisting, they were engaged in every industry and every pursuit of civilized life—farmers and farmer-boys, merchants and merchants' clerks and assistants, mechanics and artisans of every craft, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, masons, painters, tailors, shoemakers, printers, bookbinders, machinists, spinners, barbers, etc., and laborers at all kinds of work. Now that they are out of the army, it is their desire and their necessity to return to their former pursuits and modes of livelihood. It is not their ambition to engage in other wars or in fillibustering expeditions. They are not eager to fight MAXIMILIAN, or LOUIS NAPOLEON, or Queen VICTORIA, or any other Ruler or Power, on their own account. They did not engage in this war from love of fighting, but to demonstrate their love and appreciation of the Union and Constitution, and American Freedom. When these have triumphed by their valor, when their government has pronounced for peace, and has no cause for war, it is their highest aim to illustrate the glories and develop the greatness of their country by returning to the peaceful duties of republican citizenship, and engaging in the honorable arts of peaceful life.

But, on their return home after their long absence from society, and from industry, many of these brave men, particularly those who formerly resided in great cities, find it difficult to get the opportunity at once to return to their old avocations. Their places in the workshops or elsewhere are filled up; and having but little money, and having lost to some extent the facility for securing employment or the friends who might have helped them to find it, they are greatly discouraged and disheartened, and their families suffer. We had thought that, as the disbandment of the army would be gradual, and as but a limited number of the discharged soldiers would return to each city and locality, they would at once be absorbed by society and in their old activities; and that in the obtaining of immediate and abundant employment, there would be no trouble. But even already, and although but a small number of troops have been as yet discharged, we find that both in person and by letter there are innumerable applications for employment in various mechanical and industrial pursuits, from capable and worthy journeymen who have been serving in the army, and unfortunately, many of them are unsuccessful.

Now, here is an opportunity for our patriotic people paying, to a small extent, the debt of gratitude which can never be wholly paid, to these heroic and self-sacrificing citizens who have saved for us a country. It is not charity or benefactions in any shape that are needed. The men are industrious and self-helping, capable under all ordinary circumstances of taking care of themselves, and asking no odds of any one. But being suddenly and under adverse circumstances, thrown, as it were, upon society, they find themselves in need of friendly direction, and friendly aid and consideration. It is here that employers in all the industries of life can be of immediate and immense service. It is here that those who have been in business during the years of war, can often lend a helping hand. It is here that such as have been quietly at home, and had their eyes open for opportunities throughout the country, can frequently give invaluable direction. We would not have efficient or trusty workmen, who are dependent for their daily bread upon their daily labor, discharged from employment to make way for others. There is no necessity for this. But we are sure the sort of kindness we are urging on behalf of our returning soldiers could be rendered in many thousands of instances, without resorting to anything that would injure others. And we are sure none would coöperate more heartily in the matter than those who were formerly their fellow-workmen and companions.

The great achievements of this war have been by the voluntary efforts of our citizens. It was by personal and conjoint effort on the part of patriotic men that our glorious army was first raised; and it was by such efforts, ceaselessly continued for four years, that the ranks of the army were kept full until its work was achieved. The immense and beneficent labors of the Sanitary Commission have been carried on by voluntary and combined popular effort; and the same thing may be said of the Christian Commission and the Union Commission. We think no one who is in the way of learning the facts, or who appreciates the circumstances, will deny that some combined and voluntary effort is now required in behalf of those who have fought our battles, and who now only desire the opportunity of returning to the avocations of peaceful industry.

Sairey Gamp Oblivious.

The London *Herald* has long been known as the "Sairey Gamp" of the British press. The old lady much affected a kind of sustenance "which she liked it reg'lar and drawed mild." It were charitable to ascribe to the latter weakness the following specimen of literary obliviousness:

London Herald on President Lincoln, Nov. 5, 1864.

"Fear and policy have lately restrained the savage temper of their tyrant, but once reëlected, or assured of reëlection, he will feel himself secure, and will indulge his vengeance all the more freely for the abstinence he has recently been compelled to practice. He will show no mercy."

May 18, 1865.

"Is it conceivable that any sane man of Southern blood would lift hand or foot to remove the rough but kindly lath-splitter, who through the four years of his first Presidentship had never used a threat of violence?"

The Paroled Rebel Soldiers and the General Amnesty.

True to their old sympathies, anti-administration journals oppose any civil procedure against ROBERT E. LEE. Their plea is that the terms of his surrender exempted him from all further interference, civil as well as military.

If this plea is valid, not only General LEE and every officer and private on his muster-rolls has already obtained a complete amnesty, but every man in the Confederate armies, which subsequently surrendered; for "the terms of LEE's surrender" were the terms universally offered and accepted. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of those who have actively maintained the rebellion have already been put, if this assumption be correct, beyond the reach of all penalty for past offences. The amnesty by which the law of 1862 authorized the President to extend, to persons who have participated in the rebellion, "with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare," has already in this unsuspected, indirect, way taken full, unconditional effect, so far as regards any rebel, high or low, who was so fortunate as to be in arms against the Government in the final stage of the struggle. According to this pretence, all such are now secure from all punishment whatever—from capital execution, from banishment, from confiscation, from disfranchisement, from penalty of any kind or degree, so long as they remain obedient to the laws of the place where they live. They are remitted absolutely to the condition they enjoyed before the rebellion.

It is absurd upon its face to say that Gen. GRANT made any such engagement. The power of amnesty and pardon is accorded by the constitution to the President only. He must exercise it personally, or not at all. He could no more delegate it or transfer it, than he could the veto power, or the power to nominate to office. Therefore any stipulations carrying the effect of pardon, made over the name of ULYSSES S. GRANT, would not and could not have any more effect than if made over the name of any private citizen in the land. No man of sense can imagine that this was unknown to either Gen. GRANT or Gen. LEE.

Again, Gen. GRANT had received from the Secretary of War a notification, dated March 3, five weeks before the surrander, that "the President instructs me to say he wishes you to have no conference with Gen. LEE, except it be for the capitulation of Gen. LEE's army, or on some minor and purely military matter, and not to decide or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conference or conventions." That, in the plainest language, restricted him to *military* questions solely; that is to say, to such arrangements as pertained to the state of war only. It is impossible to suppose that Gen. GRANT, in the face of such instructions, would for an instant have sought to decide the greatest civil question of the day. To preclude all chance of misapprehension, he takes special care to inform Gen. LEE, in the correspondence preliminary to the surrender, that he has "no authority to treat on the subject of Peace."

But these next friends of the rebellion claim that LEE and his armies are protected by the stipulation in the terms of surrender, that "each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they reside." It is needless to try to turn this to any such purpose. The language can relate only to the exercise of that power which belonged to Gen. GRANT and other military authorities, and for which alone he could speak. It has a *military* scope only; and simply exempted the parties surrendering from future interference by military authorities. It perfectly shields LEE and his armed followers as prisoners of war; but not at all as traitors to the government. It gives them military, but not civil immunity.

Gen. LEE *can* be brought to trial for treason, without hindrance, either legal or honorary. *Ought* he to be? Most decidedly. He has "levied war against the United States" more strenuously than any other man in the land, and thereby has been specially guilty of the crime of treason, as defined in the Constitution of the United States. He still persists in declaring that he has not committed treason—that he drew his sword only to defend Virginia against an unconstitutional invasion, in obedience to a prime allegiance to his native State. He accepted his original commission distinctly on that ground, and he still maintains the ground. The issue between the priority of State and national allegiance is nowhere more directly presented than in his case. It ought to be brought before the highest tribunal in the land, and be determined with a positiveness that all the world shall accept as a settling forever of the fundamental principle of this government. The paramount and indefeasible obligation of every American citizen to the Federal constitution of the United States, is the only basis of our civil security, and cannot be reëstablished by sanctions too signal or solemn. Whether Gen. LEE should be hung or not, is a minor question. Perhaps there are considerations which would make it advisable for President JOHNSON to remit or commute his sentence. It is useless to discuss that now. It is a question to be determined after the authority of the government has been vindicated by an arraignment, a trial and a sentence.

NOT SO BAD AS IT WOULD SEEM.—A correspondent who asks if Gen. WINDER, the son of chivalry who purposely starved our prisoners at Castle Thunder and Belle Isle, is chief editor of the New-York *Daily News*, is respectfully informed that he is not, for the satisfactory reason that he is dead. The editor of the *News* is one JOHN MITCHELL, whose vigorous pen has been employed for the last four years in firing the Southern heart. He did not himself starve our prisoners to death; he only applauded WINDER, who did the act, and gloried in it as being so much toward reducing the strength of the North. MITCHELL himself is, in one sense, quite harmless; he never whipped anybody (except in a Pickwickian sense,) and his nearest approach toward the honors of the championship was when, a few years ago, he sighed for a plantation of fat negroes, whom, especially the women and children, he could have the pleasure of whipping. No, it is not WINDER, it is *only* JOHN MITCHELL who edits the *News*.

The Prospects of Reform in England.

In the hands of the Palmerston Government there is no hope whatever of any scheme of Parliamentary reform—however moderate—being offered to the country. A long season of agitation must precede the introduction of any amendment to the constitution. This is made apparent by the temporizing speech of Sir GEORGE GREY—speaking for the House of Commons—when Mr. BERNES' £6 franchise bill was under discussion.

That speech, certainly, was one not calculated to raise the government in the opinion either of the British public or of intelligent on-lookers abroad. Lord PALMERSTON, by a lucky chance, was absent during the debate, and when the vote was taken—so that he remains, individually, uncompromised. Sir GEORGE GREY, however, was the *Government* spokesman on this occasion, and this was what he said:

Upon this occasion the government will, as we have hitherto done, affirm the principle that there ought to be a reduction in the borough franchise by voting for the second reading of this bill. [Cheers and counter-cheers.] But I wish this vote to go for no more than it is worth. [Prolonged ironical cheers.] I wish it distinctly to be understood that if the bill proposed by my honorable friend—a bill for the £6 franchise in boroughs—is to be applied as a political test at the elections now not very far distant—to such a test her Majesty's Government object, and we feel we are not bound without further consideration to a £6 franchise. Although we proposed it in 1860 in connection with other alterations in our electoral system, we now only affirm the principle that there ought to be, and may be usefully, and beneficially made a reduction of the borough franchise. To what extent that reduction should go—[laughter from the Opposition]—whether it should be a rating suffrage or with what other alterations it should be combined, is a subject which any government in dealing with the question is bound to take into consideration. [Cheers.] I say nothing against the £6 franchise. [Oh, oh, and cheers.] All I say is that Her Majesty's Government will not go to the hustings at the next general election pledged to support the £6 franchise. [Loud cheers.] The government reserve to themselves full discretion, if this question comes practically before the house after the second reading of the bill, to consider what the amount of the reduction should be, with what safeguards it should be accompanied, and what other changes should be proposed. After what I have said we need hardly state that we do not go to the country pledged in any way to a government measure of parliamentary reform. [Ironical cheers and laughter.] We must upon this subject reserve to ourselves the fullest liberty to act upon our own principles according to the circumstances of the time and the opinions of the country; and we do not intend to ask the support of the country upon the advocacy of a great measure of parliamentary reform. [Cheers.] I wish to be explicit—[derisive cheers]—for we do not know what the opinion of the next House of Commons may be upon the subject. [Loud laughter.] We will not pledge ourselves irrespective of the opinion of this house and of the country to propose a large measure of parliamentary reform, which the house may feel as disinclined to pass as it was before, and which the country does not desire. We reserve to ourselves the discretion to act in this matter as in all others, according to the feeling of the country. [Ironical cheers.] The period is not far distant when we shall appeal with confidence to the general feeling of the country, and when the country will have an opportunity of expressing its opinion as to the manner in which affairs have been conducted by the present government; and on the issue of that appeal we shall willingly abide. [Cheers and counter-cheers.]

It will be interesting from this time forward to the general election to note how Mr. GLADSTONE, while still retaining his post as Chancellor of the Exchequer, will trim his sails so as to catch the popular breeze that begins to blow in favor of parliamentary reform.

Burr's Trial for Treason.

The Trial of Aaron Burr for High Treason, by J. J. COOMBS, which made its appearance at Washington some two months since, is just now coming into notice. Besides an interesting historical sketch of BURR's Western Expedition of 1806, and a very comprehensive report of his trial for treason, the volume contains a series of extended notes on the LAW of Treason, which are exceedingly interesting at the present moment. In these notes will be found a full exposition of the theory of the law upon which JEFFERSON DAVIS has been indicted for treason, in the District of Columbia. As BURR's is the greatest trial for high treason which ever occurred in this country, the case will in many respects become the precedent for the approaching trial of DAVIS.

The Citizen.

The New-York *Citizen*, of Saturday last, appeared under the editorial charge of Col. HALPINE, late of the army, and well known under the *soubriquet* of "Miles O'Reilly." It will be devoted, as heretofore, to municipal and general reform, but will now give greater prominence to matters of universal interest, literature, art, public affairs, social life, and so on. The editor is a vigorous, sprightly, racy writer—celebrated as a poet, a wit, a romancer and a critic; and, under the new auspices, the *Citizen* will doubtless soon become one of the most popular weeklies in the country.

Department of the East.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Our readers will remember that the hotel proprietors of this city offered a reward of $5,000 for the capture and conviction of the incendiaries who fired the Museum and several of our hotels. This money has been handed to Major-Gen. DIX, who, with President ACTON and Superintendent KENNEDY, will determine what shall be done with it. Parties having suggestions or claims to make, will put themselves into communication with those gentlemen.

A SWINDLER.

A man calling himself Lieut. LUKE MCGRATH, has been taking the name of the Assistant Adjutant-General of this department in vain. He presented himself and a leave of absence to an army claim-agent of this city, and attempted to get money from him on the strength of his documents. These were a "leave" issued at headquarters of the army, by command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, and indorsed was an extension of the "leave," signed "J. D. VANHORN, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the East," which he intended as a substitute for the signature of Col. VAN BUREN, who is the Assistant Adjutant-General. Suspecting that all was not right, the agent showed the papers to Col. VAN BUREN, who retained them, but will cheerfully present them to the owner, should that scallywag deem it at all proper to apply for them. Look out for him.

Accident to Col. Samford.

We learn that Col. E. S. SAMFORD, President of the American Telegraph Company, met with an accident yesterday, in Brooklyn, resulting in the breaking of one of the small bones of his leg, and severely injuring his knee.

PERSONAL.—The Ex-Secretary of the late rebel navy, STEPHEN R. MALLORY, and B. F. HILL, late Senator from Georgia in the rebel Congress, arrived in this city yesterday, from Cincinnati, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, for a Summer season at a celebrated watering place down the harbor, as guests of the government. Mr. MALLORY was dressed in a citizen's suit of Confederate gray, while Mr. HILL was disguised in the garb of a Yankee gentleman.

HONORS TO GEN. SHERMAN.

HIS MOVEMENTS BY DAY AND BY NIGHT.

Private Reception in the Morning, Dinner at Union Club-House, and Festivities at the Loyal League Club.

Speeches of Gens. Sherman and Rosecrans, and Their Entertainers.

The temporary residence of Gen. SHERMAN at the house of JAMES SCOTT, Esq., No. 64 East Twenty-third-street, was again besieged yesterday morning by our citizens, who took complete possession of the side-walks at an early hour. Hour after hour the large concourse of eager citizens stood, patiently awaiting the General's appearance, but he did not vouchsafe even a glimpse of himself to his humble but enthusiastic admirers. They were quiet but clamorous withal, cracking many a clever joke at one another's expense, and uttering now and then some dry remark upon the apparent unwillingness of Gen. SHERMAN to exhibit himself.

About 10 o'clock, however, the excitement increased in volume and intensity, and as the heat of the day grew apace the patience of the crowd evaporated, and at length it rose to such a pitch that Gen. SHERMAN was obliged to open his heart and the doors of the mansion, and consent to receive such of the citizens and his friends as might wish to see him. The reception, as a matter of course, was quite informal; no ceremony was either needed or expected.

A large number of distinguished citizens, with their families, continued to arrive at the mansion in carriages, and this constant stream of visitors continued to engage the attention of the General until nearly 2 o'clock. Among those present during this hasty and informal levée were Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, Brig.-Gen. WAGAR SWAIN, Maj.-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON and members of his family, Brig.-Gen. VAN VLIET, Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS and family, Rev. Dr. SPRING, Rev. Dr. OGILBY, Mrs. BIGELOW, wife of the United States Minister to France, and others.

Gen. SHERMAN was assisted by his amiable lady in the reception of the unbidden guests, who continued to pour through the open doors of the mansion, and it is fair to say that Mrs. Gen. SHERMAN attracted as much attention as her distinguished husband. After considerable hand-shaking and exchange of compliments, the much-fatigued though highly gratified General left with his host, Mr. SCOTT, in an open barouche, to transact private business and make a few calls down town, being enthusiastically cheered as the carriage hurriedly dashed through the crowd.

His progress down town was a continued ovation, and no sooner were his familiar and strongly-marked features recognized, than a crowd immediately surrounded his carriage. The General endeavored to visit Gens. PECK and HUNT, and also called at the residences and places of business of several of his old personal friends, but at each stopping place the fast-gathering and excited crowd prevented him from leaving his carriage, so he good humoredly availed himself of his card-case, and giving up in despair before the pertinacity of a New-York crowd, the General returned home.

At 5 o'clock the General was entertained by a few select friends at the Union club-house, corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, where a sumptuous banquet was ready in the dining hall. The guests numbered some fourteen gentlemen, among whom were Gen. Baldy Smith, Gen. Van Vliet, Hon. Simeon Draper, Moses Taylor, Esq., Moses H. Grinnell, Edward Minturn, Hon. Samuel Sloan, Jacob Astor, Jr., Isaac Bell, Esq., James Scott, Esq. The dinner was strictly private, and scarcely any one was admitted to the club-house.

During the progress of the banquet, the rooms of the Loyal League Club, in Union-square, were fast filling by a concourse of some of our leading citizens, in addition to the prominent members of the club. We noted among them Hon. Horace Greeley, Ex-Mayor Opdyke, Judge Daley, Ex-Judge Bonney, Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Hon. E. C. Benedict, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, and a great many others, whose names we did not obtain. The occasion was the expected arrival of Gen. SHERMAN, who had consented to meet such of his admirers as desired to see and greet him. Seldom have the walls of that club-room held at one time so many of New-York's noblest and most distinguished citizens. On the staircase, in the library and reading-room, through the passage-way, and in the parlors the throng was terrific and the jam awful.

The Seventh Regiment Band was in attendance also, and every preparation was made for the fitting reception of the distinguished guests of the evening.

A little after 9 o'clock, a cheer from the crowd outside in the square announced that Gen. SHERMAN had at length arrived, and the commotion outside the building speedily communicated itself to the interior. As the General came up the staircase the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and as the crowd in the street below continued to cheer most lustily, the scene became one of the most intense excitement. Gen. SHERMAN was taken charge of by the Committee of Reception, Messrs. Jonathan Sturges, Henry H. Elliott, Timothy G. Churchill, Stephen Hyatt and W. H. Lee, and was escorted by them through the densely-packed crowd. When at length Gen. SHERMAN succeeded in gaining the position assigned him, Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN addressed him as follows:

SPEECH OF JAMES W. BEEKMAN.

MAJ.-GEN. SHERMAN: On behalf of the Union League Club, I bid you heartily welcome. Your face has long been familiar to us all, so far as the skill of the photographer could make it known to us. To-night, when you give us the honor of your company, we realize in your presence what hitherto has been a hope. Your deeds have furnished our halls with many a commemorative device, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Savannah, Charleston, the Gibraltar of rebel engineering, which fell at the shadow of your advancing army many miles away, and capitulated by force of an inference, Columbia and Raleigh, all these have been watchwords here. When you led the way through Georgia, *here* we traced, day by day, your progress, when we could, and whether we could or no, we were always sure you would come out triumphant. When you visited upon the absurd and truculent State of South Carolina the just vengeance she had provoked, we here rejoice at your wide array sweeping across the country of that ridiculous chivalry. When men doubted whether SHERMAN's army could ever make its way to TERRY and SCHOFIELD, we always maintained here that the thing was as good as done. We talked of you, we praised you, we loved you, for the directness and patriotic singleness of duty with which you made war. We have striven, as well as civilians might, to do what we could, all through the four years' war, to uphold our government and its defenders with truth and loyalty; and, as one of the most illustrious of those defenders, we thank you and congratulate you, General, on the glorious way in which God has permitted you to lead the armies you directed *always* to victory.

To this address Gen. SHERMAN responded as follows:

SPEECH OF MAJ.-GEN. SHERMAN.

GENTLEMEN: I know of no feeling so kindly to the heart of the soldier as a welcome home by his fellow-citizens, and to be welcomed to this home by the men I see before me is doubly, trebly dear to my feelings. I thank you, therefore, for the kindly greeting you have given me, and I feel closely related to all who listen to my voice now. I know you simply have a curiosity to see me, to look at me on this occasion. [Laughter and applause.] I cannot tell you anything new, because you have heard it all, and more, too, [laughter,] But even if I could tell you anything which you have not already heard, I do not think that it would be appropriate to do so here. When we are sitting together around the social board or the fireside, at some future time, I will be very glad, with my map in hand, as you have said, to trace for you the course of SHERMAN's march through the great Southern country. It is full of interest, of deep interest; and I think I could, by a little explanation, make many points clear to you which now are obscure. Time enough for that, however, in the future. All I need say now is, that I thank you again, most heartily, for the kind greeting you have given me; and you, sir, (turning to Mr. BEEKMAN) for the handsome manner in which you have discharged your trust. (Prolonged applause.)

At the conclusion of Gen. SHERMAN's address Mr. JONATHAN STURGIS offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Union League Club be tendered to Major-Gen. SHERMAN for his noble co-operation with Lieut.-Gen. GRANT in the campaign which ended in the surrender of all the rebel armies, and the restoration of peace to our entire country.

Resolved, That the advice of Gen. SHERMAN to his soldiers, in his farewell address to them, to go quietly to their homes, and to shun all those who would induce them to join in any irregular warfare upon our neighbors, meet the hearty approbation of this club.

As soon as the speeches had been delivered, preparations were perfected for introducing the gentlemen present to the General and allowing the customary handshaking. The crowd then began filing into the reading-room and so passed through the parlor, being introduced by one of the committee as each name was whispered. This scene was the most interesting of all, for each gentleman had some flattering sentiment to utter or kindly invitation to offer.

Shortly after the ceremony of reception commenced, Mr. BLUNT announced the arrival of Gen. ROSECRANS, who was received with loud cheers. The hero of Murfreesboro and Stone River cordially greeted Gen. SHERMAN, and supported him on his left. The most interesting presentation of the evening was that of Lieut.-Commander CUSHING, the hero of the *Albemarle*. The General received the youthful officer with great *empressment*, and the gentlemen who witnessed the meeting of these two famous men gave utterance to their feelings by loud and continued cheering. Lieut. CUSHING was visibly affected by the kind manner in which Gen. SHERMAN received him.

Before the reception was fairly over the people outside began to hunger for their share of the feast, and loudly called for Gens. SHERMAN, ROSECRANS, DIX, HOOKER, Baldy SMITH, and a number of other Generals who they supposed to be present. To appease their earnest clamor Gen. SHERMAN came reluctantly to the window and essayed a short speech. It being quite dark where he stood, the crowd began hooting and calling for lights, making themselves a general nuisance. Peace at length being restored the General said:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot make the moonlight any stronger than it is, and I don't care much about exhibiting myself by gas-light either. [Laughter.]

At this point a light was brought by an attendant, who held it up to the General's face so that the people might see him; at which they cheered louder than ever. Gen. SHERMAN merely said: "Take a good look gentlemen, and imagine the rest. Good night."

Gen. SHERMAN then retired and took refuge in one of the private rooms. The crowd, however, was not satisfied, but kept calling for every General they could think of. Gen. ROSECRANS at length came forward and spoke as follows:

It affords me gratification to see such a great outpouring of loyal feeling as I see here to-night. At your request I present myself before you, being assured by the members of this League which has boiled over with loyalty ever since the war began, that I would gratify you by doing so. [Great cheering.] For my own part, I would have been content to enjoy the gratification of this scene in private; and certainly I am not prepared to address you. Let me assure you that there is nothing more consoling to me than to see that we are again one nation. God keep us so. [Renewed cheering, during which Gen. ROSECRANS retired.]

The club-room was by this time completely deserted by those who had seen the General, and the majority adjourned to the Century Club, where Gen. SHERMAN was speedily carried by the enthusiastic entertainers.

It is understood that Gen. SHERMAN will proceed to West Point on Monday, to be present at the examination of cadets. The Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council were unsuccessful in seeing the General, owing to his absence when they called. They left the following note for him, however, which fully explains itself:

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. William T. Sherman:

SIR: Enclosed please find a copy of a preamble and resolution, adopted by the Common Council, attending the hospitalities of the city to you. The committee would be much pleased to meet you in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, on Monday, the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock.

TERRENCE FARLEY,
Chairman Committee on National Affairs.

It is not known positively whether Gen. SHERMAN can accept the invitation, but hopes are entertained that he will so arrange his business as to meet his fellow-citizens on Monday, but they will no doubt prove fruitless.

BLOODY TRAGEDY ON THE EAST SIDE.

A Policeman Shoots his Wife's Friend in Jealous Rage, then Flies, and, Fearing Arrest, Shoots Himself.

Last evening Patrolman GUSTAVUS WEBBER, of the Eleventh Ward, went to his dwelling, at No. 119 Columbia-street, and there, finding ALBERT AINSLEE in conversation with his wife, engaged him in a quarrel, and shot him through the breast, inflicting a mortal wound. He then fled into the Eighteenth Ward, but was hotly pursued, and, fearing capture, shooting himself through the head, fell unconscious. Policeman REYNOLDS, of the Eighteenth Ward, removed him to the Eighteenth Precinct Police Station, and thence to Bellevue Hospital; but when he reached that institution he was quite exhausted, and it was feared that he could not live until morning.

When AINSLEE received WEBBER's pistol-shot and fell, it was thought that he had been instantly killed; but as there were evidences of life, the neighbors instinctively took him from his room and bore him to the station-house, that the police surgeons and his comrades might minister to him; but ere they had reached the station their burden had become a corpse. The body was taken into the house and deposited in the large hall near the cells, to await the arrival of a coroner.

There seems to have been little if any base for the jealousy which has resulted thus tragically. AINSLEE, who was a bachelor of about 33 years of age, was a highly-esteemed acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. WEBBER, and nothing more. He called upon them occasionally; and if he had visited Mrs. WEBBER with guilt in his heart, he assuredly would not have selected the hour—8 o'clock last evening—when the husband, relieved from police duty, might at any moment be expected to reach home. The crime cannot be traced back to indulgence in intoxicating drinks; for WEBBER was on duty yesterday afternoon, as usual, and had but just been relieved, when he went home, it is believed, sober and in his right mind; but when he saw AINSLEE his temper overcame him, and he gave it rein, at first in words, and then in threatening demonstrations; seeing which, and knowing her husband's inability to control himself when enraged, Mrs. WEBBER warned AINSLEE, bidding him fly from the house, lest he be shot; and she had scarcely uttered the words when WEBBER drew his revolver and delivered the fatal bullet. It was clearly the act of a man maddened by jealousy.

WEBBER served creditably in the field early in the war, and had not long been a member of the Eleventh Ward Police Force; but he was quite well known in that ward, and by his comrades of the force and among a large circle of friends on the East Side he was regarded as an inoffensive and worthy citizen, and by his superiors at the Police-station he was held to be a faithful and discreet officer. He leaves no children. His age was about 33.

AINSLEE was employed in the City Inspector's Department until a recent change under which he and others lost place. He was, as was WEBBER, widely and favorably known on the east side, particularly in the Eleventh Ward. He was unmarried, and lived with his parents at No. 141 Third-street.

A SINGULAR CASE.

An Officer Retains a Minie Ball in his Brain Six Weeks—Dr. Johnson Extracts it and the Officer returns to Duty.

A case of unusual interest, showing extraordinary tenacity of life, has recently come under our notice. It is that of a man living for six weeks, with a minie ball, weighing one and a quarter ounces in his brain, and after the ball was removed being fully restored to consciousness, with his intellect unimpaired and his physical powers perfect. Lieut. THOS. W. CHANDLER entered the service with the First Long Island Volunteers, in the early part of the war, and served without injury until the 25th of March, 1865. After the recapture of Fort Steadman on that day, our picket line was advanced on the whole of the left. In this advance the Lieutenant received a gunshot wound in the left temple which penetrated the brain. The surgeon in charge of the Division hospital probed the wound, finding the ball had entered the brain he made no attempt to remove it, concluding that Lieut. CHANDLER was fatally wounded. After

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of Gen. Sheridan at New-Orleans.

Reported Surrender of the Rebel General Hood.

Important Orders Issued by Gen. Canby.

Unsettled Condition of Affairs in Texas.

Explosion of Two Hundred Tons of Powder at Mobile.

THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

More About the Surrender of Kirby Smith.

The following press dispatch from New Orleans direct is the first received for more than three years:

NEW ORLEANS, June 2—6 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN and staff arrived here to-day.

Reports from Natchez state that the rebel Gen. Hood had offered his surrender to Gen. DAVIDSON, commanding there.

Gen. HERRON has left for Shreveport, the headquarters of the Northern Division of Louisiana.

Yesterday was universally observed according to the national proclamation.

A fire yesterday destroyed nine buildings in the first district.

A fire this morning at Lakeport destroyed one-half the place.

Cotton 41c. for middling. Gold 135.

CAIRO, Saturday, June 3.

New Orleans dates of the evening of the 29th ult. are received.

Gen. CANBY has issued orders instructing all military commanders reporting to him to extend the limits of their commande to all sections of country east of the Mississippi, within his jurisdiction, and to see that the paramount authority of the United States is recognized, and that the recent order of President JOHNSON, restoring the benefits of unrestricted trade, is accepted in good faith. Military orders conflicting with the Executive order in regard to commercial intercourse are revoked. Military taxes are discontinued for the country on the east side of the Mississippi, except such as are indispensable for sanitary or police purposes. The benefits secured by the President's orders are declared to be contingent on the disposition of the people and their ability to preserve the public peace. The assistance of the army will be given to aid in the maintenance of order, but wherever guerrillas or evil-doers are harbored or countenanced, trade will be stopped, and the community so offending be forced to maintain the troops sent to subdue the marauders.

Union prisoners from Camp Ford, Texas, who arrived at New-Orleans on the 28th ult., represent that affairs in Texas are in a very confused state, and that there is a general desire for the Union forces to occupy the State. These released prisoners consist of detachments from nearly every State in the Union. There is also a few belonging to the navy among them, including some who formerly were attached to the *Clifton* and *Morning Light*. The latter are the oldest prisoners of the war, having been prisoners twenty-eight months.

By Arrival at New-York.

The steamer *Mariposa*, from New-Orleans May 26, arrived at this port yesterday morning. By her we have received the following interesting details of

THE FEARFUL EXPLOSION AT MOBILE.

From the Mobile News, May 25.

The main ordnance depot of the United States forces stationed here was blown up about fifteen minutes past two o'clock this P. M., making a tremendous report and spreading the wildest consternation throughout the city. The magazine was located in Marshall's warehouse, situated on the corner of Lipscomb and Commerce streets, and the present appearance of the city in that city beggars description.

Major-Gen. GRANGER, accompanied by Col. SHIPLEY, went to the scene of destruction almost before the flying shells had ceased to explode, and immediately took steps for the relief of the sufferers and the safety of the city. The following order from him will explain the course to be pursued:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, } MAY 25—3 P. M. }

A sad calamity has overtaken us at an unexpected moment, resulting in the loss of many valuable lives and a great destruction of property, from the explosion of the main ordinance depot in this city, at Marshall's warehouse. Whether this fearful calamity was the work of foul incendiaries or the result of carelessness is for us to determine. Stringent measures will at once be taken to fix the responsibility upon the guilty parties, and bring them to summary punishment.

Brig.-Gen. DENNIS will immediately place guards to insure safety to both citizens and soldiers, and all persons are ordered to remain quietly at home until no further danger is apprehended.

G. GRANGER, Maj.-Gen. Com.

It is impossible, at present, to arrive at any definite information of the number lost. We think, however, that two hundred will scarcely cover the number, exclusive of the wounded. Men were thrown down and seriously injured at the distance of half a mile from the explosion.

Many persons are known to be buried beneath the ruins, and the Commanding General has employed all available labor to rescue those still alive.

All prominent buildings, from St. Louis-street up, including Water, Commerce and Front streets, are about completely demolished.

The steamer *Kate Dale* was lying at the wharf, opposite Shippers' Press, and with another steamer, was torn to pieces, and it is reported every soul on board of them were lost.

The shock made the city tremble like an aspen, shaking every building to its foundation. The crash of broken glass was heard in every direction, and falling walls made the earth resound like the rumbling of an earthquake. Gen. GRANGER and Col. SHIPLEY were on the ground immediately after the explosion took place. Col. SHIPLEY is of the opinion that there are at least four entire squares of buildings blown down. Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and soldiers for their promptness in being on the ground, and the assistance they rendered in removing many sufferers.

We visited the burning ruins shortly after the explosion in company with Col. SHIPLEY, and witnessed a scene which no tongue or pen can describe or imagination conceive. Four or five blocks entire were one conglomerated mass of ruins, two-thirds of which were on fire, while every two or three seconds shell exploded and fragments and bullets whistled through the air, which prevented the bravest of men from going too near. Still all men did nobly. Added to the flames of the demolished buildings were burning steamers along the levee, and from 8000 to 10,000 bales of cotton, which rendered the scene still more grand.

Not a warehouse in that portion of the city was left standing, and thousands of men worked hour after hour among the debris, bringing forth one after another of the writhing and dead victims. We saw the bodies of Mr. MCMAHON, in charge of the carpenters' work; of the Captain Assistant Quartermaster, and the purser of the steamer *Laura*, which vessel was lying on the marine ways, opposite the city, who was killed while sitting at his desk by a piece of shell or brick.

A number of bodies recovered are so burned and mutilated that recognition is impossible. It is estimated that the number killed will reach 300. When it is taken into consideration that nearly all the workshops, foundries, cotton presses, etc., which covered the vast area destroyed, were employing a large number of men, and from whom, so far, no accounts have been received, it will be seen that our estimate of two hundred will be below proper figures. The bell on the guard-house rang all the time of the fire. A great amount of damage is done to the city in a pecuniary point of view. We have heard it variously estimated at from five to ten million dollars. Eight squares of large and and costly buildings were completely demolished.

The windows of the Custom-house, on North and East Front streets, are completely demolished. There is not a whole pane remaining. This was all the damaged sustained by this building. The *News* office shared the fate of all buildings on Royal-street, from Conti to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad depot, having its windows knocked out, glass strewn in minute particles all over, and various partitions blown down. The *Tribune* building was made a complete wreck of inside by the entrance of a shell weighing about sixty pounds, through the roof, which fell among the material of the office, smashing things generally. Cabs, carriages, etc., on Royal-street, where capsized, and horses, in some instances, fell as if shot dead.

The shock seemed to affect the horses a great deal more than human beings. Those that were not knocked down instantly seemed stunned and paralyzed, and did not recover for some minutes. The force of the shock may be imagined when it is known that a man named JOHN KAVANAUGH, a paroled Confederate soldier, was killed instantly on board the *Kate Dale* by concussion. Not a mark was visible upon his body when taken up a few minutes after.

On Wales-street the loss of property was immense. Below St. Michael-street the doors and windows suffered most. A continued wreck meets the eye. Looking up this street, growing more confused, and losing semblance of buildings entirely as vision nears. Squares nearest where stood the magazine, Commerce-street, the warehouses and cotton sheds which lined the upper portion are now but a mass of ruins.

The buildings on the corners seemed to suffer most, some of them being razed within a few feet of the ground. Various offices and commission houses on Front-street sustained comparatively little damage. On the river, facings, doors and windows were all smashed and broken in; but beyond this the injury done them was slight.

The amount of cotton destroyed is estimated to be from 8,000 to 10,000 bales. Nearly all that was destroyed belonged to private citizens. Some government cotton was also burned.

The steamers *Col. Cowles* and *Kate Dale* were entirely destroyed.

There were about two hundred tons of ammunition, consisting of musket cartridges, cannon powder, and a large number of blank musket cartridges, and a quantity of loaded shells, grape, canister and solid shot, principally for field and siege guns.

The amount of powder, reaching fully thirty (30) tons, was contained in the warehouse. It was brought from Gainesville, and is about one-third of the ammunition surrendered by the rebel Gen. TAYLOR.

A dispatch to the *Times* says that the operator at Enterprise reports that the shock was heard at that station, nearly one hundred miles distant.

A dispatch to the *Picayune* says the terrible disaster at Mobile was caused by the explosion (probably accidental) of percussion shells, which were being unloaded from cars at the depot and stored in the Marshall warehouse.

Five white employes of the Ordnance Department, and thirty colored soldiers, were in the warehouse at the time with a commissioned officer. As they were all killed, it will probably never be ascertained how the accident occurred.

It is estimated that 200 to 300 lives were lost, and many more terribly injured.

KIRBY SMITH'S SURRENDER.

PARTICULARS OF THE NEGOTIATION.

From the True Delta, May 25.

Our citizens were thrown into a high state of excitement this morning by the report that KIRBY SMITH had surrendered the sole remaining rebel army—the forces west of the Mississippi river. After considerable trouble, (for the whole affair is kept as secret as possible,) we managed to gather the following facts in regard to the matter:

Early yesterday morning important dispatches were received from Lieut.-Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, addressed to Gen. CANBY, which were immediately dispatched to the latter at Mobile. The nature of this communication has not been disclosed, but no doubt is entertained that it contained propositions for surrender.

In support of this supposition is the fact that intelligence was received last evening that commissioners from KIRBY SMITH would arrive this morning, and at an early hour a dispatch-boat arrived with the delegation, consisting of the following distinguished rebel officers: Lieut.-Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, Major-Gen. STERLING PRICE, Brig.-Gen. BRENT. The following members of their staffs accompanied them: Col. James Buckner, Lieut.-Col. J. N. Gallagher, Maj. S. F. Chipley, Capt. J. G. Meem, Maj. S. K. Hays, Dr. W. A. Robertson, Col. A. De Blanc, Col R. E. Burke, Maj. F. Seip.

They were also accompanied from Baton Rouge to this city by Major-Gen. F. J. HERRON, commanding the Baton Rouge and Port Hudson District, and Capt. A. L. MOREY, of his Staff.

Immediately upon arriving at our landing the party took carriages and drove to the St. Charles Hotel.

At about the same hour Major-Gen. CANBY, accompanied by Gen. STEELE, arrived from Mobile, and we are informed that they (and Major-Gen. OSTERHAUS, Chief of Staff,) have been in consultation with KIRBY SMITH'S Commissioners at the St. Charles Hotel ever since.

We sincerely hope that the Commanding General will make all the facts public at the earliest possible moment, and thus allay the deep anxiety our citizens feel in the result of the interview.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The above appeared in our evening edition of yesterday. Last evening we called upon Capt. C. H. DYER, Assistant Adjutant-General of the division, and was informed that no official information could be furnished the press at that time; but from other and various sources we obtain the following, which we regard as undoubtedly authentic:

At the interview at the hotel, Lieut.-Gen. BUCKNER showed Gen. CANBY indisputable authority to act for KIRBY SMITH, having full powers delegated to him by that officer. The navy was represented by Capt. CARTER, C. S. N., and these two officers proposed to surrender all the land and naval forces in the Trans-Mississippi country upon the same terms as were given to LEE, JOHNSTON and TAYLOR. As these are the only terms Gen. CANBY is authorized to offer or accept, they were of course accepted.

The interview was a pleasant one, and as agreeable as possible under the circumstances, and broke up early in the afternoon with the understanding that another meeting should be held at Gen. CANBY'S house last evening, when the papers were to be drawn up and signed. It is possible before the surrender is complete that the signature of KIRBY SMITH himself will be required to these documents.

We learn that Lieut.-Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR, (whose arrival in this city we had not before been aware of,) was present at the interview, and that Gen. BEAUREGARD is expected in the city to-morrow to meet his brothers-in-arms.

REOPENING OF TEXAS TRADES.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The expected surrender of KIRBY SMITH and his army will doubtless be speedily followed by the removal of the blockade and the reopening of the great seaports of TEXAS. Are our people prepared for this sudden return of trade to its old channels, with the accumulated volume of the last four years damming up? If our information be correct, no State of the old Union has added more largely to its material resources and solid wealth than TEXAS, and yet it is probable no portion of the country is yet more destitute of the necessaries of life. There ought to be immediately supplied from our city, the natural source of supply for TEXAS, and in compensation we shall receive a rich return from her accumulated wealth.

Much has been said of late of the success of the blockade-runners with Galveston, and the quantity of goods they are said to have carried in. But we have good reason to believe this has been much exaggerated. In any case, the vast territory of TEXAS, with a population, both black and white, double that before the war, will afford ample market for all the manufactured goods, machinery, &c., that can, by any possibility, be sent into the State during the next twelve months; and, the tide once set in, it will never cease to flow, with ever increasing vigor and volume. Trade with TEXAS will hereafter be no venture. It will have variety and profit commensurate with the vast territory of the Trans-Mississippi country, and rest on a foundation as solid as the old Union restored.

As for the stock of goods at Matamoras, we know they are said to be very large, but they will be but a drop in the bucket when the great well is opened. The few counties bordering on the Rio Grande, and which have a natural opening there, will take them up as fast as they can be sent forward, after the door is opened, and they will, in no considerable degree, lessen or interfere with trade through the Gulf ports. In fact the trade between Matamoras and the large interior towns of TEXAS ceased, months ago, not only on account of the decline of gold and cotton, which no longer paid the cost of transportation over a long and dreary road to the border, but in expectation of this very return of trade to its old and natural channels which we are now anticipating. Let our merchants, therefore, be up and doing, and stand prepared to send forward to TEXAS whatever a destitute population of two millions, for four years almost entirely excluded from the world, may stand in need of; and they will not only have the satisfaction of affording the most speedy relief to a noble and generous people, but reap in return a rich reward in the shape of substantial, ready profits and the establishment of business connections and houses never again to be broken up.

MISSISSIPPI.

GOV. CLARK AND HIS LEGISLATURE.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The Natchez, *Courier* of the 23d, announces that the Legislature, called to meet at Jackson on the 15th, had been forbidden to assemble.

Brig.-Gen. DAVIDSON, commanding at Jackson, had already made an order as follows:

"All good citizens of this district are hereby warned against any action, or assemblage, whether unarmed or otherwise, under the authority of this so-called Gov. CLARK."

Steps are being taken by the proper authorities to protect life and property, and preserve order wherever needed. The convention, authorized by the Department Commander at Vicksburgh, is the only convention that will be organized here.

But in addition to this he publishes an order from Gen. WARREN, now commanding in place of Gen. DANA, conveying instructions from Gen. CANBY, which we give below.

It will be seen that Gen. CANBY does not expressly approve of the convention which was called at Vicksburgh by Gen. DANA. On the contrary, he orders that the States in insurrection be prevented from assembling for legislative purposes. Conventions assemble for such purposes as much as mere Legislatures. The spirit of the order includes the proposed Vicksburgh Convention as much as any other. This is the order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, } VICKSBURGH, Miss., May 20, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 52.—The following telegraphic instructions, of this date, addressed to Major-Gen. WARREN, by Major-Gen. CANBY, are published for general information, and will be promptly enforced by all commanding officers:

By direction of the President, you will not recognize any officers of the Confederate or State Governments, within the limits of your command, as authorized, in any manner whatever, to exercise the functions of their late offices. You will prevent, by force if necessary, any attempt of any of the States in insurrection, to assemble for any legislative purposes, and will imprison any members or other persons who may attempt to exercise these functions in opposition to your orders. By order of

Major-Gen. WARREN.

FREDERICK SPEED, Assistant Adj't.-Gen.
Official: WM. H. H. EMMONS, Assistant Adj't.-Gen.

RAILROADS.

TRAVEL IN ALABAMA AND FLORIDA TO BE RESUMED.

From the New Orleans Times.

We learn on good authority that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is now in operation from Mobile to Corinth. Three trains weekly now run to the latter place from Mobile. Daily trains run from Mobile to Okolona.

The military authorities have turned over to the direction the control of the property of the corporation. We learn, also, that in view of the unfavorable position in which the corporation finds itself placed with respect to means for making repairs, the military authorities are assisting in providing labor and material for the speedy completion of the road.

The repairing of this line of road is pressed forward as rapidly as circumstances will admit, and the whole line to Columbus will be put in running order within the shortest possible time.

From Mobile to Montgomery daily trains are now running, making the trip at an average of eighteen hours. The route is by the Mobile and Great Northern Railway to Pollard, and from thence to Montgomery by the Alabama and Florida Road, having its *terminus* at Pensacola and Montgomery. From Mobile to Montgomery the track is in good order, but there is a deficiency of motive power and rolling stock. We are informed that the military authorities are endeavoring to assist the companies, to whom these lines also have been given up, by furnishing them with some locomotives and cars.

If we are not mistaken, the track of the Alabama and Florida Railroad between Pollard and Pensacola was removed in 1862 by (Confederate) military order.

We hail the near approach of the resumption of railroad and telegraph intercourse through the South with no ordinary joy. Following a four years' bitter strife, which has largely isolated the South from the necessaries and comforts of civilized life, and from communication with friends divided by military lines, a restoration of those privileges must necessarily follow, and the new era of restored fellowship will thereby be vastly accelerated and enhanced.

ARKANSAS.

From the New-Orleans Times.

A business letter to a New-Orleans merchant contains the following gratifying intelligence. The letter bears date "near Duvall's Bluff, May 20," and says:

The war has ended in this section of our devastated State, the only reminders that are now left us of its horrors being the poverty of the people, the permit system and rapacious revenue aids. But by the help of God we hope soon to get rid of even these terrible inflictions of an outraged government. The great guerrilla, Capt. RAYBURN, commanding all the roving bands of rebels in Jackson, Prairie and White Counties, has sent in propositions of surrender, which have been accepted, and the ceremonies will be performed on the 24th instant at Duvall's Bluff. Capt. MAYBERRY surrendered at Pine Bluff last week, and with him all the Confederate forces in Arkansas and Monroe Counties, and MAYBERRY'S and RAYBURN'S commands were all the armed opposition to Union authority which remained in this region. Glory be to God, say I."

Not even the guerrilla warfare, which was threatened after the disintegration of the rebel armies, can exist, it seems.

GEN. BAILEY'S EXPEDITION.

From the New Orleans Times.

The expedition which left Mobile about the beginning of this month, under command of Gen. BAILEY, arrived at Baton Rouge on the 21st, after a march of more than three hundred miles. Very amicable demonstrations were made toward our troops by the people of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, who appear to be as anxious to get well out of the war as they recently were to plunge headlong into it. Gen. BAILEY'S command treated them with courtesy which has universally characterized our brave Union boys during the war.

BUCKNER.

From the New-Orleans True Delta.

Among the little incidents that have interlined the great events of the last few weeks, is one in connection with the conference between Gen. CANBY and the commissioners sent by KIRBY SMITH to negotiate the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi army. The capitulation was directed on the part of the rebel commission by S. B. BUCKNER, Lieutenant-General C.S.A. By a striking coincidence, it will be seen that the same man who makes the last formal surrender of the rebellion to the national army, also made the first one by the rendition of Fort Donaldson and its garrison to Gen. GRANT in February, 1862. Thus Gen. BUCKNER has been the Alpha and the Omega of the downfall of the Confederacy.

TAYLOR'S SURRENDER.

ORDER FROM GEN. CANBY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST } MISSISSIPPI, NEW-ORLEANS, LA., May 22, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 55.—I. The terms of surrender agreed upon by Lieut.-Gen. TAYLOR and Major-Gen. CANBY, on the 4th inst., includes all officers and soldiers of the Confederate armies serving within the limits of the Departments of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, and all such persons within the limits of this division who have not been paroled, by reason of having been absent from the appointed places of rendezvous, will report themselves to the commander of the nearest U. S. military post, surrender the arms and other public property that may be in their possession, and give their paroles. Failing to do this within the next thirty (30) days, they will be arrested and sent North as prisoners of war. Commanders of military posts, to whom these parties report themselves, will give the paroles and passes, as authorized by the terms of surrender. A register of the paroles, giving the named rank and regiment of the persons paroled, and date of the parole, will be kept, and one copy of it transmitted to the Provost-Marshal-General, at these headquarters on the last day of each month.

II. The following extract from Special Orders No. 210, from headquarters of the army, is published for general information, and commanders of military posts, within the limits of this command, are authorized to administer the oath of allegiance to persons coming within the provisions of this order, and to give them passes to return to their homes. The fact that the oath has been administered, and the date of administering it, will be endorsed on the pass. A register of the persons availing themselves of this order will be kept, and a copy of it transmitted to the Provost-Marshal-General at Division headquarters:

"Paroled officers and men, of the late rebel armies, whose homes were, at the date of their joining their armies, in States that have never been in rebellion, and who are not excepted from the benefits of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, will, upon taking the oath of allegiance, be permitted to return to their former homes in those States."

III. The authority of military commanders in relation to the status of persons residing within the insurrectionary districts is determined and controlled by the proclamations of the President, of December 8, 1863, and March 26, 1864, and the Executive order of April 29, 1865, and the provisions of these proclamations and this order cannot be extended, restrained, or otherwise modified by any subordinate authority. Any orders that may have been issued within the limits of this command, conflicting with the letter and spirit of these proclamations and this order are revoked, and the attention of all commanders is especially called to the requirements of War Department General Orders, No. 242, of August 8, 1864.

By order of MAJ.-GEN. E. R. S. CANBY.
C. H. DYER, Capt. and Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Arrival of Mrs. Jeff. Davis at Savannah—Able Address by W. B. Saulden.

By the *Alabama*, from Charleston, we have Savannah papers to May 31. The *Republican*, of that date, says:

"Yesterday afternoon the steamship *W. P. Clyde*, Capt. ENOCH MOORE, from Fortress Monroe on Wednesday night last, arrived at this city. Among the passengers on this steamer we find the following persons: Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS and four children, Mrs. C. C. CLAY, and Miss HOWELL. On board of the steamer were also 150 Federal troops, belonging to the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, in charge of Lieut. W. C. TOWNSEND, and Lieut. JOSEPH W. GRANT. She also had, as passengers, four paroled Confederate officers and thirty men.

Mrs. DAVIS and family have taken rooms at the Pulaski House."

ADDRESS BY W. B. GAULDEN.

The Savannah *Republican* publishes an able address by Mr. W. B. GAULDEN, one of the most prominent of the Georgia politicians and a DOUGLAS elector in the campaign of 1860. After rehearsing his individual efforts to arrest the secession movement, he concludes his address as follows:

Mr. LINCOLN was legally elected according to the forms of the constitution, and on a platform specifically pledged not to interfere with slavery in the States, yet the leaders of secession led the people to believe that this was a terrible aggression upon their rights, that their only safety was in secession, that it would be peaceable, not a gun would be fired, that the Northern people were an effete, worn-out, cowardly race, as stated by A. R. WRIGHT, President of the Georgia Senate, who thought at the time we seceded, that if the North attempted to make war upon us, that all we had to do would be to go up on the Potomac, dressed in uniform, and the whole "Yankee" army would run, a delusion which was never realized and which to-day has vanished from all sensible minds. At the time we seceded, it never entered the minds of the Republican party to abolish slavery in the States, nor the minds of any respectable number of Northern people, and had the States returned to their allegiance within a reasonable time, slavery would not have been abolished. Mr. LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamations, I am informed and believe, were intended as war measures only, and would have been withdrawn so soon as the war ceased, though at the time they came to my knowledge, I did not so understand them, which caused a change in my course for a time, which it is not necessary now to explain. Who, then, is responsible for the sudden abolition of slavery, with all its terrible consequences to the slaveholders of the South? Who is responsible for the widows' sighs and orphans' tears? Who responsible for the rivers of blood that have been shed in this unjustifiable war against the liberties of the American people? Who is responsible for the loss of constitutional liberty? The North? I say no! Truth and justice say no! No one is responsible for all this woe but the corrupt leaders of the South, whose garments are red and dripping with the best blood that ever flowed. What, then, is the duty of the South under these trying circumstances? It is plain. Submit gracefully to the new order of things; return at once to your allegiance to the National Government; yield to a willing, hearty support, give up all your blind vagaries of foreign intervention, with which "Secessia" has filled your minds for the last four years. It is the fixed determination of the government to abolish slavery at once, and it is quite probable that the colored man will remain among us to help, in his new and improved condition, to develope the vast resources of our great State, and we must yield a ready acquiescence, and trust that the government will devise some means by which they will be educated and taught to labor for their bread. I could have wished it otherwise. I have believed, and still believe, that it would be best for the North as well as the South, and best for the negro, that emancipation be gradual; but as the government has willed it otherwise, let us submit respectfully. But the time will come sooner or later, when you will be called on to organize a State Government. Then will fall upon you a heavy responsibility. See to it that no Secessionist, with soft words upon his lips, receives any office within the gift of the people. The original Secessionists who precipitated this fearful revolution upon the people by voting for it, and whose treasure and energies have been exhausted in defence of it, are unsafe, dangerous men, and cannot safely be trusted. There are many good Union men who, to a greater or less extent, participated in the revolution after secession had been accomplished, and were forced to do so, either directly by the government, or compelled by circumstances. This class will stand on a different footing, and will cheerfully aid in keeping the bad men out of office. Those men have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. They have proven that they are incapable of appreciating self-government. They must sit upon the back seats and do penance until their sins are purged away, whilst wiser men hold the reins of government. The future to many men looks lowering and dark; but we will hope that it is only the darkness which precedes the day. Let us exercise patience and perseverance, and we may yet live to see happier and better days, not forgetting that "behind every dark cloud there is a silver lining." Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

WM. B. GAULDEN.

Toombs, of Georgia.

WHAT HE THOUGHT OF THINGS IN MARCH, 1865—

HIS OPINION OF JEFF. DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, Ga., Friday, March 24, 1865.

DEAR DUDLEY: Mr. C. C. CLAY, our late commissioner to Canada, who has been spending about one month with us, leaves to-morrow for Richmond, and I avail myself of the opportunity of writing to you. SALLIE will give you all the local news. She and the children and JULIA are in good health. She wrote you last night by one of your Captains of COBB'S legion. One of your men of the same battalion called this morning and brought the papers you sent me, which are the latest we have from the North.

I have the most painful apprehensions for the future and they arise solely from my entire conviction of the total incapacity of Mr. DAVIS, and consequently the utter failure of all his petty schemes. We have given him all the men who would volunteer, allowed him all the men he could catch at first from eighteen to thirty-five, then up to forty-five, then all from seventeen to fifty; and the army is smaller to-day and less efficient than on the day the first Conscript Bill was passed. Now Congress has given him all the negroes, and the result will still be the same, superadded to the most fatal consequences which have ever darkened our prospects. The negro, first, is unfitted for a soldier. Secondly, if I am wrong in that, he is unfit for our soldier. If he is capable of making a soldier, he ought to be, and will be, a Yankee soldier. If two-thirds of the white freemen (as Mr. DAVIS says) have ingloriously abandoned their flag, and ran away from a standard in which all the hopes of a true man are centered, superadded to every indignity inflicted by the Yankees upon the wives, children, friends, homes and property, do we expect that the negro slaves will stand by it? What for? In the name of Heaven what for? Is their liberty involved in our success? Yes, but against them. Are their homes and properly, wives and children, and country and all that men hold most dear to be ruined by Yankee success? I think not. Have they a keener sense of honor, or more courageous hearts, than their masters? If so, they ought to change places. In my opinion, the worst calamity that could befal us would be to gain our independence by the valor of our slaves, instead of our own. If we are conquered by the fortunes of war, we may save our honor and leave the cause to our descendants, who may be wiser and braver than we are, and may avail themselves of the accidents of human affairs, and yet win what we are ignominiously throwing away. The day that the Army of Virginia allows a negro regiment to enter their lines as soldiers they will be degraded, ruined and disgraced. LEE had just as soon have a negro as a white man in his army. So had West Point generally. Their system is to make slaves of freemen; it failed, and the men ran away. Their remedy is to make freemen of slaves. That will not get far enough along to fail; it is a piece of imbecile stupidity, as well as treachery to the cause, well worthy of DAVIS and LEE, the base traitors from Kentucky and Missouri, etc., who have no constituents to bear, to suffer or to be disgraced by them. We have a plenty of men in the Southern Confederacy to whip two such revolutions, if Mr. DAVIS did not keep them out of the bullet department. He has more men on the pay-roll not in active service than he has muskets. And you may throw in the negroes and not increase the army. But if you put our negroes and white men into the army together, you must and will put them on an equality; they must be under the same code, the same pay, allowance and clothing. There must be promotions for valor, or there will be no morale among them. Therefore, it is a surrender of the entire slavery question.

The government is becoming a standing menace and terror to every interest. Our credits are squandered among officials, and nobody, neither army nor people, paid for services or supplies. The tax in kind is doubled and squandered among post people, and the army half subsisted by pillage and plunder of the industrious classes. All the revenues of all the countries in the world would not support DAVIS' government one year; it is one wild waste and pilfering by his officials in the rear. We have a post in all the villages. Even here we have JNO. WEAMS, commandant of the post, six or seven Quartermasters, and several hundred soldiers and other employes. The country does not make enough surplus to maintain them all, and there is nothing left to send to the army. We have but one hope in the revolution: that is, in the overthrow of DAVIS. Let us say to him, DAVIS, be gone, and make him obey the mandate.

I sold HATCHETT for two thousand dollars, and gave the money to SALLIE, or, rather, have it for her order. Corn here is thirty-five dollars per bushel, and if these government rogues remain here we shall have to remove to the plantation in order to live. A month ago they pressed one hundred and twenty mules and horses in this county, under pretence of carrying food for LEE'S army from this to Abbeville, and have not sent the first wagon forward yet, and about this time have eaten up all that they were to send. I suppose they will remove to another field of pillage as soon as this is fully exhausted. All of our men at home between seventeen and fifty are in the Confederate service. We have got to get our soldiers inside instead of outside. But they are so close up to JEFF. that he cannot find them. We must fight the fight to the bitter end, and can win if we can get rid of JEFF.; if not, not. I am yours truly.

R. TOOMBS.

BILLIARDS.

Conclusion of the Ohio Billiard Tournament—Remarkable Billiard Match.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 1, 1865.

The Ohio State tournament was concluded on Tuesday evening last, it having lasted eight days. The public interest in its proceedings was greatly augmented toward its close, and on Monday, when the 28th game, the test between Messrs. ACKERMAN and CHOATE was played, Mozart Hall was entirely too small to accommodate all who attended. CHOATE won this game, giving his antagonist five out of seven. Four of the other contestants—FRAWLEY, ACKERMAN, RIVERS and GAFFNEY, tied on four games, for the second prize, which tie was played off on Tuesday, and resulted in a second tie, when the contestants decided to present the silver cup to ANTHONY HONER, a lad who had scored the game of the tournament in the most skillful manner. In the evening, after a fine exhibition game between the veterans, MICHAEL PHELAN, of New-York, and PHILIP TIERNAN, of Cincinnati, (the latter the father of the Ohio Tournament) the golden cue was presented to FRANK C. CHOATE, of this city, by Mr. D. E. GAVIT, of New-York, and the proceedings were concluded amidst a display of general good feeling and congratulation.

The following grand score and general average, will give billiard-players a good idea of the calibre of the contestants.

The parties participated in the games as indicated below. The heavy figures denote the games won:

Choate—2, 5, 9, 11, 16, 21, 28.
Ackerman—1, 4, 10, 13, 19, 23, 26.
Rivers—6, 8, 12, 15, 17, 24, 24.
Griffey—3, 25, 18, 14, 18, 20, 26.
Frawley—2, 7, 9, 14, 20, 22, 25.
Brega—2, 7, 12, 14, 16, 24, 27.
Beatty—2, 7, 13, 17, 21, 23, 26.
Turner—3, 6, 10, 16, 18, 25, 27.

PLAYERS.	Whole number of points scored.	Total Innings.	Grand average.	Best average in single game.	Highest run.
Choate	2014	269	7.201	10.21	111
Ackerman	1858	215	8.180	12.12	70
Rivers	1906	261	7.99	8.30	76
Griffey	1977	226	8.169	13.15	92
Frawley	1850	268	7.44	8.23	90
Brega	1704	243	7.16	10.1	89
Beatty	1419	247	5.184	7.23	83
Turner	1223	267	8.235	9.13	97
Grand total	14,251	1,986			

Total time 33 hours and 27 minutes; longest in a single game, 1 hour 40minutes; shortest in a single game, 40 minutes. Average time, 1 hour 11½ minutes.

As a whole, the Ohio Tournament was a decided success and highly creditable to its proposer, as well as to the noble game of billiards.

A BRILLIANT MATINEE.

A few days since Messrs. PHELAN and TIERNAN issued about one thousand invitations to the leading citizens of Cincinnati to a grand matinée, which came off at Mozart Hall yesterday afternoon. The playing commenced at 2 o'clock, and was witnessed by one of the finest audiences ever assembled in this city, at least five hundred of whom were ladies. The games on this occasion were: First—a tilt of 300 points up, between Champion FOX, of Rochester, N. Y., and WM. GOLDTHWAIT; won by FOX. Second—250 points up, JOHN MCDEVITT, of Indianapolis, and EDWARD CAHILL, of New-York; won by CAHILL. Thirty points up, French caroms, CHESS. BIRD, of Philadelphia, and SAMUEL MAY, of Toronto; won by BIRD. And 300 points up, MICHAEL PHELAN and PHILIP TIERNAN; won by PHELAN. All the players took special pains to make intricate and general display shots, and their efforts being crowned with unusual success, and the audience being a highly appreciative one, rendered the affair brilliant in the extreme.

THE MCDEVITT AND GOLDTHWAIT MATCH.

About one thousand persons assembled in Mozart Hall to witness the test game between JOHN MCDEVITT, of Indianapolis, and WM. GOLDTHWAIT, of New-York. Fifteen hundred points up, caroms, for $2,000.

This match was brought about by a former challenge from GOLDTHWAIT to play any man in America for $2,500 a side; which was promptly accepted by PHILIP TIERNAN, of Cincinnati; but as the time set for its consumation drew near, the latter was prostrated with rheumatism, and he was forced to pay forfeit; but rather than disappoint his fellow citizens, who were anxious to witness a billiard contest by real experts, he prevailed on MCDEVITT to meet GOLDTHWAIT for the smaller stake.

The parties have both, with their respective friends, been in this city during the tournament week, and have each daily practiced on the table, (an elegant new one, from PHELAN & COLLENDER, of New-York,) on which the match was played. It seemed to be the general impression among all classes, that GOLDTHWAIT had a sure thing of it—in fact, that it would be "a walk over," but the young Western champion was entirely under-rated; like all the productions of this wonderful section of the world, he is tremendous, and in this, his first public effort, has far exceeded any former precedent, and can be establish this remarkable prowess, he is without doubt the strongest player in the country. Space will not allow a full analysis of the game, which can be readily arrived at from the score and summary.

MCDEVITT.—5, 2, 0, 7, 18, 20, 3, 3, 17, 2, 101, 3, 0, 139, 3, 41, 0, 0, 0, 6, 1, 2, 3, 12, 8, 3, 2, 26, 13, 2, 226, 18, 5, 10, 0, 6, 4, 12, 6, 0, 0, 1, 11, 8, 28, 22, 8, 4, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 0, 2, 1, 13, 22, 267, 56, 0, 8, 99, 14, 9, 186. Total, 1,501.

GOLDTHWAIT.—6, 2, 25, 9, 3, 27, 36, 20, 0, 0, 2, 11, 16, 62, 0, 3, 0, 1, 2, 8, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 44, 12, 25, 15, 37, 0, 11, 28, 16, 12, 0, 96, 2, 3, 6, 18, 1, 2, 22, 0, 18, 0, 63, 70, 22, 80, 13, 2, 7, 67, 39, 50, 2, 0, 0, 2, 2, 10, 2, 53.—Total, 1,086.

MCDEVITT is a native of Indianapolis, of Irish descent, and about 22 years of age. He is a tall, slim, quiet and gentlemanly young fellow, universally beloved by all who know him. He is proprietor of the Billiard Hall, attached to the Exchange Hotel in that city.

It will be observed that on the call, at the close of his 32d inning, MCDEVITT was 309 points ahead, and at the close of the 67th inning, GOLDTHWAIT was 170 points in advance; but this tremendous brush of MCDEVITT on the home stretch was invincible, he making 634 points in his last nine innings. His six highest runs make a total of ten hundred and eighteen, while GOLDTHWAIT'S six highest runs are only four hundred and thirty-eight. Of course, the great *forte* of this young lion of the West is in nursing the balls, yet his game was excellent in every respect and his good luck was abundant. His greatest run was commenced by a bank shot with the cue, after GOLDTHWAIT had strung the ball for safety. He certainly disappointed his intimate friends as well as the Eastern people, as bets of two to one, and finally $500 to $200 offered on GOLDTHWAIT, just as the match was commencing, found no takers.

SUMMARY.

At Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, on the evening of Wednesday, May 31, 1865; John McDveitt, of Indianapolis, and Wm. Goldthwaite, of New-York, 1,500 points up, caroms, with 2¾ inch balls, on a four-pocket Phelan & Collender table; and governed by the rules of the Billiard Congress of 1863. Grand score: McDevitt, 1,510; Goldthwait, 1,086. Innings

Bishop Colenso on African Missions.

At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society in London, a paper was read by Right Rev. J. W. COLENSO, D. D., Bishop of Natal, on "The Efforts of Missionaries among Savages," and an unusual amount of interest was displayed upon the occasion in consequence of the previous discussion which took place upon the paper by Mr. WINWOOD READE. Dr. COLENSO commenced by saying that there were some observations made on that occasion which he much regretted; but he felt that the question of missionary work among the savages was one which had been very properly raised. It was, he thought, very desirable to have the question discussed from a layman's point of view; and he was too well aware, from his own observation and experience, that some of Mr. READE's strictures were far from being undeserved. Mr. READE's account of the corrupt habits of native converts—that "every Christian negress whom he met with was a prostitute, and every Christian negro a thief"—to whatever extent it might have been justified by the facts which fell under his observation, must be supposed, of course, to apply especially to that part of Western Africa in which he had spent five months of his life. He presumed, however, that there were some outward signs on which Mr. READE must have based his judgment, and that in certain cases which came more immediately under his eye there was great dishonesty among the men and great immodesty among the women. But admitting this, it would be only fair to suppose that this state of things might possibly be exceptional upon a coast where the slave-trade, with all its abominations, had so long prevailed, and was still notoriously more or less extensively practiced; where, consequently, whatever good instructions might be given by the missionaries, or whatever good examples might be set by the better class of white residents, laymen as well as missionaries, must have been to a great extent neutralized by the vicious conduct of others. He conceived, therefore, that Mr. READE might have been unfortunate in having had the immediate neighborhood of the slave coast as the only locality in which he had an opportunity of examining into the "Efforts of Missionaries among Savages." Having no personal acquaintance, however, with that coast, Dr. COLENSO confined his remarks chiefly to the savage tribes of Southeastern Africa, among whom his lot had been cast, and to the mission-work which was carried on among them. He refrained from making any comments on the religious views of Mr. READE, and, in like manner, claimed to be held singly responsible for any which he himself expressed on this occasion. He contended that in spite of many serious drawbacks, some inevitable, some capable of being remedied, the "Efforts of Missionaries among Savages" had been a great blessing to them, and he was not afraid or unwilling to look the truth in the face—to have the work scrutinized and its defects pointed out from a layman's point of view. He could not, he said, sympathize with those who argued that to save one human soul was a sufficient return for spending any amount of money, and sacrificing any number of lives, because it assumed that the soul in question was in danger of being lost—that is, as such persons mean, eternally lost—that the Father of spirits had left it to be decided by the caprice, or zeal, or the greater or less measure of selfishness of one or more of us poor mortals, whether our brother's soul could be eternally saved or eternally lost. Now, this he did not believe; and he did not think other persons really believed it, for, if they did, would they ever spend a penny on themselves which they could possibly avoid spending? The right reverend prelate quoted opinions expressed by Rev. Dr. MCNEILE and by the *Record* newspaper, in accordance with this view, and he assumed, by the cheers which greeted the speech of Rev. Dr. MCNEILE, that, incredible as it would seem, the sentiments were really incurred as those of the Church Missionary Society itself, by the large meeting, including His Grace the Primate of all England. Three years ago, he said, he was ridiculed by some of his critics for supposing that any great body of educated persons in England believed in these days in the literal accuracy, nay, the Divine infallibility, of every historical or scientific statement of the Bible. Yet such ridicule had been answered by the astonishing fact that eleven thousand clergy of the Church of England had set their names to a declaration of their belief in that very doctrine, as well as in that of the endlessness of future torments, while the two Archbishops have openly declared their adherence to those views. It seemed to be equally incredible that any great body of educated men should believe that every heathen who dies without the "knowledge of Jesus Christ" must be doomed to suffer endless torments. The persons who maintained that doctrine could not possibly believe it, or they would be intensely wretched during every moment of their lives. Dr. COLENSO read the following statement of a missionary who, speaking of the heathen, said: "They would perish like those heathen; and their children, about whom they thought so much, would twine about them like creepers on a gnarled oak, and they would burn—burn—burn on forever. Every hour, yea, every moment, they are dying, most of them without a knowledge of the Savior. On whom, now, rests the responsibility? If you fail to do all in your power to save them, will you stand at the judgment guiltless of their blood?" A beautiful child, after having embraced the gospel, said to him, "How long have they had the Gospel in New-England?" When told, she asked with great earnestness, "Why did they not come and tell us before?" And then added, "My mother died, and my father died and my brother died without the Gospel." Here she was unable to suppress her emotions. But at length, wiping away her tears, she asked, "Where do you think they have gone?" He, too, could not refrain from weeping, and, turning to her, inquired, "Where do you think they have gone?" She hesitated a few moments, and then replied with much emotion, "I suppose they have gone down to the dark place—the dark place. Oh, why did they not tell us before?" It wrung his heart as she repeated the question: "Why did they not tell us before?" They had all heard, he supposed, of the old Bulgarian chief, who, when told that his father and mother and all the ancestors of his tribe were burning in hell-fire, declared that he would rather go and burn with them than live in such a gloomy heaven with so inhuman and unjust a being as this God—a very Moloch—whom the missionary spoke of. He had heard substantially the same uttered from the mouth of a Zulu; and did not hesitate to say that, on this particular point, the ideas of that Teuton and that Zulu were far more orthodox—far more truly christian—than those of such a missionary, trained, though he may have been, in schools of christian theology. He rejected, then, utterly the employment of the argument that without our missions the heathen would be eternally lost, as a reason for not taking any account of the weight of gold and silver which was thrown into the treasury of missions. But it was said, *Ex nihilo nihil fit*. Multiply the work of one missionary as much as they pleased, and it would still amount to nothing, or next to nothing. The results of missionary labor among savages were infinitesimally small; and an army of 10,000 teachers, though laboring for 25 years, would do little to raise a savage race from its barbarism. But societies in England must be fed, and reports, therefore, must be sent; and accounts of little details, which nobody would think of chronicling as incidents worthy of notice in any parish in England, must be forwarded by the missionary as tokens of his own activity. Before a sweeping judgment was passed, either on such reports or on the "Efforts of Missionaries," it might be well to consider more closely some of a missionary's primary difficulties—at least, when entering upon a comparatively new field of labor. It was a great defect in our present system of missions, that the missionaries generally were not practical men; that they had no knowledge of any practical science, such as that of medicine, or of any mechanical art, or even of agriculture. They were mostly mere theologians, interpreters of Scripture, or teachers of catechisme or creeds. This was a very serious drawback upon such missions as ours, and was not easily remedied, because so few of the English clergy were practiced in any of those arts and sciences, which, however desirable, are not absolutely needed for the ministry in England. Yet the advantage resulting from the possession by a missionary of medical science or practical skill of any kind was incalculable, still more when the two were united in one person. It might be supposed that it was enough that some subordinate should have such qualifications, and the missionary merely superintend his work and devote himself to the higher duties of his spiritual office. But this was a mistake, in such a case as that of the Zambesi mission, where the whole party was plunged into the centre of South Africa, far away from the bounds of civilization. Great evil was also caused by those who insist, in their teaching of the heathen, upon the absolute infallibility of the Scriptures—a doctrine which happily is not held or taught by our national Church. Yet there are missionaries, and even missionary bishops, who, while holding their offices by letters patent from the Queen as Bishops of the Church of England, still violated their duty to the Church of which they were ministers, by misrepresenting its teaching on this point, and by laying down this doctrine to the ignorant heathen as the positive teaching of that Church itself, which, as we now know distinctly, it is not. The course which the great body of missionaries had taken on the question of polygamy was a very serious impediment to the progress of the work. Here, again, without any authority from the Church of which they are ministers, there are many of the missionary clergy, and even Bishops, of the Church of England, who had laid down the law that every convert admitted into the Christian Church should put away all his wives but one, if he had more than one before baptism. It would be reasonable if they said, "You need not be baptised at all: you may be good men without being formally received into the Church, as there have been good men of old who were never baptised, and who had more wives than one, yet lived faithful lives. It was written in the Bible of the Polygamist Abraham, from the mouth of Jehovah himself, 'I know him that he will command him and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of Jehovah to do justice and judgment;' and you, with your many wives, must try to do the same. As a Christian, you cannot take more, but you must not be false to those you have already taken, and to the obligations you have already contracted lawfully, according to your own native customs. You must not, in the selfish hope of saving your own soul, commit an act of wrong to any of your wives and children." Having referred to some of the principal defects which might and ought to be remedied in the missionary proceedings of the present day, Mr. READE would probably admit, on consideration, that his censures were really valid chiefly in reference to such defects. But if so much difficulty, necessary or accidental, attended the work of missions, why engage in them at all? He answered that the mere difficulty of the work was no reason why, if it lies in the path of duty, we should not engage in it; rather it was an Englishman's reason for entering at once upon it, and a Christian's reason for persevering in it, with the confident assurance that God's strength could in His own good time and way be made perfect in our weakness. A civilized government also, such as ours in Natal, might do much by establishing a system of schools, under government control and inspection, in connection with each of the principal tribes, to advance the welfare of the savage population. Our natives pay, and have paid for many years, contentedly, a hut tax of 7s. per hut, which now added to the revenue a sum of £20,000 a year, of which £5,000 had been expressly reserved by the Queen to be devoted to their improvement. That fact was unique in the history of the British colonies. Yet, after all, there would be room for the missionaries. Among these youths so taught and trained, there would be some whose hearts would be touched with the divine desire to be themselves the teachers and educators of their brethren, not only as regarded the things of this life, but as regards the life to come. And the native community itself, thus raised from a lower level, would desire to hear the message of life from the lips of these teachers.

The close of the paper (of which the foregoing is only an outline) was followed by great cheering, and a cordial vote of thanks was given to Dr. COLENSO for the excellent discourse which had been read to the meeting.

Macaulay's Description of the Puritans.

We take the following pen-picture from the first volume of *Macaulay's History of England*:

"They mistook their own vindictive feelings for emotions of piety; encouraged in themselves by reading and meditation, a disposition to brood over their wrongs; and when they had worked themselves into hating their enemies, imagined they were only hating the enemies of Heaven. In the New Testament there was little, indeed, which, even perverted by the most disingenuous exposition, could seem to countenance the indulgence of malevolent passions. But the Old Testament contained the history of a race selected by God to be witnesses of his unity and ministers of his vengeance, and specially commanded by him to do many things which, if done without his special command, would have been atrocious crimes. In such a history it was not difficult for fierce and gloomy spirits to find much that might be distorted to suit their wishes. The extreme Puritans, therefore, began to feel for the Old Testament a preference which, perhaps, they did not distinctly avow even to themselves, but which showed itself in all their sentiments and habits. They paid to the Hebrew language a respect which they refused to that tongue in which the discourses of Jesus and the epistles of Paul have come down to us. They baptized their children by the names, not of Christian saints, but of Hebrew patriarchs and warriors. In defiance of the express and reiterated declarations of LUTHER and CALVIN, they turned the weekly festival by which the Church had, from the primitive times, commemorated the resurrection of her Lord, into a Jewish Sabbath. They sought for principles of jurisprudence in the Mosaic law, and for precedents to guide their ordinary conduct in the books of Judges and Kings. Their thoughts and discourses ran much on acts which were assuredly not recorded as example for our imitation. The prophet who hewed in pieces a captive king; the rebel general who gave the blood of a queen to the dogs; the matron who, in defiance of plighted faith and of the laws of eastern hospitality, drove the nail into the brain of the fugitive ally who had just fed at her board and who was sleeping under the shadow of her tent—were proposed models to Christians suffering under the tyranny of princes and prelates. Morals and manners were subjected to a code resembling that of the synagogue, when the synagogue was in its worst state. The dress, the deportment, the language, the studies, the amusements of the right sect were regulated on principles resembling those of the Pharisees, who, proud of their washed hands and broad phylacteries, taunted the Redeemer as a Sabbath-breaker and a wine-bibber. It was a sin to hang garlands on a May-pole, to drink a friend's health, to fly a hawk, to hunt a stag, to play at chess, to wear love-locks, to put starch into a ruff, to touch the virginals, to read the *Fairy Queen*. Rules such as these—rules which would have appeared insupportable to the free and joyous spirit of LUTHER, and contemptible to the serene and philosophical intellect of ZUINGLE, threw over all life a more than monastic gloom. The learning and eloquence by which the great Reformers had been eminently distinguished, and to which they had been, in no small measure, indebted for their success, were regarded by the Protestants with suspicion, if not with aversion. Some precisians scrupled about teaching the Latin grammar, because the names of Mars, Bacchus and Apollo occurred in it. The fine arts were all but proscribed. The solemn peal of the organ was superstitious. The light music of BEN JOHNSON's masks was dissolute. Half the fine paintings in England were idolatrous. The Puritan was at once known from other men by his gait, his garb, his lank hair, the sour solemnity of his face, the upturned white of his eyes, the nasal twang with which he spoke, and all by this peculiar dialect. He employed, on every occasion, the imagery and style of Scripture. Hebraisms violently introduced into the English language, and metaphors borrowed from the boldest lyric poetry of a remote age and country, and applied to the common concerns of English life, were the most striking peculiarities of this cant, which moved not without cause, the derision of prelatists and libertines.

Frightful Tragedy at Laprairie, Canada—A Woman and Child Murdered.

MONTREAL, Monday, May 29.

A frightful tragedy occurred near the village of Laprairie about half-past 10 o'clock yesterday. A farmer named ALEXIS MOQUIN left his house for church with his wife, son and son's wife, leaving at home two female servants, one 27, and the other 12 years old, as also a child two years old and a baby. Shortly after the former and his party had left, one BAREAU, formerly a servant in the house, but latterly an officer in the American army, entered the house. He was asked to take something to eat but refused, saying he was the master of the house. The oldest servant replied she was "boss" in the absence of the master. BAREAU then drew a revolver from his breast and fired at her, while she held the child in her arms. The ball passed through her cheeks. She rushed into the next room and fell on the bed with the child. The fiend followed and fired again, sending another ball through the child's mouth. The younger girl ran with the infant in her arms, went to where the murdered woman and child were, and took refuge under the table, near the bed. The demon now fired at her, but the ball missed her. She lay as if dead and the infant was silent, so he supposed none living were left in the house. The murderer then went into the kitchen, took fire and conveyed it under the bed where the bodies were; then he proceeded to the place where the money was kept and took $440 in gold and silver. Suffering from the effects of the smoke the younger girl arose and rushed out of the house. She saw the murderer crossing an adjoining field. She went to the nearest house and then returned to the house of death and extinguished the fire. The volunteers in Laprairie were sent in search of the assassin. Hundreds of people remained about the house. Policemen from Montreal arrived at the scene of the murder about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Coroner JONES left today to hold an inquest. The murderer was last seen entering a bush east of Laprairie. The volunteers found a bag containing nineteen bullets, newly cast, and a piece of cosmetic to die the moustache in the bush. A photographic portrait of the assassin is in the police station. He has a young appearance, wears a moustache, is rather wild looking, and it is supposed that he has been engaged in the crimping business to the end of the war. The elder servant and the child have since died. An inquest was held, and a verdict of willful murder was brought in against BAREAU. He was tracked to Nun's Island, and is believed to be in this city. The money has been found.

AN ATTACK ON JOHN MINOR BOTTS.—On the night of Good Friday—the night the late President was murdered—the residence of Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, at Auburn, Brandy Station, Culpepper, Va., was attacked by a party of seven guerrillas, and the life of that Unionist put in jeopardy.

They arrived near midnight, when all the family had retired, with the exception of Mr. BOTTS and a friend of his stopping with him, the barking of the dogs giving these gentlemen the first intimation of their untimely visitors. On proceeding to the door, in answer to their knock, Mr. BOTTS was confronted by a party of three, whose carbines, cocked and aimed, were presented at his breast. On asking them what they desired, the reply was, "Your money or your life." Mr. BOTTS then suddenly closed and bolted the door, went and armed himself and friend with loaded revolvers, and the two then reopened the door and again faced the party. Seeing the new condition of things, the guerrillas changed their tactics, one of them exclaiming, that as they saw he was a true man, they would not further disturb him. The cowardly midnight robbers then departed, and the next morning several of the neighbors were found to have been the victims of the same party. This is the first time Mr. BOTTS has ever been attacked, and it is a little singular that the occurrence should have taken place on the night of the assassination.—*Norfolk Old Dominion.*

ANOTHER OF THE SLAVE-TRADERS.—ANTOINE THOMAS, of this city, was arrested on Saturday morning last, by United States Deputy-Marshal COBB, upon a bench warrant from the United States Circuit Court, Boston, and was arraigned the same day before the said Court, upon three indictments found by the Grand Jury, at the present term. The first indictment charges that THOMAS aided and abetted one ZENO KELLEY in fitting out the ship *Tahmaroo*, knowing that she was to go on a slave voyage; the second charges him with having enticed and persuaded witnesses to go beyond the jurisdiction of the court, and with having secreted witnesses so that they should not be forthcoming to testify; and the third charges the defendant with having paid a large sum of money to one MANUEL MACHADOS, one of the crew of the *Tahmaroo*, to induce him to abscond, and with having offered further sums of money to other witnesses for a like purpose. To each indictment ANTOINE THOMAS pleaded guilty, and was ordered by the Court to recognize in the sum of $2,500 for his appearance before the court from day to day.—*New-Bedford Mercury, May 29.*

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN KENTUCKY.—The conviction of the expediency and necessity of ratifying the Constitutional Amendment is, we think, everywhere gaining ground in this State. The best and most enlightened friends of Kentucky are rapidly wheeling into line and putting their shoulders to the wheel to push on the great work of ridding the State of an incubus and a nuisance. Slavery in Kentucky is now neither one thing nor another. It is neither fish, flesh nor fowl. The negroes are just free enough to be of no use to their masters, but not free enough to relieve those masters of their responsibilities. The masters, therefore, have all the hardships, but none of the benefits of the system of slave labor.—*Louisville Journal, May 26.*

THE VIRGINIA GUERRILLAS CLEANED OUT.—The expedition which left Charleston, Kanawha Co., some ten weeks ago, for the White Sulphur Springs, has returned. It was composed of a picked body of men from the First New-York and Seventh West Virginia Regiments. The expedition was entirely successful. On the 11th inst., the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Virginia (rebel) Regiments surrendered, including portions of other commands. They were paroled, and allowed to return to their homes. The people are reported as very submissive, the war feeling subdued, and the country hoping for the establishment of peace.—*Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer, May 27.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 3, 1865.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	109	
20,000	do	109⅛	
50,000	do....c	109⅜	
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	103⅛	
47,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	103⅛	
20,000	do	103⅜	
50,000	do	103⅜	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New issue	103⅛	
47,000	do	103⅜	
20,500	U.S.6s,10-40s...C.	95⅛	
16,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series..	99⅛	
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	64⅜	
6,000	Mo. State 6s	65	
1,000	City 6s, '70	90	
15,000	Ohio & M. Cer...	23¼	
1,000	N.Y.Cen.R.R.8s	90	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	
2,000	Erie 3d M....	100¼	
6,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	100	
3,000	Mariposa 1st M..	45	
10,000	Am. Gold	136⅛	
10,000	do.....s30	136	
10	Bk. of Commerce	108	
20	Imp. & Trad. Bank	105	
100	Canton Co	36⅛	
300	Cum. Coal Pr.....s5	32½	
200	do	33½	
100	do.....b30	33⅝	
400	Quick. Min. Co	51	
500	do	50½	
200	do.....s60	49½	
300	Mariposa M. Co..	11¼	
100	do.....2d call	11¾	
400	At. Mail S. Co	171	
450	N. Y. Central	88¼	
300	do.....s10	88¾	
100	do.....2d call	89	
400	Erie Railway	72⅛	
500	do	72⅜	
200	do.....c	72⅛	
100	do..2d call..s10	71¾	
500	Mich. S. & N. I.....s10	57	
300	do	67¼	
300	do	67⅜	
180	do.....s10	99½	
100	do	99¾	
100	do.....2d call	99¾	
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R....	68¾	
300	do	68⅝	
300	do.....2d call	67¾	
25	Panama R	250	
2600	Reading R	91	
800	do	90¾	
200	do.....s30	90½	
200	do.....s10	90¾	
25	do	90	
200	do..3d call..s15	90	
400	do	90¼	
500	do	90	
100	Ill. Cen. R.....s60	115½	
100	do	117	
300	Cleve. & Pitts	58¾	
200	do.....b10	58¾	
200	do.....b15	58¾	
200	do.....s15	58	
600	do	58¼	
100	Chic. & N. W	24¾	
200	do	24¾	
100	do.....s10	24	
100	do.....s30	24	
400	do.....s10	24¼	
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr....	54	
100	do	54¼	
100	do.....s10	54¼	
300	Chic. & Rock I	93¾	
100	do	93⅝	
100	do.....2d call	93	
100	Mil. & P. du C. R....	34	
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C....	92¼	
100	do	92¾	
1000	do	93	
100	Alton & T. H	30	

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s		500	Mich. S. & N. I.....s10	57
	Old Issue....b3	103⅝	300	do	67¼
90,000	do	103⅞	300	do.....s30	67
10,000	Ohio & M. C	23	300	do.....s3	67¼
10,000	do.....s10	23	200	do.....c	67⅜
10,000	do	23¼	500	do	67⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....s10	89	600	do.....s3	67
100	do.....c	88⅞	400	Cleve. & Pitts.....s3	67⅜
100	do.....s3	88⅞	200	do	67¾
700	do	88⅞	100	Chic. & R. I.....b3	93
100	do.....b3	88⅜	100	do.....c	93
600	Erie Railway	71⅞	100	do	93
100	do.....b3	71⅞	300	do.....c	92⅞
400	do.....c	71⅞	100	do.....c	92⅞
200	do.....s3	71⅝	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr.....b3	54
600	Reading R	89⅜	100	do.....s3	53¾
1800	do.....s3	89⅛	500	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.....s3	92¼
1500	do	89⅛	100	do	92¼
300	do	89⅜	200	Cary Improve't	21½
400	do.....s10	89	700	do	20¾
100	Hudson Riv. R	98¾	100	do.....b10	24¼
100	do	98¾	300	do.....s3	21½
200	do.....s3	98	400	Cumb. Coal	2¾
100	do.....b3	98½	100	Quick. Min. Co	50⅛
100	Canton Co.....b3	36	100	do.....s3	50⅜
100	do.....s3	35⅞	100	do.....s15	50⅜
100	do	36	200	Mariposa M. Co	11

SATURDAY, June 3—P. M.

The price of Gold was ⅛@⅜ per cent. easier to-day, and the export demand for the day's steamers not so large as anticipated. The shipments were $737,966, making for the whole week $1,634,916. On the other hand the market for U. S. Stocks rose one per cent. from Friday's sales, with a free demand, at the advance for both classes of 5-20s, and for the 6 ₰ cents. of 1881. The supply of Money was easy to the Brokers at 6 ₰ cent. as the rule of the Street, with some transactions as cheap as 5 ₰ cent. and others as high as 7 ₰ cent. The Stock Exchange generally followed the improved feeling in the United States Stocks, and a good business was done at the morning Boards, (there being no second meetings on Saturday,) in most of the Railways and in the Miscellaneous Shares.

At a later hour on the Street the quotations for the Railways were not quite so firm; about as follows compared with Friday afternoon:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	94⅞	95¼	Pittsburgh	60	58½
U. S. 5-20s	103⅛	103⅜	Northwest	24¾	24¾
T. Certificates	95¾	96⅛	N. West Pref	55	54½
N. Y. Central	89⅛	89	Rock Island	93¾	93⅝
Erie	71⅞	71⅝	Fort Wayne	92½	92⅜
Hudson	100⅝	99¾	Cumb'land Coal	38½	38½
Reading	91⅝	89½	Quicksilver	51	50
Mich. Southern	68	68	Mariposa	11	11⅛
Illinois Central	117	117	Ohio & M. Certs	23¾	23¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Irving	102
Merchants'	105	Metropolitan	123½
Mechanics'	108	Market	107
Union	116	Shoe & Leather	101½
Phenix	100	Corn Exchange	104
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Continental	95
National	102	St. Nicholas	98
Merchants' Exch'ge	98	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	106	Atlantic	90
Mechanics' & Tr. Ass.	100	Import's' & Traders'	105
Broadway	200	Park	143
Ocean	79	Manuf'e & Mechanics'	100
Mercantile	130	Central National	100
Bank of the Republic	100	First National	205
Bank of N. America	107	Fourth National	97
Hanover	106	Ninth National	107

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Del., L. & W. 2d mort.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort.	90
Erie 1st Mort., '68, ex d.	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st m. ex.	91
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Galena & Chi. ex.	96
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	97
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1886	94½	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort.	102	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	90
Harlem, 1st mort., '68-72	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95
Pacific R. 7s G. by Mo.	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	80
Alton & T. H. 1st pref.	75	Cleve. & P. 3d mort.	80
Alton & T. H. 2ds Inc.	65	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th mort	70
Han. & St. Jos. I. G	93	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	31
Han. & St. Jos. Con	90	Chi. & Alton 1sts	93
Lack & West'n Bds	100	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	65

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $1,172,350 23, including for Customs, $548,000; Payments, $3,337,061 72; on account Loan, $129,000; Balance, $44,967,841 28.

The Corn Exchange Insurance Company have filled up their Capital to $400,000. This makes the Capital full, with a surplus of 75,000.

The Cary Improvement Company.

From Official Report in Boston Journal.

The lands of the Cary Improvement Company are very nearly in the geographical centre of the City of Chelsea, and comprise some of the most beautiful building lots in the neighborhood of Boston.

For the past twelve years this company has been laying out and improving its land in the most farsighted and liberal manner, and out of an original estate of four hundred and fourteen acres, over eighty acres, up to the present time, have been devoted to streets, squares and avenues. All the completed streets are fifty feet broad, and every house is set back twenty-five feet from the street line, making one hundred feet from house to house, giving a peculiarly spacious and noble appearance to each avenue.

The situation of Carryville at one of the healthiest in the State. The soil is a deep, rich loam, with a subsoil of gravel, affording admirable garden spots, and, easily obtained, an unlimited supply of the purest water.

The centre of the town is but three miles from State-street, and access to it is exceedingly easy, being by steam-cars via the Eastern Railroad, horse-cars through Charlestown running every ten minutes, horse-cars through East Boston, ferry-boats running every fifteen minutes; in fact, there is not a town in the Commonwealth so amply supplied with conveniences of access.

One advantage of so many means of communication is that from 5 o'clock in the morning till 12 o'clock at night there is no interruption in the running of the cars or ferry, and a person can step upon a car at his own door in Caryville, and be landed at almost any point in Boston, and back, without the trouble of walking.

The Cary Improvement Company has been at particular pains to lay out its lands into large and roomy lots, and build only first-class houses thereon, thereby making the property peculiarly attractive to those who want a house in a respectable and quiet neighborhood, and whose necessities at the same time require speedy and constant communication with the city. The estate is divided into 60,000 shares.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. HENRY, No. 373¾ Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT Protestant girl, with a family going to Europe. Apply to R. IRWIN & CO., No 54 Exchange-place.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION IN A private family by a respectable young man, to go in the country; can come well recommended from his last employer, and thoroughly understands his business. Address J. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; no objection to city or country; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at Mr. O'Leary's harness-store, No. 436 6th-av., New-York.

THE ADVERTISER IS A SERVANT man, lately landed, of good address, active, willing and obliging, wants a situation as private waiter; wages moderate. Address for two days SERVANT, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE gun house, a person thoroughly acquainted with the business; none but such need apply. Address, with name and references, Box No. 1,780 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO GO into the country, within half an hour of the city. Apply at No. 236 5th-av. on Saturday or Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

AGENTS WANTED.—JUST PUBLISHED, THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL, a record of the life, assassination and obsequies of the Martyred President. Agents wanted to sell this book in all parts of the country: a copy can be placed in every loyal family. Address BUNCE & HUNTINGTON, No. 540 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.

MARSEILLES AND PIQUES for dresses; most desirable designs, at 25c. and $1, worth $2.

PRINTED LINEN LAWN; very best qualities reduced to 50 cents.

TAFFETAS, IMPERATRICE, TRAVELING COLORS, at 75 cents per yard.

QUEEN'S CLOTH, expressly for TRAVELING SUITS, at 90 cents, worth $1 50.

NEW BEREGES, suitable for the season.

NEW GRENADINE and PINE APPLE, for ROBES.

EXTRA RICH AND NEW DESIGN ORGANDIES,

LINSEY-WOOLSEY CLOTHS, 1¼ yard wide, reduced from $2 to $1 50 per yard.

KID GLOVES, just reduced.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, MUSQUITO NETS, AND LACE MUSQUITO NET.

A NEW PATENTED SCREEN FOR WINDOWS, which will be found quite necessary in Summer, to keep houses agreeable.

MANTILLAS, BASQUINES and JACKETS, in SILK, BEREGE, ALPACCA and PIQUE, in the most desirable styles.

PLAIN MOZAMBIQUES, at 25 cents, just received.

LEGRAIN,
No. 727 Broadway.

VALENTINE & CO.,
NO. 12 FOURTH-AVENUE,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE PARK,
HAVE JUST IN FROM AUCTION,
LOT OF LADIES' AND MISSES'
SUPERB LACE MITTS, EXTRA CHEAP.
LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS, EXTRA CHEAP.
LOT OF FINE EMBROIDERED BANDS, EXTRA CHEAP.
LOT OF DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS, EXTRA CHEAP.
LOT OF GLOVES, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, EXTRA CHEAP.
LOT OF LINENS AND TABLE DAMASKS, EXTRA CHEAP.
VALENTINE & CO.,
NO. 12 FOURTH-AVENUE,
JUST BELOW EIGHTH-STREET.

CLOAKS!
SHAWLS!
MANTILLAS!
JONES & WOOD, NO. 338 BOWERY,
(formerly SAMUEL JONES,)
WILL MARK DOWN THEIR STOCK OF CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
and MANTILLAS,
ON MONDAY, MAY 29,
TO PRICES
that will ASTONISH THE LADIES.

LADIES, this is your opportunity! Do not fail to give us an early call.

CLOTH SACQUES AND CIRCULARS, from $4 up.

SILK SACQUES AND CIRCULARS, from $7 up.

SHAWLS, from $2 50 up.

N. B.—JONES & WOOD have connected with their other goods an IMMENSE STOCK OF BLACK SILKS, to which they invite the particular attention of their customers.

CLOTHING.

BROWNELL & MARVIN offer the finest stock of goods in the market at a reduction of 40 per cent.

Boys suits at $8, $10 and $12.

No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

500 DUCK AND SPANISH LINEN
DUSTERS,
AT
BROWNELL & MARVIN'S,
No. 503 Broadway.

500 DUCK AND SPANISH LINEN
DUSTERS,
AT
BROWNELL & MARVIN'S,
No. 503 Broadway.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS.
A full assortment at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
SHAWLS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c., &c., at retail.
PRICES REDUCED!!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING AND PART MOURNING
Bombazines, Crapes, Black Silks, Grenadines, Tissues, Purple and Black, and Black and White Dress Goods. Also, a full assortment of White Goods, at retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Ladies' and Children's Undergarments, Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Embroidered Robes for Infants, Caps, &c., &c.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
And Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BAREGES, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, PERCALES, JACONETS AND TRAVELING DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, AT RETAIL, AT
REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHI

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

HILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.
Authorized to receive subscriptions to the

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.

WM. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

BRIGGS & LEETE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers to all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-one Directors and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Court-st., corner of Remsen-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN W. CHENEY,
BROOKLYN, May 22, 1865. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Mich., May 15, 1865.

$750,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until Tuesday, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($750,000,) or any part thereof, of "War Bounty Loan Bonds" of the State of Michigan, authorized by an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act authorizing a War Bounty Loan," approved March 2, 1865, to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable at the pleasure of the State, after the expiration of twenty-five years from and after the 1st day of May, 1865, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. The interest on the bond to the date of delivery will be added. The right is reserved to reject any bid, if considered necessary to protect the interests of the State.

If desired, payments will be received and the bonds delivered at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.

J. OWEN,
State Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank." R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and for three Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will remain open for one hour.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, May 23, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Williamsburgh Gas Light Company, for the election of seven directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 5, next, from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 5th of June inclusive.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, NO. 22 WILLIAM-ST.,

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Sheldon and Columbian Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. In accordance with Article 5 of the by-laws.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

MAY 25, 1865.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING CO., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 454 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company.

Per order of the President.
CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid at the office of Messrs. TANNER & CO., No. 50 Wall-st (less government tax), on presentation.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 23, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Bullion Mining Company (of Colorado) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 69 Liberty-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1865, at 3 o'clock.

F. B. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK May 27, 1865.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—NOtice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lake Major Gold Mining Company, of Nova Scotia, will be held at their office, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., on the first Monday in June, at 11 o'clock. A. M.

F. HAYDTER, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building.)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES!
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

HARRIOT, PARKER & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
NO. 32 WILLIAM-ST.,

GOVERNMENT BONDS, GOLD and RAILROAD STOCKS bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Orders in Petroleum Stocks received.

S. J. HARRIOT, }
C. L. PARKER, } General Partners.
J. B. HARRIOT, }
ABRAM IVES, Special Partner.

THE HOLDERS OF ILLINOIS STATE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of the State of Illinois, falling due on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1865, will be paid at the Ocean Bank of the City of New-York, for the period of fifteen days, commencing July 3, 1865.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE,
Treasurer of the State of Illinois.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Marietta Mining Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 51 Broad-street, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
New-York, May 27, 1865. Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

[L. s.] F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.
(Signed.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of April, 1865.

[L. s.] F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency
(Signed)

{Copy}
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank."

O. H. SCHRENIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, May 31, 1865.

REGISTRATION OF STOCK.—NOTICE IS hereby given that, in accordance with an order of the Board of Directors, the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK has been appointed Registrar of the stock of this company, and will be prepared to act as such on and after June 2 prox., at which time new certificates will be issued by the Transfer Agents at New-York, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., and countersigned by the Registrar, either to the present or future shareholders, in exchange for those then outstanding.

C. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Assessment of Three Dollars per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, payable on the 5th of June next, at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTZ HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st of May to the 6th of June, inclusive.

J. H. TYLER, Secretary.

DOUGLAS MINING COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Douglas Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, in New-York, on Monday, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with article five, of the by-laws.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSportation COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York have ordered the payment, on the fifth day of June next, of the final installment of fifty per cent upon its capital stock, at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.—Dated May 20, 1865.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 146 BROADWAY.—An election of nine Trustees of this company will be held pursuant to its charter, at its office as above, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 12 M.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

INSURANCE.

A CARD.

As much of the insurance on shipments to Europe is effected in England during the Summer months, under the impression that the rates of premium are lower there than here, the undersigned beg to state that they are prepared to insure outward and homeward shipments at rates current in London.

ROBINSON & COX, Insurance Brokers,
No. 37 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE,

A handsome pair of carriage horses, 16 hands, bright bay, long black tails and manes, very fast, and perfectly sound and kind. Also, a handsome Summer caleche and light four-seat cutunder Rockaway, with double and single harness. Sold by owner going abroad. Apply at private stable, No. 42 East 32d-st.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—SIX YEARS old, nearly thorough bred, perfectly sound, and not vicious, but would not do for a timid rider. Apply to Mr. BELL, stable No. 58 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY SADDLE HORSE, suitable for a lady or gentleman, seven years, sound and gentle. To be seen at P. OLEARY'S Livery-stable, in 12th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

DUFFIELD'S CELEBRATED
AMERICAN WESTPHALIA HAMS.

The best mild cured Hams in the country.

HOFFMAN & CO., Agents, No. 24 Whitehall-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 5 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 2d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual cash dividend of six (6) per cent., free of government tax payable on demand. They have also declared a scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT., on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the company for the year ending May 1, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on the 10th day of August next.

Six per cent. interest was also ordered to be paid on all outstanding certificates of profits of the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, on and after the 10th day of August next.

R. W. BLUCKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO. have this day declared an annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of EDWARD CROMWELL, Esq., Treasurer, No. 128 Broad-st., on and after June 1.

STEPHEN W. CAREY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent. for the quarter ending May 15, 1865, payable at their office, No. 47 Exchange-place, on and after June 9. Transfer books will close on June 3 and reopen on June 12. By order.

P. G. FANNING, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO
will sell on
FRIDAY,
June 9,
at 12 o'clock, M.,
at the Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn,
by order of
SIMEON DRAPER,
U. S. Agent,
2,525 bbls. Rosin.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

1,450 BALES MOBILE COTTON
will be sold under direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, New-York Cotton Agent,
On WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Samples can be seen at No. 36 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

8,000 BALES UPLAND AND 3,000 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON
will be sold under the direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
On TUESDAY, June 6, 1865,
AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. Easton & Co. three days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready at the custom-house three days before the sale.

ALEXANDER KENNEDY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WORTH OF RICH AND DESIRABLE FURNITURE TO BE SOLD AT CONGRESS HALL, Albany, New-York.

The property known as Congress Hall, having been purchased and presented to the State by the City of Albany, for the site of a new Capitol, the undersigned will sell at public auction, commencing

WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF JUNE, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

and continuing until the whole property is disposed of, comprising in part—

Splendid Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor and Chamber Suites,
Splendid French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
50 large Gas Chandeliers,
Rich Lace and Damask Curtains,
34 Mahogany Extension Dining Tables,
300 Dining Chairs,
250 first-quality Curled Hair Mattresses,
250 Husk and Straw Mattresses,
100 Live Geese Feather Beds,
500 Live Geese Feather Pillows and Bolsters,
5,000 yards Wilton, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Bedding, Table Cloths, Table Covers, Napkins, Towels,
2 large French China Painted Dinner Sets,
A large quantity of silver-plated, China and Glassware,
three Phelan and Collender Combination Billiard Tables,
one 12-passenger Jersey Omnibus, Stephenson, builder;
Horses, Wagons, Sleighs, Harnesses, &c.

Also, immediately after the sale of the furniture, a large and valuable stock of choice old
WINES, BRANDIES AND WHISKIES;
a fine collection of
OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., &c.

The attention of hotel keepers, saloon-keepers and dealers is called to this sale, which will be positive and without reserve, as the house has to be vacated July 1.

Catalogues of the property may be had by applying to the auctioneer, or he undersigned.

JAS. L. MITCHELL,
Proprietor Congress Hall.

NOTICE.
SALE OF ARMY MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1865.

MANY THOUSANDS OF MULES are being disposed of at public sale, at Washington.

The sales will continue until the number of animals is reduced in proportion to the reduction of the armies, now going on rapidly.

There are in the Armies of the Potomac, of the Tennessee and of Georgia, probably FOUR THOUSAND OF THE FINEST SIX-MULE TEAMS IN THE WORLD.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war, as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

The whole South is stripped of farming stock, and the North also has suffered from the drain of animals, taken to supply the armies.

These animals are sold at public auction; THEY WILL NOT BRING ANYTHING LIKE THEIR TRUE VALUE; and such opportunities for farmers to get working animals to stock their farms, and for drovers and dealers in stock to make good speculations, by purchasing them and disposing of them in the South, will never occur again.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., choice lot of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Teas, &c., consisting of fine old Sherry, Madeira, Port, Champagne, Hock and other Wines; also lot of fine old Jamaica Rum, Gin and Brandies, &c.; also a line of choice Oolong Tea in small packages; also a lot of choice Havana Cigars, Tobacco, etc.

The above being the balance of stock of a wholesale house dissolving partnership, and are well worth the attention of grocers, hotel keepers and private families. Part of the above are under Custom-house lock.

Catalogues will be ready on Tuesday, 6th inst.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT PIER MIRRORS AND CORNICES, PARLOR SUITES, PIANOFORTES, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, SILVER, &C.,

to be sold on MONDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant brown stone house, No. 131 West 26th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av., comprising parlor, drawing-room, dining-room, chamber, nursery and library furniture of all descriptions; a magnificent collection of oil paintings by eminent artists, elaborately carved pianofortes, mirrors, cornices, &c., with everything pertaining to an elegantly furnished house. Parties from a distance are assured that this sale will positively take place, rain or shine. Men in attendance to cart, pack or ship goods for purchasers.

HENRY R. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on THURSDAY, June 8,
At 12 o'clock M., at Mitchell's Storns, Brooklyn,
By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,
314 bales Cotton,
27 drums and 2 boxes Tobacco,
12 bbls. Salt,
1 lot chains, 3 pieces rope and tackle, 1 oil can, 6 boat racks, 1 empty cask, 1 can castor oil, 11 cakes solder.

Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction, at No. 20 Pine-st., opposite the Treasury building, consisting in part of bar-fixtures, counters, mirrors, beer-pumps, paintings, engravings, iron safe, chairs, lounges and tables. Together with the kitchenware, boilers, copper utensils, &c.

AUCTION.—GREAT SALE OF WAGONS AND CARRIAGES, JUSTUS SMITH, Auctioneer, will sell on MONDAY, June 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the wagon manufactory near the "Rock Tavern," half mile from the Hoboken Ferry, by Hudson City cars,

12 express wagons,	3 hand-carts,
6 light business wagons,	4 double farm wagons,
2 rockaways,	1 double spring wagon,
2 spring wagons,	1 coach,
4 top buggies,	2 hack carriages,
8 open buggies,	1 coupe,
2 double-seated sulkies,	1 sleigh,
1 open phaeton,	3 fine light harness,
4 dirt carts,	10 stone sledges,
1 brick cart,	2 iron bath-tubs.
6 other dry goods carts,	

Also several horses. Sale positive. Terms cash.

P. S.—Parties having horses or wagons to sell, can avail themselves of this opportunity, if entered before 12 o'clock on the day of sale.

MINER & SOMERVILLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PHENIX COFFEE House, No. 20 Pine-st. TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, by MINER & SOMERVILLE, bar fixtures, crockery, cooking utensils, and all furniture appertaining to restaurant business.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, June 3, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., at Pier No. 52 North River, in this city, 25,000 bushels damaged Oats, in sacks. Payment to be made in United States funds. The oats to be removed within 24 hours after the sale.

S. D. BURCHARD,
Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, William R. Bell, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 10, at 5 P. M., from pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship's.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,472	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,420	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,420	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA.....THURSDAY, June 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$121 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,200 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Afloat)	1,100-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.

EUROPE.....Capt. A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE..Capt. A. BOCANDE.....FRIDAY, June 23

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CELTIC, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
O. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
PASSAGE RATES GREATLY REDUCED.

The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
June 16.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)
July 1.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SLOCUM
(connecting at Panama with the CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship
CATHERINE WHITING,
W. B. COBB, Commander,
will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River.

For freight or passage,
Apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GANMELL.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 14.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.

VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.

For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new steamship
VARUNA,
Capt. WHITEHURST,
Is now loading at pier No. 36 North River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 7, at 12 M.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

ARREST OF GOV. MAGRATH.

HE ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

The People Advised to Resume Their Pursuits.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The steamship *Alhambra*, Capt. BENSON, from Hilton Head and Charleston May 30, arrived at this port yesterday.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Reopening the Railway Lines—The Crops and the Laborers—Arrest of Gov. Magrath—A Proclamation—Miscellaneous.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, May 31, 1865.

Happily for the people of South Carolina, the military authorities are energetically pushing forward the work of reopening the various lines of railroads. This is the only hope the people have of resuscitating the prostrate condition of the South. The planters in the interior are anxious to have facilities for getting their products to market during the coming Fall, and the holders of cotton are equally anxious for means to transport that article to points where they can dispose of it to government agents or exchange it for Northern commodities. Ready money is what the South most requires at the present time, and anything tending to give them possession of it they look upon as an inestimable blessing. It is true the interior of the country abounds in cotton, and although the holders are willing to dispose of it at a sacrifice, the difficulty which they have to contend against is the lack of wagon and railroad transportation. The country is thoroughly depleted of horses, mules and wagons, so that it is quite impossible for cotton owners to transport their cotton even to a short distance. But, of course, this unfortunate state of things will not always last. With railroad facilities open to the North, the Southern people will soon find a way of exchanging their products for the articles most in demand.

No fear need be entertained that the planters at the South are unwilling to hire the freedmen to till the soil and so pay them for their services. If the freedmen are disposed to labor, all they have to do is to seek employment and they will obtain it. The same remark applies to the poor whites, or those who prefer to be poor. There is work enough for all in the interior, and for that reason it does not look well for able-bodied citizens to be applying to the government officer each morning for a gratuitous supply of rice or corn. Can these people—both whites and blacks—expect always to live on the charity of the government? One thing is certain, the quantity of rice and corn which the authorities have been distributing to thousands of idle and indigent people each day is nearly exhausted, and now they must look to their hands for support. It is stated that as a class the freedmen are disinclined to work for their former masters for fear of not receiving immediate compensation. How can they expect to get compensation before they perform the labor, and the labor is not performed until the crops are gathered. If they observe the same rules that apply to the working classes of the North, they will be content to receive the pay when the task is finished. Men cannot take money out of empty pockets, and it is equally impossible for the planters of the South to meet payments when they have nothing to draw from. Even were the planters inclined to cheat the laborers out of their just dues, the latter, under the new system of free labor, could call upon the government and speedily have their claims settled. In this district the military authorities protect the rights of both the employer and the employee. According to the new regime, if the freedmen of the South will work for a living, they will secure a living and much more besides. Following is an order issued by Brig.-Gen. HATCH, Commandant of this district, having reference to contracts between planters and freedmen.

[CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS, NORTHERN DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
ORANGEBURGH, S. C., May 25, 1865.

To the Planters of South Carolina residing within this District:

You are invited, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, prescribed by the President of the United States in his Proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, to make equitable contracts for labor with the freedmen. Such contracts, approved by the commander of the nearest military post, will be considered binding on both parties, and will be enforced by the military authorities as far as the exigencies of the service will allow. The contracts will set forth in words the freedom of the laborer.

When the freedman is, from age or infirmity, unable to labor, and is without natural protection, his support will devolve upon the pariah to which he belongs. The citizens of such pariah are requested to meet and devise some method for providing for such persons; and, until such provision is made, they will remain on and draw their support from the plantations where they now are.

JNO. P. HATCH,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

As you are probably aware ere this, Mr. MAGRATH, who held the position of Chief Executive of this State during the reign of the rebellion, is now in the custody of the United States authorities. That the readers of the TIMES may be made acquainted with all the circumstances attending his arrest I will simply refer to an order issued by Major-Gen. GILLMORE declaring that all "proclamations, commissions, or commands emanating from persons claiming the right to exercise the functions and authority of Governor in either of the States of South Carolina, Georgia or Florida, unless the same shall have been promulgated by the advice or consent of the United States authorities," are to be considered by the people as null and void. MAGRATH managed to see the published order at Columbia, and immediately made up his mind what course to pursue. When he heard that Lieut. GEO. C. BRECK, of the Third New-York Artillery, and a detachment of fifteen men, were approaching Columbia, he took flight to Spartanburgh, where his family is residing, for the purpose, as he told his friends, of making suitable arrangements for his family during his anticipated absence at the North. On reaching Columbia, Lieut. BRECK delivered Gen. GILLMORE'S dispatches to Mr. MAGRATH'S Secretary. A courier was dispatched to Spartanburgh, but not returning within a reasonable length of time, Lieut. BRECK started on his return to this city. At Orangeburgh the Lieutenant found dispatches from Gen. HATCH, ordering him to return and arrest MAGRATH. On his rearrival at Columbia, he found MAGRATH, who surrendered himself without any exhibition of a desire to avoid arrest. MAGRATH was immediately taken to Charleston, thence to Hilton Head, and I suppose by this time he is not far from Washington. Before his arrest he published the following proclamation to the people of South Carolina:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, May 22, 1865.

To the People of South Carolina:

I have this day received information of an order issued by Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE. I deem it proper, without delay, to present to you for your information such portions thereof as affect me and concern you; because they create for you a conflict with the forces of the United States, which can only be avoided by my forbearance to exercise the functions of the Executive Department of the State.

[Here follows Gen. GILLMORE'S order in relation to the rebel Governors of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.]

I cannot, under all the circumstances which surround you, expose you to the consequences which will be produced because of any effort on my part—fruitless, if not mischievous, as it must be—to exercise those functions which you in your confidence have committed to me. Nor am I willing that, without such consequences to you, while in the Executive Chair of the State, I shall be held forth to the world charged with crime; without the most positive declaration, that I am ready to meet and repel it, wherever and by whomsoever made.

In that peculiar condition of our affairs which is now disclosed to you, I feel that my duty, whether considered in regard to myself as your Executive, or to you as a people whose welfare is dear to me, is at once plain and imperative. I will not introduce within this State discord or contention. I will not allow myself to furnish the occasion by which a single atom of suffering can be added to that load which now weighs so heavily upon you. I will not give opportunity for conflict between the Government of this State and the Government of the United States. The functions, therefore, of the Executive are suspended by me from this day.

Under other circumstances and at other times, I would pause in doing that which I now do without hesitation, and with a perfect conviction that it is due to you that it should be done. The exercise of the executive power in the proclamation of the 24 May, 1865, which was complained of, has been rectified, and the proclamation recalled. Before my letter was received containing the explanation of the circumstances which led to the proclamation, these orders have been issued, in which, because of "untrustworthy information" of "disloyalty" and "sundry and divers acts of treason," the functions of the Governor of the State are suspended and his authority denied. To exercise my functions in the face of these orders is to invoke force to sustain me in opposition to that which will be displayed against me. Such a contest could have but one result; while to those in the State who would give their support to the Executive, there must come penalties and suffering, without the possibility of advantage.

Whatever, therefore, may be the feeling which belongs to me as a man or a citizen, in a case like this, where conviction precedes the hearing, and sentence comes before the trial, I feel that it becomes me to be mindful of the considerations which involve your peace and affect your welfare. I have said to you before, I say to you now, the war is over; hostilities have ceased; and it is your duty to forbear opposition which is hopeless—contest which is unavailing—and reconcile to yourselves that submission which the Government of the United States can impose, and you cannot resist.

While the consideration, which I have now expressed lead me to this forbearance in the exercise of the functions of the Executive Department of the State, I owe it to myself, to you, to the State, the Legislature of which, according to the Constitution of this State, elected me the Governor of the State, to make my protest against the power claimed and exercised by Gen. GILLMORE. It involves a question which concerns not alone this State, but all the States of the United States. It affirms a principle which it is not necessary now for me to discuss.

Whatever may be your condition, unavailing resistance on your part will but make it worse. With an earnestness, of the sincerity of which I need not give you the assurance, I urge upon you the resumption of your peaceful pursuits, and the adaptation of yourselves to those changes which may be made in your condition. Do not be misled by excitement; give no heed to passion; deal resolutely with facts; look the truth calmly in the face; spill no more blood; accept with the dignity which even misfortune can command, the condition which you cannot avert.

In thus suspending the active exercise of the duties of my office, I do so with the most earnest wish that your sufferings may soon find mitigation in relief; that you may retrieve the waste and loss of prosperity which you have endured in the progress of the war, and that you may experience those blessings, intellectual, social and moral, which, under the favor of God, were the great ends which I desired to accomplish. To have succeeded in these would have seemed to me a reward, the richest and only inheritance which I could have left to my children.

With regard to myself, so far as I am effected by the charges which are made against me, I am ready to answer to them or to any of them. At any time or place, when or where my presence may be desired or required for investigation, I shall be there, if notified thereof, with the least possible delay. Whatever I have said, I believed to be true; whatever I have done, I believe to be right. And with this consciousness of the rectitude of my purpose and of the integrity of my conduct, I shall not avoid, delay or hinder the closest scrutiny that can be devised.

To you, among whom I was born; to you, with whom my whole life has been spent; to you, whose testimony I feel I could well invoke for my conduct, I have but to express the pain which this condition of the State has cost me, and to wish you all the happiness which a people are ever permitted to enjoy.

A. G. MAGRATH.

I have received late copies of the Columbia *Phœnix*, a small sheet edited by W. GILMORE SIMS. It speaks of the arrival at that place of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Regiment, Lieut.-Col. HAUGHTON, which is to be the permanent post garrison. In noticing the arrival, the *Phœnix* says:

"With their arrival, we learn that GOV. MAGRATH has been notified that he is under arrest, on a charge of high treason, and that he will take his departure this day, via Charleston, for the City of Washington."

The *Phœnix* of Friday, 26th inst., says:

"GOV. MAGRATH was arrested and taken off in an ambulance, under the escort of a Lieutenant and two soldiers, about 2 P. M. yesterday. The great body of the most respectable citizens waited upon him during the morning, before his departure, expressing their sympathy and respect. That such an arrest should take place in the capital of South Carolina, and in the case of its Executive, should be conclusive as to the complete moral and physical prostration of the country."

The same paper also states that about one thousand colored people expressed their desire to accompany Lieut. BRECK on the morning of his departure for Charleston, but, with the exception of one hundred and fifty who managed to cross the Congaree River during the night, they were left behind.

Major T. J. GOODWYN, of Columbia, has resigned his office, and J. G. GIBBS, Esq., was elected to fill his place.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Mrs. WELLES and son; Postmaster-General DENNISON, wife and daughter; Mr. FAXON, Chief Clerk in the Navy Department; Mrs. MORGAN, daughter and son; Mr. DAY and daughter; Mr. JACKSON and wife; Mr. MERRITT, wife and daugter; Mr. HOWARD and wife, and Mr. WARNER, editor of the Hartford (Conn.,) *Times*, and wife, arrived at this port on the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, at daylight on Sunday morning. When the vessel hove in sight the steamer *Daffodil*, having on board Admiral DAHLGREN, started down the channel to meet the Secretary. The firing of a salute was postponed, in consequence of recent Sunday regulations, until the following day. Mr. WELLES came here on a tour of inspection. On Monday he held a reception on board the gunboat *Pawnee*, and on the same day proceeded on a visit to Fort Sumter Fort Moultrie and other fortifications in the harbor. He was accompanied by Admiral DAHLGREN and the party who came in the *Santiago de Cuba*. All the vessels in the harbor were profusely decorated with flags and streamers. At 9 P. M. on Monday, Secretary WELLES and party left for Port Royal. He intended to remain at that place one day and then proceed to Savannah. He would not go further South, but return North, calling on the way at the principal ports on the North Carolina and Virginia Coasts. The *Santiago de Cuba* has been at this port three times within the past two months. Her hull has been painted black since her last trip here, and other improvements about the ship are observable. It is the impression of the officers that she will be put out of commission and sold at auction on her return to Washington. The *Santiago de Cuba* is the same steamer that figured so conspicuously in the attacks on Fort Fisher. Probably no vessel in the service has been more successful than she in capturing blockade-runners. She has made fortunes for no less than three different Commanders.

The following is her list of officers: Capt. OLIVER S. GLISSON; Lieutenant, N. H. Farquhar; Paymaster, A. S. Kenny; Passed Assistant Surgeon, A. E. Gbarly; Acting Master, J. A. Bannum; Acting Ensigns, T. Delano, W. Chandler, W. K. Engell; Acting Master's Mates, Richard Lyons, E. C. Finney; Acting Chief Engineer, Solon Farrar; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, C. R. Weaver, R. E. Henley; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Geo. Barnard, Joseph Jordan, Geo. A. Barnard, John H. McDonald, F. D. Neal; Acting Gunner, J. W. Irwin; Captain's Clerk, O. S. Glisson, Jr.

The steamer *W. P. Clyde*, having on board Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS, her sister, four children, Mrs. C. C. CLAY, about one hundred Union soldiers belonging to regiments in this department, and an equal number of paroled rebel prisoners, arrived at this port Saturday evening last. The *Clyde* had strict orders not to come to the wharf. She remained in the stream till Monday morning and then sailed for Savannah. Mrs. DAVIS and family and Mrs. CLAY proceeded on the *Clyde* to Savannah, it being their intention to return to their relatives in Georgia. The *Clyde* experienced a rough passage from Fortress Monroe, and all the ladies aboard were very sick. The presence of Mrs. DAVIS in the harbor created no stir whatever among the people of the city.

The friends of Col. WILLIAM GURNEY, Commandant of the Post of Charleston, will welcome with pleasure the intelligence of his promotion to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. Gen. GURNEY has occupied the position which he now holds for several weeks, and in no instance has he failed to discharge his duties faithfully and promptly. As a gentleman he bears the reputation of being affable and courteous, and as an officer, accomplished and gallant. All classes of citizens in this community will bear testimony of his impartiality and firmness in the administration of the affairs of this post. He has been long connected with the Department of the South, and the dash and bravery he exhibited at the head of his regiment—the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York—on several occasions, has been the subject of frequent remark. In every respect he is worthy of wearing the "star."

Hon. T. C. CALLICOT, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department of the Eighth District, which comprises the State of South Carolina, and so much of the State of Georgia as lies in and east of the valley of the Ogeechee River, including the City of Savannah, has arrived in this city, and will establish his headquarters on Broad-street. Mr. CALLICOT has had long experience as a Special Agent of the Treasury Department at Helena, Ark., Vicksburgh, Memphis and Nashville.

The boundaries of the Fifth Special Agency, which remains under the supervision of Mr. BROWNE, have been modified, so that it comprises the south and east part of Florida, including Key West and so much of the State of Georgia as lies south and west of the valley of the Ogeechee River.

The Leary line of New-York and Charleston steamers is meeting with splendid success. The steamers show a full passenger list and a heavy freight bill, both going and coming. The establishment of this line has made a marked difference in business in this city. It has infused a new life into the people, and all admit that the Learys are entitled to unqualified praise for the enterprise they have exhibited.

The Charleston Theatre, which has been under the management of Messrs. STRAHAN & PARKER, closed for the season on Saturday night last. It met with ill success from the opening night. The people here have not the means to sustain theatricals.

Yesterday the troops at this post were reviewed by Brig.-Gen. HATCH and Brevet Brig.-Gen. GURNEY.

WHIT.

The Squadron Ordered to Pursue the Stonewall Iron-Clad.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 24, 1865.

The flying squadron of Acting Rear-Admiral SYLVANUS W. GODON, sent out by the Navy Department to capture or destroy the rebel ram *Stonewall*, wherever she may be found, dropped anchor off Charleston Bar on the 20th inst., when Admiral GODON called to pay his respects to Admiral DAHLGREN. The squadron consists of the steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, flying the Admiral's flag; the iron-clad *Monadnock*, and the steam-gunboat *Chippewa*, with the steamer *Emma Henry* as a dispatch-boat. The *Emma Henry* having become disabled, the steamer *Wando* was transferred by Admiral DAHLGREN to Admiral GODON, whose fleet was, on the following day, further strengthened by the transfer to it of the iron-clad *Canonicus* which, since the fall of Charleston, had been lying at Port Royal.

Yesterday the rebel ram *Columbia*, Lieut. GEORGE W. HAYWARD commanding, sailed for Hampton Roads, in tow of the steamer *Vanderbilt*. On the preceding day the steamer *Flambeau*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant EDWARD CAVENDY commanding, sailed for New-York, bearing one of the rebel cigar-boats, such as that which attempted the destruction of the steam-frigate *New-Ironsides*. Admiral DAHLGREN has several other torpedo-boats, of the same sort, which he will send North as soon as they can be prepared.

A party of divers have been successfully engaged in raising the bodies of those who perished in the monitor *Patapsco*, last January. Two officers' and eleven seamen's bodies have already been recovered. Acting Volunteer Lieut. WILLIAM L. CHURCHILL, commanding the schooner *Hope*, has the direction of these melancholy operations.

The four naval officers who were captured by guerrillas, near Charleston, in March last, have recently been paroled, and will proceed North. They were Acting Ensign C. H. HANSON, Mate HENRY LYNCH, and WILLIAM H. BARCLAY and JOHN RYAN, Acting Third Assistant Engineers. Their treatment has been cruel, but not so infamous as the treatment received by others heretofore, at Andersonville, Libby, Belle Isle, and other places which rebel barbarity has "damned to everlasting fame."

About twenty more vessels of Admiral DAHLGREN'S squadron are to be sent North as soon as the *Stonewall* fever subsides. The officers and men, who have endured the wearisome months of blockade duty off this coast, are overjoyed with the prospect of a speedy return to their homes. If no brilliant victory has illumined the record of this squadron, none has performed more valuable or more efficient services.

A Visit to the Planters—Naval News.

The Charleston *Courier* of May 31 is received. It says:

Ensign C. C. NEIL, who left here on the army transport *W. W. Frazier* last week, for the purpose of visiting the planters on the Cooper River, and enlightening them as to the orders of Gen. HATCH concerning the making of contracts with the freedmen, returned to this city last evening. He called upon the various planters in St. Thomas and St. Dennis Parishes, and found them cheerful and willing to do all in their power to promote the interests of the common country. Their great annoyance are the depredations committed by roving bands of idle and dissolute people, the majority of whom are colored. They are eager to obtain a supply of field and farming implements and are also in want of horses, mules and wagons. Large crops are not looked for this season.

The planters received Ensign NEIL and his associates with the utmost civility, and spread before them the best that their houses contained. In their conversation they admitted the total failure of the rebel cause, and expressed themselves solicitous to see harmony and reunion again prevail.

NAVAL.

Admiral DAHLGREN, Fleet Captain BRADFORD, and Lieut.-Commander MATHEWS, of the Admiral's staff, left on the steamer *Donegal* Monday evening, on a visit to Port Royal and Savannah. The *Donegal* accompanied the *Santiago de Cuba* with Secretary WELLES and his party. The Admiral is expected to return to-day.

The *Pontiac*, Lieut.-Commanding E. LUCE, left this port yesterday for New-York, with a rebel torpedo boat in tow.

The steamer *Potomska*, Acting Master F. A. MANTELL, is expected to leave shortly for New-York.

Work on the sunken monitor continues, but only fragments of bodies are now recovered. The vessel itself is considered not to be worth the raising, in consequence of her injuries, and the length of time she has been under water. Her guns have been already raised.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Street Cleaning Commission.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING THE STREETS—THE AWARD TO BE MADE ON TUESDAY NEXT.

At noon, yesterday, the Street Cleaning Commission met in the Mayor's office, for the purpose of opening proposals for cleaning the streets of the city for a term of ten years.

A very large concourse of sub-contractors and employes of the City Inspector's Department assembled in the outer office, and appeared to await with great impatience the opening of the proposals and the result of the commissioners' deliberations. About 12:15 the doors of the room in which the commission had assembled were thrown open, and the Mayor announced that seven bids had been received, which, after being opened, would be laid aside for future consideration, and that the commissioners reserved to themselves the right to modify the proposals received before awarding the contract.

The proposals were then opened by the Mayor, and read as follows: Edward R. Hembold, No. 180 South Fourth-street, Philadelphia, $400,000—(no sureties named:) Patrick McCaffrey, Charles Guidet, Wm. C. Kinsley, $476,000; John McQuade, $500,000; J. L. Brewn, Wm. H. Devoe, Shepherd F. Knapp, $498,500.

All the above bids were based on the specifications drawn up by the commission.

The New-York Sanitary Company handed in three proposals. The first was a simple bid on the advertised specifications, the amount varying from $400,000 the first year, to $260,000 the last year, making an average of $316,000 per annum. Their second proposal was more distinct. It embraces a large addition to the number of streets to be cleaned daily, tri-weekly and semi-weekly. Among those proposed to be cleaned daily are, such localities as West, Cherry, Baxter, Thompson, Greene, Greenwich and Washington streets, all of which require daily cleaning as much, if not more, than Broadway. In addition to this daily cleaning, all the streets in the six lower wards are to be cleaned at night, three times in each week; so are all the up-town avenues and main thoroughfares above Canal-street.

The work in this proposal is estimated as equal to four times that required by the specifications of the commissioners, and are far above any heretofore attempted to be performed in this city. The sum named is $500,000 per annum, and the company offer to pay for the manure from $20,000 to $42,000 per annum.

The third proposal of this company offers, in addition to the work required to be performed under the commissioners' specifications, to sweep or clean any street or avenue that the commissioners may designate from time to time, daily, tri-weekly or semi-weekly; and to keep all the streets in the city in the same degree of cleanliness as that now maintained on Broadway.

Thus, if the commissioners require all the streets in the city to be cleaned daily, the company engage to comply. The price is $500,000 per annum, and they pay the city $20,000 per annum for the manure. The security for the performance of the company's obligations is ample and unquestionable.

After the bids had been opened, the Comptroller said that if more than one proposal was to be received from the same party, it ought to have been so announced previously to the bids being handed in.

The Mayor said that the bids appeared to be for different grades of work.

After some consultation among the commissioners, the Mayor announced that the contract would be awarded at ten o'clock on Tuesday next. The commission then adjourned.

Police Courts.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE DODGE—GRAND LARCENY.

Mr. JOSEPH DOUGHERTY, of No. 87 Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, made affidavit that on the 1st inst. he went into the liquor-store on the southeast corner of Prince and Thompson streets with THOMAS MOLLOY, of Bayard-street, shoemaker, and John Ward, of No. 428 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, glass-blower, and that there, after drinking with these persons, he was robbed by them of a gold watch and chain. The accused were apprehended by Policeman HENRY CASEY, of the Eighth Ward, and on appearing in court, WARD, who is a native of Ireland, 19 years of age, confessed that he committed the theft, but MOLLOY said that he was merely in WARD'S company and had nothing to do with the larceny; nevertheless both were required to find $1,500 bail, and in default thereof were committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

THE TOOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE DOWLING—ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

JUDAH PIERCE, JOHN W. FREEMAN, LUTHER N. FULLER and WILLIAM FINDON, merchants, of No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-street, were apprehended yesterday by Capt. GREER and Patrolman SCOTT, of the Third Ward, upon a warrant, which Justice DOWLING had issued upon the complaint of Mr. HENRY W SCOBLE, of the Fire Insurance Patrol, alleging that there was reason to suspect them of incendiarism. It appears that the accused have dealt largely in whisky and kept it stored at No. 5 Erie Buildings, and that they had effected insurance for $75,000 thereon in the Relief, International, St. Nicholas, and other offices; that on the night of the 20th of April a fire, of unknown origin, occurred on the third floor of the defendants' warehouse, and that subsequently, on the the 9th of May, another mysterious fire occurred near the same place; that the deponent, on ascertaining that the accused had $75,000 insurance, made search and was unable to find more than $15,000 worth of stock, and that he therefore believes that these four merchants had colluded to defraud the various insurance offices wherein they had policies. The accused, who allege their innocence, have been detained to await an investigation by Fire-Marshal BAKER before Justice DOWLING.

ROBBED BY A SYREN.

SAMUEL WILCOX, of WALTERMIRE'S stables, East Twenty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, accompanied one EMMA WILLIAMS to a refreshment saloon in Broadway, near East Houston-street, and was there drugged and robbed, of course, of every dollar in his possession at the time, being $60. The female was apprehended by Patrolman HENNESSY, of the Fourteenth Ward, and committed for trial, but the money was not recovered.

ESSEX MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE SHANDLEY—WHAT BURGLARS GOT.

Before daylight, yesterday morning, EDWARD MCKENYER, CHARLES TERRY and another outlaw, burst into Mr. JAMES LEWIS' bakery, at No. 61 Hester-street, but were heard by Mr. LEWIS. Arming himself with a club, Mr. LEWIS descended from his room and made a pass at one of the burglars, but missed him, and the trio fled, pursued by Mr. LEWIS and Policemen BUCKEY and THEOBALD, of the Thirteenth Ward. The two above-named were arrested and committed for examination. The unknown escaped.

CAB PICKPOCKET.

On Friday evening, Mr. GEORGE WEIGHTMAN, janitor of Grammar School No. 47, in Twelfth-street, accompanied by his wife, stepped on a Fourth-avenue car at the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, and as he was entering the door, one GEORGE MILLER snatched his watch and chain, but was caught and held by Mr. WEIGHTMAN until Policeman SHALNEY, of the Seventh Ward, reached the scene, and took the fellow into custody. The prisoner was committed for examination.

The June Term of the Law Courts.

All the State, County and City Courts will open this morning. The most of them have unusually heavy calendars, and this being the last term prior to the Summer vacation, there exists much anxiety on the part of lawyers, judges and parties litigant to dispose of all the causes possible during the next four weeks. Near the head of the calendars stand quite a number of what may be termed "heavy suits;" that is, suits involving either the character of prominent individuals in this community, or large amounts of money—in some instances both character and property will come in question. Among the latter may perhaps be classed the already somewhat celebrated divorce suit of PETER R. STRONG vs. MARY E. STRONG. This case, although in court for many months past in one shape and another, has never yet been brought before a jury. All the issues there are now settled, the numerous motions heretofore made have been disposed of, and the case is on the calendar for trial during the present term. If tried at all it will be before a jury in the Superior Court, and Chief Justice ROBERTSON will probably preside.

During the June term, owing to the limited number of causes remaining undisposed of on the General Circuit calendar of the Supreme Court, that portion of the court known as Part III. will be dispensed with. Part I. of the Circuit Court will be held by a Justice from another district—probably Judge WELLS will hold it during the first week. It will open at 10 A. M., as usual. Circuit, Part II., will be held by Justice CLERKE in the General Term room, and will open at 10:30 A. M. instead of 10. The attention of the bar, and all others interested, is called to this last fact. Justice LEONARD will hold the Special Term, and Presiding Justice INGRAHAM will sit at Chambers. The Supreme Court General Term stands adjourned to the 24th inst., at 11 A. M.

There will be a General Term of the Superior Court held this month by Justices MONCRIEF, BARBOUR and GARVIN, which will open each day at 11 o'clock. The trial terms of this court will be held as follows—opening at 11 A. M.: Part I. by Chief Justice ROBERTSON, and Part II. by Justice MCCUNN. The Special Term and Chambers will be held by Justice MONELL.

In the Common Pleas there will be two parts for jury trials. Part I. will be presided over by Judge BRADY, and Part II. by Judge CARDOZA. DALY, First Judge, will sit at Chambers and Special Term.

Address of Masonic Lodge No. 330 to Mr. Edwin Booth.

NEW-YORK LODGE No. 330, F. & A. M.,
NEW-YORK, 1865.

Edwin Booth, Esq.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: The undersigned, at a regular communication of New-York Lodge No. 330, were appointed a committee to draft a letter of fraternal greeting, in consideration of recent occurences not unknown to the public.

They approach the subject with much delicacy of feeling, and would at the threshold beg you to believe that they are actuated only by those high and holy motives which constitute Masonic intercourse.

Your recent communications which have been given to the public through the medium of the press, relating to the mournful calamity which has lately befallen our common country, have impressed us with a sense of solemn duty to one whom, as a brother of our lodge, we owe especial consideration.

While, as Masons, we are not called upon to take part in, or espouse any political cause or object, we cannot refuse the expression of our long-tried and continued confidence in your loyalty and good standing as a citizen of the United States, and as men and Masons fully indorsing your status throughout the Masonic and civic world. It affords us distinguished pleasure to be the organ of the New-York Lodge in making this communication, and to assure you in fullest personal and Masonic confidence, of the complete and entire reliance of the Lodge, and of all those who know you best, that your political condition and fealty to the laws and constitution of the United States, has been firm and steadfast.

Your noble heart, generous nature, and liberal disposition, have ever contributed to the common advancement of our fraternity, and we feel a just pride in being thus permitted to respond to the sentiments which you have so recently publicly announced. With the most extreme delicacy we indulge the hope that the future may prove that no "private woe" may be realised by you by reason of the recent occurrences at the National Capitol; and should our thoughts in this respect result in contradiction, it may not be improper to say that the members of the New York Lodge, in common with the country at large, will meet enthusiastically join in a loud acclaim to the Great Master of the Universe, in grateful thanks for the merciful relief that must result to you and yours; and if, on the contrary, it should appear that our hopes are unsubstantial, we tender you our delicate sympathies and most sincere condolence in the domestic affliction which must necessarily follow.

In any event, dear brother, we can from personal and fraternal knowledge of you, and your private and public career in our midst, most sincerely and earnestly indorse you as a good man, a true friend, a loyal citizen and faithful brother; and if advice were needed, we might very properly add in the words of the poet:

"Honor and shame, from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

In conclusion, dear brother, permit us in the discharge of this fraternal duty to add to our official communication our individual sympathies and renewed confidence under the trying circumstances which now appear to surround you, and should our hopes fail of realization we can but commend you to the beneficent goodness of the all-wise and merciful Being who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

We subscribe ourselves with very high personal and fraternal regards, your friends and brothers,

William J. Bunce, Thomas E. Morris, James B Elsey, Thomas J. Leigh, William W. Padden, J. H. Hobart Ward, William B. Smith, William R. Brewster,
Committee of New-York Lodge No. 330.

MR. BOOTH'S REPLY.

No. 28 EAST NINETEENTH-STREET.

BROTHERS: Your fraternal and consoling letter has come to me at the hour of my greatest need. It is very comforting, amid the dreadful darkness which shrouds my present and my future.

If there can be compensation for such a calamity as has overtaken me, it is to be found in the sentiments which you so gracefully express, and, as I believe, sincerely entertain for me.

I thank you, brothers, for the great relief your cheering words convey.

It has pleased God to afflict my family as none other was ever afflicted.

The nature, manner and extent of the crime which has been laid at our door have crushed me to the very earth; my detestation and abhorrence of the act, in all its attributes, are inexpressible; my grief is unutterable, and were it not for the sympathy of friends such as you, it would be intolerable.

You bear witness to my loyalty; you know my persistent and, to some extent, successful efforts to elevate our name, personally and professionally. For a proof of this, I appeal to the records of the past.

For the future, also, I shall struggle on in my retirement, bearing a heavy heart, an oppressed memory and wounded name—dreadful burdens—to my too welcome grave.

Your afflicted friend and brother,
(Signed,) EDWIN BOOTH.

To the Committee of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. & A. M.

The Central Park.

THE FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON—A LARGE ATTENDANCE.

Yesterday being the first Saturday in June, and as that day has for some years past been signalized in Central Park annals as the opening of the promenade concert season, a large number of persons visited the Park during the afternoon, and it may now be considered to have entered upon the Summer season proper. Owing to the recent warm weather and the fastidious care bestowed upon our Metropolitan pleasure-ground, the appearance of the Park was very fine indeed. The trees are in their full wealth of foliage, and the smooth shaven lawns, and the blooming and budding vegetation delight the eye of the visitor.

At an early hour in the afternoon the crowds began passing into the Park, and by the time the for concert to commence—4 P. M.—the Mall was crowded, the fast accumulating visitors surging around the pagoda or music pavilion. Those who would avoid the crowd strolled off toward the Casino, or strayed away toward the Ramble and the Lake. The "Central Park Band"—an old friend under a new title, for we saw a number of the members of Dodworth's famous band on the stand—were very punctual, and did not keep their audience in suspense, but at once commenced their *al fresco* concert.

The ladies came out in full force, and, as usual with the fair sex, strolled about gazing at each other and criticising the costumes that excelled the kaleidoscope in their variety, although not always so harmonious in their design.

A very large number of the visitors came in carriages, and a few on horseback. It is estimated that nearly 20,000 persons visited the Park during the day.

A Memorial of the West Point Graduating Class.

The Graduating Class of West Point Cadets, for the year 1865, have conceived the interesting idea of ordering a solid silver goblet to be presented to the first-born babe of any member of their class. Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, jewelers, of No. 22 John-street, were intrusted with the execution of this work. The goblet is formed in imitation of a 12-pounder bombshell, supported by a mortar and cannon, with all the equipments of the four corps, viz.: artillery, cavalry, infantry and engineer, the latter represented by a pick and spade, with the motto, "*Essayons*," ("Let us try;") surrounding the mortar are has relief medallions of Cupid, Venus, Mars and Minerva, and the top of the goblet is surmounted by a cadet in full uniform; on the lid are engraved the names of the 69 members of the class of 1865. The tout ensemble is exceedingly beautiful and reflects great credit upon the manufacturers.

Arrival of Two Batteries of Artillery.

The Second and Third Maine Batteries of Artillery passed through this city, yesterday, on their homeward route.

These troops have recently formed a part of the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac, but were attached to the Ninth Army Corps before its consolidation.

They came on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and were landed at Pier No. 1, North River, at twelve o'clock, thence they went to their temporary quarters on the Battery. The Second Maine Battery returns with one hundred and fifty-five men, and is commanded by the following officers: First Lieutenants, A. N. GREELY and A. F. ARNOLD; Second Lieutenants, R. L. CRIE and J. TURNER.

The Third Maine Battery has one hundred and forty-one men, and is commanded by the following officers: Capt. E. B. MAYO; First-Lieuts. W. M. HAYCOCK and G. R. SKILLINGS; Second-Lieuts. J. A. BAKER and E. B. MURPHY.

Two men of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteer regiment (Duryea Zouaves) came on the same boat. The regiment was expected to arrive yesterday, but was detained.

The Course of Lectures by Soldiers.

A small audience assembled at the City Assembly Rooms last evening, to listen to the first of a series of lectures on "The War for the Union." Capt. MILLER, of Gen. SHERMAN'S army, had been announced to speak, but was incapacitated by sickness. Mr. SCRUTON read a portion of his manuscript, but was, unfortunately, compelled to omit that relating to camp life and the soldiers' experience. The paper read by Mr. SCRUTON related to general subjects connected with the war. It was carefully prepared, and if it had been delivered by the writer, would, doubtless, have been very interesting.

Studio Vault Safe Company.

For many years the want of "safe companies," with whom personal valuables, government securities, plate, jewelry, &c., could be deposited, has been felt by the public. This want is now in a fair way of being supplied. The Safe Deposit Company, of which an account was lately given in the TIMES, has now gone into active operation. But we have also another company in the field, and this latter bids fair to receive a good share of the patronage of the public.

The Studio Vault Company's offices are situated in the Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, and as the name indicates, the extensive vaults attached to the building are fitted up with safes and other appliances for the secure storage and safe-keeping of valuables intrusted to the company's care.

Descending a winding staircase, you enter the first or largest vault, through a double set of sturdy, iron, burglar and fire-proof doors. The walls of these vaults are four feet thick, and on the doors are combination and concurrent locks. In the larger vault are sixty safes, 24 inches by 18, furnished with combination and burglar-proof locks, and these are let for the sum of $100 per annum, and the privilege of an office for the transaction of business. Besides these safes there are one hundred iron boxes, nine inches by twelve, fitted with YATES' patent burglar-proof locks, and they rent for $35 per annum. Beneath these are placed fifteen shelves for artists' drawings or studies.

Connected with this vault is another to be used simply as a place of storage for packages, cases, &c., containing family plate and articles of a similar nature. These cases are corded and sealed by the owners. The company charge a per centage on the declared value, and insure the return of the case with its contents complete and unharmed. These vaults measure about ten feet by twenty-two.

The third and last vault contains a series or range of seventy-two tin boxes, in which are placed small cash trunks, to be sealed when containing papers, securities, small jewelry, specie or bank notes. These boxes rent for $35 per annum, and the safety of the deposits are guaranteed to their declared value only.

The stocks of the Studio Association are pledged to the successful carrying on of the objects of the company, and every sort of security is afforded. A visit to the premises will convince the most skeptical that there can be no possible danger from fire or robbery. At night the doors, being fitted with concurrent locks, cannot be opened by either the janitor, the watchman or the superintendent singly.

The vaults are well aired by patent ventilators, and built, as they are, in the most massive manner, they afford unusual facilities for the absolute safe-keeping of valuables.

Mr. WM. A. CROCKER, the Superintendent, is constantly in attendance, and affords much valuable information to visitors.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CAPT. BRACKETT'S MEN AMONG THE SWIND

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4273. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Pennsylvania and the New-York at this Port.

PRINCE NAPOLEON ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Garibaldi on the Relations Between America and England.

ADVANCE OF FIVE-TWENTIES TO 66 1-2.

The London Times Takes a Humorous View of the Fenian Movement.

INTERESTING CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The *Pennsylvania*, from Liverpool on the 23d, and Queenstown on the 24th ult., arrived here last evening. The *New-York* from, Southampton on the 24th, also arrived last evening.

The *Africa* reached Liverpool at 9 o'clock, and the *Peruvian* reached Londonderry at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 22d ult.

In view of the approaching dissolution of Parliament Mr. DISRAELI had issued an address to his constituents announcing his intention to offer himself for reelection. The address is of course regarded as the manifesto of the conservative party. He shows up the failure of the present government, and declares firmly for the upholding of the constitution in Church and State. He contends that an extension of the franchise should embrace the best of every class and not fall into a democracy.

The Emperor of France would return home from Algeria at the end of May. His reception in his journeyings in Algeria continued enthusiastic.

Her Majesty the Queen and suite have arrived safely at Balmoral.

The late Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir HUGH ROSE, arrived in London on Sunday last from Paris.

On Saturday, the 19th, the second celebration of the Newspaper Press Fund took place at the Freemason's Tavern, Mr. CHARLES DICKENS in the chair. Three hundred persons assembled on the occasion. In course of the evening subscriptions were announced, amounting in the whole to about £1,200.

The *Times* has the following: The Trieste *Gazette* states that the experiments made in cultivating cotton in Venetia have extended to Venice itself. The proprietor of a bathing establishment on the seashore planted the sandy downs of the Lido with cotton, and succeeded. The Chamber of Commerce and dealers in cotton have declared the article superior in fineness and in length to American cotton.

The Paris *Pays* asserts that the Government of France had revoked the measure limiting to twenty-four hours the stay of American war-vessels in the French ports.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The news from America in regard to the "emigration" movement from the United States to Mexico attracted considerable attention.

The London *Morning Post*, of the 22d, says: "Reliable information leads to the inference that so far as President JOHNSON is concerned, he has no intention of interfering either in Mexico, or what is more important, in Canadian affairs."

The *Daily News*, of the same date, remarks that if President JOHNSON intended to give France cause to declare war, he would not now be disbanding armies and selling ships. It is probable, however, that the throne of MAXIMILIAN may be endangered by the help which JUAREZ is likely to get from the people of the United States, and which he may get in ways which will give the Emperor of the French no right to remonstrate with President JOHNSON.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.

The following is a translation of a letter which GARIBALDI had addressed to the editor of the London *Public Opinion*, on the relations between England and America:

SIR, I always considered from the beginning that the American question was one which concerned all humanity and the whole world, and I was grieved to see that a part of the English public were opposed to the restoration of Union in the great republic, which arose, it is well known, from causes of rancor, which preëxisted between England and America; but it was a sad thing that the good sense of the people who first established the principle of the emancipation of the slaves did not manifest itself in applause to the North Americans, who showed themselves to be the instruments of Providence in carrying out that sublime idea.

May these lords of the ocean agree, then, for the good of oppressed humanity! Sons of the same mother, may they see that their noble race is now-a-days the bulwark of the right of nations, and that despotism foments dissension between them because it fears them, and because it knows that if they were on good terms, it would be impossible for it to execute its designs, which are fatal to liberty everywhere.

Yours, &c.,

CAPRERA, May, 1865. G. GARIBALDI.

PRINCE NAPOLEON ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS AND THE FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANCE.

Prince NAPOLEON had delivered a remarkable address at Ajaccio, which embodied not only an historical sketch of the career of NAPOLEON I., but a political commentary applicable to the circumstances of the present day. An important question touched upon by the Prince was that of foreign policy. On this he said:

"One of the most salient points of the empire is its foreign policy. The expansion of France prior to the empire, and which the republic had bequeathed to it, was one of the chief characters of the revolution. Imperial reflection shows that it is far less the spirit of aggression of the republic or the ambition of the empire to which one ought to refer this than the hatred of Europe, and above all the inexorable logic of facts. The Old World and the New found themselves face to face; a struggle was inevitable; throughout history has progress ever been attained without the sanction of force? What great progress has ever been effected without also, unhappily, being stained with blood? The establishment of the Roman world, its fall, Christianity, the Founder of which voluntarily shed his blood on the cross and, in our own times, the establishment of reform, the emancipation of America, and now the abolition of slavery in the New World are all cases in point. How could the French Revolution, which was not only for France but for humanity, which was the definite end of the middle age and of feudality, be established without the confirming sacrifice of human blood?"

Prince Napoleon showed that his uncle had always been in favor of Italian unity. He wished to re-create Italy, to unite its several States into one independent State, with Rome for its capital. He had, however, many obstacles to overcome, and he had said that he required twenty years to reëstablish the Italian nation. Three things were opposed to his design—the possessions of foreign powers, local feelings, and the Pope's residence at Rome; and the Prince pointed out how these three obstacle were successively overcome, until "all was ready to create the great Italian country."

The Prince next proceeded to demonstrate that a great many considerations, political and commercial, decided NAPOLEON "to make the friendship of the United States an axiom of his policy." To do this he appealed to their generous sentiments by going into mourning for WASHINGTON, and by casting to them, or selling them, Louisiana for eighty millions of francs. The Prince at the same time pointed out that NAPOLEON said he foresaw that France would be compelled to abandon her colonies in the Atlantic, and he drew attention to the singular circumstance that one of the Ministers who signed the treaty of cession was Mr. MONROE, the author of the famous doctrine that the governments of Europe must hold no possessions in North America. The Prince went on to say: "Let us ardently desire the pacification of the American Union, and not suffer ourselves to be influenced by those fallacious arguments which would transform the character of a revolt condemned by right, by reason, and by interests, supported with courage, but which is only the unjustifiable effort of an aristocracy of some few thousands of slaveholders against the constitution, the most liberal and the most respected power of any power in the world."

NOT ALTOGETHER PLEASED.

The readers of the *Moniteur* have remarked with surprise that it has not given the address delivered by Prince NAPOLEON at the ceremony of uncovering the monument to the first NAPOLEON at Ajaccio. The the government journals, the *Constitutionnel* and *Pays*, published the speech after it had been submitted to the censorship, from which it issued mutilated. One passage set aside contained an eulogy of American Democracy and the American Constitution. After saying that "the foundation of the great Republican State beyond the Atlantic, encouraged by the support of France, was a glorious legacy bequeathed by the government of LOUIS XVI. "His Imperial Highness [illegible] the latter, the celebrated statesman who gave his name to the doctrine which laid down the principle that the governments of Europe ought to have no possessions in North America."

It is certain that the speech of Prince NAPOLEON has caused the utmost displeasure to the government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE FENIANS.

Now that America is once more at liberty for foreign enterprises, we may be excused if we cast an anxious look at that mysterious organization of which we have been so often reminded during the last four years. It is not pleasant to be informed on respectable authority that almost every Irishman in the United States has joined a society pledged to annex Canada and to liberate Ireland at our very first difference with the government at Washington, or the slightest tiff with our imperial neighbor. Since the organization is proclaimed to be no secret, and to have proved a valuable auxiliary to the Federal cause, we might venture to ask a few questions as to a movement which boasts to be a preparation for war with this country.

* * * * *

We address ourselves to the New-York *Herald*, and, as we have done it the justice to insert its account of the matter, we claim the same candor in return. The real fact is at once interesting and important. The Irish Fenians have derived from their Phœnician ancestors the secret of invisibility. Fern seed is said to possess this virtue, but, as with many other charms, the question is how to use it. The classical reader will remember that it was on Carthaginian, that is, Phœnician soil, that a lady met ÆNEAS, and kindly conveyed him and all the sailors of his ship, invisible, to the very presence of the Queen and her court. On a previous occasion his life, we believe, had been saved in much the same convenient manner. The New-York *Herald*, understates the number, probably from distrusting the power of mere organization to conceal so great a movement. It's only adding a cipher. There are 650,000. Whether they rub the charm on the soles of their feet or take it in their whisky, they become immediately invisible to their next neighbors and their own mothers and brothers. Their arms are equally invisible, as also the horses, the artillery, the baggage-wagons, and all the other necessaries of war so liberally supplied by their Fenian friends in the United States. Nobody can form the least conception of the splendid military spectacles to be witnessed on the mountains and bogs of Ireland if one could only see them. You drive through Connemara, and only remember to have seen one old woman in a length of twenty miles; but there are a hundred thousand Fenians manœuvring, attacking, retreating, and performing the nicest evolutions on all sides of you. Their bayonet charges are terrible. But for breaking the charm they would make a pincushion of you. The most wonderful part of it remains to be told. When the Fenian has rubbed his foot, or moistened his throat, he becomes two men. His ordinary natural carcase still goes on its old work, digging in potatoes, driving the pigs home, smoking a pipe, telling old stories, or reading the *Galway Vindicator* or the *Tipperary Advocate*. But his Fenian second-self is miles off in the mountains, charging in line, firing vollies, and performing prodigies of valor and discipline. It is said that if you challenge them by blowing a trumpet or firing a gun, they will just answer to show they are there, but will not care to do more, as it is business, not pleasure, with them. This, too, explains what has been done with the immense sums of money subscribed by the American Fenians. The "Head Centre," "State Centres," and "Circle Centres" tell the anxious subscribers that the arms are all ready to be sent over as soon as a war can be got up. The fact is they are already in Ireland, though, for the reasons we have stated, nobody has yet seen either them or their bearers, or is at all likely to see them. The American Fenians may take our word that their money had not been squandered in the salaries of "Centres," the maintenance of Fenian hotels, or in paying for monster advertisements in the New-York *Herald*. It is all shining, and blazing, and thundering away in the training of the great army which is one day to camp on the Curragh, if not Aldershott itself. It is true we don't see or hear it; but that is the wonderful efficacy of the Phœnician secret we have mentioned above, and which constitutes the real strength of Fenianism.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF ZETLAND.

Another peeress, the Countess of ZETLAND is just dead. She was the daughter of the late Sir HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, Bart., and married the Earl of ZETLAND in 1823. As she bore the Earl no children, the peerage, the Earl being now in his seventieth year, will probably pass to his brother, Hon. JOHN CHARLES DUNDAS.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The activity of our Royal family is really wonderful. Monday was a remarkably busy day with them. The Prince of WALES attended at the House of Lords in the morning, went to the London Docks in the afternoon and inaugurated the Sailors' Home, making on that occasion one of those neat, brief, and appropriate speeches which are characteristic of him, and in the evening his Royal Highness and the Princess of WALES presided at a State concert at Buckingham Palace; perhaps not the least fatiguing of the day's proceedings, though, as usual at the State concerts given by their Royal Highnesses, the music itself was by no means of a "heavy" kind. The same morning Prince ARTHUR arrived in England from his Eastern tour. He embarked at Cairo about 6 o'clock, got to London about 10:30 o'clock, lunched with his brother at Marlborough House, and started on the very same evening to join her Majesty at the other extremity of the kingdom. Thus his Royal Highness would have traveled from Dover to Balmoral within twenty-four hours. While referring to the movements of the Royal family, it is worth noticing that on the same day the Prince and the Princess of WALES acted as sponsors at the christening of the infant daughter of Lord and Lady ALFRED PAGET, at the Chapel Royal, St. James'.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

From the London Observer.

We are informed gravely, from the "best authority," that the dissolution of Parliament *cannot* take place before the 20th of July. Now, this is a question of the future, and one upon which the "best authority" aforesaid would be slow to give an opinion. As to the *cannot*, we entirely withhold our assent—for we believe, on the contrary, that it can, and that it will. Everything will depend on the progress of public business. It progresses satisfactorily, in spite of the constant obstructions of the Opposition. They do not like the prospects of the "Conservative reaction." They have hauled down their flag in several counties already, and they will have to lower it in many more. They are, no doubt, anxious to put off the evil day; but the unavoidable hour will come, and it will come when the public business is disposed of. That is a time of which "no fellow can tell," but it will be, as nearly as possible, in the old days between hay and harvest, and more likely to be before the 20th of July than after.

FRANCE.

The French Oaks was run on Sunday last at Chantilly: *Deliane*, 1; *Lalla Rookh*, 2; *La Fortune*, 3. *Deliane* won easily by two lengths.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says:

"The speech of Prince NAPOLEON at Ajaccio, at the inauguration of the Bonaparte monument, fills nine long columns of an ordinary journal. It is of a two-fold character. It contains a historical sketch of NAPOLEON I., as well as a political programme. The two themes are so intermingled as to be with difficulty separated. By means of quotations from the writings and conversations of the first Emperor, he solves, in a Napoleonic point of view, all the questions which now occupy France and the world in general. The first portion of this remarkable essay relating to the career of "the man of Providence" does not require much comment; but the political views of NAPOLEON on many of the subjects which are still pending deserve attention. Prince NAPOLEON is convinced that the opinions of his uncle should be still acted on in the present day, though in a manner somewhat different.

A telegram from Mastanein, of May 20, says: The Emperor Napoleon arrived here this morning, and met with an enthusiastic reception. He will visit Helizam and embark to-morrow at Arzao for Algiers. A telegram from Tangiers of May 20, says: The Embassy from Morocco, accompanied by the French Minister, has returned to this town, after having been received by the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The *Patrie*, of May 22, contradicts the news it published yesterday relative to the special mission of Vice-Admiral DIDELOT, and says that he will go to America simply to replace Rear-Admiral BOSSI, the term of whose command has transpired.

The *Times'* Paris Correspondent says:

"The City of Paris is now raising a loan equal to £10,000,000, and the Credit Foncier of Paris 114,000,000 sterling for Algeria."

One or two Ministers have spoken of their determination to resign if the French troops are not all recalled from Mexico within two months.

Trade in Paris is still suffering greatly from the strikes among several classes of workmen.

The Havre cotton market is firm, and prices are rising.

A telegram from Oran of May 20, says:

Yesterday the Emperor made an excursion to Sig, and returned in the evening. He leaves this morning for Montaganem. His Majesty is everywhere most enthusiastically received and continues to enjoy excellent health.

The Paris flour market is quiet and prices fell 25 centimes the sack. Flour of the six marks is quoted 49f. 25c.; choice samples of Wheat are quoted at 26f. 50c. to 27f. the 120 kilos.

The Paris Bourse has been firm.

Rentes closed on Monday at 67f. 35c.

MEXICAN EMIGRATION.

The *Patrie* of the 21st says: "We have reason to believe that the attention of the French Government is occupied with the news of the clandestine enrollments in the United States, and that, if necessary, it will adopt energetic measures against the American volunteers. Vice-Admiral DIDELOT will leave Brest on board the *Themis*, with instructions on the subject, as soon as the Emperor returns from Algeria.

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Epoca* says: The Spanish Government awaits the conclusion of the negotiations between the Papal and Spanish Governments, before deciding whether Spain shall recognize the kingdom of Italy or not.

AUSTRIA.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Richsrath, of May 20, the proposal of the majority of the committee to agree to the treaty of commerce between Austria and the Zollverein, as modified by Prussia, was adopted by a large majority.

ITALY.

The National Bank announces that it will return four-fifths of the first installment of the subscription to the loan. The further reduction will take place as soon as the amount of the subscriptions is accurately ascertained.

A telegraph from Turin of May 21 says:—The public subscriptions in Italy to the new loan amount to 86,000,000 lire of rente. 45,000,000 lire have been subscribed for in Turin alone.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, April 22.

The news that Prince Kung remains in office is confirmed. The Amoy rebels are committing great devastations, but their movements are politically unimportant.

The Japanese government has announced a foreign policy which excludes the subjects of non-treaty Powers.

Tea dull. Silk little doing; total export to date 38,125 bales.

Exchange on London 6s. 2¼d.

Freight unchanged.

CANTON, Saturday, April 29.

Shirtings and twist unchanged.

Total export of tea to date 112,250,000 lbs.

Exchange on London 4s. 5¼d.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The *Times'* city article, of Tuesday, says:

"The symptoms that an aggression upon Mexico and a renewal of anarchy in that country were about to receive direct encouragement from the Washington Government caused the funds to open with great heaviness. Ultimately a belief seemed to gain ground that the contingency of a war between France and America must be equally distasteful to both countries, and that the best efforts of diplomacy on each side will be employed to bring about, by peaceable means, an adjustment that may enable the two Powers to cooperate in suppressing all irregular expeditions."

Consols closed at 90¾@¾.

An increase of confidence continues to be exhibited among the discount establishments, and the demand at the Bank was very light.

Mexican stock declined ¼.

Confederate loan 8@10.

Illinois Central shares recovered ¾.

United States (5-20) improved 2¼.

Panama Railroad, second mortgage, improved 1.

Erie paid up shares further declined ¼.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 23—A. M.

COTTON.—The market yesterday was active and buoyant. Prices generally were ⅛d. ¾ ℔ higher, and in some instances ⅛d. for American. Sales of the day, 30,000 bales, one-half being for export and speculation.

Trade at Manchester sympathizes with the Liverpool market, and prices tend upward.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather is hot and showery, and the crops make good progress. There has been no regular Corn market since the *Persia* sailed, but all articles are reported steady at last week's rates.

PROVISIONS—There is no change to report in Beef Pork or Bacon. In Lard there is continued firmness and quotations have advanced to 62s. for fine. Tallow unchanged.

PRODUCE—Ashes dull: Pots 30s.; Pearls 29s. Sugars steady. Coffee inactive. Rice unchanged. Linseed Oil steady. Resin continues dull. Spirits of Turpentine very quiet. Petroleum unaltered.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull, but wheat firmly held for last week's rates. SUGAR fully as dear. COFFEE firm and in fair demand. TEA very firm. RICE quiet but firm. TALLOW steady. New O. Y. C. 40s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds continued dull; but Consols on the 22d were steady at 90¾@¾. In the discount market there is no change to notice. 4½ per cent. is still the rate.

For American Securities the closing rates on the 22d were as follows:

United States five-twenties, 65¼@65¾.

Illinois Central, 74¼@75½.

Erie, 51¾@52.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 24.

The steamships *City of London* and *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

It is stated that some of the French ministers threaten to resign unless all the French troops are withdrawn from Mexico.

COTTON—Sales yesterday 2,000 bales, and to-day the same amount. Speculators and exporters took each day about 8,000 bales. Market yesterday buoyant and ⅛d.@ 1d. higher. Market to-day is still buoyant.

Manchester market is still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat flat. Corn quiet and partially 3d. lower; Mixed 28s.@28s. 9d. Market closed steady but quiet except Corn, which is easier.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon tends downward. Lard firm. Tallow quiet. Market closed dull.

PRODUCE.—Ashes easier. Sugar steady. Coffee firm, Rice quiet and steady. Resin inactive. Spirits Turpentine, no sales; Petroleum quiet and steady; market closes quiet and steady generally.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, May 24.—Consols on Wednesday afternoon, 90¾@¾ for money. Illinois Central shares, 75½; Erie shares, 51¾@52; United States five-twenties, 65¼@65¾.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Reorganization in Mississippi—Senator Bahn on his Way to Washington—The Great Land Slide at Columbus—Gen. Little at Mobile.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 4.

The steamer *Silver Moon*, from Memphis to Cincinnati, passed up last night with 390 bales of cotton.

Cotton has declined: Middling, 28c.@29c.; strict Middling, 31c.@32c.; good, 34c.

Judge YERGER, Judge SHARKEY and Hon. JONAS HAMILTON arrived here last evening to confer with the President on the subject of the reorganization of the civil government of Mississippi.

Senator-elect HAHN, of Louisiana, arrived this morning. It is understood that he will make an extended tour through the Northern States.

The land slide at Columbus proves to have been less extensive than was at first represented. There was no loss of life.

The steamer *Ruth*, from New-Orleans for Louisville, passed up last night with 273 bales of cotton for Cincinnati and New-York. She brings New-Orleans dates to May 30.

The work of stopping the crevasse below the city was progressing satisfactorily.

The Mexican town of Poidras was captured by the Liberals on the 24th.

The blockade-runner *Denbigh*, in trying to run into Galveston, with a valuable cargo, was run ashore and destroyed by the United States steamer *Seminole*.

Gen. STEELE arrived at Mobile on the 28th, having been assigned to a new command in the Department of the Gulf.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Leaders of the Brontes Expedition Examined—Speculations in Regard to the Pirate Shenandoah.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 27.

The leaders of the *Brontes* expedition were brought before the United States Court this morning on the charge of violating the neutrality laws. The examination was postponed to Monday. Advices from Washington are anxiously awaited. It is said that the steamer *Colon* will be sent to Mare Island Navy-Yard for protection.

There is considerable speculation as to the course the pirate *Shenandoah* steered after leaving the Australian waters. Opinions are expressed that she will next be heard from on the west coast of South America, in the track of vessels sailing between California and the Atlantic ports and Europe. Increased war risks are demanded by the insurance agents.

The owner of "*Norfolk*" has paid the forfeit and withdrawn his horse from the three mile run, advertised for next week.

The troops lately sent to Arizona are now arriving at Fort Mohave, and will take the field against the Apaches, who have committed murders lately.

Bannock City, in Idaho, was burned down on the 19th inst.

There have been no arrivals of importance.

FROM ALBANY.

The Hall of Military Records—Meeting of the Commissioners.

ALBANY, Sunday, June 4.

Gov. FENTON has called a meeting of the Commissioners appointed by an act of the last Legislature to select a site for the erection of a hall of military records, wherein shall be deposited the records and trophies of the soldiers of this State in the war of the rebellion. The Commissioners are called to meet in this city on the 7th instant.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Statement in Regard to the National Debt.

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING DETAILS.

The Trial of the Assassins Drawing to a Close.

Reverdy Johnson to Make a Plea Against the Jurisdiction of the Court.

Gens. Grant, Thomas and Logan to Visit New-York.

Rumors that Congress Will Meet October 1st.

HEALTH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 4.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following official statement of the public debt of the United States up to and including May 31, 1865:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Interest.	When Payable.
Aggregate of Debt bearing Coin Interest			$1,053,478,971 09		$64,190,469 50	
March 3, 1863	Bonds	6 per cent	$50,000 00	Payable after Dec. 31, 1867	$3,000 00	January and July.
March 3, 1863	Bonds	6 per cent	1,000 00	Payable after Dec. 31, 1867	60

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Full Report of the Testimony Taken on Friday.

A Singular Paper Found at Morehead City, North Carolina.

Testimony of Ex-Gov. Farwell, of Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 3.

By Mr. Doesler—Q.—State whether, on the evening of the 14th of April last, you went from Ford's Theatre to the room of Vice-President Johnson. A.—Between ten and half-past ten o'clock on that evening I went directly from the theatre to the Vice-President's room.

Q.—State whether you found the door of the room locked or opened. It was locked, I think; I am not certain.

Q.—Did you find anybody apparently lying in wait about the room? A.—I did not discover any one.

Q.—If anybody had been lying in wait about the room would you have been able to see them? A.—I did not look at anything but the door, and did not see any one at the door.

Q.—What did you do after you got to the door? A.—I rapped, but received no answer; I then rapped again, and said, in a loud voice, "Gov. Johnson, if you are in the room I must see you."

Q.—Did you enter the Vice-President's room? A.—I did, and remained there half an hour.

Q.—While you were there was the room visited by any strangers? A.—A number of persons came to the door, after I got on the inside; I locked and bolted the door, and did not allow any person to come in without it was some one personally known to the Vice-President or myself; I also rang the bell for the servants.

Q.—State whether you ever saw the prisoner Atzeroth before. A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you take your meals at the Kirkwood House? A.—I do.

Q.—Have you not observed persons asking to see the Vice-President while he would be taking his meals? A.—No, Sir; only when, as I have been at the table, some gentleman would ask me casually whether the Vice-President was in.

Testimony of John B. Hubbard.

By Mr. Doester—Q.—State whether at times you are in charge of the prisoner Payne. A.—I am.

Q.—Have you at any time during his confinement had any conversation with him? A.—I have.

Q.—State what was the substance of that conversation.

Assistant-Judge-Advocate Bingham objected to the question, on the ground that the declarations of the prisoner were not admissible.

Judge-Advocate Holt stated that as a confession of the prisoner it would not be admissible, but if merely designed to show his condition of mind it might be considered.

The question was then answered, as follows:

A.—I was taking him out of the court-room the other day, when he said he wished "they would make haste and hang him; that he was tired of life," and that he would rather be hanged than come back here.

Q.—Did he ever have any conversation with you in reference to the subject of his constipation? A.—Yes, Sir; about a week ago.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said that he had been so ever since he had been here.

Q.—What had been so? A.—That he had been constipated.

Q.—Have you any personal knowledge as to the truth of that? A.—I have not.

Q.—To whom did you tell what the prisoner said to you? A.—To Cols. McCall and Dart.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham.—Q.—What else did the prisoner say to you? A.—That was all he said.

Testimony of Col. W. H. H. McCall.

By Mr. Doester—Q.—Have you at any time had charge of the prisoner Payne? A.—I have.

Q.—Are you alone in charge of him? A.—No, Sir; Col. Fredericks, Col. Dart and myself have charge of him.

Q.—How is the duty divided between you? A.—We have each eight hours of the twenty-four.

Q.—Does your duty lead you to be cognizant of the conduct of the prisoner in his cell? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know anything with reference to the consumption of the prisoner? A.—To the best of my knowledge, until last evening, he had no relief since the 20th of April.

Q.—Have you ever had any conversation with the prisoner on the subject of his own death? A.—No, Sir.

Testimony of John E. Roberts.

By Mr. Doester—Q.—Is it part of your duty to take charge of the prisoner Payne? A.—I have not had special charge of the prisoner; my duties are general.

Q.—Have you at any time had a conversation with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever spoken to him on the subject of his own death? A.—On the day that Major Seward was examined here, and the prisoner was dressed in a coat and hat, as I was putting the irons on him again, he told me that they were tracing him pretty close, and that he wanted to be shot.

Q.—Did he say that he was tired of life? A.—I have told you all that he said.

Q.—You never had any further conversation with him? A.—Not at all, but on the subject of death; words passed between us now and then on the stairway.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—Q.—Did he say that he was tired of life and he wanted to die? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He coupled with that the remark that they were tracing him pretty close—in other words, finding him out? A.—I use were the words.

Testimony of Lieut. John W. Dempsey.

Q.—State what you are on duty. A.—At No. 541 H street, in command of the guard having charge of the house of Mrs. Surratt.

Q.—State whether you were with the party that made an examination of the house at the time the house was searched? A.—I was with the party that came to the house on April 19 or 20; the house was searched before that; I was not in command of the guard that first went to the house.

A photograph of J. Wilkes Booth was here shown the witness, and identified by him as the one which he had formerly sold a picture of "Morning and Evening." The back of the photograph bore the name of J. Wilkes Booth in pencil marks.

Testimony of James R. O'Brien.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State where you were employed on the 14th of April and for some months preceding that day? A.—In the Quartermaster-General's office.

Q.—Had you any engagement with Mr. Ford? A.—Yes, Sir; I was usher at the theatre during the evening performances.

Q.—Do you know anything as to the condition of the keepers of the locks of boxes seven and eight? A.—The keeper of box eight was wrenched off or broken off in some way; I do not know how; I was absent one evening at home sick, and I afterwards found it broken off.

Q.—When did you notice that the keeper of the door of box eight had been broken? A.—I noticed it the first time afterward that I went into the box; that was some time before the assassination; I could not say how long before.

Q.—Do you know whether the door could be fastened afterward by locking? A.—It might be locked, but I imagine that if shoved it would come open; it would always shut tight, and I had no occasion to lock it.

Q.—How was the keeper of the door of box seven? A.—It appeared to be all right; I always locked that box.

Q.—Which door was used when the Presidential party occupied the two boxes? A.—The door of box eight.

Q.—How was it generally left after the party entered? A.—Always left open.

Q.—Do you know whether the door leading into the passage which separates the two boxes from the wall had a lock upon it? A.—No, Sir; it had no lock.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—Q.—The outer door had a latch, had it not? A.—No, Sir; it was not fastened at all.

Q.—Box eight is nearest the stage, is it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Testimony of Dr. Blanford.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State whether you are acquainted with the country along the routes from here to Surrattsville and Bryantown, and through Surrattsville to Port Tobacco? A.—As far as Bryantown and Port Tobacco, I am acquainted with it, but not further.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the locality of Dr. Mudd's house? A.—I am.

A map of the locality was here referred to, showing the different roads leading from Washington to Bryantown and vicinity. It was shown to the witness; also a plan drawn by himself, giving the different localities in the neighborhood of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd's house, both of which he testified were accurately drawn.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the commission took a recess, as usual, until 2 o'clock P. M., at which hour the court reassembled.

Testimony of Susan Stewart, Colored.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State where you reside? A.—At Mr. John Miller's, about a mile from Bryantown.

Q.—How near do you live to the house of the colored man John Boose? A.—Only a short distance.

Q.—You both lived on the little cut-off road leading through the farm? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether you know Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, the prisoner? A.—I do.

Q.—State whether you saw him on the day after the President's assassination, and where. A.—I saw Dr. Mudd on Easter Saturday, between three and four o'clock in the evening; I saw him out by the corner of the barn, near Mr. Murray's house, riding along slowly by himself.

Q.—At the time you saw Dr. Mudd could you see the main road from where you were standing? A.—I did not take any notice of the main road; some one said, "Here comes a gentleman," and I went to the door and saw it was Dr. Mudd.

Q.—How much of the main road could you see from where you were standing? A.—About a quarter of a mile or more.

Q.—Did you see anybody on the main road? A.—I did not; if there had been anybody with him I could easily have seen the person.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—Q.—This was on Easter Saturday afternoon? Yes, Sir.

Q.—Dr. Mudd was coming apparently from Bryantown? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Did you see which way he was coming, whether from Bryantown or not? A.—No, Sir.

Testimony of Primas Johnston, Colored.

Q.—Do you know the prisoner, Dr. Mudd? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State when you saw him after the President's assassination? A.—I saw him on the Saturday afternoon afterwards, about 3 or 3½ o'clock.

Q.—Did you see him as he was going to Bryantown that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see anything of a man riding along with him, as he was going to Bryantown? A.—No, Sir; Master Sam Mudd was by himself. There was a man went along after he had gone on.

Q.—Did you see anything of that man who followed Master Sam Mudd coming back? A.—Yes, Sir; the same man that went in towards Bryantown came back by himself about an hour and a half, I reckon, before Master Sam Mudd.

Q.—Where is Mr. Boose's house? A.—I suppose it is a couple of miles this side of Bryantown, on the road between Bryantown and Dr. Samuel Mudd's.

Testimony of Charles Bloyce.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Do you know the prisoner, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you about his house last year, and if so, how often? A.—I went there on the twelfth day after the Christmas before last, and was about the house every Saturday and Sunday except between the 10th of April and the 10th of May, when I was hauling seine.

Q.—Are you the husband of one of his servants, who has been here as a witness? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever seen Benjamin Gwyn or Andrew Gwyn? A.—Yes, Sir; about four years ago, when the war first commenced; they passed along by Mr. Dyer's.

Q.—Did you see either of them about Dr. Mudd's house last year? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see or hear anything of Watt Bowie, John H. Surratt, Capt. White, of Tennessee; Lieut. Parry, or J. Wilkes Booth? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Neither saw nor heard of any of them about Dr. Mudd's house last year? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you know of any Confederate officers or soldiers, or any men in uniform being about there last year? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Mary Simms? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what the colored folks about there think of her as a truth-teller? A.—The folks about there said she was not much of a truth-teller; that she told such lies they could not believe her.

Q.—What did they think about Myio Simms? A.—They thought the same about him; I used to think myself that he was a great liar, because he used to tell me lies sometimes.

Q.—What was Dr. Mudd's character as a master to his servants? A.—I would call him a first-rate man; I never heard of his whipping or saying anything to them; they did pretty much as they pleased.

Q.—Did you ever hear him threaten to send any of his servants to Richmond? A.—No, indeed; I never heard one of them say a word about it.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—Q.—Did you ever hear anything about his shooting any of his servants? A.—I did hear that.

Q.—You thought that was first rate fun? A.—I don't know about that. [Laughter.]

Testimony of Marcus P. Norton.

Col. Burnett stated that in the discretion of the Court, this witness had been called to give testimony bearing more or less directly upon the prisoners, Dr. Mudd, Atzeroth and O'Laughlin. It was the practice in modern courts, even after the testimony had been closed on both sides, for the Court to call and examine further witnesses, if, in their judgment, necessary. It, however, the counsel for the defence wish to interpose an objection, now was the proper time for them to do so.

Mr. Cox stated that he should object, for the reason that it had once been distinctly announced that all evidence on the part of the government, except that strictly rebutting in its nature, was closed, only so far as should relate to the general subject of the conspiracy, and not affecting directly the case of any one of the prisoners.

Mr. Ewing said that, so far as he was concerned, he was willing that any further evidence should be introduced, provided time was given for the defence to meet it.

Col. Burnett replied that it was for that very purpose he had called the witness now.

The Court decided to receive the proposed evidence.

By Col. Burnett—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In the City of Troy, N. Y.

Q.—State where you were during the latter part of the Winter and the Spring of this year. A.—I was at the National Hotel in this city from about the 10th of January until the 10th or middle of March.

Q.—While there did you become acquainted with J. Wilkes Booth? A.—Not personally acquainted; I knew him by sight; I had seen him act several times in the theatre.

Q.—While at the hotel, state whether you saw any one of the prisoners at the bar with him. A.—There are three that I recognize as having seen during that time in company with J. Wilkes Booth, or rather, I should say, I saw those in company with him—Atzeroth and O'Laughlin.

Q.—At what time? A.—I do not remember the exact dates; it was near to the inauguration of President Lincoln; Atzeroth I saw twice, and the other one I suppose four or five times.

Q.—State whether at any time you accidentally overheard any conversation between Booth or either of these parties, and if so, what it was? A.—I did, with Atzeroth. I cannot give the precise language; but the substance of it was that if the matter succeeded as well with Johnson as it did with Buchanan, they would get terribly sold.

Q.—Did you hear any other conversation? A.—There was something said that the company of witnesses would be of that character that very little could be proven by them. Booth's statements I heard in the same conversation on the evening of either the 2d or 3d of March last. I did not know what was referred to.

Q.—State now which of the other prisoners you have seen before, and under what circumstances. A.—I saw that one (Dr. Mudd) once while I was at the National Hotel; he came to my room on the morning of the 3d of March, entered hastily and appeared to be somewhat excited; he said he had made a mistake; that he wanted to see Booth; I told him Booth's room was perhaps on the floor above; I did not know the number; from the apparently excited manner of the person entering my room I left my writing and went out into the hall and followed him; he went down stairs, and as he reached the story below he turned and looked at me.

Q.—Did or did not you when you first entered the room this morning recognize the prisoner Mudd as the person you met on that occasion? A.—I pointed him out to Horatio King this morning; the prisoner I now see was the one, or it was a person exactly like him; I am satisfied he was the man.

Q.—Did you ever see him afterward? A.—Not before to-day.

Q.—State what circumstances enable you to fix the date. A.—I fix it from the fact of its proximity to the inauguration; I think it was about ten or eleven o'clock on the morning before.

Q.—Might it not have been in the previous month of February? A.—I think the day I have named was the date.

Q.—Are you as certain about that as you are of the identity of the person? A.—I am.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cox—Q.—Can you fix the date of the conversations O'Laughlin had with Booth? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Was any person in company with them while they were conversing? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you overhear anything said in any of those conversations? A.—No; I was not near enough.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—How do you fix the 3d of March as the day Dr. Mudd entered your room? A.—Only from the fact of the inauguration; I did not make any memorandum of it or charge my mind particularly with the date; I recollect the morning Dr. Mudd entered my room; I had a motion pending in the Supreme Court of the United States for that day, and I was preparing my papers.

Q.—When did you argue the motion? A.—On that day.

Q.—What was the motion? A.—It was to dismiss a certain patent case from court for want of jurisdiction—a case originating in the Northern District of New-York.

Q.—How was he dressed? A.—That I could not say; his garments were black, and he had a hat in his hand; I do not know as I can give any name to the hat; it had a high crown.

Q. Can you describe any other article of dress? A.—No; it was a hasty coming in and going out.

Q.—Do you recognize the prisoner (Mudd) with as much certainty in your own mind as you do the others? A.—In my own mind I have no doubt as to either of the three.

Q.—Do you recognize any of the other prisoners at the bar? A.—I do not know that I ever saw any of the others before.

By Mr. Doster—Q.—State if you can name the precise dates of the conversations between Atzeroth and Booth? A.—I cannot; the place was in the office of the hotel, and the time was early in the evening.

Q.—How did you happen to hear them? A.—I was sitting in a seat near them in a hotel; we sometimes overhear parties even when talking with others.

Q.—Were they talking in a loud or low tone of voice? A.—They were not talking in a very loud tone of voice.

Q.—How near were you to them? A.—Within two or three feet.

Q.—Was the prisoner dressed then as he is now? A.—I should think not; I did not take particular notice, however; I passed it as I do a thousand other things.

Q.—You do not recognize him, then, by his dress? A.—No; by his appearance; I do not know as he had so much of a scowl upon his face then as now.

Q.—Was he as fleshy then as now? A.—I could not say as to that; I did not take his dimensions as to his avoirdupois weight.

Q.—You say you have not seen Atzeroth since then, until to-day—about two months ago? A.—About that.

Q.—Have you repeated that conversation from that time until to-day? A.—I spoke to Mr. King about it once.

Q.—Are you in the habit of remembering conversations you overhear casually, for two months? A.—I remember some things a long time.

Q.—Are you in the habit of remembering faces for that time? A.—I do, sometimes.

Q.—And you can swear to that precise conversation? A.—I have only undertaken to repeat the substance of it.

Q.—Are you a lawyer? A.—I am.

Q.—And you have read the testimony in this case? A.—Not generally at all; I have read the examination of two or three witnesses.

By Mr. Cox—Q.—Were the conversations you saw between Booth and O'Laughlin in the public hall? A.—They were; I heard none of them.

By the Court—Q.—What is the general character of your eye-sight? A.—I am somewhat near-sighted; I always wear glasses.

Q.—Do you have perfect confidence in recognizing people's countenances? A.—I would at the distance I saw these men.

Q.—What was the impression created by this man who came into your room that led you to follow him? A.—It was his hasty entrance and his hasty exit.

Q.—Did he seem embarrassed or mistaken when he entered the room? A.—He seemed somewhat excited, and apologized by saying he had made a mistake.

Q.—Had you occupied that room previous to that day? A.—I had changed into that room perhaps ten days previous.

Cross-Examination of L. G. Mobey.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State where you live. A.—In Charles County, Maryland.

Q.—Were you in Bryantown on the day after the assassination of the President? A.—I was, on the evening of that day; I arrived there at 8 o'clock, I guess.

Q.—State what you heard about the assassination of the President. A.—We heard before getting there of the fact, but I did not believe it; when we got near there, however, we found soldiers stationed along the road; I inquired of them, and they said it was a fact; I made inquiries as to who was the perpetrator; they said it was somebody who belonged to the theatre; they did not give the name, and spoke as though they did not know; I had conversation with several; there was a great deal of confusion; but before I left I heard it was Booth, from Dr. George Mudd.

Q.—Were you about Bean's store during the time you was there? A.—I passed it but did not go in.

Q.—State whether you are acquainted with D. J. Thomas, who has been a witness for the prosecution? A.—I am.

Q.—Do you know his reputation in the neighborhood in which he lived for veracity? A.—It is bad.

Q.—From your knowledge of his reputation for veracity would you believe him under oath. A.—I do not believe I would.

Cross-examined by Col. Burnett.—Q.—How near do you live to Mr. Thomas? A.—Within four or five miles.

Q.—How intimately have you known him for the last four or five years? A.—I have known him quite intimately.

Q.—State what your own attitude has been toward the government since the rebellion? A.—It is my belief I have been a loyal citizen; I have done no overt act in any shape or manner.

Q.—Have you said anything against the government, or given any aid, counsel or assistance to the rebels? A.—No; there are some acts of the administration that I have not spoken pleasantly about, nothing more.

Q.—Have you said anything against any of the measures of the government in seeking to put down this rebellion? A.—I do not think I have.

Q.—Have you maintained the attitude of a friend of the government or of a friend to the South during the rebellion? A.—Shortly after the war broke out, I took an oath of fealty to the government, and have strongly adhered to it, neither turning to the left nor right.

Q.—What acts of the administration have you talked against? A.—Arbitrary arrests.

Q.—Arbitrary arrests of rebels? A.—No, citizens.

Q.—Were they not rebels? A.—No; they professed to be loyal citizens; I do not recollect who they were.

Q.—Do you recollect a man by the name of Joyce? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know him as the man who murdered Captain Watkins? A.—I have only seen him once since that time.

Q.—Did or did you not harbor him and feed him after the murder? A.—No, sir; he came to my house on the morning after the general election; I live not far from the road; he only staid a short time; the only time I have seen him since the murder was once on the road.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—In your statement in regard to the veracity of Mr. Thomas as a witness, did you refer to his reputation before or since the war? A.—All the time; he seems to be a man who will imagine things that are not true, and yet believe they are facts, and stick to them all the time.

By Judge Bingham—Q.—You don't mean to say that he would tell what he did not believe to be true? A.—No; but he would tell things not true, although he believed them himself to be true.

Testimony of E. D. R. Bean.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State your occupation. A.—I am a merchant at Bryantown.

Q.—State whether the prisoner, Dr. Mudd, made any purchases of you the day after the assassination of the President. A.—I think I sold him some calico; I only remember the day from some circumstances that fix it in my mind.

Q.—State what you heard that day in Bryantown as to the assassination of the President. A.—I heard that day that the President was assassinated; I asked by whom, and I understood by a man of the name of Boyle, who was said to have murdered Capt. Watkins.

Q.—Did you on that day hear that it was Booth who assassinated the President? A.—I cannot positively say; my impression is that I did not on that day.

Q.—Were there soldiers in and out of your store that day, and citizens? A.—Yes; and the subject of the assassination was the general topic of conversation.

Q.—State whether you had any conversation with the prisoner, Dr Mudd, about the assassination. A.—the day I sold him the calico I had some discussion with him on that subject; I remarked to him it was bad news.

By Judge Bingham—It is not competent for the witness to state that conversation.

Mr. Ewing said he was aware that similar questions had been overruled, but still, believing the question was a proper one, he desired to have it entered, and the decision of the Court upon it.

Objection sustained by the Court.

Q.—It was the conversation you had with Dr. Mudd that enabled you to fix the date when you sold the calico, was it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham—Q.—When did you learn that Booth was the man who murdered President Lincoln? A.—Really I do not remember the day.

Q.—Then you do not know that it was not on Easter Saturday, do you? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you hear at the same time that the man who had murdered the President had been traced to within three miles of Bryantown? A.—I do not know whether it was at the same time; I heard some time that he was traced to within three or three and a half miles of that place.

Q.—Can you tell me how you heard it? A.—I do not know; it was in general conversation.

Q.—Did you connect the sale of the calico with that fact, as well as the killing of the President by Booth? A.—I did not, I think; I did not hear of the fact.

Q.—How do you know it was on Monday? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Can you positively state that it was not on Saturday? A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—But your impression is that you did not hear it on Saturday? A.—My impression is that I did not.

Testimony of John R. Giles.

By Mr. Cox—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At Bullman's Hotel, in Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

Q.—Do you know the accused, Michael O'Laughlin? A.—Yes; I have known him personally for about four months.

Q.—Did you see him on the Thursday before the assassination of the President? A.—I saw him in the evening; he was with a Mr. Murphy, with Lieut. Henderson, Purdy, and several others.

Q.—Where was it? A.—It was at our place, two doors from the *Globe* Office; I saw him early in the evening, and then later, about ten o'clock, and they remained till after eleven o'clock.

Q.—Did you join them when they went out? A.—I did, and was with them until one o'clock.

Q.—Did you see them on Friday evening—the evening of the assassination? A.—I did; I was with them all the evening.

Q.—Was O'Laughlin at your hotel at the time the news of the assassination of the President was received? A.—Yes, he was; I should think it was about half-past nine or ten o'clock.

Q.—Your house is owned by a man by the name of Lichau, is it not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it the house known as the Lichau House? A.—No; the Lichau House is on Louisiana-avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, near the Canterbury Music Hall.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham.—Q.—You think the news of the President's murder came along about half-past nine or ten o'clock? A.—I think so; I could not tell certainly; I did not look at the clock.

Re-Cross-examination of Mr. Reed.

By Mr. Aiken—Q.—Are you acquainted with John H. Surratt? A.—I know him by sight.

Q.—State the time you saw him last. A.—I saw him about half-past two o'clock on the day of the assassination—the 14th of April.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with him? A.—I cannot say that; I have said he was quite a boy; he has been merely a speaking acquaintance.

Q.—Where were you when you saw him? A.—I was standing on the stoop of Hunt & Goodwin's military store.

Q.—State how his hair was cut? A.—It was cut very singularly; it was rounded down and fell upon his coat-collar behind.

Q.—Did he have a moustache or whiskers? A.—I do not know that he had; in fact, I did not look at his face particularly at all.

Q.—Look at that picture of John H. Surratt, and see if you recognize it. A.—It is very much like the clothing, but it is not the style of hair he had when I saw him.

By Judge Bingham.—Q.—That is the picture of John H. Surratt, is it not? A.—Yes, Sir; it is a fair picture of him, though his hair is not cut as it was when I saw him on the 14th of April.

Testimony of Miss Anna Ward.

By Mr. Aiken—State your residence. A.—In Washington City.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the prisoner, Mrs. Surratt? A.—Yes; I have known her for seven or eight years.

Q.—Have you ever known her, on any occasion, to fail to recognize you or her friends when you have met her? A.—She failed to recognize me once when I met her on the street; I had also failed to recognize her; she made an apology to me, and I made the same apology to her.

Q.—Are you near-sighted? A.—I am; this was on Seventh-street; Mrs. Surratt's daughter was with her, and called her attention to the fact that she had not spoken to me.

Q.—Did you ever have occasion at any time to read for her? A.—Yes; I gave her a letter to read; she returned it to me and asked me to read it, saying she could not see to read by gaslight.

Q.—Do you recollect any other occasion when she failed to recognize persons? A.—I do not know that I do.

Q.—Did you receive a letter from John H. Surratt not long since? A.—I did.

Q.—Where is that letter? A.—I gave it to his mother; I presume it has been destroyed.

Q.—Please state to the court as well as you can recollect all the circumstances of John H. Surratt's affair with you in engaging a room at the Herndon House. A.—He called one afternoon and asked to see me.

Judge Bingham.—You need not state that conversation.

Mr. Aiken—Very well, then. We turn the witness over to you. Perhaps you may want to make some inquiries yourself.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham.—Q.—Have you been in the habit of visiting often at Mrs. Surratt's? A.—Occasionally, up to the day of the assassination; that was the last day I visited her.

Q.—On all the occasions when you went to the house did she recognise you without difficulty? A.—Yes; once or twice she opened the door for me; at other times I sent my name up.

Q.—She was quick to recognize the voice, wasn't she? A.—Yes.

Q.—You are acquainted with John H. Surratt? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you go with him or go alone to the Herndon House to retain a room? A.—I did not retain a room; I simply went there to ascertain if there was a vacant room.

Q.—When was that? A.—I do not know; it was a long time ago.

Q.—Was it probably the last of February, or perhaps in March? A.—It may have been.

Q.—You went there to retain a room for a delicate gentleman did you not? A.—I did not know what person.

Q.—Have you met there any of the prisoners at the bar? A.—I cannot see them well enough to answer; I do not think I have.

Q.—Did you meet any strangers at Mrs. Surratt's house? A.—I met Booth, and I met two gentlemen who boarded there—Mr. Weichman and Mr. Holleban.

Q.—You got a letter from J. H. Surratt post marked Montreal, C. E.? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you receive it? A.—I received two from him; the first on the day of the assassination; I do not recollect the date of the second; there was a very short interval between them.

Q.—You delivered both of these letters to Mrs. Surratt? A.—I delivered one to her and the other to her daughter Anna.

Q.—Have you seen it since? A.—No.

Q.—Did you answer any letters received from him? A.—Neither of these; he wrote me two letters at the same time, inclosing the letters for his mother; I answered those addressed to me.

Q.—And all were about the time of the President's assassination? A.—I do not recollect when; they were all after he left home, and I think very soon after the President's assassination.

Q.—Have't you got any of them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether the letters to yourself have been destroyed? A.—I do not; I left them with his mother, and have not inquired for them since.

Q.—You asked for a room to rent at the Herndon House for some man? A.—I did not; I simply asked for some room.

Q.—Who was with you at that time? A.—No one; I was alone, on my way to the Post-office.

By Mr. Aiken—Q.—Have you known Mrs. Surratt as a lady always attentive to her duties? A.—I have.

Q.—Do you know anything as to her general character? A.—My knowledge of her has always been that of a Christian and of a lady.

By the Court—Q.—Do you attend the same church as Mrs. Surratt? A.—I do, Sir.

Testimony of Mr. Seasford.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—State in what business you were employed on the 14th of April last. A.—I was ticket-seller at Ford's Theatre.

Q.—How long were you at the ticket office during the day or night? A.—My business at the ticket office commenced about half-past six in the evening.

Q.—State whether or not the private boxes, except those occupied by the party of the President, were applied for that evening. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—State whether or not any tickets to those boxes had been sold during the day. A.—I think not.

No further witnesses for the defence being in attendance, Mr. Doester made application for a personal examination to be made of the prisoner Payne by Dr. Nichols, Superintendent of the Government Institution for the Insane, for the purpose of testing the sanity of the prisoner, which application was granted.

Mr. Doester also requested that the testimony for the defence be not considered as closed until George Powell, the father of Payne, and other witnesses, who had been summoned from Florida, who would testify in respect to Payne's antecedents and tendency on the part of the family to insanity, should be present.

Judge Bingham—Then are we to regard that as an authentic statement that the prisoner's name is Powell?

Mr. Doester—I have stated that his father's name is Powell, and take it for granted the inference will be drawn that that is the name of the prisoner.

Col. Burnett stated that a reasonable time would be allowed for the defence to meet the new evidence introduced by the government to-day. Further than that he hoped that there would be no postponement.

The President of the court said that ample time had been allowed to obtain witnesses for the defence, and that the request of Mr. Doester would not be granted.

The court adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock.

The Dante Celebration at Florence.

LETTER FROM VICTOR HUGO.

The inauguration of the statute of DANTE took place at Florence on Sunday, the 14th ult., in the midst of a display of patriotic feeling and enthusiasm such as have been rarely witnessed in the city of the Medicis. From a very early hour in the morning the streets were astir with eager crowds, the balconies were hung with drapery, and national flags waved out on every side. At a little before 9 o'clock the procession started from the Piazza di Santo Spirito, the cannon of the fort San Giovan Battista announcing its departure. The representatives of the Italian and foreign press led the way, followed by those of the Italian dramatic art, with their banner; then came in long line the representatives of the provinces, the communes, and the institutes of every part of Italy, and the foreigners invited to the ceremony. More than 700 banners were borne in the procession. At a little before eleven the cortège reached the Piazza di Santa Croce, where it was shortly afterward met by the King, who was received with hearty and long continued applause. The Mayor of Florence then delivered a short speech, and after another from Padre GIANBATISTA GUILIANI in honor of DANTE, the covering of the monument was removed. The enthusiasm at this point of the ceremony rose to the highest pitch, and the scene was altogether most impressive. Not the slightest disorder is reported to have occurred throughout the day. The pale, feeling of the crowd frequently found vent in sympathetic cheers for Venice, Rome and Turin.

The London *Times* correspondent thus describes the most important part of the ceremony: Accompanied by several bands of music, which played in turn as they entered the square, and bearing many hundreds of rich banners, having emblazoned upon them the coats of arms, inscriptions appropriate to the day, portraits of DANTE and of other celebrated persons, the long procession slowly marched in, formed up in close order and with great regularity on the spacious steps on which rose, in gentle ascent, from the level of the area to the inner parapet around it. The collonnade of banners, all seemingly quite new, borne upon velvet-covered staves, surmounted with gilt ornaments and splendid with golden tassels and trasses, was such as I do not remember to have seen surpassed in any ceremony of the kind. Genoa, the rich city, sent two standard-bearers, clothed in scarlet and embroidery in charge of her magnificent colors. A whole day might have been spent in studying and deciphering the meaning of the devices on the flags and affixing names to the portraits upon many of them. Then came a loud cheer from the entrance to the square, and "the King!" was the cry. Nothing could hold the ladies in front, and they were on the benches with the activity of acrobats. Shouts of indignation in the rear led to official interference, and the restless female element again subsided. No King was there; the applause was addressed to a banner draped with black crape. The American was of opinion it was one of respect for poor LINCOLN, but the work of "Venetia" told a different tale. Fresh and vehement plaudits were called forth by a banner bearing the she wolf and boys, and inscribed "Roma." When the whole of the procession was formed up round the square, several thousand strong, while the uniformed bands, comprising many hundreds of musicians, drew up at the east and below the orchestra, the sight was really gorgeous, as the brilliant sunlight played among the vivid colors, and was reflected from the gilt battle-axes, medallions and other ornaments in which the flag-staves terminated. Exclamations of admiration and delight burst forth continually from the spectators, although the view of many of them was impeded by the serried line of banners which now surrounded the square. Hardly were all the component parts of the sumptuous pageant stationary in their places when the King arrived, attended by Gen. LA MARMORA and a numerous suite. Considering that the vast assemblage only gradually became aware of his presence, his reception seemed to me excellent. The cheers were hearty and reiterated. What remained to be done took but little time. The band struck up a grand symphony, the Gonfaloniere of Florence, Signor DE CAMERY DIONY, made a short speech, which was, doubtless, much to the purpose, but which nobody heard; and then, at the pull of a rope, the covering of the statue parted in the centre and lay in folds upon the ground. The music played louder than ever, the multitude cheered, the bells of the Palazzo Vecchio rang out a noisy peal, from the summit of the lofty tower a shot was fired, and a rocket rose into the air like a streak of white smoke across the blue firmament. Some more speaking ensued—I believe by Prof. GIULIANI—and then came the Hymn to DANTE, executed by a band of vocalists and by the great orchestra, while the notary proceeded to the registration of the solemn act. And thus concluded one more brilliant spectacle, to add to the many which in former days were witnessed on the same square of the Holy Cross, once the favorite rendezvous for tilts, tournaments and *carrousels*, for sham fights and masquerades, and many other courtly and chivalrous *divertissements* common in the palmy days of splendid Florence.

The colossal statute of the great Florentine poet, who was also a distinguished soldier and statesman, whose genius has exercised so great an influence on his country, and of whose fame Italy is so justly and enthusiastically proud, is the work of the sculptor PAZZI, of Ravenna, the refuge and death-place of DANTE. Its height is 5·68 metres, and it stands upon a lofty pedestal, in the style of the 14th century, designed by LUIGI DEL SARTO. Around it four lions guard as many shields, on which are inscribed the names of the four principal of the poet's minor works. On the front, in the centre, are the arms of Rome, as the capital of Italy. Those of all the principal Italian cities are also sculptured upon the monument, to the cost of which all those cities have contributed. Their assemblage there is with reference to the union of the Italian States into one country having been foreseen by the poet. Various other allegorical devices and four bas-reliefs of scenes in the *Divina Commedia* adorn the base of the statue, which as yet there has been no opportunity of closely examining. The inscription is as brief and simple as possible: "To DANTE ALIGHIERI; Italy. MDCCCLXV."

On Monday, the 15th, the day after the inauguration of the statue, a literary and musical fête took place in the large hall of the Philharmonic Society. The proceedings commenced shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning, by which hour the room was filled with an audience that overflowed into the adjoining rooms and passages, even the staircases being occupied. A large number of foreigners were present, many of whom were French. The fête opened with a performance of the symphony of the "Beggarin of Mercadante," executed by a numerous and well selected orchestra. Several poems, specially written for the celebration, were afterward recited, and other musical performances given. The eminent Italian actress, Mme. RISTORI, then came forward, and read with impressive effect, and amid great enthusiasm, a letter in French from VICTOR HUGO to the Mayor of Florence, of which the following is a translation:

"Your esteemed letter touches me deeply. You invite me to your noble festival. Your National Committee is pleased to desire that my voice should make itself heard on this great occasion—this sublime solemnity. Italy, this day, stands erect in the face of the world, exhibiting her unity and glorifying her poet. Unity is the life of a people. Italy one—is Italy. To be unified is to be born. In choosing this anniversary to commemorate her unity, Italy, it seems to me, desires to be born on the same day as DANTE. This nation wishes to bear the same date as that man. Italy, in fact, incarnates herself in DANTE ALIGHIERI. Like him she is valiant, pensive, profound, magnanimous, prepared for battle, prepared for thought. Like him she blends in a profound synthesis, poetry and philosophy. Like him she is determined to have liberty. He has, like her, the grandeur which he puts into life, and the beauty which he puts into his works. Italy and DANTE are commingled in a mutual kind of interpenetration which makes them one; they shine out each in the other. She is august as he is illustrious. They have the same heart, the same will, the same destiny. She resembles him by that mighty latent power which DANTE and Italy have had in adversity. She is a Queen—he genius. Like him she has been proscribed; like him she is crowned.

Like him she comes out of hell,
All glory to this brilliant resurrection!

Alas! she has known the seven circles; she has endured and gone through the fatal parceling; she has been a shadow; she has been a geographical term. Now she is Italy. She is Italy as much as France is France, as England is England; she is risen resplendant and armed; she has issued from the dark and tragic past, she commences her ascension toward the future. It is beautiful, it is good that in this brilliant hour—in full triumph—in full progress—in the broad light of civilization and glory, she should remember that dark night when DANTE was her torch.

The gratitude of great peoples to great men is a good example. No; let it not be said that peoples are ungrateful. At a fixed time a man has been the conscience of a nation. In glorifying that man the nation attests its conscience. She, as it were, calls her own soul to bear witness. Italians, love, preserve and respect your illustrious and magnificent cities, and venerate DANTE. Your cities have been the country, DANTE has been its soul.

Six centuries compose the pedestal of DANTE. Centuries are the avatars of civilization. In each there arises, as it were, another human race, and it may be said that the immortality of Alighieri has been six times

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 5, 1865.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81	C.	109	300	Cary Improve't	21
10,000	do		109¼	300	Hud. Riv. R	100
10,000	do	c	109¼	300	do	99⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	R.	103¾	100	do	99⅞
27,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	103¾	100	do	99⅞
50,000	do		103¾	100	do	99¼
10,000	do		103¾	100	do	99⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.		100	Mich. S. & N. I. R	58½
	New issue		103¼	300	do	58⅝
47,000	do		103¼	300	do	58¾
26,500	U. S. 6s, 10-40s	C.	96⅝	25	Panama R	220
28,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s			250	Reading R	91
	Second Series		99⅛	500	do	90⅝
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90		64¾	200	do	90⅞
6,000	Mo. State 6s		65	200	do	90⅛
1,000	City 6s, '70		93	200	do	90
25,000	Ohio & M. Cer.		23½	200	do	90
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 8s		90	500	do	90⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83		90	500	do	90
2,000	Erie 3d M.		100¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	115⅞
5,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st		100	140	do	117
3,000	Mariposa 1st M		45	300	Cleve. & Pitts	58⅜
10,000	Am. Gold		136⅛	200	do	58⅛
10,000	do	c30	136	200	do	58¼
20	Bk. of Commerce		106	200	do	58
20	Imp. & Trad. Bank		105	600	do	58⅛
100	Canton Co.		36½	100	Chic. & N. W.	54¾
200	Cum. Coal Pr	s5	56¼	200	do	54⅛
200	do		56⅝	100	do	54
200	do		56¾	100	do	s10	54
400	Quicks. Min. Co.		51	200	do	s30	54⅛
100	do		50¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr		54
100	do	s60	49¾	300	do		54⅛
200	Mariposa M. Co		11¾	100	do	s30	54⅜
100	do	2d call	11¾	300	Chic. & Rock I		95½
200	At. Mail S. Co		171	100	do		95¾
400	N. Y. Central		89¾	100	do	2d call	95
200	do	s10	89⅞	100	Mil. & P. du C. R		34
100	do	3d call	89	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C		92½
400	Erie Railway		72	100	do		92⅝
200	do		72¾	1000	do		93
200	do	c	72¾	100	Alton & T. H		30
100	do	2d call	s10	71¾			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s		500	Mich. S. & N. I.	s10	57
	Old Issue	bs	103¾	300	do		57¼
50,000	do		103¾	300	do	s30	57
10,000	Ohio & M. C.		23	300	do	s3	57⅛
10,000	do	s10	23	200	do	c	57⅛
10,000	do		23¼	500	do		57⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10	89	600	do	s3	57
200	do	c	89¾	400	Cleve. & Pitts	s3	57¾
200	do	s3	89¾	200	do		58
200	do		89¾	100	Chic. & R. I	bs	93
100	do	bs	89¾	100	do	c	93
600	Erie Railway		71¾	100	do		93
200	do	bs	71¾	200	do		93¼
200	do	c	71¾	300	do		93¾
200	do	s3	71¾	100	do	s3	93¾
600	Reading R		89¾	100	do	s3	93¾
200	do	s3	89¾	500	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	s3	92¾
1000	do		89¾	100	do		92¾
200	do		89¾	300	Cary Improve't		21¾
200	do	s10	89	700	do	s3	20¾
100	Hudson Riv. R		99¾	700	do	b10	20¾
200	do		99¾	300	do	s3	21¾
200	do	s3	99	400	Cumb. Coal		36¾
200	do	bs	99¼	100	Quicks. Min. Co		50¾
100	Canton Co.	bs	36	100	do	s3	50¾
100	do	s3	36¾	100	do	s15	50¾
100	do		36	200	Mariposa M. Co		11

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$48,000	Amer. Gold	137	200	Erie Railway	s5	71¾
10,000	do	s3 137	400	do	s3	71¾
10,000	do	136¾	1800	do		72
10,000	do	s3 136¾	100	do	s3	72
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s		100	do	s30	70¾
	Old Issue	103¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.	s3	99
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	99¼	100	do	b3	99
200	Cleve. & Pitts	s3 98¾	100	Reading R		89
100	Canton Co.	36	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	s3	57½
200	Cumb. Coal	39¼	300	do	s3	57½

MONDAY, June 5, A. M.

The Trade of the past week was but partially active. In some few descriptions of Foreign Merchandise the demand is good and the stocks of such are running down. The fresh Import entries are on a fair scale, but not up to the corresponding season last year. The Bonded Warehouse movement, however, is the reverse of last May and June, when the stock of Goods in Bond rapidly accumulated, while at present it is being reduced. The Customs Duties are now running largely ahead of last season, and have been doing so since the close of April. The Export trade continues light and generally dull in Domestic Produce, and fell off last week, in Gold, as compared with the fortnight before. The price of Gold ruled steady in the neighborhood of 137 ₱ cent. through the week. The price of Money has become steady, at 6 ₱ cent. to the Brokers. The Stock Exchange was dull and further depressed until near the close of the week, when Governments and Railways met an improved demand and left off about the same as on Saturday week. The course of the Stock Exchange and Gold Room for the week is thus indicated:

American Gold Coin	136⅞@137⅛@137
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 5-20 years	103¾@103¾@103⅝
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40 years	94⅛@93⅞
New-York Central	89⅛@89⅜
New-York and Erie	72⅝@72
Rock Island	94⅛@93⅝
Michigan Southern	58¾@58⅝@58⅞
Michigan Central	107@107⅛
Illinois Central	116¾@117
Hudson River	97⅝@98@100⅝@98¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	61⅝@58@58¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	93⅛@92¾@93¾
Chicago and Northwestern	24¾@22½@24¾
Canada Quicksilver	50⅛@48@50
Mariposa Gold	12@11½
Cumberland	36¾@36½
Reading	92¼@89¾
Northwestern Preferred	35¼@34¾

The price of Gold was 136¾ per cent. easier Saturday, and the export demand for the day's steamers not so large as anticipated. The shipments were $737,966, making for the whole week $1,691,916. On the other hand the market for U. S. Stocks rose one per cent. from Friday's sales, with a free demand, at the advance for both classes of 5-20s, and for the 6 ₱ cents. of 1881. The supply of Money was easy to the Brokers at 6 ₱ cent. as the rule of the Street, with some transactions as cheap as 5 ₱ cent. and others as high as 7 ₱ cent. The Stock Exchange generally followed the improved feeling in the United States Stocks, and a good business was done at the morning Boards, (there being no second meetings on Saturday,) in most of the Railways and in the Miscellaneous Shares.

At a later hour on the Street the quotations for the Railways were not quite so firm; about as follows compared with Friday afternoon:

	Fri.	Sat		Fri	Sat
U. S. 10-40s.	94⅞	95¼	Pittsburgh	60	58½
U. S. 5-20s.	102⅝	103⅛	Northwest.	34¼	34⅝
U. S. Certificates	99⅝	99⅞	N. West Pref	65	54¾
N. Y. Central	89¾	89⅝	Rock Island	93⅝	93⅝
Erie	71⅞	71¾	Fort Wayne	92½	92⅜
Hudson	100¼	98¾	Cumb'land Coal	39½	38⅞
Reading	91¼	90¾	Quicksilver	51	50
Mich. Southern	58	58	Mariposa	11	11½
Illinois Central	117	117	Ohio & M. Certs	23¾	23½

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Irving	102
Merchants'	105	Metropolitan	127½
Mechanics'	108	Market	107
Union	116	Shoe & Leather	101½
Phenix	100	Corn Exchange	104
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Continental	95
National	102	St. Nicholas	98
Merchants' Exch'ge	98	Commonwealth	101
Commerce	106	Atlantic	90
Mechanics' Bk'g Ass.	100	Importers' & Traders'	165
Broadway	200	Park	141
Ocean	79	Manuf'r's & Mechanics'	100
Mercantile	130	Central National	100
Bank of the Republic	100	First National	205
Bank of N. America	107	Fourth National	107
Hanover	106	Ninth National	107

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Del., L. & W. 2d mort	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1876	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort	90
Erie 1st Mort., '68, ex d	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st m. ex	91
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Galena & Chi. ex	96
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	107
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	97
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94¾	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '90	102	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	100
Harlem, 1st mort., '69-72	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	110
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95
Pacific R. 7s G. by Mo.	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	75	Cleve. & P. 3d mort. conv.	80
Alton & T. H. 2ds fac.	65	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th mort.	70
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	93	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	72
Han. & St. Jos. Con	90	Chi. & Alton lets	83
Lack & West'n Bds	100	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	85

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods Return in our last paper, amount to $3,590,539, as against the total entries of $5,404,281 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $1,725,342, against $3,387,911 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,694,916, against $1,425,528 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,456,457. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 7,751 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 5,238,000.

The following are the official and semi-official Custom-house returns of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of July, 1864, the beginning of the current Fiscal or Treasury year, the small entries of Foreign Specie not included:

July	$22,265,247	February	$11,366,984
August	17,973,865	March	15,789,131
September	10,481,226	April	13,837,672
October	9,958,553	May 6	4,770,437
November	8,435,867	May 13	2,316,268
December	8,220,122	May 20	3,704,853
January	10,567,949	May 27	2,832,265
		June 3	3,590,539
Total since July 1			$127,601,478
Against same time 1864			210,544,280
Decrease since July 1			$82,902,805

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, have been as follows since the Current Fiscal year, from New-York, by the monthly official and weekly semi-official returns:

July	$21,698,527	February	$15,750,802
August	26,976,103	March	14,367,715
September	19,304,428	April	7,711,648
October	17,914,923	May 10	1,767,151
November	13,206,067	May 17	2,228,028
December	21,356,261	May 24	1,943,926
January	16,561,598	May 31	1,725,742
Total since July 1			$184,432,648
Against same time 1864			148,901,439
Increase since July 1			$45,531,218

The Exports of Specie from New-York since July 1 have been:

July	$1,947,329	February	$1,028,201
August	1,001,813	March	393,913
September	2,855,386	April	861,026
October	2,512,191	May 6	587,848
November	1,267,642	May 13	644,795
December	6,164,177	May 20	2,564,268
January	3,184,653	May 27	2,079,215
		June 3	1,694,916
Total since July 1			$36,194,525
Against same time 1864			52,797,431
Decrease since July 1			$17,602,906

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since 1st July last, have been as follows:

July	$711,543	February	$686,052
August	1,277,795	March	1,678,444
September	1,129,586	April	2,307,024
October	867,377	May 6	864,281
November	866,278	May 16	226,376
December	2,245,679	May 26	367,934
January	2,042,347		
Total, since July 1			$15,304,088
Against same time 1864			9,786,544
Increase this Fiscal Year			$5,537,544

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at New-York at the office of the Treasury, since the beginning of the current Fiscal Year to the 3rd June instant:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$3,585,548	July	$1,881,000
August	6,287,364	August	2,106,784
September	4,764,494	September	3,113,899
October	3,676,128	October	1,826,096
November	3,455,156	November	4,022,550
December	3,467,388	December	4,163,400
January	4,276,389	January	2,449,260
February	4,823,214	February	918,429
March	5,471,026	March	2,000,865
April	6,389,560	April	163,187
May	8,230,196	May	10,222,800
June 3	851,776	June 3	131,560
Total	$54,542,388	Total	$33,152,460

The Customs receipts for June open with the same activity as in May. On Friday, June 2, (the 1st being Fast Day,) they were $299,074, and on Saturday, June 3, $552,702. There is not much doubt that the total at New-York for the Fiscal Year will reach *sixty millions*, to which from $21,000,000 to $23,000,000 will be added from other ports. The Gold Intereet paid directly at the New-York Treasury Office is thus far, since 1st of July last, $33,152,160. The remaining payments in June will be light, unless the Secretary should anticipate the July Interest.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $4,172,350 23, including for Customs, $548,000; Payments, $3,337,061 72; on account Loan, $129,000; Balance, $44,967,841 28.

Mr. A. W. DIMOCK, of the Stock firm of H. G. MARQUAND & DIMOCK, has been admitted to membership in the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

Mr. N. R. COBB, of the Stock Exchange Board, has established a new firm of Brokers at No. 32 Broad-street, with Messrs. H. DE ZAVALA, T. L. CASE, and C. PRINCE, under the style of COBB, ZAVALA & Co.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN."

Full Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for others or resale. All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of United States securities bought and sold. Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received. Four per cent. allowed on deposits and daily balances which may be drawn for without notice.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 130 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 3, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 823 bbls. Ashes; 9,210 bbls. Flour; 486 bbls. and 291 bags Corn Meal; 2,097 bushels Wheat; 1,500 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Oats; 11,000 bushels Rye, 2,510 pkgs. Provisions, and 80 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand at $7 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 631 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in limited request at former quotations, including Java, at 24c.@25c.; Rio at 19c.@23½c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@19c.; Native Ceylon at 20½c. ₱ lb., in gold. Stock, 28,450 bags and 21,400 mats.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand at drooping prices. Middlings, 45c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been dull and heavy to-day, at a further slight decline in prices. Sales since our last amount to 7,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 70@$6 10; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 40@$6 90, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, interior to good shipping brands, at $6 85@$7 05 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 70	@$6 10
Extra State	6 40	@ 6 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 85	@ 7 05
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 9 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@ 11 50

Southern Flour continues dull and drooping. Sales, since our last, 450 bbls., at $7 10@$8 15 for poor to good, and $8 20@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and a shade cheaper. Sales, 250 bbls. Extra, at $6 55@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, including Superfine, at $5 25@$5 85 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $4 50 for Jersey, and $5 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 130 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at uniform prices. Sales, 12,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 72½@$1 77 ₱ bushel. Corn is in less request and declining. Sales, since our last, 30,000 bushels at 85c.@91c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley, and Barley Malt, unchanged. Western Oats have been in fair demand, at 68c.@70c., closing heavily, however, at 68c. ₱ bushel.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 6,965 Hides; sales, 22,650 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEITZEL & WEIDENMEYER, 18,000 Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 20½@22 lbs., at 17½c.@18c., gold, usual selection; 500 California dry salted, 30 lbs., on private terms; 600 West India, 24 lbs., on private terms; 600 Western, 21 lbs., on private terms; 1,250 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., at 9½c., gold, usual selection; 1,700 Slaughter Ox, 70@75 lbs., at 8½c.@9c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 262,500 dry Hides, 1,800 wet salted Hides, and 600 bales East India Hides. The stock includes 110,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 40,000 Rio Grande, 14,000 California, 28,000 Orinoco, 3,500 Porto Cabello, 4,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 500 Honduras, 2,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 7,000 Savanilla, &c., 1,000 West Indies, 8,000 New-Orleans, 44,000 African Kips, 600 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,800 Wet Salted California. Stock at other ports: at Boston, 139,700 Hides and 1,417 bales Hides; at Salem, 25,000 Hides; at Philadelphia, 14,300 Hides; at Baltimore, 7,000 Hides. Importations of Hides at New-York during the month of May were 150,299 Hides from foreign and 22,484 from coastwise ports; making 172,683 Hides, against 295,780 for the same month of last year, and 279,891 in May, 1863.

LEATHER.—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. HULL & Co. notice thus: The market for Hemlock Sole has ruled quiet throughout the week, and the aggregate of business done, has been small. The demand from any section is meagre, and but few representative buyers have been in the Swamp, and their purchases limited. Prices continue to favor buyers, and we alter our quotations to correspond with the sales made; it is proper to add, however, that rates for prime tannages are firmer than those for inferior parcels of the same description, owing to the comparative scarcity of the former. From the tanneries the receipts loot up about 40,000 sides, considerably more than the sales, leaving the stock proportionately increased. Oak Tanned continues in moderate request, especially prime heavy parcels, and the stock being light, prices are maintained with considerable firmness. Upper in the rough is dull of sale. We quote sales: Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 40c.@42c.; oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 42c.@43c.; oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 42c.@45c.; oak light cropped, good, 45c.@47c.; oak middle cropped, good, 48c.@49c.; oak bellies cropped, good, 17c.@19c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 31c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinico, &c., good light, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. damaged, all weights, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. poor, all weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock slaughter, in rough, 25c.@27c.; Oak slaughter, in rough, 25c.@33c., cash, ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet, but comparatively steady, including refined ingot Copper at 30c.@30½c. ₱ lb.; Scotch Pig Iron at $42 ₱ ton; Pig Lead at $6 37½@$6 50, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 7½c. ₱ lb.; Banca Tin at 28½c., and Straits do. at 27½c., in gold, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Is inactive and nominal. Stock, 12,909 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 85@$1 95 ₱ gallon, and Resin at $8@$20 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in limited request, including Crude Whale, at $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Unbleached Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Linseed at $1 15@$1 16; Lard at $1 50@$1 60 for poor to choice, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited demand, at 85c. for Crude; 49c.@51c. for Refined, in bond, and 69c.@71c. for do, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active at reduced prices. Sales since our last, 7,000 bbls., in lots, at $25 87½@$25 75, closing at about $25 76; for New Mess, $25@$25 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $19@$19 50 for Prime Mess, and $18@$19 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,000 bbls. New Mess, June, July, and August delivery, seller's option, part at $24 62½@$25 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 12c.@14c. for Shoulders, and 14c.@17½c. for Hams; sales equal to 120 pkgs. Bacon continues in limited demand, including Cumberland Cut at 13½c.@14c.; short rib at 14½c.@15½c.; long rib at 13¾c.@14¾c.; short clear at 16c.@16½c.; long cut Hams at 13½c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Sales 300 boxes. Lard is quiet at former prices. Sales 1,030 tcs. and bbls., at 15c.@18c., the latter for choice, ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at $12@$18 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 400 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quite dull and nominal. Beef Hams rule quiet; sales 150 bbls. at $26@$28 ₱ bbl. Butter is in more demand at 25c.@33c. for poor to prime new State, and 22c.@31c. for new Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 8c.@16c. for poor to prime, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Continue in good demand at uniform prices; sales, to-day, 1,750 hhds. of Cuba, &c., at 10c.@13c., and 1,600 boxes Havana, part 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 14c.@18¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of Sugar, 48,119 hhds., 67,883 bags, and 27,981 boxes.

TOBACCO—Is held above the views of buyers, and is inactive. Sales, since our last, 83 hhds. Kentucky at 8¾c.@22c., and 116 cases Seed Leaf at 11c. ₱ lb. The movements in Tobacco, during the past month, Messrs. M. RADER & SON review thus: "The market for Kentucky Tobacco has undergone but little change since our last issue, except that holders are still more determined for higher prices, which, to buyers, seems not only untimely, but contrary to the general state of trade at home and abroad. The strong movement in the West, with steadily advancing prices, based on the diminished crop of 1864, and the likelihood of a still smaller one this season, are the chief causes alleged for this; while the other side argues that the large stocks of old crop here and in Europe, the addition of at least 20,000 or 30,000 hhds. from Virginia to those, a very curtailed demand from manufacturers here for some time to be expected, the low stand of gold, the low rates ruling in foreign markets, with small prospects of forcing decided advantages there, so long as plenty of substitutes are to be had, must soon check the speculative feeling now prevailing in the West. Business is much restricted so long as this difference of opinion continues, and the sales of the past month are only about 2,200 hhds., in some instances at advanced rates. Several lots taken by some of our manufacturers, and for stripping purposes, at very full prices, have given the market a higher tone and prevented exporters from operating to a larger extent. Receipts during the month were 4,206 hhds., and compare with those of last year. Receipts from 1st January to 31st May, 1864, 20,408 hhds.; receipts from 1st January to 31st May, 1865, 12,451 hhds. The receipts in Louisville and St. Louis show also a large falling off from those of last year. In the former place, 16,447 hhds. against 32,959 in 1864, and in the latter, 5,994 hhds. against 11,812 hhds. in 1864. We now have reason to expect larger supplies of the new crop, of which, lately, some really handsome and useful lots have been shown, of the light as well as the heavy sorts, and when once the question of value has been fairly settled, we look for a more steady business. We continue to quote in gold: Lugs, 5½c.@8c.; Common Leaf, 7c.@11c.; Medium Leaf, 8½c.@14c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@16c.; Fine Leaf, 13c.@18c.; selections, 16c.@20c. The demand for Spanish Tobacco steadily increases, and promises again to become a regular staple of consumption, although not likely to the same extent as in former years. The inquiry for good, high flavored Havana fillers exceeds the supply, lots of these sorts being readily bought up by jobbers and manufacturers at paying prices. Wrappery lots are not sought for. The sales of the month have been—1,700 bales Havana fillers at 80c.@$1 ₱ lb. duty paid; 400 bales Havana fillers at 10c.@11c. ₱ lb. gold in bond; 114 bales Cuba assorted, at 9c. ₱ lb. gold, in bond. Of Yara Tobacco we are without stocks. A limited quantity of good quality, assorted, would receive very favorable attention. A shipment of 355 cerroons of St. Domingo Tobacco of medium sorts was sold at about 6c. ₱ lb., gold, in bond. Seedleaf Tobacco has been in good request, mostly for export, the sales of the month being over 3,000 cases, consisting of running lots of Connecticut and New-York State, the bulk of which was new crop, and medium assorted lots of old crop Ohio. The new crop Ohio is not yet inquired for. We quote: Connecticut old crop Fillers, 7c.@9c.; Binders, 10c.@15c.; Medium Wrappers, 18c.@30c.; Wrappers, 35c.@50c.; running lots of new crop, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, Pennsylvania and Ohio old crop Fillers, 4c.@6c.; Binders, 7c.@8c.; Medium Wrappers, 10c.@15c.; Wrappers, 18c.@25c.; running lots of new crop, New-York State, 12c.@16c. The finer grades of Seedleaf will likely be in good demand for home consumption, whilst moderate prices will give an outlet for medium and ordinary grades for export. Manufactured Tobacco has been inactive, a few lots of black work of old tax paid goods, part in doubtful condition, have changed hands at prices varying from 40c.@55c. ₱ lb. The business in bonded goods has also been light, prices varying from 20c.@55c. ₱ lb. for 10s or ½s lb., according to quality. For bright work the inquiry has been good, but prices are above the views of buyers, and the stock offering very light. We quote: 5s, 10s and ½ lb., tax paid, common, 25c.@40c.; medium, 45c.@50c.; good, 55c.@65c. Navy, 5s and ½ 10s, common, 45c.@50c.; medium, 60c.@65c.; good, 60c.@70c. Bright work, common, 45c.@55c.; medium, 60c.@70c.; good, 75c.@$1. Bonded black work, common, 25c.@40c.; bright, 45c.@70c."

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 150 bbls., in lots, at $2 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been extremely dull and heavy to-day, no important engagements having transpired. There were 418 vessels in all classes in port. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British barque, 550 tons, from Kirkihucta to London, Deals, at 80s.; one, 500 tons, from Pugwash to Dublin, 70s.; a British brig, 274 tons, from Bangor to Port au Prince, Lumber, $10; a barque, 466 tons, from Philadelphia to New-Orleans, coal, $10; several brigs and schooners, 1,500 and 2,000 tons coal, on government account, $5 to Newbern, N. C., and Port Royal, S. C., and $8 to Pensacola; a schooner to Washington, D. C., Grain 5c.; and Hay, $7 50 on deck; two from Rondout to Boston, Coal, $1 75; one from Elizabethport to East Cambridge, $1 75; one from Elizabethport to Pembroke, Iron, $1 60; one hence to Elizabethport, Flour, 30c.; a ship, 1,418 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, a brig, 280 tons, to Jamaica and back, one, 384 tons, to south side Cuba and back, and a schooner, 97 tons, to Charleston, on private terms.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Before Justice WELLS.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 1721, 1513, 1789, 1239, 491, 1695, 849, 875, 1125, 1297 1493, 1059, 841, 1423, 1125, 1419, 1421, 1349, 1285, 1335, *Part II.*—Before Justice CLERKE.—Court opens at 10:30 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 704, 1744, 1426, 1144, 1464, 1962, 1074, 812, 1886, 1354, 1320, 1097, 1596, 902, 1208, 1326, 1758, 442, 1818, 1210.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Held in the Court-house. The Calendar for to-day will be demurrers.—Nos. 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150 and 151. Issues of law and fact.—Nos. 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, and 163.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5423, 5433, 5537, 5539, 3377, 4434, 5525, 5527, 5541, 5545, 5549, 5370 ½, 3431, 5531, 4887. *Part II.*—Nos. 848, 408, 3994, 5052, 5058, 3776, 722, 5190, 4024, 4618, 5024, 4994, 4192, 4338, 4960.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 946, 332, 587, 525, 889, 947, 940, 220, 171, 790, 813, 102, 928, 939, 938. *Part II.*—Nos. 118, 126, 982, 925, 43, 221, 410, 800, 1009, 1012, 1014, 1015, 923, 891, 874.

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RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!
NEW BONNET RIBBONS AT NEW PRICES!
All the fashionable shades from narrow to broadest width to match, in Greens, Lilacs, Gris Perles, Moon and Mist on the Lake, Mexique, Whites, Blacks, the largest stock of the season; also full lines of Plaid Ribbons.
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NEW FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS!
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, SETS, COLORED CRAPES, STRAW ORNAMENTS, VELVET RIBBONS, MILLINERY SILKS AND LACES, MALINES, PLAID VELVETS, FULL LINES OF EMBROIDERIES, LADIES' KID GLOVES, MITTS, &c., &c., all cheap. EDWARD RIDLEY,
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NEW BONNETS, BLOOMERS AND HATS, READY TO-DAY.
LINES OF LADIES' SPLIT-STRAW BONNETS, at 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3.
ANOTHER LINE, beautifully clear, $3 50, $4 and $5, well worthy inspection.
ALSO, GRAY HAIR BONNETS, $1, $1 50 and $2.
OVER ONE THOUSAND FANCY HAIR BONNETS, at 56c., 75c. and $1 each.
BONNETS IN ENDLESS VARIETY, from 1c. to $10.
The STOCK of BLOOMERS is replete with novelties of every description, to which attention is invited. It embraces every shape and braid from low to finest quality. The largest stock

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DOT; OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

NIBLO'S—PEARL OF SAVOY, OR THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF SATAN.

WALLACK'S—THE HEIR AT LAW.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

MILTON GALLERY—No. 648 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

From an official statement just made by the Secretary of the Treasury it appears that the total amount of the national debt, including all the Seven-thirty subscriptions to date, and legal-tender of every character, is two billions six hundred and thirty-two millions two hundred and five thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and fifty cents, on which the annual interest is one hundred and twenty-four millions six hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and two cents.

The United States Telegraph Company, whose wires already extend over 17,000 or 20,000 miles in the Atlantic States, have contracted with thoroughly reliable parties to build a two wire line of telegraph from St. Louis and Chicago to San Francisco. The lines from the Eastern cities named to Denver City and from San Francisco to Virginia City, are to be finished this Autumn, and the whole line is to be completed in the Autumn following.

We learn from Bermuda that the rebel steamer *Imogene* had arrived at St. George's with 1,000 bales of cotton from Galveston. She reports that there were nine steamers loading with cotton at Galveston, and that the ingress and egress were easy, as the blockade is not very stringent.

Lieutenant-General GRANT has issued a congratulatory order to the armies of the United States, in which he acts as the nation's mouthpiece in praising their bravery, their high devotion to the cause of their country, and their noble sacrifices in its service.

The Secretary of War has directed that troops mustered out of the service under General Orders No. [illegible] of this Department are to be paid to the day of their arrival at the designated State rendezvous.

The Two Hundred and Fifth and Two Hundred and [illegible] New-York regiments, which have been attached to the Ninth Army Corps, were mustered out of the service on Saturday morning and left for their homes.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT will visit West Point this week during the [illegible] of the cadets, and preside at the examination of candidates for the great fair.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *[illegible]* we have London papers to the evening of the 20th ult. [illegible] The American question [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] was [illegible] The [illegible] Northern [illegible] have again risen to an unprecedented height, reaching at last [illegible]

LOCAL NEWS.

GEN. SHERMAN'S reception on Saturday, were of a very [illegible] He held an informal levee at his temporary residence on Twenty-second-st. in the morning, made a few formal calls upon his personal friends, but was compelled to return home on account of the crowds. A banquet was given him in the evening, at the Union Club-house, in Fifth-avenue, and he visited the rooms of the Loyal League Club afterward. The proceedings were very enthusiastic and hearty. Gen. SHERMAN has good reason to be proud of his reception in New-York.

JUDAH PIERCE, JOHN W. FREEMAN, LUTHER N. FULLER, and WILLIAM FINDON, of No. 4 Erie Buildings, whisky merchants, were apprehended, on Saturday, by Capt. GREER, of the Third Ward, on warrant which Justice DOWLING had granted upon the affidavit of Mr. HENRY W. SCOBLE, representing the St. Nicholas, Relief, International, and other insurance companies, alleging that he had reason to suspect them of incendiarism in setting fire to $15,000 worth of whisky upon which they are alleged to have effected $75,000 insurance. The accused are to be examined by Fire-Marshal BAKER, before Justice DOWLING.

Saturday evening, GUSTAVUS WEBBER, No. 119 Columbia-street, shot ALBERT AINSLEE, of No. 141 Third-avenue, through the breast, inflicting a mortal wound. The tragedy occurred in WEBBER'S house. Having delivered the fatal bullet, WEBBER fled to the Eighteenth Ward, but finding himself hotly pursued, he shot himself. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment; but it is believed that he cannot survive his wound. Jealousy was the incentive. Both victims were about 33 years of age, and AINSLEE was unmarried. WEBBER leaves no children.

The Street-Cleaning Commission met Saturday and opened the bids received for cleaning the streets. Seven bids had been handed in, the highest being $500,000 per annum, and the lowest, which was from the New-York Sanitary Company, $316,000. The award of the contract will be made on Tuesday next.

EMMA WOLFER, a miss of eighteen, died at 9 o'clock last evening at the dwelling of HANNAH [illegible], midwife, in the rear of No. 85 Columbia-st., under circumstances inducing suspicion of malpractice. Arrests were made by Capt. [illegible], and an investigation is to be made today by Coroner WILDEY.

On Saturday evening ANTHONY STRAUB, of No. [illegible] Fourth-avenue, locksmith, quarrelled with JOSEPH WEIBMANN, of No. 63 Fourth-avenue, baker, and having a scrap of three-eighths-inch iron wire in his hand, thrust it through WEIBMANN'S neck, near the jugular vein, inflicting a wound from which he can scarcely recover.

Gold was a fraction lower on Saturday, and Government Stocks 1 ₩ cent. higher. The Railways steady. Money 6 ₩ cent.

INNOCENCE.—There is a charming innocence about GARIBALDI, and everything he does. Here we have him writing a kindly letter in which he expresses his astonishment at the prevalent sympathy of Englishmen during the contest which has just closed. He fails to understand why those who began emancipation in the West Indies should have taken so readily to a political confederacy founded on slavery. Poor, innocent GARIBALDI! If he would appeal to the Lairds, the Lindsays and the high-toned British community they represent in Parliament, he would shortly learn a great deal more about actuating motives than he does now. His letter, however will repay perusal.

The Tariff and Public Debt—The Official Statement.

The present Funded Debt and Customs Revenue policy which took shape and may be said to have been founded in the Act of Congress, of Feb. 25, 1862, has worked successfully, and been faithfully administered by Mr. CHASE and his successors through three of the most trying and eventful Fiscal Years in the Nation's history. In the Act referred to and in all subsequent Loan Acts authorizing five or six per cent. Funded Stocks, all such stocks of the United States are recognized *as gold-bearing*, in the same high sense as before the War, and before the Legal-Tender Act, both as to principal and interest. The demand Treasury Notes receivable for Custom-house dues then outstanding were also recognized as gold-bearing, and have since been paid off accordingly. The old Funded Debt since then maturing has also been paid off in Gold. And the Gold Interest upon all our Funded Stocks has been uniformly paid in Gold, and frequently paid in advance by way of qualifying the large Custom-house demand for Gold in the open market. To these objects the Customs revenues, which are demanded by the Act of 1862 to be paid exclusively in Gold, were specifically pledged, and have proved for the three years not only equal to this important charge upon them in Gold, but have also borne the Currency Interest upon the temporary or non-funded Public Debt through the same years. Leaving an estimated surplus at the close of the third year, *in gold in the Treasury, of full twenty-five millions of dollars*, and a balance in Currency from the avails of surplus Gold sold in the market last year, of at least ten millions, to be carried to the currency interest of the succeeding Fiscal Year. And this, after paying $45,975,351 of such interest in addition to $130,729,846 in Gold.

The following figures demonstrate the correctness of the above statement:

1. CUSTOMS REVENUE RECEIVED.

July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863	$69,059,642
July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864	102,316,152
July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1865,	62,000,000
Total in Gold and Gold Notes	$233,375,794
Premium on $27,500,000, Gold, in New-York and London, sold in Spring, 1864	19,296,806
Estimate on subsequent sales	4,000,000
Gross avails three years Customs	$276,674,600

2. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC DEBT PAID OUT OF THE ABOVE.

	Gold	Currency. Notes.	Total.
Interest, 1863	$24,739,846		$24,739,846
Interest, 1864	48,000,000	$11,426,496	59,426,496
Interest, 1865	58,000,000	33,549,215	91,549,215
Total	$130,729,846	$45,975,351	$176,705,197
Principal of Demand Notes	60,000,000		
Principal of Stock of 1842	3,000,000		
Principal of Stock of 1850	2,000,000		65,000,000
Total payments, three years			$241,705,197

Balance to next year, say:

In Gold in Treasury June 30, 1865	$25,000,000	
Currency	10,968,483	35,968,483
Total, as above		$276,674,680

From the official statement of the Public Debt of all classes made up at the Treasury on the 1st inst., and which we publish to-day, it appears that the Interest for the next Fiscal Year will be

In Gold, on $1,108,113,842	$64,480,489
In Currency, on $1,060,470,371	60,158,983
Total from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866	$124,658,872

The Customs in Gold for the next year we have heretofore estimated as *one hundred millions*, but now deem it not improbable that they will reach *one hundred and twenty-five millions*. If so, the War being ended, and the War Debt fully audited, it is fair to assume that the foundation of a National Sinking Fund will be laid out of the surplus Customs that will then be available; this being the third object to which these revenues are specifically pledged. No further part of the Funded Debt matures until Dec. 31, 1867, when the principal of the Stock of 1847, about nine millions in amount, will be paid off in Gold.

The Public Debt is thus shown to be in safe charge of the Customs Revenue, as now administered. Its annual support stands out independent of all other questions of taxation. The day is far distant, we hope, when the Tariff on Foreign Importations shall be separated from the Public Debt, or consolidated with any general system of taxation for the support of the civil expenses of the government. We hope the day is equally distant when the Tariff will be interfered with, except when deemed necessary to increase the Customs revenues, without tempting the country to excessive importations. It is now well with us—whatever the theorists for "enlightened free trade" may object to the Tariff of 1864—that we secure eighty-two millions of Gold revenues on the consumption of only one hundred and eighty-five millions foreign Merchandise, and that next year we can receive one hundred and twenty-five millions Gold Customs without raising the consumption of Foreign Goods above the amount taken the year before this, say two hundred and eighty-five millions.

GEN. CANBY'S ORDERS IN VIEW OF PEACE.—From the temper and bearing of Gen. CANBY'S recent orders, (which we published yesterday,) we take it that he fully understands the scope of his commission in view of the lapse from war to peace. He orders his subordinate commanders to extend the limits of their commands to all the sections of country east of the Mississippi within his jurisdiction. He directs them to see that the benefits of unrestricted trade, proclaimed by the President, are made available for the peaceful inhabitants. He makes the harboring of guerrillas an offence punishable by the withdrawal of the privileges of unrestricted trade. All military orders conflicting with the President's proclamation are revoked, and *military laws*, except for sanitary purposes, are declared abolished. The work of the military, in short, as prescribed by Gen. CANBY, is not to overawe the people of the South, but to protect the peaceable against evil-doers. Much virtue will be found to lie in the temperate, unobtrusive, conciliatory manner in which these orders are carried into execution. Nothing is at this moment of greater practical importance to the reëstablishment of loyal government in the South, than that military commanders *of every grade* should hold themselves under thorough self-restraint. Their mission henceforth is less one of physical *coercion*, than one of *cooperation* with the peaceably-disposed in the restoration of order, and the reorganization of a stable system of local administration.

Another Step in the Social Revolution of the South.

The innumerable bearings of the social revolution that is in progress in the South, consequent upon the abolition of slavery, will not be fully revealed for ages. Both races are being permanently influenced. Society, in all its relations, is being profoundly affected. Measures are being put in operation whose development will require centuries, and whose transforming effects upon the individual and national character no man can compute.

Gen. HALLECK, commanding in Virginia, has just issued from Richmond a military order of a moral nature, which, though brief in its provisions, may be said to affect the black people of the South directly, and the white people indirectly, in the profoundest elements of their existence. The order may be said to be one making provision for the *legal establishment of the institution of marriage* among the negroes. It opens by calling the attention of magistrates and clergymen to the cases of "colored men and women who have marital relations without contracting marital obligations," says that such persons should be duly instructed as to their social and domestic duties, and especially as to the duty of supporting and educating their offspring, and adds emphatically that "they must be made to understand that the laws of God, as well as the laws of their country, forbid their living together as man and wife without the solemnization of marriage." Gen. HALLECK then makes provision for facilitating the formalities of marriage, and closes by urging the importance of the measure.

Only those who have some knowledge of Southern society, custom and law, as they existed in the bygone pro-slavery era, will comprehend the vast significance of this short military order. As long as slavery in its old form prevailed, the institution of marriage among the blacks had neither legal nor practical recognition, as a general thing. The privilege of the marriage formality was often granted to the slaves by their masters, it is true; but its permission and continuance was entirely at the option of those who owned the negroes; and every one knows how husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister, were sold and separated, as the pleasure or necessity of the master dictated. The demoralizing influence of such a condition of things upon the blacks, and also upon the whites, is well known.

It is noteworthy, that while the churches and moralists of the South have for ages winked at the enforced concubinage of a whole race, the inauguration of this great social reform should have been the work of the *military* authorities.

The Return to Peaceful Industry—The Grand Future Before Us.

The close of the rebellion has already given the signal for a return to the old ways of peaceful enterprise.

Our farmers, our inventors, our mechanics, our artisans, our merchants, whose energies were so recently absorbed in the great struggle, already begin to look about them for new and enlarged fields for trade and commerce, new opportunities for the investment of capital, for the display of inventive genius and mechanical skill.

They have not far to look. The wasted and impoverished districts of the South must be redeemed from the desolations of war chiefly by means of Northern capital and Northern skill. The reconstruction of her railroads, her bridges and canals, of her mills and factories, of the great fleets of river steamboats, will involve an immense expenditure of money, and call a thousand forms of industry into action. The destruction of slavery will necessitate the introduction of improved methods of culture in the planting districts, and a more general employment of labor-saving machinery. There is an immense field for peaceful enterprise, which will at once absorb a great proportion of the energy and capital both of the North and South.

Though we have shown that, when occasion calls for it, we can make war on a grander scale than any other nation in the world, raise larger and better armies, and fight bloodier battles than were ever recorded in history, we are not an essentially warlike people. We have not fought for glory, nor for a mere abstraction, but for unity and peace. The tendency of our people is shown by the curious fact, that during the whole of the war the invention of agricultural implements, of machinery for working mines, for boring wells, for mills and factories of every kind, for facilitating and saving labor in a thousand forms, has kept pace with the invention or improvement of cannon, rifles, shells, gunboats, monitors, torpedoes and other material of war. So that the close of the great contest finds the nation prepared for an immediate development of the industries which essentially belong to an era of peace.

But the South is not the only field open to the inventive talent of our people. The general excellence of American implements and machinery has attracted great attention in Europe within the past two years; and the demand from abroad for our sewing machines, our reapers and mowers, our plows, our substantial but light and manageable farm wagons, is constantly increasing. At the great Hamburg fair of 1863, the products of American art and skill formed the chief attraction, both from their novelty and acknowledged utility and excellence. Gov. WRIGHT, who represented the United States at this fair, says in his recent report:

> The great majority of our articles, especially our farm implements, are well adapted to the wants of northern Europe, and the prices at which they are manufactured enables us to compete successfully with foreign manufacturers. It is to be regretted that our people did not take more interest in this international exhibition. Never was there such an opening for American skill and industry. Here American manufacturers and mechanics had opened to them, in the houses of their friends, the opportunity of presenting their inventions, skill and products, direct, and free from those embarrassments so frequently attending former exhibitions in other portions of Europe, surrounded by those who are bound to us by so many ties of friendship and consanguinity; those devoted, wherever they go, to agricultural pursuits; those who cultivate the immense agricultural districts stretching from the Rhine to the Danube, from the Baltic to the Mediterranean.

Gov. WRIGHT justly attaches great importance to the fact that our contributions to the fair were purchased chiefly by visitors from Russia. Almost every American machine on exhibition fell into their hands, in spite of the sharpest competition from German bidders, and large orders were given for duplicates.

Next to the South, Russia will probably become the heaviest purchaser of our products and inventions. In many respects her condition is analogous to that of the South. She is still suffering from the effects of a long and exhausting war. Twenty millions of serfs are passing from slavery and barbarism into freedom and civilization. Her immense natural resources are only partially developed; her agriculture is poor, unscientific, and comparatively unremunerative. But under the wise government of the present Czar, she has made immense strides in the right direction; and her demand for machinery and implements from abroad will increase with every year.

There is no reason why we should not secure this field to ourselves. Americans have always been popular in Russia, and in no country in the world are our products more highly appreciated than in that empire. The enterprise of our inventors and manufacturers will be greatly at fault if this splendid opportunity for establishing a great and flourishing trade is permitted to pass unimproved.

The Lone Star State and its Military Heroes.

The true reason for the sudden capitulation of the Trans-Mississippi rebels was not only that their cause was ruined, but that the men would not fight. They were deserting constantly. *Squads were crossing into Mexico*, and went to Matamoras or elsewhere.

The army of CORTINAS is now supposed to contain from 750 to 1,000 of these deserters. They fight for pay and for plunder, and would fight on either side. The idea of organizing these men as a "forlorn hope in a good cause"—when all was lost save honor—was simply ridiculous. They wanted money, plunder; and they could not get their wants supplied by their leaders, who preferred to keep those conveniences for themselves.

The public meetings recently held at Shreveport and elsewhere, the speeches of MAGRUDER, PRICE, BUCKNER, HAYS, HOLMES, FLOURNOY, and other military celebrities, and, more especially, the blatant proclamation of SMITH himself, evinced an inclination to prolong hostilities indefinitely. FLOURNOY panegyrized the assassination of President LINCOLN. Other orators declared that Texans never, never, never would be slaves. It was thought, accordingly, by some people, that there would be one last grand rally for the glorious principles of secession in the "Lone Star" State. But like other rebel vaporings, the whole came to nothing.

The fact is, that Texas was true enough to the principles of secession, since she has long debated the propriety of seceding on her own account from the Confederacy. You might spare breath in speaking to such people of "sacrificing themselves to the cause of the South," especially when that cause was dead and buried everywhere else. They wanted pay and plunder, and did not care, either, to take their pay in Confederate bluebacks. The bubble reputation was altogether too frothy and insubstantial a prize for the Texans, however glittering it might be to the leaders.

The Texans, indeed, had gr at confidence in their personal prowess. Under HOOD and other dashing leaders, they had been very successful. This same HOOD had again come to them, having crossed the Mississippi. A few thousand more of the very last-ditch men had also joined KIRBY SMITH. But the Texans very properly reasoned that these petty reinforcements would be but a single meal for the victorious Squirrels. And then, should Louisiana open arms, that flow which would have annihilated LEE'S army, had not time by sure odds and sod it, would have overwhelmed it full force on the communications of [illegible]. Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas [illegible] would have [illegible] and would have made the "Lone Star" a lost planet, had she not speedily rejoined her sisters in the constellation of the Union.

The Trans-Mississippi rebels and their leaders need no communication even from the sympathetic people who have taken so much interest in the welfare of Lee. SMITH did personally a very good thing in speculation lately, and knew when to stop. He and his brother speculators have been exacting a duty on every bale of cotton going out of Texas, in the name of the Confederacy, knowing very well that the said Confederacy could never call them to account. The tax, we are told, amounted to one-half its value on each bale; and, in any case, it was a safe operation. This means of gaining an honest livelihood the rebel authorities undoubtedly wished to keep up. But each day the difficulty in keeping hold of the speculation grew to equal the pain of abandoning it.

The Trans-Mississippi commander was in the dilemma which happened to Launcelot Gobbo, in his colloquy with Conscience. Conscience, in his case, was represented by Avarice, which bade him "stay," while Prudence, satisfied with what she had already pocketed, bade him "go." SMITH'S soldiers seemed to have been in a similar quandary, though most of them inclined to think it would pay not to surrender. The report stated that one party threatened to assassinate their leader if he surrendered, and the other to leave him to fight alone if he did not. It was a perplexing predicament—the schoolmen's hypothesis of the ass between two bundles of hay.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH—THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY.—The lines of steamships and sailing vessels which in other days used to carry on the great commerce between New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and other Northern ports, and Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and other ports of the Southern seaboard, are now again resuming their old routes and their old labors. They are, moreover, carrying from the North to the South an immense number of emigrants, mostly young men of American birth—traders, mechanics, laborers, and workers at every pursuit of every kind. Besides this great movement to the seaboard cities, large numbers of enterprising men are pushing down to the interior of the South by railroad, via Richmond and Raleigh, to see what are the opportunities now offered for trade, labor and settlement. From Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, we already learn that there is good demand for labor and industry, for operatives and mechanics, such as carpenters, masons, painters, printers, etc.; and though money is not plenty, there is found to be some specie on hand, and a great abundance of tobacco, naval stores and cotton, which are already finding their way to market, and will soon make money abound throughout the South.

We expect that the emigration from the Northern to the Southern States, this summer, will be enormous. Its waste places need to be rebuilt, and northern energy can do it; its industry requires reorganization, and northern skill can effect it; its business interests want reformation and development, and northern enterprise can furnish them; its wealthy soil craves the fructifying influences of freedom, and northern freemen can supply them; its political atmosphere requires purification, and its moral spirit needs strength, and the loyal and intelligent men of the North will give them. There is reason to believe that in all these things the people of the South generally will coöperate. They have borne themselves peacefully since the surrender of their armies, and now show everywhere a disposition to make the best of their fortunes.

WEST POINT—THE GRAND OCCASION.—The annual examination of the West Point Cadets, which takes place this week, will be attended with circumstances of unprecedented interest. The occasion, like many previous ones, will be illustrated by the presence of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, the veteran soldier of America, and not by his presence only, but by that of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, whom SCOTT himself has pronounced to be the "greatest soldier in the world." Gen. SHERMAN also will be there, and probably Gen. THOMAS, beside a large number of officers of lesser rank, but not less heroic character. The young cadets, and others who may be present, will have an opportunity of beholding a galaxy of military stars, such as have never before lent lustre to such an occasion. The graduates, who have been devoting years to the study of Strategy, Grand Tactics, Logistics and Engineering, will undergo their examination before the great soldiers, who have given practical illustration of their study of these branches in *their* early years. It would be well if the students were compelled to stand an examination in the campaigns of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. These campaigns ought to be made a special branch of study in the Academy. They furnish masterly examples in every branch of the military art; and we should have greater hopes of the abilities of our future soldiers, if they were thoroughly familiar with the grand campaign of the Mississippi, which culminated at Vicksburgh; the splendid Chattanooga campaign, and the final campaign from the Rapidan to the Appomattox. The histories and the books have no lessons equal to these.

THE CATASTROPHE AT MOBILE.—The details of the fearful catastrophe at Mobile fail to exhibit anything but the most unaccountable carelessness on the part of those responsible for the disposition of the ordnance stores. Storage seems to have been sought in the very heart of the city. And in the building were two hundred tons of ammunition, consisting of musket cartridges, cannon powder, a large number of blank musket cartridges, a quantity of loaded shells, grape, canister and solid shot. In addition there were about *thirty tons of powder, brought into the city* all the way from Gainesville, for what earthly purpose it would surely be hard to divine. There ought to be a thorough investigation ordered into the whole circumstances. Even if the firing of the magazine was purely accidental, some one must have blundered, and blundered after a fashion which demands a searching inquest.

SPEAKS TO THE [illegible] SPIRIT OF JOHN BULL [illegible] to see so portly [illegible] a worthy as JOHN BULL in a [illegible] Europe to-day [illegible] [illegible] and the public generally had half got over the fright of the bounty-jumpers' Mexican embarkation, when they were terribly stirred by the "Fenian flourishes of trumpets" in the New-York *Herald*. The [illegible] form the subject of one of the most ponderous leaders in the London *Times*. Our cousins will barely get over the Fenian scare before they will have another flock to their nervous system in the news that our national debt has been assumed by a dozen or two rich and philanthropic citizens, who don't believe in public debts at all.

AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD.—The news from Europe to-day shows that American securities in London are getting over the Mexican emigration swindle. The rise is about 2½ per cent. in three days, the highest quotation being 66¼.

REAL CAUSE FOR APPREHENSION.—We implore the Street-Cleaning Commission to delay no longer in awarding the contract for cleaning the city of its vast accumulation of filth. From the revelations made in a report elsewhere concerning the condition of the streets, we seem to be inviting disease and death in the Summer. On Saturday the bids for street-cleaning were opened. Seven distinct proposals to do the work were made, and the majority of the contractors offered ample securities for the proper performance of their obligations. There seems to be no good reason why the contract should not be awarded at once to the best candidate. If, for political ends, the commission shall trifle longer with this serious matter, to the destruction of the comfort and the imperilment of the health of the city, they assume a terrible responsibility.

The Hot Weather and City Railroad Miseries.

The delightful freshness of the early morning yesterday induced large numbers of pleasure-seekers abroad. Before noon, however, the absurd thermometer got high, and by 3 P. M. nearly touched 90 degrees, inducing discomfort and threatening sun-stroke. Sensible people, blessed with comfortable homes, at once betook themselves thither in quest of shade and quiet. But to the thousands of others who dwell in tenement-houses, crowded like cattle in shambles, to whom Sunday is the one day in seven of rest and recreation, the only hope of relief from the sweltering heat was in reaching the Central Park, Staten Island and other suburbs more or less remote. And for this class, against the city railroads we have a word of protest, for the shameful lack of accommodation noticeable on all the lines. Perhaps the most striking instance of this state of things was in the management of the Third-avenue cars, the chief means of locomotion for that large population who exist in that peninsular portion of the city lying between Chatham-square and Fourteenth-street. After walking half a mile or more in the scorching sun to reach the frowsy, ill-ventilated cars of the company, its patrons were compelled to pack themselves, without the least regard to decency, breathing a vile atmosphere of dust and unpleasant human exhalations.

There is not only no reason for this cruel aggravation of the sufferings of the people on a day so hot as yesterday, but it is a palpable wrong. The remedy is quite simple, and nothing but an overweening sordidness on the part of the railroad companies prevents its application. These corporations should be compelled to run more cars—at least two where one is now employed or their charters should be summarily revoked. The reform herein lies in the hands of the municipal authorities. They should at once see to it, and make the office of Inspector of City Railroads, which they are now about to establish, one of real advantage to their constituency, by appointing as its incumbent a man of sterling worth, who knows what are the rights of the people, and will maintain them against the encroachments of these railroad monopolists.

Amusements.

Mr. MAX MARETZEK sailed for Europe on Wednesday last in the *Cuba*. The object of his visit there is to procure the necessary models for the scenery of "L'Africaine," MEYERBEER'S great posthumous work, which will be the grand feature of our next regular operatic season. Mr. MARETZEK has purchased the exclusive right of performing the opera in America, which means, we suppose, that he has purchased the music from the widow of the deceased composer. We are at a loss to understand in what way she can confer rights. Mr. MARETZEK'S best privilege is his industry. He will be the first on the field, and it is the early operatic bird that catches the greenbacks. Mr. MARETZEK has, we understand, reengaged Signor MAZZOLENI, retaining also Signor MASSIMILIANI. He will be strong at all events in tenors. It is his intention to effect three or four engagements in Europe, to bring over a new chorus, and the nucleus of a complete ballet.

Mr. GRAU is still in the West. His season in Cincinnati was not successful, owing to the indisposition of Mad. ZUCCHI and Miss KELLOGG, and the frequent change of programme thereby rendered necessary. Instead of an entire opera he has been compelled on one or two occasions to give parts of operas, giving such scenes as he best could under the circumstances. The members of the chorus hereupon became indignant, saying that they were engaged to sing one opera a night, and no more. They claim that a part of an opera is equal to the whole, and that where parts, say from two or three operas are performed, they are entitled to an equal number of nights' pay. These amiable creatures never neglect an opportunity of jumping on a manager the moment he is down. Mr. GRAU'S season in Chicago has, we learn, been eminently successful.

It is not yet decided, we believe, who is to open Mr. LELAND'S Saratoga opera House. There is not much managerial anxiety on the subject. It is seldom a profitable undertaking to open a new house unless, indeed, the proprietor stocks it amply with scenery. Even then, there are inevitable expenses which must fall upon the manager, and which are certain to swallow up all the profits. Nevertheless, we are convinced that in the end the Saratoga opera house will prove a profitable concern.

The present will be the last week of the regular season at Wallack's, and in consequence there will be a change of bill every night. The lovers of the old comedies have, in fact, their last and best chance, and will, we hope, duly improve it. There is but one drawback to the complete enjoyment of the occasion—the continued indisposition of Mr. LESTER WALLACK. The pieces selected are, for the most part, those in which this gentleman does not appear. To-night, the "Heir-at-Law." At the Winter Garden, Miss HOSMER continues her representations of *Camille* in the play of that name. At Niblo's, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL will essay a new role in a drama called the "Pearl of Savoy, or, The Mother's Prayer." It is taken from the German, and is spoken of favorably. At the Broadway Theatre, the new spectacle of the "Seven Daughters of Satan" draws good houses, and will be repeated until further notice. At Barnum's Museum, Miss ADELAIDE MELVILLE carries everything before her. In HOP o' MY THUMB, a beautiful play of "Dot," she sustains the principal role with delicacy and talent. Both the [illegible] have made a reputation as [illegible] actors. The last performance takes place this afternoon. Until then the [illegible] in point of [illegible] excelled. To-night [illegible] with [illegible] addition to the usual equestrian and acrobatic feats in the circus.

Now that the warm weather is upon us, and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE LIEUT.-GENERAL TO OUR ARMIES.

Congratulatory Address by Lieut.-Gen. Grant to the Armies of the United States.

Their Glorious Services Nobly Acknowledged.

Their Great Achievements and Priceless Legacy.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 4.

Gen. GRANT has issued the following congratulatory address to the armies.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 108.—Soldiers of the Armies of the United States:—By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and of the proclamations forever abolishing slavery, the cause and pretext of the rebellion, and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil. Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defence of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families and volunteered in its defence. Victory has crowned your valor, and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts; and with the gratitude of your countrymen and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens. To achieve these glorious triumphs, and secure to yourselves, your fellow countrymen and posterity, the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen, and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families. U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

THE REUNION OF THE CHURCH, AND STABILITY OF THE STATE.

The Part of the Church in Disunion—Capers—Thornwell and Palmer—Influence of Religion on Politics—Reconstruction of the Presbyterian Church—Stability of the Union in Future.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, May 30, 1865.

Politics and religion are inseparably connected. The sanction of religion, derived from the ideas of omnipotence and eternity, are the highest, and, therefore, we cannot separate political institutions wholly from religion, nor can we subordinate religion wholly to political law. If an antagonism occurs it will certainly result in the overthrow of one or the other, till, after successive convulsions, society is restored, by re-establishing their coöperative relations. Such was the case with Rome in that awful hour when it was sought to enthrone the Goddess of Liberty on the ruins of religion. Society was thrown into convulsions, and restored to health only by the restoration of religion. Republican government was apparently thrown back a century. The Southern slaveocracy did not dethrone religion. On the contrary, they expressed extreme reverence for it. They only sought to make it—as they did the negro—*a slave to their political ideas.* There are always men in the church, and often of great abilities, who, either ambitious of popularity, or, unwilling to be martyrs, or from either want of grace, are ready to apologize for every crime of the State, and join it in every popular movement. Such were the leaders of the Church in the South. In the college at Columbia, S. C., (where, by the way, Dr. COOPER, an infidel, had previously taught the same doctrines,) Dr. THORNWELL, a very able and leading man in the Presbyterian Church, pressed on the young men of that section the whole theory of CALHOUN—that States were sovereign, and slavery a patriarchal and divine institution. PALMER, in New-Orleans, was teaching the same doctrine with eloquence and fervor, while some years previous Bishop CAPERS and the Methodist clergy of the South were inculcating the same ideas. Nor did the supposed unity of the Roman Catholic Church, or the hierarchy of the Protestant Episcopal, preserve them from the same heresy. While the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cincinnati was preaching freedom and unity, the Bishop of Mobile was preaching slavery and disunion. While Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, was standing up with earnest devotion for human rights and national union, Bishop POLK, of Tennessee, was inflaming, and at last dying, for oppression and disunion. Thus the Church in the South was morally powerful. It was not overthrown, as in France, by the State, but it was corrupted and enslaved by political influences. This was no new thing in the world. It had been done in the early ages of Christianity, and the Church was almost ruined by it, in that long night of darkness which prevailed in the Middle Ages. The angel of the Church, which, in its spiritual presence, should lead forth our fallen race to whatever is free, in spirit or noble in purpose, or glorious in conquest, clothed in these fleshly garments, bows down to the Dagon, not indeed of brass, but of sin and selfishness. Thus, utterly corrupted in Church and State, the political system of the South was precisely that of the French revolution, described by EDMUND BURKE. "The political scheme of France," said he, "is the only one in the world which they who admire will instantly resemble." Is there any one who has observed the course of the Southern rebellion, and not been struck by this fact: that whoever adopted its theories, whether in the North or South, instantly became morally insane? I heard a Methodist minister say: "My brethren, the moment a man becomes a secessionist, he becomes a liar, a thief, a murderer!" And is not this language justified by all the facts of the war? We have read with horror the story of the Black Hole of Calcutta, but that story sinks into insignificance compared with the awful, almost unspeakable crimes of this rebellion! Nothing in human history, since the reign of terror in France, can at all compare with it. What caused these extraordinary phenomena in Christian America? Simply that the Church had aided in corrupting the people. The religion of Jesus leads to freedom, elevation and intelligence. The religion of the South led to slavery, darkness and degradation. A thick film closed their eyes to truth. Moral insanity pervaded all who either rebelled or sympathized with rebels. It is the only apology to be made for them, and it is the true one. What, then, is to be done to restore moral sanity? What can be done to restore a just and permanent unity of State? We may talk of political reconstruction as much as we please; and since we have actually conquered the South, we can make it legally and formally. We shall do it. But what is to prevent after rebellions? Do you not know that there are influential men in the South, laying down their arms, only [illegible] another opportunity? What will be the [illegible] when men are taught from the pulpit that they are sold? While this moral insanity prevails [illegible] no security for the future, any more [illegible] from the asylum, who [illegible] peaceful. What is [illegible] that which caused the [illegible] of rebellion. Let the Church [illegible] preach righteousness, [illegible] freedom, instead of darkness and [illegible], can we not do this? Certainly. The [illegible] appealing for missionaries. Many of the churches are deserted by their rebel ministers. Thousands from the outside world of light are migrating to the darkened South. They are buying lands. They will not set up factories. They will marry wives. Let them *carry the home missionary with them.* TOOMBS said he would call the roll of his slaves under Bunker Hill. Let our emigrants and their pastor call the roll of freemen, black and white, on the banks of the Ogeeche. Let them be free, not only by law, but by the charter of Heaven, in which

"——the truth makes free."

I am glad to see that the Presbyterian Assembly in Brooklyn have taken *the first practical step in reconstruction,* by reorganizing the Church in East Tennessee.

The Presbyterian Church was divided in 1837—apparently about doctrines—but, as they hold to this day precisely the same confession of faith, *verbatim,* this theological controversy was more apparent than real. It was a dispute, like that of learned doctors, before the French Sorbonne, as to how many angels can stand upon the point of a needle. It was quibbling with the human understanding. But, there was at bottom some real grounds of dispute. One of those was the question of slavery. Many of those who were cut off by the Exscinding Act, were charged with abolition and fanaticism. This, with the personal rivalries of some ambitious doctors, were among the chief causes of that separation. After the separation, this Dr. THORNWELL, of South Carolina, with several others like him, were the great leaders of the Old School Presbyterians. For many years it was utterly impossible to get a reaffirmance of the Presbyterian declaration of 1818 against slavery.

Turning now to what is called the New School Presbyterians, they still retained two or three Synods in the South; but when, in 1857, the Assembly at Cleveland made its utterance against slavery, they went off also, and the New School Assembly was left a purely Anti-slavery Church. The war came on, and the loyal churches of East Tennessee, Kentucky and Southwest Virginia have gone through the furnace of affliction. At the Assembly in Brooklyn, delegates appeared from two Presbyteries in East Tennessee—loyal men. They were received; the first, I believe, reuniting with the churches of the North, since secession began. The Assembly constituted another Presbytery from loyal ministers, and constituted three Presbyteries a Synod.

Thus the assembly in Brooklyn made what I believe is the first step in the great work of reconstruction. It seems now like a small one, but it will appear in history as an important event. Reunite the church, and the union of the States will be permanent and happy. Let us do it—let us send every missionary and every man to the South. Heathen lands may reject us; the distant missionary may redden the soil with his blood, but here is a land open to receive us. Here are churches without pastors. Here is a people praying for deliverance. Here is a land which, if we do but our duty, will soon bloom with beauty and smile with joy. It is our own land. It is the home of the brave, and it will soon be the land of the free.

A Union, founded by the State, and converted by the Church, will remain forever. Happy, thrice happy they who shall see this glorious consummation! Ours is the light-house of nations. Like that of the Eddystone, it is the labored, oft-baffled work of years; but it is built upon a rock; and neither tide nor time nor wind or storm shall wash it away.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEW BOOKS.

THE ILIAD OF HOMER, Rendered into English Blank Verse. By EDWARD, Earl of Derby. 2 vols., post 8vo. New-York: CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.

There are many books that obtain a large share of notice on account of the circumstances of their origin and the sources whence they spring. There are a few that command attention from their intrinsic merit. And there are a still smaller number that legitimately combine both classes of attraction. Among them, Lord DERBY'S *Homer* undoubtedly takes rank. That the Lord STANLEY of the past generation, whose Parliamentary triumphs, both as the ally and adversary of Sir ROBERT PEEL, are cherished as the choicest traditions of statesmanlike eloquence—the conservative leader of our own day, the Lord DERBY, a power in the State, dignified, irascible, gouty and imperious, should, when approaching his seventieth year, be able to devote time and scholarship sufficient for an undertaking that cost the youthful energies of POPE seven years of anxious and absorbing labor, is of itself enough to cause his work to be estimated among the curiosities of literature. But when this arduous enterprise turned out to be satisfactorily accomplished—when running through the long list of translators, from the days of Queen ELIZABETH to our own, Chapman, Hobbs, Pope, Cowper, Sotheby, Newman, &c., competent authorities—nay, the universal voice of modern criticism pronounces that this new version has no equal in all that relates to a faithful presentment of the old Grecian in our modern tongue—it must be admitted that it is scarcely possible to conceive a book putting forth greater claim to consideration than this does. The noble author's object, as stated by himself, was simply "an attempt to transfuse into an almost literal English version something of the spirit as well as the simplicity of the great original." How happily this end has been attained, a perusal of the version will show. It may be luxuriously studied in the elegant edition published by Mr. SCRIBNER—a specimen of bookmaking as a technical art that need fear no comparison with the English original. All the history, and much of the theology of the ancient world, goes back to *Homer.* To offer to his countrymen a rendering of the mighty lines of *Homer,* faithfully reproducing the easy flow and majestic simplicity of its great original, is a service that will outlive the transitory triumph of politics, and assure the name of Lord DERBY a place among the benefactors of his age and nation.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart. By WILLIAM L. STONE. 2 vols. Albany: J. MUNSELL.

The charms of history and romance are combined in this faithful and laborious work. It is the product of the universal research among original documents of a family and soil to whom their native State—New-York is under deep obligations. It may be regarded as a necessary complement of, and companion to the well-known *Life of Col. Joseph Brant,* by the elder Mr. STONE, to whom the first portion of *Sir William Johnson's Life* is due, while its completion has been effected by the untiring industry of his son. Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON has hitherto belonged rather to the domain of fiction than of sober history. Standing in the twilight between the colonial and revolutionary periods, on the border line between civilization and savage life, his majestic form was seized as a nucleus for popular tradition, that has obscured his real features and thrown into the shade the great qualities that gave to their possessor so important a status in the infant community that gathered around him. Fortunately, the materials for a more definite biography are ample, though it has been reserved for Mr. STONE'S energy to make a proper use of them. No source has been spared by him that promised to throw light on the career of Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON; and when the adventurous life of that gentleman is considered, it is a circumstance truly remarkable that his correspondence should be extant, amounting to more than five thousand letters, in his own hand, every one of which has been carefully examined for the purposes of this biography. The scion of a respectable family, emigrating to America in his youth, and pursuing his upward course with slight adventitious aid from relations or connections, the career of Sir WM. JOHNSON is a deeply interesting one. He was indebted for the position of national importance that he so long filled to his native energies alone, and the *Life* gives pleasing proof that he lost no opportunity of cultivating them, by a love of learning and a fondness for science. His personal story is so nearly connected with the history of the province, that it is needless to say the events of a most important half century receive ample elucidation from the research of Mr. STONE. As a contribution to American history, his book is destined to live.

The June Magazines.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine* (New-York, HARPER & BROTHERS,) offers its usual attractions for all readers by its customary staff of contributors. ROSS BROWNE'S second paper on "Washoe Revisited" is amusing, though the vein of adventure it illustrates has been rather worked out of late. "The Americans on their Travels," by Dr. ROBERT TOMES, is shrewd and sensible. VAMBERO'S adventures in Central Asia are epitomized in "From Teheran to Samarcand." In the late war Gen. MCCLELLAN'S "Change of Base" is illustrated by John S. C. ABBOTT, in a paper containing several clever wood cuts, and Gen. GRANT'S career is pleasantly commented on in the "Recollections" of a personal friend. DICKENS' strangely constructed story, "Our Mutual Friend," and WILKIE COLLINS' romance "Armadale," are the chief attractions from foreign sources, with the exception of Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH'S "University of Oxford," here concluded, forming an article of value and interest. Altogether the number is a good one.

—*The Atlantic Monthly,* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS,) commences its present number with "A Letter from England," by Mr. WEBB, editor of THEODORE PARKER'S Life. It is rather more intelligibly written than his book, though stilted and pretentious in manner. GEORGE BANCROFT'S "Place of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in History," is a tribute to its subject worthy of our historian's reputation—a sober, calm and unexaggerated deduction from facts admitted by all. GAIL HAMILTON'S paper on Chickens and their "fixings," is entitled with a somewhat dreary attempt at a pun, "A Prose *Henriade.*" "Dr. Johns," by Ik Marvel, increases in interest as the author's canvass is widened for the introduction of new characters, and only wants a little more incident to make it a very attractive story. "Regnard," by F. SHELDON, is a more finished piece of literary criticism than we usually meet with in magazines.

—*Hours at Home,* (New-York: C. SCRIBNER & Co.,) puts forth its second number with a noteworthy bill of fare that places this new enterprise fully on a level with its more elderly compeers. "Abraham Lincoln," by Prof. TAYLER LEWIS, of Union College, Schenectady, will divide with Mr. BANCROFT'S article in the *Atlantic Monthly,* the praise of being the most earnest and eloquent utterances evoked by late events in our history; on the same subject, the magazine before us has also, "In Memoriam: Personal Recollections of Mr. LINCOLN," from the pen of F. D. CARPENTER, the well-known artist, who was brought professionally into contact with the President at Washington, and relates many striking traits of the deep devotional feeling and all-pervading tenderness of heart that threw such a halo around his memory. "How to Treat our Wives," that never failing and always recurring subject is discussed by the most popular writer in America—whom, indeed, we scarcely need name—as all will recognize the pungent good sense and downright style of illustration that has made the name of "Timothy Titcomb" (Dr. J. G. HOLLAND) a household word in the United States. "Bishop BERKELY in America," by D. C. GILMAN, of Yale College, contains new matter of interest; and there are numerous other equally good articles that we have not space to particularize.

—*The United States Service Magazine,* (New-York: C. B. RICHARDSON,) is, as usual, full of matter specially devoted to the great military struggle, now happily ending, and, consequently, important to every citizen who would understand rightly the measures that have enabled our national ark of unity to ride safely through the storm and tempest of rebellion. A capital portrait of Gen. PHILIP SHERIDAN, looking "every inch a man," is the illustration of the number. It is accompanied by a memoir full of personal incident, from private and authentic sources. Col. BOWMAN'S account of "SHERMAN'S Georgia Campaign, from Atlanta to the Sea," is the most important contribution to history that the periodical press has yet furnished. It is illustrated with military maps and plans, military surrenders and paroles; reviews with learning and judgment the legal usages that bear upon the important questions involved, and the closing scenes of the rebellion as a belligerent power.

—*Our Young Friends,* (Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS,) continues its mission of usefulness with the same signal success that has marked its career from the outset. The number before us is not distinguished by any new features, nor are they necessary at present, though we think the habit of continuing so many articles from number to number is rather objectionable, and that briefer papers, limited to a single issue of the magazine, would be preferable. The wood-cut illustrations are numerous and good, rendering the work a marvel of cheapness when its general high quality is considered.

—*The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature,* (New-York: WM. H. BIDWELL,) is embellished with a fine mezzotint of Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, the veteran diplomatist, better known as Sir STRATFORD CANNING, whose name was, for more than a quarter of a century, a rallying point for the oppressed Christians of the East. "The Boyhood of NAPOLEON III." derives importance from his subsequent fortunes. "Circumstantial Evidence" forms the subject of a weighty article on an absorbing topic. Poetry and fiction relieve the gravity of the more serious papers, with the editor's usual tact in selections from the best sources.

—*The Westminster Review,* No. CLXIV, for April: *The Edinburgh Review,* No. CCLXVIII, (American editions, New-York: LEONARD, SCOTT & Co.,) worthily maintain their high character for critical ability at the head of the periodical literature of the day. The *Westminster* contains an article signed with the initials of the writer, JOHN STUART MILL, contrary to the usage of the English Reviews. It is on *The Positive Philosophy of Comte,* and explains the points of contact and difference between his philosophical system and that of Mr. MILL. "Modern Novelists—Sir E. BULWER LYTTON," is a savage attack on the literary pretensions of that gentleman, executed with ability and force. The *Edinburgh* contains, among others of value, an article attributed to DEAN STANLEY, on the "Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople," a warmly commendatory criticism of Mr. LIDDELL'S *History of Rome,* and an intelligent appreciation of *Madame Roland's Memoirs.*

Letter from Mr. Motley.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: "We are permitted to publish the following letter from the American Minister of the United States at Vienna, addressed to the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission of this city, and covering a gift of"

VIENNA, April 25, 1865.

J. Huntington Wolcott, Esq.:

My [illegible] York, the [illegible] which I [illegible] as a small contribution from the [illegible] of Charleston, the first of States, [illegible] to [illegible].

I [illegible] that it was [illegible] to send a larger [illegible] of the whole American people [illegible] struggle, [illegible] be collected [illegible] a little and to [illegible].

We may all congratulate ourselves that this crowning victory of peace has at last been [illegible] us. There have been few more exciting [illegible] in history, I think, of passionate generosity, supported by [illegible] that value on the part of great [illegible] which the campaign of this year has exhibited.

The great republic, thank God, has been not only saved, but redeemed. With the curse of slavery at last removed from the land, and with our liberties placed on surer foundations than ever before, there is a prospect opened to the American people of a renewed prosperity and a higher life—such as was never granted to any nation till now.

That America may be as true to herself in the coming period of peace and prosperity as she has been faithful and heroic in these years of danger and trial, must be the prayer of every loyal heart.

I remain, my dear Sir, very truly yours,

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY.

☞ The beautiful country residence and homestead of the late Major WILLIAM JONES, in the town of Oyster Bay, north side of Long Island, with eighteen acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, abounding in fruit trees of all kinds, will be sold at auction, to-morrow (Tuesday), at three o'clock.

For Upward of Thirty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing safety and success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

All the Popular and Dashing Fancy Hats for ladies, misses, children and infants, that foreign or domestic taste has introduced as appropriate for the Spring and Summer season, will be found in the extensive assortment at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

For Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, or urinary organs of male or female, take RISLEY'S BUCHU, which is double the strength and less price than any other. Depot, No 1st Chambers-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZADRARIE, No. 785 Broadway.

Important to Soldiers.—Gents' all wool suits at $12. Boys' all wool suits at $9. I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av., and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

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The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

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Wheeler & Wilson's HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Life, Growth and Beauty, to the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World Hair Restorer and Dressing. Try it.

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This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 1, Hamburg; Gotthulf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 48 High-st.; Gratham, Lincolnshire; Congala, Madrid, Spain; Corujo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Marton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pon, Panama; Nibley, Brasil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

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LEVETT'S "PATENT," in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced. Its immense advantages and beauty are obvious to every one. An examination solicited. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

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INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,

may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Chevalier's
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

RESTORES GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy and will not stain the skin nor soil the whitest fabric. THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the hair rapidly. IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED by the FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY. Sold by the Druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers.

MARRIED.

[illegible]—FISHER—On Wednesday, May 31, [illegible] the residence of the bride's father, [illegible] Woodcliff, Staten Island, by the Rev. [illegible], JOSEPH FISHER, of Philadelphia, to ELIZABETH, daughter of [illegible] FISHER, Esq., of Staten Island.

[illegible]—On Wednesday, May 31, at [illegible] M. E. Church on [illegible] by the Rev. [illegible], JOHN [illegible] to [illegible], daughter of [illegible], all of this city.

[illegible]—WARNER—On Wednesday, May 31, at [illegible] Church, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. [illegible], [illegible] to MARY, daughter of [illegible], all of Orange.

[illegible]—On Wednesday, May 31, at St. James' [illegible], by the Rev. [illegible], ALEXANDER W. [illegible] to [illegible], daughter of the late [illegible], all of this city.

DIED.

[illegible]—On Sunday, May 28, [illegible] of the lungs, on [illegible] Mr. [illegible] M. [illegible], youngest daughter of William H. and Sarah [illegible].

[illegible]—On Saturday, June 3, [illegible] papers.

[illegible]—On Saturday morning, June 4, GEORGE [illegible], [illegible] Ann C. and Ann Martine [illegible], aged 7 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, [illegible] Long Island, on Monday, [illegible] P. M.

[illegible]—On Saturday, June 3, JULIA A. RAMOS, daughter of the late Diedrich Cooper, of Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

Relatives and friends are invited to her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Frederic C. Cooper, No. 222 East 58th-st., on Monday afternoon, 5th inst., at 4 o'clock.

CRUIKSHANK.—On Saturday, June 3, WILLIAM F., infant son of William and Mary A. Cruikshank, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Chestnut-av., Hudson City, N. J.

CROSBY.—At Troy, on Wednesday, May 31, after a lingering illness, EDWARD NICOLL CROSBY, of Poughkeepsie, son of the late William B. Crosby, of this city, in the 40th year of his age.

The remains were interred on Saturday, 3d inst., at Greenwood Cemetery.

EGBERT.—Suddenly, in Richmond, Va., on Thursday, May 25, EDWARD H. EGBERT, son of Henry and Ann Maria Egbert, in the 32d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

TIMPSON.—On Friday morning, June 2, ADEE, youngest son of William Timpson, deceased, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st., on Monday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

GODFREY.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Saturday, June 3, EMILY A., youngest daughter of Harriett E., and the late Edward Godfrey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, at Ridgefield, on Tuesday, June 6, at 2 o'clock. Cars leave 27th-st. at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Ridgefield depot.

LAW.—At Swatow, China, on Thursday, March 9, DAVID G. LAW, son of the late James Law, of Newburgh, N. Y., in the 43d year of his age.

MCKEEVER.—On Sunday, June 4, ALLAN MCKEEVER, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, William MacKellar, are requested to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, June 6, from his late residence, No. 21 Norfolk-st.

SMITH.—At Bermuda, Tuesday, May 30, JENNIE K., wife of Henry H. Smith, M. D., and daughter of H. L. Knight, Esq., of this city, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Mott Haven, N. Y., from the late residence. The remains will be taken to Pennsylvania for interment.

MATTHEWS.—On Saturday, June 3, LOUISA, daughter of Louis and Jane Matthews, aged 14 years, 6 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 183 West 18th-st., corner of 6th-av., on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

WARNER.—On Sunday, June 4, CHRISTIANA, widow of the late Elijah Warner, in the 86th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock.

WELLS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, June 3, of pneumonia and dropsy, MARY BABCOCK, relict of George Wells, of Plainfield, N. J., aged 76 years and 11 months.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, in the Lee-av. Baptist Church. The body will be interred at Plainfield. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death, on the 23d day of March, 1865, at that place, of HORACE WEBSTER, a citizen of the United States, and a former resident of New-York. The legal representatives of the deceased may obtain further information by addressing this department.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

HEARING RESTORED

BY ONE APPLICATION OF

DR. VON EISENBERG'S

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY,

No. 104 Monroe-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

About six years ago I became troubled with inflamed eyes, and during the past six years, (a great portion of which time I was almost totally blind, unable, consequently, to walk without assistance,) I have tried many of the best oculists during the time, and found myself getting worse instead of better, until I was permitted, through kind Providence, to see you. You have cured me, and I consider it my duty to the public to make my case known, as I have no doubt there are thousands suffering in the same way that I was, and I thank God that I can raise my voice in praise of your great skill to restore one to sight who never thought to see again, and suffered as much as I have for the last six years. My eyes are more brilliant than ever. I shall always be happy to state my case to any who may call on me.

MRS. MARGARET LGRETTE,

No. 22 4th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF BLINDNESS.

Dr. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* My son Walter was completely *blind* of one eye, and the other nearly so, for TWO YEARS. I have tried a great many of the best physicians, and the eyes became worse instead of better. I was recommended by a friend to call on you, and, thank Providence, my child is now fully restored to sight. His eyes look more brilliant than ever, and his health, which has been in a very poor state, is now entirely restored. I thank you for your kind attention to my child, and I shall ever be happy to be a living testimony to your skill, to any one who may call at my residence.

Mrs. JULIA EASTMANN,

No. 789 6th-av.

HEARING RESTORED BY AN APPLICATION OF DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled. CHARLES CHAPPEL,

Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,

Meserole-avenue,

Greenpoint, Long Island.

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office.

DR. VON EISENBERG,

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS

Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES

OF THE

EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,

LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND

CONSUMPTION,

may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

An apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that is all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we urgently suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 20, 1864.*

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COMPANION-POETS
FOR THE PEOPLE.

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS have just begun the publication of a series of volumes entitled

COMPANION-POETS FOR THE PEOPLE.

They will comprise selections from the most admired poems of the leading modern poets in England and America, and will be published in a style that cannot fail to secure public favor.

Each volume will contain about one hundred pages, and from twelve to twenty DRAWINGS ON WOOD, by the best artists; and will be printed on tinted paper, and bound in a handsome pamphlet, with a vignette title.

It is the design of the publishers to put within the reach of all the favorite productions of

LONGFELLOW, TENNYSON, BROWNING, HOLMES, WHITTIER,

and others, whose poems are well-known and admired throughout the land, in a shape at once attractive and inexpensive. The illustrations may safely be pronounced superior to those of any work of equal cost ever published in America. The price of the series has been fixed at FIFTY CENTS PER VOLUME, on the receipt of which any volume will be mailed postpaid.

The first volume of the series is now ready:

HOUSEHOLD POEMS. By HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. With Fifteen Illustrations, by John Gilbert, Birket Foster and John Absolon. Price 50 cents.

Other volumes of the series will be published at an early day, among which are:

SONGS FOR ALL SEASONS. By ALFRED TENNYSON. With Illustrations by D. Maclise, T. Creswick, E. Eytinge, C. A. Barry and others. Price 50 cents.

NATIONAL LYRICS. By JOHN G. WHITTIER. With Illustrations. Price 50 cents.

LYRICS OF LIFE. By ROBERT BROWNING. With Illustrations. Price 50 cents.

HUMOROUS POEMS. By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. With Illustrations. Price 50 cents.

RELIGIOUS POEMS. By Mrs. H. B. STOWE. With Illustrations. Price 50 cents.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

FAIRY FINGERS.—MRS. MOWATT'S BRILliant new novel is

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities, Matturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of Nassau-st.

DESIGNATED

Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.

Authorized to receive subscriptions to the

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.

A. H. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 12 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers to all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-one Directors and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Court-st, corner of Remsen-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN W. CHENEY,
BROOKLYN, May 22, 1865. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

E. R. McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 WALL-ST.,

issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Mich., May 15, 1865.

$750,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until Tuesday, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, $500, or any part thereof, of "War Bounty Loan Bonds" of the State of Michigan, authorized by an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act authorizing a War Bounty Loan," approved March 2, 1865, to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable at the pleasure of the State, after the expiration of twenty-five years from and after the 1st day of May, 1865, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. The interest on the bond to the date of delivery will be added. The right is reserved to reject any bid if considered necessary to protect the interests of the State.

If desired, payments will be received and the bonds delivered at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York. J. OWEN,
State Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank." R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., }
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, }
No. 23 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 35x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, }
GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, }
May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and for three Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will remain open for one hour.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, May 29, 1865.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Williamsburgh Gas Light Company, for the election of seven directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 5, next, from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1 to 5th of June inclusive.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER }
COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. In accordance with Article 5 of the by-laws.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

MAY 25, 1865.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING CO., }
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1865. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 484 Broadway, on SATURDAY, June 17, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. Per order of the President.

CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., }
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865. }

THE COUPONS OF THE TOLEDO, PEoria and Warsaw Railway Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. TANNER & CO., No. 50 Wall-st. Ilens government tax, if no affidavit is made.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 92 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Bullion Mining Company (of Colorado) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 49 Liberty-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1865, at 3 o'clock.

F. E. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK May 27, 1865.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—NOtice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lake Major Gold Mining Company, of Lake Seneca, will be held at their office, No. 38 Cortlandt-st., on the first Monday in June, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

F. HAYDTER, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—Nos. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

CARPENTER & BOARDMAN,

STOCK BROKERS,
No. 4 WALL-ST.,

EDWARD P. CARPENTER,
LANDSDALE BOARDMAN.

HARRIOT, PARKER & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,
NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, GOLD and RAILROAD STOCKS bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Orders in Petroleum Stocks received.

S. J. HARRIOT, }
C. L. PARKER, } General Partners.
J. B. HARRIOT, }
ABRAM IVES, Special Partner.

THE HOLDERS OF ILLINOIS STATE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of the State of Illinois, falling due on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1865, will be paid at the Ocean Bank of the City of New-York, for the period of fifteen days, commencing July 3, 1865.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE,
Treasurer of the State of Illinois.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Marietta Mining Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 51 Broad-street, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
New-York, May 27, 1865. Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER }
OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865. }

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal (L. S.) of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865. }

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE NATIONAL UNION BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE NATIONAL UNION BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal (L. S.) of office this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

(Copy.)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865. }

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank."

O. H. SCHRENIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE }
AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, }
PITTSBURGH, May 31, 1865. }

REGISTRATION OF STOCK.—NOTICE IS hereby given that, in accordance with an order of the Board of Directors, the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK has been appointed Registrar of the stock of the company, and will be prepared to act as such on and after June 2 prox., at which time new certificates will be issued by the Transfer Agents of New-York, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 62 Wall-st., and countersigned by the Registrar, either to the present or future shareholders, in exchange for those then outstanding.

C. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., }
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Assessment of Three Dollars per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, payable on the 5th of June next, at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfer will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereto. By order of the board.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO., }
No. 60 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, June 2d, 1865. }

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 6th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. H. DIKE,
Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1865. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTZ HILL GOLD MINING }
COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st of May to the 6th of June, inclusive.

J. H. TYLER, Secretary.

DOUGLAS MINING COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN, }
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Douglas Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, in New-York, on Monday, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with article five, of the by-laws.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSportation Company.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York have ordered the payment, on the fifth day of June next, of the final installment of fifty per cent. upon its capital stock, at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.—Dated May 29, 1865.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMpany of NEW-YORK, No. 146 BROADWAY.—An election of nine Trustees of this company will be held pursuant to its charter, at its office as above, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 12 M.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of the UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at their office, on MONDAY, June 5, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

A GENTLEMAN OWNING FIRST-CLASS cotton mills, near this city, would make a favorable arrangement with a party with means to take charge of the business in the city. Address Box No. 305 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT WAGON WITH SHIFting top, made by Stivers & Smith; very handsome and nearly new. Apply to R. M. STIVERS, No. 83 East 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY SADDLE HORSE, suitable for a lady or gentleman, seven years, sound and gentle. To be seen at P. CLEARY'S Livery-stable, 41 20th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL $3,000,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,438,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,754 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,354 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers in this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies expired and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Toller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Mills,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merrick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert C. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Deshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims,	E. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
E. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Grifin,

B. C. MORRIS, President.

THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

THE SAFES DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the safe keeping of valuables, and the renting of safes in its Burglar Proof Vaults, under special charter,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, $500,000,

are now open to receive deposits for safe-keeping, under their guarantee, in their Burglar Proof Safes in the new marble fire-proof building, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.

Premiums for one year, on $1,000, government and all other coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery $1 00
Government and all other securities negotiable only by indorsement 50
Gold coin or bullion 1 25
Silver coin or bullion 2 00
Jewelry, diamonds, watches 2 50
Trunks of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Tradesmen, &c., contents unknown to the company, for one year 25 00
Silver Plate on its valuation by owner, per $100 for a year 1 00
Wills, for any length of time, during the life of the maker 5 00

The company offer for rent, renter holding the key, SAFES inside their Burglar Proof Vaults, at $30 and $40 each, per annum, according to size. Coupons and interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owner.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
HON. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEX'R HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Co., and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. FULLEN, Manager National Express Company.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 31 Vesey-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.

FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.

FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL }
COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM }
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, the organization was completed and the following officers were unanimously elected:

HON. ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
JEREMIAH B. CLEVELAND, Vice-President.
CHARLES JENKINS, Treasurer.
WM. P. STANDISH, Secretary.

The company are prepared to commence the delivery of coal immediately to the shareholders, who are invited to send in their orders.

The subscribers are requested to forward their receipts and receive certificates of stock therefor.

A limited number of new subscriptions will be received, and coal delivered promptly.

This company owns its property in fee simple, therefore has no royalty to pay, which will enable them to deliver a perpetual supply of coal at the lowest possible cost.

The owner of each share of stock will be entitled annually to one ton of coal at actual cost of mining, transportation and delivery, with his share of whatever profits the company may make from the sale of their surplus coal.

Shares $10 each.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 4th-av.
HON. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of New-York.
HON. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
HON. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Company.
JOHN C. ANDERSON, No. 196 Broadway.
WM. P. STANDISH, Coal Dealer, No. 71 Broadway.
CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.
ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., }
No. 52 Wall-st. }
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1865. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cents. on the preferred stock of this company, payable these the government taxtax; this office on and after the 15th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting, to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 1st of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, No. 11½ BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual cash dividend of six (6) per cents., free of government tax, payable on demand. They have also declared a scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the company for the year ending May 1, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on the 15th day of August next.

Six per cent. interest was also ordered to be paid on all outstanding certificates of profits of the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, on and after the 15th day of August next.

R. W. BLUCKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, }
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1865. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO. have this day declared an annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of EDWARD CROMWELL, Esq., Treasurer, No. 123 Broad-st., on and after June 1.

STEPHEN W. CAREY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent. for the quarter ending May 15, 1865, payable at their office, No. 47 Exchange-place, on and after June 9. Transfer books will close on June 3 and reopen on June 12. By order,

P. O. FANNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEVOORT PETROLEUM CO., }
No. 15 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock for the month of May, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 7th to the 15th, inclusive.

D. G. SCHOFIELD, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

A CARD.

As much of the insurance on shipments to Europe is effected in England during the Summer months, under the impression that the rates of premium are lower there than here, the undersigned beg to state that they are prepared to insure outward and homeward shipments at rates current in London.

ROBINSON & COX,
Insurance Brokers,
No. 37 William-st.

PETROLEUM.

OFFICE OF THE BENNEROFF RUN }
PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st. }

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THIS COMpany, at their annual meeting, elected the following trustees for the ensuing year, from the 1st day of June, 1865:

WILLIAM CLARKE, President.
P. C. HARMON, Vice-President and General Superintendent.
M. O. BEACH, Treasurer.
JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.
TRUSTEES—Wm. Clarke, P. C. Harmon, D. S. Duncomb, M. O. Beach, J. McMaster.
INSPECTORS—James Urquhart, A. G. Harmon, Alfred Rose.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

75 SHARES FOR SALE AT $2 EACH, of the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Consolidated Petroleum and Mining Company. Address H. L., Box No. 101 Times Office.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH MADE IN THREE hours, at No. 345 6th-av., between 21st and 22d streets; cheap, light, durable sets, with plumpers, to restore youthful appearance. Satisfaction given or no pay. No advance required. Teeth positively extracted without pain.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THE Headquarters of the nitrous oxide gas for extracting teeth without pain. It is the great improvement of the age. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PORTABLE COTTAGES, OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES.—Simple, neat and substantial: the best in the world. Address WEST-ST. STEAM WORKS, Paterson, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
will sell on
FRIDAY,
June 9,
at 12 o'clock, M.,
at the Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn,
by order of
SIMEON DRAPER,
U. S. Agent,
2,525 bbls. Resin.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

1,450 BALES MOBILE COTTON

will be sold under direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, New-York Cotton Agent,
On WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
At the Exchange Saleroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Samples can be seen at No. 36 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

3,600 BALES UPLAND AND 3,000 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON

will be sold under the direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
On TUESDAY, June 6, 1865,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. Easton & Co. three days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready at the custom-house three days before the sale.

ALEXANDER KENNEDY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

$80,000

WORTH OF RICH AND DESIRABLE FURNITURE TO BE SOLD AT CONGRESS HALL, Albany, New-York.

The property known as Congress Hall, having been purchased and presented to the State by the City of Albany, for the site of a new Capitol, the undersigned will sell at public auction, commencing

WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH OF JUNE, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

and continuing until the whole property is disposed of, comprising in part—

Splendid Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor and Chamber Suites,
Splendid French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
50 large Gas Chandeliers,
Rich Lace and Damask Curtains,
34 Mahogany Extension Dining Tables,
300 Dining Chairs,
250 first-quality Curled Hair Mattresses,
250 Husk and Straw Mattresses,
100 Live Geese Feather Beds,
500 Live Geese Feather Pillows and Bolsters,
5,000 yards Wilton, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Bedding, Table Cloths, Table Covers, Napkins, Towels,
2 large French China Painted Dinner Sets,
A large quantity of silver-plated, China and Glassware, three Phelan and Collender Combination Billiard Tables, one 12-passenger (new) Omnibus, Stephenson, builder; Horses, Wagons, Sleighs, Harnesses, &c.

Also, immediately after the sale of the furniture, a large and valuable stock of choice old

WINES, BRANDIES AND WHISKIES;

also, a fine collection of

OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., &c.

The attention of hotel keepers, housekeepers and dealers is called to this sale, which will be positive and without reserve, as the house has to be vacated July 1.

Catalogues of the property may be had by applying to the auctioneer, or his undersigned

JAS. L. MITCHELL,
Proprietor Congress Hall.

NOTICE.

SALE OF ARMY MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1865. }

MANY THOUSANDS OF MULES are being disposed of at public sale, at Washington.

The sales will continue until the number of animals is reduced in proportion to the reduction of the armies, now going on rapidly.

There are in the Armies of the Potomac, of the Tennessee and of Georgia, probably FOUR THOUSAND OF THE FINEST SIX-MULE TEAMS IN THE WORLD.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war, as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and battles, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

The whole South is stripped of farming stock, and the North also has suffered from the drain of animals, taken to supply the armies.

These animals are sold at public auction; THEY WILL NOT BRING ANYTHING LIKE THEIR TRUE VALUE; and such opportunities for farmers to get working animals to stock their farms, and for drovers and dealers in stock to make good speculations, by purchasing them and disposing of them in the South, will never occur again.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LARCHMONT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The residence of E. K. Collins will be sold by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, on the premises, SATURDAY, June 10, at 1 o'clock P. M. The valuable estate comprises 336 acres, is one hour from 27th-st. by Harlem Railroad, distant two miles from New-Rochelle; a building is already erected for a station half a mile distant from the property. On the premises is a spacious, superior built mansion house, with outbuildings; also, a well-built, beautifully located double English cottage, coach house, &c.

The land is high, undulating and extending nearly a mile into the Sound, with unusual adaptability for building sites, most of which have water fronts, and all of them in full view of the Sound and East River.

For health, beauty of scenery, bathing, fishing and yatching is rarely equaled; also valuable mineral deposits.

The entire property is finely shaded, and the extensive lawns around the mansion have arches and avenues of superb trees, native and imported, of half a century's growth. Those wishing to locate a first-class watering-place will, on inspection, find a combination of advantages probably not to be found elsewhere in this country. Sale positive and without reserve, rain or shine, in parcels to suit purchasers. For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., or to E. K. COLLINS, on the place, or address him, Larchmont, New-Rochelle Post-office, N. Y.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., choice lot of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Teas, &c., consisting of fine old Sherry, Madeira and Champagne, Hock and other Wines; also lot of fine old Jamaica Rum, Gin and Brandies, &c.; also a line of choice Oolong Tea in small packages; also a lot of choice Havana Cigars, Tobacco, etc.

The above being the balance of stock of a wholesale house dissolving partnership, and are well worth the attention of grocers, hotels, boarding and private families. Part of the above are under Custom-house lock.

Catalogues will be ready on Tuesday, 6th inst.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HORSE, COUPE AND OTHER CARRIAGES.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 8th inst., at the private stable in the rear of No. 128 5th-av., southwest corner of 18th-st., at 9½ A. M.:

An elegant black coupe horse, 16½ hands, long flowing tail, 7 years old, kind, elegant, second-seated phaeton, a fine coupe, and a very handsome chariot carriage; all the above carriages made to order by Wood Brothers and John R. Lawrence & Co., nearly as good as new; also, a fine set of double harness, an elegant French coupe harness, and a new side-saddle, all of Gibson's make; also, a fine English saddle and bridle; also, blankets, sheets, carriage covers, an elegant white fox, and other fine robes, and other stable furniture. To be sold positively without reserve as the owner is going abroad.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS AND CORNICES, PARLOR SUITES, PIANO-FORTES, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, SILVER, &C.,

to be sold THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant brown stone house, 131 West 20th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT IN BERGEN County, N. J., about one hour's ride from New-York by Erie Railroad, 1½ miles from Godwinville Station; the residence of the late Dubois Hasbrouck, M. D., being an excellent opportunity for a physician desirous of a good country practice; house, barn, carriage-house, and ice-house filled with ice, all in first-rate order; also, cottage for gardener, 10 acres of land, under high cultivation, with fruit in abundance; neighborhood pleasant. Immediate possession given. Apply to JAMES KEELEY, No. 110 Duane-st., or GARRET G. VAN DIEN, Ridgewood, Bergen County, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT RESIDENCE IN Bergen, N. J., situated on an eminence commanding a beautiful view, with three lots of ground, including a valuable corner; barn, grapery, fruit, &c. Churches, school and store near at hand. Neighborhood healthy and respectable. Cars from Hoboken and Jersey City Ferries every ten minutes, from early morning till midnight. Price and terms reasonable and accommodating. Address Wm. L. ALLEN & CO., Box No. 384 Post-office, or call at their store, No. 67 Pearl-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO ALET—On the banks of the Hudson River, containing 34 acres, well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees; the house contains 12 rooms, gate-house, carriage-house, barns, ice-house, fitted; are all new and first-class; will be rented to a suitable tenant, furnished or unfurnished, together with the horses and carriages. Apply to HAMMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to WM. MALLORY, Strasburgh, N. Y.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Immediate possession.—Two first-class brown-stone, corner Oxford and Hanson-place; three Philadelphia brick, southeast corner of Gates and Ryerson; two frame and two brick on Herkimer, just west of Albany; three frame on Madison, east of Franklin; also, three brick stores on Fulton-av., east of Oxford. They will be sold at less than cost, and on accommodating terms. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment frame house, filled in with brick, has gas and heater, papered throughout, with bath tub; fronting on three streets, well and cistern, barn and outbuildings, with fruit trees and small fruit, all in fine order, corner of Gates and Ralph avs., Brooklyn, near Broadway Horse Railroad; possession immediately. Apply at Room No. 86, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Possession at once.—A neat two-story and basement cottage house, carriage-house, &c., with 5 acres of good land, well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, at Jamaica, L. I., two minutes' walk from depot. Apply to GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or SIMONSON & NEAFIE, No. 196 Fulton-av., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH and 8th avs.
Also lots on streets adjacent to the Park.
Also lots on the principal avenues and streets.
Also several desirable plots of lots above the Central Park. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A farm on Long Island, three miles north from Farmingdale Station, containing 100 acres; 70 acres under cultivation; balance wooding; with a good house, barn and outbuildings; 400 young apple trees, choice kinds; crops all in the ground, good well and cistern; near a school and church; very good neighborhood. Apply to ASA L. SHIPMAN, No. 35 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOCAtions in the city, six lots with two houses thereon. Any person wishing to secure six fine lots lying together will find this a rare opportunity. This is Central Park property, and will be sold low. Apply to ASA A. SHIPMAN, No. 35 Ann-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR rent, a new well-built desirably located house near Valley depot, with one acre; price, $15,000; would exchange for city property, New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to J. B. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, corner Church and Worth sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York. For sale and to rent; country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL OF THE FINEST AND most productive farms in Somerset County, the garden of New-Jersey. Parties desiring to locate on good farms, now is the time to make a choice, while every farm will show for itself, ranging in price from $4,000 to $30,000. The rich and humble suited. GEORGE R. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A fine house, situate on Broad-st. Hill, contains 13 rooms, with gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and marble mantels throughout; garden good and well fruited, &c.; by A. D. MULFORD, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

$6.000 ONLY FOR A FARM OF 422 acres; good improvements; large house, barn and outbuildings, fruit orchards, spring water, &c. Also, one of 91 acres; price $4,800; good buildings, excellent water, fruit, &c.; 38 miles on Long Island. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOTEL BUILdings and premises situated on the Shrewsbury River, at the Highlands of Navesink, New-Jersey, known as the Highland Home. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOSEPH KELL, United States District Attorney's office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 22 acres of land, beautifully situated on high ground, large shade trees, and 1 mile from the Cresskill depot, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 18 miles from New-York; immediate possession. Apply at office No. 36 Harrison-st.

COMBINED GOLD AND PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE.—This property is in working order, and yields a revenue, less than one-third remains to be subscribed for. Full report with subscription list at the office of
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

A FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—CONtaining 43 acres, 1½ miles from Lake Mahopac, new two-story house, good outbuildings, fruit, &c. The house rented separate if desired, with or without furniture. Apply to S. SMITH, No. 297 Washington-st., or JEROME B. HAZEN, Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

$13,000.—FIRST-CLASS FARM, 175 acres of excellent land in Westchester County; 30 in wood, balance under a high state of cultivation; buildings large and extensive; plenty of fruit. WELLING & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

YORKVILLE LOTS FOR SALE IN THE vicinity of Yorkville; about 50 lots; some of them suitable for business purposes, others for residences; all of them well located. ASA L. SHIPMAN, No. 35 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF BEAUTIFULLY located land, five minutes from the depot, in the village of Passaic, New-Jersey. Apply to COFFIN & KENWORTHY, corner West and Duane-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a beautiful country seat at Orange, just finished, convenient to depot.
GEORGE R. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND LEASE of a neatly furnished house situated in a good locality in Boston; most of the furniture was made to order, and is nearly new; $3,000 cash. Address A. C. DODGE, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT FLUSHING—A handsome cottage house. Apply next door to premises, on Amity-st., or to L. F. WILLIAMS, No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH EDIFICE SITUATE on 23d-st., near Lexington-av., with two lots of ground. Apply to J. S. MOON, 292½ 4th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house No. 230 west 26th-st., in perfect order. Inquire on the premises, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WASHINGTON'S HOME.
BY M. C. SPERRY.
The above establishment will be open on or about the 1st of June. The house contains eighteen rooms—six parlors, large and airy bedrooms—has gas and water through the house; has a fountain and a good stream of water running through the land; large stabling for horses and carriages; a perfect view of the North River and surroundings. The main building faces on the old Albany road, with a perfect view of the surrounding country. In fact, it cannot be surpassed in this country. The house will be furnished immediately with the most costly and superb furniture that can be purchased from A. T. Stewart, or any other like establishment in this city. I am to be found at present at my daughter's residence, No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner of 21st-st.
Undoubted reference exchanged. H. C. SPERRY.

LAKE PEHQUENNAKONEK HOUSE, on line of Harlem Railroad, open for boarders on 15th of June; desirable rooms to let. References: Judge Daly, house No. 84 Clinton-place; Mason Tompson, No. 9 Wall-st., and W. H. Lee, of Lee, Bliss & Co., Broadway. For particulars, address T. C. VAIL, North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, New-Jersey, is now open.
S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have associated themselves under the firm of
COBB, ZAVALA & CO.,
for the purpose of buying and selling Government Securities, Gold, Stocks, Bonds, &c., on commission.
A. S. COBB, New-York Stock Exchange.
H. DE ZAVALA, New-York Mining Exchange.
T. L. CASE.
New-York, June 1, 1865.

MR. GEORGE T. BOURNE IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from this date.
ROBBINS & APPLETON.
New-York, June 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—ALL CONNECTION IN BUSINESS between HENRY J. F. HAWS and myself ceases this day.
GEO. QUACKENBUSH.
May 31, 1865.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, 2D, 5TH, 6TH, AND 8TH WARDS, No. 63 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK, May 30, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN ACCORDANCE with the provision of section 19 of Act of June 30, 1864, as amended March 3, 1865, that
I, PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor Fourth District of New-York, will sit at my office, No. 63 Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of June next, and for five days next thereafter, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. of the same days, to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the assessor or assistant assessors returned in the annual list.
Notice is further given that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the collector of the district.
All appeals to said assessor, as aforesaid, must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor Fourth District, New-York.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES
TO LET,
With splendid light and ventilation
Suitable for
Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

CORNWALL.—TO LET FOR FOUR MONTHS from June 1, a furnished house, twenty minutes' ride from the landing, with eleven rooms, large hall and kitchen, surrounded by fruit and shade trees; there is a good garden planted, a stable, the use of and pasture for an excellent cow, and, if desired, a good family horse; the house stands upon high ground, commanding a beautiful view, and is in every way a healthy and desirable residence. Inquire of JAMES M. BASSETT, No. 20 Murray-st., N. Y., or of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—FURnished cottage at Yonkers to let, beautifully located on high ground, with fine river and land view, garden, fruit, &c. Rent $300 per month. Apply to WM. FAXTON, No. 328 Broadway, New-York, or to JAS. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET—COTTAGE AT GARRISON, BEAUTIfully located, opposite West Point, within a few minutes of the station, and recently occupied by the subscriber. Apply to C. C. CLARKE, Treas. Hudson River Railroad Company, No. 68 Warren-st., or on the premises, SAMUEL SLOAN, Garrison.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—AT NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, until the 1st of October, a house containing 14 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry and servants' rooms. Inquire on the premises, about one-third of a mile north of the landing, next door to the house of Rev. P. P. Irving.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT FOR THREE MONTHS—A furnished house in one of the pleasantest parts of Orange, eight minutes' walk from the depot, with garden, fruit, &c. Apply to F. E. BRADSHAW, No. 17 South-st., New-York.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Near Sing Sing, 10 minutes from railroad; 12 rooms; 10 acres in garden; fruit, shade and lawn; gardener's house and barn; river view. Address H., Station G.

TO RENT—PART OF AN ELIGIBLE CORNER store on Murray-st. a prominent location for a steamship or transportation office, or other agency. Address Box No. 3,671 Post-office.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—NEW HOUSE, newly furnished, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, near and overlooking the Sound, with privilege of boating and bathing. Address Box No. 4,615 Post-office, New-York.

A NEW AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED House, with 2 acres of land, carriage-house and room for four horses, to let for the summer, at Flushing, L. I. For particulars, &c., apply to S. S. HIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN STAMford, of uncommon beauty and desirableness; large stable room. Inquire of S. SEELY, in store No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, AT PIERmont, with billiard room and stable attached. For terms apply to WILLIAM SEELLY, No. 99 Warren-st.

LAKE GEORGE, CALDWELL—A COTtage, newly finished and mostly furnished, to let; rent $300. Apply at No. 477 Hudson-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NICELY-FURNISHED SITTING AND bedrooms, without board, to a gentleman; house very pleasantly situated. Apply at 14 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, TWO OR THREE large, airy and nicely furnished rooms with all the modern improvements, in a private American family, residing at No. 152 West 39th-st. Price from $3 to $6 per week.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let a few elegantly furnished rooms at moderate rates. Apply at No. 208 5th-av

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR a gentleman and wife; references required. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE ON Orange Lake, N. Y. This lake is six miles back of Newburgh, and in a very healthy locality, being 500 feet above tidewater; daily communication with Newburgh by stage; good pleasure-boats and lake fishing. This is a desirable place for those seeking an entire change from sea air, and a good farmer's table; the place is shady and cool, and commends itself to those seeking a comfortable home for the Summer. Additional information may be obtained by inquiring of Mr GENUNG, at Fitzhugh & Jenkins', No. 40 Broad-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at the Green Mountains, Vermont, six miles from the fashionable resort, Manchester, with a private family, where all the comforts of a rural home can be enjoyed; Hudson River Railroad at 7¼ A. M. arrive at 2 P. M., or Troy steamer at 6 P. M. and arrive at 9 next morning; scenery unsurpassed, and terms moderate. Address H. H., Union-square Post-office.

BOARD AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—ON farm homestead; location pleasant, on Jamaica Bay, ten minutes' drive from surf; house commodious; rooms furnished or otherwise. For further particulars inquire at Rockaway toll-gate, or address C. VANDEWATER, Rockaway, L. I.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING board for the summer, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family on Staten Island; the location is healthy; ten minutes' walk from the landing; best references given and required. Address L. C. C., Box No. 180 Times Office.

BOARDING—A FAMILY CONSISTING OF TWO gentlemen and three ladies are desirous of finding good board in the country at some place readily accessible by boat, and within an hour's sail of the city. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 757 Post-office.

BOARD NEAR LONG BRANCH—A FEW boarders can find a pleasant home for the summer in a private family, four miles from Long Branch. References exchanged. Inquire at the bookstore, No 15 3d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED One hour from city on New-Haven Railroad, near depot and Sound; situation unsurpassed for fine air; table and accommodations first-class. Address R., Greenwich, Conn.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, STATEN Island, or near New-York, by a small family; 2 adults, 2 young children; shaded grounds and pure milk necessary; price moderate. Address American Needle Company, No. 569 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM-HOUSE OF a subscriber, one hour by rail from New-York, one-half mile over from depot; terms $8 per week. C. C. DUSENBURY, White Plains.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

DUFFIELD'S CELEBRATED
AMERICAN WESTPHALIA HAMS.
The best mild cured Hams in the country.
HOFFMAN & CO., Agents, No. 24 Whitehall-st., N. Y.

FLOUR.
CHOICE INDIANA BRANDS,
WHITE ROSE AND STAR OF INDIANA.
For sale by
HENRY W. SMITH,
No. 9 South-st.

FLOUR.
CHOICE SOUTHERN OHIO.
SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATE.
SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATE.
TAYLOR'S BEST.
OLOVER'S DICTATOR.
BEAVER CREEK.
SUPERIOR AND
ROCKING FALLS.
For sale by HENRY W. SMITH, No. 9 South-st.

FLOUR.
CHOICE MICHIGAN BRANDS,
WORLD'S FAVORITE,
NORVELL CITY,
BELMONT CITY, NONPAREIL
AND SCIOTA.
For sale by
HENRY W. SMITH,
No. 9 South-st.

FLOUR.
MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN,
IOWA AND ILLINOIS,
Desirable for
Dealers who have bakers' trade.
For sale by
HENRY W. SMITH,
No. 9 South-st.

REFIGERATORS.
At R. & J. MOWBRAY'S, No. 82 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market. Refrigerators, kerosene and gas stoves, ice cream freezers, water coolers, fruit jars, stoves, ranges and house furnishing goods.

CORN EXCHANGE MILLS.
Flour; Fine White and Yellow Corn Meal, for grocers, bakers and family use. Also, coarse meal, ground oats, mill feed, &c., for feeding. For sale, low for cash, at Corn Exchange Mills, in East 23d-st., near Avenue A.

ARMY AND NAVY.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, Late Public Printer. WILLIAM H. WATSON, Late Chief Clk Sub. Dep't.
WENDELL & WATSON
PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Post-office Box No. 269 Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.
THE SPECIAL COMMISSION OF WHICH Maj.-Gen. W. A. Smith and James T. Brady are Special Commissioners, appointed by Executive order Dec. 10, 1864, to investigate the Military and Civic Administration of the Military Division of the West Mississippi, has authority to continue its investigations in the City of New-York. Persons knowing of any facts which may assist the Commission in the discharge of its duties are requested to communicate with the undersigned as soon as practicable.
NICOLAS BOWEN,
Lieut.-Col., A.-A.-Gen., Judge Advocate.

ARMY OFFICERS WILL BE LIBERALLY treated with, if they require assistance in closing their ordnance and quartermaster accounts. Certificates of non-indebtedness speedily procured through our Washington office. Accounts collected and cashed.
L. BROWN & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Park-place.

ALL DISCHARGED SOLDIERS CAN have their claims for pay, bounty, clothing and ration money speedily settled and cashed at the United States Army Agency and Banking Office of L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, William R. Bell, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,420	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,438	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Crogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplint.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA ..... THURSDAY, June 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
OUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
FRANCE	(About)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(About)	1,100-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.
EUROPE ..... Capt. A. DUCHESNE ..... FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE ..... Capt. A. BOCANDE ..... FRIDAY, June 23
First Cabin (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Italiens, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CHEROLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
O. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
PASSAGE RATES GREATLY REDUCED.
The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
June 15 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TENNESSEE
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)
July 1 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SLOCUM
(connecting at Panama with the CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LIMERICK	THURSDAY	June 8
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	June 10
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	June 14
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	June 17

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ..... $80 Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 85 Steerage to London 33
First Cabin to Paris ..... 105 Steerage to Paris 40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship
CATHERINE WHITING,
W. B. LOBB, Commander,
will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River.
For freight or passage,
Apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GANMELL.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail-steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 East River, on WEDNESDAY, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 14.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new steamship
VARUNA,
Capt. WHITEHURST,
Is now loading at pier No. 36 North River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply to the Agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship
LOUISA MOORE
will sail from Pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route—Low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of each month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE. E. P. DENNIS, master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 7 BROADWAY, New-York, May 13, 1865.
NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.—Annual election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 6th June next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 11 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Fort Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2 P. M. Fare for round trip, 75 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS FOR THE FISHING BANKS DAILY—The new and splendid steamer ANDREW FLETCHER will make the regular excursions for the season to the Fishing Banks, daily. Leaving foot of 10th-st., East River, at 8; Broome-st. at 6½; Peck-slip at 8¾; Spring-st. at 7, and Pier 4, North River at 7¼ o'clock, A. M. By WESLEY HUNT, Agent.
Fare for the excursion, $1.
Capt. GREENWOOD, Pilot.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE SPACIOUS NEW barges, Anna and Northern Liberties, with steamboats such as desired. St. Romans Well, Pleasant Valley, and other groves to let. H. S. CROSSETT, No. 392 West-st.

MEETINGS.

AT A MEETING OF MASTER COOPERS, held on Friday afternoon, 2d instant, to take into consideration a proposed reduction of prices of coopering merchandise, it was unanimously resolved that we now reduce our prices 10 per cent., thereby returning to the standard of prices adopted by us May 2, 1864, at which time we were paying journeymen $3 per day; also, resolved, that it will be absolutely necessary for us to obtain a reduction of wages to $2 per day, instead of $4 to $4 50, which rates they now demand.
A. H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ..... MR. LESTER WALLACK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—LAST WEEK.
Mr. WALLACK begs leave to call the attention of the public to the following programme of Sterling Comedies to be presented for the ensuing six nights.
A CHANGE EACH NIGHT.
MONDAY,
Last time this season of Colman's Celebrated Comedy of the
HEIR AT LAW,
WITH
A GREAT CAST.
Lord Duberly ..... Mr. John Gilbert.
Dr. Pangloss ..... Mr. Mark Smith.
Dick Dowlas ..... Mr. Charles Fisher.
Zekiel Homespun ..... Mr. Young.
Steadfast ..... Mr. Norton.
Henry Moreland ..... Mr. Whiting.
Kenrick ..... Mr. Browne.
Waiter at the Hotel ..... Mr. Pope.
Waiter at the Blue Boar Inn ..... Mr. Williamson.
John ..... Mr. Graham.
Cicely Homespun ..... Miss Mary Gannon.
Lady Duberly ..... Mrs. Vernon.
Caroline Dormer ..... Mrs. Jennings.
ORIGINAL EPILOGUE by all the CHARACTERS.
TUESDAY—EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.
WEDNESDAY—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
THURSDAY—First time in three years, and for this night only, of the POOR GENTLEMAN.
FRIDAY—IRISH HEIRESS.
SATURDAY—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD, and HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.
With distributions comprising the entire strength of this powerful Company.
TERMINATING THE MOST BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL SEASON.
Doors open at 7½. Overture at 8.

WINTER GARDEN.
Manager ..... Mr. William Stuart.
Stage Manager ..... Mr. J. C. Hanley.
In consequence of the
GENUINE AND ARTISTIC SUCCESS
OF
MISS HOSMER
IN
CAMILLE,
and, in accordance with the general expressed desire, the management takes pleasure in announcing the repetition for
POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
after which it will be withdrawn to enable
MISS HOSMER
to appear in a series of other great characters.
is nightly presented with the following superior cast:
ARMAND DUVAL ..... MR. BARTON HILL
MONS. DUVAL ..... MR. JOHN DYOTT
Gaston ..... Mr. C. Walcott.
De Varville ..... Mr. S. Chester.
Gustave ..... Mr. T. S. Clue.
Madame Prudence ..... Miss Carl.
Olympe ..... Miss Fanny Prestige.
Nanine ..... Mrs. Chester.
Nichette ..... Mrs. Walcott.
Doors open at 7½. Overture at 8 o'clock.

HIPPOTHEATRON ..... BEGINS AT 8
NEW YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
GRAND MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
THE SEASON.
GRAND CULMINATION
OF UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS
FOR THE FAREWELL WEEK,
the entire resources of the mammoth establishment being brought into play, to give eclat to the close of the long and continuously brilliant season.
The Great Comic Pantomime of
THE ELIXIR OF LIFE;
or, "THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN," to which will be added the most successful comic scenes of
HARLEQUIN BLUEBEARD,
pronounced by
PRESS AND PUBLIC TO BE
the greatest comic pantomime
EVER PRODUCED IN NEW-YORK,
the ensemble forming a
MACHLESS COMBINATION OF MIRTH.
First appearances of the Great German Gymnasts,
THE MATTI BROTHERS,
in their wonderful feats of agility and strength.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
THE WONDERFULLY BEAUTIFUL TRICK PONIES,
LAVINIA AND MINNIE,
whose performances elicit unqualified admiration.
THE PONY RACES AND MONKEYS ON
THE HORSES, &c.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
NEW AND SUPERB ARENIC FEATS
BY THE GREAT STAR COMPANY.
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC.
A MATCHLESS ENTERTAINMENT
AS A GLORIOUS FINALE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Begins at 8.
Continued success of the grand spectacular
EXTRAVAGANZA,
THE SEVEN DAUGHTERS
OF
SATAN,
which will be presented every evening during the week, with
MR. J. E. McDONOUGH
as
MRS. PLUTO.
Grand Ballet and Garland Dance, led by
MLLE. RIGHIOLI.
MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX.
GRAND ZOUAVE MARCH AND DRILL,
BY THE YOUNG LADIES
of the company, in full costume.
THE FAIRY HOME

OUR DIRTY STREETS

The West Side of the Lower Part of the City.

Whole Blocks Unpaved—Gutters Out of Repair—Holes Deep and Dirty.

Filth and Corruption Abundant—Record of a Brief Round.

DUTY OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

If a pestilence does not visit this city during the Summer, it won't be the fault of our officials; if disease does not seize upon tens of thousands, and death carry off vast populations, it won't be because disease and death are not courted and invited by the men paid to ward them off. Filth, *par excellence*, nastiness, *per se*, characterize many of our streets; dirt, stagnant water, puddles of scummy pestilential oozings may be seen in hundreds of localities, while smells strong enough to affect the heavens, and putrid enough to destroy a population, permeate the sanctities of our homes, and render uninhabitable whole blocks of our tenements.

Take, for example, one little section of the city; a section which personal observation has convinced us dirtier than the famed nastiness of Cologne, and quite likely in no way inferior to the accumulations of the Augean stables. Starting from the City Hall down Broadway to the Battery, up West-street to Morris, up Morris to Greenwich, along Greenwich past Rector and the neighboring streets, down one of the side sewers to West, and up that wonderfully foul avenue to the end, we find streets wholly unpaved, masses of garbage and filth, thickened into a nauseous pulp, holes large enough to hold a wagon, gutters reeking with a semi-liquid putrefaction, culverts stopped, puddles of greenish slime and water; indeed, what might well be called a

SINK OF POLLUTION.

Generalities are one thing, particularities are quite another. Our journals frequently call attention to the dirty streets, the upturn pavements and the unflagged gutters, but they rarely indicate any special locality to which the attention of officials can be drawn. It is well known that by the charter of April 14, 1857, passed by the Senate and Assembly at Albany, several boards were appointed whose duties consist in taking care of certain departments of the city. One of these is called the

BOARD OF HEALTH,

and consists of the Mayor and members of the joint boards of Aldermen and Councilmen. This board is charged with the sanitary condition of the city and has more power than all the others together. It can abate nuisances, compel the other boards to attend to their duties, and enforce such sanitary regulations as in its judgment are necessary and wise. What this board proposes to do it is difficult to say; that there is an immense deal for them to do is susceptible of clearest demonstration.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT

has cognizance of opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues. It is responsible for the gutters and sidewalks; that is, it is the duty of the Street Department to provide properly graded and prepared gutters, in which the water may run, and which shall at all times be kept in repair and order.

With this department the duties of the

CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD

at times seem to parallel. The latter has charge of the underground drainage of the streets, the public sewers, permits for street vaults, and of paving, repaving and repairing streets, &c., &c. This board has entire charge of the street from gutter to gutter, and the City Inspector is employed to keep the whole clean. In view of the facts developed upon our tour yesterday, it would be interesting to know exactly who is responsible for the dirty streets. The streets are wretchedly paved; in many instances whole blocks haven't had a paving stone near them for a year; in others the re are holes large enough for the wheel of a cart to sink in, and in all of them the condition of the pavement is a disgrace and a nuisance. If the Croton Board are responsible for the "paving, repaving and repairing" of the streets, there can be but little doubt as to who is here in the wrong.

The gutters are equally bad. Where the grade is at all reasonably near perfection there are stoppages which bring water and filth. Then again the stones are out of place, and in many instances the culverts were empty, as the holders for dirt, garbage, putridity and refuse. If the Street Department has charge of the [illegible] grading, flagging, curbing and guttering of the streets, it is equally evident where the mischief lies.

IN GREENWICH-STREET

there is a variety of disease-tempting material, which must cause intense satisfaction to every nitty mess-monger sent thither by Apollyon. Opposite Nos. 65 and 66 there is dirt and garbage sufficient to poison a township. No. 53 is a butcher's shop, and over one of the most stinking puddles we ever smelt hung a great dirty piece of meat, covered with dust and spoiling over the pestilential vapor.

Morris-street is one continuous avenue of nastiness. Between Greenwich and Washington streets, and, indeed, all down to the water, there is a series of holes in the middle of the street, filled with water and dirt, while on either side the residents perfume the offensive air with potato-skins, cabbage-leaves, filth and refuse. No gang of men could keep the street clean annul it has been properly paved, until the holes are filled up, the street made entire, the gutters relaid, and the brooms and hoes given a fair show.

WASHINGTON-STREET

is a great thoroughfare. Few people who have no occasion to visit it know anything about it; but the travel through it from early morning until late in the afternoon is simply immense. In this, however, as in Greenwich-street, are very many tenement-houses, lager-bier saloons, and any quantity of sailors' boarding-houses. The people, who are crowded into the frail tenements like sheep in a pen, are filthy, to start with; the street is full of holes; the gutters are choked up, and the consequence is that the garbage, vegetables, refuse, offal, straw-beds, children, lazy men and shiftless women, have about an even chance, and for whole blocks that important business thoroughfare is a disgraceful, dangerous, disease-breeding nuisance.

No. 55 Washington-street, is a fair sample. The basement is a rum-shop, the upper part a tenement-house, and it would be difficult to determine which is the dirtier. In front of this place we saw a straw-bed emptied, green stuff from the kitchen, ashes, mud and children all indiscriminate in the congenial gutter. It is impossible in many places to drive with safety through the street. Great holes stare one in the face on every block; the limbs of horses, the safety of vehicles and the lives of passengers are endangered by them, and yet holes which an hour or two's labor would repair are left for months to entrap the passer. At the corner of Washington and Dey streets the market-wagons stand. The dirt from this source alone is astonishingly large. This street is cleaned twice a week regularly and sometimes oftener, but so long as these holes remain it is useless to clean the place. The laborers may dig until they are blue or until they reach the celestial territory of Chang Fuey or whoever, but the holes would then but be bigger and the opportunity for broken legs greater. At the corner of Washington and Robinson streets the culvert is stopped up and all the matter which should go down remains up, spreads and circles thereabouts, making a nasty, disagreeable pool. In Robinson-street, just above Washington, there is a hole large enough to accommodate a horse and wagon.

Less noisome and disgusting as is Morris-street, garbagey and filthy as is Greenwich-street, holey and dirty as is Washington-street, and dangerously nauseous as are they all, they do not singly nor collectively approach within a gunshot the filth and astounding nastiness of

WEST-STREET.

There may, indeed, be found the Paradise of chaotic corruption. For a whole year several blocks have been left unpaved, while carts by the thousand, wagons by the scow, passengers by the hundreds of thousands, daily drag their weary and obstructed way through the street. The people who occupy the stores and the semi-civilised individuals who crowd the tenement-houses are responsible, to a certain extent, for the state of the street, although ninety-nine hundredths of the trouble is traceable to its non-pavement. For instance, in front of a little bit of a house, we found one of the City Inspector's carts, into which the laborer was putting the contents of a huge box. Liquid putrefaction, ashes, bones, meat, vegetables and water were the contents, while all about the gutter was dirt and filth. No. 238 is a boiler-shop. The street was paved clean up to the walk, and on each side of the illegal obstruction was a great pool of water.

At the foot of Laight-street we saw

A NOVEL SIGHT.

At this point the City Inspector's carts dump the manure and dirt. The former is turned over to the Comptroller, the latter is dumped into boats and scowed off to fill in land. On the boats were several men and women, who pulled over the dirt as it went dustily into the scow, and searched for rags, boots and other valuables. Sometimes whole families are there, children included, and, between them, from $5 to $25 are made per diem. Passing on, by heaps of coal dust, straw from boats, hay, rubbish from oyster-boats, filth from tenement-houses, and stagnant pools in front of great establishments, we reached No. 267 West-street, a foundry. This is as dirty a place as can be found—a nuisance and a disgrace. For blocks there are no pavements. The Croton Board might as well join the festive throng at the Olympic Theatre, and sleep the sleep of centuries, for all the good they do here. The street may be graded, but the people who live on it are degraded. The dust is thick, the mud is offensive to every sense, and its sanitary condition must necessarily be fearful so long as the street is left in its present condition. At the corner of West and Watts streets is a perfect lake of dirty water, from which, in a hot day like yesterday, the most terrible effluvias are exhaled. In front of No. 394 West-street, the Bockland County House, is a motly gathering of bricks, stones and filth. It is a wonder that every man within a mile of the place is not constantly sick at the stomach. In front of No. 407, a boat-builder's establishment, is a pool of water almost big and deep enough to float the boat which lies near it. The Hudson River Iron Works wear as a breast-pin in their front, a slough of nastiness incomparably worse than the one mentioned in the *Pilgrim's Progress*.

It will be remembered that this section of the city is a locality where immense transactions of business are constantly in transit. It is not a tenement neighborhood exclusively, but belongs to the great

MARTS OF TRADE,

and if the Croton Department can with impunity leave the streets in that part of the city in this wretched and outrageous condition, what may be expected in those sections where influence and power are not, but where the poor and dependent swarm and brood?

The duty of the Board of Health seems patent; will they attend to it?

HONORS TO GEN. SHERMAN.

The Levee Dinner at Union Club-House, and Festivities at the Loyal League Club—Speeches of Gens. Sherman and Rosecrans and Their Entertainers.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning Gen. SHERMAN held a public reception at the house of Mr. SCOTT, No. 64 East Twenty-third-street.

Among those present during this informal levée, were Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, Brig.-Gen. WADAR SWAIN, Maj.-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON and members of his family, Brig.-Gen. VAN VLIET, Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS and family, Rev. Dr. SPRING, Rev. Dr. OGILBY, Mrs. BIGELOW, wife of the United States Minister to France, and others.

Gen. SHERMAN was assisted by his amiable lady in the reception of the unbidden guests, who continued to pour through the open doors of the mansion, and it is fair to say that Mrs. Gen. SHERMAN attracted as much attention as her distinguished husband. Shortly after 2 o'clock the General left with Mr. SCOTT, in an open barouche, to transact business down town.

His progress there was a continued ovation, and no sooner were his familiar and strongly-marked features recognized, than a crowd immediately surrounded his carriage. The General endeavored to visit Gens. PECK and HUNT, and also called at the residences and places of business of several of his old personal friends, but at each stopping place the fast-gathering and excited crowd prevented him from leaving his carriage, so he good humoredly availed himself of his card-case, and giving up in despair before the pertinacity of a New-York crowd, the General returned home.

At 5 o'clock the General was entertained by a few select friends at the Union club-house, corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, where a sumptuous banquet was ready in the dining hall. The guests numbered some fourteen gentlemen, among whom were Gen. Bailey Smith, Gen. Van Vliet, Hon. Simeon Draper, Moses Taylor, Esq., Moses H. Grinnell, Edward Minturn, Hon. Samuel Sloan, Jacob Astor, Jr., Isaac Bell, Esq., James Scott, Esq. The dinner was strictly private, and scarcely any one was admitted to the club-house.

During the progress of the banquet, the rooms of the Loyal League club, in Union-square, were fast filling by a concourse of some of our leading citizens, in addition to the prominent members of the club. We noted among them Hon. Horace Greeley, Ex-Mayor Opdyke, Judge Daly, Ex-Judge Bonney, Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Hon. E. C. Benedict, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, and a great many others, whose names we did not obtain. The occasion was the expected arrival of Gen. SHERMAN, who had consented to meet such of his admirers as desired to see and greet him.

The Seventh Regiment Band was in attendance, and every preparation was made for the fitting reception of the distinguished guests of the evening.

A little after 9 o'clock, a cheer from the crowd outside in the square announced that Gen. SHERMAN had at length arrived, and the commotion outside the building speedily communicated itself to the interior. As the General came up the staircase the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and as the crowd in the street below continued to cheer most lustily, the scene became one of the most intense excitement. Gen. SHERMAN was taken charge of by the Committee of Reception, Messrs. Jonathan Sturges, Henry H. Elliott, Timothy G. Churchill, Stephen Hyatt and W. H. Lee, and was escorted by them through the densely-packed crowd. When at length Gen. SHERMAN succeeded in gaining the position assigned him, Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN addressed him as follows:

SPEECH OF JAMES W. BEEKMAN.

MAJ.-GEN. SHERMAN: On behalf of the Union League Club, I bid you heartily welcome. Your face has long been familiar to us all, so far as the skill of the photographer could make it known to us. To-night, when you give us the honor of your company, we realize in your presence what hitherto has been a hope. Your deeds have furnished our halls with many a commemorative device, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Savannah, Charleston, the Gibraltar of rebel engineering, which fell at the shadow of your advancing army many miles away, and capitulated by force of an inference, Columbia and Raleigh, all these have been watchwords here. When you led the way through Georgia, *here* we traced, day by day, your progress, when we could, and whether we could or no, we were always sure you would come out triumphant. When you visited upon the absurd and truculent State of South Carolina the just vengeance she had provoked, we here rejoice at your wide array sweeping across the country of that ridiculous chivalry. When men doubted whether SHERMAN'S army could ever make its way to TERRY and SCHOFIELD, we always maintained here that the thing was as good as done. We talked of you, we praised you, we loved you, for the directness and patriotic singleness of duty with which you made war. We have striven, as well as civilians might, to do what we could, all through the four years' war, to uphold our government and its defenders with truth and loyalty; and, as one of the most illustrious of those defenders, we thank you and congratulate you, General, on the glorious way in which God has permitted you to lead the armies you directed *always* to victory.

To this address Gen. SHERMAN responded as follows:

SPEECH OF MAJ.-GEN. SHERMAN.

GENTLEMEN: I know of no feeling so kindly to the heart of the soldier as a welcome home by his fellow-citizens, and to be welcomed to this home by the men I see before me is doubly, trebly dear to my feelings. I thank you, therefore, for the kindly greeting you have given me, and I feel closely related to all who listen to my voice now. I know you simply have a curiosity to see me, to look at me on this occasion. [Laughter and applause.] I cannot tell you anything new, because you have heard it all, and more, too, [laughter,] But even if I could tell you anything which you have not already heard, I do not think that it would be appropriate to do so here. When we are sitting together around the social board or the fireside, at some future time, I will be very glad, with my map in hand, as you have said, to trace for you the course of SHERMAN'S march through the great Southern country. It is full of interest, of deep interest; and I think I could, by a little explanation, make many points clear to you which now are obscure. Time enough for that, however, in the future. All I need say now is, that I thank you again, most heartily, for the kind greeting you have given me; and you, sir, (turning to Mr. BEEKMAN) for the handsome manner in which you have discharged your trust. (Prolonged applause.)

At the conclusion of Gen. SHERMAN'S address Mr. JONATHAN STURGIS offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Union League Club be tendered to Major-Gen. SHERMAN for his noble co-operation with Lieut.-Gen. GRANT in the campaign which ended in the surrender of all the rebel armies, and the restoration of peace to our entire country.

Resolved, That the advice of Gen. SHERMAN to his soldiers, in his farewell address to them, to go quietly to their homes, and to shun all those who would induce them to join in any irregular warfare upon our neighbors, meet the hearty approbation of this club.

Shortly after

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4274. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

First Correct Copy of the Suppressed Testimony.

The Rebel Leaders in Canada Directly Implicated in the Murder.

Jacob Thompson Boasts of His Power to Kill Tyrants.

Beverly Tucker Rejoices Over the Murder of Mr. Lincoln.

C. C. Clay Says Sanders is a Good Man to Do Dirty Work.

A Letter from Jeff. Davis Approving of the Slaughter.

They were Also Engaged in the Yellow Fever Plot.

An Infernal Plan to Poison the Croton Reservoir.

Accurate Copy of the Suppressed Testimony.

The following testimony in secret session of the court has been obligingly furnished for publication. That of Sandford Conover has been heretofore surreptitiously printed in a mutilated form, and hence the necessity of now publishing it entire:

Testimony of Richard Montgomery.

Richard Montgomery, a witness called for the prosecution, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the Judge-Advocate—Q.—Are you a citizen of New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether or not you visited Canada in the Summer of 1864? A.—I did.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—I remained there, going back and forth, ever since, until within about a week and a half or two weeks time.

Q.—Did you or not know in Washington City Jacob Thompson, formerly Secretary of the Interior, and Clement C. Clay, formerly of the United States Senate? A.—I did.

Q.—Will you state whether you met these persons in Canada and when? A.—I met them in Canada, at Niagara Falls, at Toronto, at St. Catharines, and at Montreal a number of times, and very frequently since the Summer of 1864 up to this time.

Q.—Did you or not meet George N. Sanders? A.—I Did.

Q.—And a man by the name of J. P. Holcombe? A.—Yes, Sir: Prof. Holcombe.

Q.—Can you name any other rebel citizen of the United States in Canada of note that you met? A.—Yes, Sir, I met Beverly Tucker, N. C. Cleary—I think those are the initials—and a great many others under fictitious names; there was another one by the name of Harrington. Those are the ones that I principally had communication with. I met another one by the name of Clay—not Clement C. Clay. I met one Hicks up there also.

Q.—Under how many different names did Jacob Thompson pass in Canada—do you know? A.—It would be impossible for me to tell you; I knew him under other names; his principal name was Carson.

Q.—Do you know under what names Clement C. Clay passed? A.—Yes, Sir; one of them was Hope, another T. E. Lacey; I have forgotten the initials of his name as Hope; T. E. Lacey was the principal one; another one was Tracy.

Q.—State any conversation you may have had with Jacob Thompson in Canada, in the Summer of 1864, in regard to putting the President of the United States out of the way, or assassinating him? A.—During the conversation in 1864, Jacob Thompson said that he had friends, Confederates, all over the Southern States, who were ready and willing to go any length for the good of the cause of the South, and he could at any time have the tyrant Lincoln and any others of his advisers that he chose put out of his way; that he would but have to point out the man that he considered in his way, and his friends, as he termed them, would put him out of it, and not let him know anything about it if necessary, and that they would not consider it a crime when done for the cause of the Confederacy.

Q.—Did you or not see Thompson some time in the month of January, 1865, and where? A.—That was in Canada, in Montreal.

Q.—Will you state what he then said to you, if anything, in regard to a proposition which had been made to him to rid the world of the tyrant Lincoln? A.—He said a proposition had been made to him to rid the world of the tyrant Lincoln, Stanton, Grant and some others; that he knew the men who had made the proposition were bold, daring men, and able to execute anything that they would undertake without regard to the cost; that he himself was in favor of the proposition, but had determined to defer his answer until he had consulted his government at Richmond, and that he was then only awaiting their approval. He said that he thought it would be a blessing to the people, both North and South, to have those men killed.

Q.—This was in January? A.—That was in January last.

Q.—What time in the month was it? A.—It was about the middle of the month; I saw him a number of times; I could not give the exact day of that conversation.

Q.—Was it about that time that you saw Clement C. Clay and had a conversation with him? A.—No, Sir; in the Summer of 1864, immediately after Mr. Thompson had told me what he was able to do, I repeated the conversation to Mr. Clay, and he said, "That's so; we are all devoted to our cause, and ready to go any length, to do anything under the sun," was his expression, I remember, "to serve their cause."

Q.—Look at these prisoners at the bar, and see if you recognize any of them as having been seen by you in Canada, and under what circumstances? A.—I have seen that one without his coat there (pointing to Louis Payne, one of the accused;) I do not know his name.

Q.—Will you state where and under what circumstances you saw him? A.—I have seen him a number of times in Canada. I saw him about the Falls in the Summer of 1864, and I saw him again, I guess it was, the last time that he and I had some words at the Queen's Hotel, at Toronto City, Canada West.

Q.—State all that occurred at that time? A.—I had had an interview of some time with Mr. Thompson. Several others had sought an interview while I was closeted with him, and had been refused admittance. After I was through with Mr. Thompson, and in leaving the room, I saw the man Payne in the passageway near his door. Mr. Clement C. Clay, Jr., was talking with him at the time. Mr. Clay stopped me and held my hands, finishing a conversation in an undertone with this man, and when he left me for a moment he said: "Wait for me, I will return." We then went out and spoke to some other gentleman who was entering Mr. Thompson's door, and he came and bid me good by, asking me where he could see me in half an hour, and I told him, and made an appointment to meet Mr. Clay. While Mr. Clay was away from me I spoke to this man and asked him who he was; I commenced talking about some of the topics that were usual topics of conversation among the men there, and he rather hesitated telling who he was. He (Payne) said, "Oh! I am a Canadian," giving me to understand that I was not to ask any more.

Q.—Did you not ask Thompson or Clay who he was? A.—Yes, Sir; I made some mention in regard to this man to Mr. Clay in an interview I had with him about half an hour after I saw him standing in the passageway, and he said, "What did he say?" Said I, he said he was a Canadian, and he said that he is a Canadian and laughed.

Q.—Did he say he was one of their friends, or made any remark of that sort? A.—He said we can trust him.

Q.—What was the idea conveyed by the term "Canadian" with his laugh? A.—That was a very common expression among the friends of theirs that were in the habit of visiting the United States, and gave me to understand that I was not to ask any more questions; that their intercourse was of a very confidential nature, and that their business was of a very confidential nature.

Q.—Have you been to Canada since the assassination of the President? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether you met any of these men, of whom you have spoken, on your return to Canada, and, if so, what conversation you had with them there in regard to the assassination of the President? A.—I met Beverly Tucker a very few days after the assassination three or four or five times.

Q.—Where? A.—At Montreal.

Q.—What conversation had you? A.—He said a great deal in conversation about the wrongs that the South had received from the hands of Mr. Lincoln, and that he desired his death long ago; that it was a pity he did not have it long ago, and it was too bad that the boys had not been allowed to act as they wanted to.

Q.—Do you mean by the boys the men who were to assassinate him? A.—Yes, Sir; the Confederate soldiers who were up there who had been engaged in their raids; they used the expression their boys in regard to their soldiers and the men in their employ; it is common among them.

Q.—Did you meet with Booth there? A.—No, Sir; I never saw Mr. Booth in Canada.

Q.—Did any of these men of whom you have spoken say that Booth was one of the men referred to by Jacob Thompson who was willing to assassinate the President? A.—No, Sir; W. H. Cleary told me; I related to him the conversation I had had, or a portion of it, with Mr. Thompson in January, and he said that Booth was one of the parties to whom Thompson had referred.

Q.—Did he say in that connection anything further in regard to him? A.—No, Sir; he said in regard to the assassination that it was too bad; but the whole work had not been done.

Q.—What did you understand by that expression, "The whole work?" A.—I inferred that they intended to assassinate a greater number than they succeeded in trying to.

Q.—Do you know what relation this man, Cleary, sustained to Thompson? A.—Mr. Holcombe told me I would find Mr. Cleary to be the confidential, a sort of Secretary, to Mr. Thompson. Mr. Thompson told me he was posted on all his affairs, and that if I sought him at any time that he might be away, I could state my business to Mr. Cleary and it would be all the same; that I could have perfect confidence in him; that he was a very close-mouthed man.

Q.—Did Cleary make any remark when speaking of his regret that the whole work had not been done? Was any threat made to the effect that it would yet be done? A.—Yes, Sir; he said "they had better look out, we are not done yet;" and remarked that they never would be conquered—never would give up.

Q.—What statement did Cleary make to you, if any, in regard to Booth's having visited Thompson? A.—He said that he had been there in the Winter; that he thought the last time was in December; he had also been there in the Summer; he said he had been there before December; he thought that that was the last time.

Q.—On your return to Canada did you learn from these parties that they supposed themselves to be suspected of this assassination, and were they taking any steps to conceal the evidence of their guilt? A.—Oh, yes, Sir; they knew a very few days after the assassination that they were suspected of it.

Q.—What did you learn they were doing, if anything? A.—They were destroying a great many papers; they also knew that they were going to be indicted in Canada for violation of the neutrality laws a number of days before they were indicted.

Q.—How did you learn they were destroying papers about that time? A.—They told me.

Q.—Which one of them? A.—Each of them made mention of that.

Q.—What name did you assume in your intercourse with them? A.—I assumed the name of James Thompson, and then leading them to suppose that that was my right name, and that I wished to conceal it there, so as not to be identified by Federal spies, I adopted other names. At any hotel I might be stopping, I never registered "Thompson" on the book. I led them to suppose that I wished to conceal that name; but James Thompson was the name that they supposed was my proper name.

Q.—Your whole object in all this was simply to ascertain their plans against the Government of the United States? A.—Yes, Sir; that was my whole object.

Q.—Will you state how you became acquainted with this cipher which has just been shown you? A.—I saw that cipher in Mr. Clay's house, the private house in which he was stopping in St. Catharines.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was in the Summer of 1864.

Q.—Have you not also been the bearer of dispatches for these persons? A.—Yes, Sir; I was intrusted with dispatches to carry from Canada to Richmond.

Q.—Did you carry them? A.—I carried some to Gordonsville, with instructions that I was to send them from there.

Q.—Did you receive dispatches in reply? A.—Once I did.

Q.—Were they carried back? A.—Yes, Sir, they were carried back.

Q.—Did you come through Washington? Did you make them known to the government? A.—Yes, Sir; each time; I delivered the dispatches always to the Government of the United States; I passed nothing that I took except by their permission.

Q.—From whom were the dispatches received at Gordonsville? A.—A gentleman who represented himself to me as being in their State Department, and sent with the answer by their Secretary of State.

Q.—And you bore the dispatches to whom—to Clay or Thompson? A.—I bore them back to Mr. Thompson.

Q.—All of these men—Thompson, Clay and Cleary—represented themselves as being in the service of the Confederate Government? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was it that you received that dispatch at Gordonsville? A.—It was in the Fall; I believe it was in October.

Q.—Did you ever hear the subject of the raids from Canada upon our frontier, of the burning of our cities, spoken of among these conspirators? A.—Yes, Sir, many times.

Q.—By Thompson, Clay, Cleary, Tucker, Sanders and those men? A.—Yes, Sir; I know that Mr. Clay was one of the prime movers in the matter before the raids were started.

Q.—You understood, in your conversations with them, that all these men fully approved of these enterprises? A.—Yes, Sir; they received the direct indorsement of Mr. Clement C. Clay, Jr.; he represented himself to me as being a sort of representative of the War Department.

Q.—Do you not consider that you enjoyed fully the confidence of those men, so as that they freely communicated to you? A.—I do; I do not think they would have intrusted those dispatches to me unless they had the fullest confidence in me.

Q.—Did they not at all times represent themselves as acting under the sanction of their government at Richmond? A.—They represented themselves as having full power to act without reference to it; they repeatedly told me, both Mr. Clay and Mr. Thompson, that they had full power to act by their government in anything they deemed expedient and for the benefit of their cause.

Q.—Were you in Canada at the time the attempt was made to fire the City of New-York. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that the subject of much conversation among these people? A.—I left Canada with the news two days before the attempt was made to bring it to the Department at Washington.

Q.—That such a project was contemplated? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You knew that it originated there, and had the full sanction of these men? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you mean to say the same in regard to the St. Albans raid? A.—Yes, Sir. I did not know the point where that raid was to be made, but I told the government at Washington that they were about to act out on a raid of that kind, before the St. Albans raid. I also told them of the intended raid on Buffalo and Rochester; and by that means prevented those raids.

Q.—Capt. Beale, who was subsequently hanged at New-York was known as leading in this enterprise, was he not? A.—I did not know him by that name.

Q.—Was he spoken of among those men? A.—I never heard him spoken of. They were in the habit of using their fictitious names in conversation with each other.

Q.—You say you do not know anything about Beale? A.—No, Sir; I knew that the object of his mission was contemplated; I did not know who were to be the immediate executors of the plot; I knew of the plan at the time and reported it.

Q.—Did you hear the subject of the funds by which all these enterprises were carried on spoken of among these conspirators as to who had the funds or the amount they had, or anything of that sort? A.—Yes, Sir; in regard to the raiding Mr. Clay had funds.

Q.—Did you ever hear of the probable amount spoken of by any of them? A.—No, Sir; he represented to me that he had always plenty of money to pay for anything that was worth paying for; he told me he had money.

Q.—Do you know in what bank in Montreal these rebels kept their money and funds? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—You know that there is a Bank of Ontario in Montreal? A.—Yes, Sir; I know that there is such a bank. I know that they deposited in several different banks. They transacted a good deal of business in which I think is called the Niagara District Bank. It is almost opposite where Mr. Clay's residence was in St. Catharines during last Summer. They transacted a great deal of business at that bank.

Q.—What seemed to be George N. Sanders' position there, if he had a defined position? A.—Mr. Clay told me that I had better not tell him the things that they intrusted to me; that he was a very good man to do their dirty work. That is just what Mr. Clay told me.

Q.—He was then doing their work, but it was dirty work? A.—Mr. Clay said he associated with men that they could not associate with; that he was very useful to them in that way; that he was a very useful man to them indeed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aiken—Q.—Where are you from? A.—New-York City originally.

Q.—What time in the year was it that you said Mr. Thompson told you a proposition had been made to him? A.—In the early part of the year; in January.

Q.—You stated, I think, immediately after that you saw Mr. Clay? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—When did you see Mr. Clay? A.—Immediately after the conversation in the Summer.

Q.—The Summer of 1864? A.—Yes, Sir; in which he spoke to Mr. Thompson of being able to put the President out of the way whenever he was ready.

Q.—Did you ever hear anything in Canada of Mr. Surratt as being connected with the plot? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you receive any pay from the Confederate government for going to Gordonsville with dispatches?

A.—I received for the services, to defray railroad expenses, the equivalent of $150 in greenbacks.

Q.—Was it not $150 in greenbacks? A.—It was. I have forgotten the amount in Canada money. Gold was about 260 at the time. I have forgotten what it was that I received, but reported the fact of having received it to the War Department at Washington, and applied it on my expense account as having received it from the government.

Q.—On your return with the Gordonsville dispatches for the rebels in Canada, did you leave a copy of those dispatches here? A.—I handed the original dispatches over to the authorities, and those of them that they selected to go forward I carried on, and those they did not they retained.

By the Court—Q.—I want to ask an explanation of an answer you made. I understood you, in your testimony, to say that after the assassination of the President, some of those who had been engaged in it returned to Canada, and you said they expressed regret that they had not been allowed to proceed earlier. A.—You misunderstood me. I did not say that any of those who had been engaged in the attempt at assassination, or in the assassination, had returned to Canada.

Q.—But those who directed it from Canada expressed regret that they had not been allowed to proceed sooner? A.—One of the parties, the one who represented himself as being a commercial agent, Mr. Beverly Tucker, said it was a pity that the boys had not been allowed to act when they first wanted to.

Q.—Did you understand why they were prevented in not proceeding sooner? A.—I did not; I inferred, though, from what I heard from Mr. Thompson before, that he had detained them in order that he might choose a fitting opportunity.

Q.—Your impression was that they were detained up to that time by Mr. Jacob Thompson? A.—I inferred so, because when he spoke of the matter to me, in his conversation of January, 1865, he said he was in favor of the proposition that had been made to him, to put the President, Mr. Stanton, Gen. Grant and others out of the way, but had deferred giving his answer until he had consulted his government at Richmond, and was then only waiting their approval.

Q.—Did you understand that he had received the answer, and had given the direction following that? A.—I never understood so; I never asked the question or received that reply.

Q.—What was your impression? A.—My impression was that he had received the answer. I inferred that he had received that approval, and that they had been detained waiting for that, from what Beverly Tucker said.

Q.—I understood you to mention the name of Prof. Holcombe in connection with that of Sanders, Clay and others; I would like to know how far you can identify him in the movements, plans and operations of these men? A.—I made a proposition to Mr. Clay to carry dispatches for them, and to do this work as a means of getting into their confidence, and Mr. Cleary told me before Mr. Holcombe that he had authority to sign his (Clay's) name by power of attorney, and he own, both of them being representatives of the Confederate States Government, as they called it.

Testimony of James B. Merritt.

Jas. B. Merritt, a witness, called for the prosecution, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the Judge-Advocate.—Q.—Of what State are you a native? A.—I do not know whether I am a native of New-York or Canada, but have hailed always from New-York.

Q.—What is your profession? A.—Physician.

Q.—Have you been residing, or not, for some time in Canada, and if so, in what part of Canada? A.—I have been in Canada about a year, part of the time at Windsor and part of the time at North Dumfries, Waterloo County.

Q.—Were you, or not, in the month of October or November last, in Toronto, Canada? A.—I was.

Q.—State whether you met there a man by the name of Young? A.—I met George Young there.

Q.—Did Young profess to be from Kentucky? A.—I believe that he did; I believe he was formerly of Morgan's Common, Kentucky.

Q.—Did you meet a man named Ford, of Kentucky, a desperado? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you meet a man named Groves, from Louisville? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Young in regard to public affairs of that time? A.—Yes, sir, some.

Q.—Will you state what he said to you, if anything in regard to some very important matter being on the tapis in the interest of the rebellion? A.—He asked me if I had seen Colonel Steele before I left Windsor.

Q.—Who was Colonel Steele? A.—Colonel Steele is, I believe, a Kentuckian; what his given name is I don't know.

Q.—Was he a rebel in the rebel service? A.—He had been, as I understand, a rebel in the service.

Q.—Proceed with what Young told you? A.—He asked me if Col. Steele had said anything to me in relation to the Presidential election. I told him that he had not; then he said: "We have something on the tapis of much more importance than any raid we have made, or can make," or something of that character.

Q.—Did he proceed to state what it was? A.—I asked him what it was. He said it was determined that Old Abe should never be inaugurated. If I understood it right, that was his expression. I asked him how he knew. He said that he knew he would not be inaugurated. They had plenty of friends, I think he said, in Washington. He spoke in relation to Mr. Lincoln, and used some ungentlemanly terms, called him a d—d old tyrant, or something like that.

Q.—That was Young? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you afterward see Steele and Sanders together? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you mean George N. Sanders? A.—I do. I was introduced to George N. Sanders by Col. Steele.

Q.—Will you state what, if anything, was said in relation to the same matter by either of them on that occasion? A.—I asked Col. Steele what was going to be done, or how he liked the prospects of the Presidential election; Col. Steele's expression was, "The d—d old tyrant will serve another term if he is elected;" George Sanders said "he would keep himself close if he did serve another term."

Q.—Did Sanders say that the same time that Steele said, "That d—d old tyrant never should serve another term? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you afterward in Montreal in the month of February last? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you not hear among the rebels there the subject of the assassination of the President freely spoken of? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you or not hear mentioned the names of the persons who were willing to assassinate him? A.—I heard Mr. Sanders name over a number of persons that were ready and willing, as he said, to engage in the undertaking to remove the President, Vice-President, cabinet and some of the leading Generals.

Q.—What, if anything, did George Sanders say in relation to their having plenty of money to accomplish those assassinations? A.—Sanders said there was any amount of money to accomplish the purpose, I think that was the expression used.

Q.—That was the assassination? A.—Yes, Sir. He read a letter which he said he had received from the President of the Confederacy.

Q.—Meaning Jeff. Davis? A.—Yes, Sir; which letter justified him in making any arrangements that he could to accomplish the object.

Q.—Was there not a meeting of those rebels at that time in Montreal where Sanders was, and where you were also? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it at this meeting that Sanders read that letter from Jeff. Davis? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you state some of the language of that letter, the strong language which he used, if the tyranny of Mr. Lincoln was submitted to? A.—I do not know as I can use the exact language.

Q.—The substance of it. A.—The letter was in substance that if the people in Canada, and the Southerners in the States, were willing to submit to the government by such a tyrant as Lincoln, he did not wish to recognize them as friends or associates, or something like that.

Q.—And you say that in that letter he expressed his approbation of whatever measures they might take to accomplish that object? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that letter read openly in this meeting by Sanders? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After it was read, was it, or not, handed to the members of the meeting, and read by them one after another? A.—Col. Steele read it, I think; Capt. Scott read it, and Young and Hill.

Q.—These were all known as rebels, were they not? A.—I believe they were.

Q.—Did they or not all acquiesce, after reading it, in the correctness with which Sanders had read it openly to the meeting? A.—There was no remark made as to any misstatement of the letter by Sanders.

Q.—As far as you could judge, did it seem to be the sense of that meeting that it was proper to have this object accomplished? A.—I did not hear any objection raised.

Q.—You said that was in the month of February; can you say at what time of the month that meeting was held? A.—I should think it was somewhere about the middle of February.

Q.—By whom were you invited to attend the meeting? A.—Capt. Scott invited me to attend the meeting.

Q.—Was it on that occasion or on some other that Sanders named over the persons who were willing to accomplish the assassination? A.—At that time.

Q.—Will you state whether among the persons thus named John Wilkes Booth was mentioned? A.—Booth's name was mentioned; I do not remember that the John Wilkes was added to it.

Q.—Did you see Booth yourself in Canada? A.—Not then: I saw Booth in October, 1864.

Q.—Can you recall some other names that were mentioned besides Booth? A.—Yes, Sir; George Harper was one, Charles Cauldwell one, Randell and Harrison.

Q.—Did you hear that person Harrison spoken of by any other name? Did you hear the name Surratt mentioned? A.—I heard Surratt's name mentioned.

Q.—Do you know whether it was the same person or not? A.—I do not think it was.

Q.—His name is John Harrison Surratt? A.—Surratt's name was mentioned.

Q.—Did you see the prisoner Harrold in Canada at that time? A.—I say I saw Herrold; I saw the one who was called Harrison in Toronto.

Q.—Would you recognize him—look at these prisoners and see if you recognize him? A.—After looking at the prisoners I should think that third one on the bench there was the man, pointing to Harrold.

Q.—He was spoken of as one who was ready to accomplish assassination? A.—I understood Mr. Sanders to say he was ready to accomplish it, or assist in it; his name was mentioned in connection with the others; he went there by the name of Harrison.

Q.—Look at the remainder of the prisoners, and see if you recognize any of them; do you remember to have seen the prisoner Payne in Canada? A.—I do not; I do not see any other that I should recognize as ever having met in Canada, except Herrold.

Q.—Did I understand you to say, that in the conversation occurring between these rebels and their friends, there was no reserve at all in discussing the question of the assassination of the President and his cabinet? A.—I do not think you understood me correctly, if you understood me that there was no reserve; there was not a great amount of reserve.

Q.—It was discussed freely among themselves then? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Among the persons named was there not one who bore the nickname, probably it was, of Plug Tobacco? A.—I never saw him that I know of, but I heard the name.

Q.—Was he in this list that Sanders spoke of? A.—I am not positive whether Sanders used his name or not, but I think he did.

Q.—Do you remember that Sanders, in speaking of Booth as one who was willing to assassinate the President and Cabinet, mentioned as among the reasons for it that he was related to Beale, who had been recently hanged in New-York? A.—He said Booth was heart and soul in the matter, and felt as much as any person could, for the reason that he was a cousin to Beale, who was hung in New-York; whether he was a cousin or not I do not know.

Q.—What did he say, if anything, in regard to the assassination of the Vice-President, now President of the United States? A.—He said that if they could dispose of Mr. Lincoln, it would be an easy matter to dispose of Mr. Johnson, as he was such a drunken sot, it would be an easy matter to dispose of him in some of his drunken revelries.

Q.—Did he say anything in regard to Mr. Seward, Secretary of State? A.—When he read the letter he spoke of Mr. Seward, and I inferred that that was partly the language of the letter; I think it was that if these parties, the President, the Vice-President and Cabinet, or Mr. Seward, could be disposed of, it would satisfy the people of the North, that they (the Southerners) had friends in the North, and that a peace could be obtained on better terms than it could otherwise be obtained; that they (the rebels) had endeavored to bring about a war between the United States and England, and that Mr. Seward, through his energy and sagacity, had thwarted all their efforts.

Q.—That was suggested as one of the reasons for getting rid of him? A.—Yes, sir; for "removing" him.

Q.—At a later period, say early in April, did you meet any of these parties? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State who they were and what conversation occurred between you and them? A.—I was in Toronto on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th of April last, and in the evening of Wednesday I was on my way going to the theatre, when I met Harper and Ford. They asked me to go with them and spend the evening, and I declined, as I was going to the theatre. The next morning I was around by the Queen's Hotel and saw Harper, Caldwell, Randall, Ford and one Charles Holt.

Q.—Did you see a man called Texas? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State the conversation which occurred there between you? A.—Harper said they were going to the States, and they were going to kick up the damnedest row that had ever been heard of yet. Then, some other conversation passed among us. I don't now remember what, it was nothing of any importance, till, in the course of an hour or two after, I met Harper, and he said if I did not hear of the death of Abe and the Vice-President and of Gen. Dix, in less than ten days, I might set him down as a d—d fool. The 5th, as I find on looking at my visiting list, and this was on the 6th.

Q.—Did Harper speak at the time, or not, of Booth and Surratt—as being at Washington? A.—I think that Booth's name was mentioned as being at Washington; but I do not remember hearing Surratt's at that time.

Q.—Was anything said in regard to their having friends in Washington? A.—They said they had plenty of friends here, and that there were some fifteen or twenty going to Washington.

Q.—Did you or did you not call afterward and ascertain that Harper had, in fact, left on the 5th of April? A.—On the Saturday afterward I was at Galt. Harper's mother is living some four or five miles from Galt, between that and Paris. I ascertained then that he had been to the place he had been stopping, and Caldwell, too, and started for the States.

Q.—After you had ascertained this information, that they had left for Washington, probably for the purpose of assassinating the President, what steps did you take in the matter? A.—I went to a Justice of the Peace there for the purpose of giving information to have them stopped. His name was Davison.

Q.—State what occurred on your application. A.—When I gave him the information, he said the thing was too ridiculously absurd, or too supremely absurd, to take any notice of. It would only make me appear very foolish to give such information and cause arrests to be made on such grounds, as it was so inconsistent that no person would believe it.

Q.—Therefore did he or not decline issuing any process? A.—He declined to issue process.

Q.—Do you or not know at what time this man Harper returned from the States to Canada? A.—I have no personal knowledge that he returned at all.

Q.—What knowledge have you on the subject? A.—I was in Galt on Friday again, and I found there from Mr. Ford that he had been home on Thursday, and had started to go back to the States again; that was the Thursday after the assassination.

Q.—Did you know while there one Col. Ashley, a rebel officer? A.—I did not know that he was a rebel officer; I knew that he was a rebel sympathizer; he was a broker at Windsor, opposite Detroit.

Q.—Did you ever see a letter from Jacob Thompson, formerly Secretary of the Interior, to him? A.—Some time last Fall—I cannot tell exactly what time—Col. Ashley handed me a letter, which he said he had received from Jacob Thompson, asking him for funds for the benefit of the rebels to carry out their objects in Canada, and he asked me if I could not contribute; he read me the letter.

Q.—What did you understand from him and from that letter to be those objects? A.—My understanding was that the purpose was to raise means to pay the expenses of those who were unable to pay their own expenses to get to the States and make raids; I so understood the meaning of the letter; I may have misinterpreted it.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Jacob Thompson or Clement C. Clay? A.—I had a conversation with Mr. Clay.

Q.—At what time? A.—In February.

Q.—State what it was? A.—I spoke to him in Toronto about the letter that Mr. Sanders had exhibited in Montreal—the letter of Jefferson Davis.

Q.—Did you state to him what that letter was? A.—He seemed to understand the nature and character of the letter perfectly; I asked him what he thought about it, and he said he thought "the end would justify the means;" that was his expression.

Q.—Justify the assassination? A.—That the end would justify the means.

Q.—You say that when you mentioned to him this letter from Jefferson Davis, approving of this plan of assassination, he seemed to understand it perfectly? A.—Yes, Sir; he seemed to understand it.

Q.—You spoke of having heard the name of Surratt. Do you remember that he was at any time pointed out to you when you were in Canada? A.—He was pointed out to me once.

Q.—At what time was that, and where? A.—It was in February, and I think in Toronto?

Q.—With whom was he there? A.—I did not observe him with any one; he was walking on the other side of the street, and was pointed out to me as being Surratt; and I am inclined to think it was Scott who pointed him out; when he was pointed out Scott, Ford and myself were standing on the sidewalk.

Q.—How often did you see Booth there? A.—I saw Booth there two or three times.

Q.—With whom did you generally see him associating? A.—I do not know that I could tell. I sat at the table with him once at the St. Lawrence. Sanders was at the same table, and Scott and Steele and myself.

Q.—Did you see Sanders and Booth together? A.—I do not know that I did, any more than at the table. They were conversing with each other at the table. We all drank some wine at Mr. Sanders' expense.

Q.—Was not Booth recognized by them all as their friend, and as fully permitted to know any enterprise they were engaged in? A.—I cannot answer that question, for I do not know.

Q.—Did you hear what Sanders said of Booth? A.—I know what was said in the meeting; outside of that I did not hear any person speak particularly in relation to Booth.

Q.—Did you have personal acquaintance with Booth yourself? A.—No, Sir; I had seen him a good many times on the stage and knew him very well by sight.

The photograph of J. Wilkes Booth, exhibit No. 1, was shown to the witness.

Q.—Is that a correct representation of him? A.—I should think that was the man.

Q.—What is the full name of "Harper" of whom you have spoken? A.—George Harper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stone—Q.—Did you see the man who was called Harrison and whom you think is Herrold, more than once in Canada? A.—I think I saw him two or three times.

Q.—At what time did you see him? A.—In February.

Q.—What time in February? A.—About the middle, or somewhere about the 15th or 20th of the month.

Q.—Did you make his acquaintance? A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you remember who pointed him out to you? A.—I think it was a Mr. Brown and Ford and Holt together.

Q.—Was it in a street? A.—In a saloon.

Q.—Night or day? A.—In the evening.

Q.—Did you notice him more particularly than the generality of persons in the saloon? A.—I noticed him a little more particularly on account of his name having been mentioned in connection with others at Montreal.

Q.—Was this in Montreal? A.—No; it was in Toronto.

Q.—Was Booth in the saloon? A.—No.

Q.—After he was pointed out you saw him once or twice, and that he went by the name of Harrison, you say? A.—It is my impression that he went by that name; I do not remember to have heard the name of Herrold mentioned at all.

Q.—Did you see him after that at any time till now? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—And you saw him to-day for the first time since then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How was he dressed then, do you remember? A.—I do not know that I do.

Q.—I mean the general style of the dress; was he well dressed or not? A.—I did not see anything about his dress that particularly attracted my attention.

Q. I do not mean the color of his clothes, but was he genteelly dressed? A.—I should think he was comfortably dressed; some people's ideas of gentility differ from those of others.

The hour fixed by the rules for that purpose having arrived, the commission took a recess till 2 o'clock P. M.

COURT-ROOM, WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, May 12, 1865—2 o'clock P. M.

James J. Murphy, Edward V. Murphy and Robert Cornyago were duly sworn by the Judge-Advocate as reporters to the commission, in the presence of the accused.

James B. Merritt's Cross-examination Continued by Mr. Aiken.—Q. Where were you born? A. I was born in Canada.

Q.—Then you are a native of Canada? A.—The first question asked me by the Judge-Advocate was, "What State are you a native of," and my answer was that I could not tell. I can explain that my people lived in Rome, Oneida County, New-York. Father and mother were in Canada visiting and taking care of some of their friends at the time I was born. The question was raised, the first time I offered my vote, whether I was a native of New-York or Canada, and was undecided.

By the Judge-Advocate—Q.—That was what you meant by your answer? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Aiken—What is your age? A.—Nearly forty.

Q.—How often did you visit Canada last Summer and Fall? A.—I have been there all the time since May last, pretty much, with the exception of a few days in December, that I occasionally went back and forth to Detroit.

Q.—How was it your business in Canada? A.—Practicing medicine.

Q.—When did you first meet any of the parties you have named in Canada? A.—Some of them I met the first day I was there.

Q.—You went in May? A.—Yes, Sir; I went in May.

Q.—Where were they? A.—Ford was there in May.

Q.—By whom were you introduced to these parties? A.—Some of them introduced themselves.

Q.—Were you introduced to any of them? A.—Then I was introduced afterward to some; Col. Ashley introduced me to Mr. Clay.

Q.—Was that the first introduction you had to those parties? A.—That was the first introduction I had to Mr. Clay.

Q.—To any of them? A.—Oh, no; I think Col. Ashley introduced me to two or three others there, among the rest was Capt. Scott.

Q.—How was it that you were on such confidential terms with these gentlemen? A.—Because I was a good Southerner—represented myself as such.

Q.—Is that the reason why you were asked to contribute? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On account of your known status there as a Southerner? A.—They supposed I was a good Southerner and I presume that was the reason Mr. Ashley asked me to contribute.

Q.—You spoke of drinking wine with Mr. Sanders; was that before or after the morning at which the letter was read to which you referred? A.—That was after the interview we had in October, but before the meeting at which the letter of Davis was read.

Q.—Where was that meeting held? A.—In Mr. Sanders' room.

Q.—Who invited you to be present at that meeting? A.—Capt. Scott.

Q.—It is possible that a portion of that letter has been misapprehended—I would like to have you state the main points in it again? A.—Mr. Sanders read the letter aloud; I did not read the letter myself; I think that I stated that in the commencement the purport of the letter was, that Mr. Davis did not wish to recognize any persons as his friends who were willing to submit to be governed by Mr. Lincoln—conveying the sentiment, the language might be varied a good deal; and that if the President and Vice-President, and some of the Cabinet and the leading Generals, could be disposed of, it would satisfy the people of the North that they (the rebels) had friends here.

Q.—That was stated in the letter? A.—That was stated in the letter. I think that was the meaning of the letter; the phraseology I perhaps do not exactly remember.

Q.—We want to know what was actually said in the letter? A.—I say that that was the substance. I do not say that was the exact phraseology.

Q.—Was there anything more in the letter? A.—There was considerable. It was quite a lengthy letter.

Q.—Did you make any expressions at the time in the meeting? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see the Justice of the Peace to whom you referred immediately after that meeting? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long was it afterward? A.—It was over a month.

Q.—What time was the letter read? A.—The letter was read in February, and I went on the 10th of April to see the Justice of the Peace.

Q.—After the Justice of the Peace refused to accede to your request, what did you then do? A.—I then called upon a Judge of the Court of Assizes, made my statement to him, and he said I should have to go to the Grand Jury.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—I did not do anything; went home.

Q.—When did you first communicate to the government this information that you have detailed here? A.—I think it was two weeks ago to-day.

Q.—Since the assassination of the President? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was your object in keeping this information so long to yourself? A.—There was no authority to communicate it to.

Q.—But as a good citizen you were bound to communicate it, why did not you do it? A.—In the first place I was not here where I could communicate. I am a practicing physician in North Dumfries Canada. It is some 500 or 600 miles from here.

Q.—There is a post-office at Dumfries? A.—Yes, Sir; there is one.

Q.—There is one at Toronto and one at Montreal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that the only reason that you have? A.—No, Sir, I cannot assign any particular reason why I did not communicate it. The government though, was in possession of the information without my communicating I understand.

Q.—Was it not owing to the fact that you are a Southerner in your feelings and affiliations? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where were you when Mr. Surratt was pointed out to you, as you state? A.—In Toronto, I think.

Q.—At what time of the year was that? A.—That was in February.

Q.—In February, 1865? A.—Yes, Sir; last February.

Q.—Did you have a good view of the gentleman? A.—I saw him on the street.

Q.—Were you on the same side of the street with him, or across? A.—On the same side. He was pointed out coming toward me, and on the opposite side. He crossed on the same crossing and passed down by me.

Q.—What sort of a looking man was he? A.—I never saw him but once; he is a man, I should think, as tall as I am, nearly five feet six inches, or seven or eight inches, rather slim, and he wore a moustache.

Q.—What was the color of that moustache? A.—Dark.

Q.—What was the color of his hair? A.—I did not notice his hair particularly. I noticed that he had a moustache.

Q.—What was the color of his eyes? A.—I do not know that I noticed.

Q.—How was he dressed? A.—Dressed in ordinary clothes, like any gentleman would be.

Q

HALL OF MILITARY RECORDS.

Necessity of a Capacious and Permanent Depository of Military Records—Albany Taking Steps to Secure Such a Building.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 3.

The records of the war now closed, the battle-flags of the New-York regiments, the mementos of brave deeds, the relics gathered from many battle-fields—who would not wish to preserve these as the most sacred property of the State? The future may supply statuary, paintings, words of eulogy, but the mementos of the four hundred regiments that went out from the Empire State—if these should not now be preserved, no liberality or skill can reproduce them. These records and mementos, forwarded to the Bureau of Military Statistics, crowd the narrow space in the public buildings allotted to that department. Additions to this priceless collection are arriving from time to time, and news is received that as many more such additions will be forwarded by "the boys" of the regiments. And now there will soon be presented to citizens of this State a practical question in reference to the preservation of these mementos. An act of the Legislature, at its recent session, provides for the erection of a "Hall of Military Record" by voluntary contribution of the people. The act says:

"A fire-proof structure, to be called the Hall of Military Record, is hereby authorized to be erected, provided the sum of $75,000 shall be voluntarily contributed by the people of this State for that purpose. It shall be located in the City of Albany, provided said city shall give, and duly convey by deed to the State, a site which, in the judgment of the commissioners, shall be deemed suitable for that purpose; but in case the said city should not so give and convey a site for that purpose, then the Board of Commissioners are at liberty to accept a site from the City of New-York, or other municipality, and there locate the Hall of Military Record."

Albany is already moving in this matter, and there can be no doubt that the conditions of locating the Hall of Military Record at the capital will be complied with. The Board of Commissioners which the law appoints to take charge of this construction are: The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chancellor of the Regents, Chief of the Military Bureau, John A. King, Hamilton Fish, Edwin D. Morgan, John A. Dix, Ira Harris, Preston King, Horatio Seymour, Daniel S. Dickinson, Enos T. Throop, Myron H. Clark, Washington Hunt and Millard Fillmore.

These commissioners will meet at the Exective Chamber on Tuesday, the 6th inst. The occasion for this meeting, and the course that will be pursued in reference to the erection, is described in the language of the act as follows:

"As soon after the passage of this act as practicable, the Board of Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet in the city of Albany, on the call of the Chairman and Secretary, (but they may adjourn to another place,) and shall take measures to bring the objects of this act to the attention of the public, to the end that means may be provided for the erection of the building. They shall apportion to the several towns, villages and cities of the State such sums as they may deem proper, and after selecting a representative in each locality, shall direct that such assignment be notified to such representative, to be by him brought to the attention of his town.

SEC. 5. All moneys contributed for this object shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the State, and be by him deposited in the manner as other public funds, a separate account, denominated the Military Record Fund, being kept of all such moneys.

SEC. 6. Due acknowledgement shall be made of all sums received by mail, provided the remittance be accompanied by the necessary postage, and for all sums of five dollars and upward, a receipt shall be issued, signed by the Treasurer and Comptroller of the State, and countersigned by the Secretary of the board.

SEC. 7. The payment by any individual of $50 shall entitle him or her to an annual copy of the report of the Bureau of Military Record, and the payment of $100, or upward, to a certificate under the hands of the Executive Committee of the board, and an annual copy of the report of the Bureau of Military Record.

SEC. 8. Whenever the sum of $35,000 shall have been received into the treasury to the account of the Military Record Fund, the Board of Commissioners may advertise for a plan for a building. The building shall be of marble or other suitable non-combustible material. It shall be at least two stories in height, and shall be arranged for the records of the military services of individuals, the services of regiments, and the record of the part taken by towns, cities and counties in the war; also for the proper display of flags, trophies, and other objects of military interest, now belonging to the collection of the State, and hereafter to be received, and also for the preservation and convenient use of newspapers, books, documents, pamphlets and other papers belonging to the Bureau of Military Record, which shall be removed thereto, and which building, when ready, shall be occupied by the Bureau of Military Record. The Board of Commissioners may decide upon a plan, and may contract for the construction of a building at a cost not to exceed $75,000.

SEC. 9. Such towns as shall contribute the share assigned them by the commissioners for the construction of this building, may deposit their record books and papers relating to the war in the archives of the building for safe keeping, and transcripts therefrom, under the seal of the bureau, shall be furnished on application by the supervisor or town clerk, without cost to such towns. Officers or soldiers may deposit their discharge papers, descriptive lists, muster-rolls, or company or regimental books and papers for safe keeping.

The New-Foundland Cable.

ASPY BAY, N. S., Monday, June 5.

The cable between this place and New-Foundland, connecting the lines of the New-Foundland Telegraph with those of the Nova Scotia line, has met with an accident, probably from the anchors of some of the numerous vessels now in this bay. The weather has been somewhat rough the past two days, but it is anticipated that the cable can be under-run and repaired within a short time.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURN FEST.

Celebration of Whit Monday, a German Holiday.

Large numbers of our German fellow-citizens celebrated *Pfingst-montag* (Whit Monday) at Jones' Woods yesterday. At an early hour the eastern section of the city, where our Teutonic brethren most do congregate, was alive with those determined to make the most of the day, and enjoy it from the break of morn till dewy eve. German mechanics and laborers, most of them accompanied by their wives and children, were to be seen entering the Second and Third avenue cars to be conveyed to Jones' Woods. Others congregated round the headquarters of the Turners in Orchard-street to witness the procession of those well-known gymnasts on their way to the Woods. As early as 8 o'clock, the Turners commenced to assemble at their headquarters, and were soon afterward formed in line by their Grand Marshal, Col. KLOPPER. They looked exceedingly well, and wore their neat uniform of white coats, black pants and Kossuth hats. At the appointed hour three bands and drum corps took their positions in line, and at a given signal the procession moved forward in the following order:

Companies A, G, H, Sixth Regiment, N. G.
Company E, Ninety-sixth Regiment, N. G.
NEW-YORKER SAENGERBUND,

comprising the following singing societies: Allemania, Germania, Colonia, Harmonia, Loreley, Rheinischer, Sangerbund, Schilderbond and Social Reform Liedertafel.

Independent Singing Societies.
Veteran Society of the Twentieth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
Invited Turners.
New-York Turners, 800 men, commanded by Wm. Heizler, preceded by Kissenbirth's Brass band.
New-York Turner Schutzen.

The procession, accompanied by hundreds of men, women and children, marched through Canal-street, up the Bowery, Second-street, Avenue A, Seventh-street, Avenue B, Eighth-street, to the dock, where the steamer *Wm. Brimer* and barge *Walter Sands* took the excursionists up the river to Jones' Wood.

On arriving at the woods, the Turners found that a large number of friends had preceded them, and were already camped on the grounds, and by whom the societies were warmly welcomed, while the cannon placed near the dock thundered forth a salute. The procession paraded through the grounds, and was subsequently dismissed, each society selecting its own camping-ground. Lager and Rhine wine were discussed in unlimited quantities, and the never-failing *wurst* and *sweiter kase* were not forgotten. All the societies were provided with fine banners, and grouped around these, with their wives and families beside them, and the grand old trees waving overhead, they formed a series of charming domestic pictures, which carried one back to the patriarchal times. The sky was clear, and the heat delightfully tempered by the breeze from the river.

As soon as the viands and drinkables had been disposed of, which took some time, for your Teuton never does these things in a hurry, the younger members of the societies sprung to their feet, and proceeded to look up the musicians who had accompanied them. These soon produced their instruments, and in a few minutes the legs and feet of the youngsters were as busy as music could make them. About noon the Turners commenced their gymnastic exercises on the apparatus placed on the north side of the hotel. The exercises of the vaulting bar were particularly good, making the uninitiated imagine that the lives of the daring gymnasts were continually in danger. Climbing the greased pole was one of the feats attempted, but none were successful. The most ludicrous exhibition was that of running races with sacks tied over the head. Some of the contestants instead of running to the winning post, ran precisely the opposite way; others ran round in a circle, and came back to the place of starting, while some were quite unable to keep their feet, and being once down, were unable to rise.

Meanwhile the singing societies gave some of their most splendid performances, and added greatly to the enjoyment of the day.

The New-York Liedertafel celebrated the day at Funk's Union Park, Sixty-third-street and East River, where song, dance and music formed the programme of the day. At about 11 o'clock the singing societies assembled at Beethoven Hall, in Sixth-street, and soon after marched in procession through various streets, under the command of Marshal LOCKHARDT, in the following order:

Hirschman's band, Beethoven Mannerchor, Frohsinn, Liedertafel der Vereinigten Socialreformer, Lyriqua, Union Mannerchor, Thuringer Sangerbund, Concordia Mannerchor.

They then proceeded by the Second-avenue cars to Funk's Park.

The pleasure-seekers returned home at a late hour with the full consciousness of having had a successful day.

THE OSBON TRIAL.

Conclusion—Argument of Major John A. Bolles, Judge-Advocate of the Department.

The final session of the Osbon Court-martial was held, yesterday morning, at the headquarters of the Department of the East; present, Brig.-Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Brig.-Gen. Morris, Col. Howe, Col. Day, Lieut.-Col. O'Beirne, and Major Wallis, members of the court; also Major Bolles and Hon. Grenville T. Jenks.

After reading the record, which was approved, Maj. BOLLES made the following address to the court:

Major BOLLES, the Judge-Advocate, summed up for the prosecution. After recapitulating the charges and the evidence given in support thereof, he proceeded to answer the points offered by the defence. It had been alleged on behalf of Mr. OSBON, that the publisher should have been alone accountable for giving the information in question. But such was not the law. Every one affording information to the enemy was held to be criminal, no matter who he was. It had been also stated for the defence that he was not the first person who had given this information to the enemy. He (the Judge-Advocate) said that it was no matter whether he was the first or the last. It was not necessary for the prosecution to establish that fact to find the accused guilty; if so, innumerable traitors who had been giving information from various points might escape the punishment due by their crimes. The Judge-Advocate next sought to prove that at the time of the publication of the information furnished by the accused in the Boston, Philadelphia and Louisville papers, the expedition had not reached Wilmington, and did not reach there until three days after the information had arrived in Richmond through some of the above papers. He next referred to the point made by the defence that the accused accompanied his letters to the papers in which the inculpatory information appeared with instructions not to publish the letter until the telegraph had announced the sailing of the expedition. But even if he had done so, that was not sufficient precaution, considering the dangerous nature of the coast, for which time should be allowed, as it was impossible to foresee the delays that might take place. To show the object of the accused in his great desire to furnish early information to the papers outside New-York City, the Judge-Advocate read letters written by the accused to the Boston, Louisville, and Philadelphia papers, in which he offered to give them the earliest information—information in advance of the New-York papers, and stated the price. Mr. OSBON had an office called the "Osbon Bureau of Naval Information," and he (OSBON) stated to those papers that he could give them the earliest information concerning the Wilmington expedition—the names and number of the ships, &c. He (the Judge-Advocate) would not say that it was for the paltry sum of $45 which he received that the accused furnished the information complained of. It was in his anxiety to beat the New-York newspapers. This was the way he forgot what was due to his country and the government. In conclusion the Judge-Advocate said:

"If, gentlemen, your mind assent to these propositions, it will be your duty to convict the accused, and to sentence him to such punishment as you think he deserves after having already suffered a five month's imprisonment. If, on the other hand, you have reasonable doubts of the guilt of the accused, he is entitled to an acquittal. You are sworn to "well and truly try and determine according to evidence the matter now before you," and "to administer justice according to the rules and articles of war, and according to your conscience, the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in like cases." You have given to the accused a full, fair, and patient trial. It now remains for you to bring his case to a righteous determination."

At the conclusion of the above the Court was cleared for final deliberation, the finding of which will be review ed by Maj.-Gen. DIX, and then promulgated in orders.

Board of Aldermen.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN—THE MAYOR DECLINES TO CONVENE THE BOARD OF HEALTH—SEVERAL VETOED MESSAGES—A NEW COLLEGE.

The board met at 2 P. M., yesterday, the President, Mr. JONES, in the chair.

The following communication from Major-Gen. SHERMAN to the Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, was received:

Terrace Farley, Esq., Chairman Committee on National Affairs:

SIR: I had the honor to receive last evening your note of June 3, inclosing the copy of the resolutions adopted by the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen on the 29th of May, and approved by the Mayor on the 30th ult.

I feel deeply impressed with the high eulogiums passed on the services rendered to the national cause by the armies under my command, and know that all the officers and men will carry to their homes all over our country, a feeling of just pride that New-York has through me paid so high a compliment. I am under a promise to be in Chicago early this week, to contribute the presence and aid of my family toward an enterprise common to the whole country, now made more urgent by the necessities of the soldiers' families. This should be, and I feel sure it will be, received as a proper reason why I cannot accept the invitation to receive in a public manner the authorities and citizens of this great metropolis.

I beg to present them, through you, my heartfelt thanks for the honor and compliment thus paid me, as well as for the many other manifestations of interest that have met me during my necessarily short visit. I can carry to the "Great West," the assurance that New-York appreciates the services of the strong arms and bold hearts that she contributed so spontaneously and so lavishly to vindicate our common cause, and make America's name synonymous with that of liberty and stability.

Now that armed resistance is no longer, commerce with its genial and national currents of life, radiating from this great heart, will soon restore health and vigor to the remotest parts of our late disordered body politic.

With great respect, your servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

The following communication was received from the Mayor, declining to convene the Board of Health, as requested by the Common Council:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 3.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN:—Failing to perceive in the communication of the City Inspector any sufficient reason for convening the Board of Health, as requested in the resolution herewith returned, I am constrained to decline complying therewith, and to insist on the illegality of the mode of convening that body contemplated in the resolution, in the case of a failure on my part to do so.

The actual existence or imminent danger of epidemic pestilence can alone necessitate the convocation of the Board of Health, as a resort to martial law, if ever justifiable, must be during the continuance of war.

The Board of Health is the only authority that can provide hospital accommodations, when ordinarily needful, during the prevalence of pestilence, or that can regulate or forbid intercourse with infected districts. In all other cases, the powers conferred on other branches of the civil administration are ample for any public sanitary requirement.

The commissioners appointed by the Legislature to enter into a contract for cleaning the streets, I am happy to inform your Honorable Body, have a reasonable prospect of soon concluding their duties in this respect, in a satisfactory manner, and I may add that, in deference to the express wish of the Common Council, the city will not be bound in its corporate capacity and title by the contract, which rests on the authority derived from the act of the Legislature. This disposes of the measure that has been urged as calling for the action of the Board of Health.

With reference to the abatement of nuisances, I am advised by the highest legal authority that if the City Inspector will not act under the direction of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, then the Commissioners of Police are armed with full powers to protect the health of the public in the removal and prevention of nuisances affecting the same.

Any slaughter-house or manufactory that is kept in a manner prejudicial to health, can be closed by the action of the police, and those establishments that do not injuriously affect the sanitary condition of the neighborhood should be permitted to remain.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

It was placed on file.

The following veto message was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN:—The preamble and resolutions providing for the printing and binding of twenty-five thousand copies of the report of the committee, having in charge the obsequies of the late lamented President, are herewith returned for the reconsideration of your Honorable Body.

I approve your desire that those imposing ceremonies, with their lesson, shall not share the usual fate of pageants faded, but leave a permanent memorial.

In the mode proposed for the preparation, it is evident to any mind that an immense mass of rubbish will be included with what is really important, and thus the object of the Common Council will be defeated, notwithstanding the lavish expenditure required to print 25,000 copies of this voluminous report.

I would suggest that the gentleman who delivered the eulogy on the deceased President, on the day of the obsequies, be requested to prepare an historical memoir of them. Let the work be printed by contract, in accordance with the provision of the charter, and the Common Council take five thousand copies at a stipulated price for distribution, giving the privilege to the publisher to sell the balance, and pay the author his copy money.

In this manner there will be secured, not a "public document," but a living book; not piles of printed lumber, never read, seldom consulted, and destined eventually for the paper-mill, but a volume that will hold its place in history.

G. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

It was laid over.

Another message was received from the Mayor vetoing a resolution increasing the salary of the assistant book-keeper in the Finance Department. The Mayor states that the time for increasing salaries has passed, and that the Common Council would do well to cut down the salaries of many of the officials, and dismiss superfluous employes. The message was laid over. A petition was handed in by Mr. MASTERSON, asking for a grant of land for an Orphan's Home, and also for the erection of a College of Political Economy. It was laid over. A resolution appointing a joint committee to make arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July, was adopted.

A resolution from the other board, directing the Comptroller to lease the premises now occupied by the City Inspector, for a term of ten years, at the sum of $9,000 per annum, was laid over, and the board adjourned to Monday next.

ANOTHER EAST-SIDE TRAGEDY.

A German Girl Murdered in the House of an Accoucheuse—Inquest by Coroner Wildey.

Last week another of those tragedies which are of such frequent occurrence in our midst, but which are so often hidden from the public gaze, was enacted in the abode of one Mrs. ELLARS, in the rear of No. 85 Columbia-street.

In this shocking event, which culminated on Sunday evening, we get an imperfect insight to the management of the shameful work which has so often been done in New-York. A person who styles himself "Doctor," and whom the police have often taken into custody, but who has in some manner always contrived to escape with light punishment, is mysteriously introduced at the dwelling of Mrs. ELLARS, the midwife, where he is, according to that woman's testimony, imperfectly known to all but the youthful victim, and, strange to say, she knows him intimately. Who credits this deposition? Yet it is sworn testimony, and as such must go before the grand inquest, there to have such weight as the Grand Jurors may choose to give it. But to the general reader of the testimony, which was taken in this case before the Coroner's jury yesterday, it will inevitably seem that the victim, EMMA WOLFER, a German girl of 18 years, having been employed by one HOFFMAN in making cigars until he tossed aside his tobacco leaves and puts out a sign as "Doctor" HOFFMAN, was betrayed by him and sent to the house of Mrs. ELLARS; that HOFFMAN, COBEL & Co. knew Mrs. ELLARS and trusted her as a person who could keep their secrets; that "Doctor" COBEL was to attend Miss WOLFER in her sickness, and that "Doctor" HOFFMAN was to pay COBEL for his services; that if the girl survived, her lips were to be sealed by a bribe from "Doctor" HOFFMAN, and that "Doctor" COBEL was to put the girl's offspring out of the way, and that thus the whole of the hideous crime was to be "hushed up." The following are extracts from the testimony which was taken at the Eleventh Ward Police Station yesterday, before Coroner WILDEY:

Jacob Wolfer, of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue, sworn—I am a brother of deceased; two weeks ago, to-day, I saw her last, until yesterday afternoon, at about 3:30, when I was informed by my sister Frances, that she was lying at No. 85 Columbia-street, in the rear house, very sick; I went there, and found her lying in bed on the second floor, in the small bedroom; she said that she had a fever; Mrs. Harriet Ellars, my sister Frances, and two men whom I do not know, were there; Dr. Cobel came in at about 4 o'clock and sent out for a prescription, and subsequently entered the room where my sister Emma was; he closed the door and was there about an hour and a half; when he came out he said that she was better; while Dr. Cobel was in the bedroom, Dr. Hoffman's wife entered with a bottle of extract of opium, but Cobel would not permit her to administer it to my sister; I left at about 6:30 o'clock; my sister would give me no information, except that she had a fever; I had suspicions, and thought that she had been sworn to secrecy; she once lived with Dr. Hoffman's family as child's nurse; at my brother's house, at about 10 o'clock on Sunday night, I heard of my sister's death; she had been delivered of a child.

Stephen Wolfer, of No. 737 Second-avenue, another brother of the deceased, gave testimony not unlike that of Jacob Wolfer, and added as follows: About six weeks ago my sister left my house and went to her mother's, at Hicksville, Long Island; I next saw her where she died; when I went to her bedside her arms were cold as ice, she was in convulsions, and blood was gushing from her nose and mouth; Dr. Cobel was present, but made no remark, except that she was gone.

Francis Wolfer, of No. 214 Avenue A, another brother of the deceased, sworn—Previous to going to reside with her mother at Hicksville, L. I., my sister lived with Max Hoffman, at No. 127 Ravington-street; she made cigars a short time, until he gave up the business and entered upon the practice of medicine; she was one of his patients; I gave her money to go home; she said that she would visit Hoffman's, and then go home; I next heard of her on Friday last, as being sick at No. 85 Columbia-street; on Saturday evening my sister desired to see her brothers, and they visited her; I saw her alone, and she told me that she had been delivered of a child, of which Dr. Hoffman was father; she did not know what disposition had been made of her offspring; while Dr. Cobel was in my sister's room, he kept the door closed.

Hannah Ellars, of No. 85 Columbia-street, midwife, sworn—I have known Dr. Cobel about one year; he was never in my house until he came to attend deceased; the latter came to my house eight days ago, and inquired for a young lady who was boarding with me, saying that she also wished to take board, she added that her mother was aware of her peculiar situation; on Monday I went out to market, and on my return found Dr. Cobel in the house; deceased was sick; I asked her if she knew Dr. Cobel, and she said that she did, intimately; she also said that Dr. Cobel and Hoffman both knew her situation, and that Hoffman was father of her child; Dr. Cobel called after dinner on Tuesday, and again on Wednesday, and on that day the deceased was delivered of a male infant; Dr. Cobel remained about two hours after this event, and when he went away took the child with him; deceased complained of great pain after the doctor had gone; Cobel again called on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and administered medicines; he remained all Saturday night; deceased's sister Frances was also there that night; Cobel left at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, returned at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and remained with deceased until she died; Dr. Hoffman's wife visited the deceased four times, and said that if her husband got into business he would pay her well.

The foregoing and other but immaterial testimony having been taken, the case was given the jury, and they, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict as follows:

"We find that EMMA WOLFER came to her death from peritonitis, the result of an abortion produced by Dr. CHARLES COBEL, and we further find that MAX HOFFMAN and HARRIET ELLARS were accessories before the fact."

This verdict having been recorded, Coroner WILDEY committed COBEL, HOFFMAN and Mrs. ELLARS to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. District-Attorney HALL is reported to have promised to bring the prisoners to trial next week.

The Police Courts.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE LEDWITH—ARTFUL DODGERS.

On Sunday night Mr. Otto H. Claws, of No. 257 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, was accosted in Tenth-avenue by three young men of good address, who asked him to go with them to take a sick man from a corner. Mr. CLAWS complied with this novel request, accompanying them to a wrecked tenement-house, where his new-found acquaintances stole his watch and chain, and fled. He pursued, and Sergeant Officer KENNAN, of the Sixteenth Ward, and one JOHN M. GINNEVER, of No. 224 West Twenty-fifth-street, was apprehended; but the fellow's confederates escaped. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,500 bail.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE DOWLING—GAMESTER'S DIFFICULTIES.

Capt. PETTY and Officer FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, apprehended JOHN GLASS, CHAS. STEPHENS and WM. MARTIN, on complaint of ERNEST HOFFMAN, of No. 150 Prospect-street, Jersey City, alleging that on the night of the 1st inst. they forcibly detained him at No. 193 West-street, and there won from him, at cards and dice, $62. The accused were committed for examination.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

Mr. R. D. COOK, of No. 10 Prince-street, was recently arrested on a charge which was preferred by Mr. HENRY KAMAR; but on examination no evidence appeared against the prisoner, and he was honorably released from restraint.

Flag Raising at the Free Academy.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the students and graduates of the Free Academy assembled to participate in the ceremonies incidental to the raising of a beautiful flag on the lawn facing Lexington-avenue.

About 10:30 o'clock, the flag which is twenty-five feet by sixteen, was raised on the staff, which is 85 feet in height, and flung to the breeze amid the cheers of the students and their friends.

The assemblage then adjourned to the chapel, where the more formal exercises were to be conducted. Among the invited guests were: Hon. TOWNSEND HARRIS, Ex-Minister to Japan; Hon. E. C. BENEDICT, Hon. J. W. GERARD, Mr. WARREN, Ex-President of the Board of Education; Mr. E. B. HEATH, of the Executive Committee on the Free Academy, and others.

The audience having been seated, Rev Dr. OWEN, Vice-President of the Free Academy, stated that in the absence of Dr. WEBSTER, President of the Academy, Mr. MURRAY, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Free Academy of the Board of Education, would preside over the exercises.

Mr. MURRAY made a brief address regretting the absence of Dr. WEBSTER, and introduced Dr. BURCHARD, who offered a most impressive prayer.

Addresses were then delivered by Mr. WM. HART, of the Sophomore Class, Mr. HENRY S. CARE, of the Junior Class, and Mr. F. A. SAMPSON, of the Senior Class.

Mr. MURRAY then read the "Roll of Honor of the Free Academy," as follows:

Graduates of the Free Academy killed in the late War: Maj. G. M. Elliott, Capt. E. J. Young, Lieut. J. B. Crosby, Lieut. C. C. T. Keith, Lieut. E. K. Wightman, Lieut. H. C. Kemer.

Graduates and students of the Free Academy, officers in the United States army: Brig.-Gen. J. L. Van Buren, Brig.-Gen. G. W. McKibbin, Col. J. E. Ward, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Trippe, Major C. M. Knox, Major H. E. Tremaine, Lieut. C. E. Michaelis, Lieut. O. B. Ireland, Lieut. C. Roberts, Jr., Lieut. N. B. Roberts, Lieut. E. B. Webster, Lieut. R. N. Strong, Capt. F. Hobart, Sergt. J. Howe, Jr., Sergt. S. N. Fisk, Jr., Sergt. R. F. Weir.

Students of the Free Academy, graduates at West Point: Brig.-Gen. S. Weed (killed in battle), Capt. W. McFarland, Lieut. G. J. Lydecker.

Mr. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT then made a very patriotic speech, and was followed by Mr. J. W. GERARD in a humorous and pertinent address. Some brief remarks were made by Mr. HOSEA F. PERKINS, and Prof. DORENUS, assisted by Dr. WILKINSON, exhibited some interesting experiments with the oxy-hydrogen jet, potassium, &c., after which the benediction was pronounced, and the assemblage dispersed.

Naval Movements.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Since the order issued by the Navy Department reducing the navy to the actual wants of the government, a large number of vessels have been sent home from blockading and other squadrons. These vessels immediately go out of commission, and their officers and crews not being required further are discharged. Only regular officers and seamen are retained in the service, the volunteers either resigning or being discharged....The United States steamer *Nyack*, 7 guns, is going soon into dry-dock; this vessel, the *Shawmut*, 5 guns, and *Pequot*, 11 guns, will be fitted out for service on foreign stations. The Mediterranean flag-ship *Colorado*, 52 guns, Admiral Goldsborough, will drop down the river this week and cast anchor off the battery. The *Glaucus*, 11 guns, goes out of commission to-day, and will probably be sold. The bark *Pursuit* will go out of commission and be sold. The *Wyandotte*, 5 guns, is out of commission and hauled in among the lot of vessels, which number now about a dozen, to be sold. The *Saran M. Newhall*, captured in Charleston harbor at its capitulation, arrived at the yard yesterday. The *Epsilon* arrived June 3, Acting Ensign C. F. RUSSELL commanding; Acting Second Engineer MABE, and Thos. J. FOX Acting Third Engineer. The *Winnooska*, 10 guns, also arrived June 3. The *Unit* arrived yesterday, and the *Belle* June 3. The *Rhode Island*, 12 guns, sailed Saturday for a cruise in the West Indies. The *Mahongo*, 10 guns, double-ender, sails soon for the Pacific squadron.

Hospitalities to the Returning Soldiers.

Three evenings last week the soldiers at the New-York State Depot in Howard-street had refined and instructive entertainments provided for them. In addition to the comforts always found there of baths, good meals, clean beds, library, reading-room, there was a musical treat on Friday evening under the leadership of Mrs. FOWLES. Several children dressed in navy uniform greatly delighted the boys with some patriotic speeches they made. Thursday Dr. TYNG gave his "Victory and Union" discourse. Tuesday Prof. STARR exhibited his marvels of minute creation with the account of his hydro-oxygen microscope. This week we have. Tuesday evening, some patriotic music under the direction of Messrs. MACOMBER. On Wednesday RICHARD C. MCCORMACK, Secretary of Arizona Territory will speak of the beauties and attractions of that country. On Friday another musical entertainment.

Any soldier admitted on showing at the door on Howard-street his discharge or furlough.

Trotting at the Union Course.

MONDAY, June 5, purse and stake $225, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. Mace entered ch. g. Dictator.....1 1 1
R. Walker entered br. m. Irish Maid.....2 2 2
D. Pfiter entered br. m. Zenobia.....dr.
E. Dennis entered g. g. Grey Harry.....dr.
R. Ogle entered ch. g. Gibo.....dr.

Time: 2:38—2:37½—2:36¼.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HACK INSPECTION.—Capt. BRACKETT's men, at the City Hall, are inspecting hacks, hotel omnibuses, and other vehicles, with a view of ascertaining whether they are fit to run, and whether licenses ought to be granted their owners. The carriages are driven into the east gate of the Park, and near the Police Station, which is in the southwest corner of the basement of the City Hall. Some of the vehicles are dirty and dilapidated, others are unsafe, and many have no numbers on them, rendering it difficult to find the owner and bring him to justice, upon the complaint of persons he may have cheated. The examination of the hacks is conducted with strictness and impartiality; licenses are refused in about one-tenth of the cases which come before the police.

HEAVY PASSENGER LIST.—The steamer *Pennsylvania*, Capt. FREDERICK GROGAN, of the National Steamship Navigation Company's line, plying between New-York and Liverpool, arrived at this port on Sunday evening, having made the passage in less than twelve days. The *Pennsylvania* brought over 1,100 passengers, all in good health, not a single case of sickness having occurred upon the passage—a fact, no doubt, owing to the strict discipline and excellent sanitary arrangements instituted under the supervision of her commander.

DROWNED.—HENRY BOLTZ, a lad of 12 years, was drowned in the North River about ten days ago, and his body was recovered yesterday, in the Christopher-street dock, and taken thence to the parents' dwelling, at No. 148 West Eighteenth-street....FRANCIS HARMSLEY, of No. 45 Stanwich-street, a lad of 14 years, fell into the East River from Pier No. 52, yesterday, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

CITY MORTALITY.—The mortality in this city during the past week was 394—109 men, 75 women, 113 boys and 95 girls—being an increase of 8 as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 46 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The mortality of the principal diseases was as follows: consumption, 79; marasmus, 27; bronchitis, 10; diphtheria, 10; scarlet fever, 11; typhus fever, 20; inflammation of the lungs, 36; small-pox, 20.

SCHUTZEN CORPS.—The festival of the celebrated Schutzen Corps will be held to-day, to-morrow and next day, at Jones' Wood. This corps of sharpshooters will shortly sail for Bremen, where they will take part in the shooting-feast on the 16th of July.

LECTURE BY GERRIT SMITH AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—Mr. GERRIT SMITH will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening next, at 8 P. M. Mr. SMITH will discuss the question as to whether or not we have a right to punish the rebels.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1513, 1780, 1239, 491, 1695, 849, 875, 1495, 841, 1129, 1349, 1285, 1653, 1057, 941, 1177, 945, 7, 1935, 653. *Part II.*—Nos. 704, 1426, 1461, 1074, 1886, 1354, 1097, 1596, 902, 1396, 1758, 1818, 1210, 1958, 1566, 930, 1184, 1924, 770, 1814.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 5423, 5539, 3977, 5341, 5543, 5549, 5470[illegible], 5509, 5510, 5840, 5805[illegible], 5337, 4925, 4997, 5030. *Part II.*—Nos. 722, 1618, 848, 5052, 5058, 5176, 4338, 2936, 1490, 4958, 5038, 5046, 672, 4936, 5054.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned till Wednesday, June 7.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Barnard.

This court opened for the June term yesterday morning, His Honor the Recorder occupying the bench, and Assistant District-Attorney Robert C. Hutchings appearing as prosecutor for the people.

The following-named gentlemen were sworn in as grand jurors for June:

John McKesson, foreman, Elias Dexter, Edmund Henry, Wm. H. Haight, Washington Cooper, James L. Dannant, Richard D. Wood, George Sistare, Joel D. Hunter, Elijah T. Brown, William B. Northrup, Edward W. Hutchings, Michael Allison, John B. Dark, Wm. B. Vondersmith, Christian S. Delavan, Charles N. Fearing, Lucius B. Nutting, John Jacob Astor, Wm. De Groot.

His Honor charged them briefly and dismissed them to their duties.

Wm. Gaynor and Daniel Gill were tried and convicted of stealing from Wm. Lehman, of No. 143 Chambers-street, twelve coils of skirt wire, valued at $130. Gaynor was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months, and Gill for one year.

Louigi Morensi pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for one year. This man had been employed at Delmonico's Hotel to wash the silver and glassware, and robbed his employer, at various times, of a quantity of silver and plated ware. The court adjourned.

The Strong Divorce Trial.

By arrangement of counsel the trial of the action for divorce, in the case of Peter R. Strong *vs.* Mary E. Strong, in the Superior Court, before Chief Justice ROBERTSON, has been set down for Thursday, the 8th inst. There was a very large attendance in the Court-room yesterday morning; many of the spectators having been attracted thither, no doubt, in the hope of hearing the opening of the counsel in this celebrated case.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 5.

By Justice McCunn.

John H. Trapp *vs.* August Snpp; I am satisfied with the proofs on the part of the plaintiff; the satisfaction piece is genuine, and the motion for an injunction should be granted.

By Justice Monell.

Charles L. Anthony, &c., *vs.* Isaac Mish, &c.; motion denied with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM, JUNE 5.

By Judge Cardozo.

Clapp *vs.* Shattick; judgment for the plaintiff, for the amount claimed. Findings to be prepared by the plaintiff's attorneys, and settled on two days' notice. Crevier *vs.* Dempsey; motion granted on terms—(see opinion). Maurer *vs.* Topping; judgment for defendant, Topping, with costs. Wray *vs.* The Broadway Railroad Company; motion granted with $10 costs to defendant, with leave to amend on payment of costs. Devlin *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; motion for a reference granted; if the parties cannot agree on a referee, the Court will appoint one. Davies *vs.* Davies; $5 a week alimony allowed from the commencement of the suit, and a counsel fee of $25; proceedings stayed until payment.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 5, 1865.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '67	111	100 Canton Co	36
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s....R.	103¾	100 Mariposa M. Co	11¼
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s....C.	103¾	100 do	11¾
60,000 do	103¾	200 do	11¾
60,000 do	104	300 At. Mail S. Co	172
30,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		300 Cary Improve't	21¾
	103⅞	200 do	21¾
4,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s....C.	95¾	50 Del. & H. C. Co	135
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	103¾	100 Chic., Bur. & Q	104
20,000 Jll. Cen. Bs, '65	95	10 N. Y. Central	90
3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	65	100 do s30	89
15,000 do	65¼	100 do b10	89¾
1,000 Mo. State 6s	86	400 do	89¾
5,000 Mich. 6s, '78	90	100 do s30	89¾
1,000 California 7s	115	100 do 2d call	89¾
20,000 Ohio & M. Cer	29	400 do	89¾
13,000 Erie 6th M.	93	500 Erie Railway	72¾
2,000 Erie 3d M.	100	100 do	72¾
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102	300 do s5	72
1,000 H. & St. J. 1st L.		100 do s15	71¾
G. Bonds	95	100 Hud. Riv. R	99¾
1,000 Tol. W. 1st M. Ex	91	50 do	99¾
5,000 P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	100	200 Reading R	89¾
1,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d.	83	500 do	89¾
4,000 Mil. & St. Paul 1st.	70

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, June 5, 1865.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President. Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Brice, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Remonstrance of property owners in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street against building a sewer in said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Alderman Farley, on behalf of the Committee on National Affairs, presented the following letter from Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman:

NEW-YORK CITY, June 4, 1865.

Terence Farley, Esq., Chairman of Committee on National Affairs:

SIR: I had the honor to receive, last evening, your note of June three, inclosing a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen on the twenty-ninth of May, and approved by the Mayor on the thirtieth ultimo.

I feel deeply impressed with the high eulogiums passed on the services rendered to the national cause by the armies under my command, and know that all the officers and men will carry to their homes, all over our country, a feeling of just pride that New-York has through me, paid them so high a compliment. I am under a promise to be in Chicago early this week, to contribute the personal aid of my family toward an enterprise common to the whole country, now made more urgent by the necessities of the soldiers' families. This should be and I feel sure will be received as a proper reason why I cannot accept the invitation to receive, in a public manner, the authorities and citizens of this great metropolis.

I beg to present them, through you, my heartfelt thanks for the honor and compliment thus paid me, as well as for the many other manifestations of interest that have met me during my necessarily short visit to New-York. I can carry to the "Great West" the assurance that New-York appreciate the services of the strong arms and bold hearts that she contributed so spontaneously and so lavishly to vindicate our common cause, and make America's name synonymous with that of liberty and stability.

Now that armed resistance is no longer, commerce, with its genial and natural currents of life radiating from this great heart, will soon restore health and vigor to the remotest parts of our late disordered body politic.

With great respect,
Your servant,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

Which was received and ordered on file.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues, be curbed and guttered and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Seventy-sixth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, be graded, the curb and gutter-stones set and the sidewalks four feet wide be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That James Ezra, seaman, residing at number two hundred and thirty-six West Fourteenth-street, be included in the list of blind persons to receive fifty dollars each from the City Treasury as a donation.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That Ambrose Kerrigan, of number twenty-six East Houston-street, and John Greaney, of number eighty-one Crosby-street, be included in the list of blind persons entitled to receive a donation of fifty dollars each.

Alderman Shannon moved to amend by adding after the words "Ambrose Kerrigan" the words "and his wife."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of Emma Stewart, of number three hundred and fifty-nine West Twelfth-street, on the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation of fifty dollars each.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to flag the sidewalk in Thirty-sixth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, where necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on the south side of Forty-ninth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of the late Alderman James M. Mahon for the amount of salary that is now due and owing him to the present time, and continue to draw a warrant monthly in her favor until the expiration of his election as Alderman of the Fourth Aldermanic District; also to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of the late Alderman Andre Froment for the amount of salary now due him as Alderman of the Fifth Aldermanic District for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of Abel Thompkins, residing at number thirty-four Mott-street, on the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Second-avenue Railroad Company be and they are hereby required to remove the rails now laid in Forty-third-street, between the First and Second avenues, and to restore the street to the condition as it existed previous to laying such rails, and further, that in the event of the said Second-avenue Railroad Company neglecting or refusing to comply with the conditions of this resolution, for a period of twenty days after the approval thereof by His Honor the Mayor, then that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the said rails to be removed and the street so restored, and to sue for and recover from the said Second-avenue Railroad Company the expense thereof.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That the crosswalks at the intersection of Clarkson and Greenwich streets be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Brice—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to add the following names to the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation: Lyndon Smith Lyon, John Flinn, James Sullivan, Daniel McClinton, Michael McNeal, Herbert Esteas, George Hulty, Lewis Losier and Gernett Roach.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Alexander McKnight, a wounded soldier, to keep a fruit-stand on the southeast corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Brice—

Resolved, That Bernard Brady be permitted to place a sign-board in front of his premises, number two hundred and five West Thirty-sixth-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Whereas, The blessings vouchsafed to the country by Divine Providence, as exhibited in the inauguration of peace, in every section of our favored land; the evidences constantly increasing of returning loyalty on the part of those who, but recently, banded together for the destruction of the unity of the republic, bequeathed to us by its venerated founders; the dawning of a new era of unexampled peace, prosperity and happiness upon our people so lately torn, distracted and impoverished by the calamitous dissensions and fearful destructiveness to life and property occasioned by the unrestrained passions excited by the fearful civil war through which the country has so triumphantly passed, would seem to call for more than ordinary rejoicing on the occasion of celebrating the anniversary of the day that gave birth to our now, happily, reunited country; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in order to give proper direction and greater force and effect to the patriotic joy of the people of this city, and of affording them an opportunity for manifesting their gratitude for the inestimable favors and blessings bestowed upon the whole country and its now reunited people, a special committee of five members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed, to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of our national independence, July four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in such manner as will be equal to the joyous aspiration of our citizens and commensurate with the ever-memorable occasion.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause a gas lamp to be fitted up in Forty-first-street, north side, between Madison and Fifth avenues.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause two gas lamps to be placed in front of the church in Madison-avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-third-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Thirty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Lexington-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, and the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That a sidewalk be laid from the southeast corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway to the northerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. C. W. Mills to keep a show-case and shutter-box in front of her place of business, number one hundred and ninety-four Fifth-avenue; the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Brice—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of N. Hill Fowler for one hundred dollars, being amount paid by him to Thomas C. Fields as counsel fee in the case of the Mayor and Aldermen against the Second-avenue Railroad Company, argued in Court of Appeals in February last.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from the southeast corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway to the northerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Whereas, The remains of Captain E. K. Butler, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, First Legion, who fell at the battle of Coal Harbor, will arrive in this city on Tuesday next, under escort of a detail from the legion; therefore, be it

Resolved, That General Sandford be requested to detail a company from the Third Brigade, First Division, New-York State National Guard, to act as guard and escort on the arrival of the body, and at the funeral ceremonies in this city.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause two gas lamps to be placed in front of the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, in Thirty-fifth-street, north side, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

Which was adopted—

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of treasury balances, May thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement exhibiting the condition of the Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund, May twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of appropriations and expenditures on city account for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to and including May thirty-one, and also showing balances unexpended on account of each appropriation to that date.

Which was ordered on file and directed to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in reply to resolution of the board relative to the pier building between Hubert and North Moore streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

A communication was received from the City Inspector appointing Tobias Laurence as Assistant Health Warden of the Fifteenth Ward, in place of Epes E. Ellery, deceased, and Bernard Neise to be Assistant Health Warden of the Eighth Ward, in place of James Armstrong, deceased.

Which was confirmed upon a division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Brice, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley—10.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following veto was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to print, &c., the obsequies of the late President.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The preamble and resolutions for the printing and binding of twenty-five thousand copies of the report of the Committee having in charge the obsequies of the late lamented President are herewith returned for the reconsideration of your Honorable Body.

I approve your desire, that those imposing ceremonies, with their lesson, shall not share the usual fate of pageants faded, but leave a permanent memorial.

In the mode proposed for the preparation, it is evident, to my mind, that an immense mass of rubbish will be included with what is really important, and thus the objects of the Common Council will be defeated, notwithstanding the lavish expenditure required to print twenty-five thousand of this voluminous report.

I would suggest that the gentleman who delivered the eulogy on the deceased President, on the day of the obsequies, be requested to prepare an historical memoir of them. Let the work be printed by contract, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, and the Common Council take five thousand copies at a stipulated price for distribution, giving the privilege to the publisher to sell the balance, and pay the author his copy money.

In this manner there will be secured, not a "public document," but a living book—not piles of printed lumber, never read, seldom consulted, and destined eventually for the paper-mill, but a volume that will hold its place in history.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was received and directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the corporation.

The following veto was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to convene the Board of Health.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Failing to perceive in the communication of the City Inspector any sufficient reason for convening the Board of Health as requested in the resolution herewith returned, I am constrained to decline complying therewith, and to insist on the illegality of the mode of convening that body, contemplated in the resolution in the case of a failure on my part to do so.

The actual existence or eminent danger of epidemic pestilence can alone necessitate the convocation of the Board of Health, as a resort to martial law, if ever justifiable, must be during the continuance of war.

The Board of Health is the only machinery that can provide hospital accommodations when ordinary means fail during the prevalence of pestilence, or that can regulate or forbid intercourse with infected districts—in all other cases the powers conferred on other branches of the civil administration are ample for every public sanitary requirement.

The commissioners appointed by the Legislature to enter into a contract for cleaning the streets, I am happy to inform your Honorable Body, have a reasonable prospect of soon concluding their duties in this respect in a satisfactory manner, and I may add that, in deference to the express wish of the Common Council, the city will not be bound in its corporate capacity and title by the contract, which rests on the authority derived from the act of the Legislature. This disposes of one measure that has been urged, as calling for the action of the Board of Health.

With reference to the abatement of nuisances, I am advised, by the highest legal authority, that if the City Inspector will not act under the direction of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, then the Commissioners of Police are armed with full power to protect the health of the public, in the removal and prevention of nuisances affecting the same.

Any slaughter-house or manufactory that is kept in a manner prejudicial to health can be closed by the action of the police, and those establishments that do not injuriously affect the sanitary condition of the neighborhood should be permitted to remain.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was received and directed to be printed at length in the minutes and published in all the papers employed by the corporation.

The following veto was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to compile the Ferry Leases.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith, without my approval, a resolution which was received by me on the twenty-second ultimo, authorizing the Clerk of the Common Council to prepare and cause to be published two thousand five hundred copies of all ferry leases and railroad grants made by the Corporation of the city or the Legislature of the State.

Though the edition of the compilation of these grants, published in 1860, may be exhausted, as stated in the preamble to the resolution, there can be found in the hands of persons connected with the city government a sufficient number of copies of the same for ordinary use. Besides, these grants and charters can be found in the "proceedings" of your honorable body or in the Session Laws of the Legislature, and the city should not be obliged to expend five thousand dollars or more for what is not a public necessity.

The forthcoming edition of the Laws and Ordinances, now in course of preparation by Judge Hoffman, will undoubtedly contain these grants, and thus render their publication in another form, entirely superfluous.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was received and directed to be printed at length in the minutes and published in all the papers employed by the corporation.

The following veto was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to increase the salary of the Second Assistant Clerk in the Department of Finance.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

To the Honorable Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I am constrained to withhold my signature from the accompanying resolution to increase the salary of the Second Assistant Clerk in the Department of Finance.

At the time when a general increase of salaries took place I should have been happy if this position had been included, as the incumbent is in all respects qualified, and what is now paid him is not proportionate to what is received by his associates. But this is not the period proper for increasing salaries, and I beg to renew a suggestion heretofore made to your Honorable Body, to initiate the work of retrenchment by reducing the rate of payments and diminishing the number of offices.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report to pay the Reverend James L. Hodge, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, the sum of six hundred and two dollars to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Forty-fourth-street from Broadway to Ninth-avenue with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to lay crosswalk in Broadway from Fifty-ninth-street to Seventy-second-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to flag Forty-first-street between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Fifty-ninth-street from Second to Third avenues with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Eleventh-avenue from Fifty-third-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag the sidewalks of Broadway from Fortieth-street to Forty-fourth-street, to their full width.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to amend the ordinances for paving Forty-second-street, also Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to pave Fifty-fourth-street, from First to Second avenues with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag Fifty-fourth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Broadway, to the full width.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag Forty-second-street, from Sixth-avenue to Eighth-avenue, full width.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of Committe on National Affairs with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. S. Grafulla for the sum of two hundred and three dollars for music furnished at the reception and banquet given by the city of New-York to the Fifth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board in First-avenue, from the present sewer between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, to and through Fifty-second street to within one hundred feet of Avenue A, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the necessary receiving basin and culvert be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, on the northwest corner of Eighth-Avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Nostrand & Cooper, to erect an awning in front of their place of business, numbers ten and twelve Jamesslip, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Bishop, to keep a fruit-stand on the northeast corner of Canal and West streets, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resignation of Thos. S. Moore as a Commissioner of Deeds, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Sidney W. Cooper be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place and stead of Thos. S. Moore resigned.

(By Board of Councilmen, May eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, resignation accepted and resolution adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution authorizing the Comptroller to add the following names to the list of blind persons to receive a donation of fifty dollars each: Ferdinand Kashel, Josophea Kraedel, Dominick Schmidt and Leonhard Zeigher.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution authorizing the names of Ruben and Elizabeth Kerrigan to be placed on the list of blind persons, who are to receive a donation of fifty dollars each.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution authorizing the Comptroller to add the following names to the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation of fifty dollars each: Emma Cullen, Catharine Cornell.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Gas Light Company be and they are hereby directed to cause gas mains to be laid in Sixty-second-street, between First and Third avenues, immediately, and that gas lamps be placed therein and lighted, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Gas Light Company be and they are hereby directed to lay gas mains in Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, between Lexington and Fifth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given by Joseph M. March to lay a six-inch drain-pipe from his premises, number one hundred and ten Division-street, to connect with the main sewer in Pike-street, to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the sunken lots on the south side of Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots numbers three hundred and fifty-eight and three hundred and sixty West Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleven avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on Broadway, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefore adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the sunken lots on Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the east side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, be fenced in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, and on the westerly side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sunken lots numbers three hundred and forty-two, three hundred and forty-four and three hundred and forty-six West Forty-third-street; also, sunken lots numbers three hundred and fifty and three hundred and fifty two Eleventh, and between Forty-second and Forty-third-streets, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-second-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Heath, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, that the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be fenced in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on the north side of Forty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on the north side of Forty-first-stredt, about two hundred and seventy-five feet west of Seventh-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the annexed ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sunken lots on the southwest corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots numbers fifty-three and fifty-four West Sixtieth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Madison-avenue, from fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the necessary receiving basin and culvert be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, on the northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, the entire expense to be borne by the owners of property on the line of the improvement, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to extend the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, so as to embrace and include the hall-way on the northerly end of said chamber, and to remove the wall or a portion thereof, between the chamber and hall, and to support the upper part of such wall with iron columns and brick arches, and all to be arranged as per accompanying plan, to be done without contract.

(By Board of Councilmen, May 22, 1865, amended by striking out the words "Street Commissioner," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "a committee of three from each board.")

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Mulberry-street, from Houston to Bleecker-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under such direction as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for replanking and raising to its proper height pier number fifty-four, (54) North River, forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Piers and Slips.

Resolved, That that portion of Eighth-street west of Broadway, be hereafter known as West Eleventh-street, and that portion of Eleventh-street east of Fourth-avenue, be hereafter known as East Eleventh-street, and the Street Commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to cause the same to be renumbered accordingly.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. Denman, to lay a crosswalk in front of his premises, number one hundred and ninety Pearl-street, under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and at his own expense.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Benjamin F. Crane be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Samuel Jones, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of Forty-first-street, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolved, That the name of John Boglan be added to the list of blind persons recently passed by the Common Council.

(By Board of Councilmen, May twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to place a gas lamp-post about seventy-five feet north of Fifty-eighth-street, on the westerly side of Eighth-avenue.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Isaac B. Hopper, to place a small sign on the curb-stone in front of his store, on the north side of Eleventh-street, near Broadway, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Reports of Committee on Repairs and Supplies with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a space on the east end of the hallway, second floor, City Hall, be set apart for the use of the Court of Common Pleas.

Which was laid over.

Preamble and resolution, as follows:

Whereas, The lease of the premises now occupied by the City Inspector has expired, and it becomes necessary to provide suitable rooms, or make proper arrangements for the use of those now occupied; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to immediately execute a lease of the premises now occupied by the City Inspector's Department, for a term of ten (10) years, at an annual rent of nine thousand dollars; the lease to date from May one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That John Woods be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Thomas Egan, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS.

Alderman McKnight moved that when the board adourns, it do adjourn to meet again on Monday next, twelfth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Moore moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, McKnight, Masterson, O'Brien—4.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney—5.

Alderman O'Brien moved to discharge the Committee on Ordinances from the further consideration of an ordinance organizing the Bureau of Licenses, in conformity with an act of the Legislature.

Which was carried.

And the paper was then laid over.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Masterson—

For Union Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots, asking for a grant of land for a school, &c.

Referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

The President here announced as the special committee on the part of the board for making arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, Aldermen Masterson, Shannon, Farley, Ottiwell and Reed.

Report of Special Committee on the celebration of Washington's Birthday, in favor of adopting resolution to pay sundry bills incurred in the celebration of Washington's Birthday, February twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the following-named persons for services performed and materials furnished, as per order of the committee:

J. W. Hadfield, fireworks	$6,000 00
Donation made to the Veteran Corps of the war of 1812	250 00
Dodworth's Band, music at Madison and Union square	200 00
C. S. Grafulla, music at City Hall Park	100 00
New-York Staats Zeitung, advertising	36 00
New-York World, advertising	103 50
New-Yorker Demokrat, advertising	46 50
E. W. Taylor, furnishing men at five places	25 00
New-York Era, advertising	104 60
New-York Times, advertising	88 20
Commercial Advertiser, advertising	41 40
New-York Daily News, advertising	45 00
The New-Yorker, advertising	21 30
New-York Dispatch, advertising	36 00
New-Yorker Journal, advertising	66 50
Sexton of St. Luke's Church, ringing bell	3 00
O. E. Brady, ringing bell	3 00
Chas. Hemburg, ringing bell	3 00
Robert Curran, ringing bell	3 00
George Brainton, ringinging bell	3 00
Alexander Samuells, ringing bell	3 00
James E. Ayliffe, chimes at Trinity Church	20 00
Henry Mayor, ringing bell	3 00
Wm. Bell, ringing bell	3 00
New-York Home Gazette, advertising	27 00
A. T. Stewart	136 80
Sunday Mercury	30 20
George W. Roome	165 00

and charge the same to its appropriate account.

(By Board of Aldermen adopted.)

By Board of Councilmen, May twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, amended by striking therefrom the item "New-York *Era*, advertising, one hundred and four dollars fifty cents."

Which was laid over.

Alderman Norton here moved a call of the house.

Which having been ordered, the following members answered to their names:

Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, O'Brien—8.

A quorum not appearing, the President declared the board adjourned until Monday next, twelfth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE FOR A most excellent, neat and genteel girl, thoroughly competent for her duties; has five years' references from one of the first families in Brooklyn; would like to go in the country with a lady for the Summer. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., corner of Joralemon, Brooklyn, under the Dime Savings Bank.

WANTED—AY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; is also a good plain sewer; the best of city reference will be given. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 129 East 10th-st., (Brevoort-place.) No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to go into the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 13 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG women; one as cook, (Protestant,) the other as chambermaid and waitress; six years' reference; leave on account of the family breaking up house. Call at No. 107 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has lived with the best of families in the city; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has lived six years in her last place; no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 356 7th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GIRL 14 YEARS OLD, A SITuation with a respectable family to do light housework or mind children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; a good home is most desired. Address A., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as nurse and seamstress; has the best of city reference from her last place; call or address at No. 470 3d-av., corner of 34th-st.; has no objection to go to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, jellies and ice cream and all kinds of desserts; best city reference given at No. 20 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing in a small family; has the best of city reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 83 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation; is a first-rate cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 330 East 3d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., over the store.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED girl, a situation as regular waitress or chambermaid and fine washer; no objection to a boarding-house; wages $20; city or country. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-DISposed, willing and obliging young woman, in city or country; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; would do laundry and chamberwork or housework. Call at No. 414 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY PROTESTANT GIRL, with excellent city references, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; quick at the needle; wages $10; city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Call at No. 5 West 33d-st., at her present situation, before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, HAVING good city references, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands making pastry. Apply at No. 9 6th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, pastry; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit, and has good city recommendations; country preferred. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED.—A WIDOW AND DAUGHTER WISH to take charge of a house during the absence of the family in Summer. Address M. K., care of Mr. A. Turnbull, No. 879 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; can teach English and French, and speak both languages fluently. Can be seen at No. 238 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD AND EXPERIENCED cook, a situation in a private family; is willing to go a short distance in the country; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress and chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 13 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. HENRY, No. 373½ Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman as invalid n

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DOT; or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIETS OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

NIBLO'S—PEARL OF SAVOY, OR THE MOTHER'S PRAYER

BROADWAY THEATRE—SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF SATAN.

WALLACK'S—EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

MILTON GALLERY—No. 646 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chicago *Times*, apparently to impugn the fairness and justice of the court before which the assassins are being tried, states that Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON has several times during the trial taken objections to the testimony admitted by the court, and "expressed his surprise at the admission of evidence by the government." The *Times* goes on to argue that, from the well-known character of Mr. JOHNSON for probity and professional ability, it is impossible to suppose that his surprise was "otherwise than real," and based upon good foundation. The truth is that Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON has not been present in the court since the fourth day of the trial, nor since the defence was opened.

Mexican emigration, which is but another name for filibustering, has suddenly cooled off, both here and on the other shore of the continent. The grand headquarters in New-York is deserted—the rush is over—and nobody has gone to Mexico. In San Francisco the charter of bark *Brenles* has been revoked, and the Mexican emigrant scheme is at an end for the present. WILLIAMS and other leaders of the expedition have been held to answer before the United States Grand Jury for attempted violation of the neutrality laws.

We learn from Mexico, by way of Havana, that the attack on Matamoras by the Republicans had proved a failure. A reinforcement of the foreign legion having arrived and turned the struggle in favor of the Imperialists. NEGRETE fell back upon Monterey. Mexico appears to be in a state of great confusion. Bands of guerrillas infest many districts, and keep the country in terror. Frequent encounters between the foreign troops and Republicans have taken place, resulting generally in the defeat of the latter.

It seems to be shown upon satisfactory evidence that Dr. BLACKBURN, the hideous devil of yellow fever notoriety, did actually introduce that pestilence into Newbern last Summer. A great number of women and children were thereby murdered; and yet this BLACKBURN walks the earth, and human beings speak to him, and feed him, and wait upon his orders, and the earth swallows neither him nor them. The age of miracles is indeed past.

San Francisco is lucky in the great land suit. The case was decided in favor of the city some time ago; but the losing side endeavored to get an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. After a patient investigation of the facts, Judge FIELDS has refused to allow an appeal; and so the broad ranches on which the queen city of the Pacific stands are legally confirmed to her.

Gen. SHERMAN yesterday visited West Point, on his way to Albany, en route for Ohio. He paid his respects to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and inspected the Academy, and chatted with the cadets. After dining with the board of visitors at Roe's Hotel, and receiving the honor of a salute and a review, the General, his family and staff, took the evening train for Albany.

Society in Texas is in a fearful state of anarchy and demoralization. In the principal cities scenes of violence are of constant occurrence, and the better class of citizens are anxious to secure the protection of the United States.

STANISLAUS BARREAU, the man who committed the double murder at La Prairie, Canada, a few days ago, was arrested yesterday at Kingston. He was disguised as a preacher. It is said that he has made a full confession.

Free labor is getting popular in North Carolina, and even the startling proposition to permit negroes to vote is discussed in all seriousness, and not one of its advocates seems to be in peril of his life. War makes wonderful changes.

Our government has received from citizens of Greece, an address of felicitation upon the result of the late war, and also a note of sympathy for our loss in the death of the late President.

An order will soon be issued for the release of all prisoners of war under the rank of Major. Commissioned officers will be required to give bonds for the faithful observance of the oath.

Secretary SEWARD passed several hours at the State Department yesterday, attending to his dispatches for the foreign mails. The health of FREDERICK SEWARD is steadily improving.

How times change. The news of the surrender of KIRBY SMITH was received in Havana with hearty rejoicing. Three years ago it would have put the city in mourning.

Gen. SAM JONES, formerly in command at Charleston, publicly denies the statement made by the Port Royal papers, that he had ordered his men not to take colored prisoners.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Washington*, which arrived at this port yesterday, brings European advices to May 25. The London *Owl*—perhaps not the best authority—asserts that the question of the *Alabama's* depredations has reached an unpleasant point, Great Britain having refused indemnity, and the American rejoinder alludes to compulsion. American ships in French ports are no longer subject to the twenty-four hour rule, the French Government having removed that restriction. Less uneasiness appears to be felt concerning the reported armed emigration from this country to Mexico. United States Five-twenties had advanced to 67¼. Continental news is unimportant.

LOCAL NEWS.

The subscription to the new series of the great 7-30 Loan last week amounted to $6,681,600, making the daily average $1,336,320. The subscriptions were steadily increasing toward the close of the week, having reached $1,513,800 on Friday, and $2,256,100 on Saturday. It is believed that the daily average of subscriptions through the current week will exceed two million dollars. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the new series last week averaged 931. All the gold-bearing bonds of the government were in brisk request yesterday, at a further rise in prices.

Yesterday, the Seventh, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and a detachment of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth New-York Volunteer regiments, arrived in this city, and were furnished quarters at the Battery barracks. On Sunday evening the Fifth New-York (Duryea Zouaves) Volunteers, and the Twelfth New-York Battery, together with a large number of Eastern troops, reached this city. Organizations belonging to New-York City will be transferred to Hart's Island, where they will be mustered out of service.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a communication was received from Gen. SHERMAN declining the invitation of the city authorities in consequence of previous engagements. A message was received from the Mayor declining to convene the Board of Health. Another message was received from His Honor vetoing the resolution to print 25,000 copies of the report of the Committee on the President's Obsequies. The board adjourned to Monday next.

The deaths in this city during the past week numbered 394—109 men, 75 women, 113 boys, and 95 girls—being an increase of 8 as compared with the number recorded in the previous week, and a decrease of 46 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption 79, marasmus 27, bronchitis 10, diphtheria 10, scarlet fever 11, typhus fever 20, inflammation of the lungs 36, small-pox 23.

The Live Stock Markets this week are well supplied with all kinds of animals. Beef cattle sell nearly ½c. ₰ lb. lower; good fat bullocks bringing 17c.@18c. ₰ lb., estimated dressed weight; fair 16c.@17c.; common 15c.@16c., and poor 14c. Veal Calves sell about 1c. ₰ lb., live weight, below the sales reported last week. Sheep at a reduction of 1½c. ₰ lb., live weight. In prices of other animals there is not so much change.

Domestic Produce was generally less active yesterday. Flour declined 5c.@15c. ₰ bbl.; Oats, 2c., and Corn 1c.@2c., ₰ bushel; Cotton, 2c. ₰ lb.; Whisky, 2c.@3c. ₰ gallon. Wheat was steady. New Mess Pork advanced to $27 50, influenced by an active speculative demand. Other articles were essentially unchanged. Freights were dull and heavy.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, yesterday, at the Eleventh Ward police station, over the body of EMMA WOLFER, a German miss of 18 years, who died on Sunday evening in Mrs. ELLARS' house, in Columbia-street. The jury found a verdict against Dr. CHARLES COBEL, MAX HOFFMAN and Mrs. ELLARS, and the Coroner committed them to the Tombs.

The trial of STRONG *vs.* STRONG, has been postponed to the 8th inst., Thursday next, at which time it will probably be brought on before Chief Justice ROBERTSON and a jury, in the Superior Court, Part I. The notice that had been given through the press, that this case would be commenced yesterday, attracted to the court-room a large number of persons.

The Osbon Court-Martial terminated its labors yesterday. Maj. BOLLES, the Judge-Advocate of the Department of the East, made an address to the Court, after which the room was cleared and the testimony was considered. The finding will be handed to Gen. DIX, who, after reviewing the case, will promulgate the same in orders.

Gold yesterday was ½ ₰ cent. lower, and Government Stocks ¼@½ per cent. higher than on Saturday. The market for money very easy, though the bank movement is less redundant than on the previous weekly statement. Bills on London, 110 for Gold for the Boston mail.

HENRY BOLTZ, a youth of 12 years, was drowned in the North River, about ten days ago, and the body was recovered, yesterday, at the Christopher-street dock, and taken thence to the abode of the parents, at No. 145 West Eighteenth-street.

The "Turners" held their annual festival at Jones' Wood yesterday. Several hundred persons were present, and the day was passed in dancing, singing, and the display of gymnastic exercises.

FRANCIS HARMSLEY, of No. 45 Scammel-street, a youth of 14, was drowned, yesterday, from Pier No. 52 East River. The body was not recovered.

The Committee of Arrangements for the meeting to be held on Wednesday evening at Cooper Institute, announce that Gen. GRANT and Gen. LOGAN will be present.

A fine flag was raised yesterday on the lawn in front of the Free Academy. Addresses were made by ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. H. F. PERKINS, J. W. GERARD, and others.

The Government and the Freedmen.

The opinion has recently been expressed by Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON, one of the foremost of the Southern leaders, that a social war between the whites and blacks of the South is probable. There is reason to fear that this expectation widely prevails throughout the South. It was an universally accepted axiom there, long before the rebellion, that emancipation would result in one of two things—either amalgamation or extermination. That was the feeling even two or three generations ago, when slavery was admitted to be a positive evil; and it was the standing argument against disturbing the existing order of things. In fact the North, too, had the same opinion. Four years ago there were probably not ten thoughtful men in the North who had the conviction that immediate and universal emancipation would be safe for Southern society. It was this fear of the social danger that would result which constrained Mr. LINCOLN to insist so strongly as he at first did upon supplementing emancipation with some great plan of colonizing the freedmen abroad.

Whether emancipation is or is not fraught with this danger cannot be determined. Sufficient time has not elapsed since the close of the war for the two races to realize their new relations, and develop the spirit which will hereafter actuate them. Both races now find themselves wholly occupied in keeping themselves and those dependent upon them from starvation. All evil passions are absorbed by the physical necessity of cooperating for the common subsistence. But it is by no means certain that peace would continue after the present pinch has passed away. The whites, as soon as they can breathe a little more freely, would naturally reassert their superiority, and try to resume their old habits of control; and the blacks would naturally make the most of their new independence, and indulge themselves largely in defiance and opposition. There might, perhaps, be motives of self-interest that would restrain all such tendencies. If men were always governed by what is really for their own good, there would be no cause for any apprehension that the two races in our Southern States would not adapt themselves to each other and live in harmony. But the whites have not the pliant disposition, nor the blacks the wise understanding that can guarantee any such result. The only safe way is to assume that danger may arise, and to take timely measures to avert it.

This business must devolve primarily upon the National Government. It is, in fact, a responsibility which the government cannot avoid, even if it would. It has freed the four millions of slaves by its own deliberate acts, and it is bound to take care that this freedom shall benefit, and not injure them. To transport them from the country is impracticable; and even if it were not, it would be barbarous to drag them from the soil against their will. Nor can the government leave them, without help or guidance, adrift in the social chaos around them, or at the mercy of the stronger race. This would be a flagrant inhumanity. There is no alternative but for the government both to protect and to direct them. The last Congress never did a wiser thing than to establish a special bureau in the War Department for this particular purpose. Yet this bureau will have most difficult work to accomplish. Its means are greatly disproportioned to the end it must secure. With the close of the war, of course all war powers must cease. With the rehabilitation of the Southern States, of course all of the reserved rights of the States must revive. These rights, it has always been recognized, embrace all the domestic affairs of each State. It is not easy to see how the National Government could constitutionally exercise a particular control over a certain portion of the population of a State, not extending to all. Again, it is not easy to see how the National Government could constitutionally maintain a system of education for the blacks, such as is necessary to fit them for permanent, orderly, self-sustaining freedom. Certainly the power of providing for popular instruction is not among the grants to the government enumerated in the Federal constitution. The only practicable method of meeting the various difficulties is, on the one hand, for the government to secure, as far as possible, an understanding with the States before they are restored to their position, that they will not obstruct but coöperate with it in its efforts to protect and keep in check the freedmen; and, on the other hand, for it to coöperate with benevolent associations which will take it upon themselves to give to the freedmen industrial guidance, mental and moral instruction. The Southern people have as yet shown no signs of opposition to the management of the freedmen by the Washington authorities. With the regulations that prevent the freedmen from crowding into the cities, and compel them to work in their old neighborhoods either for themselves or on hire, the whites are every way satisfied. It is believed that the loyal men, into whose hands the government of all the Southern States will go, will recognize the policy of furthering, by legislative enactments, the policy of the National Government, not only in preventing vagabondage, but in improving the general condition of the negro.

But the government must find its main help in the voluntary associations for the benefit of the freedmen. There is no object that begins to appeal to every patriot and philanthropist with any such force as this. It is the universal testimony of all officers and civilians who have had the opportunity of observing, that the freedmen are, to a surprising degree, eager to learn, and quick to learn; and that when they have any suitable direction, and the means of working, they adapt themselves to their new condition with extraordinary facility. But they are now in the extremest need of teachers, and sympathetic guardians, and the implements of labor. The government has made a beginning toward the supply of implements, by directing that all the shovels and axes, and other tools, of the disbanded armies, shall be turned over to the use of the freedmen. It has done most admirably, too, in detailing so able and so thoroughly faithful an officer as Major-Gen. HOWARD to the management of the Freedmen's Bureau. The army officers which he will detail for the local superintendencies will doubtless be men of his own true stamp. But, at most, the active sphere of that bureau is very limited. It is indispensable as a protector and an ally, but the main work must be done by private agencies. Hundreds of teachers ought to be sent South by the Northern people before this year closes. Hundreds of thousands of dollars ought to be raised by voluntary contributions, for relieving the physical necessities of the freedmen, furnishing them with the implements necessary to make a start in life, and paying the slender salaries of the teachers. This is an imperative duty. The manner in which it is met will be a practical test of the real friendship of the North for the race, over whom more *words* of compassion have been uttered than for all the world besides. As we act, so will it be determined whether our anti-slavery spirit came from hate of the slaveholder or love of the slave.

The Murder—The Evidence Against Davis and his Agents.

A mutilated copy of the "suppressed testimony," surreptitiously obtained, has been permitted to circulate for several days, in some Western country newspapers—naturally without the cognizance of the military authorities, who seem to have only been apprised of the facts, when the spurious report was copied into some of the New-York papers. The imposition is rectified in the official report of the "suppressed testimony" which we publish to-day.

The evidence of the witnesses who now appear for the first time is of supreme importance—if we are satisfied on the essential point of their credibility. There are three of them. STEPHEN CONOVER was once a resident of New-York. He was in the rebel army—conscripted, he says. He subsequently emigrated to Canada. He was also a correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, placing that journal in the advantageous position of knowing the purposes and movements of SANDERS, CLAY, THOMPSON, and others in matters of peace-making, war-making, the importation of yellow fever into Northern cities, the poisoning of wells, and the murder of a dozen or more persons connected with the National Government, from President LINCOLN, downwards. How far the *status* thus established for the prisoner by his own statement, and by the supporting evidence of the Editor who employed him, entitles him to rank as a credible witness, the public will probably be able to judge in meditating upon his astounding confessions—for, *confessions they are*, or nothing. CONOVER was evidently a stipendiary (innocent peradventure) of the Richmond conspiracy, as well as a literary volunteer for a Northern peace organ in the cause of loyalty.

The second witness, JAMES B. MERRITT, is designated a physician, and appears to have made Canada his home for some time, if he is not a resident of the Provinces. He may be presumed to be as intelligent as his literary coadjutor, CONOVER. But we can only judge of his worth as a witness, by looking at his testimony, which is sufficiently circumstantial to show that he must have lived on terms of the closest intimacy with SANDERS, THOMPSON and other members of the conspiracy.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY, the third witness, has few antecedents to sustain the credibility of his word, beyond the fact that he seems to have performed the duties of a rebel carrier to the Canada refugees with great success, while doing double duty as a Government detective, by handing duplicates of the contents of his mail-bags to the authorities at Washington.

On the sworn statements of these men the government doubtless rely mainly, if not exclusively, to sustain the charge of complicity in the assassination against the chiefs of the rebel gang at Richmond and in Canada. That charge was, textually, this:

"It appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice, that the atrocious murder of late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the attempted assassination of Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada."

Now, the evidence of the three persons, CONOVER, MERRITT and MONTGOMERY, may, or may not, meet all the legal requirements on which a conviction against each of the persons named could be reached, because in coming to a strictly judicial verdict, to the character and the *motive* of the witness must be inquired into. But this much at least must be said for the testimony as it stands: it is more than sufficient to justify the charge embraced in the President's proclamation. All the witnesses perfectly agree *in the essential points* of their evidence; and if that evidence does not bring home to THOMPSON, SANDERS, CLAY, CLEARY, TUCKER, and "JEFFERSON DAVIS, late of Richmond, Va.," complicity with all the "detached service" schemes, including the hotel-burning, the yellow fever plot and the assassinations, then it is the vile invention of perjured ruffians. It cannot be subjected to any process of interpretation which would mitigate its fearful directness, to the benefit of the accused. It is either overwhelmingly conclusive as to their guilt, or it is an unmitigated lie from beginning to end. To have ignored such testimony on the ground of its being possible to invalidate it by impeaching the character of the witnesses, would have shown criminal indifference on the part of the government, especially since there is so much indirect supporting testimony to show that schemes of assassination on a gigantic scale had been at least discussed in Confederate circles many months before the final collapse of the rebellion.

OLD VIRGINIA AND THE NEW ERA.—The Southern State which bids fair to attract by far the largest amount of emigration from the North this Summer is Virginia. It is better known in the North than any other of the Southern States; it has advantages for commerce equal to any, if not superior; it has a soil of the highest richness, though parts of it have deteriorated under slave labor and a miserable system of agriculture; it produces, beside tobacco, all the cereal crops in great abundance; it has a mild and healthful climate; and in every point of view it is inviting. There are large numbers of "prospecters" in the Sinto now; but they complain that though the large land owners are anxious to sell, and find it absolutely necessary to do so, they demand preposterous prices for land, not yet having been able to realize the difference in value between greenbacks and Confederate notes, in which latter trash they have for some years been accustomed to calculate. We learn, however, that land companies are being formed, which will operate at once for the interests of old landholders and new settlers.

Virginia is also adapted for a great manufacturing and commercial, as well as agricultural State. THOMAS JEFFERSON appreciated and enlarged upon her advantages in this respect; and the water-power of her great river system has long been familiar to us all. The harbors of Norfolk and Portsmouth are all but unrivaled on the continent; and Northern enterprise will soon make at one of these points one of the chief commercial centres and seaports on the continent.

In 1790 Virginia was the foremost of all the States in population, resources and importance. Early in this century she began to decline, relatively, until in 1860 she was behind even Illinois and Ohio, which had emerged from wilderness and savagery in half a century, under the beneficent influences of free labor. Now that Old Virginia also is free, we expect soon to see her rise to true greatness.

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT?—Now that the triumph of our arms has proven not only the power of the government, but the strength and safety of the democratic principle, there are beginning to be ominous fears expressed in Europe of the influence of our republican example. One English journal says: "It is not the first time that America has revolutionized Europe. The French troops returned from helping WASHINGTON to defeat England, only to cut off their own King's head. Germany is saturated with American securities, while German emigrants have filled Austria and Prussia with the spirit of Trans-Atlantic democracy. Ireland is but an outlying settlement of Federal territory," &c.

We don't see what the United States can do to help all this. We refused to let our government fall to pieces, our constitution be overthrown and our institutions degenerate to anarchy, to oblige the Tories, Cæsarists and reactionists of Europe, though if we had, there is no doubt their interests would have been greatly strengthened and their power made secure for at least another century. It was on this account that they labored so hard to convince us of the excellence of secession, and that we could never, by any possibility, succeed in crushing out the rebellion. Despite their arguments and efforts, however, we did succeed, and now they fear the effects of our success upon themselves. We should like if they would tell us exactly *what they would have us do* in the premises.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.—We learn from our German files that since the announcement has been made in Europe of the close of our war, there is an immense growth of the popular desire for emigration to America. Even during the progress of the war, and while the prospects of our country looked worst, there were tens of thousands of stout, industrious, intelligent Germans, who left their native land and came over to make their homes in the United States. But for every one who emigrated last Summer, there are ten who desire and purpose emigrating this year. They have learned a great deal about America during the war—about its resources, its agricultural and mineral wealth, its commercial and business facilities, and the unequaled opportunities it offers for industry and labor. They have learned also that it has a safe and strong, as well as a free and beneficent government. The results of the war, the state of society during its progress, and the condition of affairs after its close, are final arguments in behalf of republicanism. An English paper tells us that now "Austria and Prussia are filled with the spirit of transatlantic democracy," and that "Germany is saturated with American securities."

There is room and plenty in America for all these emigrants. There is even more room now than ever. Every State of the Free West is eager to get them, from the Ohio River to the Missouri. The mineral States and Territories of the Rocky Mountains are anxious to have them. The States of the South, now free and open to all, could absorb tens of millions of them and would be made incalculably richer thereby. They need fear no anarchy or disorder anywhere. Law is everywhere dominant; peace is permanent, and order and freedom are universal.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND PRIVATE PROPERTY.—Columbia College owns three or four blocks between Forty-seventh and Fifty-first streets and Fifth and Sixth avenues, which it is about to lease, or has leased, for building-lots. A short time ago, in order to facilitate the leasing, it spent over $20,000 in excavating them so as to leave them all ready for building. A large proportion, we believe nearly the whole, have been let, and the lessees, we believe, are very generally about to build on them very soon, having been only prevented hitherto by the high prices and scarcity of labor—obstacles which the close of the war is rapidly removing. Within a few days, the Common Council has actually passed a resolution declaring these sunken lots on Forty-eighth and the adjacent streets to be a nuisance, and directing them to be filled up. It only remains for the Aldermen to concur, and the Mayor to sign the ordinance, and we shall witness a more extraordinary and outrageous attack on the rights of property than has yet been perpetrated in this city. Not only would a large amount of the public money be spent in undoing the work which the college has done, but each lessee would be put to an expense of $500 or $600 in again excavating his lot.

What the motive of this singular proceeding is not as yet known. No water lies in the lots; and if it did, they are in no worse condition than two-thirds of the unoccupied ground between Fortieth-street and the Park. The probabilities are that some enterprising individual is in want of a dumping-ground, and is willing to make it pleasant with the Common Council, if they will kindly permit him to use other people's premises for the purpose. This is a bolder step than the city government has yet taken—one of the series which seems likely, before many years, to drive capital out of the city, and force men both to live and carry on their business in places in which the legislature still retain some spark of respect for individual rights.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE CITY COUNCILS.—Everybody who admires and loves Gen. SHERMAN, will be pleased to hear of his being likely to escape "the hospitalities" of the city, which the Common Council has for some days been threatening to bestow upon him. These inestimable privileges consist in standing for some hours in the Governor's Room, in the custody of the municipal "Committee on National Affairs," and having his arm shaken severely by everybody who can get at him during that period, followed by a visit to the city hospitals, jails, insane retreats, and perhaps we should add, the dumping-grounds and the dog-pound. Doubtless there can be nothing more interesting and instructive, either to a philanthropist or a philosopher, than an inspection of these institutions; but this is hardly a kind of entertainment that it is well to offer to a soldier who has just passed four years in the bivouac and on the march. It is, we believe, usual in all civilized communities to testify pleasure at receiving distinguished strangers in the manner most likely to be agreeable to them, and not to their hosts; and the Common Council and all other public bodies would do well to bear this in mind on such occasions as the present.

Gen. SHERMAN, as well as the rest of the army, has been since the beginning of the war cut off from society, from domestic comforts, from books and pictures, and has passed most of his time in excitement, anxiety and turmoil. To a man in this position, therefore, there is nothing so grateful as social intercourse and the appliances of civilization, and reasonable quiet to enjoy them. Of honors he has supped full, and, disappointing as it must be to the "Committee on National Affairs," his escape from the proffered hospitalities must gratify everybody who wishes him well.

THE NEGRO TROOPS IN THE FAR SOUTH.—It seems that the government is determined to garrison the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Mississippi River, in great part, by black troops. The two very strong divisions, (the First and Second,) of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, which are now on their way to Texas, are composed entirely of negroes. They saw a good deal of active service during the campaign of last Winter against Petersburgh, and approved themselves good soldiers, brave and disciplined. Fortunately their duties in Texas will be light, as there are now no rebels for them to fight; nevertheless they will do an important duty in proclaiming the authority and supremacy of the government in these regions, where its power has been defied and denied. In other times, the highly independent people of Texas might have considered it quite unbearable to have negro soldiers garrisoning their State. But the rebellion has changed all this; and the action of the Confederate Government in the matter of negro soldiers has removed all ground for regarding the measure as invidious. It is quite possible, too, that the negro troops will soon do such service against the Indian savages of Texas and Arizona, as to make them highly popular.

POOR SANDERS.—It seems from evidence just now made public, that the pretentious and fussy nuisance known as GEORGE N. SANDERS is despised and scoffed at by even the rebel rabble led by JAKE THOMPSON. Mr. C. C. CLAY sneeringly speaks of GEORGE as a poor devil, one not fit to be trusted, but very useful "to do dirty work," because he will associate with persons that none other of the Canadian rebel plotters would be seen with. To be thus kicked out like a mangy puppy is not kind treatment to even a Sanders, and we submit that he ought to make it the occasion of a new manifesto to the people of the United States.

THE CITY CAR NUISANCE.—The miseries of those who are compelled to use the horse-cars to the upper part of the island increase to a degree beyond human endurance. It is no unusual thing for conductors on the "East side" to boast that they have *taken in* as many as eighty persons on a single trip—that is, a trip one way, either up or down—in cars that properly hold twenty-two persons. This abomination fructifies now. But the people will and *must* rebel against it. Even the filth in the streets is a more endurable evil than this packing of men, women and children into movable furnaces—in endless layers of human grease.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—Our advices by the *City of Washington*, to-day, would seem to indicate the approaching close of the French occupation of Mexico. It is stated that at a recent meeting of the French Cabinet and Privy Council, M. FOULD advocated the immediate withdrawal of the French forces in Mexico, and stated that he had felt it his duty to send a dispatch to the Emperor NAPOLEON, in which he urged the necessity of taking this step. If this report be correct, MAXIMILIAN would better pack his imperial traps and get ready to accompany his protectors in their homeward voyage.

OUR SECURITIES ABROAD.—The *City of Washington* brings news of a further advance in American securities in the London market. United States Five-Twenties were quoted on the 25th ultimo at 67 to 67½, an advance of one per cent. on the rates of the day previous. It would appear that the attempt of rebel sympathizers to create a panic among foreign holders of our securities, by circulating sensation rumors of a probable rupture of friendly relations between this country and France, has altogether failed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 5.

LOYALTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Loyal meetings, evincing the right spirit, are still the order of the day in North Carolina. A large meeting was held at Salisbury on the 18th of May, and another at Lexington on the 20th. Hon. J. M. LEACH, late member of the rebel Congress, was the principal speaker at the Lexington meeting, and drafted the resolutions, which were of the most loyal character. The Salisbury meeting recommended the holding of a State convention at Raleigh on the 20th of June, and elected as delegates thereto Hon. NATHANIEL BOYDEN and Hon. J. G. RAMSEY. The North Carolinians evince great eagerness to get back into the Union.

EMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.

A company, entitled the Virginia Emigration and Land Company, has just been started in Richmond, with Gov. PEIRPOINT as President. It has an extensive board of directors, comprising prominent names in all the leading cities of the North, and its object is to open up that State to emigration from the North, furnishing information as to lands, property, climate, &c., and acting as agents of those who wish to settle in the State.

TROOPS GOING HOME.

The last division of the Fifteenth Army Corps left for Louisville yesterday, and the First Division of the Seventeenth Corps, Gen. BLAIR's, left for the same destination to-day. The exodus of troops still goes forward at the rate of eight to ten thousand per day.

DR. MACKEY.

Dr. MACKEY, who has just been appointed Collector of the port of Charleston is in the city, and to-day qualified himself by taking the oath of office and filing his bonds. He will at once enter upon the discharge of his duties.

INSPECTING NAVAL STATIONS.

The Secretary of the Navy, in company with Postmaster-General DENNISON and WM. FARON, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, were at Hampton Roads on Saturday last, on a tour of inspection. The party is expected to arrive in this city on Wednesday.

A BRAVE OFFICER DEAD.

Capt. EDWIN SAVACOOL, of the First New-York Cavalry, who was brevetted to a majority for heroic conduct in various battles, died on Saturday of a wound received at the battle of Sailors' Creek. He had been wounded in two previous battles.

PRESENT TO GEN. KILPATRICK.

A splendid sword was presented to Gen. KILPATRICK, at his headquarters, Lexington, N. C., on Saturday last, by his cavalry command.

THE CASE OF CONGRESSMAN HARRIS.

No one here understands the case of BENJAMIN G. HARRIS, member elect of Congress from Maryland, as effectually concluded by the President's remission of the sentence passed by court-martial. The matter will be brought before Congress, where the same proofs that were adduced in the late trial, can be reproduced, or stronger offered, which will show HARRIS' disloyalty beyond a doubt. He will not likely dishonor the next Congress by his presence there as one of its members.

THE NAVAL SCHOOL.

The Navy Department has taken possession of the old Naval School Yard at Annapolis. The buildings, grounds, etc., are to be put in the best order, and the Naval School will be removed there in September.

THE DAVIS TRIAL.

There is much of speculation indulged in as to the course the government will pursue in the disposition of the Jeff. Davis trial. Upon good authority we are enabled to say that the trial will not take place at all until the conclusion of the assassination trial now in progress. When the latter case is disposed of, JEFF. DAVIS will be put upon his trial.

THREATENING LETTER.

A few days ago the President received a letter threatening him with personal violence. The letter is signed "Grape Vine," and dated at Washington.

PARDONING REBEL OFFICERS.

It is said that the President has determined to issue in a day or two an amnesty proclamation pardoning all rebel officers below the rank of Major.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 5.

CONSUL AT VALPARAISO.

Hon. A. W. CLARKE, of New-York, some time ago appointed United States Consul at Valparaiso, has accepted the appointment, and will at once proceed to his post.

PRISONERS OF WAR TO BE RELEASED.

An order for the release of all prisoners of war under the rank of Major will soon be issued. Commissioned officers will be required to give bonds for the faithful observance of the oath.

MR. SEWARD AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary SEWARD was at the State Department over four hours, to-day, attending to his dispatches for the foreign mails. FREDERICK A. SEWARD is steadily improving in health.

TRANSPORTATION FOR PRISONERS.

The War Department has just issued an order directing the Quartermaster's Department to furnish all prisoners of war and citizen prisoners who have been or may be released from confinement, by reason of taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, with transportation to their homes, or to the nearest points thereunto which it may be practicable to reach by the usual routes of water and railroad transportation.

RENDEZVOUS FOR NEW-YORK TROOPS.

The troops of the southern part of New-York will rendezvous at Hart's Island until paid off. The Fifth New-York Regiment, numbering 735 men, left for there yesterday.

LARGE REDUCTION OF THE NAVY.

The number of vessels in commission on the Atlantic seaboard, of all descriptions, is ordered to be reduced from about 600 vessels to 90. The West Gulf Squadron is to be reduced to 20, and the Mississippi Squadron to 15 vessels.

THREATENING THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the United States, has within the past few days, received a violently threatening letter, which has been placed in the hands of the proper authorities for investigation. The letter was mailed in this city and bears the signature "Grape Vine."

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Continued from Eighth Page.

cypher. A.—I did pick up the letter that I now see before me. I found it on the 3d of May at the government wharf, at Morehead City, floating in the water and subsequently deciphered it. It is addressed to John W. Wise, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.

DEAR JOHN: I am happy to inform you that Pet has done his work well. He is safe, and Old Abe is in hell. Now, Sir, all eyes are on you. You must bring Sherman. Grant is in the hands of Old Gray, ere this. Had Shoes showed luck of nerve in Seward's case, but fell back in good order. Johnson must come. Old Crook has him in charge. Mind well the bto'her's oath, and you will have no difficulty. All will be safe and enjoy the fruits of labors. We had a large meeting last night. All were bent on carrying out the programme to the letter. The rails are laid for safe exit. Old L., always behind, lost the pass at City Point. Now, I say again, the lives of our brothers of force and the life of the South depend upon the carrying this programme into effect. No, two will give you this. It is ordered that no more letters shall be sent by mail. When you write, sign no real name and send by some of our friends who are coming home. We want you to write us how the news was received there. We receive great encouragement from all quarters. I hope there will be no getting weak in the knees. I was in Baltimore yesterday. Pet had not got there. Your folks are well and have heard from you. Don't lose your nerve.

Q.—In what business were you engaged at the time? A.—In driving piles; I found this letter when I was at work.

Q.—Do you know anything of the person the letter is addressed to? A.—No; I know nothing about him and could hear nothing of him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aiken.—Q.—You stated that you deciphered the letter. Did you know anything of the key to the cipher? A.—A gentleman then told me he had seen it before we found it; that the first letter was "W," and we supposed it was dated at Washington. Taking that as a key we tried the letter, but found it did not come out. We then took the date as at Washington and with that commenced proceedings to make it out. I had no acquaintance with the cipher myself until I came to Washington.

Q.—You state that you found the letter in the river; was it a good deal blurred? A.—It did not seem to have been in the water a long time, and was very little blurred.

Q.—Was anybody with you at the time you picked the letter up? A.—Yes, Sir; a Mr. Ferguson.

Testimony of James Ferguson.

Examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—State whether you have recently been at Morehead City, N. C.? A.—I left there a week ago last Wednesday. I was there in company with Mr. Duell.

Q.—State whether you were present when a cypher letter was picked up floating in the water? A.—Yes; I was the one who discovered the letter and called the attention of Mr. Duell to it. He picked it out. This was either on the 1st or 2d of May last.

Testimony of John L. Borr for the Defenee

By Mr. Doster.—Q.—Look at the prisoner, Azerrott, and see if you know him. A.—I do; all I know about him is that he came to my shop one evening at the Navy-yard, and I went to Poye's restaurant with him; we had some drinks together, and after a while I proposed that he should take supper with me, and he did so; we then came back to the restaurant and had several more drinks, after which he took his horse out of Pope's stable, and rode away; this was between the 10th and 15th of April.

Q.—Do you not remember that it was on the 12th of April? A.—It was some where about that time; I had some work done on that day which I have charged on my book here as on the 14th of April.

Testimony of Betty Washington, Colored.

Examined by Mr. Ewing.—Q.—State if you know where Dr. Mudd was on the 1st of March last? A.—He was down at the tobacco bed, preparing it ready to sow; that was on Ash Wednesday; he staid there until about dinner time, when Mr. Branford came, and they went to dinner; it was raining that evening, and he staid in; and we see him go out any more that evening.

Q.—Where was he the next day? A.—The next day, Thursday, he was cutting brush. I saw him in the morning at breakfast time; and after he went out to work I went out too, and was loading the cart with brush. I was not a regular field hand; but he asked Mrs. Mudd to let me go out that day. He was there all day.

Q.—Did you see anything of him on Friday, the 3d of March? A.—On Friday he was stripping tobacco. It rained. In the afternoon he went over to his father's and took dinner. He came back about night.

Q.—Did you see him on Saturday the 4th of March? A.—I did. He took breakfast at home. In the afternoon he went to the post-office at Bryantown and came back about night.

Q.—Did you see him on Sunday? A.—He went to church. His sister went to go with him, but he told her she could not go. He was home at night.

Q.—Do you know where he was on the last day of February? A.—Yes, he was at work at the bursh that day.

Q.—While you were at work at Dr. Mudd's did you ever hear him see John H. Surratt? A.—Not there.

A.—Would you have noticed him if he had been there? A.—If he had been there I would have known the name.

Q.—Do you know Mary Samuels, who lived at Dr. Mudd's, and if so, say what the colored people about there think of her as a truth-teller? A.—They all give her a bad name as a story teller.

Q.—Who kind of a master was Dr. Samuel Mudd? A.—A pretty good one, I think; I have no fault to find with him, as all.

Cross-examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—On the 2d of March Dr. Mudd took breakfast at home, did he. A.—Yes, he took his breakfast at home, and he took his dinner and supper at home, too, that day.

By Mr. Ewing.—Q.—Are you certain he took breakfast at his house the day after Ash Wednesday?

Question objected to by Judge Bingham, and objection sustained.

Testimony of William P. Wood.

By Mr. Clampitt.—Q.—State your official position? A.—I am Superintendent of the Old Capitol Prison.

Q.—State whether you are acquainted with J. Z. Jenkins, who has been a witness in this case? A.—I have known J. Z. Jenkins five or six years, rather intimately.

Q.—Can you speak confidently of his reputation for loyalty? A.—He has always been an opponent of the Democracy in his county. He was with the Know-Nothing party, and also one of the Union party when it was formed in 1861. He was considered one of the most reliable men in the county in 1862. I called upon him to get him to go for Holland for Congress. He refused to vote for him on the ground that he was under obligations to go for Calvert, who owned that section of the county, and he said he believed him to be a good Union man.

Q.—State whether he did not labor and urge his friends to labor, and expend his money freely to keep Maryland in the Union up to 1862. A.—Yes.

Q.—You say he went for Calvert in the election you speak of; did he not go against Harris? A.—Yes, he did; Calvert was considered by some a Union man; Harris was considered a Democrat of the secession school.

Q.—Did Mr. Jenkins remark that if Calvert did not run he would support Holland? A.—He agreed to do that.

Q.—Can you speak of your own knowledge as to whether or not, after the first battle of Bull Run, Mr. Jenkins did not hoist a United States flag, and with some other Union men stand by it all night to prevent rebel mpathizers from hauling it down? A.—That was understood to be the fact.

Q.—Are you acquainted with men of the name of Robey and Smoot, and if so, state what is their reputation? A.—The people of Prince George County are rather dissatisfied with the Administration on account of the slavery question. Mr. Robey is a friend of the Administration, and they do not like him. I do not know anything about Mr. Smoot.

Q.—Did not you receive certain information from Mr. Jenkins which you submitted to the War Department and which finally resulted in the capture of Booth? A.—I received some information from Jenkins which I forwarded to Judge Turner.

Q.—Did you consider that as a loyal act? A.—I was satisfied that he would give me the information when I started out.

Q.—Do you believe Mr. Jenkins to be a consistent loyal man? A.—I do. I do not believe he is a friend of the Administration on account of the negro question. But, outside of that, he is a loyal man.

Q.—Have you ever heard him express a desire that the South should succeed? A.—I have always heard him express the contrary. He is now under arrest at the old Capitol Prison.

Cross-examined by Judge Holt.—Q.—Has not Mr. Jenkins, to whom you refer, been for some time past bitterly hostile to the government; and if that is so, do you not consider that as disloyalty? A.—I have had but little to do with him lately, and have not regarded him as sound as I did formerly, in the last election he voted for Harris, I believe, and associated with that sort of men.

Frank Washington, colored, was recalled, and testified that the prisoner Dr. Mudd was at home each day from the 1st to the 5th of March, inclusive.

In response to a question by Judge Bingham, witness stated that Dr. Mudd cat his breakfast at home on Wednesday, the 1st of March.

John Acton testified that he lived about a mile and a quarter from Bryantown, in the direction of Dr. Mudd's house; that on the day after the assassination of the President he saw Dr. Mudd going toward Bryantown, riding a grey horse; there was no one with him at the time he first saw him; but another man who was residing behind him overtook him and they rode on together; in about three quarters of an hour he saw that person riding back by himself.

Witness stated on cross-examination that he could not identify him (Herrold) certainly, as the person he saw on that occasion. He looked very like him, but he did not notice particularly the man as much as he did the horse, which was a bay. When he saw the person coming back he was going on the same way up the road he had come down. This was about three miles from Bryantown.

Mason L. Macpherson, a witness called by Mr. Ewing, testified that he lived about three-quarters of a mile from Bryantown; that he was at Bryantown the day after the assassination of the President, from about two o'clock till night in the evening. While there he heard that a man by the name of Boyle, who had killed Capt. Watkins, had murdered the Secretary of State. He did not learn who had assassinated the President, although he made inquiries of citizens and soldiers. While there was in Bean's store and heard the matter talked over. Saw Lieut. Dana, there and on Monday saw him sitting outside with Dr. George Mudd, with whom he was speaking. Knows the reputation of Dr. George Mudd to be as good a Union man as any man's in the United States. The reputation of Dr. Thomas Mudd for veracity is not good.

John McPherson.

Having been called by Mr. Ewing, testified that he was at Bryantown the day after the assassination, of the President from two until seven o'clock; heard a good deal of general conversation about the assassination, but did not hear until Monday that Booth was the assassin; saw Lieut. Dana on Monday morning, in company with Dr. George Mudd; did not hear the conversation; knows the reputation of D. J. Thomas to be not that of a truth-telling man; knows the reputation of the prisoner, Dr. Mudd, to be that of a peacable man and a good citizen.

Cross-examined.—Never heard Thomas charged with having sworn falsely, and would not say that he would not believe him under the sanctity of an oath.

John J. Langdom, called by Mr. Ewing, testified that he was in Bryantown the day after the assassination of the President. Had a good deal of conversation on the subject; but did not hear until Monday morning who was the person charged with the murder.

Testimony of Petter Trotter.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—Where do you live? A.—In the Village of Bryantown.

Q.—Were you there on the day after the assassination of the President? A.—I was. I heard the assassination of the President spoken of, and inquired of some soldiers present who did it. They did not know, but mentioned the name of one Boyle, who had murdered Capt. Watkins.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Daniel J. Thomas? and if so, state what you know of his reputation for veracity in the neighborhood. A.—I have known him for seven or eight years; his reputation for veracity is bad.

Q.—Would you believe him under oath? A.—It would depend very much on what he was saying; I do not believe I would believe him under oath.

Cross-examined by Judge Holt—Q.—Have you been loyal to the government during the rebellion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you constantly desired the government to succeed in putting down the rebellion. A.—Latterly I have.

Q.—Before that time did you prefer that the rebellion should succeed? A.—Not much.

Q.—Are the people in the neighborhood pretty much of the same way of thinking? A.—Yes, pretty much.

Q.—Mr. Thomas is very unpopular in the neighborhood; isn't he? A.—Yes, he is.

Q.—He has been rather noisy and outspoken in his loyalty; hasn't he? A.—I heard him speak the other way sometimes.

Q.—Do you mean that you ever heard him speak in favor of the rebellion? A.—No.

Q.—Wouldn't you have thought a good deal better of Thomas if he had been of the same opinion as yourself in the early part of the rebellion? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Have you ever taken the oath of allegiance? A.—No. About three weeks ago I called upon a captain to take it, but he had no blanks. I took the oath in Baltimore once to get my goods.

Q.—That was during the time your sympathies were with the rebellion? A.—Yes, I suppose so.

Q.—Have you ever been engaged in blockade running at all. A.—No.

Q.—You say whether you would believe Thomas under oath would depend a great deal on what he said; if he was speaking in a court of justice against the rebellion, you would believe him, would you? A.—I do not know.

By Mr. Irving.—Q.—State, if you know, what was the reputation of Thomas for veracity before the war. A.—It was about the same thing as now.

Q.—State whether he was loyal in the the early part of the war. A.—I have seen him run on just as much as one of the rebels; he had not the reputation of being a loyal man in the first part of the war.

By the Court—Q.—Are you a native of this country? A.—No, Sir; I am a native of Scotland.

Q.—Have you been naturalized here? A.—No; I have not.

Q.—Are you a British subject? A.—No.

Q.—What country do you belong to? A.—Scotland.

Q.—Have you ever voted in this country? A.—Yes. I voted two or three times I think. I have not voted for the last five years, as far as I remember. I believe the first time I voted was in a Presidential election, and the other time for local officers.

Q.—Did you vote upon the question of the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution of Maryland? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—Why didn't you vote then? A.—I don't know.

Testimony of Benjamin Gardner.

Q.—State to the Court whether you saw Dr. Mudd at church on the Sunday after the assassination? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—State whether you saw him in conversation with his neighbors? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time in the morning was it? About 10 o'clock.

Q.—State whether he mentioned anything about two Lees?

Objected to, and objection sustained.

Testimony of Thomas Davis.

Q.—State how long you have been living at Dr. Mudd's house? A.—Since the 9th of January.

Q.—Do you recollect where Dr. Mudd was on the 4th of March last? A.—Yes, Sir; he was at home. I was sick, and he came to see me. It was Ash Wednesday, and he said he could give me no meat. He was to see me on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th days of March, twice a day. He came every day while I was sick.

Q.—In the day time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Ewing then offered in evidence the following telegram:

MONTREAL, Jan. 2, 1865.

I left Washington on March 20, arriving March 26, and have not been there since. You can have my testimony before the American Consul here if required.

JOHN McCULLOUGH.

Testimony of John Davis.

Q.—State where you live. A.—Prince George County.

Q.—State to the Court whether you knew the whereabouts of Dr. Mudd on the 3d of March last. A.—He was at home at ten o'clock in the morning. My son was with him. I heard my son was sick. I went to see him.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Mudd then? A.—Yes; I saw him about ten o'clock in the morning of Friday, 3d of March.

The court then went into secret session, and finally adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

French Exiles in Belgium.

The address to the American people, of which the following is a translation, has been transmitted by the signers thereof for publication in the United States:

The Earlier of the French Exiles residing in Belgium to the People of the United States:

CITIZEN MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: The earlier of the French exiles residing in Belgium have learned, with profound joy, the capture of Richmond and the definitive victory of the Northern armies, and beg you to transmit their felicitations to your government. The war is ended. The great republic is restored to herself; she will continue to be the living lesson of the nations, the pledge of the future, the example to the world.

You possess that which all dream of—that which many have lost; you affirm and know how to defend, at need, the principle of internal and external independence; in fine, like France in '93 and '48, suppressing all distinctions of class, of cast, of birth and of race, you dare to make the broadest and only true application of the principle of equality; you proclaim the abolition of slavery: in affirming in your Congress, in maintaining by your armies, that America must belong to Americans, you proclaim the autonomy of nations; you are the guardians of their inviolability. Well, then, all these principles, all these liberties, all these rights, all these conquests of modern intellect, all this heritage of the human race, of which you are this day the glorious depositaries, all were put in hazard by the war; all might have perished, and all is saved. You have done more than reestablish the Union of the American Republic; you have saved the holy ark of the liberties of the world, the sacred cradle of the universal republic.

We, conquered republicans, salute your victorious republic; we salute, through you, our recollections, our hopes. We cheer the triumph of your cause, which is ours; we accept your victory as a pledge, and your success as a promise. The triumph cannot be isolated; gained by one only it benefits all. Justice cannot shine upon one spot without radiating over others.

Triumphant citizens of the American Republic, you have deserved well of the great nation!

We felicitate and thank you.

F. BAUNE, former Representative of the People.
LABROUSE, former Representative of the People.
BLIVET, former Representative of the People.
LOUIS LAUSSEDAT, former Representative of the People.
CLEMENT THOMAS, former Representative of the People.
ROSELLIE MORET, former Representative of the People.
ST. FERROTL, former Representative of the People.
A. WADDER HOUGAINE, former Representative of the People in the last French Legislative Assembly.
D. BANEAL, former Representative of the People.
SIEM JERVAIS, Ex-Commissary-General of the Republic.
R. DELUC, Ex-President of the Central Socialist Committee of the Electorate of Paris.
GASTINET, Captain of the National Guard.
R. MEREIZ, former Chief Editor of the *Northern Independent*.
JULES DUREIGEU, Ex-Officer National Guard.
CARION, Ex-Commissary of the Republic.
CHEVAL CAMILLE BARU.
EDMOND HOEULLER, Advocate, former editor of the *Evenement*, and Ex-Captain of the National Guard of the Seine.
L. RIVES, Ex-Commercial Councillor.
M. AUBAUD, Ex-Lieutenant of National Guard of Toulouse, editor of *L'Independance Belge*,
T. SOUCHET, Ex-Commander and Chief of the National Guard at Maru (Sarthe).
PADET LUFICIN, Ex-Chief Editor of the *Jurassienne Democratic*, Refugee of 1862.
ORT ROGEARD, Professor, Refugee of 1861.
PATOPY.

RETURNING TROOPS.—The One Hundred and Twentieth New-York Volunteers (raised mainly in Ulster County) reached the city last night, and put up at the State Depot. The regiment numbers 420 men,

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship City of Washington at this Port.

Uneasiness in Regard to Privateers for Juarez.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN MEXICO.

Rumor that M. Fould Has Recommended Their Withdrawal.

Removal of the Restrictions on American Ships of War in French Ports.

ADVANCE OF FIVE-TWENTIES TO 67 1-2.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. Brooks, which left Liverpool at 2:30 on the afternoon of the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th May, arrived here yesterday.

The *City of London* and the *Glasgow* arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 23d, and reached Liverpool morning of the 24th.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

CONFEDERATE CRUISERS.

The London *Morning Post* editorially refers to the proclamation of President JOHNSON declaring that the American ports shall be closed against the public ships of those Powers which continue to extend their hospitality to Confederate cruisers, and remarks that "until the American Government completely abandons the right of a blockade, they continue to acknowledge the existence of a state of war, and force on England the recognition of their own belligerent status, as well as that of their opponents. So long, however, as we are compelled to admit the belligerent character of Southern privateers, we must, in accordance with the principles of neutrality, admit them to our ports."

THE ALABAMA'S DEPREDATIONS.

The London *Owl* says that the question of the *Alabama's* depredations has reached an unpleasant point, Great Britain having refused indemnity, and the American rejoinder alludes to compulsion.

GUE SHIPS OF WAR IN FRENCH PORTS.

The Paris *Moniteur* confirms the revocation of the order limiting the stay of Federal ships in French ports, and says that France has also announced that she will hasten the removal of all other restrictions as soon as the Washington Cabinet consents to exercise international rights which, as belligerents, it is entitled to in the Seward-Lincoln vessels.

The *Moniteur* states its belief that JOHNSON will follow the wise friendly policy of Mr. LINCOLN.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The London *Times* thinks it may be expected that by the end of the year the Federal authority will be restored throughout the whole country, and that the attention of the world will be directed, not to the means used by the government for establishing its power, but to the use which it makes of it when established. The *Times* says it can well imagine that the Washington Government is honestly opposed to any schemes of "armed emigration" to Mexico, and that it will probably give all the discouragement in its power to filibustering schemes.

The Manchester *Guardian*, in its remarks upon the Lords' debate on the 22d, says: "The effect of some of the ultra-loyal talking of the earlier hours, combined in the mind of the American Government regarding the projects of aggression upon Mexico; but in the afternoon it was understood, probably on the authority of Mr. BIGELOW, the United States Minister to Paris, who happens at this moment to be in London, that President JOHNSON intends forthwith to take all possible means to repress the movement, and to prevent any possibility of war between France and America."

FRENCH VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, of the 23d, publishes an article in which it reverts to the pacific declarations of the Federal Government, and points to facts showing that the uneasiness occasioned by affairs in America has no foundation.

The Paris *Patrie* contradicts its own statement relative to the special mission of Admiral Dahlgren to Mexico, and says he will go to Admiral Simpson to replace Admiral Bosse, the time of whose command has expired.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings in Parliament were of no special importance.

It is stated that, although Lord PALMERSTON had come back to the House of Commons, his health was still far from being restored, and the slowness of his recovery was a subject of some uneasiness to his friends.

Thunder storms were unusually prevalent throughout England, and some damage had been sustained. The weather was very hot for the season.

THE GREAT PARSEE FAILURE.

Notwithstanding the denial of the statement that the house of CAMA & SON, of Bombay, with branches in London, Liverpool, &c., had suspended payment, the failure is now fully confirmed, and the liabilities are said to be enormous. The original estimates were £3,000,000 sterling. Nothing would be known as to the prospects of liquidation until the arrival of the Bombay mail, due in London about the 24th of June. Losses on cotton and shares lost to the suspension.

Confirmation is also said to have been received of the failure of LINDSAY & Co., of Shanghai, and WILSON, RICHIE & Co., Ceylon.

FRANCE.

It is stated that at a late meeting of the French Cabinet and Privy Council, M. FOULD advocated the immediate withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico, and informed the Council that he had thought it his duty to send a dispatch to the Emperor embodying his views.

The French Ambassador at Vienna is stated to have assured Count MENSDORFF that Prince NAPOLEON'S speech had not been well considered by his Imperial Highness, and did not require any other denial on the part of the French Government.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna papers announce that the removal of the exceptional state of things in Hungary is imminent.

PRUSSIA.

The Austro-Prussian commercial treaty with the Zollverein had been approved in the Prussian Chamber by a vote of 170 to 90.

INDIA.

The mails from Bombay to April 28, and Calcutta April 22, are to hand. The depressed state of the cotton markets to be entertained that heavy failures must ensue.

The Bombay cotton market was very heavy, and not a single quarter was offering that would pay expenses. Cotton for the Liverpool was taken at 2s. per lb, and seeds for ballast had been shipped at 15s.

The Superintendent of Indian had promised to construct a double line of telegraph to Kurrachee, and also to complete a land line to the head of the Persian Gulf.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were firm and steady.

Consols on the 24th were at 90¾@90⅞ for money.

The demand for discount was light, and there was a steady influx of gold to the Bank of England.

AMERICAN SECURITIES were firmer. The quotations on the 24th were as follows:

United States Five-twenties 66@67.
Illinois Central 75@76.
Erie 81¾@82.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 24.

COTTON—The market on Monday and Tuesday was very buoyant and active, and prices generally show an advance since Friday last of ⅛d.@⅛d. ₱ lb. Sales of the two days 55,000 bales, including 23,000 for export and speculation. To-day the market is rather quieter. Sales about 15,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The Manchester market sympathized with that of Liverpool, and prices generally advanced. Buyers, however, were reluctant to pay the enhanced prices demanded by producers except for early delivery. The demand for the East was very quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: Flour quiet but firm. Wheat inactive but steady. Holders would have made a slight concession, however, to effect sales. Winter red 8s. 8d.@8s. per cental. Corn quiet and partially 3d. lower. Mixed 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. ₱ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. HOLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others, report: Beef dull; Pork steady, but slow of sale. Bacon very dull and tending downward. Cheese in good demand. Inferior and Grease Butter also in request; no fine here. Lard in small stock, and firm at 60s.@62s. Tallow quiet at 39s.@40s. 6d. for F. Y. C.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet; Pots, 28s. 9d.@29s. Sugar unchanged. Coffee firm. Rice steady. Linseed Oil quiet at 33s. Nothing doing in Resin or Spirits of Turpentine. Petroleum is unaltered.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS are without material change. SUGARS steady. COFFEE quiet but steady. TEA inactive. RICE unaltered. TALLOW quiet; 40s. 6d. for P. Y. C. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 55s. 6d.@56s.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 25.

COTTON—Sales for two days 26,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is easier, with a slight decline.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is inactive.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Thursday, May 25.

CONSOLS close at 90¾@90⅞ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—United States Five-twenties, 67@67½; Illinois Central Railroad, 75½; Erie Railroad, 82@82½.

VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Thursday, May 25—Evening.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 4 ₱ cent. this afternoon.

The Destitution of the Freedmen in Alabama.

The following letter has been received by Mr F. G. SHAW, the President of the National Freedman's Relief Association. It discloses a state of things which loudly calls for relief. The rooms of this association are at No. 76 John-street.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION WEST MISSISSIPPI, MOBILE, Alabama, May 16, 1865.

SIR: There are thirty thousand poor freedmen now thrown upon our hands in this State. They will be able only to get bread this year; clothing and learning must come from the government, or from the benevolent hearts of merciful loyal people.

The advance of the army from Mobile upward, was the occasion for the flight of nearly all the colored people from their homes. The roads are filled with thousands upon thousands. The exodus of olden time was nothing compared with this.

But when I speak of the suffering endured by them, I must acknowledge that it weakens me. I am hardly able to tell it. Many have starved to death in their flight. Mothers, exhausted themselves, left their children on the roadside to die. Soldiers have paused in their march, and with kindly souls, dug graves in which to bury them. The old slaveholders, confused by the defeat of their armies, mad at the loss of "their property," impoverished and humbled, give but little mercy to the people whose lives they formerly held. I see freedmen every day who come scarred, mangled, bleeding from the brutal treatment of their oppressors.

There never was presented to any people so vast a field for the exercise of benevolence as is presented here in the South to-day, to the good Christian people of this world.

Will you be kind enough simply to let these facts be known throughout the North? I am sure they will speak for themselves. I wish I had clothing for thirty thousand people at this moment.

I leave for Montgomery to-day, and will enlarge on this sad picture from there.

I am, in great haste, very truly yours,
THOMAS W. CONWAY,
General Superintendent Freedmen.

MAPS OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY.—Messrs. H. H. LLOYD & Co., of No. 21 John-street, have signalized the return of peace by issuing some very superior maps. Those of New-York and New-Jersey have just made their appearance. That of New-York is almost six feet square, and that of New-Jersey six feet by four and a half. Both are drawn from late surveys, and on each, every country town and village is accurately given. They are in every respect superior to any maps of the States named which have been published of late.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of **Jeff. Davis' capture, with detailed reports of the Trial of the assassins.** Also, all official or less reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are not otherwise accessible to the American reader; and humorous and incidents of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Five names may at any time be added to Clubs. Letter of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

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IN THE
NATIONAL LIFE AND TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
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This company is organized for
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TRAVELERS' MARINE AND GENERAL
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RAILWAY OR STEAMBOAT TICKET OFFICES.
W. L. FIELD, Vice-President. EDWARD A. JONES, President.
ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

Burnett's Cocoaine has received strong certificates of its virtues as a hair preparation from every section of the country. Worthless imitations abound, all tending to increase the popularity of the original article. It is the result of much experiment and study, and is immitable.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shiger, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gerhuff Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 46 High-st; Grantham, Lincoln-shire; Congale, Madrid, Spain; Cronin, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, North England; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island, Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pow, Panama; Nudon, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Phoenix; Lacasse, Russia; Parratt, China; Maulove, Japan; Principal office, No. 324 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Dr. Von Elsenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neurralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, TIMES Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Knapp's Extract of Roots for Making ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as KNAPP'S ROOT BEER is made, is put up in bottles at 40 cents, 75 cents and $1 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, and 200 gallons of the Beer.
It is also furnished to ROOT BEER MAKERS by the gallon, at $15, in tin cans, one gallon each. One gallon of the Extract will make 800 gallons of the Beer. Full directions accompanying each bottle or can.
General Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st., N. Y. Sold by Druggists generally.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., 496 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.
Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Summer Trips
Are often spoiled by lack of convenience. Everybody leaving the city should take a supply of STERLING'S AMBROSIA. A reliable hair-dressing. A delightful tonic, convenient for tourists. Indispensable to the ladies. Buy it before you start. Buy it now.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing gives life, growth and beauty to the hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing have no equals, and should be used at this season. Sold by all Druggists.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing for restoring color and natural beauty.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing act upon the roots, producing rapid growth and new life. Sold by all Druggists.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing for restoring, invigorating and beautifying the hair. Sold by all Druggists.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing: the people appreciate them in this country and Europe. Sold by all Druggists.

Strawberry Show—At the Office of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, No. 41 Park-row, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, June 8, and THURSDAY, June 15, under the auspices of the Fruit Growers' Society. $50 in premiums are offered. Schedule of prizes and conditions to be seen at the office, or in the *Agriculturist* for May and June. Competition open. Contributions of fruit solicited from all. Fruit to be on the tables before 1 P. M.

Great Reduction in Price.
DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES, the best in the world, at the Lodi Manufacturing Company's No. 66 CORTLANDT-ST.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. No. 385 Broadway.

Dr. S. B. Smith's Magnetic Salve knows no failure in rheumatism, burns, scrofula, corns, piles and ulcers. For sale at No. 439 Broadway and everywhere.

An Item from No. 513 Broadway.
Why are GENIN'S dashing styles of Dress Hats for gentlemen like a series of popular resolutions? Because they are carried unanimously.

We would call attention to the sale on 38 valuable lots on 9th-av., 87th and 88th sts., to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Supreme Court, under direction of William Betts, Jr., Referee.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter.—Styles neat, suitable; executed in the best manner only. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 160 Broadway.

Important to Soldiers.—Gents' all wool suits at $18. Boys' all wool suits at $9. I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av., and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—The best fire-proof safe in the world. Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Dr. Thorne's Arnica and Chloroform Liniment is the best for sprains, bruises, burns, rheumatism, neuralgia, the doloreaux, toothache, &c., &c. Depot No. 181 Chambers-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic-stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines, NO. 508 BROADWAY.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 53 PINE-ST

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These Bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated May 15, 1864, and convertable in three 20 years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall-st, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED

Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.

Authorized to receive subscriptions to the

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties procuring for resale.

WM. H. FOSDICK, President.

A. PAGENHURST, Cashier.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, is issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, May 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 226, laws of 1838, and 274, laws of 1849, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as afore-said for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF BLACK LAKE MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS COMPANY having been adjourned in consequence of the death of our late Secretary, Joseph T. Estabrook, Esq., to FRIDAY, 9th inst., I hereby notify all stockholders in said company that on the day last above mentioned from the hour of 12 M. to 1 P. M. there will be an election for seven (7) directors and two (2) inspectors of election to serve during the year next following. Any stockholders who cannot be present are requested to forward their proxies to me at an early day.

THEODORE MACE, Secretary, pro tem.,
No. 44 Beekman-st.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert the said Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert the said Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 73 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. — New-st., 9x18 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and especially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to

W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD,
GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS,
May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and for three Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the company in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will remain open for one hour.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 484 Broadway, on SATURDAY, June 17, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. By order of the President.

CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid at the office of Messrs. TANNER & CO., No. 50 Wall-st (less government tax,) on presentation.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 3, THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this company for the election of directors will be held at the company's office in Milwaukee, on TUESDAY, 8th of June, 1865, at 10 A. M. The transfer books will be closed from 24th May, instant, at 2 P. M., to 9th June, at 10 A. M.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company in Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on the 13th of June inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.

ED. H. MEAD, Secretary.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Bullion Mining Company (of Colorado) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 Liberty-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1865, at 3 o'clock.

F. B. ELLIOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK May 27, 1865.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—A meeting of shareholders of this company will be held at my office, No. 54 Wall-st., on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, upon important business.

CHARLES L. FROST, Shareholder,

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

All denominations ready for delivery

All classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Also

GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Bought and sold on Commission.

THE HOLDERS OF ILLINOIS STATE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of the State of Illinois, falling due on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1865, will be paid at the Ocean Bank of the City of New-York, for the period of fifteen days, commencing July 3, 1865.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE,
Treasurer of the State of Illinois.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Marietta Mining Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 51 Broad-street, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
New-York, May 27, 1865. Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

[L. S.] (Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the county of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of April, 1865.

[L. S.] (Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency

Copy:
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States:" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert the said Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank."

O. H. SCHRENIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, May 31, 1865.

REGISTRATION OF STOCK.—NOTICE IS hereby given that, in accordance with an order of the Board of Directors, the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK has been appointed Registrar of the stock of this company, and will be prepared to act as such on and after June 2 prox., at which time new certificates will be issued by the Transfer Agents at New-York, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., and countersigned by the Registrar, either to the present or future shareholders, in exchange for those then outstanding.

G. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 2d, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. H. DIKE,
Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTZ HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st of May to the 6th of June, inclusive.

J. H. TYLER, Secretary.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—NOtice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the LAKE MAJOR GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA will be held at their office, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., on FRIDAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.

F. F. PAYDTER, Secretary.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, 28th day of June. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

PETROLEUM.

OFFICE OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY, at their annual meeting, elected the following officers for the ensuing year, from the 1st day of June, 1865:

WILLIAM CLARKE, President.
P. C. HARMON, Vice-President and General Superintendent.
M. O. BEACH, Treasurer.
JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.
TRUSTEES—Wm. Clarke, P. C. Harmon, D. S. Duncome, M. O. Beach, J. McMaster.
INSPECTORS—James Urquhart, A. O. Harmon, Alfred Rose.
JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

75 SHARES FOR SALE AT $2 EACH, of the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Consolidated Petroleum and Mining Company. Address H. L., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

A CARD.

As much of the insurance on shipments to Europe is effected in England during the Summer months, under the impression that the rates of premium are lower there than here, the undersigned beg to state that they are prepared to insure outward and homeward shipments at rates current in London.

ROBINSON & COX,
Insurance Brokers,
No. 87 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, June 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at United States Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, lot (ten tons) of Iron, by order of S. Draper, United States Agent:

10 tons cast iron.
102 tons wrought iron.
9 tons chains.
12 tons scrap iron.
13 tons waste paper.
10 iron safes.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS,

Including a very costly private collection of ancient paintings belonging to Col. F. D. Graham, of Chicago. Among them are the works of

Verboeckhoven,	Vander Waarden,	Cornet,
Koek-Koek,	Ibidem,	Schelfhout,
Carabain,	Van Seben,	Webb,
Kinsemin,	Lamfant de Buel,	Lanfant de Metz,
Van Severdonck,	Carolus,	Sauvage,
Vermulen,	Sarly,	Serrure,
Schaefels,	Lockert,	Z. Noterman,
Van Starckenborg,	Schaep,	Wm. Shayer,
Van Hammell,	David Col,	Gemmas,
Culverhouse,	J. Williamson,	Wm. M. Brown,
W. J. Hays,		Inositer.

To be sold at auction by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, 7th, THURSDAY, 8th, and FRIDAY, 9th, inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the "Old Dusseldorf Gallery," No. 548 Broadway. Now on exhibition, free.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE
OF THE STOCK OF
MR. JOHN GAUCHE.

Comprising
BRONZES, BRONZE CLOCKS,
SEVRES VASES,
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
BREAKFAST AND TEA SETS,
TOILET SETS, CRYSTAL GLASS WARE,
BRONZE AND BISQUE TATUETTES,
and other magnificent goods just landed. To be sold at auction by

EDWARD SCHENCK,
at his salesroom, No. 50 Liberty-st., THIS DAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock.

T. R. MISTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,
RAISINS, SARDINES, CITRON, CURRANTS, &c.
1,000 packages Malaga raisins.
80 cases sardines.
20 cases Leghorn citron.
150 barrels currants.
100 bags peanuts.
10 cases ginger.
At 12 o'clock on Pier No. 14 East River,
FIRST-CLASS ORANGES AND LEMONS.
1,500 boxes fresh Sicily Mountain Oranges.
1,500 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo brig Gioe, from Palermo.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 7, at 11 o'clock, at No. 20 Pine-st., opposite the United States Treasury Building, the entire stock and fixtures of Dudley's well-known restaurant, comprising choice wines, liquors and cigars; bar furniture and fixtures, dining-room chairs, marble-top counters and fixtures, beer-pumps, larder stores, kitchen furniture, silver-plated ware, crockery, cut and pressed glass ware, &c., &c.; also a Herring safe, in good condition; a large ice-house, &c., &c. The above is sold in consequence of the expiration of the lease and the removal of the buildings in which the restaurant is located.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLES ON 36TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway:

36TH-ST.—2 first-class two-story brick stables, situate on the southerly side of 36th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave. The stables are each 20 by 41 feet, well drained and ventilated, very light, and have good cellars. These stables are new built, in the latest style, with modern conveniences.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Superior Court of Fairfield county and State of Connecticut, March term, A. D. 1865, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 13th day of June, 1865, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Homestead of Augustus Lyon, deceased, in Greenwich, Conn., consisting of a large dwelling-house and about one acre of ground, bounded north by main street or highway, east by land of Josephine Lyon, south by land of Abraham Acker, and west by Greenwich-av. or highway; The sale to take place on the premises.

GREENWICH, June 3, 1865. TITUS MEAD,
Committee appointed by said Court.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at the late residence of Maria Lefferts, deceased, No. — Fulton-av., nearly opposite the Clove Road, Brooklyn, Executor's sale—horses, carriages, harness, sleighs, carts, farming utensils, &c.; also, a general assortment of good mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, splendid French mantel clock, set of mink furs, silk dresses, &c.; Brussels and ingrain carpets, books, china, glassware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 63 Liberty-st.:

AN ELEGANT PAIR OF BLOOD BAY HORSES, five years old, 16 hands high, long tails, very stylish and fast; Warranted sound and kind in all harness; they are not to be surpassed for style and action in the country.

Also, a COUPE and ROCKAWAY, city built to order, and nearly in fine order.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE CHOICE old homestead of Daniel Morgan, (deceased,) located 1¼ miles from New Rochelle and Mount Vernon depots, and two miles from Long Island Sound, containing 103 acres with fine orchards and fruit generally; also with growing crops; the premises are very valuable, and well worth the attention of buyers. Sale at 6 o'clock P. M., Tuesday June 13.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer No. 28 Pine-st.

Inquire of D. or A. MORGAN, No. 721 3d-av., New-York.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 262 South-st., near Oliver-st., for account of whom it may concern, 100 crates opened earthenware, comprising a general assortment of white granite and common ware, Parian ware, &c., slightly damaged by fire and water.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the Government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting, to be held in June, on the 1st of August next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend (or interest, free of tax) on the scrip now payable on demand. They have also declared a scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the company for the year ending May 1, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st day of August next.

Six per cent. interest was also ordered to be paid on all outstanding certificates of profits of the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, on and after the 1st day of August next.

R. W. BLUCKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO. have this day declared an annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of EDWARD CROMWELL, Esq., Treasurer, No. 127 Broad-st., on and after June 1.

STEPHEN W. CAREY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY will pay a dividend of five per cent. free of government tax, at their office, No. 142 Reade-st., on and after the 15th inst., to stockholders registered May 31 ult.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent. for the quarter ending May 15, 1865, payable at their office, No. 47 Exchange-place, on and after June 5. Transfer books will close on June 3 and reopen on June 12. By order,

P. G. FANNING, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., will sell on SATURDAY, June 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at United States Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, lot (ten tons) of Iron, by order of S. Draper, United States Agent:

10 tons cast iron.
102 tons wrought iron.
9 tons chains.
12 tons scrap iron.
13 tons waste paper.
10 iron safes.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS,

Including a very costly private collection of ancient paintings belonging to Col. F. D. Graham, of Chicago. Among them are the works of

Verboeckhoven,	Vander Waarden,	Cornet,
Koek-Koek,	Ibidem,	Schelfhout,
Carabain,	Van Seben,	Webb,
Kinsemin,	Lamfant de Buel,	Lanfant de Metz,
Van Severdonck,	Carolus,	Sauvage,
Vermulen,	Sarly,	Serrure,
Schaefels,	Lockert,	Z. Noterman,
Van Starckenborg,	Schaep,	Wm. Shayer,
Van Hammell,	David Col,	Gemmas,
Culverhouse,	J. Williamson,	Wm. M. Brown,
W. J. Hays,		Inositer.

To be sold at auction by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, 7th, THURSDAY, 8th, and FRIDAY, 9th, inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the "Old Dusseldorf Gallery," No. 548 Broadway. Now on exhibition, free.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE
OF THE STOCK OF
MR. JOHN GAUCHE.

Comprising
BRONZES, BRONZE CLOCKS,
SEVRES VASES,
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
BREAKFAST AND TEA SETS,
TOILET SETS, CRYSTAL GLASS WARE,
BRONZE AND BISQUE TATUETTES,
and other magnificent goods just landed. To be sold at auction by

EDWARD SCHENCK,
at his salesroom, No. 50 Liberty-st., THIS DAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock.

T. R. MISTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,
RAISINS, SARDINES, CITRON, CURRANTS, &c.
1,000 packages Malaga raisins.
80 cases sardines.
20 cases Leghorn citron.
150 barrels currants.
100 bags peanuts.
10 cases ginger.
At 12 o'clock on Pier No. 14 East River,
FIRST-CLASS ORANGES AND LEMONS.
1,500 boxes fresh Sicily Mountain Oranges.
1,500 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo brig Gioe, from Palermo.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 7, at 11 o'clock, at No. 20 Pine-st., opposite the United States Treasury Building, the entire stock and fixtures of Dudley's well-known restaurant, comprising choice wines, liquors and cigars; bar furniture and fixtures, dining-room chairs, marble-top counters and fixtures, beer-pumps, larder stores, kitchen furniture, silver-plated ware, crockery, cut and pressed glass ware, &c., &c.; also a Herring safe, in good condition; a large ice-house, &c., &c. The above is sold in consequence of the expiration of the lease and the removal of the buildings in which the restaurant is located.

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GREENWICH, June 3, 1865. TITUS MEAD,
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Inquire of D. or A. MORGAN, No. 721 3d-av., New-York.

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AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
will sell on
FRIDAY,
June 9,
at 12 o'clock, M.,
at the Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn,
by order of
SIMEON DRAPER,
U. S. Agent,

2,625 bbls. Resin.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

1,450 BALES MOBILE COTTON
will be sold under direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, New-York Cotton Agent,
On WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Samples can be seen at No. 36 Pine-st.

HENRY B. HEBBS, Jr., Auctioneer.

SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE
OF RICH FANCY GOODS, ALBUMS,
Rogers & Sons', Westhoime's, Barnes' and other
KNIVES, CUTLERY,
OPERA-GLASSES, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., &c.,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 8 and 9,
At 10 o'clock each day,
AT NO. 393 BROADWAY,
Being the entire stock of
Messrs. H. HERNSTEIN & SON,
Who are retiring from the business.
SALE POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,
In lots to suit the trade.
Catalogues now ready.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

6,000 BALES UPLAND AND 3,000 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON
will be sold under the direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
On TUESDAY, June 6, 1865,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. Easton & Co. three days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready at the custom-house three days before the sale.

ALEXANDER KENNEDY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WORTH OF RICH AND DESIRABLE FURNITURE
TO BE SOLD AT
CONGRESS HALL,
Albany, New-York.

The property known as Congress Hall, having been purchased and presented to the State by the City of Albany, for the use of a new Capitol, the undersigned will sell at public auction, commencing

WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH OF JUNE,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

and continuing until the whole property is disposed of, consisting in part—

Superb Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor and Chamber Suites,
Splendid French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
20 large gas Chandeliers,
Lace and Damask Curtains,
31 Mahogany Extension Dining Tables,
6 Reading Chairs,
250 first-quality Curled Hair Mattresses,
250 Husk and Straw Mattresses,
100 Iron Bedsteads,
50 Live Geese Feather Beds,
5,000 yards Wilton, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Bedding, Table Cloths, Table Covers, Blankets, Towels, &c.
12 large French China Painted Dinner Sets,
A large quant

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Kingsbridge, Westchester County, the residence of Joseph H. Godwin, Esq. The house is well built and replete with all the modern conveniences and improvements; there is a large stable and necessary outbuildings, 20 acres of land with abundance of every variety of fruit, forest and ornamental shade trees and shrubbery, fine garden, &c. Good bathing and fishing, and valuable oyster grounds, fine views, &c. It is altogether one of the most unexceptionable locations for a gentleman's residence, being but a short distance from the city by the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, and also by steamboat. Apply to the owner on the premises, or to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Joseph Nesbit, corner of Broadway and Gates-av., Brooklyn, 2¼ miles from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, having all the conveniences of a city mansion; two story and attic frame house, 40x50 feet, filled in with brick; gas, hot and cold water (Ridgewood) throughout; with all the modern improvements; excellent furnace, conservatory, hot and cold grapery, fruit trees, small fruits and grapes in great abundance; barn, carriage-house and hennery; grounds, 1¾ acres, in splendid condition; Broadway Railroad horse-cars pass the door every five minutes. Apply on the premises, or to the executors, Room No. 35, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT IN BERGEN County, N. J., about one hour's ride from New-York by Erie Railroad, 1¾ miles from Godwinville Station; the residence of the late Dubois Hasbrouck, M. D., being an excellent opportunity for a physician desirous of a good country practice; house, barn, carriage-house, and icehouse filled with ice, all in first-rate order; also, cottage for gardener, 18 acres of land, under high cultivation, with fruit in abundance; neighborhood pleasant. Immediate possession given. Apply to JAMES KELLEY, No. 110 Duane-st., or GARRET O. VAN DIEN, Ridgewood, Bergen County, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, THREE miles from Hudson City, a very compact farm of 62½ acres, 45 of which are under tillage, and well cropped for the year, the remainder wood; there is a capital frame house, filled in, and nearly new, of ten rooms, and all necessary offices; neighborhood first-class, and access convenient from New-York by Hudson River Railroad; there is a fine river view of over 20 miles; will be sold owing to the death of the late owner, on very moderate terms, together with growing crops and farming stock. Apply to W. W. COLBRON, No. 827 Fulton-av., near Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT, FARM AND ESTATE, formerly the country residence and farm of Samuel S. Howland, Esq., at Dobbs' Ferry, 2½ miles east of the Hudson River Railroad depot. This is an elegant country seat, and large dwelling and outbuildings adjoining, all in complete order; land in a high state of cultivation. This property is offered as an entirety, and can be delivered to a purchaser at an early day. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER County, one and a half miles from Katonah station and one mile from Croton Lake, two-story and attic frame mansion, 32x42 feet, built in modern style on high ground; 35 acres of land under cultivation; grapes, cherries, berries, pears, apples, and all kinds of fruit in abundance; ice-house, &c. Also, a house and lot, arranged for two families, which goes with the property. Price, $15,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT Flatbush Village, Long Island, within five minutes' walk of City Railroad depot; cars run every fifteen minutes; house new, built in most substantial manner by day's work; capacious and with all modern conveniences, and in first-rate order; ground, two acres well laid out with young shade and fruit trees, &c.; out-buildings to correspond; terms liberal. Apply to ISAAC LEE SMITH, Attorney at Law, No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—BEAUtiful cottage, 11 rooms, 3 miles from New-London, Conn.; barn, wood-house, hennery, &c., soft water, graveled walks, evergreens, ornamental trees and shrubs, 6 acres land in good cultivation, fine orchard and fruit garden. Must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire of H. B. LANE, No. 151 Nassau-st., or C. H. WHEELER, on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Immediate possession—two first-class brown-stone, corner Oxford and Hanson-pls., three Dwight-st. houses, southeast corner of Gates and Ryerson, two frame and one brick on Hicksville, just west of Albany; three frame houses on Rockaway Avenue; also, the two brick stores on Fulton-av., east of Oxford. They will be sold at less than cost, and on accommodating terms. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., N. Y.

RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY PROPerty for sale, from 10 to 130 acres; can go with the buildings; plenty of buildings and fruit, all in good repair. Possession given within 10 days, if required. No commission. Sold by the owner on the premises. Inquire of T. W. STRONG, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York.
LEWIS THOMAS.
MORRIS, N. J., June, 1865.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment frame house, lined in with brick, has gas and heater, painted outside, with ten feet fronting on three streets, well and cistern, barn and outbuildings, with fruit trees and shrubbery, all in first-order, corner of Gates and Ralph-avs., Brooklyn, near Broadway Horse Railroad; possession immediately. Apply at Room No. 38, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYDS NECK, ON LONG Island Sound, half a mile from steamboat landing, and 30 miles from New-York City, 317 acres of excellent land well-watered, one apple orchard in full bearing, with a large, new, two-story frame house and outbuildings in good order; beautiful location for a gentleman's country seat and farm; building lots, in the healthy county; price moderate. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 57, Pine-st.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A farm on Long Island, three miles north from Farmingdale station, containing 90 acres; 70 acres under cultivation; balance woodland, with a good house, barn and outbuildings; 400 young apple trees, choice kinds; crop all in the ground; wood-lot and cistern; near a school-house; a very good neighborhood. Apply to ASA L. SHIPMAN, No. 35 Ann-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A HANDsome country residence, slightly situated within a mile of three depots, and commanding extensive views of the river and Hudson Mountains. The place contains eight acres of ground, and is a most desirable property. For full particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A valuable farm, 75¾ acres, having one-fifth of a mile front on the Hudson River Railroad, commanding fine views; entrance opposite Staatsburgh Station. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to THEODORE DE PEYSTER, Tivoli Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

50,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, on easy terms. These lands are peculiarly adapted for the production of cotton, cane sugar, and other tropical products, climate healthy, soil rich and well watered; laborers abundant, &c. Send for circulars or address
H. QUINCEL, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

FARM FOR SALE.—100 ACRES IN ORANGE County, six miles from the flourishing village of Middletown, and 1½ from a depot; also, 217 acres adjoining; both first-class farms, with good improvements.
H. A. SPAFARD,
No. 13 Wall-st., and No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOCAtions in the city, six lots with two houses thereon. Any person wishing a cheap home and lots lying together will find this a rare opportunity. Inquire of the Park property, and will be sold low. Apply to ASA A. SHIPMAN, No. 35 Ann-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale now. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A fine house, situate on Broad-st. Hill, contains 13 rooms, with gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace and marble mantels throughout; garden good and well fruited, &c.; by A. D. MULFORD, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOTEL BUILDings and premises situated on the Shrewsbury River, at the Highlands of Navesink, New-Jersey, known as the Highland House, immediate possession given. Apply to JOSEPH BELL, United States District Attorney's office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT TWO-STORY HOUSE and one quarter of an acre of land, at Cliffwood, opposite Keyport, New-Jersey; boating, fishing and a view of lower bay; will exchange for other property. Inquire of T. J. TAYLOR, Attorney, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND ONE-HALF ACRE OF land, with all kinds of fruit, large and small; been built four years, is in good order, at Union, N. J., four miles from Elizabeth; good place for a physician; none in the place. Inquire of L. BRIDGE & MARSH, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP brown-stone house, in Lexington-av., immediate possession. Carter & Bertine, Bulls Head Book Building.

YORKVILLE LOTS FOR SALE IN THE vicinity of Yorkville; about 50 lots; some of them suitable for business purposes, others for residences; all of them well located. ASA L. SHIPMAN, No. 35 Ann-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE,
A handsome pair of carriage horses, 16 hands, bright bay, 10c; black tails and manes, very fast, and perfectly sound and kind. Also, a handsome Summer caleche and light four-seat, cut-under Rockaway, with double and single harness. Sold by owner going abroad. Apply at private stable, No. 42 East 39d-st.

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAY COUPE CARRIAGE, with shifting front; Miner & Stevens' make; in good order; suitable for one horse; also, set single harness; will be sold together or separate, at a reasonable price. Apply at GILBERT'S, No. 1,443 Broadway, near 43d-st.

HORSES AND WAGONS FOR SALE NOW—Two good and kind horses; three different kinds of wagons, harness of sorts, &c., suitable for city or country. Apply to LEONARD BROWN, No. 505 West 16th-st.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—SIX YEARS old, nearly thoroughbred, perfectly sound, and not vicious, but would not do for a timid rider. Apply to Mr. BELL, stable No. 58 West 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY SADDLE HORSE, suitable for a lady or gentleman, seven years, sound and gentle. To be seen at P. CLEARY'S Livery-stable, in 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH MADE IN THREE hours, at No. 315 6th-av., between 21st and 22d streets; cheap, light, durable sets, with plumpers, to restore youthful appearance. Satisfaction given or no pay. No advance required. Teeth positively extracted without pain.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED without pain, under Nitrous Oxyde Gas, at 50 cents each, by Dr. WAIT, corner 6th-av. and 21st-st. Beautiful sets inserted $10 to $15. Fillings $1 upward. Cut this out.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THE Headquarters of the nitrous oxide gas for extracting teeth without pain. It is the great improvement of the age. Office, No. 12 Cooper Institute.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES
TO LET,
With splendid light and ventilation
Suitable for
Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—SITUated in the pleasantest part of Jersey City; the house is an English basement, nearly new; is nicely furnished throughout; contains all the modern improvements; will be let as it is to a desirable party for four months; possession at once; families with young children need not apply. Address Box No. 5,490 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—COTTAGE AT GARRISON, BEAUTIfully located, opposite West Point, within a few minutes of the station, and recently occupied by the subscriber. Apply to C. U. CLARKE, Treas. Hudson River Railroad Company, No. 68 Warren-st., or on the premises, SAMUEL SLOAN, Garrison.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
6 large, light and airy floors.
3 10x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

AT YONKERS—TO RENT FOR FIVE months or the year, a furnished cottage, containing 12 rooms; good river view, near depot and steamboat landing; has gas, water, garden, shrubbery, shade-trees and some fruit. Address, for particulars, Box No. 343 Yonkers Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE LOW—IN THE village of Ravenswood, L. I., on the bank of the East River, two commodious houses, with large gardens and abundance of fruit. For particulars, inquire of G. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, over the bank, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood, after 4 P. M.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—AT NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, until the 1st of October, a house containing 14 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry and servants' rooms. Inquire on the premises, about one-third of a mile north of the landing, next door to the house of Rev. P. P. Irving.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—NEW HOUSE, newly furnished, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, near and overlooking the Sound, with privilege of boating and bathing. Address Box No. 4,016 Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, AT CORNwall, for three months, from June 10; fifteen minutes ride from the landing. Apply to JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 23 Park-place, New-York, or on the premises of Miss HANNAH C. PURDY.

A NEW AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, with two acres of land, carriage-house and room for four horses, to let for the summer, at Flushing, L. I. For particulars, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE, HANDSOME HOUSE No. 87 East Houston-st., has been put in complete condition; to be let entire or in floors, to small respectable families. See premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET FOR THE SEASON, furnished, a desirable house. Address Box No. 2,079 New-York, or WM. I. BROWN, Orange, N. J.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TWO ADULTS DESIRE TO PROCURE a floor, unfurnished, in a house with a private family, where they can have the conveniences of providing board for themselves; must be fashionable, reference given and quiet tenants secured to those who would be willing to rent a portion of their house. Address M. H. H., Station D.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and two daughters. Locality desired between 4th-av. and Central Park, and 5th and 7th-avs. Unexceptionable accommodations required, for which a fair price will be paid. Address Box No. 1,262 Post-office, stating terms.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require, will accommodate one or two gentlemen with or without board; boat on central, near Broadway. Apply at No. 81 Elm-st., between Broome and Grand-sts.

$6 TO $12 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE rooms, with board, at Depot House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; beautiful location. Transient board on reasonable terms; also, lodgings by night. Watchman in attendance.

NICELY-FURNISHED SPRING AND Summer lodgings, with board, in a private family; very pleasantly situated. Apply at 14 Light-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, TWO OR THREE large, airy and nicely furnished rooms, with all the modern improvements, in a private American family residing at 30 the West 32d-st. Price from $5 to $7 per week.

A LADY RESIDING IN THE CITY FOR the Summer desires to board with a party who would give him or her the use of parlor and home in consideration of board for one person; must be central and reference given. Address R. L. C., Station D.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED room, or suite of rooms, with or without board, for a single gentleman, may be found within half a block of Broadway, and in the vicinity of the up-town hotels, at No. 47 East 21st-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let a few elegantly furnished rooms at moderate rates. Apply at No. 246 5th-av.

BOARDING BRIGHTLY, HEIGHTS FOR a gentleman and wife; references required. Apply at No. 24 Willoughby-st.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO a single gentleman at No. 253 Garden-st., Hoboken.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily; no other boarders; in a single gentleman or two friends' residence delightfully situated on the river, only 2 miles from the city, with stage facilities; the apartment is on the parlor floor, very handsomely furnished; price $15 per week; for 2 persons $25 each. Address Box 2,110 Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

BOARD AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—ON Harris homestead; location pleasant, on Jamaica Bay, ten minutes drive from surf; house commodious, newly furnished or otherwise. For further particulars inquire at Rockaway toll-gate, or address C. VANDEWATER, Rockaway, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT YONKERS, ON THE Hudson. A gentleman and his wife and two children can procure board in a private family; the house is close to the river; no other boarders will be taken. For particulars apply to or address C. W. WHITMORE, No. 165 William-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MARLBORO, ON the Hudson, may be obtained in a private family; the location is a healthy one, and easy of access from and to the city by the Kingston line of steamboats from the foot of Jay-st. Address JAMES BAILEY, Marlboro, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Flushing, one mile from depot; rooms large and cool; ample pleasure grounds, shade, shrubbery, plenty of fruit, vegetables, milk, &c. Apply to Mr. H. DONELSON, corner of 5th-av. and West 23d-st., or address S. S. HENDRICKSON, Princes-place, Flushing, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—SIXTY-FIVE MILES from the city, and one mile from Hudson River, situation salubrious; mountain air and river scenery. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES BAILEY, Marlborough, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A DELIGHTFULLY situated country in Connecticut. A lady can accommodate four grown persons with excellent board; price from $8 to $10 each per week. For further particulars apply to Mrs. DAVIS, No. 51 Bond-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON the Hudson, in a private family. The house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to, the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED one hour from city on New-Haven Railroad, near depot and Sound; situation unsurpassed for pure air, table and accommodations first-class. Address R., Greenwich, Conn.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife (no children), at a farm-house within one hour's ride of the city. Address L. R., Box No. 713 New-York post-office.

HOTELS.

THE ASHLAND HOUSE,
FOURTH-AV. AND TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
Recently enlarged and improved, is now open for transient as well as permanent boarders. The house is situated on one of the principal avenues, and accessible to all places of amusement and business by cars and stages. Guests will find all the conveniences and comforts of a superior establishment, with an excellent table. Transient board $3 per day.
W. H. SELKIRK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Families who desire rooms for the Summer will make early application. To desirable parties advantageous terms will be offered.

ARMY AND NAVY.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, Late Public Printer. WILLIAM H. WATSON, Late Ch'f Cl'k Sub. Dep't.
WENDELL & WATSON
PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel
Post-office Box No. 269 Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 42 Park-row.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION, }
No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865. }
THE SPECIAL COMMISSION OF WHICH Maj.-Gen. W. F. Smith and James T. Brady are Special Commissioners, appointed by Executive order Dec. 10, 1864, to investigate the Military and Civic Administration of the Military Division of the West Mississippi, has authority to continue its investigations in the City of New-York. Persons knowing of any facts which may assist the Commission in the discharge of its duties are requested to communicate with the undersigned as soon as practicable.
NICOLAS BOWEN,
Lieut.-Col., A.-A.-Gen., Judge Advocate.

ARMY OFFICERS WILL BE LIBERALLY treated with, if they require assistance in closing their ordnance and quartermaster accounts. Certificates of non-indebtedness speedily procured through our Washington office. Accounts collected and cashed.
L. BROWN & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Park-place.

ALL DISCHARGED SOLDIERS CAN have their claims for pay, bounty, clothing and ration money speedily settled and cashed at the United States Army Agency and Banking Office of L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

PORTABLE COTTAGES, OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES.—Simple, neat and substantial; the best in the world. Address WEST-ST. STEAM WORKS, Paterson, N. J.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship QUEENS STAR, William R. Bell, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

NOTICE—THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA advertised to sail on SATURDAY, June 17, will sail on THURSDAY, June 15.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Price.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA ..... THURSDAY, June 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON ..... 3,724 tons ..... 350-horse power
LAFAYETTE ..... 3,724 tons ..... 350-horse power
EUROPE ..... 3,300 tons ..... 350-horse power
FRANCE ..... Afloat ..... 350-horse power
NAPOLEON III ..... Afloat ..... 350-horse power
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
Steerage at REDUCED RATES.
LAFAYETTE ..... SATURDAY, May 27
FRANCE ..... FRIDAY, June 23
First Cabin, fitted in the most elegant and convenient manner, and unsurpassed for the table comforts.
Second Cabin, combining table and room comforts, $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
G. LE CHEVALIER, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, Grand Hotel.
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. Conger, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CHEROKEE, Capt. Thompson, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Each of these steamers has superior accommodations for passengers, and will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
PASSAGE RATES GREATLY REDUCED.
The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
June 16 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TUESDAY
July 5 ..... GOLDEN CITY ..... WEDNESDAY
connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LIMERICK ..... THURSDAY ..... June 8
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY ..... June 10
CITY OF CORK ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 14
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 17
at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin $100
First Cabin to London 120
First Cabin to Paris 140
Steerage to Liverpool or Queenstown 30
Steerage passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Passage to the above ports, sailing every Saturday, can be had at any time.
Passage by the mail-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, DIRECT—PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CATHERINE WHITING,
W. B. Cook, Commander,
will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River.
For freight or passage,
Apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway,
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GANNELL.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company's new and fast iron steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $60
Specie, Bullion, Exchange, Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage, apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 14.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
Steamship ALHAMBRA, R. B. Berson, Commander.
Steamship GRANADA, J. Baxter, Commander.
The
ALHAMBRA
will leave Pier No. 14 East River on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 o'clock precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
OLIVER CLARY & CO., No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, June 17.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new steamship
VARUNA,
Is now loading at pier No. 36 North River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply to the Agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship
LOUISA MOORE
will sail from Pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $50. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 80 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route—Low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of each month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, E. P. DENNIS, master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1865.
NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.—Annual election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 6th June next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 222 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. R. NONES, Notary Public.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE-STS., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1865.
THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
R. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.
A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ..... MR. LESTER WALLACK.
LAST WEEK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. WALLACK begs leave to call the attention of the public to the following programme of Sterling Comedies to be presented for the ensuing five nights. A CHANGE EACH NIGHT.
TUESDAY.
Last time this season, of Mrs. Inchbald's Legitimate Comedy, in five acts, with superb scenery, by Isherwood, correct costumes and fine cast,
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.
Mr. Solus ..... Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Irwin ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Harmony ..... Mr. Mark Smith
Sir Robert Ramble ..... Mr. W. R. Floyd
Lord Norland ..... Mr. Morton
Mr. Placid ..... Mr. Young
Edward Irwin ..... Miss Emma Le Brun
Hall Porter ..... Mr. Williamson
Hammond ..... Mr. Graham
John ..... Mr. Ward
Sam ..... Mr. Pope
Waiter ..... Mr. Cashin
Miss Spinster ..... Mrs. Vernon
Miss Woodburn ..... Miss M. Henriques
Lady Eleanor Irwin ..... Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Placid ..... Mrs. John Sefton
Hannah ..... Miss K. Barrett
WEDNESDAY—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
THURSDAY—First time in three years, and for this night only, POOR GENTLEMAN.
FRIDAY—IRISH HEIRESS.
SATURDAY—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD, and HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.
With distributions comprising the entire strength of the powerful Company.
TERMINATING A MOST BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL SEASON.
Doors open at 7½; Overture at 8.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Continued success of the Grand Spectacular
EXTRAVAGANZA
THE SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF SATAN,
J. E. McDONOUGH AS MRS. PLUTO.
Grand Zouave March and Drill by 20 Young Ladies.
Ballet and Garland Dance, led by MLLE. AURIOL.
The Fairy Home in the Lake of Silver.
The Revolving Gems, and the Birth of Cupid in
THE SPIRIT LAND.
Every evening this week.

RAILROADS.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN
from Pier No. 3, N. R., daily, at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squankum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 11 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 8 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, June 5, 1865, trains will leave 26th-st. station, for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, at 11 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. The 11 A. M. train connects at Troy with train for Saratoga, Lake George, Burlington and Rutland, and by the new Champlain Boats, for Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point and Montreal. Sleeping car attached to the 4:40 P. M. train at Albany for the West.
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Engineer and Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—at 10 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:00, 8:35 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:30, 9:05 A. M., 12:15, 4:30, 6:40 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways,

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Continued from First Page.

Thompson in your presence in his room, and what that communication was. A.—There was a conversation there at that time, from which it appeared that Mr. Surratt had brought dispatches from Richmond to Mr. Thompson. These dispatches were the subject of the consultation.

Q.—From whom in Richmond were the dispatches brought? A.—From Mr. Benjamin, and I think there was also a letter in cipher from Mr. Davis. I am not so positive as to the letter, but there was a letter from him, whether in cipher or not.

Q.—Do you mean Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the so-called Confederacy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say the dispatches were the subject of conversation; what did they say was the substance of the dispatches, or what did they purport to be? A.—I had some conversation with Mr. Thompson previously on the subject of a plot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, of which I had informed the paper for which I was correspondent, and I had been invited to participate in that enterprise.

Q.—By whom had you been so invited so participate in that enterprise? A.—By Mr. Thompson; and on this occasion he laid his hand on the papers or dispatches there, and said this makes the thing all right, (referring to the assent of the rebel authorities.)

Q.—Did they speak of the persons that the rebel authorities had consented might be the victims of this plot? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Johnson, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State and Judge Chase.

Q.—Did they say anything about any of the Generals? A.—And Grant.

Q.—In that connection was anything said, and if so, what was said by Thompson and Surratt or either of them, touching the effect the assassination of the officers named would have upon the people of the United States, and their power to elect a President? A.—Mr. Thompson said on that occasion (I think I am not so positive that it was on that occasion,) but he did say on the day before the interview at which I speak, that it would have the government entirely without a head; that there was no provision in the Constitution of the United States by which they could elect another President if these men were put out of the way.

Q.—State whether any other member of the Cabinet was named in that connection, touching the dispatches and the approval from Richmond? A.—No, further than this, Mr. Wells was named, but Mr. Thompson said it was not worth while to kill him, he was of no consequence; that was the remark that was made at the time.

Q.—You stated that there was a letter in cipher from Davis, as well as the dispatch of Secretary Benjamin? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the substance of the letter of Davis also spoken of? A.—No, only generally.

Q.—In connection with the dispatch. A.—Yes.

Q.—Was any other subject mentioned. A.—Yes; if I may be allowed, I will state my first interview on that subject.

Q.—When was your first interview with him on that subject? A.—In February last.

Q.—About what time in February? A.—In the early part of February.

Q.—That was where? A.—That was in Mr. Thompson's room, in the St. Lawrence Hall Hotel.

Q.—State, if you please, what was said at that time by Mr. Thompson on that subject, in your presence? A.—I had called on Mr. Thompson to make some inquiry about a raid which had been contemplated on Ogdensburgh, New-York, which had failed because the United States Government had received some intimation of the intentions of the rebels there, and were prepared for it, and I called to hear what was to be done next, seeking items for my newspaper; and being supposed by Mr. Thompson to be a good rebel, he said, "We would have to drop it for a time; but we will catch them asleep yet," and he observed, "There is a better opportunity, a better chance to immortalize yourself, and save your country;" I told him I was ready to do anything to save the country, and asked him what was to be done; he said, "Some of our boys are going to play a grand joke on Abe and Andy;" that was his expression; this led to explanations, when he informed me it was to kill them, or rather to remove them from office; to use his own expression, he said, "It was only removing them from office; that the killing of a tyrant was no murder."

Q.—State what other anything was said at that time on the subject of commissions from the rebel authorities in his hands in blank. A.—He had commissions and conferred one on Booth. I am not so positive whether he had conferred it on Booth then or not; but he told me either then or subsequently that Booth had been commissioned and that everybody engaged in the enterprize would be commissioned; and if it succeeded or failed and they escaped to Canada they could not be successfully claimed under the Extradition Treaty.

Q.—State whether you have any personal knowledge of the rebels holding these commissions in blank from the Confederate States. A.—Yes, Sir; the commission conferred on Bennett H. Young, the St. Albans raider, was given to him in blank.

Q.—By whom? A.—It was a blank commission filled up and conferred by Mr. Clay.

Q.—What name was attached to it as it came into the hands of the men from Richmond, if any? A.—James A. Seddon, Secretary of War.

Q.—State to the court whether you saw the commission yourself. A.—I did.

Q.—At whose instance were you called to see it? A.—Mr. Thompson's.

Q.—State whether you were asked to testify about the genuineness of Seddon's signature, you having been a clerk in his department? A.—I was.

Q.—By whom were you asked? A.—By Mr. Thompson and Mr. Aldrich, the counsel in the case, and also by Saunders and Young himself.

Q.—State whether you did testify on the question of the genuineness of that signature of Seddon's? A.—I did..

Q.—In that court? A.—I testified before Judge——; the signature was genuine.

Q.—State to the Court whether you are acquainted and familiar with the handwriting of James A. Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State now to the Court, upon your oath here, whether the signature to the blank commission you saw was his genuine signature or not? A.—It was his genuine signature.

Q.—You say you had a subsequent conversation with Thompson, after the one you have spoken of, as early in February, before the time you met him with Surratt; what time in February was it that you had that subsequent conversation? A.—I had conversations with him from day to day, almost every day during the whole of February, for that month.

Q.—State to the Court whether or not on any of these occasions he offered you one of these commissions in this work of the assassination of the President? A.—Nothing further than this, that he suggested that I might immortalize myself and save the country, and in that same conversation, said that Booth had been commissioned, and every man who would engage in the enterprise would be.

Q.—In those subsequent conversations state anything that was said about the extent to which this plot was to be carried—what language was used? A.—At another time I had a conversation with Mr. Wm. C. Cleary. That was the day before or the same day of the assassination.

Q.—Where at? A.—At St. Lawrence Hall. We were speaking of the rejoicing in the States over the surrender of Lee and the capture of Richmond, and so on, and Cleary remarked that "they would put the laugh on the other side of their mouth in a day or two." I think that was the day before the assassination took place.

Q.—How did he say they would do it? A.—There was nothing further than that said. It was known that I was in the secret of the conspiracy, and it was that he had referred to. It was talked about as commonly as we would speak of the weather.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Sanders about that time about it? One time before that I had a conversation with Sanders, and he asked me if I knew Booth very well. He expressed some apprehension that Booth would make a fizzle of it; that he was dissipated and reckless, and he was afraid the whole thing would prove a failure.

Q.—What business were you engaged in, in fact, during your stay in Canada, while you were ostensibly a rebel? A.—I was a correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*.

Q.—State to the Court whether, before the assassination of the President, you communicated to any person in the United States the information you had received about their intended raid on Ogdensburgh or the assassination of the President and his Cabinet? A.—I did, to the New-York *Tribune*, and they declined to publish it, because they had been accused of publishing sensation stories of that kind before, and they feared there might be nothing in it, and did not wish to be accused of publishing sensation stories.

Q.—State whether you mean to be understood as saying that you communicated both the plan to make a raid on Ogdensburgh, and the other in regard to the assassination of the President, or only one. A.—Both.

Q.—About how long before the President's assassination did you make the communication? A.—I did it in March last, and also in February, I think. I gave them a paragraph on the subject, I think, before the 4th of March.

Q.—In order that we may be certain about it, I ask you again, without indicating myself the date, about what time it was that you saw this Surratt whom you have described in the rooms of Thompson, in Montreal, as the bearer of dispatches from Richmond? A.—I think it was about the 7th or 8th of April last, somewhere in that neighborhood; I could not state it to a day; it might have been the 8th or 9th, but it was within four or five days preceding the assassination of the President.

Q.—State what was said by Surratt, if anything, indicating his connection with the plot? A.—There was considerable conversation on the subject; I am unable to render anything Surratt said in particular, but from the whole conversation I inferred that he was to take his part, whatever it might be.

Q.—State whether the substance of his conversation was that he was one of the persons in the plot to execute the conspiracy on the President and his cabinet? A.—That was the understanding.

Q.—Was that the substance of his conversation, or not? A.—That was the substance of the conversation.

Q.—I should like to know whether anything was said in the several conversations you had with Thompson, Clay and Sanders about the use of money in the business or not? A.—I do not think there was, but it was always well understood there was plenty of money where there was anything to be done. I do not think I ever heard anything said about money or compensation at all.

Q.—When you say it was always understood, do you mean it was so stated in general terms by these men or not? A.—I do not think there was anything said on the subject. There may have been, but not in my presence. I think there was nothing said on the subject of money.

Q.—Did Surratt state at that time at what time he had left Richmond or not? A.—I do not remember that he did, but it was a very few days before. I do not know whether he stated it or whether I understood it from Mr. Thompson, or how, but the understanding was that it was a very short time before. He was just from Richmond, as I understood.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doester—Q.—Did you ever see the prisoners, Payne or Atzeroth, in Canada? A.—No, Sir. I do not think I ever saw any of them anywhere.

The prisoner, George A. Atzeroth, stood up for identification.

Witness—No, Sir; I have no recollection of ever seeing him; I think not.

Q.—You state that you had never seen the prisoner Payne in Canada? (The prisoner, Lewis Payne, stood up for identification.) A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—When did you leave Richmond to go North? A.—In December, 1863.

Q.—Did you go immediately to New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Did you in New-York make an arrangement to become the correspondent of the *Tribune*? A.—No, Sir; I contributed articles which were published, and my engagement was made in writing afterward; the first article I contributed was from this city.

Q.—Was the arrangement made in New-York? A.—No, Sir; it was made by letter.

Q.—Where was it made? A.—It was made in answer to my first communication; I inclosed the letter for publication to the Editor of the New-York *Tribune*, which was put out, and I was requested to continue my correspondence, and did so, and received compensation from time to time.

Q.—What I want to get at is, where you were at the time you were engaged as a correspondent of the *Tribune*. Were you in Washington at the time you made a regular connection with the *Tribune* as a correspondent? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then how soon did you go to Canada? A.—I went to Canada last October.

Q.—In addition to being a correspondent of the *Tribune*, were you in the service and pay of our government? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever received compensation or pay from our government for services rendered? A.—Not one cent nor promise.

Q.—Did you give out in Canada—was it generally understood—that you were a correspondent of the *Tribune*? A.—No, Sir. It was understood that I was a rebel.

Q.—When you asked these gentlemen whom you have named if they had items that would be fit for publication, what paper did they suppose you were in correspondence with? A.—I never asked them for any items. They never supposed I was a correspondent for any paper.

Q.—You said something about items for a paper; A.—I was seeking items, but I did not ask for them; what I, however, learned in conversation, and learned from these parties, because they supposed that I was a rebel, and I was in their confidence.

Q.—Then they never had any means of knowing that you were a correspondent of the *Tribune*? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you admitted freely to their meetings? A.—Yes, Sir, quite so.

Q.—And to their confidence, too? A.—I think so, Sir; they may have had secrets that I am not aware of, but I certainly knew at a great many of their matters that they intended to keep secret from the public.

Q.—Was the disclosure of the intended raid upon Ogdensburgh published in the *Tribune*? A.—I think it was; I contributed a letter with information of that kind in it.

Q.—Did I understand you as stating to the Court that you also communicated to the *Tribune* something of the plot about the assassination? A.—Yes, Sir; I wrote them on that subject.

Q.—Did you communicate it to any one else? A.—No one but to the *Tribune* and my own family.

Q.—What was your idea in not communicating that important intelligence at once to the government, instead of to the *Tribune*? A.—I supposed that in giving it to the *Tribune* that it amounted to the same thing as giving it to the government; I supposed that the relations between the editor and proprietors of the *Tribune* and the government were such that they would lose no time in giving them information on the subject, and I did not choose to have the information go to the government directly from me; in regard to this, as in regard to some other secrets of the rebels in Canada, that I have exposed, I requested Mr. Gay, of the *Tribune*, to give information to the government, and I believe he has formerly done so.

Q.—You must have been aware, as a newspaper man, that if the fact was published in the newspapers, it would defeat the opportunity of capturing the parties? A.—Certainly so, Sir.

Q.—How many times did you see Surratt in Canada? A.—I saw him for three or four times in succession; I think, in April last.

Q.—In whose room did you meet him? A.—I saw him in Mr. Jacob Thompson's room; I also saw him in Mr. Sanders's room once.

Q.—Had you any conversation with him personally? A.—I had.

Q.—What did he say to you? A.—Nothing more than speaking about Richmond, I asking him how it looked, and what changes there were in it.

Q.—He never said anything to you, personally, himself, about the intended assassination? A.—No, Sir, only what was said in Mr. Thompson's room; it was introduced to him by Mr. Sanders; that was the first I had seen of him.

Q.—Since you learned of the assassination, to whom did you communicate your previous knowledge of it? A.—To the Tribune people.

Q.—Did you go into Canada by the name of Sandford Conover? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What name did you go by there? A.—James William Wallace.

Q.—Can you give me the date, if you can, when you met Mr. Surratt at Mr. Thompson's room? A.—I could not say within two or three days; I think it might have been the 5th or 6th or 7th of April.

Q.—On or about that time? Yes, Sir; it was near that time.

Q.—Did you learn anything while in Canada of the attempt to fire the city of New-York? A.—Yes, Sir; I heard the matter discussed.

Q.—Did you communicate that intelligence to any one? A.—I knew nothing of it until after the attempt had been made.

Q.—In representing yourself to those parties as being a good rebel and being in confidence, were you ever charged with the execution of any plot or project of theirs? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Of any description? A.—Yes, I was expected to.

Q.—You never received any pay from our government or from the so-called Confederate Government, since you were in Canada? A.—No, Sir, from no one except the New-York *Tribune*.

Q.—Did you sign your name to your articles in the *Tribune* that were published? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Gave no signature? A.—No, Sir, none at all; it was not desirable to the publisher.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cox—Q.—Did you hear discussed among those individuals the project of the capture of the President and the carrying him to Richmond? A.—Yes; I think I heard that talked of in February.

Q.—Did you ever attend a meeting of all those persons, Thompson, Clay, and others? A.—I have been with Mr. Thompson, Sanders, Tucker, Cleary and Gen. Carroll at the same time.

Q.—Have you ever attended a meeting for the purpose of considering any plans, of hearing among themselves any advices from Richmond? A.—Not for the purpose of considering any plans.

Q.—Were you present at any meeting in which a letter from Mr. Davis was read? A.—No; not when it was read; those letters were all in cypher, and I merely heard the substance of them repeated.

Q.—You spoke of Mr. Thompson's laying his hand upon some letters and saying that made it all right? A.—That referred to the dispatches from Richmond brought by Surratt.

Q.—That was in April, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir; it was in April, I had previously asked Mr. Thompson, when he first suggested that I should participate in this affair, if it would meet the approbation of the government at Richmond; he said he thought it would, but he should know in a few days; that was early in February.

Q.—I thought I understood you to state that he said the authority was given in February? A.—No, Sir; in April, in Surratt's presence.

Q.—And he then referred to those papers as having furnished the assent? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The first statement in February was that he was expecting dispatches from Richmond, and expected them in a few days? A.—Yes, to know whether the other would receive the approbation of the Government or not.

Q.—Did you understand that that communication in April was the first official approval that they had received from Richmond of this plan to assassinate the President? A.—I understood that it was not; said that it was the first; but I knew of others.

Q.—You understood that was the first? A.—Yes, Sir, I inferred that.

By Mr. Aiken—Q.—In all you conferences and familiar interviews with these rebels in Canada, did you ever hear the name of Mary E. Surratt mentioned as a friend of theirs? A.—I never did.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—Q.—Did you state, in answer to one of the questions put to you on the examination, anything about a remark of Mr. Jacob Thompson that it was not murder to kill a tyrant? A.—Yes, Sir; he said that killing a tyrant, in such a case, was no murder, and he asked me at the same time if I had ever read the work entitled "Killing no Murder," a letter addressed by Col. Titus to Oliver Cromwell.

Q.—In what conversation was it that Jacob Thompson made use of that expression? A.—That was in the conversation in February.

Q.—Was it in that conversation he named the Cabinet officers and others that were to be the victims of this conspiracy? A.—Yes, Sir; it was at that time. Mr. Hamlin was also to have been included, had the scheme been carried out before the 5th of March.

Q.—Was he named especially? A.—Yes, Sir; with the rest.

Q.—Were the other parties that you have enumerated named also in February? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What members of the Cabinet? A.—The Secretary of War, the Secretary of State, Gen. Grant, Judge Chase, the Vice-President and President Lincoln.

Q.—In April who else were named? A.—The same persons, with the exception that Mr. Hamlin was omitted, and Vice-President Johnson put in his place.

By the Court—Q.—You have stated that you were a conscript in the rebel service. In was State was you conscripted? A.—South Carolina.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—Q.—Of what State are you a native? A.—New-York.

Q.—Where were you residing when you were conscripted? A.—Near Columbia, S. C.

By the Court—Q.—How did you come from Richmond? A.—I ran the blockade; I walked it most of the way; I rode in the cars to Hanover Junction, and from there walked.

Q.—By way of the Potomac? A.—I came up through Snickerville to Charleston, Va., and from there to Harper's Ferry, and so on.

Q.—As I understand you, you said you saw those blank commissions that were signed by Seddon, Secretary of War, to be given to the persons that were engaged in the assassination of the President and Cabinet? A.—I saw commissions after they had been filled.

Q.—In Canada? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see how much of them was blank when they came from Richmond? A.—They were all blank but the signatures.

Q.—Was there no grades of rank on them? A.—No, Sir; that was put in by the agents themselves; they conferred these commissions at pleasure.

Q.—Did you understand that these commissions were to be given upon their engaging in this affair as a sort of cover in the case; they were to be given upon their engaging in this affair as a sort of cover in case they were taken, as that they were to go in the army following it? A.—It was a cover so that in case they were detected they could claim that they were rebel soldiers, and would therefore claim to be treated as prisoners of war; and it was understood that they would be protected as such.

Q.—These commissions you say were to be given to them as soon as they engaged in this enterprise; was that engagement to be given by an oath, or by the obligation of a contract? Did you understand that? A.—That I do not know, but they took the oath of office, I suppose, or whatever it might be called.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—Were these commissions to be conferred principally as a reward for carrying out the assassination project, or for any of those enterprises that were prescribed on the border? A.—It was to enable the parties upon whom they were conferred to act officially, and act as a rebel soldier, and be protected as such in case they were detected.

Q.—Could that apply to anything but raids on the border? They could not expect an assassin to be protected by a commission, I suppose? A.—It was not murder, Mr. Thompson said—mere killing.

Q.—Did the giving of these commissions have reference to the assassination project, or embrace all the enterprises on the border? A.—It embraced the whole of them, but I think Booth was especially commissioned for this purpose.

Q.—How early was it that you saw those commissions? A.—I saw some commissions as early as December.

Q.—They of course did not indicate what they were—they were all blank? A.—No, Sir, they did not. They were all in blank. The commission of B. H. Young was a commission of the same sort, and was filled up and conferred by Mr. Clay. He never was in Richmond at all.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—Q.—I forgot to ask you what time it was that you saw John Wilkes Booth in Canada? A.—I saw him in the latter part of October last, I think.

Q.—With whom was he? I saw him with Sanders. I saw him at Mr. Thompson's. I saw him more than the St. Lawrence Hotel. He was strolling about the hotel dissipating, playing billiards, &c., &c.

By Mr. Cox—Q.—What is it to Bermuda that Mr. Thompson said he had conferred those commissions to Booth? A.—It was in February.

Q.—What part of February? A.—It was in the early part of February, or it might have been the latter part of January; but I think it was the early part of February.

By the Court—Q.—Did the same party that planned this assassination plan the burning of New-York and other cities? A.—I don't know. I never know anything further than that I have an opinion on the subject; I suppose they did.

Q.—It is your belief that they did? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the same party? A.—I have heard in talk of some other city, one of the same character; since they have under consideration more.

Q.—You have a knowledge about the St. Albans raid? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did they plan it? A.—The same men planned it.

Q.—Were the commissions you speak of similar to the commissions issued by the government to army officers, or have you seen them? A.—I have never seen them.

Q.—Were they signed by the President as well as the Secretary of War?

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Burnett—Q.—When you say you have never seen them, which commissions do you refer to? A.—United States Army commissions; was asked if the commissions were similar to United States army commissions.

By Mr. Stone—Q.—You referred to the same party in speaking of the St. Albans raid. What party do you mean? A.—Mr. Thompson and Sanders.

Q.—You do not mean Surratt and Booth? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were these commissions signed by Jeff. Davis in blank? A.—No, Sir; by James A. Seddon, secretary of War.

Q.—Is it not the custom for the President to sign them also?

Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham.—They have not live long enough to have a custom.

A.—In the trial of the St. Albans raider Gen. Carroll and a number of other officers of the United States army testified that the custom was that the rebel officers had their commissions signed only by the Secretary of War.

By the Court—Q.—Are you familiar with the cypher which they used in the rebel War Department? A.—No, Sir, I am not.

Q.—You could not tell one if you saw it? A.—I could not.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham.—I am instructed to ask you what time it was that you saw John Wilkes Booth in Canada? A.—I saw him in the latter part of October last, I think.

Q.—With whom was he? I saw him with Sanders. I saw him at Mr. Thompson's. I saw him more about

The New-York Times.

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THE WAY TO EUROPE.

Enterprise and Prosperity of the Transatlantic Steamship Companies.

The Great Ferries Across the Ocean.

Extensive Preparations and Extra Accommotions for the Summer Travel.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Seven Prominent Lines.

Unprecedented Rush of Americans to the Old World.

Thousands of our citizens who had no heart for making pleasure trips abroad during the past four years of internecine strife, are, now that the war is happily ended, casting about for the best, the safest, the cheapest and the most expeditious means of making the Transatlantic trip. For the especial benefit of this class, we have collected a variety of information concerning the several steamship lines, now in operation between this country and Europe, and publish it to-day, confident that it will prove timely and useful, not only to those who are contemplating a voyage across the Atlantic, but also to the general reader. We give an account of the seven leading steamship lines, all of which, it will be seen, are owned entirely by foreign companies; a fact which should carry with it considerable humiliation to ourselves as a maratime people.

THE INMAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (usually known as the "Inman Line") commenced their Transatlantic operations in 1850, with the well-known screw-steamers *City of Glasgow*, *City of Manchester* and *Kangaroo*. It will thus be seen that this line has been in successful operation for nearly fifteen years. This company was the first to perceive the important fact that there existed among the great multitudes of emigrants from England and the continent a certain class, known in Europe as "the middle classes," and that a new field could be at once gained by providing a better style of cheap passage for this especial class.

Acting upon this obvious view of the actual wants of the better classes of emigrants, the company commenced with three steamers, the first screw marine to cross the Atlantic, and they were the first steamships to carry emigrant passengers; and they have been so successful and prosperous that from a fleet of three steamers, making monthly trips, they have steadily progressed until now, after fifteen years of uninterrupted prosperity, the company finds itself with a gigantic fleet of sixteen vessels, running semi-weekly trips between Liverpool and New-York.

The first opening of the line took place between Liverpool and Philadelphia, carrying in the beginning none but first-class cabin passengers, but the vessels were soon after changed in their interior arrangements to permit of their receiving emigrant passengers. After a few years, however, the port of New-York was decided upon as the Western terminus of the route, and the wisdom of the change was at once apparent. This line claims to have landed, during late years, about half the passengers (all classes) carried across the ocean by steam, and that also the health of their passengers has been remarkably good, and that rarely a case of death has occurred on board. "In fact," says the passenger clerk, "out of 42,000 passengers carried last year, I do not recollect hearing of a single death being reported." We give our authority for the statement, as it is remarkable that so many persons could be transported across the ocean without at least some small percentage of deaths, and it speaks well both for the company's care of their passengers, and the general health of the class of emigrants who avail themselves of the advantages of steam transportation.

The present fleet of the "Inman Line" consists of the *City of Washington*, *City of Manchester*, *City of Cork*, *City of Boston*, *City of London*, *City of New-York*, *City of Baltimore*, *City of Dublin*, *City of Limerick*, the *Etna*, the *Edinburgh*, the *Kangaroo*, the *Glasgow*, and the *Bosphorus*, the last a branch steamer. The *City of Paris* and *City of Durham* are now being built on the Clyde by Messrs. TODD & MACGREGOR, the first vessel being guaranteed to make fourteen knots per hour, or 336 miles every twenty-four hours, and she will perform the trip to Queenstown in eight days. The *City of London* made a passage from New-York to Queenstown in eight days and twenty-one hours, thus proving herself to be one of the fastest ocean steamers afloat. The *City of Washington* is distinguished among her sister ships as the first to land emigrants at New-York, and at that time the line made a trip semi-monthly, but increased emigration and increased trade generally rendered it imperatively necessary to add new vessels, until they have reached their present prosperous condition.

The steamers of the "Inman Line" are all full-powered, Clyde built iron screw-steamers, and have been built in the most approved form to secure safety in case of collision, being put together in water-tight compartments, &c., and it is believed that these ships might be cut in twain and no danger of sinking be apprehended.

As before stated, this line bestows great and especial attention to the successful carrying of emigrant passengers, affording at the same time a quick passage at low rates. The passengers are well cared for in the important matters of food and medical attendance, with such success in the latter point, that but few cases of sickness are reported outside of the unavoidable sea-sickness. In the culinary department considerable facilities are afforded, and unlike the time, not long ago, when the emigrant had to cook his own food, he is now furnished with fresh meat, tea, coffee and other luxuries and necessaries, all prepared in the best manner. The ventilation is good, and strict attention paid to cleanliness, &c.

One important feature in the business arrangements of this company is to be found in the fact that the friends of passengers, in all the principal cities in the United States, can pay for a ticket in America, bringing the passenger from inland points in Great Britain or the Continent to any city in the West or East, via railroad and steamboat communication. For instance, a person can purchase a ticket from the agent of the company in San Francisco, which will carry the holder or the party to whom it is sent from Paris to San Francisco; and in like manner passengers are brought from London, Liverpool, Dublin, Cork, Glasgow, &c., to St. Louis, New-Orleans, &c., requiring only one payment, and necessitating the company to see to the proper forwarding of any inexperienced wayfarer.

This line affords, it is plain to see, peculiar facilities and advantages to parties in America who would wish to make brief visits to their native land, but who cannot spare the time necessary for a trip in a sailing packet, nor the large amount of money requisite to secure a passage on any of the more pretentious lines. Cheapness and speed, coupled with good accommodations and perfect safety, are among the many leading characteristics of the "Inman Line."

These steamers leave New-York every Wednesday and Saturday, from the company's dock, Pier No. 44 North River. The rates of passage are, for first-class cabin, $105; second, $65, and third, $75. Steerage, $30. Mr. JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway, is the New-York agent.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

This important company have a line of first-class steamships running between New-York and Havre, and it takes high rank among the many Transatlantic steamship companies sending vessels from this port. The company is of pure French origin, and have been granted the most liberal privileges and exclusive monopolies ever given any corporation by that government, and the resources of the company are of the richest and most substantial character. In addition to the New-York and Havre Line, of which it is our immediate province to speak, this company have had advantageous leases granted them by the French Government for five other important routes of travel and traffic, the monopoly of which extends for twenty years each. These lines comprise one to the Isthmus of Panama, one to Vera Cruz, one to South American ports, and another to New-Orleans direct; the route of the sixth and last line has not yet been determined upon, but it will soon be put into operation.

It will thus be seen that the General Transatlantic Steamship Company will have an immense fleet of first-class steamships at their command, and they intend making, always, the New-York and Havre Line the leading line, keeping upon that important route none but the highest class of steam marine, and placing upon the line every new ship built for the company, as fast as they leave the builders' docks. The advantage they thus have over the great bulk of steamship companies is observable at a glance.

The capital of the company is almost unlimited, as it perforce must be to sustain and successfully carry on so many important routes of steamships, and it represents nearly every leading capitalist in France. Another peculiar feature of this company is, that they intend supplying all demands made upon their resources for accommodation, and, if found necessary, as they fully expect it will, the company will dispatch extra steamers to Europe, and run as many vessels as demand calls for, and in all probability their steamers will make weekly trips at an early day. From present indications this necessity will soon arise, for they cannot just at present fill all orders, but preparations to that end are in progress.

Bearing in mind the important fact that every new vessel of the large fleet now building for this company will be initiated on the New-York route, and that each succeeding ship will increase in size and capacity, the great advantages of securing passage in these superb vessels cannot be exaggerated. The steamers are all large, capacious and convenient, and the attention paid to the comfort of passengers by both the company and its employes, and the additional fact that no steerage passengers are carried by any of the vessels, thereby avoiding the discomforts and dangers of overcrowding, and also the first-class style of the appointments and management of the different steamers plying upon the line, give this route a preeminence fully warranted by their praiseworthy exertions to maintain the high position they have thus far won.

But one of the greatest advantages that distinguish this company is to be found in a new arrangement they have just perfected, by special permission of the French Government. We allude to the arrangements entered into by them with the French railroad companies for the speedy transmission of passengers arriving in their vessels direct to Paris, from either Brest or Havre, as the passengers themselves elect, at greatly reduced rates from the regular charges upon those roads. The very important feature of securing the safe transit of all baggage direct to Paris without detention or examination, is one that deserves especial attention. In the old way a passenger was compelled to remain over at least twenty-four, and frequently forty-eight hours, at Havre, at considerable expense and annoyance, not to say discomfort, and the new arrangement will be hailed with satisfaction and delight by the experienced traveler. It does away at one grand sweep with all the vexatious delays and tribulations so often met with in continental travel.

This company, although newly established, have always fulfilled every promise made, and not unfrequently have exceeded the expectations of their patrons. The charges for fare are not any higher than those of other lines, when one takes into consideration the advantages gained in comfort and room, by the absence of steerage passengers, and the line affords unusual facilities for those wishing to go to the continent, as travelers by this route avoid the passage across the channel from England, and thus save time and money.

The present fleet of the company consists of th steamships *Washington* and *Lafayette*, both of 3,204 tons burden, the splendid steamer *Europa*, nearly 4,000 tons, and of which an extended notice was published in the TIMES on her first arrival in this city. They have also nearly ready two additional vessels, to be called the *France* and *Napoleon III*, the first of 900 and the latter of 1,100 horse power. Both of these steamers will very shortly be placed on the line, and the company challenge comparison with them by any other line in the world. Not satisfied with this display of their enterprise and energy, the company have recently ordered two new vessels to be built by NAPIER & SONS, of Glasgow, of still greater size and speed. They will be named respectively the *Ville de Paris* and the *Pereire*. Other additions are contemplated at an early day.

These steamers leave New-York for Havre from the company's wharf, Pier No. 50 North River. The rates of passage money (including table wine) from this port to France is $135 for first cabin, and $80 for second cabin passengers, passengers' servants being charged second-class passage. The medical attendance is of a superior class and is furnished free.

Mr. GEORGE MACKENZIE, the agent of the company in New-York, can be consulted upon all minor particulars, at his office, No. 7 Broadway. Messrs. WM. ISELIN & Co. are the agents at Havre.

THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Shortly after the commencement of the war, a company was organized in Liverpool for the purpose of carrying on some of the trade that at that early day was thought probable between the revolted States and Europe. The name and title of this company was the "British and American Steamship Company." Owing to the protracted length of the war, trade could not be opened between Liverpool and New-Orleans, as that port was closed to foreign vessels. In this state of affairs the projected line remained until October, 1863, when it was determined to enlarge the resources and capabilities of the company, and establish a route between this port and Liverpool. After some consideration it was thought expedient to assume a new appellation as well as a more extended sphere of action, so the original corporation was merged in that of the "National Steam Navigation Company." The company was established for the double purpose of carrying passengers and merchandise, and to perform these requirements they have obtained screw ships of the largest size and of the best construction, engined with such an amount of power as would render them as thoroughly efficient with respect to speed and other qualities as any steamers afloat, not subsidized mail boats. The expense of working the ships belonging to this company is materially lessened when compared with the working of the crack ships of the respective mail lines, yet the absolute speed of the National Company's vessels is not by any means lessened in like proportion. This will be readily apparent to those familiar with the working of steamers.

The present fleet of the National Steam Navigation Company consists of five splendid steamships, viz., the *Louisiana*, of 2,166 tons and 250 horse-power; the *Virginia*, of 2,887 tons and 300 horse-power; the *Pennsylvania*, of 2,889 tons and 300 horse-power; the *Erin*, 3,318 tons and 350 horse-power; the *Helvetia*, of 3,318 tons and 350 horse-power—thus giving an aggregate of 14,578 tons, and of 1,550 horse-power. All the vessels enumerated in the list above, have been built expressly for the trade in which they are employed, by Messrs. PALMER BROTHERS & Co., of Jarrow, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, and were constructed on the best principles of iron ship building, everything being done and every appliance introduced to secure strength and durability to the hulls.

In addition to these vessels, Messrs. PALMER are at present engaged in the construction of two new steamers for the company, of still larger size and greater power than any of the vessels afloat comprising this fleet, and these will be known as the *England* and *Scotland*. The first of these vessels was to have been launched during May, but will positively kiss the water before the 10th of the present month of June. Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS, of Birkenhead, are also far advanced with the building of a third steamer named the *Queen*, and she was launched in April. This remarkably large steamer affords a good idea of the proposed style and capacity of the new additions to the company's fleet. Her dimensions will be as follows: 370 feet long between perpendiculars, 42½ feet in the extreme width of beam, and the depth of her hold to the spar deck is 29 feet. She is divided into eight water-tight compartments, and her gross register measurement will be 3,500 tons, but she will have a carrying capacity for 4,000 tons of cargo. Her engines will be of the horizontal, direct acting, surface-condensing class, of the following dimensions: Cylinders 68 inches in diameter, with piston stroke of three and a half feet, and at full speed, will be worked at a pressure of twenty-five pounds to the square inch, and their collective power will be 350 horse nominal, but capable of working up to 1,600 indicated.

The *Queen* is to be rigged as a bark, with square sails upon her fore and main-mast. Her topsails are double, and she is fully supplied with every means to work them from the deck, and so to spread or shorten sail immediately. Her anchors and chains are of the best class, of extra size and weight, and they have been tested to a very high strain. She is furnished with iron masts and steel yards, and her expected speed will be from 10 to 11 knots an hour, with comparatively a very moderate consumption of coal. The passenger accommodation of this large and beautiful steamship is very extensive, and of the very best order as regards comfort and safety. She will have ample accommodation for 70 first-class passengers.

It will thus be seen that these vessels have a large carrying capacity, and with a moderate consumption of coal, (less than one-half those of the regular mail lines,) gain a rate of speed nearly equal to many boats burning twice or three times the amount of fuel, thus enabling the line to do away with any subsidy from government, as the cargo carried contributes toward the maintenance of the line. The cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line. Cabin passage, $100; steerage, $35—payable in currency. Over 20,000 passengers were carried by these ships during the past year.

The company's dock is situated at Pier No. 45, East River, and their steamers leave this port every Saturday for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers. Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-street, and No. 29 Broadway, are the agents in this city.

THE "ANCHOR LINE" OF STEAM PACKETS.

This company may be considered as of Scottish origin, but its connection with this country renders the company quite international. The fleet of the company consists of the Clyde built iron steamers *Hibernia*, *Caledonia*, *Britannia*, and *United Kingdom*, which are built specially for the Atlantic trade, being divided into water and air tight compartments, and are likewise fitted up in every respect to insure the safety and comfort of passengers. They are intended to sail regularly between New-York and Glasgow, forwarding passengers at through rates to their destination on either side of the Atlantic.

These steamers start from either New-York or Glasgow every other Saturday, and have every modern appliance for the proper and speedy working of the vessels while in port or on the ocean, being fitted up with all the improvements practical science can suggest for the safety, comfort and convenience of passengers. This line also books passengers with through tickets from their homes in the United States and Canadas to their final destination in Great Britain or Continental Europe, and grants through tickets from all stations on the British railways to the principal cities on this side of the ocean. In fact, passengers from Glasgow, Liverpool, Cork, Dublin, Newry, Belfast or Londonderry, are carried across the Atlantic for twenty-five dollars in gold, or its equivalent in currency, together with an unlimited supply of provisions, cooked and served up by the company's steward, thus affording a remarkably cheap and quick passage to those unwilling to put up with the procrastinating voyage unavoidable on sailing packets. Passengers from the inland towns and cities are also brought to the nearest of the above seacoast ports at a very reasonable rate of fare, as their published tariff decidedly proves.

The fine new steamer *Hibernia*, under the command of the veteran Captain, JAS. CRAIG, leaves Glasgow on her first trip across the Atlantic next Saturday, the 10th inst., and returning will leave New-York on 1st July. This steamer is reported as being in every practical respect the finest model of an ocean freight and passenger steamer afloat, and on her arrival those interested in ocean steamers would do well to pay her a visit. The rates of passage from New-York to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry are as follows: First, second and third cabins, $75, $60 and $50; intermediate, $35; steerage, $25. Messrs. FRANCIS MACDONALD & Co., No. 6 Bowling-green, are the New-York agents.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.

The Hamburg American Packet Company established a line of sailing vessels in 1847, comprised, at that time, of the following favorite ships: The *Deutschland*, *Nordamerika*, *Elbe*, *Rhein*, *Oder*, *Donau*, *Main*, *Weser*, and *Neckar*, and it was highly successful for some eight or nine years, doing a large share of the carrying trade of this port. In 1855 the company built the steamers *Hammonia* and *Borussia*, and they commenced running to this port monthly in the Spring of 1856. In 1857 the company extended their scheme of operations, and built the steamer *Saxonia*, which was finished and ran in the year following. In 1858 the company also acquired by purchase the steamers *Bavaria* and *Teutonia*, both of which had been built in 1856. These five fine steamers continued to run fortnightly trips with great success until 1863, when the splendid and powerful steamship *Germania* was added to the line. The *Hammonia*, now known as the *Belgian*, having been sold to the Montreal and Quebec Steamship Company the same year, the Hamburg line concluded to replace the same by a new steamer, the *Allemania*, which will be ready, it is expected, in July, and she will make her first trip to New-York in August next. All of these five first-class steamers were built by the celebrated firm of CAIRD & Co., Greenock, Scotland, except the *Allemania*, which is being constructed by the not less renowned firm of DAY & Co., Southampton.

The steamers in this line have direct-acting engines, except the *Borussia*, whose engines are indirect-acting, oscillating engines, while the *Allemania* will have horizontal-acting engines. The *Borussia*, *Bavaria* and *Teutonia* were provided with new and larger boilers during the past year, as well as several other modern improvements in their machinery, thereby adding considerably to their former speed. Most of the steamers on the line are also provided with new four-bladed propellers, the revolutions of which are scarcely perceptible in the vessel, being a decided improvement upon the old two and three-bladed propellers, for the vibrating effect of those old-style screws has always been the cause of much complaint on the part of passengers by ocean propellers.

As it at present stands this line consists of six splendid vessels, ranging from 2,800 tons to 2,600 tons burden, and from 425 horse to 575 horse-power; and the steamers leave New-York and Hamburg every alternate Saturday, touching at Southampton each way for passengers, mails and cargo. In consequence of the great rush of passengers here for Europe, the steamer *Borussia* will come out as an extra boat, and will leave this port on Wednesday, June 28, thus affording an excellent opportunity to passengers desirous of visiting the grand national shooting festival in Bremen, which opens on the 15th of July, which no doubt will surpass anything of the kind before produced in Germany.

The trade of the Hamburg line has been very satisfactory to its owners, and at times when trade was unusually heavy, the company, by their great number of boats, have always been enabled to accommodate the public by an extra boat. This year the rush of passengers here and in Europe is quite unprecedented.

The passenger's agency of the line is in the hands of Messrs. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, No. 6 Barclay-street, although first-cabin passage may also be engaged with Messrs. KUNHARDT & Co., General Agents, No. 45 Exchange-place, to whom is confided the entire management of the line on this side of the Atlantic. Fares to Hamburg, Havre, Southampton and London, are as follows: First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50; payable in gold or its equivalent.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

This company, like the Hamburg line, and as its name would indicate, is of German birth, being owned, principally, in Bremen, and was established in 1857, and have now running, in successful operation, a fine fleet of five steamers, consisting of the favorite and splendid iron mail steamships *America*, *New-York*, *Hansa*, *Bremen*, and a new vessel, the *Hermann*, now nearly finished. These vessels are all nearly three thousand tons burden, and seven hundred horse-power, consuming about fifty tons of coal each day.

These steamships have been constructed in the most approved manner, and are commanded by men of experience and character, who make every exertion to promote the comfort and safety of their passengers. The accommodations for passengers are very superior, offering capacious room for seventy-five first, one hundred and twenty second, and five hundred and fifty third-class passengers. The crew of each vessel consists of 120 men.

The company's first steamship, the *Bremen*, arrived in New-York in June, 1858, and ever since then their ships have made regular and successful passages, earning, meanwhile, an excellent reputation among the commercial and traveling public. In Dec., 1863, the landing-place of these steamers on this side the Atlantic was transferred to a new establishment in Hoboken, where extensive, commodious and safe docks, together with an United States Bonded Warehouse, (built for their exclusive use,) offer far greater facilities than could be obtained on the New-York side of North River. Messrs. OELRICHS & Co., No. 68 Broad-street, are the company's agents in this city. The following are the rates of fare for Bremen, Southampton, London and Havre: First cabin, upper saloon, $112 50; first cabin, lower saloon, $80; steerage, $45.

MONTREAL ROYAL MAIL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Not least in importance among the lines of ocean-going steamers is that known by the name of the *Montreal Royal Mail Steamship Company*. This company has been in existence for nearly ten years, and its projectors have used every endeavor to merit and retain public confidence and support, although the line has suffered some severe disasters. The ships of this line comprise the following: The *Moravian*, *Belgian*, *North American*, *Peruvian*, *Hibernian*, *Nova Scotian*, *Damascus*, *St. George*, *St. David*, *St. Patrick*, and *St. Andrew*, leaving Quebec every Saturday for Liverpool, and every Wednesday for Glasgow direct.

They are first-class iron screw propellers, noted for their completeness and superiority of the arrangements on board, particularly as regards the health and comfort of their passengers. Upon walking over any of the vessels just here enumerated, one cannot fail to be struck with the extent and excellence of the passenger accommodations; nor is this confined to the first class, but extends down to the very lowest priced berth in the steerage. The gentlemanly bearing of the captains and officers are, and ever have been, the theme of admiration and praise, facts which, coupled with the liberal and abundant supply of the best of provisions and quick and regular passages, entitle the line to favorable mention. seems to have been the aim of the projectors of the Montreal Royal Mail Steamship Company to earn public support by the excellence of their ships, the superiority of their passenger accommodation, with skillful and experienced commanders and officers, and good and varied dieting. In all these respects the company can point to a ten years' experience, and without fear await the judgment of a discerning and appreciative public. These vessels run weekly in Summer between Montreal, Quebec and Liverpool, via Londonderry. In Winter they run to and from Portland, Me. In this city the company is represented by ELEAZOR JONES & Co., who always feel it not merely a duty, but a pleasure to impart all the information which intending emigrants should know. Messrs. JONES' office is at No. 23 Broadway.

THE CUNARD LINE.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company, by which imposing title this line is known abroad, but abbreviated by the American public to that of "The Cunard Line," send a steamer each week to Liverpool, from New-York and Boston alternately. Those leaving New-York touch at Cork Harbor, while the Boston branch of the line touch at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

The fleet comprising the line consists of the following first-class side-wheel steamers: The *Scotia*, Capt. Judkins; *Persia*, Capt. Lott; *Cuba*, Capt. Stone; *Africa*, Capt. Shannon; *China*, Capt. J. Anderson; *Australasian*, Capt. T. Cook; *Asia*, Capt. Moodie, *Europa*, Capt. J. Leitch; *Canada*, Capt. J. Muir; *America*, Capt. Small; *Niagara*, and the *Java*, now building; and they sustain, deservedly, a high rank in our steam marine. The company has always enjoyed the great advantage of heavy subsidies from the British Government, as well as payment for the large mail they transport weekly across the Atlantic.

EDWARD CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, is the agent of the company in this city.

NO AMERICAN LINES.

It will thus be seen by the above sketches of the various lines of steamships running from this and other ports to the different ports in Europe, that there are seven leading lines, all owned abroad. This fact appears strange, when we consider the immense importance of having at least one American line plying between this country and Europe; but nearly all the lines enumerated above have enjoyed the benefits of either government subsidies or positive encouragement from foreign nations.

Since the Collins line was compelled to withdraw from the field by reason of a lack of proper support from the united governments, but few attempts have been made by American capitalists to establish a transatlantic line of steam packets, and those faint endeavors have always come to nothing. Let us hope that now the war is happily over, our government will take the matter into consideration, and afford some adequate and substantial support to the many leading capitalists who would be ready, in such an event, to at once establish a new line, one that would be a source of pride and credit to the nation. It is a disgrace to a nation like the United States, that all her mails should be carried to Europe in foreign-built and foreign-owned bottoms.

Arrival of the Pawtucket.

The United States gunboat *Pawtucket*, Lieutenant-Commander ALLEN V. REED, from Fortress Monroe, arrived yesterday. Her officers are as follows:

Commander, JAMES H. STOLL, absent, sick; Lieutenant-Commander, Allen V. Reed; Acting Master and Pilot, Lorenzo Baker; Acting Assistant Surgeon, E. S. Perkins; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Geo. A. Emerson; Acting Ensigns, J. O. Winchester, G. H. Dodge, A. F. Tree, absent, sick; Mates, W. J. Lewis, L. F. Papanti; Second Assistant Engineers, Aug. H. Able, J. G. Cooper, M. Knowlton; Acting Third Engineers, James Spies, J. M. Duncan, N. G. Vanderpriff; Captain's Clerk, M. Bell; Paymaster's Clerk, A. P. Stockbridge.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Report of Testimony Taken on Friday.

No New Points of Importance Developed.

Abatement of Public Interest in the Trial.

It Will Probably be Concluded this Week.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 6.

Under the rule governing the practice in military courts, the arguments of counsel must be reduced to writing before they are presented to the court. In special cases this rule has been suspended. Judge HOLT this afternoon suggested the fact to the commission trying the assassins, and he announced that there would be no departure in this case from the settled practice, and it was accordingly ordered that the counsel for the defence, when the testimony closes, shall prepare written arguments for their clients.

Judge HOLT also announced that he would not follow the custom that has obtained recently, of opening the case by summing up for the prosecution, but he would expect to hear first from the defendants' counsel. He would then reply to their arguments, and the case would at once be given to the commission for its deliberation and finding.

It is probable that the testimony will not be closed until Friday, as the defence has several witnesses to examine, and the prosecution has in reserve considerable rebutting testimony to be offered when the defence is concluded. Most of to-day's session was taken up by the examination of witnesses with a view to discrediting the government witness, THOMAS, whose testimony against Dr. MUDD, if received with credence, would go far toward convicting the prisoner. There was also an effort by MUDD's counsel to show that the evidence of MARCUS P. NORTON, a government witness, was not to be taken as to the presence of MUDD at the National Hotel on the 3d of March, when NORTON asserts that the prisoner came to his room door inquiring for BOOTH. It appears to be established sufficiently that THOMAS is entirely unreliable. His deportment upon the witness-stand would be conclusive as to the fact to a discriminating mind, and the commission will doubtless give only such weight to his evidence as it is worth, and only take his statements of material facts when they are corroborated by circumstances and other testimony. Mr. NORTON is evidently mistaken in his identity of MUDD, as the man he saw seeking BOOTH, and the statements of Rev. Mr. EVANS, an erratic individual, who testified yesterday to seeing MUDD enter the house of Mrs. SURRATT on a given day, is also worthless and discredited by all who heard him testify. The rejection of the evidence of these three, THOMAS, NORTON and EVANS, we regard as certain. But the case against MUDD is not thereby weakened materially, inasmuch as the prosecution does not absolutely depend on any fact that these witnesses testify to. The court-room was thoroughly packed by visitors to-day, and many were turned off at the entrance of the building, because there was no longer standing-room left. The twenty-four Veteran Reserve regiments are to be filled up by transfers from the Volunteer regiments; authority was to-day granted for this purpose.

Full Report of the Testimony Taken on Tuesday.

The reading of the previous day's record occupied the commission until 1 o'clock, when the body took a recess until 2 o'clock, at which hour they reassembled.

D. J. Middleton,

Clerk of the United States Supreme Court, being examined by Mr. Ewing, testified: That Marcus P. Norton, a witness who had been before the court, argued a motion before the Supreme Court of the United States on the 3d day of March last. The object in calling this witness is to fix a certain day in regard to which Norton, a witness, had previously testified.

Mr. Ewing, counsel for the prisoner, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, then addressed the Court as follows: By reason of information which I have received since the witness Daniel L. Thomas, was last upon the stand, I ask the privilege of the court to recall this witness, for the purpose of further cross-examination in regard to a single point. I wish to show that this witness, whose testimony is of vital importance in the case, gave that testimony from corrupt motives. I expect to show, through five or six of his neighbors, that by his own declaration made since he appeared upon the stand for the prosecution, that he did it from the hope and expectation of a large reward. To be more precise, I expect to prove that he stated to Eli J. Watson on the 1st of June, that he had testified here, and that Dr. Mudd would surely be convicted; that he asked Watson for a certificate of the fact that he was the first person who gave information which led to the arrest of the accused; and he then stated to Watson if he could get such certificates from him and others, he would get a reward of twenty-five thousand dollars, because of the information leading to the arrest, and because of the fact of a conviction. I expect to show further that subsequently on the same day, in conversation at William Watson's house, near Horsehead, with J. R. Richards, Benjamin J. Naylor, George Lynch, Lemuel Watson, and William Watson, he stated to them that he wished them to give him certificates as being the first person who gave information which led to the arrest of Dr. Mudd; that he had been present here and testified and that Dr. Mudd would shortly be convicted; and that if they would give him the certificates he desired he would receive a reward of ten thousand dollars by reason of his efforts in the cause. I wish to show further that subsequently, upon a magistrate of the neighborhood, Mr. James W. Richards, riding up, Thomas in the presence of these last-named gentlemen submitted to that gentleman the question as to whether upon his getting these certificates he would not be entitled to the reward of ten thousand dollars in case Dr. Mudd should be convicted. It seems to me that if the witness stood before this Court fair on all the testimony which has preceded, this evidence should justly go to diminish the weight of his testimony in the minds of the Court by showing that he was testifying under the hope of a large reward; and in the light of the evidence that he has given, that he manufactured a lie to procure the arrest and conviction of Dr. Mudd, being actuated by a mercenary motive. As Assistant Judge-Advocate Burnett stated that the prosecution would interpose no objection to the evidence, the following witness was called:

Re-Cross-examination of Daniel J. Thomas.

By Mr. Ewing—Was at Mr. Watson's, near Horsehead, on Thanksgiving Day, the first of the present month, with John R. Richards, Benjamin J. Naylor, George Lynch, Lemuel Watson and William Watson, when James W. Richards, a magistrate, rode up; did not say to James W. Richards that I had been asking the gentlemen for a certificate as proof of the fact that I was the first person who gave information leading to the arrest of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, neither did I say I had stated to them that Dr. Mudd would be convicted, and that if they gave such a certificate, and Dr. Mudd should be convicted, I would secure a reward of ten thousand dollars; did not say to any of the persons, in whose company I then was, what I have just denied saying to Mr. Richards; I never expected a cent for what I might do in this case as a witness; I did not tell Richards that I was the person who gave the notice which led to the arrest of Dr. Mudd; I never told any one that I told the gentlemen referred to that the expression in Washington City in regard to Mudd was that he would "go up;" I also asked their opinion as to whether I would be entitled to any portion of the reward, in the event of Dr. Sam. Mudd being convicted, but never asked them for a certificate of the fact that I was the first to give them information concerning Mudd; the other day I was telling John D. Moran and Daniel B. Moran about the conversation between Dr. Mudd and myself, previous to Dr. Mudd's arrest, when John D. Moran said that I told him about that before; I had forgotten having told him that before the examination of the President, but I have no recollection of it; I never said to Eli J. Watson that I wanted him to certify that I gave the information which led to Dr. Mudd's arrest, nor that I was entitled to a reward of twenty-five thousand dollars for giving that information.

Testimony of Jas. M. Richards.

Mr. Ewing—Am acquainted with the witness, D. J. Thomas; was with him and others in the front yard of Mr. Watson, at Horsehead, Prince George County, on the 1st of this present month; he, myself and Mr. had called on Wm. Watson and B. J. Naylor for a certificate that he was entitled to a portion of the reward offered for the arrest of Booth and his accomplices; that he had informed the officers of Dr. Mudd's arrest, and that if they would certify to that fact he would be entitled to the reward; that if Dr. Mudd was convicted he would receive ten thousand dollars; the certificate he wanted was that he informed them concerning Dr. Mudd's arrest, or of his having been arrested; he did not certify to having had him arrest. The reputation of D. J. Thomas in the community in which he lives is very bad; if I believed he had any prejudice or money at stake, I would not believe him under oath; his reputation for veracity before the war was pretty much the same as it is now.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham—The day this conversation took place at Wm. Watson's was Thursday; when I rode up Lemuel Watson remarked to me, "I am glad you have come; you are a Justice of the Peace; Daniel says he is entitled to so much reward, and I want you to say whether he is entitled to it." I do not recollect what I said at the time; Thomas said he applied to Watson for a certificate that he had informed them of Dr. Mudd's arrest; that if he could get this certificate he could get a portion of the reward, or words equivalent. If he had said, "if you give a certificate that I informed you of Dr. Mudd's arrest he would be entitled to a reward," that would have been words equivalent. We told him we thought he was entitled to $20,000. We meant it as a joke, and told him so afterward, but did not at the time. He replied that he did not want a certificate of me, or words to that effect. He told me he did not want me to swear to a lie for him to get $20,000.

Q.—Din't you swear a little while ago that you had told him that he had better take $20,000? A.—If I did I recall it; what I intended to say was that I told him, and Watson told him he was entitled to $20,000, but that was a joke. I did not know he was entitled to anything. I have had no connection at all with the rebellion and have not sympathized with it. I have been all the time during the rebellion in Charles and Prince George Counties, teaching school. I have been a hearty supporter of all the measures of the government to suppress the rebellion. Mr. Thomas was not a hearty supporter of the government in 1861. I met him on the way from school during that year, and he stated he was going down to join the Southern army, and when Beauregard came on he was going to come back and hang a man name Thomas P. Smith. Thomas was not a loyal man at the beginning of the war.

Mr. Ewing at this point introduced in evidence the general order of the War Department of 20th April, 1865, offering one hundred thousand dollars reward for the arrest of Booth and his accomplices and liberal rewards for information leading to the arrest of any of the parties.

Testimony of John F. Davis.

To Mr. Ewing—I was at the house of Dr. Mudd, on the Tuesday following the assassination of the President; I went to the field and informed him of the fact that Lieut. Lovett and a party of soldiers had come there to arrest him; I came up with him to the house and there met Mr. George Mudd; he met Dr. Samuel Mudd just at the end of the kitchen.

Q.—State what Dr. George Mudd said to Dr. Samuel Mudd.

Judge Bingham—I object to that question.

Mr. Ewing—The witness having retired from the room, stated that his object was to meet the testimony brought forward by the prosecution that Dr. Mudd denied that there had been any persons at his house on that morning. The defence had already proved in a round-a-about way that the prisoner had informed Dr. Geo. Mudd that two suspicious persons had been at his house on Saturday morning and requested him to communicate the fact to the military authorities, which he had done; and he proposed to show by this witness that Dr. Geo. Mudd now informed him that, he having given information as he requested, the detectives had come for the purpose of questioning him on this subject. And Dr. Sam Mudd knowing the fact that information had already been communicated from Dr. George Mudd of the visit to his house of two suspicious persons; it was unnatural to suppose the prisoner would then, as stated by one of the witnesses for the prosecution, have denied that any persons had been at his house.

Judge Bingham—The purpose was to bring in the declaration of the third person to the accused, which was utterly incompetent.

Objection sustained by the Court, and witness recalled.

Q.—State whether Dr. Samuel Mudd betrayed any alarm when you informed him that the detectives had come to his house? A.—None that I know of; he manifested no unwillingness to go to the house, and came right up there with me.

Testimony of L. S. Orme.

By Mr. Ewing—I am acquainted with the witness, D. J. Thomas; I know his reputation in the community in which he lives for veracity; I never heard him tell any story in my life of any length, that he did not tell a good many things not true; I don't know any man down there who would believe him in anything he would undertake to tell; I have known him since before he was grown; in any matter in which he was prejudiced I would not believe him under oath, and would hardly believe him anyhow.

Cross-examined by Judge Holt—I am loyal to the government to the best of my belief; I have always wished that the Union might be sustained; I never wanted to see two governments; I always thought the North would succeed, if either.

By Mr. Ewing—Thomas was not a loyal man when the war commenced; he begged me once in the Fall of 1861 to go South with him: in the first of the war he was looked upon as a great friend of the South, and a great help to them as far as his ability would go, which was not much.

Testimony of Henry L. Mudd, Jr.

Examined by Mr. Ewing—I did not see my brother, Dr. Samuel Mudd, on the 1st day of March; but I think it was on the 2d of March; I think he came to father's house to see a sick sister; on the 2d of March he was sent for about 10 o'clock to go to my father's, and he took dinner with us about 2 o'clock; he came back again the same day, and brought some medicine; I went to his house again the same night and brought some medicine: the 4th of March I also saw him; the distance from my father's house to the Navy-yard bridge, Washington, is between 27 and 30 miles; I do not know that my brother Dr. Mudd ever owned a carriage of any description, and if he had I would have known it; my father does not own a buggy or a rockaway of any description; he owns a large double carriage, as large as any of the hacks you see in the city.

Testimony of Dr. J. H. Blanford.

By Mr. Ewing—I saw Dr. Mudd at home on the 1st and on the 5th of March; on the 1st at his house making a tobacco bed, and on the 5th at church; Dr. Mudd does not own a buggy; neither does his father a buggy or a rockaway, but owns a large family carriage.

Testimony of Dr. Allen.

By Mr. Ewing—Dr. Mudd was at my house on the evening of the 23d of March last; he came in with Mr. H. A. Clark, and a Mr. Gardner, (I do not know his first name) who lives in Dr. Mudd's neighborhood; they came near 8 o'clock in the evening, and stayed between

THE RETURNING HEROES.

Arrival of New-York City and Eastern Regiments.

List of New-York Regiments to be Disbanded.

Many regiments and detachments, together with a large number of stragglers, are arriving in this city daily. Those recruited in New-York are sent to Hart's Island, preparatory to being paid off and mustered out of service. The organizations belonging to the Eastern States are furnished with transportation, and forwarded to their destinations immediately. The Battery Barracks are constantly kept in preparation for the reception of regiments, and are occupied much of the time. Many of the soldiers who become disconnected from their organizations find temporary accommodations at the New-England Rooms, in Broadway, and at the State Soldiers' Depot, in Howard-street.

On Monday evening, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, and a detachment of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth, (Zouaves,) New-York Volunteer Regiments, arrived at the Battery Barracks, where they were furnished quarters during the night, and were yesterday transferred to Hart's Island to await being paid off and mustered out.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment returns with 333 men, after having experienced three years' hard service. It took the field in September, 1862, nearly 1,000 strong. Since that time it has received over 300 recruits, making a total of 1,300 men that have belonged to the organization. Two hundred and twenty-five of the men who took the field with the regiment have passed with it through all the battles of the Army of the Potomac since that time, and return with the organization. Only three of the original officers retain commands in the regiment.

The following is a list of the officers: Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, C. H. WEYGANT; Acting Major, James W. Benedict; Acting Adjutant, A. P. Francisco; Chaplain, J. Scott Bradner; Surgeon, R. V. K. Montfort; Assistant Surgeon, E. C. Fox; Quartermaster, Ellis Post. Co. A.—Captain, John C. Wood. Co. B—Captain, Thomas Bradley; Lieutenant, David U. Quick. Co C—Captain, Thomas Taft. Co. D—Lieutenant, Ebenezer Holbert; Second Lieutenant, Thos. G. Mabey. Co. E—Captain, Daniel Sayer; First Lieutenant, W. H. Bryan. Co. F—Lieutenant, Thomas Hart. Co. G—Captain, Thomas J. Quick; Second Lieutenant, L. G. Shultz. Co. H—Captain, M. Robinson; Lieutenant, S. Dawson. Co. I—Captain, Henry F. Tracy. Co. K—Captain, Robert A. Malon; Lieutenant, Woodward W. Ogden.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was recruited at Goshen. It is not yet known when it will be disbanded.

The detachment of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment Zouaves, under command of Capt. JONES, were originally recruited from the old Fifth New-York (Duryea's Zouaves) in 1862, and in 1863 when the Fifth returned home the recruits, (or three-years men,) were transferred to the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment, New-York Volunteers. These men belong to the class of troops now being mustered out on recent orders, while the regiment (One Hundred and Forty-sixth) remains in the field. This detachment has seen some of the fiercest battles of the war, from Manassas Plains, under POPE, through both Antietam and Gettysburgh campaigns, and all subsequent engagements. They all belong in this city.

Monday morning the Seventh New-York Volunteer Regiment arrived at the Battery Barracks, and during the afternoon was transferred to Hart's Island. This regiment formed part of the Third Brigade, First Division of the Second Army Corps. It was reorganized about a year ago, after having served for three years. The following are the officers: Col. VON SCHACK, Lieut.-Col. Pohoeny, Maj. Scheu, Adjt. Oppenheim, Surgeon Reuss. Company A, Capt. Kuner, First Lieut. Gressman, Second Lieut. Wilhelm; Company B, Capt. Hurnberg, Second Lieut. Friedrich; Company C, First Lieut. Fricke, Second Lieut. Mott; Company D, Capt. Wiese, First Lieut. Fassbinder; Company F, Capt. Leuteritz, First Lieut. Leutz, Second Lieut. Count Blucher; Company G, Capt. Nelh; Company H, Capt. Liebold, First Lieut. Wiosch; Company I, Capt. Stunberg, Second Lieut. Kozusek; Company K, First Lieut. Von Roeder, Second Lieut. Stern.

On Sunday night the Fifth N. Y. Veterans (Duryea Zouaves) arrived at the Battery Barracks, and was furnished with quarters until Monday afternoon, when the organization went to Hart's Island. During the day, many of the members of the Fifth visited various portions of the city, and attracted much attention by their showy uniforms. The officers report that the discipline of the men is excellent. The regiment was highly complimented by many regular army officers, at the late review in Washington. The Fifth took the field in 1861, and served two years. It then returned home, when four companies were recruited from the old organization, and new companies were raised with which it took the field in 1863. Since 1861 about 2,164 have been recruited or assigned to this regiment. Seven hundred and thirty men have returned with the regiment, of whom about one hundred enlisted in 1861. The regiment was attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, and wore for its distinctive mark the "white cross." Since its original organization the Fifth has been commanded by six Colonels, as follows: Gen. Duryea, Gen. Warren, Col. Duryee, Col. Winslow, Gen. Winthrop and Col. Drum. Gens. Winthrop and Warren, and Col. Drum, are regular army officers. The following are the present officers of the regiment: Colonel, William F. DRUM; Brevet Major, Henry Schickardt; Brevet Major, John F. York; Brevet Major, Wm. H. Chambers; Captain, Gordon F. Winslow; Captains, John McKeon, John Taylor; Assistant-Surgeon Robinson; Adjutant, Oscar Wirt; Quartermaster, John F. Raymond; Surgeon, Orasmus Smith; First Lieutenant, (Brevet Captain,) R. Greene; First Lieutenant, John G. Browne; Second Lieutenant, Noble Cornish; Second Lieutenant, Ed. Williams.

Both the Fifth and Seventh New-York have been assigned to Hart Island on provost guard duty, and do not come within the provisions of the War Department order, to be mustered out, being veteranized organizations.

On Sunday evening the Twelfth New-York Battery returned with 116 men. The following are its officers: Captain, C. A. CLARK; First Lieutenant, T. F. Batty; First Lieutenant, Kinsbury; Second Lieutenant, Little; Second Lieutenant, Conkling. This organization went to Albany Monday afternoon, where the men will be mustered out of service.

The following organizations arrived in this city on Sunday evening, and were immediately furnished transportation to their homes: The Fourth and Sixth Maine and the First Rhode Island Batteries, the Tenth Massachusetts and the First New Hampshire Regiments.

Yesterday the Eleventh New-Hampshire arrived in the city on their way home. After remaining a few hours in the Battery Barracks the regiment took steamer for Norwich last evening.

The Eleventh New-Hampshire was organized at Concord and recruited at Merrimac, Wilsborough, Rockingham, Stafford and Grafton Counties, starting from their native State in 1862 with over 1,000 men, and now return with 320. They have with them some thirty men belonging to the Sixth New-Hampshire. The regiment belonged to the Second Brigade Second Division Ninth Army Corps, and participated in the following battles: Fredericksburgh, Vicksburgh, Jackson, Siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Coal Harbor, Poplar Grove Church, Weldon Railroad, both Hatcher's Run battles, and Siege of Petersburgh.

The following is the list of officers: Col. Walter Harriman; Capts. H. O. Dudley, A. C. Locke, C. N. Shepard, C. E. Frost, O. W. Dimick, J. H. Clarke, A. N. Sawyer; First Lieuts. Chas. E. Everett, Wm. A. Nason, W. C. Wood, M. Johnson, Chas. E. Bartlett L. S. Dodge, Acting Adjutant R. B. Brown. They carried with them their third set of colors.

The One Hundred and Twentieth New-York also came in yesterday, and were at a late hour expecting to be transferred to Hart Island. The regiment belonged to the famous Sickles Brigade, being raised in 1862 at Kingston, and they represent the old organization, having had the other regiments consolidated with them. They bring 396 men, the brigade band of 15 men, and 19 men belonging to the Ninety-third New-York.

The One Hundred and Twentieth has participated in the following battles: Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Wapping Heights, James City, Strawberry Plains, Mine Run, Kelly's Ford, Raccoon Ford, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Tolopotomoy, North Anna, Coal Harbor, Siege of Petersburgh, Po River, Guinness Station, Poplar Grove Church, Boydton Plank-road, (two battles,) Deep Bottom, (two battles,) Hatcher's Run, Amelia Springs, and the Surrender of LEE's Army.

The following list comprises the officers: Colonel, (Brevet Brigadier-General,) G. H. SHARPE; Lieutenant-Colonel, A. L. Lockwood; Major, W. F. Scott; Adjutant, E. M. Russell; Quartermaster, V. H. Coffin; Surgeon, W. Van Steenburg; Chaplain, H. Hopkins; Captains, Q. C. Holmes, A. W. Thomas, G. Perritt, A. M. Barber, Jr., J. H. Everett, Ira Swart, Jas. A. Hyde, A. R. Cole, R. B. Newkirk; First-Lieutenants, M. M. Drake, John J. Sporr, G. B. Barber, Wm. Plimley, H. Frinck, L. B. Van Wageneu, Levi Rossa, Warren Kimball; Second Lieutenants, S. W. Deyo, Wm. J. Holmes, P. B. Dienerman, John Moffat, E. F. Hayes, P. Cook and O. A. Ross. The regiment belonged to Gen. MOTT's division (Third) of the Second Corps.

Late in the afternoon of yesterday the Eleventh Massachusetts Light Battery arrived, and immediately proceeded by the Norwich boat. This battery is officered as follows: Captain, E. J. JONES; First Lieutenants, GEO. W. BOOTH, H. D. LITTLEFIELD, G. W. SANDOM, E. E. SOUTHERN, and numbered 164 men. The battery was organized in August, 1862, and belonged to the Ninth Corps. It has been engaged in the following battles: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Shady Grove Church, Coal Harbor, Tolopotomy, Atlee's Station, Siege of Petersburgh, Weldon Railroad, Fort Steadman, and surrender of LEE.

The First Rhode Island Battery, Capt. LAMB commanding, arrived at midnight on Monday. The officers are: First Lieutenant, E. K. PARKER; Second Lieutenants, F. A. CHANDLER and H. POTTER. There are in the ranks one hundred and twenty-five men. This battery was organized in Providence four years ago next September. It was formerly known as Capt. RANDOLPH's battery.

The One Hundred and Eighty-sixth New-York Volunteer regiment, 650 men, also arrived at the Soldiers' Depot yesterday. It enlisted in Jefferson and Lewis Counties, in this State. The following are the officers: Lieut.-Col. S. J. MARSH, in command; A. Steinberg, Major; Adjutant, Marsh; Captains—McQuats, McMullin, Bates, Price, Walker, Monger; and Lieuts. W. K. Peck, Company E; Staplin, Brown, Edwards, Garnet, Phelps, Jones. The regiment reenlisted for one year in September last. It left for home last night by the steamer *Vanderbilt*, for Albany, on its way home.

Sergt. GREGG, with thirty men belonging to the Ninetieth New-York, arrived yesterday morning by the early train and took the evening train last night for home.

The Fourth New-York Artillery, numbering 251 men, under the command of Brevet Col. GOULD, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteer Regiment, 333 men, arrived Monday afternoon, and were furnished quarters at the Battery Barracks. The latter regiment has been in service three years, having taken the field in September, 1862, with nearly 1,000 men. Of that number, about 225 men return with the organization. Only three of the original officers retain positions in the regiment. Lieut.-Col. WEYGANT is in command.

The First Massachusetts artillery, and the Fourteenth and Thirty-ninth regiments of that State, also arrived here Monday night.

The One hundred and eighty-sixth regiment New-York State Volunteers arrived here early yesterday morning, en route to Sackett's Harbor, where it goes to be mustered out. The regiment partook of a substantial breakfast at the Howard-street Soldiers' Depot. The One hundred and eighty-sixth was raised principally in Jefferson County, and was officered in part by those who had seen two years' service in the "old Thirty-fifth New-York." Although but absent eight months in the service, it has participated in several hard fought battles. In the battle of April 2d, before Petersburgh, this regiment was among the very first to enter the rebel fortifications, and was highly complimented by its Brigade and Division Commanders for the gallantry shown in its charge on "Fort Mahone." It was in this charge that its gallant Colonel, BRADLEY WINSLOW, received a severe wound, from the effects of which he has not yet recovered. The following is a list of the officers present:

Lieut.-Col.; E. J. Marsh, commanding; Major, A. D. Stemlberg; Adjt., L. M. Marsh, Quartermaster C. Zimmerman, Surgeon Wm. C. Bailey, Assistant Surgeon J. Coleman, Capts. J. P. Legg, J. D. McWayne, H. Yates, R. McMullin, L. Snell, C. D. Squire, H. P. Bates, J. W. Reynolds, C. D. Munger; First Lieuts. C. J. Edmunds, Gleason, Staplin, Peck, C. Phelps, Herring, E. G. Ferris J. Philips, A. P. Morse, B. B. Brown; Second Lieuts., W. P. Marsh, Taylor, E. Jones, Philips, J. W. Bartlett, Gurnett, J. G. Horn, O. Cutler, C. Robertson, K. Brown.

The State Depot, under charge of Col. COLYER, is performing an immense amount of good in providing for the immediate welfare of the troops passing through the city, but the limits of the building will not permit of a very large number of men sleeping there. In this extremity, Col. COLYER has thankfully accepted of the use of the armory belonging to the Eighth Regiment New-York State National Guard, tendered to him by Col. VARIAN.

By this means, accommodations for one thousand men daily are secured. Meals for any number can be furnished at the depot.

The following is a list of the New-York State Volunteer Regiments whose terms of service expire between May 1 and October 1, 1865, and which are to be immediately mustered out of the service:

106th—Ogdensburgh, Aug. 27, 1865.
107th—Elmira, Aug. 13, 1865.
108th—Rochester, Aug. 18, 1865.
109th—Binghamton, Aug. 18, 1865.
110th—Oswego, Aug. 26, 1865.
111th—Auburn, Aug. 26, 1865.
112th—Jamestown, Sept. 11, 1865.
114th—Norwich, Sept. 3, 1865.
116th—Fonda, Aug. 26, 1865.
116th—Buffalo, Sept. 5, 1865.
117th—Rome, Aug. 26, 1865.
118th—Plattsburgh, Aug. 30, 1865.
119th—New-York City, Sept. 6, 1865.
121st—Kingston, Aug. 23, 1865.
123d—Mohawk, Aug. 23, 1865.
122d—Syracuse, Aug. 26, 1865.
123d—Salem, Sept. 24, 1865.
124th—Goshen, Sept. 25, 1865.
125th—Troy, Aug. 23, 1865.
126th—Geneva, Aug. 3, 1865.
127th—New-York City, Sept. 8, 1865.
128th—Hudson, Sept. 4, 1865.
131st—New-York City, Sept. 30, 1865.
132d—New-York City, Sept. 14, 1865.
134th—Schoharie, Sept. 3, 1865.
136th—Portage, Sept. 26, 1865.
137th—Bath, Sept. 26, 1865.
139th—Brooklyn, Sept. 9, 1865.
140th—Rochester, Sept. 13, 1865.
141st—Elmira, Sept. 10, 1865.
142d—Ogdensburgh, Sept. 29, 1865.
144th—Delhi, Sept. 27, 1865.
147th—Oswego, Sept. 23, 1865.
148th—Geneva, Sept. 14, 1865.
149th—Syracuse, Sept. 18, 1865.
154th—Jamestown, Sept. 26, 1865.
157th—Hamilton, Sept. 19, 1865.
158th—New-York City, Aug. 31, 1865.
1st Mounted Dragoons, Portage, Sept. 5, 1865.

ARTILLERY.

6th—Yonkers, Sept. 5, 1865.
7th—Albany, Aug. 18, 1865.
8th—Lockport, Aug. 17, 1865.
9th—Auburn, Sept. 8, 1865.
10th—Watertown, Sept. 11, 1865.
13th Battery, Rochester, Sept. 13th, 1865.

THE DUANE-STREET CONSPIRACY.

Four Merchants Under Arrest for an Alleged Attempt to Defraud the Insurance Companies of Nearly $100,000—Investigation by Fire-Marshal Baker, Before Justice Dowling.

Yesterday afternoon, in the hall of the Court of Special Sessions, Fire-Marshal BAKER and Mr. JNO. SEDGWICK appeared as prosecuting officers, before Justice DOWLING, against JUDAH PIERCE, JOHN W. FREEMAN, LUTHER N. FULLER, and WILLIAM FINDON, late of No. 4 Erie Buildings, merchants, who were apprehended on Friday last by Capt. GREER, of the Third Ward, for alleged arson. Gen. CHATFIELD and Messrs. COOPER, BROWN, O. L. STEWART and WM. F. HOWE appeared for the defence.

The occasion of arresting the above-named defendants was the discovery, by Fire-Marshal BAKER, of what seemed to him to be a deficiency of stock at No. 4 Erie Buildings, the defendants having effected insurances in the St. Nicholas, Relief, International and other offices to the amount of $105,600, and there being found in the building, on the morning subsequent to the incendiary fire, only 454 barrels of whisky, valued at about $45,000. It appears that on the night of April 20 a fire of manifestly incendiary origin occurred on the third floor of the premises occupied by PIERCE, FREEMAN, FULLER and FINDON; but as the flames were extinguished with damage not exceeding $1,000, the Fire-Marshal made no investigation; but when again, on the night of May 8, an incendiary fire occurred in the same place and was extinguished, suspicion was aroused, and inquiry which was instituted developed the fact that the proprietors of the liquors which had been on storage had effected various loans at the New-York Warehouse and Security Office, amounting in the aggregate to $86,125, upon pledge of these liquors. Hence the examination and vast array of counsel. The Warehouse and Security Company, having loaned the defendants this large sum of money, are desirous of establishing a heavy loss by leakage and otherwise, which they claim to have been caused by the fire, and the fire insurance companies, believing that an almost unexampled fraud has been attempted, prosecute to shield themselves from loss.

The hearing was commenced on Monday afternoon, and then it was shown that FREEMAN, having obtained from PIERCE a receipt for 600 barrels of whisky, obtained thereon from the New-York Warehouse and Security Company four loans as follows: $6,775, $12,000, $5,775, and $11,775, being a total of $47,325, and that on this 600 barrels of whisky which he pretended to have sold to PIERCE he had effected $82,500 insurance. PIERCE, who had $18,000 in insurance on the stock and fixtures in the store at No. 4 Erie Building, had insured 481 barrels of whisky for $82,000, and negotiated loans on this whisky at the Warehouse and Security Company's office, of $12,000, $4,500, $4,000, and $4,800, or $35,900 in all. MICHAEL PETSELL, who claimed to have 60 barrels of whisky on storage at No. 4 Erie Buildings, had insured the same for $6,000, and secured a loan of $4,000 thereon in the Warehouse and Security Company's office.

The examination on Monday having elicited no material evidence against FULLER and FINDON, they were admitted to bail in $2,500 each; but PIERCE and FREEMAN were remanded to the custody of Capt. GREER, and are still held by him to await the termination of the proceedings. The substance of the testimony which was taken before Justice DOWLING yesterday is as follows:

George Pyatt, of No. 335 Washington-street, inspector of liquors, sworn—I was employed to make an inspection of liquors contained at No. 4 Erie Buildings; I was employed by Mr. Frobisher, and instructed to make out the papers in his name; the inspection was was made on the 18th of May; we commenced on the fourth or top floor, and there found 53 barrels marked E and D, all empty; four barrels filled with water; one barrel, branded E and D, filled with water; 30 whisky barrels, M. B. & Co., with * underneath; 39 of these were empty, and one contained whisky; one barrel, without mark, containing water; 44 barrels of spirits marked P within a circle; also 13 barrels empty, with the same mark, and one barrel without mark, empty; 26 barrels of Bourbon, marked J. R. D.; 6 barrels of rum, marked H. K. & Co.; 9 barrels of rye whisky and one empty barrel, marked C within a diamond; on the third floor we found 39 barrels of spirits marked P within a circle, 96 empty barrels, marked P within a circle, 10 broken barrels, 50 tubs filled with charcoal; these are rectifiers' tubs, called leech tubs; 8 barrels of spirits and 1 empty barrel, 11 flour barrels, containing charcoal. On the second floor we found 175 barrels of spirits marked P within a circle, and 36 empty barrels with same brand, 12 empty barrels branded C. B. Colton, 9 empty barrels, one barrel of water, 15 barrels of spirits which had been drawn from the receiving-tub. On the first floor we found 74 barrels of spirits branded P within a circle, 25 barrels of Bourbon marked M, 40 empty barrels and one barrel of water. In the cellar we found 31 barrels of lard and 2 empty lard barrels. Mr. Freeman and Mr. Fuller claimed the property on the third floor, Mr. Fuller saying that he had 100 barrels of spirits on that floor, and Mr. Freeman claimed 181 barrels on the same floor; I did not hear who owned spirits on the second floor; Mr. Pierce told me that Findon & White owned 24 barrels of Bourbon and 74 barrels of whisky on the first floor, and he and Mr. Frobisher told me so to mark them; neither Fuller nor Freeman nor any other person interested has had conversation with me; some of the barrels were bunged and several had hoops out; the barrels containing Bourbon and water were near and touching the empty barrels; I had not been in the store for nearly a month before I was called to making this inventory; on the morning after the fire I went to the scene with Mr. Walter Edwards; a few barrels were leaking, but they could not from so small a leak, have become empty before the 18th of May; when I made the inspection I found the empty barrels with seams open, but think the leaks were sufficiently large to empty the barrels in ten days; in the receiving tubs, on the second floor, at the time of my inspection, there were fifteen barrels of whisky which we drew off; there had been fire near the centre of the second floor; and holes had been burned through that floor, and on the first floor I noticed a pillar which appeared as though liquor had run down and burned thereon; water is always used in rectifying whisky; had all of the barrels of whiskey been full, it would have required for rectifying purposes more water than I found at the time of my examination; there are but two inspectors of liquors, who transact any extensive business in the city, namely, Edwards & Wilson, and ourselves.

Alfred A. Reeves, of Newark, N. J., Secretary of the Globe Fire Insurance Company, of New-York, sworn—I know Mr. Fuller; on the 29th of April Mr. Fuller came to our office and said that he wished to insure whisky at No. 4 Erie Buildings, and asked at what rate we would insure; I answered that we would charge him 60 cents on $100 for a year; he said that other companies would do it cheaper; he required $7,000 insurance on 100 barrels of whisky, saying that he had also 100 barrels insured by the Merchants' Insurance Company for the same amount; that he had 200 barrels of whisky; that he wished us to insure the 100 barrels that had formerly been insured in another office, the policy having run out, and instead of renewing it he gave it to us; think the policy was originally issued by the Bowery Company; he was not satisfied with the rate which I demanded, and therefore I said that I would make the application binding until our surveyor could examine it and ascertain whether we could take the risk at the rate which Mr. Fuller proposed; our surveyor having made an investigation, I agreed to take the risk at 50 less 10; before making the policy I sent to Mr. Fuller to come to the office in order that the papers might be made correctly; he sent a clerk, who is said to be his son; I told the young man that Mr. Fuller had represented that he had 200 barrels and that he wanted us to insure 100 barrels, the Merchants' having insurance on 100 barrels; I told him that the policy should be written on 200 barrels, that the loss might be covered in any event, explaining at the time that in the event of a fire it would be impossible to determine which 100 barrels the insurance was on; I therefore declined to write the policy until the Merchants' policy had been amended; he desired us to keep the property insured until he could see Mr. Fuller; Fuller sent word that the policy had been made right with the Merchants' office, and I thereupon sent him down the desired policy from our office; did not subsequently see Mr. Fuller until some days after the fire occurred; he then conversed with the President of the company: he has given us proof of loss of some hundreds or thousands of gallons of spirits; we have this proof of loss.

At this stage of the proceedings, Justice DOWLING having pressing engagements, the hearing was adjourned to this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Annual Convention of Freemasons of the State of New-York.

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER—REPORTS.

The annual communication of the W. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, was inaugurated yesterday afternoon, at the City Assembly Rooms, in "ample" form. The attendance was very large, and the seats in the spacious hall were filled by the representatives of the different lodges throughout the States, and those accredited to this Grand Lodge from other grand bodies. The array of Masons was one of the largest and most respectable assemblages that has ever convened in this city.

The hall was prepared as usual for the communication, and at about 2 o'clock R. W. ORRIN WELCH, Grand Marshal, called the assemblage to order, and the officers of the Grand Lodge entered the hall in procession, headed by M. W. CLINTON P. PAGE, Grand Master, and R. W. ROBERT D. HOLMES, Deputy Grand Master, and took their stations on the east. Several members of St. Cecille Lodge, U. D., then sang a beautiful ode, composed by Brother A. J. H. DUGANNE, the music by Brother J. R. THOMAS, in splendid style.

The Grand Master then opened the Grand Lodge with the usual ceremonies in ample form. An impressive prayer was offered up by W. W. Bro. Schoonmaker, Grand Chaplain. In the east were noticed M.W. Bros. J. D. Evans, Emly M. King, Joseph Jenkinson, and John W. Simonds, and R. W. Bros. Robt. Macoy, A. C. Denslow, William Rockwell and James Herring; P. G. Secretary, M. W. John L. Lewis.

After the Grand Lodge was duly opened, the Grand Master delivered his annual address, in the course of which he remarked as follows: The sleepless march of time has again brought us to this festival session, when nature, dotted in the holiday garb of early Summer, seems to be awakened to a new life, and by her example, not only to stimulate to greater activity, but, as it were, to leave the cares and darkness of the world to assume more fully the genial spirit of our profession as Masons, and, guided by its miscalculations, and remembering Him whose hand has kept us, whose loving-kindness knows no interruption, whose tender vigilance "night's deep darkness hath no chains to bind," to bow in reverent and heartfelt gratitude for all the mercies vouchsafed to us. The past year he alluded to as one of great prosperity of the order, the admission of candidates having been limited only by the inability of the Lodges to receive them.

The Grand Master also alluded to the events which had affected our country during the past year, and congratulated the brethren that the Angel of Peace had at length unfolded her spotless wings over the nation, and that her united sway would soon be resumed over the united millions, who would forget soon their animosities and remember only the glory and perpetuity of our free institutions. In the future there was a work peculiarly masonic and devolving on all masons to perform. That was to promote conciliation and friendship throughout the nation and unite men in acts of benevolence. Masonry was the daughter of peace, and she bowed in sorrow at the necessity that called for cannon and bayonet to vindicate the national authority; and scarce a battle-field but will attest that masons have been the first to bind up the wound of the fallen and accord the rites of sepulchre to the dead, and theirs be the duty now to bury in the grave of the dead past, the heart burnings and animosities which have been engendered in the strife, and to extend the hand of conciliation and forgiveness to the repentant, and to hasten the day when faults shall be forgotten and replaced by a generous emulation for the good of our whole country.

With regard to the hall and asylum fund the Grand Master remarked that the Masonic Hall and Asylum fund, which had appeared to them a vision to be hoped for, rather than a reality to be seen and enjoyed, has assumed a tangible shape requiring but a united effort to become reality. The response to the appeal for subscriptions was of the most cheering character, giving great success as they would also conclude, when the trustees presented their annual report.

The trustees now have sole direction so that no action can be had here except aid in raising subscriptions. This is to be rejoiced at, as the nearer they approach an individual enterprise, the more certain they are of success. The Grand Master also gratefully urged on one and all, cheerful and devotion to duty, that the hall asylum may be completed.

The trustees have reported a rule for the proposed hall, at which rate of rent the hall should be under the management of the trustees for twenty years, and the Grand Master urged that the pain to get the most revenue should cease and itself to the judgment of all, closing with an appeal for the consummation of the cherished.

In conclusion, the Grand Master returned thanks to his colleagues, grand officers, representatives of the honorary subscribers of the order, and commended them and their to the guiding of him from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift.

The address was a very able and eloquent one, and commanded much attention.

On motion the address was referred to M. W. Bro. SIMONDS, W. Bro. SINCLAIR, and R. W. Bro. ANDERSON, as a committee to apportion the same to the necessary committees.

The Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. J. M. AUSTIN, then presented his annual report, from which the following statistics are gathered:

Total receipts, $50,873 39; dispensations granted 32; warrants for new Lodges, 13; number of lodges making returns, 486; initiations and affiliations, 9,431; number of Masons in good standing, 40,480.

The treasurer's reported receipts for the year, with balance of last, amounting to $53,308 26, and expenditures $26,492, leaving a balance in hand of $3,816 15. The assets of the Grand Lodge are as follows: Invested in stock, $10,000; in hands of Grand Treasurer, 3,816. Total, $13,816 15.

The trustees of the hall and asylum fund presented their annual report, showing the following statistics:

On hand last year	$49,402 14
Increased by interest	4,413 43
Total increased by donations to	74,310 72

which had been securely invested. To this was added donations from contributions by individual lodges during the past year, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $50,000 more. The trustees also reported that they had purchased ground at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets for a Masonic Hall at a cost of $120,000.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the action of the trustees approved of.

The lodge then adjourned to this morning.

Inquests by Coroner Wildey.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

On Monday evening a lad in West Twenty-first-street, seeing a woman struggling in the North River, alarmed the neighborhood, and several men sprang into the stream and strove to save her; but on taking the body to the pier life was found to be extinct. The pier being well lighted, and it being impossible that the deceased should inadvertently have walked off, it is presumed that she committed suicide. The woman's name does not appear. She was about 40 years of age, and was respectably attired in a dark woolen sack and black hood, shawl and dress.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

DENNIS DONOHUE, a youth of 18, accidentally fell from the Fifth-street pier, yesterday, and was drowned in the East River. The body was recovered, and an inquest was held yesterday afternoon. The boy's abode does not appear.

INFANTICIDE.

The body of a male infant was found in a sink in the rear of No. 23 Leroy-street, and the body of another infant was found floating in the East River, near Twenty-fifth-street, yesterday morning. The Coroner's juries, in both cases, were satisfied that the infants had been murdered, but by whom did not appear.

The Police Courts.

ESSEX MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE MANSFIELD—THE KNIFE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

On Monday evening WILLIAM O'KEEFE, blacksmith, and JOHN ABRAHAMS, laborer, who has long dwelt in amity in the tenement house at No. 257 East Twelfth-street, engaged in a dispute over a matter of trivial importance, and at length resorted to blows. The neighbors, who were of course attracted to the spot, attempted to interfere, but were driven off by the combatants, and the fight went on until O'KEEFE, fearing that ABRAHAMS would overcome him, drew his pocket-knife and stabbed his antagonist in the breast. He then fled, but was pursued by the bystanders, and the alarm being given to policeman KENNEDY, of the Seventeenth Ward, that officer apprehended the fugitive and took him to the Seventeenth Ward Police Station. ABRAHAMS fell when he received O'KEEFE's blow, and was immediately taken into his dwelling, where his wound, which is believed to be mortal, was dressed by Dr. SHEPPARD. He was lying very low yesterday afternoon. Yesterday morning O'KEEFE was taken to the Essex Market Police Court, and there, after examination before Justice MANSFIELD, committed to the cells to await the result of his victim's injuries.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE LEDWITH—HOMICIDAL ASSAULT IN A CONCERT SALOON.

The scene in the Gaieties Concert Saloon, in Broadway, near East Houston-street, was uncommonly stirring and interesting on Monday night, and about 4 o'clock yesterday morning the performances terminated in a homicidal assault by one of the loafers attached to the den, who is known as GEO. WALLACE, with several aliases. The fellow engaged one JOSEPH JOHNSTON in a wrangle, and a drunken fight ensued, lasting perhaps five minutes, when WALLACE stabbed JOHNSTON in four places in the abdomen, and then, supposing that he had murdered his victim, fled to the street. He was, however, seen by Policeman FOGARTY as he ran from the den, and the officer, instinctively scenting a robbery or murder, pursued and captured the fellow and took him to the Eighth Ward Station-house. Meanwhile Patrolman WELLS, of the Fourteenth Ward, having been called into the saloon, took JOHNSTON to the New-York Hospital. WALLACE was taken to Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, and committed to await the result of JOHNSTON's wounds. They are supposed to be mortal.

Board of Supervisors.

AN EXPLANATION BY MR. TWEED—THE HARLEM BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS—JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. WM. M. TWEED in the chair.

Mr. ELY said he had observed an article in the TIMES, stating that at the last meeting of the board a paper relating to the New Court-house had been passed in an irregular manner, and he would like some explanation of the matter.

Mr. PURDY said he was not aware that the paper had been passed in an irregular manner. Its effect would be to curtail expenses.

Mr. TWEED said Mr. ELY would remember that he, Mr. ELY, was not present at the last meeting of the board. The paper was passed in the regular way. One of the newspapers stated that he, Mr. TWEED, had directed the clerk to refuse to allow the reporters to see the paper. He denied that he had ever given such directions. If the clerk had said so, he did it without authority. The paper was read as such papers usually are read, and adopted in the ordinary manner.

Mr. ELY said he was satisfied with the explanation.

On a resolution being offered to pay the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge for services rendered, Mr. PURDY moved to strike out the names of the Westchester County Commissioners, as Westchester had never contributed one cent toward the erection of the bridge. The amendment was adopted.

A report was received from the Commissioners on Annual Taxes, stating that it has become absolutely necessary to take some action in regard to the repayment to the city banks of taxes collected in error, amounting to something like two millions of dollars. Some of the banks, it is stated, have already recovered judgments against the city, and others are expected to do so shortly.

The report was adopted.

Bills amounting to $17,661 80, for materials used in the erection of the New Court-house, were ordered to be paid. A bill of Mr. ASHMEAD, for defending CANCEMI, amounting to $414, was also directed to be paid.

The board adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Street-Cleaning Commission.

A CONTRACT AWARDED TO MESSRS. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP.

The Street-Cleaning Commission held a private session in the Mayor's office yesterday morning.

Soon after the meeting adjourned, it was announced that the contract for cleaning the streets of the city for a term of ten years had been awarded to Messrs. J. L. BROWN, WM. H. DEVOE and SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, at the sum of $498,500 per annum, the commissioners reserving to themselves the right to modify the proposal if necessary.

Messrs. BROWN & DEVOE are old contractors, and thoroughly well acquainted with the work to be done. Mr. KNAPP, who is a son of SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, held the office of Street Commissioner for a short period.

The parties to whom the contract has been awarded are not the lowest bidders. The New-York Sanitary Company offered to do the work for $316,000 per annum, but it is understood that a legal objection was raised by the Corporation Counsel to this company's offer. Mr. DEVELIN is of opinion that as the charter of the company merely states that they are incorporated for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, and says nothing whatever about street cleaning, that a contract made with the company would not be valid. Recorder HOFFMAN took the same view of the case. He thought the commission would have no more right to enter into a contract with the New-York Sanitary Company to clean the streets, than with the Chemical Bank, or any similar institution. The proposal of Mr. HUMBERD, of Philadelphia, was set aside as being informal, no securities being named. The offer of Mr. MCCAFFERTY, KINGSLEY & GUIBET was objected to on account of Mr. KINGSLEY residing in Brooklyn. On a vote being taken, the contract was unanimously awarded to the next lowest bidders, Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE and KNAPP.

Shortly before the commissioners met the Comptroller stated that the cleaning this year, if done, as now without contract, would cost the city one million of dollars.

The parties to whom the contract is awarded have been duly notified of the fact, and it is presumed they will sign the necessary documents to-day or to-morrow. Mr. DEVOE is at the present time employed in cleaning Broadway under the City Inspector.

It is said that the award is satisfactory to the Common Council, and that they will, in all probability, give up their intention of convening the Board of Health.

Unfortunate Circumstance—Jim. Coburn gets into a Fight, but he is not Killed.

The Hartford *Courant* says: "About 10 o'clock Saturday evening, JIM. COBURN, a New-York rough, and brother of JOE. COBURN, the champion prize-fighter, and several other notorious 'sports,' among them SANDY THOMPSON, of Springfield, GEORGE CARY and JOHN CROWELL, of this city, were in the Clinton House taking a drink, when DAN. GREEN and his right bower, who is called 'Dutchy,' entered and took cigars. Between COBURN and GREEN there has been for some time a feeling of hostility, and the the former has frequently threatened to shoot the latter. As GREEN and 'Dutchy' were about leaving the bar-room, COBURN, desiring to start a row, said CARY could whip 'Dutchy,' and he would bet $500 he could; but as CARY made no move to pitch in, COBURN himself proposed to take the matter in his own hands, and called 'Dutchy' some pretty hard names. At this 'Dutchy' went at COBURN and a fight ensued. GREEN, seeing the opposing party was too strong for fair play, interceded to get 'Dutchy' away, when CROWELL struck him with a slung-shot three or four times in the head inflicting severe injuries, and felling him to the floor. GREEN, who has lost the sight of one eye, was indeed a pitiable object. His other eye had a bad cut over it, so that he could not see without lifting the lid with his fingers. All hands soon became engaged, and 'Dutchy' was got down and kicked in the head until his nose was broken, and his face otherwise greatly disfigured. Finally GREEN and 'Dutchy' broke away and ran into the street, closely followed by COBURN, who fired two pistol-shots at the latter, neither of which took effect. The affray up to this time had not occupied more than five minutes. When the shots were fired they were heard by Officers RYAN, WRIGHT, COWLES and BINGHAM, of the police force, who were at the corner of Main and Asylum streets, having just left the station-house, 10 o'clock being the hour when the night police squads change. They immediately started for Central-row, Officer RYAN reaching there first. He immediately seized hold of COBURN, who made a desperate resistance,

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 839, 1239, 481, 1695, 849, 875, 1495, 841, 1129, 1285, 1057, 941, 1177, 945, 7, 658, 1335, 1775, 471, 585. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Thursday, 8th inst.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrer No. 143. Issues of law and fact.—Nos. 260, 156, 162, 184, 186, 187, and every number to and including 200.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 5370½, 5539, 5541, 5549, 5331, 5179, 5053, 533, 5133, 4325, 4649, 3313, 171, 1053, 4511. *Part II.*—Nos. 848, 5052, 5058, 3776, 5088, 672, 5054, 3658, 3776, 5048, 4390, 4370, 5168, 5172, 5174.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 946, 587, 389, 947, 796, 813, 928, 914, 372, 972, 896, 86, 769, 942, 963. *Part II.*—Adjourned till Thursday, the 8th inst.

The Strong Divorce Suit—Opinion of Chief-Justice Robertson.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Peter R. Strong vs. *Marg E. Strong.*—This was an appeal from an order made at special term of this court in December last, requiring the plaintiff to deliver to the defendant sworn copies of two letters written by the latter to a third person, (Mrs. Bedell,) and by her delivered to the plaintiff's counsel. The motion for such order was made on the pleadings, the answers of Mrs. Bedell to interrogatories on a commission, and a petition in the defendant's name, but verified by her brother, (J. A. Stevens, Jr.,) in which verification the contents of such petition were stated to be true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, as to which he was informed and believed they were true. Absence of the petitioner from the City of New-York, and ignorance as to her place of residence, were assigned as reasons for not verifying such petition by her own oath. Such motion was opposed on an affidavit of the plaintiff, and also one of his counsel (Murray Hoffman, Esq.) admitting the possession of the letters. This action is brought for an absolute divorce. Mrs. Bedell, in answer to interrogatories annexed to such commission to examine her, testified to the contents of certain letters received by her from the defendant, and by her destroyed, and stated that in them such defendant confessed her criminality. The letters in question were not exhibited to such witness at such examination, nor were they or their contents proved by her; she only testified to sending them to the plaintiff's counsel. The petition in question alleges what the plaintiff's affidavit denies, namely: that Mrs. Bedell confined to the contents of the letter in question. The former also stated that the defendant has no copies of them, and, therefore, could not state with accuracy their contents. The appeal was argued in the February term, before Chief-Justice Robertson and Judges Garvin and McCunn, and decided on the 27th of February last. The General Term reversed the order appealed from, Justice McCunn dissenting, and the following opinion was delivered by Robertson, Chief-Justice:

ROBERTSON, C. J.—The order appealed from appears to have been based upon the assumption of a fact, a principle and a presumption of law, none of which, in my judgment, can be sustained.

The fact assumed is, that the letter in question belonged to a series, which of course implies some connection with each other, whereas nothing of the kind appears anywhere in the papers before us; all the parts of a connected correspondence having relation to the same subject, may undoubtedly become evidence where one is introduced; but no such presumption could arise in regard to friendly letters between intimate connexions. In the case of Ferguson *vs.* Hely, (10 Jurist, N. S. 34, February No. 1865,) the motion was granted expressly upon the ground that the correspondence was an entirety, and the parts required to be produced contained evidence in favor of the defendant, to show a rescission of the contract sued upon. There is no pretence in this case, except by surmise of counsel, that the letters in question contain anything favorable to the defendant. On the contrary, the suggestion was made that the defendant was entitled to an inspection of them, the better to enable her to explain on the trial any unfavorable statement in them.

The principle of law applied was that the 338th section of the code did not require that documents whose production was sought for under it must be such as could be read by the applicant on trial. That section does require that they shall contain evidence in relation to the matter to be tried, but divides such evidence into that relating to the merits of the action, and that relating to the defence, evidently intending by the former an application by the plaintiff, and in the latter one by the defendant. If it had been intended that either litigant had a right to know what evidence his adversary intended to introduce against him, such principle would have included the briefs, memoranda of law and facts of counsel, and instructions of their clients, as well as documents; and indeed, should extend to an oral examination of the parties themselves. The law has always considered sacred the rights of both parties to keep secret their preparations and means of attack and defence, the right of discovery being confined entirely to evidence in the applicant's favor. But even if such section (338) were capable of such a latitudinarian construction, there is no room for its application in this case; since there is no proof before us that the letters demanded contain any evidence relating to the matters in issue.

And lastly, it was presumed that such letters being part of a *series* as they are called, must have related to the same subject. I know of no principle upon which every friendly letter between the same parties is to be presumed in law to continue to advert to some one subject, or that confessions of guilt on that subject must be supposed to be reiterated, or protestations of innocence inserted in every one; everything is sometime or other brought to an end, and every subject is sometimes absent from our thoughts or writings. Even a friend does not always continue to be confessor. And there is no experience of mankind which warrants the conclusion adopted in this case.

The application was made upon quite slight grounds—the want of possession of copies of the letters or recollection of their contents is not sworn to by the defendant, but by a third person alone, and that, too, not on information and belief. How it is possible for one person to testify to the want of such possession and recollection by another, I am at a loss to conceive. It has not the support of even information to that effect by that other, and confidence in it by the recipient. Even the residence of the defendant is unknown to her brother, and no communication seems to have passed between them since the examination of Mrs. Bedell. Such petition is also vague in not stating how the person verifying it obtained the information that such letters were to be used on the trial, or who has such intention. At all events, the intention would be of little avail, if they were not admissible as evidence.

It is true that such petition states that such letters are as the defendant is advised by her counsel, material and necessary for the defence of the defendant, which consists of a denial of the allegations of the complaint; but the advice of counsel or belief of a party cannot be substituted for the judgment of the court upon the facts and circumstances showing the necessity of the productions which are to be spread before it. (McAllister *vs.* Pond, 15 How. 299; Jackalin *vs.* Edmonds, 3 E. D. Smith, 539.) The court, therefore, not having before them sufficient information of the contents of such letters to enable it to decide that they would be either prejudicial or beneficial to either party as evidence, ought not to compel their production as the application becomes thereby entirely a fishing one. The order appealed from should be reversed with costs.

The Liabilities of Married Women—Their Rights Under a Chattel Mortgage in Regard to Their Separate Property.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 1.

Before Justice Welles and a Jury.

Rebecca Kattenhorn vs. *Morris Tuska.*—This action was brought on the equity side of the court, and was originally a case properly triable at Special Term. The plaintiff, Rebecca Kattenhorn, who is a married woman, sought to set aside a certain chattel mortgage, alleged to have been executed by her to the defendant, Morris Tuska, on certain household furniture valued at $10,000. Both parties are residents of this city. On or about the 19th of February, 1864, it seems she executed a chattel mortgage on certain property which she owned in her own right as a married woman, and which it is claimed she held by virtue of the Married Woman's Act, passed by the Legislature of this State in 1848, and amended in 1849. The defendant in this suit, Morris Tuska, had some claims against the husband of the plaintiff, Mr. Henry Kattenhorn. He, Tuska, proposed to seize and sell the household goods of the plaintiff, unless she would execute to him a chattel mortgage to secure the sum of $5,000; to save the household goods from the Sheriff she signed the instrument, but with the understanding that it was a mere form, and that the same should not be treated as a real mortgage, and that it should not be filed or recorded, but that it should be kept by the defendant in his safe for a temporary purpose, and when that purpose had been accomplished, it should be cancelled by the defendant and redelivered to the plaintiff, without payment by the latter.

The case came up before the Special Term, but upon an examination of it by the Court, it was found that there were so many issues of fact involved that it was sent to the Circuit to be tried before a jury. The trial, which has occupied four or five days, was concluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict in favor of the plaintiff upon each and every one of the following issues:

1. Was the personal property specified in the chattel mortgage and schedule, of which a copy is annexed to the complaint herein, owned by the plaintiff on the 19th of February, 1864, as her separate property, and is the same still so owned by her?

2. Was there any consideration money from the defendant, or from any other person, to the plaintiff, for the execution of the chattel mortgage?

3. Was the execution of the said mortgage by the said plaintiff procured from her by the said defendant, under the influence and restraint caused by the threat that unless plaintiff did execute the mortgage, the said defendant would cause certain property therein mentioned to be seized by the sheriff and sold under execution or other process in favor of defendant and against the husband of plaintiff, Henry Kattenhorn?

4. Was the execution of the mortgage by plaintiff procured from her, by the said defendant, by fraud and false statements and representations on his part?

5. Was the said chattel mortgage ever delivered by plaintiff to defendant, with the intention, agreement or understanding between the parties thereto, that the instrument should take effect as a valid or regularly delivered instrument, and that the same should have any force, effect, or validity in the hands of the defendant?

6. Was it agreed between plaintiff and defendant when the mortgage was executed by plaintiff and taken away by defendant, that the same instrument should not be tested as a real mortgage, or be filed or recorded as such, but should be kept by defendant in his safe for a temporary purpose, and then be cancelled by him and redelivered to the plaintiff without the payment of either principal or interest specified therein?

For plaintiff, Mr. Alexander F. Kircheis and Judge Barrett; for defendant, Mr. J. A. Godfrey and Mr. Huntington.

An Interesting Point in Practice—When is Replevin the Proper Remedy?

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Welles and a Jury.

Warren Ellis et al. vs. *Emil Lessner.*—This was an action of replevin to recover the possession of a quantity of bacon valued at $5,000. From the opening of the plaintiff's counsel it appeared that the bacon had been sold for cash and not paid for. When the demand for payment was made, the answer was that the goods in question had been shipped to England, and that the proceeds had not yet been realized. About a year after the sale the plaintiff commenced the action in replevin.

On this opening, the defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the action of replevin was not the proper form in which to bring the case before the Court; that replevin was sought to obtain the physical possession of the property; that by plaintiff's own showing the defendant had parted with the goods; that they were beyond his reach and control; and there being a physical impossibility of his regaining or delivering possession, the demand in the complaint was an absurdity.

After a lengthy discussion by counsel, the court decided that the objection made by the defendant's counsel was well taken, and gave judgment of dismissal of the complaint. A stay of proceedings was granted to enable the plaintiff to bring the question before the General Term. The case is deemed important, inasmuch as there have been several conflicting decisions upon the point that is involved.

For plaintiff, Mr. S. Lay; for defendant, Mr. Dyett.

A Suit of Much Interest to Brokers.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

Frederick L. Hanks vs. *James M. Drake et al.*—The plaintiff had employed the defendants to buy 200 shares Michigan Southern stock, on a margin of ten per cent. The defendants sold the stock for the failure of the plaintiff to keep the margin good. They sold it at the brokers' board on the same day on which they called for the additional margin. There was testimony tending to show a ratification by the plaintiff of the sale.

The plaintiff, after the lapse of more than a year, brought this action, in which he claimed that the sale was irregular and void.

A motion was made by the defendants' counsel for a non-suit. The Court granted it, on the ground that such transactions are not to be determined by the rigid rules applicable to sales by pledges of the property pledged, and also that, in this case, the sale had been fully acquiesced in by the plaintiff.

Mr. W. A. Coursen for the plaintiff; Mr. James G. Carter for the defendants.

Two Doctors Disagree—An Action for Assault and Battery—Damages Laid at $3,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Chief Justice Robertson and a Jury.

Henry H. Sterling vs. *James W. Scott.*—This action was brought on to trial yesterday in the Superior Court, Part I, before Chief Justice ROBERTSON and a jury. The plaintiff seeks to recover the sum of $3,000 damages, for injuries alleged to have been inflicted upon him by the defendant, on the 7th of May, 1864, under the following circumstances: The plaintiff was at the time above specified the proprietor of the invention called "The Sterling Ambrosia for the Hair." He was a Doctor of Medicine, and a graduate of one of the New-England colleges. Up to May 1, 1864, it seems that he occupied rooms in the building No. 493 Broadway. At or about that time, the defendant Scott—who was by the way another doctor—commenced to occupy the rooms in which Dr. Sterling had formerly done his business. The latter had left some of his effects behind him, and on the 7th of the month he went there to take them away. While doing so he was, as he alleges, and as he proved yesterday in court, violently assaulted and beaten by the defendant. He claims that he was struck on the face and on the breast and stomach, and thereby injured so severely that he was compelled to abandon a thriving business and travel for his health; that he raised blood for a long time after by reason of the blows on his chest given him by the defendant; that he is not now a well man, though previously no one was more healthy than he.

The defendant denies all this, and says that plaintiff came into his premises for an improper purpose; that he ordered him out, and that in trying to get him out, he used no more force than was necessary to effect his object, and no more than by law he had a right to do.

The trial is attracting considerable interest. The court adjourned before all the testimony had been taken.

For plaintiff E. W. Dodge, Esq., and C. Shaffer, Esq.; for defendant, E. J. Anderson, Esq.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

In consequence of the illness of the Recorder the court was held by His Honor Judge RUSSEL, yesterday.

John Riley and James Lynch were tried for an attempt at robbery in the first degree.

Mr. John D. Clute, of No. 473 Hudson-street, testified that on the afternoon of the 11th May last, he was passing through Prince-street, and when he got near Greene, he saw the two prisoners and two other men that he did not know, skylarking on the sidewalk. As witness was passing, Riley caught him around the waist and threw him up against a coal-box. An officer then came along and arrested the prisoner; witness had some money about him, but none of it was taken from him.

Officer Riley testified that about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he saw the four men coming up Prince-street; Mr. Clute was going down the street; as Clute was passing these men Riley shoved against him and knocked him over into the arms of Lynch, who opened his arms to receive him; they both passed their hands rapidly over complainant's person, feeling for his watch or money; witness instantly arrested the parties.

District-Attorney Hutchings urged for the conviction of these men, and alluding to the late frequent attempts at garroting, argued to the jury that the community depended on them for protection. In his charge, his Honor Judge Russell, also alluded to the revival of garroting. The Jury convicted him of assault and battery only, and they were remanded for sentence.

John Dacoursa was then tried for grand larceny in stealing $40 from an acquaintance named Pat Brennan. The evidence was very slight against the prisoner, and he was acquitted. The court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 6.

By Justice Monell.

Antonio R. Fernandez et al., *vs.* The Great Western Insurance Company; case settled; papers in the clerk's office. Elisha Bliss *vs.* Isaac Stembach et al.; order granted. Lewis Bonnell et al., *vs.* John W. Doane et al.; commission granted and interrogatories settled. Marion Kerr *vs.* Henry G. Kerr; referred to J. Meeks, Esq., to hear, &c. David Monteith *vs.* Thomas R. Hawley; default opened on terms; cause referred to Joseph S. Bosworth, Esq., to hear, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 6.

By Justice Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

J. Van Nostrand et al. *vs.* John Egerton; Joseph Wild *vs.* John Jelly et al.; Charles Diem *vs.* Frederick Weiss; John Dillon *vs.* John Roche et al.; Aborn et al. *vs.* Miller et al.; R. White et al. *vs.* George Curtis et al.; Wm. Kiefer et al. *vs.* Andrew Willmann; The President, &c., of the City Bank of New-Haven *vs.* E. Rorke et al.; J. Shoemaker *vs.* Wm. H. Marston et al.

MOTIONS DENIED.

James R. Winn *vs.* W. H. McCormick; H. M. Crane *vs.* A. L. Livingston; H. J. Lyon et al. *vs.* Wm. G. Lord; John Joy, Receiver, *vs.* Daniel S. Darling et al.; findings of the court with Clerk of Special Term, at No. 73 Duane-street.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 6, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	110	600	N. Y. Central	89½
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	105¾	600	do	89¾
30,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109¾	30	do	89⅞
17,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	103½	100	do...2d call	89¾
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	103¾	400	Erie Railway	73
230,000	do	103⅞	800	do	73⅛
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New issue	103⅝	900	do	73⅛
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	95¼	200	do...s30	72
57,000	do...2d call	95¾	100	do...s15	72¼
12,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99¾	200	do...2d call.s3	72¾
17,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	65	400	do	73⅛
77,000	do	65¼	500	do...s3	73½
5,000	do	65½	10	Erie R. Pref	85
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	76	400	Reading R	89
5,000	Erie 1st M	100⅝	800	do	89¼
10,000	Erie 3d M	100	200	do...s10	89
2,000	Erie 2d M. '79	102½	10	do...2d call	89¼
1,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	110	25	do	89¾
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	79	100	do...2d call	89
2,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	100	200	Ill. Central R	116
1,000	do	100¼	100	do...b30	116¼
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	95	10	do	117
5,000	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	95	100	do...2d call	116¾
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex	91	100	do...s30	116
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	98	50	Cleve. & Pitts	88½
15,000	Am. Gold	136⅝	600	do	87⅞
88,600	do	136¾	500	do...s15	87¾
10	Bk. Commonwealth	103	800	do	88
5	First Nat. Bank	108	10	do	90
22	Del. & H. C. Co	136	200	do...2d call...s60	87
50	do	135	500	Chic. & N. W	23¾
100	Cen. Coal Co	42	25	do	24
200	Quick. Min. Co...s30	48¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	93¾
200	do...s9	49	25	do	95
100	do...2d call	49¾	20	Cleve. & Tol	90
2000	Cary Improve't	22¾	200	Chic. & Rock I	93¾
200	do	22	260	do	94
200	do	21¾	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	92¾
200	do	21¾	100	do...s15	92¾
200	do	21¾	100	do...s10	92¾
200	At. Mail S. Co...s10	173	100	do...s10	92¾
200	Hud. Riv. R	90¼	50	do	92⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	103⅝	200	Canton Co	35⅞
18,000	do	103⅝	100	Hud. Riv. R	89⅝
30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	95¾	200	do	89⅝
40,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99¾	100	do	89⅝
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer	23	200	Reading R	89
100	Metropolitan Bank	145	500	do	90
100	Cum. Coal Pr	39	500	do...2d call	90¼
200	Am. Mail S. Co	173½	100	do	90⅜
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	84	200	Cleve. & Pitts	86⅞
100	do	84½	100	Chic. & N. W	24
300	N. Y. Cen. R	89⅞	100	do	23¾
400	do	89⅝	100	do...s30	23¾
100	do...s15	89⅞	100	Chic. & R. I	94½
800	Erie Railway	74	300	do	94⅝
300	do	74⅛	100	do...b30	94⅝
300	do...s7	73⅝	20	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	92½
800	do	74⅛	300	do	93⅝
100	do...s10	73½	100	do...s10	92¾
900	do...s20	73			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C	23	200	Cleve. & Pitts...s3	89
10,000	do...b5	23	700	do	89
10,000	do	22⅞	100	do...b3	89
100	N. Y. Cen. R	89½	200	do	89⅝
300	do...b3	89⅝	2000	do...s30	89⅝
300	Erie Railway...c	73½	300	Chi. & N. W...s3	23⅞
800	do	74	100	do	23⅞
200	do...s3	73¾	100	do...b5	24
200	do	73¾	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	93
500	do	73⅞	200	Cary Improve't...c	22
700	do...c	74	300	do...s3	22
400	do...s3	73¾	500	do...s3	22½
200	do...b3	74	100	do	22⅝
800	Reading R...s3	89½	300	do...s3	22⅝
600	do...s3	89⅜	200	do...s5	22⅝
800	do	89¾	300	do	22⅝
400	do...c	89⅞	300	do...s10	22⅝
200	Hudson Riv. R	89¼	200	do...c	22⅝
600	Mich. S. & N. I	58¼	100	Cumb. Coal	38
300	do...s3	58½	400	do	39¼
300	do	58⅜	300	do...b3	39¼
200	do...s3	58⅜	200	do...s3	39½
200	do...s3	58⅜	400	Quick. Min. Co	49½
200	Chic. & R. I	94¼	200	Mariposa M. Co	10¾

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s		200	Ill. Cen. R	117
	Old Issue	103½	100	do	116⅞
10,000	Ohio & M. C...b3	23½	100	Chic. & N. W	24
100	N. Y. Cen. R	90	100	do...s3	23⅝
300	do	89¾	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr	84⅞
2000	Erie Railway	72	100	do	84⅞
100	do...s3	75	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	93⅝
100	do...b3	75	100	do	93¾
600	do	74⅞	100	Canton Co...b3	36⅜
200	do...s2	74⅞	500	do	36½
500	Hud. Riv. R...b3	100	100	do...s3	36½
200	do...s3	89¾	100	do...b3	36½
700	Reading R	90½	500	Cary Improve't...s3	22½
200	do...s10	90⅝	200	do	22⅝
300	Mich. S. & N. I	58¾	100	do...b3	22⅝
200	Cleve. & Pitts...s3	59¼	100	Cum. Coal Co	38½
300	Chic. & R. I...b3	94½	100	do	39½
100	do	94⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co	50
200	do	94⅝	300	do...b10	50

TUESDAY, June 6—P. M.

The Market for Money is returning to the same ease which so long prevailed through the Spring months. The Stock Brokers quote 5@6 ₱ cent. to-day, and the supply of capital offered on temporary loan quite free. The business of the Stock Exchange, however, is not at present on a scale to require much borrowing even at the lowest rates. There is a partial revival in the Railway Speculation since yesterday, and an advance of 2¾ ₱ cent. on Erie Shares, and a recovery of 1½@2 ₱ cent. on Reading. The Western Roads are ½@1 ₱ cent. better, and among the Miscellaneous Speculatives Cumberland is 1 ₱ cent. up; Atlantic Mail, 1½ ₱ cent., and Cary Improvement 1 ₱ cent. The movement in Erie attracted most attention to-day. The Stock is over-abundant for cash delivery, and there is more than the usual amount of lending and borrowing between the Brokers in order to accommodate the daily settlements. The signs of a strong upward turn on the Stock were partially manifested yesterday, and the additional rise to-day is somewhat confirmatory of a purpose on the part of its chief promoters to put the price to 80 or 85 ₱ cent.

The Government Stocks were ¼ per cent. easier on 5-20s than yesterday, and firm on 10-40s and 6s of 1881. The price of Gold rallied to 137 ₱ cent. on a good demand for Bills on London for the Boston mail, at 110@110¼ ₱ cent. for Gold. The later quotations for 5-20s from the other side, though showing a gradual advance, are not yet equal to the ruling of our own market, the rates for Gold and Exchange being taken into the account.

At the close of business the following quotations were made as compared with Monday afternoon; the market firm:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	95¾	95¾	Pittsburgh	59¼	59¾
U. S. 5-20s	103⅝	103⅝	Northwest	22¾	24
U. Certificates	99⅛	99⅛	N. West Pref	54	54
N. Y. Central	89½	90	Rock Island	93½	93½
Erie	72⅞	75	Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾
Hudson	89¾	89¾	Cumberland Coal	3¼	3¼
Reading	90¼	90¼	Quicksilver	50	49¾
Mich. Southern	58	58½	Mariposa	10¼	10¾
Illinois Central	117	116¾	Ohio & M. Certfs	22¾	23

Mr. JAY COOKE, the Government Banker and Subscription Agent for the Popular 7-30 ₱ cent. Loan, Third Series, telegraphs from Philadelphia to Messrs. FISK & HATCH, Sub-Agents, to-day, that "the deliveries of the Third Series of Notes will commence to-morrow, and all accumulated Subscriptions will be transmitted in the course of this week. Hereafter you can order with certainty of receiving the Notes immediately." This announcement will greatly promote the present Loan, and the effect is already felt to-day in the increased orders of the Sub-Agents—$250,000 by Messrs. FISK & HATCH, and $330,000 by First National.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	105	Metropolitan	125
Mechanics'	108	Market	108
Union	116	Shoe & Leather	101½
America	133	Corn Exchange	103
Phenix	102½	Continental	95
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	St. Nicholas	99
National	100	Commonwealth	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	98	Atlantic	100
Commerce	105	New-York County	128
Ocean	77	Import's' & Traders'	102
Mercantile	130	Park	144½
Chatham	120	Central National	100
Bank of the Republic	102½	First National	205
Bank of N. America	107	Fourth National	96
Hanover	106		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90½	Lack. & West'n Bds	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1st 7	90	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	101
N. Y. Cen. Subscript'n	85	Del. L. & W. 2d mort	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1879	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort	90
Erie 1st Mort., 68, ex d.	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st m. ex	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	75½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Galena & Chi. ex	87
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	92½	Chi. & Chi. 2d M. ex	94
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '63-'65	102½	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	103½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '83-'113	93	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	100
Harlem, 1st mort., 86-'72	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Mich. Cen. 1st m't. 8s, '82-'113	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	85
Chi., B. & Q. 8s, c. 1st M.	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	80
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 3-10 c.	84	Cleve. & P. 3d mort. con.	94
Pacific R. 7s G. by Mo	85	Cleve. & P. 4th mort. con	75
Ill. Cen. 7 3-10 c., 1875	114	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	32
Hud. & R. 2ds pref.	75	Chi. & Alton Inc	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st mort	77		

The *World* and *Herald* persist in the ridiculous assumption that three hundred millions of our Public Stocks are owned abroad. Another cotemporary, the *Tribune*, conceding that the amount may be large, remarks editorially:

"We do not want Europeans to buy any more of our securities; on the contrary, *we wish they would speedily send back what they already have, sell them, and take their pay for them.* We cannot to-day have less than two hundred and fifty millions of specie in this country; we wish four-fifths of it could be employed at once in buying up and bringing home our securities held abroad."

With the pervading sentiment of this extract, we are strongly inclined to sympathise. Our own people hold about, if not over, nine hundred of the eleven hundred millions of the Gold-bearing Funded Stocks of the United States—and $1,500,000,000 Currency Debt, and it would not require three-fifths of the Gold Coin which they are now abundantly able to spare, to buy back from Europe the remaining $150,000,000 or $160,000,000 of all descriptions which Great Britain and the Continent are supposed to hold. The operation would be infinitely preferable, in a financial point of view, and certainly more agreeable to the country than to have the market at home for the entire Public Debt disbursed or regulated by the arbitrary quotations from steamer to steamer, on less than a tenth of the amount held abroad.

The principal Stock of the United States distributed in Europe since the War, is of the 5-20s of 1862. Of these, about $120,000,000 are, possibly, owned on the Continent and in England. The collections of the May Coupons of this year, by our principal German and English Bankers, thus far, indicate less than $100,000,000, but we make due allowance for mercantile and miscellaneous collections on the same Stock, and then add $80,000,000 or $40,000,000 for United States 5 ₱ cents of 1874 and 6 ₱ cents of 1867, 1868 and 1881, held on the other side, to reach the possible maximum of $180,000,000 of all descriptions.

It may be that the European holders of United States Stocks, as a general rule, are rather disposed to increase than sell out their present holdings. Outside the parcels held on mere speculation in Frankfort, Amsterdam, London, &c., such is, probably, the prevailing feeling. But, be this as it may, our belief is that our own market is as well prepared to take care of the whole of our Public Debt, as the people of the United States have already shown their ability and preference to hold more than nine-tenths of it.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Central Company at Chicago, last week, is understood to have passed off with marked unanimity, and largely increased confidence in the future of this great property. The meeting recommended a direct Stock Dividend, to represent the cash proceeds of the land sales of the Company, applied to the cancellation of the Land Mortgage Bonds, in place of the extra Dividends heretofore declared in what was known as "Canceled Bond Scrip." The new Board of Direction will probably act upon this recommendation at an early day, and declare an extra Stock Dividend of 10 ₱ cent., to represent $2,000,000 Land Mortgage Bonds heretofore canceled, at the same time they declare the regular Cash Dividend of 5 ₱ cent. for July.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $1,134,225 16, including for Customs, $286,000; on account Loan, $113,000; Payments, $2,795,492 52; Balance, $41,433,465 40.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN."

Full Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for others or resale.

All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received. Four per cent. allowed on deposits and daily balances which may be drawn for without notice.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last: 13 bbls. Ashes, 16,476 bbls. Flour, 273 bbls. and 387 bags Corn Meal, 8,086 bushels Wheat, 6,599 bushels Corn, 2,130 pkgs. Provisions, and 203 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at $7 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at former quotations, including Java, at 24c.@25c.; Rio at 19c.@23½c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23c.; St. Domingo at 18½c.@19c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c. ₱ lb., in gold. Stock of all kinds, to-day, 49,837 pkgs.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy at private sale, Middlings closing at 42c.@43c. ₱ lb., with a limited inquiry. At the auction sale of Government Cotton, to-day, the attendance was unusually large, and the bidding spirited. The sale was under the immediate supervision of Collector DRAPER, who announced that the cotton would be sold free of tax. The sale comprised 6,836 bales Upland, and 2,000 bales Sea Island, as follows: 835 bales middling fair Upland at 46c.@47c.; 1,568 bales strict middling at 45c.@46c.; 2,220 bales low middling at 26½c.@27½c.; 1,021 bales good ordinary at 23c.@24½c.; 649 bales ordinary at 20½c.@21½c.; 543 bales pickings at 19c.@20c.; 800 bales first quality Sea Island at 50c.@61c.; 780 bales second quality at 46c.@47c.; 472 bales third quality at 35c.@36c.; 164 bales saw ginned at 42c.; 48 bales stained at 22½c.; 15 bales seedy at 17c., in gold ₱ lb. The whole offering was disposed of in an hour, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been sparingly sought after to-day, and has again declined 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., closing quite heavily. Sales since our last amount to 8,600 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 50@$6; part to choice Extra State, at $6 05@$6 65, chiefly at $6 10@$6 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 75@$6 95 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 50 @ $6 00
Extra State	6 05 @ 6 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 30 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75 @ 6 95
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 70 @ 9 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	6 80 @ 11 25

Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales, since our last, 700 bbls., at $7@$8 for poor to good, and $8 05@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is cheaper to-day. Sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $6 30@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DOT; or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

NIBLO'S—PEARL OF SAVOY, OR THE MOTHER'S PRAYER

BROADWAY THEATRE—SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF SATAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

WALLACK'S—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Quebec *News*, of Saturday last, makes this curious statement: "A rather singular circumstance, and one which may possibly throw some light on the great conspiracy trial now going on at Washington, transpired yesterday. The facts are as follows: Late last Autumn, a small Canadian-registered vessel (the *Marie Victoria*, if we are correctly informed) was wrecked in the neighborhood of Bic or Rimouski. A portion of the cargo and effects on board the vessel were saved by parties residing in the vicinity, who instituted an action in the Admiralty for damages. Among the effects recovered by the salvers are three trunks, bearing the name of 'J. WILKES BOOTH.' An application was yesterday made to Hon. Mr. BLACK, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, for a commission of inspection of the contents of the trunks, which was granted. The application was made by Mr. DUNBAR, on behalf of the American Consul at this port. It remains to be seen whether the opening of the trunks will throw any light upon the Washington murder."

Gen. SHERIDAN has assumed command of the Military Division of the Southwest, embracing the country west of the Mississippi and south of the Arkansas River. Gens. SHERIDAN and CANBY have issued orders permitting cotton to be brought to market without military interference. Gen. CANBY has divided the Department of the Gulf into the following four divisions: Louisiana, headquartere New-Orleans; Mississippi, headquarters Jackson; Alabama, headquarters Montgomery; Florida, headquarters Tallahassee. The citizens of Louisiana appear much gratified by the programme of the new military authorities.

The trial of Hon. FRANCIS O. J. SMITH, of Maine, on an indictment found by the Grand Jury of Suffolk County, Mass., for subornation of perjury, occupied the Superior Criminal Court nearly the whole of last week, and resulted in a verdict of guilty.

Among the prominent rebels who have fallen into the hands of the national forces is DAVID L. YULEE, formerly United States Senator from Florida. He delivered himself up at Jacksonville, in that State.

WILLIAM SAMPSON, of Glasgow, Ky., has been appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of J. F. BUCKNER, until the election of his successor.

The Cleveland *Leader's* Fourth Army Corps correspondence says that the veteran organization of that corps is under marching orders for Galveston, Texas, via New-Orleans.

The works of the Hingham Cordage Company, in Hingham, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The loss amounts to $75,000, and is mostly covered by insurance.

At the city election in Norwich, Conn., on Monday, the Union ticket was chosen without opposition.

The report of the surrender of Gen. HOOD is confirmed. Himself and staff surrendered to Gen. DAVIDSON on the 31st ult.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 25th and Londonderry on the 26th ult., arrived yesterday off Father Point. Several of the London journals deny the rumors as to the renewal of the demands of the United States Government for the depredations of the *Alabama*, and say the matter rests where President LINCOLN left it. Sir J. WALSH was to question Lord PALMERSTON on the subject, on the 26th, in Parliament. The Prince of WALES visited the steamship *Great Eastern* on the 24th, and minutely examined the Atlantic telegraph cable and the works connected therewith. The work of placing the cable on the *Great Eastern* is going on actively, and it is pretty certain that she will start in the early part of July, accompanied by the British frigate *Terrible*, and another British war steamer. The British community of Constantinople have presented an address of sympathy to the American Minister on account of the assassination of President LINCOLN.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Patterson Races commenced yesterday, under the most brilliant auspices in attendance, and the admirable arrangement of the Passaic Agricultural Association. Although the weather was lowering, the attendance was unprecedentedly great, the grand stand being filled by elegantly-costumed ladies. The first race, a premium of $250, for all ages, mile heats, was won by *Arcola* in two straight heats; *Lucrine* second in each, *Monmouth* third, and *Nightlock* fourth. Time, 1:51½ and 1:54. The great Paterson Derby, which has forty-four entries, single dash of one mile and a half, had eight starters, and was won by *Richmond*; *Julius* second, *Maiden* third, *Silkstone* fourth, *Alexandra* fifth, *Saratoga* sixth, *Mary Howell* seventh, and *Slasher*, colt, eighth. Time, 2:54½; won by two lengths, half a length between second and third, a bad fourth. The premium of $600 for all ages, two mile heats, was won easily by *Kentucky* in two straight heats, beating *Capt. Moore*. Time, 3:51: 4:02½. The second day's racing—including the great English Steeple Chase—takes place to-day, without postponement.

Fire-Marshal BAKER continued an investigation, yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, in a case of alleged arson, in which JUDAH PIERCE, JOHN W. FREEMAN, LUTHER N. FULLER and WILLIAM FINDON, are alleged to have attempted to defraud several insurance companies and the New-York Warehouse and Security Company. It was shown that PIERCE, FREEMAN and one PUTSEL had insurance for $105,600, and had negotiated loans of the Security Company amounting to $86,125 on a stock of whisky at No. 4 Erie Buildings, and that on the morning subsequent to an incendiary fire at that place they had stock valued at only $45,400. The investigation is to be continued to-day.

A homicidal assault was made by one GEORGE WALLACE upon JOSEPH JOHNSTON, in the Gaities Concert Saloon, in Broadway, near East Houston-street, at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and JOHNSTON was stabbed in four places in the abdomen. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, and his wounds were dressed; but there is little hope of his recovery. WALLACE, who has numerous aliases, is in custody.

The Board of Supervisors, at their meeting yesterday, received a report from the Committee on Annual Taxes, stating that some action must at once be taken to provide for repayment of taxes illegally collected from the city banks in error. The amount is about $2,000,000. Bills for materials supplied the New Court-house, amounting to $17,861 20, were ordered to be paid.

Large numbers of returning regiments and portions of regiments are constantly arriving at and passing through this city. Those organized near New-York are transferred to Hart's Island for muster-out. Those belonging to Eastern States are dispatched at once to their destination, as well as those belonging to the northern portion of this State.

An important trial, involving, to some extent, the rights of married women and their liabilities relative to chattel mortgages, was concluded yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice WELLES. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, a married woman, upon all of the issues that they were called upon to try.

In the Superior Court, Part I, yesterday, an action of assault and battery was commenced in which two doctors of this city are the parties litigant. One doctor claims damages to the extent of $3,000 for bodily injuries received at the hands of the other, in May, 1864, in the premises, No. 493 Broadway. The trial was not concluded when the court adjourned.

An important opinion has been rendered by Chief-Justice ROBERTSON in the Strong divorce suit, which is set down to be tried before a jury on Thursday, the 8th inst. The case has already excited considerable interest in this community, on account of the position and standing of the parties interested.

Gen. BATCHELLER, Inspector-General of the State, will be in this city until Saturday next, engaged in inspections and a general examination into the condition of the National Guard. The office of the Inspector-General is at No. 544 Broadway, the general headquarters of the State military departments in this city.

Coroner WILDEY held inquests yesterday over the bodies of two infants that had manifestly been murdered, but by whom does not appear. One was found in a sink in the rear of No. 23 Leroy-street, and the other floating in the East River, off Twenty-fifth-street.

Last evening Gen. COCHRANE lectured before the Historical Society on "The waters between Staten Island and New Jersey, viz: The Kills, the Sound and Raritan Bay. The society elected Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and Major-Gen. SHERMAN, honorary members of the Society.

The Union General Committee held a special meeting last evening, the Hon. JAMES KELLY presiding. Resolutions pledging the committee to the support of the administration were adopted. The sub-committees were instructed to take up collections for the Lincoln Monument Fund.

Yesterday morning DENNIS DONOHUE, a youth of eighteen years, accidentally fell into the East River from the Fifth-street pier, and was drowned. The body was taken out by the bystanders.

JOHN ABRAHAMS, of No. 257 East Twelfth-street, was stabbed in the breast, and seriously wounded, on Monday evening, by one WILLIAM O'KEEFE. O'KEEFE has been arrested. Abrahams died last evening.

The Street Cleaning Commission yesterday awarded the contract for cleaning the streets for a term of ten years to Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP, at the sum of $498,500 per annum.

On Monday evening an unknown woman, of about forty years of age, committed suicide by leaping from the Twenty-first-street pier, North River. The body was recovered.

The Live Stock Markets, this week, have been abundantly supplied with most kinds of animals. The weather has been favorable, and prices, except of live hogs, have ranged lower. Prices of beef cattle have receded to our quotations of the market two weeks ago—a decline of about 1c. ₰ lb., dressed weight, from the prices ruling last week. Good bullocks sold at 17c.@18c. ₰ lb., estimated dressed weight; fair, 16c.@17c., and common 15c.@15½c. The average of the transactions were made at about 16½c. ₰ lb. Milch cows are selling slowly at prices reported for some weeks back. Veal calves sell about 1c. ₰ lb., live weight, less. Prices range at 7c.@11c. ₰ lb., live weight, for common to prime veals. The sheep market is overstocked this week, causing a considerable decline in prices. Good shorn sheep sell at 6c.@6½c. ₰ lb., live weight. There is a brisk demand for live hogs, causing a slight advance over last week's sales. Prices range a 9½c.@10¼c. ₰ lb., live weight.

Flour, Corn and Oats were heavy and declining yesterday. Wheat was scarce and wanted. Whisky was dull and decidedly cheaper. Cotton was inactive and depressed in private trade. The extensive auction sale of government, under Collector DRAPER'S supervision, was numerously well attended, and quite successful, the whole offering (8,336 bales) was closed out in an hour. A brisk speculative demand prevailed for New Mess Pork, which was much higher early in the day, but heavy at the close. Sugars were in fair request, as were also Hay, Hides and Tallow. The freight market was quiet. The auction sales of linen, &c., was moderately spirited, and the prices realized, on the whole, satisfactory. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

Subscriptions to the new series of the 7-30 Loan are again increasing, and will assuredly grow rapidly in numbers and magnitude, as it becomes known to the public that the notes of the series are now ready for immediate delivery. This latter fact was communicated yesterday by Mr. COOKE, the General Subscription Agent, to Messrs. FISK & HATCH, Sub-agents, in this city, in the following telegram: "Deliveries of the third series will commence to-morrow. All accumulated subscriptions will be shipped this week. Hereafter you can order with certainty of receiving notes immediately." The local subscriptions to the new series, yesterday, included $250,000 from Messrs. FISK & HATCH, and $300,000 from the First National Bank.

Gold ruled ⅛@¼ per cent. higher yesterday than on Monday, on the demand for Exchange on London for the Berlin steamers. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. to the brokers. The Stock Exchange firm. There was a rise of 2½ per cent. on Erie, and 1@2 per cent on New-York Central and Reading.

Negro Suffrage.

The *Tribune*, in the course of some remarks on this subject, says:

"We are very willing—and believe the Unionists, white and black, would be willing—to accept an installment of justice, and have the whole matter settled amicably and finally. If the Southern States will provide that *every black who can read intelligently, who owns real estate and has paid a tax, shall be a voter, we would gladly accept this as a settlement of a vexed question*, though it would probably not, for the present, enable one negro in a hundred—perhaps not one in five hundred—to vote. But if the blacks are to be proscribed and banned *forever*—if they are to be taxed by the votes of whites who pay no tax, yet allowed no voice in levying these taxes or spending their proceeds—if they are *to be held exiles as much as aliens in the land of their birth*—if they are to be debarred from all political rights by the votes of 'Three Millions of Rebels,' and told that this is their punishment for having aided to overthrow the rebellion—why then we think the republic will owe them at least a determined effort to see them righted, and we shall incline to make that effort."

Very few considerate men, in any section of the country, will dissent from the general tenor of the views herein expressed. The day for drawing a line of distinction, as to legal and political rights, between men on account merely of color, has passed away in this country forever. We shall never again see Doctors of Divinity sustaining slavery as a divine institution, nor learned ethnologists arguing that a negro is not a man, nor Supreme Courts deciding that any class of men have no rights which other classes are bound to respect. The War has destroyed all this mass of opinion and of prejudice by sweeping away forever the gigantic and tyrannical wrong on which it rested. The negro is no longer a slave: he has proved himself a man, and has abundantly vindicated his indefeasible title to the rights of manhood. The negro, therefore, is entitled, just like every other subject of government, to a voice in that government, subject only to the restrictions and exceptions which would, under the same circumstances, be applicable to every other class of citizens. When foreigners come to this country, although they become at once subject to our laws, they are not allowed a share in making those laws until presumably qualified to do so by a preliminary residence of years. If, instead of living in a foreign country, they had been kept in abject slavery, forbidden to learn to read or write, deprived of all the privileges and rights of men, and held as beasts or chattels, subject in all things to the will of owners, the reason for postponing their right to vote would be still stronger.

This is precisely the case of the negro. There are thousands of them, throughout the country, fully qualified already by their past training and experience for the exercise of the right of suffrage:—and it will be wise and just, as speedily as possible, to remove whatever disabilities in any State now exclude them from the polls. And just as fast as the great mass of those whom the war has set free shall be qualified for the discharge of such a trust, should they also be admitted to its exercise.

But the question which ambitious zealots have sprung upon the country, is of quite another sort. Chief Justice CHASE, leaving the special function of his office, has claimed in public harangues for the great body of slaves whom the war has set free, immediate access to the ballot-box in every Southern State. Senator SUMNER proclaims that unless this result is reached, the war, which crushed rebellion and saved the Union, will have been waged in vain. And WENDELL PHILLIPS, rising to still higher and more congenial heights of unprincipled audacity, menaces the country with a repudiation of the Public Debt, if the Federal Government fails to make universal negro suffrage a condition of the readmission of the Southern States. These men take no thought of the fitness of men to discharge the duties which suffrage involves. They regard the right to vote as a natural right—inherent in every human being—and to be conferred upon enfranchised slaves without the least regard to their ability to exercise it for their own or the public good. Their fanaticism will overreach itself. It will defeat its own object—and there is danger that it may create a reaction in the public mind which will defeat other measures for the welfare of the negro race.

The country will approach and discuss this subject with a just appreciation of all the difficulties which it involves. The claims of the negro to all full share of all political and legal rights will be conceded, just as soon as the concession can be made compatible with the public good.

Support of President Johnson.

A public meeting is called for this evening, to express confidence in the character and patriotism of President JOHNSON, and to pledge the support of the great body of our people to the measures of his administration. We cannot doubt that it will be well attended. The promised presence of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, of Gen. LOGAN, and other noble and devoted heroes of the war, will insure the attendance of thousands who might take comparatively little interest in the political aspects of the day. But the public feeling of the whole country, overriding and overruling all divisions and distinctions of party, rallies to the support of ANDREW JOHNSON. The circumstances of unparalleled difficulty and delicacy which attended his accession to office, challenged for him instantly the kindest sentiments of the nation, while his high ability, his hearty sympathy with the great mass of the people, his personal share in the labors and sacrifices of the war, and the eminent service he has rendered to the Union cause, command for him the respect and confidence of all who appreciate aright the nature of the contest from which the nation has just emerged.

The meeting to-night will be large and enthusiastic. Unless we have wholly mistaken its purpose, it is to be a grand manifestation of public sentiment, free from political control, and aiming at no party or factious objects. If this intention is carried out the meeting will strengthen the hands of the President and give him essential aid in the execution of the policy upon which he has entered.

Reverdy Johnson's Doctrine on Oaths of Allegiance.

It is said that at the late *special* election for members of the Legislature in Virginia, the oath of allegiance was taken without scruple by great numbers of disloyal men, on the strength of the opinion given by REVERDY JOHNSON, in his letter last October, concerning the popular vote to be taken on the proposed new Maryland constitution. Mr. JOHNSON then declared, in reference to the oath of allegiance required from voters, that "no moral injunction will be violated by taking the oath, because the exaction of the oath was beyond the authority of the convention, and, as a law, is, therefore, void." The rebel Virginians, we can easily understand, find no difficulty in applying this doctrine to their own case. Holding that the old laws of Virginia alone prescribe the qualifications of voting, they consider that an oath, as an additional pre-requisite, is unauthorized, and, therefore, can have no binding effect on the conscience.

The application is legitimate. It, in fact, may be made to any case where the taker of the oath considers the exaction of the oath to be unwarrantable. If REVERDY JOHNSON was right in that letter, *all oaths required by the government for its own protection have become worthless*. The oath prescribed in President JOHNSON'S Amnesty Proclamation, to "abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made with reference to the emancipation of slaves," may be called an unconstitutional limitation of civil rights, and, therefore, not binding on the conscience. The oath prescribed by Congress to be taken by all the members thereof, and by all civil and military officers under the Government of the United States, that "I have have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, or yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority or power under the United States inimical thereto," may be declared an unconstitutional limitation of the rights of the States and of the people to be represented in Congress as they please, and therefore a nullity. It would be impossible to frame for any voter an oath of loyalty to the Union, which a Secessionist, however still traitorous in heart and purpose, might not take, according to Senator REVERDY JOHNSON, with a clear conscience, if such oath were necessary to the recovery of his civil franchises.

Probably the Senator did not have in mind any such broad proposition. But starting from his point, there is no stopping short of that. He maintains that the Maryland Constitutional Convention had no right to make their oath of allegiance a pre-requisite to the right of voting—that all who could vote under the old constitution had a right to pronounce upon the new. His reasoning was utterly inconclusive to every discriminating reader of his letter. It availed nothing against the opinions of JAMES MADISON and Chief Justice MARSHALL pronounced in the Virginia Convention of 1829, that a constitutional convention has the right to define the qualifications of the voters who shall pass upon the acceptance or rejection of its work. But, admitting that the question is a disputable one, the decision does not rest with the individual citizen. It is for the government alone to determine through the courts—the authoritative expounders of constitutional law. To make the individual himself the judge of the constitutionality of any public law, and, if his judgment is adverse, to absolve him from all amenability to it, is nothing more or less than anarchy. To recognize such a principle in one case is to establish it for all. It is sanctioning the nullification doctrine in its worse form—not simply State nullification, but nullification by individuals—and it strikes at the very life of all civil authority.

It is a crime against the government to treat an oath as a nullity. More than than that, the solemn invocation, "So help me God," on a statement known to be false, or on a pledge designed to be broken, is a mockery of high Heaven. No sophistry of any lawyer, no casuistry of any jesuit, can reconcile an enlightened conscience to it. But the misfortune is, that the passions of this rebellion have, to a great extent, darkened the Southern conscience, and prepared it to take in just such fallacies as the doctrine, that an oath which the taker deems unjustly exacted carries with it no force of moral obligation. If this doctrine is indeed to become the accepted tenet of the South, the task of reconstruction will become immeasurably greater than has yet been imagined.

The government, in restoring rights and franchises, must obtain some assurance that they will not be used to its own injury. It, therefore, requires an oath of loyal support. Nothing can be more just. Loyalty is the primary duty of every citizen, and, as rights and duties are reciprocal, disloyalty, so long as it continues, should work a forfeiture of the primary right of voting. The government which should allow its enemies to bear a part in determining its laws and administration, would be directly contributing to its own destruction. It is bound, in duty to itself, to shut out all disloyal men, and keep them powerless. A loyal oath is the only practicable test whereby a loyal spirit can be determined. To break down all the moral sanction of an oath is to destroy this safeguard, and to leave the government completely exposed to the machinations of traitors at the ballot-box, which might be even more dangerous than the manœuvres of traitors in the field. There is yet no evidence that an election could be held in any Southern State, with an indiscriminate admission of all the old voters to the polls, disloyal and loyal, without resulting in a complete remission of the internal affairs of the State into hands hostile to the National Government, and in a solid array of equally hostile Senators and Representatives in our national councils. It would be at once a contemptible weakness and a monstrous crime in the government not to protect itself against all such dangers. An oath of loyalty is indispensable to that end. No man, in the present situation of the country, can do a greater public injury than to attempt to strip such an oath of its legal sanction or moral force.

SANDERS ON DEATH FOR TREASON.—In the NEW-YORK TIMES of Sept. 26, 1855, appears the following communication from GEORGE N. SANDERS:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. GOLOVIN, a Russian scholar of distinction, seems to be horrified at my opinion in favor of the reestablishment of the political guillotine in Europe. The following extract from a letter of mine, which appeared in the Richmond *Examiner* 14th inst., and for which I ask the favor of insertion, conveys more fully my sense of its necessity:

"The fault of our noble co-workers in Europe in '48 was, as I have intimated in my communication to the *Herald*, their too generous credulity. It is sincerely to be hoped that at the next opportunity no chivalric delicacy shall interfere with the punishment due to the traitors and perjurers who have shown that with them *generosity is only a stimulus to murder, and trust a means to betray*. We want to see at the renewal of the suspended revolution, the firmness of WASHINGTON, and PUTNAM, and JACKSON, when they, without one moment of indecision, wisely hung up even less dangerous, because less important, men. In this limited and righteous cruelty there will be large benevolence, and in it only—safety. We must regret that SANTA ANNA has again made his escape from judgment. There would have been salutary admonition to his knavish fraternity on the other side in his execution."

GEO. N. SANDERS.

JEFF. DAVIS ON ETHICS.—In the same issue of the TIMES named above, is the following communication concerning JEFF. DAVIS at West Point. It is a curious reminiscence that JEFF. DAVIS stood at the foot of his class in *moral* philosophy—that at even at that early age he had no aptitude or liking for moral questions:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remarks of your Washington correspondent in last Saturday's paper relative to the all-controlling influence of the Secretary of War in the Cabinet, remind me that notwithstanding his great power of will and pride of character, Col. DAVIS was distinguished for nothing as a student at West Point, except in being at the *foot* of his class *in the department of rhetoric and moral philosophy*, which constitutes the literary portion of the course. In mathematics and natural philosophy he was little better, being in the former the twenty-seventh and in the latter the thirtieth in his class, which numbered thirty-three graduates. The highest number of marks obtained by a cadet for proficiency in the above-named studies, was then, as it is now, two hundred in the former and three hundred in each of the latter. In the former, Col. D. got only forty-six! there being only eight beside himself who got less than one hundred, and only one of them as low as sixty-six; while in mathematics Col. D. got one hundred and fifty-four, there being twenty others who got more than two hundred. Two of these got two hundred and ninety-three, being only seven short of the highest number. In natural philosophy he got one hundred and thirty, there being seventeen others who got more than two hundred. The above facts show conclusively that he has no particular aptitude for either literary or scientific pursuits. He is indebted, for his present position, to his towering pride, great firmness and power of will, and good luck in escaping, but slightly scathed, the dangers of the battlefield; as in no position in which he has ever been placed has he ever given evidence that he possesses more than fair mental abilities.

The above facts in his career at West Point may be found in the printed copy of the merit roll of the class of which he was a member, in the *Regulations of the United States Military Academy*, published by WILEY & PUTNAM, in 1839.

B.

JOHN STUART MILL ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—A private letter of Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, to a New-York citizen, is published in an evening paper. In that letter Mr. MILL says:

"If an aristocracy of ex-slaveholders remain masters of the State Legislatures, they will be able to nullify a great part of the result which has been so dearly bought by the blood of the Free States. They and their dependents must be effectually outnumbered at the polling-places, which can only be effected by the concession of full equality of political rights to negroes, and by a large immigration of settlers from the North, both of them being made independent by the ownership of land."

Were Mr. MILL writing one of his admirable political essays, he would probably be able to reconcile this wholesale enfranchisement scheme, with his notion that every elector should be able to read and write, and do a sum in the Rule of Three. As he is only writing a private letter, he probably took more license with reason and political philosophy than is his wont when he addresses the public. Perhaps, he simply paid his correspondent the compliment of coinciding in general terms with his views of negro enfranchisement. We doubt whether the sagacity and discretion of public men should be judged by the unauthorized publication of what they write in the freedom and confidence of personal friendship. The habit is one which has grown of late to a dangerous extent. As a radical agency for propagating peculiar doctrines it may have its merits. As a social practice, it is simply execrable.

GUNTHER ON LITERATURE.—Mr. Mayor GUNTHER is fond of preparing pleasant little surprises for those of his constituents who may sometimes doubt that he is the embodiment and type of municipal wisdom. The Common Council job of printing twenty-five thousand copies of "the report of the committee having in charge the obsequies of the late President," Mr. GUNTHER disallows on the ground that, instead of furnishing the public with a historical memoir, the Council intended to lay out a large amount of public money on "piles of printed lumber, never to be read, seldom consulted, and destined eventually for the paper-mill." This is pointed, expressive, and truthful withal. It is clear Mr. GUNTHER meant to teach the members of the Council not only economy, but *style* as well—literary style. Let us suggest, as a slight tribute to His Honor's skill and pungency as a literary critic, that he be requested to edit the proposed "historical memoir" himself.

THE WAY TO ECHOPE.—Many will find convenient reference in the detailed reports of the great North Atlantic steamship lines which we publish to-day. The Atlantic Ferry is now run at a rate which will soon give us two boats a day each way; and yet they are likely to run *full* even at this. The vast Westward tide of emigration is met this year, by an Eastward stream of health-and-pleasure-seekers, such as is entirely unparalleled in the history of either hemisphere. It would be a greater satisfaction to record the progress, prospects, and success of these grand enterprizes, if we could number among them even one American line. Surely the reproach of being unrepresented in this vast interest will not rest much longer upon the merchants and capitalists of New-York.

FRANCE FOLLOWING THE LEAD OF ENGLAND.—There is a pacific item of news from France to-day by the European steamer. The Emperor's government have decided to follow the example of England in regard to the treatment of United States vessels of war. President LINCOLN'S proclamation of the 11th of April has thus come to be pretty generally understood throughout Europe.

Striking Coincidence.

The following invitation has been extended to GERRIT SMITH:

Gerrit Smith, Esq., New-York:

DEAR SIR: The events which with increasing emphasis are inscribing our national history, attract and impress the public mind. We think that information is needed and counsel required. We know that the interest which you have felt in the conflict which is passed, continues to the stages of its pacification and close.

Understanding your willingness to communicate with your fellow-citizens on national topics, we would be pleased could you address a public meeting in this city at the Cooper Institute, on the evening of next Thursday, the 8th instant, on the present attitude of the country.

HORACE GREELEY, C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
E. H. CHAPIN, HENRY WARD BEECHER,
RICHARD O'GORMAN, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
SAM. L. M. BARLOW, HENRY W. BELLOWS,
HIRAM KETCHUM.

JOHN MITCHEL, late of Richmond, remarks upon the extraordinary fact that such an invitation, to such a man, should be signed by citizens hitherto so widely separated in opinion. Mr. MITCHEL thinks it a hopeful sign of our political future.

A NEW GERMAN ORGANIZATION.—An earnest effort is being made to bring the Germans under the influence of a new organization. A platform has been made comprising numerous planks. Office-seeking is sternly opposed. A national unity of the States, a national and economic system of finance, a national militia, unrestricted suffrage, confiscation of the land of rebels and the giving of it to our soldiers and the emancipated people, no landed aristocracy, free labor through the South, no rotation of offices, improved modes of nomination. Such are the leading planks of this new German platform.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The "Pearl of Savoy" produced here on Monday evening—is a version of the drama whence the opera of "Linda di Chamounix" was obtained. It is unnecessary to speak of the plot. Every one knows it. The story of the village maiden who finds herself in Paris, dressed in silks and satins, and innocently thinking that nothing is happening, is rather trite. Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL plays the damsel in question, and plays it badly. There need be no compromise on the subject. Miss MITCHELL'S performance of *Fanchon* is in many respects remarkable. It has been sufficient at all events to give her a Metropolitan reputation. Her performance of *Marie* never could have done so. We have erstwhiles devoted some space to the lady in the first piece. We have no desire to do so in the second. A worse performance of a principal part we have never seen. In all respects it was so strangely wrong and grotesque, that we marveled at the patience of an audience that could be thus imposed upon. Criticism sometimes has its opportunity of analysis. An artist may be right or wrong in this or that respect. Intellect is always combative. The great artist provokes comment, censure, praise. It is a pleasure sometimes for the critic to recall his first impressions and correct them. But with a silly person who knows nothing of her profession, and who, in fact, is an impostore on it, the equal pain remains of speaking the absolute and immediate truth. It is this: that Miss MITCHELL is no artist, and that her success before the public is the accident of a dramatist, and the reciprocity of a temperament that is volatile, active, and, apparently, inexhaustible. Miss MITCHELL'S feet are lively. They danced on the American flag, when she tore it down with her own hands, and they dance with animal vitality on everything else. If we mention her quickness, her very soft notes, traces of affection, and her general tendency to hysteria, we have said all. In a word, her natural faculties are good; but her knowledge of art is so paltry that it is simply disgraceful that she should play in any theatre located on the leading thoroughfare of New-York. We were glad to notice on Monday evening that the public shamed our opinion. The curtain descended on each act amid the applause of the "free tickets" only.

Mr. WHEATLEY has, of course, done his share in the presentation of the drama. The artists, too, were all good—not even excepting the sepulchral Mr. NUNAM. What little success it obtained is owing entirely to the latter.

CONCERT.—Mr. PAUL FALK—of whose enterprise we had something to say on Monday last—will give his first grand concert at Lion Park to-day, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS conducts the orchestra—a sufficient guarantee, we hope, of its efficiency.

National Academy of Design—East Room.

The division of the exhibition to which we now devote ourselves contains many pictures of merit. There are necessarily some of a different order, but the balance is on the right side. Mr. S. R. GIFFORD exhibits two paintings widely divergent in character, but both good. No. 268, called "Hampton Beach," is a bright, breezy, shining spot on the ocean, with a couple of figures sitting on the sand and looking out upon the beautiful waters—as Mr. GIFFORD probably gazed upon them—with the eyes of love. We notice, by the way, that sand-benched couples are becoming decidedly popular with our painters. Mr. GIFFORD'S work is pretty, thoroughly finished and completely agreeable in tone. It possesses no distinct individuality, and might have been painted just as well by half a dozen other artists. This cannot be said of No. 349, "Shawangunk Mountains." The old and well-known style of the artist comes back to us here. A vast expanse of fretted mountain ridge, exposing to our view all the secret ways of those altitudes, stretches before us. The scene is suffused with that gorgeous sunlight which Mr. GIFFORD admires so inordinately. The perspective and general sense of space are superb, whilst the wholeness of the texture of the picture is thoroughly artistic. Few even of those who object to Mr. GIFFORD'S mannerisms will hesitate to give this fine work the position to which it is fairly entitled. There is one thing, too, which may be conveniently mentioned here. Mr. GIFFORD'S mannerism is essentially and peculiarly his own. In its worst form it is yet redeemed by solid characteristics of great and unmistakable power. The difference is very clearly marked in HENRY VON INGOLT'S "Farm-yard Scene," No. 272. Here we have the mannerism not of an individual, but of a nation—an imitation of the modern Flemish school, and as pluffy and rough as tools can make it. Beyond the obvious effort referred to, there is yet some merit in the picture. It is bright and healthy.

Mr. E. LEUTZE, N. A., contributes a large and lugubrious illustration of a scene from the "Merry Wives of Windsor;" that scene where the buck-basket, containing the amorous Knight, is in danger of being stopped by *Ford* and his friends. The general distribution of the action is good, but the attitudes of the actors are almost laughable. They are jerked into as many queer angles as the saints on a mediæval church window. The expression on *Mrs. Ford's* face is hopelessly besotten, and *Mrs. Page* differs from her only in exhibiting lunacy rather than liquor. The coloring is hard and illy balanced; indeed we can recall nothing but the laying out of the picture to praise. In the same room, No. 321, is another picture by LEUTZE, called the "Little Mischief." A child is amusing herself at an old wardrobe by pulling out all its contents. Suddenly she comes upon the squat figure of a Chinese idol; one of those hideous China ornaments which were in vogue some years since. "Little Mischief's" face is pallid with horror. The idea, it will be seen, is good enough. All the details, too, are well painted, but the child is heavy and uninteresting, her position ungraceful and her dress gawkey and inelegant.

Mr. VEDDER lowers upon us in No. 27?, called "Cohasset." The picture represents two old women walking into a sand-hill. There is an air of indescribable gloom about the scene which, we suppose, is significant of something very profound. Mr. VEDDER'S imagination outstrips his brush. He leaves so much unsaid that we are often sorry he has spoken at all. If this picture be intended merely as the assertion of a geographical fact, namely, that there is such a place as Cohasset, it barely accomplishes its mission. THACKERAY'S hero, when expected to give his address, "pointed with his foot to a neighborhood," and said he lived there. It seems to us that Mr. VEDDER is not much more emphatic about the location of Cohasset. But if that cheerful spot be anywhere in the neighborhood here presented, we do most heartily sympathize with the two aged females who are thus taking it so grievously to heart.

There are points of merit in No. 283—"October"—by Mr. A. PARTON, who, by the way, has no letter to put after his name. This privilege, however, is fully enjoyed by his neighbor, Mr. S. A. MOUNT, N. A. Why No. 284 should be called a "Landscape" we are at a loss to divine. It would be better to call it a Fish-scape, for the foreground is occupied entirely with the finny tribe. There is, to be sure, the suggestion of a river in the distance, but it never could have held these veritable "monsters of the deep," who—all things being equal—are in some instances fully half a mile long. In this instance we must do the Hanging Committee the justice to say they have done the best they could with a thoroughly wretched daub. They have, to such extent as lay in their power, put it out of sight. It would have been better had they put it out of doors.

Mr. JERVIS MCENTEE, N. A., contributes a fine specimen of his Autumnal mood in No. 291, "Last of October." The scene is among the birch trees, whose leaves lay on the ground and stain the neighboring pool as it slumbers in the last fullness of the year. A sullen and chilling sky hangs over all, save in one spot—away in the distance—where a burst of cold light breaks through it and illumines the homestead on the hill. The feeling throughout is truthful and poetic. The execution perfect. A few such works go far toward redeeming an exhibition which is somewhat overweighted with triviality, or worse still, pretence. What, for instance, can be the value of Mr. VEDDER'S "Fort near Cadiz, Spain," (No. 292.)? A couple of queer-shaped boats are drawn up on a beach; behind them is seen a low, white-walled fort, whence the Spanish flag is straining to the fury of the tempest. Overhead is a sky, so black and impenetrable, that one is lost in wonder as to how the artist obtained the light wherewith to see these things. Such pictures belong to the trade of picture-making, not to the art of painting.

And we do not hesitate to say the same of Mr. F. E. CHURCH'S "Twilight," (No. 310,) a work so harsh and unfinished that we can hardly believe it was destined for immediate exhibition by the artist. It is, indeed, nothing but a study of an atmospheric effect. A huge curtain of flaming red sweeps to the horizon, while orange-tinted clouds, shimmering in the last flashes of the sun, float away to the east. The view is taken from an eminence, and beneath this heavy sheet of color there is a good effect of distance; the outlines of a lake or sound are seen stretching away for miles and miles. The time called "twilight" prevails there, although where the spectator stands it is simply sunset, and that, too, in one of its most ordinary phases. Conceding the truthfulness of the atmosphere, and the stretch of prospective, what else is there that can be said of the work? The foreground is coarsely, hurriedly, commonly painted. The smallest detail has been avoided. There is nothing save a dark, forbidding mass of foliage and characterless rock; heavy, dreary, and stupefying. We are persuaded that Mr. CHURCH does himself a serious injury by exhibiting such unripe productions.

We come upon Mr. PARTON once more in No. 311, "Morning on Lake George," which is again meritorious. The gentleman appears to be a follower of SONTAG. No. 312 is by the President of the National Academy, Mr. D. HUNTINGDON. It represents an exquisitely beautiful damsel, of that peculiarly Knickerbocker type which Mr. HUNTINGDON illustrates so happily, engaged in the task of fastening a clematis wreath round her straw hat. Nothing can well be more delightful and charming than this little canvas.

Mr. GEORGE H. BOUGHTON exhibits a couple of old French women staggering along

additionally interesting for this reason. The picture is called—with that mock sentimentality which now prevails—"Passing into the Shade," (318.) In treatment and subject it is a flagrant imitation of the French school; and of that insane and abominable system of manufacture which looks to *sabots*, wrinkled faces, walking-sticks and tottering gait as the legitimate elements of success. There is clearly no end to the manufacture of such pictures. The skill once acquired, and it becomes a mere matter of applying it. Industry then takes the place of thought and study. When that is exhausted we find the artist demoralized, incapable of effort, lost. We can have no more terrible instance than that of EDOUARD FRERE, whose earlier pictures were full of promise, whose later ones are characterized by decay.

No. 326, "Threading the Needle," by J. T. PEELE, A., is in a good bold style, and probably is a portrait. No. 329, "Portia and Bassanio," from the "Merchant of Venice," by H. G. GRAY, V. P. N. A., is good in color, but inexpressive. No. 330, "An October Morning," by J. F. KENSETT, N. A., is another well-graded, carefully manipulated specimen of this chaste artist's style. Mr. KENSETT exhibits liberally but never carelessly. There is, of course, a difference in the merits of his works, but they are one and all artistic. We prefer the "Ullswater" in the corridor to this, or to the "Hudson River," numbered 366. The foreground of the latter is decidedly weak. The water between is admirable.

A bold and healthy *genre* picture is contributed by HERT KRAUS, whose Christian name is not even given in the catalogue. We learn, however, from that instructive document, that the gentleman lives in Berlin. The picture referred to is numbered 335 and called the "Chess Players"—a title which we think we have heard before. The actors are a lady and gentleman, who are playing the game; a little girl, who is drinking from a tumbler, and a servant who has entered with the coffee. The apartment is gorgeously tinted, and the warmth of the picture is remarkable. So, also, is the harmony which pervades it. The drawing is superb; the action quiet, domestic and absorbed. There is no huddling together of the various parts, although the canvas is completely filled, and in fact almost overladen. We have rarely seen a better picture, and only lament that our own artists have not produced its equal. It is in every respect an admirable production, and altogether the best figure-piece in the collection.

Facing it, on the opposite wall of the gallery, is a work which may justly claim to rank next to it in all the respects we have mentioned. It is called "Christmas-time," (No. 376,) and is understood to be a group of family portraits. The artist is EASTMAN JOHNSON, N. A. The interior is exceedingly well painted, and conveys, by its air of warmth and refined comfort, a pleasant idea of an elegant and happy home. The paterfamilias stands with his back to the fire, minus a cosily in the arm-chair, and the youngsters amuse themselves with the toy which have just been given to them. A beautiful little girl looks on, half astonished and half afraid, at the antics of a Jim Crow dancing figure. Her attitude, and the expression of her face, are indescribably natural and sweet. The picture, indeed, is rich of execution, and kindly suggestiveness. When private life can be painted in this way, they cease to be a burden to art, or a bore to criticism.

Mr. EDWIN WHITE does not show any signs of improvement in No. 350, the "Studio," representing an exceedingly lank young boy in the act of painting a picture. The artist leaves the scene—to say nothing of the height of the room in question—exceedingly uninteresting, without the faintest cast of a boot stuck in the place where it most offends the eye. Nos. 334-5 are by Mr. CARL HOPPIN, and depict scenes in the Tyrol. In the absence of this statement we would suppose that they represent Lilliput. No. 340, "Spring Flowers," by J. W. HASSEY, N. A., is a very clever and pretty little gem. In such simple subjects Mr. HENNESSY is always enjoyable. No. 361, by TOM FARMER, "Mount Washington Under Three Feet of Snow," gives us a startling, dismal view of the grandeur of the Hampshire region. We have looked in vain for the snow, and sadness in that region it is of a different color to what it is apt to be elsewhere, it is certainly not there. Mr. FARMER is a disciple of the Pre-Raphaelite school, but he confines himself too exclusively to its hardest and least truthful mannerisms. When he has mastered his own strength, he will have less occasion to differ. In the meantime we are not sorry to find a new one, at all events, protesting against the platitudes of the day, even if in doing so he exposes himself to occasional ridicule. Mr. H. P. GRAY, V. P. N. A., exhibits a well-cut torso called "Undine," (No. 367.) Mr. W. P. W. DANA, N. A., a strong and effective Italian scene at Civitat, France, (No. 374.) This artist has a large, healthy style, and is seldom dull—which is more than we can say for the majority of his associates.

OUR POPULAR LOAN.

Handsome Increase in Subscriptions—Three Million and a Quarter Taken Yesterday—A Million and a Half for Small Subscribers.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 6.

The subscriptions to-day to the Seven-thirty Loan from all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to JAY COOKE, amounted to $3,125,500. The largest Western subscription was for $100,000 from Chicago. The largest Eastern subscriptions were for $1,500,000 from STEDMAN, EWELL & Co., of New-York; 250,000 from FISK & HATCH, of New-York; $330,000 from the First National Bank, and $100,000 from the Ninth National Bank, of New-York; $200,000 from the Second National Bank of Boston, $50,000 from the First National Bank of St. Albans, Vt., and $50,000 from the First National Bank of Portland, Me. The subscriptions opened with an order for one one million and a half from the young house of STEDMAN, EWELL & Co., No. 57 Exchange-place, New-York. This large subscription was mostly for fifties and hundreds for the people. The notes from this day forward will be delivered as fast as ordered. Parties should begin to have them on hand, so as to be able meet purchases right on the spot, and avoid the losses of delay in delivery.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Southern Papers Advocating the Giving Up of Slavery—The Country Overrun with Horse Thieves and Robbers—Discoveries of Cotton.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 6.

The *Commercial's* Chattanooga dispatch says:

Leading Southern journals contain editorials endeavoring to reconcile the people to lose their slaves, providing that they are benefited by the new order of things.

The Columbia, S. C., *Phœnix* complains that that State is overrun with robbers and horse thieves, preying upon what subsistence and property has been left the unfortunate citizens.

Large quantities of cotton and tobacco is being brought to light in Montgomery, Ala., and brisk trade is being opened.

The steamers are running again between there and Mobile.

Site for the Hall of Military Records.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 6.

The commissioners appointed to locate a hall for the preservation of the records and mementoes of the war, met here to-day, and resolved to select the water works lot in this city, if the authorities will donate the same.

The commissioners present were Gov. Fenton, Jno. A. King, Hamilton Fish, Edward D. Morgan, Washington Hunt, Myron H. Clark, Millard Fillmore, Ira Harris, John V. L. Pruyn, Thomas G. Alvord and Lockwood L. Doty. Messrs. Pruyn, Harris and Fish were appointed an Executive Committee.

Military Hospitalities.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 6.

The returned Maryland soldiers were welcomed home to-day by a splendid public entertainment at Druid Hill Park, at the expense of the City Government. Gov. BRADFORD addressed them. There was an immense turnout of citizens and great enthusiasm prevailed. Many Northern officers were present as guests and were charmed with the beautiful scenery of the Park.

Returning Heroes.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 6.

Thirteen thousand returning troops have arrived in this city, over the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad since Saturday. Three thousand arrived here to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 6.

REVIEW OF THE FIRST CORPS.

Military pageants and reunions are much in vogue here now, and form the pleasantest features of existance in this hot and dusty city. To-day the veteran First Army Corps, the field command of Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, was reviewed at Camp Stoneman, just south of the eastern branch, and afforded a large number of invited guests one of the most agreeable spectacles of the war. The corps, as yet, consists of but one division, (nine regiments,) about 8,000 strong in the aggregate, and is commanded by Brevet Maj.-Gen. CARROLL. The division is composed of three brigades, which were commanded to-day as follows: First Brigade, Col. OLIVER WOOD; Second Brigade, Col. W. H. MORGAN; Third Brigade, Lieut.-Col. GALLAGHER. The review was ordered for 5:30 P. M., but the appearance of rain caused the ceremony to begin at an earlier hour. The division was formed in line on the level ground in the vicinity of the barracks, which was well adapted for the purpose, affording a fine view for all the spectators. While thus formed, Gens. HANCOCK and CARROLL and their respective staffs passed along the entire line, inspecting the men closely, and then took their appropriate positions while the troops passed in review before them. This part of the display was very interesting. The superior appearance of the men—uniforms clean and arms burnished, their regular, sturdy step, and the full strength of the companies—rendered the scene very imposing—considering that there was but one division present. The various regiments passed by in fine order; the field officers saluting Gen. HANCOCK. Few in the column noticed a modest-looking civilian, on foot, in the line of spectators. Such as did, recognized President JOHNSON, who was present as an invited guest, together with a large number of prominent officers, and many ladies. After the troops had passed in review, the Generals, their staffs, and the invited guests repaired to Gen. CARROLL's headquarters, and spent an hour or two very pleasantly in social intercourse, in which the ladies bore the most conspicuous and entertaining part. A delicate and appropriate collation was served, and the scene was charming and interesting. Among those present was President Johnson, Gen. Hancock and staff, Major-Gen. Humphreys and lady, Major-Gen. Slocum, Brevet Major-Gen. Griffin and lady, Brevet Major-Gen. Meigs, Brevet Major-Gen. Mott, Brevet Major-Gen. Bartlett, Brig.-Gen. Delafield, Brig.-Gen. Dwight, Brig.-Gen. Pierce, Brig.-Gen. Pessenden, Col. Frank E. Howe and lady of New-York, Maj. Bachelder and lady, Gen. T. F. Meagher and many others. At dark the party returned to the city, highly pleased with the afternoon's review. Permanent commanders are soon to be assigned to the brigades of this corps. Brig.-Gen. PESSENDEN and Brig. Gen. MORGAN, Chiefs of Staff to Gen. HANCOCK, are ordered to report for this purpose. It is now said that in the reorganization now going on, that this corps will be filled up to its maximum strength, nine twenty thousand.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General, and his Aids, Cols. HOWE and PARKER, left this evening on the 7:20 train for New-York, where they will remain until Thursday morning, and then proceed to West Point.

SHERIDAN'S TROOPS.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. BARNARD has been assigned to the command of the Eastern troops in SHERMAN's army, so that all the regular officers, and they will report to him as fast as they are relieved from such duty as good of the service under existing orders.

ASSISTING OHIO TROOPS.

The Governor of Ohio has authorized Col. WETMORE, the State Agent, to perform all the offices and solicitations of State the same great as service in the adjustment of their accounts as is rendered by the agents of other States and the Sanitary Commission.

THE NAVY EXPENSES.

In accordance with a resolution of the last Congress, the Secretary of the Navy has appointed a board composed of Admiral C. K. STERLING, Paymaster; Engineer, and Chief-Engineer HORTON, to examine and report on the cost of all vessels and machinery built from 1861 to 1864, and report the same to the next Congress.

PAYING OFF AT THE TREASURY.

Secretary MCCULLOCH, in order to meet all the demands upon the Treasury, has decided to pay fifty per cent. in currency and fifty per cent. in certificates of indebtedness on all claims over two thousand, and all except those of the army.

COUNSEL FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

R. H. GILLETTE, Esq., of New-Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y., by letter informs the Clerk of the Supreme Court of this district that he is retained by some of the friends of JEFF. DAVIS, as counsel for the latter in the trial under the indictment found on the 26th of May.

THE THREATENING LETTER.

The threatening letter received by the President was written by an insane Frenchman, who imagines the government owes him a large sum of money, which he demands shall be paid, or he will have revenge upon the person of the President. The crazy man was placed in the lunatic asylum to-day.

REBEL PRISONERS RELEASED.

Upon taking the oath of adegiance, the wounded rebel prisoners in the Old Capitol Prison were released this morning, by order of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

DEATH OF JUDGE SMITH.

The death of Judge A. D. SMITH, of Wisconsin, United States Tax Commissioner for South Carolina, is announced. It occurred while on his way from Beaufort. Judge SMITH, it will be recollected, was the democratic Judge who, in 1855, pronounced the fugitive slave law unconstitutional in the case of GARLAND vs. BOOTH, for the rescue of GLOVER an escaped slave.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 6.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Much misapprehension exists in regard to the application of the law which provides that certain officers of the government may receive mail matter on official business free of postage. Especially do persons in the military service frequently address documents of importance to medical directors, hospital authorities, paymasters and others to return; the same cannot be delivered except upon the payment of the regular postage. Such payment is often refused, and hence this class of papers is constantly being sent to the Dead Letter Office, necessarily causing much delay and embarassment in regard to the disposal to be made of them, as it is often difficult to find the senders. By the act of March 3, 1863, and that of June 1, 1864, the following persons only connected with the War Department are entitled to receive correspondence free: The Assistant Secretary of War, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Inspector-General, the Commissary-General of Subsistence, the Paymaster-General, Chief Engineer, the Surgeon-General, the Colonel of Ordnance, the Provost Marshal-General, the Commissioner of Freedmen, the Judge-Advocate-General, the Commissary-General of Prisoners, and the Chief Clerk of the War Department.

TRAVEL TO RICHMOND.

Some weeks will be required to repair the railroad from Fredericksburgh to Richmond. The rails for a distance of ten miles were taken up by the rebels, to repair or make roads in other parts of Virginia.

MUSTERED OUT.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of the First Division, Sixth Corps, were mustered out this morning, and left for their homes.

CONTRABANDS GOING SOUTH.

A large number of contrabands, who followed the Army of Georgia to Washington, have made application to return to their former homes.

Vote of St. Louis on the New Constitution—A Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 6.

The election on the new State Constitution today, passed off quietly. The majority against this Constitution will probably reach 5,000 in St. Louis.

The St. Louis Company's extensive lead and oil manufactory was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $35,000; insured.

For Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, or urinary organs of male or female, take RISLEY'S BUCHU, which is double the strength and less price than any other. Depot, No. 141 Chambers-st.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines, NO. 508 BROADWAY.

Impurity of the Blood is the primary cause of most Skin Diseases, although there are cases, where very repulsive forms of this complaint arise from obstructions of the pores of the skin, checking perspiration, causing an intolerable itching, and terminating in an eruption of Pimples, Pustules, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, &c. For all these affections DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is an efficient remedy, cleansing the blood of all impurities, and absorbing the gross particles which obstruct the small perspiratory ducts. By its action on the circulation, it drives all Scrofulous diseases from the system, assists the skin in performing its proper functions, and imparts a healthy glow to the complexion. For sale by all Druggists.

A Single Trial of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP for children teething, never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudice of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. Gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Toilet Soaps.

Upward of one hundred varieties.

J. C. HULL'S SON,

No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

An Entirely New Invention in Dentistry.

LEVETT'S "PATENT," in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced. Its immense advantages and beauty are obvious to every one. An examination solicited.

No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, even in the advertisement. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents it falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the head cool, premature, or any other general disorder impossible. Sold by Newbery & Sons, No. 37 St. Paul's, London; Gaves, No. 17 Dame-st., Dublin; Harper, Sawyer, No. 220 Broadway, London; Jones & Co., No. 41 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris; Burch, No. 1 Molo-vecchio, Hulling; Arnoux, Poste-lane, No. 7, Hamburg; Gerhoff Voss, Barcelona; Hamer, Bremen; Gutenberg, Genoa, No. 44 Bighetto; Graham, Lauchhaus, Copenhagen; Madrid; Sparre, Dresden; Hansen, Leipsic; Bendix, Cannabich Morson & Co., St. Petersburg; Wasen, Newfoundland; Parsons & Co., San Francisco; Wasen, Prince Edward's Island; Campbell, Halifax; Hoffmann, Pest; Pastene, Sidney, Brisbane; Moss & Co., Auckland; Harsens, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Schmidt, Malaga; Wise, Prussia; Lee, Bremen; Hewett, Cape Town; and, by all Principal houses, No. 274 Portland, New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

U. S. Postal Currency in denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of 25 and $50 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, Post Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Evanescent Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flowers from which it Derives its Name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON,
Importers of Fine Perfumery,
ASK FOR PHALON'S—NO. 2 GOUTHIER,
Sold by druggists generally.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's
World's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall, and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a luxuriant growth.

GUARANTEE OF ITS WORTH AND MERIT.

Rev. J. West, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal terms. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where gray, to its natural color."

Rev. Wm. Cutter, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

Rev. H. V. Degen, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

For sale by all Druggists.

Wholesale and retail depot, No. 198 Greenwich-st., N.Y.

Chevalier's
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
RESTORES GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, and will not stain the skin, nor soil the whitest fabric. THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. IT IS RECOMMENDED and USED by the LIGHT MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
Sold at the Drug Stores, and at my office, No. 1,13 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Keep Cool.

In order to do so you must use one of our unrivaled KEROSENE COOKING STOVES. Cooking, baking and roasting done to perfection, without raising the temperature of the room.

KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO.,
No. 246 Pearl-st.

J. A. Miller & Co., Manufacturers of silk, cassimere, felt and cloth hats,
No. 36 Dey-st.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
No. 497 Broadway, where will be found the best assortment at the lowest prices.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. A. C. SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c. At No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Second-Hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Important to Soldiers.—Gents' all wool suits at $18. Boys' all wool suits at $9. I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av., and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Newell's Perfect-fitting Shirts, Ready-made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Hdkfs., Gloves Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. E. A. NEWELL, 655 Broadway

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

COSTER—LOWNDES.—On Tuesday, June 6, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, EDWARD H. COSTER and MARGARET L., only daughter of William P. Lowndes, Esq., of Charleston, S. C.

EASTON—WARD.—On Monday, June 5, by Rev. A. H. Vinton, ALFRED H. EASTON and MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of Augustus Henry Ward, Esq., all of this city.

HOLLY—BARROW.—On Tuesday, June 6, by Rev. Walter Mitchell, Mr. H. HUDSON HOLLY and Miss SARAH L., daughter of Mr. James Barrow, of this city.

LANE—THOMPSON.—On Monday, June 5, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Dr. Coit, DERICK LANE and MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of John L. Thompson, Esq., all of Troy, N. Y.

PETRIE—WICKHAM.—On Tuesday, June 6, by Rev. Wm. Adams, STEPHEN H. PETRIE and MARY, daughter of D. H. Wickham, Esq., all of this city.

PRATT—SNELLING.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, June 5, by Rev. G. A. Paine, Brevet-Major WILLIAM R. PRATT, Gen. Logan's Staff, and Miss SUSIE G. SNELLING.

☞ Boston and St. Louis papers please copy.

DIED.

ARROWSMITH.—On Sunday, June 4, MAGDELENE, relict of Edmund Arrowsmith, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 98 West 10th-st., this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, without further invitation.

BROWN.—On Monday, June 5, after a short illness, CARRIE FRANCES, only daughter of John L. V. K. and Frances C. Brown, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 93 Rodney-st., between Lee and Marcy avs., Brooklyn, E. D.

BRUEN.—At Rye, on Sunday, June 4, WALTER F. BRUEN, Jr., in the 23d year of his age.

Funeral services at No. 18 West 22d-st., in this city, on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock. His friends, and those of his father, and father-in-law, B. W. Merriam, are respectfully invited to attend.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday evening, June 4, ELIZABETH S., wife of Wm. Hatfield Clark.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, Gates-av., near Franklin-av., on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

DE LANCEY.—On Monday evening, June 5, suddenly, JOSEPHINE M. DE LANCEY, wife of Edward F. de Lancey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 136 East 38th-st., on Wednesday morning, June 7, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Manaroneck for interment.

DRINKER.—On Tuesday, June 6, Mrs. SARAH DRINKER, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jacob Smith, No. 192 West 28th-st., at 8 o'clock this (Wednesday) evening. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 10 A. M.

DUANE.—On Sunday, June 4, at Camp Augur, Va., of typhoid fever, FRANK R. DUANE, of Company A., 5th N. Y. S. V., in the 20th year of his age.

Funeral ceremony will take place at the residence of his mother, Mrs. E. P. Doane, No. 40 Powers-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOLEY.—At Madison, N. J., on Monday afternoon, June 5, after an illness of 4 days, of scarlet fever, JOHN FOLEY, Jr., second son of John and Mary J. Foley, aged 5 years, 6 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends will please attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 62 Lexington-av., at 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, June 7.

FISHER.—On Tuesday, June 6, of inflammation of the lungs, ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. Fisher, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Hudson-st., on Thursday, June 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ English papers please copy.

HARTT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 5, GULIA E., wife of Wm. Edgar Hartt, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Hanson-place M. E. Church, on Wednesday forenoon, at 11 o'clock.

HOWARD.—On Monday, June 5, ELITHA S., wife of R. H. Howard, aged 55 years.

Friends will attend her funeral, from No. 14 West 60th-st., to-day, at 11 o'clock.

KUELER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 5, Mrs. WILLEMENA, wife of Charles W. Kueler, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends, also Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275, F. A. M., Empire Lodge No. 64, and Lebanon Encampment No. 12, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) June 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 111 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Mount Holly, N. J., papers please copy.

KERR.—Suddenly, on Monday afternoon, June 5, HANNAH E., wife of Robert F. Kerr, and daughter of the late Saml. Thompson, aged 30 years, 10 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 55 Varick-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Halifax, N. S., and Orange County, N. Y., papers please copy.

MONTGOMERY.—On Monday, June 5, JAMES L. MONTGOMERY, nephew of the late Isaac M. Woolly, in his 55th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Dr. A. C. Stevens, No. 20 West 31st-st.

SAYRE.—Suddenly, on Monday, June 5, after a long and painful illness, LESLEY SAYRES, aged 67 years, 10 months and 15 days.

His friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 59 M Dougal-st., this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Oakhill Cemetery on Thursday morning.

SHEARER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 6, MARY, the only daughter of Wilmina C. and Mary D. Forest Shearer.

SKIDMORE.—On Tuesday, June 6, after a severe and lingering illness, JUDSON, only son of Jeremiah Skidmore, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 24 Jones-av., Murray Hill, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

VAN ARSDALE.—At Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, June 3, Mrs. DOROTHEA VAN ARSDALE, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Thomas H. Redmond, No. 11, Stanhope-st., at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

VAN ROSENBERG.—On Monday afternoon, June 5, CONSTANTINE, second son of Abraham L. Van Rosenberg.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Church, Hoboken, at 10 o'clock, on Thursday, June 8.

WILSHIRE.—On Tuesday, June 6, THOMAS WILSHIRE, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 72 Madison-place, Greenpoint, L. I.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 2, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. Consul E. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death on the 23d day of March last, at that place, of HENRICK WHEATON, a citizen of the United States, and a former resident of New-York. The legal representatives of the deceased may obtain further information by addressing this department.

THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

A WORK FOR THE PEOPLE.

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York, has just ready Dr. LIGHTHILL'S new work, containing a clear and comprehensive description of the new and successful system, entitled

NEPHOTHERAPY;

For the Treatment of
DISEASES OF THE THROAT,
Catarrh, Asthma, Affections of the Voice, Larynceal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Inflammation of the Eye, and the various diseases of the
RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

BY
DR. EDWARD BUNFORD LIGHTHILL,
(No. 31 St. Mark's-place, New-York.)

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness, its Causes and Prevention," etc., etc.

One 12mo Volume. Price 50 cents.

, Sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail FREE on receipt of price, 50 cents, by
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.,
No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.

SUMMER.

GENTLEMEN'S THIN BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS, every variety and cut of the FINEST FABRICS, also of the BEST STYLES, well adapted for SUMMER WEAR, and at LOW PRICES. CHILDREN'S SUITS in EVERY STYLE and VARIETY. Please call.

F. P. BALDWIN, Nos. 71 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1810.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Hard Soap, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 443 West-st.

GRAND MASS MEETING
IN FAVOR OF SUSTAINING THE ADMINISTRATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHNSON,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 7, at 8 o'clock.
Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, U. S. A., will be present.
Maj.-Gens. THOMAS and TERRY will be present.
Maj.-Gens. LOGAN, SCHENCK and others, together with Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, are also expected to be present.
Gov. REUBEN E. FENTON,
Gov. JOHN A. ANDREW,
Lieut.-Gov. THOMAS G. ALVORD,
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON,
Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE,
Hon. JAMES W. NYE,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
Hon. WM. M. EVARTS,
Hon. JAMES T. BRADY,
and other eminent speakers, have been invited to address the meeting.
By order of the Executive Committee.
GEORGE P. BRADFORD, Chairman.
CHAS. S. STRONG, Secretary.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.

TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MOUNT PLEASANT, June 7, 1865.
ADRIANCE FARM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owner of a sorrel COLT, 3 years old, that the said colt will be sold if not taken away on or before the 9th of June.
JAMES HYNAM.

TO PAPER FAN MANUFACTURERS.—A competition for one hundred thousand paper fans is open at H. E. LEGRAIN'S, No. 720 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place. Samples wanted immediately.
H. E. LEGRAIN.

THE PETROLEUM STOVE COMPANY are now prepared to receive orders for their superior Summer Cooking Stoves, the best article for this purpose yet invented, using the ordinary kerosene oil, without a wick, and producing neither smoke or smell. May be seen in operation at their office, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 12.
Send for a circular.

STANDARD SCALES FOR SALE, AND WARRANTED.—Old Scales exchanged for sale low. BUFFALO SCALE-WORKS, 24 Hudson, cor. Duane-st.

NATIONAL DEBT PAID OFF.—THE CORRECT list of all the subscribers to the Roll of Honor can be seen at RICHARDSON'S LUNCH ROOM, No. 0100 William-st., near John.

TURKISH BATHS, 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Hours: Gentlemen, 6 to 8 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.; ladies, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Greatest of luxuries. Try one

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

HEARING RESTORED

BY ONE APPLICATION OF

DR. VON EISENBERG'S

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY,
No. 104 Mource-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

About six years ago I became troubled with inflamed eyes, and during the past six years, (a great portion of which time I was almost totally blind, unable, consequently, to walk without assistance,) I have tried many of the best oculists during the time, and found myself getting worse instead of better, until I was permitted, through kind Providence, to see you. You have cured me, and I consider it my duty to the public to make my case known, as I have no doubt there are thousands suffering in the same way that I was, and I thank God that I can raise my voice in praise of your great skill to restore one to sight who never thought to see again, and suffered as much as I have for the last six years. My eyes are more brilliant than ever. I shall always be happy to state my case to any who may call on me.

MRS. MARGARET LORETTE,
No. 22 4th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF BLINDNESS.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* My son Walter was completely *blind* of one eye, and the other nearly so, for TWO YEARS. I have tried a great many of the best physicians, and the eyes became worse instead of better. I was recommended by a friend to call on you, and, thank Providence, my child is now fully restored to sight. His eyes look more brilliant than ever, and his health, which has been in a very poor state, is now entirely restored. I thank you for your kind attention to my child, and I shall ever be happy to be a living testimony to your skill, to any one who may call at my residence.

Mrs. JULIA EASTMANN,
No. 789 6th-av.

HEARING RESTORED BY AN APPLICATION OF DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.

CHARLES CHAPPEL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Depofit and Draw as they pleafe, the fame as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Intereft on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchafe or Sale of the various iffues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the ufual commiffion.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 30 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-STREET N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 7-30 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED

Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.

Authorized to receive subscriptions to the

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.

WM. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. PARSHURST, Cashier.

BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and U. S. exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

E. R. McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Monthly statement, under the Thirty-fourth section of the National Currency Act, of the NEW-YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts for month ending June 5, 1865	$482,300
Average amount of Specie	7,700
Average amount of other lawful money	223,000
Average amount of Deposits	1,098,000
Average amount of Circulation, (old New-York County Bank)	60,000
Amount due this Bank available to redeem circulating notes, New-York State 7 per cents	75,000

State of New-York, County of New-York.—I, FRANCIS L. LELAND, Acting President of New-York County National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS L. LELAND, Acting President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of June, 1865. AUGUSTUS LELAND, Notary Public.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank." R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank. R. RUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. Co., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

O. W. DURANT, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and for three Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will remain open for one hour.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING CO., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 484 Broadway, on SATURDAY, June 17, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. Per order of the President.

CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid at the office of Messrs. TANNER & CO., No. 50 Wall-st (less government tax) on presentation.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.
D. W. MCWILLIAMS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company in Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on the 13th of June inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.

ED. H. MEAD, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1865.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 293 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, June 20, 1865. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—A meeting of shareholders of this company will be held at my office, No. 54 Wall-st., on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, upon important business. CHARLES L. FROST, Shareholder.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building.)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 57 Exchange-place,

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

All denominations ready for delivery.

All classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Also

GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Bought and sold on Commission.

CARPENTER & BOARDMAN,

STOCK BROKERS,
No. 4 WALL-ST.,

EDWARD P. CARPENTER,
LANDSDALE BOARDMAN.

THE HOLDERS OF ILLINOIS STATE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of the State of Illinois, falling due on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1865, will be paid at the Ocean Bank of the City of New-York, for the period of fifteen days, commencing July 3, 1865.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE,
Treasurer of the State of Illinois.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.

Having just returned from the silver mines of Reese River District, State of Nevada, which are attracting so much attention now, I have had placed in my hands for disposal several very promising mines, well worthy the attention of parties wishing to form companies. They will be sold low and part taken in stock. The owners are working them according to the laws of the district.

JAS. W. FAULKNER,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 50, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, the organization was completed and the following officers were unanimously elected:

HON. ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
JEREMIAH B. CLEVELAND, Vice-President.
CHARLES JENKINS, Treasurer.
WM. P. STANDISH, Secretary.

The company are prepared to commence the delivery of coal immediately to the shareholders, who are invited to send in their orders.

The subscribers are requested to forward their receipts and receive certificates of stock therefor.

A limited number of new subscriptions will be received, and coal delivered promptly.

This company owns its property in fee simple, (therefore has no royalty to pay,) which will enable them to deliver a perpetual supply of coal at the lowest possible cost.

The owner of each share of stock will be entitled annually to one ton of coal at actual cost of mining, transportation and delivery, with his share of whatever profits the company may make from the sale of their surplus coal.

Shares $10 each.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 10-st.
HON. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.
HON. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
HON. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Company.
JOHN C. ANDERSON, No. 108 Broadway.
WM. P. STANDISH, Coal Dealer, No. 71 Broadway.
CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.
ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVI-DENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal (L. S.) of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal (L. S.) of office this first day of April, 1865.

(signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank."

O. H. SCHRENIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, May 31, 1865.

REGISTRATION OF STOCK.—NOTICE IS hereby given that, in accordance with an order of the Board of Directors, the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK has been appointed Registrar of the stock of this company, and will be prepared to act as such on and after June 2 prox., at which time new certificates will be issued by the Transfer Agents at New-York, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., and countersigned by the Registrar, either to the present or future shareholders, for shares of those then outstanding. G. W. CASS, President.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the Trustee for the shareholders and creditors of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, and the Receiver of the Bank of Albany, to apply and dispose of the property and funds yet remaining under such trust, and to close up such trust," passed Feb. 27, 1865, all persons having circulating notes or bills of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, are hereby notified and required to present the same for redemption to JACOB H. TEN EYCK, sole acting Trustee, or to ADAM VAN ALLEN, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, at the First National Bank, in the City of Albany, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of September, 1865. J. H. TEN EYCK, Trustee.

ALBANY, March 3, 1865. mhs—1aw6m

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO., No. 60 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 2d, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid. W. H. DIKE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the offices of the company, No. 30 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of June next, at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 22d June.

CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—NOtice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the LAKE MAJOR GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA, will be held at their office, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., on FRIDAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock A. M. F. F. PAYDTER, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANS-PORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

CANVASSING AGENTS FOR LIFE IN-SURANCE wanted by a first-class company, for New-York and its vicinity. Address LIFE INSURANCE Box No. 138 *Times* Office, New-York.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Buffton Mining Company (of Colorado) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 69 Liberty-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1865, at 3 o'clock.

F. B. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK May 27, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES AND THE RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....$500,000,

$100,000 subscribed and paid in, and $200,000 open for subscription,

are now open to receive deposits for safe-keeping, under their guarantee, in their BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, in the new marble FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

NO. 146 BROADWAY,

corner of Liberty-st.

RATES FOR ONE YEAR ON $1,000:

Government and all other coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery	$1 00
Government and all other securities negotiable only by indorsement	50
Gold coin or bullion	1 25
Silver coin or bullion	2 00
Jewelry, diamonds, watches	2 50
Trunks of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, &c., contents unknown to the company, for one year	25 00
Silver Plate, on its valuation by owner, per $100 for a year	1 00
Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year, each, or according to bulk.	
Wills, for any length of time, during the life of the maker	5 00

The company offer for rent, rentar holding the key, SAFES inside their Burglar Proof Vaults, at $35 and $40 each, per annum, according to size. Coupons and interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owner.

Extracts from the charter of the company:

SECTION 2. The corporation hereby created shall have power to receive on deposit for safe keeping, jewelry, plate, stocks, bonds, and valuable property of every kind, upon terms to be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation.

SEC. 12. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer upon the corporation hereby created the power of transacting any other business than that mentioned in the second section of this act, and the duration of said corporation shall be the term of fifty years.

SEC. 14. The stockholders of the company incorporated by this act shall be liable in their individual capacity for the payment of the debts and liabilities of such company, for an amount equal to the amount of the stock they have severally subscribed or held in said company, over and above such stock, to be recovered of the stockholders who are such when the debt is contracted, or the loss or damage is sustained, or of any subsequent stockholder. And any stockholder who may have paid any demand against such company, either voluntarily or by compulsion, shall have a right to resort to the rest of the stockholders who were liable to contribution; and the dissolution of the company shall not release or affect the liability of any stockholder which may have been incurred before such dissolution.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st
HON. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEX'R HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 62 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Co., and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. MCLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Company.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 31 Vesey-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.

FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU, SAVANNAH, GA., May 15, 1865.

THE ASSESSMENT OF ONE DOLLAR per share upon the Capital Stock of the Freedmen's Oil and Coal Company, for the purchase of machinery for the ensuing year, will be paid at the office of this company, as above, on Tuesday, the 27th day of June 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M. The polls will remain open until 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JOSEPH WILSON, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 5 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 7th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 15th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 15th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual cash dividend of six (6) per cent., free of government tax payable on demand. They have also declared a scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the company for the year ending May 1, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on the 10th day of August next.

Six per cent. interest was also ordered to be paid on all outstanding certificates of profits of the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, on and after the 10th day of August next.

R. W. BLUCKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO. have this day declared an annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of EDWARD CROMWELL, Esq., Treasurer, No. 123 Broad-st., on and after June 1.

STEPHEN W. CAREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT PETROLEUM CO., No. 26 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock for the month of May, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 7th to the 10th, inclusive.

D. G. SCHOFIELD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent. for the quarter ending May 15, 1865, payable at their office, No. 47 Exchange-place, on and after June 9. The transfer books will close on June 3 and reopen on June 12. By order,

P. G. FANNING, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$1,500,000

Divided into 300,000 shares; Par value, $5 a share.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES OF THE WORKING CAPITAL, $3 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President—G. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary pro tem.—R. H. WISHART, New-York.

Several new wells, nearly completed, boring with splendid show of oil. Lands embracing 26 different properties, located on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run, Alleghany River, (opposite Horse Creek,) Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, and other streams in the heart of the great oil region.

Prospectus, maps and every information can be obtained where the subscription books are now open, at No. 71 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 612 and 614 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 1 Carroll Hall, Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md., and at the office of H. F. DEVOE & SON, Bankers, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York.

Also at the office of the

STANDARD PETROLEUM REFINERY,
No. 24 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

This company struck a new well a few days ago on the Steele Farm, on Oil Creek, now producing over 100 barrels of oil per day, and increasing.

OFFICE OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THIS COM-PANY, at their annual meeting, elected the following officers for the ensuing year, from the 1st day of June, 1865:

WILLIAM CLARKE, President.
P. C. HARMON, Vice-President and General Superintendent.
M. O. BEACH, Treasurer.
JAMES MCMASTER, Secretary.
TRUSTEES—Wm. Clarke, P. C. Harmon, D. S. Duncome, M. O. Beach, J. McMaster.
INSPECTORS—James Urquhart, A. G. Harmon, Alfred Rose. JAMES MCMASTER, Secretary.

75 SHARES FOR SALE AT $3 EACH, of the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Consolidated Petroleum and Mining Company. Address H. L., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MAT-TRESSES, bedding, looking glasses, &c. Cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 203 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call, save money. Goods warranted. Delivered free. Furniture in suites.

KING, M. W.—FORMERLY OF BROADWAY, 27 years, will ever be found at the leading station, for comfort or necessity. Specialties which will insure perfect satisfaction. No. 70 East Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., will sell on SATURDAY, June 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at United States Government Stores, Atlantic Dock Brooklyn, (across the Gap,) by order of S. Draper, United States Agent:

150 tons cast iron.
109 tons wrought iron.
9 tons chains.
12 tons scrap iron.
13 tons waste paper.
10 iron safes.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

OIL PAINTINGS,

Including a very costly private collection of ancient paintings belonging to Col. F. D. Graham, of Chicago. Among them are the works of

Verboeckhoven,	Vander Waarden,	Cornet,
Koek-Koek,	Bilders,	Schefhout,
Carabain,	Von Seben,	Webb,
Kruseman,	Laugent de Buel,	Lanfant de Mets,
Van Severdonck,	Carolus,	Sauvage,
Vermulen,	Savry,	Serrure,
Schaefels,	Lieckert,	Z. Noterman,
Van Starkenborg,	Schaep,	Wm. Shayer,
Van Hammell,	David Col,	Gignoux,
Culverhouse,	J. Williamson,	Wm. M. Brown,
W. J. Hays,		Rossiter.

To be sold at auction by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, 7th, THURSDAY, 8th, and FRIDAY, June 9th, 1865, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the "Old Dusseldorf Gallery," No. 548 Broadway. Now on exhibition, free.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES AND BAROUCHE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his Salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., an elegant span of Bay Horses, 15¾ hands, 8 years old; sound, kind and gentle, fine in single harness, and not afraid of locomotives; a very desirable family team. also double harness and barouche; city made; the property of a family going to Europe.

ALSO,

A FINE SPAN OF MARES.

Long tail bay, 15¾ hands, 7 years old; sound, kind and gentle, and fine drivers; also, double harness and a top Jagger wagon, a fine gent's saddle and bridle. All the above to be sold without any reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 91 Liberty-st. West of Broadway.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, as above, a very superior lot of first-class city made work, of all the usual varieties. Also, an elegant French plate mantel mirror, 75×54. Catalogues at sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS STABLES ON 37TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & C. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway:

37th-st.—2 first-class two-story brick stables, situate on the southerly side of 37th-st., between Lexington and 3d aves. The stables are each 20 by 41 feet, well drained and ventilated, very light, and have good cellars. These stables are new built, in the latest style, with modern conveniences.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Superior Court of Fairfield county and State of Connecticut, March term, A. D. 1865, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 13th day of June, 1865, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, the Homestead of Augustus Lyon, deceased, in Greenwich, Conn., consisting of a large dwelling-house and about one acre of ground, bounded north by main street or highway, east by land of Josephine Lyon, south by land of Abraham Acker, and west by Greenwich-av. or highway; The sale to take place on the premises.

GREENWICH, June 3, 1865. TITUS MEAD, Committee appointed by said Court.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS WILL SELL BY auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of his store, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

AN ELEGANT PAIR OF BLOOD BAY HORSES, five years old, 16 hands high, long tails, very stylish and fast; warranted sound and kind in all harness; they are not to be surpassed for style and action in the country.

Also, a COUPE and ROCKAWAY, city built to order, and nearly in fine order.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 14 East River,

FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.

1,500 Boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,500 Boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo ship Grace, from Palermo.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 252 South-st., near Clinton-st., for account of whom it may concern, 100 crates assorted earthenware, comprising a general assortment of white granite and common ware, Parian ware, &c., slightly damaged by fire and water.

ALEXANDER KENNEDY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WORTH OF RICH AND DESIRABLE FURNITURE TO BE SOLD AT CONGRESS HALL, Albany, New-York.

The extensive and well-known Congress Hall, having been recently purchased and presented to the State by the City of Albany, for the use of a new Capitol, the undersigned will sell at public auction, commencing

WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF JUNE, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

and continuing until the whole property is disposed of, comprising in part—

Several Suits of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor and Chamber Furniture,
Several French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
Several Gas Chandeliers,
Rich Lace and Damask Curtains,
Several Sets Extension Dining Tables,
Dining Chairs,
Superior-quality Curled Hair Mattresses,
Hair and Straw Mattresses,
Live Geese Feather Beds,
Pillows, Bolsters and Bolsters,
Yards Wilton, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Bedding, Table Cloths, Table Covers, Napkins, Towels,
Large French China Painted Dinner Sets,
A large quantity of silver-plated, China and Glassware, three Phelan and Collender Combination Billiard Tables, one 12-pounder Rifled Cannon, Peace Pipes, Stephenson, builder; Horses, Wagons, Sleighs, Harnesses, &c.

Also, immediately after the sale of the furniture, a large and valuable stock of choice old

WINES, BRANDIES AND WHISKIES;

OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., &c.

The attention of hotel keepers, housekeepers and dealers is called to this sale, which will be positive and without reserve, as the house has to be vacated July 1.

Catalogues of the property may be had by applying to the auctioneer, or he undersigned.

JAS. L. MITCHELL,
Proprietor Congress Hall.

NOTICE.

SALE OF ARMY MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1865.

MANY THOUSANDS OF MULES are being disposed of at public sale, at Washington.

The sales will continue until the number of animals is reduced in proportion to the reduction of the armies, now going on rapidly.

There are in the Armies of the Potomac, of the Tennessee, and of Georgia, probably FOUR THOUSAND OF THE FINEST SIX MULE TEAMS IN THE WORLD.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war, as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

The whole South is stripped of farming stock, and the North also has suffered from the drain of animals, taken to supply the armies.

Those animals are sold at public auction; THEY WILL NOT BRING ANYTHING LIKE THEIR TRUE VALUE; and such opportunities for farmers to get working animals to stock their farms, and for drovers and dealers in stock to make good speculations, for purchasing them and disposing of them in the South, will never occur again.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., choice lot of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Teas, &c., consisting of fine old Sherry, Madeira, Port, Champagne, Hock and other Wines; also lot of fine old Jamaica Rum, Gin and Brandies, &c.; also a fine lot of choice Oolong Tea in small packages; also a lot of choice Havana Cigars, Tobacco, etc.

The above being the balance of stock of a wholesale house dissolving partnership, and are well worth the attention of grocers, hotel keepers and private families. Part of the above are under Custom-house lock.

Catalogues will be ready on Tuesday, 6th inst.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HORSE, COUPE AND OTHER CARRIAGES.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 8th inst., at the private stable in the rear of No. 126 5th-av., southwest corner of 18th-st., at 8½ A. M.:

An elegant black coupe horse, 16½ hands, long flowing tail, 7 years old; an elegant, high-seated phaeton, a fine coupe, and a very handsome chariot carriage; all the above carriages made to order by Wood Brothers and John R. Lawrence & Co., nearly as good as new; also, a fine set of double harness, an elegant French coupe harness, and new side-saddle, all of Gibson's make; also, a fine English gent's saddle and bridle; also, blankets, sheets, carriage covers

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.
DAIRY FARMS AND OTHER COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

308 ACRES, ONE MILE FROM VILLAGE and railroad depot of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, New-York; mansion-house, outbuildings, farm-house, barns, stables, sugar and apple-orchards, complete sugaring, farming and dairy apparatus and tools, 30 cows, some young cattle, &c. Price for farm, stock and all complete, $15,000.

Also, another dairy farm, near the above, of 100 acres, 10 cows, some young cattle, farm-house, outbuilding, sugar-orchard, tools, &c., complete. Price for farm, stock and all, $3,300.

For cash or on credit. Required to be sold by terms of will. Present tenant of each farm competent, has entire charge, will remain if desired.

Also, for sale, for cash or on credit, or will be exchanged for city property, a dairy farm near the above, of 142 acres, good farm-house, outbuildings, 20 cows, young cattle, tools, &c. Apple-orchard. Price, $6,000, for farm, stock and all.

Also, another farm, near the above, of 31 acres, good stone-house and a barn; small apple-orchard. Price, $1,500.

For further particulars, inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE,
On North River, below 14th-st.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ITALIAN VILLA COTTAGE, with 17 lots of ground and stable, corner Gale and Classon avs., Brooklyn; size, 38x40, and extension 16x24, with tiry cellar under the whole; metal roof, all modern improvements. It is elevated about six feet and stands fifty feet from the avenues, with double entrance and flagged walks; is surrounded by choice shrubbery and well grown shade-trees, and the grounds are well stocked with apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, (30 bushels last year,) raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and other small fruits, all in vigorous bearing, and four fine asparagus beds. The whole premises are in complete order, and possession can be given 1st to 15th July, if desired. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 A. M., or 4 to 7 P. M., or to FOSTER & LOPER, Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT IN BERGEN County, N. J., about one hour's ride from New-York by Erie Railroad, 1½ miles from Godwinville Station; the residence of the late Dubois Hasbrouck, M. D., being an excellent opportunity for a physician desirous of a good country practice; house, barn, carriage-house, and ice-house filled with ice, all in first-rate order; also, cottage for gardener, 10 acres of land, under high cultivation, with fruit in abundance; neighborhood pleasant. Immediate possession given. Apply to JAMES KEELEY, No. 110 Duane-st., or GARRET G. VAN DIEN, Ridgewood, Bergen County, New-Jersey.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY PROPerty for sale, from 10 to 100 acres; can go with the buildings; plenty of buildings and fruit, all in good repair. Possession given within 10 days, if required. No commission. Sold by the owner on the premises. Inquire of T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.
LEWIS THOMAS.
METUCHIN, N. J., June, 1865.

FOR SALE AT LLOYD'S NECK, ON LONG Island Sound, half a mile from steamboat landing, and 30 miles from New-York City, 317 acres of excellent land, well wooded, and apple orchard in full bearing, with a comfortable frame house and outbuildings, in good order; lawn, flower-garden, and shrubbery; fine game and fine fishing grounds; price moderate. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 58½ Pine-st.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—30 acres and fine improvements in Dutchess County, $3,000; 30 acres and fine improvements in Shrewsbury, N. J., $6,000; 8 acres and fine improvements in Peekskill, N. Y., $18,000; 6 acres and fine improvements in Elizabeth, N. J., $2,500; 1 acre and fine improvements in Norwalk, Conn., $15,000. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, Architect and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—A fine farm on Long Island, three miles north from Farmingdale Station, containing 74 acres; 72 acres under cultivation; balance woodland, with a good house, barn and outbuildings; 400 young apple trees, choice kinds; crops all on the ground, good well and cistern; near a school and church; very good neighborhood. Apply to ASA L. SHIPMAN, No. 35 Ann-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Possession at once.—A neat two-story and basement cottage house, carriage-house, &c., with 6 acres of good land, well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, at Jamaica, L. I., (commanding a walk from depot.) Apply to GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, or SIMONSON & SEARLES, No. 196 Fulton-av., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A HANDsome country residence, eligibly situated within a mile of the landing and commanding extensive views of the river and Highland Mountains. The place contains eight acres of good land, and is a most desirable property. For full particulars apply to
H. O. HER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

50,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND [illegible] in quantities to suit purchasers, on easy terms. The land possesses many advantages for the profitable production of cotton, and sugar, and other tropical products; climate healthy, soil rich and well watered; labor cheap. Some for circulars or address
H. QUINCY, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOCAtions in the city, a lot with two houses thereon. Any person wishing to purchase fine lots lying together will find this a rare opportunity. This is Central Park property, as I will show you. Apply to ASA A. SHIPMAN, No. 35 Ann-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, in every variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, by railroad. Also, country seats and houses to let, for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, Real Estate Agent, William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 2 Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOTEL BUILDings and premises situated on the Shrewsbury River, at the Highlands of Navesink, New-Jersey, known as the Highland House. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN L. HALSTED, United States District Attorney's office, No. 31 Chambers-st.

BUILDERS' ATTENTION!—LOTS ON 2D and 3d avs., 100 feet west of 91st-av., on the Blind Asylum property, for sale cheap, with reasonable building loan. No agents. Only parties need apply to WM. H. RAYSOR, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN. A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 70 acres, on the Flushing road, near Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Land in good condition. Will be exchanged for merchandise—city goods preferred. Price $55 per acre. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGHstoop brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs., Murray Hill, with or without the furniture, for sale low; possession; others $14,000 to $50,000; desirably located.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

YORKVILLE LOTS FOR SALE IN THE vicinity of Yorkville; about 50 lots; some of them suitable for business purposes, others for residences; all of them well located. ASA L. SHIPMAN, No. 35 Ann-st.

LARCHMONT WILL BE SOLD JUNE 10, at 1 o'clock P. M. See JAMES M. MILLER'S advertisement in this paper.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL country seat within one hour by rail, convenient to depot.
GEORGE R. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY, IRELAND.
RAILWAY HOTEL KILLARNEY.
DAVY GOODMAN, Proprietor.

This magnificent hotel, admitted to be one of the finest in Europe, possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of nobility and tourists. It contains 100 bedrooms, a noble coffee-room and table d'hote room to dine 150 persons, a drawing-room for ladies and families, and several elegant and handsomely furnished private rooms. Billiards, smoking and bath-rooms. This hotel is conducted upon the Continental principle, and therefore much appreciated by American families, who bear testimony to the comfort and satisfaction they have received at this establishment. The charges are all moderate, and everything charged on the bill. Table d'hote at 5:30 o'clock. Continental language spoken. Boats, cars, carriages, and guides, belonging to the hotel, are all set down at moderate charges.

LAKE PEMBROKE HARGRICK HOUSE, on line of [illegible], open for boarders on 15th of June; [illegible] rooms to let. References: Judge Daly, house [illegible] Mason T. Tappan, No. 5 Wall-st., and [illegible] & Co., Brooklyn. For particulars [illegible] V. C. VAIL, North Salem, Westchester County.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good boating, bathing, and fishing; a very fine drives.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will be opened June 15 for the reception of guests.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, New-Jersey, is now open.
S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAY COUPE CARRIAGE, with shifting front; Miner & Stevens' make; in good order; suitable for one horse; also, set single harness; will be sold together or separate, at a reasonable price. Apply at GEDNEY'S, No. 1,413 Broadway, near 41st-st.

HORSES AND WAGONS FOR SALE NOW.—Two good and kind horses; three different kinds of wagons; harness; blankets, &c., suitable for city or country. Apply to LEONARD BROWN, No. 503 West 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A CLARENCE COUPE, A PARK Phaeton or dog-cart, and also a barouche or half-top carriage; all used but one season; at private stable, No. 14 East 39th-st.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—SIX YEARS old, nearly thoroughbred, perfectly sound, and not vicious, but would not do for a timid rider. Apply to Mr. BELL, stable No. 58 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT WAGON WITH SHIFTing top, made by Stivers & Smith; very handsome and nearly new. Apply to R. M. STIVERS, No 58 East 31st-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO HORSES, SUITable for any use. Inquire at Fulton Iron Works, No. 491 Cherry-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM A PUBLIC STOREHOUSE, IN Washington, D. C., on or about April 20, 1865, the following Certificates of Stock, viz.: No. 359 for 25 Shares Lake Superior Silver Lead Company, and No. 342 for 25 Shares Mendota Mining Company, both standing in the name of Col. C. B. Comstock. All persons are called on to show cause why new certificates should not be issued in lieu thereof.

FOUND—A WHITE POODLE-DOG, PARTLY shaved, with a fancy blanket on. Apply at No. 69 Charlton-st., in the rear.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES
TO LET,
With splendid light and ventilation
Suitable for
Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—On the banks of the Hudson River, containing 34 acres, well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees; the house contains 12 rooms, gate-house, carriage-house, barns, ice-house, (filled;) are all new and first-class; will be rented to a suitable tenant, furnished or unfurnished, together with the horses and carriages. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to WM. MALLORY, Stratsburgh, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—SITUated in the pleasantest part of Jersey City: the house is an English basement, nearly new; is nicely furnished throughout; contains all the modern improvements; will be let as it is to a desirable party for four months; possession at once; families with young children need not apply. Address Box No. 5,490 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—COTTAGE AT GARRISON, BEAUTIfully located, opposite West Point, within a few minutes of the station, and recently occupied by the subscriber. Apply to C. C. CLARKE, Treas. Hudson River Railroad Company, No. 68 Warren-st., or on the premises, SAMUEL SLOAN, Garrison.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—UNTIL Oct. 1, ten minutes' walk from depot at New-Rochelle; house contains eight rooms in perfect order, and has gas throughout; garden made; good fruit and fine shade. Apply to L. M. DELAMATER, No. 47 East 27th-st., or P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—On Hudson River, at Sauggerties, 100 miles from New-York; location high and healthy; scenery, drives, walks, &c., unsurpassed; house contains 13 rooms, with garden, out-houses, ice-house, (filled,) bath, &c. Terms very moderate. Address W., Box No. 4,971 Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE LOW—IN THE village of Ravenswood, L. I., on the bank of the East River, two commodious houses, with large gardens and abundance of fruit. For particulars, inquire of G. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, over the bank, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood, after 4 P. M.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—NEW HOUSE, newly furnished, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, near and overlooking the Sound, with privilege of boating and bathing. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—ELIGIBLE OFFICES ON BROADway, near Post-office, suitable for mining or other companies. GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

$6 TO $14 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE rooms, with board, at Depot House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; beautiful location. Transient board on reasonable terms; also, lodgings by night. Watchman in attendance.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A LARGE furnished room, on second floor, to let to two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; neighborhood good, convenient to cars and stages. Address F. L. C., No. 317 West 25th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, at Rye, West Chester County, a stone cottage-house, with 8 acres of land; the house is very pleasantly situated and in good order; contains 12 rooms, one bath-room. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

AT 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER-ST.—Six blocks west of Broadway, pleasant rooms, with excellent board, $7 to $12. Also at Cliff-wood Hotel, on the seashore, half hour from New-York by steamboat.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, at $35 per month, or $700 cash down, until Nov. 1. Apply at No. 41 Lexington-av., from 1 to 2 only, or at DAY & PALMER'S, No. 311 4th-av.

TO LET—ARMORY, DRILL-ROOM AND OFFices, in the new marine building, Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway. Apply to HAYERS, No. 102 Nassau-st.

A NICE LARGE ROOM TO LET, WITH board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. No. 16 Jones-st., between Bleecker and 4th.

BOARDERS BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR a gentleman and wife; references required. Apply at No. 141 Willow-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT YONKERS, ON THE Hudson. A gentleman and his wife and young children can procure board in a private family; the house is close to the river; no other board. For full particulars apply to or address G. W. WHITMORE, No. 165 William-st.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING board for the summer, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family on Staten Island; the location is healthy; ten minutes' walk from the landing; best references given and required. Address L. C. C., Box No. 166 Tribune Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED on the most healthy section of the State, on the Erie route, in a pleasant location, good table, cool, stable rooms, at a reasonable rate, by applying to Mrs. READ, "Young Ladies' School," Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A lady for infant, child and nurse, for the Summer and Fall, in a family where but few boarders are taken. A farm preferred. Terms to be moderate. Address BOARD, Box No. 1,647 Post-office, New-York.

AT CORNWALL, TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM LANDING—Pleasant place, large rooms on first and second floors. Plenty of shade. Address Box No. 84, Cornwall. Reference at No. 31 West 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM-HOUSE OF subscriber, one hour by railroad from New-York; on high and well-watered ground; terms $4 per week. C. C. DUSENBERY, White Plains.

HOTELS.

THE ASHLAND HOUSE,
FOURTH-AV. AND TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

Recently enlarged and improved, is now open for transient as well as permanent boarders. This house is situated on one of the pleasantest avenues, and accessible to all places of amusement and business by cars and stages. Guests will find all the conveniences and comforts of a superior establishment, with an excellent table. Transient board $3 per day.
WM. R. SELKIRK, Proprietor.

N. B.—Families who desire rooms for the Summer will make early application. To desirable parties advantageous terms will be offered.

ARMY AND NAVY.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, Late Public Printer. WILLIAM H. WATSON, Late Ch'f U.S. Sub. Dep't.
WENDELL & WATSON
PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT,
OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, Post-office Box No. 253 Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO., Times Building, No. 42 Park-row.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION, 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION OF WHICH Maj.-Gen. W. F. Smith and James T. Brady are Special Commissioners, appointed by Executive order Dec. 27, 1864, to investigate the Military and Civil Administration of the Military Division of the Mississippi, has authority to continue its investigations in the City of New-York. Persons knowing of any facts which may assist the Commission in the discharge of its duties are requested to communicate with the undersigned as soon as practicable.
NICOLAS BOWEN,
Lieut.-Col., A.-A.-Gen., Judge Advocate.

SEVENTEENTH WARD RECRUITING COMMITTEE.—The subscribers to the Seventeenth Ward Recruiting Fund are hereby notified that each subscriber is entitled to receive 25 per cent. of the amount of his subscription money. The committee will pay such amounts to all subscribers from the 5th to the 15th day of June, from 8 to 10 o'clock in the evening, at Room No. 21 Bible House. All amounts not called for on the 15th day of June will be paid to the charitable purposes.
CHAS. G. CORNELL, Chairman.
GEO. F. STEINTRESSER, Secretary.

ARMY OFFICERS WILL BE LIBERALLY treated with, if they require assistance in closing their accounts and quartermaster accounts. Creditors of non-indebtedness speedily procured through our Washington office. Accounts collected and cashed.
L. BROWN & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Park-place.

RELEASES FOR MUSTER-OUT OR discharged officers promptly obtained; advance under bounties collected. Apply to U. S. ARMY AGENCY, No. 64 Bleecker-st., opposite Pay Department.

ALL DISCHARGED SOLDIERS CAN have their claims for pay, bounty, clothing and ration money speedily settled and cashed at the United States Army Agency and Banking Office of L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

FIREWORKS.

EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Illuminations, public and private displays, manufacturers, flags, lanterns, &c.
FUNSTON & SCHOFIELD,
No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

FIRE-WORKS.
HADFIELD'S first premium fire-works, and Waugh's nonpareil torpedoes for sale at his manufactory Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av., New-York.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

DUFFIELD'S CELEBRATED
AMERICAN WESTPHALIA HAMS.
The best mild cured Hams in the country.
HUFFMAN & CO., Agents, No. 24 Whitehall-st., N. Y.

REFRIGERATORS.
At R. & J. MOWBRAY'S, No. 82 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market, refrigerators, kerosene, and gas stoves, Torry's ice-cream freezers, water coolers, fruit jars, stove ranges, laundry furnaces, and house furnishing goods.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, William R. Bell, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NOTICE—THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, advertised to sail on SATURDAY, June 17, will sail on THURSDAY, June 15.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,419	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA ..... THURSDAY, June 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	300-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,724 tons	300-horse power
EUROPE	3,724 tons	300-horse power
FRANCE	3,724 tons	300-horse power
NAPOLEON III	4,000 tons	350-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the ocean voyage about one day.
EUROPE ..... Capt. A. DUHAMEL ..... FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE ..... Capt. A. BRUAT ..... FRIDAY, June 23
First Cabin, including table wines $150
Second Cabin, including table wines $100
Steerage $70
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
CLO & TROTTER, 21½ Greenwich, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. INGLIS & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CHEROKEE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The best accommodations on board the steam ships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINSLAER & PALMORE, No. 19 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
PASSAGE RATES GREATLY REDUCED.
The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch its mail steamships as follows, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

June 18	COSTA RICA	TINKLEPAUGH
	connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.	
July 1	GOLDEN QUEEN	SYLVESTER
	connecting at Panama with the CONSTITUTION.	

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LONDON ..... TUESDAY ..... June 6
CITY OF LIMERICK ..... SATURDAY ..... June 10
CITY OF COCK ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 14
CITY OF WASHINGTON SATURDAY ..... June 17
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage $30
First Cabin to London		Steerage to London 33
First Cabin to Paris		Steerage to Paris 40

Passage to and from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 Passage to and from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30
Passage to and from Glasgow, $40
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30
Through tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. [illegible], will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 14.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. L. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
Steamship ALICIANA, R. B. BERRIEN, Commander.
Steamship GRANADA, C. H. BAXTER, Commander.
THE
ALHAMBRA
will leave Pier No. 14 East River on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 o'clock precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
E. A. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 72 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, June 24.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CAROLINA,
will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier 7 North River.
For freight or passage,
Apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GAZLEY.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new steamship
VARUNA,
Capt. WHITEHURST,
is now loading at pier No. 26 North River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply to the Agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship
LOUISA MOORE
will sail from Pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route—Low prices. The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of each month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, E. P. DENNIS, master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have associated themselves under the firm of
COBB, ZAVALA & CO.,
for the purpose of buying and selling Government Securities, Gold Stocks, Bonds, &c., on commission.
N. N. COBB, New-York Stock Exchange.
H. DE ZAVALA, New-York Mining Exchange.
C. PRINCE, T. L. CASE.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1865.

MR. GEORGE T. BOURNE IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from this date.
ROBBINS & APPLETON.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1865.

WM. B. SPEAR RETIRES FROM OUR firm this day.
DENNISON & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1865.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THE headquarters of the nitrous oxide gas for extracting teeth without pain. It is the great improvement of the age. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY.
Alteration of time.—Doors open 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
SIXTH WEEK OF THE TRIUMPHANT ENGAGEMENT OF THE FAVORITE AND CHARMING ARTISTE,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who will appear WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 7, 1865, in her very celebrated character of
MARIE,
in her romantic and interesting drama, translated and adapted for Miss Mitchell by the author of Fanchon, entitled the
PEARL OF SAVOY;
OR,
THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.
supported by Mrs. Farren, Mary Wells, Skerret, J. Nunan, W. Scallan, (his third appearance in three years,) T. E. Morris, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Danvers, Barry, Rendle, &c.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, SPLENDID NEW COSTUMES, RICH FURNITURE, FULL CHORUS, ORIGINAL MUSIC, &c.
ACT I.—THE PRAYER.
ACT II.—THE TRIUMPH.
ACT III.—ABDUCTION OF MARIE.
ACT IV.—DESPAIR.
ACT V.—HAPPINESS.
SATURDAY next, June 10—FAREWELL MATINEE.
MISS EAST LYNNE,
in which MISS LUCILLE WESTERN
will appear for the last time, prior to her departure for Europe on the following Wednesday, as
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
Manager ..... Mr. William Stuart
Stage Manager ..... Mr. J. G. Hanley
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7,
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF
MISS HOSMER,
IN
CAMILLE,
which, to enable Miss Hosmer to appear in a series of other great characters, can be presented but for
FOUR NIGHTS MORE.
FOUR NIGHTS MORE.
Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. John Wyott, Mr. C. W. Walcot, Mr. Chester, Mr. Cline, Miss Mary Carr, Mrs. G. Walcot, Miss Fannie Prestige and Mrs. Chester in the cast.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 10,
MATINEE,
MATINEE
OF
CAMILLE,
Commencing at 1½ o'clock.
Seats may now be secured.
In preparation
EVADNE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Continued success of the Grand Spectacular EXTRAVAGANZA,
THE SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF SATAN.
J. E. McDONOUGH AS MRS. PLUTO.
Grand Zouave March and Drill by 20 Young Ladies.
Ballet and Garland Dance, led by MLLE. AURIOL.
The Fairy Home in the Lake of Silver.
The Revolving Gems, and the Birth of Cupid in THE SPIRIT LAND. Every evening this week.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
AMERICAN STEREOSCOPTICON.
Now on exhibition, one thousand pictures, comprising the most beautiful views, statuary, and works of art in the world. Seven grand prizes, twenty first prizes, shown every evening. In addition to our beautiful collection this week, will be added Dr. Kane's Expedition to the Polar Seas. Different programmes throughout the week. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children half price.

RAILROADS.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN.
from Pier No. 2, N. R., foot of Courtlandt-st., at 12 M., connecting with Jackson & Sharp cars for Bordentown, Burlington, Mount Holly, Moorestown, Mariton, Haddonfield, Merchantville, Camden, Gloucester Point, Timber Creek, Blackwood, Clarksboro, Swedesboro, Woodbury, Glassboro, Mullica Hill, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Spinnaymus, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Also to Long Branch, at 4 P. M.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 11 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $1. From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, June 5, 1865, trains will leave 26th and 42d sts. for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, at 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. The 11 A. M. train connects at Troy with train for Saratoga, Lake George, Burlington and Rutland, and by Lake Champlain Boats, for Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point and Montreal. Sleeping car attached to the 4 P. M. train at Albany for the West.
C. BUCKHOUT,
Engineer and Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Courtlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—8 and 10 A. M., 4 and 5:15

FROM EUROPE.

Three Days Later By the North American—Downfall of the Rebels Great Indignity Not Yet Authorized—Reconciliations Have Been Made—The Prince of Wales Congratulates the Atlantic Telegraph Cable—Important Topics.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 6.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool at 2:30 P. M. on the 26th, via Londonderry on the 26th of May, arrived off Father Point at half-past 9 o'clock this morning. She was boarded by the news boat of the Associated Press and a summary of her news obtained, which is one day later.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 25th ult.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Several journals deny the rumors as to the removal of the demands of the United States Government for the depredations of the *Alabama*, and say the matter rests where LINCOLN left it.

Sir J. WALSH was to question Lord PALMERSTON on the subject, on the 26th, in Parliament.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 24th, publishes an article confirming the revocation of the order limiting the stay of Federal vessels in French ports to twenty-four hours, and says:

"France has also announced that she will hasten to raise all other restrictions as soon as the Washington Cabinet shall cease to exercise an exceptional right, which its quality as a belligerent power enables it to claim on sea toward neutrals."

The *Moniteur* then reverts to the fully satisfactory assurances of Mr. LINCOLN some days before his death, and adds:

"The latest news from America affords reason to believe that Mr. JOHNSON intends to follow the wise policy of his predecessor."

The London *Star's* city article says:

In the course of the panic on the 22d and 23d in Paris and the French provincial towns, as to the intentions of the United States Government in relation to Mexico, considerable orders for cotton were rapidly transmitted to England in the belief that war with the United States was not impossible.

The reassuring articles which have since appeared in the French journals have had the effect of putting a stop to the unreasonable panic.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

SATTERTHWAITE'S Circular, of the evening of the 24th ult., says:

"Considerable sales have been made by continental holders of United States Five-twenties to realize the large profits which have accrued. The bonds offering, however, have been readily taken for shipment to New-York, the relative price there being six to seven per cent. above London prices. Railroad shares are active. Illinois shares are firm at 75c.@76¾c., while Erie share on sales by holders, who bought them at twenty *per cent.* below the current quotations, have given way about one dollar, closing at about 52c."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The Prince of WALES visited the steamship *Great Eastern* on the 24th, and minutely examined the Atlantic Telegraph cable, and the works connected therewith. A very select and influential company of gentlemen were present on the occasion, among them Lord LYONS, Sir EDWARD CUNARD, GEORGE PEABODY, and CYRUS W. FIELD. The Canadian Commissioners in England, and numerous distinguished telegraph officials, were also present. The work of placing the cable on the *Great Eastern* is going on actively, and it is pretty certain that she will start in the early part of July, accompanied by the British frigate *Terrible*, and another British war steamer.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Queen VICTORIA'S birthday was celebrated in the usual manner. There was a brilliant illumination in honor of the event, and many official and State banquets given by the Ministers and others.

Parliament was not in session.

FRANCE.

The Emperor is still absent in Algiers.

The Paris Bourse opened flat on the 24th, but afterward improved, the Rentes closing at 67f. 37c.

The *Patrie* states that letters from the Sultan of Turkey had been handed to the Empress, accepting the decision of NAPOLEON in his quality of arbitrator upon the Suez Canal question, Turkey, &c.

TURKEY.

The British community of Constantinople have presented an address of sympathy to the American Minister, on account of the assassination of President LINCOLN.

EGYPT.

Hon. CHARLES HALE, United States Consul to Egypt, having requested the several Consulates to sympathize in a general mourning for the death of President LINCOLN, it was arranged that for seven days the colors of the various nationalities should be hoisted at half-mast.

COMMERCIAL PER NORTH AMERICAN.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 26.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 128,000 bales, including 27,000 bales to speculators and 33,000 bales to exporters. The market opened buoyant at an advance of ¼d.@1d. for N. O. on American, and ¼d.@¾d. on other descriptions, closing, however, with a downward tendency. The sales to-day (Friday) were only 8,000 bales, the market closing dull and unchanged at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans..... 17d.	Middling Orleans..... 15¾d.
Fair Mobile..... —	Middling Mobile..... 15¼d.
Fair Uplands..... 16d.	Middling Uplands..... 15¼d.

Stock of cotton in port, 436,000 bales, including 50,000 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT—The Manchester market is quiet and somewhat easier.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is very dull.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Friday, May 26.

Consols close at 90¾@90¾ for money.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of bullion of £275,000.

The rate of discount has been reduced by the Bank to 6 ₱ cent.

AMERICAN STOCKS—United States 5-20s, 76¼; Illinois Central Shares, 76@76½; Erie Shares, 52¾@53.

The American Medical Association.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 6.

The American Medical Association, composed of physicians from all parts of the country, commenced their sessions to-day in the Representatives Hall in the State House. Dr. HENRY J. BIGELOW, of Boston, made an address of welcome to the delegates. Dr. M. S. DAVIS, of Chicago, President of the Association, delivered the annual address, which was eloquent and instructive. About 500 delegates were present to-day.

The National Typographical Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 6.

At a meeting of the National Typographical Union this morning, Mr. ROBERT F. CRAIG, of St. Louis, was elected President; Mr. WM. KNOLLIN, of Boston, First Vice-President; H. J. DURBURROW, of Philadelphia, Second Vice-President; Mr. WILLIAM BELLOORE, of Detroit, was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

Race.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 6.

At the Woodlawn races, to-day, the Lexington colt *Alexander*, won in two closely contested two mile heats in 3:36¼ and 3:38. The first mile of the second heat was run in 1:44.

Movements of Gen. Sherman.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 6.

Gen. SHERMAN passed through here this afternoon for Chicago, where he will arrive Wednesday night. Gen. GRANT will be in Chicago next Saturday.

Zoological Contributions to Central Park.

The Commissioners of the Central Park are almost daily in receipt of gifts from persons interested in the work under their charge. The following donations have been received since those last acknowledged: Brig.-Gen. Asboth, an American eagle; C. M. Stewart, a buffalo and elk; Anonymous, acorns of water and willow oak, gathered by an officer of Gen. Sherman's staff, while on the march through Georgia; Samuel Moore, one pelican; O. G. Ditmars, one deer; Mrs. T. A. Post, three cactus plants; J. A. Willard, one raccoon; Miss Beasie Greenfield, a squirrel and cage; R. L. Stuart, a horned owl; Francis Butler, a deer; George Lewis, Jr., a deer; Jno. Ferris, a horned owl; "F. G.," a pair of parroquets; Anonymous, a guinea hen; Mrs. Charles Ransom, a deer; W. F. Holcomb, M. D., a skin of a sea turtle; D. B. Young, Jr., a red fox; James Broadmeadow, a deer; Washington Market Social Club, an eagle; Wm. Bkidmore, Jr., a fox; Mr. Jones, a pair of Guinea fowl; Miss Josephine V. Garbrecht, a gray squirrel; Capt. Thos. Smythe, an ant bear; James Pierson, a hawk; Mrs. Gamble, a dove; Wm. Parks, a pair of parrots; S. G. Monroe, a monkey; Anonymous, part of a moose skeleton and skin of an inclosure; Mr. Jones, a Guinea hen; Joseph C. Howell, three tortoise turtle; John Sutherland, two English black-birds; A. W. Lambert, one Mexican cockatoo; Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut, one deer; Henry Easton, nine Ostrich of Lebanon; F. G., one canary bird; Ernest Fridrich, one goat; Eugene Plunkett, two pairing; Master Wm. Morris, one South American bird; Chas. St. James, two silver bucks, of Archbishop Hughes and house of class; Hon. C. Lyon, one beaver; Mr. Jones, one cockatoo; A Lady, one opossum; J. C. Devlin, one cockatoo; Mr. Hamilton, one raccoon; J. P. Hildreth, one alligator.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Important Meeting Last Night—Resolutions Indorsing the Administration—Discussion on Mayor's Message.

A special meeting of this committee was held last evening, Hon. JAMES KELLY presiding.

Mr. KELLY said that the meeting had been called for the purpose of expressing its sentiments on the course pursued by the present Administration, and also to take some action relative to collecting funds for the erection of the Lincoln Monument.

Mr. ABRAHAM WAKEMAN said it was eminently fitting and proper that the committee should give expression to its sentiments in regard to President JOHNSON, and should also assure him of the profound respect it entertained for him, and the confidence it felt in his ability and integrity. Mr. WAKEMAN said he had prepared a series of resolutions which he begged leave to offer for consideration. The following were then read:

Resolved, That we hail the overthrow of the rebellion and the restoration of peace with feelings of profound exultation, checked only by emotions of sorrow that the beloved and revered leader whom God gave the country for its most terrible crisis, should have been called to consecrate, as a martyr, the great and heroic work which, as a statesman, he had so well performed.

Resolved, That in the prompt, peaceful and unquestioned transfer of the chief Executive power to the hands of him whom the people had selected for such a crisis, as in all the events of the last four years, we find fresh proofs of the wisdom of the Constitution, and the courage, the devotion, and the patriotism of the American people; and we hold these events up to the great masses of the people throughout the world as a conclusive vindication of the capacity of man for self-government, and of the permanence of such institutions as the people may establish for themselves.

Resolved, That in the support of the national authority, the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, the extinction and permanent eradication from our soil of Human Slavery, and in the renewed vindication of Democratic principles, we find an abundant recompense for the blood and treasure by which these great blessings have been secured—and we tender the profound thanks of those whom we represent, to those of our gallant soldiers and sailors who may yet survive, for the heroic deeds which have given permanence to the American nation and undying renown to the American name.

Resolved, That in ANDREW JOHNSON, the constitutional successor of the lamented LINCOLN, we recognize a genuine son of the American soil, and the noblest product of American institutions,—a man trained in the best of all schools for the highest duties and the greatest responsibilities,—who has vindicated, by the noblest sacrifices and the most heroic labors, during the last contest, his claim to the confidence of the people, as one who will never, in the most trying emergencies, swerve one hair's breadth from the path of honor and the public good.

Resolved, That on behalf of the Union citizens of New-York, by whom we have been elected and whom we represent, we tender to President JOHNSON our sympathy in the trying circumstances which attend his accession to office, and our profound respect for his public and private character, and assurances of our confidence and support in the measures which he may deem essential to the public good. We labored zealously and successfully for his nomination and election; we appreciate the difficult position held by his own State during the war, and we honor her for the self-sacrificing and patriotic courage with which, under ANDREW JOHNSON as her leader, she struggled with rebellion at the very hearths and homes of her people, and planted herself immovably on the side of the Constitution and the Union; we know how greatly the whole country is indebted to him for that loyalty in the Border States which held the rebellion in check and planted an impassable barrier in its path; we confide in his love of justice, his knowledge of the character and wants of the Southern people, his large experience in public affairs, his faith in democratic institutions, and his unfaltering devotion to the honor and the welfare of his country; and we look to him, therefore, with unwavering and unquestioning confidence, to adopt and carry into effect the measures best calculated to advance the interests, promote the harmony and secure the permanent prosperity of the people in all sections of our common country.

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to the several heads of departments, whose counsels and coöperation aided the late President in the performance of his high duties; that we congratulate the country, with heartfelt thanks to Divine Providence, for the deliverance of WILLIAM H. SEWARD from the murder which was attempted upon him; and that the President and the nation can have and can ask no higher guarantee for fidelity in the future, than is furnished by the deeds and devotion of the years that are past.

Mr. TOUSEY said he agreed with all that the resolutions expressed, and he begged to offer an additional resolution to the effect that the committee respectfully suggest to the administration that its official influence be used in procuring for loyal freedmen the privilege of voting.

A long discussion ensued as to whether TOUSEY'S resolution was to be considered as an amendment, a substitute or an original resolution.

Mr. TOUSEY said that it was an original resolution, and he desired that a vote might be taken on it.

Mr. JOHN FITCH hoped time would be allowed for discussion. This was an initiatory movement which would have to be taken some time or other and might as well be now as at any other time. We cannot, he said, dodge the question; we must face it sooner or later. In Virginia he was sorry to see that Democrats had been elected to office. It would be just so in North Carolina, which was next in the programme, if we did not avail ourselves of the colored vote. In 1834 free colored people were allowed to vote in North Carolina, and so also in New-Jersey, and many other States.

Mr. OWENS said he should move for a division of the question so that Mr. WAKEMAN'S resolutions could be first disposed of.

After some discussion on this point, Mr. TOUSEY said he would withdraw his resolution for the present.

Mr. OWEN W. BRENNAN offered the following amendment to the resolutions:

Resolved—That the Proclamation of Amnesty and for the restoration of trade with the Rebel States evince the high statesmanship of their distinguished author, and afford a signal and gratifying proof of the unerring instincts of the people in the selection of their rulers.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. TOUSEY'S resolution was again offered, when Mr. BRENNAN moved to refer it to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. TOUSEY said he hoped it would not be so referred. It was well known that resolutions referred to that committee were never heard of again. The work of reconstruction was now going on. The election for Congressmen would soon take place, and they might rest assured that every disloyal man would vote for repudiation. They would do it out of spite, if for no other reason. He was aware, he said, that this resolution was bringing a new plank into the platform, and that therefore it ought to be referred to the State Central Committee, but there was no time for that.

The question on reference was then put and adopted by a vote of 44 to 25.

A motion to instruct the Committee on Resolutions to report at the next meeting, was adopted.

Mr. WAKEMAN'S resolutions were then adopted unanimously, and ordered to be published in the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Evening Post*.

Mr. KINGSLEY offered a resolution that the subcommittees be instructed to take up collections for the Lincoln Monument Fund, which was adopted.

Mr. TOUSEY moved that the committee attend the Johnson mass meeting at Cooper Institute to-night in a body. The motion was adopted, and the committee adjourned.

The Historical Society.

LECTURE BY GEN. COCHRANE ON THE WATERS OF NEW-YORK BAY.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening at the hall corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street. A large and select audience was in attendance. Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and Major-Gen. SHERMAN were unanimously elected honorary members of the society amid loud applause.

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, read an elaborate paper on the following subject: "That the waters between Staten Island and New-Jersey, viz.: the Kills, the Sound, and Raritan Bay, are not, nor ever were, New-Jersey waters, but always have been and are part of the waters of the Hudson River and the waters of New-York." Gen. COCHRANE introduced his subject by humorously remarking that he was doubtless exhibiting much temerity in venturing into an enemy's country; for, although not in a state of war with New-Jersey, it was generally conceded that she was out of the United States. [Laughter.] The speaker then briefly sketched the history of the various original grants obtained from the British Crown, and said that New-Jersey had always been avaricious and grasping. In quoting New-Jersey had been followed by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. Some years ago, the Governor of New-Jersey, in a message, claimed that the boundary line between the two States, by which a portion of the Kills and Raritan Bay was ceded to New-Jersey. This the speaker considered was an error on the part of the commissioners from New-York. This occurred through the common error of taking the Harbor of New-York for the Bay of New-York. The speaker contended that the outlet of the Hudson River was through the Kills and Raritan Bay, and read from BROADHEAD'S history, and other works, to support his position.

In conclusion, he said beyond all question the Hudson River flowed to the sea, by its two mouths, on each side of Staten Island. That all the waters which surround that island are part of New-York Bay, is substantiated by the most indubitable proofs. Raritan Bay, as a water of New-Jersey, should be swept from the map. The speaker said that while he would not vainly regret the past, he would counsel New-York to be vigilant in the future. Gen. COCHRANE was applauded at the close of his instructive address.

The thanks of the society were voted to Gen. COCHRANE for his address, and a copy requested for the archives of the society.

SPORTING—THE TURF.

The Patterson Spring Racing Meeting.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

The opening day of the Passaic County's Spring racing meeting was, yesterday, (Tuesday,) under the same management as last season, and with the same unquestionable admirable managerial results. Mr. COLT, the President, Mr. CHISWELL, the Secretary, and the members of the executive department, were indefatigable in their exertions to promote the comfort of all present, and thoroughly conservative in all their arrangements, regarding the racing department of the meeting under their control. The high eulogiums passed on their management last year received a fresh and well-earned indorsement on all sides on Tuesday. The most perfect order and decorum prevailed; no improper person was permitted within the sacred precincts of the course, and the strictest punctuality was observed, each race being started to the minute, and no unnecessary delay of the slightest character being permitted; hence the exuberant programme of the first day was got through in ample season to enable all present to reach New-York on the return journey by sunset.

The lowery aspect of the morning doubtless prevented many from putting in an appearance who intended being present, as rain was threatened, though not a drop fell throughout the day, the air being soft and balmy, and the scorching rays of Old Sol being veiled by the envious clouds, rendering the scene far more agreeable than if the sun had shone out in all his glory. The early morning trains of the Erie Railroad brought down crowds of visitors, and the 11:45 special was filled to its utmost capacity; but it was not alone by the rail that the visitors flocked to the course, for the beauty of the drive by the Paterson turnpike from Hoboken, tempted all who possessed vehicles or could engage them, to adopt that method of travel, and the course presented a brilliant array of elegantly appointed equipage, four-in-hands, barouches, phætons, close carriages and dog-carts. The grand stand and club-stand were filled by the fashionable elite of the fashionable world.

The ladies having evidently taken the Paterson meeting in hand, and being intent on giving it *éclat* by their presence—just prior to the start for the first race the stands wore the aspect of a parterre of flowers—so dazzling were the costumes of the lady occupants, fully reminding one of Royal Ascot on a cup day—when England's Queen and Court are present. We subjoin a summary of the day's racing:

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 6—FIRST RACE.—Premium of $250, for all ages, mile heats.

Mr. John Hunter, N. Y., (Messrs. Travers & Osgood's N. Y.,) enters b. c. 4 years Arcola by Lexington, dam Topaz by imp. Glencoe.....	1	1
P. C. Bush, N. J., enters ch. f. 4 years Lurlerne by Lexington, dam by imp. Yorkshire.....	2	2
Mr. F. Morris, N. J., enters b. c. 4 years, Lord Monmouth by Slasher, dam by imp. Langford	3	3
D. McCoun, N. J., enters ch. c. 4 years, Nightlock by Mahomet, dam Prunella by imp. Glencoe.....	4	4

Time: 1:54½, 1:54.

First Heat—Betting two to one on Arcola against the field. In the pools Arcola sold for $200, Nightlock for $70, Monmouth for $31, and Lurlerne for $25. Monmouth went off with the lead, Lurlerne second, the others close up—in which order they made the turn. At the quarter-pole they were all in a cluster, and so continued down the back. Nearing the half mile Arcola went in front and took the lead, was never afterward headed, and won easily by four lengths, without being extended.

Second Heat.—100 to 20 offered on Arcola. In the start Nightlock was first, Monmouth second, Lurlerne third, and Arcola last, in which order they rounded the turn, being as before all together at the first quarter, and continuing so down the back stretch. Nearing the half mile, Arcola again went in front, leaving Monmouth as his second; nearing the lower turn, Lurlerne drew up, and in the home stretch went up, and challenged Arcola. An exceedingly pretty finish ensued from the distance, owing to old Abe's fine riding on Lurlerne. Arcola, under the whip, being landed the winner by only three-quarters of a length.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.—The Derby, a sweepstake premium of $1,000, for three-year olds, $50 entrance, play or pay; one and a half mile dash. Closed with forty-four entries.

Messrs. Bowie & Hall, Maryland, enter g. c. Richmond, by Two Bits, dam. Faith, by Chilie Harold.....	1	
Mr. J. S. Watson, New-Jersey, enters b. c. Julius, by Lexington, dam. Miss Julia, by imp. Glencoe.	2	
Mr. R. Aitcheson Alexander, Kentucky, enters b. f. Maiden, by Lexington, dam. Kitty Clark, by imp. Glencoe.....	3	
Mr. R. Aitcheson Alexander, Kentucky, enters b. f. Silkstone, by imp. Lapidist, dam. Pauline, by Star Davis.....	4	
Mr. John Hunter, New-York, enters b. f. Alexandra, by imp, Sovereign, dam Miss Duke, by imp Glencoe.....	5	
Mr. John Hunter, New-York, enters b. f. Saratoga, by imp Sovereign, dam by imp Glencoe.....	6	
Mr. A. Bell, New-Jersey, enters ch. f. Mary Howell, by Revenue, dam Florida, by Wagner.....	7	
Mr. Frank Morris, New-York, enters b. c. by Slasher, dam Etiquette, by Mariner.....	8	
The rest paid forfeit.		

Time, 2.54½; won by two lengths, half a length between second and third; a bad fourth. Net value of the stakes, $3,200.

BETTING.—In the pool Maide sold for $710, HUNTER'S stable for $460, BOWIE & HALL'S for $200, WATSON'S entry for $80, and BUSCH and MORRIS' for $25—Maiden and Saratoga being freely backed at even against the field. A good start was effected—Alexandra immediately proceeding to cut out the work, and making strong running past the quarter and down the back stretch—the tailing soon being evident; they ran in this order to the three-quarters, where Richmond passed his horses, and at the head of the home stretch took the lead, closely followed by Julius—Richmond continuing his lead and winning handsomely; the two favorites being nowhere in the race. The result creating the greatest consternation among their backers.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.—Premium of $660, for all ages; two-mile heats.

Mr. John Hunter, N. Y., (Messrs. Travers & Osgood's, N. Y.,) enters b. c. 4 years, Kentucky, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe.....	1	1
Mr. Jas. S. Watson, N. J., enters b. h. Capt. Moore, 5 years, by imp. Balrownie, dam Jeannie Rose, by imp. Glencoe.....	2	2

First Heat.—Betting two to one on Kentucky. Capt. Moore got off with the lead; at the turn they were head and head; at the quarter Kentucky went in front and led a length. He was never afterward headed, and won as he pleased.

Time—First mile, 1:53¼; second mile, 1:57½; the two miles, 3:51.

Second Heat.—No betting. Kentucky went off with the lead, and won easily by a head. Captain Moore making a brush on the home stretch on the second mile, but Kentucky readily shaking her off.

TIME.—First mile, 2:04; the two miles, 4:02¾.

THE SECOND DAY.

The second day of the Paterson racing meeting comes off to-day, without postponement on account of the weather, and all the events on the card will be run out, rain or shine. The leading feature of the day's sport will be the great English steeple chase of three miles over a fair hunting country—all in sight of the grand stand—in the course of which no less than twenty-seven perilous leaps have to be taken. This race will be contested for by the following renowned English and American steeple chase horses and riders, viz.: *Zigzag*, *Nannie Craddock*, *Maid of Ottawa*, *Charley Riley* and *Refugee*.

The Underwood Gift, single dash of one mile, has no less than five entries, viz.: The gray colt by *Eclipse*, dam *Fidelity*, *Arcola*, the *Gray Eagle*, filly, *Lexicon* and *Velvet*.

The Selling Stakes has also five entries, viz.: *Black Knight*, *Throg's Neck*, the *Gloriana* colt, by *Lexington*, *Secaucus* and *Velvet*.

The three-mile race did not fill.

Out Door Sports—Base Ball.

NEW-YORK VS. BROOKLYN—A VERY EXCITING GAME AT HOBOKEN.

The Gotham ball ground at Hoboken was yesterday afternoon the scene of one of the most exciting contests which has occurred there for years past, and in one respect the game was unprecedented in the annals of base ball, no less than thirteen innings being required to decide the question of superiority between the two clubs, the players being the first nines of the Gotham and Enterprise Clubs of New-York and Brooklyn. The opening part of the game was decidedly in favor of the Brooklynites, whose score stood 14 to 8 at the close of the fifth inning, but by good play the Gotham's afterward recovered their lost ground, and the close of the ninth inning found the parties equal in regard to the runs each had obtained, the score standing 19 to 19. Four more innings were then played, and it was not until the thirteenth inning was entered upon that either party scored an additional run, and then the Gotham's secured 2 to their adversary's 1, thus winning by a score of 21 to 20. The game was admirably played on both sides during the latter part of it, the fielding especially being first class. Col. FITZGERALD, the editor of the Philadelphia *City Item*, acted as umpire, and discharged the onerous duties of his position with thorough impartiality. We append the score of the game:

ENTERPRISE.	Runs.	GOTHAM.	Runs.
Purdy, 2d b.....	1	Thorn.....	0
Cook, s. s.....	0	Bennett, c.....	0
Reynolds, c.....	0	Pinckney, p.....	0
Gallagher, 1st b.....	1	Hall, 1st b.....	0
Cassidy, p.....	0	Wright, 2d b.....	0
Lennon, 3d b.....	0	Mercein, s. s.....	0
Hall, r. f.....	0	Squires, l. f.....	0
Hammond, 1st b.....	0	Wilson, 3d b.....	0
Jewell, l. f.....	0	Hatch, c. f.....	0
Richards, 3d b.....	0	Chase, r. f.....	0
Total.....	2	Total.....	0

INNINGS.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
Enterprise.....	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Gotham.....	0	0	3	4	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	14

Umpire—Mr. THOS. FITZGERALD, of the Athletic Club.

Scorers—Messrs. BOGART and BARLOW.

Time of game, three hours.

NEW-YORK VS. BROOKLYN.

The match between these clubs, played at Bedford on Monday, resulted in the success of the New-Yorkers by the following extraordinary score:

BROOKLYN.		NEW-YORK.	
Booth b. Oakley.....	2	Hall, run out.....	1
Sucklay b. Suydam.....	0	Suydam b. Hollingsworth	11
Thompson b. Oakley.....	1	Crossley c. Booth b. Thompson.....	64
Malbrand B. Oakley.....	4	Tyler c. Crane b. Barber.	14
Hollingsworth c. Knott b. Oakley.....	6	Oakley st. Booth b. Buckley.....	58
Goddard, run out.....	1	Beech c. Booth b. Suckley	24
Barber c. Hall b. Suydam.	3	Smith c. Booth b. Suckley	34
Garlock b. Oakley.....	2	Knott, not out.....	0
F. Hunt c. Beech b. Oakley	8	Langford c. Hunt b. Suckley.....	1
G. Hunt c. Oakley b. Suydam.....	3	Tripler, not out.....	0
Holme, not out.....	3	Walters, not out.....	0
Byes, 2; wides, 3; n. b., 1..	6	Byes, 17; leg-byes, 4; wides, 17; n. b., 1.....	39
Total.....	34	Total.....	226

Umpires—Messrs. HUDSON and BEDFORD.

The rain put a stop to the play before the innings terminated.

Cricket.

MANHATTAN VS. ORANGE.

These clubs played their first game together this season, at Orange, N. J., on Monday, and after a well-contested match, the victory remained with the rural youths of Orange, the score of the game being as follows:

ORANGE—FIRST INNINGS.		MANHATTAN—FIRST INNINGS.	
Hawdy c. Plumer b. Peerless.....	1	Livesey, run out.....	0
J. Cooper b. Tucker.....	0	Franklin c. Longshaw b. Hardy.....	3
Webb c. H. Tucker b. Peerless.....	0	Reeves, run out.....	3
Hibbins c. Peerless b. Tucker.....	3	Boyd hit wicket b. Hardy.	2
Turner c. Alymer b. Peerless.....	7	Peerless c. Cooper b. Hardy.....	2
G. Cooper b. Tucker.....	0	Plumer c. Longshaw b. Hardy.....	8
Clark b. Peerless.....	1	H. Tucker c. Hibbins b. Hardy.....	11
Varndell b. Tucker.....	5	Alymer c. Webb b. Hardy.	0
Morris, not out.....	6	Longshaw b. Hardy.....	2
Longshaw b Tucker.....	4	Lane c. and b. Hardy.....	1
Robotham, run out.....	0	Wright, not out.....	1
Byes, 1; leg byes, 1; wides, 1; total.....	3	Byes, 6; leg byes, 1; wides, 1; total.....	8
Total.....	30	Total.....	40

SECOND INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Hardy, not out.....	35	Livesey b. Hardy.....	3
J. Cooper b. Peerless.....	16	Franklin, run out.....	0
Webb, run out.....	9	Plumer, run out.....	0
Hibbins b. H. Tucker.....	14	Peerless b. b. w. b. Hardy.	0
Turner b. Peerless.....	4	Boyd b. Cooper.....	0
Morris b. H. Tucker.....	4	Reeves b. Cooper.....	2
Varndell b. H. Tucker.....	0	H. Tucker b. Hardy.....	0
Clark b. H. Tucker.....	0	Love, run out.....	10
G. Cooper b. Peerless.....	2	Wright, not out.....	4
Longshaw b. H. Tucker..	0	Byes.....	6
Robotham b. Peerless.....	1	Total.....	25
Byes.....	9		
Total.....	93		

Umpires—Messrs. CHADWICK and PALIN.

The Schutzen Corps.

The annual festival of the German Society of Sharpshooters commenced yesterday at Jones Wood. This year more than ordinary interest attaches to the proceedings of the society, from the fact that the trials of skill among its members will be preparatory to, and a sort of training for, the great contest at Bremen, which they are going to cross the Atlantic to attend, next month.

While in almost every European country sharpshooting has become a national institution, here it seems as if it were reserved for our German fellow-citizens, unaided by general opinion or support, to maintain the only organization in which proficiency in this art should be regarded as worthy of public attention and popular approval. With a persistency and enthusiasm that could not fail to command success, the managers and friends of the society have contributed funds sufficient, and contrived a programme attractive enough to insure such an attendance of participants and spectators, as to always make the *Schützen Fest* one of the pleasantest gatherings of the season.

Besides the shooting, there is a variety of entertainments arranged for each day of the celebration. Music is provided by the best of orchestras; there is dancing on commodious platforms, and divers miscellaneous means of enjoying one's self harmlessly, and at the same time with eminent satisfaction.

Capt. HABIT is on hand, with an efficient police force, to prove, spite of the presentment of a recent jury, that respectable people can pass an agreeable day or two at Jones Wood, without fear or molestation from riotous intruders.

The shooting, yesterday, was remarkably good, and, notwithstanding the uncertain state of the weather, a great many people were on the grounds. Capt. BUSCH, commanding the Schutzen, who was dangerously sick during last year's celebration, was present once more, and met with an enthusiastic reception from those who had not lately seen him.

The Reception of Gen. Grant and the Great Meeting To-Night.

Gen. GRANT and Staff left Washington last evening, and will probably have arrived here before these lines are read by the majority of our readers. Arrangements have been made by the committee who went to Washington to invite Gen. GRANT to visit this city, for the reception and entertainment of the General during his sojourn. Rooms have been engaged for him, and also for Gens. THOMAS, TERRY and LOGAN, at the Astor House, where, during the day, all citizens who may desire to pay their respects to these distinguished personages, will have the opportunity. In the evening, the military magnates will attend the mass meeting at the Cooper Institute; and at 11 P. M. Gen. GRANT will be serenaded at the Astor House by the Seventh Regiment Band. On Thursday morning Gen. GRANT will take his departure for West Point to witness the examination of cadets, and will then proceed to Chicago to attend the Sanitary Fair.

Gen. LOGAN reached the city last evening, and has accepted an invitation to speak at the meeting to-night. In addition to Gen. LOGAN, the following gentlemen had also signified to the committee their intention of addressing the meeting, viz.: Gen. Isaac N. Arnold, of Illinois; Hon. Z. Chandler, of Michigan; Lieut.-Gov. Thos. G. Alvord, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon. James W. Nye, Hon. Horace Greeley, and Hon. Wm. M. Evarts. Gens. Schenck and Rosecrans, and probably Admiral Farragut, will be present.

Returning Soldiers.

On Monday, the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, Major KINSLEY commanding; the Fourteenth and Fifth Massachusetts Batteries, arrived here and left for home at night.

To-day, (Tuesday,) the Eleventh New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. HARRIMAN, 341 men; the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, Capt. JONES, 176 men, and the Twenty-ninth Maine Regiment, Capt. BUTLER commanding, arrived. They were attended to, transportation home provided by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, and they left this evening.

The Sixty-first Massachusetts, Col. WOLCOTT, 437 men; the Twentieth Maine, 300 men; the Seventh Maine, 190 men, and the Third Vermont, 190 men, will arrive this evening, and transportation home has also been provided by Col. HOWE.

The New-England Rooms are crowded with sick and wounded returning soldiers, and a United States Paymaster and assistants are kept busily employed during the day in settling accounts and paying off hundreds of discharged veterans.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. James Wilson, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. C. B. Reese, U. S. A.; Gen. Whitney, Boston; Hon. Wm. Whiting, Boston; D. L. Huntington, U. S. A.; Brevet-Major Amos Stickney, A. S. A.; T. A. Taylor, Captain Sig. Corps, U. S. A.; and J. F. Simpson, U. S. A., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Baron Grabon, Prussian Legation; Gen. Seth Williams, of Gen. Grant's staff; Gen. Schriven, U. S. A., and Lieut.-Col. A. G. Lawrence, Newport, R. I., are at the Brevoort House.

Gens. Thomas and Hickenlooper, U. S. A.; Col. J. H. French, U. S. A.; the Hon. T. H. Scott, Philadelphia; and Lieut.-Com. Mead, U. S. N., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. Grant and staff are expected at the Astor House this morning.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW DODGE OF AN ADVENTURER.—On Sunday evening, a tall young man, of good address, called at Messrs. THORNTON & GERMAIN'S drug-store, Broadway and Forty-second-street, and gave Mr. GERMAIN a note, that assumed to be from Dr. ALEXANDER FERRY, of No. 136 West Forty-fourth-street, inclosing a check for $50 on the National Shoe and Leather Bank, which seemed to have been drawn by Mr. HORACE MORGAN and made payable to Dr. FERRY. The note stated that the doctor desired to use the money at church that evening, and that he would be grateful if Mr. GERMAIN would cash the check. The handwriting and everything connected with the missive appearing to be legitimate, Mr. GERMAIN stepped out to borrow $50; but on his return with that sum, he was unable to find the stranger, that person, suspecting that Mr. GERMAIN had gone in quest of an officer, having taken a Parisian departure. Making inquiry throughout the Twenty-second Ward, Police-Captain SILVEY ascertained, yesterday, that the genteel swindler had attempted a like trick in other drug-stores and shoe-stores.

FIRES LAST EVENING.—At about 10 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the kitchen of the Everyone House, on No. 2 Chambers-street, but it was speedily extinguished, with damage of the house not exceeding $200, and to the stock of Mr. J. STORER, under on the first floor, (by water) to an amount not exceeding $50. Mr. G. WHITMORE, Clerk of the Board, is located in the Tweed's Office for $1,500, and Mr. DUNHAM has $1000 insurance on the Park. The fire originated in a defective fireplace. At about 9:45 a fire, which was promptly extinguished with trifling damage, occurred in the smoke-house attached to Messrs. D. & W. H. MINTURN'S provision store, at No. 159 West-street. At about the same hour the firemen were summoned to a fire at the intersection of Broadway and Park-place. Damage trifling.

LECTURE POSTPONED.—Mr. RICHARD MCCORMICK, Secretary of Nevada Territory, who was to lecture to-night to the soldiers at the State Agency in Howard-street, has postponed the delivery of his lecture until to-morrow evening.

THE

The New-York Times.

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GEN. GRANT'S WELCOME

The Adored Hero, the Admired Soldier, and the Honored Guest.

Immense and Enthusiastic Popular Ovation.

Crowds of Visitors, Beautiful Women, Distinguished Civilians, and Celebrated Officers.

Rourgh and Hearty Demonstrations of Regard.

Rush of Hand Shakers and Autograph Collectors.

Brief and Characteristic Speeches of the Lieutenant-General.

Incidents of His Movements During the Day.

The Formal Receptions, the Grand Dinner, and the Midnight Serenade.

The Departure of the General and Party for West Point.

New-York was in a blaze of excitement yesterday. All the people, good, bad and indifferent, patriotic, curious and toadyistic, were up early and out before ordinary breakfast hour. From Brooklyn, Jersey City and along the line of the out-of-town railways came hundreds of others, just as patriotic, just as curious—one and all inspired by the absorbing determination to see the hero of the hour, Lieut.-Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT. Baffling the efforts of the enterprising, flanking the array of reportorial vigilance, the General reached his hotel, the far-famed Astor, undetected by the myriad eyes of the people, uncaught by any one of the most zealous lion-hunters, who waylaid every path but the right one.

HIS FIRST MOVEMENTS.

Met by Messrs. George G. Bradford, Rufus F. Andrews, Charles S. Strong, Guy R. Pelton, M. B. Brown, Isaac J. Oliver, Charles Bell and Sinclair Tousey, committee, who had been appointed a sub-committee to attend to the guest during his stay, the General was taken at once to the spacious parlors on the second floor, where Col. STETSON, the host, and Mr. STETSON, Jr., tendered him the freedom of the house, and placed their best at his service. Worn out by the fatiguing trip, Mrs. GRANT retired; but for her husband there was no rest. Having hastily prepared his toilet, he took breakfast with Messrs. ANDREWS and PELTON, the sub-committee, the members of his staff who are with him, and nerved himself for the duties of the day by a series of cigars. His immense mail was first attended to, and then placing himself in the hands of the committee, he awaited his fate.

THE POPULAR OVATION.

It had been arranged that the General should first receive certain prominent military and local officers who desired to consult with him in regard to the future programme in the city, and for that purpose he stationed himself in the large parlor at the further end of the corridor. The people, however, have a very decided objection to committees and regulations, to programmes of demonstration or exclusiveness of any kind when it interferes, even for a moment, with their wishes and perhaps their best interests. It was decided so in this instance. At 10 o'clock the crowd in

FRONT OF THE ASTOR HOUSE

was immense. Many thousands of people had assembled, and it was very difficult for the active policemen to keep the way open for the embarrassed horses and the wheel-locked vehicles. "GRANT, GRANT," was their constant cry, but no GRANT appeared, nor did the committee vouchsafe any information as to his whereabouts or the probabilities of observation. A few venturesome ones entered the house; their timid steps were followed by others, and little by little a host of eagerites edged their halting way into the vestibule, then the corridor, and finally to the very foot of the stairs, where on guard stood an irresolute policeman and an embarrassed waiter of Celtic extraction. The crowd, emboldened by the success of the few, profited by the example, but although many succeeded in getting in, there was no perceptible diminution in the outside mass. Constant accessions were received, and it being evident that they would stay till their wish was gratified, it was determined to change the programme.

WHO WERE THERE.

At this time, beside the General, there were in the parlor, Col. BADEAU, Col. PARKER, Col. BOWERS and Col. BABCOCK, his Staff, who are traveling with him, as a part of his military family; Major-Gen. AUGER, who commands the Department of Washington, and is regarded as the handsomest man in the service; Major-Gen. JOHN J. PECK, of the Department of the East; Col. STETSON, of the Astor House; the Committee of Reception, and several newspaper men. In the Hall stood patiently the crowd which had worked up gradually, until the few timid ones who first entered the vestibule, now stood packed in the hall at the very door of their object, while behind them uncomfortable, hot, perspiratory, but determined, was a long, long line of lingerers, reaching out into the street, and sweltering in the hot sun, as far down as the Museum and far up the line of the Park. Mr. JOHN HOGAN stood at one door, Mr. DEVOE at the other, and at a given signal the further door was opened and the crowd rushed in.

WHAT THEY SAW.

Having entered, they stopped. They saw a few young officers in glittering uniform, but where was the General? Looking for the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the United States, they expected to see an imposing figure, a full-breasted, elaborately buttoned coat, gold tinsel on his legs, epaulettes on his arm, and sword and pistol by his side. There was no such there. Standing square in front of the fire-place, with figure reflected in the mirror, stood a medium sized, well-built man, with a moderately large head, brown haired, close clipped as to beard and moustache, keen-eyed, and square-jawed, clad in a brown sack coat, with light checked trowsers and patent leather pumps; in his mouth was a "prime Havannah," on which he vigorously drew, and his right hand conscious, perhaps, of the demands to be made upon it, rested lightly on the mantel. So looked GRANT, the soldier whom they admired, and the guest to whom they desired to do honor.

HOW THEY ACTED.

Unfortunately for the General and the people, there was no form or ceremony predetermined. There was no one to present and introduce the visitors, no authority to keep back and off the crowd, no system, but a general higgelty-piggelty determination on the part of everybody to get a look at his face and a shake of his fist. The room was soon thronged. Gathering about the General, they shook his arm as they would swing a flail; looking at him in the eye with admiration, they pressed him to suffocation and offered him their adulation. The room was warm, and it was as hard a task to get fresh air in as it was to get the old crowd out. Men circled around the room, seizing the General's red and weary hand time and time again, as if there was virtue in the grasp and merit in its vigor. This sort of thing would very soon wear out the most tremendous frame, and with commendable forethought Col. STETSON secured a policeman, directed him to make the people come up in line one at a time and to take matters more easily. The Hogan door was kept open, so that the visitors could go out, while the Devoy door was opened semi-occasionally, so that a new set could come in. There was entire monotony in the arrangement. Men came up, shook, went on, looked back, hesitated, considered whether they could evade the policeman's eye and do it a second time, concluded that they could be detected and put out, or concluded that they couldn't, and walked out regretfully.

THE PROMINENT CALLERS

were few. We noticed Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, commanding the Department of the East, with Col. McMahon, and Major John A. Bolles, of his staff, Maj.-Gen. Robert Anderson, of Sumter misery and fame, Maj.-Gen. John J. Peck, Maj.-Gen. Augur, of Washington, Hon. George Bancroft, Hon. R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, Gen. Wm. Hall, Gen. Sandford, Gen. Spicer, Paul Spofford, Esq., Gen. Strong, Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, of the Boston *Journal*, and ladies by the score. With Gen. Dix, Gen. Grant retired to his room, and held a prolonged interview. Gen. Dix has placed his steamer, the *Burden*, at Gen. Grant's service, and in her he proceeded last night to West Point.

WHAT PEOPLE SAID.

Very many callers contented themselves with a simple shake of the hand and a courteous "Good morning, Sir;" but a great many sensible working people grasped the General's hand with severe and painful vigor, causing him absolute suffering, and at times eliciting rebuke. Other many made little speeches. The more frequent were like the following:

"God bless you, General."

"God grant you a long life, Sir."

"It does me good to see you."

"How are you, Unconditional?"

"Have you a photograph with you?"

"The people honor themselves to-day, Sir."

"Don't let them use you up, General."

"How's my old Commander?"

"You don't remember me, Sir, but I'll never forget you."

One old gentleman had prepared a little oration, and had succeeded in reaching the third or fourth sentence, somewhat platitudinous, when the policeman gently took him by the arm, and led him to the door. A lady asked the General if he knew her brother, Lieut. ——, of the —— Massachusetts, and seemed somewhat surprised to learn that he did not. A clergyman from Jessey City, a wag, told the General, as he shook him too heartily by the swollen hand, to "trust in God, and keep the powder dry."

HOW HE BORE IT.

A good-natured man is the Lieutenant-General. From early morn till after one, he was shaken and bored, and bored and shaken. The animus of the majority, who called, was respect and sincere regard for the soldier who had done so much for the country. Consequently it was to be expected that he would be willing to endure much that was mentally boresome, physically wearying and personally unpleasant, but an iron frame, sinews of steel and bones of rock would hardly have sufficed for the occasion. At times the General ordered the doors closed while he rested, but after a brief interval, he was up and at 'em agin.

With a cigar in his mouth, continually he puffed away, apologizing to the ladies for so doing, but taking a rest one every few minutes, until about 11 o'clock, there came such a rush of crinoline that he, for the time being, left off the practice. It was suggested that it would be a good idea for him to change hands occasionally, to which he replied that he wanted "to keep one hand for future use." In response to a query about his speaking at the Cooper Institute, he said: "I made up my mind about that many years ago. I never have spoken and I am too old to begin; not that I feel so very old, either; but I can't speak, and I certainly shall not dictate anything for any one else to say for me."

"The General doesn't talk," said a little frizzly bearded theologian in the group, "he doesn't talk, he fights;" to which there being no evident reply, none was made, and the little man went away.

An elderly gentleman, with a new hat, which he wore all the time he was in the room, stood for a long while at the General's right hand, and at every convenient opportunity put in some sensible remark about the heat of the weather, the wonderful crowd, the gratification it gave him, &c., &c.; to all of which the General gave half an ear, while the other portions of his auricular department and his entire physical system were devoted to the crowd.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT,

and yet a very ordinary one, transpired during the levée. The door was opened and a soldier, supported on two crutches, approached the group which had encircled Gen. GRANT, who was sitting on a chair. His face was very pale and evidently suffering with pain, the soldier halted, when the General, noticing him, rose and, taking him by the hand, said: "You were in the army?" "Yes, General," replied he, "I was in the ——th Battery and was wounded at Petersburgh. I can't get a discharge nor a furlough. I want to go home, and I should very much like a furlough of sixty days." "Well, we'll give you one. Col. PARKER just take this man's name and case, make out a furlough for sixty days and give it to him." The poor soldier who had approached the group unaided by any one, who had stood patiently waiting till the General was comparatively at leisure, who had been in no way recognized by any of the crowd, was at once surrounded by the people; one offered him a chair, another some water, one asked his name and another his stay—so that he had quite a pleasant call, much pleasanter in fact than he would have had had the General not initiated his kind treatment.

THE AUTOGRAPH MANIA

was the most comical outgrowth of the occasion. A very modest pretty girl from Brooklyn, who had a pleasant chat with the General, asked him for his autograph. Stepping across the room to the table he wrote one. Instantly he was surrounded by men and boys, ministers, lawyers, ladies, girls, Custom-house officers, telegraph boys, officers, soldiers—all with cards or envelopes or pieces of paper on which they begged should be written his name. The red and swollen hand which had been roughly treated by many thousands of men and women, shook while it traced upon the paper

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General U. S. A.

So absolutely inconsiderate were these people that although thousands of their fellow-citizens were waiting without, impatient for their turn, they poked card after card before him, and insisted upon the favor which he, ever good-natured, kindly granted. Gen. DIX secured a very good signature for the album of a friend, but aside from that, only cards, envelopes and scraps of paper were used.

About 12 o'clock the crowd had become so very great outside, that it was evidently impossible for them all to see the General in his room. They called loudly and repeatedly for him to

APPEAR ON THE BALCONY,

and he deeming it an excellent way of doing a big stroke of business at once, consented to do so. Assisted by Gen. STRONG and Mr. OLIVER, the General stepped out upon the balcony, and uncovered in response to the deafening plaudits and cheers of the crowds below. "A speech, a speech," cried they, but that was not in the programme. Mr. OLIVER, however, announced that the General would be present at the Cooper Institute at night, and that the reception for the day was then over. The General bowed again and again, while the crowd cheered and huzzahed lustily and long. Returning to his parlor, he met Gen. WM. HALL and others, with whom he had a lengthy interview.

Being well used up by his protracted labors, the General expressed a desire to

DRIVE UP BROADWAY,

and Mr. STETSON, Jr., ordered a carriage, into which went Gen. GRANT, Cols. BABCOCK and BADEAU, and Mr. OLIVER, of the committee. The ride was a prolonged ovation, a triumphal progress, a continuous demonstration of popular regard, esteem and respect. The people everywhere recognized the General, and his hat was in his hand from the start to the return.

If it was the purpose of the General or the committee to keep the ride private, that purpose signally failed. Indeed, had it been desirable to advertise the fact, more perfect measures could not have been adopted. Men do not ordinarily drive through the streets with hat in hand bowing to the right and the left, nor do their companions shout to the multitude, the name of the occupant of the vehicle. In consequence of the General's first courteous recognition, he was compelled to bend and bow and nod till it's a wonder his neck didn't snap and his spine shatter. After a round of an hour and a half, the General returned to the Astor House, where outside and inside the populace were in waiting. He passed hastily through the crowd, went to his room, put on his uniform and reappeared in the parlor. There the people were before him, and

A SECOND RECEPTION

was inaugurated. Messrs. SIMEON DRAPER, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, HORACE GREELEY, and others, joined the throng and paid their respects to the General. The ride had somewhat invigorated him, and his hand was reduced in size, but was still very tender. While in the midst of the handshaking operation, the steady beat of drums was heard, and very soon the gallant Forty-eighth Massachusetts, with soiled colors and torn standards and battle-worn banners, appeared in front of the Astor House en route for home. It was announced to them that the General was in the house, and they determined to have him out. Cheer after cheer rent the air, of which the echo was heartily given by the thousands who cheered the veterans as they their General. After a little delay Gen. GRANT went out upon the balcony, the drums rolled, the colors drooped, the men presented arms, and the General returning the salute, retreated to the parlor and went to work again.

At the Astor House the General was to dine at 3 o'clock precisely. The committee which had him in charge had ordered

A GRAND DINNER

in the little dining-room, and it was expected the General would be ready at the appointed hour. The committee, like all committees, were in a flurry. They found more guests than chairs, and the pressure upon them for invitations was at once burdensome and ludicrous. The reporters were at their wits' ends; one of the committee invited them all to the dinner, a second said that it was a private affair, and nothing would be done worth chronicling; a third was of the opinion that Mr. GRINNELL would make a little speech, and that Mr. GREELEY would be asked to philosophize, and Gen. DIX would respond to a toast. A fourth took the names of all the press, and prepared places for them. In the meantime the steward was in a stew because his soup was cooling and the guests had not appeared, the waiters in their white chokers and short jackalets were in a state of profuse perspiration on account of the heat of the room, the policemen in the entry were in a dreadful state of muddle between the orders of Mr. STETSON, the divers orders of the committeemen, the assertions of the people who "just wanted to peep in a minute," and their own general and habitual stupidity. The ladies in the downstairs parlor, some on tip-toed expectation hoping to see the great General, sundry men of dubious prominence in political circles, were literally hangers-on in the hall, the sub-committee's room, well furnished with whisky and constantly patronised by somebody, was in a state of ferment, and the General upstairs was being shaken, and shaken, and shaken, wishing the gong would sound and that somebody would have the good sense to take him away. At last, for even the deliberations of committees have an end, it was announced to the General that dinner was ready. Arm in arm with one of the committee he, in the full uniform of his rank, left the room and went down stairs bowing grimly at every step. He was followed by Maj.-Gen. Dix, Col. Badeau, Col. Parker, P. M. Wetmore, Maj.-Gen. Peck, Col. Babcock, Col. Romeyn, Horace Greeley, The Committee.

The procession then marched to the dining-room, where they devoted themselves to the conscientious discussion of the eatables, drinkables and smokables. The whole affair was informal, unpremeditated and successful. To Mr. PELTON, who very courteously furnished our representative with an excellent position, the TIMES is obliged. The General was, as he always is, quiet, grave, undemonstrative and gentle in manner. Various attempts were made to draw him out, but they all failed; and the dinner was just what it should be—a dinner and nothing else.

The only speeches at the afternoon were made by Mr. GRINNELL, Mr. GURLEY and Gen. GRANT. After the substantials had been carefully placed away Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL arose and said:

SPEECH OF MR. GRINNELL.

GEN. GRANT: On behalf of the citizens of New-York I have great pleasure in welcoming you to our hospitalities. New-York, Sir, has ever been ready to recognize merit, worth and services, and now, Sir, in welcoming you we express our simple, strong and satisfactory regard for you as a man, our admiration for you as an officer, our heartfelt affection for you as the leader of our gallant armies. [Applause.] Knowing your desire for quiet and your dislike for publicity, we deemed it best to meet you in this quiet manner, that we might testify our regard and manifest our affection. [Applause.]

As Gen. GRANT has always refused to speak, considerable curiosity was manifested in regard to his reply. Rising slowly, and glancing with quizzics modesty around the board, he said:

SPEECH OF GEN. GRANT.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I rise only to say to you that I do not intend to say anything. [Laughter.] I thank you for your kind words and your hearty welcome. [Applause.]

Calls were then made for HORACE GREELEY, who sat at the extreme foot of the table. Mr. GREELEY rose gracefully and said, substantially:

SPEECH OF HORACE GREELEY.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am glad to have an opportunity of giving my testimony to the worth and eminent services of our distinguished guest. I have great faith in our people. They have done much for the Union, and the Union has done much for them. From them came our noble armies, our brave and devoted soldiers; from them came Gen. GRANT himself; he was one of the people; and when the war is over he becomes again one of them. What need have we of a standing army? Here are our ranks, always filled; our troops ever ready; and the Lieutenant-General on hand to lead them. This is not a place for the discussion of these matters, so I'll say no more.

A SECOND DRIVE

was on the programme, and although the hour was late, the General, who was evidently determined to make a day of it, concluded to abide by the letter of his instructions. He accordingly took a seat in the carriage, accompanied as before, and drove off amid the huzzas of tens of thousands who had assembled to do him honor.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

An account of the transactions of the meeting at Cooper Institute will be found elsewhere. Gen. GRANT escaped from the closeness and crowd there after a short time, and drove to the

UNION LEAGUE CLUB,

where, enthroned in a chair, and smoking a cigar, he received the compliments of the members, and after a proper time, took a coach on his way to undergo the

SERENADE AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Here, an immense crowd had for some time been gathered, packed closely even to perspiration and discomfort, but thoroughly good-natured. They found a certain diversion while waiting, in watching the extemporaneous Thermopylæ which the police had organized at the steps of the Astor House, a vigilant Leonidas refusing admittance from time to time to various persons not equipped (to use a Hebrew variation of the metaphor) with the Shibboleth of the evening.

In due time the band of the Seventh Regiment, and the members of that regiment in citizens dress, arrived; and after Inspector CARPENTER, with persuasive utterance and his policemen with delicate shoving, had cleared a proper place,

THE SERENADE

began. It was opened with "Hail Columbia," and was followed by the overture to "William Tell," a graceful and spirited galop, selections from "Robert le Diable," an energetic composition entitled "Ratsplan de Gloria," and one or two other pieces, all given with really excellent accuracy, taste and expression. The music was interspersed with short speeches by one or two persons, and a very few words by Gen. GRANT.

THUS.

There was naturally a vigorous call for "GRANT! GRANT!" at the first pause in the music. Deliberately, a square-built figure took stand on the balcony over the Astor House door, relieved against the lighted central window, and removed a hat. There were immense cheers. Square-built figure bowed. Voice at one side remarked, "Fellow-citizens! I have the honor to introduce to you Lieut.-Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT." Other cheers, another bow, but

NO SPEECH.

Lest, however, there should be any doubt who was the man, the square-built figure quietly lit a cigar, at which characteristic self-identification the crowd laughed heartily, as the small red spark glowed before the dark face. A subsequent endeavor brought no speech, although the General acknowledged the compliment paid him by the Seventh Regiment in

THIRTEEN WORDS,

to wit: "Gentlemen of the Seventh Regiment, I thank you for this compliment. Good night!"

Subsequent calls brought out

GENERAL LOGAN,

who briefly eulogised his Commander-in-Chief; and at another pause in the music,

SENATOR CHANDLER,

of Michigan, spoke for a few minutes, summarily contrasting the positions of the country among the nations four years ago, and now. He also traced Gen. GRANT's military career, and mentioned how Gen. GRANT had changed the intermittent mode of campaigning for the no-let-up method. The General, it seems, told President LINCOLN, before crossing the North Anna, on his Richmond campaign, that he disliked the Spring and Fall campaign system, as one army recovered as fast as the other. "Now I am about to cross the North Anna," he said, "and I notify you, President LINCOLN, that to this campaign which I am about to commence there is to be no pause or intermission until either Gen. LEE's army or that which I command is wholly destroyed." This story was enthusiastically received.

There were calls for Gen. THOMAS, but that officer had secreted himself, or at least was not forthcoming.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTURE.

The tremendous crowd which had filled the wide, open space before the Astor House had partly dispersed; but abundance of citizens remained to form a cheering and shouting escort to the carriage which conveyed our great General away, and attended by the triumphant strains of the band, and by the hearty cheers and applause of a large voluntary retinue of citizens, Gen. GRANT and his party rode away to the boat for West Point, leaving the hotel somewhat after 12 o'clock.

FROM WILMINGTON.

Large Quantities of Cotton Coming to Light.

The Wilmington *Herald* of the 3d inst., says:

"It is surprising to those who have been in the city since its occupation by the Union army, and who formed a very unfavorable estimate of the amount of articles of trade here, to witness the cart and dray loads of cotton, rosin, &c., now being stored in the warehouses for shipment to the northern market. Where it comes from no one knows. Ten days ago, all kinds of vehicles for hauling could be found in idleness on the streets; but since the removal of the restrictions on trade not one is to be seen—all busy hauling."

Telegraphic Communication Direct with Charleston—Breaking up of the Blockading Squadron—Wreck of a Steamer.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, June 7.

The steamer *Grenada*, Capt. BAXTER, from New-York, arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock.

Admiral DAHLGREN goes North in the *Dozen*.

Most of the naval vessels of this squadron have gone home, North or South. The North and South Atlantic Blockading Squadrons are to be consolidated under Commodore RADFORD.

The steamer *Delaware* has been wrecked off Fort Johnston.

[*Note.*—The reader will observe by the date of the above dispatch that New-York and Charleston once more communicate direct by the wires.]

Guerrilla Outrages—Ten of Them Hung—Military Movements—From Chattanooga, &c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 7.

The *Gazette's* Chattanooga dispatch says that the officers of one of the Richmond banks, while on their way to that place with the assets of the bank, were attacked by robbers near Washington, Ga., and robbed of $200,000.

Ten guerrillas were hung by citizens of Cross County, Ga., a few days since.

The Macon *Herald* says that Maj.-Gen. MCCOOK has been assigned to an important position in New-Mexico.

The First and Second Divisions of WILSON's cavalry, under Col. MINDIL, start for Nashville to-day.

Fall of an Armory—Three Persons Killed—Four Fatally Injured.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 7.

About 8 o'clock last evening, a building on Longworth-street, occupied as an armory by the National Guards, suddenly fell, burying a number of persons beneath its ruins, three of whom were killed and four fatally injured.

Departure of the China from Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 7.

The steamship *China* sailed this forenoon, taking nineteen passengers for Liverpool, and twenty-two for Halifax. She also took half a million in specie.

Sailing of the Africa for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 7.

The steamship *Africa* sailed at noon for Boston, where she will be due early on Friday morning. She reports having experienced head winds during the passage. She was intercepted by the news yacht off Cape Race on Monday morning; but as the Newfoundland line was not in working order, her news could not be transmitted.

PROPOSED COLONY IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.—Col. MCPHAIL, late of the Minnesota Cavalry, has established a colony of 150 persons at Red Wood, far out on the head waters of the Minnesota, 40 miles beyond New-Ulm, where he proposes to settle up the country and fight Indians, using DANIEL BOONE's instead of HARDEE's tactics. He proposes to establish two other colonies further West, and in a card says he has no less than 300 correspondents on the subject—200 of them in the army—who expect a discharge soon. The colony are all armed, and are more feared by the Indians than Indians by them. The Colonel expresses the opinion that this is the best way to end the war, in which opinion he widely differs from shoddy, shoulder-straps and red tape. The friendly Indians are rendering excellent service in fighting, having killed 12 hostile Indians since their raid on our frontier.

THE JOHNSON MEETING

Immense Concourse at the Cooper Institute.

Enthusiasm for the President, the Secretary of State, and the Soldiers.

Reception Of and Ovation To Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

Speeches of Gens. Grant, Logan, Blair, Hunt, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Gov. Nye, and Others.

A SIGNIFICANT GATHERING

Letters from Gen. Sherman, Admiral Farragut, Gen. Terry, and Others.

There have been many rows, many disturbances, many scenes of confusion in the city of New-York, but we do not remember any one or any number of them combined, which in rowdyism, disturbance, and confusion can compare with that which characterized the first hour of the monster meeting at Cooper Institute. Published in the morning papers was a call for a meeting of those who desired to extend a hearty support to the administration of President ANDREW JOHNSON. It was announced that Gen. GRANT, Gen. AUGUR, Gens. THOMAS, LOGAN, BLAIR and others would be present, while they and other well-known men would address the audience.

HOW TO GET IN.

Ten thousand people gathered at the several entrances of the hall. Some of them had tickets entitling them to reserved seats, which had been scattered broadcast by the committee. Others had nothing but such as were written on brawny arms and stalwart legs. The police struggled at the doors with the rushing, pushing crowd, but words were useless, arguments of no avail. Nothing but barred doors and locust clubs in stout hands were of any service. Shouts for GRANT rent the air, cheer upon cheer rang momentarily through the air, and while good-nature predominated, there was an undercurrent determination to get into the building which made the gathering a dangerous one, and the possibilities of disturbance were apparent to the most casual observer. A few at a time were admitted at the door for reserved tickets. These wait quietly to their seats, but those who were accommodated in this way are, to the crowd who were disappointed, as one to a thousand. Restlessness soon manifested itself, and it was deemed prudent by the committee to permit the crowd to enter a few at a time. This they did, and at first those who entered observed respectfully the charmed line beyond which were the reserved seats, perhaps half of which were filled, but the temptation was too great; in about fifteen minutes it proved entirely its mastery, and rush more terrific in its intensity than we have ever seen, was made by the masses behind, crowding down, trampling under foot those in front, throwing headlong over the backs of the iron seats the unfortunate ones who had deemed themselves lucky in securing seats, breaking the arms of several, losing hats, tearing clothes, frightening men, scaring ladies, and acting like wild-cats from tip to tail. Such yelling, a collection of catermounts never made; such screaming wildest Indians with war whoop and savage shout never equalled; such ill manners the meanest Hottentot at noon beneath the hottest heat never fell into; innocent men were yanked from their seats, timid ladies were pushed headlong from the benches, and not the slightest regard was paid to the arrangements of the committee the rights of the first comers or the courtesies of public meetings. The police were like rushes before the blast—they and their locusts succumbed like the merest children, and disorder reigned supreme.

WHAT HAPPENED.

Once in, these people knew not what to do. The music had not arrived, the stage was vacant, and nothing presented itself for their consideration. Shouting and screaming became the order of the hour. Shouts for GRANT, shouts for LOGAN, shouts for BLAIR, and derisive shouts for DAVIS. None of these were present, but that made no difference; and still the crowd, swelling and enlarging at every moment, hurrahed itself hoarse, and gesticulated itself into profusest perspiration. One by one the distinguished gentlemen of the committee, with their friends and guests, came in and took seats upon the platform.

WHO WERE THERE.

There were there: Lieut.-Gov. Alvord, Senators Low, Stroug, Laimbeer, Superintendent Victor M. Rice, Hon. Wm. J. Grow, Hon. J. W. Hunter, Gov. J. W. Nye, Senator Chandler, Moses Taylor, Wm. M. Evarts, Judge Pierrepont, and others. Later, others came in; among them were M. H. Grinnell, Gen. P. M. Wetmore, Horace Greeley, Isaac Sherman, A. V. Stout, Thos. C. Acton, Abram Wakeman, Daniel S. Dickinson, Isaac J. Oliver, Isaac Bell, Paul Spofford, and others, joined the gathering upon the platform which was fearfully crowded.

HOW THE HALL APPEARED.

Packed densely in every seat, in every aisle, in every available space, on every pillar, on every stair, in every inch sat, stood, or hung the crowd, and despite the disorderly conduct which characterized their first coming, the sight was magnificent. The hall itself was ornamented with the portraits of President JOHNSON, and prominent generals of the war. The three principle ones, of President JOHNSON and Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, were of mammoth size, diamond shaped, and hung over the platform. To the right of the chairman were portraits, with mottoes, as follows: Gen. MEADE, "Gettysburgh," "Rapidan," "Potomac Line;" Gen. HANCOCK, "Wherever HANCOCK leads his veterans on, the rebel lines are crushed and victory won;" Gen. WARREN, "in many a fight by dashing WARREN won." "The gallant son of New-York;" Gen. BURNSIDE, Roanoke, Newbern, Knoxville, in every field from Rapidan to Richmond. To the left were portraits of Gen. THOMAS with "Millspring" "Murfreesboro," Chattanooga; Gen. WRIGHT, "Wilderness" "Spottsylvania" "Hanover;" and Gen. WADSWORTH "the patriot who died in battle."

The effect was indiscribably beautiful. Every pillar was hung with the "Stars and Stripes," while immense flags were wreathed about the portraits o JOHNSTON, GRANT and SHERMAN.

MID SCENES OF CONFUSION

the call for the meeting specified the hour of eight as the time of commencement, but the audience inside had been tribulent of an hour and a half, while outside the shouting thousands had been at work for twice that time. Owing to the onsight or great pressure of business, the committee failed to direct the band to play, and the people determined to have some occupation began to call for speakers. On the platform sat many who could have responded, but they one and all declined, until Gen. PROSPER M. WELMORE, ever ready turned up, and by making, as Gen. LOGAN says, a "kind of circus of himself" managed to keep the people in a state of subdued afference for half an hour, standing upon the platform he said:

SPEECH OF GEN. WETMORE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This is a great crowd, a beautiful crowd, a loyal crowd, and a crowd that will stand by our government, right or wrong. [Applause.] We have come here to-night to see Gen. GRANT, Gen. LOGAN, Gen. BLAIR, and other eminent men, but before and above that you have come to avow your belief in and affection for the administration of ANDY JOHNSON. [Great cheering.] Now, gentlemen, let me tell you—["Dry up!" "Who are you?" At this time the cat-calls were loud and frequent, the shrieks shrill and constant, and the yells ferocious and tearful,]—Let me tell you that in a few moments Gen. GRANT will be here. [Immense applause.] He won't speak, but he has spoken before now with the voice of his cannon and the thunders of his artillery. Short, sharp and decisive are his sentences, but pregnant and pungent was their sense. [Applause, which continued so long and was so persistent that it really seemed as if the people wanted him to stop. Declining to take the hint, he continued.] Yes, we will do honor to these noble soldiers, we will wreathe about their brows the garlands of laurel, and enshrine their names in the secret places of our hearts. [Applause.] Well, we will have GRANT the hero of the war, [applause,] and LOGAN, the fiery, [applause,] and BLAIR, the fighter, and an astute lawyer named EVARTS, [Applause,] and a Senator CHANDLER, who knows all about the war, because he was Chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, who, indeed, knows more about it than than the Generals themselves. I don't know as he has ever fought himself, but he has seen the men who have, [Laughter.]

The General would and could have continued indefinately, but the disturbance in the crowd was too grave to be disregarded. The people shouted Gen. GRANT, GRANT, GRANT, but GRANT did not appear. The announcement that the General would be there in a few moments produced no effect, the crowd insisted upon his immediate and peremptary production; he didn't come, of course, and for a half hour it seemed as if the heat of the infernal regions, and the dust of the Bloomingdale Road had been brought there by congenial scallywags, and high carnival was the result.

MR. ISAAC J. OLIVER was called upon, and was proceeding to speak, when he was interrupted by the band, which performed a patriotic air. The audience believing that Gen. GRANT was entering the hall, the wildest excitement prevailed.

When order was restored, Gen. WETMORE said he had a "young man" to introduce, who would make a few remarks, although it could hardly be expected that "one of his age would speak in public on the stage." [Laughter and applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. HOXIE.

JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., then stepped forward and made a few humorous remarks, frequently eliciting laughter from the audience. He said that it was fortunate for him that the Chairman had not made his appearance, or his voice would not have been heard. He was glad to be called upon anywhere and everywhere to support the administration and the men at the head of it. It comes into power under circumstances unprecedented. We have just passed through a sanguinary war of four years' duration, under the leadership of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, our Moses, who led us through the Red Sea. Now he has gone, after leading us to the banks of the Jordan. Having nobly done his work, his Heavenly Father has called him to his rest. He is followed by a noble successor—our Joshua. Moses led us up under discomfitures, and amid the enmity of those who were as bitter as the serpents of Egypt—the copperheads. [Applause.] If not as destructive of life as the serpents of Egypt, we owe them no thanks. The copperhead scoundrels have conspired against the unity of the nation, and the speaker would never forgive them. [Applause.] As Moses was a man of prayer, so LINCOLN prayed. We want a Joshua to fight our stubborn battle, for we have stubborn battle yet to fight, and in ANDREW JOHNSON we have a man who believes in obedience to the laws. In our own city men begin to talk of sympathy for JEFFERSON DAVIS. Shame on men who talk of forgiving traitors. If no one else would do it, the speaker declared before God, that he would agree to go to Washington and hang JEFF. DAVIS himself. [Loud applause.] He would no sooner sympathize with JEFF. DAVIS than with Judas Iscariot. The people must be taught that treason is a crime, and that the punishment of treason is death. [Applause.] Reconstruction is a most laborious task. Now that we are done fighting rebels in the field, we have got to fight against their intrigues. The speaker hoped the Southern people would not be permitted to reconstruct the Southern States to suit themselves, ANDREW JOHNSON understands the Southern people and he knows how to deal with them. Reconstruction will take a long time, and we will have to wait longer than in our impetuousity we expected to. He was in favor of all men voting in the Southern States, without regard to color. If governed by the law, it is tyranny and oppression to compel them to submit to laws in the enactment of which they have no voice.

Mr. MOSES H. GRINNEL then came in, and having been nominated Chairman by Mr. GEO. F. BOWMAN, said:

GENTLEMEN: I ask your attention for a moment—for a moment only. Gentlemen and ladies, I thank you in the first place for the honor conferred on me in making me your presiding officer this evening. [Here great confusion ensued, the crowd being so very rude and boisterous that nothing could be done.] One moment, boys; you are anxious to see Gen. GRANT. [Immense uproar, hisses, cat-calls and screams, so that procedure was impossible. The band then struck up the grand march from "Faust," which silenced them.] Fellow-citizens, I rejoice to see such an assemblage, on such an occasion, on the call which appeared to-day in the public prints, called to support the administration of ANDREW JOHNSON. Gentlemen, ANDREW JOHNSON is a patriot. He is your President, and he is my President, and of thirty millions of people of thirty millions of the people, and he intends they shall ever be free. [Applause.] You have a number of prominent gentlemen who will speak to you this evening. It is not for me to make a speech. I leave it to those more competent, who understand the tone and temper of the City of New-York, and who will speak to you pleasingly and well. You will have here in fifteen minutes the hero who has brought the war to a close. I have just parted from him, and he will be here if he can find an avenue of entrance. I have been twenty minutes myself trying to get in, and went without success from door to door, and finally had to ask the kindness of a police officer to assist me. But we are here as American citizens, and are prouder of that title than ever before. We stand high and proud before the nations of the earth; higher and prouder than ever before. [Applause.] And as for you and for me, we stand here without distinction of party, but for the country and the Administration, be who may at the head of it. [Applause.] We have a government upon whom the eyes of the world are placed. They view the Administration at Washington as they view no other, and they will see that the country will be engineered safely through every difficulty, brought securely to her proper position at the very head of the nations of the world. [Great applause.]

The following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were then read and adoptbd:

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Moses Taylor, Simeon Draper, Jonathan Sturges, Hamilton Fish, Francis B. Cutting, Wm. E. Dodge, Geo. Opdyke, Wm. B. Dinsmore, James Wadsworth, J. J. Astor, Fred. A. Conkling, John H. White, William Harding, Timothy G. Churchill, John B. Moreau, John D. McKenzie, Samuell A. Hall, William H. Fogg, T. B. Coddington, William M. Evarts, Henry Nicoll, Benj. W. Boaney, Robert H. McCurdy, John C. Green, Alex. W. Bradford, J. Randolph Martin, R. C. Morris, Shephard Knapp, John J. Palmer, Leonard J. Jerome, Richard Schell, Homer Franklin, Paul Spofford, George B. Butler, John D. Lawson, William H. Lee, William C. Bryant, Henry M. Taber, J. P. D. Lanier, Waldo Hutchins, Horace Greeley, J. W. Culver, J. Woodward Havens, J. A. Haywood, James M. Constable, Frederick Kuhne, Thos. B. Van Buren, Jas. H. Benedict, George H. Draper, Martin B. Brown, W. V. Alexander, Wm. M. Vermilye, Harvey Fisk, Elliott F. Shepard, Erastus C. Benedict, Wm. A. Darling, John S. Williams, Fred. W. Clarke, Geo S. Coe, Winthrone Tompkins, Isaac Sherman, David Dows, Marcellus Hartley, E. V. Haughwout, Martin Thatcher, Sinclair Tousey, Parke Godwin, Thos. C. Acton, A. V. Stout, John H. Hall, Wm. McKinney, Prosper M. Wetmore, Geo. F. Steinbrenner, Francis Lieber, William E. Curtis, Jackson S. Schultz, Josiah M. Fiske, Isaac C. Kendall, Alfred Edwards

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

The Alabama Question Brought Up in Parliament.

Lord Palmerston Asserts that the Correspondence Has Been Very Friendly.

The Confederate Loan at the Last Gasp.

Prince Napoleon Resigns in Consequence of the Emperor's Censure.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 7.

The steamship *Africa*, Capt. ANDERSON, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, via Queenstown on the 28th ult., arrived at this port at 6:30 o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The *Africa* has seventeen passengers for Halifax, and thirty-nine for Boston.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th, Sir J. WALSH asked Lord PALMERSTON whether the government had received from the United States any formal official demand for compensation to American subjects for losses sustained by the *Alabama*, or any other Confederate cruiser alleged to have been equipped in British ports.

Lord PALMERSTON said correspondence had been going on for some time between the two governments, on the prizes taken by the *Alabama* and other vessels of the same kind. There had been received within the last few days further correspondence on the subject, through Mr. ADAMS, but there had not yet been time to reply to it. He might add that in that correspondence, in which each government had stated its views of the case, the question had been discussed in the most friendly and amicable terms.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, trusts that there is nothing in the *Alabama* affair which need cause apprehensions of rupture either now or at any future time. The American commercial marine has indeed suffered, but such a calamity must be expected when a maritime and trading State enters into a contest with an energetic and active enemy. It is with a clear conscience that the government, which declined every invitation to interfere in the war, even by offers of mediation, now stands on its legal rights and refuses to make any compensation where it has done no wrong.

The London *Daily News* hopes that if President JOHNSON does not intend to give up the claim he will soon prefer it, so that one way or the other the matter may be brought to settlement. It adds: "Lord PALMERSTON's reply last night was very unsatisfactory. It would have been very easy to say that a formal and official demand had been made by the United States Government or that it had not."

The *News* trusts that some member of Parliament will insist upon knowing whether a definite demand has been made for indemnity, and whether any new demands have been made since President JOHNSON's accession to power, and it adds: "We have not the slightest doubt as to the inevitable reply."

The correspondence of the London *Morning Post* says that the correspondence can lead to only one result, namely: unconditional refusal on our part to indemnify the Americans for the losses occasioned by the chances of war.

The *Times*, in another editorial on these claims, says that not a single precedent can be produced, we believe, for the allowance of a similar claim under similar circumstances, and no rule of natural justice enjoins us to pay for mischief done by the *Alabama*.

The *Times* questions whether the American Government did their duty with adequate vigor against these privateers, and says that it was doubtless our part to prevent the *Alabama* and her consorts from putting to sea, if the evidence of their warlike equipment could be obtained. But whose part was it to capture after they had given us the slip? As it was, the United States Government preferred to employ all the available fleet in blockading the enemy's coast, leaving us to guard every outlet of our own as best we could. Surely, it would be somewhat reasonable, as well as untenable in law, to hold us liable for every case in which the Confederate agents were too quick for us. For those British subjects who did all in their power to thwart the honorable intentions of the Government we have not a word to say; but their acts were not the acts of the nation, which has suffered far more than individuals have gained by the untoward escape of the *Alabama*.

THE CAPTURE OF DAVIS.

The news of the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS created some sensation and anxiety, and the hope was generally expressed that he would be treated in no vindictive spirit.

The London *Times* "City Article" says:

"The *Scotia's* news caused considerable anxiety. Politically it was considered favorable. The possibility of a dispute with Mexico, England or France, on a demand for extradition in the event of JEFFERSON DAVIS having escaped, has been definitively extinguished, but the public will await with extreme interest the news as to the spirit in which he is likely to be dealt with, not merely from its bearing on the few remaining years of the life of an individual, but because of the effect it must have on the national reputation for future generations. Those, however, who know the American character best, and who are aware that except under sudden excitement they are amongst the most peaceable people in the world, have little fear of the result.

The London *Index*, before the news was received of the capture of Mr. DAVIS, continued to uphold the rebellion, and talked of a new war in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, caused by the government of President JOHNSON driving the Southern people into extremities.

AT THE LAST GASP.

The Confederate loan has fallen to 7@9.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

In the House of Commons on the 26th ult., Mr. BAXTER asked Lord PALMERSTON whether, in looking at the changed aspect of affairs in America, Her Majesty's government, either separately or in connection with that of the United States, would consider the propriety of sending a squadron to the coast of Cuba, to effectually terminate the slave-trade.

Lord PALMERSTON said that twelve months ago, the government invited the government of the United States to participate in its measures on the west coast of Africa, but difficulties arose on account of neutral and belligerent rights, which could not be overcome; but in the present altered state of things, Her Majesty's government had renewed the application to the United States, stating that their cruisers employed in that service would be received with every privilege and courtesy which belonged to a friendly nation, and that former difficulties no longer existed. No representation has been made as to cooperation on the Cuban coast, but if they assented to cooperate on the African coast, he had no doubt they would also cordially cooperate on the coast of Cuba.

Messrs. BARNES' Circular says: "Business in five-twenty bonds has been active, arising from purchases for American, and sales for that of the Germans and Dutch.

The Bank of England, on the 25th, reduced its rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent. The Funds have been firmer since this movement, and the demand for discount moderate.

Additional failures in connection with the Bombay trade are reported, including REMINGTON, CARTWRIGHT & Co., of London, correspondents of LECHIE & Co., of Bombay, for £200,000; DIBOM, DAVIDSON & Co., merchants of Liverpool, with heavy liabilities; WM. DUTHIE, merchant, of London, and BRAGINGTON, REMINGTON & Co., private bankers at Torrington, with liabilities of about £100,000 each. Messrs. WOODHOUSE, KERRICK & Co., an old Bombay house, has suspended; liabilities £16,000 sterling.

FRANCE.

La France says that the French and English governments feel no disquiet. Both have observed toward the United States the policy of conciliation. They have not ceased to receive from them the most moderate declarations, and they have no reason to believe that any untoward event will occur to alter their friendly relations.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the *Patrie* very narrowly escaped a warning, for having published alarming news about recruiting in the United States for Mexico, and says that the only correct fact in its previous statement is, that Admiral DIDELOT is going out to relieve Admiral BOSSE, and will not be charged with any exceptional mission; whatever, and have no other powers than those held by his predecessor.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, of the 26th says: "We learn that the government of the United States has taken measures to repress any attempts to effect illegal enlistments, and put a stop to any proceedings undertaken with the object of preparing emigrant expeditions against Mexico in violation of Federal laws. Instructions to this effect have been forwarded from Washington to the United States Attorney at New-York, who at once took the necessary measures for the prompt execution of the same.

The Emperor NAPOLEON will not return to Toulon until about the 10th of June. He declined the invitation of the Queen of Spain to return via Spain.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of twenty millions of francs in the amount of money on hand.

INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

BOMBAY, Saturday May 20.

Cotton steady. Exchange 2½d. Freights unchanged.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, May 18.

Markets improving. Exchange 2¾d.

PEKIN, Saturday, April 15.

Prin Krein was degraded and deprived of office for corruption and disrespect toward the Emperor. Subsequently he was reinstated, having settled his difficulties with the Emperor.

The Tycoon of Japan has announced that he prefers paying the indemnity stipulated for by the Convention to opening the inland sea of Simonoseki.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, May 23.

No political news.

Imports have been active, but close quieter. Cotton is tending downward.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, May 24.

The markets are dull but steady.

THE INDIA AND CHINA MAILS.

The mails from Calcutta of April 22, and Hong Kong of April 15, were forwarded per *Africa*.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[The weekly Liverpool Cotton Market was received per steamship *North American*, at Father Point.]

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs Market is dull and nominal. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report: FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT inactive, with a downward tendency. CORN quiet, with a decline of 3d. ₱ cental; there is more doing at the decline.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is quiet and steady. Messrs. GORDON, BRUCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: BEEF quiet and steady. PORK has a downward tendency. BACON quiet and easier. LARD active and advancing; quoted at an advance of 4s.@5s., 64s.@65s. TALLOW steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS.

SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet and firm. ASHES easier. LINSEED nominal. SPERM OIL flat. LINSEED OIL quiet and steady. RESIN very dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—no sales.

PETROLEUM.

BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report: Small sales at 1s. 10d.@2s. 3d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

(BARINGS.) BREADSTUFFS quiet and easier. IRON firm. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA has an upward tendency, with an active demand for America. RICE steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 55s. 6d. PETROLEUM firm at £18 10s.@£19 for Crude, and 2s. 2d.@2s. 2½d. ₱ gallon for Refined. SPERM OIL steady. LINSEED CAKE flat and declined 5s. TALLOW dull.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 27.

COTTON—Sales for two days, 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is inactive but steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and easier. Beef steady. Lard firm and advancing; quoted 56s. 6d.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, May 27.

CONSOLS closed at 91@91¼ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The latest sales were: United States Five-twenties, 67¼@68; Illinois Central Railroad, 76¾@77; Erie Railroad, 55¾.

PARIS, Sunday, May 28.

The Bourse closes heavy; Rentes 67f. 32c.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday, May 27—Evening.

THE EMPEROR CENSURES PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has written a letter to Prince NAPOLEON, strongly censuring his conduct in Corsica. He says the First NAPOLEON established a severe discipline in the army, and then in his government. The Emperor says in the future he will not deviate from the same course.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, May 28.

PRINCE NAPOLEON RESIGNS.

Prince NAPOLEON has resigned his post in consequence of the Emperor's letter.

The *Globe* says the Prince is censured for his democratic views generally, but more particularly for uttering hostile sentiments on the Emperor's American policy.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ARMY.

The Twentieth Army Corps—Its Campaigns—From the Potomac to the Tennessee, and from the Tennessee to the Potomac—Chancellorsville—Lookout Mountain—Peach-Tree Creek.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP OF THE TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS, NEAR BLADENSBURGH, Md., June 3, 1865.

We are having a "spell" of weather—a hot spell, if we are to judge by the dust, and sweat, and glare perceptible everywhere in the streets of Washington. But out here in the camps, on the sightly hill-tops, in the shady groves, and the sweet orchards, bordered by luxuriant hedges, the dust and heat are not annoying. The heat is not oppressive, and the cool breezes bring not a gritty simoon of permeating dust, so destructive to clean linen and even tempers. So all over the country hereabout, just within and without the main line of the city's fortifications, are scattered—yes *scattered* to the unpracticed eye—the vast encampments of the Twentieth Army Corps—the corps, which next to the Ninth, has traveled further and seen a more varied experience than any other in the army. It is the old corps whose insignia has always been the star—handed down from the Twelfth, which bequeathed to the Twentieth its two most sterling divisions. This gallant corps should thank that General, who, in the fertility of his systematic detail and organization, assigned to it such a beautiful and significant emblem—an emblem which it was an honor to follow and respect, and which has been followed and respected with a devotion and reverence whose first example it is not sacrilege to say, is found in the "wise men of the East." And it is just to remark, *en passant*, that the brain which gave to the army its present beautiful insignia did it a most valued service. It was this, perhaps more than anything else, which brought the Army of the Potomac out of the "slough of despond," physical and moral, which ingulfed it after the carnage of Fredericksburgh, December, 1862, and the "mud campaign" of January 1863. And ever since the *esprit de corps* of the army has been largely aided by the generous pride with which each organization has ever defended and fought for its badge. And now that the army is disbanding, the associations gather afresh, and the badges are perpetuated in medals, and seals and signs, and will thus go down to posterity heir-looms in American families, becoming priceless with age, and gathering lustre anew as each succeeding generation recounts the exploits of the present.

Apropos of Fredericksburgh. It was just when BURNSIDE decided to recross the river that an Aid brought the word that SIGEL and SLOCUM, with the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, were at Stafford Court-house, where they were halted, and where they subsequently made their Winter quarters. 'Twas well that the roads were bad, else the gory field of Fredericksburgh had been redder still with useless blood, and the Twentieth Army Corps of to-day less by many scores of brave and true men. BANKS had led the old Twelfth many a vain march up and down the Valley of Virginia, until at Slaughter Mountain, the time when POPE made his headquarters so conspicuously "in the saddle," the gallant little army was almost crushed by the terrible odds hurled against them. GEARY, and PRINCE, and AUGUR, and a score of other leaders, were killed or captured. But back it came, over the well-beaten ground of Fairfax and Fauquier, and after the second Bull Run, and reorganization and reinforcement, the corps followed MCCLELLAN to South Mountain and Antietam, where it again sealed its devotion with its blood, and where the white-haired, patriarchal MANSFIELD fell. The changes which followed put SLOCUM, then of the Second Division, of the Sixth Corps, in command. Brave, and modest, and faithful, he led the starry host through the Chancellorsville campaign, where it did signal service. While encamped at Stafford Court-house, the old Eleventh Corps underwent some serious changes. SIGEL was relieved, and succeeded by HOWARD; in the divisions, STAHL went by the board, and was assigned to the cavalry in front of Washington. DEVENS succeeded him, and has fulfilled well his promise to this day in other commands. The orator SCHURZ and VON STEINWEHR had command of the two other divisions, and the insignia of the corps was the crescent. This corps subsequently became a constituent part of the Twentieth, which, wisely, chose the star of the Twelfth. It may be unjust, but I have an antipathy for the crescent. Its significance always seemed to be lacking; and I am glad the badge is not perpetuated. Perhaps my prejudice is owing to a scene which is as vivid as yesterday: It was at Chancellorsville, Saturday afternoon, May 2, 1863, sun about an hour high; the atmosphere had grown murky with battle-smoke, though no great battle had been fought; rattling musketry and crashing artillery had burst forth at fitful intervals along the line during the day, but the chief interest centered in the column of troops and wagons which could be seen passing our front to the right a mile or more in advance of our skirmishers. SIGELES had been called from the reserve, and ordered to send in BIRNEY and WHIPPLE, to move straight out by the flank, deploy, attack the enemy's column, and pierce it, if possible. WILLIAMS, of the Twelfth Corps, supported this movement by moving out on the left in line of battle, and GEARY cooperated by advancing his line. This division had quite an engagement on the left of the Plank-road; WILLIAMS only skirmished heavily; SICKLES pushed out, surprised the enemy, struck the column on the flank, cut it in two, and began doubling it back on the enemy's right. Prisoners began to come in by regiments, and with a large squad of these I started back to headquarters to report the gratifying success. We had almost reached the Plank-road, when a few rattling picket shots were heard on the extreme right; then a volley, which came through the dense woods with a muffled sound in the thick air; then a score of vollies, a great crash, and the deeper reverberation of a gun or two. The fact was comprehended in an instant. "That infernal rascal, Stonewall JACKSON, is on our right flank, in spite of all that SICKLES has done," exclaimed Capt. ALEX. MOORE, of HOOKER's Staff. "Ten to one there's trouble there," said I, with misgivings, as we dashed through the thicket which separated us from the main road. We turned to the left, and moved down the road, in the direction of the firing. As we galloped up out of that famous persimmon valley, a sight met our eyes that engendered a prejudice against the crescent which has never been effaced. We saw at once that the right was shattered; the sun was just sinking with a dull, reddish glare, behind the forest trees; the air was heavy and full of smoke, which hung near the earth; from the road rose clouds of dust, and down from the right rushed a fearfully panic-stricken, disordered mass of men, wagons and animals; the demoralization was complete; over and through everything they rushed, regardless of orders, commanders or impediments; first, half a dozen regiments in sublime confusion; a drove of frightened beeves, half a score of ambulances, a dozen army wagons, a batch of rebel prisoners, half-guarded, with gleeful faces at the sight before them; a caisson or two; then more demoralized men, dust and confusion, the fight being accelerated by the nearer and louder crash of musketry, which was now pouring forth with a fearful volume. The first thought and effort was to rally the men on the spot; sabres and pistols were drawn, horses were spurred into the crowd; Dahlgren, Moore, Chandler, Dickinson and Russell, the gallant personal aids of the Commanding-General, were all on the ground, but the panic was too great. Stimulated by the efforts of my companions, I drew a small revolver and threateningly pointed it at a fleeing soldier; he responded by jabbing his bayonet at my horse, and with a strong Tentonic imprecation flanked me and escaped.

The situation was now appalling. Nearer came the infernal yell of the rebels, strong and clear above the din of battle; strong nerves began to grow weak; disaster seemed inevitable. But just in time came PLEASONTON dashing down the road at the head of the reserve cavalry brigade, which quickly deployed in line of battle, and began to sweep up the host that still rushed and crowded on. This restored comparative order, but it was soon evident that cavalry and demoralized infantry were no match for the defiant enemy now in plain sight and rapidly advancing. Almost despairing at the issue, we looked around and through the clouds of dust, moving on the double-quick, we could distinguish a column of our infantry and hear a sturdy inspiriting cheer. "That's BERRY! Glory to God!" shouted Capt. MOORE—"Now we'll fix 'em." BERRY did "fix 'em," though the gallant hero fell next day, in the same persimmon valley, where he on that gloomy night deprived the rebel cause of their most dashing and vigorous leader. STONEWALL JACKSON received one bullet from BERRY's men and two from his own, while audaciously reconnoitering between the skirmish lines, in the dusky twilight, being mistaken by his own skirmishers for our cavalry, who fired upon him in pursuance of his own orders, given as he passed out, to fire upon anything coming down the road.

This was the disgrace of the crescent. It has been most nobly wiped out in the glory of the star, and with the emblem has vanished the memory of that disastrous hour. I do not revive it here to wound feelings or renew subdued bitterness. But to remind the public by contrasts that the panic-stricken men of that hour have become among the most gallant soldiers of the nation, deserving equal honor with any others, and giving to the cause as brave officers and as patriotic blood as any command in the service. The crescent is a thing of the past, and so may my prejudices become.

Three months after Gettysburgh—victory—and a week after Chickamauga—defeat—the crescent and star were ordered to the Western field, detached under HOOKER, and arrived in Southern Tennessee just in time to check the depredations of WHEELER's cavalry on the lines of communication south of Nashville, while ROSECRANS gathered his army in the defences of Chattanooga. The advance across the Tennessee, the raising of the embargo upon the starving army at Chattanooga, and the successful engagement in Wauhatchie Valley followed, and the star and the crescent under the vigorous command of HOOKER, and HOWARD, and WILLIAMS, planted their banners side by side with the veterans of the West. Glorious Lookout Mountain came next, when the battalions of WILLIAMS and GEARY, accidently strengthened by OSTERHAUS, stormed the rugged battlements of the strongest natural position of the war, overwhelmed the enemy, drove him in terrible disorder down the mountain, pursued him across the valley and fired the last shot at BRAGG's demoralized army at Ringgold, where OLIVER'S gallant division lost CREIGHTON and CRANE, and a score of other brave officers.

The Winter of 1863-64, in the Lookout Valley witnessed one of the quietest and most agreeable Winter encampments of the war. The enemy had been too severely punished to be troublesome; the railroad and river were open, and reorganization for the great work of 1864 was in progress. The artist, WALKER, spent several weeks in the camp, and made a study of the famous "battle above the clouds," from which must are this be assuming its inspiring scenes upon canvas. SLOCUM was sent to Vicksburgh before Lookout Mountain was fought; HOWARD helped SHERMAN at Missionary Ridge, and afterward took the Fourth Corps, which was the consolidation of the old Nineteenth and Twentieth under CRITTENDEN and MCCOOK. I remember the order which effected the consolidation of the star and the crescent. It was not kindly worded. The Lieutenant-General ordered Gen. SHERMAN to consolidate the commands, and added: "and break up the anomaly of one General commanding two corps." But discipline was the sternest feature of HOOKER's character, and there were no "anomalies" at Resaca and Peach-tree Creek. It was plain fighting, and the list of casualties from Chattanooga to Atlanta, shows that the new Twentieth Corps was freely baptised in blood.

Peach-tree Creek! Unless history is very carefully and truthfully written, the country will never know how narrow was SHERMAN's escape from disaster ere he reached the gates of Atlanta. The reckless HOOD had hardly assumed command before he precipitated his army almost en masse upon that portion of the line where, to break through, was surest ruin to us. Our lines were not connected. PALMER was not up on the right, nor HOWARD on the left. The army had been straightening itself out after the passage of the Chattahoochee, and was moving around on the north and east of Atlanta. To pierce this line was HOOD's intention, but he struck in the wrong place. The "White Star Division" received the onset; WILLIAMS and WARD came to the rescue, and five hours of desperate, sanguinary fighting followed. The enemy came on in deep, surging masses, through which our artillery tore great chasms, which were again filled up; the little historic stream ran blood; the carnage among the enemy was awful; our line was cool and steady; charge after charge was repulsed, and not an inch of ground was lost. The battle was fought and won by the Twentieth Corps alone, with one brigade in reserve. HOOKER said it was the most satisfactory fight of his experience, and it was his last. It was unfortunate for both himself and the country that his sword should have been afterward sheathed.

As we lay at length upon the grass this afternoon, with the quiet of genuine peace all around us, it is among the pleasantest things in the world to revive old memories. My companion is a Brigadier-General, through whom I can literally see daylight—a shot-hole through the body, a legacy of the Peninsular campaign, which has not healed near as fast as my friend has been promoted. The veteran soldiers on every hand see the pleasantest sight to my eyes. The ma-

ephernalia of war is not now suggestive of death and gloom, for joyful faces beam everywhere. The soldier is going home, and you, people at home, if you do not take off your hat for every worthy boy in blue, you don't deserve the country they have saved for you.

CYMON.

THE EXPLOSION IN MOBILE.

Interesting Particulars of the Disaster.

We have already published particulars of the great explosion at Mobile from papers of the 25th. The following from the Mobile *News* May 26, is fuller and more detailed:

One of the most terrific explosions that has ever occurred in this country was that of the main ordnance depot, with surrounding magazines, in this city, at 2 o'clock yesterday. The shock was dreadful, and the city shook to its very foundation. Eight squares of buildings are now in ruins, and many a victim is buried beneath the walls—five hundred persons being buried outright. The loss incurred, it is said, will reach eight millions of dollars. It is not yet ascertained by what agency the explosion originated.

Various accounts of the accident and incidents attending upon it have been handed to us. We subjoin them, somewhat condensed, but in the main as furnished. We were on the ground a few minutes after the explosion took place, and the scene would baffle in its description the ablest pens.

The truth of the matter as regards the cause of the accident will never be known, for of course every one within or near the building was instantly killed. A man who left the building, some ten minutes before the explosion took place, is said by rumor to have told of a man named PAT ——, striking a metal to light his pipe, being engaged at the time in either filling or removing powder from some shells stored in the ordnance depot.

Another rumor has it that a shell—percussion shell—was let fall by some one and burst, and thus ignited the balance of the ammunition in the place.

This is all supposition, and as no one can prove or dispute it, it will ever remain an unsettled question.

As soon as the explosion was heard, Major-Gen. GRANGER and Col. SHEPLEY repaired to the scene of destruction, where they remained, giving directions and seeing them carried out.

The General dispatched a messenger to Brig.-Gen. DENNIS, ordering him to detail all the soldiers in the city and vicinity, and to impress all the men found in the streets to aid in rescuing the wounded and staying the progress of the fire, and in twenty minutes an efficient body of men were on the ground.

Prominent in the work of rescuing the poor unfortunates who were buried in the debris of the falling buildings, were, as usual in cases of imminent danger, our brave sailors and soldiers. We saw sailors rush through fire and falling bricks as though they were proof against the accidents common to all men, and come out bearing in their arms some poor fellow burned or crushed almost beyond recognition as a human being. Numbers of the sufferers were thus rescued before the details ordered by Gen. GRANGER arrived; after which each vied with each other who should brave the dangers of the devouring element.

We saw the bodies of Mr. MCMAHON, who was in charge of the carpenter work; of Capt. FORD, Acting Quartermaster, and the Purser of the steamer *Lamar*, which vessel was lying on the marine ways opposite the city, who was killed while sitting at his desk, by either a piece of one of the numerous shells which filled the air in that neighborhood, or by a fragment of brick. Mr. MCMAHON was on one of the steamers near the *Planter's Press*, on duty when killed. A sailor was killed by the explosion of a shell while working on the engine of one of the fire companies.

A number of the bodies rescued are so burned and mutilated that recognition is impossible. Some of them are so blackened that it was with difficulty their friends and relatives could identify them, even when not disfigured by mutilation.

The shrieks of the poor wives, daughters and mothers, as a body would be borne out of the ruins, were heartrending—each expecting to find some loved one's mangled and blackened corpse. Several fainted and were borne away on the stout arms of the tender-hearted soldiers present.

THE NUMBER KILLED.

It is estimated that the number killed will reach fully three hundred. When it is taken into consideration that nearly all the workshops, foundries and cotton presses, &c., which covered the vast area destroyed were employing quite a number of men, and from whom so far no accounts have been received, it will be seen that our estimate of two hundred will be below the proper figure.

A gray-haired, venerable lady was weeping, broken-hearted, over what she supposed to be the remains of her boy, having, as she thought, recognized him by a ring on one of the fingers of his hand, when her son, powder-burnt and blackened, walked up to her and raised her up, saying, "Mother, I'm not hurt!" The reaction was too great, and she swooned away. What was joy to her may bring sadness to some other loving heart.

Among the most severely wounded near the warehouse in which the explosion took place was JAMES RILEY and JOHN DOOLEY, men engaged in storing cotton in a shed near the Planters' Press. They, with others, were caught under the falling roof of the shed and severely bruised and crushed. DOOLEY had some serious cuts—one on the upper part of the right shoulder and another on the back part of his head. The others were not so severely injured. JOHN EVELIN, who was in charge of some cotton on the wharf below Planters' Press, had one of his legs cut off just above the knee by a shell, and four men, engaged in some kind of labor on the same wharf, were all seriously if not fatally wounded, most of them having their legs and arms broken.

Capt. JOHN C. FORD, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, deserves praise for his utter disregard of personal safety in getting at once to the rescue of the men who were covered with the falling walls and roof of the Planters' Press. Accompanied by Mr. OWEN, of this office, he kept where his services could be rendered most available in this work, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that a number of their fellow men owe to them their lives.

Capt. F. immediately notified the Captains of the tugs in his charge to proceed at once to the wharves opposite the scene of the explosion, and remain ready to offer any aid in their power.

There was another Captain belonging to the line of service who distinguished himself by his coolness and daring amid the excitement. He was with the leaders in the dangerous undertaking to afford succor to the entombed sufferers. We wish we knew the noble fellow's name, to give him the credit which he so richly deserves.

The bell on the guard-house tower rang out an alarm of fire as soon as the deafening roar of the explosion had subsided a little, and the different engines were taken promptly to near the scene of the conflagration, but after getting within two or three blocks of the Planter's Press, the firemen heard a rumor of there being fifteen tons more of powder that would explode as soon as the fire reached it, and they faltered, and finally turned back; but on being assured by the Mayor that such was not the case, and that the only danger to be apprehended was from the occasional bursting of a shell as the fire spread, they at once took up their positions and did good work toward extinguishing the flames.

The exempt steam engines were brought out and put to work, we understand, by order of the military authorities. We should not think, in a case like this, any authority would be required for this purpose, and we hope, for the credit of this branch of the department, that we have been misinformed.

Gen. GRANGER and Col. SHEPLEY made their way in the remains of a building which had stood near the magazine, and found three horses, all alive and kicking, and without a scratch. How they could have escaped being crushed by the walls, and being completely buried, is a mystery. The General and Col. SHEPLEY brought the animals out and away from danger.

No estimate can yet be formed of the amount of damage done to the city in a pecuniary point of view. We have heard it variously estimated at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. That it is above $5,000,000 and even not much under $10,000,000, seems the general opinion. Eight squares of large and costly buildings were completely demolished—scarcely one brick left upon another—besides the immense damage done outside of this named space, which places this estimate, seemingly, low enough.

The windows of the Custom-house on the north and east fronts were completely demolished, not a whole pane remaining. With the exception of some portions of the plastering on the inside of the building being thrown, this was all the damage sustained by this building.

The *News* office shared the fate of all the buildings on Royal-street, from Conti to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad depot, in having windows knocked in, glass strown in small particles over the floors, partitions thrown down, &c. This reporter was thrown from his chair, half way across the room, and never ceased rolling until he reached the street by way of a long flight of stairs.

The *Tribune* Building was made a complete wreck of inside by the entrance of a piece of iron, weighing about sixty pounds, through the roof. It fell among the materials of the office, smashing things generally. All that prevented it going through the floor of the second story was the striking of a cabinet of cases, which was too thick for its penetrative power. This building is situated about 1,000 yards from the warehouse where the powder was stored.

The buildings on Royal-street did not suffer as much as those on Commerce, Water and Front, but the number of doors and windows crushed in exceeds belief. In some instances where doors were fastened unusually strong, the whole frames were driven from their opening, or burst from their hinges.

On Water-street the loss in property is immense. Below St. Michael's-street doors and windows suffered most, but above there walls were tumbled about as though built of paper. A continued wreck meets the eye looking up this street, growing more confused and losing the semblance of buildings entirely as the vision near the square nearest where stood the magazine.

The warehouses and cotton sheds which lined the upper portions of Commerce-street are now but a mass of ruins. Buildings on the corners seemed to suffer most, some of them being raised to within a few feet of the ground. The various offices and commission houses on Front-street sustained comparatively little damage on their river faces. Doors and windows were all smashed and broken, but beyond this, the injury done them was slight.

Major SLOUGH estimates the amount of cotton destroyed at from 8,000 to 10,000 bales, 200 of which belonged to himself and 100 to Mr. SCHERLE. Nearly all the cotton destroyed belonged to private citizens, and was stored in lots of from 5 to 500 bales. The destruction of this cotton will bring pecuniary trouble to a great many persons, as it was their only resource, with no insurance to cover it. The names of the parties losing it will be given as soon as ascertained. Some government cotton was also burned.

The steamer *Col. Cowles*, Capt. TUCKER, was lying opposite Planter's Press, and was torn almost to pieces by the shock, and soon after took fire and was almost completely consumed. The mate tried to move her before she took fire, but failed. Capt. TUCKER and two negroes were badly injured; a cabin-boy and fireman missing, supposed to be lost.

The *Kate Dale* was entirely destroyed. Only two of the crew were found to be missing. Officers all safe.

A schooner, loaded for New-York, having some passengers on board, among them a gentleman named BAKER, formerly connected with this office, was destroyed. No word has been received as to the fate of her passengers and crew.

On Government-street, between Royal and Water, a child, a daughter of Mr. LANE, was badly cut by the falling plaster.

The windows of JOHN LAWRENCE's coffee-saloon were shattered.

We made a tour of the hospitals at a late hour last night. Everything had been done by the Surgeons for the comfort of the poor fellows they had in charge, and they seemed to be resting well. The following are the names of the wounded at the United States Marine Hospital, under charge of Surgeon HUMESTON: E. L. Hewitt, Co. C, 161st New-York; Jas. Ramsey, Co. F, 7th Vermont; Wm. Mulhaller, Co. I, 161st New-York; Wm. Lee, Jr., Co. E, 7th Vermont; Thos. Sawyer, Co. D, 161st New-York.

AT THE PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.

were the wounded men of the Quartermaster's Department, and other citizens. Their names are as follows:

Henry Harris, New-York; George Moffat, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.; Wm. Smith, New-York.

AT THE CITY HOSPITAL,

under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, are the paroled Confederate prisoners who were wounded by the catastrophe. We could not ascertain their names, with one exception, that of —— COOPER, who died a short time after being brought in. Another of the wounded died about 6 o'clock. There were ten living at midnight, only a few of whom are dangerously wounded.

AT THE KENNEDY HOSPITAL.

In charge of Surgeon RICHARDS are the colored soldiers who were in the hospital above the Mobile and Ohio Railroad depot, and the freedmen who lately occupied the Garner House Hospital. Several of them in each of these last-named hospitals were severely hurt by the destruction of the front walls of the buildings, and they are all now in the Kennedy. Eleven had died of their injuries up to midnight. Those suffering now are not dangerously wounded.

Dr. HUMESTON, Surgeon in charge of the United States Marine Hospital, has kindly given us the following information in regard to the dead at that hospital:

MARINE U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL, MOBILE, ALA, May 25, 1865.

EDITORS NEWS:—I have the honor to inform you that the remains of several persons killed by the explosion to-day were brought to this hospital. Most of them have no marks or papers by which they can be identified, and I am unable to learn their names.

One is supposed to be MCMAHON, foreman in charge of carpenters and quartermaster's employ. One soldier supposed to belong to the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin infantry, and some citizens. If you think advisable will you have such measures adopted as may result in indentification.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant, D. H. HUMESTON,
Acting Staff Surgeon in charge of Hospital.

VISIT TO THE RUINS.

We made our last visit to the ruins at 2 o'clock this morning. The engines were at work extinguishing the smouldering flames, the ambulance corps having completed their labors about 1 o'clock. A few dead bodies were laid out on the adjacent wharves. The scene was sombre, the desolation around complete.

JEFF. DAVIS.

His Conduct while in Confinement.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 5, 1865.

We have the arch-rebel still among us, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. He has not stirred out of his casemate since the day he was first immured within its thick stone walls. He has not taken a single excursion up the Potomac since his incarceration, either on gunboat or monitor. In fact, JEFF. is closely guarded; twenty-six armed men stand guard over him night and day. Two soldiers with loaded and bayonetted muskets pace incessantly to and fro in his cell. These dungeon sentries walk in opposite directions to each other, to and fro across the cell. The prisoner is always under the eyes of one of them. A commissioned officer, too, continually keeps watch and ward within the cell.

Since the removal of the irons JEFF. DAVIS takes his confinement more resignedly. He is socially disposed, and is ever opening conversations, which cannot be kept up, as the officers are not allowed to talk to him. There is neither chair nor table in his cell. No books nor papers are allowed him, neither pen, ink, pencil nor paper. There are exceptions in the way of books. Two volumes are allowed the prisoners, the Bible and Book of Common Prayer. These two are certainly the two books of all others most needed by JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CLEMENT C. CLAY bears his confinement with the same dignified philosophy as at its commencement. He occasionally expresses concern for Mrs. CLAY. CLAY is an inveterate smoker; tobacco is furnished him, and the most of his waking hours are occupied in puffing the soothing weed. His food is regular army rations, of which he partakes but sparingly. His cell is as barely furnished as is that of his chief in crime. The only books permitted him are the Bible and Prayer-book. Writing materials and the newspapers are rigidly excluded.

The casemates where JEFF. and CLAY are confined possess one great advantage in the hot weather now upon us. They are delightfully cool on the hottest days of Summer.

The Ironing and Why it was Done.

From the Washington Republican.

Why and how JEFF. DAVIS was manacled, or whether he was manacled at all, has been enveloped in some uncertainty. It is true that irons were placed on his feet, but they were subsequently removed—when they had answered their purpose.

Not only was he imperious and haughty, as usual, but he became absolutely obstreperous, insulting the guard, abusing the officers and their government, throwing his food at his attendants, and tearing a secession passion to tatters generally—sometimes threatening others, sometimes melo-dramatically courting a bayonet puncture of his own breast.

As a necessity, (and possibly as a punishment and warning,) orders were given to place manacles on his feet.

The Captain in charge, attended by a blacksmith and manacles, approached, saying: "Mr. DAVIS, I have a very unpleasant duty to perform." "My God!" exclaimed JEFF., "you don't intend to put those things on me." Such were the orders; the Captain could only obey. JEFF. remonstrated. They should never be put on. The Captain must go to Gen. HALLECK and have the order countermanded. The Captain replied, "But, Mr. DAVIS, the order came from Gen. HALLECK."

DAVIS insisted that the order must be countermanded. The Captain said: "You are a military man, Mr. DAVIS, and know that my only course is—to obey orders." JEFF. then went off in a more towering passion than before, and declared he would never be ironed alive. After becoming a little cool, and mechanically placing one foot on a stool, the Captain told the blacksmith to proceed.

Leaning forward to take to his arms the heels of his rebel majesty. JEFF. seized him, and with a vigorous push tumbled him backward on the floor, while the blacksmith, justly indignant, hurled his hammer at "the President," but missed him. DAVIS then attempted to seize a gun, and asked to be bayoneted. The guards presented bayonets, and the Captain feared he might rush upon them, and so ordered the guard to fall back.

The Captain then called in four stout men, and

cal lectures in this college, shall be permitted to present himself as a candidate for graduation before the faculty and board thereof. In testimony whereof a diploma shall be provided and signed by the President, Secretary and faculty of said college, to which shall be affixed its corporate seal, and which shall have the same force and effect as a license to practice physic and surgery, as are given by law to the license granted by any incorporated medical society or college in this State.

Further, that the faculty and board of this college shall not be permitted to grant a diploma to any applicant, unless an honorary diploma to an eminent practitioner of medicine, or a diploma *ad eundem*, until such applicant shall have passed a thorough, critical and impartial examination; which examination shall be made by said faculty, and shall include the various departments of medical science enumerated in section three of this act.

The last three sections provides that the college shall be subject to the visitation of the regents of the university; and the trustees shall report to them on the first day of October in each year.

That the corporation hereby created shall possess the powers and be subject to the provisions of the eighteenth chapter of the revised statutes, so far as the same are applicable.

And that this act shall take effect immediately.

It is the purpose in creating this new medical institution to institute a higher and more exacting course of instruction than prevails in any other medical college or school now existing. A thorough knowledge of all that is taught in other schools will be required as well as a perfect familiarity with the distinctive teachings, medicines and practice of the eclectic system of medicine. Students will in no case receive credit for lectures unless present. The diploma of the new institution will require careful and faithful devotion to the prescribed course of instruction. A liberal sum has been already secured for the early establishment of the new college edifice, laboratory and hospital, and it is the purpose of the board of managers, who are well known for their wealth, enterprise and influential character, to place the institution on a working basis at the earliest moment. It has been proposed to lease or purchase the old Thirteenth-street medical college building for the organization of the new school, in order to expedite the organization. Plans for new edifices are already under consideration, which will embody the latest improvements in all respects, together with the most desirable location. It is proposed to make the hospital a model. One department will be devoted exclusively to the treatment of cancerous diseases; another to chronic diseases. The number of eclectic practitioners in this country is not far from ten thousand, one-half of whom are graduates of Allopathic Medical Schools.

The following extract from the circular address of the Faculty of the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, sets forth the fundamental principle upon which the new Eclectic College is to be conducted in its theory of instruction and practice:

"The leading doctrine of the eclectic medical profession, to sustain which this college has been established, is, that the investigation and the practice of medicine should be entirely free and untrammeled—that no central body, no association, combination or conspiracy should have the power to prescribe a certain *standard of faith or medical creed*, which shall be received by all, and forced upon every member of the profession by threats of professional disgrace and ruin. We claim for ourselves and extend to all this liberty of investigation and action. We recognize every enlightened, educated and honest physician as standing upon the same platform of professional respectability, and enjoying the same rights, no matter what doctrines he may advocate in medicine, or what system of practice he may deem it his duty to adopt."

The New-Jersey Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company took place yesterday morning, at their office, Jersey City, when a full attendance was present. The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

Chairman—Hon. JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH; Vice-Chairman—William Edgar, Rahway; John P. Moore, New-York. Secretaries—H. J. Southmayd, Jersey City; W. D. Chetwood, Elizabeth.

After the usual routine of business, the report of the directors of the road was read. The report states that the capital stock of the company remains the same as for the previous year. The funded debt was reduced $7,500, and a floating debt of $145,000 was incurred. An additional track from New-Brunswick to the junction with the Camden and Amboy Railroad, a distance of three and one-third miles, has been laid, completing the double track over the road, and bridges for the whole length of the line, except at the Passaic bridge-crossing in Jersey City, to replace those destroyed by fire at East Newark. An engine-house, capable of containing twenty-four engines, has also been erected at Jersey City, on property purchased during the year. Nine first-class locomotives have been purchased, and added to the equipment, and eighteen superior passenger cars ordered, of which twelve were contracted for with builders in Jersey City and Philadelphia, and six to be built in the company's shop. The whole number should be delivered by the 1st of July.

The large expenditure required for the improvements already completed consumed all of the net proceeds of the road for the year, and in addition thereto $145,000, constituting the floating debt. In order to provide for these improvements, it was deemed advisable to increase the capital stock of the company, and application was made to the Legislature for authority to do so, which was granted, and the company has now the authority to increase its capital to $6,000,000.

The receipts of the road show an increase over those of 1863, as follows:

From passengers	$240,164 52
From freight	52,683 21
And a decrease from miscellaneous sources of	15,841 15

The expenditures increased for the same period as follows.

Maintenance of road, bridges and buildings	$47,849 04
Repairs of locomotives and cars	22,477 56
Fuel	55,889 74
Operating the road and transporting passengers and freight, including office expenses	68,278 20
Taxes and transit duty	23,540 11

The amount paid in taxes, dividends and interest to the State was $56,066 87, and in taxes to the United States $54,591 17; not including the taxes on the ferry and turnpikes and that paid as taxes on purchases through manufacturers.

The committee appointed to examine the report of the directors, reported that they found the same to be correct, and offered a resolution that it be adopted. They also recommend the employment of returned and disabled soldiers, as the country owed them a heavy debt of gratitude for our present glorious peace. The committee also offered a resolution of thanks to the directors for their careful administration of the affairs of the company, and also to the employes of the company for faithful services.

The election for directors resulted as follows: Dudley S. Gregory, Henry R. Remsen, Hamilton Fish, Abram D. Zabriskie, Geo. K. Cortwood, Ferdinand Suydam, Alfred L. Deems, Marsh'l A. Howell, Mehemiah Perry.

Returning Troops.

VERY FEW YESTERDAY—SEVERAL THOUSAND MEN EXPECTED TO-DAY—GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR ACCOMMODATION.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteer Regiment, with the Twentieth Maine and the Sixty-first Massachusetts Regiments, arrived in this city quite early yesterday, and were assigned temporary quarters in the Battery Barracks.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York was transferred immediately to Hart's Island, while the Twentieth Maine and Sixty-first Massachusetts proceeded up the Sound on their way home early in the afternoon. Besides these three regiments there were scarcely any discharged or returning soldiers arriving yesterday, and up to a late hour, last night, none had reached the city. To-day it is anticipated that several thousand men will arrive, and the most energetic exertions are being put forth for their proper accommodation while in the city.

As stated in yesterday's TIMES, the State Agency in this city is sadly put to it to find room for all who apply, and we are glad to see that the Eighth Regiment Armory has been given up to Col. COLYER for that purpose. The Colonel has already set men to work rigging up this fine roomy hall, and workmen have been engaged all night putting up closets, washing-sinks, &c.

The Sixth Regiment (Governor's Guard) have, through their commander, Col. MACY, tendered the use of their armory to Col. COLYER, and that has also been accepted and fitted up.

The Superintendent believes he will now have sleeping accommodations for 2,500 men, and by using the Sixth Regiment rooms as a dining hall, he can supply good substantial meals for over 5,000. It is expected, also, that the Loyal League Club will take the matter up, and strengthen the hands of Col. COLYER in his arduous but praiseworthy efforts to provide for the comfort and sustenance of the troops.

These armories of the Sixth and Eighth Regiments, being situated over Centre Market, afford peculiar facilities for the movement and massing of troops. Centre, Grand, Canal and Broadway, are all fine, broad streets, through which columns of troops can be pushed without interfering with the city traffic, and with comparative ease.

It is to be hoped that our patriotic ladies will come forward and lend the charm of their presence and influence to the noble work of giving hearty welcome to our veteran troops, who are daily arriving.

Col. COLYER has engaged a competent corps of assistants to cater for the wants of the soldiers arriving. These will furnish the more substantial edibles, and the only thing needful for the complete success of the whole movement is the presence of the fair sex. The soldier, battle-scarred and sunburnt as he is, is yet a man, and no doubt his return will be welcomed at his home by the bright eye and glowing cheek of loving woman. Let him, then, on his way thither be cheered by those influences that appeal to his better nature.

The organized bodies will be cared for at the armories, while detached squads and other soldiers will be attended to at the depot in Howard-street. Arrangements are also in progress to keep the men within proper bounds, and for their protection against the sharpers who swarm all over the city.

Returning Soldiers.

The following Eastern regiments and batteries have arrived here to-day. They were all furnished with excellent rations and transportation by Col. HOWE:

Sixty-first Massachusetts, Col. WOLCOTT; 437 men, 18 officers. They left for Readville by the Neptune Line via Providence at 5 P. M.

Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, Capt. CHAPIN; 61 men.

Sixteenth Maine Regiment, Col. TILDEN; 316 men, 31 officers.

Seventeenth Maine Regiment, Col. MATLOCKE; 246 men, 29 officers.

Twentieth Maine Regiment, Col. MORRILL; 300 men.

Seventh Maine Battery, Capt. TWITCHELL; 178 men.

Third Vermont Battery, Capt. SPARE; 194 men, 4 officers.

All the above left for home last (Wednesday) evening, highly gratified with their reception by our citizens and the prospects of soon reaching their homes

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1789, 1239, 481, 1695, 875, 1495, 841, 1129, 1285, 1057, 941, 1177, 945, 7, 653, 1335, 1775, 471, 685, 1812, 1813. *Part II.*—Nos.—704, 1097, 1074, 1886, 1354, 1596, 902, 1325, 1758, 1816, 1958, 930, 1184, 1924, 1690, 1690½, 1258, 904, 1202, 1670.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—No calendar made up in time for publication. *Part II.*—No calendar made up in time for publication.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 887, 947, 790, 813, 928, 372, 973, 893, 36, 767, 942, 963, 826, 733, 802. *Part II.*—Nos. 118, 936, 962, 925, 410, 800, 1012, 1014, 1015, 923, 905, 687, 874, 976, 1838.

THE STRONG DIVORCE SUIT.

A Motion Made to Issue a Commission to Take the Testimony of the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, and also the of Major-Gen. Foster on the Part of the Defendant—The Testimony to be Taken Forthwith—Plaintiff at Liberty to Go on with the Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 7.

Before Justice Mcsell.

Peter R. Strong vs. *Mary E. Strong.*—A motion was made in this action yesterday morning, before Judge MONELL, by the defendant, for leave to issue a commission to examine the Secretary of War and Major-Gen. Foster as witnesses on the part of the defendant, the trial being set down for this morning. The defendant also asked for a stay of the trial until the commission was returned. The grounds of the application are stated in the following affidavit of John Austin Stevens, Jr., a brother of the defendant, and which was read to the Court on the motion yesterday:

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. STEVENS.

City and County of New-York, ss.—John Austin Stevens, Jr., being duly sworn, deposes and says he is the brother of the defendant in this action, is conducting the defence therein as her agent, and is well acquainted with the facts herein. That an issue of fact was joined herein on the 23d day of March, 1864, by service of an answer action; that subsequently thereto, and on the 3d day of April, 1865, an additional issue of fact was joined therein by the service of a reply to a supplemental answer interposed during the month previous by leave of the court; that the cause was noticed for trial in the month of May last, but that the additional issues to be tried by jury arising upon the supplemental pleadings herein were not settled by the said court until the 26th day of April, 1865, when an order was made by which one of the proposed issues was disallowed and the defendant appealed from the portion of the order disallowing such issue to the General Term of this court. That such appeal was duly submitted to said General Term by whom the said order was on the 20th day of May, 1865, affirmed. That thereupon a motion was made by the defendant to amend the order settling the original issues arising upon the complaint and answer herein first above-mentioned. That such motion was made and denied on the 31st day of May last past, and the cause which had, during the pendency of these proceedings, been marked reserved generally upon the calendar by the court was directed to be placed for trial upon the day calendar of said court for the first Monday of June, inst., upon the motion of plaintiff.

That deponent has fully and fairly stated the case in this action to John McKeon, one of the counsel for the defendant, with which case deponent is familiar, and has fully and fairly disclosed to him the facts which the defendant expects to prove by the witnesses hereinafter named, and by each of them, with which facts deponent became acquainted for the first time upon Thursday last. That deponent is advised by the said counsel, John McKeon, who resides at No. 44 West Thirty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, after such statement, and verily believes that the said defendant has a good and substantial defence to this action upon the merits thereof, and that Edwin M. Stanton and John G. Foster are and each of them is a material and necessary witness for said defendant upon the trial of this action, and said defendant cannot safely proceed to such trial without the testimony of said witnesses and of each of them. That said witnesses do not, nor do either of them, reside within this State, but that the said Edwin M. Stanton is Secretary of War of the United States, and resides at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia; and that the said John O. Foster is a Major-General of Volunteers in the service of the United States, and resides at the City of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland. And further deponent saith not.

J. A. STEVENS, Jr.

Sworn to before me this 3d day of June, 1865.

E. F. COREY, Jr., Notary Public.

In opposition to the motion, the plaintiff's counsel read an affidavit made by the plaintiff, detailing the history of the case since March last, and also an affidavit made on the 9th of last March, setting forth a history of the case from its commencement, which has already been made public. The following is the affidavit made by the plaintiff yesterday:

AFFIDAVIT OF PETER R. STRONG.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Peter R. Strong* vs. *Mary E. Strong.—City and County of New-York ss.*—Peter R. Strong being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the paper hereto annexed is a copy of an affidavit duly filed in this action and made and read on behalf of this deponent at the March term of this court, for the purpose of procuring an adjournment of the trial in this action, in order that deponent might be first tried on the criminal prosecution which defendant has procured to be brought against deponent; that the statements in the said affidavit contained, relating to the history of this action are correct and true; that time was allowed on the said motion to the defendant to contradict, if she desired, the statements in the said affidavit contained, but the said defendant did not deny or contradict any material allegation in the said affidavit contained. That this action was commenced in the month of January, 1864; that issue was joined by the service of the answer of the defendant on the 24th of March, 1864; that the trial of this action was prevented in the month of February last by the pendency of the motion to put in the supplemental answer, the cause having been on the day calendar and deponent ready for trial from the 15th to the 24th of February inclusive; that the trial has been greatly delayed by the putting in of the said supplemental answer; that the motion to file the supplemental answer was decided March 8, 1865; that the said supplemental answer was served on the 14th of March, 1865, that at the April term of this court the trial of this action was postponed for the term at the suggestion of the plaintiff, on the ground that the issues under the supplemental answer had not yet been settled; that in the month of April last, deponent finding his efforts to secure an early trial of the indictment against him likely to be unsuccessful in consequence of the District-Attorney declining to bring said indictment to trial, deponent caused notice to be given to the attorneys of the defendant, that he should endeavor to force this action to trial at the next May term, as soon as it should be called on the calendar at that term; that the additional issues arising upon the supplemental answer herein, were settled on the 26th of April last; that on the 29th of that month an appeal was taken from such order to the General Term of this court; that this deponent is advised by his counsel and verily believes that such appeal was perfectly frivolous and taken merely as a means for delaying the trial of said cause; that on the 3d day of May, 1865, the said cause was on the day calendar of the Trial Term of this court; that the plaintiff was ready at that time to try said cause; that upon said cause being called, defendants counsel moved said cause over the term on the ground of the pendency of said appeal; that the court on said ground, notwithstanding the plaintiff's strenuous objection, and his offer to give the defendant all the advantage she could have by success in her pending appeal, refused to proceed with the trial of the cause, and ordered it to be reserved generally until the said appeal was disposed of; that the said appeal was submitted to the General Term of this court, and on the 20th of May last, said order settling the issues, was duly affirmed. That thereupon, on the said 20th of May, deponent caused a notice of motion to be served to put the cause on the day calendar for trial on the 24th of May; that on the 22d of May an order was served on plaintiff's attorney, staying all of plaintiff's proceedings for the trial of said cause, and ordering plaintiff to show cause why the original issues on the complaint and answer, which had been settled by consent, and without argument or opposition by Justice Moncrief, on the 8th of October, 1864, should not be set aside and resettled. That said motion was not made returnable until the 29th of May, 1865; that in consequence of the pending of said motion on the part of defendant, plaintiff's motion to have the cause placed on the calendar for the 24th of May, was denied, and the cause was thrown over the May Term, and its trial at that term prevented. Deponent is advised by his counsel that the motion to resettle the said issues was perfectly frivolous, and taken merely for the purpose of delaying the trial. That argument on the motion was heard by Justice Garvin on the 31st of May, and the same was denied, and the cause ordered to be placed on the day calendar for the first Monday of June inst. Deponent says that he is advised and believes the present application for a commission is not made in good faith, or for the purpose of obtaining testimony to be used on the trial of the cause, but merely for the purpose of delaying said trial, and preventing plaintiff from trying said cause during the June term of this court, and of throwing said trial over until next Autumn; and plaintiff says that he verily believes that said Hon. Edwin M. Stanton and Maj.-Gen. Foster know nothing whatever relating to the merits of said cause or any of the issues involved therein. Deponent further says that, on the 3d of June inst., defendant appealed from the order of Justice Garvin, made on the 31st of May last, denying defendant's motion for a resettlement of the issues. And deponent further says that some of his witnesses expect to move from the State the present Summer, and that he will be subjected to great injury if said motion for a commission should be granted with a stay of proceedings, and the trial of said cause in consequence thrown over until next Autumn. Deponent further says that since the indictment against him, mentioned in his affidavit of the 9th of March, 1865, was obtained, he has made every effort to obtain a trial thereof, both by repeated applications to the District-Attorney and by motion to the Court of General Sessions, to have the said indictment set down for trial, or in default thereof to have the same quashed, but has been unable up to this time to obtain a trial of said indictment, or to have any time named for the trial of the same. Deponent further says that defendant, since her said abduction of deponent's child, Alice, has concealed herself with the said child, and still remains so concealed so that deponent cannot discover where either of them are, or serve any paper on the said defendant, or see his said child Alice, or communicate with her.

PETER R. STRONG.

Sworn before me this 7th day of June, 1865.

H. H. RICE, Notary Public.

After reading the affidavits and hearing the counsel for both parties, the court granted the motion to issue a commission to examine the Secretary of War and Gen. Foster, but denied the application for a stay of the proceedings in the action, and the commission to be sent on yesterday and to be executed forthwith.

John McKeon and E. T. Gerry for motion; H. A. Cram and E. R. Robinson opposed.

Opening of the United States Courts.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 7—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judges Nelson and Benedict.

The June term of this court was opened this morning. The panel of jurors was called. An important suit against the Collector was set down for Monday next, and the jury were discharged till that day.

The new rules of practice, prepared by a Committee of the Bar, were ordered by the court to be adopted as the rules of this court. The rules of the Circuit Court for the Southern District in appeals in admiralty and writs of error, and also in equity, were also directed to be the rules of this court.

About a dozen gentlemen were admitted to practice in the court on taking the oath and signing the roll, and the court adjourned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the Circuit Court, the District Court was opened before Judge BENEDICT. After the processes were returned, the panel of Grand Jurors were called, and seventeen were sworn in. Mr. W. M. Thomas was appointed foreman.

The Judge proceeded to give a brief charge to them, pointing out to them the difference between a State Grand Jury and a Grand Jury of the United States, in that the offences which would come before them for their consideration would be only offences against the statutes of the United States.

The offences which would come before them, as he saw by the list which had been handed him by the District-Attorney, were of two classes—counterfeiting and piracy. To the former he called their especial attention, because it was generally the poorer classes who were sufferers from it, and especially the returned soldiers. There even seemed to be a combination to pass off this counterfeit United States currency upon the returned soldiers.

The larcenies which would come before them were thefts of property from the Navy-yard, and he hoped they would take such action that would show to all that taking the property of the government was thieving, and to be punished accordingly.

He commended to them speedy action for the interests of all concerned, and said that whenever they should be ready to present any bills, the court would be ready to dispose of them.

The Grand Jury then retired.

The Judge announced that there would be a Petit Jury on Wednesday of next week.

The cases on the Admiralty Calender were set down for trial on different days, and the court adjourned.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 7.

By Justice Sutherland.

Marsh *vs.* Marsh; the motion to set aside the ex parte order of the 3d of April, 1865, confirming a certain portion of the report of the referee, or confirming said report in certain respects, must be granted without costs to either party. The plaintiff is at liberty to move, on three days' notice, for an order confirming said report in whole or in part. B. Gardiner *vs.* Ely Moore; motion denied without costs to either party. Wm. H. Aspinwall et al. *vs.* Edward H. McCormick et al.; motion to dissolve injunction denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action. In the matter of the petition of Grace Church, Harlem, of the City of New-York, for leave to mortgage; report of referee confirmed and order granted. Richard Fowler et al. *vs.* Edward O. Fowler et al; motion granted. Joseph Fatman et al. *vs.* Nathaniel D. Terry; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action. A. Hoffnung *vs.* Alfred Earmore et al.; the order of the 27th of April last is set aside, and the plaintiff's motion to read depositions is denied, with $10 costs in each case, to abide the event.

SPECIAL TERM.

Sarah Hume, et. al., *vs.* The Eagle Fire Insurance Company; judgment for the plaintiffs on demurrer with costs, with leave to defendants to answer in 20 days on payment of costs. Jas. H. Thorne, *vs.* Catharine Palmer, &c.; motion granted. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

By Justice Ingraham.

Wm. L. Miller, *vs.* Chas. W. Stafford, et. al.; motion granted. Gardner Landon, Jr., et. al., *vs.* Harriet Hough, et. al.; judgment ordered. Julia A. Hatch, *vs.* Erastus Willard. The motion should have been to make the complaint more definite and certain. The relief asked for is so general that such an order may be made here, but as the defendant moves to strike out, which is improper, no costs are granted. Plaintiff may serve an amended complaint in ten days. The Ninth National Bank *vs.* Enoch Chamberlain, &c.; motion denied. Henry M. Kinnil, et. al., *vs.* Wm. G. Ford, et. al.; motion granted.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

A BOLD ATTEMPT FRUSTRATED.

The first case tried yesterday in this Court was that of James Meade, indicted for a burglary in the first degree in attempting to break into a room in the Metropolitan Hotel, in this city.

Mr. H. B. Huntington, the complainant, testified that he resides in the City of Sacramento, California, but was staying at the Metropolitan Hotel on the 1st of May last. He occupied a room in the upper part of the hotel; over the door of the room opening out of the hall was a ventilator; when witness returned from his dinner about five o'clock in the afternoon and went to his room, he was surprised to find a man endeavoring to conceal himself behind the door. The man instantly attempted to pass witness and leave the room, but complainant quietly told him that as he did not know how he got in, he was determined to see him go out. The man, who was the prisoner at the bar, said he had dropped his hat into the room through the ventilator, and had climbed through to get it. This did not satisfy complainant, and he detained the prisoner until he could procure assistance to have him arrested. Prisoner, however, got away from the complainant, and was finally arrested in the kitchen of the hotel, after a long chase. In searching his pockets, a bunch of burglars' tools and keys was found upon him.

The evidence showing that there was no actual breaking open of the room, District Attorney Hutchings abandoned the charge of burglary, and asked for a conviction for an attempt to commit grand larceny. The jury convicted him of this offence, and the Court sentenced him to be confined in the State Prison for two years and four months.

A dishonest carman, John Ruthven, was tried for embezzlement. Mr. Henry Maillard, of No. 691 Broadway, confectioner, the complainant, testified that the prisoner had been employed by him as a carman. In May last witness sent prisoner to collect a bill due complainant from a gentleman named Hendrickson. The amount of the bill was $46 91. Prisoner collected the bill but never returned the money to Mr. Maillard or his cashier. Mr. Hendrickson testified that he had owed Mr. Maillard the sum of $46 91. On the 15th of May last prisoner presented the bill for the same, and was paid the amount of it in greenbacks. The testimony of this witness was corroborated by a clerk in his employ. The prosecution rested here, and prisoner's counsel made a motion to discharge the man, on the ground of sundry defects in the indictment, among others, that the particular kind of money was not specifically set out. This question was argued by Judge Stuart for the accused, and by District-Attorney Hutchings for the people. His Honor overruled all the objections and sustained the indictment, holding in the matter of specifically setting out in indictments the kind of money taken, that if the prisoner was sufficiently informed of the nature of the charge, the averment was good. The tendency of recent decisions was in favor of doing away with technical pleadings in criminal cases. The jury found him guilty of embezzlement, and he was remanded for sentence.

John A. Canter was tried for passing counterfeit money.

Mr. Clark, a broker in Chatham-street, testified that the bills shown him, viz.: Fives on the Northfield Bank, were bad and utterly worthless.

Jefferson D. Stout, a sutler in the army, testified that he met the prisoner several months ago in a barroom in this city, and was introduced to him; prisoner said he had an article which witness could use to advantage in the army; witness wished to know what it was, and prisoner said it was a good imitation of fifty cent government stamps, and of the bank notes of the Northfield Bank; witness informed the authorities of his interview with Canter, and the proposition made to him, and was requested to go on with the matter, and pretend to be anxious to buy the counterfeits. In pursuance of this plan witness met the prisoner at a porter-house in Eighth-avenue; prisoner left his appointment and brought with him five thousand dollars in counterfeit fives on the Northfield Bank, and a large amount of other counterfeit bills and currency. A detective accompanied witness and arrested the prisoner with the money in his possession. Upon this evidence the prisoner's counsel claimed an acquittal on the ground of variance between the proof and the indictment charging the prisoner with an intent to pass the money as good, whereas the proof showed that he told Stout it was bad money and tried to sell it as such. The court held that the point was well taken and there could be no conviction under that indictment. The jury found the prisoner not guilty on the ground of a variance between the proof and the indictment. The prisoner was sent back to be tried on other indictments at some future day.

John McNamara pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, upon an indictment charging him with forging the name of Mr. P. W. Martin to a check for $456, and attempting to procure the money on it from the Manhattan Bank. He was remanded for sentence, and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 7, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '67	119½	600	Erie Railway	76
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81	116¼	100	do	75¾
22,000	U. S. 6s, '81	109¾	500	do	76¼
10,000	do	109¾	100	do	75
36,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	103¾	100	do	75½
10,000	do	103¾	200	do	75¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	103¾	50	do	75¾
	New issue	103¾	100	do	75¾
1,000	U.S.5s,10-40s	95	200	do	76¾
	Small	95	200	do	75
34,000	do	95¾	100	Chic. & N. W.	94½
5,000	Tens, '58	67	18	Chic. & N. W. Pr	85¾
5,000	do	67¼	800	do	85¾
1,000	North Car. 6s	65	300	Hud. Riv. R	100¾
3,000	Ill. Canal Bs, '70	95	800	do	101
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J.		300	do	101
	Issue	78	200	do	101¼
1,000	California 7s	115	200	do 2d call	101½
50,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	24	200	do	101¾
40,000	do	24½	500	Reading R	92
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '68	92	3000	do	92
4,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs	96¼	200	do	91¾
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	79	200	do	85
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex	90	300	do	92
3,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	101	400	do 2d call	91
5,000	Mil. & Mo. L. G. Bs	95	200	Mich. Cen. R.	130
2,000	Chi. & Alton 1st	98	100	do	109
10	Bk. of Commerce	106	800	Mich. S. & N. I. R	59¾
30	Bk. Commonwealth	103	670	do	59¾
100	Park Bank	145¼	200	do 2d call	59¾
100	Canton Co	37¼	800	Cleve. & Pitts	61
500	do	38	500	do	61¼
100	do	38¼	500	do	61¾
400	Cum. Coal Pr	39½	400	do	61¾
200	do	39½	1200	do	62
300	Quick. Min. Co	50¾	200	do	61¾
100	Mariposa M. Co	10¼	100	do 2d call	61¾
100	do	10¼	400	do	62¼
100	Cary Improve't	22	200	do	62
100	do	22	200	do	62
500	Smith & P. Gold	6	800	Chic. & Rock I	96
200	At. Mail S. Co	174	1000	do	96¼
200	do	174¼	50	Chic., Bur. & Q	106
100	do	174¾	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	94¼
1000	N. Y. Central	90¾	300	do	94¾
1000	do	90¾	1000	do	95
500	do 2d call	90¾	100	do	95
200	Alton & T. H.	30			

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81	109¾	1200	Reading R	90¾
14,000	U. S. 6s, '81	109¾	200	do	90¾
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	96¾	100	Ill. Central R	119
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s		100	do	118¼
	Second Series	99¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	59¾
1,000	North Car. 6s	64	200	Cleve. & Pitts	61¾
23,000	Ohio & M. Cer	24	500	do	61¾
300	Canton Co	37¾	200	do	61¾
100	Quick. Min. Co	50¾	800	do	61¾
100	do	50	200	Chic. & N. W.	94¾
200	At. Mail S. Co	173¾	100	do 2d call	94¾
200	Cum. Coal Pr. 2d c.	39	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	85¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R	90	50	do	85¾
200	Erie Railway	75¾	20	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	95
200	do	74	200	do	94¾
100	Hud. Riv. R	101¾	100	Alton & T. H. R	31¾
200	do	101¾			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C	23¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts	61¾
10,000	do	23¾	600	do	61¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R	90¾	400	do	61¾
100	do	90¾	400	do	61¾
300	Erie Railway	75¾	200	do	61¾
400	do	76¼	400	do	61¾
1100	do	76¼	200	do	61¾
700	do	76¼	200	Chic. & R. I	95¼
500	do	76¾	200	do	95¾
200	do	76¾	100	do	95¾
100	do	76	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	85¾
200	do	76	300	do	85¾
300	Hudson Riv. R	101¾	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	94¾
1200	do	102	100	do	94¾
600	do	102	100	do	94¾
300	do	101¾	100	do	94¾
200	Reading R	91¼	1100	Canton Co	37¾
400	do	91¾	200	do	38
400	do	91¾	300	do	38¼
400	do	91¾	200	do	38¼
200	do	91¾	100	do	38¾
200	do	91¾	600	Cary Improve't	22
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	59¾	400	do	22¼
200	do	59¾	700	do	22¼
500	do	59¾	200	Comb. Coal	39¼
300	do	59¾	500	Quick. Min. Co	51
400	do	59¾	200	do	51

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	137¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	59¾
23,000	Ohio & M. C	24	50	do	59¾
10,000	do	23¾	200	do	59¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R	90¾	100	do	59¾
800	do	90¾	200	do	59¾
100	do	90¾	300	Cleve. & Pitts	61
100	do	90¾	200	do	61¼
500	Erie Railway	75¾	200	Chic. & R. I	95
100	do	75¾	500	do	95
100	do	75¾	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	94¾
100	Hud. Riv. R	102	100	Cary Improve't	22
100	do	102	200	do	22¼
100	do	102¼	500	do	22¼
600	Reading R	91	200	do	22¼
100	do	91	100	Cum. Coal Co	39¼
3½	Canton Co	38	100	do	39¼
200	do	38¼	100	do	39¾

WEDNESDAY, June 7—P. M.

The price of Gold has ruled steady to-day, at 137@137¼ ₱ cent.—the same figures as on last night's sales. The export demand of yesterday was $500,000 for the Boston steamer, which since went over by express, and cleared to-day on the *China*. The firm rates of Exchange indicate a further considerable demand for Saturday's steamers, but the supply of Gold in Bank and in the Treasury Office is so ample, that very little impression is made upon the market by the current shipments for Europe. The present stock in Bank and the Treasury Office is about $42,500,000, or twelve millions more than at the beginning of the year.

The ease in the market for Money is again quite general among the Brokers. The rate is not over 6 ₱ cent., as the rule of the Street, while lenders are ready to place their surplus balances, from day to day, at 5 ₱ cent., with the first-class firms of the Stock Exchange.

The one day's later news by the *Africa*, at Halifax, this forenoon, had little or no influence on Government Stocks. The rate in London is quoted ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. higher than by the Quebec steamer reported yesterday. The London quotation continues to gain gradually on the price of 5-20s in New-York, but has not yet reached a point to justify purchases for the other side. On the other hand, the amount of these Bonds coming this way is quite inconsiderable, in comparison with the ability of our market to absorb them.

The Railway speculation had a further advance of 1@2 ₱ cent. this forenoon. The market was especially strong on the New-York Roads and on Reading, and it was also 1@1½ ₱ cent. higher on Illinois Central, Rock Island and Fort Wayne, and 2@2½ ₱ cent. higher on Pittsburgh, among the Western Roads, than on Tuesday. Some cash sales of Erie were made outside the Board of the Stock Exchange as high as 77¼ ₱ cent. to parties having peremptory deliveries to make to-day. But the price subsequently returned to 76 ₱ cent., the figure paid on the first call of the Stock. The whole Railway market was at one time in the forenoon very much excited by the upward turn since Monday in Erie and Hudson River. The highest cash purchases are supposed to have been made to cover *short* deliveries, the sellers being among the *Bull* Brokers, who bought on Monday and yesterday at prices 2@3 ₱ cent. cheaper. At the Second Board in the afternoon the anxiety to buy was not so marked, although the general list left off at an advance on Tuesday's last prices. The Miscellaneous Shares were again on the advance for Atlantic Mail and Canton, but otherwise steady, as compared with Tuesday P. M.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	95¾	95¾	Pittsburgh	38¾	61
U. S. 5-20s	103¾	103¾	Northwest	24	24½
T. Certificates	99¼	99¼	N. West Pref	54	55
N. Y. Central	90	90

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DOT; or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

NIBLO'S—PEARL OF SAVOY, OR THE MOTHER'S PRAYER

BROADWAY THEATRE—SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF SATAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

WALLACK'S—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphi *Ledger* writes: "The complaints from the South with reference to the cotton restrictions are numerous, and an effort will be made to have them removed. Many of the parties, it is said, have realized so little from their product, when intrusted to third parties or military agents, that they prefer the cotton shall rot rather than undergo the task of hauling it within the lines. An instance is related of where the owner only received a net return of $1 per bale for his cotton, the remainder being eaten up in taxes and expenses. In the new regulations, 'twenty-five per cent.' is levied at the very outset, and the response thereto will not pay the expense of the agents. An open market, those who profess to know say, will bring out the cotton, let the current price be what it may; while to hedge the traffic about with military restrictions, will only result in the staple being withheld upon the plantations."

The Nashville *Dispatch* of the 3d says: "We are informed by a gentleman who has just arrived in this city from Augusta, Ga., that a force was sent to Washington, Ga., to arrest ROBERT TOOMBS, and upon their approach to his residence, he made his escape through the back door, and succeeded in getting away. Intelligence was received on the following day by his pursuers that the unhappy man had committed suicide by cutting his throat."

GEORGE P. MARSH, our Minister at Turin, sends to the Chicago Fair several valuable autographs, among them those of NAPOLEON I., VICTOR EMANUAL, ROSSINI, BEAUHARNOIS, and RISTORI.

Gen. GRANT has presented the horse he rode when Colonel of an Illinois Regiment to the Chicago Sanitary Fair.

A splendid sword was presented to Gen. KILPATRICK, at his headquarters, Lexington, N. C., on Saturday last, by his cavalry command.

The citizens of Cross County, (when was that county made?) Ga., are said to have hung up ten guerrillas a few days since.

Seven or eight persons were killed in Cincinnati on Tuesday night by the falling of an armory building.

The rebel General, HOOD, with several members of his staff, has arrived at New-Orleans.

LOCAL NEWS.

An investigation in the Duane-street conspiracy, wherein JUDAH PIERCE and JOHN W. FREEMAN are held to answer for an alleged attempt to defraud several insurance companies, was continued yesterday, at the Tombs, by Fire-Marshal BAKER, before Justice DOWLING. Mr. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary of the Globe Fire Insurance Company, was cross-examined at great length; and Mr. AMOS STELLENWERF, a clerk in the office, corroborated his testimony. After which a motion was made that the defendants be admitted to bail, and Justice DOWLING required them to find bail in $10,000 each. Mr. GEORGE HOFFMAN, Jr., gave required bail for PIERCE, and Messrs. A. COTTON and GEO. HOFFMAN, Jr., became bondsmen in $5,000 each for FREEMAN. Whereupon Capt. GREER released the prisoners, and the further hearing was adjourned to 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The second day of the Patterson racing meeting came off yesterday—when there was an immense attendance—it being computed that 15,000 people were within the inclosure, the grand stand being literally crowded by elegantly-dressed ladies. The great American steeple chase of three miles, with no less than 27 leaps was won by *Nannie Craddock*, *Maid of Ottawa* second, *Zigzag* and *Charley Riley* being distanced. The Underwood Gift of $200, for all ages, was won easily by *Arcola*, by four lengths, *Lexicon* second, *Eclipse*, filly, third, *Velvet* fourth, and *Gray Eagle*, filly, fifth. The Selling Race was won by *Throgg's Neck*, *Velvet* second, *Lexington*, colt, third, and *Secaucus* fourth. The last day of the Spring meeting comes off to-day, when the racing attractions are magnificently affluent.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York, the Twentieth Maine and the Sixty-first Massachusetts arrived early yesterday morning; the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth went to Hart Island, and the others proceeded up the Sound in the afternoon. No other regiments came in yesterday. A few individual and small detached bodies arrived, and were cared for at the State Agency. The Sixth and Eighth Regiment armories have been tendered to Col. COLYER, and he has now arrangements nearly completed to feed 5,000 men daily, and furnish sleeping accommodations for 2,500. Several thousand are expected to-day.

At Police Trials, yesterday, before Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN, and MCMURRAY, about seventy officers were arraigned on complaints alleging that they had been guilty of neglect of duty. Among the visitors were Judge STRONG, of Brooklyn, and several members of the Capital Police, namely: Captains JOHN H. NORTHUP, CHARLES R. SQUIRE, and JAMES A. CROSS, and Sergeants WILLIAM E. O'BRIEN, PERRY, and BOGARDUS, of Troy. These gentlemen, who came hither to study our Metropolitan Police machine, were conducted through Police Headquarters by Superintendent KENNEDY.

The Board of Education held a stated session last evening, and after censuring Miss ANNA J. RUTHERFURD, of Grammar School No. 18, for insubordination, dismissed LEWIS W. ANNAN, Principal of Grammar School No. 29, in the First Ward, for improper conduct and neglect of duty, and appointed Miss CHRISTINA M. KENNARD Principal of the Primiary Department of Grammar School No. 43, in the Twelfth Ward.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at the Seventh Ward Police Station, over the body of JOHN ABRAHAMS, of No. 257 East Twelfth-street; and the jury found that the "deceased came to his death from stab wounds in the abdomen, inflicted with a knife in the hands of WILLIAM KEEFE." KEEFE was thereupon committed to the Tombs.

JOHN ADAMS, late an inmate of the Almshouse, was struck by a Hudson River Railroad locomotive near Sixty-first-street, and so seriously injured that he died, yesterday, at the Bellevue Hospital, whither he had been taken by the Twenty-second Ward Police.

The Plymouth Sunday-School, an organization of notable liberality and great moral power, holds its annual festival to-night and to-morrow night. Speeches, pictures, strawberries and ices are in Mr. Superintendent BELL's programme.

Mr. PETER TRAPHAGEN, of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, fell from an unfinished building, yesterday, and was instantly killed. An inquest was held by Coroner GOVER.

Flour was quiet but steady yesterday. Wheat, Corn and Oats were brisker and dearer. Provisions were less active. New Mess Pork was much lower. Cotton and Whisky were quiet and heavy. Petrolum was in more demand and firmer. Cuba Sugars and Rio Coffee were in good request. A number of auction sales of dry goods took place during the day; desirable fabrics were readily purchased at fair prices. The Freight market was inactive, with 446 vessels of all classes in port.

The price of Gold was steady yesterday at 137 @137¼ ₰ cent. Bills on London 110@110¼ ₰ cent. for Gold. Government Stocks steady, and the Railway speculation from 1@2 ₰ cent. higher than on Tuesday. Money easy at 6 ₰ cent.

The Mexican Question.

It is odd how much more largely "the Mexican question" figures over the water than here. The European journals are all agog concerning the designs of our government upon MAXIMILIAN. All kinds of rumors float through their news columns; all kinds of speculations inflate their editorials. Each issue is but a new kaleidescopic arrangement of protests and threats sent to the French Emperor—peremptory notices to MAXIMILIAN to quit—incontinent filibusters swooping down—secret treaties with JAUREZ, full of direful portent. Publicists are perplexed; capitalists nervous; philosophers curious; quidnuncs in a ferment. On the other hand, the American mind shows very little concern about the matter. It may occasionally glance at it, and then quietly turns away. It neither discusses nor denounces. It drops a remark or two, and passes to higher claims upon its attention. It troubles itself as little about MAXIMILIAN in Mexico as about Sancho in Barataria.

What means this European anxiety? The explanation is simple. The United States is understood to have adopted, more than a generation ago, a certain policy, called the Monroe doctrine, to the end that no foreign Power should ever establish any new dominion or protectorate on this continent. The French Emperor has taken advantage of the rebellion, which he believed would break up the United States, to invade and overturn the republic of Mexico, and to erect upon its ruins a monarchy, the sceptre of which he has given to an Austrian Archduke. But it turns out that the United States has not been broken up by the rebellion; and that instead of being weakened, it is to-day a stronger military Power than ever. It is the most natural thing in the world, therefore, that Europeans should look for the prompt practical assertion of the Monroe doctrine against MAXIMILIAN and his French protector, and that their only doubt should be about the mode of that assertion. Uncertain but that this mode will be hostile, and knowing that a war between the United States and France would be a general misfortune, of course they cannot but be anxious.

But why do our government and people take it so coolly? Have they given up the Monroe doctrine? Do they intend that, hereafter, European Powers may at pleasure appropriate and rule the weak republics of the New World? Nothing like this. Our unconcern comes from our conviction that no such thing is possible as the permanent establishment of an imperial dynasty in Mexico; and that it is not worth while to go to war about it, at least until the prospects greatly change. This new monarchy cannot last, first of all, because it is utterly at variance with the Mexican character. With all their ignorance, the Mexican people are as thoroughly democratic in all their feelings as the people of our own republic; and external force, instead of making them otherwise, will only intensify this spirit. MAXIMILIAN himself has come to recognize that it is vain to hope for a concession of the people. He no longer dreams of representative institutions. The new "Statutes of the Empire" which he has just emitted, concedes no power to the people whatever. They directly set forth that "the Emperor is the representative of the sovereignty of the nation," and that he will govern through a cabinet made up of his own appointees. Not the least inkling is given of a legislative assembly, or any mode of popular representation. This edict is an absolute confession that the Mexican people cannot be made to accept a monarchical system, except as it is imposed upon them. That fact, once established, is conclusive as to the temporary character of the empire. The throne cannot always be held up by foreign hands. The time must come when it must stand by itself, or tumble. There can be no such thing as its standing by itself, if the Mexicans themselves are against it.

Moreover, the cost of the empire is five times as great as was that of the republic. If the republic could not avoid bankruptcy, it is very certain that the empire could not long obtain the means of living. Mexico is too impoverished, through continued war and anarchy, to allow any increase of taxation. Foreign loans cannot be negotiated. The late attempt in Paris, notwithstanding the extraordinary appliances of the French Emperor, proved little better than a failure. It is absurd to suppose that capitalists will continue to build up a debt which would never be recognized by the republic, liable to be reinstated any year, or in fact, any month.

The moral influence of the American government and people against the empire must greatly weaken it, even without the slightest act of positive hostility. Our national protest against this assumption of power was long since placed on official record. We have steadily refused to recognize, officially, any other government of Mexico than that of JUAREZ. So far as national action is yet concerned, MAXIMILIAN is no more to this mighty republic than the beggar who suns himself at the gate of his palace. It don't know him. But he knows it, and he trembles at even its most distant shadow. Considering his pretensions, it is bad enough for him that he remains unnoticed; yet that is not so hard as the fact that he may some day be noticed only to be told begone.

A PLEA FOR THE ALABAMA.—The London *Times*, according to the European news today, makes it part of an argument against our claims for the depredations of the *Alabama*, that we failed to use a sufficient number of vessels to capture her! We employed, it seems, too many of our ships of war in blockading the Southern ports, and putting needless restrictions upon the British blockade-running trade. Well, this argument has at least the advantage of being novel. We might, as the London journalist suggests, have left all the Southern ports open to the neutral British traffic in saltpetre, shells, torpedoes and Armstrong guns, or for the admission of the British-built privateers and their prizes. We should, then, doubtless, have had a larger fleet to chase the *Alabama* from Liverpool to Nassau; thence to Bermuda, Halifax, Melbourne, (Australia,) the Cape of Good Hope, Calcutta, Hong Kong, and generally round the world where British or British colonial ports were open to welcome her, while practically closed against war vessels of the United States. We should have also shown in this way that we were intensely eager to make any bill of claims against our *neutral* neighbors as light as possible. But in the end, let us suggest, we we should probably have had to see the best part of the prize snatched from some one of our lucky cruisers by a British neutral craft, just as it happened outside Cherbourg Harbor. So that we fail to see the exceeding merit of the London *Times'* suggestion of what we *might* as to what we *should* have done. The notion is, nevertheless, ingenious enough as a plea in favor of the pirates and against us. We vanture to say, moreover, it is quite as valid a plea as any that is likely to be put forward in the case.

The Demonstration Yesterday.

The city may be said to have, yesterday, made a formal ending of the days of public mourning for the death of the late President. There was the twofold occasion of a reception to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and the grand demonstration in support of President JOHNSON and his administration, to bring the masses of New-York together once more for the expression of a common gratitude and the avowal of a common national faith. The masses thereupon came together as they have seldom done before. And the honors lavished upon the great Soldier at the head of the army were fitly entwined with the patriotic resolves of the vast political assemblage convened to tender to the government a cordial vote of confidence and support from the metropolis of the Union.

The character, personal and political, of the military chief to whose honor (and that of his noble companions) so large a share of the demonstration was designed, well comported with the loyal but temperate and moderating tone which the meeting to sustain the President was intended to exhibit before the whole country. There was nothing false or strained in the popular enthusiasm; nothing perfunctory, sectional or clamorous in the formal declarations of those who gave expression to the popular voice. The bickerings of party and the murmurings of faction were hushed; and altogether it was a day well spent in the service of the republic.

The British Government and United States Claims.

Lord PALMERSTON, under the pressure of parliamentary questioning, has made a sort of official confession on the subject of United States claims for the depredations of the *Alabama*. And if his statement of the facts is not marked by peculiar ingenuousness, it is probably as honest and straightforward as might be expected from a First Minister of the Crown under the circumstances. It is at least not difficult to gather from Lord PALMERSTON that the government of the United States has not permitted the question of claims to lie in indefinite reserve—a ponderous piece of political ordnance to be fired off at some convenient future period. Our claims have not only been submitted—as was known many months ago—they have been brought specially under the notice of the British Government within the last few weeks, and urged by Mr. ADAMS with conciliatory firmness.

Lord PALMERSTON affects not to know with what disposition the Queen's government may yet be enabled to approach the grave question involved in these claims, until the matter has been made the subject of more mature deliberation. And it is proper that while the claims are not lost sight of, the manner as well as the *time* for their absolute and final adjudication should be permitted to form mutual ground of compromise.

No one whose opinion is of any consequence here—least of all President JOHNSON and the Secretary of State—desires to force from the government of Lord PALMERSTON an immediate categorical reply to all the intricate questions of neutral responsibility and international good faith which hinge upon the admission or the refusal of claims growing out of the depredations of quasi-British privateers on our mercantile marine. What the government of the United States seek to learn at the earliest possible day is, whether the Queen's advisers are prepared to submit the matters at issue to a friendly arbitrament. This is evidently the view which the London *Daily News*, with its usual liberality and penetration, takes of the whole subject, when it recommends to our government the propriety of pressing for a decision from the PALMERSTON Ministry.

Meanwhile the Tory press, led by the London *Times* and *Morning Post*, is doing its best to forestall any sober and rational discussion of the case by denouncing the claims of our government as preposterous and baseless. Instead of accepting the Prime Minister's assurance that these claims have been taken *en délibéré*, the Tory organs hasten to say that a decision has already been reached, and that we have been ruled out of court without so much as a hearing. Yet, the same instructors of British public opinion affect the utmost concern for the maintenance of a good understanding between England and the United States.

For the present, it is perhaps well that we should discredit the statements of these hostile journals, and take Lord PALMERSTON's words in their literal meaning. So long as the British Government have the matter under consideration, they are entitled to have ample time allowed them for reëxamining the essential grounds on which our complaints are based. And it is equally bad policy and bad taste to assume that a decision against the submission of the case at least to arbitration must necessarily be reached, because irresponsible and malicious journals say so. There is nothing thus far to apprehend from the temper in which both governments have approached the matters at issue. Let us, therefore, give a generous interpretation to the statements of the British Minister, until we hear more unfavorable news.

A ROW IN THE FRENCH IMPERIAL FAMILY.—The French Emperor, it will be seen, affects severe displeasure at a speech delivered by his Imperial cousin, Prince NAPOLEON, in Corsica. The cousin has resigned some of the highest offices in consequence. There is, doubtless, a good deal of imperial stage trick in this business. We shall see anon.

THE FREE PRESS OF FRANCE.—The French Imperialist organ here may find a text in to-day's summary of European news. One of its Paris cotemporaries, it seems, has been threatened with suspension for venturing to allude to the New-York bounty-jumpers' Mexican emigration scheme. Perhaps the Franco-Mexican organ here could tell us whether it has received any *warning* for alluding to the same enterprise.

Texts for the Unconditional Amnesty Party.

One of the chief promoters of the universal forgiveness meeting which takes place to-night, is JOHN MITCHELL, of the New-York *Daily News*, formerly, it is presumed, of Prof. MCCULLOCH's Richmond Laboratory—vitriol department. The views of this excellent person on the subject of "Peace," as expressed a few months ago through JEFF. DAVIS' home organ, must have some interest, we take it, for those who assemble under his patronage to-night. Here they are, taken from the Richmond *Inquirer*, Oct. 20, 1863:

"Save on our own terms we can accept no peace whatever, and must fight till doomsday rather than yield an iota of them, and our terms are:

Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States.

Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.

Withdrawal of the Yankee soldiers from Maryland, until that State shall decide by a free vote whether she shall remain in the old Union or ask admission into the Confederacy.

Consent on the part of the Federal government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

Yielding up of all pretension on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old Territories which lies west of the Confederate States.

An equitable settlement on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights of all accounts of the public debt and public lands, and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties.

What we mean to win is utter separation from them for all time. We do not want to govern their country, but after levying upon it what seemeth good to us by way of indemnity, we leave it to commence its political life again from the beginning, hoping that the lesson may have made them sadder and wiser Yankees.

We shut them out forever, *with all their unclean and scoundrelly ways*, intending to lead our lives here in our own Confederate way, within our own well-guarded bounds, *and without, as St. John says, are dogs.*

And let no Confederate feeble knees and tremulous backbone say to us this complete triumph is impossible; say that we must be content with some kind of compromise, and give and take; on the contrary, we must gain all or lose all, and that the Confederates will indeed win the giant game, we take to be as certain as any future event in this uncertain world.

MEADE's army and ROSECRANS' once scattered, LINCOLN can get no more armies. The draft turns out manifestly fruitless. Both the German and Irish element are now for peace. The Yankees have to bear the brunt of the war themselves, but in the meantime their inevitable bankruptcy is advancing like an armed man. *Hungry ruin has them in the wind.* It cannot be long before the Cabinet of Washington will have, indeed, to consider seriously proposals for peace, under auspices and circumstances very different from the present. For the present the war rolls and thunders on, and may God defend the right."

It shows the vicissitutudes of fortune in war times to find this interesting patriot compelled today to take up his abode among these Yankees "*with all their unclean and scoundrelly ways;*" living in fact "*without*," where, as St. JOHN says, "are dogs."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 7.

THE RECORD OF OATHS.

In view of the suppression of the rebellion and the amnesty accorded to the mass of the Southern people, it becomes interesting to know what record is kept by the government of the oaths taken by all who desire to purge themselves of treason. The government requires every oath, subscribed to under the amnesty proclamations, to be forwarded to the State Department. This requirement has not been strictly complied with by many department officers, a fresh circular reminding them of their duty has been issued. The number of oaths filed at the department, taken under Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, is but little short of 10,000. The number is now rapidly increasing under the late proclamation of President JOHNSON. When the oaths are received at the department, the names, dates, residences and numbers are all duly registered in alphabetical order. The oath is then neatly filed in numerical order and can be referred to in a moment, even though the number filed should amount to hundreds of thousands. People taking the oath will therefore remember that the Government keeps an evidence of their renewed faith. Those who have broken the oath will also remember it. Some of the oaths taken under President JOHNSON's Amnesty Proclamation, and forwarded to the Department of State for registration, are not exactly in the prescribed form. Officers and others who prepare such oaths for signature, &c., should see to it that there be no such variation as may affect the rights intended to be secured. The following is the correct form:

I, ——— in the county of ———, and State of ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm,) in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH.

Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH will sail next week, in his flagship, the *Colorado*, for the European squadron. The *Colorado* will probably remain principally on the coasts of France and England.

THE REVIEW TO-MORROW.

The grand review of the Sixth Corps to-morrow promises to be a very interesting affair. The President will act as reviewing-officer, and the same stands that were used on the occasion of the recent review are again in readiness for the distinguished officers, Secretaries, &c. The troops will begin to move from the Capitol at 9 A. M. The corps will be accompanied by all the artillery of the Army of the Potomac which was not reviewed on the former occasion. The veteran Sixth Corps is making especial preparations to do honor to its splendid reputation to-morrow, and the display will be attractive and imposing.

REVIEW OF VERMONT TROOPS.

Military reviews are the event of almost every hour. The fast-dissolving military panorama is rendered gay and interesting by appropriate exhibitions of the *morale*, *physique* and discipline of the troops that have won the final victory. The gallant sons of Vermont were to-day reviewed by Gov. SMITH and Staff, of that State. All the Vermont troops in this vicinity, to the number of six thousand or more, including cavalry and infantry, passed in review, near the camp of the Sixth Corps, at Bailey's Cross-roads. Brevet Maj.-Gen. L. A. GRANT commanded the troops as a body, and the Green Mountain boys never showed to a better advantage. A large number of ladies and gentlemen from this city, as well as many officers, were present.

DEPARMURE OF TROOPS.

The number of troops which left the city to-day was 9,501, composed of the following organizations: Eighth Delaware Volunteers, for Wilmington, 191 men; Eighth New-York Heavy Artillery, for Rochester, 455 men; Eleventh New-Jersey Volunteers, for Trenton, 335 men; One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, for Chicago, 482 men; Ninetieth Illinois Volunteers, for Chicago, 248 men; Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, for Springfield, 347 men; Twelfth New-Jersey Volunteers, for Trenton, 315 men; Ninety-third Illinois Volunteers, for Chicago, 38 men; Seventeenth and Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, for Cincinnati, 446 men; Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, for Louisville, 3,110 men; Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, for Louisville, 3,534 men.

OUR CONSUL AT PARIS.

JOHN G. NICOLAY, Ex-Private Secretary to the late President, and appointed by him Consul to Paris, left for New-York to-night, and will sail for Europe this week. Major HAY, late Assistant Private Secretary, and who is appointed Secretary of Legation at Paris, is still in the West, and will not sail for some time yet.

MILITARY REUNION.

To-morrow night there will be a farewell reunion of the officers of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps, to the number of five hundred or more, at the headquarters of Major-Gen. SLOCUM, near Glenwood Cemetery.

PROMOTION OF GEN. BARNUM.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. A. BARNUM, commanding the Third Brigade of GRANT's Division Twentieth Army Corps, was to-day appointed to be full Brigadier. This is a well deserved promotion of a thoroughly faithful soldier. Gen. BARNUM is still suffering from a terrible wound received at the battle of Malvern Hill in 1862, was wounded again at Lookout Mountain in 1863, but has participated in the campaigns of the past two years with a devotion worthy of the triumph he lives to see.

GEN. SLOCUM'S FAREWELL ORDER.

Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM, commanding the army of Georgia, to-day issued to his troops the following sad admirable farewell order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF GORGIA,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.—With the separation of the troops composing this army in compliance with recent orders, the organization, known as the army of Georgia, will virtually cease to exist. Many of you will at once return to your homes. No one now serving as a volunteer will probably be retained in service against his will but a short time longer. All will soon be permitted to return and receive the rewards due them as the gallant defenders of their country. While I cannot express a feeling of sadness of parting with you, I congratulate you upon the grand results achieved by your valor, fidelity and patriotism. No generation has ever done more for the permanent establishment of a just and liberal form of government, more for the honor of their nation than has been done during the past four years in the armies of the United States, and the patriotic people at home, who have poured out their wealth in support of these armies with a liberality never before witnessed in any country. Do not forget the parting advice of that great chieftain who led you through your recent brilliant campaigns. As in war you have been good soldiers, so in peace be good citizens. Should you ever desire to resume the honorable profession you are now about to leave, do not forget that this profession is honorable only when followed in obedience to the orders of the constituted authority of your government. With feelings of deep gratitude to each and all of you for your uniform soldierly conduct, for the patience with which you have borne all the hardships it has been necessary to impose upon you, and for the unflinching resolution with which you have sustained the holy cause in which we have been engaged. I bid you farewell.

H. W. SLOCUM, Major-Gen. Com'dg.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 7.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUM.

A meeting of the corporators of the National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States, which was incorporated by an act of the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, (the incorporators named in the bill numbering one hundred gentlemen from different parts of the country,) was held at the Smithsonian Institute to-day, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization in accordance with the provisions of the incorporating act. Eleven of the incorporators were present in person, and thirty-two were represented by proxy. Among those present were Secretary STANTON, Gen. BURNSIDE, Surgeon-General BARNES, Gen. MEADE, Gen. HOWARD and Admiral DAVIS; Gens. GRANT, BUTLER and DIX, and President JOHNSON, were among those represented by proxy. Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, of New-York, was called to the Chair, and Prof. HENRY appointed Secretary. A motion having been made to proceed to a permanent organization, a question arose as to the legal right of the meeting to elect officers and directors, in view of the fact that the incorporating bill does not name how many members shall constitute a quorum, and there were so few of the incorporators present. After an expression of views by Secretary STANTON, Gen. BURNSIDE, Gen. MEADE, Mr. ODELL and others, Secretary STANTON was requested to obtain from the Attorney-General an opinion in reference to the questions involved in the organization. Gen. BURNSIDE moved the appointment of a committee of five to urge the incorporators at a distance to be present at a future meeting. Which was agreed to and the meeting adourned.

HEALTH OF FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, is much better to-day than he has been any time since the night the assault was made upon him. His voice is becoming stronger, allowing him to converse with ease, and he experiences but little pain from his wound.

CUSTOMS IN THE SOUTH.

Secretary MCCULLOCH is engaged in restoring the machinery for the collection of customs in the Southern States. In this connection the President has recently made the following appointments of Collectors: WILLEY WOODBRIDGE at Savannah, ALBERT G. MACKAY at Charleston, ROBERT MONTAGUE at Mobile, and JOHN W. BICKS at Pensacola.

MINISTER TO SWITZERLAND.

Mr. HARRINGTON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has been appointed Minister to Switzerland, will not probably leave the country before Aug. 1.

APPLICATION FOR A FOREIGN MISSION.

A strong application has been made to the President in favor of Mr. M. B. FIELD, the other Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, for a foreign mission, Prussia and Denmark being particularly mentioned. Not only prominent and influential gentlemen of New-York, but of other parts of the country, join in the request.

THE RAM STONEWALL.

It is the opinion of the officers of the special iron-clad squadron, which was sent to watch and capture the pirate *Stonewall* before she was surrendered to the Cuban authorities, that she is not so formidable as was supposed, and that even the *Monadnoc* or *Canonicus*, which lay off Havana, was more than a match for her. This opinion has been expressed by the Navy Department after a careful survey of the *Stonewall*. Acting-Vice-Admiral GORDON, having no further business in connection with the above squadron, has proceeded to the Brazilian station, of which he has command, in his flag-ship the *Susquehanna*.

THE IRON-CLADS.

A few only of the iron-clads will be kept in commission. The others will probably be laid up in the Delaware River.

VISITS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The President usually receives visitors for about five hours daily, being kept nearly all that time upon his feet. To-day at 2 o'clock there were at least one hundred persons, one-fifth women, impatiently waiting for admission. Within a day or two the President has given audience to prominent citizens of Alabama, Mississippt and Georgia, in relation to the political affairs of their respective States, and looking to reorganization.

ORDER FOR THE DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

The following general order for the discharge of certain prisoners of war, has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 6, 1865.

The prisoners of war at the several depots in the North will be discharged under the following regulations and restrictions:

First—All enlisted men of the rebel army, and petty officers and seamen of the rebel navy, will be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance.

Second—Officers of the rebel army not above the grade of Captain, and of the rebel navy not above the grade of Lieutenant, except such as have graduated at the United States Military or Naval Academy, and such as held a commission in either the United States army or navy at the beginning of the rebellion, may be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance.

Third—When the discharges hereby ordered are completed, regulations will be issued in respect to the discharge of officers having higher rank than Captains in the army or Lieutenants in the navy.

Fourth—The several commanders of prison stations will discharge each day as many of the prisoners hereby authorized to be discharged as proper rolls can be prepared for, beginning with those who have been longest in prison and from the most remote points of the country, and certified rolls will be forwarded daily to the Commissary-General of Prisons of those discharged. The oath of allegiance only will be administered. But notice will be given that all who desire will be permitted to take the oath of amnesty after their release, in accordance with the regulations of the Department of State respecting the amnesty.

Fifth—The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation to all released prisoners to the nearest accessible point to their homes by rail or by steamboat.

By order of the President of the United States.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjutant-General.

TAX DISTRICTS IN THE SOUTH.

The Secretary of the Treasury has divided Mississippi, South and North Carolina into districts for the collection of internal taxes.

Mr. FREDERICK A. SAWYER has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Charleston, S. C. Mr. SAWYER is a native of Boston, Mass., and for some time past has occupied the position of Superintendent of the public schools of Charleston.

SOUTHERN EX-CONGRESSMEN.

Among the latest arrivals from the South are GEORGE S. HOUSTON, of Alabama, and JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia. Both these gentlemen are Ex-Members of the United States House of Representatives.

Ex-Member GEO. W. JONES, of Tennessee, did not come to Washington, as reported, at the request of the President, but was permitted to do so on his own personal application.

NEW MILITARY DIVISIONS.

The following military divisions have just been arranged:

First—The Military Division of the Atlantic. This comprises the Department of the East, the Department of Pennsylvania, the Middle Department, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, to be commanded by Major-Gen. MEADE; headquarters at Philadelphia.

Second—The Military Division of the Mississippi. This includes the Department of the Ohio, the Department of the Northwest, the Department of the Missouri, and the Department of Arkansas; to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, headquarters at St. Louis.

Third—The Military Division of the Tennessee. This comprises Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida; to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, headquarters at Nashville.

Fourth. The Military Division of the Southwest. This comprises Louisiana, Texas, New-Mexico and Arizonia; to be commanded by Maj-Gen. SHERIDAN, headquarters at New-Orleans.

Fifth—The Military Division of the Pacific to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, headquarters at San Francisco.

These divisions are severally divided into departments, each with a special commander. These commanders have not yet been determined on in all cases.

THE RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES.

The *Chronicle* of this morning contains the following article:

THE CABINET.

Probable Resignation of Secretary Stanton—Reported Collision with the President—Next of Kin the Reason for Retirement.
Special Dispatch to the New-York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 4.

It is reported on good authority to-night that Mr. STANTON has resigned. This is not positively confirmed, but it is known that he has determined to leave the Cabinet very soon.

There is a report afloat that the decision has been assisted by a violent collision between the President and Secretary—both strong-willed men—in which the latter indulged in his brusque manners, and the former took occasion to inform him that he, "Andy," was President of the United States. But it is said that there is not much in this, for the President assured a Major-General yesterday that the separation about to take place was only induced by the prostration of Mr. STANTON by his exhausting labors.

Mr. STANTON has been offered the position of Minister to Berlin; but the place is not deemed of sufficient importance.

If his resignation be not already in the President's hands, it will be shortly.

We find the above dispatch, with its formidable heading and distinct specifications, in the New-York *Tribune* of Tuesday. As it is the most explicit of the recent publications on the subject of Mr. STANTON's relations to the Executive, it may serve to mislead some honest men who cannot conceive that so deliberate a staement should be so complete a fabrication. There is, nevertheless, not a shadow of truth in the special dispatch. Mr. STANTON has not "resigned." "It is" not "known that he is determined to leave the Cabinet very soon." He has had no dispute, no difference, no "collision" with President JOHNSON. His relations with the President are of the most cordial and friendly character. We have the authority of Mr. STANTON himself for making use of this language. And so far as the "special dispatch" professes to speak for the President, it is equally unfounded. His relations with Mr. STANTON are entirely agreeable and confidential. He has never had a difference, much less "a collision," with his Secretary of War, nor has given any such "assurances" to any one, Major-General or otherwise, as is here attributed to him. And this statement we make by authority of President JOHNSON himself.

It is not so much to set at rest a malignant falsehood that we print these words, as to inform the thousands of good men, who know and honor the unselfish patriotism of EDWIN M. STANTON, that he shares the full confidence of the Executive, and has never been more energetic and resolute in the discharge of his duties than at this moment.

OUR MONITORS AT HAVANA.

The Monitors Still in the Harbor—The Rush of Visitors to Inspect Them—Our Jolly Tars Enjoying Themselves on Shore.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 3, 1865.

The squadron, under Rear-Admiral GORDON, still continues in the harbor.

The monitors, *Monadnock* and *Canonicus*, are still being visited by thousands daily. Many persons have come from Matanzas and Cardenas for the express purpose of visiting them.

The American Consulate is daily crowded with persons desiring passes. I have been told that no passes have been or will be granted for Sunday. If so, many will be disappointed, for that day will be the only one for them on which they can visit. But, perhaps it is better that no visitors be allowed on Sunday, not only for the looks of the thing, but the officers must need rest. Showing such numbers of visitors over the vessels and going over the same story hundreds of times, must be terribly fatiguing and wearisome to them. No one has yet complained of a want of courtesy on the part of any of the officers of either vessel. All are treated with the greatest politeness and shown over all parts of the vessels.

The only accident I have heard of happened to a young boy, who tripped, fell and broke his arm.

In the meantime, while the Havanese were running over and into the monitors, wondering at the steel shot, which cost $500 each, peering into the muzzles of the 15-inch guns (I saw one enthusiastic Cuban crawl half-way into one,) creeping into the turrets and otherwise *seeing* the monitors, the officers have not been behindhand in enjoying themselves ashore.

The Admiral and other officers have called upon and paid their respects to the Captain-General.

Thursday evening a brilliant soirée and ball was given by Gen. DE MARINA, at which the Admiral did not assist, having received the news of the death of one of his family.

Yesterday evening a grand dinner was given at the Palace by the Captain-General to the Admiral and the officers of the squadron, which was a brilliant affair.

On Monday there will be a grand ball given to the officers in Marianas. The Captain-General, Gen. DE MARINA, and other notabilities have been invited, and are expected to attend.

It will, without doubt, be a spendid affair. The Cuban youth are all eager for

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Further Testimony as to the Credibility of Witnesses for the Prosecution—No New Developments.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 7.

The assassination trial was, to-day, devoid of special interest. No developments of new or startling facts will likely take place in the further examination of witnesses, since the testimony yet to be introduced will be nearly all rebutting. The case will probably be closed entirely by this day week.

Full Report of Testimony Taken on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 7.

The record of the previous day was read. The commission then went into secret session, and, after a short time, the doors were reopened.

After considerable delay, in consequence of the non-attendance of witnesses, the testimony proceeded as follows:

Re-examination of George Boose (Colored.)

By Mr. Ewing—The day in regard to which I testified previously as the one on which I met the prisoner, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, on a by-road near my house was Easter Saturday, the day after the assassination. From the point where I crossed the main road I could not see the whole of that by-road. If anybody had been traveling along the main road with Dr. Mudd, the person would have been very near me where I crossed the road.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—Did not say that I saw Dr. Mudd when he turned off the main road, and not having seen him, could not say that there was no person with him.

Examination of Richard Edward Skinner (Colored.)

By Mr. Ewing—I live in Charles County, Maryland, and have been the slave of Mrs. Thomas, mother of Daniel J. Thomas, whom I have known for thirty years; his reputation as a truth-teller is bad, but I could not say that I would not believe him on his oath; I have heard gentlemen say that they would not believe him on oath; When the war broke out he was not a loyal man; since then he has been changeable.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—I have not since the commencement of the present trial heard any one speak of Thomas as a man not to be believed on oath; I did not hear any gentleman say that he was not to believed on oath in a court of justice.

There being no further witnesses present, Mr. Ewing stated that there remained to be called in Dr. Mudd's case thirteen witnesses, none of whom lived more than twenty-four miles from Washington. He presumed that the subpœnas of the witnesses had miscarried, as he was informed late last evening that a number of them had stated that they had not been subpœnaed.

Assistant-Judge-Advocate Burnett said that the subpœnas in each case had been promptly issued and sent to Gen. Auger's headquarters, with the direction of the Secretary of War, that they be served forthwith.

The commission then took a recess till two o'clock, at which hour the body reassembled.

Examination of John W. Wharton.

By Mr. Ewing.—A.—I live in Baltimore; am engaged at Fortress Monroe, on the outside of the fort; the prisoner, Samuel Arnold, was in my employment as a clerk from the 2d to the 17th of April, the day of his arrest; during that period I was absent only three days; the prisoner performed his duties regularly and faithfully during the time he was employed by me; I received a letter from the prisoner about the latter part of March, before he entered into my employ.

Q.—Did he say anything in that letter in regard to his former occupation?

Assistant-Judge-Advocate Bingham objected to the question as irregular.

The objection was sustained.

Mr. Ewing then moved that the translation of the cipher letter alleged to have been found in the dock of Morehead City, N. C., be stricken from the record, for the two-fold reason that it bore upon its face an evidence that it was fictitious, and that upon the plainest rules of evidence it was inadmissible, inasmuch as the letter was in cipher, and the handwriting had not been identified, and it had not been shown to have been addressed to, or been in the possession of anybody connected with, or charged to have been connected with the conspiracy. The rule in regard to declarations in cases of conspiracy was that they might be admitted where they were the declarations of one of the conspirators, and that when they are the declarations of a conspirator, they must accompany some act of the conspiracy. Mr. Ewing read from Bemays, page 289, and stated further that the contents of the letter had not been shown to be the declaration of any one of the conspirators, but was entirely unconnected with the subject under investigation, and were, therefore, inadmissible. The motion had not been made sooner by the speaker, owing to the fact that he was not in the court-room when the letter was presented, and was not informed of its presentation until to-day.

The letter referred to has been published. It reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.

Dear John:

I am happy to inform you that Pet has done his work well. He is safe, and Old Abe is in hell. Now, Sir, all eyes are on you. You must bring Sherman. Grant is in the hands of Old Grey are this. Red Shoes showed a lack of nerve in Seward's case, but he fell back in good order. Johnson must come; Old Crook has him in charge. Mind well that brother's oath, and you will have no difficulty, &c.

Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham stated that it was alleged in the charge and specifications that this conspiracy was entered into by the parties named, and by others unknown.

He cited instances in which the declarations of parties, who were neither indicated nor on trial, were admissible, as far as those declarations had a bearing upon cases of conspiracy; and the principle was well settled, that a letter written and never delivered, was admissible on a trial of conspiracy.

The letter in question would not probably affect the accused at the bar, but should not be excluded from the court on that account.

The speaker contended that a sufficient foundation had been laid to justify the introduction of the letter, as it had been shown that Booth plotted the assassination of the President with the agents of the rebellion, in Canada, who weighed him out the price of blood; that it fell to the lot of one of the conspirators to go to Washington to strike a murderous blow in aid of the rebellion, that another was ordered to go to Newbern, N. C., and that this infernal letter was picked up in the vicinity of Newbern, and the fact that it was written by a co-conspirator was patent on its face. Had the letter been found in the pocket of Booth, who would say that it was not admissible in evidence against him, and against every one else conspiring with him in his bloody work.

After further argument, the commission decided not to sustain the motion of Mr. Ewing.

Examination of Miss Minnie Pole.

By Mr. Ewing—I am acquainted with the prisoner Arnold. I saw him on the 20th of March in an omnibus, going to Hookstown, and on the 27th at his uncle's on the occasion of a party there. Saw him again on the 28th at witness' house, near Hookstown.

Judge-Advocate Holt stated that, having learned the defence would not call any further witnesses, with a view to impeach the character of the witness for the prosecution, Lewis J. Weichman, he would now call several witnesses for the prosecution.

Examination of John Ryan.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—Have been acquainted with Lewis J. Weichman for nearly a year, though not intimately, merely having occasionally conversations with him as I met him on the street; his reputation for veracity and uprightness has always been good; from my knowledge of his character I would believe him under oath, or if not under oath, I do not believe he would tell a falsehood; recollect a conversation which took place between him and myself about the time of the evacuation of Richmond; my impression is that during that conversation he rejoiced at the prospect of a restoration of the Union; have no recollection that he ever expressed any other than loyal sentiments.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aiken—Cannot remember any other conversation with Weichman on political subjects, prior to the evacuation of Richmond, other than that of which I have spoken; do not recollect ever having heard him express any other than Union sentiments; he never represented to me that his relations with the War Department were of a confidential nature; never heard anything said against his character for honesty and veracity.

Testimony of Frank Still.

Examined by Judge Holt—I have known Lewis J. Weichman about sixteen months. His reputation as an honest, truth-telling man is very good indeed, as far as I know it. We were both in the public service in the same office. He bore an excellent reputation for loyalty there. He was always outspoken and frank in his friendship for the government as far as I know. He was connected with a military volunteer organization for the defences of Washington.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aiken—I made my acquaintance with Mr. Weichman as a clerk in the War Department. My relations with him were not very intimate. I never heard of his being a detective in the War Department. The military organization of which I speak was composed exclusively of clerks in the War Department. It was considered at the time the organization was formed as equivalent to a dismissal from office not to join it.

Testimony of James P. Young.

Examined by Judge Holt—I am a Clerk in Gen. Meigs' office. I have known the witness Weichman since 1856. His reputation has been that of an honest, truth-telling man, without any reproach whatever. I was a college classmate with him in the Central High School, Philadelphia, in the Summer of 1856. He remained in that college two or three years. I met him in Washington, about eighteen months ago, and have once been very intimate with him. I have had many conversations with him on the subject of the country, and I regard him as an entirely loyal man. I may state that he was a member of the Union League. He has at all times been frank and unhesitating in his expressions of loyalty.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aiken—The Central High School of Philadelphia is both a college and a school for boys; we entered Division H; G and H correspond with the Freshman Class in college; I never heard Weichman declare his intention to become a minister; could not state whether not to join the military organization to which he belonged was equivalent to dismissal from office or not; don't know when he joined the Union League; I am also a member, and I know he is by unmistakable signs; Weichman gave me the signs by which members are known to each other.

Q.—What signs did he give you? A.—He gave me signs which are peculiar to the Union League.

Q.—What are those signs?

Question objected to by Judge Bingham as wholly immaterial.

Gen. Foster—I object to counsel's taking up the time of the court by asking any such questions.

Mr. Aiken—My object is to show that the witness does not know that he is a member of the Union League. The only competent evidence being his signature to its constitution; but I withdraw the question.

P. T. Rainsford was called and gave the same evidence as the last two witnesses as to Weichman's loyalty.

Testimony of John T. Holohan.

By Col. Burnett—I have resided in Washington all my life; commenced boarding at Mrs. Surratt's house in H-street the first week in February, and continued till the Saturday night after the assassination; I saw Atzeroth there several times at meals, but did not know him by name; saw Payne there once at breakfast under the name of Wood; Atzeroth was with John Surratt and two or three friends, all together at the table; I heard nothing but general conversation; I did not know of Mrs. Surratt's defective eyesight; was always recognized by Mrs. Surratt; have seen Booth there frequently in the parlor with Mrs. Surratt and the young ladies; never saw Herrold at that house; saw Mrs. Slater there; was dressing myself one morning about half-past seven, and saw Mrs. Slater getting into an open carriage; Mrs. Surratt was on the pavement at the time, talking to this lady; I am not positive whether she gave this lady any assistance or not; this was about two weeks previous to the assassination; I saw John H. Surratt for the last time on the 3d of April; I didn't know then where he had returned from; learned it after the assassination from Weichman; the last time I saw John H. Surratt previous to the 3d of April, he was getting into a buggy with this lady; he rapped at my room door about ten o'clock on the 3d of April, the day the news was received of the evacuation of Richmond, I gave him sixty dollars in payment of forty in gold he exchanged with me; he said he wanted to go to New-York and could not get it discounted in time for the early train.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aiken—I don't know who Atzeroth came there to visit. I don't know anything of the displeasure of the family at Atzeroth's being there, except from what I have heard them speak. They sometimes made fun of him while he was there. I was not at the house after night, and don't know whether Mrs. Surratt was able to read and sew by gaslight or not.

Q.—Can you state whether Weichman gave himself up after the assassination, or whether he was arrested and taken to the police office?

Question objected to by Col. Burnett, as not legitimate to cross-examination.

Q.—Did you accompany Weichman to Canada?

Question objected to by Col. Burnett for the same reason.

Q.—Who were the first parties that entered Mrs. Surratt's house the night after the assassination?

Col. Burnett—You need not state that.

Q.—State if you have any knowledge of John H. Surratt being in this city since the 3d of April? A.—None.

Q.—Did you see Weichman at three o'clock Saturday morning, April 15? A.—I did.

Q.—Where was he?

Col. Burnett—All this is outside a proper examination.

Mr. Aiken stated that the counsel for the defence had not objected to any testimony, legal or illegal, sought to be introduced by the government, and they claimed the same liberality in introducing testimony tending to shield the accused from the crime with which they were charged.

Col. Burnett replied that the rebutting evidence, as to this point, was commenced by the government upon the statement of the counsel for Mrs. Surratt, that his evidence for impeaching the character of Weichman was closed. Col. Burnett denied that the government had introduced any evidence not legal or legitimate.

Mr. Ewing said that, with the consent of the Judge-Advocate, he proposed to put some questions to this witness as a witness for the defence.

Col. Burnett assented, and the examination was continued as follows:

By Mr. Ewing—I know a Mr. Jarboe. I do not know whether his name is Judson or not. I never saw him at Mrs. Surratt's house, or heard of his being there. I never knew the prisoner, Dr. Mudd, to go there, or heard of his being at the house.

Q.—State whether Weichman gave himself up after the assassination.

The question was objected to by Col. Burnett. Mr. Aiken had been excluded from asking the question, because he had stated that he had closed his evidence upon this point, and he desired now to see whether the court would allow the same list of questions to be turned over to the counsel of another prisoner, in no way affected by the testimony, and put to the witness.

Mr. Ewing declared the reprimand unnecessary and exceedingly out of place. It was not the business of the court to know where he got his questions, and the Assistant Judge-Advocate had stepped beyond the proprieties of his position when he undertook to get that information. He would, however, state that the questions were written by himself originally, and handed by himself to Mr. Aiken, who was examining the witness.

Col. Burnett said Mr. Ewing was only permitted to make the witness his own by his courtesy, and he now withdrew the consent.

Judge Holt remarked that the witness had been placed in the hands of Mr. Ewing as his own witness, and he doubted the right now to withdraw his consent.

Judge Bingham made the further objection of the incompetency of the testimony till the foundation had been laid by asking the question first of Mr. Weichman himself.

Objection sustained by the Court.

Q.—Did you go with Weichman to Canada and back? A.—I did; he appeared to be a good deal excited; he was a good deal excited the morning after the murder; the first persons who entered the house of Mrs. Surratt the Saturday after the assassination were McDevitt, Clorove and others, of the Metropolitan Police; it was about two o'clock in the morning, I think, when Weichman opened the door to let the man in; I did not see whether he was dressed or not; I took Weichman down myself to Superintendent Richards on the morning after; he did not express himself as wishing to be delivered up.

Testimony of Joseph McDevitt.

Examined by Col. Burnett—I went to Mrs. Surratt's house, along with other officers, about two o'clock of the night after the assassination. A lady put her head out of one of the upper windows and asked who was there. We asked if Mrs. Surratt lived there. She said she did. Weichman then came down and opened the door. He appeared as if he just got out of bed. He was in his shirt, pants and stocking feet. Weichman went to Canada in my charge for the purpose of identifying John H. Surratt. He had abundant opportunities to escape while in Canada, and in fact, I left him in Canada and returned to New-York.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aiken—Weichman did not make any confessions in regard to himself; when I last Weichman in Montreal he was in company with Officer Bigley, but he could have escaped, for he went out once with a citizen of Montreal unaccompanied by an officer to indentify some parties at St. Lawrence Hall.

Judge Bingham objected to the testimony as immaterial. Everybody knew that when Weichman was taken within a foreign jurisdiction he was free.

Witness—I did not find John H. Surratt at St. Lawrence Hall. His name was registered on the 6th of April, and again on the 18th. He left the hotel the day we arrived in Canada, which was on the 20th of April. I got the first information that I would be likely to find Surratt at Montreal, and that is the reason why I took Weichman there. Mrs. Surratt stated to me when I called there that she had received a letter that day from John, dated in Canada. We were inquiring for her son. She said she had not seen him for two weeks, but had received a letter from him that day. I asked her where it was, she said somewhere about the house. I could not find the letter. I did not ask Mrs. Surratt to find it.

Testimony of J. S. Jenkins.

By Col. Burnett—Witness detailed the particulars of assembling a party of Union men in the early part of the war, and watching a flag for a night and a day to prevent secession sympathizers from hauling it down. Witness was at that time the only man of any means not a Democrat in his district. He made great efforts and expended money needed for his family in getting Union votes. He had always been a loyal man; voted for Charles B. Calvert in 1862, but in the past election voted for Harris, the first time in his life he had voted the Democratic ticket. He had not lost any property in consequence of the war, except his negroes, and never made any complaints about that.

Testimony of Andrew Callenback.

Examined by Col. Burnett—I met J. J. Jenkins on the night of the 17th of May, at Lloyd's Hotel, Surrattsville. He said he understood I had been telling some lies on him, and if he found it to be the truth he would give me the d—dest whipping I ever had. After that, he said that if I testified against him, or any one connected with him, he would give me a d—d whipping. That was in the presence of Mr. Cottingham and Mr. Lloyd. He did not mention Mrs. Surratt's name. I have known him about ten years, and never heard him express any disloyal sentiment. I did not consider him sober on that occasion, nor very drunk; he had been drinking.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aiken—I did not take any son of mine to Alexandria and put him in the rebel army. He went there by his own consent, and not mine. I did not place any restrictions in the way of his going. Mrs. Surratt has not given my family very much in the way of food and clothes. She has not been a friend any more than one neighbor would be to another. My son returned from the rebel army about three weeks ago. I have been a Democrat in politics during the war. I do not recollect that I have often said I wished the South to succeed, or expressed disloyal sentiments.

Testimony of Judson Jarboe.

Examined by Mr. Ewing—I live in Prince George County; don't know of any other Judson Jarboe living in that county; I never saw the prisoner Dr. Mudd before his arrest, and did not meet him last winter on the street or any other time; I saw Mrs. Surratt after her arrest in April; I had not seen her for three years before; I have not seen Rev. Mr. Evans, who used to live in our neighborhood for several years until recently; I met him some three weeks ago on the street; I was standing on the corner of G and Seventh-street, and he walked past me; he used to attend the Methodist Church in my neighborhood.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham—I know John H. Surratt; I have not met him very often; I met him on Seventh-st., sometime early in March at a restaurant opposite Odd Fellow's Hall; several persons were with him; I cannot state who; I only just spoke with him; I did not know J. Wilkes Booth; I know Herrold; he was not with Surratt when I met him on Seventh-street; I do not think I know any of the other prisoners except Mrs. Surratt; I met her at the Carroll prison; I was unfortunately in a room with her and I went to the room to see my daughter; I did not talk to her about John or about Herrold; I don't know that I got into any particular trouble with the government; I was arrested on the road on the 15th of April; I don't know why; there is no charge against me that I know of; I would like to know if I am here as a witness or on trial.

Judge Bingham—You have the right to decline to answer any question, on the ground that the answer would criminate you. I want to know whether you were not accused of offences against the government in Maryland? A.—I do not think I was; I do not know what I was arrested for; I have not heard of a soldier being killed lately down in my neighborhood; they asked me something about a man named Boyle; if I knew and if I had not harbored him; I told them I had not; they said he was charged with the assassination of a man by the name of Watkins; I knew Boyle when he was a boy, but I have not seen him for four years; I do not know when the murder was committed; Capt. Watkins lived a long way from me; I don't think I have joined in any jollification in honor of rebel victories; I could not expect the success of the rebellion.

Mr. Ewing said this was a species of inquisition of a witness not often indulged in.

Judge Bingham stated that the witness must answer, unless on the ground that the answer would criminate him. The examination was a proper one.

Witness—"I hardly know what will criminate me here." (Laughter.)

Q.—Is it your opinion that these Confederates down here are criminal at all? A.—I do not know much about it.

Q.—Have you not expressed yourself that the South ern Confederacy was all right? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—Do not you think that way? A.—I think a good many things.

Q.—State whether you made an assault upon a man on election day four years ago, and what you did to him?

Witness—Are you going to try me for that? because I have been tried for that twice. [Laughter.]

Q.—State whether you attacked a Union man down there about four years ago and killed him? A.—There was a pretty smart attack made on me. I understood the man was killed. I do not know exactly who did it. I have answered these questions before other Courts. I do not know whether I ought to answer them again. I could not tell whether somebody else killed him or not.

Q.—Did you have a hand in it? No answer.

Q.—What was the man's name that was killed? No answer.

Mr. Ewing to the witness—If you have any statement you wish to make about the circumstances you can make it.

Witness—I do not know whether the Judge wants to know all the particulars about it or not. I have been tried by our Court and acquitted.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—In what Court were you tried? A.—In our County Court.

Q.—Were you, during last Spring, Winter or Fall, in any house in H-street, in Washington? A.—I do not think I was; I do not think I have any acquaintance living on H-street; I do not know if what part of the city Mrs. Surratt lives; I never saw her house in my life, and do not know anything about her residence at all.

By Judge Bingham—Q.—You say you were tried in your County Court; what were you tried for? A.—I suppose I was tried for what you said awhile ago; you said I killed a man.

Q.—Were you tried for the murder of a Union man? A.—I do not know whether he was a Union man or not.

Mr. Thompson and Dr. Blandford were called by Aiken, and testified to the loyalty of the witness, J. B. Jenkins.

Re-examination of Miss Anna Surratt.

By Mr. Aiken—Q.—State whether you recognise that picture, (picture containing the motto, "Thus will it ever be with tyrants. Virginia the mighty. *Sic semper tyrannis.*) A.—Yes; it was given to me by a lady about two and a half years ago. I asked her for it. She at first refused to give it to me, but at last gave it to me. I put it in my portfolio, and it has been there ever since. I have scarcely seen it.

By Mr. Ewing—Q.—How long have your family been living in the house they now occupy on H-street, between Sixth and Seventh streets? A.—Since the 1st of October last.

Q.—Have they occupied any other house in Washington than that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever seen Judson Jarboe at your house? A.—No; he never visited there, and I never saw him there; I have seen him pass when I was in the country, in a buggy, but have never spoken to him; was not acquainted with him.

Q.—Are you the only daughter of Mrs. Surratt? A.—Yes; I am her only daughter.

Q.—Did you ever see, or hear of Dr. Samuel Mudd being at your house? A.—No, Sir.

The court then adjourned.

Our Popular Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 7.

JAY COOKE reports the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day at $1,751,250. The largest Western subscriptions were $100,000 from the Second National Bank of Chicago; $100,000 from the First National Bank of Cincinnati, and $100,000 from the First National Bank of Nashville. The largest Eastern subscriptions were $100,000 from the First National Bank of New-York; $263,800 from FISK & HATCH, of New-York; $250,000 from the First National Bank of Boston; $50,000 from M. BOLLES & Co., of Boston, and $100,000 from the First National Bank of Philadelphia. There were also 1,223 individual subscriptions for amounts of $50 and $100.

FLORAL AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The floral and strawberry festival of the Plymouth Church Sunday School commences this evening, and will be continued on Friday. In addition to other attractions, the stereopticon will be exhibited, and Mr. BEECHER will make his usual address to his little flock. The festival is anxiously looked forward to by the little ones, who will, undoubtedly, enjoy themselves, if the promised programme is carried out.

Evening Exchange.

$15,000 Amer. Gold	137¾		500 Reading R		91⅛
45,000 do	137¾		300 Mich. S. & N. I.		65¾
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	24⅛		100 do	s3	64⅝
20,000 do	24⅛		100 do	b3	64⅞
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 91		100 do		65⅜
200 do	91⅛		400 Cleve. & Pitts	b3	62
100 do	91⅛		1000 do	b30	62
200 do	s3 91⅛		1000 do		62
200 do	91⅛		200 do		61⅞
1600 Erie Railway	76		300 Chic. & R. I.		90⅛
100 do	s3 75⅞		200 do	s3	96⅜
200 do	s30 74		50 do		96
1000 do	s30 75		100 Canton Co.		38⅛
200 Hud. Riv. R.	103		300 do		38⅜
100 do	103⅛		500 do	b3	39
100 do	b3 103⅜				

Gold firmer. Stocks strong. Gold at the close of the report, 127⅛.

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ANCIENT FINE ARTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Respecting the relics of porcelain ware found in the late exhumations at Herculaneum, which have been forwarded to the Society of Antiquities in London, whereof your correspondent says the bottle resembling Drake's Plantation Bitters was undoubtedly placed among the ruins by the agent of Dr. Drake, we desire to state that he is incorrect in every respect. If a bottle was found there bearing our lettering, the language of the Ancient Romans was different from the accepted literature of that day. Our agent has other business than this in Europe, and has not been in Italy at all. No doubt Americans carry Plantation Bitters to Rome; but trying to impose upon a Society of Antiquarians in this way seems quite useless, and we do not appreciate the joke. It is unnecessary for us to spend money in Europe while we are unable to supply the demand for these celebrated Bitters here.

Respectfully,

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

[Advertisement.]

A FIXED FACT.

Every family needs a Clothes-Wringer. The People's is now the cheapest and best, with cork roller and cog-wheels, galvanized iron frame, and rubber springs where they should be—under the LOWER ROLL. Families and laundries that use it prefer it to all others. To be had of all the principal dealers, or at the PEOPLE'S CLOTHES-WRINGER CO., No. 464 Broadway.

Canvassers wanted in every county in the United States. Apply as above.

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MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE.—A Hair Restorer, in the form of a pomade, has long been needed, as most persons will not use the many liquid preparations and dyes, in consequence of their objectionable form, inconvenient mode of application, and unsatisfactory results produced. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE is the desired article, as all who have used it will testify. It restores premature gray hair to its former beauty. As a hair-dressing it has no equal. Sold by all druggists at 38 and 70 cents a bottle. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st.

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FLAGS—ALL SIZES.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,

No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Life, Growth and Beauty, to the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World Hair Restorer and Dressing, Try it.

Sold by all Druggists.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

India Goods in Mille Varieties, not Excelled, and only to be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 826 Broadway. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues free.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

Burnett's Cocoaine has received strong certificates of its virtues as a hair preparation from every section of the country. Worthless imitations abound, all tending to increase the popularity of the original article. It is the result of much experiment and study, and is inimitable.

Dr. Von Elsenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Summer Trips
Are often spoiled by lack of conveniences. Everybody leaving the city should take a supply of STERLING'S AMBROSIA. A reliable hair-dressing. A delightful tonic, convenient for tourists. Indispensable to the ladies. Buy it before you start. Buy it now.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gever, No. 17 Quean-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Pest-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthulf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 48 High-st.; Oratham, Lincolnhire; Congals, Madrid, Spain; Corujo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pon, Panama; Niobey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It saves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Crimean Hitters have proved to be the surest remedy for FEVER AND AGUE of any compound known. The chills are arrested the first day of use, and in very brief time thoroughly extirpated from the system.

Knapp's Extract of Roots for Making ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as KNAPP'S ROOT BEER is made, is put up in bottles at 40 cents, 75 cents and $1 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, and 200 gallons of the Beer.
It is also furnished to ROOT BEER MAKERS by the gallon, at $15, in tin cans, one gallon each. One gallon of the Extract will make 500 gallons of the Beer. Full directions accompanying each bottle or can.
General Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st., N. Y. Sold by Druggists generally.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., 426 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
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HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Clothing.—A Fine Stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, at the lowest prices, at FREEMAN & BURR'S one-price clothing warehouse, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau-st., corner opposite Sun building.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

As a Stomachic,
no preparation yet offered for public favor has secured so high encomiums from persons of refined taste as CRIMEAN BITTERS. The agreeable warmth, the invigorating power and appetising influences exercised by this compound will be at once perceived upon a trial.

Dr. Thorne's Arnica and Chloroform Liniment is the best for sprains, bruises, burns, rheumatism, neuralgia, tic doloreaux, toothache, &c., &c. Depot No. 141 Chambers-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Crimean Bitters are extremely agreeable to the taste; a pleasant exhilarant tonic, followed by no stupifying reaction.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. No. 365 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Crimean Bitters are unrivaled as a remedy for DYSPEPSIA. The ingredients act directly on the liver, and impart energy to the digestive organs.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines,
NO. 508 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

CARRINGTON—SHEILER.—On Tuesday, June 6, by Rev. Dr. Burlingham, Mr. GEORGE W. CARRINGTON and Miss IRENE E., daughter of Ezekiel Sheiler, Esq.

HOLLY—CARNLEY.—On Tuesday, June 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Lot Jones, D. D., HENRY H. HOLLY and MAGGIE A., daughter of Robert Carnley, Esq., all of this city.

KING—DE KAY.—On Tuesday, June 6, in Trinity Church, New-Haven, by Rev. Dr. Harwood, CORNELIUS L. KING, U. S. Army, and JANET, daughter of the late James E. De Kay, of Oyster Bay, L. I.

LITTLE—POWELL.—On Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. W. F. Collier, in the 2d-st. M. E. Church, JOHN LITTLE, only son of James Little, Esq., and Miss MARY A., only daughter of Timothy Powell, Esq., all of this city.

METCALFE—MOORE.—At St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. Theo. Irving, CHARLES METCALFE and MARGARET W. MOORE, daughter of Charles Moore, Esq., all of Staten Island. No cards.

MEEKER—SCOTT.—On Wednesday, June 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Peter Stryker, DANIEL W. MEEKER and F. LOUISE SCOTT, both of this city.

RIKER—DE KLYN.—On Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, ZACHARIAH RIKER, of Cedar Hill, N. Y., and JEANNETTE, daughter of Charles De Klyn, of this city. No cards.

SMITH—CLARE.—On Tuesday, June 6, at Phillipstown, N. Y., by Rev. J. Y. Bates, J. JUDSON SMITH, of New-York City, and HELEN A., daughter of Thomas J. Clare, Esq., of Phillipstown. No cards.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Wednesday, June 7, Dr. MARTIN H. ANDREWS, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Mercantile Lodge No. 41, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 405 Canal-st., on Thursday, June 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers please copy.

BENEDICT.—On Wednesday, June 7, at Orange, N. J., PETER CORNELIUS, wife of Chauncey Bedell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Rushmore, corner of 5th-av. and Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

CLYDE.—On Wednesday, June 7, of consumption, Miss MARGERT A. CLYDE, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, John J. Clyde, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 17 Amity-place, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

OULLEN.—At Babylon, L. I., on Tuesday, June 6, of tubercular consumption, WILLIAM, son of Henry J. and Eliza M. Oullen, of Brooklyn, aged 17 years and 21 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FISHER.—On Tuesday, June 6, of inflammation of the lungs, ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. Fisher, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Hudson-st., on Thursday, June 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ English papers please copy.

MURRAY.—At Middletown, N. J., on Thursday, June 1, WILLIAM H. MURRAY, aged 71 years.

ROSE.—On Wednesday, June 7, ANDREW STEVEN, only son of Thos. R. and Harriet Robb, aged 4 years, 6 months and 10 days.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Hanson-place, fourth house above Elliott-place, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

SKIDMORE.—On Tuesday, June 6, after a severe and lingering illness, JUDITH, wife of Jeremiah Skidmore, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, (without further notice,) to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 26 Park-av., (Murray Hill,) on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

VAUGHAN.—Suddenly, at Philadelphia, on the evening of

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

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BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 150 Broadway.

Capital and Surplus.... .... $250,000
MAY 11, 1865.

At an election for directors and inspectors of election of this company, held on the 1st of May inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for

DIRECTORS,

Eugene Plunkett,	S. P. Gilbert,
John Garcia,	Marcus F. Hodges,
Waldo Hutchins,	John S. Ward,
William Perdon,	Robert Schell,
Bartolomeo Blanco,	James L. Morgan,
Gustave Reynaud,	George F. Nesbitt,
Elias Ponvert,	John E. Lemagwell,
Ramsay Crooks,	E. S. Wesley,
Joseph B. Young,	George T. Stedman,
Charles S. Pell,	Henry Lewis.
O. Pacaln,	

FOR INSPECTORS,

Charles Sagory,	Samuel Darbee.
R. B. Valentine,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Marcus F. Hodges was unanimously reelected President.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.
DESIGNATED
Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.
Authorized to receive subscriptions to the

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.
WM. R. FOSDICK, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BRIGGS & LEETE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

REDEMPTION OF
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND
BONDS NO. 3,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE JULY 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 3," of the City of New-York, becoming due and payable July 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$500,000
OF
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND
REDEMPTION BONDS
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, June 22, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds, of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 25 of the Laws of 1863, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, May 19 1865.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, on or before the first day of July, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from July 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1865.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 5 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE HAMMOND OIL COMPANY,
No. 146 FULTON-ST., June 8, 1865.

The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, the 19th June, at the office of the company, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed 15 days prior to the day of election.

JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

[L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Signed. Comptroller of the Currency.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 23d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert the Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD,
GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS,
May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and for three Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will remain open for one hour.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 434 Broadway, on SATURDAY, June 17, 1865, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company.

Per order of the President.

CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS CASHED in gold coin or currency. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 57 William-st., Room No. 5.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building.)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

All denominations ready for delivery
All classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Also
GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
Bought and sold on Commission.

PROPOSALS FOR
$50,000
RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS
No. 2,
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds No. 2" of the County of New-York, authorized by chapter 7, and as amended by chapter 356, of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November of each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank,) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds No. 2," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 3, 1865.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

THE HOLDERS OF ILLINOIS STATE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of the State of Illinois, falling due on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1865, will be paid at the Ocean Bank of the City of New-York, for the period of fifteen days, commencing July 3, 1865.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE,
Treasurer of the State of Illinois.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.

Having just returned from the silver mines of Reese River District, State of Nevada, which are attracting so much attention now, I have had placed in my hands for disposal several very promising mines, well worthy the attention of parties wishing to form companies. They will be sold low and part taken in stock. The owners are working them according to the laws of the district.

JAS. W. FALLENER,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

[L. S.] (Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency

GOOD NEWS FOR THE STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE SILVER STATE MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA—Office No. 65 William-st., New-York. Capital $500,000, in shares of $5 each.

Silver State Mining Company:

GENTLEMEN: The sample of Ore marked "Mark Antony," assayed for you, contains Silver to the value of $2885.58 per ton of 2000 lbs.

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD N. KENT, Chemist.

A limited amount of shares of the above valuable stock may be obtained at the original subscription price, $2 50 per share, full paid stock, by applying to the undersigned LONGCHAMP & DEZARNAULD Stock Brokers, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New-York.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank."

O. H. SCHRENIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, May 31, 1865.

REGISTRATION OF STOCK.—NOTICE IS hereby given that, in accordance with an order of the Board of Directors, the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK has been appointed Registrar of the stock of this company, and will be prepared to act as such on and after June 2 prox., at which time new certificates will be issued by the Transfer Agents at New-York, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., and countersigned by the Registrar, either to the present or future shareholders, in exchange for those then outstanding.

O. W. CASS, President.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 2d, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. H. DIKE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTors of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company in Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on the 13th of June inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.

ED. H. MEAD, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—A meeting of shareholders of this company will be held at my office, No. 54 Wall-st., on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, upon important business.

CHARLES L. FROST, Shareholder.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Any other States—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 5, Lee Elder over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
FOR THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES
AND THE
RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.
UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL,.....$600,000,
$100,000 subscribed and paid in, and $200,000 open for subscription,

are now open to receive deposits for safe-keeping, under their guarantee, in their BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, in the new marble FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
NO. 146 BROADWAY,
corner of Liberty-st.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

RATES FOR ONE YEAR ON $1,000:

Government and all other coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery.....	$1 00
Government and all other securities negotiable only by indorsement.....	50
Gold coin or bullion.....	1 25
Silver coin or bullion.....	2 00
Jewelry, diamonds, watches.....	2 50
Trunks of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, &c., contents unknown to the company, for one year.....	3 25 00
Silver Plate, on its valuation by owner, per $100 for a year.....	1 00
Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year, each, or according to bulk.	
Wills, for any length of time, during the life of the maker.....	5 00

The company offer for rent, renter holding the key, SAFES inside their Burglar Proof Vaults, at $30 and $40 each, per annum, according to size. Coupons and interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owner.

Extracts from the charter of the company:

SECTION 2. The corporation hereby created shall have power to receive on deposit for safe keeping, jewelry, plate, stocks, bonds, and valuable property of every kind, upon terms to be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation.

SEC. 12. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer upon the corporation hereby created the power of transacting any other business than that mentioned in the second section of this act, and the duration of said corporation shall be the term of fifty years.

SEC. 14. The stockholders of the company incorporated by this act shall be liable in their individual capacity for the payment of the debts and liabilities of such company, for an amount equal to the amount of the stock they have severally subscribed or held in said company, over and above such stock, to be recovered of the stockholders who are such when the debt is contracted, or the loss or damage is sustained, or of any subsequent stockholder. And any stockholder who may have paid any demand against such company, either voluntarily or by compulsion, shall have a right to resort to the rest of the stockholders who were liable to contribution; and the dissolution of the company shall not release or affect the liability of any stockholder which may have been incurred before such dissolution.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st
HON. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEX'R HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Co., and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Company.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 31 Vesey-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.

FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,734 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN Peoria, May 16, 1865, the following gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year:

Chas. L. Frost, of New-York; John B. Brown, of Portland; E. Weston, Ill.; G. Marquand, Zeno Secag, James W. Smith, of New-York, and Wm. H. Cruger, of Peoria, Ill.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, held in New-York, on the 26th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

CHAS. L. FROST, President.
WM. H. CRUGER, Vice-President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Asst. Sec'y.

LOST.—ON THE 6TH INST., A NOTE OF $31,000, dated Dec. 14, 1864, due the 1st inst., signed T. H. Harris and payable at his office, No. 338 Broadway, indorsed "The University of Chicago, W. B. Ogden, President," and Wm. Phelps. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. The under will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to

PHELPS, JEWETT & CO.
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal-st.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 150 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, 28th day of June. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—NOtice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the LAKE MAJOR GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA, will be held at their office, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., on FRIDAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.

F. F. PAYDTER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
SIXTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PERCENT., payable June 15, (free of government tax,) at their office, No. 74 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th June inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual cash dividend of six (6) per cent., free of government tax payable on demand. They have also declared a scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the company for the year ending May 1, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on the 10th day of August next.

Six per cent. interest was also ordered to be paid on all outstanding certificates of profits of the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, on and after the 10th day of August next.

R. W. BLUCKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO. have this day declared an annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of EDWARD CROMWELL, Esq., Treasurer, No. 123 Broad-st., on and after June 1.

STEPHEN W. CAREY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent. for the quarter ending May 15, 1865, payable at their office, No. 47 Exchange-place, on and after June 9. Transfer books will close on June 3 and reopen on June 12. By order,

P. G. FANNING, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

A CARD.

As much of the insurance on shipments to Europe is effected in England during the Summer months, under the impression that the rates of premium are lower there than here, the undersigned beg to state that they are prepared to insure outward and homeward shipments at rates current in London.

ROBINSON & COX,
Insurance Brokers,
No. 37 William-st.

PETROLEUM.

75 SHARES FOR SALE AT $3 EACH, of the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Consolidated Petroleum and Mining Company. Address U. Box No. 161 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
will sell on
FRIDAY,
June 9,
at 12 o'clock, M.,
at the Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn,
by order of
SIMEON DRAPER,
U. S. Agent,

2,550 bbls. Resin.
10 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., will sell on SATURDAY, June 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at United States Government Stores, Atlantic Dock Brooklyn, (across the Gap,) by order of S. Draper, United States Agent:

150 tons cast iron.
109 tons wrought iron.
9 tons chains.
12 tons scrap iron.
13 tons waste paper.
10 iron safes.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLECTION
OF
OIL PAINTINGS,

Including a very costly private collection of ancient paintings belonging to Col. F. D. Graham, of Chicago. Among them are the works of

Verboeckhoven,	Vandar Waarden,	Cornet,
Kock-Kock,	Bilders	Schefhont,
Carabain,	Von Sebeu,	Wabb,
Kruseman,	Laurent de Buel,	Lanfant de Metz,
Van Severdonck,	Carolus,	Sauvage,
Vermulen,	Savry,	Serrure,
Schaefels,	Lieckert,	Z. Noterman,
Van Stutenberg,	Schaep,	Wm. Shayer,
Van Hammell,	David Col,	Gignoux,
Culverhouse,	J. Williamson,	Wm. M. Brown,
W. J. Hays,		Rossiter.

To be sold at auction by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, 7th, THURSDAY, 8th, and FRIDAY, 9th June 1865, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the "Old Dusseldorf Gallery," No. 548 Broadway. Now on exhibition, free.

NOTICE.
SALE OF ARMY MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1865.

MANY THOUSANDS OF MULES are being disposed of at public sale, at Washington.

The sales will continue until the number of animals is reduced in proportion to the reduction of the armies, now going on rapidly.

There are in the Armies of the Potomac, of the Tennessee and of Georgia, probably FOUR THOUSAND OF THE FINEST SIX-MULE TEAMS IN THE WORLD.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war, as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

The whole South is stripped of farming stock, and the North also has suffered from the drain of animals, taken to supply the armies.

These animals are sold at public auction; THEY WILL NOT BRING ANYTHING LIKE THEIR TRUE VALUE; and such opportunities for farmers to get working animals to stock their farms, and for drovers and dealers in stock to make great speculations, by purchasing them and disposing of them in the South, will never occur again.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES AND BAROUCHE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his Salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., an elegant span of Bay Horses, 15¾ hands, 8 years old; sound, kind and gentle, fine in single harness, and not afraid of cars or locomotives; a very desirable family team, also double harness and barouche; city made; the property of a family going to Europe.

ALSO,
A FINE SPAN OF MARES.

Long tail bay, 15½ hands, 7 years old; sound, kind and gentle, and fine drivers; also, double harness and a top Jagger wagon, a fine gent's saddle and bridle. All the above to be sold without any reserve.

ALSO,
A BEAUTIFUL SPAN OF DARK BAYS.

15½ hands, just seven years old, warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle in every respect, fine in single harness and under the saddle; also, a fine harness and double-seat-wagon.

HENRY B. HEBTS, Jr., Auctioneer,

SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE
OF RICH FANCY GOODS, ALBUMS,
Rogers & Sons' Westholme's, Barnes' and other
FINE CUTLERY,
OPERA-GLASSES, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., &c.,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 8 and 9,
At 10 o'clock each day,
AT NO. 363 BROADWAY,
Being the entire stock of
Messrs. H. HERNSTEIN & SON,
Who are retiring from the business.
SALE POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,
In lots to suit the trade.
Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HORSE, COUPE AND OTHER CARRIAGES.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 8th inst., at the private stable to the rear of No. 128 5th-av., southwest corner of 19th-st., at 9½ A. M.:

An elegant black coupe horse, 16¼ hands, long flowing tail, 7 years old; an elegant, high-seated phaeton, a fine coupe, and a very handsome chariot carriage; all the above carriages made to order by Wood Brothers and John R. Lawrence & Co., nearly as good as new; also, a fine set of double harness, an elegant French coupe harness, and new side-saddle, all of Gibson's make; also, a fine English gent's saddle and bridle; also, blankets, sheets, carriage covers, an elegant white fur robe, and other fine robes, and other valuable furniture. To be sold positively without reserve as the owner is going abroad.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on THURSDAY, June 8,
At 12 o'clock M., at Mitchell's Stores, Brooklyn,
By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,
314 bales Cotton,
27 drums and 2 boxes Tobacco,
12 bbls. Salt.
1 lot chains, 3 pieces rope and tackle, 1 oil can, 6 boat racks, 1 empty cask, 1 can castor oil, 11 cakes solder.
Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9,

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EXCELLENT FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, &c.—Four rosewood parlor suites, to brocatel, plush and reps; 3 rosewood pianos, pier glasses, bedsteads, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, bureaus, marble top, painted settees, secretary bookcases, wardrobes, oak buffets, extension tables, chairs, lounges, hat stands, china, glassware, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, stoves, ranges, refrigerators, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 91 Liberty-st., West of Broadway.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, as above, a very superior stock of first-class city made work, of all the usual varieties. Also, an elegant French plate mantel mirror, 72x64. Catalogues at sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the 6th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD R. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN P. KNOX, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 23, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDN

The New-York Times, Thursday, June 8, 1865.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
DAIRY FARMS AND OTHER COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

308 ACRES, ONE MILE FROM VILLAGE and railroad depot of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, New-York; mansion-house, outbuildings, farm-house, barns, stables, sugar and apple-orchards, complete sugaring, farming and dairy apparatus and tools, 40 cows, some young cattle, &c. Price for farm, stock and all complete, $15,000.

Also, another dairy farm, near the above, of 100 acres, 30 cows, some young cattle, farm-house, outbuilding, sugar-orchard, tools, &c., complete. Price for farm, stock and all, $3,300.

For cash or on credit. Required to be sold by terms of will. Present tenant of each farm competent, has entire charge, will remain if desired.

Also, for sale, for cash or on credit, or will be exchanged for city property, a dairy farm near the above, of 142 acres, good farm-house, outbuildings, 20 cows, young cattle, tools, &c. Apple-orchard. Price, $6,000, for farm, stock and all.

Also, another farm, near the above, of 31 acres, good stone-house and a barn; small apple-orchard. Price, $1,500.

For further particulars, inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WATCH HILL HOUSE FOR SALE.
RARE CHANCE.

This well-known and popular Summer resort is situated on Watch Hill Point, R. I., six miles from Westerly, and about three from Stonington. There is a magnificent beach, and first-rate facilities for bathing, within easy walk of the house. The location is unequaled by any on the New-England coast. The undersigned, who has kept the house a number of years, wishing to retire from business, will dispose of it on favorable terms. If application is made soon, possession will be given before the commencement of the season. Address GEO. M. NASH, Westerly, R. I.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM.—A rare chance to purchase an estate of near one hundred acres, in a superior agricultural district in New-Jersey, near railroad depot, 1¼ hours from New-York; scarce freeport; the improvements are modern and first-class, the soil extra good, having had the most thorough underdrainage, and strongly manured for years; about six acres woodland, and a charming resort; the grounds are laid out with taste and greatly admired, the lawn having a gentle slope, and planted with fine forest and evergreen trees, and all surrounded with beautiful hedges; fruit—the place literally abounds with all kinds of the most choice fruit in the several orchards and gardens assigned them, besides handsome flower-gardens, vineyard, choice vegetable garden, &c.; situation unsurpassed, lying on elevated table-land, and remarkably healthy for dividing up in villa residences; all enjoying water scenery and splendid views of surrounding country; health the best—no chills or mosquitoes; roads charming and beautiful drives. This estate lies adjoining a large village of considerable business, with several churches, good schools, stores, &c., and possesses great natural advantages (being situated on a water thoroughfare) as a point for manufacturing and business purposes equal to any other point in the State. There is besides this business and villa aspect, and the continued increase of soil in crops of grain, fruit and shade, so much of the beautiful and real home comforts at every turn, to cheer and charm, that all enjoying cannot help but feel that God is good.

Private only will be treated with; no brokerage paid or exchange made for other property; price $45,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For interview address B., V. & E., Box No. 2,514 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE ITALIAN VILLA COTTAGE, with 17 lots of ground and stable, corner Gale and Classon ave., Brooklyn; size, 38x40, and extension 16x24, with dry cellar under the whole; metal roof, all modern improvements. It is elevated about six feet and stands fifty feet from the avenues, with double entrance and flagged walks; is surrounded by choice shrubbery and well grown shade-trees, and the grounds are well stocked with apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, (30 bushels last year,) raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and other small fruits, all in vigorous bearing, and four fine asparagus beds. The whole premises are in complete order, and possession can be given 1st to 15th July, if desired. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 A. M. or 4 to 7 P. M., or to FOSTER & LOPER, Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT IN BERGEN County, N. J., about one hour's ride from New-York by Erie Railroad, 1¾ miles from Hasbrouck; the residence of the late Dubois Hasbrouck, M. D., being an excellent opportunity for a physician desirous of a good country practice; house, barn, carriage-house, and ice-house filled with ice, all in first-rate order; also, cottage for gardener, 10 acres of land, under high cultivation, with fruit in abundance; neighborhood pleasant. Immediate possession given. Apply to JAMES STANLEY, No. 110 Duane-st., or GARRET G. VANDIEN, Ridgewood, Bergen County, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Joseph Noble, corner of Broadway and Case-av., Brooklyn, 2½ miles from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, having all the conveniences of a city mansion; two story and attic frame house, 40x50 feet, filled in with brick; gas, hot and cold water (Ridgewood) throughout; with all the modern improvements; excellent furnace, conservatory, hot and cold grapery, fruit trees, small fruits and grass in garden; barn, carriage-house and hennery; grounds, 1¾ acres, in splendid condition; Broadway Railroad horse-cars pass the door every five minutes. Apply on the premises, or to the executors, Room No. 35, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—THE CHOICE old homestead of Daniel Morgan, (deceased,) located 1¾ miles from New Rochelle and Mount Vernon depots, and 4 miles from Long Island Sound, containing 103 acres with fine orchards and fruit generally; also with growing crops; the premises are very valuable and well worthy the attention of buyers. Sale at 4 o'clock P. M., Tuesday June 13.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer No. 26 Pine-st.
Inquire of D. or A. MORGAN, No. 721 3d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT, FARM AND ESTATE, formerly the country residence and farm of Samuel S. Howland, Esq., at Dobbs' Ferry, 2½ miles east of the Hudson River Railroad depot. This is an elegant country seat, and farm and farm buildings adjoining, all in complete order; land in a high state of cultivation. This property is offered as an entirety, and can be delivered to a purchaser at an early day. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER County, one and a half miles from Katonah station and one mile from Croton Lake, two-story and attic frame mansion, 32x62 feet, built in modern style on high ground; 35 acres of land under cultivation; grapes, cherries, berries, pears, apples, and all kinds of fruit in abundance; ice-house, &c. There is also a house adapted for two families, with barn, sheds, &c., on the place. Price, $15,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY PROPerty for sale, from 10 to 100 acres; can go with the buildings; plenty of building and fruit, all in good repair. Possession given within 10 days, if required. No commission. Sold by the owner on the premises. Inquire of T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.
LEWIS THOMAS.
METUCHIN, N. J., June, 1865.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—300 acres and fine improvements in Dutchess County, $30,000; 130 acres and fine improvements in Shrewsbury, N. J., $20,000; 85 acres and fine improvements in Peekskill, N. Y., $16,000; 8 acres and fine improvements in Elizabeth, N. J., $22,500; 1 acre and fine improvements in Norwalk, Conn., $15,000. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A farm on Long Island, three miles north from Farmingdale Station, containing 100 acres; 70 acres under cultivation; balance woodland, with a good house, barn and outbuildings; 400 young apple trees, choice kind; crops all in the ground; good well and cistern; near a school and church; very good neighborhood. Apply to ASA L. SHIPMAN, No. 38 Ann-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A HANDsome country residence, slightly situated within a mile of the landing, and commanding extensive views of the river and Fishkill Mountains. The place contains eight acres of ground, and is a most desirable property. For full particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—BEAUtiful cottage, 11 rooms, 3 miles from New-London, Conn.; barn, wood-house, hennery, &c., soft water, gravel walks, evergreens, ornamental trees and shrubs, 6 acres land in good cultivation, fine orchard and fruit garden. Must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire of H. B. LANE, No. 153 Nassau-st., or C. H. WHEELER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, ON LONG Island Sound, half a mile from steamboat landing, and 30 miles from New-York City, 217 acres of excellent land, well wooded, fine apple orchard in full bearing, with a comfortable frame house and outbuildings, in good order; location perfectly salubrious, abounding in game and fine fishing grounds; price moderate. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A site, 71⅝ acres, having one-fifth of a mile river front outside Hudson River Railroad, commanding magnificent view of river, opposite Staatsburgh Station. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, Tivoli Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

50,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, on easy terms. This land possesses many advantages for the production of cotton, and sugar, and other tropical products: climate healthy, soil rich and well watered; laborers abundant, &c. Send for circulars or address
H. QUEPEL, Jr., No. 26 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOCAtions in the city, six lots with two houses thereon. Any person wishing to secure six fine lots lying together will find this a rare opportunity. This is Central Park property, and will be sold low. Apply to ASA A. SHIPMAN, No. 38 Ann-st.

A MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT FOR sale, 58 acres, 30 miles from city, containing several beautiful building sites, will be sold at half its value if within six days. Apply at MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOTEL BUILDings and premises situated on the Shrewsbury River, at the Highlands of Nevesink, New-Jersey, known as the Highland House. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOSEPH BELL, United States District Attorney's office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 70 acres, on Harlem Rail Road, near Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Land in good condition. Will be exchanged for merchandise—dry goods preferred. Price $55 per acre. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT THROG'S NECK, BEAUTIFully located, twenty-six acres of choice land for building sites; will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for city property, or good Baltimore property. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YORKVILLE LOTS FOR SALE IN THE vicinity of Yorkville; about 50 lots; some of them suitable for business purposes, others for residences; all of them well located. ASA L. SHIPMAN, No. 38 Ann-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GREAT BARgain; fourteen lots, house and barn, in IXth Ward, Brooklyn, for $14,000. Farm in a healthy village, with good school the object; east or west. Call on principal, at DISBROW'S, No. 32 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

LARCHMONT WILL BE SOLD JUNE 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. See JAMES M. MILLER'S advertisement in this paper.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THE headquarters of the nitrous oxide gas for extracting teeth without pain. It is the great improvement of the age. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES
TO LET,
With splendid light and ventilation
Suitable for
Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—At Riverton, one mile from Mamaroneck Depot, one hours' ride from New-York by New-Haven Railroad; 20 acres of ground, handsomely laid out in lawn, fruit and vegetable gardens, with abundance of the choicest of fruit trees; splendid vegetable garden; a great variety of shade and ornamental trees; house large and commodious; all the modern improvements; good barn, stable, &c. The premises are on very high ground, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country and Long Island Sound. Possession can be had at once. Inquire of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 54 Pine-st., or S. S. MARSHALL & CO., No. 326 Washington-st., New-York.

CORNWALL.—TO LET FOR FOUR MONTHS from June 1, a furnished house, twenty minutes' ride from the landing, with eleven rooms, large hall and kitchen, surrounded by fruit and shade trees; there is a good garden planted, a stable, the use of and pasture for an excellent cow, and, if desired, a good family horse; the house stands upon high ground, commanding a beautiful view, and is in every way a healthy and desirable residence. Inquire of JAMES M. BASSETT, No. 20 Murray-st., N. Y., or of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A TWOstory double house and outbuildings, with three acres of land, near Princess Bay and Annadale Station, Long Island Railroad, on Broadway-av. Also, one house and parts of two houses in same avenue. Possession given immediately. Inquire of G. A. COLE, near Annadale Station.

TO LET—COTTAGE AT GARRISON, BEAUTIfully located, opposite West Point, within a few minutes of the station, and recently occupied by the subscriber. Apply to C. C. CLARKE, Treas. Hudson River Railroad Company, No. 68 Warren-st., or on the premises.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Garrison.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
1 100x25.
1 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—UNTIL Oct. 1, ten minutes' walk from depot at New-Rochelle; house contains eight rooms in perfect order, and has gas throughout; garden made; good fruit and fine shade. Apply to L. M. DELAMATER, No. 47 East 27th-st., or P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET OR FOR SALE LOW—IN THE village of Ravenswood, L. I., on the bank of the East River, two commodious houses, with large gardens and abundance of fruit. For particulars, inquire of G. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, over the bank, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood, after 4 P. M.

TO LET IN HARLEM—A LARGE THREEstory and basement brick house, with the improvements; four lots, large fruit trees, stable, &c.; five minutes' walk from 4th, 3d and 3d-av. cars and steamboat. Immediate possession. Rent $200 per year. S. R. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 121st-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—NEW HOUSE, newly furnished, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, near and overlooking the Sound, with privilege of boating and bathing. Address Box No. 4,618 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSE AT NEWBURGH TO RENT FURNISHED.—The house contains twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and cooking range; also has a garden and stable accommodation. Apply at No. 60 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.—TO LET, ON A FIVE YEARS' LEASE, the house northwest corner of 46th-st. and Broadway; it contains 20 rooms, besides a store. It will be put in perfect repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO BE LET—SECOND FLOOR, front office, No. 50 Cedar-st., two doors from Post-office. Inquire on the premises.

A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—Newly furnished. Inquire on the premises, No. 398 4th-av.

A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS suitable for a family, at No. 204 3d-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE, FINE ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 26 Abingdon-square, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6½ P. M. References exchanged.

$6 TO $14 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE rooms, with board, at Depont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; beautiful location. Transient board on reasonable terms; also, lodgings by night. Watchman in attendance.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, at Rye, Westchester County, a stone cottage-house, with 10 acres of land; the house is very pleasantly situated and in good order; contains 12 rooms; garden made. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED room, or suite of rooms, without board, for a single gentleman, may be found within half a block of Broadway, and in the vicinity of the up-town hotels, at No. 45 East 20th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman and his mother, two furnished rooms with board; will be permanent if suited. Address, for three days, W. A., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR a gentleman and wife; references required. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN A good Christian family, in a healthy and respectable neighborhood. Address, stating terms, &c., B. C., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, with first-class board, may be found at No. 170 East 126th-st., near 2d-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen, without board, at No. 119 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WILL BE RECEIVED July and August at Hudson River Institute. Beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well furnished rooms. Assembly-room 60 by 36 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country are among the attractions. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address
Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having one of the finest places on Staten Island, would take for the Summer season a few first-class borders. Ample stabling on the premises, fruit to abundance, plenty of shade and lawn; the place is situated one and half miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. Address M. L. E., Box No. 545 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife and a single gentleman or lady can be accommodated with excellent board at Orange, N. J.; house well shaded and convenient to churches and railroad station. Address Box No. 92 North Orange, or No. 57 Exchange-place, Room No. 43.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A DELIGHTFULLY situated country in Connecticut. A lady can accommodate four grown persons with excellent board; terms from $8 to $10 each per week. For further particulars apply to Mrs. DAVIS, No. 51 Bond-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON the Hudson, in a private family. The house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to, the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

AT CORNWALL, TWENTY-FIVE MINutes from landing—Pleasant place, large rooms on first and second floors, plenty of shade. Address Box No. 64, Cornwall. Reference at No. 31 West 14th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOTICE.—VANDERLIP'S HOTEL.—VANDERlip's Hotel, at Manchester, Vermont, will be opened for Summer boarders from and after June 1, 1865. Manchester is situated on the line of the Western Vermont Railroad, fifty miles north of Albany. The village is located between the Green Mountains upon one side, and the Equinox Mountain upon the other, and is unsurpassed by any village in the State for health and beauty of scenery. The streams in this vicinity abound with trout, thus affording rare facilities to lovers of trout fishing. Visitors are assured that at this hotel they will find all those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.
E. M. VANDERLIP,
Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J.—This favorite sea-side resort is now opened for transient and permanent boarders; terms moderate. The steamboat Mem leaves the foot of Robinson-st. daily. The Seashore Railroad will be running by the 1st of July twice daily.
JOS. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will be opened June 15 for the reception of guests.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

THE ASHLAND HOUSE,
FOURTH-AV. AND TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

Recently enlarged and improved, is now open for transient as well as permanent boarders. The house is situated on one of the pleasantest avenues, and accessible to all places of amusement and business by cars and stages. Guests will find all the conveniences and comforts of a superior establishment, with an excellent table. Transient board $3 per day.
WM. H. SELKIRK, Proprietor.

N. B.—Families who desire rooms for the Summer will make early application. To desirable parties advantageous terms will be offered.

MEETINGS.

GERRIT SMITH
SPEAKS AT COOPER INSTITUTE
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1865,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SUBJECT:
"Neither Legal nor Moral Right to Try the Rebels for Treason. The way to a Sure and Enduring Peace Lies not through Perfidy and Vengeance, but through Justice and Love."

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

DUFFIELD'S CELEBRATED
AMERICAN WESTPHALIA HAMS.
The best mild cured Hams in the country.
HOFFMAN & CO., Agents, No. 24 Whitehall-st., N. Y.

REFRIGERATORS.
At R. & J. MOWBRAY'S, No. 82 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market, refrigerators, kerosene, and gas stoves, Torry's ice-cream freezers, water coolers, fruit jars, stove ranges, laundry furnaces, and house furnishing goods.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GLIDING STAR, William R. Ball, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NOTICE—THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, advertised to sail on SATURDAY, June 17, will sail on THURSDAY, June 15.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,000	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,000	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,000	.....
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Trowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,977	Trogan.
VIRGINIA	3,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,186	Asplin.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, June 18
PENNSYLVANIA ..... THURSDAY, June 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Saloon accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICANT ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,704 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(About)	1,100-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.

EUROPE ..... Capt. A. DUCHESNE ..... FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE ..... Capt. A. BOCANDE ..... FRIDAY, June 23

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship OREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
PASSAGE RATES GREATLY REDUCED.

The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
June 15 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)
July 1 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... STOLUM
(connecting at Panama with the CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LIMERICK ..... THURSDAY ..... June 8
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY ..... June 10
CITY OF CORK ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 14
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 17

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $50

Payable in gold, or its equivalent. No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
Steamship ALHAMBRA.....R. B. BENSON, Commander.
Steamship GRANADA.....R. BAXTER, Commander.
THE
ALHAMBRA
will leave Pier No. 14 East River on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 o'clock precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, June 17.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CAROLINA,
will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River.
For freight or passage,
Apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GANMELL.

FOR
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND
RICHMOND.
The new steamship
ARIADNE,
Capt. CRARY,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on FRIDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel
steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Havana.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on June 21.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship
LOUISA MOORE
will sail from Pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route—Low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of each month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, R. P. DENIS, master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 61 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers. Issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 207 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st.

KING, M. W.—FORMERLY OF BROADWAY, is ready as ever to serve all requiring chairs, for comfort or necessity (specialties) which will ensure perfect satisfaction. No. 21 East Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier No. 3 N. R., daily, at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squankum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 11 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3. From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, June 5, 1865, trains will leave 26th-st. station, for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, at 11 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. The 11 A. M. train connects at Troy with train for Saratoga, Lake George, Burlington and Rutland, and by Lake Champlain Boats, for Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point and Montreal. Sleeping car attached to the 4:40 P. M. train at Albany for the West.
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Engineer and Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:15, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and Western.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Geo'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 A. M.; 1 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 8:45 A. M., and 1:45 and 6:45 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12; 10 A. M.
L. O. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, June 5, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. Station for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western Trains at 7:30 A. M., 2, 4, 6 and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains. The 6 P. M. train runs through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge via Troy without change of cars. Sunday train at 8 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY,
Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A

THE JOHNSON MEETING.

Continued from First Page.

W. Spies, Abram Wakeman, Charles Butler, James W. Hall, Chas. Gould, Parker Handy, Joseph A. Sprague, Wm. H. Osborn, James M. Brown, Nathan Chandler, Philip Tillinghast, Chas. Mackay, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Geo. A. Fellows, Geo. W. Hastings, T. Kirby, C. Lawrence, J. B. Buckley, D. W. Jennes, R. D. Hillman, S. Hillman, Alexander T. Stewart, Moses H. Grinnell, Peter Cooper, Chas. H. Russell, Horace B. Claflin, Henry Clews, Sam'l Wetmore, Henry E. Vail, John Gray, F. B. Thompson, A. W. Dibble, Thomas Suull, John David Wolfe, Charles E. Robert, D.D.T. Marshall, Anthony J. Bleecker, Solon Humphrey, J. Alstyne, S. Hyatt, G. F. Taylor, D.D. Field, A. M. Slatchford, S. S. Wyckoff, Wm. H. Webb, Seth B. Hunt, E. D. Ladhrop, Marshall O. Roberts, Marvell W. Cooper, John C. Martin, Jacob A. Westervelt, John Stevenson, C. C. Pinckney, Marshall Lefferts, J. Taylor Johnston, Wm. W. De Forest, Fisher Howe, James Kelly, Henry E. Clarke, Edwards Pierrepont, Cortlandt Palmer, James Gordon Bennett, D. B. Fearing, Frank W. Worth, William E. Strong, F. Townsend, Mark Hoyt, Chas. H. Dabney, Robert S. Hone, William W. Stone, Thomas Polhamus, Louis Naumann, C. J. Anthony, William C. Prime, Isaac J. Oliver, William B. Davison.

SECRETARIES:

Charles S. Strong, Charles Bell, John Morelius, Frederick Olmstead, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Samuel C. Reed, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., B. H. Howell, Caleb B. Knevels, Charles S. Smith, Park Matthewson, Legrand Lockwood, Jr., Edwin M. Richmore, John Crawford, George B. Deane, Charles T. Polhamus, James M. Anderson, Robert L. Edwards, Frank W. Ballard, George Bliss, Jr., George Terwilliger, Joseph H. Choate, John H. Draper, John F. Cleveland, A. N. Lewis, A. J. Dittenhoefer, E. S. Finch, Albert Cole, James W. Horton, James M. Thompson, William Haw, Jr., Robert L. Darragh, S. L. Macomber, Alfred McIntyre, Frederick J. Phillips.

The following resolutions were then moved, seconded and adopted. Great enthusiasm prevailed and the most demonstrative applause was manifested during their reading:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, In this hour of victory and returning prosperity, it is the first and paramount duty of the American people to humbly and reverently acknowledge and return thanks to Almighty God for his mercy, protection and favor extended to this nation during the season of peril through which it has just passed; and we devoutly recognise His hand in the great work which has been accomplished for this people and humanity.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE.

Resolved, That we live under a constitutional republican government, ordained, established, and founded upon the will of the people, in whom the sovereignty resided, and while in the management of their local and domestic affairs, they have chosen the agency of the States; in all that relates to the nation; to its general welfare; to its foreign policy; to its unity and perpetuity, they have chosen the agency of the Federal Government, whose acts in the premises are alone binding and supreme.

THE PRESIDENT.

Resolved, That in ANDREW JOHNSON we recognize a man worthy to be the successor of the lamented LINCOLN, as the Chief Magistrate of a free people. His patriotism and devotion to the constitution, and the great principles of American liberty as therein contained, have been tried, as by fire, and he has come forth unscathed. We have abiding faith in his wisdom, integrity, firmness and unswerving fidelity to the Union; and believing, from his past record, that his administration will be based upon the great cardinal principles of constitutional liberty, we hereby pledge ourselves, as Union men, having in view the great object for which this government was formed, to give him a cordial, steadfast, and united support.

TREASON.

Resolved, That we regard treason against the government of a free republic as the most heinous of all crimes. It sped the assassin's bullet, which so recently bowed the nation in mourning, and at an earlier day, in its carnal and remorseless exactions, it made our new President a refugee from his own home, and a price upon his head. In its hate and fury it has filled thousands of new-made graves, and made desolate countless homes and firesides; and we therefore approve of the expressed determination of President JOHNSON, to leave traitors to be dealt with for their crimes according to the law of the land.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Resolved, That our thanks are especially due to the brave soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, and their gallant and heroic commanders, who

"In danger's darkest hour,
In battle's deadliest field,"

have demonstrated to the world, "that this government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." In the new and disenthralled, it will gather new strength, solidity and durability, from the terrible lessons of the past, and prove to the nations of the earth, that the people of this free republic can and will govern themselves.

Immortal honor to the memory of those who have fallen; to those who survive, the profoundest gratitude of the nation they have saved.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

Resolved, That the people of this country cannot look with indifference upon the attempt now being made to establish a monarchical government upon our Southern shores; and we can foresee that the time is not far distant, when no foreign prince, potentate, or power shall occupy or possess, by force of arms, a single foot of territory on this continent, which, under the Providence of God, has already been dedicated to Free Republican Government.

SUFFRAGE.

Resolved, That we hold this truth to be self-evident, that he with whom we can entrust the bullet to save the life of the nation, we can likewise intrust the ballot to preserve it; and we invoke the coöperation of the Federal and State governments, and the people throughout the Union, to use all lawful means to establish a system of suffrage which shall be equal and just to all; black as well as white.

REBELLIOUS STATES.

Resolved, That in President JOHNSON'S refusal to recognise the pretended governments of the States which have been in rebellion, he has but properly interpreted and applied the plain provisions of the constitution, and we hold, that in the reorganization and establishment of government in said States, none but citizens of tried, well-known loyalty should be permitted to take part.

The fountain head must be kept pure, or the whole stream will become foul and corrupt.

INDEMNITY FOR THE PAST AND SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE.

Resolved, That we confidently expect that proper measures will be taken by the government to obtain reparation for the injuries inflicted upon our commerce and people by the connivance of foreign Powers; and while earnestly desirous of maintaining peace with all the world, we feel assured that peace will be best secured by an early determination and adjustment of the important questions which have grown out of the action taken by the so-called "neutral Powers" during the late war.

CIVIL LAW.

Resolved, That it is not the least among the causes for rejoicing, that the overthrow of the rebellion and the close of the war will enable the government and the country to return to the ways of peace, and to the regular administration of the laws of the land.

PARTY DIVISIONS.

Resolved, That we firmly believe that party organizations can only be of use when they are based upon substantial and vital principles, and that when maintained without regard to principle, they serve only as a medium to accomplish corrupt purposes of political intriguers and demagogues, and are then wholly pernicious in their influences and effects. That the issues upon which parties have hitherto divided are now substantially settled and decided. The stability of the Union is assured; treason and secession are in chains; slavery is extinguished; the supremacy of the National Government is firmly established; and we hold it to be the duty of all true patriots at this time to cast aside all partisan feeling and unite in giving a cordial, hearty and undivided support to the Administration in the great work of restoring peace, harmony and prosperity to the whole country.

Just after this, quite a sensation was created by the entrance of Mr. HORACE GREELY, whose dress excited much merry comment. Standing conspicuous on the stage, he stood in short pants, originally white and exchanged greetings with the gentlemen around him, while the crowd good-naturedly cheered, part in fun and all in earnest. Impatient for GRANT, the crowd brooked no delay, and it was with difficulty that the policeman could preserve order. The music of the band didn't please them, the platitudinous humor of Gen. WETMORE was wasted, the wails of Mr. HOXIE were at a discount, and the philosophical rig of Spruce-street attracted but a momentary notice. Finally Mr. DAN'L S. DICKERSON, was spied out and called for.

SPEECH OF HON. D. S. DICKINSON.

Mr. DICKINSON said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have no new utterances on this occasion to give you further than as they are introduced by the history of events. [Order, order.] I beg you to unite your voices as one in thanks to Almighty God for his protecting care over us, that he has saved this great nation from its fearful peril. I need not recall to you the history of the last four years. [Cries of GRANT, GRANT.] Behold, is it not written—[Interruptions with calls for GRANT were reproved by the chairman, who informed the audience that GRANT was not yet about the premises.] The history of the rebellion, I say, for the last four years, is written with a pencil of light; it is written in blood; it is written in tears, in every valley, on every hill, on every mountain top. It is written on every heart-stone, for there is not a family where there is not a vacant chair. Let us join in thankfulness over the divine favor which has enabled us to triumph over our nemies. Let us inquire what are the elements by which we were assailed. One of the most fearful conspiracies, one of the most terrible rebellions that ever threatened the existence of a government was raised against us. Not only was it raised by conspiracy, but but it stretched across the Atlantic, and the tyrannies, the despotisms, and monarchies of Europe all combined against us, to overthrow the only free popular government on earth, and abolish republican institutions among men. [Continued cries for GRANT, which, having been silenced by the chairman after much difficulty, the speaker proceeded.] You need not expect to disturb me or throw me out of my balance, for I shall fight it out on this line, if it takes all Summer. We not only had this rebellion at home, with all its murderous machinery, but we had the governments of England and France against us, and the only rea on they did not recognize this bastard government of the slaveholders was because they were jealous of each other, and because they believed there would come a better time for recognition. They allowed to pass away what little time of grace they had, and when the battle of Gettysburgh was fought, they found they could find the Confederacy only in spots so recognize. Gov. SEWARD, too, managed our foreign affairs under the late lamented President with such consummate skill that they could not find an opportunity for interference. [Three cheers.] I commend in the highest degree his profound sagacity in taking from these rebels of Great Britain and France the least occasion for interference. And when MASON and SLIDELL were arrested by the intrepid WILKES, the message brought from his Government to the British Minister was so offensive to this government that those individuals probably never could have been given up but for the action of that good and lamented Prince ALBERT on his death-bed, who, with trembling hands, when the death grasp was upon him, of amended that dispatch, under the guidance of the Queen, and it was sent in such terms as our government could accept; and MASON and SLIDELL were rendered up. I was at Washington the very day when the dispatch had just gone to England, receding from the position of Capt. WILKES, and LINCOLN and SEWARD both felt a desire to know what would be the popular feeling. I told them at the time that the popular feeling was that the ought not to be given up. I illustrated to Mr. LINCOLN—who was known to be fond of anecdotes and jokes—my views in reference to a rendering up of MASON and SLIDELL, and wherever afterwards I met that great and good man, his face would lighten up and shine with the application of this anecdote. I told him the story of two neighbors who were on bad terms. One of them, being about to die, desired to make terms with his neighbor, and exchange forgiveness. Said he, we have lived on bad terms with each other. They shook hands and exchanged forgiveness, and the well man was about to go away. The sickly man beckoned to him and said, "One thing one more, neighbor, I want to say," if I get well I want the old grudge to hold good. [Laughter.] Mr. LINCOLN was always pleased with the illustration. Now that we are getting well it is for Great Britain whether the old grudge holds good or not. [Applause and laughter.] Under God, under the spirit of our people, with our millions of men, with our great and conquering armies, determined to maintain this our government, have we gone forth, and we have finally triumphed. I will not speak of our millions of men in detail. I will speak of them in the embodiment of their Lieutenant-General, who not only represents the American people, but the great idea which moved that patriot army. The soldiers are returning; these war-worn veterans are already mingling again in the arts of peace. They come home, and are met with the welcome, "Well done, good and faithful servants." There are those, however, who never will return; there are those who are now slumbering in peaceful graves on the hillsides, or in lonely villages. Alas, they will never return to the loving ones from whom they went out to sacrifice themselves for the good of their country. It required the blood of the Saviour of men to redeem the guilty world; it required the blood of these brave boys to redeem this great nation from the fatal errors into which we had drifted. [Applause.] Well and nobly has that great debt been paid. Soldiers that are yet living will be loved and honored by every man and woman; and those that are dead, their memory will be revered. Those that are living will now find repose. Those that are sleeping their last sleep will too find rest on the other side of Jordan, where the tree of life is blooming, in the sweet fields of Eden. *There* is rest for the weary. Sleep on, my boy, sleep on to the great resurrection of the just. You will be mustered in at the great day of accounts, at the final roll-call, and we shall know each other there. Our soldiers, our brave boys, I am persuaded, will engage in no filibustering expeditions. Before MAXIMILIAN went to take his crown, the speaker continued, a letter was written to him, in which it was advised that the would-be Emperor of Mexico should present himself at the next World's Fair, and try to take the first-class premium for fools. [Laughter.]

ORANT'S RECEPTION.

At this moment a stir was made near the side entrance, and instinctively the vast assemblage knew that their man had come. Sure enough, as the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," Gen. GRANT, supported by Mr. OLIVER, and followed by the members of his Staff, appeared. Walking along to the platform he was made the recipient of an ovation such as no man ever had before. As one man the people rose; the men swung their hats, clapped their hands, and shouted themselves red in the face; the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, wreated their fair faces in witching smiles, and fairly glared at the hero of the occasion. The assemblage was GRANT to the core. Such cheers are never heard outside of this city, such enthusiasm even Cooper Institute knew nothing of before. Embarrassed, the Genera advanced to the very front of the platform, where, hat in hand, he bowed and bowed, acknowledging his appreciation of the compliment paid him, as he only could. Sitting at length, in a chair, he attempted to converse with Mr. GRINNELL, a lady threw a bouquet at him with fatal precision—it broke into its component parts upon the nose of the Lieutenant-General. Another lady threw a second bouquet—it struck Mr. GRINNELL who picked it up and handed it to the General. "Let us see you!" shouted a host of voices. Obedient to the call of the people, he rose and walked to the further end of the platform, while every step was a signal for an outburst of applause—a perfect triumph of enthusiastic hurrahing. But they were not to be put off so. A speech they wanted, and a speech they determined to have. The persuasions of Gen. WETMORE were added to the entreaties of Mr. GRINNELL, and these enforced and indorsed by the husky roarings of the shouting populace, secured the desired result. Rising, with hat in hand, the General advanced to the edge of the platform and spoke a few brief words of thanks for this reception.

Had the general uttered weighty words of wisdom had he announced his confirmed intention of giving to each person in the audience a large farm with modern implements, had he told them that their sins were forgiven "on the spot," the people could not have been more delighted, nor could they have been more excited. The American vocabulary is inadequate for the occasion; words would fail to convey a just conception of the scene which ensued. The hall was too densely crowded to permit of the turning of summersaults, but from head to foot, from limb to limb, the entranced and bewildered multitude trembled with extraordinary delight, and manifested, in all known and approved methods, their entire satisfaction with the foregoing "speech."

The General, who conducted himself throughout the entire affair with marked dignity and characteristic modesty, was greatly embarrassed. It was impossible for any one to speak, and no one appreciated the delicacy of his position more than himself, and he repeatedly said he thought it would be better for him to go.

Mr. DICKINSON contined with the remark that nothing but the spirit of slavery could have been so atrocious as the onimus of the late rebellion. The stringest anathemas had failed to satisfy ideas of the enormity with which it deserved to be characterized. Whenever he thought of its unparalld criminality he felt like quoting: "Out vile spot! Take any other shape but that." [Applause.] He expressed great confidence in JOHNSON as the man for the times; as a true democrat and a man of good nerve. Let all then come together from the north, the south, the east and the west and support his administration. What should be the punishment of the leaders of the rebellion? He would not attempt to say. Let the weeping widows, the orphaned children, the spilt blood enriching the soil of our country, answer in tones which would not be mistaken. [Applause.]

Continued cries for GRANT, from those who had not obtained a fair opportunity of seeing the General, disturbed the speaker to such an extent that the Chairman was again induced to lead him forward and along the edge of the platform, in view of the audience, the latter uttering deafening shouts of acclamation.

The Chairman then announced that Gen. GRANT would now have to be excused for the evening, as he was to go to the Union Club House. He left the house amidst another burst of three hearty cheers.

Before Mr. DICKINSON had fairly entered upon a new sentence, a commotion about the rear entrance indicated additional arrivals; and presently Gens. LOGAN, BLAIR and WILSON were introduced. The usual cheers, cries and noises having partially subsided, Mr. DICKINSON excused himself from further speaking. A file of policemen passed across the platform to restore quiet, and the chairman introduced Gen. LOGAN.

SPEECH OF GEN. LOGAN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I think I am too tired to make a speech; but I have an officer here who has never declined to obey an order when issued to him, and I assure you that he is a good talker, Gen. BLAIR, from Missouri, [applause] and he will address this crowd. [Cries of "go on," "go on."]

Major-Gen. F. P. BLAIR then came forward and was enthusiastically received. He said:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I can scarcely find words to thank you for the kind greeting with which you have received me. I give you my thanks, and I wish I had something to say that could compensate you for the kind audience which you have given me. I am looking around now for some officer inferior in rank to me that I may order him to take my place, as Gen. LOGAN has ordered me, although he could address you much better than I can; and when I know that you are so much more anxious to listen to him than to me, [Laughter and cheers.] I hope you will not permit him to escape, because if he is my commander, you are his. [Renewed laughter and applause.] If I obey him, he obeys a higher than I am, a power which the highest officer in the land is bound to obey—the people of this country. [Great cheering. I have seen it announced that the object of this meeting is to indorse the administration of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States. [Great cheering.] I have yet to find the first man who has anything to say against it. I have not yet seen a Whig or a Democrat, or a man of any stripe of politics who has a word to say against the present Administration, and, therefore, it would be a very difficult thing for me or for any one to combat the opponents of the Administration. The only notable thing that has fallen under my observation since President JOHNSON has assumed the reins of power in this country, has been the issuing of his several proclamations in regard to the restoration of the Union, as it is called; that portion of the proclamation which is devoted to the restoration of the sovereignty of the government in the lately rebellious States, I have not heard much exception to that portion of the proclamation, nor, indeed, to any part of the President's programme. The principles upon which his proclamation is founded are the principles announced by President LINCOLN and upon which he was elected, the very principles upon which Mr. LINCOLN was elected in regard to the reorganization of the Union; and I do not consider it necessary to enter into any argument here upon the subject. Indeed I am of late so unfamiliar with arguments in this kind of a form, that I could not, if I would, say any thing to-night to meet this case; but it strikes me that when the people nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON upon the avowed principles of those gentlemen, that when the people of the South laid down their arms they should be again received into the Union, and when that policy has been announced in the proclamations of the Executive, the people ought to concur cheerfully. For myself, I concurmost heartily, because I concurred in the election of those two eminent gentlemen upon the basis of those principles. I am not versed of late, as I have said, in addressing audiences. I am satisfied that among your own gifted orators here in New-York you will find men far more able to utter in words the sentiments which I know animate you all this evening. At all events, not being able to compel Gen. LOGAN to address you, knowing the anxiety which you all feel to hear him, I appeal to that higher power of which I spoke just now; I appeal to the sovereignty of the people, and I ask you to make your power felt, and make him respond to your call. [Laughter and applause.]

The calls for Gen. LOGAN being renewed more violently than ever, he came forward and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. LOGAN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: As my friend Gen. BLAIR desires that the power of the people should be felt, I am only sorry that he desires to see an increase of that great power upon me. [Laughter.] Still, as he is, and as I myself preferred to be, a soldier, I cannot disobey the commanding voice of the people. [Applause.] To you who have assembled here to-night, we, who are, some of us, far from home, and many of us recently from the field; to you we return our most sincere thanks for the manner in which you have complimented, by your attendance this evening, the men who have served your interests and the interests of the country. What the subject for discussion is here to-night, I cannot say. I have neither asked any one who knew, nor have I learned it from the papers. Whether it is a meeting for the purpose of making a circus out of these officers, or for some other purpose, I must confess that I don't know. [Laughter.] But, no matter for what purpose it was called, we are glad to see you all here. My friend Gen. BLAIR suggested an idea to me on this subject, that this meeting was called for the purpose of approving the administration of President JOHNSON. ("Yes," "yes," and cheers.) So far as his administration has developed itself I certainly have no fault to find with it. ("Good," "good.") What there may be to object to in the future I don't know; but if there is anything objectionable, then, as a matter of course, as the questions arise the country will have a right to decide for themselves whether the President is in the right or in the wrong. The great questions that have been before the people for the last four years are now settled, the rebellion is suppressed; slavery is forever dead. [Tremendous cheering again and again renewed.] the power of this great government has been felt, and is well understood, not only at home but abroad; [applause] the supremacy of the laws of the country, with its constitution, has been maintained by the prowess of Americans; the people of America have satisfied themselves, because there was once some doubt about it, that they can maintain the laws and the constitution of the land, suppress rebellion, and cause all men to bow in humble submission to the constitution and the laws. [Applause.] This, then, having been done, other questions naturally will arise. We now feel, as a matter of course, all of us, when we see our friends return from the bloody fields and scenes of the war—we all feel proud, I say, happy and proud—we all hail gladly and with one accord the coming of peace and good times to this country again. [Three cheers for LOGAN.] One of the questions which will, perhaps, cause some discussion in the country is the question of reorganization. The great question is, how is this to be done? How are we, as a people, a great and magnanimous people, to act toward these our subdued enemies? How are the lately rebellious States to be reorganized? how are their representatives to reënter Congress? how are they to be dealt with by the Executive, by the Administration, by the people? Now they are of different opinions in regard to how this shall be done. Some men who are wise men, who are so considered by the country, contend that those States are now in a territorial condition, and that the same power must be exercised over them by the government that it exercises over territories prior to their admission into the Union as States. This idea is advocated by some and the opposite view is held by others, and, I think, by more. I, myself, disagree with those who believe that those States are territories. [Applause.] I understood when this rebellion was organized against the government, and when the Executive called into requisition the power of the Federal Government, that it was to suppress insurrection and rebellion against the laws and constitution of the land, and not for the purpose of wiping out or obliterating States. [Great applause.] Then it was understood that States could not secede. Secession was unlawful, unwarranted; it could not be submitted to by the people; neither the people nor the government could submit to disintegration. We fought our battles upon the theory that a state could not secede; that all the States were in the Union, and could not go out of it. Hence, when JEFF. DAVIS [hisses and sreams,] assumed to be President of a portion of this country, we contended that he had no right to do so, because the States over which he assumed to preside had been and were still, and should always be, States of the Union. We have maintained that proposition; secession has been defeated, and the question has been forever settled in favor of the perpetual existence of this Union as one nation. [Renewed applause.] If, then, we hold to the doctrine that no State has seceded or can secede, we cannot advocate the doctrine that the rebellious States have become territories. Another point strikes me at least with some force. If those States, by making war on the government, have become territories, then we must admit that DAVIS did really establish a government, and that we have destroyed that government, and having destroyed it, that we hold the States in which it for a time bore sway, as acquired and conquered territory. Now we cannot accept this proposition; because, if we do, we cannot punish the men who made war upon us. If we admit the existence of a government at the South, we cannot punish the South rn leaders; because, when two governments are at war with each other, there is no treason in it—there can be no treason committed by either. Hence we must stand by the idea that the States were in the Union and are still in the Union. [Cheers.] Now I do not want to admit that JEFF. DAVIS ever had a government. [Applause.] I do not want to admit that JEFF. DAVIS and the leaders of this rebellion should not be convicted of treason and punished as traitors. ["Bully for LOGAN," and applause.] Hence, if we desire to punish traitors, we have got to keep our own records straight; we have got to have the law and the constitution on our side to do it. [Bravo!"] This is one of the questions that is discussed by the people throughout the country, or at least I learn so by reading the newspapers. I have not heard any person make a speech, that I know of, on the subject; but I have learned through the papers that this was discussed. The next proposition that I understand to be discussed is this; the States having been reduced to a territorial condition, then it was the duty of the President of the United States to authorize certain men to organize a territorial government, and certain others should be excluded from the privilege of participating in that work; that is, that he should declare certain men to have the right to vote that never had the right by law to vote. I maintain this as being the correct doctrine, that President JOHNSON has the right to exercise such power as is necessary to assist in putting the machinery of these States in motion. He has the right for the time being to appoint a man to govern. They are under military authority now. He has a right to appoint persons to govern them that they may have a head for the purpose of reorganizing their civil departments. [Applause.] When he does that, and they organize, the State is then in existence, not only as it has been, but can exercise the same functions that it did before in the government of the nation. [A voice, "Oh, no."] The constitution declares that each State shall regulate the qualifications or its own voters. If President JOHNSON has the right by proclamation to declare that all the negroes in the South are voters, he has the right to declare that the white men have not on the same principle. If the States that have been subdued, or the people of them, if they are not in a territorial condition, but States, as we maintain they were in the rebellion, then President JOHNSON has no right to make any such declaration. If he does, he makes it in the teeth of the constitution of the country, that we have attempted to support and to maintain against the rebels. ["Hear, hear." Applause and hisses.] So far as the discussion in reference to this question of suffrage is concerned, I have nothing to do with it. I do not care whether the people of Virginia or North Carolina or Kentucky, or any other State allows negroes to vote. It is none of my business, it is theirs. Illinois, where I live—whenever they decide that the negroes shall vote, it is their decision, and the constitution says they have a right to so decide; and whenever they do it, I say amen to it. It is your business to decide. [Applause.] But until States do make such a decision in their sovereign capacity as States, no President has the right to decide it for them. The President has a right to say that certain men have forfeited their rights in this country by their own act of treason against the country. He has the right to issue his proclamation as he has done, saying that the governors, the generals, and all of the leading characters of the South that engaged in the rebellion, or devised it, have no right to participate in the affairs of this government, and I thank God he has done it. [Applause.] They have no right to claim it. They have no right to vote, or hold office, or exercise any privileges under this government, until the people of this government shall consent to it, upon their showing themselves to have repented of that which they have done against the country. [Applause, and a voice, "Let them repent on the other side of Jordon."] I am not particular where they repent so it is not in this country. ("That's good," and applause.] The President has clearly stated in his proclamation, as I understand it, what rights they have forfeited. Having forfeited those rights, then I say let the President or the people of this country, whenever they become convinced that certain portions of this people have become satisfied with this government and willing to live in peace under it, accord them that privilege. I hope I will never have to decide it; I am afraid it would be a long time before some of them would have the right to vote at any election. [Applause.] Let public questions be settled by the people properly as they arise. I notice throughout the countries across the waters deep that have seemed to take a very deep interest in the welfare of the people of the United States. [Hit 'em, applause,] who have lent countenance to privateering and destroying millions' worth of our commerce. I believe it would be right to say to these people, "Neighbors we had a little difficulty over here among ourselves, not a very small one either; you have been playing double; you have been acting such a part as has convinced us that you are anxious to see destroyed one of the grandest governments that ever existed on God's earth." For this I would like to see President JOHNSON call upon those people and say: "Here is a little small bill I would like for you just to settle. [Applause.] If you don't, we have been in the habit of enforcing our rights. [Cheers.] The little gentleman in Mexico ought to be notified some morning very early, just before breakfast, that it will be equally as pleasant to the people of the United States if he would retire a little further than that. [Good, good.] But in speaking of Mexico I do not want you to understand that it is my desire in any way to encourage what is known here as an emigrant society to Mexico. If we in the United States do not want MAXIMILLIAN to remain in Mexico, in God's name let us have nerve and manliness enough to say, "Sir, you have got to get out of there." [Applause and cheers.] We do not want our sons to engage in any expedition where they cannot receive the protection of the Stars and Stripes. As soon as the war is over and peace about to be declared from one end of the country to the other, we find here some wiseacre arises who turns his eyes up to Heaven, and with uplifted hands says "so help me God I will support hereafter the men and party that is in favor of repudiating the national debt" [A voice, "Phillips," and hisses.] If there is a man that lives in this land who is dishonest enough in his heart to believe or advocate the doctrine that a great, powerful, proud nation like this should come forward and say to its own citizens: "I owe you, but I cannot pay you;" that man in his views is, in my judgment, as inimical to the interests of this country as any that lives in it who has not a sword in his hand to assail it. [A voice—"Who said that?" Another—"WENDELL PHILLIPS." Cries of "No," "No," "Yes," "Yes."] I hope to God that no party advocating any such doctrine will spring up in our land; but if it does appear, I hope that it will be of very diminutive proportions. To adopt any such doctrine as that would only be to accept and follow out the doctrine of the rebel leader, JEFF. DAVIS. He is the first man that I ever heard of in this country who advocated that corrupt and dishonest dogma of repudiation. He advocated it before the people of Mississippi, and urged the repudiation of their State debt; and that vile step was the beginning of his downward career; from it he rapidly descended until he cast himself into the meshes of treason, and committed the highest crime known to the laws of the civilized world. Let us, then, when our country is restored, when the Union once again is seen rising before us in all its majesty and beauty, let us look upon it with pride, and remember with gratitude that in the hour of trial we found a strong arm, the arm of the people, ready to strike in its defence and to take it from the grasp of the foul traitors who were clutching at its vitals, and to guard and preserve it forever. And, as we thus look gratefully and proudly back upon our deliverance, let us at the same time lay our hands upon our hearts and say: Our nation has not only maintained itself—it not only dazzles the world with its majesty and power—but at the same time it can boast that its record is spotless; there is no accusation against it; it has not only shown itself willing to fight in war for success, and ready to demand of other nations that which is proper and right and just; but, at the same time, in order that it may live on always as proudly and grandly as it has lived in the past, it shall act as an honest man does toward his neighbor, it shall pay its citizens and everybody, every dollar and every cent that it justly owes. [Great cheering.] By doing this, by taking this course, we can always be proud of the name of Americans, and other nations will point to us and say: "That country has a record that no citizen living upon her soil need be ashamed of in any court in the world." Let us, my fellow-citizens, act justly in this matter. Let us direct those who are in charge of our government to act justly. Let us act to all with whom we have relations, even to the South, at least the loyal portion of it, in such a manner as to show them that we are great enough to be honest and magnanimous. Let us so act as to show the loyal people of the South that they are still a part and parcel of this great nation; and in less than ten years, my fellow-countrymen, you will find those people—for you must remember that great numbers of the people in the Southern States have never had any more sympathy with this rebellion you have had—in less than two years you will find them looking for the leaders of the late rebellion to hang them themselves, if our government should fail to hang them in the meantime. When that time shall have arrived and when that Old Flag—God bless it! waves again peacefully without fear of hatred or insult from any one in the land, from the Northern Lakes to the Gulf in the South, from the rock-ribbed mountains of the East to the golden sands of California, then every man and woman and child will bow before that emblem of the greatness of our mighty nation, and hank God Almighty that it has been preserved and handed down to us, that it may still be handed down by us, and by our children, and by generation after generation, as long as time shall last. [Three cheers for Gen. LOGAN.]

The Anderson Union Club sang two capital songs, the band played the "Red, White and Blue," Gen. BLAIR retired, and Gen. NYE was called upon for a speech:

SPEECH OF GEN. NYE.

Gen. NYE said that he came there to look on the heroes of many hard-fought fields. We had been gratified in looking on the commander of all the armies of the United States. We had also seen and listened to one of the Generals who had written his name high in the history of the country. Having seen and heard these heroes, the speaker said he would propose that the meeting adjourn. [Cries of "Go on!" "go on!"] Gen. NYE said he had but little more to say. The time had nearly come when we can beat the implements of war in to the tools of husbandry. Treason is dead, and, thank God, Liberty survives, and its branches have spread so wide that a nation can sit under its shadow from ocean to ocean. Not only for us does liberty live, but for all the world. With Gen. LOGAN, the speaker was in favor of presenting a little bill to England, and having it paid. [Applause.] He wondered how the people of Europe, who had prophecised that the nation could not live, felt now. At the best they could only say that they had been misfaken. In speaking of the question of reconstruction, the speaker said he would speak cautiously, as he would have to vote on it. When we became satisfied that the loyal people of the Southern States could hold their State governments, then we should readmit them as States. Until that time let us hold them in subjection, as we now hold them. He did not wish to see some of the scenes which had occurred in the halls of Congress reënacted. When the proper time comes he would be ready to kill the fattened calf, and say "though your sins have been as red as scarlet, we will make them as white as snow." Gen. NYE then referred to those whose familiar faces he missed and who had fallen in the late struggle. He paid a high eulogy to the character of the lamented WADSWORTH, who left a home of luxury, and kissing the tears from the cheek of his wife, taking his son with him, sought the dangers incident to the field. [Applause.] But we have but little time to bestow on the dead, but must grapple with the present. We must see to it that the seede of a future rebellion are not left behind us. He had no sympathy for treason, which must be punished. [Applause.] He had no sickly sympathy for DAVIS. He was sorry he had done wrong, but in Heaven's name let him be punished. Go where thousands of brave soldiers have fallen on the field, or where our prisoners have been starved, and then tell him whether he ought not to be punished. He required, as an example for future generations, that he be punished. Gen. NYE said he would speak of some of the results of the rebellion. It had been said that slavery was dead. It ought to have died just before it was born. [Laughter.] He wanted the rebellious States, as they wheeled into line, say in their constitutions that slavery was dead. He did not fear that a monster of such hideous mein would be reborn. [Laughter.] The speaker referred to the enterprise of the American people, and said that in a few years we would recover from the desolation of the war. Gen. NYE then spoke of the Mexican question, and said that he hoped that in a few years the President would say to MAXIMILIAN that he must leave this continent. [Laughter.] As to the administration of ANDREW JOHNSON, he believed that the entire people of the land would support it. He referred to his noble, patriotic and independent course in the United States Senate. He loves this country, and loving it will save it. He hates treason, and hating it, will demolish it. He is just the man for the times. The speaker said he would have nothing to do with politics until we have saved the nation. God has led us through the war. At the end of JOHNSON'S administration we will have one nation and one people. [Applause.]

Gen. STRONG then read the following letters:

LETTER OF GEN. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 4, 1865.

Messrs. S. Draper, D. Dver, M. E. Grinell, Moses Taylor and others:

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor to receive this morning your favor of June 2, inviting me to attend a public meeting at the Cooper Institute on the 7th inst., to "express approval of the measures of government in the enforcement of the national authority," &c.

More than six weeks ago, in North Carolina, I undertook to attend the great National Fair of the Northwest at Chicago. Already one of the two weeks set apart for that purpose is past, and it will require great activity on my part to keep my promise; and, even as it is, I will have to content myself with hardly an hour's visit to my children, whom I have hardly seen since the beginning of the war.

I beg to assure you of my hearty coöperation in the object of the meeting. I know that now the Government of the United States possess organized power amply sufficient to vindicate its honor, to destroy hostile organizations at home or abroad, and to punish crime wherever it occurs. I hope that power will be exercised at all times openly and without hesitation, not only to punish the criminal, but to make his fate the example for future times. I know that our government has only to make the law, and thousands of brave men stand ready to execute it without "fear, favor or affection." At the same time we should aim to escape the reaction toward the opposite extreme, so common to violent revolutions; and, if successful in this, we can point to it in after years with pride and satisfaction. So majestic an example will add a new sanction to the noble hospitality of our government which has, in the past and present, invited the worthy and industrious of all lands to come and share with us our countless lands and common history.

With thanks for the personal compliment, I subscribe myself your friend and servant,

(Signed,) W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General United States Army.

LETTER OF GOV. FENTON.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, June 6, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 1st inst., inviting me to attend the Union meeting at Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, is received.

The pressure of official duties compels me to decline this invitation. I would gladly be present on that occasion, to exchange greetings with the tried friends of the Union and good government, and to assist in the demonstration, by counsel and coöperation, to sustain and encourage our President in the performance of the arduous duties to which, in the mysterious purposes of Providence, he has been called.

I have been personally acquainted with the President for several years; always impressed with the sincerity and earnestness of his convictions, and during the period of the rebellion his patriotism and devotion to the country, law and liberty have been preëminent. His executive capacity is now being severely tested, and I have full confidence that he will prove equal to the great exigencies of the nation.

Let the expression of your meeting bear to him the assurance that the freemen of New-York are in earnest sympathy and support of the high and solemn determination to secure the firm reëstablishment of our glorious union of States and the government of the fathers upon the basis of universal freedom and popular institutions. It is believed that the time-honored principles in which he was educated—the principles that promise of permanence to our republican unity, will furnish the rule of his conduct in the embarrassing and responsible duties that confront him. We cherish these principles as our own most sacred heritage, and will faithfully support and defend their constituted guardian in their maintenance and application.

Very respectfully, R. E. FENTON.

To Messrs. GEO. F. BRADFORD, MOSES H. GRINNELL, and others, New-York City.

LETTER OF GOV. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURGH, Penn.,
June 5, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ult., inviting me to address a meeting of your citizens on the great topics of the day, and on the necessity of all loyal men supporting the national authorities in their effort to restore the Union to a state of peace, founded on "liberty and justice."

I heartily coincide in the purposes of your meeting, and regret that I shall be prevented by a prior engagement from joining with you on that occasion. By a sudden dispensation, which has deeply afflicted the people of our country, the administration of our national affairs devolved upon ANDREW JOHNSON. In the discharge of the great responsibilities thus unexpectedly cast upon him, he cannot but desire the coöperation and support of all good citizens, and every word of encouragement must be dear to him. I rejoice that so large and responsible a portion of the people of your great city are about to unite in tendering to him public support. I regret that I cannot add my feeble voice in the throng. I shall endeavor always cordially to aid the government of our country in the preservation of its unity, and I shall give to President JOHNSON my cordial personal support.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

To George P. Bradford, Moses H. Grinnell, Guy R. Pelton, Martin Thatcher, Sinclair Tousey, T. B.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4277. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CLOSING PAGEANT OF THE WAR.

Grand Review of the Sixth Corps by the President and Gen. Meade.

The War-Worn Veterans Make a Splendid Appearance.

They are Greeted Everywhere with the Greatest Enthusiasm.

Reconstruction in Alabama---A Rather Startling Demand.

Military Re-union of the 14th and 20th Corps.

Speeches by Gens. Howard. Slocum and Others.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 8.

REVIEW OF THE SIXTH CORPS.

The last of the veterans have been reviewed. The war-worn and battle-scarred Sixth Army Corps to-day marched through Washington and exhibited its tattered banners and admirable organization to thousands of spectators. The pageant was only less in interest than that of two weeks ago, because less in size, but there were many hundreds of eager eyes that gazed with satisfaction upon the battalions, remembering that not quite a year ago it was the Sixth Corps which held the enemy at bay before Washington, and drove him defeated from the very suburbs of the city.

So the presence of this body of brave men quickened the interest of a certain class of Washington's own people who have perhaps had too little of the patriotic fervor of the cause, but who still do not forget the value of the service rendered, real estate being worth full as much now as it was when BRECKINRIDGE and EARLY pitched their tents on the borders of the District.

The dusty veterans of the Sixth have a proud record. The colors are far too small for the inscription of the names of all their battles, and there are hundreds of officers and men who have been under fire a round hundred times. The corps was first brought into existence by McCLELLAN, at Cumberland Landing, on the Pamunky River, in May, 1862, when it was styled the Sixth Provisional Army Corps, and Maj.-Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN assigned to the command. The corps has graduated some splendid soldiers, foremost among whom stand the lamented SEDGWICK, the indomitable HANCOCK, who was present to-day, and again looked upon the fragments of the brigade that he so vigorously disciplined at Camp Griffin, in the Winter of 1861-2; "Baldy" SMITH, whose features were once so inseparable with the corps, and DAVIDSON, whose Trans-Mississippi cavalry campaigns have been so successful; and BROOKS, now out of the service, but once a pet of the Vermonters and a gallant officer; young VINTON, badly wounded at Fredericksburgh; EGENHAM, the valiant son of Maine, who fell at Fort Harrison; RUSSELL, killed in the very hour of victory, at Cedar Creek, in the valley; BIDWELL, giving up his life just after receiving his hard-earned star; and many others gone, now forever, whose memory is renewed most vividly as the veterans of the Sixth pass by. The term "SHERIDAN'S heavy cavalry" was applied to the Sixth Corps by some one who had a singularly correct idea of its significance, for the most brilliant victories of the valley were those in which the "heavy cavalry" came vigorously to the support of the "light cavalry," and which, on the 19th of October, under the inspiring presence of SHERIDAN himself, wrested victory from the very jaws of defeat, and which again, in the final rout of LEE, overhauled, defeated and captured the rear guard of EWELL, and sent to the rear ten thousand prisoners, innumerable flags and cannon, and half a score of Major-Generals. So, if the Sixth Corps marched to-day with a vigorous step and proud spirit, they were entitled to do so by all that goes to make valiant and victorious soldiers.

Thus history is made. It is engraven upon the face of time, and it cannot be erased. There is glory enough for all, and for none more than the bronzed, weather-beaten veterans of four years' service, many of whom passed in review to-day.

The preparations for this review began almost immediately after the arrival of the troops from Richmond last week, as there are hundreds who deserve to be immediately mustered out and sent home under existing orders. Being the last, there was a very pardonable desire that the troops should appear in the very best possible order, and both commanders and men exerted themselves to improve the personal appearance of the corps on the first review. Every man of the twenty-five thousand wore white gloves, and there were many other indications of special preparations, intended to increase the effect of the several commands.

Yesterday afternoon and evening, after the heat had abated somewhat, the corps left its camp at Bailey's Cross-roads, and moved across Long Bridge, bivouacking on the grounds south and east of the Capitol. Promptly at nine o'clock this morning the corps began to move in the following order:

Maj.-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT, commanding corps, with staff and escort.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. FRANK WHEATON, commanding.

First Brigade.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. H. PENROSE, commanding.

4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, including battalion of 1st New-Jersey Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. B. Hugty, commanding; 10th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. J. D. Johnson commanding; 15th Regiment, New-Jersey Volunteers, including battalions of 2d and 3d New-Jersey Volunteers, Major E. W. Davis; 40th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Col. S. R. Gilkyson.

Second Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN, commanding.

2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, Col. James Hubbard; 65th New-York Veteran Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. H. C. Fisk; 95th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. John Harper; 121st New-York Volunteers, Col. E. Olcott.

Third Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. O. EDWARDS, commanding.

82d Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Brevet Brig.-Gen. I. C. Bassett; 2d Rhode Island Veteran Volunteers, Lieut.-Col., E. H. Rhodes; 49th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Col. B. J. Hickman; 37th Massachusetts Volunteers, Major M. W. Tyler; 5th Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. T. S. Allen,

SECOND DIVISION.

First Brigade.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY, commanding.

93d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Chas. W. Eckman; 98th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. D. C. Keller; 102d Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. James Patchell; 139 Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. John G. Parr.

Second Brigade.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. L. A. GRANT, commanding.

2d Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Tracy; 3d Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. H. L. Floyd; 4th Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Brevet Brig.-Gen. George P. Foster; 5th Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. James L. Kennedy; 6th Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Lincoln; 8th Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Col. J. B. Meale; 11th Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Charles Hunsdon.

Third Brigade.

Col. THOMAS W. HYDE, commanding.

43d Battalion New-York Volunteers, Brevet Col. Charles A. Milliken; 49th Battalion New-York Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. George F. Selkirk; 77th Battalion New-York Volunteers, Brevet Col. D. J. Caw; 122d Regiment New-York Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Walpole; 1st Maine Veteran Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. S. C. Fletcher; 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Robert L. Ord.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. JAMES B. B. RICKETTS commanding.

First Brigade.

Col. Wm. S. TRUEX commanding.

151st Battalion New-York Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Charles Bogardus; 10th Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. George B. Damon; 14th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Janeway; 106th regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. A. L. McDonald; 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. James Tierney.

Second Brigade.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. WARREN KEIFER commanding.

126th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Col. B. F. Smith; 138th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. M. R. McClennen; 110th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Brevet Col. G. H. Berkeley; 9th New-York Heavy Artillery, Lieut.-Col. James W. Snyder; 6th Regiment Maryland Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Hill; 122d Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. C. M. Coryn; 67th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. J. C. Carpenter.

Artillery Brigade.

Brevet Major ANDREW COWAN, commanding.

Detachment 50th New-York Engineers.

Brevet Major VAN BROCKLIN, commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

At precisely 9:30 o'clock, Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT and Staff, with the Sixth Corps Headquarters flag floating gaily in the breeze, turned the corner of Fifteenth-street, and entered the avenue in front of the President's house. Following at a brief interval came Brevet Maj.-Gen. FRANK WHEATON, commanding the First Division—a soldier whose name is inseparably connected with the gallant achievements of the Sixth Corps. The First Brigade of the division is led by Brevet Brig.-Gen. PENROSE, a graduate of the New-Jersey Heavy Artillery, which he leads, and in this brigade are battalions of the First, Second, Third and Fourth New-Jersey Regiments, once composing the brigade led by the gallant KEARNY. From this brigade he reluctantly retired, to take command of the First Division of the Third Corps, under HEINTZELMAN, then lying in front of Yorktown. How well he fought, history can tell. Chantilly was his last. Ever on the battle front, his example endeared him to his men, who still venerate his name.

I remember that night of blackness and gloom at Chantilly, a young Aid—a mere youth in his teens—rode up to KEARNY and said, "Col. POE reports for orders." "Tell Col. POE to move out to the front and form his regiment *en echelon*." "Yes, Sir." said the Aid, and turned to gallop away. "Stop boy," cried KEARNY, "do you know what *en echelon* means?" "Yes, Sir; it means a military pair of stairs, Sir." "Ah, ha! that's right; go ahead," and the Aid vanished into the darkness. A reminiscence of New-Jersey's gallant sons can nowhere be more appropriate than at the end of this brigade.

The next brigade is that commanded by Brevet Brig.-Gen. JAMES E. HAMBLIN, once an Orderly-Sergeant of your famous Seventh Regiment, and a graduate of the Sixty-fifth New-York. The "Chasseners" which have furnished to the service three general officers, COCHRANE, now Attorney-General of the State of New-York, SHALER, chivalrous soldier, and now dignified citizen, and HAMBLIN, whose dashing taste is seen in the tout ensemble of his troops, even to the orderlies, who wear immense linen cuffs, decorated with the red cross of the division. HAMBLIN was at Bethel and Appomattox—the Alpha and Omega of this war. In this brigade is also the One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York, distinguished for its bravery at Rappahannock Station, which gave UPTON his star, now commanding one of the raider WILSON'S cavalry divisions in the Southwest. Col. OLIOTT, now at the head of the regiment, shows vestiges of the terrible wounds and treatment which he received at the hands of the enemy in the battle of the Wilderness. The Third Brigade is led by Brevet Brig.-Gen. EDWARDS, a son of Massachusetts, and a long time in command of the Thirty-seventh; and here, too, is the Second Rhode Island, whose record stretches all the way from Yorktown to LEE'S surrender, and at the head of the last regiment in the brigade is a thrice familiar face, Col. THOMAS S. ALLEN, of the Fifth Wisconsin, who fought at the first Bull Run in the old Second, and who numbers the hottest battles and the greatest victories of the war among his experiences, and is still a modest Colonel. Wounded twice at the battle of Groveton, August, 1862, he went into the battle of Antietam with one arm in a sling, and came out with the other ditto. "Now, I can't even button my shirt," said he, as his wounds were being dressed. The battle record of the Fifth is a pround one. The Second Division is well closed up on the First, and Brevet Major-Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY, a most worthy, modest officer, from the Regular Artillery, is in command. The Second Brigade of this division are the indomitable Green Mountain boys, seven regiments strong, the largest brigade in the army of the Potomac but one, and commanded by Brevet Major-Gen. L. A. GRANT.

The Vermonters are having a surfeit of review—yesterday by their Governor and to-day by their President—and true to the traditions of their mountain State, they have decked their caps with sprigs of the evergreen cedar, emblematical of the faith and spirit with which they have fought. The Vermont Brigade—Baldy SMITH was its first Commander then, W. T. H. BROOKS, then so many more that I forget their names in the stream of battles which they have fought. Emblazoned on the flags of these veterans there would appear the following glorious catalogue, if there was only room: Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Golding's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Mary's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburgh, Funkstown, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Coal Harbor, Petersburgh, Charlestown, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburgh Second, EWELL'S surrender, Appomattox Court-house, with the original Bull Run thrown in for the Second Vermont.

The Third Brigade is commanded by Col. THOS. W. HYDE, and in it is the Forty-third New-York, still a battalion left of indomitable Celts. It was from this regiment that the gallant VINTON succeeded to his star, and who afterward fell terribly wounded at Fredericksburgh, while on the very skirmish line; and the Forty-ninth New-York, a few who still survive their first gallant commander, BIDWELL, who fell in the valley; and the Seventy-seventh New-York, still another battalion of hardy soldiers from the shores of Lake Champlain. The First Maine veterans, who have a sprinkling from the whole State, and not a few from the old timber-cutting, rebel-hewing Sixth, who, under the resolute BURNHAM, with the Fifth Wisconsin and the Sixty-first Pennsylvania, which is right at their backs, stormed and took the famous heights at Fredericksburgh.

The Third Division is that of Brevet Major-Gen. JAMES B. RICKETTS, whose name has been prominent from Bull Run to the present hour, and whose wounds have brought him more than once to the verge of death. This is the division which fought the battle of Monocacy, last year, against great odds, and though compelled to fall back, served to so check the enemy that our reinforcements saved both Baltimore and Washington. The brigades are commanded by Col. W. S. TRUEX, of the Fourteenth New-Jersey, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. KIEFER, of Ohio, and are mainly composed of sturdy sons of the Buckeye and Keystone States, with a sprinkling from New-York, New-Jersey and Maryland. The artillery brigade, consisting of four batteries of Napoleons and three-inch rifles, with a fine-looking battalion of engineers, part of the New-York Fiftieth, close the column, which has been one hour and forty minutes in passing a given point.

As to incidents at the stands, if there were any, and distinguished persons present, I cannot speak from personal knowledge, but understood that the President, Secretary STANTON, Gens. HANCOCK, MEADE, WEBB and others were present. A line of sentries was drawn across the avenue, both at Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, and ingress barred to all who were not supplied with tickets—or, at least, that was the order. A courteous application to Gen. MEADE, part of whose army this was, for the poor privilege of passing these lines, totally failed for the want of authority, as he averred, which augers a very moderate estimate of his own sphere of official duty. Nevertheless, hundreds of civilians did pass the lines without tickets, and there were scores of unoccupied seats on both the public stands. It would hardly be worth while to recur to this matter here, were it not a piece of the same indignity offered to the profession on the occasion of the previous review, when there was an entire absence of facilities for the press, whose representatives were buffeted and bayoneted about from one point to another, and who, but for their own enterprise and aptitude in accommodating themselves to unfavorable circumstances, must have left unwritten the greatest pageant in history. If the gentlemen who represent here the leading papers of the country are not entitled to some of the little privileges so bountifully showered upon friends and favorites, then it is high time that some of our military magnates cease to expect the public press to defend their not two brilliant military records.

MILITARY REUNION.

A grand military reunion of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps was held to-night at the headquarters of Major-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, commanding the Army of Georgia, near Glenwood Cemetery. All the leading officers of the two corps were present, and also many invited guests. It was one of the happiest and most appropriate festivals of the kind that ever occurred in the social life of military men. Admirable speeches were made, by Gen. Slocum, Major-Gen. Howard, Hon. C. B. Sedgwick of Syracuse, Gen. Davis of the Fourteenth, Gen. Ward of Kentucky, Brig.-Gen. Barnum, Gen. Fisk of St. Louis, Gen. Hobart of Wisconsin, Major Mosely of Gen. Slocum's Staff, L. L. Crounse of the New-York TIMES, and others. The festivities closed at a late hour, and the occasion was one of the greatest pleasure and happiness. A bountiful collation was served in a tented pavilion, and all parted with their brotherly regard renewed and strengthened by the evening's pleasures.

THE CAVALRY.

All dismounted cavalry will be immediately discharged the service. Volunteer soldiers wishing to enlist into the regular army will be forthwith mustered out at their several commands, secure their discharges and final statements, and not be sent to rendezvous, but secure final payments. It was believed here that the government would go on in mustering out the large amount of cavalry now in the service, and reorganize and consolidate what remained.

There seems, however, to be some mistake about this. The government is now sending a brigade of cavalry from here to Kentucky, to the command of Gen. LOGAN. There was considerable dissatisfaction manifested among the men of this brigade at the depot to-day. They are disappointed at the disposition now to be made of them. They expected to have been mustered out, paid off and sent home. The brigade goes to Lousville in command of Col. A. W. FALLSTAFF.

THE COLORED PEOPLE IN KENTUCKY.

Maj.-Gen. PALMER, commandant of the Department of Kentucky, last evening presented to Gen. FISK, Superintendent of the Bureau of Freedmen for Kentucky and Tennessee, a delegation of colored people from Louisville, and on behalf of the delegation set forth the condition and wants of the negro population of Kentucky and the discouragement their people meet with in procuring labor to support themselves. It appears that a large portion of the citizens of Kentucky, in their anxiety to drive the free negro out of the State, refuse to employ them at all, and discourage their neighbors from giving them work. It is, therefore, impossible in many neighborhoods to carry out the suggestions of the President, that the negro must not live in idleness, but must support himself by his own labor. Gen. FISK informed the delegation that every assistance consistent and proper would be extended to the colored people in Kentucky. That there had not been any funds appropriated by Congress to be used by the Bureau of Freedmen for supplying the necessities of the deserving and really needy freedmen, but that to-day the government had determined to apply for the purpose the funds arising from working abandoned lands, etc., and to call upon the various Freedmen's Aid Societies of the North to unite their funds and place them in the control of the Freedmen's Bureau; and that the government would recommend to these aid societies to continue their labors in the future with a view of assisting the government in the ends aimed at by the act establishing a Freedmen's Bureau.

THE ALABAMA DELEGATION.

The Alabama delegation, consisting of Judge PARSONS, Col. N. DAVIS, J. BRADLEY, Messrs. HOUSTON and PEVOS, had an interview with the President to-day. Some of the delegation urged recognition of the old rebel government, and the appointment of Col. SEYBOLD, late of the Confederate army, as Governor. Finally, Col. SMITH was named as the man upon whom the loyal men would unite.

The President has not decided upon any of the propositions urged by the delegation.

FREE LIQUOR.

The order forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors in this district will be rescinded to-morrow or next day, there being no further necessity for the restriction, since the departure of a large portion of the armies recently congregated here.

THE EDITOR OF THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

It is reported and generally believed here, that JOHN MITCHELL has been notified by the President that he must leave the United States if he wishes to avoid an arrest. Upon inquiry we find there is no foundation for the report.

RECRUITING.

The War Department has called the attention of commanding officers of regiments, batteries and detached commands of the regular army to the necessity of appointing recruiting officers for their several commands, for the purpose of increasing the regular army.

REBELS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The rebels are getting to be quite numerous hereabouts. They are found hanging about the White House all day long, for the purpose of gaining audience with the President.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 8.

REORGANIZATION.

The Mississippi delegation, headed by Judge SHARKEY, and the Georgia delegation, headed by Ex-Congressman HILL, were in consultation with President JOHNSON to-day relative to the reorganization of the governments of their respective States.

ENLISTING IN THE REGULARS.

The War Department has decided that volunteer soldiers wishing to enlist into the regular army will be forthwith mustered out of their respective commands, receive their discharges and final statements, and not be sent to the rendezvous, but receive their final payments.

Since the 31st ult., when the great movement of troops homeward commenced, the total number of soldiers who have left this city amount to 80,000 men, with nearly 25,000 horses and nearly two millions of pounds of baggage.

MEXICO.

The latest dates from Chihuahua show that on the 8th of May the French troops were at least 300 miles from that city, which is strongly fortified, and, therefore, it is not probable that they would move in that direction. There is reason for believing, from semi-official sources, that the recently published report that President JUAREZ was on his way to the United States, is untrue. The prospects of the Liberals are represented as encouraging.

TRIAL OF DAVIS.

There has been no determination made as yet whether JEFFERSON DAVIS will be tried by a civil or military court.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Navy, Postmaster-General DENNISON, WILLIAM FAXON, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, and their invited guests, arrived at the Navy-yard this afternoon from a tour of inspection connected with the Navy Department.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THURSDAY.

More Testimony for the Defence—A Distant Prospect of the End of the Trial.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 8.

The proceedings of the Military Commission for the trial of the assassins were, to-day, brief and uninteresting. Testimony was offered to impeach M. J. NORTON, a government witness. Mr. BURDEN, of Troy, N. Y., testified that he would not believe NORTON on oath. As rebutting evidence, the government proved by two witnesses that on Saturday, the 15th, at 4:30, MUDD told witness that the President had been assassinated, and BOOTH was the assassin. Further proof was offered by ATZEROTH to prove that he was a coward. This is substantially all that transpired in the session of to-day. The probability is, that the testimony will be closed on Saturday next.

Synopsis of the Trial on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 8.

The most important witness examined to-day was EDWARD FRAZER, who resides in St. Louis. He gave an interesting account of the steamboat burnings on the Mississippi, Ohio and other rivers by agents of the rebel government, furnishing their names.

A witness was produced to show that ATZEROTH, where he resided, was considered deficient in courage.

Another witness testified that on the day after the assassination, Dr. MUDD expressed his regret that the President had been assassinated.

Full Report of Testimony Taken on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 8.

The record of the previous day was read.

Mr. Ewing, with the consent of the Judge-Advocate, filed in evidence Order No. 26, dated Feb, 22, 1863, defining the boundaries of the Military Department of Washington, together with a map, identified by a witness, Dr. Beauford, as correct, showing the roads and localities in the neighborhood of the house of the prisoner, Dr. Mudd.

Judge-Advocate Holt filed in evidence, without objection, Order No. 141, certified by the Secretary of War, promulgating the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated Sept. 24, 1862, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and providing for the trial by military authority, of all disloyal persons, and aiders and abettors of the rebellion, &c.

The Secretary of War certifies that the order is a true copy, and that the same is in full force and not revoked.

Mr. Aiken asked permission to offer in evidence, on the part of Mrs. Surratt, the following paper:

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, MONTREAL, June 3, 1865.

I am an actor by profession, at present fulfilling an engagement at Mr. Buckland's Theatre, in this city. I arrived here on the 12th of May. I performed two engagements at Ford's Theatre in Washington during the past Winter, the last one closing on Saturday evening, March 25. I left Washington Sunday evening, the 26th of March, and have not been there since. I have no recollection of meeting any person by the name of Weichmen.

JOHN McCULLOUGH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at the United States Consulate General's, in Montreal, this third day of June, A. D. 1865.

C. H. POWERS,
Vice-Consul-General

Judge Bingham objected to the reception of the paper on the ground that it was wholly immaterial whether Mr. McCullough ever met the witness (Weichman) or not. Weichman, when on the stand, had been asked by the other side whether he saw McCullough, and it was not competent now to attempt to impeach him on that issue, as it was not material whether he ever did or did not see McCullough.

Mr. Aiken said the paper furnished a complete refutation of a statement made by Weichman so far as concerned the fact of his having seen McCullough, and this was material, so far as it contradicted one item of the statements of that witness.

Judge-Advocate Holt read from several authorities in support of the position assumed by the prosecution.

The objection of the Judge-Advocate was sustained, and the paper ruled out.

Examination of Col. J. C. Holland.

By Mr. Ewing—I am Provost-Marshal for the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland; I am acquainted with Daniel J. Thomas; did not at any time during last Spring or Winter receive a letter from him to the effect that Dr. Samuel A. Mudd had said to him, that President Lincoln, his whole Cabinet and every Union man in Maryland would be killed within six or seven weeks; I never received a letter from Thomas in which the name of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd was mentioned; did receive a letter from him dated Feb. 9, 1865; Mr. Thomas was what was called an independent detective—that is he was not commissioned under the government, but by me specially to arrest deserters and drafted men who failed to report, for which his compensation was the rewards allowed by law for such arrests. Such commissions were issued to all who applied for them.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Burnett—The letter which I received from Thomas had some reference to Dr. George Mudd, with whom I am acquainted.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived the commission took a recess until two, when the body reassembled.

Examination of Alexander Browner.

By Mr. Doester—I live in Port Tobacco. Have known the prisoner Atzeroth for the last six or eight years. Atzeroth was at Port Tobacco several times in the Spring. At one time, about the latter part of February, he went with me to the country. I think on that occasion he had come from Bryantown and was riding a sorrel horse. Never considered the prisoner a courageous man. He is generally known as being a coward, and there are several instances of his want of courage. I have seen him make pretty good time in getting out of the way when a pistol was fired in a melée or anything of that kind.

Examination of John H. Boden.

By Mr. Ewing—Live in Prince George County, Md. Am acquainted with Daniel J. Thomas; he is generally known as a very untruthful man; from my knowledge of his character, I do not think I could believe him under oath.

Cross-examined by Judge-Advocate Holt—Never knew Thomas to swear falsely; I do not hold that because a man speaks an untruth he will, necessarily, swear falsely.

Mr. Ewing stated there remained to be called eight witnesses in the case of Mudd, whom he desired to question with a view to an impeachment of the witness Thomas, but they were not present. One of the witnesses was being expected to testify in regard to the whereabouts of Mudd on the 23d of December last.

Mr. Doester stated that in the case of Payne, he desired to call six additional witnesses, for the purpose of showing the antecedents of the prisoner, and the predisposition of the whole family to insanity. The processes for subpœnas in the cases of these witnesses were filed at least ten days ago, and they should either now appear, or some cause be shown for their continued absence. In the case of Atzeroth, three witnesses remained to be called, by whom it was expected to impeach a witness called for the prosecution.

These three witnesses, the speaker stated, had acknowledged to him the fact that they had been summoned. Yet, notwithstanding that, they had not appeared.

Judge-Advocate Holt inquired the names of the witnesses not in attendance, who acknowledged having been summoned.

Mr. Doester gave their names as follows:

Associate Judge Olin, of the District of Columbia; Marcus P. Norton and Henry Burden.

Judge Holt stated to the commission that the witnesses named had failed to appear, after having been duly summoned as stated by counsel, and suggested the propriety of using compulsory measures to secure their attendance.

Mr. Doester said that he did not wish to be understood as asking for the arrest of the witnesses, that he would hesitate long before asking for the arrest of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Judge Holt remarked that those who administered the law ought certainly to show obedience to it. He had understood that Judge Olin had adjourned his Court to-day in consequence of the military review which was taking place in Washington, and if the commission so ordered, he would take measures to compel the attendance of that gentleman before the body as soon as possible.

Mr. Doester said that the testimony proposed to be taken in Payne's case was very material, inasmuch as the question of insanity could not be passed upon by Dr. Mitchell, whom the Court had permitted to see the prisoner, until Payne's antecedents were proven, and this could not be done except by those absent witnesses.

Assistant Judge-Advocate Burnett then prepared an order, which was indorsed by the commission, directing Gen. Hartrauft, Provost-Marshal of the court-room, to arrest and bring before the Court the witnesses named above, who had failed to obey the process.

Testimony of Francis R. Farrell.

Called for the government.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Charles County, Maryland. I fell in with Dr. Mudd the day following the assassination. He came to my house on Easter Saturday, between four or five o'clock. He came down the main road, which leads to Bryantown, and went back the same way. My house and Dr. Mudd's are about half way from Bryantown.

Q.—When Dr. Mudd was at your house, was the assassination of the President the subject of conversation?

Mr. Ewing objected to the question on the ground that it was not rebutting evidence.

Judge Holt said that he could offer it as an expression on the part of the prisoner, and on that ground alone the Court voted that the question should be answered.

The witness answered: I was in my house when Mr. Hardy, who was at the yard gate with Dr. Mudd, hallooed out to me that the President was assassinated, and Mr. Seward and his son injured; I asked the doctor about it, and he said it was so; I asked him who assassinated the President and he said a man named Booth; Mr. Hardy then asked him whether it was the Booth who was down here last Fall; the doctor said he did not know whether it was or not, as there were three or four by the name of Booth; if that was the one he knew him; the doctor said he was very sorry the thing had occurred.

Q.—How long did Dr. Mudd remain at your house? A.—Not more than fifteen minutes. He did not give the particulars of the assassination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ewing—Dr. Mudd said it was the worst thing which could have happened; it made it a great deal worse for the country than while the war was going on. Dr. Mudd seemed to be entirely in earnest. Dr. Mudd came to see Mr. Hardy about some rail timber, and Hardy told him where he could get some, but Dr. Mudd said it was too far to haul.

Examination of Lewis A. Harkins.

By Mr. Doester—I have known the prisoner Atzeroth for about ten years; during the latter part of February or early in March last he was in Port Tobacco for a day or two; he may have staid there longer than that; among those who knew him he has the name of being a pretty good-natured fellow, but lacking courage; I have known him on several occasions to act cowardly.

Examination of Edward Frazer.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—Q.—State where you reside. A.—I reside in St. Louis, and have resided there eight or nine years.

Q.—You may remember that within the last year or two there have been extensive burnings of steamboats on Western and Southern waters; state to the court any knowledge you may have concerning agents of the Confederate Government, who were engaged in that business, and who they were. A.—A man by the name of Tucker was one; Minor Mayers was another.

Q.—Is he a Missourian? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he in the service of the Confederates. A.—Yes, Sir. Thomas L. Clark was another. A man by the name of Barrett was another.

Q.—They were all agents of the Confederate Government so called? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State what business they were engaged in? A.—Burning steamboats on the Mississippi, Ohio, and other rivers.

Q.—Was the man Barrett, of whom you speak, a lawyer, or had he ever been a member of Congress? A.—I could not say. I have heard him called Col. Barrett.

Q.—State how these men were associated together and what were their operations? A.—Their operations consisted in burning steamboats carrying government freights; boats that were used as army transports and some that were not so used.

Q.—Do you know by means of what combustible materials those steamboats were burned? A.—No, Sir; I suppose it was done by matches.

Q.—Will you enumerate the boats that were burned by the operations of those parties? A.—The steamboats *Imperial* and *Robert Campbell*, the steamer *Daniel D. Daylor*, and others, were burned at Louisville; there were boats burned at New-Orleans, but I do not recollect their names.

Q.—Were they large vessels? A.—Some were large and some were small. They were owned by private parties.

Q.—Was there any loss of life connected with the destruction of these vessels? A.—There was on the *Robert Campbell*.

Q.—Were they burned in the stream or while lying near the shore? A.—The *Robert Campbell* was burned in the stream while under weigh.

Q.—Was it understood that the agent was on board, or that he had merely deposited combustible material in the vessel? A.—He was on board.

Q.—Where was that vessel burned? A.—At Milliken's Bend, 25 miles above Vicksburgh.

Q.—Was there considerable loss of life? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether this plan of operations embraced the destruction of the government hospitals and storehouses? A.—It embraced everything pertaining to the army.

Q.—Do you know anything of the burning of a hospital at Nashville? A.—I do not; all I know is that a certain man claimed compensation for it.

Q.—Do you know the man who claimed compensation from the Confederate Government for that service? A.—His name was Dillingham.

Q.—What amount did he claim? A.—He did not put any amount, he just put in a statement.

Q.—To Richmond? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At what time was that hospital burned? A.—In June or July 1864. The fire occurred at night. I did not hear of any person being burned.

Q.—State whether or not you have been at Richmond. A.—I have.

Q.—Did you when there have an interview with Jefferson Davis, the so-called President of the Confederacy and with Benjamin the Secretary of State? A.—I was in Richmond from the 20th to the 25th day of August 1864, and then had an interview with the Secretary of State, Secretary of War and Jefferson Davis.

Q.—State what occurred at that interview? A.—Mr. Thomas L. Clark, Dillingham and myself went there in connection with boat-burning, and put in claims to Mr. James A. Seddon, to whom I was introduced by Mr. Clark. Seddon said he had thrown up that business and that it was now in the hands of Mr. Benjamin. We went to Mr. Benjamin and presented our papers to him. He looked at the papers and asked me whether I was in St. Louis. I told him I was. He asked me if I knew anything about the papers. I told him I did; that I believed they were right. He then asked Mr. Clark if he knew me to be right; Mr. Clark said that I had been represented to him by Mr. Mager as being all right; he told me to call again the next day with Mr. Clark and Mr. Dillingham; that he had shown the papers I had left to Jeff. Davis, and he wanted to know whether we would not take $30,000 and sign a receipt in full. We told him we would not do it. Well, he said, then if Mr. Dillingham was to claim this thing at Louisville, he wanted a statement of that thing. We went back to the hotel, and I wrote out a statement myself. It read that Mr. Dillingham had been hired by Gen. Bishop Polk, and sent to Louisville expressly to do that work.

Q.—To burn the hospitals? A.—Yes, Sir; and I signed Mr. Dillingham's name to it; that was given to Mr. Clark; Mr. Clark took it over to Mr. Benjamin and made a settlement with him for $50,000; $35,000 down in gold, and $15,000 on deposit to be paid him four months afterward, provided these claims proved correct; he gave us a draft on Columbia, S. C., for $34,800, and $200 in gold in Richmond. The draft we got cashed in Columbia, and brought the money along with us.

Q.—You received the gold on that day, did you? A.—Yes, Sir; while there Mr. Benjamin said that Mr. Davis wanted to see me; I went in; Mr. Davis, Mr. Benjamin and myself sat and talked; the conversation turned on a bridge between Nashville and Chattanooga—the "Long Bridge," they called it; Mr. Benjamin mentioned it first, I believe; Mr. Davis asked me if I knew where it was; I told him I did, but I did not; I had never been there; he said he wanted to know what I thought about destroying that bridge; that they had been thinking about having it destroyed. I told him I did not know what to think about it. He said I had better study it over. I finally told him I thought it could be done, and Mr. Benjamin—I think it was Mr. Benjamin—made the remark that he would give four hundred thousand dollars if that bridge was destroyed, and wanted to know if I would not take anything to do with it unless the papers were taken away from these men down there, and that nobody should be allowed to come up any more. They said it should be done. Then the conversation turned on the burning of steamboats. I told Mr. Davis that I did not think it of any use to burn steamboats, and he said he was going to have that stopped. I then told him the best way to stop it would be to take the papers away from those men he had there immediately; that there were men lying about the South whose papers would run out, and that they would come back to get them renewed, and that it ought not to be done. He said that what I suggested should be done. I saw the next day a published order revoking those papers.

Q.—These papers were permits or authority to do this work, were they? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He knew that you had received this pay for the work done? A.—I presume he did; he knew that I had received money.

Q.—The statements you made out were statements of the work done and the amount claimed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the sum originally demanded? A.—Fifty thousand dollars; he wanted to pay us at first thirty thousand in greenbacks.

Q.—You expressed the opinion to Davis that no good was to be accomplished by burning their boats in that manner? A.—I did.

Q.—And he said he was going to abandon that policy? A.—He did.

Q.—He did not condemn what had been done? A.—He did not condemn what had been done.

Q.—He knew what had been done? A.—He appeared to know.

Q.—Did you come to any understanding about rates in regard to the destruction of the bridge? A.—We came to an understanding that we were to receive four hundred thousand dollars for doing it. I asked Mr. Davis whether it made any difference as to where the work was done. He said it did not—that Illinois would do; that it would include any thing pertaining to quartermaster's stores for the army, and that it ought to be as near to Sherman's base as possible; that Sherman was the man who was doing them more harm than any one else at that time.

Q.—These men whom you have named—Barrett and others—were in the Confederate service? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know where Minor Mayer is now? A.—I have every reason to believe that he was in Canada, and that he left there and went to Bermuda Hundred; that was the last heard from him.

Q.—Do you know whether all these men were members of any secret organization? A.—They principally all belonged to a secret organization.

Q.—What was the name of that organization? A.—It goes by the name of the O. A. K. Association.

Q.—The Order of American Knights? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you say whether you were also a member of that order? No answer.

Q.—You need not answer, if by so doing you will criminate yourself. The witness made no reply.

Q.—You say you are not able to say decidedly the process by which these boats were burned; were any combustibles besides matches used? A.—I do not think they were.

Q.—Do you remember the position which Barrett held in the association? A.—I understood he held the position of Adjutant-General of the State of Illinois.

Q.—The Adjutant-General of the O. A. K.'s? A.—I could not saw whether of the O. A. K.'s or of the Sons of Liberty.

GEN. HOOKER.

His Campaign with the Army of the Potomac.

Interesting Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

The Charge of Drunkenness at Chancellorsville Refuted.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War submit the following report:

Gen. HOOKER was assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac on the 26th of January, 1863, succeeding Gen. BURNSIDE. At that time the army was encamped on the north bank of the Rappahannock, in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh, Va., the Rappahannock separating it from the army of the enemy, under Gen. LEE. The condition of the Army of the Potomac, at the time Gen. HOOKER assumed the command of it, is well described by him in his testimony, together with the measures he took to render it more efficient. The statements of Gen. HOOKER are fully borne out by the testimony of other witnesses. He says:

"It (the Army of the Potomac) had recently returned from two unsuccessful efforts to cross the river and drive the enemy from his position; the first resulting so disastrously as to render a second effort soon after, even with propitious weather, almost futile. Before the second effort ended, the Winter rains set in, and all operations for a while ended; the army literally finding itself buried in mud, from which there was no hope of extrication before Spring.

With this prospect before it, taken in connection with the gloom and despondency which followed the disaster of Fredericksburgh, the army was in a forlorn, deplorable condition. Reference to the letters from the army at this time, public and private, affords abundant evidence of its demoralization; and these in their turn had their effect upon the friends and relatives of the soldiers at home. At the time the army was turned over to me desertions were at the rate of about 200 a day. So anxious were parents, wives, brothers and sisters to relieve their kindred, that they availed the express trains to the army with packages of clothing, in which to secrete them in escaping from service. At that time perhaps a majority of the officers, especially those high in rank, were hostile to the policy of the government in the conduct of the war. The Emancipation Proclamation had been published a short time before, and a large element of the army had taken sides antagonistic to it, declaring that they never have embarked in the war had they anticipated this action of the government. When rest came to the army, the disaffected, from whatever cause, began to show themselves, and make their influence felt in and out of the camps.

I may also state that at the moment I was placed in command I caused a return to be made of the absentees of the army, and found the number to be 2,922 commissioned officers, and 81,364 non-commissioned officers and privates. These were scattered all over the country, and the majority were absent from causes unknown. A copy of this return was furnished the Commanding General of the army.

My first object was to prevent desertion; and when this was accomplished, my whole attention was directed to securing the return of absentees, and rendering those present as comfortable and contented as circumstances would allow. I granted leaves of absence and furloughs to a limited extent, and in such manner as to enable all to be absent for a few days in the course of the Winter. The disloyal officers were dismissed the service as fast as evidence of the fact was brought to my knowledge. The express trains were examined by the Provost-Marshal, and all citizen clothing found was burned.

Important changes were introduced into the various staff departments, and especially in that of the Inspector-General, which was thoroughly organized and filled with the most competent officers I could select in the army. Believing idleness to be the great evil of all armies, every effort was made to keep the troops employed; and whenever the weather would permit it, they were engaged in field exercises.

The cavalry was consolidated and placed in a higher state of efficiency than it had before been known in our service; and whenever the state of the roads and the rivers would admit of a movement, expeditions were fitted out to attack the enemy's pickets and outposts, and gather supplies from the country in their possession; my object being to encourage and stimulate in the breasts of our men, by successes, a hope and confidence of superiority over our adversaries. In this we were eminently successful. The infantry grew in confidence, and the cavalry, in all their encounters, acquired a character, in both armies, before unknown to that arm of the service.

Our artillery had always been superior to that of the rebels, as was also our infantry, except in discipline; and that, for reasons not necessary to mention, never did equal Lee's army. With the rank and file vastly inferior to our own, intellectually and physically, that army had, by discipline alone, acquired a character for steadiness and efficiency unsurpassed, in my judgment, in ancient or modern times. We have not been able to rival it, nor has there been any near approximation to it in the other rebel armies.

During the time allowed us for preparation, the army made rapid strides in discipline, instruction, and morale, and early in April was in a condition to inspire the highest expectations. Its ranks had been filled by the return of absentees. All were actuated by feelings of confidence and devotion to the cause, and I felt that it was a living army, and one well worthy of the republic.

Early in April, though the roads were still heavy and impracticable for artillery and wagons, I believed that the army was in condition to march on the enemy; and as I had about 40,000 nine-months and two-years men, whose terms of service would soon expire, I felt it necessary to commence operations at the earliest practical moment."

The instructions given to Gen. HOOKER, and he says the only instructions he received from his government, will be found in the following extract from a letter from Gen. HALLECK, under date of Jan. 31, 1863:

"In regard to the operations of your own army, you can best judge when and where it can move to the greatest advantage, keeping in view always the importance of covering Washington and Harper's Ferry, either directly or by so operating as to be able to punish any force of the enemy sent against them."

Gen. HOOKER organized a campaign to start about the 13th of April, the cavalry, under Gen. STONEMAN, to proceed up the Rappahannock for some distance, then cross and sweep down behind Gen. LEE's position, and sever his communications with Richmond; the infantry then to cross below Fredericksburgh, and attack or pursue LEE's army, as occasion might require. But shortly after the cavalry started a heavy rain-storm set in, which rendered the river impassable, and further operations were suspended until a more favorable opportunity should present itself.

It may be well to notice, in connection with this movement, that Gen. HOOKER speaks in his testimony of the enemy having obtained information from the reports of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, with the accompanying testimony, of such crossings on the Rappahannock in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh as were deemed by our officers to afford practical facilities for offensive operations, and had consequently taken measures to perfect their means of defence at the exposed points, thus rendering it the more difficult for our forces to operate successfully along that line. That Gen. HOOKER is laboring under a very erroneous impression will be seen at once by reference to the dates of the committee's report and the proposed movement by him. The movement was begun by the cavalry on April 13. The committee submitted their reports to the Secretary of the Senate on April 6, but one week before, and they were immediately sent to the government printer. The reports and accompanying testimony were not printed and distributed for some time after the committee concluded their labors. The enemy, therefore, could have derived no information from them which could have affected the movement begun on April 13.

Toward the close of April, Gen. HOOKER organized another movement, more comprehensive in its scope than the first, and different in its scene of operations. The cavalry portion was to perform about the same part which had been before assigned to it, viz.: to strike and sever the communications of the rebel army with Richmond. In regard to the infantry, the principal scene of operations was transferred from below to above the city of Fredericksburgh, and it seems to have been expected that a fatal blow would be struck at the rebel army under Gen. LEE. The First Third and Sixth Corps were left in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh, under the command of Gen. SEDGWICK. The Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were ordered to move up the river and cross the Rappahannock and Rapidan, and establish themselves in the vicinity of Chancellorsville. The movement was carried out with such secrecy and dispatch that, by the night of the 30th, the position designated had been gained, with but little opposition from the enemy. This column, Gen. HOOKER states, did not exceed 36,000 men. Two divisions of the Second Corps, under Gen. COUCH, were held in readiness to take position at the United States Ford, so soon as the movement of the main column should render it practicable, and when the line had been established at Chancellorsville, those divisions were directed to join the main column.

During these operations, the left of the army, under Gen. SEDGWICK, carried out the operations directed by the Commanding General. The whole movement appears to have been conducted with little or no serious opposition from the enemy. Up to the morning of the 1st of May, everything was favorable. On the 30th of April, the Third Corps was ordered to join the right at Chancellorsville. On the 1st of May, a demonstration was made by the right of the army, under the following order:

CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, CHANCELLORSVILLE, May 1, 1863.

The 5th Corps, including three batteries, will be thrown on to the River Road by the most direct route; the head of it advanced to near midway between Mott and Colin Runs. The movement to be masked by small parties thrown out in advance, and to be completed at 2 o'clock.

The Twelfth Corps, including its batteries, will be massed below the plank-road, the head of it resting near Tabernacle Church, and masked from the view of the enemy by small advanced parties, and the movement to be completed at 12 o'clock, to enable the Eleventh Corps to take its position.

One division of the Second Corps, with one battery, will take a position at Tod's tavern, and will throw out strong detachments on the approaches in the direction of the enemy.

The other divisions and batteries of the corps will be massed out of the road near Chancellorsville; these dispositions to be made at once.

The Third Corps will be massed as fast as it arrives, about one mile from Chancellorsville, on the United States Ford road, excepting one brigade with a battery, which will take position at Dowdall's tavern.

Gen. PLEASONTON will hold his command, except those otherwise engaged, at Chancellorsville.

After the movement commences, headquarters will be at Tabernacle Church.

The Eleventh Corps, with its batteries, will be massed on the plank-road, about one mile in the rear of the Twelfth; this movement to be completed at 2 o'clock.

By command of MAJ.-GEN. HOOKER.
WILLIAM L. CHANDLER, Captain and Aid-de-camp.

At that time the right of the Union army had obtained a position at Chancellorsville, about eleven miles distant from the city of Fredericksburgh. The rebel army, under Gen. LEE, had advanced from Fredericksburgh to meet the movement of the Union army, and had taken position some three or four miles from Chancellorsville, and between that place and Fredericksburgh. A force of from 8,000 to 10,000 men, consisting of EARLY's division and BARKSDALE's brigade, had been left by Gen. LEE, at Fredericksburgh, to hold that position and the rebel lines below. The two principal armies were separated by broken ground, covered with dense and almost impenetrable forests, traversed by deep ravines, running at right angles to the Rappahannock.

The movement contemplated by the above order, was commenced. As the heads of the columns emerged from the dense forest, the enemy were discovered advancing in line of battle. Gen. HOOKER stated that being satisfied, from the nature of the ground, that he could not throw his troops through the forest fast enough to resist the rebel advance, he gave instructions to his troops to return to the position they had just left, and there await the advance of the enemy. The enemy continued to advance, but were promptly and easily repulsed. The day closed without further active operations of importance on either side.

Early in the morning of the next day, May 2, orders were given for the First Corps, under Gen. REYNOLDS, to join the right of the army, leaving with Gen. SEDGWICK, opposite Fredericksburgh, the entire Sixth Corps, and one division of the Second Corps, under Gen. GIBBON. On the same morning Gen. HOOKER made an examination of his entire line at Chancellorsville, returning to his headquarters about 9 o'clock. Not feeling satisfied with the dispositions made on the extreme right, held by the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, the following instructions were issued at half-past 9 A. M.:

CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CHANCELLORSVILLE, May 2, 1863—9:30 A. M.

I am directed by the Major-General commanding to say that the disposition you have made of your corps has been with a view to a front attack by the enemy. If he should throw himself upon your flank, he wishes you to examine the ground and determine upon the positions you will take in that event, in order that you may be prepared for him in whatever direction he advances. He suggests that you have heavy reserves well in hand to meet this contingency. The right of your line does not appear to be strong enough. No artificial defences worth naming have been thrown up, and there appears to be a scarcity of troops at that point, and not, in the General's opinion, as favorably posted as might be.

We have good reason to suppose that the enemy is moving to our right. Please advance your pickets, for purposes of observation, as far as may be safe, in order to obtain timely information of their approach.

JAMES H. VAN ALLEN, Brigadier-General and A. D. C.

Major-Gen. SLOCUM and Major-Gen. HOWARD.

About the time Gen. HOOKER returned to his headquarters from the examination of his lines, information was brought to him that a heavy column of the enemy were moving toward his right, evidently for the purpose of making a flank movement. The foregoing instructions were promptly sent to the Generals commanding the forces holding the right of our line, and Gen. SICKLES, with two divisions of his corps, (the Third,) was ordered to advance and follow up the movement of the enemy, which was concealed from view to a great extent by the woods in front of our line. Gen. SICKLES advanced with great promptness, but did not reach the line of the enemy's movement until the main column had passed; still, in time to capture a large number of its rear guard. From those prisoners it was ascertained that this column of the enemy consisted of JACKSON's corps, numbering about twenty-five thousand men, and that their route was over a by-road through the forest, passing diagonally across the front of the Union lines, and approaching within two or three miles of the right of the Eleventh Corps, which occupied the extreme right of the army.

About 6 o'clock in the afternoon a rattling fire of musketry was heard on the right, but nothing indicating a very serious engagement. Almost immediately, however, from some cause not fully evident from the testimony, the extreme right division of the Eleventh Corps was stampeded, and, flying along the line of the Eleventh Corps, threw that whole corps into confusion and swept it from the field. Steps were at once taken to arrest the fugitives and prevent the panic being extended to the whole army. BERRY's division of the Third Corps, and a brigade of the Second Corps, were directed to cover the rear of the Eleventh Corps, and, if possible, to retake and hold the position they had abandoned. This, however, they were unable to do, the enemy occupying it in great force before our troops could reach it.

It will be remembered that some hours before Gen. SICKLES, with two divisions of his corps, had been ordered to advance for the purpose of operating against the column of the enemy under JACKSON, the giving way of the right left Gen. SICKLES in a very exposed and critical position; but upon being informed of the condition of affairs, he at once took measures to withdraw his force, which was successfully done and without much loss. The enemy, under JACKSON, continued to advance after the panic-stricken troops, until checked by Gen. PLEASONTON, who had collected and brought into position some artillery for that purpose. Although a cavalry officer, he handled the artillery with exceeding great judgment and effectiveness. His skill, energy, daring and promptness upon this occasion contributed greatly to arrest the disaster which for a time threatened the whole army. His conduct upon this and many other occasions marks him as one of the ablest Generals in our service, and as deserving of far higher consideration than, from some cause, he appears to have received.

It was during this attack that the rebel Gen. JACKSON was mortally wounded. The enemy were repulsed with great loss, and active operations ceased for the night. While this action was taking place on the right, an attack was made by Gen. LEE upon the positions of the Twelfth and Second Corps, which attack was promptly repulsed.

In relation to the condition of affairs at the close of this action, Gen. HOOKER states:

"This was the condition of affairs when night overtook us. Gen. BERRY, after going, perhaps, three-fourths of a mile, reported that the enemy was already in possession of ground commanding my position, and that he had been compelled to establish his line in the valley on the Chancellorsville side of that high ground. As soon as this was communicated to me, I directed Gens. WARREN and COMSTOCK to trace out a new line, which I pointed out to them on the map, and to do it that night, as I should not be able to hold the one I then occupied after the enemy should renew his attack the next morning.

The bad conduct of the Eleventh Corps had cost me the key of my position, and had very much embarrassed me by contracting my sphere of action. The position which had been held by the left of that corps was the most commanding one left in the vicinity. In the possession of the enemy it would enable him with his artillery to enfilade the line held by the Twelfth and Second Corps. He could drive from the plain, in front of the Chancellorsville House, all the artillery posted to command the junction of the plank road and the old pike; and he could drive from the plain all the force that might be upon it. To wrest this position from the enemy, after his batteries were established on it, would have required slender columns of infantry, which he could destroy as fast as they were thrown upon it.

* * * * * * * *

Every disposition was made of our forces to hold our line as long as practicable, for the purpose of being in readiness to cooperate with the movement which had been ordered to be made on our left, (under Gen. SEDGWICK."

While these operations were being conducted by the right of the army, the left, under Gen. SEDGWICK, had been engaged in making demonstrations before Fredericksburgh and in its immediate vicinity; but nothing of importance had taken place there up to the close of the day of May 2.

After the close of operations on the right on that day, the following order was sent to Gen. SEDGWICK:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA., May 2, 1863—9 P. M.

The Major-General commanding directs that you cross the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburgh, on the receipt of this order, and at once take up your line of march on the Chancellorville road until you connect with him, and will attack and destroy any force you may fall in with on the road.

You will leave all your trains behind, except pack-trains of your ammunition, and march to be in the vicinity of the General at daylight. You will probably fall upon the rear of the forces commanded by Gen. LEE, and, between you and the Major-General commanding, he expects to use him up. Send word to Gen. GIBBON to take possession of Fredericksburgh. Be sure not to fail.

JAMES H. VAN ALLEN, Brig.-Gen. and Aid-de-Camp.

Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK.

At midnight the following was also sent to Gen. SEDGWICK:

May 2, 1863—12 midnight.

Major-Gen. Sedgwick:

From the statements brought by Gen. HOOKER's Aid, it seems to be of vital importance that you should fall upon LEE's rear with crushing force. He will explain all to you. Give your advance to one who will do all that the urgency of the case requires.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Major-Gen., Chief of Staff.

Gen. HOOKER also testifies:

"In order that there might be no failure about the movement, I also dispatched Gen. WARREN to Gen. SEDGWICK, as that officer was familiar with the localities about Fredericksburgh, and was informed of my own position, and could explain it to him. I pointed out to Gen. WARREN on the map where I wanted the Sixth Corps to go, and told him what time I desired it to be there. I also impressed upon him the necessity of a prompt compliance with my orders on the part of Gen. SEDGWICK."

With Gen. GIBBON to hold Fredericksburgh with his division, Gen. SEDGWICK was left with his entire corps, amounting to from 22,000 to 25,000 men, to make the movement directed by Gen. HOOKER. The force of the enemy occupying the defences of Fredericksburgh, consisted of EARLY's division and BARKSDALE's brigade, amounting to perhaps 10,000 men. The main portion of the rebel army was confronting the force under Gen. HOOKER, some seven or eight miles above Fredericksburgh.

Gen. SEDGWICK commenced his movement, but it was conducted slowly, and with but little energy. No demonstration was made on the Heights of Fredericksburgh until after daylight on the morning of the 3d of May, and the assault that resulted in carrying the heights was not made until 11 o'clock in the day. By that time the enemy, discovering the movement, had sent reinforcements to Fredericksburgh, and were enabled to offer a pretty determined resistance to the assault. No advance was made beyond the heights until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Sixth Corps then moved forward, meeting small bodies of the enemy, which were driven before them. On the 4th of May, some slight encounters took place, and Gen. SEDGWICK took his force to Banks' Ford, and that night recrossed the Rappahannock.

From the testimony, which gives these transactions much more in detail than the committee deem necessary in their report, it will be seen that nearly all the witnesses concur in the opinion that the movement of Gen. SEDGWICK was not made with that energy and promptness which the peremptory character of his orders demanded, and the importance of the emergency required; that the movement directed by Gen. HOOKER was perfectly feasible, and if his orders had been promptly carried out by Gen. SEDGWICK, in all probability a fatal blow would have been struck at LEE's army. As it was, however, the movement was made without promptness and energy, was executed but partially, and proved entirely ineffective for the purpose for which it was ordered.

In reference to the operations on the right on the 3d of May, Gen. HOOKER says:

"The attack was renewed by the enemy about 7 o'clock in the morning, and was bravely resisted, with the limited number of troops I could bring into action, until 11 o'clock, when orders were given for the army to establish itself on its new line. This it did in good order. The position I abandoned was one that I had held at disadvantage, and I kept the troops on it as long as I did only for the purpose of enabling me to hear of the approach of the force of Gen. SEDGWICK."

The Third Corps, under Gen. SICKLES, received the brunt of this attack by the enemy. The corps fought most gallantly, losing very heavily. It was shortly after this attack commenced that Gen. HOOKER was injured by a cannon ball knocking against him a pillar of the house in which he was at the time. During the time he was incapacitated by this injury the command devolved upon Gen. COUCH as the senior officer. There seems to have been some confusion in relation to the conduct of affairs while Gen. HOOKER was disabled. The testimony fully proves that the want of energetic and prompt direction, while the action was in progress; prevented our forces from obtaining the advantage over the enemy which would otherwise have been gained.

No further active operations were carried on by either the right of our army or that of the enemy after the attack on Sunday. On Tuesday a heavy rain-storm set in, which raised the water in the Reppahannock so as to endanger the pontoon bridges; in fact, carrying away portions of them. The Eleventh Corps had become so demoralized as not to be regarded as very efficient. The Sixth Corps, under Gen. SEDGWICK, had recrossed to the north side of the river. The cavalry, under Gen. STONEMAN, had not yet been heard from. It was afterward ascertained that he had failed almost entirely to accomplish the object of his expedition, viz: the severing of LEE's communications with Richmond. Under these circumstances, and in view of his instructions to cover Washington and Harper's Ferry, Gen. HOOKER decided to recross the river and return to his old camp. The army recrossed without opposition from the enemy, during the night of Tuesday and morning of Wednesday, the 5th and 6th of May.

It would appear, from all the testimony, that there were three causes, perhaps four, which contributed much to render this campaign unsuccessful, after it had been so successfully begun. Those causes were, the stampede of the Eleventh Corps on the 1st of May, by which the enemy were enabled to obtain possession of the ground which commanded the position of the Union army at Chancellorsville; then the injury which Gen. HOOKER sustained on the morning of the 3d of May, by which the army was deprived of the direction which was so necessary at that time; then the failure by Gen. SEDGWICK to carry out the orders he had received, to fall upon the rear of LEE's forces early on the morning of the 3d; and the entire failure of the cavalry, under Gen. STONEMAN, to perform the part assigned to it, the serving LEE's communications with Richmond.

In connection with this Chancellorsville campaign, your committee have felt it their duty to investigate the report, so widely and industriously circulated in this and other countries, that Gen. HOOKER was under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and incapacitated from exercising command during the latter portion of the campaign. The charge was one of so grave a character that your committee felt it should be fully investigated. It was either true or false. If true, then, as soon as established by sufficient proof, the officer who could be so regardless of his position, and the important interests committed to his charge, should be instantly dismissed the service. If false, then those who had circulated so atrocious a slander against a faithful public servant, who was periling his life in defence of his country, without full authority to support the accusation, should be exposed, and held up to the scorn of all honorable men.

Your committee have examined such officers of Gen. Hooker's staff and others who came before them, as from their position and opportunities would be presumed to have the most accurate knowledge upon the subject, and all, without exception, have testified that the charge was utterly unfounded. The examination upon this point would not have been pressed further, but for one fact. There had appeared in the public press of England, and also in leading journals of this country, what purported to be a statement of some remarks made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on the 5th of July, 1863, at a breakfast given by the National Temperance League, in England. *The New-York Independent*, generally recognized as Mr. BEECHER's organ, in its issue of July 30, 1863, had copied that statement from an English paper, *The Alliance*, with editorial comments. The extract is as follows:

"If it were fit, he (Mr. BEECHER) could point out several great misfortunes which had befallen the North on the field, owing entirely to the drunkenness of officers. The battle of Chancellorsville was lost from this cause; but he had heard it from almost direct authority that the General thus implicated, knowing his weakness, had been previously abstaining, but that having received a severe contusion, he had been prescribed whisky medicinally, and it was in taking it for that purpose that the old appetite had been revived, and had overcome him."

Upon which the *Independent* proceeds to comment thus:

"Mr. BEECHER stated this as a private communication; but the case of intemperance referred to is no secret here. That Gen. HOOKER was drunk, and thereby lost the battle of Chancellorsville, has been published wherever the English language is read; and it is due to the inculpated General that the explanation furnished by Mr. BEECHER should be made known."

Accordingly, on March 18, 1864, the chairman addressed a letter to Mr. BEECHER, in pursuance of the following order of the committee:

Ordered, That the chairman of this committee be instructed to address a letter to Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, informing him that the committee, in their examinations concerning the battle of Chancellorsville, have not yet been able to obtain any testimony to substantiate the charge that Gen. HOOKER was under the influence of intoxicating liquor there; and inasmuch as he (Mr. BEECHER) is reported to have made that charge in his address last year in England, the committee desire him to give there his authority for the charge, and the names of reliable witnesses to substantiate the same.

Not receiving any reply, on April 4, 1864, the chairman again addressed a letter to Mr. BEECHER, in pursuance of the following order of the committee:

Ordered, That, inasmuch as no reply has been received from Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER to the letter of the committee of the 18th ult., the chairman of this committee is hereby instructed to again address Mr. BEECHER as before.

To this second communication he received the following reply:

BROOKLYN, April 6, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I did not make any "public" remarks about Gen. HOOKER while in England. At a breakfast of temperance men, strictly confidential, and pledged to make no report of proceedings, I alluded to HOOKER's condition. My remarks were published in violation of confidence.

As to my evidence it was such as to produce moral conviction, but not to establish the fact legally, that, during the last part of the battle of Chancellorsville, Hooker was under the influence of liquor.

I do not feel at liberty to mention my informant until I can see him and get his permission.

I am very truly yours, H. W. BEECHER.
B. F. WADE, Esq.

Your committee regret to state that, although Mr. Beecher's attention was twice called to the subject, and he was explicitly asked, each time, to give his authority, with the names of reliable witnesses, to substantiate the charge he had circulated, he has made no reply to them but the one above quoted.

After the close of the Chancellorsville campaign, active operations by the Army of the Potomac were suspended for some time. Quite a large number of troops, whose time had expired, were mustered out of the service, and measures were adopted to reorganize the army, so far as that was rendered necessary by the withdrawal of so many troops.

Toward the close of May, it became evident that Gen. LEE was making preparations for some important movement. Gen. HOOKER soon satisfied himself that it was a movement in which the whole rebel army, under LEE, would take part; and that he was probably contemplating a movement similar to the one which resulted in the battle of Antietam the year before. Comprehending its importance, and the necessity for prompt and energetic measures to meet it, he submitted the following proposition to the consideration of the President in a letter dated June 5, 1863:

"In view of these contemplated movements of the enemy, I cannot too forcibly impress upon the mind of His Excellency the President, the necessity of having one commander for all the troops, whose operations can have an influence on those of LEE's army.

Under the present system, all independent commanders are in ignorance of the movements of the others; at least such is my situation. I trust that I may not be considered in the way of this arrangement, as it is a position I do not desire, but only suggest, as I feel the necessity for concert as well as vigor of action. It is necessary for me to say this much, that my motives may not be misunderstood."

This proposition was submitted by the President to Gen. HALLECK, who wrote Gen. HOOKER on that point:

"HEINTZELMAN and DIX are instructed to telegraph directly to you all movements which they may ascertain or make. Directions have also been given to forward military information which may be received from Gen. SCHENCK's command. Any movements you may suggest in these commands will be ordered if practicable."

Gen. HOOKER testified in regard to this:

"This was the first intimation I received from any quarter that I held the relation to Gen. DIX and to Gen. HEITZELMAN communicated to me in the dispatch of the General commanding the army. It was then I called on those officers for the strength of their commands, the positions of their troops, and the movements, if any, they were making. But, at the same time, no authority was given me over them, nor was any commander appointed."

The testimony gives in detail the movements of the enemy and the movements made by Gen. HOOKER to meet them. Your committee do not deem it necessary, however, to do more than to state the general result of his operations, referring to two or three of the more important incidents connected with the movement. It being evident that Gen. LEE had determined upon a movement into Maryland, and perhaps farther north, the Army of the Potomac abandoned its position in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh and moved by an interior line to the neighborhood of Washington, forcing LEE to pass along the Shenandoah Valley line. As soon as information was received that the main body of LEE's army had crossed the Potomac, the Army of the Potomac was crossed at Edwards' Ferry, and assembled in the neighborhood of Frederick, Maryland.

While these operations were being carried on, Gen. PLEASONTON, in command of the cavalry, had an engagement with the cavalry of the enemy at Beverly Ford, about the 8th of June, in which, though opposed by superior numbers, he succeeded in inflicting severe loss, and establishing a character for our cavalry which it has ever since maintained. He again met the enemy at Aldie, about the 29th of June, when our cavalry behaved with great gallantry and fully sustained their character for bravery and efficiency. These appear to have been the only engagements with the enemy of any importance during this period.

On the 24th of June, Gen. HOOKER sent his Chief of Staff, Gen. BUTTERFIELD, with instructions to make certain representations to the President and Gen. HALLECK, and "to organize a column of 16,000, to move without delay to Frederick." On the 27th of June, Gen. BUTTERFIELD reported that he had visited Washington, but failed to obtain any troops there. He then proceeded to Baltimore, and had an interview with General SCHENCK, who gave him full authority to take from his (Gen. SCHENCK's) command whatever troops could be used for the purpose Gen. HOOKER had in view; but that he had been able to organize a column of only about 2,500 strong, Gen. LOCKWOOD's brigade, which he had put on the road according to instructions.

It will be seen, upon examination of the testimony and accompanying documents, that from the time there were indications of what might be the character and extent of the campaign upon which LEE was entering, Gen. HOOKER had urged upon the authorities at Washington the necessity of employing actively against the rebel army all the troops which could be used for that purpose. He urged that the best way to defend Washington and Baltimore was to defeat LEE's army, and that all efforts should be directed to that end. He was not able, however, to obtain any material addition to his own immediate army, and was not clothed with the authority he deemed necessary to enable him to perform the duty required of him.

The immediate cause for Gen. HOOKER asking to be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac was a difficulty between him and Gen. HALLECK, in relation to the disposition to be made of the force at Harper's Ferry. That force consisted of 10,000 men under command of Gen. FRENCH, and was embraced within the command of Gen. HOOKER. On the 27th of June, he gave orders for the Twelfth Corps to hold itself in readiness to march at 4 A. M. the next day, to be joined by a portion of Gen. FRENCH's command; with this force it was intended to strike at the rebel communications across the Potomac, in order to cripple his supplies, "and also to intercept the commerce that EWELL had established in flour, grain, horses, and horned cattle, which he was constantly sending to the rear."

The day before, the 26th, Gen. HOOKER had telegraphed Gen. HALLECK as follows:

June 26, 1863—7 P. M.

Major-Gen. Halleck:

Is there any reason why Maryland Heights should not be abandoned, after the public stores and property are removed? I propose to visit the place to-morrow, on my way to Frederick, to satisfy myself on that point. It must be borne in mind that I am here with a force inferior in numbers to that of the enemy, and must have every available man to use in the field.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-General Commanding.

Gen. HOOKER testifies that he proceeded, the next day, to Harper's Ferry, made an examination of the place, and

"After ascertaining that the public property could all be removed before 12 o'clock at night, I seated myself and was engaged in writing an order for its abandonment at daylight, when I received the following dispatch from Gen. HALLECK:

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1863—10:30 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. Hooker:

* * * * * * *

Maryland Heights have always been regarded as an important point to be held by us, and much expense and labor incurred in fortifying it. I cannot approve their abandonment except in case of absolute necessity.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

To this, Gen. HOOKER replied as follows:

June 27, 1863—1 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

Have received your telegram in regard to Harper's Ferry. I find 9,000 men in condition here to take the field. Here their ability to materially account; they cannot defend a ford on the river, and as far as Harper's Ferry is concerned, there is nothing of it. As for the fortifications, the work of the troops, they remain where the troops are withdrawn. No enemy will ever take possession of them; this is my opinion. All the public property could have been removed to-night, and the troops marched to where they would have been of some service; now they are but a bait for the rebels.

I beg that this may be presented to the Secretary of War, and his Excellency the President, should they return.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-General Commanding.

Gen. HOOKER testifies:

On finding that I was not allowed to manoeuvre my own army in the presence of the enemy, and conscious that I was standing in the way of the accomplishment of its mission, on the same day, the 27th of June, I sent Gen. HALLECK the following telegram:

June 27, 1863—1 P. M.

Major-Gen. Halleck:

My original instructions were to cover Harper's Ferry and Washington. I have now imposed on me, in addition, an enemy in my front of more than my numbers. I beg to be understood, respectfully but firmly, that I am unable to comply with these conditions with the means at my disposal, and I earnestly request that I may be at once relieved from the position I occupy.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-General Commanding.

Gen. HOOKER thereupon proceeded to Frederick, and directed the Twelfth Corps to march to that place. On the following morning, June 28, Col. HARDIE arrived with an order from Gen. HALLECK, relieving Gen. HOOKER from command, and directing him to turn it over to Gen. MEADE; and with that ended his connection with the Army of the Potomac.

In concluding their review of the operations of the Army of the Potomac while under the command of Gen. HOOKER, your committee would say that, while all the testimony establishes the fact that the rank and file had great confidence in him as a leader, this feeling was not shared by many officers of high rank. Indeed, it would appear that the impression prevailed that the General-in-Chief was not friendly to him, and some of the witnesses state that the impression had its influence upon the feelings of officers of the army. Gen. HOOKER states that, at the time he received his appointment as commander of the Army of the Potomac, he had reliable information that Gen. HALLECK had opposed his appointment; and that the only request he made of the President at the time he assumed the command, was that he (the President) should stand between him and Gen. HALLECK. Gen. SICKLES testifies that many officers in the army were decidedly hostile to Gen. HOOKER, and that that feeling was strengthened by the well-known fact that Gen. HALLECK was hostile to him, and that partisans of Gen. MCCLELLAN, then in high command, were hostile to Gen. HOOKER. Gen. BIRNEY testifies that there was among officers high in rank a feeling against Gen. HOOKER. Gen. BUTTERFIELD testifies that it was always the impression of Gen. HOOKER, and officers about headquarters, that Gen. HALLECK was unfavorable to him, and that he believes that was the sole reason why Gen. HOOKER asked to be relieved from command. Other witnesses testify that many officers entertained a want of confidence in him after the battle of Chancellorsville. This would appear to have been brought to the attention of the President, for in a letter to Gen. HOOKER, dated May 14, 1863, he writes:

"I must tell you I have some painful intimations that some of your corps and division commanders are not giving you their entire confidence. This would be ruinous, if true, and you should, therefore, first of all, ascertain the real facts beyond all possibility of doubt."

Upon the receipt of that letter, Gen. HOOKER, as he states, called upon the President, and ascertained from whom he had derived that information. He stated to the President that he did not desire to suspect any one wrongfully of a hostile feeling toward him, and asked the President to ascertain the feeling of his corps and division commanders, and for that purpose he would request those officers to call upon the President whenever they applied for leave to come to Washington. What was the result of the President's investigation does not appear. He never in any way, so far as the testimony and records before your committee show, manifested any want of confidence in Gen. HOOKER, even after that officer had felt compelled to ask to be relieved from command by what he regarded as undoubted evidence of hostility toward him on the part of Gen. HALLECK.

In conclusion, your committee would observe that they consider it extremely unfortunate that Gen. HOOKER was not permitted to have the use of such troops as he deemed necessary to enable him to carry out the plans he proposed to adopt for meeting and, if possible, destroying the rebel army. That those troops were disposable is clearly shown from the fact that his successor was immediately authorized to use them, together with other troops, for which Gen. HOOKER had not asked. *Nor can the committee doubt that had Gen. Hooker been clothed with the power at once conferred upon his successor, and had been given the assistance which was so freely accorded to him, the result of the campaign would have been far more decisive than it was. Why the General-in-Chief should have shown more desire to cooperate with and assist the one commander than the other, perhaps involves questions of motives and feelings which your committee refrain from commenting upon.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE OSBON TRIAL.

Address of the Judge-Advocate.

The following is the address of Maj. JOHN A. BOLLES, Judge-Advocate of the Department of the East, in the case of the United States *vs.* Mr. B. S. OSBON:

ADDRESS OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court:

It is gratifying to find ourselves so near the end of this long and painful case. A brief summary of the evidence adduced, and the legal principles applicable thereto, will terminate my official duty in this matter, and you will then proceed to determine whether or not the accused be guilty, and if guilty, what punishment he shall suffer. You may, upon his conviction, sentence him to death, or you may declare that the long imprisonment already suffered has already expiated his crime. He is accused of an infamous offence; but until this charge of *giving intelligence to the enemy* be fully proved, the law deems him to be an innocent man, and so till then, must you regard him. The burden of proof is on the prosecution, and if the evidence adduced shall, on careful consideration, leave in your minds a reasonable doubt of his guilt, he will then be entitled to acquittal at your hands. In weighing the testimony against the accused, you are bound to give him the benefit, not only of this legal presumption in his favor, but of that evidence of previous good character which has been furnished by numerous and most worthy witnesses. The documents which I have laid before you show that he was arrested in this city and taken to Washington five months ago; that he was there imprisoned; that he was there brought for trial before a military commission upon a charge of having violated the laws of war; that his illness interrupted the trial; that before his recovery the commission was dissolved; that it was then determined to send him to New-York for trial, as an offender against the fifty-seventh article of war, and that Gen. DIX was ordered to convene a court-martial for the trial.

The letter from the War Department informs you that with the accused were sent, also, the charges and specifications to be used by the prosecution. The accused is charged with giving intelligence to the enemy, *first*, by publishing the letter set forth in the first specification, and *second*, by publishing the account of the expedition against Wilmington, attached to the second specification. In order to maintain this charge, it is not incumbent on the prosecution to prove, (as the accused has argued,) that the alleged information was *first* given to the enemy through the agency of the accused. If only the *first* informer were punishable, a score of traitors, forwarding intelligence to the enemy, on a different day and for different quarters, each with the design to ruin the Federal cause, would escape punishment, simply because some other criminal had outrun them in the race of crime. Both specifications substantially affirm that, in the Fall of 1864, the Government of the United States was preparing a secret expedition against Wilmington, N. C., and this fact is admitted by the accused, as well as proved by the deposition of Secretary FOX.

The first specification sets forth a letter of the accused, and alleges that it was, by his procurement, published in several designated newspapers, and that the enemy were thus informed of the meditated expedition. An examination of this letter will probably awaken your doubt of the intention of the accused to have it published, and, although it was published in the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, there is no evidence that it was ever conveyed to the enemy. The accused, therefore, seems to be entitled to acquittal under the first specification.

In the second specification it is alleged, and the prosecution has adduced evidence tending to prove:

1. That the accused wrote, and transmitted for publication to certain newspapers, an article containing contraband information in regard to the Wilmington expedition.

2. That he caused that account to be published in those papers.

3. That by such publication he gave intelligence to the enemy.

The first of these propositions is admitted by the accused to

fitness for the position of Vice-Principal. The Principal of school No. 2 expected too much from boys, some who were promoted in December into my class, without having completed the fourth grade, and these same boys about the last of May were to a large extent examined in the first grade. I contend I did a good deal for the class, as there are six months given to complete a grade. He violates a rule of the board in giving boys to a teacher before they complete the grade in which they were taught, and he makes the teacher responsible also for its violation. The Principal of Grammar School No. 31 had a prejudice against me in being sent to his school; his slanderous opinion that I was not "fit for the position," should not have much weight with the Superintendent, the Committee on Teachers, or the Board of Education. I did not want to go to No. 31. If left in No. 2 until the examination of my class, I contend it will be found to do well. I understand the nature of the report is to be presented by the committee and by Mr. RANDALL, who has been influenced somewhat by the opinions of Principals of schools No. 2 and No. 31, and also by old records of former examinations. I desire your honorable board will see justice done to me. The last examination of my class by Mr. RANDALL in November was pronounced excellent. Why not wait until next examination before my removal is required? The same courtesy extended to the Vice-Principal of School No. 31, who has been put in nomination for my position, whose class failed, is not to be extended to me. I consider it not just to me to be treated different from other teachers. The change made in the Seventh Ward was not intended for my benefit as much as for that of the Vice-Principal of School No. 31. No combination ought to be entered into to defeat a teacher who endeavored to act in an honest, independent manner. I trust your honorable board will leave me in my position, and have my class examined by the superintendent before you pronounce against me.

I remain yours, respectfully,

JAS. McCORMICK, Vice-Principal No. 2.

Subsequent to the reading of the foregoing a resolution was introduced removing Mr. McCORMICK and appointing FRANCIS J. HAGGERTY to the Principalship of Grammar-school No. 2; but pending action on the above communications, the subject was laid over for future consideration.

A report was presented censuring Miss ANNOT J. RUTHERFORD, of Grammar-school No. 18, complaint having been made that Miss RUTHERFORD had been guilty of insubordination. The report was adopted.

A report was adopted dismissing LEWIS W. ARNAN, Principal of Grammar-school No. 29, in the First Ward, for improper conduct and neglect of duty, it having been shown that the school is in very bad discipline generally.

APPOINTMENTS.

Miss CHRISTIANNA M. KENNARD was confirmed as Principal of the Primary Department of Grammar School No. 43, in the Twelfth Ward, and Miss MARTHA A. WASHBURN was nominated Vice-Principal of the Female Department of Grammar School No. 39, in the same ward.

On motion of Commissioner WEST, it was

Resolved, That the President and Clerk be and they are hereby directed to pay the salary of Miss ELIZABETH A. DOUR, deceased, to her representative, for the months of April and May, 1865.

ALLEGED CRUELTY.

The following letter was read:

Gentlemen of the Board of Education:

The following is a copy of a communication sent by me to the school officers of the Fifteenth Ward; and in consequence of their being equally divided upon it, no notice has been taken of it:

School Officers of the Fifteenth Ward:

GENTLEMEN: On the 12th day of May my son, WATSON E. DICKINSON was terribly beaten by Miss EDMONDS, Principal of the Wooster-street Primary. His stomach and legs were shockingly marked, and his hands so badly cut that the marks still remain. He was completely prostrated when he came home, and is sick a week in consequence. All this for the enormous offence of pushing back his hair twice. Mr. LANE and Mr. ALLEN saw the child, and were shocked at its appearance. Mr. TAYLOR admitted that the beating was terrible. Mr. SCHELL refused to look at the child's person, and said he was perfectly willing to take my word for it. Mr. ROOSEVELT advised me to call the attention of the local board to the facts, and if they refused to act, I should apply to the Board of Education.

EDWARD DICKINSON.

On motion, the communication was referred to the Committee on Teachers, and they were instructed to ascertain whether the Vice-Principal of the Wooster-street school is capable of enforcing discipline. Commissioner MILLER, in voting in the negative, stated his belief that this was a conspiracy to persecute a teacher. The child, he thought, had not been severely punished.

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE ON THE EAST SIDE.

Commissioner BROWN presented the following resolutions, and they were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That the second resolution adopted the 2d day of November, 1864, per page 290 of the journal of that year, appropriating $21,000 for the purchase of the property known as the Cannon-street Baptist Church, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Resolved, That the sum of $21,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase of the property known as the Cannon-street Baptist Church, and the lots on which said church is located, for the use of Primary Schools Nos. 10 and 21, in the Thirteenth Ward, provided the three lots on which said church is situated are unitedly not less than 74 feet 4½ inches front, 74 feet and 11 inches rear, by 100 feet deep; but no part of said money to be paid until the certificate of the Counsel to the Corporation is on file in the Clerk's office, that the title to said property is vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING IN THE FIFTH WARD.

Commissioner TETHILL presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Finance Committee:

Resolved, That the sum of thirty-eight thousand and sixty-three dollars ($38,063) be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of erecting a new Primary School-house in the Fifth Ward, but no part of said money to be paid until the Trustees of said Ward shall have duly filed the contracts to be entered into by them for that purpose, together with such security as shall be satisfactory to the Finance Committee of the Board of Education for the faithful performance of said contracts, and against the lien law, nor until said contracts shall have been approved by said Committee as to the form thereof, and the amount and time of payment of the installments—the work to be done under the direction of the Superintendent of School Buildings and the Trustees of the Ward, and no payment to be made except upon the certificate of said Superintendent that the work has been done in a satisfactory manner.

The bids for this house were opened by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, in presence of the Clerk of the Board of Education, on Monday, and were as follows:

Proposals for Mason Work—Joseph Smith, $27,300; G. F. Coddington, $29,444; A. Van Tuhsen, $26,300; Owen Moran, $24,745; James Kemple, $26,500; C. B. DeBaum, $25,783; John Davis, $25,600; Theodore Hunt, $25,157; A. J. McCool, $26,335; D. B. Kearson, $26,643.

Proposals for Carpenter's Work—Edward Grindley, $17,500; W. C. Meillan, $16,950; James Neade, $19,000; J. Van Riper, $24,170; Wm. Beard, $17,900.

Proposals for Plumbing—C. B. Cornell, $1,378.

Proposals for Heating—The Isles & Elder, $5,400; C. E. Ellis, $5,642.

SALARIES OF FREE ACADEMY PROFESSORS.

Under the call of special business, the following resolution was taken up and discussed at length:

"*Resolved*, That the salaries of the Principal, Vice-Principal and Professors in the Free Academy be increased at the rate of 25 per centum, respectively; that 25 per cent be added to the salaries of the Librarian and Assistant in the Laboratory respectively, and the salaries of the Janitor, Janitress and Porter, at the respective salaries recommended in the annexed report, and that the salary of the said Janitress be $400 per annum, said increase to take effect from Jan 1, 1865."

Commissioner FRANCIS LIEBER desired to amend by providing that the increase be for one year only. Commissioner MURRAY favored the immediate passage of the resolution, stating that the Professors in the Free Academy—an institution in which greater labor is required than is exacted by any other educational institution in the land, an institution maintained in the most expensive city in the land—are inadequately paid, and in proof of the Commissioner said that one Professor who is an infirm health, unable to live on his salary, has been compelled to break up housekeeping, and that another Professor has offered his house to let. The proposed increase gives Professors in the Academy $4,000 per annum each. After further discussion, the subject was recommitted to the appropriate committee.

The Committee on School Consolidation reported voluminously in favor of discontinuing and consolidating male academy No. 3 and 30, and female schools Nos. 4 and 15, in the Fourteenth Ward, and upon this report several gentlemen spoke with much animation, when at length the subject was laid over for future consideration.

On motion of Commissioner HASTIE, it was voted that Grammar School No. 49, in the Twenty-first Ward, be closed for repairs.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, it was unanimously voted that Commissioner MURRAY be permitted to leave the city, and the board adjourned.

Police Courts.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE LEDWITH—CARROTING.

Late on Wednesday night DENNIS CONNOR, of Portland, Me., was garroted and robbed by GEORGE PETERSON, a colored waiter, and a confederate, while passing through Wooster-street. The fellow knocked him to the pavement, and thentying a handkerchief over his mouth, rifled his pockets of $116 in Treasury notes. Fortunately Policeman GRADY, of the Eighth Ward, heard the shriek which CONNOR uttered before the ruffians applied the handkerchief, and reached the spot in season to take PETERSON into custody, but the other cutthaw escaped. PETERSON was committed without bail.

CONFIDING YOUTH DEFRAUDED.

ISAAC T. PERKINS, of the Northern Hotel, gave three hundred dollar Treasury notes to CLARA C. LEWIS, of Greene-street, to keep for him, and she kept them, of course. Unable otherwise to get his money, the young man made complaint to Capt. MILLS, of the Eighth Ward, and Patrolman GLYNN was sent to take the syren into custody. She was committed by Justice LEDWITH, in default of $1,000 bail, and will of course go to the Penitentiary rather than restore the $300.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

WILLIAM DALY, plumber, of One Hundred and Seventieth-street, near Third-avenue, was apprehended by Policeman HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Ward, on a complaint charging that he had burglariously entered the dwelling of Mr. and Mrs. PULLMAN, at No. 177 East Twenty-ninth-street, and stolen silver ware, wearing apparel, etc., valued at $95. JANE TREMLY, a domestic, testified that she saw the accused leaving the house with the property in his possession. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,500 bail.

DOMESTIC IN TROUBLE.

MARY HAROLD, a domestic, who was recently employed by Mrs. THERESA HARRISON, of No. 215 East Fifty-second-street, bade adieu to her employer on the 15th ult., and took as remembrances a gold hunting watch, plaid silk dress and silver thimble. MARY was apprehended, yesterday, by Patrolman HELMHOLTZ, of the Fifteenth Ward, and committed by Justice LEDWITH, in default of $500 bail.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE DOWLING—ROBBERY IN THE STREET.

JOHN LOWERY, who was out late on Wednesday night, was knocked to the pavement and robbed by two outlaws, one of whom, he swears, is VAN RENSSALAER BERNHART. On regaining his feet LOWERY summoned a policeman, and BERNHART was taken into custody, but the confederate escaped with the stolen money, as usual. The fellow was committed for trial, and LOWERY was sent to the House of Detention.

THE LIGHT-FINGERED GENTRY AT THE GRANT RECEPTION.

The detective police apprehended several alleged pickpockets at the Cooper Institute meeting on Wednesday evening, among the number one JOHN STANTON, a youth of 20 years, who was taken into custody by Detectives RADFORD and KELSO. The prisoner was taken before Justice DOWLING yesterday, and Mr. HENRY H. STERLING, of No. 10 West Eleventh-street, appeared and made affidavit that while he was looking at the fireworks the prisoner attempted to steal from his bosom a diamond breastpin, which he values at $300. The accused was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

ESSEX MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE MANSFIELD—BURGLARY.

CHARLES MARSH, a stage-driver, was apprehended by Roundsman HART, of the Tenth Ward, yesterday afternoon, for burglariously entering FREDERICK STEFFAN'S dwelling, at No. 16 Chrystie-street, and stealing therefrom jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $180. The wearing apparel was found in MARSH'S possession; but the jewelry, which was taken by a confederate who accompanied him in the adventure, was not recovered. The prisoner was committed for examination.

Coroner's Inquests.

BY CORONER WILDEY—THE GAIETIES SALOON HOMICIDAL ASSAULT.

At about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a fight occurred in the Gaieties Concert Saloon, in Broadway, near East Houston-street, and JOSEPH JOHNSTON, of No. 218 Spring-street, was stabbed in four places in the abdomen. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, and there an ante-mortem inquest was held on Wednesday, and testimony was taken as follows:

"On Tuesday morning I was at Gaieties Saloon, No. 616 Broadway; James Irving was also there; I had been drinking some; I had some words with him, when he drew a knife and stabbed me in the abdomen; I did not give him any provocation for the assault, that I know of; a man named Robert Reed, one Riley, and some others were present at the time."

Woolsey Johnson, M. D., House Surgeon of the New-York Hospital, sworn—Johnston came under my care yesterday morning, at about five o'clock; he has three wounds of the abdominal walls; I have had him under treatment since, and I now consider his condition favorable; there is a chance of inflammation setting in, and of his dying in consequence.

JOHNSTON is thirty-two years of age. IRVING has been held to await the result of JOHNSTON'S wounds.

BY CORONER GOVER—FATAL AFFRAY IN A SOUTH-STREET BAR-ROOM.

On Tuesday evening, a young man of about 25, who is supposed to be a son of Mr. PETER KELLY, entered LAIRD'S bar-room, in South-street, and there insulted the barkeeper and one WM. AHEARN, when the latter threw him to the floor. His head appears to have struck somewhere; for when taken up he was unconscious and bleeding. He was taken to the First Ward Police Station, and thence to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on Wednesday. The testimony which was taken at the inquest yesterday, embraced the following:

George W. Kellogg, sworn—I live at No. 201 State-street, Brooklyn, and am employed as barkeeper by Moses M. Laird, of No. 12 South-street, this city; on Tuesday evening last, at about eight o'clock, deceased came into the saloon, and asked for a brandy cocktail; on account of his being very much intoxicated already, I refused to serve him; he then called me a son of a ——, when William Ahearn, who was standing at the bar, said, "That's no remark for you to make here;" deceased was at the same time going out of the door; did not pay much attention to what Ahearn and deceased did then; one of them asked for drinks, which I refused to give them; I heard the epithet, "You son of a ——," and then Ahearn slung deceased to the floor; Ahearn then left, and deceased lay on the floor insensible; I raised him, and he began to bleed at the nose; I sent for the police, and they came and removed him to the First Ward Station-house; I do not think Ahearn was intoxicated; I never knew deceased before; Ahearn is a frequent visitor at our saloon; he worked about the docks; I have not seen him since this difficulty.

William Borman sworn—I am a policeman attached to the First Precinct; on Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock, I was called into No. 13 South-street, and found deceased lying insensible in the bar-room; I took him to the sidewalk, thinking that the air might revive him; but, finding that he did not revive, I took him to the station-house, where he threw up blood; I was then ordered to take him to Bellevue Hospital.

Edward G. Janeway, M. D., House Physician at Bellevue Hospital, testified—That he had made a post-mortem examination, and that in his opinion death was caused by compression of the brain, the result of a clot of blood weighing seven ounces, which had formed from a rupture of a branch of the middle meningeal artery, caused by a fracture of the skull.

And upon this and corroborative testimony, the jury found that deceased came to his death by a fracture of the skull at the hands of WILLIAM AHEARN, on June 6, 1865.

Coroner GOVER issued his warrant for the apprehension of AHEARN, and the police captured him last evening. The friends of the deceased may learn other facts by calling at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre-street.

KEROSENE—FATALLY BURNED.

BRIDGET GENINE, a domestic in the employ of Mr. RUNKHORST, of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between First and Second avenues, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning, in the 23d year of her age. It appears that on Sunday morning last, while making fire at her employer's abode, she threw kerosene upon the flames, and her clothing taking fire she was terribly burned. Mr. RONSCRFT, bearing her screams, ran to the spot and threw a blanket over her, and thus extinguished the flames. Deceased was a native of Ireland.

BY CORONER COLLIN—FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

CHARLES STICKER, of Centre-street, a youth of fourteen, died at the New-York Hospital, on Tuesday, from injuries which he received on the 27th ult., when, as a New-Haven Railroad freight car was going into the lower station, at White and Centre streets, the rear truck slipped off the track and one of his legs was crushed between the car and one of the wheels. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts.

Naval Movements.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

A sad accident, resulting in the death of a rigger, occurred at the yard yesterday morning. Mr. JOHN MOUTON, while in the act of carrying the end of a cable rope across the plank from the edge of the Dry Dock, on board the United States steamer *Hartford*, now being repaired, fell on the hard granite pavement, about forty feet, and was picked up insensible. He was instantly attended by Drs. EVERSFIELD and LUCE, United States Navy, but his injuries were internal, and he died after half an hour's suffering. The Coroner was duly notified. Deceased leaves a wife and four children in a destitute condition.....United States schooner *Sam. Rotan* arrived Wednesday, Acting-Ensign J. W. MILLER, commanding, and MICHAEL TOBEY, Acting Mate. The *Frolic*, tender of the *Colorado*, is in commission, and hauled in the stream; she took her crew on board at 1 o'clock P. M., yesterday. The *Nyack* is in commission, hauled in the stream, and has her crew on board. The *Peoria* is moved alongside the dock, taking in stores, and about getting ready for service. The recently captured prize *Sarah M. Newhall*, off Charleston, S. C., is the object of many curious questions by persons supposed to be interested in her. It appears she left Galveston, Texas, under legitimate instructions, and stopped at the port of Savannah, understanding that it was open. She was stopped and declared a prize. It is supposed she will be acquitted and returned to her owners. Several sea-captains were under the impression that the port was open at the time the *Newhall* was captured....A board of three naval officers, of which Commodore SELFRIDGE is President, is now holding sessions at the Navy-yard, and engaged in business of a private nature.

REBEL TORPEDO.

On board of the United States steamer *Pontiac*, double-ender, at Newport, is one of the curious rebel arrangements for blowing up our vessels of war. It is in the shape of a cigar, 40 or 50 feet long and 6 feet in diameter, weighing 35 tons. It contains boiler and engine and room for three operators. The torpedo was on the end of a pole which was to be thrust against the bottom of a vessel, destroying her, and in all probability the torpedo besides. In service it was to be hermetically sealed. It is expected the trophy will be brought to this port.

Another East-Side Tragedy.

On Monday night, WILLIAM KEEFE and JOHN ABRAHAMS, both of the tenement house at No. 259 East Twelfth-street, quarreled and fought, and KEEFE stabbed ABRAHAMS in the abdomen, inflicting a wound from which the latter died on Tuesday night. Coroner WILDEY impanneled a jury Wednesday, and took the following and other depositions:

James McManus, of No. 259 East Twelfth-street, sworn—At about nine o'clock on Monday night, I saw deceased and prisoner talking in front of their house; deceased stepped up to the stoop of my house, where the prisoner stood; when he reached the prisoner, the latter made a motion as if to strike deceased in the abdomen; he made only one motion of that kind; I saw no knife at all; after that he left our stoop and went to his own house, next door; when he had reached there he bent over, put his hands to his abdomen, and said that he was gone; I saw no blood; the prisoner remained on his stoop some time; in about ten minutes a police officer came and arrested him; there were four other persons around when the occurrence took place; I do not know whether either deceased or prisoner had been drinking.

James Harvey, of No. 266 East Twelfth-street, sworn—I saw the prisoner standing in front of his house, with a knife in his hand; he was insulting everybody that came along, by calling them names; he was intoxicated; deceased walked toward where the prisoner was, and told him he should not be insulting people passing; prisoner then put one hand under deceased's chin and stabbed him in the abdomen.

After listening to other like testimony the jury took the case and rendered a verdict against KEEFE, and he, in reply to the customary questions, said: "I was born, I think, in Canada, and am about 34 years of age; am a blacksmith; live at No. 259 East Twelfth-street; I did not kill deceased; I had no knife." Coroner WILDEY then committed the prisoner to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. ABRAHAMS was a native of Ireland, 30 years of age.

The Strawberry Show.

The show held at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row, yesterday afternoon, continuing open to-day, (9th,) admission free, was unexpectedly fine. The number of varieties is very large, and the berries of unexampled excellence.

The exhibition is doubtless the best show of this fruit ever made in this city, and affords a fair opportunity to observe the external characteristics of all the best varieties in cultivation heresbouts. Fine shows of roses by WM. A. BURGESS, of Glen Cove, and A. G. BURGESS, of East New-York, are a great ornament to the tables, as are also fine bouquets from C. S. PELL, New-York Orphan Asylum.

THOS. CAVANAGH, of Brooklyn, shows over 40 varieties of strawberries; FRANCIS BRILL, Newark, 20; E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J., 18 varieties. The committee report as follows, (the amounts awarded cannot be announced before the exhibition one week hence, Thursday, 15th:)

For best strawberry, new or old—to SETH BOYDEN, Newark, N. J., for Agriculturist.

For best twelve approved varieties—to FRANCIS BRILL, Newark, N. J.

For second best twelve approved varieties—to E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

For largest and best collection—to THOS. CAVANAGH, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For best show of strawberry plants in pots—to THOS. CAVANAGH.

For best market variety, 2 quarts, (Agriculturist)—to Mr. OLM, gardener to O. JODD, Flushing, N. Y.

For heaviest 3 berries of any one variety, (Agriculturist, weight 2¼ ozs.)—to SETH BOYDEN.

For best pint of White Berries (Lenning's White)—to C. S. PELL, N. Y. Orphan Asylum.

For best New Seedling—SETH BOYDEN, Newark, N. J.

For best pint of each of the following varieties: For Agriculturist, to Seth Boyden; for Russell's Prolific, to C. S. Bell; for Brooklyn Scarlet, to Francis Brill; for Monitor, to E. Williams; for Col. Ellsworth, to Thomas Cavanagh; for Triomphe de Grand, to H. & C. G. Atwater, New-Haven, Conn.; for Wilson, to George Henry, Hudson City, N. J.; for Hovey's Seedling, to E. Williams; for Buffalo, to Francis Brill; for Hooker, to Francis Brill.

Committee—S. B. Parsons, Flushing; G. W. Campbell, Delaware, Ohio; A. Thompson, Delaware, Ohio; Wm. S. Carpenter, Rye, N. Y.; C. Taber, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF DEALERS IN "QUEER."—Yesterday morning Officer COWEN, of the City Hall force, apprehended, at the Western Hotel, one LEWIS F. GARRETT, a resident of Newark, who describes himself as a farmer, of New-Ulm, Sullivan County; and Officer MCCORD, of the same force, apprehended, at the Girard House, one LEWIS SHUESTER, of New-Ulm, farmer, both prisoners having been found passing well-executed and deceptive spurious fifty-cent fractional notes in imitation of the new fifty-cent currency. The prisoners had in their possession counterfeit currency representing upward of $100. SHUESTER, who is a German, aged 52 years, was taken before United States Commissioner OSBORN, and held to await an examination on Monday next, and GARRETT was sent to Newark under a warrant which had been issued by the authorities there.

CHAMBERS' PATENT STEAM BRICK MAKING MACHINE.—This machine, which is advertised by ABRAM REQUA, of No. 27 Cortlandt-street, is said to be the only successful one in operation. It belongs to the class known as tempered-clay machines, and is the invention of a practical mechanic. It will turn out 60 bricks per minute, at less than half the cost of the hand-moulding process. The machine-made bricks are said to be stronger and less absorbent than the hand-made, and to present a better appearance, having clean, straight and well-defined edges. All necessary information in regard to the machine, will be given by Mr. REQUA.

SALE OF THE LATE RESIDENCE OF MR. E. K. COLLINS.—The beautiful estate known as Larchmont, in Westchester County, comprising a spacious mansion with outbuildings, a double English cottage, with coach-house and 338 acres of upland, will be sold at public auction by JAMES M. MILLER, on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The sale will take place on the premises. The estate is the property of Mr. E. K. COLLINS. For beauty of scenery and facilities for bathing, fishing and yachting, it is not surpassed by any in the country.

VITRIOL THROWING.—This practice, which flourished a few years ago, appears to have been lately revived. Yesterday we were shown a portion of a lady's dress, burned in many places by vitriol being thrown upon it. Not only was the lady's dress completely ruined, but a portion of her underclothing was also burned. The spirit of wanton destruction which actuates the vitriol throwers should be checked by inflicting severe punishment on the first person caught in the act. A revival of the old punishment of whipping at a cart's tail might prove of benefit.

"LINCOLN'S GRAVE."—This is the title of a very beautiful song just published by WM. A. POND & Co., No. 547 Broadway. The words and music are by Professor GOUGLER, who has served in our armies for a long period and has just returned severely wounded. The song deserves to become a favorite. Some of our artists might get up a concert for the author's benefit, of which he is well deserving.

STRAWBERRIES AND ROSES.—The lovers of fruit and flowers can gratify their eyes, if not their tastes, by visiting the office of the *Agriculturist*, TIMES Building, during the day. The annual strawberry show is being held and will be resumed on Thursday next. The fruit, comprising all the choice varieties, is of fine quality—some of it enormous in size, and the flowers are as fine as the fruit.

KEEP OFF THE GRASS.—Captain BRACKETT's men have been instructed to apprehend all persons who may persist in walking on the beautiful lawn in front of the City Hall.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIREMENS' COURTESIES—RECEPTION OF WARREN HOSE OF PHILADELPHIA.—There was a fine display of Brooklyn Firemen on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving Warren Hose Company No. 29 of Philadelphia, now on a visit to this city and New-York. The announcement that the visitors would land at Montague Ferry, attracted large numbers to the heights, all of whom were greatly disappointed when it was ascertained that the company, with their New-York escort, landed at South Ferry. Constitution Engine Company No. 7, whose guests they were during their brief stay, received them at the foot of Atlantic-street, and escorted them up Atlantic and through Court-street to Montague Hall, in the following order:

Chief Engineer CUNNINGHAM and Assistants.
The New-York Committee in citizens dress.
Brass band, twelve pieces.
Constitution Engine Company No. 7.
Liberty Cornet Band, of Philadelphia.
Warren Hose Company No. 29, of Philadelphia, accompanied by their fire-dog "Bill."

The visitors were conducted into the dining-room of Montague Hall, where they were served with a splendid dinner, after which they again formed and passed between the lines of the following Brooklyn Companies who turned out to welcome them: Eureka Hose, No. 14; Empire Hose, No. 16; Frontier Hose, No. 5; Americus Hose, No. 7; Water Witch Hose, No. 8; Empire Engine, No. 19; Pacific Engine, No. 14, and Phœnix Engine, No. 12; Hook and Ladder Companies, Nos. 1, 3, and 4. Each company was preceded by a band or drum corps. The line of march was through Montague, Henry, Fulton, Court, Atlantic and South streets, Fulton-avenue, Bridge-street, Concord-street, Hudson-avenue and Front-street to the house of Engine No. 7, where they arrived about 6 o'clock and were provided with a collation. After an interchange of civilities, the visitors, escorted by their Brooklyn entertainers, accompanied them to Montague Ferry, where they were taken in charge by Warren Hose Company of New-York. The display in Brooklyn was a very creditable one in all respects.

On their return to New-York they were received by the following companies: 38 Engine, Andrew H. Mitchell, Foreman; 21 Hose, John Hart; 24 Hose, John Garrio; 56 Hose, James Sullivan; 15 Engine, Walter Young; 16 Hose, Owen Murphy; 17 Hose, Silas Ding; 19 Hose, Samuel Ayres; 23 Hose, T. A. Cuyler; 41 Hose, William J. Shields; 3 Hose, B. Woodruff; 4 Hook and Ladder, M. Orpheus; 8 Hose, T. B. Curtis; 20 Hose, Robert McGinn; 18 Hose, J. Collins; 23 Engine, William H. Pierrepout; 29 Hose, Walter Stanton; 22 Hose, —— Anderson; 7 Engine, Hance J. Glauney; 33 Hose, Charles E. Bacon, 24 Engine, John J. Loughrey; 14 Hook and Ladder, James H. Gregory; 48 Engine, Charles Cowans; 30 Hose, E. C. Longhran. All the engines and hose carriages were handsomely decorated with Chinese lanterns, which had a very pleasing effect. Not less than 1,300 firemen were in the procession last night, besides the thousands of citizens who turned out to witness the display.

The route taken by the procession was up Broadway to Grand-street, through Grand-street, Fifth-avenue, Twenty-third-street, Eighth-avenue, Hudson-street and Spring, to the house of Warren Hose Company No. 33, where they were dismissed. The visitors were then conducted to the Westchester House, where they will remain as the guests of Warren Hose No. 33, until Saturday next, and in the meantime will be shown the lions of the city.

THE POLICY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON INDORSED BY THE DEMOCRATS.—The National Democratic General Committee of Kings County, at a regular meeting held on Tuesday night, indorsed the policy of President JOHNSON as far as indicated in regard to the Southern States, and pledged him their earnest support in the restoration of peace, and the Jacksonian Democratic policy in the administration of the government. They suggest that all former prejudices among Democrats should now be set aside, and the best efforts made to bring about a national united brotherhood, from Maine to California.

COUNTERFEITS.—ANDREW HANCOCK was arrested by the Forty-third Precinct police on Wednesday night, on the charge of passing a $3 counterfeit bill on the Sugar River Bank, Newport, N. H.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short Causes—Nos. 2124, 2217, 2143, 1778, 2381, 2350, 2174, 2289, 2322, 2369, 2181. *Part II.*—Nos. 1744, 1696, 902, 1958, 830, 1184, 1258, 1418, 1470, 1486, 1498, 1500, 1434, 1466, 1050, 1384, 1518, 1118, 1540, 1554.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrer—No. 145. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 184, 201, 202, 204, 207, 210, 211, 212, 219, 220, 221, 222, 225, 226, 227, 228, 230, 258, 262.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 5370½, 5539, 5541, 5549, 5536, 5053, 533, 1065, 4511, 4857, 980½, 4669, 5039, 5257, 4001. *Part II.*—Nos. 5058, 3776, 672, 5054, 3656, 5018, 5024, 3374, 5810, 5188, 5192, 5194, 5196, 5198.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 587, 947, 790, 813, 896, 36, 942, 963, 826, 733, 842, 527, 320, 953, 641. *Part II.*—Nos. 118, 926, 982, 410, 800, 1012, 1014, 1015, 923, 805, 687, 874, 976, 1338.

The Assault and Battery Suit Between two Doctors—Verdict of the Jury.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART I.

Before Chief Justice Robertson and a Jury.

Sterling vs. *Scott*—In the TIMES of Wednesday, the 7th inst., we published the proceedings in the Superior Court, in the above entitled action, so far as they had then been developed. The parties to the suit both claim to be Doctors of Medicine; in May, 1864, they became involved in a quarrel, during which, as appears from the testimony, the plaintiff was so badly beaten on the breast, chest and stomach by the defendant Scott that he became very ill, was obliged to abandon a prosperous business, and travel for his health; he says he spit blood for a long time thereafter, has suffered great pain; has, as he believes, the consumption, and will never again be a well man. Plaintiff further testified that he did not assault the defendant, Dr. Scott, and that the attack made by the latter upon him was wholly without cause, reason or justification.

When the defendant, Dr. Scott, was called to the stand, he testified to a very different state of things; he said Dr. Sterling made the first assault upon him; that Dr. Sterling attacked him with a heavy cast-iron gas fixture, with a lamp attached; that he struck defendant with the above-named deadly weapon several times on the head, face and other parts of his person; that two of his upper teeth and one of his lower ones was knocked entirely out by reason of the blows he thus received, and that another of his upper teeth was broken short off. Dr. Scott picked up his teeth and preserved them for a time, but they had been lost or mislaid in some manner so that he could not produce them in court. Inasmuch as there were very few witnesses to the affray besides the parties most immediately interested, the Court and jury had to rely mainly upon the evidence of the two Doctors. Their testimony was of so conflicting a character that it was found very difficult to determine the truth. Dr. Scott underwent a most thorough and rigid examination by the Court. The Chief Justice was determined, if it were possible, to ascertain all the facts of the case. The trial occupied two days, at the end of which time, the jury, after a short deliberation, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of $50, which carries costs.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Dodge & Shaffer; for defendant, Mr. Anderson.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 8.

By Justice Garvin.

George W. Yerby vs. Moses M. Broadwell; motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $7 costs; defendant remanded to the custody of the Sheriff.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Andrew J. Hackley vs. Morgan L. Harris &c. Helen Bourgougnat vs. The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Josiah G. Rouse vs. Lucien Birdseye.

By Justice Monell.

Samuel Misch vs. Louis A. Oppenheim; injunction vacated. William De Groot vs. J. N. Smith; motion granted. Lucien Birdseye vs. David P. Webster; motion granted.

By Justice McCunn.

James Patrick, et al, vs. Thomas Rickey; motion for a new trial denied. My object in denying the motion is to have all the questions involved in the case disposed of at General Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 8.

By Justice Ingraham.

Robert Foulds vs. Wm. Winter; motion granted. Gilbert B. Noxon vs. Wm. Fogarty et al.; motion granted. Louis de Rouge et al vs. John F. Ruthman; motion granted. L. C. Tibbetts vs. W. A. Brown et al.; motion granted. John A. Karnochan vs. Chas. B. Hoard; motion denied without prejudice to a motion to refer the cause. Julius A. Burkle vs. Roswell D. Hatch; motion granted. Benj. B. French vs. Joseph B. Stewart; motion granted. Samuel Engler vs. Geo. B. Farris et al.; motion granted.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

PICKED A POCKET AT A PIC-NIC.

Assistant District-Attorney Hutchings appeared for the people yesterday, and called as the first case that of Paul Valner, a dishonest Teuton, who was indicted for stealing a watch and chain from the person of Henry Strauss, while the said Henry was enjoying his lager at Jones' Wood on a warm day in May last.

Complainant testified that the value of the watch was $20.

On cross-examination he said he saw his watch a good half hour before missing it; he was at Jones' Wood; there were some little disturbances; did not see the prisoner until a police officer brought him up; his watch could not have fallen out of his pocket; there were a great many persons around him; it was a general festival of the German workingmen.

Officer Wm. H. Van Arsdell testified that at the time of the festival some one came up and told him that they were getting up a disturbance, and several watches had been stolen. He found prisoner with a watch and chain in his hand and another watch in his pocket. He did not know to whom the one in prisoner's hand belonged until he ascertained upon inquiry.

The counsel for the defence regretted that the case could not have been deferred, as he wanted to introduce some witnesses who were absent.

The jury found a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

A PICKPOCKET CONVICTED.

James Burk was tried for larceny from the person of Jeremiah Falvey.

The complainant testified that on the day he lost the money, he was somewhat intoxicated, and got into a doze. He had two one thousand dollar treasury notes, some bills and checks, in his fob pocket and a pocket-book in his pantaloons pocket. He knew nothing about who committed the offence; he went to sleep on the sidewalk.

Richard King, officer of the Tenth Precinct, testified that about two o'clock on the morning of the 24th ult. he came down the Bowery and saw two men leaning over a man who was lying down on the sidewalk; he approached and asked them what they were doing; he struck at them with his club, and he saw one of them move his hand as if throwing away something; after arresting the prisoner he returned and found a pocket-book near the place; the fob pocket, however, being undisturbed; the pocket-book he found contained one dollar and ten cents in currency; the complainant identified it as his.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of larceny from the person, and he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Ellen Bruce and Mary Mooney pleaded guilty of a petit larceny, and were sent to the City Prison for four months each.

Hugh Downey, Matthew Nally and Thomas Hogen also pleaded guilty to a petit larceny, and were sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

Catharine Hogan pleaded guilty of a grand larceny, and was sent to the State's Prison for one year. The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 8, 1865.

$9,000 U. S. 6s, '67		110½	300	At. Mail S. Co.	17½
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81	R.		200	Erie Railway	76½
Ex Int.		108¾	300	do	76¾
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81	C.	109⅝	500	do	76⅝
51,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	103⅛	100	do	76⅞
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74	R.	100	100	do	77
6,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.			200	do	77⅛
Second Series.		99¾	200	Hud. Riv. R	103¾
500 do		99⅞	500	do	103⅞
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90		61½	300	do	103⅞
20,000 do		60	1,000	do	104
1,000 North'n ar. 6s		65	1,000	Reading R	92
10,000 Mo. State 6s		66½	500	do	91⅞
2,000 do		67	200	do	92
20,000 Ohio & M. Cer.		93¼

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865.

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AND

GEN. SHERMAN'S

CONVENTION WITH JOHNSTON.

His Testimony Before the Committee on the Conduct of the War—Report of the Campaign After Leaving Savannah—The Difficulty with Secretary Stanton and Gen Halleck.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DOT; or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

NIBLO'S—PEARL OF SAVOY, OR THE MOTHER'S PRAYER

BROADWAY THEATRE—SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF SATAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH HEIRESS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Sixth Army Corps was yesterday reviewed by the President. A stand for the President, the members of the Cabinet, general officers and the foreign legations, was erected on the pavement in front of the Executive Mansion, and another stand was placed on the opposite side of the street for the accommodation of members of Congress and military and naval officers, and directly east of it a third stand was located, for the occupation of sick and disabled soldiers. All of these stands were tastefully decorated. The Sixth Army Corps has participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, from its organization. Maj.-Gen. MEADE, commanding the Army of the Potomac, accompanied by his staff, and Gens. SLOCUM, HUMPHREYS, HUNT and MEIGS, were among the prominent officers at the reviewing stand. Secretary SEWARD witnessed the passage of the finely drilled and war-worn troops from a window of the State Department. The head of the column reached the Treasury Department at about 10 o'clock. Maj.-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT was in the advance, with his staff, followed by his escort. The General's horse was decorated with a beautiful wreath, and his saddle was covered with flowers. Maj.-Gen. BARTLETT rode with the staff, and was followed by the corps flag and escort. The troops comprised in the Sixth Corps are from New-Jersey, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Vermont, Maine, Ohio and Maryland. The troops as they passed were enthusiastically cheered by the thousands of spectators, among whom were not a few soldiers supported by crutches. The veterans of the corps wore green twigs on their caps, and flowers were profusely displayed by the officers. The old torn and faded battle-flags were proudly borne in the long line. A detachment of New-York Engineers brought up the rear. The spectacle was as imposing and interesting as the previous reviews, though not so extensive as to numbers.

The Quebec *Chronicle* of Saturday last gives the following additional particulars of the discovery of some of the effects of BOOTH, the assassin: "An application which was made in the Admiralty Court yesterday, by Mr. DUNBAR, on behalf of the American Consul at this port, has disclosed a rather strange affair. Some time last Autumn, a small schooner, Canadian built and registered, cleared from the port of Montreal, and was wrecked near Bic, in the Lower St. Lawrence, on her outward passage. Part of the cargo, however, with sundry effects belonging to the vessel, were saved by persons residing on the shore near the scene of the wreck; and the salvors, in due course of law, promoted a suit in the Admiralty Court, for the recovery of salvage. This suit is still pending, and it came to light, in the course of proceedings, that among the effects saved were three trunks bearing the name of 'JOHN WILKES BOOTH.' Hence the application made before HON. Mr. BLACK, Judge of the Admiralty, which had for its object that a commission of inspection be issued, so that the trunks be opened and their contents examined. It is doubtless hoped that the result may, in some manner, throw additional light on the Washington conspiracy, or afford some clue to the Federal authorities, which may be of use to them in the trial now proceeding in the capital. As the mystery of the trunks will be so soon unraveled, it is almost idle to speculate upon the result, yet we may be permitted to call to mind a statement which was made, if we mistake not, before the Military Commission at Washington, to the effect that while BOOTH was in Montreal last Autumn, he told some parties that he was on the lookout for an opportunity of sending his theatrical wardrobe to Nassau, with a view to a professional tour in the South. It is just possible, therefore, that the boxes in question may be found to contain dramatic costumes."

A Nashville paper states that the rebels of East Tennessee recently made a shrewd attempt to lay hands upon the $600,000 in specie captured at Augusta recently, by Gen. UPTON, and carried to Nashville with the assets and property of the bank of Tennessee. A clerk and master named DEADRICK, near KNOXVILLE, attempted to serve an attachment on the Governor for this money on the ground that it was the property of depositors in the bank. The Governor notified the Sheriff that the bank of Tennessee had $2,000,000 of the sacred and inalienable school fund belonging to the children of the State, which fund was stolen by HARRIS in 1862, and that he was determined to hold on to the $600,000 at all hazards. It is also stated that speculators are busily engaged in buying up the depreciated paper of the State Bank, at a discount of 70 to 80 per cent., expecting to bring suits against Gov. BROWNLOW to make him give up the money. Most of these speculators are men who encouraged, aided and abetted the rebellion.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, addressed the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase a few days since. The Chicago *Times* says: "When Gov. MORTON talked to them about an undivided nation, State rights guaranteed by the constitution, and about the South being regenerated, they listened with apparently as much understanding of the matter as if he had been referring to Timbuctoo. When he told them to go home and do their duty, they set up a feeble cheer, which was like a consumptive war-whoop. And when Gov. OGLESBY began to tell them a great many home truths in his blunt way about the cruelties which had been committed, they received it with as much feeling of any kind as if he had been relating to them all about the hewing to pieces of Agog. One thing they seemed to be in earnest about—they all wanted to get home; and when Gov. OGLESBY asked them if they would take the oath of allegiance and be good boys again, they gave a most emphatic 'Yes, Sir.'"

The Panama *Herald* says: It is stated upon what appears to be reliable authority that President JUAREZ has issued letters-of-marque for reprisals against French commerce. The letters intended for the Pacific waters were issued several weeks ago, and those for the Atlantic more recently. The result of this may be to cover the ocean with Mexican privateers, the precedents of neutrality, established in the American civil war, having greatly facilitated this policy.

Advices from Greytown state that the schooner which was seized and run away with by deserters from the United States gunboat *State of Georgia*, had returned and sailed again. A British steamer had been sent in pursuit. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to open the harbor of Greytown. A channel, some ten feet deep had been cut out, but it closed up again almost immediately. Central American dates of the 24th of May, state another revolution had broken out in Salvador, in favor of ex-President BARRIOS, and that La Union, San Miguel and other towns had pronounced in his favor, without any fighting. It is understood that Gen. BARRIOS, who is now in Panama, has received letters from the revolutionary party recalling him to Salvador, in order to head the movement, which is at present under direction of Gen. CABANOS.

We learn that the U. S. steamer *State of Georgia* was to leave Aspinwall for Carthagena about the 1st of June, for the purpose of conveying Maj.-Gen. SICKLES to this Isthmus on his return from Bogota. The revolution in Peru, although of very considerable importance appears to have been very nearly quelled by the legitimate government of President BEZET, and there is every reason to believe that the next mail will bring news that it is extinguished. Tacna and Arica, two of the most important points in Southern Peru, have been retaken by the government troops, and the majority of the vessels of war recaptured.

A letter from Surinam states that when the news of the death of President LINCOLN reached that place the American residents were preparing to celebrate the capture of Richmond and Petersburgh. The murder of the President turned the whole sentiment of the place in favor of the North. A meeting was held at the residence of Mr. SAWYER, the American Consul, who presided and made an address. Mr. G. VAN PRAAG, of Boston, also spoke, and appropriate resolutions were passed. The American vessels in port were to keep their flags at half-mast for eight days, and the American citizens would wear crape for thirty days.

Chilian advices show that considerable anxiety was felt there relative to the recent appearance of two formidable Spanish steel-armored steam war vessels as a reinforcement to the Spanish squadron. The new customs tariff meets much opposition from the mercantile community.

The Union Hotel, at Saratoga, will be opened to the public on the 15th inst. From present appearances, this place will be more crowded than last year, nearly every room having been engaged. The Opera-house will be opened by the LELANDS on the 1st of July.

A formidable gang of robbers has been broken up at Hamilton, C. W., by the agency of a government detective, who became a member of the gang in order to discover the guilty parties. The Hamilton Chief of Police and a leading police official in Toronto are implicated.

A large fleet will sail from Gloucester in a couple of weeks to engage in Bay mackerel fishing. The George's fishery has proved very remunerative this year, and, what is extraordinary, has been prosecuted without loss of life.

The present indications are that Lake Superior travel will be something unprecedented this year. People seem to be just realizing the beauties of this delighted region.

Capt. ROBT. LINCOLN has sent to the Chicago Fair the manuscript copy of the message sent to Congress by his late father, on April 16, 1862.

In some of the cities of Georgia, from the lack of a more convenient currency, the newsboys are selling their papers at three eggs apiece.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Duane-street conspiracy investigation was continued, yesterday, at the Tombs, by Fire-Marshal BAKER, before Justice DOWLING, and two witnesses were examined. Mr. JAMES WARREN, of No. 103 Ninth-street, clerk in the New-York Warehouse Security Company's office, testified that both prior to the second alleged incendiary fire at No. 4 Erie Buildings, and subsequently, he viewed the property upon which the Security Company had made advances, and that subsequent to the fire he ascertained that a large number of the whisky-barrels which were stored in the building, were found to be empty. Mr. EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Surveyor for the Globe Fire Insurance Company, was put on the stand, and the further hearing was adjourned to 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Coroner WILDEY took the ante-mortem deposition, on Wednesday, of JOSEPH JOHNSTON, of No. 218 Spring-street, now lying at the New-York Hospital, having been stabbed in four places in the abdomen, at about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, by one JAMES IRVING, in the Gaieties Concert Saloon, in Broadway, near East Houston-street. The testimony against IRVING being clear, he was committed. Dr. WOOLSEY JOHNSON, House-Surgeon of the New-York Hospital, thinks that JOHNSTON may recover.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, over the body of a young man whose name does not appear, who was knocked down and mortally injured, on Tuesday evening last, by WILLIAM AHEARN, in MOSES M. LAIRD'S bar-room, in South-street. Deceased was about 25 years of age, and is supposed to be a son of Mr. PETER KELLY. The Coroner issued a warrant for the arrest of AHEARN, and the First Ward police apprehended him last evening.

The jury in the case of STERLING vs. SCOTT, which has been on trial for the last two days in the Superior Court, before Chief-Justice ROBERTSON, have rendered a verdict of $50 for the plaintiff, STERLING. The action was brought to recover the sum of $3,000 for injuries received in an affray in Broadway, in May, 1864. Both plaintiff and defendant are Doctors of Medicine, and hence the trial has created no little interest in certain circles.

It has been judicially decided that passengers alighting from cars have the right of way, and those who wish to get into the cars must first give the outcomers reasonable time to leave the cars. Of course there is no other way, if confusion be avoided, and yet, at every station, passengers stand ready to jump on before one can alight, and so the streams meet, and crinoline suffers, and pockets are picked, and children are bruised, and bandboxes smashed.

The new steamer *Manhattan*, the pioneer of a line between this city and Vera Cruz, made her trial trip yesterday. She is a 1,500 tonner, having ample accommodations for about 175 first-class and 500 steerage passengers. Her performance yesterday was entirely satisfactory, both of ship and engines. She is to sail on the 15th inst.

The Brooklyn and New-York Yacht Clubs held their regattas for this year, the one on Wednesday and the other yesterday. There was no wind whatever yesterday, and at 2:30 P. M. the yachts which had not yet reached the stake-boat, were almost at Long Branch.

Major-Gen. TERRY, the victor of Fort Fisher, will arrive here to-morrow morning. While in town he will be the guest of the sons of Connecticut, of which body Col. J. H. ALMY is Chairman. Rooms are engaged for Gen. TERRY at the Hoffman House.

BRIDGET GENINZ, a domestic in the employ of Mr. BUNNCROFT, of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, was fatally burned by pouring kerosene on a lighted fire on Sunday morning last. She died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, and an inquest was held by Coroner GOVER.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that where receipts are made and issued in duplicate, *both* require to be stamped as original.

As anticipated by us, popular subscriptions to the new series of the Seven-thirty Loan, during the current week, have been up a daily average of about two million dollars, or, in exact figures, $1,963,333, (equal to a weekly aggregate of $11,779,998,) as follows: Monday, $1,013,250; Tuesday, $3,125,500; Wednesday, $1,751,250. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the series have averaged about 1,000 a day. The notes are now being promptly delivered to subscribers.

Flour was in demand yesterday, opening at an advance of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., but closing heavily. Grain was less active and unsettled. Wheat declined 3c.@5c. Mixed Western Corn sold at 85c. @93c. Western Oats at 68c.@69c. ℔ bushel. Whisky at $2 01@$2 03. New Mess Pork was in less request at $27 50@$28 ℔ bbl. Lard was active and dearer. Other articles were essentially unchanged.

The Gold market was ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. higher yesterday, on account of the scarcity of bills on London, which can only be had in sufficient supply of the bankers drawing against gold shipments. Money very easy. Stocks firm in the forenoon, but partially easier at the close of the day.

UNIVERSAL PEACE.—All the nations of the earth, and the whole family of man, are now in a state of profound *peace*. War, worthy of the name, does not exist in the wide world. In Central and South America, there are or have been lately, certain petty squabbles; there is occasionally a skirmish in Mexico; and it may be that a few hundred New-Zealanders are still behind their *pahs* fighting as many English red coats; but this is all. The great Powers of Europe are not only all at peace, but there is no cause of quarrel apparent among them. Austria and Italy may not love each other; and the Pope may be a bone of contention; but the signs of difficulty are fewer, and the prospects of pacifying difficulties better now than ever. As regards the relations of America to Europe, they are likely to remain perfectly peaceful.

When our war began, the great Chinese rebellion, which had been in progress for over ten years, still ran its bloody course. After the commencement of our war, there was the war of Russia against Poland; there was the war of Austria and Prussia against Denmark; there was the war of the French against Mexico; the miserable war of Spain against San Domingo; and several affairs less even than the last-named. Now that all these wars are closed, and that our poor old blood-thirsty world enjoys peace, let it keep the peace.

Southern Men for Southern Offices.

President JOHNSON consults the dictates of good policy in selecting, so far as possible, for official stations in the Southern States, loyal Southern men. In the appointment of Mr. HOLDEN to be Military Governor of North Carolina, and in selecting Southern residents for Collectors of Internal Revenue at Savannah, Charleston, Mobile and Pensacola, he has indicated the general policy to be pursued in this respect. It is much wiser than the policy which has been warmly pressed upon him, of sending Northern men to fill those offices in the rebel States. The latter course would be a distinct practical proclamation that we had achieved a conquest of the Southern people, and that we intended to hold and to treat them as a subjugated community; that we would not intrust them with any of the duties and powers of office, but would send men among them from other States to execute the law and represent the authority of the victorious and conquering government. Such a course could not fail to exasperate and alienate the great body of the Southern people.

It is not wise for us to forget that our interest, as well as justice, now demands that we should do everything in our power to appease the resentments, allay the distrust and win the confidence of the people of the Southern States. They are henceforth to be our fellow-citizens. They are to constitute part of our Union. They are to be sharers with us in the duties, the privileges, the rights and responsibilities of a republican government, and foremost among those rights and duties is that of taking part in the government themselves. This they will do from this time forward. It certainly is not, therefore, a matter of small importance that we should win their confidence and secure their coöperation in all great measures for promoting the welfare and securing the prosperity of the whole country.

Nothing could do more to alienate the Southern people than sending hosts of Northern men to fill all the offices of power and trust among them. It would be a practical exclusion of them all from what, under a republican government, is the common right of all. They could regard it in no other light than as an actual disfranchisement of the whole Southern population. So long as men can be found among them capable of performing the duties of those places, we should never send Northern Governors, Northern Judges, Northern Marshals, or Northern officers of any sort to execute the law among them.

Nor should it be of necessity fatal to the claims of Southern candidates for office that they have not always been bold, active Union men throughout the rebellion. It was impossible that they should be. They were compelled, at least silently, to acquiesce in the action of the community in which they lived. No man finds it easy to do otherwise anywhere,—nor has it been easy at any time since the rebellion broke out for any man in the South to escape active connection of some kind with the movements of the State in which he lived. We must cease to inquire *mainly* what men have been hitherto, and find out what they are now and will be hereafter, if we would judge aright of their fitness to take part in public affairs.

President JOHNSON, himself a Southern man, and exposed to all the fury of the rebellion in a Border State, can judge accurately and wisely of this class of cases. We think the course he is pursuing is eminently calculated to insure and hasten the return of peace and prosperity to the Southern States.

Execution of Traitors and Assassins.

From the Tribune.

To put our idea more completely within the mental grasp of Mr. SMITH, we will express it thus: There are still great social and political meliorations to be effected at the South—meliorations which we deem essential to the highest well-being of our country and of all our people. *Hence (among other reasons) our hostility to hanging in the premises, and to any equivalent.*

The extreme tenderness of the *Tribune* for rebel chiefs will not fail to attract the attention of, if it does not even surprise, its own readers, the more especially as its sensibilities have not been so keenly alive in behalf of others who have incurred and suffered the death penalty. We do not remember that the hanging of KENNEDY, an instrument of those chiefs, provoked its remonstrance. Why, as the testimony upon the pending trials bears hard upon DAVIS, THOMPSON, CLAY and SANDERS, the *Tribune* should labor to shield *all* conspirators and assassins from the penalty which the law provides, we are at a loss to conjecture. Is it because the editor was associated with some of these men in negotiations for peace? Or is he anxious for their coöperation in effecting "great social and political ameliorations."

Quite willing to abide the results reached by military or judicial tribunals, submitting dutifully to their justice and judgments, we are unable to share in a solicitude, or participate in a philanthropy, which exempts from merited punishment, however severe, of men who authorized and organized conspiracies and raids which subjected St. Albans to robbery and murder, the City of New-York to the incendiary's torch, Newbern to a pestilence, Secretary SEWARD to the bowie-knife, and President LINCOLN to assassination.

AN IMPERIAL WAY OF THROWING DUST IN THE PUBLIC EYES.—The squabble between NAPOLEON and his Cousin might be looked upon as one of some dynastic as well as political significance, were it not that the same sort of farce has been played over and over again, not as between the cousins alone, but between the Emperor and his wife as well. This business of keeping up the appearance of a democratic and conservative antagonism in the family is as old as the first Empire. The present representative of Bonapartism adopts it because it is a tradition. The parvenu worships tradition, because he hasn't much of it to go upon. When the Emperor affects a political quarrel with his Imperial spouse, and sends a special warning to her newspaper organ, *La France*, he plays the radical or democratic *rôle* himself against the ultramontanists. When he falls out with Prince NAPOLEON, the Prince plays democrat, and the Sovereign becomes as conservative as if his family name and honors ran back in direct line to CHARLEMAGNE. If there is any political meaning in this Imperial rumpus, it is that the Emperor has thoughts of backing out of Mexico, and ordered the Cousin to break the ice on that delicate question.

Processes of Reconstruction.

It will be remembered that two years ago, when the war was at its height, and the prospects of the conquest of the South anything but cheerful, the country was very greatly exercised upon the question of "reconstruction." How it was to be accomplished; what were to be its modes and conditions; upon what principle it was to be effected, or on what precise system it was to be conducted, were questions that called forth volumes of Congressional eloquence; filled the newspapers; gave birth to numerous factions, and greatly agitated the whole people.

We urged then upon Congress that it would be as well not to be in haste in laying down definite or universal rules about the matter, but to await the developments of time, that so our policy might adapt itself to circumstances.

The work of reconstruction of the States has been in actual progress for some time, and we can now see how it would have been embarrassed had any of the rigid theoretical projects then proposed been adopted as the final and immoveable policy of the government. In different States, different modes of action have been adopted according to varying circumstances, and through them all we seem to be gradually arriving at the desirable result. In Tennessee, in which State President LINCOLN appointed ANDREW JOHNSON Military Governor, while half of it was in the hands of the rebels and war was raging all over it, things have gone on from one step to another, from a Military Government to a State Convention, from that to a regular Legislature and Governor, and from that till all the civil functions are fully restored, and the State has its legitimate representatives in the National Congress. The plan adopted in Arkansas, where the political reconstruction is now virtually completed, has been essentially the same; and the first step in what bids fair to be the same process with the same result, has just been taken in North Carolina. In Virginia, however, as in other States wholly or partially restored, there have been differences of method. Gov. PIERPOINT, about a year ago, began "reconstructing" in a few counties of Eastern Virginia, where a Legislature and State officers were elected; and recently he has been authorized by the President to remove from Alexandria to Richmond, where he now exercises his functions, and is preparing for the complete reorganization of the State on a loyal basis. In other of the Southern States we anticipate still other modes, although, from their condition and circumstances, we judge that the plan which worked so admirably in the case of Tennessee will be the practical mode for future action.

One very important feature in this gradual and tentative process is that the essential steps toward reconstruction are taken by the Southern people themselves, and this of itself forms a valuable guarantee of the stability of the institutions thus established. If the National Government were to impose specific forms of authority upon these Southern States, it would always be felt by their people as an arbitrary and hostile act. But no such feeling can be awakened by a process of reconstruction in which they themselves have had the leading and controlling share.

THE SOUTHERN REBELS.—It was to be expected that the British pro-slavery organs, which have done so much to foment the rebellion and prolong the war, should go to work vilifying the Southern people, now that the Confederacy has failed. The London *Dispatch* carries this to a great extent, saying, in an article on the "collapse of secession:"

"Men could not have been in earnest who were without the devotedness and resolution to lay waste their country that an enemy might be without supplies. It was clear that a people who had not heart enough to destroy their property that they might defend their rights, were neither fit to fight, nor worthy of any fate but that of submission to oppression. It was still more palpable, when a whole army, 25,000 of LEE'S troops, laid down their arms under the walls of Petersburgh, and deserted, in his utmost need, the commander who had so often led them to victory, that they were not soldiers, that they were wholly unworthy of their cause, and that they were only fit subjects for tyranny. The Southerners have reached the bad eminence of being the only people known to history who have deserted their leaders in the hour of trial, and left the heroes they themselves elected to guide them, to be seized as prisoners, or hunted down as traitors. They have not been conquered—they have funked and caved in. A handfull of Swiss beat back Austria; the Flemings, single-handed, withstood CHARLES V.; Holland defied the power of France; eight hundred thousand Scotch baffled all the efforts of EDWARD I.; two millions of revolted colonists defeated the armies and the fleets of GEORGE III. The eight millions of the South never could have been subdued, had they been true to their cause and faithful to each other. But they are fickle, sensational, inconstant and craven. Such a people will be as readily reconciled to humiliation, as *Pistol* was to his leek."

Now, there is no more sense or truth to this sort of slang-whang than there was to the opposite sort with which we have been so long deluged. The rebels fought desperately for four years. They struggled till their strength was exhausted, the flower of their population killed, maimed, or captured, their resources destroyed, their finances collapsed, and their efforts absolutely hopeless. There was a large number of them, it is true, who, about a year ago, refused longer to fight for the rebellion; but these had only fought at all because their service was enforced, and escaped from it as soon as they could. We told the world all along that there were innumerable Unionists in the South, but this was steadily denied by the foreign rebel sympathizers, who alleged that the entire Southern population were devoted, body and soul, to the rebellion. Now that those who did rebel are utterly defeated, their former friends, so-called, abuse them with the virulence they formerly reserved for us.

Impertinent Advice from Impertinent Men.

It was unfortunate for the meeting held last night to hear Mr. GERRITT SMITH deliver himself on "reconstruction, conciliation and pacification," that the gentleman who was announced to take the chair, and, at least, two of those who signed the call, should have been persons who have been from the outset bitter opponents of the war, or in other words, warm supporters of JEFF. DAVIS' right to do as he pleased. Mr. CHARLES O'CONNOR, for instance, was just as much opposed to all measures for the restoration of the national authority in the rebellious States as JUDAH P. BENJAMIN himself, though being a sensible man, he of course never thought of displaying his feelings in anything more potent than words. Mr. O'GORMAN, too, was perfectly horrified by the whole struggle which has just ended so gloriously, and in 1862–3, in the dark days of the war, when many hearts were faint and weary, did not hesitate to use what influence he possessed to aggravate the general doubt and despondency. Of Mr. S. M. BARLOW there is very little to be said. If a man's words and acts count for anything, no bitterer enemy of the government, when the government needed all the support it could get, was to be found, at least in the whole North, than himself. And he derives an additional claim to the respectful attention of the community, from the fact that he was a leading member of the famous Society for the Diffusion of Political Information, which devoted itself in the Spring of 1863 to reviling Mr. LINCOLN for meddling with slavery, and the spread of tracts proving the divine origin of that institution.

We do not recall these incidents for the mere purpose of casting odium on men who are perhaps sufficiently punished for the little mischief they were able to do by the complete failure of their schemes, the disappointment of all their hopes, and the falsification of all their prophecies. We are quite willing, as far as all our copperhead brethren are concerned, to let by-gones be by-gones; but it is on condition that they keep themselves quietly ensconced in the shades of that obscurity to which recent events have consigned them. We would not utter one word to aggravate the bitterness of their lot, if they only conducted themselves with modesty. But decency requires from them at present the most rigid seclusion. Their presenting on the platform just now is as great an offence against the proprieties, as the appearance of a widow at a ball within a week of her husband's death.

If there be one thing more than another about which the people of the North have thoroughly made up their minds, it is the inexpediency of allowing persons who sympathized with and encouraged the rebellion, while it was in progress, to offer advice to the government regarding the best manner of pacifying the South now that it is over. It has been already well settled by official action that prominent rebels at the South shall not be permitted to share either directly or indirectly in the work of reconstruction; and after this, it is something worse than impertinent in their friends at the North to offer to instruct either the public, the President or Cabinet on the same subject.

For much the same reason their advice is not needed as to the best manner of dealing with our State prisoners. We receive the frantic appeals of the London *Times*, *Herald* and *Standard* for mercy to JEFFERSON DAVIS with shouts of laughter, because we know that nothing gave him more courage during his resistance than their expressions of sympathy. Why should we then listen to Mr. S. M. BARLOW'S pleas for mercy and forbearance?

The Virtue of Silence.

A public man, adored by the nation and the recipient of countless "ovations," who has not "the gift of the gab," and cannot put two sentences together in public, is a very novel phenomenon in this country, and yet we have had two such among us, in the persons of Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, within the last week. No amount of pressure or persuasion has been sufficient to extract a speech from either of them, though there are, probably, no two men in the world, at this moment, who have so much to say that is worth saying, and that everybody would like to hear.

We cannot help congratulating both them and the public upon their disability. There have been so many great reputations marred by spouting, that it is some consolation to feel that reputations which we all value so much as those of our two military heroes, are secure against all tarnish from the over free use of their tongues. It were to be wished that Gen. SHERMAN wrote with a little more difficulty. If there ever comes a spot on that shining fame of his, it will assuredly be from the indiscreet use of the pen; but even of this we think there is little danger. Of GRANT it may be safely said, that he will never either write or speak one word that duty or courtesy does not call for. Both have the virtue of silence; the greatest gift, next to genius, that nature can confer on a soldier.

There is unquestionably nothing save the military instinct in high perfection, which can render him so useful to his country, as to have thoroughly mastered the art of holding his tongue—of letting enemies sneer, and friends gabble, and superiors find fault, without being tempted into correction or recrimination. In these days of railroads and telegraphs and newspapers, there is hardly anything worth revealing, that will not be revealed, sooner or later. No reputation—at least no military reputation—can be so damaged that, if damaged unjustly, its restoration may not safely be left to time. The worst thing the owner ever did, as many an example has proved, is to undertake to brighten it up himself, either on the platform or in the newspapers. The history of our own war is full of illustrations of the dangers that beset a soldier whose tongue *will* wag, or whose pen *will* move. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN was naturally a reticent man; but was seduced, by his friends in New-York, into trying to write "statesmanlike" papers, and he damned himself with unparalleled rapidity.

There is not in military annals a brighter name than that of CHARLES NAPIER, but his life was poisoned and his career marred by his irrepressible inclination to speak out his mind. In our own army, the volunteer officers have too frequently carried into the camp the habit of talking acquired in civil life, and we have had, as a consequence, some rather absurd failures, such as MCCLELLAND'S and BUTLER'S. NAPOLEON, the elder, great soldier as he was, could hardly have survived making the Lowell speech of the latter of these gentlemen.

We have the comfort of knowing, however, that the two officers who reaped most glory in the war, are not likely to tarnish it by the utterance of idle words. If they possessed the two common facility in "making a few remarks," we should very likely see them "running" for something in a year or two, covered with the dust—we might add, with the mud—of the political curriculum, and throwing away in half an hour of foolish talk, the reverence and affection won by four years of glorious deeds.

SOUTHERN TRADE.—Our exchanges from all parts of the South—and we are now in receipt of files from every State, North and South, excepting TEXAS—agree in representing the amount of cotton in the respective cities and States of their publication, as very great. At Macon, in Central Georgia, according to the Macon *Telegraph*, there are no less than 35,000 bales in store; and the same journal estimates the stock now in the State of Georgia at three hundred thousand bales. At Wilmington, in North Carolina, according to the Wilmington *Herald* of the 3d inst., the Northern traders who had expected to find but a small amount of articles for trade, have been surprised at the quantity of cotton, resin, &c., being stored in the warehouses for shipment. The writer says that no one seems to know where it comes from, but all the people of the country are busy hauling it into town. From Mississippi and Alabama the papers have accounts of a like character. The Vicksburgh *Herald*, of the 28th ult., describes the main street of that city as being "white with cotton-bales and crammed with wagons," and poetically describes the "broad-horned souvenirs of the good days by-gone, patiently drawing heavy cotton-wagons, passing and repassing our window, from early dawn till dewy eve, and the drivers making the air vocal with their voices shouting the word of command." The Philadelphia papers have a statement from Washington, based on what is alleged to be good authority, that "government has now at its command in the South, about 350,000 bales of cotton, which will be sent North as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for its transportation." In reference to this we may say that it is possible the Confederate authorities had nominally this amount "at their command," and if any one thinks that our government will ever get hold of it all, he may rely upon the above estimate; but we have no doubt the government will be content with half the quantity.

That our estimates the other day of the amount of the great staple in the Southern States were quite within the mark, there is daily confirmation from all parts of the South. The principal thing now is, that by all means, routes and conveyances, it be hastened forward to market. The commerce of New-York and the mills of New-England need it; the whole cotton-wearing population of America are eager for it; Liverpool and Manchester need it; the whole world is greatly in want of it. So let owners, and traders, and forwarders hurry it along.

Boarding and Housekeeping.

MRS. LINCOLN'S MEANS.—It is not true, says the *Tribune*—far from it—that "the late President left an ample fortune." On the contrary, we happen to know that Mr. LINCOLN'S executor and nearest friend, United States Judge DANIEL DAVIS, of Illinois, after taking an account of the estate, has notified Mrs. LINCOLN that she cannot afford to keep house on her means, but must board.—*Express.*

Is there not impertinence in this business of thrusting private family affairs before the public? The paragraph, moreover, deserves rebuke for the foolishly false notion it is apt to disseminate among those who don't know what frugal housekeeping is. Board suitable for a family such as that named would cost at least $40 a week. For that sum a prudent housewife can in the West keep house *well*, and keep at least one servant also. There are thousands who do it in the East as well as the West; thereby save their families from contamination; and *shine* socially quite as well as if they took a *three-pair-back* in a brown-stone boarding-house, with indifferently cooked joints, and a hired piano.

We are satisfied, at the same time, that the people will see to it that the honest debt due to the late President is paid with interest to his family.

THE CITY HALL PARK.—"STAT NOMINIS UMBRA."—The lately-sown grass in the park springs up healthily; and the foliage of the trees has a cheerful and reviving look about it, such as has not been witnessed for many years. These natural adornments, it is true, are enjoyed at the sacrifice of certain purely artistic features of the park. The Statué, a composite work, (by an unknown artist, who has embodied in one impressive figure, the popular ideal of several grand revolutionary characters,) for example—is partially lost to view, and the worshiper of art in its rarest expression finds the favorite object for the time under an umbrageous obscurity. The artistic eye is, in a measure, disappointed. But the less sophisticated multitude find their satisfaction in the green adornments of nature. Thus, in all things, may we find compensation. "*Stat nominis umbra*"—let the statue remain in the shade.

CHANGE OF PUBLISHERS.—Mr. JAS. H. RICHARDS, who for many years has had charge of the publishing department of the *Independent*, has left that journal, much to the regret of his associates, but with their best wishes, to assume control of a similar department in a new paper, styled the *Nation*. Mr. H. C. BOWEN, who has been one of the proprietors of the *Independent* from the beginning, succeeds Mr. RICHARDS.

The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 8.

JAY COOKE, United States Subscription Agent, reports subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day to the amount of $2,731,600. The following are among the largest subscriptions: Second National Bank of Chicago, $201,300; First National Bank of St. Louis, $100,000; Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, $100,000; First National Bank of New-York, $300,000; VERMILYE & Co., New-York, $150,000; Ninth National Bank of New-York, $107,400; First National Bank of Portland, Me., $100,000; National Bank of the Republic, Boston, $100,000. There were one thousand nine hundred and five individual subscriptions for $50 and $100 each.

Returning Veterans.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, June 8.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments, over 500 strong, under the command of Brig.-Gen. R. MCALLISTER, arrived here to-day, and were escorted by a band of music from the depot to the State House, where they were welcomed home by Gov. PARKER, in an eloquent speech, which was received with cheers. Gen. MCALLISTER responded in an excellent speech, which was frequently applauded. The men were then marched to Camp Bayard, where they are quartered.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

His Successful Strategy and Quiet Rest at the Astor House.

Sail Up the Hudson and Visit to West Point.

Interview with Gen. Scott---Review of the Cadets---Levees and Great Crowds.

HIS DEPARTURE FOR ALBANY.

Gen. GRANT, true to his great reputation as a "flanker," completely outmanœuvred New-York, by leading the public to suppose, through the newspapers, that he had left the city at midnight of Wednesday, on his way to West Point. In reality, he slept quietly at the Astor House until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when he proceeded up the river on his projected visit. As a piece of pure strategy this manœuvre ought to rank high among the many similar achievements of the Lieutenant-General.

On Wednesday night, after the ceremony of the serenade was over, and the gallant Seventh Regiment, with their magnificent band had departed for their several homes, the General threw out reliable flankers, and posting a strong rear guard, he contrived to move his forces, unperceived by the admiring enemy, eluding the vigilance of the public by throwing himself into a faint movement looking toward departure by the steamer *Henry Burden*, while he, in reality, executed a masterly forced march, and so gained one of Mr. STETSON'S cosy and comfortable rooms, where, quite exhausted, he sought that repose so necessary after the fatiguing and arduous labors of the day.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the General and his party were up, and after making a hurried breakfast at the Astor House, proceeded very quietly to the government wharf, Castle Garden, where Gen. DIX'S convenient and rapid little dispatch steamer, the *Henry Burden*, was lying, awaiting the arrival of the distinguished party to carry them to West Point. Precisely at 7 A. M. the *Burden* cast loose, and heading up stream, was soon on her rapid way up the Hudson.

This saucy little dispatch steamer which conveyed the Lieutenant-General to West Point, has quite an interesting history. Her captain was the First Engineer of the first Union gunboat which fired a shot in the late war, on board the *Freeborn*, commanded by Commodore WARD, and he served with distinction on that craft in the Potomac flotilla.

The *Henry Burden* was the first boat to go to Aiken's Landing to exchange prisoners, and for some time the different negotiations of the Commissioners of Exchange were held on board. It is also a singular fact that upon the *Burden* the celebrated trial of Capt. BEALE, who was hung on Governor's Island for piracy, was held as she lay moored to the dock at Fort Lafayette. She also had performed efficient service in transporting state prisoners to the fort for safe-keeping. In this neat little craft, Gen. Dix lately made the tour of his Department, and the general history of the steamer is very interesting.

Very few persons witnessed the departure of Gen. GRANT and his friends from either the hotel or the steamer, and it evidently gratified the Lieut.-General very much to find that he would not have to undergo the terrible ordeal of the day previous, of which he no doubt retained a very lively recollection. As the carriages left the Astor House, the few who did catch a glimpse of the General seemed much surprised no doubt thinking him already gone, and before they recovered from their surprise the party had disappeared. At the battery a small police force were on hand to afford the party proper protection, but it was not found necessary, as very few people were about, and those that were did not seem to be aware of the presence of the man whom they all wanted so much to see.

On board the *Burden*, accompanying Gen. GRANT to West Point, were a select party of friends. Besides Mrs. Gen. GRANT and the members of the military family---Cols. BOWERS, BADEAU, PARKER, BABCOCK---there were Mrs. BIGELOW, wife of the United States Minister to France, Miss STETSON, Gen. SCHENK, President of the Board of Visitors to the Academy and his daughter, Mrs. Col. WALLACE, Gen. AUGUR, and one or two others.

The trip up the lovely Hudson was greatly enjoyed by the General and his friends. All the way up the *Burden* was saluted by every passing steamer, for it was evidently known that the swift-going craft, so daily decorated with flags, had on board the Commanding General of the armies of the United States.

As the steamer neared the little unpretending landing at West Point, the crowd on shore congregated at every available point, seemingly determined to see the General as often as they could. As was the case when Gen. SHERMAN visited the Academy, Gen. GRANT was met at the wharf by Adjutant BOYNTON, who escorted the party to Gen. CULLUM'S residence, the Superintendent of the Academy, where they remained for some little time.

Gen. GRANT then accepted the use of Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN'S carriage, and accompanied by that gentleman and family, Mrs. GRANT, Gen. AUGUR, Gen. CULLUM, and Col. BADEAU, of his staff, he rode down to Cozzen's Hotel and visited Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, who received him with great cordiality. The meeting of the two Lieutenant-Generals was interesting in the extreme---the venerable and aged General, representative of a bygone day, recalling the historic names of Lundy's Lane, and of the many Mexican battle-grounds on which he nobly sustained the glory and honor of the nation. His visitor, low-sized, quiet and unobtrusive, listening with attentive and respectful ear to the words of welcome uttered by the grand old soldier, made the spectator contrast the two representative men, and recall the many glorious deeds each had performed. As one gazed upon them, he could not but remember the gigantic strides the nation had made in the art of war, and the wide difference between the campaigns of the two Generals then conversing together.

Gen. SCOTT said but little, merely expressing his gratification at seeing Gen. GRANT once more, and his pleasure at finding him in such good health after the arduous campains and perils he had undergone. Gen. GRANT said less. The interview was quite informal and sociable.

Returning from Cozzen's Gen. GRANT visited the library where the daily examination of cadets was proceeding, and the crowd were kept back by a cordon of sentries. Afterwards Gen. GRANT accompanied Gen. CULLUM through the different buildings, expressing himself pleased at everything he saw. On going over to Roe's Hotel the General unconsciously fell into a snare, for the crowd now became colossal in its proportions, swarming about the hotel, peeping into the windows, crushing through the doors, and climbing the piazzas, one and all intent upon seeing the General, and behaving in the delightful manner customary with the dear curious public.

Finding that the crowd would not be satisfied with a mere glimpse, the General consented to hold a short levee for the gratification of the people when the scene of Wednesday was repeated. The crowd shook the General's hand almost to the vage of dislocating his already swollen wrist, and besieged him for his autography, until his good nature gave way and the levee came to an untimely end.

The General escaped to the rear piazza, and flattered himself that he could rest for a time in quiet. But no; the crowd surged through the passage, and a heavy column swept round the wing, and he found himself forced to surrender as unconditionally as he had compelled his adversaries in the field. Another half hour was thus wearily spent, when the General was relieved most opportunely by the arrival of the Board of Visitors and the Academic Board, who carried Gen. GRANT off in triumph to the main parlor, where the party enjoyed a social chat.

To the parlor were admitted from time to time such of the guests of the house who happened to arrive, among whom were Mrs. GEO. T. STRONG, of the Sanitary Committee, Mrs. HAMILTON FISH and her two amiable daughters, Mrs. Gen. THOMAS, Mrs. HUNT, the wife of the artist, Miss FEARING, Mrs. CONKLING, Miss SCHENCK and and several others. All of these ladies were presented to Gen. GRANT. Among those present at this time, in addition to the distinguished party accompanying the General were Gen. HUNT, of Gen. DIX'S staff, Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR, Maj.-Gen. SETH WILLIAMS, Inspector-General of the United States, the Board of Visitors and their families.

Shortly after 3 o'clock dinner was announced, when the Board of Visitors, with their guests, entered the dining-room. Gen. SCHENCK presided, supported on his right by the Lieutenant-General, while on his left was seated Mrs. GRANT; Col. CONKLING, Secretary of the board, supported the lady.

The scene of the dinner was an extraordinary one. At either end of the hall are two large windows, and at each of these windows an eager crowd stood cramming and pushing, all intent upon seeing the man of the day and of the hour. Gesticulating, struggling, swearing and entreating, these crowds toiled and sweated at their self-imposed task, never tiring or becoming discouraged. As each successful sight-seer fell back with a sigh, his place was quickly filled by a new-comer.

While the dinner was in progress, the already large crowd was still further increased by the arrival of the *Daniel Drew*, from Albany, which steamer touched at the landing about four o'clock, and disgorged some five or six hundred passengers, who, on their gaining the hotel, became quite fierce in their persistent endeavors to gain a sight of the General. As it was fast nearing the time for the review and drill of the cadets the crowd gradually forsook the vicinity of the hotel and repaired to the parade-ground, where the band had already made its appearance. Only a few insatiable mortals remained to do honor to the General.

The dinner came at length to an end by Gen. SCHENCK proposing the health of Gen. GRANT, the guest of the day, which was drank with much enthusiasm, but no response was made to the toast by the taciturn tactician, and so the dinner party adjourned. The General soon after entered a carriage and drove rapidly through the crowd to Gen. CULLOM'S residence, to await the review.

This review and exhibition drill of the cadets of the Academy deserves a more extended notice than our present limits will permit. Suffice it to say that the music was splendid; the appearance of the cadets, in their neat uniform of grey and white, was admirable, and their drill and movements the *acme* of perfection. The programme consisted of the regulation review in column, at "rear open order," the marching salute in common time and at the double-quick. The battalion was afterward put through a choice variety of tactical manœuvres, by their commandant, Col. BLACK. The performance evinced the careful drill and discipline of the cadets to a remarkable degree. After the review and drill, the customary dress parade was gone through with, and the parade being dismissed by the Cadet-Adjutant, Mr. HULL, the graduating class for the present year grounded arms, and marched forward to greet the Lieutenant-General, who was supported by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. This part of the day's proceedings was a most pleasing sight. Gen. GRANT then shook hands with the class in turn, addressing each, as they were introduced by Gen. CULLOM, in a few kind words, sending each young cadet away with a flushed and happy face.

This closed the visit of Gen. GRANT, and the crowd at last began to disperse. The steamer *Mary Powell*, on her way to Rondout, touched at the wharf and loaded herself down to the gunwales with passengers, being compelled to draw out into the stream without several hundred people, who could be seen hurrying down the hill to get on board. The little ferry-boat *West Point* did a large business in carrying visitors to and fro, being compelled to run from either bank of the river incessantly.

At 7 o'clock Gen. GRANT drove down in Gen. CULLOM'S carriage to the ferry and crossed over to Garrison's, to await the up train for Albany. In the carriage were Mrs. GRANT, and Gens. CULLOM and AUGER. The crowd upon the ferry boat was terrific, so much so that Gen. GRANT'S friends were very apprehensive for his safety. On board the boat the scene was quite ludicrous, for the never-satisfied people gathered round the carriage, and stood staring stolidly at the General, who took the matter very coolly, meanwhile puffing, defiantly puffing away, at the never-absent cigar.

Guarded by his aids and personal friends the General contrived to remain in comparative quiet until the arrival of the express train, when he escaped into the sleeping-car, where berths had been reserved for the party. Amidst a wild and thrilling cheer from the crowd the train moved off, and so ended the General's visit. The down trains for New-York were fearfully jammed by the crowds returning to the city, and it was difficult for one to gain a foothold let alone a seat.

Among the many items of interest consequent upon the examination of the class of 1865, is the getting up of a superb series of seventy-two albums, containing views of West Point scenes and buildings, and the *carte de visites* of the entire class. These albums are gotten up in the highest style of the art by Mr. M. B. BRADY, the distinguished photographer of Broadway. Nothing could be finer than the execution of these interesting collections of photographs, and they will form valuable mementoes to the members of the class.

The TIMES is under many obligations to Capt. C. B. SPENCER, of the *Henry Burden*, for courtesies extended to its representative while on board the excursion steamer.

Garibaldi and Gen. Grant.

Capt. DE ROHAN, Naval A. D. C. to Gen. GARIBALDI, and Commodore of the second Garibaldi Expedition to Sicily in 1860, under the American flag, had the honor of presenting to Gen. GRANT yesterday the congratulations of Gen. GARIBALDI, who throughout the rebellion has never for a single instant wavered in the most outspoken and heartfelt expressions of sympathy for our cause. It may not be generally known that GARIBALDI is a citizen of the United States, and during his retirement to Caprera has watched with the greatest anxiety the progress of events, maintaining steadily against contrary opinions oftentimes expressed by English visitors, that the cause of liberty must and would triumph, and that if the North failed, then might he and every other soldier of freedom well despair, "For," said the General, "though I am an Italian, yet am I also a soldier of humanity."

The General not long since was elected Grand Master of the Italian Freemasons.

NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

Congratulatory Address of Gov. Fenton.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 8.

The Governor has issued to-day the following congratulatory address to the soldiers of this State:

SOLDIERS OF NEW-YORK: Your constancy, your patriotism, your faithful services and your valor, have culminated in the maintenance of the government, the vindication of the constitution and the laws, and the perpetuity of the Union. You have elevated the dignity, brightened the renown, and enriched the history of your State. You have furnished to the world a grand illustration of our American manhood, of our devotion to liberty, and of the performance and nobility of our institutions. Soldiers, your State thanks you, and gives you the pledge of her lasting gratitude. She looks with pride upon your glorious achievements, and consecrates herself to you for all time for your unfalteriug heroism. To you New-York willingly intrusted her honor, her fair name, and her great destinies. You have proved worthy of the confidence reposed in you, and have returned these trusts with added lustre and increased value. The coming home of all our organizations, it is hoped, is not far distant. We welcome you and rejoice with you upon the peace which your valor has achieved. Your honorable scars we regard as the truest badges of your bravery and the highest evidences of the pride and patriotism which animated you. Sadly yet proudly we receive as the emblem of heoric endurance, your tattered and worn ensigns, and fondly deposit their relics of glory, with all their cherished memories and endearing associations, in our appointed repositories. With swelling hearts we bade God speed to the departing recruits; with glowing pride and deepened fervor, we say welcome to the returning veterans.

We have watched you all through the perilous period of your absence, rejoicing at your victories, and mourning in your defeats. We will treasure your legends, your brave exploits, and the glorified memory of your dead comrades; and, in records more impressive than the monuments of the past, and enduring as the liberties you have secured, the people will regard with jealous pride your welfare and honor, not forgetting the widow and the fatherless, and those who were dependent upon the fallen hero.

The fame and glory you have won for the State and the nation shall be transmitted to our children, as a most precious legacy, lovingly to be cherished and reverently to be preserved. R. E. FENTON.

FROM ASPINWALL.

Arrival of the Costa Rica.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall May 31, with passengers and treasure, arrived at this port yesterday.

TREASURE LIST.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		FROM ASPINWALL.	
Order	$20,378 55	Jos. F. Joy	$10,000 00
Duncan, S. & Co	65,928 62	Parsons & Pettit	1,000 00
A. Belmont	114,867 38	Colgate & Hoffman	2,173 81
Wells, Fargo & Co.	12,250 00	Order	3,000 00
Lees & Waller	144,000 00	Flint & Hall	1,300 00
H. Cohen & Co	84,000 00		
Weil & Co	44,322 27	Total	$17,473 81
E. Kelly & Co	116,900 00		
Total	$532,736 77	Grand total	$670,210 58

UNIVERSAL FORGIVENESS MEETING.

Gerritt Smith on the Disposal of the Rebel Leaders.

Impertinent Advice from Impertinent Men.

The announcement that GERRITT SMITH would lecture on the following subject: "That the Government has neither the legal nor moral right to try the rebels, and that the way to a sure and enduring peace lies not through perfidy and vengeance, but through justice and law," attracted a large audience to Cooper Institute last evening. All of the seats were occupied by an intelligent and orderly assemblage.

Mr. SMITH was loudly applauded on coming forward. He said that in punishing the rebels, the government would commit the meanest crime of the age. In opposing the punishment of rebels, however, he had no reference to those concerned in the assassination of the President. Let them suffer for their infamous and heinous crime. He meant that the Southern people should not be punished for the crime of rebellion. Not, however, because they have not suffered enough; not because the safety of the North requires that they should not be punished. He did not say that the South has not been guilty of treason, for she has been guilty of it. He would not punish her, because we had agreed not to punish her. We had agreed to conduct the war according to the laws of war, therefore we should not punish them as traitors. We had followed the lead of the nations, and treated them as belligerents. Instead of punishing them as traitors during the progress of the war, we had treated them as prisoners. From time to time we had exchanged prisoners, and there had been flags of truce for the burial of the dead and other purposes. There had also been formal and informal negotiation for the restoration of peace. At one time we had acknowledged the South as a de facto government, having selected our President and Secretary of State as commissioners. [Applause.] We had even honored the South by going more than half way to meet them. [Renewed applause.] Our blockading Southern ports shows that we agreed with the enemy to conduct the war according to the rules of war. We also virtually agreed to treat prisoners as prisoners of war. The lecturer then read passages from VATTEL, HALLAM, and other authorities, to support his position. Mr. SMITH said that the South broke from the nation, and became a de facto government as much as ours. Neither acknowledged the power of the other. Our government was governed by the same laws as it would have been under in a war with Mexico. [Applause.] Some say that VATTEL is a hundred years old. The more is the pity, we cannot go back to the writings of that day. We ought to take the high grounds of HALLAM, who condemned the execution of CHARLES I. MACAULAY also denounced the execution of that monarch. The speaker continued, and said that ours was a war between two nations. When a nation breaks into two parts, the belligerents on each side become too numerous to be treated as rebels. With EDMUND BURKE, he would not know how to frame an indictment against a whole people. The rebels were too numerous one to treat as anything but as prisoners of war. Our position would not be relieved by saying that the victor need not punish all, but punish the few and pardon the many. The next worst thing to being punished for piracy and treason is being forgiven for piracy and treason. [Applause.] Such a thing would be a blot on all mankind, and he, the speaker, was entirely unwilling that it should go down to all future ages that millions of his countrymen were forgiven for treason. Another reason why the war should be carried on according to the laws of war was, that there large masses of men take momentous steps, it is just to conclude that they had a conscientious belief in the rightsoousness of such steps. [Applause.] A third reason why the war should be carried on according to the laws of war, was that there were thousands of our best citizens who refused to go into a war of savage strife, but were willing to enter into the struggle, if under the humane provisions of the laws of war. If the government had refused to let the war be carried on according to the laws of war, we would have lost our government and our flag. The people of the North were too civilized to go into a war under a black flag, while the South would more willingly have entered into such a contest, and emerged from the ordeal triumphantly. Another reason why we should not punish our enemies, was that there has been enough of suffering by the defeated party, without additional punishment. [Applause and hisses.] At the close of such a war, the voice of compassion should prevail. God speaks to the destroying angel, as he spoke in behalf of the Jews: "Stay your hand---it is enough." It is held in some quarters that in the intermediate stages of the civil war we might be governed by the laws of war, and at the incipient and closing stages we ought not to be governed by those laws. This is a groundless distinction. The agreement to exchange prisoners should act retrospectively as well as prospectively. It should include all captured before and subsequently. The speaker then referred to Order No. 100, issued in 1863, and said that it was honorable for an honorable government to make exceptions to the rules of war, because of provisions contained in the proclamation of amnesty. A proclamation of amnesty is proper in a revolt, but has no right to a place in civil or international war. Although it might appear to be an unwarranted and arrogant assumption on his part to be alone, he must speak his mind. And yet he thanked God he was not alone. He continued and said that a proclamation of amnesty is an *ex parte* document, and can have no effect to modify an agreement entered into by two parties. Least of all can it have effect as long as the parties enacting under an agreement, and one or the other does not give notice that the agreement has ceased. It takes two to break as well as to make a bargain. The current belief that the war has now ended, leaving the victor to punish the vanquished, is an error. The war is not at an end so long as there are prisoners to try. Peace implies an entire surrender of prisoners on both sides, and whichever power persists in holding prisoners, persists in keeping the war open. The speaker said that in the case of the rebellion in Ireland, while not reaching the dimensions of civil war, the British Government had the legal right to punish the insurgents; still it punished only seven, and not one of those with death. It does not become freedom-loving Americans that the vanquished in a civil war should be held as prisoners. He inquired how his audience would have liked to have had WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN punished if they had been vanquished in the revolution. It is likely that all future rebellions, nineteen in twenty will be on the side of freedom. Was it proper for America to set an example of having punished men for treason? [Cries of "Yes, yes," "No, no."] Crowned heads will everywhere point to the example set by us as a precedent, whenever they succeed in crushing a rebellion. Is it for America to put it in their power to try men for treason?

One of the audience asked the speaker if he intended to compare WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN to JEFFERSON DAVIS? [Loud applause.]

Mr. SMITH said he had just such objections in his mind, and he would attend to the gentleman directly. [Laughter.] The objector virtually says that the cause of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN was just, and therefore they ought not to be punished as traitors; the cause of DAVIS and LEE was unjust, and therefore they ought to be punished. [Applause.] The speaker believed the cause of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN to be just, and that of DAVIS and LEE to be unjust. But how would the tyrants of Europe view the distinction? He was speaking of the example of America on coming ages. Suppose one of the crowned heads of Europe succeeds in subduing a rebellion, would it be any trouble for him to say that his cause was just; and that of his enemy was unjust, and go to hanging again? (Laughter and applause.) Mr. SMITH said that the objector mistook his position. He spoke on a general principle, and not on a special case. God forbid that Austria should have it in her power to plead the most influential of all examples in her behalf in oppressing Hungary. The day may come when Ireland may rebel---oppressed Ireland. He said oppressed Ireland, because any people is oppressed that has to support a religion, even their own, but more especially one not their own. She may rise up, and suppose England succeeds in subduing her, would we allow England the example of America to shed blood? The nation has no idea she is urged by the press and the pulpit to become the great betrayers of liberty throughout the world. Let it not be said that the rights of the laws of war have been disregarded by us, and that we have unfurled the black flag. Is it for America to contribute to that end? You don't know to what infamy men are leading you. The speaker said that no breach of faith could be so gross or guilty as that of taking the contest out of the laws of war at the last stages and bringing it under the local law. Men say that it is not taking it out of the law of war and putting it under municipal law to gratify revenge, but to serve the laws of justice. The man must indeed be blind to justice, that cannot see that justice can never be served by injustice. [Applause.] In order to save life and property from a piratical war, and for the purpose of obtaining thousands of men for the army to save the country, we agreed with the enemy to carry on the war according to the laws of war. We had reaped the advantages of the bargain until we are strong enough to do without it. If we now repudiate the bargain, we commit the meanest crime of the age, and if we had told the enemy that in the day of our victory we would raise the black flag and give no quarter, he would have raised that flag himself.

A gentleman inquired of Mr. SMITH if he meant to say that we agreed to terms of carrying on the war through fear?

Mr. SMITH replied that he was ashamed that an American citizen should suggest that the government ever made an engagement under *duress*. [Loud applause.] One reason why the war should be carried on according to the laws of war, was that such where vast numbers of men carried on a momentous and responsible war, they have a strong show of right. Loyal and disloyal millions have believed in these doctrin of State Sovereignty and we must admit that they have nobly reasoned. They have seemed to have some measure of right to believe in the doctrine of State Sovereignty. They had high authority for their principles. The speaker reviewed the position of political parties at the beginning of the government, and said that the South soon accepted the doctrine of State Sovereignty. It is true that the rebellion of 1832 reached but little outside of South Carolina, still the principles were held throughout the South. The election of Mr. LINCOLN was considered a proper occasion for open advocacy of the doctrine. Thousands in the North sympathized with them, but preferred that they should not resort to violence. They had a strong show of reason in being led away, and is it true that the doctrine of State Sovereignty has been an open question before the American people? [Applause.] Thank God, Mr. SMITH continued, it is no longer an open question. It has been settled at last, and for ever, that secession and its offspring must be given up. It has cost so much treasure and blood, that in future the people will not bear with its advocates. Is it not proper to mitigate and excuse the great crime of the South in allowing herself to be drawn into the rebellion. DAVIS, LEE and BRECKINRIDGE were greatly to blame in choosing for their models, CALHOUN and JEFFERSON instead of WASHINGTON, CLAY and WEBSTER. But still, he pitied as well as blamed them. If we had been in their circumstances, would we not have been tempted to have chosen those men for our leaders? The religion of Christ teaches us to do as we would be done by. [Applause.] If we had the heart to apply the rule in this case, then would we put the arm of forgiveness and love around our Southern brethren, and how soon would we reach a beautiful and beloved peace! [Loud applause.] The speaker called them brethren, for they were dear to his heart. [Applause.] He would hate himself if he harbored any revenge toward them. If he had hated them when fighting, he could love them now when they had fallen. [Applause.] Mr. SMITH said that he had not spoken words of kindness to turn the eyes of the people from the crime of treason, if they were guilty of treason. He had not spoken of State sovereignty to justify treason, but as an argument that we should conduct the war according to the laws of war. The widespread belief in State sovereignty should make us reluctant to persecute them, when, under the laws of war there is no treason. [Applause.] Surely, here in the North, where State sovereignty obtained so widely, we ought not to be eager to punish the South for being carried away by it. The speaker next referred to the crime of starving prisoners, for which, he said, we were partly responsible. It proceeded from the pro-slavery spirit, for which the North is a little less responsible than the South. We should be reluctant to punish for that crime, unless we can certainly pass upon the guilty. He continued, and said that the North has profited as much by slavery as the South, and that if there was ever a time on the earth when men should be honest, it is now. It is not for us to affect innocence. The only duty of the North is to place herself by the side of the South, in a common repentance for a common sin. [Applause.] Just as surely as we go to punishing the South, we shall lose all spirit of repentance. There is no way for a man to feel whole himself, like punishing others for sins of which he is himself guilty. There was the assassination of President LINCOLN. The South did not call for it. If a vote of the Southern people had been taken on that question, it would have been almost unanimous against it.

Mr. SMITH was asked how the vote would have stood if it had been confined to the Southern leaders, but he did not see fit to answer the question.

The speaker continued and said that the South knew that it had not a friend with more kindly feeling for her than Mr. LINCOLN. That crime came from the pro-slavery spirit which prompted assassination. Mr. S. repeated his argument as to the responsibility of the North on the subject of slavery. In speaking of reconstruction, he said that we must not punish the South out of revenge, but to provide for the future. For that purpose he would divide up the lands of the South among the poor of the South, and give to the blacks the right to vote. He would deprive some of the rebels of the *elective franchise* on a term for years, and others forever. He would also repudiate the rebel debt. He believed the President had the right to keep the rebels under the military power, and that before they are reconstructed Congress should pass laws abolishing slavery in those States. In closing, Mr. SMITH paid an eloquent eulogy on Mr. LINCOLN.

At the close of the lecture remarks were made by HORACE GREELEY and others.

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ALLISON---HALLOCK.---On Fourth Day, Sixth Month, 7th, at the residence of the bride's father, in Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., according to Friends' ceremony, BENJAMIN T. ALLISON and ELIZABETH, daughter of David Hallock.

BURNETT---OSHIP.---On Wednesday, June 7, at St. John's Church, Kingston, N. Y., by Rev. George Waters, JAMES O. BURNETT, of this city, and JULIA M., daughter of the late Charles W. Chipp, of the former place.

BRADNER---CHARNLEY.---At Trinity Church, New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. Dr. Harwood, LESTER BRADNER, of Chicago, and LUCY ATWATER, daughter of Wm. S. Charnley, of New-Haven.

CONGDON---GREENLEAF.---At Trinity Church, on Tuesday, June 6, by Rev. P. H. Greenleaf, D. D., HENRY M. CONGDON and CHARLOTTE, youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

CASWELL---BALDWIN.---At Calvary Church, on Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. Dr. Washburn, EDWARD T. CASWELL, M. D., of Providence, and ANNIE, daughter of Austin Baldwin, Esq., of this city.

DANA---RAYMOND.---On Thursday, June 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James B. Dunn, SAMUEL W. DANA, M. D., and HELENA, only daughter of Asahel Raymond, Esq., all of this city.

ENTE---BULKLEY.---On Thursday, June 8, by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, at the residence of the bride's parents, FERDINAND S. ENTE and Miss MARY L., daughter of Mr. Joseph E. Bulkley, all of this city.

FISH---WOOD.---On Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. J. W. Sarles, LATHAM A. FISH and ANNIE E., daughter of James L. Wood, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

GRAHAM---HENING.---At Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. Mr. Millard, THOMAS B. GRAHAM and ELIZABETH E., daughter of Robert M. Hening, Esq.

HUBBEL---GUERNSEY.---At the City of Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. N. Snell, CHARLES C. HUBBEL and ELIZABETH W., daughter of L. G. Guernsey, all of said city.

HARTSHORNE---JOHNSON.---On Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. T. S. Hastings, D. D., CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE and CHARLOTTE LOUISA, daughter of J. K. Johnson, Esq., all of this city.

MUMFORD---HANSFORD.---On Wednesday, June 7, at the Church of St. John Baptist, by Rev. Dr. Ducachet, of Philadelphia, and Rev. C. R. Duffie, Rector, BENJAMIN A. MUMFORD and MARIA PENNOCK, daughter of Wm. P. Hansford, of this city.

MILLER---MCNAUGHTON.---On Wednesday, June 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. M. Kip, D. D., WM. D. W. MILLER, of Brooklyn, and GRACE, daughter of P. McNaughton, M. D., of Albany.

PIDGEON---KENNEDY.---On Tuesday, June 6, by Rev. Dr. Macdonald, of St. Thomas' Church, JULIAN RUTLEDGE PIDGEON and Miss MAGGIE MARIAN KENNEDY, all of this City. No cards.

ROBERTS---MAGOVERN.---On Wednesday, June 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Freil, JOHN ROBERTS and MARY E. MAGOVERN.

STANLEY---BRADLEY.---At the Sands-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. Charles Fletcher, Mr. DAVID STANLEY and Miss JO

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Persia	June 14	New-York	Liverpool
Guiding Star	June 15	New-York	Havre.
Pennsylvania	June 17	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	June 17	New-York	Glasgow.
Lafayette	June 21	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Cork	May 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	May 31	Southampton	New-York.
Peruvian	June 1	Liverpool	Quebec.
Lafayette	June 1	Havre	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	June 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	June 7	Southampton	New-York.
Hibernia	June 8	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	June 10	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Boston	June 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotia	June 15	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Manchester	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	June 17	Liverpool	New-York.
China	June 24	Liverpool	Boston.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Columbia	June 10	New-York	Havana.
Geo. Washington	June 10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Mariposa	June 10	New-York	New-Orleans.

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East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
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Long Island.....8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....3 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 2 P. M
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10 P. M.

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WANTED—IN AN ACADEMY, FOR THE 1ST of September next, a gentleman of some experience in teaching, to assist in English and the classics. Salary $600. Address Box No. 471, Troy, N. Y.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE wishes an engagement as resident governess, or companion; instruction in English, music, and French; address Z. A. Z., Post-office, Union Square.

SCHOOL WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher (clergyman) wishes to purchase or lease some well-established day or boarding-school. Address HOMER, Station D, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN TEACHER OFFERS his services as such to a family about to travel in Europe. Particulars by addressing H., Tutor, Station D, New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK WATER BURNING STOVE COMPANY,

NO 248 CANAL-ST, NEAR BROADWAY.

(Established under HAGAN'S PATENT.)

This company has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing and supplying the invention of Dr. W. E. HAGAN, by which WATER is converted into SUPERHEATED STEAM and employed as an element of combustion to fires for all purposes, and especially in its application to

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, &c.

This invention secures at once

HEALTH, COMFORT AND ECONOMY!

It effects not only an immense saving of fuel, but itintroduces an invaluable SANITARY IMPROVEMENT in the warming of private houses and public buildings. The atmosphere of houses warmed with

WATER-BURNING STOVES AND FURNACES

is not robbed of its natural moisture, and vitiated by deleterious gases, as it is by ordinary heating stoves and hot-air furnaces, rendering the heat oppressive and unwholesome. It remains pure and fresh as Summer air, so that the most delicate system is not unpleasantly affected.

The Water-burning Stove Company is prepared to put up new furnaces, heaters and ranges, of any approved pattern, in

CHURCHES, SCHOOL-HOUSES, LECTURE HALLS, BANKS, HOTELS AND PRIVATE HOUSES.

The invention is applied, also, to old furnaces, heaters and ranges, with comparatively trifling expense.

Cooking and heating stoves, ranges, heaters, and furnaces of the best construction, by different makers, to which this invention has been fitted, are kept on hand for sale at No. 248 Canal-st., where the public are respectfully invited to call and examine them, and see this great improvement in one of the most important branches of domestic economy now in daily practical operation.

A pamphlet, with full explanations, can be had at the office of the company, or a copy will be sent by mail to any address. Licences granted to stove-makers, and retail dealers supplied with materials for making the application of the invention in their own business.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for main carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the city

A. KLABER'S MANTEL WORKS,

No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. and 1s. 4d.

Wholesale, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN MR. A. JUELLERAT and my nephew, A. E. PAILLARD, as partners. The business of importing watches and musical boxes will be conducted under the name of

M. J. PAILLARD & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

M. J. PAILLARD, No. 21 Maiden-lane.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of HICKS & CO., is this day dissolved.

Signed, A. W. BARTLETT.

JOHN H. HICKS.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1865.

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUT TO ALEXANDER McDONALD, JR., the photographic business carried on by me at No. 143 Fulton-st.

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building,)

Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 57 Exchange-place,

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

All denominations ready for delivery.

All classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Also

GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Bought and sold on Commission.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA MINES.

We purchase these stocks on commission, and are prepared to give reliable information to parties purchasing through us. A member of our firm has visited the mines each year since their discovery, and is now there.

WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,

No. 17 Broadway.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 146 BROADWAY.

At an election for nine trustees of this company, on the 5th inst., to take the places of those whose terms had expired, the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
WILLIAM A. HAINES,
SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
MELANCTHON M. FREEMAN,

and to fill a vacancy,

HENRY E. DAVIES.

And at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the 7th inst., FRED. S. WINSTON was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

(Attest,) ISAAC ABBATT,

THEODORE W. MORRIS, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF ILLINOIS STATE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of the State of Illinois, falling due on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1865, will be paid at the Ocean Bank of the City of New-York, for the period of fifteen days, commencing July 3, 1865.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE,

Treasurer of the State of Illinois.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.

Having just returned from the silver mines of Reese River District, State of Nevada, which are attracting so much attention now, I have had placed in my hands for disposal several very promising mines, well worthy the attention of parties wishing to form companies. They will be sold low and part taken in stock. The owners are working them according to the laws of the district.

JAS. W. FAULKNER,

No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this first day of April, 1865.

[L. S.] (Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.

higoed. FREEMAN CLARKE,

Comptroller of the Currency.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SILVER STATE MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA—Office No. 55 William-st., New-York. Capital $500,000, in shares of $5 each.

Silver State Mining Company:

GENTLEMEN: The sample of Ore marked "Mark Antony," assayed for you, contains Silver to the value of $3885.56 per ton of 2000 lbs.

Yours respectfully,

EDWARD N. KENT, Chemist.

A limited amount of shares of the above valuable stock may be obtained at the original subscription price, $2 50 per share, full paid stock, by applying to the undersigned LONGCHAMP & DEZARNAULD Stock Brokers, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, May 31, 1865.

REGISTRATION OF STOCK.—NOTICE IS hereby given that, in accordance with an order of the Board of Directors, the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK has been appointed Registrar of the stock of this company, and will be prepared to act as such on and after June 2 prox., at which time new certificates will be issued by the Transfer Agents at New-York, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., and countersigned by the Registrar, either to the present or future shareholders, in exchange for those then outstanding. G. W. CASS, President.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1863, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PEERIN, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22.

H. O. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of June next.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 13 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of June.

C. W. DURANT, President.

F. H. TOWA, Secretary

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company in Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on the 13th of June inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.

ED. H. MEAD, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES

AND THE

RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....$600,000,

$100,000 subscribed and paid in, and $200,000 open for subscription,

are now open to receive deposits for safe-keeping, under their guarantee, in their BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, in the new marble FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

NO. 146 BROADWAY,

corner of Liberty-st.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

RATES FOR ONE YEAR ON $1,000:

Government and all other coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery	$1 00
Government and all other securities negotiable only by indorsement	50
Gold coin or bullion	1 25
Silver coin or bullion	2 00
Jewelry, diamonds, watches	2 50
Trunks of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, &c., contents unknown to the company, for one year	2 25 00
Silver Plate, on its valuation by owner, per $100 for a year	1 00
Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year, each, or according to bulk.	
Wills, for any length of time, during the life of the maker	5 00

The company offer for rent, renter holding the key, SAFES inside their Burglar Proof Vaults, at $30 and $40 each, per annum, according to size. Coupons and interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owner.

Extracts from the charter of the company:

SECTION 2. The corporation hereby created shall have power to receive on deposit for safe keeping, jewelry, plate, stocks, bonds, and valuable property of every kind, upon terms to be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation.

SEC. 12. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer upon the corporation hereby created the power of transacting any other business than that mentioned in the second section of this act, and the duration of said corporation shall be the term of fifty years.

SEC. 14. The stockholders of the company incorporated by this act shall be liable in their individual capacity for the payment of the debts and liabilities of such company, for an amount equal to the amount of the stock they have severally subscribed or held in said company, over and above such stock, to be recovered of the stockholders who are such when the debt is contracted, or the loss or damage is sustained, or of any subsequent stockholder. And any stockholder who may have paid any demand against such company, either voluntarily or by compulsion, shall have a right to resort to the rest of the stockholders who were liable to contribution; and the dissolution of the company shall not release or affect the liability of any stockholder which may have been incurred before such dissolution.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st
HON. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEX'R HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Co., and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Rigge & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Company.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 31 Vesey-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.

FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.

FREDERICK POSTER, Secretary.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

Dated June 15, 1865,

AND NUMBERED

111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.

BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 129 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

E. R. McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 50, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, the organization was completed and the following officers were unanimously elected:

HON. ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
JEREMIAH B. CLEVELAND, Vice-President.
CHARLES JENKINS, Treasurer.
WM. P. STANDISH, Secretary.

The company are prepared to commence the delivery of coal immediately to the shareholders, who are invited to send in their orders.

The subscribers are requested to forward their receipts and receive certificates of stock therefor.

A limited number of new subscriptions will be received, and coal delivered promptly.

This company owns its property in fee simple, (therefore has no royalty to pay,) which will enable them to deliver a perpetual supply of coal at the lowest possible cost.

The owner of each share of stock will be entitled annually to one ton of coal at actual cost of mining, transportation and delivery, with his share of whatever profits the company may make from the sale of their surplus coal.

Shares $10 each.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.
HON. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.
HON. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
HON. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Company.
JOHN C. ANDERSON, No. 106 Broadway.
WM. P. STANDISH, Coal Dealer, No. 71 Broadway.
CHAS H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.

ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO., No. 60 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. H. DIKE, Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company, and for three Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will remain open for one hour.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING CO., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 434 Broadway, on SATURDAY, June 17, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company.

Per order of the President.

CHARLES W. ISSELL, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1865.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 393 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, June 20, 1865. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

$10,000 WORTH OF GOOD COAL, iron, and oil stocks (some dividend paying, and some about to pay dividends) to exchange for dry goods, furniture, or good jewelry suitable for Southern market. Address H. S. F., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS CASHED in gold coin or currency. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000

Reserve, - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,

Or - - - $7,500,000.

Reserve, - - £444,000,

Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,

NO. 38 PINE-ST

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-STREET N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

No. 7 Wall, corner of New-st.

DESIGNATED

Depository of Public Moneys and Financial Agent of the United States.

Authorized to receive subscriptions to the

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

All denominations of these notes constantly on hand for immediate delivery.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for resale.

WM. R. FOSDICK, President.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CARPENTER & BOARDMAN,

STOCK BROKERS.

No. 4 WALL-ST.,

EDWARD P. CARPENTER,

LANDSDALE BOARDMAN.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN Peoria, May 16, 1865, the following gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year:

Chas. L. Frost, of New-York; John S. Brown, of Portland; E. Weston, H. G. Marquand, Zeno Secor, James W. Smith, of New-York, and Wm. H. Cruger, of Peoria, Ill.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, held in New-York, on the 26th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

CHAS. L. FROST, President.
WM. H. CRUGER, Vice-President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Asst. Sec'y.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—NOtice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the LAKE MAJOR GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA, will be held at their office, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., on FRIDAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.

F. F. PAYDTER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stock, for the annual meeting, to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual cash dividend of six (6) per cent., free of government tax payable on demand. They have also declared a scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the company for the year ending May 1, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on the 16th day of August next.

Six per cent. interest was also ordered to be paid on all outstanding certificates of profits of the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, on and after the 16th day of August next.

R. W. BLUCKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO. have this day declared an annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of EDWARD CROMWELL, Esq., Treasurer, No. 123 Broad-st., on and after June 1.

STEPHEN W. CAREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT PETROLEUM CO., No. 126 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock for the month of May, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 10th, inclusive.

D. G. SCHOFIELD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., for the quarter ending May 15, 1865, payable at their office, No. 47 Exchange-place, on and after June 9. Transfer books will close on June 3 and reopen on June 12. By order,

P. G. FANNING, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av.,

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M. Money deposited at this time will be allowed interest from the 1st of July.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av.,

Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 5 and 8 per cent. on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on or after the 20th of July.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

75 SHARES FOR SALE AT $2 EACH, of the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Consolidated Petroleum and Mining Company. Address H. L., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

29 SHARES FOR SALE, AT $1 50 EACH, of the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Consolidated Petroleum and Mining Company. Address W. H. F., Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer in Eighty-seventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to and through Third-avenue, to Eighty-sixth-street. The limits embraced, by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, included in block number three hundred and seventy-eight; also all the lots in the northerly half of block number three hundred and seventy-seven, together with the lots fronting on the Third-avenue, at the easterly end of said block; also the lots fronting on the Fourth-avenue, at the easterly end of said block; also ward numbers one, two, three and four, and numbers forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight and forty-nine, in block number two hundred and ninety.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, } Board
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } of
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New COURT-HOUS

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE
WHARF PROPERTY
FOR SALE,
On North River, below 14th-st.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
DAIRY FARMS AND OTHER COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

308 ACRES, ONE MILE FROM VILLAGE and railroad depot of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, New-York; mansion-house, outbuildings, farm-house, barns, stables, sugar and apple-orchards, complete sugaring, farming and dairy apparatus and tools, 40 cows, some young cattle, &c. Price for farm, stock and all complete, $14,000.

Also, another dairy farm, near the above, of 100 acres, 25 cows, some young cattle, farm-house, outbuilding, sugar-orchard, tools, &c., complete. Price for farm, stock and all, $3,300.

For cash or on credit. Required to be sold by terms of will. Present tenant of each farm competent, has entire charge, will remain if desired.

Also, for sale, for cash or on credit, or will be exchanged for city property, a dairy farm near the above, of 142 acres, good farm-house, outbuildings, 20 cows, young cattle, tools, &c. Apple-orchard. Price, $6,000, for farm, stock and all.

Also, another farm, near the above, of 51 acres, good stone-house and a barn; small apple-orchard. Price, $1,500.

For further particulars, inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WATCH HILL HOUSE FOR SALE.
RARE CHANCE.

This well-known and popular Summer resort is situated on Watch Hill Point, R. I., six miles from Westerly, and about three from Stonington. There is a magnificent beach, and first-rate facilities for bathing, within easy walk of the house. The location is unequaled by any on the New-England coast. The undersigned, who has kept the house a number of years, wishing to retire from business, will dispose of it on favorable terms. If application is made soon, possession will be given before the commencement of the season. Address GEO. M. NASH, Westerly, R. I.

FOR SALE—THE ITALIAN VILLA COTTAGE, with 17 lots of ground and stable, corner Gale and Classon ave., Brooklyn; size, 32x40, and extension 16x24, with dry cellar under the whole; metal roof, all modern improvements. It is elevated about six feet and stands fifty feet from the street, with double entrance and flagged walks; is surrounded by choice shrubbery and well grown shade-trees, and the grounds are well stocked with apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, (30 bushels last year,) raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and other small fruits, all in vigorous bearing, and four fine asparagus beds. The whole premises are in complete order, and possession can be given 1st to 15th July, if desired. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 A. M., or 4 to 7 P. M., or to FOSTER & LOPER, Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT IN BERGEN County, N. J., about one hour's ride from New-York by Erie Railroad, 14½ miles from Godwinville Station; the residence of the late Dubois Hasbrouck, M. D., being an excellent opportunity for a physician desirous of a good country practice; house, barn, carriage-house, and ice-house filled with ice, all in first-rate order; also, cottage for gardener. 10 acres of land, under high cultivation, with fruit in abundance; neighborhood pleasant. Immediate possession given. Apply to JAMES KEELEY, No. 114 Duane-st., or GARRET G. VAN DIEN, Ridgewood, Bergen County, New-Jersey.

RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY PROPERTY for sale, from 10 to 100 acres; can go with the buildings; plenty of buildings and fruit, all in good repair. Possession within 10 days, if required. No commission. Sold by the owner on the premises. Inquire of T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.
LEWIN THOMAS.
METUCHIN, N. J., June, 1865.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—300 acres and fine improvements in Dutchess County, $30,000; 130 acres and fine improvements in Shrewsbury, N. J., $8,000; 80 acres and fine improvements in Peekskill, N. Y., $15,000; 8 acres and fine improvements in Elizabeth, N. J., $7,500; 1 acre and fine improvements in Norwalk, Conn., $15,000. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—A farm on Long Island, three miles north from Farmingdale Station, containing 100 acres; 70 acres under cultivation; balance woodland, with a good house, barn and outbuildings, 400 young apple trees, choice kinds; crops all in the ground; good well and cistern; near a school and church; very good neighborhood. Apply to ASA L. SHIPMAN, No. 35 Ann-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A HANDsome country residence, slightly situated within a mile of the landing, and commanding extensive views of the river and Fishkill Mountains. The place contains eight acres of ground, and is a most desirable property. For full particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, ON LONG Island Sound, half a mile from steamboat landing, and 30 miles from New-York City, 317 acres of excellent land, well wooded, fine apple orchard in full bearing, with a comfortable frame house and outbuildings, in good order; located on perfectly healthy, abounding in game and fine fishing grounds; price moderate. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 55½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR GRAMERCY PARK.—A first-class house in perfect order and elegantly decorated, together with the furniture therein contained, which is costly and tasteful. Price $40,000 for house and standing furniture. Possession in two weeks. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES IN Litchfield County, Conn., one-half mile from a railroad station, four hours from New-York City; house two-story brick, 40x40, with extension 24x26; three barns, stables and other outbuildings, all nearly new; fruit in abundance. Price $7,000. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Janocey Court.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOCAtions in the city, six lots with two houses thereon. Any person wishing to secure six fine lots lying together will find this a rare opportunity. This is Central Park property, and will be sold low. Apply to ASA A. SHIPMAN, No. 35 Ann-st.

A MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT FOR sale, 30 acres, 30 miles from city, containing several beautiful building sites, will be sold at half its value if within six days. Apply at MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLAKEWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, building nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 70 acres, on Harlem Rail Road, near Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Land in good condition. Will be exchanged for merchandise—dry goods preferred. Price $55 per acre. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR rent, a new, well-built house, with one acre; convenient to depot. New-York or Brooklyn property taken in part payment. Apply to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, Church and Worth sts. Price $15,000.

YORKVILLE LOTS FOR SALE IN THE vicinity of Yorkville; about 50 lots; some of them suitable for business purposes, others for residences; all of them well located. ASA L. SHIPMAN, No. 35 Ann-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GREAT BARgain; fourteen lots, house and barn, in IXth Ward, Brooklyn, for $14,000. Farm in a healthy village, with good school the object; east or west. Call on principal, at DISBROW'S, No. 32 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE AND PLEASANT grounds, near South Orange, for sale or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property.
GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with carriage-house, &c., complete, situate between Broadway and 4th-av., in 18th-st., west. Apply to J. S. MOON.

FOR SALE—A CHURCH PROPERTY, SITUate near Lexington-av., in 22d-st. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 29¾ 4th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR SOUTH ORANGE, A HANDsome house, furnished or unfurnished; one acre, fruit, &c. Drug-store, Bowery, corner 4th-st.

LOT FOR SALE—IN GREENWOOD, IN ABOUT the centre of the old ground, improved. Inquire at No. 138 Mercer-st. W. McGRATH.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, UPON HUDSON, A nice building site at a low figure. J. W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

LARCHMONT WILL BE SOLD JUNE 10, at 1 o'clock P. M. See JAMES M. MILLER'S advertisement in this paper.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC—JUST issued. "The Whip-Poor-Will Song," with Echo, by H. Millard, combines all the elements of a popular song. No one can fail to be delighted with its exquisite by touching and pleasing effect, both in words and melody. Price 30 cents. Also,
"Love on the Brain," by Mrs. Parkhurst. Very amusing. 30 cents.
"Kiss Me While I'm Sleeping," by Konrad Treuer. Beautiful and artistic. 30 cents.
"Everybody Love Soug," by Konrad Treuer, giving love in all its phases. 30 cents. Also, now in press,
"The National Jubilee Prize Song." 30 cents.
All of the above songs have appropriate title-pages. Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 39 Beekman-st.
Sold by all Music dealers, or mailed free on receipt of price: or four for $1.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY.—JUBILEE NUMber for July.—The Jubilee National Prize Song, with Illustrations.—Splendid Poems, Illustrated.—Entertaining Stories.—Household Matters.—Summer Fashions and Fashion Plates.—Full-size Patterns and other Novelties. Do not fail to see the elegant and valuable July Number, soon ready. Yearly $3, with a valuable premium. Mailed free on receipt of price, 25 cents.
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
No. 39 Beekman-st., New-York.

MAJ.-GEN. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.—Published this day, a new and beautiful portrait of Maj.-Gen. G. K. WARREN, late commanding Fifth Corps, United States Army. Size 22x26 inches; price $3. For sale by JULIUS BIEN, No. 24 Vesey-st., New-York. Also for sale by Williams & Stevens, No. 363 Broadway, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 192 Broadway. Agents wanted.

NEW MUSIC.—"A NATIONAL ANTHEM —GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST" Solo or Quartette, with Grand Chorus. "THE PEACE JUBILEE." A NATIONAL SONG, with Grand Chorus. Both soul-stirring pieces for the FOURTH OF JULY, will be issued MONDAY NEXT. Price 30 cents each; 4 copies for $1, mailed. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED without pain, under Nitrous Oxyde Gas, at 50 cents each, by Dr. WAIT, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Beautiful sets inserted from $10 to $40. Fillings from $1 upward. Why suffer with offensive teeth and roots? Cut this out.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THE headquarters of the nitrous oxide gas for extracting teeth without pain. It is the great improvement of the age. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A competition for one hundred thousand paper fans is open at H. E. Legrain's, No. 720 Broadway, corner Waverley-place. H. E. LEGRAIN. Samples wanted immediately.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES
TO LET,
With splendid light and ventilation
Suitable for
Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FURnished, OR FOR SALE—At Riverton, one mile from Manasquan Depot, one hours' ride from New-York by New-Haven Railroad; 21 acres of ground, handsomely laid out in lawn, fruit and vegetable garden, with abundance of the choicest of fruit trees; splendid vegetable garden; a great variety of shade and ornamental trees; house large and commodious; all the modern improvements; good barn, stable, &c. The premises are on very high ground, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country and Long Island Sound. Possession can be had at once. Inquire of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 55½ Pine-st., or S. S. MARSHALL & CO., No. 326 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A TWOstory double house and outbuildings, with three acres of land, near Princess Bay and Annadale Station, Long Island Railroad, on Broadway-av. Also, one house and parts of two houses in same avenue. Possession given immediately. Inquire of G. A. COLE, near Annadale Station.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—UNTIL Oct. 1, ten minutes' walk from depot at New-Rochelle; house contains eight rooms in perfect order, and has gas throughout; garden made; good fruit and fine shade. Apply to L. M. DELAMATER, No. 47 East 27th-st., or P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Janocey-court.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—NEW HOUSE, newly furnished, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, near and overlooking the Sound, with privilege of boating and bathing. Address Box No. 4,618 Post-office, New-York.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—TO LET, COTtages opposite the Pavilion; stables to each cottage, and ice-houses filled. Apply to
THOS. CARROLL, No. 309 Broadway, Room No. 2.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A small comfortable house, with five acres, fine views, water, &c.; price low to a good tenant for a year. Address J. S., Box No. 511 Post-office.

TO LET—AT RYE, FOR THE SUMMER, 3 OR 4 months, a pleasantly situated furnished house, ½ mile from Portchester depot. Inquire on premises.
J. H. MINUSE.

STORE TO LET—IN WATER-ST., NEAR THE Produce Exchange, to May 1, 1866; rent low; office furniture and store fixtures for sale cheap. Address M., Box No. 4,168 New-York Post-office.

TO LET CHEAP—BY THE YEAR OR MONTH, a furnished cottage with stable, on Howard-av., fifteen minutes' walk from the second landing. Apply to S. VON HOFFMANN & CO., No. 9 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—COUNTRY COTTAGE; 8 ROOMS; Plainfield, N. J.; only $15 per month; garden, &c. Apply to T. SAINSBRIDGE, No. 140 Church-st., corner of Worth, third floor.

TO LET—ARMORY, DRILL-ROOM AND OFFIces, in the new marble building, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. Apply to E. AYERS, No. 102 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 99 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LIKE to have two married couples, or single gentlemen, to board; rooms handsomely furnished, and private house eligibly situated near Washington-square; table and all appointments first class; all the conveniences and comforts of a private home. Apply at No. 119 Waverley-place.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE, FINE ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 25 Abingdon-square, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Terms moderate. Dinner at 5½ P. M. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR GENtlemen and their wives, or two single gentlemen, with board, may be had by applying at No. 17 University-place.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman and his mother, two furnished rooms with board; will be permanent if suited. Address, for three days, W. A., Box No. 123 Times Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR a gentleman and wife; references required. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st.

AT 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER-ST.—Six blocks west of Broadway, pleasant rooms, with excellent board, $7 to $12. Also at Cliffwood Hotel, on the seashore, half hour from New-York by steamboat.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, with first-class board, may be found at No. 170 East 18th-st., near 2d-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen, without board, at No. 119 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WILL BE RECEIVED July and August at Hudson River Institute. Beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; a large number of well furnished rooms. Assembly-room 30 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country are among the attractions. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address
Prof. S. T FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having one of the finest places on Staten Island, would take for the Summer season a few first-class boarders. Ample stabling on the premises, fruit in abundance, plenty of shade and lawn; the place is situated one and a half miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. Address M. L. E., Box No. 545 New-York Post-office.

INLAND COUNTRY BOARD WANTED about 50 miles from this city, in an elevated situation. A lady with two daughters, (adults,) desires two large rooms with good fare, for seven weeks from July 14. A house where there will be other boarders preferred. Address with full particulars, P. W., Box No. 135 Times Office.

A PARTY OF SIX ADULTS—(LADIES PREferred) may, by applying immediately to H. T. WINTER, corner of 6th-av. and 26th-st., secure a pleasant home for the Summer, after July 1, on the Erie Railway, one hour from the city, three minutes from depot; district entirely moral; good fare, good society; no other boarders.

AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad; pure mountain air beautiful scenery, fine drives &c. The Summit House is open for the reception of guests. A commodious suite of rooms to rent in a large cottage with private table.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, or a few single gentlemen, may be obtained in a private family on the north shore of Staten Island; best of references given and required. Address W. H. S., Box No. 285 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in the most healthy section of the State, on the Erie route, in a pleasant location, good table, comfortable rooms, at a reasonable rate, by applying to Mrs. READ, "Young Ladies' School," Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.

AT CORNWALL, TWENTY-FIVE MINutes FROM LANDING—Pleasant place, large rooms on first and second floors, plenty of shade. Address Box No. 64, Cornwall. Reference at No. 31 West 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM-HOUSE OF subscriber, one hour by rail from New-York, one-half mile west from depot; terms $8 per week. C. C. DUBENBERY, White Plains.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SANS SOUCI HOUSE,
BALLSTON SPRINGS, N. Y.

This well-known house will be reopened for visitors on June 26. Full arrangements have been made for the comfort and good accommodation of guests.
It will be remembered that Saratoga Springs, is but seven miles distant. Eight trains of cars run each way daily.

NOTICE.—VANDERLIP'S HOTEL.—VANDERlip's Hotel, at Manchester, Vermont, will be opened for Summer boarders from and after June 1, 1865. Manchester is situated on the line of the Western Vermont Railroad, fifty miles north of Albany. The village is located between the Green Mountains upon one side, and the Equinox Mountain upon the other, and is unsurpassed by any village in the State for health and beauty of scenery. The streams in this vicinity abound with trout, thus affording rare facilities to lovers of trout fishing. Visitors are assured that at this hotel they will find all those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels. E. M. VANDERLIP,
Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J.—This favorite sea-side resort is now opened for transient and permanent boarders; terms moderate. The steamboat *Meta* leaves the foot of Robinson-st. daily. The Seashore Railroad will be running by the 1st of July twice daily.
JOS. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

LAKE PEHQUENNAKONEK HOUSE, on line of Harlem Railroad, open for boarders on 15th of June; desirable rooms to let. References: Judge Daly, house No. 84 Clinton-place; Mason Tompson, No. 8 Wall-st., and W. H. Lee, of Lee, Bliss & Co., Broadway. For particulars, address T. O. VAIL, North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, New-Jersey, is now open.
S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will be opened June 15 for the reception of guests.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

THE ASHLAND HOUSE,
FOURTH-AV. AND TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,

Recently enlarged and improved, is now open for transient as well as permanent boarders. The house is situated on one of the pleasantest avenues, and accessible to all places of amusement and business by cars and stages. Guests will find all the conveniences and comforts of a superior establishment, with an excellent table. Transient board $3 per day.
WM. H. SELKIRK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Families who desire rooms for the Summer will make early application. To desirable parties advantageous terms will be offered.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST MEDIUM.—THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, from Europe, greatest spiritualist, medical and business clairvoyant; tells present, past and future; has that never-failing secret to cause speedy marriage. Office No. 310 4th-st., near 24th-st. Ladies $1.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, William R. Ball, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NOTICE—THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, advertised to sail on SATURDAY, June 17, will sail on THURSDAY, June 15. WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA ..... THURSDAY, June 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 28 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICANT ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 19.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	800-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	800-horse power
FRANCE	(Coast)	800-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Coast)	1,000-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.
EUROPE ..... Capt. A. DUCHESNE ..... FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE ..... Capt. A. BOCANDE ..... FRIDAY, June 23
First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MCKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
PASSAGE RATES GREATLY REDUCED.
The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
June 15 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)
July 1 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SLOCUM
(connecting at Panama with the CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY ..... June 10
CITY OF CORK ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 14
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 17
GLASGOW ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 21
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 28 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
Steamship ALHAMBRA, R. B. BENSON, Commander.
Steamship GRANADA, R. BAXTER, Commander.
THE
ALHAMBRA
will leave Pier No. 14 East River on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 o'clock precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, June 17.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CAROLINA,
will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River.
For freight or passage,
Apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GANNELL.

FOR
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new steamship
ARIADNE,
Capt. CHARY,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on FRIDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Havana.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on June 21.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship
LOUISA MOORE
will sail from Pier No. 35, North River, on
SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route—Low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of each month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, E. P. DENNIS, master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers. Issued by A. O. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

FIREWORKS.

FIRE-WORKS.
HADFIELD'S first premium fire-works, and Waugh's non-parsell torpedoes for sale at his manufactory Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av., New-York.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DEPOT WAGON, TWO seats, movable top, been used one season, made by Brewster & Baldwin. Can be seen at No. 71 West 12th-st., between 6 and 10 A. M.

RAILROADS.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier No. 8, N. R., daily, at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M. for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampam, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 11 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, June 5, 1865, trains will leave 26th-st. station, for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, at 11 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. The 11 A. M. train connects at Troy with train for Saratoga, Lake George, Burlington and Rutland, and by Lake Champlain Boats, (for Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point and Montreal. Sleeping car attached to the 4:40 P. M. train at Albany for the West.
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Engineer and Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 6:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT at foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
1:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
6:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 8:00, 8:5, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6, 7 and 11 P. M. On Sunday, 9 A. M.; 1 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 5:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 8:45 A. M., and 1:45 and 8:45 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. O. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, June 5, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. Station for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western Trains at 7:30 A. M., 2, 4, 6 and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to 8 and 10:30 P. M. trains. The 8 P. M. train runs through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge via Troy without change of cars. Sunday train at 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY,
Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:00, 4:15, 6:25 P. M. and 12 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL
Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Cozzens's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck,

NEW-YORK YACHTING.

Regattas of the Brooklyn and New-York Yacht Clubs.

Two Magnificent Days and Two Successful Contests.

THE RACERS, THE RACES, AND THE RESULTS

LIST OF YACHTS ENTERED.

Great Sport and a Grand Display of Superb Boats.

Our yachtsmen have been favored this year with wind and weather; the elements have conspired to do their behests, and nothing was needed to insure entire success but individual effort and combined willingness to have an enjoyable season. Americans are no Mesdames Chick. It can never be said that they are unwilling to make an effort, as the result of the racing and boating of this season abundantly proves. For years, yachting, which is yet in its infancy, or, at best, in short clothes, has struggled against prejudice, ignorance and time. Some regarded it as an amusement too exclusive in its nature, others knew nothing of its exhilarations, while to the mass, the time needed for a thorough trial of its most enjoyable experiences, was a drawback of insurmountable proportions.

So long ago as 1844, Commodore STEVENS and others essayed the establishment of a yacht club, since when the organization then commenced has flourished and improved until it now stands among the recognized institutions of the city. The first annual regatta was held in 1848, and so entire was its success that the pleasant precedent has been followed regularly and satisfactorily to the present time.

THIS YEAR'S REGATTAS.

The regattas in our waters this year are, thus far, two in number. Yesterday the New-York Yacht Club displayed its mettle, and on Wednesday the Brooklyn Yacht Club, which in enterprize and zeal, fully parallels its sister club, enjoyed to the brim the

"Flowing bowl and the briny roll,"

of which sailors love to sing and landsmen to dream. Taking them in the order of occurrence we will first record the doings of the boats of Brooklyn. The occasion was the Eighth Annual Regatta of the club which hails from the City of Churches. Hot and sultry was the day, but that was an additional inducement to the lovers of the cool sea breeze; not a puff of air could be caught by the lightest cure, nor did the lurid eye of Old Sol wink the slightest intimation of a let up during his twelve hours' reign. The consequence was a great rush for tickets, everybody wanted to go, and everybody's wife or sweetheart wanted to go too. At a little after 12 o'clock, with eight hundred men and women on her decks, the steamer *Magenta*, Capt. WARING, left the Furman-street dock and started for the course.

THE ENTRIES

were thirty in number as follows:

No.	Name.	Owner.	Allowance.
	Schooners.		
1	Edna C	N. Mason	45 tons... 3:20
2	Unknown	H. Wall	45 tons... —
3	Quickstep	E. H. Greene	28 tons... 24:45
	Sloops—First-class—(with cabins.)		
4	Annie Laurie	Wm. McMonies	30 tons... —
5	Unknown	J. R. Waller	20 tons... —
6	Isaac Walton	N. F. Waring	22 tons... 14:40
7	Lois	H. S. Lyman	16 tons... 9:00
8	Julia	O. A. Meigs	9 tons... 9:44
9	Jennie Cable	R. M. Whiting	16 tons... 5:01
10	Dolphin	T. W. Sheridan	20 tons... 9:17
11	Mollie	B. Van Vleit	16 tons... 4:32
12	Restless	J. Jones	20 tons... 3:11
13	Early Bird	G. A. Cooper	12 tons... 14:55
14	Oceana	J. J. White	16 tons... 15:10
15	Qui Vive	F. B. Taylor	— tons... —
	Sloops—Second-class—(open.)		
16	Mary	J. W. Lamson	12 tons... —
17	Agnes	E. Harvey	10 tons... 4:00
18	Black Hawk	R. Maxwell	9 tons... 5:20
19	Entre Nous	T. W. Fenn	9 tons... 2:50
20	Martha	W. M. Brasher	9 tons... 8:40
21	Nonpareil	H. Duryea	9 tons... 8:00
22	Nameless	J. H. Dimond	9 tons... 9:20
23	Augusta	J. N. Taylor	10 tons... 8:00
24	Sophia	J. D. Fowler	8 tons... *
25	Nellie	W. Husted	9 tons... 10:40
26	Hector	W. Feet	9 tons... 12:10
27	Aurelia	H. A. Gouge	8 tons... 25:00
28	Nancy	S. Longman	8 tons... 10:50
29	Echo	M. M. Van Dyke	8 tons... 17:00

* Not measured.

THE ANCHORAGE AND START

were at and from Gowanus Bay. Dotting the line of the beautiful bay rose and sank the yachts, graceful as the swan, impatient as the steed. At the firing of the first gun all things were prepared, and the gude boys

"Sat their sails a taunto."

Jibs were run up, every point was noted, and when the second gun boomed forth the "go it," like mettled coursers they bounded o'er the billow. It was a very pretty start; the *Quickstep* from her favorable anchorage getting the lead, the *Edna C* following and the *Mystic* bringing up last. Gun No. 3 was heard faintly in the distance, and the second-class sloops moved slowly from their anchorage, seaward. The *Hector* was in the advance, closely pursued by the *Nonpareil*, the *Nancy* coming next, and the *Martha*, *Nameless* and balance of the fleet bringing up the rear. As they passed the steamer, the *Nonpareil* shot ahead. The *Nameless* and *Martha* were not much behind each other, and on a clean start, the *Nameless* was ahead of the *Martha*, pushing on to give the *Nonpareil* a shake. The last gun was fired, and the first-class sloops started. The *Dolphin* was ahead, neck and neck with the *Early Bird*, followed in regular order by the *Mollie*, *Lou*, *Jennie Cable*, *Restless*, *Oceana* and *Julia*. The balance of this class were not of much interest to spectators.

From the deck of the *Magenta* an admirable opportunity was afforded the lookers-on, but until the yachts reached the Narrows, there was but little excitement or interest. The wind, which had been blowing a gentle breeze from the southward all the morning, suddenly hauled a little to the eastward, and increased in force as the yachts started on their errand, and sent them skipping over the bay at a rousing rate. The second-class sloops especially were suited as far as the weather was concerned, and soon left their larger competitors far behind. They took the lead from the word go, and steadily maintained a foremost position in the race until all was over. The wind being dead ahead, the boats were compelled to "beat" down through the Narrows, a manœuvre which involved some nice points in sailing, and gave the best seamen a chance to make up for any deficiency there might be in the model of his craft.

In going out of the Narrows the *Nonpareil* took the lead, followed closely—say at a distance of a hundred yards—by the *Nameless* and *Martha*. The *Jennie Cobie* and *Mollie*, of the first-class sloops, came next in order, followed by the *Dolphin* and *Restless*. Then came the *Edna* C, of the schooner class, followed by the *Quickstep* and *Mystic*, and a host of outside yachts hailing from the New-York, Jersey City, Hoboken and Americus Clubs. Coney Island Point was rounded at 2 o'clock by the *Nonpareil*, the *Nameless* following thirty seconds after her. The *Martha* and *Hector* came next, followed by the *Nancy*, *Jennie Cable* and *Edna C*. The stakeboat was passed in gallant style, and the boats getting a little more sheet they fairly flew over the water in the direction of the West Bank, at the tail of which was established the outer stakeboat. Between the *Nonpareil* and *Nameless* the struggle was a most beautiful one, and will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of being present. It was six of one and half a dozen of the other between these two boats all the way down, and it was evident from their manner of sailing that they would reach the stakeboat far ahead of their competitors. On this stretch the wind freshened somewhat, but before the stakeboat was reached it suddenly lulled and hauled to the southwest, upsetting the calculations of a number of the yachtsmen who were edging up to windward in anticipation of the wind remaining unchanged, and thus found themselves from a mile to a mile and a half to leeward.

THE OUTER STAKE-BOAT

was turned by the

Nonpareil at 2 32:40.
Nameless at 2 32:40.
Hector at 2 39.
Martha at 2 42.
Nancy at 2 44:30.

The other yachts took things "easy," convinced by practical demonstration that their chance of gaining a prize was very effectually played out. The contest between the *Nonpareil* and *Nameless* was close and most exciting. The sea commenced to rise about this period, and it was evident that the *Nonpareil* was laboring somewhat, while her antagonist, stood up to her work well, and gradually commenced to close the gap. At this juncture the *Nonpareil*, finding that the *Nameless* was likely to get to windward of her, undertook to make a short tack, when she misstayed, and lost such headway that the *Nameless* was up to and ahead of her before the error could be rectified. However, the *Nonpareil* made it up afterward, and swung around the outer stakeboat at the same moment with her rival.

The spectators joined in hearty and long-continued applause, deeming this single tussle well worth all the toil and trouble, heat and discomfort they had experianced. The sea desired to have something to do about the matter, and began to act in so eccentric a manner as to seriously annoy and incommode many of the passengers on the *Magenta*, but more particularly the ladies. The return was not very brilliant, but pleasant and enjoyable.

THE DECISION.

The official decision, as sent us by the authorities, is as follows:

Yachts Nos. entered.	Owner.	Allowance of time.	Started.	Arrived.
	First-class Schooners.	m. s.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1. Edna C	Noah Mason	3.20	12:53	4:30.32
2. Mystic	H. Wall	—	12:53	—
3. Quickstep	E. H. Greene	24.45	12:53	With'w
	First-class Sloops.			
4. Annie Laurie	Wm. McMonies	—	1:04	—
5. Unknown	J. R. Waller	—	1:04	—
6. Isaac Walton	N. F. Waring	14.40	1:04	—
7. Lois	Thos. Lyman	8.00	1:04	—
8. Julia	O. A. Meigs	9.44	1:04	—
9. Jennie Cable	R. M. Whiting	5.01	1:04	4:28.08
10. Dolphin	T. W. Sheridan	9.17	1:04	4:15.33
11. Mollie	B. Van Vleit	4.32	1:04	4:34.16
12. Restless	John Jones	3.11	1:04	4:40.30
13. Early Bird	G. A. Cooper	14.55	1:04	—
14. Oceana	J. J. White	15.10	1:04	With'w
15. Qui Vive	F. B. Taylor	7.36	1:04	—
	Second-class Sloops.			
16. Mary	L. W. Lamsen	—	12:55	4:35.20
17. Agnes	E. Harvey	4.00	12:55	4:34.13
18. Black Hawk	J. R. Maxwell	5.20	12:55	5:28.60
19. Entre Noue	T. W. Fenn	2.30	12:55	With'w
20. Martha	W. M. Brasher	8.40	12:55	4:09.57
21. Nonpareil	N. Duryea	8.00	12:55	4:08.50
22. Nameless	J. H. Dimon	9.20	12:55	4:10.50
23. Augusta	J. N. Taylor	6.00	12:55	4:14.23
24. Sophia	J. D. Fowler	—	12:55	—
25. Nellie	W. A. Husted	10.40	12:55	—
26. Hector	W. Peet	12.10	12:55	4:26.04
27. Aurelia*	H. A. Gonge	23.00	12:55	With'w
28. Nancy	S. Longman	10.50	12:55	4:29.08
30. Echo	M. M. Van Dyke	17.00	12:55	—

* Sprung her mast.

The prizes were, for first-class schooners, a painting of the winning yacht; for first-class sloops, a handsome marine glass; for second-class sloops, a silver goblet.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB,

which held its annual regatta yesterday, varied somewhat from its previous course. Instead of going from the club-house at Hoboken, the boats started from the flagboat, anchored abreast of Owl's Head, Long Island. Messrs. GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, W. W. SHIPPEN, and W. P. HOSACK were the Regatta Committee for the year, and issued the following sailing courses and directions:

A flagboat will be anchored abreast of the Owl's Head, Long Island, about half a mile from the wharf, east of which the sloops will anchor in line about forty yards apart, and the schooners in line two hundred yards north of the sloops, about fifty yards apart.

In taking position in the line each yacht may select its own in the order of arrival at the anchorage.

Mainsails, foresails and gafftopsails may be set before starting, unless otherwise ordered by the committee. The order for starting will be announced on the morning of the regatta.

Yachts will proceed from the anchorage to the buoy of the Southwest Spit, passing it to the west and south, and thence to the lightship, rounding it to the northward and eastward, and return over the same course, passing to the eastward of the flagboat off Owl's Head.

Going and returning, all the buoys on the west bank, viz.: Nos. 11, 13 and 15, are to be passed to the eastward.

The day was all that could be desired, a clear sky, a bright sun, a pleasant enjoyable atmosphere greeted the members of the club, but no wind, nor even a little breeze could be found even in a dim prospective. The preparations for the affair indicated an unusual turn out, and the probability of spectators by the thousands.

THE ENTRIES

Were closed on Tuesday, June 6, at 10:30 A. M., as follows:

Schooners.

Calypso, owned by JOHN H. BACHE, of New-York; 1,694 area in square feet, 109.7 tons, 32 crew. The Calypso is a new yacht, built in New London, Conn.

Juniata, owned by JOHN W. GRIGG, of Philadelphia; 1,393 area, 81.9 tons, 18 crew.

Maria, owned by Commodore E. A. STEVENS, of Hoboken; 3,005.6 area, 231.4 tons, 39 crew.

Magic, owned by Vice Commodore W. H. MCVICKAR, of New-York; 1,670 area, 112.5 tons, 21 crew.

Breeze, owned by A. C. KINGSLAND, Jr., of New-York; 658.2 area, 28.7 tons, 9 crew.

Hazel, owned by J. VAN SCHAICK, and others, of New-York; 1,382.6 area, 91.1 tons, 18 crew.

Sloops.

Annie, owned by A. LIVINGSTON and others, of New-York; 805.4 feet area, 26.9 tons, 9 crew.

Geraldine, owned by J. S. DICKERSON, of Stonington; 1,277.5 area, 55 tons, 13 crew.

THE VIRGINIA SEYMOUR,

a beautiful and swift-going steamer, was chartered by the club for the exclusive use of the members and their friends, and lay at the foot of Christopher-street, with steam up ready for her guests. Hot and dusty the carriage loads were deposited on the dock, while the scorching sun, which blazed fiercely down upon the pier, seemed determined to produce discomfort and perspiration. Some of the people were merry as grigs, (whatever they are;) others were cross as peevish children, some, dressed in linen suits, appeared cool and calm, happy as clams at the highest tide; others, clad in double-breasted English "short-tails," looked the incarnation of Hadesian misery. Delays may be dangerous, but they are likewise fashionable. We fail to remember an excursion which started at the promised time, or a public meeting which began at the advertised hour, or a grand dinner when the cook was ready at the minute. Regattas are becoming fashionable, ergo, they must have delays—at all events, they did this time; but as all things have an end or two, the hour of starting was announced, and off the *Virginia* steamed. Plunging her heated nose into the tepid nastiness of the North River she puffed heavily and pushed rapidly for the purer stream beyond. Her passengers variously provided for themselves. The heat was an undeniable fact, the sun an uncomfortable, but likewise an ungovernable existence; high noon had yet to come, and after that three hours of fearful broiling.

The harbor and bay never looked more beautiful. The bosom of the water held upon its undulations craft of every name and nature, from the huge steamer that sent its black smoke up from English coal, to the spiteful little tug which rammed and jammed about the bay like a devil's darning-needle in a currant bush; through all the intermediate shapes of graceful steamers and ponderous ferry-boats, heavy lumbering packet ships and pretty little rowboats, lumbering lighters and government cutters—one and all were there, and one and all saluted courteously the sylph-like *Virginia*, as, with flag aloft and swift revolving wheels, she passed them by.

Far off and near by were the yachts. Some were entered for the race, others were speeding on their way, spectators only of the sport. Dotting the surface of the harbor up and down, the white sails contrasted pleasantly with the green shimmer of the waves and the golden mistiness from the red-faced king of Heaven. Late in the afternoon they reached their hither goal, whence the contest was to begin. After the start of the yachts, the *Virginia Seymour* steamed down by them, and kept on until the roughness of the water rendered it desirable, on account of sundry weak stomachs, to turn about. At 2:30 o'clock the yachts, not yet near the stake-boat, were almost off Long Branch, with no wind of any account, and an exceedingly poor prospect for a brilliant race. At the hour of going to press, the details of the race have not been received; in fact, it is quite probable that nothing definite can be known until this evening.

Wind is a cardinal point with yachtsmen; greater skill is needed when there is no wind, but skill may well be sacrificed to dash and brilliancy on an occasion of this kind, when it is deemed as desirable to please the guests and other spectators, as to gratify the pride of a technical and practical sailor. The result of yesterday's race will, therefore, possess greater interest for the yachtsmen themselves than it could for those who were merely lookers-on. It is gratifying to know that the adairs of the New-York Yacht Club are in a prosperous condition, and that its bounds are soon to be enlarged, and that the club will pass in review on the 13th, and partake in a match race on the 19th.

GRADUATES OF THE SENIOR DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL No. 47.—A very handsome memorial book of the happy day spent in February last by the graduates of the Senior Department of the Twelfth-street School, on the occasion of their reunion, has just been issued from the Riverside Press. We are requested to say that the alumnæ who desire copies of the volume can procure them by applying to Miss WADLEIGH, principal of the institution.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Paterson Spring Racing Meeting—Third and Last Day—A Glorious Culmination of Legitimate Racing.

The third and last day's racing of the Paterson Spring meeting came of yesterday, (Thursday.) The avidity with which the élite off New-York have taken hold of the Paterson races, and given it the weight of its affluent support, was fully manifested on Wednesday, (the steeple-chase day,) when such a throng assembled on the occasion as has never previously been seen, remarkable alike for its numbers and respectability, on any race course in the vicinity of New-York. The result of the admirable management displayed by the executives of the meeting, the earnest desire to contribute to the comfort of all present, the strict attention to decorum, and the excellent punctuality which was maintained in all the details, found its reflex in the closing day of the meeting. The last day, or "wind-up" of a racing meeting is usually a dull affair. The great events are usually exhausted, as also the vim of the visitors, and the result is generally a series of consolation scrambles among the contending stables, and defeated horses, for "hay and straw" compensation. It was not so, however, at Paterson; for in addition to the three great races previously advertised, the association, with a liberality which does it honor, threw in a fourth and extra race in the shape of a handicap hurdle race, with a premium of $400 for the winner and $100 for the second horse, for which all the steeple-chase horses of the previous day, and two other fresh horses, were entered.

As on the two previous days of the meeting, the road was alive with vehicles at an early hour, and from 8 o'clock until within a few minutes of the saddling-bell ringing, the road to the course presented one continuous stream of elegantly-appointed equipages. The capacity of the Erie Railroad was again taxed to its utmost limit; but warned by the experience of the previous day, the company prepared itself for a crush, and sent to distant stations for additional cars to accommodate the impatient crowd, which, in serried masses, flocked across the Pavonia ferry.

The aspect of the course just prior to the start for the first race was beautiful in the extreme. The field was filled with elegant equipages. The grand and club stands were crowded by ladies in all the pristine bloom of Summer costumes, much to the chagrin of suffering masculine humanity, which had to dispose of itself as best it could; but all was borne with smiling faces, for it was rich and rare, indeed, to see such a bevy of beauty on a race course. England may be proud of its Epsom, its Ascot and its Goodwood; but a fairer show of nature's loveliest flowers in female form was never witnessed than at Paterson.

The family and field stands were crowded to overflowing, and how all the people got there and returned to their homes is to us a mystery, and will remain so to the end of the chapter; suffice it everybody was happy, and bent on the fullest enjoyment, and everything went merry as a marriage-bell—to quote an old proverb. The brilliant success which attended the steeple-chase on the second day, and the hurdle-race on the last, indnces the conviction that this new and exciting racing pastime will henceforth be made a leading feature. We subjoin a summary of the day's racing.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, June 8—*First Race.*—Hurdle Race, Handicap, for all ages, $400; $100 to second horse. Two miles, over eight hurdles.

Mr. D. Ready, enters b. h. Zig-Zag, 158 pounds.	1
Mr. T. Smith, enters Nannie Craddock, aged —; 161 pounds	2
Mr. David, br. m. Maid of Ottowa, 144 pounds.	3
Mr. Tierney, enters bl. g. Rescue, aged —; 152 pounds	4
Mr. David, enters ch. g. Tom Sayers, aged —; 147 pounds	drawn.

Time, 4:12½.

Great was the excitement over the steeple-chase of Wednesday, and the excitement was reflected in the hurdle-race of to-day, when the same field of horses, with an additional member, appeared at the post. The pool betting placed *Zig-Zag* the favorite at 100 to 70 against the field. In the final pools *Zig-Zag* brought $375; *Nannie Craddock*, $195; *Rescue*, $80; *Maid of Ottawa*, $47, and *Charley Riley*, $43.

Maid of Ottawa led over the first hurdle, *Nannie* second, *Zig-Zag* third, *Rescue* fourth and *Riley* fifth. At the second jump *Nannie* was first over, with *Zig-Zag* a close second, the *Maid* a bad third and, *Riley* refusing and never after showing in the race, going out of the course, and though brought back by his rider, shirking all attempts to get him to work. In the interim *Zig Zag* and *Nannie* had the race to themselves, each alternating in the leaps, the *Maid* in their rear, and *Rescue* tailed off. There was no material change until the home-stretch turn, on the last mile, where *Nannie* led, hotly pursued by *Zig Zag*, a spirited finish ensued, *Nannie* doing her utmost under the influence of cord and steel. Half-way up the distance, *Zig-Zag* challenged her, and in a brilliant set-to was landed first by a head, *Nannie* second, *Maid of Ottawa* a bad third, *Rescue* a worse fourth, and *Charley Riley* distanced.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The sequel stakes, a sweepstake-premium of $400 for three-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, two-mile dash, four or more to fill: to name and close March 1, 1865. The winner of the Derby to carry five pounds extra. Closed with nine entries.

Mr. J. S. Watson, N. J., enters b. c. Julius by Lexington, dam Julia by imp. Glencoe	1	
Mr. T. G. Moore, Va., enters b. f. Malden by Lexington, dam Kitty Clark by imp. Glencoe	2	
Mr. John Hunter, N. Y., enters b. f. Alexandra, by Sovereign, dam Miss Duke by imp. Glencoe	3	
Mr. John Hunter, N. Y., enters b. f. Saratoga by imp. Knight of St. George, dam by imp. Glencoe	4	
Mr. T. G. Moore, Va., enters b. f. Blue Flag by Lexington, dam Hennie Farrow by imp. Shamrock	Dr	
Messrs. Bowie & Hall, Md., enter b. f. La Rose by Lexington, dam Gossamer by imp. Glencoe	Dr	
Mr. Zeb. Ward, Ky., enters ch. c. Conscript by Revenue, dam Louisa Jourdan by imp. Jourdan	Dr	
Mr. John Hunter, N. Y., enters ch. f. Mary Howell by Revenue, dam Floride by Wagner	Dr	
Mr. John Hunter, N. Y., enters ch. f. Olinta by Lexington, dam Fanny Fern by imp. Glencoe	Dr	

TIME—First mile, 1:53¾; second mile, 1:55. The two miles, 3:47½.

Betting two to one on *Julius* against the field. In the final pools *Julius* brought $520, *Maiden* $180, and HUNTER'S two $150.

Saratoga jumped off with the lead, *Alexandra* lying second, *Maiden* third and the favorite last, *Saratoga* keeping the lead at the first quarter a full length in advance, *Julius* second, and *Alexandra* third, *Maiden* lying off in the rear. At the end of the first mile *Julius* took the lead with *Saratoga* as his second, *Maiden* running into the third position, *Alexandra* dropping into the rear. *Julius* now took a strong lead, which he continued to the end, winning, after a fine brush from *Maiden*, cleverly by two lengths, *Alexandra* an indifferent third, *Saratoga* a bad fourth.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Premium of $1,000, for all ages, three-mile heats.

Mr. John Hunter, N. Y., (Messrs. Travers & Osgood's, N. Y.,) enters b. c. 4 years, Kentucky, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe	1	1
Mr. J. S. Watson, enters ch. h. Aldebaran, 5 years, by Commodore	2	Dis.
Mr. P. C. Bush, N. J., enters ch. h. Fleetwing, 5 years, by imp. Balrownie	3	2

TIME.

First Heat.—First mile, 2:08; second mile, 2:01; third mile, 1:50. The three miles, 5:59.

Second Heat.—First mile, 1:48; second mile, 1:51¾; third mile, 1:54¾. The three miles, 5:34.

Betting 2 to 1 on *Kentucky* against the field. In the last pool, *Kentucky* brought $350, *Fleetwing* $100 and *Aldebaran* $80.

First Heat.—*Aldebaran* jumped off with the lead, *Fleetwing* second, and *Kentucky* pulling double in the rear. Passing the first quarter, *Kentucky* came out and took the lead, was never afterward headed, and won easily by three or four lengths, *Aldebaran* pushing him gamely, *Fleetwing* pulling up inside the distance.

Second Heat.—Betting 5 to 1 on *Kentucky*. *Aldebaran* got away with the lead, *Kentucky* second. At the quarter-pole, *Kentucky* took the lead, and maintained it throughout the balance of the race, and won without an effort by 4 lengths. At the mile and a half, *Aldebaran* tired and gave way to *Fleetwing*, who in vain attempted to catch the favorite, and gave up half way up the distance. The first mile of the second heat was extremely fast, while the total time was the fastest on record, on any Northern track.

SAME DAY—FOURTH RACE.

The Consolation Premium of $300, for all ages, 1¼ mile dash; horses beaten once during this meeting allowed 7 lbs., those beaten twice 10 lbs., and it beat en three times, 14 lbs. Entrance money to go to second horse.

Mr. Jas. Watson, New-Jersey, enters b. h. Capt. Moore, 5 years, by imp. Balrownie, dam Jeannie Rose, by imp. Glencoe	1	
Mr. John Hunter, New-York, (Messrs. Travers & Osgood's, New-York,) enters b. c. Arcola, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Topaz, by imp. Glencoe	2	
Mr. F. Morris, New-Jersey, enters b. c. Lord Monmouth, 4 years, by Slasher, dam by imp. Langford	3	
Messrs. Bowie & Hall enter br. m. Velvet, 4 years, by Knight of St. George, dam by Glencoe	4	

Time—2:14¼.

BETTING—Even between *Captain Moore* and *Arcola*. In the last pool sold, *Moore* brought $300; *Arcola* $300; *Velvet* $30; and *Monmouth* $26. *Captain Moore* got off with the lead, *Arcola* second, *Monmouth* third, and *Velvet* in the rear, which positions were maintained throughout, the race being entirely between the first two. *Moore* maintaining a strong and steady lead, and winning easily by two lengths; *Arcola* finishing three lengths ahead of *Monmouth*; *Velvet* beaten off. The last mile was run in 1:48¼.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE—SECOND DAY.

The following report of the steeple-chase and second day's race, was crowded out of our columns yesterday:

Large as was the attendance on Tuesday, the first day of the meeting, it was thrown completely into the shade by that of Wednesday, the whole racing world of New-York having appeared to turn out en masse to grace the occasion. As early as 7 A. M., elegantly appointed equipages, from the modest buggy to the dainty four-in-hand, began to quit New-York by the various ferries which lead to the Paterson road, and long ere 10 o'clock it was thronged with vehicles reming the English visitors more of an Epsom Derby day than any event which has come off on this continent for a long series of years. The Erie Railroad, mammoth as are its transportation resources, was taxed beyond all previous precedents of a racing season. All ordinary passenger cars were soon exhausted and the company had to call into requisition freight cars, cattle-pens, and every other means of transportation that could be improvised under the pressing emergency, sending to distant stations for anything in the shape of a car, and then not being able to supply the eager demande of the impatient populace, hundreds of whom were left behind unable to find means of transportation. Such a crush, and such a crowd was never previously seen at any but a Chester Cup, or Derby Day in England.

On reaching the course the aspect was superb. The grand and club stands were densely crowded by elegantly-attired ladies—so densely that masculine humanity had to dispose itself elsewhere as best it could. All the other stands were filled to overflowing and thousands were content to occupy standing positions in the field; and for a full hour after that announced for starting an impatient throng struggled at the gates for admission. No vehicles were admitted on the course until after the steeple-chase, and then there was a rush, the like of which has never previously been witnessed on this continent, for in less than five minutes the entire field was filled with elegantly appointed equippages, and the *coup d'œil* from the summit of the grand stand at this time was literally superb. A General of our armies who was present, accustomed to judge of troops when massed, unhesitatingly expressed his conviction that there were at least from fifteen to twenty thousand persons on the course prior to the saddling bell ringing, and yet so admirable were all the arrangements of the association, that not the slightest disturbance or breach of decorum took place throughout the day, and the strong police force present was never once called into requisition. The result was a brilliant triumph for the Paterson Association.

We append a summary of the day's racing. The first race on the cards was the great English Steeple-chase of 3 miles, including no less than 27 leaps of all sorts, sizes and descriptions, in an across-country race of 3 miles, all of which was in view of the grand stand.

SECOND DAY—*First Race.*—Steeple chase, a handicap for all ages, of $750. About three miles, two of which will be over a "fair hunting country," with twenty-seven jumps; entrance money to go to second horse, closed with the following entries:

Nannie Craddock, 154 lbs	1
Maid of Ottawa, 144 lbs	2
Zig-Zag, 158 lbs	Dis.
Charley Riley, 152 lbs	Dis.

TIME—9:24.

In the pools prior to starting *Zig-Zag* sold for $210, *Maid of Ottawa*, for $129, *Nannie Craddock*, for $128, and *Charley Riley*, for $56, and these rates ruled the current betting at starting.

THE RACE.

A good start was effected, *Zig Zag* taking the first hurdle in advance, the *Maid* second, *Nannie* third and *Riley* fourth. *Zig Zag* led at the first post and rail fence, with the *Maid* as his second, the other two in the rear in pretty much the same order, they taking the stone-wall leap at the brush fence on the back of the course. *Zig Zag* was the first over, with the *Maid* as his second; but at the second stone wall the *Maid* was the first over, *Zig Zag* second, *Nannie* third. At the lower turn on the first mile *Zig Zag* showed in front, passing the *Maid*, *Riley* putting on the steam, but the *Maid* regaining her lead took the water-jump in gallant style, *Zig Zag* second, *Nannie* third, *Riley* refusing the leap, and being shut out of the race. At the post and rail fence the second time, the *Maid* with a strong lead was first over, *Zig Zag*, in close pursuit, second; but taking the stone wall the second time, the *Maid* first over was followed by *Zig Zag* second and *Nannie* third. In this order the next leaps were taken, the *Maid* having a strong lead, with *Zig Zag* second, there being a wide gap between these and the other two in the race. *The Maid* still continued her lead, with *Zig Zag* in close pursuit, and *Nannie* lying up, full of running, third; but taking the water-jump the second time, *The Maid* fell, and her rider received a purler which stunned him for a few moments. In the interim, a volunteer slipped into the saddle, and followed in pursuit of *Zig Zag*, who had a strong lead, *Nannie*, full of running, being third. In this order they took the leaps down the backstretch, where *Nannie* put on the steam. *Zig Zag*, refusing a leap at the lower turn, and taking the wrong course, was shut out, and the finish of the race was left between *The Maid* and *Nannie*, the latter taking the lead on the homestretch, and winning cleverly by four or five lengths.

SAME DAY—*Second Race.*—The Underwood Gift of $200 for all ages; one-mile dash, entrance money to go to second horse:

Mr. John Hunter, N. Y., (Messrs. Travers & Osgood's, N. Y.,) enters b. c. 4 years, Arcola, by Lexington, dam Topaz by imp. Glencoe	1
Mr. P. C. Bush, N. J., enters Lexicon, 4 years, by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe	2
Mr. F. Morris, N. J., enters g. h. 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Fidelity	3
Messrs. Bowie & Hall enter br. m. Velvet, 4 years, by imp. Knight St. George, dam by Glencoe	4
Mr. F. Snedicor enters ch. f. 4 years, by Grey Eagle, dam Unknown	5

Time—1:48¾.

Betting: 2 to 1 on *Arcola*; *Morris* went off with the lead; *Lexicon* second, *Arcola* third, *Velvet* fourth, *Eagle*, filly, in the rear, where she remained throughout the race; at the half mile *Lexicon* showed in front, *Arcola* second; the latter, however, on reaching the three-fourth, took the lead, continued it to the end, and won easily by four lengths. *Lexicon* second, the *Eclipse* colt third and *Velvet* fourth. A very easily won race.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Selling race of $300 for all ages, 1¼ mile dash. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 (no entries for a higher price) to carry their proper weights; those entered to be sold for $1,000, allowed 7 lbs.; if for $600, 14 lbs.; if for $300, 21 lbs. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race. All over the price named in the entry, to go to the Society. The owner to retain his horse if he should not bring the price named in the entry. No penalties for other races won. Entrance money to go to second horse.

Mr. Frank, Morris, N. J., enters g. g. Throg's Neck, aged —, $600	1
Messrs. Bowie & Hall, enter br. m. Velvet, 4 years, by Knight of St. George, dam by Glencoe, $1,000	2
Mr. T. G. Moore, enters b. c. 4 years, by Lexington, dam Glorisna, $600	3
Mr. E. Snedicor, enters br. g. 4 years, Secaucus, by Vandal, dam Maid of Monmouth, $300	4

Betting even on *Throg's Neck* against the field. *Velvet* took the lead, and maintained it to the three-quarter pole. *Throg's Neck* second, the Lexington colt third, and *Secaucus* fourth, the race being, throughout, between *Throg's Neck* and *Velvet*. At the lower turn *Throg* took a decided lead, was never headed, and won handily by half a length, in 2:18¾.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

A Jolly Time on a Trial Trip.

A comfortable company of gentlemen yeeterday enjoyed a sail, or a steam, down the bay, on the new steamship *Manhattan*, the pioneer of a proposed line between this city and Vera Cruz, touching at Havana, that nice place.

Now, a sail down the bay is a luxury vouchsafed to but few, and our few enjoyed it. The day was delight ful; the air was not lively, not enough to properly bring out the beautiful fleet of yachts of the New-York Club, that were to sail a grand match on this notable day.

At 10 A. M., there or thereabouts, we boarded a fine new steamship, and in twenty minutes were slowly swinging into the river, saluted by the shrill whistles of less than ten thousand engines, here, there and everywhere along the shores. Orscefully curving to the west, we started on our trial trip.

This was our position. A new steamer (called the *Manhattan*, as we have said,) was afloat. She is the first of a new line from from New-York to Vera Cruz. She is new, a side-wheeler, 1,500 tons burden, 750-horse power, 235 feet long, 36 beam, 26 hold, with room for 175 first-class passengers, 500 in the steerage, and a chance for 1,200 tons freight. She is fitted with "all the modern improvements;" commanded by Capt. E. W. TURNER, with Mr. EDWARD AUSTIN as purser. LAWRENCE & FOULKE, of Williamsburgh, built the hull, and G. W. QUINTARD, of the Morgan Iron Works, made the engines.

It is not necessary to elaborately describe the ship. She is up to all the requirements of modern style; and if she rides the sea always as easily as she did yesterday, her passengers will have reason for thankfulness.

We have said that the sea was smooth, or, if we have not, we say it now. There was little wind, and that mainly artificial, being created or induced by our antelope speed. As we passed the Owl's Head, and saw the fleet of yachts bobbing up and down like so many hungry ducks plunging their heads for worms, all our passengers (one lady and two hundred gentlemen) rushed to the side to see the delicate little white winged racers. But the exigencies of steam forbade us to wait for them, and so we paddled down through the Narrows, wondering what would become of us if the 20-inchers of Hamilton and Tompkins were to toss their thousand-pound shots at us, or that grim old sentinel at the magnetic battery in Fort —— were to fire the wire that leads to several hundred torpedoes in ——. Well, no matter where.

We passed on; the sea was as smooth as a floor. Of course we had Old Salt aboard, he who has sea-legs—and Old Salt was disgusted because there was no breeze. With the experience of a veteran and the stomach of an ostrich, C. S. had lured us green ones into many salads and sandwiches and drinks, &c., with the malicious design of bringing us to a settlement with Uncle Neptune. But fate was kind; the breeze refused to blow, the ship refused to roll, and the stomachic load refused to hoist. Old Salt had no laugh.

Gliding through the intricate channels of the Hook, peering inquiringly at the wide-mouthed peacemakers that gape from the new fortification on that barren spit, we bowled into the "sea, the sea, the open sea." Still there was no swell, except the head-waiter, (who was enough for two such steamers) and we shot down the coast as far as Long Branch (where happy citizens go to roast in hot sand and be phlebotomized by five-pound musquitoes and heavier landlords). Two poor little steamers were on the starboard-bow (how like an old shellback we can write,) and so we cut a swell around them, or rather gave them our swell

The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Decline of the Mexican Emigration Panic in France.

The Imperial Government Assured of Our Pacific Designs.

THE ALABAMA INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

Homily from the London Times on the Duty of a Neutral State.

THE LONDON PRESS ON MERCY TO REBELS.

President Johnson Advised to Swear Jeff. Davis and Let Him Go.

The London Herald Indulges in a Fit of Mock Heroics.

The mails by the *Africa* arrived last evening. We have the following interesting correspondence and extracts from our foreign files.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Friday, May 26, 1865.

Since the date of my last the Mexican panic has reached its zenith and decline. You could scarcely realize the effect produced on the public mind here by the first announcement of the opening of enrollment offices at Washington and New-York. Coming so suddenly upon the end of the rebellion, and fulfilling so exactly the prophecies of the liberal journals repeated constantly since the commencement of the Mexican expedition, the government people seem to have jumped at once to the conclusion that a war with the United States was inevitable, but they did not resign themselves to this contingency without a great deal of loud swearing.

The first moment of alarm past, the government journals went to work to hunt up authorities to prove that the American Government did not intend to interfere in Mexico, and finally by backing up each other's testimony, they arrived at a total of evidence which calmed somewhat the panic and saved the reputation of the Mexican expedition, and especially that of the Mexican bonds, from a total rout. This morning the *Constitutionnel* publishes a ministerial note declaring that the American Government has given ample assurances to the French Government of its pacific designs toward MAXIMILIAN; and now, as in every reaction after a big scare, we shall see the government people looking around at each other and saying: "Oh, it was you that was frightened, not I!" It has already been suggested that the enrollment business was organized by the government at Washington in order to frighten France and to satisfy the *amour propre* of the American people. But the guilty consciences of those who backed up the Mexican expedition will not allow them to admit the affair to be a comedy, and now that they have assurances from the American Government—if the note of the *Constitutionnel* be true—that there is to be no intervention, we may look to see them recommence to bully the United States and talk about bombarding New-York and blowing our "long-shore fleet" (as they call our navy) out of water, as of yore.

People in this country and all over the continent, whether friendly to the Union cause in America or not, find it strange, and even monstrous, that a price should have been set on the head of the rebel chief. But the reason of this universal disapprobation was they thought that this was an exceptional case, to be attributed to a personal desire in President JOHNSON for vengeance; they did not know that was the opinion of all countries where the English language is spoken to other rewards publicly for the apprehension of supposed criminals, and that this was no exception to the rule. When at last they made this discovery, they laid the blame at the door of the law, and speaking piteously of our want of civilization, said that we were too young a nation yet to be able to rid ourselves of all the remnants of barbarous ages. France, of course, had made this progress, and no such monstrous spectacle as that of placing a price on a man's head was now permitted by the French law. But they forgot to mention that the French law employed and paid secretly, hundreds of *mouchards* for catching suspected criminals, and that these *mouchards*, who were nothing else than distributed through society, prying into the acts and the every-day life of respectable citizens, were paid so much a head for every such arrested, thus offering a premium as well for the prosecution of honest citizens as for the detection and punishment of crime.

The *Soir* brought news today, in less than nine days from New-York, that JEFF. DAVIS had been arrested in petticoats and flourishing a knife! All the Americans I have met today appear to have been entirely disarmed of their hatred to the rebel chief by this burlesque termination of his career, and appear quite willing to let him go, no matter what may have been the magnitude of his offence against the law. We shall be curious to see what the rebel journals, who have been in the habit of styling JEFF. "the Grand Old Roman," will now say.

The demonstrations of all kinds in favor of Mr. LINCOLN continue. A biography of 150 pages, illustrated, has reached a sale of more than 100,000 copies, and photographs, made by REUTLINGER, from a large portrait in the banking-house of JOHN MUNROE & Co., are being sold by the thousand. The portraits and biography of President JOHNSON are also much sought after. MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Saturday, May 27, 1865.

The bird of Minerva has spoken. In other words, the *Owl* has hooted. You will think England has come to a strange pass to receive its political oracles from this bird of night and evil omens. But geese saved Rome, and an owl may save England. The last hoot of the bird is copied into the *Times* and *Post* as if it were important. It is to the effect that the time has come when England and France, united in a firm alliance, must say a few firm and solemn words to America. And these words are:

No payment for Alabama spoliations.
No cession of political fugitives.
No interference with Canada.
No interference with Mexico.

If this means anything, and it is pompous and oracular enough to mean much or nothing, it is that England and France, both thoroughly alarmed by the unexpected termination of the war, have once more renewed the *entente cordiale*, and are ready to fight together, as formerly, against Russia.

The Paris correspondents of the London papers declare that there is a panic in France respecting Mexico, that none of the papers are allowed to publish the news; that the official organs are trying to make things pleasant, and so on. A friend of mine, just over from Paris, declares that an influential person assured him that he had seen the order to fit out transports for eighty thousand troops for Mexico. Your Paris correspondent may be able to give you accurate information upon this point. All I can do is to read the *Owl* and its solemn echoes, and to infer that by some means a sudden change has come over the British Cabinet, and that "the peace of the world is to be maintained by the firm and united action of France and England."

If the President of the United States will henceforward waive all belligerent rights, there will be no belligerency, and, consequently, no belligerents. You do not appear to understand, as Earl RUSSELL thinks you ought, and wishes you would, that the sole reason why England made such haste to acknowledge the Confederates as belligerents, was that you might have the right to overhaul and search British vessels. Not one prize could you have taken but for this acknowledgment. It was, then, purely to oblige the Federal Government, and to put prize-money in the pockets of Yankee sailors, that the proclamation was issued about which so much fault has been found. Englishmen are now agreed upon this point with a remarkable unanimity. In fact, with the exception of the *Trent* affair, and the escape of two or three privateers, the British Government has done everything it could to favor the North, and PALMERSTON and RUSSELL are ready any day to apologize for the *Trent* business, and to pay all damages on the most liberal scale.

The English were delighted, as I was sure they would be, amiable souls, to learn that the thunder-cloud of war tends toward Mexico, and not toward Canada. Few things in this world would make them so happy as any trouble to the Emperor. Seeing him in hot water is the next thing to getting out themselves. Meantime, to avoid all cause of difficulty, a plan has been matured for making Canada, or rather British America, an independent kingdom, with a monarch elected by the people, who would naturally be Prince ALFRED, his throne to be guaranteed by several European Powers besides England—the King of Belgium, the King of Holland, the King of Denmark and the King of Greece, for example. With these powerful potentates supporting the King of Canada, and a similar league of Emperors supporting the Emperor of Mexico, it is hoped that the world may swing on smoothly until the great tribulation.

In writing of the English press I wish always to be understood as making one exception. The *John Bull* grows bitter and furious from week to week. The editor appears to believe that President JOHNSON incited the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, and that JEFFERSON DAVIS is by far the best man in the Western Hemisphere. At no period of the war has the *J. B.* been more violent and abusive. But this is, as I have said, an exception. As a rule, the press sings hozannahs to the triumphant cause. The *Times* has swallowed four years of hard words, and suppressed its New-York correspondence, and the smaller fry have followed suit.

Mr. JAMES SPENCE has not been heard from of late, but there are still a few at Liverpool who sympathize with fallen greatness. It was reported, the other day, that one of the retiring blockade-runners had for passenger no less a personage than the fugitive Confederate President. A crowd gathered to welcome him, but it proved to be a sell. England has given asylum to many an Ex-King and defeated revolutionist. The English like other people's rebels. If there were no fear of consequences, Mr. DAVIS might expect to receive civic hospitalities. But now, it is hoped that he may find his way to Japan or the Tongo Islands. The *Morning News*, staunch Union as it has ever been, wishes him safe anywhere but in England.

The war in New-Zealand goes on with increased ferocity, Gen. CAMERON acting on the defensive. The last feat of these petted Maories was to eat an English missionary—incited thereto, as Mr. WHALLEY fitly believes, by the Jesuits, who are supposed to side with the natives, and who escape being eaten. The missionary said his prayers, and submitted firmly to his martyrdom, after which he was eaten up to the last morsel, beginning with his eyes and his brains. As most of the New-Zealand missionaries have been earnest land speculators, and have done as much at least as any other class to bring on the present difficulties, there may be something of retribution in this martyrdom. But the result will justify the cynical speech of Mr. BOERUFF, who said that the extermination of all these races, when they came in contact with Englishmen, was only a question of time, and could not be prevented, and ought not to be regretted.

The Committee on Gems, after a long and costly trial, is said to have decided rather in favor of WHITWORTH, against ARMSTRONG; but this opinion is not unanimous. The sensible way would be to unite the two rivals and secure the best qualities of each. Meantime the Emperor of the French is having constructed at Toulon a ram, pure and simple, which is to carry no guns at all, but butt its way through all obstacles, and attack fleets as a swordfish attacks whales. By dispensing with guns, and putting the whole weight into armor and engines, the Emperor hopes to have a vessel that will send everything else to the bottom *tout de suite*.

The revelations of English life which are made from time to time in Parliament and through the press are astounding and almost beyond belief. While Exeter Hall has its eyes fixed on Africa, India, America, anywhere but where charity is said to have its proper beginning, there are scenes of English life enacting year after year which would shock the Tejees and shame the Hottentots. The latest atrocity to which our attention has been invited, is the practice in several English countries of working children of both sexes in gangs in the fields and brickyards. These children, from seven years old to twenty, are hired of their parents by the gangers or drivers, and then let out in squads or worked on jobs by their taskmasters. They live together, the older corrupting the younger, without education or cure, like tribes of savages. Virtue, religion, decency, are unknown. Marriages are not thought of, and infanticide seems to be rather the rule than the exception, while promiscuity is encouraged to prevent its necessity. It would be hard to find in the world a system of slavery combining so many horrors as exist in the systems of agricultural labor in this free, prosperous, merry England.

Dr. MANNION has gone to Rome to be consecrated by the Pope, and the Prince of WALES has received the degree of LL.D. from Trinity College, Dublin, and must henceforth be known and addressed as Dr. WALES, and respected accordingly. As the laws of Ireland need a good deal of doctoring he will not want for practice in his new capacity.

In America no man has a better chance for political distinction than the editor of a newspaper. Not so in England. Very few editors find a seat in Parliament. The chief proprietor of the *Times* has money enough to buy a dozen seats, if he wanted so many, and now a wholesale newspaper dealer, Mr. WM. HENRY SMITH, Jr., the enterprising news agent in the Strand, who monopolizes all the railway stations in England, has raised the conservative standard against JOHN STUART MILL, in Westminster, with a fair chance of being elected. If the tories elect a news agent to Parliament, who can deny that there is progress in conservatism.

Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, aided by JOHN BROUGHAM, has made one of his greatest successes in his new Irish drama at the Princess. The Irish population of London is said to be larger than that of Dublin. Irishmen come to London from all parts of the world to which they are scattered. They are strong on the press. Besides, Irish humor and pathos are relished by many besides Irishmen, so that the Irish drama, well worked, is a mine of gold. In opera, PATTI, who is declared to be more charming and attractive than ever, has a rival in a new star at Her Majesty's Theatre, who rejoices in the extraordinary name of Mdlle. ILMA DE MURSKA. She has made a great impression in "Lucia di Lammermoor." I am sorry not to be able to write her biography, but I judge from her name that she is an Arab, educated in one of the Conservatories of Music which the French have established in Algeria.

Mr. SOTHERN has brought out his new comedy, "Brother Sam," written for him by Mr. JOHN OXENFORD; and this assumption of a new character is welcomed as a success. The swell nobleman is laid on the shelf, and *Brother Sam* is a swell commoner, who has in Buckstone a Brummagem uncle to pay his debts. I am glad to see BUCKSTONE out of a Yankee part. His Yankee is a disgusting combination of all the traditional Eastern, Western and Southern Americanisms, seasoned with cockney vulgarity. As a broad, vulgar Englishman, few actors can do better; as any sort of an American, none, I hope, could do worse.

Many Americans will be glad to learn that the Queen has granted a pension of £140 a year to WILLIAM HOWITT, for the long and valuable literary labors of himself and Mrs. HOWITT. Seldom has a literary pension been better deserved, and serious losses have made it welcome, though not, perhaps, necessary. Both Mr. and Mrs. HOWITT are vigorous workers, and will be, I hope, for many years.

The sale of the sketches of the late JOHN LEECH has realized about $20,000 for his family, and the Queen has added a modest pension.

The Fenians in Ireland are very active of late in certain operations annoying and costly to the government. The chief of these is the illicit distillation of whisky, which is increasing with alarming rapidity. During the past year there have been over 3,000 cases brought under the notice of the police; and if we estimate one case in ten detected, there must be 30,000 stills in operation—enough to supply potheen for a formidable army. When the American branch of the society lands in Ireland they may look out for a warm welcome and plenty of the crater.

Mr. GUINNESS, the great brewer of Dublin stout, has been knighted, and his beer bottles will henceforth bear the title of Sir BENJAMIN. HENRY RUSSELL, who used to give such plaintive effect to "Woodman Spare that Tree," is also to be knighted; and there is also talk of TUPPER and TENNYSON.

Mr. SALA has not been knighted yet, but as the next step to that distinction, the papers announce that he is to introduce to the English public the two forthcoming volumes of "Belle Boyd in Camp and Prison, written by herself."

The late Duke of Northumberland set an example which United States officers, who are able to do so, might imitate to the advantage of the national treasury. The Duke, having some little means of his own, neglected for twenty years to draw his half pay. I regret to state, however, that his heirs have demanded the whole sum, principal and interest. In fact, they had to—*noblesse oblige!* MONADNOCK.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WHAT IS THE DUTY OF A NEUTRAL STATE?

From the London Times, May 27.

The law which, according to the English view, governs cases of this kind has been so clearly explained, and will be, doubtless, so powerfully stated in answer to the American demands, that there is no need for us to say anything further on the subject. Our point is simply that *nations in a state of war must protect their own interests, and cannot expect neutrals to guard them from the operations of the enemy.* It is enough for us to show that nothing was done in bad faith by this country. The *Alabama* was, it is true, built by British subjects, and her armament was also furnished from an English port; but this, though a culpable act on the part of certain Englishmen, does not compromise the government, which used reasonable means to prevent such proceedings, and would have stopped the vessel had not the Confederate agents fraudulently taken her out to sea. All that can be said is that the affair was one that is always possible in maritime war. In getting ready "No. 290" the Confederates and their agents *were too quick for us* and for the Federals also; they carried their vessel into the ocean before we could seize it in the Mersey, or the Federals could seize it in the narrow seas; if we were slow, the Federals were negligent. Mr. ADAMS, who informed the British Government of the character of the vessel, might have as easily communicated with the naval authorities of his own country and taken measures to capture the vessel as soon as she left our jurisdiction. A belligerent government can hardly come to be compensated for the *results of an accident*, when it is plain that its own agents neglected to maintain a proper watch over the enemy's proceedings. The British Government, however, does not, we conceive, assert that a neutral country is not responsible morally for the fitting out of ships of expedition within its limits against one of two belligerents; on the contrary, no government would be more ready than our own to allow that such complaints were real grounds of complaint. That there is no desire to defend the legality of the fitting out of the *Alabama* as shown by the fact that proceedings were taken against the constructors of the *Alabama*, and that this vessel, as well as the two ironclad "rams," were seized by the British Government in spite of the protestations and obstinate legal opposition of those concerned in building them. This accident of our government sufficiently shows what it considers the duty of a neutral State to be. A well-meant but defective act was passed half a century ago to forbid the very proceeding of which the Americans complain, and certainly no State in Europe or the New World has maintained the principles of neutrality and non-intervence more strictly than our own. All that we now contend for is that when a vessel does *actually receive a certain fair equipment as a neutral may be expected to maintain a belligerent has no claim to be compensated, especially in a case like the present, where the vessel actually went out to sea unarmed, was armed in the open ocean*, and might have been captured without opposition if the belligerent who now complains had used the commonest precautions.

There is, we trust, nothing in this affair which need inspire apprehensions of a rupture either now or at any future time. The American commercial marine has indeed suffered, but such a calamity must be expected when a maritime and trading State enters into a contest with an energetic and active enemy. The people of the United States must, however, be aware that if it had not been for the strict fulfillment of international duties by England the seas would have swarmed with Confederate cruisers, and even Federal ships of war might have found formidable antagonists in such vessels as the two rams which are now added to the British navy. In fact, throughout this tremendous struggle of four years, England has performed her international duties with a scrupulous regard for justice. Whatever may have been the sympathies of this class or that, the country has held its course evenly; neither the vanquished Confederacy nor the triumphant North can declare that they have been thwarted or deceived. It is with a clear conscience that the government, which declined every invitation to interfere in the war, even by offers of mediation, now takes its stand on its legal rights, and refuses to make compensation where it has done no wrong.

THE CLAIMS TO BE DISPASSIONATELY CONSIDERED.

From the Owl.

We are informed, from a source we rely on, that no new demands have been made on our government on the matters in question since the succession of Mr. JOHNSON to the Presidency of the United States, and consequently that no reply to such demands has been returned on our part, nor, by the like consequence, has there been any rejoinder on such reply to such demands. It is no secret in any quarter that claims of the kind had been made on our government, as the cases arose of damage to American merchant shipowners from the Confederate cruisers. But we believe we can affirm with confidence that no new incident has occurred whatever, altering in any manner the position of either government with regard to those claims. The government of the United States, under President LINCOLN, always declared itself willing to postpone pressing such claims till a period should arrive at which a perfectly dispassionate and equitable consideration of them might appear practicable. And we have reason to believe that President JOHNSON's government has taken no new position, and holds no new language on the subject. It is equally well known that the debates which have taken place in parliament, and the published diplomatic documents, what position our own government has taken, and what language it has held on the same subject. Whatever, therefore, may be ventilated in the peculiar notes which "make night hideous," nothing has transpired in daylight giving ground for apprehension that "we shall have to abandon a policy of expediency" for a policy which it would seem must be inferred will be not a policy of expediency. It is something new to us to be told that our policy must, for the time, become "one of definite and determined character;" since we had throughout flattered ourselves that it had been one of that character from the beginning to the end of this American war.

CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

ANXIETY ABOUT HIS FATE.

From the London Times, May 7.

We confess it is with much anxiety that we look forward to the probable fate of the Southern President. The utterances of Mr. JOHNSON have for some time been such as to cause the liveliest uneasiness in the minds of all who are anxious to see this great strife terminated without the effusion of more blood. If slaughter can heal the wounds of the republic, enough of human hecatombs have been offered at its shrines; there needs not another life to establish the fortune of the victors. But the President has, ever since his accession, continually talked of the guilt of treason, and we fear he has determined to conciliate the extreme party of his supporters at whatever expense of policy or of mercy. We beg we may not be misunderstood. *The inhabitants of these islands have little reason to sympathize with Mr. Jefferson Davis. He is known to us as one of the most inveterate calumniators of this country*, whose policy it was to stir up the feelings of every class of his countrymen against us. We also remember him as the *author and the originator of the famous Mississippi scheme of repudiation.* His plan of rebellion was founded on the idea that the deprivation of cotton would be intolerable, and that, driven by hard necessity, we should find ourselves compelled to support the South with the whole force of the Empire. For the person who can *thus speculate as his means of success on the miseries he can inflict on his neighbors we have little respect, and if we plead for the life of Mr. Jefferson Davis it is not from any esteem for his motives or sympathy with his character.* It is purely in the cause and for the credit of the American Union that we urge its statesmen, if there is yet time, to consider again and again the extreme impolicy of shedding the blood of a man whom a little success would have transformed from an attainted traitor into something very like a successful Monarch. The stake has been played fairly, it has been lost entirely, and the victor should be content with his success.

Of course it is quite possible for a government able to put its own interpretation on the Constitution which the sword has established to declare Mr. DAVIS and all who have acted with him during the great civil war entitled to mercy, and to treat the insurrection as an unsuccessful attempt to separate two Sovereign States. We cannot, however, help fearing that it is more in accordance with the disposition of the present President to rule every point in his own favor, and to treat an attempt to break up a Confederacy as a rebellion against the government of a lawful Sovereign. Even if this be his view, we venture to propose to him our own example. We had a rebellion in 1848 in Ireland, but we disdained to dip our hands in the blood of the rebels. We pardoned SMITH O'BRIEN, and MITCHEL and MEAGHER. In their case there was no difficulty in ascertaining the law; the crime was perfectly well known, and the punishment equally notorious. The capital punishment of CHARLES I., whatever people may think of it now, was undoubtedly a great mistake, and probably one of the principal causes of the long and dreary period during which we had to wait before the accomplishment of our liberties was finally attained. Equally impolitic was the execution of LOUIS XVI. Had we seized WASHINGTON in the earlier days of the revolutionary war, we might have considered ourselves justified in executing him as a deserter, for he had once borne the King's commission. But long before the end of the war we had learnt to know and respect him, and he had fallen into our hands he would have been considered entitled to all the courtesies due to a generous and noble-hearted adversary.

All this is, of course, written on the supposition, the truth of which we do not for a moment doubt, that it will be found impossible to connect Mr. DAVIS in any way with the atrocious plot for the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN. Our object is not to palliate that enormous crime, and, if it be possible to show that Mr. DAVIS was cognizant of it, we have nothing to say in his defence.

HIS GUILTY AMBITION AND REAL CHARACTER.

From the London Daily News, May 27.

The situation of this unhappy man is now such as would excite pity, if it were possible to think of him without remembering the unspeakable woes which his ambition has brought upon his country. He was not only head of the Confederate Government, but a prime mover of the conspiracy which plunged the people of the South into a *causeless war before time was given them to deliberate on the course most comfortable to their interests*, and a large proportion of them protested against secession. Gen. LEE has excused him on the ground that he yielded to the solicitation of others. But his speech in the Senate of the United States on the 21st of January, 1861, would suffice to refute this statement if we had not abundant evidence to the contrary from other sources. And not only did he plan this war, but on him rests the chief responsibility of *continuing it months and years after the hopes of success had passed away.* From what LEE and JOHNSON and HARDEE have stated since the fall of the Confederacy it is now clear that Mr. DAVIS prolonged the war after his best Generals had urged him to make peace. If he were answerable for nothing worse than the great sacrifice of life caused by the rejection of Mr. LINCOLN's proposals at Hampton Roads, the weight of *such a load of responsibility might well break down the stoutest heart.* His language and acts during the nine months preceding his flight from Richmond sufficiently disclosed the ruin of his hopes. Until then a habit of self-restraint had concealed to a great extent his real character.

But from the time he visited Georgia after the fall of Atlanta, and called Gov. BROWN a second time a public speech, down to the address of March last, in which he *referred to Grant and Sherman as friends whom he would only, the courtesans of the most mature has been apparent.* It was about the time of the reckless Macon speech that he began to authorize those atrocious outrages, which have made it *less difficult to believe in his complicity with the plot which resulted in Mr. Lincoln's death.*

VERY CHOICE AND AMIABLE LANGUAGE.

From the London Herald, May 27.

The newspapers of the largest circulation and greatest influence announce the capture of Mr. DAVIS in language of fiendish exultation. They gloat over the prospect of his judicial murder; and knowing, as we must presume, the character of the public they address, promise it a glorious satisfaction in the indignities and pains to which the rebel President will be subjected. Still we would fain hope, for the sake of our common humanity, for our common kindred, that the American people will show itself in their critical hour more just, more generous, and more sagacious, than the drunken blackguard, who, after the fashion of an Irishman in a row, it has chosen for its ruler, and the unscrupulous writers who try to earn its favor by flattering its lowest passions, and insist that the man whose rare abilities and high character have conferred a lustre upon the United States should be treated with fairness and justice, if not with magnanimity.

To express any pity or anxiety for Mr. DAVIS himself would be to insult him. Whatever fate his enemies may prepare for him, he will meet it, doubtless, with the courage which has sustained him during the trying, but glorious, years of his Presidency. He has done his duty. He has defended the cause of freedom and of right with almost superhuman energy; and having seen the noblest of his countrymen lay down their lives for that cause, sacrifice themselves in the hope and the trust that their country would be successful in her fight, now that the struggle is seemingly over, and the South has sunk into despair, he must rather desire to seal his testimony with his blood. To such a man there must be something inspiriting and consoling in the prospect of such a death. His blood, he will feel assured, will not flow in vain. Broken as may now be the strength, crushed as may now be the spirit of the South, the spirit is not dead; the strength will be recovered, and the cruel martyrdom of its great chief, kindling it to revenge, will keep alive the love of liberty until the hour comes in which to renew the fight, which for a race of freemen can only finally end with victory.

A REBELLION IN SAN SALVADOR.

The Republic Under Martial-Law.

A rebellion against the Government of San Salvador having broken out in the Department of San Miguel, President DUENAS has issued a decree declaring the entire Republic to be in a stage of siege, and establishing martial-law.

Traitors, malcontents and their accomplices are to be judged and sentenced by military tribunals as in time of war.

Soldiers and citizens, who may have countenanced the rebellion, but have not taken up arms in its defence, will be pardoned on reporting themselves to the Commanding-General at the City of San Salvador.

President DUENAS has also issued a proclamation to the people, in which he declares that the rebellion is really unimportant in itself, but, as an example, may be prejudicial. He adds that it receives no support or sympathy from other quarters of the republic.

He has also issued an address to the army, which had left to quiet the revolt.

The rebels are led by Gen. CABANAS, who, previous to this affair, was high in the favor of the DUENAS Government.

The rebellion broke out at San Miguel, on the 15th of May, the rebels taking possession of the civil and military public buildings there without the slightest resistance.

On the announcement of the revolt many of the loyal citizens of the republic volunteered to assist the General Government. An army of 5,000 men was raised in three days.

The municipality of the City of San Salvador have resolved "to defend with their lives and honor" the integrity of the General Government, and, if the reports, through the loyal papers may be believed, there is a general manifestation of confidence in the Duenas administration.

The news of the assassination of President LINCOLN had attracted much attention in San Salvador.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN GUATEMALA.

The latest dates from Guatemala announce the election to the presidency of that republic of Signor MARIANO CERNA. He is described as an able and popular man, and "an heroic defender of the glory and independence of Guatemala.

Gen. Grant at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 9.

Gen. GRANT passed through here this afternoon for the West. A large crowd was assembled at the depot, and the General, with great difficulty, made his way from the cars by the dining saloon and back.

TEXAS COMING BACK.

Surrender of the Forts at Sabine Pass.

Expected Surrender of Those at Galveston.

No More Necessity for Blockade Fleets.

Occupation of Brownsville by Our Forces under Gen. Bowen.

The Report that Gen. Kirby Smith Has Gone to Mexico Confirmed.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 9.

A special from Washington, June 9, says: "A letter in the *Star* from its correspondent on board the United States steamer *Penguin*, off Sabine Pass, dated May 27, says:

The forts at Sabine Pass, Texas, surrendered to the United States steamer *Aroasco*. The American flag was hoisted over the works at 4 o'clock P. M.

We expect Galveston to surrender to-morrow."

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 8.

Brownsville, Texas, was entered by the forces of Brig.-Gen. BROWN, May 31. The rebels, before leaving, sold their artillery to the Imperialists. CONTINAS is still hovering about Matamoras.

The Confederate soldiers are active in subduing guerrillas in the Southern States. No mercy is shown them.

The report of KIRBY SMITH's going to Mexico is confirmed. He takes with him a large amount of money.

Judge CHASE has met with a cordial reception here from military, judicial, professional, and prominent citizens generally.

Col. CHRISTIANSEN, Adjutant-General of Gen. CANBY, has sent in his resignation.

Maj.-Gen. GRIERSON has been assigned to the command of the cavalry forces in the Department of the Gulf.

J. W. SHERMAN has been recently appointed Brevet Major-General for gallantry at Port Hudson.

Gen. CANBY has turned over part of his cavalry force to Gen. SHERIDAN.

Middling cotton, 39; Gold, 135.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 9.

THE TRIAL OF DAVIS.

The various paragraphs in the newspapers concerning the Jeff. Davis trial are mere speculation, generally. We can say authoritatively that the government has positively determined that DAVIS shall be tried by a civil tribunal. At first the Cabinet was about equally divided upon the question whether the traitor should be tried by a military or a civil court; but within a week past the question was definitely settled that a civil court shall try the case. Where the trial is to take place has not been discussed fully, and there is no good reason for believing it will not take place here under the indictment already found.

THE CASE OF MRS. PERRINE.

Mrs. PERRINE, who was tried in this city by a military commission about a month ago, for giving aid and comfort to the enemy, &c., when the train was captured beyond Baltimore in July last, had an audience with the President at 8 o'clock this evening. She asks to be unconditionally released from custody and the charge against her, or, if there be a conviction and sentence in the case, that she be pardoned. The President holds the matter under advisement until to-morrow. It is understood that the military commission found Mrs. PERRINE guilty, and imposed a light sentence upon her, but the sentence has not been officially promulgated.

SETTLING SOLDIERS' ACCOUNTS.

Beside the Sanitary Commission and New-York State Agency, the Ohio and Pennsylvania Agencies now give attention to the settlement of accounts and claims of soldiers, gratuitously. The other State Agencies, although not formally authorized by the several Governors, likewise collect soldiers' claims, so that there is no longer any excuse for officers and men running the risk of being swindled by unprincipled claim agents. We do not mean to be understood as saying that all the claim agents here are unprincipled. There are some honorable men among them, but the soldiers, by some chance or other, don't often fall in with these.

SENATOR NICHOLSON.

A. P. NICHOLSON, who withdrew from the United States Senate on the breaking out of the rebellion, has filed a petition with the President for pardon and amnesty. Mr. NICHOLSON pleads most piteously that his sins be forgiven. These sins, according to Mr. NICHOLSON, are rather of omission than commission. He says he was not in favor of secession, nor did he take any active part in the rebellion. He argues, in effect, that his offence was more in failure to stand by the Union than in acts against the government. We are informed that Mr. NICHOLSON has actually applied for pay as Senator from Tennessee, during the remainder of time which he did not fill.

WORK IN THE SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

The following statement shows the progress made in the Second Auditor's office toward settling the vast number of claims against the government for services rendered by officers and men during the late war. During the month of May there were received at this office 26,287 claims and officers' property. There have been 29,413 claims and returns examined, settled and adjusted, 16,864 claims registered and briefed, 14,604 letters written, recorded and mailed, 3,457 examinations of army rolls and certificates issued to the Paymaster-General and Commissioner of Pensions. Upon their request 700 requisitions were registered and posted. In addition to the letters above-mentioned, about 600 notices to claimants and replies to inquiries made by them or their attorneys, are sent daily, which are not recorded.

CHANGE OF GUARD.

Company K, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who have so long performed guard duty at the White House, have been relieved by Company D, Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserves, and have gone home to be mustered out.

TRADE IN COTTON.

A statement has appeared in some of the papers to the effect that the military forces in the South are still imposing restrictions and heavy taxes upon the export of cotton. Nothing could be further from the truth. The only regulations now enforced are those issued May 9, 1865, which provide for the collection, by the officers of the Treasury, of a tax of twenty-five per cent. upon all cotton brought to market. In other words, the owner brings his cotton to the Treasury agent, who takes twenty-five per cent. of it, and marks the balance free. This tax is imposed because cotton pays no other revenue, while tobacco, hemp, &c., are subjected to a heavy internal revenue tax prescribed by law.

TRAVEL TO RICHMOND.

The trip to Richmond will soon be reduced to eleven hours by steamer, stage and rail. The Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad Company now run trains to Hamilton's Crossing, a few miles south of Fredericksburgh, and have just contracted for a line of stages to run from there to Belle Plain, on the Potomac, a distance of thirteen miles, to connect thence by steamer to Richmond. This route will be open in about two weeks.

COLLECTOR FOR THE SIXTH NEW-YORK DISTRICT.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of New-York, vice WM. ORTON, appointed Collector of Internal Revenue.

FRANCHISE IN TENNESSEE.

The act to limit the elective franchise, which has just passed the Tennessee Legislature, bears with severity upon those who instigated the rebellion. The classes disfranchised for fifteen years are substantially those excepted in President JOHNSON's proclamation of amnesty, save the twenty thousand dollar class; but in addition, the law disfranchises all persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, or fled before the approach of the national forces, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so called States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion. Thus, all the leading rebels who ran away with the government bank assets are debarred their political rights for the next fifteen years.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The number of troops which have left this city during the past forty-eight hours is 14,641, as follows: 94th New-York Volunteers, Elmira, N. Y., 48 men; 1st Michigan Engineers, Detroit, Mich., 362 men; 104th Illinois Volunteers, Chicago, 314; 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Harrisburgh, 159; 6th Wisconsin Volunteers, Madison, Wis., 83; Battery F, 1st New-York Artillery, Elmira, 68; 69th New-York Volunteers, New-York, 227; 55th Illinois Volunteers, Springfield, Illinois, 347; 3d West Virginia Volunteers, Wheeling, 63; 70th Indiana Volunteers, Indianapolis, 522 men; 101st Illinois Volunteers, Springfield, 320; 129th Illinois Volunteers, Chicago, 450; 133d New-York Volunteers, New-York, 515; 147th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Harrisburgh, 269; 188th Illinois Volunteers, Chicago, 374; 78th Illinois Volunteers, Chicago, 395; 75th Indiana Volunteers, Indianapolis, 430; 114th New-York Volunteers, New-York, 868; 119th New-York Volunteers, New-York, 227; 39th New-York Volunteers, New-York, 64; 150th New-York Volunteers, Poughkeepsie, 345; 36th Massachusetts Volunteers, Readeville, Mass., 320; 104th New-York Volunteers, Albany, 32; 179th New-York, Albany, 436; 1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Louisville, 1,095; 1st Division, 14th Army Corps, for Louisville, 4,730 men; 79th Ohio Volunteers, Cincinnati, 567; 85th Indiana Volunteers, Indianapolis, 300; 147th New-York Volunteers, Syracuse, 187; 123d New-York, 680; Detachment of 17th Army Corps, Headquarters Louisville, 344 men.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 9.

THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

The order for the discharge of certain prisoners of war, published yesterday, renders personal applications to the President for the release of prisoners under the rank of Major unnecessary; and there is authority for stating that the President is issuing no orders at present for the release of any prisoners of war of or above that rank.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

President JOHNSON to-day moved his residence to the White House, of which he has now taken full possession.

THE DEAD OF THE WILDERNESS.

The government yesterday dispatched five hundred men, with intrenchment tools and coffins, to the battle-fields of the Wilderness, for the purpose of decently interring the remains of all soldiers exposed to view, of which there is quite a number.

TELEGATION FROM ALABAMA.

An Alabama delegation called at the State Department this morning for the purpose of laying their respects to Secretary SEWARD. They were cordially received by the Secretary.

REBEL OFFICERS SWEARING.

Yesterday and to-day a number of rebel officers confined in the Old Capitol Prison took the oath of allegiance.

MR. SEWARD'S HEALTH.

Secretary SEWARD walked to the State Department to-day, from his residence, for the first time since he received his injuries. His wife, who has been confined to her bed for a week past, is quite low.

MORE MUSTERING OUT.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth New-York Regiment, Col. MILLER, was mustered out of service this morning, and left for their homes.

TROOPS GOING HOME.

The homeward movements of troops here to-day are very large. One entire corps broke camp this morning, bound for the West.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

Several parties imprisoned on suspicion of complicity of the conspiracy, have been released to-day from the Old Capitol, together with witnesses in the case, also confined there.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized H. CLASSINE as Consul at Chicago, for the Duchy of Anhalt.

VESSELS TO BE SOLD.

The Navy Department has advertised for sale at public auction, June 24, fifteen vessels heretofore belonging to the Potomac Flotilla. There are side-wheel steamers and propellers, several of them of iron, and one steel-plated. This is the first sale for the purpose of ridding the navy of some hundreds of vessels purchased for the exigencies of the war, and no longer required for the public service.

LIQUOR RESTRICTION REMOVED.

The restrictions placed upon restaurants and other places where liquors were sold, have been removed by the military authorities. The closing up of all the bars of the city was considered necessary to the preservation of order during the presence of the immense bodies of troops lately in and around Washington.

REORGANIZATION.

Prominent citizens of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi now here, after audiences with the President, express the opinion that the policy with regard to reorganization in North Carolina will be applied to the other Southern States.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

According to accounts from the Shenandoah Valley, the people have gladly settled down to the changed condition of affairs.

THE TRIAL.

It is believed that only one or two more witnesses remain to be examined in the conspiracy trial.

COL. SANDERSON RESTORED.

It will be recollected that a year ago Lieut.-Col. JAMES M. SANDERSON, of New-York, was summarily dismissed the service for alleged disclosure to the rebel authorities of the plan of escape devised by his fellow-prisoners at Richmond. But yesterday a general order was issued by the War Department, stating that a military commission has reported that the Colonel's conduct, while a prisoner at Richmond, deserves praise rather than censure. Hence, by direction of the President, the order dismissing him from the service is revoked and annulled, to take effect on the 27th of May last.

OUR POPULAR LOAN.

More Than Two and a Half Millions Subscribed Yesterday.

THE QUESTION OF SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH.

What is Suffrage?—What is Citizenship?—Their Application to Women, Negroes and Children—Who Hold Power in the South—To be Reorganized by Loyal Men Only.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, June 8, 1865.

What is suffrage? The distinction between suffrage and citizenship very few people understand; very few lawyers study constitutional and international law. In so learned a work as Webster's Dictionary I find one of the definitions of a citizen to be—

"In the United States a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, or the qualifications, which enable him to vote for rulers, and to purchase and hold real estate."

This is an utter confusion of ideas. It is not true at all, and there is no authority for it whatever. It is not necessary to vote in order to be a citizen, and it is not necessary to hold real estate to be a voter. Take a case: an American woman, who is neither a voter nor a holder of real estate, crosses the ocean. On the voyage she is captured and her property taken (in a time of peace) by a British vessel. The American Government is bound to defend that woman and her property with all its power. Why? Because she is an American citizen. What a marvelous absurdity to say the women of America are not citizens because they are not voters! When the United States Court decided negroes were not citizens, it was not done on the ground that they were not voters. That never entered into the question. It was because they were, *prima facie*, slaves, and slaves could not be citizens; and, moreover, that persons of African lineage were (as it was previously decided in the Cherokee case) in a state of pupilage. Citizenship, in its general sense, simply means to be one of the body of a nation, and as a father defends his family, so must the government defend its people. What then is suffrage? Suffrage is to have a vote—that is, a voice in deciding questions, whether in the body political or ecclesiastical, or any body corporate. Suffrage, then, simply means voting. What is meant by the right of suffrage? There is a right *in* suffrage, but there is no right *to* suffrage. That is, a man who is entitled to vote has a right to vote; but the man who is not entitled to vote, has no right to claim that he shall become a voter. This is not one of the natural rights. The Declaration of Independence is certainly very broad in its propositions; but the Declaration of Independence announces no right to vote. The men who made that instrument were not quite such simpletons as that.

In every community upon earth, in every State of the Union, suffrage is arbitrary; that is, conventional. It must remain so until every child who can lisp yes or no, votes. Of the white population of the United States returned in the census only one-sixth are entitled to vote. What becomes of the other five sixths? Suppose that half of the whole population are restrained from vote by means of infancy, idiotcy or lunacy, you will have only one-third voting—where are are the other two-thirds? "Oh!" says some one, as if he were settling the laws of the universe,) "they are women or young men under age." That settles nothing with me. John Jones has much more sense and knowledge at eighteen than John Smith has at twenty-one; why should John Smith vote and John Jones not? Simply that you must draw some line; and that line is always an arbitrary one. Why are not those good, intelligent women I see before me in the churches as fit to vote as an ignorant Connaught Irishman? "Oh!" you say, "it is not expedient." Why not as expedient as what you have done? Is the American Republic to stand upon sex, age and usage, or upon some virtue and knowledge? In any case, it comes to this, that suffrage is conventional.

It is always an advantage, in reasoning upon any subject, to know something upon what we are talking about. Before we rush into a discussion about negro suffrage, we had best know what suffrage is, and whether the United States Government, in time of peace, has anything to do with it. It seems to me, these are essential questions to be considered. Suffrage being purely conventional, it follows that whatever be the terms of its exercise, the denial of it to particular classes is no denial of either natural or moral rights. If a man enjoys the full rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, surely he has no reason to complain of any other man that he does not invite him to his house.

In regard to negro suffrage in the Southern States, it is embarrassed by the most serious considerations and the most awful responsibilities. These do not relate merely to the expediency of suffrage in certain classes, but to the constitutional powers of the government, to the future condition of the people who may inhabit the Southern States, and to what all Christians will regard as of prime importance, the effect upon the future condition of the negroes, freed from slavery by one of the wonderful operations of Divine Providence, groping about in darkness for some of that light which is possessed by white men, ambitious of elevating their race, struggling for some new scheme of successful labor. What is best for all this? Is the Bible so far forgot that we hope to improve its plan of regeneration by political laws? So long as the negroes were slaves, political laws were necessary to free them. The Bible is the charter of liberty. The gospel is the emancipation of the human mind. Hence, I must believe that the present means of elevating the negro race are the church and the school. The surgeon who has operated on the eye for cataract, permits the light to be introduced only by slow degrees, that the eye may be strengthened for future use. I never believed an iota of the stuff uttered by KNOX, (ethnologist,) or CALHOUN, (politician,) or the whole race of slaveholding apologists, about the inferiority of the African race. On the contrary, I believe the African race equal to any other; but I believe that will never be proved to the satisfaction of the majority, till (like the white race) they are educated, trained and disciplined to a fitness for all the higher avocations of society and industry. Now, we must prove this, to produce a salutary and enduring impression on the public mind. The public will is the real government of this country, and whatever it decrees will be done. But this public will must be directed by an enlightened conviction. For myself, I remain in abeyance

I have gone for this war, and for all the war-powers of the government; and should do so while there was a man to fight, or a dollar to give, till the last rebel had laid down his arms. If to do this, it were necessary to destroy slavery, (by the war power only;) to destroy even the State governments; to burn cities; and obliterate, if necessary, the very outlines of society, I would do it. I would make the South a desert, like the war-path of Attila, if necessary to restore the union, power, and dignity of this great republic. I said that Southern society must be destroyed, and, practically, it is, and will be. Slavery destroyed breaks up its foundations. Thousands of Northern mechanics and adventurers rushing into every town; tens of thousands of European emigrants crowding its fields and highways; the old South, with its slavery, its aristocracy, its great plantations, and pretentions chivalry, will soon disappear, as completely as the phantasmagoria of a dream. In this new society the negro will take the place for which nature fits him, whatever that may be. But some one will say, how will you reorganize the Southern States? I hold, with President JOHNSON, that no State has been out of the Union; and I hold that no rebels have a right to vote. They are disfranchised by the act of voluntary rebellion.

It follows, therefore, that the sole right of government in the rebel States resides in the Union, loyal men of those States, whether they be few or many. I would have no such voting as we have just seen in Virginia. I would arrest any man who, having been in the rebel service, either voted or was voted for. A little of such summary discipline as this would soon settle all political questions in the South till the *novi homines* came in. I greatly mistake if this is not substantially the policy of President JOHNSON. Can we forget that this country has been convulsed and covered with blood, by the acts of the greatest villains who ever appeared in history? Can we call this nothing but a political crime? nothing but the conflict of parties? There is our great danger. We forget, in our amiable gladness at the return of peace, the true nature of this rebellion—that it has involved treason, murder, theft and perjury in every one of the rebel actors. Ought we to forget that sixty thousand of our unfortunate prisoners were starved to death purposely and deliberately, and the chief actors in this were DAVIS and LEE? In the name of sense and justice, are we to permit the rebels to reorganize and govern the rebel States? Better keep them under military government the next fifty years. What perfect nonsense is this weak, milk and water sentimentality about these outlawed villains! A VETERAN OBSERVER.

MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS' SPEECH.

A Corrected Version.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* of this week says: "WENDELL PHILLIPS' speech at the New-England Anti-Slavery Convention—a wholly incorrect version, or rather perversion, of which, has been somewhat industriously circulated and commented on—will be found briefly but accurately given in our report of the proceedings of the convention." The corrected report is as follows:

WENDELL PHILLIPS was the next speaker. The real topic, he said, which ought to engage the attention of this convention, is Mr. MAYNARD'S sentiment repeated to us this morning by Mr. MAY. Immediate suffrage for the negro is the work demanded alike by justice to him and safety for us. The North Carolina Proclamation of the President was the entrance upon a policy full of disaster to the country. Every lover of justice and freedom should openly repudiate it. Reconstruction upon that basis would be a practical fraud on the North. I look on reconstruction based on white suffrage as but another name for the assumption by the nation of the Confederate debt. The two things are parts of the same whole. No man acquainted with the present mood of the white race at the South believes that its representatives in Congress will ever vote to pay our present debt or its interest, unless theirs is included. That is one feature of reconstruction on a white basis. We are to plunge into that gulf of war debt which now threatens to swallow up the European nations. Much of their war debt was fraudulently imposed on a people unable either to resist or protest, and, in my opinion, whenever the masses there obtain their rights, they will properly and justly repudiate much of those debts. Any imposition upon us of that Confederate debt, carried by means of white suffrage reconstruction, will be a fraud upon the people. Mr. SUMNER'S resolves, adopted by Congress, have attempted a barrier; an insufficient one, I fear, if this plan of reconstruction on a white basis be adopted. For myself I protest in advance against both parts of this one measure, white rebel suffrage and assumption of rebel debts, as fraud on the people. Fraud vitiates all contracts. A man or a minority may be bound by national acts to which they silently submit; but not by those against whose validity they protest at the time. I, for one, here avow my purpose to be bound by no such fraud, however covered up. I shall, life-long, advocate repudiation of any rebel debt adopted by any such reconstructed Congress. I shall hold myself at liberty to cooperate with any party which puts on its banner, "Repudiation of all rebel debts," no matter how sacredly such a bastard Congress may have assumed them. I invite others to join me in this avowal, till it swells to a national protest, and becomes fair and sufficient warning to all creditors. The condition of the black man at the South was at present in utter uncertainty. Can he hold a title to land? Nobody knows. Can he protect his wife? Nobody knows. Can he testify in a court of justice? Nobody knows. None of his rights, natural or civil, are assured to him. The white men of each Southern State claim the right of settling all those matters. The Legislature of Tennessee has just passed a law concerning free colored people. Do they enact laws concerning free white people? All that concerns the colored people there is to be regulated by the whites. What will those whites do when their States are reconstructed without the negro franchise? One of them has frankly told us, boasting to a Union man that the slaveholders would yet have the substantial fruits of victory, though they had been defeated in the field. They would unite (he said) with the old Democratic party, when the last Congress of JOHNSON'S Presidency should come, and then they would show the Union men who had really been whipped in this last hour of the war. The negro race would be kept, practically, in the condition of serfs, bound to the soil. The first admission of a seceded State without black suffrage would settle the whole question, and then slavery would exist in reality, though not in name. If negro suffrage, Mr. PHILLIPS proceeded to say, shall be forbidden at the South, the North will have been practically conquered. Every drop of blood will have been spilled, and every dollar expended, in vain. Threats have already been made that reconstruction will be put through next Winter on an anti-negro basis, in spite of all opposition. This will be the great question of the next Congressional session. This very Spring, Mr. SUMNER said to Mr. LINCOLN, "Louisiana must be reconstructed on the basis of the Declaration of Independence." [Applause.] Mr. LINCOLN hesitated, and did not reply; and Mr. SUMNER said, "Mr. President, if you reconstruct it on any other basis, count me as an opponent." [Loud applause.] That is the true position for every friend of a permanent Union and of permanent freedom to take, and to stand by firmly. For better that GRANT had surrendered to LEE, than that the President should surrender to North Carolina or Louisana, and nullify all the sacrifices, losses and sufferings of this dreadful struggle.

The Exactions of Mr. Watson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read an article in the *Citizen*, under a recent date, addressed to Gov. FENTON, referring to an imposition upon persons who have furnished substitutes under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, I take the liberty, as one of that number, to give some information with regard to the withdrawal of vouchers from the Comptroller's office, which is not furnished in the article above referred to, and which will undoubtedly be of benefit to those who may have been caught in the Watson trap, or in any other similar one, and have not yet extricated themselves.

On receiving the circular of this Mr. WATSON, directing me to present my exemption certificate at the Comptroller's office, having first had it countersigned by the Chairman of the New-York County Bounty Committee, I made all haste to conform with such instructions, supposing the circular to be "official." On presenting my claim at the office designated, I was requested to deliver over all my vouchers, and to execute a power of attorney in favor of WATSON, and was informed that this was the correct and only way by which the reimbursement could be obtained. In my innocent simplicity I did as I was directed, and was *afterward* told that ten per cent. commission would be deducted.

Afterward, on reflection, this mode of procedure appeared not only unusual but *arbitrary*, so I concluded there was something wrong, and determined to investigate the matter. Noticing, a short time afterward, by the newspapers, that the Paymaster-General of the State had established an office at No. 544 Broadway, I returned to the Comptroller's office, reclaimed my certificate, canceled my power of attorney, and without trouble or delay filed my claim with the Assistant Paymaster-General, Col. DARLING, whom I found ready and willing to furnish every facility.

Since then I have heard that many others similarly situated have adopted the same course, so it is probable that the enterprise of WATSON & Co., which was commenced with the expectation of reaping a golden harvest in the shape of several hundred thousand dollars' commission, on several millions to be expended by the State, will not prove so much of a "big thing" as was anticipated, owing to the establishment of the Paymaster-General's branch office in this city, with a man at the helm who is known to be desirous of saving the people from any unnecessary expenditure. PRINCIPAL.

Letter from Dr. Tumblety.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, June 5, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After three weeks' imprisonment in the Old Capitol Prison in this city, I have been unconditionally and honorably released from confinement by direction of the Honorable Secretary of War, there being no evidence whatever to connect me with the yellow fever or assassination plot with which some of the Northern journals charged me of having some knowledge.

My arrest appears to have grown out of a statement made in a low licentious sheet published in New-York to the effect that the Dr. BLACKBURN, who has figured so unenviably in the hellish yellow fever plot, was no other person than myself. In reply to this absurd statement, I would most respectfully say to an ever-generous public that I do not even know this fiend in human form named Dr. BLACKBURN nor have I ever seen him in my life. For the truth of this assertion I can bring hundreds of distinguished persons throughout the United States to vouch for my integrity, and, if necessary, can produce certificates from an innumerable number of gentlemen occupying high official positions.

While in imprisonment I noticed in some of the New-York and other Northern papers, a paragraph setting forth that the villain HERBOLD, who now stands charged with being one of the leading conspirators in the assassination plot, was at one time in my employ. This, too, is false in every particular, and I am at a loss to see how it originated, or to trace it to its origin. For the past five years I have had but one man in my employment, and he is yet with me, his character being beyond reproach. I never saw HERBOLD, to my knowledge, and I have no desire to see him.

Another paper has gone so far as to inform the public that I was an intimate acquaintance of BOOTH'S; but this, too, is news to me, as I never spoke to BOOTH in my life, or any of his family.

I do hope that the papers which so industriously circulated these reports connecting me with these damnable deeds, to the very great injury of my name and position, will do me the justice to publish my release, and the fact of my having been entirely exonerated by the authorities here, who, after a diligent investigation, could obtain no evidence that would in the least tarnish my fair reputation.

I feel it but due to the authorities here to state that, while in the Old Capitol, I was treated with the utmost kindness and consideration, and was placed in the same quarters assigned to Gov. BROWN, Gov. VANCE, Hon. MR. LAMAR, and others of note.

With these few remarks in justice to myself, I will close by submitting them to the public. Respectfully, DR. F. TUMBLETY

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RETURNING REGIMENTS.

Arrival and Reception of the One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York (Second Metropolitan)—Grand Turnout of Police—Enthusiastic Greeting to the Veterans by the People—Other Regiments and Commands Arriving.

Yesterday afternoon, the first regular reception of the many returning regiments passing through the streets of our city took place. To the Metropolitan Police force, the credit of thus inaugurating a better state of things belongs.

About 2 o'clock the One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York Volunteers arrived at Jersey City by the afternoon train, where they were met and taken in custody by Inspector CARPENTER and Mr. HASBROUCK. A platoon of police were in readiness at the foot of Cortlandt-street, to escort the regiment to the Battery. A short half-hour sufficed for the gallant One Hundred and Thirty-third to cross the Hudson, which they had crossed nearly three years ago to battle for their country and the right. Forming quickly into line, the command marched in column by the flank up Cortlandt-st. down Broadway, where they entered the barracks, and stacking arms, the regiment were provided with a substantial dinner. Meanwhile, Mr. CARPENTER entertained the officers at the Washington Hotel.

After dinner General Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY visited the command, and greeted such of the officers and men as he knew, or who were former members of the police force. News arriving that the special escorts provided by the commissioners were on their way to meet the regiment, the command fell in and took its line of march up Broadway, the men leaving their knapsacks behind, to be conveyed by carts to the boat.

The regiment presented a fine appearance, and numbered 457 muskets and 28 commissioned officers. As the men moved up Broadway their sunburnt faces and travel-stained appearance betokened long and arduous service to their country's defence.

At Fulton-street the regiment was met by the special escort, and as soon as Broadway could be cleared properly the reviewing ceremony was gone through with. The escort consisted of one battalion of police, under the immediate command of Capt. COPELAND, numbering in all nearly 600 men. As the police battalion formed in line and came to the "rear open order," the command appeared to great advantage, performing the customary manœuvres with celerity and precision. The battalion was composed of twenty men and two sergeants from each precinct. Nearly all the captains were also present.

As soon as the exchange of salutes had been accomplished, the column marched up Broadway to Twenty-sixth-street, at the foot of which may the boat which was to convey the regiment to Hart's Island. All along the line of march the returning regiment was heartily received by the crowds that lined the sidewalks or filled the windows. The ladies cheered ringing out upon the air, and the scene was all varied by the waving of ends of cambric, flung to the breeze by the fair hands of the ladies.

Going up Broadway, from the Park to Bond-street, the reception was of the most brilliant character. Seldom has a regiment, so little heralded as was the One Hundred and Thirty-third, been received with such warmth and heartiness.

Every one knows the history of the famous Metropolitan Brigade, raised as it was under the auspices and through the exertions of the policemen of this city, during the Summer and Fall of 1862. That brigade has always performed good and efficient service, as will be seen by the record of the One Hundred and Thirty-third. This regiment, known familiarly as the "Second Metropolitan," was organized at Staten Island, New-York Harbor, August, 1862; and was mustered into the United States service Sept. 17, 1862, by Capt. MOTT, U. S. A.

On the fitting out of the Southern Expedition under Gen. BANKS, the One Hundred and Thirty-third was assigned to that General as a part of his command, and accompanied him to New-Orleans when the Expedition sailed from the Harbor of New-York in October, 1862. The following compiled list comprises the complete record of this regiment.

CAMPAIGNS.

Naval assault on Port Hudson, La., March 15, 1863.
Teche Campaign—Battles of Bisland, April 12 and 13, 1863. Surrender of Opelousas, La., April 20, 1863. Occupation of Alexandria, La., May 8, 1863.
Port Hudson Campaign—Port Hudson assaulted May 27 and June 14, 1863. Port Hudson invested May 25; surrendered July 8.
2d Teche Campaign—Vermillion Bayou, (skirmish,) October 9. Carrion Crow, October 12. Vermillion Plains, November 11.
Red River Campaign—Alexandria, La., May 1. Mansura Plains, May 16.
Relief of Washington, D. C., July 13, 1864. Snicker's Gap, (skirmish,) July 19, 1864. *Sheridan's Campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah.* Bunker Hill, Va., October 26, 1864.

EXPEDITIONS.

Occupation of Baton Rouge, La., Dec. 17, 1862; Indian Village, Feb. 1863; Rosedale, La., Feb. 1863; Bayou Grosse Tête, Feb., 1863; Bayou Plaquemine Brulee, west of Opelousas, La., April 25 and 27; Sabine Pass, Sept. 5 and 13.

The regiment was also specially commended by Brig.-Gen. HALBERT E. PAINE for assault on Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863, and by Admiral PORTER, in dispatches to the Secretary of the Navy, for assisting in building a dam on Red River, near Alexandria, La., to enable the iron-clad fleet to pass the rapids, May 10, 1864.

The following is the complete roster of the officers at present with the regiment:

Field and Staff Officers—Col. L. DOUGLAS H. CURRIE, Sept. 24, 1862; Lieut.-Col. Anthony J. Allaire, promoted Dec. 24, 1864; Major George Washburn, promoted Dec. 24, 1864; Adjt. Decatur W. Frisby, promoted Sept. 11, 1864; Surgeon Robert Watts, Sept. 15, 1862; Asst. Surgeon Solomon E. Hasbrouck, Dec. 4, 1862; Quartermaster Frank Inman, promoted Nov. 9, 1863.

Non-commissioned Staff.—Sergeant-Major, George Hudson; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Charles E. Van Deuser; Commissary-Sergeant, Wm. M. Sandford; Hospital Steward, M. Smith Hawkins; Principal Musician, Andrew Gilligan

Line Officers.—Co. A—Capt. Patrick Oates, promoted Sept. 11, 1864; First Lieut. John J. Somers, promoted Sept. 11, 1864; Second Lieut. Thomas Holland, promoted Feb. 25, 1865. Co. B—Capt. George D. Wiseburn, promoted Jan. 8, 1864; First Lieut. John Haythorn, promoted Aug. 4, 1864. Co. C—Capt. John H. McKee, promoted April 5, 1865; Second Lieut. Frederick Van Amburgh, promoted April 7, 1865. Co. D—Capt. Richard W. Buttle, promoted Jan. 8, 1864; First Lieut. Arthur S. Gladwin, promoted Feb. 4, 1864. Co. E—Capt. James Hardenburgh, promoted May 27, 1865; First Lieut. Morris Lancaster, promoted May 27, 1865. Co. F—Capt. George H. Simpson, promoted Jan. 1, 1864; First Lieut. Bartholomew Griffin, promoted March 2, 1865. Co. G—Capt. John J. Fitzgerald, promoted Feb. 12, 1864; First Lieut. John Woods, promoted Sept. 3, 1864. Co. H—Capt. William J. Stewart, promoted Sept. 11, 1864; First Lieut. George Giehl, promoted Sept. 11, 1864. Co. I.—Capt. John H. Grear, promoted Jan. 5, 1865; First Lieut. Stephen S. David, promoted Jan. 5, 1865; Second Lieut. James J. Fielding, promoted Jan. 1, 1864. Co. K—Capt. Wm. T. Swift, promoted Feb. 27, 1865; First Lieut. Henry Burnet, promoted April 6, 1865.

Deaths—Lieut.-Col. James A. P. Hopkins, died Nov. 19, 1864; First Lieut. Benj. F. Denton, killed in action at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863; First Lieut. Geo. B. DeValen, died of wounds April 26, 1863, received in action at the battle of Bisland, La.

Col. CURRIE is one of the few Colonels from this city who returns with his regiment, just as he went, with the eagles on his shoulder. Despite the seeming fact that he was neglected, Col. CURRIE remained in the service and was for some time Acting-Brigadier-General of his brigade. While in the Shenandoah Valley the brigade was assigned the honorable post of guarding immense supply trains necessary for the sustenance of Gen. SHERIDAN'S army, but while faithfully performing this dangerous duty, their more fortunate companions in arms were winning glorious laurels upon the fields of Winchester and Cedar Creek. Those two battles brought in a rich harvest of brevet appointments, but none came for CURRIE'S Brigade, although they richly deserved a share of the reward. Col. CURRIE won golden opinions from leading officers in the Army of the Potomac, for the manner in which he handled his brigade at Deep Bottom, in July, 1864, and has always ranked high as a tactician. The Colonel at one time held a staff officer's commission in the British army.

A detachment of 225 men from the Sixty-ninth, Sixty-third, Fifty-second and Eighty-eighth Regiments, New-York Volunteers, under the command of Capt. MAURICE W. WALL, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday morning, and proceeded to Hart's Island during the afternoon. This detachment is all that remains of the gallant old Irish Brigade that left this city in 1861 under MEAGHER. Forming a part of the famous old "Kearny Division," the brigade went into its first fight at Williamsburgh; and, as a component part of the Second and Third Corps, has seen most of the great battles during the war.

RETURN OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth New-York Volunteer Regiment, of Gen. GEARY'S division (white star,) Twentieth Corps, army of Georgia, arrived here yesterday. It is understood that this is the only city regiment that has participated in the late campaigns of Gen. SHERMAN'S army. The One Hundred and Nineteenth was organized in the Fifth Senatorial District, City of New-York, and mustered into service Sept. 5, 1862. Its first commander, Col. E. PEISSNER, fell at Chancellorsville. Col. PEISSNER, previous to entering the army, was Professor of Modern Languages at Union College, New-York. He was succeeded by Col. LOCKMAN, at present commanding, who, previous to entering the service, was a student at law in the office of C. J. & E. DEWITT, of this city. Col. LOCKMAN entered the service in April, 1861, and passed through the several grades of Lieutenant, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, before he reached the command.

The regiment, while attached to the Army of the Potomac, was engaged in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh. In September, 1863, it was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, Twentieth Corps, and participated in the actions of Wauhatchie, Missionary Ridge and the relief of Knoxville, Tenn., Rockyfaced Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Pine Hill, Kolb's Farm, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach-tree Creek and Atlanta, Georgia, the Savannah campaign and the campaign of the Carolinas.

The aggregate number of officers who have served with the regiment is sixty-nine, and privates nine hundred and forty-one. The regiment now numbers three hundred and six officers and men, and has received only eight recruits.

The principal officers of the regiment are as follows, viz.:

JOHN T. LOCKMAN, Colonel; Isaac P. Lockman, Lieutenant-Colonel; L. W. Kennedy, Surgeon; Fred. Cowdry, Adjutant; Robert Messenger, Quartermaster; Ezra Sprague, Chaplain; Captains, L. H. Orleman, Frederick Kolomb, C. H. Southworth, Hugo Von Depreza, Peter D. Carter, Robert Moore, Aug. Von Cloedt.

Annual Communication Free and Accepted Masons.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS—CLOSING SCENES, &C.

The Grand Lodge F. and A. M. was called to labor at 9 o'clock, after prayer, the Grand Master presiding.

At 10 o'clock the installation of the Grand officers elect took place.

The Grand Marshal announced that the Grand officers were in waiting to be installed. The installing officer, M. W. Bro. PAGE, directed them to be introduced into the Grand Lodge and conducted to the East. The Grand Marshal retired, and in a few moments the Grand officers elect entered the Grand Lodge in the following order, all the brethren standing:

Grand Marshal.
Grand Deacons, with crossed staves.
Grand Master elect.
Deputy Grand Master.
Grand Senior and Junior Wardens.
Grand Treasurer and Secretary.
Grand Chaplain.
Grand Lecturer.

Upon the Grand Master arriving at the East, prayer was said by Grand Chaplain SCHOONMAKER. The Grand Master was then initiated into the peculiar mystery of his office; after which he took a solemn installation obligation upon the Holy Bible and great lights in Masonry.

The Grand Master was then introduced to his brethren, and received with the grand honor.

After the installation of the other officers, due proclamation was made by the Grand Marshal, and the officers declared duly installed. A large number of reports were then received and acted on, they all being of a private Masonic nature. At the

AFTERNOON SESSION,

Brother H. J. SEYMOUR made a donation in behalf of the rite of Memphis (of which rite he is Grand Master) of $150, toward the hall and asylum fund.

M. W. Bros. LEWIS and SIMONS, and W. Bro. PINNER were continued as the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The Grand Master made the following appointments:

Grand Marshal—ORRIN WELCH.
Grand Standard Bearer—EDMUND L. JUDSON.
Grand Sword Bearer—H. CLAY PRESTON.
Grand Stewards—JOSH. H. TOONE, JAMES BURNS, A. S. BISCHOFFER, and SAMUEL R. EISENMAN.
Grand Senior Deacon—WM. T. WOODRUFF.
Grand Junior Deacon—GEORGE H. RAYMOND.

The Committee on Finance reported the following appropriations, which were adopted:

New-York Board of Relief	$1,000
Brooklyn, E. D., Board of Relief	400
Brooklyn, W. D., Board of Relief	500
Troy Board of Relief	200
Albany Board of Relief	400
Buffalo Board of Relief	600

And the sum of $1,000 was also appropriated for New-York and Brooklyn at the discretion of the Grand Master.

For clerk-hire for Grand Secretary	$800
From permanent fund of Grand Lodge to Hall and Asylum fund	10,000
From the General Fund of the Grand Lodge for same purposes	5,000
For testimonial to retiring Grand Master	600

The Grand Pursuivant was directed to procure 400 white aprons for the use of the Grand Lodge.

The amounts recommended for private charity by the Committee on Charity, were also concurred in.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported adverse to the recognition of lodges in this city working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg.

On motion, the Grand Lodge assumed the custody of the Cosmopolitan Library, the Grand Master to be the custodian and R. W., and Rev. F. C. EWER, of this city, one of the newly-elected Grand Chaplains, was introduced by the Grand Marshal and formally installed by the Grand Master into his office.

R. W. Grand Lecturer GRAFFEE announced the following appointments as Assistant Grand Lecturers: New-York, R. W. WM. T. WOODRUFF; Brooklyn, WM. W. FREEMAN.

Mr. A. J. DUNNARD presented the Grand Lodge a portrait of the M. W. Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of Masons in England, and a photograph of the Masonic Temple in Boston. The donation was accepted with thanks to the donor.

There being no further business before the Grand Lodge, after a very eloquent prayer by Rev. Mr. EWER, it was closed in ample form, after a very harmonious session.

Naval Movements.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY—CLOSE OF THE SUMMER EXAMINATION.

To-day closes the Summer examination of the naval students at Newport. The examination was attended by the following Board of Visitors, appointed by the head of the Navy Department: Vice-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, U. S. N., President; Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, U. S. N., Capt. J. L. Worden, U. S. N., Hon. Jos. T. Mills of Wisconsin, Rev. C. B. Boynton, D. D., of Maryland, John Jacob Astor, Jr., of New-York, J. M. Forbes, Esq., of Massachusetts, members. Their duties were to attend the examination, and inquire into the state of the police, discipline and general management of the institution, the results of which were to be reported to the Secretary of the Navy. On Monday the interesting proceedings commenced by examining the first class in international, constitutional and maritime law, both in writing and orally. The second class was examined in naval gunnery, and the fourth in algebra. Commander J. S. BLAKE, the respected commandant of the institution, was highly complimented for the discipline manifested in every department. Over two hundred applicants for admission were examined, nearly three-fourths of whom passed. The school-ships *Constitution* and *Santee* are moored in their old places, together with the practice-ships *Macedonia*, *Marion*, *Marblehead*. The Atlantic-house, as well as the vessels, is filled with midshipmen. At present there are about 500 students at the academy, divided into four classes. Two examinations are held annually, the second occurring in September. Everything is provided for the comfort and welfare of the student. The daily routine begins with the reveille at 6 A. M. all the year round, when the middies turn out, stow away their hammocks and wash and dress for inspection at 6:30. Breakfast, prayer and the sick call fill the time to 7:57, when the forenoon studies and recitations commence, which lasts until 12:57, when dinner is called. Afternoon studies begin at 1:57 and continue to the retreat at 3:57. From 4 to 5:45 military drill on shore takes place and sometimes a good deal of sky-larking. Supper and the evening parades intervene and the evening studies are called at 7:30. Hammocks are slung at 9:30; at taps (9:53) all turn in; at four bells, seven minutes after, there must be perfect silence fore and aft. The table is supplied not by rations, as in actual service, but by a commissary who is paid per week or month, as at a hotel. The cost per month for boarding a midshipman is $16 50. A middy's pay is $500 per annum, which is intended only to cover his necessary expenses for maintenance and clothing. Of this they are not permitted to draw more than $100 a year, thus forming a reserve fund of $300 at the end of the four-year term, with which to procure an outfit for actual service. Liberty to go ashore is granted each Saturday, except to those who forfeit the privilege by improper conduct. While on liberty the rules of the academy must be strictly observed, the middy being required to state in writing that they have not violated the "regulations." Church parties are formed on Sunday, to go to whatever place of worship they please—going to and returning from church without stopping at any other place. In such a large assemblage of young gentlemen, there are of course a few who represent the cruder specimens of humanity, but the strict regulations have an excellent effect in forming a gentlemanly character. It is a well known fact that our navy, during the rebellion, has greatly felt the need of accomplished officers. Our navy should prefer the flower of American youth as applicants for admission in the Academy, rather than those favored ones appointed by members of Congress. High authority has suggested that the present system be done away with, and the system of competitive examinations be adopted, in which the successful contestants would obtain the appointments. The highest and lowest ranks would then be represented within the walls of the Academy. At the last examination not more than one-third of those that entered the Academy finally graduated, owing to ill-health, interest, and voluntary resignations. The cruise of two or three months this Summer is looked to with happy anticipations by the students. They will probably debark at Annapolis, Maryland, as the commodious buildings and grounds of that locality have been undergoing a thorough renovation.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN AND MCMURRAY.

At police trials, on Wednesday, there were several distinguished visitors who had come to New-York expressly to learn something of the Metropolitan Police machine—among them Capts. John H. Northrup, Charles R. Squire, and James A. Cross, and Sergts. Wm. E. O'Brien, Perry, and Bogardus, of the Capital Police, of Troy. Judge Strong was also among the visitors. At the opening, President ACTON'S table bore seventy-two complaints; and at the close it was manifest that at least sixty-five of the number ought never to have been entertained, or that they should have been cleared up by the Captains and other officers in their respective station-houses, without putting the commissioners to the trouble and expense of preparing formal indictments and taking more than two hundred men from active duty to spend at least half a day at Police Headquarters. Why could not Officer Cornell, who was found off post, in a stable, from 6:40 to 7:45, have been tried by the Captain and Sergeants of his own precinct? They would then have learned that he was watching mischievous boys; and if the superior officers had done him any injustice, he could have appealed to the commissioners. These gentlemen run the Metropolitan Police machine, it is true; but if they continue to waste the police time in trials that should be conducted in the station-houses, they may expect the public to make its own comment.

OLLAPODRIDA.

Sergeant MONMOUTH B. WILSON, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, complained that Sergeants GROTE, BURDEN and DYER had made inaccurate return papers. Officer HACK left his post at 6:30, and did not return until 7:28; he explained that, having been wounded in the head, he went to have his wound dressed. Officer SICKLES was found sitting in a chair, afflicted with rheumatism; MCCARTHY was absent at drill; STACK was ten minutes to conversation with RILEY, who was sitting instead of patroling his beat; DAVIS did not patrol post from 4 to 5:10 A. M.; WELLS was off post in conversation; HENRICK was in a liquor-store; REESE was absent at roll-call, his wife being sick; MAHER was twenty minutes in conversation with a citizen; DURFEE and TAYLOR were sitting in a switch-house in Canal-street; MUNEZ was twenty-five minutes in conversation with a female; HARRIS was found reading a newspaper in William-street; SMITH was found sitting on a barrel, &c., &c., &c. Such were the trivial charges on which formal complaint papers were made, last week, to the number of three-score or more, involving clerical labor which perhaps consumed three days, and loss of a half-day by more than fifty officers who need not have been taken for a moment out of their precincts.

OFFICERS' COMPLAINTS AGAINST OFFICERS.

Officer VINCENT SMITH was required to state why he stood twenty minutes in conversation with a citizen in Thirty-third-street, corner of Eighth-avenue; he replied that the Sergeant of his precinct had instructed him to watch a suspicious character on his post. Of course this excuse was sufficient—but who sent that Officer to Police Headquarters for trial?

Officer KELLY, of the Eighth Ward, was seen in an oyster saloon at No. 203 Spring-street. He explained that the bar-keeper had called him in to enforce payment of a bill of $1 50 which two young men had run up in his place.

Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, desirous of ascertaining whether he or Officer MCGLOIN was to command in the Sixth Ward, appeared against that officer, the complaint being that he had improperly interfered with Officer DUNN, while that officer was taking a prisoner to the cells at the Tombs. MCGLOIN, it appears, followed DUNN from the court-room down to the prison-yard, desiring to see the papers, and saying that the wrong man had been arrested, he would have him out in half an hour, &c. MCGLOIN said that he merely asked DUNN whether it was a bail case, as the prisoner was a personal friend, and he intended to get bail; and he denied interfering with the officer in the discharge of his duty. Mr. ACTON thought that MCGLOIN, if he intended to become counsel at the Tombs, would do well to resign as a policeman, and hoist his shingle by the side of HOWE'S, SICART'S, or SPENCER'S.

Officer DUNN, of the Third precinct, said twelve minutes at the intersection of Broadway and Duane-street. The officer's statement that he was watching a suspicious character, disputed by the witness.

Officer MCEVEN, of the Twenty-second Ward, was not seen on a portion of his post from 9 to 9:45 o'clock, A. M. He said that he had seen the officer on duty, and that, at a policeman's pace, it had been down, and attending to their duties, he could not make better time.

Officer FINNEFY, of the First Ward, had neglected to remove disorderly characters from a corner of Beaver-street, and Captain WARLOW, having repeatedly instructed the officer, lost no purpose, brought the case to the attention of the Board. ACTON asked whether the disorderly characters were brokers. Decision, as usual, reserved.

Officer HERBERT, of the First Ward, (Twenty-seventh Precinct, wherever that may be,) was seen in a lager-bier saloon, at No. 23 Greenwich-street. The hour was 3 A. M. The officer produced the keeper of the saloon, and that person swore that an inebriated soldier who had refreshments in his place, having been unable to find money to pay therefor, had alleged that he had been robbed in the saloon; the landlord, therefore, called in the officer and caused a search, and the soldier's money was found concealed on his person.

Officer BERGEN was found off post, inside an enclosure, talking with a citizen. The assistant gate-keeper at Bellevue Hospital testified that he

HERMAN. Soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the service will be procured suitable situations free of charge.

The managing committee comprises the following gentlemen: Wm. M. Tweed, Supervisor; Andreas Willmann, Supervisor; Chas. G. Cornell, Street Commissioner; Fred. Kapp, lawyer; Aaron Frank, lawyer; Hugo Weesendonck, President of the Germania Life Insurance Company; Wm. H. Field, Comptroller's office; Fred. Kuhne, banker; Dr. Chas. Kessman; Col. J. B. Herman, manager.

The committee have been honored with the following letter from President JOHNSON:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1865.

SIR: I shall be happy to aid you in any way I can, practically, in procuring employment for soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the service.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

To A. WILLMANN, Chairman, and others of the Committee.

The New-York Baptist Association.

This venerable religious body, whose history, dating back as far as 1791, has been consistent and loyal throughout, celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary on Tuesday last in Portchester, at which, beside interesting and appropriate sermons from Rev. E. LUCAS, of Harlem, Rev. J. P. CHOWN, of Bradford, England, and Rev. H. HUTCHINS, of Brooklyn, the following resolutions on national affairs were presented by Wm. H. WYCKOFF, LL. D., and ably and warmly seconded by Rev. Drs. ARMITAGE and ANDERSON:

Resolved, That in the Presidential career of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, we read a history of unsullied purity, exalted patriotism and Christian principle, which he has left as a legacy of blessing to his countryman for admiration and imitation in all future generations.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the nation and the civilized world in sorrow for his death, and abhorrence of the crime which caused it; and that in regard this crime, under the circumstances, as one of the legitimate fruits of slavery and secession.

Resolved, That we confide in the infinite wisdom of God, who at such a crisis has provided a successor of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, qualified to maintain the integrity and purity of the government, and to assert the just prerogative of law against the leaders of the late detestable rebellion.

Resolved, That distinctions limiting the right of suffrage in a free nation ought not to be founded on color, but, so far as practicable, on moral and intellectual worth and patriotic interest in the country.

The association held its sessions during two days, which were marked by fraternal feeling and unflagging interest to the close. The body was presided over by Rev. J. L. HODGE, D. D., of the Mariner's Church.

LAW REPORTS.

The Forrest Case In a New Shape.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 9.

Before Judge Nelson.

Edwin Forrest vs. *Catharine N. Forrest, The United States Trust Company, James Lynch and John Kelly.*—This was a new phase of an old and well-known litigation. The bill of complaint sets forth the marriage of the complainant with the respondent, Catharine N. Forrest, and the various proceedings which were taken in the suit in the Superior Court of this city, down to the final judgment, and that proceedings had been taken to enforce the payment of the moneys decreed to be paid to Mrs. Forrest, by executions, which were placed in the hands of the defendants, Lynch and Kelly, Sheriffs of the City of New-York, and out of funds deposited in the United States Trust Company. He therefore brings this suit, desiring, as he says, to bring the question before the Supreme Court of the United States, whether the Superior Court of the City of New-York has jurisdiction to decree a divorce of a marriage contracted in England, between parties who were both of them residents of Pennsylvania at the time the suit was brought. And alleging the total insolvency of Catharine N. Forrest, he prays for a temporary injunction pending this suit, and prays that the judgments in the cause may be declared entirely null and void.

The motion for the temporary injunction was argued to-day by Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Brady for complainant, and by Mr. Chase for respondent.

Non-Intercourse Acts—An Obstinate Juror.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 9.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. *Thirty-five Bales of Cotton and Other Goods.*—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods, which were valued at about $35,000, for an alleged violation of the non-intercourse acts, it being alleged that these goods were proceeding from the rebel States to the loyal States. The goods formed part of the cargo of the brig *Elf*, which arrived in this port from Matamoras in October, 1863, and the ground of forfeiture was that the cotton was purchased in Texas. The goods were claimed by Mr. Caymari.

The government's theory of the case was, and they gave testimony tending to establish it, that a man named Roth, having had dealings in Matamoras, came with a draft on Havana for about $6,000 to Fausto Mora, a merchant doing business in this city to have him collect the draft for him; that Roth having mentioned to him that he had lost money in his Matamoras dealings, Mora intimated to him that the reason was because he bought his cotton in Matamoras, instead of crossing the river and buying it in Texas; and accordingly it was agreed between them that they should go into such operation together; that accordingly Mora sent forward the draft for collection, and on the strength of it Mora made advances to Roth for the purchase of goods; that these goods coming back proceeds, the goods were, by Mora's direction, consigned to Mr. Caymari, who was sent out to Matamoras by way of Havana, and who took the drafts to collect; that Roth's son-in-law, Morris, went with Caymari, and that when the goods arrived at Matamoras, they were put across the river to Brownsville, Texas, and bought this cotton which was shipped over to this city.

The government's testimony on these points was positively contradicted by the witnesses for the claimants, whose theory of the case was that Caymari, Mr Mora was induced by his business [illegible], and that Morris, having been employed by Caymari to pay freight [illegible] at Matamoras, had taken this cotton to Brownsville.

The government gave testimony that a portion of the cotton was packings of [illegible] at Matamoras, and that all the rest of it was bought in Matamoras and was so entered by the witnesses who [illegible] Matamoras.

During the [illegible] several days, one [illegible] ney, one [illegible] to be his duty to [illegible] that after the [illegible] one of the jurors [illegible] with [illegible] interested in [illegible] him for [illegible] before [illegible] received a letter from the [illegible], from which [illegible] any [illegible] the danger to which [illegible] instruction [illegible] laying the case [illegible].

The jurors [illegible] Mr. A. V. Bouchaud.

The case having been submitted, Judge Benedict charged the jury, leaving to them to consider, whether this cotton was in fact purchased in Texas and brought as one transaction to the state through Matamoras.

The case was left to the jury yesterday afternoon, but they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and after being out all night were this morning discharged.

We understand that they stood at first ten for the government and two for the claimant, and that on a proposition to find for the government for part of the cotton, and in favor of the claimant for the rest, they stood eleven to one. We also understand, although we may be misinformed, that the juror who stood out for the claimant was the one with whose conduct in his case found by the Assistant District-Attorney during the trial.

For the government, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Allen; for claimant, Mr. Lykers and Mr. Donohue.

An Extraordinary Verdict.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JUNE 9.

Before Justice Clerke and a Jury.

James Lynch, Receiver, &c., vs. John Kennedy.

The action was brought by plaintiff, as receiver of the late firm of McClish, Lyon & Co., iron-founders of this city, to recover the sum of $578 46, for iron railings sold by that firm to the defendant, on or about the 1st day of June, 1861. There was no dispute about the sale and delivery of the goods, but the defendant in his answer set up that one Edward Kilpatrick was engaged in building some houses for him in this city, and that by agreement between the latter and Kilpatrick, he (Mr. Kilpatrick) was to furnish the iron railings, and not the defendant. There was considerable testimony taken on the trial, at the conclusion of which the case was submitted and the jury, after a short absence, returned into court with a verdict for the defendant. After the rendition of the verdict the Court immediately said: "Gentlemen, this is the most extraordinary verdict I ever heard." The Judge—(To counsel for plaintiff)—"You may move at once to set aside the verdict." It is understood that a motion will be immediately made to set aside the verdict as against evidence, and thus secure a new trial. The observations of the Court in regard to the verdict produced quite a sensation in the court-room.

Accommodation Acceptances — What Constitutes a Valid Defence in a Suit on a Draft.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JUNE 9.

Before Justice Welles and a Jury.

James W. Drummore et al. vs. *Chas. Butterfield, Impleaded.*—This action was brought by the plaintiffs to recover the amount of a draft drawn by a Mr. Phillips, dated in February last, for the sum of $300, payable to his own order, thirty days after date, at the American Exchange Bank, and accepted by Butterfield. The latter was sued as an acceptor, and all the facts set forth in the complaint were taken as confessed, inasmuch as they were not denied in the answer. The defence was, that the acceptance of the draft was one of mere accommodation; that there was no consideration for the same as between the drawer and acceptor; and that it was understood at the time that it was an accommodation acceptance, and given for the purpose of enabling Phillips to get it discounted at the bank. Mr. (otherwise known as Gen.) Butterfield testified that Phillips owed him a large amount of money at the time he accepted the draft; that he came to him and said he wished to borrow some money to pay his board bill. Defendant could not lend him the money, but told him he would accept a draft of his at thirty days, and on that he could raise the funds he wanted. In other words, it was a simple accommodation without consideration.

On the contrary, Mr. Phillips testified—That at the time he asked defendant's name to the draft, he (Gen. Butterfield) owed him about $3,000 for services rendered by him at the request of the General. When asked by the Court what the nature of the services were that he had rendered, witness said they were for aiding Butterfield in his Mexican business, and also for writing political speeches for him, which speeches were subsequently delivered by the General. Witness went to him to get something on account for the purpose of paying Mr. Jeremiah, the gentleman with whom witness boarded. Four or five days after the defendant accepted the draft, he (witness) delivered the same to Mr. Jeremiah; witness then owed $165 for board, and on the strength of the draft Mr. Jeremiah continued to let him board with him.

Mr. Jeremiah testified that unless he had received this draft he would not have allowed Phillips to continue boarding with him.

Justice Welles, in charging the jury, said that the defence was that, as between Phillips and Butterfield, the former could not recover on this acceptance, and hence no person deriving title from Phillips could recover, unless in the relation of a bona fide purchaser before maturity. The first question for the jury was, Is this an accommodation acceptance? According to Gen. Butterfield's testimony, it was such. He testified that Phillips told him the draft was to be discounted for the purpose of raising the money. In this view of the case it was not a bona fide acceptance, and Gen. Butterfield could recover in an action against Mr. Phillips. But take the other side of the story: Phillips says Butterfield owed him $3,000; that he owes him that amount now—less the amount of the draft in question. It was for the jury to say which statement was the true one. The plaintiffs in this action must have been bona fide holders of the draft before the same became due. Mr. Jeremiah says Phillips owed him $165 for board before he took the draft, and it was on the strength of this draft that he gave Mr. Phillips credit for the remainder of it, except $10. If the jury believed Gen. Butterfield, they would render a verdict for plaintiffs for the amount of the draft and interest, less the $165; if they believed Mr. Philips' statement, they would give a verdict for the full amount claimed. The jury, after a few moments deliberation, rendered a verdict for the full amount asked for in the complaint.

For plaintiffs, Mr. James K. Hill; for defendants, Messrs. Kitchel and Jeliff.

Decisions.

SURROGATE COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 9.

By Justice Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

John R. Lindlow vs. L. H. Pignolet et al.; E. T. H. Gibson et al. vs. John J. Bateman; Ernest Fiedler vs. Fulton Cutting.

Charlee Farrar vs. Mary B. S. Farrar et al.; report confirmed.

By Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the application, &c., to remove D. C. Birdsall, &c., as Trustee, &c.; motion granted without costs. In the matter of the application to remove D. C. Birdsall, Trustee, &c., of William Winter; motion denied without costs. The decision is made entirely irrespective of any question as to the fitness of Mr. Birdsall for the place or position of trustee, and irrespective of the affidavits or papers bearing on that point.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Garvin.

John H. Lockwood vs. James R. Cullen; motion for attachment and to strike out answer, denied with $7 costs to abide the event. Theodore R. B. DeGroot vs. The Fulton Fire Insurance Company; motion for re-adjustment of costs granted. (See memorandum with clerk.) Jacob Pecare vs. Roswell Graves; motion denied with $7 costs.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The following is the list of wills admitted to probate during the week past: Francis Secor, Stacey Pitcher, Margaret Sullivan, George B. Waldron, Abigail Dunn, Nancy Anthony, Caroline Henly, Helen Wheeler, Phœbe Waterbury, Simon Reyer, Edward Muller, Benjamin Copperthwait, Abraham Bird and M. D. Mediensohn. None of them contain any provisions of public interest.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Kursal and Recorder Hoffman.

There were no cases ready for trial in this court yesterday, the Grand Jury having only brought in twelve bills of indictment during the week past.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

John Stead pleaded guilty to an attempt at rape, the indictment charging him with having committed the offence upon the person of Bridget Lindly at a tenement house in Jones-st. Sentenced, on the 20th of May last. He was remanded for sentence.

SENTENCES.

Michael Fairns, for an attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for two years and four months.

Peter McCarren, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

John Ruthven, convicted of embezzling $46 91, the property of Mr. Henry Maidard, was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

John A. McNamara, convicted of forging the name of Mrs. F. W. Martin to a check for $[illegible] on the Manufacturers' Bank, was sent to the State Prison for three years.

Ferdinand Rachel, for an attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The court adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 9, 1865.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	107½	100	N. Y. Central	94½
1,000 U. S. 5s	97	50	do	96
10,000 do	96½	50	do	96
1,000 U. S. 6s, [illegible] C.	106½	50	do	96
4,000 do	102½	50	Erie Railway	75
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	103½	100	do	75
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s	95	200	do	75
1,000 do	95¼	100	do	75
3,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s	99	200	do	75
Second series	99⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R	103
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74	95	100	do	103¼
5,000 Ill. War Loan	95	200	do 2d call	810 103
1,000 Tenn. 6s	85½	100	do	103¼
14,000 do	70	400	Reading R	96
1,000 North Car. 6s	44	200	do	96⅛
2,000 No. State 6s	68	200	do	810 96⅛
10,000 Chic. & M. C. r.	54	100	do	830 96
8,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	100	Mich. Cen. R.	108¾
11,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102½	100	do	830 108
3,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc.	70	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	60½
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex	80	200	do	60⅛
4,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	96	400	do	60¼
2,000 Cleve. & Tol. S. F. B.	98	200	Mich. S. & N. I. G	125
5 Bank of the Repub.	103	118	Ill. Cen. R.	120
15 Com. National Bk.	101	500	do	119
50 do	101¾	200	do	830 118
50 Fourth Nat. Bank	97	200	Cleve. & Pitts	61¾
25 Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	100	7[illegible]	do	62
5,000 Amer. Gold	147½	5	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	130
200 Canton Co.	37¾	300	Chic. & N. W	24½
100 do 2d call	37¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	56¾
100 American Coal.	57	200	do	56¾
300 Quick. Min. Co.	50	100	do	810 56¾
200 do	49¾	200	do	830 57¼
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	39	100	do	56¾
100 Mariposa M. Co.	10½	200	do	56¾
500 At. Mail S. Co.	170½	200	Cleve. & Tol.	98
500 Cary Improve't	23½	300	Chic. & Rock I	98½
200 do	23¾	200	do 2d call	96½
100 do 2d call	23¾	100	do	830 96
20 Chic., Hor. & Q.	105	200	Alton & T. H.	33
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	83⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	93⅞	400	Erie Railway	75⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	103⅝	500	do	75⅛
17,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. New Issue	103½	100	do	s10 75
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R	s5 102
40,000 do	99⅞	2500	Reading R	810 102¾
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	99⅞	100	do	s10 91½
7,000 Amer. Gold	137	500	Mich. Cen. R	s10 109½
100 Quick. Min. Co.	50¼	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	s10 60⅜
100 Canton Co.	37¾	100	do	s10 60⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	93⅝	100	do	124¼
1,000 do	s15	90¼	1000 Cleve. & Pitts	61⅝
100 do	s10	90¾	500 do	61¾
100 Chic. & R. I.	96⅜	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	83¼
400 do	96¼			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R.	b3	91	1300	Mich. S. & N. I.	60⅛
200 do	s3	90⅞	100	do	c 60⅜
100 do	c	90⅞	600	Ill. Cen. R.	s30 120
100 do	91	200	do	s3	119½
1200 Erie Railway	s3	75⅜	200	do	s3 120⅜
200 do	c	75⅜	100	do	s3 121
500 do	c	75⅜	100	do	s5 121¼
200 do	c	75⅜	100	Cleve. & Pitts	61⅝
500 do	75⅝	200	Chic. & R. I.	96½
300 do	s3	75⅛	600	do	b3 96⅝
3,000 do	75⅛	100	do	b10 96⅝
100 do	75⅛	100	do	96⅝
400 do	75⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	57
100 do	s3	75⅛	100	do	s3 56⅝
100 Hudson Riv. R.	s3	103	100	Canton Co.	37¾
500 do	b3	103	800	Cary Improve't	s3 23½
100 do	b3	102⅞	400	do	23¾
400 Reading R.	91	100	do	b3	23¾
100 do	91	200	do	23¾
100 Comb. Coal	39½	100	Mariposa M. Co.	10⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 N. Y. Cen. R.	b3	90⅞	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	60⅛
400 Hud. Riv. R.	103	100	do	b10	60⅜
100 do	s3	103	100	do	s3 60⅛
100 do	103⅛	100	do	b3	60⅜
200 do	b3	103⅛	100	do	s3 60⅜
500 do	b10	103⅜	300	Cleve. & Pitts	61⅝
400 do	103⅜	200	do	61⅝
700 do	s30	103	200	Chic. & R. I.	96¾
1200 Reading R.	91	600	do	b3	97
800 do	b3	92	800	do	97
200 do	s10	91⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R.	121¾
100 Erie Railway	s3	75⅜	500	Cary Improve't	23¾
200 do	75⅜	700	do	24
100 Chic. & N. W	24¼	500	do	23¾
100 do	b3	24⅜	200	do	s10 23¾
200 Chi & N. W. Pr	s30	57	100	do	s30 23¾
100 do	s5	56¾	100	Mariposa M. Co.	10¾

FRIDAY, June 9—P. M.

The price of Gold fell back to 137⅛ and 137 ⅜ cent. to-day. The export demand was partially relieved by the California arrival of $570,000 last night. Several parcels of Gold Bars, suitable for immediate shipment, came into market by this opportunity. The premium on Double Eagles over the smaller denominations of Gold fell off to 3-16ths@¼ ⅜ cent. Bills on London were done at the close as 110¼@110¼ for Gold. The Gold exports by the steamers to-morrow are reckoned at $1,600,000, making about $2,350,000 for the week, including $500,000 sent over by express for the Boston steamer of Wednesday.

The ease in money among the Brokers has not been more decidedly reached for several months than at present. Lenders accept 5 per cent. from the established firms on the Street, and in some instances leave large balances over with them as cheap as 4 per cent., subject, of course, to be called in without notice.

Government Gold bearing Stocks are barely steady in price at the Stock Exchange, though there is no disposition on the part of holders or speculators to press sales at current quotations. The moderate prices of 5-20s, which have been sent from the other side, have been freely taken up, and much larger amounts could be absorbed if needful to equalize the London and New-York markets.

The Railway Shares were not so firm at the early Board of the Stock Exchange as on Thursday, and the General Share Market inclined to dullness until after the Board broke up, when an active demand sprung up for Illinois Central at 120@121¼ ⅜ cent., and for Erie, for cash delivery, at 75¼@75⅝ ⅜ cent. The Miscellaneous Shares were lower by 2@2½ ⅜ cent. on Atlantic Mail, 1 ⅜ cent. on Canton, and ¼@1 ⅜ cent. on Quicksilver.

At the Afternoon Board the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday afternoon. The speculation was not active in the amount of sales, but stubborn as to prices. The market for the Railways is altogether a firm one, as against a pretty determined *Bear* opposition to keep it down. The trouble on the *Bull* side is the absence of any general or immediate participation in the movement for a rise by the outside public, though this frequently comes in Midsummer, when least expected:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	85⅝	86⅛	Pittsburgh	62½	61⅝
U. S. 5-20s	103½	103⅝	Northwest.	25	24¾
T. Certificates	98¼	98⅛	N. West Pref	58½	56
N. Y. Central	90⅝	90⅜	Rock Island	90⅜	86⅜
Erie	75⅜	75⅝	Fort Wayne	94	93½
Hudson	103	103	Cumberland Coal	3½	3⅜
Reading	91½	91⅝	Quicksilver	51½	50½
Mich. Southern	60¾	61	Mariposa	10¾	10⅝
Illinois Central	119	121½	Ohio & M. Certfs	24½	24

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of the Republic	102½
Merchants'	105½	Bank of N. America	107
Mechanics'	110	Hanover	106
Union	117	Metropolitan	125½
America	134	Market	106
North River	115	Nassau	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Shoe & Leather	101
National	105	Continental	95
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Commonwealth	102
Commerce	105½	Import's & Traders	102
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	100	Park	145½
Ocean	80	Central National	100½
Mercantile	130	First National	205
American Exchange	111	Fourth National	97
Chatham	120		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Lack. & West'n Bds	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Ext.	85	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	94
Erie 1st Mort., 6s, gd.	100¾	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort.	90
Erie 2d, 6s mort., 1875	104⅝	Tol. & Wab. 1st m ex	80
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	92¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	72
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, 5127	88	Galena & Chi. ex	95½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '88	102¾	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. ex	95
Hud. R. 1st M. S. F., '85	110	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	94
Harlem, 1st mort., '66-77	99	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	96
Mich. Cen. 1st m'ts, '82	110	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	116
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅜ c. 1st M.	110	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	100
Mich. So. 7 ⅜ c. 2d. Mtg.	80	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	103
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M	95¾
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅜ c.	68½	Cleve. & P. 1st mort.	86
Peoria & B. 1st M.	75	Cleve. & P. 2d mort.	70
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅜ c., 1875	114	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	35
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	78	Chi. & Alton Inc	85
Alton & T. H. 2ds Inc	70	Atl. & Gt. West. bds.	75

The Toledo and Wabash road earned in May:

1864	$137,009
1865	137,576
Increase	$11,579

In five months:

1864	$559,270
1865	710,147
Increase	$150,877

The Illinois Central Road earned in May:

1864	$414,872
1865	454,745
Increase	$47,873

Certificate No. 14,504, for 100 shares of Michigan Southern Common Stock, is advertised on another page as having been lost by Mr. N. G. B. ADDISON, of the Stock Exchange.

The subscriptions to the Popular 7-30 per cent. Loan, with Messrs. FISK & HATCH, to-day, amount to $273,410.

The receipts of Produce through the Erie Canal the present season are thus far much lighter in Wheat than for several years past, but better in Flour and Corn. The Albany *Argus* reports of the fourth week of Canal navigation:

The quantity of flour, wheat and corn, and barley, left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the fourth week of May, in the years 1864 and 1865, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat bush.	Corn bu.	Barley bu.
1864	57,500	1,664,700	288,400	45,600
1865	30,000	215,400	250,400	35,500
Inc.	5,500	Dec. 1,449,300	Dec. 37,600	Dec. 8,100

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st ult., inclusive, during the years 1864 and 1865, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley bu.
1864	51,100	2,450,400	360,400	60,100
1865	64,900	463,900	560,500	99,600
Inc.	13,800	Dec. 2,686,500	Inc. 191,100	Inc. 39,500

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a deficiency of 350,520 bbls. flour.

The receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago since the 1st January to present time, for the present and past three years are as follows:

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour	270,822	407,868	544,422	572,796
Wheat	2,027,670	3,627,428	2,610,564	3,236,143
Corn	4,069,241	4,469,106	10,120,569	5,762,409
Oats	2,862,597	2,360,683	2,079,094	723,921
Rye	164,214	237,614	288,671	389,344
Barley	249,295	141,151	142,897	400,383

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $1,634,-906 78, including for Customs, $243,000; on account Loan, $203,000; Payments, $4,650,719 48; Balance, $42,221,800 94.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,213,042, against $1,-131,906 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION ENTERED. WAREHOUSE. WITHDRAWN.

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool	871	$342,785	156	$64,000	538	$227,027
Cotton	444	119,311	6	2,562	151	51,075
Silk	281	387,250	21	15,154	49	41,386
Flax	708	165,148	179	35,486	287	68,946
Miscellaneous	112	48,537	3	2,110	103	15,969
Total	2,576	$1,063,679	366	$119,363	1,128	$396,403
		119,363				1,063,679
Total entered		$1,273,042	Total marketed			$1,460,104

It was decided, at a meeting of the New-York Commercial Association, held at the Produce Exchange at the close of the regular business hours, to-day, (Mr. EDWARD HINCKEN presiding, and Mr. W. H. HARRIS acting as Secretary,) to send a delegation of twelve merchants to represent the Association in the impending convention of Board of Trade, &c., at Detroit. A committee of five was appointed by the Chairman, in accordance with the expressed desires of the merchants in attendance, to select twelve members of the Association to constitute the delegation. The committee (which is to report the result of its labors at an adjourned meeting, to be called by the Chairman,) consists of Messrs. GEORGE D. CRAGIN, JAMES P. WALLACE, E. W. COLEMAN, A. F. ROBERTS and WM. H. HARRIS. It was moved and duly seconded that the chairman be added to the committee. Adopted unanimously. The meeting was then declared adjourned.

The "Metropolitan Savings Bank" (as provided for by a special act of the State Legislature,) will hereafter be the name of the old Mariners' Savings Institution, with Mr. T. B. SILLIMAN as President, P. W. ENGS and ALLAN HAY, Vice-Presidents, and ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. The bank has declared a dividend of five and six per cent. on all deposits entitled thereto, payable July 20, and after.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW-YORK STATE 7 PER CENT.
ANTICIPATION BOUNTY STOCK.

This stock matures on the 1st January, 1867, it is then to be paid or funded into a twelve-year 7 per cent. State stock. Interest payable quarterly,

Apply to the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway. G. W. WHITE, Cashier.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

To the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

Monthly statement, under the 36th section of the National Currency Act, of the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts for month ending June 3, 1865	$4,584,606 99
Average amount of Specie for month ending June 3, 1865	47,565 18
Average amount of Legal Tenders for month ending June 3, 1865	1,821,249 00
Average amount of Deposits for month ending June 3, 1865	6,693,482 81
Average amount of Circulation	277,300 00

(Stamp.)

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, GEORGE F. BAKER, Cashier of the First National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of June, 1865. N. D. HARE, Notary Public, New-York.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN."

Full Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for others or resale.

All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received. Four per cent. allowed on deposits and daily balances which may be drawn for without notice.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 9, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last 113 bbls. Ashes, 15,383 bbls. Flour, 440 bbls. and 597 bags Corn Meal, 6,093 bushels Wheat, 30,300 bushels Corn, 63 bushels Rye, 21,275 bushels Oats, 1,089 pkgs. Provisions, and 150 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day at $7 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ⅜ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at previous quotations, including Java, at 24c.@25c.; Rio at 19c.@23½c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23c.; St. Domingo at 18½c.@19c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c. ⅜ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been sparingly sought after and quite heavy in price. Middlings, 41c.@42c. ⅜ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, yet generally unchanged in value, to-day. Sales since our last amount to 8,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 60@$6; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 20@$6 35; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 80@$7 ⅜ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 60	@	$6 00
Extra State	6 20	@	6 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 35	@	6 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 80	@	7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00	@	9 25
Extra Genesee	6 70	@	9 00
Prior to choice Extra Missouri	6 80	@	11 25

Southern Flour is unaltered to-day. Sales, since our last, 700 bbls., at $7 10@$8 5 for common to good, and $8 05@$11 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅜ bbl. Canadian Flour has not varied. Sales 300 bbls. Extra, at $6 35@$8 75 ⅜ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine, at $5 25@$5 75 ⅜ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 50 for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ⅜ bbl. Sales 850 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate demand and less buoyant in price. Sales have been made of 200,000 bushels, including poor White Western at $2 77; Amber Michigan at $2 75@$2 79, and Red Western on private terms, ⅜ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand at former prices. Sound is scarce. Sales since our last 99,000 bushels at 80c.@84c. for unsound to choice sound Mixed Western, ⅜ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet at 1 [illegible] bushels Western changed hands at 88c. ⅜ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Western Oats have been in less request at 67c. to 68c., and Canada at 72

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum $10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year $3 00
Two copies 1 year 5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year $2 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments inveriably in advance.
We have no authorized Traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

The New-York Weekly Times,

containing a full report of the Trial of the Assassins at Washington, may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Accompanying this issue is a supplementary sheet of four pages, exclusively devoted to a report of the

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

AND

GEN. SHERMAN'S

CONVENTION WITH JOHNSTON.

His Testimony Before the Committee on the Conduct of the War—Report of the Campaign After Leaving Savannah—The Difficulty with Secretary Stanton and Gen Halleck.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH PET WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DOT; or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

HIPPOTHEATRON—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE; OR, THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—CAMILLE.

NIBLO'S—Afternoon—EAST LYNNE—Evening—PEARL OF SAVOY, OR THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF SATAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

WALLACK'S—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD—HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Toronto *Leader* calls attention to the fact that "bounty-jumpers" are thronging that city, which reminds one of the proverb about "curses like chickens," &c. It adds: "Their money-making pursuits having been put an end to by the stoppage of the war, they are open for all sorts of reckless and daring undertakings. It has come to the knowledge of the police authorities that one of the schemes concocted by these scoundrels is the robbery of one or more of the city banks in the daytime; and it is not without good grounds for the belief that it is now made public. No harm can thus be done, while those particularly interested may be awakened to a consciousness of their danger and the possibility of such a scheme being carried out successfully. All the bank managers and brokers should be prepared for consequences of this nature. In some of the banks, where there are only a few young men as clerks, there would be no difficulty whatever in a few bold men securing in a few minutes the large amount of money which, during office hours, is always exposed upon the desks. The managers of these institutions, warned of their danger, are understood to have made special preparation to guard against an attack which may come upon them when least expected. Indeed, it seems that, as a necessary measure of precaution, fire-arms should be always available at banks and exchange offices, especially during office hours."

The Quebec *News* of Wednesday has this paragraph: "In virtue of a commission of inspection from the Vice-Admiralty Court by Mr. INGRAM, on behalf of the United States Consul at Quebec, the Deputy Marshal of that court, Mr. PAGEIS, Jr., brought to town yesterday, from below Bic, three trunks belonging to J. WILKES BOOTH, the assassin of Mr. LINCOLN. These trunks were shipped at Montreal last Fall, for Nassau, and destined for Richmond, but the schooner on board which they were, having been wrecked, they were taken to Bic by the salvors. The result of the inspection is, we are told, that the trunks contain a very costly and extensive theatrical wardrobe almost totally destroyed by salt water. There are also some papers, letters, &c., of Booth's, but as to their importance we have no information."

A letter from Inagua, of uncertain date and execrable English, gives an absurd story of a new rebel pirate, and alleges that several vessels have already been destroyed; and the pirate Captain is represented as more fierce and bloodthirsty than Bluebeard himself. We rather guess the story is a hoax, and a poor one at that.

The remaining steamers *Neptune*, *Savannah* and *Detroit*, of the expeditionary Texan fleet, under the command of Maj.-Gen. WEITZEL, sailed from Fortress Monroe on Thursday. Gen. WEITZEL took his departure in the steamer *Crescent* about noon.

It appears to be certain that KIRBY SMITH, the last to surrender of the late rebel leaders, has escaped into Mexico with a large quantity of loot. If his gold escapes the Mexican banditti he will be fortunate.

The daughter of Mrs. H. B. STOWE was married in Hartford on Wednesday last. The ceremony was performed by Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, assisted by Mr. DOANE, of St. John's Church, in which it took place.

Brownsville, Texas, was entered by the forces of Brig.-Gen. BROWN, on the 31st ult. The rebels, before leaving, sold their artillery to the Imperialists. CORTINAS is still hovering about Matamoras.

Gen. HERRON has resigned his commission, and will return to his home in Dubuque. He has made for himself a very high military reputation.

A revolution is in progress in San Salvador. The rebels are led by Gen. CABANAS, and seem to be in formidable strength, since the President has place the whole country under martial law.

The Montreal *Herald*, at the request of Mr. CAMERON, of that city, denies that he had anything to do with the infamous Blackburn Yellow fever plot.

The dashing raider, Maj.-Gen. GRIERSON, is placed in command of the cavalry of the Department of the Gulf.

Signor MARESCAL CERNA has been elected President of Guatemala. He is said to be an able and popular man.

LOCAL NEWS.

The divorce trial of STRONG vs. STRONG, is set down for Monday next, before Chief Justice ROBERTSON, in Part No. 1 of the Superior Court. The Clerk of the Court, R. D. LIVINGSTON, Esq., has been appointed a commissioner to take the *testimony of Mr. Stanton and Gen Foster.* The jury in the case of LYNCH, Receiver, &c. vs. JOHN KENNEDY, yesterday rendered a verdict for the defendant. The Court, Justice CLERKE presiding, thereupon, said, "Gentlemen, this is the most extraordinary verdict I ever heard;" and immediately gave plaintiff's counsel leave to move to set aside the verdict of the jury.

MARY EUSTACE and CATHARINE EUSTACE, who lived on the third floor of No. 171 East Thirty-first-street, quarreled yesterday morning, and, it is supposed, that one attempted to thrust the other from the window and was herself drawn out with her victim. They were taken unconscious from the sidewalk, and removed to Bellevue Hospital, where the elder died. The younger is believed to have been mortally wounded. An inquest is to be held to-day by Coroner WILDEY.

At about 6:20 last evening a still exploded in Messrs. TROTT & Co.'s distillery, in the rear of Nos. 54 and 56 Cherry-street, and the buildings adjoining were set on fire; but the flames were speedily extinguished with trifling damage from fire. The damage by the explosion is estimated at $10,000. TROTT & Co. are fully insured. Mr. DANIEL HAYES, employed as a fireman in the distillery, was seriously scalded. Policeman CONNOR, of the Fourth Ward, took him home.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, known as the Second Metropolitan Regiment, arrived in this city yesterday, and were received by a deputation from the Police Department. The regiment marched up Broadway and met with a most enthusiastic reception on its route. The One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment arrived about 9 o'clock last night.

An action in which Gen. BUTTERFIELD was the defendant, was tried yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Justice WELLES and a jury. The suit was in relation to a draft, and some of the legal points raised on the trial are considered of importance. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

MARTIN TOOLE, a Sing Sing convict, who having been convicted of manslaughter, five years ago, was sentenced to serve twelve years and six months, escaped on Thursday morning, but was recaptured on a Harlem train, and returned, yesterday, by Policeman MCCUSKER.

The Duane-street conspiracy investigation terminated abruptly yesterday, under objections which were raised by Gen. CHATFIELD, counsel for JUDAH PIERCE and JOHN W. FREEMAN, and the papers are to be sent to the Grand Jury forthwith.

Yesterday afternoon there was a public exhibition at St. Francis Xavier's College, consisting of literary exercises by a select number of students. There was a good audience and the affair passed off well.

"Class Day" was for the first time celebrated at Columbia College yesterday, by the class of '65. There was speaking, music, dancing, singing, enjoyment and success. The ceremony is intended as a formal class farewell.

At the close of the second week in June, last year, United States Sixes of 1881 were selling freely in the market at 112¼@113, and United States Five-Twenties at 105¼@106¼. Yesterday the Sixes of 1881 were dull, at 109½@109¾, and the Five-Twenties at 103½@103¾, though the principal holders were not disposed to part with their gold-bearing bonds at these unusually low figures, as they anticipate an early improvement in prices. The Ten-Forties were in active request, chiefly for banking purposes, and as the available supply was very moderate, the tendency of the market was decidedly upward.

Produce and Merchandise were less active yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Corn were steady; Western Oats heavy at 67c.@68c.; Western Rye at 88c. per bushel; Middling Cotton at 41c.@42c. per lb.; Crude Petroleum at 34½c.@35c. per gallon. Whisky was in more demand, at $2 02½@$2 05 per gallon. Spirits Turpentine dearer. New Mess Pork at $27 62½@$28 25, closing at $28 25 per barrel. Lard at 15½c.@19½c. per lb. Other articles essentially unchanged.

The subscriptions to the new series of the Seven-Thirty Loan thus far this week have averaged $2,155,400 a day, (equal to a weekly aggregate of $12,932,400,) as follows: Monday, $1,013,250; Tuesday, $3,125,500; Wednesday, $1,751,250; Thursday, $2,731,600. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the loan have averaged 1,282 a day. Included in the local subscriptions yesterday were $273,000 through Messrs. FISK & HATCH.

The Customs Revenue of this port thus far this week has averaged $287,034, (equal to a weekly aggregate of $1,722,204,) as follows: Monday, $292,820; Tuesday, $286,493; Wednesday, $361,857; Thursday, $291,000; Friday, $203,000.

The price of Gold was ¼@¼ per cent. lower yesterday than on Thursday. Exchange on London was also a fraction easier at the close of the packet for this morning. Government Stocks steady. The Railways irregular.

Wendell Phillips on Negro Suffrage and the War.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS was recently represented as having declared that unless universal suffrage was conceded to the enfranchised slaves, he for one would advocate the repudiation of the debt incurred by the war. As he had already declared that the war, in that event, would be proved to have been a failure and a fraud, it did not seem unnatural that he should favor the refusal to pay its costs. But the *Anti-Slavery Standard* publishes what it calls a "corrected report" of his remarks, which represents him as having taken a different position from that ascribed to him. He is now reported to have said that if the negro is excluded from the ballot-box, the whites of the South will send men to Congress who will, by joining the Democrats, carry the assumption of the *rebel* war debt: and that *this debt* thus assumed Mr. PHILLIPS would repudiate. We accept the amended version of Mr. PHILLIPS' remarks, as somewhat more creditable to his honesty, though much less complimentary to his judgment than the other.

It is a great pity that Mr. PHILLIPS will devote so much of his power and his time to fighting windmills. This last antagonist is one purely of his own creation. The man who anticipates the assumption of the rebel debt must live in perpetual terror lest the sky should fall. There was a time before the war when a great many people would gladly have devoted a good many millions to purchasing the freedom of the slaves,—and at a later period some eccentric persons were in favor of paying $400,000,000 as the price of peace. But the slaves are free, and the rebellion is crushed,—and our debt represents a part of what those results have cost. But we see no possible ground on which any man could stand in advocating the assumption by our government of the debt incurred by those who tried to overthrow it. Any man in any Northern State who should favor such a project would never be heard of again politically. Any party which should favor it would be beaten out of sight at every poll in the country. Our people have burdens enough to bear already. They will pay their own debts, but they will not pay the debts of those who have been trying to destroy them. Of this, Mr. PHILLIPS and the rest of mankind may rest assured.

Mr. PHILLIPS thinks that unless the negroes are at once admitted to vote, slavery will again be reëstablished. This is merely an *ad captandum* cry. The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery will soon be ratified—and Mr. PHILLIPS must know that then slavery cannot possibly exist on any foot of American soil. He may say that men who cannot vote are really slaves; but if this is what he means, he is simply playing upon words. Every woman, every youth under twenty-one, every unnaturalized foreigner in Massachusetts is a slave, in that sense. Yet Mr. PHILLIPS wages no crusade on their behalf. This is *not* what he means,—this is not what he tries to make his hearers believe,—when he tells them that without the suffrage the negroes will still be slaves. And yet, in any other sense, the assertion is simply untrue. Negroes, as such, are, in every Northern State, subjected to conditions and restrictions in regard to voting which are imposed upon no other class; yet slavery does not exist in any Northern State. The phrase is a good one for the purpose it is intended to serve, especially as it conveys an utterly false impression.

"Far better that GRANT had surrendered to LEE," says Mr. PHILLIPS, "than that the negro should not be allowed to vote." If Mr. PHILLIPS really believes this, his loyalty and patriotism is not one whit above that of LEE, JEFF. DAVIS or any other rebel. It proves his readiness to surrender the government into rebel hands, rather than fail in carrying a favorite political measure. Devotion to the negro, regardless of everything else, affords no proof of loyalty. An anti-slavery man may be as thoroughly disloyal as a pro-slavery man; and if he holds the constitution and the Union—the authority and supremacy of the government of the United States subordinate to his friendship for any class or race of men, and acts accordingly, he has no claim to be considered a loyal citizen—and still less has he any right to dictate a policy to the government.

If the question of negro suffrage can be left to the calm action of considerate and responsible men, it can be adjusted without substantial difficulty, and in accordance with the best interests of the negro race and of the whole country. The main point is already settled; the negro is no longer a slave—he is a man, and he will have accorded to him, in due time and in full measure, all the political rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other men under the same circumstances. If more is claimed by him than this, the danger is that the acknowledgment of his just claims will be thereby, at least, postponed.

Gerrit Smith on the Trial of Traitors.

The deliverance of GERRIT SMITH at the Cooper Institute attracted attention, partly because of his own singular intellectual and moral compound, partly because of the more singular mosaic of names appended to the call upon him, but chiefly because of the most singular proposition it was advertised he would prove, namely: that "The Government has neither the legal nor the moral right to try the rebels." Naturally, the result was a singular failure.

Mr. SMITH argued that the government had no legal right to try the traitors because it had acknowledged their belligerent rights. He conceded that they originally committed the crime known to the laws as treason; but held that the crime was waived and expunged by by granting to them the benefit of the laws of war. Now nobody denies that this benefit was accorded in the earliest stage of the struggle. It was a necessity. Our soldiers captured by the rebels could not have been exchanged, or been protected by the laws of war, in any other way. We could not have established a blockade, which other nations were bound to respect, except as a belligerent right on our part, which of course, must carry with it the grant of similar rights to an enemy. Nor does any body deny that belligerent rights are absolute in regard to all that pertains to the state of war. Every one admits that we had no right to try for treason any rebel prisoner in our hands. The cartel was to him, for the time, an absolute protection. But what Mr. SMITH failed to show is that belligerent rights have any force outside of the relations of war. The very term on its face shows the contrary. A belligerent right gives no immunity from a civil obligation, either past or future. The civil laws are not extinguished by the active operation of the laws of war, but are simply put in abeyance, wholly or partly; and at the conclusion of peace, they resume their full force, with all their sanctions and penalties.

The argument of Mr. SMITH that the according of belligerent rights to the rebels discharged them from all penal liability, leads of necessity to the position that there should be no amnesty. An amnesty presupposes some subsisting legal amenability: but in this case, according to Mr. SMITH, all such amenability was removed by granting belligerent rights. He freely says that an amnesty now can have no application—his words being that "a proclamation of amnesty is proper in a revolt, but has no right to a place in civil or internecine war." The amnesty of President JOHNSON then, with its fourteen exceptions, is all so much waste paper in Mr. SMITH'S eyes. To him all were before absolved without exception. But he did not stop here. He declared that the grant of belligerent rights made the South "a nation *de facto*." If the South acquired that *status*, all of our opposition to a recognition of the JEFF. DAVIS government by foreign powers was unwarranted. Any government has a right to recognize any other *de facto* government, without inquiring at all whether it is the *de jure* government or not. On Mr. SMITH'S ground, the British or the French Government might have recognized MASON and SLIDELL, and sent ministers to Richmond, and made treaties of amity and commerce with the Richmond Government, without giving the Government of the United States the least reason for complaint. The old nation was divided. The war was a war between two independent nations. Mr. SMITH asserts for the rebellion what the governments most opposed to us did not venture to claim. He has gone even beyond the most extreme of the rebel champions in the British Parliament, or the French Legislature. Not one of them, that we remember, ever took the ground that the recognition of the belligerent rights of the South was equivalent to a recognition of its nationality. There is no principle of public law that can give the slightest color to such an assumption; and not even the rabid ROEBUCK himself would stultify himself with any such pretence.

We should not have been surprised at all had Copperhead leaders taken this position, that the grant of belligerent rights legally estops the government from prosecuting for treason. It would be in perfect keeping with their course from the beginning. They have tried all kinds of legal *fetches* to help the rebels. They declared at the outset that the Constitution gave no power of coercing States, and that the war was illegal; then that *habeas corpus* could not legally be suspended; then that no legal tender could constitutionally be emitted; then that the national bank system was against the Constitution; then that there was no authority for the Confiscation bills; then that the Emancipation Proclamation was against the laws of war; then that the conscription was contrary to the Constitution; and so on to the end of the chapter. Having done their utmost in that line to prevent the suppression of the rebellion, it would not be at all strange if they now, after that suppression, open a new chapter of legal objections against the punishment of the rebels. But why should GERRIT SMITH, who was so loyal through the contest, now join them in that unworthy game? We can account for it only in one way. If it can be made out that the South really acquired the status of a distinct nationality, it establishes that its only condition now is that of conquered territory, and that no State rights, or constitutional restrictions of any kind, are in the way of reorganizing it on any plan, and with any regulations, that Congress may choose. This would open the way to giving the freedmen the suffrage, and securing it to them through all time. It is a curious concatenation which thus connects universal immunity of traitors with the universal suffrage of freedmen; but we can easily see how extreme radicals may adopt it as the only means of saving their consistency.

The Family of the Late President.

Though disinclined to mix up in controversies where private family matters are concerned, it may be proper, now that the subject is "before the people," to say that, in point of fact, the *Springfield Republican*, which we quote elsewhere, is nearer the truth than the *Tribune*, and has, therefore, that advantage.

Ex-President LINCOLN carried with him to Washington the simple manners and inexpensive habits of his former life. His manner of living in the White House was consistent with his character, unostentatious and frugal. Though he responded, as his heart prompted, to appeals from the worthy but unfortunate, he did nothing for show or effect; and consequently, as in the case of Mr. VAN BUREN and Mr. FILLMORE, out of his annual $25,000, he saved, in the aggregate, nearly or quite $50,000, which sum was, and remains invested in government securities.

The *Tribune* has been misinformed in relation to Judge DAVIS, the nearest friend and executor of Mr. LINCOLN. He has not said what the *Tribune* says for him, nor do we believe that he approved of the idea of the "Peter's pence" way of providing a fund for Mrs. LINCOLN. Should Congress deem it just—as we hope it may—to provide for the payment of the late President's salary for the full year, commencing on the 4th of March, 1865, Judge DAVIS will doubtless deem such action worthy of the justice and dignity of the government, and an appropriate tribute to the services and memory of a lamented statesman and patriot.

For the mode of life which suited Mr. LINCOLN'S tastes, the income of the estate is quite sufficient.

We have cheerfully contributed to the Lincoln Monument Fund; but regret that we are constrained to concur with the Springfield *Republican* in its efforts to turn the streams of popular sympathy in favor of disabled soldiers, including the orphans of deceased soldiers.

The British System of Fortifications—Granite Walls and Steel Bolts.

After expending several millions sterling on granite fortifications at Portsmouth and elsewhere, the British Government have bethought themselves of testing the value of the works, both as to the strength of their position and the impregnability of their structure.

The scope and character of these fortifications are said to be especially due to the military genius of Lord PALMERSTON, who brings to modern engineering science the experience he acquired in the War Office sixty years ago—whatever that may be. And so well satisfied has the venerable Minister been with his scheme of defensive armament at home hitherto, that he has urged its adoption for the protection of the two or three thousand miles of boundary line between the neighboring Colonies and the United States.

The plans of the main works recommended for Canada, in the report of Col. JERVOIS are essentially framed upon the PALMERSTON *Portsmouth model*. There is no particular secret we believe about that model—so far as the British Minister's theory is concerned. *Granite and bricks* make up the whole thing. And if modern innovation had not brought the steel bolt and the 300-pounder into common use, the Palmerston fort might have been the model for the world.

It is a comparatively small matter, perhaps, to find that several of the most imposing of these new British forts—such as those at Portsmouth—are commanded from different surrounding eminences, because these eminences might themselves be fortified, now that the engineer's error has been discovered. But it is a rather more serious thing, we take it, to find that the granite walls with brick backings are no more impervious to the steel-bolt fairly aimed from a 300-pounder, than if they were so much stage "scenery" got up to illustrate the fall of Lucknow. The discovery of this rather important fact would, probably, have been made earlier, had our experience in the business of building and taking forts been available for the British War Office at an earlier date. As it happened, it was only the other day, that Lord PALMERSTON and the Engineers of the War Office came to the conclusion that it might be as well, before laying out ten or twenty millions more on the granite forts with brick backing, to make some experiments with the new ordnance pieces, to see how the matter of impregnability really stood.

A building, then—corresponding in all essential respects to a section of the new forts—was erected on the marshes near Woolwich. It was constructed of granite, backed with brick, and of the proper thickness to make the test complete. A 300-pounder was used, with a small charge of powder, and a steel bolt, at a distance of 250 yards (equivalent to a distance of 1,000 yards with a full charge.) At the first shot the building was shaken and the bricks behind the granite began to bulge out. The second shot made a marked impression on the granite itself, and dislodged the bricks inside, so that the working of the guns in the casemates of a fort similarly constructed would have thenceforth been rendered impossible. The third shot knocked the granite into splinters, in all directions, and the extemporized fort began to topple.

This story conveys very little that is either novel or instructive to us beyond its illustration of the slow growth of military engineering ideas in England in the present year of grace. Lord PALMERSTON'S ideas naturally shape themselves after the manner of the times when he had a desk in the War Office, about the beginning of the century. And he must find it painful to have them disturbed at this late hour on the Woolwich marshes, with the ARMSTRONG gun and the steel bolt. The Portsmouth forts would probably stand a two-hours' broadside from a French or American iron-clad.

The Grand March of Events—A Six Months' Retrospect.

Once during the issue of Lord MACAULAY'S History of England, the interval of time between the publication of two contiguous volumes was actually greater than the historic space spanned by the long-expected treatise. Such had been the suffocating wealth of material disclosed to the gifted writer, so much in the realms of fact and opinion offered itself on every hand for him to examine and digest, such were the number and magnitude of events to be recorded, that he seemed, in a certain sort, to have slipped backward in his appointed task; or, as an appreciative critic said, the leaves of history turned over faster than MACAULAY could illuminate the pages.

But, if such were the oppressive richness of the vein which MACAULAY opened and worked till his own life was spent, long before the historic mine was exhausted, what will be the embarrassment of the future historian of our times?

To merely catalogue the striking military events of the war since the first shot of the rebellion flew across the bow of the *Star of the West*, would occupy every column of the NEW-YORK TIMES, from margin to margin. Then add all the details in the realms of finance, of politics, of internal administration, of foreign affairs. Let all these be illustrated from the millions of printed pages and manuscripts which are to be culled and studied. Consider the time, patience, intelligence, genius, required for the elaboration of details, for description, elucidation, argument, inference, and it will be seen what the historiographers of the rebellion have before them. Such an epoch has never been known to America; few such to the world.

To sweep in with one rapid glance the achievements of the republic, and its mingled experience, within the last six months alone, start with the old battle-grounds in Tennessee, where, in the two grand engagements of Franklin and Nashville, HOOD'S army of invasion was dashed into fragments against the veteran legions of THOMAS. Then comes SHERMAN'S daring plunge from Atlanta through Georgia; the coöperative attack of FOSTER on Grahamsville and the Charleston Railroad; the storming of Fort McAllister; the siege and surrender of Savannah, with its great armament and wealth. TERRY'S gallant assault on Fort Fisher next claims attention, to which succeeds the surrender of Wilmington.

Within the same period SHERMAN'S double-columned army has swept across to the Carolinas, and added Branchville, Columbia, Cheraw and Charleston to its list of triumphs. SCHOFIELD'S advance on the line of the Neuse, his two battles at Kinston, and his penetration of Goldsboro, are next in order, while SHERMAN is still marching on Raleigh, and defeats JOHNSTON at Bentonville and Averysboro.

GRANT now once more absorbs all attention, easily wards the terrific blow his adversary dealt him at Fort Stedman, and, quickly returning the compliment "from his left," breaks down the whole fabric of rebellion at Quaker Road, Five Forks, and Petersburgh, carries the rebel capital, pursues the rebel army, and strikes it once, twice, pausing with the magnanimity of a noble soldier before the third blow should annihilate the wreck of a foe left before him.

Pari passu with these grand events, three grand expeditions start from the West. CANBY thunders at Spanish Fort and Blakely, and forces his way into Mobile. WILSON, with a cloud of horsemen, rides over Alabama and Georgia, scatters the cavalry of FORREST, and captures Selma, Montgomery, and Macon. STONEMAN breaks through Eastern Tennessee and North Carolina, riding at will, and driving all before him. LEE'S surrender ensues; then JOHNSTON'S, TAYLOR'S, KIRBY SMITH'S, and the rebellion is over.

But the real complexity of this wonderful story is only half indicated. A Presidential election and inauguration, with all its attendant excitements, has intervened. A draft of 300,000 men has been ordered and executed. There have been changes in cabinets and revolutions in finance. The government credit has been doubled at home and abroad, and gold has tumbled from 228 to 128. The Confederate navy has been swept from the ocean. A thousand lesser events have added fuel to the popular excitement—the burning of Northern hotels; the Canada raids; the peace negotiations; the action of Congress concerning slavery; the affair in Lisbon Harbor; the threatening aspect of MAXIMILIAN'S Empire.

As if the strain on the popular mind were not yet intense enough, the murder of the President—that great murder-plot of the century; the pursuit and death of BOOTH; the funeral of LINCOLN; the capture of DAVIS; the military trials at Washington; the impeachment of DAVIS for treason; the grand reviews; the honors to our greatest soldiers; have driven the nation from mirth to tears, from tears to joy again, as if it were the sport of fortune.

Such an era is unparalleled in the history of nations.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE SYMPATHIZERS.—The London *Times* received last night, fully backs up the views of the universal forgiveness association of New-York. For once, the patriot who controls the *Daily News* may quote the British oracle with approval. It reasons in favor of DAVIS and his confederates from the stand-point of the last Irish rebellion—a fact which must make its arguments of peculiar interest to one partaker, at least, of the goodly fellowship which has brought the editor of the late Richmond *Inquirer*, the editor of the *Tribune*, the editor of the London *Times*, Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Mr. GERRIT SMITH and Mr. S. M. BARLOW into one political bed.

Meanwhile, it is of interest to emphasize some of the latest incidents in the conspiracy trial, by which a plea of forgiveness for the rebel leaders may be supposed to be sustained. EDWARD FRAZER, one of the "detached service" men, was examined on Thursday, with the following result:

Q.—State whether or not you have been at Richmond. A.—I have.

Q.—Did you when there have an interview with JEFFERSON DAVIS, the so-called President of the Confederacy, and with BENJAMIN, the Secretary of State? A.—I was in Richmond from the 20th to the 25th day of August, 1864, and then had an interview with the Secretary of State, Secretary of War and JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Q.—State what occurred at that interview? A.—Mr. THOMAS L. CLARK, DILLINGHAM and myself went there in connection with boat-burning, and put in claims to Mr. JAMES A. SEDDON, to whom I was introduced by Mr. CLARK; SEDDON said he had thrown up that business, and that it was now in the hands of Mr. BENJAMIN. We went to BENJAMIN and presented our papers to him. He looked at the papers and asked me whether I was in St. Louis. I told him I was. He asked me if I knew anything about the papers. I told him I did; that I believed they were right. He then asked Mr. CLARK if he knew me to be right; Mr. CLARK said that I had been represented to him by Mr. MARTIN as being all right; he told me to call again the next day with Mr. CLARK and Mr. DILLINGHAM; that he had shown the papers I had left to JEFF. DAVIS, and he wanted to know whether we would not take $80,000, and sign a receipt in full. We told him we would not do it. Well, he said, then if Mr. DILLINGHAM was to claim this thing at Louisville, he wanted a statement of that thing. We went back to the hotel, and I wrote out a statement myself. It read that Mr. DILLINGHAM had been hired by Gen. Bishop POLK, and sent to Louisville expressly to do that work.

Q.—To burn the hospitals? A.—Yes, sir; and I signed Mr. DILLINGHAM'S name to it; that was given to Mr. CLARK; Mr. CLARK took it over to Mr. BENJAMIN and made a settlement with him for $50,000; $35,000 down in gold, and $15,000 on deposit to be paid him four months afterward, provided these claims proved correct; he gave us a draft on Columbia, S. C., for $34,800, and $200 in gold in Richmond. The draft we got cashed in Columbia, and brought the money along with us.

We do not know whether the forgiveness society include the burning of hospitals, and the roasting alive of our wounded soldiers, in their amnesty scheme. But we presume they do.

MOCK HEROICS.—The English press, friendly as well as unfriendly, take the capture of JEFF. DAVIS very much to heart. Like that late eminent fugitive from justice, they think that our government should have been more magnanimous than to hunt him down; and now, that he is caught, they are anxious we should "swear him, and let him go." The *Star*, *News* and *Times* unite in reminding us that the quality of mercy isn't strained, and that we ought to forgive and forget. But, with one exception, the English papers admit that DAVIS has no personal claims to mercy. The *News* holds him responsible for the last two years of the war; and the *Times* reminds its readers that the author of the Mississippi repudiation scheme, the calumniator of the English people, is not entitled to respect or even sympathy. The only exception is the London *Herald*. Unabashed by the ridiculous figure its hero cut in his endeavor to escape, that journal exclaims:

"He has defended the cause of freedom and of right with almost superhuman energy; and having seen the noblest of his countrymen lay down their lives for that cause, sacrifice themselves in the hope and the trust that their country would be successful in her fight, now that the struggle is seemingly over, and the South has sunk into despair, he must the rather desire to seal his testimony with his blood. To such a man there must be *something inspiring and consoling in the prospect of such a death.* His blood, he will feel assured, will not flow in vain. Broken as may now be the strength, crushed as may now be the spirit of the South, the spirit is not dead; the strength will be recovered, and the cruel martyrdom of its great chief, kindling it to revenge, will keep alive the love of liberty, until the hour comes in which to renew the fight, which for a race of freemen can only finally end with victory."

In view of JEFF.'s desperate flight for the woods in a very questionable disguise, these mock heroics read like the cruelest irony.

MORE PIRACY AND MORE NEUTRALITY.—We have news to-day from Nassau that another pirate is afloat—the same that was concerned in the *Chesapeake* and *Roanoke* captures. If the story of this new scourge is honestly told, the "Confederates" in command must have belonged to the Richmond "detached service." Their mission is not that of ordinary privateering. It is entirely of a piece with the St. Albans robberies, the yellow-fever plot, and the burning of Northern hotels. A vessel, (American, of course,) boarded by the pirate off the Bahamas, was instantly fired, while the Captain and his crew were left to perish with the wreck, or make their escape as best they might in small boats. We cannot say that we are astonished at this story, horrible as it is. We shall not be surprised, indeed, if scores of our merchantmen share a similar fate before the piracy legalized by Europe has filled up the measure of its iniquity. This improved system of murdering on the high seas is the logical result of all the rebel ram-building and harboring of the pirates in the seaports of Western Europe and the British Colonial possessions. And it is simply folly to expect that such an organized system of belligerency on the part of professed "neutrals" against the United States is to pass into history without *a reckoning.* At this rate of provocation, we venture to say, the reckoning must come soon.

FREE LANCES FOR MEXICO.—The news from the Rio Grande points to the probability of a considerable military emigration from Texas to Mexico. In view of this emigration it may be well for the Imperialists not to reckon too surely on their "Confederate" friends in any fighting that may have to be done. If KIRBY SMITH has gone across the river, he has gone, first, to escape a trial for treason; second, to make money; third, to take sides with the party most likely to win. This simple theory of the case MAXIMILIAN and his French friends will find worth consulting before many more months pass over their heads. We make them a present of it for nothing.

OUR RETURNING SOLDIERS.—All through the week our city has been jubilant. Every day the eager crowds of our population have thronged the busy streets as regiment after regiment of returning bravee have passed through them, browned by exposure in field and camp, with garments stained and torn by war, but with high and martial step, with brightly-gleaming arms, and flags illustrious with the records of victory. As the rivers of steel wound their way between groves of welcoming banners, shouts of gladness rose from the thousand-voiced people, flowers, strewn by fair hands, carpeted the earth, and glorious strains of music and of song lifted the souls of a grateful city to a delirium of joy. Not forgotten are our heroes! The tender melody of bands which, with speaking voice, proclaimed the return of peace, or rang forth martial airs sacred to our national history, and which chronicle the deeds of our soldiers, spoke for us all. The men who sit at our Council Boards, as with all the honors at their command they welcomed the Army Come Home, spoke for us. And while that army felt that "Home, Sweet Home" was theirs once more, we, for whose hearths and firesides and liberties and honor they have fought and bled, made them feel that, while we valued all that was worth living for, we were grateful and would never——

But stop; what are we writing? Have we chronicled what was and is, or have we but recorded gratitude forgotten,

"And like the baseless fabric of a vision faded!"

GOOD NEWS FOR MUSTERED OUT SOLDIERS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.—We learn that the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company will furnish transportation from New-York to San Francisco by their line of steamships, at half the regular rates of passage, to all officers and enlisted men of the army who entered the service in California or adjacent Pacific territory, and who may have been honorably discharged. Application should be made to Mr. D. B. ALLEN, the President of the Company, at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

The Late President Lincoln's Family.

From the Tribune.

The Springfield *Republican* (Mass.) most mistakenly says:

"The scheme for a popular subscription to raise $100,000 for Mrs. LINCOLN has been abandoned. It has been ascertained that the late President left an ample fortune—very much larger than was at first supposed. Popular respect for Mr. LINCOLN will be exhibited in subscriptions to the monuments to be erected to his memory; or, still better, to the erection of homes for disabled soldiers, in his name."

No part of the above most mischievous paragraph is true. The subscription for the widow and surviving children of our late lamented President has not been abandoned, and will not be, though its success may be defeated by such cruel fabrications.

But it is not true—far from it—that "the late President left an ample fortune." On the contrary, we happen to know that Mr. LINCOLN'S executor and nearest friend, United States Judge DANIEL DAVIS, of Illinois, after taking an account of the estate, has notified Mrs. LINCOLN that she cannot afford to keep house on her means, but must board. So much in reply to the *Republican*, and we trust not to feel constrained to return to the topic.

Delights of Nitrous Oxide.

Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, in his lectures on the "World's Indebtedness to Science," said, (Times report Feb. 4, 1864,) "No person can appreciate the capacity for enjoyment by the myriads of nerves distributed over the system until he has experienced the exhilarating effects produced by the vitalizing nitrous oxide gas. * * * This gas is entirely harmless in its effects, and while a small dose will exhilarate, a larger dose will induce anasthesia or sound sleep, during which the most painful surgical operations can be performed without pain or the knowledge of the patient.

This statement, by Prof. DOREMUS, in regard to the pleasure, safety and efficiency of the gas, is corroborated at our office every day. Our certificate-roll now contains the names of four thousand patients, who have had teeth extracted, written with their own hands, certifying to the above facts. Many have written opposite their names sentences like the following: "Delightful—I awoke out of a delicious dream." "Come 200 miles—am well paid for it." "Glorious." "May Dr. COLTON live to be a hundred years old, *for* the community." "I indorse the above." "Fifteen teeth, and no pain"—with one dose of gas. "Almost wish to try it again." "Perfectly splendid." "On the road to Paradise." "Knew nothing about it"—a child five years of age, by her father. "The operation is very satisfactory." "A perfect success—more pleasure—no pain at all." "I have no more dread of the dentist." "I never felt it a bit"—by a lady 70 years; 8 teeth. "No humbug about this operation." And hundreds more of like character. Those having many teeth to extract would save time in waiting, by calling and securing an appointment. J. Q. COLTON.

Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.
—[*Advertisement.*]

Burnett's Cocoaine has received strong certificates of its virtues as a *hair* preparation from every section of the country. Worthless imitations abound, all tending to increase the popularity of the original article. It is the result of much experiment and study, and is inimitable.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gaves, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 2 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthulf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 48 High-st.; Gratham, Lincolnshire; Congals, Madrid, Spain; Cornjo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pon, Panama; Niobey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Piles—Itching Piles—Positively cured; also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin, by the use of ROSSMAN'S CURE.

ITCHING PILES is generally preceded by a moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable and oftentimes distressing itching, particularly at night, after getting warm in bed.

ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY,
Hudson, N. Y., Proprietors.
Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

Great Revolution in Brick-Making.
JUST THE THING TO REBUILD THE SOUTH.
CHAMBERS'S PATENT STEAM BRICK MACHINE, has been in successful operation for three years past. It makes 50 brick a minute, or 30,000 in ten hours. The brick are handsomer, stronger, hold less water, less likely to be injured by frost, and can be made at a cost of two-thirds less than hand-made. For further information, address ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Cortlandt-st, N. Y., up-stairs.

Summer Trips
Are often spoiled by lack of convenience. Everybody leaving the city should take a supply of STERLING'S AMBROSIA. A reliable hair-dressing. A delightful tonic, convenient for tourists. Indispensable to the ladies. Buy it before you start. Buy it now.

The Universal Clothes-Wringer,
WITH COG-WHEELS.
Price reduced $1 50 on each size.
"It cannot be too highly recommended."—(Solon Robinson, Editor N. Y. Tribune (Agricultural Dept.)
"We think the machine more than pays for itself every year in the saving of garments." We consider it important that the WRINGER be fitted with COGS."—[Orange Judd, Ed. American Agriculturist.
Send for illustrated circular and terms to canvassers.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases. Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It gives to blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Knapp's Extract of Roots for Making ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as KNAPP'S ROOT BEER is made, is put up in bottles at 25 cents, 75 cents and $1 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, and 100 gallons of the Beer.
It is also furnished to ROOT BEER MAKERS by the gallon, at $3, and in casks, one gallon each. One gallon of the Extract will make 80 gallons of the Beer. Full directions accompanying each bottle or can.
General Depot, No. 562 Hudson-st., N. Y. Sold by Druggists generally.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., 426 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

A New Sensation—We have had quite a sensational time of late—some very agreeable, others quite the reverse. Among the former may be classed the sensation produced by the appearance of KNOX'S new style of Hat for the present season, which has become the talk of the town. His establishment at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., presents a lively scene, for there is a rush for this article, and also for the neat and elegant Caps, &c., which are to be found there.

Heads Win a New Charm from the superb Summer hats just brought out by GENIN for the special adornment of the opera, &c. Have you seen them? If not, a rare delight is in store for you. And mark this: the prices will not alarm you.
GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Clothing.—We have stock of Mens' and Boys' Clothing, at the lowest prices, at FREEMAN & BURR'S enterprise clothing warehouse, No. 124 Fulton and No. 80 Nassau-st., corner opposite Sun building.

The Printer His Own Informer.—The opening of the new and dear telegraphs to your room, and novel [illegible] E. HOLMES, No. 138 Broadway.

Use Dr. Le Richeux's Celebrated Golden Balsam, a cool and speedy cure for Gonorrhœa, Syphilis in all stages. Address [illegible] for sale by DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 650 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Reliable and pet. No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptation. Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best. Jarvis [illegible] Surgical Mechanist, U. S. Army, by B. D. at the Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Newell's Perfect-Fitting Shirts, Ready-made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Hdkfs., Gloves Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. [illegible] Broadway

If you have a Suffering Child,

Do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

Impurity of the Blood is the primary cause of most Skin Diseases, although there are cases, where very repulsive forms of this complaint arise from obstructions of the pores of the skin, checking perspiration, causing an intolerable itching, and terminating in an eruption of Pimples, Pustules, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, &c. For all these affections DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is an efficient remedy, cleansing the blood of all impurities, and absorbing the gross particles which obstruct the small perspiratory ducts. By its action on the circulation, it drives all Scrofulous diseases from the system, assists the skin in performing its proper functions, and imparts a healthy glow to the complexion. For sale by all Druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.
Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's
World's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall, and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a luxuriant growth.
GUARANTEE OF ITS WORTH AND MERIT.
Rev. J. West, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where gray, to its original color."
Rev. Wm. Cutter, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."
Rev. H. V. Degen, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."
For sale by all Druggists.
Wholesale and retail depot, No. 198 Greenwich-st., N.Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Dr. Thorne's Arnica and Chloroform Liniment is the best for sprains, bruises, burns, rheumatism, neuralgia, tic doloreaux, toothache, &c., &c. Depot No. 141 Chambers-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines,
NO. 508 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

FISHER—ROOME.—On Thursday, June 8, at St. Peter's Church, 23d-st., by Rev. A. B. Beach, D. D., WM. H. FISHER, of New-Brunswick, N. J., and KATE R., eldest daughter of Wm. Roome, Esq., of this city.

GILBERT—RANDOLPH.—On Tuesday, June 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Page, ALEXANDER GILBERT, of Newark, and LOUISE F., eldest daughter of Isaac F. Randolph, Esq., of Piscataway, N. J.

JONES—VAN WYCK.—On Thursday, June 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. C. L. Wells, EDGAR T. JONES, of Brooklyn, and SARAH W. VAN WYCK, of Flatbush. No cards.

JACQUELIN—STAGG.—On Thursday, June 8, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., JOHN H. JACQUELIN, of New-Orleans, to JOSEPHINE, daughter of John Stagg, Esq., of Brooklyn.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

LOWEREE—HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 7, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, EDWIN L. LOWEREE, of this city, and HATTIE H., daughter of the late James S. Hyde, Esq., of Brooklyn.

MOANY—THORP.—On Thursday, June 8, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, LEON C. MAGAW, of Meadville, Penn., and Mrs. SUSAN E. THORP, of Brooklyn.

MEYER—JACOBS.—On Wednesday, June 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Adler, Mr. ALEX. MEYER and Miss REBECCA JACOBS, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Jacobs, both of this city.

TIBBITS—KNOX.—On Thursday, June 8, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Dr. Coit, DUDLEY TIBBITS and MARY E., only daughter of John L. G. Knox, Esq., all of Troy, N. Y.

WAGNY—SCHROEDER.—In St. John's Church, New-Milford, Conn., on Thursday, June 8, by Rev. C. G. Acly, GEORGE WILLIAM WAGNY, Esq., of New-York City, and CORNELIA E. SCHROEDER, of New-Milford, daughter of the late Rev. J. F. Schroeder, D. D.

WADE—APPLETON.—On Thursday, June 8, at Calvary P. E. Church, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. John P. Appleton, JOHN C. WADE and EMILY M., daughter of Mr. John Appleton.

YOUNG—ALLEYON.—On Thursday, June 8, by Rev. E. O. Flagg, Mr. JOHN D. YOUNG, of this city, and Miss JOSEPHINE, second daughter of George W. Allerton, Esq., of Dover Plains, N. Y.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In this city, on Friday morning, June 9, Mrs. DEBORAH ANDERSON, widow of the late Elijah Anderson, in her 85th year.
The funeral services will be held at her late residence, Lexington-av., first house north of 48th-st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BRUCE.—On Friday, June 9, WILLIAM D. BRUCE, aged 1 year and 2 months.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 270 1st-av., this (Saturday,) the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARRIE.—On Wednesday, June 8, MARGARET BARRIE, the beloved wife of John Barrie, in the 31st year of her age, a native of Glasgow, Scotland.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 247 West 37th-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M.
☞ Glasgow, Scotland, and Troy papers please copy.

BERGEN.—On Thursday, June 8, in Gowanus, South Brooklyn, VAN BRUNT M. BERGEN, formerly First Lieut. and Adjutant of the 131st N. Y. Vols.
The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the North Reformed Dutch Church, between 20th and 21st sts., on 3d-av.

CAVANNAH.—On Friday, June 9, at Woodbridge, N. J., WILLIAM A. CAVANNAH.

DWENGER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 9, after a lingering illness, HENRY G. DWENGER, eldest son of G. H. and Margaret E. Dwenger, in the 25th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Atlantic-st., between Powers-st. and 4th-av., on Sunday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MORRIS.—At his residence, South Bergen, N. J., Mr. EPHRAIM MORRIS, in his 65th year, formerly of Bloomfield, N. J.
Funeral will take place from his late residence, Bergen-av., third house north of Bowden-av., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Bloomfield.

MILLER.—On Thursday, June 8, at midnight, in the 64th year of his age, HENRY MILLER, for many years chief searcher in the Register's Office of this city.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at half o'clock P. M. this day, (Saturday,) 11th inst., from his late residence, No. 49 Lexington-av.

PEARL—At Northampton, Mass., on Thursday, June 8, CHARLES E. PEEL, of New-York, in the 44th year of his age.
The relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, at Grace Church, corner of Broadway and Rector-st.

PRAY.—On Thursday, June 8, DAVID PRAY, in the 78th year of his age.
His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 90 Suffolk-st., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends, and the friends of the family, are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

NEYPERS.—At the Truant Home, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, June 9, ELLA A., daughter of the Superintendent, in her 21st year.
The funeral will be attended at the institution, Clove Road, near the Penitentiary, on Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Stages will run from Fulton-av., corner of Bedford, an hour before, and will return immediately after the services. Her body will be interred in Greenwood on Monday morning, attended only by immediate relatives.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC,

HEARING RESTORED

BY ONE APPLICATION OF

DR. VON EISENBERG'S

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY,
No. 104 Monroe-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

About six years ago I became troubled with inflamed eyes, and during the past six years, (a great portion of which time I was almost totally blind, unable, consequently, to walk without assistance,) I have tried many of the best oculists during the time, and found myself getting worse instead of better, until I was permitted, through kind Providence, to see you. You have cured me, and I consider it my duty to the public to make my case known, as I have no doubt there are thousands suffering in the same way that I was, and I thank God that I can raise my voice in praise of your great skill to restore one to sight who never thought to see again, and suffered as much as I have for the last six years. My eyes are more brilliant than ever. I shall always be happy to state my case to any who may call on me.

MRS. MARGARET LORETTE,
No. 22 4th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF BLINDNESS.

Dr. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* My son Walter was completely *blind* of one eye, and the other nearly so, for TWO YEARS. I have tried a great many of the best physicians, and the eyes became worse instead of better. I was recommended by a friend to call on you, and, thank Providence, my child is now fully restored to sight. His eyes look more brilliant than ever, and his health, which has been in a very poor state, is now entirely restored. I thank you for your kind attention to my child, and I shall ever be happy to be a living testimony to your skill, to any one who may call at my residence.

Mrs. JULIA EASTMANN,
No. 739 6th-av.

HEARING RESTORED BY AN APPLICATION OF DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.

CHARLES CHAPPEL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Meserole-avenue,
Greenpoint, Long Island.

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office.

DR. VON EISENBERG,

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS

Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES

OF THE

EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,

LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND

CONSUMPTION,

may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

An apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we urgently suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

THE HISTORY OF DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE, AND HOW HE WAS CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

Many years ago, whilst residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of pulmonary consumption. All hopes of my recovery being dissipated, I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parrish, to remove into the country. Moorestown, N. J., being my native place, I was removed thither. My father and all his family had lived and died there—and died of pulmonary consumption. On my arrival I was put to bed, where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton, who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness, was called to see me. He thought my case entirely beyond the reach of medicine, and decided that I must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and sell. It seemed to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre and tissue of my system.

My lungs and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter which for years had accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body was eliminated, the tubercles on my lungs ripened, and I expectorated from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow, offensive matter every morning. As this expectoration of matter subsided, the fever abated, the pain left me, the cough ceased to harass me, and the exhausting night-sweats were no longer known, and I had refreshing sleep, to which I had long been a stranger. My appetite now began to return, and at times I found it difficult to restrain myself from eating too much; with this return of health I gained in strength, and now am fleshy. I am now a healthy man, with a large healed cicatrix in the lobe of the right lung and the lower lobe hepatized, with complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is in a tolerably healthy condition.

Consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease by every one—physicians, as well as those who were unlearned in medicine—especially such cases as were reduced to the condition I was in. This induced many people to believe my recovery only temporary. I now prepared and gave the medicines to consumptives for some time, and made many wonderful cures; and the demand increased so rapidly, that I determined to offer them to the public, and devote my undivided attention to lung diseases. In truth, I was next to forced to it; for people would send for me far and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine.

For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New-York, Boston, Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

For several years past I have made as many as five hundred examinations, weekly, with the "Respirometer." For such examination my charge is three dollars, and it enables me to give each patient the true condition of his disease, and tell him frankly whether he will get well.

The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, that they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop the night-sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive system, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient dies.

The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is nutrient, powerfully tonic, and healing in itself. It contains no opium, yet loosens the phlegm in the bronchial tubes, and nature throws it off with little exertion; one bottle frequently cures an ordinary cold; but it will be well first to take a dose of Schenck's Mandrake Pills to cleanse the stomach. The Pulmonic Syrup is readily digested and absorbed into blood, to which it imparts its healing properties. It is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic of itself; and when the Sea-weed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, a healthy flow of gastric juice, good appetite, and a good digestion follow.

The Sea-weed Tonic is a stimulant, and none other is required when it is used. It is pure and pleasant; no bad effects like when using Bourbon whisky, which disorders the stomach, torpors the liver, locks up all the secretions, turns the blood into water, dropsy sets in, and the patient dies suddenly.

Bourbon whisky is recommended now-a-days by almost every physician. Many patients that visit my rooms, both male and female, are stupified with this poison; the relief is temporary; if they cough they take a little whisky; if they feel weak and feeble they take a little whisky; if they cannot sleep they take a little whisky; and then go on in this way, requiring more and more, until they are blasted up, and imagine they are getting fleshy. The stomach, liver and digestive powers are completely destroyed, and lose their appetite for food. No one was ever cured of consumption by this process, where cavities have been formed in the lungs. A little stimulant is frequently beneficial to consumptives, such as pure brandy or good wines; in many cases London porter or brown stout in moderate quantities; but Bourbon whisky hastens on instead of curing consumption.

The Seaweed Tonic produces lasting results, thoroughly invigorating the stomach and digestive system, and enabling it to eliminate and make into healthy blood the food which may be used for that purpose. It is so wonderful in its effects that a wine-glass full will digest a hearty meal, and a little of it taken before breakfast will give a tone to the stomach which few medicines possess the power of doing.

The MANDRAKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, producing all the good results that can be obtained from calomel, or any of the mercurial medicines, and without any of their hurtful or injurious results. They carry out of the system the feculent and worn-out matters loosened and dissolved by my Sea-weed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup. It will be seen that all three of my medicines are needed in most cases to cure consumption.

DR. SCHENCK will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, for consultation and advice, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. His medicines can be obtained there at all times.

CAUTION—BEWARE OF AN IMPOSTER.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the public that his rooms have been at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, for over three years, where he has successfully treated consumption and all diseases of the lungs, liver, &c., and they will continue to be there only. Dr. SCHENCK has no other office in New-York. He will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, as usual, every TUESDAY only, from 9 A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. Advice free; but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, his price is $3.

PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEA-WEED TONIC, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

THE UNIVERSAL SAFETY MATCH

Is made without sulphur or phosphorus,
And ignites only on the box, making them
SAFE, INODOROUS AND AGREEABLE.
All persons who value life, health or property should use these matches.
J. P. DINSMORE,
State Agent, No. 36 Dey-st., N. Y.

HOMES ON THE HUDSON.—TWO HOUSES on the Hudson, within four hours of the city by rail or steamer, with unsurpassed traveling facilities, may be bought just now at a bargain, and possession given at once. They are situate in the most healthful part of the country, with unsurpassed scenery—the Catskills on the one side and the Hudson on the other—good neighborhoods; houses complete, in perfect order; ample grounds; fruit trees; the best water, and all things desirable for a home; can be had separately. Address Box No. 1,030 Kingston, N. Y.

A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE from Jan. 1, 1863, to the present time; will sell without the year 1863 if desirable; also back numbers for sale for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865. Address FILE, Box No. 102 New-York *Times* Office.

WILKESBARRE COAL.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company are now receiving at Elizabethport, their superior Coal, mined exclusively from the
BALTIMORE VEIN.
For sale at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, President,
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Treasurer.

THE SPARE BED AND BED TO SPARE.

Have you seen it? Requires no mattress in warm weather, and weighs 25 lbs. Costs $7 50. Sold by JENNER & CO., No. 694 Broadway, cor. 4th-st.

THE PETROLEUM STOVE COMPANY are now prepared to receive orders for their superior Summer Cooking Stoves, the best article for this purpose yet invented, using the ordinary kerosene oil, without a wick, and producing neither smoke or smell. May be seen in operation at their office, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 12.
Send for a circular.

SCROFULA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, &c.—The only positive cures for these diseases are Nature's Sovereign Remedials from Plants. PRINCE'S TREATISE contains 35 specific remedies. Price 10 cents and stamp mailed. Apply to WM. E. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for sale, from Jan. 1, 1860, to the present time, including the Sunday edition, in perfect order and complete, except Aug. 1, 1860. Price $100. Address F. S. H., Box No. 2,532 Post-office.

TURKISH BATHS, 13 LAIGHT-ST.—Hours, Gentlemen, 6 to 9 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.; Ladies, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Greatest of luxuries. Try one.

THE NATION.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART,

WILL BE PUBLISHED JULY 6, 1865.

ITS MAIN OBJECTS WILL BE

First—The discussion of the topics of the day, and, above all, of legal, economical and constitutional questions, with greater accuracy and moderation than are now to be found in the daily press.

Second—The maintenance and diffusion of true democratic principles in society and government, and the advocacy and illustration of whatever in legislation or in manners seems likely to promote a more equal distribution of the fruits of progress and civilization.

Third—The earnest and persistent consideration of the condition of the laboring class at the South, as a matter of vital interest to the nation at large, with a view to the removal of all artificial distinctions between them and the rest of the population, and the securing to them, as far as education and justice can do it, of an equal chance in the race of life.

Fourth—The enforcement and illustration of the doctrine that the whole community has the strongest interest, both moral, political and material, in their elevation, and that there can be no real stability for the republic so long as they are left in ignorance and degradation.

Fifth—The fixing of public attention upon the political importance of popular education, and the dangers which a system like ours runs from the neglect of it in any portion of our territory.

Sixth—The collection and diffusion of trustworthy information as to the condition and prospects of the Southern States, the openings they offer to capital, the supply and kind of labor which can be obtained in them, and the progress made by the colored population in acquiring the habits and desires of civilized life.

Seventh—Sound and impartial criticism of books and works of art.

THE NATION will not be the organ of any party, sect or body. It will, on the contrary, make an earnest effort to bring to the discussion of political and social questions a really critical spirit, and to wage war upon the vices of violence, exaggeration and misrepresentation, by which so much of the political writing of the day is marred.

The criticism of books and works of art will form one of its most prominent features; and pains will be taken to have this task performed in every case by writers possessing special qualifications for it.

It is intended, in the interest of investors, as well as of the public generally, to have questions of trade and finance treated every week by a writer whose position and character will give his articles an exceptional value, and render them a safe and trustworthy guide.]

A special correspondent, who has been selected for his work with some care, is about to start in a few days for a journey through the South. His letters will appear every week, and he is charged with the duty of simply reporting what he sees and hears, leaving the public as far as possible to draw its own inferences.

The following writers, among others, have been secured, either as regular or occasional contributors:

Henry W. Longfellow,
J. R. Lowell,
John G. Whittier,
Samuel Eliot, (Ex-President Trin. College, Hartford,)
Prof. Torrey (Harvard,)
Dr. Francis Lieber,
Prof. Child (Harvard,)
Charles E. Norton,
Judge Bond (Baltimore,)
Edmund Quincy,
Prof. W. D. Whitney (Yale,)
Prof. D. C. Gilman (Yale,)
Judge Daly,
Prof. Dwight (Columbia College,)
Judge Wayland,
Frederick Law Olmsted,
Rev. Dr. McClintock,
Rev. Dr. Thompson,
Rev. Phillips Brooks,
Rev. Dr. Bellows,
C. J. Stille,
Henry T. Tuckerman,
Bayard Taylor,
C. A. Bristed,
C. L. Brace,
Richard Grant White,
William Lloyd Garrison,
Sydney George Fisher,
Theodore Tilton,
Gail Hamilton,
R. H. Stoddard, &c., &c.

A more extended list will be published in a few days.

Terms, $3 per annum.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 130 Nassau-st., New-York.

SPRING DEBILITY.

A TONIC WITHOUT ALCOHOL.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
VITALIZES, PURIFIES AND ENRICHES
THE BLOOD, GIVING STRENGTH,
VIGOR AND NEW LIFE
TO THE WHOLE SYSTEM.
PAMPHLETS FREE.
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st.
Sold by all druggists.

SUMMER.

GENTLEMEN'S THIN BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS, every variety and out of the FINEST FABRICS, also in the BEST STYLES, well adapted for SUMMER WEAR, and at LOW PRICES. CHILDREN'S SUITS in EVERY STYLE and VARIETY. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, vegetable and innocuous, operate and relieve in from three to six hours. Six pills are equal to thirty of the drastic pellets surcharged with calomel and other corrosive minerals. They never gripe—they never fail. Equalizing the disturbed circulation, they control fever; mildly evacuating the bowels, they remove the disturbing cause. Instead of wrenching, convulsing and irritating the discharging organs, the pills soothe them like a healing emollient, and are justly regarded as the only safe cathartic and alterative for ladies and children. Being coated with sweet gum, they are pleasant to take. Sold by RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, and by druggists. Price 25 cents.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

From old and young, from

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These Bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three 3 years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, fire, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

E. R. McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE HAMMOND OIL COMPANY, }
No. 135 LIBERTY-ST., June 5, 1865. }

The annual meeting of stockholders and election of Trustees of the existing year will be held on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at the office of the company, at 12 o'clock noon, to serve the remainder of the year. The transfer books will be closed 15 days prior to the day of election.

JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER }
OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865. }

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized and authorized, under the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said Act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, March 6, 1865. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 24, Laws of 1850, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, Association, New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SILVER STATE MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA—Office No. 55 William-st., New-York. Capital $500,000, in shares of $25 each.

Silver Star Mining Company:

GENTLEMEN—The sample of Ore marked "Mark Antony," assayed for gross contains Silver to the value of $2262.58 per ton of 2000 lbs.

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD N. KENT, Chemist.

A limited amount of shares of the above valuable stock may be obtained at the original subscription price, $2 50 per share, until paid stock, by applying to the undersigned. LONGCHAMP & DEZARNAULD Stock Brokers, Nos. 44 and 46 Broadway, New-York.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865. }

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN Peoria, May 18, 1865, the following gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year:

Chas. L. Frost, of New-York; John B. Brown, of Portland; F. Weston, H. G. Marshall, Zeno Scott, James W. Smith, of New-York, and Wm. H. Cruger, of Peoria, Ill.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, held in New-York, on the 26th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

CHAS. L. FROST, President.
WM. H. CRUGER, Vice-President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Asst. Sec'y.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, }
GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, }
May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and for three Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will remain open for one hour.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING CO., }
No. 179 PEARL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 434 Broadway, on SATURDAY, June 17, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. Per order of the President.

CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the office of the company in the depot at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, 14th day of June. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—NOtice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the LAKE MAJOR GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA, will be held at their office, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., on FRIDAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.

F. F. PAYDTER, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY—And other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

All denominations ready for delivery.

All classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Also
GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
Bought and sold on Commission.

REDEMPTION OF
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND
BONDS NO. 3,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE JULY 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 3," of the City of New-York, becoming due and payable July 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$500,000
OF
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND
REDEMPTION BONDS
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, June 22, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds, of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 26 of the Laws of 1863, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, May 19, 1865.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1868.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain, (at the Broadway Bank,) on or before the first day of July, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from July 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1865. }

PROPOSALS FOR
$50,000
RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS
No. 2,
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds No. 2" of the County of New-York, authorized by chapter 7, and as amended by chapter No. 366, of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November of each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank,) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds No. 2," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 3, 1865. }

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 146 BROADWAY.

At an election for nine trustees of this company, on the 8th inst., to take the places of those whose terms had expired, the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected:

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
JESSE HICKSER,
JOHN S. WADSWORTH, JR.,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
WILLIAM A. HAINES,
SAMUEL L. BUSTED,
MORGAN HILTON ST. FREEMAN,

and to fill a vacancy,

HENRY E. DAVIES.

And at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the 9th inst., FRED'K S. WINSTON was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

THEODORE W. MORRIS, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF ILLINOIS STATE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of the State of Illinois falling due on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1865, will be paid at the Ocean Bank of the City of New-York, for the period of fifteen days, commencing July 3, by

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE,
Treasurer of the State of Illinois.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF }
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, May 5, 1865. }

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized and authorized, under the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1865, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of L. S. office this 5th day of June, 1865.

Signed, FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE, AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, }
PITTSBURGH, May 31, 1865. }

REGISTRATION OF STOCK.—NOTICE IS hereby given that, in accordance with an order of the Board of Directors, the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK has been appointed Registrar of the stock of this company, and will be prepared to act as such on and after June 2 prox., at which time new certificates will be issued by the Transfer Agents at New-York, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., and countersigned by the Registrar, either to the present or future shareholders, in exchange for those then outstanding.

G. W. CASS, President.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this state to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States," that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO., }
No. 60 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, June 2d, 1865. }

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. H. DIKE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1865. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company in Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on the 13th of June inst., from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.

ED. H. MEAD, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS CASHED in gold coin or currency. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
FOR THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES
AND THE
RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.
UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL,.....$600,000,
$100,000 subscribed and paid in, and $200,000 open for subscription,

are now open to receive deposits for safe-keeping, under their guarantee, in their BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, in the new marble FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

NO. 146 BROADWAY,
corner of Liberty-st.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

RATES FOR ONE YEAR ON $1,000:

Government and all other coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery	$1 00
Government and all other securities negotiable only by indorsement	50
Gold coin or bullion	1 25
Silver coin or bullion	2 00
Jewelry, diamonds, watches	2 50
Trunks of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, &c., contents unknown to the company, for one year	25 00
Silver Plate, on its valuation by owner, per $100 for a year	1 00
Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year, each, or according to bulk.	
Wills, for any length of time, during the life of the maker	5 00

The company offer for rent, renter holding the key, SAFES inside their Burglar Proof Vaults, at $30 and $40 each, per annum, according to size. Coupons and interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owner.

Extracts from the charter of the company:

SECTION 2. The corporation hereby created shall have power to receive on deposit for safe keeping, jewelry, plate, stocks, bonds, and valuable property of every kind, upon terms to be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation.

SEC. 12. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer upon the corporation hereby created the power of transacting any other business than that mentioned in the second section of this act, and the duration of said corporation shall be the term of fifty years.

SEC. 14. The stockholders of the company incorporated by this act shall be liable in their individual capacity for the payment of the debts and liabilities of such company, for an amount equal to the amount of the stock they have severally subscribed or held in said company, over and above such stock, to be recovered of the stockholders who are such when the debt is contracted, or the loss or damage is sustained, or of any subsequent stockholder. And any stockholder who may have paid any demand against such company, either voluntarily or by compulsion, shall have a right to resort to the rest of the stockholders who were liable to contribution; and the dissolution of the company shall not release or affect the liability of any stockholder which may have been incurred before such dissolution.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
HON. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEX'R HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Co., and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Company.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 31 Vesey-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.

FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.

FREDERIC'K FOSTER, Secretary.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank.)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.—The annual election for directors in the Minnesota Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on THURSDAY, June 22, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. P. GILPIN, Secretary.

STOLEN FROM MY SAFE A POCKET-BOOK containing note dated

May 7, 1865, L. L. Russell, three months, $1,147 82.
May 8, 1865, Wm. Wall, three months, $163 17.
May 2, 1865, [illegible] caused, three months, $2,731 77.
June 11, 1865, H. Negroe, two months, $752 17.
March 11, 1865, W. & C. Hoffman, two years, $185.

The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the same at

THOMAS J. JACKSON, No. 440 Pearl-st.

STOLEN FROM A PUBLIC STOREHOUSE, IN Washington, D. C., on or about April 20, 1865, the following Certificates of Stock, viz.: No. 300, for 25 Shares Lake Superior Silver Lead Company, and No. 342 for 25 Shares [illegible] Mining Company, both standing in the name of [illegible] C. B. Comstock. All persons are called on to give us up any new certificates should not be issued in lieu thereof.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 14,504, FOR ONE HUNdred shares of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company's common stock, in the name of Stebbins & Bloodgood. All persons are forbidden to negotiate the same. The transfer has been stopped.

N. G. BRADFORD, Jr., No. 22 William-st.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1865.

$10,000 WORTH OF GOOD COAL, iron, and oil stocks (some dividend paying, and some about to pay dividends) to exchange for dry goods, furniture, or good jewelry suitable for southern market. Address H. S. F., Box No. 152 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY, IRELAND.—IN THE MATter of JOSEPH CROLLYSTON, administrator of the goods of Margaret Reynolds, deceased, petitioner; ELIZABETH MONTGOMERY, ANEN McDADE and MARGARET REYNOLDS McDADE, his wife, respondents, and the Court of Chancery, Ireland. Regulation act 1850, section 15. Whereas, Margaret Reynolds, formerly of Moorview, in the Parish of Conwall, in the County of Donegal, by her will, dated the 4th of May, 1822, bequeathed several legacies, and among others £250 to MARY ELIZABETH BARNETT, daughter of James and Charlotte Barnett; and whereas, the above-named legatee, Mary Elizabeth Barnett, was afterward married to Samuel Park, and was last heard of in New-York, in the United States of America. Now, all persons claiming to be legatees or in any way interested in the assets of the said Margaret Reynolds, are hereby required within three months from this date to furnish in writing to Messrs. Sproul & Martin, of Eustace-st., Dublin, Ireland, the particulars of their claims to be paid the entire or any part of the legacies above-mentioned, and in the event of no claim being furnished as above-mentioned, I will then upon proceed to distribute the assets of the said Margaret Reynolds among the parties entitled thereto.—Dated this 15th day of May, 1865.

W. BROOKE.

SPROUL & MARTIN, Solicitors, No. 9 Eustace-st., Dublin.

SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES JOHNSON, Plaintiff, against ELLEN C. JOHNSON, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, on the 6th day of June, 1865, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and of you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

(U. S. Rev. Stamp canceled June 9, 1865.)

JOSEPH T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

DATED June 9 1865.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

JOHN McCULLOSH, of the City and County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published June 3, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton in said county, on the 19th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

PORTABLE COTTAGES, OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES.—Simple, neat and substantial: the best in the world. Address WEST-SIDE STEAM WORKS, Paterson, N. J.

DIVIDENDS.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
SIXTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable June 15, (free of government tax,) at their office, No. 74 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th June inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE }
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., }
No. 8 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual cash dividend of six (6) per cent., free of government tax payable on demand. They have also declared a scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the company for the year ending May 1, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on the 10th day of August next.

Six per cent. interest was also ordered to be paid on all outstanding certificates of profits of the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, on and after the 10th day of August next.

R. W. BLUCKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, }
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1865. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO. have this day declared an annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of EDWARD CROMWELL, Esq., Treasurer, No. 123 Broadway, on and after June 1.

STEPHEN W. CAREY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M. Money deposited at this time will be allowed interest from the 1st of July.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

The trustees of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 5 and 6 per cent. (free from government tax) on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on or after the 20th of July.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., will sell on SATURDAY, June 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at United States Government Stores, Atlantic Dock Brooklyn, (across the Gan,) by order of S. Draper, United States Agent:

150 tons cast iron.
109 tons wrought iron.
9 tons chains.
12 tons scrap iron.
13 tons waste paper.
1 iron safes.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF DRY AND SALTED HIDES AND SHEEPSKINS.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, June 12, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st., near Washington Market, New-York:

1,412 DRY AND SALTED HIDES,
67 SHEEPSKINS.

Sale positive. Terms Cash. By order,
Col. H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S.

ALSO,

(For account of whom it may concern,)
55 kegs DEER'S FEET, extra spayed.
3 barrels SHINBONES.

NOTICE.
SALE OF ARMY MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1865. }

MANY THOUSANDS OF MULES are being disposed of at public sale, at Washington.

The sales will continue until the number of animals is reduced in proportion to the reduction of the armies, now going on rapidly.

There are in the Armies of the Potomac, of the Tennessee, and of Georgia, for sale, FOUR THOUSAND OF THE FINEST SIX-MULE TEAMS IN THE WORLD.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war, as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long accustomed by the soldiers.

The whole South is stripped of farming stock, and the North also has suffered from the drain of animals, taken to supply the armies.

These animals are sold at public auction; THEY WILL NOT BRING ANYTHING NEAR THEIR TRUE VALUE; and such opportunities for farmers to get workers or animals to stock their farms, and for drovers and dealers in stock to make good speculations, by purchasing them and disposing of them in the South will never occur again.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MANIFICENT PIER MIRRORS AND CORNICES, PARLOR SUITES, BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, SILVER, &c.,

to be sold on MONDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant brown-stone house No. 111 West 28th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., comprising parlor, drawing-room, dining-room, chamber, nursery and library furniture of all descriptions; a magnificent collection of oil-paintings by eminent artists, elaborately carved piano-fortes, mirrors, curtains, carpets, &c., with everything pertaining to an elegantly furnished house. Parties from a distance are assured that this sale will positively take place, rain or shine. Men in attendance to cart, pack or ship goods for purchasers.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, JUNE 12,

At 2 o'clock P. M., at Nos. 236 and 238 Washington-st., Brooklyn, THE FURNITURE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE: comprising 18 walnut, oak and mahogany office desks, small and large office tables, oak cane-seat office chairs, stoves, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 91 Liberty-st., West of Broadway.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, as above, a very superior stock of first-class city made work, of all the usual varieties. Also, an elegant French plate mantel mirror, 78x64. Catalogues at sale.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on SATURDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 93 Liberty-st., a PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, 16 hands high, bright bays, long manes and tails, very stylish, and a good pair of family horses and quite fast. Also, a DARK BAY HORSE, 7 years old, 15 hands high; perfectly gentle in all harness, and under the saddle.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LARCHMONT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The residence of E. K. Collins will be sold by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, on the premises, SATURDAY, June 10, at 1 o'clock P. M. This valuable estate comprises 338 acres, is one hour from 27th-st. by New-Haven Railroad, distant two miles from New-Rochelle; a building is already erected for a station half a mile distant from the property. On the premises is a spacious, superior built mansion house, with outbuildings; also, a well-built, beautifully located double English cottage, coach house, &c.

The land is high, undulating and extending nearly a mile into the Sound, with unusual adaptability for building sites, most of which have water fronts, and all of them in full view of the Sound and East River.

For health, beauty of scenery, bathing, fishing and yatching is rarely equaled; also valuable mineral deposits.

The entire property is finely shaded, and the extensive lawns around the mansion have arches and avenues of superb trees, native and imported, of half a century's growth. Those wishing to locate a first-class watering-place will, on inspection, find a combination of advantages probably not to be found elsewhere in this country. Sale positive and without reserve, rain or shine, in parcels to suit purchasers. For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st., or to E. K. COLLINS, on the place, or address him, Larchmont, New-Rochelle Post-office, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.

FIRE-WORKS.

HADFIELD'S first premium fire-works, and Walsh's unparalleled torpedoes for sale at his manufactory Nos. 206 and 208 4th-av., New-York.

EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.

Illuminations, public and private displays, manufacturer, fuse, lanterns, &c.

FUNSTON & SCHOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

FIRE-CRACKERS, GOLD CHOP NO. 1—4,000 boxes for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED without pain, under Nitrous Oxyde Gas, at 50 cents each, by Dr. WAIT, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Beautiful sets inserted from $10 to $40. Fillings from $1 upward. Why suffer with offensive teeth and roots? Cut this out.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THE headquarters of the nitrous oxide gas for extracting teeth without pain. It is the great improvement of the age. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, May 25, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separ

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
DAIRY FARMS AND OTHER COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

308 ACRES, ONE MILE FROM VILLAGE and railroad depot of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, New-York; mansion-house, outbuildings, farm-house, barns, stables, sugar and apple-orchards, complete sugaring, farming and dairy apparatus and tools, 4 cows, some young cattle, &c. Price for farm, stock and all complete, $15,000.

Also, another dairy farm, near the above, of 100 acres, 30 cows, young cattle, farm-house, outbuildings, sugar-orchard, tools, &c., complete. Price for farm, stock and all $5,000.

For cash or on credit. Required to be sold by terms of will. The proprietor, a practical farm competent, has entire charge, and knows it well.

Also, for sale, for cash or on credit, or will be exchanged for property in or near Albany, a dairy farm of 140 acres, 2 dwelling-houses, outbuildings, 30 cows, young cattle, Orange Apple-orchard. Price, $6,500, for farm, stock and all.

Also, a farm, near the above, of 85 acres, good buildings and a barn; small apple-orchard. Price, $3,000.

For further particulars, inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WATCH HILL, HOUSE FOR SALE.
RARE CHANCE.

The well-known and popular Summer resort is situated on the Island Pond, Fisher's Island, from Westerly, and about three miles from Stonington. There is a magnificent beach and first-rate facilities for bathing, within easy walk of the house. The location is unsurpassed by any on the New-England coast. The undersigned, who has kept the house a number of years, wishing to retire from his post, will dispose of it on favorable terms. If applied for is made soon, possession will be given before the commencement of the season. Address GEO. M. NASH Watch Hill, R. I.

FOR SALE—THE ITALIAN VILLA COTTAGE, with 17 lots of ground and stable, corner Gale and Classon-aves., Brooklyn; size, 32x40, and extension 16x24, with dry cellar under the whole; metal roof, all modern improvements. It is elevated about six feet and stands fifty feet from the avenues, with double entrance and flagged walks, is surrounded by choice shrubbery and well grown shade-trees, and the grounds are well stocked with apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, (30 bushels last year) raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and other small fruits, all in vigorous bearing, and four fine asparagus beds. The whole premises are in complete order, and possession can be given 1st of July, if desired. Apply on the premises, from 8 to 10 A. M., or 4 to 7 P. M., or to FOSTER & LOPER, Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT IN BERGEN County, N. J., about one hour's ride from New-York by Erie Railroad, 1½ miles from Godwinville Station; the residence of the late Dubois Hasbrouck, M. D., being an excellent opportunity for a physician desirous of a good country practice; house, barn, carriage-house, and ice-house filled with ice, all in first-rate order; also, cottage for gardener, 10 acres of land, under high cultivation, with fruit in abundance; neighborhood pleasant. Immediate possession given. Apply to JAMES KEELEY, No. 116 Duane-st., or GARRET G. VAN DIEN, Ridgewood, Bergen County, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Joseph Noble, corner of Broadway and Gates-av., Brooklyn, 2½ miles from Roosevelt's and Grand-st. Ferries, having all the conveniences of a city mansion; two story and attic frame house, 40x50 feet, filled in with brick; gas, hot and cold water (Ridgewood), throughout; with all the modern improvements; excellent furnace, conservatory, hot and cold grapery, fruit trees, small fruits and grapes in great abundance; barn, carriage-house and brewery; grounds, 1¾ acres, in splendid condition; Broadway Railroad horse-cars pass the door every five minutes. Apply on the premises, or to the executors, Room No. 33, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT, FARM AND ESTATE, formerly the country residence and farm of Samuel N. Rowland, Esq., at Dobbs' Ferry, 2½ miles east of the Hudson River Railroad depot. This is an elegant country seat, and farm and farm buildings all in good order; all in complete order; land in a high state of cultivation. This property is offered as an entirety, and can be delivered to a purchaser at an early day. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Possession at once.—A neat two-story and basement cottage house, carriage-house, &c., with 5 acres of good land, well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, at Jamaica, L. I., two minutes' walk from depot. Apply to GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, or SIMONSON & SEARLS, No. 156 Fulton-av., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A HANDsome country residence, eligibly situated within a mile of the landing, and commanding extensive views of the river and Fishkill Mountains. The place contains eight acres of ground, and is a most desirable property. For full particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—BEAUtiful cottage, 11 rooms, 3 miles from New-London, Conn., barn, wood-house, hennery, &c., soft water, gravel walks, evergreens, ornamental trees and shrubs, 6 acres land in good cultivation, one orchard and fruit garden. Must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire of H. B. LANE, No. 123 Nassau-st., or C. H. WHEELER, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A new and very desirable house, near depot; beautiful location, fine views, &c. Would take a small city house in part payment, or 6 per cent dividend paying stocks. Price $15,000. Apply to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, Church and Warren-sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 38 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOCAtions in the city, six lots with two houses thereon. Any person wishing to secure all five lots lying together will find it a rare opportunity. This is Central Park property, and will be sold low. Apply to ASA A. SHIPMAN, No. 8 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings in each case, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

YORKVILLE LOTS FOR SALE IN THE vicinity of Yorkville; about 20 lots; some of them suitable for business purposes, others for residences, and all of them well located. ASA L. SHIPMAN, No. 8 Ann-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GREAT BARgain, fourteen lots, house and barn, in 18th Ward, Brooklyn, for $14,000. Farm in a healthy village, with good school; the object; cash or west. Call on principal, at DISBROW'S, No. 32 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—AT THROG'S NECK, BEAUTIFully located, twenty-six acres of choice land for building sites, will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for city property, or good Baltimore property. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with carriage-house, &c., complete, situate between Broadway and 4th-av., in 21st-st. Apply to J. S. MOON.

BUILDING LOTS—LOTS IN GOOD CONDItion ready for improvement. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS—SEVERAL PLOTS OF lots on 5th-av., opposite Central Park, at low prices. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CHURCH PROPERTY, SITUate near Lexington-av., in 23d-st. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 262½ 4th-av., near 23d-st.

LARGE RENT WILL BE SOLD JUNE 20, at 1 o'clock P. M. See JAMES M. MILLER'S advertisement in this paper.

INSTRUCTION.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY
Office and Class Rooms No. 152 East 13th-st.

There are a few vacancies in the present term (ending Oct. 1, 1865, and in July and August) for instruction on Piano, Flute and Violoncello and in Vocal Music and Theory, UNDER THE BEST TEACHERS IN THE COUNTRY. Likewise on the Violin under
MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER
AND PROFESSOR ALEXANDER.

$5 per term of ten weeks, one lesson per week or $7 50 per term of ten weeks, two lessons per week.
IMMEDIATE APPLICATION IS NECESSARY.

RETURNING SOLDIERS SHOULD FIT for business to supply the great demand for help caused by the war. The resources of the South will offer profitable avenues to enterprising young men, educated for business pursuits. The liberal offers made to our country's defenders by our merchants, manufacturers and business men, give evidence of their increasing gratitude and patriotism. To those disabled soldiers who desire instruction in the academic branches pertaining to a business course, and thorough training in all the minutiæ of business customs, the United States College of Business and Finance will issue scholarships at one-half the regular rates.
By order of the Board of Managers.
C. R. WELLS, Secretary,
New-Haven, Conn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A boarding school for boys. The 35th semi-annual session will commence on MONDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $50 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass., for twenty very select young boys; those never before from home preferred. Send for circulars. J. SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WISHES AN engagement to teach the English branches in a school in New-York City; best of references given. Address A. K. B., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—IN AN ACADEMY, FOR THE 1ST of September next, a gentleman of some experience in teaching, to assist in English and the classics. Salary $500. Address Box No. 40, Troy, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, painted and ornamental in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses of best quality. WARREN WARD, No. 71 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNIDER & CAMPBELL'S, No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

KIRBY, M. W.—FORMERLY OF BROADWAY, is ready as ever to serve all requiring chairs, for comfort or use, especially those which will obtain perfect fit for the form. No. 76 East Broadway, New-York.

BAZIQUE PLAYING CARDS,
with authentic rules for playing inclosed in each pack. For sale by the trade generally.
SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 525 Broadway.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES
TO LET,
With splendid light and ventilation
Suitable for
Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

CORNWALL.—TO LET FOR FOUR MONTHS from June 1, a furnished house, twenty minutes' ride from the landing, with eleven rooms, large hall and kitchen, surrounded by fruit and shade trees; there is a good garden planted, a stable, the use of and pasture for an excellent cow, and, if desired, a good family horse; the house stands upon high ground, commanding a beautiful view, and is in every way a healthy and desirable residence. Inquire of JAMES M. LASSETT, No. 20 Murray-st., N. Y., or of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

CASTLE EDEN, WEST MORRISANIA, TO LET—For the space of three months, for $1,000, in consequence of the family going to Europe; ten acres of land, plenty of shade, fruit and vegetables; elegantly furnished; ten minutes' walk from Melrose depot; ten minutes' walk from salt-water bathing, fishing and boating; neighborhood unobjectionable and perfectly healthy; 30 minutes by rail from 26th-st. depot, Harlem Railroad. Apply at No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 10 and 11.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—On the banks of the Hudson River, containing 34 acres, well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees; the house contains 12 rooms, gate-house, carriage-house, barns, ice-house, (filled;) are all new and first-class; will be rented to a suitable tenant, furnished or unfurnished, together with the horses and carriages. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to WM. MALLORY, Stratsburgh, N. Y.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A TWOstory double house and outbuildings, with three acres of land, near Princess Bay and Annadale Station, Staten Island Railroad, on Broadway-av. Also, one house and parts of two houses in same avenue. Possession given immediately. Inquire of G. A. COLE, near Annadale Station.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, at Rye, Westchester County, a stone cottage-house, with 10 acres of land; the house is very pleasantly situated and in good order; contains 12 rooms; garden made. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 68 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY FARM-HOUSE to let; rent $500; situated at Mamaroneck, one mile from the depot; one hours' ride from New-York by New-Haven Railroad; fine shade and fruit trees; good vegetable garden; good fishing and shooting. Apply to
S. S. MARSHALL & CO., No. 326 Washington-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN STAMFORD—As a Summer residence, it is unsurpassed for beauty and convenience; grounds large and elegant, with abundance of fruit and flowers; extensive carriage and stable room. Inquire of S. SEELY, Stamford, No. 78 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—NEW HOUSE, newly furnished, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, near and overlooking the Sound, with privilege of boating and bathing. Address Box No. 4,618 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—In on Hudson River; house furnished for Winter and Summer; grapery, peaches, all fruits; one mile from a steamboat landing; three hours from city by rail. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 2 Pine-st.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—TO LET, COTtages opposite the Pavilion; stables to each cottage, and ice-houses filled. Apply to
THOS. CARROLL, No. 302 Broadway, Room No. 2.

TO LET—AT RYE, FOR THE SUMMER, 3 OR 6 months, a pleasantly situated furnished house, ¼ mile from Portchester depot. Inquire on premises.
J. H. MINUSE.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED SECOND STORY front rooms, without board; modern improvements; references required. Apply at No. 168 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

TO LET CHEAP—BY THE YEAR OR MONTH, a furnished cottage with stable, on Howard-av., fifteen minutes' walk from the second landing. Apply to S. VON HOFFMANN & CO., No. 6 Monroe-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE, FOR THREE months; 2 miles above Central Park; 11 rooms, bath; $200 per month. Apply to MILLS, No. 9 Barclay-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL, NICE DWELLING-HOUSE wanted in some respectable location, either in New-York or Brooklyn; rent must be moderate; possession on or about September 1. Address C., Box No. 1,287 Post-Office.

FARM WANTED—UNDER GOOD CULTIVAtion; state number of acres, number in meadow, under plow, in wood, what fruit, buildings, location, means of access, lowest price, &c. Address GEORGE JOHNSTON, Box, No. 5,844 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A GRIST-MILL. Address C. R. MILLER, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACCOMMODATE one or two married couples or single gentlemen with handsomely furnished rooms and first-class board; house newly painted, with all conveniences; table furnished abundantly and choicely; prices very low; all the conveniences and comforts of a private house, only a very few boarders being taken. Apply at No. 119 Waverly-place.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE, FINE ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 25 Abingdon-square, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Dinner at 5½ P. M. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR GENtlemen and their wives, or two single gentlemen, with board, may be had by applying at No. 17 University-place.

AT NOS. 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER-st.—Six blocks west of Broadway—Cool rooms with excellent board, from $6 to $12. Also, at Cliffwood Hotel, on the sea-shore, 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED room, or suite of rooms, without board, for a single gentleman, may be found within half a block of Broadway, and in the vicinity of the up-town hotels, at No. 45 East 20th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman and his mother, two furnished rooms with board; will be permanent if suited. Address, for three days, W. A., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen, without board, at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WILL BE RECEIVED July and August at Hudson River Institute, a beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; a number of well furnished rooms. Assembly-room 80 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country are among the attractions. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address
Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

INLAND COUNTRY BOARD WANTED about 50 miles from this city, in an elevated situation. A lady with two daughters, (adults,) desires two large rooms with good fare, for seven weeks from July 14. A house where there will be other boarders preferred. Address with full particulars, P. W., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN ORANGE IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A family can be accommodated with a suite of rooms and board in a desirable location; accommodation for carriage and horses. For particulars address S. X., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOARD NEAR LONG BRANCH—A FEW boarders can find a pleasant home for the summer in a private family, four miles from Long Branch. References exchanged. Inquire at the bookstore, No 153d-av.

AT CORNWALL, TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM LANDING—Pleasant place, large rooms on first and second floors, plenty of shade. Address Box No. 64, Cornwall. Reference at No. 31 West 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Elegant rooms (furnished) to let, with board, in a private house. Inquire for Fort George House, or at No. 29 Old-slip, U. S. Weigher.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE GEORGE.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL will open for the reception of guests on the 5th day of June.
DANIEL GALE, Proprietor, Caldwell, N. Y.

The steamer MINNEHAHA will commence her regular trips in connection with the steamers on Lake Champlain and railroad to Saratoga on the 5th June.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will be opened June 15 for the reception of guests.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

THE ASHLAND HOUSE,
FOURTH-AV. AND TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

Recently enlarged and improved, is now open for transient as well as permanent boarders. The house is situated on one of the pleasantest avenues, and accessible to all places of amusement and business by cars and stages. Guests will find all the conveniences and comforts of a superior establishment, with an excellent table. Transient board $3 per day.
WM. H. SELKIRK, Proprietor.

N. B.—Families who desire rooms for the Summer will make early application. To desirable parties advantageous terms will be offered.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DEPOT WAGON, TWO seats, movable top, been used one season, made by Brewster & Baldwin. Can be seen at No. 71 West 18th-st., between 5 and 10 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT.—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A new invention is offered for sale at the estimated yearly profit. The article is already in demand, and bids fair to be brought into universal use. Address J. B., Box 4,640 Post-office, New-York.

MACHINERY.

LAIDLAW & DAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, Dundee works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture improved and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp and cotton machinery, mill gearing, shafting.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, William R. Bell, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NOTICE—THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, advertised to sail on SATURDAY, June 17, will sail on THURSDAY, June 15. WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,420	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Frowne.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,977	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,874	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Aspitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA ..... THURSDAY, June 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, be signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S steamship HELVETIA, Prowse, Commander, for Liverpool, will sail from Pier No. 45 East River, at 10½ o'clock on SATURDAY MORNING, 10th inst. Letters received at our office until 12 o'clock M.
WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON ..... 3,394 tons ..... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE ..... 3,224 tons ..... 900-horse power
EUROPE ..... 3,224 tons ..... 900-horse power
FRANCE ..... (About) ..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III ..... (About) ..... 1,100-horse power
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE,
stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.
EUROPE ..... Capt. A. DUCHESNE ..... FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE ..... Capt. A. BOCANDE ..... FRIDAY, June 23
First Cabin, (including table wine) $150
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
C. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
PASSAGE RATES GREATLY REDUCED.

The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
June 16 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TENNESSEAN
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)
July 1 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... NEWTON
(connecting at Panama with the CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY ..... June 10
CITY OF YORK ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 14
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 17
GLASGOW ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 21
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	90	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 56 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamer from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 2 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE Steamship ALHAMBRA, R. B. BENSON, Commander, Steamship GRANADA, R. BAXTER, Commander.
THE
ALHAMBRA
will leave Pier No. 14 East River on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 o'clock precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, June 17.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CAROLINA,
will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River.
For freight or passage,
Apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway,
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GANNELL.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Havana.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on June 21.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship
LOUISA MOORE
will sail from Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 10, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND THE IRISH PORTS.
CALEDONIA ..... Saturday ..... June 17.
HIBERNIA ..... Saturday ..... July 1.
At 2 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.
Passage rates greatly reduced. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 8 Bowling-green.
Passengers booked through to Havre, Hamburg, &c.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route.—Low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of each month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, E. P. DENIS, master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers. Issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST MEDIUM.—THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, from Europe, greatest spiritualist, medical and business clairvoyant; tells present, past and future; has that never-failing secret, to cause speedy marriage. Office No. 340 4th-av., near 24th-st. Ladies $1.

RAILROADS.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier No. 3, N. R., daily, at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squanpum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 11 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, June 5, 1865 trains will leave 26th-st. station, for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, at 11 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. The 11 A. M. train connects at Troy with train for Saratoga, Lake George, Burlington and Rutland, and by Lake Champlain Boats, for Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point and Montreal. Sleeping car attached to the 4:40 P. M. train at Albany for the West. J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Engineer and Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:56 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Suffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Trains, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:30 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave New-York 9:00, 6:30, 8, 9 and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 A. M.; 1 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 8:45 A. M., and 1:45 and 6:45 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, June 5, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. Station for Albany and Troy, connecting with Hudson and Western Trains at 7:30 A. M., and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to 8 and 10:30 P. M. trains. The 6 P. M. train runs through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge via Troy without change of cars. Sunday train at 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY,
Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:35 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Tozzoni's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson, Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. RITCHOOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, ton and after May 22, at 7 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 7:30. Tickets sold on board, and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

FOR ROSDOUT AND KINGS

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

PROCEEDINGS ON FRIDAY.

Unimportant Testimony—The Prisoners Quite Tired Out—Payne Weary of being Gazed at—The Crowd of Visitors Undiminished.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 9.

The proceedings in the assassination trial were to-day again devoid of special interest. Very little material testimony was introduced, a great portion of the time being frittered away in hunting up fragmentary testimony which, when introduced, was after all but cumulative.

The attendance of visitors was as large as on any former occasion. Among the auditors was Miss ANNIE E. DICKINSON and Mrs. SWISSHELM.

The prisoners look weary and jaded, and appear to wish the trial closed. PAYNE says he is tired of being gazed at, and would be glad if the thing were over, and he disposed of, no matter what becomes of him.

Synopsis of Testimony Taken on Friday.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 9.

Miss MARY MUDD, sister of Dr. MUDD, was called and contradicted much of the testimony heretofore given against him.

Several witnesses for the defence testified against the character for [truthfulness of some of those who had been examined for the government.

The testimony this afternoon was mainly with regard to the character of the witnesses on both sides.

BENJAMIN GARDNER, for the accused, testified that on Sunday, after the assassination, he met Dr. MUDD at church and asked if the assassination was a fact. MUDD replied that it was so said, and that the people ought to raise a home-guard and arrest all suspicious persons in the county.

Full Report of Testimony Taken on Friday.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 9.

The reading of the previous day's record occupied until about 12 o'clock, when the examination of Judge Abram B. Olin was made by Mr. Doester.

I have resided in Troy about twenty years. I know Marcus P. Norton, a lawyer, who resided there. I know his reputation for veracity to be bad. If his prejudices or passions were excited, I would not believe him on oath.

Cross-examined by Judge-Advocate Holt—I never had any private relations with Mr. Norton. In stating my opinion of his character for veracity, I am also giving expression to the opinion of the people of Troy. Knew him to be engaged in controversies concerning patents. Have known instances in which undue feeling has been shown in such controversies. I know Henry Burden, a citizen of Troy. Mr. Burden has had several suits and controversies with respect to inventions, in which suits Mr. Norton was interested as counsel. The conversations of a man of Mr. Burden's influence and position, with those of his friends, continued, as they were, through a series of years, under the excitement of legal controversies, may, to some extent, afford an explanation of the repute in which Mr. Norton is held among those who know him; though his reputation was questionable before, so far as the witness was aware, he had any controversy with Mr. Burden.

Examination of Miss Mary Mudd.

By Mr. Ewing—I am a sister of the prisoner, Samuel A. Mudd; during the month of March last, I saw him on the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh; I remember the fact, because on the first I was taken sick; on each of those days he was at the house where I resided; about this time a colored woman in the neighborhood was taken sick, and he attended her up to the 23d of March; he frequently called at our house to inquire after my mother; on the 3d of March he came twice; I know that he came twice from the fact that the first time he came, he had no medicine with him and went to get it. My father is very feeble and not able to travel. He is confined to his bed. On the 23d of March, the prisoner, my brother, came to Washington in company with Mr. Lewellyn Gardiner. During January he went to a party at Mr. Henry Gardiner's—an evening party. He did not own a buggy of any description. Never knew him to wear a black hat; he usually wore a drab-colored slouched hat. Have not known of Andrew Gwynn being about my brother's house since 1861. Heard since that he was in the Confederate service. Know nothing of Confederate officers or soldiers having ever stopped at my brother's house. Saw Booth at the church in that neighborhood on one occasion, at which time he purchased a horse from Mr. Gardiner. Booth was in Dr. Queen's pew, at church, when I saw him. Never saw him but once. In March or April my brother was at college. He was not at home at that time. Know nothing of Booth's having ever lodged at my brother's house.

Examination of John S. Turner.

By Mr. Ewing—I live in the lower part of Prince George County. Am acquainted with Daniel J. Thomas. His general reputation in the community in which he lives is not as good as it ought to be. The people do not think him a truthful man. Do not think I could believe him under oath. The reputation of Dr. George Mudd, as to loyalty, has been very much during the war. I have always been loyal to the Government. Voted for McClellan at the last election, because he said the war as good a Union man as Mr Lincoln, otherwise I always supported the administration. I have been acquainted with the prisoner for several years in my neighborhood. Always considered him a moral man, and never knew or heard of his doing anything in support of the rebellion.

Examination of Polk Jenkins.

By Mr. Ewing—I live in Charles County, Maryland. I have known Daniel J. Thomas, a witness for the prosecution, as long as I can remember. His reputation in the community is very bad. From my knowledge of his veracity I would not believe him under oath if the fullest law in Maryland to swear falsely. In 1861, I think it was, he told me he was going over to Virginia to join the rebellion, and asked me to go.

Cross-examined by Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—I was persuaded to go to Virginia, but did not go.

Several other witnesses were called whose testimony coincided with that already taken in impeaching the veracity of the witness, Daniel J. Thomas, who had been called for the prosecution. The witnesses also testified to the loyalty of Dr. George Mudd.

The usual recess of an hour was then taken, after which the following witnesses were called.

Re-examination of Miss Nora Fitzpatrick.

By Mr. Aiken—Was present when Payne was arrested at Mrs. Surratt's house, but did not recognize him at the time; saw until the shirt sleeve was removed from the hand at Gen. Augur's office; when Payne came to Mrs. Surratt's before the assassination, he passed by the name of Wood; have often threaded a needle in the daytime for Mrs. Surratt; have known her eyesight to be poor.

By Mr. Ewing—Know Judson Jarboe; never saw him at Mrs. Surratt's, nor heard of his being there; never of the prisoner Dr. Mudd being there.

By Judge-Advocate Burnett—Mrs. Surratt, her daughter and myself were in the room with Payne at Gen. Augur's office; Mrs. Surratt, in speaking of Payne, said that was not John Surratt; but I never heard her say she had never seen Payne; did not hear what passed when Mrs. Surratt was called out into the hall of her house to see Payne on the night of her arrest, only heard Mrs. Surratt say that he was not John Surratt, and that whoever called that ugly man her brother was no gentleman.

Examination of Mrs. Nelson.

I am the sister of the prisoner, Herrold; never heard him speak of the accused, Dr. Samuel Mudd; never heard the name of Mudd mentioned in the family.

Examination of William J. Watson.

By Mr. Ewing—I live in Prince George County; am not very intimately acquainted with Daniel J. Thomas; I saw him on the 1st of June, when he said that if Dr. Mudd was convicted on his testimony it would be conclusive evidence that he (Thomas) had given information which led to the arrest of one of the conspirators; he asked me to give him a certificate that he was entitled to a reward of $10,000.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham—I told Thomas I would not give him the certificate, and asked him whether, in his conscience, he believed himself entitled to the reward; I would believe Thomas on oath, though his reputation is not so good as that of others; his general reputation for truth is not good, but think he has more in self-praise than in any other manner.

By Mr. Ewing—Mr. Thomas was represented not to be a loyal man in the beginning of the war; at the last Presidential election he electioneered for George B. McClellan.

Re-examination of John T. Ford.

By Mr. Ewing—Have known the accused, Edward Spangler, nearly four years; his character for peace and kindness was well known, though he was disposed to drink at times, which would not make him vicious, but would unfit him for work; I never knew him to be involved in more than one quarrel while he was in my employ, and that was through drink; he was not a man who was likely to be intrusted with the confidence of others; not having much self-respect; never heard him express a political sentiment.

A number of witnesses were then called on the part of the prosecution in regard to the character for veracity and integrity of Mr. L. F. Bates, a witness for the government, who had testified that on the 15th of April last Jefferson Davis stopped at his house in Charlotte, N. C.; that he there made a speech, during which he received a telegraph from John C. Breckinridge announcing the death of President Lincoln, when he made the remark, "If it were to be done, 'twere better it were well done," &c. All of the witnesses testified that they had known Mr. Bates for years and never knew or heard of his character being questioned.

Examination of William Wheeler.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—Have been intimately acquainted with Marcus P. Norton from twelve to fifteen years; knew him first at school in Vermont, subsequently at Troy, N. Y., where he now resides. When at home, Lansingburgh, three miles above Troy, was my former residence. From my personal knowledge, his reputation for truth and integrity is good; I would have no hesitation in believing Mr. Norton under oath.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doester—I have been living in Washington since the 15th of April last; have heard of cases of attempted impeachment of Mr. Norton, but know nothing about them, except by general remark that they were failures; one or two such cases I have understood have essentially failed; when at school, which was from 1850 to 1853, Mr. Norton was an active, persevering scholar; my relations with him have never been of a particularly friendly character; he is engaged by first-class houses in Troy; I have not lived in Troy for fifteen or twenty years.

By Judge-Advocate Burnett—Mr. Norton has frequently visited the county in which I live. I have also frequently met him in Troy. Am well acquainted with the people there. About two years ago I was called on to give testimony in a case in which Mr. Norton was employed as counsel by a very reputable and wealthy firm.

Examination of Silas H. Hodges.

Reside at present in Washington. Hold the position of examiner-in-chief of the Patent Office. Have resided in Rutland, Vt., for over twenty years. Have been intimately acquainted with Marcus P. Norton for eleven years. He is well known in the vicinity of Rutland. Never heard anything said against his reputation until within the last two or three years. Anything that I have ever heard against his reputation has grown out of previous litigations in which he was connected. Outside of these cases, in which much angry feeling was exhibited, I never heard Mr. Norton's reputation questioned. Never heard of any attempt to impeach him before that litigation.

Mr. Ewing stated to the Court that, as a means of saving time, the following proposition had been agreed to by the Judge-Advocate. The three witnesses named had been sent for, but had not arrived, and the counsel had not seen them. The proposition was as follows: It is admitted by the prosecution that John F. Watson, John R. Richardson and Thomas B. Smith, loyal citizens, will testify that they are acquainted with the reputation of Daniel J. Thomas, where he lives, and that it is bad, and that from their knowledge of it, they would not believe him under oath; and further, that John B. Richardson, above named, will testify that Daniel J. Thomas, a witness for the prosecution, made the statement on the first of June last, as sworn to by William Watson before the Court this day, and the prosecution agree that this statement be put upon record, and weighed by the Court as though said witness had actually testified before it.

After some time spent in consultation with the counsel for the prisoner, Dr. Mudd, Judge-Advocate Holt stated that being disposed to allow the accused at the bar the benefit of all the evidence that could be adduced in their favor, he had consented that the declarations of Mudd concerning the presence of two suspicious men at his house, previously ruled out by the court, should be taken for what they were worth.

Benjamin Gardiner and Dr. George D. Mudd being then recalled for the defence, testified that the prisoner, Dr. Mudd, stated on the Sunday morning after the assassination, that we ought immediately to raise a home guard, and hunt up all suspicious persons passing through our section of country and arrest them, unless they show they are traveling under proper authority, for there were two suspicious persons at my house yesterday morning. To Dr. George D. Mudd, the prisoner said on Sunday morning that he regretted the assassination, and that (to use his own expression) it was a most damnable act. He also related the particulars of the visit of two suspicious-looking men to his house on the morning of the previous day, stating that they seemed to be laboring under some degree of excitement—more so than would be supposed to accompany the breaking of the leg of one of the men; that they stated that they had come from Bryantown, and inquired the way to Parson Wilmer's; that while one of them called for a razor and shaved off either his whiskers or moustache, that he in company with the smaller of the two went down the road toward Bryantown in search of a vehicle to take them away from his house, and that they finally left his house on horseback, going in the direction of Parson Wilmer's. When about parting with each other the prisoner requested the witness, Dr. George D. Mudd, to communicate the fact of the presence of these suspicious men to the military authorities at Bryantown, and that if called upon he would give every information in his power relative to the matter; but he did not desire it to be publicly known that he had divulged the visit of these men for fear of being assassinated.

Hon. C. A. Dana was then recalled for the prosecution, and identified certain letters as having been received by him when Assistant Secretary of War from Major-Gen. DIX. One of the letters, bearing date Nov. 17, 1864, was signed by Gen. Dix and was explanatory of the other, which has already been published, being the one found in a Third-avenue railway car in New-York City, and commencing as follows: "St. Louis, Oct. 21, 1864. Dearest Husband: Why do you not come home? You left me for two days only, and you now have been from home more than two weeks. In that long time you only wrote me one short note—a few cold words—with a check for money which I did not require," &c. The witness stated further that upon receipt of the letters in question he took them to President Lincoln, who looked at them without making any particular remark, as this was only one instance among many in which such communications had been received. The President, however, attached more importance to these communications than to others, as the witness subsequently found them in an envelope which was marked in the President's handwriting, "Assassination."

Mr. Ewing then stated to the court that the Judge-Advocate-General had agreed to admit that D. E. Monroe, a witness for the defence, who was still absent, would testify that he heard at the church which Dr. Mudd, the prisoner, attended, on Sunday, April 16, from Mrs. Moore, who had just come from Bryantown, that it was Edwin Booth who was implicated in the assassination.

A discussion arose among the members of the court as to the propriety of entering upon the record any thing which was not sworn to as evidence.

After some time the court directed Gen. Hartranft, Provost Marshal, to send for and compel the attendance of D. E. Monroe, the absent witness.

The Court then adjourned.

A NEW REBEL PIRATE.

Reported Depredations on Our Shipping near Nassau—The Bark Lizzie Captured and Fired—The Pirate Captain Declares His Intention to Show No Quarter.

The Nassau *Guardian*, of May 10, has the following, but Nassau dates of the 11th, previously received via Havana, made no mention of the reported piracies and outrages alluded to:

NASSAU, — 17, 1865.

To the Editor of the Nassau Guardian:

There has been an awful outrage committed off these islands, which I have not yet seen in print. The pirate PARR, who captured the *Chesapeake* out of New-York, and also the *Roanoke* from Cuba, has made his appearance off here. He boarded the bark *Lizzy*, from Cuba. He set both of these on fire, and sailed from them, telling the Captain that he intended to drown a thousand before the war was over; leaving these poor wretches to save themselves in small boats.

It is thought that some of them are burnt or drowned; they have not been found yet. PARR even wanted to shoot these poor sailors because the *Florida* lost some of her crew in swimming ashore.

Capt. MASON, of the bark *Lizzy*, says that the pirate set his ship on fire with a fluid which he had in a phial, and it spread from stem to stern, burning on water the same as on deck, and that some of them had to leap overboard to keep out of the way of it, it spread so fast; that just at sundown, a steamer, bark-rigged, hove in sight, and that the pirates sailed from her; and about 8 o'clock cannons were heard and flashes were seen. The wreckers saved some of the bark. I will write to you soon and tell you all about this murderous act when I have seen all the officers.

I remain, yours, RICHARD SMITH.

P. S.—The pirate took one of the bark's small boats and sunk it to keep the crew from saving themselves.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Arrival of the Steamer Matanzas.

The United States steam transport *Matanzas*, Capt. LIESEGANG, from Savannah, arrived at this port last evening. She left Tybee light on the 6th inst. at 12 M. and arrived at Sandy Hook at 5:30 P. M. on the 9th, making the run in the short time of 53½ hours. Left in port steamship *Ariel*, to sail for New-York. The steamship *North Star* arrived on the evening of the 6th from Alexandria, Va., with 1,400 troops.

Business at Savannah was on a stand still. Market overstocked and no money to buy. The health of the city and the troops were good.

On the morning of the 9th, off Cape Delaware, passed large quantities of planks, spars and cabin stanchions, apparently the wreck of a steamer; also, a pilot-house, masthead, fenders and cabin furniture, having the appearance of a recent wreck. On the same day, at 11 o'clock A. M., lat. 39 degrees 35 minutes, long. 74 degrees, exchanged signals with the British bark *Midwell*, which wished to be reported.

We are indebted to Purser E. C. CARO, of the *Matanzas*, for favors.

Bird Shooters' Convention.

NIAGARA FALLS, Friday, June 9.

In the second day's shooting, yesterday, J. J. L. C. JEWETT, of Buffalo, won by twenty-six birds. In the third day's shooting there were three prizes, the first of which was won by J. M. WILMER, of Niagara Falls; the second by FRANK SIDWAY, of Buffalo, and the third by G. J. MARSH, of Buffalo. Late this afternoon shooting at double birds commenced, and will be finished to-morrow.

Last evening the convention met and chose the following officers: President, Hon. O. Archer, of Palmyra; First Vice-President, S. Bowles, of Hornellsville; Second Vice-President, J. J. L. C. Jewett, of Buffalo; Treasurer, Capt. E. C. Wilson, of Buffalo; Secretary, F. Sidway, of Buffalo; Corresponding Secretary, C. C. Morse, of Rochester.

NIAGARA FALLS, Friday, June 9.

In shooting for double birds, at the close this evening, ROBERT NEWELL, of Buffalo, had 17 out of 20, the largest score made, so far. It becoming too dark to shoot, the shooting will recommence Saturday morning. Two matches have been made between ROBERT NEWELL, of Buffalo, and JOHN TAYLOR, of Jersey City, at 50 single birds and 25 double rises, of $100 each the matches to be shot to-morrow, on the conclusion of the regular shooting.

Review of the Pennsylvania Troops.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 9.

The review of the Pennsylvania troops, to-morrow, promises to be quite an imposing affair. Gen. MEADE visited Camp Cadwallader this afternoon and will command the troops in person.

Coroner's Inquest.

FORT HAMILTON, Friday, June 9.

An inquest was held here to-day by Justice BENNETT, on the body of a boy about 12 years of age. He had short, brown hair, blue coat, gilt buttons, calico shirt, light plaid pants and pegged shoes. A verdict was rendered of "Found drowned."

Probable Loss of Steam Transport Admiral Dupont.

Capt. GEORGE SISCO, of the pilot boat *Ariel-Patterson*, No. 12, reports: On Thursday at 10 A. M., spoke bark *Pride of the Sea*, from Matamoras, who reported seeing parts of a wreck to the southward. The boat was kept south until in the latitude of Cape May; when, at 12 o'clock, fell in with a large quantity of wrecked material, and picked up one metallic and one logwood lifeboat, a trunk, a valise and a writing desk which contained a gold watch (stopped at 6:15,) some small articles of clothing and the ship's papers of the steamer *Admiral Dupont*. Supposed from the appearance of the wrecked stuff that the vessel had blown up; saw no signs of people, but a large number of life-preservers afloat; the water was covered with small pieces of joiner-work, and other stuff for the space of two miles. The watch found, and any other particulars, may be obtained on application to Mr. GEORGE SISCO, No. 309 Water-street.

The *Admiral Dupont* was an iron vessel, formerly a blockade-runner, and since her condemnation and sale has been in the government transport service. She sailed last from here on 7th inst., at 4 P. M.

The Wreck of the Admiral Dupont.

The pilot-boat *George W. Blunt* No. 11 came up to the city yesterday, and reports passing the wrecked stuff of the steamer *Admiral Dupont*.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss LUCILLE WESTERN will give a matinée at this establishment to-day. The drama selected for the occasion is of course "East Lynne," a work in which the lady has achieved a tremendous success. Miss WESTERN is, we hear, about to take her departure for Europe, and this will, perhaps, be the last opportunity of seeing her in one of her best and most affecting *rôles*.

HIPPOTHEATRON.—The season at this well conducted and permanently established circus ends to-night. It has been a long and prosperous season, and has, we think, given entire satisfaction to the public. During the recess the building will be newly redecorated. To-day there will be a matinée at which two pantomimes will be given, and an unusually rich variety of equestrian and acrobatic performances. The same bill will be repeated in the evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The regular season closes at this establishment to-night, and on Monday the DAVENPORT & WALLACK combination will open in the "Iron Mask" for a short summer campaign. The pieces played to-night are "All that Glitters is not Gold" and "High Life Below Stairs."

CONCERT.—Mr. PAUL FALK gave his first orchestral concert at Lion Park, One Hundred and Tenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, on Wednesday last. The attendance was extremely select, but the applause bestowed on Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra was discriminating and hearty. Mr. FALK's establishment is charmingly situated, and this creditable effort to introduce a pleasant and instructive form of concert, will we trust meet with ample success. The second of the series takes place to-day at 3½ o'clock.

The Late Murder in Brooklyn.

CONTINUATION OF THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the murder of ANTONIO DIODATI was continued before Coroner LYNCH last evening. Three witnesses were examined, and their evidence in several respects was somewhat contradictory. CATHARINE MURRAY, living at No. 13 Forsyth-street, New-York, with Miss EMMA WHITSTON, testified to an intimacy with the little barber heretofore spoken of in the evidence, named GIATANO LUCHESSI. Another man named ANTONIO BELLANDONI was an intimate of Miss WHITSTON, all residing in one set of apartments and in rather close relationship. BELLANDONI left the house on Saturday, the 27th of May (the day of the murder) about 9 o'clock A. M., and came home between eight and nine o'clock in the evening; he had said, and when asked what the matter was, he replied, "nothing," he went out about eight o'clock on Sunday morning, which was somewhat earlier than usual, and came back about twelve o'clock, when he stated that he had a great deal of trouble, as the latter had (by denunciation by which, Diodati was known to them) had been killed in Greenwood; Miss WHITSTON and the barber were present at the time; Bellandoni cooked the dinner that day; they had macaroni and chicken soup, after dinner he became a little more lively, and the barber and himself went out together; he came home on Sunday evening about the usual hour, and left on Monday morning about the same time he always did; witness washed his clothes, but found them in more need of a wash usual. The remainder of her testimony showed that deceased, the barber and Bellandoni were on intimate terms, and that she cohabited with the latter.

Miss Emma Whitstons's testimony corroborated that of the previous witness as to the intimacy of the two men who lived with them with the deceased, and about Bellandoni's hours of coming home and departure to pursue his business—that of a carpenter. She described him as a tall man, who usually carried an umbrella when it rained, but did not think he had one when he left the house on Saturday morning, or when he returned at night; witness slept with him on Saturday night, but did not notice that he was laboring under any excitement, on Sunday morning he went out, and returned about eleven o'clock, when he seemed to be in trouble. He stated that he had heard of Diodati's death, and looked downhearted; he expressed his sorrow, and hoped the murderers would be caught; they were all at dinner together that day, and in the afternoon the barber and Bellandoni went out together; they returned about nine o'clock in the evening; she saw Diodati on Wednesday evening previous to the murder.

Giatano Sacchesi, the barber, was examined and testified to being acquainted with deceased, who was a native of Messina; became acquainted with the two female witnesses at Pasquale Papa's in Cherry-street, where they were employed as servants; he lived with them at No. 13 Forsyth-street; but denied that he ever had any criminal connection with Miss Murray; the deceased came to his shop in Pearl-street, New-York, about 11½ o'clock on Saturday, the 27th ult., and stayed about a quarter of an hour; Frank De Caw and son and Antonio Bellandoni were present at the time; Diodati was invited to stay to dinner but declined, stating that he was busy; De Caw and son and Bellandoni remained and did not leave witnesses' house until 4½ o'clock that afternoon; took particular notice of the time as Saturday was his busiest day; witness testified that he slept with Bellandoni on Saturday night, and the two women slept in another room.

The above is the substance of the testimony taken. The investigation was adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Strawberry Festival at Plymouth Church.

The first Strawberry and Floral Festival of the Plymouth Sabbath-School has been held with much success during the past two nights. Each evening the attractions of fruits, flowers, music and pictures were called upon for a contribution to the enjoyments of the occasion.

In the church, darkened and subdued to almost Egyptian blackness, the Stereopticon was exhibited at 8 o'clock each evening, with many views of Charleston, Fort Sumter, Europe and America, and Miss HATHAWAY, of the Teachers' Board, delivered the explanatory lectures in a graceful manner. The Stereopticon itself was managed by amateurs entirely, with marked success throughout. In the Sunday-School room, the lecture room, and throughout the entire range of social parlors, the happy crowd of visitors wandered hither and thither, indulging in delicious creams and toothsome confectionery. The strawberries left nothing to be desired, and the refreshments generally were excellent.

The decorations of the different halls were simple and chaste, banners of blue, and of white, and of crimson; hung in rich profusion from every pillar, and lent to the festive scene the harmony of their colors, typical of our country and of freedom. A well, originally bored for oil, brought up on each evening a rich stream of lemonade, and many other strange and curious things startled the mind of the visitor. HELMSMULLER'S Twenty-second Regiment Band furnished the music, and it was therefore good.

Mr. BELL, Superintendent of the school, and his able corps of assistants, were unremitting in their endeavors to provide for the comfort of the visitors. Mr. BEECHER was also present, and enjoyed himself in looking at the little ones sport and play. The floral part of the festival was extensive, and the presence of so large a quantity of flowers made the air almost too heavy with perfume. Altogether the festival was a grand success, and has passed off with *éclat*, as such affairs usually do at Plymouth Church.

Class Day at Columbia—New Collegiate Ceremony.

The Class of 1865, at Columbia College, at once friendly and enterprising, yesterday, added to the list of pleasant ceremonials of student life at Old Columbia, that of Class Day. This is a student's ceremony, and is the formal farewell love-feast of the class. It is true that the grave and determinately scholastic form of a professor or two might be discerned occasionally, *rari nantes in gurgite vaste*, (even a reporter will occasionally contract a faint odor of classicism by going among so many young gentlemen and ladies all full of Greek and Latin, as the clay grew fragrant among the roses,) but so might a policeman or two. The object of both was corroboration, not constraint.

The observances of the meeting consisted of an opening address by Lenox Smith; a History of the Class, by W. N. McVickar; a Class-Day Oration, by John M. Hefferman; the Presentation of a Wooden Cup to S. Van Nostrand, (thus signalized as the most popular man in his class;) a class poem, by F. F. Wilson; the placing of the class memorial, by Grand-Marshal R. B. Martine, and the ceremony of smoking the pipe; by the full strength of the class. Between each of these, agreeable music was given by Helmsmuller's Band. A class song was sung, a smoking song, one or two other songs, and at last a parting song, all spiritedly given by the class.

The "Memorial" was a brass plate, with the class motto, and was placed upon one of the trees before the college building. This motto, which was repeated upon the hangings of the speaker's stand, is "*meta agonin stephanos*," "After the Strife, the Crown."

During a brief interruption or two caused by small spurts of rain, dancing in the college class rooms was found an eminently practicable substitute for oratory and music. A bevy of very lovely young ladies—and some extremely pleasant looking older ones, too—were present as friends of the departing class; and if the young gentlemen have as good taste in selecting professions as in selecting female friends, their success in life is sure.

The theatre of the day was the piazza in front of the college building, and the lawn before it; the seats for the audience being ranged under the elms. The flat cap and gown, which are full academic uniform, were worn by the class, and added a not disagreeable semi-formality to the grouping round the stand. It was noticeable that a sort of volunteer detachment or outside representation from the common-school interest of the vicinity, assisted at these ceremonies of the higher educationists, in the shape of a squad of about thirty uncommonly dirty small girls and boys, many of them brandishing infants, who peeped assiduously through the fence, a childish wail now and then sounding from afar amidst the music or the speaking. But neither this little episode nor the flurries of rain that fell, dampened at all the pleasure that shone in the faces of all the participants in the Class-day meeting; and the ceremony was very agreeable and very successful.

Promenade Concert at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce the second concert of the season this afternoon, to commence at 3 o'clock. No doubt the Mall, with its green, smooth-cut lawns, and shady avenues, will be thronged by an eager and music-loving crowd. The music will be superb, as the Central Park band is composed of some of our finest instrumentalists, and the leadership is in the careful hands of HARVEY B. DODWORTH. Let all who can improve the present fine weather and visit the Park to-day, mingling healthful exercise with pleasure. The following is the

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Park March.....H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture—"Le Dieu et La Bayadere".....Auber
3. Quick March—"Ever of Thee".....H. B. Dodworth
4. Fantasia on Scotch and Irish Airs.....Spurth

PART II.

5. Selections from "Faust".....Gounod
6. March on Popular Songs.....Kochkeller
7. Overture to "Der Freischutz".....Von Weber
8. "Humoristen"—Polka.....Bilse

PART III.

9. Aria for Cornet—"'Tis the last Rose of Summer."
10. "La Violetta"—Mazurka.....Faust
11. Cavatina from "Das Nachtlager".....Kreutzer
12. Watering Place Galop.....Heuer
- Finale—"The Union."

St. Francis Xavier's College.

The pupils and instructors of this institution and their friends, met yesterday afternoon in the Hall of the college, to listen to the Belles-Lettres exercises of a select number of the students. There was a very respectable attendance, and the productions of the speakers were very creditably prepared and delivered. The programme of the occasion was as follows, being, however, interspersed with musical intervals:

Prologue—A. J. Tamsey; Belles-Lettres—P. McNamara; Minutes of the B. L. S., J. T. Murphy; Poetry, S. W. Shannon; Epic Poetry, Dryden—P. S. Rigney; Homer—the Iliad, H. J. Zimmer; Parting of Andromache and Hector, W. F. Orr; Virgil—the Æneid, H. P. Rooney; Hector's Apparition to Æneas, J. J. Amman; Death of Priam, R. R. Browne; Foreign—Telemachus, M. J. Mahony; Argantes and Tancred—Tasso, N. J. Hughes; Milton—Paradise Lost, W. H. Crane; Epilogue, T. M. McCarthy.

The Philadelphia Firemen at the Grand-street School.

The members of Warren Hose Company No. 29, of Philadelphia, accompanied by the Reception Committee of Hose Company No. 33, of this city, visited the Grand-street Grammar School, yesterday. The firemen were accompanied by their band, and attracted much attention. They were welcomed on behalf of the school by JOHN R. RUSSELL, chairman of the local board, and on behalf of the Board of Education by School Commissioner ADAMS, in neat and appropriate addresses, which were responded to by Alderman BUTLER, of Philadelphia, who closed his remarks by saying "that although they had been magnificently received in this great city, nothing had given them more pleasure than their enthusiastic reception by this school."

The Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club—Award of Prizes.

The regatta which took place, yesterday, resulted in the *Maria* arriving first at the flag-boat, but the *Magic* won the race, allowance of time being made to her for disproportion of tonnage. The sloop *Annie* won the prize for the second class.

The prizes were a massive silver punch bowl and silver cigar box, the lid of the latter being adorned with nautical scenes. The winner in the first class has the choice of prizes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ADVENTURES OF CONVICTS ON A HARLEM TRAIN—ONE RETURNED TO SING SING.—On Thursday morning MARTIN TOOLE, a murderer, who five years ago was sentenced to serve twelve years and six months in Sing Sing Prison, escaped with a fellow-convict, and the two boarded a Harlem Railroad train at Mount Kisco Station, but were suspected by the conductor, notwithstanding their sailor garb, and when they were about to go from the cars at Mount Vernon station, they were detained. Finding remonstrance useless, they morosely rode on until the train reached the tunnel at Thirty-fourth-street, when, in the darkness, one of the convicts escaped through the door of the car; not, however, until he had been once knocked down by the conductor. And TOOL attempted to leap from a window, but was caught by the leg and held until the car reached Twenty-seventh-street, when he was turned over to Officer MCCUSKER. He was sent back to Sing Sing yesterday. His confederate is still at large.

TRAGEDY IN EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—Yesterday morning MARY EUSTACE and CATHARINE EUSTACE, who lived on the third floor of No. 171 East Thirty-first-street, were heard quarrelling in their front room, and shortly thereafter the neighbors saw both of them fall to the pavement. Patrolman KENNEDY seeing them fall, hastened to the spot, and, perceiving that both were probably mortally injured, took them to Bellevue Hospital, where the eldest expired shortly after admission. It is supposed that one undertook to thrust the other from the window, and was herself pulled out. An inquest is to be held to-day by Coroner WILDEY.

THE BELT RAILROAD.—The Central Park and North and East River Railroad Company have just issued another instalment of stock for the purpose of completing the track of this road, and the rails are about to be laid on Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to First-avenue, and down that thoroughfare to Thirty-seventh-street, where the road on the east side of the city terminates. The cars will be put on the new track in five or six weeks, and the Central Park Railroad will then belt the entire city below Fifty-ninth-street.

THE CATAFALQUE AND FUNERAL CAR OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.—The Board of Managers of the Union Home School for Volunteers' Children, through their treasurer, Mr. JOHN S. VOORHIES, desire to thank the committee on the obsequies of our late President for the timely donation of the catafalque and funeral car, not doubting that the proceeds expected to be derived from their sale will materially assist in feeding and clothing the children of our brave soldiers. The catafalque and car cost $1,800.

CONCERT BY THE STUDENTS OF MANHATTAN COLLEGE.—On Thursday evening, the students of Manhattan College, gave a vocal and instrumental concert at the Academy of Music. The programme contained eighteen selections, all of which were creditably performed. A chorus from "Semiramide" was given with fine effect. A youth named FRANK DANZ, performed some solos on the violin in a manner which elicited the warmest applause and *encore*.

LET THE DOGS BEWARE.—On and after Monday next, the 12th inst., all dogs found running at large within the city limits, unmuzzled, will be seized and carried to the Pound, at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River, Prior to the 1st of August, fifty cents per dog will be paid for all canines delivered at the Pound. After that period the price will be forty cents. Dogs will not be received from boys, and owners can reclaim those captured before 4 o'clock on the day of seizure.

THE STREET CLEANING CONTRACT.—The Street Cleaning Commission will meet at 1 o'clock on Monday next, when the modifications of the proposals of Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP will be decided upon, and the contract signed.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE.—The 45th Annual Conference of the New-York African M. E. Church, commenced its sessions yesterday morning, in the Bridge-street African M. E. Church. Some twenty-four churches were represented. Rev. ALEXANDER WAYMAN presided, and Rev. LEONARD PATTERSON officiated as Secretary. The proceedings were opened with devotional exercises, and after an address of welcome to the brethren, it was resolved that the daily sessions commence at 9 A. M. and adjourn at 1 P. M. The annual sermon was preached in the afternoon by Rev. Mr. PATTERSON. The conference will continue for about ten days.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE IN BROOKLYN.—This institution will soon be among the things that were. All the office furniture, including the wheel which turned out unwilling soldiers for the army, is to be sold at auction on Monday next.

Williamsburgh.

ARREST OF SWINDLERS.—Yesterday afternoon, a man named WHITTESEY, alias "Brooklyn Bill," and two confederates named ROONEY and WOODRUFF, were taken before Justice WALTER on complaint of a Mrs. MASSEY, who resides in Smith-street, near Herbert. It appears that Mrs. MASSEY's husband is a deserter, and that the above parties played the *rôle* of Government detectives, and by their representations defrauded the defendant of the sum of $235 for the pretended release of her husband from arrest. The parties were arrested by Sergeant SLOTE, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, while in the act of "beating" her out of the money. Their examination was postponed until Tuesday next.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder-storm of last evening, a farmer named JOHN DIPPEL, residing on the old Schenck farm, corner of Bushwick-avenue and Johnson-street, was struck by lightning while in his orchard, and now lies in a critical state. The electric fluid struck his head and descended his back, branching off at his legs, and going through his boots, tore them off his feet. The left ankle was badly lacerated, and the spine is paralyzed. The recovery of the injured man is doubtful, although he received the prompt attendance of Drs. WITTMANN and LOEWENSTEIN. About the same time, and near the same place, a farm-hand, while driving a wagon, was also struck, but not badly injured. The fluid, however, took one of the wheels off the cart he was driving.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, while some laborers were hoisting some iron plates into POLLEG's Distillery, the chain attached gave way, and two men named OWEN SULLIVAN and JOHN COWEN were severely injured by the falling plates. Dr. NORTH attended the injured men.

MISSING.—A son of Mrs. VAN BUREN, No. 139 Seventh-street, E. D., has been missing for three weeks. He is 12 years of age, and was last seen in New-York.

Evening Exchange.

500	N. Y. Cen. R.	91	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	s3 62½
200	do.	91½	400	do.	62½
800	Erie Railway	76½	100	do.	62½
1100	do.	s3 76	1100	do	s3 62½
100	Hud. Riv. R.	104½	100	Chic. & R. I.	97½
200	Reading R.	92½	200	do.	97½
200	Mich. Cen. R.	110	100	do	b3 97½
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	61½	100	Chic. & N. W.	24½
200	do.	s3 61½	100	do	b3 24½
100	do.	61½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	57
500	Cary Improve't	24	200	do.	57½

Gold steady. Stocks not very active on the call. Gold stood, at close of report, at 137½.

Advertisement.]

ANCIENT FINE ARTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Respecting the relics of porcelain ware found in the late exhumations at Herculaneum, which have been forwarded to the Society of Antiquities in London, whereof your correspondent says the bottle resembling Drake's Plantation Bitters was undoubtedly placed among the ruins by the agent of Dr. Drake, we desire to state that he is incorrect in every respect. If a bottle was found there bearing our lettering, the language of the Ancient Romans was different from the accepted literature of that day. Our agent has other business than this in Europe, and has not been in Italy at

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4278. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

STEAMER SUNK AT SEA

Real Fate of the Transport Admiral Dupont.

She is Run by the Ship Stadaconda.

The Steamer Sinks in Less Than Ten Minutes.

Fifteen or Twenty Lives Supposed to be Lost.

The Officers Escape and Land at Nantucket.

The Stadaconda Run Ashore There to Save Her.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 10.

The steamer *Admiral Dupont*, from New-York for Fortress Monroe, was run into and sunk on the night of the 8th inst., by the British ship *Stadacona*, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B.

The steamer sunk in ten minutes after the collision. The crew and passengers, with the exception of fifteen or twenty, were saved.

Capt. SIMON PEPPER and all the officers of the steamer a rescue and have landed at Nantucket, together with other survivors.

The names of the lost are as yet unknown.

The *Stadacona* having sustained considerable damage by the collision, was run ashore on Smith's Point, Nantucket, where she remains in a bad position.

Disaster to the Gunboat Gettysburgh.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, June 10.

The gunboat *Gettysburgh*, from Boston for New-York, with an iron monitor in tow, struck on Fisher's Island reef on Friday evening.

The monitor went over the reef and anchored inside.

The gunboat had her bow stove, and returned to Newport leaking badly.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

TESTIMONY TAKEN YESTERDAY.

The Evidence Nearly all in—No more Important Developments.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 10.

The record of the previous day was read, and the examination of witnesses continued as follows:

Examination of Daniel E. Monroe.

By Mr. Ewing—Live in Charles County, Md.; on the Sunday after the assassination of the President I heard from Mr. Moore, who came from Bryantown that morning, that it was Edwin Booth who assassinated the President; know the reputation of the witness, Daniel J. Thomas, to be not very good; the people consider him untruthful; would not believe him under oath; in the opinion of the community in which he lives Mr. Thomas would not, I believe, be believed on oath; in the efforts of the government to suppress the rebellion I have sympathized with the government, but did not approve the abolition of slavery.

The cross-examination of the witness developed no new facts.

Examination of L. A. Gobright.

Called for the defence—I am a journalist, and agent and telegraph reporter for the Associated Press; was at Ford's Theatre on the night of the assassination, having reached there five minutes to 11 o'clock; there was a difference of opinion among persons at the theatre as to whether Booth was the assassin or not; during the short time I remained there I was not at that time satisfied that Booth was the assassin.

By Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham—But you became satisfied during the night that it was Booth, and telegraphed that fact? A.—I did not so telegraph that night.

Q.—You became satisfied next day that Booth was the assassin? A.—It was so announced the next morning in an official bulletin.

The counsel for the prisoners—Messrs. Spangler and Arnold—Mr. Ewing, announced to the court that the case had now been closed for the defance, so far as these prisoners were concerned.

Mr. Doster, on behalf of the prisoner Payne, stated that Dr. Nichols, who had been permitted to examine the question of the prisoner's alleged insanity, was not yet prepared to report, and that several witnesses who were expected to testify on that question had not yet appeared—one of them being the prisoner's father, a Rev. Mr. Powell, of Florida.

The President of the court, Major-General Hunter, remarked that he had understood that Dr. Nichols could not give any report on the question of insanity until the prisoner's antecedents were shown, and that, therefore, the court would be asked to wait for the appearance of the prisoner's father, who lived in Florida.

Mr. Doster said that in the State of Maine it was customary, when a plea of insanity was introduced in behalf of a prisoner, to hand him over to a physician for a proper determination of the question. He thought it no more than just that on a trial for his life the prisoner should have the benefit of whatever evidence could be adduced in his favor; that while it might cost the court a delay of six or eight days in awaiting the arrival of the witness summoned from Florida, the absence of the testimony of that witness might cost the prisoner his life. He asked that the prisoner be permitted either to bring his friends here, or to be allowed a regular scientific investigation of his case.

Judge-Advocate Bingham stated that the prisoner's counsel had had forty days in which to procure the attendance of all witnesses, and that every application on the part of the defence for witnesses had been granted as soon as made.

Judge-Advocate-General Holt then called several additional witnesses for the prosecution.

Examination of Henry G. Edson.

By Judge Advocate Holt—Reside at St. Albans, Vt.; my profession is that of attorney and counselor at law; was engaged as counsel during the judicial investigations which occurred in Canada, in connection with what was known as the St. Albans raid; while at St. John's, Canada, I heard George N. Sanders say, in speaking of the St. Albans raid, that he was ignorant of it before it occurred, but was then satisfied with it; that it was not the last of the kind that would occur, but that it would be followed up by the depleting of many other banks and the burning of many other cities on the frontier, and that many Yankees—using a coarse and vulgar expression—would be killed; he said that there were organizations of men ready to burn and sack Buffalo and other places, and that the Yankees would soon see those plans fully executed; that any preparations made by the Government to prevent them would not prevent, though they might defer them; Sanders at that time was acting as counsel for the prisoners.

Examination of John L. Ripple.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—I am a First Lieutenant of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Regiment, and entered the service as a private, in 1861. I was a prisoner of war, and was confined for six months at Andersonville, Ga. While there I heard a rebel officer, Quartermaster Hubn, state that if Abe Lincoln was reelected he would not live to be inaugurated. That was before the Presidential election. He also stated that they had a party in the North who would attend to the President and Mr. Seward. I heard the Lieutenant in charge of the guard say that they had friends who would see that Lincoln was not reinaugurated. That was, I think, after the Presidential election. The character of the food furnished to the prisoners at Andersonville was poor, both in quantity and quality. The prisoners died in large numbers, and I have no doubt that in many cases the deaths of the prisoners were brought about by starvation and the horrible treatment to which they were subjected; I heard the rebel officers say, in answer to the remonstrances of the prisoners, that the treatment was good enough for them; they should every one die; I heard Capt. Wilkes, who had charge of the prisons, say that on the 1st of July the location of the place in which the prisoners were confined, and everything connected with it, seemed to look to the creation of disease, and the infliction on the part of the Confederate authorities of every punishment short of death; at Libby the treatment was not so bad; packs of bloodhounds were kept lying around the camp at Andersonville.

There being no further witnesses present, Judge-Advocate Holt gave notice that the court could not wait much longer for the witnesses in the case of Payne, who had failed to appear.

The President of the court stated that the court would wait till Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, to hear the report of Dr. Nichols on the alleged insanity of Payne.

The court then adjourned to the time stated.

THE SECRET TESTIMONY.

The Value of Conover as a Witness—A Card From Cleary.

The Toronto *Leader* publishes the following:

To the Editor of the Leader:

SIR: Indisposed as I am to touch the purchasable material which the Federal Government has suborned to make out a case against myself and other Southern gentlemen in the British Provinces, I owe it to the people of Canada, among whom I have found an asylum for the past few years, and to my own reputation, not to permit the statements of these perjured fellows to pass unchallenged. The time has not yet come when I should enter into this work fully, but I can promise that many days will not have elapsed before I shall prove to the satisfaction of every honest man that the witnesses whose "suppressed testimony" is now given to the world have out-Hyamsed HYAMS; that, in a word, the whole evidence is made to order and has not a particle of truth whereon to stand. At present I propose making a brief reference to the witness CONOVER. Let me first quote a few questions and answers from the "suppressed testimony:"

Q.—Did you go in Canada by the name of Sanford Conover? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What name did you go by there? A.—James Watson Wallace.

Q.—When did you leave Richmond to go North? A.—In December, 1863.

Q.—Did you go immediately to New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

By the Court.—You have stated that you were a conscript in the rebel service. In what State were you conscripted? A.—South Carolina.

By Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham.—Q.—Of what State are you a native? A.—New-York.

Q.—Where were you residing when you were conscripted? A.—Near Columbia, S. C.

By the Court.—Q.—How did you come from Richmond? A.—I ran the blockade; I walked it most of the way; I rode in the cars to Hanover Junction, and from there walked.

Q.—By way of the Peninsula? A.—I came up through Spottsylvania to Charlestown, Va., and from there to Harper's Ferry, and so on.

This "James Watson Wallace" was examined in the St. Alban's case. His testimony may be seen by any one by reference to the report of the trial recently published. On the occasion of his examination in this case he made some statements which I purpose to place against those sworn to by him at Washington; and that the difference between his statements on these two several occasions may be clearly understood, I shall place them in parallel columns:

AT WASHINGTON.	AT MONTREAL.
I was a conscript in the rebel service.	I never was in the Confederate army.
I am a native of the State of New-York.	I am a native of Virginia, one of the Confederate States.
I left Richmond to go North in September, 1863.	I left Virginia in October, 1864.
I ran the blockade and then came North by the Potomac.	When I was in Virginia I lived in my own house until I was burned out, and my family were turned out by the Northern soldiers.

This, Sir, is but a sample of the character of the whole evidence, as I shall fully show at the proper time. More unmitigated falsehood it would be difficult to conceive. More glaring untruths have never been strung together. At present I shall leave the subject in the hands of a people from whom I have received much kindness, and who, I am sure, will not pass sentence upon any man upon the evidence of such wretches as CONOVER and his fellow-witnesses.

Yours, respectfully, W. W. CLEARY.

JUNE 8, 1865.

The Evidence Against the Canadian Refugees.

The Toronto *Globe* gives some of the points in the suppressed testimony, and says:

We cannot begin to give all the damaging points brought out; to get the full weight of the evidence it must be taken as a whole. But we say that even if one-half of our brief resume be true, the complicity of Southern refugees is made out. They appear to have aided and abetted every scheme, no matter how inhuman. The raids—the poisoning of the New-York reservoirs—the yellow fever affair—the burning of cities—all darkest of dark deeds, and only surpassed, if surpassed at all, by the dreadful tragedy at Washington, which bids fair to engulf the scoundrels themselves.

As we stated yesterday, there does not appear to be legal evidence implicating JEFFERSON DAVIS, but the inference is almost unavoidable that he knew and approved of BOOTH'S project. There is one portion of Mr. CONOVER'S testimony bearing heavily on Rev. Dr. ROBINSON. "I have seen," he says, "Rev. STUART ROBINSON, a Doctor of Divinity, with THOMPSON and BLACKBURN; he was present when some of their schemes were discussed, and approved them. He said anything that could be done under heaven would justify them under the circumstances." We commend this to the *Leader*, who took so much to heart our remarks on the reverend gentleman a short time ago. Supposing the statement to be true, how does Dr. ROBINSON'S denial of all knowledge at overt acts against the United States appear? He made capital out of HYAM'S bad character, but that mode of defence won't apply in this case. His solemn asseverations of innocence, like those of SANDERS', CLEARY, THOMPSON & Co., are beginning to look like solemn farces, alike untruthful and discreditable. We shall look with interest for the full official report of the evidence on which we have been commenting, and, in the meantime, we should like to hear from SANDERS and his friends on the new aspect of matters.

GEN. MEADE AT PHILADELPHIA.

His Assumption of his New Command.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 9.

Maj.-Gen. MEADE arrived here to-day to assume his new command. He was enthusiastically received, and this afternoon was entertained at a banquet at the Continental. Gov. CURTIN, Surgeon-Gen. PHILLIPS, JAY COOKE, Gens. CUMMINGS and COLLIS, Cols. ROBERTS, PULESTON and others were present. To-morrow there will be a grand review by the Governor of Pennsylvania troops, now here on their way home. The battle flags will be presented to the Governor at the close.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 10—9 P. M.

A number of Pennsylvania troops were reviewed, to-day, by Gov. CURTIN and Mayor HENRY. A severe thunder-storm interfered materially with the arrangements. About two thousand soldiers participated in the affair, under the command of Major-Gen. MEADE, who was enthusiastically greeted along the route. Among the spectators were many eminent naval and army officers.

TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

A Guerrilla Leader at his Old Work—Cavalry Reorganization—Starvation in Georgia.

NASHVILLE, Friday, June 9.

Major-Gen. MURRAY, of the rebel army, who was arrested here several days since, is at his residence in the country.

Col. DUNNALL, the rebel guerrilla leader, who came in two weeks ago, was returned to his old quarters in the vicinity of Columbia and Pulaski, and is busily engaged in reorganizing guerrilla bands. His plea is that the government, or some representative, promised him that no Federal raiding parties should traverse that section. No such promise, of course, was given, and vigorous measures are being taken to bring that guerrilla to justice.

Major-Gen. UPTON is in the city, superintending the reorganization of the cavalry command.

Gen. McCOOK left this morning for the North.

Reliable intelligence from Macon, and points north of that place, represent the whole of Georgia in a starving condition.

The river here is three feet deep on the shoals, and falling.

Sporting Intelligence.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, June 10.

The double-bird match which was commenced yesterday was concluded to-day. ROBERT NEWELL, of Buffalo, won the first prize, killing seventeen birds, and C. H. FISCH, of Syracuse, the second prize, killing sixteen birds.

The Forrester Club, of Buffalo, won four prizes altogether.

TAYLOR, of Jersey City, and NEWELL, of Buffalo, shot at fifty single birds to-day. TAYLOR won. Afterward the same parties shot at twenty-five double birds. NEWELL won.

Release of Rebel Prisoners.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 10.

Sixty prisoners, under the rank of Captain, were released from Fort Warren to-day, on taking the oath of allegiance.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Occupation of Alexandria and Shreveport.

Twenty-two Pieces of Artillery Captured.

The People Rejoice Over the Close of the Rebellion.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, June 9.

The steamer *Marble City* has arrived, with Memphis dates to the 8th inst.

Dates are received from Baton Rouge to the 5th inst.

The troops under Gen. HERRON, accompanied by gunboats, reached Alexandria on the 2d inst.

There was no public demonstration on the arrival of the troops there, yet the feeling of relief manifested by the citizens was unmistakable. There was not a particle of bitterness shown, and all appeared to be glad that the war was over.

The country around Alexandria shows many evidences of the Red River campaign, ruins being seen on every hand.

Fourteen pieces of heavy artillery were found in the fort, and eight pieces of field artillery were parked in the town. But little other public property has been found.

The Missouri and Arkansas troops have preserved their organization at Shreveport, and await the arrival of our paroling commissioners.

Garrisons have been established at Alexandria and Shreveport, Gen. HERRON making his headquarters at the latter place.

There was no organization of the convention called to meet at Vicksburgh on the 7th inst., only six delegates being in attendance.

The Memphis cotton market was dull, good middling selling for 30c., strict middling at 28c., and middling at 27c.@28c.

One thousand seven hundred and sixty bales of cotton have passed here during the past two days for Cincinnati and St. Louis.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Amnesty Proclamation—The New Governor—A Remarkable Sermon—Raising the Flag Over the Mint at Charlotte.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, June 5, 1865.

The Amnesty Proclamation and the one appointing Mr. HOLDEN Provisional Governor of this State were received here last Saturday and, of course, have been the great topics of discussion. Men who should be well posted inform me that its provisions will disenfranchise all, except about twenty thousand voters in that State. These twenty thousand, and many of those exempt from the privilege of taking the oath, are jubilant and express great satisfaction at the President's course. I happened to be present at a Union meeting in this county, at which a greater portion of the attendants were included in the list of excepted persons; but notwithstanding that the whole crowd rose and, giving three cheers for the President, proclaimed their intention of giving him and his acts their cordial support. From this you may infer that the solid, substantial Union men of the State are well pleased. Nevertheless, there are many who have proclaimed their loyalty in trumpet-tones, who are talking expatriation nonsense. The rabid secessionists and ultraists wear sour faces, and in undertones talk of the "tyrannical rule of the Yankee Government." Not a few of these, however, with a regard for the almighty dollar somewhat inconsistent with their boastful ideas of dying before submitting, will take steps to obtain the favor of subscribing to the oath, in order that they may once again have a chance at the public pap.

Mr. HOLDEN'S appointment is hailed with joy by a large majority of the people. He has the confidence of the masses, and will receive the support of the Union men, and in fact the poorer classes, who make up the voting population, almost to a man. He has many enemies, however, but they are mostly included in the slaveholding community, and were the leaders of the State during rebellious rule. He has arrived in Raleigh, but as yet has given the public no indications of his plans for the future. Among other rumors there is one that he intends calling the convention immediately, in order that the State may be prepared to vote for State and other officers at the regular time of holding the election, which occurs next August. It is generally thought, however, that he will not do anything hurriedly, and as he is well known as a careful, calculating man, it is fair to presume that he will move cautiously.

The result of the recent elections in Virginia is the occasion of much chagrin on the part of the loyalists here. They have taken a new start since the reception of the proclamations, and, profiting by the experience of their sister State, they will prevent a similar occurrence in this State.

It is perhaps a matter worthy of record that the majority of the Unionists of this State now were supporters of either of the DOUGLAS or BELL and EVERETT ticket at the election of 1860. Mr. HOLDEN supported BELL and EVERETT, and most of his friends followed him. The BRECKINRIDGE men, with rare exceptions, were the secession ists, and are now the grumblers.

Last Sunday Rev. Mr. SKINNER, formerly pastor of the Baptist church in this city, preached a sermon to his old congregation, which has created quite a sensation in intelligent circles here. When our troops landed at Newbern, he prayed that God might cause the sun to shine ever so many degrees hotter than ever before in order that the heat should melt the vile Yankee invaders down to the earth in their tracks. He sold his plantation and all his property including negroes, and invested them in Confederate bonds, and has lived in Europe during the last year. Now he has returned and told his people of the honor he felt in shaking the hand of President JOHNSON, and has advised them to submit cheerfully to the Government of the United States, which in his opinion is the best, the most magnanimous, and the strongest on God's footstool. In explaining his changed opinions he virtually admitted that the South had done wrong in attempting to secede. His opinion of England was that she had more regard for the national government than for the confederacy even while the latter existed. Those, who expressed any sympathy for the South were interested either directly or indirectly in blockade-running projects. Many of his audience wept and there were several slight attempts at applause. The influence of his address will be exceedingly beneficial here.

Slowly but surely the authority of the government is resuming its rightful sway in this section. Every day some new indication in this direction appears. The latest is the raising of the Star-spangled banner over the United States Mint in Charlotte, which ceremony occurred on the 2d inst., accompanied by artillery salutes, speeches, &c.

The presentation to Gen. KILPATRICK of an elegant sword by the members of his command, occurred at his headquarters last Saturday, in the presence of a large assemblage of citizens and officers of distinction, including Gen. SCHOFIELD and staff and many others. The ladies of the town had prepared a feast, which was served up in the court-house, and a general good time was the unanimous verdict of those who were present.

The most encouraging prospects of good crops are reported from all portions of the State, and already the harvesting of early wheat has commenced. It is reasonable to anticipate that the present condition of affairs will soon be improved, as already the inhabitants are enabled to make purchases from the many authorized traders, exchanging their produce for goods. The recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury, allowing any one to purchase and ship cotton, proves to be a great benefit to the people at large. The country is swarming with speculators, and greenbacks are beginning to be plenty.

ED. P. BROOKS.

Relics of the Rebellion—How the Rebels Whistled to Keep Their Courage up—The Number of Loyal Voters in the State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

The political inconsistency of men in this State, during the Confederate *régime*, who are now called Union men, affords an excellent opportunity for the student of human nature to moralize and theorize. One day blowing hot loyalism, and the next blowing cold fealty to the rebel authorities, they freely expressed their opinions and kept themselves out of jail. Some were not successful in their diplomacy, and suffered incarceration for their temerity. They submitted to contumely and insult, and when seeking a "bomb-proof," as non-exemption offices were called, they were oftentimes obliged to resort to subterfuges that might put men otherwise situated to the blush. But their struggles are now at an end, and they make their experience food for good national jokes.

The newspaper men, however, labored under the disadvantage of a black and white record, and consequently were more guarded in their expressions of opinion. I have seen the files of all the leading papers of the State, and award to Mr. PENNINGTON, the editor of the Raleigh *Progress*, the credit of having done the boldest writing, and consequently of exerting the most subtle diplomacy in explaining his articles, when called on to clear up the "treasonable" sentiments expressed therein. The following extract from the Raleigh *Confederate*, of the 31st of January last, will, I think, fully substantiate my conviction, and perhaps astonish some of your readers:

Read the following and see how a subjugated croaker talks:

Peace may be near at hand, but it can only come in one way, and that is the way proposed by the Federal authorities, which means the restoration of the Union and the gradual emancipation of slavery.—*Raleigh Progress.*

Now read the proceedings of a meeting held in the army and see how *men* talk; men who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them; men who have borne the heat and burden of war; and after you have read them draw the contrast between the patriotic sentiments they proclaim and the miserable submission proposed by the *Progress*.

The meeting held in the army passed resolutions "firing the southern heart," to "carry the southern cross through fire and blood until every star upon it shall glow and shine forever in the firmament of nations."

While the peace men were arguing against more levies of troops and provisions, the fire-eaters were attempting to prove, by manufactured statistics, that "the country had more provisions made than an average of several years preceding the war; and that the very poor classes, the classes mostly composing the soldiers' families, were less dependent on their own labor and were more bountifully supplied than they were before the war."

Estimates deduced from the census of 1850, and supposed increase of population after that time, show that North Carolina had, during the war, a population consisting of males between the ages of fifteen and fifty—liable to conscription—of 187,000. Of this number, 118,000 were in the army. The number of exempts by means of "bomb-proofs" was about 20,000, leaving about 50,000 able-bodied men, of whom it is natural to suppose that a majority were Union men. I have heard it estimated that there are 45,000 men in the State who have always been loyal, and it is safe to add to this, for "bomb-proof" holders and deserters re-in the armies, 30,000 more. Thus we have probably 80,000 voters who are true to the old flag. Surely there are enough here to "nurse the loyal government."

The old files above referred to furnish much that is ludicrous. "Estimates of GRANT'S preparations to escape from JOHNSTON'S trap at Vicksburg" are herablin in glowing words and displayed type. Prophecies were also rife "that greenbacks when the war ended would not be worth a cent." There are many other matters of interest to be found in them and perhaps the following extract from a speech made by H. S. FOOTE, of Tennessee, in the rebel Congress will be considered one:

"Mr. FOOTE continuing—Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from South Carolina says we have no friends in the North. I make issue with him. I say we have friends—good, true, valiant friends in the North. Every vote given for MCCLELLAN was a vote against LINCOLN'S African policy. Every vote given for MCCLELLAN was a vote given for an armistice. If MCCLELLAN had been elected, Mr. FOOTE was prepared to make from his seat a proposition for a convention of the Sovereign States, North and South, and he believed that the South would have secured from it peace and her independence. If the South had met the North in convention, she would have proposed a league, offensive and defensive with the North for the strict enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, a liberal compact indeed, and we should soon have had the whole North American domain, and perhaps Cuba. We had no friends in Europe. It was folly to talk of it. We had more sympathizing friends in the North alone than in all the rest of the world."

In referring to this speech and the proceeding sequent thereof, the Raleigh *Confederate* says of J. T. LEACH, the Union Congressman from this State, that "it will be seen that the *height* of his ambition now is to be hung with Gov. JOE BROWN and Mr. STEPHENS, and Mr. BOYCE. We have no objection Let him be hung."

For months before the attack the papers were teeming with descriptions of the fleet to sail for Wilmington, and finally they seemed to settle down into the belief that the "Yankees were afraid to attack Fort Fisher."

That the mails to the soldiers were opened, and their contents noted by the authorities, is proved by the publication of letters from women advising their husbands, brothers and lovers to desert and "go to the Yankees, where they would soon join them." The act of tyranny was excused by a statement that it was necessary in order to prevent desertion.

When SHERMAN struck North Carolina, the traitors trembled; but whistling to keep up their courage, they published extravagant statements of his treatment of Union men, &c. Other items of interest are to be culled from these interesting documents, but for the present, enough.

ED. P. BROOKS.

Progress of Loyalty—Harmony and Good Feeling Existing—The Amnesty Well Received.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

Intelligence from all parts of the State indicate the ready return of the people to their loyalty to the United States. Harmony, good will, and obedience to the laws, is the prevailing sentiment of all parties in North Carolina.

The citizens of the different counties are establishing a new police system, for the purpose of maintaining order and suppressing depredations.

The guerrilla warfare in North Carolina expired with the rebellion.

The prospects are that the movement to restore civil law, through the inauguration of a new State government, will call out the largest vote ever cast in the State, so anxious are the people to return to peaceful pursuits.

President JOHNSON'S amnesty proclamation is being well received by the people of this State; also the appointment of Mr. HOLDEN as Provisional Governor.

The people of South Carolina have called upon the United States military authorities at Charlotte, in this State, for protection against their own people, who are committing depredations upon each other.

The Arrival of Gen. Grant at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 10.

Gen. GRANT arrived here at noon to-day, and was very enthusiastically received at the depot by a large concourse of citizens, and escorted to the Sanitary Fair building by the Common Council and a committee of a hundred, appointed by the Board of Trade, where the public reception took place. It is understood the General remains in the city for some days.

From Harrisburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 10.

Gov. CURTIN has issued an eloquent address to the people of Pennsylvania, recommending that in every part of the State, on the approaching Anniversary of Independence, special observance be had of welcome to our returned defenders and of commemoration of the heroic deeds of themselves and their comrades who have fallen in battle.

The Western Boards of Trade at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 10.

The formal attentions of the Board of Trade and of the city authorities to the Western merchants visiting this city, closed yesterday by a pleasant excursion in the harbor, and a grand banquet at the REVERE HOUSE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEVADA.

Loss of the Steamer Gov. Troup—Forty Lives Lost.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA AND ALABAMA

The steamship *Nevada*, from Hilton Head, June 6, arrived here yesterday.

The soldiers and sailors in the department of the South had initiated a movement to erect a monument to Mr. LINCOLN.

Maj.-Gen. SNOW had handed over the command of his district to Gen. BIRGE, and of the Port to Brig.-Gen. S. L. WOODFORD.

LOSS OF THE GOV. TROUP.

From the Savannah Herald, June 3.

On Sunday afternoon last the steamer *Gov. Troup* left Augusta for Savannah, with a crew and passenger list of over two hundred persons. Among the passengers were fifteen or twenty ladies and some children, but a large proportion of those on board were colored persons.

The *Troup* proceeded down the river to the steamer *Amazon*, which lay snagged and at Sand Bar Ferry, four miles below Augusta. The *Troup* took on board from the *Amazon* three hundred bales of cotton. Capt. DAVIS expressed fears of the cotton taking fire, it being in very bad order, with no covering and very few ties. On Monday morning the steamer started down the river. At a quarter of 11 o'clock A. M., nine miles below Augusta, an alarm of fire was sounded. Capt. DAVIS rushed aft and discovered the cotton on fire in two places on the starboard side. Knowing that it would be impossible to save the steamer or cargo, he immediately ordered the boat to be rounded and run into the Carolina bank of the river, which he succeeded in doing. The flames were rapidly extending forward, and all exertions were devoted to saving the lives of those on board, with great success. Capt. DAVIS and the colored pilot for the Altamaha River remained behind till the last, rescuing a lady and child, and then jumped overboard, and by swimming reached the bank of the river.

The Captain expresses himself certain that no lives were lost of those who jumped overboard on the port side of the boat. A number of colored persons on the starboard side, jumped overboard, and it is thought that some of them were lost. Capt. DAVIS had his left arm badly burned, and the back of his head. Three small mail bags containing U. S. Mail matter were in the captain's room; he succeeded in getting the pouches out on the upper deck, but being surrounded by the flames had to save himself without them.

Mr. A. A. RICE, Superintendent of Adams' Express was on board, and saved the Express mail pouch.

The crew and passengers lost all their baggage and effects.

The *Gov. Troup* is burnt to the water's edge and is a total loss, she was built at Dublin, Laurens County, on the Oconee River and is about eigh years old. Two years ago the Confederate Government purchased her for $16,000, and had her rebuilt at Quinn's Landing, on the Altamaha River. She was then used for the collection of tithes on the Oconee, Altamaha and Ocmulgee rivers.

All the lady passengers, with their children, were sent back to Augusta. The crew were ordered by Capt. DAVIS to report also to headquarters at Augusta.

Mrs. GEO. L. COPE and family, of Savannah, were on board and were saved.

The fire originated by flakes from the smoke-stack; the escape from the engines is through the stack, causing an unusual draft.

A dispatch from Gen. MCLENEYE to Capt. MATTHEWS, A. A. G., says that several negroes lost their lives, and the news is confirmed by the *Amazon*, which arrived to-day.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF LOST.

From a passenger on this ill-fated steamer, who arrived in this city yesterday, we learn that the following citizens of Savannah were on board: Dr. Alexander, of Savannah, lost, and two white men, names unknown; Capt. Robert D. Walker, badly burned; Wm. Walker, uninjured; Capt. Bryan Conner, uninjured; Mathew Hopkins, badly burned; his brother saved, uninjured; Jos. E. Davis, uninjured; Wm. H. Barrett, uninjured; Capt. Jos. C. Thompson, uninjured; Eugene Conner, uninjured. Our informant believes that about forty persons perished, either by the flames or were drowned.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

A CHARGE BY JUDGE HARRIS.

The Milledgeville *Recorder* says, we give today, a portion of the charge of Judge IVERSON L. HARRIS to the Grand Jury of Putnam Superior Court, on the 22d of May, 1865:

We meet to-day under circumstances which it is our duty and our interest to contemplate calmly, and to put our houses in order to encounter the destiny which awaits us.

It must be apparent to every one that we are a conquered people. There is no such thing as a Southern Confederacy recognized by those who have struck us down. Georgia exists—but two of the departments of her State government, to-wit: her Executive and Legislature are forbidden to act without permission from Washington. That she will go back into the Federal Union at no distant period as a State, I cannot doubt; but on what terms, and under what changes socially and politically, is unknown and can only be conjectured. I am lead by everything I have read lately issuing from the military authorities of the United States, in South Carolina and Alabama, to think that Georgia will not be restored to the Federal Union with her rights to representation in the Congress of the United States, but upon the condition of the immediate emancipation of her slaves.

Practically, so far as the reclamation of our slaves and their restoration to our dominion is concerned, they have already been freed in Georgia by the military authorities under whose government we now are.

Is it not clearly the part of wisdom to accommodate our affairs to the new order of things imposed upon us? Should we not bear with resignation what we cannot avert? Disarmed and powerless, it would be the extreme of madness to contemplate or threaten resistance by force to measures which, however unpalatable and and injurious to our interests, we cannot control or alter.

Let us perform our duties in the position in which we are placed with entire good faith and without murmuring or complaint—avoiding crimination and recrimination. Obedience to the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof, is now a paramount obligation upon our people. Law must be obeyed, order preserved, and security given to life, liberty and what property is left us. Let us, manfully and in honest sincerity, walk up to the line of our duties and cease to take counsel from our resentments and our passions.

The clouds which hang heavily over our horizon, and which excite our deep apprehension, will, in time, pass away, and when everything shall have settled down, and labor and business been actively resumed under the new direction given to them, let us hope that sunshine will again gladden our hearts and animate our industry.

There is a deep philosophy in the inscription found on a tablet:

"Look not back mournfully on the past—it comes not again; improve the present, for it is thine; go forward with manly hearts to encounter the mysterious future."

THE RAILROADS.

From the Savannah Herald.

We are gratified to learn that the directors of the Central Railroad Company, having taken the oath of allegiance, by order of Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE, they have been placed in possession of the road and its property, subject to the control and use of the military authorities, when necessary, while remaining here.

We understand that there is a favorable prospect of the road being put in running order again, as soon as practicable, as the company propose instituting vigorous measures at once for its repair.

This act indicates the liberality of Gen. GILLMORE'S policy toward the people of Georgia, and will afford general gratification.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

THE STATE ROAD.—This, the "Western and Atlantic Railroad," one of the most important railroads in Georgia, connecting as it does the Great West with the Atlantic coast, is fast progressing to completion. From Chattanooga it is now in running order to Cartersville, a distance of eighty-eight miles. Fifty miles more, and the whole road will be completed to this point. The large force now at work on the unfinished part of the road warrant us in stating that the whole road will be in running order in the space of three or four weeks. Hacks now run from this point to Cartersville. As the road progresses to completion, the distance will be shortened to which the hacks will run.

From the Macon Telegraph.

We learned yesterday that the work of repairing the Muscogee Railroad, between Columbus and Fort Valley, is being prosecuted with some energy. Six bridges in all were destroyed, the only one of magnitude being that over Flint River. For this point a new structure, already framed, has been purchased and will be put up at once. Two of the small bridges have been repaired and the work is going ahead on others. It is confidently expected that the whole line will be in working order by the 1st of July.

FROM MACON, GA.

From the Savannah Herald.

From a gentleman, recently arrived, a merchant of Macon, we learn that business is reopening in that city to an extent wholly unprecedented. Good order reigns in the city, and no surplus population is permitted, either of refugees, paroled men or negroes from plantations. Gen. WILSON, by his courtesy, kindness and firm discipline, has won the confidence of the people of Macon.

The following were the ruling prices for produce, etc., when our informant left Macon: Corn, $1 per bushel; corn meal, ditto; wheat flour, 5 cents per pound; coffee, 12½ cents per pound; ladies' gaiters, $2 to $2.50; calico, a good article, 25 cents per yard; linen goods, according to quality, 25 cents to $1 per yard; bacon, 10 to 12½ cents per pound.

GEN. HOWELL COBB.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

This gentleman, who was arrested some days ago and passed through this city on his way North, returned on Thursday afternoon last and proceeded last night to his home—Athens. Why he was released, is not known further than it was done at Nashville by direction of President JOHNSON, who telegraphed there to that effect. The General is on parole and directed to report to Gen. WILSON, at Macon. He is also in fine health, and has been treated with much consideration and kindness by the military authorities ever since his arrest.

BODY OF A NEGRO FOUND IN A BOX OF COTTON.

From the Savannah Herald.

Yesterday the crew of the *Lamplighter*, lying near the coal-dock, fished up a large box floating in the water, containing cotton. The body of a negro man was found inside, packed in the cotton. It was turned over to the authorities. There is no clue as to the circumstances of the man's death.

Correspondence Between Rev. John Dudley and Gov. Peirpoint.

We give the following correspondence between Gov. PEIRPOINT and Rev. JOHN DUDLEY on the subject of the negro recently made free:

Gov. F. H. Peirpoint:

SIR—I am here for a short time as the representative of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. I desire to ask you if you have any advice to give me and my co-laborers in our great work.

I am, yours, very respectfully,

JOHN DUDLEY, District Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, VA.,
June 8, 1865.

Rev. John Dudley:

I am informed that you are the representative of the National Freedman's Relief Association, the object of which is to promote the welfare of the colored population of the Southern States, who have so recently and suddenly passed from a condition of bondage to freedom.

The sudden solution of this grave political and social problem has been as unexpected to the former slave as to the great and good men in my section of the country, and must be accepted as an act of that mysterious and overruling Providence, who conducts the affairs of men to conclusions which their own wisdom can neither foresee nor accomplish.

It has placed us in new relations, and brings us new responsibilities, and for the wise and generous administration of this National trust I believe we shall be held accountable as a nation.

The care of these four millions of human beings thus thrown, uneducated and unprepared, upon their own resources, will require an immense amount of intelligent, considerate and disinterested labor. While many of these freedmen may be quite competent to meet the emergency by labor in the fields, to which they are accustomed, a great proportion must necessarily depend, for a time, upon the assistance and guidance of those who have enjoyed superior advantages of fortune and education.

Attached, by habit and adaptation, to the soil and climate of the South, it is yet manifest that the freedmen cannot look for much of the needed material assistance to a section recently devastated by war and disorganized by great social and political changes.

It is to the strong, wealthy and prosperous communities of the North that he must look for that humane and generous support so essential to him in his new condition.

You ask if I have any advice to offer you and your colaborers in this great work. I answer by counseling you to impress upon all with whom you come in contact the essential lesson of industry, frugality, and subordination to the laws.

Industry is essential to his moral as well as his material welfare.

By frugality alone can he hope to reap and maintain the full and permanent reward of his industry.

By subordination to the laws he will win the respect of his fellow-men, and the right to enjoy in peace the fruits of his labor.

The law is a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to him that doeth well. He who does not violate the law need not fear the law.

Teach him what the law is—the first and comprehensive lesson of which is laid down in the Ten Commandments of the Bible.

If he is taught to understand and faithfully to observe them, I will undertake to stand between him and the magistrate.

If these simple precepts are inculcated, and the freedman can be led to rule his conduct thereby, we may flatter ourselves that his future is assured, and that this nation will faithfully and successfully discharge the trust which has been confided to it by Divine Providence. I am yours, &c.,

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

Forrest's Version of the Fort Pillow Massacre.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *True Delta* describes a recent interview with the rebel Gen. FORREST, at Meridian, Miss. FORREST, he says, is a man of fine appearance, about six feet in height; dark, piercing h

ORATION BY

HON. DAVID S. GODDINGTON,

ON

PRESIDENT LINCOLN,

DELIVERED IN THE

CITADEL SQUARE CHURCH,

At Charleston, S. C.,

At the Request of the Officers and Soldiers in the Northern District, Department of the South.

Soldiers! who have saved the national life, why do I stand here to-day the orator of desolation and death? Why have ye half-masted that flag which now waves with new meaning over our whole America?

Your arms are reversed, and yet there are no reverses; your shields are craped in gloom, and yet the prospect are clear and bright before us; no one dares to doubt your sublime courage and heroic devotion, and yet you shrink here to-day, unnerved and helpless, before the majesty of this bereavement.

Alas! our national deliverer has fallen at the very gates of the national deliverance. He who brought down the great conspiracy to the dust is himself but dust. He at whose beck a million of armed men moved upon the foe, had not one arm to stay the cowardly trigger that swept him from the earth.

For four years crime and science sent forth their bulleted thousands to crush or capture that life which a single finger has reached and rended. Why could not the genius of disappointment capitulate gracefully? Why, when it had lost its cause, did it not preserve its self-respect, and so descend to a decent instead of a dastardly grave? Not that we would hold an entire community responsible for prompting this deed, yet the teachings of its leaders, the calumnies daily and hourly heaped on that head tolling only for the public weal, acting on a weak and insane temperament, produced their natural fruits in this culminating crime. The purity of our Republican faith, the golden stream of our returning prosperity has been stirred and stained for the first time with the murdered life-blood of our first Citizen.

Just as we were sitting down to our second Union wedding feast, a skeleton stalks in upon the banquet.

Just as we had reached that bend in the river of Retribution, that angle of anxiety, where the implements of adjustment were succeeding the elements of destruction; just as the blood of contending armies was drying up and healing up on those silent and deserted battle-fields from which the South was limping away crushed and helpless, from whence the North was stalking forth strong and magnanimous, the demon of assassination soars to the very pinnacle of our triumph, treads the sacred summit of our civil system, enters with its grave venom the theatre of social recreation, where sits our great actor on the theatre of events; with stealthy step and ghastly cheek it leans over the charmed circle amidst which power had forgotten everything but humor and friendship; its arm lifts—and our great and good friend vanishes forever. The chair of State sinks into the bier of death, on which lies the cold and clammy clod that was once the warm and useful life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Oh! who could have the heart to stop the beating of such a heart, whose every throb was for the glory and unity of our whole America? What brain could plan the dashing out of such a brain that so thoughtfully, so deeply, for years, had been planning our redemption? No quarter for him who never drew a drop of blood beyond the hues of war! No hope, no help for him who spared guilty thousands! On that day, all the pride of power, all the glory of victory, all the sense of superiority over foe and faction vanished. We heard not the tramp of our irresistible hosts, we saw not the glittering spears of our successful heroes as they moved in majesty over rebellion's prostrate and punished hordes. We saw nothing through our falling tears—nothing but a breathless martyr and an empty chair. Thousands had fallen to help victory; one, one death only could mar it, and that one cursed, cheered, led us up the mountain of our trial to leave us lonely and weeping at the peak.

Did the shallow soul who took this life, imagine that he could obstruct the current of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S cause by choking it up with ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S corpse? Was he so ignorant of his victim's past as not to know that he who was to be injured was of all souls the most ready to forgive injuries? The South, which was to have been avenged by his death, was sure of more mercy, more help in their helplessness from this doomed man, than any unknown succeeding chief whom the exasperation of the North might precipitate in judgment upon the culprits. And even if the card sent by the assassin to the Vice-President had brought him within range of his shot, had the Speaker of the House, the President pro tem. of the Senate, the heads of departments all in their turn vanished from the official helm, there would have been so much merit to deplore, so many funerals to attend, but nothing else to miss or bury. No revolution to announce, no system to be swept away, whose roots are not in Washington, but in the hearts and habits of American citizenship. The constitution of the United States has worked its way into the consultation of every individual life. What is grounded in human nature, can only be eradicated by human nature. The habit and the influence of this republican system is so sure and so constant that the transition from one incumbent of office to another, is too natural, too necessary, to be disturbed by any violent displacement. For every LINCOLN dead, there is a LINCOLN to follow, without jar or disconcertion, beyond the sentiment and gossip of mourning. A LINCOLN, too, imbuing on the same righteous conflict, the same redeeming policy; a policy reached and shaped thoughtfully, gradually, at first reluctantly, feeling its way timidly through the slow relaxing labyrinth of popular approval, until widely, almost unanimously, not by the freak or fanaticism of a man, nor in the hour of sure and exultant conquest, but proclaimed in suffering and in doubt, as the majestic resolve, the political and moral necessity, the deep self-convinced, self-defensive experience of a people determined not to come out of this fearful tempest with a right half yielded, a wrong half mended, and so a community wholly again unsecure and vulnerable.

When a government depends upon an intelligent head, ruling an ignorant mass, the death of the one may be the upheaval of the other; but when the chief of the State is but the type and the epitome of the average community, that whole community must die before the system perishes. Like most of the blunderers who have attempted to reason on the results of our war, the assassin underrated the republican system in educating the republican character. Calumny has erred more than it has benefitted by reading history; because Rome split and Europe usually emerges from her great convulsions with old political lines obliterated, and a new construction of her civil relations, the great American Republic must degenerate into the same disruptions and divisions—forgetting that universal suffrage and universal knowledge were arches of salvation upon which no other republic had ever rested. A people who have the intelligence to see the right and the implement to secure it, are not born to meet the fate of nations who pass from commotion to commotion, with no interest and no voice in the result, because with no means to guide or influence it. "The great republic is gone," says the wise European philosophy of 1861. "Years of war, four or five republics, and then universal monarchy," exclaims the Count DEMORNY. After the first six months, England was to interfere; then came another flash of prophecy; the military was to crush the civil power, a new NAPOLEON was to drive both houses of Congress out of the windows of the Capitol.

THIERS' *French Revolution* and HEADLEY'S *Napoleon and his Marshals* filled the weaker intelligence with these nightmares, as if soldiers growing quarrelsome by blooming all over with the blessings of such a government possess the temptations to lawlessness of the French soldier, who knew nothing of the civil life of the past but by its oppressions, and who had acquired the discipline or experience of years to shape or steady whatever better policy he might think he was contending for. Then came the plausible financial prophecy—that the national purse could not stand the expense of the national safety—the difficulty was too vast, the outlay too enormous. No other people had ever met such a strain upon its resources without bankruptcy. As if any other people ever possessed such boundless resources to draw from, such floods of emigration, such freedom from debt, such vast undeveloped treasure from ocean to ocean, such awakened industry and such universal enterprise, which no nation in any hour of civil peace or civil commotion could call on to prop up its Princes or its principles.

And now comes this most foul, fatal and depraved prophet, who, more cruelly and terribly personal in the application of his theory, imagines that if he can only strike down some of the higher officers of the government, the confusion, the perturbation, the embarrassment that succeeds the blow may topple down the principle and the structure of the government itself; and so his dear South, lying helpless at the far end of the plank, suddenly, by the weight of the fall, is lifted again to rise and rule by anarchy if not by victory. The spirit of assassination is not a reasoning spirit; if it had the mental energy to think, the agitation of ideas would purify it; it is a senseless, nerveless, mindless monster! too weak to argue, and too timid to fight its victim; so it conceives its blow in meanness, and strikes in darkness. Every assassin is a morbid egotist, who, brooding on one idea, whether of revenge or reform, reduces to a selfish personality the cause of his differences. Great minds take their chances with great principles. If they fail, the great man is appeased by the consciousness of right or the martyrdom of failure. The little mind, with no vision to comprehend either, substitutes nervous excitement for mental contemplation, and so from love of notoriety or hatred of those who differ with, or surpass him, becomes an assassin. CALDRON could stab a nation with his logic, but how his nature would have recoiled at such an enforcement. In the whole history of assassination no striking man ever strikes the blow; the obscure BRUTUS and his accomplices flow down to us only on CÆSAR'S blood. HAVILLAC, who murdered HENRY of France, was a low, irresponsible fanatic. The murderer of the Duc DE BERRI, in depriving France of an amiable sovereign, blasted more on that day than he had ever benefited in all his days. Russia's PETER and Russia's PAUL and England's PERCIVAL, all fell by men who never lifted themselves by word or deed above the little light that guided them to another's heart. And now, to-day, America's LINCOLN comes down from a height loftier than his office, torn from the embrace of two millions of uplifting votes by the blow of a second-rate member of a second-class profession. The people who turned their backs on his acting have had to face his crime. He who knew nothing of government has succeeded in embarrassing it. He who spit upon the flag has half-masted it, from Maine to California. The player who could not secure the attention of a single house has shook a continent and startled a century.

Yet when we remember how every life at all times is at the mercy of whatever insignificance or malignity chooses to assail it, we should thank the assassin for sparing ABRAHAM LINCOLN to us so long. A life that has passed through so many phases of public sentiment, so many important and momentous public actions, that life needed to be spared if it would be tested as the representative of the peculiar perils and novel trials of the American people—this life whose first official mission was to prove the right of the people to change their past peaceably in the orbit of the constitution, to renovate the old routine, to vindicate a new policy, to raise up and warm up more earnest men in the channels of public communication, to face anger without fearing or provoking it, to rebuke without wronging a community who had nothing to fear because no one to injure them; let us thank the assassin for sparing him in that trembling interval between the ballot and the oath, between the 6th of November, 1860, and the 4th of March 1861, when the elect of the people was permitted to take the people's chair before it was wrenched from him by the people's foe. Let us be grateful to the forbearing fiend for withholding its hand during that long range of eighteen months of mere defensive peace beseeching war, when the innocent purposes of the President's election were so fully proved by the pertinacity with which he refused to disturb slavery. When that faithful hand, now cold in death, held on the rocking and reeling institution, through all the crimson sleet and blinding mist and fire of those murderous legions, and the lurid blaze from those incendiary ships which were shooting and burning out of the heart of the North all the forbearance which self-defence dictates to either policy or humanity.

Let us thank the wretch, too, for that further delay when the hour came for changing the government policy without changing its sense of duty; when the foe is to be punished more effectually by withholding the element that encourages his crime; when having spared to the enemy more than he deserved, he could now concede to his friends all they asked, could help the fallen and the favored race, help the cause, the flag and the age, by one word, and that word, emancipation. It was something to be permitted to pronounce it, to shut up a crime by opening our mouth, to break a chain as well as a conspiracy, to shoot this redeeming ray in the face of the thousands who died to stifle it, to throw such a light on this nation as no sun of genius or glory had ever shot along our American sky.

And now, after all the toil, the anguish, the doubt the inexperience, the faith and the courage of four years of conscientious labor in unparalleled fields of statesmanship, it was something, too, to be permitted, to go, with all his works, his fears and hopes to the ballot-box, and from out its deep tones to hear that sweetest music in the ear of all candidacy, "Go forth, good and faithful servant, to a new lease of labor and glory." We thank our stars that this star was not quenched until the darkness which brooded over us had been scattered forever, crime punished, freedom safe and the nation paramount. These were the alms of his policy and are the results of his efforts, and no bullet stepped between them and the crowning consummation of his life. They conclude his history, they round his eulogy, and they must crown his immortality. The scholar cannot read his annals and doubt that he was equal to the events which he administered or that the events themselves were equaled by anything in America since the advent of WASHINGTON.

If we look closely into the history of preceding administrations, we see how obviously connected was their line of policy growing out of the events that preceded them; how in the unresisted exercise of its functions the executive office is but comparatively plain sailing, despite of errors, and wrongdings and threats, which an appointment may modify, a message influence, or a veto arrest.

The nullification of Carolina in 1833 never disturbed even a sheet of paper in the War Office or state Department. Most of our constitutional disputes heretofore have pointed to an increase or decrease in the powers to be exercised under that instrument; never to an extinction of its functions over any State or section. Since SHAY'S very trivial rebellion, not a pistol ball been snapped in the face of the grand old charter.

No one administration since the adoption of the constitution has been confronted with any graver question than the charter of a bank, the reduction of a tariff, the status of a territory, the negotiation of a treaty, or the admission of a State, out of which logical convulsions often have arisen, but which the good sense of the people or the government have invariably adjusted. Mr. LINCOLN'S administration was the most trying, because it found its if not with the measures of government disputed, but its very existence denied. With the oath over him to administer for all the States, he found State after State renouncing a jurisdiction he dare not release and could not control. In being peremptorily called on to accept the secession of States, he was invited to arrogate powers not granted to him in the instrument he was bound to support. WASHINGTON'S term of office was a period of perilous trial and anxiety to the friends of republican government. Nothing less than the influence of such a hero could have secured the successful adoption of a constitution with which so many wise men differed.

To secure a public opinion that would acquiesce in its jurisdiction; to reconcile the antagonism of leaders who distrusted each others motives, and differed in their construction of the instrument they were asking to administer; to substitute personal character and personal respect for tradition and experience, required a force of will, a delicacy of tact, an elevation of character, a superior confidence in the man who is only such a hero could inspire. Popular intelligence in the mine of our fathers would never have accepted this constitution from a conviction of its benefits. One party, fresh from the memory of British injustice, were for constraining away all constraint on their actions: the other, more thoughtful, and fearful of the caprices of the multitude, insisted on approximating to the conservatism of monarchy. WASHINGTON, calmer and clearer than either, admonished them of both extremes, strenously administering the government in a spirit of moderation and harmony, that permanently secured us the beautiful system under which we have lived and prospered. The Administration of JOHN ADAMS involved no more important question than the necessity of refusing the notion of a war who had no faith in popular government. He was merely an eloquent, defiant electoral accident, a sort of intellectual antitype, between the harmonious grandeur of WASHINGTON and the great popular leadership of THOMAS JEFFERSON. The Presidency of Mr. JEFFERSON originated that democratic policy which for fifty years powerfully influenced the nation, and settled on a more comprehensive basis the influence of the people in public affairs. The grave of Federalism and the nursery of a new political organization, which, under different names, has preserved its distinctive national disorganizing features, ever since. Who now had the keener vision, HAMILTON or JEFFERSON? In that storm of contending statesmanship, which almost shook the great chief from his chair, was it not HAMILTON who proclaimed that the Federal Government had most to fear from the encroachments of the States, and was it not JEFFERSON, who, in his dread of central power, encouraged, under the captivating and popular terms of "States Rights," "Federal Usurpation," all those little local latitudes whose continuous buzz has so impeded for fifty years the music of the Union, and has at last, through ambition and cunning, and the slow but sure unconcerning of national ties by the intellectual training of the Southern young American in this plausible but perilous political school, brought us to this doubly perilous brink. Our real destiny, both political and geographical, began with this administration. To it we are indebted for all that portion of our possessions included in the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Kansas and the Territories of Nebraska and Washington. It laid the basis of our future statesmanship, and with it many of our subsequent trials and dangers. JAMES MADISON succeeded to the legacy of English difficulties bequeathed to him by the preceding rule. Though a statesman of profound talents and amiable virtues, no man was ever more abused for timidity and inconsistency. One of the principal framers of the constitution, he felt too deeply the responsibility that such help involved not to act cautiously in any matter affecting its security. The issues presented during his administration—war with England and the assertion of our freedom on the sea as well as the land—were of a nature rather to unite than to divide the nation. It was in his time that the famous Hartford Convention met—the body to which Southern Secessionists proudly pointed as a proof that the Northern States had contemplated resorting to secession as well as themselves. Unfortunately for the argument, the convention, which practically assembled, as peaceably dissolved, without resolving to raise even a finger against their best friends. If the South ever talk rebellion, they talk on till they talk themselves back to a more dutiful allegiance. In the administration of JAMES MONROE, which is called by historians the era of good feeling, occurs the first warning of that terrible reckoning which slavery had in store for us. Yet the storm of the Missouri compromise was quelled by a healthier public feeling than fell to us. The succeeding President, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, seated in the trough of the sea, between the wave of the Missouri difficulty and the billow of Nullification, moves on an easy swell to peace and obscurity. Then we came to the iron days of our indefatigable JACKSON, a soldier by feeling and profession, and no fiercer war on his hands than to hunt the Indian in a swamp, silence France with a demand for indemnity, South Carolina with a threat, and the great Bank with a veto. The succeeding regime is but an elongation of this master influence, memorable for the secession of gold and silver from the currency, and a war of words over the burning Constitution as it plunged down the awful abyss of Niagara. With the advent of TYLER ism, comes the second installment of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S future trials, in the annexation of Texas; then the election of POLK, with the sweeping down of the great and good men of both political parties; the war with Mexico; the coming in of golden lands, and the going out of the golden leaders who had kept up the health, the vigor and the integrity of the national sentiment. Later still, the Fillmore Administration advances with the Compromise of 1850—the last briefly successful struggle against the progressing arrogance of the slave power, when the dying giants of our land threw the weight of their names and nerves into the death struggle for peace and justice, expiring at the very threshold of their labors and leaving a helpless nation to drift on towards blinding darkness and blood.

With the Pierce Administration comes on the era of little men and great conspirators, of harmony disturbed and compacts broken, of fresh graves opened and jewels robbed from our illustrious dead.

In this administration the Republican party was born—in this administration was cut the timber from that black forrest which was to kindle our recent unholy conflagration, and thus these master mischief-makers pile high the burden under which the later LINCOLN is to stagger. Soon the banner-blunderer, BUCHANAN, breaks on the lowering sky; around him gather all the ghastly gamesters for empire, who read their doom in the threatening minorities soon to rise to chastising majorities against their unrighteous plottings.

Here was woven the cotton shroud in which we have laid the dead South of the past—here was born in the convention and vote of 1860 that pillar of fire for our night, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN whom this day we mourn and bless. This son of the prairie has found a high mountain range on which to rest his great and good deeds. We all remember that contest of 1860. In that crash of parties conscientious citizens hardly knew under which fragment to retreat with their bewildered opinions; whether to go rail-splitting at Chicago or hair-splitting at Charleston; whether to suffer respectable extinction with BELL and EVERETT, or to be frantically organized under the Southern Cross with BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

The storm rose, the sun darkened, the earth reeled; on those heaving waves walked the trembling fortunes of America, demanding to be reassured by the exercise of a warmer fellowship and a more comprehensive patriotism. The Republican Convention, too full of fear for favoritism, drops the giant of the Empire State and applies a more soothing sedative to the nervous commonwealth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, though untried, was also uncursed; though unknown, for that very reason he could not be unpopular. And now who is this man they have caught up in a despairing tempest and lashed fast to this unsteady wheel? One indifferent Congressional term, one unnecessful Senatorial contest are all the political capital he can drop into that anxious ballot-box. Yet they knew the stout character looming behind that lean reputation. They knew how much power a citizen may exhibit without the official exercise of power. How the open life of the press, the stump and the tribune keep our American citizenship in constant communication with the men and the statesmanship of the times. How the active sympathies of the observing intellectual man broaden and deepen the range of his vision, and silently accumulate for him a fund of civil helpfulness always valuable and always liable to be called upon in great political emergencies. Born in Kentucky, a Southern State, reared in Illinois, a Northern State, he possessed just that graft which quickening with neither extreme would rule both in harmony. The sympathy of the South in feeling, the energy of the North in action, a pure life, a tested intellect, a varied experienced identified with a new and growing community, who had earned by numbers, by patience, by population and power a Presidential candidate, proved in general fidelity to party principles, yet unskilled in all partisan tactics and all vulgar partisan schemings, with none of those weaknesses so common to the most extraordinary men; without WEBSTER'S convivial excess, or CICERO'S vanity, or BACON'S love of money, this spot less spent rides the tempest, grinding no ax, but rebellion, to powder, and no weakness but the lack of instant power to accomplish it. Where in the long line of our administrators will you find more real dignity of character with less assumption of it? While other Presidents economize their strength with official reserve and occasional seclusion from those incessant personal interviews which wear out the Presidential energies quite as much as more prominent exertion, Mr. LINCOLN'S sweep of good nature blew down all the fences around his position, and so left him out in a common where the whole herd felt at liberty to browse. He was the first President who had time to see and hear everywhere. In civil war he has been civil to all. Blood never heated his blood. Place never made him forget his place. Thoughtful, studious, abstemious, industrious, the man of the people. Elected for all, with an ear for all, at home always in, his hand always out, ten chances to one if you or I go to the White House with a new invention to know by, a telegram from Gen. GRANT's last battle does not surprise him with the scythe in his hand testing its merits in front of the White House. This is the democracy of manners hulked to the democracy of principles. Sympathy for man which place cannot displace, and which springs only from the noblest natures, tested by the trials of the loftiest station. The war has produced nothing more remarkable than the growth of this character on the camp and the age. Our earlier Chiefs received the Presidency as the crowning official consummation of the people's gratitude for great and decisive services in their behalf. The later Presidents, from POLK to BUCHANAN, were men of moderate ability and of mediocrity usefulness. Lucky creatures of availability, for party favors they performed a party's exigencies, imparting nothing to high station, but warning against the principle that placed them there. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, born of the same principle of availability, the nominee and the sport of a mere party, the spell of that party to embarrass his administration of the cares and troubles of the country, an unknown mob struggling with and groping through unknown dangers, many trembled for the vote they had given when they saw the huge black cloud charged with that extraordinary thunder lowering down on that seemingly ordinary creature of partisan manoeuvering. Some believed at first that the people had elected a joke to administer a calamity; that we had merely called on an awkward undertaker to lay out the cold remains of American liberty, so gracelessly did he seem to shuffle up to the Temple of Time. Every man who found the President differing with his little way of settling our troubles, was sure we must go to ruin with such an ignorant pilot. Steadily and surely this perplexed chief toiled on through this mountain of interference and error; the result of capacity not yet proved, of plans not yet matured, of results not yet concluded, and a country still to be saved. How often, on Winter nights, have a Democrat and a Republican met in some distant barn-yard conflagration, how long, on our Winter nights, we were in doubt whether our light upon a hill was but a rubbish blaze, to go out with the blast or the sun that was to pierce the cloud and light us to redemption. Never had great power been wielded with such utter absence of egotism and self-sufficiency. Almost every administration has been a paraphrase of monarchial arrogance in its communication and intercourse with the people. Now, in a moment of the greatest peril, when trouble provoked all provided for the power of a despot, ABRAHAM LINCOLN met adversity with the sympathy of a friend, confronting crime in an odd and art, as way, that pursued it with the recklessness of a fiend and punished it with the genius of a master. With what a concise and positive music in his annual messages and occasional addresses he chants the miseries of our struggle, a model of new and sympathizing eloquence in statesmanship.

How anxiously and readily he turns to any source, however irresponsible, for any clue, however insignificant, that may lead to peace. How eagerly he explores the windings of the James and Appomattox for the lost jewel, taking the risk of seeming undignified rather than unyielding. Willingly he holds the guilty hand in his grasp if there is the slightest hope the dove may perch there. Thus, step by step, year by year, through trial, through continuity, fidelity, hatred, the scorn of a foreign and the target of a domestic foe, misapprehended even by friends, slowly, hopefully—certainly at last—the people see and the world acknowledges the great, good, peerless man that the convention of 1860 unwittingly stumbled upon. The calumniator is silenced, the battle is finished, the smoke lifts, and there stands our giant friend on the far heights of our triumph, helping in one hand a captured South, and in the other the redeemed Constitution.

The grandest painting in all history, because proclaiming the grandest aim of all human effort, to baffle crime, which God abhors, and save freedom, which all man love.

Those who threw shells at this life now go trembling with flowers to its grave, calling on this departed spirit, this abused saviour, this Illinois ape, this tyrant, this hyena, to plead with that avenging Judgment, for that mercy their last great crime robbed them of. Who will say that the man who achieved these great results had not greatness in its best sense? The moral greatness of fortitude and purity of character; the mental greatness of wisdom to see farther, and eloquence to express better the duties and the relations of the hour, than any man, officially or otherwise, which contemporary America could furnish. Does not this simplicity, this strength, this persevering earnestness, this hopeful, joyous, simple heartedness, this moral happiness, this mental independence, this eloquence, too, busy with the heart and salvation of the hour to be subtle, create or illustrate; this cordial familiar miracle of work and humor, of faith and fear of anxiety and energy; this executive dispenser of a most constructive era, who will say that, with all his errors, his orders of insight and culture, this man was not unconsciously ordained to meet the precise exigencies of our calamity? Who will say that these dark Druid American characteristics were not just the needs, with a little more official experience on which to make up the great and pre-Emersonian Americanism of our peculiar statesmanship?

ABRAHAM LINCOLN came into the world during the early part of this century. The conqueror of NAPOLEON in power, he is also his contemporary in birth. Through the same waters was laid the parturition of both, when born, how vast was the difference in their stations. If the NAPOLEONS was the favorite nephew of the last great conqueror of any age. Born under the blaze of that eagle eye—and crowned to the world with glad salvos of artillery—rocked in the golden cradle of the Imperial Tuileries, he knew nothing of the rude helplessness that struggled on the far frontier of mute Illinois, amid rude huts and howling wildernesses and Indian war whoops, whose cradle, if he had any, was rocked by the piercing blast that swept through the unsheltered domicile of an impoverished home. Behold now that dawning light beginning only with animal instincts and physical elements to aid its development. No gentle culture, no intellectual atmosphere, no chivalrous and traditional refinement to mould and mould its higher sentiment and deeper cravings. All those rules by which great men are systematically trained, by which CICERO and FENELON, FOX and BURKE, and our WEBSTER, and even CLAY, were unfolded and encouraged to advancing maturity, were denied him; behold this granite will piercing these granite obstacles, through whose chinks gleam after gleam of helpful light is streaming until the stone crumbles, a broader flood descends, and the whole man, by self-culture and self-dependence, is lifted above the flatbott, above the rough right hand, into the higher brain, the loftier reach of general usefulness, legal knowledge and political power. Slowly, step by step, he nears the far-off prince, whose birth is so hopelessly above his own. The one becomes a needy adventurer, an exile; the other is still an obscure attorney, but a man of local influence, who by dignity and self-respect would esteem himself equal to a seedy prince. Again they diverge far apart—convulsions shake the chronic storm-ridden home of the prince; the outlaw becomes France's necessity. The Bourbon's airy diadem vanishes—at his touch the uncle's imperial brilliant sparkles on the dull brow that brooded for years over its loss. The prince is the great Emperor of France, and a law to Europe's crowned imbecility. The obscure attorney grows space. He has become the people's representative. Luck, too, begins to light upon his lofty patience. By times the god descends, and the people in their primary capacity, passing by all the great lights who thought themselves born and reared, and who talked and twisted into all shapes, and bent their rare low and often to hear the sweet majestic sound that should call them to the Presidency; the people passing them by, this humble, honest, direct, genuine man is dropped into that chair whose washington est, and for which Webster sighed. And now these rulers, born at the extreme of society, in France and America, face each other as pyers. The one lifted by cunning, by nerve, and the help of a great name, to wear through blood the imperial purple of a fickle people. The other with the nobler arts of a nobler nature, by wise service, by the advocacy of liberal sentiments, by abstinence from all sordid derives, comes up from the depths of the popular class to sway a vast empire, the equal of kings, with power and resources greater than France or England. Administering in peace the equal of several European kingdoms, and chastising with war a territory commensurate with half a continent. It may be that a severe criticism would exact a more familiar intercourse with governmental action, a deeper and more comprehensive reach of intellectual culture in that administration of important political interests, but when we consider the sagacity with which our great political and military struggle has been conducted, the easy grace with which intelligence by degrees counteracted inexperience, the vast amount of talent summoned to its assistance, the perfect simplicity, integrity and single-heartedness with which our lamented President's intercourse with the people has been signalized; how healthy his moral and personal tone has acted on the contest, with what perfect confidence his faith inspired our confidence; how familiarly and fatherly he has come down from the stilted formality of austere officiality to take our troubles by the hand, chucking them under the chin, and telling them to be of good cheer, mollifying the dangerous with appropriate and proper-turned touches of the humorous, using anecdotes as antidotes to keep human nature bland and cheerful under the constant pressure of the dreadful. This light-heartedness was not the levity of a frivolous indifference to grave duties, but a buoyancy born of a sanguine and genial enthusiasm, confiding in the success of the true and the good, and looking hopefully and gladly to pleasant results, through a consciousness of meaning and acting always for the interest of all.

No one suffered more intensely in these hours of doubt and gloom, when a triumph of the foe, on a battle field or at the ballot box, seemed to throw a momentary despair over the results of the awful contest. Here was a quiet citizen, faithful to every civil emergency, whose pure and persevering life, gifted with a terse and peculiar eloquence, disposed him to advocate his political doctrines with quaint and emphatic earnestness; this fresh and fearless man is suddenly called from an average routine of useful and responsible duties, to administer the complex machinery of the highest and most difficult trust of modern times. Who will ever forget that awful Fall of 1860, when amid the golden beauty of autumnal foliage, and the still more golden splendor of national peace and national power, we harvested that dark November ballot. It fell, the last calm flow of a nation's will through bloodless channels. It fell, that ghastly Presidential suffrage, amid the secret shudderings of a foreboding, yet still faithful, hopeful and peaceful Commonwealth. Bad men had promised to break up a good government if this good man succeeded to it. They had consented, voluntarily, to sit down and play the game, and when the LINCOLN ace turned up, attempted, like reckless blacklegs, to overthrow the table, and in the confusion snatch the stakes and enjoy the plunder.

Whence comes the philosophy of this dark suicide? Surely first in egotism. A people who hold another race in absolute subjection soon exaggerate their self-importance and believe all races their inferior. Because they could fling one people at will, they thought they had only to tie the North up by the heels and bring it to any terms. Northern Democrats could have no feeling of patriotism for their section when august allies demanded submission. The next cause of their ruin was ignorance. Where was their arithmetic when South Carolina seceded? Who told them that one was greater than two; that the vast resources of the North would trample before a Palmetto leaf; that the mind-mills could drive a bargain, but not an enemy; the shop-keeping crew might charge prices, but not batteries or bagnets? Had they forgotten or never read Revolutionary history? Was not the deep love of country drank in with our mother's milk, now tenaciously upheld with the red flow of our ready blood? Would the children of WARREN and PUTNAM, of SCHUYLER and GREENE, see this heritage swept away by the DAVISES and LEES of a more dastardly age.

Let those who are so proud of a separate South remember who gave them a South to be proud of. Who, when MARION was vanquished and SUMTER and LIVINGS swept from the contest, sent down our GREENE and our hardy Northern help to lift their chain and restore their freedom and their fellowship with states, never for an hour knowing a country or a home divorce from the stronger and more protecting North. Thus they drifted on this frantic fraternity, with no light but phrensy and whisky, to their dark doom.

Public opinion was confused and bewildered by the senseless howl of State Sovereignty from this State bought for $17,500 by a company of English merchants. Look at the grievances alleged by the declaration of the South Carolina Convention. The North had all the ships and commerce, that was the crime of competition with their hard hands and honest labor. The North forced on them a high tariff, and yet it was this South Carolina that insisted on a high tariff on cotton when we imported instead of exported that belligerent little fabric. The South had to help pay the $,000,000 a year for fishing bounties to our seamen who sailed with their cotton and defended it on the high seas, while the North was paying their share of the million and a half of dollars it cost to carry the Southern mail, above its earnings. The North, in one or two States, refused to execute the Fugitive Slave Law, that is those States claimed the South Carolina privilege of nullifying an obnoxious Federal law, which the Federal Government faithfully fulfilled. These were the senseless arguments why the Government of our fathers should be destroyed, why the whole fabric of organized society should be startled and loosened, why the nation should shake with the tramp of hostile brothers, why graves should be opened, homes desolated and hearts broken. Why ABRAHAM LINCOLN, an angel in feeling, and a Democrat in action, should be called by the Southern press and the Southern rulers a tyrant, a bashaw, an ape, a lord over hyenas and the sole prey of those giant reformers who were so skilfully and surely training him to his bar.

On the 4th of March, 1861, ABRAHAM LINCOLN swore to stand by the charter. He walked from the ballot box to the inaugural over broken oaths and dissolving States. Pale as death can be drilled by a threatening mob could himself in the presence of a confounded people and a paralyzed government. Every aid was hooted and no one could be trusted. Like the sir, he seemed to have instinctively thrown himself into every crevice of public employment. Army and navy officers were resigning, and carrying off both experience and material. Clerks entrusted with the most important State secrets were retaining them to the enemy, and it displaced the new might be equally as culpable. All enterprises were at a stand still. Blood seemed the only business likely to thrive. Every one looked to him who had been accused of all this to remedy all this. There he stood calm and anxious. A quiet man who had come to perform a plain task, and whose sole laws which no one before had ever questioned, to satisfy the voters that had sent him there, and then leave it all as sacredly and securely safe, the rights of each and every section, as he found them. Yet the storm howled on around this novice in statesmanship and in crime. More inroads on the holy temple, more whirling away of States, more faithful citizens renouncing their fidelity to a common mother. The contest deepens. Brothers are sharpening for their brothers' blood, Statesmen who could easily solve ordinary questions, shake their heads at the shaking fabric. Public sentiment is divided as to the powers of a government founded on sentiment. Can you punish the author and the owner for what they do with their own? Has not a Sovereign a right to its sovereignty? Thus was the nation bewildered, staggered, lowered and drunk with the sophistry of Southern phrases, until one day a lunatic in Montgomery telegraphed to another demented to fire on that sacred bunting. The ball comes on, and knocks the film from our drowsy Northern eyes, into the cloud that had obscured our self-defence, and we rise to the height of both our danger and our duty. Before Sumter all was party. Not the nation, but how should the Republicans act. Would concessions be consistent with the rights and results of a party victory? How dare defeat bully us. Sumter's ball buried ABRAHAM LINCOLN from the Chicago platform to the Springfield armory. It made every American citizen an office seeker, asking a place for his country among the nations; asking for his own plundered citizenship. Every man was a government contractor that day, pleading for the great contract. Now ABRAHAM LINCOLN is himself; now he puts on his official pea-jacket, goes on the national deck, and grasps the helm with that dauntless vigor which God and the Western line had given him. This bullet of Sumter relieves him of all that civil diffidence to which an unpractical prominence is prone and which even partly veiled the experience that preceded him. With more necessity of blood comes more assertion of State's. All was stand by the stability of national power need this crumbling away of the yielding, unreliable material which might impede or fraternize indecently with the supreme exigency; and now the question is, who shall wake and lead the military element. All our hope of glory and soldierly experience is centered in one tottering, fading, faithful giant SCOTT of the past must be succeeded by some younger Scott. With a childish enthusiasm the people adopt and exult over an unknown youth, modest and cultivated. With the generosity of unaccustomed war they gorge this untried hero with powder and ball and men and confidence and every implement of success that could make merit succeed and the lack of it snarl and fail.

Through all that period of criminal caution and incompetency, how nobly the faithful President stood by him whom an intelligent impatience was demanding to be removed. How anxiously his kind nature sustained this wooden hero, and urged him from splendid retreat to splendid retreat, to prove himself, at last, all this hopeful people hoped of him. With what eager pertinacity his disappointment turned from chief to chief, searching under every repulse for the true leader; poring over that bloody volume of the War Directory to find the name and residence of him who is to lead this nation to victory and unity.

During the first two years of the war, our greatest general was our general greatness. Alternately checked and chasing the elastic foe on innumerable battle-fields, yet still advancing, at last from fire vomiting impediments, wide-spread toil and slaughter, are evolved in smoke and blood, as the genii by the sea rose out of storm and mist, so rose our GRANT, SHERMAN and FARRAGUT, to lead back through fields of ceaseless triumph the reeling, staggering spirit of Union and Liberty. These are the names that make our cause strong, and would make any cause dangerous. We know, too, whose clear eye first discovered their merits, and whose hand signed the instruments that sent them forth to hew away all obstacles that stopped *E Pluribus Unum's* path from the Lakes to the Gulf.

This unknown man, a stranger to office and statesmanship, to public praise or public blame, without great genius or great experience, or great fame acquired, or tradition to gild error or confirm merit, with a name to make, an oath to keep, a people to save, a crime to punish, the volcano heaving under his feet, the oath warning him over his head, the dagger at his breast, an empire in his hands, backed by a divided North, defied by a seemingly united South, his obscure and spotless name at once the synonym of England's sneer and Richmond's curse, with only a pure heart, a clear eye and a steady hand to lay without flinching on the most dangerous crisis, the most doubtful issues, the most perplexing duties, the most daring and defiant, the most well bred, well considered, comprehensive, cultivated, half-engendered plot that ever raised its bloody hand and icy heart against the elements of law and order. He found himself heir to a statesmanship confused, shuffling and pusillanimous, occupied only with the question as to how we should permit our institutions to be murdered most gracefully, and he left its public policy candid, earnest, self-sustaining, engaged only with the question how the attempted murderers could be treated most mercifully. He found American nationality suddenly confronting him as a disgraceful doubt; he parted with it a terribly-respected fact. He found the government a dissolving giant, dying of an old cancer that had baffled the best physicians; he lived to cut out the poison with his sword, and find his well-knit, well-mannered, vigorous, compact patient a perpetual and healthful mourner at his grave. Sorely in need of force to meet the arming crime, he found our little navy had been sent yachting in the Indian and Pacific Seas, that treason might cruise more seriously along the streams of our progress. He lived to fill the world with our swarming ships, able to defend one continent and defy another. He came into possession of 15,000 regular soldiers, scattered over as many miles; and one million of men by him equipped reversed their arms on his funeral march. He found the people quailing under a debt of eighty millions and fearing the weight of it must bar the door to national salvation; he left them with their country redeemed, their resources more developed, their trade increased, and a mountain of three thousand millions of debt scaled at all points for investment, without officially calling on a single foreign dollar to help us purchase our domestic safety; he found the public feeling and the sense of citizenship demoralized, the tone of political responsibility lowered, the suffrage a mere vehicle for partisan aggrandizement, the love of country at the mercy of a States' right dogma, a party tie, a demagogues breath; national obligations, confused and evaporating in a narrow local selfishness that would part with an empire to save a hobby; that would not give up a prejudice to keep up the wisest and most beneficent systems ever sworn to by man. He lived to see the sun dawn on a united people purified by suffering; their sense of danger elevating their sense of duty and unity. By personal example of earnest, disinterested public service; by patience, courage and faith in all well-doing, more than by sermon, homily or proclamation, did this good chieftain mould the better life of the nation and preserve it from false prophets and false issues, keeping it

THE SOUTH.

VIRGINIA.

A Religious Address by the Governor—The Virginian Emigration and Land Company—Arrival of Gen. O. Howard.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, June 2, 1865.

The Executive mansion is thronged daily by deputations of leading citizens from various counties of Virginia, who wait upon the Governor with addresses of welcome.

An influential body of ministers of the Baptist denomination presented an address this morning, and received an appropriate reply from His Excellency. Among other things, the Governor said:

GENTLEMEN: I am exceedingly glad to see you on this occasion as ministers, and as ministers of the gospel of peace and of Jesus Christ. I need not refer to the differences and distracted feeling which exists, not only in this section, but I fear in almost every section of the Union; and, now, as men and ministers, it becomes us to have peace and good-will toward our fellow man, and faith toward God and one another. Let us imitate the example of the great Apostle of the Gentiles: With the Jew he was a Jew, with the Greek he was a Greek, and with the Roman a Roman—all things, to all men, in order that he might win souls to Christ. The position you occupy, the near relations into which you are brought to the family circle, enable you to be the great harbingers of peace—enable you to promote good will, good sentiment, and good feeling among your friends, and all with whom you are brought immediately into contact, both in the world at large, and in your particular churches. We cannot be very good christians without having a great deal of love in our hearts. The Bible commands us to love even our enemies, and you all know when your hearts were first touched by a divine feeling, they were filled with love, (at least, I know that is the feeling I experienced when I joined the Methodist Protestant Church, to which I belong.) I suppose that must be the feeling among all. It must burn in our hearts, and show forth in our lives, if we would come into His kingdom on earth, and enter into His kingdom above.

It has long been known that the vast agricultural resources of Virginia have hitherto been but very imperfectly developed. This fact has undoubtedly arisen from the unmanageable size of many of the plantations, the system of labor, and the inadequate amount employed. It was clearly foreseen that one of the immediate consequences of the return of peace would be the determination of men of influence and energy in the South, in conjunction with their brethren in the North, to adopt such means and appliances as would mitigate and eventually destroy the evil which has so long prevailed.

Already the initiative has been taken in this most important particular, and a meeting of highly influential citizens took place yesterday to the inaugurate "The Virginian Emigration and Land Company"—the detail of whose proceedings you will find in the *Republic* of this city. The movement was originally started by Messrs. R. W. HUGHES and R. W. LATHAM, and already embraces most of the leading men of this city and State, headed by His Excellency, Gov. PEIRPOINT. From what I know of the parties who have undertaken this important matter, and considering the large amount of good it is calculated to effect, it certainly appears to me to merit the attention and support of the loyal press of the North.

Maj.-Gen. O. HOWARD, President of the Freedmen's Bureau, accompanied by his staff, and a number of ladies, arrived in Richmond, to-day, and paid a visit to the Governor. It is expected that Gen. HOWARD will leave Richmond in the morning for the South.

R. D. P.

The Feeling at the South—A Gloomy View.

VIENNA POST, FAIRFAX CO., VA.,
TWENTY MILES FROM WASHINGTON,
Tuesday, May 23, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While doing duty at this post as a Chaplain, delegate of the United States Colored Troops from Brooklyn, N. Y., I have thoughtfully watched for the promise of returning quietness and prosperity to this scarred and blasted State. Our restoration policy is now in sharp discussion. What punishment and on whose head shall it fall, when justice and mercy meet together?—when military may give way to civil rule, and the administration of local law handed over to the communities, fresh from the guiltiest and costliest rebellion the earth ever saw—are the questions of the hour. If we mistake in our decisions upon these points, long years of anarchy and suffering may fulfill the prophecies of our enemies. I tis believed that not more than one-tenth of the white electors in the late rebellious States are in heart-sympathy with the National Administration in this our new life, even if these lately in arms are disfranchised.

There is no evidence of repentance with the leaders. Is there any with the masses?

With either is there aught more than submission to the sword? It is a wolf, with jaws all bloody from its torn prey, chained, but a wolf still.

If the civil administration is restored to these States, in their courts will the truly loyal find protection? Will not justice at the South be in the future, as in the past, but a mere mockery?

May not each of these States draw around itself a dead-line which no Unionist may ever pass? What, then, would confiscated property be worth to government? It would be a wolf's den—who would enter it.

Facts then that reveal the animus of these new allegiance communities are at once lifted to a land-wide significance.

One such fact, and I think it is the very first of the kind, has come under my eye.

It is a judicial trial just passed in this County Court upon the charge of murder, with act as deliberate and cold-blooded as that of the President. I have waited two weeks for the report of the trial to reach the public eye through the Washington press; but I have not seen even an allusion to the trial. Yet, it is not strange. It would not look well side by side with the revealments of the great conspiracy to declare, that though at Washington the murder of loyal men was unsafe, just eight miles from Washington, in the opinion of Fairfax County, such murder was no crime.

This county was early torn from the rebel power, and has since been held by our forces as in a vice, and yet good authority here says that not more than one-fourth of the electors are in sympathy with the government. Rebel ranks largely recruited from this county and Mary were Mosby men. They went out from rebel families that remained, and have retained their property by taking the oath of allegiance. But all their sympathies are still with their friends who died in rebel arms or who have now returned with rebel hearts.

Three years has this county been under the rule and enjoyed the patronage of government, and yet this first judicial trial is the best protection that the county will give to loyal men.

I will give the bold facts as testified to by the six witnesses, two of them called by the defendant.

On the 11th of November last, six men were standing in a porch of a store in the village of Falls Church, when the defendant, CHARLES BINNS, drove up in a wagon and jumped out about twenty feet from the porch, and walking up to the store as he reached the steps, he said to Dr. L. LLOYD, who was standing near or in the door, "Dr. L., you offered to bet fifty dollars that McCLELLAN would be elected." Dr. L. replied, "It is a —— lie." A slight scuffle ensued between Dr. L. and BINNS. ROBERT PORTER, the deceased, was on the porch very near, and stepping up partly between the Dr. and BINNS, said—by one witness, "No fighting here gentlemen," by another witness, "Boys don't fight." PORTER at this time had a felon on the thumb of his right hand, and his right hand and arm were supported by his left hand at or near the elbow. When addressing BINNS, PORTER, according to the evidence of four witnesses, extended the elbow of his right arm toward BINNS, perhaps touching him. While two say he laid his hand on BINNS' shoulder. BINNS turned toward PORTER and said, "—— do you take it up?" PORTER instantly rejoined, "No I don't take it up," and then resumed his original position, slightly reclining against some barrels. BINNS at once attempted to draw his revolver from the holster under his coat and partly behind him, when BARTLETT caught hold of the holster and attempted to prevent BINNS from drawing it, exclaiming at the same time, "CHARLIE, for God's sake don't draw a pistol here." BINNS broke from his grasp and sprang from the porch on to the ground to the left of the centre of the porch, passed to the right of the porch to within six feet of PORTER and deliberately fired upon him. At the instant BINNS shot him, PORTER, reclining as aforesaid, had his sore hand supported as aforesaid upon his breast. As PORTER was shot he exclaimed, "CHARLIE BINNS you have killed me: what have you done it for?" BINNS quickly jumped into his wagon and drove off. He was arrested and indicted for murder; his trial was once postponed. On the 7th of May, he was brought to trial at a special term of the Circuit Court. Two venires were issued from which twenty-four qualified jurors were obtained. The counsel for the defence struck off eight names without cause, all of whom are loyal men. From the remaining eighteen a jury of twelve were obtained by ballot. Seven of these were considered secessionists, two doubtful, and three loyal. The counsel for the Commonwealth is a loyal man, and did his whole duty in fully bringing out the evidence and prosecuting the case and the law to the jury.

The judge also charged the jury, defining closely the legal significance of the grades of homicide. The verdict of the jury was "voluntary manslaughter," and the jury fixed the punishment of the condemned to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. It is understood that nine of the jurymen were for entire acquittal of the culprit, while three were for eighteen years imprisonment, which was the longest term the law allows, and equivalent to imprisonment for life. The friends of this murderer have now a petition in circulation to have him released from this slight punishment, and no doubt will gain many signatures. This BINNS had a very bad reputation before the war. He was a Mosby guerrilla, with whom he quarreled about the division of stolen plunder, deserted and came into our lines and took the oath of allegiance. He was also guilty of running off a family of free blacks who have not since been heard from. PORTER and the other names that appear above were known as thoroughly and actively loyal man, and three of them he is reported to have declared he would kill.

We may consider that the composition and the action of this jury fairly represents the mind of the county, and any jury of twelve freeholders taken at random would give the same result. These nine jurymen who dabble their hands in the warm blood of the murdered man and lay the curse of perjury and blood upon their souls, are no worse than the average of their secesh neighbors. These are representative men of their County, of their State and of returned rebeldom. It is a dip out of the waters of Southern life. So would it be in every part of this State, and so would it be, or more, over the whole South. It is the wickedness of this infernal rebellion that has struck clear through the character, and makes crime of every hue seem as no crime when loyal men are concerned. When we withdraw our military rule and leave treason to return with its iron sway, what will loyal life be worth over the whole South? The assassin and the court will be in league; and, as before, no man can live unless he is one of them, or is dumb.

ISAAC P. STRYKER.

The statements and evidence above, in respect to the trial of CHARLES BINNS, are true.

HENRY T. BROOKS,
Clerk of Fairfax County Circuit Court.

orfolk and Portsmouth.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes:

"The advent of civil government has put in commotion the politicians throughout the State. The City of Portsmouth, which holds its municipal election in the course of the present week, is in a political ferment. There are two tickets in the field, and the Capulets and Montagues are opposed tooth and nail. They argue very illogically, call hard names, and put dull and verbose cards in the newspapers, very much in the style of your State-house-row legislators in Philadelphia. Party the first, styled the People's Union party, is the most popular, and has seemingly the largest number of adherents. The following is the platform of the People's Union party. It possesses a more than local interest at the present time:

We, the members of the People's Union party, of the City of Portsmouth, do hereby pledge ourselves to sustain men for office who will advance the interests of the people of this city, and sustain the principles underlying our government.

We recognize this as a white man's government, and believe the elective franchise can only be conferred on the colored race by legislative enactments in the State, and by and through the legitimate voters thereof.

We firmly sustain President JOHNSON in his policy and efforts to restore the Union, believing that the prosperity of the people of the whole country depends upon a firm adherence to the Union and the Constitution.

Opposed to this party is the *true* Union party; I can't say why so styled. They have no platform published, but oppose the "white man plank" of the P. U. P. Of course, both parties are confident of victory.

The citizens of Norfolk are preparing for the election of their Representatives in the next Congress. The distance of time from the election keeps quiet the active politicians. Apparently a strong opposition looms up against the candidate in the field. This opposition is to assume definite shape to-morrow evening. A public call to that effect was made this morning.

The call sets forth that a political organization is needed for the future good of the State. All loyal men of like opinion are requested to meet to-morrow evening. This call is signed by the staunchest Union men of Norfolk—men who had to fly for their lives when rebellion sat enthroned at Norfolk, and could only return when the city was restored by the power of WOOL'S bayonets. Many of these gentlemen are native Virginians, and leading merchants of the City of Norfolk. Their signature to such a paper means something. The names of Northern men who have established themselves in the city since the war are also appended to this paper.

The French Tobacco—Gen. Mahone.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 3.

THE FRENCH TOBACCO.

The readers of the *Inquirer* will recall to mind that several times during the war there has been some stir as to the possession of certain quantities of tobacco, the property of French citizens. Mr. MERCIER, the late representative of France at Washington, once went up the James to see after the French tobacco. Nothing, however, came of the visit. Now under the new order of things, when every one is having his own restored, the citizens of France are in a fair way of obtaining their tobacco. Yesterday a full rigged ship, the *Missouri*, of eight hundred and twenty tons burden, went up the James under sail as far as Bermuda Hundred, where she will take in a cargo of the weed. The ship *Wheeler* preceded the *Missouri* up the river three days ago. These two American ships will carry across the Atlantic the once rebel-embargoed tobacco of *la belle France*. It is pleasing to reflect that this much talked of lot of tobacco, stored for four years in the rebel capital, will at last be carried to France in American bottoms, and under the flag of our undivided Union.

THE REBEL GEN. MAHONE.

The name of this rebel officer has become familiar to most of our readers, from its frequent mention in connection with the battles of Richmond and Petersburgh. He was included in the surrender of LEE'S army. At the outbreak of the rebellion MAHONE was President of the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad. He was a most determined and active Secessionist. His first piece of strategy in the service of the rebellion was executed on the night of the 19th of April, 1861, when he kept locomotives running to and fro over the road all night, blowing whistles and ringing bells. At the same time he kept messengers going to Commander ADDLER, then in command of the Navy-yard, with the information that large bodies of troops from Georgia and South Carolina were arriving over the road, whose duty it would be to take the Navy-yard by assault if it was not abandoned.

MAHONE'S rail strategy succeeded, and the navy-yard, with its vast stores of ordnance, fell into rebel hands.

MAHONE has ventured to Norfolk, and is spoken of in certain circles as the President of the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad, as soon as that road resumes its business under civil management. The Board of Directors have it in their power to reinstate MAHONE in his old position. Would it not be going too far to again trust this man with the management of the self-same corporation which he so shamefully prostituted to further the ends of his country's direst enemies? His name is talked of favorably in connection with his former position, and he himself is endeavoring to obtain it.

MISSISSIPPI.

Progress of Reorganization—Action of Gov. Clark.

The Granada *Locomotive*, of May 27, contains full reports of the proceedings of the Mississippi State Legislature. It says:

A number of the members of the Legislature of Mississippi convened at Jackson on the 18th ult., and were in session three days.

The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill for the election of members of a State convention on the 10th day of June, to assemble at Jackson on the 3d day of July, to repeal the ordinance of secession, and perform such other acts as the situation may seem to demand.

A series of resolutions authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners to confer with the authorities of the United States, was adopted after some ineffectual opposition from Mr. YARBELL.

A series of resolutions, expressing the sense of the new Legislature and people of the state of Mississippi, relative to the assassination of President LINCOLN and the attempt to assassinate Secretary SEWARD, was adopted unanimously and without discussion.

After resolving to dispense with all per diem and pay for their labors at this session, except such as would pay their board, the Legislature adjourned.

The following is the Governor's message on convening the Legislature in extraordinary session.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, JACKSON, MISS.,
May 20, 1865.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: At no time has the Legislative Assembly been convened under graver circumstances. Upon your action depends the fortune of the State for many years to come. Not only the present interests, but the rights and liberties of a great people depend, in no small degree, upon the results of your deliberations. I am deeply sensible of the responsibilities I assume in advising you of the measures necessary and expedient in this emergency. But this duty is imposed on me by the constitution. I am required, unaided and alone, to be the first to explore the dark and troubled sea that rolls before us, whose waves, raised by the storm of battle and revolution, threaten to engulf our people. But trusting to your wisdom to detect the errors in the chart I may lay down, I shall enter on the task with no unmanly trepidation.

It is not my purpose to review the events of the last five years. The war is ended, and with it the power of the Confederacy of the Southern States. Satisfied that my humble part was performed with fidelity to my State, and in obedience to her laws, I shall leave the story of this contest to after times and to the pen of the impartial historian. Its history cannot now be written. It will have many pages filled with glorious names and deeds, many with mournful instruction.

That the Southern States will return to the Union is admitted; that the circumstances by which they are surrounded will induce them to consent to this is not denied; but the necessity being the result of military power, will make the business of reorganization and adjustment a task of the most delicate and difficult character. I shall advise you to adopt the most speedy measures to accomplish this inevitable destiny. In accordance, however, I deem it my duty to enter my protest on record against any conclusion that may be drawn therefrom detrimental to the rights of the States and the liberties of the people.

On the 9th day of January, 1861, the people of Mississippi, by their elected and authorized delegates, in convention assembled, declared their connection with the Federal Union dissolved. Their unanimity on this subject was unprecedented in the history of any people.

The necessity for some action at that time was not denied by any one. The only question then raised was as to the time and the mode. I shall not review the reasons that were urged to justify this action. They were founded upon the objects and terms of the Federal compact, and the history of its formation. It was no hasty conclusion. For many years this subject occupied the minds of the intelligent, and was discussed by the people. They declined to act until causes which would have justified revolution, impelled them to secession. Mississippi then claimed to be an independent State. With no purpose of aggression, but for defence she raised armies. In obedience to her laws and ordinances her people took up arms.

To repel invasion they freely poured out their blood and the bones of her best and bravest strew her battle plains. The people of the Northern States believe this Union to be essential to free government, and the preservation of liberty itself; and to secure this Union they took up arms. They too have demonstrated their earnestness by lavishing their blood and treasure; and by an exhibition of power that has astonished and awed the world. They cannot now desire the abasement and destruction of a people whom in a fearful contest they found equal to themselves in all except numbers and resources. By a concession of equal rights alone can the full consent of the people of the South be obtained, without which no government can be free or stable. That this will be granted cannot be doubted. The contest which has been waged with such manly vigor for four years, will, when the sea of passion has subsided, but lead to a more respectful consideration of the opinion of sections, and the rights of the State; for in the new combination of interests, that the great changes impending must produce, there will be no security of States, East, West, North or South, but in a strict construction and honest observance of all the terms of the Federal compact.

We must begin and build anew. A great work is before us; it is upon us. Let us begin wisely, but at once to clear away the rubbish of the old foundations. Let a convention of the people be called, at the earliest possible day, to repeal the ordinance of the convention of 1861 and to remodel the constitution of the State. I recommend this as the subject for your first consideration and action; for every day of delay but increases our perils our difficulties.

Let us show to the North, by the prompt action of our people, that exhausted as we are by a protracted and disastrous war, we have courage to face the events and vigor to act; that there are no divisions, that there is no disloyalty amongst us, no misguided masses. Loyalty with us is the obedience of the citizen to the laws and constitution of his State, and the observance of the leagues and compacts formed by his sovereign consent; then it is the masses who head and govern here, and to them we are accustomed at all times to refer all questions of constitutional amendments and national changes, as we do now: and that no one, however high in office or humble in position, can free himself from the obligations and oaths imposed by the sovereign ordinances of the people, or assume new national relations, without their sovereign consent. This can only be obtained by the action of a convention called by you, and sanction and elected by the people. This has been settled by a custom that has received uniform sanction and acquiescence, and may be said to be a fundamental law. It may well be doubted whether the action of a convention, as scribed in any other manner, would bind the consciences of our people.

There are other subjects which will require the speedy action of a convention. The finances of the State will require their attention. Their condition renders an enlargement of your powers necessary to the adjustment of our pecuniary difficulties.

The Governor recommends the suspension of the collection of State taxes, as the currency is worthless. He says: "The terrible contest through which the country has just passed, aroused in every section the darkest passions of the human heart, and in many instances led to the commission of crimes of the most malignant character, until at last lawlessness seems to have culminated in the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, the President of the United States, and the attempt to assassinate Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State. For these acts of atrocious horror, so repugnant to the instincts of the American heart, and so much opposed to the principles regulating our social law, you feel, I am sure, in common with the whole people of this State, the profoundest sentiments of detestation. The period, too, at which they occurred, was most unpropitious for the fortunes of the country. They have inflamed, as was most natural, the minds of the Northern people, and though right-thinking men, when the embittered feeling aroused by these acts have passed away, will not attribute them to the Southern people; yet for the present they may retard an adjustment of our laws and social institutions on such a basis as will most speedily give quiet and repose to the people and the country. It is alleged that the immediate parties engaged in these assassinations have implicated, in some manner, a number of gentlemen well known for their adherence to the cause and fortunes of the South; and among the number is Mr. DAVIS, the President of the Confederate States, and Mr. THOMPSON of this State. I do not know the character of the evidence on which this charge is made; that the purity of the private character of these gentlemen, and a long life in which they have been held in the highest esteem for personal integrity, honor and truth, and for conduct uniformly regulated by the rules of Christian morality, justify me in expressing the unqualified opinion that it is impossible they could have been in any wise implicated, or even cognizant of, the intention to commit those crimes, which, if at all, justly attributed to them, would tarnish their names and character forever.

CHAS. CLARK.

Jackson, Miss., is garrisoned by the Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry and the Seventh Ohio Battery. The *Mississippian* says the troops are white men, and seem to be well disciplined.

The Ninety-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Col. THOMAS, goes to Huntsville, Ala. The troops are said to be admirably disciplined and well behaved.

The Meridian *Clarion*, of the 20th, says that Augusta and Macon, Ga., have not been injured, but that Columbus is greatly damaged, shops, factories, paper-mills, &c., having all been destroyed. That the North Carolina Railroad is being rapidly repaired; that the Georgia Road is open from Augusta to Atlanta, also the road from Macon to Atlanta. The road is in use from Atlanta to West Point, and a construction-train running to Chehaw, forty miles from Montgomery; and the road is in repair from Opelika to Columbus, Ga. Other roads are rapidly progressing toward completion.

THE NEGROES.

The following order, issued by the commanding officer post of Jackson, and Provost-Marshal-General Department of Mississippi, was promulgated by Lieut.-Col. OTTO FUNKE, at Grenada, on the 19th instant:

HEADQUARTERS POST OF JACKSON,
JACKSON, MISS., May 18, 1865.

CIRCULAR NO. 1.—Whereas, by the proclamation of the President of the United State, all slaves in the State of Mississippi are declared free, and are so. It becomes the duty of every good citizen to accept this condition of things, concerning the enslaved population, as one which cannot be avoided, and to use every effort to instruct them in their new duties, as a people no longer slaves. They cannot be dispensed with as a laboring class; it is, therefore, manifestly for the interest of all citizens, in every point of view, to induce the negro to aid the planters of the country in their important labors; both classes must exist upon this soil, and each is, at present, indispensable to the other. But it cannot be supposed that the negro, knowing as he does that he is a free man, can be induced to perform his duties as a laborer in a faithful manner toward his employer, unless his interests are consulted in the matter. Contracts between these parties must be of an equitable character, and each must be required to perform his part in a trusty and faithful manner.

While all officers and soldiers will at all times discountenance any desire on the part of the negro to leave his home to exist in idleness and vagrancy, about camps and cities, it will be understood by the people of the country that any effort on their part to enforce the code will be promptly repressed by the military authorities.

Until the treasury regulations, governing the interest between the negroes and their employers are published, they will be required to remain at their homes.

The government has no present use for them as laborers or soldiers, but has it the means or disposition to support them in idleness.

VAN E. YOUNG, Col. Commanding.

GEORGIA.

A Convention at Ringgold.

From the Nashville Union, June 4.

A convention of delegates representing the counties of Murray, Whitfield, Catoosa, Chatooga and Walker Counties, was held at Ringgold on the 29th ult. A. M. TURNER, of Murray, presided, and JOHN HILL, of Whitfield, acted as Secretary. Resolutions were adopted expressing gratification for the termination of the rebellion, and the prospect of soon being enabled to enjoy again the blessings of peace and liberty under the Constitution and the Union,—pledging support to the administration of President JOHNSON and opposing the arrest and trial of leading rebels;—promising every exertion to restore civil law and order in the State;—and expressing the opinion that all officers in Georgia, before being installed into office, should subscribe to an oath that they have "never aided, assisted or encouraged the bringing on the late rebellion" or "advocated the doctrine of secession or disunion."

The meeting nominated LAWSON BLACE a candidate for Judge, and SAMUEL H. BAKER for Solicitor, of the Cherokee Circuit; and requested President JOHNSON to appoint at an early day a Military Governor of the State—a citizen being preferred—who will sustain the policy of the Federal Administration and enforce the authority of the laws.

This movement indicates that the people of Northern Georgia understand their position, and are ready to yield obedience to the Federal Government. The policy they recommend does not differ materially from that adopted by the President, which, we feel assured, they will hail with pleasure. Let the people of Georgia respond promptly, and their State may be reorganized in time to be represented in the next Congress.

The Condition of Georgia.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The following private letter has been placed in our hands. As representing a large section of Southern feeling, and, we believe, very truly and explicitly, we lay it before the public. It was written by a well-known Southern gentleman, whose name we are requested not to publish; but as presenting a strong reflex of the opinion of most of the intelligent Southerners who did not take a personal share in the late unholy war, it is exceedingly interesting:

AUGUSTA, GA., May 24, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: After years of bitter trial, I rejoice to resume our broken correspondence. Your fearful predictions of April, 1861, have been fully realized. The result has not surprised me, for I have long since reckoned among the certainties of the future, and much blamed Southern leaders for protracting a struggle, the end of which was evidently only a question of time and endurance. The end finds us and our friends in this vicinity in much better condition than the Southerners generally. By good fortune this community escaped the ravages of war. This city is the only place of any magnitude South that was spared. And now let us hope for an indulgent government. A kind and generous policy will be followed by general satisfaction at the South. The effort will be very happy, and will tend much to banish the bitterness of the late struggle, and revive the friendly relations of the sections. At present the people are in suspense, generally anxious and dejected, fearful of harsh measures. Emancipation has deranged labor somewhat, but not as much, I think, as was expected; and after a while I believe people will cease to feel any inconvenience, especially if wholesome legislation is had against vagrancy, &c. The people may be called in just that state of mind when a very generous policy might be expected to produce the happiest results. They seem prepared for a radical course of treatment. A different application, announced promptly and frankly, would cause rejoicing throughout the land. Of one thing, however, all are assured, viz.: there will be but *one* government, and none are hesitating to resume their allegiance to the "old flag, for better or worse." We are all "citizens of the United States," of one country, and a common destiny as a people. Secession is dead! And the irrepressible conflict has decided that slavery is dead! Henceforth, I trust, the country will grow harmonious in all its parts. I hope you and yours are all spared to see the dawn of peace, and that all shadows of the terrible past may be cleared away by the kindly smiles of friends long separated during the frightful storm. I have often thought of you, and our conversation in Philadelphia, only a day or so previous to the attack on Fort Sumter; how we hoped the war might be averted, matters, &c. Still you would refer to the almost certainty of a "long and bloody war," with no doubt, however, as to the result. You knew the South would fight with valor, but then you counted on exhaustion, and you counted correctly. The United States is now a proud nation, and, perhaps, just at this time, the first Power in the world. She will be flattered by Europe, especially by England. Her success in this stupendous war is complete—contrary to the predictions of many great (supposed) philosophers and students in history.

* * * * *

Faithfully and truly yours, ——.

Immense Stock of Cotton in Georgia—The Cotton Under the Control of the Government—The Supply at Vicksburgh.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, May 15.

We have not heard of a sale of cotton recently, and consequently no market value has been yet established. Estimated amount stored in Macon, 35,000 bales. Estimated stock in Georgia, 300,000 bales. It is said private assurances have been given to holders that the United States Government will not seize their cotton hereafter, and that all taken heretofore will be paid for. This policy is understood to have been adopted at the suggestion of the Board of Trade of New-York, who averred that the cotton held in the South was the only means the people had of realizing money with which to revive business or to discharge liabilities incurred before the war to Northern merchants.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, writes:

"I hear, on good authority, that the government has now at its command in the South about 350,000 bales of cotton, which will be sent North as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made as to the transportation. As there is, however, included in the above estimate a large number of bales which is claimed as the property of loyal residents in Georgia and Alabama, it is possible the round figures I have given, may not be realized, though they will not fall short very materially. The cotton secured by the surrenders of Gens. TAYLOR and JOHNSTON, is understood to embrace simply that which was held by these armies for the benefit of the rebel government, and not the property of private residents in those departments.

From the Vicksburgh Herald, May 28.

For several weeks past the revival of business in this city is quite a notable fact. The streets have been thronged daily with people from the country, and the crowd still continues. Every department of trade was going ahead with a perfect rush. Cotton buyers were thicker than money changers in the temple, or fiddlers in hell. They were ravenous for cotton, smelling it afar off, and pursuing the wagons laden with the staple with the most untiring zeal. There is money in cotton, and a good many enterprising men have found it out. The country people certainly have no right to complain of a want of attention to their interests on the part of the cotton brokers and business men of Vicksburgh, for they nurse them faithfully. Yesterday, Washington-street was white with cotton bales, and crammed with wagons. It was almost impossible for vehicles to pass on some portions of the street, in consequence of the crowd. Broad-horned convoys of the good days by-gone, patiently drawing heavy cotton wagons, passed and repassed our window from early dawn till dewy eve, and the drivers made the air vocal with their voices shouting the word of command. Peace is a glorious boon and our people can appreciate its value now.

Circular Letter to the Clergy of Georgia and Florida.

REVEREND SIR—The reasons for which the Litany of the B. V. Mary, was recited at the end of the High Mass on Sundays, and the collects for Peace said every day at Mass having now ceased, these practices will be discontinued. The Clergy of Georgia and Florida will for one week after the reception of the present notice, recite at mass the collects "*Ivo concede*" in "*congregationis*" found in the 9th number of "*Orationes diversæ*" at the end of the missal. The faithful are exhorted to enter into the sentiments expressed in those prayers, to adore in silence and resignation the ways of God, to conform their wills to the Divine Will, and to practice a true and sincere charity towards all men.

By order of the Rt. Rev.

AUGUSTIN VEROT.
Bishop of Savannah and Adm. A. of Florida.
Rev. P. LUTAT, Bishop's Secretary.
SAVANNAH, May 27, 1865.

The United States Steamer Jeff. Davis.

From the Savannah Herald.

The United States Government, by the destruction of the railways leading to the seaboard cities of Charleston, Savannah and other points have been compelled to transport and forward to the interior by steamers, all supplies for the army. Upon the evacuation of Savannah, the steamer *Jeff. Davis* was not destroyed. This vessel the government has had plying between Savannah and Augusta, as a transport; she is a stern-wheel steamer, and new, having been built on the upper Savannah River since the war. She has had her engines thoroughly overhauled, the furnaces enlarged so that coal can be used for fuel, and at the present time is one of the fastest steamers plying up the river. We annex the list of officers: Captain, ISAAC HENRY; Mate, Wm. Dexter; Chief Engineer, Thos. L. Carter; First Assistant, John Slocum; Second Assistant, John Shannon.

Southern Feeling After the War—Charge to a Grand Jury in Georgia.

Judge O. A. LOCHRANE, at the May term of the Circuit Court in Georgia, delivered a charge to the Grand Jury of Bibb County, from which we make extracts:

"I speak my honest convictions when I say every man must put down, by example and by counsel, every motion of discontent, producing bickering, strife and bloodshed, and every one be a peace officer, acting on the determined purpose that every man who violates law, or counsels its violation, shall suffer the penalty such disorganizer in times like these should suffer. This is the love of country which I enjoin on you. Now, when the war is over, and everything tends to peace, let us have it and go to our peaceful pursuits in life. Some may think that liberty of speech has become a mockery, if men are not allowed to abuse and talk as they please.

This matter has always in practice been misunderstood. The liberty of reason and mania are no more distinct. The madman does as he pleases, but it does not follow that every sensible man may act like he was mad, the law restrains even passion. Vituperative epithets on public men are not evidences of liberty of speech; officials are representative men, embodying the dignity and representing the power of position, and the outpouring of disappointment and malice should be restrained. Liberty of opinion does not consist of conceptions of hate which rankle into crime. Opinions ripening into acts, must be, in view of law, pacific, and tolerance in opinion is one of the elements of peace: men may differ, like POLYBIUS and PLINY, upon every subject, moral, social and religious, and remain, like them, the warmest and most devoted friends.

"When we see the present condition of our people, we are forced to utter our earnest convictions against all criminations and recriminations. It is not to be hoped that the teaching, education and training of an age can be thrown aside in an hour, or that a man can shake off his opinions like apples from a tree. The opinions may remain—nay, will remain. The reason and judgment, however, of the people, will see the necessity of subordinating them to the crisis. Amelioration of condition may exist without systems of violence, and our reflection teaches that liberty consists not in abstractions, but equalities—equalities political, civil and religious equalities of order, based on the respect of all and each. The practical must take the place of theory, and economy the place of politics.

"The institutions of the land will be reorganized, the constitutions of the States changed, and in the policy foreshadowed by the President of the United States, the masses of the people will have a voice in fixing and settling their own rights and destiny. The wisdom of the heart and the logic of necessity will counsel their actions. Though now tossed upon the wave, we trust soon to see the dove over the waste of waters, coming with broken wing again to shelter in the ark, and the State, launching forth to a new destiny, will carry the freighted hopes and prayers of the people.

Cleared for action in the field of industry and enterprise, Georgia will soon resume her position and wealth, and prosperity pour again into her lap. The nation is young. The dews of its baptism scarce wet upon its forehead, and we look to a manly stride over the troubles of the past, and an unwearied march to prosperity. Our fields will soon resound with the hum of industry, our anvils ring with the music of labor, our people be won back to peaceful pursuits by family associations, and the influence of religion give a new impetus to civilization; and under the inspiration of fortune, the nation plume itself and arch its neck for a flight to immortality.

"Such, I trust, will be our destiny, counseled by 'wisdom, justice and moderation,' and may GOD in his infinite mercy send angels to lift every shadow from our path to the destiny that awaits us. My prayer for the country is the invocation of my heart, for you have honored me, and with Georgia I would have shared her glory, I will remain to share her fate. To sit by her sick bed is a duty the instincts of honor prompt. To counsel her for prosperity, the instinct of reason equally demands. I would be untrue to duty, myself and you, if I permitted pride to blend with my counsels, or freeze the stream of conviction that flows from the inmost resources of my soul.

"I therefore counsel, with all the asseveration of truth, obedience to the laws and constituted authorities; a cheerful acquiescence to the designs of Providence, an unmurmuring assent to the decree of fate, and by our readiness to accept the position God has assigned us, illustrate our desire for the restoration of law, order and government."

Sufferings of the Negro.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

In the local department of the Macon *Telegraph*, of Tuesday last, we notice the following item:

"FIFTEEN DEAD NEGROES IN ONE PILE.—On Sunday information was received by Col. WHITE, Provost-Marshal, that a large number of dead bodies were in the river just below the city. A detail was dispatched to the place for the purpose of taking them out of the water and burying them. The squad found no less than fifteen bodies of negro men within a space of a few hundred yards. They were lodged in drift-wood and along the banks of the river. No marks of violence were reported as having been found upon them. The bodies were buried on the banks of the river where they were found. Nothing whatever is as yet known as to how they came to their death."

Commenting upon the foregoing, that paper says of the "sufferings which the unfortunates (the negroes) who flocked to Macon have undergone since the army reached" that city, that "all the time they have been suffering terribly, in every conceivable shape; and we have information that many hundreds have died from starvation and disease—the aggregate reaching a total that seems almost incredulous."

This is indeed *horrible!* Thus far it has not been the case—we mean death by starvation or disease—in this vicinity, though how soon we may be forced to make a similar record, we know not. At present, the indications are that we shall be compelled to do so ere many days shall pass, for with all the humane efforts of the military authorities at this point, the sound advice given to the negroes who have abandoned their homes to voluntarily return to them and resume work on the abandoned farms, there to be fed and cared for, the unhappy creatures—men, women and children—still flock to and remain in our city, some of them, it is true, begging for work, to earn their bread, but most of them begging for bread, and not for work—some seeking for new homes, and but few returning to their old ones. The humane and wholesome counsel given to most of them, by the authorities here, we trust, will soon have a good effect; if not, the scenes reported by our Macon cotemporary as having been witnessed in and near that city will be reenacted here; and thus, too soon, the negro will realize that his idea of liberty—the privilege of living in idleness and being fed by the labor of others—is like unto "the baseless fabric of a vision"—that he must work, or endure the misery of starvation.

TEXAS.

Military Insubordination in Texas.

From the New-Orleans Times, May 21.

A commission from Gen. MAGRUDER, of Texas, consisting of Col. ASHBEL SMITH and W. P. BALLINGER, Esq., arrived here Sunday evening by the gunboat *Antona*, with full authority to surrender the Texas forces. The commission was sent upon the supposition that KIRBY SMITH proposed to continue his resistance to the national authority, and of course, the gentlemen composing it were ignorant of the subsequent action of the Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department. Messrs. SMITH and BALLINGER had, we learn, an informal interview with Gen. CANBY Monday evening.

The commission came direct from Houston, empowered by both civil and military authorities to surrender the military and civil government of Texas to the United States.

Gen. SMITH was the Minister to the Court of St. James from the Republic of Texas during the years 1843 and '4.

These gentlemen state that prior to their leaving Texas, the military forces had disbanded, refusing any longer to obey orders. The forces stationed in and around Houston were converted into a mob, and, to use Mr. BALLINGER'S own expression, "literally gutted the quartermaster's, commissary and ordnance storehouses, then rushed to the magazine, bursting open the kegs of powder, and were standing ankle-deep, filling their canteens with powder, when there was a loud cry on the part of the citizens for the fire-engines, which were immediately sent, and deluged the place with water.

The soldiers left, carrying off all the government property, and were seen with MAGRUDER'S private ambulance, with four pet horses, making their way home.

The commissioners are to have another interview with Gen. CANBY on the subject of proceeding to Washington for the purpose of making such terms as may be for the best interest of all concerned in the restoration of law and order.

CONDITION OF TEXAS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

A few days since there arrived here from Galveston a commission from the civil and military authorities in that State under the Confederate sway, composed of two of its most judicious and influential citizens, Col. ASHBEL SMITH, a veteran in both the wars of Texas and a statesman of its era as a republic, and WM. P. BALLINGER, Esq., a lawyer of eminence and a gentleman of high personal character.

These gentlemen came to this city on a gunboat of the United States, on a pacific mission, to tender to the United States the return of Texas to the Union, without condition or reserve, and to manifest the intention of its people to submit themselves in all respects to the Federal authority.

On their arrival they found that their mission had in part been anticipated by the surrender made by Lieut.-Gen BUCKN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1865.

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CONVENTION WITH JOHNSTON.
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To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.
Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Great activity appears, now that the rebellion is virtually ended, in the location and purchase of public lands, even at the most distant points of the republic. The returns from Humboldt, California, which have just reached the General Land Office, show that the cash sales at that office for the month of April, 1865, amount to $13,992 47; that in the same month the cash sales at Marysville, California, amounted to $5,089 91; that at the land office at Boonville, Missouri, there was taken up, for actual settlement, under the Homestead Law, in May, 1865, the quantity of 10,073,54 acres.

A riot, or something like it, occurred yesterday in Washington. It began by the lawless conduct of certain discharged soldiers who undertook to destroy a few houses of ill-fame and plunder the inmates. Some of these were occupied by negroes, and especially against the blacks did the rioters operate. They were put down by the military, but not until a great many persons had been badly hurt.

The Richmond papers contradict the statement published in certain Northern journals, to the effect that the recent elections were carried by the disunionists. The *Republic* says that elections have so far been held only in six counties, but that not a man has been chosen who is not willing to stand by Gov. PIERPONT and the administration, and to labor zealously for the maintenance of the constitution and preservation of the Union.

It is ascertained on unquestionable proof that the explosion of the ordnance boat at City Point last Summer, whereby some seventy or eighty lives were lost and a large amount of property destroyed, was the work of rebel agents, and was paid for with rebel gold furnished from the rebel State Department. At a proper time full evidence in respect to the matter will be furnished by Gen. HALLECK through the War Department.

The fate of the steamship *Admiral Tegoff* is now definitely known. She was run into on the night of the 8th inst. by the British ship *Nemacona*, and sunk within ten minutes, carrying down fifteen or twenty persons. The captain and all the officers escaped, and have been landed at Nantucket with the other survivors. The other vessel was so badly damaged that she was purposely run ashore at Smith's Point, Nantucket, where she lies in a bad situation.

The youngest daughter of Prof. and Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE was married at St. John's (Episcopal) Church, in Hartford, Connecticut, Wednesday morning, to a wealthy Episcopal clergyman from Boston. The ceremony was performed by Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island. A large party of the BEECHER family was present, including the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of Brooklyn.

The trial of LEWIS ROSENTHAL and J. D. MERRICK, known as the "Lake Erie Pirates," is in progress before the United States Court at Cleveland. The principal testimony so far, is that of COLE, one of the chiefs in the plot, who has turned State's evidence. His statements fully implicate THOMPSON, CLAY and other rebel leaders in Canada, in the business.

A dispatch dated Mobile, June 1, says: "Ex-Gov. MOORE, Cols. GALE and PETTUS, and two printers, have been arrested and brought to this city. They are to be taken to Washington. Ex-Gov. MOORE seized Mount Vernon Arsenal, Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, at the time Alabama seceded."

The suspension bridge at Nashville, destroyed at the time the Federal army was preparing to occupy the city, is to be rebuilt immediately. Sixty thousand dollars of the capital stock has already been subscribed, and the remaining $15,000 will soon be pledged.

Mr. F. T. MERRICK and three other capable mechanics, belonging to Springfield, Massachusetts, will leave in about three weeks for Russia, where Mr. MERRICK has been offered the superintendency of some of the shops of the great St. Petersburgh and Moscow Railroad.

Gen. CANBY has hauled out and arrested the man who offered, last Winter, in an Alabama paper, to be one of a certain number of persons to pay a million dollars for the murder of Mr. LINCOLN, and he is on his way, under guard, to this section of the country.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, recommends that in every part of the State, on the approaching Anniversary of Independence, special observance be had of welcome to our returned volunteers and of commemoration of their heroic deeds.

A disastrous fire occurred in Nashville on Friday afternoon, by which the large buildings used by the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments were destroyed, with an immense amount of property. The loss is guessed to be from eight to ten millions of dollars.

From all the States and from Canada we learn that the growing crops never gave greater promise. The wheat and hay crops in particular are represented to be immensely over a common average. The intelligence from all parts of Pennsylvania is that the crops will be large.

"JEFF DAVIS as taken" was hung in effigy at Felchville, Vt., on the 15th ult., dressed in gown and bonnet. He was brought to the gallows in a cart, guarded by ladies armed with broomsticks. He was buried with military honors.

Mrs. PATTERSON, daughter of President JOHNSON, and wife of one of the new Senators from Tennessee, will arrive in Washington this week, to preside over the domestic arrangements of the White House.

The people of North Carolina are fast returning to the paths of loyal law and order, and it is believed the movement to reestablish the State Government will call out the largest vote ever cast in the State.

Gen. HERRON's troops reached Alexandria, La., on the 2d inst., and Shreveport soon after. There were no especial demonstrations on their arrival, but the people seemed glad to have them there, and rejoiced over the close of the rebellion.

JOHN M. BOTTS is now in Richmond at the request of Gov. PIERPONT, who has called together a number of prominent Virginians to assist in reorganizing the loyal government.

The Utica *Herald* says that a man who owned a couple of acres of land at Ballston, N. Y., while digging a trench a few days ago, struck oil, and next day sold his little place for $60,000.

The Editor of the Vicksburgh *Herald* rejoices over the opening of telegraphic communication with the North, and "sends greeting" to the editors of New-York.

The steamship *Blackstone* from New-York for Fortress Monroe, was struck by lightning while off Cape Henlopen. Her main-royal-mast was shivered, but no serious damage was done.

Major-Gen. MEADE arrived in Philadelphia yesterday and assumed his new command. He was cordially welcomed by Gov. CURTIN and a great number of prominent citizens.

The gunboat *Gettysburgh* went ashore on Fisher's Island, on Friday evening, and put back to Newport, leaking badly. She was towing a monitor from Boston to New-York.

Gen. GRANT reached Chicago yesterday, and was, as everywhere else, most enthusiastically received. His first visiting place was the Sanitary Fair.

Persons from Northern Georgia say that there is actual starvation in some parts of the State, more especially about Macon.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Supreme Court, at General Term, have just rendered an important decision in regard to the title of a rich guano island, known as Howland's Island, situated in the South Pacific Ocean. The amount of money involved is estimated at several million dollars. Presiding Justice INGRAHAM, who delivered the opinion of the court, gave what he regarded as the true construction of the Act of Congress of August, 1856, as to the right of discoverers.

Several New York Regiments and detachments arrived in the city late Friday night and during yesterday. They were cared for by the officials at the Battery Barracks and the State Department. Most of them went to Hart's Island. The One Hundred and Twenty-third went to Poughkeepsie. There were also two or three detachments of Eastern troops passing through on their way home.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, before Justices KELLY and DOWLING, Mr. STINSON MCIVOR, teacher of a Grammar School in the Twelfth Ward, was fined six cents for committing an assault, in Sweeney's Hotel, upon Mr. A. T. GALLAGHER, of Grammar School No. 31, in the Seventh Ward.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, at No. 59½ West Forty-first-street, over the body of BERNARD SHINE, a lad of 8 years, who, while attempting to climb from a third-story window, on Thursday evening, fell to the sidewalk and sustained a compound fracture of the skull, from which he died almost instantly.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest over the body of Mrs. MARY EUSTACE, at No. 211 East Thirty-fifth-street, and the evidence show that on Thursday evening that both deceased and her daughter-in-law, KATE EUSTACE, mysteriously fell from a window in their room, on the fourthly story.

Two gentlemen of this city, Messrs. TREVOR and COLGATE, have recently given to Madison University the sum of sixty thousand dollars, one-half of which amount is to be applied to the endowment of twenty permanent and free scholarships for the benefit of young soldiers.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest, yesterday, at the Jews' Hospital, over the remains of ROBERT HAMILTON, of No. 314 West Nineteenth-street, a lad of 7 years, who was recently run down by a freight car on the Hudson River Railroad, near Nineteenth-street.

TERRENCE QUINN, of No. 71 Bayard-street, while visiting at the dwelling of a friend at No. 681 Washington-street, attempted to commit suicide by leaping from a third-story window, at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

CARLO KERACK GESSNER, a German, who had recently drank to excess, committed suicide last night at his dwelling, No. 105 West Thirty-third-street, by shooting himself with a blunderbuss.

HORACE H. MALLARD expired suddenly last evening from the bursting of a blood-vessel at Mr. OSBON'S, in Eighty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue.

A steady revival of the demand for the new series of the 7-30 Loan is in progress, fostered by the increasing ease in money, as also by the promptness with which the notes of the series are now being delivered by the distributing agent. The subscriptions to the Loan thus far this week, have averaged $2,227,980 a day, (equal to a weekly aggregate of $13,367,880,) as follows: Monday, $1,013,250; Tuesday, $3,125,000; Wednesday, $1,751,250.; Thursday, 2,731,500; Friday, $2,518,500. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the Loan have averaged about 1,000 a day.

Flour and Wheat were in moderate request yesterday, and heavy in price. Mixed Western Corn sold less freely at 75c.@76c., for damaged to choice sound. Western Oats were in demand at 69c. Whisky at $2 05. Middling Cotton at 40c.@41c. Crude Petroleum at 34c.@34½c. Provisions were unsettled; New Mess Pork opened at $29 25, and closed at $28. Most other articles were unchanged. Freights were quite dull, with 447 vessels of all classes in port.

The Late War—The Present Peace.

The era of war has been a terrible experience for the nation. The struggle closed with such luminous splendors, and so perfect has been our triumph, that we have already almost forgotten the awful events and the fearful years through which we slowly passed. The convulsive shock that followed the initial action in Charleston harbor on the 12th of April, the wide and universal preparations for war, the appalling issue at Manassas in July, the weary winter of doubt, the great and disastrous battles on the Peninsula, the misfortunes in the West, the repeated demands for more troops, the gigantic and ill-starred battles of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, the indecisive and ever-recurring campaigns in Maryland, Peunsylvania and Virginia, as well as in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee; the ravages of pirates on the high seas and on our own coasts—these were events calculated to try the mettle of the nation, and imperil its existence. Faction reared its head in the North; riot and treason were rampant, and the great Powers of Europe perpetually menaced us with direct quarrel. Our losses in men were enormous; our outlay in money stupendous; our efforts after success innumerable and ceaseless; but still, up to the opening of last year, the great armies of the enemy obstinately maintained themselves in Virginia and Tennessee, and the Southern Confederacy was powerful and defiant. No wonder that great numbers utterly despaired of success, and still greater numbers were doubtful and despondent. Last Summer, the fierce and awful struggles in the Wilderness and thence to Petersburgh, and the prolonged and bloody struggles of SHERMAN in Georgia, did not seem to the nation promising of anything like decisive success; and when Winter came with GRANT still standing before Petersburgh, SHERMAN "lost" in Georgia, and THOMAS fighting in Middle Tennessee, the final issue still seemed to thousands uncertain, and even the most hopeful continued to look for weary years of war. In a few months, victory, decisive, complete and glorious, was secured for the army and flag of the Union; and suddenly the strife which had raged over a continent gave place to universal peace.

Now, the whole land is in the full enjoyment of this great benediction of Heaven. The horrors of battle and bloodshed have passed away. No longer the mighty hosts of the North and the South rush upon each other for mutual slaughter. The thousands of huge cannon that belched ruin upon men and cities are silent and harmless. The vast lines of works, behind which lay hundreds of thousands of hostile riflemen, and along which the crack of musketry had no pause except as it was about to rise with the crash of general battle, are peaceful as the dead who slumber around them. Our eighty thousand cavalrymen have now no harder task than to recount their marvelous deeds; how they rode over a continent and raided through a thousand towns, how they crossed swords as at Beverly, or fell with fury upon the flanks and rear of retreating armies. The peeled farmers of the Shenandoah can now cultivate their fertile fields; the harassed people of Missouri can develop the resources of their young State; Eastern Virginia and Middle Tennessee, the regions in the mightiest battles of the war have been fought, have time to contemplate its horrors and opportunity to repair its desolations. The great line of States stretching from the Roanoke to the Saline and the upper Arkansas can bury the terrible past, and dissever themselves from its carcass, while they lay the foundations of a splendid future. Richmond can achieve a prouder place than capital of a rebel confederacy, and Charleston—ruined, wretched Charleston—if it is destined that she shall never again be a great city, can at least have more honor as a residence for freemen than as a mart for slaves.

Let us rejoice and give thanks unceasingly that our whole land enjoys peace. Let us be proud that the peace our soldiers have won was an honorable enduring peace. Let us be grateful that the war, though its horrors can never be all told, or its losses calculated, has yet resulted in consolidating our glorious Union, in freeing four million slaves, in calling forth such sublime deeds as have illuminated the dark history of the last four years, and in developing a national character at once unselfish and self-sacrificing.

Errors Corrected.

There seems to be a general impression abroad that the recent Cooper Institute meeting was an office-holders' assemblage, intended to convince President JOHNSON of the expediency of retaining their services. A New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* thus refers to the subject:

"The committee who had charge of Gen. GRANT are known here as the 'Sparrowgrass Committee'—in other words, they represent the radical portion of the Republican party. They got up the meeting at the Cooper Institute last night; they held the General tight in their grasp; surrounded him at the levee; drove him round Central Park; gave him a dinner, to which none were invited but men of their own stamp, except a few city officials.

The Draper party, so called in opposition to the Weed party, with the hope of keeping the offices of New York where they are, conceived the pleasant idea of securing Gen. GRANT on his way to West Point as a card for the meeting to-night. But Mr. WEED is up and dressed. He is an early riser and an inveterate smoker. On the arrival of the General at the Astor, the committee left him to repose, and his breakfast. But it was noticed that Gen. GRANT and Mr. WEED had a quiet smoke together, and if the Lieutenant-General was not made acquainted with the political affairs of New-York he is probably ignorant of them at this moment. It is imagined that not much political capital was made out of the visit."

We feel confident that there was no such design on the part of "the committee" as is here attributed to them. We think so because if there had been they would have carried it out more successfully. It was rather a "close corporation affair," it is true, so long and so far as the "committee" could retain control of it—but that was not long. As soon as the meeting assembled it was found to consist mainly of *the people*, and the laborious efforts of the "committee" to control them and keep their enthusiasm in the channel marked out for it, were conspicuously and disconragingly futile. Such accidents, however, will happen now and then. The presence of an unmistakable hero like GRANT, is very apt to disturb the most careful arrangements of the most careful of "committees."

Prussia and Austria—The Schleswig-Holstein Question.

The disagreement between Prussia and Austria on the Schleswig-Holstein question grows more entertaining as it goes on. Each of these powers entered into the war against Denmark with the full intention of cheating each other, and pocketing the lion's share of the spoils. Out of Germany this was apparent from the beginning. Even Germany, the land *par excellence* of philosophers and thinkers, will not go to war for an idea; and no sane man out of Germany ever believed that the crusade against the little mother kingdom was begun for the purpose of delivering the Schleswig-Holsteiners from Danish rule. Everybody knew that Prussia had an eye on Kiel, as a commodious harbor for her prospective navy. Austria wanted another ally among the small German States that support her against Prussia, and assist in checkmating the ambitious designs of King WILHELM and Herr BISMARCK. The smaller States of the confederation merely followed their leaders; and the people at large supported the war from a vague notion that it might lead to grand results in the way of German unity,——that unfulfilled dream of many centuries.

During the continuance of actual hostilities, the two leading powers contrived to maintain a decent show of amiability toward each other; but with the conclusion of peace came bitter jealousies, accusations and recriminations, that threaten to set all Germany together by the ears. Prussia, having the most to gain, made the first dash for the spoils. She seized upon the important seaport of Kiel, and commenced there the erection of fortifications and dockyards, with the aid of a person that felt entirely at home and meant to stay. When Austria remonstrated, Count BISMARCK serenely smiled, and uttered a few "glittering generalities" about the glory of Prussia being inseparably entwined with that of all the German States. The Federal Diet fumed and fretted, and passed long strings of resolutions, declarations and protests; but the Prussian Minister took their official paper to light his meerschaum with, and was still impurturbably serene. Like a prudent statesman, he is content to move slowly, occasionally throwing a little dust in his adversary's eyes. He still keeps up a show of negotiation with Austria and the Federal Diet, and even proposes to allow the people of Schleswig-Holstein to express their sentiments through an election, which he well knows will do them no possible good, nor stand in the way of the accomplishment of his own designs.

Meantime the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG, who has been unceremoniously thrust aside by BISMARCK, again comes on the scene, and, backed by Austrian influence, is vigorously pushing his old claim to the absolute sovereignty of the Duchies. Through his "Ambassador" at Berlin, he has addressed a memorandum to Count BISMARCK, in which he indicates the limits of the "concessions" he would be willing to make to Prussia, as the price of her acknowledgment of his pretensions. He would concede to that power the command of his military forces during war, on the basis of a convention similar to the one concluded with Coburg, the free use of the Schleswig-Holstein ports, and the supply of a naval contingent. All other sovereign functions he will reserve to himself. Prussia declines this magnanimous offer, on the ground that the Prince of AUGUSTENBURG has not the shadow of a right to exercise any sovereign functions in the Duchies. The official journal of Berlin openly advocates the annexation of the Duchies, and declares that the "King's government believes that the course which it has followed commands the approval of public opinion in its own country. *A close union between the Duchies and Prussia is generally expected, and an incorporation desired.* The King's government is of opinion that the latter solution would be the most judicious, not only for Prussia, but also for Germany and the Duchies."

On the other hand, Austria and the Diet object to this arrangement. They argue that it would redound to the aggrandizement of Prussia alone, and claim that they have a right to share in the strength the Duchies might put forth by land and sea in case of war. In the official reply returned by Austria to the proposals made by Count BISMARCK, the case is thus pertinently put:

"While Prussia maintains that she made these claims in the interest of the whole of Germany, she *confuses German interests with those peculiarly her own.* The Germanic Confederation was called upon to protect the interests of Germany, and that body, to which Austria also belonged, would undoubtedly assign to the new State that position which corresponded to its own and the general welfare. Prussia had spoken in her dispatch of "special concessions" to which she laid claim. This expression was in so far fully correct and *characteristic*, inasmuch as these concessions would *mostly benefit Prussia solely, and in no way the remainder of Germany.* Austria, however, would not deny that in the new condition of affairs, and in the face of a new State, Prussia was entitled to make some claims on the score of care for her own security and material interests. On this account Austria would be willing to permit Prussia the free use of Kiel Harbor, the liberty of making Rendsburgh a Federal fortress, and would concede to her the surveillance over the North Sea and Baltic Canal; lastly, she would be willing to stipulate that Schleswig-Holstein should be compelled to join the Zollverein. Austria was ready to make these concessions, but only upon the assumption that Schleswig-Holstein should be recognized in other respects as an independent Federal State under a sovereign ruler."

Here the matter rests at present; but we venture to predict that, whichever way the contest should terminate, the people of Schleswig-Holstein will find that, in throwing off the rule of Denmark, they have exchanged a very peaceable King Log for a King Stork of most voracious appetite.

Sanders and The Tribune—A New Opposition Party.

The following interesting letter appears in the Montreal rebel organ:

[COPY.]

MONTREAL, JUNE 8, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: I inclose you my programme for the formation of a National Opposition party. You will oblige me by giving it a place in your columns. The forced publication of the secret evidence in the conspiracy trial at Washington, has developed a trio of the most recklessly crammed perjurers ever uncovered in America. It is well that your correspondent CONOVER, alias Wallace, had not the necromantic *Herald* to appeal to, for as BENNETT'S passion is to make the world believe that the *Herald* has, or could have, foretold every remarkable event, he would have been sorely tempted to have become a corroborative witness.

Lest President DAVIS might be prejudiced by my silence, I will say in advance that I have not received a letter from him on any subject since I have been in Canada, and that I have not seen any from him to any one, nor do I believe that any has been received. Certainly I never heard of any except through the hydra mouthpiece of TITUS OAKES HOLT. I confess that I was surprised at your want of fairness in allowing it to be inferred that the Confederates could by any possibility have possessed themselves of letters once deposited in the Post-offices of Canada or the United States.

The disappearance of one or all of the "secret evidence" witnesses, whose singular harmony of style, betray the common source, and whose cross-examination by the defence might prove inconvenient, will be easily understood in considering the immense irrepressible power in the hands of T. O. H.

So far from desiring their sudden death, let them but return to Montreal and reassert their evidence on oath, and we promise them a long life of infamy in the Canadian Penitentiary. Respectfully,

(Signed) GEO. N. SANDERS.

From this, it will be seen that SANDERS is in treaty with the Editor of the *Tribune* on the grave question of organizing a "National Opposition Party." The programme has been confidentially submitted to SANDERS' New-York correspondent, and in due time, of course, will be laid before the public through the *Tribune*. We dare say it will prove to be a platform broad enough to hold every one opposed to the punishment of treason and assassination, in all their forms—every one known to have been favorable to the Niagara Falls peace negociations, the yellow fever propagators, the St. Albans robbers, inclucing their purse-bearers, SANDERS, THOMPSON and others, Mr. S. M. BARLOW, the Editor of the *Tribune*, Capt. SEMMES, Mr. GERRIT SMITH, MITCHELL, of the "detached-service" Camphene Institution, Richmond; JEFFERSON DAVIS, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, and various others.

We do not pretend to know what the precise platform of the "National Opposition Party" may be; but we are safe in concluding that it embraces a reference of the question of Union or Disunion to the votes of the people of the South, and a fair share of indemnity, according to MITCHELL'S plan, from the North for having carried the late war into Africa.

On this broad basis, we take it, all parties embraced in this national opposition organization, might fairly meet, without any serious compromise of principle on any side. SANDERS and MITCHELL might be disposed to yield something to their radical allies. But we do not know that this is even necessary. The parties have been coming together for a long while; in fact, ever since the famous meeting at Niagara Falls. The intercourse has been steadily kept up from that time to this through the Conover *Tribune* correspondence. The parties have shown mutual trust between themselves. There have been no secrets between them—not even the yellow fever and assassination secrets. Each separate plan in the conspiracy, it has been shown, was revealed as it matured. And now, in the ripeness of a well-established confidence, SANDERS proposes that all hands should come together to the rescue of the country in a "National Opposition Party."

There is just one slight barrier in the way of *perfect* communion among these people—nothing serious, however. SANDERS complains, (but in the gentlest possible terms,) that the *Tribune* even momentarily "allowed it to be inferred" that the Confederates had ever taken letters surreptitiously from any public post-office. This, of course, was wrong on the part of the Editor—altogether wrong—considering the relations of the parties. But we have no doubt an apology will be made, and that the matter will be set down to inadvertence.

We confess we have some difficulty in fully understanding all the terms and phrases employed by SANDERS in the letter which we print above. But this may be owing to the fact that we are not in possession of the Benjamin "cipher." That valuable instrument was probably put at the disposal of all the Niagara peace negotiators many months ago: and consequently, in conducting their correspondence on "National Party Opposition," and kindred subjects, they have us slightly at a disadvantage. We trust, since the most famous member of the "National Opposition Party" has set an example of open—not to say defiant—speech through the *Daily News*, his feebler coadjutors may come to imitate his example in this regard, so that we may know what they really mean when they correspond publicly. The hanging of the Military Commission individually is the latest point made by the "detached-service" organ in New-York. The other members of the party will get credit for courage when they come to speak their minds as plainly. Meanwhile SANDERS' letter to the Editor of the *Tribune* may be made the subject of study.

NOTICEABLE.—The correspondent who writes from New-York for the London *Times* is now permitted to date his letters from "The United States." A few weeks ago he was ordered to use the heading, "Civil War in America," which was intended, of course, to hurt nobody's feelings—to be intensely *neutral*; in fact, inasmuch as it quietly intimated to the reflecting British mind that there might be still a country called "The United States," and that, then, again, *there mightn't.*

SCARCELY NOTICEABLE.—A so-called English journal published here speaks of the daily journals of New-York, as the "*vulgar press.*" If anybody thinks this fact worth commenting upon, let him do it.

WATER FOR THE RETURNING SOLDIERS, AT LAST.—A correspondent writes, asking us to urge that the government should issue a military order compelling the railroad managers to give the returning soldiers water in the cars. It is said they are often nearly famished, and actually drink the muddy water along the road, when the cars stop. Common barrels might be used to mitigate this great evil.

RETURNING TROOPS.

Arrival of New-York and Eastern Regiments—They Enjoy the Hospitalities of the City and Depart—Order of Gov. Fenton—Detachments Arriving.

Notwithstanding it is well known in this city that thousands upon thousands of our brave and self-sacrificing soldiers are constantly passing through New-York, on their way to their native States, or the various discharging depots throughout this State, very little enthusiasm is exhibited by the people for whom these noble men have done so much, in sustaining the brunt of the battle and restoring the Union. In many instances, a regiment coming home for the first time after three years of hard and painful service; after having marched many hundred miles, fought scores of battles, endured the thousand and one dangers and hardships of a campaign life—in heat and cold, amid storms and under burning skies, hungry and footsore they come to our city, unheralded and uncared for.

Viewing the city with its spires and wilderness of brick and mortar, as they rapidly near the wharf, these gallant boys in the army blue expect a reception at the hands of the citizens of a city that has been their constant boast while fighting on the hot and dusty plains of the South. But as they land they see one or two agents of the government waiting to escort them to dingy barracks, where dinner awaits them—no one else, except, perhaps, a reporter or two—no escort, no nothing. They march down to the Battery, or up to the State Agency, and as they pass the public inquire, "Who are they?" but no one knows. It is only a regiment returning from the war. Generally the few friends they do meet are old comrades, who left the regiment from wounds received, or a personal friend or so who accidentally recognizes some familiar face.

Very often it is not known that a regiment is about arriving until the train reaches Jersey City or Perth Amboy, and even then it frequently happens that the regiment crosses the river relying upon what little information it can glean before embarking on the ferry-boat. On Friday, when the Second Metropolitan Regiment arrived, the Police Commissioners had only two hours' notice to prepare for the grand reception they succeeded in giving, despite all obstacles, the veteran regiment that had been raised by the department. Gen. SANDFORD was applied to by the board for a regiment of the National Guard to lend additional *éclat* to the day's proceedings, but we understand that the General was unable to furnish the necessary force, and it is rumored that the gallant commander of the First Division promised one *next week*, if that would do. There are many other facts connected with the reception of returning regiments, but the theme is too humiliating to dwell upon. The absence of the ladies at the various depots for the reception and lodging of the troops is seriously felt. There was a time when sweet voices and sympathetic faces were not wanted, but now, alas! the sunt rowned and battle-scarred veteran looks in vain for the smiling glance or the tender voice to tell him that his country does not forget him. Can we not have a change?

The Duchess County Regiment (One Hundredth and Fiftieth New-York Volunteers) numbering 545 muskets, arrived at 11:30 P. M., on Friday, and took quarters at the Battery Barracks, leaving at noon yesterday by boat for Poughkeepsie, where a grand reception awaits them. The Paymaster, who has not been here for seventeen months, will then meet his welcome and final visit.

The regiment was organized in September, 1862, under Hon. J. H. KETCHAM, present Member of Congress of the Twelfth District. He was in command until wounds prevented his keeping with his men, when believing it wrong for an officer to hold rank and draw pay without rendering service, he resigned. He is the idol of the regiment yet.

The present Colonel, ALFRED B. SMITH, was the first Major, was made Lieutenant-Colonel at Savannah, and mustered to his present rank at Raleigh, N. C. He has been with the command in every march, skirmish, fight and battle, and has well earned promotion.

This regiment was first attached to the Eighth Army Corps, and had what in army parlance is called a "soft thing," doing guard duty in the City of Baltimore, from Oct. 13, 1862, till June 25, 1864, when one hot day they "fell in," and went to Gettysburgh, and for the first time *smelt powder.* Judging from their subsequent experience, one might infer that they rather liked the *odor*, for they have had their olfactories treated to many a sulphurous breeze since. They were, after the Gettysburgh campaign, incorporated in the "Old Twelfth Corps," and in September, 1863, went West, just after the battle of Chickamauga, with the Eleventh Corps. In April, these two corps and a few regiments from the Western troops were organized as the Twentieth Corps, keeping the "star" as their badge. The One Hundred and Fiftieth served in the Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. Since that time they have followed the fortunes of that gallant soldier and hero, TECUMSEH SHERMAN! Since this regiment went into service it has traversed the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and into Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and into New-York again. It has been in the battles of Gettysburgh, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Dallas, Kolb's Farm, Kennesaw, Peach-tree Creek, the Siege of Atlanta, Siege of Savannah, Averysboro and Bentonville, besides many skirmishes and small fights. It has had about 1,800 men on its rolls first and last, and now returns with thinned ranks to enjoy the fruits of nearly three years of gallant service. It knows what fighting is and has never had to show the rebels their backs. It knows what hard marching is; what short rations are, and it knows how to "forage liberally" on an enemy's country, as South Carolina too well knows. The following is the muster:

Colonel—A. B. SMITH.
Lieutenant-Colonel—J. H. Cogswell.
Major—H. A. Gildersleeve.
Surgeon—C. N. Campbell.
Assistant Surgeon—A. Hamill.
Chaplain—Rev. E. O. Bartlett.
Quartermaster—H. C. Smith.
Captains—S. V. R. Cruger, Robert C. Tripp, William S. Van Kearen, William R. Woodin, Obed. Wheeler, John L. Green, E. A. Wickes, Platt M. Thorne, E. Titus, John S. Schofield.
First Lieutenants—William Wattles, A. V. Ostroma, H. J. Hicks, Frank Mallony, P. W. Chapman, Samuel H. Paulding, D. C. Underwood, J. Fitzpatrick, S. Humeston.
Second Lieutenants—William H. Bartlett (Acting Adjutant,) John McGill, J. C. Smith, J. B. Furey, C. P. Barlow, Landon Ostrom, B. F. Murfit, J. D. Brown, Charles H. Smith, Cyrus S. Roberts.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third New-York Volunteer Regiment arrived in this city yesterday afternoon from Washington, and proceeded to the Battery. At 4 o'clock it went to Albany, where the men will be mustered out of the service. This regiment was recruited in Washington County in September, 1862, and took the field with nine hundred men. Since that time it has received a few recruits, nearly all of whom were transferred to other regiments when the One Hundred and Twenty-third came home. With few exceptions, therefore, the men now belonging to the regiment were original members. This regiment was a part of the celebrated Twentieth Corps, and distinguished themselves in the battles fought under Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN. The regiment now numbers about 550 men, having lost four hundred during their term of service. They were under the command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. JAMES C. ROGERS.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, 328 men, arrived at the Battery late Friday night, under command of Col. BARKER. The following are the officers of the regiment: Col. T. L. BARKER, Lieut.-Col. J. B. SMITH, Major E. T. RAYMOND, Quartermaster A. S. TUTTLE, Surgeon BRYANT and twenty-seven line officers. This regiment entered the field three years ago with one thousand men. It has been in the Army of the Potomac and at the West, having been through the campaigns of Tennessee and Vicksburgh. The command left yesterday by steamer for Readville, for muster out.

Sixty men belonging to the Fourteenth United States Infantry, under command of Sergt. RYKEBOLINO, arrived at the Battery yesterday afternoon, and soon after departed on their way to Fort Turnbull, Conn., where that regiment is stationed.

A detachment of sixty-two men belonging to the Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers, arrived at the Battery very early yesterday morning, and during the day were sent to Hart's Island.

A detachment of thirty-two men belonging to the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, N. Y., under command of Capt. A. RICHARDSON, arrived at the State Agency, Howard-street, late Friday night, and after supper, a good sleep and breakfast, were transferred yesterday morning to Hart's Island.

A detachment of 24 men, belonging to the Fifty-ninth New-York, under command of Capt. L. ROSS, and another of 55 from the One Hundred and Second New-York and Sixtieth New-York also arrived at the State Agency at the same time and accompanied the Fifty-ninth New-York to Hart's Island.

A detachment of 60 men belonging to the Thirteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers arrived yesterday at the State Agency, under command of Sergt. H. SANDERS, and after dinner transportation was given them for home, when they departed.

The Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which came from City Point some time since with rebel prisoners, returned, yesterday morning, from Hart's Island to the Battery Barracks. They number 325 men, and were under the command of Col. A. H. TIPPEN. The command went on to Philadelphia in the evening train.

The New-York State Agency Superintendent reports that he has received, fed, lodged and forwarded to their several destinations over 4,500 men, during the ten days just past. A greater portion of this number were small detachments and individual soldiers discharged from hospital. Over 300 were received yesterday, and it was deemed a light day. The New-England Rooms are also doing good and efficient service in caring for Eastern troops. The Battery being only intended as a brief resting place for regiments and other organized commands, previous to their departure for home or Hart's Island, is not fitted up with any regular beds, although a large number do sleep there nightly. The eating departments of the barracks are very good, the meals being served up with dispatch and neatness. Here troops leaving to join the army are furnished with rations.

ORDER OF GOV. FENTON.

The following dispatch was received to-day by Col. VINCENT COLLYER, Superintendent of State Soldiers' Depot in Howard-street.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 9.

COLONEL: You are directed to invite all soldiers of the Union army, and particularly those of this State, passing through the city of New-York, on their way home, to avail themselves of the hospitalities so liberally provided by the State and our generous citizens, at the State Agency in that city, under your control.

Very respectfully, R. E. FENTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 10.

CHANGES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

W. E. CHANDLER, now Solicitor of the Navy Department, is to succeed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury HARRINGTON, and JOHN F. HARTLY, Chief Clerk of the Department, is to take the place soon to be vacated by Mr. FIELD.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. TERRY.

Major-Gen. TERRY, the hero of Fort Fisher, who was ordered to Washington, arrived here to-day.

RELEASE OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Instructions have been issued to release, first, the rebel prisoners who are sick, and then the others in the order in which they have undergone imprisonment. Those longest confined are to be the earliest released. The work of releasing all who come under the amnesty clause of the proclamation is so rapidly progressing, that all probably will have been set at liberty in the course of two or three weeks.

RESIGNATION OF MARSHAL LAMON.

WARD H. LAMON, Marshal for the District of Columbia, has tendered his resignation to the President, to take effect on Monday next.

A RIOT IN WASHINGTON.

Colored Persons Beaten and Robbed by Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 10.

To-day between one hundred and fifty and two hundred soldiers made a series of assaults on many unoffending persons of the Seventh Ward.

They visited the disreputable houses and tippling shops, occupied by both colored and white persons, indiscriminately attacking the inmates, driving them away and breaking up their furniture, helping themselves to liquor and edibles, and committing various other outrages.

The rioters showed particular animosity against colored persons, many of whom were severely beaten and robbed.

The negroes rallied for resistance and to protect themselves, when a fight occurred, the soldiers using revolvers as did also their antagonists.

Among the casualties, Dr. WILLIAM BOYD, who went out with a revolver in hand to restore quiet, was struck in the face with a brick thrown by a soldier. His cheeks were split open, jawbones terribly fractured and the sight of one eye destroyed. Some others of the soldiers then made a rush for him, and one of them was in the act of cleaving his head open with an ax, when a number of women succeeded in persuading the soldiers to spare his life.

To-night a strong military force has been sent to the locality, and the police are also out in full numbers, to quell another apprehended outbreak and threatened acts of incendiarism.

The Brooklyn City Directory.

The Brooklyn City Directory for the year ending May 1, 1865, has just been published by J

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Morning Star and Star of the North.

Lieut.-Gov. Gastinel on Trial Before a Military Court.

THE STOCK OF COTTON.

The steamship *Morning Star*, Capt. HORATIO NELSON, from New-Orleans, arrived at this port this morning. She left New-Orleans June 3, and crossed the bar on the 4th at 10:30 A. M.

The steamships *Evening Star* and *George Cromwell*, hence, arrived off the bar on the night of the 3d.

TRIAL OF LIEUT.-GOV. GASTINEL.

The *True Delta* of June 3d reports the proceedings in the case of Lieut.-Gov. and acting Gov. Gastinel. It says:

The Commission was directed to convene under Special Order No. 138, dated May 25, and consists of Col. R. C. BUCHANAN, First United States Infantry, President; Major GEO. W. RICHARDSON, Eleventh New-York Cavalry, and Capt. R. A. HOWE, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, members, and Capt. CHAS. W. LOWELL, of the Eighteenth United States Colored Infantry, Judge Advocate. The order was issued by Gen. BANKS, and the Court is ordered to try all cases properly sent before it.

President BUCHANAN called the court to order, and asked the prisoner if he had any objection to being tried before any members of the commission. The prisoner asked for a delay before replying, until his counsel, Col. A. P. FIELD, arrived. The Colonel coming in a few minutes afterward, stated that there was no objection to the members of the court.

The Judge-Advocate then read the following charges and specifications:

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS AGAINST LOUIS GASTINEL, CITIZEN.

CHARGE I.—*Perjury.—Specification.*—In this that he, LOUIS GASTINEL, citizen, having been drafted into the service of the United States from the Third Sub-District of the First Enrollment District of the State of Louisiana, in pursuance of General Order No. 4, current series, Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, and General Orders No. 2, current series, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, did, in order to and with intent fraudulently to obtain exemption from his liabilities under said draft, knowingly, willfully and corruptly go and appear before A. MENDIVERRI, Notary Public in and for the city of New-Orleans, duly commissioned and qualified to administer oaths, and did swear and subscribe to the following statements, to wit: That he has served in the Confederate army, in Company A, Fifteenth Louisiana Regiment, camped at Camp Pulaski, that he was mustered into said service on the —— day of July, 1861, as infantry, under Col SOLAUSKEI, and that he was Captain of the above-named company; and that in September 1861, he resigned and came to the city, and has since remained in said city, and never returned to the United States." Which statement was false, and so known to be by the said GASTINEL, at the time and place aforesaid.

This at New-Orleans, La., on or about the 15th day of April, 1865.

CHARGE II.—*Subornation of Perjury.—Specification.*—In this that he, LOUIS GASTINEL, citizen, having been drafted into the service of the United States from the Third Sub-District of the First Enrollment District of the State of Louisiana, in pursuance of General Orders No. 4, current series, Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, and General Orders No. 2, current series, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, did, with intention of evading military duty, and fraudulently obtaining exemption from said draft, by force, threats and bribery, induce, cause and procure two parties, to wit: E. B. CARRICO and E. G. DOUVILLIER, citizens, to swear and subscribe the following deposition in words and figures as follows, to wit:

E. G. DOUVILLIER and BENJ. CARRICO, being duly sworn, declare and say the statement sworn to above is true and correct, we having been in the same company and regiment with said L. GASTINEL, (acting for A fifth Louisiana Regiment, and know him to have resigned as aforesaid.

Signed) E. G. DOUVILLIER.
B. CARRICO.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 15th day of April 1865.

Signed) A. MENDIVERRI,
Notary Public."

Which deposition was false and to be so by the said LOUIS GASTINEL, at the time and place aforesaid.

This, at New Orleans, La., on or about the 15th day of April, 1865.

CHARGE III.—*Taking a false oath in order to avoid the operation of military orders prohibiting to the draft.*

[The specification to this charge is precisely similar to the specification to charge I.]

CHARGE IV.—*Causing false oaths to be made in order to avoid the operation of military orders concerning the draft.*

[The specification to this is precisely similar to the one attached to charge II.]

The whole of the charges and specifications are signed by W. M. LOWELL, Captain and Assistant Commissary of Musters, and President Board of Enrollment.

After the reading was over, Col. FIELD put in a plea of non-jurisdiction of the Commission in the case, on the ground that it was a violation of the sixth article of the amendments to the constitution of the United States.

After a long argument the Court adjourned until June.

THE STOCK OF COTTON.

From the New-Orleans Price Current, June 3.

Apprehending from the irregularity in the receipts of cotton, the loose condition in which it has come forward, and the unusual number of bales made from waste, damaged, samples, &c., as well from the suspicion that some bales may have been received which were not reported or incorrectly stated, we determined to take an account of the stock actually on hand, on Monday last, although only thirteen weeks had elapsed since our last count.

The stock on that day, including the receipts and deducting the exports, since our last issue, was, according to our running account, 8,081 bales, while the amount actually found was 7,176 bales, showing an apparent difference of 905 bales. According to the government records, about 28,435 bales have been received since our previous count, while our tables show only 21,428 bales, leaving 7,007 bales to represent receipts not reported, which we accordingly add to our tables. The remaining excess in the stock, of 1,038 bales, we allow as having been made up from waste and damaged cotton, pickings, samples, &c., and for the difference arising in averaging loose and unginned cotton, and in computing bags and packages of cotton and cotton in seed in to bales of 450 lbs., while the actual average of the export is but a trifle over 400.

We continue to give as close attention to the receipts and exports and to the compilation of our tables, as we ever gave before the war, and have at our command the same assistance and arrangements for obtaining correct information that we had then. Hence we are confident that the discrepancies noted originate in matters beyond our control, and must be ascribed to the present irregularity and unsettled condition of the trade.

STATEMENT OF THE ACTUAL STOCK OF COTTON, ON MONDAY, MAY 29, 1865.

In Presses.	
Commercial Press	1,766
Merchants' Press	1,213
Merchants' Press-yard, No. 4	91
Merchants' Press-yard, No. 5	138
Freret's Press	1,070
Star Branch Yard	748
Bassman's Press	250
Planters' Press	227
Levee Press	205
Total	5,707
Jackson Railroad Depot	1,110
On the Levee	139
Sundry Stenhouse	187
Total	6,920
On Shipboard.	
Steamship Republic	260
Bark Vesuvius	501
Brig Shakspeare	5— 866
Actual stock found May 29, bales	7,176
Arrived since taking stock	178
Total	7,354
Cleared since taking stock	772
Stock on hand June 1, bales	6,582

RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE REMOVED.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 1, 1865.

In accordance with instructions from the Major-Gen. Commanding, and existing orders, no military permits for merchandise, or passes for persons or vessels, will longer be required for the country lying on the east of the Mississippi river.

F. A. STARRING,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

FROM MOBILE.

THE LATE EXPLOSION.

From the Mobile News, May 30.

A detail of 300 men, under charge of Lieut.-Col. MCKINLEY, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, was hard at work yesterday (Sunday) in exhuming the dead bodies and animals from the ruins of the late fearful explosion. Eight more dead bodies were taken out, among which, as it appeared, were two citizens, four colored soldiers, and two colored children. One hundred and seventy-five dead mules were also taken out and buried, or got in readiness to be buried. The work will be continued as fast as possible.

We have been handed the following list of persons wounded at OLLIS & TOULMIN'S foundry, by the explosion on Thursday last:

J. B. Ollis, severely wounded.
Peter Cane, blacksmith, severely wounded.
Hugh Roberts, helper, severely wounded.
Samuel Jones, fireman, severely wounded.
Harry Remus, killed.
Frank Dunn, pattern-maker, missing; supposed to be killed.

The following employes of the foundry escaped uninjured:

J. Barratt, P. Kendrick, —— Simpson, machinists; John Barratte, helper.

The building was, of course, demolished. A portion of the machinery, however, escaped injury.

INFERNAL MACHINES.

The Mobile *News* of the 31st ult. contains the following:

Two torpedoes were discovered on Monday in one of the rooms of the Custom-House. The room had not been opened since the departure of the city by the rebels, and when the officers could find the key to unlock it, discovered by the order, in close proximity was left that would not allow it to open, and, on being pushed with force enough, the door swung round, disclosing a torpedo attached by a wire to the side of the door. Providentially the cap did not explode, although the lock was sprung.

In the same room was found another torpedo, concealed under some loose papers in a desk, with strings leading among the papers, so that an explosion would be produced by any one attempting to remove the rubbish. The first had made the party a little cautious, and this one was also got rid of without doing any damage.

Some fiendish vindictiveness as displayed here should be punished summarily, if the proper parties can be found to whom the matter is chargeable. The explosion of the torpedo attached to the door would have torn the upper part of the court-house to pieces, and great loss of life must have necessarily ensued.

A general order notifies all paroled Confederate prisoners, not residents of Mobile and vicinity, or of the loyal States, to report for transportation to their homes, on pain of arrest.

FROM TEXAS.

ORDER FROM GEN. MAGRUDER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA,
HOUSTON, May 19, 1865.

To the People and Army of Texas:

The following dispatch has been received from Department Headquarters, and is published for the army and people:

SHREVEPORT, May 16, 1865.

To Major-Gen. J. B. Magruder:

You have already been informed that the Commanding General rejected the proposition to surrender the army. He will in no case consent that they become prisoners of war. If the army can be induced to remain firm, terms will be secured granting immunity from past acts, and authorizing every one to return to their homes or to leave the country with their arms without molestation.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-General and Chief of Staff.

Under these circumstances, it is hardly to be supposed that there is a man in the army who desires to leave his organization until he shall have known the result of the negotiations which are going on. The officers and soldiers do not compromise themselves by remaining steadfast in their duties, by which course they will probably make a very advantageous settlement with the enemy.

When that settlement shall have been made they will be marched by regiments, battalions and unattached companies, with all the facilities which the present organizations afford, to the neighborhood of their homes, and then be honorably discharged or indefinitely furloughed. This is so plainly to the interest of the soldiers and the army, that its publication and extensive circulation seem to be the only necessary steps to be taken. The army may rely upon my sending to their homes all who desire to go as soon as the settlement shall have been made. The sentiments that have been circulated, that I am rash and headstrong, and would sacrifice the army, are false. I claim that I have proved myself a friend to the army and the people in the best sense, regardless of self. I have never deceived either.

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General Commanding.

ALL RIGHT YET.

The Galveston *News* of May 16, says:

It is of the utmost importance to our best interests in this department that we should not act hastily on accounts that come to us entirely from the enemy. And even if the disasters we have suffered are really as serious as they have been represented, still our duty to ourselves requires that we should stand firmly to our arms, prepared for every emergency.

If it be deemed independent for this department to attempt to prosecute the war single handed and alone, as we certainly might do for years to come if united and resolved to be free, still it would be suicidal for us to throw down our arms and surrender unconditionally, when, by pursuing a proper course, we may secure terms essentially necessary to the present and future welfare of our people.

It is understood that negotiations are now pending between some properly authorized commission on behalf of this department and Federal commissioners, near the mouth of Red River. The result will doubtless be made known to us in a few days at farthest. Meantime every consideration of prudence, patriotism and honor appeals to our soldiers to perform their duty faithfully to the last.

This is a critical period in our History. There never has been a time when disorderly or mutinous conduct on the part of our troops would be more likely to bring irretrievable injury upon our country and lasting disgrace upon themselves.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 17th says:

We are all right yet. We shall continue all right so long as we continue all one. Gen. SMITH with his Chief of Staff, Gen. BUCKNER, are alive to the situation. Gov. ALLEN, as whole-souled a man as lives and true as steel, now represents us. Gov. MURRAH and the Attorney-General of the State, Mr. TARVER, are here. Many of the other best minds in the State and the department are in consultation here and at Marshall, Shreveport, and other points accessible to the telegraph line. We are, so far as we know, in harmony, and we look for the very best results possible under the circumstances.

This consultation is mostly unofficial, but as it were by common consent. It is one in which all have an interest, and at which all are entitled to be heard if they desire to be. It may continue for a month, and we would suggest to all those who wish to be where they can see the movements of the great events now passing, and act the part in them their duty may prompt, to come together at these points now.

The *Bulletin* of the 23d, says:

Our paroled prisoners report that it is the general belief in New-Orleans that President DAVIS gave himself up voluntarily, after learning that he was charged with complicity in the assassination of LINCOLN.

The following is from the Marshal *Republican* of May 12:

Gov. ALLEN of Louisiana, REYNOLDS of Mobile, and FLANIGIN of Arkansas, and Gens. SMITH and BUCKNER, have arrived. Gov. MURRAH has not reached here. We learn that he is sick on the road, but is expected to arrive soon. His absence is getting to be regretted; his presence is indispensable. We have besides, Gen. PRESTON, of Kentucky, Senator JOHNSON, of Arkansas, Hon. F. B. SEXTON and Col. GUY R. BRYAN, of Texas, the leading Generals of various divisions, and perhaps other gentlemen of note.

In the multitude of counsel there is wisdom. The army and country have unbounded confidence in the patriotism of Gen. SMITH and the Governors of these States, to whom the solution of the question of our fate has been committed. For one, we feel assured that they will adopt no hasty and ill-considered action, but that, placed in possession of all concurrent and correlative facts will deliberately weigh them, and enlightened by the opinions of the number of intelligent men around them, arrive at a correct decision. Whatever course is determined upon will be announced immediately to the army and country. Gov. ALLEN, of Louisiana, stated this fact in a speech to a serenading party on Wednesday night.

Feeling of the People—Negro Suffrage—Affairs at Vicksburgh—Gen. Warren.

Our New-Orleans Correspondence.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, May 31, 1865.

The man who desires to become thoroughly conversant with the great issues which are involved in the suppression of the late rebellion—who, with Northern prejudices, desires to know how the Southern people feel, and what their real Unionism amounts to, can do no better than to take up his residence in New-Orleans for a time. Here is an epitome of the South. All its phases of feeling are here.

New-Orleans has not drunk the cup of rebellion to its bitter dregs, as have almost all other Southern cities. A ruthless rebel conscription has not here forced decrepit age and tender youth alike into the ranks of, at best, a doubtful cause. Men who have not suffered to any considerable extent from the slaveholders' rebellion do not hate it as vindictively as men who, like Parson BROWNLOW, in Tennessee, have been torn from home and family, stripped, ruined and imprisoned, for their fealty to the Union.

It is well, perhaps, that this is so. New-Orleans, from its position and importance, exerts a very marked influence in the politics of the great Southwest. Let New-Orleans be led by passion one step beyond what justice demands, and the great work of reconciliation now to be commenced would be much retarded.

POLITICS IN LOUISIANA.

The politics of this city are decidedly in an unsettled and chaotic state. Nominally there appears to be two parties, *Radical* and *Conservative*; really there are three, for attaching itself to the Conservative party—but not in truth forming a part of it, is a party of radically conservative men who are *Copperheads*, or more properly "State Rights Pro-Slavery Democrats."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The conservative men of Louisiana are not opposed to according the right of suffrage to all negroes who combine sufficient intellectual capacity to understand the form of government under which they live, with the additional merit of having served in the armies of the Union. They urge, against the universality of the franchise to the black man, that the more ignorant among them would be under the control of their employers, who would make them mere voting machines, and that the mass of the employers for years to come will be old slaveholders and secessionists. On the other hand it is urged that the vote of the freedmen is necessary to overshadow the returned rebel soldiers, and that without that vote the country will pass back into the hands of the men who took the State out of the Union.

SLAVES AND SLAVEOWNERS.

Some curiosity may be felt in the North to understand the relations between those who composed the two classes—now, happily, extinct—of slaves and slaveowners. This question has been discussed lately in the New-Orleans *Tribune*, a paper whose editorial chair is filled by an African of much ability. The *Tribune*'s theory upon this subject attracts much attention among the more reflective minds of the white race, and its premises are generally acknowledged to be not without foundation. This theory is, that the ties of kindred, of blood relationship, between two races are so strong as to be self-asserting, and that at no distant day, those ties will be publicly recognised. It is asserted that these "yearnings of blood" were so strong before the conditions of master and slave were suspended, as to work a perceptible amelioration in the condition of the slave, and that in secret there was no hesitation in recognizing the claims of kindred; but that now legal restraints have ceased, public and open avowals of kinship will be made by the black man, and as publicly admitted by the white.

The concluding paragraph asserts that a large majority of the white race in the South are allied by blood with their former slaves.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

I learn from Gen. HOVEY, of Illinois, that Gen. WARREN is winning hosts of friends at Vicksburgh by his judicious but firm policy in the department over which he presides. He has made some changes in the military appointees, but has not interfered with men who were, or appeared to be, doing their duty. At that point the rebels are free to acknowledge their total and hopeless defeat, and are desirous of, in good faith, accepting the new order of things, even including emancipation.

Owing to the high water there will be no crops raised of consequence from Vicksburgh to the Balize, in the Mississippi country.

The river at Vicksburgh is literally one vast ocean, extending from bluff to bluff, in many places fifty miles in width.

The whole country west of Terrebone to Brashear City, a distance of 85 miles, is completely overflowed with back water from surrounding bayous. Swamps are submerged, farms and plantations are laid waste.

MAXIMILIAN AND THE REBELS.

I have it from what I consider undoubted authority that agents of MAXIMILIAN are now here working quietly among the disbanded rebels who are flocking here, to obtain recruits for the Austro-French army. I had a long conversation with a brother-in-law of JEFF. DAVIS, a Mr. HOWELL, who assures me that the rank and file of the rebel army in this country will gladly embrace the opportunity to join any party who are even remotely in opposition to the government. HOWELL disclaims any sympathy with the movement, and declares his sympathy with the Liberals.

JUAREZ has no agents here as yet.

LOCAL NEWS.

The few troops in the city are being paid.

Gen. BANKS' removal excites some regret here among his friends, of whom he has hosts.

Gen. CANBY is understood to be popular at Mobile; what his policy on reconstruction here will be has not been developed as yet.

The Wells imbroglio is subsiding, and there is but little doubt that the Governor will be sustained by the best portion of the loyalty of Louisiana. Dr. KENSHAW, however, the whilom Mayor, whom BANKS removed, is not very popular. Health, thanks to cleanliness continues good, and but little fears of "Yellow Jack" are entertained. MUBRAY.

The Surrender of Kirby Smith.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. CANBY.

HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY DIVISION WEST MISSISSIPPI,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 26, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 61.—I. By the terms of a convention entered into this day, on the part of Gen. E. K. SMITH, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, and Major-Gen. P. E. H. CANBY, commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, the forces, military and naval of the Trans-Mississippi Department, and the public property under their control, have been surrendered to the authorities of the United States.

In carrying out the stipulations of this convention the following conditions will be observed:

1. All acts of hostility on the part of both armies are to cease from this date.

2. The officers and men of the Confederate Army and Navy, within the limits of the Trans-Mississippi Department, to be paroled until duly exchanged, or otherwise released from the obligations of their parole by the authority of the Government of the United States. Duplicate rolls, of all officers and men paroled, to be retained by such officers as may be designated by the parties to this convention; officers giving their individual paroles, and commanders of regiments, battalions, companies, or detachments, signing a like parole for the men of their respective commands.

3. Artillery, small arms, ammunition and other property of the Confederate Government, including quartermaster and transports, to be turned over to the officers appointed to receive them on the part of the Government of the United States. Duplicate inventories of the property to be surrendered to be prepared; one copy to be retained by the officer delivering, and the other by the officer receiving it, for the information of their respective commanders.

4. The officers and men paroled under this agreement to be permitted to return to their homes, with the assurance that they will not be disturbed by the authorities of the United States, so long as they continue to observe the conditions of their paroles, and the laws in force where they reside. Persons residant in the Northern States, and not engaged in the Amnesty Proclamation of the President, will be permitted to return to their homes on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. (See paragraph II., General Orders No. 55, current series.)

5. The surrender of property will not include the side arms, or private horses, or baggage of officers, nor the horses which are, in good faith, the private property of enlisted men. Those last will be allowed to take their horses to their homes, to be used for private purposes only.

6. The time, mode and place of paroling, and surrender of property, will be fixed by the respective commanders, and will be carried out by commissioners appointed by them.

7. The terms and conditions of this convention to extend to all officers and men of the army and navs of the Confederate States, looking to, or belonging to, the Trans-Mississippi Department.

8. The troops and property to be surrendered within the limits of the division of Mississippi, will be turned over to commissioners appointed by the commander of that division, and the men and material of the navy to commissioners appointed by the commanders of the Mobile, Gulf and West Gulf squadrons, respectively, according to the limits in which the said men and material may be found.

9. Transportation and subsistence to be furnished at public cost to the officers and men, after leaving the parole to the nearest practicable points of their homes.

10. If the United States troops designated for the garrisons of interior points should not reach their destinations before the work of paroling is completed, suitable guards will be detailed for the protection of the public property. These guards, when relieved, will surrender their arms, and be paroled in accordance with the terms of this convention.

The United States troops sent into the interior of the country will be kept well in hands in a state of the most exact discipline, and in constant readiness for any service which they may be called upon to perform. When detachments are made for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants against guerrillas and other lawless characters, and on all marches through the country, the conduct of officers and men must be such as to inspire the people with confidence and respect, and any molestations, however slight, or interference with the citizens in their lawful pursuits, will be permitted.

11. To guard against the waste or loss of public property, not under the control of the Confederate military and naval authorities, the civil officers or agents in charge of such property will be regarded as in the service of the United States, until relieved by the proper officers or agents of that government. All sales of such property, or transfers, except to the authorized agents of the government, are forbidden, and any attempts to conceal or withhold it, will work the immediate forfeiture of any private interest that may be involved.

IV. Private property will not be interfered with, unless required for "military use," and where this is necessary, it will be taken in an orderly and regular manner, under the orders of the commanding officers, and the proper receipts will be given. Property so received will be disposed of and accounted for the same as any other public property.

V. Until the commercial restrictions, and the blockade of the Gulf ports, are removed by the President, no foreign or general commerce with these ports or with the interior of the country of the Mississippi, (within the limits of the division,) can be permitted, as trade will be limited to the wants of the army and navy, and the necessities of the inhabitants within the limits of military occupation. To the extent of these necessities, military permits and clearances may be given for supplies not prohibited by existing orders, but no permit or clearance will be given to any point that is not occupied by a military or naval force.

2. In the neighborhood of military posts, the inhabitants may freely bring in their produce and take out such supplies as may be required for plantation and family use. Live stocks, provisions of all kinds, fuel and other products and material required by the army and navy, or for the use of the inhabitants, may be freely sold in open market; but no other products of insurrectionary districts can be sold or shipped, except by delivery to the Quartermaster's department for consignment to a Purchasing Agent of the Treasury Department.

3. No trade stores or trade permits for the interior will be permitted or recognized, until the regulations of the Treasury Department can be extended over the country to be occupied, and until then no clearances or permits will be granted for any point that is not occupied by the troops of the United States.

VI. Under the authority of the Executive Order of April 29, 1865, all "well-disposed persons," who accept in good faith, the President's invitation "to return to peaceful pursuits," are assured that they may resume their usual avocations, not only without molestation, but, if necessary, under the protection of the United States troops; conforming to the regulations of the Treasury Department, and to the additional condition of not fabricating or dealing in articles contraband of war.

By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Steamer Struck by Lightning—Transports for the Texas Expedition.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 8.

The steamer *Blackstone* arrived yesterday afternoon from New-York, and reported having been struck by lightning when off Cape Henlopen, Delaware. The lightning passed down the mainmast, completely shivering the royalmast and tore away part of the wire-ropes, &c., but beyond this did no damage.

Large numbers of steamers are now constantly arriving here from New-York and other places, all bound up the James River to load with troops, animals and supplies for the Texan Expedition, the last of which steamers sailed yesterday.

The steamers *Blackstone*, *Meteor* and *Dudley Buck* were the last arrivals.

The weather still keeps getting warmer every day.

GREAT FIRE AT NASHVILLE.

Tremendous Destruction of Property.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPOT BURNED.

Loss Eight to Ten Millions of Dollars.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, June 10.

At about 2 o'clock this afternoon the extensive building used for Quartermasters' and commissary stores, on the corner of Summer and Broad streets, known as Tyler's depot, was discovered to be on fire.

The fire is supposed to have caught from the sparks of a locomotive which was on the track running lengthwise with the building. These sparks fell into the cellar, and soon the flames began to spread.

Capt. W. W. WAINRIGHT, in charge of the building, had two or three inches of water on the fire before the arrival of the Fire Department.

The firemen, however, promptly rallied to the scene of the conflagration, but found it impossible to stay the fury of the flames until half of the immense building was entirely destroyed. The other half, filled with commissary stores, was saved from destruction only by the most strenuous exertions of the firemen.

The loss to the government is estimated at from four to five millions of dollars.

Several dwellings near the scene of the fire, with their contents, were also destroyed.

So great was the heat from the flames, that approaches to the burning buildings, were almost impossible.

Two or three of the employes of the Quartermaster's Department are supposed to have perished in the flames.

LATER.

The destruction of government property at the great fire to-day, it is believed, will amount to eight or ten millions of dollars.

Within the walls of the Quartermaster's building were stores sufficient to supply an army of 80,000 men for two years.

The quantity of rope alone consumed was valued at upward of one million of dollars.

The building was the largest in the country, being 800 feet front, and 200 feet deep. It was partitioned off by fire walls, which were suggested and built by Gen. J. L. DONALDSON. By this precaution a large part of the building, 500 feet front, was saved from destruction.

Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of the fire, some maintaining it was the work of an incendiary, and others that it was the result of accident.

A Court of Inquiry will investigate the matter.

The fire spread so rapidly that the building was almost one sheet of flame before the firemen could get to work on it.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Chief Justice Bullitt Addressed Out of Office—The Constitutional Amendment Men Gaining—They Repel the Charge of "Negro Equality," &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 1, 1865.

The Senate, 20 to 7, and the House, 68 to 19, addressed J. F. BULLITT out of office, on the ground that he had abandoned his office and taken up his residence on a foreign territory. The Senate, 19 to 11, and the House, 46 to 44, refused to suspend the rules to take up a joint resolution rescinding the joint resolution by which the Legislature had rejected the constitutional amendment. The vote shows a gain of 14 or 15 on the amendment side since last session.

The constitutional amendment party, through their executive committee, say to the people of Kentucky that if there be any hope for compensation for slaves after their legislature rejects to adopt Mr. LINCOLN'S compensated emancipation proposition, it surely consists in the immediate adoption of the amendment; that the charges that we are in favor of "negro equality," socially and politically, are based and so futile as to be unworthy of refutation; that "the unconditional Union party of Kentucky have never contended for or favored negro suffrage;" that when we advocate a change of the State constitution extending suffrage to its negroes, but not till then, we may be charged with favoring the political equality of the two races."

The Senate refused to request the President to withdraw the martial law proclamation in Kentucky.

PONTIAC.

From Vicksburgh.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, June 7.

To Publisher of New-York:

The Vicksburgh *Herald* sends greetings to you. Long life to the Republic.

C. BULLERTON,
Editor Vicksburgh Herald.

Naval Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER COMMODORE MORRIS.

The U. S. steamer *Commodore Morris*, Acting Master H. BINGHAM, commanding, arrived here on Friday from Hampton Roads, where she left on the 7th. She was built at Hillsdale in 1862, at the Brooklyn Navy yard and proceeded to Hampton Roads to join the North Atlantic Squadron. She has participated in most of the engagements and expeditions in the waters of the James, Nansemond, Pamunkey, and the Chesapeake Bay. She held a prominent position in the advance of the army and navy in April, 1864, up the James and Nansemond Rivers, and was several times under a brisk fire. When the *Commodore Jones* was blown up by a torpedo, May 6, 1864, she rendered valuable assistance in saving most of the crew of that ill-fated vessel, being the vessel nearest to her, and had passed twice over the spot where the explosion took place. In July, 1864, had a very exciting engagement with a rebel battery of Whitworth guns, planted on Malvern Hill, one shot from the enemy passing through the magazine passage and two barrels of loose powder, and lodging in one of the shell rooms, doing no other damage than the ruin caused by the progress of the shot.

With a complement of 130 men and 18 officers, there has not been a death on board since the vessel went into commission.

Her officers are: Acting-Master H. BINGHAM, commanding; Acting-Ensign, J. D. Gosslich, Ex. Officer; Acting-Master and Pilot, E. A. Decker; Acting-Ensign, Luther M. Smith; Acting-Ensign, N. D. Joyce; Acting-Assistant-Surgeon, B. Semig; Acting-Assistant-Paymaster, J. Higgins; Acting-Second-Assistant Senior Engineer, V. Cronk; Acting-Second-Assistant Engineer, H. J. Watkins; Acting-Third-Assistant-Engineers, L. L. Copeland, J. Callaghan, D. A. Bandal; Paymaster's Steward, Patrick Puttell; Surgeon's Steward, A. H. Lowrie; Yeoman, Robert Crawford; Master-at-Arms, Samuel Mills.

Departure of Philadelphia Firemen.

The members of Warren Hose Company, No. 29, of Philadelphia, took their departure from this city yesterday. At 9 o'clock in the morning, they marched from the house of Hose Company No. 33 to the depot in Cortlandt-street. The procession moved in the following order:

Deputation of Officers and Members of the Department.
New-York Hose Company No. 33.
Liberty Cornet Band.
Engineer Cossen and Warren Hose Company No. 29, Philadelphia, with carriage.
Citizens.

The procession marched down Broadway, through Ann and Nassau to Fulton-street, and thence to Cortlandt-street, where our visitors took the ferry for Jersey City en route to Philadelphia.

The Philadelphians expressed themselves highly delighted with their visit, and they have left none but favorable impressions behind them.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DISTILLERY EXPLOSION IN THE FOURTH WARD.—At 6:20 on Friday evening, a still exploded in Messrs. TROTT & Co's extensive distillery, at Nos. 54 and 56 Cherry-street, extending through to Batavia-street, and the buildings adjoining were set on fire; but the flames were speedily extinguished with trifling damage from fire. The still which exploded had been long in use, and was not, probably, worth more than $5,000; but it will require perhaps $5,000 to replace the shattered walls and machinery in the distillery, and the total loss may be set down at $10,000. A part of one of the walls fell upon the tenement house adjoining the distillery, in Batavia-street, but, happily, little damage was done. Mr. DANIEL HAYES, one of the firemen employed in the distillery, was seriously scalded, and Policeman CONNER took him to his abode, at No. 1 Batavia-street. Messrs. TROTT & Co. are fully insured in the Globe, Harmony, Relief, Brevoort, Northwestern, Firemen's Fund, Adriatic, and other Offices.

THE LINCOLN HOME.—This institution, which has been established for the reception of sick and disabled soldiers and sailors, has been in operation about two weeks. It is located at No. 45 Grove-street, near Bleecker. The design of the founders of the institution is to afford medical aid to those without money or friends, and to take care of them until they are able to travel. Mr. ROBERT L. KENNEDY is President of the Board of Directors, and Mr. GEORGE F. STRONG, Treasurer. Among the Directors we notice the names of Dr. BELLOWS, F. H. FAILE, D. COLDEN MURRAY and C. R. AGNEW, M. D. Dr. MARSH is the Superintendent of the Home, and J. E. EGGLESTON, Secretary.

SELECTION OF A SITE FOR QUARANTINE WAREHOUSES.—Lieut.-Gov. ALVORD, with the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Quarantine and Health Officers, Police Commissioner BERGEN, and others, proceeded down the bay on Friday, in one of the police steamboats, to examine locations for the erection of the proposed quarantine warehouses provided for by the act of the last Legislature. They visited Staten Island, Oyster Island and Robbin's Reef. Results of their examinations will be reported to the Commissioners of the Land Office, who will determine on a site for the warehouses.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN.—At about 6 o'clock last evening, CARLO KERACK GESENFE, of No. 105 West Thirty-third-street, committed suicide by shooting himself with a blunderbuss. He had recently surrendered himself to excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors, and made several abortive attempts upon his own life. He was 38 years of age. An inquest is to be held to-day by Coroner WILDEY.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The Board of Managers of the American Institute have secured the armory in Fourteenth-street in which the Sanitary Fair was held, for a grand exhibition this fall, during parts of the months of September and October, to embrace mowing machinery, new inventions and agricultural and horticultural products, &c.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder-storm, yesterday morning, a chimney on Mr. LIBBY'S house, at No. 120 West Houston-street, was struck, and the bolt, after merely knocking out two bricks, descended to the parlor, and ruined a carpet, and then left the house.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. TERENCE QUINN, of No. 71 Bayard-street, who was on a visit to friends at No. 618 Washington-street, rose from his bed and leaped from the window. He was taken from the sidewalk severely hurt, but not mortally injured.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last evening Mr. HORACE H. MALLARD died suddenly from the bursting of a blood-vessel, while he was at Mr. OSBORN'S, in Eighty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue. Coroner COLLIN was notified to hold an inquest.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—MAUNSELL B. FIELD, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of New-York, vice W. ORTON, appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—There were in this institution yesterday, 228 patients, and during the week 50 were admitted, 33 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 4 died.

Evening Exchange.

$40,000	Am. Gold	137¾	200	Old Southern	62½
25,000	do	137¾ b3	500	do	62¾ b3
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	91	900	do	62¾
300	do	92	100	do	62¾ b3
200	Erie Railway	77¼	15,000	Ohio Certif.	24¾
1100	do	77¼ s3	1250	Pitts. R.	64
500	do	77¼	800	do	64¼
100	Mich. Cen	109¾	200	North Western	24¾
300	Hud. Riv. R.	104	200	do. ex div. pref.	54¾
100	do	105	150	do	54¾
200	Reading R.	83¾	200	do	54¾
300	do	83¾	100	Port Wayne	84¾
450	do	83¾	300	Cary Improv't	24¾
1400	do	83¾	400	Cam. Coal Co.	40¾
200	Rock Island	98½	100	do	40¾
350	do	99½	250	Quick. Min. Co	51½
250	do	99¾			

The market is steady and active; no change in Gold—stood at 137¾ at close.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—THERE'S NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

The Universal Clothes-Wringer.

WITH COG-WHEELS.
Price reduced $1 50 on each size.
"It cannot be too highly recommended."—Solon Robinson, Editor N. Y. Tribune (Agricultural Dept.)
"We think the machine more than pays for itself every year in the saving of garments' We consider it important that the WRINGER be fitted with Cogs."—Orange Judd, Ed. American Agriculturist.
Send for illustrated circular and terms to canvassers.
R. C. BROWNING

SOUTH AMERICA.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

PANAMA, Wednesday, May 31, 1865.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Bogota* arrived at Taboga on the 20th inst. She brings $411,575 in specie, principally for Southampton. Her cargo consisted of the following: For Southampton—6 packages merchandise. For Central America—250 sacks flour, 2 cases. For Liverpool—473 bales cotton, 18 bales wool, 50 sacks mineral, 14 cerroons bark, 8 packages merchandise. For New-York—18 casks oil, 7 cases. For Panama—310 sacks flour, 176 packages merchandise.

CHILI.

The public mind is not yet relieved from the anxiety felt as to the real position of affairs in regard to claims made by Spain, and without attributing some strange motive to the visit of the Queen Mother Catholic Majesty again said her cabinet with regard to the West Indies, it is very difficult, almost impossible, to understand the arrival on the coast of such heavy reinforcements to the Spanish fleet and the establishment of depots of coals and stores. On April 26, the iron-plated screw steam ram *Numancia*, of extraordinary size and strength, with Spanish equipments, touched at Valparaiso on her way north to Callao, evidently merely to show to the people of Chili how formidable a vessel she is, and she is followed into these waters by the *Marques de la Victoria*. These vessels knew before leaving Montevideo of the settlement of the question with Peru. The question then is what need of such a fleet and such armaments on this coast? No official information is made to the public of the magnificent scale of importance of the question now at issue with Spain, such as Minister Tassara got at Santiago. But one of the first words from Chili is that they salute the Spanish flag—this will be about one of the last things that the Chilenos will submit to. They have won for themselves the most distinguished place among the nations of South America by their industry, liberality of views, and by their fostering all civilized institutions, and in none of the whole nation but would be ashamed of his country if it has to salute the flag of Spain, even though the demand is made by the strongest and largest fleet that has ever been seen in the Pacific.

The new line of steamers from England, through the Straits to Valparaiso and Callao will receive $100,000 annually from the Chili Government. A census has been recently taken in Chili. Although the valuation has not been as yet accurately made, a rough estimate places the population of Santiago at 200,000 inhabitants, that of Valparaiso at 75,000. On the 15th April was launched a new floating dock in Valparaiso harbor. It can easily receive in its capacious bosom the largest ship in the world. Business has been quiet during the past fortnight. Merchants have given all their attention to clearances from bond and entrances at the Custom-house of goods which would be affected by the new tariff.

The new customs tariff troubles the commercial portion of the community. The new tariff proposed by the Ministry, and which really comes into force on the 1st of May, has met with the strongest opposition from a portion of the merchants of Valparaiso, a committee of whom has been sitting for some time to frame an amended tariff, which they now offer to the Ministry as superior in many ways to the original. Between the two tariffs there is a considerable difference, but to an impartial observer it would seem that the merchants of Valparaiso wish taxes only to be levied on such imports and exports as will make them the smallest contributors to the revenue, and in these views the upper merchants are conspicuous. They wish entrance, duty free, for iron, coal, bricks, &c., of which they are the largest buyers, and they wish no export duty on the produce of their mines and machinery. They wish the restoration of light dues, anchorages and towage dues, and to reinforce their payment by the foreign steamers which carry on the trade of the coast. The Ministry in framing this tariff, it would seem were evidently actuated by a most impartial spirit, but the reports and recommendations of the merchants evidences a spirit rather the opposite of that which has hitherto forwarded the best interests of Chili.

Exchange on London, 46d.@46⅛d. ℔ dollar.

PERU.

The revolution occupies public attention, and the efforts of the government of Gen. PRADO have as yet been ineffectual in subduing the rebellion. A body of troops, one thousand strong, sailed for the south on the 25th of April, in four ships of war, to get possession of the port of Arica, and to deprive the insurgents of the means of carrying on their operations. On the 29th the troops were landed at Caleta, north of Arica, to march upon it from behind, and the ships proceeded to Arica. The revolutionists were asked to surrender, and on their continued refusal fire was opened upon their fortifications on the morro of Arica by the frigates *Amazonas* and *Apurimac*, which was returned by the batteries on shore. On the 7th of May the land division was within a mile of Arica, and on the 8th, in the morning, there was a simultaneous attack made by sea and land. After a short struggle the revolutionists left their defences in confusion, and Arica is once more in the hands of the government. At the same time the two vessels which had revolted, the *Lerzundi* and *Tumbes*, were also retaken. On the 5th, arrived from England, via Montevideo, the new Peruvian corvette *America*, purchased in France for this government. Her sister ship *Union*, which left Montevideo with her, was disabled in a storm, and had to be towed back to that place to refit. Also, on the 5th, arrived the Spanish steam-ram *Numancia*, of about 6,000 tons, a most formidable vessel of war, to reinforce the Spanish squadron now in Callao Bay. There has been captured at Arica by the fleet a Chili vessel, with 110 horses on board, for the revolutionists, and one with various munitions of war for the same party. The present success on the part of the government will have a great influence in disheartening the army under the revolutionary chief, PRADO.

There was nothing new from Arequipa, Inca, Pisco or the Chinchas.

There was much rejoicing at Callao and Lima on the victory at Arica.

Exchange on London 36¾d.@37d. ℔ dollar.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The news from River Plate to March 29 has been received. Two very important railway projects have been laid before the government, and it is expected English capitalists will seek investments in the Banda Oriental, as heretofore. President MITRE enjoys the confidence of the people, and the prospects of the country were never better. The news from Paraguay had caused some fears that war is imminent with that republic; but there is such faith in the non-intervention policy of the President, it is believed that certain peace will not be disturbed. The Brazilian squadron is still in Montevideo and this port, not yet having received orders to go up to Paraguay, and the land forces which were concentrated at Montevideo, are being marched back to Rio Grande.

The Paraguayan Government had asked of President MITRE permission to march its army through Argentine territory, which request was peremptorily refused. Many think this refusal will lead to ulterior difficulties with Paraguay; but the general opinion questions very much if Paraguay would, at this moment, attempt to increase her foes. The Brazilians have decided to postpone their Paraguayan campaign until the coming Spring. Due time will, therefore, be allowed to admit of the most ample discussion of this subject at the approaching Congress.

Senor PARANHOS, the Brazilian Minister at Montevideo, has been dismissed by the Emperor of Brazil on account of consenting to Gen. FLORES being named Provisional Governor. The reason why the Brazilian Cabinet is so annoyed with its minister is that Colorado and Brazilian influence predominates in Montevideo.

The Montevidean Government has conceded to the Brazilian government the right to import into Montevideo, free of duty, all articles necessary for the prosecution of the war against Paraguay. As the duties could be in the Custom-house are pledged to the English bondholders for the payment of the interest and amortization on the bonds, we take exception to the generosity of His excellency Gov. FLORES.

[illegible] SAN MARTIN are to be brought from [illegible] West [illegible] they will be placed in the Retiro.

The following correspondence of the *Standard* is [illegible]

Rear Admiral [illegible] Senor VIDAL, has arrived. After [illegible] made by his government [illegible] show him rather a cool [illegible]

It appears [illegible] to have met distinguished visitor among us, the Italian Prince ALBERT, son of VICTOR EMMANUEL. It would appear that the Italian men-of-war in our port are already making preparations to receive their Prince as is due."

IRISH LIFE IN AMERICA.

Address of Thomas Darcy McGee in Wexford, Ireland.

The Dublin *Evening Mail* reports a speech delivered in Wexford some evenings since, by T. D. MCGEE, on the subject of "Twenty years of Irish Life in America." After some introductory remarks, he said:

The intimate relations of Ireland and North America, in this middle period of the century, the interests, the action and reaction which has already sprung out of those relations, are subjects of very real, I was going to say of very urgent, consideration to every public man throughout these kingdoms. Let no man think, when he has heard the last sob from the ship's side—when he has seen the last glimpse of the emigrant ship itself—that he has heard the last, or possibly seen the last, of that living load of passion, affection, hatred, remembrance, prejudice and speculation and power—stronger than every influence but God's or death's—which has just launched itself out into the Atlantic. The Atlantic may prove the grave to a small percentage of those outgoings myraids; but so sure as steam has narrowed it to, at most, a fortnightly ferry, so sure the future of these myriads is destined, within our own time, to play an important part, directly or indirectly, in shaping the destinies of the lands they leave, as well as the fate of the lands they sail for. The transfer of a third of a million of productive people a year—most adults—from old kingdoms to new republics, from a monarchy to a democracy, is a fact in the history of our times before which most other things that are called politics sink into insignificance, whether regarded in their causes or in their consequences. Is there not a balance of production as well as a balance of power? Is there not a war of ideas in the world, a war of which our wide spread language has long been the battle-field, as well as sympathetic wars and civil wars? [Cheers.] My object, however, is not so much to discuss the great general question of the economy of emigration as to lay before my fellow-townsmen, and so many of my fellow-countrymen as may do me the honor to read the report of what I have to say, the true position of our countrymen by birth, born in Ireland and in British America. However it may conflict with any existing theory, I must set out with the plain statement of this fact—which every one who knows the United States people, knows well to be true—namely, that there is no such thing in existence as a national sentiment of sympathy with Ireland in that country. The overwhelming rhetoric of the stump orators the spontaneous benevolence of the American during the famine—a benevolence which they expressed toward Madeira and the Cape De Verdes in their misery, and Hamburg when it was bad in order, that as cheerfully as toward Ireland—has misled many in this country to attribute to another and to the permanent cause that noble exercise of national benevolence. But I state here as an indisputable truth, that there is no more national sympathy for Ireland, as Ireland, in the United States, than for Japan, and no less than exist for Russia. Let me account for this, which I know will not prove a palatable truth to tell to your preoccupied public. In the first place, the six Northern or New-England States—still strongly tinctured with Puritanism—proverbial and proud of their prosperity—and highly trained in more school learning, hate the Irish Catholic emigrant for his creed, despise him for his poverty, and underrate him for his want of book-learning. In the midland States—the most felt bodies of our emigrants—the Irish Democrats of the great cities like New-York and Philadelphia—unaccustomed to the duties of suddenly acquired citizenship, have been used and abused by native-born and Irish-born demagogues. They have come roughly into competition with native labor; they have jostled native respectability at the polls; they formerly arrayed themselves lustily and most cruelly against the negro, while right and justice were plainly on the side of the slave. It is for these, and other reasons, that the Irish of this generation, their numbers and industry considered, are socially and politically the weakest community in the republic, weaker than the negroes themselves in the free States. As to the Irish in what were the slave States, they were always a mere fraction, not exceeding, 400,000 in 1860, a number not greater than might be found within ten square miles of the City Hall of New-York. Still the social distinction in these States, being founded on color, the Irishman at the South, especially if a person of education, rose almost to the rank of the most favored nation. He was not deluded by the fallacious freedom (for hunt of the North), he enjoyed an easy equality with the best sons of the soil, and he became attached to that soil with an ardor, and fought for it with an enthusiasm, which, under all the circumstances, was not surprising. [Cheers.] On this point—the comparatively comfortable and unmolested position of the Irish race in the United States—I hope I may, without impropriety, repeat what was said to me fourteen years ago at Washington by a well-known Irish-American general, whose own career, in the Senate and in the field, is a striking commentary on the remarks addressed to me. "Mr. McGEE," said the gentleman to whom I refer, "an Irishman in this country must not only dress well as another man, but he must do twice as well, both as to character and credit." I understood afterward, very well, what my gallant friend meant. The prestige as I may use the word in that sense) of defeat was against us—the illiteracy and squalor of the famine emigration, brought face to face with the prosperity-proud people, was against us—the overbearing insolence of our own demagogues was against us. These were all reasons why personal desert in our ranks seldom received its due; why the meritorious individual was dragged down by the lowering tendencies of the class with whom he ranked. Let me endeavor to describe to you the position and mode of life of one of that numerous class of Irish-born demagogues which, in the great cities where they abound, have done such irrecovable mischief to Irish character. He is not seldom a dealer, by wholesale or retail, in spirituous liquors; sometimes a lawyer, sometimes an editor. He is always ready with his money subscription to the church, but seldom goes to church. He lies up on Sunday, after the toils of the week, reading a sporting journal or a police gazette. He has a ready, rowdy sort of rhetoric, and is never at a loss, when called on, to propose or second a resolution. He has heard of "PHILLIPS, CURRAN, GRATTAN and EMMET"—thus is the order in which he arranges their names—an order which shows his profound knowledge of the men; he is particularly savage on England, and grows quite pathetic, unprepared as he is, at the mere mention of "the old land." A fair share of mother wit, a sufficient stock of spending money, and a vast deal of brass, complete the equipment of this very active, very important, and much courted individual. The social life of which this species of politician is the public and external representative has features hardly less repulsive. The continental scattlement of the emigration breaks up all family ties. Youth is without diffidence, and age without following. The prevailing presumption, even as to matters of judgment, is against the old and in favor of the young. I do not say, Sir, that is the universal rule; I have met as well-ordered Irish families in the United States, as there are in Ireland; I have met as worthy men and as amiable women in private life; but I say the rule is generally as I have stated it, and the true reading of the command there would be, "Parents obey your children, that your days may be long in the land." [Laughter.] You will not be at a loss to judge from this very rapid sketch which I presented to you of the public general position the Irish have in America, why it is that I am not, nor ever was, satisfied with that position? Very early I perceived that herding together in great cities, running up debts with storemen in idle spells, and squandering their wages when flush of cash, was destroying our people. I endeavored to set on foot in 1855, at the Buffalo Convention, a plan for the systematic settlement of our people in the inland States and in Canada; but, though I still believe it was a good plan, it failed for want of support, and the next year I voluntarily transferred my household goods to the valley of the St. Lawrence. Loud and fierce was the outcry of the demagogues at this desertion, as they were pleased to call it. They did not hesitate to fling foul phrases and ribald reproaches after me. I was no Irishman—no freeman—because I preferred an orderly British province in which to live, and a moral city like Montreal in which to bring up my children. They called me traitor! renegade! apostate! but I tell them from this spot—those of them who still survive to hear me—I tell them, in your presence, my fellow townsmen, who have, of all others, more closely watched my course, that I have more in ten years by a steady, constitutional line of public conduct; by blending the warm Irish impulses (which I shall only cease to feel when I cease to live) with rational and lawful public objects; that I have done more, humble as I am, to conquer back the respect of intelligent men in Great Britain and America for the Irish name, than any half-hundred of the demagogues put together. [Cheers.] Forgive me, Sir. I did not intend this; but having now mentioned my removal to Canada, you will expect me to say something of the position of our countrymen in that and the adjoining provinces.

Mr. MCGEE then entered into a description of the political and physical peculiarities of the British provinces, and proceeded:

"I have never myself seen a specimen of the genus Fenian in Canada; I hear there are, and I dare say there may be, some odd ones among our half million, since Solomon says that "the number of fools is infinite." [Laughter.] But their number is, at most, insignificant, and I have no doubt that their number in the United States is grossly and purposely exaggerated. Their morbid hatred to England has been played upon during the civil war by bounty brokers and recruiting sergeants; and they have mistaken the surface slang of two or three great cities for the settled national sentiment of the American people, which is not, I repeat, one whit more pro-Irish than it is pro-Japanese. They have deluded each other, and many of them are ready to betray each other. I have myself seen letters from some of the brethren from Chicago, Cincinnati and other places, offering their secret minutes and members' rolls for sale; the infamous old "stag" business over again; for as sure as filth produces vermin, it is of the very nature of such conspiracies as this to breed informers and approvers. Some of these emissaries seem to think that as I was a Young Irelander twenty years ago, I ought to have some lenity to them. Why Young Ireland, as I am free to say was politically a folly; but the men were honest and manly. Men like THOMAS DAVIS and DUFF, and others still living, would have scorned to range themselves with these Punch-and-Judy Jacobins whose sole scheme of action seems to be to get their heads broken, and then to squeak out in a pitiable treble. "A doctor! ten pounds for a doctor! send for a doctor! While I mentioned the American civil war, you may, perhaps, ask me if I believe the social position of the Irish in the United States will be permanently enhanced by the rather prominent part which they have borne in that war? I trust it may be so; but I doubt if the triumphant war party proper are much obliged to our countrymen for all their gallantry and all their blood. The Irish went into the war for their Union, not for the military abolition of slavery; I doubt if the Abolition party will thank them for what they consider their halting and half-hearted support. I hope it may be otherwise; and I shall be agreeably disappointed if, as I wrote a friend in 1862, "those who are now in the front of the battle may not be found in the rear of the national remembrance." [Cheers.] Of the intellectual status of the Irish in America I cannot honestly give you a very exalted notion. The prevailing native impression that we are a people wholly uneducated—an impression which made a Boston merchant, to whom I had given a note of introduction, to say to me, on his return, that he admired Dublin very much; but he saw no Irish in Dublin. [Laughter.] This impression may now be wearing away, but twenty years ago it was all but universal. If it is wearing away, small thanks do we owe to those natives of this country whose pens have been employed on partisan journals. With some honorable exceptions, they have been the bitterest revilers of the broadest caricaturists of their native land. But there was another group, centering chiefly at New-York—a group of celebrities founded by the elder EMMET, WILLIAM SAMPSON and Dr. MACNEVIN, whose fame has been rivaled, and in some respects surpassed, at the bar by Mr. O'CONOR and Mr. BRADY; in letters by Archbishop HUGHES, Dr. SHELTON MACKENZIE, Mr. MITCHEL and Mrs. JAMES SADLIER; in popular oratory by O'GORMAN and MEAGHER, [cheers,] and by the noblest of them all, an Irish Unitarian connected by birth with this county, Rev. HENRY GILES. They talk of their Beechers and Chapins, and Starr Kings and other stars—why, HENRY GILES has poured out in one single discourse more genuine eloquence—the eloquence of thought—the eloquence of CHALMERS and ROBERT HALL, of CANNING and of GRATTAN—than all their demagogues will utter till the crack of doom. I know that richly-gifted man cherished a warm affection for this county, and I could not speak in Wexford without bearing my testimony to the honor he has reflected on his countrymen throughout America by his genius, and the uses to which he has put it. [Cheers.] To conclude, Mr. Chairman and fellow-townsmen, this rather discursive, and conversational address, let me say, though I am officially charged with emigration matters in Canada, that I am not here to advise any man to emigrate. You seem to have a mania for emigration upon you in Ireland, and I certainly feel it no part of my duty to pander to that mania. On the contrary, I would say to every man and woman who can live at home—stay at home! In the New World has its attractions, it has also its penalties. If wages are much higher, life is far shorter; the average life of the Irish laboring man in the great towns and cities does not exceed ten years from the date of his arrival. A strange climate, out of the frying pan into the fire—strange food, and strange diseases sweep the back streets of their Irish surplus year by year; and it is to be feared that it is not bodies only they bury West, but souls also. The old country has its evils in plenty; but where they are not intolerable, it has its compensations. Better for many an honest Irish boy—better for many a modest Irish maiden—the native earth in heath there first, when first they turned their steps toward America, had yawned and swallowed them, than be what only too many of them are to-day, in the streets, and prisons, and poor-houses in the New World. I advise no man to emigrate; and no woman either (wherever God knows how it ought and for them and for me) but I do by no means declare that if farm laborers and domestic servants especially, must cross the Atlantic in search of employment, they might do worse than direct their course to the British provinces. We have but a few millions market for everything, including labor, compared to the thirty million market of the United States; but we can easily provide for an accession of 50,000 adults a year, provided they be able and willing to work their way. Canada is a hard country for the soft-handed, but it is not a difficult field of labor for the hard-handed and the enterprising. It is a climate cold in Winter, but beautifully clear and most wholesome. One fact will show how favorable it is to the increase of human life. In 1759 Marquis DE MONTCALM left less than 100,000 French colonists in Lower Canada; in 1860, without any considerable infusion of new blood among them, that hundred thousand had increased to 900,000, or 900 per cent. in a single century. Let me add another fact of the same kind. In 1791, when Upper Canada was set off from the ancient province of Quebec as a separate government, it was estimated to contain 120,000 souls; in 1861 its population was 1,400,000 souls, or nearly 1,200 per cent. increase in seventy years. Judge, then, if that can be a country repugnant to the increase and sustenance of human life. Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, I conclude as I began, by saying that you have not heard, that you have not seen, the last of us, for public no more than private matters, when you saw me set to America in the emigrant ship. There are as many Irish now in America as in Ireland, and perhaps our nativity has created more disagreement than unity of action. Generally the Irish in America were a sort of social colony of the Irish at home; they stood still to take part in the affairs of this country, after they had been left behind, while Ireland was undergoing her constitutional transformation, and while their numerical strength, concentrated in a few cities, appeared to be that they might become a political power. Now, Sir, I am not a prophet, but I believe I live in strange times, both for America and for you, and it is impossible to say what may come from the [illegible] thousand [illegible] a million of people from one shore of existence to another, from the old world to the new, from monarchy to democracy. Have a care; you are giving away hands and brains by a system destined to combat your system of government sooner or later. Whatever may betide, fellow-townsmen, let me venture to assure you that I hope I shall not discredit, by my conduct, the great kindness you have shown me during my short stay among you, and that I will always cherish, as in filial duty and common gratitude I am bound to cherish, a very warm, sincere and heartfelt affection for the good people of the town and county of Wexford.

Condition of the Crops.

The report of the Agricultural Department for the month of April says:

From the tables it will be seen how little injury the Winter crops have sustained—indeed, never less than at this time.

The appearance, too, of the Winter and Spring sown crops is all that could be desired, and the abundant pastures will increase the supplies of beef and butter.

The amount of maple sugar and molasses is not equal to that of last year, for the Spring opened early and quickly, and, as is too often the case, many farmers lost the first run of the sugar-water, which was the best of the season.

The *condition* of the live stock inquired about is very good, for the uniform temperature of the Winter has been very favorable. Hogs are very scarce, however, as will be seen by reference to the tables of live stock. The excellent *condition* of sheep assures the country that a full clip of wool will be smeared.

The *numbers of fattening cattle* are much less than last year, about two-tenths, or 20 per cent. less. But as the consumption of beef will be decreased by the return of the armies to the homes of the soldiers, this decrease will not be sufficient to *increase*, although it may prevent as *great a fall* in price, as in articles of food more abundant.

But the present promise of abundant crops is gratifying, and with plenty of food, and the labor in the armies restored to the farm, the country can joyfully commence its restoration to that high state of prosperity which everywhere abounded when accursed leaders forced the rebellion upon the people.

The present Spring has been regarded as unusually wet. How far it may interefere with the planting of sorghum, cotton, the sowing of flax, &c., will be seen in the next report. By comparing the number of weeks returned as wet last Spring, in the months of March and April, with the whole number of weeks reported, with the same months of this year, we find that during March, 1864, there were about one-fifth of the weeks "*wet*," and about one-third this year. The number for April, compared in the same way, shows that this month for 1864 and 1865 were equally wet, being "*wet*" nearly four weeks in every ten, or nearly two-fifths of the time too wet for farm operations.

The comparison is as follows:

	Favorable.	Cold.	Dry.	Wet.	Whole No. of weeks.	Per cent. of wet weeks.
March, 1864	541	439	164	263	1407	18⅘
March, 1865	872	429	129	660	2090	31 3-5
April, 1864	398	358	191	653	1600	40 4-5
April, 1865	831	283	192	804	2080	38⅝

An Exiled Chief Justice.

From the Toronto Leader.

The Hon. J. F. BULLITT, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, is now an exile, residing near Ambersburg, in the western part of Canada. He was driven from his home by violence, Gen. PALMER, the Federal commander in Kentucky, threatening him with arrest and trial by a military tribunal on charges preferred by a government "detective" named STIDGERS, who appears to be a worthy coadjutor of Hyams. Although innocent of the offences charged against him, which were of a political character, the Chief Justice knew he could not depend upon a fair trial before a civil court, and rather than risk the loss of his life on suborned testimony he left the country. Since then he has been impeached by the Legislature of the State for abandoning his office, and an address moved declaring it vacant. On the 30th of May Gov. BRAMLETTE telegraphed to Mr. BULLITT to return and defend himself before the Legislature, sending him at the same time a copy of a permission given by Gen. PALMER to attend the sitting of that body. To this dispatch Mr. BULLITT replied that he had been driven from the State by lawless violence, and threatened with "hanging" by Gen. BURBRIDGE; that he did not deny the constitutional power of the Legislature of the State to remove an absent officer by address, and if he had left in order to join the Confederate army he would not have doubted the propriety of the proceedings against him, but it was improper and unjust for the Legislature to try him during his enforced absence in a neutral country; and that he felt convinced he could not obtain a fair trial, not because he doubted the fairness of the Legislature, but because the State is under a military despotism, which would cause his arrest, even should he be declared innocent by the Legislature. In concluding his letter, Mr. BULLITT says:

"But what would it profit me to return, even if I felt sure that Gen. PALMER'S permission would be carried into full effect? I am permitted to return, merely for the purpose of attending my 'trial' by the Legislature. At its close, let it end as it may, my permission ends, and I must leave the United States, or be subject to military arrest and trial. The privilege of returning to Kentucky, merely for the purpose of confronting such accusers as COFFIN and STIDGERS, appears to me to be of very little value. My observation and experience of martial law lead me to believe that I will not again voluntarily subject myself to its jurisdiction. I would willingly return home if I could do so as a freeman, amenable only to the laws of the land. But I have not yet found the laws of Canada so oppressive, nor the labor of tilling it so grievous, as to make me willing to return as a slave, by the special permission of Secretary STANTON."

TRIAL OF A NEW GUN.—A very interesting trial of a small and novel rifled cannon is in progress at the water-shops, under Maj. LAIDLEY'S direction. The piece weighs only 167 pounds, yet has endured, without apparent injury, a test with a charge of powder and projectile such as are fired ordinarily from guns weighing over 800 pounds. Nearly 500 shots were fired with it, the charge being a pound of powder and a projectile weighing 7¾ pounds; and the charge has been increased to a pound of powder and a projectile, weighing 10¾ pounds, 10 charges of this kind having already been fired. About 200 more will be, if the gun holds together so long, as it undoubtedly will, and further testing then will be considered a waste of powder. The remarkable and previously unheard-of strength secured in this piece comes from a peculiarity of its construction. The core of the gun is bronze, which, after the 2½ inch bore is made is only about a quarter of an inch thick. On the outside of this core or cylinder, fine steel wire is tightly wound to the depth of an inch. The wires pass over diagonally, each successive layer being at right angles with the previous one. After this winding was completed when the gun was manufactured, it was heated to a high temperature and then plunged into a quantity of molten bronze. The final result is a piece which it is impossible to burst except with a most extravagant and enormous charge, this great strength being secured by the new process of winding the wire, as stated. The obvious disadvantage of a piece weighing so little, while possessing the capabilities of one weighing five times as much, is the immensely increased recoil. If this can be overcome in a measure, which is not improbable, and this mode of construction is found to work equally well with large as with small guns, the invention will undoubtedly effect a revolution in the artillery and heavy ordnance of this country, if not of the world. The inventor is Dr. WOODBRIDGE, of Little Falls, N. Y., who was one of the first to discover the advantages which might be obtained by rifling cannon and small fire-arms, and who has made several valuable inventions in different departments of mechanics. The trial of his new cannon—the first one manufactured—is made by order of Gen. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, who will see that the government loses no time in taking advantage of the invention, if it proves all that it now promises.—*Springfield Republican.*

PRESENTS TO PRESIDENTS—AN INCIDENT IN A PRESIDENTIAL ADMINISTRATION.—The recent firm but courteous act of President JOHNSON, in declining the present of a valuable carriage and pair from some of his admirers in New-York, meets with hearty and universal admiration among the people. The only persons who will not unhesitatingly approve the course of the President are those whose estimate of his political and moral honesty is so low as to lead them to seek favor or contracts through the most debasing means—the coalition. In this connection, a contemporary recalls an incident of a similar nature which occurred during the administration of JOHN TYLER. It seems that during the disgraceful scramble for office on the accession of Mr. HARRISON to the Presidency, which resulted in his death, one of the lucky individuals, who obtained a lucrative office in Baltimore, thought it prudent, as he wished to retain his place to "grease the palm" of the new dispenser of patronage. Accordingly, a splendid piano was purchased, regardless of price, and, for greater surprise, was surreptitiously conveyed into the executive mansion, while the President was still in the arms of Morpheus. The President, naturally enough, on seeing the new ornament in his private parlor, made inquiries as to how it came there. On learning the fact, he ordered the piano to be reboxed and shipped to the donor, and the next mail conveyed an official document, couched in the following words: "Your services are no longer required."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 10, 1865.

$55,000 U. S. 6s, '67	111	100 Reading R	92⅝
10,500 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	103½	400 do	92⅝
40,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	102⅝	900 do	92⅝
21,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	102⅝	200 do	92⅝
2,500 do	103¼	1000 do	92⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.		100 do	92⅝
Indorsed	102¾	400 do	92⅝
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	96	1500 do 2d call	93
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		500 do	93
First Series	99⅜	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	94½
12,000 Treas. 6s	71⅜	200 do	94⅝
2,000 Cumb. Lar. 6s, '74	65½	200 do	94⅝
3,000 Mo. State 6s	58	200 do	94⅝
8,000 Miss. Pacific R. Issue	69	500 Mich. Cen. R.	121
2,000 do	70	100 do	110
5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	78	100 do	110
5,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	65⅝	500 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	61
1,000 do	65⅝	100 do	61
2,000 Ill. Cen. 6s	115	300 do	61½
2,000 Ala. & T. H. 1s	70	400 do	61⅝
1,000 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	100	1,500 Mich. S. & N. I. G.	158
2,000 Sunbury & L.	1.7	500 Ill. Cen. R.	c 125
1,000 Fourth Nat. Bank	87	500 do	c 124⅝
7 Del. & H. Can.	120	50 do	124
10 Chin. Coal Pr	53	400 do	s10 124
100 do	50	200 do	s10 124⅛
100 do	50	200 do	s30 124⅛
200 Quick. Min. Co.	5⅝	50 do	125⅛
100 Mariposa M. Co	10⅝	300 Cleve. & Pitts.	64

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R	s10 91⅝	200 Cleve. & Pitts	64
200 do	91⅝	400 do	63⅝
100 do	s3 91⅞	3000 do	63⅝
200 do	b3 92	300 do	s3 63⅝
400 do	92	400 do	63⅞
200 do	s3 92	200 Chic. & R. I.	s3 96⅛
100 do	93⅜	300 do	96⅜
100 Erie Railway	77⅝	100 do	b3 96⅜
100 do	b10 77⅝	100 do	s3 96⅜
100 do	s3 77⅞	200 do	b3 96⅜
400 do	s3 77	900 do	96⅜
500 do	77⅜	100 do	s10 96⅜
100 Hudson Riv. R	c 105	100 do	s15 96⅜
100 do	105	100 do	96⅜
100 do	b30 105	200 Ill. Cen. R	123⅝
200 do	s3 104⅛	700 Cary Improve't	b3 24⅛
200 do	c 104⅜	700 do	24⅜
200 do	b10 105	500 do	24⅜
800 do	b3 105	200 do	s30 24
500 do	s3 104⅞	500 do	c 24⅜
100 do	104⅞	200 do	s3 24⅜
400 Reading R	s5 93	50 do	24
1100 do	93⅛	100 do	24⅝
300 do	c 93⅛	200 do	s15 24
800 do	b4 93⅛	200 do	s30 24⅜
470 Mich. S. & N. I.	62⅜	100 do	b5 24⅜
600 do	62⅜	200 Cumb. Coal	b3 40
500 do	62⅜	100 do	s3 40
200 do	b5 62⅜	200 do	40
400 do	s3 62⅜	200 do	b3 40⅛
100 do	s3 62⅜	300 do	40⅛
400 do	b3 62⅜	100 do	b30 40⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R.	c 110	100 do	s3 40⅜
100 do	109⅞	300 Quick. Min. Co.	51
200 do	110	100 do	s3 51
200 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	87⅛	100 do	51⅛
500 do	s3 87⅝	100 Mariposa M. Co	11
100 do	s3 87⅜	100 do	10⅞

SATURDAY, June 10—P. M.

The price of Gold was steady to-day at 137¼@137⅛@137⅜ ℔ cent. The shipments by the day's steamers amount to $1,783,203, making for the whole week, from New-York, $2,038,203; in addition to which half a million went out by the Boston steamer on Wednesday for New-York account.

The market for Money closed easy on the week's transactions, 5 ℔ cent. being the more general price to the Brokers on call, and 6@7 ℔ cent. to the Merchants on prime short date paper.

The Stock Exchange showed increased firmness on the Railway speculation, and prices were very generally higher at the early and only Saturday Boards. The volume of business was also larger than in the earlier days of the week, and the demand was distributed over the New-York and Western Roads. Among the former, Hudson River sold as high as 104¼, and among the latter, Illinois Central was done as high as 125 ℔ cent., leaving the rise of the week on this Stock 8@9 ℔ cent. Erie, New-York, Central and Reading were all firm, and Rock Island 1 ℔ cent. higher than on Friday. The Miscellaneous list was again lower on Atlantic Mail by 1½ ℔ cent., but otherwise steady. The Border State Stocks advanced to 71½ ℔ cent. for Tennessees and 68 ℔ cent. for Missouris.

The following Street quotations were made after the Boards adjourned, as compared with Friday afternoon. The Government Stocks were a fraction easier on 5.20s and ¼@⅜ higher on the 10-40s. The Railways were higher than at the First Board, and the Miscellaneous list up 1 ℔ cent. on Cumberland, Quicksilver and Cary Improvement. In the last-named there was a large business at the Open Board of Brokers:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	95⅞	96	Pittsburgh	61⅝	63⅛
U. S. 5-20s	103⅝	103⅞	Northwest	24⅜	25⅛
T. Certificates	99⅛	99⅜	N. West Pref	56	57
N. Y. Central	90⅝	92	Rock Island	96⅜	98⅝
Erie	75½	77⅛	Fort Wayne	93⅛	94⅜
Hudson	103	105	Cumberland Coal	39	40⅜
Reading	91½	93⅛	Quicksilver	50⅛	51⅝
Mich. Southern	80⅜	82⅜	Mariposa	10⅜	11
Illinois Central	121⅜	124	Ohio & M. Certs	24	25

Mr. THOMAS W. KENNARD, the distinguished Engineer-in-Chief of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, made his report on the 15th ultimo, of the completion of the main line, to the Directors of the Company in London. The completed line is 475 miles—that is, Salamanca to Dayton 386, and Cleveland extension 51, and Oil City and Coal Branch lines 38 miles—and the equipment, at present, is 126 Locomotives, 91 Passenger Cars, 18 Baggage and Mail Cars, and 2,566 Freight Cars, including equipment under construction. The Report was read to a large meeting of the English Board bidders, at the London Tavern on the same day, with explanations from Mr. KENNARD, who was present, Mr. EVANS, the English Director of the Erie Railroad was also present, and bore his testimony to the energy of Mr. KENNARD and Mr. MCHENRY, and to the high character of Mr. L'HOMMEDIEU, the American Chairman of the Company. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. KENNARD and Mr. MCHENRY, and on a subsequent occasion Mr. KENNARD was honored with a banquet at the Palace Hotel, London, Sir MORTON PETO, occupying the chair.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company publishes the following statement for May, 1865:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres construction lands sold..9,381.97 for		$99,263 12
Acres interest fund lands sold.. 360.00 for		5,634 00
Acres free lands sold.....1,089.80 for		12,439 55
Total sales during the month of May, 1865.....10,831.77 for		$117,336 67
To which add town-lot sales.....		3,553 50
Total of all.....		$120,890 17
Cash collected in May.....		$115,339 92

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from passengers.....	$166,254 67
Receipts from freight.....	269,991 10
Receipts from mails.....	6,358 83
Receipts from

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold bearing interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 57 Exchange-place,

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

All denominations ready for delivery.

All classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Also

GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Bought and sold on Commission

THE HOLDERS OF ILLINOIS STATE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of the State of Illinois, falling due on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1865, will be paid at the Ocean Bank of the City of New-York, for the period of fifteen days, commencing July 3, 1865.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE,
Treasurer of the State of Illinois.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

Signed, FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this first day of April, 1865.

Signed, F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 3, 1853, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become Associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States," that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. FERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. H. DIKE,
Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 2d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 14, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, 579 Broadway, on SATURDAY, June 17, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company.

Per order of the President,

CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the LAKE MAJOR GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA, will be held at their office, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., on FRIDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock A. M.

F. E. PAYDTER, Secretary.

$10,000 WORTH OF GOOD COAL, iron, and all stocks some dividend paying, and some about to pay dividends, to exchange for dry goods, furniture, or good jewelry suitable for Southern market. Address H. S. F., Box No. 152 Times Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—Depositions taken, Acknowledgments of deeds, &c., Freeman-st., Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES

AND THE

RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... $300,000,
$100,000 subscribed and paid in, and $200,000 open for subscription,

are now open to receive deposits for safe-keeping, under their guarantee, in their BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, in the new marble FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

NO. 146 BROADWAY,

corner of Liberty-st.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

RATES FOR ONE YEAR ON $1,000:

Government and all other coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery	$1 00
Government and all other securities negotiable only by indorsement	50
Gold note or bullion	1 25
Silver coin or bullion	2 00
Jewelry, diamonds, watches	2 50
Trunks of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, &c., contents unknown to the company, for one year	25 00
Silver Plate, on its valuation by owner, per $100 for a year	1 00
Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year, each, or according to bulk.	
Wills, for any length of time, during the life of the maker	5 00

The company offer for rent, renter holding the key, SAFES inside their Burglar Proof Vaults, at $30 and $40 each, per annum, according to size. Coupons and interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owner.

Extracts from the charter of the company:

SECTION 2. The corporation hereby created shall have power to receive on deposit for safe keeping, jewelry, plate, stocks, bonds, and valuable property of every kind, upon terms to be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation.

SEC. 13. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer upon the corporation hereby created the power of transacting any other business than that mentioned in the second section of this act, and the duration of said corporation shall be the term of fifty years.

SEC. 14. The stockholders of the company incorporated by this act shall be liable in their individual capacity for the payment of the debts and liabilities of such company, for an amount equal to the amount of the stock they have severally subscribed or held in said company, over and above such stock, to be recovered of the stockholders who are such when the debt is contracted, or the loss or damage is sustained, or of any subsequent stockholder. And any stockholder who may have paid any demand against such company, either voluntarily or by compulsion, shall have a right to resort to the rest of the stockholders who were liable to contribution; and the dissolution of the company shall not release or affect the liability of any stockholder which may have been incurred before such dissolution.

DIRECTORS

HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
HON. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEX R. HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Co., and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 16 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Company.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 31 Vesey-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.

FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 3 Place de la Bourse,
Paris.

Deposits received and letters of credit granted. Americans traveling in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

TRAVELERS GOING TO EUROPE CAN have letters, parcels, &c., directed to our friends in Europe, to whom we furnish letters of introduction.

Exchange on London, Dublin, Paris, Bremen, Berlin, Frankfort, Hamburg, &c., purchased at current rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 24th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual cash dividend of six (6) per cent., free of government tax payable on demand. They have also declared a scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the company for the year ending May 1, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on the 10th day of August next.

Six per cent. interest was also ordered to be paid on all outstanding certificates of profits of the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, on and after the 10th day of August next.

R. W. BLUCKER, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SANS SOUCI HOUSE,

BALLSTON SPRINGS, N. Y.

This well-known house will be reopened for visitors on June 26. Full arrangements have been made for the comfort and good accommodation of guests.

It will be remembered that Saratoga Springs, is but seven miles distant. Eight trains of cars run each way daily.

LAKE PEHQUENNAKONEK HOUSE, on line of Harlem Railroad, open for boarders on 15th of June; desirable rooms to let. References: Judge Daly, No. 64 Clinton-place; Mason Tompson, No. 9 Wall-st., and W. H. Lee, of Lee, Bliss & Co., Broadway. For particulars, address T. C. VAIL, North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, boating, and bathing; also very fine drives.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will be opened June 17 for the reception of guests.

H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

THE ASHLAND HOUSE,

FOURTH-AV. AND TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

Recently enlarged and improved, is now open for transient as well as permanent boarders. The house is situated on one of the pleasantest avenues, and accessible to all places of amusement and business by cars and stages. Guests will find all the conveniences and comforts of a superior establishment, with an excellent table. Transient board $3 per day.

WM. H. SELKIRK, Proprietor.

N. B.—Families who desire rooms for the Summer will make early application. To desirable parties advantageous terms will be offered.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer in Eighty-seventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to and through Third-avenue, to Eighty-sixth-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, included in block number three hundred and seventy-eight; also all the lots in the northerly half of block number three hundred and seventy-seven, together with the lots fronting on the Third-avenue at the easterly end of said block; also the lots fronting on the Fourth-avenue, at the easterly end of said block; also ward numbers one, two, three and four, and numbers forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight and forty-nine in block number two hundred and ninety.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, } Board
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } of
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1865.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

REFRIGERATORS.

ALEX. B. & J. MOWBRAY'S, No. 82 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market, refrigerators, kerosene, and gas stoves, Terry's ice-cream freezers, meat boilers, fruit jars, stove ranges, tea urns, furnished, and house furnishing goods.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
DAIRY FARMS AND OTHER COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

308 ACRES, ONE MILE FROM VILLAGE and railroad depot of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, New-York; mansion-house, outbuildings, farm-house, barns, stables, sugar and apple-orchards, complete sugaring, farming and dairy apparatus and tools, 40 cows, some young cattle, &c. Price for farm, stock and all complete, $15,000.

Also, another dairy farm, near the above, of 100 acres, 10 cows, some young cattle, farm-house, outbuilding, sugar-orchard, tools, &c., complete. Price for farm, stock and all, $3,300.

For cash or on credit. Required to be sold by terms of will. Present tenant of each farm competent, has entire charge, will remain if desired.

Also, for sale, for cash or on credit, or will be exchanged for city property, a dairy farm near the above, of 142 acres, good farm-house, outbuildings, 20 cows, yearly cattle, tools, &c. Apple-orchard. Price, $6,000, for farm, stock and all.

Also, another farm, near the above, of 31 acres, good stone-house and a barn; small apple-orchard. Price, $1,500.

For further particulars, inquire of

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WATCH HILL HOUSE FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE.

This well-known and popular Summer resort is situated on Watch Hill Point, R. I., six miles from Westerly, and about three from Stonington. There is a magnificent beach, and first-rate facilities for bathing, within easy walk of the house. The location is unequaled by any on the New-England coast. The undersigned, who has kept the house a number of years, wishing to retire from business, will dispose of it on favorable terms. If application is made soon, possession will be given before the commencement of the season. Address GEO. M. NASH, Westerly, R. I.

FOR SALE—THE ITALIAN VILLA COTTAGE, with 17 lots of ground and stable, corner Gale and Classon avs., Brooklyn: size, 38x50, and extension 16x45, with dry cellar under the whole; metal roof, all modern improvements. It is elevated about six feet and stands fifty feet from the avenues, with double entrance and flagged walks; is surrounded by choice shrubbery and well grown shade-trees, and the grounds are well stocked with apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, (30 bushels last year,) raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and other small fruits, all in vigorous bearing, and four fine asparagus beds. The whole premises are in complete order, and possession can be given 1st to 15th July, if desired. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 A. M., or 4 to 7 P. M., or to FOSTER & LOPER, Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—WITH THE GROWING CROPS and immediate possession if desired, a fine farm of 80 acres, situated on King-st. road, four miles north of Portchester depot, N. Y. and N. H. R. R.; 1 hour and 10 minutes from 27th-st.; the land is mostly free from rock and well fenced; the dwelling-house has been recently repaired and put in order; there is a good barn and stable attached, also a new carriage-house, stable and granary. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND extra size lot, north side of 56th-st., third house from 5th-av. (Central Park) location pleasant and healthy, with a fine view of the park; the house is in complete order, and will be sold with or without the furniture, including large mirrors, velvet, moquet carpets, and superb rosewood parlor furniture. Inquire on the premises, or of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A HANDsome country residence, finely situated within a mile of the landing, and commanding extensive views of Con river and Fishkill Mountains. The place contains eight acres of ground, and is a most desirable property. For full particulars inquire of

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A new and very desirable house, near depot; beautiful location, nine views, &c. Would take a small city house in part payment, or good dividend paying stocks. Price $15,000. Apply to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, Church and Worth sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and farms to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 28 Wall-st., New-York, 2 to 3 P. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, building nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to

A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with carriage-house, &c., complete, situate between Broadway and 4th-av., in 21st-st. Apply to J. S. MOON.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—THE three-story and basement brown-stone front house No. 157 West 26th-st., near Broadway, size 20x57; lot 8-9, modern improvements. Apply at No. 159 next door.

BUILDING LOTS—LOTS IN GOOD CONDITION ready for improvement. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS—SEVERAL PLOTS OF lots on 5th-av., opposite Central Park, at low prices. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES

TO LET,
With splendid light and ventilation
Suitable for
Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.

Apply at the office of

EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A TWO-story double house and outbuildings, with three acres of land, near Princess Bay and Annadale Station, Staten Island Railroad, on Broadway-av. A single house and parts of two houses in same avenue. Possession given immediately. Inquire of G. A. COLE, near Annadale Station.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 lots 25.
2 lots 25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let for the season: 10 rooms; 20 minutes from Hoboken; high ground, fine view, large garden, planted; fruit, flowers, shade, horse, carriages, corn, poultry, rent very low to a good tenant. Apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 863 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—NEW HOUSE, newly furnished, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, near and overlooking the Sound, with privilege of boating and bathing. Address Box No. 4,618 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—In on Hudson River; house furnished for Winter and Summer; grapery, peaches, all fruits; one mile from a steamboat landing; three hours from city by rail. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET—IN WATER-ST., NEAR THE Produce Exchange, to May 1, 1866; rent low; office furniture and store fixtures for sale cheap. Address M., Box No. 4,162 New-York Post-office.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—TO LET, COTtages opposite the Pavilion; stables to each cottage, and ice-houses filled. Apply to

THOS. CARROLL, No. 302 Broadway, Room No. 2.

A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—Newly furnished. Inquire on the premises, No. 339 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL, NICE DWELLING-HOUSE wanted in some respectable location, either in New-York or Brooklyn; rent must be moderate; possession on or about September 1. Address C., Box No. 1,287 Post-Office.

FARM WANTED—UNDER GOOD CULTIVATION; state number of acres, number in meadow, under plow, in wood, wood fruit, buildings, location, means of access, lowest price, &c. Address GEORGE JOHONNOT, Box, No. 5,844 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN OR A GENtleman and wife can obtain handsome rooms, partly furnished, where there are but few boarders taken; bath, gas, &c., in the house. Call at No. 89, (new No., 145,) West 28th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE, FINE ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 25 Abingdon-square, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6½ P. M. References exchanged.

A SPACIOUS SUITE OF ELEGANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, can be had by a party of high standing wishing a private table, and an exclusive, strictly first-class home, for a few months or permanently. Address W. W., Box No. 107 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WILL BE RECEIVED July and August at Hudson River Institute. Beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well furnished rooms. As only room for 50 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country and among the attractions. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address

Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

INLAND COUNTRY BOARD WANTED about 50 miles from this city, in an elevated situation. A lady with two daughters, (adults,) desires two large rooms with good fare, for seven weeks from July 14. A house where there will be other boarders preferred. Address with full particulars, P. W., Box No. 133 Times Office.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND—DESIRABLE accommodations for four or five adults may be had with a private family at Clifton, a few minutes from the ferry, where stages pass the door. House new, rooms large and airy; stabling for two or three horses; terms reasonable. Address Box No. 3,782 Post-office.

AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad; pure mountain air beautiful scenery, fine drives &c. The Summit House is open for the reception of guests. A commodious suite of rooms to rent in a large cottage with private table.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON the Hudson in a private family. The house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to, the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Well-st.

AT CORNWALL, TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM LANDING—Pleasant place, large rooms on first and second floors, plenty of shade. Address Box No. 64, Cornwall. Reference as No. 31 West 14th-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED without pain, under Nitrous Oxyde Gas, at 50 cents each by Dr. WAIT, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Beautiful sets inserted from $10 to $40. Fillings from $1 upward. Why suffer with offensive teeth and roots? Cut this out.

FIREWORKS.

TORPEDOES.—WAUGH'S NONPAREIL TORpedoes by the thousand, barrel or million. For sale at the manufactory, Nos. 260 and 262 9th-av., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
PINEAPPLE TISSUE,
SILK GRENADINE,
MOUSSELINE DE SOIE,
In all 500 pieces, at 50c. per yard; cost $1 to import.

200 pieces ORGANDIES: BEST QUALITY, at 85c.

The whole stock of ORGANDIES JUST REDUCED.

PLAIN BEREGE GRENADINE, in new colors, at 25c.

PRINTED LINEN LAWN DEPARTMENT, just reassorted, with best qualities at 50c. per yard.

ALPACCA DEPARTMENT and MOURNING DEPARTMENT, well reassorted for this week.

NEW PLAIDED SILK for YOUNG LADIES' DRESSES, just bought at auction, $1 75 per yard, extra width.

DOTTED SWISS for LADIES' DRESSES, very cheap.

MARSRILLES, for dresses, FIGURED and PLAIN, in WHITE and BUFF COLORS.

NEW FRENCH CHINTZ, in pretty POMPADOUR DESIGNS.

LACE CURTAINS and WINDOW SHADES, just received.

GREAT REDUCTION on the CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, to close the season.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

CLOSING OUT SALE

FOR
JUNE.

Cartons RIBBONS, reduced from $1 75 per yard to $1.

Cartons RIBBONS, reduced from 10s. per yard to 5s.

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300 Cartons TRIMMING RIBBONS.
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RICH ORNAMENTS AND BUTTONS.
FOR MANTILLAS, JACKETS AND DRESSES.
MARKED DOWN 50 PER CENT. TO CLOSE OUT.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
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CLOSING OUT.
A SPLENDID LOT, REGARDLESS OF COST.
HAIR NETS AT REDUCED PRICES.
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SILK BELTS, BUCKLES, FINE COMBS, ALPACA BRAIDS, BINDINGS, SHIRT BUTTONS; HAIR TOOTH and NAIL BRUSHES.
500 FINE EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS.
Plain LINEN COLLARS and SLEEVES, all varieties.
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THIS IS OUR REGULAR CLEARING OUT SALE FOR JUNE, and ALL OUR GOODS ARE OFFERED at PRICES TO CLOSE.

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DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS.
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SHAWLS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c., &c., at retail.
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Bombazines, Crapes, Black Silks, Grenadines, Tissues, Purple and Black, and Black and White Dress Goods. Also, a full assortment of White Goods, at retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
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AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Ladies' and Children's Undergarments, Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Embroidered Robes for Infants, Capes, &c., &c.
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IN REAL THREAD BLACK LACE POINTS,
PUSHER BLACK LACE POINTS,
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POINT APPLIQUE AND GAZE POINTS,
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EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS, NEW DESIGNS, latest Paris Styles.
EMBROIDERED HDKFS., SETS, &c., &c.

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Broadway and 10th-st.

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Will open on MONDAY, JUNE 12,
SILKS, in check and stripes,
OF NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS.
Patterns of the RICHEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES Just received.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
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FRESH ASSORTMENTS
In all the POPULAR STOCKS of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS, LINENS, DAMASKS, and
EVERY VARIETY OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
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AXMINSTER, WILTON, TAPESTRY VELVET, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN
CANTON MATTINGS, LINEN DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
at reduced prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
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SUMMER CARPETS
AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Offer plain and checked CANTON MATTINGS and LINEN DRUGGETS at reduced prices.
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BARGAINS.
An elegant variety of SPRING GARMENTS, SUMMERSACKS and MANTILLAS of Paris and New-York manufacture, are being closed out at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. A. T. STEWART,
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AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
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AFTERNOON AT 3..... EVENING AT 7½

THE ENCHANTING TRIUMPH

of all that is

SPIRITED, CHARMING AND ARTISTIC

is observed in the

RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE

showered upon the beautiful and talented

MISS EMILIE MELVILLE,

MISS EMILIE MELVILLE,
To gratify the universal desire for the
EXQUISITE ELEMENTS OF ENJOYMENT,
the management takes pleasure in presenting Madame Charlotte Birch-Pfeiffer's romantic drama,

DIE GRILLE,

DIE GRILLE,
DIE GRILLE,
DIE GRILLE,

THE CRICKET, THE CRICKET,
THE CRICKET, THE CRICKET,
translated from the German by
FREDERICK LUBIN, ESQ.,
expressly for MISS EMILIE MELVILLE, and in which that

BRILLIANT COMEDIENNE AND VOCALIST

will appear as

FANCHON,

FANCHON, FANCHON,
FANCHON, FANCHON,

This interesting and fascinating drama is replete with ELEGANT DIALOGUE AND POWERFUL SITUATIONS,

which the

SPLENDID DRAMATIC COMPANY

will render

ATTRACTIVE AND ALLURING.

The Terpsichorean Wonder,

TONY DENIER, TONY DENIER,
TONY DENIER, TONY DENIER,
the unapproachably

GREAT AMERICAN ONE-LEGGED DANCER,

appears in

ONE, TWO AND THREE LEGGED DANCES,

to the astonishment and

DELIGHT OF ALL BEHOLDERS.

The celebrated comic and extempora

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The Aereon Invented by Dr. Andrews, of New Jersey.

The first impulse on hearing of another plan for navigating the air is, to say pooh! and think no more about it. Yet the idea has long been a favorite one with scientific thinkers as well as with inventors. There is a wide-spread conviction among these classes of men, who are sanguine, but who are often far wiser than those who laugh at them, that some mode of navigating the air is possible, and will be discovered. This is also the sort of conviction that was felt about steam vessels and carriages, for a long time before any successful ones were successfully made.

Dr. S. Andrews claims to have invented a machine for sailing in the air, and has exhibited and is willing to exhibit at his office, No. 11 Walker-street, a small model which very clearly shows what a large balloon would be if built and managed on his principles.

WHAT DR. ANDREWS SHOWS.

The Doctor sells with his dragon was a cigar-shaped bag of India-rubber cloth, such as the toy balloons are made of which are peddled about the streets. This bag is three or four feet long and about four inches through. From one end to the other of this bag has a string, and on this a weight of a few grains is suspended. When this weight hangs below the middle of the inflated bag, the bag lies level in the air, and rises perpendicularly. When the weight is hung toward one end of the bag, however, it lies in the air at an angle, and rises in a slanting line upward, which is greater in proportion as the weight is removed toward the end. And instead of the weight the whole length of the bag would slide down the same slope toward one end. If the weight were slowly moved back and forth, it would slide down smoothly and slowly

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4279. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE GULF STATES.

Political and Social Condition of Alabama.

STARVATION, IDLENESS AND BARBARISM

The Disposition of the People Toward the Government.

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE" SOCIAL ELEMENT

The Need for Military Protection Against Social and Industrial Disorganization.

THANKLESS BENEFICIARIES.

The Emancipated Negro in His New Condition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MOBILE, Ala., Sunday, May 28, 1865.

I have just made a tour along the line of the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad to Montgomery and thence down the Alabama River to this place, stopping at various points and making very careful inquiry all along, so as to ascertain as nearly as I could the exact condition of affairs in that region of the late Confederacy. I shall not write in this letter any highly-colored sentences or indulge in any far-fetched words, but will tell you as unvarnished a story of fact as I possibly can.

The people, black and white, are starving. The whites are hardly conscious of their horrid situation. They are as mean and as proud as ever. They dress in rags and have no money to pay their passage on the cars or boats. They subsist mainly by eating refuse, which, in ordinary times, would hardly be given to the dogs.

Some procure rations from the Government of the United States; others go hungry. They will not work. They say that they were not made to work and that only "niggers" should engage in toil. Thinking themselves true to this character, they allow their lands to go uncultivated. Their gardens, which by their own industry, aside from the industry of the negro, should "bud and blossom as the rose," are grown up in weeds. On the train which bore us to the capital of Alabama were a large number of women, who were going to the military authorities for rations. They were exceedingly bitter, some against the Union and others against JEFF. DAVIS. They could say what they pleased against the former, but regarding the latter they must keep "mum." There were Confederate soldiers on board, and when a word was said against JEFF, or the defunct Confederacy, some swaggering rebel would cry out "shut up," and with such emphasis as caused a general silence on that subject.

One woman, formerly from Pensacola, informed me that her husband had been conscripted into the rebel service at a time when she lay very sick, and while he was gone for a physician. The conscript officer would not allow him to so much as go home and say, "Good-bye." She had five small children, and for two days was unable to procure them any food. Though without money she ventured on the car, and when the conductor came along for tickets, she said she had no money and that she could not pay him. The conductor informed her that she should not have gone on board a public conveyance without means to pay her passage. The poor soul began to cry aloud, thinking she was to be put off. A Yankee soldier, pitying her, paid her fare, and the conductor was satisfied. A mad rebel, standing by, told the passengers that it served her right, and that she ought to be put off—"any one who would talk of President DAVIS as she did."

There were five times more Confederates than there were Union soldiers on the train. Indeed, one would suppose that the rebellion was yet in its glory from the speeches of these braggarts. Union men cannot breathe freely or rest at any ease apart from the military authorities. This is a solemn fact. Along the entire line we witnessed enough to convince us that no other remedy than bayonets will suit this country for many months to come.

I heard of starved women and children—persons who had actually starved to death. I have no doubt that such is the case. The appearance of the country fully justifies the belief that the greatest distress prevails among the people. And yet it is strange how terribly bitter the returned rebels are. Even on their way to the government Commissary to procure rations they abuse the government and the people of the United States. Terms as unmerciful as any we have heard for months were used by this mad people.

The colored people will be murdered and driven to untimely graves if the government does not keep provost guards at the county seats and the cities. So great is the madness of the old slaveholders over defeat and subjugation, that, on their return home, they amuse themselves by cutting off the ears, noses or lips of their former slaves. This is not a dream. It is a terrible fact, and I am sure that when it is known to our loyal people there will arise such a feeling of indignation as will surely reach the very heavens. At Montgomery five men came in one day with ears cut off and in an almost nude state. Others came in with throats cut, while others appeared terribly marked over their bodies with blows from sticks and stones. The perpetrators are "chivalrous" men, high-minded, well-bred gentlemen, no doubt. Thank heaven, the dominion of such gentry is at an end. Gen. A. J. SMITH and Col. GEDDES are vigilant in their search for the cruel monsters. But these cases are only samples. All officers and soldiers of the army here are filled with the deepest horror over these awful deeds, and are resolved that they must end.

When the train stops on the railroad, or when a boat stops at a landing, the delay is usually spent in tormenting poor colored persons who may be attempting to come on board. The only exceptions are known when a sufficient number of Union officers and soldiers are on board to give protection to the poor refugees.

I am of opinion, candidly, that one-twentieth of these awful deeds will never be known.

On my journey down the Alabama, I met and conversed with the celebrated Capt. SEMMES, of the *Alabama*. He looked mad and ragged. The captain of the steamboat, finding that the pirate had no means with which to purchase meal-tickets, made him a present of some. He was accompanied by his son, who is a young fellow of about twenty years of age.

"SEMMES" said, "the country is ruined"—Southern gentlemen are utterly reduced to poverty by these cruel invaders—there is no hope left—such as can get away will have to seek some corner of the earth where they can live as gentlemen—he had no doubt that the negro was happy in a state of slavery—freedom as understood by the negro is worse than slavery in any form, and the Yankees will find it so—the Yankees meant that Southern slavery should perish and they have succeeded—they are the smartest and the worst people on the top of the earth—history furnishes no record of a people so industrious and so persevering in what they undertake—the defeat of the South, with a cause so just, is a deep mystery that wears the appearance of God being against the South, but that could not be a fact for the reason that the sacrifices and devotion of the Southern people were so sincere and so religious." He had a novel printed on very poor paper and published in Richmond. Its title is "Lady Audley's Secret."

On nearing Mobile we were a little more free, and conversed with rebel officers considerably. Speaking of "our government," one of these stepping up very firmly said, "No, sir; not *our* government; it is yours. We have no government. We are aliens and foreigners, and will never have our souls so degraded as to have anything whatever to do with such a government. Release us from the obligations of this parole, and we will leave the d——m people who have overpowered us." "Yes, sir; that's our view," said a dozen others of the same stripe.

Rev. Mr. CONWAY, General Superintendent of Freedmen, is rapidly organizing offices for the protection of the freedmen in the State, and is doing great good.

Gen. CANBY has given in the charge of Alabama, Louisiana, West Florida and Mississippi.

THE NEGRO IN GEORGIA.

The Great Problem Before the South—How Shall Society Accommodate Itself to the New Order of Things?

The following extracts from the Macon *Telegraph* give an interesting view of the present condition of the negroes in the South, and of the general feeling of the white population on the subject of free labor:

THE GREAT PROBLEM FOR THE SOUTH.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE EMANCIPATED SLAVES?

From the Macon Telegraph, May 30.

The programme of the *Telegraph* under reconstituted Federal authority, is very plain and simple. It is to accept whatever is inevitable, and make the best of it. Show us what we have got to do, and we will do it to the best of our ability, and with what grace and heartiness we may. If there is any other course consistent with interest, wisdom and duty, we fail to discover it.

Nevertheless, there seems to be, upon the part of some few of our readers, an indisposition or inability to comprehend even so plain a thing as the attitude we occupy. They address us with arguments and complaints, particularly about what we have written on the subject of negro emancipation, as if they held us responsible for a *fact*, the existence of which we only recognize. In the name of justice, Mr. Caviler, what have we to do with the practical fact of the abolition of slavery in Georgia or elsewhere? Did we decree it? Do we ask for or order it? Does our judgment approve of it as a piece of abstract policy? Not a whit more than you or yours. As a matter of opinion, we hold it an ill-advised policy, both as to the negro, his master, and the substantial interests of the country at large.

Why, then, reproach us, and argue the case as though we were in favor of impoverishing this or that class, or destroying this or that interest? We are in favor of no such thing. We may recognize the troubles, losses and vexations which will grow out of this business just as fully as you do, and the only difference between us is that you propose to mope and groan over them, while we are in favor of bestirring ourselves to devise and apply all the mitigating and remedial agencies the case admits of. You give us long homilies about the constitutional impossibility of immediate emancipation, and in so doing are simply trying to practice a delusion upon yourselves, which we are unwilling to try upon the public. We tell you slavery is already gone, Constitution or no Constitution. The death sentence has already been pronounced, and final execution is only a question of a few days or hours; while, under such circumstances, we hold a respite as undesirable.

Now what ought to be done in this state of the case? The government can turn the negro loose, and it can set on foot some general system of hiring, by way of substitute; but it cannot master the subject in all its complicated details. The petticoated, patriarchal and absolute systems of Austria or Russia would be practically powerless to manage the infinite details of such a work. Our government may begin it, but the people of the United States will soon turn away in disgust from such business. Our system is totally unsuited to it. The theory of democratic republicanism is non-intervention with trade, labor and domestic economy. Smelling and tasting committees are the exceptions, and not the rule. It keeps out of the kitchen and the meal-tub as a matter of taste, as well as principle; and however for a time a contrary practice seems to have prevailed, it is but an episode in the political drama, an escapade in the national history, which will be cut short and abandoned before long. The Government of the United States will trouble itself particularly about negroes, as a class, no great while longer. It will wash its hands of them, and with good soap at that.

Hence, we say, the States have got to take up this business, and, in Georgia, this great and knotty question stares us in the face—how are we going to prevent half a million emancipated negroes from being vagrants and public burdens, lounging about in towns and neighborhoods, and spreading moral and physical disease among the people? *How are we going to make them, instead, useful members of society—good laborers—comfortable, well-fed and happy, as they were before the emancipation?* To look at the question in its private as well as public aspect, how are you, Mr. Planter, to prosecute your labors with freedmen instead of slaves—maintain discipline and efficiency, neighborhood order and security, suppress vagrancy around you—protect property, secure the comfort and well-being of your laborers, and enforce justice and order among themselves? *Now these are the great questions we should be thinking and talking over, and depend upon it we have got to solve them ourselves, and upon their solution hangs the question of beggary or comfort, prosperity or ruin for the State of Georgia*, and for yourselves and ourselves. Talk about "Yankees." *It is time we were all Yankees*, if by the term is meant a shrewd, energetic and indomitable encounter with difficulties. Tell us about being "Abolitionists!" We are all Abolitionists by force of events—by the stern logic of war.

A SYSTEM OF PLANTATION LABOR.

From the Same.

Within the past few days we have had several reports from the country of the most discouraging character, so far as many of the planters are concerned. A large proportion of these, located along the railroad lines, have been deserted by their field hands, leaving none behind except the very old and helpless young. Their crops are in the ground, the small grains repening for the harvest, and the corn and cotton suffering for seasonable culture. But, owing to the absence of the customary work hands, everything is at a standstill; there is no laboring force sufficiently strong to either gather the ripening or cultivate the growing one. The prospect is a gloomy one, both for the masters and the helpless ones left behind, and earnest inquiries are made by the humane as to how apprehended and apparently inevitable suffering can be averted.

Some few masters are disposing of the helpless, who would be too heavy a tax upon them, by removing them from their plantations. Deprived of the labor to produce supplies, by the absence of the negro men belonging to the destitute families, the latter are disposed of in some way, so as to get rid of the incumbrance. Numbers have been sent to this city, where, it is patent to all, they must suffer and die—where there is neither employment nor food for them, and there is a population already overtaxing the means of support within their reach.

The great question now is, how shall the unfortunates be saved from suffering at present, and their future provided for, until such time as definite regulations are established for the government of the planters and negroes. The old masters cannot, in many instances, provide for their old dependents—the government cannot do it now, and certainly will not do it in future. Both the government and the planters would fail in ability, unless assisted by the labor of the able-bodied negro. What, then, is to be done at once?

It is useless to talk to the negro who has left his home. He took his departure therefrom, entertaining the most exalted ideas of the blessings and privileges that would attach to him when a freedman. These he has not realized, it is true—he has yet experienced nothing but want and privations. But he is hopeful; thinks "there is a better day coming," and is yet unconvinced of his error. Sambo will have to suffer more before he realizes the extent of his mistake, or his dreams prove illusions.

The supplies furnished the negro and his family can be charged to him in the meantime. The details necessary to carry out some such arrangement will readily suggest themselves to every one, and we need not remark further than to say the plan is embraced in the single idea that remuneration for labor will hereafter be necessary, and to provide against impending difficulties, the policy of the Government had, perhaps, better be anticipated at once.

FIRE IN CHARLTON-STREET.—At about 8 o'clock last evening a fire whose origin does not appear, occurred in the rear of No. 76 Charlton-street, and a stable and shed belonging to Mr. GEORGE W. LEWIS, were consumed. It is supposed that two horses were also burned. The loss is estimated at $500. Mr. LEWIS is uninsured.

FROM MEXICO.

The Imperial Army Suffers a Severe Reverse.

Capture of Tacambaro with its Entire Garrison by the Liberals.

An Imperial Supply Train Successfully Attacked.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 11.

Official news from Acapulco dated the 9th of May, embraces the following intelligence, which was suppressed in the dispatches sent through French sources from Havana. Gen. REGULES with a part of the First Division of the Central National Army of Mexico, attacked the city of Tacambaro in the State of Michoacan, on the 11th of April, and took it by storm, capturing all the garrison, including 200 Belgians, together with their ammunition, artillery, &c. A few days before, the National forces captured a train with supplies and ammunition sent from Morelia to Paracuaso, and defeated the French forces at Puruandiro Cuitzo, and Zinapearo, all in the State of Michoacan. Gen. ORTEGA, the Commander-in-Chief of the Centre had taken the field, having recovered from his wounds.

Movements and Counter-Movements—Sad Casualty—Three Soldiers Burned to Death—Maximilian—How he Favors Americans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Saturday, May 20, 1865.

The military news of the Empire is very scarce. Nothing has been reported as accomplished during the last two weeks. Monterey is still in the hands of the Juarist NEGRETE; but his advance on Matamoras seems to have been checked by the timely arrival of a few soldiers of the foreign legion. An expedition is about starting to clear New Leon. Of course, as usual, the French will show themselves, and the Mexican Liberals will prudently disperse and reassemble in another direction. This is likely to be the last expedition organized by Marshal BAZAINE. He is recalled, and the command will fall into the hands of Gen. DONAI, already well known to the Mexicans. For the last few months the Marshal has not been on very good terms with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. In fact he is a brave and able soldier, but seemingly not brisk enough to stimulate the slow Austrians into action. DONAI is a pretty rough fellow, and the command has been placed in his hands so that courtly ceremonies or etiquette, or language may not, anymore, stand in the way of business. Marshal BAZAINE is only forty-six years old, and he means to carry back to France a certificate of vigor and a pretty specimen of his Mexican laurels. He is about marrying a blooming girl of eighteen. Lucky girl; I dare say. She sympathises with the French invaders of her country. MAXIMILIAN offered as a wedding-present, the handsome palace and grounds now occupied by the bridegroom. The present was respectfully declined. Our roads are not very secure yet. The diligences of Morelia and of Vera Cruz have been ransacked, and the travelers stripped and left to finish their journey in *naturalibus*. Martial law is still in full force in the very City of Mexico. The political arrests are very numerous, and the shooting of the poor fellows not a very rare occurrence. In fact, the French begin to despair of civilizing the Mexican people. They have now come to the conclusion, forced upon them by their experience, that the Mexican race is so degenerated that it cannot be brought to feel the necessity of union and of a good government—no matter who attempts the protectorate or the conquest. There cannot be any doubt that what happened in California will take place in the whole of Mexico. The whole race will have to make room for a more industrious and honest people. It is only a matter of time. And at the rate that the killing is going on it will not take very long. Mark this: I do not blame the French authorities now in Mexico for such a state of things. It is forced upon them by the people themselves, who certainly never had such a chance for improvement under the protection of an impartial authority and just laws. But they do not wish to profit by it.

In my last letter I did not forget, but the want of space forced me to put off mentioning, the unfortunate death of three of the French soldiers. They were burned to death while rescuing some women and children from a fire. A floor gave away, and down went the poor fellows into the burning abyss. "I must rescue my men," exclaimed the Colonel of the Third Zouave. Some friends tried to dissuade him, but in vain; he rushed into the danger. The result was, his own death added to two others. After twenty-four hours' hard work, his body was found. The burial of the three victims, a Colonel, a Lieutenant and a private, was attended by an immense concourse of sympathizing people. The Marshal of France was walking uncovered behind the coffin of the private. BAZAINE himself was a private a few years ago.

We are now in the midst of a Ministerial crisis. Mr. RAMIREZ is reported as going out of the Cabinet. It will be the third seat vacant. Who are the men bold enough to fill the empty places? Everybody but the Mexicans seems to care, but nobody seems to know. The Mexicans show the most unconcerned indifference on the subject. They know that they have to be whipped into the traces of law and order, and they don't mind who holds the whip. Among the foreigners of all nations and of all creeds there seems to be but one opinion. A new policy has to be adopted; new men, who have had nothing to do with organizing and destroying the former government, must be appointed to office; or MAXIMILIAN must come to the conclusion that he has been an Emperor long enough. He is still away, I suppose, gathering strength for the fray. Indeed, the poor Emperor has undertaken a very ungrateful task.

The new French Minister has been detained by His Majesty at Orizaba for consultation, I suppose. It is to be hoped that the result will be to the satisfaction of both parties. The advice of Monsieur DE MONTHOLON was not always taken in good part at the court. In fact, he went away, as all the French officials go, not well appreciated or on very good terms with the majesty of their own making. This is undoubtedly owing to two reasons. The first is, that MAXIMILIAN seems determined to act as he pleases in everything, just as a real Emperor should do. In the second place, some French officials may sometime forget that their orders are to obey and not to impose their advice. I have often heard it repeated in the States that MAXIMILIAN is only the tool of NAPOLEON. Such is certainly not the case. The Archduke left Europe without rules or directions to govern himself by. He certainly has proved that he is pretty independent. Is it for the best? Time will give the answer. The only thing the French Government seems to insist upon, is to have the empire organized and self-supporting as fast as possible, so that the French army may be the quicker withdrawn. When will that be? Nobody can tell. But it is easy to surmise that French bayonets will remain in Mexico as long as the whole is not pacified.

The Mexican business is not popular in France, not even popular among the officers or soldiers, now serving in Mexico. Still it must be carried on as a duty self-imposed. The Mexican Empire is certainly a necessity for the Mexicans, although it is a burden to the French. That burden must now be carried to its destination. The recognition of the empire by the President of the United States, would certainly hasten the departure of the French from the American continent. The contrary will certainly make them stay. The French people would deplore a war with the States. They are now shuddering at the danger of having to fight a people they helped to create. But should the Americans invade Mexico as enemies while French troops are there, the Mexican business would become popular. The fact is, let the Americans be placed in the same predicament and they would respond to a man. Such being the case, would it not be as well for the United States Government to use, if I may express myself so, a time-serving policy. The recognition of the empire does not practically engage the future. If the Mexicans have to pass through an imperial ordeal before they are ready for a republican government, why should the American people object? Who will above all profit by a good strong government in Mexico but American merchants? These are not my ideas, I gathered them from conversations heard in high quarters among the French officials. I do not comment on them, I leave that to be done by every one of my readers.

In the meanwhile, Americans, Northerners as well as Southerners, are gathering here fast. They are literally invading Mexico; peacefully, it is true, but still doing it. They are welcome. The French wish for their coming, and I know that the Emperor is particularly favorable to Northern Americans. Facts prove this stronger than words. The navigation of the Pacific-Mexican coast has been given to an American company, with a handsome subsidy. The same thing has been done on the Atlantic coast. A New-York company is about getting the privilege of establishing telegraphic lines between the principal points of the empire. And this very day, a pretty well Americanized Frenchman, Monsieur de Courcillon, has obtained for himself and friends in New-York and San Francisco the privilege for the "Expresso Mejicano," on the plan of our American express companies. The patronage of the government is granted exclusively to the Expresso Mejicano for nine years; that is, they have secured the carrying of the material of war and of the administration for that period. This, I believe, includes the whole business of the French army. Moreover, the agents of the Expresso Mejicano will represent officially the Imperial government as agents of emigration.

There is, I am sure, good will shown to the Americans. Why should they not respond a little?

In Mexico everything is to be done; there is money in many enterprises. My readers, remember, that the early bird catches the worm. MEJICANO.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Peruvian at Father Point—American Claims for Indemnity—No Fresh Demands Made—Complete Rupture Between the Emperor of France and Prince Napoleon—Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

FARTHER POINT, Sunday, June 11.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool, June 1st, via. Queenstown, June 2d, passed this point at a late hour this evening.

The steamer *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st.

The steamer *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st.

The steamer *America*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 31st ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The public was entirely occupied with the race for the Derby. The French horse *Gladiator* won the race easily in a canter by two lengths. There was a difference of a length between the second and third horse.

The London papers warmly congratulate France on the triumph achieved.

The *Times* says: "They have fairly established themselves as our rivals on the turf. The prize was well and fairly earned. It is said that the owner of *Gladiateur*, Count LAGRANGE, wins from £70,000 to £80,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a speech at Chester, yesterday, in favor of his son, who is canvassing for election to the next Parliament. The chancellor expressed himself in favor of a wide extension of the franchise to the working classes; not as a matter of abstract right, but in order to strengthen the laws and constitution of the country.

The Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and the Zollverein was signed on the 31st.

In the House of Commons, in answer to a question, Mr. CARDWELL said efforts had been made for colonization of the Red River District, but without present result. The government acknowledges rights of property in land by the Hudsons Bay Company, under their charter.

The *Civil* says: The Canadian delegates have established a complete mission with the Imperial Government as to the fortifications of Quebec and Montreal. They firmly believe the proposed confederation will be carried out.

AMERICAN CLAIMS.

The *Times* says the attitude of the United States on the question of the *Alabama* is perhaps more important than the demands themselves. The correspondence opened in 1863 on the part of the United States, and nothing can be more courteous.

Mr. ADAMS said the United States deserved to maintain amity as well as peace. England has many counter claims for the arbitrary enforcement of the right of blockade and search. These will have to be examined at the same time, and England is unconscious of hostile intentions in urging them. She will decline to infer such intentions from the mere renewal of outstanding demands which she believes to be unfounded.

In the House of Commons questions were asked as to the reported demands of the American Government on account of the *Alabama's* depredations. Lord PALMERSTON said communications had been taking place. The claims lately made were of the same kind as formerly made. He could not say whether the instructions were issued by Presidents JOHNSON or LINCOLN.

Mr. FOSTER said an impression prevailed since JOHNSON'S accession that new claims had been made in a totally different spirit than formerly. That impression was altogether unfounded.

Mr. LAYARD said no fresh demands had been made.

THE FATE OF JEFF DAVIS.

The journals continue discussing the fate of JEFF DAVIS. The *Daily News* hopes mercy will be extended; not but that he fully deserves punishment, but because the principle the Federal Government represents is already vindicated so triumphantly that nothing can be added. No punishment could be greater than failure, and mercy would cause no regret in future years.

The *Times* says, after the ominous language of the President we can no longer regard the case with confidence or unconcern. It may prove a fortunate or fatal success, as the policy of the government may be so affected by the personal views of the President.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Atlantic cable was completed on the 29th.

At a banquet given by the contractors, all parties seemed satisfied with the great results already obtained, and expressed almost a certainty of the enterprise being a great success.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

On the 31st the demand for discount at the bank was slight. At the Stock Exchange loans were offered at 2½@3. The Bank of France is expected shortly to lower the bank rate.

The *Times* says: Bombay telegrams of May 22 had reached London. One mentions further disasters; but another is understood to speak of bank failures, and the tone of both is very gloomy. It is added that all the claims on CAMA & CO., not legally proved, will be rejected, meaning probably that the line of bargains will be thrown out.

FRANCE.

It was asserted that several foreign envoys have proposed a collective remonstrance against Prince NAPOLEON'S speech, but the project was frustrated by Lord COWLEY, declaring that the language could not effect England, and that any collective step would be offensive to the Imperial Government.

The Paris Bourse on the 31st was dull: Rentes closed at 67f. 25c.

The rupture between the Emperor and Prince NAPOLEON was complete.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says the great unpardonable fault was in the present delicate crisis of the Mexican question, the Prince glorying in the Monroe doctrine, he feeling persuaded that the consequence of the restoration of the Union would be the utter impossibility of prolonged French occupation of Mexico without a fear of war.

M. ELOM, chief of the cabinet of MAXIMILIAN, had arrived in Paris, and has since gone to Brazil, to visit, till the return of the Emperor.

Advices from Florence state that negotiations are progressing favorably.

SPAIN.

The Dearlo *Espanol* says: Should the government dissolve Congress the party of the Liberal Union will abstain taking part in the elections.

The financial difficulties of the government are reported to be extreme.

LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The steamers *Etna* and *Erin*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 2d.

The Bombay bank failures are not confirmed.

FULICHER & Co., Liverpool and East Indian merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are £400,000.

It is stated that Buenos Ayres has declared war against Paraguay. A triple alliance has been formed between Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. The allies are marching a strong force against Paraguay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 1.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton for the four days sum up 75,000 bales, including 20,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has been buoyant, and prices of the Fair and Middling qualities are 1d. higher. The market closes firm, with an upward tendency, except for Eastern descriptions.

BREADSTUFFS.—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour dull and irregular. Wheat inactive, and 1d. @2d. lower for inferior; Winter Red, 8s. 8d. Corn heavy, and 6d. lower; Mixed, 29s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef quiet and steady. Pork very dull and easier. Bacon quiet. Butter firmer, with an improvement on inferior qualities. Lard flat and 1s. lower. Tallow quiet.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet at 29s. 6d. @30s. 6d. for Pots and Pearls. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee—No sales. Rice—No sales. Spirits Turpentine dull and nominal. Resin flat. Linseed Oil quiet and steady. Petroleum very dull.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat quiet and 2s. lower. Sugar quiet. Coffee quiet and firm. Tea inactive but steady. Rice quiet but steady. Tallow quiet.

Consols closed on Wednesday, at 91¾@91¾ for money. Illinois Central Shares 76¾; Erie 50¾@51. United States Five-twenties, 67@67½. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 3¾ ₱ cent.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 2.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 108,500 bales, including 21,500 to speculators, and 23,500 to exporters. The market has been buoyant, and prices are 1d. to 1¼d. higher for American and Egyptian, and ¼d. to 1d. higher for other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 15,000 bales, market closing excited, with an upward tendency. The authorized quotations are: Fair Uplands, 17¾d.; Middling Uplands, 16¾d.; Middling Mobiles, 16¼d.; Fair Orleans, 18d.; Middling Orleans, 16¾d. Stock in port estimated at 440,000 bales, of which 46,000 are American.

Breadstuffs very dull, and all qualities slightly lower.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady, except lard, which is still declining.

LONDON, June 2, 1865.

Consols closed at 89¾@90 ex-dividend. Illinois Central shares, 76¾; Erie shares, 50¾; U. S. five-twenties, 67@67½.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £538,000.

FROM TEXAS.

Official Report of the Capture of the Forts at Sabine Pass.

Interesting Details of the Surrender.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 11.

The Navy Department has received the following information of the capture of the defences of Sabine Pass, the entrance to Galveston, TEXAS:

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., May 31, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that a dispatch, under date of the 25th inst., was this day received from Capt. B. F. SANDS, respecting the evacuation of the defences of Sabine Pass, Forts Mannahassett and Griffin.

Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commander PENNINGTON hoisted the United States flag on these forts. The guns, five in number, were spiked. Fort Griffin is described as having five bombproofs, covered with two feet of solid timber, two layers of railroad iron, and four feet of earth on top. There were four magazines of like construction. Lieut.-Commander PENNINGTON leaving force enough to hold the forts, retired to his vessel, leaving the American flag flying. Capt. SANDS, under date of the 27th of May, reports the rebel army of Texas have generally disbanded and gone home, and the terms of surrender recently executed in New-Orleans between the rebel commanders sent by Gen. KIRBY SMITH and Gen. CANBY having been complied with on the part of the rebels, it only remains for us to occupy the fortifications. With regard to the rebel naval forces in Texas, I am assured by the Confederate Lieutenant-Commander, JONATHAN CARTER, who is now here, and declares himself to be the senior naval officer, that there is no naval property nor any officers in Texas on the seaboard, and only one vessel in the Red River—the ram *Missouri*—which will be surrendered to the commander of the Mississippi squadron.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. THATCHER,

Acting Rear Admiral, W. G. B. S.

To GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The Navy Department has also received information of the destruction of the famous blockade-runner *Denbigh*, May 24, off Galveston, by the United States steamer *Fort Jackson*; also of the schooner called *Le Comple*, used as a guard-boat at Galveston, by boats from the United States steamer *Conubia*.

THE BULL RUN BATTLE-FIELD.

Consecration of the Monuments to Commemorate the Great Battles Fought on that Field.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BULL RUN BATTLE-FIELD, Sunday, June 11—6 P. M.
Via WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 11—11 P. M.

A very interesting event took place to-day on this historic ground, nothing less than the consecration of two monuments to commemorate the great struggles which took place here and the memory of the patriots who fell. One of the monuments is situated on the field of the first battle of Bull Run, on that portion of the ground where HEINTZELMAN fought on the right. The other is on the field where the second battle of Bull Run was fought, or as it is generally called, the battle of Groveton, Aug. 31, 1862. This monument is erected on that part of the field where the First Division of the Fifth Corps fought on on that day near the railroad cut. These monuments are plain, simple structures of red sand stone, the first twenty-seven and the latter twenty-one feet high, and have been erected entirely within the past week by detachments of troops from the first separate brigade of the Twenty-second Army Corps, Brevet Brig.-Gen. GAMBLE commanding, stationed at Fairfax Court-house. The work has been under the sole supervision of Lieut. MCCALLOM, of the Sixteenth Massachusett Battery.

The dedicatory services were of a simple but impressive character. Rev. Dr. MCMURRAY, of Kentucky, read a portion of the Episcopal service appropriate to the occasion, and two hymns, one for each monument, were sung, having been written expressly for the occasion by JOHN PIERPONT. Brief addresses were made by Judge OLEN and Gens. WILCOX and HEINTZLEMAN.

A large party of invited guests were present from the city, among whom were Major-Gens. HEINTZELMAN and WILCOX, the former having been wounded and the latter captured at the first battle on this ground. Also, Brig.-Gens. MEROE and BENHAM, Brig.-Gen. HALL, Prof. HENRY, Commissioner HARRETT and others. The lateness of the hour will prevent further particulars of this interesting occasion to-night.

L. L. CROUNSE.

FROM THE SOUTH WEST.

Collision on the Yazoo River—The Late Explosion at Mobile—An Important Clue Obtained.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 11.

The steamer *Kate Hart* from Memphis has arrived with 400 bales of cotton for Evansville and Cincinnati.

New-Orleans advices, of the 6th inst., state that an important clue to the late disastrous explosion at Mobile is thought to have been obtained.

A man named WALL has been arrested at Mobile, charged with being implicated. He states that he and two other men on the night previous to the explosion, placed torpedoes between the buildings containing the powder; that the work was performed under the direction of a rebel major, who threatened them with instant death if they disobeyed or offered to resist; and that the Major afterward lighted the fuse of the shell connected with the infernal arrangement.

Torpedoes have also been discovered in the rooms of the Custom-House, so arranged as to explode on opening the doors. Others were found concealed in the desks of the same building.

Gen. WARREN has resigned his commission as Major-General of volunteers, and has been succeeded in the command at Vicksburg by Gen. OSTERHAUS.

The Memphis Chamber of Commerce has been reorganized.

The steamers *Poland* and *Idaho* collided in Yazoo River on the 3d instant. The *Poland* was sunk, and ten or twelve lives were lost.

MORGAN, the rebel who, last year, shot Gen. CANBY, has been arrested.

OUR CITY'S CONDITION.

The Tenement Houses and Their Inhabitants.

Frail Structures, Small Rooms, Foul Smells, and Disease Breeding Receptacles.

THE RESULT OF PERSONAL OBSERVATION

People Huddled Together Like Sheep—Men, Women, and Children, Friends and Strangers, in Close and Contagious Communion.

FACTS FOR THE BENEVOLENT.

Hints to the Board of Health and Others Responsible for a Terrible State of Things.

As the heated term of Summer approachees, with its thousand possibilities of sickness and discomfort, the thoughtful citizen may well stand appalled at the reckless disregard manifested by our authorities concerning the condition of our city, the state of our streets and the habits of the poorer and lower classes of our people. Were not the facts offensively before our very eyes it would be difficult to convince us that such physical outrages and moral impurities exist as are patent to our every sense. The civilized world, searched carefully by accomplished statisticians, cannot produce a city of equal size which parallels in filth and discomfort this metropolis of the American continent. Money is poured out by the millions, our authorities are endowed with power akin to omnipotence in the premises, every inducement is offered by the tax-payers that should lead our officials to investigate, probe and remove the evil, and in the face of all this we find New-York, in the year of our Lord 1865, as dirty as ever, as crowded with fever-nests and pest-houses as the meanest seaport in Europe, and as liable to be swept by the hot flame of disease as the rottenest hamlet in South America.

A few days ago we called attention to certain streets by name, and certain houses by number, where filth and garbage, nastiness and stench struggled with offal, putridity and noisomeness for the supremacy. The hundredth part was not even hinted at; for every block mentioned there are scores upon scores, for every house enumerated there are hundreds upon hundreds. The unpaved streets, the great holes in the thoroughfares, the green slimed puddles at the corners, the pulped masses of putrescence which offend the eye and upset the stomach all over the city, are so many pressing invitations to disease and death, so many inducements to the traditional pestilence to walk at noonday or any other time it may feel so inclined. The fact is, that the population of the city has become alarmingly great, and unless some attention is paid to its sanitary condition we shall be forced by the full power of the grim monster itself to bow down in dust and ashes of bereavement before the sad effect whose earliest cause is entirely within our control. The time for trifling has passed. Stern facts are before us; the records of mortality are alarmingly full, the statistics of disease are packed with startling disclosures, and it behooves all good citizens to stir themselves in the matter, to create public opinion against the nuisances which exist, and indignation against those who wickedly permit them.

Prominent in the list of dangerous and aggressive nuisances are the

TENEMENT HOUSES

of the city. The moral and the political dangers which stand connected with this subject are beginning to be appreciated by reflecting minds, but the actual extent and importance of the sanitary wants and physical evils of the tenant-house population, as a class, are by no means adequately regarded by the more favored classes of the community; while, with but few exceptions, it is lamentably true that the suffering classes—the tenant population themselves—from the very circumstances that surround them, remain comparatively unconscious of their own peril and disability, both as respects physical conditions and moral influences.

The officers and physicians of our medical charities have had constant occasion to note the peculiar sanitary wants and the prevalent diseases of the tenant-house class. The public dispensaries of New-York annually provide medical care for about 150,000 persons, nearly all—probably more than nine-tenths—of whom are inhabitants of tenant-houses; the various hospitals receive nearly all of their patients from the same class; while the almshouse and the penitentiary scarcely recognize any other persons than those long familiar with tenant-house life. We thus speak of the inhabitants of tenant-houses as constituting a class, and as being allied with the causes of sickness, pauperism and crime. Circumstances incident to the growth and commerce of the city have nearly blotted out the private residences of the middle classes in the community, and with the loss of that class of domestic homes, the people that have been driven from them to the common tenant-house have become assimilated to the poorer class from which the almshouse, the hospital and the public dispensaries are filled.

The tenant-houses of this city are unlike the habitations occupied by the poorer classes in any other city, and principally in the following respects, viz.: 1. That the occupants have less personal interest in and control over the character, cleanliness and surroundings of their domiciles than is usual in other cities. 2. That the rate of crowding, both as regards the allowance of superficial area and of air-space to each person, far exceeds the ordinary degrees of aggregation of the poorer classes in other cities. 3. There is less concern and expenditure for the welfare of the tenants, and at the same time a higher rate of rental for domiciles, than prevails in other cities. 4. There is relatively as well as numerically a vastly larger population dwelling in crowded tenant-houses in New-York than in any other great city.

It is an astounding fact, based upon actual count, that there are 495,592 persons residing here in tenement houses, to which should properly be added at least 100,000 others who live in attics, stable lofts, and smaller buildings, in nests of two, three and five families each. These multitudes are packed upon the house-lots and streets at the rate of 240,000 to the square mile; and it is only because this rate of packing is somewhat diminished by intervening warehouses, factories, private dwellings, and other classes of buildings, that the entire tenant-house population is not devastated by the domestic pestilences and infectious epidemics that arise from overcrowding and uncleanness. As now distributed, the tenant-houses of the city are nearly all found within an area of less than four square miles. Even this rate of crowding, including the other classes of population, and other classes of buildings that are interspersed, is so great as to have justly become a subject of momentous importance, and it calls for a thorough sanitary inquiry in regard to existing evils and impending dangers.

Such concentration and packing of a population has probably never been equalled in any city as may be

found in particular localities in New-York. In some entire districts, as in the Fourth, Sixth, and portions of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, the density of the population is far greater than in any parish or ward in London or any other European city of which we have definite knowledge. For example, in the Fourth Ward, the tenant-house and cellar population is all included within an area of about sixty acres, giving a population of abogt 193,000 to the square mile. It is estimated by persons of competent judgment, that 18,000 of these people live in the cellars underground. These holes must not be confounded with the light and airy basements of the better class of houses. They are literally and terribly cellars, many of them below tide-water mark, and all of them damp, dark and dank.

The submarine region is not only excessively damp, but is liable to sudden inroads from the sea. At high tide the water often wells up through the floors submerging them to a considerable depth. In very many cases the vaults of privies are situated on the same or a higher level, and their contents frequently ooze through the walls into the occupied apartments beside them. Fully one-fourth of these subterranean domiciles are pervaded by a most offensive oder from this source, and rendered exceedingly unwholesome as human habitations. These are the places in which we most frequently meet with typhoid fever and dysentery during the Summer months. The streets on which these tenant-houses stand are filthy in the extreme, and so long as they are used, as they now are, for the deposit of refuse and garbage, they will continue filthy. Should carts and scrupulous laborers go thrice daily through some of them, at night the casual passer would open wide his eyes at the piles of thrown-out stuff, and hold tight his nose, lest the offensive odor should taint his nostrils. Closely allied to the streets are courts and alleys. These cul-de-sacs leading to and adjoining the close and unventilated homes of the poor are almost universally in a more filthy condition than the adjacent street. They are the receptacle of much of the waste of the house, and are rarely cleaned. The air of these places during the summer is often of the most stifling and irrespirable, and yet as it ascends it enters the closely-packed tenant-house and furnishes to the inmates the elements of disease and death.

Slops from rear buildings of such premises are usually emptied into a shallow gutter cut in the flagging and extending from the yard, or space between front and rear buildings, to the street. This is often clogged up by semi-fluid filth, so that the alley and those parts of the yard through which it runs are not unfrequently overflown and submerged to the depth of several inches. There are more than four hundred families in this district, whose homes can only be reached by wading through a disgusting deposit of filthy refuse. In some instances, a staging of plank, elevated a few inches above the surface, is constructed through the alley.

But dreadful as all this may seem, it is as nothing to the fearful condition of mind, body and estate in which are and forever must be the poor creatures, who are huddled together like sheep, and rotten at that, inside the frail tenements.

A FEW FACTS

will, perhaps, enlighten the mind of our readers on this point, and in order that they may go and see for themselves, we will give, as we did before, in the case of the dirty streets, names and places. In company with Alderman BRADY and Policeman CHARLES MURPHY, of the Tenth Precinct, we made a little tour on Saturday and saw enough to fill forty newspapers, of pauperism, wretchedness and filth. The men were dirty and cross; the women frowsy and pert; the children—well, the children deserve a separate article. Some of the most beautiful children we ever saw live in the very hot-beds of vice, the very nests of misery. The day was sultry and the frequent showers made the streets muddy; everybody was uncomfortable and everything was clad in full-suited wretchedness. Starting from the station-house, we went first into

THE FOURTH WARD,

the primest expounder of modern tenantry, a choice locality, where the devil's work goes on smoothly and uninterrupted from Sunday morning early till Saturday night late and never minds the stops. That's the place for philanthropists; that's the mission which might well challenge the attention of our religious societies and share the labor which is spent on Burmah, Afghanistan and the South Pole; there's the place for the ghb-tongued young men who rattle off their platitudes about universal brotherhood at pleasant prayer-meetings; thus the field and the harvest would be immense.

We stopped first in front of a house just beyond Fisher's alley. On the low wooden steps stood three women, clad in coarse smocks, shoeless, without a stocking, entirely devoid of crinoline, with no waterfall nor rats nor jigamarees of any sort, but red-faced, stout-armed, broad-feeted women, who were ready to joke with a friend or fight with a stranger—just as it might happen; children by platoons joined the three and gazed inquiringly after us, as we descended the rickety steps to the cellar. An old crone was at the wash-tub; a young woman lay upon a bundle of rags asleep; a third smoked a pipe, while the walls held divers coats and trousers indicative of masculine copartnership in the comforts of the room. Phew! how it smelled; the pipe, the wet floor, the hot stove, the boiling fish, the damp clothing, the woman and the two children who followed us, combinedly gave forth such a decoctionized offence that, regardless of politeness, we remounted the stairs. Inquiry developed the fact that the cellar-basement accommodates nightly the three women and their husbands, five children and an "occasional friend or two." Its dimensions are 15x16 feet.

The room above is a bar-room. Over that are two rooms, rented to families. In one of them lay a sick man, with the sorest and most offensive knee imaginable. His wife was mopping up a puddle of water, into which was pushed a corner of the wretched pallet on which he lay. A stove, a table, kitchen utensils, and a few prints completed the furniture and decorations of the apartment, while in the corner were piled three dirty straw beds, the resting places of as many boarders at night. The rest of the house is similarly rented. On every floor are two or three rooms. Each room is sub-rented to two or three families; each family has a fair average of children, and each child is dirty, ill-clad, pert and smart, or sulky and sick. But perhaps

FISHER'S ALLEY

so called we believe in honor of "wan iv the first jintlimin in town sir," affords a more striking illustration of all the bad points under consideration. Running up from the street is the alley, wet, dirty and offensive. An old man grinned meanly at us as we passed, and made faces at us as he dressed his old, stale, unhealthy, poisonous and fetid fish; entering a little court-yard we saw a sight quite remarkable for the variety of its unpleasant and peculiar features. Fronting the alley-way was a large double house; on its worn wooden steps were women, children and dirt in various stages of offensiveness; from every window were poked forth male and female heads, young and old, middle-aged and decrepid; at the left of the court stooped a blear-eyed man who scraped with his fingers the putrid entrails from decaying fish, and relieved the monotony of the operation by competing in the use of blasphemy and obscenity with an old crone clad in a gunny-bag shift, working at a wash-tub; in the very centre of the yard like a huge offalistic pearl sat a box, filled with nastiness, crammed with filth and surrounded by a congenial setting of house-slops, vegetable skins, sweepings, human excrement, and domestic garbage generally; on a block sat an old-faced girl of ten years of age, in her hands, with feet resting in a wash pail, was a bright-eyed filthy-faced little one, whose naked body shone from the cleaning given it by the ten year older; playing about the slimy place, slipping into mud, dangerous in many ways, were hordes of children who ran riot, now listening to the wicked tilt between the fishman and washwoman, then pelting each other with the stuff of the yard, and again brushing past us in suggestive and unpleasant proximity—what worse can be seen inside—here, by looking up the blue sky might be seen, and a breath of but partially tainted air be obtained, but what must be found inside—ugh, duty called and in we went.

THE WOMEN

were mainly above the middle age, they had passed the critical period of female existence, and were apparently disposed to enjoy themselves during the remainder of their mundane probation to the very full, and to be at the top of the heap, even though the said heap was an extremely nasty one. We were greeted courteously by an old woman with a short garment and nine not much longer, and by her we were entertained with a vivid description of life in Fisher's alley. Fights were rows, scrambles for supremacy, sickness, death, much misery, but, on the whole, not so bad as it might be. Dirt in every shape, filth of every name, smells in every degree, from the faintest suggestion of fish-offal, through the intermediate gradings of close, heated rooms, unswept floors, perspiratory and unwashed babies, unchanged beds, damp walls and decayed matter, to the full-blown stench which arose from the liquid ooze from the privy—these combined failed to impress the speaker or, indeed, any of the slightly-clad women who joined us in the passage, as anything to feel annoyed about, and we left her with the conviction that, however wretched and offensive she was, she had, at least, the consolation of not knowing it, a consolation which moralists and public economists would deem a drawback quite likely. Fat and lazy, wrinkled, thin and lazy, dirty, squalid and lazy, asleep and lazy, drunk and lazy, careless and lazy, nasty and lazy—that's the whole story, that fairly describes a great majority of the women who live in these places.

In the three houses which form this tenement there are twenty-four rooms, all small, all dirty, all illy ventilated, and in each of them live not alone the family which rents it, but "friends of the family," lodgers and boarders, and the children likewise of the aforesaid. Three families in a room 13x16; why that's aristocratic in comparison to some others of which we will presently write. The three fathers, the three mothers, the three gangs of children—children, animals sown in corruption and reared in corruption; propagating in time, and, alas! in kind—can easily be accommodated on the beds—not bedsteads—and on the floor. They may be a little crowded, but it's cheap, varying from $3 to $2 50 per month, and the rent is wanted for rum. But despite the crowding, and the discomfort, and the uncleanliness, we were struck, painfully struck, by the

ENTIRE SATISFACTION

the redundant cheerfulness with which these poor people regard their lot in life and their lot in Fisher's Alley. In the upper story we found an old lady, full sixty years of age, a widow with no children "at her command." She received us cordially and welcomed us to her moist and somewhat smellifulous apartment. Fronting the door was a double bedstead; by its side a little table covered with dishes, over whose greasy contents five little youngketts were pleasantly fighting; beyond, in the corner, was a single bedstead on which were piled three straw beds for use at night; then came the stove, hot as necessary, and at the side of the door again was a third bedstead, with extra straw bed piled on. The old woman was facetiously inclined. She said that she occasionally, say every night, had a few folks there to keep company and help to pay the rent. She and a young gentleman of immature summerings occupied the first bed, another couple the second bedstead, three additional couples the three straw beds piled as aforesaid, a sixth happy pair the third bedstead, and a seventh the extra straw bed. The children belonged around generally, and she being a kind-hearted woman, and fond of any company, didn't object to let them enter and occupy and fight in her premises just as much as they chose.

Comment being entirely unnecessary, we reflected the thrifty lady's good nature and left her in haste, while she, standing with cocked frilled cap, well knuckled elbows, and a partially concealed person at the head of the rickretty and narrow stairway, bade us good morning and invited us to call again.

Retracing our steps, followed by the curious gaze of the squallid myriad, and regarded rather pleasantly, we think, by the old women and the dear little dirt heaps, popularly known as the rising generation, we reentered Oak-street, where our good-natured and well-posted guide had found for us a surprise. To the attention of all who have a particle of love for their kind, to the attention of the honorable members of the Board of Health, to the attention of our well paid but shamefully neglectful authorities, we commend the basement of

TWENTY-SIX OAK-STREET,

which, bad and vile in all that degenerates men and women, is incomparably better and cleaner and healthier than scores, yes hundreds of places within the city limits, to which these honorable gentlemen might afterward turn their attention.

"BOARD AND LODGING"

read the blue sign before our eyes, as carefully we went down, down into the cellar. Removing our hat, for the occupants were women and the ceiling very low, we found ourselves in a store—a grocery and liquor, particularly a liquor store. The room must be at least 12x6 feet large—in the front was a counter with its tempting devilments; by it stood a pleasant faced woman, the lessee of the place, on a little seat reclined a pale-faced woman, a lodger; on the floor rolled several little ones, brothers and sisters quite likely, to the older ones on the steps, and in the corner propped up in an armchair by a pillow, suffered a large-brained, hollow-eyed, spare-chested boy, who had been struck by the sun and prostrated. Beyond the room the way was dark, but we went in, stopping, however, at the very first step, for in a dark, unventilated wretched hole of a closet we caught sight of a woman resting on a settee. No living cat could be swung by his or its extremity in that fearful dungeon—but it was her room, her home, she is a lodger. Passing on we came to two small rooms, each with its complement of beds, each a terrible place for human beings to stay in—for live they cannot, it should be said only that they do not die there. We left the basement and passed to the back yard. There we found, what we hereby notify the Board of Health as a dangerous

DISEASE-BREEDING NUISANCE.

Communicating with the choice box of filth in Fisher's Alley Court, by a green pool of Pandoraical evil, is a privy, and from the combined source oozes a thick and filthy mass of emerald colored liquid, disgusting to the eye, oppressive to the nostril, dangerous to health, an eyesore to the people and a standing disgrace to the officials who permit it. This and others of its kind and worse, deserve the immediate action of the authorities. Doubtless very much of the filth found in our tenement-houses, the yards and privies, is owing to the carelessness, and the don't-care-stiveness, of the tenants; but despite that, the city has a duty, and the landlord has a duty, and if public sentiment can awaken the conscience of the one, it may in time effect, through his pocket, the sense of decency, latent though it be, of the other. The cupidity which instigates landlords, our "best men," to overcrowd their tentants, is a nuisance, and the power given to the Board of Health to abate nuisances and take care of the sanitary condition of the city, is ample to protect it in abating this greatest of nuisances. Apartments are often so overcrowded that only from four to six hundred cubic feet of air is allowed to each occupant, taking into the estimate the whole suite of apartments; and by night the number of cubic feet to each individual is often reduced as low as two hundred feet. A house with these overcrowded apartments very often contains from fifty to sixty individuals, and not unfrequently from eighty to one hundred or one hundred and twenty. This overcrowding of apartments is a direct and powerful cause of the general deterioration of health in the occupants. It is especially manifested in the sickness and death ratio among children, who are almost constantly exposed, and have less power of resistance. For examples of the large sickness ratio among the children inhabiting these crowded apartments, it is only necessary to visit them and make a cursory inspection. And it may be added that of all the causes that tend to deteriorate the health of children, this is probably among the most efficient. In addition to the general cacheria above referred to, the occupants are predisposed to contract contagious and endemic diseases which they might escape if in better health; and when contracted, these diseases are rendered, by the above conditions, more difficult of control, and more fatal in their result. Thus we often see an endemic disease, as typhus fever, attacking in succession every unprotected inmate of an apartment. But instead of one crowded apartment there is usually a large number, so that the evil is multiplied still further. And not only this, but there are whole squares filled with these crowded houses, forming vast centres for the incubation and dissemination of disease. The remedy is simple, whether it be practicable or not, viz: the limitation of the number of persons occupying apartments and domiciles. Want of proper ventilation is an especial cause of insalubrity in domiciles occupied by many families. It is a well-known fact that hospitals having windows on only one or on two contiguous sides, cannot be well ventilated by means of the doors and windows. These wards require twice as much air-space for each patient as do wards having windows on opposite sides, the wards themselves being only of moderate width. Now, in almost all tenements of the worst class, and in the greater part of those of a medium class, each family occupies only part of one floor. Thus they have windows only on one narrow face, and, as the apartments are usually heated by stoves, there is no adequate means of obtaining a current of air, even at these windows. At night the condition is still worse, for one at least of the bedrooms is situated at the middle of the building, having no means of ventilation whatever; and even in those dark bedrooms that have a window opening into the hall, the condition is very little better, as the scuttle is usually either closed, or inadequate in size if left open.

But to pass again from generalities, we must record a

MOST EXTRAORDINARY FACT

in this most extraordinary condition of things in New-York City. We forget the exact number of the building, but it is directly opposite the last place mentioned in Oak-street. The front room on the ground floor is a pork, grocery and creature-comfort store. At the left as we entered we saw and snuffed pig in various forms—pigs' feet however predominated and for a wonder they were clean. At the right was the bar—behind was a middle-aged woman and several bottles. In the bottles were many colored poisons, and in the woman a strong desire to make money out of her customers, and to be imprudent to visitors. Sitting in the back room were two dilapidated specimens of frailty, or rather two very frail specimens of dilapidation, who were surprised at our entrance, and disappointed at our summary retreat. Passing them we went down a long, dark, unhealthy alley, tripping over stones or stumbling over children at every step, until we reached a second passage where a dirty woman was washing dirtier clothing, by whom we likewise went, stopping at the small door of a little room, or rather shed at the right. Two women, comely, neat, not yet middle aged, with babies in their arms and children, pretty faced, curly-headed girls and boys at their knees, looked up in astonishment at the unexpected visit. We took no chair—there was none in the room; we rested on no table—there was none on which to lay even our hat; we set at the foot of no bedstead—there was none there. Listen! The single solitary article of furniture in that room and in the large closet opening from it, was a stool, on which sat a poor, tired, hungry, dirty little girl, with the prettiest blue eyes we ever saw, whose wall-made head was golden with luxuriant curls, but into whose little mouth no food had gone that day, whose weary mother had but just returned from a half day's scrubbing, and who as yet had had no time to turn from the younger baby that she might comfort or console her broken-hearted, empty-stomached child. The women were intelligent. Their dead husbands had been soldiers in our army, with whom they had been permitted to travel. Their husbands killed, they returned here and receive each $5 a month for the Local Committee. They pay $3 50 a month for the wretched holes they occupy, and clean the privies in addition. They have no friends, no money, no work, save the accidental incident of a day's scrubbing, no bed, clothes, chair, table, crockery—nothing but themselves and four beautiful children—children of whom any mother in this city might well be proud, who were sent for a few days to the mission school, but being too poorly clad were taken away. When by chance the women get work, a little girl, the eldest, takes care of the hungry babies till night, when, if fortunate, they share a crust and then tumble upon the floor and sleep for dessert. Oh! if they were only Sandwich Islanders, or scallywag Chinamen, how quick we would give them fine linen, Testaments, teachers and pocket handkerchiefs—how the Jellabys and missionaries would strive to make each woman a proselyte, each child a saint—but, unfortunately for them, they live in Oak-street, New-York, and thus far, somehow they have failed to get in the range of the Humanitarian telescope, an invention which brings near the foreign Heathen, and while overlooking those near by.

In the same house, directly across the passage-way, we entered a

VERY DARK ROOM,

so dark in fact that for a few seconds we could use none of our senses save that which operates by means of the nostrils; that one we ought to state was freely occupied. Gradually we became accustomed to the room, which was exceedingly small and with no ventilation whatever. A tall, gaunt woman met us and asked us our wish. We explained, and having assumed that no one but herself, her old man, their five children, and another cripple and a "greenhorn," occupied the appartment, we turned to go, when in a recess by the chimney we saw dimly the outline of a girl. Questioning her, we obtained no answer. "Are you ill?" No reply. "Do you live here?" No notice. "Can we do anything for you?" Same result. "Is she drunk?" said we to the old woman. "No, she's sick." "What's the matter?" "I don't know." "Have you had a doctor?" "No." "How long has she been so?" "Since yesterday—she'll be all right in time." A closer examination revealed the features of a pleasant-faced girl of perhaps twenty years of age. She was in a terribly sound sleep or stupor, and we imagined she had probably had an engagement with Demi John, and came off second best. The air in the room was vile and offensive, the floor cluttered up with a variety of useful but ungainly utensils, and in the corner by the table cried a girl whose hair hung all over her face, and whose tribulations a second woman vainly tried to drive with blows or coax with caresses.

In the upper floors of the same house were sundry and promiscuous gatherings. In one room we found an

IRISH WIFE, A CHINESE HUSBAND,

and their American offspring, who accommodated nightly in their wee bit of a room, "two lone widdies and their small little childer," and that's all, besides the five Celtico-Chineso-Americans aforesaid. In another was a fearfully and wonderfully made old woman, with a partial beard and a huge frilled cap—

"Her nose was crookt and turned outwards,
Her chin stood all awrye;
And where as shoede have been her mouthe,
Lo! there was set her eye."

so to speak. She glared at our little party like an ancient witch, and her old tortoise-shell cat brandished a tail long and stiff, while his mistress assailed us with choicest billingsgate. Only herself, her husband, her brother-in-law, the two children and a young couple occupied the two little rooms, in which the cooking, washing and other operations pertaining to families are carried on, and the sud-forms of an extensive laundry are being developed. Eight dollars a month are paid for the privileges of the place, whatever they are. In another room, whose low ceiling made us stoop, and whose atmosphere was like that of BARNUM's Happy Family cage on a sultry day in July, was a thin and skinny old hag, beneath whose feet the floor was puddled with water. She was whitewashing the walls, while the few pieces of furniture in the place were piled on top of the bed to keep them dry. A hot—red-hot stove held sundry pots, kettles and pans, in one of which sweltered a porgie. Near the door, bare-footed, stood a young girl, eighteen perhaps, washing away for dear life a bundle of underclothing. Her cut head was bandaged with rags; about her white plump shoulders was drawn a white and blue crochetted shawl, through which the unadorned article was visible, while no other garment, save and only a coarse piece of sacking about her loins, served as a protection or a screen. With two children, her husband and this young girl, a lodger, this woman lives in that place. She pays $5 a month for its use, but she might as well be in the street.

In nearly all the tenements which we visited we found that the name of the owner is unknown. Indeed one of the principal defects in the management of these tenements is the lack of proper supervision. The owner frequently sub-lets, or employs an agent. Were he compelled to place his property in charge of some one who should reside on the premises and act as janitor, and should he then make frequent visits to look after the interest of those whom he should consider as placed under his protection, an improvement would result. In going from one of these habitations to another, it is shocking to observe the manner in which the human excrements are disposed of. Some throw the contents of chamber vessels from the windows; others, near the roof, deposit there. Many of the privies cannot be approached. Some are locked, but cue is commonly open for emptying vessels, and the floor, the seat, and the ground near the entrance, is covered with filth. These sub-agents care only for their profit, and nothing for the safety and comfort of their tenants. The more the better, the poorer the more dependent, the more friendless the less troublesome. The tenements in charge of these persons are rarely provided proper sewerage of drainage facilities. Particularly in the lower part of the city is this the case, and in very many of the yards the out-houses are a constant never failing source of disease and ill health. They are generally small, and built of rough boards. Many of them are located on hard-ground, and without vaults; others, and the majority, have shallow vaults, which are soon filled. It is evident that privies constructed in this way are a source of sickness, unless frequently cleaned; but to a large proportion of them, proper attention in this respect is seldom given. They are most offensive, and add greatly to the insalubrity in those squares which contain rows of wooden tenements, for in such localities they are most numerous.

It is possible that these sub-agents are at times imposed upon, and that they are not entirely responsible for the fearful overcrowding of their places or the dirty state of the premises. The landlord, for instance, who rented the

DIRTY CELLAR

which we are about describing, to the wretched family who occupy it, told us that he rented it with the understanding that they were quite decent people, and but four in the family. Turning away from Oak-street, we went into Cherry-street, visiting many places whose rooms swarmed with men, women, children, cats, dogs, vermin and dirt, until we halted in front of a rum-mill. Down the damp stone steps, sagged from their places by wet and years of abuse, we went, to be confronted by utter darkness. The smell was sickening, and the prospect gloomy, but the timid touch of a tiny hand decided our entrance. The little child whose pallid fingers clutched our garments nervously, was perhaps four years old in life; but oh! it looked as if a century of trouble had been passed by it. We asked for her mother, and she pointed toward a corner. On the bed, snoring and with mouth wide open, lay a man in the dress of a soldier. Over his stupid face fell his thick and uncombed hair. He lay on his stomach, and sprawled from end to end of the couch, while at his side was a graceful figure, a pretty face, a well moulded arm, a dainty foot well clad—a half intoxicated woman, whose dishevelled hair dropped delicately upon her bared bosom as she half rose to see us. Above the bed was a print of Christ and his apostles, at its side stood a sorrowing child, a girl not twelve years old, whose eyes were red with weeping, on whose fragile form there were no clothes worth mentioning, and who, though hungry, had no means of cooking the small fish which lay uncleaned upon the little table. Oh, the

MISERY OF THAT GROUP.

With the picture of the Savior before her eyes, with her scottish paramour on one side and her sobbing hungry babies on the other, this wretched woman attempted to be herself with decent report. But too evident was the whole affair. Passing her, leaving the children hungry and desolate, we went from the dark, damp, unwholesome cellar into an apartment beyond, where the lodgers of this woman sleep at night. Two straw beds, partially filled with nasty rotten straw, strewn with filthy rags and offensive beyond description, filled up the place. Unable to stand the stench, we left the room and returned to the front cellar. There by our accustomed eyes we were able to see more than at first appeared. Not far from the bedstead on which lay the drunken couple, was a dirty pallet mussed up on the floor, and it, with a small table, constituted the furniture of the room. At night from fifteen to twenty persons use these two cellars. There they indulge in the vilest orgies; there they drink and smoke and hold high carnival of hell, disturbing even the foul neighborhood of Cherry-street, and causing frequent inroads by the police. Grant that the men are brutes and the women needs, but tell us, in the name of Him who said "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not," what can be

DONE FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

A man of steel must he be who can look on such scenes unmoved; a man without a heart, a soul, a conscience, must he be who will not strain every nerve in the cause of humanity, when taught his lesson by such lips as theirs. As they grow older, they become bad, then worse, then wicked, then devils, like their mother, with other little ones, who in turn will do the same. Is there a responsibility nowhere? Cannot something be done by the people, which will compel our authorities to root out such abominations, remove such nuisances, and thus do much toward redeeming the children from lives of infamy, misery and pollution?

But we have exceeded our limits, and have not yet mentioned the

PRIME DISGRACE OF THE CITY,

Nos. 36 and 38 Cherry-street, owned by a Mr. Woon. These buildings are 18 feet by 180 feet large; they are five stories high; they have each 116 rooms, with bedrooms 6 feet by 7 feet large, with a ceiling 8 feet high, entries 3½ feet wide, and stairways 2½ feet wide. In one of these, No. 38, there were

NINETY FAMILIES,

consisting of 240 adults and 980 children, making the grand total of

FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY

people in one house. In the other, No. 36, there were fifty-five families, 200 adults and 180 children, or 380 in all. Did time and space permit, we would discreetly describe the interior of these places, but given the elements of 500 people, their furniture and bedding, their utensils and cooking, their vermin and secretions, their typhus fever and measles, their scarlatina and diarrhœa, their eruptions and marasmus, all of which we learn from Dr. PULLEN, the Sanitary Inspector employed by the Citizens' Association, existed in the year 1859-'60, and the reader should be competent to judge of the result, the delightful condition in which these people have been, and now and ever shall be.

At another time we shall refer particularly to the nuisances with which other portions of the city are burdened, and for the present we trust the eyes of the people will be opened to the imperative necessity of immediate, peremptory and decided action in the premises.

RETURNING TROOPS.

Arrival of New-York and Eastern Regiments—Order of Gov. Fenton—Detachments Arriving.

The Duchess County Regiment (One Hundredth and Fiftieth New-York Volunteers) numbering 545 muskets, arrived at 11:30 P. M., on Friday, and took quarters at the Battery Barracks, leaving at noon on Saturday by boat for Poughkeepsie, where a grand reception awaits them. The Paymaster, who has not seen them for seventeen months, will then make his welcome and final visit.

The regiment, was organized in September, 1862, under Hon. J. H. KETCHAM, present Member of Congress of the Twelfth District. He was in command until wounds prevented his keeping with his men, when believing it wrong for an officer to hold rank and draw pay without rendering service, he resigned. He is the idol of the regiment yet.

The present Colonel, ALFRED B. SMITH, was the first Major, was made Lieutenant-Colonel at Savannah, and mustered to his present rank at Raleigh, N. C. He has been with the command in every march, skirmish, fight and battle, and has well earned promotion.

This regiment was first attached to the Eighth Army Corps, and had what in army parlance is called a "soft thing," doing guard duty in the City of Baltimore, from Oct. 13, 1862, till June 26, 1864, when one hot day they "fell in," and went to Gettysburgh, and for the first time *smelt powder*. Judging from their subsequent experience, one might infer that they rather liked the *odor*, for they have had their olfactories treated to many a sulphurous breeze since. They were, after the Gettysburgh campaign, incorporated in the "Old Twelfth Corps," and in September, 1863, went West, just after the battle of Chickamauga, with the Eleventh Corps. In April, these two corps and a few regiments from the Western troops were organized as the Twentieth Corps, keeping the "star" as their badge. The One Hundred and Fiftieth served in the Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. Since that time they have followed the fortunes of that gallant soldier and hero, TECUMSEH SHERMAN! Since this regiment went into service it has traversed the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and into Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and into New-York again. It has been in the battles of Gettysburgh, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Dallas, Kolb's Farm, Kennesaw, Peach-tree Creek, the Siege of Atlanta, Siege of Savannah, Averysboro and Bentonville, besides many skirmishes and small fights. It has had about 1,300 men on its rolls first and last, and now returns with thinned ranks to enjoy the fruits of nearly three years of gallant service. It knows what fighting is and has never had to show the rebels their backs. It knows what hard marching is; what short rations are, and it knows how to "forage liberally" on an enemy's country, as South Carolina too well knows. The following is the muster:

Colonel—A. B. SMITH.
Lieutenant-Colonel—J. H. Cogswell.
Major—H. A. Gildersleeve.
Surgeon—C. N. Campbell.
Assistant Surgeon—A. Hamill.
Chaplain—Rev. E. O. Bartlett.
Quartermaster—H. C. Smith.
Captains—S. V. R. Cruger, Robert C. Tripp, William S. Van Kearen, William R. Woodin, Obed. Wheeler, John L. Green, E. A. Wickes, Platt M. Thorne, B. Titus, John S. Schofield.
First Lieutenants—William Wattles, A. V. Ostrome, H. J. Hicks, Frank Mallony, P. W. Chapman, Samuel H. Paulding, D. C. Underwood, J. Fitzpatrick, S. Humeston.
Second Lieutenants—William H. Bartlett (Acting Adjutant,) John McGill, J. C. Smith, J. B. Furey, C. P. Barlow, Landon Ostrom, B. F. Murfitt, J. D. Brown, Charles H. Smith, Cyrus S. Roberts.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third New-York Volunteer Regiment arrived in this city on Saturday afternoon from Washington, and proceeded to the Battery. At 4 o'clock it went to Albany, where the men will be mustered out of the service. This regiment was recruited in Washington County in September, 1862, and took the field with nine hundred men. Since that time it has received a few recruits, nearly all of whom were transferred to other regiments when the One Hundred and Twenty-third came home. With few exceptions, therefore, the men now belonging to the regiment were original members. This regiment was a part of the celebrated Twentieth Corps, and distinguished themselves in the battles fought under Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN. The regiment now numbers about 530 men, having lost four hundred during their term of service. They were under the command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. JAMES C. ROGERS.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, 328 men, arrived at the Battery late Friday night, under command of Col. BARKER. The following are the officers of the regiment: Col. T. L. BARKER, Lieut.-Col. J. B. SMITH, Major E. T. RAYMOND, Quartermaster A. S. TUTTLE, Surgeon BRYANT and twenty-seven line officers. This regiment entered the field three years ago with one thousand men. It has been in the Army of the Potomac and at the West, having been through the campaigns of Tennessee and Vicksburgh. The command left yesterday by steamer for Readville, for muster out.

Sixty men belonging to the Fourteenth United States Infantry, under command of Sergt. RYERSOLLING, arrived at the Battery Saturday afternoon, and soon after departed on their way to Fort Turnbull, Conn., where that regiment is stationed.

A detachment of sixty-two men belonging to the Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers, arrived at the Battery very early Saturday morning, and during the day were sent to Hart's Island.

A detachment of thirty-two men belonging to the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, N. Y., under command of Capt. A. RICHARDSON, arrived at the State Agency, Howard-street, late Friday night, and after supper, a good sleep and breakfast, were transferred on Saturday morning to Hart's Island.

A detachment of 24 men, belonging to the Fifty-ninth New-York, under command of Capt. I. Ross, and another of 55 from the One Hundred and Second New-York and Sixtieth New-York also arrived at the State Agency at the same time and accompanied the Fifty-ninth New-York to Hart's Island.

A detachment of 64 men belonging to the Thirteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers arrived Saturday at the State Agency, under command of Sergt. H. SANDERS, and after dinner transportation was given them for home, when they departed.

The Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which came from City Point some time since with rebel prisoners, returned, Saturday morning, from Hart's Island to the Battery Barracks. They number 325 men, and were under the command of Col. A. H. TIFFEN. The command went on to Philadelphia in the evening train.

The New-York State Agency Superintendent reports that he has received, fed, lodged and forwarded to their several destinations over 4,500 men, during the ten days just past. A greater portion of this number were small detachments and individual soldiers discharged from hospital. Over 300 were received on Saturday, and it was deemed a light day. The New-England Rooms are also doing good and efficient service in cering for Eastern troops. The Battery being only intended as a brief resting place for regiments and other organized commands, previous to their departure for home or Hart's Island, is not fitted up with any regular beds, although a large number do sleep there nightly. The eating departments of the barracks are very good, the meals being served up with dispatch and neatness. Here troops leaving to join the army are furnished with rations.

ORDER OF GOV. FENTON.

The following dispatch was received on Saturday by Col. VINCENT COLLYER, Superintendent of State Soldiers' Depot in Howard-street:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8.

COLONEL—You are directed to invite all soldiers of the Union army, and particularly those of this State, passing through the city of New-York, on their way home, to avail themselves of the hospitalities so liberally provided by the State and our generous citizens, at the State Agency in that city, under your control.

Very respectfully, R. E. FENTON.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER WILDEY—TWO WOMEN FALL FROM A FOURTH-STORY WINDOW.

On Thursday evening MRS. MARY EUSTACE and her daughter-in-law, MRS. KATE EUSTACE, fell from a fourth-story window at No. 211 East Thirty-fifth-street, and it was alleged that one attempted to thrust the other from the window, and was herself drawn out by her victim. But the following testimony, which was taken before a Jury on Saturday, indicates that this remarkable occurrence was purely accidental:

Mary Fox sworn—I reside at No. 211 East Thirty-fifth-street; deceased was my mother; yesterday, about 3 o'clock, I was in the house; my mother and sister-in-law, who live here, were in this room; I went away in a few minutes after coming in; my sister-in-law, Mrs. KATE EUSTACE, had been drinking some; my mother was perfectly sober; at about 7 o'clock I heard of the death of my mother; I heard that they both fell out of the window of this room.

Eliza Coulter, sworn—I reside on the second floor of this house; between four and five o'clock yesterday I was looking out of the window, when I noticed something falling from above; I looked up and saw deceased and KATE EUSTACE falling; when they reached the pavement I became faint and drew in my head; about half an hour before they fell I saw them going up stairs together; they seemed on perfectly good terms with one another.

After hearing the foregoing and other but immaterial testimony, the jury recorded their verdict as follows:

"We find that MARY EUSTACE came to her death by injuries from accidentally falling out of the window of the above place, on the 9th day of June, 1865."

Deceased was 53 years of age; her daughter-in-law is about 24.

BY CORONER GOVER—RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A day or two ago, ROBERT HAMILTON, a child of 7 years, whose parents reside at No. 314 West Nineteenth-street, was struck by a freight car of the Hudson River Railroad while he was running behind an ice-cart and and one of his arms was shattered. He was taken to the Jews' Hospital, and there he lingered until Saturday and died.

BY CORONER COLLIN—FELL FROM A WINDOW.

On Friday evening BERNARD SCHINK, a lad of 8 years, fell from a third-story window at No. 59½ West Forty-first-street while attempting to climb to an addition that had been built to his parents' house. He died almost instantly from a compound fracture of the skull. An inquest was held on Saturday.

THE POLICE COURTS

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

CAPT. THORNE MAKES A RAID.

Yesterday morning Capt. THORNE, having on Saturday evening apprehended about seventy-five street-walkers, in the Fourth Ward, transferred his Bedlam to the Tombs Court, and during the first morning hour, or until the Captain's prisoners had been duly heard and severally sentenced, the court-room was a scene of uncontrollable uproar. The prisoners were girls in their teens and besotted and withered hags of 30, blear-eyed, tattered and torn, half-nude, bloated and utterly lost females, who, repulsive in their soberest and cleanliest moments, were now, after a night's carousal in the cells of the Fourth Ward police-station, as hateful in appearance as they were obscene and blasphemous in language. The elder females of the wretched gang were of the class that the police-court clerks style "revolvers," or outcasts who contrive to spend about two of every three months on Blackwell's Island; and these well knowing their fate, dared the officers of the court, and gave their loathsome tongues unchecked rein; but the younger, inexperienced hawds of the crew held their peace, hoping that good behaviour in court might mitigate the severity of their punishment No distinction, however, was made by the Justice, and the entire party were sent to the Penitentiary for a term of six months. But few of the number were of American birth, and not one had ever been taught in a New-York school.

SOLDIERS ROBBED.

Private EDWARD COVILLARD took lodgings on Saturday night at No. 15 White-street, and slept with one MORRIS DUPRAN, and on waking yesterday morning, missed both his companion and his money. He stated his case to Patrolman MALONEY, and that officer lost little time in finding DUPRAN in a Church-street den. The soldier's money, of course, had been duly deposited with confederate thieves, and could not be found. Justice DOWLING committed the prisoner for trial....Private LIVINGSTON L. JONES, late of DUBYEA'S Zouaves, laid his waistcoat on a counter in the Dey-street House, and one LEONARD ACKERSON, a dandy thief, stole therefrom $40. The theft was observed by GEORGE WHARTON, of the hotel, and ACKERSON was taken into custody by Patrolman FLYNN, and committed for trial.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A WOMAN CAPTURES A BURGLAR.

On Saturday night, Mrs. CATHARINE SHARP, of No. 73 Ninth-avenue, awoke and saw a burglar at her bureau drawers, and instead of fainting, the brave woman leaped from bed, seized the fellow by the throat and screamed until policeman STRAN entered and made the burglar a prisoner. Subsequent to the arrest, Mrs. SHARP missed $36 worth of jewelry; but nothing was found in the burglar's possession. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

SOCK AND BUSKIN AT COURT.

SAMUEL JACOBS, of No. 15 Orchard-street, supernumerary at the New Bowery Theatre, preferred a complaint against FERDINAND HOOFLER, captain of supernumeraries at that place of entertainment, alleging that on Saturday, a quarrel and fight having risen from the complainant's demand of payment for services, the defendant stru

to a committee of three, viz.: Messrs. A. S. COHEN, A. JOSEPH and Judge CARDOZO.

The election for permanent officers was then held, with the following result:

Hon. Albert Cardozo, President; Henry Josephi, First Vice-President; Rev. Isaac Leeser, Second Vice-President; A. S. Saroni, Treasurer; Ellis Joseph, M. Wolfsohn, Bennett King, Benjamin Russack, Henry B. Hart, Hezekiah Cohen, Executive Committee.

The meeting then adjourned to this evening at 7 o'clock.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1789, 1389, 481, 1695, 875, 1495, 941, 1129, 1285, 1057, 941, 1177, 945, 7, 653, 1335, 1775, 471, 885, 1812, 1913. *Part II.*—Nos. 1426, 1596, 902, 1958, 930, 1184, 1258, 1758, 1463, 1050, 1908, 784, 1194, 1208, 1566, 1326, 1670, 182, 1562, 1572.

SPECIAL TERM—SUPREME COURT.—Demurrers Nos. 138, 140. Issues of law and fact.—Nos. 158, 218, 165, 83, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238 249, 240, 241, 242, 259, 245.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 5539, 5549, 5531, 5053, 4511, 4887, 4869, 5039, 2987, 3839, 3840, 5005, 5223, 5225, 5231. *Part II.*—Nos. 4877, 3776, 672, 5054, 5656, 5024, 3374, 5196, 5198, 4378, 3344, 408, 4994, 4192, 3494.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 790, 813, 896, 36, 942, 963, 824, 733, 802, 629, 320, 953, 1366, 525, 845. *Part II.*—Nos. 118, 926, 982, 925, 410, 800, 1012, 1014, 1015, 923, 805, 687, 874, 976, 1338, 250.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

Observations of a Southern Gentleman in the North.

The following letter from a Southern gentleman, who traveled through the Northern States for the purpose of observing the prevalent tone of public sentiment, is of public interest. Col. SWANN, the writer, belonged to the rebel army, and before the war broke out he was a prominent and influential lawyer of Charlestown, Va.:

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., May, 1865.

MY DEAR DOCT.: After returning from the Southern army, and spending a few days in Kanawha, I determined to travel over the North. I wanted to see these people, from whom the South had struggled so hard to separate herself. I wanted to talk with them and to know their feelings, their views, and their purposes toward the South and the people of the South. I have done so, with results gratifying beyond my hopes. The North has grown wealthy and populous and great, and her magnanimity and generosity toward the South is open and candid. In my entire trip I did not hear one harsh or unkind sentiment uttered against the South. These people have raised themselves to an enlarged and comprehensive national basis, upon which they propose to reconstruct this government, and make these States a unit. They are as anxious for the development of the States of the South as they are for the development of the States of the North. They speak with unaffected regret of the inconveniences to which the Southern people are at present subjected; but they are satisfied that a few years of quiet and energy will make the South more prosperous than she ever was. I told them that the people of Virginia had two years ago come to the conclusion that slavery was destroyed, and had made up their minds to part with their slaves without regret. That a majority of the people of Virginia had long been willing to see the slaves free, if they had thought that freedom was best for them. That Virginia had not retained slavery for its wealth, but on account of the long attachment which had existed between master and servant. That I believed, now that the slaves were free, that the people of Virginia, and I hoped the people of the entire South, would do all that could be done to further the progress and development of the colored man. It is most prayerfully hoped that this will be the course of the entire South.

The North speaks wisely and practically of the past. They say that the war was not of chance, but was due to a great cause, which neither the North nor the South could govern. That it had become a national necessity in passing from one state of ideas and one state of society into another and a firmer. They say that our forefathers were unable in the formation of our organic law, clearly to settle the question of State and Federal sovereignty, and bow far the allegiance of the citizen was retained by his State. They do not censure the framers of that great instrument, but suggest that they did all that that period of our history would allow them prudently to do toward the settlement of these questions, and they instance the fact that some of the States were slow to come into the Union, as evidence of this truth. They say that the world had regarded our government as ephemeral and weak, and that we did not have sufficient confidence in its strength. That it was essential to our growth that some event should happen, to disabuse us and mankind of this idea of original weakness. This event has happened, and we no longer labor under the debilitating idea of our own want of strength and permanency; both of which will now be conceded to us as well by ourselves as by the world. We will now as one great people respect ourselves and command the respect of mankind. This idea of State sovereignty in America has gone too far; and the time was ripe when it should be taught that its very solar life emanated from the central light, and that to that States and the people of States owed prime allegiance. Many of us had been raised upon a different teaching; but he is not a wise man who does not accept the progress of his age, the teaching of events, the judgment of the tribunal to which he has appealed, and the lessons of experience. The genius and wisdom of the founders of the republic, the genius and wisdom of WASHINGTON, the genius and wisdom of the framers of the constitution, have survived the storm of battle and the severe criticisms of the world, and to-day shine with a more permanent light than when they first dawned to bless us; and by their side the page of just history will place him, raised up by the Creator for high purposes, who has reconstructed and reassured the great fabric, whose eventful death has softened the hearts of his enemies, and leaving him without an enemy, has embalmed his memory in the hearts of us all. It implies neither a want of courage nor character mainly to admit our errors. It is more honest to admit than stubbornly to persevere in them. It is the duty of every American now to render to the government the allegiance of his heart. I drove in Central Park with Mr. C., of New-York. The scenery was beautiful, and the finest evidences of taste were on every side. Miles of elegant carriages, with all of fashion and beauty. Around you a city in which no human being was idle. Those not engaged at labor, were engaged in pleasurable amusements, but none were idle. On every side material and moral development, taste, energy, progress, religion. The walls speak, and the spires of the churches point to a better life. We drove long and I enjoyed it much. I thought it a privilege to belong to that country of which New-York formed a part.

As we drove from the Park, I said to Mr. C., "disease does not imply death," nor does revolution imply national ruin. We have passed through the struggle. Republican institutions have been preserved; the government has adjusted itself to a firm basis, and it fills my heart with pride again to see this great country and these great people, from Maine to the Rio Grande, one. His eyes filled with tears, and, taking my hand, he said, "You don't know how glad I am to hear that sentiment from a Southerner. We are one again." I dined with Miss D. One of them said the North never hated the South. We asserted our right, as the slow, stronger brother, to bring the South to her duty. Having done so, we love her, we pity her misfortunes, and will do all we can to make her great and happy. Upon the question of suffrage you must be patient, and all will be well; don't doubt the North; she loves you; she don't want to see you in ruins; you are a part of herself. I wish every young gentleman in the South would travel over the great North, and see her energy and development, and know her heart. It would tend much to allay any want of confidence, which may annoy unprocerous minds, and I wish that the young gentlemen of the North would travel over the South, and see her wants and resources. This ideal thing of State sovereignty having been adjusted and settled, we are now American citizens, and State lines must bend to changed times, the wants of the country, and the development of the whole.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

T. B. SWANN,

Dr. S. PATINE, West Va.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Great Fair—Fast Day—The Monument to Abraham Lincoln—The New Paper.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 5, 1865.

The thermometer is up to dog-day heat—nearly one hundred in the shade. We have had no rain of importance for two or three weeks, and the consequence is an uncomfortable atmospheric condition of things, as well as a bad outlook for vegetation. Farmers are already complaining of the want of rain, and that their Spring crops are suffering in consequence.

The great Fair was duly inaugurated last week, and is now in full blast. The receipts are less than were anticipated, being, up to Saturday night, $66,000. But there is an "ocean" of articles on hand, and, if sold, will realize a large sum. But it is more than probable that in the end there will have to be large sacrifices, as an undue proportion of the contributions come under the head of "fancy articles." The proceeds of the Fair are to be divided into three parts. The Soldier's Home has a pledge for $50,000—the Christian Commission for the same—the balance to go to the Sanitary Commission. As the expenses have been unusually large—say $75,000—it is now feared that the "balance" will not be heavy. The Sanitary Commission, from some peculiarities of its management here, has lost caste; and this, with the diminished interest caused by the closing of the war, cause a great falling off in anticipated receipts. Everything about the management of the Fair is excellent, as well as the general arrangements, buildings, &c.

In accordance with the recommendation of the President, Thursday was pretty generally observed as a day of fasting and prayer. Stores and other places of business were closed, and religious services were held in most of the churches. There was a Union meeting in the First Baptist Church, at which Rev. E. G. TAYLOR delivered one of the most able, appropriate and truly eloquent discourses upon the life, character and death of Mr. LINCOLN, which the sad event of his assassination has called out. He very happily likened him to Moses, in his career, in his mission, in the circumstances of his official life, and in those of his death, and the mourning of the people; and ANDREW JOHNSON is the Joshua, who is to carry forward the work from the point where Mr. LINCOLN left it. In the evening, there was a mass meeting at Crosby's Opera House, at which Rev. Dr. TIFFANY delivered the address. It was one of the Doctor's best efforts. The great Fair was closed for a great part of the day. This closes, I suppose, the official, or ceremonious mourning for our President; but in the hearts of the people there will long be sorrow that he is no more.

Mrs. LINCOLN and family are still stopping at the Tremont, not having yet taken possession of their house. She keeps entirely secluded, not yet having appeared in public on any occasion.

The funds for the national monument to Mr. LINCOLN come in but slowly. There seems to be something wanting in the management to insure its success. But we American people are proverbially slow in monument building. The Washington monument has been in the course of erection over a quarter of a century, and is still dragging its slow length upward. The friends of DOUGLAS were numerous and enthusiastic while he was living; but after four years' effort they have raised up not more than four thousand dollars for his monument. The money for Mr. LINCOLN'S ought to have been in hand by this time. It is a disgrace that the thing should drag.

The new daily which has so long been heralded was ushered into existence one morning last week. It has as yet created no sensation, but quietly taken the place of its predecessor. The *Tribune* acknowledges its "belligerent rights" by ignoring its existence editorially, and even having the bad taste and temper to refuse to publish, as an advertisement, its terms, &c. I believe Mr. DANA is not at the helm yet. The *Republican* has got to be something more than it has been to make head against the *Tribune*, as it was established to do.

Business is dull and everybody is anticipating a dull season. There is not near as much building going forward as there was last year; but still quite a large amount will be done. Grain speculation is brisk.

The Bread Imposition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The housekeeping articles in the TIMES recommend themselves to every one who, like myself, objects to being imposed upon "on principle." I have noticed several communications also, especially on the subject of "Bread," and will give you a little account of my own investigations as to that most important article of diet. The price of flour seems to be at present from six to nine dollars a barrel (we will leave "fancy brands" out of the question, as it is safe to suppose that bakers do not buy them,) and I conclude that bakers do not pay more on an average than seven dollars, which, counting two hundred pounds to a barrel, would make the cost of one pound three and one-half cents. YOUMANS, in his *Hand-Book of Household Science*, states that one-third of the weight of well-baked bread is water (and that is beside the water already held in the flour before the bread is mixed, bread really containing forty-five per cent. of water.) Well, with my baker, who is of the first reputation, and whose name I do not give you, as it would enable him to sue you for libel, sells me a loaf of bread for ten cents, which I weighed this morning, and found to weigh one and one-half pounds, containing, according to Mr. YOUMANS, one pound of flour, costing, by my estimate, three and one-half cents. We will allow one and one-half cents for alum, lime-water, making and baking the loaf, and we have the privilege of paying five cents for the pleasure of eating bread which on the second day becomes dry and dusty, with no sweetness whatever.

A HOUSEKEEPER.

ANTHRACITE.

Fall in the Price of Coal—Its Influence on the Mining Districts—Great Decrease in the Tonnage—The Mines Not Yet Working—The Troops Still on Hand and Ready for Service.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

POTTSVILLE, Thursday, June 8, 1865.

Your correspondent having visited the mining districts here for the purpose of investigating the contradictory reports in regard to difficulties between the operators and the miners, as may naturally be supposed, after a trip of several days through the coal regions, his mind is preoccupied with mining affairs.

As is well known to all, coal has "come down." This was, of course, one of the consequences of peace. The approach of the Summer season had its influence upon the market, but the main influence in this reduction has been the end of the rebellion.

To illustrate the extent of the decrease in the coal trade it is but necessary to cite the mining centre of Schuylkill Haven. Take the tonnage for the months of April and May, and note the falling off in trade of the month of May, as compared with the former month.

During the month of April the tonnage by railroad from this point was as follows:

For the week ending		
April 6	63,754 17	
April 13	52,487 14	
April 20	46,272 15	
April 27	65,042 15	227,555 61
The canal navigation trade has been a little less than one-half the railroad trade, say.		113,000 00
Total coal trade for April		340,555 61
During the month of May:		
For the week ending		
May 4	43,639 16	
May 11	17,818 16	
May 18	10,622 14	
May 25	10,389 04	
June 1	14,896 15	97,264 64
Canal navigation, say		48,000 00
Total coal trade for May		145,264 64

It will thus be noticed that the decrease in the month of May, as compared with the April trade, was about 195,291 tons.

The trade for the month of June has been very insignificant. In consequence of the fall in the price of coal, no mines are working, at least to any extent. A few are employing a limited number of hands in getting out coal for the railroads and other necessary objects. A considerable amount of coal is still standing on sidings ready for shipment.

The miners have, however, as a general thing, been out of employment for some six weeks. This may be said to be a very bad thing for the operators. They have been paying large rates for labor and freight, and the fall in the price per ton would make it impossible for reasonable profits to accrue under the old rates. But it must be remembered that almost immediately upon the fall of coal to seven dollars per ton in New-York, the Reading Railroad Company had their rates of freight reduced from $3 50 to $2 50 per ton from Schuylkill Haven to Philadelphia. The Canal Navigation Company followed suit, reducing their rates to $2 40 from Schuylkill Havan to Richmond. These reduced rates took effect on the first of May. The reduction of rates and the great decrease in trade combined, have of course taken largely from the profits of the railroad and canal. But the operators are not yet satisfied, and are crying for a still further reduction. In the meantime, the rate of labor still remains a mooted question. Miners have made as high as ten and twelve dollars per day during the past season. Generally they have made from six to seven dollars per day. These rates, are of course, not consonant with the present price per ton. Hence the operators are naturally anxious to have the compensation of labor so reduced as that they may make a considerable profit on their trade. The scene of idleness that ensued, as a consequence of the stoppage of works, gave rise to a fear among the operators that there would be some disturbance among the unemployed, as has happened heretofore.

Now, it is alleged on the other hand, that the great majority of the miners are well disposed; that only a small minority, embracing the striplings between the ages of 18 and 21 are inclined to violence. It is also said the miners are willing to go to work at reduced wages. Nevertheless there are contradictory reports of violence in the dense mining districts which I do not deem it necessary to publish, except this well ascertained fact, that Saturday before last the inclined plane, used to shute coal from the breaker of Messrs. KIRK & BAUM, at Crow Hollow, was fired by miners, and that the breaker itself was saved only by tearing away a portion of the structure.

However, the operators deemed it necessary to request the presence of government troops, and accordingly the Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Regiment was sent to the mining regions in Schuylkill County. The Two Hundred and Fourteenth was sent to Lehigh and Carbon. The Two Hundred and Second is now distributed throughout the mining districts here, and everything is quiet. There is, indeed, but little probability that the boys will be called upon, but they are, nevertheless, quite ready.

The miners' theory, I find, differs widely from the operators' idea of the difficulty. They say that the operators are entirely indifferent as to whether the miners go to work or not. They are, of course, willing to give employment at reduced wages, and various offers have been made. But these offers are so characterized by absence of uniformity in rates of reduction as to impress one with the idea that the object is really to throw obstacles in the way of the laborers. For instance, one party will offer work at a reduction of twenty per cent., another at a reduction of twenty-five per cent., another thirty-three per cent., &c., &c.

There is a certain class of people here, embracing men who ought to know whereof they are speaking, who contend that the real design of the operators is to stop the production of coal, and by creating in the markets an exorbitant demand, they hope to run up the price in the course of a month or so to such a height as that they may, under the present reduced rates of transportation and the anticipated reduction of wages, pocket large gains.

At the present rates they have a margin of, say about $2 75 per ton. The time was when coal sold at Schuylkill Haven at the rate of $1 90 per ton to shippers.

The real object in calling in the troops, it is said, has been merely to cover up these sinister designs on the market. I give both theories for your edification. The latter theory, however, prevails very generally among the people.

It must be borne in mind that the works here are generally carried on by parties and corporations of limited extent and capital, so that the market fluctuations must almost immediately affect mining interests here. The Scranton region, in which are larger concerns, is now furnishing nearly all your coal, the works there being still in full blast.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

TESTIMONY TAKEN ON SATURDAY.

The Evidence Nearly all In—No more Important Developments.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 10.

The record of the previous day was read, and the examination of witnesses continued as follows:

Examination of Daniel E. Monroe.

By Mr. Ewing—Live in Charles County, Md.; on the Sunday after the assassination of the President I heard from Mr. Moore, who came from Bryantown that morning, that it was Edwin Booth who assassinated the President; know the reputation of the witness, Daniel J. Thomas, to be not very good; the people consider him untruthful; would not believe him under oath; in the opinion of the community in which he lives Mr. Thomas would not, I believe, be believed on oath; in the efforts of the government to suppress the rebellion I have sympathized with the government, but did not approve the abolition of slavery.

The cross-examination of the witness developed no new facts.

Examination of L. A. Gobright.

Called for the defence—I am a journalist, and agent and telegraph reporter for the Associated Press; was at Ford's Theatre on the night of the assassination, having reached there five minutes to 11 o'clock; there was a difference of opinion among persons at the theatre as to whether Booth was the assassin or not; during the short time I remained there I was not at that time satisfied that Booth was the assassin.

By Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham—But you became satisfied during the night that it was Booth, and telegraphed that fact? A.—I did not so telegraph that night.

Q.—You became satisfied next day that Booth was the assassin? A.—It was so announced the next morning in an official bulletin.

The counsel for the prisoners—Messrs. Spangler and Arnold—Mr. Ewing, announced to the court that the case had now been closed for the defence, so far as these prisoners were concerned.

Mr. Doster, on behalf of the prisoner Payne, stated that Dr. Nichols, who had been permitted to examine the question of the prisoner's alleged insanity, was not yet prepared to report, and that several witnesses who were expected to testify on that question had not yet appeared—one of them being the prisoner's father, a Rev. Mr. Powell, of Florida.

The President of the court, Major-General Hunter, remarked that he had understood that Dr. Nichols could not give any report on the question of insanity until the prisoner's antecedents were shown, and that, therefore, the court would be asked to wait for the appearance of the prisoner's father, who lived in Florida.

Mr. Doster said that in the State of Maine it was customary, when a plea of insanity was introduced in behalf of a prisoner, to hand him over to a physician for a proper determination of the question. He thought it no more than just that on a trial for his life, the prisoner should have the benefit of whatever evidence could be adduced in his favor; that while it might cost the court a delay of six or eight days in awaiting the arrival of the witness summoned from Florida, the absence of the testimony of that witness might cost the prisoner his life. He asked that the prisoner be permitted either to bring his friends here, or to be allowed a regular scientific investigation of his case.

Judge-Advocate Bingham stated that the prisoner's counsel had had forty days in which to procure the attendance of all witnesses, and that every application on the part of the defence for witnesses had been granted as soon as made.

Judge-Advocate-General Holt then called several additional witnesses for the prosecution.

Examination of Henry G. Edson.

By Judge Advocate Holt—Reside at St. Albans, Vt.; my profession is that of attorney and counselor at law; was engaged as counsel during the judicial investigations which occurred in Canada, in connection with what was known as the St. Albans raid; while at St. John's, Canada, I heard George N. Sanders say, in speaking of the St. Albans raid, that he was ignorant of it before it occurred, but was then satisfied with it; that it was not the last of the kind that would occur, but that it would be followed up by the depleting of many other banks and the burning of many other cities on the frontier, and that many Yankees—using a coarse and vulgar expression—would be killed; he said that there were organizations of men ready to burn and sack Buffalo and other places, and that the Yankees would soon see these plans fully executed; that any preparations made by the Government to prevent them would not prevent, though they might defer them; Sanders at that time was acting as counsel for the prisoners.

Examination of John L. Ripple.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—I am a First Lieutenant of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Regiment, and entered the service as a private, in 1861. I was a prisoner of war, and was confined for six months at Andersonville, Ga. While there I heard a rebel officer, Quartermaster Huhn, state that if Abe Lincoln was reelected he would not live to be inaugurated. That was before the Presidential election. He also stated that they had a party in the North who would attend to the President and Mr. Seward. I heard the Lieutenant in charge of the guard say that they had friends who would see that Lincoln was not reinaugurated. That was, I think, after the Presidential election. The character of the food furnished to the prisoners at Andersonville was poor, both in quantity and quality. The prisoners died in large numbers, and I have no doubt that in many cases the deaths of the prisoners were brought about by starvation and the horrible treatment to which they were subjected; I heard the rebel officers say, in answer to the remonstrances of the prisoners, that the treatment was good enough for them; they should every one die; I heard Capt. Wilkes, who had charge of the prison, say that on the 1st of July the location of the place in which the prisoners were confined, and everything connected with it, seemed to look to the creation of disease, and the infliction on the part of the Confederate authorities of every punishment short of death; at Libby the treatment was not so bad; packs of bloodhounds were kept lying around the camp at Andersonville.

There being no further witnesses present, Judge Advocate Holt gave notice that the court could not wait much longer for the witnesses in the case of Payne, who had failed to appear.

The President of the court stated that the court would wait till Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, to hear the report of Dr. Nichols on the alleged insanity of Payne.

The court then adjourned to the time stated.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 10, 1865.

$36,000	U. S. 6s, '87	111	100	Reading R.	92¾
19,500	U. S. 6s, '81	109¼	400	do	92⅞
43,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	103⅛	500	do	92⅝
24,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	103⅜	300	do	92⅝
266,000	do	103⅛	1000	do	92¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s		100	do	92⅞
	Interest	102⅜	500	do	92
2,000	U.S. 6s, 10-40s	96	1200	do	92
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Series	99⅜	500	do	93
12,000	Tenn. 6s	71½	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	94⅝
3,000	North Car. 6s	63½	500	do	94½
3,000	Mo. State 6s	69	200	do	94¾
3,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	70	550	Mich. Cen. R.	110
20,000	do		100	do	110
5,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	76	100	do	109¾
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25½	500	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	62
10,000	do	25⅝	1000	do	61⅜
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	115	500	do	61½
2,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc	70	300	do	61¾
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	101	400	do	61⅞
2,000	Amer. Gold	137½	50	Mich. S. & N. I. O	126
50	Fourth Nat. Bank	97	600	Ill. Cen. R.	126
10	Del. & H. C. Co.	136	300	do	124⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	39	100	do	124
100	do	39⅛	400	do	124
100	Quick. Min. Co.	50⅛	200	do	121⅝
100	Mariposa M. Co	10⅞	50	do	123⅛
400	At. Mail S. Co	169	300	Cleve. & Pitts	62⅛
300	N. Y. Central	91⅛	600	do	62⅜
140	do	91⅜	200	do	62⅝
300	do	91½	1100	do	62⅞
200	do 2d call	91⅝	1000	do 2d call	63
400	Erie Railway	16⅞	100	do	62⅝
1500	do	16⅝	100	Chic. & N. W.	25
600	do	16¾	200	do	24⅝
100	do	16⅞	400	do	24¾
700	do	16¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	51
500	do 2d call	16⅞	200	do	50⅝
300	Hud. Riv. R.	105	200	Chic. & Rock I.	97⅛
600	do	104⅝	300	do	97⅜
100	do 2d call	104⅝	100	Alton & T. H.	38

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	91⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts	63⅛
200	do	91⅝	200	do	63⅜
200	do	91¾	3000	do	63⅝
200	do	92	300	do	63¾
200	do	92	400	do	63⅞
200	do	92	200	Chic. & R. I.	96⅛
100	do	92⅛	200	do	96⅜
1300	Erie Railway	17⅛	100	do	96⅝
100	do	17⅜	100	do	96¾
400	do	17	200	do	96⅞
400	do	17	300	do	96⅞
600	do	17⅛	100	do	96⅞
100	Hudson Riv. R.	106	100	do	96⅞
100	do	106	100	do	96⅞
100	do	106	100	Ill. Cen. R.	126
300	do	104⅜	100	do	125⅞
200	do	104⅝	700	Cary Improve't	24⅛
200	do	105	500	do	24⅜
600	do	105	200	do	24
300	do	104⅞	500	do	24⅜
100	do	104⅞	200	do	24⅜
400	Reading R.	93	50	do	24
1100	do	93⅛	300	do	24⅝
300	do	93⅛	500	do	24
300	do	93⅛	200	do	24⅛
400	Mich. S. & N. I.	62⅛	100	do	24⅛
800	do	62⅜	200	Cumb. Coal	40
200	do	62⅝	100	do	40
400	do	62⅞	200	do	40
100	do	62⅞	200	do	40⅛
400	do	62⅞	100	do	40⅜

100	Mich. Cen. R.	c 110	100	do	s3 40⅜
100	do	109⅞	900	Quick. Min. Co.	51
200	do	110	100	do	s3 51
200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	51¼	100	do	51¼
500	do	51⅜	100	Mariposa M. Co.	11
100	do	s3 51⅝	100	do	10⅞

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$60,000	Am. Gold	137⅜	200	Old Southern	62⅝
5,000	do	b3 137⅝	300	do	s3 62⅝
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	b3 91	300	do	62⅝
300	do	91	100	do	s3 62⅝
800	Erie Railway	17⅛	15,000	Ohio Certif.	24⅞
1100	do	s3 17⅛	1250	Pitts. R.	64
600	do	17⅜	850	do	63⅝
100	Mich. Cen.	109⅝	200	Northwestern	24⅝
850	Hud. Riv. R.	104⅞	200	do ex div. pref.	62⅝
100	do	b3 105	150	do	54⅝
200	Reading R.	s3 93⅛	200	do	54⅝
300	do	93⅛	100	Fort Wayne	94⅞
450	do	s10 93	350	do	s3 94⅞
1200	do	b3 93⅛	100	Canton Co.	38⅛
200	do	93⅜	600	Cary Improve't	24⅛
200	do	b3 93⅜	200	Cum. Coal Co.	s3 40⅛
200	Rock Island	b3 96⅜	100	do	40⅜
350	do	96⅜	250	Quick. Min. Co.	51⅜
250	do	s3 96⅜			

MONDAY, June 12—P. M.

The Trade of the past week was to a fair amount in the entries and sales of Foreign Merchandise. The stock in Bond continues to be gradually drawn down, so that the Customs' Duties paid are relatively larger than the fresh entries of goods. The Exports of Domestic Produce are the lightest in value we have reported this season. An improvement is looked for on the next return, from the purchases a few days since of Sea Island and other Cottons for Europe. The arrivals of Grain by Canal continue moderate, particularly of Wheat. The Exports of Specie are on a liberal scale, but without further advancing the price of Gold, owing to the large stock in Bank and private safes, and in the Treasury Office. Some further parcels of United States 5-20s have been received from the other side, and sold and remitted for. The collections of Gold on the May coupon are pretty much over. The five leading Continental Bankers are believed to have collected on about $90,000,000 of 5-20s. The English collections have been moderate, and the whole sum of this Loan held abroad is probably under our previous estimate of $120,000,000 out of $510,746,000 of the original issue of 1862.

The Money market has returned to 5 per cent. at call, and 6@7 ₰ cent. for prime short paper, and the supply of capital, especially temporary balances, quite easy, and, from present appearances, likely to remain so through June and July.

At the Stock Exchange Government Securities are a fraction easier for the 5-20 Loan from the temporary supply from England and the Continent, while the 6 ₰ cents of 1881, upon which the July coupon of 8 ₰ cent. in Gold is nearly due, and the 10-40 years 5 ₰ cents. are higher. The subscriptions to the Popular 7.30 ₰ cent. Loan, Third Series, have decidedly improved since the Notice were made ready for prompt delivery, and the First and Second Series are also in demand when offered for resale.

The Railways are in better demand than the previous week by 3@5 ₰ cent, and the speculative Summer movement looked for near the close of May would now seem to be fairly inaugurated. The New-York Roads and Philadelphia and Reading led the way last week, followed by most of the Western lines; so that the following comparative table of the course of the market shows a very general improvement:

American Gold Coin	137@137¾
U. S. 6 ₰ cents, 5-20 years	103⅜@103⅝
U. S. 5 ₰ cents, 10-40 years	93⅛@93
New-York Central	89¼@89⅝
New-York and Erie	72@72¾
Rock Island	93¾@95⅞
Michigan Southern	57⅛@62⅞
Michigan Central	107¼@109¼
Illinois Central	117@124
Hudson River	99¼@105
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	58⅝@63⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago	92¾@94⅛
Chicago and Northwestern	24⅛@24⅝
Almaden Quicksilver	52@51½
Mariposa Gold	11¼@11
Cumberland	39¼@40⅜
Reading	90⅛@93⅝
Northwestern Preferred	54⅛@54½ x. d.

The price of Gold was steady on Saturday at 137¼@137⅜@137⅜ ₰ cent. The shipments by the day's steamers amount to $1,783,203, making for the whole week, from New-York, $2,079,303; in addition to which half a million went out by the Boston steamer on Wednesday for New-York account.

The market for Money closed easy on the week's transactions, 5 ₰ cent. being the more general price to the Brokers on call, and 6@7 ₰ cent. to the Merchants on prime short date paper.

The Stock Exchange showed increased firmness on the Railway speculation, and prices were very generally higher at the early and only Saturday Boards. The volume of business was also larger than in the earlier days of the week, and the demand was well distributed over New-York and Western Roads. Among the former, Hudson River sold as high as 104¾, and among the latter, Illinois Central was done as high as 125 ₰ cent., leaving the rise of the week on this Stock 8@9 ₰ cent. Erie, New-York, Central and Reading were all firm, and Rock Island 2 ₰ cent. higher than on Friday. The Miscellaneous list was again lower on Atlantic Mail by 1¼ ₰ cent., but otherwise steady. The Border State Stocks advanced to 71¼ ₰ cent. for Tennessees and 68 ₰ cent. for Missouris.

The following Street quotations were made after the Boards adjourned, as compared with Friday afternoon. The Government Stocks were a fraction easier on 5.20s and ⅛@¼ higher on the 10-40s. The Railways were higher than at the First Board, and the Miscellaneous list up 1 ₰ cent. on Cumberland, Quicksilver and Cary Improvement. In the last-named there was a large business at the Open Board of Brokers:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	95¾	96	Pittsburgh	61¾	63⅜
U. S. 5-20s	103¼	103⅝	Northwest	24⅜	25¼
T. Certificates	99⅛	99⅛	N. West Pref	56	57
N. Y. Central	90⅝	92	Rock Island	96⅜	96⅜
Erie	16¾	17⅛	Fort Wayne	93¾	94½
Hudson	105	105	Cumberland Coal	39	40⅛
Reading	91¾	93½	Quicksilver	50⅛	51⅛
Mich. Southern	60⅝	62¾	Mariposa	10⅝	11
Illinois Central	121½	124	Ohio & M. Certs	24	25

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $3,143,572 90; for Customs, $208,000; Payments, $2,452,297 66; on account Loan, $522,000; Balance, $42,913,076 18.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods Return in our last paper, amount to $2,670,436, as against the total entries of $5,088,852 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $1,250,702, against $2,839,180 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $2,070,303, against $1,536,600 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,688,257. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 7,581 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 5,470.

The following are the official and semi-official Custom-house returns of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of July, 1864, the beginning of the current Fiscal or Treasury year, the small entries of Foreign Specie not included:

July	$22,265,247	March	$15,769,181
August	17,973,685	April	13,827,972
September	19,481,239	May 6	4,770,831
October	3,958,533	May 13	2,316,388
November	5,435,867	May 20	3,504,853
December	9,820,122	May 27	2,852,265
January	10,847,849	June 3	3,080,539
February	11,364,964	June 10	2,670,436
Total since July 1			$150,271,911
Against same time 1864			215,468,122
Decrease since July 1			$65,321,231

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, have been as follows since the Current Fiscal year, from New-York, by the monthly official and weekly semi-official returns:

July	$31,698,527	February	$16,756,872
August	28,976,169	March	14,367,713
September	19,304,448	April	7,711,648
October	17,914,668	May 10	1,757,151
November	13,266,033	May 17	2,226,038
December	21,356,261	May 24	1,885,356
January	16,561,668	May 31	1,726,362
		June 7	1,250,702
Total since July 1			$185,685,350
Against same time 1864			181,761,650
Increase since July 1			$44,143,650

The Exports of Specie from New-York since July 1 have been:

July	$1,947,329	March	881,813
August	1,001,813	April	961,626
September	2,855,396	May 6	857,849
October	2,817,171	May 13	644,705
November	1,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1865.

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GEN. SHERMAN'S

CONVENTION WITH JOHNSTON.

His Testimony Before the Committee on the Conduct of the War—Report of the Campaign After Leaving Savannah—The Difficulty with Secretary Stanton and Gen Halleck.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DI OBILLE, THE CRICKET.

WINTER GARDEN—EVADNE.

NIBLO'S—PEARL OF SAVOY; Or, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE PEASANT PEERESS; Or, CURSE OF CIVIL WAR—IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

WALLACK'S—THE IRON MASK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Theatre Francais)—LA MARQUISE DE SENNETERRE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A disastrous fire occurred at Nashville on Saturday last, by which the Quartermaster's depot was destroyed, and with it property valued at ten millions of dollars. The depot contained stores sufficient to supply an army of 80,000 men for two years. The quantity of rope alone consumed was valued at upward of one million of dollars. The building was the largest in the country, being 800 feet front, and 200 feet deep. It was partitioned off by fire walls, which were suggested and built by Gen. J. L. DONALDSON. By this precaution a large part of the building, 500 feet front, was saved from destruction. Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of the fire, some maintaining it was the work of an incendiary, and others that it was the result of accident. A Court of Inquiry will investigate the matter. The fire spread so rapidly that the building was almost one sheet of flame before the firemen could get to work on it.

We learn from New-Orleans that our troops under Gen. HERRON, accompanied by gunboats, reached Alexandria on the 2d inst. There was no public demonstration on the arrival of the troops there, yet the feeling of relief manifested by the citizens was unmistakable. No bitterness was shown, and the people appeared to be glad that the war was over. Fourteen pieces of heavy artillery were found in the fort, and eight pieces of field artillery were parked in the town. But little other public property was found. The Missouri and Arkansas troops have preserved their organization at Shreveport, and await the arrival of our paroling commissions. Garrisons have been established at Alexandria and Shreveport, Gen. HERRON making his headquarters at the latter place.

The steamer *Admiral Dupont*, from New-York for Fortress Monroe, was run into and sunk on the night of the 8th inst., by the British ship *Studacona*, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B. The steamer sunk in ten minutes after the collision. The crew and passengers, with the exception of fifteen or twenty, were saved. Capt. SIMON PEPPER, and all the officers of the steamer, are safe and have landed at Nantucket, together with other survivors. The *Studacona* having sustained considerable damage by the collision, was run ashore on Smith's Point, Nantucket, where she remains in a bad position.

A dispatch from Nashville says that Col. DUNBALL, the rebel guerrilla leader, who came in two weeks ago, was returned to his old quarters in the vicinity of Columbia and Pulaski, and is busily engaged in reorganizing guerrilla bands. His plea is that the government, or some representative, promised him that no Federal raiding parties should traverse that section. No such promise, of course, was given, and vigorous measures are being taken to bring that guerrilla to justice.

Col. JAMES M. SANDERSON, concerning whom the Secretary of War recently issued an exceedingly gratifying and highly complimentary order, has been assigned to the Chief Commissary's position in the First Corps Gen. HANCOCK'S. The friends of Col. SANDERSON in and out of the army will receive with entire satisfaction this additional evidence of Col. SANDERSON'S reestablished character as an officer and a gentleman, while the service will regain one of its most useful and energetic officers.

Gov. CURTIN has issued an eloquent address to the people of Pennsylvania, recommending that in every part of the State, on the approaching Anniversary of Independence, special observance be had of welcome to our returned defenders and of commemoration of the heroic deeds of themselves and their comrades who have fallen in battle.

Gen. GRANT arrived in Chicago last Saturday, at noon. He was very enthusiastically received at the depot by a large concourse of citizens, and escorted to the Sanitary Fair Building by the Common Council and a committee of a hundred, appointed by the Board of Trade, where the public reception took place. It is understood the General remains in Chicago some days.

The St. Johnsbury (Vt.) *Caledonian* says that fifteen or sixteen persons at Paddock's Village were poisoned on Wednesday of this week, from drinking root beer. It is supposed that the boy who was sent to dig the roots gathered by mistake some poisonous substance. All but two of the participators were out of danger, but a child, it was thought, would die.

The gunboat *Gettysburgh*, from Boston, for New-York, with an iron monitor in tow, struck on Fisher's Island reef on Friday evening. The monitor went over the reef and anchored inside. The gunboat had her bow stove and returned to Newport leaking badly.

A fine specimen of the bald-headed eagle, measuring six feet ten inches from tip to tip of the wings, was shot two or three days since in South Framingham, Mass. The skin of the noble bird is in the hands of a taxidermist for preservation.

Sixty prisoners at Fort Warren, under the rank of Captain, took the oath of allegiance on Saturday and were released from confinement.

Reliable intelligence from Macon, and points north of that place, represent the whole of Georgia in a starving condition.

Prof. AGASSIZ and party arrived at Rio Janeiro, April 22, and were very kindly received by the Emperor.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Esq., formerly editor of the Massachusetts *Ploughman*, died at Framingham on Friday, at the age of 81 years.

Butter has got down to 20 cents in St. Albans, Vt., ranging from that to 25, according to quality.

LOCAL NEWS.

Two manifestly incendiary fires were discovered in the Seventh Ward, yesterday morning—one in CHARLES WOOD'S grocery, at No. 655 Water-street, and the other in SIMON NAGLESCHMIDT'S shoe-store, at No. 119 Division-street. Little loss was sustained from either fire; but if providentially the Water-street fire had not been discovered before it had gained headway, a majority of thirty-two families who reside on the second, third, fourth and fifth floors of the building, and who had only one narrow spiral staircase as an avenue of escape, must have perished. NAGLESCHMIDT and WOOD have been arrested and held to await an investigation by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

The Supreme Court, at General Term, have just rendered an important decision in regard to the title of a rich guano island, known as Howland's Island, situated in the South Pacific Ocean. The amount of money involved is estimated at several million dollars. Presiding Justice INGRAHAM, who delivered the opinion of the court, gave what he regarded as the true construction of the Act of Congress of August, 1856, as to the right of discoverers.

Several New York Regiments and detachments arrived in the city late Friday night and during Saturday. They were cared for by the officials at the Battery Barracks and the State Department. Most of them went to Hart's Island. The One Hundred and Twenty-third went to Poughkeepsie. There were also two or three detachments of Eastern troops passing through on their way home.

In the Court of Special Sessions, on Saturday, before Justices KELLY and DOWLING, Mr. STINSON MCIVOR, teacher of a Grammar School in the Twelfth Ward, was fined six cents for committing an assault, in Sweeney's Hotel, upon Mr. A. T. GALLAGHER, of Grammer School No. 31, in the Seventh Ward.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, at No. 59½ West Forty-first-street, over the body of BERNARD SHINE, a lad of 8 years, who, while attempting to climb from a third-story window, on Thursday evening, fell to the sidewalk and sustained a compound fracture of the skull, from which he died almost instantly.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest over the body of Mrs. MARY EUSTACE, at No. 211 East Thirty-fifth-street, and the evidence show that on Thursday evening that both deceased and her daughter-in-law, KATE EUSTACE, mysteriously fell from a window in their room, on the fourth-story.

Two gentlemen of this city, Messrs. TREVOR and COLGATE, have recently given to Madison University the sum of sixty thousand dollars, one-half of which amount is to be applied to the endowment of twenty permanent and free scholarships for the benefit of young soldiers.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest, on Saturday, at the Jews' Hospital, over the remains of ROBERT HAMILTON, of No. 314 West Nineteenth-street, a lad of 7 years, who was recently run down by a freight car on the Hudson River Railroad, near Nineteenth-street.

TERRENCE QUINN, of No. 71 Bayard-street, while visiting at the dwelling of a friend at No. 631 Washington-street, attempted to commit suicide by leaping from a third-story window, at about 4 o'clock Saturday morning.

CARIO KERACK GESSNER, a German, who had recently drank to excess, committed suicide Saturday night at his dwelling, No. 105 West Thirty-third-street, by shooting himself with a blunderbuss.

Captain THORNE made a raid in the Fourth Ward, on Saturday evening, and captured seventy-five street-walkers, all of whom Justice DOWLING sent to the Island to serve the county six months.

HORACE H. MALLARD expired suddenly on Saturday evening from the bursting of a blood-vessel at Mr. OSBON'S, in Eighty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue.

Gold was steady and Stocks strong and upward on Saturday. Nearly all the New-York and Western Railways participate in the new Summer movement for a rise. The ease in Money favors the movement, and the traffic receipts on the Roads continue much larger than predicted on the return of peace.

The South and North.

The elder MATHEWS says that the Americans do everything and expect everything to be done in about *twenty minutes.*" There is some foundation for the imputation thus conveyed. As a people we are somewhat impatient of results. We cannot wait. If anything is worth doing and ought to be done, we insist that it shall be done instantly. We were very peremptory in demanding that the rebellion should be crushed at once,—that the armies of the rebellion, counting half a million of armed men, backed by five millions of resolute and frenzied people, should be swept out of the nation's path in a single campaign. And we are just as impatient and exacting now in regard to peace. We expect the Southern States, now that the war is over, to become instantly as quiet, as prosperous, as loyal and as thoroughly anti-slavery in sentiment, as Massachusetts or New-York, and every incident that proves this not as yet to be the case, carries alarm to the public heart.

This is unreasonable and absurd. Such a tornado as has swept the South leaves in its track a desolation which years cannot remove. Society is uprooted, and must be raised again from the seed. The whole structure of Southern industry has been overthrown,—and it cannot be rebuilt but slowly. Men's minds have been diverted from the ordinary channels of active thought, and it will be a slow task to bring them back. Four million slaves, who formerly did by compulsion all the work of the South, are now free and will work or not, as they and their old masters can agree. Their relative positions are not favorable to rapid compacts and years may elapse before this tremendous practical problem is fully solved. We must be prepared for a long and laborious struggle, for many defeats and discouragements; and if at the end of twenty years we find the relations of the two races in the Southern States all we could desire, we shall have done more than any other nation ever did in a century.

We are too exacting also in regard to the political action of the Southern people. We expect them, now that the war is over and they are beaten, to become at once, not only loyal citizens, obeying all the laws and sustaining fully the national authority, but thorough-going abolitionists, and advocates of negro suffrage. Anything short of this we consider half-way loyalty and think they have not been whipped quite enough yet. We denounce them as still Secessionists *at heart*, and call for their exclusion from the rights of citizenship.

This is unreasonable and unwise. We have really nothing to do with their *hearts*. We have no right to exact the complete change of sentiment and feeling which we demand. We have a right to insist that they shall obey the law, that they shall acknowledge and respect the national authority, and conduct themselves as peaceful, law-abiding citizens. If they do this, we can demand nothing more. They may believe in their hearts what they please; they may feel as they like about the war and the government; they may be *at heart* rebellious still; but that is really none of our business. We cannot control their opinions or their sentiments; we can and must control their conduct, but that is all. Nor is it reasonable to expect that the mass of the Southern people can or will become suddenly devotees of doctrines and sentiments which they have hitherto abhorred, and against which they have staked their fortunes and their lives. Men do not thus instantly change their whole natures on compulsion. And any ostentatious pretensions of such a change would be hypocritical. The great body of the Southern people were unquestionably honest and sincere in the opinions, the prejudices, and the resentments which led them to rebel against the Government; and it would be folly to suppose that those feelings would all be at once eradicated by the simple fact that they have been beaten in the field. A radical change in the sentiment of the Southern people, concerning slavery and the purpose and temper of the national authority, can only be wrought by time, by wise laws wisely administered, and by their experience of the new condition upon which they have entered.

Nor should we desire to break the spirit, or crush the self-respect of the people of the Southern States. Their courage, their resolute and determined spirit, is now among the priceless possession of the whole country. It has been our enemy, but hereafter it is to be our friend. It has been turned against us, and has vainly sought our destruction; henceforth it fights only on our side and swells the power and the courage with which we may confront a world in arms. It would be suicidal in us to crush or destroy it—we should be destroying a part of that which is to give us the proudest place ever held by any nation on the face of the earth. The rebel South has yielded to our arms. They confess and feel themselves overcome—subdued, subjugated. From no quarter do we hear the faintest hint of any wish even to renew the contest. It is not for us to poison the wound we have inflicted on their pride, nor to stab, with insulting blows, the dead body of their ambition. Far wiser will it be for us to prove to them, by our civil policy, that they have been quite as much mistaken in their judgment of our principles as they were in their estimate of our physical power.

But above all things, let us be patient. The changes in our whole social and political system which are now in progress, demand time for their just development.

Federal Control of Banking.

It is now nearly ten years since we noticed in these columns the strange but oft-repeated summersaults of great men and rival parties on the tariff and currency questions. The occasion was the remarkable proposition of the then Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, (and now a Senator from Kentucky,) Mr. JAMES GUTHRIE, to do away with the State bank system, as an indirect infringement upon the Constitution of the United States, by an excise tax, to be levied by Congress upon their circulation, "*and thus render the* (State) *authority to issue and circulate notes valueless.*" This suggestion, from such a source, created much surprise at the time, especially for its broad and extreme Federal doctrine, which demanded a resumption of the Federal constitutional power to regulate and control the currency, which the States—originally forbidden to issue bills of credit themselves—had usurped by creating corporations to do that, indirectly, which they could not, of themselves, do directly.

Mr. GUTHRIE, in his previous reports, had commented on and condemned this usurpation; pointing out the consequences of creating 1,200 banks and over two hundred millions of bills of credit, designed and authorized to be circulated as money. But it was not until his report preceding the Presidential election of 1856, that he took the bolder ground of driving this circulation out of existence by an excise tax which would render it unprofitable or valueless. He was for reclaiming the constitutional power of Congress over the whole subject, but without recommending as a substitute, what has recently been adopted by the government, *a national system of banking and currency.* In the absence of such an alternative, the attack upon the State system was deemed at the time gratuitous, particularly as all the State Banks were then paying specie, and the people had long been accustomed to their small bills of credit and decidedly preferred them, as in New-England and New-York, to gold or silver for ordinary trading and traveling uses. So Congress took no action on the subject. The report of the Secretary was not the less remarkable as the committal of one of the soundest and most Democratic statesman of the country in favor of the exclusive Federal power, inherent in the constitution, to regulate and control the currency as an essential part of the commerce of the United States. Another statesman of Democratic antecedents, five years afterward, comes into the Treasury, and almost immediately proposes to Congress the corrolary of Mr. GUTHRIE'S doctrine, a National Banking System, to be based upon the public credits of the United States, and to be rendered uniform and ultimately exclusive, first by the pledge of such public credits or gold-bearing stocks of the Federal Government, and secondly by an excise tax upon all other bills of credit, circulating as money, which the States, in a multitudinous way, and for the greater part without providing security for the bill-holder, had been so long suffered to authorize, without securing or indorsing.

This measure of Mr. CHASE was, at first, received with much reluctance in New-York and the New-England States; in New-York, because we had here a model of free banking which had been undergoing constant improvement since 1838, until made so nearly perfect by a local system, that Mr. CHASE himself had recourse to its general features in the construction of his National System. And in the New England States, because they had nearly always been favored with a good Small Note System, through what was known as the Suffolk par redemption in Boston. But the Great West favored the measure from the start. Illinois had especially felt the need of such a system, and her sagacious and honored statesman, President LINCOLN, at once indorsed and recommended it in his annual messages to Congress. It was popularly received everywhere west of New-York, and here it has since been concurred in and adopted by nine-tenths of our City Banks, which made most opposition to it at the outset.

But the political or party opposition continues, and will probably be kept alive, not for any useful or practical purpose, in making perfect that which, in the original system, may be deemed bad or doubtful, but in the mere hope of party capital against the present Administration hereafter. This measure of National Banking is now opposed chiefly because it is National. It smacks too much of Federal Power, just as the suppression of the Rebellion did, as against State Rights. To place the Currency and Banking interests of the country in the control of a single head, and to tax out of existence, or "render valueless," all State Banking, is extremely shocking to one of our old Democratic cotemporaries, who, if our memory serves, could never tire of praising Mr. Secretary GUTHRIE, while in office, and would probably indorse him again, excise tax and all, if he could only come into power once more.

It is also not a little remarkable that those who have said and done least for our Public Credit through the struggle of the Government with Secession—the very worst form of States Rights—are now most jealous of the National Currency, confessedly founded upon the uniform validity of this credit. They could say nothing for the Popular War Loans of the Government, because the success of such Loans offered, next to the gallantry and determination of our Army, the surest means of making the War *no* "failure." They were opposed to popularising such Loans, as they are now opposed to popularizing National Banking. Both measures draw the whole people too near to the sacred and unsullied credit of the public stocks of the United States, to admit the possibility of repudiation as a plank in any future party platform, and which we are far from charging our cotemporaries with the contemplation of such an issue, we hold that the best means of avoiding its remotest suggestion, is to have our entire public debt, as near as may be, *owned at home and widely distributed*, and our whole system of banking and gold customs and a reasonable measure of internal taxation thoroughly identified with its conservation.

The Fourth of July.

We observe that the Governor of Pennsylvania has issued an address to the people of that State recommending that in every part of the state, on the approaching anniversary of independence, special observances be had of welcome to our returned defenders and of commemoration of the heroic deeds of themselves and of their comrades who have fallen.

We sincerely wish that something of this kind could be made general throughout the whole Union. We have yet had no national celebration of the glorious victories which our heroic soldiers have won for us. They are returning now to their homes by the thousand and by the ten thousand—returning to every State of the Union, East and West; and yet in hardly any case or any place have we heard of even a local welcome being given to them. In this city they have been permitted to arrive and disband without even a sign of public welcome of any sort; and so it has been in other parts of the State.

Is it possible that the country has no appreciation of what these brave men have achieved for it? Is it possible that people think that a public welcome would not be eminently welcome to the returning soldiers? When the soldier is in the field, he is sustained by patriotism and a sense of duty; and when he returns home, nothing is more grateful to him than the knowledge that his struggles and services in the field have been comprehended and appreciated by his neighbors and by the country for whom he has fought.

The coming national anniversary is the first after the return of peace; and it is greatly desirable that it should be characterised by a national jubilee worthy of the occasion, and a universal celebration in honor of the heroic men who have struggled through every fortune until they achieved the final triumph and gave us the inestimable blessing of a restored Union. We might have something at once commemorative of the past and of practical value to the soldiers in the future—something that would show them that while we had ineffable pride in their warlike achievements, we did not mean to repay them with neglect now that they are back among us as citizens—that we would help the wives and families of those who had fallen, would aid those who are maimed, befriend those who are friendless, find homes for the homeless, and do all in our power to find work, business and opportunity for those who require them.

We certainly ought to have, in the way of a Fourth of July Celebration, something different from the wretched cracker nuisance and the perilous pistol nuisance which makes the city intolerable. In fact, the firing of pistols, revolvers, cannon, etc., in the public streets, on the national anniversary, or any other day ought to be prohibited by the police, and those who indulge in the practice should be arrested.

We are loath to call upon the municipal authorities for any movement in behalf of a becoming Fourth of July Celebration in this instance. The infamous jobbery of the Common Council on such occasions is too well known, and is apparently unpreventible. Beside, as a celebration of national peace, and of honor to the national armies, the jubilee should be national in character.

Wendell Phillips.

Partisans of WENDELL PHILLIPS are vehemently denouncing the press for not giving prompt credit to the "corrected report" of his speech concerning the repudiation of the National Debt. This makes it quite proper for us to say that the correction referred to was an after-thought on the part of Mr. PHILLIPS. We are informed, by persons who heard the speech, and whose authority Mr. PHILLIPS himself will not question, that he declared, distinctly and unmistakeably, that he would advocate a repudiation of *the National Debt*, unless the suffrage was conceded to the enfranchised slaves. The corrected version of his speech, which represented him as referring only to the *rebel* debt, was a *fraud*—intended to convey the false impression that he had never threatened a repudiation of the debt incurred by the government in the war against rebellion. His menace was precisely like that of JEFF. DAVIS, the father of repudiation, distinct and flat-footed.

UNREASONABLE.—The *Express* and other assailants of the government are just now denouncing the Military Commission at Washington for protracting the trial of the conspirators. They are probably perfectly aware that the prolongation of the trial is due wholly to the defence. The same journals have hitherto complained that the conspirators were denied a fair trial—that their testimony was excluded, their objections overruled and the trial conducted as if with a "foregone conclusion" that they were to be convicted. It is the extreme lenity of the court, and its anxiety that the prisoners should have a fair trial, with every possible opportunity to prove their innocence, that are now producing the delay of which these journals complain.

The Doom of Treason.

From the Tribune.

The TIMES utters the above with a perfect knowledge that it grossly misrepresents us. We have never intimated a wish or hope that any one charged with assassination, or arson, or poisoning, or willfully disseminating pestilence, or "robbery and murder," should not be tried therefor, and, if found guilty, sentenced and punished. Trying and hanging *for treason simply* those defeated in our late contest, we do *not* believe in.

Has the *Tribune* ever "intimated a wish or hope" that anybody *should* be punished for "assassination, arson or poisoning?" On the contrary, is it not constantly deprecating the punishment of rebels? Is not the scope and object of its articles calculated and designed to weaken the authority of law, and embarrass the action of the government? President JOHNSON, in defining "treason" as a "crime," responded to a sentiment that animates all loyal hearts. Why then does the *Tribune* persistently endeavor to ignore that sentiment? DAVIS, COBB, BRECKINRIDGE, BENJAMIN, &c., have, says the *Tribune*, "simply" committed "treason." In its view, "simple treason" is a peccadillo. Those men, it adds, "have been defeated in our late contest," and there the matter should rest!

According to this idea, "our late contest" reflects no discredit upon traitors. Nothing should be done, by the government, to mark its sense of the wickedness of rebellion. No *record*, to admonish posterity, should be made. History, as the *Tribune* seeks to make it up, would fail to discriminate between LINCOLN and DAVIS, GRANT and LEE.

"Our late contest" has cost too much, in treasure and blood, to be so loosely and cheaply compromised. "Simple treason" was a great crime against a good government, and its dreadful consequences cannot be so easily "trammeled up." There are, at least, two classes of traitors who must, when apprehended, be tried, and if proven guilty, punished. These two classes, however, embrace, for the most part, the same individuals, who are, therefore, double traitors. The classes referred to are the disloyal members of BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, COBB, THOMPSON, &c., and the leaders of the rebel government, most of whom were former members of the United States Senate, and as such, traitors again. The trial of DAVIS, BRECKINRIDGE, COBB, THOMPSON, STEVENS, BENJAMIN, SLIDELL, MASON, &c., &c., for treason, is demanded by every consideration which concerns the dignity of the government, the majesty of law, and the safety of the people. The tears of weeping millions and the blood of slaughtered thousands demand, at least, this measure of atonement. Nor will it be denied. And when tried, if lawfully convicted, the President of the United States will determine whether their execution or banishment will best comport with the nature, of their crime, the spirit of the age, and the judgment of the world.

But to arrest the course of law, and shorten the arm of justice, because, in "our late contest," thanks to the determination and gallantry of our government and army, the rebellion was subdued, would leave the world in doubt as to the merits of that "contest." This, where the question of right and wrong is as clear and broad as light is from darkness, we cannot afford. The difference between the characters and conduct of LINCOLN and DAVIS, is as marked as it was between WASHINGTON and ARNOLD; and history should transmit their names through all time, in this juxtaposition, as an encouragement to patriotism and an admonition to treason.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.—Our Mobile correspondent sends a picture of the condition of affairs in Alabama, which we would fain believe to be overdrawn. If the condition of the whites and blacks alike is such as is described; if the relations of the two classes toward each other are what our correspondent has seen or believes them to be, there is absolute social demoralization throughout the State. Labor is so despised by the whites that they actually prefer starvation or begging to work in any form whatever. And even in their penury and wretchedness they show the most virulent spirit of disaffection. If there were no political organization to be established under the auspices of the national government, the presence of a large military force would be necessary to prevent the destruction of the whole population by anarchy.

CONCEALING THE TRUTH.—If the story of reverses to MAXIMILIAN, which comes by way of Washington, be true, it is clear enough that the soldiers of the "Empire," are not so uniformly successful as has been represented. The news of the discomfiture of the Belgian janisaries was sufficiently important in the estimation of the Gallo-Mexican censor, to be suppressed for a full month. We do not know that a better indication of its significance could have been given.

MEXICO.—It is hardly necessary to say that our Correspondent in Mexico, in presenting a view of the political situation there, rather reflects the prevailing sentiment of the governing class at the capital, than gives expression to the liberal opinion which prevails in other quarters. His letters, which we publish today, however, will be found interesting from the fact, that they present something like an inside imperialist view of affairs.

☞ In reply to a correspondent, we can only say that we discredit entirely the report that Mrs. SURRATT is brought into Court handcuffed and manacled. The only possible reason for the use of these restraints would be the fear of rescue or escape, and in her case there is not the slightest possible apprehension of either. The government has shown no inclination to inflict needless and useless cruelties upon these or any other prisoners.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF THE BRITISH PRESS.—The aristocratic members of the British Press regard it as a foregone conclusion that President JOHNSON will carry out a general scheme of confiscation at the South, because, as one of them forcibly points out, he is himself a "plebeian." The London *Times* prefaced an article on a cattle-show, the other day, with the high-toned observation that "no one thinks of eating fat in these days." And another of the same high-bred class, living among us here, complains loudly of the vulgarity of the American press. Since the days of Sir ROGER L'ESTRANGE, there has been nothing so entirely dainty in English newspaper history as the present style of Tory journalism. The Grub-street men who used to crawl about in the discarded livery suits of some titled patron were types of sturdy independence compared with the living fraternity of literary snobs. Ten to one, this Cockney chap, who never "thinks of eating fat," couldn't honestly say that he ever had a grandfather, or, if he could, we should doubtless trace the genealogy among the assistant beadles in the parish workhouse. This intense contempt for what is "plebeian" and "vulgar" may be inherited. If it is, we are safe, perhaps, to trace it to beadledom.

The Bermuda Islanders and their Late Prosperity.

At an early period of the late war, when we set store upon the sympathy and moral support of all friendly peoples, and especially of our English cousins, the press held up in its proper light the base conduct of the inhabitants of Bermuda, who were then doing their feeble uttermost to injure us, and in a hundred ways to aid the enemy. The course of the inhabitants of that island was the more remarkable as their material interests had been for years connected with the Northern States, while with the Southern they had had comparatively little intercourse. The City of New-York had furnished a field for the employment of their honest young men. Here was found a market for all their agricultural products, and from here they received, in exchange, their supplies of cattle, of breadstuffs and such other merchandise as they have never been able to produce for themselves.

As the war went on it was easy to perceive that these islanders had sundered themselves entirely from the North and sold themselves cheaply to the rebels. They opened their harbors to the business of blockade-running, and the towns of St. George's and Hamilton became, in reality, Confederate ports—vast entrepots of rebel supplies, not only munitions of war, but of clothing and provisions, of which, at first, an enormous quantity was drawn from rebel agents and sympathizers in this city. Pirate vessels in the service of the rebels were welcomed to their shores, and pirate officers, like MAFFIT, of the *Florida*, and BRAINE, of *Chesapeake* and *Roanoke* notoriety, were the lions of the select society of the place.

Time has brought about its revenges, and the Bermuda people are paying the penalty of their avaricious perversity and malignity, in a manner, from the frightful effects of which they will not soon recover. Last year pestilential disease stalked out of their blockade-runners, and swept scores of the inhabitants to destruction. The majority of the merchants who engaged in the business of supplying the rebels, finding the trade marvellously profitable, invested not only their gains, but, under the spur of avarice, their private means in copartnership with the notorious Liverpool houses engaged in the same traffic. These enterprizers discover themselves hopelessly bankrupt on the collapse of the rebellion.

The factitious business which for years gave an unhealthy impetus to mercantile pursuits has suddenly reacted, and has been followed by idleness and dissipation. Numbers of the young men of the place have degenerated into confirmed sots under the polluting influence of the loose Southerners and adventurers who have received their hospitality. These islanders, in fact, are, to-day, in a condition to excite commiseration rather than resentment.

Correction.

In the *Times* of Saturday last we reported the proceedings on trial of a suit brought by DUNSMORE et al. against CHAS. BUTTERFIELD to recover the amount of a note for $300, indorsed by the latter. In course of the report the defendant was referred to several times as "Gen. BUTTERFIELD"—and the natural inference would be that he was the party concerned. We desire to correct this impression. Gen. BUTTERFIELD was not the person involved. His name is DANIEL instead of CHARLES, and we believe he has never refused to pay his notes when due. The report as originally published would produce an impression highly unjust to the General, whose honorable and gallant service during the late war give him more than an ordinary claim to redress for the injustice which would thus be done him.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Meeting of Mexican Sympathizers—No Bodies of Armed Men to be Permitted to Leave California for Mexico—Henry S. Foote Reported on His Way to California—Expulsion of Chinamen from Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 3.

The fire in this city on the 1st instant destroyed property on the corner of Drum and Jackson streets to the amount of $25,000. One man was burned to death.

A large and enthusiastic meeting to sympathize with Mexico was held here on the night of the 1st. Speeches were made and resolutions passed favoring the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. The Mexican Generals, OCHOA and VEGA, and the Mexican Consul were present, and were heartily cheered. Gen. OCHOA made a speech.

Gen. WRIGHT, acting for Major-Gen. MCDOWELL, commanding the Department of the Pacific, lately wrote a letter, which has been published, in answer to inquiries as to what arms and organizations would be permitted to leave for Mexico, in which he expressed sympathy for the Republic of Mexico, but says, for the present, until the government shall announce its determination to maintain inviolate the great doctrine so dear to every American heart, that no organization will be allowed; neither will armed men be permitted to leave our shores for any foreign port.

The *Evening Bulletin* is informed that HENRY S. FOOTE, late rebel Senator, is now on his way overland to this State, accompanied by his son-in-law, Senator STEWART, of Nevada. He has several married daughters here.

The National Fast was universally and solemnly observed on this coast.

Sailed brig *Joanna* for Shanghai, with $206,000 in treasure; also the mail steamship *Golden City*, for Panama, with 521 passengers for New-York, and $950,000 in gold, only $175,000 of which goes to New-York.

A Nevada paper says all the Chinese who have left Virginia City for Idaho, and all who started from California or any other point, are now on their way back, having been ordered away by the miners of Idaho and Montana, who will allow no Chinamen in the mines. There were recently about 300 Celestials encamped at the Sink of Humboldt on the way back.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Promotion of Gen. Allen—The Turf.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 10.

Brig.-Gen. ROBERT ALLEN, senior, Quartermaster of the Valley of the Mississippi, with headquarters here, has been promoted by the President to be a Major-General, by brevet.

In the three-mile race to-day Mr. ALEXANDER'S horse *Asteroid*, which on Tuesday last made the best time on record, won the race on the first heat, *Lodestone* sulking on the first quarter stretch and *Dr. Lindsey* being distanced.

The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 11.

JAY COOKE reports that the subscriptions to the National Loan on Saturday amounted to $1,663,100, including $103,450 from the Second National Bank of Chicago, $100,000 from the Third National Bank of St. Paul, $110,000 from the Ninth National Bank of New-York, $100,000 from the First National Bank of Albany, $100,000 from the Merchants' National Bank of Boston, and $270,600 from PRATT & Co., of Baltimore. The total amount of subscriptions for the week is $12,803,000.

Death of Mrs. Sigourney.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, June 10.

Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY, the poetess, died in this city this morning. Her age was seventy-six years.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 11.

THE GOVERNMENT AGENT SYSTEM.

The President has under consideration and will shortly issue a proclamation, intended to put an end to the purchase, by government agents, of products of the late insurrectionary districts. The law of July 2, 1864, provides for the sale to the government of products of States declared in insurrection, and requires in effect that one-fourth of such products shall be given to the government. The general idea entertained is that there can be no relief from the onerous operation of this law, until Congress shall meet and repeal the act. It is understood that the Attorney-General has given his opinion that the remedy is now with the President, who may, by proclamation declare that there is no longer an insurrection in any of the States recently in rebellion. It will be observed that the language of the law is "Products of States declared to be in insurrection." The rebellion having ceased there are no longer products of States in insurrection. By removing this taxation of 25 per cent., cotton, tobacco and other products of the Southern States will only be taxed under the general laws as in the case of products of other states.

REVERDY JOHNSON'S ARGUMENT.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON'S argument for the defence in the assassination trial, is mainly devoted to the question of jurisdiction of power of a military commission to try the case. Mr. JOHNSON makes the further objection, that certain of the members of the commission, including Gen. HUNTER, are mentally and morally disqualified for trying the prisoners. The argument is quite lengthy, and would fill about three columns of the TIMES.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE'S REPLY.

The Judge Advocate, in reply to the pleas of the counsel for the accused, to the jurisdiction of the military commission rules, first upon the proclamation of the President, of Sept. 25, 1862, declaring that during the insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels, their aiders and abettors, and persons guilty of disloyal practices, affording aid and comfort to the rebels, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts-martial or military commission. Secondly, the Judge Advocate replies that were no such formal power conveyed, the laws of war, the military *lex non scripta* of every land, and the necessity of the recent crisis, clothed this commission with jurisdiction; that the accused, forgetting their civil positions, undertook to interfere with the operations of the army, or with the government in its efforts to destroy the enemy, and they then so far became a part of the enemy as to clothe themselves with the military garb, and thus make themselves subject to the laws of war and liable to its sanctions; that they have forgotten the status of the civilian and have assumed to interfere with the operations of the military. This is recognized as good law by the government.

These points were substantially made by Judge-Advocate H. L. BURNETT, in the case of the United States against WALSH MORRIS and others, charged with conspiring to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, and approved by the Judge-Advocate-General and the Secretary of War.

THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST LEE, BRECKINRIDGE AND OTHERS.

Judge UNDERWOOD, of the United States District Court of Virginia, arrived here to-day from Norfolk with copies of the evidence upon which the Grand Jury found bills of indictment against LEE, BRECKENRIDGE, HENRY A. WISE, and some fifty other rebels, civil and military. He has asked the coöperation of Attorney-General SPEED, and intends to prosecute the trials as soon as possible.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

Over three hundred applications for pardon from civilians have been received by the Attorney-General since the promulgation of the last amnesty proclamation.

THE EXPLOSION AT CITY POINT.

It is reported that Gen. HALLECK has become possessed of the original order of the rebel authorities directing a detachment for service at City Point, and authorizing the blowing up of the ordnance vessels that produced such terrible destruction last Fall. The evidence as to these facts will be offered before the military commission to-morrow.

THE DEAD AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

The Fredericksburgh *Ledger*, of the 10th instant, notices the arrival there of the First Regiment, HANCOCK'S Corps, en route for Wilderness and Spottsylvania battle-fields to inter the skeletons of the soldiers who fell in the engagements of May and June, 1864. The party brought with them twenty wagon loads of coffins and three weeks rations.

RESIGNATION OF MARSHAL LAMON.

Marshal LAMON having tendered his resignation as United States Marshal of the District of Columbia, to take effect to-morrow, the Secretary of State, on behalf of the President, accepts the resignation, acknowledges the valuable services Mr. LAMON has rendered whilst holding the office, and expresses regret that he has determined to retire from the position.

D. P. GOODLOE is appointed to succeed MR. LAMON as Marshal of the District. Mr. GOODLOE was one of the members of the Emancipation Commission of the District of Columbia.

Mr. LAMON will resume the practice of the law in this city.

ASSIGNED TO COMMAND.

Brig.-Gen. FRANCIS FESSENDEN, son of Senator FESSENDEN, is assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the First Division of Gen. HANCOCK'S Corps.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 11.

IMMENSE ACCUMULATION OF DEAD LETTERS.

The public may be surprised to learn that the number of letters which are now being received at the Dead Letter Office, sent there under the new law which makes prepayment of postage compulsory, amounts to more than fifteen thousand per week. These figures denote great carelessness or ignorance of the law on the part of the senders of these letters. The public should remember that the old law allowing letters not prepared to be sent forward according to the address and double postage collected of the receiver, has been repealed; that now every letter not entitled to be carried through the mails free, must have a stamp upon it, or it is sent to the Dead Letter Office. Especial care should be taken by every person to observe at the time of depositing a letter in the post office, that the postage stamp is firmly fixed upon it. Such attentive scrutiny would soon reduce the number of letters "held for postage," and consequently prevent the embarrassments and vexatious delays now arising from this class of letters.

THE NETHERLANDS WITHDRAW THE RECOGNITION OF REBEL BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

Dispatches received at the State Department announce that the Government of the Netherlands has formally rescinded the recognition of belligerent rights accorded to the rebels. This is in response to the appeals of this government, addressed to all the maritime powers. As Holland was one of the first to become our ally after the Revolutionary War, so, to her honor be it said, has she been the very first to retrace her steps, after having assumed a different position during the rebellion. This breaks the combination of all the European powers, acknowledging the rebel belligerent rights.

NO TROUBLE WITH THE CUBAN AUTHORITIES.

No trouble whatever is apprehended with the Cuban authorities respecting the rebel ram *Stonewall*. The Spanish Government is on the best possible terms with our own.

CORRECTION OF AN ERROR.

A verbal error in the printed testimony of Hon. CHARLES A. DANA before the Military Commission, now engaged in the trial of the alleged conspirators, makes it appear that he has ceased to be Assistant Secretary of War. This is erroneous, as he does not expect to resign that office until the 1st of July.

THE RUSSIAN AND SPANISH MINISTERS CALL ON SECRETARY SEWARD.

The Russian Minister, Baron STOECKEL, and the Spanish Minister, Mr. TASSARO, waited upon Mr. SEWARD yesterday afternoon, at the Department of State, to express, in the name of their respective sovereigns, the profound condolence and sympathy of the two great nations, for the national loss sustained by the assassination of the late President, and for the dreadful sufferings of the family of the Secretary of State. They greeted MR. SEWARD most cordially, and expressed sincere satisfaction at his recovery. The wife of the Secretary has been very ill for some days past, but is now recovering her health.

NATIONAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue does not feel authorized by law to regard the amount received on a policy of life insurance as either legacy or income; consequently assessors until further advised will not hold such amounts to either tax.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

State Convention of the Sportsmen's Clubs—Harry Leslie, the American Blondin.

FULTON'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, June 10, 1865.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the New-York State Sportsmen's Clubs commenced here on Tuesday, and has continued three days, closing last evening with a splendid banquet.

The following clubs were represented by five delegates each: New-York City Sportsmen's Club, Genesee County Sportsmen's Club, Canisteo Valley Club of Hornelsville, Niagara Falls Shooting Club, Monroe County Sportsmen's Club, Palmyra Union Club, New-York Central Sportsmen's Club, Lockport Sportsmen's Club, Forester Club of Buffalo, Genesee Sportsmen's Club of Irondequoit, Audubon Club of Rochester, Blissfield Fishing and Sporting Club, Onondaga County Sportsmen's Club.

WEDNESDAY.

Off-hand Rifle Shooting.—Ten shots, open sights, rifle and ammunition unrestricted—distance 15 rods. Entrance $5. First prize—silver wine castor and bottles. Second prize—silver butter and sugar dish. Thirteen competitors entered for these prizes. The first was taken by that veteran sportsman, SETH GREEN, of Rochester, his ten shots falling within 36 1-16th inches, string measure. The second prize was taken by WM. POOLE, of Niagara Falls, 43 6-16ths, string measure.

Pistol Shooting.—Ten shots, single hand, open sights, barrel not exceeding twelve inches—distance 15 yards. Entrance fee $5. First prize, a silver mounted revolver. Second, an opera glass. Thirteen competitors entered for these prizes. The first was taken by SOLON WHITNEY, of Niagara Falls, 18 inches, string measure. The second by JACOB M. WITMER, 15 6-16ths.

Single Trap Shooting.—Open to delegates and members of all organized clubs in the State, at ten single birds each. Field guns—not larger than 10 gauge, shot 1⅛ ounce, powder unlimited. Prize—silver pitcher and server, for the best shot. This match was warmly contested by forty-six competitors and finally won by ROBERT NEWELL, of Buffalo.

THURSDAY.

Casting the Fly.—The regulations to govern this match could not be agreed upon by the contestants, and a mere friendly contest ensued.

State Trap Shot.—This was a most exciting match. Sixty-eight competitors entering for the prize. Sides were chosen on the ground, under J. J. L. C. JEWETT, of Buffalo, and SOLOMON BOWLES, of Hornelsville. Six hundred and eighty birds were put up—the match giving ten single birds to each competitor. Shot 1⅛ oz.; powder unlimited. The match was won by Mr. JEWETT'S party, by twenty-seven birds.

FRIDAY.

Single Bird Shooting.—Open to all comers. All entries made before the shooting commenced. Ties to be shot off at five single birds each—second ties at thirty yards rise, and five yards added to each additional tie. Shot one and a-half ounces; powder unlimited; 21 yards rise; 80 yards boundary. Entrance fee $5. First prize, a silver wine castor. Second prize, silver soup tureen. Third prize, silver goblet. Fifty-three competitors entered for these prizes. The first prize was awarded to J. M. WITMER, of Niagara; second, to FRANKLIN SIDWAY, of Buffalo; third, to GEORGE MARSH, of Buffalo.

Double Bird Shooting.—At ten double rises each, 18 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, shot 1⅛ ounces, powder unlimited. Entries limited to members of organized clubs and delegates from this State. In this match both birds were to be on the wing when the first bird was shot at; if either is killed and the other fails to fly, the party shooting to have two other birds. Entrance fee $5. First prize, silver coffee urn; second prize, silver pitcher and server. Twenty-four competitors entered for this match, but the shooting was not finished nor the prizes awarded before the approach of evening compelled a cessation of hostilities.

At the banquet the following officers, for the ensuing year, presided:

President—Hon. O. Archer, of Palmyra.
First Vice-President—Solomon Bowles, of Hornelsville.
Second Vice-President—J. J. L. C. Jewett, of Buffalo.
Treasurer—Capt. E. C. Wilson, of Buffalo.
Recording Secretary—Franklin Sildway, of Buffalo.
Corresponding Secretary—C. C. Morse, of Rochester.

HARRY LESLIE, "the American Blondin," who is announced to cross the river on a single rope, near the Suspension Bridge, on the 15th (next Thursday,) will be the next attraction at the Falls. Thousands will be here to witness his performance. H.

Amusements.

The dramatic critic is not permitted to enjoy a very long interval of rest. The regular season ended somewhere about Saturday, and the irregular or Summer season commences to-night. To judge from appearances, it will be more than ordinarily interesting. Indeed, it seems probable that in general variety and attractiveness it will more than rival its pretentious, but not over-satisfying predecessor. These Summer entertainments have sprung up entirely during the past few years, and they serve a doubly useful purpose. A source of pleasure to thousands of strangers who crowd our city during the warm weather, they are also the means of introducing to metropolitan notice many deserving artists whose regular occupation is in the country, but who thus materially add to their popularity and reputation. Some of the most favorite actors and actresses now before the public have made our city's acquaintance in this way.

The season at WALLACK'S was the last to succumb to the heat. It was not permitted to end without a pleasant little affair, indicating the good feeling of the company and the respect in which the members of it hold Mr. JOHN LESTER WALLACK. The gentleman just named is, it will be remembered, in poor health, and for the past fortnight has been positively prohibited from playing; nay, almost from visiting the theatre. On Saturday, however, he came up from the country to shake hands with his old comrades, and was at once the object of a ceremony. They had, it seems, clubbed together amongst themselves for the purpose of making Mr. LESTER WALLACK a "surprise" presentation. A handsome silver pitcher, salver, and two goblets were purchased and suitably inscribed, and these were handed to the manager. Mr. GILBERT made a few appropriate remarks, and Mr. WALLACK replied with great felicity. The affair was in every way pleasant, marking as it did with affectionate regard the conclusion of Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S first season of proprietorship, and expressing the hope—in which we join—that he may enjoy for many years the confidence and esteem of his associates.

The theatre will not lose the name of its founder even now, for it will be occupied during the coming month by the Wallack and Davenport combination. This organization is, perhaps, one of the strongest in the country, and it has met with general and unfailing success wherever it has appeared. The leading lady is Miss ROSE ETTINGE, a charming and accomplished artiste, who played for a short time at Niblo's Garden, and delighted every one with the naturalness and quiet intensity of her style. The general filling up of the company is, we are told, good. Of the two gentlemen it is certainly unnecessary to speak. The play selected for to-night is "The Iron Mask."

At the Broadway Theatre the management passes this evening into the hands of Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE, Mr. Woon having discovered that the public does not care very much for his broad and ridiculous attempts at catering for their tastes. "The Seven Daughters of Satan" was too much, even for the usually non-sensative audiences of the house, and it was withdrawn, after a career of much gloominess. Mr. COLVILLE is an experienced manager and will, we doubt not, conduct the establishment on a liberal and effective basis. He has effected an arrangement with Mr. and Mrs. HARRY WATKINS and has strongly reënforced the company. The orchestra has been placed under the experienced direction of Mr. JOHN P. COOK and will no longer be a reproach to the city. Two pieces will be played to-night—the drama called "The Peasant Peeress, or the Curse of Civil War," and the well-done domestic broil called "It takes Two to Quarrel."

Miss HOSMER commences the third week of her engagement at the Winter Garden to-night. Her success may be estimated by the fact that she has appeared in "Camille" for two weeks, and was the subject of a complimentary letter from MATILDA HERON, in which that lady accepts her as "a rival" in the role of the lone and the lost heroine. We were not, ourselves, especially pleased with the performance, deeming the character unsuited to the lady's style and presence, both of which are large and commanding, rather than emotional and convulsive. It is with pleasure, then, that we see the varied announcements for the present week, covering, as they do, three important roles. The first of these is *Evadne*, in SHIEL'S wall-known tragedy of that name. This will be given to-night and to-morrow night. On Wednesday "Fazio" will be produced and repeated on Thursday. The remaining evenings will be devoted to "Lucrezia Borgh" and "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." There is variety here, and verge and scope to estimate the ability of the lady. Miss HOSMER will be supported by Mr. BARTON HILL, Mr. DYOTT, Mr. WALCOTT and other members of the really excellent company now at this house.

At Niblo's Garden Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL continues her performance of *Marie* in the "Pearl of Savoy,"—which the management announces as "another triumph." The piece is excellently put upon the stage.

We desire to direct particular attention to the benefit of Mad. LARMET, which takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. The proportions of the house make it an extremely spacious, not to say uncomfortable Theatre Français, but on the present occasion it will, we hope, be too small for its purpose. Mad. LARMET is one of the best artists we have ever had in this city, and merits a distinct recognition at the hands of the public. The drama of "La Marquise de Sennaterre," by M. MELESVILLE, will be performed.

The youthful grace, vivacity and talent of Miss EMILIE MELVILLE are so much to the taste of the patrons of Barnum's Museum, that the energetic proprietor naturally accommodates his programme to her special talents. "Dot" was completely successful, and has been withdrawn only to make room for a new version of "Fanchon," (Die Orille,) by Mr. FREDERICK LUBIN, which will be brought out to-day. It was in this piece, (written originally by Madl. BIBON PLEIFER,) that Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL made her great success. The young artist who now undertakes the principal role possesses many advantages for interpreting it well. TONY DENIER, who dances on one, or any given number of legs, still continues his truly remarkable exhibition. The BOONE Family too, give their morning performances at 11 o'clock. They will retire after the present week. Of the many wonders now to be seen at the Museum, we would direct attention to a remarkable natural curiosity. It is a huge petrifaction of a horse, a rider and a snake. The reptile is coiled around the animal in, evidently, what is a death struggle. By what strange means, at this moment of intense energy, the group became changed to stone, we cannot even surmise. Good authorities, however, maintain that the combination is a natural one. It is certainly a most interesting and remarkable specimen, in whatsoever light it is regarded.

A new place of amusement will be opened in the city on Wednesday next. We refer to the Italian Marionette and Miniature Theatre, at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. The hall has been fitted up expressly for the performances of puppets, which will be given under the direction of M. SERAPHIN, a gentleman of experience in the business, and a grandson of the founder of the Marionette theatres in Paris, Vienna and other capitals. The enterprise will, we think, be successful if it be conducted with spirit, skill and judgment. The inaugural performance consists of an explanatory address by Mr. PUNCH, a musical interlude by the company, the fairy extravaganza of "Beauty and the Beast" and a comic harliquinade.

M. HERMANN, the great prestidigitateur, has arrived here from Europe, *en route* for South America. It is possible that he may give a few performances, provided he can obtain a suitable establishment for doing so. He brings with him many new tricks.

Life, Growth and Beauty, to the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World Hair Restorer and Dressing. Try it.

Sold by all Druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Carey, No. 17 Queen-st., New-Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jocee & Co., No. 13 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthe Voss, Hamburg; Reoery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 42 High-st.; Oratham, Lincolnhire; Congals, Madrid, Spain; Corujo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Bargoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pon, Panama; Niobey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargoos, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Bartatt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

An Entirely New Invention in Dentistry.

LEVETT'S "PATENT," in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced. Its immense advantages and beauty are obvious to every one. An examination solicited.

No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

Chevalier's

LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

RESTORES GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, and will not stain the skin nor soil the whitest fabric. THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. IT IS RECOMMENDED and USED by the FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY. Sold at the Drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Second-Hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

The Burglar His Own Informer.—The opening of each window and door telegraphs to your room, and never fails. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Use Dr. Le Richans Celebrated Golden Balsam, a certain remedy for the cure of Syphilis in all stages. Address PHELPS & RICHARDS, Jersey City, New-Jersey. *Circulars sent free.* For sale by DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York.

For Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, or urinary organs of male or female, take RISLEY'S BUCHU, which is double the strength and less price than any other. Depot, No. 141 Chambers-st.

Graver & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines, NO. 508 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 7 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Impurity of the Blood is the primary cause of most Skin Diseases, although there are cases, where very repulsive forms of this complaint arise from obstructions of the pores of the skin, checking perspiration, causing an intolerable itching, and terminating in an eruption of Pimples, Pustules, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, &c. For all these affections DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is an efficient remedy, cleansing the blood of all impurities, and absorbing the gross particles which obstruct the small perspiratory ducts. By its action on the circulation, it drives all Scrofulous diseases from the system, assists the skin in performing its proper functions, and imparts a healthy glow to the complexion. For sale by all Druggists.

Mothers, during your Child's Second Summer, you will find MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance, where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

Blokrene is a Rejuvenator of Unapproachable and Inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for afflictions centering in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality and physical ability. $1 per bottle. Sold by Druggists. Depot No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Ales.

MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late style Smith & Brother.)
New-York,

BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.
Brewery, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A—Pure California Wines.—Fifty per cent. cheaper and much superior to any other Native or Foreign Wines. The best imported only by PEBRINS, STERN & CO., (California Wines exclusively,) No. 180 Broadway and No. 108 Tremont-st., Boston.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

The Original Howe Sewing Machines for sale at No. 629 Broadway. Elias Howe, Jr., inventor and maker. Agents wanted.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

MARRIED.

FISHER—ROOME.—On Thursday, June 8, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM H. FISHER, of New-Brunswick, N. J., and Miss KATE, daughter of William Roome, of this city. No cards.

LORD—JOHNSON.—On Wednesday evening, June 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Robert A. Hallam, D. D., ROBERT MCCURDY LORD, M. D., and LUCY, youngest daughter of Wm. G. Johnson, Esq., of Uncasville, Conn.

MEYER—JACOBS.—On Wednesday, June 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Adler, Mr. ALEX. MEYER and Miss REBECCA JACOBS, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Jacobs, both of this city.

DIED.

BELL.—On Friday, June 9, Mrs. ELEANOR BELL, aged 69 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Webb, No. 455 4th-av., corner of 29th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

BELL.—On board the clipper ship *Golden City*, on Monday, May 15, near Acapulco, J. HOWLAND BELL, in the 56th year of his age, only surviving son of the late Capt. Gordon Bell, of Norwich, Conn.

CONSTANTINE.—At Milburn, N. J., on Friday, June 9, THOMAS CONSTANTINE, in the 41st year of his age. Also, his wife, SARAH CONSTANTINE, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Long Island Lodge, No. 382, F. and A. M., and members of Orient Chapter, R. A. M., and Clinton Commanding Knight Templars, are respectfully invited to attend the funerals, from the M. E. Church, Warren-st., near Court, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock.

COEN.—At Rondout, on Friday, June 9, of heart disease, EDWARD A. COEN.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at Rondout, on Monday, June 12, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Any person seeing this notice, and knowing the residence of his aged mother or sister, Agnes Coen, will confer a favor by giving them the notice. They are supposed to live near 8th-av., about 30th or 35th-st., New-York; lately removed from No. 171 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DONALD.—On Saturday, June 10, ELIZABETH J., the beloved wife of William J. Donald, a native of Coleraine, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 125 East 16th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GIRNE.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, June 10, ABRAHAM, youngest child of Abraham and Elizabeth Girne, aged 7 months and 12 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 71 Jersey-av., this day, (Monday,) June 12, at 3 o'clock.

HART.—On Sunday morning, June 11, at the residence of his brother, Joseph B. Hart, West 125th-st., near 6th-av., of consumption, HENRY A., son of Esther and Henry Hart, deceased, aged 33 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORRIS.—At his residence, South Bergen, N. J., Mr. EPHRAIM MORRIS, in his 60th year, formerly of Bloomfield, N. J.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, Bergen-av., third house north of Bowden-av., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Bloomfield.

SKILLMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, June 10, JOHN SKILLMAN, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 74 Remsen-st., on Tuesday afternoon, June 13, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Saturday, June 10, HANNAH SMITH, in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mordecai L. Marsh, No. 238 West 22d-st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2½ P. M.

TITUS.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday, June 9, Miss AMELIA TITUS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of Joseph N. Ireland, Bridgeport, on Monday morning, the 12th inst., at 9:30 o'clock, which her relatives and friends, and those of Walter T. Avery, are invited to attend. Carriages will be in attendance at the New-Haven Railroad depot, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., on the arrival of the train at 1:20 P. M., to convey those friends who may prefer to assemble there to Greenwood, where the remains will be interred.

VAUGHN.—On Saturday, June 10, Miss JANE VAUGHN, aged 39 years.

The friends of the deceased, and also of E. R. Wilson and J. P. B. Dodge, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, June 12, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 38 Laight-st.

WILLIAMSON.—In Brooklyn, on Seventh Day afternoon, 10th of 6th month, CAROLINE WILLIAMSON, aged 14 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Isaac Haddock, No. 166 Ryerson-st., on Second Day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Friends' burying-ground, near Greenwood.

WHITE.—At New-Orleans, La., on Friday, June 2, suddenly, Dr. AMBROSE L. WHITE, in the 62d year of his age. A native of Virginia, for more than 30 years a practitioner of medicine in the City of New-York.

The remains have been embalmed, and will be removed to Wilton, Conn., for burial.

☞ Washington, D. C., and Lexington, Mo., papers please copy.

YELLOTT.—On Sunday, June 11, at Rahway, N. J., HENRY D., son of William and Cornelia Yellott, aged 3 months.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.

Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps, constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

THE SPARE BED AND BED TO SPARE.

Have you been ill? Requires no mattress in warm weather, and weighs 25 lbs. Costs $7 50. Sold by JENNER & CO., No. 464 Broadway, cor. 4th-st.

SCROFULA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, &c.—The only positive cures for these diseases are Nature's Sovereign Remedials from Plants. PRINCE'S TREATISE contains 58 specific remedies. Price 10 cents and stamp mailed. Apply to WM. B. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

PATENT CANTERING HORSES—Reduced prices, $20 to $25. Patent Invalid's Traveling Chairs, $20 to $30. Children Carriages, Hobbies, &c. S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

STANDARD SCALES FOR SALE, AND WARRANTED—Platform Scales, hanging for sale low. BUFFALO SCALE-WORKS, 34 Hudson, cor. Grand-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

HEARING RESTORED

BY ONE APPLICATION OF

DR. VON EISENBERG'S

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY,
No. 104 Monroe-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

About six years ago I became troubled with inflamed eyes, and during the past six years, (a great portion of which time I was almost totally blind, unable, consequently, to walk without assistance,) I have tried many of the best oculists during the time, and found myself getting worse instead of better, until I was permitted, through kind Providence, to see you. You have cured me, and I consider it my duty to the public to make my case known, as I have no doubt there are thousands suffering in the same way that I was, and I thank God that I can raise my voice in praise of your great skill to restore one to sight who never thought to see again, and suffered as much as I have for the last six years. My eyes are more brilliant than ever. I shall always be happy to state my case to any who may call on me.

MRS. MARGARET LORETTE,
No. 22 4th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF BLINDNESS.

Dr. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*: My son Walter was completely *blind* of one eye, and the other nearly so, for TWO YEARS. I have tried a great many of the best physicians, and the eyes became worse instead of better. I was recommended by a friend to call on you, and, thank Providence, my child is now fully restored to sight. His eyes look more brilliant than ever, and his health, which has been in a very poor state, is now entirely restored. I thank you for your kind attention to my child, and I shall ever be happy to be a living testimony to your skill, to any one who may call at my residence.

Mrs. JULIA EASTMANN,
No. 789 6th-av.

HEARING RESTORED BY AN APPLICATION OF DR. VON. EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled. CHARLES CHAPPEL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Messerole-avenue,
Greenpoint, Long Island.

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office.

DR. VON EISENBERG,

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS

Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES

OF THE

EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,

LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND

CONSUMPTION,

may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

An apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we urgently suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE POPULAR NOVELS BY THREE POPULAR AUTHORS.

MISS YONGE;
JULIA KAVANAGH;
LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON;

I.

THE CLEVER WOMAN OF THE FAMILY.
By Miss YONGE,
Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
1 vol., 8vo., with twelve illustrations. $1 50; Cloth, $2.
No modern lady author has achieved so great a success as the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." Each new work only adds to her wide reputation.

II.

BEATRICE;
A Novel. By JULIA KAVANAGH,
Author of "Nathalie," "Adele," etc., etc.
1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2.
"Her old power of character painting has not deserted her. Beatrice Gordon is as charming a heroine as Nathalie or Adele. If the reader cares for novel-reading at all, he will not regret the time he may have to spend in doing so."—*London Reader.*

III.

TOO STR

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.
All denominations ready for delivery.
All classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Also
GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
Bought and sold on Commission.

BRIGGS & LEETE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

THE HOLDERS OF ILLINOIS STATE BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of the State of Illinois, falling due on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1865, will be paid at the Ocean Bank of the City of New-York, for the period of fifteen days, commencing July 3, 1865.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE,
Treasurer of the State of Illinois.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.
[L. S.] (Signed.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this first day of April, 1865.
(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, at above place, on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 6th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.
W. H. DIKE,
Treasurer.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN Peoria, May 16, 1865, the following gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year:

Chas. L. Frost, of New-York; John B. Brown, of Portland; E. Weston, H. G. Marquand, Ezeno Secor, James W. Smith, of New-York, and Wm. H. Gruger, of Peoria, Ill.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, held in New-York, on the 26th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

CHAS. L. FROST, President.
WM. H. GRUGER, Vice-President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Asst. Sec'y.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.
E. RUCK, Cashier.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22.
H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 484 Broadway, on SATURDAY, June 17, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company.
Per order of the President.
CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the LAKE MAJOR GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA, will be held at their office, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., on FRIDAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.
F. F. PAYDTER, Secretary.

$10,000 WORTH OF GOOD COAL, iron, and oil stocks (some dividend paying, and some about to pay dividends) to exchange for dry goods, furniture, or good jewelry suitable for Southern market. Address H. S. F., Box No. 153 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS,
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,633 TO 111,733 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, $500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

CARPENTER & BOARDMAN,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 4 WALL-ST.,
EDWARD P. CARPENTER,
LANDSDALE BOARDMAN.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
FOR THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES
AND THE
RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.
UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....$500,000,
$100,000 subscribed and paid in, and $200,000 open for subscription,
are now open to receive deposits for safe-keeping, under their guarantee, in their BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, in the new marble FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
NO. 146 BROADWAY,
corner of Liberty-st.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
RATES FOR ONE YEAR ON $1,000:

Government and all other coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery	$1 00
Government and all other securities negotiable only by indorsement	50
Gold coin or bullion	1 25
Silver coin or bullion	2 00
Jewelry, diamonds, watches	2 50
Trunks of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, &c., contents unknown to the company, for one year	25 00
Silver Plate, on its valuation by owner, per $100 for a year	1 00
Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year, each, or according to bulk.	
Wills, for any length of time, during the life of the maker	5 00

The company offer for rent, renter holding the key, SAFES inside their Burglar Proof Vaults, at $30 and $40 each, per annum, according to size. Coupons and interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owner.

Extracts from the charter of the company:

SECTION 2. The corporation hereby created shall have power to receive on deposit for safe keeping, jewelry, plate, stocks, bonds, and valuable property of every kind, upon terms to be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation.

SEC. 12. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer upon the corporation hereby created the power of transacting any other business than that mentioned in the second section of this act, and the duration of said corporation shall be the term of fifty years.

SEC. 14. The stockholders of the company incorporated by this act shall be liable in their individual capacity for the payment of the debts and liabilities of such company, for an amount equal to the amount of the stock they have severally subscribed or held in said company, over and above such stock, to be recovered of the stockholders who are such when the debt is contracted, or the loss or damage is sustained, or of any subsequent stockholder. And any stockholder who may have paid any demand against such company, either voluntarily or by compulsion, shall have a right to resort to the rest of the stockholders who were liable to contribution; and the dissolution of the company shall not release or affect the liability of any stockholder which may have been incurred before such dissolution.

DIRECTORS.
HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st
HON. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEX'R HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Co., and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Company.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 31 Vesey-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
KING, SUTTON & CO., Bankers and Brokers, have removed their office to the new premises known as the Globe Buildings, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD,
GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS,
May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and for three Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will remain open for one hour.
WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, May 31, 1865.

REGISTRATION OF STOCK.—NOTICE IS hereby given that, in accordance with an order of the Board of Directors, the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK has been appointed Registrar of the stock of this company, and will be prepared to act as such on and after June 2 prox., at which time new certificates will be issued by the Transfer Agents at New-York, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., and countersigned by the Registrar, either to the present or future shareholders, in exchange for those then outstanding.
G. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE DOUGLASS MINING CO. OF MICHIGAN,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an assessment of $1 per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, payable on the 22d day of June, at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of this board.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1865.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 333 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, June 20, 1865. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED without Pain, under Nitrous Oxyde Gas, at 50 cents each, by Dr. WAIT, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Beautiful sets inserted from $10 to $40. Fillings from $1 upward. Why suffer with offensive teeth and roots? Cut this out.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THE headquarters of the nitrous oxide gas for extracting teeth without pain. It is the great improvement of the age. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer,
CLOSING SALE
OF THE STOCK OF
MR. JOHN GAUCHE,
Comprising
BRONZES, BRONZE CLOCKS,
SEVRES VASES, FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
BREAKFAST AND TEA SETS,
TOILET SETS, CRYSTAL GLASS WARE,
BRONZE AND BISQUE STATUETTES,
and other magnificent goods, just landed. To be sold at auction by
EDWARD SCHENCK,
at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., on TUESDAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF DRY AND SALTED HIDES AND SHEEPSKINS.
Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, June 12, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st., near Washington, New-York:
1,412 DRY AND SALTED HIDES,
67 SHEEPSKINS.
Sale positive. Terms Cash. By order,
Col. H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S.
A. I. D.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
55 kegs PIGS' FEET, extra spiced.
9 barrels SHINBONES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MANIFICENT PIER MIRRORS AND CORNICES, PARLOR SUITES, PIANO-FORTES, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, SILVER, &c.,
to be sold THIS DAY, (June 12,) at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant brown-stone house No. 132 West 26th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., comprising parlor, drawing-room, dining-room, chamber, nursery and library furniture of all descriptions; a magnificent collection of oil-paintings by eminent artists, elaborately carved piano-fortes, mirrors, curtains, carpets, &c., with everything pertaining to an elegantly furnished house. Parties from a distance are assured that this sale will positively take place, rain or shine. Men in attendance to cart, pack or ship goods for purchasers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HEAVY
SPAN OF HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at Cleary's Stable, No. 19 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., an elegant span of sorrel blood mares, 16 hands, eight years old; can trot in 3 minutes together, and perfectly sound, kind and gentle, and very stylish; also, an elegant top-wagon with pole and shafts, built by Godwin; one light three-quarter top-wagon; two sets of elegant double harness, made to order, by Dunscomb; also, elegant single harness, gent's saddle and bridle, blankets, sheets, &c., made by Gibson, to be sold by order of the executors to close the estate of the late Robert Diederich, Esq.

SPECIAL SALE—SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1865.
By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. L. L. Laury Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at at the time and place named below, viz:
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 16, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, SATURDAY, June 20, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 23, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, TUESDAY, June 27, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 30, 1865:
Two hundred and fifty SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.
An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is specially called to these sales.
Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 33d-st.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., in charge First Div. Q. M. G. O.

NOTICE.
SALE OF ARMY MULES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1865.
MANY THOUSANDS OF MULES are being disposed of at public sale, at Washington.
The sales will continue until the number of animals is reduced in proportion to the reduction of the armies, now going on rapidly.
There are in the Armies of the Potomac, of the Tennessee and of Georgia, probably FOUR THOUSAND OF THE FINEST SIX-MULE TEAMS IN THE WORLD.
Many of them were broken in the beginning of the war, as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
The whole South is stripped of farming stock, and the North also has suffered from the drain of animals, taken to supply the armies.
These animals are sold at public auction; THEY WILL NOT BRING ANYTHING LIKE THEIR TRUE VALUE; and such opportunities for farmers to get working animals to stock their farms, and for drovers and dealers in stock to make good speculations, by purchasing them and disposing of them in the South, will never occur again.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, about 40 acres of land, together with the elegant brick mansion house thereon, known as "Ocean Hill," situate on Todt Hill Road, about 12 minutes' walk from Garrison's Depot, Staten Island Railroad, and about 3 miles' drive from Vanderbilt's Landing, over a macadamized road, and in the immediate vicinity of the country seats of Messrs. Schiefflin, Newman and others. The house is brick, 60x60 feet, with an extension 15x30 feet, and is built in the most substantial manner, replete with all modern conveniences; bath-rooms, water-closets, gas-pipes, and Brown's hot-water furnace. The hall is 20 feet in width, and floored with oak and walnut; stairs of walnut, and 6 feet wide. The library and dining-room have walnut wainscot, elegantly carved walnut mantels, (by Every,) and large fine mirrors. The situation is unsurpassed, having fine landscape views unequaled. The land is all under cultivation, fine vegetable garden, fish-pond, strawberry and asparagus beds, peaches, grapes, apples, and small fruit trees in abundance. There is on the premises all necessary out-buildings; also, two frame cottages. Immediate possession of the premises can be given. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York, where a map of the premises and plans of the house can be seen.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, TUESDAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., household furniture, comprising rosewood parlor suites in green reps, rosewood book-cases, secretaries, carved walnut buffets, black walnut extension tables and library tables to match, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, enameled cottage suites, mahogany sofas, lounges, bedsteads, washstands; a large lot of hair, husk, sea-grass and straw mattresses; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, matting, crockery and glass ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Also, seven rosewood upright and square piano-fortes, some of which are by the most favorite, well-known city makers. Also, a large lot of Odd Fellow regalias, emblems, jewels, &c.

AUCTION SALE AT NEWARK, OF 40 very valuable and desirable building lots, on South Orange and Morris avenues, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON next, at 2 o'clock, on the premises. These lots are about one quarter of a mile from the court-house, near the line of the Market-st. Horse Railroad, which runs to the Market-st. depot. They are on an eminence, and command an unobstructed view of Newark, the east bank of the Passaic, Bergen, New-York Bay, &c., and enjoy the privileges of the city as well as the quiet of the country. Title perfect. Terms, one third cash. Full particulars, and maps, may be obtained of ELLIS DUNN, corner of Market and Mulberry-sts., Newark.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable free the government tax at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual cash dividend of six (6) per cents., free of government tax payable on demand. They have also declared a scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the company for the year ending May 1, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on the 15th day of August next.

Six per cent. interest was also ordered to be paid on all outstanding certificates of profits of the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, on and after the 15th day of August next.
R. W. BLUCKER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M. Money deposited at this time will be allowed interest from the 1st of July.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.
DIVIDEND.
The trustees of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 6 and 6 per cent. (free from government tax) on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on or after the 20th of July.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold a quarterly meeting at the Congregation Church, River Head, Suffolk County, to commence at 2 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, June 14, inst., and continue two days. All Christian churches and temperance organizations are respectfully invited to send delegates.
JOS. A. SMITH, President.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
PINE APPLE TISSUE,
SILK GRENADINE,
MOUSSELINE DE SOIE,
in all 500 pieces, at 50c. per yard; cost $1 to import.

200 pieces ORGANDIES; BEST QUALITY, at 50c.

The whole stock of ORGANDIES JUST REDUCED.

PLAIN BEREGE GRENADINE, in new colors, at 25c.

PRINTED LINEN LAWN DEPARTMENT, just reassorted, with best qualities at 50c. per yard.

ALPACCA DEPARTMENT and MOURNING DEPARTMENT, well reassorted for this week.

NEW PLAIDED SILK for YOUNG LADIES' DRESSES, just bought at auction; $1 75 per yard, extra width.

DOTTED SWISS for LADIES' DRESSES, very cheap.

MARSEILLES, for dresses, FIGURED and PLAIN, in WHITE and BUFF COLORS.

NEW FRENCH CHINTZ, in pretty POMPADOUR DESIGNS.

LACE CURTAINS and WINDOW SHADES, just received.

GREAT REDUCTION on the CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, to close the season.
LEGRAIN,
No. 720 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

CLOSING OUT SALE
FOR
JUNE.
Cartons RIBBONS, reduced from $1 75 per yard to $1.
Cartons RIBBONS, reduced from 10s. per yard to 5s.
Cartons RIBBONS, reduced from $1 per yard to 50 cents.
Cartons RIBBONS, reduced from 7s. per yard to 3s.
Cartons RIBBONS, reduced from 5s. per yard to 2s.
Suitable for SASHES, BONNETS and TRIMMINGS.
300 Cartons TRIMMING RIBBONS.
50 Cartons DRESS TRIMMINGS, cheap, to close.
RICH ORNAMENTS AND BUTTONS
FOR MANTILLAS, JACKETS AND DRESSES,
MARKED DOWN 30 PER CENT. TO CLOSE OUT.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
CLOSING OUT.
A SPLENDID LOT, REGARDLESS OF COST,
HAIR NETS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
SILK BELTS, BUCKLES, FINE COMBS, ALPACA BRAIDS, BINDINGS, SHIRT BUTTONS; HAIR TOOTH and NAIL BRUSHES.
500 FINE EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS.
Plain LINEN COLLARS and SLEEVES, all varieties.
GUIPURE, THREAD, BLOND AND TRIMMING LACES, BLACK CREPES, COLORED CREPES, SILKS.
COLORED VELVETS.
CAMBRIC EDGINGS and INSERTINGS; FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS, RUFFLINGS, TATINGS, TAPE TRIMMINGS, VEILS, COIFFEURS, BARBES, CORSETS.
THIS IS OUR REGULAR CLEARING OUT SALE FOR JUNE, and ALL OUR GOODS ARE OFFERED at PRICES TO CLOSE.
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 26th and 26th sts.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
SHAWLS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c., &c., at retail.
PRICES REDUCED!!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 256 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING AND PART MOURNING
Bombazines, Crapes, Black Silks, Grenadines, Tissues, Purple and Black, and Black and White Dress Goods. Also, a full assortment of White Goods, at retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 256 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Ladies' and Children's Undergarments, Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Embroidered Robes for Infants, Capes, &c., &c.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
And Nos. 256 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BAREGES, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES,
PERCALES, JACONETS AND
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT RETAIL, AT
REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 256 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE
LATEST DESIGNS AT RETAIL,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 256 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOTHING.
BROWNELL & MARVIN
Offer their choice stock of CUSTOM GOODS at extremely low prices.
Boys' Suits, $8, $10 and $12.
No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

300 WHITE DUCK PANTS AND VESTS,
AT BROWNELL & MARVIN'S,
No. 503 Broadway.

500 DUCK AND SPANISH LINEN DUSTERS,
AT BROWNELL & MARVIN'S,
No. 503 Broadway.

BLACK LACE POINTS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
at half the value in gold.
BLACK GUIPURE and THREAD LACES
MARKED RIGHT DOWN.
LACE VEILS, BARBES and COIFFEURES,
MARKED RIGHT DOWN.
PATENT and REAL VALENCIENNES LACES,
MARKED RIGHT DOWN.
POINT, VALENCIENNES and THREAD COLLARS and SETS,
MARKED RIGHT DOWN.
EMBROIDERED, LACE and HEM-STICH HANDKERCHIEFS,
MARKED RIGHT DOWN.
JACONET BANDS, EDGINGS and INSERTIONS,
MARKED RIGHT DOWN.
BLACK LACE MITTS,
MARKED RIGHT DOWN.
All our stock marked right down, owing to the advancement of the season.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 477 Broadway, between Broome and Grand-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!
NEW BONNET RIBBONS AT NEW PRICES!
All the fashionable shades from narrow to broadest width to match, in Greens, Lilacs, Gris Perles, Moon and Mist on the Lake, Mexique, Whites, Blacks, the largest stock of the season; also full lines of Plaid Ribbons.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS!
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, SETS, COLORED CRAPES, STRAW ORNAMENTS, VELVET RIBBONS, MILLINERY SILKS AND LACES, MALINES, PLAID VELVETS, FULL LINES OF EMBROIDERIES, LADIES' KID GLOVES, MITTS, &c., &c., all cheap. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW BONNETS, BLOOMERS AND HATS, READY TO-DAY.
LININGS OF LADIES' SPLIT-STRAW BONNETS, at 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3.
ANOTHER LINE, beautifully clear, $3 50, $4 and $5, well worthy inspection.
Also, GRAY HAIR BONNETS, $1, $1 50 and $2.
OVER ONE THOUSAND FANCY HAIR BONNETS, at 65c., 75c. and $1 each.
BONNETS IN ENDLESS VARIETY, from 1s. to $10.
The STOCK OF BLOOMERS is replete with novelties of every description, to which attention is invited. It embraces every shape and braid from low to finest quality. The largest stock of the season to select from.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
EXAMINE THE STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
You will find it to your advantage, as we can lengthen cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. We sell cartoons of ribbons and auction lots, undivided, at cost price, showing the bill, and add 5 per cent. commission.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from Bowery.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
DAIRY FARMS AND OTHER COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

308 ACRES, ONE MILE FROM VILLAGE and railroad depot of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, New-York; mansion-house, outbuildings, tenant-house, barns, stables, sugar and apple-orchards, complete sugaring farming and dairy apparatus and tools, 40 cows, some young cattle, &c. Price for farm, stock and all complete, $14,000.

Also, another dairy farm, near the above, of 160 acres, 10 cows, some young cattle, farm-house, outbuilding, sugar-orchard, tools, &c., complete. Price for farm, stock and all, $6,500.

For cash or on credit. Required to be sold by terms of will. Present tenant of each farm competent, has entire charge, will remain if desired.

Also, for sale, for cash or on credit, or will be exchanged for city property, a dairy farm near the above, of 142 acres, good farm-house, outbuildings, 20 cows, young cattle, tools, &c. Apple-orchard. Price, $6,000, for farm, stock and all.

Also, another farm, near the above, of 31 acres, good stone-house and a barn; small apple-orchard. Price, $1,500.

For further particulars, inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WATCH HILL HOUSE FOR SALE.
RARE CHANCE.

This well-known and popular Summer resort is situated on Watch Hill Point, R. I., six miles from Westerly, and about three from Stonington. There is a magnificent beach; and first-rate facilities for bathing, within easy walk of the house. The location is unequaled by any on the New-England coast. The undersigned, who has kept the house a number of years, wishing to retire from business, will dispose of it on favorable terms. If application is made soon, possession will be given before the commencement of the season. Address GEO. M. NASH, Westerly, R. I.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE
WHARF PROPERTY
FOR SALE,
On North River, below 14th-st.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ITALIAN VILLA COTTAGE, with 17 lots of ground and stable, corner Gold and Classon avs., Brooklyn; size, 32x40, and extension 18x24, with dry cellar under the whole; metal roof, all modern improvements. It is elevated about six feet and stands fifty feet from the avenues, with double entrance and flagged walks; is surrounded by choice shrubbery and well grown shade-trees, and the grounds are well stocked with apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, (about bushels last year,) raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and other small fruits, all in vigorous bearing, and four fine asparagus beds. The whole premises are in complete order, and possession can be given 1st to 15th July, if desired. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 A. M., or 4 to 7 P. M., or to FOSTER & LOPER, Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—WITH THE GROWING CROPS and immediate possession if desired, a fine farm of 60 acres, situated on King-st. road, four miles north of Portchester depot, N. Y. and N. H. R. R. 1 hour and 10 minutes from 27th-st.; the land is mostly free from rock and well fenced; the dwelling-house has been recently repaired and put in order; there is a good barn and stable attached, also a new carriage-house, stable and granary. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND extra size lot, north side of 86th-st., third house from 5th-av., (Central Park;) location pleasant and healthy; with a fine view of the park; the house is in complete order, and will be sold with or without the furniture, including large mirrors, velvet, medallion carpets, and superb rosewood parlor furniture. Inquire on the premises, or of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A HANDsome country residence, eligibly situated within a mile of the landing, and commanding extensive views of the river and Fishkill Mountains. The place contains eight acres of ground, and is a most desirable property. For full particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A new and very desirable house, near depot; beautiful location, fine views, &c. Would take a small city house in part payment, or good dividend paying stocks. Price $15,000. Apply to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, Church and Worth sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE ON GRAMERCY PARK—A first-class house in perfect order and elegantly decorated, together with the furniture therein contained, which is costly and tasteful. Price $40,000 for house and standard furniture. Possession in two weeks. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES IN Litchfield County, Conn., one-half mile from a railroad station, four hours from New-York City; new two-story brick, 40x40, with extension 24x28; three barns, stables and other outbuildings; all nearly new; fruit in abundance. Price $7,000. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 70 acres, on Harlem Rail Road, near Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Land in good condition. Will be exchanged for merchandise—dry goods preferred. Price $55 per acre. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with carriage-house, &c., complete; situate between Broadway and 4th-av., in 21st-st. Apply to J. S. MOON.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—THE three-story and basement brown-stone front house No. 137 West 36th-st., near Broadway; size 20x50; lot 98.9; modern improvements. Apply at No. 139, next door.

FOR SALE—SEVENTH-AVENUE LOTS, ABOVE Central Park. Five lots on this grand drive recently added to the Central Park. Price, $11,000 for all. Apply to JOHN McCAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

GREAT BARGAINS.—MILLION DOLLARS worth of real estate and stocks to exchange for merchandise or personal property. METROPOLITAN REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 40 Dey-st.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS—SEVERAL LOTS OF lots on 5th-av., opposite Central Park, at low prices. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

BUILDING LOTS—LOTS IN GOOD LOCAtions ready for improvement. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES
TO LET,
With splendid light and ventilation
Suitable for
Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A TWO-story double house and outbuildings, with three acres of land, near Princess Bay and Annadale Station, Staten Island Railroad, on Broadway-av. Also, one house and parts of two houses in same avenue. Possession given immediately. Inquire of G. A. COLE, near Annadale Station.

TO RENT—AT FISHKILL VILLAGE, A LARGE house and ground attached on the outskirts of the village; house has gas, water, range, &c. Price $600 from now till May 1, 1866. Also, a house and nine acres of land; price $300. Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE, Security Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Throgg's Neck, on the water. House large, and grounds well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; within 200 yards of steamboat landing. Apply to WM. F. WARING, Security Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN 3D-st., near the Bowery, to let until Nov. 1, to a small family; house has all the modern improvements; rent low to a responsible party. Apply to A. McDONALD, No. 272 Bowery.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISland, a Gothic cottage, three miles from Port Richmond. Will be sold or rented cheap if applied for immediately. Apply to R. H. GIBBONS & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, No. 446 Broome-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brick house, located No. 143 West 21st-st. A portable heater and gas-fixtures in the house; a verandah over the stoop. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—NEW HOUSE, newly furnished, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, near and overlooking the Sound, with privilege of boating and bathing. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—Is on Hudson River; house furnished for Winter and Summer; grapery, peaches, all fruits; one mile from a steamboat landing; three hours from city by rail.
E. H. LUDLOW, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON BLOOMINGDALE ROAD AND 94th-st., the country seat of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, large mansion, plenty of fruit and vegetables. Possession any time. For permit apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3, Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR five or six months, at New-Rochelle; near the water; use of boat, &c.; near the village; $100 per month. Apply to JOHN C. HIGGINS, No. 1 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—TO LET, COTtages opposite the Pavilion; stables to each cottage, and ice-houses filled.
Apply to
THOS. CARROLL, No. 302 Broadway, Room No. 2.

TO LET—ARMORY, DRILL-ROOM AND OFFIces, in the new marble building, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. Apply to E. AYERS, No. 102 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 8 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—With possession before July 1, for the occupation of a family of four grown persons, a house having modern improvements, pleasantly situated, within easy access of Fulton Ferry. A fair rent will be paid by a responsible tenant. Address Box No. 1,280 Post-office, New-York.

A SMALL, NICE DWELLING-HOUSE wanted in some respectable location, either in New-York or Brooklyn; rent must be moderate; possession on or about September 1. Address C., Box No. 1,287 Post-Office.

FARM WANTED—UNDER GOOD CULTIVAtion; state number of acres, number in meadow, under plow, in wood, what fruit, buildings, location, means of access, lowest price, &c. Address GEORGE JOHNSON, Box, No. 5,841 New-York Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.
A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. WARNER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 163 Third-av., near 30-st. Cut this out.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, in the Capitol, until TUESDAY, June 13, 1865, at two o'clock noon, for performing the work of enlarging the library of Congress, in accordance with the following synopsis of specifications:

Nearly all the work to be erected will be of iron, and similar to the present library; the present structure of stone and brick, from the main floor of the building to, and including the roof, at the north and south ends of the present library, is to be removed; and all the materials of which the same is composed, that cannot be used in the reconstruction, are to belong to the contractor.

The new wings to be substituted for the present structure are to be fitted up with alcoves four stories in height, with brackets, pedestals, mouldings, &c., to correspond with the present library. Doors are to be cut through the walls and to be finished with iron frames, valves, &c., similar to the doors on the north and south ends of the present library. Iron stairways are to be constructed; wash-basins, water-closets, &c., will be required. The roof is to be framed of iron, and to be sheathed with wood and covered with copper. The skylights to be similar to those of the present library. Warm air furnaces are to be constructed. The floors are to be laid in tile like the floor of the present library; and all the bronzing and gilding are to be done similar to that in the same. The contractor is to furnish everything necessary to carry on the work, both of removing and building, at his own expense.

Full specifications can be obtained, in printed form, by addressing a letter to the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the drawings may be seen at any time, Sundays excepted, prior to the hour of closing the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Capitol Extension, from nine to three o'clock.

The contractor will be required to give bond, with two responsible sureties, in the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract.

The proposals will be opened by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, at his office in the Capitol, in the presence of the Secretary of the Interior and all other persons who may choose to be present, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 27th day of June next.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, who will, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, perform the work promptly and satisfactorily, reserving the right to reject all bids. Each bidder will be expected to inclose with his proposals the names of the persons who are to become his sureties.

B. B. FRENCH,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 237 Broadway. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at eleven o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-third-street, from Tenth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-third-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Eightieth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-eighth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Tenth-avenue.

For rebuilding bulkhead north side Rivington-street, East River.

For replanking and fendering Piers Nos. fifty-six and fifty-seven East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. thirty-seven East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. forty-four East River.

For dredging both sides of Pier No. sixty-one East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. sixty-two North River.

For regulating and grading Forty-third-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, June eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until MONDAY, the 26th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-House No. 42, to be built on lots Nos. 76 and 78 Hester street, in said Ward, for the use of the Primary Department of said School. Plans and specifications for said building, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The trustees of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM McCAFFIL, Chairman,
GEORGE KINZER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying the institutions on Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Islands, Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River, and City Prison, with fresh beef and mutton for one year, from 1st July next. Specifications of the quality and description of the beef and mutton, and all information required, will be furnished on application at their office.

ISAAC BELL, President;
JAMES BOWEN, Secretary;
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
O. W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL }
AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865. }

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.
TROTTING.

The last of the two great purses and stakes of the season, for $2,000, will come off on
THURSDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock.

A purse of $1,000, with stakes of $250 each, play or pay. Mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagon.

George Wilkes enters b. m. ..... FLORA TEMPLE
Hiram Woodruff enters b. g. ..... DEXTER
Owner enters ch. m. ..... LADY EMMA
John Lovett enters blk. g. ..... GEN. PUTNAM

Boats leave James-slip every half hour for Hunter's Point; from 34th-st. every five minutes. Trains to the Course, special, at 11:30 A. M., 1:30 and 2:30 P. M. Ferry from the foot of 86th-st. to Astoria every twenty minutes. Efficient police arrangements for the maintenance of order.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.—Monday, June 12, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Match for $2,000; mile heats; best 3 in 5 in harness. Hiram Woodruff, names b. g. Dexter; S. McLaughlin, names b. m. Lady Thorne. Cars will leave Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every five minutes for East New-York, and will also leave South Ferry at 1 o'clock P. M., for the Course direct, returning when the race is over. This race is made, good day and track; if not, the next good day and track.

SHARR & WHITE, Proprietors.

HOTELS.

THE ASHLAND HOUSE,
FOURTH-AV. AND TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,

Recently enlarged and improved, is now open for transient as well as permanent boarders. The house is situated on one of the pleasantest avenues, and is accessible to all places of amusement and business by cars and stages. Guests will find all the conveniences and comforts of a superior establishment, with an excellent table. Transient board $3 per day.

WM. H. SELKIRK, Proprietor.

N. B.—Families who desire rooms for the Summer will make early application. To desirable parties advantageous terms will be offered.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAIS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris, for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars, address G. W. TROW, C. P. Directory office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MIRIAM MYERS *against* MORRIS MYERS.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—U. S. 50 cents Tax Rev. stamp cancelled.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his offices, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

CORNELIUS FISKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated June 9, 1865.

The complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, June 9, 1865.

CORNELIUS FISKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the New-York Consolidated Stage Company, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

SAMUEL F. BARGER, Referee.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

REFRIGERATORS.

AT R. & J. MOWBRAY'S, No. 82 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market, refrigerators, kerosene, and gas stoves, Torry's ice-cream freezers, water coolers, fruit jars, stove ranges, laundry furnaces, and house furnishing goods.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PAIR OF COACH horses, young, sound and kind; separately if desired. Also, a fine large horse for pomps or carpet; also, a light single harness. Apply at private red brick stable on alley, No. 20 East 37th-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship HARTFORD, Bower, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage, apply to
J. AMIES & RAYNUR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,450	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,450	.....
ERIN	3,316	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,316	Provost.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,376	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplint.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA ..... THURSDAY, June 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $138-00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Afloat)	1,100-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE,
stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.
EUROPE ..... Capt. A. DUCRESNE ..... FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE ..... Capt. A. BOCANDE ..... FRIDAY, June 23
First-Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA;
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
PASSAGE RATES GREATLY REDUCED.

The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
June 16 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)
July 1 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SLOCUM
(connecting at Panama with the CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. LELAND ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF CORK ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 14
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 17
GLASGOW ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 21
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 24
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 95 | Steerage to London 33
First Cabin to Paris ..... 105 | Steerage to Paris 40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Havana.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on June 21.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORNICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The first-class steamships
AMERICA ..... Capt. CLIFT,
NEVADA ..... Capt. CARPENTER.
The AMERICA
will commence taking freight Wednesday morning, and positively sail SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from foot of Canal-st., North River. For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The NEVADA will follow Saturday, June 24. Agents in Savannah, Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River.
For freight or passage,
Apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GANMELL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE STEAMSHIP EUTERPE,
Capt. WHITEHURST, is now loading at Pier No. 36 North River, and will sail for the above port on Saturday, June 17th, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail Steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND THE IRISH PORTS.
CALEDONIA ..... Saturday ..... June 17.
HIBERNIA ..... Saturday ..... July 1.
At 2 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
Passage rates greatly reduced. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 8 Bowling-green.
Passengers booked through to Havre, Hamburg, &c.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M.
The SCOTIA will sail on the 28th June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route—low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of each month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, E. F. DENNIS, master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to H. T. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers. Issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 23.

EXPRESSES.

STEAMSHIP AND INLAND EXPRESS TO ALL SOUTHERN CITIES AND TOWNS OPEN TO TRADE.—Adams Express Company forward their Express daily (except WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY) by steamship to Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, New-Orleans, Newbern, Wilmington, Mobile, &c., &c., and inland daily to all points. For particulars, apply at the principal office of the Company, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in all enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; suitable for chamber, parlor and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL, Manhattan, Kaaterskill Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat O. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, (on and after May 22,) at 7 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 7:10. Tickets, state rooms and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARNEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON AND BRATTLEBORO'.—The first-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave New-York from Peck-slip, East River, for Hartford at 4 P. M., daily, arriving at Hartford in time for the early train for Springfield and the North.
Cabin fare to Hartford $1. Deck $1 50.
The cheapest and pleasantest route.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Agents,
No. 112 South-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, POUGHkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens Dock, Cornwall and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL will leave Debrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT WHITE STONE, CITY ISLAND AND GREENWICH.—The steamboat JOHN ROMER will leave Pier No. 26, East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier No. 3, N. R., daily, at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squanpum, Bergen, Manchester and Toms River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 11 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, June 5, 1865, trains will leave 26th-st. station, for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, at 11 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. The 11 A. M. train connects at Troy with train for Saratoga, Lake George, Burlington and Rutland, and by Lake Champlain Boats, for Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point and Montreal. Sleeping car attached to the 4:40 P. M. train at Albany for the West. J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Engineer and Superint

THE ARMY OF GEORGIA.

FINAL DISSOLUTION OF THE COMMAND.

MILITARY RE-UNION OF OFFICERS.

A Highly Interesting Social Occasion.

Speeches by Gens. Slocum, Howard, Ward, Williams. Geary, Fisk, Hobart, Barnum and Others.

HOW THE FIGHTING MEN TALK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF GEORGIA,
NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, June 9, 1865.

In the dissolving scenes now taking place in the armies which have been encamped here for the past month, there are many incidents daily occurring which deserve far wider recognition and publicity than they are likely to receive. The breaking up of so vast an army severs many ties almost as dear and tender as those of home; for nowhere is the bond of friendship or brotherly love cemented more strongly than on the battle-field, on the march, in the camp, where danger, toil, suffering and privation are mutually endured. In the disbanding of the army and removal of the troops from this city, many associations which date back to the beginning of the war are severed, and the tender heart of the true soldier feels as deeply as though he were unused to scenes of blood.

It has happened that the Army of Georgia was composed of two corps from different sections of the country—the Fourteenth from the West, and the Twentieth mainly from the East; and it has fallen to the lot of its commander, Major-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, to demonstrate the fact that there exists no such thing as an unworthy feeling of jealousy and rivalry between the troops of the two sections, when brought into actual contact. Generous rivalry and a spirit of emulation have existed, as they should, for the proper discipline and efficiency of the army; but no sectional bitterness.

Gen. SLOCUM being about to take farewell of his army, tendered the officers thereof an opportunity to meet and spend an evening in social intercourse, ere their departure. The meeting took place last evening, at the headquarters of the army, in a delightful grove, near Glenwood Cemetery, northeast of Washington, and in every respect was one of the most notable military reunions that has yet occurred. It was attended by fully three hundred officers, among whom were Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, late of the Army of Tennessee, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. C. B. FISK, of St. Louis, now Commissioner of Freedmen for Kentucky and Tennessee; Major-Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, commanding, the Fourteenth Corps; Major-Gen. MOWER, commanding the Twentieth Corps; Brevet Major-Gens. MORGAN, BAIRD, WALCUTT and GREEN, commanding divisions in the Fourteenth Corps; Brevet Major-Gens. WILLIAMS, GEARY and WARD, commanding divisions in the Twentieth Corps; Brig.-Gens. VANDEVER, GLEASON, HOBART and MITCHELL, of the Fourteenth Corps; Brig.-Gens. JONES, BARNUM, ROBINSON, HAWLEY and COGSWELL, of the Twentieth Corps; Col. PERKINS, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Twentieth Corps; Col. STURTEVANT, Lieut.-Col. GWINDON, and Majors MOSELY and TRACY, of Gen. SLOCUM'S Staff; Col. VAN VOORHIS, of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New-York; Col. STEVENSON and Major PITCH, of the Third Wisconsin; Lieut.-Col. MORSE, of the Second Massachusetts; Lieut.-Col. DRUMMUND, of the Fourteenth, and Lieut.-Col. DUNPHY, of the Tenth Michigan; Lieut.-Col. EVANS, of the Sixtieth Illinois; Lieut.-Col. MITCHELL, of the Sixty-sixth Ohio; Lieut.-Col. KEAR, of the Sixteenth Illinois; Lieut.-Col. LAKE, of the Seventeenth New-York; Lieut.-Col. GOODE, of the One Hundred and Eighth New-York, and many others, whose names I was unable to obtain. There were also present, Hon. C. B. SEDGWICK, of Syracuse, and Messrs. WILKINSON and HOWLETT, of the same city.

The grove was lighted up by hundreds of candles fixed on frames to the trees, while the mellow light of the moon aided in giving the scene a decided charm. Three first-class bands, those of the Second and Thirty-third Massachusetts and the Twenty-third Pennsylvania, furnished abundance of music, and it is but simple justice to say that the band of the Thirty-third cannot be excelled in the army, if even in the Union. It has always stood high, and on its return home will favor some of the Northern cities with their superb concerts.

A tented pavilion, about one hundred feet long, had been prepared, under which were set two tables capable of accommodating all the guests. These arrangements were most admirably conducted, and the glittering tables, laden with choice edibles, the lights of the pavilion, and the crowds of full-uniformed officers thronging the grove, presented a scene of real beauty, not to say enchantment.

At a little after 9 o'clock the guests sat down to the tables—Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM presiding at one, and Maj.-Gen. HOWARD at the other. The collation was soon agreeably disposed of, when the assemblage was called to order, and Gen. SLOCUM arose and said:

GENTLEMEN: It has been my good fortune during the past few months to command the Left Wing of Gen. SHERMAN'S army—a command composed of two corps; one organized in the West—the other in the East; one bearing on its banners Mill Springs, Chickamauga, Shiloh and Stone River; the other—a corps to which I am bound by associations of nearly three years' standing—a corps most of which took an honorable part on the fields of Antietam, Chancellorville and Gettysburgh.

These corps met at Chattanooga, and working together in the same noble cause, they have added to the record inscribed on their colors, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Dalton, Peach-tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah and Charleston.

We are now about to part; some to our Eastern homes—others to the far West. I could not allow the officers of these corps to separate without affording them one more opportunity of extending the hand of fellowship to each other and of exchanging congratulations upon the happy termination of the war in which we have been engaged. It was predicted by our enemies at the commencement of this struggle that the East was to be divided from the West before its termination. This, with a thousand other evil predictions, have been verified. There has been emulation, but no division in sentiment or feeling—no jealousy or hatred.

With these few words, I think you will understand the feelings which prompted me in inviting you here. Meet each other in the spirit in which you were invited and the occasion will be one to which you will hereafter revert with pleasure.

One sad event connected with the closing scenes of the struggle in which we have been engaged, has cast a shadow on every meeting of our officers, over all the recent brilliant victories which have been held preparatory to the disbanding of our armies. All have felt the absence of one who should have been present to witness these scenes; one to whose great mind and pure heart; to whose perseverance and faith in the right, we are more indebted for our final triumph than to any other cause. I propose a sentiment in which I know you will all unite:

To the memory of our great leader—Abraham Lincoln.

This sentiment was drank standing and in silence.

A unanimous call was then made for Major-Gen. HOWARD, who responded with that peculiar appropriateness of speech and depth of feeling for which he is characterized. He expressed his gratification at meeting so many of his companions in arms, alluded to the brilliant services which the two armies had rendered, and congratulated them that their work was done. The rivalry between the commands had been generous; and intermingling hereafter in the civil sphere of life, they would take each other by the hand with sincerity, remembering that the nation had been so strongly cemented by the blood that had been shed that it never again can be broken. He touchingly alluded to the memory of the late President, and paid an eloquent tribute to his virtues. Though taken from us by violence, yet his task was complete, and his death was the final seal to the noble work in which we have all been engaged for the last four years. His successor, Mr. JOHNSON, is watched with a deep interest and feeling, and it rejoices us all to find in him the required firmness and desire to "do the right as God gives us to see the right." We are willing to repose in him every confidence and give him every encouragement. In closing, Gen. HOWARD proposed as a sentiment,

President Andrew Johnson.

Hon. C. B. SEDGWICK, formerly member of Congress from New-York, was called for in response to this toast. He said there was an old Latin maxim which, freely translated, admonished him that when a soldier speaks, a lawyer should hold his tongue. He paid a high tribute to Gen. SLOCUM, and the army which, under his lead, has accomplished such extraordinary marches. The retreat of XENOPHON even would pale before these romantic campaigns. Alluding to the President, he said there was a poetic and retributive justice in his standing at the head of the nation, while his revilers and defamers of four years ago abase themselves at his feet and ask absolution for their offence. He would hold the action of justice even, and with unswerving hand. Mr. SEDGWICK closed with a brief tribute to Mr. SEWARD, which was warmly applauded.

Major-Gen. MOWER being called for, said he would not make a speech, but would propose as a sentiment

The Health of Gen. Sherman,

which was drank very unanimously, and received with such hearty cheers as made the forest ring with echoes.

Major-Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS was loudly called for, and declining to speak, in a very modest way proposed—

The Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps—Brothers in arms, let us continue to live brothers in peace.

Brevet Major-Gen. WILLIAMS, commanding the First Division of the Twentieth Corps, was called out and received with vociferous applause. After a few remarks, in which he said he could fight better than he could talk—which everybody well knew—he gave as a toast—

The unity of Sentiment in Sherman's Army.

Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY was called upon to respond to this sentiment, which he did in a brief and appropriate speech. He said the manner in which the Eastern and Western troops had blended and mingled together, was one of the strongest indications of the unity of sentiment, not only in the army, but throughout the East and West. The development of this feeling, which would be greatly aided by the strong associations formed in the army, would make this the grandest nation the world ever saw. In conclusion, he gave as a sentiment,

Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

This brought out that old war-horse, Brevet Maj.-Gen. WARD, of Kentucky, commanding the Third division of the Twentieth corps, who made one of the most telling and eloquent speeches of the evening. Though a Kentuckian, he was particularly severe upon the influential and wealthy traitors who have been the main support of the rebellion, and he protested, in the name of the men who had fallen, against undue clemency to these classes. "No government is safe," said Gen. WARD, "when its wealthy citizens are traitors." He would so totally disarm them that they would be powerless for all time to come.

Brevet Major-Gen. MORGAN, Commanding a Division in the Fourteenth Corps, was called out, and proposed:

Our Country—May it be as permanent and glorious in its future as the deeds of our armies have been in the past.

Brevet Major-Gen. WALCOTT, commanding a division in the Fourteenth Corps, was called for, and proposed a sentiment which your correspondent lost in the cheers which greeted the dashing little General's appearance.

Brevet Major-Gen. GREEN, of the Fourteenth Corps, was next called upon, and gave as a toast—

The men who carried us through—the rank and file of the army.

Brig.-Gen. BARNUM, of the Twentieth Corps, was called upon to respond. He touchingly alluded to the fallen heroes of the struggle, and recited that pathetic effusion of MILES O'REILLY, descriptive of the departure for, and return from the wars of our gallant regiments, whose sabres first "were thirty-seven," and at last "but eleven." Gen. BARNUM was applauded for his pathos and eloquence, and in closing proposed:

The Memory of our Fallen Comrades.

Drank standing and in silence.

Brig.-Gen. ROBINSON, of the Twentieth Corps, being called out, proposed:

Sherman's "hammers."

Received with uproarious laughter and cheers.

Gen. BARNUM said he noticed among the guests of the evening a representative of a class who, though they had not carried a musket, had shrunk from no dangers or hardships in order that the people might know of the gallant deeds of their armies, and history be truthfully written. He gave:

The War Correspondents—The Historians of the Rebellion.

Responded to by L. L. CROUNSE, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who briefly vindicated the legitimate and faithful war correspondents, assuring those present of the earnest desire of the press to do the fullest and most impartial justice to the deeds of the armies and their commanders.

Brig.-Gen. C. B. FISK, of St. Louis, being called upon, made a very happy speech, full of earnest sentiment and congratulation.

Gen. VANDEVER, of Iowa, offered a toast, but in too modest a voice for most of the assemblage to hear.

Loud calls were made for Brig.-Gen. HOBART, of Wisconsin, who had suddenly disappeared, but pursuit being made, he was soon captured and brought in *vi et armis*, and called upon for a speech. He replied eloquently, alluding to the unity of sentiment which he was so rejoiced to perceive between the two portions of the army. He congratulated all upon the great triumph of republican liberty now achieved, and trusted its restoration might prove eternal.

Brig.-Gen. GLEASON, of the Fourteenth Corps, proposed:

The Union of Soldiers and Citizens.

Brig.-Gen. COGSWELL, of the Twentieth Corps, being called for, proposed:

Three Cheers for the Fourteenth Corps,

which were given with most astonishing vigor.

Major MOSELEY, of Gen. SLOCUM'S staff was also called for, and could not escape the ordeal of a speech, in which he did himself full justice. His vindication of the MONROE doctrine was received with significant heartiness by the heroes of a four years' war for American liberty.

It was now near midnight, and the guests from the city took their departure, and the assemblage soon after adjourned. The occasion was one of the heartiest, pleasantest and most significant of its kind that has ever taken place, and its influence will long be felt in the hearts of those who participated. Seldom has such an array of military talent and brilliancy assembled together on a social occasion, and the event was a happy vindication of the dignity, patriotism and virtue of the American soldier. CYMON.

An Appeal for the "Colored Home."

It is with great reluctance that the managers of the "Colored Home" come before their friends with an unusual appeal for their sympathies and aid, but we are constrained to do so by our pressing need, and the conviction that too deep an interest is felt in this institution to allow of serious embarrassment for want of the funds indispensable to its maintenance. During the last four years, the affairs of the "Home" have been conducted with the most rigid economy, and yet at the opening of another fiscal year, we find ourselves entirely out of funds, while the calls upon our treasury are the more urgent, because of the limited expenditures of the past few years and the additional burden of a debt weighs heavily upon us. It is true that there was a small balance at our credit by the Treasurer's report, but bills since presented for expenses previously incurred, leave the society in debt to the extent of nearly a thousand dollars. Our expenditures, for the year ending May 1, amounted to about $15,000, of which our friends contributed only $1,300; the balance of our receipts coming from the City Corporation and a fund which yielded nearly $2,000. In consequence of the advance in prices, our purchases, especially of clothing and bedding, have been of necessity very small, and now our supply is almost entirely exhausted and large appropriations are needed to provide what is requisite to the comfort of the inmates. We feel emboldened to urge our plea for help from the fact, that this is the only channel through which the wants of the aged, destitute and infirm colored people of the city are relieved. Of this class of city poor more than eight hundred have, during the last year, been the recipients of the care and protection of this asylum.

We do earnestly hope that amid the variety of charitable objects, to which the public is daily contributing so liberally, this society may receive the attention, which we believe it deserves, and our appeal may meet a response which shall relieve our present need. Contributions may be sent to Miss WESTERLO, First Directress, No. 113 East Twenty-fourth-street; or to either of the following gentlemen: Mr. JAMES B. COLGATE, No. 47 Wall-street; Mr. EZRA B. GOODRIDGE, No. 65 Exchange-place; or Mr. F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 14 Wall-street.

Anniversary exercises will be held at the "Home," in Sixty-fifth-street, below First-avenue, on Thursday, June 15, at 2 P. M., when the managers will be happy to show to their friends the nature of the work to which they are invited to contribute.

Obituary.

MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

This estimable lady died on Saturday, June 10, in Hartford, after a lingering illness. She was born at Norwich on the 1st of September, 1781, and was consequently in her 74th year. During the quarter of a century ending, perhaps, somewhere about 1850, her name was more widely known, in either hemisphere, than that of any other American authoress. Latterly her poetry has given place, in most libraries, to that of a more modern and varied school, though it will never be wholly superseded. She was early addicted to verse-making, possessed a temperament which, while it never marred her sound and solid health, was nevertheless keenly susceptible to the varied beauties and subtile influences of nature. She removed to this city in 1814, where she opened a select school for young ladies, and where her poetical talent and many lady-like and christian graces soon attracted the notice and engaged the personal interest of the late DANIEL WADSWORTH, a gentleman whose artistic and literary taste was fortunately equalled by his peculiary means; and he was the means of introducing her to the public, in a volume of "Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse." In 1819, Miss HUNTLEY became the second wife of CHARLES SIGOURNEY, a well-known merchant of this city; and since that time she, while engaged in the domestic affairs of rearing a family of children, found time to contribute largely to the serious literature of the country, both in prose and verse. Her published works, in all, number nearly fifty volumes. Her prose is marked by vigor, beauty, and good sense, and, like her poetry, is full of good moral precepts.

At home she was best known and loved for her domestic virtues and her rare neighborly spirit of friendly kindness. Her heart and purse were ever open to all good works of philanthropy and charity; and she had a host of friends and never an enemy. Many will miss her kindly, genial presence, her active sympathy and her large-handed charities.—*Hartford Courant.*

THE SOUTH.

Important Letter from Hon. J. Minor Botts to Hon. J. A. Gilmer.

His Views on the Condition of the South Last February.

He Advised the Rebels to Submit Without Further Delay.

From the Richmond Republic, June 9.

The circumstances under which the following letter was written are explained upon its face, and sufficiently justified the injunction of confidence which was imposed upon its recipient. These circumstances are now removed, and we comply with the wish of a large circle of citizens in giving it to the public:

[PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.]

CULPEPER COUNTY, Feb. 13, 1865.

Hon. John A. Gilmer:

MY DEAR SIR: Owing to the snow storm of the 7th, all mail communication with this county has been suspended until within the last two days, consequently your letter of the 6th did not reach me until yesterday.

I have given due attention to your several suggestions touching my going to Washington, your basis of terms for putting an end to the war, etc., and, with all due respect, I proceed to give you my views upon them, and to point out some of the obstacles in the way of their accomplishment that it seems to me must loom up with transparent light to every impartial and unprejudiced eye.

With respect to my going to Washington, it is only necessary to say, first, that I have no means of getting there, and secondly, that I have no authority or *pass* to go. But if I *were* to go, it could accomplish no good—first, because I could not recommend your plan of adjustment, looking to a separation of the South from the North, when there is not, and never has been a *shade of doubt* resting on my mind that the very worst condition of things that could befall the South, and more especially the border States of the South, would be a separation, with the North as a hostile neighbor, as she assuredly would be, which would lead to constant and never-ending warfare, and the necessity for regular standing armies, which, if we are to judge from the experience of the past, would be quite as destructive as the armies of the North. Calamitous and ruinous as this war has been, from my inmost soul I believe a separation from the North, with two people so immediately contiguous to each other, and with the bitterness of feeling that would be perpetuated under separate organizations, would prove to be even more ruinous and deplorable than the war itself has been, and that has left the Southern country little else than a general graveyard or a desolate waste.

But if I could entertain other views upon this subject, and adopt those presented in your letter, I have no idea that they would receive a respectful consideration either from the administration of Mr. LINCOLN or any portion of the people of the North, the whole mass of whom have become thoroughly abolitionized by the events of this war. Rely upon it, Mr. GILMER, there is no peace party in the North that has ever lent a serious ear to the idea of separation; and all appearance to the contrary during the last year was nothing but a piece of political jugglery, adopted with the hope of restoring the democracy to power. Whatever else may be done, there are two things that the North *can never afford to do*. The first is, to recognize secession and disunion, under any disguise; and the other is, to repudiate its public debt. No, sir; from the moment that our once glorious old Union Whig party "*refuged*," and kicked from under it the platform of its own erection, as a guide for Presidential incumbents, to wit: "The *Union*, the *Constitution*, and the enforcement of the laws," it was taken up as something worthy of preservation, and adopted with entire unanimity by all parties in the North with a determination to maintain it, in a better faith than did those who first adopted it, and then spat upon it at the dictation of the corrupt and profligate Democracy, who gave us timely notice that *we should be kicked on and dragged in* to the feast of ruin they were preparing for all in common; and so strong and universal has this sentiment of the Union and the *enforcement of the laws* become throughout the North, that you may rest assured that if Mr. LINCOLN were to entertain the proposition for a moment of recognizing a foreign government that would run up to the banks of the Potomac, and within a mile of their capitol, he would run great risk of being torn to pieces alive by men of all parties in the North. I speak of these things as *facts*—as I know them to exist.

I do not know what value may be attached to my opinions now, but certain it is that I have had no desire to obtrude them upon any one since this war broke out, for on more occasions than one, when they would have been of service to those with whom my own interests and happiness were entirely identified, they were repudiated and denounced. But your letter invites it, and I proceed to say:

From the day of the first battle of Manassas, if not from the time of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, I have regarded all compromises at an end; and that when the minority in the South madly broke up old compromises and repudiated all new ones, and thus brought up the issue whether the absolute control of the government should be exercised by the minority or majority, that the fate of the South was sealed; and I said so at the time, unless the people would discard their treacherous leaders and return to that spirit of conciliation which had controlled their fathers in the formation of the government. And as this has not been done, I have looked upon all attempts at negotiation as a useless consumption of time. I have, therefore been satisfied from the first, that there could be no peace but a *conquered peace*; that there could be no negotiations but at the cannon's mouth; and that the only negotiators that could be recognized were those already appointed by their respective governments, Gen. GRANT and Gen. LEE, and to their ultimate arbitrament all would be compelled to submit at last. How it is likely the matter will be adjusted under their negotiations, your means of information are at least as good as mine, though possibly we may draw different conclusions from the present and the past. Any other peace than such as I have described would be a delusion and a cheat, which would not last much longer than it would take to make it.

My opinions of the result of this war were formed long, very long, before it commenced, and have been often laid before the public in a voice of warning to avoid it, but they were of no avail; but those opinions have never, under any success or defeat of either party, varied or wavered for a single moment, and I have never doubted that the terms now offered, of absolute and unconditional recognition of the authority of the Federal Government, and of the supremacy of its laws, could alone lead to peace; and it appears to me that the only question to be determined is, whether they should be accepted at once, or postponed until they are forced upon you by still further loss of life, sacrifice of property, and additional humiliation and defeat. As for all this villainous trash in the daily press, and not unfrequently to be found in the halls of legislation, about subjugation, Northern masters and Southern white slaves, spoliation and distribution of our lands among the foreigners and blacks in the army, which may serve to keep up a war spirit and a feverish passion among a few who are deluded by it, and as for all the furore that certain officials may get up among their followers in the city by their public harangues, let me assure you that it has no effect upon the country, whose substance has been eaten up, and whose patriotism has subsided and given way to empty and hungry stomachs. They are for peace, and will not stop to inquire into terms whenever it is offered to them. The people have seen, and know, that among the leaders of this rebellion there has been, from first to last, nothing but miscalculation upon miscalculation, and blunder upon blunder, with every promise and prediction falsified, until they have lost all confidence in their calculations, promises and predictions, and they see too many strugglers that are daily leaving the army with a determination never to be taken back to it alive, not to know something of its absolute demoralization and disorder.

Believe me, Mr. GILMER, when I tell you, that the feeling of the people is, that the lives of their sons and friends will be uselessly sacrificed by a further prosecution of this war; and if the Confederate authorities do not believe it, let it be submitted to a fair and untrammeled vote of the army and the people to decide it.

If the ruling men could see the matter in this light, then, in addition to the blood that might be saved, they would find a strong incentive to an earlier peace in the fact that, by prompt action in the Southern States, they might yet defeat the amendment to the constitution in prohibition of slavery. By a general vote in all the States, which cannot be had during the war, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Kentucky might be carried against it, and thus defeat the measure; and if it had been made last Fall, and the Southern States had been represented in Congress, two-thirds of the two Houses could not have been obtained in its favor. So far as I am personally concerned, I have become quite indifferent to its defeat. Through the instrumentality of the Secessionists, I have lost all my most valuable slaves. What remains to me are a great convenience, but dreadfully expensive, and very worthless, as far as their labor is concerned; but I am horrified at the idea of having some two millions and a half, or more, of slaves turned loose among us as freed men, with no provision made for their support, whether this is done by President LINCOLN and his party or President DAVIS and his party. For if you free the soldier you must also free his wife and children.

As to prolonging the war by arming the negroes to fight against their own race and their own kindred, who come to offer them immediate and unconditional freedom, to my mind it betrays a want of insight into the natural instincts of the human heart, as well as a degree of wild fanaticism and insanity that has had no parallel in modern times; even if they were willing to fight against what they have been taught to believe were their rights and interests, how will you manage to feed 300,000 negroes with blockade-running suspended, and rail communication with the more Southern States cut off, as it is sure to be, when you can barely make out to feed your present army? and then only by reducing the people to a state of starvation. If ever there was an occasion when the old Latin maxim of "*Quem Deus vult*," &c., could apply, I think it cannot be this. Has not your offer led a willing negro worker with a short allowance of bread? If you have, your experience does not accord with mine. They cannot and will not stand hunger and privation as the white soldier, who lives half his life, on hope, and pride, and love of glory; and as sure as the experiment is made, just as sure will their arms be turned against you at the first opportunity that offers.

Moreover, mark what I tell you. If you put negroes in the field as soldiers, they must be put on equality with your white soldiers, for that is the condition of those they are expected to meet in the ranks of your opponents; and this will demoralize the army ten times more than it is already, and it will afford a pretext to thousands and thousands, *who only want one, to quit*, to lay down their arms and desert to the enemy, or return to their homes, upon the plea that they did not engage in this war to establish the equality of the negro, or for the abolition of slavery, but against both; and if this had become a government of abolitionists, it could have no claims upon them. Mark this well, I beg you.

And now, Mr. GILMER, let me ask you to look this question full in the face as it really stands. It has been said that no man ever played the game of "*Solitaire*" that did not cheat himself; and it appears to me that this game of war is like the game of "*Solitaire*," at which everybody has tried to cheat himself first, and then cheat his neighbors—it is time this was done with, and men looked at things as they really are.

Four years ago your Vice-President, Mr. STEPHENS, said in the Georgia Convention: "When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon war, which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvest shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war, sweeping over our land; our temples of justice laid in ashes; all the horrors and desolation of war upon us; who but this convention will be held responsible for it? and who but him who shall have given his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure, as I honestly think and believe, shall be held to a strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetuate? Pause! I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments. What reasons can you give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity it will bring upon us? What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case, and what cause or overt act can you name or point to on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim, founded in justice and right, has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer.

Leaving out of view, for the present, the countless millions of dollars you must expend in a war with the North; with tens of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle, and offered up as sacrifices upon the altar of your ambition—and for what, we ask again? Is it for the overthrow of the American Government, established by our common ancestry, cemented and built up by their sweat and blood, and founded on the broad principles of *right, justice* and *humanity*? And, as such, I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest statesmen and patriots of this and other lands, that it is the best and freest government, the most equal in its rights, the most just in its decisions, the most lenient in its measures, and the most aspiring in its principles to elevate the race of men, that the sun of Heaven ever shown upon. Now for you to attempt to overthrow such a government as this, under which we have lived for more than three quarters of a century—in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety, while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquility, accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unassailed—is the height of *madness, folly* and *wickedness*, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote."

Such was the language and such the testimony of this high official, who was, within three weeks from that time, and now is, the Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy; and it was at such a time, and under such circumstances, that the South entered upon this war against the United States—*then as now*, and *now as then*, the richest and most powerful nation on the face of the globe, and before which, as your own papers almost daily assure us, both France and England now stand trembling in their shoes.

Four years ago, then, the South commenced this war for the establishment of their independence, and for four years has it been carried on with alternate victory and defeat; but now, at the expiration of these four years, ask yourself the questions: First—What advances have been made toward the accomplishment of the end? They have invaded your territory, and you have invaded theirs? How many of their States have you taken, and how many of yours have they taken? What portion of their territory do you hold and what portion of yours do they hold? How many of their native population have you killed or disabled, and how many of your native population have they killed or disabled? (Some idea of this may be formed from the fact, that the vote at the Presidential election last fall was everywhere larger than it was in 1860, before the war, and that the vote of the entire army of the Potomac was only some eighteen thousand, showing that an overwhelming proportion of that army is composed of unnaturalized foreigners and negroes.) How near a state of exhaustion are their materials for war, and how near are yours?—when you have to rely upon arming the slaves to fight against those who come to set them free.

Draw this contrast, and then ask yourself the one other question, whether the Southern Confederacy is in a condition to prosecute this war to a successful issue with a government whose resources are scarcely half developed, notwithstanding what may have been said to the contrary. There has not been, and will not be, a real anxiety for an immediate peace at the North, until this whole slavery question can be forever settled. Your relations with the government of the United States at one time ought to enable you to know what its resources are, when all its energies are put forth for their development, which I know (and for reasons that I could give you) have never yet been exercised. Now, if, upon review of the actual situation, you can persuade yourselves that there is a reasonable prospect of ultimate success, then there may be some justification for a further trial at arms; but if no such reasonable hope can be indulged, then, in my opinion, it is both wicked and criminal to prosecute the war any further at the bidding of those men who would sacrifice what is left of the country to take the chance of saving themselves.

You must have observed one thing: that those men who would adopt a universal system of abolition have no slaves to set free; that those who would set fire to the cities on the approach of the enemy have no houses to burn; that those who would go to the last ditch, and live on roots and berries in the mountains, are the men who do not take their places in the ranks of the army; and those who would take all the cotton, tobacco and gold in the country for the use of the government, have neither cotton, nor tobacco, nor gold to be taken; these are not the men who have the largest stake in the country, and are not the men who should control it; and so far as Congress is concerned, they pass their conscript laws, their impressment bills, and levy their taxes when a majority of that body not only have no constituencies upon whom their laws can operate, but who are not themselves subject to the provisions of their own laws, even to the payment of a tax, that they unconstitutionally, fraudulently and impudently impose upon others.

What conscript officers, what impressment agents, and what tax-gatherers, have you in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Western Virginia, and other portions? And what right have a body of refugees, who have neither constituents nor homes to which they dare go, to assemble in Richmond and keep us in an eternal war to save themselves from harm and find themselves a home at the public expense.

Is it supposed that because the people are afraid to speak out that they do not grumble and complain of this, or that it has not weakened their confidence in the authorities by which they are oppressed? If so, let me assure you it is a woeful mistake.

I have written to you freely, and in a spirit of confidence and friendship, and marked it *private* because I have no opinion for public use—which would only subject me to unmeasured denunciation and abuse by those who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by a continuation of the war; but if I were a member of the Confederate Congress, these are the views I would enlarge and enforce, because I know they represent the views and feelings of seven-tenths of the people of this State, who think the experiment of separate independence is a failure, and has been carried quite far enough, but among whom are those who would be the first to cry out "*Treason*," until they knew they were safe in proclaiming their true and honest sentiment—if there is any honesty left in them.

I am very respectfully and truly yours,
JOHN M. BOTTS.

The Sixth Corps—A Correction.

No. 38 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Friday, June, 9, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your report of the Sixth Corps review is incorrect, when it states or implies that Gen. SHALER, late of the Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers, is now a citizen out of service.

He is still in the service, and in command of the post of Duvall's Bluff, Ark. Gen. SHALER'S many friends would be surprised to hear of his leaving the service before the close of the war, and, therefore, justice to his long and faithful services, and severe sufferings as a prisoner of war, demands that his military record be correctly given.

Respectfully, W. T. F.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. Slocumb and wife, Washington; Hon. Henry Blow, St. Louis; Hon. Ross Campbell, Maryland, and Capt. J. F. Boringer, St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Major-Gen. Schouler, Boston; Senator Henry Wilson, Massachusetts, and E. G. Comstock, Washington, are at the Astor House.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—All who desire to witness the annual review of the New-York Yacht Club on Tuesday next, the 13th inst., can have an excellent opportunity by taking passage on the *Sylvan Grove*, which leaves Peck-slip at 9:30 A. M., Spring-street at 9:45, Depot-street at 9:50, and Barclay & North Rivers, at 10 o'clock.

FATE OF THE ADMIRAL DUPONT.

She is Run Into by the Ship Studacona, and Sinks Immediately.

The Passengers and Most of the Crew Saved.

ARRIVAL OF THE SURVIVORS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 10.

The steamer *Admiral Dupont*, from New-York for Fortress Monroe, was run into and sunk on the night of the 8th inst., by the British ship *Studacona* from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B.

The steamer sunk in ten minutes after the collision. The crew and passengers, with the exception of fifteen or twenty, were saved.

Capt. SIMON PEPPER and all the officers of the steamer are safe and have landed at Nantucket, together with other survivors.

The names of the lost are as yet unknown.

The *Studacona* having sustained considerable damage by the collision, was run ashore on Smith's Point, Nantucket, where she remains in a bad position.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Arrival of the Officers and Crew at Boston—Further Details of the Disaster—Eight Persons Missing.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 11.

The officers, crew and passengers of the steamer *Admiral Dupont* arrived here on Saturday night. Purser MORSE reports: Left New-York on the 7th for Fortress Monroe, with a small detachment of troops, and at 4:20 o'clock the next morning, in a dense fog, saw ship *Studacona*, steering nearly in an opposite direction; put helm hard a-starboard, stopped engines and reversed them, to avoid collision. Before the steamer could lose her way the two vessels came violently into collision, and our starboard bow was stove in. Found the steamer was settling down by the head very fast, and in three minutes after the collision the steamer went down. As far as ascertained, one fireman, six soldiers, and one colored woman, are missing.

The steamer was owned by JAMES S. WHITNEY and S. B. TAFT, of Boston, and another party in New-York, where she is insured for $50,000. She was valued at $90,000. Just previous to the collision the steamer had taken the usual precautions against accident by blowing her whistle and reducing speed to 15 revolutions per minute. Most of the officers of the *Admiral Dupont* leave for New-York to-night.

Arrival of the St. George.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, June 11.

The steamship *St. George*, from Glasgow for Quebec, passed this point at 2 o'clock this morning with 806 steerage passengers. Her news has been anticipated.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARIES.—The house of Mr. WILLIAM EDGALL, No. 236 Washington-avenue, was feloniously entered on Saturday night last and robbed of dresses, table-cloths, napkins, &c., in all valued at $57.....The house of Mr. PURDY, No. 27 Felix-street, was entered the same night and robbed of articles worth $40..... Some time on Saturday afternoon the house of ANGELO RUESO, No. 174 Sands-street, was visited by a thief, during the absence of the family, and robbed of $500, which was contained in a tin box. A gold watch, and a $500 greenback remained undisturbed.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a boy named JOSEPH J. WHITE, aged about nine years, was run over, at the corner of Smith and State streets, by a car of the Coney Island Railroad. He fell lengthwise on the track, and the wheel passed from his foot to his thigh, inflicting a terrible gash, but breaking no bones. He was conveyed to a neighboring drug-store and attended to, after which he was taken to his home, No. 37 Henry-street.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in the city last week were 103, of which 17 were men, 22 women, 36 boys and 28 girls. The principal diseases were, convulsions 17, consumption 14, debility 8, dropsy 9, scarlet fever 6, typhoid fever 5, marasmus 3, croup 2, &c. Under one year of age 28. Natives of United States 69, Ireland 26, Germany 4, England 3, British America 1.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a young man, identified as A. MERRILL, a seaman, who fell from a sloop in the East River some time since and was drowned, was recovered at the foot of Partition-street, on Saturday last. The remains were taken in charge by the brother of deceased, and will be taken to his former home in Maine for interment. The deceased was 17 years of age.

ROBBING A ROOM-MATE.—Detective WONDERLY arrested a seaman named WILLIAM H. OLIVER, on Saturday, on the charge of robbing HENRY GREEN (both colored) of the sum of $100. Both occupied a room at No. 161 Concord-street, and the accused, as alleged, stole the bills from the other's pantaloon pockets. The money was recovered by the officer.

ACCIDENT.—THOMAS BRADY was seriously injured by the falling of a tree which he was engaged in cutting down, on the corner of Lawrence and Johnson streets, on Saturday last. He was taken to his residence, No. 763 Pacific-street.

COUNTERFEIT UNITED STATES CURRENCY.—WM. B. CLAFTON was arrested on Saturday night, on the charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit United States currency stamp on the conductor of a Court-street car. He was held for a hearing.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—The June term of the Kings County Circuit Court will be commenced this morning, before Judge LOTT. The calendar embraces the first twenty causes.

Williamsburgh.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Between 1 and 2 A. M., yesterday, while Mr. ISAAC FROST was on his way to his residence, in Stagg-street, near Lorimer, Eastern District, he was set upon by two ruffians, who were accompanied by two women, at the corner of Stagg-street and Union-avenue, who demanded his money. Mr. FROST refused compliance to their demands, when they beat him severely with their fists and then discharged a revolver at him, the bullet from which lodged in his right thigh. The parties then decamped, and the injured man with great difficulty made his way home.

SKILLFUL BURGLARY.—Early Saturday morning a burglar entered the residence of Mr. EDMUND DRIGGS, Jr., South Second-street, E. D., and packed up a large quantity of silver-ware

The New-York Times.

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IN MEMORIAM!

The First of Our Hundred Battle Monuments.

An Official Visit to the Field of Bull Run.

Dedication of a Cenotaph to the Glorious Dead.

APPEARANCE OF THE HISTORIC GROUND.

Another Monument Erected at Groveton.

The Desolation of Virginia by the War.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 12.

The memory of the patriots who fell in the first great battle of the rebellion is appropriately perpetuated by the erection and consecration of monuments which shall mark for future ages the ground on which they died. The restoration of peace is speedily and fitly followed by these ceremonial duties, and it will not be long ere a monumental pile is reared on every prominent battle-field of the war. In no better way can the deeds of the hundreds of nameless dead, who fell in defence of our liberties, be kept green in the memories of future generations. The erection of monuments on these fields, which occupy such a prominent place in history, may, be said to have been an almost impromptu affair, that is, that the monuments were begun on Tuesday last, June 6, finished on the 10th and dedicated yesterday, as a matter of course they are not very elaborate structures, yet highly creditable to those who built them, with the means at their command. The work being done, the ceremonies were appointed for Sunday, June 11, and invitations issued to a considerable number of officers, civilians and ladies to be present. A train was in readiness and left Washington on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, having on board about one hundred persons, among whom were Major-Gens. HEINTZELMAN, WILCOX, MEIGS and BENHAM, Brig.-Gen. HALL, Gen. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, Prof. HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute, Rev. Dr. MCMURDY, of Kentucky, and others. At Alexandria the number was increased to about two hundred, and by 8 o'clock the train had reached Fairfax Station, fifteen miles out on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which is as far as trains can be run at present. At this point Capt. LAWRENCE, Quartermaster of Gen. GAMBLE'S Brigade, stationed at Fairfax Court-house, had provided fifty ambulances and a number of army wagons to carry the party to the ground, seventeen miles distant. The ambulances proved sufficient for the transportation of the party, which was fortunate, for the ride over the rough roads proved a severe ordeal, and in the army wagons it would have been truly terrible. The party started from Fairfax Station promptly, and arriving at the Court-house, four miles distant, formed into procession, with the mounted band of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry at the head, and that of the Third United States Infantry, from Gen. MEADE'S headquarters, in wagons. This band visited this ground with a peculiar interest: for they were also present at the battle of July 21, 1861, and while assisting the wounded, were compelled to retreat, and thus lost their instruments.

The historic heights of Centreville were reached about 10:30 A. M., and a brief halt was made, which gave time to inspect the grass-grown and formidable works first thrown up by the enemy in 1861, and subsequently strengthened and used by our army. A few squalid houses still remain standing in the village, and, though never remarkable for its attractions, it presents now even a more dreary appearance in the serene quiet of peace than it did amid the turmoil and destruction of war.

From Centreville Heights an extended view is obtained toward Manassas, though the battle field is not visible. Most of the ground, however, has been so often fought over, as to deserve the name of battle-ground.

Taking the right hand road on what was once a pike leading to Gainesville and Warrenton, we proceeded rapidly to the battle-ground, five miles distant, fording Cub Run, and crossing Bull Run at the stone bridge, the points where Gen. TYLER'S division forded the stream in their advance on the enemy. Two miles beyond the last-named stream, we turn to the left into a field, and on a crest, just south of the Henry House, so prominently named in the official reports of that battle, a modest monument is visible, pointing toward heaven, and impressing all with peculiar emotions.

A considerable force of troops, both infantry and artillery, and one squadron of cavalry, had preceded us, and were already on the ground to give increased effect to the ceremony. Our cavalcade, composed of some seventy-five carriages and ambulances, with a large number of equestrians, many of whom were ladies, who generally rode exceedingly well, caused quite an excitement among the inhabitants of the country, who are now at home in increased numbers, though the population is still as sparse as in some of the newest regions of the West, they were all at the roadside, and gazed with astonishment at so extensive and peaceful a demonstration. A considerable number also gathered to witness the ceremony, and their demeanor was a great improvement upon that of former times.

The monument was quickly inspected by the party, and the particulars of its origin and construction obtained. The idea was first conceived by Lieut. JAMES MCCALLUM, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Light Battery, under whose superintendence both monuments were erected by details of men from that battery, and the Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Col. GALLUP, which are armed as infantry. The material is ordinary red sand stone, quarried near Manassas Junction, and hewn into square blocks. The total height of the monument is twenty-seven feet, resting on a base of the same material, on which is elevated on a mound about four feet above the ground. On each corner of the base are blocks of sandstone, on which rest elongated conical 100-pounder shells, the cone pointing upward. The top of the shaft is also surmounted by one of these ornaments, and they add very decidedly to the effect of the entire piece. On one side there is the following inscription cut into the stone:

IN MEMORY OF THE PATRIOTS WHO FELL AT BULL RUN, JULY 21, 1861.

On the reverse:

ERECTED JUNE 10, 1865.

The location of the monument is on a commanding crest, about three hundred yards southeast of the Henry House, and on the identical spot where HEINTZELMAN'S division made their hardest fight, and from which they were finally driven back, by the arrival of KIRBY SMITH'S reinforcements, after having flanked and driven the enemy from Sudley Church, on Bull Run, where HEINTZELMAN and HUNTER crossed their divisions.

The dedication services were opened at 1 o'clock by Rev. Dr. MCMUNDY, who officiated in the absence of Rev. Dr. MOORE, of Philadelphia, who was expected to deliver the address. A portion of the Psalms appropriate for the day was first read, followed by an invocation to the most high God to witness the consecration of this pile to the memory of our fallen heroes.

The following hymn, written for the occasion by Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, was then sung to the tune of "Old Hundred:"

Here in their country's trial hour,
Trial by battle—stood the brave
Against a fierce and fearful power—
The Power that held and scourged the slave.

Here on Virginia's sacred soil,
Where slavery bred and drove the gangs,
The horrid serpent* lay in coil—
Here Freedom's sons first felt her fangs.

They fought—they fell, but not in vain
Lost they the battle of Bull Run;
The blows that broke the bondman's chain,
At last, were on this ground begun.

They fell; but not for nought they bled;
No honest blow is ever given,
No rousing word is ever said
In Freedom's cause—the cause of Heaven.

That goes for nothing in the score
With nations kept above the skies;
No thirsty ground is drenched with gore,
No poet sings, no soldier dies.

Slavery may whet her cut-throat's knife,
Or rain down her assassin's ball;
The martyr may lay down his life,
SEWARD may bleed and LINCOLN fall.

But Freedom's arm is stronger yet,
Lifted in earnest for her sons,
Than is the traitor's bayonet—
The murderer's knife—the pirate's guns.

And so, upon the bloody spot
Where now this monument is raised,
Shall rebel bones and memories rot,
But patriots' names for aye be praised.

* Crotalus horridus—the rattlesnake.

Judge OLIN, of the Supreme Court, Gen. WILCOX, who was captured here at the battle, while in command of a brigade, Gen. HEINTZELMAN, who was wounded in the arm at the same time, and Gen. FARNSWORTH, formerly of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, were called upon and made brief extempore addresses, appropriate to the occasion. A salute was then fired by Capt. SCOTT'S Massachusetts battery, on the very spot where RICKETT'S battery was captured.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN was greatly interested on this ground, and "fought the battle o'er again," with decided advantage to the visitors. The line held by the Brooklyn Zouaves, the woods from which the mythical "Black-horse" Cavalry charged, and the spot where GRIFFIN lost his guns, were all minutely pointed out.

The battle-field itself presents few evidences of the engagement. Here and there a mound indicates a grave, but they are not numerous, and the only relic found was an old musket barrel.

After a lunch under the trees close at hand, which everybody felt the need of, for the ride had been weary, most of the party left for the Groveton battle-field, about two miles distant, where the second monument had been erected by the same hands as the first. As the dedicatory services on the first occasion were intended for both, there was no ceremony here beyond the singing of the following original hymn, also written by Mr. PIERPONT:

Here slavery fleshed her stolen sword,
On still more necks to lay her yoke.
Here was her children's blood outpoured,
The green turf here her gun-wheels broke.

And brave hearts by those wheels were crushed,
When freedom's hosts—their starry flags
Above them—to the battle rushed:
Here were those banners torn to rags.

The rebel bands—by traitors trained—
By *perjured* traitors—from the fray
Boastful, and flushed with victory gained,
Their three-barred banners bore away.

This pile of testimonial stones,
By comrades raised of those who fell,
Over the martyrs' gathered bones,
Says that they battled, O how well?

The traitorous Captains and their hordes,
That gloryed left this fatal ground,
Where are they now—the exulting lords?
Of them no monument is found.

Thus Slavery shrinks from Freedom's rod,
However proud, however strong.
In His own time, while God is God,
The right shall triumph o'er the wrong.

This monument is also constructed of red sand-stone, is twenty-one feet high, and similar to the first in all other respects, except that the last six feet, at the top of the shaft, is constructed of shot and shell, which were found on the field, nearly one hundred being thus used. The inscription is also similar to the other. The location is the ground on which the Third Brigade of the First Division of the Fifth Corps fought, August 30, 1862.

The monument is inclosed in a field of several acres, which is a densely-filled "City of the Dead." Here were buried in the trenches—some containing thirty, some fifty, and one even as high as four hundred—the soldiers who fell in that desperate battle; the head-boards to the trench, on which the number in each is given, being all the record of those who thus sleep their last sleep.

The Groveton field, or "Second Bull Run," as it is familiary known, presents far more evidences of the battle than the field of first Bull Run. Aside from the ever present grave there were many relics to be seen, pieces of shells, broken muskets, and here and there human bones, either never buried or else exhumed from their shallow graves by the action of the weather, lay bleaching in the sun. Many of the party gathered some relics from the field, while one person with eccentric taste, brought to the city part of a human skull, exhibiting the hole of the deadly bullet.

The party then returned to Fairfax Station, reaching there about 9 P. M., and arriving at the city shortly before midnight, having spent a very interesting and profitable day, notwithstanding the fatigue consequent to a ride of nearly forty miles over rough roads, in ambulances.

Mr. GARDNER, the government photographer, was on hand, and obtained several splendid pictures of the various scenes. GARDNER was also at the first and second Bull Runs, and now has the photographic history of the locality complete.

We watched carefully along the entire route for evidences of returning peace and prosperity, but in this part of the State the people will recover their wrecked fortunes very slowly, for they have suffered with terrible severity. Around each farm-house a few acres are temporarily fenced and planted with apparently just enough to live on; but the broad fields, now rich with full Summerverdure, are fenceless and tenantless pastures, all the way from Alexandria to Manassas. A few wagons were observed making their way out from the city with loads of supplies, but this country has nothing to send to market. A drove of sheep on their way to the city, crossing the battle-ground, attracted great attention, especially from the soldiers, who were astonished that there should be so many left in the State, but were assured that they had already been driven many miles.

There are many fine opportunities for farmers in Prince William County, and Northern men only can bring that region back to prosperity.

The number of visitors to Bull Run is already becoming so great that a hotel is talked of, to be erected as soon as the railroad is again in operation. It will be a paying investment.

OUR POPULAR LOAN.

More Than Two and a Half Millions Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 12.

JAY COOKE, United States Subscription Agent, reports that the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day amounted to $2,587,000, including the following: First National Bank of Chicago, $303,150; First National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa, $200,000; National Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, $100,000; First National Bank of St. Paul, $100,000; First National Bank of Evansville, Ind., $50,000; First National Bank of Quincy, Ill., $50,000; C. A. PUTNAM & Co., Boston, $100,000; FISK & HATCH, New-York, $321,750; Fourth National Bank of New-York, $200,000; Ninth National Bank of New-York, $206,000. There were 1,773 individual subscriptions for sums of $50 and $100 each.

MISSOURI.

Adoption of the New Constitution—It is Carried by Five or Six Thousand Majority.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 12.

Returns from seventy-one counties, and a part of the soldiers' vote, leave no doubt of the adoption of the new constitution by a decided majority. Thirty-two counties are yet to be heard from, nearly all of which will give majorities for the constitution which, with the soldiers' vote yet to come in, will make the majority in favor of adoption from 5,000 to 6,000.

FROM HAYTI.

Progress of the Revolution—Defeat of the Rebels—Remarkable Activity of President Geffrard.

BOSTON, Monday, June 12.

By arrivals here advices are received from Hayti to the 26th of May.

The revolution was still in progress without decisive results.

The recent report of the defeat of the rebels was not confirmed.

There had been some fighting near Gonaives, and it was thought the national troops would abandon that place and fall back upon St. Marie.

President GEFFRARD was making great exertions in forwarding troops from Port-au-Prince and neighboring towns.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamer Liberty.

The steamship *Liberty*, THOS. W. WILSON commanding, left Havana June 7, at 4 P. M., and arrived at Quarantine at 5 o'clock on the 12th. She brings a full cargo of sugar, tobacco and cotton, and forty passengers. Left in port at Havana, American steamer *Morro Castle*.

The United States Squadron, under Admiral GORDON, left Havana on the morning of the 6th, the officers of the fleet having attended a ball the night previous, given by the citizens in their honor, at Marianna, the Captain-General being present.

At 2:30 P. M. on the 11th, 125 miles east of Five-Fathom Bank, passed wreck of the brig *Oriana*, of Hampden, dismasted, water-logged and abandoned.

Spanish Troops to Evacuate San Domingo—Later from Mexico, but No News—The Captain-General of Cuba Visits Our Monitors—A Ball in Honor of the Officers of the American Squadron.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 7.

The Spanish mail steamer *Isabel* arrived on Monday the 5th from Spain. Later dates have been received in New-York than those brought by her. The only item of interest is that the order for the definite evacuation of San Domingo directly communicated by the Minister of War, was received by the Captain-General here. The same order has been already communicated to the Captain-General of Porto Rico by the *Isabel*, which arrived there on the 26th ult., and left the day afterward for San Domingo. It is now more than probable that the embarcation of the troops that garrisoned the last named place has already commenced and the evacuation rapidly going on.

The news received from Mexico by the English steamer *Eider*, which arrived there on the 5th, is not of much importance. The *Ere Nouvelle*, published at the capital, does not think that American immigration would be dangerous to the interests of the Empire.

The *Soriedad* confirms the rumor that the Confederates at Eagle Pass, near Piedoras Vegras and Brownsville, had offered armed aid to the Imperial authorities, who, however, did not accept it.

The Apostolic Nuncio, M. ARGLIA, had left Mexico on the 27th ult., to return to Europe, or, as is said, upon an important mission to Central America.

The dinner-party given to Rear-Admiral GORDON and his officers by the Captain-General, last Friday night, was a perfect success. The Captain-General gave toasts to the memory of the late President LINCOLN, to President ANDREW JOHNSON, to Rear-Admiral GORDON, and to the Army and Navy of the United States, which were responded to by Admiral GORDON, who gave in return the toasts: "Her Majesty the Queen of Spain," "His Excellency the Captain-General of Cuba," and "The Spanish Army and Navy."

On Saturday the Marquis of Castel-Florite (one of the titles of the Captain-General,) attended by a numerous party of officials and aids, visited the monitors. On passing around the flag-ship *Susquehanna* His Excellency was saluted with seventeen guns and the national flag displayed at the fore. On arriving alongside of the monitor *Monadnock* the whole party came on board, and, after the usual greeting, minutely inspected the ship, fore and aft, above and below, showing themselves much pleased and astonished with all they saw. The turrets were made to revolve and half a charge was fired from one of the big guns to show the manner in which they are worked. After leaving the *Monadnock*, they went to the *Canonicus* and examined the marks of the fight at Fort Fisher. The vessel was then put through all the movements of preparing for action, running out the guns, shutting the ports, turning the turrets, etc.

At about three and a half o'clock the General and his party returned to the shore, seemingly much pleased with the vessel and their reception.

On Monday evening the officers of the squadron attended a ball given in their honor, at the Glorita of Marianao. Carriages were in waiting to take them from the landing-place to the railway station at Marianao, and everything arranged in the best manner.

The hall, which is large and opens at both sides like an immense arbor, was tastefully hung with the American and Spanish flags.

On the officers entering the hall the band struck up "Yankee Doodle," and after this preliminary, the fun was fast and furious till 3 o'clock in the morning, when, after three rousing cheers for their entertainers, they returned to Havana.

The entire squadron sailed Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, after a stay in the port of about one week.

The United States steamer *Isonomia* arrived yesterday morning, from Key West, and sailed the same afternoon.

The steamer *Morro Castle*, from New-York, made the trip in four days and seven hours.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Germania and City of London.

The Rupture Between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon.

SHARP AND SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Alabama Indemnity Claims Again Brought Up in Parliament.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH

The Last Mile of the Great Cable Completed.

The *Germania* and the *City of London* arrived yesterday, both mails to the 31st ult. Their news was anticipated by the *Peruvian*.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 30, 1865.

We are having our local excitement at the present moment in the rupture between the Prince NAPOLEON and the Emperor. This rupture has been long looked for, and by certain persons about the throne, of which the Empress is one, has long been desired. As the rupture is considered, at least by the Prince's friends, an event of a very grave nature, it is worth while to say something of its origin, for it is not an accident, and is not without its incidents of by-play like other respectable court intrigues.

The Prince NAPOLEON, in the natural provision that the Emperor's life might not be a long one, that is to say, that he might die before the Prince Imperial came of age, commenced long ago to prepare the way for his own acceptance by the French people in preference to the Prince Imperial and the regency of his mother.

Thus, while maintaining his position as second heir to the throne, Prince NAPOLEON has offered us in his person the anomaly of an imperialist laboring for the success of democratic principles. While refusing to renounce his right to the despotic throne of France, we have seen him in his speeches in the Senate and elsewhere, and in his daily associations, proclaiming and upholding political principles, the very opposite of those which belong to the position he aspired to. This conduct of the Prince, which was aimed at securing the favor of the people, and at securing a position of popularity which would enable him to command the situation in case of the death of the Emperor, has not been successful. For some reason or other, but for a reason perhaps which is not well founded, the Prince is considered by the public as wanting in personal courage, and he is lacking beside in that power of assimilating himself to the masses, which is so essential to success in a man of his high aspirations. He has never, therefore, with all his efforts, been able to overcome the public prejudice, and at the present moment his popularity goes no further than an admission that he is a man of talent, and that the liberal doctrines he professes would be excellent if pronounced by a man who did not stand on one of the steps of a despotic throne.

As regards the relations of the Prince with the government and the imperial family, there have been, as the necessary result of this situation, many quarrels and many reconciliations. The Empress EUGENIE, feeling with a woman's instinct, if she could not see it with the naked eye, that the Prince was the mortal enemy of herself and her son, and that he was working to undermine her, has always been his enemy, and has only come into contact with him when she could not help herself. She must have experienced a peculiar pleasure, the other day, in calling him to the palace to read to him the Emperor's letter of censure, before sending it for publication to the *Moniteur*. The Emperor on his part, with his cautious, well-balanced mind, has tried rather to keep the Prince in the right track, and it was but a few months ago, at the time the Prince accepted the Vice-Presidency of the Council of Regency, that a reconciliation took place between the cousins, which was supposed by everybody to be final. Nevertheless, the Emperor has been irritated beyond measure, at times, by the Prince's political divagations, or, speaking in the shoes of an imperialist, at his political heresies, and His Majesty has been especially irritated at seeing his cousin surround himself by such dangerous men as M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN and M. GUEROULT. In fact the *Presse* lately has contained articles signed by M. DE GIRARDIN, which enunciated doctrines very similar to those of the now famous Ajaccio speech, and which could not fail to prove to his Majesty, what in fact everybody knows, that the Prince submits to the influence of the editor of the *Presse*. It was not in the nature of the case that the Emperor could much longer bear with this situation, and it only needed the speech of Ajaccio to bring the thing to an issue. As regards the cabinet ministers, I believe not one of them is friendly, in a political sense, to the Prince, and it is well known that for some of them he is their *bete noire*. For these he was a standing menace to the Bonaparte dynasty, and wonderful stories are told of the dark chamber consultations which have taken place at the palace between these persons and the Empress as to the best means of getting the Prince out of the way.

When the Ajaccio speech was published, a cabinet meeting was called, at which the Empress presided, and at this meeting it was decided, as you may guess, with an emphatic unanimity, that the time and the occasion had come for suppressing this troublesome member of the imperial family. A dispatch of six hundred words was sent to the Emperor at Algiers, and in this dispatch, the gravity of the situation, we have reason to believe, was painted in the highest colors. The reply of His Majesty came back in the excessively severe and uncompromising—it may be said insulting—letter which you have seen, and the Prince had but one reply to make, and that was, to resign such of his offices under the government as he could. The Tuileries clique triumphed at last.

You will naturally desire to know what will be the effect of this rupture. The Prince is, it is said, setting himself up for a persecuted man and a martyr, and he hopes that this severe act of the Emperor may help him to build up the party he was trying to organize in opposition to the government, and thus turn the event to their disadvantage. But I do not believe this can be effected, for the reason that the Prince, as stated above, is unpopular, and because even the doctrines promulgated in his Ajaccio speech are not those, in their *ensemble*, of any one important party in France. So that, whatever the future may bring forth, the Prince stands at present in the position of having committed a fault.

Nevertheless, partly on this account, and partly on account of the large number of workmen of different kinds who are on a strike, the entire garrison of Paris has been doubled within a few days, fifteen hundred extra men having been added alone to the garrison of the Louvre.

The sudden death yesterday of Marshal MAGNAN, the man who has held Paris under his feet since the Summer of 1851, will not be calculated to quiet the minds of the Regency, and we may expect to see further additions to the garrison of the town.

In fine, however powerless the Prince NAPOLEON may be to work any vital influence against the Emperor, he may, and no doubt will, by forming the nucleus of an opposition more powerful in talent than in numbers, create more or less serious embarrassment to the government, and make it necessary for the Emperor to exercise over him that constant "family discipline" he so pointedly refers to in his letter from Algiers.

MALAKOFF.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th ult., Mr. S. LEFEVRE said:

"As some misapprehension has been caused by the noble Lord at the head of Her Majesty's government, the other night, to a question put by the honorable Baronet, the member for Radnorshire, (Sir JOHN WALSH,) I wish to ask whether the communication which the noble Lord said had been received from the United States Government with respect to the losses caused by the *Alabama* and other similar cruisers, is in any way contradictory to the tenor and spirit of the dispatch of Mr. ADAMS of October, 1863, in which he stated that in order to preserve amity and friendship between the two countries, he was instructed by his government to postpone any question which might arise to some future time, when it could be discussed calmly and candidly. I also wish to ask whether that communication was dated before or after the accession of Mr. JOHNSON."

Lord PALMERSTON—I can only repeat what I said on a former occasion, that communications have been going on between the two governments for a considerable time past with regard to the captures made by the *Alabama* and other ships of the same kind. My honorable friend wishes to know whether, in a recent communication, the identical words are repeated which were contained in a former one. I am not aware that the same words exactly are used, but the general tenor of the communications is of the same kind, and refers to the same matters as those received before, certain portions of which have been laid before Parliament. The honorable member wishes to know whether the last communication was made since the accession of President JOHNSON. It was made here since that time, but whether the instructions under which it was made were issued by President LINCOLN or President JOHNSON, I am not able to inform him.

Lord R. CECIL—I understood the noble Lord at the head of the government to say that the former demands on the subject of the *Alabama* had been conveyed in a correspondence of which a portion had been laid before Parliament. I wish to ask the noble Lord what are the dates, or, at least, what is the approximate period of that part of the correspondence relating to the demands on account of the *Alabama*, which has not been laid before Parliament.

Lord PALMERSTON—I am unable off-hand to answer the question of the noble Lord.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER—It is not possible for the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, or some other person on the part of the government, to give a more explicit answer, for it is a matter of considerable importance? There seems to be an impression abroad—I believe an unfounded impression—that since the accession of President JOHNSON claims on account of the *Alabama* have been made in a different spirit from what they were before. I rather think from the question of the noble Lord that he is not satisfied with the reply of the noble Lord at the head of the government. It is very desirable that the mind of the country should be set at rest upon this subject, and if it is to be the case, as I believe it is, that no fresh feature has been introduced into the claims on account of the *Alabama* and other vessels during the last few months, I hope the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs will state that distinctly.

Mr. LAYARD—The case is very simple. The original demand is that contained in papers which were laid on the table of the House last year, or at the end of the previous session. When any other case has arisen, whether solitary or otherwise, of vessels captured by the *Alabama*, or other ships of that nature, Mr. ADAMS, in putting forward any claim in that particular case, has reiterated the original claim almost in the same tenor and spirit for the depredations committed by such vessels. A short time ago, before the death of President LINCOLN, that demand was incidentally renewed in the identical words, and with the same meaning.

A STRING OF MISREPRESENTATIONS.

From the London Herald, May 30.

The Americans threaten us with war in case we do not promptly accede to a demand which is about the most absurd and the most unreasonable that was ever preferred by one nation against another. We cannot believe that even our Whig Ministers, with their known readiness to truckle down to strong Powers, would consent under any circumstances to undergo a humiliation the very suspicion of which would cause an outburst of indignation in the country which would reduce to a minimum the short term of office which remains to Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues. Lord PALMERSTON has been twice ousted from office on accusations of over-subservience to the Emperor of the French. It is one thing that he should do what in him lies to serve a potentate who has proved himself a true and faithful friend of this country: it is another thing that he should "eat dirt" at the bidding of a truculent parvenu, who has emerged from his tailor's shop to dictate terms to Europe. It is unnecessary that we should point out the absurdity of this *Alabama* claim. Neither this vessel, nor any of its consorts, the Southern cruisers which were built in England, left our shores so equipped for service as to come strictly within the terms of our Foreign Enlistment Act. Even had they done so, it would have been our business, not that of the Americans. Their builders and equippers would have committed an offence against our municipal law, but not against international law, which distinctly allows us to furnish armed vessels to belligerents. The Americans themselves have frequently asserted this right, and acted upon it during the revolt of the South American Colonies from Spain, and in the war between Russia and the Powers of Western Europe. Our government has already categorically refused to entertain this claim, and cannot now reconsider their resolution without stultifying themselves. ANDREW JOHNSON must rest content with this decision, and accept this rebuff, or he must prepare himself at once to enter the lists against the two great Powers which humbled the Colossus of the North. France or England, singly, are a match for any Power in the world. No State now existing can withstand their united strength. The feeling that while united they are irresistible should make them firm in their dealings with semi-barbarous governments. If there is one thing more clear than another as to the policy which it behooves them both to follow in the future, it is that in all questions concerning America they should act in concert. The reckless people of this country have an eye upon Canada and Mexico, and believe that if they can attack them singly, they will fall an easy prey. It is to our interest to baulk them in this ambition, by resisting in unison the blow that may be first aimed at the territory held by ourselves or by our neighbor and ally. When menaced let us resist together, and America will quail. When attacked let us strike together, and strike hard, so that this phantom of a resuscitated republic may vanish again, and disappear once and forever from the face of the earth.

STILL PLEADING FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

From the London Times, May 29.

The capture of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS may prove either a fortunate or a fatal success for the Government of the United States. If it be viewed merely as the crowning triumph of the war, and as evidence before the face of the world that the last spark of organized insurrection has been extinguished on the soil of the republic, the event may conduce materially to the pacification of the country; but if it should lead to the condemnation of the ex-President, and to the execution of such a sentence as his conviction might involve, it may be a misfortune of incalculable magnitude to the future prospects of the Union. We are bound to say that there is nothing in the national character or past acts of the American people which could justify us in even so much as speculating on the latter of these contingencies; we should not, if Mr. LINCOLN were still at the head of the State, treat the question as debatable, but the new President has publicly expressed himself in such ominous language on the subject, and the policy of the government may be so directly affected by his personal views, that we can no longer regard the case with confidence or unconcern. * * *

There is not a doubt that Mr. DAVIS has been guilty of a kind of constructive treason in conducting an armed and organized secession of certain States from the federation. In this way he may be pronounced a traitor; but so was WASHINGTON, and so was KOSSUTH, and so have been scores of others whom the Americans have uniformly and consistently delighted to honor. It is certainly not wonderful that a people among whom it was maintained that any body of citizens had a right to discard their actual government for any government which they might prefer to it, should have an imperfect idea of the crime of treason; nor is it, possibly, too much to say that their notions in this respect ought to be corrected. But, not to mention that some grace is due to those who turned traitors before treason was thus proscribed, it is impossible to deny that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his fellow-citizens had really some of that justification which President JOHNSON was so eager to deprive them of beforehand. They believed, with or without reason, in a right of secession reserved to the several States of the Union in virtue of their ultimate sovereignty. They looked at the Union as a voluntary federation of independent States, from which any State, if so minded, might lawfully retire, and the general principle of State rights, though not pushed to this extent, has been regarded with extraordinary veneration in all parts of the Union. WASHINGTON had no such pretext for insurrection as this. It was positively certain that the Americans of his day had no title whatever to political independence beyond such as could be discovered in the inherent and inalienable rights of man. But the seceding States of the South appealed not to any such rights, but to written laws and Constitutional ordinances, and they asserted their claims with perfect political formality. Their "treason" was consummated in the gravest and most constitutional manner. Their authorities assembled in their several Legislatures, declared their secession from the old Union, formed a new confederacy, and then prepared to resist what they designated "the invasion" of their late brethren. This may have been an excess of their political rights, but it is impossible to gainsay the belief in those rights, or to exclude it from consideration in measuring the culpability of those who acted upon it. The question has been settled now by the sword, but it was really debatable before. * * *

Who is this JEFFERSON DAVIS? For the last four years he has been the head of a State compact, and powerful enough to be regarded as a nation, though not powerful enough to resist the attack of another nation thrice as populous. He has not only been recognized by European Governments because it was thought the time for such recognition was not quite come. He was actually recognized in a very practical way by President JOHNSON'S own predecessor. Three months ago ABRAHAM LINCOLN was treating on terms of something like equality with the representatives of this very man. Twelve months ago, or at any time during the war, the President of the Confederacy might have made his own terms, on the single condition of bringing his constituents back into the Union. Step by step the Federals relinquished the language of sovereigns against rebels, and conducted the struggle on the terms of regular war. Yet the "treason" of the Confederates was as much treason then as it is now, and JEFFERSON DAVIS is no worse at this minute than he was when President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD repaired with so much alacrity to meet his ambassadors in Hampton waters. In short, whereas it is now a leading principle of all civilized governments to abstain from the infliction of death for political crimes, the crime of JEFFERSON DAVIS is more than usually entitled to the exemption. If, under such circumstances, America should be the single country to adopt an opposite course, the worst enemy of democracy could wish it no greater harm.

ROUND ABUSE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

From the London Herald, May 30.

Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, appears to be a man with a sublime faith in his star, and unlimited confidence in the resources at his command. In a democratic ruler, a man whose boast it is that he is sprung from the dregs of the people, and did not know how to read or write until he was middle-aged, we must expect some disregard of precedents fitted only for ancient and aristocratic régimes; we must look for some shortcomings in the little matters of courtesy which are customary between the rulers of civilized countries, which do not disdain to be governed by men of education and refinement. But we did expect in this President some measure of that rough common sense which is seldom wanting in those who have contrived to make their way in the world. Having inherited a short-lived triumph, which no merit or cleverness of his own had any share in achieving, Mr. JOHNSON demeans himself as if the nation over which he presides, now that the South is conquered, were *facue prætoria* in the world, and acknowledged as such by all. Because she has barely had the best of it in a domestic war, which has emptied the coffers and drained to the last drop of blood the veins of America, is she prepared, by way of mere bravado, to throw down the glove in mortal defiance of Christendom? ANDREW JOHNSON is determined, we are told, to put Mr. DAVIS to a cruel and ignominious death. By this act he will call down upon his head the just execration of every civilized community. But as this may not suffice to excite them to active opposition, Mr. JOHNSON has rushed into the readiest occasions of quarrel with the two most powerful empires of the eastern world. By permitting the enlistment of armed volunteers for Mexico he is levying constructive war upon the State which has lately been recently created by the Emperor of the French, and through her upon France herself. M. DE MONTHOLON, at Washington, is put off with puerile excuses and evasive answers, while the "emigrants" are embarking; the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, alarmed at last into action, has sent off an envoy in hot haste to Paris; there is a ferment in the French capital such as has never been known since the days of 1859, which preceded the Italian war; the newspapers have been bidden to keep silence, but men talk of nothing else on 'change, and the Emperor has been hurried back from his tour in Algeria. An invasion of Sonora by a swarm of Yankee filibusters is momentarily expected, and the government of Washington, which has never recognized MAXIMILIAN, but still regards JUAREZ as the President of the Mexican Republic, cannot reasonably object to the legality of such a proceeding. The insolent defiance which the American Government hurled some time since, in a resolution of its Legislature, at the Emperor NAPOLEON III., seemed harmless and stupid at the time, but has now, inopportunely, found its practical interpretation. The American people do not wish an empire in Mexico, and they offer to undertake its overthrow on their own account, now that their hands are untied by the disbandment of their armies. Their government cannot and dare not oppose their will. The inevitable consequence of this collusion with a piratical enterprise must be, sooner or later, war between France and the United States.

GENERAL TOPICS.

THE DISGRACE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER TO HIS COUSIN.

MONSIEUR AND VERY DEAR COUSIN: I cannot help apprising you of the painful impression I have experienced on reading your speech delivered at Ajaccio.

In leaving you, during my absence, near the Empress and my son, as Vice-President of the Privy Council, I meant to give you a proof of my friendship and my confidence, and I hoped that your presence, your conduct and your language would testify to the union which reigns in our family.

The political programme which you place under the ægis of the Emperor can only serve the enemies of my government. To judgments which I cannot admit, you add sentiments of hatred which are no longer of our day.

In order to know how to apply the ideas of the Emperor to the present time, it is necessary to have passed through the stern trials of responsibility and power. And, besides, are we really capable, pigmies as we are, of appreciating at its just value the grand historical figure of NAPOLEON? As if standing before a colossal statue, we are unable view the whole at once. We only see the side which strikes our sight; hence the incompleteness of the reproduction and the divergences of opinions.

But what is clear to the eyes of every one is, that to prevent anarchy in men's minds—that redoubtable enemy to true liberty—the Emperor had established, first in his family, and afterward in his government, that severe discipline which admitted but one will and one action; I cannot henceforth deviate from the same rule of conduct.

Whereon, Monsieur and dear cousin, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping. NAPOLEON.

A CURT REPLY FROM THE PRINCE.

SIRE: In consequence of the letter of your Majesty dated May 23, and of its publication in the *Moniteur* of this morning, I hereby resign the Vice-Presidentship of the Privy Council, and the Presidentship of the Universal Exhibition of 1867.

Pray receive, Sire, the tribute of profound and respectful attachment with which I am your Majesty's most devoted cousin, NAPOLEON JEROME.

PALAIS ROYAL, May 27, 1865.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the Independance Belge.

It is a disavowal as complete in spirit and as clear and precise in form as could be desired by the most ardent adversaries of the ideas of the Vice-President of the Privy Council, those who, in the government, the Senate, and the press, have been excited by his words as though by an ultra-demagogical and revolutionary manifesto. The Chief of the State takes the opportunity of recalling the severe discipline established by NAPOLEON I. in his family, in order to prevent divergence of will and action, and of declaring that henceforth he himself does not intend to deviate from the rule of conduct adopted in this respect by the founder of his dynasty. It is easy to understand the impression that must have been made on the Prince by the terms of the Imperial missive, the warning it terminates with, and the official publicity given to it. He at once replied in a letter of a few lines, announcing, in the simplest and most laconic terms, his resignation as President of the Privy Council, and as President of the Commission of the

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

THE SOUTH.

TENNESSEE.

From Chattanooga to Knoxville—The Situation at Knoxville—Affairs at Greenville—Feeling of East Tennesseeans—Railroads, Crops, &c., &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, May 30, 1865.

I left Chattanooga on Sunday morning last, for East Tennessee, upon a train crowded with returning rebel prisoners—some eight hundred in all. There were also upon the train several families, who had been run off early in the war, and who have been living in Illinois and Indiana since.

The distance from Chattanooga to this city is about one hundred and ten miles. Owing to the bad condition of the road, only about nine miles an hour is made, making the trip an all-day one between the two points.

The first place of much interest upon this road is Cleveland, which is about twenty-seven miles from Chattanooga. It is a place of considerable stir, and contains nearly a thousand inhabitants. The adjacent country is fertile and well watered, and presents a fine view to the traveler upon either hand. Charleston, forty miles from Chattanooga, is quite a thriving place, notwithstanding the war—which has to some extent stunted the growth of the towns in this section—and is pleasantly situated on the Hiawassee River, and contains a population of five hundred souls.

Athens, half way between Chattanooga and Knoxville, is one of the most charmingly located towns I have ever seen. It is nestled between two ranges of romantic hills, and occupies one of the most fertile districts in the northern portion of East Tennessee. I learn that before the war it contained an active population of nearly 2,000 inhabitants. A commendable zeal in the progress of education is evinced by the existence of several institutions, which were were in a flourishing condition before the war. Nine-tenths of the people were opposed to the war and voted against secession. Several of the most prominent Union men of this town were brutally murdered by rebel conscription agents some three years ago. One of these villains returned home a few days ago and went ont at night to visit some Union men, for the express purpose of asking pardon for his crimes. He has not been since seen alive. Reagan's, Sweet Water and Philadelphia are small towns of a straggling character.

Loudon, 28 miles from Knoxville, is situated on the west bank of the Tennessee River, which is spanned by an immense bridge at this point. This place was named after the Earl of Loudon, who "commanded the King's troops in America in 1756." Loudon and Cumberland are believed to be the only names of purely English origin still retained in Tennessee. The surrounding country produces corn, wheat, and oats in abundance. It is said that extensive beds of stone coal and iron ore exist hereabont. In February, 1864, I were here, and was the guest of Gen. SHERIDAN. There was at that time some forty odd families, consisting of married women, grown up girls, and children. There were no men in town at all. All the males were either in the national or rebel army. Out of these forty odd families there was only four of a respectable character. The entire town, in fact was one nest of filth, corruption and disease. In company with Capt. RAMSEY, of Gen. SHERIDAN'S staff, I visited this nest of corruption, and saw some of the most revolting pictures occasioned by the war. I will only mention one—that of a family, of a mother and three daughters, all whom were drunk, and suffering frightfully from the effects of a loathsome disease; the daughters were respectively aged eleven, twelve and fourteen. Incest, amalgamation and prostitution and drunkenness and disease, rioted and rotted together. Lenoirs is the next town, twenty miles from Knoxville. Its name perpetuates that of Gen. WILLIAM LENOIR, an officer of the revolution. Concord, fourteen miles from Knoxville, and ninety-six from Chattanooga, is destined to be a flourishing town. It is the capital of Lincoln County, which is traversed diametrically by Elk River, which divides its fertile and abundantly watered surface into two inclined planes sloping toward the river. Its population is about five hundred.

The railroad running from Chattanoogs (and from Dalton) to Knoxville, is known as the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and was a portion of the most direct avenue of travel between the North and the South before the war. CAMPBELL WALLACE was the President, and R. C. JACKSON was the Superintendent. Both of these men, who have done all in their power to aid the rebellion, are in correspondence with Gov. BROWNLOW. As a general thing, the main road is not in good order, three-fourths of the rails being very much worn. The side-tracks, which are very long, are in very good condition, and so are the bridges and water tanks.

Every piece of open land upon either side of the railroad is in a high state of cultivation. It is nearly all put to grain, a great preponderance of which is wheat. Wheat, barley and rye look well, while corn looks sad. There has been so much rain during the past spring that corn has had a hard time of it. Men, women and children are to be seen at work all along the line—very few negroes. The destruction of houses, fences, etc., is not so great as in Middle Tennessee. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, however, have been taken from the East Tennesseans in great quantities.

Knoxville, as I have once before informed your readers, is the metropolis of the eastern section of the State, and was named in honor of Gen. HENRY KNOX, who was Secretary of War in 1791. The city is beautifully situated on several high bluffs, on the right bank of the Holston River, and contained before the war nearly eight thousand inhabitants. A magnificent succession of hills almost entirely encircles the city, whose elevated situation commands a splendid view of the river, while the Blue Mountains of Chilhowee, thirty miles distant, "lend enchantment to the view." The city is well supplied with handsome storehouses, hotels and many elegant private residences, while among its public edifices, the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb is especially worthy of note. The University of East Tennessee, more remarkable for its beautiful location than architectural elegance, stands on an eminence commanding an extensive view in every direction.

I must say a pretty nice thing for Knoxville and the military authorities—the city is the most orderly military post I have seen during the war. While Gen TILLSON was in command, (he is a Maine Liquor Law man,) he closed up all the rum-shops, and kept them closed. Others have followed his example, and it is impossible to get a "sup" in Knoxville. The penalty for selling liquor is so great that no one attempts to sell it on the sly. Everything is in complete order. No drunkenness or disorder exists either between soldiers or citizens. Two good hotels are running—the Bell House and the Franklin Hotel.

Gen. STONEMAN commands the military district of East Tennessee, and has his headquarters at the Lamar House. Col. GIBSON, commanding a regiment of Ohio Heavy Artillery, is Post Commandant, and is an efficient officer. Gen. GILLEM, with headquarters in the field, about three miles from the city, commands all the cavalry—some eight thousand in all. In company with Capts. GEORGE BURROUGHS and BARLOW, of the Engineer Corps, who arrived here from Nashville a few days ago, on an inspection tour, I visited all the forts in the vicinity of the city. They are very complete, and in good order. The works on the city side of the Holston are Forts Sanders, Byington, Smith and Farnes, while Forts Lee and Dickinson occupy the summits of prominent hills on the opposite side of the river. Col. GIBSON, beside commanding the post, has charge of all the fortifications and reserve artillery.

There is no mistaking the sentiment of the people in this section. It is vehemently loyal. In the hotels, in front of the hotels, and in other public places, the people seem to be all one way of thinking and talking.

Knoxville ought to be a greater place than it is. What it needs just now, more than anything else, in my estimation, is a daily newspaper. The only vehicle of information at present here is the *Whig & Rebel Ventilator*, which, to say the best, is a trashy weekly paper. Gov. BROWNLOW and myself are particular friends—but I'm speaking of his paper, not of him. There are some ten thousand active inhabitants, and probably fifteen thousand soldiers, in Knoxville and vicinity, half of which number would put through a daily paper in good style. The future of Knoxville is brilliant. The importance which the city assumed upon the completion of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, in 1852, was but a foretaste of her future, when her relations become firmly established with the valley of Virginia and the North.

Five miles from the city, in a deserted field, is to be seen the ruins of a noted frontier post, reached by the pioneer emigrants passing the old trace from the mouth of the French Broad River to the lower settlements on Nine Mile and Pistol Creeks. In this vicinity, also, stood the cabin of the celebrated GWINN SEVIER.

Among the public resorts in this section is Montrale Springs, a charming Summer retreat, situated in a valley at the base of the Chilpowee Mountaine, 25 miles from Knoxville.

FROM KNOXVILLE TO GREENVILLE.

Through the kindness of Mr. A. J. CHEVEY, Assistant Superintendent of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, I was provided yesterday evening with a special locomotive and car to Greenville and return. The distance is seventy-four miles, and through a most charming country. The railroad and all its appointments are in a deplorable condition, especially the tracks, which are badly worn. The first town of note is Strawberry Plains, a title suggestive of a most delicious locality, sixteen miles from Knoxville. New-Market, twenty-five miles from Knoxville, is situated in an extended and productive valley, and contains a college and a female institute. Mossy Creek, where GILLEM routed VAUGHN last Fall, with a loss of all his artillery and wagon train, is twenty-nine miles from Knoxville, and derives its beautiful title from the stream of like name on which it is located, and which furnishes an excellent water-power. Two cotton factories were established here before the war, both of which, I believe, have been destroyed. Morristown, forty-two miles, and Russellville, forty-eight miles from Knoxville, are located in luxuriant valleys, between Mansanuttan and North Mountains. The mountain scenery in this section is magnificently grand. Bull's Gap and Blue Spring, the former fifty-six miles from Knoxville, and the latter sixty-five, are small towns between Russellville and Greenville, the latter a beautiful little town, seventy-four miles from Knoxville. It is the capital of Greene County, and before the war a flourishing place of over 1,200 inhabitants. At that time it boasted of a college and a newspaper office. Gen. CROFTS is in command. Col. SCULLY'S regiment, the Tenth Tennessee, formerly known as the Governor's Guard, is stationed here. Greenville, henceforth, must be celebrated. It is the home of the present President of the United States, and was the scene of the shooting of JNO. MORGAN. It will be recollected that the latter was surrounded while asleep at the house of a Mr. WILLIAMS, and that he was shot and killed while attempting to make his escape from Mr. WILLIAMS' house. The President's house and shop are still standing. The tailor's sign is taken down, however, and the "goose hangs high."

The railroad is in running order as far as Jonesboro, which is ninety-eight miles from Knoxville. Trains are not run regularly through, only between the latter place and Greenville. It is said that the railroad will be completed in a few weeks to Bristol, which is the end of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, 130 miles from Knoxville and 204 from Lynchburgh.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Secessionists in the Guise of Union Men—Singular Rumor that the "Aristocracy" will Favor Negro Suffrage—Steady Increase of Union Sentiment in the State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, May 31, 1865.

The Secessionists die hard, and some do not mean to die at all. A few are brazen-faced enough to put themselves forward as "nurses," and propose to aid in resuscitating the loyal government which, according to President JOHNSON, has been sleeping for the last four years. The rabid "conquered, but not subdued, men" point to the loyalists here and call them "nurses." One by one, however, they are enlisting themselves with Gov. HOLDEN, and it is reasonable to anticipate that very soon but few traces of the original secession party will exist. The amnesty oath is the cloak which they assume, but it ill fits their deformities and their disloyalty is readily discovered. The latest convert is one DUNCAN MCRAE, formerly editor of the Raleigh *Conservative*, the quondam organ of VANCE. He was a rabid Secessionist, from the time that President LINCOLN called on North Carolina for assistance in putting down the rebellion, who took the lead in the rebellion. His flaming editorials, filled with last ditch and total annihilation before submission doctrines, deluded the people and the soldiers only so far as their influence was counteracted by the loyal arguments advanced by the *Standard* and the *Progress*. Now, under the *régime* of the national authority, MCRAE professes to reëstablish his paper, giving as names for its editorial corps those of two Confederate chaplains, HOWELL and COBB. The institution is to issue for the first time on the 1st of July next. While professing to be Union, the natural direction of the proclivities of the stock company owning it will identify the *Record*, as it is to be called, with the aristocracy, and it will be devoted to the reinstatement of that class in the power from which the abolition of slavery has deposed them.

I have heard it suggested that, inasmuch as the Union men here have most all committed themselves against the immediate disfranchisement of the freedmen, the aristocrats may take advantage of them by overstepping their own prejudices, and by advocating such a measure, secure to themselves the assistance of the slaves at the ballot-box. Their argument to the negro would be: "You see these men who pretend to be your friends; they are not willing to let you vote; we are." It is to be hoped that the loyalists will not allow themselves to be trapped in this manner.

Union meetings are still progressing in this State, and each succeeding one seems to be more successful than any other. The resolutions adopted by the Raleigh meeting are generally indorsed, and it is gratifying to know that there are plenty of men in the different localities who can, with a due regard for consistency take the lead in these matters. However, these meetings are made the medium of bringing many a hypocrite into view, and the people are sometimes hoodwinked into believing their plausible statements of loyalty. All hands rush forward to put themselves on record, and some have to make a new one. Among this latter class who have been manufacturing for future use, is J. M. LEACH, formerly a member of the rebel Congress. This J. M. LEACH must not be confounded with Dr. J. T. LEACH, also a member of the same Congress, but a man of a different stripe altogether. Dr. LEACH is an unflinching loyalist, and had the temerity to propose peace propositions at Richmond, while J. M. LEACH voted against him and his project and for a continuance of the war.

J. M. LEACH, at a recent Union meeting, put himself before the people as a loyal man; but at the same time told them that in his opinion the war was brought about by the machinations of "intermeddling Abolitionists in the North," and bad men in the South.

The following extract from a report of his speech, furnished by the Secretary of the meeting, is but a fair specimen of the appeals of the class of demagogues which he represents to the State pride of his hearers:

He said there were still abroad in the land a few designing demagogues and bad man of desperate political fortunes, that were seeking to make prevalent the idea that the failure of success by the South was mainly due to the want of union and harmony in this State. He showed this was utterly untrue, because he said that from the beginning of the war to its close, the original Union men and the conservative peace men during its continuance, had both, as soldiers and at home, done their full duty; that he had shown by statistics and records while in Congress, that North Carolina had sent to the field more soldiers than any other State, had lost more in killed and wounded, and had more in the service by several thousands than any State, only five weeks before Gen. LEE was compelled to evacuate Richmond. These are facts, and he desired that the people of North Carolina should know them, so as to meet and refute the slander and libel sought to be fixed upon her by some of her unworthy sons.

His appreciation of the "full duty" of a citizen is evidently to submit to the powers that be, no matter who and what they are. There are too many men of his opinion here, and they push themselves forward for equal consideration with the true men. They say: "I am a citizen of the United States now; I have taken the oath;" and on this they lay their claims for advancement and attention.

The following resolutions, passed by a Union meeting at Lexington a few days since, are the most outspoken of any that I have yet seen or heard:

Resolved, That we express our joy and gratification a the termination of the war, and hope that with its terrible rebellion in every form will cease against our common country, now and forever.

Resolved, That we publicly declare for ourselves, and express as we believe, the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of North Carolina in the declaration, that had we and the rest of her people been consulted through the voice of the ballot-box, she would never have sought to sever her connection with, or have joined in a war against the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That the odious doctrine of secession has proved to be a wretched failure and a detestable political heresy, and has well nigh ruined the South in life, liberty and property.

Resolved, That we again stand erect as freemen, under the ample folds of that flag which has so long floated over the great American people, and that, by the blessing of God, we are determined to enjoy and maintain those glorious principles of civil and religious liberty bequeathed to us by a noble and heroic ancestry, of which it is the proud emblem, and in turn to hand them down unimpaired to our posterity as a rich and priceless heritage.

Resolved, Therefore, that it is the bounden duty of every good citizen to cordially cooperate with the General Government in the restoration of peace, harmony, law and order to our distracted country, as the surest means of facilitating the reestablishment of the civil rights and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the mind of every just man recoils with horror at the brutal assassination of President LINCOLN; that we detest the execrable deed as well as the perpetrators, and regret his death as a calamity to the country, especially to the *South*, in the present conjuncture of our public affairs.

Resolved, That in the administration of President JOHNSON, a native son of North Carolina, we have a right to hope for and expect the exercise of wisdom, *moderation*, and an enlarged patriotism.

Much has been said and written about the opening for business pursuits and the investment of capital in the South; but I do not think that the matter is fully appreciated. In fact, none except those who see for themselves can appreciate the great want of material and capital here. The blockade deprived the South of means of replenishing their machinery used in different branches of business, and the fact that there is no money here now of a necessity throws the country open to the benevolence of business men in all parts of the world. The growing crops must be bought and can be used in lieu of money. The people are anxious to see this expected entree of capital and energy. The present prostration cannot last long in a community so thoroughly agricultural, and in one year's time, with the aid of Northern men, the South will be able to resume her position as of old.

President JOHNSON'S proclamation, raising the blockade, made its appearance here yesterday. It was hailed with delight, and the people begin to breathe as though they were once again within the pale of civilization.

ED. P. BROOKS.

FROM RICHMOND.

Review of Artillery Brigade of Twenty-fourth Corps—Arrival of John Minor Botts.

From our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Monday, June 5, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN GIBBONS, commanding the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, reviewed the artillery brigade of the corps this afternoon. The batteries moved in review in the following order:

Battery B, First United States Regulars, mounted.
The men of this battery are all mounted. It is commanded by Capt. Elder.
Seventeenth New-York, Capt. J. F. Anthony.
Battery E, Third New-York, Capt. Ashby.
Battery H, Third New-York, Capt. Enoch Jones.
Seventh New-York Independent, Capt. J. C. Regan.
Fifth United States, Lieut. G. W. Crabler.
Battery M, Third New-York, Capt. Howell.
Battery F, Fifth New-York, Lieut. H. B. Beecher.
Battery K, Third New-York, Lieut. C. D. Starington.
The total number of guns on review was fifty-eight.

After the review, Beecher's and Starington's Batteries went through some exercises in drill and firing. The whole affair was entirely satisfactory. The Major-General commanding was attended by the following members of his staff:

Brig.-Gen. J. H. Potter, Chief of Staff.
Lieut.-Col. Edward Moale, A. D. C.
Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. H. Ambler, A. D. C.
Brevet Maj. W. E. Potter.
Lieut.-Col. A. B. Lawrence, C. Q. M.
Lieut.-Col. Sullivan, C. S.
Maj. C. C. Abel, Chief of Artillery and Commander of review.
Lieut.-Col. A. B. Moffatt, Provost-Marshal.
Maj. A. J. Garish, A. Q. M.
Maj. T. E. Lord, Com. Masters.
Capt. D. B. Barnard, A. D. C.
Capt. W. B. Mail.
Capt. W. H. Wells, A. C.
Lieut. A. T. Streeter, Assistant Provost-Marshal.

There were also present the following officers:

Brevet Major-Gen. Curtis, of Gen. Ord's Staff.
Major-Gen. Osborn, First Division Twenty-fourth Corps.
Major-Gen. Charles Denio, Second Division Twenty-fourth Corps.
Brevet Major-Gen. Turner, Third Division Twenty-fourth Corps.

A number of ladies were present, including Mrs. Gen. GIBBONS and family.

Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS arrived in Richmond this evening, and during his stay will be the guest of CHARLES PALMER, Esq.

It is understood that Mr. BOTTS visits Richmond at the express invitation of Gov. PEIRPOINT, who wishes to confer with him, and other leading men of known loyalty, on the present crisis of affairs in Virginia.

The following gentlemen have been invited to Richmond by the Governor, to meet Mr. BOTTS: Messrs. B. JOHNSON BARBOUR, of Orange; ALEX. RIVES, of Albemarle; CHARLES L. MOSBY, of Lynchburgh.

GOV. PEIRPOINT has addressed the following letter to Rev. JOHN DUDLEY, the District Secretary of the National Freedmen's Relief Association:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, June 3, 1865.

REV. JOHN DUDLEY: *Sir*—I am informed that you are the representative of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, the object of which is to promote the welfare of the colored population of the Southern States, who have so recently and suddenly passed from a condition of bondage to freedom.

The sudden solution of this grave political and social problem has been as unexpected to the former slave as to the great and good men in every section of the country, and must be accepted as an act of that mysterious and overruling Providence who conducts the affairs of men to conclusions which their wisdom can neither foresee nor accomplish.

It has placed us in new relations and brings us new responsibilities; and for the wise and generous administration of this national trust, I believe we shall be held accountable as a nation.

The care of these 4,000,000 of human beings thus thrown, uneducated and unprepared, upon their own resources, will require an immense amount of intelligent, considerate and disinterested labor. While many of the freedmen may be quite competent to meet the emergency by labor in the field, to which they have been accustomed, a great proportion must necessarily depend, for a time, upon the assistance and guidance of those who have enjoyed superior advantages of fortune and education.

Attached, by habit and adaptation, to the soil and climate of the South, it is yet manifest that the freedmen cannot look for much of the needed material assistance in a section recently devastated by war, and disorganized by great social and political changes. It is to the strong, wealthy and prosperous communities of the North that he must look for that humane and generous support so essential to his new condition.

You ask if I have any advice to offer you and your colaborers in this great work?

I answer by counseling you to impress upon all with whom you come in contact the essential lessons of industry, frugality and subordination to laws.

Industry is as essential to his moral as his material welfare. By frugality alone can he hope to reap and maintain the full and permanent reward of his industry. By subordination to law he will win the respect of his fellow-men, and the right to enjoy in peace the fruits of his labor.

The law is a terror to evil-doers and a praise to him who does well. He who does not violate the law need not fear the law.

Teach him what the law is, the first and comprehensive lesson of which is laid down in the ten commandments of the Bible.

If he is taught to understand and faithfully to observe these, I will undertake to stand between him and the magistrate.

If these simple precepts are inculcated, and the freedman can be led to rule his conduct thereby, we may flatter ourselves that his future is assured, and that this nation will faithfully and successfully discharge the trust which has been confided to it by Divine Providence. I am, yours, &c.,

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

Grant and Sherman at West Point.

The *Army and Navy Journal* says:

"The annual examination of the cadets of the Military Academy at West Point excites unusual attention this year, both on account of the general interest which the war has awakened in the subject of military education, and owing to the fact that those two honored graduates of the Academy—Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN—have improved the occasion of the examination to return, for the first time in many years, to the scene of their early studies. It stands on the records that neither of these distinguished officers was among the 'good boys' of the institute, Gen. SHERMAN standing No. 124 in the order of good behavior, and Gen. GRANT falling as low as 147—so near the bottom, that he must at times have had visions of falling out altogether. In the matter of scholarship, too, neither of them attained a place among the honored five—waiting until after years should give full development to their abilities before winning their stars. Gen. SHERMAN, who stood the first year at No. 9, did, indeed, graduate No. 6; but the juvenile GRANT, commencing with twenty-three others above him, rose finally only to No. 21, at which rank he graduated in 1854. His strong points were mathematics, in which he stood No. 10, and engineering, No. 16. In philosophy he rose to No. 15, and in mineralogy and geology, No. 17. The fact that he could never rise above the grade of 44 in French, shows an early linguistic deficiency, to which phrenology would charge the reticence of late years. In drawing, GRANT stood No. 23; in Chemistry, 22; in Ethics, 36; in Artillery Tactics, 25; and in Infantry Tactics, 28. SHERMAN was better in scholarship than in behavior, standing 7 in Engineering, 6 in Ethics, 8 in Artillery, and 12 in Infantry Tactics, and 4 in Mineralogy and Geology. Among GRANT'S classmates were Gens. Franklin, Reynolds, Hardee, Peck, Steele, Judah, Ingalls, Potter, Dent (his brother-in-law), and Hamilton. Generals Rosecrans, Van Vliet, Wright, Seth Williams, Newton, A. P. Howe, Jones, Thomas, Richardson, Doubleday, N. J. T. Dana, and John Pope were contemporary with him at the Academy, but in other classes, as also the rebel Generals G. W. Smith, Bushrod Johnson, Mansfield Lowell and Longstreet.

It is gratifying to the friends of the Military Academy to find that both Gen. GRANT and Gen. SHERMAN retain a lively sense of the advantages they derived from the institution. Both urge upon the Board of Visitors the importance of increasing the number of cadets to meet the requirements of an enlarged army.

FROM MEXICO.

The Assassination of Mr. Lincoln—Gen. Stone and Duke Gwin—The Emperor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Wednesday, May 10, 1865.

The death of President LINCOLN and the reported death of his Secretary of State have been, for the last few days the most prominent topic of conversation, and are still furnishing material for the editorials of the Mexican press. Every one predicts consequences in keeping with his own interested sympathies. The resident Americans have had meetings and have passed resolutions in conformity with their feelings. The Imperialists, Mexican and French, think that the Northern States are going to be the prey of an uncontrollable anarchy. Of course the empire would take advantage of this to consolidate itself. The Southern secessionists, and they are numerous here, imagine that it is going to give another chance to the South for its independence. And the Mexican Republicans or Juarists expect that Gen. GRANT shall be proclaimed dictator, make peace with the South, come to their rescue and drive the French from their country. I would not at all be surprised if they were all disappointed. There is here, however, but one opinion as to the murderers and their abettors. They must be maniacs or scoundrels, that will be honored when they are made to stretch new hemp.

The papers, particularly the French, are busy trying to shake the Imperial government out of its torpor. They insist upon that government, doing, at last, something for its own sustenance. They say: "The Americans are coming, they are hungry and they wish to have a taste of the flesh of a genuine Emperor. Look out and beware!! Northerners and southerners are about to agree, and will equally be pleased to wash their unnatural griefs and difficulties in Imperial blood." Now and then a practical suggestion is made by the more venturesome editors. The result of their impudence is a cooling warning. They have, however, been successful in rooting out of office two of their worse enemies. GWIN, the corrupt confidential adviser of the Emperor, has been sent to a distant foreign mission, and Mr. CORTEZ Y. ESPARZA is out of office, and his place, the Ministry of the Interior, is now vacant. The appointment of his successor is expected with great anxiety. It will be an indication of the policy to be followed in future. That policy must be different from the one followed so far, or the Emperor MAXIMILLIAN'S prospects of keeping the throne are not very bright. Mark this: I do not say the prospects of the empire, but of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. The empire and MAXIMILIAN are two different things. The existence of the one, it begins to be understood here, is not necessarily dependent on the other staying.

Among the distinguished arrivals, I see the names of Ex-Duke GWIN and of Gen. STONE. It does not seem proper that those two names should be coupled together. Still it cannot be helped. They came together, walk together, visit together, eat together, and a lady neighbor of theirs at the hotel, assured me that they sleep together. Gen. STONE claims that the meeting is purely accidental. If so, and I believe the General, the old *lime-painter* is making the best of an accident, for he parades poor STONE about as one of his aids. GWIN likely thinks that he cannot neglect the solid materials that happen to fall within his reach; the foundation of his future greatness is too sandy for that. Alas! for poor STONE! What will be said by his friends who accused the Administration of having ill-used him? Of course, the sharp old fellow, GWIN, talks as usual of the French Emperor, of MAXIMILIAN, as if the first had been his bed-fellow, and the last subject to his control. But take my word for it, it is all unmitigated bosh. GWIN has not as much as been taken into consideration at the Mexican Court. His Majesty has more than once manifested his wonder at such a man having been United States Senator. Luckily a Californian happened to be there, and posted the Emperor as to how GWIN had been elected, and how he had got himself relieved of a more honest and popular rival. The fact is, the United States newspapers had allowed themselves to be bamboozled, and have brought GWIN into notice, to his great satisfaction. The Mexican press has not as much as mentioned his name. Nobody thinks or speaks of his schemes here.

The Emperor is still fraternating, and is now stopping at Orizaba. His absence is not at all to the taste of the people. Business is at a complete standstill in all the departments of State while he is away. He is reported as making scientific collections. It might be better for him to attend to the business for which he has been sent to Mexico. Gliding about disguised as a *Greasero*, in leather breeches and immense sombrero, may be very fine; kneeling down in the street, taper in hand, and praying like the most ignorant Indians, may be a sign of a very good Catholic, but it is unworthy of his elevated position. He should bring the Mexicans up to the level of civilization, and not identify himself with their ways of living.

MEJICANO.

The Blind Man's Holiday.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That a strong reaction toward unreasoning and unreasonable forgiveness of injuries should follow the terrors and sufferings of war, is not unnatural. That a people which in its care to preserve the national integrity has borne so much and fought so long, should become careless of the lessons to be learned and the precautions to be taken for the future, is less to be explained. And it seems but fair to call attention to some of the dangers which may befall those who would blindly sacrifice their safety by a rash and hasty desire to be as magnanimous as they have been brave.

This war was long shadowed forth in the haughty assumptions of a race which claimed for itself all the attributes of gentle blood and chivalric manhood. Holding that the "Yankee" was *par excellence* a mere trader, whose blood was as yellow as his gold; that the men who covered the continent with all the results of mechanical industry and genius would sell their patrimony to the end, as they had compromised too much of it already; never dreaming that the rifle and the sabre could be wielded by hands familiar with the pen and the plow; claiming to alone possess that chivalrous element of character said to be peculiarly Southern, and as such transcending merely *American* ideas, the cotton aristocracy began this war, first by undermining, then by reviling, and lastly by defying the North. They undervalued us; we overvalued them; and four years of bloodshed have passed over us in consequence. Now that we have done the good work of preserving the Union, are we going to undo that work by perpetuating all the causes which made it necessary? Is not the cry of "chivalry" still raised for our abasement? Is not every guerrilla who surrenders allowed to march home with all the credit of honorable warfare? Do not European journals, who concede to our arms what they never would to humanity, bewail the lot of Southern "martyrs"? Is not ROBERT E. LEE essentially a "gentleman," while our Generals are patted on the head as great in spite of their small beginnings; Stonewall JACKSON a modern Bayard, while we have never a "civilized" hero among us? Are we not even in danger of welcoming with open arms a set of men who, if they were but "Yankees" would be accorded the hospitalities of Sing Sing, or the final exit of the gallows?

It is supposed by the bepowdered flunkies of Belgravia that the said Yankee is an astute person. He alone could be mean, and lie, and steal and murder. New-York not New Orleans was the home of rowdies. The South not the North was the true home of the superior intelligence which needed no books for its development or its imparting; and the first thing the South did at the beginning of the war was to enforce and perpetuate the doctrine. The future historian will be bewildered by the amount of "evidence" piled up by Southern scribes, from E. A. POLLARD down to Mrs. GREENOW, that our people were a race of sharpers and cowards.

Southern writers already take the oath and come North to beard us. Southern Generals will flaunt their titles all over the world. Southern ladies will not openly spit on our soldiers for the present, but they will teach their children the lesson of Southern heroism and the duty of hating the North for ever and ever.

Are we blind? Do we forget that the men who plotted for thirty years still plot. Are the Chivalry all dead? Do not hundreds of busy pens, and thousands of busy tongues, perpetuate the malice which has cost us so much? Can we be so fatuitous in the moment of victory as not to see the wish father to the thought, of negro insurrection, in the oracular diction of "Major-General" JOHNSTON? They laugh who win. Is the game ours yet?

SILVERPEN.

Super-Sovereign Belligerency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. GERRIT SMITH, in one of those comprehensive sentences of his, the contents of which we are to suppose were too numerous to mention, asserts that "these belligerent rights of the South [that celebrated *she*, whoever she is!] have been unanimously acknowledged by the Supreme Court of our nation." Since he has omitted to state—and the implication seems intended that our highest tribunal has soberly outleaped the rest of the world, (excepting Mr. SMITH and the gentlemen of mixed antecedents who adorned his platform,) in inferring a perpetual estoppel of the constitution and laws of treason by force of certain unmerited favors extended to the big rebels in the past—will you please inform us in what clear cases has this question been decided, and give us the names of the citizens who have been released from their allegiance and its obligations by the Supreme Court?

I.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 9, 1865.

Passports.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An erroneous impression appears to prevail in reference to the passport system. An order appeared in your paper some days since from the Department of State doing away with passports, which order only refers to foreigners visiting this country from abroad. Persons visiting foreign countries require passports from our government as formerly.

By inserting the above, you will save many from trouble and expense abroad.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. NONES, Notary Public,
NEW-YORK, June 7. No. 441 Broadway.

The Baptists on Negro Suffrage.

At the annual meeting of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, recently held at St. Louis, Mo., a Committee on the State of the Country, of which Rev. Dr. H. C. FISH, of Newark, N. J., was Chairman, presented the following important report, which was *unanimously* adopted by that large and influential body:

Resolved, That we should be false, both to patriotism and to Christianity, were we to withhold the utterance of our joy in many thanksgivings to God, who has delivered us from the fearful life-struggle through which the nation was passing at the time of our last anniversary; and although our sufferings and sorrows have been many and very great, yet we scarcely remember them for joy that a freedom more full and perfect has been born into the world.

Resolved, That we execrate, with the deepest indignation, the foul crime by which the late beloved President of the United States was removed away from us, and the fiendish spirit of slavery and secession that prompted that crime; and that we extend to President ANDREW JOHNSON the expression of our confidence and the promise of our prayers; and moreover, that we pledge to him our individual cooperation and support, in bringing to justice the chief of the rebellion, in extinguishing its dying embers, and in utterly exterminating from every foot of our territory the last remnants of slavery.

Resolved, That we are deeply interested in the elevation of the liberated bondmen, and that we hail with joy the growing practical recognition of the Scripture doctrine that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth;" and moreover, that we hold it to be both the undeniable right of the class referred to, and the indispensable condition of an assured peace, and of the highest prosperity of the country, that they be invested with the elective franchise, and with all the privileges of whatever kind that belong to American citizenship.

Obituary.

MR. CHARLES NICHOLS, OF BROOKLYN.

Mr. CHARLES NICHOLS, who died Friday, 2d June, in Brooklyn, at the age of seventy five-years, was a veteran of 1812. Mr. NICHOLS was a descendant of Sir RICHARD NICHOLS, the first Colonial Governor appointed by the English Crown for the American Provinces, and was one of the oldest graduates of Yale College. He came to this city early in life and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was a member of the well-known firm of PALMER & NICHOLS. He was married by the late Bishop HOBART to a daughter of Major BENJAMIN ROMAINE, a patriot of the Revolution of 1776. Mr. NICHOLS was appointed Consul to Amsterdam, Holland, by President TYLER, and served also in that capacity during the administration of President POLK. He was an old communicant of Trinity Church, New-York.

THE RELEASED FORT WARREN PRISONERS.—Yesterday orders were received at Fort Warren to release all the rebel prisoners at that place under the rank of Captain, after taking the oath of allegiance. In pursuance of that order a large number took the required oath this morning and came up to Boston in the noon boat, accompanied by a Lieutenant, who visited the Quartermaster's office in Market-square with them, and delivered the order to Capt. BARNARD from Major ALLEN, Commandant of the fort, for their transportation, agreeably to instructions from the War Department.

The rebels were attired in all sorts of costumes, many wearing the dirty grey uniform of the Confederate army while others were in citizen dress. They all looked clean and healthy, and those with whom our reporter had conversation expressed great satisfaction at being released, and stated that it was their determination hereafter to support the government. The rebels attracted great attention, and many persons who had never seen a genuine reb before, improved the opportunity to converse with them.

They were a good natured set of fellows, and readily answered the questions that were put to them. Many of them were of opinion that the Government could not have sent them to a stronger fortification than that from which they had just been liberated, nor to one where the prisoners were so humanely treated and received such excellent food. Some of them said that they had friends outside the fort, and were indebted to them for luxuries of different kinds.

The party released were mostly of MOSBY'S band. Of the general officers confined at the fort they knew but little. MAJOR GILMER, some of them thought, was inclined to be "airy," while others, who had been more fortunate in making his acquaintance, considered him of the class of "hail fellow, well met." The names and residences of the released men are as follows:

John M. Agler, residence Madison County, Va.; Geo. H. Agree, Loudon County, Va.; Thomas Baker, Loudon County, Va.; Matthew A. Beck, Levy, Fla.; Samuel C. Beach, Fairfax County, Va.; Thomas Beach, Fairfax County, Va.; Stephen G. B. Bishop, Loudon County, Va.; Richard T. Boarman, Charles County, Md.; William H. Bozzell, Loudon County, Va.; Isaac Breathed, Washington County, Md.; Robert H. C. Caldwell, Jefferson County, Va.; William S. Coffman, Page County, Va.; Henry C. Chamblin, Loudon County, V.; John L. Cornwell and Geo. Cornwell, Prince William County, Va.; Barney Crowley, Fairfax County, Va.; William Cromwell, Ann Arundel County, Md.; Thomas E. Crooper, Cecil County, Md.; Charles E. Davis, Loudon County, Va.; Frank W. Dungan, Baltimore, Md.; William Gentz, Jefferson County, Texas; Eugene I. Giddings, Bradley County Tenn.; Mark A. Hardin, Cass County, Ga.; Cyprian T. Jenkins, Hermandez, Fla.; John P. Johns, Hernandez, Fla.; Philip Key, St. Mary's County, Md.; James H. Maddox, Fauquier County, Va.; John B. Maesie, Fauquier County, Va.; David R. P. Pretzman, Washington County, Md.; Henry Richards, Loudon; Philip E. Roach, Alexandria County, Va.; George W. Smith, London County, Va.; Jas. J. Spear, Kent County, Md.; James H. Wilson, Loudon County, Va.; John Wilson, Levy County, Md.

The men had more or less baggage. Some had trunks and band-boxes, others had a little bundle, with tooth-brushes dangling from their button-holes. The party, evidently, were mostly Americans. They leave for home this afternoon.—*Boston Traveler, June 10.*

SEVEN CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH.—On Thursday night, the dwelling-house of JOSEPH MAYBERRY, in Frankfort township, this county, was totally destroyed by fire, and, horrible to relate, seven of his children perished in the flames. The fire, it appears, originated in the basement of the building, at about 11 o'clock, when the members of his family—Mr. MAYBERRY, his wife and seven children—were sound asleep. When first discovered by Mrs. MAYBERRY, the entire building was in flames. Mr. and Mrs. MAYBERRY at once jumped from their bed and rushed to the room where six of the children were sleeping. Their chamber was filled with black smoke. The eldest daughter was the first to leave the room, and the mother placed the ba

Barnabas Burk, and Mr. George Seran appeared and complained that the prisoner had assaulted him in the public streets, and attempted to rob him. The accused was committed for examination.

IMPUDENT ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

Michael Wogan, of No. 347 Cherry-street, awoke, yesterday morning, and found a burglar fumbling over the bureau drawers in his parlor. He sprang from his bed, seized the burglar by the throat, and took him to the Seventh Ward Police Station. The fellow, who rendered his name as William Hausehildt, was committed for trial.

PICKPOCKET.

Patrolman Lockwood, of the Tenth Ward, arrested Henry Warren for picking Mrs. Mary Jarvis' pocket, as she was looking at goods in a show-window in Grand-street, near Forsyth. The prisoner was committed.

Naval Movements.

ARRIVAL OF THE SQUANDO.

Yesterday morning the light draft monitor *Squando* arrived here from Boston. She set out from Boston towed by the United States steamer *Gettysburgh*, 6 guns, and proceeded in company till near Newport, at Fisher's Island Reef, on Friday evening last, when the consort had her bow stove in, and returned to Newport leaking badly. The *Squando* then came on to this port alone in safety. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Master Commanding, G. H. Leinar; Acting Assistant Paymaster, John J. Thompson; Acting Ensigns, Con. Bartlett, J. Mitchell, A. A. Franzen, C. R. Fleming; First Assistant Engineer, A. E. McConnell; Second Assistant Engineers, John Doyle, Thomas Looby; Third Assistant Engineers, George Bertram, John J. Barrow; Surgeon's Steward in charge, Thomas Toole.

MAILS FOR THE GULF.

The United States steamer *Union* will sail, probably, Saturday, for the Gulf Squadron's, carrying mails, &c. Papers, letters and parcels properly directed to the Naval Lyceum, Brooklyn Navy-yard, will be forwarded gratis. The following is a list of the officers of the *Union*: Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, Edward Conroy; Acting Master and Ex. Officer, Levi Crowell; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Gilbert A. Robertson; Acting Assistant Surgeon, George B. Higginbotham; Acting Ensigns, Charles N. Hicks, Gilbert H. Armstrong, Samuel Gove, Robert H. Cary, Samuel S. Willett; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Edward L. Thorpe; Second Assistant Engineers, Charles W. Clift, Abram Brown; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, D. A. Noonan, Russell A. Wade, John M. Newman, S. D. Moore.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The *Wyalusing*, 10 guns, went out of commission yesterday, and will probably be repaired for active service. The *Gov. Buckingham* went out of commission on Saturday. Capt. Cook, formerly Executive Officer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has been appointed to the command of the *Winooska*, double-ender, now being overhauled for the Pacific. The sloop-of-war *Hadawaska*, 10 guns, is set down to be launched July 5....An interesting memorial of the war is being transmitted to Washington to decorate the public grounds; it is a wrought-iron Armstrong gun, seven-inch bore, captured at Fort Fisher, with a fine mahogany carriage. There are but few of theas guns in this country, and the rebels kept it more for show than for service, being burnished every day. The following is the inscription on the carriage: "Newcastle-upon-Tyne, No. 20, Sir. William Armstrong." Upon deserting the fort, the rebels set fire to the carriage, but it was extinguished, leaving, however, several charred places.

The Street-Cleaning Contract.

The Street-Cleaning Commission met yesterday, in the Mayor's Office.

The following modification of the specifications was proposed: But it is stipulated and agreed that this contract shall not be terminated by the said commission on any technical grounds, nor for any cause other than such as would in law be regarded as reasonable and substantial, taking into consideration the scope and object of the contract, and the general manner of executing the provisions of the same.

Messrs. Brown, Devoe & Knapp, to whom was awarded the contract for cleaning the streets for a term of ten years, offered the following-named gentlemen as sureties, in the sum of $50,000 each, for the faithful performance of the contract: John O. Lightbody, E. T. Christianson, Charles Develin, William Florence and George H. Purser.

The commissioners will hold another session to-day, when, if the sureties are approved of, and the contractors do not object to the modification of the specifications proposed by the commissioners, the contract will be signed and the work of street-cleaning commence at once.

Opening of the Grand Organ at Christ Church.

On Wednesday evening last the large organ, built by Mr. Henry Erben for Christ Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, was opened by Messrs. Wm. A. King and George W. Morgan. The church was crowded by a fashionable and appreciative audience.

Mr. King's opening symphony No. 2, by Beethoven, was greatly admired, and his "Fantasie on Themes for solo stops," in which he introduced every stop throughout the range of the instrument, was complimented by enthusiastic applause. Mr. Morgan played the overture to "William Tell", variations on national airs, and an *offertoire* by Wely, in very tasty. Miss Belden sang "Ye Merry Birds Who Sweetly Sing" charmingly. Mr. C. H. Henry, the tenor of the church, gave a solo, and a lady amateur, who is gifted with a fine voice, the "Ave Maria."

As to the organ, it is of the largest class, with three full sets of keys and two and a half octaves of pedals. The great organ has twelve stops, choir organ ten stops, swell organ eleven stops, pedal organ five stops, and there are nine coupling and composition stops. There are six sixteen feet stops, nineteen eight feet stops, and seven reed stops, viz.: trumpet, clarion, bassoon, cremona, hautboy, cornopean and the pedal trombone of sixteen feet. It has, in all, fifty stops, and two thousand and thirty-seven pipes.

The gamba, melodia and nightingale stops in the great organ, the clarabella in the choir organ, and the dulciana and viol d'amour in the swell organ, are particularly fine. The reed stops are excellent and evenly toned.

The Christ Church organ is an American one, unlike the most of that of Europe, the instrumental parts of which are made in Germany, and the case and ornamental parts in this city.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Murderer Arrested after Successfully Eluding the Police for Two Years.—In January, 1863, while on the passage from Liverpool to this port, Michael Condoy, a mate of the ship *Victoria*, quarreled with a negro seaman, and was told by the colored cook, Henry Van Valkenburg, the negro seaman's friend, that he must "look out for himself when he reached land." On the evening of Jan. 14, the ship having reached port and being moored at Pier No. 1, East River, Condroy was talking with a friend on the quarter-deck, and Van Valkenburg, interfering, was ordered forward. He went, but said that if the mate would go ashore he would whip him. The mate subsequently went ashore, and Van Valkenburg followed, and, without a word, stabbed him in the abdomen with a sheath-knife. He then fled to a boat, leaped overboard, and not again having been seen, was supposed to have been drowned. Condroy was taken to the New-York Hospital, and there he died on the 16th. Coroner Ranney held an inquest on the body, and the jury found that "Michael Condroy came to his death by a stab with a knife in the hands of Henry Van Valkenburg," and upon this verdict Recorder Hoffman issued a bench-warrant. The murder had been forgotten, and the murderer, emboldened by two years' absence, recently returned to this city, and on Sunday night Sergt. Garland, of the Ninth Ward, ascertained that he was on board the sloop *Passenger*, lying at the foot of Hammond-street. The Sergeant went thither yesterday morning, armed with a bench-warrant and revolver, and took Van Valkenburg into custody. The prisoner, who is 35 years of age, is a native of Athens, Greene County.

Melancholy Accident on the East River—Three Women Drowned.—Last Sunday evening Mr. Jeremiah O'Connor, of No. 396 Water-st., an employe at Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, went out in a small row-boat on the East River with three ladies, intending to spend the evening sailing; but the flood tide proving too strong for him, his boat was swept under the stern of a ship which lay moored at the foot of Pike-street, the boat was capsized, and the party were precipitated into the stream. Mr. O'Connor succeeded in getting to the bottom of the boat and had caught the hair of one of the ladies, when the craft again turned and he was compelled to seek his own safety by clinging to the paddle of a steamer near the spot. He was soon thereafter taken, quite exhausted, from the water, by policeman Walsh, and subsequently made comfortable at the Seventh Ward police station. The names, ages, and residences of the drowned are: Mrs. Wincoop, of No. 406 Water-street, aged 30 years; Miss Mary McNamara, of No. 403 Water-street, aged 18 years, and Miss Johanna Reardon, of No. 398 Water-street, aged 18 years. The bodies have not been recovered.

Abatement of a Nuisance.—On Saturday Capt. Thorne, of the Fourth Ward, acting under a petition of citizens living in the vicinity of Oak and New-Chambers streets, and upon an order from the Mayor's office, arrested eight fish dealers and took them and their property, consisting of seven fish carts and two fish stands, to the City Hall. The carts and the stands (the latter turned upper side downward and carried on two drays) were dragged in procession in to the City Hall Park, and the owners, seven men and one woman, were arraigned before City Marshal Morton for trial, conviction, and such punishment as the law would authorize him to inflict. The Mayor was absent. The names of the seven men are as follows: Ed. Callahan, Martin Foley, John Shahey, Michael Murray, Jeremiah Griffin, Jeremiah Foley and Daniel Lechey. The woman was named Ann Forrest. Some of them had violated the ordinances by keeping their carts in the streets as stands for fifteen or sixteen years. They were all fined and dismissed.

Great Strawberry Show.—The great strawberry show, for which four hundred dollars are given as prizes for the largest and most approved kinds by the Horticultural Association of the American Institute, will be open to the public at their institute rooms, Nos. 21 and 23 Cooper Union building, at six o'clock this evening, and continue open till Wednesday, 6 o'clock P. M., when it will close. Prof. Huntsman will deliver a lecture on the strawberry, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

City Mortality.—The number of deaths which occurred in this city during the past week was 410—88 men, 81 women, 134 boys and 107 girls—being an increase of 18 over the number reported during the previous week, and a decrease of 34 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 60; bronchitis, 10; convulsions, 31; diphtheria, 4; scarlet fever, 9; typhus fever, 20; sunstroke, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 26; small-pox, 16.

Sons of Temperance.—A grand demonstration of this order will be held under the auspices of the Grand Division of Eastern New-York, at Cooper Institute, this (Tuesday) evening. Hon. S. L. Tellr, Hon. S. F. Cary and Rev. T. L. Cuyler are expected to address the meeting.

Dedication of a Hebrew Free School.—The First Hebrew Free School, located at No. 36 Avenue C, near Fourth-street, will be dedicated at 3:30 P. M. on Thursday next. The school has been established by the Hebrew Free School Association.

The New-York Daily Democrat.—The *Democrat*, which is the only Republican German morning paper published in this city, has again enlarged its size.

Arrival of Emigrants.—Upward of 2,000 emigrants arrived at Castle Garden yesterday. They are from Liverpool and Hamburg.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1239, 481, 1695, 875, 1495, 841, 1129, 1057, 941, 1177, 945, 7, 653, 1335, 1775, 471, 585, 1812, 1813, 1429, 705. *Part II.*—Nos. 1812, 1596, 902, 1958, 930, 1184, 1258, 1768, 1050, 1906, 1326, 1670, 182, 1562, 1572, 1166, 1830, 704, 1622, 1492.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5549, 5531, 4511, 4669, 3839, 3840, 3231, 5559, 5545, 5675, 4325, 4557, 2815, 3431, 4997. *Part II.*—Nos. 4877, 3778, 5054, 3656, 5024, 3377, 3844, 408, 3994, 4370, 5168, 4956, 5202.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 790, 896, 942, 963, 826, 733, 1336, 552, 847, 928, 946, 452, 840, 939, 973. *Part II.*—Nos. 589, 982, 687, 906, 623, 678, 731, 905, 250, 42, 891, 2133, 593, 922, 1156.

The Strong Divorce Suit Trial Again Postponed—Illness of Counsel the Cause.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART I.—JUNE 12.

Before Chief Justice Robertson.

Peter R. Strong vs. *Mary E. Strong.*—When this action was called, in its regular order on the calendar, yesterday, Mr. Cram, counsel for the plaintiff, answered ready. Mr. McKeon, on behalf of the defendant, said that they were not ready, for the reason that Mr. Gerry, one of the counsel for Mrs. Strong, was ill, and would not probably be out for several days. Furthermore, a Justice of this court had, on a motion made on Thursday last, directed that a commission be issued to Mr. Secretary Stanton, in the City of Washington, to take his testimony on the part of the defendant, and that another commission was at the same time issued to take the testimony of Major-Gen. Foster, who is now in the City of Baltimore; that on Friday last Mr. Livingston, the Clerk of this Court, who is the commissioner appointed to take the testimony of Secretary Stanton, left this city for Washington, with instructions to execute his commission as speedily as possible, and then to make return to the court without delay; that no such return had been made. Mr. Livingston was not in town, hence the defence were not in a condition to go on with the trial. Mr. McKeon wished the court to set it down for Wednesday next, at which time it was thought Mr. Gerry would be well enough to attend court.

Mr. Cram—Will you go on with the trial on Thursday next, without objection?

Mr. McKeon—No, we can't try it then; it had better go over till Monday next.

Mr. Cram then gave a brief history of the case from the time that issue was joined to the present. He stated how many times it had been on the Term calendar, and how many times on the Day Calendar; and, always, with one exception, it had been moved off or postponed at the earnest solicitation of the defendant. That exception was in April last, when, after his client, Mr. Strong, had been indicted in the Court of General Sessions, he (Mr. Cram) had suggested that he preferred to have the indictment tried before this suit in the civil court was brought to trial. The defendant was then ready, but never before or since. Mr. Cram also said that the fact that a commission to Secretary Stanton and Maj.-Gen. Foster had been issued to take their testimony to be used on behalf of the defendant on the trial, and that the same was not yet returned, was no reason at all why a postponement should be granted. The Judge who directed, or allowed the commission to issue, expressly stated in the order that no stay of proceedings would be allowed. The plaintiff was ready, and had been, from day to day, and from week to week for a long time past. He (counsel) was peculiarly situated; some of the witnesses, on whom he relied to prove acts of adultery on the part of the defendant, at a farm-house on Long Island, could with great difficulty be kept track of. They were domestics residing on the premises at the time, and would give the best evidence that could possibly be obtained. Hitherto they had been able so to trace them they could find them when they were wanted. But they were uncertain, and he did not believe this state of things could continue much longer. Besides, as far as the commission was concerned, he was willing that defendant's counsel should write down whatever answers he pleased to the interrogatories addressed to Secretary Stanton. The only one propounded being: "Whether he would, if respectfully requested to do so, grant leave of absence to an officer of the army?" To this counsel might write as an answer, either yes or no, whichever suited his purpose best, and he would consent that the answer should be read to the jury. But he must strenuously object to any further delay except for good and sufficient reason. He was daily asked by members of the bar and others, if there was such a case as Strong vs. Strong, or was it a myth, and were these motions and cross-motions got up as a mere bye-play for the purpose of filling the newspapers in the absence of anything exciting from the "seat of war."

The court cut short the argument at this stage of it by saying he would postpone the trial until Thursday next, on account of the illness of counsel.

Mr. Cram to Mr. McKeon, (pleasantly.)—It is to be hoped that you will not, in the meantime, be exposed to any of the causes which produce illness during the Summer months. Mr. McKeon bowed to his opponent, and the two with smiles upon their faces left the court room.

Counterfeiters.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 12—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

A large batch of counterfeiters were brought before the court this morning, and their cases disposed of in order.

James Sheppard and Ellen Morton were called to plead to an indictment for having in their possession counterfeit fractional currency with intent to pass the same. They pleaded not guilty. They also put in similar pleas to indictments against them for passing counterfeit notes. Their cases were set down for trial on Wednesday next.

Emile Corzari and Louis Laze were called to plead to an indictment for passing counterfeit money, and pleaded not guilty.

Louis Laze also pleaded not guilty to an indictment for having in his possession counterfeit money with intention to pass it.

Their cases were set down for trial on Friday.

John Nolan and Charles Cavendish pleaded not guilty to separate indictments for passing counterfeit money, and their cases were set down for Thursday.

Richard Anthony, indicted for having counterfeit money in his possession with intent to pass it, pleaded not guilty, and his case was set down for trial on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

Owen Early and Thomas W. Johnson were also called on to plead to an indictment for passing counterfeit notes.

Early pleaded guilty, and was remanded—John son pleaded not guilty, and his case was set down for Friday.

Edward Hughes and Henry Pfiffer pleaded not guilty to indictments for passing counterfeit money.

Alfred Brundage pleaded guilty to a similar indictment.

John Moyer pleaded guilty to an indictment for selling a quantity of counterfeit money, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for one year at hard labor and to pay $1 fine.

Breach of Contract.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard and a Jury.

Christian Schartz vs. *William Reitzel.*—The plaintiff is a bone button-maker, and brought this action in consequence of loss sustained by him in the non-delivery of a quantity of bones which were to have been delivered pursuant to a contract. The defence was that there was no contract for any specific amount, and that he, defendant, delivered all the bones plaintiff called for. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $2,985.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 12.

By Justice Ingraham.

Frederick J. de St. Ours vs. Guillaume Reyns; motion denied with $10 costs. Peter B. Schenaerhorn vs. John Schenaerhorn et al.; memorandum for counsel. Wm. G. Smith, &c., vs. Wm. L. Kimmer; motion granted on payment of $10, costs of motion, and the costs of the demurrer, to be adjusted by the clerk. In the matter of the application of Sidney B. DeKay et al, vs. Janet H. DeKay; order of reference granted. Theodore Davesne vs. Jules Davesne; motion is denied without costs. Israel C. Gillespie et al, vs. Philip Carlin; reference ordered.

By Justice Sutherland.

In re the application of James W. Beekman to have assessment for regulating and grading First-avenue vacated; application granted, &c., (see memorandum of decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 12.

By Justice Monell.

Carlton Mendenhall vs. Howard C. Cady; motion granted; extra allowance of five per cent. Charlotte S. Stiles vs. Edward S. Danford, &c.; referred to E. L. Farnden, Esq., to hear, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—JUNE 12.

By Judge Daly.

Richard R. Roe et al. vs. The West India Cotton Company, [see papers with the clerk.]

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The majority of the cases on the calendar yesterday were postponed, owing to the absence of important witnesses. The greater part of the session was taken up with

A CASE OF ARSON.

John Denaler, a butcher, who rented apartments at No. 277 West Twenty-eighth-street, was tried on a charge of arson in the third degree, committed in the above premises on the 29th day of January last.

James Smith, the person who sublet the apartments to the accused, testified that he resided on the premises aforesaid; sublet to the accused the basement and four rooms on the first floor, for which he received $18 per month; was at home on the 29th day of January last, came down from his room, saw two boys who apprised him of a fire in the basement; witness tried to break open the front basement door, which was fastened, and not succeeding, went to the side door and effected a forcible entrance; the room was filled with smoke; every door in the apartment was fastened; the fire was soon extinguished; witness found in the rear basement a pile of pine wood—perhaps fifty pieces—standing against a barrel of shavings; directly above, the plaster was torn off the ceiling to the extent of about two feet square; an auger-hole was bored through the bedroom floor, right above the fire in the basement; did not see the prisoner that day until near ten o'clock P. M.

On cross-examination, witness stated he hired the premises some four or five years ago; rented apartments to prisoner on the 28th of October previous; did not remember how the basement door was fastened; thought there was no lock; there had not been any fire in the basement to his knowledge, since accused had hired the apartments; the firemen opened the rear room; no key to that room was furnished by him that afternoon; he had a lot of keys for the house at that time; might have had one that would open the door; handed one to an officer the next day that opened and fastened the lock; saw nothing unusual on coming down stairs until the boys told him of the fire; it was about ten minutes after he came down stairs before he effected an entrance to the basement; the cellar was occupied by the prisoner for keeping wood, a meat box, etc.; did not know what was kept there previous to the fire; there was no place where the accused could keep wood except in the cellar; saw three holes in the bedroom floor, only one of which was made by an auger; that one might be two or three inches in diameter; the bedroom contained a bed, some clothes and other articles; witness never had examined the ceiling; it might be eight feet from the ceiling to the floor where the fire was; knew nothing of the condition of things in the basement when the firemen went in.

Mrs. Anna S. Smith testified that she resided on the premises at the time of the fire; she saw smoke issuing from the front basement door; could hear the crackling of the flames, but could not see the fire; the odor was somewhat like that of gas; saw prisoner's family leave the place at about half-past two and prisoner himself leave about fifteen or twenty minutes afterward; was not in the room where the fire was; saw the char placed over the hole in the bedroom floor and the basin found in the basement.

On cross-examination, she said accused kept a small stove for cooking purposes in the back room.

Officer McDermott, of the Twentieth Precinct, testified that while at the place, at the time of the occurrence, he saw the pile of wood, examined the ceiling, and found a hole with a tin basin placed between the lath and the floor, containing something that appeared to be fat; saw three holes in the floor, one of which seemed to have been newly made.

Officer Rogers, of the Twentieth Precinct, corroborated the previous testimony in regard to the wood and shavings; on examination he found a tin basin containing shavings saturated with some kind of oil, and afterward picked up a flask in which was kerosene; saw a bed on the floor which had the appearance of having been burned.

Being cross-examined, he recognized the auger and a piece of wood, cut from the floor, but said he knew nothing about the character of the prisoner.

Officer Houghton, of the same precinct, testified that he arrested the prisoner, and on searching him at the station-house found some jewelry, a policy of insurance, a bank-book, one or two account-books, and a small amount of money.

Fire-Marshal Baker testified that he had heard the statement of the prisoner at the station-house, and then went to examine the premises, where he saw the matters described by prior witnesses.

James Harrison, Secretary of the Greenwich Insurance Company, identified the policy found on the accused as one issued from the office of the company. The amount of the policy was $800.

Frederick Sherman, who had been a butcher, testified that in connection with two others he made an appraisement of the meat in the shop at the time; the value thereof was $88.

Charles Graves testified that he appraised certain other articles damaged, at $189 87.

This ended the testimony on both sides, and the case was summed up by District-Attorney Robert C. Hotchings for the people, and by Ex-Judge Stewart for the prisoner. The hour for adjournment having arrived, Recorder Hoffman reserved his charge until this morning at ten o'clock, to which time the court adjourned.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 12, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '67	111¾	100	Erie Railway	77½
2,000	U. S. 6s, '68....C.	112⅝	18.0	do	78
12,600	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	102¾	100	do	77¾
25,500	do	102⅞	100	do	76⅞
25,000	do	103	120	Erie R. Pref	83½
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	102⅛	400	Hud. Riv. R	100
10,000	do	103	200	do	104⅜
50,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	96⅛	300	do	104⅜
500	do	96	300	Pitts., Ft.W. & C	86¾
90,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200	do	86½
	Second Series.	99⅞	300	do	86⅝
19,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	99⅝	100	do	86½
5,000	War Loan	93	200	Reading R	84
1,000	Va. State 6s	59	200	do	84½
5,000	North Car. 6s	68	700	do	83¾
1,000	do	69	300	do	83⅝
10,000	Mo. State 6s	69	200	do	83½
17,000	do	68⅜	500	do 2d call, b3	84
18,000	Tenn. 6s	15	200	Mich. Cen. R	111
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer	24¾	200	do	112
30,000	do	24⅝	200	Cary Improve't	24¼
1,000	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	11	200	do	24
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M	74½	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R	63⅝
1,000	M. & Mn. L. G. 8s	40	500	do	63¾
100	Park Bank	140	300	do	64
100	Canton Co	38	100	do	64
150	Quick. Min. Co	51⅝	1100	do	64¼
700	do	52	100	do s15	64
150	Cum. Coal Pr	45½	700	do	64½
1000	do	42	100	do 2d call	64⅝
100	do	41⅜	900	Ill. Cen. R	124½
100	do	41⅞	100	do	124⅝
100	do b30	41⅞	100	do s15	124¾
100	do	41⅞	100	do s30	122⅝
100	do 2d call	42⅜	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	65
50	do	43	1200	do	65¼
100	Mariposa M. Co	11⅛	300	Chic. & N. W	27⅛
200	At. Mail S. Co	170⅜	100	do	28⅜
100	do	171	500	do	26
50	West. Union Tel.	80	200	do	26¼
1200	N. Y. Central	93	100	do s15	26
1500	do	93⅜	200	do s10	26
200	do	93⅜	50	Ch. & N.W. Pr. x-d	75
200	do b10	93⅜	200	do	55⅜
200	do s10	93	200	do	55⅜
400	do s5	93⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol	98
100	do s12	93⅜	100	Chic. & Rock I	99
300	do 2d call	93⅜	300	do	98¼
100	do	93⅜	200	do s30	99
300	do	93⅞	50	Chic. Bur. & Q	107
200	do s30	93	100	Chi. & Alt. R s10	89½

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U.S.5s,10-40s.C.	95¼	100	Hud. Riv. R s30	103⅛
120,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	102¾	100	do b30	104
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		800	Reading R	83⅝
	Second Series	99⅞	200	do s10	83
5,000	Missouri 6s	68¼	2000	Cleve. & Pitts	66
30,000	Ohio & M. Cer	25	400	do	65¾
5,000	Amer. Gold	140	200	do	65⅞
100	Canton Co	38½	1000	Mich. S. & N. I	64½
100	do	38½	500	do	64¾
300	Cum. Coal Pr	42½	100	Ill. Central R	124
100	N. Y. Cen. R	93½	100	Chi. & N. W	28⅞
200	do	93¾	100	do	28
100	do	93¼	400	Chi. & N.W. Pr. x-d	55¼
100	Quick. Min. Co	53¼	100	do	55¾
100	do s10	53¼	100	Chic. & R. I	99¼
100	do	53⅜	900	do	99
200	do	53⅜	100	Chic. Bur. & Q	107¼
300	Mariposa M. Co	11	22	do	106¾
500	Erie Railway	78¼	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C	96
200	do	78¼	100	Pitts., Ft.W. & C	86¾
100	Erie R. Pref	88			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C	25⅛	100	Cleve. & Pitts	63½
10,000	do s3	25	400	do b3	63¾
15,000	do	25	400	do	63¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. b30	94	600	do	63¾
300	do	93¾	100	Chic. & R. I	99¼
500	do	93⅞	200	do	99
100	Erie Railway, c	78¼	600	do b3	98
300	do	78⅛	800	Chic. & N.W. Pr. x-d	56
200	do	78⅛	200	do s3	56
600	do s3	78⅛	300	P., Ft. W. & C	86½
500	do s3	78⅛	300	Canton Co	38½
100	do s20	77⅛	200	Cary Improve't	24¼
100	Hudson Riv. R. c	104¾	2100	do s3	25
800	do	104¾	300	do	25¼
100	do b15	104⅞	400	do	25
280	Reading R	83¾	200	Cumb. Coal b3	42¾
200	do s3	83¾	100	do	42¾
300	do	83⅝	200	do	42¾
200	Mich. S. & N. I	64¾	500	do	42¾
800	do	64¾	60	do	42
100	do b10	64¾	200	do c	42¼
100	Mich. Cen. R	112	100	do b10	42¾
100	Ill. Cen. R	124¼	100	Quick. Min. Co c	50
500	Mariposa M. Co	11	100	do b30	52¾

OPEN BOARD—¾ P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25	300	Mich. S. & N. I	65¼
10,000	do	24½	100	do	65¾
205,000	do	25⅝	500	do	65¾
10,000	do s3	25½	400	do b3	65¾
400	N. Y. Cen. R. b3	94	200	do s3	65¾
100	do s5	93⅞	200	do b10	65¾
100	Erie Railway s3	78⅝	100	do s3	65
100	do	78⅜	200	do	65
1000	do	78⅜	200	do b3	65
800	do b3	79	700	Cleve. & Pitts	67
300	do s3	78⅝	100	do	67½
100	Hud. Riv. R	104¾	200	do	67¾
500	do	104¾	500	do s3	67½
200	do	104¾	600	do	67½
100	do b15	104¾	2700	do	68
100	do b15	104¾	600	do	67½
200	Reading R	83¾	500	do s3	67½
200	do s10	83¾	500	do	67½

MONDAY, June 12—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated National and Local Banks of the City of New-York now in the Clearing-House, for the week ending Saturday last, June 10, compare as follows with the previous weekly statement, and also with the corresponding week last year, and the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Decrease in Loans	$2,023,908
Decrease in Specie	2,865,993
Decrease in Deposits	1,425,687
Increase in Legal-Tender	5,136,390

	June 11, 1864.	June 17, 1863.	June 3, 1865.
Local Capital	$69,927,725	$40,314,647	$41,814,647
National	——	36,585,000	35,085,000
Total in C. H.	$69,927,725	$76,899,647	$76,899,647
Loans	194,935,821	206,992,635	210,416,543
Specie	24,041,704	18,480,620	21,346,498
Deposits	172,637,248	185,509,993	186,925,680
Legal-Tender	——	56,201,836	51,065,440
In Sub-Treas'y	36,597,590	42,913,076	44,967,841

The Banks on the statement this afternoon show an accession of five and a half millions in their Legal Tender reserve since last Monday. The Specie average is nearly three millions lower in Bank, and about $1,100,000 higher in the Treasury Office, while the export movement of the week was $2,073,303. During the week past the Importers' and Traders' Bank, Capital $1,500,000, completed its National organization.

The amount of Legal Tender Money now held in Bank in this market is again over *sixty-two millions*, including the National Banks not reporting through the Clearing-House. The gain since last Monday is over five millions, which sufficiently accounts for the increasing ease through the week in the supply of Money to the Brokers at low rates of interest.

The average of Gold in the Bank of New-York, where most of the Bankers in the Forcign Exchanges and the Bullion Brokers keep their accounts, stood on

June 3	$7,399,567
June 10	5,765,817
Decrease	$1,634,050
Decrease in other Banks	1,231,873
Total decrease	$2,865,923

There was a rise of 3 per cent. on the price of Gold to-day. The market opened firm at 138½, and rapidly advanced to 140¾ ₩ cent. as against 137¾ ₩ cent. on Saturday night. The export demand continues active, and as the available supply at Banks is nearly three millions lower than at the beginning of last week, holders are disposed to avail of an advancing premium. Bills on London are 110¼@110¾ ₩ cent. for Gold. The combined Stock of Gold at Bank and in the Treasury Office is still about forty-two millions, but the heavy balances in the Treasury Office will not be available in the market until about the 1st July, when the half-yearly Gold Interest on $328,874,212 of 6 and 5 ₩ cent. Funded Debt falls due, to the amount of $9,753,907.

The orders from England and the Continent, by the steamers to-day, quote United States 5-20s at 67¾ ₩ cent. Sterling Money, which was lower on the then rate of Exchange known from New-York than in this market. We hear of no very important parcels returning, though the market gave way on the *Persian's* quotations from London to June 2, ¼@¾ ₩ cent. The other Gold-bearing Stocks were firm; the 10-10s in request at 96¼@96¾ ₩ cent.

At the Stock Exchange there was renewed buoyancy on the Railway Speculation, and a large business done at a further rise in prices on the New-York and Western lines. There was a corresponding firmness in the Miscellaneous Shares. At the close of business the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday Afternoon. The speculative excitement was quite marked on Erie and New-York Central and Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	96	96¼	Pittsburgh	83¾	86
U. S. 5-20s	103½	103	Northwest	25¾	26
T. Certificates	95⅝	95⅞	N. West Pref	57	*56½
N. Central	92	93½	Rock Island	88¾	89
Erie	77¼	78	Fort Wayne	94¾	95
Madison	106	104½	Cumb'land Coal	41¾	42½
Reading	83¾	83⅞	Quicksilver	51¼	52½
Mich. Southern	62¾	64¾	Mariposa	11	11½
Illinois Central	124	124¾	Ohio & M. Certs	25	24¾

* Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Chatham	120
Manhattan	130	Bank of the Republic	102½
Merchants'	105½	Bank of N. America	107
Mechanics'	113	Metropolitan	126
Union	117	Market	106
America	133	Shoe & Leather	101
Phenix	106	Corn Exchange	104
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Continental	96½
National	107	Commonwealth	102
Merchants' Exch'ge	98	Atlantic	98
State of New-York	112	Importer's & Traders.	135
Commerce	105¾	Park	149
American Exchange	110	Central National	101
Pacific	105	Fourth National	97

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1867	90	Chi. & N. W. 1st mort	79
N. Y. Cen 6s, R. Est	85	Lack & West'n Bds	100
Erie 1st Mort., 6s, ex d. 1911	78	Del. L. &

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DIE GRILLE, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE IRON MASK.

WINTER GARDEN—EVADNE.

NIBLO'S—PEARL OF SAVOY; OR, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE PEASANT PEERESS; OR, CURSE OF CIVIL WAR—IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Attorney-General has issued a circular informing persons belonging to the classes excepted by the late Amnesty proclamation that before their applications will be considered, it must be shown that they have respectively taken and subscribed the oath or the affirmation prescribed in that proclamation. Every such person desiring a special pardon should make application in writing or in person therefor, and should transmit with such application the original oath or affirmation, as taken and subscribed before an officer authorized, under the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State, to administer the amnesty oath prescribed in the proclamation of the President.

At Chattanooga, on Saturday last, a tremendous explosion and fire occurred. A spark from the locomotive, it is thought, ignited the loose powder in the Ordnance Department, and a terrible explosion followed. There were several thousand tons of fixed ammunition and powder on hand, all of which were destroyed. Shot and shell went hissing about the town, and many persons were killed or wounded. The Quartermaster's and Commissary's buildings in the neighborhood caught fire, and were destroyed, involving the destruction of a quarter of a million of dollars worth.

The Montreal *Evening Telegraph* says: "It is to be hoped that the Quebec Admiralty Court took accurate copies of the letters and papers found in BOOTH'S trunks ere delivering them to the Federal authorities. We have no desire to accuse the Washington Government of deliberately inventing the letters and papers which have so strangely turned up in the course of the trial, but as they are liable to be imposed upon to the prejudice of the Southerners resident here, we think that this precaution might at least have been taken in the true interests of justice itself."

The Chattanooga *Gazette* says that Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. H. WILSON, commanding our forces in lower Georgia, has his headquarters in Macon. His administration of affairs is giving general satisfaction to all classes. Thousands of negroes left the plantations in Alabama and Georgia and followed his corps on their march. Several hundred of them have been put to work repairing and keeping in order the railroads used by our forces, and in other government work, and the rest of them are now being sent back to their homes, to enable the planters to raise crops.

The Captain-General of Cuba, the other day visited two of our monitors, the *Monadnock* and the *Canonicus*, lying in habor at Havana. His Spanishness was greatly interested in the war sea-dogs, and of course our officers were only too happy to show their strange elephants in all their gymnastic variety. An evening afterward the Havanese gave a grand ball complimentary to the American officers in port, and there was a joyful time.

The Richmond *Bulletin* says that Judge JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Washington County; Hon. MUSCOE R. GARNETT of Essex, and Messrs. MILLER and BROWN, portion of a deputation from the County of Rappahannock, called upon the Governor on June 3. Judge HUNTER H. MARSHALL, of Charlotte County, who came to the city at the request of Gov. PEIRPOINT, also visited His Excellency the same day.

There appears to be no doubt that the new State Constitution has been adopted in Missouri by a decided majority. Returns from 71 counties have been received, leaving 32 to be heard from, nearly all of which will give majorities for the constitution, which, with the soldiers' vote yet to come, will make the majority in favor of its adoption about six thousand.

The Petersburgh *News* contradicts the report of the arrest of Gen. LEE, but says that the Norfolk Grand Jury is examining witnesses preliminary to making an indictment.

Ex-Gov. W. SMITH, of Virginia, has surrendered to Gen. KILLPATRICK at Richmond, and has been released on parole, to report every day for the present.

Gov. HOLDEN has withdrawn from the editorship of the Raleigh *Standard*, and is succeeded by his son JOSEPH H. HOLDEN and JOSEPH S. CANNON.

We have dates from Hayti to the 28th ult. The pocket-revolution was still in progress—nobody hurt. President GEFFRARD was hurrying up troops from Port-au-Prince, &c.

LOCAL NEWS.

The divorce suit of STRONG *vs.* STRONG was called yesterday, in its regular order upon the calendar in the Superior Court, before Chief-Justice ROBERTSON. The counsel for Mr. STRONG were ready to proceed, but the defendant's counsel moved to postpone the trial, on account of the illness of Mrs. STRONG's attorney. The commission issued last Thursday to take the testimony of Secretary STANTON and Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, has not been returned.

HENRY VAN VALKENBURG, a colored cook, who, on the 14th of January, 1863, murdered MICHAEL CONDROY, mate of the ship *Victoria*, then moored at Pier No. 48 East River, and who, immediately after stabbing CONDROY, leaped into the river and was supposed to have been drowned, was apprehended, yesterday morning, by Sergt. GARLAND, of the Ninth Ward police, on board the sloop *Passenger*, at the foot of Hammond-street.

The mortality of the past week numbered 410—88 men, 81 women, 134 boys, and 107 girls—being an increase of 18 as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 34 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption 60, bronchitis 10, convulsions 31, diphtheria 4, scarlet fever 9, typhus fever 20, sunstroke 1, inflammation of the lungs 26, small-pox 16.

Sunday evening, Mrs. WINCOOP and Misses MARY MCNAMARA and JOHANNA REARDON, of Water-street, were drowned by the accidental upsetting, under the stern of a ship, which lay moored at the foot of Pike-street, of a rowboat, in which they had been taken out by JEREMIAH O'CONNER, of No. 396 Water-street, an employe at Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co.'s. The bodies were not recovered.

The Street Cleaning Commission met yesterday. The parties to whom the contract for cleaning the streets has been awarded sent in the names of five sureties in the sum of $50,000 each. The commission will to-day decide whether or not to accept the sureties offered, and in the event of their approving of them the contract will be signed and the work commenced at once.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday JNO. DENZLES was tried for arson in the second degree, in setting fire to the premises No. 277 West Twenty-seventh-street, on the 29th of January last. The witnesses, on both sides, were examined yesterday, and the case summed up, but it will not be given to the jury until this morning.

Yesterday several Eastern regiments arrived in this city, and passed on during the day for their several States. A detachment of the Tenth New-York also arrived in this city, and will depart for Hart's Island to-day.

PATRICK HASTINGS, of Vestry-street, corner of Hudson, was drowned, last evening, while bathing off the Battery. The body was not recovered.

At the Live Stock Market this week the supplies of Beef cattle are abundant, and prices have declined ¼c.@1½c. ₩ lb., dressed weight. Good to prime bullocks sell at 16c.@16½c. ₩ lb.; fairs, 15c.@15½c.; common, 14c.@14½c., and poor 12c.@13c. The receipts of Sheep are not large, and prices range about 1c. ₩ lb. higher, fairs to good selling at 7c.@7½c. ₩ lb., live weight. The prices of other animals are not materially changed.

Produce and Merchandise were more sought after yesterday including Flour at full prices. Wheat at steady rates; Mixed Western at 75c.@88c.; Western Oats at 71c.@72c. Whisky at $2 05. Middling Cotton at 40c.@42c. Crude Petroleum at 34c.@34½c. New Mess Pork at $27 75@$28. Other articles presented no really new feature.

Gold was 3 per cent. higher yesterday than on Saturday. At the Stock Exchange the Railway speculation was buoyant in spirit and higher in prices. Money very easy.

The Foreign Appeals for Jeff. Davis.

For the counsel of the London *Times*, of the Tory journals of England, and of the imperial organs of France, that JEFF. DAVIS should be spared, we have an utter contempt. For four live-long years they did not refrain from giving us their advice respecting that man. They told us that it was useless to resist him; that the effort was costing an immense sacrifice of life to no purpose, and was disgracing us before the civilization of the age; that honor, justice and humanity required us to accept "the inevitable;" that if we were wise, or even sensible, or even sane, we would at once end the war and negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce with President DAVIS. Remembering that unvarying strain of admonition, and beholding present results, we cannot but regard the continuance, in that quarter, of lectures for our good, as preposterous impudence.

The appeals of the liberal presses of England and France for clemency to DAVIS have a better recommendation. They come from friends tried and true, and are made in the sacred name of the popular cause in Europe. They will be received with respect, and considered well.

It is true—and we cheerfully recognize it—that the liberals of Europe have long been against the infliction of death for political offences. The French Republic of 1848, in one of its first acts, abolished all capital punishment for political causes; and it punished the leaders of the great June insurrection with only imprisonment or exile. In all the other popular revolutions of that period, no judicial process whatever was instituted against either potentate or minister who had practised misrule. If deprived of power, they were allowed to go quietly from the country; if continued in power, the people were content with their oaths to be faithful to the new constitutions. Moreover, in the subsequent Italian revolutions, the rulers, like the King of Naples and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who had abused their new lease of power by suppressing those free constitutions, simply incurred the lot of exiles, and the people nowhere desired for them a different fate. "No capital punishment for State crimes" is unquestionably the established policy of all the European friends of popular liberty. How this policy came to exist we do not care to discuss; though we believe it could easily be shown that the natural reaction from the terrible guillotine work of the first French Republic had much to do with it. It is sufficient to say that it is now very strongly held to by all European liberals; and none the less so because of the capital executions visited by the Austrian Emperor upon the leaders of the Hungarian insurrection, and by the Russian Czar upon the chiefs of the rebellion in Poland.

We are asked to sustain that policy by our example. If there were reason to believe that this could have any effect upon the rulers of Europe, and that they, too, would spare the lives of all who should engage in unsuccessful rebellion against them, the appeal would be almost irresistible. If it be better that fifty guilty men should escape, than that one innocent man should perish, it were certainly better that fifty like JEFF. DAVIS should go unhung, than that one like GARIBALDI should suffer. Let it be shown that the absolutists of Europe will be more likely to be clement toward those who may hereafter rise unsuccessfully against their oppression, if we will be clement toward those who have rebelled against the best government of the world, and we believe that no American would insist upon the full punishment due to them for their crimes. Though we could pardon nothing for their own sake, we could pardon much for the behoof of the great cause of freedom.

So far as regards the hanging of JEFF. DAVIS for treason, let us treat it as an open question, and fairly weigh all that our *true* friends abroad have to say concerning it. It may be that they can present conclusive reasons against it which we here, in our patriotic abhorrence of the man, have not fully estimated. But not for one moment should we listen to any suggestion from any quarter that he should be let free of the law. It should be the inexorable determination of the government that he shall be arraigned and tried; if possible, convicted and sentenced. If the President afterward, on a full survey of all the manifold considerations bearing upon the case, shall conclude to commute his sentence, the people, without doubt, would make little complaint. There may not be an absolute necessity for his death; but his trial, and his conviction if that can be obtained, are of prime importance. His trial, that the law may be authoritatively determined; his conviction, that the felon's stigma may be fixed upon him.

There are those who claim that JEFF. DAVIS acted only as the paramount right of State secession allowed him to act, and that he has not been guilty of treason at all. It should be judicially attested that the Federal Constitution, as interpreted by its own organs, is the absolute and ultimate authority, and that it is pure and simple treason to take up arms against it, under any authority or show of authority whatever. There are those, too, who claim that all prosecution of DAVIS for treason is barredby the concession to him of belligerent rights. It must be determined whether the crime of treason thus loses its character by becoming so formidable that the government is compelled to deal with it on war principles.

Many other legal impediments to the conviction of the arch-traitor have been set forth. Disloyal men and erratic men all over the country are denying that the Constitution and the laws can now fasten upon him a felony. The Constitution and the laws thus perverted and belied must be vindicated. It must be presumed that they have ample means to make good their sanctions against even the most gigantic offenders, though backed up by any number of abettors and sympathizers. It must be shown too that temporary success does not change the nature of the crime of treason—that no transient prestige which it may gain in the eyes of the world can make it one whit the less infamous. American law must write its condemnation on the brow of JEFF. DAVIS. After that, it perhaps will not matter much whether he creeps above or sleeps below the sod. If his death for treason would injure the Liberal cause abroad, the best use the miserable man could be put to would be to let him live. We say his death for *treason*. We will not admit the possibility of his escape from death, if it be proved that he was privy to the assassination of President LINCOLN, or that he caused the barbarities upon our prisoners. Such crimes, if they are established upon him, will leave the government no alternative to ridding the earth of its worst monster. To beg for any reason under Heaven, that he might be spared, would be a crime against the race.

Something That American Ships Ought to Do.

In giving an account, on Wednesday last, of the great steamship lines carrying on the commerce between the chief ports of America and Europe, we were compelled to acknowledge that every one of the lines was owned and controlled abroad, and that there was not a single American steamship line running from any of our ports to any European port. The fact is certainly not creditable to American enterprise.

We now learn, by the latest mail from Europe, that it is proposed to take the carrying trade of the South almost entirely out of our hands. A prospectus has been issued at Havre for the establishment of a company, with a capital of eight millions of francs, for the *transport of cotton from America*. Eight iron steamships are to be furnished at first, and it is calculated that the returns will yield an annual profit of fifteen per cent., and leave a surplus which will enable the company to double the number of its ships in a few years.

We do not see why this business should not be in our hands. We do not see why, in addition to controlling all the steamship lines of the North, such an immensely heavy and profitable branch of commerce as this should be left to foreign companies. The Americans claim to be among the foremost of commercial peoples; but the present condition of affairs is disgraceful to us. We seem to have lost sight of the prodigious part that *steam* is now playing in the carrying trade of the world. If our capitalists and commercial men do not pay attention to it, we shall soon be left greatly behind.

We presume the Southern ports to which these eight French cotton-carrying steamships are intended to run are Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, and Savannah. These are great cotton ports, and even now there are immense stocks pouring into them from the interior. A large proportion of it will go abroad, and that quickly. This carrying trade ought to be in American hands. We ought to have steamships employed at it. If we haven't got them, and can't build them in any reasonable time, we should buy them in Great Britain. Even this would be better than that the entire commerce of America should be in foreign control.

The Hudson's Bay Company's Territory—Half a Continent in the Market.

Among the European news to-day we have the report that the British Government are eager to make a present to Canada of whatever reserved "Crown Rights" there may be in the Hudson's Bay Territory. There is less generosity in this offer than the casual reader might suppose. For many years the colonists have been eager to take legal soundings of this Hudson's Bay monopoly. As the lease is renewable, the question of the rights of the corporation are liable to recurrent discussion and dispute on political grounds. And as there has never been a final judicial decision reached either as to the rightful boundary of the company's lands, or the validity of the monopoly they have enjoyed in the trade of the Northwest, the possession is an insecure one for the incorporated holders. It involves questions at the same time embarrassing for the Imperial Government; and it would be likely to be an expensive toy for Canada to purchase, in the first instance, and equally expensive—for many years at least—to keep after it was purchased.

By turning over the whole concern to Canada, the British Government would first of all impose upon the colonists the expense, and labor, and anxiety of ascertaining by *scire facias* the legitimacy of various rights which the company have long enjoyed, and upon which they would establish high commutation claims. Probably several millions sterling would be required as a first outlay to get entirely rid of the old fur-traders. Then, the Indian population would have to be taken care of and governed, at least at as much expense as they are now. And yet, again, before the colonists would get any return for their investment, there would have to be an expenditure of several millions in the opening up of roads and other public improvements.

The colonists, in short, would find their elephant the most expensive luxury they have yet aimed at. We can easily conceive how, in these circumstances, there seems to be no excessive eagerness on the part of the intended beneficiaries to go down on their knees in grateful acknowledgment of the gift.

Meanwhile, it is a rather remarkable fact that one-quarter, or so, of the North American continent should at this moment be gone begging for owners. It may not be the most productive section of the continent that is now in the market. But it makes up in area what it lacks in the matters of climate and soil. And if there are to be monarchies, or empires, even temporarily established in the Western Hemisphere, the nearer they go to the polar regions the better. They will be far less apt to be disturbed than in the lower latitudes. Here is a trading company, two hundred years in almost indisputed possession of this immense domain. In such a region French imperialism might have full scope for development; and the patrons of MAXIMILIAN probably might do worse than draw his attention to the Northwest before he takes his final departure from Mexico.

FREEDOM OF SOUTHERN TRADE.—We had yesterday the very gratifying information from Washington that President JOHNSON, having had under consideration the question of encouraging and enlarging Southern trade, has determined to issue a general proclamation putting an end to the present system of purchasing cotton, tobacco and other Southern products, by government agents. The general opinion has been that there can be no relief, except through the action of Congress, from the system established by the law of July 2, 1864, providing that the products of insurrectionary districts shall be sold through government agents, and taxing them one-fourth of their value; but our dispatch states that the Attorney-General has given his opinion that the remedy is now with the President, who may, by proclamation, declare that there is no longer an insurrection in any of the States recently in rebellion. The law, as its language implies, applies to the "products of States declared to be in insurrection;" but the rebellion having everywhere entirely ceased, there are no longer any such States or any such products. By removing this taxation of 25 per cent., cotton, tobacco, and other Southern staples will only be taxed under the general laws, as in the case of products of other States.

This new and liberal policy of the government will have a great influence upon the development of business in the Southern States. The established restrictions and modes of operation, though necessary during the war, have proved great impediments to trade since the arrival of peace. By permitting the holder, the purchaser and the exporter to come in direct contact with each other, and by allowing freedom of action to each, business will resume its legitimate courses and acquire a greatly increased volume.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—While the war lasted it was almost inevitable that many matters of social reform should have been neglected. Among the rest, little attention has been paid to the total-abstinence movement. Now, however, the interest in this question is reviving, at least on the part of clergymen and moral-reformers. To-night a large demonstration of temperance men will be made at the Cooper Institute.

The work of arresting the tide of intemperance commends itself to the best sympathies and heartiest coöperation of the entire community. We are disposed to think, however, that the most available means for accomplishing this object will be to encourage the production of grape-growing throughout the country, and the manufacturing of light and cheap wines, such as are commonly consumed throughout Central and Southern Europe, where habitual drunkenness on the part of the common people is comparatively unknown.

No climate in the world is better adapted for grape-growing than that of our valleys and hill-slopes, from the Mohawk River across the continent to California, and the development of this branch of industry by placing a cheap and native healthy beverage within the means of all, must ultimately work a thorough social reform.

WHERE IS IT TO END?—From Chattanooga comes the news of the destruction of another ordnance storehouse—only less appalling in the results than the Mobile catastrophe, because the explosive material was smaller in quantity, and the place of the occurrence less populous. There can hardly any longer be room to doubt that this daily recurring sacrifice of life and property is due to rebel incendiaries. We are fain to believe that such a cowardly system of wholesale massacre, and the kindred schemes of hotel burning and yellow fever propagation are not of American origin. They do not savor of the American character, North or South. They are doubtless alien agencies of revolution, and essentially belong to such inventions as MITCHELL's project (of twenty years ago) for roasting out an entire community with a compound of vitriol and camphene. Surely, it is time that the government had more of these "detached service" men, including Prof. MCCULLOCH and his associates, in the criminal's dock.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT DIFFICULTY.—It is stated that the Court of Appeals will pass judgment upon the constitutionality of the law creating a Paid Fire Department at an early day, probably toward the close of the present week. The Judges of appeal have given precedence to this case over all others, in consequence of the almost utter disorganization of Fire Department matters, during this interregnum of uncertainty, and the resultant danger to life and property in this city. Of course the decision of the Court will be final, and the prospect of a speedy settlement is something to be thankful for.

Meantime the Commissioners of the Paid Department are sparing no efforts to put the new organization on a working basis the instant the restriction upon their action shall be legally removed. If the act of the Legislature is sustained by the Court there is little room for doubt that the Paid Department will prove an efficient protection to the city.

THE ERA OF PEACE.—But for the temporary pressure of government dispatches, we should now be able to publish daily telegrams, morning and evening, of all the important news from Charleston, Wilmington, Savannah, New-Orleans and all parts of the South—at least, east of the Mississippi. Herein we shall find a pacifying and harmonizing agency of no common value. And let us hope it will not be necessary much longer to employ, in connection with it, the ungracious mediatorship of the Censor.

IDLENESS.—The prime source of the social disorganization in Alabama, as pictured by our Mobile correspondent, is *idleness*. The misery that attends upon idleness in any community cannot well be described. Along with it we find every sort of social disorder—even among people above want. Aggravated by the state of civil commotion and revolution out of which the South can only emerge by gradual degrees, the disinclination of the people, white and black, to work or exertion in any form, must leave behind it terrible traces in the whole industrial life of the Southern people. The habit, too, has evidently grown upon them to an extent which nothing but the sharp teachings of necessity will correct. In Virginia and North Carolina, the relative situation of those who were formerly masters and slaves begins to be every day better understood—as they both find that they must work to live, and work *together* at that. Alabama will get by degrees to this experience.

WHAT ELSE CAN IT BE?—SANDERS wants to establish a "National Opposition Party." Opposition to the Nation, of course—what other could he consistently join?

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

South Room.

Mr. BIERSTADT, N. A., is fortunate in having a good place on the line, and we may at once frankly confess that he deserves it. We shall not perhaps feel ourselves justified in bestowing unlimited praise on his picture (No. 436) "Looking down Yo Semite Valley Ca," but its merits are sufficiently conspicuous to entitle them to honorable consideration. It certainly commands public attention in its present position. The dimensions of the canvas, the imposing character of the frame, (should we not in justice to artists who use chisels instead of brushes seriously put ourselves to the contemplation of wood work? The tendency toward carpentry is marked. Considered esthetically it may also be significant,)—and the nature of the scene which glares upon us from every part of the room renders it impossible for any one to commence, as the catalogue directs "on the left as you enter." We prefer, therefore, to speak at once of this overhanging frame, and so, in some sort, escape its domineering influence. The subject is one of those grand landscapes which the intra-Californian country affords to the artist. Huge masses of rock rise up on every side, and through a notch wrought with the ceaseless waters of centuries the river passes. From this gigantic rift issues a flood of light, the fiery particles of the departing sun sinking into its prison home in those solitary and stern recesses. The distribution of the picture, we take it, is geographically correct. It does not lack the hardness of a Gradgrind fact, nor the sole merit of a photograph. But we may ask with pertinence and justice, in what way is such a picture essential to our perception of beauty; to our apprehension of the sublime? Natural scenery owes all its interest to the relation which it holds with man. The Alps are the most picturesque mountains in the world, simply because they are the most known, and Mr. GIGNOUX's representation of them (opposite to Mr. BIERSTADT's picture) is valuable because it epitomises their general characteristics. But these distant regions, selected with so much pertinacity by Mr. BIERSTADT, are, as it were, cut off from human sympathy. They are to the average mind unverified. It must be added, too, that Mr. BIERSTADT, in this instance, is hopelessly local. He does not essay a generalization of the scenery of the "Yo Semite Valley," but contents himself with giving us, doubtlessly a correct, but still a positive survey of one particular portion of it. The sunlight effect to which we have referred is ingenious enough, but it is by no means novel. It detracts, perhaps, from the rigor of the scene, but it does not add to its human interest. The foreground, where the brimstone-dust rays of the sun fall upon it, is carefully finished, but the shaded part to the right, is hard, inelegant, cold and utterly commonplace as it generally is in all this artist's pictures. The river seems to us to be narrow, extremely swollen, and "too forward," but Mr. BIERSTADT has doubtless precise information on every, save the last point. The face of the rocks display all those characteristics which GOETHE describes as the natural traits of the German school; namely, dry simplicity, hard strength and timid correctness. But, to bring our remarks to a close, the defect of the picture is its lack of an appreciable subject. These remote wonders are chilling. Had Mr. BIERSTADT bestowed the same amount of conscientious labor on any theme more immediate to our every-day or even every-twenty-five-year-experience, he would have achieved a better success. Had he imparted to this canvas any deep, inward, intuitive *personal* impression of the scene, he would to *that* extent also have made it interesting. To quote once more from GOETHE: Seek within yourself and you will find everything; and rejoice that without (as it may be always called,) there lies a nature that says yes and amen to all you have discovered in yourself.

Mr. GIGNOUX's "Among the Alps," (No. 487) to which we have briefly referred, is a very agreeable composition. Glistening mountain peaks rear their stately forms into the clear sky, whilst far below the glaciered undulations are softly burnished with the rays of the setting sun, and the valleys swarm with vapors. In the foreground we have an agreeable mingling of still and moving waters, and that invariable humpbacked mountain which Mr. GIGNOUX does so inordinately affect, and which, we venture to affirm, is anything but picturesque in form. The article in question will be found on the left hand of the picture; on the right the treatment is varied and interesting. The merit of the work, as we have before remarked, is its genial spirit of generalization. It exhibits what may be called the vision of an artist, not the mere range of his eyes. The treatment, although somewhat trivial and decorative, is masterly in its wholeness; in the exact and prudent balance of effect; effect, which we may add, is decidedly gay, if not quite jolly. There is not a more cheerful picture in the exhibition.

It is rather painful to turn from this frame to No. 385—where the pictures of the south room properly commence. To encounter "New-Hampshire" in so sad a plight, is, indeed, discouraging. Let us rather direct our attention to No. 386, where Mr. W. H. BEARD again gives us a good and humorous idea in the subject called "Strategy." That old culprit—the veritable *bete-noir* of the artist—the black bear, is again at his insidious tricks. He is lolling with aldermanic ease against a rock, and before him are three sycophantic foxes, erect as to body, but crooked as to mind. Bruin, it seems, has an appetite for Reynard, but, like TALLEYRAND, he knows the value of strategy. With bluff hospitality, he invites his visitors to partake of a feast. He directs their attention to an attractive larder that lies scattered at his side, within reach of his paws, and yet beyond the range of his eyes. The foxes are humbly expressing their thanks, and obtaining time, for these abandoned creatures have actually sent their offspring round to walk off with the larder—consisting of rabbits, hares, partridges, &c.—whilst they are thus hypocritically palavering with the hungry but too confidant bear. The story is told plainly and pleasantly; and the treatment is clean and pleasant.

Mr. A. F. BELLOWS, N. A., contributes a pretty little thought, in a great extravagance of canvas, called the "Echo—Home Sweet Home." A wounded soldier lies in a boat, very far gone it is to be feared; he is surrounded by his family, and a comrade standing erect, reawakens the familiar echoes of the lake. The fancy is kindly, human, touching, and infinitely better than the treatment, which, however, is yet an improvement on the "Departure of the Regiment," (No. 181.)

Mr. A. D. SHATTUCK, N. A., has a very nice little "Moonlight," numbered 392, which will repay close examination. It is much in the style of JACOBSOHN, and worthy that distinguished artist. We come now suddenly upon three momentous instances of incapacity, to wit.: No. 394, "The Two Mary's at the Sepulchre," by R. W. WEIR, N. A.; No. 400, "Cottage at Medway, Mass.," by GEORGE Q. THORNDIKE, A., and No. 403, "Black Mountain, Lake George," by A. B. DURAND, N. A. It is not necessary to dwell on these melancholy evidences of decay, but as Mr. THORNDIKE is an A., and not yet an N. A., it may be worth while to point out to him that in the "cottage" aforesaid he has valiantly and successfully set at defiance the most ordinary rules of perspective. As a general thing, we venture to assert, all lines fall as they approach distance; they do not, as in this remarkable instance, turn up endwise and get larger to the eye. Modern statistics, too, have established the fact that the average height of women—taking say a World for an illustration—is barely over five feet. There may be exceptional instances where a superior Massachusetts female has attained the height of fifteen or twenty feet, but as a rule these extra samples should not be selected by the artist without due explanation.

There are in this vicinity at least half a dozen of weak and ineffective contributions. A critic might weary himself to death on them, but it is hardly worth while, especially as by carefully shunning their spacious frames, he may come upon works of positive merit. Such, we are free to say, is Mr. C. C. GRISWOLD's "Winter Morning," (No. 411.) The artist has no initials after his name, and may even paraphrase the witty epitaph of PYRRHON:

"Cy git Grissy
Qui n'était rien,
Pas même Academicien."

only Mr. GRISWOLD, instead of being nothing, is a great deal. The sullen hue of the sun as it stretches lazily over the mountain on this damp and bitter morning is one of the best effects we have ever seen. The moon still lingers lustreless in the sky; the moss-covered boulders stare at you vacantly; the path yet untrodden by the early riser sulks in its lazy turnings, and the distant lake is stupified with cold. There is wholeness of effect and constancy of purpose in every line of this remarkable work. The author—of whom we can learn nothing from catalogue—must have communed long and earnestly with Nature to seize so faithfully this peculiar phase of her waking hours. That Mr. GRISWOLD is what is called a pre-Raffaelite, it needs no prophet to tell. Equally certain is it that he represents the best wing of that much-abused body. The whole handling of this picture is masterly—thoroughly true to perception, and not stiffer or colder than the subject requires. Were we asked to point out the canvas that exhibits the most promise, and reveals most execution, we should say without hesitation. No. 411—"A Winter Morning," by C. C. GRISWOLD. We have said it, anyhow, without being asked.

It is pleasant to turn yet again to another good picture—No. 410—"Autumn in the Adirondacks," by Mr. JOHN WILLIAMSON, A. There are many hills in it, to be sure, and, from their variety of form, a somewhat confused *coup d' œil*; but the eye soon becomes accustomed to them, and loses itself willingly in the details, if not in the scope of the artist's intent. The foreground is laid out with great tact. It is cheerful, well toned, diversified, and carefully painted.

Mr. WM. L. SONTAG, N. A., exhibits No. 414, "View on the Potomac below Harper's Ferry." It is a most agreeable and meritorious production, painted in the suave, steamey and slumberous style of the artist, but broader and more general than his works are apt to be. A companion picture, (No. 466,) a "Mountain Lake in the Blue Ridge," is also very good, but not quite so strong, we think, as this of "Harper's Ferry."

It is not agreeable to interrupt a pleasant strain of commendation for the sake of a most unworthy picture, but the pretense of Mr. LANG, N. A., calls for decided rebuke. This gentleman projects a terrible production called "Reminiscences of Lake Mahopac—Ladies Preparing for a Boat Race," (No. 418.) A number of elongated females are engaged in affixing ribbons and badges to their busts, probably the colors for which they are about to race. Boats are in readiness, and the boat-boy (an idiotic negro) is seen rushing to the spot in a state of frantic excitement, the bench cushions across his shoulder and in his hand a German flag. From this symbol we conclude that the figures are portraits, and shall say no more except this, that the drawing throughout is bad, the execution worse, and the general conception silly. It is we suppose impossible to exercise the right of exclusion toward any one who has the magic initials attached to his name, but if ever the occasion has arisen when that right—if it exist—should have been strenuously enforced it was certainly here.

A bold and firm style is displayed in Mr. DANA's "Many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," (No. 419.) This artist requires space, otherwise we should object to the proportions of the picture as being too ample for its subject. No. 420, "Study of Rocks, Mount Desert," by A. W. WARREN, A., is a painfully distinct production. The rocks look like inlaid work. They are no doubt very conscientiously painted. No. 424, "Strolling musicians playing in the court-yard of an Inn—France—Fifteenth century," (phew! all that for a title!) is by GEORGE H. YEWELL, A. The court-yard in question is a singularly gloomy spot. The Inn, too, looks like a back tenement house, whilst the guests are gathered on the steps listening—with visible signs of anguish—to the performance of the musicians. It is impossible to gaze upon the latter without concern. The fellow with the oboe is evidently endeavoring to wriggle out a tune whilst in the last stages of colic. His companions are naturally affected, and one wonders why, in human charity, they did not take the sufferer inside and give him a dose of medicine. A boy on horseback will attract attention, and we respectfully point out the horse himself as not wholly unworthy of public curiosity. We are afraid Mr. YEWELL's picture will not bear praise. We are certain that it deserves censure; but it is so tame, that it is best to let it go away by itself, poor thing.

Out of a dozen mediocre pictures which now ensue, no one approaches the bad so definitely as No. 441, "A Pic-nic in the Highlands," by T. P. ROSSITER, N. A. This work introduces portraits, amongst others of T. P. ROSSITER himself, which is gratifying. The grouping—or mobbing would be a more correct word—is conventional, the drawing defective, and the coloring insipid. No. 442, "Castle Rock, Nahant," is another of Mr. W. S. HASELTINE's carefully manufactured articles in stone-ware and water. Of No. 443, "Just Brought In," by LOUIS ROADEL, we need only say that we were sorry it was not "just taken out." No. 449, "Under the Kanterskill Fall," by GEORGE H. SMILLIE, A., is a pleasantly toned and truthful representation of the bowl where visitors stand to be splashed when the not very extensive stream is turned on for the accommodation of the public. Another Catskill subject is afforded by JAMES D. SMILLIE, (No. 455,) called the "Upper Fall—Haines' Ravine," which is also agreeable. Mr. F. H. DE HAAS, A., has a marine

ubject, (459,) "Fishing-boats off the Isle of Jersey," which is breezy and free. No. 460, "Pitching Quoits," by WINSLOW HOMER, A., is a subject taken from the camp:—a company of red-breeched Zouaves, with broad and bumpy heads and Henri-Quatre beards, are playing at the ancient and respectable game of quoits, but with horse-shoes instead of the well-known rings. The action and drawing are good, and the picture tells its little story plainly and forcibly. It is less individual than the "Sunny Side" in the east room, but in some respects it is better than that work.

If the perfume of new-mown hay does not delight the senses of the spectator who stands before Mr. CROPSEY'S picture of "Greenwood Lake," (No. 465,) it is certainly no fault of the artist. He has reproduced an early Summer scene with remarkable fidelity to nature. The swaths made by the scythe in the luscious grass are singularly truthful; the agricultural naturee of the adjoining fields are indicated with perfect clearness; the lake with its still, silvery reflection of heat, and its islands, admiring themselves in their own shadows, are depicted with Mr. CROPSEY'S usual distinctness and over all is an atmosphere that feels fresh, and through which the eye travels easily to remote distances. We regard this as one of Mr. CROPSEY'S best productions. The work bestowed upon it is thoroughly honest, intelligent and artistic. The coloring, too, is not so peculiarly faint and delicate as it is apt to be with this gentleman. Although there is, of course, no comparison between this picture and that of the "Wyoming Valley," in the adjoining room—the latter being a monument of patient and accurate labor—we still prefer the "Greenwood Lake." The larger work is, in fact, a topographical survey of a highly picturesque and romantic region. Every house, field, tree, hill, mountain, &c., is carefully laid down in it. These details are perplexing, and for this reason, and because they do not prevail to the same extent in the Greenwood picture, we prefer the latter.

Mr. BIERSTADT evidently regards California as his own. In No. 472 he has seized upon the "Golden Gate." The water is not good, the steamer is loggy, and the whole thing is insipid, even to that eternal brimstone atmosphere which Mr. BIERSTADT is so fond of introducing.

The few remaining pictures in the room hardly require comment. Mr. KENSETT has one of his ordinary Newport scenes—"Bass Rocks," (No. 481.) JEROME THOMPSON, A, exhibits a creditable study of an old garden, and Mr. J. B. BRISTOL, A, an "Afternoon in the Housatonic Valley," which is characterized by a good perspective, a bad sky, and dull treatment generally.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The WALLACK-DAVENPORT combination commenced the Summer season at this house last evening, and succeeded in attracting a fine and fashionable audience. Better than this the artists one and all satisfied the high expectations that had been formed of their abilities and the piece—the "Iron Mask"—achieved a pronounced and merited success. Who indeed can recall the sad story of that mysterious man whose fate and identity lay for so many years concealed behind that terrible vizor? The romance is followed with considerable fidelity by the dramatist, but of course with such amplifications as the stage requires. The drama is, we believe, from the practiced pen of Mr. BAYLE BERNARD. The dialogue is clear and straightforward, if not brilliant. The situations are remarkably good. We do not remember an act of any modern play that approaches in intensity and succession of emotional effect the fourth act of the "Iron Mask." It fairly thrilled the audience, and excited applause from the oldest theatre-goer.

And it is a pleasure to add that in every respect this remarkable drama received the amplest justice at the hands of the artists. We do not remember, indeed, to have ever seen a piece more steadily or superbly sustained, and this remark applies not merely to the leading artists, but to those less conspicuous but important members of the company on whom the progress of the scene so often depends. Of Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mr. J. W. WALLACK and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, who had the principal rôles, it is difficult to speak without exaggeration. Three such artists on the stage in any one scene—such as that terrible one in the fourth act—must necessarily lead to decided results, but one could hardly anticipate such positive perfection. We recall the entire evening's performance with amazement, simply because it was free from the slightest drawback. Mr. J. W. WALLACK'S *Leon* is grand in conception and thoroughly sustained in the rendering. Mr. DAVENPORT'S *Rochefort* was equally excellent, large, generous and exquisitely kind. In speaking of Miss ROSE EYTINGE we must remind the reader that she is no longer the inexperienced young actress that we yet remember with liveliness at Niblo's Garden. During the young lady's absence she has had what she much needed—continued practice—and returns to us with a singularly graceful style of her own and all the attributes of a first-class actress. Her performance of *Hortense* could hardly have been better. Her success was complete and deserved. We need hardly add that the "Iron Mask" will be repeated until further notice. It was a complete success.

Maggie Mitchell — Note from her Mother.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 9, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: My attention has just been called to an article published in the New-York TIMES of the 7th of June inst., portions of which are quite untrue, and calculated to seriously injure and prejudice my daughter in the estimation of the public. The article to which I allude appeared under the head of "Amusements," and among other statements which I cannot regard as fair criticisms, it contains language in substance as follows: *"Miss Mitchell danced on the American flag when she tore it down with her own hands."* This statement is not only wholly at variance with the truth, but has often been publicly denied and refuted in this city and elsewhere. The general tone of the article also seems coarse, harsh and unjust. While I do not question your right as an editor to fairly and even severely criticise Miss MITCHELL as an artist, I cannot believe that you will claim the right to publish statements wholly untrue, and calculated to fasten upon her the odium which attaches to conduct alike disloyal and unbecoming a lady. I then address you as the responsible editor and proprietor of a widely circulated and influential newspaper, and respectfully ask, in my daughter's behalf, that you will do her the justice to correct the envious statements contained in the article to which I have referred.

Very respectfully yours, ANNA MITCHELL,

Western Colleges.

Prof. CLAPP, of Iowa College, is now in this city, soliciting contributions for the support of that institution. The college is situated in the town of Grinnell, 125 miles west of Rock Island, and has been quietly and moderately prosperous for about fifteen years. An effort was commenced about a year ago to raise $50,000 in aid of the institution, and $40,000 of that amount have already been secured. It is now desired to raise the remaining $10,000, which is necessary in order to make the previous subscriptions binding.

The importance of ample and prompt provision for the educational interests of the West, presses itself upon the convictions of the public. This college has strong claims upon the good-will of the East, especially of that very large and enterprising class of Eastern men connected with the West by their business interests. Prof. CLAPP is himself actively devoted to the welfare of the college, and is entitled to a friendly hearing from those to whom he may appeal. The sum required is small and ought to be contributed without delay.

THAT INTERMINABLE TRIAL.

Something Definite about the City Point Explosion.

It was the Work of a Rebel on Secret Service Duty.

Further Testimony to the Chivalry of the South.

Dismal Tediousness of the Trial in General.

The Defendents Have Used Up Time and Have a Small Mortgage on Eternity.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 12.

The reading of the record of Saturday having been concluded, the following witnesses were examined:

Examination of Mrs. L. Grant.

By Mr. Doester—I reside in Warrenton, Va., on the Waterloo pike. I recognize the prisoner with the grey shirt on (pointing to Payne) as a man whom I saw in the road in front of my house, having three Union soldiers in his charge. An attempt was made to kill the prisoners, and the man Powell (meaning Payne) tried to prevent it; and I heard him say that he was a gentleman and wished to be treated as such; that if they attempted to kill the man he had captured, he would defend his prisoner at the peril of his life. One of the prisoners was killed when the party left the road, and I did not see them afterward. The affair occurred last Christmas.

Cross-examined by Judge-Advocate Holt—I was speaking of the affair afterward to a citizen and telling him how this man tried to save the Union soldiers. When I was informed that his name was Powell. I had not seen him before, nor have I seen him since until today; but I am certain that he is the man.

By the Court—He was dressed as a Confederate, and I thought they called him Lieutenant. There were no marks of an officer upon him, but he looked more genteel than the common soldiers.

Examination of John Grant.

By Mr. Doester—I am the husband of the witness who just left the stand. At the time of the affray which occurred in front of my house about Christmas last, I was returning home and was within three hundred yards of my house when the firing on the road commenced. All I learned was that the prisoner at the bar, who went by the name of Powell, had tried to save the lives of two Union soldiers. The prisoner was not an officer so far as I am aware.

Examination of J. P. Patterson.

By Mr. Cox—I am an Ensign in the navy. I have known the prisoner, Michael O'Laughlin, about six years. On the afternoon of Thursday, the 13th of April, we came together from Baltimore to Washington, reaching here between 5 and 6 o'clock. We came up the avenue and stopped at Rullman's Hotel. I then went into a barber's shop to get shaved, and the prisoner proceeded up the street, but rejoined me before I had been shaved. He was not out of my company at any other time that evening. I went up the avenue with him to look at the illumination, but did not go further than Seventh-street. We went to the Canterbury about 9 o'clock, and stayed there about three quarters of an hour, after which we returned to Rullman's Hotel, getting there between 10 and 11 o'clock. We remained there about half an hour and then went out again. The avenue was so crowded during the evening that it was almost impossible to get along. I can state positively that the prisoner was not near the house of the Secretary of War in Franklin-square at any time on Thursday evening. We retired between 1 and 2 o'clock on Friday morning. The prisoner was at his room when I called next morning. He was not with me on Friday afternoon. On Friday evening I met him at Rullman's Hotel. He was then with me until 10 o'clock, and then went out with a man named Fuller. That was after the assassination. We had arranged to return to Baltimore on Friday morning, and I proposed to stay until evening, which we did.

Cross-examined by Judge-Advocate Holt—It was impossible for the prisoner to have been at the house of the Secretary of War before ten or eleven o'clock on the evening of the 13th of April, as I did not part with him at any time. When he joined me at the barber-shop, after leaving me on Thursday afternoon, he told me he had been to see Booth; that was between five and six o'clock. The next morning he was to go and see Booth, and I called for him at the National Hotel, but he was not there. I then went to his room and saw him there. He said he had been to see Booth, but did not see him—that Booth was out. He did not state his object in endeavoring to see Booth.

By Mr. Cox—He did not say anything about Booth's owing him money; he merely said that he had been to see Booth. On Friday morning he told me that he had not seen Booth.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—I had no particular reason for staying in town until Friday morning. I suggested to the party in whose company I was, O'Laughlin among the number, that we should remain until Friday evening. Had no special reasons for so doing. O'Laughlin did not make any suggestion of that kind. The arrangements for our visit to Washington were determined on Monday in Baltimore, Thursday being the day fixed. I suggested the day. The party done a great deal of drinking while in Washington. It would be impossible for me to say how many times we drank. I do not think it could have been more than ten. One of the party, Mr. Early, was not sober.

Examination of R. H. Sweeny.

By Mr. Aiken—I am acquainted with J. M. Lloyd. Met him on the 14th of April last at Marlborough and rode with him a portion of the way from Marlborough toward his home. He seemed considerably under the influence of liquor. He drank, or attempted to drink on the road, at least to put the bottle to his lips. The bottle contained liquor.

Cross-examined by Judge-Advocate Holt.—I drank with him; could not tell which drank most; both drank from the same bottle; he seemed to be considerably excited, which I attributed to the influence of drink; he was alone in his buggy; I was on horseback; he was excited in conversation and general deportment; I do not think I was excited myself; I suppose he knew what he was doing and where he was going, at least I thought he was able to take care of himself.

By Mr. Clampitt—Have known J. S. Jenkins, a brother of Mrs. Surratt, for sixteen years. Have heard it said of him that he was a zealous Union man. On one occasion a Union flag was raised within a hundred yards of the house in which I boarded; and, there being a rumor that an attempt would be made to cut it down, Mr. Jenkins formed one of a party who stood guard around it all night. I heard that he came to Washington to get votes for the Union ticket in Maryland; but I don't know anything of that. I believe him to be to-day a consistently Union man.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—I have never acted against the government, that I know of. I was strictly neutral in my conduct and feelings in regard to the rebellion; was perfectly indifferent as to whether the rebellion failed or succeeded.

By the Court—I parted with Mr. Lloyd, on the occasion of which I have spoken, about six miles from Surrattsville. Did not take more than one drink out of the bottle from which Mr. Lloyd drank.

Mr. Aiken, counsel for Mrs. Surratt, stated that when, on Friday last, he announced that he would not delay the court after the other counsel for the accused had closed their defense, he had not learned some important facts since communicated to him. On Friday afternoon last he visited Surrattsville and Marlborough, and while on that visit acquired some facts which he believed to be of some considerable importance in the case of the accused Mrs. Surratt. He therefore asked the privilege of introducing that testimony. The witnesses would probably be present to-morrow, and their examination might not occupy more than a couple of hours, and would not be likely to affect materially any rebutting testimony which the government might have to offer.

Judge-Advocate Holt stated that inasmuch as some important testimony for the government still remained to be taken, and the witnesses might not arrive to-day, but would be present to-morrow, there would be no loss of time, he was, therefore, disposed to grant the request of counsel.

Examination of Assistant Adj.-Gen. E. D. Townsend.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—Q.—State whether you are acquainted with G. I. Rains, a Brigadier-General in the rebel military service. A.—I was very well acquainted with G. I. Rains who, in 1861, resigned his commission of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Regular United States Infantry.

Q.—Were you acquainted with his handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at that indorsement and state whether you believe it to be in his handwriting (exhibiting a paper to witness)? A.—To the best of my knowledge and belief it is.

The paper referred to was given in evidence without objection. It is dated Dec. 16, 1864, and is addressed to Capt. Z. McDaniel, commanding Torpedo Company, and signed John Maxwell. It sets forth in substance, that in obedience to the order of the person to whom it is addressed, and with the means and equipment furnished by him, the writer left Richmond on the 26th of July, 1864, for the line of the James River, to operate with the horological torpedo against the enemy's vessels navigating that river. The writer was accompanied by R. K. Dillard, whose services were engaged for the expedition. After sundry adventures these two men reached City Point before daybreak on the 9th of August last, and the writer gives the result of his operations as follows: "Requesting my companion to remain behind about half a mile, I cautiously approached the wharf with my machine and powder covered by a small box. Finding the Captain had come ashore from a barge, then at the wharf, I seized the occasion to hurry forward with my box. Being halted by one of the wharf sentinels, I succeeded in passing him by representing that the captain had ordered me to convey the box on board. Hailing a man from the barge I put the machine in motion and gave it in his charge. He carried it aboard. The engine contained about twelve pounds of powder. Rejoining my companion we retired to a safe distance to witness the effect of our effort. In about an hour the explosion occurred. Its effect was communicated to another barge beyond the one operated upon, and also to a large wharf-building containing the enemy's stores, which was totally destroyed. The scene was terrific, and the effect deafened my companion to an extent from which he has not recovered. My own person was severely shocked, but I am thankful to Providence that we have both escaped without lasting injury. We obtained, and refer you to the inclosed slip from the enemy's newspapers, which afford their testimony of the terrible effects of the blow. The enemy estimated the loss of life at 53 killed and 126 wounded; but we have reason to believe it greatly exceeded that. The pecuniary damage we heard estimated at $4,000,000; but, of course, we can give you no exact account of its extent.

The writer details the capture of the vessel *Jane Duffield*, by a party of which Acting Master W. H. Hinds, of the U. S. Navy, and the writer were members. The capture occurred on the 17th of September last, in Warwick River. The party further states that he was finally compelled to abandon these operations in consequence of the vigilant watch kept upon him and his coadjutors by our forces. The indorsements on the letter were by Z. McDaniel, Captain of C. A. Secret Service, and G. I. Rains, Brigadier-General, Superintendent—that of the latter being to the effect that R. K. Dillard and John Maxwell were sent by Z. McDaniel into the enemy's lines by the authority of the writer for some such purpose, and that when the tremendous explosion occurred at City Point, on Aug. 9, the supposition was strong that it was done through this agency. A further indorsement was as follows: "Certified copy forwarded to War Department, June 3, 1865, (signed,) J. Kellogg, A. A. G.

Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham, by permission of the court, placed on record certified copies of the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, showing that Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin were elected President and Vice-President of the United States for four years, from the 4th day of March, 1861, and that Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were elected President and Vice-President of the United States for four years, from March 4, 1865.

Assistant Adj.-Gen. E. P. Townsend,

Being recalled, testified that from and after the 4th day of March, 1861, until the 15th day of April, 1865, when he died, Abraham Lincoln acted as President of the United States; that for four years preceding the 4th of March, 1865, Hannibal Hamlin acted as Vice-President of the United States; and that from the 4th day of March, 1865, until the 15th of April, same year, the day of the death of Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson acted as Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Doester stated that he had received a note from Assistant-Surgeon Coddington, of the Government Hospital, informing him of the death of the wife of Dr. Nichols, and asked that Dr. Hall be substituted for that gentleman, as the proper person to examine into the question of the alleged insanity of the prisoner Payne.

The proposed substitution was accordingly made.

The President of the commission gave notice that the report of Dr. Hall would be expected to-morrow morning.

Re-examination of Richard Montgomery.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Burnett—Q.—Examine that paper and state when and from whom you received it. A.—I received that letter from Clement C. Clay, Jr., on the evening of the 1st or 2d of November, 1864.

Q.—State whether you saw Mr. Clay write any portion of that paper. A.—Yes, Sir; a very considerable portion of it.

Q.—You know that to be his hand-writing? A.—Yes, Sir; he wrote that letter in the house in which he was residing, on Clark-street, (I think that is the name,) at St. Catharine's, Canada West.

Q.—To whom did you deliver the papers? A.—To Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War.

Q.—(Exhibiting to witness a second paper.)—State whether that is a copy of the letter which was made by you for more convenience in reading. A.—It is; that is a correct copy.

Q.—There are certain blanks and omissions here. Had you any instruction with reference to giving information as to what would be inserted? A.—Yes, Sir; I was instructed to deliver that letter to Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Confederate States, and to tell him that I was informed of the names to put in the blanks; there are several blanks.

Q.—What was the reason for omitting the signature of this letter? A.—That was for my safety principally, and so that it might not be used as evidence against the writer; both reasons were given to me by Mr. Clay.

Q.—Do you know at what time Clement C. Clay left Canada? A.—About the 1st of January, I think.

The letter was then read, bearing date St. Catharine's, C. W., Nov. 1, 1864, and addressed to Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Richmond, Va. It gives a detailed account of the circumstances connected with the St. Albans raid, the writer stating that Lieut. Bennett H. Young, who led the raiders, was well known to him as one whose heart was with the South in her struggle, and that in his attempt to burn the town of St. Albans and rob the banks, he acted according to the writer's instructions, and urging the Confederate Government to assume the responsibility in the premises. The writer also speaks of a Capt. Chas. H. Cole, an escaped prisoner of the rebel Forrest's command, who was captured on board the steamer *Michigan*, on Lake Erie, while engaged in an attempt to capture that vessel and liberate rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island. The writer protests against Cole being treated as a spy, and gives various reasons why he should be regarded as a prisoner of war, and concludes with the statement that "All that a large portion of the Northern people, especially in the Northwest, want, in order to resist the oppressions of despotism at Washington is a leader. They are ripe for resistance, and it may come soon after the Presidential election." The letter was not signed, the reason given being that no signature was necessary as the messenger presenting it, and the person to whom it was addressed could identify the authors.

Messrs. Jacob Schaver and Willis Hamilton, citizens of Troy, New-York, being called for, the prosecution testified that they had been intimately acquainted with Marcus P. Norton, a witness in this case for the prosecution, for a number of years; that in the city of Troy, New-York, where he resides, his reputation for veracity and integrity is very good; that they would believe him on oath or otherwise; that they knew him to be a lawyer in good practice, and that an attempt which was made to impeach his character proved unsuccessful.

Examination of Horatio King

By Judge Advocate Holt—I live in Washington City. Have held the position of Assistant Postmaster-General and Postmaster-General of the United States. Made acquaintance, while here, of Marcus P. Norton, a lawyer of Troy, N. Y. Have known him quite intimately for eight or ten years. Have always regarded him as being scrupulously honest and correct. From my knowledge of his character I would unhesitatingly believe him under oath.

By Mr. Doester—Have never lived in Troy. Do not know what Mr. Norton's reputation in that city is. Have had some connection with him in reference to a patent. Never heard any one in Washington speak otherwise than favorably of him. Never heard of any attempt to impeach his character veracity.

By Judge Holt.—During March last I saw Mr. Norton in this city and had frequent conversations with him. In one of those conversations he mentioned to me the circumstances of a person having abruptly entered his room in the National hotel. Do not remember for whom he said the person inquired.

By Mr. Doester.—Q.—Did you ever hear Mr. Norton say he had overheard a conversation between Booth and the prisoner Atzeroth at the National hotel? A.—He made some allusion to it about the 15th of May, which was I think the date of his letter.

Judge Burnett handed to the witness a letter, which was identified by him as the one he had received from Mr. Norton about the 17th of May, and from which he read as follows:

"I believe Johnson was present on the evening of March 3d, and the morning of March 4th last. I know of something which took place at the National Hotel last Winter between Booth and strangers to me, which since the death of our good President have thrown me into alarm and suspicion, and about which I will talk with you when I see you.

William H. Rohrer being called for the prosecution, testified to his knowledge of the handwriting of Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, and identified the letter given above as having been written by that person.

There being no further witnesses, the court adjourned.

The Returning Soldiers.

The Seventh Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, Col. DANIELS commanding—three hundred and seventy officers and men—arrived from Washington on Sunday evening, and left to-day (Monday) for Providence, by the Neptune Steamship Line, at 5 o'clock.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. CARRUTH commanding—two hundred and seventy-five officers and men—also left on the Neptune Steamship Line (*Oceanus*) for rendezvous at Readville.

The Thirty-fifth Massachusetts have been invited by Gov. SMITH, of Rhode Island, to accept of a collation and escort on arrival in Providence on Tuesday morning.

The Thirty-third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. TIBBITTS—four hundred and forty men—arrived this afternoon at Jersey City, and left at 5 P. M. for Boston direct.

The Ninth New-Hampshire, Major RAWLINGS—two hundred and forty-nine officers and men—arrived at 3 o'clock at Jersey City, and left for Concord, N. H., at 6 o'clock.

The Eighteenth Regiment, New-Hampshire Volunteers—three hundred and eighty officers and men—also left for Concord, N. H., at 6 o'clock.

These five regiments were provided with rations at the Battery Barracks, and took cooked rations with them.

Battery C, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, left New-York at 12:15 for Providence, by the Shore Line Railroad, Capt. JAMES in command.

Southern Telegraphic News Reports.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE, Monday, June 12.

We are officially notified that for the present the extent of the government business over the Southern wires necessitates the suspension of arrangements in progress to reëstablish the old relations between the Associated Press and editors south of Washington. Meantime active efforts are being made to increase the telegraphic facilities so as to insure prompt dispatch to all business to or from the South.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 12.

THE PROTRACTED TRIAL.

The assassination trial drags its slow length along, and now bids fair to occupy the attention of the commission for two weeks longer. The defendants issued subpœnas this evening for fourteen additional witnesses, and the government has in reserve eight or ten yet to be put upon the stand as testimony in chief, so that it is not probable that the evidence will be closed before the latter part of this week. As directly affecting the prisoners, there was no testimony introduced to-day save that of a witness on behalf of O'LAUGHLIN, who testifies that the prisoner was in his company all the evening on the 13th of April, and that they were not at the house of Secretary STANTON on that night. This witness has known O'LAUGHLIN intimately for several years. He is a reputable witness, and his evidence is of the utmost importance to the prisoner, as it throws a doubt upon the testimony of the government witnesses, who were not acquainted with O'LAUGHLIN, and could not be positive in their identity of the accused, when they testified that they saw him hanging about the door of the dwelling on the night of the illumination, apparently watching the movements of Gen. GRANT, who was that evening the guest of Mr. STANTON. Giving the prisoner the benefit of this testimony, and of the doubt which by the rule of law should be resolved in his favor, he yet stands clearly convicted of complicity with BOOTH in his conspiracy, as it existed but a short time prior to the assassination.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

The following important circular concerning special applications for pardon under the Amnesty Proclamation, has been issued by the Attorney-General:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 7, 1865.

By direction of the President, all persons belonging to the excepted classes enumerated in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29, 1865, who may make special applications to the President for pardon, are hereby notified that before their respective applications will be considered, it must be shown that they have respectively taken and subscribed the oath or affirmation in the said proclamation prescribed. Every such person desiring a special pardon should make personal application in writing therefor, and should transmit with such application the original oath, or affirmation, as taken and subscribed before an officer authorized, under the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State to administer the amnesty oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the President.

(Signed,) JAMES SPEED,
Attorney-General.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT is expected to return to this city on Thursday. His trip is brief, but just as he intended.

SURRENDER OF BILLY SMITH.

Extra BILLY SMITH, ex-rebel Governor of Virginia, surrendered himself to Gen. PATRICK, at Richmond, on Friday. He was paroled, to report once a day until further orders. It is surmised that he may claim the reward of $25,000 offered for his arrest, as "extra" compensation.

PROTECTING SOLDIERS.

The Paymaster-General, in order to head off the sharpers who have been swindling officers and soldiers, has issued an order that Assistant Paymasters shall not recognize third parties in the payment of soldiers' claims, but in all cases where money is due for services, the party to whom it is to be paid shall make application in person.

GETTYSBURGH MONUMENT.

The preparations for the laying of the corner-stone of the monument at Gettysburgh are almost complete. Maj.-Gen. HOWARD will deliver the address. Col. C. G. HALPINE, ("Miles O'Reilly,") will read an original poem. Maj.-Gen. GEARY will act as Chief Marshal, and Rev. Dr. TYNG, of New-York, as Chaplain of the occasion.

COLORADO.

Several new appointments are being made in the offices for Colorado territory. CHAS. F. HOLLY and GALE of New-York have just been appointed Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. It is probable, also, that Gov. EVANS will be removed, and Gen. SLOUGH, now Military Governor of Alexandria, appointed in his place.

PRESIDENTIAL HONORS.

The President wishes it to be understood that he will receive at the Executive Mansion, for the transaction of the public business, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., except on cabinet meeting days, Tuesdays and Fridays. On those days there will be no receptions whatever. The Executive mansion will be open every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., to all those who desire to visit the East Room. The President is obliged to limit the hours for receiving the visitors, the pressure being so great that otherwise he could not secure time to transact the public business actually necessary for the carrying on of the government.

MILITARY GOVERNORS.

A strong feeling is finding expression among many leading men here in favor of the policy of appointing Military Governors for some of the extreme Southern States, such as South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, and of keeping these States under strict military control until the people are once more thoroughly returned to their avocations, and the labor status of freedmen properly adjusted with their late masters. The efforts of the delegations from those quarters are not meeting with much encouragement. There are several prominent Generals with fine executive abilities and cool heads who can now be spared to settle the disturbed affairs of these States.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 12.

DEATH OF SURGEON-GEN. WHELAN.

Surgeon-Gen. WILLIAM WHELAN, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, died last night, after a protracted illness, from disease of the heart.

LEE'S INDICTMENT FOR TREASON.

Judge UNDERWOOD, of the eastern section of Virginia, who has come here to consult with Attorney-General SPEED, brings with him all the documents connected with the indictment for treason of Gens. ROBERT E. LEE, CORSE, EWELL and LONGSTREET, Ex-Govs. SMITH and LETCHER, and A. G. CATMORE and NEWTON MCVEIGH, of Alexandria, and about forty others.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Alexandria *Journal* says Gov. PIERPONT has determined to call an extra session of the Legislature on Thursday next, and that for this purpose confidential circulars have been sent to the members of the body which has heretofore assembled in Alexandria, representing the loyal element as contradistinguished from the late rebel Legislature at Richmond. The *Journal* is alarmed for fear that the call is made with the view of removing the disability imposed on those who have been identified with the rebellion, and restore to them the elective franchise and the right to again hold office. There is no certainty, however, that such is the object. Owing to the alleged appointment by the Governor of several ex-rebels to important positions in violation of the constitution, several meetings have been held by the loyal people of Alexandria to devise means for self-protection. On Saturday they perfected their organization, and adopted a series of resolutions, one of which affirms, in strong terms, the right of the colored man to vote.

ANOTHER DEMON DISCOVERED.

It appears from the testimony before the Military Commission to-day that the tremendous explosion of vessels discharging stores at City Point, on the 9th of August, was caused by an infernal machine introduced by JOHN MAXWELL, of the rebel secret service, who left Richmond on the 26th of July, in company with R. R. DILLARD.

GEN. TERRY.—The citizens of New-Haven lately presented a sword to GEN. TERRY. He acknowledged it thus:

NEW-HAVEN, June 6, 1865.

Hon. Morris Tyler, Mayor of the City of New-Haven:

DEAR SIR: It is with the highest gratification that I receive the beautiful gift which, through you, the City of New-Haven has presented to me.

The approbation of his fellow-citizens must ever be the greatest and best reward of one who endeavors to serve his country, and to know that those among whom my life from childhood upward has been spent look with approbation upon my efforts to be of use in the great struggle which is now so happily drawing to a close, to feel that they are satisfied with the little which I have been able to do in defence of the liberty and integrity of our country, gives me a degree of pleasure which I should vainly attempt to express. I shall cherish and preserve the gift, which is the token of their approbation, as one of the proudest remembrances of my military life.

I thank you for the very kind and complimentary terms in which you have spoken of my career as a soldier, and I beg you to convey to those whom you represent my most grateful acknowledgments for the honor which they have conferred upon me.

With the highest respect, I am very sincerely yours,
ALFRED H. TERRY, Major-General.

One of the latest instances of the professional skill of Dr. ROWE, of No. 19 Brevoort-place, Tenth-street, this city, is the complete cure of Madam WESTCOTT, of No. 774 Broadway, of a very severe sore throat, caused from catarrh, which had previously baffled the skill of some others of our most eminent physicians. From its severity she was not able to swallow except with great difficulty, when she placed herself under Dr. ROWE'S care, and it had also affected her hearing. Now, thanks to his skill, the difficulty is entirely removed.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number **detailed reports of the Trial of the assassins.** Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gayer, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthuß Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 48 High-st.; Gratham, Lincolnhire; Congala, Madrid, Spain; Corujo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pou, Panama; Niobey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Travelers' Club.
The TRAVELERS' CLUB-HOUSE, No. 1 West 14th-st., corner of 5th-av., will be opened for the use of members on and after WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1865. Gentlemen desiring to become members can apply to the Secretary for information. Members who have donated books, specimens, &c., to the club, will please send their donations to the rooms at an early day as possible.
EDWARD E. DUNBAR, President.
SMITH CLARK, Secretary.

Grocers, Spice-Dealers and Druggists
all sell BURNETT'S standard flavoring extracts.

Valuable Patents for Sale.—W. F. SHAW'S PATENTS FOR HEATING AND COOKING BY GAS. An opportunity such as rarely ever occurs now offers to capitalists or others wishing to form a stock company, the subscriber wishing to leave for other parts within one or two years, and owning a large number of valuable patents, covering nearly everything valuable in producing a perfectly-constructed GAS-STOVE, the same being the results of nearly 16 years' experience and experiments, nearly the whole time being devoted to inventing, perfecting and patenting apparatus for burning gas for chemical, culinary and domestic purposes.

His inventions are well and favorably known, and although they have not been advertised to any extent, are already extensively used. Nearly 100 different patterns have been produced. There is no limit to the number of patterns or to the uses to which these inventions may be applied.

Any party purchasing these patents can secure the services of the inventor for 6 or 12 months at a fair compensation, but for no longer period. Any communication addressed to him will receive prompt attention, or any party wishing a personal interview will receive attention and have the whole principle explained so that he will perfectly understand it. W. F. SHAW,
No. 302 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer
and Dressing for restoring, invigorating and beautifying the hair. Sold by all Druggists.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest
Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., 488 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer
and Dressing: the people appreciate them in this country and Europe. Sold by all Druggists.

Great Reduction in Price.
DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES, the best in the world, at the Lodi Manufacturing Company's
No. 56 CORTLANDT-ST.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality
and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Dr. Thorne's Arnica and Chloroform
Liniment is the best for sprains, bruises, burns, rheumatism, neuralgia, tic doloreaux, toothache, &c., &c.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

F'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

All denominations ready for delivery.

All classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Also
GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
Bought and sold on Commission.

BRIGGS & LEETE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH C. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

THE HOLDERS OF ILLINOIS STATE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of the State of Illinois, falling due on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1865, will be paid at the Ocean Bank of the City of New-York, for the period of fifteen days, commencing July 3, 1865.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE,
Treasurer of the State of Illinois.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

[L. S.] signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal [L. S.] of office this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States," that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid. W. H. DIKE,
Treasurer.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN Peoria, May 16, 1865, the following gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year:

Chas. L. Frost, of New-York; John B. Brown, of Portland; E. Weston, H. O. Marquand, Zeno Scoor, James W. Smith, of New-York, and Wm. H. Cruger, of Peoria, Ill.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, held in New-York, on the 26th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

CHAS. L. FROST, President.
WM. H. CRUGER, Vice-President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Asst. Sec'y.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 23d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 3, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 494 Broadway, on SATURDAY, June 17, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. Per order of the President.

CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, 28th day of June. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

TO BANKERS.—FOR SALE A LARGE R. M. Patrick salamander Safe; outside dimensions, 6 feet 8 inches high, 4 feet 8 inches wide, 2 feet 7 inches deep. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at No. 17 Nassau-st., Room No. 7.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to check.

Subscriptions received for the Government Loan. Orders for the purchase and sale of other Stocks and Bonds attended to promptly. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

M. C. TURNER, T. C. TURNER, } Late of Buffalo, N. Y. — A. TURNER, ROBT. TURNER, } San Francisco, Cal. JAS. TURNER, G. M. TURNER,

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REDEMPTION OF
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND
BONDS No. 3,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE JULY 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 3," of the City of New-York, becoming due and payable July 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$500,000
OF
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND
REDEMPTION BONDS
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, June 22, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds, of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 25 of the Laws of 1863, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, May 19, 1865.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1868.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain, (at the Broadway Bank,) on or before the first day of July, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from July 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR
$50,000
RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS
No. 2,
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds No. 2" of the County of New-York, authorized by chapter 7, and as amended by chapter No. 366, of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November of each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank,) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds No. 2," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 3, 1865.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 10, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all under which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, May 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 476, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed, AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, May 31, 1865.

REGISTRATION OF STOCK.—NOTICE IS hereby given that, in accordance with an order of the Board of Directors, the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK has been appointed Registrar of the stock of this company, and will be prepared to act as such on and after June 2 prox., at which time new certificates will be issued by the Transfer Agents at New-York, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., and countersigned by the Registrar, either to the present or future shareholders, in exchange for those then outstanding. C. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE DOUGLASS MINING CO. OF MICHIGAN,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an assessment of $1 per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, payable on the 23d day of June, at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD,
GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS,
May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and for three Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will remain open for one hour.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, MAY 12, 1865, MY safe was opened by some person or persons, who stole therefrom the following certificates of the Rainbow Creek Petroleum Company: one No. 3, to Charles Joy, and one No. 11, also to Chas. Joy; also, one from the Pennsylvania Petroleum Company, No. 61, for 100 shares. All persons are cautioned against the purchase of the above, as I have stopped the payments, and will apply for new certificates.

CHARLES JOY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the United States Disintegrating Ore Company, will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 135 and 137 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 19, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of important business.

T. HAMPDEN FIELD, Secretary.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—THE ST. MARGARET R. COPPER MINING COMPANY (of Canada East) have removed their office to the new premises known as the Globe Buildings, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway. By order of the Board. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
E. B. SUTTON, Secretary.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the LAKE MAJOR GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA will be held at the office, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., on FRIDAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock A. M. F. F. PAYDTER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.
U. S. 7 3-10 LOAN.

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

GOLCONDA GOLD COMPANY,
CANADA.
TRUSTEES:
H. A. TUCKER, President, No. 4 Broad-st.
RICHARD J. SHERMAN, Treasurer, No. 30 Pine-st.
JOSEPH H. TUCKER, No. 19 Broad-st.
BENJ. H. STEELE, No. 82 Broadway.
J. JAOKSON, No. 19 Broad-st.
Gen. HENRY P. ADAMS, Broad-st.

The Golconda Gold Mines, situated in Ascot, Canada East, comprise two hundred and fifty acres of land in fee, including over one mile of stream frontage, and nine leads of gold quartz; slate is the underlying bedrock of the whole property, and, like the quartz, exists in inexhaustible quantities. The washings, the quartz and the slate or schists, all yield gold in rich amounts.

Actual experiment and development have proven these mines to equal, if they do not surpass in value the leading mines of California and Australia. Their accessibility, the cheapness of supplies and of labor, are features which greatly enhance their value. Twelve assays of the ore by Profs. Torrey, Kent, Wurts and Platt, show an average yield per ton of $153 in gold, and $1 63 in silver.

The works are now laid out, and everything is in preparation for mining on a large scale. Nearly a mile of canal has been completed, with dams and reservoirs to control the water for washing. The company have a good sawmill, boarding-house and other buildings ready for use. Machinery for crushing 100 tons of rock per day has been purchased, and is now being sent forward. Efficient and experienced superintendents have been secured for each department. The latest result of placer mining gave, by five hours working with eight men, about $120 in gold, worth $20 per ounce. This, with other workings, we have in hand.

A personal, thorough examination of this property leads us to believe that an investment in this stock, at the present subscription price, will pay 50 per cent. the first year, and considerably more the second year. A limited number of shares only remain open to subscription.

Price, terms and full particulars given to those who are looking for safe and profitable investments. Subscription books are now open at the office of

JEROME & WHIGHAM, No. 34 Pine-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
SIXTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable June 15, (free of government tax,) at their office, No. 74 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th June inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 26th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 19th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual cash dividend of six (6) per cent., free of government tax payable on demand. They have also declared a scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the company for the year ending May 1, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on the 10th day of August next.

Six per cent. interest was also ordered to be paid on all outstanding certificates of profits of the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, on and after the 10th day of August next.

R. W. BLUCKER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M. Money deposited at this time will be allowed interest from the 1st of July.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.
DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 5 and 6 per cent. (free from government tax) on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on or after the 20th of July.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer in Eighty-seventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to and through Third-avenue, to Eighty-sixth-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, included in block number three hundred and seventy-eight; also all the lots in the northerly half of block number three hundred and seventy-seven, together with the lots fronting on the Third-avenue, at the easterly end of said block; also the lots fronting on the Fourth-avenue, at the easterly end of said block; also ward numbers one, two, three and four, and numbers forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight and forty-nine, in block number two hundred and ninety.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, } Board
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } of
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1865.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1865.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—NOTICE is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, June 12, 1865, the ordinance respecting Dogs found running loose or at large in any street of the City of New-York, without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced. The sum of FIFTY CENTS will be paid for every dog which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large without being properly muzzled, and which shall be brought ALIVE to the Pound at the foot of 26th-st., East River, prior to the first Monday in August, on and after which date only forty cents will be paid for each. Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound before 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the day they are received, on payment of expenses.

N. B.—NO DOGS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM BOYS.

By order of the Mayor.

GEO. W. MORTON, First Marshal.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, MACHINE and forge shops, for sale cheap, on very easy terms; doing a large profitable business; convenient to the city; buildings, machinery, patterns, tools, &c., complete, and all in good order. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—MR. PURDIE, NO. 42 Walker-st., is prepared to show and sell his whole stock, fixtures and machinery, either in whole or in portions to suit purchasers. Also, the lots to let.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE—OF 10 YEARS' standing, on a business thoroughfare, with 9 years' lease. Apply at Room No. 66, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, from 1 to 4 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of the best assortment of enamelled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY June 14, at 12 o'clock M.
at No. 15 State-st.

By order of Simeon Draper United States agent.

4 Bales O'Snaburgs.	2 Bales Bagging.
8 Bales Cotton Warp.	24 Pieces Bagging.
14 Boxes Tobacco.	1 Bale Twine.
83 Boxes Starch.	2 Boxes Leaf Tobacco.
2 Packages Rope,	62 Boxes Corn Starch.

188 Bags Peanuts.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE
OF
35 DESIRABLE LOTS AND GORES
ON
Avenue A and 1st-av., 77th, 78th and 79th sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John A. Weeks, Esq., Referee:

AVENUE A.—8 lots, being the whole front on the west side of Avenue A, between 77th and 78th sts.; corners each 27 2x94 feet; inside lots each, 25x94 feet.

ALSO.—8 lots, being the whole front of the west side of Avenue A, between 78th and 79th sts.; corner each 27 2 x94 feet; inside lots each, 25x94 feet.

1ST-AV.—3 lots on each side of 1st-av., commencing 102 2 south from the corner of 79th-st.

77TH-ST.—17 lots north side 77th-st., whole front between Avenue A and 1st-av.; each 25x102 2.

78TH-ST.—17 lots south side 78th-st., whole front between Avenue A and 1st-av.; each 25x102 2.

ALSO.—11 lots north side 78th-st., whole front between Avenue A and 1st-av.; each 25x102 2.

3 gore lots near 1st-av., lying between 77th and 78th sts.

77TH-ST.—6 lots south side 78th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.; each 25x102 2.

Terms at sale. Maps, &c., may be had at the Auctioneers' Office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

CHAS. E. STRONG, Attorney.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CLOSING SALE
OF THE STOCK OF
MR. JOHN OAUCHE,
Comprising
BRONZES, BRONZE CLOCKS,
SEVRES VASES,
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
BREAKFAST AND TEA SETS,
TOILET SETS, CRYSTAL GLASS WARE,
BRONZE AND BISQUE STATUETTES,
And other magnificent goods, just landed.

To be sold at auction by
EDWARD SCHENCK,
at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., on THIS DAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock.

SPECIAL SALE—SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain L. Lowe Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 16, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, TUESDAY, June 20, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 23, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, TUESDAY, June 27, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 30, 1865,

Two hundred and fifty SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is specially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 33d-st.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., in charge First Div. Q. M. G. O.

NOTICE.
SALE OF ARMY MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1865.

MANY THOUSANDS OF MULES are being disposed of at public sales, as rapidly as practicable.

The sales will continue until the number of animals is reduced in proportion to the reduction of the armies, now going on rapidly.

There are in the Armies of the Potomac, of the Tennessee and of Georgia, probably FOUR THOUSAND OF THE FINEST SIX-MULE TEAMS IN THE WORLD.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war, as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

The whole South is stripped of farming stock, and the North also has suffered from the drain of animals, taken to supply the armies.

These animals are sold at public auction; THEY WILL NOT BRING ANYTHING LIKE THEIR TRUE VALUE; and such opportunities for farmers to get working animals to stock their farms, and for drovers and dealers in stock to make good speculations, by purchasing them and disposing of them in the South, will never occur again.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at Cleary's Stable, No. 19 East 28th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., elegant span of sorrel blood mares, 16 hands, eight years old; can trot in three minutes together; are perfectly sound, kind and gentle, and very stylish; also, an elegant top-wagon with pole and shafts, built by Godwin; one light three-quarter top-wagon, two sets of elegant double harness, built to order by Schmidt; also, elegant single harness, gent's saddle and bridle, blankets, sheets, &c., made by Gibson. To be sold by order of the executors, to close the estate of the late Robert Diederich, Esq.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 91 Liberty-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PRIVATE SALE.

A fine stock of first-class city-made furniture, in all the usual varieties, is constantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and examine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, about 40 acres of land, together with the elegant brick mansion house thereon, known as "Ocean Hill," situate on Todt Hill Road, about 12 minutes' walk from Garrison's Depot, on Staten Island Railroad, and about 1½ miles' drive from Vanderbilt's Landing, over a macadamized road, and in the immediate vicinity of the country seats of Messrs. Schieffelin, Newman and others. The house is brick, 60x69 feet, with an extension 15x30 and 25; is built in the most substantial manner; replete with all modern conveniences; bath, water-closets, gas-pipes, and Brown's hot-water furnace. The lot is 20 feet 6 inches deep, and fenced with cedar and privet; stairs of walnut, and 6 feet wide. The library and dining-room have walnut wainscot, elegantly carved walnut mantels, (by Evers,) and large fine mirrors. The situation is unsurpassed, having sea and landscape views unequaled. The land is all under cultivation, fine vegetable garden, fish-pond, strawberry and asparagus beds, peaches, pears, apples, and small fruits in great abundance. There is on the premises all necessary out-buildings; also, two frame cottages. Immediate possession of the premises can be given. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York, where a map of the premises and plans of the house can be seen.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, TUESDAY, June 13, at 9 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 52 Nassau-st., household furniture, comprising rosewood parlor suites in green reps, rosewood book-cases, secretaries, carved black walnut buffets, black walnut extension tables and library tables to match, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, enameled cottage suites, mahogany sofas, lounges

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
DAIRY FARMS AND OTHER COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

308 ACRES, ONE MILE FROM VILLAGE and railroad depot of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, New-York; mansion-house, outbuildings, farm-house, barns, stables, sugar and apple-orchards, complete sugaring, farming and dairy apparatus and tools, 40 cows, some young cattle, &c. Price for farm, stock and all complete, $15,000.

Also, another dairy farm, near the above, of 100 acres, 16 cows, some young cattle, farm-house, outbuilding, sugar-orchard, tools, &c., complete. Price for farm, stock and all, $3,200.

For cash or on credit. Required to be sold by terms of will. Present tenant of each farm competent, has entire charge, will remain if desired.

Also, for sale, for cash or on credit, or will be exchanged for city property, a dairy farm near the above, of 142 acres, good farm-house, outbuildings, 20 cows, young cattle, tools, &c. Apple-orchard. Price, $6,000, for farm, stock and all.

Also, another farm, near the above, of 31 acres, good stone-house and a barn; small apple-orchard. Price, $1,800.

For further particulars, inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WATCH HILL HOUSE FOR SALE.
RARE CHANCE.

This well-known and popular Summer resort is situated on Watch Hill Point, R. I., six miles from Westerly, and about three from Stonington. There is a magnificent beach, and first-rate facilities for bathing, within easy walk of the house. The location is unequaled by any on the New-England coast. The undersigned, who has kept the house a number of years, wishing to retire from business, will dispose of it on favorable terms. If application is made soon, possession will be given before the commencement of the season. Address GEO. M. NASH, Westerly, R. I.

FOR SALE—THE ITALIAN VILLA COTTAGE, with 17 lots of ground and stable, corner Gale and Classon avs., Brooklyn; size, 32x40, and extension 16x24, with dry cellar under the whole; metal roof, all modern improvements. It is elevated about six feet and stands fifty feet from the avenues, with double entrances and flagged walks; is surrounded by choice shrubbery and well grown shade-trees, and the grounds are well stocked with apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, (30 bushels last year,) raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and other small fruits, all in vigorous bearing, and four fine asparagus beds. The whole premises are in complete order, and possession can be given 1st to 15th July, if desired. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 A. M., or 4 to 7 P. M., or to FOSTER & LOPER, Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Joseph [illegible], corner of Broadway and Gates-av., Brooklyn, 2½ miles from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, having all the conveniences of a city mansion; two story and attic frame house, 40x50 feet, filled in with brick; gas, hot and cold water (Ridgewood) throughout; with all the modern improvements; excellent furnace, conservatory, hot and cold grapery, fruit trees, small fruits and grapes in great abundance; barn, carriage-house and hennery; grounds, 1¾ acres, in splendid condition; Broadway Railroad horse-cars pass the door every five minutes. Apply on the premises, or to the executors, Room No. 35, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, one of those beautiful brick houses on Portland-av., opposite my office, two and a half stories in the front, three stories in the rear, with high basement and sub-cellar contains all the late improvements, and is in perfect order throughout, carpets, oil cloths, &c., will be sold with the house if desired. This is a perfect gem of a house in all respects, and will be sold right and on easy terms. Ill health of the owner is the only object of selling. Permits from A. KNOWLTON, No. 335 Fulton-av., corner Portland-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—WITH THE GROWING CROPS and immediate possession if desired, a fine farm of 80 acres, situated on King-st. road, four miles north of Portchester depot, N. Y. and N. H. R. R.; 1 hour and 10 minutes from 27th-st.; the land is mostly free from rock and well fenced; the dwelling-house has been recently repaired and put in order; there is a good barn and stable attached, also a new carriage-house, stable and granary. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, AT ENGLEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY—One hour from New-York, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. New stone house, highly finished, 38x54, including kitchen wing, with plenty of water and the modern improvements. Large stables and carriage-house, cottage, green-house and hot-house, garden, &c. Ten acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depot. Fine view and healthy neighborhood. Price $22,000. Inquire at No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT, FARM AND RESIDENCE, formerly the country residence and farm of Samuel S. Howland, Esq., at Hobbs' Ferry, 24½ miles east of the Hudson River Railroad depot. This is an elegant country seat, and farm and farm buildings adjoining, all in complete order; land in a high state of cultivation. This property is offered as an entirety, and can be delivered to a purchaser at an early day. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—BEAUtiful cottage, 11 rooms, 3 miles from New-London, Conn.; barn, wood-house, hennery, &c., soft water, gravel walks, evergreens, ornamental trees and shrubs, 6 acres land in good cultivation, fine orchard and fruit garden. Must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire of H. B. LANE, No. 151 Nassau-st., or C. H. WHEELER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A HANDsome country residence, eligibly situated within a mile of the landing, and commanding extensive views of the river and Fishkill Mountains. The place contains eight acres of ground, and is a most desirable property. For full particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$10,500—FIRST-CLASS FARM 88 acres, with crops, stock, tools, &c.; very finely fruited, watered and timbered; fine buildings; house two-story; twelve rooms; pleasantly located, one and a half hours from city; Northern New-Jersey Railroad; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 69 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, RESIDENCES, and every variety of real estate for sale or exchange on most favorable terms; a large line of desirable property at all times on hand. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

$5,000 FOR A FIFTH-AV. CORNER LOT—Fronting Central Park; street graded, flagged, and lighted with gas; no rock.
F. M. CURRY, No. 83 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—THE three-story and basement brown-stone front house No. 137 West 36th-st., near Broadway; size 20x50; lot 98.9; modern improvements. Apply at No. 139, next door.

FOR SALE—SEVENTH-AVENUE LOTS, ABOVE Central Park. Five lots on this grand drive recently added to the Central Park. Price, $11,000 for all. Apply to JOHN McCAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS—SEVERAL PLOTS OF lots on 5th-av., opposite Central Park, at low prices. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

BUILDING LOTS—LOTS IN GOOD LOCAtions ready for improvement. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

HOTELS.

THE ASHLAND HOUSE,
FOURTH-AV. AND TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

Recently enlarged and improved, is now open for transient as well as permanent boarders. The house is situated on one of the pleasantest avenues, and accessible to all places of amusement and business by cars and stages. Guests will find all the conveniences and comforts of a superior establishment, with an excellent table. Transient board $3 per day.
WM. H. SELKIRK, Proprietor.

N. B.—Families who desire rooms for the Summer will make early application. To desirable parties advantageous terms will be offered.

INSTRUCTION.

RETURNING SOLDIERS SHOULD FIT for business to supply the great demand for help caused by the war. The resources of the South will offer profitable avenues to enterprising young men, educated for business pursuits. The liberal offers made to our country's defenders by our merchants, manufacturers and business men, give evidence of their increasing gratitude and patriotism. To those disabled soldiers who desire instruction in the academic branches pertaining to a business course, and thorough training in all the minutiæ of business customs, the United States College of Business and Finance will issue scholarships at one-half the regular rates.
By order of the Board of Managers.
C. R. WELLS, Secretary.
New-Haven, Conn.

$30.—SCHOLARS UNDER TWELVE, English branches; for ten weeks; board and instruction; no extra charges. Accompanied from the city. References to present patrons. Piano $10. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $50 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass., for twenty very select young boys; those never before from home preferred. Send for circulars. J. SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

VOGELSDORFF'S PRACTICAL SCHOOL for business, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st. A practical bookkeeper, an experienced teacher and actual business man prepares young men for the counting-room.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF THOROugh education, having a knowledge of French and music, and some years' experience as a first-class teacher, a situation involving the care or education of children, or as companion to a lady; testimonials unexceptionable; would not object to travel for the Summer, or to Europe. Address Miss E. S. L., Station D.

WANTED.—A TEACHER OF MANY YEARS' experience in preparing young men for college, wishes a position in some first-class institution, as Professor of Latin, Greek and French; best of references. Address for one week, PROFESSOR, No. 345 4th-av., care of L. M. Hyer.

A LADY OF CONSIDERABLE EXPERIence in teaching, and a graduate of a normal school, desires to secure a position in a graded or boarding school, engagement to commence in September; ample testimonials furnished. Address M. M., Mendham, N. J.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING music, English, French and Latin, desires an engagement as resident governess in the city or country; best references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE wishes an engagement as governess or companion; instruction in English, with music and French. Address Z. A. Z., Post-office, Union-square.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATE AN OFficer in the army, a situation as instructor in some military institution; the very best of reference given. Address INSTRUCTOR, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A POSITION as nursery governess; would assist with the household if required of her; prefers to go out of the city. Address Miss HILTON, Station F, 3d-av.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES
TO LET,
With splendid light and ventilation
Suitable for
Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

TO RENT—AT FISHKILL VILLAGE, A LARGE house and ground attached on the outskirts of the village; house has gas, water, range, &c. Price $600 from now till May 1, 1866. Also, a house and nine acres of land; price $500. Apply to THEODORE R. WERMORE, Security Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Throgg's Neck, on the water. House large, and grounds well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; within 200 yards of steamboat landing. Apply to WM. F. WARING, Security Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN 3D-st., near the Bowery, to let until Nov. 1, to a small family; house has all the modern improvements; rent low to responsible party. Apply to A. McDONALD, No. 272 Bowery.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brick house, located No. 143 West 31st-st. A portable heater and gas-fixtures in the house; a verandah over the stoop. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—NEW HOUSE, newly furnished, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, near and overlooking the Sound, with privilege of boating and bathing. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—Is on Hudson River; house furnished for Winter and Summer; grapery, peaches, all fruits; one mile from a steamboat landing; three hours from city by rail. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD lofts of the new store, Nos. 58 and 60 Leonard-st.; fifty feet front by ninety feet deep. Apply to WATT & SHERMAN, on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL, NICE DWELLING-HOUSE wanted in some respectable location, either in New-York or Brooklyn; rent must be moderate; possession on or about September 1. Address C., Box No. 1,297 Post-Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 37 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., several fine suites and single rooms to let, with or without board, to first-class families and gentlemen; also a fine suite of parlors on the first floor, with private table if desired. References exchanged.

A LARGE EXTENSION PARLOR, HANDsomely furnished, to rent, with full board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; family private and first-class; table furnished abundantly and choicely. Apply at No. 119 Waverley-place, near Washington-square.

AT NOS. 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER-st., six blocks west of Broadway, cool rooms, with excellent board, from $6 to $12. Also, at Cliffwood Hotel, on the seashore, 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat.

A SPACIOUS SUITE OF ELEGANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, can be had by a party of high standing wishing a private table, and an exclusive, strictly first-class home, for a few months or permanently. Address W. W., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD, in a pleasant part of the country, for about three weeks. Address, for three days, GEO. RAMSAY, French's Hotel, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A NEATLY-furnished room, with board, in a private family, between 8th and 28th sts., near Broadway. Address, stating terms, L. L., Station G, New-York.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, or suite of rooms, for a single gentleman, without board, within half a block of Broadway, and near the uptown hotels, may be found at No. 45 East 20th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON the Hudson in a private family. The house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of it and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st.

AT CORNWALL, TWENTY-FIVE MINutes FROM LANDING—Pleasant place, large rooms on first and second floors, plenty of shade. Address Box No. 54, Cornwall. Reference at No. 31 West 14th-st.

SUMMER BOARD FOR FAMILIES, ON reasonable terms, in a beautifully situated cottage, near Cozzens' Hotel, West Point; good board, pleasant rooms, bath, &c. By B. R. KING, late of Roe's Hotel, West Point, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, servant and three children; must be within an hour and a half ride by rail of this city. Address J. H. R., Box No. 6,732 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.
C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will be opened June 17 for the reception of guests.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

LECTURES.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

A grand demonstration of this Order will be held in Cooper Institute TUESDAY EVENING, June 13. The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting: Hon. S. L. TILLEY, of New-Brunswick; Hon. S. F. CARY, of Ohio; Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn. SINGING BY THE MACDONOUGH UNION GLEE CLUB. This is the best opportunity that the residents of this city will ever have of listening to these well known and eloquent Champions of the Temperance Cause.

Tickets, 25 cents; to be procured at the office of the Grand Worthy Patriarch, J. N. Stearns, No. 111 Fulton-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; of the members of the Order generally, and at the door. Doors open at 7; exercises at 8 o'clock. J. N. STEARNS, G. W. P.
JOHN DAVIES, G. S.

MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold a quarterly meeting at the Congregation Church, River Head, Suffolk County, to commence at 2 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, June 14, inst., and continue two days. All Christian churches and temperance organizations are respectfully invited to send delegates. JOS. S. SMITH, President.

FIREWORKS.

EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.

Illuminations, public and private displays, manufacturers, flags, lanterns, &c.
FUNSTON & SCHOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

FIRE-WORKS.

HADFIELD'S first premium fire-works, and Waugh's nonpareil torpedoes for sale at his manufactory Nos. 209 and 209 9th-av., New-York.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

STATIONERY.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS AND NOTION DEALERS.—The undersigned being the oldest envelope manufacturers in this country, and having the amplest facilities, are always ready to supply, by the thousand or by the million, envelopes of every variety of size, pattern and color, at the lowest prices.
Samples furnished when called for.
WM. P. LYON & WHITTEMORE,
No. 587 Pearl-st.,
New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH COAL BOX WAGON, 1,200 pounds, made last June by a celebrated city maker; is in splendid order; price $225. Apply at No. 4 Bridge-st., New-York.

A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE, built to order, nearly new, will be sold cheap. Apply to D. JARVIS, Broadway corner 39th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

REFRIGERATORS.

At R. & J. MOWBRAY'S, No. 82 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market, refrigerators, kerosene, and gas stoves, Torry's ice-cream freezers, water coolers, fruit jars, stove ranges, laundry furnaces, and house furnishing goods.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, Howes, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 16 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,433	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,326	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,325	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,272	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	3,276	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,186	Asplint.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA ..... THURSDAY, June 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
FRANCE	4,000 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Afloat)	1,100-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.

EUROPE ..... Capt. A. DUCHESNE ..... FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE ..... Capt. BOCQUERAY ..... FRIDAY, June 23

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
PASSAGE RATES GREATLY REDUCED.

The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
June 16 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)
July 1 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SLOCUM
(connecting at Panama with the CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF CORK ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 14
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 17
GLASGOW ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 21
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 24

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ..... $90 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 95 | Steerage to London 35
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Havana.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on June 21.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received one day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.

For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The first-class steamship
AMERICA ..... Capt. CLIFT,
NEVADA ..... Capt. CARPENTER.
The AMERICA
will commence taking freight Wednesday morning, and positively sail SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from foot of Canal-st., North River. For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON.

The NEVADA will follow Saturday, June 24. Agents in Savannah, Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River.
For freight or passage,
Apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & CANMELL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE STEAMSHIP EUTERPE,
Capt. WHITEHURST, is now loading at Pier No. 36 North River, and will sail for the above port on Saturday, June 17th, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail Steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 98 West-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND THE IRISH PORTS.
CALEDONIA ..... Saturday ..... June 17.
HIBERNIA ..... Saturday ..... July 1.
At 2 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.
Passage rates greatly reduced. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 5 Bowling-green.
Passengers booked through to Havre, Hamburg, &c.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M.
The SCOTIA will sail on the 28th June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route—Low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of each month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, B. P. DEXTER, master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers. Issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED without pain, under Nitrous Oxyde Gas, at 50 cents each, by Dr. WAIT, corner 42d-av. and 41st-st. Beautiful sets inserted from $10 to $40. Fillings from $1 upward. Why suffer with offensive teeth and roots? Call this out.

MEDICAL.

SMOLANDER'S
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
OF
BUCKU.

The articles which compose this preparation are especially
RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY,
for the cure of the various affections of the
STOMACH, URINARY ORGANS, RHEUMATISM,
GENERAL DEBILITY, DROPSY, CHRONIC
GONORRHŒA, and CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

All that long list of nervous, irritable disorders which arise from
EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCE,
ARE
PERMANENTLY CURED
BY
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU.
TRY IT.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., wholesale agents for New-York. For sale by all druggists. BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 86 Hanover-st., Boston, Mass., General Agents.

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TUMOR. SCROFULA.

A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence.
Office hours, 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Impotence, or Loss of Power, and Urino-Genital Diseases generally, cured by the use of
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES,
which may be used without detection, and they never interfere with business pursuits. NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
one dollar per box; six boxes for five dollars. One hundred page pamphlet, giving full description of the consequences resulting from
YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION,
with the means of cure, sent free.
J. BRYAN, M. D., Consulting Physician,
No. 442 Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. WARD'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 186 FIRST-STREET, New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time, or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. He can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to treat with more success the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and especially cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 186 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c., should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., or the publisher, R. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Allgemein die Reform, Deutsch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHUEMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNder the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A BOOK ON STRICTURE, PILES, FISTULA, &c., sent for 25 cents. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., consulting and operating surgeon, No. 2 Union-square, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYO

FROM EUROPE.

Continued from First Page.

Universal Exhibition of 1867. This incident is the event of the day, and we need not say it has caused an immense sensation in Paris. No trace of this child, however, be looked for in the French journals, which prudently abstain from all remarks upon such a delicate matter. Without wishing to occupy ourselves more than they do with certain aspects of this fresh misunderstanding between the Emperor and his cousin, we cannot refrain from expressing, from a general point of view, our regret that a political programme which limits itself to praise of the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting should be repudiated by the sovereign of France, and regarded by him as serving only the enemies of his government. Yesterday, (Saturday,) at the sitting of the Corps Legislatif, where, naturally enough, the incident which has just taken place in the highest regions of power was the one subject thought of, several deputies among those who are always ready to parade their zeal, talked of making a demonstration, either collectively or individually, to the Empress, in order to show their approval of the condemnation of Prince NAPOLEON. But the majority thought it would be a most misplaced interference, and no proposal was made.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

The public has been struck, not by the fact of the Prince's resignation, but by the manner in which it is conveyed. The word "subject" does not occur in the concluding part of it, and the letter, which in ordinary courtesy should reach its destination before its publication in the newspaper, may by be first read by His Majesty in the coulmns of *La Presse*. This departure from the rules usually observed even in private intercourse will not produce a better feeling between the Imperial cousins. Rumor says that the Prince contemplates another visit to the United States, or to some other distant country, and will remain long enough for this cloud to blow over. But, whether he goes or stays, he must now, at least, be convinced that NAPOLEON III. will no more than the subject of his late panegyric allow members of his family or his government to entertain views on public affairs which do not completely coincide with his own.

I have just heard that the Empress-Regent has declined accepting the Prince's resignation as Vice-President of the Privy Council, on the ground that she has no authority to do so, and that the Emperor only can decide. Her Majesty had also entreated his Imperial Highness not to publish the Ajaccio speech as a pamphlet. He replied that the government might prosecute him if they thought proper, but that publish he would. Accordingly, it has been published.

WHAT IS SAID IN PARIS.

The Paris papers are very chary of their comments. The *Union* says that "the letter of the chief of the State appears to be one of the most important signs of the present political situation." The *Avenir National* says:

We might vainly seek, even in the history of the first empire, such an admonition addressed to a personage of such elevated rank in the State as Prince NAPOLEON. Never has a master spoken in louder tones, or more authoritatively made a subject return to the path of duty and hierarchical subordination. Nevertheless it must be admitted that though the letter is severe, it is just, and in strict conformity with the logic of the imperial *régime*. In that *régime* there is "only one will and one action," that of the Emperor; by the side of that will every other will is inadmissible; by the side of that action all other action is unconstitutional. Prince NAPOLEON forgot when he spoke the Napoleonic tradition. That tradition the Emperor knows, understands, and practices better than the Prince; he recalls it to him, he leads him back to it, and intimates to him that henceforth he will not deviate from it. Before the letter of the Emperor, Prince NAPOLEON placed between his clearly-defined duty and his very vague aspirations had a strange bearing, an inexplicable language a false position. The letter of the Emperor simplifies everything; the moral position of Prince NAPOLEON is changed; his attitude and his language will also change. By signifying that there are in his family and government but one will and one action, the Emperor traces out for all their rule of conduct, and as first Prince of the empire, Prince NAPOLEON has to give to all the example of submission. In this he certainly will not fail.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

On Monday, the 29th ult., the last mile of this great cable was completed, and wound through the last of the covering machines in the presence of a large number of distinguished visitors who had assembled to do honor to the occasion. All the most distinguished electricians and engineers, and all the leading scientific gentlemen who have so long watched and aided to the utmost of their power the promotion of this great scheme, were present. As a mere sight there was, of course, very little to be witnessed—much less, in fact, than might have been seen at the works any day this twelvemonth past. Only one machine had still to be completed—that is to say, to case the core with Mr. WRIGHT's most ingenious and simple patent of wire enclosed with strands of hemp which form the outer covering. When all the visitors were assembled this was started, and the core wound regularly and slowly through the centre of the machine, which, revolving round at a great speed, completed the outer cases of hemp and iron. Working at fourteen hours per day, each machine is able thus to cover nine miles an hour, the average rate of manufacture for the four machines having been about seventeen miles per day. As the cable is drawn out of the machine it passes through a gauge, which presses it firmly, and then out of the manufactory away to the tanks, where it is coiled under water, and every change in its electrical condition noted with a care and minuteness that have certainly never yet been applied to any other cable. From first to last, indeed, it has been subjected to a series of the most searching electrical tests, the standard of insulation being fixed at a resistance per nautical mile equal to 150,000,000 of Siemen's units, at a temperature of 75 degrees—a standard wholly unprecedented in any former work of the kind. In actual practice these tests, great as they were, have been considerably exceeded, and the present Atlantic cable has come out successfully from a series of trials of the most crucial character. The results which have been obtained have been due mainly to the searching investigation into the qualities of insulating substances which is now practicable by means of the beautiful mirror galvanometer of Prof. THOMPSON.

Toward 5 o'clock the last few fathoms of the great coil began to be drawn into the machine, and in a few minutes after the end was wound up a self-acting bell rang to give notice that the machine was empty, and almost at the same moment the end came down into the tank, and the last coil of the cable was stowed away. The next great object of interest was the inspection of the paying-out apparatus, which has been already fixed up, and, by means of an endless band, kept constantly running. This beautiful machine is an improved and extended copy, so far as the general principle is concerned, of that used on board the *Agamemnon* during the first memorable attempts. Its improvements and modifications, however, are very great. Though stronger and much larger, it is very much lighter, being made almost entirely of wrought iron. It has six leading wheels, round which the cable passes in deep grooves before reaching the main wheel or drum, from which it will be finally submerged. Each groove in these six wheels is surmounted by what is termed a jockey-pulley—that is to say, a solid wheel, which keeps the rope down in the groove and prevents it overriding or getting out of place. The main drum is about seven feet diameter, and in paying out will have three coils round it, with a guiding-piece of wrought iron pressing on them sideways to keep them compactly together. As the friction on the guider is great and constant, a duplicrte is provided in case of heating, which can be put in gear with the rest of the machinery without the slightest stoppage of any part. A second drum has also been fitted in case of anything going wrong with the first. Each of these drums is fitted with a distinct set of simple and most ingenious brakes, invented by Mr. APPOLD for the first expedition. The ordinary condition of these brakes is to maintain a sufficient check upon the drum to keep a strain af say 30 cwt. or 40 cwt. upon the rope, going out, but it constantly happens that a sudden rise of the ship's stern from a wave gives the cable a strain that requires instant removal of the brakes to remove it. The simplicity of the apparatus for opening and shutting the brakes is the most beautiful of all. Opposite the dynamimeter is placed a tiller-wheel, and the man in charge of this never lets it go nor slackens in his attention for an instant, but watches the rise and fall of the dynamimeter, as a sailor at the wheel watches his compass. A single movement of this wheel to the right puts the brakes on, a turn to the left opens them. The whole machine on Monday worked beautifully, and with so little friction that when the brakes were removed a weight of 200 lbs. was sufficient to draw the cable through it.

In order to guard against any possible sources of accident, every preparation has been made in case of the worst, and in the event of very bad weather, for cutting the cable adrift and buoying it. For this purpose a wire rope of great strength and no less than five miles long, having a distinctive mark at every 100 fathoms, will be taken in the *Great Eastern*. This, of course, is only carried in case of desparate events arising, and in the earnest hope that not an inch of it will ever be required. If, unfortunately, its services should be wanted, the cable would be firmly made fast to its extremity, and so many hundred fathoms of the wire rope, according to the depth of water the cable was in, measured out. To the other end of the rope an immense buoy would be attached, and the whole then cut adrift and left to itself till better weather. In the experimental cruises which were undertaken before the starting of the last Atlantic expedition, this attempt at buoying the cable was often tried in the deep water of the Bay of Biscay, but never with any great success, and in very deep water it would be a most forlorn hope, indeed, to try it at all.

LAUNCH OF A NEW IRON-CLAD.

On the 27th ult. another important addition was made to the British fleet by the launch at Chatham of the first wooden armor-plated frigate *Lord Warden*. She will be perfectly impregnable to the existing ordnance of other nations, while she herself is capable of carrying the largest guns yet in use. Notwithstanding her enormous weight of armor—1,400 tons—the important element of speed has not been sacrificed. Her speed is to exceed that of any wooden-built frigate yet afloat, whether with or without armor—the stipulations of her designer being that she shall average at a trial speed, 14 knots per hour.

Steamer Ashore.

HYANNIS, Mass., Sunday, June 11.

A large steamer is ashore on the Great Rip, twelve miles north of Sauketty Head. The steamer *Island Home* has gone to her assistance.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

Explosion of Several Tons of Fixed Ammunition.

Quartermaster and Commissary Buildings Burned.

Probably the Work of Rebel Incendiaries.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, June 10.

A tremendous explosion and fire occurred here last evening, as is supposed through carelessness. A spark from the locomotive, it is thought, ignited the loose powder in the Ordnance Department, and an instantaneous and terrible explosion followed. There were several thousand tons of fixed ammunition and powder on hand, all of which were destroyed. Shot and shell went hissing about the town, and many were killed and wounded. The immense Quartermaster's and Commissary's buildings in the neighborhood caught fire, and were destroyed, involving the destruction of a quarter of a million dollars worth of stores. I was on Lookout Mountain and felt the shock plainly.

The railroad is nearly completed to Atlanta.

Prominent rebels are being arrested in Northern Georgia.

The Fifteenth Regulars are ordered to Newport, R. I. Many believe that the great fire and explosion here last night was the work of incendiarism, as government property was destroyed simultaneously at Nashville and Gallatin. Through the exertion of Gen. GEOSVENOR, the bridge and much other government property was saved.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Monday, June 12.

The steamer *Belle St. Louis* has fifty-six bales of cotton and twelve hhds. of tobacco for St. Louis; the steamer *Liberty No. 2* has 200 bales of cotton for Evansville and Cincinnati; and the steamer *Atlantic*, from New-Orleans, brings 100 bales for Cairo and St. Louis.

Judge DEMOGG, Collector of the port of New-Orleans, left for that city to-day to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

It is reported that Gov. CLARKE, of Mississippi, was arrested a few days ago, but paroled until further orders.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 12.

The boiler of a freight locomotive exploded to-day and destroyed part of the depot. Four persons were killed and ten others badly injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Release of Converted Rebels.

BOSTON, Monday, June 12.

About sixty additional prisoners, including several Captains and Lieutenants, were liberated from Fort Warren to-day after taking the oath of allegiance.

General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Monday, June 12, 1865.

The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church are holding their fifty-ninth session in this city. The Synod met last Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the President of the last Synod, Rev. PHILIP PHELPS, D. D., of Michigan. The following officers were chosen: Rev. ANSON DUBOIS, President; Rev. DAVID COLE, Assessor, and Rev. Messrs. BENJAMIN C. LIPPENCOTT and CORNELIUS L. WELLS, Temporary Clerks. The first hour of the afternoon was devoted to religious services. The reports of the Board of Corporation and of the Treasurer of Synod and of Rutgers detailing the condition of the educational and other funds under their charge were read and referred. Sundry communications from different classes were read and referred. The Synodical sermon was preached in the evening in the First Reformed Dutch Church by Rev. Dr. PHELPS, and was listened to with deep interest by a very large audience.

The morning of Thursday was occupied in reading the reports of the Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions, Education and Publication by the respective secretaries.

Rev. THEODORE MONOD, son of the late Rev. ADOLPH MONOD visited the Synod as the representative of the evangelical churches of France. He was welcomed by the Synod and made interesting statements respecting the evangelical movements in France which he amplified in an address to a promiscous audience in the evening.

The Synod united in the celebration of the Lord's Supper in the afternoon. An appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. F. N. ZABRISKIE, and addresses made by Rev. Dr. HUTTON and Rev. JOHN STEELE. The Synod, by invitation, attended the funeral of WILLIAM J. WYCKOFF, a member of the lowest class in Rutgers College, who accidentally shot himself, while handling a pistol, the day before. The sad event created a melancholy interest in the community. Rev. Dr. STANTON was received as delegate from the (O. S.) Presbyterian Assembly. Rev. JOHN S. FOULK was accredited as the Corresponding Delegate of the Synod of the German Reformed Church. Rev. Dr. GERHARD, President of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Penn., was accredited as the Corresponding Delegate from the General Synod of the German Reformed Church, to which the former synod is subordinate.

The Committee on Synodical minutes reported various items deserving the attention of the Synod, which were duly referred:

The following minute was presented by the Special Committee on the State of the Country, through their chairman, Rev. F. N. ZABRISKIE, and unanimously adopted without debate:

The committee appointed to draft resolutions recognizing the Providence of God in our recent national history, respectfully beg leave to report for the consideration of the Synod the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Synod recognizes, with unfeigned and devout gratitude, the marvellous and merciful Providence of God during the last year, particularly in the victories of our arms, the suppression of the rebellion, the destruction of the system of oppression, and the prospects of returning harmony and prosperity. With mingled joy and humility we ascribe all these things to that Almighty God, whose right hand and whose holy arm have gotten Him the victory, and with intense longing we will watch and pray for an outpouring of His spirit in our scourged and guilty land, as shall heal the divisions, console the griefs and remove the sins of the nation, and insure to us not only peace, but righteousness and joy in the Holy Ghost.

Resolved, That we recognize in the situation in which the war has left the Southern States a loud and imperative call to philanthropic and Christian effort, and pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions for the harmonizing and evangelizing of the population, the amelioration of the condition of the freedmen, and the restoring of the waste places in Zion by our domestic missionary operations.

Resolved, That while we have no sympathy with that false spirit of charity, born of Universalism and humanitarianism, that would arrest the vindication of justice and the punishment of guilt, we counsel the largest possible exercise of clemency toward the deluded and the repentant, forgiving their trespasses as Christ has forgiven us.

Resolved, That in the sudden and violent death of our tried and trusted President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, we recognize, with the submission of faith, a mystery which says, "Be still, and know that I am God;" a chastisement which shows that even four years of civil war have not sufficiently humbled and purified us as a nation; and a call to all of us to be ready at our posts of duty for the Master's summons, whether it come in the middle of the night or at the cock-crowing. We bless God for the inestimable service that our late beloved President rendered to the cause of the Union and liberty, and for the testimony for Christianity which he left behind him; and over his new-made grave we consecrate ourselves afresh to the country and the cause for which he lived and died, and to the Saviour whom he honored.

The afternoon of Friday was occupied by a pleasant free interchange of sentiment among the members of Synod—after short statements made by her Secretaries of the boards—as to the various modes and fields of benevolent action. Saturday was occupied with the consideration of subjects not yet matured by the Committee.

The Synod will resume its sessions to-day at 10 o'clock, and will adjourn on Thursday next.

SPECTATOR.

RETURNING TROOPS.

Arrival of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire and Vermont Regiments—They Depart for their Homes —A Correction.

Several regiments returned yesterday, passing rapidly through the city on their way to their respective State rendesvous for final payment and mustering out. In two or three instances, these regiments scarcely halted for refreshment, but at once proceeded to the boat awaiting their arrival, and so departed.

The First Regiment Vermont Cavalry, numbering 793 sabres, arrived at the Battery Barracks early Sunday morning, and remained there all day. They left, in the evening, for Burlington, Vermont. This regiment has been with SHERIDAN through most of his campaigns. The following is a complete list of the officers now with the command:

Field and Staff.—Colonel J. Hall Lieutenant-Colonel, W. G. Quemby; First Major, B. Schofield; Second Major, C. A. Adams; Third Major, T. H. Hasselton; Surgeon, A. Clark; Assistant Surgeon, E. B. Nims; Adjutant, Lieut. Eugene Considay; Regimental Quartermaster, Lieut. D. H. Caldwell; Regimental Commissary, Lieut. R. Rexinds.

Line Officers—Company A, Captain, H. B. Mitchell; First Lieutenant, W. Burbanks; Second Lieutenant, A. S. Van Fleet. Company B, Captain, E. K. Sibly; First Lieutenant, E. B. Woodbary; Second Lieutenant, B. Stone. Company C, Captain, M. A. Stone; First Lieutenant, T. B. Hatch; Second Lieutenant, B. Dunbar. Company D, Captain, H. K. Ide; First Lieutenant, J. More; Second Lieutenant, V. M. Vance. Company E, Captain, A. B. Chandler; First Lieutenant, J. Kinshard; Second Lieutenant, C. Jones. Company F, Captain, C. P. Stone; First Lieutenant, H. Streeter; Second Lieutenant, N. C. Joyce. Company G, Captain, A. K. Haswell; First Lieutenant, F. Cook; Second Lieutenant, E. Barrett. Company H, Captain, E. Mosher; First Lieutenant, R. A. Howard; Second Lieutenant, C. Burrows. Company I, Captain, E. Grant; First Lieutenant, W. W. Foster; Second Lieutenant, P. Stevens. Company K, First Lieutenant, J. Rice; Second Lieutenant, F. Cheney. Company L, Captain, A. G. Watson; First Lieutenant, W. Farrington; Second Lieutenant, G. Miller. Company M, Captain, M. M. Mosern; Second Lieutenant, F. Sterns.

The Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, 350 men and 17 officers, arrived in the city yesterday morning, at an early hour, and remained at the Battery Barracks until 5 P. M., when they embarked, in the propeller *Oceanus*, for Norwich, Conn., en route for Providence, R. I. The Seventh served in the First Brigade, Twentieth Division, Ninth Army Corps—in what is familiarly known as POZZER'S Old Division, leading which that distinguished officer was severely wounded at the taking of Petersburgh, in April last. The following is a roster of the regiment:

Field and Staff.—Brevet, Col. P. Daniels; Adjutant, John Sullivan; Quartermaster, E. C. Morse; Assistant Surgeon, A. G. Sprague.

Line Officers—Company A, First Lieut. E. R. Allen; Company B, First Lieut, John McKay; Company C, Capt. Jas. N. Potter, First Lieut. W. S. Chappell; Company E, Capt. E. L. Hunt, First Lieut. W. H. Johnson; Company F, Capt. W. E. Joyce; Company H, Capt. Geo. N. Stone, First Lieut. Jas. T. Pheips; Company J, Capt. E. A. Jenks, First Lieut. Jas. F. Merrill; Company K, Capt. Geo. H. Wilbur.

This regiment was raised in 1862, in the City of Providence, and assigned to a brigade in the Ninth Army Corps, in the month of October of that year. The Seventh also has the distinguished honor, amidst its eventful history, of being the regiment that garrisoned "Fort Hell" all of last Winter. It was under fire constantly but found it very cold work, indeed, owing to the absence of fuel on the front line of offence during their weary siege of Petersburgh. The following is a complete list of the battles in which the Seventh participated: Sulphur Springs, Fredericksburgh, Vicksburgh, Jackson, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Coal Harbor, North Anna, Betheada Church, Tolopotomy Creek, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Pegram's Farm, Hatcher's Run, siege and capture of Petersburgh.

The Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, 253 men and 17 officers, also arrived yesterday, and remained at the Battery all day, leaving the city by the 5 o'clock boat for Boston yesterday afternoon. The Thirty-fifth Massachusetts also belonged to the same brigade in the Ninth Army Corps as did the Seventh Rhode Island, and has almost the same military history. This regiment was raised in Lynfield, Mass., but is generally known as a Boston organization. The following is the list of officers:

Field and Staff Officers—Colonel, SUMNER CARRUTH; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. W. Hudson; Major, F. B. Mirrick; Surgeon, G. W. Snow; Assistant Surgeon, E. P. Roche; Quartermaster, T. E. Cutler; Acting Adjutant, J. D. Cobb.

Line Officers—Company A—First Lieutenant, H. B. Chamberlain. Company B—Captain, T. S. Wright; Second Lieutent, H. A. Mark. Company C—Second Lieutenant, A. Blanchard. Company D—First Lieutenant, Geo. F. Wooster. Company F—Second Lieutenant, E. W. Rigg. Company G, First Lieutenant, J. B. Calder. Company I—Captain, A. A. Pope. Company K—Captain, Geo. H. Nathan; First Lieutenant, Jos. Hardy.

The Thirty-fifth left behind them 400 German recruits and 11 officers, transferred to the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Veterans. The following list of battles comprises the roll of honor: South Mountain, Antietam, (where they lost 260 killed and wounded,) Sulphur Springs, Fredericksburgh, Siege of Vicksburgh, Jackson, (where they were the first regiment to plant their colors on the capitol,) Campbell's Station, Siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Coal Harbor, Tolopotomy Creek, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, siege and taking of Petrsburgh, and also in the charge of the crater, July 30.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon two regiments of veterans, Eighteenth and Ninth New-Hampshire, commanded respectively by Lieut.-Col. J. M. CLOTTY and Major CHANDLER, arrived at the Battery barracks, where they remained only long enough to obtain the necessary transportation and supper, when they departed by boat for their destination. The Eighteenth numbers 300 men and the Ninth numbers 160. They have been a part of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. GRANT, and have distinguished themselves in all the great battles in Virginia.

Subsequently the Thirty-third Massachusetts, commanded by Col. E. DOANE, and consisting of 408 men, arrived at the barracks, and immediately departed by the Stonington route for Boston, yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock.

A detachment of 90 men, under command of Capt. VAN WINKLE, belonging to the Tenth New-York Zouaves, arrived yesterday at the State Agency. This detachment forms the remainder of the recruits for the original Tenth (National Zouaves) New-York, raised in 1862, and out of which was formed the battalion now known as the "Tenth New-York." Most of these men have seen long and painful service during the various campaigns of the Army of the Potomac the last three years. They will leave for Hart's Island this morning at 8 o'clock.

The transportation of the large number of returning soldiers, from this city to their homes, is exclusively attended to by the Quartermasters' Department. In this duty, Capt. D. STINSON and Capt. D. H. DYER, Assistant-Quartermasters under Gen. VAN VLIET, are daily busily engaged in filling passes and distributing the traffic upon the different railroads so as to meet the capacity of the lines, and to expedite as much as possible, the transmission of the soldiers to the anxious hearts awaiting them at home. It has been stated in some of the papers, that Col. FRANK E. HOWE had charge of this duty, which is a mistake, he having nothing whatever to do with it. In justice to the two officers above named, this correction is deemed but right and proper.

Every Dog Has His Day.

Yesterday the terrible epoch known to all canines and their owners as the "Dog Days" commenced. It is an old and very respectable proverb which says "that every dog has his day," and verily, now-a-days, a good many unfortunate dogs see their last days through the grating of the drowning-box.

A few days ago all dogdom was startled by the dreaded appearance of that most potent of all Mayoralty proclamations, headed, "Notice to Dogs," and we may readily believe that the "Anti-Dog-pound Society" held furious and determined debate upon the awful depravity of man and the rottenness of our municipal system, that could permit so huge an outrage upon the liberties and inherent rights of an inferior race, and no doubt threats of "repudiation" and menace now hang over the instigator of the insidious destruction from which the dogs are to-day the victims.

The dog-pound, it may interest many of our readers to know, is situated at the foot of East Twenty-fifth-street, and is a very insignificant place to look at for so formidable an institution in the eyes of the owners of valuable dogs, who may not wish the untimely decease of their household pets. As you pass down from Avenue A toward the river, the visitor perceives a small wooden building jutting out upon the water, which is entered by a small door. Inside a curious sight presents itself. Two larger vats, or boxes, stand under the shed, and in the yard, tied up to hooks driven in the fences, are ranged the most motley collection of dogs imaginable. Respectable dogs, fathers of a numerous family no doubt—grave and dignified, "like noble Romans all," they sit the while, wondering what strange fate is in store for them, and evidently ill at ease in mind and body, as they look dejectedly at the irksome rope that confines their movements. To look at these fine and emphatically good dogs, one cannot but call to memory the famous engraving after LANDSEER, "Dignity and Impudence."

But there are other classes of dogs. Let us look around us. There in the corner stands a magnificent greyhound, his mournful eyes seemingly liquid with tears as he listens to the sad tale of that beautiful spaniel as she laments the condition of her little ones made orphans by the relentless dog-catcher. Over in the other corner lie a couple of "sad dogs," enjoying themselves hugely in watching the doleful sights around them. Those dogs are essentially hard cases, and you cannot pity them, although one cannot help admiring their *sang froid*.

What a lot of dogs there are, to be sure, and what a variety of specimens. Dogs with fine long silken ears, and dogs with no ears at all; dogs with short tails, long tails, and scarcely any tail to speak of. Good dogs, who watch their owners' property and behave themselves in general; and very bad dogs, who roam about and are idle, and who fight, and are very wicked dogs, indeed. The spaniel and the hound, the cur and the poodle, the vagrant and the respectable member of dog society. All classes and all sizes. The rat-catcher and his daughter are here, and poor old Tray is as faithful as ever.

All day the dogs come in. Big men bring them, and they are escorted to the gate by a lot of little boys, who immediately take to the cracks between the boards composing the fence. Little dogs are carried in, and are generally very quiet until tied up, when they bark and yowl, and the melancholy concert is taken up by all the other little dogs, occasionally toned down by the deep bass of some great mastiff or hound. Big dogs are dragged into the pound, and generally a struggle is had before the captured animal is gotten in; sometimes they try to bite, and frequently they succeed, as you readily learn by the new note in the concert, uttered by the unfortunate owner on the leg that is bitten.

But there are other scenes, and they are pleasant ones. A lady enters and gazes anxiously about her, when, suddenly espying her favorite, she springs for the dear little treasure, who responds in joyful barks as he is loose ed and restored to his fair owner.

Generally such a sight makes the remainder of the dogs more mournful by contrast. During the day a good many dogs are thus reclaimed and carried off, both owner and dog much wiser for the experience gained by the visit.

At 4 o'clock P. M. the dark and dreadful hour arrives for most of the dogs who remain unclaimed, and this scene is essentially a wretched one. Into the vats already mentioned are thrown hurriedly the common species of dogs, until the boxes are filled, when the grating is closed down and fastened. The fatal hose is then turned on, and death soon ensues. During the progress of the execution of the dogs, the sights and sounds are too mournful for this pen to dwell upon. Suffice it to say that death is the portion of all dogs not deemed of sufficient value for exemption.

These dogs, who belong to the upper circles of dogdom, are retained in the pound for three days to await recognition, when such as cannot be disposed of advantageously are doomed to a watery grave.

Something like 300 dogs were received by the pound keepers yesterday, and nearly all of them were drowned. The drowning commencing at 4 P. M. precisely, so owners will take notice.

The Board of Delegates of American Israelites.

The convention met last evening, Judge CARDOZO in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. ISAAC LEESER, of Philadelphia.

The Business Committee, through Mr. A. S. COHEN, reported the following nominations for the Executive Committee, which were approved, and the gentlemen elected unanimously: Bennett King, Henry E. Hart, Benj. Bussak, M. Wolfsohn, E. Joseph, H. Cohen, Rev. J. J. Lyons, N. Sonneberg, Louis Aseh and D. Kempner, of New-York; S. Price, of Baltimore; Mr. Einstein, of Philadelphia; Mr. Peirus, of Memphis; Mr. Evelman, of Paterson, N. J.; Alex. Fink, of Pittsburgh.

Mr. A. S. COHEN, from the same committee, reported that they had come to the conclusion that it was proper to adopt resolutions congratulating the people upon the return of peace, and recommended the appointment of a special committee.

The committee also recommended the adoption of a vote of thanks to the Consul of the United States in Tangiers, for his zeal in behalf of the Morocco Jews during their persecution by the Moors. This resolution was carried unanimously.

The matter of engrafting religious matters into the constitution was commended to the special attention of the board.

Rev. Mr. LEESER moved that all congregations be invited to coöperate in this matter. Vigilance was the price of liberty, and thus the interest of all Israelites, whether from the congregations of Poland, where darkness reigned, or from those of Germany and France, where enlightenment was the order of the day. The reverend gentleman moved the adoption of a resolution instructing the Executive Committee to send a circular on the subject as soon as the matter was brought up, for signature to every congregation.

Mr. A. S. COHEN objected to this, as delays were dangerous.

Mr. BENNETT KING thought as the last speaker, that time could not be wasted in the matter.

The following resolution was then adopted unanimously:

Resolved, Whenever any attempt is made to engraft any religious belief on the Constitution of the United States, the Executive Committee are hereby directed to prepare a memorial and send it to all the congregations for signature, to take such further action as may be deemed necessary.

A motion to collect statistical information respecting the heroic deeds of Jews during the war by asking the Presidents of all congregations to send the names and records of all who have left for the war, was made.

After very strong speeches in favor of the motion by Rev. J. J. LYONS, Judge CARDOZ and Mr. HEZEKIAH COHEN, the motion was amended so as to ask the corporation of the Hebrew Benevolent Societies and adopted. The subject of devising measures to counteract missionary schemes and for the education of the young was referred to a committee.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. ISAACS the convention adjourned.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Turf.

A GRAND DAY AT THE UNION COURSE, YESTERDAY.

The largest attendance for years gathered, yesterday, at the Union Track, the attraction being no less than the postponed match for $2,000 between the young aspirants for trotting fame, *Dexter* and *Lady Thorne*. The latter won the first two heats, in 2:24 and 2:26¼. *Dexter* won the third heat in 2:27. The fourth heat was won by the *Lady*, in 2:26¼, and she was declared the winner.

OUR DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball—The Arrival of the Philadelphia Ball Players.

ATHLETIC OF PHILADELPHIA VS. EUREKA OF NEWARK.

The Athletic Club—the champion organization of Pennsylvania—arrived at Newark on Monday morning en route to New-York, and while briefly sojourning in that interesting suburban locality, they were duly entertained by the noted Eureka Club of Newark, with which they played a very interesting match yesterday afternoon, the result being a hard-earned victory for the Athletics, by a score of 12 to 9 in a full game, occupying two hours and a half. Over two thousand spectators were collected on the ball grounds of the Eureka Club to witness the contest, and it proved to be a very interesting display of the beauties of the game, the fine fielding on both sides being especially worthy of note. The game being over, the Athletics were escorted to the club-rooms, and were again entertained by their gentlemanly hosts, after which they were placed in charge of a committee of the Eagle Club of this city, composed of Messrs. YATES, McELROY and COLLINS, who accompanied them to the city where they were joined by more of the Eagle Club, and escorted to theri headquarters during the week, viz: the Lafarge House, Broadway.

To-day the Philadelphians will be in the hands of the hospitable Eagles, with which club they are to play at Hoboken this afternoon at 3 o'clock. To-morrow the Philadelphia party will be the guests of the Union Club of Morrisania, to which place they will go in the afternoon to play a match with the Union nine. The Athletics muster a party of some thirty odd, including their President, Col. FITZGERALD, editor of the *City Item*, and Col. D. W. C. MOORE, of Philadelphia.

Below will be found the score of the match played at Newark yesterday:

ATHLETIC.	H. L.	Runs.	EUREKA.	H. L.	Runs.
Kleinfielder, c.....	3	1	Penn, 2d b.....	2	1
McBride, p.....	2	0	Collins, c.....	4	1
Reach, 2d b.....	5	0	Holloway, l. f.....	4	0
Wilkins, s. s.....	5	0	Hills, 1st b.....	4	0
Berkenstock.....	2	2	T. Bomeisler, r. f.	3	1
Lemmgene, l. f.....	3	2	Northrup, 3d b...	4	1
Hayhurst, c. f.....	1	4	Littlewood, c. f...	1	2
Smith, 3d b.....	3	1	Fartoute, p.....	3	1
Gaskill, r. f.....	3	2	Thomas, s. s.....	2	2
Total.....	27	12	Total.....	27	9

INNINGS.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
Athletic.....	0	3	0	4	0	1	0	2	2	—12
Eureka.....	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	4	— 9

Umpire—Mr. Yates, of the Eagle Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Benson and Holden.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. NEWARK.

These clubs played a match at Newark yesterday, the result of which was a victory for the Newark party by a total score, in a full game, of 101 to 99, the Newarkers having three wickets to fall when their score exceeded that of their opponents. The New-Yorkers had but seven of their members present, of which but five were first eleven men, while the Newark Club had nearly their best team out. The New-York players went to the bat first and scored 55 very creditably, HUDSON'S fine play being the feature of their batting, although SHARPE scored 11 in good style. They then put out the Newark eleven for a total of 36, JEFFERSON'S 9 being the only average score of the inning.

In the second innings of the New-York party they scored 44, HUDSON again displaying his ability at the bat, LISTER'S 9 being the next best score. This left the Newark party 64 to get to win, which they obtained with the loss of seven wickets, BULLIS' 18 and FORD'S 12 being the two best scores. The weather was delightful and the game was very much enjoyed by all. The following is the score:

NEW-YORK.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Sharp, b. Hallis.....	11	Sharpe, b. Bullis.....	1
Hudson, not out.....	24	Hudson, c. Walters, b. Hallis.....	20
Byrons, l. b. w. b. Bullis..	0	Bryon, b. Hallis.....	3
Crossley, b. Hallis.....	0	Crossley, c. Ford, b. Hallis	0
Lister, c. Ford, b. Bullis..	0	Lister, c. Walters, b. Hallis	9
Tyler, c. Wills, b. Bullis..	0	Tyler, not out.....	2
Hall, b. Hallis.....	0	Hall, c. Bullis, b. Hallis...	2
Byes, 5; leg byes, 2; wides, 4.	11	Byes, 5; leg byes, 2; wides, 1.	7
Total.....	55	Total.....	44

NEWARK.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Petty, l. b. w., b Crossley.	2	Petty, not out.....	1
Ford, run out.....	0	Ford, run out.....	12
Hatterseley, b. Crossley....	3	Hatterseley, b. Byron.....	1
Bullis, c. Byron, b. Crossley.....	0	Bullis, b. Crossley.....	15
Walters, b. Crossley.....	6	Walters, b. Crossley.....	4
Kidd, l. b. w., b. Lister...	1	Kidd, c. Byron, b. Crossley	0
Jefferson, c. Tyler, b. Lister.....	9	Jefferson, run out.....	4
Douglass, b. Crossley.....	0	Douglass, b. Lister.....	1
Hallis, b. Crossley.....	2	Hallis, not out.....	3
Williams, b. Lister.....	0	Williams.....	0
Mills, not out.....	1	Mills.....	0
Byes, 2; leg byes, 2; wides, 12.....	12	Byes, 6; leg byes, 0; wides, 13.....	21
Total.....	36	Total.....	65

Newark won by 3 wickets.

ONE OFFICER CAPTURES THREE ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.—On Sunday afternoon Officer EDWARD POWERS, of the Seventh Ward, having been informed that ROBERT B. SLOAN, JAMES JACKSON, JOSEPH COTTON and JOHN DIVINE had picked JOHN KELLER'S pocket and taken therefrom about $40, pursued them from East Broadway and arrested the four on a Catharine-st. ferry-boat. The prisoners were taken before Justice MANSFIELD and committed.

DROWNED OFF THE BATTERY.—Last evening PATRICK HASTINGS, of Vestry-street, corner of Hudson, was drowned while bathing off the Battery. He was 20 years of age. The body was not recovered

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold.....	143½	100	Reading R.....	94¼
20,000	do.....	143¾	200	do.....	94¼
25,000	do.....	143¾	300	do.....	94¼
60,000	do.....	143¾	400	do.....	94
40,000	do.....	143	100	Mich. S. & N. I.....s5	65¼
10,000	Ohio & M. C.....	35	1000	Cleve. & Pitts..b5	68½
15,000	do.....	35¼	200	do.....s5	68½
800	N. Y. Cen. R.....	94	200	do.....s5	68¾
100	do.....	94¼	200	do.....b10	69

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4281. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TRADE FREE!

All Restrictions East of the Mississippi Annulled.

All Ports to be Open on the 1st of July.

The Regular Customs Laws to be Enforced.

Detail of Contraband Articles Excepted.

Rehabilitation of the People of Tennessee.

The Insurrection in that State Entirely Over.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the 29th of April, 1865, all restrictions upon internal, domestic and commercial intercourse, with certain exceptions therein specified and set forth, were removed in such parts of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi River, as shall be embraced within the lines of national military occupation; and whereas, by my proclamation of the 22d of May, 1865, for reasons therein given, it was declared that certain parts of the United States, which had been previously closed against foreign commerce, should, with certain specified exceptions, be reopened to such commerce on and after the 1st day of July next, subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as might be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and, whereas, I am satisfactorily informed that dangerous combinations against the laws of the United States, no longer exist within the State of Tennessee; that the insurrection heretofore existing within said State has been suppressed; that within the boundaries thereof the authority of the United States is undisputed; and that such officers of the United States as have been duly commissioned are in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions: now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise, intercourse and trade, and upon the removal of products of States heretofore declared in insurrection, reserving and excepting only those relating to contraband of war, as hereinafter recited, and also those which relate to the reservation of rights of the United States to property purchased in the territory of an enemy, heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi River, are annulled, and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed, and that on and after the 1st day of July next all restrictions upon foreign commerce with said ports, with the exception and reservation aforesaid, be removed, and that the commerce of said States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of customs provided by law; and such officers of the customs shall receive any captured and abandoned property that may be turned over to them under the law by the military and naval forces of the United States, and dispose of such property as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following articles contraband of war are excepted from the effect of this proclamation: Arms, ammunitions, all articles from which ammunition is made, and gray uniforms and cloth.

And I hereby also proclaim and declare that the insurrection, so far as it relates to and within the State of Tennessee and the inhabitants of the said State of Tennessee, as reorganized and constituted under their recently-adopted constitution and reorganization, and occupied by them, is suppressed; and therefore, also, that all disabilities and disqualifications attaching to said State and the inhabitants thereof consequent upon any proclamations issued by virtue of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act further to provide for collection of duties on imports and for other purposes," approved the 13th day of July, 1861, are removed. But nothing herein contained shall be considered or construed as in anywise changing or impairing any of the penalties and forfeitures for treason heretofore incurred under the laws of the United States, or any of the provisions, restrictions, or disabilities set forth in my proclamation bearing date the 29th day of May, 1865, or as impairing existing regulations for the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the exercise of military law in cases where it shall be necessary for the general public safety and welfare during the existing insurrection; nor shall this proclamation affect or in any way impair any laws heretofore passed by Congress and duly approved by the President, or any proclamation or orders issued by him during the aforesaid insurrection abolishing slavery, whether of persons or property; but on the contrary, all such laws and proclamations heretofore made or issued are expressly saved and declared to be in full force and virtue.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this [L. S.] thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

By the President, ANDREW JOHNSON.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

FROM ADMIRAL GODON.

Our Scadron at Havana—The Rebel Iron-clad Stonewall—A Curious Letter from Ex-Lieut. Maury—He Wants to Take a Parole.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 13.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Admiral S. W. GODON, dated on board the Flag-ship *Susquehanna*, Hampton Roads, June 12th, in which he says:

"I have the honor to inform the Department of my arrival here this day, in company with the *Monadnock*, *Chippewa* and *Monticello*. The *Canonicus*, in tow of the *Fulpec*, was sent into Port Royal on the 9th inst., when about off that place, for coal, as she had less by one day's supply.

In my letter of the 2d inst. I informed the department of the intended visit of the Captain-General to the monitors on the following day. He was accompanied by a number of barges and a large staff, comprising most of the dignitaries of the place, and, as he passed ahead of the flagship on the way to the ironclads, was saluted by the former vessel. With very little urging the Captain-General was induced to go on board the *Monadnock*, and, after having thoroughly examined her, the *Canonicus* was visited, and the party finally came on board this ship. I accompanied the Captain-General in his barge, and he remarked to me that in making these visits he was acting contrary to usages, if not to Spanish law; but he evidently desired me to understand that in doing so it was his wish to be marked in his attentions.

At my request we also visited the *Stonewall*, and the unfavorable light in which that vessel appeared, when contrasted with our own iron-clads, could not fail to making an impression.

The squadron left Havana on the 6th; houses and wharves were crowded to witness the departure of the monitors, whose movements created the greatest surprise and interest. The *Monadnock* I consider a perfect success. She has steamed along with this ship; has given no trouble, and has caused me no anxiety. I will not be guilty here of bad taste, by expressing my regrets at not falling in with the *Stonewall* at sea, in the midst of her destructive career, in order to prove with what ease she could have been taken. I think it better that her end should have been the insignificant one it is. One-half the force at my command could have captured her, and yet not be entitled to special praise. The *Monadnock* alone, I have already said, is her superior in every way.

I am happy to say we are without sickness in the command.

I inclose a characteristic letter from M. F. MAURY, formerly of our navy, received the day before I left Havana. The rebellion could hardly have well ended without a special parole to that gentleman.

LETTER OF COMMANDER MAURY.

AT SEA, May 25.

SIR: I follow the fortunes of my native State, Virginia. I read in the public prints that she has practically confessed defeat, and laid down her arms. I am here without command, officially, alone, and bound on matters of public concern abroad. Nevertheless, as I consider further resistance worse than useless, I deem it proper formally so to confess, and to pledge you, in the words of honor, that should I find myself before the final inauguration of peace within the jurisdiction of the United States, to consider myself a prisoner of war, bound by the terms and conditions which have been or may be granted, to Gen. LEE and his officers. Be pleased to send your answer through my son, Col. R. L. MAURY, a paroled prisoner of war, in Richmond. In the mean time, and until I hear to the contrary, I shall act as though my surrender had been formally accepted, on the above-named terms and conditions.

Respectfully, &c., M. F. MAURY,
Commander Confederate States Navy.
To commander United States Naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico.

OUR NATIONAL LOAN.

Subscriptions to the Amount of Two Millions Yesterday—One Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-five Small Subscribers.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 13.

The subscriptions to-day to the Seven-thirty Loan, as telegraphed to JAY COOKE, amount to $2,066,500. From the First National Bank of Norwich, Connecticut, $55,000; First National Bank of New-Bedford, $50,000; VERMILYE & Co., New-York, $125,000; FISK & HATCH, New-York, $361,000; SPENCER, VILLA & Co., Boston, $100,000; Third National Bank, St. Louis, $100,000. The Third National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, should have the credit of the sale of $205,150 stated yesterday to have been made by the First National Bank of that city. The number of individual subscriptions for sums less than a hundred dollars amounted to 1,455.

FROM SALT LAKE.

Arrival of Speaker Colfax—Indian Hostilities.

SALT LAKE, Monday, June 12.

Speaker COLFAX and party arrived yesterday morning, eight days from Denver. They were delayed by Indian hostilities. The Indians attacked a Mormon train at North Platte Crossing, in sight of them, and at Eagle Creek Station, a few hours after they passed, and killed or wounded all the stock tenders and soldiers.

The City Council and citizens met the party two miles from this city. W. H. HOOPER, in a welcoming speech, extended the hospitalities of the city. Mr. COLFAX replied, predicting a brilliant future for Utah if her people prove true to the Union and obedient to the laws.

To-night a meeting of three thousand people was addressed by Speaker COLFAX, Lieut.-Gov. CROSS of Illinois, and A. D. RICHARDSON.

The party remain here until next Monday.

Gen. CONNER has sent out troops to stop the Indian depredations, and will keep the mail route open.

From San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 7.

The arguments in the *Salvador* piracy case were concluded to-day. The commission probably will not allow its finding to be publicly known until the President has been advised.

The parties charged with an attempt to seize the steamer *Colon* have been held to answer before the County Court, on the charge of grand larceny. The evidence does not clearly show what was the purpose of the intended seizure.

Efforts are still quietly making to induce parties to enlist in the Emigration Association for Mexico.

Arrived, steamer *Brother Jonathan*, from the Northern coast, with $155,000 in gold from Victoria and $192,000 from Portland.

The Northern mines are reopening to trade, and begin to yield largely again.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 8.

The overland mail has arrived, with New-York dates of May 18.

Preparations are making here for the grandest celebration of the Fourth of July ever known on the Pacific coast.

Arrived, steamer *Constitution*, from Panama, with the passengers and mails from New-York on the 17th of May.

The Treaty Between the United States and Honduras.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 13.

The treaty between the United States and the Republic of Honduras, is officially proclaimed. It provides for perpetual amity and a reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation.

Honduras engages to open negotiations with the various governments with which it may have relations, for their separate recognition of the perpetual neutrality, and for the protection of the contemplated Honduras inter-oceanic railway, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

Honduras agrees that the right of way or transit over such route shall be at all times open and free to the Government and citizens of the United States for all lawful purposes whatever; and, in consideration of these concessions, the United States engages, in conjunction with Honduras, to protect the same from all interruption, seizure or confiscation, from whatever quarter the attempt may proceed, so long as the spirit and intention of this article on this subject shall be preserved.

Arrival of the Thirty-third Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 13.

The Thirty-third Massachusetts Regiment, who shared the grand campaign with SHERMAN, after doing gallant service in the Army of the Potomac, arrived home to-day and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

This is the first veteran regiment which has reached Boston, the others being temporarily quartered at Readville and other encampments.

Returning Troops.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 13.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York Volunteers arrived home this afternoon, and were welcomed by the Military and Fire Department. EATON'S and DEIDRICK'S batteries, which returned unexpectedly last week, were also included in the welcome. The streets were filled with people. Triumphal arches were erected in several streets. The houses on the route of the procession were decorated with flags, flowers and evergreens.

Boiler Explosion at Germantown.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 13.

A boiler at SELSOR COOK Company's hardware factory at Germantown exploded. The boiler-house was demolished. No one injured.

RECONSTRUCTION.

President Johnson on Republican Government.

He Recites the Provisions of the Constitution.

Takes Up the Case of the State of Mississippi.

Appoints William L. Sharkey to be Provisional Governor.

Directs the Calling of a Convention by Loyal Voters.

Voters Must be Qualified by the Former Laws of the State.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and whereas, the President of the United States is, by the constitution, made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas, the rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, and whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of Mississippi of all civil government; and whereas, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of Mississippi in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government; now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property; I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby appoint WILLIAM L. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, whose duty it shall be at the earliest practicable period to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Mississippi to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence; provided that in any election that may be held hereafter for choosing delegates to any State Convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's Proclamation of May 29, A. D., 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi, in force immediately before the ninth of January, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called Ordinance of Secession. And the said convention when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time. And I do hereby direct:

First—That the military Commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging loyal people from the organization of a State Government, as herein authorized.

Second—That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third—That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and of internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of districts shall not be found, then persons, residing in other States or districts, shall be appointed.

Fourth—That the Postmaster-General proceed to establish post-offices and post-routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within said States, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth—That the District Judge for the judicial district in which Mississippi is included, proceed to hold courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, and the Attorney-General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State, in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal Courts.

Sixth—That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

Seventh—That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to [the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this [L.S.] 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Rebel Intrigues in Canada.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 13.

We learn from an entirely responsible authority, that a man calling himself F. A. ST. LAWRENCE, claiming to have been a Colonel in the rebel army, is acting as an agent of GEORGE N. SANDERS, TUCKER, CLEARY & Co., in Canada, endeavoring, by the offer of large sums of money, to induce persons to go to Washington to rebut the testimony of the witnesses against the assassination conspirators.

THE ASSASSINATION TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS ON TUESDAY.

Payne's Alleged Insanity—Medical Testimony Thereon.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 13.

Mr. Cox called the attention of the Court to the following, which appeared in the evening *Star* of yesterday, copied from a Maryland newspaper:

"A MYSTERIOUS LETTER.—On the 4th inst., two men, named French and McAleer, of South Branch, Va., were arrested by Maj. Myers and brought to this city and lodged in the guard-house, on the charge of writing a mysterious letter to J. Wilkes Booth, and which was submitted in evidence before the Assassination Court at Washington. It turns out now that the letter was a fraud perpetrated by a person named Purdy, who is said to be a government detective, and who, entertaining a bitter hatred against the parties arrested, availed himself of this mode to wreak revenge. French and McAleer have been released, and Purdy arrested and placed in close confinement, on the charge of committing the alleged fraud."

Mr. Cox said if this letter was a fraud the defence ought to have the benefit of it. He had not been able to find the letter in question, but supposed it was the letter addressed to John Wilkes Booth, at the National Hotel.

Mr. Bingham, Assistant Judge-Advocate, said it bore date the 6th of April. The matter should not go on record. If the parties want Purdy, let him be brought here. But he objected to introducing newspaper paragraphs, for which nobody was responsible. The letter referred to as a fraud, bears evidence upon the face of it as having been written by one concerned in the murder of the President. Though it never reached the person to whom it was addressed, the writer was none the less guilty.

Judge Advocate-General Holt said that the matter was now undergoing investigation, and there would certainly be no concealment of the result. It should not go on the record.

Mr. Ewing said a great deal looser papers than this had been placed on the record, and he instanced the letter found floating in the dock at Moorehead City, North Carolina.

The Court took a recess till 2 o'clock in order for a medical inquiry as to Payne's alleged insanity. At 2 o'clock the Commission reassembled.

Examination of Dr. James C. Hall.

By Mr. Doster—Witness testified that he had examined the prisoner Payne in regard to his physical condition. His eye had a perfectly natural look except that it had no intellectual expression, though capable of evincing a great deal of passion and feeling. The shape of his head was not symmetrical the left side being much better developed than the right. His pulse was about thirty strokes above the natural average. In other respects, with the exception of a matter in regard to which the court had been informed, his health seemed to be good. Upon questioning him in regard to his memory, the prisoner answered all questions put to him willingly, but his mind appeared to be very inert. His intellect was of a very low order, and dull and feeble. Witness described to the prisoner a supposed case, in which a person had committed the crime of which he was charged, and asked him whether he thought a person who committed such an act would be justified, and he said he thought they would. Upon inquiring his reason for this opinion, his answer amounted to this: that he thought in war a person was entitled to take life.

Q.—From your whole examination of the prisoner, are you of the opinion that there are reasonable grounds for believing that he is insane? A.—I should say they were. It seems to me that no man who was perfectly sane could exhibit the same utter insensibility which the prisoner manifested. There was no attempt at deception. He answered my questions, as far as his mind would permit him, without any apparent intent to deceive or mislead. I could not give a positive opinion as to whether he was laboring under either moral or mental insanity.

By Judge-Advocate Holt.—Q.—I understand you to say that what you have discovered as peculiar in the condition of Payne, is not insanity, but extreme insensibility? A.—I cannot discover any positive signs of mental insanity, but of a very feeble, inert mind; a deficiency rather than a derangement of mind—a very low order of intellect.

Q.—From the whole examination you have made do you regard the prisoner Payne as sufficiently sane to be responsible for his acts. A.—I have not altogether made up my mind as to that. I do not think the single examination I have made would suffice to decide the question, but I believe there is enough to warrant the suspicion that he may not be a perfectly sane and responsible man. I cannot give any positive opinion upon that point.

Q.—The substance, then, of your opinion, is that there are grounds for suspicion, but you do not express any positive opinion? A.—Yes, Sir; I do not express any positive opinion that he is either mentally or morally insane, but there are sufficient grounds to justify a suspicion of his insanity. I attached some importance to his physical condition. It is generally known that persons insane have, with few exceptions, an unusual frequency of pulse. The prisoner's pulse was thirty odd strokes above the ordinary standard.

Q.—Was he laboring under any excitement? A.—Not the least; he was perfectly calm; his memory was very slow, and at times it appeared very difficult for him to answer a simple question; he could not remember the maiden name of his mother.

Q.—Do you think that was sincere or affectation? A.—I think it was sincere; his memory is very deficient.

Q.—Did you ever before meet with a man who was known in the community as a sane and responsible man, who did not know the name of his mother? A.—Yes, Sir; I have known of persons who forgot their own names.

Q.—Then you do not consider the forgetfulness of names an evidence of insanity? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Doester asked that the witness be allowed to continue his examination into the alleged insanity of the prisoner. The request was acceded to, and Dr. Stevens, Surgeon-General Barnes, and Surgeon Norris were appointed by the court to assist Dr. Hall in the examination.

Examination of John T. Hoxter.

By Mr. Aiken—Reside in Prince George's County; have resided there about 40 years, in Surrattsville; have known Mrs. Surratt for many years; her reputation among those who knew her as a truthful, kind and good Christian lady is very good; have frequently met her since the commencement of the war, but never had any conversation with her on political subjects; am acquainted with J. Z. Jenkins; my impression is that he is a good Union man; am acquainted with Rev. Wm. A. Evans; knew that he kept school in the neighborhood in which I live some ten years ago; know nothing of his present reputation for truth and veracity.

By Mr. Clampit—Cannot say that Mr. Jenkins is now a consistently Union man. He was two years ago. The report in the neighborhood now is that he is not a loyal man. Never knew him to commit any disloyal act.

Examination of William W. Hofter.

By Mr. Aiken—Reside near Surrattsville. Have known Mrs. Surratt for about twelve years. She has always been looked upon in our neighborhood as a very good, kind, Christian lady, and a church-going woman. Have met her frequently of late years; never heard her express a disloyal sentiment. Know J. Z. Jenkins. At the commencement of the war he was known as a very strong Union man, and bore that reputation until he lost his negroes. I never knew of his expressing any sentiments opposed to the government.

Examination of Henry Hawkins, Colored.

By Mr. Aiken—Have lived at Surrattsville about 11 years; was formerly a slave of Mrs. Surratt. She always treated me kindly. Remember once some government horses broke away from Giesboro, and came to Mrs. Surratt's stables, and were fed and taken care of at her residence, at her expense; never heard any political expressions from Mrs. Surratt. She frequently fed Union soldiers passing her house, and gave them the best she had; do not think she took any pay for it. Sometimes heard that Mrs. Surratt could not see very well, and have seen her wear spectacles.

Re-examination of Rachel Semus, Colored.

Lived with Mrs. Surratt for six years; was hired by her; never had any reason to complain of harsh treatment while with her; she frequently fed Union soldiers, and always tried to do the best she could for them, giving them the best in the house, and very often giving them all in the house; recollect that one time she cut up the last ham for a party of Union soldiers; never knew her to take pay from the soldiers; have seen them come there and get refreshments and not pay; never knew her to say anything in favor of the South; knew her eyesight to be failing, and have frequently threaded a needle for her.

Recross-examination of John M. Lloyd.

By Mr. Aiken—When the carbines were first brought to my house they were taken up stairs by John H. Surratt and myself and put between the joists, where they remained until the day Mrs. Surratt called to give directions in regard to them, which was Friday, the 14th of April. In accordance with her directions, I took them out from where they had been secreted and kept them ready for whoever might call for them that night. I also prepared that night two bottles of whisky.

A bottle was shown to the witness, which he stated to be like those used in his bar-room, but was not one of the two of which he had spoken. It was Herrold, not Booth who said to me on the night of the assassination, "Lloyd, make haste and get those things."

Re-Examination of Mrs. Offutt.

By Mr. Aiken—Saw Mr. Lloyd on the evening of April 14; he was very much in liquor—more so than I ever saw him; for some time past, four or five months, he has been in the habit of drinking freely; did not hear the full confession of Mr. Lloyd to Capt. Cottingham, but heard some remarks; did not hear him say: "That vile woman—she has ruined me."

Mr. Aiken stated to the court that when on the stand before this witness had not recovered from a spell of sickness, and having previously taken laudanum her mind was confused in giving her testimony; and that she now desired to correct part of that testimony.

After some consultation between the counsel for Mrs. Surratt and Judge Bingham the witness was directed to make any statement she desired.

She then said: When previously on the stand, I was asked if Mrs. Surratt handed me a package. I said, "no." But she did hand me a package, and said she was requested to leave it there. That was between five and six o'clock.

The examination of the witness was then resumed as follows: Witness had no knowledge of the contents of the package. Saw something in Mr. Lloyd's hands after he came in the house when Mrs. Surratt left; could not say that it was the package. Saw him have the package after he came into the house, but not while he was coming in. Never heard Mrs. Surratt utter any disloyal expression. Remember instances of defective eyesight on the part of Mrs. Surratt. On one occasion she told witness that her eyesight was failing very fast.

By Judge Bingham—Witness had stated before that Mrs. Surratt and John M. Lloyd had a conversation outside the house on the afternoon of Mrs. Surratt's visit. Did not see the package after it was brought into the house. Do not know whether Mrs. Surratt did or did not hand a package to Mr. Lloyd.

Re-examination of Major Eckert.

By Judge Bingham—Witness stated that the day on which Gen. B. F. Butler was ordered to leave New-York, after the last Presidential election, was the 11th of November, and that Gen. Butler made application to be allowed to remain until the following Monday, the 6th, which application was granted.

Re-examination of Richard Montgomery.

By Judge Bingham—Witness stated that the hour for the departure of the train which left Montreal, Canada, to connect with the through trains for Washington, was 3 o'clock P. M.; that the distance between Montreal and Washington was usually traversed in from thirty-six to thirty-eight hours; that a person leaving Montreal at 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th of April could reach Washington before daylight on the morning of the 14th.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aiken.—I presume leaving Montreal on the afternoon of the 12th one would arrive in the City of New-York at the farthest at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 14th, and leaving New-York at 6 or 7 in the evening one would arrive at Washington in ten or eleven hours.

Recross-examination of J. S. Devenny.

By Mr. Ewing—At the time the pistol was fired on the evening of the assassination witness was on the stage of Ford's Theatre, leaning against the corner of a scene, on the left hand side; when I first saw the prisoner Spangler after the escape of Booth, he was shutting the scene back, so as to allow the people to get upon the stage; that was about a minute and a half after Booth ran across the stage, followed by Mr. Stewart; Spangler then ran to the green-room, to get some water for the persons in the President's box; saw Spangler go to the door when Booth called him, previous to the assassination; did not hear any conversation between Spangler and Booth; witness was on the pavement in front of the theatre about five minutes before the assassination; did not see Spangler there at any time; never knew Spangler to wear a heavy moustache.

John Pile and Andrew Callenback were then called for the defence; the former sustaining the character of Mr. Jenkins, and the latter testifying in regard to the remark of Lloyd, that he had been innocently persuaded into the matter of the carbines by Mrs. Surratt or Mrs. Surratt's family.

The counsel for the prisoners (except in the case of Payne, whose alleged insanity is yet to be reported upon,) severally stated that their defence had closed.

There being no further witnesses present, the Commission adjourned until to-morrow noon.

FROM RICHMOND.

Gen. Gibbons' Address to the Twenty-Fourth Corps—Gen. Patrick's Resignation and His Successor—The Relief Committee and its Extensive Benevolence—Hunter, Seddon and Judge Campbell in Fort Pulaski.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Saturday, June 10, 1865.

It was intended to have had a review of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and a presentation of medals for special acts of bravery, this afternoon, by Major-Gen. ORD, but a heavy thunder storm rendered it necessary to postpone the affair to Monday.

In anticipation of the event, Major-Gen. GIBBONS issued the following address this morning:

HEAD-QUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS, }
REVIEW GROUND, RICHMOND, Va., June 10, 1865. }

SOLDIERS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CORPS: This, probably, is the last occasion upon which you, as a corps, will be assembled.

Many of you are about to re-enter civil life, to resume those domestic duties which, by your services in the great cause of your country, have been so long neglected.

Before we separate, I desire to thank you, in the name of a grateful country, for the service you have rendered her.

By your discipline, long marches and hard fighting, you have established for yourself a name second to none in the army.

Your badge has become an emblem of energy, valor and patriotism, and is a source of just pride to all who wear it.

Those of you who are entering civil life should still wear it on all occasions, as an evidence to your brothers who remain in service of your pride in a badge made sacred by the blood of so many brave men, and your disposition, should your country ever again call you to arms, to again assemble under that proud emblem and revive the glory of the Twenty-fourth Corps.

To our comrades who are leaving the service we pledge a kind farewell, and a wish that their career in civil life may be as successful and prosperous as their military life has been alike honorable to themselves and beneficial to their country.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General Vols., Commanding Corps.

The following brave fellows are to receive the medals:

Second-Lieut. J. M. Curtis, 12th West Virginia Volunteers.

Sergt. R. Gardnor, Company H, 34th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Sergt. Thos. McGraw, Company D, 23d Illinois Volunteers.

Sergt. Allen Tucker, Company F, 10th Connecticut Volunteers.

Sergt. Jas. Howard, Company K, 158th New-York Volunteers.

Color-Sergt. J. McKie, 39th New-York Volunteers.

Corp. Charles E. Hunter, Company C, 34th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Corp. F. C. Thomson, Company F, 116th Ohio Volunteers.

Corp. Pat. Highland, Company D, 23d Illinois Volunteers.

Corp. A. G. Apple, Company I, 12th West Virginia Volunteers.

Corp. A. R. Allen, Company K, 39th Illinois Volunteers.

Corp. J. Kaul, Company K, 100th New-York Volunteers.

J. Van Mitten, Company G, 116th Ohio Volunteers.

I. McCaualin, Company D, 12th West Virginia Volunteers.

The following regiments, forming part of the Twenty-fourth Corps, will be mustered out on Tuesday next:

FIRST DIVISION.—199th, 206th and 148th Pennsylvania.

SECOND DIVISION.—12th, 11th and 15th West Virginia; 116th Ohio, and 34th Massachusetts.

THIRD DIVISION.—10th, 12th and 13th New-Hampshire; 40th Massachusetts; 9th Vermont; 118th and 159th New-York.

17th New-York Independent Battery, (Capt. ANTHONY.)

Brig.-Gen. M. R. PATRICK, Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Virginia, has tendered his resignation, and it is understood that he will be relieved forthwith.

Brevet Major-Gen. J. W. TURNER, lately commanding the Second Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, assumes the command of the District of Henrico to-day.

Lieut.-Col. L. L. MANNING, President of the Relief Commission, issued to the destitute citizens of Richmond and surrounding neighborhood, from May 1 to June 12, inclusive, 262,675 rations, to 72,550 applicants.

It is stated, upon reliable authority, that Messrs. HUNTER, SEDDON and Judge CAMPBELL, who were lately confined on board a gunboat on the James, have been transferred to Fort Pulaski, on the Savannah River.

F.

Fires.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, June 13.

The Evans House, at Petroleum Centre, was burned last night. The loss is $10,000; no insurance. LAMB & MERRICK'S store was also burned; loss $2,000.

Robbery in Portsmouth, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, Tuesday, June 13.

The law office of WM. H. ROLLINS, Esq., was robbed yesterday afternoon of four $1,000 bonds of the Maysville (Ky.) Railroad.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA AT THIS PORT.

The Reported Success of the Canadian Delegates Incorrect.

The Conference Not Yet Terminated.

BIRTH OF A BRITISH PRINCE

Details of the Disaster to the Belgian Troops in Mexico.

FRANCE ALARMED FOR MAXIMILIAN.

But No Reinforcements will be Sent to His Support.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d of June, arrived here yesterday.

The steamships *Etna* and *Erin* reached Liverpool on the morning of the 3d.

The steamship *City of Dublin* passed Crookhaven on the 2d, and the *Asia* arrived off the same place at 8 o'clock morning of the 3d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

The Princess of WALES was safely delivered of a son on the morning of the 3d inst. Mother and child were both doing well. The event was somewhat unexpected, the Princess having attended a concert the previous evening.

THE CANADIAN DELEGATES.

In the House of Commons on the 2d inst. Mr. WARNER asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether there was any foundation for a statement which had been made in a newspaper, understood to be semi-official, called the *Owl*, (much laughter,) to the effect that a perfect understanding had been arrived at between Her Majesty's Government and the Canadian delegates, and, if so, when the right honorable gentleman would be prepared to acquaint the House with the precise terms of the arrangement.

Mr. CARDWELL replied: The conference between Her Majesty's Government and the ministers from Canada has not yet been brought to a close, but I hope very soon to be able to report the result of those conferences to the House.

PARLIAMENT.

Parliament adjourned on the 2d inst. for the Whitsuntide holidays.

The body of Capt. SINCLAIR, of the blockade-runner *Stella*, which was wrecked off Liverpool, on the 14th of January last, was found floating off Fleetwood on the 31st ult. A verdict of found drowned was returned.

FRANCE.

A PIECE OF PETTY TYRANNY.

The French Government has prohibited the two sous subscription started to present Mrs. LINCOLN with a medal. The subscriptions in the provinces have been seized by the gendarmerie.

AN INDIGNANT PROTEST.

The *Siècle*, of June 14, says: "M. A. BIGOLET, of Chauvigny, (Vienne,) complains, in the *Phare de la Loire*, that he received on Wednesday, the 24th May, at 8 o'clock in the morning, a visit from the Commissary of Police and the Brigadier of gendarmerie, who told him they had come to seize the list in his possession of subscriptions for the Lincoln medal, of which he had made himself the propagator, and that they did so 'in virtue of a discretionary power, and because those lists were seized everywhere.' M. A. BIGOLET handed over his list to the Commissary of Police, but he took care to add the money representing the subscriptions inscribed on it, and he deposited that money with the Brigadier of gendarmerie. The *Phare* protests, and with reason, against such an abuse of authority provided for by Art. 114 of the Penal Code. It urges its correspondent to make use of the rights conferred upon him by the law, and take proceedings against the magistrates, by whom he has been made the victim of an illegal perquisition and seizure. It proves with perfect clearness that the subscription it opened in its columns violated the terms of no law, that it is quite public, and that hitherto it has been carried on without observation from the administration and from justice."

The Corps Legislatif were engaged discussing the Budget.

NAPOLEON was expected to return to France about the 6th of June.

La Presse denies that Prince NAPOLEON has any intention of quitting France.

OMAR PASHA was expected to arrive in Paris shortly.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

THE MISSION OF M. ELOIN.

La France says that "the mission of M. ELOIN was to acquaint the King of the Belgians with the sad affair of Tuscambaro, and to give precise information to the Emperor NAPOLEON, King LEOPOLD, and the Emperor of Austria as to the real state of Mexico. M. ELOIN was directed to assure President JOHNSON that it was the sincere desire of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to maintain friendly relations with the United States. It is said that M. ELOIN had occasion to congratulate himself on the reception he had received from President JOHNSON."

The *Globe* alludes to the above and says: "We have some reason to believe that *La France* has been misinformed touching the experiences of M. ELOIN in the United States. We have been informed that M. ELOIN was not received by Mr. JOHNSON at all, and that the envoy of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN was not able to open even informal relations with Mr. JOHNSON, or any member of his cabinet."

NO REINFORCEMENTS FOR MAXIMILIAN.

La Patrie denies by authority, the statement that Gen. BOURBAKI would be sent to Mexico with 10,000 men.

THE DISASTER TO THE BELGIAN TROOPS.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following intelligence:

"Dispatches dated the City of Mexico, April 26, and Vera Cruz, May 1, have been received at the Ministry of War, via England. The excellent situation of the State of Oajaca has enabled the Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to diminish considerably the effective of the troops stationed there. The Austrian Legion will go shortly to keep garrison, under the orders of Gen. COUNT DE THUN, who has been appointed by the Emperor to the command of the second military division, of which the territory of Oajaca forms part." [Here is given an account of the heavy loss sustained by the Belgian Legion at Tuscanboro, as already detailed.] "In the Station the French troops are pursuing the work of pacification, and are warmly seconded by the rural guards, militarily organized; the inhabitants are arming themselves for the common defence of Masatlan and the environs. Gen. LOZADA arrived at Masatlan on the 6th of April from Tepic, by land, to aid in the operations of Gen. DE CASSAGNY, who has summoned to him Gen. AYMARD from Durango with the greater part of his brigade. Col. GARNIER is firmly established at Guayamas, which port is assuring important resources for the treasury of the empire. Gen. BRINCOURT had come to relieve Gen. AYMARD at Durango, and had taken up a position on the 19th of April at San

The offensive just assumed by NEGRETE, from west to east, has determined the Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to form two columns destined to cover the territory attacked. One was to occupy Parras, at fifty leagues to the east of Durango, opposite the desert of Mapimi; the other, starting from San Luis, was to march on to Monterey, the capital of New-Leon, situated half way between Parras and Matamoras. If, contrary to all prevision, Gen. MEJIA, who commands in this latter town, should be obliged to yield to superior forces, he would retire upon Victoria, the chief town of the State of Tamaulipas, so as to protect the country in the rear, and to maintain his communications with Tampico, which would become his base of operations. Lastly, Marshal BAZAINE announces his intention of going in person to San Luis, where he is concentrating his reserves, in order to be able to direct the operations himself. Without overlooking the importance of the events which have just occurred in the North, the Marshal Commanding-in-Chief sees in them merely some of those incidents in war which can no more deceive his vigilance than they can shake his faith in his ultimate success. The report of the officer commanding the district of Vera Cruz affirms the perfect tranquility of that territory; the sanitary condition was excellent; not a single case of mortality was recorded. On the 6th of April the officer and the 23 Austrian soldiers who had been captured by the insurgents of Huestaca were restored at Tulancingo. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN quitted Mexico on the 18th of April, (as already announced from the United States,) to make an excursion to Orizaba. His Majesty desired to visit the country which will be traversed by the projected railway between Orizaba and Mexico."

The *Journal des Débats* made the following comments upon the news from Mexico:

"Our readers are already cognizant of the dispatches which have announced a serious defeat of the Belgian Legion in Mexico, and the striking reprisal made by the French Col. POTIER, at Yanijuco, when he completely routed the little army of the Juarist leader, REGULES. Doubtless, we have not the same reasons for being afflicted as our Belgian neighbors, but what is now going on in Mexico engenders serious reflections. As M. ROGIER very justly observed in the Belgian Parliament, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN is supported by a body of volunteers from Belgium, but Belgium itself as a State has no engagement as regards Mexico, either for the present or for the future. Unhappily, we Frenchmen cannot say as much, and it is not without some anxiety that we see the prolongation of a war the termination of which was officially declared to be at hand. The despatches just received at the War Office, and published in the *Moniteur*, give details of the military operations which do not allow us to believe that the Juarist leaders intend to lay down their arms. We think that the circumstances must be somewhat serious to make the Commander-in-Chief proceed to the theatre of war. Doubtless, the bravery and devotion of our troops will overcome all obstacles and our military renown will be increased; but France is rich enough in glory to be allowed impatiently to expect the termination of this harvest of laurels and the return of her army from Mexico."

The Brussels correspondent of the *Temps*, writing on the 30th ult., says:

"All the Belgian journals will have brought you the official account of the engagement at Tacamburo—an engagement so disastrous to the Belgian troops engaged in the service of Mexico. Cruelly afflicted in his paternal affection by the death of one of his sons, killed at Tacamburo, the Minister of War thought it his duty to make known to the army, by an order of the day, dated the 28th, the valiant conduct and the glorious defeat of part of the Belgian soldiers who have gone forth to fight under the banner of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. It must be admitted that both the spirit and the letter of this order of the day, evidently drawn up under the first impression of grief and consternation, have been very generally condemned. Had Belgium herself been engaged in a war, and had she experienced an unfortunate defeat, the minister, in informing the 'country and the army of the immense and glorious loss they have sustained,' could not have employed other terms than those he has made use of in announcing the partial defeat of an expedition which does not directly concern either the country or the army. Such a manner of acting and speaking was doubly impolitic, considering the violent debates which have taken place in the Chamber relative to this same Mexican expedition, the recollection of which is still vibrating in the heart of the nation. The official journal did not therefore publish the order of the day of the 28th until two days afterward, and prefaced it with some apologetic lines thus worded: 'Brave officers and soldiers who were recently serving in the ranks of the Belgian army, having gloriously fallen in an heroic struggle, the account of which we gave yesterday, the Minister of War has brought the fact to the knowledge of their old companions-in-arms by the following order of the day.' I ought to add that, while disapproving the conduct of Gen. CHAZAL, public opinion has readily overlooked the error of the minister in consideration of the grief of the father.

We find by the Belgian journals that the subject has been brought before the Chamber by one of the members, M. COOMANS, who asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs whether this order of the day did not constitute a fresh and veritable act of intervention in the affairs of Mexico. The minister in his reply excused the conduct of his colleagues on the ground taken in the remarks of the official journal, given above. Another member then asked whether the government felt no apprehension as to the attitude the American republic would assume toward it in the event of a war between the United States and Mexico. To this M. ROGIER replied that as the United States had recruited men for themselves from all parts of the world, they would not care about a few thousand Belgians having been enlisted for the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. As to a war between Mexico and America, the minister said he looked upon it as impossible."

PRUSSIA.

Herr VON BISMARCK had made a speech in the Chamber of Deputies on the Schleswig-Holstein question, in which he said: "Our demands have for their object solely to place Germany in a defensible condition by sea, and obtain a guarantee which may prevent the necessity of another attack upon Düppel. These conditions are moderate. So long as no pretender can show what, in our opinion, would be a better title to the Duchies than our own, I do not know who should contest our possession. The Dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein and of Lauenburg as vested in the Sovereigns of Austria. Their Majesties propose to convoke the estates, and they will neither constrain that body nor allow themselves to be constrained by it. If no understanding be arrived at, no one-side proceeding will be able to make us quit the Duchies. If you doubt our right, make your vote of supplies dependent upon the condition of our acquiring Kiel, and say no Kiel, no money."

Austria had given her consent for the convocation of the Provincial Estates of Schleswig and Holstein, in accordance with the constitution of 1854, in order to vote an electoral law for the common Diet of the two Duchies.

The Danes in North Schaleswig had presented a memorial to the Prussian Commissioners, complaining that they suffer great hardships under the intermediate *regime*.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor had issued a decree ordering the elections for the Diet of Dalmatia, Crotia and Sclavonia to commence forthwith.

The Finance Committee of the Lower House of the Reichsrath had reduced the War Budget for 1866 by 15,000,000 of florins.

AFFAIRS AT BOMBAY.

The *Daily News* says a telegram received by one of the Indian banks, and dated Bombay, May 21, makes no reference whatever to the rumor that the Bombay Bank had suspended specie payments, or that any banking or other failures had occurred. Had any important bank stopped with connections in London, the fact would certainly have been stated in this telegram. It is not unlikely, however, that one or two unimportant local banks may have failed, as, during the recent speculative mania in Bombay, many new concerns of the kind were started with a view to enter into the gambling operations of the time.

The *Times* says, a commercial telegram, dated Bombay, 21st May, has been received, but it makes no allusion to any difficulties of banks or other establishments.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: Telegraphic advices to the 31st May make no mention of any further mercantile embarrassments at Bombay.

BRAZILS AND RIVER PLATTE.

Rio advices of May 10 state that a triple alliance has been signed between Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic.

Twenty thousand men have been sent against Paraguay.

The Brazilian fleet has sailed for Corrientes and Humaita.

War has not yet been declared between Paraguay and Buenos Ayres, but it appears imminent.

Other accounts received at Lisbon state that Buenos Ayres had actually declared war against Paraguay.

The *Times*, in its city article, says that the telegram from the River Platte, confirming the anticipated rupture between Paraguay and Buenos Ayres, need not, it is considered, create any apprehension of a serious or prolonged war. LOPEZ has thrown himself against the combined power of Brazil, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and although his half savage troops may work mischief on the outlying provinces of those countries, they are, it may be assumed, wholly incompetent to perform any important operations of regular warfare.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

From the St. Petersburgh Vedomosti, (News,) April 28.

Yesterday's telegram brought us news terrible indeed, and astounding. Ten days after the capture of Richmond, amidst the universal rejoicings of the people, in the very blaze of triumph, on the eve of a complete pacification of the great country, the principal hero of this memorable epoch in the history of the American people, President ABRAHAM LINCOLN, fell the victim of a foul assassination. The blow was delivered by a firm, untrembling hand—wickedness was crowned with success—LINCOLN is no more.

At the same time a similar attempt was made upon the life of the President's principal adviser, Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State. According to the telegram, the recovery of Mr. SEWARD is doubtful. Two political murders at one time, two deeds of wickedness, depriving a triumphant people, in the midst of critical circumstances, of their principal leaders.

This act only was wanting in order to end with a most disgusting crime a cause originated in treason, and marked by the most inhuman fratricide. In their thirst for vengeance, the enemies of the Union hesitated not to commit a deed which conclusively disgraces their cause. * * * * *

The observance by the late President of the strictest legality in a time of acute and passionate conflict will serve as his most appropriate monument, his greatest claim to historical remembrance and to the grateful remembrance of posterity.

By nothing has the New World so served the cause of civilization as by placing at its head, in the midst of a difficult crisis, the citizen LINCOLN, and showing to mankind that the aphorism handed down to posterity by Rome, "*inter arma silent leges*," by no means forms an absolute rule for the political life of nations.

Over the tomb of the murdered President, his mourning fellow-citizens might inscribe the following epitaph: "Amid the terrors and tempests of war, he hurled the lightning and thunder against the enemies of his country; and although wielding unbounded military power, he, as President of a republic, remained a peaceful citizen, and in an epoch pregnant with dangers, he laid no violent hand on laws established in a time of peace."

From the St. Petersburgh Journal, April 29.

The blow which has just struck down President LINCOLN will be felt throughout the whole world, and nowhere will it be felt more keenly than in Russia. The sentiments which unite the two nations are so profound, that one cannot suffer without the sympathy of the other. These sentiments have more than once found their expression in the official communications of the Imperial Cabinet, and they will not now be wanting in this sorrowful hour. In like manner, we are convinced that the bitter trial which Russia has experienced in the loss of one of her dearest objects of affection, and one of her most cherished hopes, will cause a profound impression in America. May this exchange of cordial sympathy draw together still more closely the bonds of friendship.

Our sympathy was particularly directed to the eminent personage, President LINCOLN. Nowhere had a sincerer interest followed his political career. Nowhere had more justice been rendered to the qualities which he had exhibited in this formidable crisis, where the immovable firmness of his convictions and the constancy of his faith in the cause of the American Union, made him always equal to every trial, and brought about the final success which he has just sealed with his blood.

We are persuaded that the American people will show themselves, as they have always shown themselves, equal to their destiny.

They will be inspired by the memory of the great citizen whom they have lost, and will continue the task which he began.

President LINCOLN has gloriously accomplished the first part. It remained for him to accomplish the second, more difficult, it may be—that of appeasing after having conquered, of reconciling after having stricken down. No doubt the eminent man would have brought to the task the same greatness of character, the same elevation of views, which have marked his whole career. But his thoughts will remain with his fellow-citizens. They will remember that it was neither political passion nor party spirit, nor hatred, nor vengeance, which had armed the hand of this patriot with an inflexible energy, but a conviction of duty, a desire to reëstablish, upon broad, solid and durable bases, union in the bosom of the great republic. And so in his death, as in his life, will he remain an example to his fellow-citizens and successors.

We can affirm that nowhere will there be sincerer wishes than in Russia, that the work in which he fell a martyr will be accomplished by the reconciliation of the two members of the American Confederation, and by the return of peace, which is the best pledge of its power and its prosperity.

THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

From the St. Petersburgh Vedomosti, (News,) April 23.

"Richmond is ours!" This is the shout which, in thundering tones, reaches throughout the United States—an event answering to the dearest wishes and hopes of the American people. The capture of Richmond has caused a burst of universal and triumphant joy, which is more or less contagious, and which has been communicated to all adherents of the North in Europe.

We Russians, who were such sincere friends of the Union during the whole period of this Homeric struggle, cannot now remain indifferent to the brilliant issue of a conflict so rich in results.

The great North American Union, whose integrity during the last few years was subjected to the most serious trial, is the natural ally and well-wisher of Russia. Its own power and wealth, its freedom from the complications of European politics, *its relations to the double-faced policy of the governments of Western Europe*—in fine, the absence of all causes for its interests conflicting with those of Russia, constrains us to see in it a great Power arrayed, not against us, but on our side. In the general political life of the world, *its successes, to a certain degree, are also our successes, for it is the same European Powers that are hostile to it and to us.* In the events of our political life for the past few years, we may find a considerable resemblance to those taking place in the United States. The abolition of serfdom with us, answers to the abolition of slavery in the United States; our conflict with the Polish nobility to the conflict of the North with the South; and both here and there these great events are bringing about a radical change in the entire social structure. We desire not to prophesy about the future—we speak only of the present. We do not close our eyes to the difference between our history and that of the United States. We speak only of analogies in the present between the governments, before both of whom, without any doubt, a great future is in waiting.

Returning to American affairs, it is impossible to withhold justice from the man who has just been chosen for the second Presidential term.

To his honor, his patience and firmness, the United States are indebted for the accomplishment of their task in the career of progress. Such men as he are priceless in similar crises. LINCOLN is not a military man, and he wisely took upon himself no military rôle. In the choice of Generals, he submitted himself to the teachings of military events and to the voice of the people.

Indeed, in a military point of view, no man has rendered such services to the Union as Gen. GRANT, to whom President LINCOLN intrusted the command over all the land forces of the North.

ADVENTURE WITH BRIGANDS.

Mr. T. C. MURRAY AYNESLEY, in a letter, dated Naples, May 21, gives an account of his capture by a band of brigands. He says:

Having been informed that all the country round Salerno was free from brigands, I, with a friend and our two wives, drove from Salerno to Pœstum on Monday last, the 15th of May, to take photographs of the ruins. Having finished our business, we left Pœstum about 4:30 P. M., and had a pleasant drive for about an hour, when suddenly, about two miles the other side of Battipaglia, I saw some men with guns walking through a corn field on our right toward the road. In a few seconds more rose out of the corn, and looking back, I saw others hurrying through a field on our left. The carriage was stopped, and I and my friend were told to come down. The brigands immediately hurried off with us toward the sea, which is at no great distance from the road, leaving the carriages, with the ladies in it, untouched. We moved about woods and fields for an hour or two, the brigands breaking down the hedges to make it as easy as possible to get through. About sunset we sat down and cloaks were given us to put on and others to sit upon. When it was quite dark we moved on again, passing through irrigated lands and over small streams, the brigands being very careful of us, lest we should wet our feet. At last we came to a stream which it was impossible to cross without wading, and one of them carried us over on his back. We soon afterward crosad the road from Salerno to Poestum, and at about 1 o'clock A. M. arrived at the banks of a stream some distance above the plain. The brigands told us to lie down among some bushes, but on our objecting that the ground was damp, they let us lie down higher up, saying we must, however, conceal ourselves among the bushes when it was day. They collected dry roots for us to sleep upon, gave us an additional cloak to keep us warm, and one of them very tenderly and gently raised up my head, put some more dry stuff and a pocket handkerchief under it, placed another over my eyes to shade them from the moon, and I think I should have slept soundly had not my friend whispered, "One of the men felt for my fifth rib," and I kept some time reflecting—Can they put us now, and next minute murder us? Do these men indulge all feelings as they rise uppermost? After a time I succeeded in getting rid of these thoughts, and slept. At daybreak we moved down under a bank nearer the stream, the two men who had the best places giving them up to us. We had as much bread and sausage as we liked; tobacco was also offered. We now asked the brigands, as we had done before, what they could get by carrying us off; told them we were not what they supposed, "rich English milords," but poor men; that the money we had we would send them if they would let one of us go to Salerno to get it. They considered our proposal, asked what money we had with us; we took out three napoleons and some silver. The captain of the band at once gave back the silver, but kept the gold in his hand. I offered him my watch and gold chain, but he would not touch these. After a time he gave us back our napoleons. In answer to our questions they told us they were soldiers of Francesco Secondo. Many of them said they did not like their mode of life; few, they said, did; once engaged in it escape is next to impossible. We urged them to obtain a general pardon on condition of leaving the country; they told us they could not trust government. We felt great pity for them, for nearly all seemed to have joined the band partly at least from loyalty to the former government, and before the present was fully established. We told them that Englishmen were not their enemies, but the friends of Italy, and that it was not right to treat their friends as enemies, and they seemed ashamed. We could not but consider them more as political offenders than criminals, and talked to them a considerable time of England and America, and how much better for them it would be to leave their present life and go to another land. When we told them that in England there were no brigands, but that all were satisfied with the laws, they repeated this to one another, and some who had not themselves heard it came and asked if this were so.

About 9:30 A. M. on the morning of Tuesday, the 16th, we started again, and walked a considerable distance through an open and cultivated country in a long line, with no attempt at concealment. For an hour or more we saw on our left Monte Corvino, a town of 7,000 inhabitants; at last we came to the bottom of a high hill, which we ascended, and about 1:30 P. M. came to a spring of water near the summit, where we stopped. After we had rested and eaten some bread and sausage, the brigands discussed what was to be done with us and with two peasants, owners or relations of owners of land in the plain, whom they had carried off also. The captain of the band began writing letters to the relations of one; but he could not write easily, and my friend wrote two letters at his dictation, in the names of the two prisoners, demanding a ransom, which the prisoners were made to sign. One letter was worded, "Dear Brother—I have been taken by the band; send a ransom of 12,000 ducats, or I shall be killed;" and the other, "Dear Father—I have been taken by the band; send a ransom of 9,000 ducats, or I shall be killed." Our case was then again discussed, and the brigands agreed to send one of us and the letters decided that I should go) and collect some money among the English in Naples, and in a week's time I am to send a letter to say how much we can collect. I do not know which surprised us most, the boldness with which the brigands in broad daylight marched through the open country as if it were their own, or the gentleness of their manners and their apparently honest and open countenances. I should guess the number of the band at from 30 to 50. They were dressed in uniforms of blue trousers, with coats of brown cloth. I had not left the brigands more than a minute or two when, coming to the brow of the hill, I saw troops and national guards approaching. In a few seconds I was surrounded by soldiers with, as I thought, North Italian countenances, calling out, "Are you an Englishman? An Englishman, an Englishman!" They seized my hand, and one cried, suiting the action to the word, "I must give you a kiss." The good fellows thought I had escaped on their approach. In a few seconds firing was commenced by the National Guard. I hurried up some rising ground, and looking round when I got to the top the brigands called out, "On, on, or we will kill your companion." I, of course, obeyed, and on reaching Monte Corvino received an enthusiastic welcome. The inhabitants would not let me leave that night, but sent a courier to Salerno with a letter. The deputy of the town in the Italian parliament received me into his house and took me to the *café*, where the people all crowded around me, numbers seized my hand, one or two kissed me, and many looked as if they wished to do so. Had my friend escaped when the soldiers came up, I should now look on the adventure with pleasure; but he did not, and my position is one of terrible responsibility, anxiety and doubt, for the cruelties committed by the brigands upon their prisoners, are sometimes horrible, and literally indescribable. They are untutored savages, without either forethought or principle, gentle and generous, or fierce and covetous, according to the whim of the moment. In Salerno, a man was pointed out to us who had lost one ear in the following manner: After his capture by the brigands, his wife having sent a smaller sum than they asked, the brigands sent her one of his ears, with the message that if the rest of the money did not come, his head would follow. The ransom demanded in our case is one impossible for us to collect.

THE MONSTER CRUELTY IN ENGLAND.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM WILLIAM HOWITT.

WILLIAM HOWITT writes as follows to the London *Star* on one of the most shocking forms of cruelty practiced by the sporting men of England:

"Two years ago last November I brought to the knowledge of the public, through your columns, a very startling discovery of cruelty to animals practiced in North Wales. I was that Autumn occupying part of a farmhouse on the estate of Col. PENNANT, of Penrhyn Castle, when I suddenly found the paddocks round the house sown with steel-traps for the purpose of taking rabbits. The monstrous cruelties which I saw perpetrated on the unfortunate rabbits I detailed in several letters addressed in the following November to the *Star*. I did not at that time name the proprietor of the property, because I did not wish to make the exposure a personal one. Time and continued inquiry and personal observation have unhappily shown that the case was not an isolated one, that the Colonel was by no means a solitary perpetrator of these horrors, but that they belong to the system of game-preserving, and extend over every part of these United Kingdoms. In my correspondence with Col. PENNANT on this subject I pointed out to him that his under-keepers and game-watchers, charged with the setting and looking after these traps, never visited them under twelve hours after setting them, and frequently left them six-and-thirty hours, or two days and a night, with the miserable animals struggling and twisting off their legs in these iron-toothed traps—little 4-inch rat-traps.

Of the perpetration of such cold-blooded barbarities in this country I had no previous idea. I am sorry to say that, with more or less of such abuses, I now find that they are of no less than a national extent. They are a part and parcel of the game-preserving system, and are in operation wherever game is preserved in these islands—a system of deliberate and for the greater part of the year of daily perpetration of the most exquisite infliction of torture on a great variety of animals such as the whole world besides has no example of. I do not mean to say that everywhere the same extent of barbarous abuse of even this detestable system exists as on the estate in question, but it is a system especially liable to it, from being committed to the management of common, frequently under, keepers and watchers, who, if not naturally cruel, become perfectly apathetic from habit. Col. PENNANT assured me that he would look into the matter on his estate, but I have no proof up to this time that it has ever been done. Practiced in the mildest form, the system is one of such cruelty as is not to be tolerated, and could not have been conceived of in a country like this. I have yet to exhibit it in the fullness of its atrocity.

In the case alluded to the trapping was practiced on rabbits, which of itself lasts from the commencement of the same season—that is, from September to April—a period of seven months. During this time, all over these islands where rabbits are bred on game estates, and to a great extent also on the warrens of dealers, thousands of these poor creatures are suffering all night long, and every night, the horrors of torture in these little infernal machines. Any one who will examine the forelegs of rabbits brought to market will find plenty of evidence of it. But this rabbit-trapping is but one part of this gigantic system of animal torture of this kind. Col. PENNANT, in reply to my statements regarding rabbits, let in additional light by his observation that if trapping of rabbits were discontinued, the vermin would have a just right to complain. I replied, "Very justly;" and I reply still that all these creatures do but follow the instincts implanted in them by the Creator, just as the sportsmen do, and if the sportsmen take the liberty to use the right of the stronger and destroy their four-footed competitors for game, they are bound to do it without unnecessary cruelty.

Following out the clue given by Col. PENNANT, I very soon found that trapping of so-called vermin—that is, of all quadrupeds, foxes excepted, and birds that destroy game—constitute the Spring and Summer trapping barbarity, as that of rabbits does the Autumnal and Winter one. That thus, in fact, with little intermission throughout the whole year, the whole or the greater part of the game preserving estates of this country are literally sown with iron sharp-toothed traps, and that daily and nightly around the "stately homes of England," inhabited by the greatest and most enlightened aristocracy in the world, and by the noblest-hearted and humane women, thousands of miserable animals are writhing in the most indescribable tortures. What is still more extraordinary is, that this great and wide Inferno is not merely humane England—not merely the land of abhorrence of barbarity—but the land of the Society for the Protection of Animals from Cruelty, and that the great perpetrators of this vast, unexampled and diabolical system of cruelty are the very patrons and zealous supporters of this noble society.

Sir, need I say that it was only necessary to lift up but a slight corner of the veil of general ignorance which hid these abominations, as I did in your columns in November, 1862, in order to produce a thrilling sensation, and to call into immediate operation both the exertions of humane individuals and of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals? To Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES DARWIN are due the warm acknowledgements of every feeling mind for their prompt and zealous action in the matter. They issued printed appeals on the subject illustrated by a wood-cut of an animal's leg in a trap; circulated these amongst country families; and urged the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to take up the question in compliance with my appeal to it; and also to offer a reward for a trap that would capture without torturing. The society worthily assented, and offered a reward for the production of such a trap, as I recollect, of £50. In consequence of this offer above one hundred traps of different kinds were sent in and examined by a committee last May. I attended the first day, and saw about fifty examined—an examination which did not inspire me with much hope of such a trap being obtained. These traps, many of them very admirable of their kind, were afterwards exhibited for a week at the Horticultural Gardens. No trap likely to supersede the infernal little rat-trap being obtained, I understand that the society still continues the offer of the reward for such an one, and that an examination and exhibition of the traps sent in will take place this month. It is for this reason that I now desire to lay before the public, through you, the more ample and appalling extent of this monstrous and unparalleled system of cruelty. The details now in my possession, from inquiry and from personal inspection, are such as must invest this exhibition with a deep interest, and I trust the society will furnish the press with every means of examining not only the traps sent in, but also specimens of the wire traps they are meant to supersede. These may be seen hanging at the doors of ironmongers in game preserving districts of various sizes and prices, but all of them, from their teeth, whether wide or pointed, and from their strength of spring, exhibiting a power of torture which makes one shudder.

The system needs only to become known to the public to be put an utter end to. I have little faith in the humane trap being found to supersede the present barbarous one; but, trap or no trap, the system must be swept away root and branch. The public lately commended warmly Mr. KNOX, the magistrate, for inflicting a fine of £170 on a number of cock-fighters; but cock-fighting, with its closely-clipped birds and their death-dealing silver or steel spurs, is mercy itself to this fierce and protracted torture of steel traps. Where one cock is killed, ten thousand wretched animals are agonized over all these islands for whole nights and often days. Our landed proprietors, as an enlightened and humane body of men, will find themselves in an untenable position—a position which they will neither desire nor be able to retain in this matter.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The *Times'* city article says: "The discount demand at the Bank on the 2d was moderate, and in the Stock Exchange short loans are offered at between 2½ and 3 per cent. The funds were totally uninfluenced either by the decline in the value of money in London or Paris, or the further rapid accumulation of gold."

The failure is announced of Messrs. FLETCHER, COOPER & Co., East India merchants. Liabilities estimated £140,000 sterling.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 3.

COTTON—The Broker's Circular says: "The market was quiet at the opening, but as the week progressed increased firmness appeared, and the *American's* news, as well as the buoyant state of the Manchester market, caused great activity. A very extensive business has been transacted daily, accompanied by enhanced quotations, particularly in American and long-stapled descriptions, the reduction of the bank rate tending to increase the firmness at the close.

Sea Island in good request at full rates of last week. American continues in demand, and Manchester advanced 1/16d. @1/8d. per lb. The quantity of Brazil offering has materially diminished, and quotations are fully 1d. per lb. dearer. In Egyptian, large transactions have taken place, and quotations are generally 1d.@1/16d. higher. East Indian are tending upward, and the better qualities are fully 1/16d. per lb. dearer, but the inferior kinds are neglected and without improvement.

The sales of the week amount to 102,000 bales, including 28,000 to speculators and 23,000 for export.

The quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	19d.	Middling Orleans	16¼d.
Fair Mobile	—	Middling Mobile	16¼d.
Fair Uplands	17¼d.	Middling Uplands	16¼d.

Yesterday (Friday) the business was 15,000 bales, the market assuming a quieter tone. The stock on hand is estimated at 440,100 bales, including 66,560 American. At sea, from India, 370,000 bales.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

Trade at Manchester yesterday showed less buoyancy of tone. Cloths were in less demand. Inability on the part of the spinners to deliver early on the advanced quotations was creating a panic among buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: Flour dull and 6d. ₱ bbl. cheaper. Western Canal 33s. 6d.@32s. 6d. Extra Ohio, 32s.@32s. Wheat in very limited request at a decline of 2d. ₱ 100 lbs. Amber, 8s. 4d.@8s. 7d. Winter Red, 8s. 6d. @8s. 10d. Indian Corn very depressed, owing to prospect of early supplies from America, and quotations 6d.@9d. ₱ quarter lower. Mixed and Yellow, 27s. 6d.@28s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—GORDON, DRUCE & Co., and others, report: BEEF in moderate demand at firm prices, especially for fine qualities. PORK is 2s. 6d. lower, but there were no buyers. BACON in small request, at easier rates. CHEESE steady; Fine, 58s.@63s. LARD quieter, at 65s.@66s. TALLOW quiet, but steady, at 39s. 6d.@40s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The Broker's Circular reports: Ashes rather easier. Pots 26s. 6d.; Pearls 28s. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee—Sales very small. Rice firm but quiet. Linseed —No inquiry, prices easier. No sales of Fish Oils. Linseed Oil very quiet. Resin—Fine qualities scarce and wanted, but medium and common dull of sale. Spirits of Turpentine inactive at 56s. ₱ cwt. Petroleum—BOTLY, ENGLISH & CO. report none in first hands, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4d. the price demanded.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report: CORN—Market very quiet. White American WHEAT, 43s.@46s.; Winter Red WHEAT, 41s.@44s.; Spring, 41s.@43s. FLOUR, 22s. @24s. IRON very firm. Rails and Bars, £7 5s. Scotch Pig, 54s. SUGAR, quiet and prices rather easier. COFFEE very firm. TEA firm, but little doing owing to high prices demanded. Common Congou, 1s.@1s. 1d. RICE, quiet but steady. LINSEED firm. LINSEED OIL, steady, 32s. 9d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 55s. CRUDE PETROLEUM nominal, £19. Refined, 2s. 6d. SPERM OIL, demand limited, £90. COD OIL, £51 10s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROS. say the demand for 5-20s continue large at 67@67¼; Erie, 56@56½; Illinois Central Sixes, 78@82; Shares, 76½@76¾; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, 81@83; Virginia in more inquiry at 36@37.

Messrs. MCCALL & CO. report the Glasgow market very quiet, at Wednesday's rates for articles of Breadstuffs.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Night, June 3.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales. The market was dull, and declined ⅛d. Sales to speculators and exporters 2,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, June 3—Evening.

CONSOLS closed at 89¾, ex dividend.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—United States Five-Twenties, 65⅝@66; Illinois Central, 75@75¾; Erie Railroad, 48¾@49¼.

LONDON, Sunday, June 4.

No important political news.

PARIS, Sunday, June 4.

The Bourse closed quiet at 61f. 30c. for Rentes.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

It is stated, from Paris, that M. BIGELOW, United States Minister, has given the French Government the most positive assurances that the Washington Cabinet is firmly resolved to respect and cause to be respected the strictest neutrality with regard to Mexico, now placed under the protection of France.

Martial law has been abolished in Hungary.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies the bill for the increase of the Prussian navy had been discussed and rejected by a large majority. In the debate Herr VON BISMARCK repelled the assertion that the Prussian Government had entered into negotiations with Denmark for the surrender of North Schleswig. He said the non-settlement of the question of the Duchies was attributed to the contradictory declarations of the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG. If the Duchies agreed to the Prussian conditions, it was indifferent what construction they gave themselves.

FROM MEXICO.

Negrete in Ciudad Victoria—Movements on the Frontier—Liabilities of Foreign Landholders in Mexico, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 7, 1865.

We have intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst., and from Tampico. The doubts as to the movements of NEGRETE are removed, since after his retreat from before Matamoras, the Republican General directed his march upon Ciudad Victoria, having with him (as rumored,) a force of two thousand soldiers. This movement had excited the most lively alarm among the Imperialists in Tampico, coinciding as it did, with the appearance of the Republicans of the southern part of the department. These latter spread all over the country, had intercepted all communication. The high road which connects Tampico with the interior, was in their power, and they availed themselves of this to exact a tribute of thirty per cent. upon all merchandise passing along the road.

This news has caused to be directed upon Ciudad Victoria, a force of nearly six hundred French Zouaves, who had escorted a convoy of stores from Queretaro to San Luis. With relation to the operations of NEGRETE against Matamoras, the Imperialist Prefect of Queretaro, certifies to the truth of the Confederates having proffered assistance to his party; he writes as follows: "By reliable persons, we are assured that the Confederate authorities of Eagle Pass, opposite to Piedras Negras, and those of Brownsville, offered assistance to the Imperial authorities, which they did not think proper nor necessary to accept." The official paper of Monterey asserts that MEJIA was aided by two thousand Confederates.

In spite of the great victory which was claimed over REGULES, the Republican General, it appears that he was lately in Tacambaro, at the head of three thousand men, but as he could not maintain so large a force united, he has divided his army into three detachments, the first numbering eight hundred men under PUEBLITA and SALAZAR, marching toward Toluca; the second division, in which Agures RIVA PALACIO, directing its course upon Maravatio, and the third, which REGULES himself commands, it is reported has for destination Bajio, but this is pronounced incredible. As for Toluca, Col. MENDEZ boasts that he has made all necessary preparations not to be surprised.

It is said that Zitacuaro is occupied by the troops of REGULES and ARTEAGA. It was near this last point that in the middle of last month, the French Col. CLARET claimed a victory over a Republican force.

On leaving Durango, Gen. AYMARD marched, not toward Chihuahua, as the official paper of Queretaro said, but toward Mazatlan, which he must have entered on the 8th. Baron AYMARD took with him a force of 1,700 men.

Gen. LOZADA writes that he had obtained a splendid triumph over the Republicans under CORONA and GUZMAN. Having routed a part of the division of NUNEZ, the Republicans were animated to make a furious charge on the whole of that division; some well-directed artillery firing stopped their career and made them waver. With one hundred cavalry, and as many infantry, the commander turned the tide of battle, and rousing the courage of his soldiers, the Republicans were repulsed with the loss of 50 killed and 70 wounded. The Imperialists lost 11 killed and 9 wounded. This splendid victory looks wonderfully like an affair of outposts, but has led to the submission of GUZMAN.

The *Estafette* affirms that the division under PUEBLITA, forming part of the army commanded by REGULES had been defeated by Col. DE PORTIER. The campaign against the Indians of Chan-Santa-Cruz is to be directed by Gen. CASTILLO.

The *Monitor*, of Matamoras, says that the greater part of the French army will be stationed in the departments of Chihuahua, Sonora, Coahuila, Tamaulipas and Nuevo-Leon. In the capital, the probability of Marshal BAZAINE going to the frontier, was discussed. The Austrian and Belgian troops will remain in the interior.

The Republican troops in the "Sierra de Huajicori," under GUZMAN, had acknowledged the empire and had been disbanded.

The *Era* has a letter from Queretaro complaining of the robberies perpetrated in the streets. On one day the stages for Mexico and Guanajuato were stopped and robbed, and a few days after the San Luis stage was attacked in one of the streets, but the passengers defended themselves and beat off their assailants, not however, without a boy being wounded.

Among arrivals in the capital, there have been the French Minister, M. DANO, and Gen. VIDAURRI. Gen. MARIN stopped on his way at Orizaba, having there met the Emperor. It is thought that he has been nominated Naval Prefect of the Gulf of Mexico. A part of the Austrian legion had also arrived. The Apostolic Nuncio, Monsenor MEGLIA, had left for Vera Cruz. The *Estafette* says that he will proceed to Central America on a special mission. The other day he dined with the Empress. The departure of Señor RAMIREZ for Europe is denied. MAXIMILIAN was expected in Jalapa on the 25th. He had been staying for a short visit at the estate of Señor BARTORIUS, a German, who has long lived in Mexico.

At Carmen, a Republican officer, named ARREVALO had invaded the island with a few followers. A French force was sent to oppose him, but the result was unknown. An Austrian detachment of forty-three men and two officers had also arrived.

The surrender of PORFIRIO DIAZ, who commanded along the eastern lines, has not disheartened the Republicans of that district. There has been a meeting of delegates from Tabasco, Chiapas, and the coast in that direction. A league was formed, and the command was intrusted to Col. GARCIA.

A letter from Matamoras states that MEJIA has been ordered by MAXIMILIAN to build a fortress and fortify the line of the frontier. The same letter mentions a fact, which, if true, is not at all creditable to MEJIA. Some two hundred American soldiers—many wounded and prisoners paroled by the Confederates—had asked permission of MEJIA to descend the river in a Mexican steamer, but were promptly refused.

The Minister of the Interior in Mexico has issued a notice, in which he states that the qualification of Mexican, applied to foreigners who hold land in the empire, does not imply the deprivation of their foreign nationality, but simply means that foreigners are liable to all the obligations, services and taxes which may fall upon lands to the same extent as the natives of the country.

The United States squadron which was in this port left yesterday morning. The previous evening, the officers were complimented by the Habaneros with a ball, which took place at Marianao. On Saturday, the Captain-General paid a visit to Admiral GODON, on board the *Susquehanna*, who conducted him to view the other ships, and especially the monitors, which have excited general curiosity and admiration; nor are the ceaseless urbanity of the officers and good humor of the crews less the themes of laudation.

LARA.

THE SUPPRESSED TESTIMONY.

Curious Developements—Is Conover the Original J. Watson Wallace—Singular Affidavit of John Cameron, Jr.

The Montreal *Evening Telegraph* publishes the following curious document:

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:

Please publish my affidavit now handed you, and the advertisement subjoined. I will obtain and furnish others for publication hereafter. I will add that if President JOHNSON will send me a safe conduct to go to Washington and return here, I will proceed thither, and go before the military court and make *profert* of myself, in order that they may see whether or not I am the SANDFORD CONOVER, who swore as stated. JAMES W. WALLACE.

MON

stopped the engines and reversed them to avoid collision. Before the steamer could lose her way the two vessels came violently into collision, and stove in our starboard bow. We found that the steamer was settling down by the head very fast. In about three minutes after the collision the steamer went down head foremost. The ship's lifeboat was lowered and manned by C. H. RUDOLF, first officer, and ——— CUNNINGHAM, second officer, together with part of the crew of the steamer, and with great exertions succeeded in rescuing five persons from floating portions of the wreck.

As far as ascertained, one fireman, six soldiers and one colored woman (passenger) are missing.

Upon the return of the boats to the ship, after rescuing all the persons found among the floating pieces of the wreck, the ship proceeded on her way to St. John, N. B. Saturday morning, June 10, a dense fog prevailing at the time, the ship stranded upon the southern coast off Nantucket. In about an hour after the vessel struck we received permission to land the troops. The ship's starboard life-boat was lowered and manned by First Officer RUDOLF and part of the crews of both ships, assisted by Capt. BROWN, the pilot of the steamer, who superintended the landing of the crew and troops on the beach by the aid of a hawser stretched through a heavy surf to the shore.

As soon as the crew of the steamer and her passengers were landed, we proceeded on our way to Nantucket, where we were treated with the greatest possible kindness, and left at 9 A. M. in the steamer *Island Home*.

The *Admiral Dupont* is insured for $59,000. She is valued at $90,000.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

HOMICIDAL ASSAULT.

Early yesterday morning Mr. PATRICK CAVANAGH and JOHN DRAKE, both of Twenty-eighth-street, met in that street near Eleventh-avenue, and there, after disputing, resorted to blows, and DRAKE, drawing a pocket-knife, stabbed CAVANAGH in the abdomen, inflicting a long, deep gash which let out his intestines. DRAKE was apprehended by Policeman THOMAS MCCORMICK, and held to await the result of CAVANAGH'S injuries. The prisoner is a carpenter, aged about 30 years. It is thought that CAVANAGH'S wound must prove mortal.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A BAR-KEEPER.

Mrs. SARAH LEWIS, of No. 35 West Thirtieth-street, accompanied Detective Officer BENNETT to court, and made affidavit that POTTER BROWNING, a young man, whose latest employment was that of a bar-keeper in Chicago, had stolen from her private room a check for $160, drawn by Mr. ANDREWS on the Ninth National Bank, a hundred dollar bank note, a fifty dollar Treasury note, and three twenty dollar Treasury notes. BROWNING'S mother is housekeeper for Mrs. LEWIS, and he had access to the house to see her. He was at Mrs. LEWIS', and saw his mother in Mrs. LEWIS' apartments just prior to the time when the money was missed, on the afternoon of the 8th inst. Detective Officers BENNETT and COYLE, who apprehended the accused on Monday evening, searched him, but found only a small sum in fractional currency. The prisoner was committed for examination.

GRAND LARCENY WHILE INTOXICATED.

Mrs. ALMERON W. SNIFFIN, of No. 1,401 Broadway, complained of JOHN BUTTS, an employe in MANNING'S stables, who stole hence, on Sunday morning, a set of silver-mounted harness valued at $40. Roundsman ANDREW C. BLAUVELT arrested BUTTS in Forty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue, with the harness in his possession, and the prisoner said that if he had not been inebriated he would not have committed the larceny. BUTTS, being unable to give bail in $500, was sent to the cells.

HAD BEEN TO THE RACES.

Mr. JOHN B. SHAW, of No. 135 Ridge-street, having been to the races, returned confessedly "mixed up," and took one ELIZA MELVILLE, or ELIZABETH KELLY, or whatever her name may be, to a refreshment saloon in the Bowery, and was there robbed, he thinks, of a valuable diamond breastpin. The female was arrested by Policeman MCAULEY, of the Fifteenth, and committed for examination. The pin was not recovered.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THE KNIFE AGAIN.

Yesterday morning THOMAS MCINTYRE, of the Points, having overloaded his stomach and addled his brains with Sixth Ward gin, went to CATHARINE BOOKER'S Room, at No. 9 Mulberry-street, and on being ordered thence, it is alleged, assaulted and stabbed the woman in the left breast, inflicting a severe, but not mortal wound. He was taken into custody by patrolman MCCLINCHY, and committed for examination.

THEFTS AT HOTELS.

Capt. BRACKETT and Patrolman KENNEY, of the City Hall Police, arrested GEORGE DOUGLASS in the Park Hotel, where he is alleged to have been caught in the act of entering the boarders' rooms. In the prisoner's possession the officers found a valise belonging to Mr. CHARLES H. VAILE, of No. 240 Broadway, general railroad ticket agent, which was stolen from the Fifth-avenue Hotel a week or more ago, and in the valise were found free passes over nearly all the railroads in the country, and a valuable coat belonging to Mr. WARREN LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel. The police believe the prisoner to be an expert and experienced hotel thief. He was committed in default of bail.

PUNISHED FOR CARELESS DRIVING.

Yesterday morning JAMES SULLIVAN, of No. 310 Pearl-street, street-sweeper, was knocked down at Peck-slip by a lager-beer wagon which was driven by THOMAS MOORE. MOORE was apprehended by officer DANIELS, of the Second Ward, and committed for examination.

DESCENT BY CAPT. PETTY.

About a month ago Capt. MILLS, of the Eighth Ward, made a raid upon the street-walkers in that ward, and subsequently repeated the experiment, capturing about eighty females of all ages in both expeditions. Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth, wishing to rid that ward of these characters, also made a raid, and last week Capt. THORNE, of the Fourth Ward, entered upon the almost hopeless task of cleansing his Pandemonium. On Monday night Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth, swept his ward clean, taking in both thieves and street-walkers. The descent was first made on HENRIETTA PLATNER'S den, in Hudson-street, and there four hands were apprehended. Then, moving on Christopher-st., Capt. PETTY'S officers apprehended every female that was found soliciting from windows and in doorways, and having commanded these to the cells, they surrounded and captured the youthful bandits that are near the intersection of Church and Lispenard-streets. Some of the prisoners as were unable to show that they had any useful occupation were sent to the Penitentiary, and others were fined or discharged with reprimand by Justice HOGAN.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

LAWYER OUTWITS HIMSELF.

Mr. MICHAEL HOLLACHER, of No. 10 North William-street, preferred a charge against ANDUET MEYER, landlord of the Shakespeare Hotel, alleging that he had abducted MARGARETTA HOLLACHER, a daughter of the complainant, and taken her to his place of business, there to act as a "pretty waiter girl." Mr. HOLLACHER also alleged that one CAROLINE GESSNER aided his daughter in leaving his dwelling, and was her confederate in taking away $300 worth of personal attire; and he therefore prayed that she also might be arrested. Warrants having been granted for the apprehension of the trio, the officers of the court captured CAROLINE GESSNER, and took her to Essex Market yesterday afternoon. The girl at once employed Mr. HIRSCH to defend her, and he, not aware that warrants were out for MEYER, sent for that person to appear and give bail for the prisoner. Of course the officers of the court kept their own counsel, and MEYER unsuspectly responded to the summons; but what was his astonishment when, on appearing before Justice SCANDLEY, that magistrate committed him and held the two girls as witnesses. LAWYER HIRSH now brought in Mr. ANDREW MULLIGAN to bail the prisoner; but the Justice thought inasmuch as Mr. MULLIGAN had given bail to the amount of more than $50,000 at that court recently, the county had quite enough of his papers for the present.

Inquests by Coroner Wildey.

CHILD BURNED.

On Monday evening, ADELAIDE C. BAILEY, a child of nine years, was fatally burned, her clothing having been enveloped in flames from a fire which she had kindled in her parents' dwelling, at No. 83 Forsyth-street. She lingered until yesterday morning.

FELL INTO THE HOLD OF A SHIP.

ROBERT KAYES, a seaman, who had been employed on board the steamship *Atlantic*, accidentally fell into her hold, on Monday evening, and sustained a compound fracture of the skull, from which he died yesterday morning. He was a native of Scotland, aged fifty years.

Returning Troops.

ONLY ONE REGIMENT RETURNED YESTERDAY—

ANOTHER GONE HOME—DETACHMENTS, &C.

Yesterday only one regiment arrived from Washington, the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New-York Volunteers. The command was entertained by the New-York State Agency in Howard-street, that institution giving them dinner and a plentiful supply of strawberries and other luxuries. The following list comprises all the officers now with the regiment:

Field and Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, ALLAN H. JACKSON; Major, Wm. H. Hoyt; Surgeon, Geo. C. Douglas; Chaplain, Frank Fletcher; Adjutant, Henry Palmer; Assistant-Surgeon, Peter M. Murphy; Quartermaster, Henry Ramsay.

Line Officers.—Captains, Delos W. Olcutt, Perry E. McMasters, Otis Guffin, Charles W. Taylor, Ben. F. Sheldon, Barney S. Smith; First Lieutenants, Martin Jones, James T. Joslyn, Horatio P. Dillon, John R. Boughton, James D. Scott, Nicholas Van Antwerp, John Kennedy.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth was raised in August, 1862, from the counties of Schoharie and Schenectady, numbering over 1,000 men when they started from home, and now bring back 365. The following is the list of their battles: Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Lookout Valley, Mission Ridge, Relief of Knoxville, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, or White Hope Church, Pine Knob, Gelgetha, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach-tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Millidgeville, Campaign of the Carolinas, Bentonville, Raleigh, N. C.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth left last evening for Albany by the regular steamer, where they will be mustered out.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, came down yesterday from Hart's Island, and, after a hasty dinner at the New-York State Agency, took steamer for Newburgh at 3 o'clock.

Very few other troops came in during the day. Such as did arrive were straggling parties of twos and threes from hospital and rendezvous. They received proper care at the State Agency and the New-England Rooms.

Travelers' Club.

The gentlemen who held preliminary meetings at the Fifth-avenue Hotel a few weeks since for the purpose of organizing a Travelers' Club, have secured, as will be seen by a notice in our columns, the spacious and elegant mansion, No. 1 West Fourteenth-street, corner of Fifth-avenue, and it is now open to the members.

The purposes of this institution, we understand, are more far-reaching than usually appertain to our social club organizations. With the customary social attractions, it combines literature, science, art, and the utilizing of the vast amount of valuable information that naturally would be concentrated by the bringing together in the room of the club, that class of traveled, enterprising, progressive men of the age, not only of our own country, but from all quarters of the world, of whom so many reside in and visit the City of New-York.

One of the novel features of the Travelers' Club is that the foreign element, resident and transitory—English, French, German, Spanish, Spanish American, &c., &c., properly introduced, can attain membership. Citizens of foreign countries, if they choose to avail themselves of the opportunity, can thus come in social contact with the higher class of our intellectual and American citizens. We should suppose this might prove a very popular feature, affording much pleasure and great advantage to all concerned.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE GRAND MATCH AT HOBOKEN—PHILADELPHIA VS. NEW-YORK—OVER 4,000 PEOPLE PRESENT.

The grand match between the Athletic Club of Philadelphia and the Eagle Club of New-York, which took place yesterday afternoon, on the splendid new ball ground of the Gotham Club, resulted in another triumph for the Philadelphia players, they winning the game by a score of 24 to 14 in a contest occupying about two and a half hours. An immense assemblage of spectators was gathered on the grounds on the occasion, considerable interest being taken in the contest, as it was anticipated that the Athletics would meet with tough adversaries in this encounter; but though the Eagles had out nearly their best team, their play, as a general thing, was not up to the mark of their recent contest with the Stars. The Athletics played very creditably in a majority of the innings, but they, too, were not up to their high standard. At the close of the fifth innings, which was played in an hour and ten minutes, the totals stood 14 to 7 in favor of the Philadelphians, a ratio of two to one; but in the last four innings, the Eagles gained ground, scoring 7 to their adversaries 10. The contest was played in a very manly and gentlemanly spirit, and as a whole was quite an interesting game. At the close of the match the Eagles entertained their guests, and in fact since the Athletics have been in their hands they have done their utmost to make their visit a pleasant one. The following is the score of the game:

EAGLE.	M. L.	Runs	ATHLETIC.	H. L.	Runs
Sloat, l. f	4	1	Kleinfelder, c	2	4
Shafer, c. s	2	2	McBride, p	2	2
Yates, c. f	3	1	Reach, 3d b	3	2
Chapin, r. f	5	3	Wilkins, s. s	5	2
Conrson, 1st b	2	0	Berkenstock, 1st b	2	0
Collins, c	4	1	Laugene, 3d b	4	2
Doremus, p	2	2	Hayhurst, c. f	4	2
Willis, 2d b	2	2	Smith, l. f	3	2
Salisbury, 3d b	3	0	Gaskill, r. f	1	1
Total	27	14	Total	27	24

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eagle	1	2	3	1	0	1	0	5	1	—14
Athletic	4	0	3	5	0	3	0	2	1	—24

Umpire—P. O'BRIEN, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. POWERS and BENSON.
Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.
Fly-catches made—Athletic, 12; Eagle, 10.

To-day the Unions take charge of the Athletics, and this afternoon the latter proceed to Morrisania to play with the Union Club, taking the Harlem boat at 1 P. M., and thence to Morrisania by the horse cars.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE LATE MURDER IN BROOKLYN.—The investigation was continued, on Monday afternoon, into the circumstances of the death of ANTONIO DIODATI, who was found murdered in the woods, near the Brooklyn city line, on the 27th ult. Three witnesses were examined, named GRATANO LECCHERE, NAZARIO GAMBESTRE and VINCENZA COCIO. These, with four or five others, were arrested on the charge of complicity with the murder. The evidence elicited has failed in every particular to connect them, even in the remotest degree, with the tragedy. They are all hard-working men, which their appearance abundantly indicates, and the evidence heretofore taken sufficiently proves, being mostly shoemakers and barbers, and several of them but recent immigrants in the country, and not understanding a word of English. Coroner LYNCH was so well convinced of this last evening, that he ordered three of them, named VINCENZA COCIO, NAZARIO GAMBESTRE and BARTELO SALVO, to be released, and promised the others to release them as soon as they were examined as witnesses. The police, however, laboring under the impression that, having been arrested, they must be guilty of something, retained those discharged by the Coroner in their custody and took them to New-York for examination on the charge of counterfeiting.

AFFRAY IN THE NAVY-YARD.—An affray occurred in the saw-mill attached to the joiners'-shop in the navy-yard, on Monday, between two workmen named JOHN ARMSTRONG and JOHN VOORHIES. The latter, as stated, said something in disparagement of ARMSTRONG'S wife, whereupon the latter seized a cant-hook and struck VOORHIES on the head, knocking him down, and, as alleged, beating him while down. The injuries inflicted appear to be of a very serious character. Considerable excitement was caused, and large crowds collected about the navy-yard gate, to ascertain the state of affairs. Mr. VOORHIES was conveyed to the City Hospital, and ARMSTRONG was arrested and locked up by the Forty-second Precinct police.

WOMAN FOUND INSENSIBLE.—A woman, name unknown, was found in the South Ferry-house Monday evening in a state of insensibility. She was conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital. The woman had brown hair, blue eyes, and is about 22 years of age. She had on a black and white check dress, black and white plaid, woolen shawl, and straw hat trimmed with black ribbon. The handkerchief was marked with the initials "S. T."

Williamsburgh.

BOLD AND INGENIOUS BURGLARY.—Early Sunday morning, the residence of Mr. HENRY HARMAN, No. 56 Sixth-street, E. D., was entered by an accomplished burglar, who succeeded in making a considerable "swag." The burglar entered through the window of the front parlor, where a little boy was sleeping. He was seen by the boy coming in through the window, but adroitly managed to pass into the back parlor, where Mr. HARMAN was sleeping, and by the use of chloroform succeeded in stealing a gold watch and chain, under the sleeping man's pillow, valued at $280. He then returned to the front parlor, and went through Mr. HARMAN'S coat, where he obtained a wallet containing $375 in bills and a bank-check for $285. The boy states that he saw a man coming into the parlor through the window, but he was afraid to cry.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—Coroner BARRETT, Monday evening, held an inquest on the body of GEO. W. THOMPSON, aged twelve years, whose parents reside at the corner of Conselyea-street and Union-avenue, E. D. It appears that the boy was bathing in Bushwick Creek, near the Fifth-street bridge, yesterday noon, and became so much exhausted in consequence of being stuck in a mud-hole, that he expired shortly after his rescue. He was attended by Drs. DONNER and BAKER, but they failed to save his life. Verdict, "Accidental drowning."

Information Wanted.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 10, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some time ago an association was got up in this city called the "American Industrial Association," with an office at No. 87 Greenwich-street, the avowed object of which was to provide for and obtain employment for farmers and laborers; an array of influential names was made use of, and large subscriptions taken up. Can you give, or any of your readers give, any information respecting the large amount of funds collected? I am informed that an agent is still collecting money from the citizens, upon the "debris" of the old affection. The writer would like very much to have some information from the respectable names used, whether they are sanctioning, by inattention, present proceedings. I am informed an agent has collected large sums—*cui bono?* Please find my card inclosed, and with an apology for troubling you, I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE FUND.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1095, 875, 1495, 841, 1129, 1067, 941, 1177, 945, 7, 853, 1338, 1775, 471, 585, 1812, 1813, 1429, 705, 1067. *Part II.*—Nos. 819, 903, 1248, 990, 1194, 1288, 1765, 1060, 1908, 1326, 1670, 162, 1562, 1572, 1166, 1830, 704, 1622, 1493, 1194.

The Leydel Extradition Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner NEWTON.

This was an application for the extradition of one Theodore Leydel, of Chemnitz, Saxony, charged with forging a bill of exchange, dated Chemnuitz, Jan. 30, 1864, and purporting to have been by Edward Kerther to the order of said Leydel, for the sum of three hundred and thirty-six thalers, and executed at the banking-house of Kunoth & Nienty.

After his arrival in this country, the prisoner enlisted, on the 8th of October, 1864, at Gallop's Island, Boston Harbor, and was mustered into the Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, then at Raleigh, N. C. When it became known that the accused was a soldier in Sherman's army, the Acting Consul-General of the Kingdom of Saxony made application to the Secretary of State for the discharge of the man under the extradition treaty. The Secretary of State referred the matter to the Secretary of War, who referred it to Gen. Grant, and from him it passed to Gen. Sherman, then to Major-Gn. Mowry, then to Major-Gen. Williams, then Brig.-Gen. Hawley and finally to Lieut.-Col. Morris of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, who surrendered the man.

The case presents the novelty of being the first time a demand has been made for the surrender of a man, under the extradition treaty, who was in actual military service. The main question now is in regard to the identity of the prisoner.

Leopold Schmidt, Vice Consul and Acting Consul-General, represented the Government of Saxony; and Wm. Dittenhoffer appeared for the prisoner.†

Anna Schaeberg, residing at No. 167 Allen-street, testified that she knew the prisoner; he had lived in the same house; left some four or five months ago; had received two letters from him and answered them; his real name was Theodore Leydel; the signature in the letters was William Landers; addressed one of the answers to the letters received to William Landers, Second Massachusetts Regiment, Hart's Island; the other to Gallop's Island.

On cross-examination said she never saw prisoner write; did not know his handwriting; did not know whether prisoner or some other person wrote the letter received; only judged of that from the signature; had known the prisoner as long as he lived at her house; knew Theodore Leydel was his real name, because everybody called him so; could not speak English or translate German very well.

Direct examination resumed.—Accused was in the cigar business while he resided at her house; was generally called by the name of Leydel; some foreign letters came bearing that name, which she handed to prisoner; post-mark thereon was Chemnitz.

Minnie Gribler, a young lady residing in South Fourth-street, Williamsburgh, testified that she had lived in Chemnitz, but never saw the prisoner there; saw him in September last at the house of her sister, Caroline Luder; prisoner said he knew her father in Saxony, that he worked in an iron foundry there.

Cross-examined.—Left Chemnitz ten years ago; prisoner was once or twice at the house.

Mrs. Lanius Klumpe was next called, who testified that she was born in Plaume; lived there until eight years old, then went to Chemnitz; saw prisoner there; his name was Leydel; first saw him in this country last September, in Allen-street; he told witness he had a wife and children in Saxony; always knew him by the name of Leydel; saw him here but once.

Cross-examined.—Recognized prisoner at once when he called; when she knew him in Saxony he was a young man; had changed some since then; did not know his family; never spoke to him there.

Redirect.—Lauiza Zenker was her maiden name; Leydel told her he had a son in the same iron foundry with her brother.

Minnie Gribler, recalled.—Recognized a photograph of prisoner as one given her by him; he gave one to my sister in Williamsburgh; did not know why he gave it to her.

William Jarvis, special officer in the U. S. Marshal's office, said he first saw the prisoner in a tent four or five miles from Washington; had a warrant for his arrest issued by Judge Nelson; recognized a paper as one signed by accused at the time; prisoner was in custody when witness arrived.

Samuel Apolant testified that the accused told him that he had received two letters from Mrs. Schazberg; saw the letter bearing the name of Chas. Oathiker, whom prisoner said was in business with him; recollected that one of the letters written by Mrs. Schazberg to prisoner stated that he would not trust her because he thought she was a thief; but he had trusted a man who was a thief.

The examination was then adjourned until Friday, at 12 M.

Important Collector's Suit—Ascertaining Damages.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 13.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

Smith vs. *Draper.*—This was an action against the Collector to recover back an amount of duties paid under protest on a cargo of teas by the ship *Hamilla Mitchell*. The vessel arrived here on the 29th of April, 1864. The duty on teas had up to that time been 20 per cent. ad valorem. On that day Congress passed a joint resolution adding 50 per cent. to the duties on all goods, wares and merchandise. The passage of it was not, however, officially known in New-York till the 30th, and goods were entered on the 30th, at the former rates. When the plaintiff, however, came to enter his teas in the afternoon of the 30th, the passage of the resolution had become known, and the defendant refused to allow him to enter them except on payment of 50 per cent. The plaintiff did not enter his goods on that day, but some days after he entered them for warehousing. While the teas were in the warehouse, Congress passed an act providing, in effect, that the duty on teas in warehouse should be 25 per cent., and also providing that the joint resolution of the 29th of April should be deemed not to have taken effect till after the 30th of April, and that any duties which had been exacted and received contrary to this provision, should be refunded by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The plaintiff was unable to obtain the benefit of this provision, because the duties on his teas had not been exacted and received. And when he took them out of warehouses, he was compelled to pay duty at the rate of twenty-five per cent., which he paid under protest, and brings this action to recover back the difference of five per cent.

The Judge directed a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $9,000, subject to the opinion of the court on the questions of law, and to an adjustment of the amount to be recovered.

And the Judge announced that in this class of cases he should direct verdicts to be entered, subject to an adjustment to be made without expense, at the Custom-house, or between the parties, within a reasonable time to be fixed in each case, and if not made within such time, then a reference would be ordered to a commissioner to ascertain and report.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Lowrey and Mr. Culver; for defendant, District Attorney Silliman and Mr. Rumble.

An Action of Slander—A Suspicious Five Dollar Bill in Court.

COMMON PLEAS—JUNE 13.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

Annie Hall vs. *Thomas Brimelow.*—The action was brought to recover the sum of $5,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, on account of certain slanderous words said to have been uttered by the defendant. The latter kept a drug-store in Third-avenue; in June, 1864, plaintiff went to the said store, purchased a few trifling articles and tendered in payment a $5 bill; it looked suspicious, and he sent out his clerk to ascertain whether it was good or not; meantime he told her to remain; plaintiff protested to being kept a prisoner without warrant or officer, and a policeman in citizen's dress soon after came into the store. The testimony was to the effect that defendant told plaintiff, during the absence of the clerk, that the bill was bad, and that she, plaintiff, was just the kind of a person who would pass off bad money. This was the substance of the grievance complained of. No special damages to character were proved or attempted to be shown. The clerk came back with the bill, said he had exhibited it to a broker, and it was pronounced to be genuine. The identical bill was produced in court, and examined by all the jurors.

Judge CARDOZO, after all the testimony was in, delivered a very clear charge to the jury, in which he said, among other things, that it did not appear that the plaintiff had been deprived of her liberty or injured in her character to such an extent that they could give very heavy damages. A verdict for defendant was rendered.

For plaintiff, Mr. G. L. Walker; for defendant, Mr. Wm. R. Stafford.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 12.

By Justice Sutherland.

Mary A. Gleeson *vs.* Aaron Close et al.—Order settled.

By Justice Welles.

John H. Hardt et al. *vs.* H. Golsman et al.—Motion to vacate second attachment granted, unless plaintiffs file a sufficient undertaking thereon, and pay $10 costs of this motion within ten days.

Chas. H. Scriven *vs.* George D. Woring et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 13.

Present Justices Mosscrief, Barbour and Gerrin.

Peter Streng *vs.* Mary E. Strong; the order appealed from is affirmed. Opinion by MONCRIEF, J.; BARBOUR, J., dissenting.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The case of John Denzler, tried day before yesterday, for arson, was submitted to the jury yesterday morning. After a long consultation, they brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

Thomas Murphy was tried for robbery in the first degree in assaulting, in concert with two unknown men, a gentleman named Nelson, knocking him down, and robbing him. The jury convicted the prisoner, and he was sent to the State Prison for five years.

Elizabeth Nolan was tried for grand larceny in stealing $20 from Rosana Bloomer. The amount of money that the complainant actually had was not clearly proven, and the prisoner was convicted of petit larceny.

Henry Wilson pleaded guilty to a burglary—second offence. Prisoner was one of two men who were arrested in the house of Mr. Henry F. Vail, of Twenty-first-street, Cashier of the Bank of Commerce. When arrested the men had packed up nearly all the valuables in the house, and were preparing to take them away. They were remanded for sentence.

Thomas Murphy was tried and convicted of burglary, and sent to the State Prison for two years.

Alfred Chiers pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person of Ezekiel Baker, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Jane Murry pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

The court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 13, 1865.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '68....C.	114	1000	N. Y. Central	93⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81....R	105½	200	do	b30 93⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	102¾	100	do	s10 93⅝
50,000	do	103	100	do	93⅝
900	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. Small	102¾	100	do	b10 93⅞
500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99⅞	100	do	s3 93⅞
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '78	98	200	do	2d call 93⅞
4,000	N. Y. state 5s, '70	90	400	Erie Railway	78⅛
8,000	Tenn. 6s	72½	200	do	s10 78⅛
5,000	do	s15 71½	200	do	s30 77
5,000	do	s15 71	200	Hud. Riv. R	104
5,000	do	2d call 72	500	do	103¾
1,000	Va. State 6s	69	200	do	s10 103⅞
4,000	North Car. 6s	72	1000	Reading R	94⅛
4,000	Mo. State 6s	69½	400	do	s30 93⅞
5,000	do	70	600	do	s10 93¾
2,000	Conn. State 6s	95	400	do	93⅞
30,000	Ohio & M. Cer	25	600	do	94
10,000	do	25½	500	do	94⅛
20,000	do	25¼	500	do	s10 94
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	1500	do	2d call 94⅛
3,000	Erie 3d M	100	1000	do	95¾
15,000	Erie 4th M	92½	200	do	s30 94
4,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	79½	100	Mich. S. & N. L. R	64¾
1,500	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	92½	500	do	s30 64
2,000	Del., L. & W. 2d	100	450	do	64⅝
14,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	101¾	200	do	64⅝
1,000	M. & Mo. L. G. Es	40	800	do	64⅝
2,000	Chi. & Alton 1st	96	200	do	b30 64⅝
20	Merchants' Bank	106	100	Ill. Cen. R	124⅛
10,000	Amer. Gold	c 143	500	do	s60 123⅞
1,000	do	142¾	1500	Cleve. & Pitts	97
15	Bk. St. of New-York	97	100	do	97⅛
7	Continental Bank	97	1200	do	97⅝
100	Fourth Nat. Bank	97	50	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R	130
10	do	98	400	Chic. & N. W	98⅛
13	Imp. & Trad. Bank	106	100	do	b5 98⅝
300	Canton Co	39⅜	200	do	b5 98⅞
100	do	39⅝	50	do	98⅞
186	Del. & H. C. Co	140	5	Chi. & N. W. Pref	86⅛
500	Cum. Coal Pr	42	100	do	86⅛
300	do	b30 42⅛	300	do	86
300	do	2d call 41	600	Chic. & Rock I	98⅞
100	West. Union Tel	83	300	do	98⅝
200	Quick. Min. Co	53	500	do	s10 98⅝
100	do	53⅝	100	Chic., Bur. & Q	105
100	Mariposa M. Co	11	500	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	95⅛
600	do	11⅛	100	do	95⅜
100	At. Mail S. Co	171⅜	100	do	b30 95⅜
300	do	171⅜	100	do	s30 95
100	Cary Improve't	25¾	10	do	95
100	do	25	100	Chi. & Alt. R	99¾
500	Alton & T. H	33			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..O.	103⅝	800	Erie Railway	79⅛
20,000	do	103⅜	100	do	s30 77⅞
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	103½	500	Hud. Riv. R	105
3,000	Tenn. 6s	72½	400	do	105⅛
1,000	North Car. 6s	72	200	do	105⅝
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer	25⅜	800	do	105⅞
10,000	Amer. Gold	142⅝	200	Reading R	95⅛
500	Canton Co	39⅝	1500	do	95⅜
300	Quick. Min. Co	53¼	200	do	s10 96
200	Mariposa M. Co	11⅛	50	Mich. S. & N. L	65
200	Quick. Min. Co	53⅜	250	Mich. S. & N. L	65⅛
100	do	53⅝	700	do	65⅜
100	At. Mail S. Co	172⅜	200	do	65⅝
200	N. Y. Cen. R	94	2000	Clev. & Pitts	98
100	do	s10 94⅛	200	Chi. & N. W	97
100	do	94⅜	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	96⅛
500	do	94⅝	200	do	96⅜
20	do	95	100	do	s30 95
800	Chic. & R. I	80⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. C.	s3 26⅛	300	Ill. Cen. R	124
100	N. Y. Cen. R	b2 94⅜	100	do	s3 124⅛
100	do	94⅝	100	do	b3 124⅜
200	do	s5 94⅛	100	do	123⅞
100	do	94⅝	500	Cleve. & Pitts	c 97⅛
200	do	b3 94⅜	1500	do	97⅜
100	do	94⅜	1000	do	s3 97⅝
100	do	b3 94⅝	200	do	97⅝
1400	Erie Railway	c 79⅛	200	do	97⅝
1000	do	s3 79⅜	200	do	97⅝
100	do	s5 79⅜	500	do	97⅝
2300	do	b3 79⅝	300	do	b3 97⅝
900	do	s3 79⅝	400	do	s3 98
1000	do	79⅝	100	Chic. & N. W	97
1400	do	79⅝	200	do	s3 97
1400	Hudson Riv. R	b3 104⅛	100	do	97⅛
800	do	104⅛	100	do	97⅜
200	do	b3 104⅛	100	Pt., Ft. W. & C	96⅜
300	do	s3 104⅜	200	do	96⅜
500	do	104	300	Chic. & R. I	98⅜
500	Mich. S. & N. L	65¾	200	do	s3 98⅝
200	do	s3 65⅞	100	do	c 98⅝
200	do	s3 65⅞	100	do	98⅝
100	do	c 66⅛	400	do	s8 98⅝
300	do	s3 66⅜	100	do	s10 98⅝
100	do	b3 66⅜	100	do	b3 98⅝
300	do	b3 66⅜	100	do	s3 98⅝
300	do	b3 66⅜	400	do	98⅝
1400	Reading R	96⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pref	87
200	do	96⅛	100	do	e 87
400	do	96⅛	100	do	s5 87⅛
1100	do	s3 96	100	do	s3 87⅛
200	do	c 96	100	do	87⅛
600	do	s3 96⅛	100	Canton Co	39⅝
1300	do	96	1000	do	b3 39⅞
800	do	s5 96	100	do	39⅞
400	do	96	200	do	39⅞
1000	do	96	100	Cumb. Coal	b3 43⅛
200	do	s3 96	400	do	43⅛
2200	do	s15 96⅛	100	do	s3 43⅛
400	Cary Improve't	25¾	100	do	s3 43⅛
300	do	s3 25⅞	100	do	s3 43⅛
200	Mariposa M. Co	10¾	100	Quick. Min. Co	54⅛

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DIE GRILLE, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE IRON MASK.

WINTER GARDEN—TAKIO.

NIBLO'S—PEARL OF SAVOY; OR, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE PEASANT PEERESS; OR, CURSE OF CIVIL WAR—IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has decided that the engraving or printing of the signatures of the officers of National Banks on National Currency Notes is not sanctioned by law. The engraved signatures of the Treasurer and Register are attested by the imprint of the seal of the Treasury, while the engraved signatures of the officers of the bank are unattested, unauthorized and dangerous. Though the bank committing the wrong cannot take advantage of it to repudiate its own issues, other National Banks would not be obliged to receive the notes. The issues of National Banks are receivable for all dues to the government except duties on imports, yet the government, through any of its depositaries or officers, may demand a legal attestation to these engraved signatures before receiving the notes.

ISHAM HARRIS, the ex-rebel Governor of Tennessee, had a prudent regard to his own interests while promoting rebellion. Among the State archieves has been found a receipt from BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., acknowledging the receipt of forty-three thousand $1,000 State bonds, to be applied to HARRIS' credit by BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., London. A $1,000 State bond was found with the coupons all cut off. While urging the people of his State to the verge of confiscation of their property, this immaculate patriot was securing at their expense a snug competency abroad, in the event of his having to leave the United States.

The President has issued a proclamation appointing WILLIAM L. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, Provisional Governor of that State, and directing him to take measures, at the earliest practicable period, to call together a convention composed of delegates chosen by the loyal people of the State, for the purpose of amending their constitution and restoring the State to its proper relations to the National Government.

An important proclamation has been issued by the President, removing all restrictions upon commerce, foreign and domestic, in the States east of the Mississippi, excepting those relating to articles contraband of war, and those relating to the reservation of rights of the United States to property purchased in the territory of an enemy. The provisions of this proclamation are to take effect on the 1st of July.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that he has just been informed of the safe arrival of BENJAMIN, the Confederate "Secretary of State," at Bermuda. BRECKINRIDGE and TRENHOLM, it is feared, have also made good their escape, and we must be content with JEFF. and his two Ministers, REAGAN and MALLORY.

JEFF. DAVIS' commission as a First Lieutenant of Dragoons, signed ANDREW JACKSON, President, and LEWIS CASS, Secretary of War, and dated April 10, 1834, to rank from March 4, 1843, has fallen into the hands of a member of Gov. GOLEBY's Staff.

The First Connecticut Light Battery, Capt. J. B. CLINTON, 140 strong, arrived last night and quartered at the Battery Barracks. They will leave for Hartford to-day, to be mustered out. The batteries G and H, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, left Washington yesterday *en route* to Providence, to be mustered out.

Commander MAURY, who sneaked away to England at the commencement of the war, is desirous of following his native State back into the Union, and has addressed a letter, dated "at sea," to the commander of our naval forcee in the Gulf of Mexico, requesting permission to return on parole.

The treaty between the United States and the Republic of Honduras has been officially proclaimed. It provides for perpetual amity and a reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Scotia* arrived yesterday, with two days later news from Europe. England is in transports over the birth of a new Prince. France is becoming alarmed about MAXIMILIAN; but it is stated that notwithstanding the recent successes of the Liberals, no reinforcements will be sent to him from France. United States Five-Twenties have experienced a slight decline. The Rebel Loan is not quoted, and will probably soon go under.

LOCAL NEWS.

A great meeting of the Sons of Temperance of New-York was held yesterday evening in the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of giving a welcome to the members of the National Division, which were on their way to New-Haven, to hold the annual session. Speeches were made by Hon. S. L. TILLEY, of New-Brunswick, Hon. S. F. CARY, of Ohio, and Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

United States Commissioner NEWTON was occupied yesterday in hearing testimony on the application of the Government of Saxony, for the extradition of one THEODORE LEIDEL. LEIDEL is charged with committing a forgery in SAXONY, and fleeing to this country, where he entered in the army. The further hearing was adjourned until Friday.

ADELAIDE C. BAILEY, a child of nine years, was fatally burned in her parents' abode, at No. 83 Forsyth-street, on Monday evening, her clothing having been enveloped in flames from a fire which she had kindled. She died yesterday morning.

ROBERT KAYES, a seaman, accidentally fell into the hold of the steamship *Atlantic*, and sustained a compound fracture of the skull, from which he died yesterday morning. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY.

The Board of Supervisors transacted a large amount of routine business yesterday, and ordered bills for materials and work on the County Court-house, amounting to $27,611 13, to be paid. After which they adjourned for two weeks.

The contract for street cleaning will be signed to-day, and the contractors, Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP will commence work on the 1st of July.

At the Live Stock Markets this week, the drovers have been little favored. Prices of beef cattle are decidedly lower, and owners have again been the sufferers, many losing pretty heavily. Prices have ruled cheaper at this market than at any previous one during the year thus far. Good to prime beef cattle have sold at 16c.@17c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight; common to fair at 14c. @15c., and poor at 12c.@13c. The contract for supplying the government with beef cattle for the coming three months was again awarded to HENRY WESTHEIMER, at $9 35 ₩ 100 lbs. gross weight, against $13 49 three months ago—a falling off of $4 14, or of over 30 ₩ cent. Veal calves are also much lower, prices ranging at 6c.@9c. ₩ lb., live weight, for common to good. Sheep, owing to the limited receipts, are about 1c. ₩ lb. higher, or 7c.@7½c. ₩ lb., live weight, for fair to good. Live hogs sell at a decline of ½c. ₩ lb., live weight.

Gold advanced to and closed, yesterday, at 143. Government bonds were firmer, in the face of the unfavorable London news by the *Scotia*, and at even the improved rates, the offerings were limited. The upward movement in railways and miscellaneous stocks was well sustained, influenced by an increasing speculative demand. The new series of the 7-30 Loan was selling freely, favored by an unusually easy money market. Included in the local subscriptions yesterday were $261,100 from Messrs. FISK & HATCH.

Produce and merchandise were in more request yesterday at generally firmer prices. The freight market was quiet.

The Sanitary Condition of Our City—Criminal Neglect of Our Officials.

We have just devoted four closely-printed columns to a tour of inspection, by one of our reporters, through some of the fever districts in our city. We doubt whether many of our readers mastered their disgust sufficiently to get through the faithful description. It would be far pleasanter for a journalist to take no note of such aspects of our metropolitan life. But it is impossible to ignore them; for they have to do with the death, the needless death, of thousands. It is the duty of every resident of this city to know the extent of its evils, and to contribute to that irresistible public sentiment without which they will never be removed or ameliorated.

No fact is better established than that the percentage of mortality in New-York is greater than in any other city of the United States or of Western Europe. The ratio of deaths annually here to the population is about one to thirty-five, while in Boston it is about one in forty-one; in Philadelphia, one in forty-five; in Baltimore, one in thirty-seven; in Charleston, one in thirty-six; in London, one in forty; in Manchester, one in forty-four; in Geneva, one in forty-three; in St. Petersburgh, one in thirty-seven. In the Fifth Ward of this city the ratio is one to *nineteen*. In the country towns of our Northern States, the ratio is generally about one in sixty-seven—that is to say, one-half the percentage of New-York. It is impossible to attribute this inordinate mortality to any natural insalubrity of location. We occupy a latitude exempt alike from the bleak winds and the extreme vicissitudes of the North, and the pestilential airs and exhausting heats of the South. We are surrounded on all sides by salt water in constant motion, pure itself and purifying the atmosphere above it; and all the land for leagues beyond is free from every exhalation affecting the health of the city. With pure fresh water, the first of the requisites for health, we are more bountifully supplied than almost any other city on the globe. And the shape and slope of our island is such that no city could be more favorably situated for complete drainage and perfect cleanliness than ours.

It is idle to attempt to shift the reproach of this excessive mortality upon our foreign immigration; for, thanks to the excellent regulations now enforced in emigrant vessels, and in the immigrant depot at Castle Garden, these people are generally in a very healthy condition when first added to our population. We have, indeed, great numbers of poor, but the proportion is far less than in London, or any other great European city. It is proved as conclusively as science can prove anything, that the chief cause of the immense mortality is the impurity of the atmosphere in the poorer wards of our city, arising from want of cleanliness and ventilation, and acting with peculiarly deadly effect upon very young children, because in them the vital power is the feeblest. Our city authorities have had the scientific facts before them for months and years—facts as undeniable as the light of the sun, and as terrible as the grave—and yet so far as practical measures have indicated, they have remained as impassive as though fatalism were their only creed. An appeal was made last Winter to the Legislature. A Health Bill of the most comprehensive and effective character was presented for its sanction. The measure, through the hocus-pocus of interested parties, was defeated. Half a century ago it was said by Dr. RUSH that the time would come when the Legislature would punish communities for neglecting the necessary means of preserving public health. That time is a long way off yet, if we are to judge by the action of our public servants at Albany.

Our legislators and our city officials have practically made themselves the allies of death. They yield to death ten thousand lives annually, which, if they did their duty, death would not have. This may seem a hard saying, but it is an absolute scientific demonstration—as much so as that lightning is produced by electricity, or the tides by lunar influence. We hire a man to count up the dead ones once a week; his summing up is printed in the newspapers; it obtains a hasty glance, perhaps, but makes no impression. It is easy enough to look upon a table of figures without emotion, even though they chronicle death's doings. But if the sorrow-stricken households, betokened by such tables, could all be brought into a single view, if the suspense, the despair, the desolation over the sick, the dying and the dead, could for one moment be realized in all their accumulated magnitude, that list of victims would loom upon the public vision like a special curse, and—for the honor of human nature we say it—no effort would be spared to retrench it to the utmost possible limit. But the bills of mortality are not the only measure of this delinquency. There is a vast mass of sickness and dangerous disease that does not kill, of which no public account is ever made. These cases are multitudinous; and, though they do not end in the loss of life, they involve an amount of expense and care, and fear and apprehension, that constitutes, in the aggregate, an immense social evil. Sickness, whether unto death or not, is always to be shunned as a grievous calamity. It is wise to apply every means to get rid of it when it comes; but it is far easier to apply every means to prevent its first approach. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is a maxim that in some shape has been in the world for thousands of years, but the world has never yet put in practice a thousandth part of the wisdom it contains. It is amazing that in a matter so deeply affecting the *vital* interests of this preëminently practical community, the principle has not been better recognized and acted upon. Yet we have the faith that some day this dreadful havoc will end. The progress of Christianity and civilization, we believe, will bring the day when the human sacrifices of this period of New-York history, through the license given to miasmatic agencies, will be as horrorfying as the old sacrifices to Moloch are to us.

The Alarm in France at the State of Mexican Affairs.

Those who may have lent themselves to the vain belief that the Emperor of the French was building up a stable throne in Mexico, may prepare to go through the painful process of disillusion as fast as possible. The news from France, to-day, would be sufficiently alarming to all of us, if we had any interest in the stability of imperialism in Mexico. But we have no interest at all. The story, moreover, which M. ELOIN has, carried direct from Mexico to Europe—a story which, even in the disguised form in which it creeps into print through the official and other Paris journals, speaks of disappointment and disaster to the imperial cause—is not new to us. It agitates financial and political circles in Europe because it is new to *them*; and, peradventure, because they believe the backward turn of affairs is due to the secret intervention of the United States.

The affair of the Belgian defeat at Tacambaro naturally sets the government of King LEOPOLD into a ferment. At Brussels they seem hardly to know, in fact, whether they ought not to apologize for having soldiers in Mexico at all. But the real trouble is in the councils of the French Emperor. The inability of his agents any longer to conceal the truth—the painful and humiliating truth that this Republican army of Mexico has yet to be conquered—is a far graver subject of disquiet for the Emperor to-day than his quarrel with his cousin. And the tone in which the non-official press ventures to deal with the situation must, gentle as it is, be galling beyond all reckoning.

The influence of M. ELOIN's report in financial circles was natural enough. Its effect on American Securities could hardly help being felt for the time. However neutral or passive the Government of the United States may have been all through this invasion business, it is precisely the cue for the Imperialists, now that things are breaking down in Mexico, to charge the untoward state of affairs to our interference. It is not pleasant to have it appear that the French mission of regeneration is to become a failure and a by-word, without our even so much as lifting a finger to bring that issue about. It is an easier let-down for the Imperialists to have it appear that the United States has interfered potentially, if not openly, on behalf of the sister republic, than to have it known that the despised race of mixed breeds, with a few thousand regular and irregular troops, still actually defies the whole power of the invader, without the first promise even of outside assistance.

New Rule by Which to Define Treason and Punish Traitors.

The London *Times* presumes that no Christian, civilized administration will put to death men who were called by millions of their countrymen to exercise the functions of a regularly established government. One cannot help asking, on reading this, what number of persons must take part in a revolution to render its leaders liable to the punishment of treason? If there is anything in this argument of the *Times*, it must mean that it is only when a man rises at the head of a small force against the government, that the pains and penalties attached by the law to his offence can be fairly visited on him.

But if this rule were adopted, it would reduce the clause of the constitution creating the crime of treason, and the act of Congress fixing the punishment of it, to complete nullities; for nothing is more certain that nobody will ever "levy war" against the United States, except with armies large enough to give him a fair prospect of success. Taking the field against the National Government with four or five hundred men, would be a piece of folly of which nobody, with sufficient reputation for sanity to get four or five men to follow him, would ever be guilty, and even if anybody perpetrated such an absurdity, public sentiment would be outraged by his being prosecuted for anything more serious than a riot.

The provision of the constitution defining treason, and authorizing Congress to fix its punishment, clearly contemplated attempts to overthrow the government, of such magnitude as to put it in danger. All lesser violations of the public peace would be sufficiently punished by the statutory or common provisions already in force.

If, therefore, DAVIS cannot be tried or punished for treason simply because he had a large following, and that the war he levied against the government was levied on a grand scale, it is safe to assert that nobody ever can or will be tried and punished for it. Nobody will ever rise against this government except with a large following and with a large portion of the country ready to acknowledge his authority.

We shall see treason committed by the people of a town or a county, or even by the people of one State. So that if we except DAVIS' case from the operation of the law, we except the only class of cases that is ever likely to arise under it.

And then, we cannot help asking, when pleas like this of the London *Times* are put in, what is the object of having a law against treason at all, or of even enforcing it? Why, clearly, to prevent the commission or repetition of the offence. Vengeance is not its object; there is no civilized people which now wishes or acknowledges this to be the aim of its criminal code. If, therefore, we declare that any man who commits treason on a great scale, who seduces a very large number of persons into joining him in it, shall be held harmless *because* of the success of his efforts, so far from making the crime seem terrible, we rob it of all terrors in the eyes of the only men from whom we have anything to fear. We virtually hold out to every conspirator the prospect of complete immunity if he will only succeed in making himself really dangerous to the State.

The great object of our law of treason is to prevent dissatisfied minorities from attempting an appeal to force, it matters not whether they number ten thousand or one million, or six millions. That minorities should be deterred from this in some way or other is essential to the success of our system of government, and no way, in our opinion, can be half so effectual as the enforcement of the law which makes rebellion a crime against the leaders of it. For, as we have before remarked, the leaders are never simply, as some European critics would fain have us regard DAVIS, the mere ministers of their followers' will. They are but invariably the prime movers and instigators of the revolt. Without their efforts to stir it up, it would, in nine cases out of ten, never occur.

If, in short, it is an outrage to bring DAVIS and his companions to the bar, we had better strike the treason clause out of the constitution as a relic of barbarism, and adopt the doctrine that all revolts are useful, and the oftener they occur the better.

THE NEXT FOURTH OF JULY.—We have already urged that the approaching Fourth of July should be specially observed throughout the country as a day of rejoicing for the salvation of the national life, and of public acknowledgment to the soldiers of the Republic for their services on the field of battle. Gov. PARKER, of New Jersey, wisely following the example of Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation recommending that the day shall be thus observed by the people of his State, and we trust that New-York will not be far behind in this eminently proper course. The assassination of Mr. LINCOLN just about the time that the armies of the rebellion were dispersed, put all feeling of joy far away from the public heart. But the period has come when a national jubilee and public expression of thankfulness might be indulged in with profit.

The interval between the present time and the eighty-eighth anniversary of Independence Day is sufficiently long, if the arrangements for a celebration shall be at once initiated, to enable every city, town and county in the United States, to prepare a programme worthy of the great occasion. No more appropriate day than the Fourth of July could be selected for celebrating the preservation of the Union and honoring the brave men who have survived the conflict.

BEEF CHEAPER.—For the information of butchers, who are apt to be quite ignorant on such matters, we make a note of the contract just concluded for supplying the government with beef for the army and navy for the ensuing three months. The cattle are to be delivered in or near New-York, at such times and in such quantities as may be directed by the Commissary of Subsistence; to be of *first quality*, and free from all blemishes or imperfections; to be not less than three years old; each lot to average not less than 1,300 lbs. per animal, and no bullock to be taken weighing less than 1,250 lbs. on the scales. The cattle are all to be thoroughly inspected. The price is $9 35 per 100 lbs. live weight. The price for the previous three months was $13 49—a decline of $4 14 per cwt., or nearly *thirty-one per cent.*

At the usual shrinkage of 44 lbs. in the 100 lbs., the prices for the dressed carcases are about 16¾c. per lb. now, against 24c. three months ago. This is equivalent to a decline of more than a shilling a pound for the best cuts. This decline is not for a single market, but is to extend over three months, and is based upon the cost of obtaining cattle in this vicinity. The contractor, having filled the demands of the government for the past three months, knows what he is about.

THE CANADA DELEGATES IN ENGLAND.—The story is contradicted by the news from Europe to-day, that the Canadian delegates had come to an agreement with the Colonial Office on the subject of fortifications. The conferences, it seems, are still in progress; and we hear, privately, that the prime difficulty is, in getting an imperial indorsement for the notes on which the colony must raise the money necessary to do its part in the fortifying scheme. If the colonists had to borrow the required amount without such indorsation, the delegates reason fairly, it would overturn their credit altogether. Reasonable as this claim is, we doubt whether it is at all likely to be granted. Federation for all the provinces, then, would be as far off as ever; and the farming country of the Western Peninsular would renew the old clamor for annexation to the United States.

THE FUGACIOUS CABINET OF THE C. S. A.—The report comes from Washington that JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, formerly Secretary of State of the exploded C. S. A., has found a sanctuary in Bermuda. BRECKINRIDGE and TRENHOLM are also said to have effected their exit from the country, and probably will soon be heard of at the same place. This fugacious trio might have stuck to J. D., their late Chief, and MALLORY and REAGAN, their imprisoned colleagues. But conscience made cowards of them, and nobody need regret their flight. Let us warn the unsophisticated people of Bermuda, who have a weakness for lionizing persons of this class, to look out that they are not swindled in the same manner that the pirate BRAINE got the best of them last year. These runaways do not visit Bermuda to make holiday with their stealings.

MICROSCOPIC GOVERNMENT FOR FRANCE.—The notion of sundry liberal-minded Frenchmen to get up a testimonial in memory of the late President of the United States has been summarily batoned out of existence by the stout and timely intervention of the Imperial police. The subscription lists (two sous) have been bravely seized; the money appropriated to the reward of those who most distinguished themselves in the seizure, and henceforth there is an end to one revolutionary movement, at least. This must be a consoling thought for the Imperial mind, scarcely less so than the recent triumphant victory of the police over the students of the Latin quarter, when resolutions on the subject of Mr. LINCOLN's death were on the tapis. How satisfying it must be for a people to find themselves so minutely governed!

AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD.—By the *Scotia* we received London advices to June 3, quoting United States Five-twenties down to 65¼ to 66, or 1 to 1½ per cent. lower than the figures reported by the *Peruvian*. This depression, altogether temporary, was doubtless caused, in part, by the news from this side about the middle of May, to the effect that the Texan rebels meant to fight for independence on their own hook, regardless of the surrender of their Confederate conspirators elsewhere. Later American intelligence must have completely dispersed all such "clouds in the western horizon," and convinced all skeptical people abroad of the unrivaled attractions of our national coin-bearing bonds to buyers for permanent and practicable investment.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS—IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Court of Appeals, yesterday, reversed the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the County Tax Commissioners. Messrs. WOODRUFF and PURSER, who have been in the office about a year past, under appointment of Comptroller BRENNAN, are declared to be usurpers, and ordered to be ousted. Messrs. BROWN and WILLIAMSON, who were displaced when the present officers went in, are decided to be the rightful incumbents. The court likewise decrees that all the fees and emoluments of the office received during the tenure of the defendants in the suit belong to the relators, makes provision for ascertaining the amount, and mulcts the defendants in the costs of the action.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON REPUDIATION.—It is important that the charge of falsifying a report of his own speech, which now hangs over Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, should not hang there much longer, if he has any regard to his reputation as a man of honor. He stands at this moment before the public in the unenviable position of one who has committed a deliberate fraud. This is what the agent of the Associated Press at Boston has to say on the subject:

BOSTON, Saturday, June 10.

The New-York *Evening Post* of Friday says that "WENDELL PHILLIPS has fair cause of complaint against the careless or malicious reporter who sent over the wires the garbled report of his speech." The editors are unjust in the ir remarks, as the report was made more in sorrow than malice; and all those within hearing of PHILLIPS, who paid attention, knew it was truthful. W. G. BLANCHARD.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 13.

HALLECK AND STONEMAN IN REPLY TO SHERMAN.

The War Department has received from Gen. HALLECK a reply to the strictures made by Gen. SHERMAN upon the action of that officer, and upon the movement of his troops immediately after the rejection by the government of Gen. SHERMAN's truce with the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON. It is said that Gen. HALLECK shows conclusively, though with great moderation and propriety of language, that all the movements of his troops were executed under direct orders from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, while the latter officer was on his way from Washington to Newburn, bearing the decision of the government against Gen. SHERMAN's unauthorized and unjustifiable armistice. Not only were all these movements specifically directed by the Lieutenant-General, but he also selected the bodies of troops to execute them.

Gen. STONEMAN has also replied to the criticism which Gen. SHERMAN makes upon him in the same report. He shows not only that if he had obeyed SHERMAN's order to join him at Raleigh, he would have left the door wide open for the escape of JEFF. DAVIS, but also that by acting in accordance with his own judgment in disregard of this order, he actually so disposed his troops as to prevent the escape of DAVIS beyond the Mississippi, and ensured his final capture by the command of Gen. WILSON.

THE EXPATRIATED POLES.

Mons. KOSONKOLSKI, the agent of the expatriated Poles, now temporarily sojourning in Switzerland, has arrived in this city, and will wait upon the President to-morrow, to learn what, if any, concessions can be granted to these unfortunate people. They number from fifteen to twenty thousand, mostly peasantry, and seek to emigrate to this country, and engage in agriculture. The Swiss Government has voted them 100 francs each, and the French Government will pay their passage to New-York. An effort will be made to have them settle in Virginia.

A STAMP DECISION.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in a case just disposed of, have decided that part of the act of Congress, which requires stamps to be attached to legal processes before commencing action, to be unconstitutional and void, and that stamps need not therefore be attached to such documents. One of the Judges dissented.

THE FLAGS AND THE PETTICOAT.

The Treasury flags, one of which was torn by the spur of the assassin BOOTH, the other being in the grasp of the President when he was shot, together with the female toggery worn by JEFF. DAVIS at the time of his capture, have been forwarded to Milwaukee for exhibition at the Soldiers' Home Fair to be held this month.

HALLACK AND THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Gen. HALLECK has written a letter in reply to the charges that he has treated the colored population of Richmond with peculiar severity. The General says that after LEE evacuated Richmond, the city rapidly filled up with gamblers, thieves, assassins and beggars, and that as a natural consequence many arrests were made, and some severity was necessary; that in dealing with these offenders, white and black were treated the same; that in the Administration of the civil affairs of the Department, he has no knowledge that black persons have been unkindly treated.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTING FRAUDS.

G. M. DELANY, of Augusta, Maine, who was arrested for forging soldiers' enlistment papers, and for various other frauds, was convicted, and to-day sent forward to Concord, N. H., being sentenced to imprisonment for the period of ten years, and to pay a fine of $45,000, and to remain in custody until the fine is paid. Before DELANY left he offered to pay the fine if he could be pardoned. It is said he made a large fortune by the swindling.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 13.

MR. CLARENCE SEWARD.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, CLARENCE A. SEWARD, Esq., of New-York, has been appointed by the President, Acting Assistant Secretary of State.

SAN FRANCISCO APPOINTMENTS.

NOAH BROOKS, the Washington correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, has been appointed Naval Officer, and Ex-Congressman THOMAS B. SHANNON Surveyor, for the port of San Francisco.

THE TRIAL.

The prosecution in the conspiracy-trial has three or four more witnesses to examine. The defence has closed, and only awaits the report of the medical survey as to the alleged insanity of PAYNE. ARNOLD's father was permitted an interview with his son to-day, the former freely shedding tears.

MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT.

The probability is that D. B. GOODLOE will be appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia, in the place of LAMON, resigned.

THE OLD PRISON.

The Old Capitol Prison has been nearly cleared of prisoners, there being less than a hundred there at the present time, and of this number the majority are sick or wounded rebels.

CHANGE OF COMMAND.

Maj.-Gen. TERRY has been appointed to the military command of Virginia, and Maj.-Gen. ORD to the command of OREGON.

DELEGATION FROM SAVANNAH.

The Mayor of Savannah, accompanied by two other members of the City Government arrived here to-day to confer with the President.

MISSISSIPPI.

The proclamation just issued, appointing Judge SHARKEY Provisional Governor of Mississippi, is the same as that appointing W. W. HOLDEN Governor of North Carolina, with the exception of the names of the persons and the States. Judge SHARKEY is represented to have been a Union man throughout the rebellion, and from his honesty and purity of character will doubtless be acceptable to the people of Mississippi.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

As the 3:30 train from Baltimore was approaching Washington this afternoon, at a point two miles distant from this city, it came into collision with a train leaving with soldiers en route for home. The result was the death of two of them and the injury of twenty-eight, a number of them, probably, fatally. The sufferers were at once removed to Douglas Hospital.

THE SOUTHWEST.

The Crevasse at New-Orleans—Reconstruction Meeting at Mobile—Business in Alabama Reviving—Rebel Movements in Mississippi.

CAIRO, Tuesday, June 13.

New-Orleans advices of the 8th inst. state that the crevasse, eight miles from Carrollton, at Kenner, which threatened serious damage, has been closed, but another in the same vicinity is reported imminent.

A special dispatch from Mobile to the *Times* states that a reconstruction meeting was held in that city on the 6th, which asked for a Military Governor and permission to take steps to get back into the Union.

Affairs in the interior of Alabama are quiet and hopeful. The soldiers are at home cultivating their farms, and business is reviving.

The Mayoralty of New-Orleans continues to be a vexed question. Col. QUINCY exhibits no disposition to vacate the office. It is rumored that Gen. CANBY will refer the whole subject to Washington.

CLARKE, the rebel Governor of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation ordering the Sheriffs of the several counties to hold elections on the 19th of June to elect delegates to a convention to be held at Jackson on the 3d of July, the day appointed by the bogus Legislature. The secesh leaders openly boast that by this movement of CLARKE and the Legislature they have obtained the recognition of the State, and amnesty for the past.

The supply of cotton offering in New-Orleans is scant, with little inquiry. Good Ordinary, 33c.@34c.; Low Middling, 36c.@38c. Cuba Sugar, 14½c.; Cuba Molasses, 55c.

The steamer *Adam Jacobs*, from Memphis, had 204 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The Memphis cotton market dull and nominal.

FROM CHICAGO.

Gen. Grant Leaves for Washington—Returning Regiments—Attempted Murder of a Witness Against the Knights of the Golden Circle.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 13.

Gen. GRANT and staff left this morning at six o'clock for Washington.

He was received yesterday forenoon at Bryan Hall, and at the Board of Trade at noon. Speeches were made by Hon. E. B. WASHBURN and Senator YATES.

In the evening he attended the opera. Gens. SHERMAN and HOOKER were also there. The two latter are still in the city.

Thirteen Illinois regiments have arrived here since last Friday, to be mustered out. There was a public reception to-day to two regiments. Gen. SHERMAN addressed them at the Fair building.

Other regiments are expected soon.

An attempt was made on Saturday night to murder Dr. J. WINSLOW AYRE, whose testimony in the Chicago conspiracy case at Cincinnati exposed the Sons of Liberty. Three shots were fired at him while returning to his house; neither took effect.

There was heavy rain to-day, and the weather is very cool.

The Sanitary Fair is still well attended.

The Court of Appeals and the New-York Tax Commissioners Judgment Reversed.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 13.

The following is the decisions of the Court of Appeals in the case of the New-York Tax Commissioners:

The People, ex. rel. BROWN *vs.* WOODRUFF.—The judgment appealed from is reversed, and judgment rendered for the plaintiff: that the defendant has usurped the said office of Commissioner of Taxes, etc., and that he be ousted therefrom, and that the relator is entitled to the said office, and to the fees and emoluments thereof; and that the record be remitted to the Supreme Court, with directions that judgment be entered thereon accordingly, and a referee be ordered to take an account of the fees and emoluments of said office received by the said defendant, to which the relator was entitled; and that, on the coming in and confirmation of the report of the referee, said relator have judgment for the amount so found due, with costs of this action.

In the case of The People ex rel. WILLIAMSON *vs.* PURSER, the same judgment as in the above case was rendered.

In Court of Appeals, June 13—Present all the Judges except Judge CAMPBELL.

DECISIONS.—The People *ex rel.* Brown & Woodruff *sanc ex rel.* Williamson & Purser; judgment reversed and judgment for relators. That defendants have usurped the office of Commissioners of Taxes, and that they be ousted, &c.

Day Calendar for Wednesday, June 14—Nos. 8, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17.

From Maracaibo.

Capt. AVERY, of bark *Teresa*, which arrived here last evening from Maracaibo, informs us that the news of President LINCOLN's assassination reached Maracaibo on the 13th May, and the flag on the Government House, and all the national vessels in port, were lowered at half-mast for three days, by order of His Excellency, Gen. GEO. SUTHERLAND, the President, which example was followed by all the foreign Consuls.

Great excitement prevailed in the town in consequence of a raid that was expected, which subsequently took place on the night of the 20th, by Gen. PULGAR and (as report said) 200 followers, but with what result could not be learned, as all communication was closed between the Bar and the town. No apprehension was felt, however, as every preparation was made for the emergency.

The Review of the New-York Yacht Club.

The review of the New-York Yacht Club yesterday, appears to have been quite an exclusive affair. The steamer *Sylvan Grove*, which was advertised to sail for the rendezvous at 10 A. M., touching at several landing places in the North and East Rivers, found not more than thirty passengers awaiting her. Large numbers had congregated at the piers the boat was advertised to touch at, but some mischievous person or persons circulated the report that the review had been postponed, and consequently the parties went away. Thus the club had the review entirely to themselves, and it is to be hoped enjoyed it all the more that it was not looked on by plebian eyes.

The Volunteer Family Aid Fund.

Comptroller BRENNAN has transmitted a communication to the Common Council, stating that the Volunteer Family Aid Fund is exhausted, with the exception of a balance of $58,000; and that he has instructed the District Assistant Treasurers to make one more payment on Monday next, which will use up the balance in hand.

During the war $6,000,000 have been paid out by the city to the families of volunteers. As most of our city regiments are being mustered out of the service, it is probable that the disbursement on Monday next will be the last.

The Street Cleaning Contract.

The Street Cleaning Commission met yesterday, but without transacting any business adjourned until to-day to give time for the sureties offered by the contractors to put in sworn statements of the value of their property.

The contractors will not commence operations until the 1st of July, as they will require until that time to perfect their arrangements, and the parties now employed under the City Inspector cannot be discharged until the end of the present month.

HEAVY CAPTURES BY THE DETECTIVE POLICE.—At 10 o'clock last evening, after having "piped" the neighborhood of Fifty-seventh-street and Broadway two hours or more, hoping to see a person who is suspected of theft, detective officers COYLE and TIERNAN and patrolman KELLY, LYNCH, and COREY made descent upon a house in Fifty-seventh-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, and found $1,800 worth of linen coats that were stolen, on Saturday morning last, from Brown's clothing establishment, Broadway, corner of Forty-seventh-street. They also took into custody a Mrs. LEE, the only person that was found in the apartments whence they took the stolen goods. Both the clothing and the prisoner were taken to police headquarters.....Recently Messrs. WEBSTER & BROTHERS, of No. 14 Maiden-lane, dealers in silver-ware, missed large quantities of silver from their factory, at No. 447 Broome-street, and being unable themselves to ferret out the thief, employed detective officers BENNETT and COYLE to "work up the case," and yesterday afternoon, having ascertained where $183 worth of Messrs. W. & B.'s silver had been sold, also learned from whom it had been purchased, and with this information in their possession they went to Prince-street, near Wooster, and there apprehended ROBERT HERSCHEL, a workman in Messrs. WEBSTER & BROTHERS' employ. The prisoner was taken to Police Headquarters, and there detained last night.

EMPLOYMENT OF RETURNED SOLDIERS.—A meeting will be held at Metropolitan Hall, Sixth-avenue, this evening, to devise means for employing returned soldiers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Arrival of the Fulton—Renewal of Business in Charleston—A Delegation of Union Men from Savannah.

The steamer *Fulton*, from Hilton Head, arrived at this port yesterday. Among the passengers by the *Fulton* is a delegation of Union men from Savannah, Georgia, appointed a short time since by the Georgia Union Club to visit Washington, with a view to a conference with the President, upon the condition and necessities of the State of Georgia.

The following gentlemen comprise the delegation:

H. D. Weed, A. W. Stone, Myley Woodbridge, J. G. Mills, Edward Paddleford, L. S. Bennett, W. H. Stark, Henry Brigham, Dr. F. G. Clark, C. E. Osgood, R. S. Riddell.

The delegation are old residents of Georgia, and fully indorsed as thorough Union men, and are well advised as to the condition of affairs in the State.

They are at present stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, but will, in a day or two, proceed to Washington.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENT.

Revival of Business—Telegraphic Communication—Correspondence Between Gen. Gillmore and Gov. Magrath.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, June 10, 1865.

Notwithstanding the heated term which we are at present experiencing, the business men of the city are quite elated over the success which attends their efforts. Life and activity prevail on every hand. In three months' time Charleston will be one of the most lucrative places for business on the Atlantic coast. Two months ago any number of unoccupied buildings could be counted, but now these same buildings are occupied by merchants, and there is yet a demand for others. We cannot get along without the rebuilding of the burnt district, and I learn that it is the intention of capitalists to go forward in that enterprise without delay. Of course, we must depend upon the North in a great measure for means.

The throngs of colored people that were visible in our midst some time ago have scattered and settled down on the plantations. The short supply of rice in the government storehouses doubtless had much to do with their departure. The committee for distributing the rice, consisting of Ex-Gov. Aiken, Geo. W. Williams, Dr. A. G. Mackey, R. P. Elford, C. Amme and W. H. Gilliland, report that the amount of rice remaining in the city, and turned over to the Union forces, at the time of the surrender of the place, was 1,853,732 pounds. From the rebel commissary stores the committee received an additional amount of 5,100 bushels of corn, and several thousand pounds of salt. These stores served to feed 20,000 distressed people for 100 days. How these people would have lived without the timely assistance of government it is difficult to understand. Families who, in former days, were rolling in wealth were applicants for government charity.

We are now enjoying telegraphic communication with northern cities. A limited number of dispatches of civilians are ordered to be transmitted. We learn that the New-York Associated Press is ready to send us news soon as the authorities will allow the use of the wires for that purpose. They may rest assured the *Courier* is ready to receive it.

The authorities have transferred the Northeastern railroad, with its entire rolling stock, to the President, Mr. A. RAVENEL. The road will be placed in a running condition as speedily as possible. The work of repairing the South Carolina Railroad is being pushed forward with vigor. Nothing as yet has been done toward placing the Charleston and Savannah Railroad in a good condition, although it is stated that measures tending to that result will be soon adopted.

The leading men of the city are making an effort to establish a Merchants' Exchange and Reading-room. Several meetings have been held at the Charleston hotel, and committees appointed to carry out the project. The enterprise is one that demands the attention of all the business men in our midst, and I am pleased to announce, they appreciate the importance of the undertaking. The room at the corner of Meeting and Hazel streets, formerly occupied by the Christian Commission, will probably be occupied for the Merchants' Exchange.

We shall doubtless have a National Bank by the 1st of next month. Mr. GEO. W. WILLIAMS, the prime mover in this matter, has proceeded North for the purpose of effecting the proper arrangements. A number of the Presidents and directors of the old banks are in town with a view of placing these institutions on a government footing.

The following correspondence between Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE and A. G. MAGRATH, is taken from the *Columbia Phœnix*:

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, May 20, 1865.

I. The proclamations from this Department, bearing date the 2d of May, 1865, is hereby revoked, and the directions therein given are hereby countermanded. The following correspondence with Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, will set forth the causes which have led me to revoke that proclamation and countermand its directions:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 11, 1865.

Hon. A. G. Magrath, Columbia, S. C.:

SIR: I have seen in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation issued by you to the people of the State of South Carolina, dated at "Headquarters, Columbia, May 2, 1865," directing "that all subsistence stores and property of the Confederate States within the limits of the State be turned over to and accounted for by the agents of the State appointed for that purpose. The subsistence and other stores to be used for the relief of the people of the State, and the other property, of whatever kind, to be held for the common benefit of the State."

By the convention between Gens. SHERMAN and JOHNSTON, agreed upon on the 26th of April ultimo, at Bennett's House, near Durham Station, N. C., an official copy of which I inclose, all acts of war on the part of Gen. JOHNSTON'S command ceased, and the army and public property were surrendered to the United States. The district covered by said convention includes the State of South Carolina, as is correctly stated to you in the dispatch from Gen. JOHNSTON, dated Greensboro, N. C., April 30, 1865.

All public property, therefore, should be delivered to officers of the United States, and its seizure, by State agents or by any other persons, is in direct violation of the convention, is an act of war, a crime against humanity, and will be so regarded and treated at these headquarters.

I consider that you cannot properly take any official action in this matter, except through the United States authority, to whom this property belongs, by right of military capture and surrender. Its gratuitous distribution among persons who, by persistent treason on the part of their leaders, have been reduced to a condition of abject pauperism, in a senseless and fruitless attempt at revolution, must be an act of charity on the part of the government which they have tried to overthrow. I stand ready, under the orders of Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, to take possession of this property, and "to relieve present wants and encourage the inhabitants to resume their peaceful pursuits" in the State of South Carolina; and I expect those who hold any semblance of authority in the State to act in aid of this benevolent policy, if they attempt to act at all.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General Commanding.

COLUMBIA, May 20, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, Commanding Department of the South:

SIR: At Union, on the 18th, I received your letter of the 10th. At the same time and place, I was informed that a detachment of United States troops were at Spartanburgh—there with dispatches to me, awaiting my arrival. I arrived there to find that the party in charge of these dispatches had departed, and immediately I returned to this place, for the purpose of sending you my reply.

It is proper for me very distinctly to assure you that it was not in any wise intended by me to interfere with, or in any manner affect, the terms or conditions of the military convention between Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. JOHNSTON. On the contrary, I desire and consider myself bound to conform to it in all particulars.

When the proclamation was published, two considerations were present to me—the one to relieve want, not during the progress of a war, but when war had ceased, and hostilities on the part of the people of the State were ended; the other to secure a portion of subsistence which was still in the State—placing it in the hands of prudent persons, and they saving it, with any other public property, from waste. At that time I had no reason to suppose that to this there would be exception.

As soon as Gen. JOHNSTON'S telegram was communicated, it was published as explanatory of the proclamation. I had no information of the construction which would be given to the convention, except from that paper. I gave it as I received it.

If you claim, as I now understand you to do, that all subsistence stores and property in the State, referred to in the proclamation, were, by the terms of the Convention, transferred to the United States, then, to persist in doing what I then wished and thought right, would be to affect the operations of that Convention. I have clearly said that this was not intended; and I shall go farther, and recall the proclamation.

I have not any reason to suppose that any portion, of the least consequence, of the subsistence of stores or property referred to, has come into the hands of the agents of the State. In the only case which has come to my knowledge, I gave notice to the parties not to distribute or dispose of it; and informed them that you claimed it for the United States. It being, then, the property of the United States, the disposition of it is, of course, under and subject to the government thereof. I do not deem it proper now to discuss with you, as you seem to invite, the sufficiency of the causes which led to the war, or the principle upon which you will exercise the power which success has given to you. Nor could you have expected me, considering our relative positions, to comment upon the language you employ for the expression of your opinions concerning the one and the other.

In this State, the war is over. With the convention between Gen. JOHNSTON and Gen. SHERMAN hostilities have ceased in every part of this State. I do not know of a citizen of the State who is in arms. If there is such, it is not by the order or with the consent of the State authorities. It cannot but be known to you that the resources of the State are exhausted, its population much diminished, and now exposed to great suffering in many cases, without even the means of subsistence—in all cases without the means of resistance. Such a people cannot be suspected of aggression; nor, as their representative, can I be suspected of a desire or purpose to do that which is "cause of war." And I can with great confidence refer to the motive which led to the proclamation as not constituting a "crime against humanity."

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

A. G. MAGRATH.

Major-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, commanding Department of the South, Hilton Head.

II. In pursuance, therefore, of the convention referred to in this correspondence, all subsistence stores and other public property referred to in the proclamation of the 2d day of May, 1865, which were in the hands of any agents of the State, will be disposed of by them according to the orders of the Government of the United States. And if any such have been disposed of or distributed before notice of this proclamation, a report of such disposition or distribution will be made to Gen. GILLMORE, or any other officer of the United States to whom such communication should be made.

III. As all such property is now claimed by the United States because comprehended in the terms and conditions of the military convention between Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. JOHNSTON, I urge upon all persons to abstain from interference with the same. It is the duty of all persons who are within the limits of this State to respect and sustain that convention.

IV. I appeal again to the people of this State to preserve the public peace and maintain the public order. Complaints of lawless conduct are made in many portions of the State. The consequences of such violence will surely fall heavily upon those who heedlessly exercise it. Property unlawfully acquired cannot be lawfully retained or enjoyed. And a rigid responsibility will, beyond all doubt, be imposed upon those who participate in such conduct. The sanctions which have been derived from the history of the people of this State will, I trust, be quite as potential as the enactments of a positive law. It cannot be that any influence will be sufficiently strong to lead those who have lived and prospered, because they respected and obeyed the laws which were of force, now to reject the obligations of those laws and refuse obedience to what they command. It cannot be that in this State an armed force has become necessary to protect the rights of property, whether public or private, from the spoliation of those who are citizens of the State. But if, in the present condition of the State, that force cannot be had; and if the State has to rely upon the respect of her citizens for the preservation of her fame, it cannot be that such a necessity as is involved in that appeal will fail to secure for the State in whose behalf it is made an earnest and manly response from those to whom it is addressed. In behalf of the State, I do now make this appeal. And I call upon all good men in the State to repeat that appeal and assist me in my efforts to make it effectual.

By the Governor: A. G. MAGRATH.
Official: R. J. DAVANT, Lieut.-Col. and A. D. C.

Purify the Blood.—It is an established fact that a very large class of disorders can only be cured by such remedies as will enter into the blood and circulate with it through every portion of the body, for by this means only can the remedy be brought into immediate contact with the disease. To obtain this desirable end, no preparation has ever been so uniformly successful as DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. Scrofula, King's Evil, Cancer and Cancerous Tumors, White Swellings, Enlargement of the Bones, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, old and indolent Ulcers, Goitrous Swellings of the Throat, &c., are cured with a certainty which has astonished every beholder. It is, besides, one of the most pleasant articles that can be taken into the stomach. Operating as a tonic, it removes Dyspepsia and Nervous Affections, and imparts a glow of animation and health unequaled by anything in the whole materia medica. For sale by all druggists.

This is the Season of the Year

when children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

The Gentle Sex.—Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take BIOKRENE; or, LIFE REJUVENATOR. It will make you strong, healthy and happy; remove all despondency, and restore the bloom of health to the sickly and wasted careworn face. $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists. Depot No. 28 Dey-st.

Harry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronised by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthulf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 46 High-st.; Oratham, Lincolnhire; Congala, Madrid, Spain; Cornjo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pou, Panama; Niobey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

An Entirely New Invention in Dentistry. LEVETT'S "PATENT," in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced. Its immense advantages and beauty are obvious to every one. An examination solicited. No. 177 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR TH HAIR.

RESTORES GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, and will not stain the skin nor soil the whitest fabric. THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. It is RECOMMENDED and USED by the FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY. Sold at the Drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,125 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

For Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, or urinary organs of male or female, take RISLEY'S BUCHU, which is double the strength and less price than any other. Depot, No. 141 Chambers-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for Silver-plate, &c. At No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter.—Styles neat, suitable. Executed in the best manner only. No. 1 Barclay-st.

The Burglar His Own Informer.—The opening of each window and door telegraphs to your room, and never fails. E. HOLMES, No. 130 Broadway.

Clothing.—A fine stock of Men's and Boy's Clothing at the lowest prices, at FREEMAN & BURR'S one-price clothing warehouse, Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau-st., corner opposite *Sun* building.

Use Dr. Le Richans Celebrated Golden Balsam, a certain remedy for the cure of Syphilis in all stages. Address PHELPS & RICHARDS, Jersey City, New-Jersey. *Circulars sent free.* For sale by DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines,
NO. 508 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 289 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Newell's Perfect-fitting Shirts, Ready made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Hdkfs., Gloves Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. E. A. NEWELL, 628 Broadway.

BENEDICT BROTHERS,
NO. 171 BROADWAY, COR. CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO SOLDIERS.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an AMERICAN WATCH; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

For sale and warranted by
BENEDICT BROTHERS,
Keepers of the City Time, and Agents for the sale of the American (Waltham) Watches,
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

A Caution to the Public.

Parties purchasing DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR are cautioned to see that the new private Government Stamp, having the inventor's signature (H. DALLEY) in white, at the end, and his likeness in the centre of the stamp, is on every box. By a careful attention to this, the public will be guarded from the many counterfeits now offered for sale. The genuine, wholesale and retail, at Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's
World's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall, and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a luxuriant growth.
GUARANTEE OF ITS WORTH AND MERIT.

Rev. J. West, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where gray, to its original color."

Rev. Wm. Cutter, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

Rev. H. V. Degen, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

For sale by all Druggists.
Wholesale and retail depot, No. 198 Greenwich-st., N.Y.

Travelers' Club.

The TRAVELERS' CLUB-HOUSE, No. 1 West 14th-st., corner of 5th-av., will be opened for the use of members on and after WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1865. Gentlemen desiring to become members can apply to the Secretary for information. Members who have donated books, specimens, &c., to the club, will please send their donations to the rooms at an early day as possible.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR, President.
SMITH CLARK, Secretary.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, Times Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

BARBER—GARRETTSON.—At St. Thomas' Church, on Monday, June 12, by Rev. T. W. Punnett, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Staten Island, assisted by Rev. Mr. Gray, MARSHALL BARBER and ANNIE W. GARRETTSON, both of this city.

STITT—FOLSOM.—In this city, on Wednesday, May 31, at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., by Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, D. D., GEO. MOTT STITT and MARGARET CORNELIA, daughter of Charles J. Folsom, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday, June 13, ADA, infant daughter of Thos. F. and Mary J. Campbell, aged 1 year, 1 month and 8 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 10 A. M., from No. 322 Elm-st.

CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 12, of disease of the heart, JESSE THOMAS, eldest and only remaining son of Jesse and the late Mary Ann Carpenter, aged 32 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Gates-av., near Reid, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CHARY.—On Monday, June 12, at 9:30 P. M., GERTRUDE, youngest child of Giles R. and Mary Crary, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 17 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., on Thursday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

DRUMGOLD.—At Portchester, on Tuesday morning, June 13, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, CHARLES DRUMGOLD, eldest son of John and Ann Drumgold, aged 29 years, 8 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Church, at Portchester, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Trains leave 27th-st. at 11:30 A. M.

DUNSCOMBE.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, June 12, at Pines Bridge, Croton Lake, MARY, relict of the late Edward Dunscombe, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

ELY.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Monday, June 12, EMMA AUGUSTA, daughter of C. H. Ely, Esq., and Sarah E., deceased.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 28 Orchard-st., Newark, N. J., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. Interment at Hanover, N. J.

GIGNOUX.—On Monday, June 12, at Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., FRANCISQUE E. GIGNOUX, son of Regis Gignoux, aged 17 years, 9 months and 12 days.

HART.—On Sunday morning, June 11, of consumption, HENRY A. HART, son of the late Henry Hart, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Joseph B. Hart, West 125th-st., near 6th-av., on Thursday, at 8½ A. M. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment, in the 10 A. M. train from 26th-st., New-York.

HARRISON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, June 7, at Perth Amboy, N. J., ABBEY DERECTSON, daughter of the late William and Christiana Harrison, in the 65th year of her age.

KNIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, June 13, of convulsions, HARRY ARMSTRONG, only child of Philip M. and Hannah J. Knight, aged 21 months.

LAWRENCE.—On Sunday night, June 11, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. George's Church (Stuyvesant-square), on Wednesday, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LESTER.—At New-Rochelle, on Monday, June 12, HANNAH MARIA, wife of Simeon Lester, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Presbyterian Church, in New-Rochelle, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. at 11:30 A. M.

MILLARD.—At Yorkville, Saturday, June 10, HORACE A. MILDARD, aged 42 years.

Funeral from the house of Mr. Osborn, in 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MYGATT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, June 13, SOPHIA, infant daughter of George and Ellen Mygatt.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 56 Harrison-st., at 3 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon.

OGDEN.—On Monday night, June 12, MARGARETTA C., daughter of S. C. OGDEN, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Thursday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

RANDELL.—At Harlem, on Sunday, June 11, MORRIS RANDELL, aged 73 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Peter, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, front of 126th-st., Harlem River.

VANDERBILT.—On Monday morning, June 12, in Brooklyn, HANNAH L. VANDERBILT, relict of Col. Jeremiah Vanderbilt, formerly of New-York, in the 70th year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of her sons-in-law, James R. Lott and T. A. Jerome, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 35 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 14th, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WICKES.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, June 13, VAN WYCK WICKES, aged 31 years.

Funeral services in Orange, at the residence of his son, Dr. E. Wickes, on Thursday, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock P. M. Interment next day at Jamaica, L. I. Cars by Morris and Essex Railroad leave foot of Barclay-st., for Orange, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Soap Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF STRAWBERRIES, GRAPES AND ROSES.—The exhibition will remain open for public inspection until 6 o'clock, P. M. TO-DAY, at the rooms of the American Institute, Nos. 21, 23 and 23, Cooper Union Building.
WM. S. CARPENTER, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

HEARING RESTORED
BY ONE APPLICATION OF
DR. VON EISENBERG'S
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY,
No. 104 Monroe-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

About six years ago I became troubled with inflamed eyes, and during the past six years, (a great portion of which time I was almost totally blind, unable, consequently, to walk without assistance,) I have tried many of the best oculists during the time, and found myself getting worse instead of better, until I was permitted, through kind Providence, to see you. You have cured me, and I consider it my duty to the public to make my case known, as I have no doubt there are thousands suffering in the same way that I was, and I thank God that I can raise my voice in praise of your great skill to restore one to sight who never thought to see again, and suffered as much as I have for the last six years. My eyes are more brilliant than ever. I shall always be happy to state my case to any who may call on me.

MRS. MARGARET LORETTE,
No. 22 4th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF BLINDNESS.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* My son Walter was completely *blind* of one eye, and the other nearly so, for TWO YEARS. I have tried a great many of the best physicians, and the eyes became worse instead of better. I was recommended by a friend to call on you, and, thank Providence, my child is now fully restored to sight. His eyes look more brilliant than ever, and his health, which has been in a very poor state, is now entirely restored. I thank you for your kind attention to my child, and I shall ever be happy to be a living testimony to your skill, to any one who may call at my residence.

Mrs. JULIA EASTMANN,
No. 709 6th-av.

HEARING RESTORED BY AN APPLICATION OF DR. VON. EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled. CHARLES CHAPPEL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Macorcle-avenue,
Greenpoint, Long Island.

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office.

DR. VON EISENBERG,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,
LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND
CONSUMPTION,

may be consulted at his [consulting-rooms, No. 616 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

An apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, [with] catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we urgently suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

OFFICE NO. 616 BROADWAY.

THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

A WORK FOR THE PEOPLE.

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York, has just ready Dr. LIGHTHILL'S new work, containing, among other interesting information, a clear and comprehensive description of the new and successful system entitled

NEPHOTHERAPY;

For the Treatment of
DISEASES OF THE THROAT,
Catarrh, Asthma, Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Inflammation of the Eye, and the various diseases of the RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

BY
DR. EDWARD BUNFORD LIGHTHILL,
(No. 24 St. Mark's-place, New-York.)

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness, its Causes and Prevention," etc., etc.

One 12mo Volume. Price 50 cents.

*** Sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail FREE on receipt of price, 50 cents, by
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York,
No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.

IMMENSE STOCK, IMMENSE STOCK,
at Low Prices. at Low Prices.
Clothing for Men, Clothing for Boys.
Clothing for Men, Clothing for Boys.
DAVID CLOSE CLOTHING HOUSES,
No. 115 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Williams sts.
No. 152 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

THE MANAGERS OF THE PATRIOT ORPHAN HOME acknowledge the receipt of the following sums since April 1, 1865:

Money collected by Mrs. Chisholm:	
Chas. Wm. M. Stone	$10 00
Per Mrs. S. H. Wales	75 00
Per Mrs. Edward Pinchot:	
Mrs. H. Howell	1 00
Per Mrs. Lee:	
Mrs. H. K. Bull	50 00
Per Mrs. Carey Hadcock:	
Chas. W. Goodhue	100 00
Mrs. Wm. Grenelle, annual subscription	10 00
Per Mr. Wm. Topping:	
Mrs. Nash	10 00
Mrs. Tait	1 00
Mrs. Adrian H. Muller	5 00
Mrs. Chas. Easton	10 00
Mrs. Wm. B. Isham	5 00
Mrs. Chas. H. Isham	20 00
Mrs. Edward Fuller	5 00
Mrs. W. Armstrong	10 00
Miss Rose	5 00
Mrs. W. Edwards	5 00
Mrs. Rowland	5 00
Mrs. L. Brownbridge	5 00
Mrs. E. P. Turnbull	10 00
Mrs. A. R. Eno	10 00
Per Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D.:	
Collection St. George's Church	1,000 00
Per Mrs. Wm. Strong:	
Mrs. C. W. Cotterill	5 00
Mrs. E. Holbrook	5 00
Per Mrs. Holbrook:	
From a Friend	5 00
Per Mrs. T. Sutherland:	
Mrs. Putnam	10 00
Mrs. J. McClellan Holmes	10 00
Per Mrs. S. A. Spencer:	
Seventh Regiment, N. Y. State N. G.	200 00
J. M. Bellows & Co	20 00
Per Mrs. Waldo Hutchins:	
Mrs. G. B. Satterlee	5 00
Mrs. F. S. Winston	7 00
Mrs. J. Johnston	2 00
Wm. L. Fowler	15 00
Mrs. Hodge	5 00
Mrs. Butterfield	20 00
Mrs. E. D. Morgan	10 00
Collection Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Adams	373 00
Miss Jennie Field	5 00
Received at office, No. 14 Bible House:	
Mrs. R. M.	20 00
A friend	5 00
Dr. E. Hatch	10 00
From School, Governor's Island	5 00
Contributed through Mrs. C. L. Monell:	
Capt. J. Howard Wells, U. S. A	$100 00
A. Kemp	50 00
Theodore Orane	25 00
J. H. Kemp	25 00
F. W. Worth	25 00
Eugene Wells	20 00
J. L. Welch	20 00
Henry Stokes	20 00
J. H. Taylor	5 00
A Rummill & Co	5 00
Cash	2 00
Mason Thomson	5 00
Dr. Warren	5 00
F. C. Wells	5 00
Mrs. H. Fuller	2 00
Joseph Rogers	5 00
Martin Orowell	5 00
Wm. S. Thorne	10 00
Henry J. Drowne	5 00
A. Hall	5 00
Mrs. Charles Rooms, annual sub	10 00
Mrs. Joseph Meek, annual sub	5 00
Mrs. C. L. Monell, annual sub	10 00
Mrs. John Gray, annual sub	10 00
Mrs. Lancing C. Moore, annual sub	5 00
Mrs. J. Reeves, annual sub	5 00
Mrs. J. Howard Wells, annual sub	10 00
Mrs. J. W. North, annual sub	10 00
C. A. Hand, annual sub	5 00
S. L. Ham, annual sub	2 00
George D. Sargeant, annual sub	2 00
Claudius L. Monell, annual sub	10 00
Henry W. Allen, annual sub	5 00
Wm. H. Maxwell, M. D., annual sub	5 00
Henry J. Scudder, annual sub	10 00
Lewis J. Phillips, annual sub	5 00
Major-Gen. D. Butterfield, annual sub	5 00
O. D. Ashley, annual sub	5 00
Chas. M. Catlin, annual sub	5 00
A. G. Montgomery, Jr., annual sub	10 00
Charles Rooms, annual sub	10 00
James Monorief, annual sub	10 00
L. H. Howard	10 00
Richard W. Hurlbut	10 00
Daniel Cromwell, Jr	10 00
C. T. Wemple	5 00
	$664 00
From the 18th Ward Draft Committ

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 30 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.
All denominations ready for delivery.
All classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Also
GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
Bought and sold on Commission.

BRIGGS & LEETE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Buy and sell on commission, government securities, gold, bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, and gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

THE HOLDERS OF ILLINOIS STATE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of the State of Illinois, falling due on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1865, will be paid at the Ocean Bank of the City of New-York, for the period of fifteen days, commencing July 3, 1865.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE,
Treasurer of the State of Illinois.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 9, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 9th day of June, 1865.

[L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

[L. S.] F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PEERIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 2d, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 6th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. H. DIKE,
Treasurer.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN Peoria, May 16, 1865, the following gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year:

Chas. L. Frost, of New-York; John B. Brown, of Portland; E. Weston, H. G. Marquand, Zeno Secor, James F. Smith, of New-York, and Wm. H. Cruger, of Peoria, Ill.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, held in New-York, on the 26th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

CHAS. L. FROST, President.
WM. H. CRUGER, Vice-President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Asst. Sec'y.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22.

H. O. LUCE, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank."

E. RUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAXE MANUFACTURING CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 484 Broadway, on SATURDAY, June 17, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. Per order of the President.

CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—NOtice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the LAKE MAJOR GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA will be held at their office, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., on FRIDAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.

F. F. PAYDTER, Secretary.

TO BANKERS.—FOR SALE A LARGE R. M. Patrick Salamander Safe; outside dimensions, 6 feet 9 inches high, 4 feet 8 inches wide, 2 feet 7 inches deep. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at No. 17 Nassau-st., Room No. 7.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Majoring certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

CARPENTER & BOARDMAN,
STOCK BROKERS.
No. 4 WALL-ST.,

EDWARD P. CARPENTER,
LANDSDALE BOARDMAN.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,739 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

GOLCONDA GOLD COMPANY,
CANADA.
TRUSTEES:
H. A. TICKER, President, No. 4 Broad-st.
RICHARD J. SHERMAN, Treasurer, No. 30 Pine-st.
JOSEPH H. TUCKER, No. 19 Broad-st.
BENJ. H. STEELE, No. 52 Broadway.
J. JACKSON, No. 19 Broad-st.
Gen. HENRY P. ADAMS, Broad-st.

The Golconda Gold Mines, situated in Ascot, Canada East, comprise two hundred and fifty acres of land in fee, including over one mile of strong frontage, and nine leads of gold quartz; slate is the underlying bedrock of the whole property, and, like the quartz, exists in inexhaustible quantities. The washings, the quarts and the slate or schists, all yield gold in rich amounts.

Actual experiment and development have proven these mines to equal, if they do not surpass in value the leading mines of California and Australia. Their accessibility, the cheapness of supplies and of labor, are features which greatly enhance their value. Twelve assays of the ore by Profs. Torrey, Keet, Wurtz and Platt show an average yield per ton of $123 in gold, and $1 53 in silver.

The works are now laid out, and everything is in preparation for mining on a large scale. Nearly a mile of canal has been completed, with dams and reservoirs to control the water for washing. The company have a good sawmill, boarding-house and other buildings ready for use. Machinery for crushing 40 tons of rock per day has been purchased, and is now being sent forward. Efficient and experienced superintendents have been secured for each department. The latest result of placer mining gave, by five hours working with eight men, about $120 in gold, worth $20 per ounce. This, with other workings, we have in hand.

A personal, thorough examination of this property leads us to believe that an investment in this stock, at the present subscription price, will pay 50 per cent. the first year, and considerably more the second year. A limited number of shares only remain open to subscription.

Price, terms and full particulars given to those who are looking for safe and profitable investments. Subscription books are now open at the office of

JEROME & WHIGHAM, No. 34 Pine-st.

BOOKS FOR THE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STOCK OF THE "METROPOLITAN PUBLIC CONVEYANCE COMPANY" will be opened at the office of CARON & LAKE, No. 115 Nassau-st., Room No. 20, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of June inst., at 12 o'clock M., and continue open till 2 o'clock P. M., for subscriptions to said stock, and will continue open from day to day, at the same time and place, till the full amount of said stock shall have been subscribed.

Twenty per cent. will be required to be paid by the persons subscribing on the amount of the subscription, at the time of making the same.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1865.

WM. A. WHEELER,
ISAAC AMES,
WM. C. MARTIN,
CHAS. M. VANDERVOORT,
RICHARD B. WESTBROOK,
NATHANIEL HILLYER,
FRANCIS E. DANA,
Directors.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, May 31, 1865.

REGISTRATION OF STOCK.—NOTICE IS hereby given that, in accordance with an order of the Board of Directors, the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK has been appointed Registrar of the stock of this company, and will be prepared to act as such on and after June 2 prox., at which time new certificates will be issued by the Transfer Agents at New-York, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., and countersigned by the Registrar, either to the present or future shareholders, in exchange for those then outstanding.

G. W. CASS, President.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the Trustee for the stockholders and creditors of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, and the Receiver of the Bank of Albany, to apply and dispose of the property and funds yet remaining under such trust, and to close up such trust," passed Feb. 27, 1865, all persons having circulating notes or bills of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, are hereby notified and required to present the same for redemption to JACOB H. TEN EYCK, sole acting Trustee, or to ADAM VAN ALLEN, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, at the First National Bank, in the City of Albany, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of September, 1865.

J. H. TEN EYCK, Trustee.

ALBANY, March 3, 1865. mh8—1awlm

OFFICE OF THE BERGEN OIL AND COAL COMPANY, NOS. 4 AND 6 BROAD-ST.,
ROOM NO. 16, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Shareholders in the Bergen Oil and Coal Company, for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on Tuesday, the 27th day of June, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will remain open until 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JOSEPH WILSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE DOUGLASS MINING CO. OF MICHIGAN,
NO. 27 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an assessment of $1 per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, payable on the 22d day of June, at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE HAMMOND OIL COMPANY,
No. 126 FULTON-ST., June 8, 1865.

The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, the 19th June, at the office of the company, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed 15 days prior to the day of election.

JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY OF CHERRY RUN, PA., No. 7 NASSAU-ST., ROOM NO. 10.
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. per month on their capital stock, payable on and after the 26th of June.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 26th of June.

E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the offices of the company, No. 30 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of June next, at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 22d June.

CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED, LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 177 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The stockholders of this company have just paid in $200,000 in cash, making the capital of this company $400,000, with a surplus of $70,000.

The strong condition of the company, and with a list of Directors composed of our first merchants. The public have the guarantee of ability to meet losses, and fair and honorable adjustment of the same.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
WILLIAM TRUSLOW, Vice-President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL.....$1,500,000
Divided into 300,000 shares; Par Value, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES OF THE WORKING CAPITAL, $2 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President.....J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President.....R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer.....H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary pro tem.....R. H. WISHART, New-York.

This company struck a new well a few days ago on the Steele Farm, on Oil Creek, now producing over 100 bbls. of gilt-edge day and increasing. Several new wells (nearly completed) boring with splendid show of oil. Lands embracing 28 different properties located on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run, Allaghany River (opposite Horse Creek), Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, and other streams in the heart of the great oil region.

Prospectus, maps and every information can be obtained where the subscription books are now open, at No. 71 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 612 and 614 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 1 Carroll Hall, Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md., and at the office of H. F. DEVOE & SON, bankers, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York.

Also at the office of the
STANDARD PETROLEUM REFINERY,
No. 24 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-STREET.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....$282,000.

DIRECTORS:

Peter D. Colline,	Henry Regf,
William L. Conklin,	Henry Schubart,
William Everdell,	Isaac A. Storm,
Joseph C. Appleby,	Philip C. Harmon,
William C. Arthur,	John A. Newbould,
Elisha Brooks,	Reuben W. Howes,
John B. Dunham,	Barrow Bemmo,
Benjamin W. Merriam,	Philander Basford,
Abram Darpee,	William B. Lewis,
Nash Moseman,	Augustus Sobell,
Thomas Williams, Jr.,	Jonathan Thompson,
William Close,	Robert R. Willets,
J. Fidor Schepeler,	Charles F. Tag,
Edward Ewen,	John S. Giles,
Samuel Tyson,	Robert D. Hart,

At a meeting of Directors, held May 31, Mr. ROBERT D. HART, late Secretary, was elected President, in place of Wm. T. Pinkney, Esq., deceased, and subsequently, JAMES H. RIELLY was appointed Secretary.

ROBERT D. HART, President.
JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
TUESDAY OF WALL, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF STOCK OF THE NEW-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co., on the 20th June next, will be entitled to receive, at par, their proportion of the increase of the capital stock of the company, being one share for every eight shares, and one-eighth of a share for every additional share standing in their respective names on the books of the company at the close of the day. The payment of fifty per cent., or twenty-five dollars per share, will be required on the 1st day of July next, or payment may be postponed, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, until the last day of August next, when the privilege of receiving the said shares will be forfeited. Certificates of full stock will be issued on and after Sept. 1, for all shares upon which the above-mentioned fifty per cent. has been paid, the remaining fifty per cent. of the shares being intended as a dividend, out of the surplus earnings of the road, expended in permanent improvements. Holders of eight of the rights of additional shares will be allowed to receive one share therefor, on the above terms, upon surrendering the same on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the board.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 393 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, June 20, 1865. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

THE FIRM OF HAMLEN, MOORE & CO., of Plumer, Penn., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled at Plumer by E. W. COOK, and at New-York by HENRY T. MOORE. (Signed,)

S. L. HAMLEN,
HENRY T. MOORE,
E. W. COOK
R. C. ROBBINS.

PLUMER, Pa., June 10, 1865.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

KING, SUTTON & CO., Bankers and Brokers, have removed their office to the new premises known as the Globe Buildings, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual cash dividend of six (6) per cent., free of government tax payable on demand. They have also declared a scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the company for the year ending May 1, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on the 10th day of August next.

Six per cent. interest was also ordered to be paid on all outstanding certificates of profits of the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, on and after the 10th day of August next.

R. W. BLUCKER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M. Money deposited at this time will be allowed interest from the 1st of July.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 5 and 6 per cent. (free from government tax) on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on or after the 20th of July.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer in Eighty-seventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to and through Third-avenue, to Eighty-sixth-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, included in block number three hundred and seventy-eight; also all the lots in the northerly half of block number three hundred and seventy-seven, together with the lots fronting on the Third-avenue, at the easterly end of said block; also the lots fronting on the Fourth-avenue, at the easterly end of said block; also ward numbers one, two, three and four, and numbers forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight and forty-nine, in block number two hundred and ninety.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL DELAVAN, } Board
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } of
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1865.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1865.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—NOtice is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, June 12, 1865, the ordinance respecting Dogs found running loose or at large in any street of the City of New-York, without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced. The sum of FIFTY CENTS will be paid for every dog which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large without being properly muzzled, and which shall be brought ALIVE to the Pound at the foot of 25th-st., East River, prior to the first Monday in August, on and after which date only forty cents will be paid for each. Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound before 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the day they are received, on payment of expenses.

N. B.—NO DOGS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM BOYS.

By order of the Mayor.

GEO. W. MORTON, First Marshal.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the New-York Consolidated Stage Company, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

SAMUEL F. BARGER, Referee.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 21st day of June, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City of New-York on the 3d day of July, 1865:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 180 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H DRAPER, & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY June 16, at 12 o'clock M.

at No. 15 State-st.

By order of Simeon Draper United States agent.

5 Bales O Snaburg.	2 Bales Bagging.
6 Bales Cotton Warp.	34 Pieces Bagging.
74 Boxes Tobacco.	1 Bale Twine.
35 Boxes Starch.	2 Boxes Leaf Tobacco.
2 Packages Rope,	22 Boxes Corn Starch.

168 Bags Peanuts.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE
OF
88 DESIRABLE LOTS AND GORES
ON
Avenue A and 1st-av., 77th, 78th and 79th sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John A. Weeks, Esq., Referee:

AVENUE A.—6 lots, being the whole front on the west side of Avenue A, between 77th and 78th sts.; corners each 27 2x94 feet; inside lots each, 25x94 feet.

ALSO—6 lots, being the whole front on the west side of Avenue A, between 78th and 79th sts.; corner each 27 2 x94 feet; inside lots each, 25x94 feet.

1ST-AV.—3 lots on each side of 1st-av., commencing 167 2 south from the corner of 77th-st.

77TH-ST.—17 lots north side 77th-st., whole front between Avenue A and 1st-av.; each 25x102 2.

78TH-ST.—17 lots south side 78th-st., whole front between Avenue A and 1st-av.; each 25x102 2.

ALSO—17 lots north side 79th-st., whole front between Avenue A and 1st-av.; each 25x102 2.

8 gore lots near 1st-av., lying between 77th and 79th sts.

79TH-ST.—5 lots south side 79th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.; each 25x102 2.

Terms at sale. Maps, &c., may be had at the Auctioneers' Office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

CHAS. E. STRONG, Attorney.

SPECIAL SALE—SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at at the time and place named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 16, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 23, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 30, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, TUESDAY, June 27, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 30, 1865;

Two hundred and fifty SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is specially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 23d-st.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., in charge First Div. Q. M. G. O.

NOTICE.
SALE OF ARMY MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1865.

MANY THOUSANDS OF MULES are being disposed of at public sale, at Washington.

The sales will continue until the number of animals is reduced in proportion to the reduction of the armies, now going on rapidly.

There are in the Armies of the Potomac, of the Tennessee and of Georgia, probably FOUR THOUSAND OF THE FINEST SIX-MULE TEAMS IN THE WORLD.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war, as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

The whole South is stripped of farming stock, and the North also has suffered from the drain of animals, taken to supply the armies.

These animals are sold at public auction; THEY WILL NOT BRING ANYTHING LIKE THEIR TRUE VALUE; and such opportunities for farmers to get working animals to stock their farms, and for drovers and dealers in stock to make good speculations, by purchasing them and disposing of them in the South, will never occur again.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, about 40 acres of land, together with the elegant brick mansion house thereon, known as "Ocean Hill," situate on Todt Hill Road, about 12 minutes' walk from Garrison's Depot, on Staten Island Railroad, and about 1 mile drive from Vanderbilt's Landing, over a macadamized road, and in the immediate vicinity of the country seats of Messrs. Schieffelin, Newman and others. The house is brick, 60x80 feet, with an extension 15x30 and 26; is built in the most substantial manner; replete with all modern conveniences; bath, water-closets, gas, copper, hot and cold water furnace. The hall is 20 feet in width, and floored with oak and walnut; stairs of walnut, and 6 feet wide. The library and dining-room have walnut wainscot, elegantly carved walnut mantels, (by Evers,) and large fine mirrors. The situation is unsurpassed, having sea and landscape views unequaled. The land is all under cultivation, fine vegetable garden, fish-pond, strawberry and asparagus beds, peaches, grapes, apples, and small fruit trees in abundance. There is on the premises all necessary out-buildings; also, two frame cottages. Immediate possession of the premises can be given. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York, where a map of the premises and plans of the house can be seen.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, June 14, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at Cleary's Stable, No. 19 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., elegant span of sorrel blood mares, 16 hands, eight years old; can trot in three minutes together; are perfectly sound, kind and gentle, and very stylish; also, an elegant top-wagon with pole and shafts, built by Godwin; one light three-quarter top-wagon, one set of elegant double harness, built to order by Dunscombe; also, elegant single harness, gent's saddle and bridle, blankets, sheets, &c., made by Gibson. To be sold by order of the executors, to close the estate of the late Robert Diedsrich, Esq.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF THE STOCK OF MR. JOHN GAUCHE.

Comprising elegant clocks and bronzes, superb French china dinner, tea, breakfast and dessert sets; Sevres china vases, crystal and Bohemian glassware, and other elegant French goods, just landed. To be sold by

EDWARD SCHENCK,

at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

L. D. TOMPKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—RESIDENCE and three building lots. By L. D. TOMPKINS, Auctioneer, June 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Williamst., between Park and Hillyer sts. Lot is by 300 feet, runs through to Ward-st.; modern, double, two-story gothic cottage, ten rooms, gas and fixtures, steam-heater, range and marble mantles—near depots; immediate possession. Also, a large lot on Cleveland-st. Also, two lots on William-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

ENGRAVINGS.—An invoice of unframed and valuable engravings, comprising in all about 300 lots, among which may be found fine lots of colored and plain

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE,

On North River, below 14th-st.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

WATCH HILL HOUSE FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE.

This well-known and popular Summer resort is situated on Watch Hill Point, R. I., six miles from Westerly, and about three from Stonington. There is a magnificent beach, and first-rate facilities for bathing, within easy walk of the house. The location is unequaled by any on the New-England coast. The undersigned, who has kept the house a number of years, wishing to retire from business, will dispose of it on favorable terms. If application is made soon, possession will be given before the commencement of the season. Address GEO. M. NASH, Westerly, R. I.

FOR SALE—WITH THE GROWING CROPS and immediate possession if desired, a fine farm of 80 acres, situated on King-st. road, four miles north of Portchester depot, N. Y. and N. H. R. R.; 1 hour and 10 minutes from 27th-st.; the land is mostly free from rock and well fenced; the dwelling-house has been recently repaired and put in order; there is a good barn and stable attached, also a new carriage-house, stable and granary. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Possession at once.—A neat two-story and basement cottage house, carriage-house, &c., with 5 acres of good land, well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, at Jamaica, L. I., two minutes' walk from depot. Apply to GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, or SIMONSON & NEAFIS, No. 196 Fulton-av., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT Irvington, N. J., known as Mount Herman, with from 8 to 40 acres, and every country requisite for the enjoyment of a first-class family; the healthiest spot within 12 miles of the city; cars hourly to the door; a great bargain and immediate possession if applied for at once. W. H. BISLEY, No. 1 Hudson-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN ORANGE, N. J., a new and substantially built house, walls filled in with brick, containing modern improvements; size of lot one acre; price, $15,000. Brooklyn or New-York property, or good dividend-paying stocks taken in part payment. Apply to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, corner Church and Worth.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A HANDsome country residence, slightly situated within a mile of the landing, and commanding extensive views of the river and Fishkill Mountains. The place contains eight acres of ground, and is a most desirable property. For full particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

1,300 ACRES OF WOOD AND TIMber lands for sale at a bargain; on the line of the Erie Railroad and Delaware and Hudson Canal. The fire-wood on the land will pay double the price of the land and will be bought by the railroad always. Inquire of P. R. ROACH, No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE ON GRAMERCY PARK—A first-class house in perfect order and elegantly decorated, together with the furniture therein contained, which is costly and tasteful. Price $40,000 for house and standing furniture. Possession in two weeks. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES IN Litchfield County, Conn., one-half mile from a railroad station, four hours from New-York City; house two-story brick, 40x40, with extension 24x26; three barns, stables and other outbuildings; all nearly new; fruit in abundance. Price $7,000. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IN ORANGE, N. J., a small well-built cottage, with stable and 3 acres; must be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold low if applied for at once, as the owner wishes to go abroad. Furniture, if wanted. Address J. O. S., Box No. 311 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 70 acres, on Harlem Rail Road, near Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Land in good condition. Will be exchanged for merchandise—dry goods preferred. Price $55 per acre. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 52 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS BUILDING LOTS ON 33D and 34th sts., 100 feet west of 5th-av., being part of the Blind Institute property; will be sold cheap and on terms to suit builders. Apply to
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT—FURNISHED and equipped, horses, &c., for sale on easy terms for cash, ten miles from the city. Address Box No. 141, Jamaica, L. I.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE, TWO PIECES desirable down-town leasehold property, which will yield 10 to 12 per cent, on the investment, beyond a question. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

WANT TO PURCHASE—A DESIRABLE residence in Brooklyn; location preferred, the Heights, avenues or vicinity of Clinton and Henry sts. Address M., Box No. 2,231 Post-office, New-York.

GOOD WELL BUILT TENANT PROPerty, paying largely; will exchange in part for vacant lots or improved property.
CARTER & BERTINE, No. 79 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—SEVENTH-AVENUE LOTS, ABOVE Central Park. Five lots on this grand drive recently added to the Central Park. Price, $11,000 for all. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND VILLAGE property for sale and exchange. Apply to KELSEY & CORNWELL, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, or No. 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—FIRST and second floors; four or five rooms; large and airy, with gas and water, and modern conveniences; would suit single gentleman or gentlemen who wish any light business, or would suit as gentleman's office, or a gentleman and his wife; references exchanged. Apply at No. 9 6th-av. near Amity-st.

A YOUNG AMERICAN GENTLEMAN OF quiet and social habits, may have a large, nicely furnished room with every convenience for a good home, down town, with a gentleman and wife, only, strangers in the city, who desire association rather than emolument. Terms very moderate to the right kind of a party. References exchanged. Address, ANDREWS, Box No. 163 Times Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD, in a pleasant part of the country, for about three weeks. Address, for three days, GEO. RAMSAY, French's Hotel, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A NEATLY-furnished room, with board, in a private family, between 8th and 28th sts., near Broadway. Address, stating terms, L. L., Station G, New-York.

BOARDING—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A desirable room, nicely furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife; location pleasant, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 36 Willow-st.

BEDROOM TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT board. Apply at No. 255 West 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE SUMMER.

A family of from six to ten persons, with servants and team if desired, can procure board and other necessary accommodations in a pleasant country town, one and a half hour's ride from city by rail; or two and a half by boat, by calling at No. 4 National Bank and inquiring for RAYMOND.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily; no other boarders; for a single gentleman or two, if friends; residence delightfully situated on the river, only two miles from the city, with stage facilities; the apartment is on the parlor floor, very handsomely furnished; references exchanged. Address Box No. 757 Post-office; will receive prompt attention.

INLAND COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—In an elevated situation, not more than one hour from City Hall, for gentleman and wife, from about July 25; must be in a healthy locality, accessible from the city early and late; will be permanent if suited. Address, with full particulars, PARKER, Box No. 404 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN WESTchester County, near the Harlem Railroad preferred, for a small family; best of reference given and required. Address HOLLAND, No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, basement office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A family of 3 persons, principally adults, in the neighborhood of Riverdale, or between that point and Hastings, in genteel house with well-furnished table. Address Box No. 306 Post-office, New-York, stating terms.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in the most healthy section of the State, on the Erie route, in a pleasant location, good table, comfortable rooms, at a reasonable rate, by applying to Mrs. READ, "Young Ladies' School," Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD FOR FAMILIES, ON reasonable terms, in a beautifully situated cottage, near Cozzens' Hotel, West Point; good board, pleasant rooms, bath, &c. By B. B. KING, late of Roe's Hotel, West Point, N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR A family of six or eight persons at a farm-house, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, forty miles from the city. For further particulars, inquire of M. L. RANNEY, Esq., Surveyor's Department, Custom-house, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.
C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, New-Jersey. This select family hotel is open for the season. Communication by steamboat foot of Dey-st. at 10¾ A. M. and 4¼ P. M., and 5 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River; by New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day, and Bergen Point Railroad hourly from Jersey City.
W. W. HILL, Proprietor.
N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen Point than from South Ferry to the 5th-av.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also easy fine drives.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will be opened June 17 for the reception of guests.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES TO LET,

With splendid light and ventilation
Suitable for
Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

TO RENT—AT FISHKILL VILLAGE, A LARGE house and ground attached on the outskirts of the village; house has gas, water, range, &c. Price $600 from now till May 1, 1866. Also, a house and nine acres of land; price $500. Apply to THEODORE R. WISTMORE, Security Life Insurance Company, No. 21 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, with immediate possession, good house, eleven rooms, fruit and shade, fine situation, with six lots of ground. Rent low for balance of the season. Inquire of S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway, or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brick house, located No. 143 West 21st-st. A portable heater and gas-fixtures in the house; a verandah over the stoop. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Immediate possession gives. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—NEW HOUSE, newly furnished, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, near and overlooking the Sound, with privilege of boating and bathing. Address Box No. 4,526 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—Is on Hudson River; house furnished for Winter and Summer; grapery, peaches, all fruits; one mile from a steamboat landing; three hours from city by rail.
E. H. LUDLOW, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 60 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, in the Capitol, until TUESDAY, June 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, for performing the work of enlarging the library of Congress, in accordance with the following synopsis of specifications:

Yard: All the work to be erected will be of iron, and similar to the present library; the present structure of stone and brick, from the main door of the building to, and including the roof, at the north and south ends of the present library, is to be removed; and all the materials of which the same is composed, that cannot be used in the reconstruction, are to belong to the contractor.

The new wings to be substituted for the present structure are to be fitted up with alcoves four stories in height, with brackets, pedestals, mouldings, &c., to correspond with the present library. Doors are to be cut through the walls and to be finished with iron frames, valves, &c., similar to the doors on the north and south ends of the present library. Iron stairways are to be constructed; wash-basins, water-closets, &c., will be required. The roof is to be framed of iron, and to be sheathed with wood and covered with copper. The skylights to be similar to those of the present library. Warm air furnaces are to be constructed. The floors are to be laid in tile like the floor of the present library; and all the bronzing and gilding are to be done similar to that in the same. The contractor is to furnish everything necessary to carry on the work, both of removing and building, at his own expense.

Full specifications can be obtained, in printed form, by addressing a letter to the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the drawings may be seen at any time, Sundays excepted, prior to the hour of closing the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Capitol Extension, from nine to three o'clock.

The contractor will be required to give bond, with two responsible sureties, in the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract.

The proposals will be opened by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, at his office in the Capitol, in the presence of the Secretary of the Interior and all other persons who may choose to be present, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th day of June next.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, who will, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, perform the work promptly and satisfactorily, reserving the right to reject all bids. Each bidder will be expected to inclose with his proposals the names of the persons who are to become his sureties.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS FRENCH,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 237 Broadway. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at eleven o'clock A. M.,

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-third-street, from Tenth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-third-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Eighteenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-eighth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Tenth-avenue.

For rebuilding bulkhead north side Rivington-street, East River.

For replanking and fendering Piers Nos. fifty-six and fifty-seven East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. thirty-seven East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. forty-four East River.

For dredging both sides of Pier No. sixty-one East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. sixty-two North River.

For regulating and grading Forty-third-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreement, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, June eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until MONDAY, the 26th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-House No. 42, to be built on lots Nos. 76 and 78 Hester street, in said Ward, for the use of the Primary Department of said School. Plans and specifications for said building, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 64 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The trustees of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM McCAFFIL, Chairman,
GEORGE KINZER, Secretary.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL }
AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865. }

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ARMY AND NAVY.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, *Late Public Printer.* WILLIAM H. WATSON, *Late Ch'f Cl'k Sub. Dep't.*
WENDELL & WATSON
PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
OFFICE ROOMS, No. 845 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, *Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.*
Post-office Box No. 269 Washington, D. C.

SEVENTEENTH WARD RECRUITING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The subscribers to the Seventeenth Ward Recruiting Fund are hereby notified that each subscriber is entitled to receive 25 per cent. of the amount of his subscription money. The committee will pay such amounts to all subscribers from the 8th to the 15th day of June, from 8 to 10 o'clock in the evening, at Room No. 21 Bible House. All amounts not called for on the 15th day of June will be donated to some charitable purpose.
CHAS. G. CORNELL, Chairman.
GEO. F. STEISTREEMER, Secretary.

ARMY OFFICERS WILL BE LIBERALLY treated with, if they require assistance in closing their ordnance and quartermaster accounts. Certificates of non-indebtedness speedily procured through our Washington office. Accounts collected and cashed.
L. BROWN & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Park-place.

ALL DISCHARGED SOLDIERS CAN have their claims for pay, bounty, clothing and ration money speedily settled and cashed at the United States Army Agency and Banking Office of L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

ARMY OFFICERS ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED and settled with quick dispatch; liberal advances made by J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker,
No. 243 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A PARLOR NOVEL.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.
BY MRS. GORE,
Author of "Castles in the Air," etc., etc., etc.

"Another of Mrs. Gore's delightful productions—*A Parlor Novel*—just suited by its refinement and delicacy of sentiment, and its admirable life lessons, for the perusal of 'Mothers and Daughters.'"—*London Examiner.*

"Mrs. Gore combines moral instruction with pleasing and delightful romance. The present work is a *chef d'œuvre*—a book for our homes—full of charming sentiment and refined taste, and presenting a lively and agreeable picture of female character."—*London Spectator.*

"In her delineations of female character Mrs. Gore is peculiarly happy; but she was never more so than in the present instance. 'Mothers and Daughters' is one of the most fascinating novels of the day—a production that does honor alike to the principles and genius of the authoress."—*London Athenæum.*

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price.
FREDERICK A. BRADY, Publisher, 22 Ann-st., N. Y.

UNCLE SAM.—SEE THIS WEEK'S NUMBER. "Ellen, the Pride of Broadway," is publishing in it, with other interesting stories. All newsvenders have it. Price, 5 cents.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, Howes, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 48, North River. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 20 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,472	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,340	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,334	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,973	Gregan.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,196	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA ..... THURSDAY, June 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $119 00
Second Cabin Passage 85 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,200 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
FRANCE	(About)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(About)	1,100-horse power

DESPATCHES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping as BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.

EUROPE ..... Capt. A. DUCHESNE ..... FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE ..... Capt. A. BOCANDE ..... FRIDAY, June 23
First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 13 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CRESCENT, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
PASSAGE RATES GREATLY REDUCED.
The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
June 15 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TIMLEPAUGH
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)
July 1 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SLOCUM
(connecting as Panama with the CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF CORK ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 14
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 17
GLASGOW ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 21
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 24
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 95 | Steerage to London 35
First Cabin to Paris ..... 120 | Steerage to Paris 40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

Regular weekly United States mail line of new and first-class steamships.
GRANADA—R. BAXTER, Commander.
ALHAMBRA—R. B. BENSON, Commander.
THE GRENADA
will leave Pier No. 14 East River on
SATURDAY, June 17,
at 3 o'clock. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, June 24.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Havana.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on June 21.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamship CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $60
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The first-class steamships
AMERICA ..... Capt. CLIFT,
NEVADA ..... Capt. CARPENTER.
The AMERICA
will commence taking freight Wednesday morning, and positively sail SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from foot of Canal-st., North River. For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The NEVADA will follow Saturday, June 24. Agents in Savannah, Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above on THURSDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River.
For freight or passage,
Apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GANNELL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE STEAMSHIP EUTERPE,
Capt. ELDRIDGE, is now loading at Pier No. 36 North River, and will sail for the above port on Saturday, June 17th, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 36 West-st.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND THE IRISH PORTS.
CALEDONIA ..... Saturday ..... June 17.
HIBERNIA ..... Saturday ..... July 1.
At 2 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.
Passage rates greatly reduced. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
Passengers booked through to Havre, Hamburg, &c.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M.
The SCOTIA will sail on the 28th June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route—Low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of each month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, E. P. DENNIS, master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers. Issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 23.

ASTROLOGY.

MRS. ST. CLAIR, CLAIRVOYANT, NO. 152 Avenue C, corner 10th-st., second floor. Ladies 25 cents; gents 50 cents. Also, confidential letters from

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Manager ..... Mr. William Stuart
Stage Manager ..... Mr. J. G. Hanley
FIFTEENTH NIGHT
OF THE
GIFTED TRAGIC ARTIST,
MISS HOSMER,
who will appear on
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, JUNE 14,
as
BIANCA,
in Millman's celebrated tragedy entitled
FAZIO;
OR,
THE ITALIAN WIFE,
which will be given with the following cast:
Geraldi Fazio ..... Mr. Barton Hill
Bartolo ..... Mr. John Dyott
Duke of Florence ..... Mr. Chester
Gonsalvo ..... Mr. Burgess
Antonio ..... Mr. Eberle
Phelario ..... Mr. Cline
Falsetto ..... Mr. Burroughs
Pierro ..... Mr. Duell
Aldabella ..... Mrs. Chester
THURSDAY, FAZIO.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
LUCRETIA BORGIA and FAINT HEART.
Doors open at 7½; overture at 8 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGT. HIGHLANDERS N. G. S. N. Y.—The muster and inspection of the above Regiment will take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer-sts. The officers and members of the different companies will assemble at 7½ o'clock precisely.
ROBERT GAIR, Adjutant.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HAVSTOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, (on and after May 22,) at 7 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 7:15. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail North, East and West. Also, Hartford, on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, East River, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of Messrs. SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., New-York.
D. A. SMITH, Agent,
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

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OUR BATTLE HISTORY.

The Potomac Army's Last Campaign.

Gen. Meade's Official Report of His Operations.

The Brilliant Movements of the Cavalry.

Gen. Sheridan's Account of His Share of the Work.

OPERATIONS OF THE INFANTRY.

Gen. Meade's Report.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 30, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit herewith a succinct report of the operations of this army in the recent campaign, resulting in the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburgh, and terminating in the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

On the 29th ultimo, in pursuance of orders received from the Lieutenant-General Commanding, the Second and Fifth Corps were moved across Hatcher's Run, the former by the Vaughan road, the latter by the old stage road crossing at Perkins'. The Second Corps holding the extreme left of the line before Petersburgh prior to moving, was relieved by Maj.-Gen. GIBBON, commanding two divisions of the Twenty-fourth Corps.

Major-Gen. HUMPHREYS, commanding Second Corps, was directed, after crossing Hatcher's Run, to take position with his right resting on Hatcher's Run and his left extending to the Quaker road. Major-Gen. WARREN, commanding Fifth Corps, was directed at first to take position at the intersection of the Vaughan and Quaker roads, and subsequently, about noon of the 29th, he was ordered to move up the Quaker road beyond Gravelly Run.

These orders were duly executed, and by evening Major-Gen. HUMPHREYS was in position, his right resting near Dabney's Mill, and his left near Gravelly Meeting-house on the Quaker road. In taking this position Major-Gen. HUMPHREYS encountered but little opposition, meeting only a small force in a line of rifle-pits, who were quickly driven out. Major-Gen. WARREN was delayed in his movement, by having to rebuild the bridge over Gravelly Run. The advance of his column, Brig.-Gen. GRIFFIN'S division, was attacked about 4 P. M., when about a mile and a half beyond Gravelly Run, by BUSHROD JOHNSON'S division. A spirited engagement ensued, in which GRIFFIN handsomely repulsed and drove the enemy, capturing over 100 prisoners.

On the 30th, Maj.-Gen. HUMPHREYS again advanced, driving the enemy into his main line of works, and by night occupying a line from the Crow house, on Hatcher's Run, to the intersection of the Dabney's Mill and Boydtown plank-road.

Maj.-Gen. WARREN, during this day, advanced on the Quaker road to its intersection with the Boydtown plank, and pushed AYRES' division in a northwesterly direction over to the White Oak road. No fighting of any consequence occurred this day, except picket skirmishing and exchange of artillery shots from the respective lines, now close to each other.

During the night of the 30th, Maj.-Gen. HUMPHREYS, who had intrenched his line, was directed to relieve GRIFFIN'S division, Fifth Corps, by MILES' division, and Maj.-Gen. WARREN was ordered to move both CRAWFORD and GRIFFIN within supporting distance of AYRES, whose position on the extreme left was considered likely to invite attack.

On the 31st, about 10 A. M., AYRES, under Gen. WARREN'S orders, advanced to dislodge the enemy in position on the White Oak road. AYRES'S attack was unsuccessful, and was followed by such a vigorous attack of the enemy that AYRES was compelled to fall back upon CRAWFORD, who, in turn, was so strongly pressed by the enemy as to force both divisions back, in considerable disorder, to the position occupied by GRIFFIN, when the pursuit of the enemy ceased. Immediately on ascertaining the condition of affairs, Major-Gen. HUMPHREYS was ordered to move to WARREN'S support, and that officer promptly sent MILES' division to attack in flank the force operating against WARREN. This movement was handsomely executed by MILES, who, attacking the enemy vigorously, drove him back to his former position on the White Oak road, capturing several colors and many prisoners.

In the meantime WARREN advanced with GRIFFIN'S division, supported by such portions of AYRES' and CRAWFORD'S divisions as could be rallied, and, regaining the position held by AYRES in the morning, GRIFFIN attacked with CHAMBERLAIN'S brigade, driving the enemy and securing a lodgment on the White Oak road.

These operations over, hearing heavy firing to the left and rear, which was presumed to be the cavalry moving up from Dinwiddie Court-house, WARREN was directed to send a brigade down the White Oak road to cooperate with the cavalry. This brigade by night reached the crossing of Gravelly Run, by the road leading through J. BOISSEAU'S, where, not meeting any enemy, it bivouacked.

During the night, having been directed to send support to Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, at Dinwiddie Court-house, Major-Gen. WARREN was ordered to move with his whole corps, two divisions by the White Oak road and one by the Boydton plank-road. Major-Gen. HUMPHREYS was ordered to extend his left as far as practicable, consistent with its security.

During the foregoing operations, the Sixth and Ninth Corps remained in the lines in front of Petersburgh, with orders to watch the enemy closely, and, in the event of the lines in their front being weakened, to attack.

On April 1, after consultation with the Lieutenant-General Commanding, believing from the operations on his right that the enemy's lines on his left must be thinly held, orders were sent to Major-Gens. WRIGHT and PARKE to attack the next morning at 4 A. M. About 7 P. M., intelligence having been received of the brilliant success of the cavalry and Fifth Corps at Five Forks, orders were sent to Gens. PARKE and WRIGHT to open their batteries and press the enemy's picket-line. At the same time, MILES' division, Second Corps, was detached to the support of Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, and Major-Gen. HUMPHREYS advised of the intended attacks of the Twenty-fourth, Sixth and Fifth Corps, and directed to hold his two remaining divisions ready to cooperate in the same, should they prove successful.

On the 2d of April, Major-Gen. WRIGHT attacked at 4 A. M., carrying everything before him, taking possession of the enemy's strong line of works, and capturing many guns and prisoners. After carrying the enemy's lines in his front, and reaching the Boydton plank-road, Major-Gen. WRIGHT turned to his left and swept down the enemy's line of intrenchments till near Hatcher's Run, where, meeting the head of the Twenty-fourth Corps, Gen. WRIGHT retraced his steps and advanced on the Boydton plank-road toward Petersburgh, encountering the enemy in an inner line of works immediately around the city. Major-Gen. WRIGHT deployed his corps confronting their works, in conjunction with the Twenty-fourth and part of the Second Corps.

Major-Gen. PARKE'S attack, at 4 A. M., was also successful, carrying the enemy's lines, capturing guns and prisoners; but the position of the Ninth Corps, confronting that position of the enemy's line the longest held and most strongly fortified, it was found he held a second and inner line, which Major-Gen. PARKE was unable to carry. Receiving a dispatch during the morning from Major-Gen. PARKE, reporting his being pressed by the enemy, the troops left in City Point defences, under Brig.-Gen. BENHAM and Brevet Brig.-Gen. COLLIS, were ordered up to Gen. PARKE'S support; their prompt arrival enabling them to render material assistance to Gen. PARKE in holding his lines.

So soon as Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT'S success was reported, Maj.-Gen. HUMPHREY'S was ordered to advance with the remaining divisions of his corps; HAYS, on the right, advanced and captured a redoubt in front of the Crow house, taking a gun and over 100 prisoners. MOTT, on the left, on advancing on the Boydtown plank road found the enemy's line evacuated. HAYS and MOTT pushed forward and joined the Sixth Corps confronting the enemy. Early in the morning, MILES, reporting his return to his position on the White Oak road, was ordered to advance on the Claiborne road simultaneously with MOTT and HAYS. MILES perceiving the enemy were moving to his right, pursued and overtook him at Sutherland's Station, where a sharp engagement took place, MILES handling his single division with great skill and gallantry, capturing several guns and many prisoners. On receiving intelligence of MILES being engaged, HAYS was sent to his support, but did not reach the field till the action was over.

At 3 A. M. of the 2d of April, Maj.-Gens. PARKE and WRIGHT reported no enemy in their front, when, on advancing, it was ascertained Petersburgh was evacuated.

WILCOX'S division, Ninth Corps, was ordered to occupy the town, and the Second, Sixth and Ninth Corps immediately moved up the river, reaching that night the vicinity of Sutherland's Station.

The next three days, the 3d, 4th and 5th, the pursuit was continued along the river and Namozine roads, the Fifth Corps following the cavalry, and the Second and Sixth following the Fifth, the Ninth having been detached to guard the Southside Railroad.

The progress of the troops was greatly impeded by the bad character of the road, the presence of the supply trains of the Fifth Corps, and cavalry, and by the frequent changes of position of the cavalry, to whom the right of way was given. On the night of the 5th, receiving a dispatch from Major-Gen. SHERIDAN that his army was in position at Amelia Court-house, immediate orders were given for the resumption of the march by the troops of the Second and Sixth Corps, reaching Jettersville between 4 and 5 P. M., where the Fifth Corps was found intrenched, expecting an attack. No attack being made, on the morning of the 6th of April the three corps were moved in the direction of Amelia Court-house, with the intention of attacking the enemy if found there; but soon after moving, intelligence was received that LEE had moved from Amelia Court-house toward Farmville. The directions of the corps were changed, and the Sixth Corps moved from the right to the left. The Second Corps was ordered to move on Deatonsville, and the Fifth and Sixth Corps to move in parallel direction on the right and left, respectively.

The Second Corps soon came up with the enemy and commenced a rear-guard fight, which continued all day till evening, when the enemy was so crowded in attempting to cross Sailor's Creek that he had to abandon a large train. Guns, colors, and prisoners were taken in these successful operations of the Second Corps.

The Sixth Corps on the left of the Second came up with the enemy posted on Sailor's Creek. Major-Gen. WRIGHT attacked with two divisions, and completely routed the enemy. In this attack the cavalry, under Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, was operating on the left of the Sixth Corps, while HUMPHREYS was pressing on the right. The result of the combined operations was the capture of Lieut.-Gen. EWELL and four other general officers, with most of EWELL'S corps.

The next day, the 7th of April, the Fifth Corps was moved to the left toward Prince Edward's Court-house. The Second Corps resumed the direct pursuit of the enemy, coming up with him at High Bridge over the Appomattox. Here the enemy made a feeble stand with his rear guard, attempting to burn the railroad and common bridge. Being driven off by HUMPHREYS he succeeded in burning three spans of the railroad bridge, but the common bridge was saved, which HUMPHREYS immediately crossed in pursuit, the enemy abandoning eighteen guns at this point. HUMPHREYS came up with the enemy at the intersection of the High-bridge and Farmville roads, where he was found intrenched behind rail breastworks, evidently making a stand to cover the withdrawal of his trains. Before reaching this point HUMPHREYS had detached BARLOW'S division to the left toward Farmville. Near Farmville BARLOW found the enemy, who was about evacuating the place, which operation was hastened by a successful attack of BARLOW'S.

When HUMPHREYS ascertained the position of the enemy, BARLOW was recalled, but did not reach HUMPHREYS till evening, and after an unsuccessful assault had been made by part of MILES' division.

The Sixth Corps moved early in the morning toward Farmville, but finding the road occupied, first by the cavalry and subsequently by the Twenty-Fourth Corps, it was too late in the afternoon before it reached that place, where it was found the enemy had destroyed the bridge. On learning the position of HUMPHREYS, orders were sent to WRIGHT to cross and attack in support. By great exertions a bridge for infantry was constructed, over which WRIGHT crossed, but it was nightfall before this could be effected.

The next day, April 8, the pursuit was continued on the Lynchburgh stage road. On the 9th, at 12 M., the head of the Second Corps, when within three miles of Appomattox Court-house, came up with the enemy. At the same time I received a letter from Gen. LEE, asking for a suspension of hostilities, pending negotiations for surrender. Soon after receiving this letter, Brig.-Gen. FORSYTH, of Gen. SHERIDAN'S staff, came through the enemy's lines and notified me that a truce had been made by Major-Gen. ORD, commanding the troops on the other side of Appomattox Court-house. In consequence of this, I replied to Gen. LEE that I should suspend hostilities for two hours. At the expiration of that time I received the instructions of the Lieutenant-General commanding to continue the armistice till further orders, and about 4 P. M. I received the welcome intelligence of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

It has been impossible, in the foregoing brief outline of operations, to do full justice to the several corps engaged; for this purpose reference must be had to the reports of corps and division commanders, which will be forwarded as soon as received. At the same time I would call attention to the handsome repulse of the enemy by GRIFFIN'S division, Fifth Corps, on the 29th ultimo; to the important part taken by the Fifth Corps in the battle of Five Forks; to the gallant assault, on the 2d inst., by the Sixth Corps, in my judgment the decisive movement of the campaign; to the successful attack of the Sixth Corps in the battle of Sailor's Creek; to the gallant assault, on the 2d inst., of the Ninth Corps, and the firmness and tenacity with which the advantages then gained were held against all assaults of the enemy; to the brilliant attack of MILES' division, Second Corps, at Sutherland's Station; to the energetic pursuit and attack of the enemy by the Second Corps, on the 6th inst., terminating in the battle of Sailor's Creek; and to the prompt pursuit the next day, with BARLOW'S and MILES' attacks, as all evincing the fact that this army, officers and men, all nobly did their duty, and deserve the thanks of the country. Nothing could exceed the cheerfulness with which all submitted to fatigue and privations to secure the coveted prize—the capture of the Army of Northern Virginia.

The absence of official reports precludes my forwarding any statement of casualties, or lists of the captures of guns, colors and prisoners. To my staff, general and personal, I am indebted, as I have ever been, for the most zealous and faithful discharge of their duties. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

Col. T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

OPERATIONS OF THE CAVALRY.

Gen. Sheridan's Report.

CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS, May 16, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following narrative of the operations of my command during the recent campaign in front of Petersburgh and Richmond, terminating with the surrender of the rebel army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court-house, Virginia, on April 9, 1865.

On March 26, my command, consisting of the First and Third Cavalry Divisions, under the immediate command of Brevet Major-Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, crossed the James River by the bridge at Jones' Landing, having marched from Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, via White House, on the Pamunkey River.

On March 27 this command went into camp at Hancock Station, on the military railroad in front of Petersburgh, and on the same day the Second Cavalry Division, which had been serving with the Army of the Potomac, reported to me under the command of Major-Gen. GEORGE CROOK.

The effective force of these divisions was as follows:

Gen. MERRITT'S command, First and Third Divisions	5,700
Gen. CROOK'S command, Second Division	3,300
Total effective force	9,000

With this force I moved out on the 29th of March, in conjunction with the armies operating against Richmond, and in the subsequent operations I was under the immediate orders of the Lieutenant-General commanding.

I moved by the way of Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railroad, and Malon's Crossing, on the Rowanty Creek, where we were obliged to construct a bridge.

At this point our advance encountered a small picket of the rebel cavalry, and drove it to the left across Stony Creek, capturing a few prisoners, from whom, and from my scouts, I learned that the enemy's cavalry was at or near Stony Creek depot, on the Weldon Railroad, on our left flank and rear. Believing that it would not attack me, and that by pushing on to Dinwiddie Court-house I could force it to make a wide detour, we continued the march, reaching the Court-house about 5 o'clock P. M., encountering only a small picket of the enemy, which was driven away by our advance.

It was found necessary to order Gen. CUSTER'S division, which was marching in rear, to remain near Malon's Crossing, on the Rowanty Creek, to assist and protect our trains, which were greatly retarded by the almost impassable roads of that miry section. The First and Second Divisions went into camp, covering the Vaughan, Flat Foot, Boydton Plank and Five Forks roads, which all intersect at Dinwiddie Court House, rendering this an important point, and from which I was expected to make a cavalry raid on the Southside Railroad, and thence join Gen. SHERMAN, or return to Petersburgh, as circumstances might dictate. However, during the night the Lieutenant-General sent me instructions to abandon the contemplated raid and act in concert with the infantry under his immediate command, and turn the right flank of LEE'S army if possible.

Early on the morning of the 30th of March, I directed Gen. MERRITT to send the First Division, Brig.-Gen. DEVIN commanding, to gain possession of the Five Forks, on White Oak road, and directed Gen. CROOK to send Gen. DAVIES' brigade of his division to the support of Gen. DEVIN.

GREGG'S brigade, of CROOK'S division, was held on the Boydton plank-road, and guarded the crossing of Stony Creek, forcing the enemy's cavalry, that was moving from Stony Creek Depot to form a connection with the right of their army, to make a wide detour, as I had anticipated, on the south side of Stony Creek, and west of Chamberlain's Bed—a very fatiguing march, in the bad condition of the roads. A very heavy rain fell during this day, aggravating the swampy nature of the ground, and rendering the movements of troops almost impossible. Gen. MERRITT'S reconnoissance developed the enemy in strong force on the White Oak road, in the vicinity of the Five Forks, and there was some heavy skirmishing throughout the day. Next morning, March 31, Gen. MERRITT advanced toward the Five Forks with the First Division, and meeting with considerable opposition, Gen. DEVIN'S brigade, of CROOK'S division, was ordered to join him, while Gen. CROOK, advancing on the left with the two other brigades of his division, encountered the enemy at Chamberlain's Creek, at a point a little west of Dinwiddie, making demonstrations to cross. SAYER'S brigade was ordered to hold them in check, and GREGG'S brigade to a position on his right. The advance of the First Division got possession of the Five Forks, but in the meantime the Fifth Army Corps, which had advanced toward the White Oak road from the Vaughan road, was attacked and driven back, and, withdrawing from that point, this force of the enemy marched rapidly from the front of the Fifth Corps to the Five Forks, driving in our cavalry advance, and moving down on roads west of Chamberlain's Creek, attacked Gen. SAYER'S brigade, but were unable to force his position. Abandoning the attempt to cross in his front, this force of the enemy's infantry succeeded in effecting a crossing higher up the creek, striking Gen. DAVIES' brigade of the Second Division, which, after a gallant fight, was forced back upon the left flank of the First Division, thus partially isolating all this force from my main line covering Dinwiddie Court-house.

Orders were at once given to Gen. MERRITT to cross this detached force over to the Boydtown plank-road, and march down to Dinwiddie Court-house and come into the line of battle. The enemy, deceived by this movement, followed it up rapidly, making a left wheel, and presenting his rear to my line of battle. When his line was nearly parallel to mine, Gen. GIBBS' brigade of the First Division, and Gen. IRVINE GREGG'S brigade of the Second Division, were ordered to attack at once, and Gen. CUSTER was directed to bring up two of his brigades rapidly, leaving one brigade of his division with the trains that had not yet reached Dinwiddie Court-house. In the gallant attack made by GIBBS and GREGG, the enemy's wounded fell into our hands, and he was forced to face by the rear rank and give up his movement, which, if continued, would have taken in flank and rear the infantry line of the Army of the Potomac. When the enemy had faced to meet this attack a very obstinate and handsomely-contested battle ensued, in which, with all his cavalry and two divisions of infantry, the enemy was unable to drive five divisions of our cavalry, dismounted, from an open plain in front of Dinwiddie Court-house. The brunt of their cavalry attack was borne by Gen. SMITH'S brigade, which had so gallantly held the crossing of Chamberlain's Creek in the morning. His command again held the enemy in check with determined bravery, but the heavy force brought against his right flank finally compelled him to abandon his position on the creek, and fall back to the main line immediately in front of Dinwiddie Court-house. As the enemy's infantry advanced to the attack our cavalry threw up slight breastworks of rails at some points along our lines, and when the enemy attempted to force this position, they were handsomely repulsed, and gave up the attempt to gain possession of the court-house. It was after dark when the firing ceased, and the enemy lay on their arms that night not more than one hundred yards in front of our lines. The commands of Gens. DEVIN and DAVIES reached Dinwiddie Court-house without opposition by way of the Boydtown plank-road, but did not participate in the final action of the day. In this well-contested battle the most obstinate gallantry was displayed by my entire command. The brigades commanded by Gen. GIBBS and Cols. STAGG and FITZHUGH, in the First Division; Gens. DAVIES, GREGG and SMITH, in the Second Division; Cols. PENNINGTON and CAPEHART, in the Third Division, vied with each other in their determined efforts to hold in check the superior force of the enemy; and the skillful arrangement of their troops in this peculiarly difficult country, entitles the brigade commanders to the highest commendation.

Gens. CROOK, MERRITT, CUSTER, and DEVIN, by their courage and ability, sustained their commands, and executed the rapid movements of the day with promptness and without confusion.

During the night of the 31st of March my headquarters were at Dinwiddie Court-house, and the Lieutenant-General notified me that the Fifth Corps would report to me, and should reach me by midnight. This corps had been offered to me on the 30th instant, but very much desiring the Sixth Corps, which had been with me in the Shenandoah Valley, I asked for it, but on account of the delay which would occur in moving that corps from its position in the lines in front of Petersburgh it could not be sent to me. I respectfully submit herewith my brief accounts of the operations of the day, the response to which was the ordering of the Fifth Corps to my support and my command, as also the dispatch of the Lieutenant-General notifying me of his action. I understood that the Fifth Corps, when ordered to report to me, was in position near S. DABNEY'S house, in the angle between the Boydtown road and the Five Forks road.

Had Gen. WARREN moved according to the expectations of the Lieutenant-General there would appear to have been but little chance for the escape of the enemy's infantry in front of Dinwiddie Court-house. AYRES'S division moved down the Boydton plank road during the night, and in the morning moved West via B. BOISSEAU'S house, striking the Five Forks road about two and a half miles north of Dinwiddie Court-house. Gen. WARREN, with GRIFFIN'S and CRAWFORD'S divisions, moved down the road by CRUMP'S house, coming into the Five Forks road near J. BOISSEAU'S house between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of April. Meantime I moved my cavalry force at daylight against the enemy's lines in front which gave way rapidly, moving off by the right flank and crossing Chamberlain's Creek. This hasty movement was accelerated by the discovery that two divisions of the Fifth Corps were in their rear and that one division was moving toward their left and rear.

The following were the instructions sent to Gen. WARREN:

CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS,
DINWIDDIE COURT-HOUSE,
April 1, 1865—3 A. M.

To Major-Gen. Warren, Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

I am holding in front of Dinwiddie Court-house, on the road leading to Five Forks, for three quarters of a mile, with Gen. CUSTER'S division. The enemy are in his immediate front, lying so as to cover the road just this side of A. ADAMS' house, which leads out across Chamberlain's bed or run. I understand you have a division at J. BOISSEAU'S; if so you are in rear of the enemy's line, and almost on his flanks. I will hold on here. Possibly they may attack CUSTER at daylight; if so attack instantly and in full force. Attack at daylight anyhow, and I will make an effort to get the road this side of ADAMS' house, and if I do, you can capture the whole of them. Any force moving down the road I am holding, or on the White Oak Road, will be in the enemy's rear, and in all probability get any force that may escape you by a flank attack. Do not fear my leaving here. If the enemy remains, I shall fight at daylight.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

As they fell back the enemy were rapidly followed by Gen. MERRITT'S two divisions, Gen. DEVIN on the right and Gen. CUSTER on the left; Gen. CROOK in rear. During the remainder of the day Gen. CROOK'S division held the extreme left and rear, and was not seriously engaged.

I then determined that I would drive the enemy, with the cavalry, to the Five Forks, press them inside of their works, and make a feint to turn their right flank, and meanwhile quietly move up the Fifth Corps with a view to attacking their left flank, crush the whole force, if possible, and drive westward those who might escape, thus isolating them from their army at Petersburgh. Happily, this conception was successfully executed. About this time Gen. MCKENZIE'S division of cavalry, from the Army of the James, reported to me, and consisted of about 1,000 effective men. I directed Gen. WARREN to hold fast at J. BOISSEAU'S house, refresh his men, and be ready to move to the front when required; and Gen. MCKENZIE was ordered to rest in front of Dinwiddie Court-house until further orders.

Meantime, Gen. MERRITT'S command continued to press the enemy, and by impetuous charges drove them from two lines of temporary works; Gen. CUSTER guiding his advance on the widow GILLIAM'S house, and Gen. DEVIN on the main Five Forks road. The courage displayed by the cavalry officers and men was superb, and about two o'clock the enemy was behind his works on the White Oak road, and his skirmish line drawn in. I then ordered up the Fifth Corps on the main road, and sent Brevet Major GILLESPIE, of the engineers, to turn the head of the column off on the Gravelly Church road, and put the corps in position on this road obliquely to and at a point not a short distance from the White Oak road, and about one mile from the Five Forks. Two divisions of the corps were to form the front line, and one division was to be held in reserve in column of regiments opposite the centre.

I then directed Gen. MERRITT to demonstrate as though he was attempting to turn the enemy's right flank, and notified him that the Fifth Corps would strike the enemy's left flank, and ordered that the cavalry should assault the enemy's works as soon as the Fifth Corps became engaged, and that would be determined by the volleys of musketry. I then rode over to where the Fifth Corps was going into position, and found them coming up very slowly. I was exceedingly anxious to attack at once, for the sun was getting low, and we had to fight or go back. It was no place to intrench, and it would have been shameful to have gone back with no results to compensate for the loss of the brave men who had fallen during the day. In this connection, I will say that Gen. WARREN did not exert himself to get up his corps as rapidly as he might have done, and his manner gave me the impression that he wished the sun to go down before dispositions for the attack could be completed. As soon as the corps was in position, I ordered an advance in the following formation: AYRES' division on the left in double lines, CRAWFORD'S division on the right in double lines, and GRIFFIN'S division in reserve, behind CRAWFORD; and the White Oak Road was reached without opposition.

While Gen. WARREN was getting into position I learned that the left of the Second Corps of the army of the Potomac, on my right, had been swung around from the direction of its line of battle until it fronted on the Boydtown road, and parallel to it, which offered an opportunity to the enemy to march down the White Oak road and attack me in right and rear. Gen. MCKENZIE was therefore sent up the Camp road, with directions to gain the White Oak road if possible, but to attack at all hazards any enemy found, and if successful, then march down the road and join me. Gen. MCKENZIE executed this with courage and skill, attacking a force of the enemy on the White Oak road, and driving it toward Petersburgh. He then countermarched, and joined me on the White Oak road just as the Fifth Corps advanced to the attack, and I directed him to swing round with the right of the infantry and gain possession of the Ford road at the crossing of Hatcher's Run. The Fifth Corps, on reaching the White Oak road, made a left wheel, and burst on the enemy's left flank and rear like a tornado, and pushed rapidly on, orders having been given that if the enemy was routed there should be no halt to reform broken lines. As stated before, the firing of the Fifth Corps was the signal to Gen. MERRIT to assault, which was promptly responded to, and the works of the enemy were soon carried at several points by our brave cavalrymen. The enemy were driven from their strong line of works and completely routed, the Fifth Corps doubling up their left flank in confusion, and the cavalry of Gen. MERRITT dashing on to the White Oak road, capturing their artillery and turning it upon them, and riding into their broken ranks, so demoralized them, that they made no serious stand after their line was carried, but took to flight in disorder. Between 5,000 and 6,000 prisoners fell into our hands, and the fugitives were driven westward, and were pursued until long after dark by MERRITT'S and MCKENZIE'S cavalry, for a distance of six miles.

During this attack I again became dissatisfied with Gen. WARREN. During the engagement portions of his line gave way when not exposed to a heavy fire, and simply for want of confidence on the part of the troops, which Gen. WARREN did not exert himself to inspire. I therefore relieved him from the command of the Fifth Corps, authority for this action having been sent to me, before the battle, unsolicited. When the pursuit was given up I directed Gen. GRIFFIN, who had been ordered to assume command of the Fifth Corps, to collect his troops at once, march two divisions back to Gravelly Church, and put them into position at right angles to the White Oak road, facing toward Petersburgh, while MERRITT'S division, Gen. GREGG'S division, which, after a gallant fight, was forced back upon the left flank of the First Division, this partially isolating all this force from my main line covering Dinwiddie Court-house.

Orders were at once given to Gen. MERRITT to cross this detached force over to the Boydtown plank-road, and march down to Dinwiddie Court-house and come into the line of battle. The enemy, deceived by this movement, followed it up rapidly, making a left wheel, and presenting his rear to my line of battle. When his line was nearly parallel to mine, Gen. GIBBS' brigade of the First Division, and Gen. IRVINE GREGG'S brigade of the Second Division, were ordered to attack at once, and Gen. CUSTER was directed to bring up two of his brigades rapidly, leaving one brigade of his division with the trains that had not yet reached Dinwiddie Court-house. In the gallant attack made by GIBBS and GREGG, the enemy's wounded fell into our hands, and he was forced to face by the rear rank and give up his movement, which, if continued, would have taken in flank and rear the infantry line of the Army of the Potomac. When the enemy had faced to meet this attack a very obstinate and handsomely-contested battle ensued, in which, with all his cavalry and two divisions of infantry, the enemy was unable to drive five divisions of our cavalry, dismounted, from an open plain in front of Dinwiddie Court-house. The brunt of their cavalry attack was borne by Gen. SMITH'S brigade, which had so gallantly held the crossing of Chamberlain's Creek in the morning. His command again held the enemy in check with determined bravery, but the heavy force brought against his right flank finally compelled him to abandon his position on the creek, and fall back to the main line immediately in front of Dinwiddie Court-house. As the enemy's infantry advanced to the attack our cavalry threw up slight breastworks of rails at some points along our lines, and when the enemy attempted to force this position, they were handsomely repulsed, and gave up the attempt to gain possession of the court-house. It was after dark when the firing ceased, and the enemy lay on their arms that night not more than one hundred yards in front of our lines. The commands of Gens. DEVIN and DAVIES reached Dinwiddie Court-house without opposition by way of the Boydtown plank-road, but did not participate in the final action of the day. In this well-contested battle the most obstinate gallantry was displayed by my entire command. The brigades commanded by Gen. GIBBS and Cols. STAGG and FITZHUGH, in the First Division; Gens. DAVIES, GREGG and SMITH, in the Second Division; Cols. PENNINGTON and CAPEHART, in the Third Division, vied with each other in their determined efforts to hold in check the superior force of the enemy; and the skillful arrangement of their troops in this peculiarly difficult country, entitles the brigade commanders to the highest commendation.

Gens. CROOK, MERRITT, CUSTER, and DEVIN, by their courage and ability, sustained their commands, and executed the rapid movements of the day with promptness and without confusion.

During the night of the 31st of March my headquarters were at Dinwiddie Court-house, and the Lieutenant-General notified me that the Fifth Corps would report to me, and should reach me by midnight. This corps had been offered to me on the 30th instant, but very much desiring the Sixth Corps, which had been with me in the Shenandoah Valley, I asked for it, but on account of the delay which would occur in moving that corps from its position in the lines in front of Petersburgh it could not be sent to me. I respectfully submit herewith my brief accounts of the operations of the day, the response to which was the ordering of the Fifth Corps to my support and my command, as also the dispatch of the Lieutenant-General notifying me of his action. I understood that the Fifth Corps, when ordered to report to me, was in position near S. DABNEY'S house, in the angle between the Boydtown road and the Five Forks road.

Had Gen. WARREN moved according to the expectations of the Lieutenant-General there would appear to have been but little chance for the escape of the enemy's infantry in front of Dinwiddie Court-house. AYRES'S division moved down the Boydton plank road during the night, and in the morning moved West via B. BOISSEAU'S house, striking the Five Forks road about two and a half miles north of Dinwiddie Court-house. Gen. WARREN, with GRIFFIN'S and CRAWFORD'S divisions, moved down the road by CRUMP'S house, coming into the Five Forks road near J. BOISSEAU'S house between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of April. Meantime I moved my cavalry force at daylight against the enemy's lines in front which gave way rapidly, moving off by the right flank and crossing Chamberlain's Creek. This hasty movement was accelerated by the discovery that two divisions of the Fifth Corps were in their rear and that one division was moving toward their left and rear.

The following were the instructions sent to Gen. WARREN:

CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS,
DINWIDDIE COURT-HOUSE,
April 1, 1865—3 A. M.

To Major-Gen. Warren, Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

I am holding in front of Dinwiddie Court-house, on the road leading to Five Forks, for three quarters of a mile, with Gen. CUSTER'S division. The enemy are in his immediate front, lying so as to cover the road just this side of A. ADAMS' house, which leads out across Chamberlain's bed or run. I understand you have a division at J. BOISSEAU'S; if so you are in rear of the enemy's line, and almost on his flanks. I will hold on here. Possibly they may attack CUSTER at daylight; if so attack instantly and in full force. Attack at daylight anyhow, and I will make an effort to get the road this side of ADAMS' house, and if I do, you can capture the whole of them. Any force moving down the road I am holding, or on the White Oak Road, will be in the enemy's rear, and in all probability get any force that may escape you by a flank attack. Do not fear my leaving here. If the enemy remains, I shall fight at daylight.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

As they fell back the enemy were rapidly followed by Gen. MERRITT'S two divisions, Gen. DEVIN on the right and Gen. CUSTER on the left; Gen. CROOK in rear. During the remainder of the day Gen. CROOK'S division held the extreme left and rear, and was not seriously engaged.

I then determined that I would drive the enemy, with the cavalry, to the Five Forks, press them inside of their works, and make a feint to turn their right flank, and meanwhile quietly move up the Fifth Corps with a view to attacking their left flank, crush the whole force, if possible, and drive westward those who might escape, thus isolating them from their army at Petersburgh. Happily, this conception was successfully executed. About this time Gen. MCKENZIE'S division of cavalry, from the Army of the James, reported to me, and consisted of about 1,000 effective men. I directed Gen. WARREN to hold fast at J. BOISSEAU'S house, refresh his men, and be ready to move to the front when required; and Gen. MCKENZIE was ordered to rest in front of Dinwiddie Court-house until further orders.

Meantime, Gen. MERRITT'S command continued to press the enemy, and by impetuous charges drove them from two lines of temporary works; Gen. CUSTER guiding his advance on the widow GILLIAM'S house, and Gen. DEVIN on the main Five Forks road. The courage displayed by the cavalry officers and men was superb, and about two o'clock the enemy was behind his works on the White Oak road, and his skirmish line drawn in. I then ordered up the Fifth Corps on the main road, and sent Brevet Major GILLESPIE, of the engineers, to turn the head of the column off on the Gravelly Church road, and put the corps in position on this road obliquely to and at a point not a short distance from the White Oak road, and about one mile from the Five Forks. Two divisions of the corps were to form the front line, and one division was to be held in reserve in column of regiments opposite the centre.

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The New-York Times.

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REPLIES TO SHERMAN.

Halleck and Stoneman on the Defensive.

Gen. Halleck Acted Under Orders from Gen. Grant.

The Letter of Gen. Sherman Sharply Criticized.

Gen. Stoneman on the Capture of Jeff. Davis.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 14.

The following is Major-Gen. HALLECK's reply in full to Gen. SHERMAN's accusations in his report of May 9:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, Va., June 7, 1865.

SIR: I have just received the *Army & Navy Gazette* of May 30, containing an official publication of Major-Gen. SHERMAN's letters of May 19 and 26, with other papers on the same subject, parts of which had been previously published in the newspapers. In these letters and papers Gen. SHERMAN has made statements and reflections on my official conduct which are incorrect and entirely unjustifiable by the facts of the case.

First—He charges that I encroached upon his military command by directing a portion of my troops to march upon Greensboro, in North Carolina. By direction of the President I was, on the 19th of April last, assigned to the command of the military division of the James which included such parts of North Carolina as were not occupied by the command of Major-Gen. SHERMAN.

After the time by troops were ordered to Greensboro, Gen. SHERMAN's troops did not occupy that part of North Carolina, it was occupied by the enemy, and consequently within my command as defined by General Order No. 71 of the War Department. But whether or not Greensboro or any part of North Carolina was in my command, Gen. SHERMAN's remarks are equally without justification. On the 22d of April, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT notified me that SHERMAN's arrangements had been disapproved, and orders given to resume hostilities, and me to move my troops on Danville and Greensboro precisely as I did move them, there to await his further orders. My instructions to Gens. MEADE, SHERIDAN and WRIGHT were just such instructions as Gen. GRANT had directed me to give. The offence, or whatever he may please to call it, if any there was, of marching my troops within territory claimed by Gen. SHERMAN, was not mine, but Gen. GRANT's, and all the abuse which he has directed upon me for that act, must fall upon the General-in-Chief.

Second—Gen. SHERMAN charges that by marching my troops into North Carolina I violated his truce, which he was bound to inforce, even at the cost of many lives, by a collision of our respective armies. Gen. SHERMAN had never sent me his truce; I had never seen it, and did not know its terms or conditions; I only knew that his truce, or arrangement, whatever it was, had been disapproved and set aside by the President, and Gen. GRANT, in ordering the movement of my troops, simply notified me of this fact, and of the renewal of hostilities. Even if SHERMAN's truce had been binding on me, which it was not, I had no knowledge of the clause relating to forty-eight hours' notice. It is strange that he should seek to bind me by conditions of the existence of which I was ignorant, and of which he had taken no measures to inform me. But even had I known them, I could not have acted otherwise than I did; I simply carried out the orders of my superior officer, who had seen the truce and knew its terms. If Gen. SHERMAN was, under the circumstances, justified in stopping the movements of my troops, even by destroying the commands of Gen. SHERIDAN and Gen. WRIGHT, the responsibility of the sacrifice of human life must have rested either upon Gen. SHERMAN or upon Gen. GRANT, for I simply obeyed the orders of the latter in regard to these movements.

Gen. SHERMAN reflects on me for not going in person to violate, as he is pleased to call it, a truce which he "was bound in honor to defend and maintain," at the cost of many lives, and upon the marching powers of the troops which I sent into North Carolina. In reply to this, I can only say that I was not ordered to go with these troops, but to send them under their commander to certain points, there to await further orders from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, precisely as I directed. The troops were mostly selected by Gen. GRANT, not by me; and, as he had commanded them for a year, he probably knew something of their capacity for marching, and whether or not they could "march their legs off to catch the treasure for their own use."

Third—Again Gen. SHERMAN complains that my order, of April 26, to push forward against JOHNSON's army were given at the very time I knew that that army was surrendering to him. In making this statement he forgets time and circumstances. He must have known that I did not have, and could not possibly have had, at that time any official information of any new arrangements between him and JOHNSTON for the surrender of the latter's army; neither Gen. SHERMAN nor any any one else could have sent me such official information otherwise than by sea, which would have required several days. I only knew from Gen. GRANT that SHERMAN's arrangements had been disapproved, that orders had been given to resume hostilities, and that I was directed by him to push forward my troops to Greensboro, where they would receive further orders. All other information from North Carolina came from rebel sources.

Fourth—The burthen of Gen. SHERMAN's complaint on this subject, is, that I ordered Gens. SHERIDAN and WRIGHT to push forward their troops as directed by Gen. GRANT, regardless of any orders from any one except Gen. GRANT. This was simply carrying out the spirit of my instructions from Gen. GRANT. He had notified me that orders had been given to resume hostilities, and had directed me to send certain troops to Greensboro to await his further orders. As these troops approached the boundaries of North Carolina, JOHNSON, BEAUREGARD and other rebel officers tried on the alleged grounds of arrangements with SHERMAN to stop the movement ordered by Gen. GRANT. When informed of this I directed my officers to execute the commands which Gen. GRANT had given to me regardless of orders from any one except Gen. GRANT himself. I respectfully submit that I could not have done less without neglecting my duty.

Fifth—Gen. SHERMAN sneers at my sending troops from the direction of Burkesville and Danville against DAVIS in North Carolina, as hardly worthy of my military education and genius. However ridiculous Gen. SHERMAN may consider these movements they were made precisely as Gen. GRANT had directed them.

Sixth—He complains that I did not notify him in regard to DAVIS and his stolen treasure, for the reason that I had no communication open to him. My most direct way of communication with him was through the department in Washington, and I sent all information to the department as soon as it was received. However absurd Gen. SHERMAN may have considered the information, it was given by some of the most respectable and reliable business men in Richmond, through a gentleman whose character and position would prevent me from pronouncing his statements absurd, and of saying, without examination, I don't believe a word of the treasure story.

Seventh—In order to sustain his position, that the movements of my troops, ordered by GRANT, were in violation of his truce, which I was bound to observe, even without knowing its terms, and that he would have been justified to resist, even at the cost of many lives, Gen. SHERMAN refers to a chapter of international law. His reference is most pointedly against his positions and doctrines, and the case given in illustration in section 4 was one of which Gen. SHERMAN was personally cognizant. In that case a subordinate commander refused to be bound by a truce of his superior, commanding another department. Gen. SHERMAN was not even my superior in rank. I contend that all my orders were justifiable by the laws of war and military usage, even if they had not been directed by superior authority.

Eighth—Gen. SHERMAN says that Gen. GRANT "reached the Chesapeake in time to countermand Gen. HALLECK's orders, and prevent his violating my truce." This is not true. Gen. GRANT neither disapproved nor countermanded any orders of mine, nor was there at that time any truce. It had ceased by Gen. GRANT's orders to resume hostilities; and the subsequent surrender of JOHNSTON's army, of which he then notified me, and recalled a part of the troops which he had directed me to send to Danville and Greensboro.

Ninth—There is but one other point in Gen. SHERMAN's complaint that I deem it necessary to notice. I refer to the suggestion made to you in regard to the order to Gens. THOMAS and WILSON for preventing the escape of DAVIS and his Cabinet. Although these officers were under the immediate command of Gen. SHERMAN, yet after he left Atlanta they received their instructions and orders from yourself and Gen. GRANT *direct*, not through Gen. SHERMAN. This is recognized and provided for by the regulations of the War Department, and has been practiced for years. I have transmitted hundreds of orders in this way, and Gen. SHERMAN was cognizant of the fact. The movements of Gens. THOMAS, STONEMAN, WILSON, A. J. SMITH, &c., while within Gen. SHERMAN's general command, have been directed in this way for more than six months. In suggesting that orders be sent to these officers directly and not through Gen. SHERMAN, I suggested no departure from well-established official channels. But even if I had, the responsibility of adopting that course must rest upon the authority who sent the orders. If his complaint is directed against the form of the suggestion I can only say that I was innocent of any intended offence. My telegram was hurriedly written, intended for yourself, not the public, and had reference to the state of facts as reported to me. It was reported that orders purporting to come from Gen. SHERMAN had been received through rebel lines for Gen. WILSON to withdraw from Macon, release his prisoners, and that all hostilities should cease. These orders threw open the door for the escape of DAVIS and his party. This I knew was contrary to the wishes and orders of the government, but I had no means of knowing whether or not SHERMAN had been so informed. I at the time had no communication with him or with Gen. GRANT, and I was not aware that either could communicate with our officers in the West except through rebel authorities, who, of course, could not be relied on. I repeat that my suggestion had reference only to the facts and wishes of the government as known to me at the time, and was intended in no respect to reflect upon or be disrespectful to Gen. SHERMAN. If I had been able to communicate with Gen. SHERMAN, or had known at the time the condition of affairs in North Carolina, there would have been no necessity or occasion for any suggestion to you, and most probably none would have been made.

With these remarks, I respectfully submit that Gen. SHERMAN's report, so far as he refers to me, is unjust, unkind, and contrary to military usage, and that his statements are contrary to the real facts of the case. I beg leave further to remark that I have in no way, shape or manner criticised or reflected upon Gen. SHERMAN's course in North Carolina, or upon his truce, or, as Gen. GRANT styles it, "arrangement" with JOHNSTON and BRECKINRIDGE, but have simply acted upon the orders, instructions and expressed wishes of my superiors, as communicated to me, and as I understood them.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed.) H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen.
Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Gen. Stoneman's Reply to Gen. Sherman.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 14.

Maj.-Gen. STONEMAN also replies to Gen. SHERMAN's statements, by telegraph from Knoxville, as follows:

TELEGRAM FROM MAJ.-GEN. STONEMAN, RECEIVED 8 P. M., JUNE 5.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 4, 1865.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have just seen in print the letter of Gen. SHERMAN to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, of April 28, in which appear the following words: "Mr. STANTON, in stating that my orders to Gen. STONEMAN were likely to result in the escape of Mr. DAVIS to Mexico or Europe, is in deep error. STONEMAN was not at Salisbury, but had gone back to Statesville. DAVIS was beyond him. By turning toward me he was approaching DAVIS; and had he joined me, as ordered, I would have had a mounted force greatly needed for that and other purposes," &c. Gen. SHERMAN, directly, and by implication in these remarks and assertions, does me great injustice, and makes assertions without a knowledge of circumstances and which are not borne out by facts. Gen. THOMAS has assured you that I obeyed orders strictly, and I consider it a duty I owe to myself to state that I am ready to prove and show, I think, to your satisfaction: First, That had I obeyed Gen. SHERMAN's orders DAVIS would in all probability have escaped. Second, That had not SHERMAN's orders, proclaiming that peace had been restored "from the Potomac to the Rio Grande," been received when they were, DAVIS would most likely have been captured by my cavalry in April, such was the disposition I had made of the command for that and other purposes; and, third, that had I not afterward, by direction, paid no attention to Gen. SHERMAN's orders, DAVIS, in all human probability, would have escaped to the Mississippi River unmolested.

The object of Gen. SHERMAN, when he wrote the letter, was evidently to throw the responsibility of the escape of DAVIS upon myself; and inasmuch as his letter has been published to the world, and the poison has been imbibed by the public mind, I have to ask that this statement may be given to the public as the antidote. GEORGE STONEMAN, Major-General.

Movements of Lieut.-Gen. Grant—Enthusiastic Reception at Altoona.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, June 14.

Gen. GRANT met with an enthusiastic reception at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

ALTOONA, Wednesday, June 14.

Gen. GRANT met a fitting ovation here this morning, as he passed on his way eastward. The Grand Commandery of Knights Templars, now in session here, formed in line previous to the arrival of the train. They were dressed in full regalia, and accompanied by a splendid band. They arranged themselves in double column at the depot in front of the Logan House. The line extended from the track to the door, by which the General was to enter the hotel. The train stopped a short distance above the depot to take on the committee appointed to inform the General of the arrangements made for the reception. The crowd of people, which numbered thousands, occupied every available foothold below. It was with difficulty that the Knights [illegible] A. R. Ulman, F. A. Gooding, J. S. Newbeign, T. B. Vial; Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. S. Allen; Acting Assistant Surgeon, D. Watson; Paymaster's Clerk, R. Hutchler.

The Western Boards of Trade.

DETROIT, Wednesday, June 14.

By some misapprehension the recent visit of certain boards of trade to Boston has been regarded to some extent as a caucus preliminary to the assembling of the International Convention. The visit referred to was purely of a social character, and had no connection with the coming convention.

Fire at Saginaw City, Mich.

DETROIT, Wednesday, June 14.

The large saw mill of WRIGHT & Co.; at Saginaw City, with 2,000,000 feet lumber, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $100,000.

Large Fire in Louisville—Execution of a Guerrilla and a Negro—Good Order among our Troops.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 13.

A serious fire is progressing here on the premises of R. A. ROBERSON & Co., involving one of the largest stocks of wholesale drugs west of the Alleghanies. Probably the total loss will be from one to two hundred thousand dollars.

Marshal STEWART, a guerrilla, and a negro named LEWIS, the murderer of Mr. MCGRATH, at Shelbyville, were executed here at the military prison to-day.

The rumors that the Federal soldiers have been committing improprieties are officially denied. Perfect order appears to be kept among the vast number of SHERMAN's troops, which are in the vicinity of our city. Propositions are making to give them a barbecue on the 4th proximo.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 14.

The guerrilla STEWART was not executed yesterday, as reported, having received a ten day's respite at the hour assigned for his execution.

The Troops at Elmira.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, June 14.

The One Hundred and Forty-first New-York, organized here in 1862, was received and welcomed to-day by the Mayor, Common Council and citizens. The ladies spread a bountiful repast in the public square. The reception speech was made by STEPHEN MCDOWALD, Esq. Col. MCNETT eloquently replied.

Similar receptions have previously been given to the 107th and 179th, both organized here.

There are now here a large number of troops waiting for their pay and discharge, among them the 107th, 109th, 114th, 126th, 137th, 141st and 179th, and the 1st Artillery and detachments of the 64th and 94th Infantry.

Additional regiments are arriving every day. The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry, and the Fifteenth and Fiftieth Engineer Regiments are expected to-morrow. Though the town is literally crowded with soldiers, excellent order everywhere prevails. The careful and systematic arrangements of Mayor NICKS, and the strict military discipline of Col. TRACY, render difficulties and disorders impossible.

Return of the One Hundred and Fiftieth New-York Volunteers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, June 14.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth New-York Volunteers, formerly attached to the Army of Georgia, returned home yesterday. Their reception was the grandest affair ever witnessed in this section of the country. Nearly 50,000 persons were present, comprising almost the entire population of the adjoining towns. Cannons were fired, bells rung, and flags set flying to the breeze. The regiment has had the honor of being specially mentioned in a speech by Gen. SHERMAN, and in a letter by Gen. SLOCUM. They went out 1,000 strong and returned with 474, rank and file.

The Returning Soldiers.

Two special trains with returning heroes left Baltimore this morning at 9 o'clock, having on board the following:

Batteries G and H, First Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery, 135 officers and men each.

Third New-York Regiment, 120 officers and men; and the Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Col. B. F. BUCKINGHAM commanding.

The Ninety-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, 666 officers and men, will arrive here about 3 o'clock P. M.

Incendiary Fire at Brantford—Thirty Buildings Destroyed.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Wednesday, June 14.

A very destructive fire commenced this morning at 1 o'clock, and raged until 5. About half of the principal business part of the town was destroyed. An old man named MASON, who had made threats the day before, has been arrested. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary. Thirty buildings were destroyed, valued at from $100,000 to $125,000, and insured for $50,500.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 14.

Judges BOYER and DRYDEN, of the Supreme Court of this State, having declined to vacate the bench, in conformity with the ordinance passed by the late State Convention, Gov. FLETCHER, to-day, through Gen. COLEMAN, commanding the militia of this district, forcibly dispossessed them of their seats, and installed his appointees, Hon. DAVID WAGNER, Hon. WILLIAM L. LOVELACE. Judge BARTON BATES resigned some time since, and the Governor appointed NATHANIEL HOLMES in his stead. The affair has created a good deal of excitement.

Sad Calamity—Four Persons Drowned.

TORONTO, Wednesday, June 14.

Last evening a party of ladies and gentlemen were rowing on the Desjardines Canal. The party consisted of Mr. E. COLEMAN, Miss CARRIE COLEMAN, Miss KATE GAGE, Miss CREIGHTON, and GEORGE CREIGHTON. The steamer *Argyle* passed them, when their boat capsized. Efforts were made to save them, but unfortunately all were drowned except GEORGE CREIGHTON.

From Port-au-Prince.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 14.

The schooner *Annie Eldridge* brings dates from Port-au-Prince to May 30.

Business was still at a stand still there owing to the disturbed state of the country. Produce was coming in very slowly, and American vessels were not able to complete their cargoes.

There had been no more fighting and the rebellion was yet undecided.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 14.

In the Court of Appeals, June 14, 1865.—In the construction of chapter 212, Laws of 1865, the Court decided that its only effect was to give preference to cases in which the people are a party over classes 2 and 3.

The calendar is to be called as printed. Day calendar for Thursday, June 15—Nos. 22, 23, 18, 19, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 13.

The following is the Bank statement for the past week:

Capital stock	$3,160,000
Loans and discounts	5,835,400
Specie	710,600
Due from other banks	780,500
Due to other banks	870,000
Deposits	277,000
Circulation	676,000

Only three banks now make weekly returns, the national institutions being only required to make quarterly returns of their circulation, etc.

Naval.

The United States ship *Onward*, Acting-Master WM. H. CLARK, commanding, arrived Wednesday from Rio Janeiro, via Parambuco and St. Thomas, having left the latter port June 2. Her officers are Acting Master, WM. H. CLARK, commanding; Master, Wm. Collins; Acting Ensigns Wm. Rogers, R. B. [illegible]; Acting Master's Mates A. E. [illegible]

FROM CHICAGO.

Distinguished Visitors and Their Doings.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 12.

The "lions" have been with us during the past week, and consequently we have been kept in a state of uncomfortable excitement. First came Gen. SHERMAN. He was received with much enthusiasm, notwithstanding his *faux pas* with JOHNSTON. The people do not forget his great military services, while regretting and condemning his political blunder. On Thursday, at "high noon," he had a public reception in the great hall of the fair buildings, which were densely crowded. An address of welcome was made by our Mayor. Gen. SHERMAN replied briefly, and in very good taste. In the evening he was serenaded at his hotel, and obliged to make another speech. In this he indulged in some political talk, and did not exhibit the most profound wisdom. He was in favor of the freed slaves occupying the lands of the South, but opposed to their exercising the right of suffrage. Since then the General has been making himself generally agreeable, visiting around, shaking hands promiscuously with soldiers, ladies, everybody. On Monday he dined at the New-England farmhouse department of the fair. There was one touching incident in connection with his intercourse with the soldiers. He visited a tent in which lay one who fought under him in the Southwest—Sergt. SCHERMERHORN, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois. He was wounded at Vicksburgh over two years ago, and has neither walked nor sat up since. He was a brave, fearless and religious man, and on several occasions peculiarly distinguished himself, so much so as to attract the attention of the commanding officer. He was overcome at seeing his old commander in his tent, and Gen. SHERMAN was no less so at seeing the helpless yet cheerful condition of this brave man. Both wept, and the bystanders joined in the exhibition of feeling.

On Saturday, Gen. GRANT came. Being Commander-in-Chief, as well as the organizer of the great victories which have given peace to the country, the arrangements for his reception were on a larger scale. The Common Council, Board of Trade, &c., appointed committees; a procession was formed, guns fired, flags displayed, and other popular demonstrations made. The enthusiasm of the people rose to the highest pitch. The ovation was complete. He, too, went through the ordeal of having a speech made at him in Union Hall; but not a ghost of a speech could be got out of him. Instead, he put forward Gov. YATES, who briefly replied to the address of welcome.

After the applause had subsided, Gen. SHERMAN was called out. He came forward and said that he was here as a listener—a spectator—and had no idea of making a speech. He was ready to obey every order of his Commanding-General, but he did not believe he would order him to make a speech. Gen. GRANT on this remarked, "I never ask a soldier to do what I cannot do myself." In the evening Gen. GRANT again appeared in the hall, and apparently the whole city were there, too. He is greeted with enthusiasm wherever he goes, and people, one and all, great and small, are anxious to get a glimpse at the great rebellion-crusher. It is understood that he remains in town until to-morrow evening, when he starts for the East.

The fair is still in the full tide of success, though financially not so much so as was anticipated. The receipts up to Saturday night were about $200,000, and probably will reach $300,000 before the close. The demand for the services of the Sanitary Commission is about closed. Mrs. NEWCOMBE, of this city, who has been in the hospitals of the Southwest ever since the war commenced, arrived home a few days since. She reports that the hospitals are being cleared as rapidly as possible, and that there is plenty of sanitary stores on hand, much of which is being carried on and wasted.

As one of the peculiar signs of these eventful times, I saw, a day or two ago, a club of seventeen subscribers to one of our religious weeklies, from Natchez, Miss., all of them freedmen, recent slaves. Every one paid a year's subscription in advance. I could but think what must be the feelings of these newly-made men, as they went to the Post-office and asked for and received a newspaper of their own, for which they had subscribed and paid—a newspaper, too, from the North, toward which their hopes and hearts have been so long directed. Truly, we live in an age of change, and such changes as these indicate progress, though it come through the terrible scourge of war.

From extreme heat to almost extreme cold, our weather-gauge varied last week—from 100 degrees to 56 in twenty-four hours. On Friday, all this region was blessed with a plenteous rain, doing an immense amount of good.

You have, I suppose, by telegraph, the news of the fire on Thursday evening, at which several lives were lost. Two fires occurred last week, involving a loss of nearly half a million. Our new telegraphic fire-alarm system is now in operation, and works admirably.

The "arrest" of high wines, lager beer, distiller's and brewer's is still going on. Nearly every day, more or less are "libeled" in the United States District Court. Evasion and violation of the revenue laws appear to be quite general with this class of manufacturers.

Troops are arriving here in large numbers. Forty thousand are to assemble in Camp Fry, in this city, preparatory to being mustered out.

Crop reports continue highly favorable. Trade is rather dull in most departments.

FROM KEY WEST.

Distinguished Rebels Captured.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Fla., Monday, May 29, 1865.

A few days since a scouting party sent out from this post picked up seven men near Cape Sable attempting to escape to Havana. Two of them, THOMAS A. HARRIS and R. S. MCCULLOH, are the persons mentioned in the letter of W. S. OLDHAM to JEFF. DAVIS, which appears in the testimony before the military commission, engaged in the trial of the assassins of our late President.

Gen. HARRIS held a commission in the Missouri State Guards and commanded a division in Gen. PRICE's army at the capture of Lexington in the Fall of 1861. He was afterward a member of the Confederate Congress, and subsequently did a heavy business in furnishing supplies to the rebel government.

Prof. MCCULLOH was connected with the nitre and mining service of the ex-Confederacy, and for a time served in the capacity of a staff officer. He held a professorship in Columbia College, which he resigned in the early part of the war and embarked his fortunes with the South. Whether these men were engaged in or in any way connected with the plot for burning Northern cities, it may be well to investigate before setting them at liberty.

Chief-Justice CHASE arrived here on the 24th inst. He called upon the principal civil and military officers during the day and left for Havana in the evening. To-day he returned, and after a brief stay left for Apalachicola.

There is little change in sentiment among the people as regards the policy of the government since the final "smash up" of the Confederacy. Those who have been Secessionists and sympathizers from the beginning are still bitter in their feelings, and while submitting to the inevitable, evidently have no sympathy for the Administration or its measures. This inimical spirit, which I apprehend is widespread throughout the South, will, I fear, greatly perplex the question of reconstruction, and grave doubts may well be entertained of the wisdom of a policy which aims to restore immediately the functions of any State in which the influence of those hostile to the government predominates. It is true onward professions of loyalty may not be wanting, and if the Administration sees to it that sufficient guarantees for the future are given before accepting these professions, all will be well. ARGUS.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Burdens and Responsibilities of the War—The Issues Before the Country.

Speech of Senator Sherman, of Ohio.

At a public meeting held in Circleville, Ohio, on the 10th inst. Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, United States Senator from Ohio, made a speech on public affairs, from which we make the following extract:

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNION PARTY.

The real responsibility for political events now rests upon the Union party, or, as I now prefer to call it, the Republican party. Names are not very material, but still we have our choice. That party which, during the war, resolutely maintained the right and duty of the National Government to suppress the rebellion by force of arms, is the party I mean. This party was founded mainly upon the Republican party, whose opposition to slavery was always avowed, and whose members have maintained that the end of the war is the end of slavery. It matters little what motive unites us when we are agreed. It is certain that we do agree upon certain fundamental dogmas, and these are:

1. That the Union must be preserved. This is Jacksonian doctrine.

2. That slavery must be destroyed. This is Republican sentiment.

3. And this is ANDY JOHNSON's declaration: That traitors must be punished. [Great cheering.]

These we regard as no longer debatable. The mode and manner of enforcing them, and all the complications growing out of the war, we may debate about, but these are fundamental. No man can rightfully be said to belong to the party in power, who does not admit them, and who will not act upon them.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

Let us then accept the responsibility of our position, and while openly avowing our leading principles, inquire what other questions will probably enter into the coming canvass. It is obvious to every one that financial questions will be far more important than heretofore. Formerly our national revenue was almost exclusively derived from a very moderate duty or tax on imported goods. As this was easily levied in our commercial cities, and mostly in New-York, and mainly on articles of luxury, the people scarcely perceived the tax, and never felt it as a burden. The only dispute was, not as to the amount to be levied, but as to the mode of doing it, as to how much or how little discrimination should be made in favor of our domestic industry. As all national taxes were payable in gold and silver, we had in Congress, before the war, nothing to do with questions relating to paper money, to banks or currency. As our national debt was insignificant—scarcely equal to one year's income—we had no occasion to discuss the forms of loans and the mode of negotiating them. In common with you, I wish our financial condition was as favorable as before the war; but without accepting the gage of battle thrown down by the rebels, we could not have preserved our country, and we could not have conducted the war without debt, taxes, paper money, and all their incidents. When you pay taxes, charge them to the rebels. All that you can ask of your agents is, that they apply the national resources in the great work of suppressing the rebellion in the way least burdensome to the people. And upon this point I am sure our success has been as complete as the triumph of our armies. At the beginning of the war, our neighbors across the water, and some of our neighbors about home, prophesied financial ruin, bankruptcy, repudiation and anarchy. Copperheads in Congress prophesied that greenbacks would be bought by the cord. It now takes quite a pile of gold to buy a small lot of greenbacks. Our bonds never sold below par after the first six months of the war, and our currency maintained its general relation to gold fully as well as the Bank of England notes did during the wars with NAPOLEON. Our credit never sank so low as at the time of the Chicago Convention, and then it was because the action of that Convention and of the Sons of Liberty created a fear that an open, armed revolt would occur in the loyal States.

I have a letter from a distinguished statesman in England, well known for his financial ability, who says that the wonderful success of our financial policy has demonstrated our power as a nation as fully as the exhibition of our physical strength. And yet this policy was but a succession of experiments merely adopted from time to time to meet immediate and pressing wants. At first we resorted to loans in the usual way, through bankers in New-York, and in a short time exhausted them. Then followed the suspension of specie payments. This was a critical point. Gold being hoarded, there was no currency except State bank notes, and these were only of local credit, and issued by 1,300 different corporations. To use these as a national currency was dangerous, and, indeed, disastrous. Demand notes of the United States were then authorized and issued. They were made receivable for loans and taxes. As the amount increased they depreciated in market value. Creditors were not bound to receive them, and any man might demand gold. This would soon have destroyed their value. Then came the question of making them a legal tender. This was indispensably necessary, and was done though fiercely clamored against. Thus was established a national currency, but it was a currency founded solely upon national credit. The history of assignats in France, and our continental money, were fatal examples of this kind of money, but a worse feature was in the fact that State Banks, swelled the currency by banking upon legal tenders. This led to the establishment of our national banking system, by which private capital was combined with national credit. When this system was adopted, we were unable to curtail the issues of State Banks, and, as I confidently believe, will secure their ultimate abolition. All these were measures to establish a currency, but this was not enough. We had to raise vast sums. A currency once established, enabled the people to lend us money. The admirable system of popularizing our loans is familiar to all, but it is due to candor to say that its success depended very much upon private enterprise. To establish a currency and borrow money was not sufficient. We had to convince the people that this money must be refunded with interest. Then came taxation in all its multiplied forms. The duties on imported goods were largely increased; whisky, tobacco and other comforts and luxuries were heavily taxed, and each citizen was called upon to pay his share. I do not claim that this system is perfect, but I do claim that it is productive and is not burdensome.

Such is the financial system adopted by this administration. This remarkable fact appears, that though the war has demanded one thousand millions of dollars a year—a sum far greater than any government ever before expended in the same time—yet the money has been supplied. Another fact equally remarkable, stated to me by the Secretary of the Treasury within a few days, is that by the 1st of July next every demand upon the Treasury will have been paid and canceled.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

It is true, fellow citizens, that the war leaves us with a very large public debt, about, probably less, when all accounts are adjusted, than $3,000,000,000. But it is equally true, that upon the basis of our present tax laws, this debt will be paid off by our present population in twenty-five years, and, as I believe, without oppressing any branch of industry. When we come to reflect that our wealth doubles in ten years, and our population in thirty years; that hundreds of thousands of emigrants come annually to help us pay the debt, that we have undeveloped resources almost without a parallel, this vast debt ceases to frighten us.

The debt of the United States in 1816 was $127,000,000, or 14·67 per cent. on the total property of the people. Now the $3,000,000,000 is only 15 per cent. on the property of the loyal States, and we mean the South shall help us pay it.

Every dollar of that former debt was paid in less than twenty years, and we were quarreling about what distribution should be made of the public lands. In 1816 the debt of Great Britain was over $4,000,000,000, or $212 36 per head, 40 4-10 per cent. on the aggregate property of the empire. Now it is only 12 per cent. of the property. When we remember that our population doubles in every ten years, and our wealth more than doubles, by reason not only of the industry of our people, but by new discoveries of the natural sources of wealth, such as our mines of silver and gold, and our petroleum wells, this debt should not disturb us in the least. I do not wish to underrate and our continental money, were fatal examples of this kind of money, but a worse feature was in the fact that State Banks, swelled the currency by banking upon legal tenders. This led to the establishment of our national banking system, by which private capital was combined with national credit. When this system was adopted, we were unable to curtail the issues of State Banks, and, as I confidently believe, will secure their ultimate abolition. All these were measures to establish a currency, but this was not enough. We had to raise vast sums. A currency once established, enabled the people to lend us money. The admirable system of popularizing our loans is familiar to all, but it is due to candor to say that its success depended very much upon private enterprise. To establish a currency and borrow money was not sufficient. We had to convince the people that this money must be refunded with interest. Then came taxation in all its multiplied forms. The duties on imported goods were largely increased; whisky, tobacco and other comforts and luxuries were heavily taxed, and each citizen was called upon to pay his share. I do not claim that this system is perfect, but I do claim that it is productive and is not burdensome.

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The *disadvantages* of a public debt are:

That it is a vast mortgage on the whole property of the nation, and must be paid, principal and interest, in taxes. The assessment and collection of taxes has always been the most difficult problem of civil society, and has caused more revolutions than all other causes combined. The security of the national debt will enable wealthy citizens to preserve in families large incomes and property, and thus perpetuate in families gross inequalities of wealth. This is always a great evil in any society, but is guarded against, to some extent, by our laws, in the distribution of property.

RECONSTRUCTION—FREEDOM OF SLAVES.

A still more difficult class of questions grows out of the political relations of the rebel States and their present unhappy condition. Our brave soldiers—and I am glad to see so many of them here—can tell you how desperate a resistance they met and what fearful ravages they left behind. The young men of the South are in their graves. Those who had property are now impoverished, and a new class is in possession. The slaves, upon whose labor their whole industrial fabric rested, are now free, and are working for themselves. Charred ruins mark the whole country; cities and towns are in ashes. Though the armed rebellion is crushed, the spirit of rebellion still lives. A population of old men and children, and mothers and daughters mourning for dead husbands and sweethearts, and also four millions of freedmen, await the reconstructing hand of the National Government. And upon the principles upon which this reconstruction shall be founded depend not only the lives and property of all these people, but also depend our future national safety. Let no man who has his part to perform in settling these questions satisfy his conscience by a party cry, but let him think for himself, under the light of the conscience implanted in him by Almighty God, and let him be charitable to those whose judgment leads them to a different conclusion.

I cannot in the limit of a short speech enter upon an elaborate or even a brief discussion of these questions, but will only state certain conclusions as to the different classes of the Southern population.

And first, as to the former slaves of the South, we promised them their freedom, by every mode by which one people may speak to another. We promised it by the proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN. Congress twice ratified this proclamation, and the people, in two annual elections, have ratified it. These slaves have won their freedom by their devotion to our cause. They have from the beginning been true friends. They have borne our flag in battle. They have carried our arms. They have been slaughtered for our cause. They have aided our sick and wounded. They have fed our soldiers when in prison, and have guided their escape. They have performed the humble offices of the camp and the hospital. They never fought against us. They have relied upon our promise, and have performed their part. Without them, and without their presence as a weakness to the enemy, we might not have succeeded. By their simple faith in us, following our fleets and our armies, they have earned their freedom. The enemy know and confess that an inevitable incident of their overthrow is the freedom of the slave. I therefore contend that we must secure them their freedom beyond all doubt or peradventure, and maintain it against every danger in any form of reconstruction that may be adopted.

WHO SHALL VOTE IN THE SOUTH?

Will you, in addition, authorize them to vote? Will you invest them with all the rights and incidents of citizenship? Have you the power to do it under the Constitution of the United States? It is perfectly clear, that unless the powers of the rebel States are changed or affected by their rebellion, Congress cannot fix the qualification of a voter within a State. The Constitution provides but for three elections: of President, of Senators, and of Representatives. The President is chosen by electors appointed in such manner as the Legislature of the State may elect. Senators are chosen by the Legislatures of the respective States, and members are chosen by the people of the several States, and the electors of each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. *If anything is clear it is that the framers of the Constitution meant that each State should prescribe who should vote.* The only limitation upon this power is the duty of the National Government to maintain in each State a republican form of government.

But again the question recurs, is not all this changed in a State where the voters have voluntarily renounced their allegiance to the General Government? Can such a State renounce all its duties, and yet insist upon its rights? It is generally admitted, and is certainly very clear, that the United States may punish a traitor by depri

THE SOUTH.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Presentation of Colors—Steamers Lost—Monument to President Lincoln—News Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, June 10, 1865.

On Sunday last, a beautiful stand of colors, the gift of the City of New-York, was presented to the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers at the Charleston Hotel. The regimental flag, which is made of the finest silk, and of regulation size, bears the simple inscription, "Presented to the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers." The other flag, which is of the same size and material, has on the one side the coat-of-arms of the State of New-York, and on the reverse, those of the city and State. Underneath is the inscription, "Presented by the City of New-York."

The following correspondence accompanied the gift:

NEW-YORK, May —, 1865.

Gen. William Gurney, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment N. Y. S. V.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City of New-York, have the honor of presenting the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. Volunteers, with the accompanying stand of colors, in compliance with resolutions of said Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen Feb. 13, 1865.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen Feb. 16, 1865.

ALDERMEN. COUNCILMEN.
TERRENCE FARLEY, WM. A. JOYCE,
PETER McKNIGHT, EDWIN M. HAGERTY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, CHARLES FOSTER,
JOSEPH SHANNON, ING. STACOM,
JOHN ERICK, THOS. LEAVY,
TERRENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
WM. HITCHMAN, Secretary.

Tidings have been received here of the loss of the steamer *Delaware*. Last week while crossing St. John's Bar, on the Florida coast, she ran aground and could not be worked off. She had on board the Seventh United States Regulars and a large number of women and children, all bound to Jacksonville. No Lives were lost. The machinery and furniture will be saved, but the vessel itself, it is reported, will prove a total loss.

We also hear of the burning of the steamer *Governor Troope*, on the Savannah River, about nineteen miles below Augusta. She left Augusta for Savannah, on Monday of last week, with about three hundred passengers and a cargo of three hundred bales of cotton. By some means the cotton became ignited, and in less than five minutes' time, the vessel was one sheet of flame. In making their escape to the shore, six of the passengers were drowned. No baggage of consequence was saved. Mr. A. A. RICE, Superintendent of the Adam's Express Company, was among the passengers. Escaping with a carpet-bag in his right hand and holding a money-belt in his teeth, he plunged into the water and swam to the shore. The officers of the steamer are exculpated from all blame. It is thought the fire originated from a spark from the smoke-stack.

A meeting of officers was held at Hilton Head last week for the purpose of inaugurating measures having in view the erection of a monument to the memory of President LINCOLN. The following officers have constituted a permanent committee to carry out the design of the meeting:

President—Brevet Brig.-Gen. M. S. LITTLEFIELD, U. S. V.

Vice-Presidents—Col. C. L. Kilburn, U. S. A.; Commander Wm. Reynolds, U. S. N.; Col. Jas. Lewis, U. S. V.; Col. C. H. Howard, U. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. C. Carmichael, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. E. P. York, U. S. V.; Major Wm. L. Burger, U. S. A.; Major A. V. Elliott, U. S. V.; Major Henry Allen, U. S. V.; Major A. F. Sears, U. S. V.; Lieut. T. E. Baldwin, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. O. Kane, U. S. N.; Capt. T. J. Robinson, U. S. V.; Assistant-Surgeon Wm. Commons, U. S. V.

Treasurer—Major A. G. Salisbury, U. S. V.

Secretaries—Major T. J. Saunders, (Corresponding,) U. S. V.; Capt. Jesse Merrill, (Recording,) U. S. A.

Appended is the appeal made to the soldiers and sailors in the Department of the South:

PORT ROYAL, S. C., May 29, 1865.

To the Soldiers and Sailors of the Department of the South:

Soon after the death of President LINCOLN was known at Hilton Head, a large number of gentlemen, connected with the army and navy, assembled at Commissary Hall, and inaugurated measures having in view the erection of a monument to his memory, the subscriptions to be exclusively from those who had served under him, in a military and naval capacity.

A permanent committee was appointed to correspond with the organizations throughout the country. A response has come from Springfield, Illinois, the former home of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, where a "Lincoln Soldier's and Sailor's Monumental Association" has been formed and put in working operation, all over the country, under the direction of some of the best men in the State. They ask us to cooperate with them, and seeing that our intentions are the same, namely, to erect a lasting memorial by soldiers and sailors alone, over the mortal remains of our honored leader, we have unanimously resolved to accede to their request.

Soldiers and Sailors of the Department of the South:

We ask that every one of you, either in the service or having received an honorable discharge, subscribe and pay the sum of one dollar for this noble and patriotic purpose—no more and no less.

The amount raised, through officers in command, to be forwarded to our Treasurer, Major A. G. SALISBURY, Paymaster, U. S. A., at Hilton Head, S. C., who will see that the same is transmitted to Hon. JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer of Illinois, the gentleman selected to take charge of the fund. Organize, then, in your companies, regiments and batteries, on board of each of your gunboats and vessels, in fact all over the Department.

Scatter the news broadcast, so that every patriot soldier and sailor may have an opportunity to do his part in this great work. Individual subscriptions can be forwarded by mail to Major SALISBURY.

Please give the name, rank and regiment, battery, boat or vessel. Also give the town, county and State, or post-office, when the subscriptions are sent by discharged soldiers or sailors. Care will be taken that each person subscribing shall receive a certificate of membership in the association.

The committee were then directed to have it published in the form of a circular, for distribution, and now ask the earnest cooperation of all officers in command of men, in having it understood and circulated.

M. S. LITTLEFIELD, President.

T. J. SAUNDERS, } Secretaries.
JESSE MERRILL, }

The Columbia *Phœnix*, of the 31st ult., has been received. The only news of importance it contains is the following resolution, adopted by the Common Council of that city:

Resolved, That, in view of the destitution of the people of the City of Columbia and the surrounding country, and the impossibility of the city furnishing provisions, that His Honor the Mayor be authorized to confer with the United States authorities, and ascertain if any aid, in the way of food for the poor, can be obtained from the United States Government.

The day of humiliation and prayer, as recommended by President JOHNSON, was observed in Charleston by the suspension of business and the holding of services in the principal churches.

EX-GOV. AIKEN arrived last Saturday in the steamer *Granada*. He speaks flatteringly of the kind attentions paid him at the North, and says he cannot at present divulge the causes that led to his arrest.

Major-Gen. GILLMORE, accompanied by Medical Director CLYMER, Major J. C. GREY, Capt. G. W. JAMES, and Capt. LESLIE SMITH, of his staff, spent a day in Charleston last week.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN P. HATCH, Commandant of the Northern District, Department of the South, has been promoted to the rank of Brevet Major-General. This act is an evidence that the government appreciates the fine soldierly qualities and the administrative abilities of Gen. HATCH. He is an officer who has won the esteem of the citizens of Charleston by the faithful attention he has given to the protection of themselves and property from wanton assault and depredation.

Mr. STANLEY G. TROTT is our present Postmaster. He arrived in this city last week, and was accompanied by Mrs. TROTT and his chief clerk, Mr. S. G. TAYLOR. Mr. J. D. MARTIN, the former incumbent, made application to be relieved some time ago.

Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN will leave for the North very soon.

The gunboat *Juniata*, now at Hilton Head, will sail for Brazil in about two weeks. WHIT.

GENERAL NEWS.

UNION MEETING AT SUMMERVILLE.

Under date of Summerville, May 23, R. J. LIMEHOUSE requested permission of Col. VAN WYCK to call a meeting to inaugurate measures to secure the return of the State to the Union. Col. VAN WYCK replied:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
SUMMERVILLE, S. C., May 25, 1865.

R. J. Limehouse, Esq.:

SIR: Your letter of May 23 duly received. The meeting can be held as you propose. It is to be hoped that such action may be taken in South Carolina, and all the States formerly in rebellion, as will lead to a speedy recognition of the authority of the Government of the United States, and will lay broad and deep the foundation on which may be reared a superstructure that will never again be shaken by civil strife, or rocked in the whirlwind of fraternal war. The only cause of contention between the sections of a great Republic has passed away. No one better than the citizens of the South know and feel the desolations war has produced, and you yourselves will more easily recover from its dreadful ravages by recognizing and accommodating yourselves to the new situation in which you have been placed. By yielding to what appears manifest destiny your sufferings will be mitigated. The lesson of the last four years teaches, that in this Republic, the citizen's first allegiance is to the National Government. That the rights of secession on the part of States in the exercise of what is termed sovereignty, has been met and condemned on hundreds of battle fields. It may be hard to unlearn the teachings of early years, but it will be harder to resist the spirit of the age.

The bloody struggle has also overthrown the institution of slavery. Old modes of labor have passed away, and labor itself will be paralyzed unless your own people shall readily learn and cheerfully adopt what to you appears the bitter lesson of this long contest. The war has doubtless proved a severe teacher, but it will be well to heed its teachings.

It is claimed that the labor of the South must be done by the African. This toil, as unrequited and forced, is at an end. How necessary, then, that for your own comfort, present happiness and future prosperity and greatness of your own commonwealth, you should inaugurate a feeling of friendship and confidence between yourselves and former slaves. Show them, by generous conduct and kind treatment, that you consider them free. You have had their labor for years; they need your advice, encouragement and assistance. You are mutually dependent one upon the other. I beseech you, do not deceive yourselves, this war has trampled the life out of secession and slavery, and neither can breathe again on this continent. Do not struggle against the fixed fact, either in conduct or hope. Do not deceive yourselves, not one word of the emancipation proclamation will ever be repealed by the American people.

The wager of battle was thrown down to your people. You appealed to the arbitrament of the sword, now cheerfully acquiesce in the determination of the stern arbiter.

I make these suggestions not as advice, but for your own reflection. My only desire is that you may soon be restored to all rights and privileges accorded to loyal citizens, and that the black man, while not to be exempt from toil, may be permitted to enjoy the privileges which freedom guarantees to its possessor.

Yours respectfully, C. H. VAN WYCK,
Col. Fifty-sixth New-York Vols.,
Commanding U. S. Forces.

The meeting was held, and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The surrender of the armies of Gens. LEE and JOHNSTON to the United States military forces has made the further prosecution of war to be unnecessary, unjust and impracticable, and the authorities of the Confederate States, South, having failed to establish, by the appeal to arms, a separation from the United States of America; and whereas, by the action of the United States military authority and the suspension of the functions of the Governments, this State is without civil jurisdiction; therefore, the citizens of Summerville and the adjacent country, in public assembly, disclaiming any assumption of right or power other than that of the people at large, to express their sense of all public grievances and to aid in promoting their redress, do

Resolved, That it is the duty of all citizens of the State to refrain from every act of hostility and resistance to the authority of the United States Government, and promote the return of friendly feeling and intercourse between citizens of the Northern and Southern States.

Resolved, That it is of the highest importance to the future welfare of the State of South Carolina, for the security of person and property, for the interest of trade, and for the promotion of peace and prosperity, that prompt measures be taken by the people for the immediate establishment of civil authority under the constitutional laws of the United States of America.

Resolved, That for these ends the citizens of each of the parishes represented here take the necessary steps to call a public meeting, to be held for St. George's Parish, Dorchester, at Bonn Station, on the South Carolina Railroad; for St. James' Goose Creek, at Wassamasaw Church; for St. Paul's Parish, at St. Paul's Church on Thursday, the 15th day of June, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the appointment of delegates to a general convention of the State, for such action in the premises as may be deemed necessary; and this meeting hereby urges upon the people of all the parishes and districts of the State the same action.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of Summerville are due and are hereby tendered to Brig.-Gen. J. P. HATCH, commanding the United States military forces in this District, and to the officers of his command, for their kindness and courtesy in rendering such relief and protection to this place under the circumstances of danger and distress, consequent upon the occupation of the country by hostile armies.

On motion, the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to prepare for publication in the Charleston *Courier* and other papers in the State, the proceedings of the meeting.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

R. J. LIMEHOUSE, Chairman.
JOS. J. PERRY, Secretary.

A MEMORIAL FOR THE RESTORATION OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

From the Charleston Courier.

We give below the memorial of the citizens of the State of South Carolina to His Excellency the President of the United States, for the appointment of a Provisional Governor for the State of South Carolina. A list is left at this office for signatures; also at the stores of Mr. JNO. RUSSELL, King-street, and Mr. COURTENAY, Broad-street.

We invite all who are anxious for a return to civil government to sign the appeal:

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

The undersigned who have taken the oath of allegiance, long residents of Charleston and other sections of the State of South Carolina, and citizens of the United States of America, most respectfully memorialize your Excellency, for obtain the restoration of civil government to this State. The great civil war which moistened our land with blood, ruined our people, and desolated our homes, is at an end. In good faith we have renewed our fidelity to the constitution of the United States. There is no reserved intention to embarrass the authorities, or sullen disposition to oppose the government.

The determination is universal to be in spirit and in truth loyal, and to do all that become citizens whose interest is in the United States, to promote the prosperity of their country. The deprivation of civil government opposes the energies of the people, creates distrust, diminishes if it does not wholly destroy commercial transactions, and inflicts on the community lawless speculations in the place of an industrious, legitimate commerce. Your memorialists can effect nothing without the aid of your Excellency's authority.

The State has ever continued a part of the great interest—the Union. The people are disorganized; the appointment of a Provisional Governor, with power to reorganize the State Government, would lead to an early restoration of civil government, and confer on the people of this State the blessings of peace.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray that some citizen of this State be appointed Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

HON. WM. AIKEN.

From the Charleston Courier.

This distinguished citizen came passenger on the steamship *Fulton*, from New-York to Hilton Head, and arrived here on the steamer *Wm. P. Clyde*, yesterday morning. As he made his appearance he was recognized and enthusiastically cheered by the crowd on the wharf. He was afterward surrounded on all sides by his friends, shaking hands and offering their congratulations. A carriage was immediately engaged by the crowd, and the Governor conveyed to his residence in Citren-square.

He speaks in the warmest terms of the kind treatment and reception he met with during his stay at the North, particularly in New-York and Washington. His interviews with the President were of the most pleasant and agreeable nature.

The Governor was visited during the day and last evening by large numbers of his old friends, many of whom were under the impression that he had received the appointment of Provisional Governor of the State. He is still, however, on parole.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Appointment of Gov. Holden Officially Announced—A Convention to be Held in September.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Friday, June 9, 1865.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, commanding this department, has, with creditable promptness, officially announced the appointment of a Provisional Governor for this State, in the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 6, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 74.—His Excellency WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, having been appointed by the President of the United States, Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, all officers and soldiers of the army are required to aid and assist His Excellency in the discharge of the duties of his office of Provisional Governor. All in the military service are also "enjoined to abstain from, in any way, hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State Government," as authorized in the proclamation of the President.

The military authorities will render all proper and needful aid to all executive officers of the State who may be duly appointed under the provisional government, in discharge of duties devolved upon them by law. All such executive officers are authorized to call upon the nearest military commanders for necessary aid in the execution of their legal duties, which commanders are required to render such aid so far as it may be in their power.

When the county court shall be properly organized in any county, the county police force, organized in pursuance of General Orders, No. 35, from these headquarters, will thereafter act in obedience to the orders of the local magistrates, as part of the *posse* of the county.

By command of Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD.
J. A. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adj.-Gen.

I have excellent means of knowing that while President JOHNSON gave Mr. HOLDEN a general outline of his intended policy, he also gave him full power in the management of the details and practical application of his plans.

It is now definitely known that a call for a convention to be held in August will soon be issued. At the furthest the convention will meet during the early part of September.

The work of the convention is canvassed by all parties, even those included in the exceptions of the Amnesty Proclamation, evincing considerable interest. From all that I can learn, the constitution of the State will be remodeled, in all probability after the style of the one lately adopted by Tennessee. The negro question absorbs more attention than any other, and will probably consume more time in the convention. There are many different projects discussed, and while many of them profess to be intended for the elevation and amelioration of the black, there are but few men who are really his friend. I have yet to hear a resident voter in this State express a wish to see the negro have the right of suffrage. Several of them, however, including one or two leading men, have told me that in case the President should insist on it, that they would submit, although they considered that such a draft on their allegiance would be a complete repudiation of the doctrine of States Rights—a subject by the way, which is very seldom talked of here, and when it is incidentally introduced in conversation it is dropped like a hot potatoe.

There is great fear that in their dealings with this subject the members of the convention will be inclined to deprive the negro of some of his rights, to say nothing of the question of suffrage, and impose on him a great many restrictions. Nominations of candidates for the convention have already been made in a great many localities, and so far they are men of the right stripe. Having the example of the recent elections in Virginia before their eyes, the people here have been very careful in their selections.

The number of place-hunters here reminds one of Washington during a change of administration. Every man who has cursed JEFF. DAVIS, or in any manner shown opposition to the defunct government, considers that he has a right to something under the new *régime*, and most of them are busy getting up applications, memorials and testimonials. The story of "outspoken opposition to DAVIS and VANCE, so far as I dared," is the main characteristic of their recommendations.

The sixty-eighth commencement of the University of North Carolina occurred at that institution, at Chapel Hill, last week. There was only one graduate. This is one of the oldest institutions of the sort in the country, and previous to the war stood very high in the South. The conscription of the Confederates carried it of members, and there have hardly been students enough to keep up the annual exercises of the organization during the past few years. There have been only about a dozen pupils in attendance this year.

Commercial activity is on the increase daily. Its usual banks will soon be established both in Wilmington and Raleigh. Speculators are purchasing the issues of several of the banks of the State, with the intention of holding them until the Legislature takes some action in the premises, when it is supposed that they will be worth something. They are bought generally at ninety per cent. discount, although I know of instances where twenty-five cents for the dollar was paid for bills on the State Bank.

The name of Col. J. P. H. RUSS, recently appointed Postmaster of Raleigh, has been put forward by a recent Union meeting to be used as a candidate for the Lower House of Congress at the next election. The people are inclined to rush things somewhat, and are taking time by the forelock in all matters pertaining to political positions. Col. R. is a staunch loyalist, and was one of the delegation to the President with Mr. HOLDEN.

Mr. HOLDEN has recently retired from the editorial chair of the *North Carolina Standard*, which he has filled for twenty years. It will hereafter be conducted by J. W. HOLDEN, the Governor's son, and Mr. JOHN S. CARMON. The *Standard* has always been the most influential political paper in the State, and at one time had a circulation of nearly ten thousand weeklies.

Newspapers are springing up in all parts of the country, and in many instances they are conducted by their former rebel editors. They all profess the greatest loyalty, however, and are very loud in their support of the administration, and denunciations of DAVIS, VANCE and others of the same class.

The garrisons on the coast are being changed, the white troops being replaced by colored soldiers. Wilmington is now occupied by a brigade of Gen. PAINE's colored division. ED. P. BROOKS.

VIRGINIA.

An Important Meeting in Albemarle—Proclamation by Gov. Pierpoint.

Richmond papers of June 10 contain the following:

MEETING IN ALBEMARLE.

From the Richmond Bulletin.

A meeting of the people of Albemarle County was held at the court-house on the 5th inst., for the purpose of considering the condition of the country.

Col. JOHN J. BOWCOCK was called to the chair and S. V. SOUTHALL and JAMES D. JONES appointed Secretaries.

ALEXANDER RIVES, Esq., explained the objects of the meeting, and, on his motion, it was resolved that a committee of twenty-nine be appointed by the chair to report business.

The chair announced the following gentlemen under the resolution: Alexander Rives, B. F. Randolph, Wm. M. Peyton, Thomas Wood, Wm. H. Southall, Richard G. Crank, John L. Cochrane, Richard W. Wingfield, Dr. Wm. G. Carr, Egbert R. Watson, Geo. Carr, J. Woods Garth, John J. Pace, J. A. Early, Wm. F. Gordon, Jr., John W. Goss, Thomas L. Preston, Marcus Durrett, Thomas L. Farish, Wm. Wertenbaker, John Wood, Jr., J. F. Simms, R. T. Colston, Prof. George F. Holmes, Peyton S. Coles.

The committee having retired, after consultation, Mr. RIVES, the Chairman, reported a preamble and series of resolutions, which, after some slight modifications, were adopted, *seriatim*, in the following form:

The termination of the war devolves on the people of the State the gravest responsibilities and duties in the reorganization of their civil polity. These should be met and discharged in a spirit of manly fortitude, and with a wise and prudent conformity to the inevitable demands of the occasion. Entitled to a republican form of government by the provisions of the Federal Constitution, to which they are now reunited, they cannot, without a dereliction of duty, shrink from asserting their rights to the same, nor leave their silence to be interpreted into acquiescence, when measures are impending that contravene the fundamental principles of such government. At the same time, they should acknowledge the duty and manifest the spirit of a loyal submission to the provisional authorities, both civil and military which, by the people, supplanted the government that has been overthrown, and should be neither paralyzed nor reduced to a state of sullen indifference by the results of the war, so as to fail of support to those authorities, or of fealty to the great interests and inestimable rights of self-government. They cannot disregard the arbitrament which the sword has made of the great questions involved in the late conflict, nor the imperious duty to conform, in a spirit of proud and honorable fidelity, to the requirements made of them by the inexorable fate of war and the will of Heaven. While it is not to be expected that the whole process of restoring civil government to the people of the State will comport with their former liberties, and much consideration is therefore to be extended to their rulers while imposing such restrictions as they shall find absolutely necessary in the interest of peace, order and reform, it is not reasonable to suppose that the people could or would patiently accept in silence, or with indifference, a government neither derived from nor dependent upon the will of the governed.

Actuated by these sentiments, and impelled by an earnest and patriotic desire to see the State Government restored upon such a liberal basis of popular suffrage as to remove all just grounds of discontent and prevent future disaffection, we, the people of Albemarle, here assembled, do adopt the following resolutions:

1. That we regard slavery as abolished by the war, and abandon, in good faith, all hopes of retaining it; that we are willing, under the circumstances, to amend the Federal and State Constitutions to accomplish this end, and in proof of the reliance, to be placed on our voluntary action in this matter, we refer to the unanimity with which the people of the country have pledged themselves, by solemn and recorded oaths, "to abide by and faithfully support the proclamation of the President, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court."

2. That while we recognize Gov. PEIRPOINT as Governor of the State, and tender him our cordial aid and support; while we appreciate and commend the proper sense he has expressed of the importance and delicacy of his functions, and the conciliatory and laudable disposition he has manifested to consult the interests of the people, we are constrained to object to the authority of the constitution adopted by the delegates of a few counties at Alexandria, in April, 1864, and not ratified even by the people represented; and cannot but regard any effort to govern the people of Virginia, or to conduct their elections for County, State or Federal office, under the provisions of this constitution, as committing the government to the hands of a very small minority of the loyal people of the State; as a mockery of republican forms, as a denial of the rights of self-government, as wholly at variance with the policy of the President of the United States toward our sister State of North Carolina, and as an unkind repulse to a people who have availed themselves of every opportunity to renew, with an honest purpose, their fealty to the constitution and the Union created by it.

3. That we therefore respectfully and earnestly appeal to Gov. PEIRPOINT, and through him, if necessary to the President of the United States, for such measures as may be deemed best, for the early summons of a free and sovereign convention of the people of this State, with a view to the adoption of a constitution suited to the altered state of our society, and under such conditions of qualification in the voter and the representative as are set forth and declared in the Proclamation of the President of the United States, of May 29, 1865, in relation to the formation of a government for the State of North Carolina, or under such other conditions as may secure beyond question the loyalty of the proposed convention of the people of the State.

4. That a chairman appoint a committee of seven to wait upon Gov. PEIRPOINT, to ask his consideration of the resolutions of this meeting, and to request him to communicate the same to President JOHNSON, with whatever action he may think proper to take thereupon.

5. That the newspapers of the State be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting; and the people of the various counties of the State be solicited to call public meetings to pronounce the voice of the people on the great questions of the day, and otherwise cooperate in the objects of this meeting.

The chairman announced the following committee under the fourth resolution: Alexander Rives, William F. Gordon, Jr., William T. Early, Thomas Wood, S. V. Southall, Jr. Alfred C. Wood, William P. Farish.

On motion of WILLIAM P. FARISH, the chairman was added to the committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

THE BANKS.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. PEIRPOINT.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, June 6, 1865.

Under the provisions of section 45, chapter 58, of the Code of Virginia, I have appointed the following citizens of the Commonwealth as commissioners, namely: CHARLES PALMER and HORACE L. KENT, of Richmond, and LEWIS MCKENZIE, of Alexandria, to whom all the officers, or those having charge of the assets of the different banks and branches of the State, as well as the independent banks organized under the laws of Virginia, shall report without delay the condition of said banks, setting forth the capital, circulation, and description of the notes on hand, depositories specie on hand, and where deposited; bills receivable foreign and domestic; bills of exchange, notes on other banks, and names thereof; stocks and bonds, and a description thereof, and where deposited; real estate, and value thereof; amount due other banks, and the names thereof; and, in fact, a general and full statement of the affairs and condition of the banks.

The commissioners above named will fix an early day, as soon as the reports are received, for exchanging the notes on hand by the Banks, with a view of reducing the circulation of the State. To this end it is expected that no sale or disposition of the notes be made.

Prompt action on the part of the Banks and commissioners is necessary, from the fact that heavy tax is imposed by the United States on all circulation outstanding, whether employed or not.

F. H. PIERPOINT, Governor.

By the Governor, CHARLES H. LEWIS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

"EXTRA BILLY" ARRIVED.

From the Richmond Bulletin, June 10.

Enterprising detectives lost $20,000 by the arrival of Gov. SMITH on Thursday night, who immediately reported to Brig.-Gen. PATRICK, by whom he was paroled, and ordered to report at the office of the Provost-Marshal-General daily. He yesterday made his appearance upon the street, and did not seem to have suffered materially in health from his wanderings since the evacuation of Richmond. For some time past he has been sojourning within twenty miles of the city, and, consequently, the report that he was in the extreme western part of the State was without foundation.

HIRING NEGROES.—We have heard of numerous instances in which persons in hiring negroes have been defrauded. A gentleman in Chesterfield County sent a hired negro on an errand, giving him his best horse to ride. Since that day, neither negro or horse has been heard from. A gentleman in this city engaged a man for a month. He took him to his house, clothed him from head to foot, and fed him for one or two days, but before he could send him to work, the rascal disappeared, and has not since been found. Others have advanced the wages of their hired servants, and have thereby almost invariably lost money and the services of the negro too. It is desirable always to pay the negro promptly, but beware of crediting him unless he is know to be reliable and responsible. You will lose by it.—*Petersburgh News.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

VISIT TO DAVID'S ISLAND.

The Military Buildings and Hospital Wards—Sick and Convalescent Soldiers—Andersonville and Salisbury Victims—Completeness of the Quartermaster's Department—Mustering Out—Appearance of the Island.

Very few of our citizens are aware of the changes which some of the islands which stud the East River, and other parts of our noble harbor, have undergone since the commencement of the war. The continual pressure for space for hospital accommodation, consequent upon the protracted and gigantic proportions which the rebellion assumed, compelled the government to turn their eyes to the healthfully-situated islands in the harbor, and several of them were at once taken possession of, and immediate operations commenced to render them available for the proposed purposes, viz., rendezvous for the mustering in of the troops supplied by the draft, hospital stations for the care and recovery of the wounded, and for the recuperation of the thousands whom the privations and vicissitudes of service in the field rendered temporarily *hors de combat*; rendezvous for expeditionary troops, &c. David's Island, Hart's Island, Riker's Island, Willett's Point, &c., have long been changed from their previously solitary state to busy marts and warlike posts, whence the sound of the drum and fife, and the high-floating Stars and Stripes, are heard and seen by the steamboat travelers on the Sound.

It is with the first of these—David's Island—we have now to do. This island was selected as a hospital station in May, 1862. On the 19th of that month Capt. MORGAN, Acting Quartermaster, commenced the erection of the buildings and the laying out of the grounds, which he completed in a manner that now renders it so pleasant and healthful a retreat for the sick and maimed and wearied soldiers of the Union.

The government steamboat which conveys visitors to the island having been made fast to a strong and well-constructed wharf, the buildings which crown the slight ascent are approached over a substantial causeway 300 feet long, at the end of which a sentry "keeps the guarded ground." The first buildings on the left are the Quartermaster's store-rooms, in which are stored all the implements and tools necessary for farming, building, repairing, &c. Here, also, is the armory, and a large room for storing an immense quantity of miscellaneous military articles, that Capt. MORGAN and his assistants have collected from different points and in different ways, within the range of his authority. A considerable amount of valuable property has been thus saved to the government. Here the clothing of the troops is kept and served out, numerous cases of all fits and sizes being kept on hand. At a little distance from this building, nearer the shore, is the store for provisions, meats, flour, &c., large underground cellars being prepared to give the more perishable articles of consumption a cool reception.

A very handsome frame building surmounts the ascent to the right, dedicated to the offices and reception room for military and other visitors. The principal office within the building is that of the medical officer in charge, with other offices for clerks and assistants. The building is commodious and very well adapted for its uses. A handsome flag-staff rises from the cupola on the roof, from which floats in the breeze the Stars and Stripes. A considerable portion of the entire area of the island is covered with neat hospitals, styled pavilions, which run principally from east to west—though advantage being taken of the formation of the ground, some of them run from north to south.

On the more easterly point of the island are situated the wash-house, engine-house, kitchens, drying-grounds, &c. At a little distance from these is a large fresh water pond, fenced in, which supplies the island with cool, wholesome water. The kitchen is a marvel of completeness in its arrangement, and in the order and regularity with which the work of cooking and supplying the food at the stated hours is conducted. The water in the huge vats is heated by means of steam, and thus the tea and coffee is prepared, and abundance of hot water for the wash-house, and for hospital and other purposes, is always on hand. Attached to the engine-house is a supply of hose capable, in case of fire, of throwing water to the utmost limit occupied by the buildings. By this means, also, the cisterns are kept always filled, the steam engine being constantly worked, and much of its powers made available for cooking.

The dispensary is quite a spacious building and presents the appearance of an extensive druggist's store in the city. At the rear of the shop is the laboratory and store room for drugs and extra medicinal supplies.

The Post-office, situated near by, is an important adjunct to the social and commercial character of this military settlement. A bulletin with the daily list of the uncalled for letters hangs outside, and is consulted with much interest each morning. These buildings being all built apart, have each a small plot of ground railed in from the street, the ground being neatly and tastefully marked off into small flower beds. This healthful plan of laying out the grounds and constructing the buildings reflects a good deal of credit upon Capt. MORGAN, to whose intelligence the whole work was confided by the goverment, under General VAN VLIET, Chief Quartermaster.

The hospital wards are scrupulously clean; the bedclothes snowy white, and the ministrations of the attendants ever constant, ready, and solacing to the poor victims of rebel barbarity; many of the patients being Andersonville, Florence and Salisbury pen sufferers. There are twenty hospital wards, capable of accommodating 1,600 men, besides which a number of hospital tents are pitched on a breezy point, in which 400 additional sick and wounded can be treated. The greatest number of patients under treatment at one time was 3,200. About two years ago, after the battles of Gettysburgh, Penn., &c., there were 2,800 wounded rebel officers and privates on the island.

Other buildings comprise barracks, guard-room, officers' quarters, stables, sheds for the ambulances, &c. At present there is a mustering officer, Lieut. PAUL QUIRK, First United States Cavalry, on the island, with a paymaster, discharging and paying off convalescents and other soldiers on their way home.

The walks on either side of the streets are considerably elevated, and are bordered by a succession of neat little gardens, all in full bloom, with the June rose and other equally fragrant and more enduring favorites of the garden. The fragrance from the pretty spots, and from the new mown hay, a considerable quantity of which has been cut, the healthful breezes from the sea, the handsome rows of buildings, and, above all, the evidences of returning health and strength in the persons of the brave fellows who have suffered so much for their country, and whom the visitor encounters on his walk in considerable numbers, renders a visit to David's Island one of pleasing remembrance.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

GARROTING—COMPLAINANT WANTED.

The most impudent case of garroting that the police have reported since the time of the Burdell murder, when the garroting craft inaugurated this species of crime, occurred in Broadway, near Fifteenth-street, at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Who the garroters' victim was does not appear; but they, having been seen by Policeman SAMUEL THORNE, have been arrested and held to await the appearance of the complainant. The prisoners, who render their names as JAMES MORRISON and CHARLES GAY, pursued a citizen up Broadway until they thought themselves at least two blocks distant from any Metropolitan officer, seized him by the throat, threw snuff in his eyes, and gagged him, and then, searching his pockets and taking therefrom everything of value that they could find, gave him a murderous blow on the head and fled. The unknown, however, not having been stunned, sprung to his feet and ran for his life down a side street, and was not again seen by the police. Officer THORNE rapped for aid and ran toward the outlaws when they first attacked their victim, and when they had completed the outrage and were flying from the spot Patrolman GEORGE W. NIBLO joined Officer THORNE in the pursuit, and the fellows were apprehended. During the flight one of the accused threw into the gutter a wallet containing $50 and a bank-check for $200, which belonged to the unknown, and it was supposed that this check might give the officers a clue to him; but after taking their prisoners to court and securing their commitment until they could find a complainant, they sought him in vain. The prisoners, whose villainous visages would convict them of any crime on the calendar, are about 20 years of age.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

On Tuesday evening private CHARLES LOPEZ, of the Soldiers' Rest, employed a coachman to drive him to a den in Laurens-street, and having been there, he saw one JAMES GARRY, and took him into the coach on the way homeward. Reaching the Rest, LOPEZ missed his wallet, containing $80, and as no person but GARRY had been near him, he felt sure that that person had picked his pocket while inside the coach. Policeman JOSEPH HALSTEAD apprehended the accused, and he was committed by Justice DODGE, in default of $500 bail. GARRY is a native of Ireland, aged 26 years.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.

Mr. JOSEPH HILDNER, of No. 14 Chatham-street, was on his way home through an alley leading from Mulberry-street, at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and a ruffian sprang upon him with a slung-shot, knocking him down and robbing him of $36. Happily, Policeman HYDE, hearing HILDNER's cries, reached the scene in season to capture the bandit, and he was taken to the Sixth Ward Police Station, where his name is recorded as CHARLES ANDERSON. Justice HOGAN committed him without bail.

SEAMAN GARROTED.

On Tuesday night Patrolman DONOHUE apprehended one JOHN LAUGHLIN, and CHRISTIAN O'KEEF, a seaman from the United States receiving-ship *Vermont*, appeared before Justice HOGAN and made affidavit that LAUGHLIN, having volunteered to conduct him to a good boarding-house, led him into a secluded alley in the First Ward and there garroted and robbed him. The prisoner was committed.

THIEF CAPTURED IN A PARLOR.

Mrs. MARY SIMPSON, of No. 62 Spring-street, surprised a thief in her parlor, yesterday afternoon, preparing to leave with $500 worth of her property. She seized him and alarmed the neighborhood, and Patrolman PIXLEY, of the Fourteenth Ward, entered and arrested the fellow. He was searched at the Police Station, and on his person the officers found two skeleton keys and other burglar's tools. The prisoner, whose name is Thomas Gardner, is 40 years of age, a cigar maker by trade, and dwells at No. 23 Mercer-street.

ROBBED IN HIS OWN BAR-ROOM.

Recently, HUGH MCNEIL fell asleep in his bar-room, at No. 91 Cherry-street, and a thief entered and stole his watch and chain, which he valued at $130. A day or two ago WILLIAM YOUNG offered the watch to JAMES GODFREY, of No. 72 Chatham-street, and GODFREY, having been informed of the robbery, detained him, and sent for Policemen HORBELT and MULLEN, and they took him into custody. YOUNG says that he bought the watch of a stranger. He was committed for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

RIVER THIEVES.

Officers IRISH and HAMBLIN, of the Harbor Police, apprehended THOMAS JACKSON, WILLIAM D. SHANDON and JAMES H. WILSON, and they were held to await examination on a charge alleging that they had stolen a trunk containing $500 worth of wearing apparel and $1,500 in coin, from a Spaniard who arrived yesterday as a passenger on board the bark *Jane*. The prisoners were held to await the appearance of the complainant.

SPORTING.

The Second and Last of the Great Trots of the Season, for which Gen. Butler, Lady Emma, Dexter, and Flora Temple are Entered.

AT THE FASHION COURSE TO-DAY.

The second and last of these great trotting contests for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagon, comes off at the Fashion Course to-day, the purse given by the proprietor being $1,000, and the stakes

Sewers, Messrs. Henderson, Davidson and Baker. Professor Huntsman, during the evening, gave a most instructive lecture on "The Growth and Culture of the Strawberry," which was listened to with much attention.

The Clifton House, Niagara Falls.

This well-known hotel, located on the Canada side of the Falls, and in full view of the great Horse-shoe Fall, will be open for the reception of guests on the 24th instant. The Clifton is a first-class house, and is undergoing extensive improvements. The proprietors are Messrs. D. H. BROMLEY & Co., the firm comprising Capt. D. BROMLEY, A. CHUCK and SAMUEL SHEARS. Capt. BROMLEY has been for twelve years connected with the Central Railroad, and is well-known to the traveling public as a polite and attentive gentleman. His associates will add to the popularity of the hotel, which has ever been a favorite resort of visitors to Niagara. Passengers for the Clifton House should check their baggage and leave the cars at Suspension Bridge, where conveyances will be in waiting. Greenbacks are taken at par, and the prices are the same as at the hotels on this side.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LAUNCH OF A PILOT BOAT.—The new pilot boat *Charlotte Webb* will be launched from the ship-yard of her builders, Messrs. WEBB & BELL, at Greenpoint, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. This beautiful vessel is in part the result of a subscription of our underwriters, merchants and others, which originated with and was carried to a successful termination by Messrs. WEBB & BELL, and she is intended to replace the *James Funch*, No. 22, which was captured and destroyed by the rebel pirate *Tallahassee* last August. She is named after the wife of EDWARD WEBB, Esq., is of beautiful model, has been constructed in the most perfect manner, and of the choicest materials. Her dimensions are—length of deck 80 feet, breadth of beam 22½ feet, depth of hold 8 feet. It is intended that she shall accompany the yachts on Monday next in the ocean race.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP IN THE STREET.—Mr. PIUS RAIBLE, of No. 63 Thompson-street, fell asleep at the threshold of his dwelling, on Monday evening, and lost a watch and diamond pin and a wallet containing $7 50.....WILLIAM STANTON, of one of the Cunard steamships, sat on a door-sill in Grand-street, near Laurens, and there fell asleep, on Monday night. His slumbers cost him $15.....Mr. WILLIAM CRONEY, of No. 9 King-street, fell asleep, on Monday night, on a stoop in Houston-street, near Mercer, and the Eighth Ward banditti did not pass him by unnoticed. He lost a wallet containing $8. The foregoing made their respective grievances known to Capt. MILLS, but as they could not conjecture who the thieves were, no action could be taken.

EIGHT DRAFT-WHEELS TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.—The six wheels with which the drafts in the six Congressional Districts of the city were made, will be offered at auction to-day. The wheels of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Districts will be sold by Capt. WAGNER at No. 63 Third-avenue, who will also offer two great wheels, constructed by Gen. ANTHON in 1862, for the purpose of making a draft on behalf of the State—a draft that was never made. The wheels of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts will be sold at the office, No. 174 Hudson-street, by Capt. WEST.

THE MEMORY OF MR. GEORGE ANDREWS.—All the Sabbath-schools of this city are invited to participate in the musical and other exercises in memory of the late GEORGE ANDREWS, to take place on Sunday next, from 6 to 7:15 P. M., at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue. A rehersal will be had on Saturday, from 6 to 7:30 P. M. Mr. ANDREWS was formerly leader of the Tabernacle choir, and was a well-known and estimable citizen.

MONUMENT OF GREENBACKS.—Somebody who had nothing better to do, seeing a messenger come from the Sub-Treasury, yesterday afternoon, with an armful of $100 Treasury-notes, learning the messenger's load represented $780,000, went straightway to his arithmetic and demonstrated that the national debt, piled in hundred-dollar greenbacks, would make a monument t ree feet square as high as the cross on Trinity Church spire.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The managers of the American Institute will hold their thirty-sixth annual fair, from the 12th of September to the 19th of October next, at the Armory in Fourteenth-street. The exhibition will comprise machinery, new inventions, manufactures and agricultural and horticultural products, and every effort will be made to render it both useful and interesting.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. B. L. MARSH, of the well-known house of JORDAN, MARSH & Co., died suddenly at the Albemarle Hotel in this city, on Tuesday last, at about 10 A. M. His remains have been conveyed to Boston, and the funeral will take place on Friday noon.

THE DOG-POUND.—During Monday and Tuesday 522 dogs were received at the Dog-Pound, of which 23 were reclaimed. The remainder suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The total number received during the season seldom exceeds 4,000.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The commencement exercises of the university will take place at Niblo's, on the 22d inst.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SENTENCED TO BE EXECUTED.—MICHAEL KENNY, convicted of the murder of a German named JOHN RAVENSBURGH, was arraigned before the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer on Tuesday morning for sentence. The murder was committed in a grocery store on the corner of Fulton and Albany avenues, on the evening of the 19th of April, 1863. KENNY was crazed with liquor, and having had a dispute with the proprietor, drove him out of the house. RAVENSBURGH, who was a neighbor, came in to see what the matter was, when KENNY, having seized a large cheese knife from the counter, attacked deceased, and thrust the blade into his abdomen, causing almost instant death. The trial took place in the Oyer and Terminer, and the case appealed to the General Term, and afterward to the Court of Appeals. The result in both courts was an affirmation of the action of the court below. The prisoner was thereupon ordered to be sentenced, and the order was carried into effect on Tuesday. The unfortunate man is to be executed on Friday, the 4th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

HATMAKERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Hatmakers' National Convention men at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Delegates were present from Philadelphia, Orange, Newark and Witham, N.J., Brooklyn, New-York and Norwalk and Bethel, Conn. A permanent organization was effected by electing Hon. George Perry, of Danbury, Conn., as President; Joshua W. Osborn, of Brooklyn, First Vice-President; Charles Bonnulson, of New-York, Second Vice-President; Capt. Burr Nash, of Norwalk, Conn., Third Vice-President; James Miller, of Philadelphia, Secretary; Robert F. Gist, of Orange, Assistant Secretary; Geo. Thompson, of Newark, Corresponding Secretary; and William L. Proal, of Newark, Treasurer. The business of the convention was then proceeded with. The convention will remain in session for several days.

THE LATE MURDER IN BROOKLYN.—Several witnesses were examined on Tuesday before Coroner LYNCH, but nothing of the slightest importance was elicited relative to the murder of ANTONIO DIODATI, and at the conclusion all the parties arrested and detained on suspicion of complicity were discharged from custody. The three men released the day previous were taken before the United States Commissioner in New-York on the charge of counterfeiting, but there being no evidence whatever to sustain it, the complaint was promptly dismissed. There is now no person under arrest, and no one particularly suspected as being implicated in the murder. The investigation will be concluded on Thursday.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE—DISAPPOINTMENT IN LOVE THE CAUSE.—A young man named CHARLES ELLIOTT, employed as a clerk in OLIVER'S drug store, on the corner of Vanderbilt and Gates avenues, attempted to put an end to his existence on Tuesday evening by swallowing a dose of arsenic. The fact was soon discovered, and the usual remedies applied, with a prospect that a fatal result will be averted. He was taken to the City Hospital. The cause is said to be disappointment in love.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY IN FULTON-STREET.—The dry-goods store of ELIJAH LEWIS, Nos. 255 and 257 Fulton-street, was feloniously entered on Monday night and robbed of a large quantity of valuable goods, consisting of silks, delaines, taffetas, &c. The burglars entered the rear yard through the premises attached to the Washington-street M. E. Church, and pryed out the iron shutters of one of the windows. The value of the goods stolen is estimated at $2,000.

ROBBERY ON THE UNION RACE COURSE.—A man named ARTHUR BERRY was robbed of $1,000 on the Union Race Course on Thursday, by a number of thieves, who pushed him about in the crowd until one of them succeeded in securing his pocket-book. Another man was robbed of a gold breast-pin. The few officers present attempted to arrest some of the parties, but did not succeed. Several of them were badly beaten, among them some of the Queens County Sheriff's deputies.

RUN OVER.—JAMES O'NEIL, while driving a cart in Myrtle-avenue, near Washington-avenue, on Tuesday, fell off, and was run over, resulting in a fracture of one of his ankles.

Williamsburgh.

ARREST OF ROWDIES.—About 4 A. M. on Tuesday, Owen Griffin, Hugh Walsh, Frank Feeney, James Reilly, and Michael Macarty, entered the lager-bier saloon of JOHN EDDER, No. 51 North Sixth-street, E. D., and indulged in lager rather freely, when they became so quarrelsome that EDDER had to interfere, but he was himself then set upon and badly-beaten over the head with a rung of a chair. They then went into the street and assailed the house with stones. Sergt. MADDOX, with Officers LEE, TRAVIS and COLAHAN, came to the rescue of EDDER at this time, and arrested his assailants. Shortly after the arrest of the above parties, two roughs named CHARLES MADDEN and JOHN SHEPPERS, at EDDER'S place, renewed the old assault or commenced a new one, which ended as before, in EDDER getting another beating. Officers COLAHAN and LEE succeeded in arresting these assailants also. They were all taken before Judge DAILEY, who postponed their examination until Wednesday morning.

BURGLARIES.—The residence of M. J. SCOTT, No. 173 South Ninth-street, E. D., was entered by burglars and robbed of a gold watch and chain valued at $375, and silverware valued at $250. The entrance was made by a rear window. ....The grocery-store of Mr. C. GERSEN, No. 209 First-street, near South First, E. D., was entered early on Tuesday morning by means of skeleton keys, and robbed of fifteen boxes cigars, eight boxes tobacco, and liquors and money, valued at $150.

NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City was held at the City Hall on Tuesday evening. Alderman PANGBORN was elected Chairman pro tem. The sum of $4,000 was appropriated for the celebration of the Fourth of July, and a committee, consisting of a committee of one Alderman from each ward, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The board then proceeded to the election of a President, and 17 ballots were had without a choice. The candidates were Alderman EARLE, supported by the regular Democrats, and Alderman DECKER, supported by the Reform party. Alderman DECKER then arose and said the board had been endeavoring to effect an organization for nearly two months past. He thanked the members for their devotion toward him, and after withdrawing his name, nominated for President, Alderman HORATIO N. EDE. The ballots were had with the same result as heretofore, after which the board adjourned. Up to the present time over 450 ballotings for President have been had, during which the board have been equally divided, nine each, while ten votes are required for a choice. The board have transacted some business, but there is a question as to its legality.

A DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named THOMAS FANNING was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE on Tuesday, charged by FRANK VETTER, keeper of a livery stable at 170 Allen-street, New-York, with assaulting and beating him and taking from him his horse, and at the same time making a threatening demonstration with a knife. VETTER was riding in the vicinity of Weehawken, when the accused and another man named WELCH, who is not yet arrested, attacked him as above stated and took his horse and wagon. The parties drove to Hudson City and from thence to Jersey City, where FANNING was arrested. He was committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ATLANTIC BOAT CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken, held June 1, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, THEODORE M. TUTHILL; Vice-President, WILLIAM T. FRINE; Secretary, CHARLES E. TUTHILL; Treasurer, MATTHIAS B. ARNOLD.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Calendar unchanged. *Part II.*—Nos. 902, 1058, 980, 1184, 1258, 1758, 1050, 1908, 1326, 182, 1562, 1166, 1830, 704, 1622, 1492, 1097, 1434, 1668, 1928.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4511, 4887, 4069, 3839, 3840, 5231, 6675, 5335, 3771, 969, 5279, 6315, 4951, 980½, 5319. *Part II.*—Nos. 3776, 3586, 3594, 3494, 4370, 5168, 4956, 5018, 5038, 4390, 4950, 4200, 5190.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 733, 452, 826, 963, 683, 525, 847, 928, 939, 973, 36, 221, 955, 914. *Part II.*—Nos. 589, 687, 678, 250, 691, 776, 110, 941, 923, 400, 1338, 250, 544, 1017, 1019.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT LITIGATION.

Argument in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Yesterday.

Before Justice Leonard.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

Stephens and Darrah, Relators, vs. *John S. Giles and George A. Jeremiah.*—The plaintiffs and defendants are claimants each of an office in the "Croton Board," Stephens against Giles, and Darrah against Jeremiah. The two cases may be considered together. The plaintiffs claim, by virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed in April, 1863, purporting to extend the term of office. The defendants claim, by appointment of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., under the constitution, charters and laws of New-York.

Mr. Stephens' term of office expired April 12, 1865, and on the 8th of May following, Mr. Giles was duly appointed, qualified, and entered upon his duties. This case is regarded as a very important one, inasmuch as upon the final decision there is depending some principles of vital interest to the entire population of the City of New-York. Some of the points involved in this controversy are the same as those that were urged a few days since before the General Term of the Supreme Court, argued before a full bench, in the matter now pending in the Court of Appeals relative to a paid fire department. The entire question as to whether the Legislature, ignorantly or corruptly, can deprive the Corporation of the City of New-York, or any private corporation, of its vested rights, of its acquired property, of its grants and franchises, or of its private estate, whether real or personal, without the assent of such corporation, and without any compensation, appears to be involved in this action. The magnitude of the future results likely to follow the decision of this case, is not easily overstated.

In the statement of the case it was insisted that it was for the plaintiffs to show that they are entitled to oust the defendants from their offices. Mr. Stephens claims that by the act of 1863, his term of office was extended, and he seeks to maintain his position by virtue of that statute.

FACTS CONCEDED.

It is conceded that the office is an office of the corporation, and not of the State; that the salary is paid by the corporation out of its own private funds, and not by any money of the State; that the duties relate to the property of the corporation, and not to any property of the State; that the officers of the Croton Board are servants and agents of the corporation, and not officers or agents of the State; that they can only be appointed by the corporation, and cannot be appointed by the State. That the fee simple of the realty and title to all the personalty of the Croton water property is in the corporation, and not in the State. That all the Croton water property, grants, interests, franchises and rights of every kind, are the private property of the corporation, acquired and paid for by the corporation, and by law vested in the corporation as its own private property, and that no part of it whatever belongs to the State. The various charters, the constitution and the laws of the State are in evidence in the case.

That Mr. Darragh was appointed in December, 1853, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the removal of Mr. Tappan, and that the term of Mr. Tappan expired by removal for cause, but that his term would otherwise have expired at the same time as that of Mr. Stephens. The act of 1863 extended the terms of office for four years from that time, and placed the power of removal in the hands of the Governor of the State.

POINTS ARGUED.

The following points were urged yesterday by Ex-Judge PIERREPONT, on behalf of the new commissioners:

First—Property, franchises, rights and benefits belonging to the Corporation of New-York, whether granted by the Legislature or otherwise acquired, stand precisely on the same footing as though acquired by or granted to any private corporation. So far as relates to each and all of these things, the Corporation of New-York is strictly a private corporation. It is an artificial private person—there is no difference, not the least. This has been repeatedly held. Bailey vs. The Mayor, 3 Hill, 531. Briton vs. The Mayor, 21 Howard Pr., 251. Randall vs. The Delaware Canal, Wallace R. Kent's Comp., vol. II., p. 805 and the authorities. Dartmouth College vs. Woodward, 4 Wheaton, 700. Fletcher vs. Peck, 6 Cranch., 88. State of New-Jersey vs. Wilson, 7 Cranch., 164. Judge Hoffman's Corporations of New-York, vol. I., pp. 44, 45, 46, 47, and the numerous authorities there cited.

Second—The rights of the Corporation of the City of New-York in its Croton water property, franchises and interests, are precisely the same as those which the Manhattan Bank has over its property and franchises; and the Legislature has no more control over the one than over the other. We think this can be made clear. The statute which created the "Manhattan Company" is entitled:

"An Act for supplying the City of New-York with pure and wholesome water." The act contains ten very long sections, all about supplying the city with water, and the only words under which they claim to be a bank are these: "It shall and may be lawful for the said company to employ all such surplus capital as may belong or accrue to the said company in the purchase of public or other stock, or in any other moneyed transactions or operations, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State, or of the United States."

Unless this clause the Manhattan Company have a perpetual bank charter which no Legislature can control. All are aware that this has been several times tested. This whole question relating to the Croton water is not new; it has been fully considered and long since set at rest.

Third—It is well settled that those Water Commissioners now in question are agents of the corporation, and nothing more.

Clark vs. The Mayor, Court of Appeals, 1860. Bailey vs. The Mayor, 3 Hill, 539. Clark vs. The Mayor, 4 Comst., 339. The City of New-York vs. Bailey, 2 Denio, 444. Briton vs. The Mayor, 21 How., 251. The People vs. Conover, 17 New-York, 64.

This latter is a very instructive case. It was decided in 1858, after the charter of 1857, and the controversy arose under that charter. By reference to section 23 of that charter, it will be seen that the Street Commissioner and the Croton Commissioners are on the same footing.

The court held that the commissioner was a mere agent of the corporation, and in no sense an officer of the State.

Fourth—The Croton Commissioners are the private agents of a private corporation, and their duties relate to the private property and private rights and franchises of the corporation.

1. They are appointed by the corporation. Sec. 20 Val's Laws, 261. Sec. 19 Val.'s Laws, 271.

2. They are paid by the corporation.

3. They give bonds for the faithful performance of their duty to the corporation. Sec. 24 Val.'s Laws, p. 262. Sec. 25 Val.'s Laws, p. 280.

4. Their appointment and acceptance of the office is for a specified time, at a specified price, and is a contract with the corporation.

5. By section 23 of the charter of 1857, one duty is "the collection of the revenues arising from the sale of the Croton water."

6. They sell this water, and collect the revenue for the corporation, as agents of the corporation merely—and in no sense for the State.

7. Sec. 3, page 555 Valentine's Laws, is in these words:

"The commissioners appointed under this act shall receive such annual compensation for their services as the Common Council shall determine, but such compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been appointed."

The relator says the term may be extended indefinitely, and the city be compelled to pay the salary! This proposition cannot commend itself to any sane mind. (See Va. Laws, p. 262, sec. 20.

Fifth—The vested rights, property and franchises of this private corporation are not subject to legislative control. There has been no diversity of judicial opinion upon this subject since the celebrated Dartmouth College case, (4 Wheaton, p. 677,) and no changes in the charter, and no control over its officers or terms of office, after the grant is once accepted, can be made or exercised, unless that power is expressly reserved in the grant. (4 Wheaton, p. 675.)

Sixth—Upon principles long established it admits of no doubt that when the Corporation of New-York accepted the Croton water grant, and expended its money in the construction of the works, the contract between the corporation and the State was complete, and the rights of the corporation became vested rights, which no subsequent Legislature could disturb without a violation of the laws and constitution of New-York and of the constitution of the United States. One of the conditions in the grant which the corporation accepted, was that it should appoint its own officers over the works, and the salary to be paid. (See Val. Laws, p. 655, sec. 3.)

The Legislature entered into a solemn compact with the corporation, that upon condition that the water works were built, the corporation should appoints its own officers, and regulate their salaries. It is quite out of the power of the Legislature ever to make these appointments, or to extend the term of office.

Seventh—The statute of 1863 is a clear violation of the Constitution of the United States, and attempted abrogation of vested rights, a flagrant violation of its own contract, and against the Constitution of the State of New-York.

Eighth—Nothing is better settled than that the right of property and franchise carries with it the right to control that property and to enjoy the benefits of that franchise. The statute of 1863 undertakes indirectly to deprive the corporation of these rights. If the Legislature says that the Manhattan Company shall keep an agent to collect its rents for twenty years which the company have employed for one year, every one would see the outrage. There is no difference between that and the relator's proposition.

Ninth—The case of Bachelor, 22 N. Y., is cited by the relator, a decision in dissenting from which the even-tempered Judge Denio could not conceal his contempt, which received the scorn of Judge Comstock and the open protest of another member of the court; which has never received the assent of the profession, and which could not be supported even by a plausible suggestion, is not likely to have great weight. But the case of Bachelor, even if the best of law, does not control this case in the least. That related to a judicial office, to a court of justice; to an office the term of which was originally and at all times fixed by the Legislature itself; it was a public office; it related in no possible way to franchises, property or rights of property in the corporation; it touched government, not property, political rights, not private interests of the corporation; no income came to the corporation from the court, no property was in it, the corporation had invested no money, had no franchises or property interests in the court; it was a concern of the public, and not of private rights. No question of private property, valuable franchises, or vested rights, arose in the case; no such questions were discussed, no such point was raised; that decision rested entirely upon public grounds, and has no bearing upon the present case. It rests upon a principle totally different, namely, that what the Legislature had done relating to a purely *public* matter in which no private rights were involved, the Legislature might undo.

Tenth—The statute of 1863 undertakes, by indirect means, to deprive the corporation of its private valuable rights, property and franchises, without compensation. This the constitution of the State forbids. It is also an attempt to appoint to office, in violation of article ten of the constitution. And the act is also in direct violation of section seven of the same article. It is clearly unconstitutional. It is also an attempt, by legislative enactment, to impair the contract with the corporation, and is so far void by the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Whiting read from the act of 1849 a section providing for the appointment and removal from office in the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Mr. Fullerton said that, according to Mr. Pierpont's argument, the Legislature had no right to interfere with the board, and hence the act was inoperative. He thought the other side ought to take a little of their own medicine. He very much regretted the course of the arguments of his learned friend, because he believed the arguments were preposterous and absurd. There was nothing better settled by the Court of Appeals than that the property of the corporation was public property. It had been so decided, after considerable controversy, and hence the Croton Department, not being a private corporation, it was amenable to the Legislature. Why gentlemen who had adorned the bench should present arguments against the well-established decisions of the Court of Appeals, before a Judge equally learned, was unaccountable to him, except that such arguments might be intended for some one else. His learned friend had denied the right of the Legislature to interfere with the Croton Department, and by his argument he had taken the statutes on which he stood from under his feet. The Legislature had occasional control of the Croton Department *ab initio*; and the acts they had passed had been in operation. But on the other side. The argument of his friend held that the Croton Board was a private body, with which the Legislature could not interfere, and the case turned on that point. Counsel then read some sections of the various acts of the Legislature for the government of its Croton Department, to show it was subject to its control. He also read article 10 of the Constitution, to show that the body who make an appointment may declare its duration. The Legislature had repeatedly taken control of affairs in this city. Grants had been given by it for railroads in this city. No one now disputed the right of the Legislature to regulate the franchises of the City of New-York, for it had been repeatedly established by the courts.

Judge Leonard said the argument on which counsel on the other side rested their case was that the Croton Board was a private corporation.

Mr. Fullerton said that was the point involved. He then quoted the 23d Section of the Charter of 1857, to prove that the Croton Board was not a component part of the Corporation of the city, and not a private body, as was claimed by the other side. It was a mere appurtenance of the city, and was thus subject to the legislation which had been exercised in regard to the city.

ARGUMENT OF MR. MARSH.

Mr. Marsh made the concluding argument, during which he controverted the points made and argued by Ex-Judge Pierrepont, taking them up *seriatim*, and quoting a great number of recent decisions to sustain the position taken by his clients. He presented in evidence a contract made with the Croton Board to supply water to Sing Sing Prison. The Croton Aqueduct Department was one of the greatest institutions of the age. The great City of New-York was not only supplied with water, but by recent acts of the Legislature the supply had been extended to Westchester, and even to the County of Putnam. For fifty miles beyond the city limits, officers and watchmen patroled the line of the water works, and the responsible officers of the board had charge thereof. The local Superintendents had charge of the Croton Dam; and the offices now in dispute were neither city nor country ones. He quoted the case of the 2d Barbour, Supreme Court Report, p. 803; People vs. Draper, p. 502, and the recent case of the Fire Commissioners, in the General Term of the Supreme Court. He also cited the case of Bachelor, the District Clerk, where the question was as to the prolongation of his office, and the recent acts of the Legislature, to show that the Croton Board had control of the works throughout several counties in this State beyond the City and County of New-York.

The argument was concluded at a late hour yesterday afternoon, and the case fully submitted to the court. It is understood that a decision will be rendered at an early day. There is no doubt but that it will be taken to the Court of Appeals, and the question as to the constitutionality of the law there finally determined.

For the New Commissioners, Messrs. Pierrepont & Whiting; for the Old Commissioners, Messrs. Marsh, Fullerton & Knox.

Counterfeiting—An Old Offender.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—JUNE 14.

Before Judge Shipman.

James Sheppard and Ellen Morton were put on trial charged with having in their possession a quantity of counterfeit fifty cent postage stamps with intent to pass them.

The evidence for the prosecution showed that on the 19th of April last Sheppard was arrested for attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill. Ellen Morton was with him and was also arrested; at the station-house they were searched and on Sheppard was found one and on Morton two counterfeit postage stamps The Captain of Police went to the room occupied by them and there in a bureau which he opened with a key found on Sheppard, he discovered forty counterfeit fifty cent stamps.

It was also proved to show a guilty knowledge on the part of the accused, that two days before Sheppard went into the store of one Michael Jaeger, in the Eighth-avenue, and purchased a paper of tobacco; that he offered a fifty-cent stamp to pay for it, and was told it was bad, whereupon he took it back and gave a good one instead; that Jaeger followed him when he went out, and saw him go into another store; that Jaeger went in after he had left, and found that he had passed another counterfeit there, whereupon he went after him and told him to come back and change it, which he did without objection; that Jaeger still followed him till he stopped in front of a drug-store which Jaeger entered and found in it Ellen Morton. Jaeger spoke to the clerk in German telling him to look out, as parties were around passing counterfeit fifty-cent stamps. The clerk showed Jaeger one which he had just received from the woman, and which he said was bad. He then said to her, in English, "Your husband is outside waiting for you;" and she answered, "Oh! you know him?" Jaeger then had her arrested, Sheppard having made his escape. On her being searched at the station-house, a counterfeit fifty-cent stamp was found, but as there was but one she was discharged, to be arrested two days after, as testified.

The defence offered no testimony; but their counsel, Mr. Ashmead, explained to the jury that Sheppard was the man who was tried and convicted of murder and arson some years since, but succeeded in reversing the judgment against him, and he urged the jury to be very careful how they convicted him again on circumstantial evidence.

The jury, however, seemed not to heed the warning, and brought in a verdict of guilty.

Edward Hughes, indicted for passing a counterfeit fifty-dollar Treasury note, pleaded guilty, and was remanded.

Indictments.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—JUNE 14.

Before Judge Benedict.

The Grand Jury came into court this morning with indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *John Lowes.*—An indictment for stealing a piece of lead pipe from the navy-yard.

The Same vs. *Thomas Lyman and Hugh Conlin.*—An indictment for stealing copper from the navy-yard.

The Same vs. *Patrick Hurley.*—An indictment for stealing a quantity of composition metal from the navy-yard.

The Same vs. *Richard Baker.*—An indictment for stealing a quantity of linen sheeting, from the navy-yard.

The United States vs. *Harry Severance.*—An indictment for passing a counterfeit $50 Treasury note.

The United States vs. *George Jacobs and August Telfort.*—An indictment for passing counterfeit fifty cent postage currency notes.

ARRAIGNMENTS AND PLEAS!

Patrick Hurley, being arraigned on his indictment, pleaded guilty and was remanded till Saturday.

Richard Baker put in a plea of not guilty, and his case was set down for Friday.

John Lowes, being arraigned, said he was guilty of putting the lead pipe in his pocket, but did not take it out of the yard. His case was remanded till Friday.

Harry Severance pleaded not guilty, and his case was set down for trial on Friday.

And the court adjourned.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The Surrogate's Court is fairly without will suits at last. Surrogate Tucker has culled through his entire calendar, this week, without finding a single case ready for trial. The alleged wills of Moses W. S. Jackson, Frederick Hartmann, Peter Vredenburgh, and Bernard O'Neil, in which one side appeared, but the other did not, were, however, set down for next week; and no others will be tried till July.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 14.

By Justice Monell.

George Melick *vs.* Charles A. Richmond, &c.; motion granted upon defendants paying costs of the term, to be taxed by the clerk. Margaret Levi *vs.* Eberhard Levi; reference granted to ascertain and report the amount of fees if any, should be paid to plaintiff's counsel to carry on the action. John H. Lockwood *vs.* James R. Cullen; motion denied, with $7 costs. Adelia M. Bouton *vs.* James W. Bouton; motion granted; referred to a referee to hear, &c. Thomas Jackson *vs.* Mansfield Young; judgment set aside; cause placed on the calendar for the 16th inst., on payment of costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 14.

By Justice Sutherland.

M. E. Martin *vs.* S. H. Benedict; motion denied. B. A. Kuhlman *vs.* B. H. Kuhlman; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Lafayette Young *vs.* John Boardman et al.; judgment for plaintiffs on the demurrer with costs, with leave to defendant, Boardman, to answer in ten days on payment of costs. Abner R. Benedict *vs.* E. C. Benedict et al.; motion denied, &c.

By Justice Ingraham.

P. B. Schermerhorn *vs.* John Schermerhorn et al.; order granted. Ralph H. Isham *vs.* Henry Ball et al.; motion denied with $10 costs to defendants to abide the event.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

There were no cases tried in this Court yesterday, owing to the absence of witnesses or counsel.

Mary Harold pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, the indictment charging her with stealing a gold watch and a silk cloak from Theresia Harrison, of No. 216 East Fifty-second-street. She was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

James H. Thomas *alias* John H. Viele *alias* Rev. J. C. Walton, pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining $40 from the firm of Lathrop, Laddington & Co., by false pretences, and was remanded for sentence. The Court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 14, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '68...C.	115	200	Erie Railway	78
11,600	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109½	1500	do.....s3	77½
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	102¾	300	do.....	77½
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	102½	100	do.....s30	76¾
2,350	U.S.6s,10-40s...C.		200	do.....s30	76¾
	Small.....	95	700	Hud. Riv. R.....	106¾
12,000	do.....	96½	100	do.....	107
10,000	do.....	96¾	50	do.....	106
500	do.....	96¾	700	do.....	106¼
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C.	97	100	do.....2d call	107
5,000	Ohio 6s, '75.....	96¾	400	do.....c	107½
5,000	Mo. State 6s.....	70	800	Reading R.....	95
10,000	Tenn. 6s.....	73	200	do.....	95¼
5,000	do.....2d call	72¾	700	do.....	95¾
15,000	Ohio & M. Cer...	25	1000	do.....	95¾
20,000	do.....	25¾	200	do.....2d call	95¾
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	111
1,000	N.Y.Cen.7s,'76..	102	800	Mich.S.&N.I.R....	64½
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.,	105	100	do.....s30	64
1,000	Harlem 1st M.....	99	200	do.....	64¾
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	75¾	300	do.....	64¾
1,000	do.....	79	100	do.....2d call	64½
9,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	101¾	50	Mich. S. & N. I.G..	130
5,000	M. & Mo. L. G. Bs..	38	200	Ill. Cen. R.....	122¾
1,000	Amer. Gold.....	142¾	10	do.....	122
20	Pk. of Commerce	107	200	Cleve. & Pittsburgh	67¾
44	Bk. St. of New-York	111	1500	do.....	68
10	St. Nicholas Bank	100	600	do.....	67¾
100	Canton Co.....	37½	200	do.....b30	68
100	do.....	37¾	200	Chic. & N. W.....c	25¾
250	Del. & R. C. Co....	140	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	64¾
200	Cum. Coal Pr.....	41	200	do.....	64¾
200	American Coal.....	53	100	do.....	56
300	do.....b30	59	500	do.....	55¾
100	Quick. Min. Co....	51	200	do.....2d call	55¾
100	do.....s10	51	8	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	128
200	Mariposa M. Co....	11	300	Cleve. & Tol.....	100¾
200	do.....	11¾	100	do.....	100¾
100	do.....	11¾	100	do.....	100¾
200	At. Mail S. Co....	172½	100	Chic. & Rock I.....	99½
400	Brusa City Land Co	5	100	do.....	99½
100	Quartz H. Min. Co.	5	200	do.....	99
100	N. Y. Central.....	92¾	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	96
100	do.....	93	100	do.....	96¼
100	do.....	92¾	26	do.....	96¼
118	Chic., Bur. & Q....	107	350	do.....	95
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	95½			

SECOND BOARD.

$23,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	102¾	200	Hud. Riv. R.....	108
5,000	U.S.6s,10-40s...C.	96¾	300	do.....	107¾
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		300	do.....b30	108
	Second Series..	99¾	500	do.....	107½
10,000	do.....	99½	200	do.....	107¾
3,000	Tenn. 6s.....	72¾	800	Mich. S. & N. I....	65
10,000	Missouri 6s.....	70¾	500	Cleve. & Pitts.....	67¾
20,000	do.....	70¾	100	do.....	67¾
4,000	North Car. 6s.....	72	500	Reading R.....	96¾
300	Cum. Coal Pr.....	41¾	300	do.....	96¾
100	do.....b30	41¾	40	do.....	96¾
400	do.....b30	42	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	111
100	Quick. Min. Co....	52	200	Chi. & N. W.....	26
200	At. Mail S. Co....	173	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr...	64¾
306	N. Y. Cen. R.....	93¾	1000	Cleve. & Tol.....	105
200	Erie Railway.....	78¾	200	Chic. & R. I.....	99¼
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	95¾	600	do.....	99¾
55	do.....	95	400	do.....	99¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.		1900	Mich. S. & N. I....	65¼
	Old Issue.....	108	400	do.....s3	65¾
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer...	25¼	400	do.....	65¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	93¾	600	do.....s3	66¼
100	do.....c	93¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DIE GRILLE, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE IRON MASK.

WINTER GARDEN—FAZIO.

NIBLO'S—PEARL OF SAVOY; OR, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE PEASANT PEERESS; OR, CURSE OF CIVIL WAR—IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hartford *Post* of Wednesday says: "Last evening, at ten minutes past seven, Mr. FAY's torpedo exploded under the raft which was built for the purpose of testing its explosive powers. The torpedo was charged with one hundred and fifty pounds of gunpowder, and the explosion was grand in its effect, though the report was not so loud as many anticipated. It sent up a volume of water to a height of between eighty and ninety feet, and of proportionate circumference. Following the water came a dense mass of steam, smoke and flame, the whole forming a magnificent sight and well repaying the disappointment of the spectators on Thursday last. The raft was utterly demolished, being blown into fragments, which were quickly picked up by a squad of small boats which were waiting for the chance. This invention of Mr. FAY's will eventually prove of wonderful importance, as the clockwork of the machine, which it is designed to manufacture, combined with the shell containing the powder, can be adjusted so as to explode at any time, from one minute to one month. The explosion was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, who cheered loudly as the waters subsided.

We publish this morning the replies of Gens. HALLECK and STONEMAN to the strictures made upon those officers by Gen. SHERMAN in his late report. Gen. HALLECK states that all the movements of his troops were executed under direct orders from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, while the latter officer was on his way from Washington to Newburn, bearing the decision of the government against Gen. SHERMAN's armistice. Gen. STONEMAN states in his reply, his opinion that if he had obeyed Gen. SHERMAN's order to join him at Raleigh, he would have left the door wide open for the escape of JEFF. DAVIS; that by acting in accordance with his own judgment and in disregard of this order, he so disposed his troops as to insure the capture of JEFF. DAVIS by Gen. WILSON's cavalry.

JEFF. DAVIS's appointment and commission as First Lieutenant of United States Dragoons, was found among his private papers, at his residence, near Jackson, Mississippi, on the 11th of July, 1863, by J. H. GOLDSMITH, Company B, Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois volunteer infantry. The appointment is simply a partly printed and partly written letter-sheet, with the blanks filled. It is dated June 5, 1834, and signed "F. C. Jones," or "H. Jones," (Roger Jones, probably,) as nearly as I can make out. The commission is on parchment, is dated May 10, 1834, is signed "Andrew Jackson," President, in a bold hand, and countersigned "Lewis Cass," Secretary of War. The commission is much defaced by time and water.

The Toronto *Leader* is again unhappy. A dispatch to it from Montreal states that anonymous letters have been sent to Southerners there by scores, threatening them with assassination if they do not leave the country. One, the dispatch says, is likely traceable, and an interesting and important *denouement* is expected. The party suspected would have been denounced and exposed long since but for his position and the want of absolute proof. It is thought he has been caught now.

The St. Paul *Press* of the 3d inst., says: "Col. EVANS, of Blue Earth County, is now on his way to Nashville to purchase a pack of blood-hounds to hunt down Indians. These fierce animals cost from $15 to $40 apiece, and a liberal sum has been made up for their purchase, the Governor giving $50, the County Commissioner of Blue Earth $885, together with numerous subscriptions in St. Paul, among which the *Press* figures for $50, besides earnestly recommending the enterprise to the citizens."

A young lad about eleven years of age, named SMITH, an orphan, left his master's house, at St. Sylvestre, Canada, a few days ago, to drive home cattle through some bush land. His protracted absence having excited alarm, a search was made, which resulted in the discovery of a few human bones, and some shreds of clothing, known to have belonged to the unfortunate boy. He is supposed to have been eaten by bears.

The chivalry is again characteristically illustrated by one of its chief professors. Gov. ISHAM HARRIS, of Tennessee, while taking that State out of the Union, quietly stole forty-three State bonds for $1,000 each, sent them to London, and deposited them for his own benefit in the house of BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.

The Shawano (Wisconsin) *Journal* says the small-pox has made its appearance among the Indians, and a number of them have died with it, but the Indian Agent, Dr. M. M. DAVIS, is on the Reservation doing all that can be done to prevent its spreading.

Dates from Port au Prince to the 30th ult., state that business was still at a stand-still there, owing to the disturbed state of the country. Produce was coming in very slowly, and American vessels were not able to complete their cargoes.

Ex-Senator JOHN P. HALE, United States Minister to Spain, with his family, leaves New-York on the 21st inst., in the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool, en route to Madrid, to enter upon the discharge of his duties.

The spacious and elegant mansion of PIERRE SOULE, near New-Orleans, is occupied as a Colored Orphan Asylum, under the superintendence of an intelligent lady of color from Boston, Madame LE MORTIER.

Gen. TERRY, the distinguished captor of Fort Fisher, has arrived at Richmond. He it to take command of the Department of Virginia. Gen. HALLECK, whom he relieves, has been assigned to the Department of the Pacific.

The Sachem's Head Hotel, at Guilford, Conn., a favorite place of resort in Summer, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Forty thousand bushels salt slipped into the sea at Boston night before last, by the giving way of the pier which held it.

About thirty buildings in the business portions of Brantford, Canada, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss about $125,000.

A guerrilla named MARSHAL STEWART was executed at Louisville on Tuesday for the murder of Mr. MAGRATH, of Shelbyville.

LOCAL NEWS.

The ship *B. S. Kimball*, DEARBORN, master, reached this port on Tuesday, the 13th, with about 720 passengers, including 450 Scandinavian Mormons. The *Kimball* has been on a pretty long voyage, having left New-York Dec. 8, 1863. She went to Panama, the Chincha Islands, Callao, and Hamburg, where she discharged her guano and shipped her Mormons.

The case of Mr. B. S. OSBON was decided last week. The papers were then given to Gen. DIX, who, after reviewing them, will promulgate the decision in General Orders. As the verdict was undoubtedly an acquittal, and as Mr. OSBON has been some time in confinement, the General will without question deem it a pleasurable duty to hasten his release.

Several regiments, batteries and detachments of returning and discharged soldiers passed through the city during yesterday, on their way to the several State rendezvous for final muster and payment. The States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New-York were represented in the returning tide of yesterday.

The new Commissioners of the Harlem Bridge have officially notified the Board of Supervisors that the following apportionment of the moneys authorized for the completion of that work has been made: New-York County, $240,000; Westchester County, $30,000; total, $270,000.

A committee has been appointed by the corporators of "The Home for Disabled Soldiers," to confer with similar bodies throughout the country. Upon the report of this committee, definite action will at once be taken.

The argument in the case of the Old vs. the New Croton Aqueduct Commissioners, was concluded yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Justice LEONARD. The court reserved its decision.

JOHN MITCHEL, one of the editors of the *Daily News*, was yesterday arrested by order of Gen. DIX, and sent by steamer to Fortress Monroe.

Gold opened yesterday at 142¼, fell to 141¼, and rallied again to 142¾. Stocks were in fair demand. Governments were generally steady. Railways and fancies opened heavily, but closed with a strong upward tendency. Money plenty on call at 4@5 ₱ cent. The day's exports of Specie reached $1,019,520. Bankers' 60-day bills of Exchange on London quiet at 110¼@110¾.

Produce and Merchandise were generally in less demand. Flour steady. Wheat 1c.@2c. lower. Oats and Corn 2c.@3c. higher. Cotton heavy and a shade cheaper. New Mess Pork advanced 37½c. ₱ bbl., and was quoted brisk. Other articles unaltered.

The Progress of Reconstruction and its Safeguards.

The President has issued the same Enabling Proclamation for Mississippi as for North Carolina. He will, doubtless, very soon do the same for Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina and Texas—the only remaining States of the "Confederacy" whose governments have not been reorganized by other methods. Great pains have thus far been taken, and will continue to be taken, to secure the most competent and trustworthy men for Provisional Governors, District-Judges, District-Attorneys, and the other officers necessary to clear the way for the new order of things. Special care will be exercised also in the selection of the military commanders of the various Southern departments, since a conciliatory spirit and discreet cooperation on their part may do much to smooth the way. Ample earnest has already been given that whatever devolves upon the President to do in this momentous work, will be done wisely and well.

But it must not be forgotten that these enabling proclamations, and official appointments, are not final acts. A great deal has been said about the danger that the elections will be carried by those who are still inimical in spirit to the National Government, and who would organize permanent sedition unless allowed to dictate. Even so moderate, and liberally disposed, a man as Senator SHERMAN has expressed, in a speech just delivered, the fear of this in the strongest terms. We admit that there would be no security against this, if all the old constitutional powers were now to be restored *fully* and *finally* to these States. The amnesty oath, prescribed as a prerequisite for voting for the new State conventions, may perhaps be considered by disloyal men to have no binding force, as has been claimed in some quarters; and thus may practically prove worthless as a safeguard. This is not at all likely. But, allowing it to be possible that unrepentant rebels may secure a majority of the new Constitutional Convention in Mississippi or South Carolina, or any other Southern State, and that their work may be unpatriotic and every way pregnant with mischief, it does not follow that there will be no remedy.

The proclamation of President JOHNSON has its limitations and conditions. It expressly declares that its object is "to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property." If the constitution to be framed by the convention does not secure that object, in the judgment of President JOHNSON, he will have the same right to reject the action of the convention that he originally had to authorize the convention. If the powers he confers are not exercised for the constitutional ends he sets forth, he can treat everything done under their perversion as of no effect. Practically, he reserves to himself a veto power over any disloyal or anti-republican feature of the new constitution of each of the States. If, as many fear, these conventions should incorporate into their work provisions that would revive slavery in some different form, or in any way operate oppressively upon the freedmen, or if it should accord power to the Legislature that could be used to the same end, such work would contravene the authority given by the President, and thwart its declared purpose. We may be very sure that President JOHNSON would not accept it, and that he would again remit the derelict State to military government. The knowledge that the President has this power in reserve, will of itself have an immense influence in constraining the conventions to carry out their trust in good faith to the Union and to every Republican principle.

But there is a still further protection; and one quite independent of the action or will of President JOHNSON. By the constitution each branch of Congress is made the exclusive judge of the qualifications of its own members. The credentials of any Senator or Representative sent to the National Councils by any of the reclaimed States, may be subjected to the severest scrutiny. If it shall be made to appear that he was elected by disloyal votes, or that the State which he claims to represent has not in reality reinstated a republican form of government, or that there is a default in any other essential requirement, the representation will not be allowed. The jealousy and rigor with which this power was exercised by each branch of the last Congress, against the claimants to seats from Louisiana and Arkansas, although those claimants were unquestionably loyal, sufficiently attests what the disposition of the next Congress, with its far larger loyal majority, will be upon the subject. The very oath which is now prescribed by law as a prerequisite to a seat in either body, is so comprehensive and strict as to be of itself an immense obstacle to the schemes of sedition. Every Senator and Representative, after his credentials are scrutinized and approved, is obliged, by the law of July, 1862, before admitted to his seat, to take this oath:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne Arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

Any person falsely taking that oath is made by law guilty of perjury, and subject to all the penalties now prescribed for that offence. The oath seems to be stringent enough to exclude all abettors of past treason, or fomentors of future sedition.

The reconstruction which is initiated by these proclamations of the President will not be consummated until constitutions are framed by the respective States, which shall accord, in the estimation of the President, with the ends set forth in the proclamations, and until such representatives are sent to Congress as shall have, in the judgment of Congress, every constitutional and loyal qualification. Therefore, we say that it is needless now to trouble ourselves with a fear that the malignants of the South will gain the ascendancy under these proclamations, and so fix matters as to perpetuate their old seditions and oppressions. The present measures of President JOHNSON simply open to the people of the South the opportunity of coming back into the Union on terms of perfect equality with the people of the North, to enjoy all the rights and perform all the duties of constitutional freedom. If the Southern people loyally accept these proffers, and in good faith inaugurate a new order of things by constitutions and laws and elections of a character that will heal past dissensions and insure future concord, they will soon occupy as secure and as honorable a position in the Union as they can desire. If, on the other hand, they use the facilities now given them only to gratify their old hates, and to renew their old practices, they will not be long in finding themselves balked. President JOHNSON has thrown open the gate. It is for them to determinine upon an easy or a hard road to travel.

The National Debt.

In reply to the inquiry of a correspondent, we beg to say, for his information, that the national debt is *not* yet paid. The *Herald* subscription for that purpose proved to be inadequate. The excellent gentlemen who forwarded for publication their willingness to take shares in the scheme, payable when all the stock was taken, got what they sought—a little cheap notoriety—but they have paid no money, and the debt is just as large as it was before they subscribed. Evidently the benevolence of our wealthy men had been overrated. It would require only about *one-fifth* of all the property in the United States, real and personal, to pay the national debt,—and it seems to have been supposed that two hundred thousand persons might be tempted to pay it themselves. This proves to have been a mistake. The scheme has collapsed. Even the *Herald* has dropped it, and when that journal drops one of its pet sensations, it must be very dead indeed.

We continue, however, to receive suggestions on this subject. Half a dozen different schemes for paying the national debt lie on our table. Ingenious gentlemen of various callings, mainly peddlers, "or pickers up of unconsidered trifles," bring forward projects by which they are confident the debt can be very easily paid off. We decline to publish them for various reasons. Some of them are not grammatical; others are badly spelt; but most of them embrace too many intricate calculations to be safely read in the dog-days, and, therefore, out of regard to the sanity of our subscribers we suppress them.

But there is one objection more fatal than all. These schemes and projects are all nonsense. They are not worth the paper spoiled in writing them. There is no "royal road" to the payment of debts—national or individual. If anybody is willing to pay anybody else's debts, there is no law against it; and if a portion of the community is willing to pay the debts of the whole, there is no objection to that. But the simple fact is, no one wants to do it, and no one will do it. A few flighty persons may for a moment be deluded into the belief that the national debt can be paid by subscription, or ciphered and schemed out of existence. But everybody will understand sooner or later that all these projects amount to nothing—that this debt is like all other debts, only a great deal larger, and that it must be paid in the natural and ordinary way.

The national debt, if ever paid at all, must be paid by *taxation*. It was incurred for the benefit of all, and all must help pay it. It would be great injustice, moreover, to throw the whole burden of its payment upon the people of this generation. The war which has established our national authority, preserved the Union, maintained Republican government on this continent, and perpetuated our free institutions, was fought for our descendants even more than for ourselves, and justice requires that they should share its burdens as they will share its benefits. These burdens will be heavy enough for all. The annual interest alone, added to the sums required to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, will impose upon us and our posterity for many years to come quite as heavy burdens as so young a nation can ever bear. And if adequate provision is, at the same time, to be made for discharging the principal, we shall have little reason hereafter for exulting over other nations so far as exemption from taxation is concerned.

What we have to do, therefore, in regard to the national debt, is simply to adjust its burdens as fairly as possible to those by whom they must be borne. The rates of taxation now imposed are enormous. Every article of production and consumption, everything anybody eats, drinks or wears—all the forms of business, the works of ingenuity and art, the results of labor, the luxuries, comforts and necessities of daily life, are assessed with almost as heavy a tax as in any country in the world. And besides all this, the tax upon income,—upon what remains after all other taxes have been paid, is heavier far than in England, reaching to a *tenth* of the whole when the whole exceeds $10,000. Hitherto, our people have borne these burdens without complaint; but it would be an error to suppose that this will always be the case. While the war was flagrant, every man willingly submitted to any burdens which its vigorous prosecution required, and we are yet feeling, in every branch of business, the immense stimulus which the war supplied.

But, by and by, tax-paying will become a very prosaic and unpleasant business. There will be nothing but a sense of duty and the obligations of the law to enforce it, and we shall find the same popular hostility to taxation here which prevails now wherever taxation is known. What we have to do, therefore, is to make the taxation, which is inevitable, fall as equably and lightly as possible upon the great mass of the people. The subject of taxation is wholly new to our people and public men, and it is one of the most difficult and embarrassing of all public questions. A commission was authorized by the last Congress to report upon it, and in Mr. D. A. WELLS, of this State, and Mr. JOSEPH CHOLWELL, of Pennsylvania, already designated as two of its members, the country has assurance that it will be treated with ability and conscientious fidelity to the public interests. It will be for Congress at its coming session to prepare and legalize some general system of internal taxation which shall be as little open to objection as possible. But any system that may be adopted must be open to amendment from time to time to meet the changing circumstances of the country.

Commercial Honor.

We have heard of quite a number of instances, within the past three months, of Southern business men, who, having come North to resume their former business relations, have honorably liquidated their indebtedness outstanding since before the rebellion. Others, unable to do this at present, have promised an equitable settlement before the close of the year. It is true, their creditors could now sue them in any part of the South in regular courts; and it is also true that, had they taken an opposite course, they would have found it impossible to resume their old and favorable business relations here. But, nevertheless, their voluntary promptitude is highly creditable.

There is a great temptation to do a heavy credit business with the South at present—payments to be made after the cotton has been brought forward and disposed of in the Fall months. We hope it will not be carried so far as to lead to any general or permanent renewal of the old credit system with the Southern States. Business throughout the country now is on a sound cash or short-time basis; and it ought to be kept so ever hereafter.

Freedom of Trade with the South—The President's Proclamation.

The Proclamation of the President abolishing all restrictions upon Southern trade, gave great encouragement and activity to business men yesterday. For the first time they felt that as regards this matter, they had sure ground to stand upon. They felt that they could make definite calculations, and that they could take into account all the modifying elements, which are now no other than such as affect the ordinary courses of trade and commerce in all business communities.

As long as the commanders of military departments, and the local army officers, had the power of prescribing and changing at their option the conditions of trade, or of prohibiting it altogether, within the limits of their command, it was universally felt by business men that there was nothing like assurance in any undertaking in this direction, and that they were wholly at the mercy of arbitrary power, from which there was virtually no appeal. Hence many of the oldest and best houses formerly doing business with the Southern country, have up to the present time, refused to resume their former commercial connections with any part of it; and a great deal of the Southern trade, local and general, which has been growing in magnitude for two years, has been in the hands of men of less responsible character, willing to take ventures, to run all sorts of risks, and to adapt their action, moral and financial, to whatever were the circumstances surrounding them—trusting to their profits as compensation for their tribulations, and for the wear and tear of life, conscience and character. In many instances, large fortunes have been made by these ventures, but we believe that in a far larger proportion of cases, parties have lost their all, in attempts to introduce goods to the South, or bring out its staples.

Beside the strictly military and arbitrary regulations, there were semi-military and treasury restrictions, which, however necessary, have up to this time greatly embarrassed all attempts at trade. The system of purchasing cotton and other Southern staples through agents appointed by the government, was a drawback to enterprise, and gave rise to innumerable complaints of maladministration, favoriteism and corruption. The permit system had equally great faults, and no less damaging results.

The President's proclamation is specific in its terms, and perfectly unmistakeable in its declarations of the abolition of all the late restrictions of every character upon Southern trade, whether they proceed from departmental or local commanders, or were the emanation of any of the departments in Washington. They are all swept out of existence by a stroke of the pen. On this question of restrictions, the words are that "*all restrictions* upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade," are "forthwith removed;" and, after the first proximo, foreign commerce with the South will be equally unrestricted. In regard to the movement and shipping of the Southern staples, it is provided that all restrictions upon the removal of products of Southern States are abolished, and "that the commerce of said States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of customs provided by law."

Nothing could be more comprehensive or satisfactory than the terms and provisions of this proclamation. It makes trade with the South *as free as it was before the war*. It is now open for every man to engage in, subject only to the regular laws of the land.

We shall now see a large increase in the influx of enterprising men to the South; and those who have gone down there, but have been barred from activity by the various restrictions, will now find their activity as free as they could desire it. The proclamation was telegraphed to the South on Sunday night, and by this time it is known in every city between Richmond and New-Orleans. We venture to say that its commercial results will very soon be felt in this city, in the great outflow of goods, and the great inflow of Southern staples.

Besides its important business influences, it will, we believe, have a most excellent effect upon the minds of the Southern people. They have been everywhere anxiously inquiring of late, what does the government propose to do with the South, now that it is completely subjugated? They have professed great fear of extreme severity being exercised toward them. This liberal and magnanimous proclamation, in connection with the admirable proclamations providing for the reorganization of civil governments in Mississippi and North Carolina, will give them conclusive proof that the policy of the government is one of lenity and magnanimity; and that, instead of there being a disposition to oppress them, there is a purpose to give them every franchise of the constitution, and every privilege enjoyed by any other part of the country.

BRITISH POLITICS—SIGNIFICANT HINTS.—Sir GEORGE GREY, the other day, announced in Parliament, on behalf of the government, that it was not the intention of Ministers to put forward any programme of parliamentary reform in view of the General Election. To this the large and liberal constituency of Halifax (Yorkshire) has responded by quietly selecting a radical Reformer as one of the candidates for the borough, in room of Sir CHARLES WOOD. The significance of this consists thus: Sir CHARLES WOOD is a model Whig; he got into Parliament on the back of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Reform Act, in 1832. Sir CHARLES has thus been over thirty years in Parliament; he has been nearly half that time in Office with the Whigs. He is now Secretary of State for India. All this is forgotten by his constituents, in presence of the announcement of Sir GEORGE GREY that the policy of the government is to remain what it has been—"a masterly inactivity." Hints come to Lord PALMERSTON from other quarters. Mr. JOHN STUART MILL is almost sure to win in Westminster, and Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, ("Tom Brown,") one of the best friends of the United States in Europe, is safe for another metropolitan constituency.

TEMPERANCE.—One of the speakers at the temperance meeting on Tuesday night is reported to have referred to this journal in the following interjectional style:

"The DAILY TIMES of this city, in an editorial today, advocated the growing of grapes as a means of total abstinence. What an example for a leading paper of the Metropolis to give to its readers!"

The trouble with these well-meaning and sincere advocates of teetotalism is that they will hear of no ameliorating temperance movement, unless it is shaped and squared by their peculiar abstinence patent. In these columns we commended the temperance reformatory scheme generally. And, in doing so, we pointed out that in countries where light wines were abundant and cheap, the gross habit of drunkenness was not as prevalent as it is here, or in England or Northern Continental Europe—in fact that it was a thing scarcely known. From such a premise we had surely the right to draw the inference that vine culture here would be promotive of temperance, as it was among other populations. Why, then, does this teetotal orator hurl his windy interjections at us?

THE COMPLEXION IT IS COMING TO.—Private commercial letters received here say that in the best informed political circles of Europe, the belief is general that MAXIMILIAN has expressed to his father-in-law, King LEOPOLD, and also to his brother of Austria, the strongest possible desire to abdicate the rickety throne of Mexico. The intimation of this wish at the Tuileries, through these intermediary parties, is at the bottom of much of the excitement in Paris in regard to Mexican affairs generally. It is a much more serious business for Imperialism, than the defeat of a few Belgian troops at Tacambaro, to find the newly-installed Emperor already eager to get out of the concern, and out of the country at the same time.

THE ERA OF PEACE.—A Trade Convention, at which the great commercial interests of the North, East and West, as well as of British America, are ably and fully represented, is in session at Detroit. We expect to hear a good account of its deliberations. This is the opening of the grand Era of Peace, and such conventions are entirely in order.

The Central Park—Romping Ground for Children.

Doubtless, nine-tenths of those who visit Central Park regard this great work as nearly perfect in all its parts; and so it is in many respects. The business men who there seek recreation after the labors of the day, the thousands who throng it at the close of the week to enjoy the music which harmonizes so exactly with the spirit of the place, would rather see a dozen or two blocks of buildings cut off from the lower part of the island and sunk in the bay, than that their favorite place of resort should in any way be diverted from its proper use; and well they might. Every year, to these classes alone, the park will more than pay interest on the money which it has cost.

But is it not a question whether the wants of the poorer classes have been fully provided for by those who have planned and so faithfully executed a work which will be an enduring monument to its projectors? The working man is, of course, free to go to the park. He may take his wife and children there and listen to the music with the rest; but is it not a fact that very few, comparatively, of this class are to be found there? And their absence is not to be accounted for by the supposition that they do not enjoy the music or the sight of the green grass. They feel themselves out of place because there is really no place for them in the hundreds of acres which compose the park. They want some grove, for instance, where their children may romp and play to their heart's content, and where the preservation of the beauty of the lawn shall not be the chief end, but where the grass may grow if it can, and if the fest of the children will let it—not where the stereotyped warning shall keep them within certain limits.

If there is no spot in the Park which may now be set apart for this purpose, let those having the matter in charge select a few acres where the trees may be planted forthwith, so that the next generation may profit by the forethought of this. Numerous precedents might be cited in favor of such an appropriation of part of the generous domain which constitutes our Central Park, for there is hardly a park in London or on the Continent where the laboring classes do not feel perfectly at home. Let them have such a place of resort here, and it is impossible to calculate the number that may be saved from the polluting influence of the grogshop.

But apart from all this, the workingmen are entitled to this degree of consideration. They pay their proportion of the taxes. Their hard-earned dollars have helped to give us Central Park. They are entitled to their share of it as a matter of right. Let them have it.

Mr. Wendell Phillips and Repudiation.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Friday, June 9, 1865.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

A correspondent of yours recently stated that Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, at a late Anti-Slavery meeting, in Boston, "repudiated the National Debt, and Mr. AMASA WALKER indorsed him."

That is a mistake. I have NEVER, at any time, or on any occasion, proposed or indorsed national repudiation, nor did I understand Mr. PHILLIPS to do so, on the occasion referred to. But I did understand him to say that, if in the reorganization of the governments of the Southern States, disloyal men were allowed to have the control, and send their representatives into Congress, they would, by the help of Northern Copperheads, repudiate the debt, or else compel the government to assume the rebel debt, and then the whole would be repudiated by the people.

Mr. PHILLIPS endeavored to shew that the National Debt would be greatly endangered by allowing disloyal men to obtain power in the national councils, and in that I think he was correct, and most heartily I indorsed the position he took.

That the people will ever consent to redeem Confederate bonds and currency I do not believe, but that an effort will be made to compel them to do so, with great probability of success, if disloyal politicians are admitted into Congress, I cannot doubt, and in that case, I think the whole debt would be repudiated.

The debt which has been honestly created in suppressing the rebellion, is as certain to be paid in full as anything human can be, if Congress can be kept free from the secession element. And to secure that object, the loyal people of the South must reorganize the government.

Such I understand to be the argument of MR. PHILLIPS, in which I fully concurred.

Your obedient, AMASA WALKER.

Mr. WALKER implies, though he does not assert, that Mr. PHILLIPS did not threaten a repudiation of the national debt. We have heard so directly and so explicitly, from reliable and intelligent persons who were present on the occasion referred to, that he *did* declare that he should advocate a repudiation of that debt if the right of voting was refused to the freed slaves,—that we cannot doubt the fact. Mr. PHILLIPS himself, it will be observed, does not deny it.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—The dreary agonies of "Camille" happily came to an end on Saturday evening. Miss HOSMER, who sustained the *rôle* of the heroine, was then and there released from the powerful necessity of dying a slow death in an exceedingly healthy and robust condition of body. During the present week the lady will have an opportunity of showing her real strength in a variety of dramas infinitely more elevated in tone, and opportune in sterling situation, than the piece we have named. Her first essay in the new programme was made last night, when she fairly electrified the audience as *Evadne*, in SHIEL's tragedy of that name. The *rôle* is rather wordy, but the situations, as our readers know, are impressive. The exact feeling was happily seized by Miss HOSMER, whose voice is, certainly, one of the most pleasable and delicious on the stage. Her perception of the character was eminently clear and feminine, rising at times to the highest altitudes of passion. We were unprepared for a performance so generally excellent. The lady will, we are convinced, receive her best reward in New-York. Her style is refined and poetic. It was a shame that she should be spoilt in the long weariness and sore temptation of provincial theatres.

The *Collona* of Mr. BARTON HILL was in every respect excellent. We are glad to welcome this excellent artist back to the Metropolitan stage. Mr. JOHN DYOTT, as *Ludovico*, was also good. Mr. CHARLES WALCOT's *Vicenio* opened well, but in his altercation with *Collona*, he descended precipitately into rant and nonsense, and became ridiculous. The overconsciousness of this artist is always sufficiently intense. It appears to increase with his opportunities.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This establishment commenced a summer season on Tuesday evening, under the management of Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE, and with the coöperation of Mr. and Mrs. HARRY WATKINS—artists who have a ghostly reputation in the city, but who seem to be quite cheerful people. An original drama was produced on the occasion, called the "Peasant Peeress, or the Curse of Civil War." We know nothing of the source whence it was obtained, but it is an agreeable trifle, and thoroughly appropriate for the season. The scene takes place in England, at the time of the Jacobin rebellion, and the dialogue in consequence is, in the second act, filled with allusions that strike the temper of the moment and hit our own folly as it flies. There is barely a sufficient plot for analysis. What little can be detected is of the lightest character. A *blasé* nobleman resolves to wed. He is rejected at the last moment by his betrothed, but determines that this shall not interfere with the prior resolution. He summons all his domestics, and marries the prettiest one without further preliminaries. We need not say that the humble damsel thus elevated to the rank of a countess, exercises a most salutary influence over the temper and fortune of her husband. She rescues him from the terrible *ennui* with which heretofore he had been overwhelmed, saves his estate from the clutches of a vile steward, and finally protects him from a deep-laid plot to drag him into the lost and broken cause of the rebels. The heroine is of course played by Mrs. HENRY WATKINS, a lady who possesses a considerable degree of vivacity, and in every way is pleasant and agreeable. The *rôle* suits her powers, and she renders it full justice. Mr. WATKINS plays the next best part—a funny one. Without special comic powers, he contrives yet to make himself tell on his audience, and is, in fact, agreeable. The remaining characters were not very well rendered, but the company shows a slight improvement, and it is Mr. COLVILLE's intention, we hear, to bring it up to the best attainable strength. Mr. COOKE conducted a small orchestra with marked ability.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

About Seventeen Hundred Thousand Dollars Taken on Wednesday.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 14.

JAY COOKE, United States Subscription Agent, reports subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day to the amount of $1,690,850. Among the largest were: First National Bank of New-York, $200,000; National Bank of the Republic, Boston, $100,000; Second National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, $100,000; First National Bank of Des Moines, $50,000; Franklin National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, $60,000; J. T. HULL, Cashier, New-York, $107,000. There were 1,157 individual subscriptions for $50 and $100 each.

Burning of the Sachem's Head Hotel at Guilford, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, June 14.

The Sachem's Head Hotel, at Guilford, a favorite place of resort in Summer, was entirely destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The flames, when first discovered, were bursting from the roof in the centre of the building. The loss is estimated at $25,000. It was insured for $15,000.

Downfall of Salt.

BOSTON Wednesday, June 14.

A portion of Clarke's Wharf, in East Boston, tumbled overboard last night, the underpinning being rotten. Some forty thousand bushels of salt, stored in small wooden tenements, was lost. The total damage is estimated at $75,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 14.

THE LATE PROCLAMATION.

There is a general misapprehension as to that part of the President's proclamation, published this morning, which announces restrictions upon trade. Very few persons understand the proclamation as affecting the act of Congress which provides for the payment of twenty-five per cent of the products to the government. The proclamation is intended and does entirely wipe out the twenty-five per cent. clause, and totally abolishes the Treasury special agency for the purchase of products for the government, and puts an end to the cotton agents. The occupation of these agents is gone—their term of service expired yesterday—and now cotton and the other products of the States recently in rebellion will move forward to the markets unrestricted, and subject only to such custom-house regulations and internal revenue taxation as is imposed upon the products of other States.

THE ASSASSINATION TRIAL.

We are now enabled to form some idea of the length of time the Military Commission will be further engaged in the trial of the assassins. By arrangement among the counsel, the argument of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON will be read on Friday. This will be followed by the argument of Mr. STONE, of counsel for MUDD and HERROLD. On Saturday Mr. COX will present the defence of O'LAUGHLIN. On Monday Mr. AIKEN will sum up finally on behalf of Mrs. SURRATT. On Tuesday, PAYNE and ATZEROTH'S counsel presents his arguments, and on Wednesday Mr. EWING sums up in behalf of MUDD, SPANGLER and ARNOLD. It is believed that Judge Advocate-General HOLT will present the final argument on behalf of the prosecution on Saturday, the 24th inst., and on the Monday following the commission will conclude its work by the finding and sentence. The sentence cannot, under the rule, be promulgated until after it has been approved by the President; so that the end of the trial may not be reached before the 1st day of July.

THE CARE OF THE FREEDMEN.

Messrs. EVAN ROGERS of Baltimore, J. M. McKIM of Philadelphia and JOHN JAY of New-York, on behalf of the American Freedmen's Aid Union, which represents the associations of New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, waited to-day upon Maj.-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, the head of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and also upon the Secretary of War, in reference to a plan of cooperation between the Freedmen's Aid Association and the bureau. It is understood that the organization of the bureau throughout the South is proceeding rapidly, and with the cordial approval of the President, who has ordered certain abandoned lands and funds, collected by tax or otherwise, to be turned over to the bureau. Assistant commissioners will for the present be established at Richmond, Raleigh, Beaufort, Montgomery, Nashville, St. Louis, Vicksburgh, New-Orleans, and Jacksonville, with instructions to discontinue relief establishments as soon as possible, and render the people self-subsisting; to aid the refugees and freedmen in securing titles and otherwise protect them in their rights; and the various orders and instructions issued by Gen. HOWARD are said to exhibit the most careful discrimination. Congress having made no appropriation for teachers, the bureau will rely confidently upon the patriotism and public spirit of the people through their voluntary societies. Gen. HOWARD, so fast as he is advised by his assistant commissioners of openings for schools, will apply to the American Freedmen's Aid Union, and other similar bodies, for teachers, who furnished with certificates of a proper examination and testimonials, will be placed by the bureau and supplied with school-buildings, and as far as may be with transportation and quarters, aided by United States supervision and protected by the military authorities. The plan will soon be developed in an address from the American Freedmen's Aid Union to the people of the United States.

COLORED MEN FROM VIRGINIA.

A delegation of colored men of Richmond arrived here to-day to seek an audience with the President. They represent that, under the military restrictions in Richmond, their condition is not better than it was when they were in slavery, and they propose to ask that a special inquiry be made as to the facts, in order that the proper remedy may be applied to place them on a footing in consonance with the liberal and enlightened policy adopted by the government as to other colored population in the South.

PETITIONS FOR PARDON.

Petitions for pardon from leading men of the late rebellion are coming in by the hundred per day, and the Attorney-General and his assistants are overwhelmed with the work of examining and passing upon them. Each case has some peculiarity in it, and consequently no general form of pardon can be practically adopted to save labor. Among the men of note whose petitions were received to-day are Major-Gen. ED. JOHNSON and JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, of the Tredegar Iron Works. The latter gentleman is in this city with his family. The late Mayor of Savannah is also an applicant, and the leading citizens of the South are receiving the executive clemency at the rate of about twenty-five cases per day. A clause is now inserted in the pardon intended to prevent the applicant from claiming in the courts exemption from the operation of the confiscation acts, thus leaving the settlement of the matter of confiscation of rebel property to the courts and to Congress hereafter, where the facts are such as call for relief.

MUSTERING OUT.

Numerous inquiries are made as to what military organizations are entitled to muster out under the order to reduce the army. Under instructions of the War Department, these are all regiments or men being white volunteers, except veteran reserve corps, whose term of service expires before the 1st of October. Also, most of the volunteer artillery, without regard to service, and all men who have been prisoners of war. No other orders have yet been issued. It is said that all white volunteers will be discharged in their turn; *i. e.*, those being discharged first who have the least time to serve. There is no law to deprive any class of veterans of their bounty, and they will receive all they contracted for.

TWENTIETH CORPS DISSOLVED.

The first army corps to finally dissolve and go out of existence as an organization is the Twentieth. It was composed of forty-five regiments, twenty-two of which have been mustered out and the balance transferred, the Western troops to the Fourteenth Corps, which has gone to Louisville, and the Eastern troops to the temporary command of Major-Gen. AUGUR, commanding the Department of Washington. These troops are now encamped on Kalorama Heights, and are under the immediate command of Brevet Major-Gen. BARTLETT. The records of the Twentieth Corps, comprising its complete history from the time of its organization to its dissolution, were to-day filed in the War Department by Col. H. W. PERKINS, Adjutant-General of the corps, and his affairs are therefore wound up. Major-Gen. MOWER, the late commander of the corps, is spending thirty days' leave of absence at his home in Connecticut, at the expiration of which he will report to Major-Gen. SHERIDAN for duty, and will probably have a command in TEXAS, in which State he was posted when the rebellion broke out.

THE GETTYSBURGH MONUMENT.

Major-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY has been granted thirty days' leave of absence to attend to the arrangements for laying the corner-stone of the monument at Gettysburgh on the 4th of July.

A MONUMENT TO GEN. RUSSELL.

A subscription is being made among the officers and men of the First Division, Sixth Army Corps, for a monument to their former gallant commander, Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL, who fell at Opequan in September, 1864.

MISSISSIPPI.

Judge WM. L. SHARKEY, Provisional Governor of Mississippi, and others, who were here as representatives of the loyal element of that State, left for their homes this evening.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 14.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALLERS.

Between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., to-day, there were at no time less than one hundred persons in waiting at the Executive Mansion to see the President; one-third of them ladies. Among the visitors were AMOS KENDALL, of JACKSON'S Cabinet; and SIMON CAMERON, of LINCOLN'S Cabinet; Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi; Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas; Gov. LYON, of Idaho; Senator WILLIAMS, of Oregon; Representative SPALDING, of Ohio, and other members of Congress, beside army and navy officers and citizens.

SOLDIERS TO RETAIN THEIR ARMS.

All the honorably discharged soldiers have been granted the privilege of retaining their arms at the following low rates: Muskets of all kinds, with or without accoutrements, $6; carbines, with or without accoutrements, $10; all other carbines and revolvers, $8; sabres and swords, with or without belts, $3.

PAYMENT TO SOLDIERS TO BE MADE IN PERSON.

The Paymaster-General has taken measures to prevent the payment of money due the soldiers to pretended claim agents or swindlers. Payment is to be made only to the veritable claimant himself upon his signature.

RELEASE OF THE REBEL PRISONERS AT CAMP LOOKOUT.

The rebel prisoners in camp at Point Lookout are being released as rapidly as possible. Large numbers of these released men arrive here daily, many of whom are sick and in a very destitute condition. A squad, several of whom had to be carried along by their companions, arrived here this morning.

ANOTHER RIOT ON MARYLAND-AVENUE.

Another riot took place on Maryland-avenue to-day, between the troops of the Twenty-first New-York Cavalry and a West Virginia Cavalry Brigade. It originated in mutual accusations of cowardice. Some of the officers took part in the affair, and the men used their revolvers freely, while those without arms had recourse to bricks and stones. There was a general stampede of all citizens in the vicinity. Three of the West Virginians and one citizen were severely wounded. A strong guard has been placed in Maryland-avenue to prevent a repetition of the disturbance.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS, ALEXANDER RIVES, and other distinguished Virginians, had an interview with the President this afternoon.

THE CHATTANOOGA AND NASHVILLE FIRES.

Official information was received to-day concerning the recent fires at Chattanooga and Nashville. The loss at Chattanooga amounted to about $200,000, and that at Nashville nearly three millions, which amount may possibly be reduced one-half from the iron, chains, machinery, &c., which may be saved from the wreck. About the same time a fire occurred in Gallatin, Tenn., the loss by which is not reported. There was also one near the Chattanooga depot, at Nashville, which was soon suppressed.

It is the opinion of the Quartermaster's Department that the fires were the work of rebel incendiaries. But for a fire-wall built by Gen. DONALDSON, Chief Quartermaster at Nashville, in the Taylor depot, the place of the fire, that portion of the building where the commissary stores were deposited, worth five million of dollars, would also have been destroyed.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Maximilian Still Rusticating—The Anniversary of His Entry Into the Capital—Southern Services Freely Offered, but at a Discount—Armed Emigration from the United States—Its Effect on the Stability of the Empire.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Monday, May 29, 1865.

Since my last hardly anything worth mentioning has transpired in this imperial land. MAXIMILIAN is still rusticating. He was to come back only about the 10th of next month, but the news brought yesterday, from the United States, will be likely to hurry him a little. I say likely, and not surely, for His Majesty takes things pretty coolly, although everybody around him and about the country, is discussing the probability of an invasion of the Mexican territory by American filibusters.

The 15th of June is the anniversary of the Emperor's entry into the City of Mexico, and that day is going to be celebrated with great ceremonies. Preparations are going on at the palace, but I have not seen the least sign of the interest that the citizens are expected to take in the official performances. The vacant places in the Cabinet are still to be filled up. Evidently there is considerable trouble to find the right men for the right places.

The war news, such as it is, come only from around Matamoras, Monterey, and San Luis. Troops are now gathering about those cities. I doubt whether Gen. NEGRETE will be able to wait much longer for the American volunteers. Those volunteers were promised him by LOZADA, now in New-York.

The resident American citizens have had their adjourned meeting in commemoration of the unfortunate death of the late President LINCOLN. Very appropriate speeches were made, and the burial service gone through. Except a few Southerners, I am yet to meet the first man or woman who does not sympathize with the American people in their bereavement.

The Southern refugees here begin to feel weak in the knees and dizzy about the head. The rebellion is gone—that rebellion they defended at a respectful distance, with their tongues, while their more honorable and plucky friends defended it with their lives. Now their business is gone—they have not extinguished the Yankee race.

Southern services are now freely offered to the Emperor, but they are at a discount. They are not appreciated at court, consequently, the sharper of our chevaliers begin to show the white feather. They do not swear so loud, do not brag so much of "our Confederate flag." They begin to show a tinge of Union blood running in through their political veins. GWIN would not mind taking a contract to stop the Yankee invasion, provided a good portion of the money is paid in advance. In the meantime he monopolizes Gen. STONE. Poor STONE may be a great warrior, but he cannot be a very sharp business man; for a sharp business man would feel and know that everywhere, even in Mexico, it is disreputable to associate with GWIN, the calumniator and villifier of the flag of his country. The simple but ambitious little fellow seems, on the contrary, to take pride in being trotted round and round the scheming ring of the old line pointer.

Our newspapers are full of the proclamations of the Juarists in New-York. Of course they comment on them. Will my readers allow me to say a few words on that ticklish subject? I have already done so in my last letter; but I believe that it cannot be too thoroughly discussed.

The Government of the United States ought to remember that its own dignity requires no half measures in this emergency. Of two ways, let one be chosen. President JOHNSON carries in the folds of his gown peace or war. Either course would be honorable, although not equally advantageous. If the Monroe doctrine is to be inforced, let it be done boldly and openly, in the name and by the Government of the United States. This course, in my humble opinion, would be very impolitic, particularly at the present time. Still, it would be honorable and worthy of the American people. The tacit encouragement given by the Federal authorities to private organizations for the invasion of Mexico would be a disgrace to the American flag, and I, for one, do not believe that filibustering expeditions will be allowed to leave the Federal ports or territories. Indeed, stopping those expeditions would be an act of mercy to those composing them.

Let those who have enlisted pause before they start. Let them consider the roads they shall have to travel, the climate, the distance, the kind of people they are going to assist, and the very peculiar kind of real Zouaves they shall have to meet as enemies. In one word, let them remember the fate of the companions of WALKER, the grey-eyed man of destiny. Surely enough, and I speak from a thorough knowledge of things here, I pity the poor fellows who neglect to take such friendly warnings into consideration.

Those of the American citizens, who wish to seek fortune in Mexico, are welcome to do so. Let them come as peaceful men, and they shall surely obtain what an armed immigration cannot give them. The government here is very anxious to secure American immigration. Let them come and they will be helped in every possible way.

Indeed, let those men of the North, who are now here, be consulted. Are they not well received? Have they not met with kind words and treatment from the Emperor himself? Have they not been given all sorts of opportunities to make money? Why come as enemies when you are welcome as friends?

Surely the American people do not imagine that armed immigration, as it is called, will frighten the French soldiers out of Mexico. The contrary must be the result. The Mexican expedition has been very unpopular from the beginning in France. Indeed it is unpopular among the very officers and men who carry it on. But already that feeling is giving place to another one. "Very well," said to me a French General, a few days ago, "I was going to ask for a leave of absence. Now I will stay, and not desert my station while the Americans are coming. Let them pitch in. It is true we shall have to fight them five hundred to three thousand; but that will do." Such is the spirit infused into the French army by the prospects of an invasion, and such will certainly be the fever caught by the French people, if the scheme should be carried out.

If left alone, the French Government will take the next favorable opportunity of withdrawing honorably. As long as so much fuss is made about the enforcing of the Monroe doctrine, they must stay.

Such a result is at hand already. Admiral BOSSE is to-day here in consultation with the Marshal and the new French Ambassador. Troops are quietly being gathered around the strategic points on the American frontier. Another column leaves to-morrow for that direction.

Let it always be understood that when I speak thus I do not discuss the right of the United States to interfere in Mexico. I only question the policy of doing it at present. As to trying to help the cause of JUAREZ by volunteers, it looks to me absurd, and so impolitic, and so compromising for the United States flag, that I do not believe it can be tried. Should it be done, however, the fate of the first expedition is sure to cool down the thirst of their followers for adventures of that kind.

Let us now consider what must be the result of the recognition of the empire by the government at Washington. Should it be done, the Americans would certainly come here in large numbers. Their industry and their go-ahead propensities would soon accumulate everything valuable, all over the country, in their own hands or under their control. In the meanwhile, civilization would make some progress among the natives. Many years would not elapse before American ideas and customs, and if I may use the expression, Yankee notions would prevail. And it does not require a prophet to predict what must happen then.

So that if I had the say, I would advise your people to come, as many of you as can; come as peaceful men; come to make money, and not to risk your lives in a dangerous attempt; come to help prepare the country for annexation. It shall be yours, when it is worth having.

MEXICANO.

FROM HAVANA.

Evacuation of San Domingo by the Spanish Troops.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 10, 1865.

The Spanish steamer *Cuba* arrived Thursday, the 8th inst., from St. Thomas, Porto Rico and San Domingo. No papers from the last-named place have been received here, but the following items are taken from the *Diario*, of St. Jago, of the 4th, at which point the steamer stopped on her way to this port;

The news that the Spanish Government had finally decided on the abandonment of the island reached the capital on the 26th of last month. Everything was ready for embarkation, only awaiting the final orders.

At Calderos, five vessels-of-war had anchored, and those expected to arrive from Spain, to assist in the evacuation of the island, were daily expected at the capital. There had arrived at St. Jago seven families, comprising in all sixty-three persons, with the intention to settle on this island. Several families had gone to Porto Rico, and others, awaiting opportunities to embark, will arrive at Santiago by the steamers next due.

There were also many other families who would like to leave, but they wanted the means.

At Montecristi there were about 3,000 ships awaiting the opportunity to leave. The *Asia*, besides bringing 300 troops, officers and men, brought six heavy guns belonging to Forts San Francisco and San Pedro, of Montecristi.

The steamers *Cataluna* and *Francisco de Asis* also arrived at Santiago with troops.

The regiment of Vittoria will be transported to Havana in the *General Whiting*, once a Confederate steamer, chartered by the government for that purpose.

The Austrian frigate *Novara* arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz. The *Novara* is the same vessel in which MAXIMILIAN went to Mexico.

The *Ptarmigan*, *Wren* and other vessels that used to run the blockade, will leave shortly for England, to be sold off.

The weather in Havana is cool and the health of the city good.

The steamer *Mexico* arrived this morning from Matamoras. Gen. SLAUGHTER came by her.

Sympathy from Nicaragua.

LEON, Wednesday, May 24, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send for publication the inclosed expression of public sentiment of Leon on the death of President LINCOLN. Yours, &c., A. B. DICKINSON.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

For liberty and republican principles the illustrious President of the United States has died by the hands of an assassin. On the 14th of April last, while resting from his great and weighty cares in a theatre at Washington, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the extraordinary man of North America, was attacked, and a ball put an end to his important existence.

Secretary SEWARD, who by reason of indisposition was unable to join in such diversion, was assaulted in his own house, and, in connection with his son, was also dangerously wounded by murderous hands.

The political world is astounded at such acts, and humanity shudders to contemplate crimes so horrible, produced by the fury of party passions.

All America, and the men of the other hemisphere who sympathise with liberal principles, should cover themselves with mourning. LINCOLN, victim of the treason and audacity of a desperado, is the martyr of the nineteenth century, who, struggling like a hero to save man from the chains of slavery and servitude, and make him free, sovereign, worthy of himself and of the end ordained by his Creator, leaves behind him a luminous track that eclipses his predecessors, and has no rival among his contemporaries.

Rest in peace, illustrious chief of liberty! Thy name will stand crowned high with virtues, foremost among future generations, and be immortal as the heroes! Thy compatriots will turn their eyes from the bloody sight that represents the rebellion of the South, and follow the path which thou hast traced, until, in spite of oligarchies, monarchies and aristocracies, republican equality, the American Union, the absolute abolition of slavery, and the triumph of democracy which the God-man inaugurated at Golgotha, shall be realized on the continent.

Behold the programme! Save LINCOLN immortal! Our heart is moved and our voice lifted up to condole most sincerely with our brothers of the North.

THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF LEON DE NICARAGUA.
May 13, 1865.

Letter from Mazzini.

THE WAR IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS EFFECT IN EUROPE.

The following letter from MAZZINI, addressed to the London Agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, is interesting:

DEAR MR. FISHER: Has there been published, or is there about being published, a good, accurate, primary history of the late struggle, relating in one volume the events of the war, the progressive march which led to the solution of the tried problem, emancipation, and mainly, the noble individual and collective efforts, the money raised by voluntary subscription, the doings of the Sanitary Commission, and all that tends to prove the immense vitality of your republican principle? What you have done is so heroic, that I feel the profound necessity of having it properly known in all our countries, and especially in my own. We would translate and spread the book everywhere.

Your triumph is our triumph; the triumph of all, I hope, who are struggling for the advent of a republican era. Our adversaries were pointing to the worst period of the old French revolution as to the irrefutable proof of republics leading to terror, anarchy and military despotism. You have refuted all that. You have done more for us in four years than fifty years of teaching, preaching and writing, from all your European brothers have been able to do.

Complete your work. The United States stand now a leading Power in Europe, too, and power is duty. You are called on by God to enter a new career. Your function had been hitherto to constitute, to originate yourselves, and to realize, within your own boundaries, the republican principle which is your life. It was natural that, whilst doing that, you should carefully abstain from interfering with European movements or with the general march of mankind. *That* task is fulfilled; a second one must now begin for you. The life of a great people is two-fold: inward and outward. Such an amount of heroism and strength as has been displayed by the United States, must lead to more than to the solution of a mere problem of existence, and of an incomplete one. It is an implement given by God for the good of all. The abolition of slavery binds you to the onward march of mankind; and the admiration of all Europe calls you to take your rank—a leading one—in that onward march.

Above American life, above European life, there is mankind's life, mankind's education, mankind's progress. That is the common aim in which we are all brothers and combatants. There is our great battle—to which all local battles are episodes—fought on both continents and everywhere, between liberty and tyranny, equality and privilege, right and might, justice and arbitrary rule, good and evil, God and the devil. By these four years of noble deeds and self-sacrifice, you have been enlisted to take a share in it wherever it is fought.

Remember this. Remember us, who are ready to help in the task. And remember the plan of which the first line has been visibly written by European despotism in Mexico. Believe me, dear Mr. FISHER,

Ever faithfully yours,
JOSEPH MAZZINI.

MAY 31.

Letter from Garibaldi.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, June 12, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a matter of general interest, I send you herewith some extracts from a letter from Hon. Mr. MARSH, the American Minister at Turin, written to a friend in this country, together with a copy of the letter of GARIBALDI referred to, which I hope may find a place in your paper.

Mr. MARSH writes:

"Having occasion to send GARIBALDI some Sanitary Commission pamphlets, some weeks ago, I wrote him to thank him for naming his grandson for Mr. LINCOLN. I send herewith a copy of his reply, which at this moment may have interest enough to be worth publishing. All the enemies of the largest liberty in Europe were filled with hope that LINCOLN'S death would throw us into inextricable confusion, and I have seen most unmistakable signs of disappointment, I might say even rage, at my assurances that it would produce no disturbance whatever in the movement of our political machine. The probable triumph of our republic over slavery and rebellion is regarded with the deepest satisfaction by all real friends of progress on this side, and is considered the severest blow that despotism has ever received."

The following is a copy of GARABALDI'S letter.

[Translation.]

CAPRERA 27 March, 1865.

DEAR MR. MARSH: The name of LINCOLN, like that of Christ, makes the beginning of a glorious era in the history of humanity, and I am proud to perpetuate in my family the name of the great emancipator. The journals and the men who have opposed the cause of the great Republic are like the ass of the fable that kicked the lion, thinking him dead; but now that they see her rise again in all her majesty, they will change their language. The American question is vital for the liberty of the world, and its approaching solution must rejoice the hearts of honest men.

With affectionate emotion I kiss your lady's hand, and am yours, G. GARABALDI.

Mr. MARSH Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

The National Council of Congregational Churches.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 14.

The National Council of Congregational Churches convened in this city to-day, the preliminary meeting being held in the Old South Church. About four hundred delegates were present, which, it is expected, will be increased to six hundred during the session. The delegates represent some three thousand orthodox or Trinitarian churches. Rev. Dr. STONE, of Boston, called the council to order, with an appropriate address of welcome; Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, of Illinois, made a prayer. After which the council organized, by electing the following officers: Moderator, Ex-Gov. William A. Buckingham, of Connecticut; First Assistant Moderator, Hon. Charles G. Hammond, of Illinois; Second Assistant Moderator, Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, of New-York; Scribes, Rev. Henry M. Dexter, of Boston; Deacon Samuel Holmes, of New-York; Rev. Philo R. Hurd, of Michigan; Rev. M. K. Whittlesey, of Illinois, and Caleb Atkins, of Iowa.

Break in the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 14.

A break is reported in the Erie Canal, near Amity Springs. Extent of damage unknown. No boat in this morning.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. Mower, United States Army; Capt. Christensen, Wisconsin; Capt. Luke O'Reilly, Missouri; J. Phillip Roman, Maryland; Col. Folles, Baltimore; M. A. Zabriskie, Spain; and T. Verry, Paris, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Jesse Eddy, Fall River; Wm. Smith and Joseph Ward, England; and Col. Sawyer, Milwaukee, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Major-Gen. Dana and Gen. C. H. Peaslee are at the Hoffman House.

J. B. Peachy, California; Lieut.-Col. C. L. King, U.S. A.; M. Abrams, New Orleans; and J. Gardner, Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

T. T. H. Peck, Liverpool, and Geo. E. White, Mexico, are at the New-York Hotel.

Joseph D. Potts, General Manager Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fenwick Williams, and staff, sailed for England in the *Persia* this morning.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Among the contents are the following:

NEWS SUMMARY.—A careful digest of all events of interest during the last week—domestic and foreign. This is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

EDITORIALS.—Two pages of editorial matter, comprising comments on all the leading occurrences of the day, &c., &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.—Items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader.

FOREIGN.—Our London and Paris correspondence, with copious extracts from our foreign files.

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.—The Gulf States—Political and Social Condition of Alabama—Starvation, Idleness and Barbarism.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.—The last campaign of the Army of the Potomac—Official Reports of MEADE and SHERIDAN—Department of the Gulf—Lieut.-Gov. GASTINEL on Trial before a Military Court—The Stock of Cotton—Official Report of the Capture of the Forts off Sabine Pass.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.—Proceedings since Thursday.

GENERAL NEWS.—All important domestic news.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Consumption Curable by Herbal Remedials.

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN'S ACACIAN BALSAM will positively eradicate night-sweats, deep-seated coughs, marasmus, sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectoration, physical prostration, and, in fact, every form of consumption will disappear, after the balsam has been used a reasonable length of time. It is compounded of rare native and foreign herbs, and healing balsams, whose curative effects prove that nature has provided a remedy for every disease. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. To be had wholesale and retail of Demas Barnes & Co., New-York; John L. Parks, Cincinnatti; S. Litch, No. 50 Kneeland-st., Boston, Mass., and by druggists generally.

"NO REACTION."

"NO REACTION."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS is composed very largely of callisaya, with a number of other rare medical plants, chiefly products of the tropics of Asia and America. It is the only exhilarant tonic or beverage in the world followed by no stupefying reaction; hence, for convalescents, the debilitated and sedentary, it has no equal. It has the pleasant bitter taste of pure callisaya bark, with an undefinable exquisite flavor, suited to the most refined palate.

No. 110 LIBERTY-ST. MILLER & CO.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

New Sewing-Machines.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., 496 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Dr. Thorne's Arnica and Chloroform Liniment is the best for sprains, bruises, burns, rheumatism, neuralgia, the dolorosaux, toothache, &c., &c. Depot No. 141 Chambers-st.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines, NO. 508 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

As Faces are of many styles; so should Hats be, and so they are at OENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway, the most extensive retail Hat Establishment in the United States.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Catarrh,

and all affections of the

EYE,

EAR

and

THROAT,

specially and successfully treated by Dr. HARTLEY, at his consulting-rooms, No. 1,128 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

Dr. HARTLEY has permission to refer to many of the first families of this city and throughout the United States. Terms within the reach of all, and no fee demanded until the most convincing evidences of success are established.

The following is submitted without comment:

Dr. HARTLEY—

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of yesterday, I have only to say that you have my permission to use my name, and I shall be very happy to satisfy any inquiry regarding your skill and professional abilities in the department of practice to which you devote your attention.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

D. O. BIRDSALL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 335 Broadway.

Dr. HARTLEY'S Consulting-rooms,
No. 1,128 Broadway.

Life, Growth and Beauty, to the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World Hair Restorer and Dressing. Try it.

Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Von Elsenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,

may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Harry's Trieopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Gavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthulf Voss, Hamburg; Hanery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 48 High-st.; Gratham, Lincolnhire; Congals, Madrid, Spain; Corujo, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Honduras; Pou, Panama; Niobey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locaste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

A Caution to the Public.

Parties purchasing DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR are cautioned to see that the new private Government Stamp, having the inventor's signature (H. DALLEY) in white, at the end, and his likeness in the centre of the stamp, is on every box. By a careful attention to this, the public will be guarded from the many counterfeits now offered for sale. The genuine, wholesale and retail, at Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

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MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late style Smith & Brother,)
New-York,

BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.
Brewery, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th AVS.

Summer Trips

Are often spoiled by lack of convenience. Everybody leaving the city should take a supply of STERLING'S AMBROSIA. A reliable hair-dressing. A delightful tonic, convenient for tourists. Indispensable to the ladies. Buy it before you start. Buy it now.

Grocers, Spice-Dealers and Druggists

all sell BURNETT'S standard flavoring extracts.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It leaves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

The Burglar His Own Informer.—The opening of each window and door telegraphs to your room, and never fails. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Use Dr. Le Richans Celebrated Golden Balsam, a certain remedy for the cure of Syphilis in all stages. Address PHELPS & RICHARDS, Jersey City, New-Jersey. *Circulars sent free.* For sale by DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—DAVIDSON.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, June 14, by Rev. Dr. Brinsmade, WM. R. FOSTER, of New-York, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland, and AGNES, only daughter of the late Mr. John Davidson.

☞ Glasgow, Scotland, and Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

HILTON—NELSON.—On Wednesday, June 14, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, EDW. G. HILTON and SARAH M. NELSON.

JANYRIN—BOWEN.—In this city, on Friday, May 19, by Rev. Erastus Seymour, Mr. DENNIS JANYRIN, of Newburyport, Mass., and Miss ELIZA BOWEN, of West Ohesahire, Conn.

LYDIG—TOMPKINS.—On Wednesday, June 14, by Rev. Alexander Vinton, DAVID LYDIG and HANNAH M. TOMPKINS, daughter of Daniel H. Tompkins, of this city.

LAWRENCE—HALL.—At New-Orleans, on Tuesday, May 23, by Rev. Dr. Quion, THOMAS LAWRENCE, formerly of the City of New-York, and JOSEPHINE C. C. HALL, of Louisville, Ky.

LAMB—STEVENS.—At the residence of the bride's father, in this city, on Wednesday, June 14, Dr. WITT C. LAMB, of Bloomville, Delaware County, N. Y., and Miss S. ELIZA STEVENS, eldest daughter of Wm. Stivers, Esq., of New-York City. No cards

MERRITT—BURWELL.—On Wednesday, June 14, ROLAND MERRITT and CHARLOTTE B., daughter of Judge Burwell, all of Yonkers. No cards.

MUDGE—KENDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 14, by Rev. H. J. Van Dyke, CHARLES H. MUDGE and MAGGIE L., daughter of the late John Kendell, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

NEEFUS—LEFFERTS.—On Wednesday, June 14, at St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Diller, WILLIAM C. NEEFUS and KATE V., youngest daughter of the late James Lefferts, all of Brooklyn.

RATHBONE—HAGAN.—On Tuesday, June 13, CHARLES L. RATHBONE, of Brooklyn, L. I., and Miss ELIZABETH L. HAGAN, of this city.

SANFORD—DANIELS.—On Tuesday, June 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Sterrs O. Seymour, of Bethel, Conn., HENRY S. SANFORD, Esq., of Bridgeport, Conn., and Miss SOPHIA C. DANIELS, daughter of Samuel Daniels, of Brooklyn

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place,
U. S. 1-30 LOAN AGENTS.
All denominations ready for delivery.
All classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Also
GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
Bought and sold on Commission.

BRIGGS & LEETE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchanges. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH G. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Subscriptions received for the Government Loan. Orders for the purchase and sale of other Stocks and Bonds attended to promptly. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

M. C. TURNER, T. C. TURNER, JAS. TURNER, } Late of Buffalo, N. Y. | A. TURNER, ROBT. TURNER, G. M. TURNER, } San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of Newport," in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Newport," in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(L. S.) (Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock for this purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 2d, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. H. DIKE,
Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21 next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the United States Disintegrating Ore Company, will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 19, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of important business.

T. HAMPDEN FIELD, Secretary.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, 28th day of June. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the LAKE MAJOR GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA, will be held at their office, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., on FRIDAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.

F. F. PAYDTER, Secretary.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—THE ST. MARGARET COPPER MINING COMPANY (of Canada East) have removed their office to the new premises known as the Globe Buildings, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway. By order of the Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
E. B. SUTTON, Secretary.

TO BANKERS.—FOR SALE A LARGE R. M. Patrick Salamander Safe; outside dimensions, 6 feet 6 inches high, 4 feet 8 inches wide, 2 feet 7 inches deep. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at No. 17 Nassau-st., Room No. 7.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

THE

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,633 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

REDEMPTION OF
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS NO. 3,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE JULY 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 3," of the City of New-York, becoming due and payable July 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$500,000
OF
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND
REDEMPTION BONDS
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, June 22, 1865, at 3 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds, of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 25 of the Laws of 1863, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, May 19, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1867.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain (at the Broadway Bank,) on or before the first day of July, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from July 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1865.

GOLCONDA GOLD COMPANY,
CANADA.
TRUSTEES:
H. A. TUCKER, President, No. 4 Broad-st.
RICHARD J. SHERMAN, Treasurer, No. 30 Pine-st.
JOSEPH H. TUCKER, No. 19 Broad-st.
BENJ. H. STEELE, No. 82 Broadway.
J. JACKSON, No. 19 Broad-st.
Gen. HENRY P. ADAMS, Broad-st.

The Golconda Gold Mines, situated in Ascot, Canada East, comprise two hundred and fifty acres of land in fee, including over one mile of stream frontage, and nine leads of gold quartz: slate is the underlying bed-rock of the whole property, and, like the quartz, exists in inexhaustible quantities. The washings, the quartz and the slate or schists, all yield gold in rich amounts.

Actual experiment and development have proven these mines to equal, if they do not surpass in value the leading mines of California and Australia. Their accessibility, the cheapness of supplies and of labor, are features which greatly enhance their value. Twelve assays of the ore by Profs. Torrey, Kent, Wurtz and Platt, show an average yield per ton of $153 in gold, and $7 53 in silver.

The works are now laid out, and everything is in preparation for mining on a large scale. Nearly a mile of canal has been completed, with dams and reservoirs to control the water for washing. The company have a good saw-mill, boarding-house and other buildings ready for use. Machinery for crushing 100 tons of rock per day has been purchased, and is now being sent forward. Efficient and experienced superintendents have been secured for each department. The latest result of placer mining gave, by five hours working with eight men, about $120 in gold, worth $21 per ounce. This, with other workings, we have in hand.

A personal, thorough examination of this property leads us to believe that an investment in this stock, at the present subscription price, will pay 50 per cent. the first year, and considerably more the second year. A limited number of shares only remain open to subscription.

Price, terms and full particulars given to those who are looking for safe and profitable investments. Subscription books are now open at the office of

JEROME & WHIGHAM, No. 34 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, May 31, 1865.

REGISTRATION OF STOCK.—NOTICE IS hereby given that, in accordance with an order of the Board of Directors, the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK has been appointed Registrar of the stock of this company, and will be prepared to act as such on and after June 2 prox., at which time new certificates will be issued by the Transfer Agents at New-York, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., and countersigned by the Registrar, either to the present or future shareholders, in exchange for those then outstanding.

G. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE DOUGLASS MINING CO. OF MICHIGAN,
No. 21 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an assessment of $1 per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, payable on the 22d day of June, at the office of the company. All assessments promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY OF CHERRY RUN, PA., No. 1 NASSAU-ST., ROOM No. 10,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. per month on their capital stock, payable on and after the 26th of June.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 26th of June.

E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 24 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 26th inst., and opened on the morning of July 5.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 654 Broadway, on SATURDAY, June 17, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. Per order of the President.

CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF WESTFIELD.—The circulating notes of this bank will be redeemed at par at the banking-house in the village of Westfield, and at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.

GEORGE W. PATTERSON, JOHN O. HINCKLEY, } Assignees.

WESTFIELD, June 13, 1865.

LOST—CERTIFICATES NOS. 9,020, 9,021, 9,022, for 100 shares each, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad stock, in my name. Powers of attorney not signed. Any one finding them will please return to my address, at office of Thomas Denny & Co., No. 39 Wall-st.

J. ATWATER.

FOR SALE—300 SHARES OF THE NEW-YORK, Philadelphia and Baltimore Consolidated Petroleum and Mining Company. Address J. T. H., Box No. 131 Times Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE OIL LANDS—Near navigable rivers, and producing wells. Prices very low. JAMES L. DAWES, No. 128 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

SAVON DE TERRE.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the SAVON DE TERRE COMPANY are hereby notified that Certificates of Stock are now ready for issue, and particular request is made that they be called for without delay.

Only a few shares remain unsold. The attention of capitalists and others desiring to invest is directed to the fact that our stock in the market has the same certainty of yielding large returns. The demand for the article, the necessity for its use, and the cheapness with which it can be produced, establish its great value.

The nature of SAVON DE TERRE as a substitute for Fullers' earth in the manufacture of Woolens, and as an ingredient in the manufacture of Soap, cheapening greatly both processes, has been already made known in previous advertisements.

WILLIAM RYLE, Jr.....President.
JAMES FREELAND.....Vice-President.
WALTER E. LAWTON.....Treasurer.
WM. WALLACE PERKINS.....Secretary.

For fuller information and circulars, apply at the office of the Company, at

THE PETROLEUM AND MINING EMPORIUM
OF
PERKINS, FREELAND & CO.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY.

MARIPOSA FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Mariposa Mining Company, are requested to attend a meeting at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of deciding upon such action as may be necessary to protect their interests. All holders are earnestly invited to be present, as matters of great interest and importance will be submitted for their consideration. By order of the COMMITTEE OF BONDHOLDERS.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1865.
NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA PETROLEUM CO.'S OFFICE, No. 104 WALL-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of this company will be held at the office of I. B. GAGER, No. 104 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 20th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year.

JAMES M'MASTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 69 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1865.

THIS COMPANY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED under a special charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

Holders of provisional receipts for stock sold for working capital, are requested to exchange such receipts for stock certificates at the office of the company.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 619 BROADWAY, June 8, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED an EXTRA DIVIDEND out of surplus profits, in addition to the semi-annual one, payable at the same time, viz.: July 17, 1865, of THREE PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for THREE YEARS prior to the 1st of July next; TWO PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for TWO YEARS prior to the same period; and ONE PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for one year prior to the same period. This Extra Dividend is made as an act of justice to those depositors whose money, having been left thus undisturbed, has most largely contributed to the surplus earned.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 24th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 14th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
SIXTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable June 15, (free of government tax,) at their office, No. 14 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th June inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Twelve (12) PerCent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this Institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M. Money deposited at this time will be allowed interest from the 1st of July.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.
DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 5 and 6 per cent. (free from government tax) on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on or after the 20th of July.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CRYGIER, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 136 Broadway.

Capital and Surplus.....$280,000

MAY 11, 1865.

At an election for directors and inspectors of election of this company, held on the 1st of May inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for

DIRECTORS.

Eugene Plunkett,	S. P. Gilbert,
John Cardi,	Marcus F. Hodges,
Waldo Hutchins,	John S. Ward,
William Bardon,	Robert Schell,
Bartolomeo Blanco,	James L. Morgan,
Gustave Reynaud,	George F. Nesbitt,
Elias Fouvert,	John E. Lethogwell,
Ramsay Crooks,	E. B. Wesley,
Joseph H. Young,	George T. Stedman,
Charles S. Pell,	Henry Lewis.
O. Pacalin,	

FOR INSPECTORS.

Charles Sagory,	Samuel Darbee.
R. B. Valentine,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Marcus F. Hodges was unanimously reelected President.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 16 WALL-STREET.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....$288,000.

DIRECTORS.

Peter D. Collins,	Henry Senff,
William L. Crooklin,	Henry Schubart,
William Everdell,	Isaac A. Storm,
Joseph C. Appleby,	Philip C. Harmon,
William C. Arthur,	John A. Newbould,
Elisha Brooks,	Reuben W. Howes,
John B. Dunham,	Elsrow Benrimo,
Benjamin W. Merriam,	Philander Hanford,
Abram Duryee,	William E. Lewis,
Nash Moseman,	Augustus Schell.
Thomas Williams, Jr.,	Jonathan Thompson,
William Close,	Robert R. Willets,
J. Feder Schepeler,	Charles F. Tag,
Edward Ewen,	John S. Giles,
Samuel Tryon.	Robert D. Hart.

At a meeting of Directors, held May 31, Mr. ROBERT D. HART, late Secretary, was elected President, in place of Wm. T. Pinkney, Esq., deceased, and subsequently, JAMES H. RIELLY was appointed Secretary.

ROBERT D. HART, President.

JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.
JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Surveyor.

ARMY AND NAVY.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, Late Public Printer. WILLIAM H. WATSON, Late Ch'f Cl'k Sub. Dep't.

WENDELL & WATSON

PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Post-office Box No. 269 Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE. LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO., Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

SECOND NEW-YORK HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY—FIRST CONNECTICUT CAVALRY.—The history of these regiments is now nearly ready to be issued. Subscribers and others desirous of obtaining copies can do so by forwarding the price ($1) to E. A. PAUL, Box No. 102 Times Office.

ARMY OFFICERS WILL BE LIBERALLY treated with, if they require assistance in closing their ordnance and quartermaster accounts. Certificates of non-indebtedness speedily procured through our Washington office. Accounts collected and cashed.

L. BROWN & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Park-place.

ALL DISCHARGED SOLDIERS CAN have their claims for pay, bounty, clothing and ration money speedily settled and cashed at the United States Army Agency and Banking Office of L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

ARMY OFFICERS ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED and settled with quick dispatch; liberal advances made by

J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker,
No. 243 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dye-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationery and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp tow, cabum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting,

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock M.

at No. 15 State-st.

By order of Simeon Draper United States agent.

5 Bales O'Nabury.	2 Bales Bagging.
6 Bales Cotton Warp.	24 Pieces Bagging.
74 Boxes Tobacco.	1 Bale Twine.
66 Boxes Starch.	9 Boxes Leaf Tobacco.
2 Packages Rope,	62 Boxes Corn Starch.

163 Bags Peanuts.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE
OF
63 DESIRABLE LOTS AND GORES
ON
Avenue A and 1st-av., 77th, 78th and 79th sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John A. Weeks, Esq., Referee:

AVENUE A.—8 lots, being the whole front on the west side of Avenue A, between 77th and 78th sts.; corners each 27 2x94 feet; inside lots each, 25x94 feet.

ALSO.—8 lots, being the whole front of the west side of Avenue A, between 78th and 79th sts.; corner each 27 2 x94 feet; inside lots each, 25x94 feet.

1ST-AV.—3 lots on each side of 1st-av., commencing 102 2 south from the corner of 79th-st.

77TH-ST.—12 lots north side 77th-st., whole front between Avenue A and 1st-av.; each 25x102 2.

78TH-ST.—12 lots south side 78th-st., whole front between Avenue A and 1st-av.; each 25x102 2.

ALSO—17 lots north side 78th-st., whole front between Avenue A and 1st-av.; each 25x102 2.

8 gore lots near 1st-av., lying between 77th and 78th sts.

79TH-ST.—6 lots, south side 79th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.; each 25x102 2.

Terms at sale. Maps, &c., may be had at the Auctioneers' Office, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

CHAS. E. STRONG, Attorney.

SPECIAL SALE—SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at as the time and place named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 16, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, TUESDAY, June 20, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 23, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, TUESDAY, June 27, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 30, 1865;

Two hundred and fifty SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is specially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 33d-st.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., in charge First Div. Q. M. G. O.

NOTICE.
SALE OF ARMY MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1865.

MANY THOUSANDS OF MULES are being disposed of at public sale, at Washington.

The sales will continue until the number of animals is reduced in proportion to the reduction of the armies, now going on rapidly.

There are in the Armies of the Potomac, of the Tennessee and of Georgia, probably FOUR THOUSAND OF THE FINEST SIX-MULE TEAMS IN THE WORLD.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war, as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, good and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

The whole South is stripped of farming stock, and the North also has suffered from the drain of animals, taken to supply the armies.

These animals are sold at public auction; THEY WILL NOT BRING ANYTHING LIKE THEIR TRUE VALUE, and such opportunities for farmers to get working animals to stock their farms, and for drovers and dealers in stock to make good speculations, by purchasing them and disposing of them in the South, will never occur again.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a splendid collection of modern OIL PAINTINGS,

of the French, Flemish and Dutch schools. Also works of the most favorite American artists, comprising the best efforts of

Ver Boekoren,	Kosck Koeck,
Scheelf,	Van Seben,
Ver Hovee Bal,	Van Hamme,
Zacharie Noterman,	Savry,
Schnep,	Serrure,
Ver Meulen,	David Col,

and others,

Also, two Sea Paintings, adoration of the Magi and adoration of the Shepherds, by S. Poussin.

The collection is well worthy the attention of both connoisseurs and students in art, and will be on exhibition, with catalogues, on Thursday and Friday.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17,

At 12 o'clock, at J. H. Siegert's Hotel, Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island,

Under the direction of S. Jones, Esq., referee,

The homestead of the late Albert Journeay, Sr., deceased, consisting of 147,095 acres of upland and 31 acres of salt meadow, near the Annadale Railroad Depot, with mansion-house, barn, two dwelling houses, &c.

Map and full particulars at the office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 29, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM. A rare chance to purchase an estate of near one hundred acres, in a superior agricultural district in New-Jersey, near railroad depot, 1½ hours from New-York; cars frequent; the improvements are modern and first-class, the soil extra good, having had the most thorough underdrainage, and strongly manured for years; about six acres woodland, and a charming resort; the grounds are laid out with taste and greatly admired, the lawn having a gentle slope, and planted with fine forest and evergreen trees, and all surrounded with beautiful hedges; fruit—the place literally abounds with all kinds of the most delicious fruit in the several orchards and gardens assigned them, besides handsome flower-gardens, vineyard, choice vegetable garden, &c.; situation unsurpassed, lying on elevated table-land, and remarkably fine for dividing up in villa residences, all enjoying water scenery and splendid views of surrounding country; health the best—no chills or mosquitoes; roads charming, and beautiful drives. This estate lies adjoining a large village of considerable business, with several churches, good schools, stores, &c., and possesses great natural advantages (being situated on a water thoroughfare) as a point for manufacturing and business purposes equal to any other point in the State. There is besides this business and villa aspect, and the continued increase of soil in crops of grain, fruit and shade, so much of the beautiful and real home comforts at every turn, to cheer and charm, that all enjoying cannot help but feel that God is good.
Principals only will be treated with; no brokerage paid or exchange made for other property; price $45,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For interview address B., V. & E., Box No. 2,518 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 6,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated in Darlington and Chesterfield Districts, South Carolina; said tract lies upon Cedar Creek, a stream affording fine water-power for manufacturing purposes, has saw and grist mill, and power for ginning cotton; 800 acres is cleared, balance is covered with a fine growth of yellow pine; has all the appurtenances usual to a cotton plantation, such as quarters for laborers, barns, stables, &c. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH THE GROWING CROPS and immediate possession if desired, a fine farm of 90 acres, situated on King-st. road, four miles north of Portchester depot, N. Y. and N. H. R. R.; 1 hour and 10 minutes from 28th-st.; the land is mostly free from rock and well fenced; the dwelling-house has been recently repaired and put in order; there is a good barn and stable attached, also a new carriage-house, stable and granary. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM AND WATER POWER FOR SALE—Situated in Bedford, Westchester County, 1¼ miles from Mount Kisko station, on Harlem Railroad; said farm contains about 120 acres good land, well watered and fenced; the house is large and nearly new, and the outbuildings sufficient; the water power is well worthy the attention of manufacturers. For particulars apply to WM. SEAMAN, Executor, on the premises, or P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND extra size lot, north side of 86th-st., third house from 5th-av., (Central Park;) location pleasant and healthy, with a fine view of the park; the house is in complete order, and will be sold with or without the furniture, including large mirrors, velvet medallion carpets, and superb rosewood parlor furniture. Inquire on the premises, or of JAMES M. BOYD, No. 239 4th-av.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT, FARM AND ESTate, formerly the country residence and farm of Samuel S. Howland, Esq., at Lobby Farm, 2½ miles east of the Hudson River Railroad depot. This is an elegant country seat, and farm and farm buildings adjoining, all in complete order; land in a high state of cultivation. This property is offered as an entirety, and can be delivered to a purchaser at an early day. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT ENglewood, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, new and highly-finished stone house, well supplied with water and the modern improvements; large stables and carriage-house, greenhouse and hot-house, cottage, gardens, &c.; ten acres of land; fine views and healthy neighborhood; within five minutes' walk of the depot. Price, $32,000. Inquire at No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS mansion, of large size; has all the modern improvements; burglar-alarm, well of pure, soft water, 64 feet deep, with pump, filtering cisterns, tank, &c.; brick barn and stable, 30 by 52 feet; scenery, &c., about four acres of land; situated on Sandford-st., Flushing; high ground and perfectly healthy. Apply to JAMES BEVERIDGE, Wall-st. Ferry-house, New-York.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—BEAUtiful cottage, 11 rooms, 3 miles from New-Haven, Conn.; barn, wood-house, hennery, &c., soft water, gravel walks, evergreens, ornamental trees and shrubs, 6 acres land in good cultivation, fine orchard and fruit garden. Must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire of H. B. LANE, No. 151 Nassau-st., or C. H. WHEELER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A HANDsome country residence, eligibly situated within a mile of the landing, and commanding an extensive view of the river and Fishkill Mountains. The place contains eight acres of ground, and is a most desirable property. For full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FOUR-STORY, HIGHstoop, brown-stone houses, 20x50, in 45th and 46th sts., one to three doors from Broadway; they have all the modern improvements, newly painted and frescoed, and occupied by first-class tenants. For full particulars, apply to HEATH & HUGHES, No. 13 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLAKE, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 8 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT THROG'S NECK, BEAUTIFully located, twenty-six acres of choice land for building sites; will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for city property, or good Baltimore property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$4.000. FOR SALE—LARGE PART on Mortgage, House and Lot 125th-st, between 8th and 9th avs. Good business location. Inquire of JAMES M. BOYD, 239 4th-av.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT—FURNISHED and equipped, horses, &c., for sale on easy terms for cash, ten miles from the city. Address Box No. 141, Jamaica, L. I.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND VILLAGE property for sale and exchange. Apply to KELSEY & CORNWELL, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, or No. 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FARM WANTED—UNDER GOOD CULTIVAtion; state number of acres, number in meadow, under plow, in wood, what fruit, buildings, location, means of access, lowest price, &c. Address GEORGE JOHONNOT, Box, No. 5,544 New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL.

A NEW PIANO.

LINDEMAN & SONS'
PATENT CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES
HAVE SUPERIORITY OF ACTUAL MELODIOUS POWER, AND A PURITY AND VOCALITY OF TONE,
a perfection of touch, a just mechanical construction, securing
NOVELTY, ELEGANCE AND STRENGTH,
AND WILL STAND IN TUNE LONGER THAN ANY OTHER FORM OF PIANO.
Warerooms, No. 2 La Roy-place, Bleecker-st., One block west of Broadway.
Send for OUR ILLUSTRATED Circular.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons) who invent all their own improvements, and make whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE PELOUBET ORGANS AND HARmoniums, with their smooth, pipe-like quality of tone and greatly superior pedals, are confidently offered as the best of their class, and the closest examination solicited. Three Banks keys and pedals, No. 1 ..... $900
Two Banks keys and pedals, No. 2, $475, No. 3 350
One Bank keys and pedals, No. 4, $300, No. 5 225
Double reed, superior 5-octave, $150 and $180; 4-oct 125
Single reed, 5-octave, $120 and $150; 4-octave 100
Send for a circular to the general depot. Address J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.
CAUTION.—Though of similar appearance, these instruments must not be confounded with the so-called "Cabinet Organs," the harsh tones of which are carefully avoided.

AT A SACRIFICE.—AN ELABORATE CARVED seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, rich carved legs, of elegant design; double serpentine work, full round corners, finished with great elegance; contains all modern improvements; overstrung bass, full iron plate, dulce accompaniment; beautiful rich tone; best city makers; fully warranted; is nearly new; worthy the attention of those in want of a magnificent drawing-room piano of reliable makers; at a bargain; price $375. Apply from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M., for three days, at residence No. 678 6th-av., (new No. 690,) near 40th-st. N. B.—Has box for shipping.

"SHE SLEEPS, THO' NOT A STAR."—The Moonlit Dream, beautiful serenade, 35 cents.
Sunlight within my heart, 35 cents.
It was my mother's voice, 35 cents.
Soldiers' Happy Return Quickstep, 35 cents.
Have you seen her lately, (comic) 30 cents.
Jersey Lovers, (comic) 30 cents.
Mailed to any address free of postage.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

NEW MUSIC, "THE BOYS ARE MARCHING HOME."
CHORUS—See the banners streaming,
On the victors come;
Swell the shout of victory—
The boys are marching home.
Music by J. HUNTING price 30 cents mailed. Publisher HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND second-hand, at the old price for cash; also, watches, jewelry, paintings, sewing-machines, cigars, albums, gold and steel pens, desks, bootjacks, mirror, &c.; cash paid for pianos and other goods. J. F. JONES, 53 Ann-st.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Musique, (Paris;) thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. F., Box No. 163 Times Office.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 726 Broadway, New-York, are now offering their elegant instruments to the public, in every variety, at greatly reduced prices; a superior second-hand Piano for sale at a bargain.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS—AT $300, $325 AND $375, which I guarantee cannot be bought less than $400 or $500 elsewhere. Guarantees unlimited. Old ones taken in exchange. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 Broadway.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS AND Melodeons, with valuable improvements. The best in use. At wholesale and retail. G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

THE PIANO IS TAUGHT AS HERETOfore by Professor C. GORRIN. Apply at No. 789 Broadway, Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES
TO LET,
With splendid light and ventilation
Suitable for
Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, Nos. and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
6 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x28.
2 80x25.
Inquire as SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 723 Broadway, New-York.

APARTMENTS AND FLOORS TO LET IN
446 Broome-st., 86 White-st., 14 State-st.,
209 Mulberry-st., 693 Broadway, 152 Leonard-st.,
206 Mercer-st., 17 Elizabeth-st., 10 Doyer-st.
Apply to E. H. GIBBONS & CO., No. 446 Broome-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR THREE OR four months, on Murray Hill, Madison and 4th avs.; a new brown-stone house, 17x55, newly furnished, in fine order. Inquire of Mr. VAN WAGENEN, No. 26 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—NEW HOUSE, newly furnished, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, near and overlooking the Sound, with privilege of boating and bathing. Address Box No. 4,056 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—Is on Hudson River; house furnished for Winter and Summer; grapery, peaches, all fruits; one mile from a steamboat landing; three hours from city by rail. E. M. LUDLOW, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR FOUR OR SIX MONTHS, A nicely furnished cottage on Bergen Heights, N. J.; very pleasantly located, and only 45 minutes from City Hall, New-York. Address S. H. C., Box No. 1,477 New-York Post-office.

YONKERS.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Yonkers, convenient to depot and boat landing; fine garden. Price, $150 a month. Apply to T. A. ATKINS, No. 1 Park-place.

TO LET—FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY, August and September, a handsome, new, four-story, high-stoop house, in a pleasant location, elegantly furnished. Address X. Y. Z., Box 6,511 New-York Post-office.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD lofts of the new store, Nos. 58 and 60 Leonard-st.; fifty feet front by ninety feet deep. Apply to WATT & SHERMAN, on the premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE ONE OR two rooms to rent to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, with the best of board, and at very low prices; only a few boarders taken; table furnished abundantly and choicely. Apply at No. 129 Waverley-place, near Washington-square.

A SPACIOUS SUITE OF ELEGANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, can be had by a party of high standing wishing a private table, and an exclusive, strictly first-class home, for a few months or permanently. Address W. W., Box No. 107 Times Office.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, or suite of rooms, for a single gentleman, without board, within half a block of Broadway, and near the uptown hotels, may be found at No. 45 East 20th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

INLAND COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—In an elevated situation, not more than one hour from City Hall, for gentleman and wife, from about July 20; must be in a healthy locality, accessible from the city early and late; will be permanent if suited. Address, with full particulars, PARKER, Box No. 404 Post-office.

REV. DR. SCUDDER, HAVING SUDdenly left for California, the rooms he had taken for the bathing season at Quioque are open for engagement; situation delightful; table first-class. Inquire of Rev. J. SCUDDER, Am. and For. Ch. Union, No. 156 Chambers-st.

BOARD AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—ON farm homestead; location pleasant, on Jamaica Bay, ten minutes' drive from surf; house commodious; rooms furnished or otherwise. For further particulars, inquire at Rockaway toll-gate, or address C. VANDEWATER, Rockaway, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A family of 6 persons, principally adults, in the neighborhood of Riverdale, or between that point and Hastings, in a genteel house with well-furnished table. Address Box No. 209 Post-office, New-York, stating terms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.
The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.
This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.
C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, New-Jersey. This select family hotel is open for the season. Communication by steamboat foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. and 5 P. M. from Pier No. 2 North River; by New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day, and Bergen Point Railroad hourly from Jersey City. W. W. HILL, Proprietor.
N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen Point than from South Ferry to the 5th-av.

BRIGHTON HOUSE—PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Lines of communication with New-York:
Woodbridge and Amboy R. R., 5 times daily; time, 1½ hours from foot of Cortlandt-st. Staten Island R. R., 5 times daily; time, 1½ hours from Whitehall, per Staten Island Ferry. Steamer MAGENTA leaves Perth Amboy at 7:45 A. M., and New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 3 P. M.; time, 1½ hours. Steamer RICHARD STOCKTON leaves New-York at 6, and Perth Amboy at 9½ A. M.; time 1½ hours. JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

THE HOSFORD HOUSE IS NOW IN fine order, and will open on the 20th instant. It is situated between the American Hotel and the Spring House, and really is the pleasantest location at Richfield Springs, being nearly opposite to the springs. The proprietor will spare no pains in making his house a pleasant home for his guests. A few more families can be accommodated, at prices in accordance with the times.
M. K. HOSFORD, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will be opened June 17 for the reception of guests. H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

THE ASHLAND HOUSE,
FOURTH-AV. AND TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
Recently enlarged and improved, is now open for transient as well as permanent boarders. The house is situated on one of the pleasantest avenues, and accessible to all places of amusement and business by cars and stages. Guests will find all the conveniences and comforts of a superior establishment, with an excellent table. Transient board $3 per day.
WM. H. SELKIRK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Families who desire rooms for the Summer will make early application. To desirable parties advantageous terms will be offered.

MEETINGS.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The thirty-third annual meeting of the Euclesian Society of the New-York University, will be held in their hall on FRIDAY EVENING, June 16, 1865, at 7½ o'clock. All graduate members are cordially invited to attend.
JNO. H. MITCHELL,
A. C. A. F. SPIELMAN,
ALLEN H. CROSBY,
Committee of Arrangements.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will meet on FRIDAY EVENING, June 16, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House, in reference to accepting a polite invitation from the First Company Continental Guards to attend a pic-nic on the 19th June. Tickets gratuitous. P. S.—This company will escort us on the 4th day of July. H. RAYMOND, Brig.-General.
ABRAHAM DAILY, Colonel.
J. M. PEIPE, Adjutant.

LEE-AVENUE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Reception of Rev. A. A. WILLETS, Pastor elect, this THURSDAY EVENING; addresses by eminent clergymen of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and New-York. Friends of the enterprise are invited to attend; doors open at 7:15 o'clock. Commence at 7:45 precisely.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF MEETINGS to consider the question of "Universal Suffrage" will be held at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The public are invited

FIREWORKS.

EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Illuminations, public and private displays, manufacturers, flags, lanterns, &c.
FUNSTON & SCHOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

FIRE-WORKS.
HADFIELD'S first premium fire-works, and Waugh's nonpareil torpedoes for sale at his manufactory Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av., New-York.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 89 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED without pain, under Nitrous Oxyde Gas, at 50 cents each, by Dr. WAIT, corner 6th-av. and 21st-st. Beautiful sets inserted from $10 to $40. Fillings from $1 upward. Why suffer with offensive teeth and roots? Cut this out.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THE headquarters of the nitrous oxide gas for extracting teeth without pain. It is the great improvement of the age. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG, ABLE POLITIcian, capable of going to the United States Senate, desires a matrimonial alliance with a young wealthy lady; a political writer preferred. Address PRESTON FIRMAN, Hartford, Conn.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, Howes, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 43 North River. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 17 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,450	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,450	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Browne.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,873	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,156	Asplin.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, June 10
PENNSYLVANIA ..... THURSDAY, June 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGAtion Company's Steamship PENNSYLVANIA, Grogan commander, for Liverpool, will sail from Pier No. 45 East River, on THURSDAY, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock. Letters are received at office until 1½.
WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
FRANCE	3,—(Atlas)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	—(Atlas)	1,100-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.
EUROPE....Capt. A. DUCHESNE....FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE....Capt. A. BOURDE....FRIDAY, June 23
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship OREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
PASSAGE RATES GREATLY REDUCED.
The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.		
June 16	CHAGRES	TENNESSEAN
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)		
July 1	OCEAN QUEEN	SLOCUM
(connecting at Panama with the CONSTITUTION.)		

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF CORK ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 14
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 17
GLASGOW ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 21
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 24
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.			
First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular weekly United States mail line of new and first-class steamships.
GRANADA—R. BAXTER, Commander.
ALHAMBRA—R. B. BENSON, Commander.
THE GRENADA
will leave Pier No. 14 East River on
SATURDAY, June 17,
at 3 o'clock. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, June 24.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamer Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The first-class steamships
AMERICA ..... Capt. CLIFT.
NEVADA ..... Capt. CARPENTER.
The AMERICA
will commence taking freight Wednesday morning, and positively sail SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from foot of Canal-st., North River. For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The NEVADA will follow Saturday, June 24. Agents in Savannah, Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above on THURSDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River.
For freight or passage,
Apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 11 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & CANNELL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE STEAMSHIP RUTERPE,
Capt. ELDRIDGE, is now loading at Pier No. 36 North River, and will sail for the above port on Saturday, June 17th, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana. For Freight or Passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on June 28.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail Steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 88 West-st.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND THE IRISH PORTS.
CALEDONIA ..... Saturday ..... June 17.
HIBERNIA ..... Saturday ..... July 1.
At 2 P. M., from Pier No. 9 North River.
Passage rates greatly reduced. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
Passengers booked through to Havre, Hamburg, &c.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route—Low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 27th of each month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, E. P. DENNIS, master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARMIT, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt. Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Leaves Dey-st., at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 6 A. M., lands at 30th-st. for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, POUGHkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens Dock, Cornwall and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL will leave Debrossess-st. every afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT WHITE STONE, CITY ISLAND AND GREENWICH.—The steamboat JOHN ROMER will leave Pier No. 25, East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN.
from Pier No. 3, N. R., daily, at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squankum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 11 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, June 5, 1865, trains will leave 26th-st. station, for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, at 11 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. The 11 A. M. train connects at Troy with train for Saratoga, Lake George, Ticonderoga and Rutland, and by Lake Champlain Boats, for Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point and Montreal. Sleeping car attached to the 4:40 P. M. train at Albany for the West. J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Engineer and Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 11 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:56 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Report of the Proceedings on Wednesday.

THE TESTIMONY ALL IN AT LAST.

Failure of Payne's Plea of Insanity.

Synopsis of the Proceedings on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 14, 1865.

Doctors HALL, STEVENS, NORRIS, PORTER and Surgeon-General BARNES, testified that in consultation with one another they had made an examination of PAYNE with the view to determine the question of his sanity or insanity. They severally stated their opinion to be that the prisoner was a sane and responsible man, and that there was no evidence of either mental or moral insanity on his part.

The Court then adjourned until Friday.

Full Report of Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 14.

The previous day's record was partly read when the commission took a recess until 2 o'clock, in order to allow an examination of the prisoner PAYNE by the Commissioner appointed for that purpose.

The commission reassembled at 2 o'clock.

Mr. DOESTER stated that he had closed the defence in the case of the prisoner PAYNE, and did not propose to call as witnesses the medical gentlemen who had been appointed to investigate the condition of PAYNE as to his insanity.

Judge-Advocate HOLT then stated that those gentlemen would be called for the government.

Re-Examination of Dr. James C. Hall.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—Witness examined the prisoner Payne this morning, and was assisted by Drs. Norris and Porter, and subsequently joined in the examination by Surgeon-General Barnes. The prisoner was asked almost the same questions that were put to him yesterday, in order to ascertain whether his answers would be similar. He answered with rather more promptness than before, and his answers were much the same.

Q.—Are you now prepared to express an opinion whether or not, in your judgment, the prisoner is a sane and responsible man? I am now prepared to say that there is no evidence of mental insanity. The prisoner's mind is feeble and uncultivated, but I cannot discover sufficient evidence of mental incapacity.

Cross-examination by Mr. Doester—Q.—What are you prepared to state as to his moral insanity? A.—We asked him the question to-day whether he believed in a God, and he said that he did, and that he believed he was a just God. He also acknowledged to me that at one time he had also been a member of the Baptist Church. I asked him the question whether he thought that the assassination of an enemy in time of war was justifiable, and after some little hesitation, he said he believed it was.

Examination of Dr. Norris.

The witness, in company with Surgeon-Gen. Barnes and other medical gentlemen, made an examination this morning of the prisoner Payne, and arrived at the opinion that he was a sane man. There was nothing in the prisoner's looks, speech or conduct, to indicate that he was of unsound mind. On the contrary, his reasoning faculties appeared to be good, as also his judgment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doester—I am not familiar with cases of insanity. I do not think the conduct of the prisoner during the examination could have been that of a madman. The prisoner might be a monomaniac, but if such was the case the witness would probably have had his suspicions aroused, as such persons almost invariably in consultation with strange parties refer to the subject of their insanity.

Examination of Surgeon-General Barnes.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—The prisoner, Payne, was examined by witness and other medical gentlemen, but no evidence of insanity was discovered. The coherent manner in which he narrated his story of himself, giving the places at which he had been and his occupation, more important than his reiteration of statements made by him yesterday, were proofs of his saneness.

Examination of Dr. Porter.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—Having been present this morning at the examination of the prisoner Payne, witness believed he was a sane man. The prisoner had been under witness's care since his confinement in the arsenal, and from the inspections which he had made, witness arrived at the conclusion that he was a sane and responsible man.

The cross-examination of this witness was mainly with reference to what constituted mental and moral insanity, and was terminated by the President of the Court objecting to the course of examination as improper.

Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham entered upon the record several papers, among which were a certified copy of the resolution of the Senate of the United States, consenting to, and advising the appointment of William H. Seward, as Secretary of State of the United States, and the qualification of Andrew Johnson, on the 15th of April, 1865, as President of the United States.

Judge-Advocate Holt said that some additional testimony relating exclusively to the general conspiracy, and not affecting either of the prisoners particularly, would be offered on behalf of the government. Having understood that one of the arguments for the defence had been fully prepared, he desired the court to hear it, with the understanding that it should not preclude the offering of that testimony.

Mr. Aiken said it was the wish of counsel that all the testimony which the government had should be handed in before that argument was presented to the court. It had been thought possible that Mr. Johnson himself would be present to-morrow to deliver the argument in person. If he was not present Mr. Champitt, by agreement among the counsel, would present the argument to the court.

Judge-Advocate Holt inquired as to which of the prisoners the argument was intended to apply.

Mr. Aiken said it was an argument relative to the jurisdiction of the court, which was prepared by Mr. Johnson, and in which all the counsel concurred. It was intended for all the prisoners.

Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham said Mr. Johnson was not counsel for all the prisoners.

Gen. Wallace said that if the argument on the jurisdiction of the court was ready, it would not be improper for the court to hear it; and in order to consider the question, he moved that the court be cleared.

The motion was agreed to, when the court was cleared. After some time the doors were reopened, and it was announced that the court had adjourned until Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

THE APPROACHING FOURTH OF JULY.

Gov. Curtin to the People of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURGH, June 10, 1865.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The bloody struggle of four years is ended. The fires of rebellion are quenched. The supremacy of law and right is reëstablished. The foulest treason recorded in history has been beaten to the earth. Our country is saved.

These blessings we owe, under God, to the unequaled heroism, civic and military, of the people. In the darkest hours, under the heaviest discouragements, faltter who would, they never faltered.

They have been inspired with the determination to maintain the free government of our fathers, the continued union of the whole country, and the grand republican principles which it is their pride and duty to defend for the sake, not only of themselves, but of the human race.

I glory in saying that the people of Pennsylvania have been among the foremost in the career of honor. Their hearts have been in the contest; their means and their blood have been poured out like water to maintain it.

The remnants of the heroic bands that left her soil to rescue their country are now returning, having honorably fulfilled their service. They have left tens of thousands of their brothers on many a bloody field. Their memories will be preserved on our rolls of honor. For their widows and families a grateful country will suitably provide.

Let the survivors, who are now returning to us, have such welcome as befits a brave and patriotic people to give to the gallant men who have saved the country and shed new lustre on Pennsylvania.

I recommend that in every part of the State, on the approaching anniversary of Independence, special observances be had of welcome to our returned defenders, and of commemoration of the heroic deeds of themselves and their comrades who have fallen.

ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

Proclamation to the People of New-Jersey.

After four years of war against a gigantic rebellion, which if successful would have severed the Union, peace again smiles upon us. All patriotic hearts are rejoiced that the work of death has ceased, and that the strength and authority of the government have been established. Many of our citizens who have risked their lives upon the battle-field have been discharged from the service and returned to their homes to enjoy with us the fruits of their valor. In consequence of the terrible deed which so soon followed the tidings of victory and peace, no day of general rejoicing has been observed; and it is eminently proper that the whole people should, on the same day, manifest their joy at the return of peace and the preservation of the Union.

Therefore, I, JOEL PARKER, Governor of the State of New-Jersey, hereby recommend that on the FOURTH DAY OF JULY NEXT, the Anniversary of our National Independence, the people of every city, town and village of the State, assemble, and, by appropriate public exercises, observe the day as an occasion of Thanksgiving and Rejoicing; and that especial arrangements be made in each locality, to give a suitable welcome to the brave soldiers of the Union.

Given under my hand and privy seal the tenth day of June, A. D., Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five. JOEL PARKER.

Attest, S. M. DICKINSON, Private Secretary.

Major-Gen. Pleasonton.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

We clip the following paragraphs from the "Report of the Committee of Congress on the Conduct of the War upon Gen. HOOKER's management of the Army of the Potomac." As these paragraphs particularly refer to Major-Gen. PLEASONTON, at present Chief of Cavalry and Artillery in this military division, and which, when taken in connection with his brilliant and successful campaign against PRICE in this State, make up a glorious record for this meritorious officer. Referring to the battle of Chancellorsville, it says:

"About 6 o'clock in the afternoon a rattling fire of musketry was heard on the right, but nothing indicating a very serious engagement. Almost immediately, however, its some cause not fully evident from the testimony, the extreme right division of the Eleventh Corps was stampeded, and flying along the line of the Eleventh Corps, threw the whole corps into confusion and swept it from the field. Steps were at once taken to arrest the fugitives and prevent the panic spreading to the whole army. BERRY's division of the Third Corps and a brigade of the Second Corps were directed to cover the rear of the Eleventh Corps, and, if possible, to retake and hold the position they had abandoned. This, however, they were unable to do, the enemy occupying it in great force before our troops could reach it.

It will be remembered that some hours before, Gen. SICKLES, with two divisions of his corps, had been ordered to advance for the purpose of operating against the column of the enemy under JACKSON. The giving way of the right left Gen. SICKLES in a very exposed and critical position; but upon being informed of the condition of affairs, he at once took measures to withdraw his force, which was successfully done, and without much loss. The enemy, under JACKSON, continued to advance after the panic-stricken troops, until checked by Gen. PLEASONTON, who had collected and brought into position some artillery for that purpose. Although a cavalry officer, he handled the artillery with exceeding great judgment and effectiveness. His skill, energy, daring and promptness upon this occasion contributed greatly to arrest the disaster which for a time threatened the whole army. His conduct upon this and many other occasions marks him as one of the ablest Generals in our service, and as deserving of far higher consideration than, from some cause, he appears to have received.

It was during this attack that the rebel Gen. JACKSON was mortally wounded. The enemy were repulsed with great loss, and active operations ceased for the night."

And again, in reference to LEE's movement toward Maryland and Washington:

"While these operations were being carried on, Gen. PLEASONTON, in command of the cavalry, had an engagement with the cavalry of the enemy at Beverly Ford, about the 8th of June, in which, though opposed by superior numbers, he succeeded in inflicting severe loss, and establishing a character for our cavalry, which it has ever since maintained. He again met the enemy at Aldie, about the 20th of June, when our cavalry behaved with great gallantry and fully sustained their character for bravery and efficiency. These appear to have been the only engagement with the enemy of any importance during this period."

Fashions for June.

From Le Follet.

The rage for bright trimmings is as great as ever. Steel is much worn; gold rivals it, but crystal is the latest and most approved novelty. Tulle bonnets are much ornamented with it; flowers are covered with it. Besides these shining bonnets we may see the simplest toilettes—dress and paletot to match; indeed, it seems just now as if one could adopt the simplest style, or have recourse to the greatest eccentricity of dress, without appearing singular. But the latter will scarcely be the taste of a truly elegant woman.

In Paris, muslin is pretty well dethroned, for walking dress, by thin materials, which will not so easily crumple; but it is still as much worn in-doors and in the country. White is now not still confined to young people; all its importance depends upon the style of trimming.

We have remarked some charming ceintures, with long ends, which form a complete trimming for the skirt; and also some bodies simply covered with a lace vesta, which has this advantage, that it serves for different dresses—barege, muslin, taffetas, and foulard.

Plain light corn-flower blue appears to be the shade most in favor for foulard this season, either quite plain or spotted with black spots, or striped with very fine black lines. When plain, it should be finished off by a thick chickoree, put on at equal distances round the bottom of the skirts, or placed up each seam to the waist and round the bottom of the sleeves and the armholes.

A simple but pretty trimming, which looks well also on foulard, is formed of three bias pieces of the same material, piped with a color matching the pattern. This style of trimming can be worn on Summer taffetas, for which we may also mention the bias flounces, twelve or thirteen inches wide, set on in gathers. One only is worn at the bottom of the skirt. Insertions of lace are put above the hem, but cords are placed at the bottom of the skirt, and either carried up each seam as high as the waist, or finished off a third of the distance up with a bow. For simple dress a medium-width flounce, or a bias piped with a deep shade, are assuredly the most suitable. Small flounces are quite out of vogue for dresses but in great favor for petticoats.

Sultane, in wool or silk, with embroidery of straw or black chenille, is a material now in vogue for morning dress.

White, either in foulard, alpaca, quilting or muslin, will be very fashionable this year. Embroidered muslin will also be in great favor, either over colored silk or white.

Although the chapeau empire finds some patronesses, the chapeau fanchon holds its sway, and will, we hope, continue to do so, as there can be no question as to which style is the more universally becoming. The fanchon is prettier in tulle or crape than in straw; still some very elegant bonnets are made in plain and fancy straws, trimmed with violettes or fringes of long grass at the back. Thus, a bonnet of rice straw, trimmed at the side with a cactus, the centre of gold. Violette fringed with gold. Strings of wide white ribbons.

A capote of black crape lisse, trimmed inside and out with bouquets of tea roses, and ribbon to match.

A white tulle bonnet: at the back a small barbe of black Chantilly, worked with steel stars. In the front a bandeau of poncean velvet, and on the front a bunch of corn-ears, made of yellow crape, spotted with black.

A capote of white tulle, plaited in large plaits, and fastened at the sides, and in front with agrafes formed of strings of beads. A scarf of tulle falls at the back, fastened under a bunch of corn-ears. A bandeau of blue velvet with white beads and tulle.

A capote of spotted muslin, lined with mauve silk, trimmed simply with a wide running of muslin, over a mauve lining, and a bow of muslin, with ends falling over the chignon. Bandeau of violettes de Parme.

A bonnet formed with trimmings of Lechorn and folds of white silk, with a small curtain at the back. At the side small black and white feathers, and inside bandelettes of black velvet, worked with straw, and a wreath of daisies above.

A chapeau demi-Empire had the front of sewed rice straw, and the crown, rather high, of tulle bouillonné, surrounded with a wreath of ivy frosted. In the place of a curtain was a fall of blonde, with grass and wild heath, on which was a butterfly with bright blue wings. The inside trimming to match. Strings of white ribbon and barbes of tulle illusion, fastened with a bow of ivy.

Another, in the same style, was made of pink tulle. A very high crown, the curtain replaced by a ponff of narrow pink ribbon with long branches of rosebuds. Round the crown was a wreath of roses. Strings of pink ribbon and tulle barbes.

A bonnet of black tulle bouillonné, and trimmed with open-worked straw. At the back a chignon of corn ears and black lace. Violette of lace, worked with straw.

ARREST OF JOHN MITCHEL.

Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, one of the Editors of the New-York *Daily News*, and recently of one of the Richmond papers, was arrested yesterday at his office and sent to Fortress Monroe. The public were first informed of the fact by two large placards in front of the *News* office, on which was printed the announcement that JOHN MITCHEL had been arrested by military power and carried off. Naturally among his friends this summary proceeding caused considerable surprise and more alarm. Neither surprise nor alarm were, however, of the least avail. Mr. MITCHEL's career was suddenly ended, and the world moves on.

The facts connected with the arrest are as follows: It had been determined a week ago by the Washington authorities that Mr. MITCHEL's arrest should be speedily made, and his journalistic opportunities suspended for the present. For reasons entirely satisfactory, the matter was deferred until yesterday, when Gen. DIX detailed Lieut. WM. H. MORRIS, of the Twentieth New-York Battery, and Detectives ELDER and KELSO as the capturing party. Taking a carriage they rode to the office of the *News*. They were shown to the office of the proprietor, Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD, to whom they simply remarked that they desired to see Mr. MITCHEL. This being a matter of frequent occurrence excited no surprise or apprehension in Mr. WOOD's mind, and he conducted them to the adjoining office, in which sat the object of their visit, busily engaged in writing.

Touching him on the shoulder, one of the officers announced his errand, when Mr. MITCHEL desired him to remove his hand, and Lieut. MORRIS, interfering, said: "Take your hand off, officer; Mr. MITCHEL will go with you without any difficulty." Entering the office of Mr. WOOD, Mr. MITCHEL said: "I'm arrested;" to which Mr. WOOD replied that he deemed it an outrage, and that he extremely regretted it. Without further words and without delay, Mr. MITCHEL went to the door, entered the carriage with the party, and was driven to headquarters. He was there informed as to the nature of the order received by Gen. DIX, which was peremptory and entirely without discretionary power, and then was taken quietly to the small boat of the General's private steamer, the *Burden*, which lay with steam up in the North River, waiting for her solitary passenger.

Information of every kind is denied the press by the officers on duty at headquarters. Whether they know any more about it than we is a matter of question; but their orders are precise, and they cannot break them, even to oblige the public.

The more intimate political friends of Mr. MITCHEL have been in readiness for this phase in his checkered career, and it is said that a habeas was prepared for the emergency; but unfortunately for him, long before his friends knew of his apprehension he was gone, and the places which knew him before, knew him no more thereafter. It is believed by many that a letter written by Mr. MITCHEL in yesterday's *News* was the immediate cause of his arrest. The letter closes thus:

"I asked leave of nobody to come to this city and to write in the *News*. Further, I do not conceive myself to be here, and going at large, by virtue of the 'amnesty' that some papers have mentioned. Neither have I asked any 'pardon;' and I trust the President will not press a pardon upon me until I shall have been first convicted of something. I should be obliged, with thanks for his politeness, to decline it. He is very kind, but I do not use the article."

Unless we are greatly mistaken, we think it will be found that Mr. MITCHEL is held to answer for giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, especially in regard to the treatment of our prisoners. The government, we have been informed, is in possession of testimony on this subject, which made his arrest a matter of absolute necessity.

We understand that Mr. MITCHEL's family will reach this city from the South to-day or to-morrow.

Execution of Walter.

The last hours of the unfortunate man WALTER, who in a moment of passion killed his best friend, are rapidly passing. The facts in this case, now probably forgotten by the public, excited universal attention at the time. He was committed on the 30th of November, 1863, for the murder of a woman with whom he was living as his wife. WALTER is a very intelligent man, of perhaps thirty-five years of age. He says that he was living in St. Louis as a house-joiner; that he there met this woman, with whom he came to New-York. He was not very well, and they took rooms together at a house of prostitution, in Centre-street, opposite the Tombs. They lived as happily together as people of that class can, finding their enjoyment in matters purely physical, drinking, carousing, and all that. When the hospitals were opened on David's Island, he went there, and was employed in some subordinate capacity, doing very well, and giving general satisfaction. He occasionally came down to the city on furlough, and always spent the time with his paramour. On this occasion they left the house at which she was lodging, and went to another, where they remained several days, drinking all the time excessively, and on the last day, becoming noisy and quarrelsome, they were taken to the station-house. The next morning they were discharged; she went back to her old home, and he continued his spree. In the evening he called at the house, and went directly to the landlady's room, where he found the girl. He fell upon her and stabbed her eighteen times, in different parts of the body, when one of the other girls struck him over the head with a hair-oil bottle, and he left the place. The girl died, WALTER was arrested, tried and convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on the 23d of this month. The Court of Appeals has affirmed this sentence, and there is no reasonable doubt that on that day the sentence will be carried out.

Judge STUART, his counsel, has been very faithful to the case, and has done everything in his power to procure a mitigation of the sentence. He is now at Albany, where he hopes to produce an effect upon the Governor. He was armed with a letter from the Warden of the Tombs, Judge CHARLES SUTTON, showing that WALTER has been eminently quiet and orderly since his confinement. WALTER is a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He was a carpenter by trade, and a good workman by reputation. Had he not given loose to the temptation of the cup, he would have been not only a useful, but a desirable member of society. No man can appreciate more heartily than he the gravity of his position. With the certainty of death before him and the unknown paths of the eternal world at his very feet, he has wisely devoted much time to a meet repentance for the past, and a heartfelt preparation for the hereafter.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA VS. UNION OF NEW-YORK—THE PHILADELPHIANS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. HERRING, the President of the Union Club, of Morrisania, and Mr. CAULDWELL, of the *Sunday Mercury*, the reception Committee of the Union Club, visited the Lafarge House and escorted the Philadelphians to Melrose Station, Morrisania, near which place the Union ball grounds are located, and at 3:30 P. M., the Athletic and Union Clubs began play together. The weather was extremely favorable, and a large crowd of spectators was gathered around the ball field, the attendance of the fair sex being decidedly the most numerous and brilliant seen at any match this season; carriages occupied by the fair visitors to the grounds arriving from the villages of Westchester up to 4 P. M., the greatest interest being manifested in the contest, it being the first of the season in that vicinity.

The Union Club mustered in full force and presented one of the best nines we have yet seen them play in a match. The Athletics also had a good nine on hand though one of their players was absent, but an able substitute replaced him. The contest opened very favorably for the Unions, their fielding being sharp and batting good, the figures being 3 to 0 in their favor at the close of the second innings. In the three following innings, however, the display of batting made by the Philadelphians led to their scoring a total of no less than 15 runs, the Unions adding 11 to their score in the same three innings, the totals at the close of the fifth standing 15 to 14, the Philadelphians having the lead.

The contest now became extremely exciting, and the result of the next innings played only increased the interest in the match. In the seventh inning the Athletics batted splendidly for a score of 9 runs, and this lead rather demoralized the Unions, for they fell off in their play afterward, the final result being a well-earned victory for the Athletics by a total score of 31 to 21.

It was decidedly the best played game of the series, and a handsome display of the beauties of the game by the Athletics, who, one and all, played beautifully throughout.

At the close of the contest, after a brief sojourn at the rooms of the Union Club, the contestants and the Philadelphian visitors became the special guests of Judge MCMAHON, of Morrisania, to whose residence they were duly escorted, and handsomely entertained. They arrived at their hotel last evening highly gratified with the result of their trip to Westchester County. We append the score of the match:

ATHLETIC.	B. L.	Runs.	UNION.	B. L.	Runs.
Kleinfelder, c	4	3	Henrick, s. s	3	3
McBride, p	2	4	Hannegan, 3d b	2	4
Reach, 2d b	3	2	Smith, 1st b	2	4
Wilkins, s. s	5	2	Pabor, r. f	4	0
Berkenstock, 1st b	3	4	Abrams, c. f	5	0
Leungane, l. f	4	3	Birdsall, c	2	3
Hayhurst, c. f	3	4	Pickney, 2d b	4	2
Smith, 3d b	2	5	Ketchen, l. f	2	3
McCleary, r. f	2	4	Collins, p	2	2
Total	27	31	Total	27	21

INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Athletic	0	7	5	8	1	9	1	0	1	5—31
Union	2	1	0	4	7	0	4	0	3	3—21

Umpire—Mr. FRANK PIGEON, of the Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. BENSON and BENNETT.
Time of game—Three hours and twenty-five minutes.
Fly-catches made—Athletic, 11; Union, 12.
To-day, if the weather is fine, the Athletic will visit Brooklyn, to play the Resolute Club, whose guests the Athletic are for the day. The match will take place on the Union Ball Grounds at 3 P. M.

Quoits.

NEW-JERSEY VS. NEW-YORK.

A most interesting and well-contested game at quoits was played at the Normal Grounds, corner of Astor-place and Broadway, yesterday afternoon, the contestants being selected from the best players in the State of New-Jersey, opposed to six chosen from the best players in the New-York City clubs. A large and most respectable company was present to witness the play. At 3 o'clock the game was called; the players paired off, and judges and scorers were appointed, when a commencement took place, Messrs. GIBSON and KELLOCK, for New-York, being opposed to Messrs. MCGREGOR and GRIMSHAW, for New-Jersey. The New-Yorkers won by a score of 41 shots to 29. The second game was with Messrs. LYONS and MCLAREN, for Jersey, against Messrs. HUDSON and FERGUSON. Jersey won this game, the score marking 41 to 14. The most even game of the day, however, was that between Messrs. SMITH and REED, on behalf of Jersey, their antagonists being the veteran GEO. DUNNING and Mr. CRITTENDON, which was won by the Jerseyites by a score of 41 to 40. On drawing a balance of the three games, it was shown that the Jersey players had exceeded the total score of their opponents by 14 shots.

SUMMARY.

	1st Game.	2d Game.	3d Game.	Total.
New-Jersey	29	41	40	110
New-York	41	14	41	96

The Loss of the Admiral Dupont—List of the Saved and Lost.

At the State Agency several of the survivors of the steamer *Admiral Dupont*, have arrived, and from one of the sergeants we have procured a list of those saved and those missing. These soldiers gave vivid descriptions of the terrible scenes attendant upon the collision. Nearly all those who have arrived were desirous of having their furloughs extended, and it is to be hoped that they will succeed. The following list will prove of interest; those marked with an asterisk are known to be dead, having been crushed in the collision:

Saved.

Jas. Lynch, 7th N. H.	A. D. Wilson, 4th N. H.
Robt. Pickens, 12th Ind.	T. G. Burns, 4th N. H.
A. D. Spaulding, 3d M. Y.	L. Sperbeck, 3d M. Y.
W. Mayhen, 112th N. Y.	S. B. G. Parsons, 4th N. H.
D. Sullivan, 4th N. H.	T. Brenahan, 4th N. H.
Sergt. E. H. Blackstone, 2d Mass. Artillery.	S. A. Noonan, 3d N. Y.
A. F. Gutterson, 4th N. H.	D. J. Whitney, 115th N. Y.
W. H. Piper, 4th N. H.	T. T. Nelson, 12th Ky.
W. H. Barnes, 27th U. S. C.	T. Ridley, 3d N. Y.
A. Garvin, 27th U. S. C.	Sergt. J. Holton, 9th N. Y.
M. N. Ball, 123d Ohio.	C. W. Purdy, 4th N. Y.
Corpl. L. Dutton, 12th Conn.	Sergt. J. Hemskley, 4th N. Y.
A. G. Lee, 7th Conn.	J. L. Nesbitt, 4th N. Y.
Chas. Phillips, 4th N. Y.	W. H. Albeatis, 4th N. Y.
F. Hays, 4th N. H.	O. J. Mahoney, 4th N. Y.
J. Byrne, 17th Mass.	S. Duncan, 4th N. Y.
	S. V. Owen, 12d N. Y.

Missing.

Geo. W. Parsely, 4th N. H.*	J. S. Jessman, 4th Mass.
M. Welch, 3d N. Y.	O. Scots, servant.
L. Fowles, rebel.	John Doll, rebel.
Hannah Stephens, colored.	P. Burns, 126th N. Y.
D. Briggs, 35th U. S. C.	Wm. Conklin, 4th N. Y.*
S. Heaghton, 35th U. S. C.	Owen Cayler, 3d N. Y.
M. Butler, 25th U. S. C.	Jas. Donahue, 4th N. Y.
J. Jones, 35th U. S. C.	John S. Carll, 126th N. Y.
M. Howard, 35th U. S. C.	J. McManus, 4th N. Y.
E. Lewis, 35th U. S. C.	J. Barnes, 4th N. Y.

A Long Voyage.

The ship *B. S. Kimball*, H. C. DEARBORN, master, consigned to DEARBORN BROTHERS, with passengers and merchandise, from Hamburg, arrived in New-York harbor June 13 (Tuesday,) after a voyage whose length, variety and hardships are worth briefly narrating.

The *Kimball* sailed from New-York Dec. 3, 1863, with merchandise for Panama; went thence to Callao, and thence to the Chincha Islands. Here she remained about ten weeks, took on board two thousand and sixty-five tons of guano, and sailed for Hamburg, Oct. 18, 1864, calling at Callao on the way. She anchored at Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, Feb. 18, 1865, but got caught in the ice, and after nearly six weeks of hard pounding, lightering and severe exertion, got up to Hamburg, but strained, leaking, with half her copper stripped off, and so much abused by the confederated powers of water and frost, that she had to undergo a good deal of repairing.

At Hamburg, after discharging her cargo of guano, she was fitted up for passengers, and sailed thence for New-York, by the north of Scotland, on May 11, reaching this port on the 13th instant, with 720 souls on board, of whom 480 are Scandinavian Mormons, from Sweden, Norway, &c., on their way to Utah. On the voyage there were thirty-eight deaths, mostly of young children, from measles and dysentery. The previous use of the vessel for carrying guano was not found a cause of inconvenience, as she was thoroughly cleaned, and whatever trifling fumes remained operated rather as an antiseptic than otherwise.

These Mormons are middle-class people, and look strong and healthy, with the exception of a few remaining cases of sickness. They are also mostly middle-aged and young, as few aged persons of the sect are inclined or advised to attempt so long a journey. They look intelligent and cheerful, and as our reporter was leaving the vessel they were just giving three hearty cheers, on the motion of an enthusiastic individual, for the flag of the United States.

This ship-load of emigrants are mostly able to pay their own way to their destination, and some of them have some property. Such of the Mormons as are poorest propose to remain in or near New-York until they can earn enough to take them to Utah; while others will go to Nebraska, or some other part of the West, as far as their money will take them, and stop there and earn the remainder. This practical, energetic industry, is a well-known characteristic of the "Latter-Day Saints."

Returning Troops.

The following commands arrived in this city during yesterday and proceeded homeward:

The Third New-York Regiment, one hundred and twenty officers and men, and the Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Col. B. P. BUCKINGHAM commanding, arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday morning. The first went to Albany by the afternoon boat and the Twentieth Connecticut Regiment left for their native State by the Stonington line of steamers.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived at the Battery Barracks at noon yesterday, from Hart's Island. They numbered 536 men, under command of Col. E. L. DANA. The One Hundred and Forty-third was formerly a portion of the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and has been doing guard duty at Hart's Island since the 20th of February last. The One Hundred and Forty-third took the afternoon train for Philadelphia and so on to Wilkesbarre, Penn., where they will be mustered out.

A squad of the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, numbering 71 men, also arrived yesterday at the barracks from Hart's Island. They are three years' men, and departed on their way to Philadelphia to be mustered out, by the evening train.

Batteries G and H, First Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery, numbering 135 officers and men each, arrived late last night. The first Battery (G,) under command of Lieut. R. H. RICE, was in time for the steamer for Providence, R. I., and so departed.

The Ninety-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, 666 officers and men, arrived in the steamer *Jos. Belknap*, of the Amboy route, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, under charge of the following officers: Capts. JAS. STUART and W. E. HEAWITH, First Lieut. A. M. DEDERICH. The men are not exactly the Ninety-first New-York, being nearly all one-years' men. The regiment itself remains in the field for consolidation. The detachment arriving have left by the evening boat for Albany for rendezvous and muster out.

The "Rose Hill" ladies, Miss MCKIBBON, Miss E. HAMILTON, Mrs. and Miss KENNEDY and Mrs. CLARKSON, had prepared an elegant table, with strawberries, cherries, flowers, &c., for the Ninety-first New-York Volunteers, to-day, on the return of that gallant regiment from the war; but they were disappointed. The regiment arrived late, and was hurried from one pier to another—taking time only for a hasty bite of army fare at the Battery—and left for Albany by a steamer specially chartered for the purpose. The ladies afterward invited the boys stopping at the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, to use up the dainties provided for the Ninety-first, and they did it with a gusto.

Home for Disabled Soldiers.

A meeting of the corporators appointed by the State Legislature, pursuant to a bill for the establishment of a new and much-needed institution, to be known as "The Home for Disabled Soldiers," was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce Tuesday.

The meeting resulted in a committee being appointed, consisting of Messrs. Charles P. Kirkland, Charles Tracy, Theodore Roosevelt, Benjamin H. Field, and Apollos R. Wetmore, to confer with other associations having the same object; and on the report of this committee formal action will be taken. It is to be hoped that the time will not long be delayed ere we have this valuable institution in successful operation, for the number of soldiers perfectly unable to take care of themselves, from the effects of honorable wounds received in battle, is very large.

Employment for Returned Soldiers.

A meeting was held yesterday evening at Metropolitan Hall, No. 96 Sixth-avenue, for the purpose of agitating this interesting subject. The matter was largely discussed by those present, and a committee appointed to sound the public feeling in the premises. Messrs. BUCHLAND, SCHUYLER, CLARK and SPAULDING, with Mesdames FRENCH and LOGAN, form the committee.

There can be no doubt that a great amount of good may be done in the matter of obtaining proper employment for soldiers who are not able to pursue their former occupations by reason of serious wounds. Those having light work or household duties to be performed cannot do better than search out some deserving veteran, and relieve him from the necessity of seeking public asylums, thus losing his manhood and his character.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—MARY IDA GIBB, a child of 4 years, was run over last evening at the Tenth-street crossing of Avenue A, by a coach which was driven by HUGH NORTON. The wheels passed over both of her legs, mangling them shockingly. Bystanders took the child to her parents' abods, at No. 226 Avenue A, and a Seventeenth Ward officer apprehended the coachman and took him to the Police Station.

HOMICIDAL ASSAULT IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.—At about 6 o'clock last evening a hostile encounter occurred at Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street between WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, a car-driver, and JAMES SMITH, and DOUGHERTY was seriously stabbed in the breast. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the police took SMITH into custody. The dispute was concerning tickets for a party which was given last evening.

NEW HOTEL AT HIGH BRIDGE.—Messrs. MATTHEW and JOHN KYLE have just opened a new hotel, with pleasure grounds attached, at this popular place of resort, situated on the slope near the Harlem River.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RIOT.—A party of females and boys made an attack yesterday morning upon a house in Tillary-street, near Canton-street, occupied, it is said, by lewd women, who, by their conduct, have become objectionable to the neighborhood. Those residing in the vicinity concluded to take the law in their own hands and proceeding to the place, forced their way through the doors and commenced demolishing everything within reach. The crowd having increased to several hundred, the building was soon rendered untenable. The occupants, having fled, escaped injury. A policeman arrived when the damage had all been done and the crowd dispersed. No arrests were made.

BURGLARIES.—The residence of Mrs. MARTIN, No. 85 East Baltic-street, was entered on Tuesday evening, during the absence of the family, and robbed of property valued at $700. Among the articles were a gold watch and key, a gold bracelet, an enamelled gold ring, containing seven diamonds and fourteen pearls, nine silver spoons, lined with gold, &c., &c. The entrance was gained by forcing open the rear parlor window.... The saloon of CARLO ERNY, corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, was entered by thieves at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of cigars and liquors valued at $26.

FIRE IN JAMAICA.—At about 9 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the livery stables of Mr. WM. DURLAND, in Jamaica, Queens County, which resulted in the destruction of the building with contents, including several horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, &c., in all valued at between $3,000 to $4,000. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary, and one man has been arrested on suspicion. Mr. DURLAND was burnt out about one year ago. There was no insurance on the property. The flames were plainly visible in this city.

VISIT OF MILITARY CADETS.—The Alexander Institute Cadets of White Plains, Westchester County, are expected to visit Brooklyn to-day. They are to be reviewed in front of the City Hall by Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey, and Mayor WOOD, of this city.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 15.—Nos. 24, 28, 52, 56, 58, 59, 60, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 77, 78, 79.

Williamsburgh.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT OF AN ALLEGED SEDUCER.—Mr. ROBERT HOWARTH, residing corner of Norman-avenue and Second-street, Greenpoint, was yesterday arrested by Officer REED, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, on a charge of assaulting a young man named JAMES BROWN. It is alleged by HOWARTH that BROWN seduced Miss SUSAN HOWARTH, his sister, under promise of marriage, and then boasted of his triumph over his victim in the public streets, pointing her out to his companions in an insulting manner. On Monday evening last, Mr. HOWARTH met the alleged seducer of his sister in the street, and appealed to him to save her reputation by fulfilling his promise of marriage. This appeal BROWN treated with contempt. HOWARTH thereupon administered to him a severe castigation, from the effects of which he is now confined to his house. The case will come before Justice DAILEY as soon as the complainant is able to appear in court.

A BIRD-FANCIER VICTIMIZED.—Mr. MCCORMICK, proprietor of the "Woodbine," First-street, Eastern District, was called upon recently by two fashionably-dressed ladies, who purchased from him a valuable mocking-bird, giving him in payment $63, and presenting him besides with a $5 bill. After they went away, Mr. MCCORMICK found that $50 of the money was bogus.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner BARRETT last evening held an inquest upon the body of Mr. ALBERT N. SHEPPARD, No. 308 Broadway, Eastern District, who died from the effects of a fall from his horse. Deceased had been sick for over a year previous to his fall. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

NEW-JERSEY.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company was held at Hoboken yesterday, MARCUS L. WARD, Esq., presiding. The annual report was read, and showed a favorable state

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Remarkable Exhibition of Rebel Malice.

Destruction of the Battle Monuments at Bull Run.

Threats of Our Men to Desolate the Country.

The Curious Case of the Baltimore Rebel Lady.

Perrineal Persistency for Presidential Pardon.

Is Kissing a Cousin an Unforgivable Sin?

The Late Rebel Naval Surrenders in Red River.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 15.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BATTLE MONUMENTS AT BULL RUN.

Passengers who arrived here to-day by the train from Fairfax Court-house report that the rebels have destroyed the monuments erected last week upon the Bull Run battle-fields. This seems impossible, and yet there is strong reason to believe it. The temper of the people in that part of Virginia is not a whit more loyal than it was six months ago. Gen. GAMBLE's men, who built the monuments, threaten to leave no vestiges of civilization for twenty square miles

PERRINE PETITIONS FOR PARDON.

The case of Mrs. PERRINE, which was presented to the President a few evenings ago, by that lady in person, was referred back to the Bureau of Military Justice for reconsideration of sentence. That reconsideration has taken place, and the Judge-Advocate-General reports he can see no reason for modifying or changing the judgment of the military commission which found Mrs. PERRINE guilty of the charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy and sentenced her to imprisonment for the term of three months. The matter is again before the President upon Mrs. PERRINE's petition for Executive clemency. She says, in her petition, that it can scarcely be necessary for the preservation of the honor and dignity of this great country that an humble woman shall be incarcerated in a dungeon for kissing her cousin, even though he were a rebel officer, as was proven against her; and, beside, she alleges that, after all, she did not kiss the rebel officer; it was another lady in her company at the time who committed that crime. The President was in a continual roar of laughter during Mrs. PERRINE's recital of the case made out against her, as viewed by the defendant herself. The lady is exceedingly vivacious, and, withal, a clever mimic. There is scarcely a doubt that the President will pardon her.

LOYALTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Large and enthusiastic Union meetings are still the order of the day in North Carolina, while in Virginia not a Union gathering is noticeable. The people are morose and sullen, and the press generally impudent.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.

Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, has retired from the editorial control of his paper, the Raleigh *Standard*, and is succeeded by his son and Mr. JOSEPH S. CARSON.

DOINGS OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Sanitary Commission, the peoples' dispenser of good things to our brave soldiers has, during the period between May 25 and June 12, issued supplies of fresh vegetables, pickles, lemons, clothing, &c., to the combined armies of the East and West, amounting in aggregate to about $250,000. These supplies, issued in the field to the boys, were received with such attestations of welcome, as left no doubt as to their timely arrival. The commission is now serving the Sixth Corps in the same way. This corps have grateful recollections of similar attention on the part of the peoples' representative during the valley campaign last year.

SOLICITOR WHITING.

Hon. WM. WHITING, late Solicitor of the War Department, is in the city, and had an interview with the President this evening. The government has few more able advisers.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

Eight th ousand troops left here for their homes today, among them the First New-York Heavy Artillery, numbering 1st officers and men. The last of SHERMAN's army left for the West this afternoon by way of Parkersburgh, Va.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 15.

THE REBEL NAVAL SURRENDER ON RED RIVER.

The Navy Department has received from Commander W. E. FITZHUGH his report concerning the surrender of the naval forces on Red River. Commander FITZHUGH, in his dispatch, which is dated on board the *Gnichita*, off Alexandria, La., June 3, says that he started up Red River on the 28th of May with the steamers *Benton*, *Onechito*, *Fort Hindman*, and the tug *Fern*, in company with Maj.-Gen. HERRON and his steamer *Ida May*, in advance of troops. He encountered no resistance whatever. All whom he met seemed well-disposed. On the morning of June 3, the squadron met Lieut-Commander J. H. CARTER, commanding rebel naval force, of the Trans-Mississippi squadron, and received from him the iron-clad *Missouri*, and the paroles of himself, officers and men. Lieut.-Commander CARTER informed Commander FITZHUGH that the *Missouri* is the only naval vessel on Red River or its tributaries. The *Champion*, one of the pump-boats captured in the late expedition, was turned over to the army. The *Missouri* has been brought below to the falls, and is to be refitted at the mouth of the river. The *Missouri* is reported to be a very formidable vessel, and is heavily plated with railroad iron. She resembles the rebel ram *Tennessee*. Her battery consists of one 11-inch gun, one 9-inch gun, and two heavy 32-pounders. She has been built of green timber, caulked with cotton, and leaks badly. Commander FITZHUGH has gone up to Shreveport, to secure such property as may belong to the navy. The number of naval prisoners paroled by him at Alexandria was eighteen men and six officers, including Lieut.-Commander J. H. CARTER.

COLORED VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

A delegation of colored men, who arrived here yesterday from Richmond, were at the White House this morning, awaiting an interview with President JOHNSON, for the purpose of asking a special inquiry into their condition, under the military restrictions at Richmond, which condition, they allege, is not better than it was when they were in slavery.

SOUTHERN DELEGATIONS.

The Georgia and Mississippi delegations were in consultation with President JOHNSON again to-day.

THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER.

President JOHNSON's daughter, Mrs. PATTERSON, is expected to arrive here next week, to take charge of the executive mansion.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND SON.

The condition of FREDERICK W. SEWARD continues to be most encouraging. There has been no hemorrhage of his wound for the past twenty-one days. Secretary SEWARD's health continues to improve. He now regularly attends to business and converses cheerfully with his friends, though his jaw is still supported by an iron framework.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF REFUGEES.

Large numbers of refugees, white and black, are constantly returning South, and every day there are fresh arrivals here of former citizens, who left Washington on the breaking out of the rebellion.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

Numerous applications for pardon have been filed in the Attorney-General's office. The attending to them is necessarily slow, as the papers in each case have to be carefully examined before presentation to the President for his determination.

THE CHARLESTON COTTON.

So far only about 6,200 bales of cotton captured at Charleston, Savannah and Mobile have been turned over to the Treasury Department as required by law.

THE RETURN OF ABANDONED PROPERTY.

A large number of applications for the return of abandoned or captured property have been presented, and simply filed in the Treasury Department, which can at present afford no relief in the premises. The act of March, 1863, provides that any person claiming to have been the owner of such property, may, at any time within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, prefer his claims to the proceeds thereof in the Court of Claims, provided he has never given aid or comfort to the rebellion.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Steamers for Transporting Cavalry to the Coast of Texas—A Large Part of the Cavalry Already Embarked.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 14.

Immediately after the departure of the infantry portion of the Twenty-fifth Corps for the point of rendezvous at Mobile Bay, about a dozen large steamers arrived here for the purpose of transporting the Cavalry Brigade of the Twenty-fifth Corps, under command of Brig.-Gen. COLE, to the same destination. The steamers have been supplied with twelve days' coal and water, and much of the cavalry has already embarked. The following-named steamers have their full complement of troops, and are now ready to sail, viz.: *H. S. Hogar*, *Dudley Buck*, *New-Jersey*, *McClellan*, *Weybasset* and *Demelay*. The remaining steamers will all be ready in a few days, although the oppressively hot weather prevents dispatch in loading.

Reported Mutiny Among the Colored Troops—The Cavalry Refuse to go South—They Quietly Submit to Being Disarmed.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 13.

A mutinous spirit has been manifest among several of the brigades of the Twenty-fifth Corps since the inauguration of the Texan expedition, and there has been an outbreak or two, but as the cases were individual, and there being no evidence of preconcerted action, we abstained from giving publicity to exceptional cases, not wishing to furnish food for the prejudice already existing against the employment of colored men as soldiers. The Colored Cavalry Brigade, consisting of the First, Second and Fifth United States Colored Cavalry, made threats at City Point that they would not be "sent to Texas;" "that the government had no right to send them there," &c. No attention was paid to these mutterings by the officers, who regarded them as the grumblings peculiar to the African race.

To better fit them for their new field of operations, the arms of the cavalry brigade were ordered to be exchanged at City Point. They were there furnished with new Sharpe's breach-loading carbines, new accoutrements, new sabres, sabre belts, &c.

The first batch of cavalry, four companies of the First Colored Cavalry, were disembarked at City Point yesterday, on the propeller *Witmen Whildin*, of Philadelphia. They were brought to Hampton Roads and transferred to the steamer *Meteor*.

The *Meteor* is a full rigged ocean-going steamship, staunch, roomy, and in every respect a worthy. So fine a vessel has not hitherto been employed in transporting troops. To make everything comfortable for the soldiers, as soon as they came on board carpenters were kept at work erecting berths on the *Meteor* all day last Sunday.

Arriving in Hampton Roads, the *Whildin* was ordered alongside of the *Meteor*, to transfer her complement of men on board the larger vessel, the *Meteor* being of a draught too deep to go up the James river, hence the *Whildin* acted in the capacity of lighter. On making fast to the *Meteor*, some of the soldiers told their officers "They would not go on board of her." "They would not go on board of any ocean steamer, as the government had not the right to send them to Texas." The officers insisted that they should go on board the *Meteor*, and succeeded in transferring three companies to the larger ship. The fourth company refused to obey orders, and loaded their carbines. Neither threat nor entreaty prevailed with them. They unshung their carbines, capped them, and those that had no ammunition in their cartridge-boxes drew their sabres. Those on the *Meteor* now became riotous. The officers threw off the mooring which held them to the *Meteor*, and with the worst company remaining on the *Whildin*, they steamed for the wharf.

Arriving at the Baltimore wharf, an officer was dispatched to acquaint Col. JOSIAH PRICHARD with the state of affairs, and asking assistance to bring the men to their duty. Col. ROBERTS at once sent Major VAN SCHELLING, with Companies C and D, of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, to quell the mutiny. Major VAN SCHELLING marched his small command on board the *Whildin* and proceeded to the *Meteor*. There was on board of the *Whildin* at the same time the most insubordinate company, the one which had refused to embark on the *Meteor*. On hearing the latter ship, the colored mutineers on board threatened to fire on Major VAN SCHELLING's men, if he interfered with the men on the *Meteor*. The Major was anxious to quell the mutiny without shedding blood. He decided on a little strategy. He ordered the *Whildin* back to the wharf, landed a portion of his men, and formed them across the wharf with muskets loaded and bayonets fixed. The mutineers were then taken from the boat by twos and threes and made to lay their arms down and proceed up the wharf. They were marched in rear of the fort and placed under guard. The *Whildin* then proceeded again to the *Meteor* and brought off a portion of the men on board. On reaching the wharf these were disarmed as their predecessors had been. The *Whildin* continued her trips between the wharf and the *Meteor* till all the mutinous soldiers had been landed and deprived of their arms. Then they were taken back to the large ships without their arms or equipments. Some of the more determined among the mutineers endeavored to resist the disarming. "Lay down your arms or be shot," was the alternative presented to them, and carbines and sabres were, per force, deposited on the wharf.

This morning the sabres and carbines of the mutinous troops still remain piled on the lower end of Baltimore wharf. Most of the carbines are loaded and capped, and there is no doubt but that bloodshed was imminent. Orders have been sent to City Point to issue no more arms to the colored cavalry brigade. The wharf is thronged with negroes from Hampton and Slabtown, who have come to see the trouble of their favorite soldiers. These colored spectators consist mainly of females, who seem to have quite as much curiosity as their white sisters. They sympathize with the colored soldiers who are strolling about the wharf, and glance deprecating looks at the piles of carbines and sabres of which the mutineers were deprived last night. Nearly all of these colored females bear baskets on their arms, in which they have material sympathy in the shape of pies and cakes, which the soldiers devour with much apparent gusto.

At nine o'clock the light draught propeller *Delaware* came to the wharf. The *Delaware* come down from City Point last night, with four companies of the First United States Colored Cavalry. These men were fully armed and equipped. All remained quiet till near noon, when the visiting negroes had nearly all returned to their homes; then a company was taken from the *Delaware*, the men marching off one at a time. When a company had been disembarked it was marched up the beach near the Engineer's Dock. Here were drawn up a battalion of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, under Maj. VON SCHELLING, the colored company marching between the white troops, who stood at open order, their pieces at a shoulder, loaded, capped and bayonet fixed. After the colored troops had marched through this double line the white troops marched in close order, wheeled to the right, and stood a serried line, one in flank on the colored troops. At the further end of the line a company of the Third stood drawn up at right angles to the beach, on the approach of the colored troops. Thus the men about to be disarmed had a company on each of their flanks, the guns of the fort behind them, and the broad bay before them. The thought of resistance would have been the inspiration of madness. The colored men glanced around, and seemingly appreciated the thoroughness of the preparations. They were formed in line single file, and one by one stept forward and laid down their arms. They deeply felt their disgrace; every sable face was distorted with pain as they unbuckled their accoutrements and laid down carbine and sabre. Some ground their teeth in silent mortification, and tears rolled down the cheeks of others as they stepped in front of their fellows to lay down the honorable badges of their profession. Company by company they were marched down the beach, and deprived of their arms.

Great praise is due Maj. VON SCHELLING for the admirable and peaceful manner in which he conducted the necessary disarming of these men; he only showed force without using it; under less cool and able management, the affair of last night would have resulted in bloodshed, and it was absolutely necessary to disarm the men who were disarmed this morning, as they are to be shipped on the *Meteor*. It would have been criminal to place armed men among the rampant mutineers that were put on board the *Meteor* last night.

On board the *Meteor*, last night, the scene is described by the officers on board to have been the height of mutiny, the soldiers threatening to shoot their officers if they were taken any further South. An armed party ranged themselves about the windlass, and swore to shoot the men who would attempt to weigh the anchor. The more daring among them advocated the imprisonment of their officers, and taking charge of the ship themselves. These men were all perfectly sober, and allege no reason for their sudden mutiny but that they do not want to go to Texas.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the disarmed men were taken out to the *Meteor* and placed on board with the mutineers of last night. This outbreak will delay the sailing of the second portion of the expedition. If no further outbreaks occur, efforts will be made to get off the remainder of the Twenty-fifth Corps to-day.

The government's care in transmitting this colored corps to Texas has been remarkable. Only first-class vessels have been employed as transports. They have been more commodiously fitted up than troop-transports have been during the war. Less men were placed on board of the ships. In no instance has a ship been crowded. Orders have been issued from the fitting out of the first vessel in the present expedition, to furnish the best and freshest rations for the use of the troops on the Texas voyage, and these orders have been complied with to the letter. The officers here, who have been carrying out these instructions, are very indignant at the mutinous conduct of the troops, more than ordinary efforts having been put forth to insure their health and comfort.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 15.

In the Court of Appeals to-day No. 23, The People *vs.* PINCKNEY Sons, *quo warranto* case, involving the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Fire District Act, was argued. Judge ALLEN made the opening argument for the appellants the new Commissioners, Attorney-General COCHRANE and Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS were heard for the defendants—the people—and Mr. WALDO HUTCHINS closed the argument for the appellants.

Case No. 22, The People *vs.* BOOTH and others was also argued by the same counsel.

The Calendar for Friday June 16, is Nos. 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 123 and 107.

The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 15.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day, as telegraphed from all parts of the Union to JAY COOKE, Esq., the Subscription Agent, amount to $1,703,200, including the following: First National Bank of Elmira, $100,000; First National Bank of Portland, $106,000; First National Bank of Harrisburgh, $100,000; First National Bank of Cincinnati, $100,000; Second National Bank of Chicago, $75,000; Ninth National Bank of New York, $120,550; First National Bank of Louisville, $200,000. There were 1,192 individual subscriptions for sums of $50 and $100 each.

Fire In Harrisburgh, Penn.—Loss $31,000.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., June 15.

A fire this morning destroyed FLEMING's coach factory and blacksmith shop, JAMES POULTERER's billiard saloon, HESS' news depot, and WILLIAM PARSHILL's dwelling-house and plumbing establishment. The *Daily Telegraph* printing office was partially destroyed, and Bryant's Hall damaged. The Exchange, the County Court-house and State Arsenal were some time in danger, but fortunately escaped. The total loss is $31,000; partially insured. The fire is attributed to incendiarism.

The Connecticut Troops.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, June 15.

The Twentieth Connecticut Regiment, Lieut.-Col. P. B. BUCKINGHAM commanding, arrived here this afternoon, and was cordially and handsomely received by the city authorities and an escort of the Second Connecticut Militia. A sumptuous banquet was prepared at the State House. The First Connecticut Light Battery, Capt. CLINTON, arrived yesterday, and received similar attention. Other State regiments are expected here shortly.

Horrible Murder and Suicide.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 15.

GEORGE, aged 16 years, son of GAVIN HALLIDAY, shot his father in the neck with a revolver, inflicting a severe and a fatal wound, and then fled to the woods where he blew out his own brains with the same weapon. The act was without known provocation, and up to its consummation young HALLIDAY had been an industrious and affectionate son. The tragedy occurred on Tuesday in Saugus, Mass., where Mr. HALLIDAY carried on Planing and Sawing Machine manufacturer.

Sioux Indian Murders.

OMAHA, Wednesday, June 14.

About five hundred Sioux Indians, in camp fifteen miles West of Fort Mitchell, and supposed to be friendly, this morning attacked a guard of a hundred men under Capt. FOUKS, of the Eleventh Ohio Veteran Cavalry, killing Capt. FOUKS and four men, and wounding seven. Quite a number of the Indians were killed. The Indians crossed over to the North side of the Platte River.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 12.

The first oil-well has been opened in Humboldt County, at the depth of eighty feet. The flow is small, say twelve barrels a day, but the parties interested believe it will increase rapidly as they proceed deeper. Humboldt County is in the extreme northern part of the State.

Steamer Movements.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The steamer *Gambia*, from Liverpool via Boston, passed Cape May at 8 o'clock,

The steamer *Bosphorus* sailed for Liverpool with two hundred and forty passengers and full freight.

Arrival of a United States Steamer.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 15.

The United States steamer *Eolus*, from Fortress Monroe, and the steamer *Wilderness*, from Hatteras Inlet, arrived here to-day.

Prisoners Released.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 15.

Sixty-one prisoners were released from Fort Warren to-day.

Canal Break Closed.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 15.

The break at Amity Springs has been closed, and boats began to arrive this afternoon.

The Baptists on Negro Suffrage.

At the recent meeting of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, at St. Louis, Missouri, a Committee on the State of the Country reported, through its chairman, Rev. Dr. H. C. FISH, of Newark, New-Jersey, the following important resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we should be false, both to patriotism and Christianity, were we to withhold the utterance of our joy in many thanksgivings to God, who has delivered us from the fearful life-struggle through which the nation was passing at the time of our last anniversary, and although our sufferings and sorrows have been many and very great, yet we scarcely remember them for joy that a *freedom*, more full and perfect, has been born in the world.

Resolved, That we execrate, with the deepest indignation, the foul crime by which the late beloved President of the United States was removed away from among us, and the fiendish spirit of slavery and secession that prompted that crime; and that we extend to President ANDREW JOHNSON the expression of our confidence and the promise of our prayers; and moreover that we pledge to him our undivided cooperation and support in bringing to justice the chiefs of the rebellion, in extinguishing its dying embers, and in utterly exterminating from every foot of our territory the last remnants of slavery.

Resolved, That we are deeply interested in the elevation of the liberated bondmen; and that we hail with gratitude the growing practical recognition of the Scripture doctrine that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth," and moreover, that we hold it to be both the undeniable right of the class referred to and the indispensable condition of an assured peace and of the highest prosperity of the country, that they be invested with the elective franchise and with all the privileges of whatever kind that belong to American citizenship.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Interesting Sketch of its History by the Artist, Carpenter.

Mr. F. B. CARPENTER, the well-known artist, contributes to the *Independent* this week a sketch of the history of the Emancipation Proclamation, as given to him by Mr. LINCOLN himself, while he was painting the picture illustrative of its consideration by the Cabinet. Mr. CARPENTER quotes a passage from Mr. LINCOLN's letter to Col. HODGES, of Kentucky, and says:

I now take up the history of the proclamation itself, as Mr. LINCOLN gave it to me, on the occasion of our first interview, as written down by myself soon afterward:

"It had got to be," said he, "Mid-summer, 1862. Things had gone on from bad to worse, until I felt that we had reached the end of our rope on the plan of operations we had been pursuing; that we had about played our last card, and must change our tactics, or lose the game! I now determined upon the adoption of the emancipation policy; and, without consultation with, or the knowledge of the Cabinet, I prepared the original draft of the Proclamation, and after much anxious thought, called a Cabinet meeting upon the subject. This was the last of July, or the first part of the month of August, 1862." (The exact date he did not remember.) "This Cabinet meeting took place, I think, upon a Saturday. All were present, excepting Mr. BLAIR, the Post-master-General, who was absent at the opening of the discussion, but came in subsequently. I said to the Cabinet that I had resolved upon this step, and had not called them together to ask their advice, but to lay the subject matter of a proclamation before them; suggestions as to which would be in order after they had heard it read. Mr. LOVEJOY" said he, "was in error when he informed you that it excited no comment, excepting on the part of Secretary SEWARD. Various suggestions were offered. Secretary CHASE wished the language stronger in reference to the arming of the blacks. Mr. BLAIR, after he came in, deprecated the policy, on the ground that it would cost the administration the Fall elections. Nothing, however, was offered that I had not already fully anticipated and settled in my own mind, until Secretary SEWARD spoke. Said he: "Mr. President, *I approve of the proclamation, but I question the expediency of its issue at this juncture.* The depression of the public mind, consequent upon our repeated reverses is so great that I fear the effect of so important a step. I may be viewed as the last measure of an exhausted government—a cry for help; the government stretching forth its hands to Ethiopia, instead of Ethiopia stretching forth her hands to the government." "His idea," said the President, "was that it would be considered our last *shriek*, on the retreat." (This was his *precise* expression.) "Now," continued Mr. SEWARD, "while I approve the measure, I suggest, Sir, that you postpone its issue, until you can give it to the country supported by military success, instead of issuing it, as would be the case now, upon the greatest disasters of the war!" Said Mr. LINCOLN: "The wisdom of the view of the Secretary of State struck me with very great force. It was an aspect of the case that, in all my thought upon the subject, I had entirely overlooked. The result was that I put the draft of the proclamation aside, as you do your sketch for a picture, waiting for a victory. From time to time I added or changed a line, touching it up here and there, waiting the progress of events. Well, the next news we had was of POPE's disaster at Bull Run. Things looked darker than ever. Finally, came the week of the battle of Antietam. I determined to wait no longer. The news came, I think on Wednesday, that the advantage was on our side. I was then staying at the 'Soldiers' Home,' (three miles out of Washington.) "Here I finished writing the second draft of the preliminary Proclamation; came up on Saturday; called the Cabinet together to hear it, and it was published the following Monday.

"It was a somewhat remarkable fact," he continued, "that there was just one hundred days between the dates of the two proclamations, issued upon the 22d of September and the 1st of January. I had not made the calculation at the time."

At the final meeting on Saturday, another interesting incident occurred in connection with Secretary SEWARD. The President had written the important part of the proclamation in these words:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever FREE; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will *recognize* the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom." "When I finished reading this paragraph," resumed Mr. LINCOLN, "Mr. SEWARD stopped me, and said: 'I think, Mr. LINCOLN, that you should insert after the word "recognize," in that sentence, the words "*and maintain*." I replied that I had already fully considered the import of that expression in this connection, but I had not introduced it because it was not my way to promise what I was not entirely *sure* that I could perform, and I was not prepared to say that I thought we were exactly able to 'maintain' this. But," said he, "Mr. SEWARD insisted that we ought to take this ground, and the words finally went in." * * *

In February last, a few days after the passage of the "Constitutional Amendment," I was in Washington, and was received by Mr. LINCOLN with the kindness and familiarity which had characterized our previous intercourse. I said to him one day that I was very proud to have been the artist to have first conceived of the designs of painting a picture commemorative of the Act of Emancipation—that subsequent occurrences had only confirmed my own first judgment of that act as the most sublime moral event in our history. "Yes," said he, and never do I remember to have noticed in him more earnestness of expression or manner, "As affairs have turned, it is the central act of my Administration, and the great event of the nineteenth century."

I remember to have asked him, on one occasion, if there was not some opposition manifested on the part of several members of the Cabinet to the emancipation policy. He said, in reply: "Nothing more than I have stated to you. Mr. BLAIR thought we should lose the Fall elections, and opposed it on that ground only." Said I, "I have understood that Secretary SMITH was not in favor of your action. Mr. ALAIR told me that, when the meeting closed, and he and the Secretary of the Interior went away together, and that the latter told him, if the President carried out that policy, he might count on losing Indiana sure!" "He never said anything of the kind to me," returned the President. "And how," said I, "does Mr. BLAIR feel about it now?" "Oh," was the prompt reply, "he proved right in regard to the Fall elections, but he is satisfied that we have since gained more than we lost." "I have been told," said I, "that Judge BATES doubted the constitutionality of the proclamation." "He never expressed such an opinion in my hearing," replied Mr. LINCOLN. "No member of the Cabinet ever dissented from the policy, in any conversation with me." * * * * * * *

Mr. CHASE told me that, at the cabinet meeting immediately after the battle of Antietam, and just prior to the issue of the September proclamation, the President entered upon the business before them by saying that "the time for the enunciation of the emancipation policy could no longer be delayed. Public sentiment," he thought, "would sustain it—many of his warmest friends and supporters demanded it; *and he had promised his God that he would do it!*" The last part of this was uttered in a low tone, and appeared to be heard by no one but Secretary CHASE, who was sitting near him. He asked the President if he correctly understood him. Mr. LINCOLN replied: "*I made a solemn vow before God that, if Gen. Lee was driven back from Pennsylvania, I would crown the result by the declaration of freedom to the slaves!*"

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

When Shall It be Erected?

Correspondence of the Chicago Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Saturday, June 10, 1865.

In my last I wrote concerning the demand made by Mrs. LINCOLN upon the National Monument Association—that the monument should be erected over Mr. LINCOLN's remains at Oak Ridge, and that a deed of the property should be made to Mrs. LINCOLN and her children. This was the statement made by Gov. OGLESBY at the meeting on Thursday, from his recollection of the contents of the letter from Mrs. LINCOLN, but which letter he had omitted to take with him to the meeting. Yesterday another meeting of the association was held, at which Gov. OGLESBY reads Mrs. LINCOLN's letter. The contents, in substance, were: that Mrs. LINCOLN demanded the monument should be erected over Mr. LINCOLN's remains, on a lot to be purchased in the Oak Ridge Cemetery, that if the monument were erected on any other spot, Mrs. LINCOLN would accept of a proposition of the National Monument Association at Washington, to deposit the remains in a crypt in the Capitol, which had been prepared for the remains of WASHINGTON, but which had never been used. The letter also demanded that the lot at Oak Ridge should be used as the last resting place of Mrs. LINCOLN, her children and their descendants. Mrs. LINCOLN's letter was inclosed in one from Dr. HENRY, of Oregon, and formerly of this city, which suggested that the best way to settle the matter was for the association to accede to Mrs. LINCOLN's proposition, and to make out a deed of the lot to her in accordance therewith. The letter of Mrs. LINCOLN limited the time for the acceptance of her proposition to ten days.

The receipt of these letters caused considerable discussion, and it was moved and carried that Hon. JESSE K. DUBOIS be appointed to confer with Mrs. LINCOLN on the subject of the proper place for the remains and the erection of the monument, but he peremptorily refused to do so. Dr. MELVIN then moved that Gov. OGLESBY, Hon. JESSE K. DUBOIS and Hon. O. M. HATCH, late Secretary of State, be appointed to confer with Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. DUBOIS seconded the motion, but again peremptorily declined to serve on the committee. He said that Gov. OGLESBY and Mr. HATCH were as intimate with Mrs. LINCOLN as himself, and had also the advantage of a more perfect knowledge of the wishes of all parties, both in Springfield and elsewhere, respecting the ultimate destination of the President's remains, than himself. Dr. MELVIN's motion prevailed and the Governor and Mr. HATCH will visit Mrs. LINCOLN and try, if possible, to reconcile the unfortunate difference which has grown out of the subjects of the monument and the last resting place of the remains.

At the meeting Gov. OGLESBY stated that the money for the erection of the monument was coming in very rapidly, and that $250,000, he had no doubt, could be collected for the purpose.

In connection with this subject I might add that it is an error to suppose the people of Springfield are united on the subject of the proper place for the monument. Probably a majority favor the Mather property in this city, one of the finest sites for a monument that could be selected. To this place, however, it is understood Mrs. LINCOLN is unalterably opposed. She refuses ever to allow Mr. LINCOLN's remains to be placed there. The reason given by her friends is, that some relatives of hers, with whom she has not been for some time on speaking terms, reside on adjoining property. Other citizens of Springfield favor the selection of a fine lot of land, offered by Maj. LEE as a donation, and situated in the southeastern part of the city. Others again say there is no more beautiful spot for the monument than the block on which the Governor's residence stands. Others again suggest that the monument might be placed at the intersection of two leading streets in the city, as is the case in Baltimore and other places. Then again others favor the Oak Ridge Cemetery, the only objection to which is that it is too far from the city. It is a very beautiful and romantic spot. All, however, agree that the remains and the monument should go together, if only Mrs. LINCOLN's consent be obtained thereto; while they are also emphatically of opinion that the property should not be allowed to pass into private hands, but should forever remain in the hands of trustees of the State and nation. This, as far as I am able to gather, is the true state of the case, and I consider it highly improbable that the association will feel themselves able to accede to Mrs. LINCOLN's demand, through Dr. HENRY, for a deed of the property. On the other hand, the people of this part of the State, as nearly as I can judge, consider that the late President's remains have passed entirely out of private hands, and are now the property of the State and nation. How the unfortunate difference, which has existed almost from the beginning between Mrs. LINCOLN and the Monument Association, will be reconciled, or whether it will be reconciled at all, it is hard to predict.

Commenting upon the letter above alluded to, the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* says:

As the letter here referred to did not appear to be in Mrs. LINCOLN's handwriting, and thinking there might be some doubt as to its genuineness, the association requested us to make no allusion to it until a conference could be had with that lady on the subject. But as publicity has already been given it, it is not out of place at once to let the public understand that, besides the property selected by the Monument Association, the city has tendered and set apart a very beautiful piece of ground in Oak Ridge Cemetery for President LINCOLN's remains. But so far as the "deed" to either is concerned, the Monument Association, we are advised, very seriously question the propriety of building a *national* monument to Mr. LINCOLN upon *private* property, and hence they are disposed to think, wherever it may be finally determined to build the monument, that the title should be either in the National Monument Association, or in the State, or in the General Government, and not in any one individual. The people of the nation who are contributing money for that purpose, are doing so under the impression that the proposed monument is to be public, and not private property. What influence any threat may have in changing the views of the association, remains to be seen; but the people of Illinois, who loved Mr. LINCOLN so well, will be slow and sorry to believe that Mrs. LINCOLN can seriously entertain the idea of sending the honored remains back to Washington. Hence the result of Gov. OGLESBY and Mr. HATCH's interview with Mrs. LINCOLN on this subject will be awaited with some interest.

FROM FLORIDA.

Surrender of the Rebel Troops.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

MACON, Ga., Saturday, June 3.

The rebel troops, with all the public property, were surrendered to McCOOK, at Tallahassee, on the 10th day of May.

The number of troops paroled and already reported is 7,200, and will doubtless reach 8,000 when the returns are complete.

The amount of property received from the authorities was: Ordinance stores—forty pieces of artillery, 25,000 stand small arms, 450 sabres, 1,618 bayonets, 1,200 cartridge boxes, 710 waist belts, 63,000 pounds lead, 2,000 pounds niter, 2,000 sets accouterments, 10,000 rounds artillery ammunition, fixed, 121,900 rounds small ammunition, 700 pounds musket balls, 325 pikes and lances, besides large amounts of various other ordnance stores. Quartermaster stores, seventy horses, eighty mules, forty wagons, four ambulances; also tools of various kinds, with much stationery, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage. Commissary stores—170,000 pounds bacon, 300 barrels salt, 150 barrels sugar, 100 barrels syrup, 7,000 bushels corn, 1,200 head of cattle, also quantities of flour, ground peas, &c. A large amount of hospital stores were also turned in to the medical officer, Dr. CHAPMAN.

Totally unserviceable horses and mules were either exchanged for corn or forage, or loaned to the citizens, subject to the order of the Federal authorities.

A memorandum of all the cotton in and about Tallahassee, Thomasville and Albany, was taken, together with the names of claimants, where, when and by whom stored, also the marks on the bales. The schedule is to be forwarded to the War Department. Numbers were claiming cotton which never belonged to them, and which they evidently could only have taken possession of by fraud or violence.

Brig.-Gen. VOODES, who had arrived at Jacksonville from Port Royal, with authority from GILLMORE to secure the surrender, at first appeared somewhat surprised at being anticipated by WILSON, but, of course, acquiesced. Gen. McCOOK paid him a visit, riding across the State again unattended, without fear, trusting himself to the honor of the country.

Gen. McCOOK's method was such as to disarm bitterness. He was cordially welcomed by the citizens, who assured him that there was no longer the least disposition among the people of Florida to act in opposition to the wishes of the government, and reconciliation and reconstruction, at the earliest possible moment, was most earnestly desired.

The General had no conflict with the local authorities, such as remained, and yet he was obliged to administer a dose of his own text to an Episcopal clergyman of Tallahassee, as follows: The clergyman had omitted, in the morning, the prayer for the President. Gen. McCOOK arose and left the church, and from home addressed this letter, read to the congregation in the afternoon, and which produced the effect desired:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS,
M. D. M., TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 21, 1865.

SIR: I would call your attention to the fact that in your religious services, to-day, you omitted the usual prayer for the President of the United States. Although it may be inconsistent with your own personal feelings to offer that prayer, yet, as it is part of the formula prescribed by the Bench of Bishops, and as many who may probably hereafter worship with your congregation, will desire the privilege of praying for their President, I must request that, in future, you either include this customary prayer, or the church will be closed.

I heard you, this morning, solemnly ask the Lord to deliver us from "hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, from all sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion." If you were sincere in these petitions, so devoutly offered to Heaven, with the assent of your congregation, did you think how much you might be promoting "hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, sedition and rebellion," by omitting a prayer which your church has prescribed, and which, now more than ever, all good men, who have the peace of their country at heart, should cheerfully offer.

I should think your own sense of Christian propriety might have suggested that, as the professed vicegerent of Him who taught peace on earth, and good will toward men, you are in duty bound to soothe any feelings of irritation existing in your community, instead of endeavoring to keep it alive by so unwise and unchristian a course as you pursued this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) E. W. McCOOK, Brig.-Gen. Com.
Rev. W. J. ELLIS, Pastor St. John's Church Tallahassee.

An interesting incident of McCOOK's sojourn in Florida was the restoration, for the first time in that State since the rebellion, of that dear old flag, which was raised on the 12th of May, over the old Spanish Fort at St. Marks, twenty-one miles south of Tallahassee, on the coast, saluted, as it rose, with artillery and general rejoicing. At Tallahassee, over the Capitol, it was raised on the 20th, on which occasion were present, as witnesses of the signal event, several officers of the navy, from the *Sagamore* and *Spirene* at anchor off St. Marks. At Tallahassee, the flag was saluted, as it rose, with a gun for every State of the indivisible Union, and, at sunset, when drawn down, with a hundred guns. The soldiers and negroes were in ecstasy; the citizens were not so enthusiastic, but some of them removed their hats in token.

The negroes of Florida, at least such as made their appearance during McCOOK's stay at Tallahassee, appear to have fallen into the too convenient mistake of a people suddenly released from bondage, viz: that the end of slavery meant the end of labor. In a brief order the effect of the President's proclamation was announced, when straightway the the town began to swarm with the poor, infatuated creatures, abandoning their plantations and coming to town to enjoy their new liberty. Others—at least three or four such cases appeared—drove their masters from the plantations, which the negroes usurped to themselves, claiming that their labor had already earned the land, and that if the masters wanted any part of the coming crop, they must come into the field themselves, and help prepare it. Some kind of settled government is needed there, as elsewhere in the Southern States, at once. Let a military Governor be sent, and steps taken to organize civil authority as soon as possible.

But preparatory to any kind

ST. ARNAUD in the command of the Army of Paris, at the moment of the *coup d'état*, and who has had chief command of the Army of Paris since the middle of the year 1851, takes from the Parisians a certain loed which will act beneficially for the Emperor. For the people do not like to have constantly under their eyes, and tied to their backs, these souvenirs of unhappy days. The Count ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, Marshal of France and Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard, is named, temporarily, to the command of the Army of Paris, and stands a fair chance of being retained permanently in the place. The deceased Marshal held the posts of Marshal of Senator, of *Grand Veneur*, and other lesser places, which brought him a total annual salary of about $40,000.

Two days ago our clubs were illuminated and the Frenchmen of the Boulevard were nearly crazy over the success of a French horse, *Gladiateur*, at the English Derby. The taking of London would not have created any greater enthusiasm, and the owner of the lucky horse, the Count DE LAGRANGE, is now the lion of Paris. His horse would certainly be decorated with the Legion of Honor if he only had a buttonhole in which to tie the ribbon.

We learn from Rome that CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS has just been canonized by the Pope, but what for does not appear. MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Birth of a Prince—War Rumor—The Press on the Fate of Jefferson Davis—A French Horse Wins the Derby—Peace Society—Scotch Kirk and English Puseyites—St. Paul's—Literature and Amusements.

LONDON, Saturday, June 3, 1865.

It was delicately intimated, a few days ago in the *Court Journal*, that the accouchement of the Princess of WALES might be expected in August. Some learned authorities predicted that the event would come off in July. Mindful of what happened on the last occasion, I was disposed to give credit to this prediction. But the beautiful Princess has astonished us all, and to-day all England is in extacies at the birth of a Prince, at a very early hour this morning. If you look in the Court Circular of this day you will see "that the Princess of WALES went to Mr. HALL's concert, at St. James Hall, yesterday; that the Prince and Princess of WALES gave a dinner party in the evening," and that "Her Royal Highness was safely delivered of a Prince at 1:18 A. M." Her Royal Highness and the infant Prince are doing perfectly well.

The *Herald* and the *Owl* still insist upon the critical position of affairs between England and America. It is asserted, and denied, that the *Alabama* claims have been again pressed with new vigor. Lord PALMERSTON's explanations are not satisfactory; the *Owl* calls upon the nation to stand firm, and declares that these impudent claims will be resisted at every hazard; and what is more important, perhaps, the *Morning Post* takes the same tone. The *Times*, however, and the liberal papers insist that there is no danger, and that nothing could be more contradictory than the communications of the American Minister. The *Times* had an article a few days ago as abusive of JEFFERSON DAVIS as its leaders were a short time since of Mr. LINCOLN. It was a peace offering, and to avoid a war with America I think the British Cabinet would not only consent that Mr. DAVIS should be hanged, but, if hard pushed, agree to become his executioners.

The *Standard* of this morning speaks of "the current rumors of impending war," and asks:

"Can any reasonable man suppose that at the present time both France and England do not bitterly rue their mistake in allowing the South to be overpowered? The insolent *Alabama* claims, the existence of which the Federal organs (in England) and certain ministerial organs had the audacity to deny, are being pressed in a way which is an insult in itself;" and we are told that "the accession of a half-educated and fanatical tailor to supreme power in the United States is not likely to mend matters." The *Morning Post* says: "The Mexican expedition, and the demands in respect to the *Alabama*, are subjects of immediate concern to France and England. * * * These are issues that must be considered apart from all sentiment. *They relate to claims and pretensions which cannot be conceded, and which do not admit of compromise.*"

Now if you consider that the *Post* is recognized as the personal organ of Lord PALMERSTON, that the *Owl* is edited by his private Secretary, or that the *Herald* or *Standard* are the organs of the conservative party, you will see that England is by no means free from anxious forebodings.

It appears that the Emperor hastens his return from Africa, and will not stop at Toulon as he intended. The arrival of M. ERLOIN, on a special embassy from Mexico to the Emperor and the king of Belgium, has not tended to quiet public apprehension. Unless there were something serious, it is thought, a man would hardly be sent four thousand miles. It was at first reported that M. ERLOIN had been satisfied with his reception by the President at Washington. To-day it is denied that he went to Washington at all—as why should he, when his master MAXILLIAN is not yet recognized at that Capital.

Revenons a nos lions. The English press, like the French, has expressed itself very fully on the capture and probable fate of the late President of the Confederacy. As usual, the French are more passionate in expression than the English; but in both, and on all sides, there is but the feeling and one opinion. It is regret that Mr. DAVIS did not escape. It is the opinion that nothing could be more unfortunate than his punishment. Unless the guilt of having assented to the murder of President LINCOLN can be fastened upon him beyond all reasonable doubt, his execution would be a great shock to the best friends as well as the bitterest enemies of the Union. They argue that when men have been recognized and treated with as belligerents, by exchange of prisoners, &c., there is no longer the right to punish them as criminals. If America regards at all the voice of Europe, and the opinion of the world, she will deal more generously with these men than her enemies in this country anticipate, and any departure from a generous and heroic policy will gratify only her bitterest foes. "Woe to the conquered" has been the world's rule in the past, it is true, but it is not clear that it was ever the best policy. The papers in England which have been friendly to the Union in its darkest days, insist that the return of peace will be attended with measures of conciliation, as honorable to the country as her prowess and success in war. In the late Irish rebellion England, even by the mitigated severity of the punishments inflicted, gave somewhat the dignity of martyrdom to men whose failure would otherwise have only made them ridiculous. Revenge may be natural, but national policy is now recognized, in such cases, as the true rule of conduct. The hanging of JOHN BROWN was a great blunder—legal, no doubt, but stupid nevertheless. Had HENRY A. WISE been wise enough to have sent him to a prison instead of a scaffold, his body might not have been mouldering in the ground, nor his soul a marching on. The government will, doubtless, do what is consistent with its duty and dignity. I but echo English and European opinions. The life of a man is but little. Many thousands of lives have been lost on both sides, but there are cases in which the taking of one life may involve greater consequences than the loss in battle of a hundred thousand.

The French have just won a great victory over the English. A French horse, *Gladiateur*, has won the Derby. If such horses are taking the lead on the English turf, and to win the Derby is glory enough for one day. Racing is a new institution in France, but they have taken it up with great enthusiasm and brilliant success. The English have always ridiculed their efforts, but this week they laugh out of the wrong side of their mouths. Waterloo is avenged. The race was like all the other Derbys. London went to Epsom in railway trains and omnibuses, four-in-hand aristocratic turnouts and the shabbiest of donkey carts. The Prince of WALES was there, and was mobbed and hustled in the most loyal fashion of the London roughs on such occasions. He was—I quote now—"pestered with those obtrusive demonstrations in which cockney enthusiasts ever indulge." As another lovely exhibition of British loyalty, the crowd hooted the French riders, and it was thought necessary to protect *Gladiateur*, the winner, and his jockey, by a guard of mounted police.

The Peace Society lately held a curious meeting. The American war was a hard nut for them to crack, but they broke it at last. After all, was not so bad as slavery. Of the two evils, they were ready to accept the least, and will be ready, hereafter, to give a firm support to any war which will diminish that institution. It does seem, England making war on Brazil or Spain, should depend on the sanction of the Quaker Society.

The Scotch Kirk in convention has decided, by a handsome majority, that no musical instrument must be used in a kirk, from an organ to a jewsharp—not even the harp of David—that people must stand, and not kneel in prayer—that there shall be no form of prayer, and no communion out of the kirk. Give us the hard-headed Scotchmen for resisting innovations. Kneelings, and diddlings, and forms of prayer belong to Popery, and the followers of JOHN KNOX will have none of them.

In England it is different. There are Puseyite Churches in London, in many of which are high altars, candles, flowers, incense, gorgeous vestments, &c., and which can with difficulty be distinguished from Roman Catholic Churches. They have also religious orders, convents, confessionals, and have gone so far, there is but one short step to Rome which, many think and many fear, they will one day be taking. Dr. MANNING, on account of the Summer heats, will not go to Rome for consecration. The rite will be performed next week at the Pro-Cathedral of Westminster. It is said that he will soon be made cardinal.

Meantime the long postponed decorations of the Anglican Cathedral of St. Paul's are stopped for want of funds. Fifteen thousand dollars are wanted for a new organ-case. St. Paul's is very fine in some respects, as an architectural monument, but a forlorn and desolate and useless place, given up to moles, bats and sight-seers. It is one of the most absurd things to be seen in England, the daily service at St. Paul's—the shabby little procession of paid performers, looking like the supernumeraries of a minor theatre, and the gathering of twenty persons in one corner of a building made for twenty thousand. The best use to which St. Paul's could be put is to take it for a great central railway terminus for all the roads coming into London. The underground roads could come into the crypt, and those which come over the house-tops would come into the dome. The monuments of WELLINGTON and NELSON would be seen by more people, and the organ could announce the arrival and departure of the trains, playing them off with "I see them on their winding way;" and signaling their arrival with "Slap! bang! here we are again," and other popular and appropriate ditties.

Viscount BURY has just had two volumes published by BENTLEY, on *The Exodus of the Western Nations*, in which he advocates the establishment of a monarchy for British America, in alliance with England. We have another book on the approaching decadence of British power by the exhaustion of her coal-fields, and, of course, the loss of power to do the world's work. But as Lord PALMERSTON believes the coal will last his time, with economy, he is not troubled about it.

The magazines of the month naturally pay their tributes to the late President LINCOLN. MCMILLAN has two articles and a poem. Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH says: "The glory of LINCOLN, like that of WASHINGTON, has nothing in it dazzling or grandiose." Mr. DITEY calls him a purer "Nelson—a wiser Garibaldi." The last two lines of the poem are:

"Slain LINCOLN, worthy found to die
A soldier of his Captain, Christ!"

While on the subject of literature, I ought, perhaps, to notice the appearance of "*Wilkes Booth's Private Confession and his Terrible Oath of Vengeance, furnished by an escaped Confederate*," a pamphlet ornamented with a very handsome portrait, engraved from the photographs in the shop windows. From a similar photograph, presented by BOOTH himself, to a no less distinguished lady than Mrs. Gen. TOM THUMB, a wax figure, said to be a fine likeness, has been prepared for Mme. TAUSAUD's exhibition. This two-penny pamphlet for the lower classes is written in the strongest sensational style, is as seceah as possible, and justifies the assassination.

At the same time appears a serial sensation story in weekly penny numbers, entitled, "The Confederate's Daughter, or the Tyrant of New-Orleans: by a Confederate Soldier." This is illustrated, and it attributes to Gen. BUTLER and his soldiers atrocities that would be libels on NERO or CALIGULA. When you remember that the song of "Stonewall Jackson," sung with the waving of the Confederate flag in all the music halls and some of the theatres of London, for months, you perhaps cease to entertain the opinion that it has been only the upper or governing classes in England who have sympathized with the great rebellion. It is perfectly clear to my mind that one fact alone prevented the South from having not only the sympathy, but the active aid of England and France. But for slavery, the feeling would have been too strong for any government to resist. If slavery endangered the Union, by causing the war, it has as certainly saved the Union by depriving the South of foreign recognition and aid.

Parliament is dying of palsy and scarcely gives a kick. Mr. GLADSTONE made a speech at Chester, the other day, in behalf of his son, who proposes to enter upon the business of politics. Mr. CHARLES DICKENS is talked of as member for Glasgow.

Otherwise, we keep tolerably well amused. PATTI draws well at Covent Garden and inspires genuine enthusiasm. CHARLES WOLCOTT is attracting some attention at the Olympic. Miss BATEMAN has fallen back upon *Leah* just to prevent people from quarrelling about her capacity to play anything else. The great success of the season, however, is the combination of the BOUCICAULTS and JOHN BROUGHAM at the Princess. Nothing finer in composition, or more effective in scenic and mechanical arrangement was ever produced here. Less concentrated in its sensation than the "Colleen Bawn," "Arrahna-Pogue" has a more continuous hold upon the sympathies, and keeps the house in perpetual alternations of laughter and tears. MENKEN, it is said, is coming back to Astley's, to bring out BROUGHAM's drama—the "Child of the Sun." SAM COLLINS, the comic singer, well known, I believe, in America, died last week, on the night of his benefit. MONADNOCK.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

DANGER OF INJUSTICE AND MISREPRESENTATION.

From the Spectator.

The danger—for it is a great danger—of persistent injustice and misinterpretation of motives between one great people and another speaking the same tongue, is by no means passed; and in the last few days it has been again threatening mischief. Though Mr. SPENCE is either silent or utters his oracles without his name, and though even "Our New-York Correspondent" is bridled and tame, the duty of representing the Confederate cause in influential English circles is not neglected, and appears to have devolved upon the writers in a journal which has the tactical advantage of neither itself distinguishing nor giving any clue to its readers to distinguish between its comic and serious statements—the *Owl*. Whether the earliest possible news of the promotion of junior officers in the civil service, or the assertion that a serious breach with the Government of the United States is imminent, be considered as the more telling joke in the last number, it is not easy to say—but the latter, and certainly fictitious piece of information has, unfortunately inspired a good deal of that easy belief which anxiety always tends to promote. Quoted on all sides and half credited everywhere, the very unpleasant statement that "within the last few days we have been definitely asked by the Cabinet at Washington to pay an indemnity for the depredations of the *Alabama*, and other vessels" of the same class, is rather an unpleasant practical joke than a witticism. We need not explain that it is wholly false, as it has been explicitly contradicted by an official journal certainly not Northern in sympathy—the *Globe*—a journal which only last Tuesday dived into history to find a historical parallel for Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and presented him to us with a pathos too deep for tears as a pure "virgin" whose honor President JOHNSON is attempting before he executes his victim. We need only point out the motive which causes the diffusion of these falsehoods and the danger under which England lies of being checked midway in a wholesome revolution of opinion by these groundless and irritating rumors. The *Owl*, like numbers of more influential journals, has evidently a Confederate counsellor close at hand, whose purpose it is to reexcite the angry feeling between England and the Union which the murder of President LINCOLN had for the moment dispersed. Now, we are not for a moment denying that the sleeping claims of the United States Government against us on account of the *Alabama*, untenable as we believe them to be, will be revived. But in truth, as the Confederates too well know, the result wholly depends on the moment and the manner of their revival. If they are revived, as Mr. SEWARD wished that they should be, in some time of calm, when the mutually injurious misrepresentations on both sides of the Atlantic are forgotten, and they can be tranquilly discussed as a question of precedent and international law only, no one would fear for the result. But if peremptorily pressed at a moment when the United States have still large and highly-disciplined armies and fleets ready to their hands, and while the cordial sympathy of England in their national grief is still sounding in their ears, every Englishman would feel the demand a menace, and be disposed not to discuss but to resent it. And this is precisely why this false rumor is now circulated.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF ITS COMPLETION.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Suez on April 17, gives an account of the progress of the Suez Canal, which qualifies considerably the report recently issued on the authority of the delegates from a number of chambers of commerce. His conclusions are founded on observations made during a tour of ten days in the Isthmus, in company with the delegates. He says:

The majority of the delegates seemed to be laboring under the impression that they were invited to be present at the opening of the maritime canal, or, as one of the French delegates said, "*au baiser des deux mers.*" Whether this enthusiastic individual's eyes were opened or not after his visit I do not know, but enthusiasm is proverbially blind, and a few of the delegates seemed certainly to have eyes for no other purpose than that of seeing through those of the people most interested in making everything appear *coleur de rose*. The only portion of the maritime canal which is even commenced is a *rigole* 56 miles long, from Port Said, on the Mediterranean, to Ismailia, on Lake Timsah, the navigation of which would be impossible in a commercial sense, even if goods were carried in small and flat-bottomed boats, owing to the insignificant depth of water, which in many parts only amounts to 18 inches, while nowhere is it deeper than five feet. At Ismailia, a handsome and well-built town, the maritime *rigole* ceases, and the Sweet-water Canal, which brings the Nile waters to the centre of the desert, branches off toward Suez. The distance from Ismailia to Suez by this canal is a trifle under 68 miles. On our journey through this canal, we observed that in many places the depth of water did not exceed 15 inches; the Nile, however, being very low, this was to be expected. In some spots the desert sand seemed to have choked up the canal, but I have no doubt that with a sufficient number of steam dredges it could be kept open, though at some expense. At present there are no dredges on the Sweet-water Canal. I must not omit to mention that, in order to allow our boats to have sufficient water to float them, the canal was dammed in two or three places, the dams being opened to allow us to pass. I must also mention that I was informed that for several days before our visit the irrigation canals on the Wady estates, belonging to the company, were stopped up, and that the company were, in consequence, obliged to abandon to their farmers the whole of this year's rents, amounting to 350,000f. I give you this report for what it is worth, and it may possibly not be true. One fact is certain, however, that until this canal is deepened, it cannot be made use of for commercial purposes. I was much amused at the disappointment of many of the delegates, who had been led to believe that in a short time a lively trade might be carried on between the Mediterranean ports and the East through the canal. M. DE LESSEPS, in his circular of invitation to the delegates, asserts that "*une communication est ouverte entre les deux mers*," and that "*en 24 heures nous avons navigué, remorqués par un bateau à vapeur d'une mer à l'autre.*" I may mention that the *bateau à vapeur* in question was a small steam launch belonging to Prince NAPOLEON, which is about 15 feet long by 5 feet broad. In justice, however, to the projector, and to the servants of the company, I must not lead you to believe that nothing has been done. The construction of cities and ports has been commenced. The Nile water has been carried completely through the desert, and we may hope that at a time not far distant from this, a considerable belt of country on each side of the Sweet-water Canal will be under cultivation. An immense "material" has been collected, and the jetties at Port Said have been commenced, and will, no doubt, be finished in a few years. M. DE LESSEPS has succeeded in instilling into the spirit of the company's servants a considerable portion of his own energy and enthusiasm, and they all appear to work as if they were personally interested to the success of the undertaking. But all this is far short of the much-talked-of maritime canal. The abolition of forced labor is a fatal blow to the enterprise, and the sum of 84,000,000f., which the Viceroy has been condemned to pay to the company, is an insignificant compensation for the immense loss which they have to bear in consequence of this deprivation of upward of 35,000 laborers. Every public work which has been carried out in Egypt, from the building of the pyramids to the construction of the modern canals, may be said to be due entirely to forced labor, and without forced labor the company will never be able to get Arabs to work on their lands. The fellah is an indolent and stay-at-home animal, and no prospect of bettering his position or of increasing his small savings will induce him to leave his village and the familiar music of his water-wheel. Besides which, supposing that he were even willing to leave his native place, the Viceroy's officers, who are aware how loudly their sovereign is to the company, would find some means of preventing the emigration of the fellah. Being deprived of forced labor, and being unable to find Europeans to perform the work of fellahs, the company are seeking to do as much as possible with the help of machinery, and some very ingenious dredges for dry sand are being used. M. DE LESSEPS assures us that, with the means which he has at his disposal, he will be able to finish his canal in three years and a half from this time; but, as far as I could judge from the present state of the works and from the progress which is being made, I think that if the canal is finished in twenty years he will be very fortunate. By increasing, to an enormous extent the number of his dredges he may be able to shorten this period; but, even in the event of his being able to do so, I shall be much surprised if he succeeds in completing the canal in the time stated, or in double that time. There are no engineering difficulties to contend with which in the present state of science can be called insurmountable. The whole question is one of time or money, and I leave it to engineers to judge how much of each will be required. Whether it will ever be a paying speculation is quite another matter, and one which concerns the shareholders alone; my own impression is that the expense of keeping the canal open, and of paying the immense staff of employes which will absolutely be required, will only leave a shadow of a per centage to be divided among the shareholders. But that, I repeat, must be left to their own consideration, and the world in general has only to calculate what benefits it will derive from the construction of the canal. These benefits, I cannot but think, will be very great, and the first people to profit by the enterprise will be our own countrymen, who are never long in finding out where their interests lie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FASHIONABLE DISTRESS IN LONDON.

From the Owl.

For the last fortnight accounts have reached us from all sides, showing the existence at the present time of a widespread distress throughout the populous districts of Mayfair and Belgravia. No doubt some of them are highly colored, but in the main we fear they are true. We have ours by a noticed symptoms which show that there is a great diminution in the comfort of the people inhabiting these parts of the kingdom from that usually enjoyed at this season of the year. The numerous correspondents who have addressed us on the subject are of too high standing and undoubted authority for us to doubt that a very trying sense of privation is weighing heavily on what should be a happy and contented population. We will not give the names of those unfortunate persons who have made us the depositaries of their troubles, but we will extract a few sentences to show that we are not exaggerating when we state that, unless some remedy, parliamentary or social, is at once applied, the year 1865 will be long remembered as one of exceptional hardship and suffering. A young lady, dating from Grosvenor-square, writes: "Mamma and I, and my sister, are really in great want. We try to bear it patiently, but it is very hard. We have only had two balls in the last ten days, and when our present cards, very few in number, are exhausted, we do not know where to turn for more." Another, who states that she is 24 years old, and therefore can lay claim to some experience, says: "As for myself, I do not so much care. I have been so fortunate in former years that, severe as the distress is, yet I can meet it with a fair amount of resignation; but it makes me miserable to see my youngest sister, a dear little thing, but just entering life, only presented this year, suffering so acutely and I cannot do anything for her. During the many seasons I have been in London I have never known such a time. A well-known diner-out and popular talker informs us that he has frequently this season had to dine at his own expense, and says that, though he works as hard as ever in his trade, and notwithstanding the dull times, has a fair amount of manufactures in hand in the shape of stories, scandals, and other wares of that sort, yet he finds that he cannot procure the most ordinary necessities of existence by his honest labor. From Belgrave-square a most respectable married woman, with a large family, writes as follows: "What is an active, worldly woman to do in a time like the present one? I am ready to slave for my children to any extent. I will sit up with them all night, or bear any amount of squeezing or crushing, if by that I can further their prospects in life. But the opportunity for showing my devotion to my family is denied me. Two or three balls, one of them quite scrubby, and half a dozen seedy drums, are all that we, who, as you know, have been nursed in the lap of luxury, have had to touch since we have been in London. I hide all this, as far as I can, from my husband, who, poor man, is put out enough at the sight he has coming off in autumn. But I see he feels anxious." We might multiply these instances to almost any extent, but what we have said will no doubt suffice. It is appalling to think that round about us, aye, at our very doors, this sort of thing should exist; but so it is, and it is the bounden duty of those who have it in their power to throw open their houses and afford some alleviation to the distressed masses.—Whatever is done must be done at once, or it will be too late. Parliament, we fear, will not interpose, but it is all the more incumbent on individuals to supplement its short coming. As far as we are able we will gladly help, and any cards of invitation intrusted to us shall be carefully distributed to the most urgent cases.

ELECTION PRAYERS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* writes: "The inhabitants of the town of Lille have been informed by printed placards that the Divine blessing will be specially secured on the approaching elections by a series of masses, which will be performed daily during the month of May. The placard states that men's hearts truly are in the hands of Providence, only that it likes to be asked, (I translate literally.) The writers, therefore, trust that the prayers of pure souls will ascend with Moses to the mountain, (is that patriarch still ascending?) even before the electors commence their struggle on the plain! The plain being the mansion house of the town of Lille, a type which I confess, often as I have perused the 20th chapter of Exodus, never occurred to my obtuse intellect. Three forms of prayer then follow, and a note in large characters, instructing the good people of the city that these prayers will be continued till the day of the election. The *Echo du Nord* remarks that these placards bear the Government stamp, and then naturally inquires if perchance the prefect's nominee did not chance to be the one selected by the clergy, what course are the Lille electors to pursue—political orthodoxy on one side and religious orthodoxy on the other?"

TERRIBLE EFFECT OF A THUNDERBOLT.

The *Meuse* publishes the following account of fatal accidents during the late thunder-storm: "A man named HUBERT WERA, the son of a farmer living at Hamoir, in the district of Huy, happened during the storm to be in a field with a large flock of sheep belonging to his father. He endeavored to return home but when he arrived at the top of a mountain named the Gay Vieux-Barts the sheep formed themselves into two bodies, with their heads close to each other, and refused to advance. WERA took shelter behind a bush and waited. His brother, finding that he did not return, went to meet him, but he had not advanced more than 20 yards when he heard a tremendous clap of thunder. On advancing further he found his brother dead, with nearly all his flock. The shepherd was struck on the top of the head, his hair was completely stripped off, and the electric fluid had left its trace on his face and breast. His body was naked, his clothes having been reduced to shreds, but there was no blood visible. Of 152 sheep of which his flock was composed, 126 were killed. They were covered with blood. The heads of some were cut off, and others pierced through. The brother, who witnessed this fearful event, was thrown to the ground, but received no injury. The commander of the Gendarmerie stationed at Hamoir, the parish priest, the physician, and the schoolmaster, proceeded to the place. Attempts were made to restore the victim to life, but in vain. The following day the members of the Communal Council ordered, as a precaution for the preservation of the public health, that the sheep should be buried in a deep trench on the mountain. The order, which was instantly executed, was a judicious one, for the sheep were already in a state of decomposition.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A SCOTCH FREE CHURCH.

The *Scotsman* reports a singular scene which took place in the Free Church of Huntly. Rev. Mr. WILLIAMSON being absent attending the meetings of assembly in Edinburgh, Rev. DONALD GRANT—who has been distinguished of late for his zeal in street-preaching, and who acts as a kind of missionary in various districts, being himself without a charge—was left to preside over the Free Church congregation in Huntly. At the close of the forenoon service the reverend gentleman intimated that there would be a prayer-meeting held for those who were inclined to stay. The congregation appeared to be more inclined to go to dinner, as only four remained to keep the preacher and precentor company. The precentor (Mr. FORREST) at once said that it was no use to sing the psalm the preacher had given out; but Mr. GRANT insisted that he should, and he added, "I will sing with you." The precentor at once lifted his hat and left the church. This furnished a key to part of the evening's proceedings. A number of the people had assembled at night, when a few minutes before six the reverend gentleman suddenly ascended the pulpit. Without waiting for the choir to sing, he proceeded to pray at length, making some pointed references to the choir before him as not being exactly according to his mind. He then gave out the 65th Psalm, but before he allowed the choir to sing he began to "expound" the psalm, in the course of which he condemned the choir as an innovation which ought to be put down. They were worse than an organ, he said, which was disallowed in all the Free Churches of Scotland—the organ being only dead to good—but the choir was more than that, it was alive to evil. To allow them to sing "would be worse than Episcopalianism, Puseyism," &c., and he concluded by saying: "I say that a child of God ought to lead the singing—no unconverted man ought to lead the singing." Meantime the precentor did not know well what to do, while the congregation sat, some exceedingly surprised, others unable to check the impulse of laughter, even in so sacred a place, at this strange outbreak of the man gesticulating in the pulpit. No one in the congregation appearing willing to rise, Mr. GRANT called upon an elder or a deacon to lead the singing, but failed in getting anyone to make a response. He then singled out the ruling elder in the congregation, and called upon him by name to lead the singing. That gentleman went up to the pulpit amid an almost painful stillness in the church, and, as we hear, told the preacher that there was a precentor appointed for the purpose of leading the psalmody. Then, turning to Mr. FORREST, the elder said, in a tone generally audible, "that Mr. FORREST would please to lead the singing." Meantime, a number of the choir had left, principally the male singers, whom the elder induced to return to their seats. The precentor, along with the choir, began, and all went smoothly for a little. After reading a chapter in his own way, Mr. GRANT said: "I believe some people in this congregation are fond of *read* sermons. Well, I rather like them myself, and I will read you one." He then read for about five minutes from a sermon by RICHARD BAXTER, we believe; but suddenly stopped short, and looking down at the female singers sitting in their usual place, he told them emphatically, "You girls ought not to be there—I say you ought not to be there—that is the seat for the elders and deacons." The excitement of the congregation was greater than ever. The female singers quailed before his searching glance, and made for the vestry. The preacher closed up his sermon and harangued the people extemporaneously, in a very excited way. He said he had been all over this country, and many other countries besides; but Huntly carried off the palm for wickedness. A single pew in the Free Church would hold all the converted people before him. The people of Huntly were going to hell, he was quite certain about that—so certain, in fact, that he said "he almost fancied he heard them singing at the bottom of it."

ENGLISH YEOMANRY.

From the Western Daily Press.

The "Prince of WALES' OWN" Royal Regiment of Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry (upon whom the royal title was conferred in consideration of their services on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of WALES to Savernake, the residence of the Marquis of Ailesbury) have fallen into real disgrace, which, if not investigated and punished, will no doubt end in the disbandment of the regiment. The corps have just closed their eight days' permanent duty at Warminster, and during that period the conduct of some of the members has been such as to stamp the regiment with indelible disgrace, which cannot be told—in the first place, because the transition of Warminster wish to keep the matter quiet, and in the second place, because the conduct of the "gallant" troopers is beyond the bounds of decency. In the day time, respectable women could not walk unmolested through the streets with safety. At night, the houses of respectable tradesmen were damaged by the sign-boards being ripped or carried away, and bell-pulls and knockers were wrenched off with fiendish glee. In more than one case of a tradesman was broken into, the property pillaged, and the family insulted. Women of bad character were stripped to the skin, tied to poles, and unspeakable acted through the streets. In one instance one of these unfortunates, after being subjected to indescribable barbarity, was thrown into a stream of water, and, though we believe there is no truth in the report that she has since died from the effects of the brutal treatment, we can hardly think that she has escaped without serious injury. Common decency forbids us stating all that has been perpetrated there. It is difficult to believe that the officers could have remained ignorant of what was a general topic of conversation, but it is still harder to believe that any gentleman could have known of such excesses without making an effort to stop them. Such is the feeling of indignation throughout the county at the no-English and untmanly outrages perpetrated in the name of all that is noble and manly by British volunteers that, unless some energetic steps are taken by the officers and the more respectable of the men to remove the disgrace that now attaches to the "Prince of Wales' Own," it is proposed to memorialize the government for the disbandment of the regiment.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE PYRAMIDS.

Correspondence of the Liverpool Post.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, May 10, 1865.

I have the pleasure now of giving you the earliest information by letter that I have yet given any one, of the successful taking of photographs under the great pyramid by aid of the light produced when burning the magnesium wire you took so much interest in supplying me with last November.

Having had many classes of scientific observations to make at the pyramid, and little skilled assistance, I took them in regular order one after the other, and arranged for trying the magnesium photography last of all; and this is the explanation of my having been so long in giving you any account of the results, or success or non-success of the method. Perhaps, too, I put off the subject rather too long, for being new to me, I required some apprenticeship in working it; and an unexpected opening up of more work took place during the past two weeks we were at the pyramid, and took the very important shape of the four corner sockets on which the pyramid had been originally founded, and which seem to be alluded to in a remarkable passage in the book of Job; and have not all four been seen by men for very many centuries—being at last excavated and laid open by an enterprising professional man from the West of Scotland. Being, however, thus opened up, I could not but unpack again the astronomical instruments, though they had been prepared for the return voyage home. I make the requisite astronomical observations to prove the relation between these fiducial markings of the original and perfect Pyramid in direction and angle with the present position of the Celestial Pole.

Still, notwithstanding the time and labor thus abstracted from the magnesium photography, the powers of that brilliantly burning metal were such as to enable me to secure some very fair negatives of several features of interest in the Grand Gallery and Queen's Chamber, as well as in the King's Chamber. In the latter, the celebrated "coffer" was photographed from a variety of positions, and with the measuring rods arranged about it in the manner proposed by Mr. SIDEBOTTOM; and every subject having been simultaneously photographed in duplicates by two cameras, the full means will be afforded, I trust, with the aid of the stereoscope, of enabling all persons now, whether travelers to the land of Egypt or not, to form a good idea of the proportions and size of that remarkable vessel. At all events, if they do now by such means get a true and satisfactory notion of it, let them thank magnesium and the wholesale manufacturers thereof. C. PIAZZI SMYTH.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—MARGARET LATIMER, recently deceased, made the following bequests to charitable and religious institutions: To the Sixth Presbyterian Church, of this city, $300; to the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, $6,000; to the Board of Domestic Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, $6,000; to the Board of Education of same church, $3,000; to the Presbyterian Board of Publication, for colportage, $500; to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, for the use of disabled ministers and their families, $500; to DAVID KEITH, of St. Louis, Treasurer of the Board of Church Extension of the Presbyterian Church, $1,000; American Bible Society, $1,000; The Orphans' Society of Philadelphia, Eighteenth and Cherry streets, $4,000; The Indigent Widows and Single Women's Society, of Philadelphia, $5,000; The Female Association for Relief of Women and Children in Reduced Circumstances, $2,000; The Female Bible Society, of Philadelphia, $2,000; Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, $500; The Tenth Presbyterian Church, for the use of the Moysmensing Mission School, $1,000. All the residue to JAMES BAYARD, in trust, to distribute among such religious and charitable objects as he may think proper.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

Significant Change of Tone Toward the United States—Canadians Becoming Disgusted With Southern Chivalry—How the Rebel Agents Used Up Their Welcome.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Monday, June 12, 1865.

The contrast between the icy blasts and shifting snows of January and the balmy air of the leafy month of June, is not greater than the change in public sentiment toward the United States since last Winter. Fed upon the proceeds of the St. Albans robbery, the organs of secession were loud in their denunciations of the "Northern tyrants." No opportunity was lost to villify either the Administration or people. The ultimate triumph of the South and the break-up of the republic was but a question of time. Gold at 400 and universal bankruptcy awaited the nation. It was not until the results of the encouragement given to the plotters against the peace of a friendly nation were brought to their doors, and the country involved in an enormous expenditure by sending troops to the frontier, and invasion of Canada threatened, that these journals began to moderate their tone. The attempt to fire the Northern cities, the assassination of the President, and the fiendish attempt to introduce disease into the States by men claiming an asylum in Canada, produced a culmination, showing the character of Southern chivalry, and the infamy of the men who had abused the hospitality of Canadians.

Now it may be said, who so poor as to do the "chivalry" honor? The *Gazette*, which from the first has been the most prominent in its sympathy with the South and hostility to the United States, which always deprecated the federal victories, derided the late President, ridiculed the soldiers and denounced the people of the North, befriended the raiders and palliated their crimes, is now eating its humble pie. Although not edited with the ability of the *Leader* or *Telegraph*, and other secession organs, its greater circulation in the United States has produced a more evil impression in regard to the true state of public sentiment in Canada.

In truth at no time has the sympathy with the rebellion been as general in Canada as is supposed in the States. It has been confined to the readers of these subsidized journals, and those who think they best show their loyalty to England by manifesting animosity to a republican government. Besides these there is a class of men who admire pluck and courage, and without considering the great principles involved, their sympathies were naturally with the weakest. These have appreciated the bravery and sacrifices of the South, and have, no doubt, desired their final triumph. Canada has at no time, by any public act, either by the government or people, evinced sympathy with the rebellion. It is remarkable, considering the presence of so large a number of influential rebels in the country, their incessant activity, the large amounts expended in furthering the interests of the South, that Canada has maintained her position of neutrality so well. While piratical cruisers have been fitted out in England, and escaped detection, every attempt of the kind from Canada has been promptly arrested by the vigilance of the government. It is greatly to the credit of Lord MONCK, the Governor-General, that peace and order have been maintained.

The papers have lately been filled with affidavits of the conspirators to invalidate the testimony of the witnesses at the assassination trial in Washington. SANDERS and TUCKER, who may be seen at any hour on the streets, apparently as secure as if 25 cents were offered for the apprehension instead of $25,000, issue characteristic manifestoes in the *Gazette*, setting forth the wickedness of the Washington Government, and their innocence of any complicity with the assassins of the late President, and it will not be surprising if they publish certificates that there was no defalcation in the accounts of the London and Liverpool consulate during their terms of office. The general impression here is decidedly against them.

The rebel agents in Canada were clothed by their government with great powers, amply supplied with funds; the difficulty of communicating with Richmond, and not engaged in actual warfare, they devoted themselves to plotting. They assumed responsibility and acts which the Richmond Government did not sanction. At the trial of the St. Albans raiders the prosecution failed to develop the fact that JEFF. DAVIS did not sanction the raid. The defence, which was conducted with consummate ability, adroitly managed to keep this fact out of sight. That BOOTH was here, and in close intimacy with SANDERS, TUCKER, and others, is generally believed, and there is little doubt that SANDERS knew of the plot when he told SALA that "events would happen which would make the civilized world pale." The yellow fever plot is admitted by Southerners, but DR. BLACKBURN is set down as half mad. The evidence against him is too strong to admit of a denial of his guilt.

The conversion to Romanism of CAMERON, a former chaplain in the rebel army, and of BLACKBURN, has been heralded. The former brought the evidence from Richmond for the raiders. He was the "Reverend" that said publicly that nothing but GEORGE THOMPSON's gray hairs saved him, and that as it was nothing would give him greater pleasure than to put a bullet through his head. CAMERON was publicly received into the Roman Catholic Church at Quebec. BLACKBURN was converted here at the hotel. A few hours before his arrest by the Canadian authorities, he entered the room of one of the lady boarders and asked her to go to his room and bring his dress suit and white vest. Expressing her surprise at such an unusual request, he said, "I am going to hell, and I want to be well-dressed." At this moment Mrs. PALLEN (the wife of the doctor, who also figures in the assassination trials,) came in, and he said to her, "I wish you would send for one of your priests, as I wish to be baptized into the Catholic Church." A note soon brought the worthy priest, and he was thus baptized. When the ceremony was over, he buttoned his coat and said, "Now I am going straight to hell; I have now a free passport." Shortly after he was arrested and taken to Toronto for trial. BLACKBURN's habits of excessive drinking had no doubt brought him to this state, and remorse made him feel that, like Judas, he was going to his own place.

It must not be suppos

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

How the Board Came to be Established.

From the New-York Leader.

How there came to be established the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, which has, during its sixteen years of existence, aided more than one million of the three million emigrants who landed in New-York City from 1847 to 1865, will best be told in the following narrative from the man of large brain and larger heart, THURLOW WEED:

Twenty-five years ago, when the tide of emigration began to set strongly westward, emigrants became the prey of rapacious emigrant-shippers, "runners," boarding-house keepers, and canal-boat captains. The evil grew rapidly, and soon became intolerable. Families were frequently plundered of all the money they possessed, and left to the charity of the city. Young and friendless females coming from abroad, to find their friends, or seeking employment, were not unfrequently outraged.

For an effort made in the Albany *Evening Journal* to reform these great wrongs, I encountered the combined hostility of the "scalpers;" was threatened with personal assault, and deluged with libel suits. On one occasion I was required to appear, on the same day, before seven magistrates, in seven different and distant towns.

In the meantime the robberies of emigrants threw a heavy burden upon the City of New-York, whose then organization for the support of emigrant poor through Almshouse Commissioners was not only defective, but assumed a political character.

Failing in all other efforts to check this growing and crying injustice to strangers, I determined to try what "virtue there was" in legislation. A bill was passed increasing the commutation or "head money," and providing for the appointment of commissioners. In introduction brought not only the "scalpers," but the Almshouse Commissioners to Albany. Unable to arrest its progress, they invited, successfully, the aid of the Common Council, whose committee repaired to Albany. By this time the question had assumed a party aspect, the emigrant "head money," in the hands of the Almshouse Commissioners, being an element of patronage and power. Fortunately, among the Aldermen who went to oppose the bill was my then and ever friend, THOMAS MCELRATH, who, upon ascertaining the objects contemplated by the bill, gave it his earnest support. Happily, by this time, many Democratic members, as the real character of the question developed, rose above all party considerations. Prominent in this category stood the then Lieutenant-Governor of the State and President of the Senate, ADDISON GARDINER, and JOHN E. DEVLIN, Esq., then in the Assembly. I must, however, confess in reference to the latter gentleman, that the mental struggle which finally gave justice and humanity the mastery over Tammany Hall was protracted if not doubtful.

Another leading Democrat came early to my relief, and remained with me during the conflict. This was ANDREW CARRIGAN. And here again I must stop to confess that either the effort to protect his countrymen, or the incidental political associations of that day, cost him his position in his party, for he has been training with my party, doing yeoman's duty, ever since.

After the bill passed the Assembly, the Common Council called a public meeting in this city to denounce it.

Mr. CARRIGAN came promptly with me from Albany. Upon reaching the city we found that Alderman WM. V. BRADY was to preside, and that several distinguished gentlemen had been invited to speak against the bill. I cannot remember all, though I believe that CHARLES O'CONOR and the late EX-Recorder MORRIS, and I know that JOHN MCKEON, were among them. *The brief interval was not lost.* The late Archbishop HUGHES, always ready in the cause of humanity, acted with us. I visited Alderman BRADY, Mr. MCKEON, G. W. BRENNAN, &c., while the Archbishop and Mr. CARRIGAN were busy in other directions. The meeting assembled. It was large and respectable. The chairman was with us; three of the five speakers "who came to curse, remained to pray," and resolutions *approving* the bill were adopted. And finally, a few weeks afterward—I don't quite remember all the circumstances which led to the result—Alderman BRADY was elected Mayor; although we all know that he made a good chief magistrate, which was the *rule* then, but unfortunately the *exception* since.

In the progress of legislation that stage was reached when the blanks in the bill were to be filled with the names of commissioners: Mr. CARRIGAN met me at the residence of Hon. IRA HARRIS (then in the Legislature and Chairman of the committee, giving it his earnest support) to designate the commissioners. We had not previously exchanged a word on that subject. Both desired the selection of men high in character, removed from partisan influences, who would give themselves to the duty, will out other reward than the luxury of being useful. Sitting at opposite ends of a table, we each wrote such names as occurred to us on slips of paper, and then compared them. Upon my slip the following appeared: Gulian C. Verplanck, James Boorman, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Robert B. Minturn, D. Cadwalader Colden, Andrew Carrigan.

Mr. CARRIGAN'S list contained the same names, with the exception of his own.

Soon after the commission was organized, while thousands of emigrants were arriving, "ship fever" appeared, and then fearful pestilence, the commissioners were found dividing the duties of humanity and sharing the danger of disease with "Sisters of Charity." And here let me record an instance of religious love and courage which impressed me deeply. I was dining with the late Archbishop; "ship fever" was making fearful havoc among the emigrants in quarantine. While at table a young priest came in and told the death of his own brother, who had died officiating in the "ship fever" hospital, and to whom fell the favor of becoming that brother's successor.

But, although the commissioners reformed many abuses, they contributed largely to the welfare of the emigrants there were left beyond their reach.

The "sharping-houses," the "bird swindling" and "scalping" continued and increased. To palliate and if they could, render armed was made to the Legislature. A law was passed designating the Castle Garden as an emigrant depot, requiring all emigrant passengers to be landed there, under the auspices of the commissioners, for examination—JOHN A. KENNEDY, the present efficient Superintendent of Police—was designated as superintendent. And here commenced a long-and-bitter warfare; all who openly or privately, directly or indirectly united to break over this barrier, or keep it down, as it was safe and profitable and to prey upon unprotected strangers. For seventeen years, day after day, and week after week, I say without exaggeration, I was assailed, and with the exception of the brief Sabbath day of rest, daily hallowed with their hymns and their prayers.

The commissioners to which I refer, on landing-long-ing-houses, depots, to let, goods, baggage, passengers and runners was soon placed under the control of the Commissioners. Many were [illegible] gotten. The [illegible] and active [illegible] were [illegible] within [illegible] did not [illegible] ceeded [illegible] ance of [illegible] with [illegible] fare, [illegible] with [illegible] improvable [illegible] connection [illegible] emigrant [illegible] and [illegible] terland [illegible] ngers.

The [illegible] more than [illegible] from [illegible] comfortable [illegible] and religious [illegible] emigrant [illegible] the [illegible] with the [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] world. And all this has been accomplished by natural and faithful use of the [illegible] by the emigrants.

In the [illegible] to all vacancies, as the [illegible] I also [illegible] a great favor, the respective [illegible] they were appointed having [illegible] In the selection of Messrs. Carrigan, Kenny, Kennedy, Blunt, Curtiss, Minturn, Verplanck, Hunt, Channing, &c., the character and usefulness of the board has been perpetuated. May I not, therefore, be pardoned for accepting the sentiment which associates me unofficially with the Board of Emigrant Commissioners? Having devoted the best part of eight months, paying my own expenses, to the work of establishing "Castle Garden" as an emigrant depot, my only reward was in being charged, in a widely circulating city journal, (the Tribune,) with having made a fortune out of the emigrants.

In conclusion, I must be indulged in speaking of your veteran President, a man ripe in years, but riper in wisdom and virtues—a man who has, from the beginning, devoted himself so ably, so indefatigably, and so unselfishly, to this good work. I have known Mr. VERPLANCK long and intimately. It was my privilege, during the year that he adorned the Senate Chamber as Chairman of the Committee on Canals, with [illegible] and talents, to enjoy his society and [illegible] officially and politically; and enviable indeed must be the reminiscences of sitting almost daily at the feet of [illegible] Gamaliel, distilling the nectar of his conversation.

CHINESE FUNERAL.—A cart, containing the mortal remains of a Chinaman inclosed in a very handsome coffin, passed through Talbot on Thursday, preceded by a hearse with undertaker and a Chinaman, who scattered small slips of perforated paper along the road at every few yards. About 40 Chinamen followed. On arriving at the cemetery where the grave had been prepared, a little delay was caused, as the friends of the deceased considered it necessary that his body should be so as to face the West, and the excavation had to be altered accordingly. After the coffin had been lowered, Mr. GOAD read the funeral service according to the form of the Protestant Church, deceased having been converted to Christianity. The grave having been filled in, deceased's friends broke food and scattered it on the ground and also spilt liquor. A live cock was brought to the ground by the mourners, and it was no doubt sacrificed to some ceremony on their return to the Chinese camp, where a great feast had been prepared. During the [illegible] One of the most noticeable features was a large [illegible] roasted whole, the method being peculiar to the Chinese, who for this purpose build a [illegible] circular oven of stones and clay, open at the top, in which, after it has been heated, the pig is suspended. The aperture is then closely covered, and in the course of time, the pig is done to a turn. No ceremony is considered complete by a Chinaman without pork and [illegible] crackers.—*Argus* (Australia) *Advertiser.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 15, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	113	100	Mariposa M. Co	11⅝
5,000	do	112¼	600	N. Y. Central	94½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '62 C.	114	200	do	94
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	109⅛	1000	do 3d call	95
23,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	103	2500	Erie Railway	79⅛
16,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	103	300	do	79⅛
2,000	do	102⅜	5000	do	79⅜
9,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. New issue	103	600	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	65⅛
			500	do	65¼
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. Indorsed	102½	500	do b4	65¼
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R. Small	94	100	Alton & T. H. Pr	94
35,000	U. S. 5-20, 1-yr. Cer.	96⅛	2000	do	110
4,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	99⅝	200	do	110⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s	73½	100	do	109½
5,000	do	74	100	Reading R.	98⅜
1,000	North Car. 6s	72	400	do	98
5,000	do	73	1000	do	97¾
1,000	Mo. State 6s	70⅝	100	do b30	97
$5,000	do 2d call	70½	500	Mich. Cen. R.	112
5,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	70¾	25	do	111
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91⅝	100	do	68
1,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	112	200	Chic. & N. W.	67⅞
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	79½	100	do	26⅜
1,000	Chi. & Alton 1st.	97	200	do 2d call	26⅞
1,000	Chic. & A. Inc. Bs.	85	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref	56
800	Amer. Gold	143¾	100	do 830	56
50	Bk. of Commerce	107	1000	do	56⅛
13	Continental Bank	98	1800	Chic. & Rock I.	101⅜
20	Fourth Nat. Bank	98	800	do	101⅝
100	Canton Co.	38½	200	do	101⅞
300	do	38¾	1200	do	102
100	do	38⅝	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	39
100	do 2d call	38¾	15	Del., L. & West. R.	150
100	Del. & H. C. Co.	143	1500	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	99⅛
300	Cum. Coal Pr.	42¾	1000	do	57
200	At. Mail S. Co.	173	1500	do	96¾
100	do	173⅛	500	do	96⅝
100	Cary Improve't	26	100	do 2d call	97
200	do	25¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$200,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	103	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	65⅞
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	96⅛	700	do	65⅝
15,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	95¾	500	Cleve. & Pitts	88
30,000	Amer. Gold	143	400	do	67⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pr	43	100	Chi. & N. W.	29¾
200	do b10	43	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	56
100	do 2d call	42	400	do	56⅛
300	Quick. Min. Co	52¾	600	do	56⅞
200	Mariposa M. Co	11¾	100	do 2d call	57
100	do b30	12	100	Chic. & R. I	101
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	95¾	300	do	101⅛
45	do	95½	100	do	11⅞
200	do	95⅝	150	Mil. & Pdu C. R.	39
100	do 2d call	95⅞	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97¾
300	Erie R. 2d call	78¾	500	do	97
100	Hud. Riv. R.	103¾	100	do	97⅞
100	Chi. & Alt. Prof.	98	100	do	98

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

700	N. Y. Cen. R.	95¾	700	Chic. & R. I	101¼
100	do s3	95¾	400	do	101
100	do b3	95⅞	100	do s3	101⅛
600	do s3	95¾	100	do	101⅝
1700	do	95⅞	100	Chic. & N. W.	27⅛
1100	do b15	96	200	do	26¾
100	do b10	96	400	do	26⅞
100	Erie Railway c	79⅜	100	do b3	26⅞
200	do	79	100	do	26⅞
300	do	79⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr. x-d	56
100	Hudson Riv. R b3	104⅝	300	do s3	56⅛
200	do s3	104⅜	600	do	56¼
200	do	104⅝	200	do s3	56¾
200	Reading R	98⅝	200	Canton Co	38½
200	do s3	97⅝	400	do b3	38¾
200	do s3	97½	100	P., Ft. W. & C	97
100	do	97⅝	100	do s3	98
200	do s3	97½	100	do	98
200	do	97⅜	100	do b3	97
100	Ill. Cen. R.	121	100	do	97⅛
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	65¾	200	do s3	97⅛
200	do s3	66	100	do	97⅜
800	do s3	66⅛	200	Ft. Wa. & Chic.	94⅛
200	do s3	66⅛	200	Cary Improve't	26
700	do b3	65⅝	600	do	26¼
200	do b3	65⅜	1100	do	26⅜
500	do	65⅝	200	do b3	26⅜
900	Cleve. & Pitts	88	300	Cumb. Coal	43⅛
200	do s3	68	300	do s3	43
100	Quick. Min. Co	52¾	100	do b30	43¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	95½	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	66⅝
500	N. Y. Cen. R. b3	96	100	do	67
700	do	96⅛	100	do s3	67
100	do	96⅛	100	do	67
100	do b15	96⅛	200	do	67⅛
400	do	96⅜	200	do b3	67
300	do b3	96⅜	100	Cleve. & Pitts	88
100	Erie Railway b3	78⅞	300	do	88
500	do	79	200	C. & N. W. Pr., x-d	57
100	do	79	100	do	57
1200	Hud. Riv. R	104	400	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	98
300	do s3	104	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	39
200	do b5	104	100	Canton Co.	38
200	Reading R.	97	100	do	38
400	do s3	97	100	do	38
500	do	97⅛	200	Cary Improve't	26
200	Chic. & R. I	101	200	do s3	26
200	Cum. Coal Co.	43	400	do	26
200	Mariposa M. Co	11⅞	200	do	26⅛
200	do	12			

THURSDAY, June 15—P. M.

Gold has been worked up 4 per cent. to-day, or to 147½, as against 143½ last evening. The course of the market throughout the day has been almost uniformly upward. A strong speculative interest has been developed, in addition to the liberal demand for export and Custom-house purposes. The withdrawal of goods from the bonded warehouses is progressing at a rate which requires nearly $620,000 in specie to pay duties. At 4 30 P. M., the Gold quotation was 147¼, with a buoyant and excited market.

The Stock transactions have been quite extensive, speculation having been decidedly brisk, especially in the shares of the Hudson, Reading, Erie, New-York Central, Fort Wayne and Prairie du Chien Roads, prices of which advanced materially early in the day. The sales of Erie, Hudson and Reading at the first session of the Stock Exchange were unusually large. At the first Open and second Regular Boards, the movements were restricted, and there was some pressure to realize profits, which led to a slight temporary depression in nearly all the railroad and mining list. At the last meetings of the Open Board lights and sales were made, but at full prices. Subsequently, in the Street, business gained new life, and the market closed firmly. Government Securities have been in much better request, and the tendency of prices has been unmistakably upward. The Six per Cents of 1881 are scarce and wanted, at 109; the Ten-Forties at 96⅜@96¾. Five-Twenties, old and new issues, are in fair request, at 103, at which none of the leading holders are willing to sell round lots, as they confidently anticipate an early rise, in view of the rapid advance in Gold. With Gold at 147, and Sterling Exchange at 110, the latest London quotation—66—is equal to 106⅛ in this market, or to 2⅛ per cent. above the current price to-day. The old issues of the 7-30 Loan are actively sought after, and are very firm, at 95⅝@96. The new issue is being distributed this week at the daily average rate of $2,091,700, or equal to a weekly aggregate of $12,550,200.

At the close of business the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday afternoon:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	95⅝	95⅝	Pittsburgh	68	68
U. S. 5-20s	102⅝	103	Northwest	29½	29½
U. S. Certificates	99⅛	99⅛	N. York Prof	56½	56½
N. Y. Central	94½	95¾	Rock Island	99⅝	101⅝
Erie	79¼	79¾	Fort Wayne	98	98
Hudson	104	104¾	Cumberland Coal	43	43
Reading	98½	97⅝	Quicksilver	52¾	52¾
Mich. Southern	67	68¼	Mariposa	11	11
Illinois Central	123	123½	Ohio & M. Certs	25½	24½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Hanover	106
Manhattan	130	Irving	105
Merchants'	106	Metropolitan	128
Butchers' & Drovers'	115	Corn Exchange	106
National	105	Continental	97
Commerce	106¾	St. Nicholas	100
Broadway	200	Atlantic	98
Mercantile	120	Park	151
American Exchange	112	Central National	100
Bank of the Republic	104	Fourth National	96
Bank of N. America	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91½	Del., L. & W. 2d mort.	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	93	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	74½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1st	89
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103½	Cen. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93½	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	96
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., 1885	103	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d & 3d	94½	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	100
Mich. Cen. new loan 8s	94½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
Chi., B. & Q. 8 per c. 1st M.	94	Cleve. & P. 2d mort. con.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 per c. 1875	115	Cleve. & P. 4th mort. con.	70
Alton & T. H. 2ds Inc.	79	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	35
Chi. & N. W. 1st mort.	79	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	97
Lack. & West'n Bds	100	Chi. & Alton Inc.	87
Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	101	Ath. & Gt. West. 1sts.	87

Money rules quite easy at 4 to 6, generally 5 per cent., on call—the supply increasing much more rapidly than the wants of speculative borrowers. The discount market presents no really new feature. Sixty-day sterling bills on London are quoted heavy to-day, at 110¼@110¾ for bankers, with a very limited inquiry.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $3,114,743, including $356,000 from customs, and $663,000 on account of loan; payments, $2,266,634; balance, $41,929,742.

The following is a comparative statement of the number, capital and circulation of the National Banks actually organized for business purposes throughout the country at the close of 1864, and of the week ending with June 10, 1865:

	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Dec. 31 1864	643	$135,618,874	$66,769,376
June 10, 1865	1,251	299,343,520	137,772,706
Increase	608	$163,724,646	$71,003,330

We annex a statement of the National Bank circulation (legally limited to three hundred million dollars,) to which the States named are entitled, and the amount already authorized and delivered to each State and territory, up to last Saturday, June 10:

Name.	Circulation to which each State is entitled.	Amount already authorized.	Amount delivered to date.
Maine	$5,415,000	5,281,500	3,450,720
New-Hampshire	3,312,000	3,348,000	1,719,500
Vermont	2,968,500	3,615,901	2,405,200
Massachusetts	21,795,000	60,797,300	35,855,780
Rhode Island	4,734,000	8,171,300	1,715,000
Connecticut	7,722,500	16,411,688	7,580,400
New-York	53,474,500	53,747,136	22,140,440
New-Jersey	6,690,000	6,196,500	3,088,550
Pennsylvania	29,527,500	39,240,458	26,623,070
Maryland	7,137,000	2,344,500	1,567,500
Delaware	1,050,000	439,500	283,750
Dist. of Columbia	658,500	1,393,000	874,800
Virginia			
West Virginia	13,579,500	1,036,260	528,250
Ohio	17,623,500	17,983,500	12,107,140
Indiana	9,615,000	8,900,700	5,584,020
Illinois	11,838,000	9,684,000	6,138,920
Michigan	5,220,000	2,281,400	1,321,100
Wisconsin	6,311,500	2,165,500	1,267,450
Iowa	4,467,000	2,355,000	1,784,900
Minnesota	1,650,000	1,019,000	960,750
Kansas	646,500	90,000	45,000
Missouri	9,411,000	1,857,750	892,650
Kentucky	10,500,000	1,713,300	850,900
Tennessee	8,768,000	383,000	366,840
Louisiana	10,881,000	450,000	180,000
Nebraska Territory	121,500	58,500	27,000
Colorado Territory	183,500	183,000	—
Mississippi	5,265,000	45,000	20,000
Georgia	9,450,000	90,000	—
North Carolina	7,548,500	—	—
South Carolina	7,556,000	—	—
Arkansas	2,734,000	—	—
Alabama	7,425,000	—	—
Utah Territory	297,000	—	—
Washington Ter'y	82,500	—	—
Oregon	370,500	—	—
California	3,033,000	—	—
Nevada Territory	48,000	—	—
New Mexico	297,000	—	—
Texas	3,061,500	—	—
Florida	265,500	—	—
Dakota	27,000	—	—
Grand total	$299,968,500	$299,343,520	$137,437,34

It is stated that the Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, in concurrence with the Secretary of the Treasury, are making arrangements to provide for the regular redemption of the bills issued by National Banks in any one of the above-named cities. Under the arrangement, the bills of all National Banks becoming parties thereto will be received at par by a redeeming bank in each of these cities, and forwarded by the bank receiving the same to their particular specified point of redemption, and from thence to the banks from which they were first issued.

The monthly official statements of the business of the First National Bank of this city since Jan. 31 give the monthly averages as follows:

Month ending.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie and Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Jan. 31	$6,782,018	$1,411,115	$5,573,777	$277,300
Feb. 28	6,5[illegible]2,016	2,[illegible],015	5,[illegible],648	277,300
March 31	6,[illegible],815	2,775,819	7,637,850	277,300
June 3	4,584,007	1,868,569	6,693,488	277,300

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD TRAFFIC FOR ENDING WITH MAY.

June, 1864	$253,040	June, 1863	$202,332
July	275,736	July	198,364
August	240,[illegible]	August	219,561
September	361,840	September	368,100
October	340,710	October	302,176
November	346,738	November	295,750
December	3[illegible],552	December	4[illegible],400
January, 1865	525,936	January, 1864	391,231
February	4[illegible],[illegible]00	February	4[illegible],[illegible]00
March	421,670	March	366,626
April	3[illegible],500	April	[illegible],540
May	[illegible],752	May	281,759
Total	$4[illegible],956	Total	$[illegible],267
Increase			$[illegible],689

The New-York and Erie Railway earned in May:

1865	$1,339,279 37
1864	1,072,233 02
Increase	$266,986 35

A meeting of the Mariposa First Mortgage Bondholders is called for Friday, June 16, noon, at the office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. An election for Trustees of the Mariposa Company will be held. Messrs. HAY, ODGDEN and BRAMHALL have resigned.

The attention of tax-payers is once more called to the fact that only another week remains in which to make returns of income for 1864, to the United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, after which all who fail to do so will be liable to an addition of 25 per centum of their tax. Many tax-payers labor under the mis-apprehension that they are under no obligations to make a return until requested so to do by the Assessor. Such is not the case. Every person receiving any income whatever is required to make a return to the Assessor's office, not even excepting those whose income does not exceed $600.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSINGER,
BANKER,
No. 2 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
[illegible]
CLEWS & CO.,
[illegible]
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
[illegible]
[illegible] SALE AT THE
[illegible]

Post Commissioned Officers, Seamen, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and others purchase for officers or resale. All communications on Land ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of United States securities bought and sold. All solvent Banks, bankers, and individuals receive four per cent. allowed on deposits and daily balances which may be drawn for without notice.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 15, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last are 10[illegible] Ashes, 1[illegible] bbls. Flour, 56 bbls. Corn Meal, 2[illegible] Wheat, 48,962 bushels Corn, 7,700 bushels Rye, 10,[illegible] bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Malt, [illegible],000 lbs. Provisions, and 170 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate request at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $7 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues inactive at previous quotations, including Java, at 24@26½; Rio at 18½@23c.; Maracaibo at 18½@18¾c.; St. Domingo at 18½@19c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c. ₱ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Is in rather more demand, at firmer prices. Middlings, 41c. 41c. ₱ lb.

EGGS—The receipts toward the close of the week have been quite large. Prices are firm, with an active demand prevailing. We quote: State and Jersey, 28c. @29c. ₱ dozen; ordinary Western, 26c.@27c. ₱ dozen; Western, by express, 28c. ₱ dozen; Canada, 26c.@27c. ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, at a partial advance of 10c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 16,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice superfine State and Western, at $5 70@$6 10; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 40@$6 85, chiefly at $6 40@$6 60; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7@$7 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 70@$6 10
Extra State	6 40@6 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 45@9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 00@7 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20@9 50
Extra Genesee	6 90@9 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 00@11 00

Southern Flour is doing better to-day. Sales since our last, 800 bbls., at $7 20@$8 10 for poor to good, and $8 10@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is firmer. Sales 660 bbls. Extra, at $6 40@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, including superfine, at $5 20@$5 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $4 65@$4 75 for Jersey, $4 75 for Western, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active, at an advance of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 60,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 67½; very choice Amber Co. at $1 80; Red Western (Winter) at $1 60; Amber Iowa at $1 45; Chicago spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 35@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in light supply and good demand at a further advance of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 45,000 bushels at 82c.@85c. for Inferior, 87c.@92c. for round, and 93c.@96c. for Kiln-dried mixed Western; 93c.@98c. for White Western. Rye, Barley, and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are brisker and dearer. We quote Western at 77c., to arrive, and 78c.@80c. here; inferior Prince Edwards' Island at 61c. ₱ bushel. The market for Beans is only moderately active, and prices have not changed materially. Canada Peas are in limited demand, with a downward tendency. We quote: New Marrows, ₱ bushel of 62 lbs., $1 25@$1 35; New Kidneys, ₱ bushel of 62 lbs., $1 40@$1 50; New Mediums, ₱ bushel of 62 lbs., 90c.@$1 15; Mixed Lots, ₱ bushel of 62 lbs., 90c.@$1; Peas, Canada, ₱ bushel, $1 40@$1 50.

HAY—Continues in moderate demand at 95c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request and steady at 12½c.@ 30c. for very poor to prime, and 35c.@40c. for fancy, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continue quiet, at former prices.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive, including Spirits Turpentine within a range of from $1 65@$1 75 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Are in more demand, including Crude Whale at $1; Crude Sperm, at $1 85@$1 90. Lard Oil, at $1 50@$1 55. Linseed, $1 17@$1 19 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in request at 34½c. for Crude; 50c.@52c. for Refined, in bond; 70c.@72c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES—Old for shipment have been in good demand, and prices have been firmer, but toward the close the liberal receipts have again weakened the market. We quote: New Bermuda, ₱ bbl., $10@$12; Peach Blows, $1 75@$2 25; Mercers, New, $2@$3; Prince Alberts, $1 50@$2; Sweet Potatoes, $6@$7.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, closing heavily at advanced prices. Sales have been reported since our last, 9,500 bbls., in lots, at $28 12½@$28 75, closing at $28 25 for New Mess, $24 50@$25 for 1863-4 Mess, $20@$20 50 for Western Prime Mess, and $18@$18 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,500 bbls. New Mess, June delivery, seller's and buyer's option, at $28@$29 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 11c.@14c. for Shoulders and 14c.@18c. for Hams; sales equal to 300 pkgs. Bacon is inquired for, including Cumberland Cut, at 13¾c.@14c.; short rib at 14¼c.@15¼c.; long rib at 13¾c.@14¾c.; short clear at 16c.@16½c.; long clear (free-cured) at 15½c.@15¾c.; long cut Hams at 13½c.@14c. ₱ lb.; sales 280 boxes. Lard is in demand and firm; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls., at 15¾c.@19¼c., the latter for choice, ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 380 bbls. Tierce Beef continues neglected. Beef Hams rule quiet; 175 bbls. sold at $25 50@$27 50. Butter is in good request at 25c.@33c. for poor to prime new State, and 24c.@30c. for new Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in rather more demand at 7c.@16c. for poor to prime ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: "The policy of holding back Butter stock from the market still continues, and under the sole influence of light receipts, during the past week, prices remain firm for Butter of all grades and styles, and the market closes well cleared of stock. The market is, however, very sensitive, as prices are clearly beyond the range for any extended export demand, and country operators and dairymen would do well to bear in mind that ordinary supplies of Butter thrown on this market would depress rates heavily, and that extraordinary prices can only be maintained by keeping their goods out of market. A number of Western butter-packers, with a view of equalizing the color of their goods, and making them of more ready sale, have adopted, in great error, the practice of grinding the Butter through a machine. We would suggest to all those who have adopted the use of the machine, to promptly abandon it, as Butter is an article intended for use as well as for sale, and the effect on the delicate article of Butter, composed as it is of minute globules, is to destroy its grain and its vitality, and prevents it being exported or held for any length of time without undergoing the change from Butter to veritable grease. This is the experience of the majority of our oldest and best Butter merchants, and we confidently advise Western packers, who wish to retain the reputation of their marks of Butter, to adhere to the old practice of assorting their colors carefully, all of which will tend to their profit and advantage. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails	30@33
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	30@32
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	30@30
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	28@28
Firkins, New-York State—first quality	29@30
Welsh tubs—second quality	26@27
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	32@33

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DIE GRILLE, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE IRON MASK.

WINTER GARDEN—LUCRETIA BORGIA—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

NIBLO'S—PEARL OF SAVOY; OR, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE PEASANT PEERESS; OR, CURSE OF CIVIL WAR—IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Prof. S. F. B. MORSE has given $10,000 to the Union Theological Seminary of this city, to found a course of lectures on the "Relations of Science and Religion." The plan is somewhat similar to that of the Bampton lectures in England. The course will bear the name of the generous donor, but not from a wish thus to perpetuate his own name, but to pay respect to his venerated father, Rev. Dr. MORSE, of Charlestown, Mass., one of the founders of Andover, and one of the earliest friends of sacred learning in New-England. Mr. L. S. ELY has also given $10,000 to found a similar course of lectures on the "Evidences of Christianity;" while the well-known house of BROWN BROTHERS gives $10,000 more to endow the Hebrew Professorship. Other friends of the seminary have been equally liberal, Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, as usual, being foremost in the work, having led off with $12,500 several months ago, since which time there has been subscribed in all for the seminary $150,000.

The funeral of Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY took place at Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday afternoon. The bearers were Messrs. HENRY KENNEY, WALTER KENNEY, JAMES GOODWIN, ZEPHANIAH PRESTON, ISAAC TOUCEY, and CHAS. HOSMER, all old citizens and intimate friends of the deceased. When the remains had been deposited in front of the altar, Rev. Prof. PYNCHON, of Trinity College, read the funeral anthem, "Lord let me know mine end," and the choir responding with the alternate sentences. Rev. Mr. FISHER read the lesson taken from 1st Corinthians, 15th chapter. The anthem, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was then sung, with an invisible chorus, which gave a most magnificent effect to this part of the services. Rev. Dr. CLARK then pronounced a short but touching discourse upon the life of the deceased, commending her example and virtues, and closing most beautifully with words of consolation to the mourning friends.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS has defined his position toward the administration of Gov. PEIRPOINT and the new State of West Virginia. It appears from his statement, made at the request of the authorities at Washington, that he is not opposed to the division of the State, and the creation of the new State of West Virginia; he acknowledges FRANCIS H. PEIRPOINT as the lawful Governor of Virginia, duly elected under the constitution of 1851; he accepts the abolition of slavery as full and absolute; he doubts the validity of the constitution which was framed at Alexandria by eleven men; he asserts that Gen. PATRICK has appointed disloyal men to office at Richmond, and disapproves of it.

The Richmond *Bulletin* mentions a report current in that city that Mr. A. T. STEWART, the wealthy merchant of New-York, had determined to erect a block of substantial storehouses on one of the squares of the burned district of Richmond, provided he can make satisfactory arrangements with the owners of the land. It is said that he does not propose to purchase the sites, but to take a lien upon them, and retain control of the edifices, when erected, until he reimburses himself from the rental of the improved property. Several German architects and draftsmen have arrived in Richmond from New-York to survey the property and prepare the plans.

The Boston *Journal* states that Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, late Vice-President of the rebel Confederacy, now at Fort Warren, is allowed to walk in the open air daily, from 9 to 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in company with an officer. His health is very feeble, and it is feared that the imprisonment is fast undermining his weak constitution. He is kept in a room by himself, guarded all the time by two soldiers. Postmaster-General REAGAN, who is similarly guarded, is allowed a daily promenade between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M.

The *Independent* has this paragraph: Who will furnish us with a copy of the subscription paper which is said to be circulating in this city in behalf of Gen. LEE, and to have gathered some $60,000? We are curious to see if it has been passed among the invalids at David's Island, whose feet were rotted off at Andersonville, and Salisbury, and Belle Isle; and how many signatures were obtained from the former inmates of the Libby. We will gladly print the list without charge, for the information of the public.

The New-York *Observer* states that Rev. JAMES H. MCNEILL, who was one of the Secretaries of the American Bible Society, but resigned his position at the commencement of the war and went South to aid the rebellion entered the rebel army, became Colonel of the Fifth North Carolina Cavalry, and was killed at the head of his regiment at the battle of Petersburgh. He was a native of the South.

The report from Texas is that the rebel Gen. SLAUGHTER sold the artillery at Brownsville to the Imperialists, Gen. MEJIA being the purchaser, probably on behalf of MAXIMILIAN. These guns, it will probably be discovered, by the terms of the surrender of KIRBY SMITH, are the property of the United States, and their surrender might be demanded.

A dispatch from Washington states that Postmaster-General DENISON is taking active measures for the restoration of the mails throughout the Southwest. Stage and steamboat conveyance have already been secured, and it is believed that before many weeks the mails will be delivered with the same regularity as in 1860.

It is reported that the rebels have destroyed the monuments recently erected on Bull Run battle-field. Our correspondent says that the spirit of the people in that region is intensely disloyal, and we cannot doubt, judging by the many manifestations coming to us in newspapers and letters, that such is the fact.

The Kansas City (Mo.) *Journal* says that peace reigns uninterruptedly on the border. The bushwhackers have given up their infamous business; the roads are safe for travel, and the farmers are restoring the waste places and putting in large crops.

The New Orleans *Times* denies the existence of cholera in that city, but admits that "the warm weather has resulted in a pretty large number of cases of dysentery and ordinary summer complaints, but that is all."

Secretary SEWARD and his son continue to improve in health. The Secretary now regularly attends to business, and converses cheerfully with his friends, though his jaw is still supported by an iron frame-work.

Mr. KILBOURN, Special Agent of the Government, has arrived in Washington from Florida. He reports that great destitution prevails in that State, and that in some districts there is actual starvation.

There is a set of inhuman charlatans going about the country, applying sulphuric acid to the teeth of their dupes, which, while it gives a temporary brilliant whiteness to the teeth, in a short time ruins them forever.

The Louisville *Journal* urges the propriety of giving an old-fashioned Kentucky barbecue in honor of SHERMAN'S army, a large part of which will soon be in camp in that vicinity.

A flock of butterflies, four miles long, passed over one of the inland towns in California recently, for the North.

Out of seventy thousand soldiers that have gone to the front from Iowa, only one has been dishonorably dismissed from the service.

Maj.-Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN declines to run as a candidate for Governor of Ohio.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday directed the Hudson River Railroad Company to repair forthwith their rail tracks in the lower part of the city. They also ordered the removal of a pier at the foot of Hubert-street, said to be constructed by permission of the Pilot Commissioners, and administered a sharp rebuke to the commissioners for granting such permission. A resolution setting apart two plots of land in Sixth-avenue for the erection by public subscription of statues of FULTON and MORSE, was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. The board adjourned to Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen concurred in the resolution appointing a joint committee to celebrate the Fourth of July. A communication was received from the Mayor, suggesting that our returning regiments should have a public reception on the Fourth of July next. A preamble and resolution appointing a special committee to confer with Mr. GEORGE BANCROFT in relation to preparing a suitable memorial of the Lincoln obsequies in this city, was referred to the special committee of the board on that subject.

In the Superior Court, before Justice MCCUNN, the Jury, in the case of ROBBINS, &c., *vs.* MOUNT, and others, rendered a verdict of a little over $9,000 damages, sustained to the goods of plaintiffs, by reason of a defect in the water pipes. On motion of counsel, the complaint was dismissed as to the defendant MOUNT.

Gold advanced to 147¼ yesterday, against 143¾ the preceding day, under a strong speculative demand. Stocks were also active and generally higher. Money plenty and easy. Produce and merchandise attracted more attention at firmer rates. The freight market was inactive.

The case of STRONG *vs.* STRONG was called again yesterday in the Superior Court, Part I, before Chief Justice ROBERTSON. Upon the application of Mr. MCKEON, one of the counsel for defendant, the trial was postponed until Monday next, on account of the illness of the Attorney.

PAULINE WETTENBERG, a child of seventeen months, was run over and instantly killed, yesterday, by Sixth-avenue car No. 17, near Fifty-seventh-street. The body was taken to the parents' abode, in Fifty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Private MORRIS MILLER, a German soldier, was accidentally shot in the neck, yesterday afternoon, by JOSEPH COLSTEIN, a shoemaker, at No. 28 Greenwich-street. MILLER'S wound is serious.

An adroit swindle was perpetrated on the Bull's Head Bank, whereby $1,020 was taken from that institution by an English adventurer, who was committed, yesterday, by Justice DODGE.

Last evening, MICHAEL COOGAN, a laborer, was shot and instantly killed by MICHAEL GORMAN, a returned soldier, at No. 99 Cannon-street, near Stanton.

Can Mexico be Americanized?

Our correspondent in the City of Mexico has been earnestly advocating peaceful emigration from the United States to Mexico, on the ground that it is the best way to prepare all that region for final annexation to the Union. We feel bound to say that we have little faith in any such scheme. We recognize that Mexico is entitled to independence of all European control, but we do not yet accept the "manifest destiny" doctrine that it must some day, in its entirety, become part of the United States. The character of its eight million mongrel population—in the worst degree indolent, ignorant, bigoted and superstitious—sufficiently forbids it. But a sterner prohibition yet lies in the fact that all that part of Mexico, which is the most fertile and populous, all that part which forms the real substance of the country, lies *south of the tropic*. Mexico may eventually be the home of the freedmen of the Southern States; but its tropical character will make it impracticable for any white emigration ever to establish itself there numerously enough and firmly, to assimilate and identify it with our own land.

It is generally conceived that the Anglo-Saxon race is preeminently the colonizing race; that it has, and always has had, a spirit of adventure, a power of endurance and a general sturdiness of character, that particularly enables it to extend itself over the globe. There is a measure of truth in this, but it is subject to a condition which is too little thought of. The English stock has never yet rooted itself permanently in a tropical region. The Saxon race, back to the very earliest trace of it, four thousand years ago, has always been a Northern race—has always lived in the temperate zone. Its line of emigration and colonization, from its primitive Scythian source, has always been from east to west, never from north to south; and that particular branch, which we call the Anglo-Saxon, is no exception. England colonized the temperate zone of North America with splendid success; and she is now obtaining similar results in the temperate regions of Australia. But where in the tropical zone has she yet succeeded in grafting an offshoot from herself, which could live and grow from its own resources? Has she a single colony between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn that is anything more than a mere military, or commercial, appendage? She has held portions of India for more than one hundred and fifty years—and yet what is the British India of to-day but a barrack and a warehouse? What Englishman thinks of remaining there after he has made his fortune, or finished his public service, or dreams of making it the fixed home of himself and his posterity? The whole white population of India does not, at this day, after a century and a half of possession, reach one hundred thousand, while the native population is nearly two hundred millions. To call this little shifting fraction a colony, in the sense of a self-perpetuating scion of the old stock, is an absurdity. India belongs to England, but it is not English, and never will be. So, too, of the English settlements on the coast of Africa, in the West Indies, and in the equatorial regions of South America. They are either mere trading stations, or mere planting grounds. Jamaica which has belonged to England two centuries, has never since, even in its best days, contained ten thousand of English birth or descent; and the whole population of British Guiana, which has belonged to England over fifty years, does not reach fifty thousand. What a contrast to English colonization in the regions of the North! According to Mr. BANCROFT, the whole number of those who landed in New England before the termination of the Long Parliament was only about twenty-two thousand, and they received but comparatively few accessions afterward; and he computes that the descendants of these men now form at least one-third of the population of the United States, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It was of these colonies that BURKE declared to the British Parliament: "Your children do not grow faster from infancy to manhood than they spread from families to communities, and from villages to nations." To affirm this of any single one of the *tropical* colonies of England, would be to affirm something as remote as possible from the truth.

The attempts of other European nations to colonize tropical regions have, in similar manner, failed. The French have tried it in Algiers, and only to prove that, with all its boasted salubrity, they cannot become inured to the climate by long residence, and that, with all its boasted fertility, they cannot obtain from the soil an adequate subsistence. The deaths among the French in Algiers have always exceeded the births. Said M. BAUDIN, one of the most learned physicians, in the French army: "While Ireland doubles her population once in fifty years, in the same period of time the European population would be swept from Algeria, but for the influx of immigrants." So it is of the Portuguese settlements on the Malabar coast, and of the Dutch settlements in Java and Sumatra. They have lived only to languish. Even the Spaniards, the most tropical of the European nations, have succeeded no better. Three centuries ago, CORTEZ and PIZARRO conquered all the immense regions from Upper Mexico down past the heart of North America, and the mother country sent out some of her best blood to colonize that part of the world. What was her success? What did she ever effect beyond an armed occupation? The great mass of the present population, what are they—Spanish or aboriginal? Since the revolution, nearly two generations ago, when those countries were separated from old Spain, and ceased to have an annual influx of fresh Spanish blood, in what one of them has the white population increased, or even held its own percentage, against the superior propagation of the Indian and mixed races?

Now what reason is there to suppose that the Anglo-Saxon colonization of Mexico would be any more successful? What data have we for concluding that people from the United States could create a Mexico which should circulate with Saxon blood and work with Saxon muscle? We might indeed conquer it; but that is one thing—to Americanize it, quite another. We might expel all foreign enemies, but there is a domestic enemy which we never could expel. It is the tropical climate—a mighty power in nature, which, while it befriends the dark races, wages unceasing, inexorable, war against the Caucassian wherever he meets it. The truth is Americans might hold Mexico, as the English have held India, but in no other manner, and with no other results. Instead of planting a colony which would take root in the soil, and grow and thrive from its own inherent vitality, and eventually exclude the aboriginal population, or assimilate it to itself, they could only occupy it with a mere handful of floating sojourners. Ambitious and aggressive as we naturally are, we ought to understand that there are laws of Nature which impose bounds upon this disposition. We shall sometime realize that the "whole unbounded world" is not ours—that there are latitudes which were made for a different portion of the human family, and from which it is not in our power to oust them. It is written that "Japhet shall dwell in the tents of Shem." Therewith Japhet should be content, and for his own good not set his stakes more than is absolutely necessary upon the tropical domains of his darker brother.

A Special Naval Surrender—Maury at Home and Abroad.

Everybody who has read the letter addressed by Lieut. MAURY to the Commander of the United States naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico, announcing that "he follows the fortunes of his native State," and that he now proposes to give his parole to the United States, and come home and live quietly as a prisoner of war, must feel deeply indebted to him. It is very good of him to come back now when the fighting is over, and give the Yankees his parole, and agree to live quietly under such a government as ours, and we feel satisfied there is nobody at the North who will not feel duly sensible of the honor conferred on us by the return of this distinguished *savan* to our soil.

But then there are two or three considerations connected with Mr. MAURY'S case, which we sincerely hope may not be overlooked. All persons who have been abroad in the diplomatic service of the rebellion, are specially excepted in the amnesty proclamation. Mr. MAURY has not, we believe, been formally employed in that capacity, but he has, during his whole residence in London, been, to all intents and purposes, a rebel diplomat. He was undoubtedly sent to London for the purpose of using all the social influence which his scientific reputation had given him, to help the cause of the Confederacy, and he did so use it. He had hardly arrived in London when he began to write abusive and slanderous letters to the *Times*, inveighing against everybody and everything at the North, and making most extravagant promises on behalf of the Confederacy.

During the last two years, he had ceased to appear very often in print, but he did not cease to make himself the apostle of the rebellion in every social circle which he entered. He continued, in other words, to serve the Confederacy faithfully and zealously as long as there was any Confederacy to serve; and now, when all the cash he needs can, we presume, no longer be had, he generously consents to come home and live among us once more.

We trust our government will not allow him to do anything of the kind. If not excepted from the amnesty as a diplomatist, he is excepted as a naval officer of the United States, who abandoned his flag, broke his oath and gave aid and comfort to its enemies. His "native State" has no "fortunes" left that it would be either becoming or agreeable for him to follow. The proper place of residence for him during the remainder of his days is London. Men of his kind, who have, during the last four years, been serving the rebellion abroad during the war, by social propagandism, writing in the newspapers and backstairs intrigues in the government offices, are not very likely to settle down easily to play the humble and unexciting *rôle* of simple and peaceful citizens. They will, whenever they are allowed to return, undoubtedly form little centres of disaffection from which disloyalty will radiate in every direction. There is probably not one of them less deserving of favor at our hands than Mr. MAURY, for nobody has repaid kindness and indulgence with bitterer or blacker ingratitude.

The Propagation of Imperialism, and the Troubles it Brings—Condolence.

There is no sincere friend of the government of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of the French, but must sympathize with him in his present position.

Although we cannot claim the honor of feeling extremely cordial toward him, we feel sufficiently so to be entitled to proffer our hearty condolences to the "organ" which represents him in this city, and to which we are all so much indebted for its vigorous defence of popular "liberty" in the United States during the last four years. The troubles through which His Majesty has been passing for the last six months are sufficiently serious to excite the compassion even of people like ourselves, who have so many troubles of their own.

In the first place he wrote a Life of CÆSAR, which ought to have been received with respectful joy, but which an evil and adulterous generation has, ever since its publication, been making merry over. It ought to have procured him admission to the French Academy, instead of which that body, with a perverseness of which history has happily few examples, has placed an ordinary writer, one of the "rhéteurs," whose pernicious influence it is the great mission of the empire to neutralize, in the vacant chair. Since then, one of the "princes of the blood," the very one who, to use the Court jargon, "stands nearest the throne," has been making a naughty speech at Ajaccio, for which he has been duly rebuked and driven into private life, thus depriving the imperial house of the service and support of the only man of the family, except its head, who has either brains or nerve enough to be of the least use to it.

But the most serious misfortune has still to be mentioned. It appears that a number of people have actually set on foot in France a two-cent subscription for Mrs. LINCOLN. What this might have resulted in, had it been allowed to go on, it is hard to say. What the exact strength of the empire may be, and what amount of force it might take to overthrow it, we have no means of knowing, but it is fair to infer that it must be rather weakly. We doubt very much whether there is another government in the world which would consider itself endangered by the collection of a penny subscription to a widow living near the extremity of civilization. There could hardly be a better commentary on the futility of the efforts which have been made during the last fifteen years to found a Napoleonic dynasty in France, than the fact that it still trembles before the collection of a few hundred sous for the family of an Illinois rail-splitter.

There is one feature about this matter which must give the friends of free government all over the world supreme satisfaction. Here is this French Government, which for four years has made the weakness, the insecurity of democracy a subject of special comment. The utter rottenness of our political and social system has been a favorite and daily theme for the last four years with all its official journals. The *Moniteur* has actually kept an editor employed for the sole purpose of "exposing" us. And it has had an "organ" in this city, which has devoted itself to the task of abusing day by day the administration and the laws of the country, and denying the existence of that very freedom of speech of which its own existence was a signal proof and illustration. And yet that very order of things which it has so long derided and slandered, has—after issuing unscathed from an ordeal which would hardly have left even the memory of the French Empire in existence—and still occupies so large a place, not only in the affections of those who live under it, but of foreigners, that a paltry subscription in France intended as an honor to the memory of one of its ablest defenders, throws the gendarmerie into convulsions, and has to be repressed sword in hand.

We now have our revenge. We could not wish the imperial myrmidons who have amused themselves for the last few years in blackguarding us, a deeper humiliation than is inflicted in their own confession, than that they are frightened by a penny subscription in aid of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S widow. Our hostility is disarmed. We are no longer angry.

The Negro.

It is decreed that the negro shall occupy the attention of the American people. For thirty years he has been the great topic of discussion. His rights as a man; his wrongs as a slave; his *status* among the races; his intellectual calibre; his moral possibilities; his physiological peculiarities; his hair and his heels; his color and his odor; his history and his future have been questions concerning which every man and all women were supposed to be thoroughly posted and ceaselessly excited. Nay, his body, soul and earthly relations were not enough for the speculators. Sweeping beyond this world and into the next, they argued as to whether, when he got to Heaven, he would occupy the same quarters as the white man, and be permitted to sit on the same bench.

The questions before the public often seemed to vary; but under and behind them all was always the same old question—the negro. There was an African behind every fence, a darkey in every wood-pile. Without the negro Congressmen would have had nothing to spout and shout about, except questions of national development, national progress and national glory; without him, the preachers (some of them) would have been hard up for a theme; without him, what would the newspapers (some of them) have done? But for him, there would have been no Southern Confederacy; the late war would never have been waged; our present debt would not have been piled up; and JEFF. DAVIS' neck would never have been in danger, (possibly not.)

So important a part has he played in our history, that it is impossible even to conceive what our history would have been without him. Had that "dark bark," which was "rigged with curses" and crammed with Ethiopians, never been permitted to reach our shores; and had the trade ended with that accursed freight, what would have been the state of the South? what the character of our politics? what our whole past career? The subject would be an excellent one for debate in young men's lyceums, but it is altogether beyond our depth.

Some of the phases of the great discussion, which have harrassed the nation for years, have been settled by the war; but others are as far from settlement as ever, and new phases are continually arising. We shall hear no more, for example, of the wrongs of the negro as a slave; but we are as far as ever from having established his *status* among the races of men, or solved the problems concealed in his physical conformation. The vast system of negro education has settled the dispute as to the capacity of the negro for intellectual development, at least so far as concerns his capacity of achieving the three famous R's, "reading, riteing and rithmetic;" but how does that help us to decide the tastefulness or propriety of amalgamation? We have but lately settled the question of the negro's right to be a soldier; but we have only got fairly into the dispute as to the wisdom of conferring upon him the franchises of a citizen. When the latter ceases to be a practical and political phase of the one great question, we shall have some other phase of it before the country. What it will be, remains to be seen.

Beside the leading matter just referred to, we are never without exciting news specially bearing upon negroes. To-day, there is the deputation to the President of Richmond negroes; the negro soldier meeting on the James River; the accounts from the South of the unfixed and unhappy condition of negroes generally, and other things too numerous to be here mentioned. It is evident that this whole negro question can only be got rid of by getting rid of the negroes; and as that is impossible, we must rest content with our lot. In the meantime, it would be well for those of us who are white not to lose sight entirely of the fact.

SUSPICIOUS ANXIETY.—A daily newspaper, which but a few years since furiously rode the hobby of nativism, and advocated the refusal of suffrage to everybody born outside the limits of the country, is now painfully unhappy because there is a possibility that some half million thorough native Americans, may possibly be allowed to vote. By direct opposition, by indirect insinuation, by open sneers and perpetually varying misrepresentation, the editor endeavors to cast ridicule upon the extension of the franchise to a class of men who have, to a certain extent, enjoyed the right ever since the foundation of the government; a class whose few votes in this State have been importuned for this same editor, and who have by him been taught that the "dirty foreigner" was their greatest enemy. Now, when the question is imperative whether five hundred or five hundred thousand of these men shall vote, his pen reeks with abuse of them; he complains that neither women, nor paupers, nor lunatics, nor idiots can vote; *ergo*, this new class of citizens must not vote. Of course we do not look for strict consistency in these revolutionary times; particularly among those whose partisan gymnastics have left them to inquire in the words of a famous statesman, "Where shall I go?" but, surely, a sense of decency—if that idea be comprehensible in such a quarter—ought to induce some care in the squandering of false logic and impotent spite upon a matter that has become of great and controlling importance to the welfare of the nation.

THE REVIVING POLITICAL ACTIVITY AT THE SOUTH.—In the reviving political activity at the South, there is the best assurance that the *financial* as well as the political responsibilities of the government may be kept within some definable limit. It is too generally overlooked, that if we are to undertake to dictate to each separate State Convention the details of its plan of reorganization, we assume thereby the responsibility of seeing our plan carried out, against all the contingencies of local opposition.

If we are to enjoy the luxury of *decreeing* for each State how its local machinery shall be worked, we must be prepared to pay for that peculiar enjoyment of a centralized administration. It is about time that some inquiry were made as to what it is to cost to do up this business by contract, without any local auxiliaries—excepting, perhaps, the garrison of national troops which would be necessary to have permanently stationed to see the State affairs properly regulated. Let this question of cost be fairly elucidated, and let the taxpayers clearly understand what the commutation value (in yearly payments) of the different State franchises, is likely to reach in current money. We shall certainly not have the satisfaction of relieving the Southern States permanently of the burdens of local self-government without being prepared to bear at least as much more taxation as we pay now. The President, we take it, had these material facts in view in his reconstruction policy.

TEXAS AND THE MEXICAN MUDDLE.—The more we think of the probability of a large emigration to Mexico, the more difficult it is to predict which side, in the Mexican imbroglio, the emigrants will espouse. The Emperor can make the best payment for the *present*, but CORTINAS the best promise for the *future*. If the former offers a liberal fraction of the imperial treasury for service to be rendered, the latter can respond by pledging all that treasury—in case he gets it.

It is not improbable, therefore, (and certainly desirable,) that the emigrants may divide pretty equally between the contending parties. We wish the Halls of the Montezumas joy of their new occupants, when any rebel leaders enter to offer their allegiance and their swords to the Emperor, and we pity CORTINAS, with his already rather rough and greedy army, which encamps around Matamoras, on its reinforcement by a horde of Texan rangers. There will be some lively plundering, if not some lively fighting, in case large accessions should be made to both armies. We trust some of the prominent rebel officers may separate to opposing banners. MAX and MAGRUDER, for example, *versus* KIRBY and CORTINAS, would keep up the sensation tolerably well for some months.

TROUBLE AMONG THE COLORED TROOPS.—A serious mutiny is reported among the colored troops at Fortress Monroe, which was put down without bloodshed. Our readers will remember that a similar story, reflecting seriously on the good conduct of our colored soldiers, which was recently telegraphed from Memphis, subsequently proved to be a sheer fabrication; and they would do well to suspend judgment in this case until all the facts and circumstances are officially made public. We may expect to hear from the South all manner of reports prejudicial to the colored race, which must necessarily be received with many grains of allowance.

POLITICS IN THE SOUTH.—In the TIMES of yesterday there were accounts of public loyal meetings that have lately been held at various points in the States of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Their objects are, in general, commendable, and their spirit seems to have been good. The most noteworthy feature is, that they recognize accomplished facts—the abolition of slavery and the necessity of a loyal submission to the provisional authorities; and they also show the popular purpose of practically participating in the great work of restoring civil government.

We are rejoiced at all these signs, that the people of the Southern States are going to take an active part in the conduct of affairs. In our form of government, it is absolutely essential that the whole people should be interested in its administration. We want to rule no conquered States—to hold no community in subjection by the sword. Fears have been entertained that the people of the South would not merely fall into acquiescence, but would sink into absolute disregard as to political forms and conditions. It will not be so. The old ruling class will never rule again, but new men, with better ideas and truer principles, will take their places.

THE TEXAN BORDERERS.—It is fair to suppose that professional fire-eaters can swallow their own blood-and-thunder speeches, and, therefore, we shall not be surprised to find nine-tenths of the rank and file of the Texan rebel troops, quietly subsiding into obedience to "Yankee dominion," in spite of their late assertions to the contrary. They declared that "come weal or woe, they would never submit." But that was before the judicious dispositions made by CANBY, or the advent of SHERIDAN with his cavalry, and the approach of WEITZEL with his infantry. The prominent leaders in that region, however, have so absolutely committed themselves "never to consent to reunion," that we shall expect some of them to keep their words. The most feasible way of doing this is by a removal to Mexico. There is still a career open to enterprising spirits in that region. The climate of the uplands of Mexico is quite salubrious—more so at all events than that of Houston or Galveston. These champions of independence should emigrate by all means.

GUNTHER ON THE RETURNING SOLDIERS.—We have another State Paper this morning from the Mayor, to which we invite public attention. It is in His Honor's most agreeable style; and those who do not entirely accept the highly philosophic retrospect of the war and its contingents, which is therein presented, may, at least, have the satisfaction of agreeing with Mr. GUNTHER in the sensible recommendation which he offers on the participation of our returned veterans in the National Anniversary. His Honor is not yet satisfied that the war for the Union was entirely legitimate. But that it is a matter of not the least consequence to anybody that we have the pleasure of knowing. Enough for us all to learn that the Mayor will be happy to lend his influence and cooperation in some honor to the returned soldiers on the approaching Fourth of July.

KIRBY SMITH AND MAGRUDER.—News from the Gulf represents KIRBY SMITH as already having winged his way to Mexico, with a handsome trunk full of specie, realized in the honest calling of the cotton trade. While DAVIS, LEE, JOHNSTON, TAYLOR and others of his confederates were foolishly occupied with war, KIRBY SMITH plied his peaceful vocation in cotton, and now has something laid up against a rainy day. MAGRUDER, too, will doubtless seek refuge in Mexico. When the mountain did not come to MAHOMET, it only remained for MAHOMET to go to the mountain. Or, to modernize the aphorism, since MAXIMILIAN did not come to aid MAGRUDER, MAGRUDER had to go to the aid of MAXIMILIAN.

LOOK OUT FOR THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—Thousands of discharged soldiers are now in this city seeking employment. Their claims upon the community for the opportunity to earn a respectable livelihood are patent. Their services are, at least, tacitly acknowledged on all sides. But employers should make it a matter of conscience to engage them in preference to others in all cases where their labor can be made available. At the offices of the Soldiers' Protective Employment Bureau, in Chambers-street, and the Metropolitan Employment and Relief Agency for Soldiers and Sailors, No. 136 Canal-street, hundreds of these brave fellows, adepts in the art of campaigning, and well-skilled, likewise, in the pursuits of peace, apply daily for work. It is a matter of necessity that it should be promptly given them. There are also large numbers of disabled veterans—brave men, who have lost limbs in the preservation of the country—who are homeless. The various "depots" and "Soldiers' Rests" are organized only for affording temporary relief to this class. Each of these institutions is now taxed to its very uttermost, and they are altogether inadequate to the necessities of the occasion. At least 1,000 disabled soldiers, deserving recipients of aid, are to-day wandering in our streets, without a suitable habitation, receiving the uncertain support of private charity, or seeking, as a last resort, the county poor-house. These facts are simply shocking. The late Legislature passed a law incorporating a "home" for these gallant men. We call upon the gentlemen named in the bill as corporators, to take prompt action in the matter intrusted to them. There is no time to be wasted. If ever there was urgent need for beneficent and generous action, it is presented in the case of these unfortunate and heroic men, who appeal alike to our gratefulness and our justice.

The Congregational Council.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 15.

The Congregational Council, at its session today, adopted the following address to President JOHNSON:

The National Congregational Council, now in session in Boston, representing nearly 3,000 churches in all sections of the country, desire to present you their Christian salutations, to assure you of their profound sympathy in your great and trying labors, to promise you their loyal support and their prayers, and express their solemn conviction that the hundreds of thousands assembled as worship in our churches, will most heartily co-operate with you in extending the institutions of civil and religious liberty throughout the land.

WILLIAM [illegible], Moderator.

Mr. Seward and President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

The following item of political history, we assume to be entirely authentic. It appears in a paper by Mr. F. R. CARPENTER, on "Recollections of Mr. Lincoln," which we publish in full in other columns. The force of the argument used by Mr. SEWARD against issuing the Emancipation Proclamation in the hour of defeat, had a pointed illustration in the case of the rebels, two years later, when they "stretched forth their hands to Ethiopia," in the moment of their supreme despair. Ethiopia simply answered by laughing at their calamity. And even the "sympathizing" outside world could barely restrain its sneers. Had we rushed from the second Bull Run in similar despair, to a similar refuge, how would the glorious lustre of the succeeding victories of Antietam, Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh, and the crowning triumph of Richmond, have been dimmed! Yet the judgment, forecast and sagacity to which the nation owes its escape from that discredit and disgrace, were held of such account by the radical faction that for many months treachery to the cause of freedom was openly and shamelessly laid at the door of the Secretary of State, by the bolder and honester of the *Rouge* organs, and insinuated by the more cowardly and pretentious.

The item which we wish to emphasize is as follows. It relates to the Cabinet meeting held in the Summer of 1862, at which the Proclamation was first discussed:

> Various suggestions, said Mr. LINCOLN, were offered. Secretary CHASE wished the language stronger in reference to arming the blacks. Mr. BLAIR, after he came in, deprecated the policy, on the ground that it would cost the administration the Fall election. Nothing, however, was offered that I had not already fully anticipated and settled in my own mind, until Secretary SEWARD spoke. Said he: "Mr. President, *I approve of the proclamation, but I question the expediency of its issue at this juncture.* The depression of the public mind, consequent upon our repeated reverses is so great, that I fear the effect of so important a step. It may be viewed as the last measure of an exhausted government—a cry for help; the government stretching forth its hands to Ethiopia, instead of Ethiopia stretching forth her hands to the government." "His idea," said the President, "was that it would be considered our last *shriek*, on the retreat." (This was his *precise* expression.) "Now," continued Mr. SEWARD, "while I approve the measure, I suggest, Sir, that you postpone its issue, until you can give it to the country supported by military success, instead of issuing it, as would be the case now, upon the greatest disasters of the war!" Said Mr. LINCOLN: "The wisdom of the view of the Secretary of State struck me with very great force. It was an aspect of the case that, in all my thought upon the subject, I had entirely overlooked. The result was that I put the draft of the proclamation aside, as you do your sketch for a picture, waiting for a victory.

A Letter from Howell Cobb.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 12.

A few days ago a gentleman who served in one of the Pennsylvania regiments in SHERMAN'S army, handed me the following letter, which he picked up at Atlanta, Georgia, written by HOWELL COBB, while he was Secretary of the Treasury under JAMES BUCHANAN. It was addressed to the editor of the Democratic paper at Atlanta, and was found in his office by my friend. It will be seen that the editor had taken the alarm at the course of poor Hon. R. J. WALKER, at that time the Governor of Kansas, appointed by Mr. BUCHANAN, and thought that ATCHISON, the infamous Missouri ruffian, was right in predicting that it would be impossible to force slavery into the territory. He therefore demanded of COBB to know if the South was to be cheated in the pleasant game? The answer of COBB ought certainly to form a part of the forthcoming publication of the sage of Wheatland:

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 16, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I have this morning received your letter, and reply at once. I feared that Gen. ATCHISON's letter would do harm, but I did not expect that it would influence intelligent, conservative Democrats, such as you say have called at your office to give expression to their indignation. What are the facts? Gen. ATCHISON lives in Missouri, and, as I am informed, has had very little intercourse, for several months, with the people of Kansas. He writes a private letter, which is published for the purpose, I suppose, of distracting the Democratic party, and which was evidently written to show that his former predictions, that Kansas would be a Slave State, would not be realized, on account of events he could not control; and this solitary statement of Gen. ATCHISON is to be taken as conclusive evidence that the pro-slavery men in Kansas condemn Gov. WALKER against the following facts:

1. The pro-slavery and Democratic papers of Kansas all sustain WALKER.

2. The Democratic convention, composed of two-thirds of pro-slavery men, unanimously support him.

3. Judge ELMORE, the President of that convention, and one of the most decided pro-slavery men of Kansas, sustains him.

4. STRINGFELLOW, ISAACS, WHITFIELD, (late delegate,) WOODWARD, and other leading and prominent pro-slavery men of Kansas, sustain him.

5. All the pro-slavery men of Kansas whom are known, and with whom Gov. WALKER has met, without exception, are acting in concert and cooperation with him.

Now, can it be possible that sensible men will permit this overwhelming array of facts to be silenced by the solitary letter of Gen. ATCHISON, who is not in the Territory, and the croakings of a few discontented spirits, who write letters to the Charleston *Mercury* and similar sheets? If you cannot, with these facts, present a satisfactory argument to the people of Georgia on this point, you are not the man I have taken you to be. I repeat to you that the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN is the most thoroughly identified with our principles and our rights of any that has ever preceded it, and I am willing to stand or fall upon the issue. As to removing Gov. WALKER for any cause now existing, it is not dreamed of, and those who intend to quit the Democratic party on that account, can commence at once looking out for their quarters in the Know-Nothing camp. I write in very great haste for the next mail. Respectfully yours, &c.,

HOWELL COBB.

General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILLIAMS' HOTEL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Thursday, June 15, 1865.

The synod reassembled on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The annual report of the Board of Superintendents was read and referred.

One of the most interesting features of the business synod, consisted in the reception and farewell of the corresponding delegates.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, appeared as the representative of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (N. S.) Rev. Dr. DALE, of Philadelphia, appeared as representative of the United Presbyterian Church. In the name of these bodies they tendered their salutations to the synod, and were welcomed by the President.

Rev. Dr. STANTON of the Presbyterian Church (O. S.) Rev. JOHN S. FOOTE and Rev. Dr. JOHN GERHART, of the German Reformed Church all made their parting addresses to the Synod, which were properly responded to by the President. The annual sermon on benevolence was preached in the evening by Rev. T. B. ROMEYN.

Several dispensations were granted by this synod to persons desiring to enter the ministry, and yet anxious to curtail or omit altogether the prescribed course of study. These applications called forth warm debate, but were granted in every case. Wm. A. SMITH, of the classes of Montgomery, D. T. RILEY, Professor in Rutger's College, and Mr. SCUDDER, of the classes of Albany, were all moved with affirmative responses. And also a Mr. STEINFADER, who wished to omit a year by engaging in other literary labors.

The change proposed in the constitution as to the manner of ordaining elders and deacons, and the eligibility of the theological professors, to a seat in the ecclesiastical councils, were sent down to the various classes for their action.

The endowment of the theological seminary has received an unexpected and great addition the last year.

Rev. Dr. N. E. SMITH, of Brooklyn, having suddenly found himself a wealthy man through the rise in petroleum stock in the property of which oil was found, on his farm in Pennsylvania, on each of his farm by offering $40,000 to the general seminary, provided the church could raise an equal sum. The professors raise as much more, and the Reformed Professors went hard to work to raise their share, and report having raised nearly [illegible] synod adjourned this afternoon to meet in the [illegible] residence of [illegible] the four Professors. The synod passed a vote of thanks to Dr. SMITH for his liberality, and resolved to call the fourth Professorship [illegible].

The synod elected to the chair of Professorship, Rev. DAVID D. DEMAREST, D. D., one of the most popular and able men in the church, whose appointment will give general satisfaction. Dr. DEMAREST accepted the appointment, and the synod made arrangements for his installation on Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The reports of the committees on the boards of the church were interesting, and called forth extended debate. They all seem to rejoice in a reasonable state of prosperity.

After much discussion, the synod resolved to send eight delegates to the convention proposed by the Presbyterian General Assemblies.

Synod adjourned to meet in the Thirty-fourth-street Church in New-York next June. SECRETATOR.

The Colored Home.

Quite a large assemblage gathered [illegible] yesterday, at the Colored Home, located on [illegible] Fifty-ninth-street, below Eleventh-avenue. There were present several well-known [illegible], who delivered a few short and pithy addresses. Several hymns were also [illegible] the [illegible] joining in the chants. The twenty-third annual report was read and approved. This document set forth that the number of invalids received in the male hospital during the year 1864, amounted to 106; in the female hospital 372 patients had been received. The Treasurer's report, incorporated in the annually-issued document, stated that the annual donations during the year had amounted to $1,290; the total receipts to $24,122 92, and the total expenditures, $23,879 50, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer, amounting to $243 12. Subsequent to the reading of the report, several hymns were sung, the assemblage quietly dispersing at the conclusion of the stated exercises.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA VS. BROOKLYN—A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE OF SPECTATORS—A SPLENDID BATTING GAME AND ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR THE ATHLETIC CLUB.

Yesterday at 1 P. M. the reception committee of the Resolute Club, with two four-horse stages, duly drove up to the Lafarge House for the Philadelphians, and took the whole party over to the Union Ball Grounds, Brooklyn, E. D., where at 3 P. M. both parties began playing in a match Athletic vs. Resolute. The most numerous concourse of spectators gathered at a match in Brooklyn this season were present on the occasion, a bevy of the fair ones of Williamsburgh gracing the scene with their presence. The banks surrounding the grounds were lined with hundreds of people, and what with the crowd, the field of players in uniform, and the number of banners on the several flag-staffs of the grounds, the scene presented was picturesque in the extreme.

Precisely at the hour appointed the game was commenced, and for the first three or four innings the contest was close, both parties playing finely, both as regards batting and fielding, the totals at the close of the fourth inning standing 9 to 8 in favor of the Athletics. From this point, however, the Philadelphians began to excel in batting, and on the sixth inning their display equaled that of the best ever seen on the grounds, and the locality is noted as being the scene of several brilliant encounters between the Atlantics, Eckfords and Mutuals. The advantage thus obtained was too great to be overcome, and soon afterward the contest closed in favor of the Athletics by a total score of 39 to 14, in a quickly played game of two and a half hours' duration. A feature of the play was the splendid batting of REACH, an old Eckford player, who made the finest hit ever seen on the ground.

At the close of the match the visitors were taken to the Maison Dorée, where a splendid entertainment was provided for them, the evening being passed in social intercourse. We append the score of the game:

ATHLETIC.	B.	L.	Runs.	RESOLUTE.	B.	L.	Runs.
Klempfelder, o	3		4	Rogers, c. f	1		3
McBride, p	4		6	Davis, c	4		1
Reach, 2d b	3		6	Allen, 3d b	1		4
F. Gaskill, l. f	2		8	Lockwood, r. f	2		3
Berkenstock, 1st, b	3		5	Storer, l. f	5		0
Luengene, s. s	2		5	Finch, 1st b	3		1
Mayhurst, c. f	6		6	McCutcheon, s. s	2		2
Smith, 3d b	6		1	Alliger, 2d b	5		0
C. Gaskell, r. f	3		3	Kally, p	4		0
Total	27		39	Total	27		14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	4	1	3	1	4	16	2	7	3	—39
Resolute	4	0	1	3	1	0	3	1	1	—14

Umpire—D. SUTTON, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. BENSON and HOFFMAN.
Fly-catches made—Athletic, 12; Resolute, 12.
Time of game—2 hours 30 minutes.

To-day the Athletics are to be the guests of the Gotham Club, of this city, and at 1 P. M. a committee of the club will be in attendance at the Lafarge House to escort the party to Hoboken, where, at 3 P. M., they are to play a game with the Gotham nine, it being the last contest of the series, as the Philadelphians return home on Saturday.

ANOTHER EAST SIDE TRAGEDY.

A Returned Soldier Murders His Putative Father-in-Law.

MICHAEL COOGAN was shot and instantly killed, at about 9 o'clock last evening, at his dwelling, in the rear of No. 99 Cannon-street, near Stanton, by MICHAEL GORMAN. The circumstances, as related by Police Captain ULMAN, of the Eleventh Ward, are as follows: GORMAN, who has served three years or more in the army and navy, and who was honorably discharged from the United States ship *Savannah* on the 4th of May, returned to this city only to find his mother, BRIDGET GORMAN, living with MICHAEL COOGAN, and calling him husband. This annoyed young GORMAN, and he made no secret of the fact, but expressed his opinion with so much plainness that COOGAN forbade him the house. He went thither last evening, to see his mother, and COOGAN being at home, after ordering him to depart, seized him by the throat and attempted to thrust him from a second-story window. In the struggle between the two COOGAN struck young GORMAN a stunning blow, knocking his head into a looking-glass, and severely wounding him, and then GORMAN drew a small four-barreled Sharpe's pistol and discharged two barrels into COOGAN'S breast. COOGAN still struggled a moment, and then fell to the floor and expired without uttering a word. GORMAN now instinctively fled, but on hearing that COOGAN'S wound had proved mortal, he went to the Eleventh Ward Police Station and surrendered to Capt. ULMAN. The officers, on going to Mrs. COOGAN'S apartments, found her in a condition which unfitted her for communicating intelligence; yet she retained sufficient reason to attempt to hide the weapon with which the deed had been committed. She was taken to the Eleventh Ward Police Station, and held for the night. Mrs. COOGAN is perhaps 50 years of age; COOGAN, who was a laborer, was about 45; and young GORMAN, who is a printer, is but 21.

Coroner WILDEY visited the scene of the murder last evening, and after leaving the corpse in care of Patrolman FAY for the night, named 10 o'clock this morning as the hour of the inquest.

Young GORMAN says that he shot COOGAN in self-defence.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER GOVER—ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

Yesterday afternoon, Private MORRIS MILLER, a German soldier, who had recently returned from the army, entered Mr. JOSEPH COLSTEIN'S shop, at No. 28 Greenwich-street, and after a pleasant chat upon war topics, a pistol of curious workmanship was produced by COLSTEIN. The weapon, which was loaded, was handled freely by both men, and Mr. COLSTEIN was about to put it aside, when one of the barrels was accidentally discharged, and the soldier received a serious bullet-wound in the neck. Coroner GOVER took MILLER'S *ante-mortem* deposition, and it appearing that neither of the men had ever previously seen the other, and that there had been no quarrel, the jury found a verdict under which the Coroner will be enabled to admit COLSTEIN to bail to-day. COLSTEIN is a shoemaker.

BY CORONER WILDEY—FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, PAULINE WETTENBERG, a child of 17 months, was run over and instantly killed by Sixth-avenue car No. 17, near Fifty-seventh-street. The body was taken to the parents' abode, in Fifty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The occurrence appears to have been purely accidental.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REUNION AT WARD SCHOOL No. 14.—Highly interesting exercises were held yesterday at Ward School No. 14, in Twenty-seventh-street, the occasion being the thirtieth anniversary of the connection of the Principal, Miss WHITING, with the female department. The guests were principally teachers and graduates of the school. After introductory remarks by Mr. BANES, one of the Trustees, the reading of Scripture by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, and a prayer by Rev. Dr. LEAMAN, the following programme was rendered to the delight and interest of the large audience: Hymn—"America," by graduates; Introductory Remarks, John Stephenson; Welcome to Graduates, Miss F. J. Burke; Chorus—Reunion Song, by graduates; Essay, Miss Ball, of Class No. 62; Song—"Blow Gentle Gales," Mr. Nash and Ladies; Poem—Class Reunion, Miss Tompkins; Solo—"Childhood's Days," Miss Leader; Address, James W. Gerard; Piano Solo, Miss Markstein; Solo—"Wake, Sweetest Melody," Miss Case; Address, Jas. L. Miller; Duet—"Children Pray this Love to Cherish," Mr. Nash and Miss Case; Presentation, Mr. Atterbury; Adress, Dr. Osgood. After the singing of a reunion song, composed for the occasion, Miss WHITING was presented with an elegant writing-desk and chair by the graduates and teachers, through Mr. ATTERBURY, a well-known citizen of the Twenty-first Ward. On behalf of the recipient a reply was made by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, who made an eloquent address, in the course of which he paid a proper tribute to Miss WHITING'S worth as a faithful teacher.

RETURNING REGIMENTS.—A large number of returned soldiers arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday morning, mostly being detachments from various regiments belonging to this State and to New-England. Among the new arrivals was the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, Col. B. P. BUCKINGHAM, numbering 430 veterans, known in the army by the appellation of "Sherman's Wax Figures." On their arrival they were received by Col. J. H. ALMY, agent for the State of Connecticut, who procured them transportation to their homes, for which they left by the Stonington steamer in the afternoon. The Twentieth bore came home full of honors, gathered here and there, all the way from Chattanooga to Raleigh. Life in the camp and on the field of battle has bronzed their faces and given them a true soldierly bearing. Through all the gauntlet of bayonets and bullets, stretching from the Tennessee to the Atlantic, they marched without flinching, ever ready to obey orders, no matter how deeply they might lead into danger. They have been in the service over two years, and it can be said of them that they never yielded to danger and never permitted their flag to fall into the hands of traitors. Col. COLVER, the State Agent, has obtained the use of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory [illegible] by the transfer of the Sixth and Eighth Regiments, over Centre Market, for the accommodation of State troops.

SMOKE PROTECTOR.—An invention which enables a person to exist, unharmed, for fifteen or twenty minutes, in the densest smoke or most deleterious vapors, has just been patented by the inventor, Mr. BENJAMIN J. LANE, of South Framingham, Mass. Yesterday it was practically tested in the building at the southeast corner of Broome-street and the Bowery, Mr. THOMAS P. BAGLEY, a member of the Boston Fire Department, wearing one of the "smoke protectors," entered a small room or cell, scarcely large enough to contain two persons, in which a quantity of sulphur was being burned, and remained there fifteen minutes without the slightest inconvenience. The experiment was witnessed by a number of persons, including the Chief Engineer of the Chicago Fire Department, Mr. HARRIS. The protector consists of an air-tight dress and visor, with eye pieces. Into the dress sufficient air is forced to last a person fifteen or twenty minutes. Peculiar arrangements are made for conveying the air to the lungs. The protector is manufactured by T. H. HENDERSON, of Boston, the cost being about $50. It can be carried in a small compass.

SALE OF THE DRAFT-WHEELS.—Messrs. LEEDS & MINER sold at auction, yesterday morning, the draft-wheels and other office property belonging to the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Districts. The sale took place at No. 63 Sixth-avenue, under direction of Capt. WAGNER. The first wheel sold was that of the Seventh District, which, after a lively competition, was knocked down to Mr. P. T. BARNUM for $20 50. Two large wheels, which had been prepared for the State draft, made of tin, painted green and ornamented with the State arms, sold for $3 50 and $2 respectively. The wheel of the Eighth District sold for $3 50, and that of the Ninth District for sixty-three cents. Several sets of handcuffs were purchased by a well known dealer in old junk, at thirty-one cents a pair. The office furniture, desks, tables, chairs, &c. brought very reasonable prices. A large number of dealers in second-hand furniture, office holders and other persons were present. The furniture of the Marshal's office of the Fourth District will be sold on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, by the same auctioneers, at the office, No. 174 Hudson-street.

STRAWBERRIES FOR OUR RETURNING SOLDIERS.—Col COLVER gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $200 additional from the United States Christian Commission, $50 from GEO. W. BLUNT, $25 each from two members of the Union League Club, $50 from the Ladies of the Rose Hill Soldiers' Relief Association, for strawberries for our returning heroes. It having been found in many cases impracticable to get the regiments to eat down to any properly prepared dinner, in the hurry with which they pass through our city, the New-York State Agent, yesterday, distributed quantities of this delicious fruit, now so abundant in our markets, directly into the hands and caps of the soldiers as they could best be got at. The Twentieth Connecticut, at the New-Haven Railroad Depot, and a Rhode Island battery, on the Neptune Line of steamers, foot of Robinson-street, were liberally supplied in this way, the men receiving this slight token of attention with cheers. Liberal citizens who wish to contribute to this patriotic and timely work can do so by communicating with Col. COLVER, New-York State Agent, No. 50 Howard-street.

CITY NOTES.—The one hundred and eleventh annual commencement of Columbia College will be held at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, the 28th instant. To-night the Class of '65 will hold mirthful exercises on the occasion of the presentation of the Goodwood Cup. On Monday evening next there will be a "burial of the ancient" by the Class of '67..... The Seventy-first Regiment will parade for inspection on Monday, at Washington Parade Ground, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon..... On Saturday evening next a grand concert will be given by twenty-five German artists at the corner of Forty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, for the benefit of children of deceased soldiers..... The New-England Social Club will make their first excursion for the season to Pleasant Valley, on the Hudson, on Monday next. The commodious steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* has been chartered, and will leave foot of Christopher-street at 10 A. M.

CITY MISSIONS.—A merchant deeply impressed with the importance of city missionary operations, has offered $5,000 on condition that five others each give as much more, making together a nucleus of $30,000, which may afterward increase to $100,000 or more, to be employed in buying buildings and leasing suitable premises for Mission Stations in the destitute parts of the city. A Committee of the City Mission, composed of well-known active business men, will take charge of and direct this branch of the work, and we may be assured of a discreet, faithful and enterprising management. Contributions to this fund may be sent in to No. 81 Vesey-street, and No. 10 Bible House.

CHIROGRAPHIC CURIOSITY.—Mr. DAVID DAVIDSON, of No. 234 East Broadway, has just completed a specimen of the chirographic art which is quite a curiosity in its way. It consists of the following words, in letters not more than a quarter of an inch in height: "Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT'S Congratulatory Address." On examination each letter is found to be formed of almost microscopic writing, the whole being GEN. GRANT'S farewell address to his army on the 2d of June, which comprises about forty-seven lines of small print.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The twenty-sixth annual commencement of Rutger's Female Institute will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle on Thursday, June 22, at 2 P. M. The address to the graduates will be delivered by Dr. BARNARD, the President of Columbia College.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.—A meeting for the consideration of the question of universal suffrage, was advertised to take place at Metropolitan Hall last evening, but as only five persons responded to the call, the question was not discussed.

PAYING OFF RETURNED TROOPS.—The One Hundred and Nineteenth, One Hundred and Thirty-third, One Hundred and Second and Sixth in New-York Regiments will be paid off at Hart's Island to-day. Claimants are requested to be on hand.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR AND RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—On Thursday evening last, the residence of Mrs. MARTIN, No. 85 East Baltic-street, was feloniously entered by forcing one of the back windows during the absence of the family, and robbed of a gold watch and chain, a gold bracelet, an enameled ring with seven diamonds and fourteen pearls, silver spoons lined with gold, and some silk dresses—in all valued at $700. A young man named CHARLES BROWN had been seen about the neighborhood, and, as his antecedents are none of the best, he was at once suspected, and Capt. RHODES and Special Detective DONNELLY, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, proceeded in search of him. They eventually succeeded in tracing him to New-York, and yesterday afternoon discovered him walking along Chatham-street. As soon as he recognized the officers he took to his heels and ran down Roosevelt-street, where he was overtaken after a brisk chase. He was brought to Brooklyn and locked up. All the property he had stolen was recovered, having not yet disposed of the most valuable portion. The accused was arrested some months since for robbing a number of houses in Herkimer-street, Ninth Ward. He was indicted by the Grand Jury, but was subsequently bailed in the sum of $1,500 by his father. Shortly before the day fixed for his trial, he escaped from the city, and his bail was forfeited. Thinking, probably, that he had no more to fear, he recently returned to the city, and remained for some days at the house of a relative, which is next door to the residence of the lady whom he robbed. He doubtless made himself acquainted with the premises, and laid his plans accordingly. At the time of the robbery in Herkimer-street he carried on the business of a butcher in that neighborhood, and was familiar with the premises he then entered in a felonious manner. His chances of escape now are very limited.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, have found indictments against the following persons for offences named. The prisoners were arraigned and severally pleaded: JOHN LORVES, stealing hand-pike from the Navy-yard, not guilty; THOMAS LYMAN and HUGH CONLIN, for stealing copper from the Navy-yard, not guilty; PATRICK HURLEY, for stealing composition metal from the Navy-yard, guilty; MICHAEL BAKER, stealing linen from the Navy-yard, not guilty; HENRY SEVERANCE, passing counterfeit United States Treasury note, not guilty; AUGUST TELFORD, for passing counterfeit currency, not guilty. The prisoners were remanded for trial.

THE ALEXANDER CADETS.—The cadets of the Alexander Military Institute, of White Plains, New-York, about thirty in number, paid a visit to Brooklyn, yesterday, and were reviewed by Mayor WOOD, in front of the City Hall. They went through the manual and performed various evolutions by battalion, departing themselves in a soldierly and creditable manner.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, JUNE 16.—Nos. 52, 56, 58, 59, 60, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 74, 75, 79, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89.

Williamsburgh.

RECEPTION OF REV. A. A. WILLETS, D. D.

The Lee Avenue Reformed Dutch Church was last evening filled by the friends of Rev. Mr. WILLETS on the occasion of his reception as pastor of that church. Rev. THOMAS STREET occupied the chair, and the exercises opened with the anthem "O, how lovely is Zion." The address of welcome was delivered by Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, on behalf of the congregation, and he was succeeded by Dr. P. S. PORTER in an address with marked effect. Addresses were also made by Rev. J. H. ROBINSON, Rev. CHAS. H. PAYNE, Rev. E. W. BLISS, Rev. CHAS. E. POMEROY, and Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER, and the benediction was bestowed at a late hour.

ARREST OF SCAVENGERS.—Two scavengers, named EDWIN ROSHER and ANDREW SEILER, were arrested late on Wednesday night by Officer FRANK CODNER, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on a charge preferred by EPHRAIM MCGINNESS, who resides at the corner of Bedford and Flushing avenues, L. I. It seems that MCGINNESS, who is an employe of Col STETSON, of the Astor House, New York, was on his way to his business at an early hour on Tuesday morning, and when near South-seventh-street ferry he got into a difficulty with the scavengers above-mentioned, the result of which was a badly cut head for Mr. MCGINNESS, who lodged a complaint at the Forty-fifth Precinct station-house of highway robbery. The scavengers were arrested by Officer CODNER, in a house corner of De Kalb-avenue and Spencer-street, and taken before Judge DAILEY. The defendants assert that the complainant shooted at them, and called them "ho-boys," and other opprobious epithets, challenging them to fight, and that they accepted the challenge, and vanquished their challenger. The complaint of highway robbery appears fallacious.

LAUNCH OF A PILOT-BOAT.—The pilot-boat *Charlotte Webb* was launched, yesterday afternoon, from the yard of WEBB & BELL, Greenpoint. She is to replace the *James Funch*, No. 22, captured and destroyed by the rebel privateer *Tallahassee*, in August last. Her dimensions are: Length of deck, 89 feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold, 8 feet. The boat is of beautiful model and constructed of the choicest material.

SURPLUS PENNIES.—The Brooklyn Ferry Company are advertising for purchasers for their hoarded pennies, which they offer at a discount of 2 per cent. to parties who will buy $20 worth.

NEW-JERSEY.

A NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—On Monday next, the members of Engine Company No. 5, of Jersey City, will proceed to Boston for the purpose of bringing home their new steam fire engine. Upon their return home they are to have a grand reception.

A NEW CATHEDRAL.—Ground has just been broken in Paterson, for a Roman Catholic Cathedral, which will cost about $200,000. The dimensions on the ground floor will be 200 by 80 feet, and there will be three spires on the front, the central one to be 180 feet in height.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number **detailed reports of the Trial of the assassins.** Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Benedict's Time,
NO. 171 BROADWAY, COR. COBTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO SOLDIERS.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an AMERICAN WATCH; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

For sale and warranted by
BENEDICT BROTHERS,
Keepers of the City Time, and Agents for the sale of the American (Waltham) Watches,
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 257 Pearl-st., New-York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing for restoring, invigorating and beautifying the hair. Sold by all Druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair—Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by Newbery & Sons, No. 45 St. Paul's, London; Garey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe; Sinnot, No. 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., No. 42 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin; Antonin, Post-Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg; Gotthulf Voss, Hamburg; Henery, High-st., Guernsey; Green, No. 48 High-st.; Gratham, Lincolnshire; Consola, Madrid, Spain; Coroj, Havana; Lyman Brothers, Canada; Morton & Co., Nova Scotia; Graham, Newfoundland; Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco; Watson, Prince Edward's Island; Hempstead, Belize, Hooderas; Pou, Panama; Nobey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Locasta, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, and by all druggists throughout the United States.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing gives life, growth and beauty to the hair.

A Caution to the Public.
Parties purchasing DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR are cautioned to see that the new private Government Stamp, having the inventor's signature (H. DALLEY) in white, at the end, and his likeness in the centre of the stamp, is on every box. By a careful attention to this, the public will be guarded from the many counterfeits now offered for sale. The genuine, wholesale and retail, at Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing act upon the roots, producing rapid growth and new life. Sold by all Druggists.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Second-Hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

We would call attention to the sale of lots on Avenue A and 1st-av., 77th, 78th and 79th sts., to be sold, THIS DAY, at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John A. Weeks, Esq., Referee.

Important.—Our stock comprises the largest and most complete assortment of men's and boys' Summer clothing to be found in the city, and at prices to suit the most economical. DAVID CLOSE,
Nos. 116 and 152 Fulton-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Hatchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

As Faces are of many styles, so should Hats be, and so they are at OKEIN'S, No. 513 Broadway, the most extensive retail Hat Establishment in the United States.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines,
[illegible] BROADWAY,

Are You Feeble.—The weak will receive new strength from a moderate use of that excellent invigorant, BIOKREVZ; or, LIFE REJUVENATOR. It is healthful in all its operations. As an invigorant it has no equal—rejuvenating the aged and weakly with wonderful celerity and permanent effect. $1 per bottle. Sold by Druggists—Depot, No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing: the people appreciate them in this country and Europe. Sold by all Druggists.

An Entirely New Invention in Dentistry.
LEVETT'S "PATENT," in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced. Its immense advantages and beauty are obvious to every one. An examination solicited. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

Dr. Von Elsenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing for restoring color and natural beauty.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

RESTORES GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, and will not stain the skin nor soil the whitest fabric. THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. Can be used freely; contains nothing

THE FIRE AT NASHVILLE.

Great Destruction of Government Property.

The Nashville *Diepdtch* of Saturday gives the following particulars of the fire in that city, previously reported by telegraph:

"One of the most destructive conflagrations that have visited Nashville for many years occurred yesterday at about 3 o'clock P. M. The south half of the immense government building known as Taylor Depot, on Summer-street, below Broad, was totally destroyed, with all its contents, amounting to about $4,000,000 worth of Quartermasters' stores. It is not known how the fire originated. Several rumors were afloat, but all of them evidently without foundation. The most probable, however, was that the roof ignited from sparks ejected by the locomotive attached to a train of cars which had passed a few moments previous to the fire, the buildings being quite near the railroad-track.

From Capt. W. A. WAINWRIGHT, who is in charge of the Quartermaster's stores for this department, and has his office adjacent to the buildings, we learn the following particulars regarding the disaster:

At the moment the alarm was given, the building was enveloped in smoke, which was coming out of all the windows. The fire-hose was immediately directed to the building, but the elements were already under full headway, and the water caused the flames to burst out in terrific rapidity, barely allowing the men in the building to escape. It is reported that two government employes failed to get out, and were burned to death, but from all the circumstances attending the early stage of the fire, we have every reason to believe that no lives were lost. There were two men in the building while it was wrapt in flames, but they were both seen when they got out, one of them jumping through a window and badly injuring his leg.

THE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

The following list comprises the bulk of the property destroyed: In the cellar there were about 500,000 pounds of wagon grease, 100 barrels of tar, 10,000 pounds of oakum, and 200 bales of oakum, 300 pounds of pitch, 20,000 pounds of pitch, about 7,000 pounds of tanners' grease, 1,000 wheelbarrows, 2,000 waterbuckets, 500 sets of blacksmiths' tools, 300 anvils, 200 bellows, 200 portable forges, 300 vices, an immense amount of running gear for wagons, and 600 heating stoves.

On the first floor there were 77,000 pounds of harness leather, 60,000 kegs of horse-shoe and cut nails, 6,000 boxes of sheet tin, 65,000 pounds of iron washers, 25,000 pounds of rope, 2,000 pounds of paint, 20,000 feet of lead pipes, 3,000 gallons of neatsfoot oil, 9,000 pounds of bridle leather, 11,000 feet of belting, 200 circular saws, 7,000 picks and handles, 3,000 lanterns, 12,000 files, 2,000 hay forks, 13,000 axes and handles, 10,000 augers, about 300 chests of valuable horse medicines, 5,000 wagon-covers, 5,000 sets of harness, 6,000 horse brushes, 8,000 jocky sticks, 11,000 neck straps, 5,000 halter chains, 3,000 bridle bits, 2,000 wagon spokes, and an immense quantity of boxes containing glass.

Capt. WAINWRIGHT estimates the property at about $4,000,000, of which $1,000,000 will be recovered from the ruin, which is not materially damaged. The two buildings are divided by two brick walls running to the top of each, built for the express purpose of arresting the destruction of both buildings in the event of fire, and they effectually accomplished the object for which they were constructed. This excellent precaution, we are credibly informed, is due to Gen. DONALDSON, at whose suggestion they were built. The northern half of the building contains commissary stores, and its contents are not half as valuable as the building destroyed. The fire engines of both the military and civil departments rendered noble service in preventing the flames from spreading more than they did.

When the reader considers the immense amount of combustible material, above enumerated, some idea can be formed of the terrific force with which the sheets of fire mounted aloft. The heat was so great that the people could not stand within one hundred feet of the building. The furniture in the houses opposite, on Summer-street, was promptly removed; and, as was anticipated, the flames communicated to them, and six residences were considerably damaged, three of them being burnt to a shell. They were occupied by Capt. Gird, Mr. Bently, Mr. Bowles, Mr. Huston, Mr. Allen and Mr. Chedwick, and the residence of Mr. NOLEN was slightly damaged. Capt. GORD had $1,000 stolen from his house by thieves who entered the house under pretence of rendering assistance, and we were told that considerable bedding and other articles were stolen. The loss in private property will, perhaps, amount to $5,000. We did not learn as to any insurance on the property.

Details of the Explosion and Fire at Chattanooga.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of Saturday says: About 1½ o'clock Friday afternoon, a locomotive attached to a long train of empty cars, attempted to start off from where it was standing, on the lower track, at the river landing. The engine was within a very few feet of an old, double-down brick building, entirely open at one end and one side, which has been in use for over a year as a sort of powder magazine. Lately it has been used for the storage of captured ammunition, several tons of which were in it. There was considerable powder open in boxes, and even the floor and streaks of the inflammable article scattered over it. The train being heavy the engine gave two or three short, quick pulls, the air was filled with sparks from the smoke stack, and in the same instant the magazine exploded. From the statement by some of the guards, the powder on the floor caught to ignite first, but the explosion was instantaneous. The next moment the bursting of shell and the whizz of the ill-using powder attracted the attention of every one in the neighborhood. But the wood building was on fire in less time than it has taken us to tell it. East and south of it, and separated from the magazine by a cross street, were the commissary warehouses, two reaching down Market-street, and the third running westward toward the river landing. Two of the warehouses were packed with bags of bale, of which there were about 3,000 in one and 4,000 in the other. The other one was filled with commissary stores. The explosion of the magazine and bursting shells were as rapid as the rattle of a volley of fire coming to the immediate vicinity of the fire, but a few men rushed into the warehouses to save them. Five attempts, however, did not succeed after the first expedition until the warehouses containing the hay were entirely in flames, driving out the firemen who had rushed into them.

West of the lower warehouse was a new building, the magazine proper, containing an immense quantity of ammunition. From what entertained that this would take fire, and if it did, it is not possible there would have been much left of the lower end of this city. Fortunately, the wind was quite calm, and the walls of the building were exceedingly thick and strong. When it was first erected, it was covered with a flat roof, but a few weeks ago another roof, raised in the shape of a high ridge, was built over the old one, and to this fact we may owe our escape from total destruction. About 4½ o'clock the flames were got under, and a short time after the explosion of the shells also ceased. It having been rumored that several of the guards had been killed in the magazine, a large crowd cautiously approached the ruins of it. For a little while the smoke was so thick that it was impossible to see anything, but in a few moments the charred remains of a man were discovered lying in the centre of them. The name of the unfortunate man is believed to be PHILO BARNES, Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteers. His gun lay near him, all the woodwork being burned off of it. From some of the guards who escaped, we learn that the unfortunate man was lying down on the ammunition-boxes when the explosion took place, and he was probably so badly burned by the explosion that he was unable to escape. It has been the rule for the guards when on duty at this magazine, to go on the roof of it every time a locomotive passed on the track, which at one corner of the building is only two feet from it. The sergeant and one of the corporals of the guard, together with one or two others, were on the roof when the explosion occurred. One man named DOMINICK DEVOTT, belonging to the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, was blown over the warehouse containing the hay, a distance of at least two hundred and fifty feet, falling into the river, but, strange to say, he was uninjured. The sergeant was thrown down to the ground, and was badly burned. The corporal is said to be missing, as also one other man belonging to the guard. Several of the soldiers were badly burned about the head and on the hands. About 7 o'clock in the evening a second smaller explosion occurred. At the time it took place, a large crowd of soldiers were walking about among the ruins of the magazine, and several of them were seriously wounded, one of whom will probably die. His name we did not learn. A piece of shell struck him on the forehead. Another had his right arm carried away by another piece, and a third man, ELISHA JOINER, Co. H, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers, was struck in the shoulder by a piece of the flying shell, inflicting an ugly wound, besides being hit on the ankle. One man was struck on the head, another in the back—both wounds, however, being slight. In addition to these, quite a number, probably twenty, were injured during the afternoon by bursting shell. A few men, some six or eight, are reported missing, and at the time of writing it is not known whether they are dead or not.

The hay, of which there were 7,000 bales in the two warehouses destroyed, was in charge of Capt. CLARK, A. Q. M.

In the commissary warehouse, in care of Capt. TOLL, Post and Depot Commissary, there were 407 barrels of pork, all of which was saved; 723 barrels of flour, 52,000 pounds of hard bread, 37,000 bushels of beans, 11,000 pounds of rice, 93,800 pounds of coffee, 32,000 pounds of sugar, 25,000 pounds of mixed vegetables, 57,000 bushels of salt. Capt. TOLL estimates that about one-third of those articles are lost to the government. The whole loss, according to a rough estimate, will probably amount to $150,000.

Two small buildings between the warehouses and the landing were totally destroyed, and a poor horse that was tied in a shed near one of them, was burned up with them.

The magazine which exploded was under the charge of Capt. HOGAN, ordnance officer, and we learn he has been ordered under arrest until an examination can be had into the cause of the explosion and consequent loss of life and property.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS MAN, CAPITAL $20,000, wishes a partner with a capital of $5,000 or more, to engage in the dry-goods, hardware or wholesale grocery, or Yankee notions, or shoe and boot business, who has had long experience in the country merchants. Address F., Box No. 162 Times Office.

AN EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY PROPERTY, each machine and forge shops for sale very cheap, on most easy terms, during a long profitable business; convenient to the city, machinery, patterns, tools, &c., complete, and all in good order. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 44 WALL-STREET N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government Securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building)

Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

Dated June 15, 1865,

AND NUMBERED

111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.

BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

United States Telegraph,
Western Union Extension Telegraph,
American Express Company,
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Company,
} For sale.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

KING, SUTTON & CO., Bankers and Brokers, have removed their office to the new premises known as the Globe Buildings, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

REDEMPTION OF

$500,000

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND

BONDS NO. 3,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

PAYABLE JULY 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 3," of the City of New-York, becoming due and payable July 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF

$500,000

OF

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND

REDEMPTION BONDS

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, June 22, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds, of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 26 of the Laws of 1863, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, May 13, 1865.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1868.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, on or before the first day of July, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from July 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year.

For Directors:

JOHN KERR,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,
JACOB SHARP,
CHARLES JOHNSON,
THURLOW WEED,
GEORGE LAW,
HUGH SMITH,
JAMES MURPHY,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
CHARLES CURTISS,
PETER B. SWEENEY,
THOMAS B. KERR,
JOHN C. ANDERSON.

For Inspectors:

THOMAS F. JEREMIAH,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, the following gentlemen were unanimously reflected:

For President—Mr. JOHN KERR.
For Treasurer—Mr. FRANCIS A. PALMER.
For Secretary—Mr. JOHN C. ANDERSON.

JOHN C. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, May 31, 1865.

REGISTRATION OF STOCK.—NOTICE IS hereby given that, in accordance with an order of the Board of Directors, the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK has been appointed Registrar of the stock of this company, and will be prepared to act as such on and after June 2 prox., at which time new certificates will be issued by the Transfer Agents at New-York, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., and countersigned by the Registrar, either to the present or future shareholders, in exchange for those then outstanding. G. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE DOUGLASS MINING CO. OF MICHIGAN,
No. 72 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an assessment of $1 per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, payable on the 22d day of June, at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1865.
NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA PETROLEUM CO.'S OFFICE, No. 104 WALL-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of this company will be held at the office of I. B. GAGER, No. 104 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 20th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year.

JAMES M'MASTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 69 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1865.

THIS COMPANY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED under a special charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

Holders of provisional receipts for stock sold for working capital, are requested to exchange such receipts for stock certificates at the office of the company.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 24th inst., and opened on the morning of July 5.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAYER MANUFACTURING CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 484 Broadway, on SATURDAY, June 17, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. Per order of the President.

CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

A BUSINESS MAN HAVING LARGE assets in real estate, which he does not wish to dispose of, wishes to meet with a capitalist who will advance cash or notes to the extent of $100,000 for a term of months, at seven per cent. interest and a commission. Security undoubted. None but capitalists need address Box No. 3,299 New-York Post-office.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW YORK, June 15, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the Banking-house on the first day of July next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 1 o'clock, P. M. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—NOtice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the LAKE MAJOR GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA, will be held at their office, No. 38 Cortlandt-st., on FRIDAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock A. M. F. F. PAYDTER, Secretary.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst. No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 57 Exchange-place,

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

All denominations ready for delivery.

All classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Also

GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Bought and sold on Commission.

CARPENTER & BOARDMAN,

STOCK BROKERS.

No. 4 WALL-ST.,

EDWARD P. CARPENTER,
LANDSDALE BOARDMAN.

BRIGGS & LEETE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Buy and sell on commission, government securities, railroad, bank, mining, oil and other stocks and bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion; foreign and domestic exchange. Collections made and interest allowed on deposits. JOSEPH O. BRIGGS, GEORGE A. LEETE.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

E. R. McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 20 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(L. S.)

(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank." R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 2d, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid. W. H. DIKE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank. R. RUCK, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1865.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 393 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, June 20, 1865. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

FOR SALE—100 SHARES OF THE NEW-YORK, Philadelphia and Baltimore Consolidated Petroleum and Mining Company. Address J. T. H., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,

Constantly on hand and ready for immediate delivery.

JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 32 Wall-st.

SAVON DE TERRE.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the SAVON DE TERRE COMPANY are hereby notified that Certificates of Stock are now ready for issue, and particular request is made that they be called for without delay.

Only a few shares remain unsold. The attention of capitalists and others desiring to invest is directed to the fact that our stock in the market has the same certainty of yielding large returns. The demand for the article, the necessity for its use, and the cheapness with which it can be produced, establish its great value.

The nature of SAVON DE TERRE as a substitute for Fullers' earth in the manufacture of Woolens, and as an ingredient in the manufacture of Soap, cheapening greatly both processes, has been already made known to previous advertisements.

WILLIAM RYLE, JR.....President.
JAMES FREELAND.....Vice-President.
WALTER E. LAWTON.....Treasurer.
WM. WALLACE PERKINS.....Secretary.

For fuller information and circulars, apply at the office of the Company, at

THE PETROLEUM AND MINING EMPORIUM

OF

PERKINS, FREELAND & CO.,

NO. 71 BROADWAY.

MARIPOSA FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Mariposa Mining Company, are requested to attend a meeting at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of deciding upon such action as may be necessary to protect their interests. All holders are earnestly invited to be present, as matters of great interest and importance will be submitted for their consideration. By order of the COMMITTEE OF BONDHOLDERS.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 516 BROADWAY, June 8, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED an EXTRA DIVIDEND out of surplus profits, in addition to the semi-annual one, payable at the same time, viz.: July 17, 1865, of THREE PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undistorbed for THREE YEARS prior to the 1st of July next; TWO PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for TWO YEARS prior to the same period; and ONE PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for one year prior to the same period. This Extra Dividend is made as an act of justice to those depositors whose money, having been left thus undisturbed, has most largely contributed to the surplus earned. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of the company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY OF CHERRY RUN, PA., No. 7 NASSAU-ST., ROOM No. 10.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. per month on their capital stock, payable on and after the 26th of June.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 26th of June. F. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Twelve (12) Per Cent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July next. By order of the board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

TO SHIP-CARPENTERS.

Estimates are wanted for repairs to be done to the Portuguese ship JOSEFITA Y ALMIRA, from Havana, now at anchor off the Battery. Application to be made on board the ship for two days, from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., where a detailed account will be given. Sealed proposals to be sent to the undersigned until the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock. HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at eleven o'clock A. M.,

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-third-street, from Tenth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-third-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Eightieth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-eighth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Tenth-avenue.

For rebuilding bulkhead north side Rivington-street, East River.

For replanking and fendering Piers Nos. fifty-six and fifty-seven East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. thirty-seven East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. forty-four East River.

For dredging both sides of Pier No. sixty-one East River.

For re-building Pier No. sixty-two North River.

For regulating and grading Forty-third-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, June eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, indorsed "Proposals for Cooked Rations," will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, the 21st instant, for supplying Cooked Rations for four months from the 1st day of July, 1865, (or for such shorter period as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence) to all troops in the service, as well as to all other persons properly to be subsisted by the United States Subsistence Department, who may come to New-York City or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who may be en route to and from the seat of war and not otherwise provided for.

The rations will consist of three meals each day, of good and wholesome food, and subject to such proper inspection as may be directed by the officer in charge.

The contractor must also furnish the soap and candles that may be required in accordance with the army ration, as follows: four pounds of soap and one and one quarter pounds of adamantine candles to each hundred rations.

The bidders must state the price per ration, which price must include all expenses, such as furnishing cooking apparatus, fuel, packing-boxes, transportation of the rations, &c.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to the true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Names of guarantors, ———, ———.

Bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and of business.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments to be monthly, in such funds as may be furnished by the United States. F. E. BERIER, Capt. and C. S. V.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until MONDAY, the 26th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-House No. 42, to be built on lots Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st., in said Ward, for the use of the Primary Department of said School. Plans and specifications for said building, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 64 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The trustees of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM McCAFFEIL, Chairman,

GEORGE KINZER, Secretary.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE-STS., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

Address S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

NOTICE TO COAL DEALERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Clerk of Police, number three hundred Mulberry-street, until the twenty-second instant, at twelve M., for the delivery of one thousand two hundred to one thousand five hundred tons of Coal. Specifications to be seen at the office of the Chief Clerk.

B. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

JUNE 14, 1865

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H DRAPER. & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY June 16, at 12 o'clock M.

at No. 15 State-st.

By order of Simeon Draper United States agent.

5 Bales O Snaburg.	2 Bales Bagging.
6 Bales Cotton Warp.	24 Pieces Bagging.
74 Boxes Tobacco.	1 Bale Twine.
83 Boxes Starch.	2 Boxes Leaf Tobacco.
1 Packages Rope,	82 Boxes Corn Starch.

163 Bags Peanuts.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

WILL SELL

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At the Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn,

BY ORDER OF

SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. AGENT,

884

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE
WHARF PROPERTY
FOR SALE,
On North River, below 11th-st.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

BUILDING LOTS.—LOTS FOR SALE IN almost every part of this city. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The well-known establishment, BAGG'S HOTEL, in the City of Utica, N. Y. The hotel commanosses by side entrance with the depot of the New-York Central Railroad. It is substantially constructed of brick, four stories in height, with capacity for about 250 guests, and occupies, with stables, yard, &c., about one acre of ground. No establishment of the kind is more widely or favorably known. It is the principal hotel in Utica and the section of country where it is located; and has always commanded a large and very profitable amount of business, which is constantly increasing. It is well furnished throughout. The hotel will be sold at a sacrifice, owing to the decease of its late proprietor. Terms favorable, and a considerable portion may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE ITALIAN VILLA COTTAGE, with 17 lots of ground and stable, corner Gates and Classon ave., Brooklyn; size, 28x40, and extension 16x24, with dry cellar under the whole; metal roof, all modern improvements. It is elevated about six feet and stands fifty feet from the avenues, with double entrance and gravel walks; is surrounded by choice shrubbery and well grown shade-trees, and the grounds are well stocked with apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, 60 bushels last year), raspberries, blackberries, and other small fruits, all in vigorous bearing, and four fine asparagus beds. The whole premises are in complete order, and possession can be given 1st to 15th July, if desired. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 A. M., or 4 to 8 P. M., or to FOSTER & LOPER, Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 6,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated in Darlington and Chesterfield Districts, South Carolina; said tract lies upon Cedar Creek, a stream affording fine water-power for manufacturing purposes, has saw and grist mill, and power for ginning cotton; 800 acres is cleared, balance is covered with a fine growth of yellow pine; has all the appurtenances usual to a cotton plantation, such as quarters for laborers, barns, stables, &c. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH THE GROWING CROPS and immediate possession if desired, a fine farm of 80 acres, situated on King-st. road, four miles north of Portchester depot, N. Y. and N. H. R. R.; 1 hour and 16 minutes from 27th-st.; the land is mostly free from rock and well fenced; the dwelling-house has been recently repaired and put in order; there is a good barn and stable attached, also a new carriage-house, stable and granary. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT Englewood, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, new and highly-finished stone house, well supplied with water and the modern improvements; large stables and carriage-house, greenhouse and hot-house, cottage, gardens, &c.; ten acres of land; fine views and healthy neighborhood; within five minutes' walk of the depot. Price, $32,000. Inquire at No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS mansion, of large size; has all the modern improvements; burglar-alarm, well of pure, soft water, 64 feet deep, with pump, filtering cisterns, tank, &c.; brick barn and stable, 36 by 32 feet; hennery, &c.; about four acres of land; situated on Sandford-av., Flushing; high ground and perfectly healthy. Apply to JAMES BEVERIDGE, Wall-st. Ferry-house, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES IN Litchfield County, Conn., one-half mile from a railroad station, four hours from New-York City; house two-story brick, 40x40, with extension 24x26; three barns, stables and other outbuildings; all nearly new; fruit in abundance. Price $7,000. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE ON GRAMERCY PARK—A first-class house in perfect order and elegantly decorated, together with the furniture therein contained, which is costly and tasteful. Price $40,000 for house and standing furniture. Possession in two weeks. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A HANDsome country residence, slightly situated within a mile of the landing, and commanding extensive views of the river and Fishkill Mountains. The place contains eight acres of ground, and is a most desirable property. For full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE FOUR-STORY, HIGHstoop, brown-stone houses, 22x50, in 45th and 46th sts., one to three doors from Broadway; they have all the modern improvements, newly painted and frescoed, and occupied by first-class tenants. For permits and full particulars, apply to HEATH & HUGHES, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 70 acres, on Harlem Rail Road, near Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Land in good condition. Will be exchanged for merchandise—dry goods preferred. Price $55 per acre. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS BUILDING LOTS ON 33D and 34th sts., 100 feet west of 8th-av., being part of the Blind Institute property; will be sold cheap and on terms to suit builders. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5 Pine-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, RESIDENCES, and every variety of real estate for sale and exchange on most favorable terms. A large line of desirable property at Long Branch. Inquire of SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITE, FIVE ACRES LAND, near water and Eltingville railroad depot, south side Staten Island; view of entire bay and Jersey shore; superior advantages for bathing, fishing and yachting; $1,900. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND VILLAGE property for sale and exchange. Apply to KELSEY & COMPANY, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, or No. 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—One hundred lots between 55th and 87th sts., 4th and 5th avs. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 657 BROADWAY.

All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Socks, Blankets, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Babies' Caps, Sporting Jackets, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemise Yokes, Nightgown Yokes, Ladies' Ready-made Under-garments; varieties of Handkerchiefs.
Initials and Coats of Arms Embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braidings, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order, Stamping for Embroideries and Braiding executed perfectly.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

MISS D'ORSEY'S VIOLET AND WHITE CHIP ROUND HATS—The most elegant in the city; also, PARIS BONNETS, at reduced prices, at No. 1,040½ Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—Jubilee number for July—The Jubilee National Prize Song, with illustrations—Splendid Poems, Illustrated—Entertaining Stories—Household Matters—Summer Fashions and Fashion Plates—Full Size Patterns and other novelties. Do not fail to see the elegant and valuable July number, soon ready. Yearly $3, with a valuable premium. Mailed free on receipt of price. 25 cents.
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 39 Beekman-st., New-York.

UNCLE SAM.—BUY THIS INTERESTING weekly. It has a great story, entitled
ELLEN, THE PRIDE OF BROADWAY,
publishing. Also, original stories, fun, &c. Only five cents. For sale at all periodical depots. AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, General Agents.

MEETINGS.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will meet on FRIDAY EVENING, June 16, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House, in reference to accepting a polite invitation from the First Company Continental Guards to attend a pic-nic on the 19th June. Tickets gratuitous. P. S.—This company will escort us on the 4th day of July. H. RAYMOND, Brig.-General.
ABRAHAM DAILY, Colonel.
J. M. PEYTE, Adjutant.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION will be held at No. 83 6th-av. this (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
SALEM T. RUSSELL, President.
W. J. COLES,
A. M. EAGLESON, } Secretaries.

FIREWORKS.

EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.

Illuminations, public and private displays, manufacturers, flags, lanterns, &c.
FUNSTON & SCHOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

FIRE-WORKS.

HADFIELD'S first premium fire-works, and Waugh's non-pareil torpedoes for sale at the manufactory Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av., New-York.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUST FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST MEDIUM.—THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, from Europe, greatest spiritualist, medical and business clairvoyant; tells present, past and future; has the never-failing secret to cause speedy marriages. Office No. 310 4th-av., near 24th-st. Ladies $1. Gents $2.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG, ABLE POLITIcian, capable of going to the United States Senate, desires a matrimonial alliance with a young wealthy lady; a political writer preferred. Address PRESTON GILDAY, Hartford, Conn.

TO LET.

HANDSOME OFFICES
TO LET,
With splendid light and ventilation
Suitable for
Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 13 Broad-st.,
corner of Exchange-place.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FURNISHED OR FOR SALE.—At Riverton, one mile from Mamaroneck Depot, one hour's ride from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. 20 acres of ground handsomely laid out in lawn, fruit and vegetable garden, with abundance of the choicest fruit trees, splendid vegetable garden, a great variety of shade and ornamental trees, house large and commodious, all the modern improvements, good barn, stable, &c. The premises are on very high grounds, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country and Long Island Sound. Possession can be had at once. Inquire of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., or S. S. MARSHALL & CO., No. 326 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LEASE, AT NEWBURGH, ON THE HUDSON, to a private family for a term of years, a gentleman's country seat. The house is completely arranged, has 14 rooms, is modern in all respects; both and water-closets, &c., fine stables, garden, fruits, &c., &c.; 30 acres of land attached; rent $2,500 per annum. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURNISHED—THE former residence of the late Hon. N. Halstead, at Rye, Westchester County, near the beach. The house is large, and in perfect order; good stable and carriage-house. The furniture necessary to complete the house with the carriage and horses can be purchased of the present occupant by applying to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
6 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

A FARM-HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED, at Mamaroneck, one mile from depot; one hour's ride, by New-Haven Railroad, from city; plenty of fruit and shade trees; fine garden of vegetables; pleasant and healthy situation; price, $300 for the season. Apply to S. S. MARSHALL & CO., No. 326 Washington-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR THREE OR four months, on Murray Hill, Madison and 4th ave., a new brown-stone house, 17x55, newly furnished, in fine order. Inquire of Mr. VAN WAGENER, No. 26 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—NEW HOUSE, newly furnished, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, near and overlooking the Sound, with privilege of boating and bathing. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—Is on Hudson River; house furnished for Winter and Summer; grapery, peaches, all fruits; one mile from a steamboat landing; three hours from city by rail. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, with immediate possession, good house, eleven rooms, fruit and shade, fine situation, with six lots of ground. Rent low for balance of the season. Inquire of S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway, or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE—THIRTY minutes from city, with 9 rooms, to rent; ceilings 12 and 13 feet high; rented for the Summer or the year; garden all planted; good stable and carriage-house. Apply at No. 36 East 4th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FInest corner-houses in Mott Haven, with store, neatly fitted up with shelves, counter, &c. Possession at once. Apply to THOMAS OVERINGTON, Garden-st. and Cottage-av., Mott Haven.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH billiard room and stable attached, one-half mile above Piermont. Apply to W. SKELLY, No. 90 Warren-st.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

YONKERS.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Yonkers, convenient to depot and boat landing; fine garden. Price, $150 a month. Apply to T. A. ATRINS, No. 1 Park-place.

TO LET—A FINE OFFICE IN BROADWAY, near Liberty-st. Rent low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A fine suite of rooms on second floor; also, two single rooms without board. Location very desirable, being near Broadway and three lines of cars. Persons desirous of securing pleasant quarters for the year, will find this a rare opportunity. Call at No. 56 West 28th-st., before 10 A. M.

THE FRONT ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, and two on the fourth, can be had with board, at No. 56 East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, with first-class board, may be found at No. 170 East 18th-st., near 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer, can be accommodated at a farm-house pleasantly situated along a river, six miles from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, bathing and sailing; terms, $9 a month for adults; children and servants half-price. For particulars, address Mrs. L. PUCKETT, Shark River, N. J., or apply at No. 18 LeRoy-st., New-York.

INLAND COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—In an elevated situation, not more than one hour from City Hall, for gentleman and wife, from about July 25; must be in a healthy locality, accessible from the city early in the day; will be permanent if suited. Address, with full particulars, PARKER, Box No. 401 Post-office.

AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure mountain air, beautiful scenery, fine drives, &c. The Summit House is open for the reception of guests. A commodious suite of rooms in a large cottage to let, with private table.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in the most healthy section of the State, on the Erie route, in a pleasant location, good table, comfortable rooms, at a reasonable rate, by applying to Mrs. READ, "Young Ladies' School," Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A gentleman, wife and child, at a farm-house within one hour's ride of New-York, and where there are few or no other boarders. Address, with particulars, S. M. M., Box No. 4,250, Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER BOARD FOR FAMILIES, ON reasonable terms, in a beautifully situated cottage, near Cozzens' Hotel, West Point; good board, pleasant rooms, bath, &c. By B. R. KING, late of Roe's Hotel, West Point, N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR A family of six or eight persons at a farm-house, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, forty miles from the city. For further particulars, inquire of M. L. RANNEY, Esq., Surveyor's Department, Custom-house, New-York.

REV. DR. SCUDDER, HAVING SUDdenly left for California, the rooms he had taken for the bathing season at Quiogne are open for engagement; situation delightful; table first-class. Inquire of Rev. J. SCUDDER, Am. and For. Ch. Union, No. 156 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD OF the subscriber in a pleasant, healthy location, Prattsville, Green County, N. Y. CHAS. G. CHURCHILL.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.
This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.
C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This favorite hotel will open for the season,
JUNE 20TH, INST.
Address COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, New-Jersey. This select family hotel is open for the season. Communication by steamboat foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., and 5 P. M. from Pier No. 2 North River; by New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day, and Bergen Point Railroad hourly from Jersey City. W. W. HILL, Proprietor.
N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen Point than from South Ferry to the 5th-av.

BRIGHTON HOUSE—PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Lines of communication with New-York:
Woodbridge and Amboy R. R., 6 times daily; time, 1¼ hours from foot of Cortlandt-st. Staten Island R. R., 8 times daily; time, 1¾ hours from Whitehall, per Staten Island Ferry. Steamer MAGENTA leaves Perth Amboy at 7:45 A. M., and New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 3 P. M.; time, 1½ hours. Steamer RICHARD STOCKTON leaves New-York at 6, and Perth Amboy at 9½ A. M.; time 1½ hours. JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

THE HOSFORD HOUSE IS NOW IN fine order, and will open on the 20th instant. It is situated between the American Hotel and the Spring House, and really is the pleasantest location at Richfield Springs, being nearly opposite to the spring. The proprietor will spare no pains in making his house a pleasant home for his guests. A few more families can be accommodated, at prices in accordance with the times.
M. K. HOSFORD, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, New-Jersey, is now open.
S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will be opened June 17 for the reception of guests.
E. BLAKE, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

THE ASHLAND HOUSE,
FOURTH-AV. AND TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

Recently enlarged and improved, is now open for transient as well as permanent boarders. The house is situated on one of the pleasantest avenues, and accessible to all places of amusement and business by cars and stages. Guests will find all the conveniences and comforts of a superior establishment, with an excellent table. Transient board $3 per day.
WM. H. SELKIRK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Families who desire rooms for the Summer will make early application. To desirable parties advantageous terms will be offered.

CANNING FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Persons desiring to learn canning and preserving peas, beans, cauliflowers, strawberries, pineapples, etc., may apply at the New-York Cooking Academy, No. 49 4th-av.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, HOWES, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,433	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,600	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Crogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
ERIN.....SATURDAY, July 1
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, July 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
FRANCE	(About)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(About)	1,200-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.
EUROPE.....Capt. A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE.....Capt. A. BOUDET.....FRIDAY, June 23
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $60
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MCKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
PASSAGE RATES GREATLY REDUCED.
The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
June 16.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH
(connecting at Panama with the GOLDEN CITY.)
July 1.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SLOCUM
(connecting at Panama with the CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....June 17
GLASGOW.....WEDNESDAY.....June 21
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....June 24
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....June 28
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular weekly United States mail line of new and first-class steamships
GRANADA—R. BAYLIS, Commander.
ALHAMBRA—R. H. BENSON, Commander.
THE GRENADA
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on
SATURDAY, June 17,
at 3 o'clock. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, June 24.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15t of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The first-class steamships
AMERICA.....Capt. CLIFT.
NEVADA.....Capt. CARPENTER.
The AMERICA
will commence taking freight Wednesday morning, and positively sail SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from foot of Canal-st., North River. For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, COOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 1 Broadway.
The NEVADA will follow Saturday, June 24. Agents in Savannah, Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above on THURSDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River.
For freight or passage,
Apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GANMELL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE STEAMSHIP EUTERPE,
Capt. ELDRIDGE, is now loading at Pier No. 36 North River, and will sail for the above port on Saturday, June 17th, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana. For Freight or Passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on June 28.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail Steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 8 North River, on SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND THE IRISH PORTS.
CALEDONIA.....Saturday.....June 17
HIBERNIA.....Saturday.....July 1
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.
Passage rates greatly reduced. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 8 Bowling-green.
Passengers booked through to Havre, Hamburg, &c.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route—Low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of each month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, E. P. DENNIS, master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 179 West-st., corner of Warren.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 5 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Fort Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS FOR THE FISHING BANKS DAILY.—The new and splendid steamer ANDREW FLETCHER will make the regular excursions for the season to the Fishing Banks, daily. Leaving foot of 10th-st., East River, at 6; Broome-st. at 6¼; Peck-slip at 6½; Spring-st. at ½, and Pier 4, North River at 7½ o'clock, A. M. By WESLEY HUNT, Agent.
Fare for the excursion, $1.
Capt. GREENWOOD Fleet.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 9 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 7:30. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGfield, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st., at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st. for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, POUGHkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens Dock, Cornwall and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL will leave Debrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT WHITE STONE, CITY ISLAND AND GREENWICH.—The steamboat JOHN ROMER will leave Pier No. 26, East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN.
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Estontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 8 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, June 5, 1865, trains will leave 26th-st. station, for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, at 11 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. The 11 A. M. train connects at Troy with train for Saratoga, Lake George, Burlington and Rutland, and by Lake Champlain Boats, for Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point and Montreal. Sleeping car attached to the 4:40 P. M. train at Albany for the West.
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Engineer and Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Statues to Fulton and Morse—A Rebuke to the Pilot Commissioners.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. JONES in the chair.

A resolution by Mr. NOSTON was adopted, requiring the Hudson River Railroad Company to repair their tracks in Hudson, Canal, West and Spring streets.

An ordinance authorizing the issue of $50,000 of Croton Water Works Extension Stock, was laid over.

Mr. MASTERSON presented a resolution appropriating the triangular spaces at the corners of Sixth-avenue and Broadway, and Thirty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue, for the erection of life-size bronze statues of ROBERT FULTON and S. F. MORSE, said statues to be furnished by public subscription.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

A report was received from the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to whom was referred a communication of the Street Commissioner relative to the unauthorized construction of a pier in the North River, between North Moore-street and Hubert-street. The communication states that the parties constructing the pier profess to be acting under the direction and permission of the Pilot Commissioners. The committee, after stating that the Pilot Commissioners have no authority to permit the construction of piers, and administering a sharp rebuke to them for their "impudence and presumption," recommend that the constructors of the pier be ordered to remove it forthwith, and in the event of their refusing to comply, then the same to be removed by the Street Commissioner.

The report of the committee was adopted, and a copy thereof directed to be sent to the Pilot Commissioners.

A resolution from the other board to lease the premises now occupied by the City Inspector, for ten years, at $9,000 per annum, was concurred in, and the board then adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Reception of Returning Soldiers—Memorial of the Lincoln Obsequies.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday.

The following communication relative to the reception of returning regiments was received and laid over:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have received a communication from your Honorable Body requesting me to recommend "suitable measures to be taken to give our noble and devoted volunteers a reception worthy the honor and union of this country on their return to their homes." I need hardly state that I feel honored and gratified by the compliment implied in this invitation, and avail myself of the opportunity thus afforded to express my opinion on this delicate and important subject.

As you are aware the Legislature has limited the appropriation for "City Contingencies" to $40,000 for the current year, exclusive of an item of $35,000 set apart for the expenses attending the obsequies of the late President. This sum it was designed should be jealously guarded, from the fact that the concurrence of the Mayor is required, before any portion of it can be expended, and it is evident that without the most rigorous economy, it will not suffice to answer the demand that will be made upon it in the ordinary course.

Whatever differences of sentiment may have existed with reference to the objects of the civil strife just ended or the means used in its prosecution, I am not aware of any as to the gallantry and devotion of the brave soldiers who have been engaged in this tremendous struggle.

Their patriotism has been as sincere as their bravery has been irreproachable. I honor the one and admire the other; and, while bidding them welcome to their homes, I cherish the hope that they may not hereafter be called on to draw their swords in defence of the principles of the constitution, as they have done for the territorial integrity of the Union.

A grand ovation would be highly proper if the army were expected in one vast column. To receive each regiment as it reaches the city separately, would be very expensive, and entirely unsatisfactory. To ask those who are in haste to visit their families and homes to remain here for the sake of a mere parade, would be an empty mockery.

This, then, I propose: On the coming celebration of the Fourth of July, let all the veterans of the army in this city be invited to join, and be received by the civil and military authorities with every demonstration of respect and honor.

While thus welcoming the soldiers who have risked and sacrificed so much, we may most appropriately unite in mutual congratulations on the restoration of peace among the component parts of our political system, renew the pledges of good feeling with our fellow citizens of all parties, and let the past bury its dead issues in the forgiveness of the present and the forgetfulness which will follow.

If I do not greatly mistake the liberality of the citizens of New-York, they will respond to any reasonable appeal of your Honorable Body, and thus, without greatly exceeding the usual cost of the time-honored anniversary of American independence, with their aid, the returned soldiers will join the *edat* of a civil triumph, and the hospitalities of the wealthy and generous inhabitants of our city.

If the suggestion is favorably considered, I shall be happy to find your Honorable Body in carrying out its details, or any other plan that may be deemed more judicious. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

A preamble and resolution in favor of appointing a Special Committee to confer with Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, in relation to preparing a suitable memorial of the Lincoln obsequies, was presented.

Councilman LENT spoke in favor of the resolution, after which it was referred to the Special Committee on the late President's obsequies.

The board concurred in the resolution adopted by the Aldermen, appointing a Special Committee to prepare for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

The board then adjourned to Monday next.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE GARROTING IN UNION-SQUARE.

On Wednesday morning Policemen SAMUEL M. PHOENIX and GEORGE W. NIBLO captured two outlaws —JAMES MORRISON and CHARLES GAY by name—who had garroted and robbed a stranger in Broadway, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; but the garroters' victim having fled, the officers, on reaching court, were able only to make their own affidavits that their prisoners had been seen to garrote and rob a man whose name they did not know, and that while flying from the scene of the outrage one of the thieves threw into a gutter the wallet containing $10, and a check drawn by Mr. A. C. MOORE, and payable to the order of bearer. Upon these affidavits Justice DODGE held the prisoners to await the appearance of the unknown, and, yesterday morning, the particulars of the case were published in the TIMES, with an intimation that the court would be glad to take his deposition. Seeing which, Mr. WM. R. B. WING, of Morris, Otsego County, now of the Metropolitan Hotel, went to court and made oath against the ruffians, saying that, being a stranger in town, and excessively frightened, he had not known to whom to appeal, but had thought that if a man could be robbed in Union-square at 5 o'clock in the morning, he had been singularly fortunate in escaping with his life. The banditti, who are depraved youths of 20 years, were committed without bail, and are speedily to be tried at the Court of General Sessions.

AN ENGLISH OPERATOR AT BULL'S HEAD BANK.

Police Captain WALLING appeared at court yesterday afternoon, with one JOHN M. HODGSON, an adventurer, who had defrauded the Bull's Head Bank of $1,020. The affidavit of Mr. GEORGE W. WILLETT, Cashier of the bank, shows that at about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., JOHN C. PARKER, of No. 85 East Twenty-fifth-street, introduced HODGSON, saying that he desired to open an account at that bank, and that HODGSON said that he lived near the bank and would probably keep from $3,000 to $4,000 therein. HODGSON then deposited $500 in bankable money and a check for $2,387 on the Chatham Bank, purporting to have been drawn by E. M. BOLTON, and the bank officers thereupon gave him credit on their books for $2,887, and HODGSON departed. He returned, however, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and drew from Mr. DANIEL SIMA, the paying teller, and just prior to the expiration of banking hours he again put in an appearance, this time with a check for $1,850 30, purporting to have been drawn by CH. ALLENS on the Hanover Bank, and this also he desired to deposit. But the bank officers, instead of letting the Chatham Bank check take the ordinary course and float outside the bank a day or two, as HODGSON had supposed they would, thus giving him opportunity to defraud them to the amount of several thousands, had sent the paper to the Chatham Bank and ascertained that it was a rank forgery, and on learning this fact they had sent for Capt. WALLING. The Captain, on hearing their statement, bade them go on as though nothing had happened, feeling assured that the rogue, having drawn only a fraction of the sum which stood to his credit, would return for more, and the Captain accordingly remained in the bank, so that HODGSON had no sooner presented the second spurious check to be credited to him as money on deposit than he found himself under arrest. The prisoner was at once searched, and in his bank-book were found two checks, properly drawn and signed by himself, and made payable to the bearer by the Bull's Head Bank, and with United States Internal Revenue stamps affixed, signed and dated, ready for negotiation, respectively for $1,325 and $3,120, and a check for $15 50, drawn on the Bull's Head Bank, payable to the order of Messrs. JOHN C. PARKER & Co. The prisoner, who is an Englishman, 38 years of age, says that he is a commission merchant, has recently boarded at the European Hotel, in Hudson-street, and is not guilty, of course; but the police, who hold certain papers that may soon be of interest to him, describe him as an old offender. His address is that of a thrifty and honest merchant. He was committed for examination.

ROBBERY IN GREENE-STREET.

Early on Sunday evening, WILLARD E. DUDLEY entered a Greene-street drinking-saloon and conversed a while with privates JAMES O'CONNELL and JOHN REYNOLDS, and when he departed they followed him. Reaching Prince-street, and observing no policeman near, O'CONNELL stepped up to DUDLEY and asked the time, and when DUDLEY drew his watch O'CONNELL seized it, and the two soldiers fled. DUDLEY pursued until Patrolman JOHN CROWN saw and apprehended both of the fugitives, and the watch was recovered. REYNOLDS, on examination at court, yesterday, said that he is 19 years of age, was a resident of Troy before the war, and did not know that O'CONNELL intended to commit robbery. O'CONNELL, who says that he was drunk and not conscious of his act, is from Binghamton and 27 years of age. The prisoners were not permitted to offer bail.

ROMICIDAL ASSAULT IN BROADWAY.

On Wednesday evening, WILLIAM DOUGHERTY and JAMES SMITH engaged in a dispute at the intersection of Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street, concerning tickets for a party that was given that night. Their words waxed warm, and soon the disputants resorted to blows, and at length SMITH stabbed DOUGHERTY, inflicting a severe wound in his breast. The wounded man was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and SMITH was taken into custody by Policeman WILLIAM BEVERAGE, and on the officer's affidavit, the prisoner was committed to await the result of DOUGHERTY's injuries.

FROM A BROADWAY CONCERT DEN.

PETER CURRAN entered KATE STANTON's concert den, in Broadway, and took thence one LIZZIE FAWCETT, a waiter, who says that she is 20 years of age, and lives in Grand-street, and the eyren contrived to steal $50 belonging to CURRAN. She was apprehended by Patrolman QUINN, of the Fifteenth Ward, but the money was not recovered. In default of $1,000 bail, the prisoner was committed, and the complainant, being required to find bail or stand committed to the House of Detention, recognized in $500.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ESCAPE AND REARREST OF A FEMININE CONVICT—RARE DEVICE.

On the 3d of May, MARY BROWN, an expert shoplifter, who is otherwise known as FRANCES STANLEY, having pleaded guilty of grand larceny, in stealing from Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co.'s, was remanded by Recorder HOFFMAN. A day or two thereafter she was taken to court to receive sentence, but was again remanded. On the way back to the Tombs, the officer in whose custody she was walking was pushed by one GEORGE P. HALE, at the Chambers-street crossing of Centre-street, and as the officer turned to see who had pushed him, a female, veiled and attired in close resemblance of MARY BROWN, slipped into the prisoner's place by the officer's side, and the Tombs gang passed on until they had reached Worth-street. Here the female representing MARY BROWN stepped aside toward Broadway, and the officer requested her to give him no occasion to resort to force, but to go quietly to prison. The female retorted by warning him not to insult her, lest she report him to his superiors, and, raising her veil, disclosed a face which he never had seen. In his confusion, the officer permitted her to escape, and, until recently, nothing further was heard of either the real or the putative MARY BROWN; but last week District-Attorney HALL ascertained that the fugitive was in Yonkers. He informed Capt. JOHN JOURDAN of the fact, and instructed him to exercise the utmost vigilance in capturing her. Policemen WOODBRIDGE and MCDONALD, of the Sixth Ward, accordingly went to Yonkers, and after diligent search, found and apprehended the prisoner, and she was committed to the Tombs yesterday afternoon, to be sentenced this morning. The prisoner, who has already served four years and six months in State prison for grand larceny, and whose term had but just expired when she committed the offence for which she is now to suffer imprisonment, had secured passage in today's steamer, and resolved to add one to the cosmopolitan population of California. The spurious MARY BROWN is said to be an experienced pickpocket from Rochester, and GERARD P. HALE, who is supposed to have concocted the liberation scheme, is an old convict, and was recently convicted of burglariously entering the dwelling of Mr. HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the Bank of Commerce.

IN A WOMAN'S CHAMBER.

Yesterday morning CHARLES A. ALLEN, who is known in his own circle and by the police as "Bummer" ALLEN, forced the door of JENNIE RICHARDSON'S apartments, at No. 205 Church-street, using false keys, and packed about $50 worth of wearing apparel, when the occupants of the rooms awoke and frightened him. He fled without his booty, and was subsequently arrested by Officer FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, and committed for trial. He is a native of Philadelphia, aged 23 years, and has thus early won an unenviable reputation as a burglar.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.

Yesterday afternoon, Detective Officers SLOWEY and NIVEN apprehended NATHAN MASS on suspicion of having stolen $180 worth of masculine attire which had been found in his possession. The prisoner said that he had purchased the clothing at a place in Twenty-second-street; but a case of surgical instruments which was found in one of the pockets disclosed the fact that it had been stolen from Messrs. MULFORD JENKINS, THOMAS KENNETT, night editor of the *World*, and WILLIAM L. KEYS, son of Major-Gen. KEYS, gentlemen who live at No. 112 East Fourteenth-street. On searching MASS' place of abode, the detective officers found pawn-tickets representing $1,000 worth of property. The prisoner was committed for trial.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Trotting Turf—Fashion Course, Long Island—The Second and Last of the Two Great Trots for $2,000, Mile Heats, Best Three in Five to Wagons.

The second and long expected final contest, for which *General Butler, Lady Emma, Dexter* and *Flora Temple* were entered—the race being mile heats, best three in five to wagons—came off yesterday. As we stated yesterday, the little bay mare *Flora Temple*, having gone amiss in her training, was drawn, and HIRAM WOODRUFF having selected *Lady Emma*, the champion of his stable, in place of *Dexter*, the race was left to these two. The dull and lowering aspect of the morning precluded as large an attendance as would otherwise have been present, nevertheless, it was far larger than could have been anticipated. The field was well filled with elegantly appointed equipages, and the stand was garnished by bevies of ladies, in full Summer costumes, lending light and lustre to the scenes. The utmost order and decorum prevailed throughout. The track being placed under the supervison of Capt. DECAMP, of the Second Precinct of the New-York Police Force, who had fifty picked men, selected from ten precincts. In addition to this there was a delegation of detectives on the course, and not a solitary improper person was admitted, nor was there heard a rude jest or vulgar word throughout the day. In order and decorum under the management of Mr. CROCHERON, the Fashion Course is a thoroughly model institution.

The betting throughout the morning was all in favor of *Lady Emma*, the odds commencing at two to one on her, and gradually working up to four to one in her favor some half hour prior to the start. $400 to $75 was laid on her winning, but the closing prices just prior to the first heat may be fairly quoted at four to one.

First Heat—At the third attempt they got away, *Butler* with the pole, taking a slight lead. At the turn the black broke, and at the quarter pole *Emma* led three lengths. Down the back *Butler* reduced the lead and tried to close the gap, but at the half mile *Emma* shook him off and led two lengths. Toward the lower turn *Butler* tried it on again, but broke in the attempt, and *Emma* rounded the lower turn with a strong lead, continuing it to the end, and winning easily by two lengths, *Butler* breaking up and running past the score.

Second Heat.—Four and five to one on *Lady Emma*. *Butler* got away with the lead, but was deprived of it at the turn, the mare taking the quarter pole slightly in advance, the black having his nose close to the rear of *Emma's* wagon. Down the back *Butler* closed, and the two were pretty nearly lapped; but at the half mile *Emma* shook him off and led a length. At the lower turn *Butler* closed again, but making the home stretch *Butler* broke badly, *Emma* taking a strong and easy lead, and winning on her own terms by a couple of lengths, *Butler* going all to pieces and running past the score.

THIRD HEAT—BETTING—Many offers at 4 and 5 to 1, but few takers—even betting that *Butler* won a heat. After several false attempts the pair got away, *Butler* with the lead, of which *Emma* deprived him at the turn, but *Butler* regaining it, led half a length at the quarter-pole; down the back they were lapped, and a splendid race ensued, the two passing the half-mile in this order; at the lower turn *Butler* led, but broke, but settling down immediately, a splendid race up the homestretch ensued, *Butler* achieving the victory amid the cheers of the spectators, in a keenly contested heat, by a clear length.

FOURTH HEAT—Betting four to one on *Lady Emma*, and even on her winning the heat. After three or four attempts they got away, *Butler* a slight lead, being half a length at the turn. At the quarter he had drawn away nearly a length. Down the back *Emma* closed and a pretty race ensued. At the half mile they were lapped, and then remained neck and neck to the lower turn, where *Butler* shoved ahead half a length; approaching the three-quarters he manifested his old breaking tricks—continuing them nearly all the way up to the score. At the half distance he went all to pieces, *Lady Emma* coming home, leisurely, two lengths ahead.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Thursday, June 15.—A purse of $1,000, with a stake of $250 each, play or pay, mile heats, best three in five, to wagon.

H. Woodruff entered ch. m. Lady Emma...	1	1	2	1
S. McLaughlin entered blk. g. General Butler.....	2	2	1	2
G. Wilkes entered b. m. Flora Temple.....	drawn.			
Owners entered b. g. Dexter.....	drawn.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat.....	0:37	1:13¼	2:29¼
Second heat.....	0:36	1:13	2:29
Third heat.....	0:37	1:13	2:28
Fourth heat.....	0:37	1:14¼	2:31¼

RUNNING AND TROTTING RACES AT THE HOBOKEN COURSE TO-DAY.

A purse and stake of $575, mile heats, three in five, in harness, will be trotted for this afternoon, over the above named track, the contestants being *Lady Thorne, Frank Vernon* and *Stonewall Jackson*. At 1½ P. M., a purse and stake of $500, mile heats, will be run for, (fast racing;) the entry is ENGLE, sorrel filly by *Grey Eagle*, ch. g. *Unknown*, and s. g. *Observer*. These matches will afford good sport. Special train, 11:45 A. M.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.

WEDNESDAY, June 14—Match for $2,000—two mile heats, in harness.

Dan Mace named s. m. Ella Sherwood.....	1	1
Dan Pfifer named br. g. Toronto Chief.....	2	2

First Heat—Time first mile, 2:32; second mile, 2:38; the two miles, 5:10. Second Heat—Time first mile, 2:27; second mile, 2:35½; the two miles, 5:12½.

First Heat.—Betting 100 to 80 on *Ella*. *Toronto* with the pole got away with the lead at the second attempt, leading a length to the quarter-pole in 39 seconds, continuing the lead to the half-mile in 1:16½. A most exciting race ensued up the home stretch on the first mile, *Toronto* passing the score a length ahead. There was no change to the quarter, where *Ella* began to close up, gradually putting on steam to the home stretch turn, where the two were lapped. *Ella* soon brought *Toronto* to a break, and came home an easy winner by two lengths.

Second Heat.—One hundred to ten on *Ella*, who led round the turn, and was two lengths ahead at the quarter pole in 39 seconds. *Toronto* now began to close, and was well up with the mare at the half-mile in 1:18. *Ella* continued her lead past the score in the first mile, *Toronto* sticking to her wheel down the back stretch. *Toronto* now went in for a break, but in the attempt broke; he tried it on again and again, but the mare shook him off easily, and came home an easy winner by a length.

The Metropolitan Employment and Relief Agency for Soldiers and Sailors.

The committee of this institution, the office of which is at No. 136 Canal-street, managed by Col. J. B. HERMAN, have just received the following communication from Gov. FENTON:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, June 14, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ult., in which you request my cooperation in the efforts you are making to procure employment "for the soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the service of the United States."

To secure compensating employment for all who desire it, should be one of our great duties. In discharging such a duty, we shall not only serve the industrious and deserving, but we also advance the material interest of the State, by returning to the field and work-shops the skilled labor which for the past four years has been so largely withdrawn from the pursuits of peace.

I shall, gentlemen, most heartily cooperate with your institution, having for its object the promotion of the prosperity of those who have faithfully served the country. Very respectfully yours,

REUBEN E. FENTON.

TO ANDREW WILLMANN, Chairman, and others of the Committee of the Metropolitan Employment Agency.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short Causes.—Nos. 2355, 2379, 2143, 2381, 2289, 2181, 2269, 2589, 1135. *Part II.*—Short Causes.—Nos. 2152, 1778, 2350, 2390. Numbers on General Calendar.—Nos. 902 930, 1184, 1258, 1788, 1908, 1396, 1562, 1166, 1830, 704, 1822, 1492, 1435, 1668, 1928.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 185, 173.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4669, 3771, 909, 4967, 2655, 4537, 4010, 5323, 5354, 5355, 5345, 5349, 4223, 5271, 4515. *Part II.*—Nos. 3776, 3656, 3494, 5168, 4956, 5018, 5038, 4390, 4950, 5190, 4898, 5104, 5206, 5208, 5210.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Short Causes.—Nos. 1833, 1435, 1468.

THE STRONG DIVORCE SUIT.

The Case Again Called in its Order on the Day Calendar, and Again Postponed on the Motion of the Defendant—Illness of Counsel the Cause—Important Opinion of Justice Monerief—Barbour, Justice, Dissenting.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JUNE 15.

Before Chief Justice Robertson.

Peter R. Strong vs. *Mary E. Strong.*—This somewhat notorious case was called again yesterday in its regular order on the Day Calendar of the Superior Court, Part I., before Chief Justice Robertson. The counsel for plaintiff, Mr. Cram, answered ready.

Mr. McKeon, counsel for Mrs. Strong, said they were not ready to proceed with the trial; that the same reason which was urged by him last Monday to put the cause down for Thursday still existed—namely, the illness of Mr. Gerry. Counsel said he held in his hand the certificate of Mr. Gerry's attending physician, in which the doctor stated that he (Gerry) was prostrated with a severe attack of biliousness, and that, making allowance for the most favorable turn which the disease might take, Gerry could not safely do business for several days to come. Counsel therefore asked that the trial of the case should be set down for some day next week.

The Court—To Mr. McKeon—Will not the parties, by their counsel in this action, consent that the Court cause an order to be entered referring all the issues of fact involved to three men as referees?

Mr. McKeon—No; the defendant does not wish to have this case referred. She, acting under and by the advice of her counsel, wishes to have the case tried before a jury in open court.

The Court thought that the gratification of much morbid curiosity on the part of the public, and which was always consequent upon the trial of notorious cases of this kind, might be avoided if the parties would consent to have the testimony before referees. There would be necessarily much scandal attending the development of the case, and was it not much better to make some compromise of this nature?

Mr. Cram, counsel for the plaintiff Mr. Strong, said in substance, that the one great object that the plaintiff had in view when he commenced the action was to secure the custody of the child; if plaintiff was right in the position he had taken, he had a right to the care, custody and the affection of this child which was at present in the keeping of Mrs. Strong, the defendant. Let the plaintiff have the child, and the defendant would have no further trouble from his client. Where the child now is they did not know, and counsel thought the only way was to give both the husband and the wife a full, fair, impartial public trial, at the earliest time possible, upon all of the issues involved in the suit.

The Court—If the case is set down for Monday next, will counsel be ready to proceed without objection?

Mr. McKeon—That will be impossible, even if Mr. Gerry should get over his bilious attack; one of the senior counsel for defendant is engaged to argue a very important case on Monday in the General Term of the Common Pleas.

The Court—Well, Mr. McKeon, if the other side will consent, will you, that the trial go over this, to the October Term, and that it be set down for that time peremptorily?

Mr. Cram—No, I cannot consent to any arrangement of that kind. We are here now, ready and anxious to proceed to trial. We have been ready and anxious on this subject for many months past, upon each and every occasion when the case has been called on. The interests of my client forbid that I should give any more consents. I shall press this trial with all the energy of which I am capable, consistent with the rules of the court, and consistent with my notions of what is due, as a matter of courtesy, from one member of our profession to another.

Mr. McKeon complained that the opposite counsel were pressing on the trial with undue haste, and that the practice of the ordinary courtesies between members of the bar did not seem to prevail.

The Court said it was fully aware in regard as to how much was due as a matter of courtesy; that neither the well-settled usages as to what was expected from one member of the bar to another, nor the established rules of the court, were to be ignored or broken down. But there must be some limit as to time respecting the illness of counsel. Suppose Mr. Gerry were to die? Is it to be urged that in that event the plaintiff's case is ended? No. The defendant must secure other counsel. The trial would be postponed until Monday next, simply on account of the sickness of Mr. Gerry. But the Court said he must remind counsel that the regular trial term of the court would terminate one week from Friday next, i. e., one week from to-day. The strong probability is that the case of *Strong* vs. *Strong* will not be tried before next October, if ever.

Below we give the opinion of Mr. Justice MONCRIEF, which has just been delivered in this action at General Term. The court was composed of MONCRIEF, BARBOUR and GARVIN, JJ. It is understood that Justice BARBOUR dissented from this opinion, but so far as we know, he has given no written opinion. The questions involved came up, on appeal taken by the defendant from an order made by Justice GARVIN, denying a motion to resettle the original issues which had been settled by consent in October last. The whole matter was argued on Saturday last, and the following opinion has just been delivered.

Strong vs. *Strong.*—Opinion by MONCRIEF, Justice BARBOUR dissenting:

OPINION.

There are several reasons why the order should be affirmed:

First—A motion to set aside a proceeding for irregularity must be made promptly and before the moving party takes any other step in the cause. (Ferree & Brooks' Paper Works vs. Willett, 14 Ab., 119; Law vs. Graydon, Id., 444; 15 Id., 110, Lawrence vs. Jones.) There was an interval of eight months between the entry of the order complained of and the motion to set it aside. Many steps have been taken on the part of the defendant, and it is said the issues have been upon the day calendar during this period, and reserved ready for trial on her behalf.

Second—There was no irregularity in the order sought to be vacated; the ground suggested did not exist at the time it was ordered.

Third—The order appears to have been made after consultation and full deliberation by eminent counsel acting on behalf of the respective parties, and there is no intimation that either gentleman was not as well informed upon the law, practice and forms in such cases as they could have been upon reading the opinion delivered at the general term in May last.

Fourth—The order has been acquiesced in for eight months, and the time to appeal has expired. The Court cannot extend the time to appeal. (Section 406 Code.)

Fifth—The issues sought to be expunged were made by the pleadings, and did not require to be settled; issues of fact arise upon material allegations in the complaint controverted by the answer. (Section 250 Code.)

Sixth—The issues tendered upon the supplemental answer, if correctly set forth at page 26 of the appeal papers, was properly disallowed, for the reason that the answer contained no such allegation.

Seventh—A complaint is not fatally defective which alleges the commission of the offence within "five years" next before the commencement of the action. This is all the statute requires in that regard. (2 R. S., 145, §55, sub. 3.) The defendant may take issue upon such an averment and proceed to trial, or he may require it to be made more definite and certain. ($160 Code.) It was the practice of the Court of Chancery to have the charges of adultery made more explicit at the time a feigned issue was applied for, and the Court directed the issue to be so framed that neither party could take an undue advantage of the other at the trial. (Wood vs. Wood, 2 Page, 108. The Code provides protection quite as literally. §173, 174, 390, 391; 14 Abb. 36; 7 How, 294; 3 Abb., 186.) Assuming a general charge to be true, the delinquent cannot desire to have it made more specific; and if the accusation be false, no amount of critical nicety of narration can be useful to the person wrongfully complained of; the skill of the advocate must develop the perjury by cross-examination. Lastly, the grievance alleged on behalf of the defendant is groundless in fact. The complaint tendered the issues which were settled by the order of the 8th of October, 1864; the answer of the defendant did not tender the issue which was disallowed; the defendant on the 31st of January, 1865, (see order of that date, page 113 of appeal papers,) did not ask to have all the issues reframed, or any one reformed or expunged, but simply those created by her supplemental answer, called "additional" issues. The defendant feeling herself aggrieved by the refusal to allow a proposed issue, (XV,) invoked the power of this Court by an appeal, and was advised by the general term that the order of disallowance was correctly made. If she had had the proper ground of complaint against issues framed by herself in October previous, the same tribunal was open to redress error if any was committed.

The order must be affirmed.

Important to Railroad Companies—Their Liabilities when Giving Receipts for Freight, and when Goods are Burned in the Freight-house.

SUPREME COURT—PART I.—JUNE 15.

Before Chief Justice Robertson and a Jury.

Benjamin C. West et al. vs. *The Erie Railway Company.*—The plaintiffs brought this action to recover the sum of $210, that being the market value, at the time hereinafter stated, of forty-two gallons of brandy. Plaintiffs are merchants in this city. In October, 1863, they delivered to the agents of the Erie Railway Company at Horseheads, which was a regular station, and situated on the line of the road, a quarter-cask of brandy, containing forty-two gallons, and at that time valued at $5 per gallon. The testimony given on the trial was very conflicting. The plaintiff, West, testified that in October, 1863, he delivered this cask of brandy in the freight-house of the defendants at Horseheads; that he took a receipt from Frank Van Duzer, one of the agents of the company at that station, and at the same time told him the cask was to be forwarded to Elmira without unnecessary delay. He further testified that after delivering it in the freight-house, he wrote a card with the initials of his name and private marks, and tacked the card on the end of the cask; that he told Van Duzer, the Company's agent there, that he, West, was the consignee at Elmira. Nothing more was heard about the brandy until some time in the month of January following, West made inquiries at Elmira for the property in question. The report of the agent at the latter place was, that the brandy was not there and never had been. West returned to New-York and soon after wrote to the company's agent, at Horseheads. The agent replied that he was sorry to inform him, West, that the brandy had been destroyed by a fire that had occurred at Horseheads; that the entire depot buildings had been consumed a few days before, and the brandy also.

Witnesses on the part of defendants were introduced, who testified that the cask of brandy was left there on storage; that it was not to have been sent on to Elmira as testified to by plaintiff. Mr. Van Duzer, the company's agent, swore that West told him, when the cask was delivered at the station, that he, West, did not know what he was going to do with it; he did not know where to send it, and that he wished him, Van Duzer, to keep it there until the plaintiff (returned to New-York, when he would write and let him know what disposition to make of it; that West did not write to him, and consequently the brandy remained there and was burned up in the depot. Several other witnesses on the part of the defendants testified to substantially the same state of facts. The trial occupied two days. Chief Justice ROBERTSON, in charging the jury, said. "This case affords an illustration of the fallibility of human testimony. If the receipt given by Mr. Van Duzer to the plaintiff (Mr. West) was a contract to transport the cask of brandy from Horseheads to Elmira, that was an end of the case. The question most important for the jury to consider, was, whether the goods were deposited for storage with the company, or whether the cask was to be sent without unreasonable delay, to its alleged destination, which, according to the plaintiff's evidence, was Elmira; this place is situated on the line of the defendant's road. It was for the jury to say which of the witnesses were most to be believed.

The jury, after a long deliberation, rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs of $219 16, that being the value of the forty-two gallons of brandy at $5 per gallon, and interest on that amount from Oct. 27, 1863.

For plaintiffs, Ex-Attorney-General Chatfield; for defendants, Messrs. Eaton and Tailer.

The Liabilities of Landlords to Respond in Damages for Injuries Caused by Water to the Property of Tenants.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II.—JUNE 15.

Before Justice McCunn and a Jury.

Alonzo F. Robbins and Henry D. Sanger vs. *Richard E. Mount, Jr., et al.*—The plaintiffs in this action are and were at the time of the damages complained of, wholesale silk and fancy goods merchants, and were doing business at No. 87 Worth-street. The premises in question belong to the estate of the late Dr. Moffat, and three or four years ago, during the doctor's lifetime, the first floor and basement of the same were leased to the plaintiffs. In April, 1864, and subsequent to the death of Dr. Moffat, the water-pipes in a water-closet on the floor immediately over plaintiff's store became badly deranged between Saturday night and Monday morning, and the consequence was, that goods to the amount of over $10,000 were either wholly destroyed or so badly damaged that they could be sold only for a very small amount. There were several important principles of law involved in the case. Mr. Mount, one of the defendants, was joined with the heirs of the estate of Moffat, because it appeared that by the will of the latter, he (Mount) was made executor to receive and pay over the rents of the estate, but it did not appear that he had any authority to rent or lease real estate, or that he had any power in the premises, except to receive and pay over to those entitled thereto, the rents, issues and profits thereof. When the plaintiffs rested their case, counsel for the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint as to Mr. Mount. The Court granted the motion, and the trial then proceeded against the heirs-at-law of the Moffat estate. In addition to the injury done to the goods of Messrs. Robbins & Co., the latter claimed damages for the interruption to their business in the store, consequent upon the water falling through the ceiling. The Court held that this damage was too remote and uncertain to be entertained, and accordingly ruled it out of the case. The jury, after a long consultation, rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs of $9,331 70; upon which the Court, on motion of plaintiff's attorney, granted an extra allowance of five per cent.

For plaintiffs, D. D. Field and J. N. Balestier, Esqrs.; for defendants, James T. Brady and G. Tillotson, Esqrs.

The Rights of Parties Under a Chattel Mortgage.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JUNE 15.

Before Justice Barnard and a Jury.

Elizabeth Graham vs. *Juan Valerino.*—The plaintiff brought the action to recover the sum of $3,500 damages for an alleged conversion of personal property. The defendant held a chattel mortgage on some of the plaintiff's furniture, which was situated at No. 53 West Fifteenth-street. The mortgagor, having failed to comply with the terms of the instrument as to the payment of the money due to defendant, he gave the mortgage to a constable named Hanbury, who was instructed to foreclose "according to law." The constable took, not only the goods mentioned in the mortgage, but, as it was alleged, seized and sold at public auction property not described in the mortgage. The defendant insisted that he had only authorized the officer to perform a certain duty, namely, to seize and sell the goods specified in the schedule attached to the mortgage, and that if he had exceeded his authority he (the officer) was liable, and not the defendant.

The court left it to the jury to say how far the officer had followed his instructions, and whether he had exceeded them or not. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff of $1,486 28.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 15.

By Justice Ingraham.

W. A. Spencer vs. Isaac Merritt, &c.; motion granted with $10 costs. Wm. A. Wilson vs. A. J. Burt; motion granted with costs, unless the plaintiff serve complaint in ten days, and pays $10 costs of motion.

By Justice Sutherland.

William B. Bristol et al. vs. John Tappin; the demurrer to the fourth defence *overruled;* the demurrer to the second, third, sixth and seventh defences *sustained*, without costs to either party; the defendant to be at liberty, within ten days, to so amend the statement of the fourth defence, as that it shall state the action, &c., in the Superior Court of New-York, without reference to the previous defence, and independent of it.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 15.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Joseph M. Lowe vs. John B. Borst; referred to P. T. Ruggles, Esq., to hear, &c. Jost Ritzie vs. John Doepper; demurrer opened and cause restored to Calender on terms. John E. Bliss vs. Stephen Driethof; injunction continued and the cause adjourned to July 14. L. T. Barnes vs. Thomas B. Smith; case with amendments settled.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

ONE OF THE EAST HOUSTON-STREET GANG.

Henry Archer, one of the notorious gang of thieves that infest East Houston-street, between Broadway and the Bowery, was tried yesterday for highway robbery. The evidence showed that Archer, acting in concert with several other men, attacked Mr. Henry Waters, of Newark, N. J., on the night of the 26th of February last, dragged him into Friary's place, in East Houston-street, and robbed him of a diamond pin, valued at $325. The testimony was conclusive, and the jury found the prisoner guilty. In passing sentence, Recorder HOFFMAN said that the neighborhood of these dens in East Houston-street was infested with thieves and robbers. It was not safe for an honest man to pass the place after nightfall. In sentencing the prisoner, he intended to forewarn the members of this gang of the punishment they might expect when they were convicted in this Court. The sentence of the Court was, that Archer be confined in the State Prison for ten years.

Charles Williams, *alias* Wesley Adams, *alias* Wesley Allen, was tried for stealing a gold watch from George A. Sweet. Mr. Sweet testified that he was standing up in a Fulton-street stage, and that the prisoner got up to leave the stage. As prisoner passed complainant he grabbed his watch, and ran off with it. He was pursued and arrested, but the watch was not found. Prisoner was convicted, and remanded for sentence.

Henry Green was tried for passing counterfeit money. The evidence showed that prisoner made several attempts to pass a counterfeit five on the Fishkill Bank of this State. The jury convicted the prisoner of an attempt to pass the money.

PLEAS.

Mary Ann Taylor pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

James Shevington pleaded guilty to an indictment for grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for five years.

The court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	146

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4284. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WEST POINT.

The Examination of 1865—Its Results and Official Lists.

THE FIRST FIVE.

Peculiar Views of the Board of Visitors—Conflict of Jurisdiction—The Matter Referred to the Secretary of War.

THE BABY CUP—THE RECORD OF THE CLASS

The Hop, The People, General Scott.

From our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Friday, June 16, 1865.

West Point is in its glory. At this season of the year, when the sun is brightest, the breezes balmiest, the river most goldenly placid, the trees signally gorgeous in their fresh dress of green, and most perfect quiet reigns throughout the Post, visitors throng the hotels from every part of the country, lovers saunter along the graveled paths, newly-married couples admire the scenery and each other, and officers in plain clothing rival mere civilians in the easy destruction of poor but high-priced cigars.

The glories of this place have been often sung, still more frequently written, and are continually remarked by elderly ladies in curly wigs, young gentlemen in adolescent moustaches, slim-built Venuses with huge nets of hair behind, and freshly-arrived cadets in short-tailed jackets and no-pocketed trowsers; this being the undeniable fact, we will concede the glories which are of the past as well as of the immediate, and turn our attention to the doings of the present.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

of the cadet classes is now in progress. Visitors appointed by the government are here, and with sharp eyes watch and with capable ears listen carefully and attentively to the proceedings on behalf of the entire country. The board, as appointed by the President, is as follows:

1. Capt. D. H. Brigham, Alabama.
2. Rev. A. W. Campbell, West Virginia.
3. Col. Fred. A. Conkling, New-York.
4. Dr. Thomas Cottman, Louisiana.
5. Lieut.-Gov. C. C. Cox, Maryland.
6. Hon. John F. Driggs, Michigan.
7. Col. John M. Fessenden, Massachusetts.
8. Ambrose P. Kelsey, Esq., Maine.
9. Right Rev. Bishop Lee, Iowa.
10. Hon. J. D. Lyman, New-Hampshire.
11. Dr. A. G. Mackey, South Carolina.
12. Senator J. W. Nye, Nevada.
13. Col. Alfred P. Rockwell, Connecticut.
14. Major-Gen. Robert C. Schenck, Ohio.
15. Ex-Gov. D. L. Swain, North Carolina.
16. J. B. Thomas, Esq., California.
17. Hon. S. M. Wilkinson, Minnesota.
18. Willey Woodbridge, Georgia.

These gentlemen, some of whom are graduates of the academy, are entitled to no compensation whatever for their arduous labor, receiving only the payment of their expenses for board and lodging at the hotel, and an allowance of eight cents per mile for traveling by the shortest mail route, from and back to their homes; or, as one of the irreverent cadets remarked: "They get all the whisky they want and a salute at the expense of the government." Of the board, this year, Maj.-Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Ohio, an inveterate and manly opponent of the academy, is the presiding officer, and Col. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment New-York National Guard, is Secretary. The friends of the board claim that for the first time in many years, the people *par excellence*, *et pollos* themselves, are represented thereby, and as in the minds of thousands of our citizens the academy is regarded as exclusive, aristocratic and too luxurious by half, it is determined that the examination of this year shall be one not virtually, but literally and exactly. From all points and sections of the country men were chosen who sprang into official life or political prominence from the ranks of the people; no graduate or sworn friend of the academy was selected, while, on the contrary, several who have identified themselves prominently with its opponents were complimented with the invitation. On Saturday, the 3d day of June, their sessions commenced.

The first investigation demonstrated the following

MILITARY AND ACADEMIC STAFFS

as being in charge of their respective departments, Brig.-Gen. GEORGE W. CULLOM being the Big Injun of the party.

Superintendent of the Military Academy and Commandant of the post, Brig.-Gen. G. W. CULLOM, Lieutenant-Colonel Corps of Engineers.

ACADEMIC STAFF.

Dennis H. Mahan, LL.D., Professor of Military and Civil Engineering.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. George H. Mendell, Major of Engineers, Assistant Professor of Military and Civil Engineering.

Brevet Maj. Francis U. Farquhar, Captain of Engineers, First Lieut. William A. Jones, Engineers, Acting Assistant Professors of Military and Civil Engineering.

William H. C. Bartlett, LL.D., Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Capt. Joseph C. Clark, Jr., United States Army, Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Capt. Josiah H. Kellogg, United States Army, Acting Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Albert E. Church, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics.

Capt. Herbert A. Hascall, Fifth Artillery, Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Capt. (A. D. C.) Joseph B. Campell, First Lieut. Fourth Artillery; Capt. John I. Rodgers, Second Artillery; Brevet Maj. Samuel N. Benjamin, second Artillery; Cadet Alexander M. Miller, Cadet George M. Wheeler, Cadet James Mercur, Acting Assistant Professors of Mathematics.

Robert W. Weir, N. A., Professor of Drawing.

Capt. John S. Poland, Second Infantry, Assistant Professor of Drawing.

First Lieut. Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance, Acting Assistant Professor of Drawing.

Hyacinth R. Aguel, Professor of the French Language.

Capt. Francis A. Davies, Sixteenth Infantry, Assistant Professor of the French Language.

First Lieut. Malbone T. Watson, Fifth Artillery; Cadet Henry B. Ledyard, Cadet James O'Hara, Acting Assistant Professors of the French Language.

Rev. John W. French, D. D., Chaplain, and Professor of Geography, History and Ethics.

Capt. Francis L. Geunther, Fifth Artillery, Assistant Professor of Geography, History and Ethics.

Capt. John S. Poland, Second Infantry; First Lieut. Tully McCrae, First Artillery, Acting Assistant Professors of Geography, History and Ethics.

Henry L. Kendrick, A. M., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

Capt. Lorenzo Lorain, Third Artillery, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

First Lieut. Frank B. Hamilton, Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

Patrice de Janin, Professor of the Spanish Language.

Capt. Edward G. Bush, Tenth Infantry, Assistant Professor of the Spanish Language.

Col. Henry M. Black, (U. S. V.) Major Seventh Infantry, Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry Tactics.

Maj. Edward R. Platt, (Judge-Advocate Army of the Potomac,) Captain Second Artillery, Assistant Instructor of Artillery Tactics.

Capt. Abraham K. Arnold, Fifth Cavalry, Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics.

Capt. Leroy L. Janes, Second Artillery, Assistant Instructor of Artillery and Infantry Tactics.

First Lieut. Henry B. Noble, Eighth Infantry, Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.

First Lieut. John Egan, First Artillery, Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.

First Lieut. James M. Lancaster, Third Artillery, Assistant Instructor of Infantry and Cavalry Tactics.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. George H. Mendell, Major of Engineers, Instructor of Practical Military Engineering.

Brevet Major Francis U. Farquhar, Captain of Engineers, Assistant Instructor of Practical Military Engineering.

Capt. George T. Balch, Ordnance, Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery.

Antoni Lorentz, Sword Master.

MILITARY STAFF.

Capt. Edward C. Boynton, Adjutant and Quartermaster,

Surgeon, John F. Head, M. D.

Assistant Surgeon, Edward S. Dunster, M. D.

Brevet Major Francis U. Farquhar, Captain of Engineers, Treasurer.

These gentlemen, in their several spheres, conducted the examination of the cadets in the presence of the Board of Visitors. The latter were permitted, and freely availed themselves of the privilege, to question the cadets, examining them in every possible manner that could suggest itself, after which, by a series of calculations based on arithmetical data, the standing of each was determined. Nothing can be more fair, more conclusive or just than the method of determining this standing. No collusion between the Professor and his class is possible, were such a thing desired by the most corrupt teacher in behalf of the least proficient scholar. The whole is reduced to a mathematical nicety, and, as such, becomes of inestimable value to the cadets, their friends and the public at large.

We are kindly permitted by Gen. CULLOM to publish the

ENTIRE LIST OF STANDINGS

in each and every department, as follows:

Arrangements of the First Class according to Merit in Engineering.

1—Raymond.	24—Rafferty.	47—Hoffman.
2—Adams.	25—Lee, A. N.	48—Krause.
3—Payne.	26—Hall, J. H.	49—Mauck.
4—Petrikin.	27—Allen, C. M.	50—Hosmer.
5—Livermore.	28—Powers.	51—Bowen.
6—Overman.	29—Breckinridge.	52—Plummer.
7—Miller.	30—Mitchel.	53—Starring.
8—Heslep.	31—Reid, C. M.	54—Lloyd.
9—Stanton.	32—Olmsted.	55—Wade.
10—Bates, A. E.	33—Brent.	56—Mills.
11—Post.	34—Keller.	57—Rathbone.
12—Tolman.	35—Totten.	58—Critchton.
13—Chase.	36—Marshall.	59—O'Toole.
14—Brown, M. R.	37—McLoughlin.	60—Goodloe.
15—Hener.	38—Story.	61—Hanter.
16—Gregory.	39—Barton.	62—Sloan.
17—Porter, D. R.	40—Bailey.	63—Morris.
18—Palmer.	41—Smith, C. P.	64—Graham.
19—Sherman.	42—Garland.	65—Moore, C. E.
20—Ledyard.	43—McArthur.	66—Durham.
21—Handbury.	44—Ross.	67—Dempsey.
22—Forse.	45—Greenough.	68—Beach.
23—Norton.	46—Hyer.	

Arrangement of the First Class according to Merit in Ethics.

1—Brown, M. R.	24—Norton.	47—Smith, C. P.
2—Raymond.	25—Tolman.	48—Krause.
3—Miller, A. M.	26—Reid, C. M.	49—Bailey.
4—Overman.	27—Powers.	50—Olmsted.
5—Stanton.	28—Critchlow.	51—Hoffman.
6—Bates, A. E.	29—Breckinridge.	52—Graham.
7—Gregory.	30—Payne, D. W.	53—Bowen.
8—Chase.	31—Rathboue.	54—Beach.
9—Livermore.	32—Rafferty.	55—Ross.
10—Ledyard.	33—Barton.	56—Lloyd.
11—McLoughlin.	34—Hosmer.	57—Mauck.
12—Handbury.	35—Allen, C. M.	58—Morris.
13—Hezlop.	36—O'Toole.	59—Hyer.
14—Lee, A. N.	37—Brent.	60—McArthur.
15—Adams, M. B.	38—Totten.	61—Wade.
16—Hener.	39—Plummer.	62—Goodloe.
17—Post.	40—Hunter.	63—Durham.
18—Mitchel.	41—Forse.	64—Sloan.
19—Sherman.	42—Moore, C. E.	65—Keller.
20—Palmer.	43—Marshall, J. M.	66—Dempsey.
21—Petrikin.	44—Mills.	67—Greenough.
22—Story.	45—Critchlow.	68—Garland.
23—Porter, D. R.	46—Starring.	

Arrangement of the First Class according to Merit in Mineralogy and Geology.

1—Livermore.	24—Hall, J. H.	47—Marshall, J.M.
2—Brown, M. R.	25—Allen.	48—Bowen.
3—Gregory.	26—McLoughlin.	49—Lloyd.
4—Overman.	27—Tolman.	50—Moore, C. E.
5—Raymond.	28—Rafferty.	51—Hosmer.
6—Hener.	29—Reid, C. M.	52—Garland.
7—Payne, D. W.	30—Powers.	53—Plummer.
8—Adams, M. B.	31—Critchlow.	54—Mills.
9—Petrikin.	32—Porter, D. R.	55—Ross.
10—Miller, A. M.	33—Breckinridge	56—Keller.
11—Heslep.	34—Brent.	57—O'Toole.
12—Post.	35—Burton.	58—McArthur.
13—Chase.	36—Totten.	59—Wade.
14—Handbury.	37—Olmsted.	60—Hyer.
15—Bates, A. E.	38—Starring.	61—Morris.
16—Stanton.	39—Bailey.	62—Greenough.
17—Norton.	40—Forse.	63—Sloan.
18—Lee, A. N.	41—Smith, C. P	64—Durham.
19—Story.	42—Mauck.	65—Hanter.
20—Palmer.	43—Hoffman.	66—Dempsey.
21—Ledyard.	44—Krause.	67—Graham.
22—Sherman.	45—Rathbone.	68—Goodloe.
23—Mitchel.	46—Hunter.	

First Class—Ordnance and Gunnery—June, 1865.

1—Payne.	24—Mauck.	47—Lloyd.
2—Raymond.	25—Forse.	48—Rathbone.
3—Gregory.	26—Norton.	49—Goodloe.
4—Overman.	27—Post.	50—Dempsey.
5—Stanton.	28—Brent.	51—Critchlow.
6—Ledyard.	29—Mitchel.	52—Hosmer.
7—Tolman, W. R.	30—Breckinridge.	53—O'Toole.
8—Palmer.	31—Porter.	54—Bailey.
9—Miller, A. M.	32—Hall, J. H	55—Plummer.
10—Reid, C. M.	33—Allen.	56—Bowen.
11—Chase.	34—McLaughlin.	57—Moore, C. E.
12—Petrikin.	35—Sherman.	58—Greenough.
13—Heziep.	36—Totten.	59—Wade.
14—Adams.	37—Smith, C. S.	60—Keen.
15—Hewer.	38—Starring.	61—Hyer.
16—Livermore.	39—Marshall.	62—Mills.
17—Bates, A. E.	40—Olmsted.	63—Morris.
18—Tolman.	41—Hunter.	64—Durham.
19—Powers.	42—Storry.	65—Beach.
20—Rafferty.	43—McArthur.	66—Sloan.
21—Lee, A. N.	44—Hoffman.	67—Garland.
22—Burton.	45—Krause.	68—Graham.
23—Handbury.	46—Keller.	

Arrangement of the First Class according to Merit in Spanish:

1—Ledyard.	24—Bates.	47—Moore, C. E.
2—Raymond.	25—Hunter.	48—Breckinridge.
3—Storry.	26—Handbury.	49—Mills.
4—Lee, A. N.	27—Overman.	50—Goodloe.
5—Ross.	28—Critchlow.	51—Starring.
6—Olmsted.	29—Powers.	52—Petrikin.
7—Bailey.	30—Totten.	53—McArthur.
8—Beach.	31—Post.	54—Hoffman.
9—Allen, C. M.	32—Marshall.	55—Heslep.
10—Brown.	33—Stanton.	56—Sloan.
11—Miller, A. M.	34—Reid, C. M.	57—Dempsey.
12—Gregory.	35—Tolman.	58—Burton.
13—Livermore.	36—Mitchel.	59—Hosmer.
14—Sherman.	37—Hener.	60—Graham.
15—Rafferty.	38—Palmer.	61—Morris.
16—Chase.	39—Lloyd.	62—Keller.
17—Porter, D. R.	40—Adams, M. B.	63—Garland.
18—O'Toole.	41—Brent.	64—Mauck.
19—McLoughlin.	42—Smith, C. P.	65—Wade.
20—Greenough.	43—Norton.	66—Krause.
21—Rathbone.	44—Hyer.	67—Plummer.
22—Hall, J. H.	45—Bowen.	68—Durham.
23—Payne, D. W.	46—Forse.	

First Class arranged according to Merit in Cavalry Tactics.

1—Stanton.	24—Reid	47—Mills,
2—Overman.	25—Handbury,	48—Rathbone,
3—Lee, A. N.	26—Mitchel,	49—Lloyd,
4—Heziep,	27—Brown,	50—Hunter,
5—Hall, J. H.	28—Burton,	51—O'Toole,
6—Raymond,	29—Totton,	52—Olmsted,
7—Breckinridge,	30—Bates,	53—Keller,
8—Adams,	31—Storry,	54—Goodloe,
9—Miller, Aug.	32—Norton,	55—Bowen,
10—Post,	33—Sherman,	56—Hosmer,
11—Powers,	34—Porter,	57—Beach,
12—Tolman,	55—McLoughlin,	58—Ross,
13—Hener,	36—Petrikin,	59—Plummer,
14—Ledgard,	37—Starring,	60—Durham,
15—Chase,	38—Hoffman,	61—Dempsey,
16—Allen,	39—Mirshall,	62—McArthur,
17—Gregory,	40—Mauck,	63—Garland,
18—Palmer,	41—Critchlow,	64—Sloan,
19—Livermore,	42—Moore, C. E.	65—Hyer,
20—Brent,	43—Graham,	66—Wade,
21—Rafferty,	44—Krause,	67—Morris,
22—Forse,	45—Bailey,	68—Greenough.
23—Payne.	46—Smith, C. P.	

The labor involved in preparing this summary is simply immense, the patience demanded of the Professors beyond computation and the supervision given by the board is a something of which they alone have or can have an adequate conception. But aside from attending the examinations of the cadets, the board of this year deemed themselves charged with other duties, and among them the investigation of

EVERYTHING AND EVERYBODY

connected with the Point, the academy and the cadets. They chose, too, to do their investigating in their own way, and thus came in contact with Gen. CULLOM, who, as Commandant of the Post, somewhat singularly conceived the notion that he should be first consulted in regard to matters usual or unusual, which the board proposed to examine. He very properly demanded that the board should acquaint him with its intentions, sending documents of inquiry through him to cadets, or other persons, or in other words, confine themselves to the routine as prescribed in the rules and regulations of this and all other well regulated posts. To this view of affairs the board objected, and after a lengthy consulation passed the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That this board, deriving its existence and authority by appointment of the President, under the provisions of a law of the United States, is charged by that law, and by the instructions of the appointing power, to inquire into and report for the information of Congress, "the actual state of the discipline, instruction, police, administration, fiscal affairs and other concerns" of the Military Academy; that the information sought for by the board in the discharge of their duties, by inquiry and request for written or other communications, from the members of the Academic and Military Staff, or from any other officers or persons within the command at West Point, is of the nature of testimony; and this board does not recognize the right of the Superintendent of the Academy and Commandant of the Post to supervise the said testimony, whether written or oral, or to require the same to pass through his hands, but denies the propriety of his claim to any such supervision or inspection.

Resolved, That the Secretary immediately communicate a copy of this resolution to Brig.-Gen. CULLUM, the Superintendent of the Academy.

This resolution was sent to Gen. CULLUM, who replied that he had forwarded it to the Secretary of War, indorsed with his disapproval and his reasons therefore, and thus the matter stands at present, awaiting the decision of the Secretary of War. Considering, however, that Mr. STANTON recently issued an order directing that no information should be given by the officers of the post concerning so small a matter even as cadet vacancies, it's not at all probable that he will permit the board to question the cadets dissatisfied or cross, without extending the courtesy to the Superintendent which a criminal can demand as a right in the courts of justice—namely, a confrontal with the witnesses in his case. It seems that the cadets feel themselves materially injured in some minor points, among them the

EATING AND WASHING

arrangements. The first point is one on which all the young men and women of my acquaintance have agreed from time on. In the words of Gen. CULLOM, complaints concerning the quality and quantity of food are "incident to youth"—always were, and always will be. Young gentlemen who wear from five to fifteen pairs of trousers per week, must expect to have comparatively large wash-bills; but here, so far as we can find out, the cadets pay three cents for each piece, the extremes being 90 cents and $4 32 per month. The washing is done by steam, and the character of the material may be inferred from the following literal copy of a list extending over three days, furnished by one cadet:

1 white shirt; 2 colored shirts; 4 undershirts; 14 collars; 9 cotton socks; 4 woolen socks; 5 pairs gloves; 16 handkerchiefs; 6 white pants; 3 shoulder belts; 1 waist belt; 2 sheets; 1 pillow-case, and 9 towels—76 pieces in all—a pretty fair half week's wash. Gen. CULLOM is convinced that the steam process is the best, and the cadets are convinced to the contrary. In consequence, the Board of Visitors are investigating the matter. The machine and plan are identical with those used and adopted at the St. Nicholas Hotel, built by the same man, and run by one of his disciples.

The point made by the cadets is that the machine is not capable of turning out the work fast enough; that it wears out clothing and does not come up to time. These vexatious questions are part and parcel of the daily undertone of cadet life, and however settled, would be not to the taste of the parties concerned.

THE ORUB QUESTION

is one of more vital, not to say vittle, importance. So far as we can ascertain the table is not identical with that of the St. Nicholas Hotel, or any other of equal grade. The fact is, that more money ought to be allowed for this purpose, or what would amount to the same thing, fewer charges should be placed to the account of the cadets. The naval cadets are not charged with the heating of the building, nor lights, nor servants; here the cadets pay for all these, making a difference of some $10,000 per annum—no trifling amount to take from or add to a mess bill. With Gen. CULLUM's evident desire to be upright, fair and square with the members of the corps, it should not be a difficult matter to harmonize the present conflicting interests.

GEN. CULLUM'S REGIME

began on the 8th of September, 1864. He found various matters "out of kink," and devoted his immediate attention to their straightening. The corps was largely in debt, the fiscal matters generally were in a bad way, the tone of devotion to the flag was not so high as it has since been, and leakages here and there were discovered. First and foremost he determined to elevate the *esprit du corps*, to raise an enthusiasm over the flag, and to encourage the most demonstrative ebullitions of satisfaction at the success of our arms. One hundred guns were fired upon the announcement of every victory; flags were draped effectively in the chapel with appropriate services; the barracks were decked with bunting, and when the fall of Richmond was announced the heaviest guns were taken up to Fort Putnam, and a saluts of two hundred guns were fired there, while from Fort Knox an answering salute of an equal number of guns was made, and the cadets, unbidden, gathered on the roof of the barracks and sang, with the wildest enthusiasm,

"Rally round the flag, boys,"

and a scene of patriotic intensity pervaded the entire post. Whenever the emblem of the nation is passed, in ceremony it is saluted, the members of the staff, and, so far as is practicable, every person on the parade ground uncovering in its honor. A high sense of honor and of truth is encouraged and maintained as a standard or code supreme above all earthly law, and inferior only to the will of the Creator, and the result is that the Superintendent claims never to have met a more honorable set of men in his life than the Corps of Cadets. Their ideas and private codes at times are erroneous, but they are reasonable, open to conviction, and amenable to the decisions of the right.

In regard to the

STANDARD OF ADMISSION

applied to the class just entering, and which has come down to us from several previous generations, the Superintendent and the Board of Visitors are agreed. They think it entirely too low. A boy now needs only to be familiar with arithmetic and know how to write and read the English language, to secure admission. As this is interpreted, he need not write elegantly nor express himself grammatically, he may simply make pothooks and read passably, understand the four grand rules of arithmetic, reduction and the rule of three. The result is imperative, for so soon as the cadet finds himself confronted with the arts and sciences of the world and all that therein is, he flags, falters, fizzles and is "found" (wanting, understood). I ascertain from the records of the past that the total number entered at the Academy since the year of its foundation, 1802, is 4,701, of whom but 2,114 were graduated. The great majority of the 2,587 who were not graduated, broke down under the strain upon their mental, moral, or physical constitution, and left, not necessarily in disgrace, but from causes too numerous to mention.

Does not this teach a lesson, and, if so, is it not that a higher standard of admission should be adopted? The General proposes, we understand, that, in addition to the present demands, the cadet shall be qualified in grammar, geography and the history of the United States. Four hundred cadets can be comfortably accommodated here without increasing any department unpleasantly, while now but two hundred and forty-five are in the course. Some radical change will doubtless be proposed by the present Board of Visitors, and indorsed by the Superintendent, which should secure the respectful attention of the powers that be. The question of age, too, has attracted the attention of the board; it now stands from 16 years to 21, they propose to make it from 17 years to 21.

The board have expressed themselves pleased and surprised at the proficiency of the corps in military evolutions. Accustomed to the fancy drill and holiday parade of our citizen soldiery, or even to the magnificent marches of the armies of the West and South, whose successes crown the war of the rebellion, they look with astonished eyes at the machine-like nicety, the intelligent pedaneous operations of the corps, their manipulations and evolutions. Daily, since their arrival,

THE PARADE GROUND,

always clean as a Dutchman's kitchen floor, is crowded with fair ladies with *immense* waterfalls and *tremendous* hoops, with officers from the army and citizens from all over, who vie with each other in admiration of the magnificent drilling, the absolute perfection of the cadets. When Gen. GRANT was here he expressed himself delighted beyond measure at the proficiency of the corps, and very highly pleased at this evidence of the care and attention paid to this important branch of cadet education.

The feature this afternoon, among the many military attractions, has been a batallion drill. I have heard much of the proficiency of the West Point Cadets, but I never have until now realized what *perfection* in military exercises consisted in.

In the marchings, changings of front, forward and to the rear—double columns closed in mass, on the centre, and in the formations of squares, I have never seen in the Army of the Potomac superior excellence. Col. H. M. BLACK, Major of the Seventh Infantry, is a prince on parade, and obedient to his commands, 245 cadets moved with a precision and uniformity which cannot be surpassed.

The band, the sweetest but poorest paid in the service, played charmingly; the ladies, dressed in all the extravgancies of the present ontré fashion; the hordes of pick-nickers, en route for the up-river boat, gathered near the flag-staff; the carriage-way was crowded with fine equipages, filled with beautiful women, the windows of the Professors' houses in the rear displayed numbers of the weaker and most brilliant sex, and children broke the rules of the post, playing gleefully on the sacred grass, while the gray-coated white-panted, many buttoned soldiers of the republic passed and repassed in myriad evolutions, winning hearty applause and well deserved commendation.

THE CLASS OF 1865,

which will be graduated at the close of this session, are a manly, noble set of fellows. Mentally, their record shows them to be far above the average; morally, their superintendent states he has never met more honorable men; physically, they are handsome, bright-eyed, clear-faced, firm-footed, well developed, and bid fair to be an honor not alone to their alma mater, but to their country. Of their standing specifically, we have given above the official record. The general standing is not yet fully made up, but that we are not far out of the way in the following surmise, the official announcement of to-morrow will undoubtedly prove.

THE FIRST FIVE,

that is the five most distinguished in studies, who are reported to the Secretary of War annually in accordance with an order issued in 1818, and who are enrolled in the regular army register, will be selected doubtless from cadets Charles W. Raymond, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lewis C. Overman, of Philadelphia, Penn.; Alexander M. Miller, of Washington, D. C.; Reuben W. Petrikin, ——; W. R. Livermore, of Massachusetts; David W. Payne, of New-York. Of these, Cadet RAYMOND will probably be first, and Cadet OVERMAN second. The class have prepared a

PARTING SONG

for their farewell gathering, the words of which are to be sung by one of their young lady friends, the entire class, sixty-eight in number, joining in the chorus. I have been furnished with the words, as follows:

ARMY BLUE.

We've not much longer here to stay,
But in a week or two
Will bid farewell to cadet gray,
And don the army blue.

CHORUS—Army blue, army blue—
We'll don the army blue;
We'll bid farewell to cadet gray,
And don the army blue.
R-r-r-rip—slam—bang—hurrah!

With pipe and song, we'll jog along,
Till the short time is through,
When all amongst our jovial throng
Will don the army blue.

To ethics, mineralogy,
And engineering, too,
We'll bid good-bye, without a sigh,
And don the army blue.

To the ladies, who come up in June,
We'll bid a fond adieu;
And hoping they'll be married soon,
We'll don the army blue.

Now, here's to the man who wins that cup;
May he be kind and true,
And may he bring our god-son up
To don the army blue.

Now, fellows, we must say good-bye;
We've "stuck" our four years through;
Our future is a cloudless sky—
We'll don the army blue.
CHORUS.

The allusion to the "god-son," in the fifth verse, is thus explained. The class, all of whom are young, and, probably, unmarried men, have caused to be made, by Messrs. MARCUS & SCOTT, a

MAGNIFICENT CUP,

which is to be presented to the member of the class who first becomes a proud papa. Several descriptions of the cup have been given, all incorrect, and I publish this by request. The base is of solid silver, on which stands a Parrot gun, surrounded by guns of modern make, knapsacks, swords, trumpets, caps, &c., all of solid gold; above these sits a mortar, likewise of gold, surrounded by medallions of Mars, Venus, Mercury and Cupids, male and female; these support a six-inch shell, hollow, of silver, lined with gold, and the whole is capped by a model silver cadet, perfect in miniature to the very bullet buttons, resting on a shield, which in turn is supported by four small silver balls. Upon the upper portion of the shell, which serves as a cover to the cup, are inscribed the names of the sixty-eight graduates, which radiate from the feet of the cadet at the top, the counterfeit presentment of the envied individual of the future. The motto engraved at the base, is "Essayons." A more chaste and unique design or execution we have never seen. They are in ecstacies over it, but so far as we could see they are each entirely willing that any other member of the class should secure the prize. The pay and rations of a Second-Lieutenant in the army not being of such an extravagant figure as to warrant any immediate hankering after responsibilities.

Among the crowds brought up daily by the swift-wheeled *Mary Powell*, whose beautiful lines cut the water as a swallow does the air, are

THE UNHAPPY PLEBES,

or new men, who approach with fear and trembling the time-honored spot. I saw squads of these unfortunates this afternoon on the parade-ground being put through the elementary drill by the elder cadets. Meek little boys, whose chests naturally cave, whose toes *will* turn in, whose awkward hands wander from the sides of their trowsers, and whose red eyes, dim with constant straining after the seam in the coat of the boy before him, march and march, tramp and tramp, at the will of the trim youth who, relieved from his own hazing, has ample time to devote to others. In the process of time these plebes will be kicked and cuffed, badgered and bamboozled, wet through and dried up, taken up short and set down hard, until they are transformed from uncouth lads into polished gentlemen, and, donning the regulation cut, will in turn bother the class which succeeds them.

The hotels, as I said before, are crowded. Very many New-York families are here for the season, but the great majority have come up

FOR THE HOP

of Saturday night. The ladies of the Point, the ladies of the neighborhood, the ladies from New-York and the ladies from all creation have bothered the life out of Gen. CULLOM, in endeavoring to find out when this hop would be given. For reasons satisfactory to himself the General kept his secret well, and it was not until this morning that he permitted it to be known that on Saturday night, immediately after parade, the grand affair will take place. Invitation cards bearing the motto "*La Patria—arma el argo*," and the inscription, "Graduating Hop to Class of '65," have been issued and the

LIST OF DANCES

as follows, distributed:

1.—Polka Redowa.	10.—Redowa.
2.—Lanciers.	11.—Galop.
3.—Gallop.	12.—Deux Temps.
4.—Redowa.	13.—Quadrille.
5.—Quadrille.	14.—Polka Redowa.
6.—Deux Temps.	15.—Waltz.
7.—Galop.	16.—German Cotillion till 12 o'clock.
8.—Lanciers.	
9.—Deux Temps.	

From New-York we notice Judge Slosson and family, the Stewards, Lefferts, Brookses, Skiddys, Townsends, Vails, Sloans, Chittendens, Taylors, Van Rensselaers, Tibbets', Stebbins', Bennetts, Bristeads, Roosevelts, Astors, Beekmans, Schermerhorns, Stuyvesants, and others less known by name to the public. But prominent among them we noticed to-day, at the dinner-table, the veteran

GEN. SCOTT.

Length of years, white hairs and venerable mien, would demand from us all respect and regard, but in this majestic old man who sits and chats, and lives yet among us, we have a relic of the mighty past, a link of connection between the busy present and the dim but glorious then. The General is well, eats heartily, sleeps soundly, and talks a great deal. His visitors are numerous and he leads a kind of life *in nubibus*, he the Sun resting goldan in the sky, while the lesser planets and the stars and the dull earth roll up to him, take a good look at him, rub him up a little and sidle off to their more common-place routine, leaving him stationary, grand, satisfied and alone. He has but recently passed his seventieth year, the scriptural and traditional mile-stone, beyond which but few of mundanic birth go with safety. The occasion was fitly noticed and celebrated by the officers at the Point, and the General received from their kind wishes and hearty congratulations, an impetus which will, we trust, carry him far beyond the fourth-score year.

To-morrow we anticipate a grand review, the official announcement of the general standing, the delights of the hop, the distribution of diplomas, the relief of the class, and a gay old time generally. Circumstances may defer the two latter portions of the programme until next week, but of one thing I am sure, the cadets are ready for them this blessed minute.

I cannot close this dispatch without briefly adverting to the beautiful volume, entitled the *History of West Point*, published by VAN NOSTRAND, of New-York. Aside from its value as a historical record, the volume is an entertaining guide-book to the Military Academy. Everything relating to the Academy—everything of interest to the public or their parents, is given with a fullness of detail, that cannot fail to afford general satisfaction. This work, with its many maps and handsome illustrations, is especially interesting to those who have had their education at West Point, and to those who visit this delightful resort. I commend the volume to the readers of the TIMES, with perfect confidence, as an authentic description of West Point, and of the manner of appointing cadets, their studies, time of service, pay, and much other information. It is a volume at once concise and complete, showing the strength and soundness of the Military Academy, and its necessity to the military interests of the Union.

With hearty thanks to the Superintendent for his courtesies, and the Adjutant for his assistance, I close.

HOWARD.

From Jamaica.

Jamaica dates to the 6th inst state that the drought there is severely felt. Many cases of hydrophobia had occurred among animals, and the sugar crop would be materially injured.

The Kingston *Journal* says:

A frightful account has been given us, by a gentleman from St. Thomas, of the ravages of the small-pox in that parish, and the mortality among the laboring classes. In the interior districts, he says, the people have been dying like rotten sheep, and all this we are assured, is unknown to the parochial authorities. Even about Morait Bay, those afflicted with small-pox have been seen exposed on the highway, there being no place provided for their reception by the public.

SYMPATHY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

From the Jamaica Journal, June 5.

Our readers will perceive from the advertisement in our columns that a public meeting is to be held this evening at the Baptist Chapel, East Queen-street, for the purdose of expressing the sympathy of the inhabitants of Kingston with the people of the United States of America in the bereavement they have been called upon to suffer in the assassination of their late President. We hope that our fellow-citizens will be present in very large numbers to unite in this expression of sympathy, as well as in detestation of the foul crime which has plunged a whole nation into mourning. We understand that this day is the one appointed by the Government of the United States for general humiliation and prayer, so that it is peculiarly suitable for such a meeting. His Honor the Custos has engaged to preside, and the various Consuls have also promised to attend with the flags of their nations. We believe also that the ministers of every religious body in the city will be present to take part in the meeting.

From Bermuda.

The Bermuda *Gazette* of the 6th states:

The American brigantine *Roberson*, of and from Boston, Capt. SCOTT, out fifteen days, bound to Mobile, arrived on Friday last. On Sunday previous, in latitude 30 degrees 27 minutes, longitude 66 degrees 18 minutes, at 12:30 P. M., was struck by a cyclone, which burst suddenly upon her from the West, the wind just prior being from the S. S.E. Carried away foremast about 9 feet above the deck, broke the mainmast above the cap and carried away the jibboom. The crew were employed for two days in clearing the wreck, the wind continuing to blow heavily, and the sea tossing fearfully, causing the vessel at times to roll her gunwale under water, and rendering it difficult and dangerous for the crew to work at the wreck, but they saved nearly everything. After the storm abated they rigged a jury-mast and bore away for the islands. Cargo ice, lumber, bricks, etc.

The *Roberson* spoke, on Thursday last, off the west end of these islands, the American brig *Dudley*, of Baltimore, from Philadelphia for Nassau, out twelve days, in ballast; wished to be reported.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, June 16.

In the Court of Appeals, on the 14th inst., Judge ALLEN made an application to the court to make a motion for reargument in the *quo warranto* cases against the holding on against the New-York Tax Commissioners. The court reserved its decision, and directed the staying of the remitturs until decided.

Day calendar for Saturday, June 17: Nos. 31, 32, 35, 123, 124, 30, 126, 128, 130 and 131.

Judge COMSTOCK announced the death of Hon. CHARLES H. RUGGLES and son, and on his motion, the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Fire at Jackson, Mich

THE SOUTH.

FACTS ABOUT THE NEGROES.

THE NEGRO MUST LEARN SELF-DEPENDENCE.

From the Macon Telegraph, May 23.

The negroes should be wise enough to look to the future. They should ask themselves, in the event of their assumption of the privileges they claim, how they are to live. They have been provided for without thought or care on their part. If they change their social relations, as many have done and others promise to do, of course the obligation of the former master ceases. The negro must depend upon his own resources. He must work or starve. The change he designs to make in his condition will not endow him with the privilege of stealing, or living upon the property of others. We repeat he must work. And just now but little employment can be obtained. White men are begging for situations, and these will always be preferred by employers. There is nothing to employ the extra number that will be thrown on their own resources, if the negroes act hastily. Thieving will not be permitted, but punished to the utmost extent of the law, and the evil disposed may as well understand this.

One word to the masters. It will be the wisest policy to at once prepare for the great change in our social system which now seems inevitable. The change has already been made by many, and, some have testified to us, with the happiest results, pecuniarily as well as socially. Some have demonstrated to their own satisfaction that the system which they had been taught to believe was indispensible, has really been a burden, and are much better satisfied with the arrangements they have made, than their fondest hopes anticipated. Therefore, as a general change will undoubtedly be made very soon, by a power that cannot be resisted, the part of wisdom will be to supply deficiencies in our household. And we would also counsel an unusual watchfulness for the protection of property. The worst passions of an ignorant and hitherto dependent people will have to be controlled. Our people and the civil authorities cannot be too vigilant, and we feel assured the military authorities will heartily second every effort that may be made, tending to the preservation of law and order. For this purpose the army is among us, and no disturbing element will be permitted to riot in the land. Of this we have had official assurances.

DUTY OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

From the Macon Telegraph, May 27.

We dislike to advert to this subject so often, for fear that our readers will grow weary of it. But the inevitable negro seems ever present, and enters largely into all our calculations for the future. His ebony face and listless expression stares at us on every corner, obtrudes itself upon all occasions, and, like Banquo's ghost, will not down at our bidding. As there is much uncertainty and speculation among our planters as regards his future—*many of them holding on to the idea, with a sort of infatuation, that the negro is not and cannot be constitutionally freed without the action of the people in this matter—we state, for their information simply, that the policy of the government has been determined on in the matter*, and in other localities the new system has already been inaugurated. While we regard the suddenness of the change lamentable and unfortunate, both for us and the negro, we see nothing left for us *but to submit to the new order of things.* We understand that a Freedmen's Bureau has already been established in Augusta, and an institution of the kind is expected to be started soon in this city. The regulations will doubtless be similar to those in Mobile, which we published a few days since.

EMANCIPATION—GRADUAL OR IMMEDIATE?

From the Macon Telegraph, May 16.

The negro in the South, as he is left by the war, now considers himself free, and is equally impatient of labor or restraint. His mind is full of dazzling dreams of the future, which sad experience alone can dissipate. To his conception, freedom is idleness, plenty of good food and fine clothes. The status of his former master, if he has been a wealthy man, measures his estimate of the exact condition to which he has been elevated, and which he is about to enter. If he imagined, for one moment, the actual truth, that his freedom is just now introducing him to severer toils and to responsibilities and cares of which he now knows nothing, there is probably not one in a hundred who would voluntarily accept the boon. But this lesson he must learn, and the sooner he learns it the better for himself and for society.

Now, it has occurred to us, if, by a system of gradual emancipation, this dreaming darkey is unexpectedly remanded back to slavery, and the compulsion of his former master, he will be earning nothing at all for himself, while doing little or nothing for his master. He will be a discontented, and, therefore, an unprofitable laborer (and it might be a dangerous laborer in sparsely settled districts,) and the whole time of his probation for freedom be worthless to both, while the means of maintaining a proper subordination would probably be denied to his master.

But turn him loose at once, and he would in a few months or a year, find his level and his true situation and interests. Pass rigid police and patrol laws, and enforce them so as to maintain order and the right of property—to detect, punish and suppress theft, idleness and vagrancy, and Sambo would soon learn that he must labor or starve. When that lesson has been thoroughly learned and inwardly digested, the negro may perhaps become of some value again, but not before.

There are numerous other considerations connected with the subject, which have inspired a doubt in our mind whether, after all, a sudden change may not be better for us, and which we would like to present to the reader, but not to be too prolix, we will content ourself for the present with this single view.

What we may think upon the subject we have no idea will influence the decision of the question at all, but it may be that a calm consideration of the matter will contribute to reconcile the public mind to such a social revolution, as we think most probably awaits us, since the emancipators are to be certainly destroyed sooner or later, it may be just as well to complete the work at once. We shall then be no more the subjects of the victims of political agitators, Northern or Southern, while it may be doubted whether, under a plan of gradual emancipation, the North would not be quite as repugnant of the duration of slavery as formerly they were of an existence which they had not the constitutional power to touch.

SUFFERINGS OF THE NEGROES.

From the Macon Telegraph, May 30.

The reports of the deaths and accidents to negroes, given in our local column this morning, convey but a limited idea of the sufferings which the unfortunates who flocked to Macon have undergone since the army reached the city. All this time they have been suffering terribly in every conceivable shape, and we have information that many hundreds have died from starvation and disease—the aggregate reaching a total that seems almost incredible.

This state of things has been unavoidable thus far, and we can see no prospect of a change for the better. The army commissary, owing to the nature of the service upon which the command of Gen. WILSON was engaged, was not, and has not been, able to supply the thousands who have abandoned their homes, to follow the army. All was done to mitigate suffering that could be under the circumstances, but the ability has fallen far short of the requirements. Some thousands of men able to work have been removed to sections where they could be more easily supplied, and at the same time prove of some service in repairing our railroads. A few have enlisted, and are cared for, while many others have been driven from the city, as a matter of necessity, arising partially from a scarcity of provisions, but generally because employment can not be obtained by which the means can be earned to purchase supplies. Almost every employer prefers white labor, and as there are plenty of whites seeking employment, the negro stands but a poor chance. They are thus forced to lead a life of vagabondism, if they remain among us, and the result is, starvation, disease and death, are making sad havoc among the multitude who throng every hiding-place in and about the city.

The only remedy for this state of things rests with the negroes themselves, at present. Their labor is not needed in the cities of the South, but in the agricultural districts. They can make nothing in the cities, to live upon, and they will not be allowed to steal. Their only chance is to obtain employment and a living in the country. They are as free there as in town, but their labor *is* needed more, and whenever there is a necessity for the employment of labor it will receive remuneration of some kind. In the rural districts they will not be compelled to starve, at least; while here, in Macon and in the other cities, no other fate awaits them just now.

Our record of the past two days develope something of what is of daily occurrence here, but the half is not told. We might refer to many individual cases of suffering that have fallen under our notice, but it is unnecessary. Enough has been told to warn the misguided ones, and if the lessons of experience are lost upon them, reasoning will do no good, and advice would be useless. The facts are stern ones, and should admonish all.

FIFTEEN DEAD NEGROES IN ONE PILE.

From the Macon Telegraph, May 30.

On Sunday information was received by Colonel WILSON, Provost-Marshal, that a large number of dead bodies were in the river just below the city. A detail was dispatched to the place for the purpose of taking them out of the water, and burying them. The squad found no less than fifteen bodies of negro men within a space of a few hundred yards. They were lodged in drift-wood, and along the banks of the river. No marks of violence were reported as having been found upon any of them. The bodies were buried on the banks of the river, where they were found. Nothing whatever is yet known as to how they came to their death.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING NEGROES.

The following judicious order has been issued for the information and government of the freed people in the district of which the city of Lynchburgh forms a part. We copy it as a clear, succinct and satisfactory expression of the policy which, as we understand it, is to be enforced in this State, and generally throughout the South:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY SUB-DISTRICT, }
LYNCHBURGH, Va., May 31, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.—In order that freed people may more fully comprehend their position, and more clearly understand their duties and responsibilities as free men and women, the following information is published:

They have all the rights at present that free people of color have heretofore had in Virginia, and no more.

Husbands must labor for the support of their wives and families, sons for their parents, and brothers for their younger brothers and sisters.

Neither the freedmen, women or children have any right to remain on the plantation of their former master, unless employed by him; and whenever the freedman ceases to be a good and faithful laborer, refuses to work, the employer has the right to observe him and eject his family from the premises, either by due course of law, or by force, if all other.

The freedman must recognize the responsibility of his employer, who previous to the time he agrees to live with and support him, is required, if not previously provided for, to furnish them with a house, food, clothing, and all in his power for their comfort; he must be responsible for their conduct; must compel his sons and daughters to perform such work as they are capable of; he is entitled to receive their wages and obliged to provide for their support.

In no case will the freedman be allowed to run about at night from plantation to plantation, but all are urged to remain quietly at home on the plantation of their employers, and, if necessary for the maintenance of good order, the military force will be used to compel them to do so.

They are forbidden to maraud or steal. The killing of cattle, sheep, &c., by them must be discontinued at once, or guards will be stationed on the plantations, and any person detected instantly shot. They are warned that idleness and collecting in cities and towns are fraught with the greatest evil to themselves. If they are idle, they will soon become thieves and vagabonds; if they collect in cities and towns, suffering and starvation will be the inevitable result. It is only by remaining on the plantations and working that they can hope to be happy. They may as well understand, first as last, that the government will not maintain them in idleness.

By command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. GREGG.
JOHN B. MAITLAND, Captain and A. A. G.

RESOLUTIONS ABOUT NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

From the Bulletin.

A meeting was held by the negroes in Petersburgh, Va., on Wednesday last. We find a long series of resolutions published in the Petersburgh *News*, which were adopted. Two or three will give our readers an idea of what the rest are:

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Petersburgh, Va., and true and loyal citizens of the United States of America, claim, as an unqualified right, the privilege of setting forth, respectfully, our grievances, and demanding an equality of rights under the law.

Resolved, That we have vindicated our rights to the full exercise and enjoyment of these rights at Milligan's Bend, Port Hudson, Fort Wagner, Olustee, Petersburgh, and last, though not least, had the distinguished honor of being the first regiment to march into that stronghold of rebeldom, the city of Richmond.

Resolved, That representation and taxation go hand in hand, and it is diametrically opposed to republican institutions to tax us for the support and expense of the government, and deny us, at the same time, the right of representation.

Resolved, That we have no feeling of resentment toward our former owners, but we are willing to let the past be buried with the past, and in the future treat all persons with kindness and respect who shall treat us likewise.

IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM GEN. GREGG.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

RICHMOND, Thursday, June 8, 1865.

A long experience has proven that if you are distant from a town and there is an officer there who is not backward in issuing orders, you can get a very good idea of what is transpiring there from perusing them, and by late orders of Gen. GREGG, commanding at Lynchburgh, the principle is applied. Among these orders is this:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY SUB-DISTRICT, }
LYNCHBURGH, Va., May 26, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.—In order that farmers may subsist the colored men and their families now employed on their farms, the destitute ration will be issued to them until they can make sale of anything they have convertible into money. Those having tobacco can give it in payment for the ration. In cases where the farmer is unable to give anything at present, in exchange, the rations thus furnished will be returned in kind when the present crops are harvested. This ration will only be issued where families are kept together. Able-bodied men will be prevented, as far as it is possible to do so, from deserting the women, children and aged persons; and where there is no good cause shown why they left, they will be sent back. By command of

Brevet Brig.-Gen. GREGG, Commanding.
JOHN B. MAITLAND, Captain and A. A. G.

Read this order in connection with the following:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY SUB-DISTRICT, }
LYNCHBURGH, Va., May 27, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.—Owners of plantations on which crops of wheat, rye, oats, corn and other agricultural products have been sown and planted by the present freed people—their former slaves—will not be permitted to turn them loose upon the community without providing for their support. The support of the laborer and his family is a just charge against the product of the land, and the owner cannot escape the payment, either as wages paid periodically, or by giving a fair proportion of the crop. By command of

Brevet Brig.-Gen. GREGG, commanding.
JOHN B. MAITLAND, Captain and A. A. General.

The latest of Gen. GREGG'S orders is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT, }
LYNCHBURGH, Va., June 1, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.—The Mayor and City Council of Lynchburgh, Va., Justices of the Peace, Clerks of Courts, and Assessors and Collectors of the Poor Tax of the different counties composing this district, are authorized to resume their functions, so far as the maintenance of law and order is concerned, upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government.

In cases where the above-mentioned magistrates decline taking the oath prescribed, or in case of death or removal, the vacancies will be filled by appointment from these headquarters, upon the recommendation of the citizens.

By command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. GREGG, Com'dg.
JNO. B. MAITLAND, Capt. and A. A. G.

THE FREEDMEN IN VIRGINIA.

In a letter to a member of the Freedmen's Association in Richmond, Gov. PEIRPOINT says:

"The sudden solution of this grave political and social problem has been as unexpected to the former slave as to the great and good men in every section of the country, and must be accepted as an act of that mysterious and overruling Providence who conducts the affairs of men to conclusions which their wisdom can neither foresee nor accomplish.

It has placed us in new relations, and brings us new responsibilities; and for the wise and generous administration of this national trust, I believe we shall be held accountable as a nation.

The care of these four millions of human beings, thus thrown, unadvanced and unprepared, upon their own resources, will require an immense amount of intelligent, considerate and disinterested labor. While many of the freedmen may be quite competent to meet the emergency by labor in the field, to which they have been accustomed, a great proportion must necessarily depend, for a time, upon the assistance and guidance of those who have enjoyed superior advantages of fortune and education.

Attached, by habit and adaptation, to the soil and climate of the South, it is yet manifest that the freedmen cannot look for much of the needed material assistance to a section recently devastated by war, and disorganized by great social and political changes. It is to the strong, wealthy and prosperous communities of the North they must look for that humane and generous support so essential to their new condition.

You ask if I have any advice to offer you and your colaborers in this great work?

I answer by counselling you to impress upon all with whom you come in contact the essential lessons of industry, frugality and subordination to laws.

Industry is essential to his moral as well as his material welfare. By frugality alone can he hope to reap and maintain the full and permanent reward of his industry. By subordination to law he will win the respect of his fellow men, and the right to enjoy in peace the fruit of his labor.

The law is a terror to evil-doers and a praise to him who does well. He who does not violate the law need not fear the law.

Teach him what the law is, the first and comprehensive lesson of which is laid down in the ten commandments of the Bible.

If he is taught to understand and faithfully to observe these, I will undertake to stand between him and the magistrate.

If these simple precepts are inculcated, and the Freedmen can be led to rule his conduct thereby, we may flatter ourselves that his future is assured, and that this nation will faithfully and successfully discharge the trust which has been confided to it by divine Providence.

I am, youre, &c.,
F. H. PEIRPOINT.

Southern Newspapers.

From the Chattanooga Gazette.

Through the courtesy of a gentleman who has been for a long time connected with the press of the Southern States, and especially that portion of it published at points immediately south of here, we have become acquainted with many interesting facts.

At Macon, there are three daily papers, the *Telegraph*, published by J. B. DUMBELL, formerly news editor of the Memphis *Appeal*; the *Journal and Messenger*, and a small evening paper published by the compositors employed on the late *Southern Confederacy*, which has been suppressed by Gen. WILSON, for publishing a very obnoxious editorial.

At Atlanta there is the *Intelligencer*, published by JARED L. WHITAKER and edited by JOHN H. STEELE, and the *Journal*, a descendant of the old Knoxville *Register*, SPERRY'S old paper, which vibrated between Atlanta and Augusta during the last two years. The *Journal* is published by SMITH, INMAN & COMPANY.

At Augusta there is the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, published by M. S. MOSS, formerly of the Bridgeport, (Conn.,) *Farmer*; the *Constitutionalist*, published by STOCKTON & CO., the old proprietors, but with a change in the editorial corps. The *Constitutionalist* was suppressed by the Union troops shortly after they occupied the city, but it has been allowed to appear again. It has both a morning and evening edition, and is the only full sheet among our Southern exchanges, the rest being printed on half sheets, and on some days, only one side of the sheet is printed upon. There is also a new evening paper published in Augusta, called the *Transcript*. It was started by the editors of the *Baptist Banner*, on the suppression of the *Constitutionalist*.

At Columbus, Ga., there are the *Sun* and the *Inquirer*. The office of the last-named paper, and also that of the *Times*, was almost entirely destroyed by the destruction of the city when our troops under Gen. WILSON captured the place; but the *Inquirer* has succeeded in getting started again.

At Montgomery, Ala., there are the *Advertiser* and the *Mail*, which are printed on quarter sheets, both offices having been badly injured by loss of material and damage to machinery when the town was captured by WILSON.

At Columbia, S. C., there is the *Phœnix*, a small paper, published by a man named SHELDY, formerly foreman on the *South Carolinian*. It is edited by W. GILMORE SIMS.

The South *Carolinian* refugee from Columbia on the approach of SHERMAN'S army last Spring, and went to Charlotte, North Carolina, but it has returned to Chester, South Carolina. It is still published by F. G. DE FONTAINE, an old member of the New-York press.

The *Memphis Appeal* is preparing to return to Memphis. It will be remembered that the *Appeal* first retreated from Memphis to Grenada, Mississippi; then to Jackson, Mississippi; then to Atlanta; then to Montgomery, and was en route to a new site when WILSON overhauled Col. DILL, the principal proprietor, with the greater part of his material, at Columbus, Ga. DILL was put under bonds for $100,000 not to publish a paper during the war.

Col. MCCLANAHAN, of the *Appeal*, was in Atlanta on Friday last.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, which was being published at Selma, was totally destroyed by WILSON'S raiders. Several of the men who were employed upon it have arrived here. FRANK M. DILL, the principal editor, has gone to Jackson, Miss., declaring his purpose of going to Texas.

The following are the rates at which one of the Macon papers offers to receive produce from its subscribers in payment for their subscriptions:

Corn	$1 00 ℔ bush.
Fodder	75 ℔ cwt.
Bacon	15 ℔ lb.
Flour	5 ℔ lb.
Butter	25 ℔ lb.
Eggs	20 ℔ doz.
Chickens	25 each.

A new weekly paper, to be called the *Home Museum*, is to be published about the 1st of July, at Augusta, by SIMEON A. ATKINSON.

From the Chattanooga Gazette.

The newspapers of the South, which have been forced to suspend by the destruction of their offices and the want of paper and other material, are beginning to make their appearance again, and those of them which were cut down to half sheets are now published full size. The quality of paper as yet is very poor, and of a dirty color, but it will doubtless improve in a short time, as several paper-mills have commenced manufacturing again, and the competition will cause a good article to be furnished.

Meetings are being held in different counties through Georgia and Alabama, to reorganize the civil governments and adopt such measures as will bring those States back to their old positions in the Union.

There are leading editorials and all the journals complain of the people that they do not take interest enough in this subject, and saying that the public and private interests of the South are endangered from the languor, apathy and torpor which extraordinary misfortunes and calamities are apt to produce.

The Milledgeville *Recorder* says it is "loth to believe that it is the settled policy of the government that military rule should continue over us for an indefinite period," and the Macon *Telegraph* says that to avoid this, new State government must be organized, ignoring the old one, and so doing their action will be sustained by the military.

We make sevecal extracts from the Georgia papers which will give our readers some idea of affairs in that section:

"The *American Union* is the title of a new weekly, the publication of which has been commenced at Griffin. The *Union* ably advocates the reestablishment of law and order, and we hope it may soon arouse the people of Spalding County to give an expression of opinion the same way."

The Augusta *Transcript* of the 30th ult. states that the work of repairing on the Augusta section from Branchville, has been suspended. Trains are running from Charleston to Orangeburgh.

The Milledgeville *Recorder*, of the 30th ult., reports the wheat harvest in that section commenced to a limited extent, and although the cold, dry Spring, with the rust, has considerably injured the crop, it is still hoped there will be enough made for domestic consumption. Corn and other growth has, from late rains, considerably improved, but is more backward than usual. Prospects, on the whole, are tolerably fair.

Judge HARRIS has ordered a special term of the Superior Court for Baldwin County to assemble on the 19th inst., to investigate and try such criminal matters as may have occurred since the last regular term. The grand and petit jurors drawn and summoned for the regular term in August are ordered to be in attendance.

The Macon *Telegraph* says: "We regret to learn that the military disasters of the late Confederacy, have obliterated almost all the religious papers of the South. We know of no single religious journal now issued for the benefit of the religious reading public, and we hear of no inquiry for such periodicals—we discover no inclination on the part of the christians of the land, to offer sufficient encouragement to their old editors to induce them to resuscitate their suspended papers. Why is this? Are our people really destitute of all desire to obtain appropriate religious reading? Will our different persuasions long consent to go without that moral and spiritual food, so well furnished by a well conducted religious paper? We hope not."

The same paper says:

"A bully negro came into the city a day or so ago and went about inquiring for a slaveholder, intimating that if one could be found, he intended to whip him. Some one obliged him by pointing out the Provost-Marshal as the man he was looking for, who at once turned the tables on bully cuffee, and had him strapped. Cuffee went away satisfied, saying, 'I shan't come to Macon again soon to look for a slaveholder.'"

Reconstruction in Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, an organ of rare ability, conducted with consummate judgment, and probably representing the largest constituency of ideas and convictions of any political paper, has written largely on this vital topic. We believe not only that its opinions are sound, but that they will be successful we feel also certain. This plan demands from the States asking reentrance to the Union that their constitutions shall declare treason criminal; make fealty to the National Government a condition of citizenship; abolish slavery by local ordinance, and by educational process prepare for the elevation of the negro. Every feature of this plan has been anticipated by the action of Louisiana. There is not a point omitted. It has been done by people of the State. Whoever hereafter returns to citizenship, must give in his adhesion to these principles. Knocking at the door of the Union with freedom made universal within her limits; with treason declared infamous; with loyalty the condition of citizenship; with education compulsory and impartial, she will find a hearty welcome, though the cohorts of radicalism may seek hereafter, as heretofore, to block her way and blight her prospects for the future.

The Late Judge Catron.

The Hon. JOHN CATRON, one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, died on Tuesday last, May 30, 1865, at his residence in Nashville, Tenn. He was more than fourscore years of age, and has been highly honored throughout his long career as a private citizen and a public man. He was educated in the common schools of Virginia. In the year 1812 he turned his attention to the study of the law, and took up his residence in Tennessee, where three years later he became a practitioner. After serving his country in the New-Orleans campaign, under Gen. JACKSON, Judge CATRON became such a popular man in Tennessee that the Legislature elected him State Attorney. In 1818 he moved to Nashville, of which city he has since been a resident. In 1824 the Legislature made him one of the Supreme Judges of the State. While on the bench he did his utmost to suppress the practice of dueling, and rigorously punished every offender, notwithstanding the fact that previous to his elevation he was a noted duelist, of whom it was said "he carried drink challenges in the crown of his hat, and slept with pistols under his head." In 1836, through the operations of a new constitution adopted by the people of his State, Judge CATRON was retired from the bench. In the following year President JACKSON appointed him to the position of Associate Justice of the United States, which he still held at the time of his decease. His record as a loyal man has been confirmed by several acts of firm opposition to the rebellion since the war began. Although he coincided substantially with Judge TANEY in the Dred Scott decision, and held that slave-owners had the right to take their human chattels into the territories, he was independent enough to declare that Congress possessed jurisdiction over all the territories of the United States. When the rebels attempted to conscript citizens of his State, and were engaged in plundering Union citizens, Judge CATRON, on the 14th of May, 1862, opened the Supreme Court in the City of Nashville, and charged the Grand Jury "to ferret out all marauding parties in the State," and indicted them for such offences. His decease will cause a deep grief to his many friends and fellow-citizens, for "none knew him but to honor him."

Prophecy on the Verge of Fulfillment.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

In the *Courier* of June 9, is a brief paragraph, in allusion to a remark in the *National Intelligencer*, that "inquiry is being made for small farms both in Virginia and Maryland." This brings to mind what transpired in Washington, more than twenty years ago.

The writer of this was at that time standing on the steps of the Capitol, in company with Hon. AMOS KENDALL, then one of the public functionaries, prominent as a politician, as he had been prominent as a member of the cabinet while ANDREW JACKSON, then opposed and abused, as now eulogized by the whole North—was President of the United States.

As the eye swept the vast landscape that was spread out in seeming barrenness, and without cultivation, as far as the sight could reach, its blighted and uncultivated aspects naturally inviting remark, he turned to me and said substantially, and nearly as I can recall, in words, "This vast field which lies before us, were it not that slavery has degraded labor, would soon be taken up by farmers of the New-England States, and converted into a beautiful and fertile garden, remunerative in the highest degree." "And," added he, "the great curse of slavery is not so much that it abuses the African race, as that it degrades labor, and makes those who have the requisite talent and industry unwilling to enter on the work of the redemption of the soil. The evil is fixed upon us for the present, however, by the solemn compact of the constitution by which we became a nation, and cannot be avoided, but by the action of the South. Unfortunately, the tide of party and sectional prejudice sets so strongly and so selfishly, that the South cannot be left sufficiently unannoyed to allow her to reason on her own interest, and correct the wrong! But God is supreme, and the time will come, I trust, when the evil will be removed. And when it is removed, that which now lies so barren and uncultivated before us will smile under the genial hand of culture, and the soil now almost valueless will become a treasure to the possessors."

The Providence of God, overruling the madness and folly of man, has at length removed the curse, which no human foresight, sagacity nor patriotism had the power to control, and although the cost has been fearful beyond all estimate, may we not now feel encouraged by the "signs of the times" alluded to in the *Intelligencer*, that the prophecy, long ago uttered, is about to be fulfilled.

Major-Gen. T. J. Wood.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO HIS COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION FOURTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN., June 6, 1865.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Ninety-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers:

GENERAL ORDER, No. 47.—The order from the War Department, directing the muster out of the troops whose terms of service expire before a certain date, will soon terminate the official relation which has so long existed between us. I contemplate the approaching separation with feelings of sadness, and I cannot allow it to take place without expressing my warmest thanks and sincere gratitude for the noble conduct which you have ever displayed while under my command. Participations in common dangers, and in privations and hardships, has united us in the bonds of indissoluble friendship. I will ever cherish, as among the brightest passages of my life, the memory of our past association. You have done your duty as good soldiers and patriots, engaged from the highest motives, in the holiest of causes. You can now return to your homes with the happy reflection that the mission which called you into the field, namely, the suppression of the armed resistance of treason and rebellion to the government, has been fully, nobly, honorably accomplished. Noble soldiers, your work is finished; now rest from your labors. Each one of you will carry home with you my highest esteem and kindest wishes for your future welfare. May happiness, prosperity, health and success wait on you throughout the remainder of your lives! May your future be as happy as your military life has been glorious! To each one of you, individually, and to all, collectively, I bid a kind, a friendly good-by. God bless you. TH. J. WOOD, Major-General Vols.

Official: M. P. BESTOW, Capt. and Asst. Adj.-Gen.

GEN. SHERMAN IN CHICAGO.

Speech Before the Board of Trade of Chicago.

The following speech, made before the Board of Trade of Chicago, is the longest yet made by Gen. SHERMAN:

GENTLEMEN: I remember well, some three or four years ago, when some troops reported to me away down in Mississippi, with the name of the "Board of Trade of Chicago." Of course, I wondered what the devil the Board of Trade had to do with them. [Laughter.] But I do not see why the Board of Trade should not have a hand in as well as other ones. They sent some troops to me and Gen. GRANT, and all of us gave them a hearty welcome. I hope some of them are here now, to-day. There were batteries there, and regiments of infantry, representing the Board of Trade of Chicago. They were good, strong, stalwart men; they were men of the Northwest.

I suppose the Board of Trade, unable to go in person, had a perfect right to send their proxies—they sent good proxies. Up to that time, I had never heard of you, or known anything of Chicago—one of the most prosperous cities of our country. I had been here, it is true, and myself was once a banker, familiar with the business of the merchant as well as of the soldier. [Cheers.] Therefore, I feel that I have some personal interest in the city of Chicago. I was first a banker in this Western country; next, an acting officer of troops, you sent me to guide, in the common cause of our country.

I have hardly time to look about your city, but I have seen your streets filled with men, women and children. I see large houses and stores. I see here a mass of ships—I don't know but that some of them are sea-going ships—and I cannot but wonder to see all this away out here, a thousand miles from the ocean. I see it the centre of commerce and of the continent, that commerce, which forms a connecting link between every other country and ourselves, and which governs the world. Rome once governed the world by commerce, and England does to-day—a little island where they make watches—yet England altogether controls the world by her ships and money. ["Guess not."] Go abroad, go into any part of the earth, and you will not have reason to be ashamed of English ships and English mariners. They are a bold, stalwart race. We are Americans; we have a country of our own, yet from every land and from every people we may learn lessons of industry and wisdom. [Good.] England has much to be proud of, and she has some sins to answer for, too. [That's so.] Can we say that we have no sins to answer for? Gentlemen, we are all mortal; let us emulate the good of England, and France, and Austria, or any other country; let us strive to excel them in the manly arts, let us strive to excel them as sailors, and by being better merchants and better bankers than they are, and then we shall have reason to boast of our position. England is a small little island, smaller than the State of Illinois, yet see what she has done; and there is no reason why Chicago should not exercise an influence as great and widespread as England now does—that is what I am aiming at. [Good, good.]

How can you do that? By industry and honesty; by thrift and perseverance. Let Chicago, now but twenty-five years old, go on in the same ratio of increase, and in fifty years what will you be? Let any merchant make the calculation; it is one which any school-boy may accomplish. You have a country large and inexhaustible. Toward the North untold riches lie, all tending hither; in the direction of the South the rich fields of grain wave toward Chicago; and, stretching away to the West, almost to the Pacific, you have a vast range of country, all belonging, commercially, to Chicago. It is not your bricks and mortar, your streets and fine houses, that make Chicago, but it is the great area of country which lies all around you. Chicago is interested in the land as far as the Rocky Mountains: you have an interest in New-Orleans, and that is what we have been fighting for. You in Chicago have a constitutional right to go into any part of the United States, and buy and sell as you please, and that is what we have been fighting for, and now you can go. [Cheers.] I was sometimes asked, in the South, "Why are you here, invaders of our soil?" I replied, "I am not an invader; I have a right to be here, and will come when I please, [laughter,] and in the manner I please; [renewed cheers;] and if I choose to come with a few of my friends, or a good many, [cheers,] I have a perfect right, and you cannot stop us." [Laughter.] And so, I say, Chicago has a right; every gentleman within the sound of my voice has a right, perfect right, as unquestionable as the natives of Louisiana, to go there and trade there. It is this right which I for one citizen of the Northwest will have; this is the right which I said you had been fighting for—the perfect right to trade where you please without asking leave. [Cheers.] You are now, probably, more than any one city, the concentrated essence of the Northwest. All of the land north of you and west of you, and much of that to the south, naturally comes here, and it is here that the Lake takes hold of these products and takes them eastward. Michigan and the plains of Kansas are greater than the prairies of Illinois; but it is the commercial spirit, the peculiar energy and sagacity which animates you and conducts them toward you, and brings to you all the greatness which is now here, and which is still to come in the future. This is the secret of your influence and power, and being armed with this power you are also laid under a high responsibility. You are bound as merchants, as merchants of the republic, to take this power, and use it with justice and firmness and truth. I believe you have done it, and therein is your power, therein is your boast. Chicago should be a city where every man can come, and, if he has money, let him buy what he pleases. Let him come and make a contract for all the wheat on earth, if he will pay for it. Your little river in Chicago is but a small one compared with many other rivers. But you have here the business enterprise and the *juste milieu* of position. You have a grand combination of all the lake and river and canal and railroad with its branches. You have obtained all these so far within a very few years, and I suppose soon will be reaching out to the Pacific, so that I cannot conceive or imagine a place of greater promise of prosperity. Although you consider yours a city now, you are barely in your infancy—you are yet but plunging your feet in the ocean of progress. Gentlemen, I did not intend to touch upon such matters; I did not intend to do more than to come here and let you hear my voice, for I suppose you are merely curious to see a man who has been identified with your Western troops from the beginning of the war. I wish, however, to say that it was more my good fortune than any merits of my own that placed me in that position in command of Western soldiers. If I had not been there, some one else would have risen up to fill the place. There are plenty of good men in this country; I myself could name twenty men who have never been heard of, who would have done, at least, as well as I have done—["No! no!"]—or who, if I had been killed, could have been put into my shoes. I am but mortal. We are all but mortal; and if all of you here were to be dead to-day, somebody else would quickly take your places. You may exaggerate the importance of a man. We make success the standard of merit; but I tell you that when a man does as near right as he knows how, the people of this country should sustain him. [Cheers.] But you may depend upon it, that the Almighty never made so great a country to be crushed and torn down by so ignoble a cause as that which threw our country into such a fearful war—slavery. The idea of slavery standing in the way of the progress of the American people! Shame unto those who dreamed of it. [Cheers.] Nothing can stand in the way of the progress of this country. Still, manhood is necessary. If we would enjoy the full advantages of that which is offered us, we must work together with a cheerful heart, and a firm, brave purpose. Nevertheless, so confident do I feel in the progress of our country, that I care not who leads. We are bound to be a united people in the future, one country, in spite of all the efforts that have been made to divide it. We have inherited a good government; you, the people, have all the say in the affairs of our government; you make your own laws and you do everything; the greatest danger, in my opinion, in this country is, that the people do not sufficiently remember their own rights and duties. You are all engaged in your business, and you neglect your duties to the State. I saw the danger in California, I saw it in the South, and I have seen it elsewhere—a few people, by their shrewd management, get the control of the ballot-boxes, and do their own will. But when the American people become aroused to the battle, they correct it, and therein is the strength of our government. We are bound to have these extremes, and the people are to see that it does not go too far. You have the power in your own hands. I, a soldier, pray God that never more in this land we shall have to assert our rights with the bayonet, [good,] but that we may always in the future be able to assert it by simple voting. But you must all see that when the vote is taken that the minority shall submit to the majority, [cheers;] and if they do not do it, make them do it. Do not let the opposition again spread over the whole land, involving the whole of our country in war. I hope it will never occur again, and, so far as I am concerned, I am perfectly willing that you may have all my military fame to secure it. I give it freely, for I know that you will abide by your country, and, if necessary, fight for it.

CANNON AT RICHMOND.—Government is rapidly dismantling the fortifications at Richmond and Petersburgh, and shipping the cannon, etc., to the Washington and other Northern navy-yards and arsenals. The number of cannon of all kinds, siege and field, is much larger than was originally supposed. At one time four or five acres at the landing below Richmond were covered with cannon, caissons, army wagons, etc. Five vessels were at City Point and Richmond last week, loading with them, including the beautiful Whitworth battery of rifled cast-steel twelve-pounders surrendered by Gen. LEE at Burkesville, Va., which was presented to the rebels at the beginning of the war, by sympathising friends in England. Artillery officers pronounce it one of the finest batteries in the world. It will probably be sent, with other curious pieces, to West Point, as trophies. At Petersburgh, just before its evacuation, many cannons were buried, and head-boards put up at each end, to resemble soldiers' graves. The negroes, always loyal to the North, immediately revealed the trick, and upward of 100 field-pieces have already been exhumed. The amount of war material now accumulated by government, both of its own manufacture and captured from the rebels, is almost incredible. Speaking of guns in a wholesale way, an artillery officer lately intimated that the cannon, caissons, ambulances, army wagons, etc., with their teams, would make a column reaching from New-York to California.

Anglo-Rebel Sketch of Dr. Merritt.

A lover of justice writes from Ayr to the Toronto *Leader*:

"Dr. MERRITT came to reside in this village about the middle of last December. He gave the following account of his antecedents: He had for many years been a resident of the State of Tennessee—part of the time at Nashville, and part at Knoxville. He had been a practicing physician in those places, and in that capacity had been the family physician of President JOHNSON, Parson BROWNLOW, and other persons of distinction. He had been Surgeon to a regiment of the American regular army before the breaking out of the war. He had also been engaged in the leather business, and owned a large tannery in Knoxville or Nashville, and a considerable tract of land about eight miles from the former city. On the breaking out of the war, he had been a strong Unionist, and continued to be so until President LINCOLN issued his proclamation of emancipation. Dr. MERRITT says that he and many others considered this proclamation as so gross an infringement of the constitution, as so flagrant an outrage upon the rights of the Southern people, and as so palpable and evident a proof of LINCOLN'S disposition to yield to the unjust demands of the Abolitionists and fanatics of the North, that they determined to resist and "die in the last ditch." He, accordingly, gave in his adhesion to the rebellion, joined the Southern army, and became Surgeon-General of one of the divisions of that army. Before the die was cast, however, he took means to secure a portion of his property in case of the failure of the rebellion. He says that he transferred his land to President JOHNSON and another person, whose name I have forgotten, and that these gentlemen immediately transferred the property to the Doctor's wife; that since he joined the Southern army, his wife had resided either in the North or in places occupied by Federal troops, and consequently her loyalty was unimpeached, and that portion of his property safe. The Federals, however, seized his tannery, and a large quantity of leather, and a quantity of stocks or bonds of some kind.

At Chattanooga he was taken prisoner by the Federals in November or December, 1863; was sent to the military prison at Washington, and kept in close confinement until June, 1864. At that time he was released, or escaped, and came to Canada, and, with the exception of occasional visits to the States, he resided in this Province since that term.

It was well known in this neighborhood that the Doctor went to

tensions about the continued imposition of the 5 ₱ cent. drawback on purchases of Cotton. Government having thus fully released trade with the South from all extraordinary restraints, the belief was expressed that Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, and other products of the States lately in insurrection, would soon begin to arrive from the interior at the seaboard outlets in considerable quantities. From this source, such liberal additions to the exportable surplus of domestic produce may be confidently expected, as will serve to gradually lessen the demand for specie for shipment to Europe, and thus tend to deprive the Gold-room speculation of its main support. The foreign exchange market exhibited less firmness, under an increased supply of commercial bills, drawn against recent export purchases of flour, wheat, corn, butter, cheese, bacon, tallow, &c. Bankers' 60 day sterling bills on London are quoted at from 110@110¼, and Merchants' at from 109¼@109¾. The specie shipment by the *Pennsylvania*, yesterday, was confined to $100,000. It is thought that the steamers of to-morrow will take out about a million dollars.

In the Stock line, there was less buoyancy to-day, the market having been depressed by free realizations, particularly on the railway list, which ruled heavy until toward the close of business hours, when there was a sharp rally, Cleveland and Pittsburgh shares leading off, and the whole market closing quite strong. The demand for all classes of Government Securities was more animated, and the six per cent. Gold-bearing Bonds advanced ¼@¾ ₱ cent. on limited offerings.

At the close of business the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday afternoon:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	96¾	96¾	Pittsburgh	62	63¾
U. S. 5-20s	103	103¼	Northwest	25¾	26¾
U. S. Certificates	93¾	94¼	N. West Pref	56¾	56¾
N. Y. Central	96¾	94¾	Rock Island	101¾	99¾
Erie	78¾	78	Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾
Hudson	103¼	103¾	Cumb'land Coal	43	42
Reading	97¾	96¾	Quicksilver	52¾	51¾
Mich. Southern	86¾	86¾	Mariposa	11¾	12¾
Illinois Central	123¾	123¾	Ohio & M. Certfs	25¾	26¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	American Exchange	118
Merchants'	106	Chatham	120
Mechanics'	111	Bank of the Republic	104
Union	116	Bank of N. America	107
America	133	Irving	109
Phenix	108	Metropolitan	128
North River	119	Commonwealth	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Atlantic	98
National	107	Importer's & Traders	106
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Park	153
Commerce	106¾	Manf. and Merchants	98
Mechanics' B'k Ass	100	Central National	100
Ocean	80		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Del., L. & W. 2d mort.	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1867	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st m.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	74¾
N. Y. Cen. Subscrip'n	85	Galena & Chi. ex	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 1st Mort., '82, ex d	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101¼
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95
Harlem, 1st mort., '82-'72	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	83
Mich. Cen. 1st m't. 8s, '82	112	Mich. & Mn. L. C. 1st M.	93
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	95	Chi. & Alton S. F.	93
Pacific R. 7s G. by Mo	80	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg	97
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1875	115	Atl. & Gt. West 1sts	89
Chi. & N. W. 1st mort	79	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	70
Del. L. & W. 1st mort	102	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mort	75

The leading stock-houses are readily accommodated with money at 4@5, generally at 5 ₱ cent. on call, the supply being largely in excess of the ability of lenders to place it advantageously. The unusually small amount of prime first-class commercial paper offering is promptly discounted at the rates of 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum.

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company will pay on the fifth of July, a dividend of twenty-five per cent., of which twenty per cent. is to be indorsed on the stock and five per cent. paid in cash. The books will close on the 22d instant.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $3,474,174, including $454,000 from customs, and $462,000 on account of loan; payments, $2,407,-356; balance, $42,996,661.

The Ninth National Bank has declared a dividend of five per cent. payable 1st of July.

We are authoritatively informed that Income Tax Lists for this city, for 1864, will be in the hands of the Collectors of Internal Revenue early in July, and the taxes collected before the end of that month. The promptness is commendable, and will be decidedly advantageous to the public interests.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $902,825, against $1,-254,849 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION ENTERED WAREHOUSES. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Wool	515	$203,228	319	$107,747
Cotton	421	119,396	50	14,739
Silk	228	51,514	53	65,647
Flax	1,329	225,195	114	25,541
Miscellaneous	207	29,018	—	—
Total	2,520	$627,151 2,474	516	$213,674
Total entered		$902,825	Total marketed	$1,157,193

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

SIR: In reply to yours of 30th May I have to say that the increase in the price of goods cannot be considered such a change in the business of a dealer as will authorize a reduction of the amount to be paid by him for license duty. The assessment for such license should be based upon the amount of sales for last year, and if actual sales for current year exceed this amount, a reassessment must be made.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 25, 1865.

SIR: Yours of the 11th inst. received. You make the following statement: "In September, 1864, I had six buildings in this city damaged by fire. To repair the damage and make them habitable, I paid out $12,-600, $9,000 of which I received from the Insurance Company, and $3,000 I paid from my income of 1864. Can I deduct the $12,000 from income?"

I reply, that in case property used in *producing income* is destroyed by fire, it is a general rule of this office that it may be restored at the expense of such income to as good condition as that in which it was before. But in that event, insurance moneys received would have to be returned as income. It is to be observed that the party is not allowed to put the property in any better condition than before, but he is allowed to devote the income in question to a single *restoration* only.

You can therefore deduct the $12,000 under the above conditions from such income as was derived in 1864 from the house mentioned, but from no other. At the same time you will return the $9,000 received from insurance companies, as income.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 29, 1865.

SIR: Yours of the 11th inst., inclosing the appeal of ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, Esq., against taking the oath verifying his income return, as by the form prescribed, (which form is set forth upon blank No. 24,) is received.

Mr. GERRY objects to including in his oath the following terms, viz.: "or to which he is in any manner entitled," and also the term "and is not entitled to receive." The words which are objected to are applied only to *income* which the affiant is entitled to receive, and can in no wise be construed as relating to sums to which he may be entitled, but which are not of a character to constitute income.

It is unnecessary on the present occasion to enter at length upon the consideration of the liability to taxation of income which the tax-payer has not received, but to which he has become entitled within the year. If Mr. GERRY holds stock in a solvent corporation which declared a dividend payable in 1864, I presume he would admit his liability to taxation upon such dividend, although he may have failed to draw the amount until after the close of the year.

The frequent occurrence of such and similar cases, led to the insertion of the words in question, and when their scope is understood, you will probably be able to satisfy all tax-payers that they do not render themselves liable to perjury by making oath in the prescribed form, if the blank is honestly filled out.

Very Respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

Cotton Coming.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 8.

The most interesting feature in 'Change circles yesterday was the actual receipt of 1,420 bales of cotton from Red River, above Alexandria. From all information before us, there will be 20,000 bales available from Shreveport the present month. These are the estimates of parties of standing who have recently arrived from Shreveport, while some of the buyers in the market are figuring away, making out estimates that there are 800,000 bales west of the Mississippi, which embraces Eastern Texas and Northwest Louisiana. It is well enough to propound the question, how much of this quantity will be available in our market this season, or up to the 31st of December next. However, these estimates may be regarded as random. Red River has commenced to recede, or rather the water. Before the end of thirty days, communication with Shreveport and the great cotton region of Northwest Louisiana will be impeded, and in some respects closed for the season. We learn that there are only ten feet of water on the falls at Alexandria at this time.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW-YORK STATE 7 PER CENT.
ANTICIPATION BOUNTY STOCK.

This stock matures on the 1st January, 1867, it is then to be paid or funded into a twelve-year 7 per cent. State stock. Interest payable quarterly.

Apply to the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway. G. W. WHITE, Cashier.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 126 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Successors to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN."

Full Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for others or resale.

All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received. Four per cent. allowed on deposits and daily balances which may be drawn for without notice.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 16, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, 115 bbls. Ashes, 13,059 bbls. Flour, 465 bbls. and 480 bags Corn Meal, 41,122 bushels Wheat, 68,580 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Rye, 10,401 bushels Barley, 155,448 bushels Oats, 737 bushels Malt, 183 pkgs. Provisions, and 327 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive, at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $7 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request and somewhat nominal in price, including Java, at 24c.@25c.; Rio at 18¼c.@23c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@23c.; St. Domingo at 18½c.@19c.; Native Ceylon at 23¾c. ₱ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Is in less demand, at less buoyant prices. Middlings, 40c.@41c. ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in demand at 63c.@65c. ₱ lb.

FISH—The inquiry has been somewhat brisker at uniform prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, and prices have favored buyers slightly. Sales since our last amount to 8,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 70@$6 10; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 35@$6 85, chiefly at $6 35@$6 50; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7@$7 15 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 70	@$6 10
Extra State	6 35	@ 6 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 45	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 00	@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	6 90	@ 9 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@11 50

Southern Flour has been more active to-day. Sales since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $7 20@$8 10 for poor to good, and $8 10@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet, but steady. Sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $6 40@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including superfine, at $5 25@$5 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in active request at $4 65@$4 75 for Jersey, $4 75 for Western, and $5 20@$5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 2,150 bbls.

FRUIT—A moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds, which have been held firmly.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request, and choice Amber has been quoted very firm. Sales 21,-000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $1 80; Red Western (Winter) at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn has been sparingly offered, and is in fair demand at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales 40,000 bushels at 79c.@ 86c. for heated, 88c.@94c. for sound, and 95c. for kiln-dried mixed Western, and $1 01 for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been more sought after. Sales 10,500 bushels, at 87½c. for Western, and 95c. for North River, ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. Barley Malt is inactive. Sales 4,000 bushels, on private terms. Oats have been in demand at full prices, including Western at 80c., and State at 76c. ₱ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with June 13, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: "Flour has been in fair demand during the week, and there is but little change to note in prices. Freights continue at the low rates. To New-York, via lake and rail, 80c. ₱ barrel. To Boston 85c., and to Portland 85c. Receipts for week, 5,747 barrels. Shipments for week, 19,740 barrels. The Wheat market in the early part of the past week declined 3 cents; yesterday and this morning, however, the tendency was decidedly upward in sympathy with the movement in Gold, and prices advanced about 7c. from the lowest point, but on 'Change at noon part of this advance was lost. The weather has been quite different from that of last week and the crop prospects are much improved. The temperature has been cool, and moderate rains have fallen; and though we understand more rain is desired in some sections, we do not hear any more complaints of drought. We also hear less of the chinch-bug. The arrivals have continued quite fair, though very much less than at this time last year. There has been rather more inquiry for shipment, a few Eastern orders having appeared, though the limits of some have prevented their being acted upon. The quantity shipped this week, when compared with the shipments during the corresponding week last year, seems very small. The stock in store yesterday is reported at 473,617 bushels. Lake freights have slightly advanced. We quote at 6¼c.@7c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 10½c.@11c. to Oswego. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat, in store, subject to 2c. ₱ bushel round at $1 17½@$1 18; No. 2 at $1 13½@$1 14; No. 1 Spring at to-day's rates could be laid down at New-York at about $1 43, exclusive of interest and commission. Receipts for past week, 274,458 bushels, against 493,700 bushels for same time last year. Shipments for week sum up 199,743 bushels, as follows: 64,616 bushels to Buffalo, 18,505 bushels to Oswego, 13,000 bushels to Ogdensburgh, and 107,622 bushels to Canada. The clearances of Wheat since opening of navigation sum up as follows: 451,208 bushels to Buffalo, 156,078 bushels to Oswego, 57,835 bushels to Ogdensburgh, 483,480 bushels to Canada, and 16,000 bushels to Cape Vincent. Total, 1,175,201 bushels, against 5,058,851 bushels during same time last year."

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	June 16, 1865.
Price of gold	226	143
Superfine Flour, ₱ bbl	$9 60@ 9 90	$5 70@ 6 10
Extra State Flour ₱ bbl	10 00@10 40	6 35@ 6 85
Extra Western Flour, ₱ bbl	10 10@15 60	6 45@11 50
Extra Canada Flour, ₱ bbl	10 90@12 60	6 40@ 8 75
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl	10 60@15 00	7 20@12 00
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl	8 25@ 9 30	6 25@ 8 75
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	7 75@ 8 80	4 65@ 5 25
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	1 80@ 2 20
Red and Amb. Wheat, ₱ bu	2 20@ 2 50	1 35@ 1 50
Corn, ₱ bushel	1 78@ 1 90	79@ 1 01
Rye, ₱ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	86@ 95
Barley, ₱ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 40
State Oats, ₱ bushel	1 00@ 1 09½	75@ 76

HAY—Is in fair demand and steady at 95c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request at 12½c.@35c. for very poor to prime, and 35c.@40c. for fancy, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been inactive and prices depressed since our last.

LEATHER—Has been in limited request, and the tendency of prices has been downward. At the auction sale of Sole, on Thursday, about 20,000 sides were disposed of at 43c. for oak cropped, 26c.@30c. for middle weights, 25c.@25½c. for light, 26c.@25½c. for heavy oak slaughter, 25½c.@26½c. for light, 28½c.@ 30½c. for middle, 29c. for heavy Para slaughter, 21½c. @25c. for good hemlock, and 15½c.@22½c. for poor and good damaged hemlock.

MOLASSES—Is inactive, yet steady, at firmer prices.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 65@ $1 75 ₱ gallon; and Resin at $5@$17 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at $1; Crude Sperm, at $1 85@$1 90. Lard Oil, at $1 50@$1 55. Linseed, $1 18@$1 20 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in good request at 34½c. @35c. for Crude; 51c.@53c. for Refined, in bond; 70c.@72c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last, 14,500 bbls., in lots, at $28@$28 37½, closing at $28 25 for New Mess, $34 50@$25 for 1863-4 Mess, $20@$20 50 for Western Prime Mess, and $18@ $19 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,500 bbls. New Mess, June delivery, seller's option, at $27 50@$28 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are more inquired for at 11c.@14c. for Shoulders and 14c.@18c. for Hams; sales equal to 450 pkgs. Bacon is in limited request, including Cumberland Cut, at 14c.@14c¼.; short rib at 16c.@15¾c.; long rib at 14c.@14¼c.; short clear at 16c.@16¼c.; long clear (ice-cured) at 15¾c.@15¾c.; long cut Hams at 14c.@14¾c. ₱ lb.; sales 170 boxes. Lard continues in demand and firm; sales 1,450 tcs. and bbls., at 16¾c.@19¼c., the latter for choice, ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 350 bbls. Tierce Beef continues neglected. Beef Hams are in more demand; 250 bbls. sold at $25 75@$27 50. Butter continues in good request at 26c.@33c. for poor to prime new State, and 25c.@30c. for new Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 7c.@16c. for poor to prime ₱ lb. We now quote Butter and Cheese thus:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ lb	30 @32
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	30 @32
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	30 @30
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	26 @28
Welch tubs—first quality	29 @30
Welch tubs—second quality	26 @27
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	32 @33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30 @31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	28 @30
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	25 @26
Grease Butter—original packages	14 @15

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15 @16
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14 @14½
Farm Dairies—first quality	13 @14
Farm Dairies—second quality	10 @13
Farm Dairies—common	8 @ 9
Orange County—flat skimmed	7 @ 9

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	June 16, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	143
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$39 37½@$41 50	$24 50 @$28 37½
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl	34 50 @ 35 25	18 00 @ 19 00
Hams, ₱ lb	19 @ 23	14 @ 18
Shoulders, ₱ lb	11½@ 12	11 @ 14
Bacon, ₱ lb	20½@ 24	14 @ 16½
Pr'n Mess Beef, ₱ bbl	19 00 @ 22 00	10 00 @ 14 00
Lard, ₱ lb	20 @ 24¾	15¾@ 19¾
State Butter, ₱ lb	46 @ 60	26 @ 33
Cheese, ₱ lb	15 @ 24	7 @ 16

RICE—Has been in limited demand at former quotations.

SALT—Has been in more request, including Liverpool ground at $1 60 ₱ sack, and Turk's Island at 50c. @51c. ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Have been quite dull and prices altogether nominal.

SPICES—Have been in rather more demand and held firmly.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and very firm. Sales since our last, 850 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11c.@15c., and 1,650 boxes Havana, part at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in good demand at 14¾c.@19¼c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STUART quoted their refined sugars, thus: Loaf, 19¼c.; crushed and ground, 19¼c.; white A at 18¼c.; yellow C at 17¼c., cash, ₱ lb. Large orders would not be received at these figures.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request; sales 187 hhds. Kentucky, at $9 26; 102 bales Yara and 181 do. Havana on private terms, and 217 cases Seed Leaf, at $7 22.

TEAS—Have been in limited demand, having been held above the views of purchasers.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 280 bbls., in lots, at $2 03@$2 04 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 tcs. Beef, at 1s. 6d.; 15 tons Tallow, at 10s.; also, by steamer, 500 boxes Bacon, at 20s., and 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 30s. For other ports, the business transacted was unimportant. Market dull.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, June 15, 1865, 2 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leary, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald—19.

The President being absent at roll call, Councilman Lent moved that Councilman Green take the chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of the meeting held June five were read and approved.

[The President here appeared and took the chair.]

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of John Gilbertson to occupy pavement at number four Broadway, and, in connection therewith, the President submitted the following:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Gilbertson to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number four Broadway, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell:

Petition of C. Reed and others to have a pier built at the foot of Ninety-second-street, East River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Councilman Koster—

Petition of Benjamin Birdsall, for compensation for loss of horse.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Remonstrance of property-owners on First-avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, against building a sewer in that part of said avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Russell—

Bill of New-York *Dispatch*, amounting to sixty-six dollars and seventy-six cents, for advertising special notices of Committees.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

MOTION.

Councilman Lent moved that the clerk be directed to request the Board of Aldermen to return to this board a resolution heretofore passed by this board, directing the Street Commissioner to cause sunken lots between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-streets, to be filled in.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTION.

By Councilman Kenney—

Resolved, That Peter Riley, number one hundred and forty East Eleventh-street, be placed on the list of blind persons to receive the sum of fifty dollars donated them by the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the South side of Forty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be flagged, full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Brinkman—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Eldridge-street, between Broome and Delancey streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Kenney—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby respectfully requested to take whatever legal measures he may deem necessary to cancel the lease granting the Fifth Judicial District Court the premises formerly occupied by Engine Company number Forty-one.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then laid over.

By Councilman Kenney—

Resolved, That the names of James M. Tanner, of number ninety-eight, First-avenue, and William Carbin, of number four hundred and eight East Sixteenth-street, be placed on the list of blind persons to receive the sum of fifty dollars donated them by the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Reilly—

Resolved, That the vacant lot number eighteen East Thirty-ninth-street, be filled in and fenced immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Henry W. Hibbard to keep a root-beer stand in Burlingslip, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to F. Knowland, to retain signs on the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Patterson moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman O'Callaghan—

Resolved, That William Mackellar be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Allen McKeachnie, deceased.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mary Vaughan to keep a stand on the southeast corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on the north side of Eighty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the name of Terence Eagan be placed upon the list of blind person recently donated the sum of fifty dollars by the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-third-street, between First and Second avenues, to within twenty feet of First-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the southwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Eighth-avenue, be flagged and reflagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Forty-eighth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, be flagged, full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. Healy to maintain a small stand for the purpose of selling fruit, at the southwest corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-second-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place a gas-lamp, and cause the same to be lighted, in Suffolk-street, about thirty feet east of Grand-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Councilman Lent—

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Committees on Public Health, Streets, and Roads, previous to reporting on any resolution referred to them, contemplating the improvement of private property, to cause the same to be advertised for ten days in the daily *Herald*, thus allowing parties interested time to make objections.

Councilman Keenan moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto, after the words "daily *Herald*," the words "also daily *News*."

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent then moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Lent—

Whereas, Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated for advertising for the Common Council for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; and

Whereas, The Comptroller, in his report of June five, states that two thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-four cents remain of that appropriation; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller report to this board if the amount of seventeen thousand two hundred and eleven dollars and forty-six cents defrayed the entire expenses of advertising for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; if not, how much expense was incurred, and if the same was paid under head of judgments and if not, from what appropriation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By Councilman Lent—

Whereas, The peculiar circumstances attending the death of the late Chief Magistrate of the United States were such as to invest that mournful event with the most solemn character, and evoked from the people general and impressive demonstrations of sympathy and horror; and

Whereas, In the history of the world a more sublime spectacle has never been witnessed—of millions plunged in sorrow and tears, of States mourning and cities draped in the symbols of bereavement and woe—testifying at once grief for the death of the ruler, and abhorrence for its cause and manner; and

Whereas, The part taken by the citizens and Common Council of New-York in these ceremonies was well befitting the dignity of the city and the seriousness of the occasion, and it is manifestly our duty to perpetuate, suitably, a memorial of what was then done; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York hereby respectfully invite Hon. George Bancroft to prepare a memoir of the obsequies of the late President of the United States, including his eulogy, and to incorporate therein a history of the ceremonies which took place in other places, especially those through which the funeral procession passed, and at the seat of government.

Resolved, That the cooperation of Congress, of the State Governments, and the Municipal Councils of the cities through which the remains of the late President were carried, be also invited, so as to make the work herein contemplated the property of the people of the United States, and a contribution to their history—such as to command respect, and testify the earnestness of their sorrow and feeling to the World.

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to consult with Mr. Bancroft and ascertain his views on the subject of undertaking such a work; and if he should be willing to do so, to make arrangements to have the work printed by contract, the Common Council obligating itself to take a certain number of copies at a stipulated price, and leaving it optional for the other public bodies above-mentioned to join in defraying the cost, and participate in the creation of a literary and historical memorial which will be creditable to them, and embody the feelings of the people and the honor due to their departed Chief Magistrate.

Which was referred to the special committee who had charge of the obsequies of President Lincoln in this city.

By Councilman Patterson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is requested to inform this board the number of blind persons on the list in his office, that have been referred to him for a donation of fifty dollars.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of fencing vacant lots on the west side of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Henry-street, between Market and Catharine streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on National Affairs presented a report in favor of paying bills of Doctors Brown and Alexander, for embalming bodies of Colonel James H. Bull and Captain John P. Dodge, Sixty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging sidewalks on the north side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report in favor of donating the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars, with interest from December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to pay an assessment on property of Michael Kuntz, for regulating, grading, &c., Sixty-first street, between Second-avenue and East river.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of petition (from Board of Aldermen) of Henry C. Hodges, for permission to place a sign across the sidewalk, overhead, in number six hundred and three Sixth-avenue.

(By Board of Aldermen, May sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, prayer of the petitioner granted.)

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

The action of the Board of Aldermen was then concurred in.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Douglas T. Sweeny to keep a stand on the northwest corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, opposite the sentry-box, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John McGrath to keep a stand in front of number seventy-one Vesey-street, he having obtained permission from the occupant of the premises, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Reilly moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby requested to abate the nuisance forthwith caused by the tan-yard in Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, the same being detrimental to the health of the neighborhood.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of A. T. Stewart & Company, for the amount of the angered bill for gloves furnished members of the Common Council on the occasion of the celebration of the recent victories, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on National Affairs of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Renet, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven dollars, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Second Regiment, Sickles' Brigade, as per bill hereto annexed.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That James Ezra Seaman, residing at number two hundred and thirty-six West Fourteenth-street, be included in the list of blind persons to receive fifty dollars each from the City Treasury as a donation.

(By Board of Aldermen, June 5, 1865, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Ambrose Kerrigan and his wife, of number twenty-six East Houston-street, and John Greaney, of number eighty-one Crosby-street, he included in the list of blind persons entitled to receive a donation of fifty dollars each.

(By Board of Aldermen, June 5, 1865, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of Emma Stewart, of number three hundred and fifty-one West Twelfth-street, on the list of blind persons, who are to receive a donation of fifty dollars each.

(By Board of Aldermen, June 5, 1865, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the crosswalks at the intersection of Clarkson and Greenwich streets be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to add the following names to the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation: Lyndon Smith Lyons, John Flandrew, James Sullivan, Daniel McClintoc, Michael McNeal, Herbert Eaton, George Hultz, Lewis Lorin and Gerusett Roach.

(By Board of Aldermen, June five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is here

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum $10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
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Two copies 1 year 5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year $2 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
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We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DIZ GRIELLE, THE CHICKEN.

WALLACK'S—THE IRON MASK.

WINTER GARDEN—LUCRETIA BORGIA—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

NIBLO'S—PEARL OF SAVOY. Or, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE PEASANT PRINCESS; OR, CURSE OF CIVIL WAR—IT TAKE TWO TO QUARREL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn from North Carolina that Gov. HOLDEN has invited all the leading Union men of the State to meet him in Raleigh to consult upon the [illegible] forthcoming proclamation for the reorganization of the State. The Union feeling is [illegible] and an early return of the old North State to the family of States may be expected.

The subscriptions to the great national loan go on with a rapidity that betokens the solid faith of the people in their government, or rather in themselves. The figures have ranged of late from one to two millions per day. Of course this does not exhaust the loan, but it is "the ball rolling," and a good many are finding out where to make profitable investments—and they are doing it.

Hon. ISAEL HAYWOOD, for several years a representative from Ocean County in the New-Jersey Legislature, and a candidate for Governor against Gov. PRICE, died at his residence in West Creek, Ocean County, on the 25th ult., in the 67th year of his age.

That was a queer freak the lightning took at a store in Rockville, Conn., Saturday afternoon. It entered at the door in a livid flash, which actually lit an oil lamp and left it burning, without leaving any other visible marks of its passage.

The Springfield *News & Republic* says: "It is morally certain that Gen. WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN will be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio."

A mining company has begun operations in Enfield, near the Connecticut River bridge. Several fine specimens of copper ore have been taken out, and the mine promises to be quite profitable.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* states that 52,000 soldiers have passed through that place within the last ten days, and that 50,000 more are coming.

It is stated that Miss MARIA MITCHELL, daughter of the late Gen. MITCHELL, of Nantucket, so well known for her labors in astronomy, is to have charge of the astronomical department in the Vassar Female College at Poughkeepsie.

LOCAL NEWS.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, last evening, at the Eleventh Ward Police-station, upon the body of MICHAEL COOMEY, of No. 99 Cannon-street. The testimony of Mrs. GORMAN, the woman with whom the deceased had cohabited three years or more, and the only person that was with COOMEY when he died, MICHAEL GORMAN, what him, was utterly worthless, and it seemed to the spectators either that the witness had resolved to disclose nothing or that she knew nothing of the occurrence, her brain having been muddled at the time by beer. It was shown, however, in the testimony of other witnesses, that a young man, who had but recently been honorably discharged from the naval service, went to his mother's abode on business on Thursday evening; that his putative stepfather, who was in liquor, quarreled with him and threatened to throw him from a window; that shortly thereafter a struggle was heard by the neighbors, and that young GORMAN shot him through the heart. It also appeared that GORMAN, after finding that COOMEY'S wound had proven fatal, voluntarily went to the police-station and surrendered, saying, "I shot the man in self-defence." The jury evidently weighed the character of the young man as compared with that of the deceased, it appearing that that of the former had ever been exemplary, while that of the latter had been bad, and they found that the shooting was in self-defence, and, under the circumstances, justifiable.

CYRUS D. CARVEN, of No. 387 East Fourth-street, went with the Second-street M. E. Sabbath-School on an excursion to Fort Lee on Thursday morning, and in the afternoon missed his footing on the Palisade cliff, whereon the Palisade stands, and, falling to the rocks far below, sustained fatal injuries. He died at his parents' residence at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. An inquest was held last evening by Coroner WILDEY, and the jury recommended that measures be taken to guard against future accidents on the Palisades near Fort Lee.

The American asylum for the deaf and dumb, at Hartford, had, last year, 275 pupils, 101 of whom were females. Maine sent 45, New-Hampshire 17, Vermont 21, Massachusetts 111, Rhode Island 17, Connecticut 45, New-Jersey 2, and 19 were supported by their friends. The receipts of the asylum last year were $89,794, and the expenditures $87,646. About half of the former came from the fund of the institution. ABIJAH BRODERICK, of Stafford, who died in February, made the asylum his residuary legatee, and $10,000 are expected from this source for the support of indigent pupils.

The street-cleaning contract has been signed by the contractors and their sureties, and only awaits the signatures of the members of the Commission, which will be affixed on Monday next.

A fire supposed to be the work of incendiaries, took place in Harrisburgh June 15. The loss was $3,000, on which there was $7,500 insurance.

Gold closed 4 ₱ cent. yesterday, closing at 144@144¼. Government Securities were in good demand, and the 6 ₱ cents were a fraction higher. Railway and miscellaneous stocks heavy. Produce and Merchandise less active and rather lower in price.

BAD INSTRUCTION.—At a negro suffrage meeting held yesterday, in Brooklyn, a colored preacher, Rev. R. H. CAIN, is thus reported:

"In the south there will, however, be another revolution yet. There is a deep under-current of feeling running among the slaves, and they feel this—that they have been in bondage too long. All they ask is simply the right to live and to have the protection of the laws as other men have. Unless the government give the slave the right of franchise, there will be trouble. [Loud cries of 'Yes.'] Take away the right of franchise from the black man and there will yet come the darkest period in our history in the Southern States. The whites down there will rise up some of these mornings and find——I was going to say it. (Laughter.) You know what I mean. (Continued laughter.)

These people probably do not know that this "continued laughter" was very much out of place, and that the colored religious instructor of the negro was doing the cause which they have at heart all the injury in his power. The Government and Congress will act as may be deemed best for the interest of both races in the reorganization of States, irrespective of all threats, whether they come from black or white people. And the government, let us assure these ill-advised and ill-instructed people of Brooklyn, is strong enough to make a summary end of those who *threaten* the revival of social or political disorder—no matter how they may conspire for evil. This Rev. Mr. CAIN has doubtless been brought up in some of those schools of faction, of mixed color, wherein *threatening* and "repudiation" form primary lessons. This is the excuse for *him*.

The Country's Prospects—Our Political, Financial, and General Material Condition.

The vitality and strength exhibited by our country at this time are no less wonderful than the gigantic power it displayed during the existence of the late war. The active energies of the nation, diverted for a time to the work of war, have now returned in full force to the labor of developing our varied and incalculable resources; and the grateful change has been effected with an ease and equanimity beyond all previous hope. Our prospects for the future are as brilliant as our present position is strong.

In the first place, we have perfect internal *peace*. In every State of the South there is universal acquiescence in the issue of the war. There is no resistance of any kind to the national authority anywhere. We confess ourselves astonished that there have been no outbreaks or uprisings, great or small, in any locality; but the fact is eminently satisfactory, as proving the all-powerful and all-pervading desire of the Southern people for the enjoyment of peace. We have had time enough also to see definitely that there is going to be no guerrillaism to disturb the profound repose, or interfere with the operations of industry.

Our *foreign relations* are as pacific as is our internal condition. All the Powers of Europe exhibit a supreme anxiety to maintain henceforth peaceful relations with our government. There is neither a Southern Confederacy nor a rebellious population for them now to aid, even if they desired to do so. There are no rebel pirates for them now to harbor. There are no rebel emissaries now abroad who have power to do us damage. There is no press subsidized in the interest of the rebellion. There are undoubtedly certain questions under discussion with England and France, such as that of compensation for damages done our commerce; but the skillful Minister who managed our foreign relations during the war, and has guided us safely and peacefully through all the complications and perils of the last four years, is still in the Department of State, with an intellect as vigorous, a sagacity as profound, and a disposition as wisely pacific as ever.

The *financial condition* of the country is one of unequaled strength. The magnitude of a nation's debt must be measured by its capacity to bear it; and in this point of view, ours bears no proportion to that of the leading Powers of Europe. Confidence in our financial integrity is not only universal among capitalists, but it is absolute with the entire population of the country. This is shown by the general rush of people of all classes and pursuits, in every State of the Union, to invest their funds in the late and current series of the great popular loans of the government. The means for the payment of interest are always held in redundance, and must so increase under the development of our resources and our system of taxation as to speedily create a sinking fund to be applied to the liquidation of the principal, as early as the government will have the option so to do.

The general *material condition* of the country is eminently prosperous. The season, so far, has been unusually propitious to the growing crops; and the reports received from all sections of the country are indictative of an unusually abundant and remunerative harvest. With such crops as we are promised this year, we will be able to control the markets of Europe, through our ability to undersell all other food-exporting countries. In the matter of the great Southern staples, too, it is now assured that we shall have great results. The cotton supply now in the Southern States (reliably estimated to be at least three millions of bales,) has been heretofore prevented flowing out in full measure by the severe restrictions imposed by the military authorities and the government; but these are now abolished, and it has a free course to the markets of the world. Even with all the restrictions, the amount coming forward has been steadily increasing. The quantity reported at the single port of New-York this week will reach eight thousand bales by to-night, or over a million dollars in value; and by next week we shall begin to see the effects of the newly proclaimed freedom in trade. Virginia and North Carolina have great stores of tobacco for market. In Lynchburgh, alone, there are three million pounds in store; and most of the planters south and west of the James have also small stocks on hand. Beside the products named, there are rice and naval stores in unexpected quantities; and the State of Missouri being now perfectly quiet, we shall also begin to obtain from thence our supplies of lead and hemp. The great silver fields of Nevada and the gold producing regions of the Pacific continue to yield us their ever-enlarging supplies; and the petroleum fountains of the East pour out their streams of liquid wealth. Where is there a land with such natural resources as Heaven has bestowed upon us?

We also note as a great favorable feature for the country, the streams of *emigration* from abroad. The arrivals at this port for the last six weeks have been at the rate of over fifty-five hundred a week; and the flow at present is greater than ever. The best-informed authorities estimate an unequaled emigration from Europe in the coming months of the year. If the aggregate of the year be but 300,000, it will, on the basis of the old specie estimate of the average value of each emigrant ($1,500,) be equal to an annual addition of $450,000,000 to the industrial wealth of the country. The average amount of money (specie) brought by the emigrants this year has been sixty dollars a head; so that the six thousand emigrants of the current week alone add to our stores of specie $360,000.

There are many other features that add to the hopefulness of our national prospects. One of these we noticed yesterday in the fact that the people of the South were giving indications of taking an active part in the material and political organization of their States. They accept the Union and accept the abolition of slavery and all existing facts, and will speedily be with us again in interest and feeling.

With peace at home and abroad, and the favoring smiles of Heaven, we shall soon again see our country the strongest and richest, as well as the freest of nations.

Mr. Wendell Phillips.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS has published, over his own name, a denial of the charge that he had ever advocated a repudiation of the national debt. The essential points of his disclaimer are as follows:

"On the 29th of last May, at the meeting here of the Emancipation League, I stated that, in my opinion, the North Carolina plan of reconstruction was a fraud on the nation; that it would result in a party aiming to repudiate the national debt, which party, I believed, would gather into its ranks a large portion of the so-called Democratic party, and that, if I had ever been a Democrat, or had ever held their views as to national debts, I would join such new party.

At the New-England Anti-Slavery Convention, held 31st day of last May, I said exactly what you have quoted from the *National Anti-Slavery Standard, and no more*, to wit: that I should hold myself at liberty, life-long, to advocate the repudiation of any rebel debts, no matter how sacredly or formally assumed by any Congress containing rebel States reconstructed on a white basis."

The journals which do the touting for Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS and such as he, call this statement "clear and decided." To our view it is so muddy and so undecided, that it is surprising that a man of Mr. PHILLIPS' facility was reduced to the necessity of wriggling out of a false position after so clumsy and discreditable a fashion.

What does his interpretation of the speech of May 29 herein come to? Mr. PHILLIPS sees that President JOHNSON'S policy of reconstruction in North Carolina will lead to the formation of a party *favorable to the repudiation of the national debt*. A large number of Northern Democrats, he finds, will join that party. Mr. PHILLIPS himself, under certain conditions, and to avenge the injustice of excluding the blacks, might also join this repudiating party. If this is not the meaning of his words, then they have no meaning, or they are now fraudulently emasculated to destroy the effect of their first utterance.

But look at the glossary now supplied by Mr. PHILLIPS to his speech of May 31. Therein, it will be seen, instead of fearing or pretending to fear the growth of a Southern party in favor of repudiation, he would have his witless followers believe that one of the great dangers in store for the republic is *the assumption of the whole rebel debt*, as the logical consequence of President JOHNSON'S reconstruction policy. Now what sanity is there in this style of conveying political instruction to the public—admitting that the revised version of the two speeches was the correct one? It is surely, at best, trifling with public intelligence to assail the administration policy as leading indirectly to repudiation, and immediately thereafter to denounce that policy as leading to the probable assumption of the whole Confederate indebtedness, in addition to the existing national debt. It is not difficult to understand how such a public declaimer refuses to be responsible for his words, and evades one of the gravest charges that could be made against a public man, by an unconscionable torturing of phrases and a daring defiance of common sense.

We must be permitted to repeat that we have thoroughly good authority for accepting the first version of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS' speech, and this authority we still accept in preference to this disingenuous and discreditable statement of his.

The Trial of Paroled Rebel Prisoners for Treason.

In deciding the question of trying Gen. LEE for treason—and we believe it is not yet decided whether he will be so tried or not—there are one or two points of great delicacy to be considered. Dr. LIEBER has discussed, with his usual acumen, the force and duration of the parole given on surrender, deciding that it lasts as long as the war lasts, and no longer, and that on its expiration, the person giving it becomes a civilian, and liable, like any other man, to any pains and penalties to which he may have rendered himself liable for violations of the laws. In other words, the parole of a prisoner binds him, and has to be respected by his captors, only so long as he would have remained in confinement had it not been given at all. Either the cessation of hostilities or a regular exchange puts an end to it, and reduces the prisoner, if an alien, to the condition of a foreign sojourner; if a rebel, to that of a simple citizen.

Under this view of the matter, LEE'S agreement with GRANT protects him only as long as the war lasts. The war being now over, he is therefore exposed to the action of the law, in the same manner as if he had never been clothed with the immunities or privileges of a belligerent. If this were all, the government need have, and probably would have, little difficulty in deciding on its course. But this is not all. It has to take care of its own reputation, as well as see that traitors are punished. It has to take care that whatever LEE may deserve, its manner of dealing with him shall be such as befits its own honor and dignity.

The question naturally suggests itself, in determining what construction shall be placed on LEE'S parole, what force *he* supposed it to have, and how long, or to what extent he understood it to be binding. If there is any means of getting at this, it is safe to say that it is worthy of attention. For if we have obtained his surrender, owing to his having understood the terms in a certain sense, sooner than we should have done, had he understood them differently, and his construction of the terms is one which, though not ours, may be fairly put upon them, and which, there is a good reason to believe, he did put on them when he laid down his arms, this is a consideration which it will be impossible with any regard to our own reputation to disregard. Whatever LEE may be, and however little indulgence he may deserve at our hands, we owe it to ourselves not even to seem to break faith with him. The question, therefore, did he understand when he accepted GRANT'S terms, that they amounted to an amnesty, is worthy of attention; and perhaps the best way of answering it is to find out what GRANT thought himself. If he was of opinion that the conditions he offered LEE and his officers and men did not protect them against prosecutions for treason after the war was over, LEE may be fairly bound by his decision. Nobody will ever suspect GRANT of an afterthought or of a desire to take an unfair advantage of a disarmed and helpless adversary; and there is, perhaps, no officer in the service who better understands the force and value of words, or has less doubts about his own meaning.

An Item in the History of New-York Rebel Journalism.

In the course of the trial of the alleged assassins, yesterday, some very curious, but to us not unexpected, testimony came out in reference to the organ of the late "Confederacy" in this city, very recently edited by one JOHN MITCHEL.

An assistant manager of the Montreal branch of the Ontario Bank testifies to the existence of drafts of $25,000 drawn on the City Bank of New-York, payable to BENJAMIN WOOD or order, and that, in at least one instance, BEN. WOOD indorsed such a draft. There is no attempt to conceal the fact that this money really came from JACOB THOMPSON, the leading rebel agent in Canada, the projector of the St. Albans and Lake Erie raids, the chief patron of BLACKBURN, who undertook to introduce yellow-fever and small-pox into the Northern cities, and the spokesman of the South in the Niagara Falls Conference with Mr. HORACE GREELEY.

The charge so often made that Mr. WOOD'S paper has been supported by Southern money, is now to be established beyond cavil, and we can no longer wonder at the devotion it has shown for its chosen masters. This much, at least, the *News* can claim; it is no sneak, no bastard, no emasculated advocate; it has been plainly outspoken in its opposition to the government; it has done its utmost, in an open manner, to thwart and defeat the will of the North; it has made no secret of its sympathy with treason; it has gloried in Union defeats with a gusto that might excite the envy of the London *Herald*; it has mourned over Confederate reverses with a sincerity the most conspicuous and manifest; it has done all that natural energy and the stimulus of a foreign pension could suggest, to annoy and defeat loyalty, and when the game was quite played, when its petticoat hero was fairly in Fortress Monroe, when its own malicious ingenuity could not invent an excuse for further persistence in evil, it invited to its editorial chair the outcast MITCHEL, the common scandal of a naturally generous race, and spent the last installment of its Canadian funds in buying gall for his prostituted pen. Such, and so supported, has been the *Daily News*.

EXCELLENT EXAMPLES.—Our dispatches from Washington state that among the thousands of late rebels who are sensible enough to give up their wicked folly and apply for pardon, are ROBERT E. LEE and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, one the General-in-Chief of the rebellion, the other the Vice-President of the abortive nation. Perhaps no two men of note in all the South would be received with anything like the consideration that these repentant sinners can command. In spite of his manifest treason, Gen. LEE has retained a strong hold upon Northern regard; he has held, notwithstanding his complicity in the treatment of Union prisoners, a sort of deified position, and has been tacitly excepted from the herd of common traitors. That he should have the good sense to acknowledge his sins and ask forgiveness, is a hopeful sign. What the result may be is another matter, and one entirely within the province of President JOHNSON to determine.

The next, and a far more important individual, politically considered, is Mr. STEPHENS. We all know how vigorously he, at first, opposed the Southern appeal to arms, and with what vivid truth he prophesied the disastrous results to the South which have already come to pass. Very singularly, Mr. STEPHENS pleads in mitigation of his manifold rebellious sins that he was a reader and believer in the New-York *Tribune*, and from that sheet, in 1861, he imbibed the doctrine that the South had a perfect right to establish an independent government, if she chose to feel dissatisfied with the one then existing. Time has, on his part, rectified this hallucination, and Mr. STEPHENS now acknowledges how sadly he was misled by the journal in question, and comes respectfully to the confessional to ask forgiveness. We cannot doubt that, if such be the case, these great leaders of the exploded Confederacy will be met in a spirit generous toward the men who ask and honorable to the man who is to decide.

DEFACEMENT OF NATURAL SCENERY.—We regret to see that the legislative enactment against the defacement of natural scenery is likely to prove a dead letter. The vagabonds who disfigure the fairest portions of our landscapes with odious advertisements of quack medicines, patent skirts, cock-tail powders, plantation bitters, St. Domingo bitters, &c., are again busy with brush and paint, in open violation of the law. Stringent measures should be taken to put a stop to this defacement of scenery, and to bring the offenders to immediate punishment.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.—The news we have to-day from North Carolina is exceedingly satisfactory. Gov. HOLDEN appears to be pursuing a cautious, conciliatory, and conservative course, in entering on the grave task of reconstruction. He is adopting precisely the course most likely to win the confidence of the people, in taking counsel informally with those who are in a position to give counsel in the matter of preparing his programme of executive action. President JOHNSON'S policy gives general satisfaction, and his name is popular throughout the State.

PROPER ENOUGH.—JACOB THOMPSON'S twenty-five-thousand-dollar organ here is that on which the London *Times* was wont mainly to rely when it wished to show that the independence of the South was an accomplished fact. Its correspondent here likewise echoed THOMPSON'S organ, which accounts for the value and the timeliness of that worthy's reports of rebel victories. For this correspondent and his colaborer, "Druid," there ought to be pensions provided from what remains of THOMPSON'S yellow fever fund.

THE SOLDIERS—FRUIT OFFERINGS.—Having all the will in the world to greet the returning soldiers with a feast of fat things, the various State agents and relief associations find it difficult to set out properly-prepared dinners before the regiments arriving daily at the Battery Barracks. Hurrying homeward, the men march off to the railroad depots and steamboat landings, content with a cup of smoking coffee and a cold snack, falling back upon the substantial but dismal hard tack and salt junk in their haversacks for the pablum vitæ that must serve to the end of their journey. But, within a day or two, some thoughtful citizens have added liberal supplies of strawberries to the scant bill of fare, making a palpable hit. With all their haste to get home, the veterans find time to take care of the luscious fruit, not being over-particular whether their caps or cartridge-boxes—the latter depleted of their "forty rounds"—make the readiest and most convenient receptacles. The luxury is appreciated with extravagant and childish delight. Liberally-disposed citizens cannot do better than to testify their gratitude and show their hospitality to the returning braves by giving them this delicious and healthful treat. Col. COLYER, of the State Agency, No. 50 Howard-street, will see that subscriptions for this purpose are properly applied.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—It is not as *Evadne* or as *Lucretia Borgia* that Miss HOSMER is seen to the best advantage. The latter character was thought would suit her presence and style better than the *rôle* in which she made her *début*. We were mistaken. The opportunities offered by the large and passionate temperament of the *Borgia* were seized last evening with an unsteady grasp, and the evidence of injurious training in a vicious school was only too manifest. Few novices have appeared before a New-York public with better claims to consideration than Miss HOSMER. Her voice is excellent, her manner impressive, and under due restraint commanding; her elocution in the suave passages that best become the voice of woman, is thoroughly charming. With these advantages, natural and acquired, it was not at all strange that the lady obtained an immediate success, notwithstanding a common aversion to the piece, (Camille,) in which she appeared. But these claims will surely be forgotten, and rightly, if she indulges in the "Erelee vein" so persistently as she did last night. We have had so many dignified types of *Lucretia Borgia*, both in opera and drama, that it were in vain to point out the fact that dignity is an essential element of the character. Miss HOSMER, it seems to us, is oblivious of this. The character in her hands is lowered to a level which it ought not to occupy. The haughty and erring mother becomes a mere scold, and rages furiously at everything that crosses her path. The performance throughout was uneasy—if not violent—in speech and in action; displaying, instead of the independence of youth, the imitative subserviency of the old stager. There can be no humane justification, of the positive rant, the unreasonable gesticulation and incessant wails of the second act. They are mannerisms of the worst kind, and we consult Miss HOSMER'S interest when we advise her to discard them at once. An audience such as she addressed will not patiently return to a school that is exploded, and the subject of general ridicule.

Mr. BARTON HILL was admirable as *Genarro*, and Mr. DYOTT was good as the *Duke*. The smaller parts were well cast, and the play was produced with decided effect and care. There was a very large attendance.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Invitation to Leading Men to Meet Gov. Holden, to Consider his Forthcoming Proclamation—Unionism on the Gain Throughout the State.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, June 12.

Gov. HOLDEN has invited the leading Union men of the State to meet him in council at Raleigh, prior to the appearance of his proclamation, which is daily expected.

The North Carolina papers are full of the proceedings of Union meetings which are being held in every town in the State. All pay high tributes to the lamented LINCOLN, also to ANDREW JOHNSON and Gov. HOLDEN.

The richest estates in the country are offered for sale in all parts of North Carolina, for from one to ten dollars per acre, with improvements. Their owners having decided to go North, are selling at a great sacrifice.

Judge E. H. STARR, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has arrived here, and will open an office in Raleigh. An office has been opened at Beaufort by JOHN R. FRENCH, and one at Newbern by HIRAM POTTER, Jr. The people pay their taxes promptly, considering the act equivalent to a restoration of their property.

President JOHNSON is fast gaining the confidence of the people of the State.

Gov. HOLDEN is also disarming his enemies by his services in endeavoring to restore civil law to the State.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

The United States not to Interfere Between the Mexican Belligerents—Reported Fight between Cortinas and Lopez—An Explosion in Texas.

CAIRO, Friday, June 16.

In the correspondence between the Federal Gen. BROWN and Gen. MEJIA, the latter is assured that the United States commandant will not interfere with the Mexican belligerents.

Gen. BROWN has captured 600 bales of cotton, several hundred head of horses and mules, and a large drove of cattle.

A fight is reported to have taken place on the 3d, between CORTINAS and LOPEZ, twenty-five miles above Matamoras, in which the latter was defeated. Steps were being taken for the capture of Matamoras by CORTINAS and NEGRETE. They were only waiting for the occupation of Brownsville by the United States forces before making the movement.

An explosion at Navasota, Texas, on the 23d ult., destroyed 200 buildings, and killed several persons. The loss amounted to over $100,000.

The rebel garrison of Brownsville left for their homes before the arrival of Gen. BROWN, refusing to be paroled. Col. FORD escaped to Matamoras. Gen. SLAUGHTER, with about fifty followers, is somewhere on the Rio Grande.

THE PEOPLE'S LOAN.

Subscriptions Yesterday of More Than Two Millions to the Seven-Thirties—Fifteen Hundred Small Subscribers.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 16.

The subscriptions to-day to the Seven-Thirty Loan, as reported by JAY COOKE, were $2,011,800, including $100,000 from the Third National Bank of St. Louis; $100,000 from the Third National Bank of Cincinnati; $100,000 from the First National Bank of Cincinnati; $200,000 from the Second National Bank of Boston; $100,000 from the National Bank of the Republic, Boston; $100,000 from the Citizens' Bank of Baltimore; $100,000 from SMITH & MARTIN, New-York; $100,000 from S. T. SUIT, President National Bank, Richmond, Va.; $200,000 from National Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, D. C.; and $100,000 from the First National Bank of Indianapolis. The number of individual subscribers amounted to 1,483.

Later from New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 12.

There are and will be limited restrictions on travel to ports on the Texas coast, but free and unrestricted travel and communication will open in five days by official orders. Only transports are at present running, but a private line of steamers will be plying in a few days.

The steamship *Fung Shuey* has arrived from New-York.

Gov. ALLEN has published his farewell address to the people of Louisiana, wherein he advises temperate language, manly dignity, and submission to the laws. In the inevitable course of events, they must depend upon the United States to make them contented, prosperous and happy.

Refugees are advised to return home, take the oath of allegiance, work with redoubled energies, and prove true and substantial citizens. He announces himself an exile, but prays for permanent peace and prosperity to those who live under the flag of our common country.

Gen. WEITZEL'S command left the mouth of the Mississippi on the 10th, bound West.

A new register of voters will be commenced to-morrow under a new appointment.

Gold is quoted 135.

Middling Cotton, 47c.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Rapid Progress of Reorganization.

Col. Robert E. Lee, late Commander-in-Chief of the Rebel Army, Petitions for Pardon.

Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Late Confederacy, Asks for Pardon.

Stephens Takes Refuge Behind the Doctrines of the New-York Tribune.

He Now Abjures The Tribune and Declares Himself an Honest and Loyal Man.

Jeff. Davis Known to Have Tortured Our Prisoners.

Preparations for the Gettysburgh Celebration.

Virulence of Virginia, and Her Opposition to Reconstruction.

Special Dispatches to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 16.

GEN. LEE AND VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS ASK FOR PARDON.

Among the petitions received by the President to-day, asking special pardon, is that of ROBERT E. LEE, late Commander of the rebel forces, and that of ALEX. H. STEPHENS, late Vice-President of the late Confederacy. Mr. STEPHENS enters at length into an apology or vindication of the action he has taken. Among the reasons which led him to espouse the cause of the rebellion, he refers to the fact that the *Tribune*, known to be a powerful and influential supporter of the Republican Administration, openly advocated the right of the Southern people to independence. Mr. STEPHENS inferred from this that independence would be conceded to the South without war. He acknowledges that the question has been decided forever, and he desires hereafter to be, and to be considered a good and loyal citizen of the United States. Mr. STEPHENS' document covers some seventy pages.

THE TRIAL AND BEN. WOOD.

It was expected that the arguments in the assassination trials would begin to-day, but one member of the court, Col. TOMPKINS, being sick, the court, after taking some further evidence, adjourned until Monday. The evidence taken curiously enough establishes the fact that BEN. WOOD drew $25,000 from the rebel conspirators during the political campaign last Fall. The Cashier of the Ontario Bank testified to the fact that JAKE THOMPSON ordered the draft to be sent to WOOD, and WOOD'S indorsement was proven by GEORGE WILKES and Judge RUSSELL, of New-York.

VIRGINIA SPITE.

It is evident that the rehabilitation of Virginia will prove to be the most difficult case for treatment among the Southern States. The white loyal population is known to be but twenty-five per cent of the whole number of voters. The rebellious element is stubborn and determined to rule, and pursuing the existing laws, there does not appear to be any means afforded for keeping these people within control, so as to prevent them from electing their own officers, and passing laws in consonance with their peculiar opinions. In view of this condition of affairs, prominent loyal men of the State are in consultation with the President, for the purpose of devising some plan for bringing the disloyal population under subjection, and to this end it is believed it will yet become necessary to appoint a Provisional Governor.

MUSTERING OUT.

An order will soon be issued providing for the mustering out of all troops whose terms of service expire prior to Jan. 1, 1866. The work of disbanding the army under former orders has proceeded so far as to render it necessary to cut off another slice in order to reduce the force of troops to the desired number. It may be necessary to go still further.

THE HABEAS ALIVE.

CHARLES STEUBENRATH, who was arrested last Winter at St. Louis for counterfeiting greenbacks and brought to this city and lodged in the old Capitol Prison, has been released through the indirect operation of a writ of *habeas corpus*. The prisoner was charged with a crime punishable only by civil courts, and was brought hither ignorantly by the authority who arrested him. His counsel in St. Louis, through Major TOTTEN, his attorney in this city, made application to Judge OLIN, of the Supreme Court of the district, for a writ, which was granted, and served upon Capt. WOOD, keeper of the prison. In the meantime WOOD hastily sent the prisoner to St. Louis, where he was turned over to the civil authorities. On the day set for the return of the writ, WOOD made return of this fact, which, being what was desired, ended the matter, though it was rather a curious answer to the mandate of the court.

THE GETTYSBURGH CELEBRATION.

The preparations for the grand ceremonies at Gettysburgh on the Fourth of July are progressing rapidly under the management of Gen. GEARY, Chief Marshal of the Day, and the Committee of Arrangements. There will be a considerable military display on the occasion. Gen. GRANT to-day ordered Gen. HANCOCK to furnish one regiment of infantry, one battalion of cavalry, one battery of artillery and two bands of music for the occasion. Gens. MEADE and WILCOX will be present, and possibly also Gen. GRANT and a portion of his staff. The occasion will be one of rare interest, and will doubtless attract a large number of visitors.

CABINET MEETING.

A Cabinet meeting of several hours' duration was held to-day and fully attended. The subject under consideration has not transpired. All visitors were strictly excluded from the Presidential Mansion, in accordance with the rule just adopted.

JEFF. DAVIS AND OUR PRISONERS.

The government has received documentary proofs incontrovertible, of the guilt of JEFF. DAVIS in the matter of inhuman and most brutal treatment of Union prisoners. When disclosed to the public, as the facts will be in a few days, they will astonish the civilized world.

CHANGE OF COMMAND.

Volunteer Lieut.-Commander EDWARD HOOKER, who has been in command of a division of the Potomac flotilla for nearly two years past, has been ordered to the New-York Navy-yard.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 16.

THE COLORED MEN FROM RICHMOND.

The delegation of colored men, who arrived here yesterday from Richmond, had a long interview with the President to-day, who told them he would inquire into their case.

ONE OF JEFF. DAVIS' STAFF.

Col. WARING, of JEFF. DAVIS' legion, took the oath here to-day.

RELEASED REBEL PRISONERS.

Numbers of released rebel prisoners are arriving here from Point Lookout, and are furnished transportation home.

REDUCED LOSS.

The officers in charge of the Quartermaster's stores

house at Nashville, destroyed by fire, have saved many stores from the ruins, and now estimate the total loss at about a million and a quarter.

THE PROCLAMATION AGAIN.

As there appears to be a wide difference of opinion, even among well informed men in all quarters, as to the precise effect of the executive proclamation of the 13th inst., on the cotton trade, it is thought proper to state that all restrictions on trade in that article, east of the Mississippi, are removed, and the only tax it is now required to pay is that of two cents per pound imposed by the internal revenue laws.

THE ALABAMA.

The English and American papers of late have had much to say in relation to a demand of the United States Government upon Great Britain, for indemnity in the matter of the *Alabama*, &c. Whoever reads the published diplomatic correspondence will see that this demand is no recent thing, but has been repeatedly made from time to time for the last three years.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Hon. M. B. FIELD terminated his official duties as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under very felicitous circumstances, having been the recipient on his retirement of a highly flattering and commendatory letter from Secretary MCCULLOCH, and of a resolution of a similar character from the clerks and heads of bureaus of the Treasury Department, who waited upon him for that purpose. He retires with the esteem of all who have been brought in connection with him in the discharge of his duties. Mr. FIELD assumes his duties as Collector of the Sixth Internal Revenue District of New-York, on the 1st proximo.

THE NEW MARSHAL.

Judge DAVID J. GODINO, of Indiana, arrived this evening to accept the Marshalship of the District of Columbia, in place of Col. LAMON, resigned. He will enter upon his duties to-morrow.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city, for themselves and kindred associations throughout the country, to-day received a definite proposition from JOHN T. FORD for the sale of his theatre, in which President LINCOLN was assassinated, the building to be used for public purposes by that organization. The price fixed is $100,000. The association have until next Tuesday to decide whether they will accept the terms.

COLORED PEOPLE OF RICHMOND.

The President to-day received the committee appointed by a public meeting of the colored people of Richmond, to make known to him, as their best friend, the wrongs as they conceive them to be by which they are sorely oppressed. In the address which they presented, they complain of insults, imprisonment, and most cruel punishments, the like of which was never heard of, even in the slave-pens of Southern traders,

"When we saw the glorious old flag again streaming over the Capitol, we thought the power of those wicked men was at an end; and however sad our hearts may be over the present state of our affairs, we have lost none of our faith and love for the Union, or for yourself as its Chief Magistrate, and thdrefore as oppressed, obedient and loving children, we ask your protection, and upon the loyalty of our hearts, and the power of our arms, you may ever rely with unbounded confidence; and in conclusion, let us respectfully remind your Excellency of that sublime motto once inscribed over the portals of an Egyptian temple: "Know all ye that exercise power, that God hates injustice."

The President made the following endorsement on the papers presented:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 16.

Respectfully referred to Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, Chief of the Bureau of Freedmen, &c., for his consideration, and report as to the action necessary and proper to be had, in view of the within statements.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

THE SOUTHWEST.

An Extra Session of the Legislature and a Convention in Texas—The Rebel Gen. Slaughter Arrested by His Own Men—Gen. Canby Settles the New-Orleans Mayoralty.

CAIRO, ILL., Friday, June 16.

New-Orleans dates to the 10th inst. have been received.

Gov. MURRAH has called an extra session of the Legislature of Texas, to meet at Austin in August, and has also ordered an election for delegates to a State Convention, to be held at the same place July 10, and has directed the sheriffs to distribute all Confederate property among the people.

The rebel garrison of Brownsville have seized Gen. SLAUGHTER and imprisoned him until he pays them for their past services.

In New-Orleans the Mayoralty question has been settled by Gen. CANBY appointing H. W. KENNEDY.

New-Orleans Cotton Market depressed, sales at 33c.@36c. for low Middling.

A fleet of dismantled gunboats left Mound City yesterday for the mouth of the Red River, to tow up the monitors lying there.

Western Travel.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 16.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company are running two through express trains each way to and from Cincinnati. On Monday, the 19th inst., trains leave New-York, via Erie Railroad, at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M., running through to Cincinnati. Returning trains leave Cincinnati for New-York direct at 9 A. M. and 10:30 P. M. These trains make the same time and connections as all the other lines, and this arrangement fully opens to travelers the broad gauge route between New-York and St. Louis.

The Recent Fire at Chattanooga.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, June 15.

The telegram in the New-York papers of the 14th relative to the fire in this city reflects injuriously upon Capt. W. A. WAINWRIGHT, in charge of the warehouse destroyed. All the books, papers and accounts are preserved uninjured. The origin of the fire will be investigated by a court of inquiry.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting was held last night at Roelfe's Hotel, No. 23 Third-avenue, GEO. F. STEINBRENNER in the chair, GEO. MANCHOT, Secretary. After the disposal of some routine business, the following resolutions were reported by Dr. C. KESSMAN, chairman of the executive committee, and after an animated discussion, in which Messrs. WILLMANN, STEINBRENNER, Dr. NACMANN, HENRY RICHARD, L. WEIL, A. J. DITTENHOEFER, O. LEVY, P. COOB, and others, participated, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the German Republican Central Committee, representing the German Union men of the City and County of New-York,

That we tender the profound thanks of our constituents and ourselves to the gallant army and navy of the United States, whose patriotism, heroism and self-abnegation have saved this country.

That we most heartily indorse the policy of President ANDREW JOHNSON, that exellent representative of true Democratic principles and training, particularly by his proclamation of amnesty, which so well tempers justice with mercy.

That we congratulate the country on the zeal and statesmanship of the heads of the several departments of the government.

That while we recognize the right of the Government of the United States to disfranchise disloyal persons, we hold it to be a sacred duty on the part of the government to extend the right of suffrage to all loyal men, without distinction of color; and, while we are willing to abide time for the development of proper measures in this direction, we claim the immediate extension of that right to every man, whether white or black, who has borne arms in defence of the Union.

That in the triumphant overthrow of a rebellion which threatened the stability of Democratic institutions, such as are embodied in our Constitution, the world will see a conclusive vindication of the capacity of man for self-government, and that this great victory of Democratic principles in America means a victory of Democracy throughout the world.

That we German born citizens deem it our duty to invite and stimulate immigration from our native country to the United States, and particularly to those Southern States whose agricultural capacity, and mild harbor-ous climate has hereto fore neglected.

It was further resolved to transmit the resolutions, signed by the 115 delegates of the Central Committee, to President ANDREW JOHNSON.

After receiving some subscriptions to the Lincoln Monument fund, the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

INSPECTION OF THE COLUMBIA METAL WORKS.—A very pleasant reunion took place yesterday at the Columbia Metal Works, near High Bridge, the party consisting of the stockholders and a few invited guests. An elegant collation was served about 3 o'clock, at which speeches were made by Dr. VERMILYE, Prof. HOBSMAN, Mr. STILLMAN, and others, after which the extensive works were minutely inspected by the company. The whole process of manufacturing seamless brass tubes was witnessed, from the casting to the finishing touches, and all present were struck with the importance of the invention and the perfection of the machinery.

Deserved Compliment.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 16, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having a large number of teeth to be extracted, and knowing they were not in the way, I went to a prominent dentist and requested him to give me chloroform. Under the influence of three doses, he only extracted seven teeth. He said he gave me as much chloroform as he dare give, but that I was the most difficult [illegible] he had ever [illegible] in his practice. As I had twelve more teeth to be extracted, he proposed to take me to Dr. COLTON, at the Cooper Institute, and try the "laughing gas," which Dr. COLTON states "never fails." We went. Dr. COLTON administered a large dose of the gas, which put me into a profound sleep—at any rate I *suppose* so, for when I awoke, I found that *eight teeth* had been extracted, *and I certainly experienced no pain!* After waiting a few minutes another dose was administered, and Dr. PADDOCK extracted the remaining four with like success. The work was done beautifully, and to more than my satisfaction. My dentist admitted that he could produce no such effects with chloroform. One of the most remarkable features of the gas was, that it was not attended with any of the disagreeable and unpleasant symptoms of the chloroform. There was no odor to it, and I was apparently as free from all its effects five minutes after, as before inhaling it.

I make this statement, not only as an act of justice to the public, but as an expression of gratitude to Dr. COLTON, for the blessing he has conferred on mankind.

Yours respectfully, B. W. VOGELSDORFF.

[*Advertisement.*]

MORE LAURELS FOR THE WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE.—This celebrated machine was awarded the first prize—a large silver medal—at the International show, held at Stettin, Prussia, a few days since, as the best sewing machine for all ordinary purposes.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Catarrh,

and all affections of the

EYE,

EAR

and

THROAT,

specially and successfully treated by Dr. HARTLEY, at his consulting-rooms, No. 1,166 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.]

Dr. HARTLEY has permission to refer to many of the first families of this city and throughout the United States. Terms within the reach of all, and no fee demanded until the most convincing evidences of success are established.

The following is submitted without comment:

Dr. HARTLEY—

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of yesterday, I have only to say that you have my permission to use my name, and I shall be very happy to satisfy any inquiry regarding your skill and professional abilities in the department of practice to which you devote your attention.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

D. C. BIRDSALL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
No. 335 Broadway.

Dr. HARTLEY'S Consulting-rooms,
No. 1,166 Broadway.

Benedict's Time,

NO. 171 BROADWAY, COR. CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO SOLDIERS.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an AMERICAN WATCH; no better one can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

For sale and warranted by

BENEDICT BROTHERS,
Keepers of the City Time, and Agents for the sale of the American (Waltham) Watches,
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

A Caution to the Public.

Parties purchasing DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR are cautioned to see that the new private Government Stamp, having the inventor's signature, H. DALLEY, in white, at the end, and his likeness in the centre of the stamp, is on every box. By a careful attention to this, the public will be guarded from the many counterfeits now offered for sale. The genuine, wholesale and retail, at Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Knapp's Extract of Roots for Making Root Beer.—This extract from which the healthy beverage known as KNAPP'S ROOT BEER is made, is put up in bottles at 40 cents, 75 cents and $1 each, sufficient to make 10, 25 and 200 gallons of the Beer.

It is also furnished to ROOT BEER MAKERS by the gallon at $15 in tin cans one gallon each. One gallon of the Extract will make 256 gallons of the beer. Full directions accompanying each bottle or can.

General Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st., N. Y. Sold by Druggists generally.

Clothing Purchasers will find a large and desirable stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., at the most reasonable prices, at FREEMAN & BURR'S One-price Clothing Warehouse, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau sts., corner opposite Sun Building.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

As Faces are of many styles, so should Hats be, and so they are at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway, the most extensive retail Hat Establishment in the United States.

New Sewing-Machines.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Dr. Thorne's Arnica and Chloroform Liniment is the best for sprains, bruises, burns, rheumatism, neuralgia, tic doloreaux, toothache, &c., &c. Depot No. 141 Chambers-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Eureka Tricopherous for the Skin and HAIR—The best and cheapest article in use. Price 35c. a bottle. Office No. 140 Maiden-lane.

George L. Nichols, of the Firm of Coddington & Co., reports his house saved from robbers by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph.
E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Ladies for the Country wishing hand-some Boots and Shoes for themselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 367 Canal-st.

Newell's Perfect-fitting Shirts, Ready made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Hdkfs., Gloves Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. E. A. NEWELL, 655 Broadway

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 6 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Principle Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines,
NO. 508 BROADWAY.

Howe Sewing Machine Company—ELIAS [illegible], New-York.

Purify the Blood.—It is an established fact that a very large class of disorders can only be cured by such remedies as will enter into the blood and circulate with it through every portion of the body, for by this means only can the remedy be brought into immediate contact with the disease. To obtain this desirable and, no preparation has ever been so uniformly successful as DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. Scrofula, King's Evil, Cancer and Cancerous Tumors, White Swellings, Enlargement of the Bones, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, old and indolent Ulcers, Goitrous Swellings of the Throat, &c., are cured with a certainty which has astonished every beholder. It is, besides, one of the most pleasant articles that can be taken into the stomach. Operating as a tonic, it removes Dyspepsia and Nervous Affections, and imparts a glow of animation and health unequaled by anything in the whole materia medica. For sale by all druggists.

It Will Relieve the Baby.

There is no mistake about it. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in all cases. It gives universal satisfaction.

Grocers, Spice-Dealers and Druggists all sell BURNETT'S standard flavoring extracts.

Consumption Curable by Herbal Remedials.

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN'S ACACIAN BALSAM will positively eradicate night-sweats, deep-seated coughs, marasmus, sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectoration, physical prostration, and, in fact, every form of consumption will disappear, after the balsam has been used a reasonable length of time. It is compounded of rare native and foreign herbs, and healing balsams, whose curative effects prove that nature has provided a remedy for every disease. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. To be had wholesale and retail of Demas Barnes & Co., New-York; John L. Parks, Cincinnati; S. Litch, No. 50 Kneeland-st., Boston, Mass., and by druggists generally.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Chamber's Patent Steam Brick Machine. The greatest brick machine in the world: makes 50 bricks a minute, or 30,000 in ten hours, at *one-third the cost of hand made.* For specimens of brick, models and patent rights, apply to

ABRAM REQUA,
No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, (up stairs.)

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It saves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Soldiers wishing Citizens' Clothing will find a large and desirable stock, and will be dealt with LIBERALLY, at FREEMAN & BURR'S ONE PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau-st., corner opposite Sun Building.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BLOOD—WILLIAMSON.—At New-Brunswick, on Tuesday, June 13, by Rev. Dr. Campbell, WM. HENRY BLOOD, of Boston, and MARIANNA, daughter of the late Nicholas Williamson.

BEACH—DUNBAR.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, June 13, JOSEPH D'C. BEACH and CARRIE A. DUNBAR, both of San Francisco.

BURDICK—BLODGOOD.—In the 34th-st. Reformed Dutch Church in this city, on Thursday, June 15, by Rev. Peter Stryker, STEPHEN P. BURDICK, M. D., and Miss KATE E. BLODGOOD, all of New-York. No cards.

HOFFMAN—ULSHOEFFER.—On Thursday, June 15, by Rev. Edward Anthon, WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN and MARY GRACIE, daughter of Michael Ulshoeffer, of this city.

JOHNSON—RISLEY.—In this city on Tuesday, June 15, at the Rose Hill M. E. Church, by Rev. S. S. Seaman, CHARLES H. JOHNSON, of Newton Upper Falls, Mass., and CORNELIA ANNA, third daughter of John Risley, Esq.

MOSLEY—KEELER.—At Succa Sonna, N. J., on Thursday evening, June 15, by Rev. Charles Frederick Hoffman, LESTER L. MOSLEY and ISABELLA HOWARD, daughter of JOHN M. KEELER, formerly of this city.

OTTERSON—CURTIS.—On Wednesday, June 14, at the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. James Otterson, of Philadelphia, Dr. WILLIAM C. OTTERSON and Miss JOSEPHINE E., youngest daughter of Jeremiah Curtis, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SAMMONS—STEVENS.—On Tuesday, June 13, by Rev. H. R. Roberts, THOMAS JAMES SAMMONS and MARY LOUISA STEVENS, all of Williamsburgh, L. I.

☞ Liverpool papers please copy.

WHITMORE—VREELAND.—At St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 13, by Rev. J. A. Paddock, Pastor, FRANCIS S. WHITMORE and Miss MARIA E. VREELAND, eldest daughter of the late Jno. B. Vreeland, all of Brooklyn.

☞ California papers please copy.

WILLETS—HITT.—In Golden's Bridge, on Fourth Day, 14th inst., by Friends' ceremony, WILLIAM U. WILLETS and CLARA J., daughter of Hiram Hitt.

WORRALL—BOUDE.—On Thursday, June 15, at St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church at Harrisburgh, Penn., by Rev. George F. Fiske, E. HUDSON WORRALL and Miss HELEN M. BOUDE, both of Harrisburgh, Penn.

DIED.

CLARKE.—On Friday, June 16, at 2:45 A. M., at Brooklyn, JOSEPH CLARKE, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to hear his funeral discourse, on Sunday morning, the 18th inst., by Rev. Dr. Greenleaf, at the Episcopal Church, corner of President and Smith sts., Brooklyn.

COE.—On Thursday, June 15, at 1¼ o'clock P. M., in the 48th year of his age, HENRY COE.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 52 West 46th-st., on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DE GRAW.—Suddenly, at Rahway, N. J., KATE E. DE GRAW, daughter of John and Maria R. De Graw.

The funeral services at St. Paul's Church, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The trains leave Jersey City for Rahway at 10 and 12 o'clock.

JARDINE.—At 7½ o'clock Friday morning, June 16, FREDERICK D., the infant child of Joseph P. and Grace Jardine, aged 5 months and 18 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 364 Madison-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PARR.—At his residence, Westport, Conn., on Friday morning, June 16, ALBRIDALD PARR, of this city, aged 50 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Westport, Conn., to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Ryegate, Vt., for interment.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

RUGGLES.—At Fourth-street, N. Y., on Thursday, June 15, Hon. CHARLES H. RUGGLES, for many years Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2½ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. J. C. A. Wingate, the Consul of the United States at Swatow, China, of the death, on the 6th of March last, at that place, of DAVID YOUNG LAW, a citizen of the United States, and a former resident of Newburgh, N. Y.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS

		Cents.
No. 1,	Cures **Fevers**, Congestion	25
.. 2,	.. **Worms**, Worm fever, worm colic	25
.. 3,	.. **Crying-colic**, or teething of infants.	25
.. 4,	.. **Diarrhœa** of children or adults.	25
.. 5,	.. **Dysentery**, Griping, Bilious Colic.	25
.. 6,	.. **Cholera-Morbus**, Nausea	25
.. 7,	.. **Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis	25
.. 8,	.. **Neuralgia**, Toothache, Facedache	25
.. 9,	.. **Headaches**, Sick Headache	25
.. 10,	.. **Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach	25
.. 11,	.. **Suppressed**, scanty, painful periods	25
.. 12,	.. **Leucorrhœa** or Whites	25
.. 13,	.. **Croup**, hoarse cough	25
.. 14,	.. **Salt-Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
.. 15,	.. **Rheumatism**, all Rheumatic pains	25
.. 16,	.. **Fever and Ague**, Chill Fever	50
.. 17,	.. **Piles**, internal or external	50
.. 18,	.. **Ophthalmy**, sore, inflamed eyes	50
.. 19,	.. **Catarrh**, acute or chronic, influenza	50
.. 20,	.. **Whooping-Cough**, spasmodic coughs	50
.. 21,	.. **Asthma**, oppressed	50
.. 22,	.. **Ear Discharges**, impaired hearing	50
.. 23,	.. **Scrofula**, enlarged glands	50
.. 24,	.. **General Debility**, physical weakness	50
.. 25,	.. **Dropsey** and scanty secretions	50
.. 26,	.. **Sea-sickness**, or sickness from riding	50
.. 27,	.. **Kidney** Disease, Gravel	50
.. 28,	.. **Nervous** Debility, seminal emissions, involuntary discharges	100
.. 29,	.. **Sore Mouth** or Canker	50
.. 30,	.. **Urinary** Incontinuance	50
.. 31,	.. **Painful Periods**, even with Spasms	50
.. 32,	.. **Sufferings** at Change of Life	100
.. 33,	.. **Epilepsy**, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance	100
.. 34,	.. **Diphtheria**, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case of 36 vials, morocco case and book complete $10 00
Case of 20 large vials, in morocco, and book 8 00
Case of 20 large vials, plain case and book 5 00
Case of 15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and book 3 00

These remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge on receipt of the price. Address

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
For sale by every Medicine Dealer.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

HEARING RESTORED

BY ONE APPLICATION OF

DR. VON EISENBERG'S

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY,
No. 104 Monroe-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

About six years ago I became troubled with inflamed eyes, and during the past six years, (a great portion of which time I was almost totally blind, unable, consequently, to walk without assistance,) I have tried many of the best oculists during the time, and found myself getting worse instead of better, until I was permitted, through kind Providence, to see you. You have cured me, and I consider it my duty to the public to make my case known, as I have no doubt there are thousands suffering in the same way that I was, and I thank God that I can raise my voice in praise of your great skill to restore one to sight who never thought to see again, and suffered as much as I have for the last six years. My eyes are more brilliant than ever. I shall always be happy to state my case to any who may call on me.

MRS. MARGARET LORETTE,
No. 21 6th-st.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF BLINDNESS.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* My son Walter was completely *blind* of one eye, and the other nearly so, for TWO YEARS. I have tried a great many of the best physicians, and the eyes became worse instead of better. I was recommended by a friend to call on you, and, thank Providence, my child is now fully restored to sight. His eyes look more brilliant than ever, and his health, which has been in a very poor state, is now entirely restored. I thank you for your kind attention to my child, and I shall ever be happy to be a living testimony to your skill, to any one who may call at my residence.

Mrs. JULIA EASTMANN,
No. 789 6th-av.

HEARING RESTORED BY AN APPLICATION OF DR. VON. EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled. CHARLES CHAPPEL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Mesereole-avenue,
Greenpoint, Long Island.

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office.

DR. VON EISENBERG,

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS

Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES

OF THE

EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,

LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND

CONSUMPTION,

may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

An apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we urgently suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY

"IN HOC VINCES."
"IN HOC VINCES."
"IN HOC VINCES."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS is a preparation composed EXCLUSIVELY OF VEGETABLE MATERIALS. The Plants, Roots, Extracts, &c., entering into its composition, are skillfully prepared, and so scientifically combined as to obtain from each one of them its full medicinal virtues, without counteracting the beneficial effects of the others.

Crimean Bitters, taken after meals, and, in some cases, before eating, acts as a stimulant to the Digestive Organs, strengthening them in the performance of their proper duties, thus giving vitality and elasticity to the body, and by invigorating the whole system, enabling it to repel attacks of disease.

To females of weak and debilitated constitutions it will prove an invaluable preparation, as from its Tonic and Alterative properties, it will prepare the system to resist attacks of Neuralgia, and will alleviate the effects of irregularities peculiar to the sex.

Travelers and others liable to be affected by change of water or diet, will find it a certain preventive of the ill effects to which such changes expose them.

In addition to the medicinal properties possessed by Romaine's Bitters, it has been the aim of the proprietors to render it acceptable to the refined palate as well as to the most delicate stomach; this has been accomplished to the entire satisfaction of connoisseurs, who pronounce it extremely palatable, and far superior to any other article of the kind in use. Its taste is aromatic, warming and agreeably bitter; and, as an appetizer, taken before meals, it will be found to produce the happiest effects.

It is sold by druggists everywhere.

THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

A WORK FOR THE PEOPLE.

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York, has just ready Dr. LIGHTHILL'S new work, containing, among other interesting information, a clear and comprehensive description of the new and successful system entitled

NEPHOTHERAPY;

For the Treatment of
DISEASES OF THE THROAT,
Catarrh, Asthma, Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Inflammation of the Eye, and the various diseases of the RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

BY
DR. EDWARD BUNFORD LIGHTHILL,
(No. 34 St. Mark's-place, New-York.)

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness, its Causes and Prevention," etc., etc.

One 12mo Volume. Price 50 cents.

*** Sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail FREE on receipt of price, 50 cents, by
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York,
No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.
DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.
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DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

Thousands have been changed by the use of the

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy and happy men and women. A pamphlet of thirty-one pages sent free to any address.

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.

Sold by all druggists.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

IODINE WATER. PURE IODINE.
The most powerful vitalizing agent known.
THE MOST WONDERFUL CURES
have followed its use in cases of SCROFULA, in all its forms, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, DEBILITY, SYPHILIS and all CHRONIC DISEASES.
Pamphlets sent free. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

THE BEST CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES.

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS,
MEN'S SUMMER SUITS,
MEN'S SUMMER COATS,
MEN'S SUMMER VESTS,
MEN'S SUMMER PANTS,

BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING,

BOYS' SUMMER SUITS,
BOYS' SUMMER JACKETS,
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BOYS' SUMMER PANTS,
BOYS' SUMMER COATS.

CHILDREN'S SUMMER SUITS,

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CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER,
NOS. 398, 400, 402 BOWERY,

HAVE THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORMENT OF SUMMER CLOTHING IN THE MARKET.
READY MADE IN
SUITS FOR GENTLEMEN,
SUITS FOR BOYS
SUITS FOR CHILDREN.
NOW SELLING 20 PER CENT BELOW OTHER HOUSES IN THE CITY
COMPETITION DEFIED.
COMPARISON SOLICITED.

CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER,
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SUMMER.

GENTLEMEN'S THIN BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS, every variety and out of the FINEST FABRICS, also in the BEST STYLES, well adapted for SUMMER WEAR, and at LOW PRICES. CHILDREN'S SUITS in EVERY STYLE and VARIETY. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

From old and young, from rich and poor, from highborn and lowly, comes the universal voice of praise for HALL'S VEGETABLE
SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brush, dry and wiry hair into beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Use it a few times and
PRESTO, CHANGE!

the whitest and worst looking Hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the Hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long, disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and
BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,

the old, gray, discolored appearance of the Hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Ren

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 30 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.
All denominations ready for delivery.
All classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Also
GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
Bought and sold on Commission.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Subscriptions received for the Government Loan. Orders for the purchase and sale of other Stocks and Bonds attended to promptly. Collections made in all parts of the United States.
H. C. TURNER,
T. C. TURNER, Late of Buffalo, N. Y. } A. TURNER, ROBT. TURNER, } San Francisco, Cal.
JAS. TURNER, G. M. TURNER,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.
(L. S.)
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal (L. S.) of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.
(Signed.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Safety Fund Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. H. DIKE,
Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE HAMMOND OIL COMPANY,
No. 195 FULTON-ST., June 8, 1865.

The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, the 19th June, at the office of the company, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed 10 days prior to the day of election.

JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the United States Disintegrating Ore Company, will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 156 and 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 19, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of important business.

T. HAMPDEN FIELD, Secretary.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—THE ST. MARGARET COPPER MINING COMPANY (of Canada East) have removed their office to the new premises known as the Globe Buildings, Nos. 84 and 86 Broadway. By order of the Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
E. B. SUTTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET
(Continental Bank Building.)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1863,
AND NUMBERED
111,853 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

United States Telegraph,
Western Union Extension Telegraph,
American Express Company,
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company,
} For sale.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

REDEMPTION OF
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND
BONDS NO. 3,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE JULY 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 3," of the City of New-York, becoming due and payable July 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$500,000
OF
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND
REDEMPTION BONDS
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, June 22, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds, of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 25 of the Laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, May 19, 1865.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1868.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price for one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain, (at the Broadway Bank,) on or before the first day of July, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from July 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company, held on the 16th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

For Directors:
JOHN KERR,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,
JACOB SHARP,
CHARLES JOHNSON,
THURLOW WEED,
GEORGE LAW,
HUGH SMITH,
JAMES MURPHY,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
CHARLES CURTISS,
PETER B. SWEENEY,
THOMAS B. KERR,
JOHN C. ANDERSON.

For Inspectors:
THOMAS F. JEREMIAH,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected:
For President—Mr. JOHN KERR.
For Treasurer—Mr. FRANCIS A. PALMER.
For Secretary—Mr. JOHN C. ANDERSON.
JOHN C. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

A N ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Peonsylvania Coal Company, held, pursuant to notice, in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 13th of June, 1865, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN, WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT, WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN Q. JONES, JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN, THOS. W. PEARSALL,
GEO. L. BROWN.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, JOHN EWEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

OFFICE DOUGLASS MINING CO. OF MICHIGAN,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an assessment of $1 per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, payable on the 22d day of June, at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY,
No. 36 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders in the MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY, for the election of eleven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from 17th to 27th, inclusive.

W. L COMES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 69 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1865.

THIS COMPANY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED under a special charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

Holders of provisional receipts for stock sold for working capital, are requested to exchange such receipts for stock certificates at the office of the company.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 24th inst., and opened on the morning of July 5.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the company's office, No. 464 Broadway, on SATURDAY, June 17, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. Per order of the President,

CHARLES W. ISBELL, Secretary.

A BUSINESS MAN HAVING LARGE assets in real estate, which he does not wish to dispose of, wishes to meet with a capitalist who will advance cash or notes to the extent of $100,000 for a term of months, at seven per cent. interest and a commission. Security undoubted. None but capitalists need address Box No. 3,289 New-York Post-office.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, 28th day of June. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst.
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 5 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

SAVON DE TERRE.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the SAVON DE TERRE COMPANY are hereby notified that Certificates of Stock are now ready for issue, and particular request is made that they be called for without delay.

Only a few shares remain unsold. The attention of capitalists and others desiring to invest is directed to the fact that no stock in the market has the same certainty of yielding large returns. The demand for the article, the necessity for its use, and the cheapness with which it can be produced, establish its great value.

The nature of SAVON DE TERRE as a substitute for Fullers' earth in the manufacture of Woolens, and as an ingredient in the manufacture of Soap, cheapening greatly both processes, has been already made known in previous advertisements.

WILLIAM WHITLOCK.....President.
JAMES FREELAND.....Vice-President.
WALTER E. LAWTON.....Treasurer.
WM. WALLACE PERKINS.....Secretary.

For fuller information and circulars, apply at the office of the Company, at

THE PETROLEUM AND MINING EMPORIUM
OF
PERKINS, FREELAND & CO.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY.

CHAS. H. WIDMERDING, HIRAM W. MEAD.

WILMERDING & MEAD,

Agents for the sale of the New U. S. 7-30 National Loan,
NO. 64 BROADWAY and 19 NEW-ST.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS, EXCHANGE, &c., &c.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Special attention given to purchases for investment, and information afforded in relation to the standing and value of all the leading and reliable corporate Securities on the market.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO
H. A. SMITH, Esq., Pres't Central National Bank; B. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., Cash. City Bank; GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, Esq., Manhattan Bank; EDWIN H. BEALS, Esq., Sec'y Pennsylvania Coal Co., No. 111 Broadway; Messrs. WILMERDINGS & MOUNT, Nos. 150 and 152 Duane-st.; Messrs. GIDEON, POTT & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.; Messrs. NEWTON, RUSSELL & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
June 15, 1865.

This bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., and an extra dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after 1st July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from June 20th to July 1st, 1865.

By order of the Board.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. (free of government tax) out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th of July prox.

Transfer books will be closed from June 30 to July 5, inclusive.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

SIXTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable June 15, (free of government tax,) at their office, No. 74 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from the 14th to the 15th June inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865.

HOUSE SAVINGS BANK.—PROPOSED ORganization for building houses. All persons desirous of purchasing or subscribing to the stock, can receive information at the office of the company, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 83.

TOMLINSON & BORGHAM, Counsel, &c.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE OIL LANDS—Near navigable rivers, and producing wells. Prices very low. JAMES L. DAWES, No. 135 Pearl-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 516 BROADWAY, June 6, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED an EXTRA DIVIDEND out of surplus profits, in addition to the semi-annual one, of FIVE PER CENT. the same time, viz.: July 17, 1865, of THREE PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for THREE YEARS prior to the 1st of July next; TWO PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for TWO YEARS prior to the same period; and ONE PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for one year prior to the same period. This Extra Dividend is made as an act of justice to those depositors whose money, having been left thus undisturbed, has most largely contributed to the surplus earned.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

JOSEPH U. OGVIR, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. AND the government tax has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., to reopen on the 1st proximo.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, and the Government Tax, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H SLOOUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day delared a dividend of $25 per share, payable $5 per share, in cash, on and after Wednesday, July 5, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books, and $20 per share to be indorsed upon the scrip certificates.

The transfer books to be closed on Thursday, June 22, instant, at 2 P. M., and reopened on Saturday, July 1, proximo, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY OF CHERRY RUN, PA., No. 7 NASSAU-ST., ROOM No. 10,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. per month on their capital stock, payable on and after the 26th of June.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 26th of June.

E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.—Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Twelve (12) PerCent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE RUSSIAN,—HIS FAST, PRESENT AND Future, with three Illustrations. The Samoiedes of Siberia; Portrait of a Native. ETHNOLOGY. The Peruvians, interesting statement by E. G. SQUIER, the explorer, in JULY No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cts. Newsmen have it.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M. Money deposited at this time will be allowed interest from the 1st of July.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.
DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 5 and 8 per cent. (free from government tax) on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on or after the 20th of July.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 16 WALL-STREET.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....$255,000.

DIRECTORS:

Peter D. Collins,	Henry Senff,
William L. Conklin,	Henry Schubart,
William Everdell,	Isaac A. Storm,
Joseph C. Appleby,	Philip G. Harron,
William C. Arthur,	John A. Newbould,
Elisha Brooks,	Reuben W. Howes,
John B. Dunham,	Barrow Benrimo,
Benjamin W. Merriam,	Philander Hanford,
Abram Duryee,	William E. Lewis,
Nash Mcegan,	Augustus Schell,
Thomas Williams, Jr.,	Jonathan Thompson,
William Cipee,	Robert R. Wilets,
J. Fedor Schepeler,	Charles F. Tag,
Edward Ewen,	John S. Giles,
Samuel Tryon.	Robert D. Hart.

At a meeting of Directors, held May 31, Mr. ROBERT D. HART, late Secretary, was elected President, in place of Wm. T. Pinkney, Esq., deceased, and subsequently, JAMES H. RIELLY was appointed Secretary.

ROBERT D. HART, President.
JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.
JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Surveyor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer in Eighty-seventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to and through Third-avenue, to Eighty-sixth-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, included in block number three hundred and seventy-eight; also all the lots in the northerly half of block number three hundred and seventy-seven, together with the lots fronting on the Third-avenue, at the easterly end of said block; also the lots fronting on the Fourth-avenue, at the easterly end of said block; also ward numbers one, two, three and four, and numbers forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight and forty-nine, in block number two hundred and ninety.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, June 7, 1865.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND Sciences of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, on SATURDAY, June seventeenth, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of considering the resolution referred to them providing for the setting apart and fencing in of the triangular piece of ground at the junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, and also the triangular piece of ground bounded north by Thirty-fifth-street, east by Sixth-avenue, and west by Broadway, as locations for the erection of statues of Robert Fulton, the inventor of steam, and Samuel F. Morse, the inventor of telegraphs; and also to consider the plan proposed in the resolutions for raising money by public subscriptions to procure and erect the said statues.

All parties feeling an interest in the subjects embraced in the resolutions are requested to attend without further notice.

JOHN BECHE,
WM. H. GEDNEY,
IGNATIUS FLYNN,
Committee on Arts and Sciences of Board of Aldermen.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 21st day of June, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City of New-York on the 3d day of July, 1865:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES JOHNSON, Plaintiff, against ELLEN C. JOHNSON, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, on the 5th day of June, 1865, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

(U. S. Rev. Stamp canceled June 9, 1865.)
JOSEPH T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

DATED June 9, 1865.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

JOHN H. McCOLLOM, of the City and County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published June 5, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton in said county, on the 19th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. P. ASCOUGH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Robb & Ascough, No. 60 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—New-York, June 16, 1865.

jel7 law6ms.* JOHN D. ASCOUGH, Administrator.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Stock and Exchange Commission business, under the firm of WILMERDING & MEAD, at No. 64 Broadway and No. 19 New-st., New-York.

CHAS. H. WILMERDING,
HIRAM W. MEAD.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. CHAS. McDOUGALL has resumed his association with us as a partner in our firm to date from Dec. 31, 1864.

STANTON, SHELDON & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

DRY GOODS.

300 WHITE DUCK PANTS AND VESTS,

AT BROWNELL & MARVIN'S,

No. 503 Broadway.

---

500 DUCK AND SPANISH LINEN DUSTERS,

AT BROWNELL & MARVIN'S,

No. 503 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

BROWNELL & MARVIN

Offer their choice stock of CUSTOM GOODS at extremely low prices.

Boys' Suits, $8, $10 and $12.

No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

THE BOWERS PATENT CORSET.

The simplest and most desirable invention ever introduced in the corset line. Whalebone is used instead of steel, and can be removed in a moment for washing without cutting the front of the corset.

BOWERS & SHEPHERD,
No. 807 Broadway,
Corner 20th-st., New-York.

HEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.

EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.

Illuminations, public and private displays, manufactured, designed, contracted for, &c.

FUNSTON & SCHOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

FIRE-WORKS.

HADFIELD'S first premium fire-works, and Waugh's nonpareil torpedoes for sale at his manufactory Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av., New-York.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS.—LOTS FOR SALE IN almost every part of this city. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The well-known establishment, BAGG'S HOTEL, in the City of Utica, N. Y. The hotel communicates by side entrance with the depot of the New-York Central Railroad. It is substantially constructed of brick, four stories in height, with capacity for about 250 guests, and occupies, with stables, yard, &c., about one acre of ground. No establishment of the kind is more widely or favorably known. It is the principal hotel in Utica and the section of country where it is located; and has always commanded a large and very profitable amount of business, which is constantly increasing. It is well furnished throughout. The hotel will be sold at a sacrifice, owing to the decease of its late proprietor. Terms favorable, and a considerable portion may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE ITALIAN VILLA COTTAGE, with 17 lots of ground and stable, corner Gates and Classon ave., Brooklyn; size, 32x45, and extension 18x24, with dry cellar under the whole; metal roof, all modern improvements. It is elevated about six feet and stands fifty feet from the avenue, with double entrance and flagged walks; is surrounded by choice shrubbery and well grown shade-trees, and the grounds are well stocked with apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, (30 bushels last year,) raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and other small fruits, all in vigorous bearing, and four fine asparagus beds. The whole premises are in complete order, and possession can be given 1st to 15th July, if desired. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 A. M., or 4 to 7 P. M., or to FOSTER & LOPER, Sands-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN., FOR SALE—To close an estate.—The premises contain 10 acres of land, and a large modern house, handsomely finished, and in perfect order; gardener's dwelling house, barn, ice-house, (filled,) with all choice requisite outbuildings; abundance of shade and other fruit trees, and a large garden, which is planted and in a fine condition. This property is situated in a perfectly healthy locality, and of easy access to New-York by the New-Haven Railroad. For further particulars, apply to E. GODFREY & SONS, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 30 acres only 5 miles from New-York, one minute's walk from depot, and on navigable water. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with well shaded lawn, vegetable garden, extensive grape arbor, and abundance of other fruit. The dwelling is 40 feet square, 2 stories, with wide piazza, elegant parlors, and well finished throughout. The soil is excellent, divided in upland, timber and meadow. The property will be offered low, on favorable terms, with immediate possession if desired.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, new and highly-finished stone house, well supplied with water and the modern improvements; large stables and carriage-house, greenhouse and hot-house, cottages, gardens, &c.; brick barn and stable, 36 by 32 feet; hennery, &c.; about four acres of land, situated on Sandford-av., Flushing; high ground and perfectly healthy. Apply to JAMES BEVERIDGE, Wall-st. Ferry-house, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Possession at once.—A neat two-story and basement cottage house, carriage-house, &c., with 6 acres of good land, well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, at Jamaica, L. I., two minutes' walk from depot. Apply to GEO. SEYMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, or SIMONSON & NEAFIS, No. 196 Fulton-av., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FARM AND WATER POWER FOR SALE—Situated in Bedford, Westchester County, 1½ miles from Mount Kisko station, on Harlem Railroad; said farm contains about 120 acres good land, well watered and fenced; the house is large and nearly new, and the outbuildings sufficient; the water power is well worthy the attention of manufacturers. For particulars apply to WM. SEAMAN, Executor, on the premises, or P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

SIXTY ESTATES WITH BUILDINGS thereon, for sale in South Norwalk and vicinity, Connecticut, from half acre to 200 acres; prices from $450 to $100,000; several water fronts. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to rent, 1½ hours from the city; 20 trains a day. Address J. FEARIS, Ely's Block, near the depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses, 20x50, in 45th and 46th sts., one to three doors from Broadway they have all the modern improvements, newly painted and frescoed, and occupied by first-class tenants. For permits and full particulars, apply to HEATH & HUGHES, No. 13 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 38 ACRES, SOUTH side of Staten Island, near Elmeyville railroad depot, within one hour of New-York; location superior; view unsurpassed; gravel bottom 200 feet deep. Price $12,000; half mortgage if desired. Immediate possession. Permits at A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

137 BROADWAY—BY ALBERT HAMILTON.

Brown-stone houses for sale, at various prices, on Lexington-av., 40th, 58th, 60th, 71st and 73d-sts. Farms and country seats to suit, in location and price.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, building nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT THROG'S NECK, BEAUTIFULLY located, twenty-six acres of choice land for building sites; will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for city property, or good Baltimore property. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 13½ acres, modern stylish house, barn, fruit, &c., near Somerset, N. J., on Morris and Essex Railroad, for sale on favorable terms.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND VILLAGE property for sale and exchange. Apply to KELSEY & CORNWELL, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, or No. 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—One hundred lots between 85th and 97th sts., 4th and 8th avs.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LOST, STOLEN AND MISSING SECURITIES.

I propose to issue, the first week in July, and monthly thereafter, in pamphlet form, a correct and reliable list of all LOST, STOLEN or MISSING SECURITIES, such as railroad bonds and stocks, State, city and county bonds, government bonds, stocks and notes, &c., &c. These will be so specified and arranged in tabular form, that easy reference may be made to any one description and quantity, and it is believed a great safeguard will be furnished to all parties buying or dealing in such property.

The importance of such a pamphlet to the community, may be inferred from the fact that the undersigned possess a list of over 3,000 certificates of government stocks, which have been cancated at Washington.

All parties who have suffered the loss in any way of any description of securities, and all corporations, and State, city or county officers, who have been notified of the loss of securities, are invited to furnish the undersigned with a full description thereof, which will be inserted in the list without charge, furnishing the best possible advertisement of such loss.

The pamphlet will also include a list of the highest and lowest prices of the different securities of the New-York Stock Market, during each week of the preceding month, and the financial statements of the different railroads, as they are published.

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INTERNAL REVENUE RECORDER,
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Contains Official Decisions of Solomon Internal Revenue on Cashing of Iron; Profits of Corporation Incomes, Patent Rights, &c., &c.; and the New Drawback Regulations; also Decisions of Secretary of Treasury on Appraisement of Cigars; Fruit in Sugar, &c.; and much other useful and interesting information; National Currency, Stamping of Photographs, &c.
Published every Saturday, No. 43 Franklin-st., by P. E. R VAN WYCK & CO., Proprietors. Price 10c.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—PORTRAITS, TWO views, with Temperament, Character and Biography. JULIUS CÆSAR—His Physiognomy and Phrenology, with Likeness and Sketch of Character, in JULY No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents.
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DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for July, with extraordinary attractions. National Jubilee Prize Song; Fireworks; illustrations for Fourth of July; Steel Engravings; household matters; original stories; illustrated Poems, and other novelties. Do not fail to see the splendid July number. Ready next week.

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FLAGS, ALL SIZES.
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These [illegible] of every capacity, [illegible] for driving machinery, manufacturing, mining, &c. [illegible] assortment in stock [illegible] for mule carriages [illegible] and plans [illegible] Hydraulic Engineers, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

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LOWER PRICES
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HANDSOME OFFICES
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With splendid light and ventilation
Suitable for
Bankers, brokers, companies and others, in buildings on Broadway, New and Broad sts., in the vicinity of Wall-st., near the New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.
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A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FURNISHED OR FOR SALE.—At Riverton, one mile from Mamaroneck Depot, one hour's ride from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. 20 acres of ground handsomely laid out in lawn, fruit and vegetable garden, with abundance of the choicest fruit trees, splendid vegetable garden, a great variety of shade and ornamental trees, house large and commodious, all the modern improvements, good barn, stable, &c. The premises are on very high grounds, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country and Long Island Sound. Possession can be had at once. Inquire of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., or S. S. MARSHALL & CO., No. 226 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LEASE, AT NEWBURGH, ON THE HUDSON, to a private family for a term of years, a gentleman's country seat. The house is completely arranged, has 14 rooms, is modern in all respects; bath and water-closets, &c., fine stables, garden, fruits, &c., &c.; 30 acres of land attached; rent $2,500 per annum. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURNISHED—THE former residence of the late Hon. N. Halstead, at Rye, Westchester County, near the beach. The house is large, and in perfect order; good stable and carriage-houses. The furniture necessary to complete the house with the carriage and horses can be purchased of the present occupant by applying to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
6 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x26.
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Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

APARTMENTS AND FLOORS TO LET IN
446 Broome-st., 86 White-st., 14 State-st.,
249 Mulberry-st., 468 Broadway, 158 Leonard-st.,
207 Mercer-st., 17 Elizabeth-st., 10 Doyer-st.
Apply to E. H. GIBBONS & CO., No. 446 Broome-st.

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TO LET FURNISHED—FOR THREE OR four months, on Murray Hill, Madison and 4th avs., a new brown-stone house. Price $1,500, newly furnished, in fine order. Inquire of Mr. VAN WAGENER, No. 26 Barclay-st.

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TO LET—A FINE OFFICE IN BROADWAY, near Liberty-st. Rent low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A fine suite of rooms on second floor; also, two single rooms without board. Location very desirable, being near Broadway and three lines of cars. Persons desirous of securing pleasant quarters for the year, will find this a rare opportunity. Call at No. 56 West 28th-st., before 10 A. M.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, or suite of rooms, for a single gentleman, without board, within half a block of Broadway, and near the uptown hotels, may be found at No. 45 East 20th-st.

A NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY, JUST commencing housekeeping in the city, will rent three desirable rooms to single gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at No. 25 East 28th-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 156 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

THE FRONT ROOMS ON THE SECOND door, and two on the fourth, can be had with board, at No. 66 East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place.

A FEW GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEman and wife can be accommodated with board at No. 97 Henry-st.; reference required.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, with first-class board, may be found at No. 170 East 18th-st., near 2d-av.

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COUNTRY BOARD—AT YONKERS, ON THE Hudson.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain board in a private family; no other boarders taken. Apply to O. W. WHITMORE, Hodson-st., first street south of the depot, Yonkers, or at No. 185 William-st., New-York.

REV. DR. SCUDDER, HAVING SUDdenly left for California, the rooms he had taken for the bathing season at Quiogne are open for engagement; situation delightful; table first-class. Inquire of Rev. J. SCUDDER, Am. and For. Ch. Union, No. 156 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD OF the subscriber in a pleasant, healthy location, Prattsville, Green County, N. Y. CHAS. G. CHURCHILL.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.
The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.
This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.
C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, New-Jersey. This select family hotel is open for the season. Communication by steam boats, foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. and 6 P. M. from Pier No. 2 North River; by New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day, and Bergen Point Railroad hourly from Jersey City.
W. W. HILL, Proprietor.
N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen Point than from South Ferry to the 5th-av.

BRIGHTON HOUSE—PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Lines of communication with New-York:
Woodbridge and Amboy R. R., 5 times daily; time, 1½ hours from foot of Cortlandt-st. States Island R. R., 5 times daily; time, 1½ hours from West Brighton pier States Island Ferry. Steamer MAGENTA leaves Perth Amboy at 7:45 A. M., and New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 3 P. M.; time, 1½ hours. Steamer RICHARD STOCKTON leaves New-York at 6, and Perth Amboy at 9½ A. M.; time 1½ hours.
JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

THE HOSFORD HOUSE IS NOW IN fine order, and will open on the 20th instant. It is situated between the American Hotel and the Spring House, and really is the pleasantest location at Richfield Springs, being nearly opposite to the spring. The proprietor will spare no pains in making his house a pleasant home for his guests. A few more ladies can be accommodated, at prices in accordance with the times.
M. K. HOSFORD, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

HOLYOKE HOUSE.—THE HOLYOKE House, at Hoeksanum, having gone through a thorough remodeling, is now open to the public as a Summer resort. It being situated between the river and Mount Holyoke, it is a good location to divert the eye and benefit the health. No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of the guests.
ALLEN & LYMAN, Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will be opened June 17 for the reception of guests.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEVADA SILVER MINES.—THE ADVERtiser is about starting for Nevada, and wishes to form a joint company for prospecting near Reese River. Address M. E. C., Box No. 4,852 City Post-office.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cts. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

LOVE AND LOVERS.—SELECTING CONgenial Companions for Life; Sensible Advice, with rules to be observed: Maidens' Eyes, a Poem, in JULY—Double—No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents, by first poet.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM A PUBLIC STOREHOUSE, IN Washington, D. C., on or about April 20, 1865, the following Certificates of Stock, viz.: No. 360 for 25 Shares Lake Superior Silver Lead Company, and No. 342 for 25 Shares Mendota Mining Company, both standing in the name of Col. C. B. Comstock. All persons are called on to show cause why new certificates should not be issued in lieu thereof.

LOST—IN GOING FROM EXCHANGE-PLACE to 8th-st., a dark red POCKET-BOOK containing about $150. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 5 New-st., Room No. 15.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SADDLE HORSE, 7 years old, 15 hands high; color sorrel; been used by a lady in Virginia, and brought on here by the Surgeon of the Sixty-seventh New-York State Volunteers. Can be seen at No. 16 King-st., New-York.

BAZIQUE PLAYING CARDS,
with authentic rules for playing inclosed in each pack
For sale by the manufacturers.
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SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, Howes, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,400	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,316	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,870	Orogen.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
ERIN ..... SATURDAY, July 1
VIRGINIA ..... SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA ..... SATURDAY, July 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD Steamship SIDON, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst.
Cabin passage, $80; gold, or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,224 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
FRANCE	(About)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(About)	1,100-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day:
EUROPE ..... Capt. A. DUCHESNE ..... FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE ..... Capt. A. BOCANDE ..... FRIDAY, June 23
First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $90
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 24 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 113 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 17
GLASGOW ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 21
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 24
CITY OF DUBLIN ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 28
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,			
First Cabin to London	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mail-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDON.
The London and New-York Steamship Company's splendid British Iron Steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 17, to be followed by the Steamship CELLA.
For passage, at low rates, apply to
H. A. & A. A. PHILIPPS, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
LOWER PASSAGE RATES COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.
The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers, semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES:	
JULY 1 ..... OCEAN QUEEN	SLOCUM
(Connecting at Panama with "Constitution.")	
JULY 17 ..... COSTA RICA	TINKLEPAUGH

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular weekly United States mail line of new and first-class steamships.
GRANADA—R. BAXTER, Commander.
ALHAMBRA—R. LEMSON, Commander.
THE GRENADA
will leave Pier No. 14 East River on
SATURDAY, June 17,
at 3 o'clock. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, June 24.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, June 17.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing on or before 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The first-class steamships
AMERICA ..... Capt. OLIFT,
NEVADA ..... Capt. CARPENTER.
The AMERICA
will commence taking freight Wednesday morning, and positively sail SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from foot of Canal-st., North River. For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, OOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The NEVADA will follow Saturday, June 24. Agents in Savannah, Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above on THURSDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River.
For freight or passage,
Apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GANMELL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE STEAMSHIP EUTERPE,
Capt. ELDRIDGE, is now loading at Pier No. 36 North River, and will sail for the above port on Saturday, June 17th, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail Steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, on SATURDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60.
Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND THE IRISH PORTS.
CALEDONIA ..... Saturday ..... June 17.
HIBERNIA ..... Saturday ..... July 1.
At 2 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.
Passage rates greatly reduced. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 8 Bowling-green.
Passengers booked through to Havre, Hamburg, &c.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route—Low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 24th of each month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, E. P. DENNIS, master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 292 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 5 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on June 28.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 7.10. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 6 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Orassy Point, and Verplanck's.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, POUGHkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens Dock, Cornwall and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL will leave Debrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT WHITE STONE, CITY ISLAND AND GREENWICH.—The steamboat JOHN ROMER will leave Pier No. 26, East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3. From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, June 5, 1865, trains will leave 26th-st. station, for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, at 11 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. The 11 A. M. train connects at Troy with train for Saratoga, Lake George, Burlington and Rutland, and by Lake Champlain Boats, for Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point and Montreal. Sleeping car attached to the 4:40 P. M. train at Albany for the West.
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Engineer and Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:15, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
1:00 A. M.—

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Turf.

TWO INTERESTING MATCHES AT THE HOBOKEN COURSE YESTERDAY.

Two of the Hudson County Agricultural Association purses for trotting and running races were competed for yesterday afternoon over the Secaucus track, New-Jersey. A large and most highly respectable assemblage congregated to witness the sport. As usual, the management was good, the track excellent, and everything flourishing for genuine, good sport, which certainly resulted. Two as well-contested races took place, as far as interest and amusement were concerned, as have been exhibited during the present season. The enthusiasm was immense, but not boisterous—all pleasantry. There will be another trotting match this afternoon, for which three horses will contend. Ere long this track is destined to become one of the favorite places of resort for citizens who require three or four hours of recreation. Appended is the

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—TROTTING.—HOBOKEN COURSE, N. J., FRIDAY, JUNE 16.—Purse and stake of $575, mile heats, three in five, in harness.

S. McLaughlin entered b. m. Lady Thorne	1	1	1
D. Mace entered b. g. Frank Vernon	2	2	2
E. Walker entered b. g. Stonewall Jackson	3	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:09½	2:27
Second heat	37	1:14	2:34½
Third heat	35½	1:11½	2:27¾

SECOND RACE.—RUNNING.—Same day.—Purse and stake of $500, mile heats.

Mr. Tierney enters b. h. Rescue	0	1	1
Mr. Snedeker enters s. f. by Grey Eagle	0	2	2
Mr. Ogle enters s. g. Observer	3	3	3
Mr. —— enters b. h. Prince	4	4	4
Mr. —— enters ch. g. Skylark	5 drawn		

Time: 1:53—1:53—1:55.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA VS. NEW-YORK—THE LAST MATCH OF THE SERIES—AN IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF SPECTATORS PRESENT—THE PHILADELPHIANS SUCCESSFUL IN EVERY MATCH.

The largest gathering of people seen at Hoboken since the grand match between the champion clubs of New-York and Brooklyn last year, assembled on the Gotham Ball-grounds, Elysian Fields, yesterday, to witness the match between the Athletic and Gotham Clubs, the utmost interest being excited in regard to the contest, from the fact that the New-Yorkers were expected to give the Philadelphians the best game they had yet had to play—the Gothams having arranged an excellent nine for the occasion. The Club Committee took the Philadelphians from their hotel to the grounds in two stages, and shortly after 2 o'clock the parties began play. Even at this early hour every available seat was occupied, and by 4 o'clock the entire field was nearly encircled by the crowd, some six or seven thousand persons being present.

The Gothams led off in the game in handsome style, scoring no less than 13 runs to their opponents 4 in the first three innings, their batting against such admirable pitching as that of McBRIDE'S, being the best display of the kind seen at Hoboken for years. In their fielding, too, they were well up to the highest mark, as the small score of their opponents in these three innings proves.

At this period of the game the betting fraternity began to invest liberally on the Gothams, giving the odds of 100 to 60 in several instances, the appearances of things at this period justifying the ventures.

In the fourth innings, however, the Athletics began to display their ability in playing a plucky up-hill game, which—judging from their play during the week—appears to be one of their strong points. By some excellent batting, aided by errors at short field and third base, they ran up a score of eight runs, the totals, at the close of the fourth inning being 12 to 13, within an ace of their adversaries' score. This handsome pull up inspired the Athletics with confidence, and in proportion lessened the hopes of the Gothams. In this innings, too, an error of judgment on the part of the umpire seemed to disconcert them considerably, for in the next innings they allowed their opponents to take the lead in the game, the totals at the close of the fifth innings being 14 to 13 in favor of the Philadelphians. In the next four innings the Athletics added 14 to their score, while the Gothams secured but 7. In fact, the rally for the game made by the Athletics in the fourth and sixth innings practically decided the contest. The final result was a well-earned victory for the Philadelphians by the total score of 28 to 20 in a full game, occupying a little over three hours. Below is the score of the match:

GOTHAM.	B.	L.	Runs.	ATHLETIC.	B.	L.	Runs.
Thorn, p	4		2	Kleinfelder, c	2		5
Dockney, c	2		3	McBride, p	3		4
Beadle, 1st b	3		4	Reach, 2d b	2		4
Stokem, c. f	3		3	Wilkins, r. f	2		3
Moore, 3d b	4		0	Berkenstock, 1st, b	6		0
Sidney, 2d b	6		0	Luyengeet, s. s	4		2
Simmons, r. f	2		2	Hayhurst, c. f	4		2
Hatfield, l. f	2		3	Smith, 3d b	3		3
Cohen, s. s	2		3	F. Gaskell, l. f	1		6
Total	27		20	Total	27		28

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Gotham	3	5	5	0	0	3	0	0	4	—20
Athletic	2	0	2	4	1	6	5	0	3	—28

Umpire—Mr. CHAPMAN, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. DUTHGNAC and BENSON.
Fly-catches made—Gotham, 9; Athletic, 11.
Time of game—Three hours ten minutes.

As soon after the close of the game as they could get ready, they left for the evening train in which they departed for home at 7 P. M., highly gratified with the result of their week's visit to the Metropolis.

The Athletics have won hosts of admirers by their fine play in the five games, besides which they have gained hundreds of friends by their gentlemanly deportment throughout the series of contests. Of those who took the lead in betting there is E. GASKILL, McCLEARY and KLEIN.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. PHILADELPHIA—A GRAND MATCH.

Philadelphia, on Monday and Tuesday next, June 19 and 20, will be the scene of what promises to be one of the most interesting cricket-matches which has taken place in this country since the advent of the All England Eleven, in 1859. The locale of the match will be the Camden Cricket Grounds, Philadelphia, the contestants being selected elevens from the strongest clubs in New-York and Philadelphia. The New-York players will be selected from the following list, viz: Messrs. Gebbies, Harry Wright, Ewing, Kendall, P. Robinson, Bantbridge, and Turrance, of the St. George Club; Hudson, Sharp, Hammond, Crossley and Byron, of the New-York Club; Hollis and Bullis, of the Newark Club, and Pratt of the Long Island. The Philadelphia eleven will be chosen from a list including the best players of the Young America and the Philadelphia Club, among whom are Messrs. Handly, Newhall, Johns, Davis, Barclay, Stevens, Ward, J. Wistar, Hunt, George Wright and the veteran, Tom Senior, for whose benefit the match has been arranged. Already a large number of cricketers have arrived in Philadelphia from all parts of the country, and it is fully expected to be the largest gathering of the fraternity for years past. The New-York players and their friends will take their departure in the 6 A. M. boat, via Amboy, from the foot of Barclay-street, on Monday morning, and the match is to commence on the arrival of the train at Camden.

Opening of the First Hebrew Free School.

On Thursday evening, the First Hebrew Free School, located at No. 36 Avenue C, near Fourth-street, was opened and dedicated. A large number of our Hebrew fellow-citizens, among them Rev. Dr. RAPHALL, Rev. Messrs. ISAACS, KRAMER, J. J. LYONS, STERNBERGER and HOFFMAN were present. Mr. MILLER, of the Board of Education, was also in attendance. After the performance of the Mincha service by Rev. Mr. HOFFMAN, a german hymn was sung by the choir, and a prayer was offered by Dr. RAPHALL.

Mr. S. HYMAN, chairman of the building committee, then delivered the keys of the school-house to Mr. M. S. COHEN, President of the Society, who addressed those present congratulating them on the establishment of the first Hebrew free school in the city. In the course of his remarks he said that such of their children whose parents could not afford to pay for their education were up to this time receiving their education, at poisoned fountains, from those who were unbelievers in their doctrines and hostile to their traditions. He stated the number of Israelites in New-York to be fifty thousand; that they had twenty splendid and costly synagogues, one hospital, one orphan asylum, and that they soon intend to found a collegiate institution. At the conclusion of his address he read letters of apology, regretting that they could not attend, from the Mayor and Comptroller BRENNAN.

Addresses were also delivered by Dr. BERGMANN, Rev. S. M. ISAACS, and Rev. L. STERNBERGER, after which a hymn was sung and the dedication ceremonies were concluded.

The State Census.

The taking of the State census has commenced. The last was taken in 1855, when the population was found to be 3,466,212. By the general census taken in 1860, it appeared that the population had then increased to 3,880,735. Four hundred and twenty-six enumerators are employed, who are distributed through the various wards, according to population. It is thought that this number will prove quite insufficient, and that it will have to be largely increased if the returns are to be made within a reasonable time. The present census will contain a vast fund of information which will render it a most valuable statistical record.

Among the facts to be recorded by the enumerators are the following: Name of every person whose usual place of abode was in the family on the 1st day of June, including those absent in the army and navy; age; sex; color; where born; of how many children the parent; number of times married; whether now married or widowed; profession or occupation; usual place of employment; whether a native or naturalized voter or alien; if a colored person, whether taxed or not; whether owner of land or not; whether able to read and write; whether now or formerly employed in the army or navy.

The enumerator is also required to state of what material each dwelling he visits is constructed, and the value of the building. Information will also be required in regard to the deaf, dumb, blind, insane and idiotic as to the duration of the affliction; cause, if known, what relatives, if any, have been similarly affected; whether the parties have means of support; whether they are able to earn a living by labor; whether they are accustomed to solicit alms.

The inquiries relating to officers and men now in the military or naval service of the United States will embrace the name of regiment or vessel; date of entering the service; first term of enlistment; first rank; date of promotions; unexpired term, dating from first of June; name of present regiment or vessel; present rank; whether drafted or a substitute, or a representative recruit.

Those who have been in the service will be required to give the date of their discharge or resignation; condition of their health, and to state whether their health has been permanently impaired; description of injuries and wounds sustained.

A mass of information will also be acquired by the enumerators in regard to trades and occupations and agricultural operations, the blanks for which have not been prepared.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A RAFT OF COMPLAINT PAPERS.

The court clerks, Messrs. MCALEER, O'NEILL and PITTMAN, were up to their elbows in affidavits and applications for bail yesterday morning, and it was quite late in the day before they were able to breathe freely. None of the complaints were sensational, but three were of sufficient interest to find place in a paragraph, thus:

GRAND LARCENIES, ETC.

Miss FANNY JONES, of No. 11 Washington-street, swore that on Thursday she accompanied JANE JONES to a house near the Bowery and that subsequently she missed her wallet, containing her bank-book, showing $120 standing to her credit in the Bowery Savings Bank, and a $5 Treasury note, and that later in the evening JANE JONES gave Mrs. FISHER, of No. 67 Sullivan-street, the wallet as a collateral for $2, representing to Mrs. FISHER that the bank account was her own. JANE JONES, having been taken to court by Officer JOHN KELLY, described herself as a cook, aged 26, of English nativity, and added that the charge was utterly false. She was committed in default of $500 bail. ....BRIDGET KELLY appeared, with a quid of tobacco in her mouth, and made affidavit that ANNE ROBINSON had been drunk and disorderly. There appearing to be but little doubt concerning the inebriety, the Judge committed the accused, notwithstanding her munificent offer to give him a dollar if he would set her free.... Private JOHN MCCONLEY, of Ticonderoga, swore that on Thursday evening, in a saloon in Tenth-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, JOHN GERST and ANDREW MCGINLEY stole from his pantaloons pocket a portemonnaie containing $100. GERST was apprehended by Policeman REUBEN P. ROGERS and committed by Justice DODGE, and the complainant was sent to the House of Detention. MCGINLEY is at large.....A new way to collect old debts is to enter against your debtor a charge of obtaining goods or money through false pretences. Mr. EUGENE V. GAUDREY, of No. 764 Broadway, bar-keeper, made affidavit that HENRY WEBB had obtained $229 by false pretences. WEBB, who is a dealer in empty bottles, represented himself to be an agent for the sale of champagne wine, and offered to supply $250 worth; he left a few bottles and received $75, and subsequently GAUDREY gave him $154, in payment for wine which he was to deliver. The defendant did not fulfill the engagement, but when threatened with arrest he promised to pay the complainant on some future day. At Court, yesterday, it appeared Webb had paid all but $73, and this sum he agreed to pay as soon as possible. He gave $500 bail to appear for trial at the Court of of Special Sessions.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

MONKEY AT COURT.

CARLO ZEBALLI'S ape fled from his master while the latter was deluging the neighborhood of No. 59 Forsyth-street with delicious strains from a musical machine. His Monkeyship dashed through the halls and up the staircases, frightening the children, and amazing children of larger growth, and at length enthroned himself on the roof. Pursued, he took Parisian leave and entered Mrs. DIETZ'S apartments, and was there captured, not, however, until he had torn window-curtains and played other unwarranted antics. Mrs. DIETZ demanded $10 wherewith to pay damages, and as neither the monkey nor his companion seemed to comprehend her, she called in Policeman KEPPER and had the twain taken to court. Mr. Monkey "went one eye" over the officers while they were preparing the commitment papers, and when taken with his Italian friend to the prison, there to lie until one of the two should satisfy Mrs. DIETZ'S claim, he cast back a derisive glance that convulsed the court with laughter.

"MIXED-UP" ROBBERY.

LAWRENCE RIDLAND, a seaman who had formerly boarded with Mrs. CATHARINE MCLANE, at No. 71 Market-street, went there, yesterday morning, and in her absence was taken in by Mrs. BRIDGET PERRY, one of the occupants of the house. Mrs. MCLANE returned, and swears she saw Mrs. PERRY take $700 in gold from RIDLAND'S pockets while he was asleep. The accused was apprehended and taken to court by Policeman KEEFER, but the money was not to be found. It is alleged that Mr. MCLANE demanded a division with Mrs. PERRY, but it is supposed that another person has the treasure, and the police expect to recover it and restore it to the owner.

ENTERPRISING BOADSMEN.

GEORGE BAKER and a confederate hired a valuable tema, on Thursday morning, at Mr. ANDREW O. RAPELYEA'S stables in New-Brunswick, N. J., and were to ride seven miles and return. As they did not reappear, Mr. RAPELYEA came to this city yesterday, and found one of his horses in Mr. CHARLES LENT, Jr.'s stable, in Tenth-avenue, corner of Avenue C, where the animal had been left on trial, to be purchased by Mr. LENT, if that gentleman chose. While Mr. RAPELYEA was in the stable, BAKER entered and was at once turned over to Policeman JOHNSON and taken to Essex Market. The Judge committed him for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A STREET-CLEANING JAR.

Yesterday morning JOHN CUNNINGHAM, of No. 1 Congress-place, a contractor for cleaning the streets, met in Chatham-street Mr. JOHN A. BROWN, contractor under the new commission, and words having passed between the two, CUNNINGHAM remarked to several street-sweepers that Mr. BROWN was the person who was about to deprive them of employment. This exasperated the workmen and they attacked Mr. BROWN, and were it is allegedaided by CUNNINGHAM. The latter was apprehended by Policeman DOWDELL, of the Tombs Court, and required to give bail to keep the peace.

GRAND LARCENIES.

Detective Officer VAUGHAN arrested MARTHA DORE-MUS, a miss of 15, who has been employed as a domestic by Mr. A. H. ZABRISKIE, of No. 25 Charlton-street, and she confessed she had stolen a diamond ring, valued at $200, and lost it. She was held for examination....Policeman DALTON, of the Third Ward, apprehended JAMES MILLER for stealing from Mr. JOHN D. CORDES' safe, at No. 293 Greenwich-street. MILLER, who is a youth of 20, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

DESCENT BY CAPT. WILLIAMSON.

Capt. JOHN WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Ward, and Officer MCGLOIN and others, paid their respects to EDWARD CHAMBERLAIN & Co., of the Galeties Concert den, in Broadway, near East Houston-street, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. There was a fight in progress in the saloon at the time of the descent. The inmates of the den, in their consternation, attempted to escape by flying to the roof, leaping from the windows, and concealing themselves under tables, but were at length captured, to the number of eleven males and twenty-four females. The prisoners made a bedlam of the Fourteenth Ward Police Station until morning, and after a hearing before Justice HOGAN the males were released and the damsels of the den were committed to the cells. EDWARD CHAMBERLAIN was required to find bail to answer for keeping a disorderly house, and this was given by "Col." WM. R. W. CHAMBERS, of the City Inspector's office.

OLD DODGE REVIVED.

JOHN TAPLIN, an Englishman, resident at No. 25 New-Chambers-street, was apprehended by Policeman BUCKLEY, of the Fourth Ward, on complaint of Mr. SOLOMON MICHAELS, of No. 259 Water-street, alleging that he had been guilty of fraud. The accused, having ordered $70 worth of wearing apparel, said that he would pay for it on delivery, and ordered it sent to No. 25 New-Chambers-street. The clothing having been sent, TAPLIN desired Mr. MICHAELS to wait until he could go up stairs. Mr. M. waited until he began to think of growing gray, and then made his case known to the police. TAPLIN was committed in default of $500 bail.

Violation of the Corporation Ordinances.

Large numbers of owners of vehicles are daily arrested and brought before the Mayor's Marshal, Mr. GEORGE W. MORTON, for non-compliance with the Corporation ordinance, requiring the license number, name and residence of owner to be painted on such vehicles. Many are unaware that such ordinances exist, and err, therefore, through ignorance. The following are the ordinances:

OF PUBLIC CARTS.

Every public cart shall have fairly painted on the outside of the square of the after part of the shaft, or on some other conspicuous place, on each side, with black paint on a white ground, so as to be easily seen, the number of the license therefor, in plain figures, of at least two and a half inches in length; and the driving or using of a public cart without its being so numbered shall be deemed a violation of this chapter.

* * * * * * *

OF PRIVATE VEHICLES USED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

It shall not be lawful for any person to keep, drive, use or employ any cart, wagon, truck, dray or other vehicle, other than such as are licensed as herein provided, for the transportation or conveyance of any article or thing, from place to place, in the City of New-York, unless the name and residence or place of business, where such owner can be found, be fairly and distinctly painted, with red paint on a white ground, in plain letters and figures, at least two and a half inches long, in a conspicuous place on both sides of such cart or other vehicle, so as at all times to be easily seen thereon.

The ordinance further declares, that all persons who shall violate or fail to comply with any of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable as provided by act of the Legislature, passed Jan. 23, 1833, or in lieu thereof, shall forfeit and pay, for the use of the city, $10 for each and every offence.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York Volunteers.

The arrival of this regiment is expected to-day.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth was raised in Essex, Clinton and Warren Counties in July, 1862. Among its officers and in its ranks were some of the most prominent young men of the Sixteenth Senatorial District. It has been in active service since it first entered the field. When it passed through this city for the front it numbered 1,040 enlisted men. Since, some three hundred and fifty recruits, who will be mustered out with the regiment, have been added, but the ravages of war and battle have reduced their original number.

Few regiments have seen such losses as the One Hundred and Eighteenth. It was selected to be armed with "Spencer's Repeating Rifle," and since has always formed the skirmishers, covering the advance of the Third Division, Twenty-fourth Corps. It formed a portion of the advance skirmishers of the Third Division when Richmond was finally occupied, and was the first organized Federal infantry in that city.

It wears by order on its colors the names of the following battles:

Suffolk, South Ann, Swift Creek, Kingsland Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburgh Heights, Before Petersburgh, Chapin's Farm, in Capture of Fort Harrison, Fair Oaks and Richmond.

The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel—GEORGE F. NICHOLS.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Levi S. Dominey.
Major—J. L. Cunningham.
Surgeon—Wm. L. Mansficid.
Adjutant—First-Lieutenant Clifford Hubbar
Quartermaster—First-Lieutenant H. J. Northrup.
Chaplain—Chas. Hagar.
Company A.—Captain, J. R. Seaman; First-Lieutenant, J. W. Treadway; Second-Lieut. — Arnold.
Company B.—Capt. George F. Campbell; Second Lieut. Merville Perry.
Company C—Capt. C. W. Wells; First Lieut. L. S. Bryant; Second Lieut. — Arnold.
Company D—Capt. J. W. Angel; Second Lieut. P. V. N. McLean.
Company E—Capt. H. S. Graves; First Lieut. Geo. A. Potter; Second Lieut. W. F. Ridwell.
Company F—Capt. R. W. Livingston, (absent, wounded;) First Lieut. Daniel O'Connor; Second Lieut. — Grace.
Compang G—First Lieut. James H. Pitt.
Company H—Capt. Daniel F. Dobie; First Lieut. Frank Saunders.
Company I—Capt. M. V. B. Stetson; First Lieut. Nelson J. Gibb.
Compay K—Capt. John Brydon; First Lieut. John H. Calkins; Second Lieut. George Vaughn.

The Seventeenth New-York Zouaves.

The Seventeenth New-York Zouaves are expected to arrive in the city to-day. The regiment was led to the field by Col. A. S. LANSING, and is now under the command of Col. JAMES LAKE. It participated in Gen. SHERMAN'S grand march, as part of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and has seen much service. The following testimonials to the valor and soldierly qualities of the regiment will be read with interest:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH A. C., June 11, 1865.
COLONEL: The interest of the service not permitting Eastern troops to be sent West, you are therefore relieved from further duty in the Fourteenth Army Corps, and will report your regiment in accordance with previous orders.

In giving this order, the General-Commanding desires to express his sincere regret that the regiment could not be allowed to remain with the Fourteenth Corps.

He parts from it with regret, and will always remember with pleasure and pride the credit which from its soldierly conduct, attention to duty, and invariably gallant conduct in action, it has reflected upon itself and the corps.

As he is proud of them, so he hopes that they will never regret their connection with the Fourteenth Army Corps.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. C. MCCLURG,
A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.
Lieut.-Col. JAMES LAKE, Comd'g 17th N. Y. V. Inf.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1865.

In transmitting the within communication, the General-Commanding desires to express his high appreciation of the soldierly and brave conduct of the Seventeenth New-York Volunteer Infantry during the time they have been under his command, and exceedingly regrets that the necessity of the service prevents their remaining longer with him.

The General always will remember with pride their gallant bravery in the charge at Jonesboro and the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville.

The General sincerely hopes that ere long you will all be permitted to return to home and friends.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. WISEMAN, Capt. and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1865.

COLONEL: As your regiment is about to be transferred from its connection with this brigade, the General-Commanding avails himself of the occasion to express his regret at the separation, and to assure you and every officer and man of the regiment of his appreciation of the high and soldierly qualities evinced by it, through a long, toilsome and eventful campaign.

In all the essential qualities which distinguish the heroic citizen soldier, the Seventeenth New-York has been excelled by none. Experience as you are of the great City of New-York, your association with the men of the Northwest, composing the balance of the brigade, has been of the most pleasant and genial kind, and we part from you with reluctance.

It is, however, my pleasing duty to congratulate you on the happy consummation of all our perils and labors, in securing for our lately distracted country the suppression of a remorseless rebellion, and the blessings of peace. The time is at hand when we may all return to the peaceful avocations of life, and the comforts and blessings of home. That your future lives may be as happy and prosperous as your career in the field has been glorious and triumphant, is the sincere wish of your late commander.

(Signed) WM. VANDEVER, Brig.-Gen.
To Lieut.-Col. JAMES LAKE, Comd'g 17th N. Y. V. I.

Naval Movements.

SUMMER CRUISE OF THE NAVAL STUDENTS.

All the middies at the Newport Naval Academy have embarked on board of the practice squadron, and are expected to sail Thursday, June 22. The students, 395 in number, will man the deck, consisting of the following vessels; sailing vessels—*Macedonian*, sloop of the first class; *Marion*, sloop of the third class; steamers—*Winnepec*, double-ender, and *Marblehead* gunboat. The middies work the craft, keeping watch, manning ordnance, &c., and obtaining a thorough practical knowledge of seamanship. The fleet rendezvous at Garner's Bay, on the north side of Long Island, and will cruise along the Atlantic coast, not entering European waters, as has been expected. All the persons reflects of the midshipmen are packed up, ready for transmission to Annapolis, which will be at an early day. Commander D. M. FAIRFAX commands the squadron. The following is a list of the officers commanding the several vessels: *Macedonian*—Lieutenant-Commander, J. S. BARNES; Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer, R. F. Bradford; Lieutenants, A. S. Mackenzie, C. F. Blake; Past Assistant Surgeon, J. Hugg; Paymaster, T. C. Masten; Secretary to Commander of Midshipmen, C. L. Harris; Boatswain, A. M. Pomeroy; Gunner, John Gaskins; Sailmaker, J. A. Birdsall.

Winnepec—Lieut.-Commander, J. A. GREER; Lieut.-Commander and Executive Officer, M. Sicard; Lieut.-Commander C. Merchant; Lieut. F. J. Higgenson; P. A. Surgeon, N. H. Adams; A. A. Paymaster, E. Sherwin; First Assistant Engineers, H. C. McIlvane, J. D. Van Buren.

Marion—Lieut.-Commander, J. N. MILLER; Lieut.-Commander and Executive Officer, A. P. Cooke; Lieut. S. L. Swann; A. Surgeon, O. A. Bright; A. A. Paymaster, T. Caretaire: Boatswain, G. C. Abbott; Gunner, T. S. Cassidy.

Marblehead—Lieut.-Commander, C. C. CARPENTER; Lieut.-Commander and Executive Officer, H. W. Miller: A. Surgeon, H. J. Babin: Second Assistant Engineers, A. Collin, W. J. Reed, R. D. Dodge.

NAVAL ITEMS.

The United States steamer *Newbern* sails to-day from this port, with mails, &c., for the East Gulf Squadron. ....The United States steamer *Shawmut* has just gone in commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the following officers reporting: Lieutenant-Commanding, J. G. WALKER; Lieutenant, B. J. CromweB; Acting Master, T. N. Myer; Acting Ensigns, C. A. Thompson, W. Burndridgehoff, Geo. W. Coffin; P. Acting Surgeon, D. R. Bannon; Acting Paymaster, J. C. Graves; Mates, Geo. W. Pratt, J. S. O'Brien; First Assistant Engineer, R. S. Talbot; Second Assistants, A. J. Montgomery, J. M. Emanuel, John Sorre....Over 100 volunteer naval officers have resigned during the month; their resignations have been duly accepted.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine, there will be music at the Park on the Mall this afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Park March	H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture, "Le Dieu et La Bayadere"	Auber
3. Quick March, "Ever of Thee"	H. B. Dodworth
4. Fantasia on Scotch and Irish Airs	Spaath

PART II.

5. Selections from Faust	Gounod
6. March on Popular Songs	Kochkeller
7. Overture to Der Freyschutz	Von Weber
8. Humoristen Polka	Buse

PART III.

9. Aria for Cornet, "Tis the Last Rose of Summer."	
10. La Violetta Mazourka	Faust
11. Cavatina from "Das Natchlager"	Kreutzer
12. Watering Place Gallop	Heller
Finale, "The Union."	

The Orphan Home of Industry.

A public meeting will be held on behalf of the Orphan Home of Industry in Iowa, and its auxiliary, the House of Reception, on Staten Island, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on the evening of Sunday, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The occasion will be one of unusual interest. The children and adults now ready to go to the Home in Iowa, and a small number of those who have been trained in that Home, are expected to be present; and after a statement and appeal by the founder of this institution, addresses will be made and a contribution taken up. The seats are free, and the charitable of every name are cordially invited.

On the following evening, Monday, 19th, at the same hour, the exercises of this meeting will be repeated in the the Church of the Ascension, corner of Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue.

Reunion at the Sixteenth Baptist Church.

The Sixteenth Baptist Church (Rev. Dr. MIKELS, Pastor,) have paid off the debt on their house of worship, $11,000. A reunion of the former members and pastor of the church will be held on Sunday, 25th inst., morning, afternoon and evening. Rev. Messrs. Bannard and Taggart, and Rev. Drs. Backus, Hodge, Wheelock and Mickels, former pastors, will take part in the services.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The closing exercises of the institute took place yesterday at Grace Church, the interior of which was beautifully decorated with the national colors. Quite a large number of the friends of the pupils were present. The exercises were opened with the singing of an anthem by the pupils, after which an appropriate prayer was offered by the venerable President, Dr. FERRIS and the reports of the Committees on the Compositions of the Academic and Collegiate Departments were read, together with the prize compositions in each. After the distribution of the awards, an address was delivered by the President, and the exercises were closed with the benediction.

POSTPONEMENT OF A GOVERNMENT SALE OF HORSES.—A number of persons, many of whom were country people, assembled yesterday at the government stables, Tenth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, attracted by the announcement that the government would sell two hundred horses which were no longer needed. After much delay, it was announced that the horses had not yet arrived from Washington. The would-be purchasers appeared to be greatly disappointed.

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED REBEL PRISONERS.—One thousand rebel prisoners, released from the various forts, arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday morning. They are principally from Alabama. They presented a wretched appearance, many of them being almost naked. Most of them are going to embark for the South, as soon as the government will give them transportation.

DEDICATION.—The church edifice of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, Forty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, will be dedicated to the worship of God to-morrow, 18th instant. Sermon in the morning, at 10½, o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE; in the afternoon, at 3½, by Rev. Dr. WESTON; in the evening, at 7½, by Rev. J. P. CHOWN, of Bradford, England.

AN APPEAL TO THE PRESS.—MRS. JULIA ANN C. AVERILL, of Branford, Conn., has not seen or heard from her brother, THOMAS L. COOPER, for more than twenty years. The press throughout the country will do a great kindness to an estimable deaf-mute lady by publishing this, with a request that any one having information of her brother, will write to her at Branford, Conn.

BOUNTY JUMPERS AT THE BATTERY BARRACKS.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, 75 bounty jumpers arrived at the Battery Barracks under guard of a squad of Massachusetts troops, commanded by Lieut. WATSON. They will be sent on to Washington to be tried by court-martial.

THE FAIR FOR THE SISTERS OF MERCY.—Rev. WM. QUINN furnishes us with the following statement: Total receipts, $29,402 56; expenditures, $1,632 92; net receipts, $27,769 64. This sum was paid yesterday for the redemption of the mortgages on the Sisters' property.

FESTIVAL.—A strawberry and ice-cream festival and fair is announced to be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday and Thursday afternoon and evening of next week. The proceeds are to be devoted to the East New-York Baptist Mission.

INCOME TAX LISTS.—The Income Annual Tax Lists of this city, it is now said, will be in the hands of the Collectors early in July, and the money received between the 1st and 31st of the month.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Recent Murder in Brooklyn.

END OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST AND VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The investigation before Coroner LYNCH and jury in relation to the circumstances attending the death of the Italian, ANTONIO DIODATI, who was found murdered in the wood near the Brooklyn City line, on Saturday, the 27th ult., was brought to a close last evening. In consequence of an anonymous letter received, several new witnesses were summoned and examined. These were, Mr. JOSEPH CRISTADORA, of New-York, and Mr. JOSEPH MATARINO, of this city. Their evidence, however, threw no additional light upon the matter. Dr. CHARLES A. VAN ZANDT, who made the post-mortem examination of deceased, testified that he found a bullet-wound in the head, one inch behind the lower part of the right ear, passing through the temporal bone, which was broken in several parts. A leaden bullet was found in the spinal marrow, and there was an incised wound in the back of the neck, extending down between the vertebræ into the spinal cord, and two-thirds around the neck. In the back and upper part of the chest, one inch to the left of the median line, a bullet-wound was found passing through, making its exit at the junction of the first rib and sternum. The organs were in a healthy condition.

After the evidence of these witnesses the Coroner referred to the principal circumstances, as elicited, in the following charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—All the witnesses examined in this matter have been produced, and you have heard their evidence during the long and tedious examination that has been going on—occupying six days—and, as some of you may have forgotten portions of the testimony, I desire to call your attention to several important points. I am thankful, gentlemen, for your prompt attention; and also to Capt. W. H. BROWN, of the Forty-eighth Police Precinct, and men under his command, for the assistance they have rendered during the examination. On Saturday, May 27, the body of ANTONIO DIODATI was found in the woods near Greenwood by JOHN SMITH, CHARLES HEHL and PETER GOTTLIEB, and from the appearance of the body it is supposed that he was murdered. It appears DIODATI was an Italian, and came to this country five or six months ago, and at the time of his death lodged at No. 74 Oliver-street, New-York. John Smith, Charles Hehl, and Peter Gottlieb testified that they were going to the woods with a horse and wagon, to cut some wood, when they found the body of deceased. Charles Rizzi testified that he saw four men going up Fifth-avenue toward the woods; saw them when they came back, and there were but three men; they were gone nearly an hour; when they passed witness, they walked very hurriedly and talked a great deal. Witness is positive that one of the men who passed him in going to the woods was deceased. Never saw any of the men before; one was dressed in yellow pants, dark coat and felt hat, and had an umbrella in his hand; he had no hair on his face, but a little tuft on the chin; another was dressed in mixed pants, dark coat and cap, and had whiskers and long curly hair; the other two were dressed in dark clothes; witness saw no blood upon their clothes when they returned.

The next witness, Antonio Minaldi, seems to have been acquainted with deceased since his arrival in this country; the letters of deceased were directed to his care; deceased frequently called at witnesse's store, but says he did not see him for two or three days previous to the murder.

Margaret Hinkins testified that she kept a sailors' boarding-house at No. 74 Oliver-street; deceased hired of her a furnished room; he was brought there by a tall man in his shirt-sleeves; a short time thereafter another Italian hired a room next to that of deceased; he was called the "Big Italian;" deceased was accustomed to come home at eleven o'clock at night; witness could not recognize Vincenzs Cocio, Bartelo Sater or Myall Gombestre, the parties arrested, as ever having seen them before.

Catharine Murray testified that she lived with Mrs. Whetston at No. 13 Forsyth-street, New-York; saw Belletoni on Saturday, May 29, at nine o'clock A. M.; he came home between eight and nine o'clock P. M., and looked sad; was asked what the matter was, and he answered, "Nothing;" he then went out; on Sunday he stated to witness that he had a great deal of trouble, as the "fat man"—meaning Diodati—had been killed at Greenwood.

Emma Whetston testified; that she was acquainted with Belletoni and Diodati. Belletoni left her house on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock; on Sunday he seemed to be in trouble; witness asked him what the matter was, and he said Diodati had been murdered; he looked down-hearted; Diodati went by the name of the "fat man." The police have made diligent search for this man Belletoni, but have been unable to find him. A number of other witnesses have been examined, other than those I have mentioned, but their testimony is substantially the same. It is not my duty to intimate what your verdict should be, but you are to determine how Antonio Diodati came to his death, and who is responsible therefor.

After the Coroner's charge, the jury agreed upon the following verdict, without leaving the room:

"That the said ANTONIO DIODATI came to his death by a pistol-shot wound and a cut inflicted by a person or persons unknown to the jury, on the 27th day of May, 1865."

The foremen of the jury moved a vote of thanks to Capt. W. H. BROWN and officers of the Forty-eighth Police Precinct, for their zeal and untiring industry in the endeavor to ferret out the perpetrators of this great crime, which was unanimously carried.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last Sunday, the 11th inst., a boy nine years of age, named JOHN F. WHITE, was run over in Smith-street by a Coney Island car, and so dreadfully injured that he died in a day or two thereafter. It appears that deceased and another l

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Progress of Reorganization in the South.

James Johnson Appointed Provisional Governor of Georgia.

Andrew J. Hamilton Provisional Governor of Texas.

Both States to Reconstruct on the North Carolina Platform.

Napoleon Withdraws the Rebel Belligerent Rights.

Entire Commercial Intercourse with France Restored.

The Stories About the Indictment of John Mitchel.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and whereas, the President of the United States is, by the constitution, made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas, the rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, and whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of Georgia of all civil government; and whereas, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of Georgia in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government; now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby appoint JAMES JOHNSON, of Georgia, Provisional Governor of the State of Georgia, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Georgia to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violance; provided that in any election that may be held hereafter for choosing delegates to any State Convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's Proclamation of May 29, A. D., 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Georgia, in force immediately before the nineteenth of January, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called Ordinance of Secession. And the said convention when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union, have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time. And I do hereby direct:

First—That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding, or discouraging loyal people from the organization of a State Government, as herein authorized.

Second—That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third—That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and of internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth—That the Postmaster-General proceed to establish post-offices and post-routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth—That the District Judge for the judicial district in which Georgia is included, proceed to hold courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, and the Attorney-General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State, in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Sixth—That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

Seventh—That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this [illegible] 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

TEXAS—ANDREW J. HAMILTON APPOINTED GOVERNOR.

The President also issued a proclamation, at the same time with the above, appointing Gen. ANDREW J. HAMILTON Provisional Governor of Texas. The terms of the proclamation are precisely the same as of that in reference to Georgia, above printed.—ED. TIMES.]

WITHDRAWAL OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS BY FRANCE.

The Secretary of State to-day addresses the following letter to the Secretary of the Navy:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 17, 1865.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that it has been made known to this department by the Minister of the United States residing in France, that the Imperial Government of that country has removed all restrictions heretofore imposed by it upon the naval intercourse with the United States. I have also the pleasure to inform you that I have learned, in the same authentic manner, that the Imperial Government of France has withdrawn from the insurgents of the United States the character of belligerents, which heretofore that government had conceded to them, and these proceedings by the Government of France have been prompted by the express desire of reviving the old sympathies between the two nations, whose interests and traditions constantly invite them to cultivate the most cordial relations. I beg leave to suggest the importance of communicating these facts to the proper officers of the navy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

MORE COUNSEL FOR DAVIS.

Messrs. JEROME BUCK and STERNE CHITTENDEN, of New-York, have been retained to assist CHARLES O'CONNOR in the defence of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

SOLDIERS CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT.

The Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth companies of unattached Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, who were mustered out yesterday and left for their homes to-day, visited the Executive mansion this morning headed by a band of music, and tendered President JOHNSON a serenade. The President appeared upon the front portico of the mansion, and in a few remarks acknowledged the compliment, thanking the troops in the name of the United States for the faithful services they had rendered, and congratulated them upon the favorable termination of the rebellion.

RELEASE OF CRIMINALS.

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, Archibald McFarland, George McFarland, Alexander McFarland, Thomas Cook, R. Archibald, and Robert Pringle were released from the Old Capitol Prison this morning, upon their parole to leave the United States. These men, who are aliens, it will be remembered, were arrested here some time ago, and tried by a Military Commission for engraving the Confederate Treasury note plates.

THE CASE OF CHRISTOPHER HOGAN.

CHRISTOPHER V. HOGAN, who was arrested some months since on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of Major MALONE, paymaster, of about $70,000, has been released from the Old Capitol to be turned over to the civil authorities. HOGAN, about the time of the robbery, was one of the Metropolitan detectives, and some months after the robbery was arrested by some of the officers of the Old Capitol in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 17.

JOHN MITCHELL'S CASE.

We are authorized to say that there is no truth in the report that JOHN MITCHELL has been indicted by a grand jury at Norfolk. The facts are that fifty-seven leading rebels of Virginia were indicted by the grand jury in the United States Circuit Court, sitting recently at Norfolk, Judge UNDERWOOD presiding. Among the names intended to be presented before the jury was that of JOHN MITCHELL, but by some means or other MITCHELL'S case was not investigated, and the jury reported bills severally against Gen. LEE and other noted men among the rebels lately residing in Virginia. Shortly after these indictments were reported, instructions were given to the District-Attorney to present the case of MITCHELL, but before he had time to do so the jury had finally adjourned. MITCHELL'S arrest is understood to have been made in anticipation of this proceeding, and for the purpose of securing his presence within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of Virginia. It is not believed that all those indicted as above, named, will be tried for treason. Some of the leading loyal Virginians are here to urge that LEE, and others who were paroled by Gen. GRANT, shall be relieved of their paroles, and informed that they are at liberty to leave the country then, and if they do not depart, they must stand the trial for treason. Others urge that LEE be pardoned upon his petition now pending before the President.

THE LOWELL CELEBRATION.

Dedication of the Monument to the First Martyrs of the Rebellion—Address by Gov. Andrew—Interesting Ceremonies.

LOWELL, Saturday, June 17.

The dedication of the monument erected to the memory of LUTHER C. LADD and ADDISON O. WHITNEY, who fell in Baltimore the 19th April, 1861, which was postponed from the 19th of April last, took place here to-day, with imposing military, masonic and civic ceremonies. The famous Sixth and Thirty-third Regiments performed escort duty, aided by several other military organizations.

Conspicuous in the procession were the Masonic Brotherhood, including the Boston Encampment of Knight Templars, the Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the Worcester County Encampment and numerous local lodges and the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The firemen, Odd Fellows, invited guests and citizens made up an immense procession, which marched through the principal streets in the city to the park, on which the monument is to be erected. After brief ceremonies of dedication, which were mostly Masonic, Gov. ANDREW delivered an eloquent oration. A collation followed, in the Huntington Hall. Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, who was unable to be present at the dedication, was represented by Cols. TYSON, MORRIS and SHRIVER and three of his staff.

In concluding his address Gov. ANDREW, after alluding to the adoption of the Maryland State Constitution, said:

No hand of menace or threat of vengeance was ever raised by Massachusetts. She fulfilled her duty to the country by the march of her militia. She maintained her fidelity to the Union and to her sister Commonwealth. She awaited the time when history should become the vindicator of her conduct and avenge the blood of her children.

Nor was the waiting vain. No sweeter triumph could have blessed her. The slaughter of her sons was disavowed and atoned for. The government of the State called out four regiments to march shoulder to shoulder with our militia whose recall it had at first demanded. Secession was replaced by resolves and deeds in support of the war for the Union. Our own doctrines and principles concerning human liberty, so long denounced and despised, were embodied by the people of Maryland in their fundamental law. And finally, in her ratification on Feb. 3, 1835, of the Amendment of the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery throughout the Union, Maryland led by her example Massachusetts herself. From the hour when your martyred brethren fell in Pratt-street, the redemption of Maryland—the salvation of one of the "Old Thirteen," whose ancient fame is one with ours—and the emancipation of her bondmen, were secure. The result came like the fulfillment of prophecy. It was the working of the wisdom and the love of God overruling the devices of men.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The limits of the occasion forbid me to invade the proper domain of history. I must not try to recount the story of the regiment during its three months of service, nor even allude to the incidents illustrating the careers of the organizations which composed our militia brigade. I seek not to divert your thoughts from the transactions around which centre the interests and emotions of this hour of commemoration. Ages shall elapse before eloquent tongues shall cease to discourse on the ever new and varying attractions of the heroic themes furnished by the deeds of all the soldiers of the Union. But this hour is sacred to the memories of the 19th of April, to the action and passion of that day in Baltimore, to the relation borne by the events of that day to those which surrounded and followed them, and to their significance in the grand drama of which they formed the introduction.

Let this monument, raised to preserve the names of LADD and WHITNEY,—the two young artisans of Lowell, who fell among the first martyrs of the great rebellion,—let this monument, now dedicated to their memory, stand for a thousand generations. It is another shaft added to the monumental columns of Middlesex. Henceforth shall the inhabitants of Lowell guard for Massachusetts, for patriotism, and for liberty, this sacred trust, as they of Acton, of Lexington, of Concord, protect the votive stones which commemorate the men of April, '75.

Let it stand as long as the Merrimac runs from the mountains to the sea; while this busy stream of human life sweeps on by the banks of the river, bearing to eternity its freight of destiny and hope. It shall speak to your children, not of death, but of immortality. It shall stand here, a mute, expressive witness of the beauty and the dignity of youth and manly prime consecrated in unselfish obedience to duty. It shall testify that gratitude will remember, and praise will wait on the humblest, who, by the intrinsic greatness of their souls, or the worth of their offerings, have risen to the sublime peerage of virtue.

Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, June 17.

When the 7 o'clock morning train from Albany was within about a mile of Oneida Station the two rear cars ran off the track, and were precipitated down an embankment ten feet in height. No person was killed. The following are the names of those injured: Col. T. W. Osborn, First New-York Cavalry, Watertown, arm broken; Mrs. Edward Cheeney, Syracuse, internally; Mrs. J. M. McAllister, Buffalo, cut in the head; Mr. P. Kinney, E. Kinney, and Emerson Kinney, (three brothers,) of Dewitt, back and head; Mr. and Mrs. Cooley, Vermont, in head; C. C. Coe, Rome, in back. Several others were more or less bruised, but none fatally injured. No definite reason can be assigned for the accident. It is considered a remarkable occurrence that the only cars thrown from the track should be the two in the rear of the train, while running on a straight portion of the road.

From Poughkeepsie.

TAR AND FEATHER CLUB.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, June 17.

Considerable excitement exists in this city, in regard to a fresh arrival of a gang of thieves, who have come here to rob the members of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, who are today receiving their final discharge, with nearly one year's back pay. A suspicious individual, who was peddling brass jewelry at the headquarters of the regiment, was this morning set upon and badly beaten by the soldiers, and afterwards lodged in jail. The following placard is posted in conspicuous places about the city:

NOTICE.

The members of the Tar and Feather Club will meet at their headquarters on the receipt of this notice for the protection of the members of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment. They will find the "preparation" at their rooms.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 17.

The People et al. BROWN and WILLIAMSON vs. WOODRUFF and PURSER, Tax Commissioners cases. An order to show cause why a reargument should not be ordered, provided notice of motion be given on the 17th inst., for Tuesday next, and the remittiturs stayed until the decision of the motion.

Day calendar for Monday, June 19.—Nos. 30, 115, 126, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 138 and 139.

Adjourned to Monday next at 1 o'clock.

Meeting of the Bunker Hill Monument Association at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 17.

At a meeting of the Bunker Hill Monument Association held here to-day, an appropriate notice was taken of the death of President LINCOLN, EDWARD EVERETT and JAMES K. FROTHINGHAM, a member of the association. The old board of officers were re-elected.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 17.

The banks, insurance offices and many business houses are closed to-day in commemoration of the battle of Bunker Hill. Numerous temperance societies and Sunday-school children are having a merry jubilee on the Common in observance of the day.

At Lowell the monument to the memory of LADD and WHITNEY, who fell in Baltimore in the attack on the Sixth Regiment, is being dedicated to-day with imposing ceremonies. Gov. ANDREWS delivers the oration.

Sale of Government Vessels.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 17.

The following vessels, now lying at the navy-yard here, are to be sold on the 20th instant: The steamers *Quaker City, Ladona, E. E. Hale, Acacia* and *Cambridge*.

FROM BUFFALO.

Aspect of Things in Canada—The Currency—The Canadians Hoarding Greenbacks—Extension of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway to Buffalo and the Lakes—Another Bridge Over the Niagara—Growth and Prosperity of Buffalo, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT ERIE, C. W., Wednesday, June 14, 1865.

A visit to the Canadas, at this season of the year, is always refreshing, but it is especially so now, when our neighbors are actually realizing that the United States Government is a first-rate power. The action of the Colonial courts, in dealing with the rebel raiders, was so promptly responded to by our "passport policy," as to break up, to a great extent, the business of the Canadian railways; and the sudden collapse of the rebellion, has so appreciated the "greenback" currency, that it is now actually hoarded "on the other side" of the Niagara River. A very strange custom prevails. At the hotels and stores, the "greenbacks" and postage currency notes are received at fifty per cent. They command silver at the price of gold. At the ferries, over the Niagara, they are taken at fifty per cent., and at the toll-gates at forty per cent.—twenty-five cents for ten cents. Yet, it is difficult to buy them with silver or gold, at anything more than 125 per cent. They are actually being hoarded, in anticipation of the resumption of specie payment.

The Canadian railways (some of which were actually suspended by the passport system) are again doing a thriving business. Quite an important work is now in progress here, to unite Buffalo with Lake Ontario by means of a tubular bridge and a broad-guage railway from the terminus of the Buffalo extension of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The "extension" starts from Randolph, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., (seventy miles,) to Buffalo, thence across the Niagara River to Fort Erie, C. W., and thence by the Erie and Niagara Railway, (thirty-two miles,) to the village of Niagara, on Lake Ontario, the whole of which is already graded and the iron being laid as rapidly as possible. The Erie and Niagara division is nearly complete, and as soon as finished will be equipped and operated with the rolling stock of the Great Western Railway. The extension toward Randolph will be operated in like manner by the Atlantic and Great Western, which now forms an important link in the great chain of the broad-guage lines from St. Louis to New-York, via the New-York and Erie and the Ohio and Mississippi Railways. Extensive wharves for the erection of mills and elevators are already erected at Erie, and the ample water-power of the Niagara River will be employed in driving them. The river is to be crossed by means of a tubular bridge, similar to the great Victoria Bridge at Montreal, (the charters having been obtained several years ago,) now to be worked into the grand scheme of connecting the oil and coal regions of Pennsylvania and the grain regions of the West with Lake Ontario, by the way of Buffalo and the Niagara.

While the work is progressing here, the representatives of the several connecting companies are now in England, where the bulk of the stock is owned, and negotiations are in progress by which, as it is supposed, the entire line, bridge and all, will be incorporated into the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and constitute its individual outlet, independent of the New-York and Erie, by which alone it now finds egress to the ocean.

It is estimated that Buffalo has added something like 30,000 to her population during the war. And, with this accession of means, it is supposed that "the Queen City of the Lakes" will not only retain, but materially increase the manufacturing and commercial importance she has assumed during the obstruction of the Mississippi.

The report made last month to the London directors of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway says: "The engagement with the Erie Railway to supply rolling stock to the extent of five millions of dollars, for the purpose of the through traffic between New-York and Cincinnati is being faithfully and energetically fulfilled by that company." It is shown that the receipts per mile have more than doubled from January, 1864, to March, 1865, viz.: from $207,298 to $447,816; and the restoration of peace, it is believed, will materially increase this result. This new extension to the lakes will be a still further means of augmenting the receipts of this flourishing company, for it is already substantially one enterprise, and must soon be so in name as well as in fact. H.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Opinion of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

In the course of the assassination trial in Washington the following paper has assumed considerable importance and we therefore reproduce it in full:

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7, 1864.

GENTLEMEN—I have your note of the 4th inst., requesting my opinion "upon the constitutionality, legal and binding effect and bearing of the oath prescribed by the late convention of our State, to be taken by the voters of the State as the condition and qualification of the right to vote upon the new constitution." Impressed with the gravity of the question, I have given it my best consideration, and proceed to state, in as few words as I can, the conclusion to which I have come, with my reasons:

In the existing constitution, no such oath as the one in question is required to give the right of suffrage, nor for voting on the new constitution that might thereafter be framed under the authority of the Legislature.

Nor did the law passed by the Legislature, and under which alone the recent convention was called, elected and held, authorize any other qualification for a vote on the constitution, that they might recommend, other than what was required by the existing constitution. On the contrary, in this respect, its terms are perfectly plain. The sixth section provides: "That the constitution and form of government adopted by the said convention should be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection." If the Legislature had the authority so to legislate, then they have, by doing so, secured to every legal and qualified voter of the State the right to vote on the adoption or rejection of the new constitution. And no one, I suppose, holds that they did not possess the power. Indeed, they had no authority, except as it might be granted by subsequent popular consent, to prescribe any other qualification. Their powers being derived from the constitution, they could not themselves take away any rights of suffrage, nor authorize it to be done by any other body.

The right being secured by the organic law, from its very nature is beyond the reach of mere legislative authority. No one can think that they could, by the mere force of legislation, have extinguished the right, or could have authorized the convention to extinguish it, in a vote on any constitution they might propose. The Legislature were but the agents of the people by whom they were chosen, and these were the then "legal and qualified voters of the State." How can it be that, as such agents, they could deprive their principals of rights secured by constitutional guarantee? And what difference is there between such an act and that of limiting or controlling such rights? In my opinion, each is alike void of authority.

But the Legislature, in the law providing for the convention, attempted no usurpation. On the contrary it provided that the constitution which that body might form should be submitted to those, and to all of those who at the time should have a right to vote under the existing constitution, and to no one else. It has been, I learn, suggested, rather than seriously maintained, that the act of the convention in question was authorized by reason of that part of the law under which it was elected, which says that the constitution is to be submitted to the people "at such time, in such manner, and subject to such regulations as said convention may prescribe." This suggestion, it seems to me, is wholly without warrant. The question is to whom, and not under what regulations, the constitution is to be submitted. And the law says that the persons to whom the submission is to be made are "the legal and qualified voters of the State." At what time, in what manner, and under what regulations the submission was to be made, not being provided for by any prior law, nor by the law authorizing the convention, it was proper and necessary that these should be left to the convention itself. But that this authority was intended to give to the convention the power to exclude from the right to vote the persons who, by the same law, were secured in that right, cannot be even plausibly maintained. Indeed, so far from this having been the purpose of the words quoted, they were used not to take away or impair the existing right of suffrage, but merely to provide for the mode of exercising it.

It is maintained, too, I understand that the act of the convention I am considering has the authority of precedents established in our State when the present constitution was adopted, and in that of Virginia when her constitution of 1829-'30 was adopted. Neither of these has the slightest analogy in the one in question.

No man denies that the American principle is well settled that all governments originate with the people, and may, by like authority, be abolished or modified. And that it is not within the power of the people, even for themselves, to surrender this right, much less to surrender it for those who are to succeed them. A provision, therefore, in the constitution of any one of the United States limiting the right of the people to abolish or modify it, would be simply void. And it was upon this ground alone that our constitution of '76 was superseded by that of '51. In that instance, the convention which framed the latter was chosen under a law that not only gave them the right to change in all particulars the existing constitution, but gave that right without limitation or restriction.

The only restriction to which it was subject, came from another quarter—the Constitution of the United States—requiring it to be republican in form. The constitution of 1851, therefore, rests on the inherent and inalienable American principle that every people have a right to change their government, and is altogether in opposition to the present case, in which the convention usurp a power not only not granted, but denied to it by the very law under which alone they had the authority to act.

The Virginia precedent is equally inappropriate. The principle just adverted to she recognized. In its nature it is revolutionary, but, notwithstanding that, it is a legal principle. The people of Virginia, in 1829, might therefore have assembled in mass and changed their constitution, or have elected deputies to meet in convention for this purpose; and in the latter case have provided that the change should be operative at once, without further popular assent, or that it should become operative when approved by any body they might designate. The Legislature of a State, in calling a convention, it was contended in the debate on the question under consideration, held the same authority, or at least had it, if the people thereafter assented; and that such assent was given, when under the law they elected the members of the convention. And this view seems to me to be a sound one. But notwithstanding the terms of that law (which I will state in a moment) such statements as RANDOLPH, NICOLAS, GILES and MASON, were of the opinion that the constitution must be decided upon exclusively by that portion of the people of the State who at the period possessed the right of suffrage.

So far as our public have recently been advised, the reasons which led the members of the convention, including Mr. MADISON and Chief-Justice MARSHALL, to take the opposite view, have not been presented. They were very clearly and forcibly stated in the speeches of Mr. THOMPSON and Mr. CHAPMAN JOHNSON, two among the ablest men in the body. They are now before me in that convention, pp. 885, 890, and are not only not in conflict, but clearly confirmatory of the views I have taken. In that case, the law under which the convention was held provided that the constitution should be submitted, not, as in our law, to those who then possessed the right of suffrage, but to "whomsoever the convention might please to declare qualified for members of the House of Burgesses."

The convention was thus made the exclusive judge of the persons to whom this work was to be submitted. And yet, even in that instance, such gentlemen as I have named were of opinion that the law in that respect was unconstitutional, and that the submission could only be made to such of the people as had the right of suffrage under the existing constitution. In that instance, too, the convention neither took away any existing rights of suffrage, nor imposed any additional qualification. What they did was merely to enlarge the right. At that time it only belonged to freeholders. They gave it also to non-freeholders. And in the debate the authority for so doing was (and, as I think, correctly) placed by Mr. THOMPSON upon the general ground that by the principles upon which free governments rest it was authorized. His language was this: "That according to the theory and principles of free government and the equal rights of men, the question of qualification or rejection should be submitted to the whole community, freeholder or non-freeholder, whether entitled or not to the right of suffrage under the constitution submitted or the existing one." In our case, there has been no extension of the right. No person who upon principle should have it, and had it not before, have been allowed it; but, on the contrary, its exercise by them who before had it, has been subjected to a restriction, to which it was not then liable. And this has been done, notwithstanding the plain terms of the law under which the convention was held, which secured it without other restrictions or qualifications than were provided by the present constitution and laws. I am, then, upon both principle and authority, clearly of the opinion that the oath prescribed in our case is neither constitutional nor upon any ground legal or binding.

But is there any remedy for the wrong done and now about to be consummated? I think not, except as I shall presently suggest. Whether our Governor could defeat it is a question not submitted to me, and, as things now are, I forbear to express an opinion upon it. He has himself carefully considered it, and is convinced (and no one who knows him as well as I do will question the sincerity of his conviction) that he has no such power. Nor can any practical relief be had by a resort to the courts. It is not necessary to say why. Every one will see—from the nature of the question—from the condition of the State—and the near approach of the day when the wrong will be effected—that it cannot be averted in that way. But the wrong is not without remedy. The people possess the power to reject it. They can take the oath and vote upon the adoption or rejection of the constitution. Because the convention transcended its power, as I am satisfied it has, that is no reason why the people should succumb; on the contrary, it should leave them to adopt the only course left to redress the wrong.

The taking of the oath under such circumstances argues no willingness to surrender their rights. It is, indeed, the only way in which they can protect them; and no moral injunction will be violated by such a course, because the exaction of the oath was beyond the authority of the convention, and as a law is therefore void.

With regard, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Messrs. WILLIAM D. BOWIE, C. C. MAGRUDER, JOHN D. BOWLING, Prince George's County.

UNION SOLDIERS.

Tributes to their Character from Sherman and Slocum.

The Ninety-sixth Illinois regiment, returning from the field, arrived in Chicago on Wednesday, and visited the Sanitary Fair, where Gen. SHERMAN addressed them as follows:

"Well, boys, I am very glad to see you in Chicago. I little thought, when we parted at Gaylesville, we would meet in Chicago. However, it is all the better. I knew we were going to meet somewhere; I knew that we were bound to come together again; but I did not suppose it would be so far north as this. But, still, I am more pleased to meet you now, just as you are arriving at your homes, because we are certain now that there are no more 'rebs' to shoot, and no more 'rebs' to shoot us. Now there are some people who like to be shot at; but I think we have had our share, and for the rest of my life I am perfectly content to live in peace. If any of the people in Chicago wish to be shot at, let them go and take a hand. [Cheers.] This regiment has been now four years at work—nearly four years. Every one of you has been in some eight or ten pitched battles, and in a hundred skirmishes. There is not one of you but whose life is saved by a miracle. I have seen you for more than a hundred days under continued firing, and there is not one of you but ought, for the rest of your days, to be freed from every danger, except what nature demands. [Cheers.] And I do not believe you will have to be called upon to risk your lives, and your health, and bear, and forbear, as much as you have done, again, on this continent. And I believe there will be no cause in any other part of the world in which to encounter the dangers of the field.

I wish that every one of you may now go home to a farm, or the old employment you had before the war, and live in peace and fraternity with your neighbors. The people of Chicago have welcomed you here, and I have simply come to see you, and here add my voice to welcome you home to your old Illinois. There is room for you all here. There is room for us all.

You are welcome in the hearts of every human being in the State of Illinois. [Cheers.] I do not know what part of the State you are going to, but it makes no difference where you go. You may go to any part of the United States. You may go back to Tennessee again and you will meet a friend. You belong to that army which has rescued the country from danger, and the peace can never be disturbed again. You are entitled to the thanks, you are entitled to the praise of all good Americans, and good people all over the world. I am glad to see you, and I hope I shall meet you wherever I go."

GEN. SLOCUM AT SYRACUSE.

Maj.-Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM arrived at Syracuse, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, and had a flattering reception from his townsmen. The bells were rung, flags displayed, and a crowd assembled at the depot of the Central Railroad. When the cars from Albany came in sight, a salute was fired. Gen. SLOCUM, as the train stopped, made his appearance on the platform, and was welcomed by a committee of citizens, a band of music playing "Hail to the Chief."

Mr. L. W. HALL addressed him in a set speech, reciting his achievements from the time when, in 1861, he took command as Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Regiment till he laid down the command of the Army of Georgia.

Gen. SLOCUM replied that he was at home only on leave of absence. He referred to an article in a Syracuse newspaper, which, he said, "had contrasted the reception given to an officer with that given to a private soldier. Both entered the service from this county—both had been wounded in the same battle and returned under similar circumstances—yet how different their receptions. The officer was met at the depot by a large number of friends and most cordially greeted. The soldier was met by an only sister, and by her alone accompanied to his home. I presume there are not ten men within reach of my voice who remember the article to which I refer, and I am very confident no one was more impressed by it than myself. I felt it, for I was the officer to whom allusion was made, and I could not but acknowledge the justice of the article. Our private soldiers, unlike those composing the armies of other countries, enter the service generally from purely patriotic motives. They make equal sacrifices, and endure even greater hardships than their officers. In all those traits of character which you delight to honor, the soldier has claims upon you equal at least to his officers.

The field of battle is not the only test of courage and manliness in the life of a soldier. The long and fatiguing marches, the labor in trenches, the short allowance of food, are all tests as severe as any presented by battle. I have seen the men of my command, after working waist-deep in water, building bridges over the rivers and roads through the swamps of the Carolinas, go quietly to their tent, and, without a change of clothing, make an ear of corn supply the place of the usual ration. I have seen this frequently, and never yet heard a word of complaint. Happily, all these things are now over. The soldier's work is done, and well done. They return to you better men, physically and mentally, than when they left you; and I am confident you will find the great mass of them uninjured in morals. Open your shops to them—give them good employment, and I am certain you will find them as faithful as citizens as they have been as soldiers."

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Important Official Order by the President.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 7, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 110.—The following order of the President of the United States, in relation to transfer of abandoned lands, funds and property set apart for the use of freedmen to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1865.

Whereas, by an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, there was established in the War Department a Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and to which, in accordance with the said act of Congress, is committed the supervision and management of all abandoned lands, and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel States, or from any district of country within the territory embraced in the operations of the army, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the bureau, and approved by the President; and whereas it appears that the management of abandoned lands, and subjects relating to refugees and freedmen, as aforesaid, have been, and still are, by orders based on military exigencies, or legislation based on previous statutes, partly in the hands of military officers disconnected with said bureau, and partly in charge of officers of the Treasury Department; it is therefore *Ordered*, That all officers of the Treasury Department, all military officers, and all others in the service of the United States, turn over to the authorized officers of said bureau all abandoned lands and property contemplated in said act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, establishing the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, that may now be under or within their control. They will also turn over to such officers all funds collected by tax or otherwise for the benefit of refugees or freedmen, or accruing from abandoned lands or property set apart for their use, and will transfer to them all official records connected with the administration of affairs which pertain to said bureau.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjutant-General.

THE CONSULTATION WITH GOV. PEIRPOINT.—The distinguished citizens who have been called into council by the Governor have had very full and frank consultations with him, and have concluded their conferences. We understand that, while on a few subjects, there was a very wide difference of opinion between themselves and the Governor, yet in others there was a cordial concurrence. In those cases where these gentlemen were unable to bring the Governor to their own views, they respected the reasons which he urged as controlling him, and parted with him on the most cordial terms of confidence and mutual esteem. We understand that all these gentlemen, notwithstanding any divergence of opinion between themselves and the Governor, will give him a cordial support, and generously assist his efforts to give to Virginia the benefits of an organized civil government.—*Richmond Republic.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Formal Transfer of the Command of the Department.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT MOBILE.

Arrest of an Alleged Participator in that Horrible Affair.

THE STATUS OF PAROLED PRISONERS

THE CHANGE OF COMMAND.

SPEECH BY GEN. BANKS.

From the True Delta, June 6.

As announced in the *True Delta*, the formal transfer of the command of the Department of the Gulf took place on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, at the headquarters, corner of Julia and Carondelet streets. Gen. BANKS took his stand in the main office, surrounded by his staff, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Crosby, Capt. Stone and Lieut. Burbank, Adjutant-Generals; Col. Holabird, Chief Quartmaster; Col. Beckwith, Chief Commissary; Dr. Alexander, Medical Director; Maj. Dee Angea, Maj. Ruttkay, Mr. Andem, Private Secretary; Capt. Ludwick, Chief Signal Officer, and several others, whose names we did not know. Brevet Major-Gen. SHERMAN and the following members of his staff: Lieut.-Col. W. D. Smith, One Hundred and Tenth New-York Volunteer Infantry, A. A. Inspector-General; First Lieut. T. J. Maloney, First New-Orleans Volunteer Infantry, A. D. C.; Second Lieut. Silas Hannum, A. D. C., and Provost-Marshal-General Starring and staff were also present.

The ceremonies were very brief. Immediately upon the arrival of Gen. CANBY, who came accompanied by Lieut.-Col. CHRISTENSEN, Adjutant-General, and Capt. BARRETT, A. D. C., the party arranged themselves in a circle, and Gen. BANKS, stepping to the centre, said:

GENERAL: I have known intimately the officers by whom you are surrounded during the three years of my administration in this department, and they are doubtless all well known to you personally. I have always found them faithful in the performance of duty, and zealous to promote the interests of the government, and I therefore commend them to your most favorable consideration.

I now formally resign, in compliance with the orders from the War Department, the command of the Department of the Gulf into your hands. In these papers you will find a brief statement of the affairs of the different departments, and I shall be happy to explain other points at your convenience.

Gen. CANBY received the package of papers, and briefly stated he should soon investigate the affairs of the department, but that he contemplated making no immediate changes. He should not fail to give due credit for the services of Gen. BANKS and his officers in behalf of the government.

A cordial half hour was then spent in discussing matters and things in general, Col. CHRISTENSEN being half-seriously, half-jokingly installed in the Adjutant's office by Col. CROSBY.

We learn that it is the intention of Gen. CANBY to collect all his department offices, which are now much scattered, in the building occupied by Gen. BANKS, retaining the one he now occupies as well. This will be a great convenience for all.

Our readers will learn with pleasure that Gen. BANKS intends remaining in New-Orleans for some time to come, his orders from the President requiring him to report to Washington in writing.

THE REBEL COL. SCOTT.

AN ADDRESS TO HIS COMMAND.

The rebel Col. SCOTT, commanding the First Regiment Louisiana Cavalry, has issued a long address to his command. He says:

The fall of Richmond, the surrender of Gens. LEE, JOHNSTON and TAYLOR will, in all probability, compel the surrender of Gen. SMITH, west of the Mississippi River, and the disbandment of all the forces of the Confederate army. This admonishes us that the struggle is ended, and we must accept the situation in which we find ourselves. Since the fortunes of war have gone against us—since the overwhelming numbers and resources of our adversaries have compelled our capitulation—I trust you will allow me to counsel with you as to your duty in the future.

We cannot afford to sully the glorious record you have made by any demonstration of resistance or outbreak against the laws which are over you. Men who have fought as you have done can safely be trusted with all the duties and responsibilities of your new position. Sullen obstinacy and unavailing complaint will serve no good purpose, but only aggravate the evils under which you suffer. The duty which you owe to yourselves, to your families, and the once bright and sunny land, which is still your home, require you to be as active, as vigilant, and as industrious in peace as you have ever shown yourselves in war.

Your weapon is no longer the sword, but the intellect. The times require that the transition from four years of military service to the pe

structions shall be received from the government at Washington.

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By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
J. C. STONE, Captain and Asst. Adj't.-Gen.
Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK, First Lieut. and Acting Assistant Adj't-Gen.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS,
CITY HALL, June 3, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in compliance with Special Order No. 146, the City Comptroller has resumed his official duties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. M. QUINCY, Acting Mayor.

It is wondered (in a Christian spirit) who are going next to engage in a metaphorical round of ficticuffs? When found, a note will be made of it.

THE MOBILE EXPLOSION.

THE WORK OF INCENDIARIES.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 7.

Sergt. INGRAM, of the First District Police force, heard a strange story yesterday from the lips of a man that he afterward sought out and arrested. The story was of the late terrible explosion at Mobile, and of his participation in the origin of that horrible disaster. Why he became so loose of tongue is not yet evident.

The sergeant did not wish to terrify the man, as that would preclude the possibility of getting at the facts of the case and the names of his accomplices, so he merely told the prisoner to go with him, and he took him to the First District Station.

The case being of a military character, it was reported to Col. STARRING, Provost-Marshal-General, who took charge of the prisoner.

The following is the charge entered against the prisoner:

"JOHN JACKSON WALL, arrested by Sergt. INGRAM, charged with being implicated in the explosion at Mobile, and with the blowing up of two steamers."

In conversation with the officers at the police station, being questioned, he told the following story: On the night before the explosion at Mobile, he helped lay three torpedoes between two buildings—both stored with gunpowder. These three were laid by him, with the assistance of two other men, under the direction of a Confederate Major, who, with drawn sword, threatened the men with instant death, on the slightest resistance. After the torpedoes were laid, a shell with a long fuse attached was given to him, and he was told where to place it, at the end of the line made by the three torpedoes. He did as he was bid. He ascended a plank; he put down the shell—the fuse uppermost. Then the end of the fuse was lighted by the Major, the three men hurriedly getting out of the way. The next morning the explosion occurred.

The above are the series of circumstances connected with the arrest of this man. He gave the name of the Confederate Major, which is not recollected. The whole matter may be truth, or may be the gossip of an idle tongue. This is left for the proper authorities to decide.

STATUS OF PAROLED PRISONERS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence, which sufficiently explains itself, with regard to a point of important interest to paroled prisoners:

NEW-ORLEANS, June 5, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to request that you will inform me whether, in the opinion of Gen. CANBY, the prisoners surrendered and paroled under the agreement between Gens. CANBY and TAYLOR are embraced in exception No. 12 in the President's proclamation of the 29th ult., or whether they are at liberty, unless debarred by some other exception, to represent themselves to the proper authorities, and take the oath required under that proclamation.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
JAS. R. CURELL, Major C. S. A.,
Paroled Prisoner of War.

To Lieut.-Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN, A. A. G., Department of the Gulf.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 5, 1865.

MAJOR: I am directed by the Major-General commanding to say, in reply to your communication of this date, that he is of the opinion that "the prisoners surrendered and paroled under the agreement between Gens. CANBY and TAYLOR," except officers of certain high grades, are not "embraced in Exception No. 12 of the Executive Proclamation of the 29th ult."

The same proclamation directs, however, that the details for administering the amnesty oath shall be carried out under the instructions of the Secretary of State, and until these instructions have been promulgated there is no authority here with power to act in the matter. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lieut.-Col. A. A. G.
Major JAMES R. CURELL, C. S. A., Paroled Prisoner of War, No. 132 Canal-street, New-Orleans.

MILITARY ORDERS.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
CAIRO, Ill., May 29, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In obedience to paragraph 2 of General Orders, No. 98, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, May 17, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command west of the Mississippi and south of the Arkansas rivers. Headquarters will be temporarily established at New-Orleans. This command will be known as the Military Division of the Southwest, until further orders.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-Gen. U. S. A.

SHERIDAN'S COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 3, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 81.—I. Under the authority of War Department General Orders No. 95, of the 27th ult., the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Gulf, embracing the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, and relinquishes the command to Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., of so much of the late division of West Mississippi as is not embraced in the limits of the present Department of the Gulf.

II. For convenience of administration and control, the following districts are established:

District of Louisiana—Headquarters, New-Orleans, La.

District of Mississippi—Headquarters, Jackson, Miss.

District of Alabama—Headquarters, Montgomery, Ala.

District of Florida—Headquarters, Tallahassee, Fla.

With the same view, such sub-districts as may be required by the interests and convenience of the service will be organized.

III. District and other Commanders will immediately report, by the quickest means of communication, the number, character and location of the troops under their command; the condition of the country occupied by them; the depots from which, and the routes by which they are supplied; the quantity and character of the supplies that can be procured in the country at less cost than they can be furnished from the general depots; the character and present condition of the railroad, telegraphic, and other means of communication; and any other information or suggestions that may be useful.

IV. Staff officers who may become supernumerary in consequence of these changes will be reported by name, with appropriate recommendations in each case.

V. In addition to the usual returns and reports transmitted through the prescribed channels, copies of the following will be sent direct to department headquarters, viz.:

1. Tri-monthly returns of the troops.
2. Summary statement of money received and expended.
2. Tri-monthly return of means of transportation.
4. Tri-monthly report of forage on hand.
5. Tri-monthly report of subsistence on hand.

E. R. S. CANBY, Major-General Commanding.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. Gen.

THANKS FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 1, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66.—The annexed order from the Secretary of War, conveying the thanks of His Excellency the President and the War Department to the officers and soldiers of this command, engaged in the recent campaign east of the Mississippi River, is published for general information.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, May 16, 1865.

ORDERED.—That the thanks of the President and the War Department be and they are herewith presented to Major-Gen. Canby and the officers and soldiers of his command for their gallantry, energy and successful military skill, in the siege and reduction of the strongly-fortified city of Mobile, and for the achievements that have rendered their campaign one of the most brilliant and important of the war.

By order of the President.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
By order of Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

COTTON.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION WEST MISSISSIPPI, NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 31, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65.—Commanding officers will send forward to the proper agents of the Treasury Department all captured cotton that may be under their control, and will not permit any military interference with the movement of cotton from the interior. They will give to the Treasury Agents all proper and necessary facilities in the execution of their duties, but will not employ their troops in looking up Confederate cotton, or in any other manner interfere with the free movement of cotton in private hands.

By order of Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lieut.-Col., A. A. G.

ORDERS BY GEN. HERRON.

PLANTERS AND FREEDMEN.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
SHREVEPORT, La., June 3, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 20.—For the benefit and information of planters and others living within the limits of this command, the following information as to the future policy of the government in reference to labor is announced. There are no longer any slaves in the United States. All persons heretofore held as such became free by virtue of the executive proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, commonly known as the Emancipation Proclamation. All attempts to retard the action of this proclamation, or to evade its provisions, will be considered as but a new manifestation of the spirit of resistance to the lawful authorities of the government. In this regard, as in all others, the armies of the United States will support and require obedience to her laws. At the same time, to all who are disposed to submit quietly to the laws of the land, the greatest possible assistance will be given, and it is recommended to all such that the freedmen be employed under specific contracts at reasonable wages and kindly treated. No encouragement will be given the latter class to leave their former masters, but they must learn that they cannot be supported in idleness or allowed to congregate at military posts. To be worthy of their freedom, they must be industrious and honest. Their status will in no way be compromised by remaining at their homes and working for wages. Until the arrival of authorized agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, all needful information on this subject can be obtained from Post Commanders and Provost-Marshals, and it is made the duty of these officers to see that the spirit of this order is inforced. By the cooperation of the people in this part of the State the Major-General commanding hopes soon to establish quiet and [illegible] order, and to assist the country in recovering from its [illegible] condition.

By command of Major-Gen. HERRON.
WM. H. [illegible], Captain and A. A. G.

ORDERS OF HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF [illegible],
SHREVEPORT, La., June 3, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.—In accordance with Special Orders No. 142, par. 12, dated headquarters Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La., May 27, 1865, the headquarters of this command are transferred from Baton Rouge, La., to Shreveport, La. Commanding officers of posts in Northern Division will make the reports required by existing orders to these headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HERRON.
WM. H. CLAFF, Captain and A. A. G.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 5, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 84.—All points in Western Louisiana, in rear of and covered by posts occupied by United States troops are declared to be within the limits of military occupation, as defined by the 9th section of the law of July 2, 1864, (see War Department, General Orders No. 227,) and all military orders or regulations, restricting in any degree commercial intercourse with each section of the country, are revoked.

The requirements of General Orders Nos. 66 and 66, from the headquarters of the Division of West Mississippi, will apply to the country above referred to, except that no foreign or general commerce can be allowed with any ports that are affected by the laws of blockade.

The same rules will be applied to that part of the present Department of the Gulf east of the Mississippi, as was not included in the limits of the late Division of West Mississippi.

By order of Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adj.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 7, 1865.

In accordance with instructions from the Major-General Commanding the Department, no military permits for merchandise, or passes for persons and vessels, for all the country lying west of the Mississippi River, as well as east, and within the lines of military occupation, as defined in General Order No. 84, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, will be required from the military authorities.

All matters of trade will now be within the management and control of the Treasury Department.

F. A. STARRING,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General of Dep't.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 5.

This gentleman is the guest of THOMAS P. MAY, Esq., at his residence on St. Charles-street, where he was visited yesterday by a large number of prominent citizens desirous of paying their respects to the distinguished visitor. Mr. CHASE is in excellent health and spirits. It is to be hoped that his visit to New-Orleans will prove every way agreeable to him. He is accompanied by his daughter and by WHITELAW REID, Esq.

GEN. HOOD.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 5.

The steamer *Gray Eagle* arrived here yesterday from Natchez, bringing among others Lieut.-Gen. HOOD, and the following officers of his staff: Brig.-Gen. YORK, Col. M. D. GRAHAM, Lieut.-Col. E. H. CUNNINGHAM.

The General and his staff have taken quarters at the St. Charles Hotel.

The *Gray Eagle* left at the mouth of Red River 150 Texas cavalrymen, (paroled prisoners,) and brought 100 more to New-Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MILITARY MATTERS.

From the New-Orleans True Delta.

A letter from Mobile says, under date of the 3d inst., that Gen. GRANGER and the Thirteenth Corps are about starting for Galveston, Texas, where Gen. GRANGER will establish his headquarters, of course reporting to Gen. SHERIDAN.

Gen. VEATCH, Commander of the First Division of the Thirteenth Corps, and Commander of the Post of Mobile, has been superseded in command of that post by Brig.-Gen. GEORGE L. ANDREWS, Provost-Marshal-in-Chief on Gen. CANBY's Staff. The latter, however, will shortly be relieved by Gen. KILBY SMITH.

A portion of SMITH's guerrillas, (Sixteenth Corps,) have been ordered to Mobile from Montgomery, for the purpose of garrisoning Mobile.

A VISIT OF COURTESY.

Maj.-Gen. CANBY, accompanied by a distinguished party of officers, yesterday paid his respects to Chief-Justice CHASE, at the residence of the United States Sub-Treasurer, Mr. THOMAS P. MAY, whose guest the Chief Justice is. Maj.-Gen GRIERSON and Brevet Maj.-Gen. CASE, (Division Commander in the Sixteenth Corps,) were of the party, as well as the following members of the department staff: Provost-Marshal-General Starring, Lieut.-Col. C. F. Christensen, Lieut.-Col. J. S. Crosby, Surgeons Alexander and Shelton, Maj. Putnam, Capt. Eaton, Capt. Barrett, Capt. McNeille, Capt. Ames, and one or two others. The whole party was in full dress uniform.

After a brief interview, the party returned to headquarters.

RESIGNATION TENDERED.

The people of this city will learn with profound regret that Lieut.-Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN, so widely known as Adjutant-General to Gen. CANBY, has tendered his resignation, and that probably during the coming month he will retire from the service in which he has labored so hard and successfully.

PROMOTION.

It is not generally known that T. W. SHERMAN, commanding the Southern District of Louisiana, has recently received notification of his promotion to the rank of Brevet Major-General, for gallantry displayed in the attack upon Port Hudson. Though long delayed, this proper recognition of valuable services is none the less merited.

APPOINTMENTS.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. GRIERSON has been assigned to the command of all the cavalry forces in the Department of the Gulf.

Major A. M. JACKSON, Tenth United States C. H. A., has been appointed and assigned to duty as Provost-Marshal of the parish of Orleans, and has taken possession of the office. A better appointment or one more acceptable to the people Col. STARRING could not have made.

Major ROBERT DER ANDES, late of Gen. BANKS' staff, has been assigned by Gen. CANBY to duty in Major LIEBER's (Provost) Court, as Judge-Advocate *pro tem.*

GOING TO TEXAS.

Gen. CANBY has turned over to Gen. SHERIDAN, commanding Military Division of the Southwest, the following cavalry regiments, which will be immediately prepared for active service: Eighteenth New-York, Tenth Illinois, now stationed at New-Orleans; Third Michigan, now at Baton Rouge; First Louisiana, Second Illinois and Fourth Wisconsin, now at Vicksburgh. It is supposed that these regiments will start at once for Texas. Gen. BENTON's division of the Thirteenth Corps is already en route for Galveston.

ANOTHER GENERAL COMING.

We noticed yesterday that Gen. SHERIDAN's distinguished Lieutenant, the dashing cavalry officer CUSTER, was on his way to New-Orleans. We have since learned from Capt. HOWARD, of SHERIDAN's staff, that the scarcely less distinguished trooper Gen. MERRITT is also coming to join his old commander.

SHERIDAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

We learn that the well-known residence of Mrs. SLOCOMB, opposite Lafayette-square, has been turned over to Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN, who contemplates making it his headquarters during his stay in New-Orleans, which will be at least for a month to come.

By the way, the old friends and acquaintances of Gen. SHERIDAN say that his constant and severe labors during the past year have added ten years to his appearance more than his age would justify. But fortunately he is possessed of an iron constitution.

The Troubles in Missouri.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Missouri State Militia has issued a proclamation, in which he says:

The army of the rebel leader PRICE may soon be expected, in detachments, in our State, and the men who for four years past have been raiding into and desolating Missouri, who prefaced their part in the rebellion, and have evinced a disposition to add a sequel thereto by robbery, arson and murder, some of whom so recently as last fall expatriated themselves by joining in the mission of theft and savage rapine, and going within the rebel lines, are even now returning and claiming a residence among the people they so causelessly deserted, so treacherously betrayed, and so fully outraged. Some of them came covertly in the State, and, having marked their course to the place of their surrender by pillage and murder with hands yet wet and smoking with the blood of loyal men, claim the benefits of the amnesty offered by the President of the United States.

It is the duty of all good citizens to be ready at a moment's warning to take up arms to kill or capture all men who are found in arms within this State, and engaged in lawlessness of any kind; there being no longer a pretended Confederate Government, or a Confederate army, they cannot claim to be Confederate soldiers.

No citizen is exempt from this duty, nor from the duty of giving information upon which to procure process from magistrates and courts against men who have at any time committed crimes punishable by the laws of the State, nor from duty of aiding sheriffs and other officers of the law in executing such process and in bringing to justice the men who, though they satisfy the demands of the military authorities of the United States, are yet amenable to the laws of the State, and whose felonious acts have shown them to be unworthy to hold jointly or in common with loyal or honest man the free and loyal State of Missouri. To these ends, and for the purpose of local protection, the people are requested without awaiting the process of forced enrollment to organize themselves into companies or platoons wherever they have not done so or been duly organized under the law, select their officers, and return their muster-roll to the commanding officer of their respective sub-districts, who will consider such rolls a sufficient enrollment under the ordinance of the State Convention relating to the militia. Such companies so organized will not be called into active service unless the safety and peace of their respective localities may require it, but they will at all times be ready to respond to the call of the Sheriff, or other officer of the law, to aid in executing the process of courts.

An Exiled Congressman Puts Himself Right on the Record.

CARD FROM HON. J. L. M. CURRY.

TALLADEGA, ALA., Tuesday, May 30, 1865.

To the Editor of the Mobile News:

In your paper of the 23d appeared, as a "startling development," a statement that I had introduced a bill into the Confederate Congress "which was concocted for the purpose of vindicating the starvation of prisoners of war, the murder of black soldiers, the burning of Northern cities, and finally the assassination of the President of the United States and his Cabinet." There are public men in the United States with whom I served in the old Congress, and many Christian persons, whose good opinions as to my integrity I value and covet, and for their sakes I desire to interpose an emphatic denial to every allegation in the statement. It is false in general and false in detail. This denial is unnecessary where I am known. Yours, respectfully, J. L. M. CURRY.

THE SOUTH.

NORTHWESUERN GEORGIA.

Resaca—State of Affairs in Northern Georgia—Railroads, &c.—From Resaca to Chattanooga—The Explosion at the Ordnance Buildings, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RESACA, Ga., Friday, June 9, 1865.

A little more than one year ago this was the scene of a great Federal victory, which would no doubt have been one of the most brilliant episodes of the rebellion, could Gens. THOMAS and HOOKER have been permitted to carry out their plans. THOMAS, to make the capture of Jo. JOHNSTON sure, (and we certainly had him in a trap,) urged SHERMAN to send HOOKER's corps with MCPHERSON; but the tenacious SHERMAN refused to do this, and ordered MCPHERSON to burn the Oostanaula Bridge, which he failed to do, although the bulk of JOHNSTON's army was between Buzzard Roost and Dalton. Through bad management, the enemy got away. The battle of Resaca, thanks to Gens. THOMAS and HOOKER, and the Army of the Cumberland, was a dashing national success, but the campaign was a dead failure.

Resaca is hardly entitled to the name of town. Its nature is of the most straggling description, and its population at present consists of a score or more of abandoned women, about the same number of ignorant men, and the usual number of dogs and negroes.

The battle-ground of Resaca will ever be prominent, partly on account of its huge natural defences, and partly on account of the romance connected with its battle-history. Last Fall, when Hood made his grand raid into Tennessee, he threw his whole army against our works at this place, held by a small brigade, and failed, after a fifteen hours' fight, in bringing the Federal comander to terms of surrender.

The battle of Resaca lasted two days, and was a desperate fight, indeed. Early in the night of the second day HOOKER crept his corps up to the base of the works, a process of excavation commenced, and before midnight one-fifth of the enemy's artillery was tumbled over into the ditch. In the morning the enemy had gone, and had destroyed the bridge which MCPHERSON should have burned a week before.

This portion of Georgia exhibits few signs of cultivation. Before the war, from Dalton to Marietta, the same state of things existed. Resaca is fifty-six miles from Chattanooga, on the Georgia Railroad; Calhoun is sixty miles; Adamsville is sixty-nine; and Kingston, on the Etowah River, is seventy-nine miles. Here a branch railroad runs to Rome, which is the centre of a better country, and a more thriving and intelligent people. The country between Dalton and Etowah River is inhabited by that class generally known as "white trash." The railroad is in running order from Chattanooga to Calhoun, and will be completed to Atlanta in just six weeks from next Monday. The telegraph will be finished next Tuesday. The railroad between Kingston and Rome is also complete. So it is between Macon and Atlanta and Atlanta and Augusta. Nearly a hundred houses are in process of completion, and the immense freight depot at Atlanta is nearly rebuilt. The country commences to improve after leaving the Etowah River, and there are some very fine farms in the neighborhood of Marietta, the latter being a very charming town, and uninjured.

The Chattahooche River divides Georgia into two sections of country. West of the river not one-hundredth part of the land is under cultivation, while the people are the most illiterate and demoralized I have ever seen. There is no cotton of consequence raised on this side of the river, and very little of anything is raised for the market. On the eastern side of the river a very different state of things exists. The lands are in good order, and the people are upright and intelligent. The cultivation of the land, the wealth and intelligence of the people improve in every direction, from the Chattahooche river to the coast. Just now, however, thanks to the rebellion and its Georgia aiders, a frightful state of things exists, which is alone confined to the citizens of Georgia. Murders are of the most frequent occurrence. Robberies prevail to an alarming extent, while the wholesale hanging and shooting of negroes is daily practiced. I have met several gentlemen from Augusta, Atlanta and Macon, and they all agree that the demoralization of certain classes of the people know no bounds. The colored people, I am sorry to say, are behaving very badly.

Dalton, 38 miles from Chattanooga, is the most flourishing place, in my estimation, on the Georgia Railroad, between Chattanooga and Atlanta. Before the war it contained nearly 3,000 population, a large proportion of whom were Germans, although the place was settled by a New-Englander named TRISTAM DALTON, in 1846, upon the site of what was known as Cross Plains.

Its location is in a beautiful and fertile valley, environed by mountains of stately proportions, from the summits of which the eye is regaled with the grandest scenery. The soil is limestone, producing wheat and corn, and reputed to be the best wheat land in Georgia. The surrounding country is good, and in former times shipped large quantities of grain and produce from this point. The Germans residing about Dalton had succeeded well in the grape culture, and manufactured a quantity of wine, said to be unsurpassed by foreign brands. One individual, in 1859, manufactured three thousand gallons from a single crop. This would be a grand place for the combination of capital and labor. The country about would support fifty thousand men.

Dalton is a great railroad centre, and contains, or can be made to contain, all the essentials in the way of trade and mechanism. Before the war there were several steam lumber mills, three or four flour mills, an extensive foundry, a Presbyterian female college, a newspaper, churches, schools, &c. The railroad depot, which is partially destroyed, was a creditable structure.

As a railroad centre it had few equals in the South. On arriving at Dalton the traveler bound North is offered a choice of routes—by continuous railway through Georgia, South and North Carolina to Richmond, or by the great Southern route, through East Tennessee and Virginia, opening a most desirable, attractive and healthy route, with unsurpassed beauty of picturesque mountain scenery, to Lynchburgh, Richmond, all of the celebrated Virginia Springs and Washington City.

In speaking of the poor country between Dalton and Chattahooche River, I think it is "Porte Crayon" who bears me out as follows: "Coming out on the other side of the mountains, from thence to Atlanta, a distance of one hundred miles, the road passes through a rather poor section of Georgia, and there is little of interest to the traveler, except here and there a little town, or the crossing of the river over a high and well-built bridge, which we could not but admire for beauty and simplicity as well as durability of its structure."

Before arriving at Tunnel Hill, which is rather a pretty town, we pass through Buzzard Roost, which is really a couple of natural pyramids, close together, and at least a hundred feet higher than their neighbors. A year ago last month the Army of the Cumberland lost a thousand men, killed and wounded, at this point, many of whom were crushed to death by ponderous boulders rolled down the sides of the Roost.

Tunnel Hill is 31 miles from Chattanooga, and stands in Murray County, where the mountains seem to come together, forming a very pretty amphitheatre, as though with a Titanic purpose of hemming in the railroad. The tunnel at this place is 1,447 feet long, 18 feet high, with a clear width of 12 feet. It is cut through solid rock, the lateral walls of the rock being six feet at the base and five feet at the top. The town is charmingly nestled, and contained before the war a population of 1,500 souls.

Until Gen. STEEDMAN's departure for Washington, Gen. JUDAH commanded in this department, and was very efficient as a post commander. During JUDAH's absence Prince SALM SALM, who has been lately made a Brigadier by brevet, has been in command. Prince SALM SALM, who is generally called Slam Slam, or Slam Bang, is said to be a good officer, having served many years in European armies. He is a funny little fellow, with a shriveled face, made exceedingly hideous by a quizzing glass with one eye, which is kept in its place by muscular contraction. Slam Slam is very popular—or at least Mrs. Slam Slam is—which is all the better. She is a dashing rider, and terrifies her spectators by her daring and intrepidity. This lady is at present at Dalton, and will leave, in company with her husband, in a few days, who goes North, to be examined for a position in the regular army.

Ringgold, twenty-three miles from Chattanooga, is situated in a romantic part of Walker County, and was named in honor of the gallant warrior who fell in Mexico. The population before the war was over a thousand, and the town bid fair to become one of the most flourishing in Northern Georgia.

Johnson is eighteen miles from Chattanooga, and is the last station this side of the State line. It is located in the northeastern corner of Walker County, a district abounding in valuable minerals, various watering-places and magnificent mountain scenery, and was named after HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, Ex-Governor of the State.

The next town—if I can swindle the reader into the belief that four houses constitute a town—is Chickamauga, the name given to the most sanguinary battle fought this side of the Alleghanies. There has been a multiplicity of definitions of this word. It is an Indian word, and signifies very crooked, and applies to the serpentine course of the creek. It will be deemed exceedingly appropriate, when I inform you that the railroad crosses Chickamauga Creek eighteen times. Chickamauga is ten miles from Chattanooga. The next town is Boyce, five miles from Chattanooga, and is no town at all.

By glancing at the map, the reader will observe that the railroad system of Georgia, before the war, was almost complete, while most of the roads were built of English rails.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sunday, June 11.

I do not know that I can add much to my former letter as regards matters and things in this city. A terrific explosion took place here last Friday afternoon at the ordnance buildings, and I think through carelessness, which resulted in the complete destruction of the ordnance and commissary buildings, and a large amount of ordnance and quartermaster's stores. Strange to relate, one end of the ordnance buildings was open at all times, while locomotives passed it daily. Capt. HOGAN, in charge, is an officer in the First Alabama Cavalry.

The post commandant here is Brevet Brig.-Gen. GROSVENER, who is a very efficient officer. He is a gallant man on a field of action, and a careful officer. He has participated in all the battles and campaigns in this section, from Stone River to Atlanta, and commanded the white brigade which was sandwiched between the colored ones at the battle of Nashville.

There are two colored brigades here, two Ohio regiments, and the gallant Forty-fourth Indiana, and some others, under the temporary command of Gen. JUDAH.

BENJAMIN G. TRUMAN.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Arkansians Paying State Taxes Freely—State Warrants Advancing—Courts in Session—Rebels Returning—Cotton—Five Union Papers Starting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Sunday, June 4.

The social condition of our State continues to improve rapidly. Several of the sheriffs are making returns of monies collected for State taxes in their respective counties—they being by law, tax collectors. The State Treasury is now receiving ten times as much as could have been reasonably expected, considering the desolation inflicted by the rebels. The treasury warrants issued for State expenses, under the new constitution, are receivable for taxes and are being rapidly absorbed. The cash price for them has been as low as 30 per cent. on the sums issued for. They are now up to 75 per cent. and the Treasurer is of opinion they will be par before the expiration of the return time of the Collectors, in October. The indications are, that the loan of $300,000 authorized by the last Legislature, will not be needed.

The General Government is also collecting the direct war tax on real estate; the assessments in several counties are completed. So far, the expectations of the United States collectors, in receipt of the duties from residents, are more than calculated on. They of course, are prohibited from receiving taxes from absentee estates—they are being confiscated.

Our State courts are all progressing well. The United States District Court has been in session here. An extra term for confiscation is now in session at Helena, and will next sit at Fort Smith.

Four newspapers, one a daily, are now published in this city. The *Journal* is the leading administration paper, edited by Capt. DENNY, who left the State at the breaking out of the war and volunteered in the Federal army. The *Journal* is radical and conducted with energy, meeting the views of the Union men generally. Papers are about to be published at Camden, Washington, Fort Smith, Arkadelphia and Searcy.

Before the surrender of KIRBY SMITH, his men were deserting him by the hundreds and returning home, heartily sick of the rebellion. Many got home in season to commence farm-work.

Guerrillas have become scarce. No quarter are given them. Traveling is now common without molestation. Mails could now be organized and run with safety.

Large amounts of cotton are still on hand, in the south part of the State. KIRBY SMITH has shipped immense quantities from that district, and still holds several thousand bales, now in the names of persons who have been his partners in the trade—most of them Copperheads of the North, who have traveled the past year all over his dominions, with his passes in their pockets, and often with cavalry as guards.

The rebel Gen. FLANAGAN, of this State, is at Marshall, Texas. BOB JOHNSON, a rebel Senator and eighteen years representing Arkansas in the United States Senate, is with him. They were arranging, at the latest dates, to go to Mexico, proclaiming they would never yield to Yankees.

Several who have taken the oath of amnesty, have been arrested for treason against the State of Arkansas, and for murder, under indictments of the State courts. Some arrested for cotton burning.

The Rebel Gov. Flannegan Sends Commissioners to Negotiate his Return, and Promises to Bring Back Records and Gold.

LITTLE ROCK, Monday, June 5, 1865.

Our forces are now occupying Camden, Washington and other points on our boundary-line south, local government agents established, and cotton purchases going on.

Our "erring brethren" are returning rapidly. Judge ENGLISH, of the rebel Supreme Court of the State, has taken the oath of amnesty, and was arrested by the State authorities for treason against Arkansas. Judge WATKINS, the confidential adviser in this State of JEFF., came in this morning. He was the rebel Provost-Marshal-General of Arkansas, and a savage one.

Confederate Senator GARLAND, and BOWDITCH, the Indian Representative to the Richmond Congress, came in yesterday, as Ministers Plenipotentiary from the rebel Gov. FLANNEGAN, of this State, proposing to Gen. REYNOLDS the return of the State records and a pile of gold belonging to the State Treasury if he was allowed to return to administer the affairs of the State henceforward. The General "could not see it." Arrangements are made to capture the records and gold belonging to the State. FLANNEGAN, when he decamped, stole $800,000 of specie from the treasury safe.

Farmers in thirty counties have reported to the Governor that they are organized for self-protection.

ARKANSAS.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Methodist "Reconstruction"—"Negro Suffrage"—Congressional—Tobacco, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 12, 1865.

Kentucky Methodist Bishops, with their colleagues, are requested to consider the propriety of conferring with the heads of the Southern Methodist Church on the restoration of the unity of Methodism "upon the basis of loyalty to the Union and the enfranchisement of the slave."

Our Germans, generally, so far as I have learnt, would have ample legal rights accorded to freedmen, but not immediate universal suffrage. They favor some educational or property qualification for voting.

Most of our German citizens resolve to support no candidates not known as tried patriots in favor of the amendment.

Messrs. R. M. BRADLEY, L. H. ROUSSEAU, G. CLAY SMITH, WM. H. RANDALL and SAM. MCKEE are amendment candidates for Congress respectively in the First, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Ninth Districts. Their opponents' platform is, "Opposition to the Constitutional amendment and to the unconstitutional and extra constitutional measures generally." The race will be exciting in every district. If we carry five districts we shall do well.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation is not relished by rebels and their sympathizers. They say it means "entire amnesty to everybody who had nothing to do with the rebellion." In some counties they say they'll show the Union men who rule as soon as the "abolition bayonets" are removed.

Numerous returned soldiers (some of them late rebels) are applying for places in the regular army.

Louisville has four tobacco warehouses, with reported capacity for 25,000 hogsheads; and twenty-four tobacco manufacturing firms, reported to daily employ 1,500, in preparing nine million pounds annually. Estimated crop of 1864 is 40,000 hogsheads, 80,000 less than that of 1863. The National Tobacco Convention here in September, is intended to have much influence in Congress.

PONTIAC.

OUR PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

How they were Treated.

The following private letter from a private of the Seventeenth New-York Volunteers gives a graphic description of the sufferings which our soldiers who have been imprisoned in the South have endured:

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, Mo.,
Saturday, April 8, 1865.

DEAR S.: You are no doubt surprised at not having heard anything from me for so long a time; but on the 25th of November last I was taken prisoner by the enemy, when about 17 miles from Dalton, Ga. They put me on an old mule, whose back was like a razor, without saddle or bridle, and kept me riding with them for about a week. I suffered pretty badly, and on the last day I was with them, had to be lifted off the mule, I was so weak and exhausted. There was one of the scouts named BILL HENDERSON, who tried several times to drown me when we were fording streams; and once he rode up to the two guards who had charge of me, and told them the Major commanding the party had ordered him to take care of me, and that they could ride on ahead. This they refused to do. They told me that might that had they given me up to HENDERSON, he would have shot me as soon as they got out of sight, and that he had already killed thirteen of our men after they were taken prisoners. On the last day I was with the party, he rode up to me and said, "You are the G—d d—d Dutchman who stole my wife's dresses, and then set fire to my house. I believe I will slug you, anyhow." He pulled out his revolver, cocked it, and held it within about three feet of my head. I was worn out with suffering, and made desperate by his repeated threats, so I told him to fire—perhaps he would gain promotion by murdering an unarmed prisoner. He looked at me for a moment or two, as if undecided what to do, then pocketed his pistol, and muttered something about being the death of me yet. I believe if I had begged for my life, he would have shot me like a dog. After riding around with them for about a week, as I have said, I was sent, early one morning, to a place called Blue Mountain. I could easily have escaped from there, as the rebel who guarded me with an old rusty sabre was about half the time either drunk or asleep, and allowed me to go pretty much where I pleased. But I had no knowledge of the country, and would probably, had I ran away, soon have been recaptured by bloodhounds, as were a party of contrabands who skedaddled one night from that place. The boys here treated me "tip top," and I fared, in all respects, the same as themselves. After remaining two days here, was sent to Selma, Ala.; staid there a couple of days, and was then sent to Cahawba, Ala. Here over 2,000 of us were imprisoned in an old cotton warehouse. If ever there was a hell on earth, SAM, this was one. We were generally called up about daybreak in the morning, and driven out into the yard like a herd of cattle, and woe to the unlucky Yank who fell behind—he was pretty sure of getting a taste of the bayonet. Rations served out raw, of course; some times no wood to cook them; at other times we were served with rations, but no wood to cook with. In this hole I had a taste, the only one, I believe, of mule, and, SAM, though tough it was, anything but unpalatable. About the middle of January a mutiny broke out among us, headed, as was afterward discovered, by an Adjutant-General, dressed as a private.

The interior guards we disarmed, and held as prisoners, but through some mismanagement the plot failed, when everything seemed favorable for our escape.

The next morning a rebel officer came swaggering in, with his sword drawn, and his first words were, "You d——d Yanks thought you were raising hell last night, didn't you—don't try it on again or I will blow you all from hell to breakfast." The guards had told this officer that they had bayonetted several of the ringleaders, before their (the Johnny's) muskets were taken from them. In order to discover these we were ordered to strip entirely naked, and march before an officer for inspection.

It was very cold, (that is for Dixie,) and raining at the time, and several of our boys, who were sickly, "went up" in consequence of exposure.

The rebs failed to discover the offenders in this way. An order was then issued by the Commandant of the prison that a mutiny having broken out among the prisoners, and the mutiny having become general, it was ordered that all rations be stopped until the ringleaders were given up for punishment. We were now kept for over three days without food; at length some of the men gave themselves up, when we again received rations, but of the poorest quality. During my imprisonment I lived almost entirely on mush, generally without any salt, as we got about a table spoon full of this article for five days. About the latter part of February the rain fell heavily and the Alabama River began rising, until the prison we were in, which is on its banks, was flooded with water.

We waded about in it for over a week, when one evening, an officer came into the prison in a skiff and told us there was room for about five hundred of us on board a steamboat which was then lying at the wharf. After wading through the water, which sometimes came up to our necks, and was very cold, for about three-quarters of a mile, we reached the boat, and were left cold and shivering on the pine wood which filled the decks. The next morning we were informed that we were to be taken to Selma, and paroled. It was curious to see how the men received this news

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

CAPTURE OF BROWNSVILLE.

Important Correspondence Between Gen. Brown and Gen. Mejia.

Secretary Seward's Instructions Regarding Mexican Neutrality.

The Matamoras *Ranchero* has the following in its issue of May 31:

BROWNSVILLE.

THIS TOWN EVACUATED AND TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY THE FEDERALS.

For some days past Brownsville has been in process of evacuation by the Confederate forces under Gen. SLAUGHTER.

By Monday last there was not a vestige of Confederate authority or Confederate soldiers remaining in the town.

Before all the soldiers had left, a strong home guard of Mexicans had been organized, who maintained order until yesterday morning, when, at an early hour, the Federals took possession of the town.

They forthwith commenced issuing passports, which were signed by Brig.-Gen. A. B. BROWN; from which we are led to infer that he is commander of the expedition.

This makes some half dozen times that Brownsville has changed hands since the American revolution began. It was first held by the Federals; secondly, it was held by State troops under Col. FORD; thirdly, by Confederate forces under Cols. FORD and LUCKETT and Gen. H. P. BEE; fourthly, by the Federals under Gens. DANA and HERRON; fifthly, by Confederates under Col. FORD, Gens. DRAYTON and SLAUGHTER; and saddly and lastly, by the Federals under Gen. A. B. BROWN.

The first fight between the Confederates and Federals, took place on the Rio Grande, by Col. NOLAN on the Confederate side, and a party who had put Confederate authority at defiance.

The last fight, so far as we have heard, took place on the Rio Grande, by Col. FORD on the Confederate side and the Federals under some Colonel whose name we do not know. And this may be the last fight of this wonderful struggle for Southern independence.

THAT BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR.

On Friday last, a rumor having gained circulation and credence that Gen. KIRBY SMITH had agreed to surrender the Trans-Mississippi Department to the Federals, and that the forces of that department were to be paroled, the soldiers of Gen. SLAUGHTER'S command stepped forward, and took matters into their own hands. A further object was developed in the movement, which was to secure pay for past services, in conformity with a promise made them at a public meeting in Brownsville a week or two previously.

The town of Brownsville was immediately taken possession of by the soldiers, and some of the officers were arrested, among them Gen. SLAUGHTER.

The town was strongly garrisoned; pickets were on every corner. As a general thing, the best of order was maintained, and all attempts to rob or plunder were discountenanced by the majority, and in some instances severely punished.

A Collector of Customs was appointed, and every effort was made by the soldiers to obtain from government property the money which they claimed was their due, and which had been promised them.

After Gen. SLAUGHTER had rendered an account of the moneys expended, which the soldiers supposed to be still in his hands, he was released, and immediately came to this side.

During the gathering up of property, preparatory to a start homeward, there was some shooting among the soldiers, but for the most part they behaved in an orderly manner.

By degrees the soldiers left for the interior, determined not to surrender to Federal authority, nor be paroled as in the case of Gen. LEE'S army. As a general thing, they were discharged from the service by order of Gen. SLAUGHTER.

Before all had left a Mexican home guard was organized, who kept the best of order until the arrival of the Federals yesterday morning.

CAUTION.

Some think that the authorities on this side of the Rio Grande are too exacting in their inspections of those who cross to the Federals at Brownsville, as compared with the vigilance exercised while that place was in the possession of the Confederates. To all such we would say that Gen. MEJIA could not, with due regard to his official position, act otherwise; nor can the Federal authorities at Brownsville look upon the act—if such really exists—more than as one of due caution and just moderation. Let it but be remembered that every paper in the United States comes here teeming with alarming notices of grand Mexican Colonization Societies, wherein as many as 25,000 colonists are ready to march for the purpose of colonizing the grazing lands and mineral districts of Mexico.

They are to come "with muskets in their hands, instead of having the shepherd's crook and the pick and spade." It can hardly be supposed that the Imperial authorities look upon the "musket in hand" as the proper implement to raise flocks and bring out the shining metals from the bowels of mother earth. Hence, we say, how can any one expect Gen. MEJIA to act otherwise than with due caution while these unfriendly acts are displayed before him daily? How is he to know, we would ask, but what the movement on Brownsville is to be the grand nucleus for this "musket in hand" colonization society?

If the Federals mean good fellowship with Mexico, let them act with an honesty that should ever characterize a great people. Let them punish these "musket in hand" violators of the neutrality law of nations; let them acknowledge existing facts, that none but fools will pretend to dispute, and guide their foreign policy with the fairness of a frank people, and the Mexican people and leaders will meet them with open hands and hearts on equal grounds. Let them do this and the mysterious cloak, which more than mysteriously envelopes them, will have fallen to the ground, forever, we hope.

A RUSH FOR MATAMORAS.

Our neighbors on the other side were sorely pressed yesterday to grant passage for Matamoras, not having blanks to facilitate their operations. At one time there was so great a jam at the counter that a temporary suspension took place.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. BROWN AND GOV. MEJIA.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Times* writes from Brownsville:

Gen. SLAUGHTER, with about fifty followers, is said to be somewhere on the Rio Grande, above this place.

When Gen. BROWN entered Brownsville, it was peopled almost exclusively by Mexicans, the American residents having all fled to Matamoras and the interior, some to escape rebel plunderers, others the hated Yankees. Well disposed citizens are returning daily, and all are delighted at the occupation of the town by our troops.

Gen. BROWN has made a prize of five or six hundred bales of cotton, several hundred head of horses and mules, and a vast drove of cattle.

I cannot conceive what object Gen. SLAUGHTER had in view when he wrote the following letter. The threat of resisting BROWN'S further advance with a force of fifty men is simply absurd:

HEADQUARTERS WEST SUB-DISTRICT, } BROWNSVILLE, May 29, 1865.

To the Officer Commanding the United States Forces, on the March:

SIR: Your advance without previous notice is not in accordance with the agreement between ourselves and the officers representing your government.

The agreement not to make a forward or aggressive movement has been observed by myself and my forces.

Should you advance above Brownsville, I shall be constrained to resist your advance by force. Upon you will rest the consequences for the violation of an obligation.

An affair, a skirmish, attended with loss of life, will produce much excitement throughout the State of Texas, and will do much to prevent the speedy and peaceable settlement of difficulties.

I should be pleased to confer with you concerning matters, and to institute measures to prevent further bloodshed.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

J. E. SLAUGHTER, Brigadier-General C. S. A.

I beg you will not deceive yourself as to the strength of my command. J. E. S.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, } BROWNSVILLE, May 30, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., advising me that there is an agreement by which the forces of the United States were not to advance from Brazos Santiago without giving you notice. I was not aware that any authorized person had ever made an agreement of this character.

I beg leave to assure you that I am desirous of ending this contest without further bloodshed, but this can only be done in one way, and that is for the armed opponents of the Government to yield to its demands, and surrender.

If you are prepared to take this course, I will meet you as you suggest, at such time and place as may be mutually convenient.

The inclosed dispatch, which failed to reach your hand last evening, will show how anxious I was to avoid bloodshed. The disbanding of your forces, and the delivery of your arms to the Mexican Government, rendered my dispatch a useless mission. I am, &c., &c.,

E. B. BROWN, Brig.-Gen. Vols.

Brig.-Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER, commanding, &c.

Gen. BROWN refers in the above letter to the fact that SLAUGHTER turned over to the Mexican government his arms, etc. He sold a battery of six pieces of artillery to Gen. MEJIA for the sum of six thousand dollars. The guns are lying on the opposite bank of the Rio Grande, in full view from this side.

I inclose the following letter. The extract from the letter of instructions of the Secretary of State is important:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, } BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, May 31, 1865.

GENERAL: In order that you may be informed of the desire, on the part of the Government of the United States, to preserve amicable relations with the Republic of Mexico, I have the honor to transmit the following extract from the instructions from the Secretary of State to the commanding officer of the Department of the Gulf, and which has been furnished to me for my guidance while in command of the Rio Grande:

[EXTRACT.]

"You have already found that the confusion resulting from civil strife and foreign war in Mexico offers seductions for military enterprise. I have, therefore, to inform you of the exact condition of our relations toward that republic at the present time.

We are on terms of amity and friendship, and maintaining diplomatic relations with the Republic of Mexico. We regard that country as the theatre of foreign war, mingled with civil strife. In the conflict we take no part, and, on the contrary, we practice absolute non-intervention and non-interference. In command of the frontier, it will devolve upon you, as far as practicable, consistent with your other functions, to prevent aid or supplies being given from the United States to either belligerent."

I am aware, General, that the fact that this town, immediately preceding its occupation by the troops under my command, was, in a measure, protected by persons inimical to the Imperial Government of Mexico, and the necessity that exists for the employment of most of this class in my operations against the bands of rebels in the country may be construed into a belligerent feeling toward your Government. I beg leave to assure you that such is not the case, and I repeat to you formally what I said in our conversation at Bagdad, that the troops under my command will not be permitted in any manner to interfere in the present relations of Mexico. The same assurance has been given to members of the Liberal party of Mexico now residing at this port.

With considerations of respect, I am, General, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

To Maj.-Gen. MEJIA, commanding Matamoras, Mexico.

Capt. JEROME B. JENKINS, late of the fighting Sixth Missouri Cavalry, now Colonel in the Liberal army of Mexico, is in town. He is in fine health and spirits. He leaves to-morrow to join CORTINAS.

You may expect to hear some important Mexican news by the next mail. I am cognizant of steps taken by CORTINAS and NEGRETE which will result in the fall of Matamoras. They have been for some time awaiting the occupation of this town by the United States forces before making the movement.

On the 3d inst. a report was brought to Gen. BROWN, commanding at Brownsville, that a fight had taken place that day between the forces of Gen. CORTINAS, Liberal, and Gen. LOPEZ, Imperialist, about 25 miles above Matamoras.

The strength of the opposing forces was estimated to be between two and three thousand under CORTINAS, and about fifteen hundred under LOPEZ, and that LOPEZ was driven across the river.

LOPEZ expected reinforcements, but they did not arrive in time to assist until they had been driven back some distance.

CORTINAS is hated, but feared by the better class of Mexicans, and they would be pleased to hear of his death. They consider him a robber.

Trade in Matamoras is very dull. All classes of goods, except provisions, are selling at less than one-half their cost; while others are deserting, leaving their stocks behind to pay their expenses.

We learn, on the best authority, that just before the occupation of Brownsville, by Gen. BROWN and his forces, on the 31st, Col. BUENAVIDOS, C. S. A., at the head of about five hundred men, came into town from up the country and demanded of Gen. SLAUGHTER and Col. FORD payment for the services of himself and his soldiers. Col. BUENAVIDOS gave SLAUGHTER and FORD thirty hours to pay the sum called for, threatening them with hanging if the money should not be forthcoming at the expiration of that time. This peremptory mandate evidently terrified the persons to whom it was addressed. They instantly sent to a bank at Matamoras for the requisite funds, and complied with the "request" of Col. BUENAVIDOS, by paying him and his men in specie.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. MURRAH,

TO THE SHERIFFS OF THE VARIOUS COUNTIES.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, } HOUSTON, May 25, 1865.

Whereas, It has been made known to me that there is a large amount of public property of various kinds unappropriated, and liable to be appropriated or destroyed by anyone who may choose to do so:

Whereas The State of Texas, her citizens and soldiers, have a large interest in such property, much of it being of a character which may be needed by the State under any condition of affairs, she having furnished a portion of this property and being entitled to a return thereof:

Now, therefore, I, PENDLETON MURRAH, Governor of the State of Texas, in view of the present confused condition of Confederate authority, do most earnestly request and enjoin upon the various counties of this State to collect up and preserve such property, and hold the same subject to the order and disposition of the legally constituted authorities of the State; reporting said property accurately, as it shall be collected together, to the Executive at Austin. And I also appeal to every officer, civil and military, of the State, and to all good citizens, to give their aid and assistance to the sheriffs in carrying out these instructions. As this property belongs to the public, and a portion of it directly to the State, justice forbids that it should be destroyed or appropriated without legal authority, by individuals, or combination of individuals, in payment for their claims against the Confederacy. If it is to be distributed to the citizens and soldiers, it should be distributed in proportion to their claims. It is not right that one should receive full payment by an unlawful seizure of public property, and others receive nothing. I have no allusion to property already distributed among the soldiers.

I also, in view of the facts stated, call upon the Collectors, Treasury Agents, Receivers and Depositaries of the Confederacy to retain possession of all public money and public property under their control, in trust for the State, so far as she may be interested in the same, and for the public at large, subject to such distribution among the soldiers and citizens as may be found just.

Yield the possession of such property and such money to no illegal orders and to no illegal authority.

P. MURRAH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Galveston *Bulletin* of June 4, has these items:

HOLDING THE FORTS.

We are authorized by CHAS. H. LEONARD, Esq., Mayor of the city, to state to the citizens of Galveston that Col. MANN has arrived with a small body of State troops, by authority of the Governor, to hold the forts for a few days, until our commissioners can be heard from, and that the Colonel has placed himself under the orders of the Mayor of this city, and desires to heartily cooperate with him in the preservation of order. The troops will be stationed in the forts, and will have no intercourse with the city. The people are requested to attend to their business, and not allow their minds to be excited by the circulation of false rumors.

RETURNING.

It is gratifying to notice the return of so many of our old Galveston citizens, after an involuntary absence of years. Every train brings numbers of them home. The steamer *Mary Hill* arrived Thursday evening from Houston, freighted with returning Galvestonians and their families and household goods.

ON A TOUR.

Since the break-up of our armies on Monday last week, boys have been amusing themselves by firing off guns in the forts, carrying off powder and cartridges and firing them in the streets and suburbs of the city. Many serious accidents have occurred, and we are informed that at least twenty children have been badly hurt by explosions of powder. On Thursday evening a part of Fort Point, including two magazines, was blown up by parties unknown to us—it is supposed by boys. These boys must be attended to. If parties cannot control them, steps ought to be taken by the city authorities to prevent further mischief and accidents. The forts and material of war should, if possible, be delivered to the Federal authorities in the same condition as left by the Confederate forces.

ORDER AT GALVESTON.

Both the Mayors of Galveston, CHAS. H. LEONARD, Esq., and of Houston, W. ANDERS, Esq., deserve great credit for the excellent police system which they have introduced and are carrying on since the abandonment of these places by the military. Order and quiet prevail now at Galveston and Houston, and the citizens of both cities feel that their persons and property are protected—a feeling which they have not enjoyed since the war commenced.

POLITICAL.

Gov. MURRAH has called the Legislature to convene on the 6th of July, and a convention to meet on the 10th of July, members of the convention to be voted for on the 19th of June. It is supposed that the convention is expected to reëstablish the relationship of TEXAS to the United States, with a view to avoid a Military Governorship. These steps ought to have been taken three weeks ago. We hope the Governor is not too late, but we are afraid he is. As to the call for a convention, we are under the impression that to be legal, the call should have come from the Legislature.

KIRBY SMITH.

From the Galveston News, May 30.

Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH arrived in this city on Saturday last, and Judge P. W. GRAY arrived yesterday.

PLUNDER.

There was a distribution of public property at Austin last week on first principles; all the plunder belonging to the Confederate and State Governments was divided out. Among the rest were 50,000 pairs of cotton cards, any quantity of quinine, satinet, domestics, etc. The value of cotton cards is from one to three bits a pair, and other articles in proportion.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

An Indiana Regiment Cut to Pieces—Eighty Survivors out of Three Hundred Men—Maximilian's Soldiers with the Rebels.

From the Nashville Press, June 12.

We have been furnished with the following interesting letter for publication:

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER THIRTY-FOURTH } INDIANA, BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS, May 17, 1865. }

* * * * * * *

I am pained to write you in our present circumstances. 'Tis but a few days since our regiment was cut to pieces, under circumstances that were truly horrifying. This post is commanded by the Colonel of a colored regiment, and wishing to establish for himself some notoriety before the war closed, he started a colored regiment to Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, in direct violation of orders from headquarters. They met the enemy, and had to fall back, and on the night of the 12th, our regiment was ordered to reinforce them. After marching till daylight, we met the enemy—all cavalry. The Colonel commanding ordered us to press them steadily. The cavalry fell back slowly. Our Colonel suspected that as we had neither artillery nor cavalry, we were being drawn into a trap. Still the commanding officer ordered us onward. After advancing some twenty miles, the rebel infantry and artillery opened upon us, while the cavalry, heretofore in sight, was nowhere visible.

The rebels were five to our one. Their artillery poured into our ranks a destructive fire. An order was given to retreat at double-quick—the worst time in the world for such an order—but the men, who were much cooler than their commander, fell back steadily, keeping up a heavy fire. Our skirmishers, having no orders to fall back, were all either killed or captured. After we had retreated three miles, the rebel cavalry made its appearance in our rear, cutting us completely off. The men were not long in massing and cutting their way through, but the rebel artillery played upon us terribly. This was repeated several times, our soldiers fighting desperately. The day was hot and the fire was hotter. At last the rebels got a cavalry reinforcement and made a final charge upon us. We were now close to the river, and many rushed to the water for safety. Some were shot in the river. The color guards were all shot down but the sergeant. He tore the colors from the staff, and also the banner, tied the flag around his own body and leaped into the river. A soldier took the banner and followed his example. The latter escaped, but the sergeant was shot and sank to the bottom. The rebels got his body the next day and took off the flag.

Of three hundred men started out in the morning only eighty escaped, and most of these by swimming to the Mexican shore. It was the most abominable affair that I ever knew of. The commandant of the post had asked permission of department headquarters to make a demonstration, but was flatly refused. He took the responsibility of making one, and is now under arrest. Our prisoners came in to-day, paroled. They say they were well treated, and that the rebel General told one of our captains that if the white regiment had come up alone they would have surrendered to us, but that they would never surrender to niggers. They said they believed the war was played out, but thought this was a good opportunity to give us a whipping. Many of our men would not surrender, but were shot down. The rebel Adjutant said he was sorry to see it, but couldn't help it. Two of the rebel officers came into camp with our men. They were full of fun, and said they would all be friends soon, as they intended to surrender to go home. The French helped them. We took a few prisoners in the morning, and most of them were MAXIMILIAN'S French soldiers. It is to be hoped that he will get his fill of fighting United States troops. We can prove that our men were fired on by the French from the Mexican shore, and that they sent ammunition over to the rebels. There was one company of Texans, made up mostly of deserters from the rebels. As fast as these were captured they were shot down. Neither would the deserters surrender, for they knew it would be death, and so died fighting.

IMRORTANT FROM HAYTI.

Defeat of the Attempt to Overturn the Government of President Geffrard—Manifestos by Philippeaux and Geffrard.

From the Jamaica Journal, June 1.

By the arrival yesterday morning of the W. I. and P. S. S. steamer *Plantagenet*, Capt. CHENOWETH, from Liverpool, via Port-au-Prince, we have been placed in receipt of files of the *Feuille de Commerce* and *Le Moniteur Haitien* to the 27th ultimo. The attempt to overthrow the government of President GEFFRARD had been defeated, and several successes gained by his army over the insurrectionists. Gen. MORISSET had been foully shot by the rebels, under cover of a flag of truce borne by themselves. Two of the Provisional Senators of the rebels, Messieurs SEYMOUR AUGUSTE and JOSEPH LE ROY, had escaped from the Cape, and arrived in the American steamer-of-war *Galatea* at Port-au-Prince, delivering themselves up to the authorities; but the President had generously permitted them to be at large. They declared they had been forced to take part in the conspiracy. We translate the following bulletin from the *Feuille de Commerce:*

"The American steamer *Galatea* arrived this morning (27th May,) from Cape Haitien, bringing intelligence that a reaction had taken place there in favor of the Government, and that the chief instigators of the insurrection had withdrawn themselves in view of this armed manifestation of the people. The following bulletin had been issued:

On the 22d of May Gen. MORISSET was at the head of his division, about three miles distant from Plaisance. His troops were already drawn up in front of this village, and all his plans for attacking it arranged, when a detachment of rebels came out and presented themselves before the column of national troops, preceded by a white flag, with exclamations of 'Long live Geffrard.'

Gen. MORISSET, deceived by this apparent submission, and on the invitation of the rebels, mindful only of his courage and his desire to spare the shedding of the blood of his fellow creatures, believed in the sincerity of this pacific demonstration, and advanced to the head of the detachment, accompanied by a few men.

Scarcely had he gone a few steps, without the exchange of a word, when he was shot in the face by a discharge of musketry from the ranks of the rebels. He immediately fell, never more to rise.

On seeing this infamous trap, the national troops charged the rebels, whom they dispersed, after having taken several prisoners, captured guns, and strewn the ground with the dead bodies of their enemies.

The brave MORISSET has thus fallen on the field of honor, a victim to an infamous and cowardly treachery. Honor to his memory! A grateful country will adopt his widow and his children. Posterity will treasure his remembrance, and history will record as an example his courage, his devotedness to his country, his fidelity to his flag and his oath.

If we had not known it before the engagement of the 22d of May, the assassination of Gen. MORISSET would have informed us of the presence of SALNAVE and his adventurers at Plaisance.

Shame and infamy attend the assassins! The blood of MORISSET, treacherously shed at Bois d'Ormie, like that of Gen. PREPPEAUX at the Cape, cries aloud for vengeance. It shall be avenged.

God will not permit crime to triumph! Let us then confide in Providence, and let us repeat the word of command given at the headquarters of GONAIVES—Forward!

After the death of Gen. MORISSET, and the defeat of the rebel detachment, the commander of the national troops thought it advisable to fall back and regain his late position, so as to prepare himself for another attack.

The chief inducement of resolving on this backward movement was because the village of PLAISANCE offered no shelter to the troops from the torrents of rain which were incessantly falling there. Gen. MULLIER JEAN JACQUES, who was at Chatard, immediately took the place of Gen. MORISSET at Bois d'Ormie.

Whilst at Chatard, Gen. MULLIER received the submission of the regiment of the National Guard of Fort Margo, who had deserted the rebel cause to rally themselves around the National flag. This regiment, accompanied by a battalion of the National Guard of Terre Neuve, and led by the commander of the battalion of F. JOSEPH, entered Gonaives on the 23d of May, and were there received with military honors by Gen. A. CARRIE, Secretary of State, who congratulated them on their noble conduct, and received a renewal of their oaths of allegiance amidst general acclamation.

To sum up, the 22d of May has been an additional triumph for the National cause, but for that of the rebels an act of cowardice added to the shame and infamy with which it is already stained.

Port-au-Prince, 26th May, 1865, in the 62d year of Independence.

The Secretary of State of War and Marine,

PHILIPPEAUX.

President GEFFRARD has issued the following proclamation, which we take from *Le Moniteur Haitien:*

PROCLAMATION.

To the Inhabitants of the Departments of the North and of the Northwest:

FABRE GEFFRARD, President of Haiti, inhabitants of the North and of the Northwest: The factionists of the Cape have deceived you. They have heaped up against me and against the government of the 22d December falsehoods upon falsehoods, calumny upon calumny. They represented themselves to you as the interpreters of the National will by exclaiming, Liberty! Fraternity! They have deceived you.

They but represent individualities. They have only their ambition, their hatred and their passions as a resource, as a support; vile assassins as their instruments.

There is yet time. Open your eyes, listen alone to your good sense and reason.

Do you not see the enthusiasm with which your countrymen from all parts of the republic have risen around me, and rose at my call to marshal themselves under the flag of the Union?

The Union! For us it is liberty, fraternity, independence—it is the power and the vital principle of our nationality!

You have been deceived. Return from your error. Your countrymen call you. Amnesty for all of you, excepting only those infamous men who, profiting by your credulity and reliance, have led you astray.

Hasten to shelter yourselves under the national flag.

Spare your country the horrors of civil war, and yourselves the crime and disgrace of soiling your hands in the blood of your countrymen.

Inhabitants of the Cape, arise! I hold out to you the hand of fraternity.

Drive from your midst that handful of factionists, who, by surprise and terror, have made your city, not long since so exalted and worthy, the theatre of their criminal undertaking, and forced upon you their humiliating dictation.

In any longer supporting so odious a yoke you will be dishonored.

Officers and Soldiers! Once more I appeal to your oaths. Drive from your ranks the assassins who disgrace them. Lend your support to your fellow-citizens. Reëstablish among you order and tranquillity.

It is the elected one of the 22d December who in this solemn moment addresses himself to you, when precious blood is about being spilt. My cause is that of the nation—my flag that of honor. My power is in the will of the people, whose representatives surround me. Before raising my arms to strike, I repeat once more, Amnesty! Union!

Given at the National Palace of Port au Prince, the 27th May, 1865, in the 62d year of the Independence.

GEFFRARD.

CLOSE OF THE REBELLION.

From the Jamaica Journal June 5.

The intelligence brought by the *Tyne*, respecting the state of affairs in Hayti, cannot but prove satisfactory to the lovers of order and progress. The rebellion was almost ended; many persons who had been deluded by the originators of this attempt to overthrow the liberal and enlightened government of President GEFFRARD had returned to their allegiance. The insurrection in fact, seems to have been got up by men of no position in the country, among whom were those under penalty of death as traitors and assassins, but who, up to the present period, have successfully evaded the grasp of the officers of the government. It is said that the foreign residents of Hayti are most satisfied with the rule of GEFFRARD; and so sincere is their confidence in him, so popular his acts, that numbers of them offered, in the event of the necessity arising, to enlist in defence of himself and his country; but the large number of troops which were concentrated in a very short space of time have proved sufficiently effective in the suppression of the insurrection. Comparing the present condition of Hayti with what it was, we can only hope that President GEFFRARD may long be spared to contribute, by his wise and liberal views, toward its further advancement.

Gen. Sheridan's Modesty.

It appears that PHIL. SHERIDAN, who is a lion in battle, is the timidest of men among the ladies. A writer in SCRIBNER'S new monthly *Hours at Home* gives some reminiscences of SHERIDAN as Quartermaster in the Southwest, operating under Gen. CURTIS in Missouri and Arkansas, at the beginning of the war, and among other things tells the following:

"SHERIDAN'S modesty amounted to bashfulness, especially in the presence of the gentler sex. His life having been passed on the frontier, among Indians or at some solitary post, it was not at all surprising that our Quartermaster should hesitate, when urged to go where ladies might be expected. It, by chance, he found himself in such a gathering, he was sure to shrink into an obscure corner and keep silent. We remember an amusing incident of his bashfulness. He became attracted toward a young lady in Springfield, where he was engaged in forwarding supplies to the army. Desirous of showing her some attention, he was altogether too modest to venture on such a step. Finally he hit upon an expedient. He had a gay young clerk, EDDY, in his office, whom he induced to take the young lady out riding, while he (SHERIDAN) furnished the carriage and horses. The modest little Captain could often be seen looking with pleasure on this arrangement. Courting by proxy seemed to please him as much as if it had been done by himself. What the result was we never learnt. We think it most probable EDDY carried off the prize."

A Letter from Gen. Sherman.

From the Chicago Journal.

We are enabled, through the courtesy of Mrs. W. T. SHERMAN, to publish the following letter from the Lieutenant-General. We are authorized to state that the autograph letter will be given to the fortunate winner of the horse—a fact which will materially enhance the value of the prize:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1865.

Mrs. Ellen E. Sherman:

DEAR MADAM: As a slight testimonial of the interest I feel in the great Northwestern Fair, now being held in Chicago, for the benefit of sick and disabled soldiers, who have endured so much for the maintenance of our government, permit me, through your agency, to present to this loyal and charitable enterprise the horse *Jack*, well known in the western armies. I left Illinois on him in July, 1861, when commanding the Twenty-first Regiment of volunteer infantry, of that State. I rode this horse more than all others put together, from the time of leaving Springfield, on the 3d of July, 1861, until called east in March, 1864.

On my promotion to the command of the armies of the United States, I left "Jack" in the West, latterly with J. R. JONES, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, residence Chicago. Mr. JONES has been directed to deliver the horse to your order.

If I was not deceived in the purchase of "Jack," he is now eleven years old. He is a very fine saddle horse, very gentle in harness, but requires whip and spur.

Hoping that the fair will realize the full expectations of loyal people, and do credit to the great and growing Northwest, where it is being held,

I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sherman.

The *Voice of the Fair* has the following in its "Fair Gossip:"

"Our lady readers who have not seen the wives of Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN will no doubt be interested in knowing how they looked and what they wore, at the GRANT reception on Saturday, when both of these ladies were on the platform with their distinguished husbands. Mrs. GRANT was dressed in plain traveling attire, having but just arrived from the cars. She wore a white straw hat, with green trimmings, a traveling mantle and a dress of drab, and a short black veil over her face—altogether a modest, unassuming attire. She is of medium height, not exactly slender, and has an exceedingly cheerful countenance. She and Mrs. SHERMAN are about the same size and age—probably about 35 years. Mrs. SHERMAN wore mourning, having lost a son some months since. She is graceful and easy in her manners, and has a pleasant face. Neither of these ladies are handsome, but both of them are very lady-like, modest and unpretentious—just such women as men of good common sense would select for wives.

Everybody who has seen Gen. GRANT remarks how much he looks like the pictures that have been published of him, only that he looks somewhat older, having some prominent wrinkles on his face, apparently the marks of time and care. But what a plain, honest, manly physiognomy he has, and how his characteristic quality of firmness 'sticks out' on his facial features. When he makes up his mind 'to fight it out on that line,' he will do it, you may wager your head."

FEARFUL TRAGEDY AT SAUGUS, MASS.

Suicide and Attempted Murder—A Boy Shoots his Father and then Kills Himself.

From the Boston Traveller, June 15.

A terrible affair occurred in the town of Saugus, Tuesday afternoon, GEORGE HOLLIDAY, a boy of sixteen years, having shot his father, EDWIN HOLLIDAY, with a revolver, and then killed himself.

The affair occurred at Saugus Centre, at about 3 o'clock P. M.

During the forenoon the boy had been at work heeling, and had complained of a pain in his head. In the afternoon the father, who is a manufacturer of sewing machines, was at work in his shop, about half a mile distant from his dwelling-house.

The boy came to the shop and told him there were two men at the house who wished to see him. Mr. HOLLIDAY at once started for home, the boy accompanying him. On the way the boy fell behind, and when twenty or thirty rods from the house, drew a revolver and discharged it at his father. The ball struck him in the neck, back of the left ear, passed out of the spinal column and lodged under the bone, back of the right ear. The father fell to the ground, and looking up saw his son, with a stone in each hand, apparently preparing to hurl them at him. He sprang up, when the boy, seeing that he was prepared to defend himself, ran into a small piece of woods close by and was seen no more at that time.

The father managed to go home, wounded as he was, and a physician was called. Yesterday morning he was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital in this city, and a consultation of surgeons was held, and it was decided to attempt to remove the ball as the only possible means of saving his life. The operation was a difficult and delicate one, and he was under the effects of ether an hour and twenty minutes before the ball was extracted. It was of the Minie pattern, and had been completely flattened by contact with the bone. This morning Mr. HOLLIDAY is doing well, and there are hopes of his recovery.

A warrant was issued by Justice E. P. ROBINSON, of Saugus, for the arrest of the boy, GEORGE HOLLIDAY, and a search for him was commenced yesterday morning. His body was found by a brother, at about 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in the woods, but a very short distance from where the assault upon his father had taken place. He had shot himself in the neck, and the ball had passed up into the brain, probably killing him instantly. The weapon had been placed close to his neck, which was much mutilated.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, who is a Scotchman by birth, is about 50 years of age. He is much esteemed by the citizens of Saugus, and is said to be one of the most skillful mechanics in the State. Formerly he lived at Lynn, but he has resided at Saugus eight or ten years. He has a wife and eight children.

GEORGE HOLLIDAY was very strong for his years, and a man in stature. The kindest feelings had existed between him and his father. He was considered a good boy, and had a kind disposition. There has been no insanity in the family. It is the belief of those acquainted with the facts that he had become insane in consequence of a sunstroke. Coroner BAKER, of Lynn, will investigate the case.

The distressed family have the hearty sympathy of the citizens of Saugus, by whom they are highly respected.

More About the Secret Testimony.

A CARD FROM W. H. CARROLL.

MONTREAL, June 13, 1866.

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette:

SIR: Be kind enough to publish the inclosed affidavits and accompanying article, and oblige yours, respectfully, WM. H. CARROLL.

Province of Canada, District of Montreal, City of Montreal.—I, Wm. H. Carroll, of the City of Memphis, State of Tennessee, now of the City of Montreal, depose and state that I have carefully examined the testimony of Sandford Conover alias James Watson Wallace, as reported in the New-York papers, purporting to have been given during the secret session of the court-martial now sitting on the trial of Mrs. Surratt, Payne and others, for complicity in the murder of President Lincoln, at Washington City; that I never had any conversation or communication with Messrs. Thompson, Sanders, Tucker, Cleary and others mentioned therein, or any person else, in relation to the murder of, or carrying off, President Lincoln and Cabinet, nor in relation to any plan to poison reservoirs, blow up the Croton Dams, the St. Albans raid or Ogdensburgh raid, nor did I ever hear any person speak of or intimate anything about a conspiracy to carry out either purpose above mentioned. Nor did I ever hear, much less use, the vulgar expression in relation to President Johnson attributed to me. On the contrary, I have invariably defended him against abusive attacks made by others, as he was an old acquaintance, of the same political party, a fellow-citizen of the same State, and I knew him well. In proof of this, I append an article I wrote and published in the last part of April in the *Evening Telegraph*, of this city. Another Southern gentlemen, who served several years in Congress with President Johnson, agreed with me, and wrote a favorable biographical notice of his life and character for publication, but withheld it on receipt of the New-York papers a day or two afterward. WM. H. CARROLL.

JOHN HELDEN ISAACSON, J. P.

[ED. NOTE.—The article referred to is crowded out by pressure of other matter. It was published in the *Evening Telegraph*, of the 21st of April, over the signature "Deatre," and consisted of a brief biographical sketch and a fulsome panegyric of President JOHNSON, who is styled "one of the most remarkable men of the age," "endowed by the Creator with the highest order of talent," &c., &c. It thus concludes: "Gifted with talents of the highest order—a mind stored with the sage counsels of the fathers of our country—a courage that was never even daunted—a will that never yields except to the logic of reason—with these qualities and brilliant antecedents, may the overruling Providence guide him on that path which leads to the reestablishment of peace and harmony to our distressed and bleeding country. Then his name will be handed down to future generations in immortal fame."]

Mitchel of the Vitriol.

From the Montreal Herald.

A few days ago we found ourselves impelled to congratulate those of our professional colleagues who, having been, according to their own account, the exclusively loyal people of this province, desired to make the shibboleth of loyalty consist in affection for the cause of the Southern insurgents. The reason of our felicitation was the fact that that staunch friend of the South, Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, was still preserved to them, and was still advocating, as Editor of the New-York *Daily News*, a cause which has been managed in a spirit much akin to that displayed in his famous proposal for the employment of powerful acids, elected into the eyes of the army. They must doubtless have felt with us that MITCHEL of the Felon, and MITCHEL of the Vitriol, was an ally, whose assistance at once disposed of any doubt as to the perfect loyalty and humanity of the movement which they have so ardently espoused. We grieve, however, to say that this subject for rejoicing is likely to be brought to an end. Mr. MITCHEL, in spite of the excellent "conservative" movement in which he has lately been engaged, and notwithstanding the highly respectable conservative company in which he has found himself, has been so misconstrued in some quarters, that it is reported he is to be tried for treason. It is what some persons would perhaps call "a striking coincidence"—we do not say that ourselves—that such a man should be thus a second time accused of treasonable practices, first in his native, then in his adopted country, and we can only now express our regrets, on behalf of our friends, that this ornament to their line of international politics runs a chance of being snatched away from them.

What Pictures Bring in Paris.

The following are the prices of some of the pictures of Count MORNY'S collection, lately sold in Paris:

Bonheur, Aug.—"Landscape,"	4,360f
Calarns—"View of the Roseland,"	5,500f
Decampe—"The Sign Painter,"	13,250f
Diaz (1860.)—"Interior of a Forest,"	1,780f
Duverger (1864.)—"Kept In,"	4,860f
Frère, Edward (1833.)—"The Breakfast,"	4,130f
Gerome (1860)—"Rembrandt in His Studio," (about the size of the "Turkish Butcher Boy")	27,300f
Leys—"The Bookseller,"	12,250f
Meissonia (1852)—"The Bravos"	29,700f
Meissonia—"Cavaliers arriving at the Inn"	36,000f
Meissonia—"A Young Man at Dinner"	10,100f
Meissonia (1864)—"The Amateur"	8,750f
Meissonia—"The Poet"	11,850f
Meissonia—"A Traveler"	20,400f
Rousseau—"A Group of Oaks"	8,200f
Willems (1861)—"The Toast"	6,000f
Ziem—"View of Venice"	6,200f

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

—The Boston *Traveller* states that when a number of prisoners were released from Fort Warren, on Monday last, the crowd were very anxious to secure some of the buttons on the coats and jackets of the rebels for curiosities—the Virginia State buttons, with the motto "Sic Semper Tyrannis" engraved upon them, being the most in demand. The rebels readily cut off a number and gave them away. Others, who were not so fortunate as to receive any, resorted to all manner of schemes to obtain a button. The man was kept in earnest conversation by two or three men, while another would operate on the buttons, and in this way

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The President has appointed ANDREW J. HAMILTON, of TEXAS, to be Provisional Governor of that State, and also JAMES JOHNSON, of Georgia to be Provisional Governor of Georgia. The form of the proclamation is precisely similar to those heretofore appointing Provisional Governors for North Carolina and Mississippi, and the duties prescribed the same. They are to exercise all the powers necessary and proper to enable the loyal people to restore said States to their constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the States to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against insurrection, invasion, violence, &c.

The Chicago *Republican* thinks that Congress will appropriate at least one year's salary of the Presidency to Mrs. LINCOLN. It says: "There is a precedent in this case, however, which will unquestionably be followed. On the 4th of March, 1841, Gen. HARRISON was inaugurated, and on the 8th of April, after exactly one month's service as President, he died. Congress at its first session passed a bill appropriating $25,000, or the whole salary for one year, to be paid to the widow of the deceased President. Mr. LINCOLN commenced his second term on the 4th of March and died on the 14th of April. Congress, following the precedent in the case of President HARRISON, will vote to Mrs. LINCOLN the whole salary of the year which was thus commenced."

We learn from Louisville that Gen. PALMER has decided that refugees on the north side of the Ohio can return to their homes, provided they have the means to pay their passage South. Transportation will not be furnished. The order is made to apply to deserters from the rebel armies, and persons sent north of the river to remain during the war, but those who return will have to prove that they have been loyal while residing in the North.

A statement has been going the rounds of the papers that a daughter of JOHN BROWN has been teaching a school in the mansion of HENRY A. WISE in Virginia. A paper published at Red Bluff, Tehama County, California, says that there is no truth in the story, the young lady referred to having left for California in March, 1864. The Brown family reside at Red Bluff, and are said to be in destitute circumstances.

Mrs. S. A. DOUGLAS entertained a distinguished and brilliant company Thursday evening, at her residence, Douglas-place, Washington, among whom were the Hon. Secretaries MCCULLOCH, STANTON, and WELLES, Postmaster-General DENISON, and Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. The Foreign Legation was largely represented, as was also the army and navy.

The editor of the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* says that one of his friends is in possession of an autograph of which the following is a copy:

"SENATE CHAMBER, March 14, 1848.

Secretary of the U. S. Treasury.

SIR: The inclosed letter of recommendation, in favor of Dr. BLACKBURN, is signed by a gentleman well known to me as of the highest respectability and intelligence. Yours truly, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Connecticut Senate has elected Hon ELISHA CARPENTER, of Wethersfield, a judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of Judge DUTTON'S term, and Hon. GIDEON HALL, of Winchester, Judge of the Superior Court. The House will probably concur with the Senate.

The *Maine Farmer* says: "The season has so far advanced that there can hardly be a reasonable doubt as to the success of a full crop of grass. This is the staple crop of Maine, and a large crop will, we trust, encourage farmers to increase their stock of neat cattle, which has fallen too low."

The mill, where HENRY CLAY, when a boy, used to ride, with his meal-bags, is still standing and performing its old work. It is about three miles north of Ashland, on the Fredericksburgh Railroad, and about nineteen miles from Richmond. It escaped all injury from the ravages of war.

The whole number of troops sent north and west from Washington, since the great review, is a trifle under 155,000, of whom about half have gone home to be mustered out. There yet remain within circuit of fifteen miles of the city not far from seventy-five thousand.

The Richmond *Whig* states that white servants and porters are rapidly taking the places of blacks in that city. The same is the case with the drivers of hacks and other vehicles, while at balls and parties German musicians have entirely superseded the colored men.

The farmers in some sections of St. Mary's County, Md., commenced cutting their wheat this week; but from the ravages of the fly, rust and smut, the yield, it is said, will not be over half a crop.

It is said that Cairo is to be elevated; the work of lifting to a high-water grade began on Monday. It is a great work, and will take two years, it is estimated, to accomplish it.

The Democrats of the Lexington District, Kentucky, nominated on Wednesday, GEORGE S. SHANKLIN, of Jessamine, as a candidate for Congress.

The "Dr. BLACKBURN" was physician to one of the Southern marine hospitals, and is the yellow-fever propagating scoundrel.

Small-pox is so prevalent at Rolla, Missouri, that a genuine panic prevails.

LOCAL NEWS.

EDWARD LEROY, of Twenty-second-street, corner of Broadway, a pupil in the French Institute at Fort Washington Heights, accidentally fell between two cars on the Hudson River Railroad, near Carmansville, yesterday morning, was run over, and instantly killed, the head being severed from the trunk.

GUSTAVUS WEBBER, the Eleventh Ward Policeman who in a moment of aberation, on the evening of the 3d inst., shot ALBERT AINSLEE, at No. 110 Columbia-street, and then shot himself, died at Bellevue Hospital on Friday night.

Mr. PATRICK CAVANAGH, of No. 277 Tenth-avenue, died at his dwelling, early yesterday morning, from a wound which he received at the hands of JOHN DRAKE, of No. 296 West Twenty-eighth-street, at the latter's abode, on Tuesday evening last.

Yesterday Coroner WILDEY took the ante-mortem deposition of WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, who was stabbed, on Wednesday evening last, in Broadway near Thirty-fifth-street, by JOHN SMITH, otherwise JEFF. SMITH.

MICHAEL CONCORAN, of No. 307 East Thirty-second-street, received a fracture of the skull, on Monday evening last, having been struck with a mallet by a person whom he does not know. Coroner WILDEY took his ante-mortem deposition yesterday.

WILLIAM G. SYRETT, a youth of eight years, was run over and instantly killed, yesterday morning, by a dirt-cart in Forty-fourth street, near Eleventh-avenue. The body was taken to the parents' dwelling, at No. 222 West Forty-third-street.

Gold opened on Saturday at 145¼; fell to 143¾; closed a little firmer and quiet, but firmer early in the day. Domestic merchandise less active and tending downward. Freights dull, with 474 vessels of all classes in port.

FRENCH COMMENTARIES.—Our Minister at Paris sends official notification that the Emperor has withdrawn the privileges of belligerents which he so eagerly extended to the late Confederacy, and restored commercial intercourse with the United States to its status before the breaking out of the rebellion. Secretary SEWARD communicates the fact to Secretary WELLES and suggests that our naval officers be at once apprised thereof.

Southern Industry.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *News* says that, in the State of Virginia, "there is not, as far as we know, a glass factory, a button factory, a paper-mill, a broom factory, a manufactory of wooden-ware, a brass foundry, a porcelain factory, a chair factory, a carpet mill, a pin machine, an agricultural implement factory, a manufactory for cutlery, a type foundry, a factory wherein a single article of printer's use is made, a brewery, a calico print factory, a lock factory, a linen factory, or a cotton factory, above capacity for the commonest work."

There is no doubt that Virginians, like other people, make use of all such articles as are manufactured in the various factories referred to; and there is no doubt that it would be an immense benefit to Virginia if they were all manufactured within her own limits. Virginia, as regards her natural advantages, is eminently adapted to be a manufacturing State; or rather, she has eminent facilities at once for the profitable prosecution of agriculture, commerce and manufactures—that combination of pursuits and industries which secures to a community the largest advantages. It has been her old and wretched system of slavery that has kept her back—that has demoralized her people, ruined a large portion of her soil, and established, as one of her chief industries, the raising and export of slaves for the Southern market.

Now that her old system is forever gone, and there are no drawbacks upon her development, excepting the character of her people, we expect to see her enter upon a new industrial history. To this end her own people must coöperate with enterprising men from other States and countries, who are willing to introduce new enterprises and industries. Thousands of excellent people—not merely capitalists and speculators, but mechanics, artisans and craftsmen of every kind—are now looking toward the South, and especially to Virginia. They know her superior climate, soil, rivers, harbors and ports; and they see her advantageous geographical position. They are men whose presence, skill and industry would benefit any community or State in which they resided. We know how largely England, the great manufacturing country of the world, has been indebted to colonists of artisans from other nations, as France and the Low Countries, for the introduction of many of those branches of manufacturing industry which now form the basis of her wealth. We have experienced the value of similar industrial colonies in many of the Northern States, and even in this city, in its earlier history.

Enterprising and industrious emigrants now have a great opportunity—an opening in Virginia—particularly if they are such as could introduce manufacturing industry, and especially if they were to go there in small colonies, with sufficient capital to establish themselves. We understand that several such movements have already been projected in New-England. If properly organized and managed, there could be no doubt of their success, nor any doubt of the immense value they would be to the South in the present and in the future. There are also movements in Europe toward the formation of industrial settlements in our Southern States. A large body of Polish exiles—an excellent class of men—desire to settle in Virginia, and some of their countrymen here are attempting to prepare the way for them. Several gentlemen from Scotland have also recently come to this country, on a similar mission. They represent a great Scotch emigration Society, composed mainly of the industrial and manufacturing classes, who desire to form colonies in Virginia. The society controls a capital of nearly a million sterling, and if the report sent by those now here is favorable in regard to the purchase of Southern lands, the emigration will commence immediately. A favorable issue for this industrial movement is greatly to be desired; and if it succeed, Virginia will very soon have glass factories, button factories, paper-mills, broom factories, manufactories of wooden ware, brass foundries, porcelain factories, chair factories, carpet mills, pin machines, agricultural implement factories, manufactories for cutlery, type foundries, breweries, calico-print factories, lock factories, linen factories, cotton factories, and all the other factories, manufactories and mills, the want of which the Virginia editor now deplores.

Employers for the Freedmen.

The sufferings among the freedmen of the South, which the semi-rebel press of that section dilates upon with intentional exaggeration, does not, we fear, arise so much from the laziness of the negroes, or their refusal to work for themselves, as from the apathy, the obstinacy or the cruelty of their former masters. The slave-owner, having all his life wielded his whip as a sceptre, governing his black chattels with as absolute a rule as the King of Dahomey exercises over his subjects, regulating their domestics concerns and providing for their wants in the same manner and on the same plan that he adopts for his cattle, naturally enough now complains of the growing insolence of his late slaves. Are we to understand that the freed negro intends to insult his former master; that he is impudent, or impertinent, or intrusive? Not at all. His arrogance consists in professing to be happy without the consent of the lord of the soil whom he serves; his impudence in being an ally of the hated Yankee and a participant in the glorious results of their triumph; and the acme of impertinence is reached when the late chattel presents his bill at the end of the month and requests payment for his labor.

The chivalry always did hold the presentation of a bill by an honest debtor to be a premeditated insult, and resented it accordingly: but when a slave attains to the dignified relation of his master's creditor, it is more than the high-spirited Southerner can bear. Thus the Southern landowners are everywhere complaining of the arrogance and impudence of their former slaves, and refuse to employ them, except on their resuming their former condition of groveling subjects to an absolute master. They have seen so many of their dogmatical ideas exploded that they are willing, at the expense of their pockets, to prove to the world that "the negro will not work," and mean to demonstrate the truth of their pet aphorism by not giving him any work to do. After maintaining for forty years that the colored race were born to slavery, that it was a beneficent institution expressly designed by Providence for the care and protection of an inferior race, and that bondage was the normal condition of the sons of Ham, can we expect them to aid us in showing that it was their abnormal condition, and that freedom is indeed a boon to the black race?

The men of the North, acting in concert with the loyalists of the South, must accept the challenge, and provide for the freedman—not by means of eleemosynary institutions, to pamper him into a panper, but we must provide him with work. The only thing now left to us—the only remedy needed for the existing suffering among the freedmen—is the opportunity to labor on their own behalf. There is no necessity for the deportation of the negroes; it is not advisable to move any great number of them to the Northern States. We must find employment for them in the Southern States, and, if it can be done in no other way, it must be done by giving them new masters. If the Southern landowners will not give the negroes an opportunity to work, northern employers will be found to colonize the South. In our opinion, the only aid we can give them, the only real use of the Freedmen's Aid Societies, will be to furnish the colored men with employers. If the present landowners in the Southern States are content to see the emancipated slaves starve, rather than see free principles triumph by giving them employment, they bring speedier ruin upon themselves than upon the negro.

The interest of the colored men and the interest of the whole country ought not to require that a new race should populate the South and become dominant. But the vast untilled fields of the South lie open to the enterprise of the men of the East and of the West. The laborers are there ready, waiting to commence the task of converting the desert into a garden. It needs only the hand to direct the workmen. Fortunes can be made by Northern farmers, by our discharged soldiers, and by emigrant foreigners, by employing the freedmen of the South on their native soil, and the problem of providing for the negroes will be ultimately solved by their providing for themselves.

Our Situation as Seen by the English Tories.

It has been the fond hope of every American that the collapse of the great rebellion would be succeeded by an era of profound peace, national tranquillity and renewed prosperity. To our dismay, we find that we have been miserably deluded, without suspecting it, and that we are quietly living in a terrible state of anarchy and bloodshed. For this unhappy revelation we are indebted to the London *Herald*. That veracious journal, in its issue of June 1, draws the following dismal picture of our present situation:

The picture of Federal America emerging from a war and plunging into a revolution, exhibits all *the horrors of that anarchy which desolated France when her most merciless demagogue demanded a million of heads. The parallel is almost complete. There are Jacobins at the White House. We hear of arbitrary arrests and secret trials. Denunciation and suspicion have usurped the place of liberty. The clamor for blood is loud. Accused persons are slaughtered without the shadow or chance of trial. Evidence is manufactured wholesale.* Military tribunals, acting with drum-head energy, supersede the constitutional courts of justice. *A political party, for the time victorious, insists upon the assassination of those whom it has conquered. The stain of a murderous instinct* spreads over the disorganized commonwealth, *and the tailor of Tennessee is applauded when he offers to act as the executioner of Jefferson Davis. Since the great moral downfall of France never has such a spectacle been held up to the civilized world by a professedly Christian nation.* We fancy ourselves listening to the roar of the Jacobin clubs, the yells of the Parisian multitude, the shrieks of the Carmagnole dancers, *and the lies of suborned witnesses by whom the best and bravest of an unhappy nation were sacrificed, * * * "Killing," as at Paris, when the death-tumbrils groaned along daily through the streets, "by whatever name called, is work to be done." Names are called; chains jingle; the captive is before his accusers; he has no counsel, and no jury;* the press instantly stigmatize him as an assassin or a traitor, and were he at large, he would probably be hanged before conviction. What shall we have next? Perhaps an Accusation Decree upon the old French model. Perhaps a Public Defence Commission, similarly imitated. Possibly, "a swift tribunal for traitors;" that is, for all unpopular soldiers and politicians. *Then, death-carts and scaffolds.* If not, a military reign, the enemy having been "conquered and hanged," and America reduced to the misery of supplying a parallel to France in the worst and most hateful epoch of French history, without a glimpse or glance of the light which shone through centuries upon Paris when, like the Federal States, it was abased to insanity, and, unlike them, did in earnest what ANDREW JOHNSON would have done, in his name, in mockery of the whole Christian world, its laws and its religion.

This is the sort of writing that goes down with John Bull at the present moment; and such is his splenetic mood at the success of the North, that we have no doubt if the London *Herald* had asserted that the guillotine had been erected on Union Square, at the foot of WASHINGTON'S statue, and was worked day and night by a high-pressure steam engine, he would have swallowed the story with the most charming credulity. The truth is, that not more than a dozen military executions have taken place during the whole war. History does not record another instance of the suppression of a great rebellion in which so little sacrifice of life was exacted by military or State justice.

SANFORD CONOVER ALIAS J. WATSON WALLACE.—Affairs about SANFORD CONOVER, the witness whose testimony on the assassination trial caused such a sensation, seem to be in a muddle. A few days ago the Montreal *Telegraph* published, and we copied, a series of affidavits by J. Watson Wallace, alleging that CONOVER had personated him and sworn falsely in his name. The *Telegraph*, of Thursday last, now says that this man WALLACE has acknowledged that he is the original CONOVER, but it adds the significant statement that he is in jail in Montreal as a "loafer," and that an accomplice of his is keeping him company. In its characteristic way, the *Telegraph* says further, that CONOVER "wishes to disclose how and by what means he was induced to go to Washington at the instance of federal pimps for perjury, but that Southerners here scorn to go near him to receive his disclosures."

If this statement is true, it would seem probable that the affidavits, made by WALLACE were intended to cover his retreat from Canada, and that they failed to accomplish that object. After all the damage he has done their cause, it is not strange that SANDERS and his colaborers should hesitate to go near the prisoner; he is evidently a dangerous man for them to meddle with. The public would like to be satisfied, however, upon one or two points; how it was, for instance, that CONOVER happened to be committed to prison. Is it a penal offence in Canada to be a "loafer?" Then again, CONOVER would probably like to know how he is to get out of the "hands of the Philistines." Who can solve the mystery?

MILITARY COURTS.—The following statement is in regard to the establishment of a military court for the trial of the assassins. Col. HALPINE, who is responsible for the statement, doubtless, knows the facts of the case sufficiently to justify us in receiving his report as authentic. It shows that the merit, or the discredit, of instituting a military trial in this case is *not* Secretary STANTON'S, but Judge HOLT'S. It so happened that Mr. STANTON favored a civil trial. But the President and a majority of the Cabinet took Judge HOLT'S view; and a military commission was thereupon named by President JOHNSON. The statement, which we take from the *Citizen*, is as follows:

"Mr. STANTON is vehemently denounced as the author and organizer of the military commission for the trial of the assassins of President LINCOLN; whereas, in fact, that mode of administering justice was insisted upon by Judge-Advocate-General HOLT, who won over several Cabinet officers to his way of thinking, and finally secured for this irregular form of trial the approval of President JOHNSON:

In due and ordinary course, this court should have been organized 'By order of the Secretary of War,' issued through the Adjutant-General's Department, over the signature of Gen. TOWNSEND. It was not so organized, however, for the reason that Mr. STANTON was in favor of trying the alleged assassins by the usual machinery of the courts; and President JOHNSON, therefore, frankly assumed the responsibility of signing the order with his own hand.

Of the competency of the present military commission to try the assassins of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, we suppose there can be no doubt whatever; but as to the policy of such a mode of trial, there arise grave questions; and it was on this issue that Secretary STANTON differed with several of his Cabinet associates, as also with Judge HOLT and the President."

FORD'S THEATRE IN WASHINGTON.—Unless sundry paragraphs which are running through the papers do him great injustice, Mr. FORD, the proprietor of the theatre in Washington which was the scene of Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination, is trifling outrageously with the feelings of the public. We are first told that the Lutherans propose to purchase the theatre in order to turn it into a church and next the Congregationalists have the matter under consideration; but, however these paragraphs may vary in this respect, they uniformly state that unless Mr. FORD receives one hundred thousand dollars for the property before Sept. 1, he will reopen the theatre. Possibly these statements are made without Mr. FORD'S authority. If they are, he should at once contradict them in justice to himself.

The public, it is certain, will never tolerate so gross an outrage upon propriety as the use of this building for the purposes for which it was designed, and for which it was employed when it became the scene of the fearful tragedy which plunged the nation in mourning; and Mr. FORD, we think, would not only be troubled to get an audience, if he should attempt to give performances there—he would find it hard to procure decent actors to appear upon the stage.

DEATH OF GEORGE V. SACKETT.—One of the few survivors of the pioneers of Western New-York died at Seneca Falls, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, on the 15th instant. JUDGE SACKETT was a cotemporary, at the bar, of Judge HOWELL, of Canandaigua; Judge MILLER, of Auburn; and Gen. MATHEWS, of Rochester. He was associated in various relations with all the men of worth for more than half a century. For the last thirty years he lived a retired life, upon his farm, enjoying the society of old friends, with the circle narrowing, until, of the class referred to, he was quite alone. He was a man eminently social, with ardent and political feelings, and strong personal attachments; and, withal, a man of earnest faith and proverbial integrity.

☞ We had a very pleasant interview, on Saturday, with Hon. Mr. SEWARD, an old member of Congress from Georgia, who, before and during the rebellion, has been faithful to the government, the Union and the flag. He says that Georgia was forced out of the Union by the will of a few leading Secessionists; that a large portion of the inhabitants have ever been loyal; that thousands have been hiding and suffering for years; and that the surrender of LEE'S army and the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS, were events hailed with joy, especially in Southern Georgia, by a majority of the citizens.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Raleigh, North Carolina.

A DESERVING CHARITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The following extract from a letter which has been received from Prof. B. S. HEDRICK, speaks for itself. Those who remember him, as one driven from his native State before the war, by reason of his sympathy with freedom, will ask no further indorsement.

"I wish at present to call your attention to the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind at Raleigh, N. C. It has been up to the present time sustained by annual appropriations from the State Treasury. But now the State Government has been entirely destroyed, and no means are left for continuing the institution for more than a few weeks. Everything about the institution is in good order and in a flourishing condition, except in the matter of the usual State aid. No doubt this will be supplied as soon as the State is reorganized. But in the mean time, it would be a great hardship to scatter the people, and a small amount in money will enable the Principal to go on till the meeting of a new Legislature. By means of the labor department, a considerable part of the expenditure is met. The job printing office has been able to do much of the printing required by the army now in and around Raleigh. All who have become acquainted with the establishment speak well of it. If, therefore, your Union Commission would undertake the care of this institution for a few months, you would be rendering a most acceptable service to a most noble charity. Hoping that you may be able to give this matter your attention, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. HEDRICK.

What answer, Christian philanthropists of the North, shall we make to this appeal? Will you suffer these helpless people to be driven from their only home, and thrown upon the charities of a country whose able-bodied men are without employment—whose men of wealth are without money? Will you allow those innocent of rebellion to suffer its bitterest penalties? Or shall we respond, in your name, by providing them with help for the present, until systematic provision can be made by the reorganized State. We await your answer. Any money sent to our office, and strictly designated as intended for this case, shall be strictly appropriated for that purpose. Will the press repeat this simple appeal?

LYMAN ABBATE,
Corresponding Secretary American Union Commission,
No. 14 Bible House, New-York City.

THE PEACE CONVENTION OF 1861.

Report of the Debates and Proceedings of the Peace Convention Held in Washington, February, 1861. By L. E. Chittenden.

Amongst the "*memoires pour servir*," on which the future historians of the war will have to draw for their materials, there are probably none less interesting or more instructive than the "*Reports of Debates and Proceedings of the Confederate Convention*," held at Washington in February, 1861, for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. As the sessions were secret, and nothing was known by the public at the North, of the result which had been reached, until the close of March, when all hope of peace or compromise had passed away, and when every mind was absorbed in the contemplation of the tremendous catastrophe which was then approaching, there was but few people who paid any attention to the labors of the convention, and there are, perhaps, fewer still, who now remember that it ever sat. Neither its debates nor its resolutions have exercised the smallest influence on the course of events, or on public opinion. They never made the smallest approach to the amicable adjustment of the differences between North and South; we doubt if they ever raised the smallest expectation, even in the minds of those who took part in its proceedings, that they would postpone for one hour the great collision which was then impending.

But it must not be imagined that for this reason the report before us has no value, and merits no study. It will always possess, not only for the historian, but for every man who hopes to aid in the reconstruction of the Union, either by his voice or his vote, the great and important use of presenting in a clear and compact and well defined shape the exact nature of the grievances and requirements of even the most moderate States of the South at the supreme moment which preceded the appeal to arms; for while the convention was sitting, Virginia, the very State which called it, was holding another convention of her own, to discuss the propriety of following the example of South Carolina. The origin of a quarrel must of necessity always exercise a great influence on its settlement. To know best how to end it, we must first know how it began; and though it can of course be said that the opinions and feelings of the South, with regard to its relations with the free States, were easily learned from the press and from the debates in Congress long before the war broke out, yet as long as the end seemed still distant, and the triumph of their cause in the former seemed still possible, it was never easy to know what allowance to make for the exaggerations of chicane, or bluster, or mere vanity.

There is every reason to believe, however, that the Southern delegates to this convention, however little they might have hoped from its deliberations, were perfectly sincere in their propositions, and were sufficiently alive to the horrors of the convulsion toward which the country was drifting, and sufficiently aware of the awfulness of the responsibility which the South was incurring, to feel bound to be moderate, and to ask as little as their honor or safety seemed to them to require. And yet this little, as it doubtless seemed to them, was neither more nor less than the surrender of everything for which the party which had just come into power had been contending,—the cession to slavery of, and its correlative, the exclusion of free labor from, all the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min.,—the incorporation in the constitution of a direct recognition of the institution as a national one, and as such entitled to national protection; an absolute prohibition directed against the acquisition of any more free territory by the United States, for any consideration whatever; the bestowal on slaveholders of the right of transit with their slaves through any State in which it is not expressly prohibited by law, thus giving the possession of this right a moral character, depriving Congress of all power over slavery in the District of Columbia, or in any other place under its exclusive jurisdiction, and inflicting on any Northern county in which a fugitive slave was rescued, a penalty equal at least to his value.

The remote consequences of these amendments to the Constitution, if they had been made the basis of a settlement, would have been of more importance than their immediate ones. If they succeeded in holding the Union together—which we do not believe—it would be by totally changing the aim of American policy and the current of American ideas. They would have made slavery perpetual by assigning a field for its growth, which might, for all practical purposes, be deemed limitless, and by leaving the question of its abolition completely in the hands of the slaveholders, a class from which, when exempt from all external pressure, general emancipation has never come in any age or in any country. They would have built up on the southern and most fertile portion of the continent a vast and powerful aristocracy, possessed of immense material wealth, united with a power over the tillers of the soil such as nobles have never possessed over serfs; and their authority would neither have been checked nor counterbalanced, as it was in feudal days, by a monarch or a middle class. Those who suppose that such an oligarchy, once consolidated and fixed in the South, would have never been able to break through the bulwarks of a Northern democracy, or to make fatal modifications in the social and political tendencies of the free States, have studied history to little purpose. The immediate result would have been to elevate slavery by means of a solemn national recognition of its right to the status of "property like any other property," to use the Southern phrase, into a rank which it had never before held, and which, conceded by the free States, would have given democracy a fatal blow in the eyes of the world, and have completely neutralized our influence amongst the people of foreign countries, and probably have done much to throw the civilized world, in sheer despair of better things, into contented submission to a great chain of centralized despotisms.

What is perhaps most remarkable about the debates of the convention is the absence of a single expression of expectation on the part of the Southern delegates that any plan of settlement which it might adopt would satisfy the States which had either seceded or were about to secede. They hoped a little, but they evidently feared much. And during the whole progress of the discussion the thought which ran through everything they said was that compromise consisted, not in mutual concessions, but concessions by the North alone. All attempts at conciliation on their side consisted simply in abatement of their original demands, and these demands were frequently such as it was useless for Northern delegates to concede on paper, even if the Northern people ratified their action, unless some means could be devised of reversing the tendencies of free society, and modifying the whole tone of thought not only of the North, but of Christendom. In fact these debates prove beyond question that, no matter what provisions the free States might agree to insert in the organic law, they could not possibly satisfy and content the South without also approving of slavery.

They prove one thing more—something from which we may draw both pain and consolation in about equal proportions—that the differences between North and South had, in 1861, reached a stage in which an appeal to the sword offered the only means of settlement. Reason had ceased to have any influence or control over the controversy, which had completely degenerated into recrimination, and there remained no means of satisfying either party, or restoring tranquillity, short of a trial of physical strength. It is, of course, impossible to say how much of the violence or of the implacability of the Slave States was due to a belief in their own military superiority in the North, but that a large proportion of it was, there can be no reasonable doubt; and this delusion had gained such a strength as to render everything worthy of the name of deliberation in common, on the part of the North and South, impossible. Its removal was, therefore, absolutely necessary, in order to bring the relations of the two parties once more into the forum of reason; and that the war will remove it, is now certain.

Words and Things.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the inevitable results of a state of war and special issues of popular currency is, that counterfeiters thrive and bad paper is hardly known from good. Similarly, the meaning of words, usually simple and well understood, becomes obscured. The rebel murderer becomes first a "guerrilla," then a "partisan," then a "raider," and, lastly, mounts the stirrups and flourishes the commission of a "soldier;" though, from first to last but a tiger who fights with knife and pistol and torch, instead of with teeth and claws. So, in after years lexicographers get puzzled. We can imagine some future Webster comparing, with knitted brows, the various authorities on murder, from the story of Cain down to that of the great American civil war, and, unable to understand where the difference lies, finally giving some definition which shall be so comprehensive as to enlighten not one human soul.

But "Chivalry" is the word, of all others, which has already passed through the most curious phases. All the dictionaries up to a few years back were clear as to what Chivalry, or "*Chevalerie*," as the French have it, was. The chivalry consisted of knights whose object was (*New Am. Cyclo.*) "protecting the weak, devoting their swords to the work." Courage, chastity, humanity were the cardinal points of their military creed, and however the professors of that creed illustrated its principles, the name "chivalrous" has been understood to express, in one word, that he to whom it was applied was chaste and generous and brave.

A long while ago, some of the people of this nation adopted the term chivalrous as indicating characteristics opposed to those of others of its people. Not particularly requiring that a chevalier should be either chaste or generous (brave we will allow they were) they chose to couple with that worse than serfdom which pandered to their feudality, the name of an ideal which the feudal age conceived but failed to realize. A feudal baron was a knight—a chevalier—he held serfs. A Southerner holds slaves too; and that he was not a baron was only the fault of WASHINGTON in madly refusing a crown. At all events he was a cavalier—chevalier—knight—what you will; and as for his chastity, his humanity, his protection of the weak, people abroad would recognize the title and never ask by what manner of *devoir* the Southern knight had won his spurs.

But the war came. Words were supplanted by deeds, and the chivalry were to be tested by the storms and trials of adversity and battle. What then is the definition of chivalry now as deemed by the principles and acts of the men who of all the world claimed to be most chivalrous. We will take a few of the representative men for examples.—Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Col. ROBERT E. LEE, Brigadier-Gen. DAVID R. TWIGGS, JOHN B. FLOYD, RAPHAEL SEMMES, JOHN MOSBY and STONEWALL JACKSON. I place Gen. JACKSON last because he was not the least—he was the "Bayard" of the South, the "Christian soldier," whose bravery made his name justly noted, and whose fate foreign nations bewailed as that of martyr as well as hero.

Col. DAVIS did what no knight ever did—broke his word, his *oath*, toward that power which gave him sword and spurs; broke it twice, as soldier, as Minister of War. Col. LEE also broke his oath; so did TWIGGS, FLOYD, SEMMES and JACKSON. DAVIS inaugurated piracy and guerrillaism—he had years before strenuously urged repudiation. SEMMES became a pirate, flung his sword into the sea when fairly beaten, and fled with the spoils of his victims—those victims, hundreds of them, women and children. LEE approved and sanctioned all the horrors of Andersonville and Libby—history will, in spite of his valor, write him down monster turnkey of the South. TWIGGS, having the larger part of the army in Texas, surrendered it, and covered his men with shame so that they wept for rage. FLOYD stole all he could steal of his master's property, and decamped into the storm of rebellion. MOSBY violates every law of humanity, and to-day there testify thousands on thousands of mutilated corpses, dropped from trees where they hung; corpses crumbling beneath the ashes of dwellings made first horrible by robbery, murder and rapine, and then leveled with the ground; corpses of prisoners shot while surrendered, of children stabbed while begging mercy, of women—but enough of him. And, lastly, Stonewall JACKSON. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* is a good motto enough; but that Stonewall JACKSON'S own panegyrist, Prof. R. L. DABNEY, testified to JACKSON maintaining that "it was the true policy of the South to take no prisoners," is no less true than proper to be remembered.

A dog is a dog; a thief is a thief; a murderer is a murderer. And Chevalier is not the synonym of a Southerner.

SILVERPEN.

The Contract for Street-Cleaning.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The award of the Street-cleaning Commissioners at $182,000 per year more than the same work could be done for, seems to have affected the nerves of somebody. This is apparent from the tone of the articles published in several papers of the day, and, as is usual when the public is to be fleeced, a resort is had to a legal quibble, to avoid the public disgrace of such an unaccountable award.

The question of the legal right to make the contract on the part of the Sanitary and Compost Company, or whether they or their sureties would or not be bound by their contract, is purely a judicial question, with which the commissioners had nothing to do, their duties being executive merely.

The law made it the duty of the commissioners to make such a contract as would give us the best street-at the least possible expense, and they have awarded the contract for the least service and for the most money.

The commissioners were fully informed before they awarded the contract, that in case of default should be made to the capacity of the company to make the contract; that Mr. BADGER, its President, would take the contract in his own name, and give security ample and unobjectionable in the sum of $250,000.

These facts are more important that the public should know them, than that the judicial determination the commissioners against the Sanitary Company of should be reiterated in the public prints.

Why did these commissioners, on their own mere notion, without any notice to the company, decide upon their capacity and repudiate their bid?

ONE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE COMPANY.

Fourth of July at West Farms.

There will be a grand Fourth-of-July Celebration, this year, at the town of West Farms, Westchester County, under the auspices of the Marion Lodge. Extensive arrangements have been made to effect a success. Supervisor S. M. PURDY, of West Farms, will preside, and SCOTT R. SHERWOOD, Esq., has accepted an invitation to officiate as orator of the day. Mr. W. G. LIVINGSTON, of West Farms, will read the Declaration. Subsequent to the speaking, there will be dancing, and other holiday exercises. The Committee of Arrangements comprise Messrs. Hugh Livingston, B. Valentine, W. L. Fisher, W. G. Livingston, John Fenn, F. K. Jessup, A. Lirchis, Charles Norton, Wm. Sherwood, Harry Cornell, Thos. Carter, Geo. Wilson, R. McChrystie.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT FORT LEE.—On Thursday afternoon, CYRUS H. CARVER, of No. 367 East Fourth-street, who had accompanied the Second-street Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school on an excursion to Fort Lee, missed his footing on a bluff near the pavilion on the crest of the palisades and falling to the rocks, about fifty feet below, was taken up unconscious. Dr. N. H. CRITTENDEN and other of his companions immediately placed him on board the steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* and brought him to this city. The young man died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He was 19 years of age. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest last evening and the jury recommended that measures be taken to prevent the possible recurrence of like accidents on the cliff whence the young man fell.

WEST POINT.

The Closing Proceedings of the Class of 1865.

Cadets Raymond, Overman, Miller, Brown and Adams at the Head of the List.

The Official Record of the General Standing of the Entire Class.

THE LAST PARADE.

The Farewell Hop—All About It—The Cadets, the Ladies, the Buttons, and the Dances.

WEST POINT, Saturday Night, June 17, 1865.

As I stated in my letter of last evening, this post is entirely covered with crinoline. It is doubtful if Fifth-avenue, on the brightest and balmiest Tuesday in pleasant May, before the fashion flies have flown to their several resting places, could display such gorgeous toilettes, such magnificent sacrifices on the altar of habit, as the parade-ground of West Point exhibited this afternoon. The papas and mamas, brothers and sisters, sweethearts and acquaintances of the graduating class, swarmed about the place like bees around their honeycomb; the whole broad avenue was gay with the glitter of buttons, and bright with the choicest of costumes from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, while hundreds of visitors, drawn hither by the fame of this beautiful spot, swelled to enormous dimensions the delighted crowd of spectators.

The announcement of the

SPECIAL STANDINGS,

in the TIMES of yesterday, took all by surpaise. The lists had been read at dress parade by the Adjutant of the corps, but they had attracted little or no attention on account of the rapidity with which the names were announced. The men who were at the head and those who were at the middle of the lists were exhilarated by the prospect of a good general standing, while those further down were consoled by the reflection that somebody must eat the burnt gingerbread, and by the fact that a man who passes the examination at all indicates talent, labor, study, and excellence of deportment, many degrees beyond that required in some of our first-class colleges. A West Point academic diploma is not a thing to be sneezed at; and while an immensity of credit is due to the superb fellows who compose the first twenty-five, it must likewise be remembered that the last twenty-five are sent to the army with culture far superior to that afforded ninety-nine men out of every hundred in civil life.

At last the

EXAMINATIONS WERE ENDED,

so far as the class of 1865 are concerned. Then came the hours of anxiety, of curiosity, of mental calculation and of internal agitation. The pencils of every cadet briskly and continually marked the paper with calculations; 200 here, 150 there, 75 in the other and 300 somewhere else; each and every man figuring up his own prospect in the grand list, and not omitting to note the probabilities pro and con of his immediate rival. General opinion inclined to the belief that the surmise in Saturday's TIMES would be found correct, but a few doubting ones were willing to take odds against the suggestion of this correspondence. Although there was no certainty about it, it was generally believed that the record would be made public at this evening's parade. This, by the way, is a great place for Know Nothings. Gen. CULLUM, the polite and erudite but exceedingly reticent Superintendent, would make an excellent candidate for the Presidency of that party. He never knows anything. The most courteous correspondent can worm nothing out of him; the politest lady can secure nothing beyond a smile; the most bewitching eighteen-year-older must fail if she attempts to catch the remotest hint of anything about anybody from him; the bluntest soldier and the most timid cadet stand on a par before the General's knowledge box. We all tried to find out about the hop—'twas no use; we all tried to worm out points about the cadets—it resulted in failure; we heard that Secretary STANTON was expected—the General knew nothing about it; fond papas and doting mamas wanted to know when CHARLEY or TOMMY or SAMMY would be relieved—but Gen. CULLUM sat quiet, smiling, pleasant and uncommunicative. Its the same way with his staff. One might as soon expect to obtain information from a long deceased and very much dusted Pharaoh as from Capt. BOYNTON. The Professors are equally ready with suggestions, and in fact West Point might well be termed a correspondent's hell. Its eternal and never-varying torture. When however the Superintendent does unbend, his communications are worth receiving; for instance, I refer to the full budget of information sent yesterday, the reception of which stirred the Pointers up to fever heat, and kept the ladies quiet for an hour.

But to return to the

LAST DRESS PARADE

of this largest and most notable class. Prompt, upon the minute, the magnificent Drum-Major and his superb band marched upon the ground, playing the national airs, the "Army Blue," and all that sort of thing, a signal for the corps to be in company line, and for the visitors to rush forward to the best points of observation. Col. BLACK, the officer in immediate charge of the corps, shortly after made his appearance, followed by the entire cadetship, many but one; a mass moved as by a single will, compact, regular, precise and exact. The sight was memorable. Standing in the centre of the large parade-ground were the cadets, trim and neat, soldiers in port, men in mien; behind them the grand mountains, capped just then by a threatening cloud, black as Erebus is popularly supposed to be, whose feet, washed by the pure waters of the Hudson, were hidden by the choice shrubbery upon the bluff, in front of them were the spectators, but they were not the point of interest; also, their Colonel, but he was not the object of their solicitude—oh, the Adjutant; well, on him every eye was turned, because under his close-buttoned coat he carried a scroll on which were traced in characters of life-long interest the name of each cadet, his number, and, to a certain extent, his fate. Long seemed the hour of parade. They marched and counter-marched, filed right and filed left, moved obliquely and returned the other way, formed in squares and mixed up, apparently, in confusion, only to reappear on a line as straight as the path of rectitude. Then they rested, while the band played. The internal emotions of the sixty-eight cadets, soon to be officers in the army, would form an interesting study. Doubtless each man saw in his mind's eye his whole past course, rejoiced in his struggles, and regretted his carelessness. What to him were the young women, whose pretty heads were burdened with loads of hair greater than any the slaves of Arabia bag for their lords? What cared they then for the jeweled hand that waved the elegant handkerchief in graceful curves before their eyes, doubtless the solicitous face of the father, the anxious look of the mother, the hopeful glance of a sister, added somewhat to the gravity of the moment's reflections, but the gewgaws of the gay young dirts who first steal hearts and then coat buttons, had no fascinations in that quiet and pregnant moment of cadet-life.

At last the silence is broken, and the Adjutant, with some agitation, and with less rapidity than usual, read

THE GENERAL STANDING

of the class of 1865. We present it entire, premising that the "probable result," as given in yesterday's paper, parallels exactly with the official list, as follows:

1—Raymond.	35—Olmstead.
2—Overman.	36—Manck.
3—Miller.	37—Bailey.
4—Brown.	38—Brent.
5—Adams.	39—Breckinridge
6—Livermore.	40—Marshall.
7—Payne.	41—Starring.
8—Heuer.	42—Krause.
9—Stanton.	43—Smith.
10—Chase.	44—Rathbone.
11—Handbury.	45—Lloyd.
12—Petrakin.	46—Ross.
13—Post.	47—Hunter.
14—Hezlep.	48—Garland.
15—Lee.	49—Hoffman.
16—Gregory.	50—Bowen.
17—Bates.	51—Keller.
18—Ledyard.	52—Critchlow.
19—Tolman.	53—McArthur.
20—Story.	54—Hoemer.
21—Mitchel.	55—Mills.
22—Porter.	56—O'Toole.
23—Hall.	57—Moore.
24—Palmer.	58—Hyer.
25—Sherman.	59—Greenough.
26—Rafferty.	60—Graham.
27—Allen.	61—Beach.
28—Forse.	62—Morris.
29—McLaughlin.	63—Plummer.
30—Powers.	64—Goodloe.
31—Norton.	65—Durham.
32—Reid.	66—Wade.
33—Totten.	67—Sloan.
34—Burton.	68—Dempsey.

Etiquette and discipline condone cheering or other demonstrations at parade, and these announcements, which are matters of life-long interest to the cadets not only, but to thousands besides, were received in absolute silence. Parade was then dismissed, and the cadets were free.

Instantly groupings of families and friends were seen all over the ground. Prof. ROBT. E. RAYMOND, who with his family have just returned from Europe, met his son, who stands at the head of his class, and congratulated him upon the proud result; the family friends of young OVERMAN, who ranks next to RAYMOND, greeted him in like manner, while MILLER and the rest of the five were equally heroized by their parents and acquaintances.

THE FIRST FIVE

are young men of more than ordinary calibre. They have not only acquitted themselves splendidly in their mental developments and acquirements, but rank high as men of honor, probity and character. RAYMOND was appointed by Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, of the Third Congressional District (Brooklyn) of this State. Heretofore the City of Churches has not had much to brag of in the cadet line, but from this time on she can rest content. RAYMOND was graduated from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and has always been regarded as a youth of excellent promise and rare industry.

OVERMAN is from Philadelphia, but was appointed "at large" by Hon. THOS. A. SCOTT, former Assistant Secretary of War. OVERMAN'S record has been fine throughout. Between him and RAYMOND a friendly contest has been waged from the first, and at the last examination he stood number one. He is a fine working, clear-headed fellow, who will do well, and Philadelphia may be satisfied with her son.

I regret that I had no opportunity of learning anything in detail of the three others in the first five. The Superintendent speaks highly of them all, and while praising the entire class, which is the largest ever graduated, he reverts to these young gentlemen with peculiar pride.

As I stated yesterday, Gen. CULLUM at last gave permission to the under-graduates to give

THE GRAND HOP

in honor of the class of 1865, to-night. The cars brought large accessions of dust begrimed pilgrims to the crowded hotels, and Capt. ANDERSON'S pet, the *Mary Powell*, was deep in the lordly Hudson with her load of dancers and spectators. Such cramming of hotel rooms you never saw. ROE was full before, and now he's full all over. COZZENS hasn't where to lay his head, and many of his guests to-night will be in the same unpleasant predicament. KING, at Buttermilk Falls, who has accumulated a selection of choice spirits for several weeks in an ecstacy of fear lest some one of his numerous boarders shall be compelled to sleep on his front stoop, or try his hunkies on the chicken-roost, every private house far and near is under pressure. The Professors are overrun with dear friends, and their families are annoyed by the serious inroads upon comfort and ease. I have seen more cross faces, bilious eyes, pursed-up mouths and soiled linen this afternoon than before in a twelvemonth; I have heard more swearing, grumbling, peevish talking and futile scolding since I have been here than before in ten years. The pretty belles who came up with paps and mama can't find rooms, they instantly tackle mama and drive her to distraction, until in turn she gives it to paps in such first-class Xantippean style that he is glad to escape from the hot parlor out upon the crowded piazza, where he may be readily distinguished by his tight-drawn hat, his cross phiz, his dusty raiment and his impatient step. Poor paps!

In the meantime the cadets and the young ladies whose papas were fortunate enough to secure rooms, dressed and went to the Hall, determined to make an evening of it, and get through the entire programme before midnight, at which hour the Sabbath begins and the music will cease. As I write, the Hop is in full progress and a jollier crowd I never saw. West Point has enjoyed many similar scenes, but never before has such entire *éclat* attended the hopicular arrangement. The cadets are simply extatic in their bliss. Released from CULLUM, freed from Professors, unbothered by regulations, unawed by demerits, caring nothing more for lessons, secure in the possession of "Max," or resigned to the condition of the other fellow, they one and all seem forgetful of the past, regardless of the future, but bent and determined on enjoying the present to the very full.

Fashion and beauty are certainly here. Fashion with her curly wigs, her frizzled fronts, her huge round rats, her dainty little mice, her ponderous rolls, her tremendous waterfalls, her great big bags of in-netted hair, cut from the Lord knows who, her spangles and brilliants, her furbelows and hoops; and despite all the fashion beauty is here too. The ladies are dressed elgantly, and with the exception of their heads, with great taste. Such webs of illusion, tulle, tarlet n muslin, and all that sort of thing were never woven in the imagination of Igesuracus, or any other oriental story-teller. Entirely unfamiliar with the mysteries of feminine toggery, I can only say that all the ladies are dressed in robes of exceeding lightness; they look as though the touch of a single match would send the roomfull into the adjoining realm of fire and smoke in a second. A tinder-box is nothing to them. No one but cadets dance with them; civilians are nowhere and officers are at a discount. Nearly every cadet has lost the majority of his coat buttons, and the ladies are heavy with the stolen metal.

The band discourses eloquently, and the list of dances published yesterday bids fair to be concluded by 12 o'clock. Gen. CULLUM, Col. BLACK, all the members of the high and mighty Board of Visitation, the academic and military staffs, and other official personages, are here; but their entirely paled fires are singularly ineffectual before the glitter of the cadet uniform, and, I may add, the cadet brass, the first of which are numerous and the latter more so.

Happy dogs, go it—round and round until you're dizzy, back again until you're all right; then take another partner, and do so some more; its all right and very pretty, but with the thermometer at ninety trails of costly dresses all over the floor and a crowd simply excessive, I prefer to retire into my own little corner, and look on at the gay and festive scene. 'Twill soon be over; then the diplomas will be distributed, the class will separate, each man will gang his sin way until the "leave" is up, and then with a new coat, other buttons, and a different colored pair of trowsers, the transformed youth, no longer a cadet, but an officer, will commence the trip through life, of which this four years' preparation is but the step which leads to the gate before the road.

THE SEWARD FAMILY.—The Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State are recovering, the latter slowly, however. There seems a touching fatality about this family ever since the fatal event on the 14th of April. Mrs. SEWARD, wife of the Secretary, was prostrated by anxiety and watchfulness on account of her husband and sons, and her life was despaired of. Now we hear of another accident to another branch of the family. Mrs. WHARTON, of Rensselaer County, in this State, mother-in-law of Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, was riding last week, in company with Miss BOND, her sister, to the Hudson River Railroad depot, at East Albany, to take the cars, when, on going down the hill at Bath, the horse took fright and ran away. Both ladies were thrown out and badly injured, Mrs. WHARTON breaking her shoulder and Miss BOND dislocating one wrist. Mrs. WHARTON had set out for Washington and Miss BOND for New-York, when they met with this accident.—*Syracuse Journal.*

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The National Council of Orthodox Congregational Churches.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Friday, June 16.

The council convened in the city on Wednesday, and was welcomed by Rev. A. L. STONE, D. D., in a brief address in the Old South Church. He referred to the historical associations connected with the building, where many assembled to oppose the stamp act, and to encourage the revolution. The Council was organized by the choice of Governor W. A. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, as Moderator, and Hon. CHARLES G. HAMMOND, of Illinois, and Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, of New-York, Assistant Moderators, with several scribes. Among those present we noticed Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Rev. W. J. BUDINGTON, D. D., Rev. Dr. RAY PALMER, Rev. Dr. DAGGETT, Rev. Dr. HOLBROOK, of New-York State; Rev. Dr. BACON, Rev. Dr. HAWES, of Connecticut; Dr. E. BEECHER, of Illinois. There are in attendance about five hundred delegates.

The sermon before the body was preached by Rev. Dr. STURTEVANT, in Mount Vernon Church. Following this, delegates from foreign bodies were received: Dr. MASSEY, Dr. VAUGHN, of England; Rev. THEO. MONOD, of France.

Some idea of the business of the council may be gathered from the following programme of topics to be brought before it. The work of evangelization in the West and South, and in foreign lands; church-building; education for the ministry, in colleges, theological seminaries and elsewhere, and ministerial support; the expediency of setting forth a declaration of Christian faith, as held in common by the Congregational churches; the expediency of issuing a statement of Congregational Church polity; the classification of benevolent organizations to be recommended to the patronage of the churches.

A resolution of sympathy and support was sent by telegraph to President JOHNSON.

Rev. THEODORE MONOD brought the congratulations of the United Evangelical churches of France. They were one with the North. He believed all would fully approve of the execution of the full penalty against all implicated in the assassination, either by pistol, sabre, starvation, or in any other manner, but he hoped there would be no taking of life for mere treason. The people of France were told to look at America during the struggle, the anarchy, the loss of life, the expenditure of property, and they were determined now to continue looking, that success has been achieved, but the government was trying to turn the attention away from the United States. After other delegates had presented their congratulations, Rev. H. W. BEECHER moved a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to be borne back by them to their various countries.

Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, chairman, presented the report of the Committee on a Declaration of Faith.

Rev. Dr. BACON read a report on a statement of Congregational Church Polity. S. J.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A DECLARATION OF FAITH.

The committee appointed by the preliminary conference to prepare a Declaration of Faith to be submitted to the council, respectfully report:

That, in the light of the discussions of that conference upon the expediency of such a declaration, and also of the general principles of our polity, they could not regard it as their function to prepare a confession of faith to be imposed by act of this or of any other body upon the churches of the Congregational order. "It was the glory of our fathers that they heartily professed the only rule of their religion, from the very first, to be the Holy Scriptures;" (1) and particular churches have always exercised their liberty in "confessions drawn up in their own forms," (2.) And such has been the accord of these particular confessions, one with another and with the Scriptores, that we may to-day repeat, with thankfulness, the words of the fathers of the Savoy Confession, two centuries ago; while "from the first, every, or at least the generality of our churches, have been, in a manner, like so many ships—though holding forth the same general colors—launched singly and sailing apart and alone in the ocean of these tumultuous times, and have been exposed to 'every wind of doctrine,' under no other conduct than the Word and Spirit," * * * yet "let all acknowledge that God hath ordered it for His high and greater glory, in that His singular care and power should have so watched over each of these, as that all should be found to have steered their course by the same chart, and to have been bound for one and the same port; and that the same holy and blessed truths of all sorts, which are current and warrantable among all the other churches of Christ in the world, are found to be our lading." (3.)

Whatever the diversities of metaphysical theology, apparent in these various confessions, they yet, with singular unanimity, identify the faith of the Congregational churches with the body of Christian doctrine known as Calvinistic; and hence such confessions as that of the Westminster divines, and that of the Savoy Synod, have been accredited among these churches as general symbols of faith.

It has not appeared to the committee expedient to recommend that this council should disturb this "variety in unity"—as COTTON MATHER happily describes it—by an attempted uniformity of statement in a confession formulating each doctrine in more recent terms of metaphysical theology. It seemed better to characterize in a comprehensive way the doctrines held in common by our churches, than thus to individualize each in a theological formula. The latter course might rather disturb the unity that now exists amid variety. Moreover, little could be gained in this respect beyond what we already possess in the ancient formulas referred to, which, being interpreted in the spirit in which they were conceived, answer the end of a substantial unity in doctrine, and have withal the favor of antiquity and the proof of use.

In the language of the preface to the Savoy Declaration, a confession is "to be looked upon but as a meet or fit medium or means whereby to express a common faith and salvation, and no way to be made use of as an imposition upon any. Whatever is of force or constraint in matters of this nature, causes them to degenerate from the name and nature of confessions and turns them from being confessions of faith into exactions and impositions of faith" (4.) Yet a common confession serves the important purpose—the "neglect" of which Savoy fathers sought to remedy—of making manifest our unity in doctrine, and of "holding out common lights to others whereby to know where we are" (5.)

With these views, as the result of prolonged and careful deliberation, the committee unanimously recommend that the council should declare, by reference to historical and venerable symbols, the faith as it has been maintained among the Congregational churches from the beginning; and also that it should set forth a testimony on behalf of these churches, for the Word of Truth now assailed by multiform and dangerous errors; and for this end they respectfully submit the following

RECITAL AND DECLARATION.

When the churches of New-England assembled in a General Synod at Cambridge, in 1648, they declared their assent, "for the subsistence thereof," to the Westminster Confession of Faith. When again these churches convened in a General Synod at Boston, in 1680, they declared their approval (with slight verbal alterations) of the doctrinal symbol adopted by a synod of the Congregational Churches in England, at London, in 1658, and known as the "Savoy Confession," which, in doctrine, is almost identical with that of the Westminster Assembly. And yet again, when the churches in Connecticut met in council at Saybrook, in 1708, they "owned and consented to" the Savoy Confession as adopted at Boston, and offered this as a public symbol of their faith.

Thus, from the beginning of their history, the Congregational Churches in the United States have been allied in doctrine with the reformed churches of Europe, and especially of Great Britain. The eighth article of the Heads of Agreement, established by the Congregational and Presbyterian ministers in England in 1692, and adopted at Saybrook in 1708, defines this position in these words: "As to what appertains to soundness of judgment in matters of faith, we esteem it sufficient that a church acknowledge the Scriptures to be the Word of God, the perfect and only rule of faith and practice, and own either the doctrinal part of those commonly called the Articles of the Church of England, or the Confession or Catechisms, shorter or larger, compiled by the assembly at Westminster, or the Confession agreed on at Savoy, to be agreeable to the said rule."

And now, when, after the lapse of two centuries, these churches are again convened in a general council at their primitive and historical home, it is enough for the first of those ends enumerated by the synod at Cambridge, to wit: "the maintenance of the faith, its adherence to the same, as being 'well and fully grounded upon the Holy Scripture,' (6,) which is the 'only sufficient and invariable rule of religion.'" (7.)

But having in view, also, the second end of a public confession enumerated by the Cambridge Synod, to wit, "the holding forth of unity and harmony both amongst and with other churches," we desire to promote a closer fellowship of all Christian denominations in the faith and work of the Gospel, especially against popular and destructive forms of unbelief, which assail the foundations of all religion, both natural and revealed; which know no God but nature; no depravity but physical malformation, immaturity of powers, or some incident of outward condition; no Providence but the working of material causes and of statistical laws; no revelation but that of consciousness; no redemption but the elimination of evil by a natural sequence of suffering; no regeneration but the natural evolution of a higher type of existence; no retribution but the necessary consequences of physical and psycological laws.

As a testimony, in common with all Christian believers, these and kindred errors, we deem it important to make a more specific declaration of the following truths:

There is one personal God, who created all things; who controls the physical universe, the laws whereof he has established; and who, holding all events within his knowledge, rules over men by his wise and good providence and by his perfect moral law.

God, whose being, perfections and government are partially made known to us through the testimony of his works and of conscience, has made a further revelation of himself in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments—a revelation attested at the first by supernatural signs, and confirmed through all the ages since by its moral effects upon the individual soul, and upon human society—a revelation authoritative and final. In this revelation God has declared himself to be the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost; and he has manifested His love for the world through the incarnation of the Eternal Word for man's redemption, in the sinless life, the expiatory sufferings and death, and the resurrection of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour; and also in the mission of the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, for the regeneration and sanctification of the souls of men.

The Scriptures, confirming the testimony of conscience and of history, declare that mankind are universal sinners, and are under the righteous condemnation of the law of God: that from this state there is no deliverance, save through "repentance toward God, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ;" and that there is a day appointed in which God will raise the dead, and will judge the world, and in which the issues of his moral government over men shall be made manifest in the awards of eternal life and eternal death, according to the deeds done in the body.

JOSEPH P. THOMPSON.
EDWARD A. LAWRENCE.
GEORGE P. FISHER.

BOSTON, June 14, 1865.

Union Convention in Charleston.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, June 9, 1865.

It creates a strange sensation to record that a Union Mass Convention has been held in Charleston. The simple announcement tells that Palmetto politics have undergone a great revolution. The convention was held in St. Luke's Church, on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th inst. It was attended by about two thousand blacks, and, perhaps, two hundred whites. None of the leaders of politics under the ancient *régime* were there, but men of ability, eloquence and genius were not wanting, well fitted to lead, although as yet not known out of the region in which they have passed their lives.

A Provisional Committee was appointed, of which Judge COWLEY is Chairman, to take such action as may be necessary to secure the reorganization of the State Government upon the basis of a free suffrage for whites and blacks alike. The Chairman was instructed to visit Washington and confer with the President upon the objects of the convention.

The resolutions adopted declare that South Carolina accepts the fate which the fortunes of war have assigned her, and has no purpose of renewing the bloody struggle, but will be content to remain an equal member of the American Union. They also declare that South Carolina now desires the reorganization of her State, district and parochial governments, in their original integrity, in accordance with the Federal Government, and with such changes only as the war has made necessary.

The military chiefs of the department are hostile to all political movements. Nevertheless, this movement is warmly sustained by the Union League, and may be attended with results of the highest importance.

Robbery of the Virginia Banks.

RECOVERY OF A PORTION OF THE MONEY.

From the Richmond Bulletin.

A Northern journal recently noted the loss, by robbery, of a portion of the assets of certain of the Virginia banks.

It is known that the Bank of Richmond, Farmers' Bank, Bank of the Commonwealth, Exchange Bank, and Bank of Virginia, left Richmond, at the time of the evacuation, in company with what was known, at that date, as the "Government Treasure Train." They accompanied it through many delays and some rapid marches to Washington, Ga.; and one of them, the Bank of Georgia, we believe, in its subsequent marches and counter-marches to Augusta and back to Washington and Abbeville, S. C., and again to Washington. At and near Washington, the treasure train was dissipated, the cavalry which escorted Mr. DAVIS to that point having received a certain amount cash in specie. The banks remained there, having their safety guaranteed by the military authorities, until a few weeks ago, when they determined to encounter the dangers and difficulties of the homeward journey.

Though aware of the importance of rapid movement, (Georgia being entitled to a share of our outlawry note of yesterday,) most of them were unable to get across the Savannah River before nightfall, and with the exception of the Bank of Richmond, camped on the Georgia side, some twenty miles from Washington. In this position they were attacked about midnight by a band of robbers, estimated at from thirty to forty, and being without escort, were plundered of from two to three thousand dollars in specie. The Bank of Richmond being better equipped, had fortunately crossed the river, and camping some miles on the other side, escaped.

We are glad to learn that several of the robbers have been taken and some one hundred and twenty thousand dollars of the money recovered. The officers of the different banks hope to recover the whole, and will doubtless use every effort.

The Bank of Richmond has returned to the city. The rest are still in South Carolina awaiting the result of the efforts to recover their losses, and seeking safe transit for their remaining valuables.

But for the additional expense, it might have been better for those institutions to have taken the route by Augusta, Savannah, Hilton Head, &c., to Richmond, as they could not await the repairs of the Southern Railroads.

Lamentable Suicide.

From the Detroit Free Press, June 11.

We are pained to record an instance of self-destruction on the part of an old and respected citizen of Detroit, which occurred on Thursday or Friday last, the particular time, under the circumstances, not being capable of solution. The circumstances of the sad affair as they have been obtained, are, that the deceased, CHRISTOPHER REEVE, came to this city during the early part of the week, from Saginaw, where he had been engaged in the lumber business. On Thursday last he was seen sitting by the grave of his wife, near Cypress Mound, in Elmwood Cemetery, by Mr. FARWELL'S hired man, who was taking a body into the cemetery for interment. At that time he appeared to be writing, but as the circumstance was not unusual, no notice was taken of it. On Saturday afternoon, the same man went into the cemetery on a like errand, when he discovered the body of Mr. REEVE, lying upon the grave of his wife. He gave information to the man in attendance upon the grounds, and they together proceeded to the spot. It was discovered that the unfortunate man had shot himself through the head with a revolver which he had held in his left hand. The ball entered the left temple and passed through the brain. Death, therefore, must have been almost instantaneous. He was searched, and upon his person were found something over $100 in bills, some of which were rolled up in parcels; the balance were in a pocket-book. His papers, &c., were apparently just as he had arranged and left them. Among his documents written in pencil was a brief explanation of the reason of his rash act, from which it appears that he has been suffering mentally since the death of his wife. He gave directions to lay his body in the chapel if convenient, and after the usual forms to accord him a burial. This, with a few other directions relating to family matters, was directed to his brother, Mr. N. REEVE, of this city. There can be no doubt but that he was laboring under temporary insanity when he took his life.

The deceased was a man sixty-seven years of age, and has left three sons and a daughter to mourn his fate. His brother, in this city, left Saturday for Saginaw, in obedience to a dispatch that the deceased had not been seen since Tuesday last. A telegram was immediately forwarded for him to return.

Coroner MCCARTHY impanneled a jury Saturday afternoon to hold an inquest, but an adjournment was made until Monday morning. The money and papers belonging to the deceased have been placed in his possession. The relatives of the deceased have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in their sudden bereavement. The deceased enjoyed the friendship and respect of our citizens, to most of whom he was known as an upright, honorable man.

Our Soldiers and the National Anniversary.

The following circular letter has been addressed by the Governor to the War Committee of the various Counties and Senatorial Districts:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, June 15, 1865.

GENTLEMEN—The late orders of the Secretary of War for mustering out a large portion of the Grand Army are being rapidly carried into effect, and it is to be hoped that by the 4th of July most of the regiments to be discharged under the order will have reached their homes.

In view of this fact, allow me to call your attention to the propriety of celebrating that day in a manner not only befitting the anniversary of the nation's birth, but also commemorating its recent rescue from imminent peril.

I need not say that welcome and all honor to the men whose patriotism has consecrated the nation to a new career of greater freedom, whose bravery has given security from strife and perpetuity to our institutions, should be one of the most prominent features of such an occasion.

Let us at once demonstrate by a grand ovation our devotion to the institutions preserved to us and our gratitude to those who with heroic constancy defended them through years of terrible war. I have thought best not to issue an Executive proclamation to this end, as I prefer this demonstration should be the spontaneous uprising of the people, eagerly welcoming back the citizen soldiers—our friends and neighbors—from the dangers of the battle-field, and the severe duties of military discipline, to peace and the exercise of civil rights under the quiet which their valor has secured.

I sincerely hope these suggestions may meet with favor from your people, and that each locality shall arrange such a programme, as shall, according to its circumstances, best devote the day to commemoration, gratitude and general rejoicing.

Very truly yours, R. E. FENTON.

Tax Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor.

The Albany *Evening Journal* corrects the declaration of the New-York papers, that the recent decision of the Court of Appeals reinstates Messrs. JOSIAH W. BROWN and AMOS J. WILLIAMSON as Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, to hold office perpetually, or till the Legislature shall make some provision for appointment. They are only reinstated temporarily, under the holding of the court. The *Evening Journal* says:

"The decision of the court is that whereas the Comptroller of the City of New-York had no power to make the appointment, the contingency was fully met and provided for by section four, article one (First Revised Statutes, fifth edition, page 408,) which reads as follows: 'Every officer, the mode of whose appointment is not prescribed by the constitution, or is not or should not be prescribed by law, shall be nominated by the Governor, and appointed by him with the consent of the Senate.' The court held that this provision of law applied to the TAX Commissioners of the City of New-York; and therefore adjudged that WILLIAM MOOR and BROWN shall be reinstated in their offices, to hold the same until their successors are appointed by the Governor."

John Mitchel.

The *Pilot*, an Irish-American Democratic paper in Boston, publishes a communication from an officer who sends his name to the editor, and holds himself "personally responsible" for his statements, in which he brings the following charges against the ex-Irish patriot and Southern rebel:

"There never was, in Ireland or on earth, a man who once loved JOHN MITCHEL, the Irish patriot, with a purer devotion than I. I now loathe and despise him for his cowardice. It was my misfortune to be severely wounded in Carolina, during Gen. SHERMAN'S recent campaign. Falling into rebel hands, I was twenty-seven days in hospital at Charlotte, N. C., when I was sent to Richmond. Beside me, in hospital, was Major WARREN ADAMS, First South Carolina Artillery, who frequently detailed to me the manner of Capt. MITCHELL'S death, and his dying words to his comrades; and, if ADAMS be alive to-day, he can bear witness to the fact of my speaking in the highest terms of old and young JOHN MITCHEL.

Neither at Charlotte, Chester, Salisbury, Greensborough, Danville or elsewhere was I insulted by man, woman or child; rebel soldier and citizen pitied rather than glorified in my condition. The foul act was reserved for JOHN MITCHEL alone, who not only refused to have 'anything to say or do with LINCOLN'S hirelings,' (when we sent him word who we were,) but in the next issue of the *Examiner* directed the citizens to treat this human *fungi* not as prisoners of war, but as 'robbers, murders and hireling assassins!'

So severely wounded was I that, taking pity on me, they refused to confine me in Richmond; and many of the citizens, among them ROBERT TYLER and Major DOOLEY, both officers in the rebel service, ashamed of MITCHEL'S conduct, offered me any assistance in their power. MITCHEL, the faithless ingrate, the villifier of race and countrymen, alone took advantage of my misfortune; he alone went out of his way to insult, to calumniate, to trample upon the wasting, emaciated frames and wearied hearts of his countrymen in Libby, and for this he will be forever cursed by those Irishmen who were fated to come under his merciless and cowardly lash."

Arrival of Sir John Gray of Dublin, (Ireland,) in New-York.

Sir JOHN GRAY, editor and sole proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, published in the Irish metropolis, has arrived in New-York, and is at present stopping at the New-York Hotel. Sir JOHN, or Doctor GRAY formerly, has filled very high positions in the civic board of the capital of his native city. He has raised the paper of which he is owner to a position far exceeding that of any other journal in the British Isles. Such influence did he wield, that when he was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, Earl CARLISLE, the then Viceroy, knighted him. He had, previously, on invitation, contested the representation of the County of Monoghan, against Sir ROBERT FOSTER and CHARLES POWELL LESLIE, the two conservative members, and was defeated by a small majority. He is a vivid writer, and a refined and eloquent speaker. We wish him a happy time as he wends his way through the United States.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RECOVERY OF BODIES.—On Thursday evening the Seventh Ward Police recovered the bodies of Mrs. MATILDA WINCOOP and Misses JOANNA BEARDON and MARY MCNAMARA, of No. 408 Water-street, three ladies who were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the East River, off Pike-slip, on Sunday evening last. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday, and it was shown that the boat in which JEREMIAH O'CONNOR had taken the deceased out, capsized accidentally, as was stated in the TIMES of Monday morning. Mrs. WINCOOP'S husband is in California. She was a native of England, 23 years of age. The young ladies were aged 19 and 21 years respectively.

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD.—The inauguration of Rev. Dr. KEMPOOT to the Presidency of Trinity College, Hartford, will take place on Wednesday, June 28, at Christ's Church, at 3:30 P. M. The annual meeting of the Alumni will be held on the same day at 10 A. M. The annual commencement exercises will occur Thursday, June 29.

DEPARTURE OF REBEL PRISONERS.—About 300 rebel prisoners, who have been confined at Hart's Island and Elmira, will leave by steamer to-day for South Carolina and Georgia. About 600 prisoners still remain at the Battery barracks, awaiting transportation.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT.—The contract with Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP, for cleaning the streets of this city for ten years, was yesterday morning signed and sealed. The work will commence on the 1st of July.

THE WEST POINT "BABY CUP."—We are requested to state that this beautiful cup was manufactured by Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, of No. 22 John-street, where it is now on exhibition.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.—Yesterday being the ninetieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, the National flags were displayed from the City Hall and several other public buildings.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE REGATTA OF THE HOBOKEN YACHT CLUB.—The eighth annual regatta of the Hoboken Yacht Club will take place on Monday next. The course to be sailed will be from the club-house, Elysian Fields, to a stake-boat moored one mile east of buoy No. 16, off the West Bank. The start will take place at 11 A. M. A number of new yachts are entered, and, with a fair wind, an exciting race may be expected.

—In some of the cities of Georgia, from the lack of a more convenient currency, the newsboys are selling their papers at three eggs apiece.

—BILLY MORRIS, a famous negro minstrel, has purchased a sixty thousand dollar mansion on one of the fashionable avenues of Boston.

In every sphere of life there may be found persons, who are passionately devoted to something which is to satisfy one or more of the five senses. Epicures cater for their tasting—others, for seeing, hearing and feeling, but by far the most extensive and delicate sense to be satisfied, is smelling. How delightful it is to view a green meadow and inhale the sweet scent of the waving clover. The sight, as well as the smell, are in this instance, gratified. But there are cases when only the nasal organ demands and invites a certain degree of satisfaction, and this is only by the inhalation of natural or artificial scents.

No well-dressed lady or gentleman would attempt to pocket a handkerchief without first esturating the same with some popular perfume. Millions of gallons *Eou de Cologne*—genuine and spurious—are spilled annually to gratify the smelling organ. We will, for instance, take the celebrated "Night-Blooming Cereus," distilled by Messrs. E. Phalon & Son, of New-York, and it may look fabulous on paper if we state that the annual sale of this renowned perfumery amounts to upward of one million dollars.

Never before has such eminent success been met with by an inventor of any article, which has attended the skill and enterprise of Phalon & Son. This is merely one article, however. The celebrated firm also produce other perfumeries, and the "Cocin," which also stands very high in public estimation, as a preparation for the hair—stands unrivaled both in effect and perfume.—*Daily Old Dominion, Norfolk, Va.*

Cancer Cured.
CANCER OF THE RECTUM CURED
WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE,
By ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.,
Late Prof. of Surgery and Theory and Practice in the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio: also President of the New-York State Eclectic Medical Society."
Office No. 22 East 18th-st., New-York,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.
Consultation hours from 8 to 11 A. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. every day.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

The English Poor.

From the London Saturday Review.

One of the great books that might be written would contain an estimate of the condition, the hopes and the dangers of the poor of Europe. Any one who moves much about England and the Continent finds at every turning thoughts suggested to him that he cannot pursue for want of leisure, and still more for want of knowledge. To get at the facts is a matter of the utmost difficulty, and to appreciate them when arrived at is a task which it would require very great practical and speculative power to discharge adequately. The traveler sees that everywhere there seem to be some advantages and some disadvantages. In some respects, the poor of the particular country through which he is passing appear to be fortunate, in others unfortunate. But to strike the balance is as hard as to discover the causes of this relative superiority or inferiority. To take, as an instance, what seems a comparatively simple issue—the question whether the ownership of land is an advantage to the poor involves us in a thousand embarrassing subtleties both of fact and thought. The poor man who owns land gains or is likely to gain, in independence of character, in respect for himself and his family, and in the ease and sweetness of his toil. On the other hand, he is likely to become avaricious, mean and cunning; for he is forever making calculations and driving bargains of a pettiness below the pettiness of the most petty trading. He is apt to be oppressed by harassing cares, his home may be disturbed by the internecine jealousies of brothers, and he is not improbably overpowered by a responsibility beyond the grasp of his feeble untutored intellect. On such points a man who would meditate and inquire with a minute and anxious laboriousness, and who could see the whole subject amongst the infinite variety of its parts, might do a considerable service to the modern world. Of all forms of philanthropy, that of giving thought to the general questions which affect the poor is, perhaps, the most needed now. The active people are apt to assume a little too hastily that they alone do good. They are all for societies, waiting distributes, soup, reading-rooms, hospitals, new churches, and so on. All these are excellent things in their way, and deserve to be encouraged. But a passive philanthropy, a philanthropy that would give patient research and unprejudiced honest inquiry as a gift to the poor, would offer a cup of cold water that is very much needed. And useful as this would be in Europe generally, it would be more useful in England than elsewhere, for in England there is more than anywhere else the intellectual life which can appreciate general reasoning and apply it widely, and the political life which can remove the obstacles which stand in the way of social changes.

The English poor vary so much among themselves, the North of England is so different from the South, the inhabitants of the towns are so unlike the inhabitants of rural districts, that any general propositions about the English poor are sure to be untrue when applied too widely. But, speaking with the latitude which the subject forces on us, we may say that the distinguished mark of the English poor is that their condition is arranged on the basis of having superiors to take care of them. In this sense, more than in any other, England is an aristocratic country. The dependence of the middle class on the nobility is, comparatively speaking, very superficial. It is honorable to be connected with a noble family, it is convenient to have a nobleman to take the chair at public meetings, it is advantageous that certain persons should have an indisputable right to walk out of and into rooms before other persons. But all this is on the outside of life. The true life, the intellectual life, the spiritual life, the social life of a professional man is quite independent of it, unless he happens personally to be cursed with a wish to know great people. Not so with the poor. They have an aristocracy over them which it is supposed Heaven intended to guide them, to care for them, and to own them. The owner of the land, the clergyman, all benevolent laymen, and most laymen, whether benevolent or not, are an aristocracy set over the poor. It is the duty of this aristocracy to be kind, charitable, vigilant and sympathizing. It is the duty of the poor to be obedient, industrious, humble and contented. Either party may fall short of the ideal, but the ideal exists for each, and the persuasion is deeply seated in the mind of all English people of the upper classes that this relation of the poor and the rich was designed by Providence, and is a thing so unquestionably right and good, that any other relation must be wrong and presumptuous, even if it is possible. Other people may try to get on, but the poor must be contents with the station in which God has been pleased to place them. The whole catechism, so far as it is moral and not religious, seems based on the wish to drive into the poor this peculiar theory of their existence. And almost all modern literature, and especially all that portion of modern literature which attempts to inculcate the duties of respectable readers through the medium of fiction, repeats and dilates on this theory in every aspect. Poor people supply in novels, and we will hope in real life, a great portion of the misery by which rich people go to heaven. The poor form the subject of the interesting and improving conversations between the curates and the young ladies. By visiting the poor, by using their crowded houses, and their dirty children, and their complicated illnesses as opportunities, well-to-do Christians grow in grace. With a large portion of the life of the poor, indeed, their benefactors and rulers do not attempt to interfere, for interference would be impossible. The poor man must labor at what the farmer sees him to do, and must take the wages he can get. The cottage he lives in can be no better than the best available cottage within his means. His wife cannot be much superior to herself. All this is inevitable; but what is not inevitable is that the poor man should not understand and fulfill the duties which the rich people explain to and exact from him. He can learn to touch his hat, and go to church, and to avoid drinking the nasty stuff too often, alas! called by the desecrated name of beer, and he can save up enough certainly for his funeral, and perhaps to keep him out of a workhouse. He can, in short, learn his duties and accept the theory of his position from the rich, and this the rich are sure is all he really needs.

In support of this theory, so far as they can consent it wants support, English gentlemen may advance, with great show and much substance of justice, three main arguments. In the first place, they may contend that the poor of England are on the whole happy; in the second place, they may contend that no other poor in old countries are happier; and in the last place, they may contend that what is bad in the lot of the English poor is unavoidable. The English poor, to begin with, are by no means, it may be said, to be pitied. They have plenty of healthy out-of-door work, and a good deal, if not quite enough, to eat. They see, discuss, and in a few exceptional instances share in, the sports of the rich. They have a parish church to go to, and a parish clergyman to preach to them, and to live among them and visit them. The ladies of the families about are always kind and sometimes really attentive to them. There are very few parishes where an honest poor man thrown by accident out of work, and burdened with a large family, cannot be tolerably sure of a shilling or two and some broken victuals, if he make his case known properly at the big house near him. And the English poor have been the instruments through which splendid results have been attained. The English poor have tilled the soil until many parts of England are like a garden; and the English poor have been led by English gentlemen to die and to conquer in battle in every part of the world on land and sea. They have the satisfaction of belonging to an heroic country, and of having furnished the staple of their country's heroism. Nor, it may be contended by English optimists, are any poor better off. The French peasant is in every way lower, more brutal, more ignorant, more oppressed with care, less certainly provided for in cases of distress. The poor Spaniard may be more temperate, more independent, with more self-respect; but then he is apt to be a listless, useless being, and for want of proper direction achieves none of the results toward which the English poor man is judiciously impelled. He is also apt to be very bigoted, whereas the harshest critic must allow that the ordinary English laborer is as free from bigotry as any being under the sun. And the fulfillment of the duties assigned to the English poor man brings with it its own appropriate pleasures. A decent, sober, respectable, church-going, hat-touching laborer with perhaps ten or twelve shillings a week, is a remarkable character in his humble way, and legitimately feels himself to be so. Further, if the position of the poor is not all that could quite be desired, there is said to be no help for it. The wages that he earns are determined in the proper philosophical way, by supply and demand. There are a great many poor people, and their number brings the rate of wages down. If half of them emigrated, those that remained could ask higher wages, and, if they could get them, would enjoy themselves more, and feel more independent. But then, if wages rose much more, farmers say—and they must know best—that they could not grow crops to pay them. So the laborers that stayed behind would not be much better off, and so the thing goes round in a circle, and the poor seem fated to remain as they are. Besides, the whole framework of the British Constitution rests on the subordination of classes, and on the numbers of the governing class not being inconveniently large, just as the possibility of refined people sitting through a service on a Summer Sunday afternoon depends on there not being too many attendants on Divine worship who bring with them the peculiar smell of hot agriculturists. To alter the condition of the poor would therefore be to tamper with the British Constitution; and this is, on the face of it, absurd.

But just as in Spring time, a man who walks through the flowery fields, and by sweet budding hedges, and under trees putting forth their big leaves like unfledged birds, feels every now and then a melancholy steal over him, and a whisper thrill through him as from the hidden distress of nature, so some minds, when they survey all this happiness of the English poor, cannot divest themselves of a feeling that there is something very imperfect in it, or of a hope that this imperfection is not a part of the immutable decrees of the Almighty. To minds possessed with such thoughts, many strange doubts arise. It does not appear to them that the English theory of the position of the poor man is quite as favorable to the poor as to the rich. They do not quite see why the whole duty of any human being should lie in being submissive and respectful to other human beings. Nor can they satisfy themselves with the suggestion that the theory should be applied more and more intensely—that the rich should continually do more for the poor, teach them more assiduously, guide them, and relieve them more unsparingly. This seems rather like the notion of those admirers of the temporal power of the Pope, who argue that if an allowance of thirty priests to a square mile will not make an ecclesiastical government a good government the only thing wanted is to put on forty instead of thirty. Unless the preliminary question is settled, and we are sure that the lot of the English poor is predestined for ever, and that the only thing to do is to teach them to bear it meekly, we may possibly have to work in a new direction. It may be contended that this lot is capable of indefinite amelioration, and that the cultivation of the submissive virtues beyond a certain point is by no means the way to ameliorate it. The man who thinks that the poor man is in his right position, or that this position ought to be improved only by the more intense application of the existing theory, is the true English Conservative. The man who thinks that the position of the poor is lamentable, but still remediable more or less, and that the remedy lies above all things in establishing another theory of his position, is the true English Liberal. All other differences that divide the minds of Englishmen in these days are as nothing when compared to this difference. Let it be fairly owned that there is much to be said on both sides, and that the balance of public opinion is on the side of the Conservatives. They have only to follow up national traditions, and to appeal to old national sentiments, while the Liberals have to try all kinds of tentative problematic visionary schemes, to propose extension of the suffrage, popular education, subdivision of land, the division of Church and State, and other things to which there are so many excellent and palpable objections. Any reflecting Liberal would own that he considered all these things as only a means to an end—the elevation of the mass. Unless the extension of the franchise might possibly contribute to this end by infusing into the poor some spark of political life, and of the virtues, moral and intellectual, which political life brings with it, why should any one, except a small attorney or a publican, take the trouble to advocate it; and if the Liberal looks on the elevation of the poor as the sole or the chief motive of political change, how is he to be sure, and still more how is he to prove, that any particular change—such as that of the extension of the suffrage—will contribute to the attainment of what he desires? The Liberal is obliged to work on, possessed by a vague though overpowering sentiment, striving toward an end which it is impossible to state precisely, stumbling among means of action of which he can scarcely see the drift or calculate the power, and with little but an indefinable hope to cheer him, and a sense of the extreme imperfection of what exists to stimulate him. No wonder that Conservatism is very strong, and that modern Englishmen love, as they express it, to "stand in the ancient paths."

Witchcraft.

From the London Saturday Review.

The history of witchcraft illustrates many interesting historical and psychological problems. It is one of those universal superstitions which must evidently correspond to some of the most deeply-seated tendencies of the human intellect. Every savage tribe in the world appears to have developed in one form or other. Some, indeed, of the beliefs which are included under the generic name of witchcraft appear to be still extant amongst us. The singular diseases which our ancestors attributed to diabolic agency have broken out in an Alpine valley. The nonsense which stalks abroad unblushingly under the name of Spiritualism, and which has much in common with certain forms of the witchcraft superstition, has imposed even upon philosophical understandings. Mr. Home was considered in Rome to have had dealings with the Evil One. The belief in witches, even in its purest shape—the belief, that is, in a direct compact with the horned and hoofed devil—still lingers amongst our remoter villages. So lately as 1863, the timid tradesmen of Brentwood, in Essex, dig unjustified themselves by drowning a reputed wizard, and the belief of which they gave such a striking practical proof is said to be firmly entertained by their class in that enlightened county. Newspaper philosophers generally condemn themselves to certain obvious reflections about the nineteenth century, but the natural historian of the human intellect may find in it much that is worthy of somewhat profounder observation. These strange remnants of what was formerly the universal creed are to him what certain queer beasts are to the geologists. Our degenerate lizards are the representatives of "the monstrous eft," which, as the poet tells us, was once the most important creature in the world. The miserable old woman who is accused by her neighbor of having produced boils and blains by her mysterious malevolence is the legitimate heir of a race which in former days struck terror into the most cultivated minds. The process by which this belief has been gradually undermined, and the secrets of its ancient influence, are well worth investigation. The result may throw light upon certain changes which have taken place in more elevated creeds. Every one now laughs at the opinion that an old woman has been flying about on a broomstick. Two hundred years ago, however, it seemed to people quite as intelligent as most of the present laughers to be a highly probable statement, and indeed to be one which they could not disbelieve without rejecting Scripture and Christianity. We may well marvel how this absurd article of faith has been gradually dislodged from its position and undergone its present degradation. Mr. Lecky has lately discussed the subject in the first part of his able work on Rationalism. Mr. Howard Williams has collected a considerable number of the facts in the work before us into a short compass and discusses them in a clear and entertaining style.

Witchcraft, properly so called, is the art practised in an exalted and poetical manner by the celebrated Dr. Faustus. The ordinary practitioners are, however, decrepit old women, who suck a centime with a man in black, written with their own blood upon a piece of parchment. They receive in testimony of its fulfillment an imp or familiar. The imp may be a cat, toad, mallemuck, or some insect or animal with which he wishes the witch's blood at stated intervals. The practical advantages of the compact, beyond the gratification of a diabolical malevolence, appears to be the right of attending the orgies of the infernal club called the Witches' Sabbath. It is remarkable that this has flourished during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Of all superstitions it seems to be the most grovelling and unpoetical. The devil is described in the legends as a brutal, obscene monster, without a good point about him. He is grotesque without a single gleam of the heroic. His portrait could have been more easily seized by Teniers than by Raphaelle. He was, in fact, put into shape at a time when the mythological faculty had become comparatively weak. After the gods of all the old world had gradually been degraded into demons, they still retained some traces of their former occupation. The Prince of Darkness, though in a fallen position, was a gentleman. The various demons who were

Found
In fire, air, flood, or underground,

were molded in the minds of philosophers. Paracelsus, it seems, asserted that the air was not so full of flies in summer as it was of invisible demons. "One authority computes six distinct kinds—fiery, aerial, terrestrial, watery, subterraneous, and central." Olaus Magnus, it seems, again divided the subterranean devils into six species, who are commonly seen about mines or metals, "and are some of them noxious; some, again, do no harm (they are guardians of treasure in the earth and cause earthquakes)"—probably by way of a harmless practical joke. These superior demons gradually became rare as people became able to conceive that the earth might shake without a devil to give the impulse. Many ambiguous spirits were thrown out of employment, as we know from Chaucer, by the pious exertions of the clergy:

That maketh that there ben no faeries
For ther as wont was to walken an elf,
There walketh noo but the Lymitour himself.

The devil who makes compacts with witches continued his objectionable practices, and even became more prominent as this crowd of inferior demons gradually disappeared. He inherited many of their attributes; but as he was sinking, on the whole, in public estimation, and becoming the object of vulgar superstition instead of philosophical speculation, he took the gross and disgusting shape of the President of the Witches' Sabbath. It is curious that this superstition thus became most virulent just as the modern spirit of scepticism arose. The multitude of supernatural agents disappeared from the world; miracles worked by saints became rare; and the false miracles worked by the aid of infernal arts died out simultaneously. The vulgar devil, who entertains witches on the Brocken with dances of innumerable toads and more unmentionable rites, was left as sole occupant; and for a time he seems to have besieged himself with unusual vigor. His exertions in his more legitimate sphere were naturally connected by ecclesiastical authorities with the growth of heresy and forbidden sciences. Heretics were industriously confounded with witches, which gave a double reason for burning them. The first feeble attempts of the scientific spirit were unhesitatingly attributed to diabolical inspiration. Roger Bacon, as Mr. Williams reminds us, is only one example of the tendency to set down science to magical arts. He hit upon one of those ingenious devices which (perhaps because we only hear one side of the story) seem to have been so frequently successful in circumventing diabolical acuteness. He had bequeathed his soul to the devil, whether he should be buried within or without the church walls, and, on finding his end approaching, had a cell constructed in the wall itself. This plan is thought to have answered, although we should doubt whether any trustworthy report of its success can have been obtained. Another illustration of the devil's work in high places is mentioned by Mr. Williams. Pope Boniface VIII. was, it seems, accused of sorcery. It was affirmed that he had a familiar demon, "for he had said that if all mankind were on one side, and he alone on the other, he could not be mistaken either in point of fact or right, which," as it is added with some show of reason, "presupposes a diabolical art." It was assumed afterwards that disagreement with the Pope implied diabolical aid, given, however, not to the Pope, but to the person disagreeing.

The spirit in which the church proceeded to treat those who not only had dealings with the devil, but even "denied the faith itself," was exhibited in the bull of Pope Innocent VIII. It was fully expounded in the *Malleus Maleficarum*, published in 1489, wherein the things that pertain to witchcraft, the effects of witchcraft, and the remedies for witchcraft are expounded. The code set forth was of an atrocity naturally produced by the belief that it was directed against so formidable an adversary. Witches might be arrested on simple rumor. The most infamous persons might be witnesses. Even a witch or heretic, (the worst criminal in the eye of ecclesiastical law,) might give evidence. Husbands and wives might bear evidence against each other. The advocate, if he defended his client beyond what was necessary, might be himself considered guilty, as a patron of witches and heretics. These provisions would be enough to make a conviction tolerably secure, but besides these, the powerful engine of torture remained. If the wretched witch did not confess, it was because the devil made his servant insensible to pain. In order to extort a confession from obdurate persons, their lives might be promised to them, and the promise might afterward be broken. Torture might not be continued without fresh evidence, but it might be repeated according to judgment. In short, it seems that anybody might be accused of witchcraft, and thereupon tortured at discretion and afterward burned at the stake. A thorough hunt for witches was commenced, especially in districts supposed to be haunted with the prevailing heresies. Five hundred people are said to have been executed at Geneva in three months of 1515. More than a thousand, it is stated, were burnt within a year in the district of Como; and one of the authorized witch-finders boasts of having himself sentenced to death 900 persons within fifteen years. The first English attack upon witchcraft appears to have been in 1541, when two acts of Parliament were passed. The persecutions, however, did not become frequent until the accession of James, although we are told that Queen Elizabeth's toothache, which has been the subject of a picture in this year's Exhibition, and the occasion of a joke from Lord Russell, was the effect "either of witchcraft or of some natural cause." King James was moved by "the fearful abounding at this time in this country" (that is, in Scotland in 1597) "of these detestable slaves of the devil, the witches or enchanters," to exhibit himself as a royal author. It is some comfort that the vanity of modern sovereigns, if it makes them equally ridiculous, cannot make them equally mischievous. It is remarkable, however, that men of far greater ability took the same side of the question with equal confidence. Jean Bodin, one of the most liberal and philosophical politicians of his time, published a treatise "De la Demonomanie des Sorciers" in 1580, and this after witnessing several of the trials. He argued that the trials for this offence should not be conducted like those for other crimes:

"Whoever adheres to the ordinary course of justice perverts the spirit of the laws both human and divine. He who is accused of sorcery should never be acquitted unless the malice of the prosecutor be clearer than the sun, for it is so difficult to bring full proof of this secret crime, that out of a million witches, not one would be convicted if the ordinary course were followed."

This is a curious example of the process by which an ingenious mind can invert the proper logical process and force his premises to conform to his conclusions. Another singular piece of reasoning was that of Glanvil, who answered certain *à priori* objections, by saying that, as we know nothing of the devil, we were not entitled to pronounce upon the probability of the acts imputed to him—a reasoning which has been lately found susceptible of a very different application. Spelman compromised matters by a legal refinement. The law, he said, did not prove that there were any witches, but punished the malice of those who used imaginary means of inflicting injury. If a man supposed that by turning his hat thrice and crying "Buz," he could take away a man's life, a law which punished him for the action would be a just one. These and other logical pieces of machinery for grappling to the mind an exploded fiction as long as it will hold together are sufficiently instructive. They exhibit the slow process by which a change takes place in the creed even of the higher intellects. It is not to be wondered at that the doctrines thus broken down still retain some vitality among the lower orders. The small tradesman of a village in Essex is certainly not more capable of reasoning than educated gentlemen of his class. He could be taught to believe in witchcraft quite as easily as to believe in the electric telegraph. The mild form in which the belief generally makes its appearance now is a proof that the disease of the old tradition has been chronically interrupted, and as the belief is no longer fed by the superior authorities of the church or the bar, it may be expected gradually to die out. It is certainly impossible to regret the loss of one of the most grovelling and practically mischievous of superstitions.

Judge Winter of Georgia on the Assassination.

The following communication appears in the London *Star*:

7, King-street, London, May 6, 1865.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America:

Dear Mr. President,—Never in the course of a long life have I been so appalled and distressed as when the news reached me of the brutal assassination of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln. But, bowing in reverent submission to that Divine will which permitted the accomplishment of that atrocious crime, I thank God that the mantle of our murdered Chief Magistrate has fallen upon one so worthy as yourself to fill the executive office in this hour of our Republic's need.

From the wise, courageous and patriotic course you have pursued from the time when, in 1860, the traitors who designed the overthrow and destruction of our government first developed their evil intentions, I feel that I may congratulate my fellow-countrymen on the accession to office of one eminently qualified to finish the work so nobly begun by his predecessor. Under your rule, through Divine Providence, the Union will, I trust, enjoy more enduring peace and greater prosperity than it ever before has known.

The change of opinion with regard to American affairs which has been witnessed in England during the past few weeks is one of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the history of our great struggle. It is not a hundred days since scores of British newspapers vied with each other (I grieve to say) in abuse of "the late United States"—"the bubble republic"—or "the ignorant, bloodthirsty Lincoln." Now, with scarcely an exception, these journals are unanimous in expressing their respect for institutions that have passed unscathed through so fierce a trial, and in lamenting the death of Mr. Lincoln, not only on account of the atrocity of the assassin's crime, but because they can at length discern in his character evidence of wisdom and virtue far transcending the folly and wickedness they were formerly wont to lay to his charge.

Your name is so great (I am half disposed to write the whole word) that I can part with it only piecemeal, and I am glad of the federal government and its loyal people, while lamenting the rebel defeat, to see with that most talented pencil.

Sir, it is but simple justice to the disposition, Mr. President to do justice to your own speeches and policy.

Your utterances since your installation have received the most favorable and complimentary remarks, and your reply to the British Minister at your late interview has called forth the most lively expressions of satisfaction.

Your pacific words have dispelled any apprehension of war between the two countries that may have troubled the public mind since the victorious assault to our arms have given unmistakable evidence of an early and successful termination of the conflict.

With the blood of the martyred Lincoln it would seem as if all our sympathy with the rebel cause has been forever washed away. Where once it was the subject for a taunt, it is now accounted a honor that a man sympathizes with the free North. Fears have been expressed by some least a burning sense of private wrongs should impel you toward too severe a course of action in dealing with the rebels. I have answered that none need fear that you would be guided by any other rule and principle than a determination to discharge faithfully your public duties, and that in preventing, by the exercise of the powers of the law and justice, a recurrance of that which you justly stigmatize as "the greatest of crimes," a spirit of revenge will have no place in your heart.

I confess that I have had fears lest, excited beyond measure by the dastardly assassination of the man who was at once their beloved president and commander-in-chief, the Federal soldiers in the South should be tempted to commit excesses by way of retaliation. The fact that in the city of Columbus, Ga., lately occupied by the Union troops, I have a large family of children and grandchildren, as well as what little property has been left me by the tyrannical leaders of the rebellion, makes me most keenly alive to the possible danger that even now may be befalling those most dear to me. My heart is sad indeed when I think of the miseries that may visit their innocent heads as the penalty of the iniquity of others. Should it be in your power, Mr. President, to extend to them your protection, it will be gratefully accepted by one who, in a foreign land, is well known to have done his humble part in sustaining the cause and honor of his beloved—and now, I thank God, more than ever noble—country.

(Signed) JOHN E. WINTER (of Georgia.)

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Sir Rowland Hill has shown that the whole nation may be benefitted by a reform which at the same time benefits each of us individually. In 1859, the last year of the old system, the letters which passed through the Post-office were 76,000,000; they were 240,000,000 in 1844, rose to 410,000,000 in 1853, and will fully reach 700,000,000 in the present year. In London alone the number of letters delivered in 1863 was 160,000,000, more than twice as many as in the whole kingdom in 1839. There are now 1100 receiving-houses and letter-pillars in the metropolis, and more than 16,000 altogether, showing that the immense number of 40,000 letters are put into each receptacle in a year, taking one with another. As there are 5,300,000 inhabited houses in the United Kingdom, this gives about 120 letters on an average to each house. Considering how few letters the humbler classes receive, the average indicates how large must be the receipt of letters by the commercial houses. Striking an average in the same way, every one of us—men, women, boys an girls—receives 22 letters in a year.

M. Eugene Godard, the imperial aeronaut, has made some very interesting experiments in a method of telegraphing. By the aid of a single luminous point M. Godard sends messages to any part of the visible horizon. The experiments were tried at the Observatory and in the Rue de Puteaux. A lamp, with a reflector, was placed in the third floor of a house in that street, while a similar lamp was burning on the terrace of the Observatory. Within three minutes M. Godard sent a message of 20 words to the Observatory. The system is extremely simple. By means of screens, which, by concealing or allowing the light to escape, partial or total eclipses are produced. The screens are either of white or red glass. The colors emitted and the duration of that emission suffice to form an alphabet analagous to that of words used by the usual electric telegraphs. The extreme simplicity of this method would be specially useful for signaling at sea in time of war. Two *corps d'armée* could thus most easily communicate with each other.

—A correspondent, writing from Westport under date of May 26, says: "Capt. Cummins, of the schooner *Elizabeth Maclure*, of Girvin, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, reports that at 10 P. M. on Tuesday, the 22d inst., while the vessel was lying becalmed off the Island of Inniskea, saw sixteen canoes and one boat coming off. The united boats numbered about fifty men, who boarded the vessel and took from eighteen to twenty tons of the cargo (maize) out of her, as well as ropes and many other loose articles. They formed on deck, at the same time threatening if resisted they would cut away the masts. They remained on board till 1 o'clock next morning, when they left. Shortly afterward a light breeze sprang up, and the schooner was able to proceed on her voyage, with cargo in danger of shifting.

A curious story reaches us from Vienna. A poor, wretched-looking old woman went to a branch pawn-office in that city to pawn the only article of value left her—a small gold locket. The clerk scarcely looked at it ere he asked the owner where she had it from. She declared that it was her own property, and it came out that the old woman found in the clerk her long-lost son. Many years ago, when this woman was keeping a farm of her own at Funfkirchen, in Hungary, her son was drawn as a soldier, and on his return heard the melancholy news that his mother's cottage had been burnt down, that she had left the village soon after, and was probably dead. Thus mother and son had lived in Vienna without meeting, and it was only the locket that had led to a recognition.

—Here is a case which could only have occurred in Vienna. The driver of a one-horse fly drove sharply round a corner and knocked down a lad of eighteen. Such an occurrence is quite commonplace, and would not deserve notice, were it not for the sequel. The driver jumped off his box and begun pummelling the boy for getting in his way. A crowd assembled; part were for the boy, a part for the driver; but some gentlemen took the fellow's number, and went with the lad to the police station. The ruffianly driver will probably escape with a fine of a couple of florins, and be set at liberty to behave in the same way again, instead of having his badge taken away from him as unfit to serve the public.

—The late Prince de Metternich was an excessively hard worker, and when in the Summer he retired to his princely residence at Johannisberg, or to his palaces in Bohemia, he took his principal assistants with him, and he dispatched business with as much regularity as if he were still in Vienna. His leisure hours were employed in the writing of private memoirs, comprehending the political events with which he was identified. In this way he collected many materials of contemporaneous history, which are now in the possession of his eldest son, the ambassador of the Emperor of Austria at Paris, who is at full liberty to exercise is own discretion as to the publication of them.

—A difference has arisen between the Pope and one of the Swiss cantons, the Tessin. The authorities of the latter having passed a very liberal measure of education, were rebuked by the Papal nuncio, M. Bovieri, at Lucerne. They replied that the question was one of which the canton was the sole judge, and that they did not recognize the right of any foreign power to interfere. M. Bovieri has taken the matter before the Federal Council. He maintains that in his capacity as superior religious authority, the Pope ought to be respected by all officials, and not mentioned as a foreign potentate. The local Government of the Tessin is preparing a reply, which it is expected will be very decided.

—The *Lombardia* of Milan relates the following strange incident which occurred a few days since at Carella, a small village near Cauzo: A number of peasants, on resuming work in the fields, after their midday repast, missed one of their comrades, and on looking about found him struggling in the agonies of suffocation caused by a large snake, commonly called the *marmed* (coluber milo), which had partially introduced itself into his mouth while he was asleep on the ground. About one-third of the snake's body was in his mouth and throat, and the rest coiled tightly round his neck. A surgeon was sent for, and every possible means used to recover the poor man, but he died before the viper could be extracted.

—It must be a pleasant thing to be a newspaper editor in Austria. Apart from the peril of being continually pulled up for insulting the government, it appears that in the semi-barbarous districts the police assume the right of flogging them. The magistrate of Essegg issued an order prohibiting the inhabitants from buying their meat of a butcher across the Drave, who sold it a penny a pound cheaper than the town butcher. The editor of the local paper wrote a sharp comment upon the order, for which he was summoned before the Town Captain, who told him that if he ever dared to write against the magistrate again he would receive twelve lashes!

—By the extinction of the title of the Viscounty of Maynard, the number of viscounties in the peerage of England, Great Britain and the United Kingdom is reduced to seventeen, only one of which, that of Hereford, was created before the act of union with Scotland. There are now fewer viscounts than marquises, or even dukes; and as two more viscounts (Sydney and Everley) have no heirs apparent or presumptive, the number in the course of time must be still more reduced.

—A French journal gives a curious account of the spread of Orphéonism in Algiers. The singing club called the Orphéon of Algiers has particularly distinguished itself, it seems, in the *fêtes* given to the Emperor. This society exhibits, says the account, a complete fusion of all nationalities, including in its ranks French, Arabs, Spaniards, Kabyles, Negroes, and even an Englishman and a Norwegian. The united body sings with the same zeal at the festivities of all religions, Jewish and Mussulman, Protestant and Catholic!

—In connection with the punishment for political offences by European Powers, a correspondent recalls the fact that in one day alone, on the 6th of October, 1849, twelve general officers who, by their surrender put an end to the war between Austria and Hungary, were hung or shot at Arad, while Count Louis Batthyany, the quondam constitutional premier, who was taken after an mission of peace before almost the war began, but who was the most prominent political nobility within reach, was shot at Pesth.

—M. Iomaard, of Montgeron, has been murdered while bathing in the Yères at Villeneuve St. Georges, Seine et Oise, France. It appears that he tried to prevent the plundering of his clothes by two individuals on the bank, who knocked him back into the river with stones, and afterward dragged him out and strangled him. The younger of the assailants came forward, and, declaring that his companion alone was guilty, gave information which led to the immediate arrest of the other man.

—As a merchant was two or three days back walking in the streets of Marseilles, a well-dressed man suddenly rushed into his arms and embraced him with singular warmth. The stranger, however, immediately after recovered himself, and begged pardon, declaring that he had been deceived by the merchant's resemblance to one of his most intimate friends; he then made off and was soon out of sight. A few minutes after a sudden idea struck the citizen, he put his hand to his waistcoat pocket, and found his watch and chain had disappeared.

—A Stockholm letter states that the Park Theatre of that city was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d. The building being constructed almost entirely of wood, all the efforts of the firemen to arrest the progress of the flames were fruitless. Fortunately, the audience had left the theatre before the fire was discovered, and the only person injured was an actress, who jumped from a window when the alarm was raised. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defect in the gas-pipes.

—The *Courrier de Cronstadt*, dated May 22, announces that M. Taletmiroff, who undertook to raise the vessel sunk in the bay of Sebastopol during the Crimean war, has already succeeded in recovering part of the *General Silistria*, of the frigate *Flora*, and the sloop *Pilad*. At present active endeavors are being made to recover the vessels *Douze Apostres*, *Paris*, *Rolistow*, *Vagoutkout*, *Constantin*, *Kagoul* and *Mudia*, the three latter of which are deeply imbedded in the mud at the bottom of the bay.

—The chief of the Hebrew community at Berlin has received news from Tourenbourg (district of Frankfort-on-the-Oder) that a little Jewish girl, about ten years of age, who happened to be in the hospital of that town, had been baptized, and that her mother has in vain reclaimed her child. The latter has applied to justice, and there is therefore a new Mortara case. According to the Prussian code, one cannot voluntary change religion before the age of fourteen.

—A musical festival in honor of Dante has been given at Vienna, in the Hall of the Redoubt, under the direction of M. Proch. The pieces, all by Italian composers, were executed by the artists of the Italian troupe, Signor Mosoni, Signor Everardi, and Mdlle. Artot, as principals. A symphony, especially composed for the occasion, by Pacini, was played.

—A fine bust of the late Capt. Speke has just been cast in bronze at the Coalbrookdale Works. It is from a plaster cast taken of the deceased shortly after his sudden and melancholy death, while out shooting near Bath, at which city the British Association for the Advancement of Science was at the time holding its annual congress. The bust is by M. le Gabde.

—A letter from Mogador, in Morocco, states that a large walled inclosure is about to be made there, intended to serve as an entrepot for European merchandise. For additional security to merchants, the Emperor has decided that twenty-four dwelling-houses, with numerous warehouses, shall be erected within the inclosure.

—It is rumored in Paris that besides writing to the Emperor to resign his appointment in the Council of State, Prince Napoleon also wrote to the Empress, sending her a copy of his letter to the Emperor. The Empress answered in a very friendly tone, saying she hoped the Prince would withdraw his resignation, which she had no right to accept.

—It is stated that Miss Gladstone, sister to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has subscribed £1,000 toward the Wiseman testimonial, that she will give a similar sum for ten years to come, and that she has further promised to give £1,000 a year toward the augmentation of the income of the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster.

—A clergyman in the City of Durham, and a gentleman of extreme High Church proclivities, has lately excited the wonder of the citizens by the peculiarity of his clerical costume. A few days ago, the reverend gentleman had the misfortune to tread on the skirts of his coat and fall, receiving such injuries as have since confined him to his apartments.

—Some extraordinary rifle shooting took place at Gloucester, on the 27th, in a match between the City of Bristol and the First Staffordshire battalions. At six hundred yards, one marksman made four bull's eyes and one centre out of five rounds, and another three bull's eyes and two centres out of the same number.

—A deposit of guano has been discovered in France, in a huge cavern not far from Vesoul, on the property of M. de Beaufond. Birds are not, in this instance, the depositors of the fertilising treasure, which is exclusively made up of the droppings from bats (*chauve souris*,) the mass of manure measuring 800 cubic metres.

—The story of the Prince de Leuchtenberg having been run away with by a French actress is amended. The line of La Fontaine is applicable; it was not the Prince, but his "brother," the young Duke Eugene, aged 18, who was guilty of the escapade. The elder duke, aged 22, is said to be one of the most "correct" princes in Europe.

—The *Cologne Gazette* remarks that the Parisian bankers who sided with the South are now having to pay dear for their sympathies. Thus, M.M. Mallet et Cie, who advanced a considerable sum to Mr. Slidell upon an estate which he possessed in the South, will probably lose it all, as the estate has been confiscated.

—The continued drought, which renders the want of the population in the most fertile parts of Hungary so terrible, also greatly augments the number of fires. On the 17th of May, in the village of Rechnitz, 31 houses with 60 barns were burned down, in spite of the troops stationed there, as well as the gendarmes.

—Ernest Leydeau, well known in Paris as the author of "Fanny" and other novels of the Paul de Kock and Alexandre Dumas, Jr., class, has recently started a new literary and political paper, under the title of *L'Epoque*. In the matter of profit and loss, it is thought to be a success.

—The Cork *Constitution* states that the mere rumor that the American Government is about to impose an export duty on cotton has caused a rise in the price of wool in that city, and it will also operate in favor of flax.

—The rents of the London theatres are enormous. That of the Haymarket is nearly £4,000 a year; of Drury-lane, £7,800; the Princess' is sub-let at £4,000; the Adelphi is £7,500, and the Lyceum, £4,000.

—The consecration of Dr. Manning, the new Archbishop of Westminster, is fixed to take place at Moorfields on the 8th of June. Bishops Ullathorne and Grant will officiate. Dr. Manning will afterward proceed to Rome.

It is generally believed at the Court of Vienna that the Emperor Maximilian will shortly abdicate and return to Austria, and that he will be restored by Francis Joseph to the rights which he was obliged to renounce on accepting the Mexican throne.

—A royal decree of the Queen of Spain has suppressed the toll of 75 reals hitherto paid to the governor of the fort of San Lorenzo del Puntal, in the Bay of Cadiz, by all foreign vessels which anchored in or crossed that bay.

—Victor Emmanuel has declined the honor of a visit from his son-to-law, Prince Napoleon, on the ground that his presence in Florence at this juncture might endanger the success of the negotiations with Rome.

—On the 29th a water-spout burst over Brasted Park, the residence of Mr. W. Tipping, one of the magistrates for the county of Essex. Damage to the extent of £500 was done to property, but no one was injured.

—The ninth annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, will be held at Sheffield, under the presidency of Lord Brougham, from the 4th to the 11th of October next.

—It is said that since the death of the late Czarewitch, the Princess Dagmar has discontinued her studies of the religion of the Greek Church, and that she will shortly be confirmed as a Protestant.

—A dramatic version of Miss Braddon's popular novel "Eleanor's Victory," was brought out on the 29th, with decided success, at St. James's Theatre, London.

—A mounted battery of Volunteer Artillery is in course of formation, to bear the title of "The Authors," and to be composed of gentlemen more or less connected with literature.

—It is believed that Marshal M'Mahon will succeed Marshal Magnan as commandant of the troops in Paris, and that Gen. Fleury will be appointed Governor-General of Algeria, *vice* M'Mahon.

—The Duchess of Argyle's little girls have sent a box of clothing to the colored children in America, worth about £20, which they made themselves.

—The King of Saxony has just granted an amnesty, without exception, to every one implicated in the insurrectionary movements of May, 1849.

—Sir Henry Bulwer has sold to the Viceroy of Egypt a small rocky islet owned by him in the Sea of Marmora, for £16,000.

—William Darling, father of Grace Darling, died on the 28th, at Bamborough, Northumberland. He

FINANCIAL.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers to all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse,
Paris.
Deposits received and letters of credit granted. Americans traveling in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

REDEMPTION OF
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND
BONDS NO. 3,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE JULY 1, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 3," of the City of New-York, becoming due and payable July 1, 1868, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$500,000
OF
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND
REDEMPTION BONDS
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, June 29, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds, of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 25 of the Laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, May 19, 1865.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1868.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain, (at the Broadway Bank,) on or before the first day of July, 1865, the sum awarded to them, respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from July 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to perfect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1865.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
United States Telegraph,
Western Union Internal n Telegraph,
American Express Company,
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Company,
} For sale.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Hiram Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.

[L. S.] HIRAM CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 2d, 1865.

SIR—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable in or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. H. DIKE,
Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE DOUGLASS MINING CO. OF MICHIGAN,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an assessment of $1 per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, payable on the 22d day of June, at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking, under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 2d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

E. RUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 24 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 24th inst., and opened on the morning of July 5.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
NO. 72 BROADWAY,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON, DUBLIN, PARIS, BREMEN, HAMBURG, etc., etc.
Purchase Goods on Commission in Europe, and deliver Parcels, Bonds, Valuables and Merchandise with safety and dispatch, at low rates.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
WILL SELL
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn,
BY ORDER OF
SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. AGENT,
884 BARRELS RESIN,
AND
For account of whom it may concern,
380 BARRELS NO. 1 RESIN, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Samples at our office.

SPECIAL SALE—SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at at the time and place named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 16, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, TUESDAY, June 20, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 23, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, TUESDAY, June 27, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 30, 1865;

Two hundred and fifty SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is specially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 23d-st.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., in charge First Div. Q. M. G. O.

NOTICE.
SALE OF ARMY MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1865.

MANY THOUSANDS OF MULES are being disposed of at public sale, at Washington.

The sales will continue until the number of animals is reduced in proportion to the reduction of the armies, now going on rapidly.

There are in the Armies of the Potomac, of the Tennessee and of Georgia, probably FOUR THOUSAND OF THE FINEST SIX-MULE TEAMS IN THE WORLD.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war, as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by service, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

The whole South is stripped of farming stock, and the North also has suffered from the drain of animals, taken to supply the armies.

These animals are sold at public auction: THEY WILL NOT BRING ANYTHING LIKE THEIR TRUE VALUE; and such opportunities for farmers to get working animals to stock their farms, and for drovers and dealers in stock to make good speculations, by purchasing them and disposing of them in the South, will never occur again.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
will sell, on THURSDAY, June 22, 1865,
at 11 o'clock noon,
at No. 15 State-st., corner Bridge,
by order of Simeon Draper, United States agent:
74 kegs bicarbonate of soda.
1 barrel bicarbonate of soda.
20 boxes cotton cards.
14 barrels potash.
1 hogshead tobacco.
10 casks guano.
67 hogsheads of animal charcoal.
16 barrels of animal charcoal.
Terms of sale, cash in government bonds.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
ABOUT 1,100 BALES MOBILE COTTON.
ABOUT 2,000 BALES CHARLESTON COTTON.
ABOUT 600 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON.

Will be sold under direction of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent, on
THURSDAY, JUNE 22,
at 11 o'clock P. M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in bale at Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Twelve (12) Per Cent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ARMY AND NAVY.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, Late Public Printer.
WILLIAM H. WATSON, Late Ch'f Cl'k Sub. Dep't.

WENDELL & WATSON
PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Post-office Box No. 268 Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

ARMY OFFICERS WILL BE LIBERALLY treated with, if they require assistance in closing their ordnance and quartermaster accounts. Certificates of non-indebtedness speedily procured through our Washington office. Accounts collected and cashed.
L. BROWN & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Park-place.

ALL DISCHARGED SOLDIERS CAN have their claims for pay, bounty, clothing and ration money speedily settled and cashed at the United States Army Agency and Banking Office of L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

SECOND NEW-YORK HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY—FIRST CONNECTICUT CAVALRY.—The history of these regiments is now nearly ready to be issued. Subscribers and others desirous of obtaining copies can do so by forwarding the price ($1) to E. A. PAUL, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. HENRY, No. 373½ Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, to get work by the day; has good city reference. Address A. Y., Station C, New-York City.

MALES.

AN EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL ENginer and superintendent, having recently terminated an engagement, desires a permanent position, in some reliable establishment, as superintendent; has had long experience in marine and stationary machinery, and some experience in locomotives; can furnish the best reference to the country. Address L. D. M., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a thorough practical man; married, without children; who thoroughly understands farming and the management of stock; the best city reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER HOUSES, farmers and all others in want of male or female help will find a full supply, for every kind of work, constantly on hand at the Large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY WELCH, SCOTCH or German girl, with city reference, by a small private family for general housework, and willing to go to the country with the family for the Summer; wages $12 a month. Apply at No. 155 East 49th-st., seventh stone-front house from 3d-av.

WANTED—MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, familiar with isometrical perspective. Address G. H. KNIGHT, Box No. 541 Cincinnati, Ohio.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—IN A CLOTH jobbing house; one who has had experience and is fully competent to take charge of a set of books by double entry, may address Box No. 5,721 Post-office, in his own handwriting, with references.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 21st day of June, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City of New-York on the 3d day of July, 1865:

A panel of 35 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS.—LOTS FOR SALE IN almost every part of this city. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND extra size lot north side of 59th-st., third house from 5th-av., (Central Park;) location pleasant and healthy, with a fine view of the Park; the house is in complete order, and will be sold with or without the furniture, including large mirrors, velvet medallion carpets, and superb rosewood parlor furniture. Inquire on the premises, or of JAMES M. BOYD, No. 239 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS mansion, of large size; has all the modern improvements; burglar-alarms, well of pure, soft water, 94 feet deep, with pump, filtering cisterns, tank, &c.; brick barn and stable, 36 by 32 feet; hennery, &c.; about four acres of land; situated on Sandford-av., Flushing; high ground and perfectly healthy. Apply to JAMES BEVERIDGE, Wall-st. Ferry-house, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS BUILDING LOTS ON 33D and 34th sts., 100 feet west of 8th-av., being part of the Blind Institute property; will be sold cheap and on terms to suit builders. Apply to
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5 Pine-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND VILLAGE property for sale and exchange. Apply to KELSEY & CORNWELL, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, or No. 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURNISHED—THE former residence of the late Hon. N. Halstead, at Rye, Westchester County, near the beach. The house is large, and in perfect order; good stable and carriage-house. The furniture necessary to complete the house with the carriage and horses can be purchased if the present occupant by applying to F. A. O. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR THE SEASON, at Cornwall, on the Hudson, a commodious house, two stories, frame; has been remodeled; is fully and handsomely furnished; plenty of ground, fruits, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, with immediate possession, good house, eleven rooms, fruit and shade, fine situation, with six lots of ground. Rent low for balance of the season. Inquire of S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway, or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A FURNISHED cottage, with garden attached, near the ferry, first landing; location healthy; will be let for three months or the year. For terms, &c., apply at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 785 Broadway.

TO LET—A FINE OFFICE IN BROADWAY, near Liberty-st. Rent low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen: the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 80 TENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.,—A furnished room to let, with extension and bath room adjoining, to a gentleman without meals; location desirable. References exchanged.

THE FRONT ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, and two on the fourth, can be had with board, at No. 66 East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON the Hudson, in a private family. The house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to, the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD OF the subscriber in a pleasant, healthy location, Prattsville, Green County, N. Y. CHAS. G. CHURCHILL.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOsed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at eleven o'clock A. M.,

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-third-street, from Tenth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-third-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Eighteenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-eighth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Tenth-avenue.

For rebuilding bulkhead north side Rivington-street, East River.

For replanking and fendering Piers Nos. fifty-six and fifty-seven East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. thirty-seven East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. forty-four East River.

For dredging both sides of Pier No. sixty-one East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. sixty-two North River.

For regulating and grading Forty-third-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, June eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 2 BATTERY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, indorsed "Proposals for Cooked Rations," will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M. TUESDAY, the 20th instant, for supplying Cooked Rations for four months from the 1st day of July, 1865, (or for such shorter period as may be directed by this Commissary-General of Subsistence,) to all troops in the service, as well as to all other persons properly to be subsisted by the United States quartermaster's department, who may be in New-York City or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who may be en route to and from the seat of war and not otherwise provided for.

The rations will consist of three meals each day, of good and wholesome food, and subject to such proper inspection as may be directed by the officer in charge.

The contractor must also furnish the soap and candles that may be required in accordance with the army ration, as follows: four pounds of soap and one and one quarter rounds of adamantine candles to each hundred rations.

The bidders must state the price per ration, which price must include all expenses, such as furnishing cooking apparatus, fuel, packing-boxes, transportation of the rations, &c.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— is accepted, the same shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Names of guarantors, { ———

Bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and of business.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments to be monthly, in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

F. E. PERIER,
Capt. and C. S. V.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until MONDAY, the 26th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-House No. 42, to be built on lots Nos. 75 and 78 Hester street, in said Ward, for the use of the Primary Department of said School. Plans and specifications for said building, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the price for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The Trustees of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM McCAFFIL, Chairman.
GEORGE KINZER, Secretary.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.

Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

NOTICE TO COAL DEALERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Clerk of Police, number three hundred Mulberry-street, until the twenty-second instant, at twelve M., for the delivery of one thousand two hundred to one thousand five hundred tons of Coal. Specifications to be seen at the office of the Chief Clerk.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

JUNE 14, 1865.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED without pain, under an entirely new process of my own invention, (which is in process of being patented,) at 50 cents each, and additional over only 25 cents. Sets inserted from $5 to $15. My business has no connection with Dental Rooms at No. 94 East 22d-st. N. B. I want a boy (that can come well recommended,) from 12 to 15 years old, for which I will pay board and two dollars per week. Apply between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M.
HENRY A. LUTHER, No. 138 6th-av.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED without pain, under Nitrous Oxyde Gas, at 50 cents each, by Dr. WAIT, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Beautiful sets inserted from $10 to $40. Fillings from $1 upward. Why suffer with offensive teeth and roots? Cut this out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SHIFTING-TOP LIGHT WAGon, made by Parker, with pole and shafts; one light double harness, made by Loudon; three dress and three night blankets, and one light, single harness, all cheap for cash. Call on SELDON, No. 30 West 34th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID MAHOGANY BAY horse, 16 hands high, perfectly sound and without a blemish; would make a fine gentleman's saddle horse. To be seen at No. 381 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE, THREE SEAT, GERmantown rockaway, panel sides and doors, in perfect order; only $350. Apply to 271 Broadway, Rooms No. 10 and 11.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECKED SILK at $1 50; worth $2 25.

PLAIN COLORED SILK at $1 75; same of $2 50.

BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS AND CHECKED WASHING MOHAIR as a tremendous sacrifice to the importer.

1,000 pieces PLAIN COLORED GRENADINE BAREGE, reduced from $1 25 to 75 cents only.

STRIPED GRENADINE BAREGE at 50 cents per yard; cost $1 to import.

300 pieces PRINTED JACONETS, just received from Paris, at very low price.

5,000 pieces FIGURED PIQUES; the most fashionable dresses for seashore, garden, &c.

LITTLE LOVELY SACKS; most comfortable for same use.

PRINTED LINEN LAWN at 50 cents per yard; just received, a new assortment, the last to be had this season.

CHINE ALPAOA, for traveling suits; best colors for the purpose.

WHITE ALPAOA; so fashionable for dinner-dresses.

NOTTINGHAM LACES, by the yard, from 50 cents to 75 cents.

RECEIVED THIS WEEK:
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, as low as $4 per pair; very cheap. Also,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS at $4 50, $6, $8.
LEGRAIN,
NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.

GEORGE BLISS & CO.,
NO. 340 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE MAGIC.
MOODY'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING HOOP-SKIRT.

"The Magic" is the only hoop-skirt that will not project on one side when pressed on the other.

"The Magic" is the only hoop-skirt that can be worn on horseback.

"The Magic," in fact, is the only hoop-skirt that has all the advantages without any of the annoyances of the old style of skirt.

Western merchants should not fail to examine "The Magic."

CLOSING OUT SALE
FOR
JUNE.

Cartoons RIBBONS, reduced from $1 75 per yard to $1.

Cartons RIBBONS, reduced from 10s. per yard to 5s.

Cartoons RIBBONS, reduced from $1 per yard to 50 cents.

Cartons RIBBONS, reduced from 7s. per yard to 3s.

Cartons RIBBONS, reduced from 5s. per yard to 2s.

Suitable for SASHES, BONNETS and TRIMMINGS.
300 Cartons TRIMMING RIBBONS.
50 Cartons DRESS TRIMMINGS, cheap, to close.
LACES, LACE COLLARS AND BUTTONS.
FOR MANTILLAS, JACKETS AND DRESSES.
MARKED DOWN 30 PER CENT. TO CLOSE OUT.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
CLOSING OUT.
A SPLENDID LOT, RICH AND ROSELESS OF COST.
HAIR NETS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
SILK BELTS, BUCKLES, FINE COMBS, ALPACA BRAIDS, BINDINGS, SHIRT BUTTONS; HAIR, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES.
50 FINE EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS.
Plain LINEN COLLARS and SLEEVES, all varieties.
GUIPURE, THREAD, BLONDE AND TRIMMING LACES, BLACK CRAPES, COLORED CRAPES, SILKS.
COLORED VELVETS.
Cambric edgings and insertings; French cambric bands, ruchings, tatings, lace trimmings, veils, coiffeurs, barbing corsets.
THIS IS OUR REGULAR CLEARING OUT SALE FOR JUNE, and ALL OUR GOODS ARE OFFERED at PRICES TO CLOSE.
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

NOVELTIES.
IN REAL THREAD BLACK LACE POINTS.
FINISH BLACK LACE POINTS.
WHITE AND BLACK LACE POINTS.
POINT APPLIQUE AND GAZE POINTS.
POINT APPLIQUE AND GAZE HANDKERCHIEFS.
POINT APPLIQUE AND GAZE EMPRESS COLLARS.
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS, NEW DESIGNS.
LATEST PARIS STYLES.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on
MONDAY, JUNE 19,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
8-4 WHITE BALZORINE GRENADINES,
CRAPE MAREIZ AND
PRINTED MUSLINS
FOR SUMMER WEAR.
ALSO,
STRAW-COLORED LINENS FOR SEASIDE SUITS.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

MOODY'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING HOOP-SKIRT,
LABELED
"THE MAGIC,"
from its peculiar construction, is the only Hoop Skirt that can be folded about the person, so as to occupy no more space than would be required without it. Is the best made, most durable and economical skirt a lady can wear.
Country merchants supplied at the lowest manufacturers prices.
ANDREWS, LEST & BARRETT,
No. 25 Murray-st., N. Y.

A SUGGESTION.
VALENTINE & CO.,
Are at No. 12 4th-av.,
Opposite Cooper Institute Park, a few doors
below 8th-st., and
but a few steps from the
business centre of Broadway.
Buy your dry goods, &c., there, and immortalize yourself by endowing "Soldiers' Homes," or paying the national debt within the year with the money saved.
VALENTINE & CO.,
No. 12 4th-av.

WHITE CHAPE MARETZ
AND ALPACA JACKETS,
A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
SUMMER GARMENT.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

CARPETS FOR OFFICES.
COCOA MATTINGS, STRAW MATTINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, MATS, and BRUSSELS
CARPETS, well adapted
FOR OFFICES AND COUNTING-ROOMS,
Are offered at low prices by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

WILTON CARPETS AT RETAIL.
AN EXTRA QUALITY OF WILTON
CARPET, is now offered
at very low prices, by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.

C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, New-Jersey. This select family hotel is open for the season. Communication by steamboat foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., and 6 P. M. from Pier No. 2 North River; by New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day, and Bergen Point Railroad hourly from Jersey City.

W. W. HILL, Proprietor.

N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen Point than from South Ferry to the 5th-av.

THE HOSFORD HOUSE IS NOW IN fine order, and will open on the 20th instant. It is situated between the American Hotel and the Spring House, and really is the pleasantest location at Richfield Springs, being nearly opposite to the spring. The proprietor will spare

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN AND M'MURRAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1865.

The TIMES report of last week's police trials made comment upon what to a casual spectator in the trial room naturally seems to be a waste of policemen's time and a serious tax upon the Commissioners' patience, namely, the bringing up of trivial complaints, which should be adjudicated by the officers in command of the various station-houses. The President of the Board informs us that the Commissioners once experimentally ordered that their subordinates, the Captains, should attend to the ordinary discipline of the force in their respective precincts, and that, except on appeal, no trial should be taken to Police Headquarters, unless the officer to be tried had been accused of an offence of high grade; but trial proved this course to be unwise, and it was abandoned. The Commissioners having learned from experience that patrolmen and others will not be content with any decision that does not emanate from headquarters, and that Captains' and Sergeants' ruling created more vexation on appeal than the trials would give, the Board have resolved to hear all complaints; and they believe that between the police education which officers gain in the trial-room, and that which they receive in Inspector LEONARD'S school of instruction, the causes of complaint against an infe ri of the force may be so far reduced as to enable the board to sweep the trial calendar of any week in an afternoon.

THE TRIALS.

The trials were picturesque. The voluble, nervous President ACTON was in charming humor, and his habitual "Thetestimonywhichyouwillgiveinthecomplaintagainst officer JohnSmithshallbethetruththewholetruthandnothingbutthetruthbeforeGodandthisbook," was run together with more than usual semi articulness, and rang out over the buzz of the hundred lips surrounding him, with uncommon sharpness. The court-room entrances were choked by witnesses, who were in attendance to overthrow complaints that had been preferred against their several friends on the force, and many of the hundred or more officers who awaited trial were manifestly laughing under their sleeves in anticipation of the triumph which they were about to achieve. The array of complainants were long-visaged and reticent, as usual. Among the latter was

A COMPLAINANT WHO LOST HIS LABOR.

On the day of the late President's obsequies a difference of opinion occurred between Patrolman HILDEBRAND, of the Fourteenth Ward, and Mr. ANDREW HENDRY, a porter in Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS' clothing warehouse in Broadway, and the officer's action not suiting HENDRY, that person resolved to trap him on the first occasion. He accordingly kept an eye on his man, and on the 7th instant imagined that his opportunity had come; for he saw the officer enter No. 33 Crosby-street and there drink, as he supposed, a glass of ale. It appeared on the trial that the officer went into the place, No. 33 Crosby-street, to get a pair of boots, and that the cordwainer, JOHN W. DOUZEL, who keeps the place, gave him a glass of water. "But what were you doing on police time in a shoemaker's shop?" inquired Mr. ACTON. Quoth the officer, "My relieving hour was 1 o'clock, and it was five minutes past 1 when I went into the shop." "Try him again," said Mr. ACTON, addressing Mr. HENDRY; "keep close watch over him; you'll do far better than any roundsman that we can employ." And thus the complaint was dismissed.

ONE OF COMMISSIONER M'MURRAY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Patrolman PETER CAVANAGH, of the Second Ward, was required to respond to an affidavit alleging that on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock at night, he and others forced the doors of the LION BREWERY, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Eighth-avenue, and there fought the landlord, Mr. POPE, and others. Mr. POPE deposed that between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night in question CAVANAGH and his companions, who were drunk, demanded admission, but were told that the place had been closed for the night, and that soon thereafter they stoned the place, and CAVANAGH entered through a window and was knocked down for his trouble. Mr. POPE further added that CAVANAGH'S party created a general fight, in which his shield was stolen by one of the brewery hands. Capt. JAMES BOGART, Capt. MORRIS DE CAMP, and Sergt. WADE testified that CAVANAGH, though recorded on the station-house books as off sick, was inebriated and unfit to perform police duty on the afternoon and evening of the 5th. CAVANAGH was about to explain that he went to POPE'S place to get a paper of tobacco, when his remarks were cut short by Commissioner M'MURRAY saying, "CAVANAGH, I believe that I appointed you; I now advise you to resign, else you may be dismissed."

THE REMARKABLE EXPLOIT OF OFFICER KANE.

Our neighbors over the river are fearfully and wonderfully made, and Patrolman JAMES KANE, of the Forty-first Precinct, (that is somewhere near the Navy-yard,) is one of their most wonderful policemen. He was brought to trial on complaint of Mr. JAMES T. MCGERE, of the navy, for alleged assault and improper arrest while sailing under a press of gin. MCGERE testified that KANE, who was in civilian attire, took him from a crowd that had gathered near the Navy-yard gate, and on reaching Prospect-street called upon his wife to throw his uniform coat and club from the window where she sat, and then attempted to take the deponent to the police station, but that his hearing was such while on the way thither that he attracted a multitude, who shouted, "There goes a drunken policeman." Mr. MCGERE added that on reaching York-street KANE exhibited such indubitable evidences of demoralization that the bystanders were unable to determine which of the two—the officer or the prisoner—was being taken in. Captain JACOBS made a deposition, from which the commissioners inferred that, in his opinion, KANE was not helplessly drunk at the time of the arrest, and other witnesses swore that the officer was undoubtedly inebriated. KANE, who essayed a kind of defence, said that while sitting on his stoop, he observed a tumult about two blocks distant, and, presuming that a policeman might be in difficulty, he hurried to the spot to render such aid as might be needed; that he found Mr. MCGERE brandishing a club and behaving like a rioter; that he thereupon arrested him, and that he was in a state of perfect sobriety. Sergeant DRAKE, of the Forty-second Precinct, before whom Mr. MCGERE was taken, made oath that he dismissed the prisoner, the arrest having, as he thought, been improper. In his opinion, KANE had been drinking, and was unfit to go on post. The commissioners reserved their decision.

LENGTH OF PIER NO 3, NORTH RIVER.

Capt. HEDDEN, having a week ago ascertained from Patrolmen MCEVELEY and LINSEY that their post was nearly three miles in length, surveyed the "beat," including water lots, piers and imaginary streets that had been laid out to run into the Hudson from his ward, and footed up the total distance at precisely two miles and fifty-three feet; and upon the presentation of the Captain's report, President ACTON advised the officers, who had consumed two hours each in covering the post, to join Patrolman HATES, of the First Ward, that officer having reported that he requires 23 minutes to patrol Pier No. 3.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

Rev. BRADFORD K. PIERCE, Chaplain of the House of Refuge, complained that Officer BARTHOLOMEW FARRELL had failed to hold a prisoner who had escaped from Randall's Island; but on seeing Officer FARRELL, the complainant said that there was error somewhere, as he was not the man. The prisoner, a boy of 17, having escaped from the House of Refuge, was apprehended by an officer, but broke loose and swam from Randall's Island, and at Hell Gate a sloop picked him up and took him to the city. Knowing that the police telegraph would put policemen on the alert, the youth concealed himself on a beam in the wheel-house of a steamboat, and in that place went to Albany. Seeing the police of that city on the pier, the fugitive dropped from the wheel-house into the river, and after swimming half an hour was captured and returned to the House of Refuge.

OUR GALLANT FIREMEN.

Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN, of No. 64 Monroe-street, cashier, made affidavit against Patrolman PRICE, of the Fourth Precinct, alleging that while he was passing through Market-street at about 11 o'clock on Saturday night a forth ght ago, he heard an alarm-rap, and went to No Two's engine-house, in East Broadway; that there an encounter occurred between the firemen and the police; that the police fired upon the door of the engine-house; that he exclaimed, "My God! that is not right; you might kill some in there!" and that thereupon Patrolman PRICE clubbed him on the head, inflicting wounds from which he now suffers. JERRY DONOVAN, of No. 130 Monroe-street, DAVID T. ROBINSON, of No. 87 Henry-street, and another person, corroborated this statement. Officer PRICE, in defence, said that he did not strike Mr. MARTIN. On the night of the alleged clubbing, the firemen, to the number of a hundred or more, were celebrating their acquisition of a new steamer, and about a hundred and fifty loungers stood in the street. An encounter took place between the foreman of the company and one of the members, into whose head the festive beverages that had been provided for the occasion had flown, and Policeman WALLACE interfered and separated the combatants; the foreman desired him also to arrest the fireman, and the officer agreed to do so if the foreman would go with him to prefer a complaint. Hearing this, the company surrounded the officer and assaulted him, but he fought his way out to Market-street, and there rapped for aid. His signal brought fifteen officers. He told them what had occurred, and they at once resolved to take the man into custody, went to the engine-house, but were assaulted by the firemen, with bottles, wrenches and brickbats, and the firemen were driven back, Policeman PRICE'S head having been cut open. Forming in the street, the police warned the bystanders to leave the neighborhood, as they were about to make warm work. Then, demanding the surrender of their prisoner, and being defied by the firemen, the police threatened to fire, and as the firemen rushed upon them them they did fire. President ACTON, who usually with sauvity thanks a citizen for preferring complaint against a member of the police force, remarked to Mr. MARTIN that on the night of the riot he appeared to have been out rather late for an honest citizen and in bad company at that.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF CHURCHES.

They have a most uncommon corporation ordinance over the river, making it cause for arrest to wash a coach or other vehicle on the sidewalk, and requiring policemen to report at the City Hall the name of any person that may employ others to violate the ordinance. Sergt. LALOR, misunderstanding this law, apprehended Mr. GODFREY, stabler, of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, Brooklyn, but the Captain of the precinct released the prisoner—It having been shown that not Mr. GODFREY, but his boys, had washed a vehicle in front of his place. Hence the complaint. The commissioners seemed to think that no material harm had resulted from the arrest.

CONNUBIAL ENDEARMENTS.

MICHAEL LEONARD, who clearly had nursed a grudge against Patrolman SMITH, of Yorkville, complained that on the night of the 26th ult. the officer went into Mrs. LEONARD'S liquor-store, and tarried an hour and a half with Mrs. KELLY and Mrs. LEONARD. The officer called Mrs. LEONARD to testify in his behalf, and that person said that on the night of the 26th her loving spouse, with whom she does not live, entered her shop and assaulted her, when she cried for help, and Officer SMITH crossed the street and interfered. Mrs. LEONARD affectionately characterized her husband as a drunken loafer. The complaint against Policeman SMITH was dismissed.

PRISONER ESCAPED FROM COURT.

Mr. S. T. WEBSTER, Clerk of Essex Market Police-court, made affidavit that one STEPHEN T. FARRELL, who had been arrested for garroting, had escaped from the court-room while three officers were therein. The prisoner, who was in custody of Officer LONG, stood behind him while he was making an affidavit, and when no one observed his movements he walked out of court, and is yet at large. ACTON thought it loose management where three officers could not hold one prisoner.

MR. ACTON'S OPINION OF PRIVATE WATCHMEN.

Mr. LOUIS BACH, of No. 55 Chatham-street, desired to know whether the Metropolitan officers were properly performing duty on Monday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, between which hours a burglar entered his store and stole $500 worth of hats, &c. Policemen COARLEY and BURNS, of the Fourth Ward, who had the post wherein the burglary was committed, were able to show that they had been duly diligent, and they only wondered how the deuce could have been committed in a region where there are so many private watchmen. Mr. ACTON—"That's the difficulty; too many private watchmen; they're 'dead beats.'"

ABOUT LAGER BIER.

Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Ward, appeared against Patrolmen LOFTUS and LITTLE, alleging that at about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst. he saw them drinking lager on the sidewalk at No. 470 Greenwich-street, the beer having been passed out to them by the landlord. WILLIAM BENNETT, keeper of the saloon, testified that he asked the officers to take oysters, and, not having re-water, had drawn lager beer from his cellar and offered them this, but that as he was passing the beer out to the men he saw the Captain approaching, and thereupon threw the beer away. Mr. ACTON—"You will do well, BENNETT, to let our men alone; we don't want you to buy them with rum." Capt. PETTY—"It's a bad corner."

After listening to many other complaints, wherein officers are alleged to have been off post, behind time, absent from roll-call, in lager-bier and oyster saloons, asleep—in short, everywhere but on duty at the right time and in the proper place, the board adjourned to Wednesday morning next.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

LIMB OF THE LAW IN LIMBO.

Officer HIRAM CHANDLER, of the court, apprehended DANIEL M. PORTER, of No. 4 Wall-street, attorney and counselor, on a warrant which Justice DODGE had signed upon application of Mr. HENRY D. STOVER, of No. 164 West Twenty-second street, and the prisoner, on reaching court, was required to answer a complaint alleging that he had defrauded Mr. STOVER in the amount of $25,000. PORTER, who is said not to hold a high position in the esteem of his brethren of the bar, was accused of perjury, long ago, and was to have been examined on that charge before Justice KELLY, but the Justice was called to the Yorkville Court, and the complaint fell through default. He appears for himself. Judge PIERPONT represents Mr. STOVER. Yesterday the affidavits of Messrs. STOVER and NATHANIEL WILSON, Solicitor for the Navy Department, were taken, and a subpœna has been prepared for Mr. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, whose testimony it is deemed desirable to have. The deposition of Mr. STOVER, which was taken yesterday, tells the entire story without uncommon legal circumlocution, and is as follows:

Henry D. Stover, sworn—On or about the month of June, 1864, while I was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette by authority of the Navy Department of the United States Government, one Daniel M. Porter, an attorney and counselor, who had heretofore been employed by me as such, procured access to me in his capacity as such counsel, and with intent to cheat and defraud me, then and there falsely and fraudulently represented to me that he had great influence with certain officers of the said Navy Department, and if I would give him $5,000, to be used by him to procure the influence and cooperation of Mr. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Nathaniel Wilson, Solicitor of the Navy Department, he could obtain my release and immunity from imprisonment and all liability thereto, relying upon the aforesaid statements and representations of said Porter, and believing the same to be true, I was thereby induced to, and at the special request of said Porter did make, sign and deliver to said Porter, a sight-draft for $5,000 and my promissory note for $20,000; I further state that on or about the 6th of July, 1864, after I had been released from imprisonment, I called on said Porter, at his office in the City of New-York, and in a conversation there had with said Porter, he falsely and fraudulently represented and stated to me that I was in danger of being again arrested and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette by the Navy Department, unless I gave him (Porter) $5,000 and my note for $15,000, to be used by him in compensating and satisfying Nathaniel Wilson, the Solicitor in the Navy Department, instead of my note, previously given, for $20,000; relying upon the aforesaid statements and representations of said Porter, and believing the same to be true, I made and delivered to said Porter two drafts amounting to $5,000 and two promissory notes amounting to $15,000, to be used by said Porter for the purpose aforesaid. Deponent further states that all of the said representations of said Porter are wholly false and untrue as said Porter then well knew; and said Porter never intended to use any of the said money, notes and drafts for the purpose stated by him, and never did so use them, and it never was necessary or possible for him to do so, as he well knew; I was released from imprisonment by the action of the Navy Department alone, without any agency whatever on the part of said Porter, and said Wilson and Fox neither of them had any connection or in any way participated in or had any knowledge of said Porter's scheme in obtaining my release and discharge; this defiant further states that the said Navy Department never had any intention of again arresting or imprisoning this defiant, on the contrary, the said release and discharge of this defiant was full and unconditional, as this defiant is informed and believes.

In addition to the foregoing the complainant introduced Mr. NATHANIEL WILSON, Solicitor for the Navy Department, and that gentlemen made affidavit that in such capacity he was called upon on several occasions by PORTER, and that PORTER represented that his client (Mr. STOVER) had suffered serious impairment of bodily health from confinement in Fort Lafayette, and that he desired to procure his client's release. Mr. WILSON made further deposition that, except from what he has ascertained from Mr. STOVER, he is entirely ignorant of the representations made to STOVER by PORTER as to the payment of any money for STOVER'S release, and that he never authorized PORTER to make any representation that his release could be effected by the payment of money.

Pending an examination, which is to take place at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th inst., Justice DODGE required PORTER to find $20,000 bail, and this was given jointly by himself and Mr. PETER MURRIS, of No. 19 Great Jones-street.

TWO FOUND MONSTERS COMMITTED.

PETER MCCANNON of No. 297 West Twenty-seventh-street, cartman, a native of Ireland, aged 20 years, and HUGH O'BRIEN, of No. 253 West Twenty-seventh-street, laborer, a native of Connecticut, 18 years of age, were required to answer the complaint of ELLEN SATTERLY, of No. 333 West Twenty-third-street, alleging that on Sunday, the 14th of May last, at about 5 o'clock in the evening, O'BRIEN and RILEY induced her to enter a small row-boat at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, North River, to sail across the river. They met MCCANNON who was alone in a row-boat, and he got into the boat in which she was, and when about half-a-mile from the New-Jersey shore each of the three ruffians brutally assaulted her. In her struggles she was much bruised and beaten. The brutes subsequently landed their victim at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River, and she went immediately to the Sixteenth Precinct Police Station, where she lodged information of the outrage. The accused, however, kept out of the way until yesterday, when they were arrested by Officers PETIT and KERNAN. Mr. THOMAS MCAVOY, of No. 533 West Twenty-sixth-street, who was rowing on the North River, saw the accused at the time of the assault, and one of them threatened to drown him if he did not pull away from their boat, and he, believing his life was in peril, rowed off, leaving the girl in the boat with the three ruffians. The Justice declined to admit the prisoners to bail, but committed them to prison.

HOTEL THIEVES.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON, alias George E. Wallace, and JOHN PICKETT, alias John Baker, were arrested by special officer EDWARD RENRI, of the Putnam County Hotel, Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, attempting to break open a large trunk filled with wearing apparel, the property of Mr. W. P. RAY, of Boston, Mass. The accused entered the hotel, and registering their names, were assigned rooms. In a short time they took the trunk from the hall into their room, broke off a chain which encircled the trunk, and then attempted to pry open the lock with a "jimmy," which was afterward found in the possession of Baker. They were committed for trial without bail.

STEAMBOAT THIEF.

On the morning of the 29th ult., Mr. HENRY SPALDING, of No. 312 Greenwich-street, rose from his berth on board the steamboat *Vanderbilt*, then at the foot of Canal-street, and went thence, leaving behind a gold watch which he valued at $50. Suspicion having fallen on ANNA M. DOUBLEDAY, she was apprehended by Policeman JOHN M. MCCULLOUGH, and taken to court, where she confessed. She was committed for further examination.

PERJURY AND DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Mr. SPENCER appeared and applied for a warrant against JAQUES MONNAIS, keeper of a den which Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Ward, has long in vain sought to extinguish, but which the Court of General Sessions has practically defended and retained in that Ward. The charge against this old offender is, this time, perjury. The following epic poem, which appears on the reverse of MONNAIS'S business-card, is really a curiosity of bar-room literature:

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

1. Thou shalt have no landlord only me;
2. To no other house go on a spree:
3. Take not thy host's good name in vain;
4. Nor in my house dare be profane;
5. Give all my beds and liquors praises due;
6. And *Frenchy's* cigars you'll find "true blue."
7. Pay all your bills without much talking;
8. For *Frenchy* is opposed to chalking;
9. Deface not either chair or wall;
10. And *shove no queer* in MONNAIS' halls.

MONNAIS has served one term in State Prison.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

SOLDIERS ROBBED.

Yesterday afternoon, DAVID CURTIN, a soldier who has lost a limb in the service of his country, appeared with Officer DUNN, of the City Hall force, and his prisoners, THOMAS NORTON and THOMAS HARRINGTON, hackmen, and made affidavit that about ten days ago, having been discharged from a Baltimore hospital, he came hither and, on arriving at the foot of Cortlandt-street, engaged NORTON to drive him to Roosevelt-street, agreeing to pay $1 for the service; that soon after he had entered the hack THOMAS HARRINGTON also entered, but departed about ten minutes thereafter and took a seat by NORTON'S side on the top of the coach; that instead of taking him to Roosevelt-street they drove to Harlem, and there thrust him out in an obscure street, leaving him there, helpless, alone, and without money, as HARRINGTON had robbed him of his wallet, containing $250. Subsequently a good citizen conducted private CURTIN to the State Soldiers' Depot, in Howard-street, and Superintendent COLYER took his case in hand and sent information to Capt. BRACKETT, of the City Hall, and he caused search to be made for the accused, with the result above recorded. In default of bail the prisoners were committed. The soldier's money was not recovered. Private JAMES E. OLIVER, of the New-England Soldiers' Home, at No. 104 Broadway, appeared against JOHN P. THOMPSON, who is a Canadian, was committed for trial.

KEPT OUT OF THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.

Officer EIVELIN, of the City Hall, arrested REBECCA A. FITCH, of the steamboat *Thomas Cornell*, lying at Pier No. 33, North River, for stealing a carpet-bag and contents, of the value $56, from Miss MARGARET FARCHER, of Cornwall, Orange County; and in the prisoner's possession various articles, which are supposed to be stolen. The prisoner was taken to the Halls of Justice, but as the officer recovered Miss FARCHER'S property, and she not ambitious to take lodgings in the House of Detention, she declined to make formal complaint, and the prisoner was discharged.

THE LATEST EAST-SIDE TRAGEDY.

A Returned Soldier Shoots his Putative Step-Father.

INQUEST BY CORONER WILDEY.

On Thursday evening MICHAEL COOGAN was shot through the heart and instantly killed by MICHAEL GORMAN, a returned soldier, who had recently been honorably discharged from the United States ship *Savannah*. The particulars of the shooting, which were briefly noted in Friday morning's TIMES, may be found in the following testimony, which was taken, Friday evening, before a jury:

Henrietta Lamorous, of No. 99 Cannon-street, sworn—I live with my mother; our apartments adjoin those of the deceased; he lived with a woman, who, I understand, was not his wife; I am well acquainted with the prisoner, the son of the woman who lived with deceased; some few years ago he lived with her at the above place, but since then he has been in the army and navy; a year ago he was home on furlough, and boarded on the floor above deceased's apartments; he would not enter these apartments, but when he wished to see his mother he would have her called out; he has been home since May, and boarded in Cannon-street; he lived with his second cousin, Mrs. Lynch; he never, to my knowledge, visited deceased; [the witness described the scene in the house subsequent to the shooting:] I never heard the prisoner threaten deceased; have heard deceased threaten the prisoner; deceased frequently abused Mrs. Gorman, the woman with whom he lived; Mrs. Gorman now has bruises and a defective eye, the result of his violence. The mother of this witness corroborated her testimony.

Mrs. Bridget Gorman, of No. 99 Cannon-street, mother of the prisoner, sworn—I lived with deceased; was married to him long ago; I have no marriage certificate; have heard that he had a wife and children; he told me so; do not know the name of the clergyman who married us; do not know in what church the ceremony was performed; there were no witnesses; I have lived at No. 99 Cannon-street fourteen years; my son lived with me until he went to the war, three or four years ago; I was married after he went away; he sent home money; he has been back about two weeks; there had been difficulty between my son and the deceased on account of my living with him; my son entered my room about dusk on Thursday evening; I did not mind the time; when my son entered only myself and husband were present; my son and the deceased spoke to each other, but no angry words passed; the table was between the prisoner and the deceased; presently words were used that were not very pleasant; do not know what deceased said; they then quarreled; do not know what was then said; they resorted to blows; do not know who struck first; did not hear my husband tell me to open the window and let him throw my son out; I had not been drinking; my husband often drank, and sometimes became intoxicated; have been in that state myself; both prisoner and deceased fought in a corner, and a looking-glass was broken; my son was nearest the wall; cannot say whether my son asked me to open the door and let him out; think that my son fired the pistol; when the pistol was discharged they were near the sink, struggling; my son had a pistol like the one now shown; we bought this pistol when my son enlisted; learning that he could not take it on board ship, he gave it to me, and when he returned I gave the pistol to him again; after the firing my husband did not fall, but sat on the stairs at the landing, and the prisoner ran down the stairs; I took the deceased into my room; he did not speak; I gave him water and held his head in my lap; I knew that he had been shot; I opened his shirt and saw that he had been shot in the breast; I called in Mrs. Lamorous to help me take my husband in; my husband lived about a quarter of an hour; my son always treated me well; my husband sometimes whipped me; he was a heavier man than my son; he was very passionate and dangerous; think that he could have put my son out of the house; do not know that he had threatened to beat my son if he ever entered the house; had taken one glass of ale; two glasses; may have taken five glasses; my husband had taken a little, but was not drunk; after supper we had a quart of ale; do not know whether my son's life was in danger or not at the time when the pistol was fired.

Mrs. Mary Smith, of No. 278 Stanton-street, sworn: The prisoner boarded with me when he was home on a furlough a year ago; Mrs. Gorman told me she had been married to deceased; she lived with him about three years; met young Gorman in the alley after the shooting, and he told me to go straight into the house; I entered and saw deceased lying senseless on the floor; deceased frequently beat his wife, and his conduct generally was such as to annoy the neighbors.

Henry Sandford, roundsman of the Eleventh Precinct, sworn—At about 9 o'clock on Thursday night I was told that a murder had been committed in Cannon-street; I went to the spot, and found there Captain Ulman, officer Fay, and officer Duffy; deceased lay on the floor; Capt. Ulman sent officer Fay to the station-house with Mrs. Gorman; I searched for the pistol, and found it concealed between the ticks of the bed; recognize the pistol here shown; I know nothing further.

John Fay, Patrolman of the Eleventh Precinct, sworn—I was on the corner of Cannon and Stanton streets, and heard that a man had been shot; I went to the scene; I asked a woman who was in the room, whether she was the deceased's wife; she replied that she was; she said that she did not know who committed the deed; the neighbors said that they had not heard a pistol fired; I went, by Capt. Ulmen's order, with the woman to the Station-house, and while I had her in front of the desk, the prisoner entered and said, "I did that; I want to deliver myself;" I asked whether he killed the man in Cannon-street, and he replied, "Yes, I did it in self-defence;" he said that he was the woman's son.

Dr. Wooster Beach testified that he had made a post-mortem examination and found two wounds in the breast, and that one ball had lodged in the heart.

The case was here given to the jury, and they rendered a verdict as follows:

"We find that MICHAEL COOGAN came to his death by pistol-shot wounds at the hands of MICHAEL GORMAN, and we believe that the shooting was in self-defence, and, under the circumstances, justifiable."

Under this verdict the Corner dismissed the prisoner.

Returning Troops.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH NEW-YORK AND NINTH VERMONT.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, N. Y. V., Col. G. F. NICHOLS, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning. After a short rest at Centre Market, they left for Plattsburgh to be mustered out and paid off.

The Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, five hundred and sixty-three men, arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday. This regiment has served three years, having entered the field in 1862, under Gen. STANNARD, with nine hundred and fifty men. Since that time it has had over thirteen hundred recruits. The following are its officers: Brevet Brig.-Gen. RIPLEY, Lieut.-Col. BARNEY, Major BROOKS and Adjt. GEORGE W. GOULD. The regiment has served in the Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and leaves three hundred recruits in the field.

At breakfast hour Col. VINCENT COLLYER, of the Soldiers' Rest, filled a cart with strawberries, and, proceeding to the barracks, handed over to the boys about 500 baskets of the delicious fruit.

Some 200 more rebel prisoners arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday morning, en route for their homes in the South. They have all taken the oath fo allegiance.

One hundred and twenty-four men, of the Third New-York Independent Battery, are still at the Rest. They arrived on Wednesday, and will be mustered out and paid off as soon as their "turn" comes. There are at present sixteen men in the hospital of the Rest—nearly all of them suffering from wounds.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth New-York Regiment, from Hilton Head, are expected to-day. This regiment has been on duty at Hilton Head for the past six months. It numbers about 800 men.

Three thousand baskets of strawberries were sent up yesterday afternoon to the troops on Hart's Island. The Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers (Duryee Zouaves) and a New-York City German regiment, with a number of detachments of men, are there, awaiting final discharge and payment.

Coroner's Inquests.

BY CORONER GOVER—MURDER IN A SALOON.

Mr. PATRICK CAVANAGH, of No. 277 Tenth-avenue, died early yesterday morning, from a wound which he received at the hands of JOHN DRAKE, of No. 296 West Twenty-eighth-street, at the latter's abode, on the evening of Tuesday last. On Friday evening, the Coroner took Mr. CAVANAGH'S deposition, and learned that at the time of the encounter between DRAKE and CAVANAGH, the former, who was in his own dwelling, became angry from some unknown cause, and plunged a knife into the latter's breast, inflicting a mortal wound. DRAKE has been arrested. Coroner GOVER will hold a formal inquest to-day.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

MARY BOLTON, of Worth-street, attempted to cross Centre-street, near Worth, yesterday afternoon, and was run down by the horses attached to one of the Fulton, Bleecker and Fourteenth-street cars. Being crushed under the car, she was probably mortally injured. The Sixth Ward police took her to the New-York Hospital. The car-driver was apprehended, but subsequently discharged by Coroner GOVER. The injured woman is 35 years of age.

BY CORONER WILDEY—DEATH OF WEBBER, THE MURDERER OF AINSLEE.

GUSTAVUS WEBBER, the Eleventh Ward policeman who, in a moment of derangement shot and almost instantly killed ALBERT AINSLEE, in Columbia-street, on the night of the 3d instant, and who subsequently shot himself through the breast while living through a vacant lot between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, died at Bellevue Hospital, on Friday night, and an inquest was held yesterday. No new facts were developed. WEBBER, who was 33 years of age, leaves a widow, but no children. His standing, to the time of the murder, was good.

ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

On Wednesday evening last WM. DOUGHERTY was stabbed in a saloon in the breast by JOHN SMITH, alias Jed. Smith, at the intersection of Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street. The testimony shows that a party had been boxing, and that SMITH being about to strike one of DOUGHERTY'S friends, DOUGHERTY interfered, and thereupon SMITH stabbed him. SMITH is in custody, awaiting the issue of DOUGHERTY'S wound....On Monday evening last MICHAEL CORCORAN, of No. 307 East Thirty-second-street, drank lager-beer with a stranger in a saloon in Second-avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, and after frequent potations, the two quarreled, and the stranger struck CORCORAN on the head with a mallet, fracturing his skull. The stranger, whose name does not appear, was apprehended and taken before Justice KELLY, but CORCORAN, imagining that he had not been fatally injured, declined to press a complaint. His wound taking a serious turn, Coroner WILDEY was called to take his ante-mortem disposition. CORCORAN is 23 years of age.

RUN OVER BY A CART.

WILLIAM G. SYBETT, a youth of eight years, was run over and instantly killed, at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, by a dirt cart, in Forty-fourth-street, near Eleventh-avenue. The body was taken to the parents' dwelling, at No. 222 West Forty-third-street, and there an inquest was held.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—YOUNG MAN'S HEAD CUT OFF.

EDWARD LEROY, of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, a pupil in the French Institute at Fort Washington Heights, was instantly killed, yesterday morning, on the Hudson River Railroad, between Carmansville and Fort Washington. One arm was run over and broken, and his head was severed from the body. It appears that the 7 o'clock train from Yonkers, coming to this city, had passed Fort Washington, and when about one-third of the distance from that station to Carmansville, the young man fell between two cars, and was run over. The train was moving at its usual speed, and was stopped a short distance from the place where the body lay, and many passengers went back to view it. Only a few ligaments connected the head with the trunk. The wheels had passed directly over the neck. Capt. WILSON, of the Thirty-second Precinct Police, having been summoned to the spot, took the body to the Thirtieth-street railroad station, and there an inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY.

Sources of National Revenue.

By a recent law of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to appoint a commission of three gentlemen to inquire into the sources of national revenue, and the best method of collecting the same, with power to send for persons and papers, and to take testimony.

The following gentlemen, being appointed members of the commission, will assemble at the Custom-house and commence their duties on Tuesday next:

Messrs. DAVID A. WELLS, of Troy, N. Y.; STEPHEN COLWELL, of Philadelphia; and S. S. HAYS, of Chicago; with E. B. ELLIOT, of Boston, as Secretary.

Any communications can be addressed to them in the care of the Collector of the Port. The commissioners will first confer with a committee appointed by the distillers and will confine their attention to this branch of the subject until it is exhausted.

Excitement at the Tribune Office.

About noon yesterday, some excitement was created in and around the *Tribune* office by the appearance, in angry mood, of Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD of the *Daily News*, who demanded the immediate suppression of a bulletin posted on the *Tribune* office, which reflected rather severely upon Mr. WOOD in connection with the testimony lately taken before the military commission in Washington. The attaches of the office complied with Mr. WOOD'S demand and the bulletin was removed.

Celebration at the Dutch Church, Staten Island.

The bi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, on Staten Island, is to be celebrated in the church at Port Richmond, on Thursday, June 22. The exercises are to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. The address will be delivered by Rev. JAMES BROWNLEE. Rev. Dr. VERMILYE will take part in the exercises. The members of the New-York Historical Society, and others interested in the early history of New-York, are especially invited to be present.

A Card [From the Pilot Commissioners.

The following has been handed to us for publication:

A statement having appeared in the newspapers, on the authority of the Aldermen of this city, that the Pilot Commissioners had given permission to erect a pier between Hubert and North Moore streets, in the North River, it is proper to say that the Pilot Commissioners have not given any such permission, they not having the legal power to do so.

Will the newspapers, which printed the statement, please copy this answer? By order of the Pilot Commissioners. R. STURGIS, President.

LAW REPORTS.

The Alleged Murderer Walters—An Application Made to Stay His Execution—He is Sentenced to be Hanged Next Friday.

SUPREME COURT—JUNE 16.

Before Justice Ingraham.

A motion was made yesterday by Ex-Judge Stuart before Justice INGRAHAM for a second writ of error in the case of Charles Walters. This man Walters, as our readers already know, has been tried and convicted of murder. He was sentenced to be hanged, his execution to take place on Friday next in the yard of the City Prison, otherwise known as the Tombs. In making the application for a writ of error, the counsel asked for an order staying the execution until such time as an argument could be heard at General Term. Counsel furthermore contended that the Court of General Sessions had no jurisdiction or authority to resentence the prisoner after a trial and conviction and after a former sentence had been approved, both by the General Term of the Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals. Counsel for prisoner claimed that after he had once been sentenced by the General Sessions, and that judgment had been affirmed by the appellate courts, it was the duty and the province of the higher courts simply to appoint another day on which to execute the original sentence; that the first sentence was, and still is, a valid one in law; and that no new or second judgment could be given,—and that particularly was this proposition true as to the Court of General Sessions; counsel urged that the Court of Sessions had no power to declare sentence of death under and by which it was said the prisoner would be hanged on Friday next. Several references were then made to the statutes of this State and to the decisions which the courts have made under them. It was denied that the laws of 1864, under which the record had been remitted from the appellate courts to the Court of General Sessions, had anything to do with the case. Counsel insisted that the law in question applied only to cases where the conviction was legal and the judgment erroneous, and that it was intended to enable the court trying such cases only to pronounce a lawful sentence, and not an unlawful one, which had been in the first instance given and afterwards reversed, leaving the conviction to stand without any sentence whatever, as was the case in Ignats Batzky, the murderer of the diamond merchant, which crime took place in Brooklyn several months ago. Before the law, under which the prisoner claims, was passed, however just and lawful the conviction, if the judgment was erroneous, no new and legal sentence could be pronounced, but the prisoner was to be discharged, as was held in the cases of Mrs. Hartung and of Shepherd in the Court of Appeals. It was also argued that as this was a new and fresh judgment by the General Sessions, the prisoner was entitled under the laws of 1855 to another writ of error as a matter of right. The counsel criticised the validity of the *remittitur* itself, submitting that it was technically defective, and also that there was no authority for the Court of Appeals, even under the act of 1865, to send the record into the Supreme Court, with instructions for that court to transfer it to the trial court, and directing a resentence of the prisoner.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, disputed all the positions taken by Judge Stuart, and earnestly argued that the present judgment against Walters was perfectly just and legal, and in strict accordance with the statute under which it had been pronounced. He said this prisoner had been tried and convicted near two years ago, and his counsel had carried his case through all the courts of the State, and the conviction and judgment had stood the test of the law and been confirmed in every particular, and that it was now quite time that justice should take its course, without further hindrance. Mr. Hall said that Walters had nothing to complain of—he had been fairly tried and was ably defended; and that his counsel, upon an appeal to the higher courts, did all for him that any one could possibly do; that there was no question about the killing, and the jury that tried him had no doubt about his guilt.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Breach of Trust—Retired Partners Liable.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke and a Jury.

George P. Rowley vs. *Reuben S. Blossom and John H. Robinson.*—It was proved in this action that the plaintiff is a produce-dealer in Ohio, and as such had a transaction with Blossom, Robinson & Co., produce commission merchants in this city. Subsequently, defendants' firm was changed to

The New-York Times.

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FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Sidon and Bremen at this Port, and the Hibernian at Father Point.

The Recognition of Rebel Belligerent Rights Withdrawn by England and France.

Official Announcement by Earl Russell.

Rebel Privateers Excluded from British and French Ports.

THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' RULE SUSPENDED

Rejoicing in England Over the Birth of a Prince.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Armed Emigrants and Filibusters to be Treated Without Mercy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The extra Cunard steamer *Sidon*, Capt. McAULEY, which left Liverpool on the 6th inst., and Queenstown on the 7th inst., arrived yesterday, with three days' later news.

The steamship *Bremen* from Southampton June 7, also arrived yesterday.

The steamship *Hibernian* left Liverpool at 2:30 P. M. on the 8th, and Londonderry on the 9th inst., and passed Farther Point for Quebec at 5:30 yesterday afternoon.

The *Asia*, from Boston and Halifax, reached Liverpool at 9:20 A. M. on the 4th inst.

The French steamer *Europe*, from New-York, arrived at Brest on the 5th inst.

The *City of Boston* arrived at Queenstown about noon on the 6th inst.

The steamship *Virginia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown, and the steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, at Londonderry, early on the morning of the 8th.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 7th.

The steamship *Cuba*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 9th.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

REBEL BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

EARL RUSSELL'S LETTER TO THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

From the London Gazette.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 2, 1865.

MY LORDS: I have the honor to state to your Lordships that since the date of my letter of the 11th ult. intelligence has reached this country that the late President of the so-called Confederate States has been captured by the military forces of the United States, and has been transported as a prisoner to Fort Monroe, and that the armies hitherto kept in the field by the Confederate States have for the most part surrendered or dispersed.

In this posture of affairs Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that neutral nations cannot but consider the civil war in North America as at an end.

In conformity with this opinion, Her Majesty's Government recognize that peace has been restored within the whole territory of which the United States of North America before the commencement of the civil war were in undisturbed possession.

As a necessary consequence of such recognition on the part of Her Majesty's Government, Her Majesty's several authorities in all ports, harbors and waters belonging to Her Majesty, whether in the United Kingdom or beyond the seas, must henceforth refuse permission to any vessel of war carrying a Confederate flag to enter any such ports, harbors and waters; and must require any Confederate vessels of war which, at the time when these orders reach Her Majesty's authorities in such ports, harbors and waters may have already entered therein the said proclamations heretofore issued by Her Majesty, and which, having complied with the provisions of such proclamations, may be actually within such ports, harbors and waters, forthwith to depart from the same.

But Her Majesty's Government consider that a due regard for national good faith and honor requires that Her Majesty's said proclamations should be maintained, as regards any Confederate vessels so departing, that they should have the benefit of the *pre-determined period enforced against privateers* in the *asylum-ports* by a cruiser of the United States lying at the time within any such ports, harbors and waters, and that such prohibition should be then and for the first time *maintained* in all other cases.

If, however, the commander of any Confederate vessel of war which may be found in any port, harbor, or waters of Her Majesty's dominions at the time these new orders are received by Her Majesty's authorities, or may enter such port, harbor, or waters, within a limited time from the date of the new orders are received, should want time after the receipt of her warlike character, and, after disarming her, to remain without a Confederate flag within British waters, Her Majesty's authorities may allow the commander of such vessel to do so and to remain for all purposes, in which case he should be distinctly apprised that he is to expect no further protection from Her Majesty's Government, except such as he may be entitled to in the ordinary course of the administration of the law in time of peace.

The rule as to twenty-four hours would, of course, *not be applicable* to the case of such vessel.

I have addressed a similar letter to the Secretaries of State for the Home, Colonial, India, and War offices, and also to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, requesting them, as I do your Lordships, to issue instructions in conformity with the decision of Her Majesty's Government to the several British authorities at home or abroad who may be called upon to act in the matter. I am, &c.,

RUSSELL.

[NOTE.—A similar letter was addressed to the Secretaries of State for the Home, Colonial, War, and India Departments, and to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.]

REBEL PRIVATEERS—OPENING OF OUR PORTS.

From the London Times, June 5.

The Confederacy has fallen to pieces; the Congress of the Confederate States has adjourned never to meet again; their President and Vice-President are prisoners; the leading Generals of the army have surrendered, and only a few broken and flying forces are to be found in the field. Under such circumstances the question of our relations with the Confederate Government demands reconsideration. The last proclamation issued by President JOHNSON tells us what in the opinion of the Government of the United States is the position we ought to adopt, and it is satisfactory to know that *immediately before the proclamation reached us our own government had resolved upon a course which appears to be substantially in agreement with the views of the Federal authorities.* The government of Her Majesty have determined to withdraw from all ships which may henceforth persist in sailing under the Confederate flag the limited hospitality which was their due as long as they were commissioned by a belligerent power. *If the Confederacy itself be gone, the ships-of-war which rendered so much service while the struggle lasted must cease from the conflict or keep out of our waters.* It would be *intolerable that isolated ships should rove the seas on missions of depredation under the authority of a government which practically no longer exists.* The Ministers of the Crown will therefore advise Her Majesty to refuse recognition to Confederate ships-of-war in British ports. If such vessels enter our harbors, *they must change their character or instantly depart.* They will be allowed to remain only upon the condition that they disarm and come under some recognized nationality. It is interesting to note how far this resolution of the government agrees with the proclamation which President JOHNSON issued on the 22d of May. The arrival of the full text of the proclamation relieves us from some difficulties which attended the first imperfect summary. The telegraphic dispatch was as hard to understand as the repetition of a legal opinion by a man who is innocent of the meaning of technical terms, and uses them at hazard. The proclamation consists of two parts, and in the first part, which alone concerns neutrals, President JOHNSON does not go so far as the action of our government might seem to warrant. The President declares all the ports of the United States open to foreign commerce from the 1st of July next, with the exception of Galveston and four other ports of Texas. The excepted ports are treated as still under blockade. Ships from foreign ports attempting to enter them will be seized, and the persons on board will be liable to the penalties incurred pursuant to the laws of war by those who trade, or attempt to trade, with an enemy. In this part of his proclamation President JOHNSON does not affect to treat neutrals attempting to run into Galveston or any other of the Texan ports in any way different from that warranted by international law against persons attempting to break a blockade. Whatever, therefore, may be the attitude which the Federal Government will assume toward the Texan insurgents themselves, the President allows to neutrals the same rights and subjects them to the same liabilities as if the belligerent *status* of the Texans were undoubted. That President JOHNSON does this at a time when we have arrived at the conclusion that the Secessionist forces in TEXAS are too irregular to allow us any longer to regard the Confederate ships-of-war as commissioned by a regular government, is creditable to his moderation, and is another instance of the respect for law which has guided the United States Government in its dealings with foreign nations, and, we may hope, will guide it in the future.

The second part of the proclamation of President JOHNSON is somewhat obscure, but it is tolerably evident that it applies only to the recalcitrant citizens of the Southern States. It is, in fact, the necessary supplement to the first part. Neutrals attempting to enter a Texan port will be treated as attempting, in defiance of blockade, to trade with a belligerent, but the Texans will not be treated as belligerents themselves. The President announces that henceforth he will allow no pretence of belligerent rights and privileges to any person trading, or attempting to trade, in the United States in violation of their laws. The language is general, but, as belligerent rights can only be claimed by those who claim to be belligerents, the proclamation is, in fact, restricted to the inhabitants of the Southern States acting in contravention of the laws of the Union. Viewed in this light, no exception can be taken to the terms of the proclamation, or to the strange penalties denounced on those who disobey it. This second part of the proclamation is, in fact, a matter of purely internal government. President JOHNSON declares that all offenders against it will be held and dealt with as pirates, and, though the propriety of the language is not obvious, it is clearly within the competency of the President to adopt that or any other term, so long as he acts within the powers which Congress has constitutionally conferred upon him.

The nation at large will *approve the determination of the government with respect to Confederate ships-of-war.* Whatever sympathies may have existed among us as long as there was a real struggle for separation, we *cannot view with favor a wanton and causeless prolongation of a state of hostility.* The government do not, indeed, withdraw in terms the recognition of the belligerent status of the remaining combatants. Belligerency is a fact which may or may not be recognized; but when it ceases to exist it can, of course, no longer admit of recognition. At the outset of the war the proclamation of President LINCOLN, blockading the ports of the South, would have forced us to recognize the belligerent character of the Confederacy had no other reason required the step to be taken. The Federal Government announced its intention of exercising rights which were in fact the rights of a belligerent, and one belligerent implies another. President JOHNSON, in the interest of foreign commerce, still recognizes the privileges of neutrals attempting to trade with the ports of Texas. We hope that the moderation of the President will not be unrewarded, and that *English vessels will not be found attempting to enter Galveston and Brownsville.*

THE REBEL LEADERS.

HOPING FOR MODERATION AT THE NORTH.

From the London Times, June 6.

For the next few weeks public attention in America will probably be concentrated on the proceedings to be taken against the captive leaders of the Confederate secession. The murder of President LINCOLN has aroused in the Northern breast a feeling more akin to implacability than has existed at any period of the war. It is strange that in the crisis of the struggle, at a time when the most sanguine were inclined to despair of conquering the South, there was comparatively little animosity toward the men who had apparently overthrown the Union. Not only were the military genius of Gen. LEE and the heroism of JACKSON the subjects of Northern admiration, but the political capacity of Mr. DAVIS, his firmness and courage, and the mastery he had gained over the sentiments of the American people which followed him, were duly acknowledged. But the spirit of revenge which could not be excited by disaster has now followed indignation produced by an odious deed. The declaration of President JOHNSON that treason should be punished has been received with general approbation throughout the North; and there are not wanting those who interpret the President's words so as to mean that the Confederate leaders shall expiate their offence by death, and who maintain that it is just and expedient that this should be the end. We cling, however, to the belief that when the horror excited by the act of BOOTH has been somewhat mitigated by time, wiser and more generous counsels will prevail. There are, indeed, already signs that the ominous threats of the President and the savage clamors of some of the Republican politicians excite apprehension in a respectable section of the community.

Most of the leading anti-slavery men, though they do not scruple to pour out their scorn and hatred on the fallen head of JEFFERSON DAVIS, go the length that no blood shall be shed in political executions. Such is the language of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, such is also the language of the chief Abolitionist organ in the New-York press. These sentiments will probably gain ground every day, and as some time must elapse before Mr. DAVIS and his late colleagues can be brought to trial and convicted, we may trust that before that event takes place public opinion may have recovered its usual placability and good nature. The arguments of those who say that the Southern leaders have caused the deaths of thousands, and that as the man who murders one victim suffers death, so the man who murders a multitude ought not to escape, are as fallacious as they are cruel. There can be no comparison between private crime committed for gain or revenge, and a political act which has the sanction of several millions of people and is supported by their lives and fortunes. Mr. DAVIS and the other Confederate politicians were merely the representatives of a great community, which formerly believed that it had a right to dissolve a political league, and to defend the South by force of arms against those who would compel it to return to a Federal alliance which was no longer suited to its interests. From their position in the Union as it existed before secession, they were called upon to bear offence, and were, in fact, elected to it by universal suffrage. Such an act differs very far even from the treasons which have been common in Europe, when some ill-disposed persons have excited a partial and hopeless rising. A community which has carried on war for four years, and has been treated as a belligerent, not only by its own adversary, but by all civilized countries, is entitled to be placed in a position different from that of a riotous county, and may well cover the acts of those who administer its affairs.

We may hope, then, that the United States Government will deal in a generous spirit with those fallen politicians. The chief men of the Confederacy are now in its power. President DAVIS, Vice-President STEPHENS, and several of the Governors of the Southern States are in the prisons of the North. The military leaders are on parole, and are, we presume, protected by the terms of their capitulations, though it seems there is a report that Gen. LEE is to be arrested and brought to trial. But if the government prosecute the Confederate President and one or two of his chief colleagues, it will be enough to satisfy whatever of vindictive feeling exists in the minds of Americans. The Grand Jury in Washington has found a true bill for treason against Mr. DAVIS, and the arrests still continue. But we may trust that these measures will not be followed by acts of vengeance, which can add nothing to the strength of the Government, and must envenom still further the animosities which the war has engendered.

MAGNANIMITY OF THE NORTH.

From the Manchester Examiner, June 5.

Hardly less important in character than the foregoing, is the announcement that a true bill has been found against Mr. DAVIS by the grand jury of the District of Columbia. He will be tried for treason at Washington as soon as the prosecution is ready to go on with the case, and with him will be included, it is to be presumed, such of the officials as are now in the hands of the Federal authorities. Gov. LETCHER, Judge CAMPBELL, and Mr. SEDDON, have already been arrested, and with them, it is said, will be joined Gen. LEE. That Gen. LEE will be brought to trial is only a rumor, for which we have as yet no substantial authority. When he surrendered to Gen. GRANT, it was understood that his offence, if not condoned, was at least overlooked. The terms which he accepted covered his guilt, as well as that of his officers, and he may plead this much if put on his trial. Still it would be obviously unfair to make Mr. DAVIS the scapegoat of the rebellion. It is true he was the most prominent man in the Confederacy, but his offance was shared by all who voluntarily bore arms, and he would not have been able to carry on the war for a single day had he not unhappily been the representative of a popular cause. Of course, it is in such cases as this that representative men must suffer, but we may hope when mercy has been extended to so many leaders in the civil war, that Mr. DAVIS will not be consigned to the scaffold. No one can accuse the Cabinet of Mr. JOHNSON of acting with undue harshness since the surrender of LEE's army. In the old world, under similar circumstances, probably many examples would have been made, and the law would have been enforced with the utmost rigor, but the *Federal Cabinet have acted with a rare magnanimity and moderation, which we may trust will be continued to the end.* To visit with death any of the offenders in the late war, save such as would be condemned in times of peace under the criminal law, would be to make martyrs of them in Southern opinion, and, as a matter of policy, it would be better to let Mr. DAVIS go. He is now harmless for evil, and probably under the new conditions of the South, the revival of its trade and commerce, the reorganization of law and order, the Southerners *may by and by learn to wonder why they were induced to take up arms, and to look upon Mr. Davis as the type of an exploded theory of government.*

TEXAS NEWS VIA LONDON.

AN INTELLIGENT ENGLISHMAN ON KIRBY SMITH.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of May 23, says:

"At this moment of triumph the exultation of the people is such that any one who ventures to hint that the war is not positively ended, and that on the west of the Mississippi there still remains a large country claiming to be a part of the Confederacy, and that it is held by a large army and a capable leader, is pronounced to be either a lunatic or a traitor; or, if he be a foreigner, a decided enemy of Republican institutions. Nevertheless, it may be of interest to Europe, and possibly to America, to know what force is actually under the command of Gen. KIRBY SMITH, in the Trans-Mississippi region, and what spirit animates the leader and the army at a time when all other portions of the Confederacy yield enforced obedience to the Federal authority. It is possible that Gen. KIRBY SMITH may be convinced of the uselessness of any further struggle. It is also possible that he may be in his heart a Unionist, and equally possible that if he have the desire to carry on his back the burden of the Southern cause, and hold aloft in his hands its banner in this day of its humiliation, he may not possess either the energy, the genius, or the good fortune necessary to insure success. Without speculating in this respect one way or the other, or asking what will or can be done by the Federal Government to trample out the last embers of the civil war in that region, I proceed to place before your readers some facts in relation to Texas which are not publicly known, and which, if *not sufficiently grave to embarrass the Federal Government in its domestic policy, are serious enough to impose the utmost caution upon it in reference to Mexico, and, above all, in its attitude toward the Emperor of the French.* I learn from an intelligent English gentleman, who has just arrived in this city from Texas and Louisiana, where he passed two months, part of the time in the camp and tent of Gen. KIRBY SMITH, whose friendship and hospitality he enjoyed, that the Trans-Mississippi army has 150,000 men upon its muster-rolls, and that its effective force is fully 85,000, to which number rations are daily issued. In this number are included 30,000 cavalry, well mounted on good Texan horses. Were it desirable, he says, to convert the whole force of 85,000 into cavalry, the want of horses would be no impediment to the realization of the project. So great has been the quantity of clothing, amunition, material of war, and other supplies from Europe run into Texas, via the Rio Grande, that Gen. KIRBY SMITH calculates on unmistakable data, that if not another ship were to run the blockade he would have *sufficient stores of all kinds to supply all the wants of his army for two years.*

STERLING PRICE STILL TO BE HEARD FROM.

From the same Correspondent.

The telegraph dispatches from New-Orleans received this morning, report that Gen. KIRBY SMITH lost his life in a personal encounter with Maj. MACKEE, who had accused him of fraud in some cotton speculations in which they were jointly interested. The statement may or may not prove correct; but, considering how many times Gen. STERLING PRICE has been reported killed in telegrams from the South, and that he is still alive and vigorous, and that Gen. FORREST, the dashing, and as some have called him, "the heaven-born soldier," has been assassinated at least five times within the last five months, in the newspapers, but still lives and writes, there needs corroboration of the story before it can be accepted as a truth. Supposing it to be correct, *Gen. Sterling Price will probably assume the vacant position of Commander-in-Chief of the Trans-Mississippian army,* and be master of the same opportunity as his predecessor to uphold the fortunes of the Confederacy. There are not wanting men who believe that for this purpose he would be *more formidable to the Federal Government, both as a soldier and a statesman, than Gen. Kirby Smith.* However this may be, there is in the position of affairs west of the Mississippi a sufficient element of future trouble to moderate the extravagant elation of the hour.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament remained adjourned for Whitsun recess, and English politics are consequently unimportant.

The Bombay mail has arrived. Cholera prevails in various districts of India, and has proved extremely fatal. Warlik operations have been suspended in Bhootan, until the wet season is over.

The London *Star* says: "Lord PALMERSTON, in a letter to Mrs. COBDEN, has offered her a pension of £1,500 per annum, which Mrs. COBDEN has declined, at the same time expressing her grateful sense at the kindness manifested her by the crown and the administration."

A new evening paper was about to be published in London, to be called the *Glow-worm.*

SAFFERTHWAITE'S Circular of the evening of the 7th, reports less activity in the market for American Securities; but consequent on the demand from the Continent on the 7th, the market closed very firm. United States 5-20s being 67@67¼. Erie, after declining to 48¾, have reacted, closing at 49¼@50.

The *Times'* City Article says the Five-Twenty bonds have been in good demand, both for Holland and Germany. The Americans, who have recently been buyers, are now sellers.

The Duke of Argyle writes a long letter to the Edinburg *Scotsman*, in response to some remarks by Lord DALHOUSIE, to show that the anti-slavery principle has been the great motive to the North in the prosecution of the war; and he appeals to the English people to help the Americans in the heavy burden entailed by the sudden abolition of slavery.

The papers generally applaud Earl RUSSELL's letter, withdrawing recognition of Confederate vessels.

The *Star* rejoices that the government has not been imposed upon by shallow devices as to the strength of the Confederates, and their continued resistance in Texas.

There had been a serious accident on the Great Western Railway. An excursion train from Liverpool to London, with 1,000 passengers, upset near Shrewsbury, and 14 persons were killed, and about 60 seriously injured.

THE NEW PRINCE.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, June 3.

This morning, at 16 minutes past 1 o'clock, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was happily delivered of a Prince.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, and the Lady of Her Royal Highness' Bedchamber were in attendance. The Secretary of State for the Home Department arrived at Marlborough-house immediately after.

Her Royal Highness and the infant Prince, God be praised, are doing perfectly well.

This happy event was made known by the firing of the Park and Tower guns.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, June 3—9:30 A. M.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES has passed a good night, and is going on perfectly well.

The infant Prince is likewise in perfect health.

ARTHUR FARRE, M. D.
E. H. SIEVEKING, M. D.
G. T. GREAM, M. D.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, June 4—9:30 A. M.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES has passed another good night, and is progressing favorably.

The infant Prince is well.

ARTHUR FARRE, M. D.
E. H. SIEVEKING, M. D.
G. T. GREAM, M. D.

On Saturday morning the intelligence of this joyous event was communicated to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the subjoined letter:

WHITEHALL, June 3.

MY LORD: I have the honor to inform your Lordship that her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES was safely delivered of a Prince this morning at 1:18 A. M., at Marlborough-house. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, G. GREY.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.

The letter of the Home Secretary was accompanied by the following official bulletin:

MARLBOROUGH-HOUSE, June 3—2:30 A. M.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a prince at 1:18 A. M. Her Royal Highness and the infant prince are doing perfectly well.

ARTHUR FARRE, M. D.,
E. H. SIEVEKING, M. D.,
GEORGE THOMPSON GREAM, M. D.

In accordance with custom on such occasions, the documents were posted in front of the Mansion-house, where they were read by thousands in the course of the day.

From the London Observer.

The accouchement of her Royal Highness was expected to have taken place early in July. The birth of the Prince on Saturday, although somewhat earlier than was anticipated, was certainly not so premature as that of Prince VICTOR. The royal infant, it is said, is remarkably strong and healthy, and shows no sign or indication whatever of premature birth. Our readers will learn also with unalloyed satisfaction that the health of Her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES is as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances. Her Royal Highness was present at Mr. HALLE'S concert, at St. James's Hall, on Friday afternoon, and had returned to Marlborough House in all her usual health, with the intention of joining the dinner party which was to assemble there (and did assemble) at eight o'clock. A slight feeling of indisposition, however, deterred her Royal Highness from entering the dining-room, and as the evening drew on indications presented themselves which speedily brought the medical attendants to her assistance, when, after a brief suffering, bravely borne, the Princess became the happy mother of a second prince in the line of British kings. The event (so happily brought about) has occasioned an universal feeling of delight throughout the metropolis, and the lodge at Marlborough-house was thronged from an early to a late hour on Saturday with visitors anxious to read the medical bulletin, and to assure themselves that all was really as well as their fervent hope would suggest. Before the evening closed the visitors' book at the gate recorded upwards of 1,200 names.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

DROUYN DE LHUYS had issued instructions similar to those contained in Earl RUSSELL's letter, of June 2d, relative to withdrawal of protection to Confederate vessels of war.

NAPOLEAN arrived at Bona, June 5th, and gave audience to the Tunisian Embassy. He was expected to reach Paris about the 10th.

In the Corps Legislatif a bill had been introduced relative to an Algerian Company who engage to place at the disposal of the government the sum of one hundred million francs, to be expended during the ensuing six years.

It is said that the anxiety about Mexico is in no way diminished in France. The people were eagerly looking forward to the speeches which are to be made in the Corps Legislatif on the subject.

The Paris *Patrie*, of the 5th, represents the measures taken by the Juarist agents to obtain volunteers in the United States as entirely without result.

The *Patrie* states that a portion of the French troops recently dispatched to Algeria are ordered home.

The discussion on the Budget was resumed, and M. O'QUIN, the reporter of the committee, replied to the speech made by M. THIERS at the previous sitting.

The *Temps* states that it is intended to erect Protestant churches at Belleville, at Montmartre, and in all the other quarters of Paris in which there have hitherto been no such buildings.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says: "The Spanish troops are said to have received formal orders to abandon San Domingo at once. The situation of the country appears to have become so deplorable that all the natives as well as the European troops are subject daily to dreadful sufferings."

The new Ottoman ambassador to the court of the Tuileries presented his credentials to the Empress on the 4th. His Excellency stated that he had received express instructions from the Sultan to devote all his efforts to strengthen the relations of friendship happily so long existing between the two empires. The Empress, in reply, thanked the ambassador and expressed the same sentiments of friendship toward the Porte.

The *Progres*, of Lyons, says that a local crisis prevails in consequence of the uncertainty in respect to the solvency of merchants in the United States, who were among the best customers of the Lyons manufacturers.

The Paris Bourse closed firm on Monday, and rentes are quoted 67f. 42 centimes.

ITALY.

There had been rumors of changes in the Ministry, but the Florence *Nazione* denies them.

The same journal publishes some details of negotiations with the Papal Court by Signor VEGOZZI.

The Pope, it is stated, will appoint Bishops to the vacant Sees, but they will be presented by VICTOR EMANUEL, and will acknowledge him as their sovereign, and recognize the Kingdom of Italy. The Pope consents to the suppression of some bishoprics, and the Italian Government will have the right to prevent the return of prelates whose presence it may consider prejudicial to public safety.

A telegram from Florence, of June 4, says: The public fete in commemoration of the grant of the constitution took place here to-day. The King reviewed the National Guard. An immense crowd was present, and His Majesty was received with enthusiasm. The official gazette of Turin publishes a decree declaring that the subscriptions to the new loan, which shall not exceed ten lire of rent will be allotted in full; and that those exceeding that sum will be reduced proportionately.

A Turin telegram of the 5th inst. says:

"A meeting was held yesterday in this city, presided over by Senator SPONZA. A resolution was passed condemning all negotiations between Italy and Rome which were not on the basis of a cessation of the temporal power of the Pope. It was also resolved that Italy belongs to the Italians, and that Italian towns should be invited to pass a similar resolution. The meeting appointed a committee to constitute a permanent electoral assembly, and to send GARIBALDI a commemorative medal, to be struck for the purpose."

BELGIUM.

It is reported that the health of King LEOPOLD of Belgium is still improving.

SPAIN.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs had resigned on account of ill-health, and it was rumored he would be succeeded by Gen. CALONGA.

BRAZILS AND RIVER PLATE.

The mail steamship *Parana*, with the above mail, had arrived at Southampton, and furnishes the following details of the state of affairs in that quarter, the heads of which have already been received by telegraph from Lisbon:

"The Paraguayan army, 5,000 strong, supported by a fleet carrying 25,000 men, seized the City of Corrientes on the 14th of April, without any assistance.

Gov. LAGRAUA had retired the day before, and all the departments were turning out in arms.

The Governor had established his headquarters at San Roque, and called out all the men between the ages of 17 and 60, and addressed an enthusiastic proclamation to the citizens. It is said that the invaders have taken Empedrado, and that the fleet had also seized Bella Vista and Goya. They met with no opposition, the Brazilian fleet not going up to meet them. A naval combat was, however, expected between the hostile fleets and Gen. Urquiza, who was continuing his preparations and would be ready to march against the invaders with 10,000 men. The Paraguayan army was estimated at 60,000, of which 45,000 are infantry, 10,000 cavalry and 5,000 artillery.

The allied forces, on the other hand, comprised 15,000 Brazilians in Montevideo, 15,000 of the army of the Rio Grande, 10,000 troops disposable at Rio, 5,000 Orientals under FLORES, 10,000 Argentines under Gen. URQUIZA, and 20,000 under the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. MITRE, a total of 75,000 men.

Gen. MITRE had issued a proclamation stating that Paraguay had commenced the war by treacherously seizing two Argentine war vessels. He summons the people to their posts as citizen soldiers, and promises then confidently to triumph.

At Buenos Ayres business was brisk and money much easier.

The Emperor of Brazil opened the Chambers on the 6th of May. In his speech the Emperor referred to the *Massachusetts* and *Florida* affairs, in which the United States Government had acknowledged the justice of the Brazilian reclamations; and in reference to England, said the relations between England and Brazil continued interrupted; the Brazilian Government desiring the reestablishment of those relations, may be followed by an accord honorable to both.

TURKEY.

A telegram from Constantinople of May 29, says: The Societe Generale are negotiating to establish a national bank at Bucharest, with a capital of two hundred million piastres.

The Porte is vigorously prosecuting measures against the traffic in Circassian slaves.

GREECE.

A telegram from Corfu of June 3, says: "The elections in the Ionian Islands to the Greek National Assembly, have resulted favorably to the Conservative party."

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Saturday, June 3.

Cotton advancing. Exchange, 2s. ½d. The panic has in a measure subsided.

CALCUTTA, Friday, June 2.

Exchange, 2s. The condition of affairs is improving.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 8.

Most of the commercial news by the *Hibernian* is anticipated by arrivals at New-York.

BREADSTUFFS unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Beef steady. Pork very dull at 65s. @70s. Bacon quiet and steady. Tallow inactive. Lard quiet at 68s.

PRODUCE—Ashes flat. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee steady. Spirits Turpentine flat. Petroleum firm at 2s. 4d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE active. TEA firm. RICE tends downward. TALLOW inactive. PETROLEUM firm at 2s. 5d. for refined.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 90@90¾ for money; Illinois Central shares, 76@76½; Erie shares, 49½@50; Five-Twenties, 67@67¾.

(By Telegraph to Londonderry.)

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 9.

COTTON.—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 81,000 bales, including 15,000 to speculators and 27,500 to exporters. The market opened dull and easier, but subsequently became active and pricey advanced ½d. for American, and ¼d. for Bombay and other descriptions. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans 18¼d.; Middling Orleans 17d.; Middling Mobile 16¾d.; Fair Uplands 18d.; Middling Uplands 16¾d. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 15,000 bales, the market closing firm and unchanged, but quieter under the Cuba's news. The stock in port is estimated at 365,000 bales, of which 42,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS dull.

WHEAT tends downward.

PROVISIONS inactive.

LONDON, Friday, June 9.

Consols close at 90¼@90¾ for money. Illinois Central shares 75¾. Erie shares 51¼. U. S. Five Twenties 67.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £22,000.

VERY LATEST BY THE HIBERNIAN.

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 9.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that France has given the Washington Government to understand that Mexico is under French protection, and France will not allow any power to attack it, and will deal with filibusters without mercy.

In a debate in the Corps Legislatif, ministerial assurance was given that there was no likelihood of trouble with America on the Mexican question.

GREAT FIRE IN SARATOGA.

Destruction of the United States Hotel and Marvin House.

The Guests Escape with Difficulty, and with the Loss of All Their Effects.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Sunday, June 18.

The United States Hotel is in flames. The north wing cannot be saved, and the wind being northwardly threatens the telegraph office. The Fire Department seems inadequate, there being only three engines.

The Union Hotel, Congress Hall, Clarendon and American are safe, but the Marvin House is seriously threatened.

The north wing of the United States must go. The flames are already through the entire roof, from front to rear, along Division-street.

The United States Hotel and Marvin House Destroyed.

SARATOGA, Sunday, June 18.

About 4:30 o'clock this afternoon a fire was discovered in the north wing of the United States Hotel. A short time after a second fire broke out in another and distant part of the building. The flames spread with a fearful violence, and in a few moments the north wing was a sheet of fire; and soon after the whole edifice was a mass of flames.

So rapid was the progress of the fire that it was with difficulty that the guests succeeded in escaping, without their effects.

Before 5 o'clock the building fell in with a frightful crash. A portion of the furniture only was saved.

The flames communicated to the Marvin House, which was also speedily destroyed. The bank adjoining is seriously threatened.

The fire is still burning at this hour (8 o'clock, P. M.) The fire is generally believed to be the work of an incendiary.

All the other hotels are safe and the prospects for a good season were never more flattering.

LATER.

SARATOGA, Sunday, June 18—9:45 P. M.

Two lives have been lost.

The fire is now under control, and will be stayed at the Davison residence, next door to the north of Marvin House.

The First National Bank (late Bank of Saratoga Springs) was not damaged.

SARATOGA, Sunday, June 18—10:15 P. M.

Officer CASE was killed by the falling of a chimney.

The cottages belonging to the United States Hotel are all destroyed, and the fire will extend no further.

The guests of the United States Hotel are all removed to the Union, Clarendon and Congress Hall.

GEN. BUTLER ON CONFISCATION.

He Recommends that the Forfeited Lands Should be Divided Among the Black Troops.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 18.

At the collation which followed the monument dedication ceremonies in Lowell, yesterday, Gen. BUTLER responded to the toast complimentary to the army and navy. He urged that the confiscated lands forfeited by treason should be given to the soldiers who had put the rebellion down. In further connection with the subject, the General said: "While we give every guerdon to the citizen soldiers who went forth from the free North, from Massachusetts and New-England, and from the States east and west, guided by intelligence and instructed in their political rights, and burning for the national honor, what shall we say of another class of soldiers, a class that had no instructions, no political rights, had had no joy in the past and little hope in the future? What shall we say of those colored men who, with intuitive loyalty and patriotism, volunteered with us in our defence? Shall there be no word of encouragement for the negro soldier who stood side by side fighting for the country which had been heretofore unjust to him; but who, relying in the future upon the faith and on the justice of omnipotent God, still stood up and fought bravely? Is there no reward to be given to him? Shall we forget him? Shall he be denied even the poor honor of participating in the review of the troops who won those great victories, at the National Capital? I trust this country will never be guilty of such ingratitude. If I may make such a promise, I will never cease to urge upon the government to do justice to the negro; at least to allow him to appear in arms in the capital that he helped to save by his valor. And I again appeal to the men of Massachusetts to say whether the man who is fit to fight is not fit to vote? [Cheers.] Whether a man that can carry a cartridge-box is not fit to walk up to the ballot-box? Whether the man who knows how to handle a bayonet does not know how to handle a little bit of paper? I am ready to admit the want of intelligence and cultivation in the negro. I know he is ignorant, but he knew enough to be right in this contest; to be loyal; and that is a great deal more than his master did, [cheers and laughter,] and therefore, as I know, from having seen the rolls of ten thousand of the rank and file of the Confederate army prisoners, as I knew, that only one in eight was able to sign his name. In this reconstruction we have got to trust to the instinct, and not to the intellectual cultivation of the voter. I had rather trust to the loyal black instinct than to the disloyal white instinct. [Laughter.] Therefore, my friends, I think we can ask the government to hold on, and first punish the disloyal citizen, either by the loss of his life, his liberty or his land, according to the decree of the government. But do not punish the loyal citizen, who has done everything the ability God has given him would permit, to further the cause of the Union and the government. I further ask of the government to wait and see who its friends are; to deal only with those that are friends to-day—not of the lips but of the heart; to deal with the men who have fought for it, and not with those who have fought against it; to give political rights to those who have defended them, and not to those who have undertaken to overthrow them. Let us have the whole army, regulars and volunteers, citizen soldiers, black and white and gray, who fought for us, and give each and all their due proportion of praise."

A pleasing incident attending the exercises was the presentation of an elegant silk flag and a silver plate. On the flag was the following inscription: "Maryland to Massachusetts, April 19, 1865. May the union and friendship of the future obliterate the anguish of the past."

Lieut.-Col. TYSON, of Gov. BRADFORD'S staff, presented the flag, with an eloquent address, which was appropriately responded to by Gov. ANDREW.

NEWS FROM HAYTI.

The Rebellion Ended—The Rebels Defeated and Compelled to Lay Down Their Arms.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 18.

The schooner *Clara L. Sparks* brings advices from Hayti to June 2. The recent attempt at rebellion had failed. The rebels were defeated near Gonalves, when they laid down their arms and dispersed, the leaders fleeing the country. President GEOFFRARD offered pardon to all except the leaders. Quiet would soon be restored. Some of the rebel leaders had reached Inagua, on their way to Nassau.

The Body of J. H. Page Found.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 18.

The body of J. H. PAGE, which has been missing since Wednesday, was found yesterday in the water near Breed's Island. He had recently been subject to temporary fits of insanity. Deceased was President of the Cape Cod Railroad and a prominent citizen.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Vessel in Distress off Cape Henry—Steamer Dispatched to Her Relief—Rebel Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 16.

Information reached this place early this morning, that an unknown vessel was in distress off Cape Henry. The steamer *Amanda Winants* was immediately dispatched to her relief.

Three hundred Confederate prisoners are being sent through here daily en route to their homes.

There are about 5,000 soldiers (patients) at the Hampton hospitals at present. These hospitals are in charge of Surgeon ELI MCCLELLAN.

At Newport News there are about 3,500 Confederate prisoners, 500 of whom are in the hospital in charge of WILLIAM A. SMITH.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals and a Law of Congress—The Legal-Tender Act Declared Unconstitutional.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 17.

At Frankfort, yesterday, the majority of the Court of Appeals, consisting of Judges PETERS and ROBERTSON, declared the act of Congress making Treasury notes a legal-tender unconstitutional. Judge WILLIAMS dissented.

Gen. THOMAS left for Nashville this morning.

John H. Surratt Not in Port

NEW BOOKS.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK UPON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY. Published, with an Introductory Statement, by Order of the Council of the Citizens' Association. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1865. pp. 502. With Sanitary and Topographical Map, and numerous Engravings.

At last we have a reliable report upon the social condition of New-York City; a report, moreover, that is no common one; no mere compilation of statistical data, overpowering with figures and perplexing with misstatements. This is a book demanding and arresting attention; a live book; remarkable, not more for the extent of research and magnitude of labor involved in its preparation, than for the public spirit it represents and whereof it is the offspring.

There have heretofore been reports, ordered by authorities and prepared by committees, purporting to present the results of inquiry into matters of social moment. We have had Senate committees on sanitary affairs, and Assembly committees on tenant-house investigations, whose labors were arduous and whose conclusions—gathered into legislative documents—were pertinent and instructive. But the observation of such committees were necessarily limited—their scrutiny more or less cursory. The description of a single visit to this or that locality, an *ex parte* statement of a witness here and there, a conflicting array of evidence on mooted points, comprised the substance of their details. Undoubtedly, the deductions which they made from things seen and accounts heard, were reasonably sound, and such suggestions toward improvement as they hazarded, merited great consideration. But they were constrained to judge, very often, from imperfect bases, and to pronounce a verdict without adequate appreciation of the issues to arise from it. In effect, the reports of legislative and other official bodies have been—like their labors—too hasty and too superficial.

The report before us, however, does not hinge on hearsay or repeat misrepresentations. Its facts are hard, palpable; its deductions convincing, its arguments unanswerable. They are the production not of an individual or a committee, but of an agency which may be called ubiquitous, since its operations penetrated every portion of our city, and its personal scrutiny progressed, almost simultaneously, in every neighborhood. A retrospect of the actual labor performed by that agency would embrace the social and sanitary history of half a million of our people.

The work, though published by the APPLETONS, emanates primarily from the "Citizens' Association;" and the "Citizens' Association" is—what? To persons who take no interest in the public well-being, who seldom or never vote, who care not what sort of government they dwell under, or how it may be administered, the existence of such an organized body in our midst may be unknown. But to the patriotic observer of events, who has marked a strong hand grappling, of late, with official corruptions, it needs not to explain the design or action of this association. Let it suffice that there is established a moral power among us, embodied in combined capital and intellect, comprising as its constituent parts our ablest and purest men, intelligent, earnest and financially equal to whatever work of reform they undertake or indorse. As a record of what such men, in organization, have done, and as an index of what they will do and cause to be done hereafter, the *Report on Hygiene and Public Health* comes opportunely before the world.

"The Citizens' Association," created for the purpose of adopting and executing plans for the improvement of our great metropolis, beheld, at the inception of its design, a wide field of labor. Not only did the mal-administration of municipal affairs call for root and branch reform, but the imminent dangers which threatened health and life in the community, demanded prompt attention from some quarter. An investigation into the causes of disease and death became, therefore, a necessary feature of the reformatory scheme. This task was confided to one of the branches of effort peculiar to the organization—a Council of Hygiene.

There are four auxiliary branches, or bureaux, contained in the Citizens' Association; firstly, the Bureau of Law, composed of legal gentlemen of the highest standing; secondly, the Bureau of Education; thirdly, the Bureau of Engineering; fourthly, the Bureau of Sanitary Science, or Council of Hygiene; the latter body composing a committee of the best medical minds of our city. It is to this Council that we directly owe that grand Report which lies upon our table.

Early in the month of May, 1864, and under the auspices of the Citizens' Association, we remark the first ground broken in sanitary inspection. The work of scrutiny and practical research was intrusted to inspectors—competent medical gentlemen selected by the Council of Hygiene; and the leading points of sanitary inquiry related to buildings, dwelling-places, population, sewerage, drainage, pavements, gutters, garbage, ventilation, water, cellars, vaults, nuisances, habits and homes, sickness, malaria, dangers, death rates, etc. Twenty-nine districts were assigned to as many medical inspectors; the area embraced extended from Whitehall to Harlem River. To each inspector was given a book of records, containing a map of his district. The districts were then investigated by squares, the outer belt first; the examination converging, by squares, to the centre. Weekly reports were submitted at meetings of the twenty-nine inspectors, presenting, in writing, a summary of the week's labors in each district. This involved a current review of the sanitary condition and wants of the entire city. The inspectors were directed to make their inspections, as far as practicable, "a house to house visitation," thus securing so thorough a research, as, in the words of the Report, "to leave no cause of unhealthiness and no existing disease undiscovered and uninvestigated."

In connection with domiciliary examinations, information was sought regarding drinking-shops, brothels, gaming-places, markets, factories, slaughter-houses, stables; and exhaustive inquiries were made concerning all insalubrious quarters and localities of pestilential or endemic disease, such as typhus fever, small-pox and infantile disorders. While prosecuting their labors, the Inspectors acted in a measure as health-counselors to the people whom they visited, and as health guardians for the public at large, eliciting and embodying complaints against unhealthful places, for the prompt action of the Sanitary Police. All records of observations were written up while the facts were "yet freshly in mind;" and thus the surveys progressed until December, 1864, when the entire city had been traversed; and thereafter, specifically, the inquiries continued up to the final submission of reports.

Here, then, we have an aggregation of statements and a digest of facts and conclusions, such as no legislature or government has been able to produce. The "Health of Towns' Commission," appointed by the British Parliament, accomplished an extensive work in presenting its voluminous results to the public; but the operations of that commission were neither so minute nor so positive as those pursued by the Council of Hygiene. Not only have we in this Citizens' Report a complete sanitary survey, and a body of evidence interesting as it is irrefragible; we have likewise tables, maps, charts, plates, and plans, which, while they attest the liberal spirit of the association, demonstrate also the scientific character of its great investigation. A sanitary and topographical map of the city, prepared by E. L. NIEHE, President of the Board of Engineers, illustrates the primitive topography and water-courses of Manhattan Island, the ancient water-lines, the "made ground," and the old and new distribution of drainage, sewerage, etc. Sanitary charts reveal the precise localities and extent of small-pox and typhus fever. Other charts show the situation, space, surroundings, and proportions of tenant-houses. Sections of wards and streets are presented in explanation of the various reports, while graphic illustrations of localities well known to the police and the medical inspector, but which are a *terra incognita* to the general public, enable us to conceive, in a measure, the "mysteries and miseries" of an overcrowded population.

We should be glad to make copious extracts from this report, for the matter is of absorbing interest, and as readable as any work of fiction, though reciting only startling facts. We might portray the life of a people seething and reeling in tenant-houses; we might paint the "lights and shadows" of our entire social system, by merely collating at random from these pages. Twenty-nine good writers—a large proportion of them attractive and trenchant writers—combine their styles in the twenty-nine distinct reports. Behind these are the able pens of Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, and other scientific members of the Council of Hygiene. Underlying all is the immense labor performed, while a variety of auxiliary matters of interest unite in the report to make it the most remarkable, valuable and monumental work of practical intellect that has been submitted to the world for many years. It is, we conclude, after critical perusal and analysis, a book of philosophic spirit, practical illustration and humanitarian purpose—a book worthy of the age, and one whereof the citizens of New-York should be justly proud.

The mechanical execution of the book is elegant. Printed on thick white paper, with ample margin, the pages are models of typographical neatness, and worthy of the reputation of Messrs. APPLETON as publishers. A work so elaborately prepared, in both mental and material features, ought to find a place in every library, and be circulated far beyond the meridian whose social life it so faithfully and graphically delineates.

HOUSEHOLD POEMS. By HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS

This handsome little book is the first volume of a new series, entitled *Companion Poets for the People*. It is intended to include the popular works of HOLMES, BROWNING, TENNYSON, WHITTIER and others; each volume being illustrated with wood cuts, and published for 50 cents. For this small sum the reader may acquire the most favorite and select poems of LONGFELLOW in an elegant and portable shape. One of the poems—*The Dedication*—is apparently new; the rest are all firmly established in popular estimation. Low price and good quality of the article offered render the success of Messrs. TICKNOR'S enterprise quite unequivocal.

THE CLEVER WOMAN OF THE FAMILY. By Miss YONGE, Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," &c. 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Miss YONGE is an instance of the astonishing fertility of production that women of talent exemplify in their literary progeny. Her writings form almost a small library suited to all sorts and conditions of people, from her admirable school books—*Landmarks of History*, &c., to her high church stories of the *Reddyffe* and *Daisy Chain* types, and her really learned and elaborate *History of Christian Names*. And here, after all this arduous labor, is her last book, *The Clever Woman of the Family*—unquestionably the best of her novels, and a book that any writer of the day might be proud to own. In the management of a large family no one (on paper) is equal to Miss YONGE; she absolutely revels in the pranks and frolics of ten or a dozen brothers and sisters, all discriminated in character with a nicety of touch that belongs to a woman's pen alone. Her military men also in the book before us, are admirably drawn, and show evident traces of careful study from nature. The moral of this charming story is not obtrusively inculcated, but grows naturally out of its structure. The illustrations are graphic and vigorous.

DERRICK AND DRILL. The Discovery, Development, Present Condition and Prospects of Petroleum. 12mo. New-York: JAMES MILLER.

This work appears under the name of the author of that deservedly popular book, *Ten Acres Enough*, but it turns out, on inspection, to be only edited and arranged by him, from information gleaned from miscellaneous sources, and already, in one form or other, in possession of the public. The book will, therefore, be a disappointing one to many, and we think the editor is not sufficiently chary of the reputation gained by his original work, or he would not prefix his name to a mere compilation. There is a want of unity and defects of arrangement about the book that interferes with its usefulness as a compend of petroleum information, though the almost incredible and romantic nature of the facts narrated render it pleasant reading. It is illustrated with a good map of the Pennsylvania oil region.

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY: OR, YEAR BOOK OF SCIENCE AND ART, for 1865. By DAVID A. WELLS. 12mo. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

This is a volume that no one can afford to do without, who would keep up with the progress of scientific discovery and the increase of knowledge among men. It is an orderly "summoning up of the books" that register the advancement of the race, disposed under appropriate heads. The laws of light and heat, the improvements in artillery and engines of war, the prehistoric traces of man on earth, and every other subject that has received advancement and attracted popular attention during the past twelve months, here finds its appropriate record.

TREATISE ON THE ASSAYING OF LEAD, COPPER, SILVER, GOLD AND MERCURY. From the German of Th. BODEMANN and BRUNO KERL. 12mo. New-York: WILEY & SON.

Mr. GOODYEAR has rendered effectual service to many by his translation of this valuable manual. English literature is proverbially deficient in works relating to the technical processes of the sciences and arts, and what exist are mostly derived from foreign sources, like the present. It will in a great measure supersede the larger and more costly work of MITCHEL, the only book of any character that is found on the subject. It is well got up and neatly illustrated.

WOODWARD'S GRAPERIES AND HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS. 12mo. New-York; G. E. & F. W. WOODWARD.

Forms an indispensable companion to "Country Houses" by the same authors. It includes sixty designs and plans of structures for various horticultural purposes, as ripening fruits, growing plants under glass, &c., being prepared by a practical architect, the designs are all easy of execution, at about the estimated cost. They are intended for practical use and have nothing chimerical about them.

THE IDEAL ATTAINED: A STORY OF TWO STEADFAST SOULS, &c. By MRS. ELIZA W. FARNHAM. 12mo. New-York: C. M. PLUMB & Co.

Many who are acquainted only by name with Mrs. FARNHAM will be surprised at meeting with a book of undeniable energy and power such as *The Ideal Attained* undoubtedly exhibits. The characters are vividly drawn and the sketches of the state of society in California during the early days of the gold excitement will have a future value independent of their share in the plot of the novel. The book is the work of a bold thinker and a practiced writer, who might have ranked high among our novelists had her ambition taken that direction.

SERMONS PREACHED IN BOSTON, ON THE DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. 12mo., Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.

Must not be overlooked amidst the crowd of memorial volumes devoted to the commemoration of the late lamented President. Among the discourses preserved in it are some of a high order of pulpit eloquence, such as the occasion was calculated to call forth from thinking and feeling men. An account of the funeral services at Washington gives completeness to the work. It is got up in the publishers' best and most creditable style.

LIFE AND MILITARY CAREER OF MAJOR-GEN. W. T. SHERMAN. By Rev. P. C. HEADLEY. 12mo. New-York: W. H. APPLETON.

Presents, in a compact form, the chief events in the life of one whose talents have been given unsparingly to the service of his country, and with the happiest results. As brought together by Mr. HEADLEY, the record is a glorious one, and insures the gratitude of his countrymen (in spite of the proverbial fickleness of republics) to one who has them so vigorously and intelligently as the subject of this memoir. The gigantic bubble of the rebellion was effectually pricked and its hollowness demonstrated by Gen. SHERMAN'S famous campaign, emphatically "the beginning of the end" of the war.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: AN HORATIAN ODE. By RICHARD HENRY STODDARD. 8vo. New-York: BUNCE & HUNTINGDON.

Is written with a Spartan severity of diction, and exhibits an elevation of thought and expression that recalls ANDREW MARVELL'S ode on the death of CHARLES I, in the same metre. It is beautifully printed.

WEST POINT.

Closing Proceedings of the Class of 1865—Official Record of the General Standing of the Entire Class—The Last Parade—The Farewell Hop.

WEST POINT, Saturday Night, June 17, 1865.

As I stated in my letter of last evening, this post is entirely covered with crinoline. It is doubtful if Fifth-avenue, on the brightest and balmiest Tuesday in pleasant May, before the fashion flies have flown to their several resting places, could display such gorgeous toilettes, such magnificent sacrifices on the altar of habit, as the parade-ground of West Point exhibited this afternoon. The papas and mamas, brothers and sisters, sweethearts and acquaintances of the graduating class, swarmed about the place like bees around their honeycomb; the whole broad avenue was gay with the glitter of buttons, and bright with the choicest of costumes from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, while hundreds of visitors, drawn hither by the fame of this beautiful spot, swelled to enormous dimensions the delighted crowd of spectators.

The announcement of the

SPECIAL STANDINGS,

in the TIMES of yesterday, took all by surprise. The lists had been read at dress parade by the Adjutant of the corps, but they had attract ed little or no attention on account of the rapidity with which the names were announced. The men who were at the head and those who were at the middle of the lists were exhilarated by the prospect of a good general standing, while those further down were consoled by the reflection, that somebody must eat the burnt gingerbread, and by the fact that a man who passes the examination at all indicates talent, labor, study, and excellence of deportment, many degrees beyond that required in some of our first-class colleges. A West Point academic diploma is not a thing to be sneezed at; and while an immensity of credit is due to the superb fellows who compose the first twenty-five, it must likewise be remembered that the last twenty-five are sent to the army with culture far superior to that afforded ninety-nine men out of every hundred in civil life.

At last the

EXAMINATIONS WERE ENDED,

so far as the class of 1865 are concerned. Then came the hours of anxiety, of curiosity, of mental calculation and of internal agitation. The pencils of every cadet briskly and continually marked the paper with calculations; 200 here, 150 there, 75 in the other and 300 somewhere else; each and every man figuring up his own prospect in the grand list, and not omitting to note the probabilities pro and con of his immediate rival. General opinion inclined to the belief that the surmise in Saturday's TIMES would be found correct, but a few doubting ones were willing to take odds against the suggestion of this correspondence. Although there was no certainty about it, it was generally believed that the record would be made public at this evening's parade. This, by the way, is a great place for Know Nothings. Gen. CULLUM, the polite and erudite but exceedingly reticent Superintendent, would make an excellent candidate for the Presidency of that party. He never knows anything. The most courteous correspondent can worm nothing out of him; the politest lady can secure nothing beyond a smile; the most bewitching eighteen-year-older must fail if she attempts to catch the remotest hint of anything about anybody from him; the bluntest soldier and the most timid cadet stand on a par before the General's knowledge box. We all tried to find out about the hop—'twas no use; we all tried to worm out points about the cadets—it resulted in failure; we heard that Secretary STANTON was expected—the General knew nothing about it; fond papas and doting mamas wanted to know when CHARLEY or TOMMY or SAMMY would be relieved—but Gen. CULLUM sat quiet, smiling, pleasant and uncommunicative. He is the same way with his staff. One might as soon expect to obtain information from a long deceased and very much dusted Pharaoh as from Capt. BOYNTON. The Professors are equally ready with suggestions, and in fact West Point might well be termed a correspondent's hell. Its eternal and never-varying torture. When however the Superintendent does unbend, his communications are worth receiving; for instance, I refer to the full budget of information sent yesterday, the reception of which stirred the Pointers up to fever heat, and kept the ladies quiet for an hour.

But to return to the

LAST DRESS PARADE

of this largest and most notable class. Prompt, upon the minute, the magnificent Drum-Major and his superb band marched upon the ground, playing the national airs, the "Army Blue," and all that sort of thing, a signal for the corps to be in company line, and for the visitors to rush forward to the best points of observation. Col. BLACK, the officer in immediate charge of the corps, shortly after made his appearance, followed by the entire cadetship, many but one; a mass moved as by a single will, compact, regular, precise and exact. The sight was memorable. Standing in the centre of the large parade-ground were the cadets, trim and neat, soldiers in port, men in mien; behind them the grand mountains, capped just then by a threatening cloud, black as Erebus is popularly supposed to be, whose feet, washed by the pure waters of the Hudson, were hidden by the choice shrubbery upon the bluff; in front of them were the spectators, but they were not the point of interest; also, their Colonel, but he was not the object of their solicitude—oh, the Adjutant; well, on him every eye was turned, because under his close-buttoned coat he carried a scroll on which were traced in characters of life-long interest the name of each cadet, his number, and, to a certain extent, his fate. Long seemed the hour of parade. They marched and counter-marched, filed right and filed left, moved obliquely and returned the other way, formed in squares and mixed up, apparently, in confusion, only to reappear on a line as straight as the path of rectitude. Then they rested, while the band played. The internal emotions of the sixty-eight cadets, soon to be officers in the army, would form an interesting study. Doubtless each man saw in his mind's eye his whole past course, rejoiced in his struggles, and regretted his carelessness. What to him were the young women, whose pretty heads were burdened with loads of hair greater than any the slaves of Arabia bag for their lords? What cared they then for the jeweled hand that waved the elegant handkerchief in graceful curves before their eyes, doubtless the solicitous face of the father, the anxious look of the mother, the hopeful glance of a sister, added somewhat to the gravity of the moment's reflections, but the gewgaws of the gay young flirts who first steal hearts and then coat buttons, had no fascinations in that quiet and pregnant moment of cadet-life.

At last the silence is broken, and the Adjutant, with some agitation, and with less rapidity than usual, read

THE GENERAL STANDING

of the class of 1865. We present it entire, premising, that the "probable result," as given in yesterday's paper, parallels exactly with the official list, as follows:

1—Raymond.	35—Olmstead.
2—Overman.	36—Manck.
3—Miller.	37—Bailey.
4—Brown.	38—Brent.
5—Adams.	39—Breckinridge.
6—Livermore.	40—Marshall.
7—Payne.	41—Starring.
8—Hener.	42—Krause.
9—Stanton.	43—Smith.
10—Chase.	44—Rathbone.
11—Handbury.	45—Lloyd.
12—Petrekin.	46—Rees.
13—Post.	47—Hunter.
14—Hezlep.	48—Garland.
15—Lee.	49—Hoffman
16—Gregory.	50—Bowen.
17—Bates.	51—Keller.
18—Ledyard.	52—Critchlow.
19—Tolman.	53—McArthur.
20—Story.	54—Hosmer.
21—Mitchel.	55—Mills.
22—Porter.	56—O'Toole.
23—Hall.	57—Moore.
24—Palmer.	58—Byer.
25—Sherman.	59—Greenough.
26—Rafferty.	60—Graham.
27—Allen.	61—Beach.
28—Forse.	62—Morris.
29—McLaughlin.	63—Plummer.
30—Powers.	64—Goodloe.
31—Norton.	65—Durham.
32—Reid.	66—Wade.
33—Totten.	67—Sloan.
34—Burton.	68—Dempsey.

Etiquette and discipline condone cheering or other demonstrations at parade, and these announcements, which are matters of life-long interest to the cadets not only, but to thousands besides, were received in absolute silence. Parade was then dismissed, and the cadets were free.

Instantly groupings of families and friends were seen all over the ground. Prof. ROBT. B. RAYMOND, who with his family have just returned from Europe, met his son, who stands at the head of his class, and congratulated him upon the proud result; the family friends of young OVERMAN, who ranks next to RAYMOND, greeted him in like manner, while MILLER and the rest of the five were equally heroized by their parents and acquaintances.

THE FIRST FIVE

are young men of more than ordinary calibre. They have not only acquitted themselves splendidly in their mental developments and acquirements, but rank high as men of honor, probity and character. RAYMOND was appointed by Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, of the Third Congressional District (Brooklyn) of this State. Heretofore the City of Churches has not had much to brag of in the cadet line, but from this time on she can rest content. RAYMOND was graduated from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and has always been regarded as a youth of excellent promise and rare industry.

OVERMAN is from Philadelphia, but was appointed "at large" by Hon. THOS. A. SCOTT, former Assistant Secretary of War. OVERMAN'S record has been fine throughout. Between him and RAYMOND a friendly contest has been waged from the first, and at the last examination he stood number one. He is a fine working, clear-headed fellow, who will do well, and Philadelphia may be satisfied with her son.

I regret that I had no opportunity of learning anything in detail of the three others in the first five. The Superintendent speaks highly of them all, and while praising the entire class, which is the largest ever graduated, he reverts to these young gentlemen with peculiar pride.

As I stated yesterday, Gen. CULLUM at last gave permission to the under-graduates to give

THE GRAND HOP

in honor of the class of 1865, to-night. The cars brought large accessions of dust begrimed pilgrims to the crowded hotels, and Capt. ANDERSON'S pet, the *Mary Powell*, was deep in the lordly Hudson with her load of dancers and spectators. Such cramming of hotel rooms you never saw. ROE was full before, and now he's full all over. COZZENS hasn't where to lay his head, and many of his guests to-night will be in the same unpleasant predicament. KING, at Buttermilk Falls, who has accumulated a selection of choice spirits for several weeks in an ecstacy of fear lest some one of his numerous boarders shall be compelled to sleep on his front stoop, or try his hunkies on the chicken-roost, every private house far and near is under pressure. The Professors are overrun with dear friends, and their families are annoyed by the serious inroads upon comfort and ease. I have seen more cross faces, bilious eyes, pursed-up mouths and soiled linen this afternoon than before in a twelvemonth; I have heard more swearing, grumbling, peevish talking and futile scolding since I have been here than before in ten years. The pretty belles who came up with papa and mama can't find rooms, they instantly tackle mama and drive her to distraction, until in turn she gives it to papa in such first-class Xantippean style that he is glad to escape from the hot parlor out upon the crowded piazza, where he may be readily distinguished by his tight-drawn hat, his cross phiz, his dusty raiment and his impatient step. Poor papa!

In the meantime the cadets and the young ladies whose papas were fortunate enough to secure rooms, dressed and went to the Hall, determined to make an evening of it, and get through the entire programme before midnight, at which hour the Sabbath begins and the music will cease. As I write, the Hop is in full progress and a jollier crowd I never saw. West Point has enjoyed many similar scenes, but never before has such entire *éclat* attended the hopicular arrangement. The cadets are simply ecstatic in their bliss. Released from CULLUM, freed from Professors, unbothered by regulations, unawed by demerits, caring nothing more for lessons, secure in the possession of "MAY," or resigned to the condition of the other fellow, they one and all seem forgetful of the past, regardless of the future, but bent and determined on enjoying the present to the very full.

Fashion and beauty are certainly here. Fashion with her curly wigs, her frizzled fronts, her huge round rats, her dainty little mice, her ponderous rolls, her tremendous waterfalls, her great big bags of in-netted hair, cut from the Lord knows who, her spangles and brilliants, her furbelows and hoops; and despite all the fashion beauty is here too. The ladies are dressed elgantly, and with the exception of their heads, with great taste. Such webs of illusion, tulle, tarlatan muslin, and all that sort of thing were never woven in the imagination of Icesuracus, or any other oriental story-teller. Entirely unfamiliar with the mysteries of feminine toggery, I can only say that all the ladies are dressed in robes of exceeding lightness; they look as though the touch of a single match would send the roomfull into the adjoining realm of fire and smoke in a second. A tinder-box is nothing to them. No one but cadets dance with them; civilians are nowhere and officers are at a discount. Nearly every cadet has lost the majority of his coat buttons, and the ladies are heavy with the stolen metal.

The band discourses eloquently, and the list of dances published yesterday bids fair to be concluded by 12 o'clock. Gen. CULLUM, Col. BLACK, all the members of the high and mighty Board of Visitation, the academic and military staffs, and other official personages, are here; but their entirely paled fires are singularly ineffectual before the glitter of the cadet uniform, and, I may add, the cadet brass, the first of which are numerous and the latter more so.

Happy dogs, go it—round and round until you're dizzy, back again until you're all right; then take another partner, and do so some more; it's all right and very pretty, but with the thermometer at ninety trails of costly dresses all over the floor and a crowd simply excessive, I prefer to retire into my own little corner, and look on at the gay and festive scene. 'Twill soon be over; then the diplomas will be distributed, the class will separate, each man will gang his ain way until the "leave" is up, and then with a new coat, other buttons, and a different colored pair of trowsers, the transformed youth, no longer a cadet, but an officer, will commence the trip through life, of which this four years' preparation is but the step which leads to the gate before the road.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUICIDE IN THE TERRACE AT CENTRAL PARK.

A Parisian Misanthrope takes Laudanum at Sunrise—The Sublime Masters of the Great Work—The Case Shrouded in Mystery—Inquest by Coroner Collin.

At about 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, Patrolman M. C. MEANEY, of the Central Park police, while passing under the Terrace on his way to the lake, observed a man lying on one of the benches, breathing heavily and seemingly asleep and in mortal agony. Speaking to the sufferer, and receiving no reply, Park-keeper MEANEY turned him on his side and in other ways sought to rouse him, but without avail; then, suspecting something wrong, he turned the man over, and, on searching him, found in the breast-pocket of his coat a half-pint bottle containing laudanum. It was manifest that the sufferer was a suicide. The officer lost no time in summoning the two other park-keepers to aid in removing the man, and he was at once taken to St. Luke Hospital, in Fifth-avenue, corner of Fifty-fourth-street, and there left under the care of Dr. CHARLES W. PACKARD, the resident physician of the Institution; but it was too late, and notwithstanding the immediate employment of the usual antidotes and expedients the suicide steadily sank, and expired at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, four hours subsequent to his admission to the hospital.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday morning, and after listening to the testimony of the parkmen, of the resident physician of the hospital, and of Dr. BOARDMAN, who made a post-mortem, the jury examined certain letters and memoranda that were found on the person of the deceased—among which was a note written obscurely with a pencil, and addressed to Mr. ALEX. CALATHI, of No. 15 Howard-street, begging ten thousand pardons of that gentleman, but assuring him that the writer, having been weighted down by misanthropy, had sought the beautiful Central Park as the fittest place, and a glorious June morning as the fittest time wherein to take leave of earth. Several post-office receipts for registered letters were also found among his papers—one showing that on the 20th of May, when he wrote to JOHN STONE, at Washington, D. C., his abode was at No. 49 Walker-street; but on a copy of the "By-Laws of the Supreme Council, Sublime Masters of the Great Work, Ninetieth Degree, of the State of New-York," his name is inscribed as "Bro. O. S. MARRACINI, No. 15 Howard-street," and it is presumed that that was his last abiding-place. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death by suicide."

That the deceased was a man of some means is indicated by the following letter, which was found among his papers:

SAVANNAH, May 12, 1865.

Mr. O. S. Marracini, No. 28 Walker-street, New-York:

Dear Sir: My friend, Mr. JACOB HERTZ, whose signature is appended, has been kind enough to give me three hundred dollars, for which I desire you to repay him out of the four hundred dollars that I sent you from Tarrytown on the 12th of April. I also wish you would hand him my clothing, left with you. Mr. HERTZ will give you the express receipt, and also his personal receipt for the money and clothing, which will be sufficient for the purpose. I am, truly, yours, JULES DIALES.

The following acknowledgment appears on the same page:

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1865.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I have received the sum of two hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty cents, as the balance due to Mr. JULES DIALES.

JACOB HERTZ.

A MYSTERIOUS ORDER.

On the person of the deceased was found a pamphlet, of which the following is the title-page: "By-Laws of the Supreme Council, Sublime Masters of the Great Work, Ninetieth Degree, of the State of New-York. New-York: A. G. LEVY, 95th Degree, Printer, 19 Ann-street, 1865." The officers for the year 1865-6 for this secret and unknown society are: E. M. Alford, Jr., 94th Degree, Sublime Dis; D. B. Howell, 93d Degree, First Mystagog; Thomas Bennett, 91st Degree Second Mystagog; W. E. Buckingham, 90th Degree, Grand Expert; Ira Starr, 90th Degree, Archivist; W. L. Crawford, 90th Degree Messenger of Science; David Lindo, 90th Degree, Accompanier; William Bennett, 90th Degree, Standard Bearer; J. H. Munro, 91st Degree, Sword Bearer; M. Gunnebaum, 90th Degree, Guardian of Sanctuary; and Past Sublime Diss J. Mitchell, S. D. Wilson, H. J. Seymour, O. H. Hart, P. W. Neefus, A. G. Levy, C. J. Dodge, and J. Hanna. A section of the second article of the by-laws of this mysterious order of beings prescribes the fifth Wednesday of every month having five Wednesdays as the day on which a regular convocation shall be held. Another section declares that there shall be no appeal to the council from the decision of the Sublime Diss; another, that the first seven of the fourteen officers of the council shall be elected by ballot at the regular convocation held nearest the Spring Solstice (21st of March,) and that the remaining seven shall be appointed at the same convocation by the Sublime Dis. Thus far this officer appears to be the Ursa Major of the brotherhood; further on he appears a chairman of committees and in other positions wherein the "illustrious brothers" have very little power and he rules the roost. The sixth article of the by-laws declares that "none shall be admitted as candidates for the degree of Sublime Master of the great work, but those who are in good standing in some Senate of Hermetic Philosophers, forty-second Grade of our Rite," whatever that may mean, and that "one dark ballot will exclude a candidate." The same article further debars any "illustrious brother" from again joining the council after having once withdrawn, except on admission by ballot and payment of the "usual adjoining fee." Decrees are for sale at $20 each, and no proposition can be entertained without a fee of $5. The annual dues are $5; any "illustrious brother" who may have served one year as Sublime Dis is, however, exempted from this onerous tax. Any "illustrious brother" who neglects to pay his dues for one year may forfeit his membership. This peculiar society is supposed to be a kind of masonic institution, of which few brethren of F. and A. M. have any knowledge.

The deceased, who was a man of fine presence, was 40 years of age.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A SANITARY REFORM.

On Saturday evening, Capt. THORNE and a squad of policemen made a raid upon street-walkers and other abandoned females whom they found soliciting from the street; from doorways, and from windows in Water, Cherry, Roosevelt and other delightful promenades in the Fourth Ward, and the reconnoissance resulted in the capture of thirty-six persons. There was little sleep for the policemen of the Fourth Precinct that night, or for anybody in the neighborhood of the Station-house; for the captives, having been huddled together in the diminutive prison in rear of the main building, resolved to make merry; and they accordingly diversified the exercises of the night by shouting and singing, whistling and yelling, hurrahing and screaming, and this they continued until daybreak, interlarding the whole with profanity and obscenity that might make a demon blush. Justice HOGAN committed the entire gang to the work-house, there to tarry six months or until they can contrive to procure discharge papers. Several of the prisoners are only ten years old; others say that they are forty, and might well pass for seventy. The police of several wards have recently cleansed their wards of the moral lepers who dwell therein, and the Police Justices, in carting the prisoners off to Blackwell's Island there to be kept until the dog-days are over, are clearly engaged in a beneficent sanitary reform.

SOLDIERS ROBBED.

On Saturday afternoon, DAVID CURTIN, a soldier who has lost a limb in the service of his country, appeared with Officer DUNN, of the City Hall force, and his prisoners, THOMAS NORTON and THOMAS HARRINGTON, hackmen, and made affidavit that about ten days ago, having been discharged from a Baltimore hospital, he came hither and, on arriving at the foot of Cortlandt-street, engaged NORTON to drive him to Roosevelt-street, agreeing to pay $1 for the service; that soon after he had entered the hack THOMAS HARRINGTON also entered, but departed about ten minutes thereafter and took a seat by NORTON'S side on the top of the coach; that instead of taking him to Roosevelt-street they drove to Harlem, and there thrust him out in an obscure street, leaving him there, helpless, alone, and without money, as HARRINGTON had robbed him of his wallet, containing $250. Subsequently a good citizen conducted private CURTIN to the State Soldiers' Depot, in Howard-street, and Superintendent COLVER took his case in hand and sent information to Capt. BRACKETT, of the City Hall, and he caused search to be made for the accused, with the result here recorded. In default of bail the prisoners were committed. The soldier's money was not recovered.... Private JAMES B. GLOVER, of the New-England Soldiers' Home, at No. 194 Broadway, appeared against JOHN P. THOMPSON, and alleged that while they were sleeping in the Home the accused robbed him of $180. THOMPSON, who is a Canadian, was committed for trial.

KEPT OUT OF THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.

Officer KIVELIN, of the City Hall, arrested REBECCA A. FITCH, of the steamboat *Thomas Cornell*, lying at Pier No. 33, North River, for stealing a carpet-bag and contents, of the value $56, from Miss MARGARET FARCHER, of Cornwall, Orange County; and in the prisoner's possession various articles, which are supposed to be stolen. The prisoner was taken to the Halls of Justice, but as the officer recovered Miss FARCHER'S property, and she not ambitious to take lodgings in the House of Detention, she declined to make formal complaint, and the prisoner was discharged.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ROBBERY IN A SALOON.

CHARLES FISHER, of No. 53 Orchard-street, fell asleep in a saloon in the Bowery, corner of Hester-street, and at 3 o'clock yesterday morning GEORGE ENNIS stole his watch and passed it to a confederate, who slipped it into his boot-leg. FISHER soon awoke and was told of the transaction, and, on asking ENNIS to explain, was struck on the head with a chair by that person. Apprehending further difficulty, the landlord summoned Patrolman STAATSBERG, of the Tenth Ward, and ENNIS was taken into custody. The prisoner was committed for examination on a charge of larceny from the person. The watch was not found.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

LIMB OF THE LAW IN LIMBO.

Officer HIRAM CHANDLER, of the court, apprehended DANIEL M. PORTER, of No. 4 Wall-street, attorney and counselor, on a warrant which Justice DODGE had signed upon application of Mr. HENRY D. STOVER, of No. 154 West Twenty-second street, and the prisoner, on reaching court, was required to answer a complaint alleging that he had defrauded Mr. STOVER of $25,000. PORTER was accused of perjury long ago, was to have been examined on that charge before Justice KELLY, but the Justice was called to the Yorkville Court, and the complaint fell through default. He appears for himself. Judge PIERPONT represents Mr. STOVER. On Saturday the affidavits of Messrs. STOVER and NATHANIEL WILSON, Solicitor for the NAVY Department, were taken, and a subpœna has been prepared for Mr. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, whose testimony it is deemed desirable to have. The deposition of Mr. STOVER, which was taken on Saturday, tells the entire story without uncommon legal circumlocution, and is as follows:

Henry D. Stover, sworn—On or about the month of June, 1864, while I was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette by authority of the Navy Department of the United States Government, one Daniel M. Porter, an attorney and counselor, who had heretofore been employed by me as such, procured access to me in his capacity as such counsel, and with intent to cheat and defraud me, then and there falsely and fraudulently represented to me that he had great influence with certain officers of the said Navy Department, and if I would give him $5,000, to be used by him to procure the influence and cooperation of Mr. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Nathaniel Wilson, Solicitor of the Navy Department, he could obtain my release and immunity from imprisonment and all liability thereto, relying upon the aforesaid statements and representations of said Porter, and believing the same to be true, I was thereby induced to, and at the special request of said Porter did make, sign and deliver to said Porter, a sight-draft for $5,000 and my promissory note for $20,000; I further state that on or about the 6th of July, 1864, after I had been released from imprisonment, I called on said Porter, at his office in the City of New-York, and in a conversation there had with said Porter, he falsely and fraudulently represented and stated to me that I was in danger of being again arrested and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette by the Navy Department, unless I gave him (Porter) $5,000 and my note for $15,000, to be used by him in compensating and satisfying Nathaniel Wilson, the Solicitor in the Navy Department, instead of my note, previously given, for $20,000; relying upon the aforesaid statements and representations of said Porter, and believing the same to be true, I made and delivered to said Porter two drafts amounting to $5,000 and two promissory notes amounting to $15,000, to be used by said Porter for the purpose aforesaid. Deponent further states that all of the said representations of said Porter are wholly false and untrue as said

hine heaven, give health and vigor to the body, precision to the eye, power to the mind, contentment to the spirit. Ah, isn't it delicious to sit in the shadow of a white sail, while the yacht rises and plunges under your feet like a mettled charger, and the cool salt air, laden with golden drops of an extended existence to those that breathe it, lifts your locks, and you ride triumphant, like a Viking sweeping over his ocean war-path? Or, isn't a stroll along the beach by moonlight, the sky overhead studded with more stars, and brighter than ever before, with some pleasant companion, listening to the roaring surf, and watching the waves as they dash to pieces against the beach, and the water stars go circling about in every conceivable way, an event at once agreeable and sublime? Perhaps a "life on the ocean wave" embodies too much hard work for a majority of us, but a reasonable time passed on the edge of it is quite charming. Let us then away to it, and those of our readers who cannot give up their occupations, or spare the money to visit Newport, Long Branch, Nahant, or Cape May, and there dream away the Summer, his away for a day or two to spots of pleasure nearer to us, and less inclined to absorb small fortunes—Rockaway and Cony Island. Here with a mind intent upon comfort, exercising moderation in all things, you can rest in luxurious ease, become stronger, and if of a reflecting mood, learn wisdom. The sweet music of the ripples upon the beach will teach it, and become ministering spirits to sweeten one's affection, and assist him in the attainment of that great end—*keeping cool.*

Coroner's Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD —YOUNG MAN'S HEAD CUT OFF.

EDWARD LEROY, of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, a pupil in the French Institute at Fort Washington Heights, was instantly killed, Saturday morning, on the Hudson River Railroad, between Carmansville and Fort Washington. One arm was run over and broken, and his head was severed from the body. It appears that the 7 o'clock train from Yonkers, coming to this city, had passed Fort Washington, and when about one-third of the distance from that station to Carmansville, the young man fell between two cars, and was run over. The train was moving at its usual speed, and was stopped a short distance from the place where the body lay, and many passengers went back to view it. Only a few ligaments connected the head with the trunk. The wheels had passed directly over the neck. Capt. WILSON, of the Thirty-second Precinct Police, having been summoned to the spot, took the body to the Thirtieth-street railroad station, and there an inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY.

Sources of National Revenue.

By a recent law of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to appoint a commission of three gentlemen to inquire into the sources of national revenue, and the best method of collecting the same, with power to send for persons and papers, and to take testimony.

The following gentlemen, being appointed members of the commission, will assemble at the Custom-house and commence their duties on Tuesday next:

Messrs. DAVID A. WELLS, of Troy, N. Y.; STEPHEN COLWELL, of Philadelphia; and S. S. HAYS, of Chicago; with E. B. ELLIOT, of Boston, as Secretary.

Any communications can be addressed to them in the care of the Collector of the Port. The commissioners will first confer with a committee appointed by the distillers and will confine their attention to this branch of the subject until it is exhausted.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DROWNED.—On Saturday evening FREDERICK FOSTER, a deaf mute from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Bloomingdale, was drowned while bathing in the Hudson off One Hundred and Sixty-third-street. His companion, GIFFORD AUDUBON, dove and strove to save him, but the body disappeared before the brave youth could reach it. Young FOSTER, whose body has not yet been recovered, was 11 years of age.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday afternoon PATRICK BURKE attempted to leap from a train on the Hudson River Railroad near Fortieth-street, and one of his feet was run over and terribly crushed. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital ....ELIZABETH JOHNSON was run over by an Eighth-avenue car in Canal-street near Broadway, on Saturday evening, and one of her legs was broken. Policeman LITTLE, of the Fifth Ward, took her to the Colored Home.

SUNSTROKES.—Joseph Boylston was found unconscious in Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-ninth-street, and taken by the police to his parents' dwelling, in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. ..... Wm. Kaka, of No. 197 East Thirty-first-street, having been prostrated by oppressive heat, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, was taken to Bellevue Hospital by policeman Miles Murphy.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.—Before daybreak yesterday morning JOHN LAMBERT, who had been arrested for passing a spurious five-dollar Treasury note, wrenched the iron bars from his cell in the third story of the Tenth Ward Police Station, tied them together, and descended to the second story, where he was discovered and re-arrested by Sergeant DAVENPORT.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The commencement of the Law School of the University will take place Tuesday evening, at 8 P. M., in the chapel of the University.

BURNED.—On Saturday evening MARY ANN MULLIGAN, a child of 10 years, was seriously and perhaps mortally burned at No. 160 Seventh-avenue, her clothing having taken fire from a stove.

THE EASTMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE.—The New-York Eastman Business College Association will hold its regular meeting at Room No. 18 Cooper Union, at 8 o'clock this evening.

BURIAL OF THE ANCIENTS.—The funeral will take place at the "Ancients'" late residence, Columbia College, this evening, at 10½ P. M.

PITHANOLOGIAN SOCIETY.—A meeting of the society will take place at Bosworth's Hall on Tuesday evening, at 8 P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1695, 875, 841, 1129, 1077, 945, 1, 1427, 1429, 705, 1067, 1601, 917, 861, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 821. *Part II*—Nos. 930, 1184, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1262, 1166, 1022, 1068, 1216, 1024, 470, 1301, 1305, 1310, 908, 150, 1182, 1074, 1070.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 173, 163, 64, 219, 230, 218, 231.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 4887, 969, 4537, 4997, 4677, 5203, 5023, 4511, 4520, 3849, 5024, 4761, 6376, 5305, 5307. *Part II*—Nos. 5100, 4390, 3776, 3494, 3956, 3958, 4250, 4252, 4966.

In the Court of Common Pleas the calendar of the General Term will be called at 10½ A. M. No jury trials will take place in this Court during the week.

The Alleged Murderer Walters—An Application Made to Stay His Execution—He is Sentenced to be Hanged Next Friday.

SUPREME COURT—JUNE 16.

Before Justice Ingraham.

A motion was made on Saturday by Ex-Judge Stuart before Justice INGRAHAM for a second writ of error in the case of Charles Walters. This man Walters, as our readers already know, has been tried and convicted of murder. He was sentenced to be hanged, his execution to take place on Friday next in the yard of the City Prison, otherwise known as the Tombs. In making the application for a writ of error, the counsel asked for an order staying the execution until such time as an argument could be heard at General Term. Counsel furthermore contended that the Court of General Sessions had no jurisdiction or authority to resentence the prisoner after a trial and conviction and after a former sentence had been approved, both by the General Term of the Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals. Counsel for prisoner claimed that after he had once been sentenced by the General Sessions, and that judgment had been affirmed by the appellate courts, it was the duty and the province of the higher courts simply to appoint another day on which to execute the original sentence; that the first sentence was, and still is, a valid one in law; and that no new or second judgment could be given,—and that particularly was this proposition true as to the Court of General Sessions; counsel urged that the Court of Sessions had no power to declare sentence of death under and by which it was said the prisoner would be hanged on Friday next. Several references were then made to the statutes of this State and to the decisions which the courts have made under them. It was denied that the laws of 1864, under which the record had been remitted from the appellate courts to the Court of General Sessions, had anything to do with the case. Counsel insisted that the law in question applied only to cases where the conviction was legal and the judgment erroneous, and that it was intended to enable the court trying such cases only to pronounce a lawful sentence, and not an unlawful one, which had been in the first instance given and afterwards reversed, leaving the conviction to stand without any sentence whatever, as was the case in Ignatz Gatzky, the murderer of the diamond merchant, which crime took place in Brooklyn several months ago. Before the law, under which the prisoner claims, was passed, however just and lawful the conviction, if the judgment was erroneous, no new and legal sentence could be pronounced, but the prisoner was to be discharged, as was held in the cases of Mrs. Hartung and of Shepherd in the Court of Appeals. It was also argued that as the was a new and fresh judgment by the General Sessions, the prisoner was entitled under the laws of 1865 to another writ of error as a matter of right. The counsel criticised the validity of the *remittitur* itself, submitting that it was technically defective, and also that there was no authority for the Court of Appeals, even under the act of 1865, to send the record into the Supreme Court, with instructions for that court to transfer it to the trial court, and directing a resentence of the prisoner.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, disputed all the positions taken by Judge Stuart, and earnestly argued that the present judgment against Walters was perfectly just and legal, and in strict accordance with the statute under which it had been pronounced. He said this prisoner had been tried and convicted near two years ago, and his counsel had carried his case through all the courts of the State, and the conviction and judgment had stood the test of the law and been confirmed in every particular, and that it was now quite time that justice should take its course, without further hindrance. Mr. Hall said that Walters had nothing to complain of—he had been fairly tried and was ably defended; and that his counsel, upon an appeal to the higher courts, did all for him that any one could possibly do; that there was no question about the killing, and the jury that tried him had no doubt about his guilt.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 17, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	110	100	Cary Improv's't	26
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	108	100	Nic. Transit Co	6¼
14,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	103	50	N. Y. Central	86¾
11,000	do	103¼	100	do	86¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	103	200	do 2d call	86¾
116,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	96½	100	Erie Railway a15	77¾
3,000	N. Y. State 6s, '66	98	300	do	77¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. 8s, '79	95	600	do	77¾
4,000	Va. State 6s	59	200	do 2d call	78
8,000	Mo. State 6s	71	200	do s3	77¾
10,000	do	72	300	Hud. Riv. R. s30	109
10,000	do	72½	600	do	109½
1,000	Kentucky 6s	100	100	do 2d call	109½
5,000	Tenn. 6s	73	50	do	109
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer	25	200	Reading R. s30	98
1,000	Bud. Riv. 1st M.	103¼	1800	do	98¾
8,000	Mich. S. 2d M	87	300	do 2d call	97
7,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	98	200	do b15	97¼
5,000	M. & Mo. L. G. Bs.	36½	800	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	65¾
30,000	Amer. Gold	145	100	do 2d call	65¾
15	Am. Ex. Bank	114	100	do	65¾
27	Ocean Bank	80	200	Ill. Cen. R. 2d call	124
50	Del. & R. C. Co	144	3700	Cleve. & Pitts	69¾
100	Com. Coal Pr	42¼	100	do 2d call	69¾
100	Quick. Min. Co	51¾	600	do	70
500	do 2d call	51¾	150	Chic. & N. W.	25¾
50	do	51	150	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	55¾
15	do	50	400	do	55¾
400	Canton Co	36¾	200	do 2d call	55¾
400	Mariposa M. Co	13¾	100	Chic. & Rock I.	99¾
300	do	13¾	200	do	99¾
300	do	13	250	do 2d call	100
100	do 2d call	12¾	300	do	100¼
100	do	12¾	25	Chic. Bur. & Q.	108
100	do	13¾	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. b30	96¾
100	Ashburton Coal	10	100	do 2d call	97¾
600	At. Mail S. Co	175	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	38¾
200	do 2d call b3	172	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	92

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$50,000	Am. Gold	144¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts	69¼
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	84½	1600	do	69¾
700	Erie Railway	77¾	200	do	69¾
100	Hud. Riv. R. s3	96¾	500	do s3	69¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I. b3	65¾	700	do b3	70
200	do	65¾	100	Canton Co	38¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. s30	123	300	Cumb. Coal	42¼
100	Chic. & R. I.	100¾	100	Quick. Min. Co	52¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C. b3	97	200	Mariposa M. Co. s3	12¾
10,000	Ohio & M. Certif.	25¾			

MONDAY, June 19—A. M.

The trade of this port during the past week increased in volume, stimulated by the rise in Gold, which led to heavier operations in both domestic produce and foreign merchandise. The receipts and sales of breadstuffs and provisions were on a more liberal scale. The export demand was more active for flour, wheat, corn, bacon, beef, butter, cheese, cotton and tobacco, which added materially to the supply of sterling exchange, and occasioned a decline of ¼@¾ cent. from recent extreme rates for sixty-day bills. The specie shipments of the week slightly exceeded two million dollars. The receipts of coin included $53,000 on Friday by the *George Cromwell* from New-Orleans, irrespective of the respectable sums brought hither by the crowds of European immigrants, who have reached the port within the week.

The Money market worked easy through the week, stiffening up a little toward the close. The gradual increase of speculative operations at the Stock boards occasioned a slight improvement in the demand, and on Saturday the prevailing rate for call loans was 5 ₰ cent. At this figure the available supply was unusually liberal. The discount market presented no noticeable alterations, the ruling figures on prime business paper, (which was scarce,) having been 6@7 ₰ cent. per annum.

Speculation in Gold was more animated during the week, and with continuously large purchases for exportation and Custom-house purposes, the price was worked up on Thursday to 147½, which was followed by a reaction to 143½ late on Friday. The Gold-Room was less excited early on Saturday, and even speculative transactions were on a restricted scale. The opening quotation was 145¼, from which there was a steady decline to 143¾. Late in the afternoon, however, the market exhibited more animation, and at 4:30 P. M. the prevailing figures were 145¾, or about 2 ₰ cent. above the closing rate of Friday. Saturday night's final price was 144¾, and steady. The day's export of specie amounted to $890,750, making a total shipment for the week of $2,008,023. Sterling Exchange closed heavily at 110@110¼ for bankers' and 109@109¼ for merchants' 60-day bills. Francs, 5.12½@5.11¼.

In the Stock line, transactions were more extensive, and speculation for a rise decidedly vigorous, leading to a very substantial appreciation of all Stock values, especially of the Railways and the miscellaneous shares, as indicated by the following comparative exhibit of the

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

	Fri.	Sat.
American Gold Coin	137½@144¾	
U. S. 6 cents, 5-20 years	103¼@103¾	
U. S. 5 ₰ cents, 10-40 years	96@96¾	
New-York Central	86@86¾	
New-York and Erie	77¼@77¾	
Rock Island	99¼@100	
Michigan Southern	65¾@65¾	
Michigan Central	108½@110	
Illinois Central	124@124¾	
Hudson River	100@100¾	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	69¾@69¾	
Fort Wayne and Chicago	98¼@98¾	
Chicago and Northwestern	24¾@25	
Almaden Quicksilver	51¾@52	
Mariposa Gold	13@13¾	
Cumberland	40¾@42	
Reading	98¼@98¾	
Northwestern Preferred	54¾@56¾	
Pittsburgh	69¾	69¾
Northwest	26¾	26
N. West. Pref	55¾	55¾
Rock Island	99¾	100
Fort Wayne	98¾	98½
Cumb'land Coal	42	42¾
Quicksilver	51¾	52
Mariposa	12¾	12¾
Ohio & M. Certs	25¾	25

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Commerce	107
Manhattan	130	Mechanics' B'k Ass'n	96
Merchants'	106¼	Ocean	80
Mechanics'	112	American Exchange	114
Union	117	Chatham	121
City	150	Bank of the Republic	103¾
Phenix	103	Corn Exchange	110
Tradesmen's	125	Continental	97
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	St. Nicholas	100
Mechanics & Traders	130	Commonwealth	100
National	109	Atlantic	98
Merchants' Exch'ge	100½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	101¾
N. Y. Cen. Subscrip'n	85	Del., L. & W. 2d mort	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1875	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	74
Erie 1st Mort., '68, ex d	101¾	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1st	99
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	101
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	98
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1889	90	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	110
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, M '77	98	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort. '69	103¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
Harlem, 1st mort., '66-72	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95
Mich. Cen. 1st m't 7s, '82	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	83
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st M.	112	Cleve. & P. 4th mort. con	73
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d. Mtg.	86	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	36
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., 1875	116	Chi. & Alton S. F.	93¼
Alton & T. H. 1st pref.	80	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	97
Alton & T. H. 2d s. Inc.	72¾	Chi. & Alton Inc.	86
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	90	Alt. & Gt. West. 1st s.	91
Lack & West'n Bds.	100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mort	70

We are informed that the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California are offering for sale at par, through their agents, Messrs. FISK & HATCH, a limited amount of United States registered thirty-year one thousand dollar bonds, issued, on construction account, in favor of the Company, under the authorizing acts of Congress, (July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.) The bonds bear date Jan. 16, 1865, and are made payable by the Government Jan. 16, 1895. They bear interest at the rate of 6 ₰ cent. ₰ annum, payable in lawful money, semi-annually, on the 16th days of July and January in each year. As a permanent investment, no more desirable security, national or otherwise, can be obtained at par in the whole market. They are to all intents and purposes United States bonds. Government undertakes to pay interest and principal directly to the holders. These bonds have absolutely a much longer time to run than any other class of national securities, which circumstance is a very strong recommendation to public favor. Only about $1,250,000 worth of them will be available for thirty days, and not more than about $15,000,000 worth a year. The original act of Congress under which Government makes an advance of these bonds to the company bears date July 1, 1862, and is entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes." The act provides (sections fourth and fifth) that as rapidly as the company completes each section (forty miles) of the railroad and telegraph, in conformity with the legal stipulations, and to the satisfaction of three examining commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States:

"The Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon the certificate in writing of said commissioners of the completion and equipment of forty consecutive miles of said railroad and telegraph, in accordance with the provisions of this act, issue to said company bonds of the United States of one thousand dollars each, payable in thirty years after date, bearing six per centum per annum interest (said interest payable semi-annually,) which interest may be paid in United States Treasury Notes or any other money or currency which the United States have or shall declare lawful money and a legal tender, to the amount of sixteen of said bonds per mile for such section of forty miles; and to secure the repayment to the United States, as hereinafter provided, of the amount of said bonds so issued and delivered to said company, together with all interest thereon which shall have been paid by the United States, the issue of said bonds and delivery to the company shall *ipso facto* constitute a first mortgage on the whole line of the railroad and telegraph, together with the rolling stock, fixtures and property of every kind and description, and in consideration of which said bonds may be issued; and on the refusal or failure of said company to redeem said bonds, or any part of them, when required so to do by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the said road, with all the rights, functions, immunities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and also all lands granted to the said company by the United States, which, at the time of said default, shall remain in the ownership of the said company, may be taken possession of by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use and benefit of the United States: Provided this section shall not apply to that part of any road now constructed."

And for the final redemption of the bonds, provision is made by the sixth section of the original authorizing act, thus:

"The grants aforesaid are made upon condition that said company shall pay said bonds at maturity and shall keep said railroad and telegraph line in repair and use, and shall at all times transmit dispatches over said telegraph line, and transport mails, troops and munitions of war, supplies and public stores upon said railroad for the government, whenever required to do so by any department thereof, and that the government shall at all times have the preference in the use of the same for all the purposes aforesaid (at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service); and all compensation for services rendered for the government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid. Said company may also pay the United States, wholly or in part, in the same or other bonds, Treasury notes, or other evidences of debt against the United States, to be allowed at par; and after said road is completed, until said bonds and interest are paid, at least five per centum of the net earnings of said road shall also be annually applied to the payment thereof."

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods Return in our last paper, amount to $3,208,216, as against the total entries of $3,359,509 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,105,979, against $5,231,326 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $2,008,023, against $1,886,163 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,103,683. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 8,401 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 7,114.

The following are the official and semi-official Custom-house returns of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of July, 1864, the beginning of the current Fiscal or Treasury year, the small entries of Foreign Specie not included:

July	$21,255,247	March	$15,769,131
August	17,973,681	April	13,357,872
September	19,451,229	May 6	4,770,831
October	9,956,536	May 13	2,231,268
November	8,433,807	May 20	3,964,853
December	9,745,122	May 27	4,852,765
January	10,567,840	June 3	3,550,329
February	11,356,264	June 10	2,670,436
		June 17	2,103,216
Total since July 1			$133,480,127
Against same time 1864			218,352,842
Decrease since July 1			$85,472,514

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, have been as follows since the Current Fiscal year, from New-York, by the monthly official and weekly semi-official returns:

July	$31,638,537	March	14,397,713
August	26,976,169	April	7,711,648
September	19,304,425	May 10	1,737,151
October	17,154,686	May 17	2,228,024
November	13,256,627	May 24	1,953,356
December	21,396,261	May 31	1,725,342
January	16,561,588	June 7	1,250,702
February	$15,750,802	June 14	2,105,979
Total since July 1			$197,760,969
Against same time 1864			156,971,938
Increase since July 1			$40,817,973

The Exports of Specie from New-York since July 1 have been:

July	$1,947,320	March	381,913
August	1,001,813	April	961,020
September	2,835,398	May 6	567,648
October	2,517,121	May 13	644,795
November	7,267,662	May 20	2,564,268
December	6,104,177	May 27	2,078,215
January	3,184,853	June 3	1,684,916
February	1,023,260	June 10	2,070,303
		June 17	2,008,023
Total since July 1			$30,272,851
Against same time 1864			56,721,684
Decrease since July 1			$17,447,843

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since 1st July last, have been as follows:

July	$711,543	February	$896,062
August	1,227,285	March	1,673,444
September	1,189,858	April	2,307,024
October	857,377	May 6	664,281
November	886,278	May 18	225,376
December	2,205,679	May 26	367,984
January	1,042,347	June 8	310,000
Total since July 1			$15,874,298
Against same time 1864			10,016,890
Increase this Fiscal Year			$5,857,408

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at New-York at the office of the Treasury, since the beginning of the current Fiscal Year to the 10th June instant:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$3,585,848	July	$1,891,000
August	5,237,364	August	2,106,784
September	4,084,434	September	3,113,899
October	3,670,188	October	1,886,068
November	3,455,158	November	4,032,550
December	3,467,968	December	4,163,400
January	4,276,399	January	2,449,290
February	4,623,214	February	913,426
March	5,471,026	March	2,009,685
April	6,380,560	April	183,199
May	8,230,195	May	10,262,870
June 3	851,770	June 3	131,560
June 10	1,698,257	June 10	568,961
June 17	2,103,603	June 17	185,518
Total	$58,334,448	Total	$38,806,959

The Sub-Treasury receipts on Saturday were $1,971,202, including $261,147 from customs, and $254,000 on account of loan; payments, $2,111,-891; balance, $42,845,973.

It is announced that the commission of three appointed by Secretary McCULLOCH in conformity with the authorizing act of the last Congress, will assemble at the New-York Custom-house early in the current week, to investigate the sources of the national revenue. The committee is now complete and consists of: STEPHEN COLWELL, Philadelphia; S. S. HAYS, Chicago; DAVID A. WELLS, Troy; with E. B. ELLIOTT, of Boston, as secretary of the commission. Mr. STEPHEN COLWELL, of Philadelphia, will doubtless be the presiding commission. His name is familiar to the business public as that of an able writer on economical subjects. His preliminary essay and elucidating notes to the American version of FREDERICK LIST'S comprehensive *National System of Political Economy*, afford abundant evidence of his intimate knowledge of the literature as well as the principles of the science. His associates on the commission have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, solely because of their qualifications to satisfactorily discharge the important duties assigned to them.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of Produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of June inst., in the years indicated:

Canal opened	1863. May 1.	1864. Ap. 30.	1865. May 1
Flour, bbls	245,000	123,300	113,300
Wheat, bushels	3,906,500	4,215,400	661,200
Corn, bushels	4,490,000	984,700	997,600
Barley, bushels	58,200	136,900	126,500
Oats, bushels	1,906,700	2,056,800	2,068,700
Rye, bushels	51,600	63,300	58,300
Malt, bushels			129,900
Beef, bbls	5,255	4,800	5,990
Pork, bbls	193,922	42,100	11,710
Bacon, lbs	1,951,500	467,300	1,001,600
Butter, lbs	20,800	5,900	27,600
Lard, lbs	15,096,000	461,100	618,100
Cheese, lbs	334,100	24,400	54,900
Wool	7,900	23,000	29,200

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
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GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS.
7 3-10s ready for immediate delivery in all denominations. Full commission allowed.
United States securities of all kinds bought and sold.
Persons opening accounts with us will be allowed interest at 4 per cent. on their daily balances.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 17, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, 88 bbls. Ashes, 12,791 bbls. Flour, 240 bbls. and 210 bags Corn Meal, 960 bushels Wheat, 20,980 bushels Corn, 125 bushels Rye, 760 bushels Barley, 24,750 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 1,054 pkgs. Provisions, and 243 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive, at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $7 87½@$8 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs. Stock 552 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request including Java, at 24c.@25c.; Rio at 18½c.@23c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@23c.; St. Domingo at 18½c.@19c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c. ₰ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Is quiet at drooping prices. Middlings, 40c. ₰ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, though buyers have not had any existing advantage. Sales since our last amount to 8,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 70@$6 10; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 35@$6 85, chiefly at $6 35@$6 50; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 05@$7 15 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 70	@$6 10
Extra State	6 35	@ 6 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 45	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 00	@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	6 90	@ 9 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@ 11 50

Southern Flour tends downward to-day. Sales since our last, 650 bbls., at $7 20@$8 10 for poor to good, and $8 for good to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy. Sales 420 bbls. Extra, at $6 40@ $8 75 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including superfine, at $5 25@$5 75 ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request at $4 75 for Jersey, $5 for Western, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Sales 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and depressed; sales 15,000 bushels, including White Michigan, at $2 05; good Red Western (Winter) at $1 70; and Chicago Spring at $1 42½ ₰ bushel. Corn is less active and tending downward; sales, 35,000 bushels at 74c. for sea, for inspected, 95 for kiln-dried, and 98 for strictly sound old Mixed Western ₰ bushel. Rye and Barley are dull and nominal. Barley Malt is in more demand; 6,000 bushels Western were sold on private terms. Western Oats have been in less request, at 80c. ₰ bushel.

HAY—Continues in fair demand at 95c.@$1 10 ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, but steady, at 12½c.@35c. for very low to prime, and 35@40c. for fancy, ₰ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been liberal, having amounted to 78,176 Hides and 100 bales do.; the week's sales have been only moderate, having been confined to 38,000 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 25 Rio, private terms; 36,000 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20@24 lbs., private terms; 3,500 Dry Western, 20@23 lbs., private terms; 3,500 Dry Savannah, 16@17 lbs., private terms; 2,500 City and Country Slaughters, 55@75 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Newfoundland Slaughters, 50@70 lbs., 7c.@8½c., cash; 1,000 Western Slaughters, 55@75 lbs., 7c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 338,800 (same time last year 643,000—year before, 426,800,) and 770 bales. The arrivals since our last embrace two cargoes, each from Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, one from Angostura, and sundry parcels from Hamburg, Aspinwall, Maracaibo, Matamoras and various other ports, footing up in all 78,176 Hides and 100 bales—a large importation for one week. The sales during the week foot up 38,100, of which about 12,000 are to arrive. The stock at the close of the week is considerably increased, being 338,800 Hides and 770 bales. Gold opened last Saturday at 137, and gradually advanced, touching 148 on Thursday, but receded somewhat yesterday, closing last evening at 143¾. Dry Hides continue without animation, buyers refusing to operate unless at a considerable reduction from the quotations of last week. The trade generally have supplied themselves with sufficient to meet their requirements till the Fall working, and see but little inducement in the present state of the Leather market to anticipate their wants. Holders of most of the stock in store are comparatively firm in their views, though for the most part willing sellers at our outside quotations. Domestic slaughters are dull of sale at weak prices, though the recent advance in gold has somewhat strengthened the views of holders, but is without effect on buyers. The *Cacique* and *Storm-Bird*, from Rio Grande, each bring a small parcel Wadded Cows, which were previously sold. *Upper Leather Stock.*—We have no movements to report from first hands. The inquiry is languid, and the tendency of prices downward. For Calcutta Hides there is no demand. We note the arrival of 100 bales Buffalo, per *Henry Warren*, which are not yet landed.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The demand has slightly increased during the week. The auction sale brought hither a fair representation of buyers, mostly from the East; they have, however, bought only sparingly. Prices are 1c. ₰ lb. lower. Receipts fair and somewhat in excess of sales. *Oak Sole*—The market continues inactive for all, excepting plump middle and overweight Leather. At auction, the Hemlock Leather offered was generally considered to have been of rather inferior quality and made of inferior hides; it is said to have realized fair prices. The Oak leather engaged but little competition, and 'went off' at low rates." We quote: Sole, Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 34c.@36c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 38c.@40c.; Oak, light cropped, good, 38c.@40c.; Oak, middle cropped, good, 46c.@49c.; Oak Bellies, cropped, good, 14c.@17c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 28c.@ 27c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 23c.@

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum $10 00
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

WALLACK'S—THE IRON MASK.

WINTER GARDEN—LOVE; OR THE COUNTESS AND THE SERF.

NIBLO'S—PEARL OF SAVOY; OR, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE HIDDEN HAND.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The President has appointed ANDREW J. HAMILTON, of Texas, to be Provisional Governor of that State, and also JAMES JOHNSON, of Georgia, to be Provisional Governor of Georgia. The form of the proclamation is precisely similar to those heretofore appointing Provisional Governors for North Carolina and Mississippi, and the duties prescribed the same. They are to exercise all the powers necessary and proper to enable the loyal people to restore said States to their constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government as will entitle the States to the guarantee of the United States thereof, and its people to protection by the United States against insurrection, invasion, violence, &c. Provisional Governors of Florida and other States lately in insurrection will soon be appointed.

Popular subscriptions to the great National 7-30 Loan last week reached a daily average of $1,909,870, (as against a daily average of $2,133,833 the preceding week, $1,336,320 week ending June 3, and $1,622,267 week ending with May 27,) as follows: Monday, $2,537,000; Tuesday, $2,056,500; Wednesday, $1,690,350; Thursday, $1,703,200; Friday, $2,011,800. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the loan numbered on Monday, 1,773; Tuesday, 1,455; Wednesday, 1,157; Thursday, 1,192; Friday, 1,483, making the daily average of such orders, 1,412.

CHRISTOPHER V. HOGAN, who was arrested some months since on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of Major MALONE, Paymaster, of about $70,000, has been released from the Old Capitol at Washington, to be turned over to the civil authorities. HOGAN, about the time of the robbery, was one of the Metropolitan detectives, and some months after the robbery was arrested by some of the officers of the Old Capitol in Philadelphia.

Gloucester, Mass., is now a scene of bustle and animation in consequence of the large fleets fitting out for the mackerel fisheries at the bay of St. Lawrence. The fleet will be somewhat reduced from former years, the new vessels hardly amounting in number to the old ones sold. But still it will comprise some two hundred sail, and these vessels will in all probability average seven hundred barrels each if successful, which will amount to a total of 140,000 barrels.

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, ARCHIBALD MCFARLAND, GEORGE MCFARLAND, ALEXANDER MCFARLAND, THOMAS COOK, R. ARCHIBALD and ROBERT PRINGLE were released from the Old Capitol Prison Saturday morning, upon their parole to leave the United States. These men, who are aliens, it will be remembered, were arrested here some time ago and tried by a military commission for engraving the Confederate Treasury note plates.

The rendezvous of rebel prisoners throughout the North are being cleared out. Already the barracks at Rock Island, Indianapolis and Washington have been emptied, the prisoners having been sent South. In the course of about a week Camp Douglas, Chicago, will be without a rebel tenant.

At a meeting of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, held at Boston on Saturday, an appropriate notice was taken of the death of President LINCOLN, EDWARD EVERETT and JAMES K. FROTHINGHAM, a member of the association. The old board of officers were reelected.

CHRISTIAN KRIBBEN, the well-known lawyer and politician, of St. Louis, died on the 15th inst. He was a native of Prussia, but for thirty years in this country. He was once Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives.

Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, positively declines to be a candidate for reelection, and proposes to retire altogether from public life. The fact is received with surprise and regret by the people of the State.

The United States Hotel and the Marvin House, at Saratoga, were totally destroyed by fire, last evening. The guests providentially escaped. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Kentucky Court of Agpeals, on Saturday, decided the act of Congress, making Treasury-notes a legal-tender, unconstitutional. Judge WILLIAMS dissented.

The following vessels, now lying at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, are to be sold on the 20th inst: The steamers *Quaker City*, *Ladona*, *E. E. Hale*, *Acacia* and *Cambridge*.

One of the Revenue officers in Peoria, Ill., recently discovered a whisky distillery in an old coal mine. About 150 barrels of the stuff were seized.

St. Louis papers give conflicting returns of the late constitutional election. One makes out a majority of 164 against, and another has 3,599 majority for it.

JOHN G. NICOLAY, late Private Secretary to Mr. LINCOLN, and now Consul to Paris, was married to Miss BATES, of Pittsfield, Pike County, Ill., last week.

Messrs. JEROME BUCK and STERNE CHITTENDEN, of New-York, have been retained to assist CHARLES O'CONNOR in the defence of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

We learn by a late arrival from Hayti of the complete failure of the rebellion in that island. The rebels suffered a severe defeat near Gonaives, and were compelled to lay down their arms.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan on Saturday amounted to the sum of $2,053,200, and the grand total for the whole week was $11,925,000.

New United States one-year 6 per cent. interest-bearing Certificates of Indebtedness made their appearance in this market on Saturday.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Sidon* and *Bremen* at this port, and the *Hibernian* at Father Point, we have five days later news from Europe. The only news of importance is the announcement that England and France have withdrawn their recognition of rebel belligerent rights, and now forbids rebel privateers from entering British and French ports. The French Government is reported to have sent a dispatch to Washington declaring that Mexico was under the protection of France, and would be defended against filibusters at any cost. All England is running wild at the birth of the new Prince. King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, is worse.

LOCAL NEWS.

The directors of the East Broadway and Dry Dock Railway, having, on Saturday evening, extended their track through Thirty-fourth-street, to connect with the Hunter's Point Ferry, President RICHARDSON, of the Fourth-avenue line, sent a force of about one thousand men to the spot last night, tore up the East Broadway and Dry Dock track, and put down rails belonging to the Fourth-avenue Company. The police were instructed to preserve the peace at all hazards, but not to interfere with the workmen in the work of removing or laying rails. No collision had occurred between the laborers and the police up to midnight.

EDWARD LEROY, of Twenty-second-street, corner of Broadway, a pupil in the French Institute at Fort Washington Heights, accidentally fell between two cars on the Hudson River Railroad, near Carmansville, Saturday morning, was run over, and instantly killed, the head being severed from the trunk.

GUSTAVUS WEBBER, the Eleventh Ward Policeman who in a moment of aberation, on the evening of the 3d inst., shot ALBERT AINSLEE, at No. 119 Columbia-street, and then shot himself, died at Bellevue Hospital on Friday night.

MICHAEL CORCORAN, of No. 307 East Thirty-second-street, received a fracture of the skull, on Monday evening last, having been struck with a mallet by a person whom he does not know. Coroner WILDEY took his ante-mortem deposition on Saturday.

WILLIAM G. SYRETT, a youth of eight years, was run over and instantly killed, Saturday morning, by a dirt-cart in Forty-fourth street, near Eleventh-avenue. The body was taken to the parents' dwelling, at No. 222 West Forty-third-street.

At about sunrise on Saturday morning Mr. O. S. MARRICINI, late of No. 15 Howard-street, committed suicide by taking laudanum under the terrace in the Central Park. He was a Frenchman, 40 years of age. An inquest was held yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital, by Coroner COLLIN.

The arrivals of immigrants at this port, last week, numbered 7,444; being the largest total of any week, thus far this season. The arrivals, moreover, are steadily increasing from week to week.

On Saturday evening FREDERICK FOSTER, a deaf mute, was drowned while bathing in the Hudson, off One Hundred and Sixty-third-street. The body has not been recovered.

The contract with Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP, for cleaning the streets of this city for ten years, was signed and sealed on Saturday. The work will commence on the 1st of July.

Cotton to the amount of 6,879 bales, was received at this port last week.

The customs revenue of the port last week amounted to $2,103,603.

The Withdrawal of Rebel Belligerent Rights by France and England.

Almost simultaneously with Mr. SEWARD'S announcement of the withdrawal of rebel belligerent rights by France, comes the news by the European steamer that England has followed the lead of her neighbor, and is "to refuse any longer," as the London *Daily News* puts it, "to recognize Confederate men-of-war in British ports." Lord RUSSELL'S official announcement of the fact we republish in other columns. In the case of France our Secretary of State finds occasion, while giving an intimation of the fact, to say that these proceedings by the Emperor's Government "have been prompted by the express desire of reviving the old sympathies between the two nations." And the whole country will readily echo the sentiment, even if it should be found difficult altogether to forget the circumstances under which the concession of belligerent rights were first accorded to the rebels, and the readiness of the Emperor's Government to give to the rebel agents, civil and naval, all the countenance possible up to the final catastrophe of their Confederacy.

We have to look at the relations of the two countries—not from any sentimental standpoint, but from the broad ground of mutual self-interest. On that ground the propriety of a good understanding between France and the United States becomes apparent enough. And if no other good has come of the eager communion of the Emperor's Government with the vagrant insurgents from this country, *this* at least has been gained: We have shown to Europe—to the imperialists of Europe especially—how a "turbulent democracy" may demean itself under the gravest provocation—how it could bide its time in making an end of domestic treason, as well as in settling accounts with foreign governments.

It is not now a question with us how far and how long we should cherish resentment against France, or against any other European power, for the disposition they may have made of their sympathies and the bestowal they may have made of their affections during the crisis of our domestic troubles. It is our business simply to make profitable use, hereafter, of the experience we have gained, as belligerents dealing with neutrals, and to see to it that the manifold precedents established by Europe during these four years of war are made of some service hereafter, when our position shall be that of neutrals instead of belligerents.

It was Lord RUSSELL'S pleasure to lead the way for France in rescinding the offensive restrictions put upon United States vessels-of-war in British ports. It might have been supposed that the British Secretary, looking to the precedence enjoyed by England in recognizing the rebels as belligerents, would have been eager, in this more complete act of removing a standing offence, also to lead the way for Western Europe. But that is a matter of taste. To us, it could practically make but little material difference, so long as the thing was done before it had become necessary for our government, in accordance with the President's proclamation, to institute measures of retaliation. The announcement has come in good time to enable both governments to set freely and frankly to the consideration of the questions arising, on the one hand, out of what we consider a violation of neutral obligations, and on the other, out of what the Queen's Government regards as an undue exercise of belligerent rights on our part. Both governments hereafter sit down in conference on the terms of their old relationship, with no third Power, so-called, to thrust its pretensions between them. This is a gain on the side of honest, frank and temperate deliberation. It is a gain in the interest of the Power which needs and which seeks most time for an examination of the issues in dispute. It is a gain in the interest of the government which has its belligerent rights to defend, since its claim is already practically established by the overthrow of the insurgent force, whose resistance was the plea for the establishment of neutral and belligerent relations between the two countries.

Mr. SEWARD will doubtless as readily and frankly acknowledge Lord RUSSELL'S announcement, as he has acknowledged that of the Government of France. Our object is peace at home and peace abroad. We have made sacrifices to secure both, as far as national honor would warrant.

SOUTHERN OFFICES.—President JOHNSON continues his policy of selecting Southern Union men to fill the various posts of power and responsibility under the new order of things in the Southern States. His selection of JAMES JOHNSON to be the Provisional Governor of Georgia, and of A. J. HAMILTON to be Governor of Texas, is in strict conformity with his previous action on the same subject. There can be no doubt of the wisdom and justice of this policy. The Union men of the South are entitled to every mark of confidence and trust which the government can bestow upon them; and they are certainly much better qualified to judge of the wants, the temper, and the necessities of the Southern people, than Northern men can possibly be. The President's action in this matter commends itself to the cordial approbation of the whole country.

President Johnson and the Difficulties of Reconstruction.

President JOHNSON is entitled to great liberality of judgment in his most arduous work of reconstruction—more so even than was President LINCOLN in his prosecution of the war. The latter had only to push on steadfastly in a very plain way marked before him. He was shut up by the constitution to the one great necessity of suppressing the rebellion. It was a *military* end that he had primarily to accomplish; and his main responsibility was discharged when he raised the adequate forces, and intrusted them to the fittest commanders. President LINCOLN was a man of great discretion, and he exercised it with excellent effect when it was required. Yet the success of the war depended mainly upon the discretion of his Generals, particularly upon that of his Lieutenant-General. Though nominally Commander-in-Chief, but a comparatively small share of the military responsibility really rested upon President LINCOLN. The great quality demanded of him was constancy—the holding on to his constitutional line of duty through the terrible military trials.

But the situation is now changed, and now mere constancy will stand President JOHNSON in little stead. His part is not to follow a fixed path, but to strike out new paths—not to practice perseverance with given means, but to devise and adopt new means. The civil problem of reconstruction devolves more directly upon him than the military problem of securing victory did upon Mr. LINCOLN. Undoubtedly Mr. LINCOLN himself attached a new and peculiar responsibility to his anticipated task of reconstruction. Had he been spared, we are sure, he would have taxed his active faculties even more severely to restore the Union and renovate the public spirit, than he did to conduct the government safely through to its military triumph. It is but just that the liberality in judging a public servant should be proportioned to the difficulty of the particular official work he has in hand.

Those who insist that President JOHNSON shall secure suffrage for the freedmen, make little account of the almost absolute impracticability of accomplishing it. They content themselves with showing that it is just and reasonable that those who were universally friendly to the government, when almost all of the other Southern population were hostile to it, should hereafter participate, at least as much as any, in the blessings of that government. As an abstract proposition, few good men would gainsay this. We do not doubt that President JOHNSON himself would freely admit it. But, unfortunately, the question is not what is desirable, but what is practicable. There are two difficulties in the way of negro suffrage. First, the *loyal* men of the South will not give it; and, second, the present Constitution of the United States cannot make them give it.

It is certain that loyal men of the South have no disposition to give it. They have in no quarter made the slightest manifestation in its favor. On the contrary, in every one of the seven new constitutions they have thus far framed and adopted—that of Western Virginia, old Virginia, Maryland, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri—they have, with the single exception of Louisiana, expressly limited the suffrage to the white population; and the Louisiana Constitution fails to confer the suffrage upon the freedmen, leaving the whole matter to the decision of the Legislature, which decision is, and always will be, adverse. It cannot be said that these constitutions are the work of men badly affected to the National Government, for they not only prescribe a most stringent oath of loyalty to that government, but most of them disfranchise unconditionally and permanently every white man who has engaged in, or any way abetted, the rebellion. The constitution which has just been adopted in Missouri disfranchises every white man who (to use its own words) "has ever, by *act* or *word*, manifested his adherence to the cause of the enemies of the Union, or his desire for their triumph over the arms of the United States, or his sympathy with those engaged in exciting or carrying on rebellion against the United States." Such a regulation here in the State of New-York would disfranchise fifty or eighty thousand of its present voters. The loyal men of Missouri really go further in their loyal requirements for the suffrage than we in New-York would ever think of going, and yet they rigidly exclude the black man from the ballot-box, which we do not. There need be no better proof that opposition to negro suffrage is the fixed policy of the loyal element of the old Slave States.

How can this opposition be overcome? How can the Southern people be compelled to admit the freedmen to the ballot-box? Is it to be by continuing military authority over them until they consent to adopt constitutions guaranteeing that franchise? But there is no constitutional power to continue such authority in time of peace. Even if there were, and if the Southern people would finally adopt the desired constitutions in order to escape from it, no permanent result would be secured; for white men would still have the majority in nearly every Southern State, and, whenever the military constraint of the government was removed, would establish other constitutions to their own liking. No permanent establishment of general negro suffrage could be effected, except through an amendment of the Federal Constitution, surely and simply interdicting all restriction. But it is certain that the necessary three-fourths of the States are not prepared for any such amendment. Probably not one-half of them would vote for it. Agitation in its favor might be carried on for years, and yet would end in nothing but labor lost. The only chance for an amendment securing a suffrage that should involve no distinction of color, would be to put it in the shape of an educational test, giving and restricting the suffrage to all, irrespective of color, who can read. A very strong argument, resting upon no exceptional condition of things, like the present, but upon the fundamental principles of republican government, could be urged for this. But it is not pressed by the present friends of the freedmen, for the simple reason that the great mass of the freedmen, in the present generation, cannot read and will never learn.

Those who are dissatisfied with President JOHNSON'S method of initiating reconstruction, because it does not sufficiently protect the rights of the freedmen, are bound to specify other modes that could more effectually accomplish that purpose. They fail to do this. They complain that certain ends are not secured, when in fact, in the very nature of the case, it is not possible to secure them. President JOHNSON will do the best he can, under the circumstances. To judge him fairly constant regard must be had to his circumstances. He has to deal with problems of the most complex elements; how to substitute constitutional for military law without risk of its being abused; how to convert rankest disloyalty into genuine patriotism; how to shield the freedmen in the best manner possible from the continued maltreatment of their former oppressors; how to reëstablish and permanently secure the national authority without impairing those actual State rights which are reserved by the constitution. All should appreciate the difficulty of the work, and avoid hasty judgments.

The National Industries.

It cannot be said that the regular and legitimate industries of the country were *prostrated* during the war. The crops were duly sown and gathered, and beside supplying our own necessities, there was an abundance to supply the heavy demand for export. Ships were built for commercial purposes for our own use, and furnished to other countries for commercial uses, as well as to the navies of other governments. Foundries made engines to be employed on railroads and in all the industries. Factories of cotton goods even, were, to some extent, kept active. Every pursuit and profession that ministered to the necessities or luxuries of the people, or that was required in the economy of society or for the ends of civilization, was prosecuted to the extent required. Houses were erected, towns projected and built, and all the cities of the land enlarged. Even those pursuits which minister solely to the intellect, such as the making and publishing of books, were carried on to an extent that must be pronounced astonishing. To the same order belong the educational activity of the nation, as developed in schools, academies and colleges, and in scientific researches, which though almost totally interrupted in the Southern States, has been in regular and constant progress all over the States of the North.

But, though happily not prostrated, many of the most important industries of the country were seriously *crippled* during the war; and in many other branches there was a diversion from the regular lines of work to such as were required by the government and the war. The foundries were largely employed in monitor work for our coasts and rivers, and in building engines and machinery for all our varied craft of war. Ship-yards were engaged on gunboats and on great war-ships, as the *Dunderberg* and *Dictator*. The most important industry that suffered most severely was of course that of manufacturing cotton goods; for during nearly the entire term of the war, the supply of the raw material was almost entirely withheld. The great business of book publishing has also suffered severely; and the innumerable minor economies that have been wisely exercised in the non-essentials of life by the people, have, in the aggregate, had a vast effect in diminishing the industries that related to them. In agriculture, the withdrawal of great numbers of men from productive labor, has diminished greatly the country's ordinary supply of its great and profitable staples. Our commerce on the high seas had hardly any existence for over three years, owing to the ravages of rebel privateers. Thus nearly all our industries have been crippled or deranged; and it is evident that, under the circumstances, it could not have been otherwise.

Many industries might have been greatly and profitably enlarged during the war; but there were certain influences that operated as effective drawbacks. The interruption in the supply of regular and skilled labor was one fundamental hindrance. There was at once the employment of men in the army, and their employment in pursuits bearing directly or indirectly upon military operations. Another drawback was the condition of our monetary affairs and our currency. The depreciation and the fluctuations in the value of our paper currency, and the consequent increase in prices, at once largely increased the cost of production, and rendered it impossible to make definite or reliable calculations for the future. But, above all, as affecting some of our industries, there was the element of *uncertainty* as to the duration and the final issue of the war. It is true, there were abundant grounds for entertaining a moral certainty that the war would ultimately issue in the triumph of the Union arms, and the establishment of the Union. Still, there was a wide-spread fear that it might be otherwise, or that the issue might be long delayed,—a fear also that the nation would be left prostrated in all its interests, if not bankrupt in its finances.

Now that we have perfect peace; now that the Union is established firmer than ever; now that we have come out of all our trials possessed of a vigorous strength, of an undiminished energy, and with solvent public finances, the industrial system of the country is gradually resuming its normal condition and order. We can give undivided attention to the labors of peace, to the development and enlargement of our resources, to the multiplication and expansion of our industries.

We have an unlimited field, and no drawbacks or divisions. It only remains for business man and capitalists to see that no time is lost in taking a wise advantage of the new and favorable order of things, and making preparations for the realization of the splendid future that is within our control.

SAUCE FOR COPPERHEADS AS WELL AS REBELS.—A letter from Washington, in another column, states that JOHN MINOR BOTTS thinks that no man, in any section of the country, should be permitted to hold office until he has taken an oath that he has never *done*, *written* or *said* anything against the authority of the Government of the United States, or in any way given aid, comfort or encouragement to its enemies. He thinks Northern sympathizers with the rebellion more criminal and more dangerous than the rebels themselves—inasmuch as the latter have been thoroughly whipped, and taught a lesson they will never forget.

There is a good deal of sense in this suggestion. It does certainly seem just that Northern allies of the rebellion should be made to suffer some punishment for their offences. They ought to share the penalties of the rebels they deluded into crime.

AN INDEFATIGABLE WAR CORRESPONDENT.—The timely arrival of the European mail last night has put us in possession of the important information, (for which we are specially indebted to the New-York correspondent of the London *Times*,) that the Confederate Trans-Mississippi Army, under KIRBY SMITH, numbers 85,000 effective men, including 30,000 Texan cavalry. This rather unexpected news the Correspondent procured through an enterprising and reliable Englishman, recently arrived from KIRBY SMITH'S headquarters. Probably both the Correspondent and the intelligent and reliable Englishman were bound in honor not to disclose the facts here, until they had first been given to the English public, which may account for the government being, till now, uninformed as to the vast Confederate force still in the field. Let us do justice to the enterprise of the London *Times* and its Correspondent in procuring this important news.

THE REBEL AUTHORITIES.—Our government has taken effective precautions against any attempt of the rebels to reinstate their government. Until very recently it was not absolutely certain, even after the surrender of LEE and JOHNSTON, that some new effort might not be made to reorganize the rebel authority in TEXAS or elsewhere. But their President, DAVIS, is in prison at Fortress Monroe, their Vice-President STEPHENS, is in Fort Warren, the President *pro tem.* of their Senate, R. M. T. HUNTER is either under arrest or will be soon, and COBB, TRENHOLM, MALLORY and other members of the government are also in custody. It will not be easy to start the Confederate machine again at least without a general jail delivery in the North. The rebel magnates are nearly all *caged*.

STERLING PRICE STILL TO BE HEARD FROM.—The news from the Trans-Mississippi Department which comes to us to-day through the London *Times* has various points of interest. It seems that if it should, unfortunately, turn out that KIRBY SMITH has been killed or has killed himself, the command of the Trans-Mississippi Confederate army of 85,000 men is to devolve upon Gen. STERLING PRICE, "*a man more formidable as a soldier and a statesman!*" We have no doubt our British cousins will wait in breathless anxiety to hear more from the New-York Correspondent regarding this formidable soldier and statesman, and his vast legions. In reading these reports, one sees the advantage the London *Times* enjoys in having a Correspondent here, so fully alive to current events.

OUR RETURNING SOLDIERS.—By referring to an article on returning soldiers, in another column, it will be seen that an excellent and timely work—the need of which we pointed out some time since—of showing at least some slight manifestation of an appreciation of the services of our victorious and gallant soldiers, is in progress.

As the city authorities have done nothing, the work has been undertaken by one, to whom it would seem naturally next to fall—the agent of the State of New-York in this city—Col. COLYER, No. 50 Howard-street.

There were over 8,000 of these brave men quartered in this city last night. Before the most of our readers glance at this sheet, nearly all of them will have received whatever kindness may have been extended to them here and be on their way home.

Let us remind our friends that Col. COLYER needs more money.

THE COUNT JOANNES, NEE JONES, AGAIN.—We have received a very long letter from the Count JOANNES, *né* JONES, concerning a brief notice made recently of his argument before the New-York Literary Society, in defence of JEFF. DAVIS against the charge of treason. A large part of the letter has nothing to do with what purports to be its main object—the correction of errors in the report—and therefore we do not print it, but notice its leading points.

The Count says he did not contend that the government could not hang DAVIS for treason, if convicted, but only that being merely a *rebel*, he could not be convicted as a traitor. The Count complains that a paragraph in the report conveys the idea that he spoke of President JOHNSON as a party to the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN—which imputation he proceeds, "as calmly as his fervent nature will permit," to denounce as a libel. We beg to assure the Count that no such imputation was intended to be conveyed; and if it was implied, directly or indirectly, by the language used, we wish to be understood as hereby retracting it.

One word for the future. We have attempted hitherto, on several occasions, to render the Count JOANNES a service by noticing his public performances,—at the bar, in the theatre, and in literary circles. We have never done it without bringing upon ourselves the infliction of a long letter filled with complaints, and stuffed full of menaces of the most fearful character. We propose to spare ourselves the trouble and pain of perusing these epistles hereafter, by permitting the Count to pursue his peculiar career without notice from us of any kind. If he feels as much relieved by this decision as we do, both are to be envied.

Amusements.

The warm weather has not interfered materially with the prosperity of the Summer Season. To New-Yorkers it seems strange that our principal places of amusement should still continue to flourish, but those who frequent them are not of the city, and know nothing of its fastidiousness. They are a hardy race who cheerfully accept a place in the parquet with the thermometer at ninety degrees. WALLACK'S, the Winter Garden, and NIBLO'S are doing exceedingly well. At the first establishment, the "Iron Mask" has achieved a positive success to which we shall again refer; at the second, Miss HOSMER is giving a round of her star impersonations; and at the third, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL is the attraction.

The announcements for to-night are as follows: at Wallack's, the "Iron Mask;" at the Winter Garden, "Love, or the Countess and the Serf;" at Niblo's, the "Pearl of Savoy;" at Barnum's Museum, the "Daughter of the Regiment," and "Jenny Lind." This, by the way, is the last week of Miss EMILIE MELVILLE. A new philosopher and magician appears at the Museum to-day. His name is Prof. COSPORELLO.

The artists of the late French company—so unhappily circumstanced that they were turned out of doors on the 1st of May, owing to a new use for Niblo's Saloon—will take their benefit at the Academy of Music on Wednesday next. We commend the occasion to the kindly consideration of the public, especially as a programme of rare attractiveness will be presented to the public. This is no other than ALEXANDRE DUMAS' celebrated five-act revolutionary drama, "Les Girondins, or le Chevalier de Maison Rouge." There are twelve tableaux in this piece, and the distribution numbers twenty-two rôles. The performance commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

The Italian Marionette company commences operations at Stuyvesant Institute to-night. See the programme in another column.

Mr. PAUL FALKE'S next popular concert will take place at Lion Park, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Eighth-avenue, on Wednesday next, commencing at 4 o'clock.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 18.

REOPENING SOUTHERN POST ROUTES.

Postmaster-General DENISON has ordered the post-offices at Winchester and Danville, Va., to be reopened. GEORGE W. TAYLOR is appointed Postmaster at the former place, and J. B. LOWRY at the latter. The offices at Smyrna, Fountain Hill, Carthage and Bristol, Tenn., are also ordered to be reopened, and Postmasters have been appointed.

CAVALRY MOVEMENTS.

The Eighth Illinois Cavalry, for the last four years serving with the Army of the Potomac or in the Department of Washington, have received orders to join Gen. POPE, in the Department of Missouri. Nearly all of the First Michigan Cavalry have enlisted in the Fifth Regular Cavalry, and it is said that the greater portion of the present graduating class at West Point have applied for commissions in the cavalry arm of the service.

OTHER PROVISIONAL GOVERNORS.

Provisional Governors for Florida, Alabama and South Carolina remain to be, and will soon be appointed, under the same general principle that the other lately rebellious States have thus been supplied.

THE GEORGIA APPOINTMENTS.

The remaining appointments for Georgia will be made early this week. The following gentlemen will probably be selected: JOHN ERSKINE, of Atlanta, for United States District-Judge; A. W. STONE, of Savannah, for United States District-Attorney; E. L. DUNNING, or E. J. RIDDELL, of Savannah, for United States Marshal.

A PRESENTATION TO COL. ALLEN.

Col. THOS. S. ALLEN, of the Fifth Wisconsin, Sixth Army Corps, was presented by his men on Friday evening, with an elegant gold badge, manufactured by TIFFANY, of New-York, bearing the emblem of the corps, and a shield bearing the coat of arms of the State of Wisconsin. Col. ALLEN is also in receipt of the appointment of Brevet Brigadier-General, as a recognition of his services from the government.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The following troops left to-day: Battery D, First Maryland Artillery, 132 men, Baltimore; Battery F, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery, 1 officer, 145 men, Pittsburgh; Fourteenth Michigan Battery, 5 officers, 144 men, Detroit; Fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, 66 officers, 1,625 men, Readville, Mass.; Thirty-ninth New-Jersey Volunteers, 30 officers, 790 men, Trenton, N. J.; Forty-ninth New-York Volunteers, 80 men, Buffalo, N. Y.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON AND AMNESTY.

The President, Attorney-General, and Secretary of State are likely to be kept constantly occupied for the next two or three months in the disposition of applications for pardon and amnesty. At the White House, in the office of the Attorney-General, and in the State Department, we now find hourly in waiting quite a crowd of anxious petitioners for Executive clemency, and among them some of the men who have filled the most prominent pages in the history of the defunct Southern Confederacy.

The demeanor and expressions of countenance of the applicants present a curious and interesting study. Whole histories and little worlds walk by dozens before us in contemplation profound. The fortune bereft millionaire and lordly landholder and man-owner, the down-fallen leader in politics and the mighty law-giver, and the discomfited military chieftain, all walk here in agitation and in anxious waiting to hear the fiat of the Executive, and seem most painfully to realize the adage that "Matters of war are, of all others, most subject to continual mutations."

The petition is made directly to the President, who calls to his aid the Attorney-General, through whose hands all applications pass, and thence to the Secretary of State, where, in case a pardon is granted, a warrant is issued, substantially as follows, and generally in the words of this form:

Whereas ——, by taking part in the late rebellion against the government of the United States, has made himself liable to heavy pains and penalties, and whereas the circumstances of his case render him a proper object of executive clemency, Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President, do hereby grant to the said ——, a full pardon and amnesty for all offences by him committed, arising from participation, direct or implied, in the said rebellion, conditioned as follows, viz.: This pardon to begin and take effect from the day on which the said —— shall take the oath prescribed in the Proclamation of the President, dated May 29, 1865, and to be void and of no effect if the said —— shall hereafter at any time acquire any property whatever in slaves, or make use of slave labor.

THE PETITION OF MR. STEPHENS.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, in his lengthy argumen on the reasons and causes which induced him to join the rebel Confederacy, says that he always believed in the right of secession, but never in the policy. He was educated to believe in the right of secession, from whence sprang his convictions, and he was strengthened in those convictions by the last annual message of President BUCHANAN, and the opinion of Attorney-General BLACK. He was also confirmed in his views by the "able and honest efforts of the New-York *Tribune*." He claims that he exerted all his faculties to their utmost to prevent secession, and that he accepted the Vice-Presidency of the Confederacy only because it was tendered unanimously, and for the purpose of preserving, as far as lay in his power, those great principles of freedom which lie at the foundation of American constitutional liberty. He desired to make the Constitution of the Confederacy as near as possible like that of the United States; and in this he claims he succeeded. All the points in regard to freedom and the safeguards of liberty were his work.

MR. STEPHENS AT FORT WARREN.

We may add that the stories about Mr. STEPHENS' harsh treatment and failing health at Fort Warren are untrue. He is kept like any other distinguished prisoner, and his health is as good as usual.

NAMES OF THOSE INDICTED FOR TREASON AT NORFOLK.

The following is the official statement of the names of the thirty-seven persons indicted for treason in the United States District Court sitting at Norfolk, Va.: Montgomery D. Corse, late Major-General in the rebel army; Richard Snowden Andrews, Henry B. Tayler, Charles James Faulkner, late United States Minister to France; William N. McVeigh, of Alexandria; Richard S. Ewell, and Jubal A. Early, late Lieutenant-General in the rebel army; William S. Winder, son of the late Gen. Winder; Robert Ould, Commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners; George Booker, Cornelius Boyle, a Washington Secessionist; W. H. Payne and Thomas P. Turner, James A. Seddon, late rebel Secretary of War; William Burton Richards, Jr., Wade Hampton, late Lieutenant-General rebel cavalry forces; Richard H. Dulany, of Alexandria; Wm. E Taylor, John De Bree, James Longstreet, late Lieutenant-General rebel army; Robert E. Lee, late General-in-Chief rebel army; Oscar F. Baxter, William Mahone, late Major-General rebel army; William Smith, late rebel Governor of Virginia; Eppa Hunton, late member of rebel Congress from Virginia; Roger A. Pryor, late high private in the rebel army; Daniel R. Bridgeford, Chas. K. Mallory, George W. C. Lee, son of Gen. Lee; Samuel Cooper, late Adjutant and Inspector-General of the rebel army and formerly Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army; William Henry Fitzhugh Lee, son of Gen. Lee; Henry A. Wise, Ex-Governor of Virginia and late Brigadier-General rebel army; Benjamin Hagar, George W. Alexander, Richard H. Booker, Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of Gen. Lee and late Major-General in the rebel army; Thomas S. Bocock, late Speaker of the rebel House of Representatives and formerly member of United States Congress.

The witnesses summoned on the part of the prosecution, and who testified before the Grand Jury, are Edward Bradford, Walter B. Taylor, C. C. Callan, R. W. P. Garnett, Robert B. Wood, W. J. Moore, Richard Evans, W. C. Morrow, Francis McCourt, J. R. Ludlow, J. S. Garrison, J. H. Hendrew, James D. Barry, J. C. Baylor, J. F. Milligan, W. A. Duncan, Henry W. Thomas, Isaac Davenport and W. B. Lyons.

CORRECTION OF A RUMOR.

The statement has been twice telegraphed from this city during the past week, that DELANY, the bounty-

broker and swindler from Maine, recently convicted and sentenced to a long imprisonment and heavy fine, has been pardoned. This is untrue. DELANY is not pardoned, but is serving out his sentence at Concord, New-Hampshire.

UNION SENTIMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The developments of true Union sentiment in North Carolina are more encouraging than in any other State. The Raleigh papers are daily filled with the proceedings of enthusiastic meetings. A large meeting recently held in Randolph County, resolved thus strongly:

Resolved, That being once betrayed by our public servants, we will support no man for any office in our gift who was a Secessionist, or who aided to wrest the guarantees of civil liberty of the people, to crush them with oppressive burdens, or who persistently advocated rebellion and the prosecution of the war to the bitter end of utter poverty and the extinction of civil existence.

Resolved, That although under all circumstances we prefer the name of W. W. HOLDEN for Governor, yet we will cheerfully support the name of any other man nominated by a proper body, provided his hands be clean from the stain of sin of secession and no affiliation with Secessionists, either early or late.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

JAMES JOHNSON, who has been appointed Provisional Governor of Georgia by the President is a resident of Columbus in that State, and was formerly Democratic member of Congress. From 1851 to 1853, at the time that President JOHNSON was in the House, Gov. JOHNSON is indorsed by the most reliable Union men in Georgia as one who never swerved from the faith, and who has borne many persecutions because of his Union sentiments. The eight Union men of the Georgia delegation here are perfectly satisfied with the selection. Gov. JOHNSON is a native of North Carolina, but no relation to the President.

THE SAVANNAH COTTON.

The claims of the cotton seized at Savannah are now coming before the Secretary of the Treasury, and nearly the whole of it will be claimed as belonging to private owners; but the well-informed citizens of Savannah now here assert that not more than six thousand of the thirty-nine thousand bales can be proven to belong to loyal citizens. They recommend that a commission be appointed to investigate the evidence adduced at Savannah as being the only means by which it can be determined who are rightfully entitled to restitution or compensation.

PARDONED REBELS.

Among the rebels pardoned within the last forty-eight hours is E. M. BAUCE, of Kentucky, late member of the rebel Congress, and formerly of the firm of BRUCE, ARMSTRONG & Co., of Nashville, and subsequently of Atlanta, heavy contractors for the rebel government. He has made over a million of dollars out of the war, which is safely invested, and he now receives absolution and protection for his ill-gotten gains. His application was strongly indorsed by GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, and it is also stated in his behalf that he was very kind to our Andersonville prisoners. A great many instances of "hospitality" to these patriots are now coming to light which, strange to say, were never heard of before.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 18.

PENSIONERS DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

Under the act of February 4, 1862, the names of all pensioners on the rolls of the States lately in rebellion have been dropped. Those who are prepared to prove their continued loyalty during the whole period of the rebellion, can make application to the Commissioner of Pensions for restoration to the rolls, proving their place or places of residence and means of subsistence since January 1, 1861. They must also execute and file in the Pension Office the oath prescribed in the Amnesty Proclamation of President JOHNSON. A circular of instructions and forms to be observed in these cases will be furnished on application to the Commissioner of Pensions. Agencies for paying pensions are about to be reopened in Virginia, Tennessee and Louisiana. Agents will be appointed in the other Southern States as occasion may require.

THE NORFOLK TREASON INDICTMENTS.

Judge UNDERWOOD is still in Washington, but there is as yet no definite conclusion as to what shall be done with the fifty indictments for treason found in his court against Gen. LEE, Ex-Govs. SMITH and LETCHER and other prominent participants in the late rebellion. It is understood that some influential gentlemen here are inclined, instead of trying them, to notify them of the indictments, and give them an opportunity to leave the country, never to return.

POSTAL SERVICE IN VIRGINIA.

The Postmaster-General is gradually restoring the mail service in Virginia, having just appointed GEORGE W. TAYLOR postmaster at Winchester, and J. B. LOWRY postmaster at Danville.

REBEL BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

As the Governments of the Netherlands and France have been the first to withdraw from the European league recognizing the rebel belligerent rights, all other foreign Powers will at once follow the example.

John Minor Botts—His Views on the Restriction of the Suffrage, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 17.

I had the pleasure of meeting JOHN MINOR BOTTS, to-day. He has changed but little during the past four years, though he shows marks of increased age. But his manner is as prompt and peremptory as ever, and his views of public affairs are marked by the same clearness and boldness which always characterized his political opinions.

He is not satisfied with the policy adopted by the government in regard to *suffrage*. He thinks it unwise to restrict the right of voting by requiring too stringent oaths. He would have the *right of holding office* restricted a great deal more than it is, so that no man should ever hold office, *South or North*, who has not always been a thorough, uncompromising Union man. He thinks that Congress should make a law by which every man should be required, as a condition of holding any office in the United States, North or South, to swear that he had never *done, written*, or said anything to prejudice or injure the authority of the government of the United States, nor in any way, by act or word, given aid, comfort or encouragement to its enemies. This would keep all the powers of the government in the hands of loyal men, and Mr. BOTTS thinks it quite as much needed in the North as in the South, for he says that the Copperheads in the North have given more aid to the rebellion than thousands in the rebel States, and are far more dangerous to the future peace and welfare of the country. He would have every Copperhead, who could not take the oath above recited, excluded from office; and the same oath, covering the same ground and couched in the same terms, should be required of every man in every section of the country, as a condition of holding office.

In this way no man could vote for a disloyal candidate anywhere. But Mr. BOTTS thinks that the effect of requiring so stringent an oath as a condition of *voting*, will have a tendency to perpetuate the influence of rebel *leaders* over the masses of the people in Southern neighborhoods. They find themselves in the same boat,—excluded alike from all participation in public affairs because of their past relations to each other; and they will naturally, he thinks, under these circumstances, still cling together, and the leaders will thus perpetuate their influence and control. But if the masses of the people are allowed to vote, while their leaders are prevented, by the stringency of the oath required, from being *candidates* for office, the voters will have to look elsewhere for their leaders, and thus the connection between them will be broken up.

Mr. BOTTS is very anxious that President JOHNSON should shape his policy so as to deprive those who have hitherto controlled the political sentiment and action of the South of all future influence and authority; and he thinks it must be done by some such course as he suggests in regard to suffrage.

In regard to negro suffrage, Mr. BOTTS says that, aside from all other reasons against it, it would do more than all other measures combined to perpetuate the authority of the old slaveholders. Whatever may be their present temper, it is certain that sooner or later these men must employ their former slaves as free laborers. He thinks they will, as a general thing, do so throughout the entire South. It will be for their interest (and that must in the end control their action) to make friends of the freed slaves—and this they will do. As a necessary consequence, the negroes, dependent upon them for employment, wages and everything they have, will be guided by their advice in voting as in everything else; and thus the effect of giving them the suffrage would be to multiply largely the political power of their former masters. This, Mr. BOTTS thinks, would necessarily be the case for many years, until the negroes become sufficiently educated and independent to think and act for themselves; therefore he thinks they ought not to have the suffrage until that time arrives.

Mr. BOTTS has never voted or taken any political action whatever under the Confederate Government. When it was first formed he denounced it as a crime and predicted its utter and ignominious failure, and he then retired to private life to await the fulfillment of his predictions. He has been subject to invasions and raids from both sides, but has invariably fared the worst at the hands of the rebels. He will remain in Washington a few days, and visit New-York next month.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Subscription Saturday, $2,053,200—For the Week Ending June 17, $11,925,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 19.

JAY COOKE reports the sales of Seven-Thirties yesterday at $2,043,200, including the following:

Second National Bank, of Chicago, $200,000.
First National Bank, of Louisville, $100,000.
First National Bank, of New-York, $100,000.
First National Bank, of Pittsburgh, $226,000.
First National Bank, of Elmira, $100,000.
First National Bank, of Norfolk, $200,000.
First National Bank, of Newark, $50,000.
First National Bank, of Montpelier, $50,000.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, of Buffalo, $150,000.
Vermilye & Co., New-York, $15,000.

There were also 1,438 individual subscriptions for $50 and $100. The total subscriptions for the week ending June 17 were $11,925,000.

The original Howe Sewing-machine may be seen in the window of the Howe Machine Company, No. 629 Broadway. It was made by ELIAS HOWE, Jr., in 1845, but has never been exhibited before. Public curiosity may be gratified now in seeing the root of the greatest of modern inventions.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Purify the Blood.—It is an established fact that a very large class of disorders can only be cured by such remedies as will enter into the blood and circulate with it through every portion of the body, for by this means only can the remedy be brought into immediate contact with the disease. To obtain this desirable end, no preparation has ever been so uniformly successful as DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. Scrofula, King's Evil, Cancer and Cancerous Tumors, White Swellings, Enlargement of the Bones, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, old and indolent Ulcers, Goitrous Swellings of the Throat, &c., are cured with a certainty which has astonished every beholder. It is, besides, one of the most pleasant articles that can be taken into the stomach. Operating as a tonic, it removes Dyspepsia and Nervous Affections, and imparts a glow of animation and health unequaled by anything in the whole materia medica. For sale by all druggists.

We Sincerely Believe

That the mother who neglects to provide MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for her suffering child, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world the best calculated to give it rest and restore it to health. There is not a mother who has ever used it, but what will tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest and health to the child, and is perfectly safe in all cases.

The Aged can have health renewed by HIORRENE, which is infallible as a rejuvenent, and will restore wasted strength with magical promptness and wonderful permanence. For old and feeble persons it has not its equal. $1 per bottle. Sold by Druggists—Depot, 23 Dey-st., New York.

Cancer Cured.

CANCER OF THE RECTUM CURED WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

By ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.,

Late Prof. of Surgery and Theory and Practice in the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio: also President of the New-York State Eclectic Medical Society.

Office No. 22 East 18th-st., New-York,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

Consultation hours from 8 to 11 A. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. every day.

The following facts in relation to the cure of a very difficult case of cancer of the rectum, treated and permanently cured by Dr. Robert S. Newton, seven years since, should be read by all. Hon. A. T., of Wisconsin, a State Senator, came to Dr. Newton's Clinical Institute at Cincinnati, to be treated by him for cancer of the rectum, his case having been pronounced incurable. The cancer involved a large part of the bowel, from which the patient had suffered terribly for a long time. Dr. Newton treated the case by the method discovered by himself. The patient was radically cured in less than three months. In a recent letter, the patient says:

"DEAR DR. NEWTON: I am perfectly well, and have not suffered the slightest pain or inconvenience in any way since I left your care and you pronounced me cured—more than six years since—thanks to your tender care and marvelous skill. When I think of the agonies inconceivable you have saved me from, I feel that language is wholly inadequate to express the boundless gratitude I feel toward you. If I could send my voice to every one afflicted as I have been, I would do so, and tell them my story and of my gratitude to you, to whom, under Providence, I owe my life."

Chevalier's
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

RESTORES GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, and will not stain the skin nor soil the whitest fabric. THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. Can be used freely: contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

Sold at the drug-stores and at my Office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

For Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, or urinary organs of male or female, take BISLEY'S BUCHU, which is double the strength and less price than any other. Depot, No. 141 Chambers-st.

Second-Hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

George L. Nichols, of the Firm of Coddington & Co., reports his house saved from robbers by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph.
E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines,
NO. 508 BROADWAY.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

At Messrs. Fowler & Wells', Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, Examinations given daily.

Benedict's Time,
NO. 171 BROADWAY, COR. CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO SOLDIERS.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an AMERICAN WATCH; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

For sale and warranted by
BENEDICT BROTHERS,
Keepers of the City Time, and Agents for the sale of the American (Waltham) Watches,
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

An Entirely New Invention in Dentistry.

LEVETT'S "PATENT," in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced. Its immense advantages and beauty are obvious to every one. An examination solicited.
No. 177 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

A Caution to the Public.

Parties purchasing DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR are cautioned to see that the new private Government Stamp, having the inventor's signature (H. DALLEY) in white, at the end, and his likeness in the centre of the stamp, is on every box. By a careful attention to this, the public will be guarded from the many counterfeits now offered for sale. The genuine, wholesale and retail, at Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

Ales.

MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late style Smith & Brother,)
New-York,

BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.
Brewery, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND HUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—RUSSELL.—At Rumson, N. J., on Thursday, the 15th inst., by Rev. W. N. Durnell, JAMES P. ALLEN, of Red Bank, to HATTIE C., daughter of the late William C. Russell.

BUTLER—DAVENPORT.—On Wednesday, June 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Henry Teller, JOSEPH H. BUTLER, of Brooklyn, and Miss SARAH DAVENPORT, daughter of D. Davenport, Esq., New-Canaan, Conn.

DIED.

BLOSSOM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 18, MARY ELLEN, wife of Frederick A. Blossom, and daughter of the late Capt. Wm. H. Hays.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 182 Amity-street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock.

DAYTON.—At her residence, East Eighty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, on Saturday evening, June 17, aged 74 years, JULIA ANN DAYTON, wife of Edward Dayton, and mother of Isaac and Milo P. Dayton, and Edward Dayton, Jr.

Her funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, 20th inst., at half-past 4 o'clock, from the Church of the Redeemer, East Eighty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

DE GRAW.—Suddenly, at Rahway, N. J., KATE E. DE GRAW, daughter of John and Maria R. De Graw.

The funeral services at St. Paul's Church, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The trains leave Jersey City for Rahway at 10 and 12 o'clock.

DITMARS.—On Saturday evening, June 17, CATHARINE, wife of Cornelius Ditmars, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 139 West Thirty-seventh-street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—On Friday evening, June 16, Rev. JAMES R. JOHNSTON, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 96 East Union-street, Burlington, N. J., on Monday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for intermeent.

LOVEJOY.—At Brooklyn, L. I., June 18, GERTRUDE, infant daughter of Dr. J. W. H. and Maria L. Lovejoy, of Washington, D. C.

NEWMAN.—On Saturday morning, June 17, ALICE NEWMAN, youngest daughter of James and Sarah Newman, aged 12 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 260 Bowery, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

NUNNS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, June 17, HARRIET M., second daughter of John F. and Caroline L. Nunns.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 97 East Twenty-sixth-street, on Tuesday, June 20, at 2 o'clock.

REYNOLDS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 17, of apoplexy, EDWIN G. REYNOLDS, aged 39 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Bergen-st., near Classon-av., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ROME.—Suddenly, on Saturday, June 17, JANE SCOTT, wife of A. H. Rome.

The funeral will take place on Monday, June 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 73 Portland-avenue, Brooklyn.

RUGGLES.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Thursday, June 15, Hon. CHARLES H. RUGGLES, for many years Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2½ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. J. C. A. Wingate, the Consul of the United States at Swatow, China, of the death, on the 9th of March last, at that place, of DAVID YOUNG LAW, a citizen of the United States, and a former resident of Newburgh, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled Beet Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.: Factory No. 440 West-st

A MODERN MIRACLE.

From old and young, from rich and poor, from highborn and lowly, comes the universal voice of praise for
HALL'S VEGETABLE
SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Use it a few times and
PRESTO, CHANGE!
the whitest and worst looking Hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the Hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long, disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and
BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,
the old, gray, discolored appearance of the Hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it
CHEAP TO BUY,
PLEASANT TO TRY, and
SURE TO DO YOU GOOD!

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York,
Wholesale Agents.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
HIRAM YOUNG,
MANUFACTURER OF PLATED WARE,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.

Offers his large and varied assortment of plated ware, consisting, in part, of ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, SPOONS AND FORKS, at greatly reduced prices.

LOVE AND LOVERS,—SELECTING CONgenial Companions for Life; Sensible Advice, with rules to be observed; Maidens' Eyes, a Poem, in JULY—Double—No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents, by first post.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The examination for admission to the Freshman and other classes will take place in the Council Room on Tuesday, 20th, at 9½ A. M.

OUR EARLY PATRIOTS—HANCOCK, JEFferson, Franklin, Livingston, Adams, Wolcott, Nelson, Dickinson, Rutledge, Sherman, Huntington, and others, a Group of leading men in the Great Revolution, who gave America her Independence—in JULY—double number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cts. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK WATER BURNING STOVE COMPANY offer for sale their improved water-burning ranges, house furnaces and cooking stoves, and will alter old ranges and furnaces to make a saving of one-half the coal usually consumed.
No. 248 Canal-st.

TURKISH BATHS, 13 LAIGHT-ST.—Hours: Gentlemen, 6 to 8 A. M., and 3 to 9 P. M.; ladies, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Greatest of luxuries. Try one.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED is a "first-class" magazine, in its 42d vol., devoted to PHYSIOGNOMY, with "Signs of Character;" ETHNOLOGY, the Natural History of Man; PHRENOLOGY and the Temperaments; PHYSIOLOGY, the Laws of Life and Health; PSYCOLOGY, the Science of the Soul. Amply illustrated. Monthly, $3 a year; sample Nos. 20 cents. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

HEARING RESTORED

BY ONE APPLICATION OF

DR. VON EISENBERG'S

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY,
No. 104 Monroe-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

About six years ago I became troubled with inflamed eyes, and during the past six years, (a great portion of which time I was almost totally blind, unable, consequently, to walk without assistance,) I have tried many of the best oculists during the time, and found myself getting worse instead of better, until I was permitted, through kind Providence, to see you. You have cured me, and I consider it my duty to the public to make my case known, as I have no doubt there are thousands suffering in the same way that I was, and I thank God that I can raise my voice in praise of your great skill to restore one to sight who never thought to see again, and suffered as much as I have for the last six years. My eyes are more brilliant than ever. I shall always be happy to state my case to any who may call on me.

MRS. MARGARET LORETTE,
No. 22 6th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF BLINDNESS.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* My son Walter was completely *blind* of one eye, and the other nearly so, for TWO YEARS. I have tried a great many of the best physicians, and the eyes became worse instead of better. was recommended by a friend to call on you, and, thank Providence, my child is now fully restored to sight. His eyes look more brilliant than ever, and his health, which has been in a very poor state, is now entirely restored. I thank you for your kind attention to my child, and I shall ever be happy to be a living testimony to your skill, to any one who may call at my residence.

Mrs. JULIA EASTMAN,
No. 799 6th-av.

HEARING RESTORED BY AN APPLICATION OF DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.

CHARLES CHAPPEL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1864.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Messrole-avenue,
Greenpoint, Long Island.

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office.

DR. VON EISENBERG,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,
LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND
CONSUMPTION,

may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

An apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, [with] catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we urgently suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

SHIRTS
OF THE CELEBRATED
AMERICAN YOKE
PATTERN.

FURNISHING GOODS
AND
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR
IN GREAT VARIETY.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL FUND.

The General Treasurer acknowledges receipt of the following amounts to date:

April 28, 7 subscriptions per Bentley & Burton and others	$97
May 6, 99 subscriptions, April 28, per sundry persons	99
May 12, 150 subscriptions, May 6, per sundry persons	150
May 13, 133 subscriptions, May 12, per sundry persons	135
May 13, per Messrs. Field & Kesbarle, Philadelphia	200
May 15, per First National Bank, Jersey City	291
May 15, per George McLaughlin, Esq., Jersey City	52
May 15, per Thos. Foulke, Esq., Friends' Seminary, N. Y	65
May 15, per Chauncey Harris, Esq., New-York	38
May 16, Mary E. Fellows, gold	1
May 17, per Elmira (N. Y.) Post-office	54
May 17, 22 subscriptions from sundry persons	22
May 17, 221 subscriptions from sundry persons	221
May 18, 72 subscriptions from Jersey City	72
May 18, 100 subscriptions from Geneva, N. Y	100
May 18, 33 subscriptions from Utica, N. Y	33
May 18, 30 subscriptions from Freehold, N. J	30
May 18, 9 subscriptions from sundry persons	9
May 18, 2 subscriptions from sundry persons	2
May 19, 21 subscriptions from Batavia, N. Y	21
May 20, 113 subscriptions from Yonkers, N. Y	113
May 20, 50 subscriptions from Shrewsbury, N. J	50
May 20, 30 subscriptions from Pottstown, Pa	30
May 20, 13 subscriptions from sundry persons	13
May 22, 29 subscriptions from Hempstead, L. I	29
May 22, 34 subscriptions from W. N. Phelps	34
May 22, 28 subscriptions from Flushing, L. I	28
May 22, 8 subscriptions per R. W. Weston, N. Y	8
May 23, 100 subscriptions per C. Stebbins, P. M., Oswego	100
May 23, 71 subscriptions per W. A. Booth, N. Y	71
May 23, 17 subscriptions from sundry persons	17
May 23, 100 subscriptions per L. Smith, P. M., Watertown	100
May 23, 31 subscriptions per J. T. Jenkins, P. M., New-Brunswick	37
May 23, 22 subscriptions (silver) per C. S. Chittenden, Canada West; premium $5	27
May 24, 20 subscriptions per R. L. Schoonmaker, Flushing	20
May 24, 37 subscriptions from the Tribune office	37
May 24, 10 subscriptions from the Evening Post	10
May 24, 36 subscriptions per M. Sterritt, Erie, Penn.	36
May 24, 21 subscriptions per H. Parker, Pine Plains	21
May 24, 15 subscriptions from sundry persons	15
May 25, 60 subscriptions from Montrose, Penn	62
May 25, 6 subscriptions from sundry persons	6
May 26, 27 subscriptions per James W. Hyatt, from Lockwood & Co	27
May 26, 24 subscriptions per J. A. Keese, Rhinebeck	24
May 26, 52 subscriptions per M. P. Fowler, Tamaqua, Penn	52
May 26, 8 subscriptions from sundry persons	8
May 27, 21 subscriptions from Oneida P. O., N. Y	21
May 27, 36 subscriptions per Jas. A. Walter, Kalamazoo, Mich	39
May 27, 30 subscriptions per H. Mintzer, Pottstown, Penn	30
May 27, 20 subscriptions, per J. B. Cobb, Columbus, Ind	20
May 27, 10 subscriptions per B. E. Wells, Black Brook, N. Y	10
May 27, 13 subscriptions from sundry persons	13
May 28, 42 subscriptions per E. Russell, Davenport, Iowa	42
May 29, 50 subscriptions from Malone, N. Y	50
May 29, 389 subscriptions per Col. H. F. Clark, N. Y	389
May 29, 33 subscriptions per Wm. Gallagher, Tiffin, Ohio	33
May 29, 18 subscriptions from sundry persons	18
May 30, 75 subscriptions per Field & Keenbler, Philadelphia	75
May 30, 25 subscriptions per J. B. Hawley, Rock Island	25
May 30, 30 subscriptions per Winfield Tucker, N. Y.	30
May 30, 21 subscriptions per E. Russell, Davenport, Iowa	21
May 30, 45 subscriptions per C. H. Thompson, Corning, N. Y	45
May 31, 61 subscriptions per J. G. Palen, Hudson, N. Y	61
May 30, 4 subscriptions per sundry persons	4
May 31, 31 subscriptions per C. B. Osborn, Valatie, N. Y	31
May 31, 20 subscriptions per Wm. Hale, Cattle Creek, Michigan	20
May 31, 40 subscriptions per W. H. Goodwin, Bellevue	40
May 31, 8 subscriptions per sundry persons	8
May 31, 4 subscriptions per Miss Green, Paris, France	4
June 2, 20 subscriptions per F. Weed, Ticonderoga	20
June 2, 22 subscriptions per D. R. Lathrop, Montrose, Pa	22
June 2, 14 subscriptions per Andrews, Fleet & Barrett, N. Y	17
June 2, 35 subscriptions per sundry persons	35
June 3, 28 subscriptions per J. W. Bird, Fishhill	28
June 3, 10 subscriptions per H. Russell, Morristown, N. J	10
June 3, 10 subscriptions per Isaac Barton, Phila	10
June 3, 67 subscriptions per Second National Bank, Jersey City	67
June 5, 26 subscriptions per G. B. Badgley, Schoharie	26
June 5, 53 subscriptions per Mary Birard, West Point, N. Y	53
June 5, 53 subscriptions per Jos. Walker, N. Y	53
June 5, 45 subscriptions per George Bristol, Ansonia	45
June 6, 11 subscriptions per C. A. Harrington, Albion, N. Y	11
June 5, 25 subscriptions per H. Fitzhugh, Oswego, N. Y	25
June 5, 30 subscriptions per J. M. Sterritt, Erie, Penn.	30
June 5, 4 subscriptions per W. Johnson, Geneva, N. Y	4
June 5, 43 subscriptions per Post Office, Burlington, N. J	43
June 6, 81 subscriptions per John S. Fox, Jersey City	81
June 6, 4 subscriptions (1 silver, 3 gold,) from Jersey City	4
June 6, 22 subscriptions per Wagner & Kellam, N. Y	22
June 7, 12 subscriptions per F. C. Bargin, Westfield, N. Y	12
June 7, 105 subscriptions per Tradesmen's Bank, Richard Berry, President, N. Y	105
June 7, 57 subscriptions per Eli Durey, Huntsville	57
June 7, 2 subscriptions from Brooklyn	2
June 8, 47 subscriptions per Thos. L. Davis, Saugerties	47
June 8, 53 subscriptions per F. M. Lovejoy, Newhaven, Conn	53
June 8, 26 subscriptions per J. H. Balkley, Hillsdale, N. Y	26
June 8, 43 subscriptions per Alex. J. Frey, York, Penn	43
June 9, 20 subscriptions per Jas. A. Walter, Kalamazoo, Mich	20
June 9, 13 subscriptions per Utica *Herald*, N. Y	13
June 9, 12 subscriptions per C. A. Hopkins, P. M., Utica	12
June 9, 5 subscriptions from Burlington, Iowa	6
June 9, 19 subscriptions per sundry persons	19
June 10, 100 subscriptions per Hon. Jas. Kelly, P. M., N. Y	100
June 10, 12 subscriptions per sundry persons	12
May 14, 25 subscriptions per J. H. Balkley, Hillsdale, N. Y	25
June 10, 17 subscriptions per sundry persons	17
June 12, 25

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LONDON.
Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,00[illegible],
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by
LEES & WALLER.
Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by
LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.
All denominations ready for delivery.
All classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Also
GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
Bought and sold on Commission.

CARPENTER & BOARDMAN,
STOCK BROKERS.
No. 4 WALL-ST.,
EDWARD P. CARPENTER,
LANDSDALE BOARDMAN.

SAVON DE TERRE.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the SAVON DE TERRE COMPANY are hereby notified that Certificates of Stock are now ready for issue, and particular request is made that they be called for without delay.

Only a few shares remain unsold. The attention of capitalists and others desiring to invest is directed to the fact that no stock in the market has the same certainty of yielding large returns. The demand for the article, the necessity for its use, and the cheapness with which it can be produced, establish its great value.

The nature of SAVON DE TERRE as a substitute for Fullers' earth in the manufacture of Woolens, and as an ingredient in the manufacture of Soap, cheapening greatly both processes, has been already made known in previous advertisements.

WILLIAM RYLE, JR., ... President.
JAMES FREELAND, ... Vice-President.
WALDER E. LAWTON, ... Treasurer.
WM. WALLACE PERKINS, ... Secretary.

For fuller information and circulars, apply at the office of the Company, at
THE PETROLEUM AND MINING EMPORIUM
OF
PERKINS, FREELAND & CO.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 53RD-ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company, held on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

For Directors:
JOHN KERR,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,
JACOB SHARP,
CHARLES JOHNSON,
THURLOW WEED,
GEORGE LAW,
HUGH SMITH,
JAMES MURPHY,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
CHARLES CURTISS,
PETER G. SWEENEY,
THOMAS B. KERR,
JOHN C. ANDERSON.

For Inspectors:
THOMAS F. JEREMIAH,
TIMOTHY C. FORAKEND,
ELIZERZER BELESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected:
For President—Mr. JOHN KERR.
For Treasurer—Mr. FRANCIS A. PALMER.
For Secretary—Mr. JOHN C. ANDERSON.
JOHN C. ANDERSON, Secretary.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BOOKS FOR THE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STOCK OF THE "METROPOLITAN PUBLIC CONVEYANCE COMPANY" will be opened at the office of CAPRON & LAKE, No. 115 Nassau-st., Room No. 20, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of June inst., at 12 o'clock M., and continue open till 2 o'clock P. M., for subscriptions to said stock, and will continue open from day to day, at the same time and place, till the full amount of said stock shall have been subscribed.

Twenty per cent. will be required to be paid by the persons subscribing on the amount of the subscription, at the time of making the same.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

WM. A. WHEELER,
ISAAC AMES,
WM. C. MARTIN,
CHAS. M. VANDERVOORT,
RICH. B. WESTBROOK,
NATHANIEL HILLYER,
FRANCIS E. DANA,
Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE BERGEN OIL AND COAL COMPANY, NOS. 4 AND 6 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 15, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Shareholders in the Bergen Oil and Coal Company, for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on Tuesday, the 27th day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock P. M. The polls will remain open until 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JOSEPH WILSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY, NO. 36 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders in the MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY, for the election of eleven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from 17th to 28th, inclusive.

W. I. COMES, Secretary.

OFFICE DOUGLASS MINING CO. OF MICHIGAN, No. 72 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an assessment of $1 per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, payable on the 22d day of June, at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW YORK, June 15, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the Banking-house on the first day of July next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 1 o'clock, P. M.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1865.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 253 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, June 20, 1865. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET
(Continental Bank Building)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUE OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

REDEMPTION OF
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND
BONDS NO. 3,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE JULY 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 3," of the City of New-York, becoming due and payable July 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$500,000
OF
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND
REDEMPTION BONDS
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, June 22, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Redemption Bonds, of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter [illegible] of the Laws of 1863, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, May 19, 1865.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain, (at the Broadway Bank,) on or before the first day of July, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from July 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1865.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

United States Telegraph,
Western Union Extension Telegraph,
American Express Company,
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Company,
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st. } For sale.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. s.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 3, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO., No. 60 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 2d, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. H. DIKE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 24th inst., and opened on the morning of July 6.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE SCRIP issued by the New-Jersey Zinc Company, will be due and payable at the Transfer Office, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York, on 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 30th inst., inclusive.

R. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 3, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the several United States Government Loans, upon which the interest is payable July 1, are requested to hand them in to this office with schedules, at any time previous to that date. Holders complying with the above request, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 63 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1865.

THIS COMPANY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED under a special charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

Holders of provisional receipts for stock sold for working capital, are requested to exchange such receipts for stock certificates at the office of the company.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

At an Election held on the 5th inst., the following gentleman were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, FRANCIS A. PALMER, JAMES BARNES, FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, CHAS. BURKHALTER, JOHN BODINE, R. V. WHARTON, ISAAC V. BRIGGS, JOSHUA SUTTON, JOHN T. BRUCE, WM. H. HARBECK, GEO. W. PLATT, JESSE SELIGMAN, GEORGE C. PETERS, BENJ. M. STILWELL, SAMUEL P. WHITING, JESUP[illegible] MILLER, M. D., GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D., EDW'D. C. BADEAU, ROBT. KNIGHT, JEREMIAH V. SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq. was unanimously reelected President and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq. Vice-President.

Also, the usual semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT was declared, payable on the 1st of July next, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 815 BROADWAY, June 8, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED an EXTRA DIVIDEND out of surplus profits, in addition to the semi-annual one, payable at the same time, viz.: July 17, 1865, of THREE PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for THREE YEARS prior to the 1st of July next; TWO PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for TWO YEARS prior to the same period; and ONE PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for one year prior to the same period. This Extra Dividend is made as an act of justice to those depositors whose money, having been left thus undisturbed, has most largely contributed to the surplus earned.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 15th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stock, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of $25 per share, payable $5 per share, in cash, on and after Wednesday, July 5, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books, and $20 per share to be indorsed upon the scrip certificates.

The transfer books to be closed on Thursday, June 22, instant, at 2 P. M., and reopened on Saturday, July 1, proximo, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY OF CHERRY RUN, Pa., No. 7 NASSAU-ST., ROOM No. 10, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. per month on their capital stock, payable on and after the 26th of June.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 26th of June.

E. L. LOWERRE, Secretary.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 303 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. AND the government tax has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th inst., to reopen on the 1st proximo.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, and the Government Tax, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum.

Book open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.—Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.

GEO. I. BENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent. and government tax, and an extra Dividend of Ten Per Cent. and government tax, payable on and after June 30.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th of June, inclusive.

J. WORTH, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on SATURDAY, July 1. Transfer books closed on and after SATURDAY, June 24. By order of the board.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on the first day of July next.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 19th inst. to July 1.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Twelve (12) Per Cent., and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of four per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after July 5, 1865.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M. Money deposited at this time will be allowed interest from the 1st of July.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 6 and 6 per cent. free from government tax) on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on or after the 20th of July.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENOS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 8 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $400 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 1 will bear interest from that date.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER B. OSGPIN, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN BY L. DAGRON, AND indorsed by the same, for Twelve Hundred Dollars, dated 2d May, 1865, 4 months, payable at the Mechanics' Bank. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the note, payment having been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the note to the undersigned. STEPHEN PAUL, No. 71 Broadway, Room 36.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, JUNE 9, ABOUT $120 CONtained in an envelope with owners' name thereon. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the office of WM. H. ROSS, No. 204 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
WILL SELL
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn,
BY ORDER OF
SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. AGENT
884 BARRELS RESIN,
AND
For account of whom it may concern,
380 BARRELS NO. 1 RESIN, OR SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Samples at our office.

SPECIAL SALE—SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 16, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, TUESDAY, June 20, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 23, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, TUESDAY, June 27, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 30, 1865;

Two hundred and fifty SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is specially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 53d-st.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., in charge First Div. Q. M. G. O.

NOTICE.
SALE OF ARMY MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1865.

MANY THOUSANDS OF MULES are being disposed of at public sale, in Washington.

The sales will continue until the number of animals is reduced in proportion to the reduction of the armies, now going on rapidly.

There are in the Armies of the Potomac, of the Tennessee and of Georgia, probably FOUR THOUSAND OF THE FINEST SIX-MULE TEAMS IN THE WORLD.

Many of them were bought at the beginning of the war, as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

The whole South is stripped of farming stock, and the North also has suffered from the drain of animals, taken to supply the armies.

These animals are sold at public auction; THEY WILL NOT BRING ANYTHING LIKE THEIR TRUE VALUE; and such opportunities for farmers to get working animals to stock their farms, and for drovers and dealers in stock to make good speculations, by purchasing them and disposing of them in the South, will never occur again.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
will sell, on THURSDAY, June 22, 1865,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at No. 15 State-st., corner Bridge,
by order of Simeon Draper, United States agent:

74 kegs bicarbonate of soda.
1 barrel bicarbonate of soda.
20 boxes cotton cards.
14 barrels potash.
1 hogshead tobacco.
10 casks guano.
57 hogsheads of animal charcoal.
18 barrels of animal charcoal.
Terms of sale, cash in government bonds.

J. R. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on TUESDAY, June 20, 1865,
At 12 o'clock M., at Pier No. 13 North River, New-York, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Agent:

About 20 barrels Scrap Iron.
About 30 tons Railroad Bars, Axles and Locomotive Tires.
About 75 tons Cast Scrap Iron.
About 50 tons Wrought Scrap Iron.
15 Iron Safes, in good order.
12 Iron Safes, damaged.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
ABOUT 1,100 BALES MOBILE COTTON.
ABOUT 2,000 BALES CHARLESTON COTTON.
ABOUT 600 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON.
Will be sold under direction of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent, on
THURSDAY, JUNE 22,
at 11 o'clock P. M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by O. W. Amory, and may be seen in bale at Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JUNE 20,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. — Vanderbilt, near Fulton-av.:

Rosewood piano, handsome agatere by Roux, mahogany secretary bookcase, rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, oval mirror, valuable paintings, mantel ornaments, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mattresses and bedding. Cover to Baker's cabinet sewing machine, walnut bullet and extension tables, rich china, glass, plated ware and cutlery, Bartlett's refrigerator, &c., &c.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.
OF CONDEMNED SUBSISTENCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, June 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock P. M., at storehouse No. 2 Bridge-st., near State-st., New-York, the following goods: 14 barrels P. M. pork; 3 boxes soap; 180 boxes hard bread; 9 tierces rice; 13 barrels shin bones; 34 barrels damaged sugar, 12,789 lbs.; 1 barrel hams, 175 lbs.; 1 barrel beans, 220 lbs.; 1 platform scale; 1 box containing 1 spring balance, 1 cleaver, 1 butcher's knife, 1 hung screw, 1 hatchet.

Sale positive; for cash. By order
Col. H. F. CLARKE, A. C. O. S.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-street, opposite Post-office.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOS, &c.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 20, at 10½ A. M., at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor and dining-room suites; mahogany and black walnut sofas, bedsteads, divans and chairs; black walnut and mahogany bureaus, cases; mahogany side-boards, sofas, dressing bureaus, office-chairs and easy-chairs; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; mirrors, lounges, and office-desks; fine curled hair mattresses; husk, straw, and other mattresses and palliasses; rosewood billiard table; air rosewood piano-fortes, some of which are elegant instruments, by celebrated makers; also, lace and damask curtains; glassware; kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, June 17, 1865.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED from the Quartermaster-General, I will sell at public auction, at Ladies' House Hospital, corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st., at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., the buildings lately occupied as wards in connection with the hospital, and situated on the opposite side of the street.

The building will be sold separately.

The terms will be cash, and the buildings to be removed at the expense of the purchaser. By order of
GEN. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster United States Army.
R. C. MORGAN, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
FLATBUSH PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, June 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, J. COLE, Auctioneer; 21 large sections, nearly opposite the elegant residence of the late Dr. Vanderveer, and only 450 yards from the Flatbush-av. cars from Fulton Ferry. Good churches, schools and stores near, and the surrounding improvements consist mostly of handsome villas. Maps now ready at the office of Messrs. A. & J. Z. LOTT, No. 9 Willoughby-st., or at the salesroom.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on MONDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 114 Hudson-st.

(By order of Capt. H. P. WEST, Provost-Marshal of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts.) GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, consisting of Desks, Tables, Chairs, Stoves, Gas Fixtures and office furniture in general, together with the original DRAFT WHEELS used in the late Draft.

ARMY AND NAVY.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, Late Public Printer. WILLIAM H. WATSON, Late Ch'

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS.—LOTS FOR SALE IN almost every part of this city. Apply to JOHN McCLAVR, No. 44 Pine-st.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE, On North River, below 14th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The well-known establishment, BAGG'S HOTEL, in the City of Utica, N. Y. The hotel communicates by side entrance with the depot of the New-York Central Railroad. It is substantially constructed of brick, four stories in height, with capacity for about 250 guests, and occupies, with stables, yard, &c., about one acre of ground. No establishment of the kind is more widely or favorably known. It is the principal hotel in Utica and the section of country where it is located; and has always commanded a large and very profitable amount of business, which is constantly increasing. It is well furnished throughout. The hotel will be sold at a sacrifice, owing to the decease of its late proprietor. Terms favorable, and a considerable portion may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE ITALIAN VILLA COTTAGE, with 17 lots of ground and stable, corner Gates and Classon ava., Brooklyn; size, 38x40, and extension 16x24, with dry cellar under the whole; metal roof, all modern improvements. It is elevated about six feet and stands fifty feet from the avenues, with double entrances and flagged walks; is surrounded by choice shrubbery and well grown shade-trees, and the grounds are well stocked with apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, (30 bushels last year,) raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and other small fruits, all in vigorous bearing, and four fine asparagus beds. The whole premises are in complete order, and possession can be given last to 15th July, if desired. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 A. M., or 4 to 7 P. M., or to FOSTER & LOPER, Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS mansion, of large size; has all the modern improvements; burglar-alarm, well of pure, soft water, 84 feet deep, with pump, filtering cisterns, tank, &c.; brick barn and stable, 36 by 30 feet; hennery, &c.; about four acres of land; situated on Sandford-av., Flushing; high ground and perfectly healthy. Apply to JAMES BEVERIDGE, Wall-st. Ferry-house, New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT ENGlewood, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, new and highly-finished stone house, well supplied with water and the modern improvements; large stables and carriage-house, greenhouse and hot-house, cottage, gardens, &c.; ten acres of land; fine views and healthy neighborhood; within five minutes' walk of the depot. Price, $32,000. Inquire at No. 69 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE ON SOUTH-AV., POUGHKEEPSIE—A handsome two-story and attic brick house, containing 16 rooms, nicely located; house in good order; gas and water throughout; garden about half an acre, well laid out; handsome greenhouse, &c. Apply to EDW. SEUEL, Poughkeepsie, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York; for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE ON GRAMERCY PARK—A first-class house in perfect order and elegantly decorated, together with the furniture therein contained, which is costly and tasteful. Price $40,000 for house and standing furniture. Possession in two weeks. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—FOR SALE, THE beautiful residence of the late Philip Schuyler, at Pelham, on the Eastchester Creek; fine brick house and 70 acres of land. Also, to let, the "Gardiner" cottage, at Pelham, at a low rent; immediate possession. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN 1¼ miles of White Plains Depot, containing nearly 20 acres of fine land, large house, plenty of buildings, fruit, water, fine shady lawn, &c. Immediate possession. Price $7,500. Address RICHARD DOWNING, White Plains, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 70 acres, on Harlem Rail Road, near Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Land in good condition. Will be exchanged for merchandise—dry goods preferred. Price $55 per acre. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$800.—FOR SALE.—THE MACHINERY, fixtures, good will and business of an old established Packing Box Manufactory for sale. Those seeking a good cash business will do well to apply immediately at No. 448 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND VILLAGE property for sale and exchange. Apply to KELSEY & CORSWELL, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, or No. 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

VILLAGE LOTS, PAYABLE IN INSTALMENTS.—Also, farms and government lands for sale or exchange, by B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—One hundred lots between 85th and 97th sts., 4th and 5th avs. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,438,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,754 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Scrip dividend declared to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,254 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	5 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be exercised at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Main,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Deshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. F. Winn,	R. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Weed,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
R. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. S. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 16 WALL-STREET.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....$388,000.

DIRECTORS:

Peter D. Collins,	Henry Senff,
William L. Conklin,	Henry Schubart,
William Everdell,	Isaac A. Storm,
Joseph C. Appleby,	Philip C. Harmon,
William C. Arthur,	John A. Newbould,
Elisha Brooks,	Reuben W. Howes,
John S. Dunham,	Barrow Benrimo,
Benjamin W. Merriam,	Philander Hanford,
Abram Duryee,	William E. Lewis,
Nash Moseman,	Augustus Schell,
Thomas Williams, Jr.,	Jonathan Thompson,
William Close,	Robert R. Willets,
C. Fredor Scheepeler,	Charles F. Tag,
Edward Ewen,	John S. Giles,
Samuel Tryon.	Robert D. Hart.

At a meeting of Directors, held May 31, Mr. ROBERT D. HART, late Secretary, was elected President, in place of Wm. T. Pinkney, Esq., deceased, and subsequently, JAMES H. REELY was appointed Secretary.
ROBERT D. HART, President.
JAMES H. REELY, Secretary.
JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Surveyor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—THE NEW-YORK MIRAM MYERS *against* MORRIS MYERS.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—U. S. 50 cents Tax Rev. stamp cancelled.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his offices, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
CORNELIUS FISKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated June 9, 1865.
The complaint was filed in the offices of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, June 9, 1865.
CORNELIUS FISKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the New-York Consolidated Stage Company, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York.
SAMUEL F. BARGER, Referee.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid taxes, for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858, together with the regular rents for Croton water, for the years 1856, 1857 and 1857, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and to be continued from day to day, until the whole of said property shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at the office of the New-York *Daily Tribune*, and at the Bureau of Arrears—Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, New-York, May 30, 1865.
By order of the Comptroller.
JAMES J. GEMPLETON,
Acting Clerk of Arrears.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 21st day of June, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City of New-York, on the 3d day of July, 1865:
A panel of 23 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

TO LET.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FURNISHED OR FOR SALE.—At Riverton, one mile from Mamaroneck Depot, one hour's ride from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. 20 acres of ground handsomely laid out in lawn, fruit and vegetable garden, with abundance of the choicest fruit trees, splendid vegetable garden, a great variety of shade and ornamental trees, house large and commodious, all the modern improvements, good barn, stable, &c. The premises are on very high grounds, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country and Long Island Sound. Possession can be had at once. Inquire of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 3½ Pine-st., or S. S. MARSHALL & CO., No. 226 Washington-st., New-York.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURNISHED—THE former residence of the late Hon. N. Halstead, at Rye, Westchester County, near the beach. The house is large, and in perfect order; good stable and carriage-house. The furniture necessary to complete the house with the carriage and horses can be purchased of the present occupant by applying to P. O. BULKLEY, No. 45 Wall-st.

TO LEASE, AT NEWBURGH, ON THE HUDSON, for a private family for a term of years, a gentleman's country seat. The house is completely arranged, has 14 rooms, is modern in all respects; bath and water-closets, &c., fine stables, garden, fruits, &c., &c.; 36 acres of land attached; rent $2,500 per annum. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SPACIOUS TENEMENT IN FALL River, overlooking the bay and almost in sight of Newport, having four bed-rooms, sitting and a dining-room and kitchen, all furnished complete, and can be furnished parlor, with large garden and yard, with full supply of Summer vegetables—for a few months at $50 per month. For particulars, refer to H. N. CONKLIN, Esq., No. 72 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER, AT SARATOGA SPRINGS—The residence of Gen. Morris, handsomely furnished, with silver and linen, if wanted. In the immediate vicinity of the hotels, springs, &c. Rent $1,100 for the season. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR THE SEASON, at Cornwall, on the Hudson, a commodious house, two stories, frame; has been remodeled; is fully and handsomely furnished; plenty of ground, fruits, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A FURNISHED cottage, with garden attached, near the ferry, first landing; location healthy; will be let for three months or the year. For terms, &c., apply at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 765 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NEW-DORP, STATEN ISLAND, A handsome country residence with twelve rooms, good garden, plenty of fruit, &c., &c.; rent $800 a year, or $150 a month for the Summer. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FINE OFFICE IN BROADWAY, near Liberty-st. Rent low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A SMALL FURNISHed house, for three or four months; rent moderate. Apply at No. 322 Cumberland-st.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A PRIvate house, from 15th September next, with or without board, for gentleman, wife and daughter. Address M. W., Box 101 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLORS and bedrooms to let at Summer prices, No. 1 St. Mark's-place, near Cooper Institute; furniture and bedding entirely new.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 156 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 80 TENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV., a furnished room to let, with extension and bath room adjoining, to a gentleman without meals; location desirable. References exchanged.

NO. 70 WEST 14TH-ST.—A WELL-FURnished suite of rooms on second floor to let, with or without board.

THE FRONT ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, and two on the fourth, can be had with board, at No. 66 East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer, can be accommodated in a farm-house pleasantly situated along the river, six miles from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, bathing and sailing; terms, $9 a week for adults; children and servants half-price. For particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J., or apply at No. 18 LeRoy-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in the most healthy section of the State, on the Erie route, in a pleasant location, good table, comfortable rooms, at a reasonable rate, by applying to Mrs. READ, "Young Ladies' School," Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR A family of six or eight persons at a farm-house, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, forty miles from the city. For further particulars, enquire of M. L. RANNEY, Esq., Surveyor's Department, Custom-house, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON the Hudson, in a private family. The house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to, the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PARTIES DESIRING first-class board, on moderate prices, can be accommodated at a splendid residence in Delaware County, N. Y.; fine drives, trout-fishing, &c. Refer to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD OF the subscriber in a pleasant, healthy location. Prattsville, Green County, N. Y. CHAS. G. CHURCHILL.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.
C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, New-Jersey. This select family hotel is open for the season. Communication by steamboat foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., and 5 P. M. from Pier No. 7 North River; by New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day, and Bergen Point Railroad hourly from Jersey City. W. W. HILL, Proprietor.
N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen Point than from South Ferry to the 30th-av.

HOLYOKE HOUSE.—THE HOLYOKE House, at Hockanum, having gone through a thorough remodeling, is now open to the public as a Summer resort. It being situated between the river and Mount Holyoke, it is a good location to divert the eye and benefit the health. No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of the guests.
ALLEN & LYMAN, Proprietors.

BRIGHTON HOUSE—PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Direct communication with New-York.—Steamboats foot of Cortlandt-st. and Amboy R. R., 5 times daily; time, 1½ hours from foot of Cortlandt-st. Staten Island R. R., 3 times daily; time, 1¾ hours from Whitehall, per Staten Island Ferry. Steamer MAGENTA leaves Perth Amboy at 7:45 A. M., and New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 3 P. M.; time, 1¾ hours. Steamer RICHARD STOCKTON leaves New-York at 6, and Perth Amboy at 9½ A. M.; time 1¾ hours. JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travellers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This favorite hotel will open for the season,
JUNE 20TH, INST.
Address COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, New-Jersey, is now open.
S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A FINE SPAN OF chestnut-colored carriage horses, 16 hands and upward, sound and kind, and one beautiful black saddle horse, 15 hands, sound and gentle. To be seen at the private stable of house No. 100 West 14th-st., from 8 to 1 o'clock, and after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SHIFTING-TOP, LIGHT WAGon, made by Parker, with pole and shafts; one light double harness, made by Loudon; three dress and three night blankets, and one light, single harness, all cheap for cash. Call on SELDON, No. 80 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID MAHOGANY BAY horse, 15 hands high, perfectly sound and without a blemish; would make a fine gentleman's saddle horse. To be seen at No. 361 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT LUMBER OR CARpenter's wagon, nearly new; horse-power, two circular saws and tables, tenor mashine and stucking machine. Inquire at No. 512 West 35th-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

IN ORDER TO KEEP PACE WITH THE times, the tariff on WATCHES is reduced:
$15 Composition Hunting Case, $10.
$20 Silver Hunting Case, $15.
$30 Silver Hunting Levers, $20.
$35 Silver Extra Levers, $25.
$45 Solid Gold Hunting Case, $35.
$65 Solid Gold Hunting Levers, $45.
Also, a large assortment of solid gold CHAINS and fine gold English LEVERS reduced in proportion. Every watch guaranteed for correct time. Original L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway. Established 1845.

A SOLITAIRE CALIFORNIA DIAMOND ring, $5, $7, $10. A cluster California diamond ring, $5, $8, $12. A solitaire California diamond pebble pin, $5, $7, $10. A cluster California diamond pebble pin, $5, $8, $12. A solitaire California diamond pebble, gent's fine, $2 50, $4, $6.
These goods are too well known to be described through the medium of the press. The immense quantities sold attest their popularity. Mounted in solid 18 karat gold of elegant designs, they possess all the lustre of the genuine diamond, and at less than one-quarter the price. Original L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE, fancy goods, old gold and silver bought for cash, or exchanged, at the highest valuation.
ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR, WHIPPENY, Commander, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 1 P. M., from pier No. 45, North River. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MORNING STAR will follow on SATURDAY, June 24.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,419	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,192	Asplint.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
ERIN.....SATURDAY, July 1
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, July 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....55 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD Steamship SIDON, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst.
Cabin passage, $80; gold, or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
FRANCE	..... (Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Afloat)	1,100-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.
EUROPE.....Capt. A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE.....Capt. A. BOCANDE.....FRIDAY, June 23
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
GLASGOW.....WEDNESDAY.....June 21
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....June 24
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....June 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....July 1
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.
The London and New-York Steamship Company's splendid British Iron Steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. PATTISON, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 17, to be followed by the Steamship CELLA.
For passage, at low rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
LOWER PASSAGE RATES COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.
The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers, semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES:
JULY 1.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SLOCUM
Connecting at Panama with "Constitution."
JULY 17.....STA. CRUCA.....TINKHAPOSH
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship
LOUISA MOORE
will sail from Pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, June 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana. For Freight or Passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on June 28.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above on THURSDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River.
For freight or passage,
Apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & CANMELL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, June 24, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 95 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY follows on Saturday, July 1.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route—Low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 27th of each month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, E. P. DENNIS, master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 26.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it more eligible for those visiting Paris, for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter, or otherwise. For further particulars, address G. W. TROW, City Directory office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED without pain, under an entirely new process of my own invention, (which is in process of being patented,) at 50 cents each, and additional over only 25 cents. Sets inserted from $5 to $15. My business has no connection with Dental Rooms at No. 84 East 22d-st. N. B. I want a boy (that can write well recommended,) from 12 to 14 years old, for which I will pay board and two dollars per week. Apply between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. HENRY A. LUTHER, No. 136 6th-av.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED without pain, under Nitrous Oxyde Gas, at 50 cents each, by Dr. WAIT, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Beautiful sets inserted from $10 to $40. Fillings from $1 upward. Why suffer with offensive teeth and roots? Cut this out.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THE headquarters of the nitrous oxide gas for extracting teeth without pain. It is the great improvement of the age. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

RAILROADS.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 8, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 3, 4:30 and 6:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
6:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:20, 5, 6, 7 and 9 P. M. On Sunday, 8 A. M.; 1 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 6:45 A. M., and 1:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 5 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 8 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12: 10 A. M.
L. O. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, June 6, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. Station for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western Trains at 7:30 A. M., 2, 4, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains. The 6 P. M. train runs through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge via Troy without change of cars. Sunday train at 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY,
Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Returning Troops.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND, SEVENTH, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH NEW-YORK REGIMENTS AND THE NINTH VERMONT—TROOPS ON HART'S ISLAND—THE STRAWBERRY FUND.

Troops continue to arrive in the city in large numbers on their homeward march. Many of them merely pass through without stopping, while others make a temporary sojourn at the New-York State Depot, in Howard-street, and the Battery Barracks. Among those arriving yesterday was the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, New-York Volunteers, 410 men. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel—A. M. BARNEY.
Lieutenant-Colonel—W. A. Jones.
Major—W. S. P. Garvin.
Chaplain—L. S. Palmer.
Quartermaster—C. P. Morse.
Captains—M. Potter, W. H. Wolling, H. H. Boesworth, A. Mills, H. C. Winslow, A. B. Contryman.
First Lieutenants—R. D. Morehouse, V. H. Robinson, H. S. Rowley, D. Sergeant, A. Emos, G. Simpson, A. B. Utter, J. Thompson, A. H. Montgomery.
Second Lieutenants—C. Smith, F. W. Eaton, C. A. Bliss, H. A. Miller, E. S. Williams, W. H. Hazelton, J. H. Nott.

The regiment belonged to the Twenty-second Army Corps, under Gen. KEESE, (GORDON'S division,) and afterward to the Army of the Potomac; marched to Warrenton Junction, and was afterward stationed at Folly Island, remaining there until April, 1864; came under Gen. GILLMORE to Hunter's Point, and thence went to Bermuda Hundred; was engaged in the raid on the Petersburgh and Richmond Railroad; in May went under Gen. Baldy SMITH to Cold Harbor; thence to Bermuda Hundred, and thence to the front of Petersburgh. On the 20th was engaged in the attack on the famous mine; had a 25-days' skirmish, and was afterward engaged in the attack on Fort Gillmore; On the 27th of October was on the Danville road; on the 7th of December started for Fort Fisher, and was the first regiment landed under BUTLER. Capt. WOLLINO was the first to plant the flag on Fort Fisher. The regiment then went to Fort Caswell, thence to Cox's Bridge, and joined Gen. SHERMAN, and went with him to Raleigh and Ogdensburgh, where the regiment reenlisted. The regiment was organized under Gov. MORGAN, Col. CURTIS, its first commander, being now Provost-Marshal-General and Chief of Staff in Major-Gen. TERRY'S Department of Virginia.

The Seventh New-York Artillery, 400 men, arrived yesterday afternoon. The following is a list of the officers: Maj. S. L. ANABLE, commanding battalion; Sergt. J. H. Newcom; Capts. W. Shannon, C. M. Niles, H. M. Knickerbocker, R. S. Norton; First Lieuts. C. McClellan, E. H. Wilsey, J. Thayer, F. E. Lockley, F. Kreps, J. H. Harris, E. G. McClarey; Second Lieuts. J. D. M. Lobdell, J. R. Dunkan, E. G. Buckbee.

This regiment was raised in Albany in the month of August, and participated in the following battles: Spottsylvania Court-house, Millford Station, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy Creek, Cold Harbor, Petersburgh the 16th, 17th and 22d, and during the whole siege; Deep Bottom, July and August, and Reams' Station. The regiment was recalled from the front on the 23d of February, and has been doing garrison duty at Forts McHenry and Federal Hill in consequence of the reduced number of men.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteers arrived about 5 P. M., on Saturday, in the steamer *Edward Everett*, and proceeded to Albany. The regiment was raised in Oneida county, where it will be mustered out to-day. It numbers 330 men and is commanded by Colonel RUFUS DAGGET.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, N. Y. V., Col. G. F. NICHOLS, arrived at an early hour Saturday morning. After a short rest at Centre Market, they left for Plattsburgh to be mustered out and paid off.

The Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, five hundred and sixty-three men, arrived at the Battery Barracks on Saturday. This regiment has served three years, having entered the field in 1862, under Gen. SEANNARD, with nine hundred and fifty men. Since that time it has had over thirteen hundred recruits. The following are its officers: Brevet Brig.-Gen. RIPLEY, Lieut.-Col. BARNET, Major BROOKS and Adjt. GEORGE W. GOULD. The regiment has served in the Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and leaves three hundred recruits in the field.

At breakfast hour Col. VINCENT COLLYER, of the Soldiers' Rest, filled a cart with strawberries, and, proceeding to the barracks, handed over to the boys about 500 baskets of the delicious fruit.

Some 200 more rebel prisoners arrived at the Battery Barracks Saturday morning, en route for their homes in the South. They have all taken the oath fo allegiance.

One hundred and twenty-four men, of the Third New-York Independent Battery, are still at the Rest. They arrived on Wednesday, and will be mustered out and paid off as soon as their "turn" comes.

There are at present sixteen men in the hospital of the Rest—nearly all of them suffering from wounds.

Three thousand baskets of strawberries were sent up Saturday afternoon to the troops on Hart's Island.

There are at present on the Island the Fifth N. Y. V., (Duryea's Zouaves,) 985 men, who are doing garrison duty; the First N. Y. V., 472 men, waiting to be mustered out; the One Hundred and Nineteenth N. Y. V., known as the Police Regiment, 208 men, who are expecting to be paid off to-day, and will return to the city to-morrow; the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, 511 men, also awaiting their pay; the Thirty-fourth Battery, 79 men; One Hundred and Second N. Y. V., 42 men; Tenth, 82 men; Thirty-ninth, 59 men; Fifty-second, 47 men; Fifty-ninth, 29 men; Sixteen, 11 men, and Eighty-eighth, 6 men. There are also 2,500 rebel prisoners there, who are being discharged.

Col. COLLYER and his assistants at the State Depot in Howard-street, are kept continually busy in attending to the wants of the soldiers passing through the city. Fresh meat, ice, vegetables and fruit are distributed to them, as far as the limited means at the Colonel's command will permit. The fund placed in the Colonel's hands for this purpose is nearly exhausted. The following additional subscriptions are acknowledged: D. Forsolin & Co., $50; Williams, Guion & Co., $25; Peele & Co., $10; E. Cromwell, $10; W. D. Manican, $10.

On saturday, 1,133 men were provided for at the depot, and yesterday 750.

To-day the One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiments New-York Volunteers, are expected by steamer from Fortress Monroe.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EMPIRE vs. MYSTIC.—The contest between these clubs, which took place on the ball-grounds on Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, on Saturday afternoon, proved to be a signal victory for the Empire Club, and a very good practice game preliminary to the grand match which comes off at Hoboken on Wednesday between the Empire and the champion Atlantics. In the game on Saturday the Empires batted in fine style throughout, and their fielding, especially that of their catcher and second base player, was very good. Their opponents found it next to impossible to punish MARTIN'S pitching to any extent, and when they did do so, they found it hard work to get round their bases. There were but about three or four players on the Mystic side at all up to the mark in play—HARRIS being the best fielder of the party. The Mystics, too, resorted to the poor policy of changing the position of their players, when errors were committed. We give the score below:

MYSTIC.	H.	L.	Runs.	EMPIRE.	H.	L.	Runs.
Haines, s. s.			3	1	Wilson, l. f.	2	5
Williams, r. f.			4	0	Jewett, c.	6	2
W. Glover, 2d b			5	0	Ryder, s. s.	3	5
Manson, c.			5	0	Miller, 1st b.	3	5
Haight, 3d b.			2	1	Martin, p.	3	5
Dalton, 1st b.			2	1	Kelley, 2d b.	3	6
Ranson, c. f.			1	2	Westervelt, 3d b.	1	6
C. Glover, l. f.			3	0	Russell, c. f.	4	4
Reynolds, p.			2	6	Ward, r. f.	2	6
Total			27	5	Total	27	42

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mystic	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0—5
Empire	2	4	3	8	6	7	4	7	1—42

Umpire—Mr. HUDSON, of the Union Club.
Scorers—Messrs. WRIGHT and COULTER.
Fly-catches made—Mystic, 8; Empire, 8.
Time of game—Two hours thirty minutes.

Cricket.

THE ST. GEORGE CLUB.

The leading players of this club had a practice game on their grounds on Friday afternoon, preliminary to the grand match of to-day and to-morrow at Camden, Philadelphia, in which six of their eleven are to take part. Sides were chosen by Messrs. GIBBES and KENDALL, and a lively game of one innings played, the scores standing 58 to 54 in favor of KENDALL'S party. BAMBRIDGE'S 15 was the best score. GIBBES' 13 being next. The players left in the 6 A. M. train this morning.

The following is the score of the innings played:

KENDALL'S SIDE.		GIBBES' SIDE.	
Kendall c. Salomon b. Scott	2	Gibbes b. H. Wright	13
G. Gordon b. Gibbes	7	C. Richardson st. H. Wright	3
T. Richardson b. Gibbes	7	b. Kendall	3
Van Rossum b. Gibbes	0	Ramsey b. H. Wright	11
H. Wright, limited	17	Scott b. H. Wright	7
Gisborn b. Scott	4	Newton b. H. Wright	0
Vanderlip b. Gibbes	1	Salomon c. Kendall b H. Wright	3
Bambridge, limited	15	Mumford caught and b. H. Wright	1
Blanchard b. Scott	1	Darrell b. Kendall	8
Duncan, not out	0	McCutcheon, not out	3
Byes, 7; leg-byes, 1	8	J. W. Gordon b. H. Wright	0
		Torrance b. Kendall	2
		Unterbridge st. H. Wright b. Kendall	0
		Byes, 2; wides, 1	3
Total	58	Total	54

Arrival of the Massasoit.

The United States steamer *Massasoit*, Commander RENSHAW, arrived, yesterday afternoon, from Hatteras Inlet, in thirty-six hours. The following are her officers: Commander, R. T. RENSHAW; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, G. W. Sumner; Paymaster, John W. Stevenson; Chief Engineer, Levi R. Green; Acting Masters, Henry Reaney, Thomas Stothard, R. Habadan; Acting Ensign, Charles Wilson; Surgeon, John B. Latson; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, William Sheehan, H. C. Keyser; Gunner, W. B. Jarvis; Captain's Clerk, E. M. Stanford; Paymaster's Clerk, N. H. Staney.

Institute of Reward for the Orphans of Patriots.

This institution held its fourth anniversary meeting last evening, at the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church. There was a rather slim attendance, of which the ladies formed the majority. There seemed to exist a pronounced disinclination to be present on the part of the gentlemen whose names appeared on the programme. Gov. FENTON, who was expected to preside, failed to make his appearance, and, after the introductory hymn by the choir, the chairman, J. W. RICHARDS, Esq., M. D., read to the assembly the subjoined epistle:

ALBANY, June 16, 1865.

President of Institute Patriot Orphan Home.

DEAR SIR: The urgent necessity of my remaining at the State Capital to meet the return of discharged soldiers, forbids my attendance at the meeting on behalf of the [Institute] advertised for the 18th of June. Very truly, etc. REUBEN E. FENTON.

After a fervent prayer had been offered up by Rev. Mr. DUNN, for the welfare of the congregation and the future of the institute, the annual report was read by Mr. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, M. D., setting forth the excellent condition of affairs, the prospects of the institution, and the amount of good accomplished during the past year. By this document it was certainly proved that the three-fold object the organization had in view—the establishment of agricultural colleges, experimental farms, and patriot orphan homes—is in a fair way of realization. Subsequently to the reading of the above-mentioned document, Miss LOUISA WEBSTER favored the assemblage with a recitation.

Rev. Mr. DUNN succeeded with a few remarks. The speaker alluded to the many instances by which was demonstrated the great necessity for institutes for orphans of patriots, such as that the anniversary meeting of which they had come to attend. He spoke of the countless incidents that had come under his notice, by which it was shown that the soldiers, without having any fears for the welfare of their children during their absence, looked into their future condition with the greatest anxiety. Mr. DUNN urged that the duty of the people toward the defenders of the Union was not brought to a close by the conclusion of the war, but stated that all proper measures should be taken to rescue the young and weak from the vice and wretchedness with which they would be surrounded when deprived of their natural protectors. The speaker then concluded his eloquent remarks by a glowing eulogy passed upon the officers and organizers of the institute, and especially upon GEORGE ANDREWS, Esq. The chairman then came forward and formally reported as to the financial condition of affairs; but, in the absence of the treasurer, no definite amounts could be given. The doxology brought the proceedings to a close.

Collision Between City Railroads.

THE DRY DOCK LINE AND THE FOURTH-AVENUE IN CONFLICT—THE FOURTH-AVENUE TEARS UP THE DRY DOCK LINE'S TRACK IN THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.

On Saturday evening the directors of the East Broadway and Dry Dock Railway line extended their track to and down East Thirty-fourth-street, to connect with the Hunter's Point Ferry; and yesterday, regarding the right of way in Thirty-fourth-street as belonging exclusively to the Fourth-avenue Company, President RICHARDSON employed a force of about a thousand men to remove the East Broadway Company's track and put down rails belonging to the Fourth-avenue Company. The work was commenced last evening, and at 11 o'clock the agents of the East Broadway and Dry Dock line having appealed to the police, Capt. BURDICK, of the Twenty-first Precinct, appealed to Superintendent KENNEDY for instructions, and was ordered not to interfere except to preserve the peace, and to do that at all hazzards. At midnight there had been no collision between the workmen and the police, and the laying of the rails had been nearly completed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A QUIET SABBATH.—Complaint from various quarters having recently been made against the many lager-bier gardens on the upper part of the island, Superintendent KENNEDY instructed the captains of police to enforce an old order forbidding music or dancing at these places of popular resort on the Sabbath. The result was that last week the Superintendent was overwhelmed with remonstrances, the keepers of the parks and lager-bier gardens up town complaining of the injustice of shutting music out of their places, and permitting the down-town saloons to continue their music as usual. Regarding the point as having been well taken, the Superintendent promulgated an order requiring every police captain of the force to prohibit music, yesterday, in every place within his precinct wherein beer or spirituous liquors were offered for sale, and the order was obeyed to the letter throughout the city. Yesterday afternoon a multitude of Germans assembled at the Bellevue Gardens, at the foot of East Seventy-ninth-street, and on ascertaining that the police had forbidden music they held an indignation meeting, passed a series of denunciatory resolutions, and departed for their respective homes. Perfect quiet reigned throughout the city last evening, even East Houston-street behaving itself like an abode of civilization. The number of arrests for drunkenness, up to 11 o'clock last evening, was reported at 42, 11 of the prisoners being females. In the Third, Eighth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, and Twenty-second Wards no arrests were made.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the steamer *Tiger* was about to leave the pier at Harlem, on her trip to High Bridge, a boy named GEORGE PERKINS fell into the river, and but for the timely assistance of GEORGE C. NEWMAN would have drowned. When he was dragged into the boat by NEWMAN he was very much exhausted. Officer MCWATTERS lent his assistance, and by their joint endeavors the boy recovered sufficiently to be enabled to walk to the cars.

NEW POLICE STATION.—Capt. WARLOW, of the eastern half of the First Ward, has removed his Station-house from 29 Broad-street to the new four-story edifice at Nos. 52 and 54 New-street, which has been handsomely fitted and furnished expressly for police purposes. The Captain is well pleased with his new quarters.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PROBABLE SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—The body of Mr. GEORGE MANN, residing at No. 130 Willow-street, was found floating in the water near Fulton Ferry yesterday morning. The Coroner was notified and on being hauled on shore it was at once identified by several persons who had been familiar with him. It appears that on Saturday Mr. MANN asked his wife to accompany him to Central Park, but for some reason she declined and he went alone. He returned about 9 o'clock P. M., and seated himself on the front stoop. Mrs. MANN asked him to come in, which he refused to do, and remarked that he was "going home." He then left and went down the street. That was the last seen of him alive. Mr. MANN was about 45 years of age and engaged in the book and stationery business in New York. An inquest will be held to-day.

SUICIDE.—The body of a man whose name is supposed to be CHARLES WEND, was found in Eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue, Gowanus, on Saturday morning. Several letters were in the pockets, addressed to C. HOLSINGER and CATHARINE BRAMMER, No. 48 Centre-street, New-York. From the contents of one of them, it appears that he met with some disappointment in love affairs, and resolved to commit suicide. The remains were taken to the dead-house, and a post-mortem examination rendered the fact that he had taken arsenic. An inquest was held, and a verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A young woman named MARY MCGUIRE, aged about 18 years, residing at No. 41 James-street, was found in Fulton-street yesterday morning, laboring under illness. She was taken in charge by Officer DAWSON, of the Forty-second Police Precinct, who conducted her to the station-house, where she stated that she had taken ten cents worth of oxalic acid for the purpose of committing suicide. She said she had no desire to live any longer, but would give no other cause. She was sent to the City Hospital.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.—Last evening a gentleman accompanied by two ladies, while walking along Congress-street, near Clinton, was accosted by a colored man, who placed his hand in an insulting manner upon the person of one of them. The gentleman remonstrated with him, and some high words ensued, during which the ladies ran off. The black man drew a revolver and fired three shots at the gentleman, but none of them, it appears, took effect. The assailant escaped.

Williamsburgh.

LARGE HAUL OF BURGLARS, THIEVES AND CORNER LOAFERS BY THE POLICE OF THE FORTY-FIFTH PRECINCT.—For some time past the most populous portion of the Eastern District has been kept in a state of terror by a gang of burglars, young thieves and desperadoes, who succeeded in entering and robbing with apparent impunity a great many private residences and public stores. This state of things Capt. WOOLSON, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, resolved to end, and by his skillfully laid plans, his officers—dressed in citizens' clothes—succeeded, since Saturday evening, in arresting some twenty suspected parties and had them locked up. Among the number there are probably some against whom nothing can be proven, but they will have an impartial hearing before Justice DAILEY this morning. The following are the names, occupations and ages of the parties arrested: PATRICK MCLOUGHLIN, aged 20, charged with feloniously entering the residence of Mrs. MURPHY, No. 116 First-street, E. D., on Friday night last and stealing three pocket-books from her boarders; John Kennedy, labore'r 29; James McCormick, 21, bartender; Joseph Slavin, 20; Patrick Kennedy, 22; Patrick Connelly, 24; James Reagan, 21, and John Dolan, 20—all on suspicion of burglary. The following were arrested charged with being corner loafers: John Smith, 21, tinsmith; Albert Pearsall, 17, fisherman; James Flaherty, 18, ship-carpenter; Wm. Harrison, 19, machinist; John Hoffman, 21, do.; Wm. Blake, 20, musician; John Sloate, 19, glassblower; Edward Butcher, 18, monider; George Smith, 21, sailor; Wm. Owen, 22, painter; James Lawler, 19, laborer; James Semes, 19, do.

NEW-JERSEY.

REGATTA.—The annual regatta of the Jersey City Yacht Club will take place on Tuesday. The boats will start from a stake-boat opposite the Central Railroad Bridge, in the Cove.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

PHILADELPHIA.

Having recently issued a pamphlet entitled *How Our National Debt Can be Paid*, with the view of presenting to the world proofs of the safety of our national securities, and of the nation's ability to meet its indebtedness, but not with the purpose to urge the necessity or desirableness of an early payment of the principal of the debt, I have caused to be prepared the following article, to show the utility of the debt as a bond of political union and the basis of national development. I fully adopt the views set forth in the article, and shall take measures to disseminate them, in the hope that they will aid in the solution of doubts and fears as to the financial future of our country, and impress the public with a true conception of the real beneficent working of the national debt.

JAY COOKE.

The five great Powers of the world have a permanent national debt. It would seem that if this institution was not incidental to the growth and development of States, it was the contrivance of the practical financiers who share the government with Princes and soldiers in the crisis of national life and who accept gladly, as an economical good, what Providence seemed falsely to the unenlightened to have cast upon their countries as a penal necessity. The following is a table of the permanent indebtedness of Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria and the United States, of the burden of the interest of the debt of each government, of the burden of the debts per capita of the population of each, and of the ratio of the interest to the annual production of the five countries respectively:

	Debt.	Interest.	Debt per Capita	Rate of Int. to Annual Production.
France, 1863.	$2,304,000,000	$132,300,000	$62 12	
Austria, 1864.	1,263,400,000	75,100,000	36 00	
Russia, 1864.	1,168,800,000	70,100,000	10 64	
G. Britain, '63.	4,000,918,944	177,564,548	129 33	3.81
United States.	3,000,000,000	105,000,000	86 72	3.61

Our ability to pay our war debt has been demonstrated by an exhibit of the resources of the nation. The best statists connected with the Financial Department of the government have shown that the customs' revenues of the United States, the excise and internal taxes, our mineral regions scarcely yet opened, our two millions of acres of petroleum wealth, our unsold public lands, and the certain growth of the country in population, and the equally certain increase of its manufactures, will be sufficient to discharge this debt to the last dollar within twenty-five years. And this debt will be discharged if the people so ordain. Its payment, or its retention unpaid, is a matter for the people to decide. It is their debt to discharge, if it be a burden. It is their debt to perpetuate, if it be a good.

We lay down the proposition that our national debt, made permanent and rightly managed, will be a national blessing.

1. In studying these permanent debts, and discussing the policy of maintaining them, or discharging them by payment, the mind should free itself from the tyranny of words. Great Britain is in debt to Great Britain. Great Britain does, indeed, owe Great Britain four thousand millions of dollars. The burden of this debt crushes the mind in contemplation of it. But its vastness is not the measure of the obligation—for there is no engagement on the part of the debtor kingdom to pay the principal of the debt, and little if any expectation, and less desire on the part of its creditor subjects that it shall be paid. The principal of the debt being thus removed from our educated idea of a legal burden, and of the necessity to discharge a pecuniary obligation, ceases to represent the burden.

The interest of the debt only becomes the measure of its burden. Great Britain does owe to Great Britain confessedly $4,000,000,000, but practically, and by consent and harmonious arrangement, Great Britain owes to Great Britain only $127,000,000 a year. And that is a very small debt for the proprietors and workmen of the "Workshop of the World" to owe to each other. Its distributive burden is but $129 33 a head, which is not assessed on pay day per capita, but is justly apportioned, the larger share upon the proprietors of the workshop, and the smaller and smallest upon the artisans and laborers. This, practically and financially, is a fair statement of the nature and burden of the much-talked-of British debt.

Such, too, should be the regard of our debt. The United States will owe, mostly to the people of the United States, $165,000,000 a year. The burden nominally $86 72 upon every citizen, and less than that of the British debt, unlike that of Great Britain, will every year rapidly diminish by the rapid increase of our population by immigration and natural growth, and by the rapid augmentation of our wealth. For, among the other blessings of our war, will probably be the transfer of the workshop of the world from England to America.

The Englishman who has £20,000 in three per cent. consols at his banker's and only ten guineas in his pocket, and who gives assent to a proposal made to him to go mine for coal on Vancouver's Island, has got £20,000 in cash to go into the operation. He knows that positively. The world knows it. British consols are cash capital. This cannot be controverted. And the $4,000,000,000 of British debt is national cash capital to the industry and commerce of Great Britain. For half a century this seemingly and nominally huge and burdensome debt has served to vitalize the manufacturing and trading genius of the English people, and as money, has enabled the British to do for that long time, the marine carrying for the world, and to make for the world cloth, iron, steel, tin and hardware. This enormous mass of capital infused into the business of England at the close of her twenty-two years' war with the French Republic and Empire—almost always of par with gold—convertible daily and hourly into gold—accepted as gold in all transactions, was the source of that prodigious development of mechanical industry and accumulation of wealth which so suddenly bore upward the English after the battle of Waterloo to the command of the trade and finances of the globe.

It was not the industry, persistency and frugality of the British people—it was not their insular position—it was not their coals nor their iron stone—that gave them supremacy on the ocean and in the money markets and trading exchanges of both hemispheres. Their insular position was against them. Their limited inland territory was unfavorable to empire. Their want of space and their climate made them dependent upon other countries for their bread. They became supreme as merchants, manufacturers and moneylenders, simply because their national debt added four thousand millions of capital to their previously acquired wealth, and simply because this vast infusion of wealth, which had every business virtue of standard coin, spurred the industry of the island, developed its mineral resources, invented and put in motion a vast mass of machinery, which spun, wove and hammered for the world, undersold the world, and sent the world to London to pay debt and to borrow money. What place among the cities of the world would not a permanent American debt of four thousand millions give New-York?

The Englishman's £20,000 in consols are mortgages, each and all, upon every nobleman's estate, and every spinning-jenny in Great Britain—upon every coalmine and every ship—a mortgage of record upon every mug of beer held in the fist of a workingman throughout the Kingdom—a mortgage signed, sealed, acknowledged and delivered on the whole life, eye, on the death and burial of the people of all England. It is the nationality of this promise to pay, backed up by the most vigilant, distrustful, and thorough system of taxation, for the enforcement of which the whole power of the government, military and civil, is pledged, that makes British consols the equivalent, practically, of British guineas—that makes the four thousand million dollars of British debt an addition of four thousand millions of money to the capital the kingdom otherwise possessed at the beginning of this century.

It is precisely so with the war debt of the United States. Seven-Thirties are available for any enterprise to which unoccupied lands, undeveloped mines, unestablished arts and unseized commerce, invite Americans. They are cash capital, literally, absolutely and without figure of speech. Practically they are cash in bank and cash in the pocket. The artificial measures of their value which stock exchanges have succeeded in instituting, at times nominally gave fluctuation to their worth as they lie the in bureau-drawers of farmers. But in reality the depreciation of Wall-street does not whittle off the thousandth part of a hair's breadth from that worth. Those farmers know that they are a first bond and mortgage upon all the United States, and on all the people in the United States, and upon their children and their children's children. But whether 3 per cent. above par or 1 per cent. above par, holders of this war debt of $3,000,000,000 can say day and any hour, from San Francisco to New-York, and from Portland to New-Orleans, convert it into cash.

The Funded Debt of the United States is the addition of $3,000,000,000 to the previously realized wealth of the nation. It is $3,000,000,000 added to its available active capital. To pay this debt would be to extinguish this capital and lose this wealth. To extinguish this capital and lose this wealth would be an inconceivably great national misfortune.

2. This, our national war debt, should be held forever in place as the political tie of the States and the bond forever of a fraternal nationality. It will give a common interest in the Union that nothing else can give. It will impart to a copartnership between 35,000,000 of people the unity of feeling arising from a community of interest in a copartnership capital of $3,000,000,000. Tied to the Union by the Union debt, nor Western States, nor Southern States—States beyond the Rocky Mountains, nor States by the Atlantic Sea—States that plant nor States that weave—States that mine nor States that smelt and hammer, can ever find inducement in sectional interests to draw asunder from each other.

The proprietary interest of the voters of the several States in the national debt, will be sufficient forever to insure the prompt stamping out of life of all the politics that may dare a second experiment in disrupting the United States of America. Had we possessed a huge Union debt in 1860, and had as much of it been diffused among the mountaineers and planters of South Carolina as is now held in Rhode Island, as much in Alabama as now in Indiana, as much in Georgia as now in Minnesota, as much in Virginia as now in Connecticut, the war for slavery had never have been waged. While holding the Union bonds the South would never have made war upon the Union. No practical means could have got at those bonds and taken them out of the South, and sent them here or to Europe to be cashed, so as to have brought the fighting men of the Slave States to a willingness to make war on the government on whose perpetuity the payment of the bonds depended. And for the future, there can be no better gauge and pledge for the harmonious and cooperative life of the returned Southern States, and for the permanence of the restored Union, than the national diffusion of the national debt. The bond of interest is the bond of concord. We already feel its contracting pressure from Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, where the sale of the Seven-Thirty loan has been established.

III. Our national debt should be held firmly in place as the foundation of a system of diversified National industry which shall relieve us from dependence upon Europe—shall give us the near and cheap home market instead of the distant and costly foreign market—shall double the profits of farming by doubling the markets for farm products—shall swell the class that is devoted to agriculture, which is the sheet-anchor of democracies—shall free man by freeing labor, by giving it many markets in which to sell itself to competing bidders. The maintenance of our national debt is protection. The destruction of it by payment is bondage again to the manufacturers of Europe.

A permanent revenue tariff will be necessary to enable us to pay the interest of the debt and meet the current expenses of the government. This tariff upon foreign manufactures, necessary in itself, is also necessary to sustain the internal taxation and excise system of the country. It is a wall to prevent our domestic manufactures from being washed away by importations. We can have no trustworthy and increasing internal revenue without we have permanent protection. The loss from revenues on imports, if any follows the increase of domestic manufactures, will certainly be made up by the increase of internal taxation and excise. Protection and excise are essential to each other. Both are necessary to sustain the National Debt. Neither, alone, could uphold its weight. And without the National Debt, neither system of revenue could endure with the indispensably necessary qualities of steadiness and permanence. Under these alone do industry and trade develop and flourish, and States become wealthy, free and powerful.

IV. The retention of our National Debt is necessary as the basis of a system of national banking. The bonds of the United States, accepted throughout the United States as the highest security, and having a uniform value in every one of the States, are the only real and safe equivalent for gold and silver, and the only available basis for a uniform bank-note currency that shall be money all over the republic. Commerce demands this uniform currency. Politics requires it. The money that is at once current in Massachusetts and Alabama, that has par value in Nebraska and South Carolina, in Virginia and New-York, that is taken and passed without scrutiny and suspicion by the advocates of slave labor and the advocates of free labor, by extremists in the South and extremists in the North, by the people of the two seaboards and the people of the Mississippi Valley, has the mission to wear down the sectional barriers which the doctrine of State Rights, and the partisanship of politics have, for three-quarters of a century, been building up into fortified camps of division and civil war. And the uniform national banking currency will perform this mission.

There is not now any other basis for this currency, nor can any other be devised than the debt of the whole United States. The issue of National Bank notes at present is restricted to $300,000,000, and the States in rebellion have not begun to be reconstructed, and the national banking system has hardly crosse the Mississippi River. No man will say that that volume of currency is enough for the coming wants of the nation who considers the demand for money to spring up in the resurrected and reinvigorated South—and soon in the West and the far Northwest—who considers the prodigious immigration that began to pour into the country before the rebellion grounded arms, and which will for years flood to us from Germany, England, France, Ireland, Norway and Sweden—who considers the vast attraction of manufactures and arts from Europe to America by a tariff system that promises lasting rewards to labor in the midst of politics that crown labor with freedom and social equality—who considers the marvelous development of industry, mining, manufacturing and agricultural, of which our country is destined soon to be the theater and every hour of every day which will demand currency as the machine of its exchanges.

This is not a hazardous opinion which declares that in less than twenty years our national bank-note circulation will be one thousand millions of dollars. Bear in mind that there are now in the United States thirty-five millions of people, and that for the last half century the population of our country has doubled its numbers in every 23½ years. The currency that sixty-one millions of people, unequaled in industry and untrammeled in enterprise, will require, has got to have the basis of a national debt. There is no other foundation for it to stand on that will impart to it at once security and nationality.

V. The national debt should be retained as a national savings bank for the earnings of laboring men and women—as a national guardianship for the estates of widows and orphans—as the faithful national trustee for the property of men retired from business—of farmers and mechanics, and generally of all those who are inexperienced in affairs, and who desire to be safe from loss, free from care, and relieved of the expense of management and the cost and perils of agency. In this regard, the retention of the debt is a solemn governmental duty. That is not a civilized State in which legal provision is not made for the absolute security of the property of citizens too old or too young to administer it themselves—which does not afford a safe investment for the earnings of that class, immense in numbers, which has no financial judgment, and which is continually exposed to be a prey to the organizers of fraudulent insurance companies, unsound banks, unneeded and unprofitable railroads, bottomless oil companies, unproductive mining enterprises, losing savings institutions, which is exposed to loss by flaws or usury in mortgages, by invalidity of bonds, by defalcation and extravagance in corporate management. There can be no mistake about a Seven-Thirty mortgage on the United States of America. In it there is no risk and can be no loss. About it no attorneyship need hover and gnaw. Women and children can collect their income from it with no more expensive agency than a pair of scissors.

VI. The National Debt, made permanent, would change the politics of the country by introducing into it the ever leading element of public economy. Partisanship would be toned down—administration would be more closely watched—responsibility, and care, and integrity would be more and more demanded of public men, and of candidates for office. A great balance-wheel would be introduced into parties and into the life of the nation, which would check passionate movements and restrain disorderly tendencies.

VII. The retention of the principal of the debt, and the payment of the interest only, would avoid the wrong of calling on this generation to discharge an obligation contracted in the interest of the nation for all time. There is no entirely just way of discharging a national debt, except by apportioning the interest to generations after generations, in perpetuity.

8. There is no occasion for apprehension in any quarter that the annual burden of a national debt of $3,000,000,000 will oppress the people and hinder the development of the resources of our country. The nation, as it is, in numbers, power and spirit, can carry the load airily and keep the route step, too, on its march to empire. The internal revenue system we have, faulty as it is in contrivance, and imperfect in its working through our inexperience of such a machine, would of itself suffice to raise more than the interest of the debt, and to throw a surplus into the general treasury, if it had the efficiency of the English, French and German machineries of tax collection. The public will be astonished and not content to learn that of the 100,000,000 gallons of whisky annually distilled in the United States, but 40,000,000 pay the excise duty—that 60,000,000 gallons slip through our collection, or hide—do somehow get drank untaxed, or remanufactured in safe defiance of law; that $120,000,000 from this one source, and most righteous source, of revenue, are yearly lost to the National Treasury for want of collection—a sum of money practicably attainable, that is within forty-five millions of the whole amount of the year's interest on the entire national debt! Save this needless waste. Gather the whole of the income which our tax law is framed to yield. Cease to lose three-quarters, or any part of it. The power of the nation vigilantly and faithfully applied, with the aid of adequate penalties for the infraction of the laws to be enforced without fear, favor, or affection, is surely equal to the collection of every dollar of revenue from a system at once simple and popular by its limitation to a few leading articles of production. Revise the excise system itself. Knock the inquisitorial and annoying features out of it. Quit counting the teaspoons of the people. Stop feeling in pockets for watches to tax. Cease this inspection of buggy-wheels and counting of harnesses, and the spectacled-peeking into the work and incomes of tailors, shoemakers and smiths. Quit this counting off on masculine fingers that should be hoeing corn, the bonnets made by milliners and the manufacture of rainbow wrappage for our dear girls. Quit taxing the matches with which the people light their candles. A great nation should scorn such sources of revenue. A free people should be freed from inquisition into its domestic life by salaried officials. The pride of a nation, its truthfulness, its reasonable right of privacy in conducting its business, should be sacredly shielded by law. Petty sources of income to the United States of America should be flung away. To the utmost possible extent personal annoyance should be avoided in gathering this income. The revenues that are collected on the hearth-stones and in the barn-yards—all those that irritate in the gathering, and consequently, demoralize, should be scornfully abandoned by us, and that too, right speedily and forever. Indirect and not direct taxation should be the order of the day. The English have no trouble in raising the immense amount of yearly revenue required to carry on their government and to keep down the interest on their debt. They, wiser than we, get it almost wholly out of six articles—spirits, wine, tobacco, sugar, tea and coffee. After 200 years of experiment in raising public income, the English have finally set up their principal machinery for its collection in custom-houses and distilleries. Let us imitate their proven wisdom.

Secondly, there is no reason to apprehend that the interest of the national debt will be burdensome to the people and oppressive to the development of the resources of the country—because after legislation has readjusted the internal taxes and excise, and remodeled the tariff so as to throw the weight of the debt on luxuries and accumulated wealth, where it ought to be thrown, and made to rest lightly on the necessaries of life and on daily labor, it can almost wholly lighten the burden by diffusing it—by diffusing it year after year, more and more every year, over a larger population, through greater production, increased wealth and increasing incomes. Time will effect this, unaided. Legislation and associate action can rapidly hurry this diminution of the debt and of the weight of the interest. Organize immigration—remove to the United States the cotton manufacture of England—bring here a large part of the silk and muslin manufacture of France—the iron make and the cutlery manufacture of Britain—lift up and bring here a large portion of the mining population of Europe—set it down in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and that further imperial mineral domain which extends through seventeen degrees of longitude, and sixteen degrees of latitude, and contains an area of more than a million square miles, literally crammed with gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, lead, tin, salt, quicksilver, gypsum, asphaltum and marble, and which asks only an amount of labor relatively equal to that expended on California, to yield four hundred millions per annum out of two min

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Applications for Pardon from Leading Rebel Officers.

A Number of Pardons Granted to North Carolinians.

Names of Persons Pardoned in Tennessee.

The Withdrawal of Belligerent Rights by Great Britain.

Our Troops Near Washington Wending Homeward.

Arrival of President Johnson's Family at the White House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, June 19.

PROMINENT MEN APPLYING FOR PARDON.

The following list comprises the names of noted persons whose petitions for pardon were filed with the President to-day: Brig.-Gen. W. C. Wickham, B. M. T. Hunter, Postmaster, Gen. Reagan, Major-Gen. Wm. Mahone, Major-Gen. Geo. Pickett, Major-Gen. Echols, Brig.-Gen. J. P. Simms, Brig.-Gen. Bassil Duke, Gen. R. A. Quarries, Gen. M. J. Wright, Major-Gen. J. P. Kershaw, Gen. B. R. Jackson, Gen. Wm. H. Peck, W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, Ex-Member of Congress, and late of Provisional Congress of Southern Confederacy, Wm. T. Avery, Ex-Member of Congress from Tennessee, Brig.-Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, Brig.-Gen. Beall, Brig.-Gen. W. L. Cobell, Brig.-Gen. R. L. Page.

WARRANTS FOR PARDON ISSUED.

There were thirty-four warrants for pardon issued to-day by the Secretary of State. All the parties were citizens of North Carolina, and none of them are persons of note. These pardons were granted upon the suggestion of Gov. HOLDEN.

REGULATIONS FOR HEARING PETITIONS.

The President gives preference to persons in humble position in the matter of hearing petitions for pardon, and has determined to hold under advisement, for the present, all applications from men of distinction. The President has likewise directed that petitions for pardon shall be preferred specially to the Governors of the several States wherein the applicants reside, so that the best evidence can be obtained as to the merits or demerits of the petitioners, and also that the Governors in each case recommend such action as to them may seem just and proper.

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FAMILY.

President JOHNSON'S family have arrived and taken up their residence at the White House. The family consists of Mrs. JOHNSON, who is in ill-health, ANDREW JOHNSON, Jr., the President's youngest son, a lad about 14 years of age, Mrs. Judge PATTERSON, the President's daughter and wife of Senator PATTERSON, of Tennessee, and Mrs. PATTERSON'S two children. Mrs. PATTERSON will be presiding lady at the White House, owing to the ill-health of Mrs. JOHNSON.

HON. BEN. WOOD.

It is stated that BENJ. WOOD has telegraphed to the authorities here his desire to testify before the Military Commission concerning the $25,000 draft sent to him by JACOB THOMPSON. He claims, I understand, that it was given him to be used in speculating in gold for a friend of THOMPSON, and says that he so used it. It is not known whether his request will be granted or not.

APPOINTMENTS FOR GEORGIA.

The remaining appointments for Georgia were made to-day, and the delegation left this evening for Savannah, via New-York. The appointments are as indicated in this morning's TIMES, viz.: Judge ERSKINE for United States Judge, Col. STONE for District-Attorney, and J. J. DUNNING, of Atlanta, for United States Marshal. These are among the strongest Union men in Georgia.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR RICHMOND.

BYRON LAFLIN, formerly Colonel of the Thirty-fourth New-York Volunteers, has been appointed United States Marshal for the Richmond, (Virginia) District. Col. LAFLIN is at present a resident of the State of New-York.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

On Saturday next the government will sell at the Navy-yard, in this city, the following steamers, just released from the naval service: Baltimore, Watch, Juniper, Teaser, Putnam, Resolute, Cactus, J. N. Seymour, Cœur de Lion, Zeta, Mystic, Western World, Dumbarton, Lillian and Bat. The Bat is one of the most beautiful vessels afloat; she is an ex-blockade-runner, plated with quarter-inch steel, side-wheel, handsome build, sits low in the water, light draught, and has a speed of eighteen miles an hour. She will make a splendid yacht.

FORFEITURE OF PAY BY DESERTERS.

The Second Comptroller issues, and the Paymaster-General indorses, an order to the effect that deserters from the armies have not only forfeited all bounties, but also all pay and allowances due them at time of desertion, and payments on this account will not hereafter be allowed.

BOUNTIES TO CEASE ON THE FIRST OF JULY.

The War Department issues orders to-day, that all bounties for enlistments into the army will cease on the first of July.

ASSISTING COLORED TROOPS TO SETTLE ACCOUNTS.

The Sanitary Commission has sent its agents to Savannah, Port Royal and other points on the coast, to aid the negro troops in settling their accounts with the government.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WM. E. CHANDLER, the new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Mr. HARRINGTON, entered upon his duties to-day. Secretary HARRINGTON will leave for Europe about August 1.

CASE OF MRS. PERRINE.

The President has not yet disposed of Mrs. PERRINE'S petition for pardon. As the matter now stands, she is found guilty, and sentenced to three months imprisonment. The Secretary of War approves the findings and sentence, and directs that execution of the latter be suspended during Mrs. PERRINE'S good behavior.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The following troops left this city to-day: Forty-third New-York, 1 officer, 99 men, New-York City; Seventy-seventh New-York, 1 officer, 93 men, New-York City; First Maine, 2 officers, 85 men, New-York en route for Augusta; Eighty-second Pennsylvania, 1 officer, 61 men, Philadelphia; Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, 1 officer, 41 men, Philadelphia; Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, 1 officer, 18 men, Harrisburg; First Ohio Battery, 5 officers, 136 men, Columbus, Ohio; Thirteenth Michigan battery, 186 men, en route for Detroit; detachment Sixth Penn. Heavy Artillery, 1 officer, 32 men, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Battery C, First West Virginia Artillery, 3 officers, 109 men, Wheeling, Va.; Sixteenth Indiana Independent Battery, 5 officers, 186 men, en route for Indianapolis; Eighth Illinois Cavalry, 1,040 men, 995 horses, en route for St. Louis, Mo.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Monday, June 19.

NAMES OF REBELS PARDONED.

The following is a list of the persons who have applied for and received the President's pardon under his proclamation of May 29, 1865: Samuel Tate, Shelby County, Tenn.; John L. Rhea, John Shaver, Jos. B. Anderson, Wm. C. Newell, Wm. Gammon, Wm. McClellan and Isaac Newton, Sullivan County, Tenn.; Thomas A. Fow, W. W. Eppo and David G. Carr, Washington County, Tenn.; John Powell, Blountsville, Tenn.; John F. Doak, Wilson County, Tenn.; Jesse A. Buckner, Hawkins County, Tenn.; J. S. Thomason and John Early, Granger County, Tenn.; George H. Jones, Lincoln County, Tenn. (The last-named was formerly a member of the United States Congress, and subsequently of the rebel Congress.) James B. Hawkins and John Sutt, Woodford County, Kentucky; John Lyon, Petersburgh; David Stratton, Powhatan County; Frederick W. Pleasants, Richmond; J. P. Pendleton, Clark County; Peyton S. Coles, Albemarle County; J. P. A. Bibb, Richmond, Va.; Charles Brewer, Annapolis, Md.; Lucius E. Polk, Helena, Ark., and Joseph C. Bradley, Madison County, Alabama.

GREAT BRITAIN WITHDRAWS BELLIGERENT RIGHTS FROM THE REBELS.

The Secretary of State has addressed the following to the Secretary of the Navy:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 19, 1865.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your information, a correspondence between Sir FREDERICK W. BRUCE and this department, upon the subject of the withdrawal of the pretended concession of belligerent rights to the insurgents. In view of this correspondence, I suggest, therefore, that you communicate to the naval officers of the United States the results following therefrom, viz.: First—Great Britain withdraws her concession heretofore made of a belligerent character from the insurgents. Second—The withdrawal of the twenty-four hour rule has not been made absolute by Great Britain; and that therefore the customary courtesies are not to be paid by our vessels to those of the British navy. Third—The right of search of British vessels is terminated. Of course, this has no bearing upon the operation of the existing slave trade treaty. Fourth—Any insurgent or piratical vessels found on the high seas may be lawfully captured by vessels of the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

REBELS TAKING THE OATH.

This morning, JOHN P. MURRAY, a member of the rebel Congress from Tennessee, presented himself at Col. INGRAHAM'S office, and took the oath of allegiance. Fourteen questions, applicable to the exceptions enumerated in the President's late Amnesty Proclamation, were propounded to MURRAY before the oath was administered, all of which he answered in the negative except the fourteenth question, which is as follows: "Have you voluntarily participated in this rebellion? If so, is the estimated value of your property over $20,000?" To this MURRAY replied that he had never paid taxes on $20,000, and did not know how much he was worth.

HENRY C. BURNETT, a rebel Senator from Kentucky, appeared at Col. INGRAHAM'S office this morning for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance. As he was formerly a member of the United States House of Representatives he could not answer favorably the question "Did you leave a seat in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion?" But the oath we administered, however, in order to afford him an opportunity to make a special application under the Amnesty Proclamation of President JOHNSON, to be restored to his rights as a citizen of the United States.

THE LADY OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

The family of President JOHNSON, and his daughter, Mrs. PATTERSON, have arrived here to take charge of the Executive mansion.

A REBEL CONGRESSMAN TAKES THE OATH.

JOHN P. MURRAY, an ex-member of the rebel Congress, from Tennessee, took the oath of allegiance at the Provost-Marshal's office, to-day.

SCATTERING OF THE ARMIES.

Up to yesterday, 148,000 troops had left the city in troop trains, of which number 85,000 went west to Benwood and Parkersburgh, West Virginia. This number does not include those going on the passenger trains, which, since the 1st inst., averaged over five hundred per day, making the entire number about 160,000—an average of about 9,000 per day. There remain yet about 30,000 to leave, which includes the remainder of the Army of the Potomac—about 9,000—and the heavy artillery in the fortifications.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Dismissal of the Parties Charged with Violating Mexican Neutrality—Large Sale of Sugar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 15.

The United States Grand Jury has dismissed the complaint against the parties charged with the attempt to violate neutrality by an expedition to Mexico. The charge for the attempt to seize the steamer *Colon* is still pending before the local courts.

Mining stocks are rising again. Gould and Curry reached $1,675. Greenbacks have fallen to 72¾. One failure has occurred of a prominent broker, who speculated in currency for a rise.

A large auction sale of 4,000 barrels of Eastern and California refined sugar, resulted in the sale of the entire offering at 14½c. for crushed all round, being a decline of 1 per cent. on late sales, or 3 per cent. on the highest rate this season.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 13.

The cars of the Central Pacific Railroad are running to Upper Gap, forty-three miles from Sacramento, and will probably go twenty miles further by the Fall.

Gen. MCDOWELL has turned over to the civil authorities numerous prisoners charged with making disloyal speeches. There are local laws which meet their cases expressly.

The first shipment of 120 gallons of crude petroleum from Humboldt County arrived at San Francisco to-day.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Sacramento, on Saturday evening, to express sympathy for the struggling Republic of Mexico. Speeches were made by Gen. WRIGHT and others in favor of the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine.

Sailed from Nicaragua, steamer *Moses Taylor*, for New-York, with passengers.

A DIABOLICAL AFFAIR.

Two Little Children Murdered.

BOSTON, Monday, June 19.

A most horrible case of outrage and murder came to light yesterday in a place called Bussey's Wood, in Roxbury.

The bodies of ISABELLA JOYCE, aged fourteen, and her brother, aged twelve years, were found murdered, the little girl having first been fiendishly outraged, and the double murder probably committed to hide the diabolical crime.

The parents of the dead children reside in the Eleventh Ward of this city, and are highly respectable.

The unfortunate little victims of this most terrible affair were engaged in gathering wild flowers in the woods, and making wreaths of evergreen and flowers, as the wilted fruits of their labor laid scattered about them in the spot where their little bodies were discovered.

The poor little children have been missing since Monday of last week.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer—Large Rewards Offered.

BOSTON, Monday, June 19.

THOS. AINSLEY, a farmer, was arrested to-day on suspicion of complicity in the terrible murder of the JOYCE children. As yet, however, no direct evidence appears against him.

Rewards amounting to $5,500 have been offered by the authorities and individuals for the arrest of the criminals. The event creates a sensation of horror and sadness throughout the whole community. Mrs. JOYCE, the mother, on learning the fate of her only children, swooned, and is since reported to be a maniac.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Argument of Hon. Reverdy Johnson Against Jurisdiction.

The Argument of Herold's Counsel in His Favor.

Argument Read in Favor of Arnold and O'Laughlin.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, June 19.

The military commission reassembled to-day, and the arguments were proceeded with. That of REVERDY JOHNSON was read by Mr. CLAMPITT from printed slips, and relates almost exclusively to the jurisdiction of the court, which he denies *in toto*.

Mr. STONE, counsel for HERBOLD, rather deserted his client by leaving a prepared argument in the hands of one of the prisoners to be read. It was very weak, and was largely devoted to a denial of the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. COX then offered a lengthy and able argument in behalf of ARNOLD and O'LAUGHLIN, whom he claimed must, by the evidence, be wholly acquitted.

Messrs. EWING and DOSTER will speak to-morrow in behalf of MUDD, SPANGLER, ATZEROTH and PAYNE' and Messrs. AIKEN and CLAMPITT will submit their pleas for Mrs. SURRATT on Wednesday.

Synopsis of Monday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 19.

Mr. CLAMPITT read the argument addressed to the President and gentlemen of the commission, signed by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, and concurred in by Mr. FREDERICK A. AIKEN and Mr. JOHN W. CLAMPITT as associate counsel for Mrs. MARY E. SURRATT.

The argument of F. STONE, in behalf of HEROLD, was read, the counsel contending that the accused did not aid or abet in the murder of the President. There was no evidence to show that this boy conspired with BOOTH and others in aid of the rebellion, or aid in the overthrow of the government, as charged. That he aided and abetted, however, in the escape of BOOTH, there was no doubt, and he must take the consequences.

Mr. COX read an argument in favor of ARNOLD and O'LAUGHLIN, reviewing the evidence at length, and insisting they were not engaged in the conspiracy charged, and demanding their acquittal.

Argument on the Plea of Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 19.

Mr. AIKEN stated to the court that he should not be prepared until Wednesday to read the argument in the case of Mrs. SURRATT. The delay was attributable to the voluminous evidence previously to be examined by him.

Mr. CLAMPITT, with the consent of the court, then proceeded to read the argument on the plea of jurisdiction, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION: Has the commission jurisdiction of the cases before it? is the question which I propose to discuss. That question, in all courts, civil, criminal, and military, must be considered and answered affirmatively before judgment can be pronounced. And it must be answered correctly, or the judgment pronounced is void. Ever an interesting and vital inquiry, it is of engrossing interest and of awful importance, when error may lead to the unauthorized taking of human life. In such a case, the court called upon to render, and the officer who is to approve its judgment and have it executed, have a concern peculiar to themselves. As to each, a responsibility is involved, which, however conscientiously and firmly met, is calculated and cannot fail to awaken great solicitude, and induce the most mature consideration. The nature of the duty is such that even honest error affords no immunity. The legal personal consequences, even in a case of honest, mistaken judgment, cannot be avoided. That this is no exaggeration the commission will, I think, be satisfied before I shall have concluded. I refer to it now, and shall again, with no view to shake your firmness. Such an attempt would be alike discourteous and unprofitable. Every member composing the commission will, I am sure, meet all the responsibility that belongs to it as becomes gentlemen and soldiers. I therefore repeat that my sole object in adverting to it is to obtain a well-considered and matured judgment. So far, the question of jurisdiction has not been discussed. The pleas which, specially present it, as soon as filed, were overruled. But that will not, because, properly, it should not, prevent your considering it with the deliberation that its grave nature demands. And it is for you to decide it, and, at this time, for you alone. The commission you are acting under of itself does not, and could not, decide it. If unauthorized, it is a mere nullity, the usurpation of a power not vested in the executive, and conferring no authority whatever upon you. To hold otherwise would be to make the executive the exclusive and conclusive judge of its own powers, and that would be to make that department omnipotent. The powers of the President under the constitution are great, and amply sufficient to give all needed efficiency to the office. The convention that formed the constitution, and the people who adopted it, considered those powers sufficient, and granted no others. In the minds of both, (and subsequent history has served to strengthen the impression,) danger to liberty is more to be dreaded from the executive than from any other department of the government. So far, therefore, from meaning to extend its powers beyond what was deemed necessary to the wholesome operation of the government, they were studious to place them beyond the reach of abuse. With this view, before entering "on the execution of his office," the President is required to take an oath "faithfully" to discharge its duties, and to the best of his "ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." He is also liable to "be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." If he violates the constitution—if he fails to preserve it, and, above all, if he usurps power not granted, he is false to his official oath, and liable to be indicted and convicted, and to be impeached. For such an offence, his removal from office is the necessary consequence. In such a contingency "he shall be removed," is the command of the constitution. What stronger evidence could there be that his powers, all of them, in peace and in war, are only such as the constitution confers? But if this was not evident from the instrument itself, the character of the men who composed the convention, and the spirit of the American people at that period, would prove it. Hatred of a monarchy, made the more intense by the conduct of a monarch from whose government they had recently separated, and a deep-seated love of constitutional liberty, made the more keen and active by the sacrifices which had illustrated their revolutionary career, constituted them a people who would never be induced to delegate any executive authority, and so carefully restricted and guarded as to render its abuse or usurpation almost impossible. If these observations are well founded (and I suppose they will not be denied,) it follows that an executive act beyond executive authority can furnish no defence against the legal consequences of what are done under it. I have said that the question of jurisdiction is ever open. It may be raised by counsel at any stage of the trial, and if it is not, the court not only may, but is bound to notice it. Unless jurisdiction, then, exists, the authority to try does not exist, and whatever is done is "*coram non judice*," and utterly void. This document is as applicable to military as other courts.

O'BRIEN tells us that the question may be raised by demurrer if the facts charged do not constitute an offence cognizable by a military court, or that it may be raised by a special plea, or under the general one of not guilty. (O'BRIEN, 248.)

DEHART says: "The court is the judge of its own competency at any stage of its proceedings, and is bound to notice questions of jurisdiction whenever raised." (DEHART, 112.)

The question, then, being always open, and its proper decision essential to the validity of its judgment, the commission must decide before pronouncing such judgment whether it has jurisdiction over these parties and the crimes imputed to them. That a tribunal like this has no jurisdiction over any other than military offences, is believed to be self-evident. That offences defined and punished by the civil law, and whose trial is provided for by the same law, are not the subjects of military jurisdiction, is, of course, true. A military, as contradistinguished from a civil offence, must, therefore, be made to appear, and when it is, it must also appear that the military law provides for its trial and punishment by a military tribunal. If that law does furnish a mode of trial, or affix a punishment, the case is unprovided for, and, as far as the military power is concerned, is to go unpunished. But, as either the civil, common, or statute law embraces every species of offence that the United States or the States have deemed it necessary to punish, in all such cases the civil courts are clothed with every necessary jurisdiction. In a military court, if the charge does not state a "crime provided for generally or specifically by any of the articles of war," the prisoner must be discharged. (O'BRIEN, p. 235.) Nor is it sufficient that the charge is of a crime known to the military law. The offender, when he commits it, must be subject to such law, or he is not subject to military jurisdiction. The general law has "supreme and undisputed jurisdiction over all. The military law puts forth no such pretension; it aims solely to enforce on the *soldier* the additional duties he has assumed. In constitutes tribunals for the trial of breaches of military duty only." (O'BRIEN, 26, 27.) "The one code (the civil) embraces all citizens, whether soldiers or not; the other (the military) has no jurisdiction over any citizen as such." —*Ibid.*

The provisions of the constitution clearly maintain the same doctrine. The Executive has no authority "to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy," or to make "rules for the government and regulation" of either force. These powers are exclusively in Congress. The army cannot be raised or have laws for its government and regulation, except as Congress shall provide. This power of Congress was granted by the convention without objection. In England, the king, as the generalissimo of the whole kingdom, has this sole power, though Parliament has frequently interposed and regulated for itself. But with us it was thought safest to give the entire power to Congress, "since otherwise summary and severe punishment might be inflicted at the mere will of the Executive. (3 Story's Com., sec. 1,192.) No member of the convention, or any commentator on the constitution since, has intimated that even this congressional power could be applied to citizens not belonging to the army or navy. In respect, too, to the latter class, the power was conferred exclusively on Congress, to prevent that class being made the objects of abuse by the Executive, to guard them especially from "summary and severe punishments," inflicted by mere Executive will. The existence of such a power being vital to discipline, it was necessary to provide for it; but no member suggested that it should be or could be made to apply to citizens not in the military or naval service, or be given to any other department, in whole or in part, than Congress. Citizens not belonging to the army or navy were not made liable to military law, or under any circumstances to be deprived of any of the guarantees of personal liberty provided by the constitution. Independent of the consideration that the very nature of the government is inconsistent with such a pretension, the power is conferred upon Congress in terms that exclude all who do not belong to the "land and naval forces." It is a rule of interpretation coeval with its existence that the government in no department of it possesses powers not granted by express delegation, or necessarily to be implied from those that are granted. This would be the rule incident to the very nature of the constitution; but to place it beyond doubt, and to make it an imperative rule, the tenth amendment declares that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." The power given to Congress is "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces." No artifice of ingenuity can make these words include those who do not belong to the army and navy. And they are therefore to be construed to exclude all others as if negative words to that effect had been added. And this is not only the obvious meaning of the terms, considered by themselves, but is demonstrable from other provisions of the constitution. So jealous were our ancestors of ungranted power, and so vigilant to protect the citizen against it, that they were unwilling to leave him to the safeguards which a proper construction of the constitution, as originally adopted, furnished. In this they resolved that nothing should be left in doubt. They determined, therefore, not only to guard him against executive and judicial, but against congressional abuse. With that view they adopted the fifth constitutional amendment, which declares that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, EXCEPT *in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in active service in time of war or public danger.*"

This exception is designed to leave in force, not to enlarge, the power vested in Congress by the original constitution, "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces." "The land or naval forces" are the terms used in both, have the same meaning, and until lately have been supposed by every commentator and judge to exclude from military jurisdiction offences committed by citizens not belonging to such forces. Kent, in a note in his 1 Com. p. 341, states, and with accuracy, that "military and naval crimes and offences committed while the party is attached to and under the immediate authority of the army and navy of the United States, and in actual service, are not cognizable under the common-law jurisdiction of the courts of the United States." According to this great authority every other class of persons and every other species of offence are within the jurisdiction of the civil courts, and entitled to the protection of the proceeding by presentment or indictment, and a public trial in such a court. If the constitutional amendment has not that effect, if it does not secure that protection to all who do not belong to the army or navy, then the provisions in the sixth amendment are equally inoperative. They, "in all criminal prosecutions," give the accused a right to a speedy and public trial; a right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to compulsory process for his witnesses, and the assistance of counsel. The exception in the fifth amendment of cases arising in the land or naval forces applies by necessary implication at least in part to this. To construe this as not containing the exception would defeat the purpose of the exception. For the provisions of the sixth amendment, unless they are subject to the exception of the fifth, would be inconsistent with the fifth. The sixth is, therefore, to be construed as if it in words contained the exception. It is submitted that this is evident. The consequence is, that if the exception can be made to include those who, in the language of KENT, are not, when the offence was committed, "attached to and under the immediate authority of the army or navy, and in actual service," the securities designed for other citizens by the sixth article are wholly nugatory. If a military commission, created by the mere authority of the President, can deprive a citizen of the benefit of the guarantees secured by the fifth amendment, it can deprive him of those secured by the sixth. It may deny him the right to "a speedy and public trial," information "of the nature and cause of the accusation," of the right "to be confronted with the witnesses against him," of compulsory process for his witnesses," and of "the assistance of counsel for his defence." That this can be done, no one has, as yet, maintained. No opinion, however latitudinarian, of executive power, or the effect of public necessity in war or in peace, to enlarge its sphere, and authorize a disregard of its limitations—no one, however convinced he may be of the policy of protecting accusing witnesses from a public examination, under the idea that their testimony cannot otherwise be obtained, and that consequently crime may go unpunished, has to this time been found to go to that extent. Certainly no writer has ever maintained such a doctrine. Argument to refute it is unnecessary. It refutes itself; for, if sound, the sixth amendment, which our fathers thought so vital to individual liberty, when assailed by governmental prosecution, is but a dead-letter, totally insufficient for its purpose whenever the government shall deem it proper to try a citizen by a military commission. Against such a doctrine the very instincts of freemen revolt. It has no foundation but in the principle of unrestrained tyrannic power and passive obedience. If it be well founded, then are we indeed a nation of slaves and not of freemen. If the Executive can legally decide whether a citizen is to enjoy the guarantees of liberty afforded by the constitution, what are we but slaves? If the President, or any of his subordinates, upon any pretence whatever, can deprive a citizen of such guarantees, liberty with us, however loved, is not enjoyed. But the constitution is not so fatally defective. It is subject to no such reproach. In war and in peace it is equally potential for the promotion of the general welfare, and, as involved in and necessary to such welfare, for the protection of the individual citizen. Certainly, until this rebellion, this has been the proud and cherished conviction of the country. And it is to this conviction and the assurance that it could never be shaken that our past prosperity is to be referred. God forbid that mere power, dependent for its exercise on executive will, (a condition destructive of political and social happiness,) shall ever be substituted in its place. Should that unfortunately ever occur, unless it was soon corrected by the authority of the people, the objects of our revolutionary struggle, the sacrifices of our ancestory, and the design of the constitution, will all have been in vain.

I proceed now to examine with somewhat of particularity the grounds on which I am informed your jurisdiction is maintained.

I. That it is an incident of the war power.

That power, whatever be its extent, is exclusively in Congress. War can only be declared by that body. With its origin, the President has no concern whatever. Armies, which are necessary, can only be raised by the same body. Not a soldier, without its authority, can be brought into service by the Executive. He is as impotent to that end as a private citizen.

And armies, too, when raised by congressional authority, can only be governed and regulated by "rules" prescribed by the same authority. The Executive possesses no power over the soldier, except such as Congress may, by legislation, confer upon him. If, then, it were true that the creation of a military commission like the present is incidental to the war power, it must be authorized by the department to which that power belongs, and not by the Executive, to whom no portion belongs. And if it be said to be involved in the power "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces," the result is the same. It must be done by Congress, to whom that power also exclusively belongs, and not by the Executive. Has Congress, then, under either power, authorized such a commission as this to try such cases as these? It is confidently asserted that it has not. If it has let the statute be produced. It is certainly not done by that of the 10th April, 1906, "establishing articles for the government of the armies of the United States." No military courts are there mentioned or provided for but courts-martial and courts of inquiry. And their mode of appointment and organization and of proceeding, and the authority vested in them, are also prescribed. Military commissions are not only not authorized, but are not even alluded to. And, consequently, the parties, whoever these may be, who, under that act, can be tried by courts-martial or courts of inquiry, are not made subject to trial by a military commission. Nor is such a tribunal mentioned in any prior statute, or in any subsequent one, until those of the 17th of July, '62, and of the 3d of March, '63. In the fifth section of the first, the records of "military commissions" are to be returned for revision to the Judge-Advocate-General, whose appointment it also provides for. But how such commissions are to be constituted, what powers they are to have, how their proceedings are to be conducted, or what cases and parties they are to try, are not provided for. In the 38th section of the second, they are mentioned as competent to try persons "lurking or acting as spies." The same absence in the particulars stated in respect to the first are true of this. And as regards the act of 1863, this reflection forcibly presents itself. If military commissions can be created, and from their very nature possess jurisdiction to try all alleged military offences—the ground on which your jurisdiction is said in part to rest—why was it necessary to give them the power, by express words, to try persons "lurking or acting as spies?" The military character of such an offence could not have been doubted. What reason, then, can be suggested for conferring the power by express language that without it it would not be possessed? Before these statutes were passed (?) a commission, called a military commission, had been issued by the Executive to Messrs. DAVIS, HOLT and CAMPBELL, to examine into certain military claims against the Western Department, and Congress, by its resolution of the 11th of March, 1862, (No. 18,) provided for the payment of its awards. Against a commission of that character no objection can be made. It is but auxiliary to the auditing of demands upon the government, and in no way interferes with any constitutional right of the citizen. But, until this rebellion, a military commission like the present, organized in a loyal State or territory, where the courts are open and their proceedings unobstructed, clothed with the jurisdiction attempted to be conferred upon you—a jurisdiction involving not only the liberty but the lives of the parties on trial—it is confidently stated is not to be found sanctioned or the most remotely recognized or even alluded to by any writer on military law in England or the United States, or in any legislation of either country. It has its origin in the rebellion, and, like the dangerous heresy of secession, out of which that sprung, nothing is more certain, in my opinion, than that, however pure the motive of its origin, it will be an almost equally dangerous heresy to constitutional liberty, and, the rebellion ended, perish with the other then and forever. But to proceed. Such commissions were authorized by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT in his Mexican campaign. When he obtained possession of the City of Mexico, he, on the 17th of September, 1847, republished, with additions, his order of the 19th of February preceding, declaring martial law. By this order he authorized the trial of certain offences by military commissions, regulated their proceedings, and limited the punishments they might inflict. From their jurisdiction, however, he excepts cases in the "clearly cognizable by court-martial," and in words limits the cases to be tried to such as are (I quote) "not provided for in the act of Congress establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," of the 10th of April, 1806.

The second clause of the order mentions, among other offences to be so tried, "assassination, murder, poisoning;" and in the fourth, (correctly, as I submit, with all respect for a contrary opinion,) he states that "the rules and articles of war" do not provide for the punishment of any one of the designated offences, "even when committed by individuals of the army upon the persons or property of other individuals of the same, except in the very restricted case of the ninth of the articles." The authority for even this restricted commission, SCOTT, not more eminent as soldier than civilian, placed entirely upon the ground that the named offences, if committed in a foreign country by American troops, could not be punished under any law of the United States then in force. "The Constitution of the United States and the rules and articles of war," he said, and said correctly, provided no courts for their trial and punishment, "no matter by whom or on whom" committed. (Scott's Autobiography, 392.)

And he further tells us that even this order, so limited and so called for by the greatest public necessity, when handed to the then Secretary of War (Mr. MARCY) "for his approval," "a startle at the title (martial law order) was the only comment he then, or ever, made on the subject," and that it was "soon silently returned as too explosive for safe handling." "A little later," he adds, "the Attorney-General (Mr. CUSHING) called and asked for a copy, and the law officer of the government, whose business it is to speak on all such matters, was stricken with *legal dumbness*." (Ib.) How much more startled and more paralyzed would these great men have been had they been consulted on such a commission as this! A commission not to sit in another country, and to try offences not provided for by any law of the United States, civil or military, then in force, but in their own country and in a part of it where there are laws providing for their trial and punishment, and civil courts clothed with ample powers for both, and in the duties and undisturbed exercise of their jurisdiction. And where, if there should be an attempt at disturbance by a force which they had not the power to control, they could invoke (and it would be his duty to afford it) the President to use the military power at his command, and which everybody knows to be ample for the purpose.

If it be suggested that the civil courts and juries for this district could not safely be relied upon for the trial of these cases, because either of incompetency, disloyalty or corruption, it would be an unjust reflection upon the Judges, upon the people, upon the marshal—an appointee of the President, by whom the juries are summoned—and upon our civil institutions themselves. The very institutions on whose integrity and intelligence the safety of our property, liberty, and lives our ancestors thought could not only be safely vested, but would be safe nowhere else. If it be suggested that a secret trial, in whole or in part, as the executive might deem expedient, could not be had before any other than a military tribunal, the answer is that the constitution, "in all criminal prosecutions," gives the accused the "right" to a "public trial." So abhorrent were private trials to our ancestors, so fatal did they deem them to individual security, that they were denounced, and as they no doubt thought, so guarded against as in all future time to be impossible. If it is suggested that witnesses may be unwilling to testify, the answer is that they may be compelled to appear and made to testify.

But the suggestion upon another ground is equally without force. It rests on the idea that the guilty only are ever brought to trial; that the only object of the constitution and laws in this regard is to afford the means to establish the alleged guilt. That accusation, however made, is to be esteemed *prima facie* presumption of guilt, and that the executive should be armed, without other restriction than his own discretion, with all the appliances deemed by him necessary to make the presumption conclusive. Never was there a more dangerous theory. The peril to the citizen from a prosecution so conducted, as illustrated in all history, the very elementary principles of constitutional liberty—the spirit and letter of the constitution itself—repudiate it.

Innocent parties, sometimes by private malice, sometimes for a mere partisan purpose, sometimes from a supposed public policy, have been made the subjects of criminal accusation. History is full of such instances. How are such parties to be protected, if a public trial, at the option of the executive, can be denied them, and a secret one, in whole or in part, substituted? If the names of the witnesses and their evidence are not published, what obstacles does it not interpose to establish their innocence?

The character of the witnesses against them may be all-important to that end. Kept in prison, with no means of consulting the outer world, how can they make the necessary inquiries? How can those who may know the witnesses be able to communicate with them on the subject? A trial so conducted, though it may not, as no doubt is the case in the present, be intended to procure the punishment of any but the guilty, it is obvious subjects the innocent to great danger. It partakes more of the character of the Inquisition, which the enlightened civilization of the age has driven almost wholly out of existence, than of a tribunal suited to a free people. In the palmiest days of that tribunal kings, as well as people, stood abashed in its presence, and dreaded its power. The accused was never informed of the names of his accusers. Heresy suspected was ample ground for arrest; accomplices and criminals were received as witnesses, and the whole trial was secret and conducted in a chamber almost as silent as the grave.

It was long since denounced by the civilized world, not because it might not at all times punish the heretic, (then, in violation of all rightful human power, deemed a criminal,) but because it was as likely to punish the innocent as the guilty. A public trial, therefore, by which the names of witnesses and the testimony are given, even in monarchial and despotic governments, is now esteemed amply adequate to the punishment of guilt, and essential to the protection of innocence. Can it be that this is not true of us? Can it be that a secret trial, wholly or partially, if the executive so decides, is all that an American citizen is entitled to? Such a doctrine, if maintained by an English monarch, would shake his government to its very centre, and if persevered in would lose him his crown. It will be no answer to these observations to say that this particular trial has been only in part a secret one, and that secrecy will never be resorted to except for purposes of justice. The reply is that the principle itself is inconsistent with American liberty as recognized and secured by constitutional guarantees. It supposes that whether these guarantees are to be enjoyed in the particular case, and to what extent, is dependent on executive will. The constitution in this regard is designed to secure them in spite of such will.

Its patriotic authors intended to place the citizen, in this particular, wholly beyond the power, not only of the Executive, but of every department of the government. They deemed the right to a public trial vital to the security of the citizen, and especially and absolutely necessary to his protection against Executive power. A public trial of all criminal prosecutions they therefore secured in general and unqualified terms. What would these great men have said had they been asked so to qualify the terms as to warrant its refusal under any circumstances, and make it dependent upon Executive discretion? The member who made the inquiry would have been deemed by them a traitor to liberty or insane. What would they have said if told that without such qualification the Executive would be able legally to impose it as incidental to the Executive power? If not received with derision, it would have been indignantly rejected as an imputation upon those who at any time thereafter should legally fill the office.

II. Let me present the question in another view. If such a commission as this, for the trial of cases like the present, can be legally constituted, can it be done by mere executive authority?

I. You are a court, and, if legally existing, endowed with momentous power, the highest known to man, that of passing upon the liberty or life of the citizen. By the express words of the constitution, an army can only be raised, and governed and regulated by laws passed by Congress. In the exercise of the power to rule and govern it, the act before referred to, of the 10th of April, 1806, establishing the articles of war, was passed. That act provides only for courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and designates the cases to be tried before each, and the laws that are to govern the trial. Military commissions are not mentioned, and, of course, the act contains no provision for their government. Now, it is submitted as perfectly clear, that the creation of a court, whether civil or military, is an exclusive legislative function, belonging to the department upon which the legislative power is conferred. The jurisdiction of such a court, and the laws and regulations to guide and govern it, is also exclusively legislative. What cases are to be tried by it, how the judges are to be selected, and how qualified; what are to be the rules of evidence and what punishments are to be inflicted, all solely belong to the same department. The very element of constitutional liberty, recognized by all modern writers on government as essential to its security, and and carefully incorporated into our constitution, is a separation of the legislative, judicial, and executive powers. That this separation is made in our constitution no one will deny. Article 1st declares that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

THE AMERICAN-CHINA TRADE

List of all the Steamships Engaged in it — Their Builders, Owners, Tonnage, &c.—Very Interesting Data.

Few of our readers are aware of the magnificent steamships constructed within the past two or three years by the ship-builders of New-York and vicinity for service in the waters of the Chinese Empire. The subject deserves special notice. Great success has attended American steamers designed for this trade, and our mechanics in consequence have won the warmest encomiums. It would seem that science and art have extended their aid in no department of handiwork more particularly than in the construction of these vessels, and the appreciation of the fact that their models, and the skill and ingenuity manifested in their construction, are regarded as of a superior order, is frequently practically shown by advices from that region, which state in effect that these vessels have banished, as it were, from these waters, the old style heavy-built, lumbering English crafts, so numerous there a few years since, and which monopolized the entire trade in that region.

That we might present the particulars of these steamers that have thus achieved such a triumph for American skill and American ingenuity, our reporter within the past few days visited their respective builders, and obtained from them the subjoined items of construction:

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER SUWO-NADA.

Hull built by JOHN ENGLIS & Son; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works; owners, EVERETT & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 260 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet; draft of water, 14 feet; tonnage, 1,803 tons; frames of white oak and chestnut, and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, brig. Engines, &c.; Vertical beam; one cylinder, 75 inches in diameter; stroke, 12 feet. Has four tubular boilers. Water-wheels.—Diameter, 31 feet; material, iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER CHE-KIANG.

Hull built by HENRY STEERS; machinery constructed by Morgan Iron Works; owners, RUSSELL & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 260 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet; draft of water, 8 feet 3 inches; tonnage, 1,265 tons; frames of white oak and chestnut, and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, brigantine. Engines, &c.—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 70 inches in diameter; stroke, 11 feet. Has two fine-boilers. Water-wheels.—Diameter, 30 feet; material, iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FIRE-CRACKER.

Hull built by JOHN ENGLIS & SON; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works; owners, H. W. JOHNSON & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 252 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; draft of water, 6 feet; tonnage, 1,046 tons; frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, topsail schooner. Engines, &c.—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 60 inches in diameter; stroke, 12 feet; has two return fine boilers. Water-wheels—Diameter, 30 feet; material, iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER MO-TUNE.

Hull built by JOHN ENGLIS & SON; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works; owners, GEO. BRIGGS & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 263 feet; breadth of beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 9 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1,300 tons; frames of chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, foretopsail schooner. Engines, &c.—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 55 inches in diameter; stroke, 12 feet 6 inches; has two fine boilers. Water-wheels—Diameter, 30 feet; material, iron.

THE PROPELLER TOUTTA.

Hull built by COLLYER & Co.; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works; owners, MCCREADY, MOTT & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 149 feet 5 inches; breadth of beam, 25 feet 7 inches; depth of hold, 16 feet 2 inches; draft of water, 8 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 502 tons; frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, foretopsail schooner. Engines, &c.—Vertical direct; two cylinders, 26 inches in diameter; stroke, 2 feet 2 inches; has one return flue boiler. Propeller—Diameter, 9 feet; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER SZE-CHUEN.

Hull built by LAWRENCE & FOULKES; machinery constructed by HENRY ESLEN & Co.; owners, P. S. FORBES & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 210 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 18 feet; draft of water, 11 feet; tonnage, 1,085 tons; frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, brigantine. Engines, &c.—Vertical beam, one cylinder, 50 inches in diameter; stroke, 6 feet; has two return flue boilers. Propeller—Diameter, 10 feet 5 inches; material, 21 feet.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER ORIFLAMME.

Hull built by LAWRENCE & FOULKES; machinery constructed by NEAFIE & LEAVY; owners, P. S. FORBES & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 18 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 11 feet; tonnage, 1,225 tons; frames of white oak, chesnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, foretopsail schooner. Engines, &c.—Vertical beam, one cylinder, 56 inches, in diameter; stroke, 10 feet; has two tubular boilers. Water Wheels—Diameter, 26 feet; material, iron.

THE SIDEWHEEL STEAMER KAING-LOONO.

Hull built by JOHN ENGLIS & SON; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works; owners, EVERETT & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 280 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft of water, 5 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1,098 tons; frames of white-oak, chestnut, &c., and square, fastened with copper and treenails; rig, brigantine. Engines, &c.—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 72 inches in diameter; stroke 12 feet; has two return tubular boilers. Water-wheels—diameter, 32 feet; material, iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER HANKOW.

Hull built by COLLYER & Co.; machinery constructed by Morgan Iron Works; owners, T. M. FORBES & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 211 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet 6 inches, depth of hold, 11 feet 4 inches; draft of water, 7 feet 4 inches; tonnage, 800 tons; frames of white-oak, hacmetae, &c., and square, fastened with copper and treenails; rig, schooner. Engines, &c.—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 48 inches in diameter; stroke, 12 feet; has two return flue boilers. Water-wheels—Diameter, 29 feet; material, wood.

THE PROPELLER PROMISE.

Hull built by VAN DEUSEN BRO'S.; machinery constructed by JOHN DILLON; owners, AYMAR & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 155 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet; draft of water, 10 feet; tonnage, 646 tons; frames of white oak, chesnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, fortopsail schooner. Engines, &c.—Vertical direct; two cylinders, 2 feet 5 inches in diameter; stroke, 26 inches; has one return tubular boiler. Propeller—Diameter, 9 feet; material, cast-iron.

THE PROPELLER VULCAN.

Hull built by JOHN ENGLIS & SON; machinery constructed by JOHN DILLON; owners, LINDSLEY & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 130 feet; breadth of beam, 24 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; draft of water, 8 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 390 tons; frames of white oak, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, schooner. Engines, &c.—Vertical direct; two cylinders, 26 inches in diameter; stroke, 2 feet 2 inches; has one tubular boiler. Propeller—Diameter 9 feet 6 inches; material, cast-iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER SHANTUNG.

Hull built by COLLYER & Co. Machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works. Owners, EVERETT & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft of water, 7 feet; tonnage, 600 tons; frames of white-oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig fore-topsail schooner. Engines, &c—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 36 inches in diameter; stroke, 10 feet. Has one return flue boiler. Water-wheels—Diameter, 22 feet; material, iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER KIU-KIANG.

Hull built by JOHN INGLIS & SON. Machinery constructed by Allaire Iron Works. Owners, OLIPHANT & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 243 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1,026 tons; frames of chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, schooner. Engines, &c—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 56 inches in diameter; stroke 12 feet; has two return tubular boilers. Water-wheels—diameter, 26 feet; material, iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER PO-TANG.

Hull built by ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & Co. Machinery constructed by Allaire Iron Works. Owners, OLIPHANT & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 220 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 7 feet; tonnage, 1,021 tons. Frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, four-topsail schooner. Engines, &c. —Vertical beam, one cylinder, 50 inches in diameter; stroke, 12 feet. Has two return tubular boilers. Water-wheels—Diameter, 28 feet; material, wood.

THE PROPELLER FLAMBEAU.

Hull built by LAURENCE & FOULKES. Machinery constructed by HENRY ESLER & Co. Owners, P. S. FORBES & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 155 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 18 feet; draft of water, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 809 tons. Frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, brigantine. Engines, &c.—Vertical beam, one cylinder, 50 incher; stroke, 5 feet. Has two tubular boilers. Propeller—Diameter, 10 feet; material, cast-iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FIRE DART.

Hull built by COLLYER & Co. Machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works. Owners, AUGUSTINE HEARD, Jr., & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 200 ft; breadth of beam, 30 feet, depth of hold, 11 feet, draft of water, 6 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 660 toos; frames of white oak, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, schooner. Engines, &c.—Vertical beam; one sylinder, 48 inches in diameter; stroke, 12 feet. Has two return fine boilers 27 feet long. Water-wheels—Diameter; 28 feet; material, wood and iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER HU-QUANO.

Hull built by HENRY STEERS. Machinery constructed by Allaire Iron Works. Owners, J. M. Forbes & Co. Hull.—Length on deck, 290 ft; breadth of beam, 36 ft. 6 ins; depth of hold, 14 ft; draft of water, 8 ft. 6 ins; tonnage, 1,620 tons; frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, foretopsail schooner. Engines, &c.—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 76 inches in diameter; stroke, 12 ft; has two return due boilers 30 ft. 3 ins. long. Water-Wheels.—Diameter, 28 ft. Material, iron.

THE PROPELLER TA-KIANG,

Hull built by ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & Co.; machinery constructed by DICKSON & Co.; owners OLIPHANT & Sons. Hull.—length on deck, 154 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 7 inches; draught of water, 11 feet; tonnage, 550 tons; rames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, brigantine. Engines, &c.—Vertical direct; one cylinder 36 inches in diameter; stroke, 10 feet 8 inches; has one return tubular boiler. Propeller; diameter, 10 feet; pitch, 19 feet; material, cast iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER RAFAEL,

Hull built by GEO. GREENMAN & Co.; machinery constructed by JAMES MURPHY & Co.; owners, JOHN B. Daw and others. Hull, length on deck, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 3 inches; draught of water, 6 feet; tonnage, 598 tons; frames of white oak, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, schooner. Engines, &c.—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 44 inches in diameter; has one tubular boiler. Water-wheels—Diameter, 27 feet 6 inches; material, iron.

THE PROPELLER NIPHON.

Hull built and vessel owned by R. B. FORBES. Machinery constructed by Atlantic Works. Hull—Length on deck, 157 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 25 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 16 feet; draft of water, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 475 tons; frames of wrought iron plates securely riveted. Rig, barkentine. Engines, &c.—Vertical direct; two cylinder 26 inches in diameter; stroke, 2 feet 6 inches; has one return flue boiler. Propeller—Diameter, 9 feet; material, cast-iron.

THE PROPELLER FAH-KEE.

Hull built by E. WILLIAMS. Machinery contracted by PUSEY, JONES & Co. Owners, WETMORE, CRYDER & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 14 feet; tonnage, tons; frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, brigantine. Engines, &c.—Vertical direct; one cylinder 42 inches in diameter; stroke, 3 feet 6 inches; has one tubular boiler. Propeller—Diameter, 11 feet 6 inches; material, cast-iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FOH-KEIN.

Hull built by HENRY STEERS; machinery constructed by Morgan Iron Works; owners, P. S. FORBES & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 285 feet; breadth of beam, 39 feet; depth of hold, 20 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 12 feet; tonnage, 2,100 tons; frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, brigantine. Engines, &c—Vertical beam; 1 cylinder, 81 inches in diameter; stroke, 12 feet; has 2 tubular boilers. Water-wheels—Diameter, 21 feet; material, iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER KIANG-TSZE.

Hull built by LAWRENOK & FOULKES; machinery constructed by HENRY ESLER & Co.; owners, P. S. FORBES & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 5 inches; draft of water, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1,100 tons; frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, foretopsail schooner. Engines, &c—Vertical beam; 1 cylinder, 50 inches; stroke, 11 feet; has 2 return-flue boilers. Water-wheels—Diameter, 28 feet; material, wood.

THE PROPELLER SHAN-SE.

Hull built by LAWRENCE & FOULKES; machinery constructed by FLETCHER, HARRISON & Co. Owners, P. S. FORBES & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 210 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 18 feet; draft of water, 11 feet; tonnage, 1,095 tons; frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, brigantine. Engines, &c.—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 50 inches in diameter; stroke, 9 feet; has two return fine boilers. Propeller.—Diameter, 10 feet 6 inches; material, cast-iron.

THE PROPELLER PLUTO.

Hull built by JOHN ENGLIS & SON; machinery constructed by J. DILLON, OWNERS, LINDELEY & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 100 feet; breadth of beam, 20 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; draft of water, 11 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 205 tons; frames of white oak, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, schooner. Engines, &c.—Vertical direct; one cylinder 20 feet in diameter; stroke, 1 foot 8 inches; has one tubular boiler. Propeller.—Diameter, 5 feet; material, cast-iron.

THE PROPELLER FUNG-SHUEY.

Hull built by E. S. WHITLOCK. Machinery constructed by Delamater Iron Works. Owners, H. W. HILDRETH & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 205 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet; draft of water. 12 feet; tonnage, 1,125 tons; frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, brig. Engines, &c.—Vertical direct; one cylinder 44 inches in diameter; stroke, 11 feet 9 inches; has one tubular boiler. Propeller—Diameter, 11 feet 9 inches; material, cast-iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Hull built by LAWRENCE & FOULKES. Machinery constructed by Morgan Iron Works. Owner, JOHN M. FORBES. Hull—Length on deck, 285 feet; breadth of beam, 42 feet; depth of hold, 15 feet; draft of water, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1,730 tons; frames of white oak and hacmetac, and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, schooner. Engines, &c.—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 81 inches in diameter; stroke, 12 feet; has three fine boilers. Water-wheels—Diameter, 30 feet; material, iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FIRE QUEEN.

Hull built by JOHN ENGLIS & SON; machinery constructed by Novelty Iron Works; owners, AYMAR & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 322 feet, 6 inches; breadth of beam, 47 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet; draft of water, 6 feet; tonnage, 2,039 tons; frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, none. Engines, &c,—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 81 inches in diameter; stroke, 12 feet; has four flue boilers. Water-wheels—Diameter, 36 feet; material, wood and iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER YESSO.

Hull built by JEREMIAH SIMPSON; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works; owners, T. W. DEARBORN & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet; draft of water, 10 feet; tonnage, 1,220 tons; frames of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; rig, brigantine. Engines, &c.—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 60 inches in diameter; stroke, 12 feet; has two fine boilers. Water-wheels—Diameter, 28 feet 6 inches; material, iron.

The several vessels noted above are constructed of the best and choicest material, are of extraordinary strength and of beautiful models. Their erection and service bespeak well for a larger expansion of American enterprise and interests in the distant regions of the Celestial Empire. With a few more steamships of this character, the men and vessels from this section of the world will successfully oppose those of all other nations and cause the great business of the Yang-Tsze River and its tributaries to be subject to their control.

There is plenty of room in that section for all well-built and fitted American steamships that may visit it, and it is with great pleasure we notice that whilst some are being finished, the keels of other vessels for this trade are being laid in the ship-yards of this city and vicinity,

RECAPITULATION.

	Number.	Tonnage.
Side-wheel steamers	18	22,250
Propellers	11	7,661
Total	29	29,911

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, and Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Massachusetts Light Batteries—2,000 Rebel Prisoners at the Battery—The Work of Providing Fresh Fruit for the Soldiers—Where the Money Comes From, and How it is Spent—Donations, &c.

The Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, numbering 386 men, under command of Col. W. S. LINCOLN, and the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Massachusetts Light Batteries, 283 men, in charge of Capt. BENCHAM, arrived in this city during Sunday afternoon, remaining at the Battery Barracks until yesterday. All of these commands departed by the Neptune route of steamers, for Boston, via Providence, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Thirty-fourth Massachusetts was serving at the time of its leaving the field, in the First Brigade, Independent Division, Twenty-Fourth Army Corps. The regiment was raised in Wooster, Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin and Berkshire counties, and left the State with the full strength of 1,040, receiving 350 recruits during the war, and now return with 386. The Thirty-fourth served in the Army of Western Virginia, under Gen. CROOKE, and won glory and reputation during SHERIDAN'S great campaign of the Shenandoah. It was mentioned in special orders for conspicuous gallantry in repulsing a furious attack of the enemy at the last battle of Hatcher's Run, April 1, 1865. This regiment prides itself upon having been originally commanded and instructed by Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. D. WELLES, which gallant officer was killed at the battle of Stickner's Farm, Oct. 18, 1864.

The following is the roster of the officers now with the Thirty-fourth:

Field and Staff—Colonel, W. S. LINCOLN; Lieutenant-Colonel, (Brevet Colonel,) Andrew Potter; Surgeon, R. R. Clark; Assistant Surgeons, Chas. G. Allen and Henry J. Millard; Quartermaster, Chas. H. Howland; Adjutant, Thos. W. Ripley.

Line Officers.—Company A, Capt. Welles Willard, First Lieut. John Callahan; Company B, Second Lieut. H. B. Bowley; Company C, Capt. Geo. E. Goodrich, Second Lieut. Chas. H. Morrill; Company D, Capt. M. E. Walker, First Lieut. W. B. Mitchell, Second Lieut. A. B. Fay; Company E, Capt. C. R. Chancey, First Lieut. H. T. Ball, Second Lieut. Alfred Dibble; Company F, Capt. C. W. Elwell, First Lieut. Chas. G. Blake, Second Lieut. H. P. Houghton; Company G, Capt. Frank T. Leach; Company H, Capt. H. P. Fox, First Lieut. G. L. Murdock, Second Lieut. D. C. Wishart; Company J, First Lieut. Wm. F. Belser; Company K, Capt. L. W. Van Loan, First Lieut. F. A. C. Judd, Second Lieut. C. B. Cutler.

The regiment has participated in the following battles: Ripon, Oct. 18, 1863; Newmarket, May 15, 1864; Piedmont, June 6; Lynchburg, June 18; Snicker's Ford, July 18; First Battle of Winchester, July 24; Martinsburgh, July 26; Hall Town, Aug. 25; Berryville, Sept. 3; Second Battle of Winchester, Sept. 19; Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22; Stickner's Farm, Oct. 13; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19; Third Battle of Hatcher's Run, March 30-31, 1865; Battery Gregg, April 2, Rice's Station, April 6; Surrender of LEE, April 9, 1865.

At the Battery Barracks there were yesterday some 2,000 rebel prisoners, released from Hart's Island, and a more squalid lot of men could not be imagined. The Government have given orders for the speedy transportation south of all rebel prisoners released, and in pursuance of these orders the steamer *Northern Light* took on board nearly 500 "Johnnies" and departed yesterday afternoon for City Point. Other steamers will remove the remainder to-day and to-morrow.

The Battery people are very crowded just now, in consequence of the presence of these prisoners, but endeavor to provide for the accommodation of all soldiers who arrive and are assigned to their care.

From the State Agency the Seventh N. Y. Heavy Artillery departed in the morning for Albany, where a grand reception awaits the command. Their departure was gladdened by the arrival of a great cart-load of strawberries from Col. COLYER.

THE STRAWBERRY FUND.

The greatest success attends the operations of the now famous strawberry movement, inaugurated by Col. VINCENT COLYER, of the New-York State Agency. Troops are daily supplied with large quantities of this delicious fruit, and the boys seem much pleased at the kind thoughtfulness of those who have thus furnished them with a delightful treat, and exhibit an interest in their welfare.

Yesterday morning Col. COLYER struck camp at an early hour, and moved his forces upon Washington Market at 4 A. M., and shortly after his arrival the struggle commenced. The gallant Colonel was determined that he would have a full supply of cherries and strawberries, and with that end in view began a thorough movement, and with such success that in a few hours he had complete possession of Washington Market, the fruit dealers having surrendered at discretion. This point gained, the process of buying up the fruit was carried on until not a strawberry could be got for love or money. The soldier's agent had them all. Notwithstanding the loss of the market people was so complete, Col. COLYER estimates his loss at nine hundred dollars, and some idea may be gained of the quantity of fruit thus secured the soldiers.

Col. COLYER immediately visited the barracks at the Battery, and distributed to the Massachusetts troops lying there several cart loads of strawberries, amidst a scene of the greatest excitement and uproarious enjoyment. To see these gallant and sunburnt boys in the army blue eagerly rush for strawberries, and enthusiastically eat the same, was a sight indeed.

Col. COLYER also distributed rich stores of strawberries in those soldiers who remain in the different rooms of his State Agency; the Seventh New-York Heavy Artillery, likewise, came in for a share. Not content with this, the Colonel wrote to the Medical Director regarding the supply of fruit to the hospitals in the harbor. The following is the correspondence:

COL. COLYER'S LETTER.

NEW-YORK STATE SOLDIER'S DEPOT, Nos. 50 AND 52 HOWARD-STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, June 19, 1865.

Colonel W. T. Sloan:

COLONEL: I have purchased this morning a quantity of strawberries for the soldiers in the vicinity of this city. Will you have the kindness to inform me if you would care to have some sent to either of, or all of, the hospitals in and near New-York, and how many about to each. The quantity is unlimited by my friends.

Sincerely yours,
VINCENT COLYER, Col. and Superintendent.

DR. SLOAN'S LETTER.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, No. 125 BLEECKER-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1865.

To Col. Vincent Colyer:

DEAR SIR: Please accept my thanks. Strawberries are always grateful and gratefully received. Do as you think best as to quantity?

I give you the number of patients in this vicinity: David's Island, (Dr. WEBSTER,) 1,500; McDougall Hospital, Fort Schuyler, (Dr. ORTON,) 900. Central Park, (Dr. MILHAU,) 300. Yours, truly, WM. T. SLOAN.

Gratified at so favorable and hearty a response, Col. COLYER at once applied to the Police Commissioners for the use of their boat to visit Bedloe's Island, Fort Hamilton, Fort Schuyler and David's Island Hospitals, and distribute strawberries. Mr. ACTON at once put the boat at his disposal, but unfortunately she was not found early enough to be of use, so the regular dispatch boat was used. An agent was sent off with some eight or ten thousand baskets of strawberries for the sick of those islands, and no doubt the fruit was gratefully and eagerly accepted by the poor fellows still suffering from the effects of shot and shell. Central Park and other city hospitals, where soldiers are lying, were not overlooked.

Col. COLYER is in the receipt, almost daily, of offers of moneys for this good and charitable work, and we are glad to hear that the appeals of the TIMES for help in this matter have found an echo in the hearts of our wealthy and charitable citizens. The following letters fully explain themselves, let us have more of them:

No. 53 FIFTH-AVENUE, June 19, 1865.

Col. Vincent Colyer.

DEAR SIR, I inclose a check to your order for $250, which you will please apply to the purchase of ice, fruit, &c., for the returning soldiers. Yours very truly,
L. LENOX.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1865.

Col. Colyer, No. 50 Howard-street:

I inclose my mite ($10) to aid in supplying our brave boys with fruit as they pass through the city. H. C.

There are about 30,000 more New-York troops yet to come home under recent orders, and let us give these brave boys all the pleasure and all the luxury we can afford them. Coming out of hot and dusty cars, a capfull of rich and fragrant strawberries is just the thing to please and refresh them. The public have an an energetic, earnest and honest agent to work for them in this matter, and it is to be hoped that the "Strawberry Movement" will not be allowed to die out for lack of funds. Give Col. COLYER the means, and he will furnish every soldier who passes through the city with a plenteous feast of ripe and luscious strawberries.

We hear great complaints regarding the way of feeding the troops at Fort Schuyler and Hart's Island. Gen. WESSELS is endeavoring to correct many abuses known to exist, and we hope to hear no more of these reports. Col. COLYER yesterday sent up 2,000 heads of salad, 1,000 heads of cabbage, and five crates of turnips to Hart's Island, for the use of the troops at that station.

The Dog-Pound.

The following statement shows the business transacted at the dog-pound during the week, and also the number of dogs disposed of during the corresponding period of last year:

1864.		1865.	
June 12	325	June 20	308
June 13	197	June 21	222
June 14	216	June 22	114
June 15	143	June 23	126
June 16	148	June 24	77
June 17	125	June 25	66
	1,154		913
Redeemed	25	Redeemed	66
Total	1,179	Total	829

HOMES IN THE COUNTRY.—On Wednesday, June 21, there are to be sold, at auction, one hundred and thirteen lots of ground in the village of Passaic, N. J. The property is pleasantly situated on the Passaic River, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railway, about eleven miles from the city, and four and a half this side of Paterson—not more than one hour's distance from the City Hall. The lots are about one minute's walk from the Passaic Depot, and in close proximity to a flourishing village, in which there are already erected churches of five different denominations, also a young ladies' seminary, and other good schools. The Passaic River flows through the rear of the property, and here there have already been built three manufactories, and nine additional ones are contemplated, four of them already in process of erection. The water power in the immediate vicinity, on the Passaic, is thought to be equal to that at Paterson. The sale will take place on the premises, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, (to-morrow.) Trains leave at 2 o'clock from the foot of Chambers-street.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1495, 876, 841, 1129, 1067, 945, 7, 1335, 705, 1067, 1601, 961, 1451, 677, 1349, 1297, 821, 243, 1868, 1732. *Part II.*—Nos. 1924, 1926, 1184, 1766, 1166, 704, 650, 904, 150, 1074, 1670, 1292, 1810, 496, 1576, 688, 1548, 1600, 1608, 1610.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5924, 969, 3839, 3840, 980¼, 4019, 4123, 5383, 5042, 4535, 4531, 5400¼, 5403, 5417. *Part II.*—Nos. 4956, 4390, 3876, 3655, 5168, 5018, 5038, 4960, 1496, 4378, 4994, 5012, 4200, 3810.

COMMON PLEAS.—No trial term this week.

Notice to the Bar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—ORDER.

At a General Term of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, held at the City Hall in said city, on the 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1865, present MONCRIEF, BARBOUR and GARVIN, J. J.

With the concurrence of all the Justices, it is ordered, that during the vacation the Special Term at Chambers will be held only from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M., unless otherwise ordered by the Justice presiding.

The Strong Divorce Suit—The Trial Postponed until next November.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART I.—JUNE 19.

Before Chief Justice Robertson.

Peter R. Strong vs. *Mary E. Strong.*—The above-entitled action was again called on for trial yesterday in the Superior Court, Part I. There was a large audience in attendance—the spacious court-room being filled, so that there was hardly standing-room. When the case was called in its order on the calendar, Mr. McKeon, one of the counsel for the defendant, said that he held in his hand the certificate of Dr. Guilford, of Bond-street, dated the 19th of June inst., which certificate stated in substance that Mr. Gerry, the attorney for defendant, and who was associated with him as counsel, was still ill in his bed and that he would not be able to attend to any professional duties, with safety to his life, for the next eight or ten days. Counsel therefore moved that the case go over until the next term.

Question by the Court—How long will the trial probably take?

Mr. McKeon—It will occupy ten or twelve days without doubt, a period longer than the duration of this term.

Mr. Cram—I believe it will not occupy more than from two to four days.

Mr. McKeon repeated that it would take at least ten days to try it. He would refer to the case of Clark vs. Brooks, in which his learned and esteemed friend (Mr. Cram) said he would present all the testimony in two or three hours, but it took two days.

The Court said the trial would doubtless occupy a longer time than the term of the court. Mr. Cram said it was a very hard case, that he had been using the greatest diligence for two or three months to get the cause on trial. In reply, the Justice said he was sorry, but he did not see how he could relieve the counsel from his embarrassment. The term was drawing toward its close, the trial would no doubt occupy several days, and there might be a difficulty in getting a satisfactory jury. He thought the trial should be postponed for the term.

Mr. Cram said that if the case went over this term, he must ask the Court to say that it should be set down for the November Term. For the last two months he had been endeavoring to bring this cause on for trial. In order to attend to it, he had been obliged to have other important suits, set down for the October Term, and at that time, October, he must attend to them, and could not try this one. If the trial must be put off, he asked to have it go until November. After some further cross-bar conversation between counsel, it was finally arranged that the trial should be postponed until November.

The Murderer Walters—Application to Stay his Execution Denied by the Supreme Court—Opinion of Presiding Justice Ingraham.

The following opinion was given by Justice Ingraham yesterday:

Charles H. Walters, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The People of the State of New-York, Defendants in Error.—An application is made for the allowance of a writ of error in this case. The prisoner was tried in the Sessions, and sentenced to be executed on the 16th of April, 1864, and a writ of error was brought. The judgment was affirmed in the Supreme Court, and afterward, in April, 1865, the judgment was affirmed in the Court of Appeals. That court directed the proceedings to be remitted, with directions to the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District to remit the proceedings to the Court of Sessions, to pass sentence in accordance with the judgment rendered. The General Term of the Supreme Court ordered the record and proceedings remitted to the Court of General Sessions, with directions to pass the sentence in accordance with the judgment anew. The Court of General Sessions, on the 12th of May, 1865, sentenced the prisoner to be executed on the 23d of June, 1865.

The alleged error consists in the direction of the Court of Appeals, followed by the Supreme Court, in ordering the Sessions to sentence the prisoner anew, and in the General Sessions to sentence the prisoner to death. The twenty-sixth section of the chapter, in regard to writs of error, (3d R. S., 1035,) provides, where the Supreme Court affirms a judgment in a capital case, it shall direct the sentence pronounced to be executed. In such a case, if the time of execution had passed, the Court could fix another day for the execution. The Court of Appeals might in this case have so ordered, and either remitted the case to the Supreme Court to fix the day of execution, or they might have ordered when the execution should take place. In 1863, the twenty-fourth section, before referred to, was amended by adding to it a proviso, that the appellate Courts should have power, upon a writ of error, when it shall appear that the conviction has been legal and regular, to remit the record to the court in which such conviction was had, to pass such sentence thereon as the appellate Court shall direct.

Under this amended section, either course might have been adopted. The Supreme Court could have ordered the sentence to have been executed, and fixed the day of the execution, or it could have remitted the record to the General Sessions, to pass sentence again. The direction of the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court to remit the proceedings to the Sessions, was not necessary, but, at the same time, was not error. It may be considered as surplusage, as it only directed what would have been consistent with the law under a simple affirmance of the judgment; or, if proper, its force and validity were not affected by remitting the proceedings to the Supreme Court, to be remitted to the Court of Sessions to pass sentence anew. Under either view, it was a mere statement, and directed to do what the law prescribed for the Supreme Court in an affirmance of the judgment.

Objection is taken to the sentence of the Sessions as being a full sentence instead of merely fixing a day of execution. The statute does not give the Sessions authority to fix the day, but to pass such sentence anew and in accordance with the judgment of the Appellate Court.

This was done in conformity with the statute. The Sessions is to pass such sentence as the Appellate Court should direct. The final sentence had become a nullity, the time of execution having expired; and when the Court of Appeals ordered the Sessions to sentence the prisoner anew, it was a direction from the Appelate Court, by the court below, in accordance with the statute. Such direction was given in the Radtsky case by the Court of Appeals, directed to the Oyer and Terminer. The fact of the transmission of the direction through the Supreme Court does not, in my judgment, affect the regularity of the proceedings. My opinion is, that there is no error in the proceedings, and that the application should be denied.

United States District Court—Eastern District.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. *Richard Baker.*—This was a case of alleged larceny at the Navy-yard. The proof on the part of the government was that the accused was employed in the Navy-yard in a store in which remnants were kept; that he was detected going out of the Navy-yard without a pass, and with a piece of linen sheeting wrapt round his person under his clothes; and that goods of a similar character were in the store in which he was employed. The accused gave no explanation of how the goods came into his possession, but he gave some proof that in one of the stores an account of stock had been taken, and nothing was found to be missing. He also gave testimony of good character. The jury were out about an hour, and then returned with a verdict of guilty, but with a recommendation to mercy.

For the United States, Assistant District-Attorney Perry; for defendant, Mr. Pearsall.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

A HARDENED VILLIAN.

George Morton was tried in this court yesterday for grand larceny.

George McDermott, the complainant, testified that on the 14th of May he slept at Crook's Hotel in Chatham-street, occupying the same room with the prisoner; when he retired to bed witness had with him a gold watch, $70 in money, some valuable jewels and clothing. When Mr. McDermott awoke in the morning, he found himself lying half way in bed, and the other portion of his body on the floor. Witness felt very strangely and believed that he had been drugged. The prisoner was gone when witness got up, and all complainant's clothing and property were gone. Witness never saw or knew prisoner before, although prisoner claimed to be acquainted with him.

Officer Wooldridge testified that in consequence of information received from the prisoner, he rec

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 19, 1865.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '67	114	100	Nic. Transit Co	5
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	116	560	N. Y. Central	94⅛
5,500	do	110⅛	200	do 2d call	94
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68 C.	116	50	Erie Railway	77⅛
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	103⅛	200	do	77⅛
6,000	do	103⅛	100	Hnd. Riv. R	109
25,000	do b5	109⅛	800	do	109⅛
21,000	U. S. 5s, 5-20s C. New Issue	103⅛	300	do 2d call	109
			400	do	109
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98⅛	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	96½
11,000	Va. State 6s	60	100	do	96⅝
1,000	Tenn. 6s	65½	45	Reading R	96
5,000	Mo. State 6s	73⅛	200	do	96⅛
1,000	do	73	1300	do 2d call	96⅛
4,000	do	73⅛	300	do	96⅛
5,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	73⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	65⅛
			100	do	65⅛
1,000	do 2d call	73	600	do 2d call	66
4,000	do	72⅝	8	Mich. Cen. R.	111
4,000	North Car. 6s	71	10	do	110⅛
2,000	Ohio & M. Cer	25⅞	300	Ill. Cen. R.	123
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	79	200	do 2d call s60	123
4,000	Mich. So. & N. Ins.	96	50	do	123
6,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	113	300	do s60	122⅛
			22	do	122
20	Fourth Nat. Bank	97⅛	606	Cleve. & Pitts	69⅝
10	Am. Ex. Bank	116	200	do s30	69
10	do	115	400	do 2d call	69
10	Phœnix Bank	105	966	do	69⅛
100	Canton Co	38⅝	150	Chic. & N. W. 2d c'l	25⅞
200	do 2d call	38⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	54⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co	53⅛	100	do	54⅝
100	Mariposa M. Co	12	100	do 2d call	54⅝
100	Cum. Coal Pr. 2d c'l	42	100	Cleve. & Tol	105
10	West. U. Teleg'h	82⅛	100	Chic. & Rock I	93⅝
10	At. Mail S. Co	175	200	do s10	93⅝
100	do	174	100	do	93⅝
200	Cary Improve't	26⅛	100	do 2d call	93⅝
100	do	26⅛	300	Mil. & Pr. Du C	37

SECOND BOARD.

$6,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	103⅛	600	Hnd. Riv. R.	109⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. New issue	103⅛	100	do s30	109⅝
			100	do	109⅝
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98⅛	3300	Reading R	96
5,000	Tenn. 6s	72⅛	400	do s10	96
4,000	Missouri 6s	73⅛	1000	do	96⅛
200	Canton Co	38⅛	500	do 2d call	96
100	do	38	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	96⅛
1,000	Cum. Coal Pr.	41⅛	300	do s15	96⅛
100	do	41⅛	500	do	96⅛
100	do	41	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	65⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	93	200	do	65⅞
200	do	92⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R.	122⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R.	110⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts	69
200	Quick. Min. Co.	51⅛	500	do	67⅛
100	do	51⅛	300	do	67⅛
50	do 2d call	52	300	do	67⅛
100	do	51⅛	200	do	67⅛
100	do	51	100	Chi. & N. W.	54⅝
100	Erie Railway	76⅛	300	do	54⅝
100	do	76⅛	200	do	54⅝
200	Ohio. & R. I	86⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	54
100	do	86⅛	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	36

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	24⅞	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	64⅞
10,000	do. b3	24⅞	900	do b3	64⅞
10,000	do	24⅞	100	do	64⅞
10,000	do	24⅞	300	do s3	64⅞
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R	93⅛	600	Cleve. & Pitts	69⅛
200	do	93⅛	200	do s3	69⅛
100	do	93⅛	200	do	69⅛
100	do s3	93⅛	200	do	69⅛
100	do b3	93⅛	200	do	69⅛
200	do	93⅛	200	do b8	69⅛
100	do s3	93⅛	200	do	69⅛
100	Erie Railway	77⅛	100	do	69⅛
100	do c	77⅛	400	Chic. & R. I	96⅛
100	do	77⅛	200	do	96⅛
100	do b10	77⅛	200	do	96⅛
100	do b3	77⅛	300	Chic. & N. W.	54⅝
100	do s3	77⅛	100	do c	54⅝
100	Hnd. Riv. R s10	109⅛	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr. s-d	54⅝
100	do	109⅛	300	do	54⅝
100	do	109⅛	100	do	54⅝
100	do	109⅛	100	Canton Co	38⅛
100	do	109⅛	100	do	38⅛
200	Reading R	96	100	Cary Improve't	26⅝
100	do	96	100	do	26
100	do	96⅛	100	do	26⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co. s3	52	200	Cumb. Coal	41⅞
100	do	52	100	do b30	42
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	96	100	do	42

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s	99⅞	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr. s-d	53⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R	92⅛	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	68⅝
100	do	92⅞	400	do s3	68⅝
100	Erie Railway	75⅞	200	do	68⅝
100	do	75⅞	200	do b3	68⅝
100	Hudson Riv. R	109⅛	200	do b10	68⅝
100	do s3	108⅞	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	96
100	Reading R	94⅞	100	Canton Co. b3	38
100	do b3	95	700	Chic. & R. I	98
100	do	96	500	do	97⅞
100	do s3	95	100	do s3	97⅞
100	do	96⅛	100	do	97⅞
100	do b3	95	400	Cary Improve't b3	26⅝
100	Mich. S. & N. I. s3	63	200	do	26⅝
100	do	63	100	Cum. Coal Co.	40⅝
100	do	63⅛	400	do b30	40⅝
100	do	63⅛	100	do b3	40⅝
100	do	63	400	do s30	40
100	do b3	63	200	do	40
100	do	62⅞			

MONDAY, June 19—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated National and Local Banks of the City of New-York now in the Clearing-House, for the week ending Saturday last, June 17, compare as follows with the previous weekly statement, and also with the corresponding week last year, and the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Increase in Loans	$551,676
Decrease in Specie	1,799,743
Increase in Deposits	4,437,381
Increase in Legal-Tender	6,365,508

	June 10, 1865.	June 17, 1865.	June 18, 1864.
Local Capital	$69,927,725	$35,414,647	$40,314,647
National	——	41,485,000	36,585,000
Total in C. H.	$69,927,725	$76,899,647	$76,899,647
Loans	195,773,583	208,944,311	208,392,635
Specie	32,916,201	16,680,877	18,480,620
Deposits	169,445,671	189,347,334	185,509,993
Legal-Tender	——	62,567,344	56,201,836
In Sub-Treas'y	37,498,758	42,845,973	42,913,076

The Banks in the Clearing-House add over six millions to their legal-tender since last Monday. The Deposit line is up four and a half millions, while very little has been added to Loans and Discounts. The Banks lose $1,799,743 on their Specie average, while the Treasury Office gains $1,938,085, since last Wednesday, in the excess of Customs receipts over Interest payments in gold. Including the National Banks not in the Clearing-House, the total of Legal-Tender Money held in Banks in this city is nearly seventy millions. The total stock of gold in Bank and in the New-York Treasury Office is still over forty millions.

The Mechanics', capital $2,000,000; Union, $1,500,000; Citizens', 400,000, and Ocean $1,000,000, last week completed their National organization.

The market for Money to-day opens with a greater show of ease for the week than on last Monday, and the Gold market is 3 ⅌ cent. lower than on Saturday. Bills on London are 110@110¼ ⅌ cent. for sight, with more disposition on the part of Bankers to draw. The later news from Europe this morning is to the effect that the course of orders for United States 5-20s from the Continent has fairly turned to purchases again in the London and New-York markets. Some such orders are understood to have been received and executed here to-day, and although the amount may not be very large, the effect on the Gold and Exchange rates was immediate. At 3 o'clock the price of Gold was 141¼ ⅌ cent. There is a growing confidence in the early increase of the export of Government Cotton, which tends to restrain the speculation in Gold.

The Railway Share speculation was 2 and 3 ⅌ cent. down from Saturday's sales, the market closing dull in the Afternoon. The Miscellaneous Shares participated in this downward turn to the extent of 1@2 ⅌ cent. No particular cause was offered for the sudden change of feeling which appeared to run through the entire Share list at the close of the day. The following quotations were made at 4 o'clock, as compared with Saturday afternoon:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅛	96⅛	Pittsburgh	69¾	66⅝
U. S. 5-20s	103⅛	103⅛	Northwest	26	24⅝
T. Certificates	99⅞	99⅞	N. West Pref	55⅛	53⅛
N. Y. Central	95	92⅛	Rock Island	100	97⅞
Erie	77⅛	75⅞	Fort Wayne	96⅛	94⅝
Hudson	109	109⅛	Cumb'land Coal	42⅛	40
Reading	96⅛	96	Quicksilver	52	51⅛
Mich. Southern	65⅝	62⅞	Mariposa	12⅞	12⅛
Illinois Central	123⅛	122⅛	Ohio & M. Certs	25	24⅛

The following bids were made to-day. The July half-yearly Dividend of the Park National is 6 ⅌ cent., with an extra Dividend of 10 ⅌ cent. The Hanover Bank declares 6 ⅌ cent. for July.

New-York	115
Manhattan	130
Merchants'	106
Mechanics'	113
Phœnix	109
Tradesmen's	128
Butchers' & Drovers'	125
National	109
Merchants' Exch'ge	101
Mechanics' B'k Ass	98
Broadway	150
Ocean	80
American Exchange	115
Chatham	134
Bank of N. America	107
Hanover	107
Metropolitan	128
Market	106
Nassau	105
Shoe and Leather	103
Corn Exchange	109
Continental	97⅛
St. Nicholas	100
Commonwealth	100
Atlantic	98
Importers' & Traders'	107
Park	154
Central National	100
Fourth National	97

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	1883	92	
N. Y. Cen. 6s	1887	85	
N. Y. Cen. 6s	R. Est	93	
N. Y. Cen. 6s	Subscrip.	85	
N. Y. Cen. 7s	1876	104	
N. Y. Cen. 7s	cou., 1876	104	
Erie 1st Mort.,	7s, ex d	101½	
Erie 7s, 2d mort.,	1879	104	
Erie 7s, 4th mort.,	1880	93	
Erie 7s, 5th mort.,	1868	93	
Buf., N.Y. & E. R.	1st 7s	99	
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort.,		112½	
Harlem, 1st mort.,	90-72	100	
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c.,	1875	116⅛	
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.,		75	
Lack. & West'n Bds		100	
Del. L. & W. 1st mort		101¾	
Del. L. & W. 2d mort.		101	
Tol. & Wab. 1st mort		90	
Tol. & Wab. 2d mort		73⅛	
Chi. & R. I. 1st mort		101	
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.		98	
N. J. Cen. 1st m'rt		110	
N. J. Cen. 2d mort		101	
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.		102	
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.		95	

The following is a comparative statement of the number, capital and circulation of the National Banks actually organized for business purposes throughout the country at the close of 1864, and of the week ending with June 17, 1865:

	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Dec. 31, 1864	643	$135,618,374	$68,789,375
June 17, 1865	1,297	310,296,691	140,797,758
Increase	654	$174,677,317	$74,028,380

The Sub-Treasury receipts yesterday were $13,916,597, including $281,000 from customs, and $4,965,000 on account of loan; payments, $8,667,699; balance, $48,094,870.

The following is a statement of the New-York Canal Tolls received during the month of May, 1865, as compared with the six previous years.

	Receipts.		
May, 1865	$336,078		
May, 1864	575,693	Comp. loss	$239,615
May, 1863	736,459	Comp. loss	399,381
May, 1862	743,811	Comp. loss	407,733
May, 1861	522,863	Comp. loss	186,725
May, 1860	409,571	Comp. loss	73,493
May, 1859	273,415	Comp. gain	62,663

The National Shoe and Leather Bank (which has changed its dividend time to January and July, instead of April and October, as heretofore,) has just declared an additional dividend of three (3) ⅌ cent. out of the profits of the past three months.

Messrs. WILMERDING & MEAD have opened a stock commission house and local agency for the National 7-30 Loan, at No. 64 Broadway, running through to No. 19 New-street. Mr. WILMERDING was formerly of the firm of WILMERDING & MOUNT, and Mr. MEAD formerly of the firm of BURGESS & MEAD. The references of the firm are unexceptionable.

Of the Coal Trade of last week, the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says:

"The quantity sent by railroad this week is 24,-609 11; by canal, 6,848; for the week, 31,457 11 tons, against 99,307 for the corresponding week last year. Loss for the week, 67,849 tons.

There is a little increased demand for steamboat coal, but prepared continues dull, notwithstanding the decreased quantities sent to market.

Several collieries are preparing to start again, the men agreeing to go to work at the reduced rates proposed on the 1st of May last.

The trade sums up this week as follows, compared with last year:

	1864. Week.	1864. Total.	1865. Week.	1865. Total.	Inc. & Dec.
F. and R. R. R.	68,043	1,410,341	34,610	1,127,807	d282,534
Schuyl Canal	31,266	315,532	8,848	189,457	d126,075
L. Valley R. R.	31,477	675,531	12,780	566,193	d 77,638
Lehigh Canal	21,189	192,977	17,498	150,866	d 41,527
Scranton South	——	417,112	——	341,421	d 75,691
Scranton North	——	129,063	——	95,258	d 30,805
Penn. Coal Co.					
By railroad	5,438	102,301	10,869	209,358	107,057
By canal	20,033	181,867	7,055	15,233	d 66,634
Del. and Hudson	30,710	209,460	32,562	189,554	d 9,886
Shamokin	1,226	129,863	1,216	126,786	1,936
Treverton	——	26,358	——	9,650	d 16,708
South Mountain	——	26,361	——	16	d 26,345
Lykens Valley	——	15,202	——	19,478	4,276
Broad Top	8,514	166,366	3,051	112,153	d 54,213
Total	219,896	3,910,723	116,489	3,184,193	
	116,489	3,184,193			
Difference	103,409	726,530			

The falling off in the trade continues large, and unless some efforts are made to start the trade at 'bottom prices,' the falling off will reach a million tons before there is much reaction."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 19, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, 14 bbls. Ashes, 17,611 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. and 485 bags Corn Meal, 76,258 bushels Wheat, 71,589 bushels Corn, 112,800 bushels Oats, 677 pkgs. Provisions, and 295 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet to-day, at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $7 87½@$8 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited request, including Java at 24c.@26c.; Rio at 18½c.@23c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@23c.; St. Domingo at 18½c.@19c.; Native Ceylon at 23¼c. ⅌ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Continues quiet at drooping prices. Middlings, 40c.@41c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request, at a partial reduction of 10c. @ 15c. ⅌ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 8,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 60@$6; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 25@$6 45; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 85@$7 ⅌ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 60 @ $6 00
Extra State	6 20 @ 6 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 30 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	6 85 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	6 80 @ 9 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	6 90 @ 11 50

Southern Flour is depressed and lower to-day. Sales since our last, 700 bbls., at $7 10@$8 for poor to good, and $8 05@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy. Sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $6 30@$8 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand, including superfine, at $5 25@$5 75 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, but heavy in price; $4 75 for Jersey, $4 75 for Western, and $5 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 1,250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet to-day, though quoted down at 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 16,500 bushels, including White Michigan at about $2; Amber Milwaukee at $1 45; Racine Spring at $1 42 ⅌ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower. Sales 50,000 bushels at 86c.@91c. for Mixed Western; 70c. for damaged old do. ⅌ bushel. Rye and Barley are unchanged. Barley Malt is quiet; 2,900 bushels sold at $1 50@$1 55 ⅌ bushel. Oats are more abundant and are lower, yet less active; Western, 78c.; State, 73c.; Prince Edward's Island, 65c. ⅌ bushel.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	June 19, 1865.
Price of Gold	236	142½
Superfine Flour ⅌ bbl	$9 60@ 9 90	$5 60@ 6 00
Extra State Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 00@10 40	6 20@ 6 70
Extra Western Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 10@15 00	6 30@11 60
Extra Canada Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 90@12 00	6 30@ 8 75
Southern Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 80@15 00	7 10@12 00
Rye Flour, ⅌ bbl	8 25@ 8 30	5 25@ 5 75
Corn Meal, ⅌ bbl	7 75@ 8 90	4 65@ 5 10
White Wheat, ⅌ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	1 80@ 2 20
Red and Amb. Wheat, ⅌ bu	2 20@ 2 50	1 38@ 1 80
Corn, ⅌ bushel	1 75@ 1 80	86@ 91
Rye, ⅌ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	85@ 86
Barley, ⅌ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 40
State Oats, ⅌ bushel	1 00@ 1 09¼	73 —

HAY—Has been in request and firm, at 95c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continues quiet, but steady, at 12½c.@36c. for very poor to prime, and 35c.@40c. for fancy, ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Have been in moderate demand, at former rates.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request at previous prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 70@$1 75 ⅌ gallon; and Rosin at $15@$17 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are in less demand, including Crude Whale at $1; bleached do., at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm, at $1 85@$1 90; unbleached do., at $2 20@$2 25. Lard Oil, at $1 50@$1 55. Linseed, $1 17@$1 20 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in request at 34½c.@35c. for Crude; 52c.@53½c. for Refined, in bond; 71c. @73c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted less attention, even from speculative buyers, at reduced prices, the market closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,000 bbls., in lots, at $27 62½ @$28, closing at $27 62½ for New Mess; $24 50@$25 for 1863-4 Mess; $20@20 50 for Western Prime Mess, and $18 50@$19 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,250 bbls. New Mess, June and July delivery, seller's and buyer's option, at $25 50@$27 62½ ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, at 11c.@ 13½c. for Shoulders, and 14c.@17½c. for Hams; sales equal to 350 pkgs. Bacon is quiet, including Cumberland Cut, at 14c.@14½c.; short rib at 16c.@15½c.; long rib at 14c.@14½c.; short clear at 16c.@16½c.; long cut Hams at 14c.@ 14½c. ⅌ lb.; sales 100 boxes. Lard favors buyers; sales 600 tcs. and bbls. at 15¾c.@19½c., the latter for choice, ⅌ lb. Beef is inactive at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues neglected. Beef Hams continue quiet; 125 bbls. were sold at $25@27 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in fair request at 26c.@33c. for poor to prime new State, and 26c.@30c. for new Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in demand at 7c.@10c. for poor to prime ⅌ pound.

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	June 19, 1865.
Price of Gold	236	142½
Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$39 87½@$41 50	$24 50 @$25 00
Prime Pork, ⅌ bbl	34 50 @ 35 25	18 50 @ 19 00
Hams, ⅌ lb	19 @ 22	14 @ 17½
Shoulders, ⅌ lb	17½@ 18	11 @ 14
Bacon, ⅌ lb	20½@ 24	14 @ 16¾
Plain Mess Bf., ⅌ bl	19 00 @ 22 00	10 00 @ 14 00
Lard, ⅌ lb	20 @ 24½	15¾@ 19¾
State Butter, ⅌ lb	46 @ 60	26 @ 33
Cheese, ⅌ lb	15 @ 24	7 @ 16

SUGARS—Have been in limited request, yet held firmly. Sales since our last 670 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10½c.@12½c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars in fair demand at 14½c.@19½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 13,000 lbs. at 18c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 96,000 lbs. very inferior to choice at 10½c.@11½c., and 50,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@ ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 250 bbls., in lots, at $2 02@$2 03 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 50 bales Sea Island Cotton (by steamer) at ⅝d.; 25 hhds. Tallow at 7s. 6d. For Bristol, 75 hhds. Tallow on private terms. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, June 19, 1865.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President; Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Van Voorhis.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the special committee appointed by the Common Council to make the necessary arrangements for properly celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, be and they are hereby requested to confer with his Excellency, Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of the State, and request that Monday, the third of July, may be designated as a legal holiday, whereby two days (July third and fourth) may be appropriated for giving expression to the patriotic joy of the people of this State, for the glorious successes of the loyal people of our country in suppressing the attempt made to destroy the integrity of the Union, and to afford them ample time to humbly and fervently acknowledge the goodness and mercy of the Ruler of the destinies of nations, in restoring to our common country the blessings of peace, prosperity, and happiness; and, be it further

Resolved, That the said special committee, in the event of failing to obtain the consent of His Excellency, the Governor, to so designate the third proximo as a legal holiday, be and they are hereby requested to recommend to the people of this city that they observe Monday, the third day of July, as a holiday, thus continuing the two days, Monday and Tuesday, July third and fourth, as a time of joy and gratitude for the blessings and favors conferred upon our people as seen in a restored Union, a return of paternal relations between the different States comprising it, and the evidence of the beginning of a new era of unexampled prosperity for our whole country.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Daniel Uperfeat, of number seven hundred and twenty-eight Second-avenue, be and he hereby is included in the list of names of blind persons that have been donated the sum of fifty dollars each.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Morton—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Abraham Bell, late of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, and David Meehan, late of the Seventeenth Regiment, United States Army, both wounded soldiers, to keep a soda-water stand on the sidewalk at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, provided a permit has been given them by the authorities of St. Paul's Church, subject to the control of the city authorities, the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of D. A. Harlest, Esq., attorney for Thomas Abbot, for the sum of six hundred and thirty-two dollars ($632,) and also in favor of the same attorney for John W. Crump, for the sum of five hundred and nineteen dollars ($519,) being the amount due and remaining unpaid said Abbot and Crump, with interest, for salary to each of said persons to the date of the confirmation of their respective services in the office of the Board of Aldermen, and that the same be charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That Brown & Thompson, Photographers, corner of Sixth-avenue and Eighth-street, have permission to keep a show-case in front of their premises, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given William May, a disabled soldier, to keep a stand on the southeast corner Chambers-street and Broadway, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Tracy to place a sign on the southwest corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to John McLaughlin, to keep a stand on the sidewalk, opposite number eighteen Bowery, he having received permission from the owner of the said premises, the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in One Hundred and Tenth-street, from the Eighth to the Ninth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and reset on all streets between Washington and West streets, that intersect between Hammond and Hoboken streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to T. B. Gnilpin to erect a bay window on house southeast corner of Forty-fifth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the New Yorker Democrat for the sum of six dollars, Nicholas Seagrist for the sum of two dollars, Dodworth Band for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars, being for expense incurred under the direction of the Committee on National Affairs, on the occasion of the funeral of Captain P. J. Neary, of the Tenth New-York Volunteers; also in favor of the New-York Times for the sum of six dollars; also in favor of the New-York Daily Express for the sum of one dollar, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of James Armstrong, of number three hundred and two Pearl-street, on the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation.

Alderman Brice moved to amend the resolution by inserting the name of Annie Shannon, of Thirty-third-street and Ninth-avenue.

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was then referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Garret Beecher to regulate and grade, set, curb and gutter, stone and flag the sidewalk in front of his premises, north side of Eighty-fourth-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, said work to be done at his own expense and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Elisha Peirce to erect a soda-water stand in centre of Barling-slip, near cross-walk South-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That there be and is hereby granted to the City Gas Company of New-York for their assignees, permission to manufacture, supply and sell, and the right to lay pipes and mains for conducting gas for illuminating and other purposes through the streets, avenues, lanes and other public places in the City of New-York, for a period of thirty-years from the date of the organizing of said company as provided by the general manufacturing law of the State of New-York, the said conductors to be laid by said company or their assigns, under the supervision of the Street Commissioner, the said company being required to restore the street opened by them for the purpose of laying such pipes and mains to the same condition as before the said pipes and mains were laid.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Ryers moved a reconsideration of the above vote.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution, and on his motion called the ayes and noes.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, O'Brien, Van Voorhis.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and the same is hereby set apart to defray the expenses of celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence, the said amount to be taken from the appropriation of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum to attend their annual exhibition to take place on Monday next, nineteenth instant.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from the Fifth Regiment to attend excursion of said regiment on Thursday, June twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was accepted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Conference, appointed to consider the difference of opinion as to the bill of the New-York Era, presented a report.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—11.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to lay a cross-walk at the intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag and reflag the sidewalks of Third-avenue and Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Thirtieth-street from the First-avenue to the Fourth-avenue with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag the sidewalks on the corner of West Tenth-street and Bleecker-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to lease to the German Hospital a lot of ground corner of Lexington-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of paying Richard L. Conklin for loss of horse occasioned by the giving way of a gutter-stone in Broadway.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of payment to families for fort-night ending June tenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to advertising for the Common Council for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum $10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

WALLACK'S—THE IRON MASK.

WINTER GARDEN—LOVE: OR THE COUNTESS AND THE SERF.

NIBLO'S—PEARL OF SAVOY: OR, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE HIDDEN HAND.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 BROADWAY.—THE ITALIAN MARIONETTE COMPANY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Richmond *Republic* of Saturday says: "At the time of the great conflagration on the 3d of April last, three of the warehouses in this city were filled with tobacco belonging to the French Government. One of the warehouses, we believe, was destroyed by fire, but the other two, containing about 1,100 hogsheads, escaped uninjured. Monsieur PAUL, the French Consul in this city, has for some days past been busily engaged in having this tobacco shipped for France. During the present week three steamers and one schooner laden with the tobacco have sailed from this port.

A horrible murder was committed some time last week in Roxbury, Mass., The bodies of BELLA JOYCE and JOHN JOYCE, a girl of 14 and her brother aged 11 years, were found Sunday afternoon in the woods, with several wounds on them. A reward of $5,500 is offered for the arrest and conviction of the brutal perpetrator of this crime. A man was arrested yesterday, suspected of the crime, but no direct evidence appears against him.

Intelligence of the rapid increase of Union feeling in the Southern States is daily received, but coupled with statements of the terribly destitute condition of the people. In Northern Georgia many persons are dying for want of food, and it is feared that hundreds will perish of starvation unless measures are taken for their relief.

The Raleigh *Standard* states that the line of travel is now open from Weldon to Petersburgh. Travelers can go from Raleigh to Petersburgh in twenty-four hours, and from Raleigh to Baltimore in forty-eight hours, by the way of Petersburgh and Fortress Monroe.

Mr. ROBERT KING, a well known and highly esteemed member of the New-York Detective Police Force, died suddenly of congestion of the brain, at his dwelling, No. 112 Sullivan-street, yesterday morning.

The friends of Mrs. SURRATT have injudiciously taken to defending her, by means of anonymous pamphlets, which they scatter liberally through the Washington Hotels.

The parties arrested at San Francisco, charged with intent to violate neutrality by invading Mexico, have been dismissed by the United States Grand Jury.

Colonel GRAYLAY, of New-Orleans, who is said to have offered a reward of a million dollars for the murder of Mr. LINCOLN, has been arrested and sent to Washington.

The subscriptions to the National Loan yesterday amounted to $3,273,100. The number of $50 and $100 subscriptions was 2,293.

The family of President JOHNSON, and his daughter, Mrs. PATTERSON, arrived yesterday at Washington.

LOCAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a resolution was adopted granting to the City Gas Company of New-York the right to lay mains and pipes for conducting gas through the city. A resolution was also adopted requesting the Committee on the Celebration of the Fourth of July to urge Gov. FENTON to designate the 3d of July as a legal holiday; and in the event of his declining to do so, then the committee are requested to recommend our citizens to observe the 3d as a general holiday. A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that the appropriation for advertising is exhausted, and recommending that no further expenses on that account be incurred. A resolution was presented by Alderman RYERS, asking the Comptroller whether the exhaustion of the appropriation will prevent the advertising of the proceedings of the Common Council in the regularly appointed corporation papers.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and concurred in the resolution calling on Gov. FENTON to designate the 3d of July as a legal holiday; also in the resolution giving the City Gas Company the right to lay gas mains and pipes in the streets and avenues.

Several New-York and Eastern regiments arrived and left the city yesterday. A large squad of Rebel prisoners are at the Battery Barracks, awaiting transportation. The great "strawberry movement" among the soldiers continues in unabated success. Col. COLYER, the New-York State Agent, cleaned out Washington Market completely yesterday, purchasing some $900 worth of strawberries and cherries. The troops passing through the city were liberally provided with quantities of delicious fruit, and nearly 10,000 baskets were distributed among the various soldiers' hospitals in this vicinity. More money is wanted for this "strawberry work," and it can be put to good use.

During the past week 376 deaths occurred in this city—82 men, 62 women, 130 boys and 102 girls—being a decrease of 34, as compared with the previous week, and of 50, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption 52, marasmus 21, convulsions 35, cholera infantum 16, cholera morbus 1, diarrhea 12, diphtheria 8, bronchitis 4, scarlet fever 11, typhus fever 11, inflammation of the lungs 17, small-pox 11, sun-stroke 1.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant-District-Attorney HUTCHINGS succeeded in procuring the conviction of JOHN A. CANTER, a notorious counterfeiter, who has often escaped heretofore, although he has already passed seventeen years in prison. When arrested, CANTER had in his possession $27,000 worth of counterfeit bills. He was sent to the State Prison for ten years.

An opinion was given yesterday in the Supreme Court by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM, denying the motion made on Saturday last, for a second writ of error, and a stay of the execution of CHAS. A. WALTERS, who is sentenced to be executed in the yard of the city prison on Friday next for the crime of murder.

A milliner, named MATILDA H. FISKE, yesterday obtained a verdict in the Supreme Court, before Justice CLERKE, against Mr. NELSON BAILEY, of Yonkers, for $275, for injuries which resulted from her falling into an unprotected cistern in the rear of defendant's premises in the Spring of 1863.

The divorce suit of STRONG vs. STRONG, the trial of which has been pending in the Superior Court of this city for many months past, was yesterday postponed, on motion of counsel, and by the order of the court, until the first Monday of November next.

In the Leydel extradition case, before Commissioner NEWTON, yesterday, counsel were occupied in arguing the legal questions arising in the case, and reviewing the testimony, which has all been taken. The decision of the Commissioner is reserved.

Mr. MARTIN PURCELL, of No. 11 Thames-street, was accidentally drowned off Pier No. 8, North River, and private JAMES ANABLE fell overboard and was drowned off Pier No. 1, yesterday morning.

Mrs. CATHARINE HESSIAN lesped from a third-story window at No. 343 West Houston-street, at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. A child that was in her arms was mortally injured.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER KEEFE died at the New-York Hospital yesterday, having been accidentally crushed between two loaded freight cars on Long Dock, Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. WILLIAM CARR, of No. 190 East Thirty-first-street, died yesterday, having been prostrated by heat on Saturday evening.

The Mayor of Brooklyn has vetoed the ordinance renaming and renumbering the streets of that city.

At the Live Stock Markets yesterday, beef cattle sold from ½c. to 1c. ₩ lb., dressed weight, above last week, owing to the light receipts. Prices ranged at 16c.@17½c. ₩ lb. for good to prime bullocks; 15c.@15½c. for fairs; 13½c.@14½c. for common, and 12c.@13c. for poor. Veal calves are higher, ranging at 8c. to 11c. ₩ lb., live weight, for common to good. Sheep are also a shade higher. Prices of other animals are about as reported at last week's market.

Produce and Merchandise were less freely dealt in yesterday, though the tendency of prices was in favor of buyers, in most instances. The Freight Market was quiet.

Gold was three per cent. lower, and the Railways two to three per cent. down from Saturday's sales, while Government stocks stiffened up ¼ to ½ per cent.

Legal and Moral Proscription—The Abettors of the Rebellion at the North.

All the indications thus far tend to show that the Union men of the South will incorporate into their new constitutions most rigorous tests of loyalty, and very extensive disfranchisements. They have the power to do this. By the reconstruction proclamations of the President, the new constitutional conventions must be "composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others;" and they are empowered to "prescribe the qualifications of electors, and the elegibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State." It is true that all who vote for these convention delegates must have the qualifications prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State before its so-called "secession;" but thousands in each State who have these qualifications have been so identified with the rebellion that they will not be considered by the Provisional Governor, and the judges of election, his appointees, as meeting the other requirement of loyalty to the United States, and their votes will be rejected. The new conventions will represent that portion of the people who have always remained loyal at heart, and who have been made to suffer in some form or other because of it. They will take every precaution to prevent the control of the State from again passing into the hands of those who so flagitiously betrayed it. This object alone will necessitate great curtailments of the franchise. It is only to be feared that personal feeling may impel the Union men to indulge in an undue measure of proscription. The impulse will be very strong to repay persecution with persecution. All such action ought to be avoided. Broad considerations of public policy should determine the future relations of the loyal Southerners to those who have been disloyal. Private griefs should have no influence. This is a matter, however, which the loyal people of the South are entitled to settle in their own way.

On its face it would be as just to disfranchise the Northern man as the Southern man, who had abetted the rebellion. Beyond all question, the National Government has been hated as intensely, and struggled against as strenuously, by tens of thousands in the North as by any in the South. Beyond all question, it encountered quite as much danger from the machinations of copperhead politicians in secret counsel as from the actual military movements of the rebels in the field. The efforts to paralyze the government by defeating tax bills, and conscription bills were just as treasonable in their range as the efforts to overthrow the government by positive violence. There was no essential difference between withholding the money and the men necessary to put down the rebellion, and an actual fighting on the side of the rebellion. Nay, we might go further, and say that the declaration of the Chicago Platform, made by the so-called "Democratic party," last August, that the war was a "failure," and its demand that "immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities," were just as directly calculated to give the victory to the rebellion as any campaign that LEE ever planned. The men who upheld that manifesto were, in reality, more culpable than the majority of LEE's followers into Pennsylvania; for the latter were conscripts who had no alternative, while the former acted altogether on their own volitions. We do not mean to say that all who voted for Gen. MCCLELLAN were abettors of the rebellion. That gentleman committed a great error in accepting at all a nomination tendered with such a platform. But he made material modifications of it; and great numbers—we think a positive majority—who gave him their votes, were sincerely opposed to the position taken by the party at Chicago. What we affirm is, that the Chicago Platform was an adjunct of the rebellion, positive and palpable; and that those who labored to establish it as the controlling law of a new administration at Washington, were nothing more or less than allies of the rebellion. Pure justice would require that disfranchisement should be visited as much upon these men as upon any who worked on the side of JEFF. DAVIS.

Yet there will be no such disfranchisement in any Northern State. It is not needed. The men who were guilty of defection to the Union, in the day of its sore straits, are not only powerless now, but they can never gain power. If they throw their votes for those of their own stripe, it will effect nothing, for they would amount at most but to a miserable minority. The public sentiment will always remain overwhelmingly against them. They are and always will be under a relentless political ban. Not one of them can hereafter be elected to any high position of public trust. A disqualification to hold office, by absolute constitutional law, would hardly be more effective than will be this popular intolerance. We may talk ever so much about letting bygones be bygones, and throwing the mantle of charity over all faults in the past, yet it is only idle dreaming to expect this. There is that in the American heart which will not forgive defection in the day of national trial. This has been demonstrated most conclusively in the case of the Tories of the Revolution and of the Federalists of the last war. No intellectual accomplishment, nor any moral worth, could atone for the one false step of taking sides against the country when the country was in danger. If this were so in other times, it will be so evan more decidedly now. The Tory of the Revolution, at least, had the apology of retaining his *original* loyalty. The peace Federalist of the last war acted against the government only in its external relations, and the peace he sought invoked no *vital* injury to the nation itself. But the opponents of this war were false to all loyalty, and were recreant in a sense in which the Tory was not. He was traitorous, too, in a sense in which the Federalist was not; for his peace-policy inevitably carried with it the disruption and destruction of the republic, while the other peace-policy would not have affected the unity and perpetuity of the republic at all. We may rely upon it, that it will be remembered how every man in the land has borne himself in this struggle for the nation's life, and that it will not only be remembered, but requited.

There will be proscription in every State of the North, (even New-Jersey included,) for delinquencies in this war; but it will be enforced through no legal form. The patriotic sensibilities of the people will be quite sufficient to give it effect. We want no other regulator. We are to have, here in the State of New-York, a Constitutional Convention next year, which will probably make many material alterations in our fundamental law, but the elective franchise will still be preserved to every voter who has sided with the rebels. The patriotic masses of the State will settle their accounts with those who have been hostile to the government by other means than by disfranchising them. They will use moral force only. It is the way most in harmony with free institutions, most in keeping with the majesty of a self-governing people. How far the Union men of the South can safely continue to the disloyal their old franchises, they alone must determine. It is our good fortune that the rankest copperhead and blackest traitor in this State can yet keep their ballots without the slightest public risk—that nothing which the law can do, or forbear, can change their impotence.

What the South Needs—What the North Can Give—What Would Benefit Both.

The war exhausted the South, materially and morally. Its population was decimated, its material resources wasted, its commerce annihilated, its finances ruined, and its old system of slave labor abolished.

It is now in need of an enterprising, energetic population; and this the teeming North can furnish with profit to both. It needs capital to infuse vitality into business, to rebuild its railroads and bridges, and to transport such staples as it has on hand; and this capital must come, in great part, from the financial centres in the North. It requires the reëstablishment of commercial activity; and the Northern section of the Union has always furnished this to every part of it. It needs the application of new energy to the development of all its vast and varied resources; and from the energetic North it must come. Its system of labor, now greatly deranged, requires re-formation; and we believe this can be effected most speedily, and to the greatest advantage, by the combination in the work, of Northern skill with Southern knowledge. By coöperation in all these labors, the whole country, North and South, would be equally benefitted.

The populous, enterprising, wealthy, intelligent, loyal, free North should now take the collapsed and broken South by the hand, and show her a way better than that in which she has walked, and leading to a more glorious future than she has ever before conceived.

M. Thiers on the Financial Condition of France and the Costliness of Mexican Regeneration.

A temperate, timely and persuasive speech has just been delivered in the French Legislature by M. THIERS. The subject chosen by the distinguished speaker was the financial condition of the country—a subject which gave ample scope for M. THIERS to enlarge upon a variety of features in the imperial policy, on which the liberal and the old constitutional party in France are decidedly at issue with the Emperor. The gross national expenditure of the current year is likely to be little less than twenty-two hundred million francs, or about $440,000,000. The deficit, making the most liberal revenue estimates, is likely to exceed $36,000,000. And M. THIERS, while showing by a keen and searching analysis, the insidious way in which the disparity between the income and outlay of the empire is every year increasing, is specially careful to elaborate his picture of the costliness of the glory which France is at this moment reaping from her attempt to establish an imperial system in Mexico. The hopes of a reimbursement of the French Exchequer from the resources of that country, M. THIERS shows to have been thus far altogether fallacious. The securities based upon these resources, which had a nominal market value, last year, of 64, are, to-day, quoted at 44; and M. THIERS confesses himself so entirely skeptical of this financial record improving under a prolonged French occupation, that he urges upon the Emperor's Government the expediency of a prompt and final withdrawal from Mexico. The *amour propre* of the empire, he admits, might suffer, but not the glory of France. The susceptibilities of the government might be wounded, but there is safety only in retreat.

To mitigate the partial or temporary humiliation which the Emperor and his advisers might feel in receding from their untenable position, they are presented with the example of Spain in San Domingo. And in this way M. THIERS illustrates the situation, and exhorts his government to decision and to duty.

It is significant that such a speech from such a quarter should have been received with marked approval by a considerable part of the Chamber. That fact shows, at least, that the Mexican enterprise is regarded even by the steady supporters of the Emperor's Government as an exceptional scheme, that they are hardly bound by the allegiance they owe to the empire, to sustain it; and that they eagerly, though humbly, seek for such reasons as M. THIERS supplies, for receding from a position which is at once politically anomalous, financially unsafe, and in a dynastic point of view, not free from ultimate peril.

Nor is it less significant, that a section of the government press—not the most liberal either—has taken to palliate, rather than defend and uphold the measures applied to the regeneration of Mexico. *La France*, for example, puts forward the plea that the Emperor's mission in Mexico was to exact satisfaction for the outrages committed on French citizens in that country; and that the Mexicans being left to a *free choice*, decided on the adoption of an imperial, instead of a republican form of government. The fact that neither of these statements even approaches to the truth, does not make it less significant that they are urged by the confidential organ of the Empress at this particular juncture. The violation of faith with the Allies at Soledad showed to all the world that the Emperor's mission meant more than the exaction of indemnity for outrages on French citizens. And the steady continuance of a war between the republican forces and the invaders for three full years, shows how far the choice of the Mexican people was free in the nomination of MAXIMILIAN for the Mexican throne. But aside from these facts, the necessities of the case must have become urgent, when an Imperial organ falls into this vein of deprecation, and in its feeble defence of the Imperial policy, actually succeeds in giving additional point and emphasis to the searching words of M. THIERS.

The Sober Judgment of the English Tories on American Affairs.

Reading the comments of the British Tory journals on American affairs, at the present time, excites an emotion akin to that attributed to DOUGLAS JERROLD, who, on getting through a volume of BROWNING, declared that either the poet was crazy or he himself was. We are afraid the people of the United States do not comprehend what they are about, or what perils environ them. They are indulging the illusion that the golden days of peace have returned, when, according to the very latest London *Herald*, received by the last steamer, they are just plunging into the initial horrors of a terrible and desolating civil war.

The leading Tory organ, *apropos* of Lord RUSSELL'S recent letter, withdrawing belligerent rights from the rebels, pronounces his Lordship's action entirely "premature." It says the war still rages over two-thirds of the area of "the late United States," and that, "if in the eastern third the war is at an end for the present, in the western two-thirds it is *just now only beginning!*" It adds that, with the exception of what, with an amusing display of cockney geographical wisdom, it describes as "a belt of land on the Pacific, known as California," the whole of this vast western region is "open to the Confederate armies."

The facetious oracle then proceeds to draw a vivid picture of the inexhaustible resources of the Trans-Mississippi States—their one million two hundred thousand inhabitants, exclusive of negroes; their strategic positions; their splendid prospects. The mere perusal of this catalogue should make KIRBY SMITH weep for the priceless advantages he has thrown away. St. Louis, now reposing in fancied security, should shudder at the peril it has escaped. "The State of Missouri," says this far-seeing strategist, "lies open to the defenders of the West, (*i. e.* PRICE and BUCKNER,) and at any moment they may scour through it and *ravage it with impunity.*" Nay, even the Confederates "may carry the war again into the Eastern States!" since, "it is at least doubtful whether SHERIDAN, in his mission to the West, can be spared a sufficient number of men to give him *any chance* of prevailing against a resolute antagonist in such a country."

KIRBY SMITH, of course, is the resolute antagonist who is going to annihilate SHERIDAN, and he commands a force, according to the London *Herald*, before which even the hero of Cedar Creek need not be ashamed to succumb. "Gen. SMITH has 150,000 men on his muster-rolls, and issues rations daily for 85,000 effectives!" These figures the *Herald* has "on the information of a traveler lately returned from TEXAS." Of course this is the same reliable gentlemen who gave timely notice to the London *Times* New-York correspondent of the condition of matters in the Trans-Mississippi region.

The facts and figures which we have quoted, let it be remembered, appeared in a "newspaper" dated as late as June 7. The conclusion is edifying. "The Southrons," says this *Bottom* among journalists, "will be lawful belligerents, in spite of Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON and his friend Lord RUSSELL, who declares the war is at an end, when it is very manifest that nothing of the sort is the case." And, with an assurance positively sublime, he adds that the American President and the Foreign Secretary "have both placed themselves in an absurd position, and edified the world with an exhibition of Statecraft which might be very mischievous, were it not so utterly contemptible."

Surely, one Anglo-Confederate writer, at least, by this time, has the agreeable consciousness of having written himself down an ass.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.—The near-recurring National Anniversary will be invested with vastly more than ordinary interest. The reasons for this are obvious. We have not alone to commemorate the wisdom, valor and suffering of our sires displayed in the remote past, but we are to celebrate the glories of the living present—the stern courage, the martyr endurance, and the crowning victories of those by whose patriotism the nation has been saved. For these double blessings the public heart, with a spontaneous impulse, overflows with gratitude, and craves the opportunity to give it fitting expression.

How can this best be done? Not by the usual and intolerable means of cracker-snapping and pistol-firing. What the people want is a chance to express their fervor in a grand, homogeneous demonstration in honor of the noble, long-suffering, lion-hearted soldiers of the republic, to whom they owe the salvation of the government. Let this be given. Let the bronzed veterans now home again from the fields of their renown assemble everywhere, throughout the length and breadth of the land, and parade in their war-worn uniforms, carrying their bullet-rent colors, for their countrymen to gaze upon their faces, and welcome them, with loud acclaim, back to the pursuits and joys of peace. In this city we could thus get up a demonstration which would surpass anything ever seen here in the past, in the outpouring of popular joy for popular blessings.

We observe that the Common Council are moving in this matter. At their meeting yesterday they appropriated $10,000 for the "proper celebration" of the national anniversary. But we cannot help feeling that their plan is "improper" in its very initiation. They ask Gov. FENTON to make Monday, the 3d of July, a "legal holiday," with a view of keeping a two days' festival. No doubt their suggestion is well meant, but the Governor is powerless to comply with it, even if he were so disposed. Legal holidays are fixed by legislation, and not by the dictum of any official. The most that the Governor could do would be to *recommend* to the people a two days' observance. We trust that the Common Council will reconsider their proposition. One day is amply sufficient to call out a proper expression of the popular feeling. Any prolongation of such a strain upon their patriotism will dilute its strength and make its exhibition lukewarm.

SOMETHING TO BE AVOIDED.—We are sorry to see that there are still newspapers and people in the North which think proper to try and stir up ill-feeling against the people of the South. They still talk with a lofty contempt of its "chivalry," as if that poor, pitiful order of mortals were not now nearly all reduced to beggary. They talk of its "domineering insolence" and its "bullying," as if all that were not completely squelched by the terrible experiences of the war. They accuse it in the present of crimes which are of the past; assail it for feelings which must perish with the institutions which gave them birth; and hold it responsible for things over which it has no control.

The fact is that if the States would live in amity, there must be a stop to recriminations between States and sections. New-York and Pennsylvania, or the East and the West, could very soon get to be on the worst possible terms with each other were they to adopt a style of mutual abuse and misrepresentation—were the real or fictitious, past or present. Demerits of each constantly and malignantly paraded before the other. If we would live in permanent fraternity and mutual concord, we must cultivate the virtues inculcated by WASHINTON in his immortal Farewell Address.

THE OLD SOUTHERN LEADERS.—Some people are afraid that the old political leaders in the South will yet again attain power. It is the last thing in the world likely to occur. They and their character were the product of a peculiar organization of Southern society and institutions, which have passed away, never again to return. It would be utterly impossible for them to exist in their old character and relationship, in the new order of things. The new era will assuredly have its new men. Even were the old leaders to try to adapt themselves to the altered state of affairs, they would fail of success; for the great body of the people in the South have completely lost confidence in them. Their theories have all been exploded, their predictions falsified, and their windy brag made ridiculous; and their false theories, promises, prophesies and brag can never be forgotten in the South, until the bones of the myriads who have fallen victims to their falsities shall have moldered. In no event will this generation see TOOMBS, WISE, WIGFALL, RHETT, BENJAMIN, & Co., controlling the South and domineering the nation.

THE UNSPEAKABLE WORD.—It is evident that there is one word which henceforth no public man will dare to pronounce in America, unless he does so for the purpose of execrating that which it characterizes—we refer to the word *repudiation*. Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS was thoughtless enough to speak the word lately, and the storm of execration was at once so tremendous and universal, that even he was compelled to wriggle himself outside of what he had said.

There is a lesson and a warning here to all politicians and to all parties, which they would do well to heed, and which they are very likely to heed. No man or party dare to put out a suggestion of National dishonor when all men and parties in the nation are interested in sustaining its honor. The sensitiveness of the people on this matter is very intense, as WENDELL PHILLIPS has learned.

THE IRISH PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT.—The recent debate on the Irish Protestant Establishment in the House of Commons has given the subject such prominence that the question of abolishing the whole of that ecclesiastical imposition altogether is at present one of the liveliest topics under discussion in the British press. Incidental to that discussion comes out the fact that while, out of 870,401 children in attendance at the national schools, 710,270 are children of Roman Catholics, and 97,053 are children of Presbyterians, the children of persons nominally belonging to the Established Church number but 56,961. These figures need no comment.

A HINT TO BEEF-EATERS.—We all remember how, once upon a time, butter-merchants made a raid upon our pockets, and how they were ingloriously driven from the field. *People stopped eating butter!* There is no reason (unless popular patience, amounting to folly, be a reason) why the same policy should not now be followed. Let people refuse to buy meat for one week only, and there will be such a flutter in the meat market as will prove how well the shot has told.

The season renders a short abstinence from meat healthy, in fact. A little resolution, a steady absence from the butcher, and he will have to tell the salesman, and the salesman will have to tell the broker, and the broker will notify all whom it may concern, that the further continuance of high prices must end, that extortion is about used up, and that meat must come down. Besides, these meat men themselves wonder and jeer at the public long-suffering; and while they take the consumer's money, consider him a very ridiculous and gullible being. No; rather starve on poultry, and eggs, and fish, and oysters, and the glorious vegetables and fruit and pastry that are now so plentiful and good. These might not be such very bad fare for a while, either!

LIKENESSES OF MR. LINCOLN—PROPRIETOR OF THE OLD HOMESTEAD.—Mr. CHARLES DESILVER, No. 1,220 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, publishes some interesting pictures of Mr. LINCOLN and of the Homestead at Springfield. The one entitled "Abraham Lincoln as a Father" is already familiar. The photograph of the "Old Homestead" is historically interesting, as it was taken two days before Mr. LINCOLN left Springfield for Washington, and at his express request, since, as he himself said, he did not know when he should return.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Miss HOSMER'S impersonation of the *Countess* in SHERIDAN KNOWLES' windy play of "Love," redeems, in a great measure, the unfavorable impression which she made in "Lucrezia Borgia." The lady has still a great deal to learn, and, worse yet, a great deal to unlearn, before she can rank as a first-class artist, but if she play with feminine moderation and watchful earnestness of the scene—as she frequently did last night—the step from her present position to the highest need not be great or long deferred. Mr. BARTON HILL'S *Hugo* was exceedingly good. The play was placed upon the stage with unusual care, and the performance went off admirably.

THE MARIONETTE THEATRE.—Stuyvesant Hall has been fitted up with a neat little stage, and the grandson of somebody who invented Marionettes has brought over a company of dolls to play upon it. The arrangements last evening were somewhat incomplete, and the stage-manager had occasionally to put his hand upon the stage to remove the properties—which created a rather overwhelming effect. The little figures were managed well so far as their arms were concerned, but they hopped off the stage like diminutive Kangaroos, and staggered in serious moments like helpless inebriates. The exhibition seems to have opened too soon, and at present is not entitled to much consideration. When everything is in proper order we expect that the Marionettes will be as popular here as in Europe.

National Cemetery at Petersburgh.

The remains of thousands of our brave soldiers lie scattered in a wide semi-circle around Petersburgh, and mark the fields of the various operations against Richmond, from City Point, westward and northward for many miles. A great number, how many we have never yet heard, fell in the last fierce onset which burst through the enemy's lines and gave us Richmond. Their comrades entered the Capital of the Rebellion in triumph, and are even now as I write, marching through the streets of Washington—the Capital once more of the whole nation—but they, by whose lives the victory has been gained, were not permitted to enter Richmond, nor are they with their brothers-in-arms to receive the plaudits of a grateful people. They lie sleeping where they had so long toiled and watched and fought. The number of soldiers buried around and near Petersburgh since active operations began there a year ago, must be very great. Shall these graves be given over to the plow and the wagon wheel, the trampling of animals and the feet of the passer-by? What shall be done must be done quickly. Ought there not to be a National Cemetery at Petersburgh? If the authorities or influential individuals will move in this thing, they will receive the earnest gratitude of tens of thousands whose dear ones lie buried in that region. What better name could such grounds receive than "Lincoln National Cemetery?" E.

Western Emigration.

Thousands of the soldiers who are now returning to their homes, will find themselves without occupation, and will gladly embrace any opportunity that may offer for employment, especially if accompanied by the promise of adventure. Various projects for emigration invite the attention of all such—some directed Westward and others to the Southern States. Capt. JAMES L. FISK, of this city, who is already familiar with the West, has issued a prospectus for a company to send an expedition to the Yellowstone country, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. The climate, soil, and agricultural and mining facilities of the country are represented as being very great. Soldiers and others wishing to join this expedition can learn all the particulars concerning it by applying to Capt. FISK, at the Astor House. It is understood that Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER accompanies this expedition, and that he has taken a personal interest in its organization.

Arrival of Soldiers from New-Orleans.

The steamer *Constitution* arrived last night from New-Orleans, with about four hundred soldiers from various regiments. She also brought the Twenty-first Connecticut, Lieut.-Col. BROWN, commanding, 850 officers and men, and the Fortieth Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. POLLACK, commanding, 320 officers and men, (recently from Richmond,) from Fort Monroe. These regiments marched down Broadway last evening, to the Battery Barracks, and were the recipients of great cheering and applause from the people who lined the sidewalks. The Twenty-first Connecticut will leave this forenoon for home, via the New-Haven Railroad.

Personal.

We are glad to learn that Brevet Major-Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr., has been promoted to a full Maj.-General, to rank from April 6, 1865, for his bravery and gallantry in charging on that day, at Sailors' Creek, the enemy, in breast-works, and capturing the same, with three guns, two Generals and a large number of prisoners. Gen. DAVIES went into the war at the very beginning, going out with the Duryee Zouaves, (Fifth New-York Infantry,) and has risen steadily and rapidly, by his devotion to duty, and his gallantry in action, to his present high and well-earned rank. Few, if any of our citizen-soldiers, have made a more worthy record.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Another Handsome Day's Work—More Than Three and a Quarter Millions Taken Yesterday—Nearly 2,300 Small Subscribers.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 19.

JAY COOKE, United States Subscription Agent, reports subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan, to-day, to the amount of $3,273,100, including the following: Ninth National Bank of New-York, $113,900; First National Bank of Portland, $200,000; First National Bank of Boston, $200,000; First National Bank of Elmira, $300,000; Second National Bank of Nashville, $100,000. The number of $50 and $100 subscriptions was 2,293.

Found Drowned.

FORT HAMILTON, Monday, June 19.

The body of a man about forty years of age was found on the beach here yesterday. Had dark hair, black frock coat, dark ribbed pants, woolen stockings, two gray flannel and one white muslin shirt. Apparently had been drowned about two weeks. Inquest held by Justice BENNETT.

Boiler Explosion.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 19.

The tug *Fanny Stafford* exploded her boiler, below the Lake-street bridge, this afternoon. One man was killed, and three injured, not fatally. The boat was valued at $18,000.

Fire in Pittsfield, N. H.

BOSTON, Monday, June 19.

A fire in Pittsfield village, N. H., yesterday destroyed Drake's Hotel, stable and outbuildings, and a dwelling-house adjoining. Loss $10,000.

HELP FOR THE SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.—The appeal made through these columns, for the two destitute soldiers' widows and their children, has been already so liberally responded to, that no more money need be sent to this office for their use. The sums contributed yesterday, are as follows:

W. J. S., $2; R. B. C., $1; Beck:9-10, $5; E. M. F., $1; Anon., $5; Harry, $6; G. E., $5; Mrs. W. E. H., $1; Anon., $5; Charity, $10.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.—We have noticed with much satisfaction the determination of Superintendent KENNEDY to abate some of the more glaring nuisance that abound in our city. But a short time since those dens of iniquity, the concert saloons, in Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets, were visited by the police, and men and women in large numbers were arrested while engaged in their immoral pastimes. Fast driving on the Fifth-avenue on Sunday afternoon was becoming so common and daring as to defy the ordinary police force; but a squad of mounted police were directed to patrol the avenue on Sunday afternoon, and we see no more racing there. And we now see that orders have been issued to close the Sunday concert saloons and beer gardens. Let the commissioners and the Superintendent execute the laws that protect our Sundays from noisy and immoral practices, and break up the places where our young men and women are enticed into licentiousness, and they will deserve the thanks of the community.

FROM HAYTI.

The Seige of Cape Haytien—Suffering of the People—The Rebel Chieftain and why he Rebelled.

The United States steamship *James Adger*, Commander, T. H. PETTERSON, arrived last evening, bringing advices from Cape Haytien to the 13th inst.

Cape Haytien has been in a state of siege for the last seven days, being almost surrounded by troops of the national government, who have regularly invested the place and cut off all supplies, except such as find their way by sea. As this is the last hold that the rebel chief, SALNAVE, has of the Island, it is presumed that the affair will soon terminate and peace, order and good supply of provisions be soon restored. Meanwhile there is no government in the city. A counter revolution having obliged the Provisional Government established by "Salnave" to fly, this rebel general declared the Provisional Government dissolved, and himself the Executive of all military and civil functions. By means of his provost-guard, however, ARDER is pretty well maintained over the few inhabitants that show themselves abroad. All dwellings and stores have been closed for the last ten days for fear of the megal and forced seizure of both persons and property.

TURICO SALNADE, (as he is called in the proclamations of President GEFFRARD,) the leader and contriver of this rebellion, is a disappointed chieftain that attempted the assassination of the Minister of War, and having failed, absconded and sought a refuge among the Dominicans, where, having some military talent, he became useful to those people in their war with the Spaniards. While there, he was demanded to take his trial for attempted murder, and was sentenced (by default of appearance,) to death. The Dominican war over, and SALNAVE' occupation gone, having, as he says, nineteen children to work for, he, with several other proscribed Haytian Generals, suddenly made their appearance at the Cape, and having overcome the native guard, declared GEFFRARD, a brigand and a tyrant, and set up a provisional government, and then, having recruited their numbers with all he could, robbed the custom-house and treasury, they proceeded about the North Coast, taking possession of all the small towns, and increasing their army to some 30,000 men. The national troops were ordered as soon as possible to meet them, but GALIAVE had established himself in an impregnable pass of the mountains, called Plaisance, which he could have defended against all odds, but the counter-revolution taking place in his seat, he returned as rapidly as possible to this place, and throwing up fortifications, prepared to defend himself to the last extremity. A great deal of firing of cannon goes on every day, but without loss on either side, and it is generally thought that the siege of the National Government will eventually succeed. A curious feature of this rebellion is, that the women appear to be much more in earnest than the men; they drive the men away from the cannon, through the streets, and up hills a thousand feet high, the women carry up the ammunition; and they may be seen at all times, with a load of round-shot on their head, and ascending the hills that lead to the batteries. SALNAVE threatens that if obliged to leave, he will destroy the city before doing so; but this he will not be permitted to do in the presence of two American and one English vessels-of-war now in port.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Man who Offered a Million of Dollars for the Murder of Mr. Lincoln in Custody.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 19.

The United States steamer *Constitution*, Commander GREENMAN, from New-Orleans the 10th inst., arrived to-day. Among her passengers are the rebel Major-Gen. MAURY and family, Ex-Gov. MOORE, of Alabama, and a man called Col. OAYLEY, who, it is said, offered one million of dollars reward for the murder of President LINCOLN some time ago. The latter is accompanied by two rebel witnesses to testify to the facts. The *Constitution* touched at Sand Key, Florida, to land mails, &c.

The steamer *Idaho*, from Baltimore, arrived this afternoon with 200 rebel prisoners, who were landed here.

The Richmond *Whig*, of June 17, says Richmond is infested with thieves, who ply their nefarious vocation with impunity. Burglaries and robberies are committed every day in the very centre of the city. The Provost-Marshal is doing all in his power to put a stop to these operations.

Repairs to the Railroads.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 17.

The steamer *Henry Burden*, from New-York, arrived this morning and anchored in Hampton Roads. JOHN MITCHEL is said to be on board.

The English ship *Empire*, reported in distress off Cape Henry, was towed off Hatteras Shoals on Wednesday last, by the steamer *Andrew Fletcher*, and three men put on board, she having been abandoned.

The steamer *A. Winants*, sent to her relief, has returned, not being able to find the *Empire*. She was probably picked up by some steamer.

At 12 o'clock to-day the steamer *Henry Burden* came alongside the Engineers' Wharf, and JOHN MITCHEL was escorted to the quarters assigned him inside the fortress, by a guard of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery.

A Board of Inquiry, of which Gen. GRAHAM is the President, is now in session to investigate the circumstances attending damages done to government vessels by collision, &c., and assess damages.

The steamer *Empire State* arrived this P. M. from Baltimore. She has on board over four hundred rebel prisoners, bound to Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The small-pox has broken out among the prisoners.

The Richmond *Daily Times* of June 17, says: "The Virginia Central Railroad bridges over Bavenna, Moor's Creek and Mechanics' River are progressing, and hopes are entertained that the whole road will be in operation in four weeks.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is also being repaired from Charlottesville to Lynchburgh. Cars are now running from the latter place to Sye River—thirty miles."

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Ministerial Education—New Churches—The State of the Country—Visit From Gov. Andrew.

BOSTON, Monday, June 19.

The sessions of the Congregational Churches, held in Mount Vernon Church, are expected to continue through the week. Among the subjects considered to-day were, ministerial education, the building of new churches and systematizing benevolent contributions. A series of resolutions were adopted on the state of the country. Gov. ANDREW visited the council this afternoon, where he was very cordially received. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of New-York, Assistant Moderator, made a highly complimentary address to him, to which an appropriate response was given. The council have accepted an invitation to visit Plymouth on Thursday.

FROM CAIRO.

Affairs in Arkansas—Movements of Jeff. Thompson.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 18.

The flag-of-truce boat has arrived here with 7,454 men belonging to JEFF. THOMPSON'S army, including 686 officers.

JEFF. THOMPSON came as far as Memphis, where he remains awaiting the decision of President JOHNSON relative to his petition for pardon.

Gen. REYNOLDS has taken the initiatory steps toward establishing civil courts throughout Northern Arkansas.

Garrisons have been established along the White River.

The people of Arkansas are rapidly becoming orderly and peaceful citizens.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. Weitzel's Fleet at Southwest Pass.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 18.

Dates from New-Orleans to the 12th inst., are received.

A portion of Gen. WEITZEL'S fleet have arrived at Southwest Pass.

The New-Orleans cotton market was depressing; middling selling at 34c.@36c.; good ordinary 32c.@33c. Superfine Flour, $7 50 @ bbl. Common Louisiana Sugar 12½c.

THE SOUTH.

Loyalty Rapidly Spreading in North Carolina—Want of Food in South Carolina and Georgia.

NEWBERN, Friday, June 16.

The successful plans of Gen. GRANT have given vent to the smouldering flames of loyalty in this State, which are now sweeping over North Carolina with irresistible fury, consuming the last vestige of treason and hatred to the government.

Intelligence from Northern Georgia, and on the line of SHERMAN'S late march through South Carolina, states that many people are dying for want of food, and it is feared that starvation will prevail, owing to the general destruction of houses, furniture, food, cattle, horses, fences and farming implements, which leaves the inhabitants helpless to provide for themselves.

Gen. O. J. PAINE, with a division of colored troops, arrived here recently to relieve Gen. PALMER, whose troops are to be mustered out of service.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of New-York.

The Inman steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. R. LEITCH, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th inst., arrived here this morning. The news is anticipated.

PIC NICS.

Some Nuisances Infesting Them—A Fine One Yesterday.

Once on a time, ere these thin hairs were gray, (meaning the writer,) a pic-nic was just about the most delightful Summer recreation possible. Then we had joyful troops of personal friends, each family with its basket of goodies, congregating in some cool and shady retreat, and mingling food and conversation in equal parts, sandwiching with dances on the greensward and stolen strolls along the brooks, and finished off with rural sports of the most primitive and innocent sort.

But in and around New-York such innocent pastimes were very soon marred by the intrusion of an accursed rowdy element. A great city is a great blessing in many things—in some an intensified curse. The curse of this city, in social life, is its conspicuous ruffianism. There does not grow on earth a creature so utterly wicked, so morally and physically debased, such a "ten fold child of hell," as the New-York rowdy. Adding to the inherent viciousness of a debased foreign parentage, the terrible schooling of vagabond life in the streets, of bunking in engine-houses and loafing around rum shops, he becomes brutalized beyond the conception of any one who does not know the animal by experience. We will try to paint him. Let the stranger imagine a lusty youth of nineteen, muscular beyond his years; thin, awkward, appearing much older than he really is; almost invariably wearing a long black coat, and a black, round-top soft hat, pulled over his eyes; invariably a fierce tobacco-chewer, as invariably a smoker of the meanest sort of cigars; generally a hard drinker of the worst liquor; in his conversation full of oaths and slang; murdering English in the most atrocious manner; seldom speaking ten words without cursing God in the course of them; seeking occasions to be insolent to old men and boys, and when headed in sufficient force, being equally abusive toward able-bodied men; particularly despising and insulting women of all ages and stations; using them only as his playthings, and having not half the respect for them that he has for his bull terrier; we say, imagine, if possible, this aggregation of all that is brutal and wicked, this rum-soaked, ignorant, hell-bound wild beast, and you have the creature that makes it his delight to infest all public social gatherings, to intrude into every party of citizens venturing abroad to enjoy a holiday, to pick the pockets of the men, offer gross insults to the women, beat the unfortunate who opposes him, and return to his congenial rum-dens in the city to boast of his exploits. This is the accursed animal that makes the Staten Island and other excursion boats on Sundays and holidays his stamping ground; and only last Sunday we saw half a dozen of them on one boat, ramping around like tigers let loose, one of them having his bullet-head beautifully cut open in a fight, in which the whole crowd had smeeeeded in nearly killing some unoffending citizen; on the next boat was another crowd, who chased a negro all over the lower part of the town, and came near killing him because he had, so they said, spoken insulting to a lady—in other words, monopolized their own special privilege. Such is a faint outline of the demon that has made it almost impossible to enjoy a quiet pic-nic or other social outdoor recreation any where near New-York. Not having been met as other wolves are, with the bloodhound and the bullet, this dangerous animal still rages, and the innocent still suffer from his fangs. The Metropolitan Police might crush him, but they do not; so, unless the suffers take the law into their own hands, as the German Turners did at Hoboken some years ago in the case of an onslaught by the notorious Eighth Ward Shortboys, the trouble is likely to go on; and so much water all around New-York in which a body might quietly drown, too.

Yet there are exceptions to the most general rules. We have seen picnics uninfested by ruffins. We saw one yesterday. A party of perhaps two hundred men and women, (or ladies and gentlemen, if that style pleases better), collected at a pleasant place on the Jersey coast, and enjoying in all respects a delightful recreation. The most remarkable feature, at first sight, was the entire absence of the imported element; there was not a breath of bad-whisky brogue, or any other foreign accent to be heard; the whole company were natives in the fullest sense; real, genuine Yankees. They came in families, bringing along the grandmother and the baby. The men were quiet, orderly, well-arrayed and thrifty-looking citizens, satisfied with quiet conversation, instead of rushing, at five minute intervals, to the bar to imbibe poison. The women were fair specimens of the true native, modest but not abashed, frank but not bold, and having that indescribable air of freedom belonging to no other women on earth.

We need not detail the sports, the dances, the dinner, &c. Suffice it to say, they rambled in the woods, they swung, skipped, raced, played at country games, laughed, sang, waltzed, ate and drank like rational human beings. There was not a single fight, (think of that, at a pic-nic near New-York!) not a drunken man, (we have seen many a drunken woman at other pic-nics,) not an insult offered or thought of, not a rough or gross word during the whole day; and we say that these facts (although of themselves of no special merit, since it is the duty of all men to be sober, quiet and modest) make the occasion one to be noted. There were but two of the rowdy breed on the boat going up, and they suddenly disappeared, finding nothing congenial in the company around them. On the contrary, it was a mighty unhealthy locality for that sort of vermin. We happened accidentally among this pleasant company, and have taken the liberty of making these observations, suggested by the remembrance of what we have seen on similar occasions, rather than what occurred here. This time we realized the old-fashioned pic-nic, the jolly social spree (sober spree) of old days, before the *ferae* of the Five Points had spread terror through the jungles of the suburbs.

Our company yesterday was "The New-England Social Club," a society of which we never before heard; and as none of them knew or suspected the writer to be among them, they will excuse him for not asking, and consequently not giving, their origin, history and purposes. Suffice it to say, they know how to get up and enjoy a pic-nic; and so health, happiness and good-night to their fair girls, their staid matrons, and their shrewd native husbands and fathers that are and are to be.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A New Gas Company—The 3d and 4th of July to be Observed as Holidays—Ten Thousand Dollars to be Appropriated for the Celebration of the Fourth—The Corporation Advertising.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, the President, Mr. JONES, in the chair.

A resolution was presented by Mr. FLYNN, granting to the City Gas Company of New-York, for a term of fifty years, the right to manufacture and sell gas, and lay the necessary pipes and mains in the streets and avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner. It was adopted.

Mr. RYERS presented a resolution requesting the special committee on the celebration of the Fourth of July to confer with Gov. FENTON and urge him to designate the 3d of July as a legal holiday, so that on the 3d and 4th the people may have an opportunity of manifesting their joy at the crushing out of the rebellion and the return of peace; and in the event of the Governor refusing to comply with the request, then the committee are desired to recommend our citizens to observe the 3d as a general holiday.

The resolution was adopted.

On a resolution being offered donating $50 each to several blind persons, Mr. MORTON said he would like to know where this thing was to stop. He had lately had ten blind persons from the Western part of this State applying to him to hand in their names to the Common Council. He thought it would be well to insert in the resolution a clause including all blind persons in the State.

Several names were added to the resolution, which was then adopted.

A communication was received from the Comptroller stating that the appropriation for advertising—$30,000—is exhausted, and that many bills are still unpaid, and recommending that no further expenses for advertising be incurred until an appropriation is made for their liquidation.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Mr. RYERS presented the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is requested to inform this board as to whether the exhaustion of the appropriation for advertising for the Common Council will have the effect of preventing the proceedings of the Common Council from being published in those papers designated by them, and also in those papers named under the special law creating the New-York *Tribune* and other papers corporation papers.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The City Gas Company—The 3d of July to be Kept as a Holiday.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday. Mr. JAMES HAYES in the chair.

The resolution from the other board calling on Gov. FENTON to designate the 3d of July as a legal holiday was concurred in.

A resolution giving the City Gas Company the right to lay gas-mains in the streets and avenues, was also concurred in.

A communication from the Comptroller relative to the exhaustion of the appropriation for advertising, was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising, and the Board then adjourned.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Yachting.

REGATTA OF THE HOBOKEN YACHT CLUB.

Yesterday the eighth annual regatta of the Hoboken Yacht Club came off under suspicious circumstances. The weather was fine, but the wind was rather too light to show the dashing sailing qualities of the respective boats, entered for the contest, to advantage; nevertheless, there was no favor to either in this respect. The Hoboken Yacht Club is composed of gentlemanly amateur watermen, their laws prohibiting any bona fide members to man a boat or handle a tiller in a regatta. No "professionals" are admitted to membership. In consequence of a majority of their members having joined the navy and army during the past three years, their numbers have become somewhat disseminated. They now, however, are recruiting their strength, and the presumption is that before the close of the season they will be more prosperous in numbers and strength than heretofore. Yesterday's race was conceded by all to have been a glorious success. At 11:15 A. M. eight boats made their appearance at the starting-point. They went off in gallant style and returned in the order enumerated below:

FIRST-CLASS.

Cabin Yachts.

	Crew. Square feet.	Allowance. Min. Sec.	Start.	Arrived.
Glance	1,242.8	0:00	11:15	2:31:14
Cornelia	982.5	8:41	11:15	2:18:09
Harriett	941.1	10:02	11:15	1:33:50
Vesper	786.3	15:13	11:15	2:45:45
Adaline	(Withdrawn.)			

SECOND-CLASS.

Open Boats.

Nellie	847.4	0:00	11:15	2:31:31
Carrie	659.9	6:15	14:45	2:35:18
Maggie	(Withdrawn.)			

In turning the outward stake-boat on West Bank, *Cornelia* took the lead, *Carrie* and *Nellie* close in the wake, *Glance* next, then *Vesper*. A most exciting struggle took place between *Carrie* and *Nellie* for second prize. The distance from the start to the stakeboat, Buoy No. 15, West Bank, is ten miles, and return; so, by reference to the log, the time will not show bad, considering the light wind. After the crews had doffed their sailor's rig, a cold collation was done ample justice to.

In close proximity to the yachting rendezvous the skeleton of a large steamer on the stocks was bedecked with gaudy bunting, seemingly anxious to make her début in the briney deep. Soon after the yachting entertainment was over, the launch took place of the *William Cook*, which evidently added to the afternoon's amusement.

Coroner's Inquests.

BY CORONER GOVER—THE CAVANAGH HOMICIDE.

PATRICK CAVANAGH, of No. 227 Tenth-avenue, whom JOHN DRAKE, of No. 296 West Twenty-eighth-street, stabbed in the breast on Monday night, the 12th inst., having died, Coroner GOVER impanneled a jury at the Twentieth Ward police station, yesterday morning, and heard conflicting testimony concerning the occurrence; but enough evidence was brought against DRAKE to convince the jury that he inflicted the mortal stab, and they so rendered their verdict. Upon which the Coroner committed DRAKE, notwithstanding his counsel's written protest. CAVANAGH was a native of Ireland, aged 26 years.

SUNSTROKE.

On Saturday evening, Mr. WILLIAM CARR, of No. 190 East Thirty-first-street, was found unconscious and suffering from sunstroke, at the intersection of Third-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street. The Twenty-first Ward Police took him to his dwelling, and there he died on Sunday. An inquest was held yesterday, and the jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts.

BY CORONER WILBET—FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CHRISTOPHER EEEFS, a workman on the Long Dock, was crushed between two freight cars which he and other laborers were loading with railroad iron, on Saturday afternoon. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, and it was found that he had sustained internal injuries which must prove mortal. The sufferer died on Sunday. The Coroner's Jury, yesterday, found that the occurrence was accidental.

DIED FROM NEGLECT AND EXPOSURE.

Policeman RICHARD BOLEMAN found the body of an infant, wrapped in pieces of flannel and muslin, lying at the threshold of No. 167 West Houston-street, yesterday morning. He took it to the Twenty-eighth Precinct police station, and a jury, after listening to the testimony of Dr. JOHN BEACH, showing that the infant's lungs had been fully inflated, found that death resulted from neglect and exposure.

DROWNED.

MARTIN PURCELL, of No. 11 Thames-street, accidentally fell overboard from Pier No. 8, North River, on Sunday, and was drowned. He was a native of Ireland, 54 years of age.

BY CORONER CODLIN—LEAPED FROM A WINDOW.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday morning PATROLMAN BOLEMAN saw Mrs. CATHARINE HESSIAN open a window in the third story of No. 343 West Houston-street, and leap thence with a child in her arms. On taking the woman from the pavement, the officer found that she was dead, and that the child had sustained injuries which are believed to be mortal. Coroner CODLIN has the case in charge.

SOLDIER DROWNED.

JAMES ANABLE, a discharged soldier, who slept on the deck of the barge *Carrier*, at Pier No. 1, North River, fell overboard, yesterday morning, and was drowned

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATH OF DETECTIVE POLICEMAN KING.—Mr. ROBERT KING, a well-known and highly esteemed member of the New-York Detective Police Force, died at his dwelling, No. 112 Sullivan-street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. KING was a veteran Policeman, having been a member of the old Municipal Police twenty-five years ago. He resigned a position on that force to go out with Gen. SCOTT to Mexico, and he there fought creditably under that distinguished leader, and, having been wounded in the head, received an honorable discharge. Returning to this city he again accepted an appointment as Policeman, under Capt. (now Inspector) CARPENTER, of the Fifth Ward, and served under the Captain until the present organization of Metropolitan Police took the place of the effete Municipal body, in 1857, and then, linking his fortunes with Capt. CARPENTER, and going with that officer into the Metropolitan force, he was made a member of the detective squad. He was among the first that responded to the lamented LINCOLN'S call for men to retake those "forts and places," and having raised a company for the One Hundred and Thirty-third (Metropolitan) New-York Volunteers, was made Captain thereof. Capt. KING passed through the sanguinary siege of Port Hudson, and followed Gen. BANKS in the disastrous expedition up Red River; but his health failing, he was compelled to resign, and when he reached home, the Board of Police Commissioners again tendered him a position on the detective force, and this he accepted. Detective KING, who had won an enviable reputation as a discreet, skillful and conscientious officer, was sent to England, last Spring, in pursuit of CHARLES WINDSOR, the Mercantile Bank defaulter; but after he had struck the fugitive's trail, British red tape stepped in between him and the accused, and he was forced to come home and report that his mission had been fruitless. A fortnight ago duty called him to the Paterson races, and while there he was prostrated by a sunstroke, from which he did not fully recover. He was able to report for duty up to Friday last, but was then forced to place himself in the hands of a physician, and yesterday morning, when the family thought he was convalescing, he suddenly expired from congestion of the brain. Detective KING, who was 43 years of age, leaves a widow and several daughters to mourn his decease. The entire body of the New-York Detective Police will attend the funeral.

CITY MORTALITY.—The record shows that 376 deaths occurred in the city during the past week: 82 men, 62 women, 130 boys and 102 girls—being a decrease of 34 as compared with the number reported during the previous week, and of 50 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: consumption, 58; marasmus, 21; convulsions, 36; cholera morbus, 1; diarrhœa, 12; diptheria, 8; bronchitis, 4; scarlet fever, 11; typhus fever, 11; inflammation of the lungs, 17; small-pox, 11; sun stroke, 1.

SALE AT THE PROVOST-MARSHALS' OFFICES.—The surplus furniture in the offices of the Provost-Marshals of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts was sold at auction yesterday, realizing about $450. The Fourth District wheel brought $9 50, and the Fifth $9. The other articles sold for about their intrinsic value. The sale comprised only the surplus furniture, as Captains West and Wagner are still retained in the service, and have charge of their respective offices.

CITY NOTES.—The Rutger's College commencement takes place in the chapel of the college this afternoon, at 4 P. M., and will be continued on Wednesday. ....The University Law School celebrates its commencement in the University Chapel, this evening, at 8 o'clock. There will be music and orations....The anniversary of the Mariner's Family Industrial Society will be celebrated on Friday at the Old Ladies' Home on Staten Island.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—The resident principals of BRYANT, STRATTON & Co., international chain of business colleges, hold their annual convention this year at Chicago, commencing on the 11th of July,. This association embraces at present thirty-one separate institutions, located in all the principal Northern cities, and in Toronto and Montreal, Canada.

DEATH OF GEN. DOBLADO.—Major-Gen. DOBLADO, of the Mexican army, late Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic, and Governor of the State of Guranajuato, died at his residence, No. 39 East Fifteenth-street, about 4 P. M., yesterday, after a severe and protracted illness. Notice of the time and place of the funeral will be given hereafter.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The children of this institution will be treated to a festival on Friday evening, to which the public are invited. Donations of fruit and flowers will be gratefully acknowledged by the Superintendent, Mr. S. B. HOLLIDAY, No. 155 Worth-street.

SALE OF MULES.—By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. EATON, a sale of government mules will be commenced in this city on Wednesday, 28th inst., and continuing at the times specified in the advertisement in another column.

FIRE IN SHERIFF-STREET.—Between five and six o'clock last evening, Mr. JOHN KOPP'S apartments, in the rear of No. 63 Sheriff-street, were damaged to the extent of about $200 by fire. The firemen were not called out.

RELEASE OF MITCHELL.—Invitations are out for a meeting of congenial spirits at the Maison Dorée, to take measures looking to the release of JOHN MITCHELL, late editor of the *Daily News*.

NEW-JERSEY.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—A meeting of delegates to the County Convention for Bergen County, N. J., was held in the hall at Paramus on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Union State Convention, to be held at Trenton on the 20th of July. The following named gentlemen were elected from the several townships: Franklin, E. A. Walton, James W. Pullis; Hohokus, John Quackenbush, John L. Zabriskie; Hackensack, J. Wyman Tones, J. W. Douds, J. C. Hazleton, J. H. Beatty, P. J. Ackerman; Harrington, Paul Powles; Lodi, Robert Rennie, Daniel Romeyn; New-Barbadoes, C. H. Voorhies, Jr., J. W. England, J. H. T. Banta; Saddle River, B. J. Berdan; Union, Charles Blakiston; Washington, W. H. Raulett, F. P. Van Riper.

REGATTA OF THE HOBOKEN YACHT CLUB.—The Annual Regatta of the Hoboken Yacht Club took place yesterday afternoon. The following-named boats took part in the race: First Class—*Glance*, 25 tons; *Harriet*, 18 tons; *Cornelia* and *Vesper*, 15 tons each. Second Class—*Nellie* and *Carrie*, 5 tons each. The boats sailed at 11:15 o'clock, and made the distance of twenty miles in the following time: The *Harriet*, 2 hours, 30 minutes and 50 seconds; *Vesper*, 2 hours, 45 minutes and 45 seconds; *Adelaide*, 5 hours and 45 minutes. *Second Class—Nellie*, 2 hours, 31 minutes and 31 seconds; *Carrie*, 2 hours, 35 minutes and 18 seconds. The *Cornelia*, first class, and *Carrie*, second class, were declared the winners.

A Card from Mr. D. M. Porter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editions of yesterday and to-day you publish an account of my arrest on complaint of H. D. STOVER. I simply say that the charge made is unfounded and false. An examination will soon be had and the public will then see the motive and the character of the man who prefers the charge.

D. M. PORTER, No. 4 Wall-st.

JUNE 19, 1865.

SAILED.—Prof. WILLIAM B. DE GARMO, of No. 59 West Fourteenth-street, sailed in the steamship *Pennsylvania*, for Europe, on Thursday last. He proposes to visit Paris, Vienna and other European cities for the purpose of electically gathering for the benefit of his pupils, all the attractive novelties in the saltatorial art. This method of spending his vacation is highly creditable to the Professor, who is acknowledged to be our most graceful and successful instructor of dancing.—*N. Y. Courier.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number **detailed reports of the Trial of the assassins.** Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Valuable Patents for Sale.—W. F. SHAW'S PATENTS FOR HEATING AND COOKING BY GAS. An opportunity such as rarely ever occurs now offers to capitalists or others wishing to form a stock company, the subscriber wishing to leave for other parts within one or two years, and owning a large number of valuable patents, covering nearly everything valuable in producing a perfectly-constructed GAS-STOVE, the same being the results of nearly 16 years' experience and experiments, nearly the whole time being devoted to inventing, perfecting and patenting apparatus for burning gas for chemical, culinary and domestic purposes.

His inventions are well and favorably known, and although they have not been advertised to any extent, are already extensively used. Nearly 100 different patterns have been produced. There is no limit to the number of patterns or to the uses to which these inventions may be applied.

Any party purchasing these patents can secure the services of the inventor for 6 or 12 months at a fair compensation, but for no longer period. Any communication addressed to him will receive prompt attention, or any party wishing a personal interview will receive attention and have the whole principle explained so that he will perfectly understand it. W. F. SHAW,
No. 369 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Clothing Purchasers will find a large and desirable stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., at the most reasonable prices, at FREEMAN & BURR'S One-price Clothing Warehouse, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau sts., corner opposite Sun Building.

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe—THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT, NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines,
NO. 508 BROADWAY.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 639 Broadway, New-York.

At Messrs. Fowler & Wells', Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway. Examinations given daily.

Benedict's Time,
NO. 171 BROADWAY, COR. CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO SOLDIERS.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an AMERICAN WATCH; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

For sale and warranted by
BENEDICT BROTHERS,
Keepers of the City Time, and Agents for the sale of the American (Waltham) Watches,
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

A Caution to the Public.

Parties purchasing DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR are cautioned to see that the new private Government Stamp, having the inventor's signature (H. DALLEY) in white, at the end, and his likeness in the centre of the stamp, is on every box. By a careful attention to this, the public will be guarded from the many counterfeits now offered for sale. The genuine, wholesale and retail, at Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations are remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity very seldom met with.—*Louisville Democrat.*

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Great Reduction in Price.

DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES, the best in the world, at the Lodi Manufacturing Company's
No. 86 CORTLANDT-ST.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Look Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

R. C. Garney, Business Office, No. 22 Pine-st., reports his house saved from robbers by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph.
E. HOLMES, No. 192 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., 498 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Dr. Thorne's Arnica and Chloroform Liniment is the best for sprains, bruises, burns, rheumatism, neuralgia, tic doloreaux, toothache, &c., &c. Depot No. 141 Chambers-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

MARRIED.

FOWLER—DEMAREST.—On Wednesday, June 14, by Rev. W. H. Farmley, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. CHARLES H. FOWLER and Miss S. AUGUSTA DEMAREST, all of Jersey City, N. J.

NELSON—LEWIS.—At St. James' Church, New-London, on Wednesday, June 14, by Rev. Dr. Hallam, assisted by Rev. Dr. Wells, Rev. HENRY W. NELSON, of Boston, and HORTENSE C., daughter of the late Geo. B. Lewis, Esq.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Monday morning, June 19, MATTHEW ARMSTRONG, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry, Jersey City, at 12½ o'clock.

BLOSSOM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 18, MARY ELLEN, wife of Frederick A. Blossom, and daughter of the late Capt. Wm. H. Hays.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 182 Amity-street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock.

DAYTON.—At her residence, East Eighty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, on Saturday evening, June 17, aged 74 years, JULIA ANN DAYTON, wife of Edward Dayton, and mother of Isaac and Milo P. Dayton, and Edward Dayton, Jr.

Her funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the Church of the Redeemer, East Eighty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

DAVOL.—At Warren, R. I., on Saturday, June 17, STEPHEN DAVOL, aged 59 years.

DRAKE.—In Pensacola, on Wednesday, June 7, G. W. DRAKE, Surgeon's Steward of U. S. ship *Kittatinny*, late of Elizabeth, N. J.

HITCHCOCK.—Near Sing Sing, on Friday, June 16, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HITCHCOCK, aged 45 years and 6 months.

His remains were interred in the Dale Cemetery, Sing Sing.

GORDON.—Near Richmond, Va., on Thursday, April 6, of wounds received, EDWARD L., eldest son of A. R. Gordon, of Savannah, Ga.

☞ Savannah papers please copy.

LITTLE.—On Monday morning, June 19, at 2 o'clock, the beloved wife of Frederick Little, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., from her late residence, No. 249 East 30th-st.

☞ Buffalo, N. Y., papers please copy.

MOFFAT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 19, JOHN L.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.

JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

on sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

SAVON DE TERRE.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the SAVON DE TERRE COMPANY are hereby notified that Certificates of Stock are now ready for issue, and particular request is made that they be called for without delay.

Only a few shares remain unsold. The attention of capitalists and others desiring to invest is directed to the fact that no stock in the market has the same certainty of yielding large returns. The demand for the article, the necessity for its use, and the cheapness with which it can be produced, establish its great value.

The nature of "SAVON DE TERRE as a substitute for Fullers' earth in the manufacture of Woolens, and as an ingredient in the manufacture of Soap, cheapening greatly both processes, has been already made known previous advertisements.

WILLIAM RYLE, Jr. ..... President.
JAMES FREELAND ..... Vice-President.
WALTER E. LAWTON ..... Treasurer.
WM. WALLACE PERKINS ..... Secretary.

For fuller information and circulars, apply at the office of the Company, at

THE PETROLEUM AND MINING EMPORIUM
OF
PERKINS, FREELAND & CO.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY.

REDEMPTION OF
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND
BONDS NO. 3,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE JULY 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 3," of the City of New-York, becoming due and payable July 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND
REDEMPTION BONDS
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, June 22, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds, of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 25 of the Laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, May 19, 1865.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1868.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, on or before the first day of July, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from July 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 31ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

For Directors:
JOHN KERR,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,
JAMES HARSHARP,
CHARLES JOHNSON,
THURLOW WEED,
GEORGE LAW,
HUGH SMITH,
JAMES MURPHY,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
CHARLES CURTISS,
PETER B. SWEENEY,
THOMAS B. KERR,
JOHN C. ANDERSON.

For Inspectors:
THOMAS F. JEREMIAH,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected:

For President—Mr. JOHN KERR.
For Treasurer—Mr. FRANCIS A. PALMER.
For Secretary—Mr. JOHN C. ANDERSON.
JOHN C. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 10, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 476, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all under which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, May 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 476, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, 28th day of June. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE SCRIP issued by the New-Jersey Zinc Company, will be due and payable at the Transfer Office, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York, on 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 30th inst., inclusive.

S. S. OIBLIN, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

[L. S.]
(Signed.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of said Company in the City of Toledo, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration a contract for consolidation of the said Company with the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859, the Quincy and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Company, which contract has been duly approved by the Board of Directors, and will be submitted at said meeting for approval and ratification. The stock transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 3 P. M.

J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held, pursuant to notice, in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 13th of June, 1865, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN, WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT, WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN Q. JONES, JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN, THOS. W. PEARSALL,
GEO. L. BROWN.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, JOHN EWEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 2d, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. B. DIKE, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the several United States Government Loans, upon which the interest is payable July 1, are requested to hand them in to this office with schedules, at any time previous to that date. Holders complying with the above request, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department.

JOHN A. STEWART,
(Signed) Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE DOUGLASS MINING CO. OF MICHIGAN,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an assessment of $1 per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, payable on the 22d day of June, at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 24 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 24th inst., and opened on the morning of July 5.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, MAY 13, 1865, MY safe was opened by some person or persons, who stole therefrom the following certificates of the Rainbow Creek Petroleum Company: one No. 9, to Charles Joy, and one No. 10, to Julia B. Joy; also, one from the President Petroleum Company, No. 61, for 100 shares. All persons are cautioned against the purchase of the above, as I have stopped the payments, and will apply for new certificates.

CHARLES JOY.

FINANCIAL.

THE

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL ..... $5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

All denominations ready for delivery.

All classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Also
GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
Bought and sold on Commission.

CHAS. H. WIDMERDING, HIRAM W. MEAD.

WILMERDING & MEAD,

Agents for the sale of the New U. S. 7-30 National Loan,
NO. 64 BROADWAY and 19 NEW-ST.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS, EXCHANGE, &c., &c.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Special attention given to purchases for investment, and information afforded in relation to the standing and value of all the leading and reliable corporate Securities on the market.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO
H. A. SMITH, Esq., Pres't Central National Bank; B CARTWRIGHT, Esq., Cash. City Bank; GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, Esq., Manhattan Bank; EDWIN H. MEAD, Esq., Sec'y Pennsylvania Coal Co., No. 111 Broadway; Messrs. WILMERDINGS & MOUNT, Nos. 150 and 152 Duane-st.; Messrs. GIDEON, POTT & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.; Messrs. NEWTON, RUSSELL & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

LOST, STOLEN AND MISSING SECURITIES.

I propose to issue, the first week in July, and monthly thereafter, in pamphlet form, a correct and reliable list of all LOST or MISSING SECURITIES, such as railroad bonds and stocks, State, city and county bonds, government bonds, stocks and notes, &c., &c.

These will be so specified and arranged in tabular form, that easy reference may be made to any one description of security, and it is believed a great safeguard will be furnished to all parties buying or dealing in such property.

The importance of such a pamphlet to the community, may be inferred from the fact that the undersigned possesses a list of over 2,000 certificates of government stocks, which have been cancelled at Washington.

All parties who have sustained loss in any way of any description of securities, and all corporations, and State, city or county officers, who have been notified of the loss of securities, are invited to furnish the undersigned with a full description thereof, which will be inserted in the list without charge, furnishing the best possible advertisement of such loss.

The pamphlet will also include a list of the highest and lowest prices of the different securities of the New-York Stock Market, during each week of the preceding month, and the financial statements of the different railroads, as they are published.

TERMS—$10 per annum, in advance. Postage free.
Address EDWIN D. FOSTER, care Ketchum, Son & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY,
No. 36 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders in the MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY, for the election of eleven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from 17th to 27th, inclusive.

W. L. COMES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 69 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1865.

THIS COMPANY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED under a special charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

Holders of provisional receipts for stock sold for working capital, are requested to exchange such receipts for stock certificates at the office of the company.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 131-av.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M. Money deposited at this time will be allowed interest from the 1st of July.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 5 and 6 per cent. free from government tax on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on or after the 20th of July.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 329 Canal-st., corner of Varick.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 1 will bear interest from that date.

EDER V. BAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER B. CHAPIN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-STREET.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ..... $288,000.

DIRECTORS:

Peter D. Collins,	Henry Senff,
William L. Conklin,	Henry Schubart,
William Everdell,	Isaac A. Storm,
Joseph C. Appleby,	Philip C. Harmon,
William C. Arthur,	John A. Newbould,
Elisha Brooks,	Reuben W. Howes,
John B. Dunham,	Barrow Benrimo,
Benjamin W. Merriam,	Philander Hanford,
Abram Duryee,	William E. Lewis,
Nash Moseman,	Augustus Schell,
Thomas Williams, Jr.,	Jonathan Thompson,
William Close,	Robert R. Willets,
J. Tudor Schepeler,	Charles E. Tag,
Edward Ewen,	John S. Giles,
Samuel Tryon.	Robert D. Hart.

At a meeting of Directors, held May 31, Mr. ROBERT D. HART, late Secretary, was elected President, in place of Wm. T. Pinkney, Esq., deceased, and subsequently, JAMES H. RIELLY was appointed Secretary.

JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.
JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Surveyor.

PETROLEUM.

WE OFFER FOR SALE SOME OF THE most desirable oil territory known, situated in Enniskillen Township, Canada West, near the celebrated gum beds, and the famous Black & Matteson, Shaw, Fairbanks and other wells, which have yielded many thousand barrels of oil and are now producing largely.

There are great advantages in point of location, cheapness of labor and transportation in this region of country not presented elsewhere.

Further particulars can be obtained and maps seen at office.

WALES & HAYDEN, No. 10 Pine-st., N. Y.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE OIL LANDS—Near navigable rivers, and producing wells. Prices very low. JAMES L. DAWES, No. 135 Pearl-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

IN ORDER TO KEEP PACE WITH THE times, the tariff on WATCHES is reduced:
$15 Composition Hunting Case, $10.
$20 Silver Hunting Case, $15.
$30 Silver Hunting Levers, $20.
$35 Silver Extra Levers, $25.
$55 Solid Gold Hunting Case, $35.
$65 Solid Gold Hunting Levers, $45.
Also, a large assortment of solid gold CHAINS and fine gold English LEVERS reduced in proportion. Every watch guaranteed for correct time. Original L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway. Established 1843.

A SOLITAIRE CALIFORNIA DIAMOND pebble ring, $5, $7, $10. A cluster California diamond pebble ring, $5, $8, $12. A solitaire California diamond pebble pair knobs, $5, $7, $10. A cluster California diamond pebble pair knobs, $5, $8, $12. A solitaire California diamond pebble, gent's fine, $2 50, $4, $6.

These goods are too well known to be described through the medium of the press. The immense quantities sold attest their popularity. Mounted in solid 18 karat gold of elegant designs, they possess all the lustre of the genuine diamond, and at less than one-quarter the price. Original L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVERware, fancy goods, old gold and silver bought for cash, or exchanged, at the highest valuation.

ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 516 BROADWAY, June 8, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED an EXTRA DIVIDEND out of surplus profits, in addition to the semi-annual one, payable at the same time, viz.: July 17, 1865, of THREE PER CENT. on sums of $3 and not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for THREE YEARS prior to the 1st of July next; TWO PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for TWO YEARS prior to the same period; and ONE PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for one year prior to the same period. This Extra Dividend is made as an act of justice to those depositors whose money, having been left thus undisturbed, has most largely contributed to the surplus earned.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 336 3D-AV., NEW-YORK.

This bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., and on extra dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after 1st July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from June 20th to July 1st, 1865.

By order of the Board.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 23d of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 680 BROADWAY.

A Dividend of Four Per Cent. and the government tax has been declared from the earnings of the last six months on the stock held prior to the increase of capital, and in the same proportion for two months on the increased capital; payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 3. By order of the board.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

SIXTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable June 15, free of government tax,) at their office, No. 74 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th June inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. (free of government tax) out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th of July prox.

Transfer books will be closed from June 30 to July 5, inclusive.

CHAS. BUDSON, Cashier.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day delared a dividend of $25 per share, payable $5 per share, in cash, on and after Wednesday, July 5, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books, and $20 per share to be indorsed upon the scrip certificates.

The transfer books to be closed on Thursday, June 22, instant, at 2 P. M., and reopened on Saturday, July 1, proximo, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an additional dividend of three per cent., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current three months, payable on and after MONDAY, July 3.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d July, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A semi-annually DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, free of government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 1st proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY OF CHERRY RUN, PA., No. 1 NASSAU-ST., ROOM No. 10,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. per month on their capital stock, payable on and after the 26th of June.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 26th of June.

E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. AND the government tax has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th inst., to reopen on the 1st proximo.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 128 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock for the month of June, payable on and after the 24th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 24th inst. inclusive.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent. and government tax, and an extra Dividend of Ten Per Cent. and government tax, payable on and after June 30.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th of June, inclusive.

J. WORTH, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on SATURDAY, July 1. Transfer books closed on and after SATURDAY, June 24. By order of the board.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on the first day of July next.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 19th inst. to July 1.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Twelve (12) PerCent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

INSTRUCTION.

RETURNING SOLDIERS SHOULD FIT for business to supply the great demand for help caused by the war. The resources of the South will offer profitable avenues to enterprising young men, educated for business pursuits. The liberal offers made to our country's defenders by our merchants, manufacturers and business men, give evidence of their increasing gratitude and patriotism. To those disabled soldiers who desire instruction in the academic branches pertaining to a business course, and thorough training in all the minutiæ of business customs, the United States College of Business and Finance will issue scholarships at one-half the regular rates.

By order of the Board of Managers.

C. R. WELLS, Secretary,
New-Haven, Conn.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.—The annual commencement of the University Law School will be held at the large chapel of the University, in the University Buildings, on Washington-square, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 20. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock. The exercises will consist of orations by members of the graduating class, conferring of degrees, and an address by Prof. JOHN NORTON POMEROY. Subject—*The True Principles of Legal Classification.* Music by Dodworth's Band. Members of the Bar and all persons interested in legal education are invited to attend.

ISAAC FERRIS,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE REAL ESTATE of the late Daniel Fleet will be sold at public auction, under direction of Hon. Wm. Mitchell, referee, at the Octagon Hotel, at Oyster Bay, Queens County, July 7, 1865, at 1 P. M. This property comprises some of the best land and finest sites on Long Island Sound. It will be sold in parcels, on one of which is the late residence of Daniel Fleet, deceased, now occupied by Mr. Lord; on another a large house; other parcels are advantageously located for building, farming or general uses. The proximity to the harbor, the healthfulness of the region, intrinsic value of land and improvements, facility for communication with the city by rail and steamboat, commend this property to the attention of all. For particulars apply to ARNOLD FLEET, Oyster Bay, or SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 96 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The well-known establishment, BAGG'S HOTEL, in the City of Utica, N. Y. The hotel communicates by side entrance with the depot of the New-York Central Railroad. It is substantially constructed of brick, four stories in height, with capacity for about 250 guests, and occupies, with stables, yard, &c., about one acre of ground. No establishment of the kind is more widely or favorably known. It is the principal hotel in Utica and the section of country where it is located; and has always commanded a large and very profitable amount of business, which is constantly increasing. It is well furnished throughout. The hotel will be sold at a sacrifice, owing to the decease of its late proprietor. Terms favorable, and a considerable portion may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE ITALIAN VILLA COTTAGE, with 17 lots of ground and stable, corner Oates and Classon ave., Brooklyn; size, 32x40, and extension 18x24, with cellar under the whole; metal roof, all modern improvements. It is elevated about six feet and stands fifty feet from the avennes, with double entrance and flagged walks; is surrounded by choice shrubbery and well grown shade-trees, and the grounds are well stocked with apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, (30 bushels last year,) raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and other small fruits, all in vigorous bearing, and four fine asparagus beds. The whole premises are in complete order, and possession can be given 1st to 15th July, if desired. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 A. M., or 4 to 6 P. M., or to FOSTER & LOPER, Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FARM AND WATER POWER FOR SALE—Situated in Bedford, Westchester County, 2¼ miles from Mount Kisko station, on Harlem Railroad; said farm contains about 120 acres good land, well watered and fenced; the house is large and nearly new, and the out-buildings sufficient; the water power is well worthy the attention of manufacturers. For particulars apply to WM. SEAMAN, Executor, on the premises, or P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, new and highly-finished stone house, well supplied with water and the modern improvements; large stables and carriage-house, green-house and hot-house, cottage, gardens, &c.; ten acres of land; fine views and healthy neighborhood; within five minutes' walk of the depot. Price, $32,000. Inquire at No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT PLACE OF ten acres, near Nannet, Rockland County, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; house contains nine rooms, has been recently built and is well finished; good barn, fruit and various crops in good growth; price $3,800, or would be rented for the Summer, furnished; possession at once, as the owner is unable to occupy it. Apply at No. 88 Liberty-st., up stairs.

NEWPORT, R. I.—FOR SALE—THE FINE new brown-stone mansion on Washington-st., fronting Newport harbor; has never been occupied; near the depot and steamers; bathing and boating at the door; one of the finest views and estates in America. Apply to HAZARD & APTHORP, Real Estate Brokers, Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES LAND, NEAR SEA shore, south side Staten Island, three-fourths mile from Stapleville Railroad depot, and within one hour of New-York; location first-class; fishing, yachting and bathing at the door. Price, $3,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN LANDLORD.—Cottages for sale and will be built by the proposed House Savings Bank, and subscriptions taken. For particulars, inquire at Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 8.
TOMLINSON & BRIGHAM, Counselors-at-Law.

HOUSE AND TWO ACRES OF GROUND; fruit of all kinds, 19 miles from New-York; five minutes' walk from depot in centre of village; also farm of 38 acres, one mile from depot, $3,500. Inquire of LEVERIDGE & MARSH, 54 Pine-st., New-York, from 11 to 2.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

VILLAGE AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES for sale or exchange at Jamaica, L. I.; eleven miles to city; good schools, churches; new depot; prices from $3,000 to $25,000; hours 10 to 1. GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FINE COUNTRY PLACE—NEAR SUMMIT, on Morris and Essex Railroad, 13¼ acres of choice land and good buildings for sale cheap, on very favorable terms. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND VILLAGE property for sale and exchange. Apply to KELSEY & CORNWELL, No. 73 Cedar-st., New-York, or No. 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

VILLAGE LOTS, PAYABLE IN INSTALMENTS.—Also, farms and government lands for sale or exchange, by B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—One hundred lots between 95th and 97th sts., 4th and 5th ave. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LEASE, AT NEWBURGH, ON THE HUDSON, to a private family for a term of years, a gentleman's country seat. The house is completely arranged, has 14 rooms, is modern in all respects; bath and water-closets, &c., fine stables, garden, fruits, &c., &c.; 26 acres of land attached; rent $1,250 per annum. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
4 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER, AT SARATOGA SPRINGS—The residence of Geo. Morris, handsomely furnished, with silver and linen, if wanted. In the immediate vicinity of the hotels, springs, &c. Rent $1,100 for the season. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A cottage house and barn, beautifully situated, with (5) five acres of land. For particulars inquire at office No. 3 College-place, New-York.
R. LANGDON, Jr.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A FURNISHED cottage, with garden attached, near the ferry, first landing; location healthy; will be let for three months or the year. For terms, &c., apply at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 785 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NEW-DORP, STATEN ISLAND, A handsome country residence with twelve rooms, good garden, plenty of fruit, &c., &c.; rent $600 per annum, or $150 per month for the Summer. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, A THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, furnished, in a fine location, near the river, containing 2d and 3d av. cars; possession July 1. S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 121st-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD lofts of the new Leonard-st. Nos. 58 and 60 Leonard-st., fifty feet front by ninety feet deep. Apply to WATT & SHERMAN, on the premises.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A SMALL FURNISHED house, for three or four months; rent moderate. Apply at No. 322 Cumberland-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SMALL TWO-story attic house, two rooms deep, between 23d and 27th sts., and Lexington and 6th ave., with possession Sept. 1. Address JOHN B. MORRIS, Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.
C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

HOLYOKE HOUSE.—THE HOLYOKE House, at Hockanum, having gone through a thorough remodeling, is now open to the public as a Summer resort. It being situated between the river and Mount Holyoke, it is a good location to divert the eye and benefit the health. No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of the guests.
ALLEN & LYMAN, Proprietors.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, IS NOW OPEN. The St. Regis Spring Waters, at this place, are unequaled as a remedy for diseases of the skin, kidneys and bowels. Sold in bottles by the druggists.
CROCKER & CO., Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

ARMY AND NAVY.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, Late Public Printer. WILLIAM H. WATSON, Late Cap't U.S. Vols. Dep't.
WENDELL & WATSON
PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Post-office Box No. 289 Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO., Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

ARMY OFFICERS WILL BE LIBERALLY treated with, if they require assistance in closing their ordnance and quartermaster accounts. Certificates of non-indebtedness speedily procured through our Washington office. Accounts collected and cashed.
L. BROWN & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Park-place.

ALL DISCHARGED SOLDIERS CAN have their claims for pay, bounty, clothing and ration money speedily settled and cashed at the United States Army Agency and Banking Office of L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, June 15, 1865.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 11th day of July next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business-letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the bureau.

The commandant of each navy-yard will inform bidders of the quantities of each article, where the sizes are variable.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard, upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the bureau, to the commandant of any yard, or to any navy agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the laws of August 18, 1848, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may be deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be made from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No.	
1. White oak logs.	26. Iron—round, flat and square.
2. White oak keel or keelson pieces.	26. Steel.
3. White oak curved timber.	27. Iron spikes.
4. White oak plank.	28. Iron nails; wrought and cut.
5. White oak boards.	29. Pig iron.
6. Yellow pine logs.	30. Lead.
7. Yellow pine beams.	31. Zinc, tin and solder.
8. Yellow pine mast and spar timber.	32. Hardware.
9. White pine deck plank.	33. Tools for stores.
10. White pine mast timber.	34. White lead.
11. White pine logs, plank and brds.	35. Zinc paints.
12. Hackmatack timber.	36. Colored paints, dryers, &c.
13. Ash logs and planks.	37. Varnish.
14. Ash oars.	38. Linseed oil.
15. Hickory huts and bars.	41. Glass.
16. Black walnut and cherry.	42. Brushes.
17. Cedar and cypress boards.	44. Fish oil.
18. Locust timber.	45. Tallow, soap and sweet oil.
19. White oak staves and headings.	46. Junk.
20. Black spruce.	47. Ship chandlery.
21. Locust treenails.	48. Oakum.
22. Mahogany.	49. Tank iron.
23. Lignumvitæ.	50. Ingot copper.
	52. Poles.
	55. Bellows.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 50.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 1, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 55.

NORFOLK.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at eleven o'clock A. M.,

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-third-street, from Tenth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-third-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Eighteenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-eighth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Tenth-avenue.

For rebuilding bulkhead north side Rivington-street, East River.

For replanking and fendering Piers Nos. fifty-six and fifty-seven East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. thirty-seven East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. forty-four East River.

For dredging both sides of Pier No. sixty-one East River.

For rebuilding Pier No. sixty-two North River.

For regulating and grading Forty-third-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, June eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 3 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (IN DUPLICATE,) in duplicate Proposals for Cooked Rations," will be received at the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, the 20th instant, for supplying Cooked Rations for four months from the 1st day of July, 1865, (or for such shorter period as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence,) to all troops in the service, as well as to all other persons properly to be subsisted by the United States Subsistence Department, who may be in New-York City or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who may be en route to and from the seat of war and not otherwise provided for.

The rations will consist of three meals each day, of good and wholesome food, and subject to such proper inspection as may be directed by the officer in charge.

The contractor must also furnish the soap and candles that may be required in accordance with the army ration, as follows: four pounds of soap and one and one quarter pounds of adamantine candles to each hundred rations.

The bidders must state the price per ration, which price must include all expenses, such as furnishing cooking apparatus, fuel, packing-boxes, transportation of the rations, &c.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of _____ be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to the true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Names of guarantors, _____

Bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and of business.

Each bidder must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments to be monthly, in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
F. B. BERIER, Capt. and C. S. V.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until MONDAY, the 26th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-House No. 63, to be built on lots Nos. 76 and 78 Hester street, in said Ward, for the use of the Primary Department of said School. Plans and specifications for said building, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The trustees of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
WILLIAM McCAFFIL, Chairman,
GEORGE KINZER, Secretary.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.

Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 14, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 26th of June for supplying rations for the use of the crews of the Revenue Cutters designated for this collection district for the year commencing July 1, 1865, and ending June 30, 1866.
S. DRAPER, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 15, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 26th of June, for supplying ship chandlery for the Revenue Cutters and boats in this collection district for the year commencing July 1, 1865, and ending June 30, 1866. List of articles required will be furnished on application at the office of the Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st. S. DRAPER, Collector.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE SAW-MILLS

For sale by WM. MONTGOMERY, No. 157 Broadway, manufacturer and dealer in portable and stationary steam-engines, grist-mills, &c.

Also, sole agent in New-York for A. N. Wood & Co.'s portable engines, manufactured at Eaton, N. Y. Can be seen in operation in this city. Prices greatly reduced. Address WM. MONTGOMERY, No. 157 Broadway, N. Y.

$800.—FOR SALE.—THE MACHINERY, fixtures, good will and business of an old established Packing Box Manufactory for sale. Those seeking a good cash business will do well to apply immediately at No. 448 Water-st., New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dye-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting.

MEDICAL.

SMOLANDER'S
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
OF
BUCKU.

The articles which compose this preparation are especially
RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY,
for the cure of the various affections of the
STOMACH, URINARY ORGANS, RHEUMATISM,
GENERAL DEBILITY, DROPSY, CHRONIC
GONORRHŒA, and CUTANEOUS DISEASES.
All that long list of nervous, irritable disorders which arise from
EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCE,
ARE
PERMANENTLY CURED
BY
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU.
TRY IT.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., wholesale agents for New-York. For sale by all druggists. BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 86 Hanover-st., Boston, Mass., General Agents.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

YE WHO DESPAIR TRY
THE BLESSED WATERS,
for they restore worn out constitutions to pristine vigor, and remove all impurities. Dispensed by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. WARD'S skilful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 156 ELM-STREET, New-York, without the use of mercury. In case of change of diet, Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other man or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full statement of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 156 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. Should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., or the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work."—*Sunday Times, Sun, Herald, Tribune, Ole Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL.—Under the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hæmorrhoids, fistula, strictures of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining smak one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the references be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

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TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Continued from First Page.

treason in open court;" and gives to Congress the power to declare what its punishment shall be. The offence in the general is the same as in England. In that country, as no period since its freedom became settled, has any other treason been recognized. In the pendency of this rebellion (never before) it has been alleged that there exists with us the offence of military treason, punishable by the laws of war. It is so stated in the instructions of Gen. HALLECK to the then commanding officer in Tennessee, of the 5th of March, 1863. (Lawrence's Wheaton, supp't, p. 41.) But HALLECK confines it to acts committed against the army of a belligerent who occupying the territory of the enemy. And he says, what is certainly true, if such an offence can be committed, that it "is broadly distinguished from the treason defined in the constitutional and statutory laws, and made punishable by the civil courts." But the term *military treason* is not to be found in any English work or military order, or, before this rebellion, in any American authority. It has evidently been adopted during the rebellion, as a doctrine of military law, on the authority of continental writers in governments less free than those of England and the United States, and in which, because they are less free, reason is not made to consist of certain specific acts, and no others.

But if HALLECK is right, and all our prior practice, and that of England, from whom we derive ours, is to be abandoned, the cases before you are not cases of "military treason," as he defines it. When the offences alleged in these cases are stated to have occurred in this District, the United States were not, and did not claim to be, in its occupation as a belligerent, nor was it pretended that the people of this District were, in a belligerent sense, enemies. On the contrary, they were citizens, entitled to every right of citizenship. Nor were the parties on trial enemies. They were either citizens of the District or of Maryland, and under the protection of the constitution. The offence charged, then, being treason, it is treason as known to the constitution and laws, and can only be tried and punished as they provide. To consider these parties belligerents, and their alleged offence military treason, is not only unwarranted by the authority of HALLECK, but it is in direct conflict with the constitution and laws, which the President and all of us are bound to support and defend. The offence, then, being treason, as known to the constitution, its trial by a military court is clearly illegal. And this for obvious reasons. Under the constitution, no conviction of such an offence can be had "unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court." And under the laws the parties are entitled to have "a copy of the indictment and a list of the jury and witnesses, with the names and places of abode of both, at least three entire days before the trial. They also have the right to challenge peremptorily thirty-five of the jury, and to challenge without limitation. And, finally, unless the indictment shall be found by a grand jury within three years next after the treason done or committed, they shall not be prosecuted, tried, or punished." (Act 30th April, 1790, 1 Stat. at Large, pp. 118, 119.) Upon what possible ground, therefore, can this commission possess the jurisdiction claimed for it? It is not alleged that it is subject to the provisions stated, and in its very nature it is impossible that it should be. The very safeguards designed by the constitution, if it has such jurisdiction, are wholly unavailing. Trial by jury in all cases our English ancestors deemed (as STORY correctly tells us) "the great bulwark of their civil and political liberties, and watched with an unceasing jealousy and solicitude." It constituted one of the fundamental articles of Magna Charta, "*nullus liber homo capiatur nec imprisonetur aut exuleti, aut aliquo modo destruatur, &c., nisi per legale judicium parium suorum, vel per legem terræ.*" This great right the American colonists brought with them as their birthright and inheritance. It landed with them at Jamestown and on the rock of Plymouth, and was equally prized by the Cavalier and Puritan, and ever since, to the breaking out of the rebellion, has been enjoyed and esteemed the protection and proud privilege of their posterity. At times during the rebellion it has been disregarded and denied. The momentous nature of the crisis brought about by that stupendous crime, involving as it did the very life of the nation, has caused the people to tolerate such disregard and denial. But the crisis, thank God! has passed. The authority of the government throughout our territorial limits is reinstated so firmly that reflecting men here and elsewhere are convinced that the danger has passed never to return. The result proves that the principles on which the government rests, have imparted to it a vitality that will cause it to endure for all time, in spite of foreign invasion or domestic insurrection; and one of those principles, the choicest one, is the right in cases of "criminal prosecutions to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury," and in cases of treason to the additional securities before adverted to. The great purpose of the Magna Charta and the constitution was, (to quote STORY again,) "to guard against a spirit of oppression and tyranny on the part of rulers; and against a spirit of violence and vindictiveness on the part of the people." "The appeal for safety can, under such circumstances, scarcely be made by *innocence*, in any other manner than by the severe control of courts of justice, and by the firm and impartial verdict of a jury sworn to do right, and guided solely by legal evidence and a sense of duty. In such a course there is a double security against the *prejudices of Judges who may partake of the wishes and opinions of the government*, and against the passions of the multitude, who may demand their victim with a clamorous precipitancy." And Mr. Justice BLACKSTONE, with the same deep sense of its value, meets the prediction of a foreign writer, "that because Rome, Sparta, Carthage have lost their liberties, those of England in time must perish," by reminding him "that Rome, Sparta and Carthage, at the time when their liberties were lost, were *strangers to the trial by jury.*" (3 Bla., p. 379.) That a right so valued and esteemed by our fathers to be necessary to civil liberty, so important to the very existance of a free government, was designed by them to be made to depend for its enjoyment upon the war power, or upon any power intrusted to any department of our government, is a reflection on their intelligence and patriotism.

IV. But to proceed. The articles of war, if they provided for the punishment of the crimes on trial, and authorized such a court as this, do not include such parties as are on trial; and, until the rebellion, I am not aware that a different construction was ever intimated. It is the exclusive fruit of the rebellion.

The title of the act declaring the articles is "an act for establishing rules and articles for the government *of the armies of the United States.*"

The first section states that "the following shall be the rules and articles by which the *armies of the United States shall be governed*," and every other article except the 56th and 57th are in words confined to persons belonging to the army in some capacity or other. I understand it to be held by some, that because such words are not used in the two articles referred to, it was the design of Congress to include persons who do not belong to the army. In my judgment, this is a wholly untenable construction; but if it was a correct one, it would not justify the use sought to be made of it. It would not bring these parties for their alleged crimes before a military court known to the act; certainly not before a military commission, a court unknown to the act. The offences charged are a traitorous conspiracy, and murder committed in pursuance of it. Neither offence, if, indeed, two are charged, is embraced by either the 56th or 57th articles of the statute. The 56th prohibits the "relieving the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or knowingly harboring and protecting him." Sophistry itself cannot bring the offences in question under this article. The 57th prohibits only the "holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly." It is equally clear that the offences in question are not within this provision. But, in fact, the two articles relied upon admit of no such construction as is understood to be claimed. This is thought obvious, not only from the general character of the act, and of all the other articles it contains, but because the one immediately preceding, like all those preceding and succeeding it other than the 56th and 57th, include only persons belonging to the "armies of the United States." His language is, "whosoever *belonging to the armies of the United States*, employed in foreign parts," shall do the act prohibited, shall suffer the prescribed punishment. Now, it is a familiar rule of interpretation, perfectly well settled in such a case, that unless there be something in the following sections that clearly shows a purpose to make them more comprehensive than their immediate predecessors, they are to be construed as subject to the same limitation. So far from there being in this instance any evidence of a different purpose, the declared object of the statute, evidenced by its title, its first section and its general contents, are all inconsistent with any other construction. And when to this it is considered that the power exercised by Congress in passing the statute was merely the constitutional one to make rules for the government and regulation of the army, it is doing great injustice to that department to suppose that, in exercising it, they designed to legislate for any other class. The words, therefore, in the 56th article, "belonging to the United States," qualifying the immediate preceding word, "whosoever," are applicable to the 56th and 57th, and equally qualify the same word, "whosoever," also used in each of them. And, finally, upon this point I am supported by the authority of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. The commission have seen, from my previous reference to his "Autobiography," that he placed his right to issue his martial-law order, establishing, amongst other things, military commissions to try certain offenses in a foreign country, upon the ground that otherwise they would go unpunished and his army becomes demoralized. One of these odences was murder committed or attempted, and for such an offense he tells us that the articles of war provided no court for their trial and punishment, "no matter by whom or on whom committed." And this opinion is repeated in the fourth clause of his order, as true of all the designated offences, "except in the very restricted case in the ninth of the articles."

V. There are other views which I submit to the serious attention of the commission.

The mode of proceeding in a court like this, and which has been pursued by the prosecution with your approval, because deemed legal by both, is so inconsistent with the proceedings of civil courts, as regulated for ages by established law, that the fact, I think, demonstrates that persons not belonging to the army cannot be subjected to such a jurisdiction. 1. The character of the pleadings. The offence charged is a conspiracy with persons not within the reach of the court, and some of them in a foreign country, to commit the alleged crime. To give you jurisdiction, the design of the accused and their co-conspirators is averred to have been to aid the rebellion, and to perfect that end not only by the murder of the President and Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, but of the Vice-President and Secretary of State. It is further averred that the President being murdered, the Vice-President becoming thereby President, and as such Commander-in-Chief, the purpose was to murder him; and, as in the contingency of the death of both, it would be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause an election to be held for President and Vice President, he was to be murdered, in order to prevent a "lawful election" of these officers; and that by all these means "aid and comfort" were to be given "the insurgents engaged in armed rebellion against the United States," and "the subversion and overthrow of the constitution and laws of the United States" thereby effected. That such pleading as this would not be tolerated in a civil court, I suppose every lawyer will concede. It is argumentative, and even in that character unsound. The continuance of our government does not depend on the lives of any or of all its public servants. As fact or law, therefore, the pleading is fatally defective. The government has an inherent power to preserve itself, which no conspiracy to murder or murder can in the slightest degree impair. And the result which we have just witnessed proves this, and shows the folly of the madman and fiend by whose hands our late lamented President fell. He doubtless thought he had done a deed that would subvert the "constitution and laws." We know that it had not even a tendency to that result. Not a power of the government was suspended. All progressed as before the dire catastrophe. A cherished and almost idolized citizen was snatched from us by the assassin's arm, but there was no halt in the march of the government. That continued in all its majesty wholly unimpeded. The only effect was to place the nation in tears and drape it in mourning, and to awake the sympathy and excite the indignation of the world.

But this mode of pleading renders impossible the rules of evidence known to the civil courts. It justifies in the opinion of the Judge-Advocate and the court (or what has been would not have been done) a latitude that no civil court would allow, as in the judgment of such a court the accused, however innocent, could not be supposed to be able to meet it. Proof has been received, not only of distinct offences from those charged, but of such offences committed by others than the parties on trial. Even in regard to the party himself, other offences alleged to have been previously committed by him cannot be proved. At one time a different practice prevailed in England, and does now, it is believed, in some of the continental governments. But since the days of Lord HOLT (a name venerated by lawyers and all admirers of enlightened jurisprudence) it has not prevailed in England. In the case of HARRISON, tried before that Judge for murder, the counsel for the government offered a witness to prove some felonious design of the prisoner three years before. HOLT indignantly exclaimed, "Hold! hold! what are you doing now? How can he defend himself from charges of which he has no notice? And how many issues are to raised to perplex me and the jury? Away! away! that ought not to be—that is nothing to the matter." (12 State Trials, 883 –874.) I refer to this case not to assail what has been done in these cases contrary to this rule, because I am bound to infer that before such a commission as this, the rule has no legal force. If in a civil court, then, these parties would be entitled to the benefit of this rule, one never departed from in such courts, they would not have had proved against them crimes alleged to have been committed by others, and having no necessary or legal connection with those charges. With the same view, and not denying the right of the commission in the particular case I am about to refer to, but to show that the constitution could not have designed to subject citizens to the practice, I cite the same Judge to prove that in a civil court those parties could not have been legally fettered during their trial. In the case of CRANBURN, accused as implicated in the "assassination plot" on trial before the same Judge HOLT put an end to what Lord CAMPBELL terms "the revolting practice of trying criminals in fetters." Hearing the clank of chains, though no complaint was made to him, he said: "I should like to know why the prisoner is brought in ironed. Let them be instantly knocked off. When prisoners are tried they should stand at their ease." (13 State Trials, 221, 2d Campbell Lives Chief Justices, 140.) Finally, I deny the jurisdiction of the commission, not only because neither constitution nor laws justify, but on the contrary repudiate it, but on the ground that all the experience of the past is against it. JEFFERSON, ardent in the prosecution of BURR, and solicitous for his conviction, from a firm belief of his guilt, never suggested that he should be tried before any other than a civil court. And in that trial, so ably presided over by MARSHAL, the prisoner was allowed to "stand at his ease," was granted every constitutional privilege, and no evidence permitted to be given against him but such as a civil court recognizes; and in that case, as in this, the overthrow of the government was the alleged purpose; and yet it was not intimated in any quarter that he could be tried by a military tribunal. In England, too, the doctrine on which this prosecution is placed is unknown. Attempts were made to assassinate GEORGE III. and the present Queen, and Mr. PERCIVAL, then Prime Minister, was assassinated as he entered the House of Commons. In the first two instances, the design was to murder the Commander-in-Chief of England's army and navy, in whom, too, the whole war power of the government was also vested. In the last, a secretary, clothed with powers as great at least as those that belong to our Secretary of State. And yet, in each, the parties accused were tried before a civil court, no one suggesting any other. And during the period of the French Revolution, when its principles, if principles they can be termed, were being inculcated to an extent that alarmed the government, and caused it to exert every power it possessed to frustrate their effect, when the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended, and arrests and prosecutions resorted to almost without limit, no one suggested a trial except in the civil courts. And yet the apprehension of the government was that the object of the alleged conspirators was to subvert its authority, bring about its overthrow, and subject the kingdom to the horrors of the French Revolution, then shocking the nations of the world. HARDY, FOSTER, and others were tried by civil courts, and their names remembered for the principles of freedom that were made triumphant mainly by the efforts of "that great (in the words of a modern English statesman) genius, Earl RUSSELL, whose sword and buckler protected justice and freedom during the disastrous period," having "the tongue of CICERO and the soul of HAMPDEN, an invincible orator and an undaunted patriot"—ERSKINE. As it was, these trials were conducted with so relentless a spirit, and, as it was thought, with such disregard of the rights of the subject, that the administration of the day were but able to withstand the torrent of the people's indignation. What would have been the fate, individually as well as politically, if the cases had been taken before a military commission and life taken? Can it be that an American citizen is not entitled to all the rights that belong to a British subject? Can it be that, with us, executive power at times casts into the shade and renders all other power subordinate? An American statesman, with a world-wide reputation, long since gave an answer to these inquiries. In a debate in the Senate of the United States, in which he assailed what he deemed an unwarranted assumption of executive power, he said "the first object of a free people is the preservation of their liberties, and liberty is only to be maintained by constitutional restraints and just divisions of political power." It does not trust the amiable weaknesses of human nature, and therefore will not permit power to overstep its prescribed limits, though benevolence, good intent, and patriotic intent came along with it. And he added, "Mr. President, the contest for ages has been to rescue liberty from the grasp of executive power." "In the long list of the champions of human freedom there is not one name dimmed by the reproach of advocating the extension of executive authority." Thoughts, eloquently expressed, appeal with subduing power to every patriotic heart, and demonstrate that WEBSTER, if here, would be heard raising his mighty voice against the jurisdiction of this commission—a jurisdiction placed upon executive authority alone. But it has been urged also that martial law warrants such a commission, and that such law prevails here. The doctrine is believed to be alike indefensible and dangerous. It is not, however, necessary to inquire whether martial law, if it did prevail, would maintain your jurisdiction, as it does not prevail. It has never been declared by any competent authority, and the civil courts, we know, are in full and undisturbed exercise of all their functions. We learn, and the fact is doubtless true, that one of the parties, the very chief of the alleged conspiracy, has been indicted, and is about to be tried before one of those courts. If this, the alleged head and front of the conspiracy, is to be, and can be so tried, upon what ground of right, of fairness, or of policy, can the parties who are charged to have been his mere instruments be deprived of the same mode of trial? It may be said that, in acting under this commission, you are but conforming to an order of the President, which you are bound to obey. Let me examine this for a moment. If that order merely authorizes you to investigate the cases and report the facts to him, and not to pronounce a judgment, and is to that extent legal, then it is because the President has the power himself, without such proceeding, to punish the crime, and has only invoked your assistance to enable him to do it the more justly. Can this be so? Can it be that the life of a citizen, however humble, depends in any case on the mere will of the President? And yet it does, if the doctrine be sound. What more dangerous one can be imagined? Crime is defined by law, and is to be tried and punished under the law. What is murder, treason and conspiracy, and what is admissible evidence to prove either, are all legal questions, and many of them of times difficult of correct solution. What the facts are may also present difficult inquiries. To pass upon the first the constitution provides courts, consisting of Judges selected for legal knowledge, and made independent of executive power. Military judges are not so selected, and, so far from being independent, are absolutely dependent on such power. To pass upon the latter it provides juries, as being not likely to "partake of the wishes and opinions of the government." But if your function is only to act as aids to the President, to enable him to exercise his function of punishment, and, as he is under no obligation by any law, to call for such aid, he may try and punish upon his own unassisted judgment, and without even the form of a trial. In conclusion, then, gentleman, I submit that your responsibility, whatever that may be, for error, in a proceeding like this, can find no protection in Presidential authority, whatever it be; it grows out of the laws and may through the laws be enforced. I suggested in the outset of these remarks that that responsibility in one contingency may be momentous, I recur to it again, disclaiming, as I did at first, the wish or hope that it would cause you to be wanting in a single particular of what you may believe to be your duty, but to obtain your best and most matured judgment. The wish and hope disclaimed would be alike idle and discourteous, and I trust the commission will do me the justice to believe that I am incapable of failing into other fault.

Responsibility to personal danger can never alarm soldiers who have faced, and will ever be willing in their country's defence to face, death on the battlefield. But there is a responsibility that every gentleman, be he soldier or citizen, will constantly hold before him and make him ponder—responsibility to the constitution and laws of his country, and an intelligent public opinion—and prevent his doing anything knowingly that can justly subject him to the censure of either. I have said that your responsibility is great. If the commission under which you act is void, and confers no authority, whatever you do may involve the most serious personal liability. Cases have occurred that prove this. It is sufficient to refer to one. JOSEPH WALL, at the time the offence charged against him was committed, was Governor and commander of the garrison of Goree, a dependency of England, in Africa. The indictment was for the murder of BENJAMIN ARMSTRONG, and the trial was had in January, 1802, before a special court, consisting of Sir ARCHIBALD MCDONALD, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; LAWRENCE, of the King's Bench, and BROOKE, of the Common Pleas. The prosecution was conducted by LAW, then Attorney-General, afterward Lord ELLENBOROUGH. The crime was committed in 1782, and under a military order of the accused and the sentence of regimental court-martial. The defense relied upon was that at the time the garrison was in a state of mutiny, and that the deceased took a prominent part in it. That because of the mutiny the order for the court-martial was made, and that the punishment which was inflicted, and said to have caused the death, was under its sentence. The offence was purely a military one, and belonged to the jurisdiction of a military court, if the facts relied upon by the accused were true, and its judgment constituted a valid defence. The Court, however, charged the jury that if they found that there was no mutiny to justify such a court-martial, or its sentence, that they were void and furnished no defence whatever. The jury so finding found the accused guilty, and he was soon after executed. (28 St. Tr., 51–178.) The application of the principle of this case to the question I have considered is obvious. In that instance, want of jurisdiction in the court-martial was held to be fatal to its judgment as a defence for the death that ensued under it. In this, if the commission has no jurisdiction, its judgment, for the same reason, will be of no avail either to Judges, Secretary of War, or President, if either shall be called to a responsibility for what may be done under it. Again, upon the point of jurisdiction I beg leave to add that the opinion I have endeavored to maintain is believed to be the almost unanimous opinion of the profession, and certainly is of every Judge or court who has expressed any. In Maryland, where such commissions have been and are held, the Judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore recently made it a matter of special charge to the Grand Jury. Judge BOND told them: "It has come to my knowledge that here, where the United States Court, presided over by Chief-Justice CHASE, has always been unimpeded, and where the Marshal of the United States, appointed by the President, selects the jurors, irresponsible and unlawful military commissions attempt to exercise criminal jurisdiction over citizens of this State, not in the military or naval service of the United States, nor in the militia, who are charged with offences which the mode of trial and punishment are provided by statute in the courts of the land. That it is not done by the paramount authority of the United States, your attention is directed to Art. V. of the Constitution of the United States, which says: 'No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in active service in time of war or public danger.' *Such persons, exercising such unlawful jurisdiction are liable to indictment by you as well as responsible in civil actions to the parties.*" In New-York, Judge Peckham, of the Supreme Court of that State, and speaking for the whole bench, charged their grand jury as follows:

"The Constitution of the United States, article six of the amendments, declares that 'no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.'

Article six declares that 'in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial.'

Article three, section two, declares that 'the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury,' &c.

These provisions were made for occasions of great excitement, no matter from what cause, when passion rather than reason might prevail.

In ordinary times there would be no occasion for such guards, as there would be no disposition to depart from the usual and established modes of trial.

A great crime has lately been committed that has shocked the civilized world. Every right-minded man desires the punishment of the criminals—but he desires that punishment to be administered according to law, and through the judicial tribunals of the country. No star-chamber court, no secret inquisition, in this nineteenth century, can ever be made acceptable to the American mind.

If none but the guilty could be accused, then no trial could be necessary—execution should follow accusation.

It is almost as necessary that the public should have undoubted faith in the purity of criminal justice as it is that justice should, in fact, be administered with integrity.

Grave doubts, to say the least, exist in the minds of intelligent men as to the constitutional right of the recent military commissions at Washington to sit in judgment upon the persons now on trial for their lives before that tribunal. Thoughtful men feel agrieved that such a commission should be established in this free country when the war is over, and when the common-law courts are open and accessible to administer justice according to law, without fear or favor.

What remedy exists? None whatever, except through the power of public sentiment.

As citizens of this free country, having an interest in its prosperity and good name, we may, as I desire to do, in all courtesy and kindness, and with all proper respect, express our disapprobation of this course in our rulers at Washington.

The unanimity with which the leading press of our land has condemned this mode of trial ought to be gratifying to every patriot.

Every citizen is interested in the preservation, in their purity, of the institutions of his country; and you, gentlemen, may make such presentment on this subject, if any, as your judgment may dictate.

The reputation of both of these judges is well and favorably known, and their authority entitled to the greatest deference."

Even in France, during the consulship of NAPOLEON, the institution of a military commission for the trial of the prisoner, DUC D'ENGHIEN, for an alleged conspiracy against his life, was, to the irreparable injury of his reputation, ordered by NAPOLEON. The trial was had, and the Prince at once convicted and executed. It brought upon NAPOLEON the condemnation of the world, and is one of the blackest spots in his character. The case of the Duke, says the eminent historian of *The Consulate and the Empire*, furnished NAPOLEON "a happy opportunity of saving his glory from a stain," which he lost, and adds, with philosophic truth, that it was "a deplorable consequence of *violating the ordinary powers of justice.*" And further adds: "To defend social order by conforming *to the strict powers and rules of justice*, without allowing any feeling of revenge to operate, is the great lesson to be drawn from these tragical events."—*Vol. 4, Thiers' History, &c., pp.* 316, 322.

Upon the whole then, I think I shall not be considered obtrusive if I again invoke the court to weigh well all that I have thought it my duty to argue upon them. I feel the duty to be upon me as a citizen sworn to do all that I can to preserve the constitution and the principles upon which it rests. As counsel for one of the parties, I should esteem myself dishonored if I attempted to rescue my client from a proper trial for the offence charged against her, by denying the jurisdiction of the commission upon grounds that I did not conscientiously believe to be sound; and in what I have done, have not more had in view the defence of Mrs. SURRATT than the constitution and the laws. In my view, in this respect, her cause is the cause of every citizen, and let it not be supposed that I am seeking to secure impunity to any one who may have been guilty of the horrid crimes of the night of the 14th of April. Over these the said courts of this district have ample jurisdiction, and will faithfully exercise it if the cases are remitted to them: and, if guilt is legally established, will surely award the punishment known to the laws. God forbid that such crimes should go unpunished. In the black catalogue of offences these will forever be esteemed the darkest and deepest ever committed by sinning man; and, in common with the civilized world, do I wish that every legal punishment may be legally inflicted upon all who participated in them. A word more, gentlemen, and, thanking you for your kind attention, I shall have done. I have not remarked on the evidence in the case of Mrs. SURRATT, nor is it my purpose. But it is proper that I refer to her case in particular for a single moment. That a woman, well educated and, as far as we can judge from all her past life, as we have it in the evidence, a devout Christian, ever kind, affectionate, and charitable, with no motive disclosed to us that could have caused a total change in her very nature, could have participated in the crimes in question, it is almost impossible to believe. Such a belief can only be forced upon a reasonable, unsuspecting, unprejudiced mind by direct and uncontradicted evidence, coming from pure and perfectly unsuspected sources. Have we these? Is the evidence uncontradicted. Are the two witnesses, WEICHMAN and LLOYD, pure and unsuspected. Of the particulars of their evidence, I say nothing. They will be brought before you by my associates. But this conclusion in regard to those witnesses must be in the minds of the court, and is certainly strongly impressed upon my own, that if the facts which they themselves state as to their connection and intimacy with BOOTH and PAYNE are true, their knowledge of the purpose to commit the crimes and their participation in them, is much more satisfactorily established than the alleged knowledge and participation of Mrs. SURRATT. As far, gentlemen, as I am concerned, her case is now in your hands. REVERDY JOHNSON.

June 16, 1865.

As associate counsel for Mrs. MARY E. SURRATT, we concur in the above. FREDERICK A. AIKEN.
JOHN W. CLAMPITT.

Argument in Favor of Herrold.

F. STONE, Esq., counsel for HERROLD, being necessarily absent, the argument prepared by him was read by Mr. JAMES J. MURPHY, one of the official reporters of the court. It commences by saying that, at the earnest request of the widowed mother and estimable sisters of the accused, he had consented to act as his counsel. After denying the jurisdiction of the court, the counsel says, the charge in this case consists of several distinct and separate offences embodied in one charge. The parties accused are charged with a conspiracy in aid of the rebellion, with murder, with assault with intent to kill, and with lying in wait. It is extremely doubtful, from the language of the charge and the specification, under which of the following crimes the accused HERROLD is arraigned, and now on his trial, viz.: First, whether he is on trial for conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States, punishable by the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 31st of July, 1861; or, second, whether he is on his trial for giving aid and comfort to the existing rebellion as punishable by the act of Congress passed the 17th of July, 1862; or, third, Whether he is on his trial for aiding and abetting the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States. His counsel will understand the legal definition of the three crimes above-mentioned, but does not understand that either to the common law or to the law of war is known any one offence comprised of the three crimes mentioned in this charge. He knows of no one crime of a conspiracy to murder and an actual murder all in aid of the rebellion, distinct and separate from the well-known and defined crimes of murder, of conspiracy in aid of the rebellion, or of giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, as defined by the act of Congress. It is extremely doubtful from the language of this charge whether the murder of the President of the United States is not referred to as the mere means by which the conspirators gave aid and comfort to the rebellion; whether it was not merely the overt act by which the crime of aiding the rebellion was complete.

First—As to the crime of conspiracy. Counsel, after reviewing the testimony for the government, says these facts would probably convict fifty people, but they do not give, either separately or collectively, the slightest evidence that this boy, HERROLD, ever conspired with BOOTH and others in aid of the rebellion, and for the overthrow of the Government of the United States. They show nothing that might not have occurred to any one, perfectly consistent with the most perfect innocence. The term "confidential communication" is the witness WEICHMAN's own construction. He meant only to say that the three were talking together; that after leaving the theatre together where they had been, the three stopped and went into a restaurant, and that he found them there talking together near a stove. So much for the conspiracy. Of the fact that this boy HERROLD was an aider and abettor in the escape of BOOTH, there was no rational or reasonable doubt. He was clearly guilty of that crime, and must abide by its consequences, but the accused, by his counsel, altogether denies that he was guilty of the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or that he aided or abetted in such murder, as set forth in the specifications and charge. But though BOOTH exercised unlimited control over this miserable boy, body and soul, he found him unfit for deeds of blood and violence. He was cowardly, he was too weak and trifling, but still he could be made useful. He knew some of the roads through lower Maryland, and BOOTH persuaded him to act as guide, foot-boy, companion. This accounts for their companionship. There was one piece of evidence introduced by the government that should be weighed by the commission: it is the declaration of BOOTH, made at the time of his capture—"I declare before my Maker that this man is innocent." BOOTH well knew at the time he made that declaration that his hours, if not his minutes, were numbered. There is no evidence to prove that HERROLD procured, counseled, commanded or abetted BOOTH to assassinate the President of the United States. The feeble aid that he could render to any enterprise was rendered in accompanying and aiding BOOTH in his flight, and nothing beyond. That itself is a grave crime, and carries with it its appropriate punishment. Counsel concludes the defence with a quotation from BENET on Military Law and Courts-Martial. Where the punishments for particular offences are not fixed by the law, but left discretionary with courts, the above mandate of the constitution must be directly kept in view, and the benign influence of a mandate from a still higher law ought not to be ignored—that justice should be tempered with mercy.

The elaborate argument, of which the above is a mere notice, is signed by "F. STONE, counsel for D. E. HERROLD."

Argument for Arnold and O'Laughlin.

Mr. COX next offered his argument on behalf of ARNOLD and O'LAUGHLIN.

He said that for himself, execrating as he did the odious crime wrought upon the Chief Magistrate of the nation, he would not have been willing to connect his name with this defence until he felt sure the accused was merely the victim of compromising appearances and was wholly innocent of the great offence. The evidence, he contended, showed that even if these two accused were beguiled for a moment to listen to the suggestions of this restless schemer, BOOTH, yet there was no blood on their hands and they were wholly guiltless of all previous knowledge of and participation in that arch deed of malice which plunged the nation into mourning. Both the accused and their counsel have, in this trial, labored under disadvantages not incident to the civil courts and courts-martial. The accused receives, not only a copy of the charge or indictment in time to prepare his defence, but also a list of the witnesses with whom he is to be confronted; and in the civil court it is usual for the prosecutor to state in advance the general nature of the charge he expects to establish and the general scope of the evidence he expects to advance. The crime was laid at Washington. The purlieus of Montreal and Toronto had been searched. The City of New-York was examined. The sea had been encompassed; and the Western waters and yellow fever hospitals had been visited; and this eccentric career had terminated in a New-York Wood. [Laughter.] In this case the accused were aroused from their slumbers on the night before their arraignment, and for the first time presented with a copy of the charges. For the most part they were unable to procure counsel until the trial had commenced; and when the counsel were admitted, they came to the discharge of their duties in utter ignorance of the whole case which they were to combat, except as they could gather from the general language of the charge, as well as for the most part wholly unacquainted with the prisoners and their antecedents; and the consequence is, that the earlier witnesses for the government were allowed to depart with little or no cross-examination, which subsequent events showed was of vital importance to elicit the truth and reduce their vagaries of statement to more of accuracy. And he would add that this testimony had consisted of the statements of informers and accomplices, always suspicious, brought from remote places, whose antecedents and characters it is impossible for the prisoners to trace. He was constrained further to notice the manner in which the trial was conducted. The accused were arraigned upon a single charge. It described one offence of some kind; but however specific in form it seems to have been intended to fit every conceivable form of crime which the wickedness of men can devise. The crime is located at Washington; yet we have been carried to the purlieus of Toronto and Montreal; have skirted the border of New-York and Vermont, touching at Ogdensburgh and St. Albans; have passed down the St. Lawrence and out to sea; inspected our ocean shipping; have visited the fever hospitals of the British Isles, and have returned to the prison-pen of Andersonville, and seen the camp at Belle Island and the historical Libby, and penetrated the secret councils at Richmond; have passed thence to the hospitals of the West and seconded the Mississippi; and at length terminated this eccentric career in the Woods of New-York. Under the charge against the prisoners of conspiring to kill the President and others in Washington, JEFFERSON DAVIS and his associates have been tried, and, in the judgment of many, convicted of starving, poisoning, arson and other crimes too numerous to mention. He had apprehended that the counsel for the accused would appear in a false position by their apparent acquiescence in this wide range of inquiry; and, therefore, he felt it due to himself, at least, to explain. For his part he felt no interest whatever in resisting the exposure of the misdeeds of the rebel authorities and agents. His only concern had been to show that his clients had had nothing to do with the conspiracy set forth in the charge. To the best of his ability he had scrutinized the evidence of that conspiracy so far as necessary to their defence. With regard to other matters foreign to this issue he had to say, in the first place, the charge was artfully framed, with a view to redirect them in evidence. It imputes that the accused conspired with JEFFERSON DAVIS and others to kill and murder the President, &c., with intent to aid and comfort the insurgents, &c., and thereby aid in the subversion and overthrow of the constitution and laws of the United States; and on the principle that other acts constituting distinct offences were sometimes admitted as proof of intent, these subjects foreign to the main issue, have been put in evidence. By no possible ingenuity can these foreign matters be used to the prejudice of the accused. He had supposed that the object of introducing them was to bring to the public in the shape of sworn testimony information of the practices of the rebel leaders, to which, however irregular the proceedings, he had no objection to oppose. He could not for a moment suppose that the object was to inflame prejudice against the accused because of their supposed remote connection with the authors of all these evils, and for want of higher victims to make them the scapegoats for all the other atrocities imputed to the rebellion; to annihilate them, to hush the clamors of the public for a victim; or to appease the Nemesis that has recorded the secrets of the Southern prison houses, or the deadly deeds wrought by fire and pestilence. In regard to the issue before this commission he had intended to confine himself to a simple review of the evidence; but the anomalous character of the charge, the uncertainty with which they were left with reference to the positions to be taken by the government, and the general course of the investigation pursued, admonished him that he should present some legal considerations, at least of a general character. Assuming, for argument's sake, that the court has jurisdiction to try the accused upon this charge, he proceeded to discuss the ground and limits of that jurisdiction and the mode in which it is to be exercised. After submitting some general reflections upon the character of the offences set forth in the charge and specifications as they are known to, and punishable by the civil law of the land, he went on to argue how far this commission in dealing with them is to be guided and restrained by the law. Mr. COX, in his analysis of the crimes charged, said that below the grade of treason, crimes are ranged under two general heads, viz.: Felonies and misdemeanors, and proceeded to deal with the question of conspiracy to commit a felony and then with a conspiracy to commit treason. He then took up the question of unexecuted conspiracy and the case of a party involved in conspiracy who shall withdraw from it, contending that he is not responsible for any act done by the others in the prosecution of the objects of the conspiracy afterward. These and other points in this connection, were presented by Mr. COX with a large array of citations from legal authorities. The question how far tribunals sitting by virtue of martial law can depart from the established law of the land in its distinctions betwen crimes and its mode of punishment was dealt with at length. Mr. COX examined the evidence so far as was material to his case. He claimed that no active design against the life of the President was on foot between January and the early part of April, that during that interval BOOTH was contriving the capture of the President and others. It appeared that that project was abandoned and the date of the abandonment is fixed by the facts referred to by Booth, to wit, the defection of some of the parties, the sale of horses, &c., and that date is ascertained to have been about the middle of March. Now, it is clear that if any connection is shown between Booth and O'Laughlin and Arnold, it existed only when this abandoned project was agitated, and terminated with it. Their dutiful stay in Washington was only between Feb. 10 and March 18. By Arnold's confession it appeared that he, and, if he is not mistaken, O'Laughlin, attended one meeting about the middle of March to consider the plan of capture; but so immature was the plan, so slight his connection with it, that he did not even know the names of the others at the meeting, two in number beside Booth, Surratt and Atzeroth. At that meeting the scheme fell through, and he and O'Laughlin left for Baltimore. Booth told him he might sell the arms he had given him; and, in fact, he gave part of them away to his brother. As to O'Loughlin, his confession proves nothing but his presence at this single meeting. This was the beginning and the end of their connection with Booth in any scheme whatever of a political character, and in this it is evident that he was the arch-contriver and they the dupes, and when they had once escaped his influence, although he still evidently clung to his design, and telegraphed and wrote and called to see them. It is evident that they refused to heed the voice of the charmer, "charm he never so wisely." From O'LAUGHLIN he received no response at all. From ARNOLD only the letter offered in evidence. There are expressions in that letter which look to a continued renewal of their relations in the future. But they were employed to parry his importunities for the present. Certainly all connection ceased from that time. If therefore any conspiracy at all be proved by the utmost latitude of evidence against these two accused, it was a mere unenacted, still-born scheme, scarce conceived before it was abandoned, of a nature wholly different from the offence described in this charge, the proof of which does not sustain this charge and of which the accused could not be convicted on this trial. For this court is bound by the rules of evidence, which prevail in others, and one of the most important is, that the proof must correspond with the charge in the indictment and show the same offence, or the accused is entitled to acquittal. And there is no evidence which connects these two accused with that dreadful conspiracy which forms the subject of this charge. There is nothing to show that during their brief intercourse with BOOTH at Washington that nefarious design was agitated at all; certainly none that it was ever disclosed to them. And if such a conspiracy had any existence it was in a state of slumbering suspense, awaiting that sanction without which it had no motive, end, aim or life.

Mr. COX contended that the following conclusions were established, viz.: 1. That the accused, SAMUEL ARNOLD and MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN, had no part whatever in the execution of the conspiracy set forth in this charge and its specifications. 2. That if they were implicated in the conspiracy, they withdrew from and abandoned it while yet wholly unexecuted, and resting merely in intention, and are not responsible for any of the acts subsequently done in pursuance of it. 3. That there is no legal and competent evidence implicating LO'ANGHLIN in any conspiracy whatever, or implicating either O'Laughlin or Arnold in the conspiracy charged. 4. That if there is any evidence against them of any conspiracy, it is of one wholly different from that set forth in the charge and specification, and upon these they must be wholly acquit

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

Harsh Measures Toward the Rebel Leaders Deprecated.

Duties and Privileges of British Consuls in America.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Decided Expressions of the Imperial Government in Regard to Mexico.

The Mexican Expedition Attacked and Defended in the French Legislature.

Friendly Correspondence Between the United States and France.

Return of the Emperor from Algiers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 20.

The steamship *Asia*, Capt. MOODIE, left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the 10th inst., and Queenstown on the 11th inst., and arrived here at 9:30 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. She has sixty-three passengers for Halifax, and sixty-nine for Boston. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The *Asia* had fine weather during the passage. She sailed from this port for Boston at 2 o'clock this afternoon, where she will be due at an early hour on Thursday morning.

The steamship *Cuba*, from New-York, arrived off Crookhaven at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst.

China dates of May 7, state that the American Ministers at Pekin and Japan, are returning home. The cause is not stated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The news received by the *Cuba*, exerted no material influence.

The news of Gen. KIRBY SMITH'S surrender, was hailed with satisfaction, it being looked upon as conclusive evidence of the termination of the war.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, referring to the surrender of the last Confederate General, says that by this event the Federal troops have been brought face to face with the French outposts on the Rio Grande.

The same paper denounces what it terms the "blood-thirsty designs of President JOHNSON," but thinks he will shrink from the horrid proscription he threatens to carry out, when the lists of Southern men are made out. The punishment of the Southern leaders is already terrible enough—failure, ruin and exile.

The proclamation of President JOHNSON removing the restrictions on trade with the South, is published in the London *Official Gazette*.

The House of Commons has resumed business. No business of importance was transacted on the 8th inst.

The terrible accident reported on the Great Western Railway by the last steamer, has been followed by another equally serious to an express train on the South Eastern road, conveying passengers from France to London. The train was thrown off the track near Staplehurst. Ten persons were killed and twenty wounded. CHARLES DICKENS was in the train but escaped injury. Both accidents happened through the carelessness of the plate layers who were repairing the roads.

Sir JOSEPH PAXTON died on the 8th inst., after a protracted illness.

Dr. W. H. RUSSELL goes out in the *Great Eastern* to write an account of the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable. The work will be illustrated by Mr. ROBERT DUDLEY and published by Messrs. DAY & SON, of London.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD had returned to London, after visiting Valencia, to arrange for the laying of the shore end of the cable.

Mr. LINDY is a passenger on board the *Asia*, en route for Heart's Content, N. F., to get all ready at that point for the landing of the cable.

An official diplomatic correspondence between England and America is published, relative to the duties and privileges of British Consuls in America. It ends by Mr. SEWARD cheerfully according to the British Consuls all the privileges enjoyed by the United States Consuls in the British dominions.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of June 8, writes as follows:

It is certain that the Mexican agent, who arrived in Paris, was sent by MAXIMILIAN for the express purpose of explaining the critical state of affairs in Mexico, the menacing attitude of the Americans, and the fear of His Majesty that war would be declared by the United States, now that the war with the South is over.

The French Government has, therefore, given the Washington Cabinet to understand very plainly that Mexico is under the protection of France. That France will not allow any power to attack it. That fillibusters and adventurers entering Mexican territory with hostile designs will, if taken in arms, be hanged or shot without loss of time or mercy; and that the United States Government, whose good faith France of course does not doubt, will act wisely as well as humanely, by doing all in its power to keep her subjects from injuring her protége.

The Washington Cabinet probably has no desire, at this time, to be on bad terms with this country, and will, no doubt, act prudently in this affair.

The language and tone of France is what may be called decidedly energetic. It may not be literally correct as I mentioned, but is substantially so.

On the 8th inst., in the Corps Legislatif, M. JULES FAVRE made a speech, strongly condemning the Mexican expedition. He maintained that the position of MAXIMILIAN was precarious, and apprehended a conflict with America.

M. CHAIX D'ESTE ANGE demonstrated, in reply, that the position of MAXIMILIAN was in no way precarious, and pointed out the progress which had been made in Mexico. The effective force of the expeditionary corps, he said, did not exceed 26,000 men. Relative to the apprehensions of a conflict with America, the speaker quoted the expressions of President LINCOLN just before his melancholy death, to show that they need not be entertained. He said that these expressions had become a political testament, that will be carried out in good faith by those whom President LINCOLN no longer governs, but whom his memory still inspires. The United States, continued the speaker, now only thinks of consoling the widows and orphans of their civil war, and do not contemplate the shedding of more blood on their frontiers.

The debate on the American question was further continued by the Legislature on the 9th instant, but nothing new was developed.

M. ROUHER defended the course of the government.

The Empress EUGENIE had received a letter written by the President of the United States to the Emperor, in reply to the Imperial letter recalling Count MERCIER from Washington.

The text of a dispatch, dated May 22, addressed to Mr. BIGELOW, American Minister, by the State Department at Washington, is published. It expresses the grateful memory preserved by the government and people of the United States of the sentiments expressed by the Emperor, Senate and Corps Legislatif of France, on the assassination of President LINCOLN. It reverts, also, to the old friendship existing between the two nations—a friendship, says the Minister, which is cordially reciprocated on our side.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* learns that several members of the French Opposition are about to send an address to President JOHNSON reminding him that the first act of the French Republic of 1848 was to abolish capital punishment for political offences, and suggesting to the Government of the United States the application of this principle with regard to their own political prisoners at the present time.

The Emperor NAPOLEON arrived at Toulon on the 9th inst. Before quitting Algeria he issued a proclamation to the French army of Africa, thanking them for their labors and extolling them for soldierly actions.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash on handof three and a half millions of francs.

The resignation by Prince NAPOLEON of the Vice-Presidency of the Council and the Presidency of the Exhibition Commission is accepted.

The Empress has issued a decree declaring all the warnings given to the French journals null and void.

The Bourse closed heavy on the 8th at 67f. 45c. for the Rentes.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies attention had been directed to rumors of an impending duel between Herr VON BISMARCK and Deputy VIRCHON, arising out of offensive expressions used by the latter during the recent debate. The duel is generally deprecated, and a warm debate took place, during which the Minister of War declared the affair must be left in BISMARCK'S hands, as when imputations were made upon a man's honor, no power was competent to declare satisfaction had been given. No news of the duel.

The Chamber of Deputies voted the Naval Budget with some amendments.

AUSTRIA.

In the Lower House Reicharath, the Minister of Finance, in a speech on the Budget, said: "The deficiency would disappear in 1866 by the reduction of the military expenditures. But, in the meantime, a loan of fifty-three million florins must be raised to cover the present deficiency, and unless a sale of the Crown lands is effected, another loan or forty-five millions will be necessary."

The Emperor signed the decree at Perth suppressing military tribunals for the trial of offences committed by civilians in Hungary.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The mails from Table Bay, to May 6, are received.

The war excitement along the frontiers proved to be in consequence of a false alarm. There was, nevertheless, much uneasiness and dissatisfaction with the government policy on native affairs.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The May mails from various places on the West Coast of Africa had been received.

The news was unimportant.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Sunday, May 7.

The American Ministers at Pekin and Japan are returning home. The cause is not stated.

Prince KUNG is reinstated in the Presidency of the Chinese Foreign Board.

Tea is declining. Silk inactive. Exchange 6½d.

CANTON, Saturday, May 13.

Tea unchanged. Exchange 4½d.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others report: FLOUR dull. WHEAT inactive, with a downward tendency; Red Western, 8s. 4d.@8s. 10d. White, 8s. 10d.@9s. 2d. ₱ cental. CORN steady; Mixed, 28s.@28s. 6d. ₱ quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. GORDON, BRUCE & Co., WASHFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: BEEF quiet and steady. PORK heavy, and declined 2s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl. BACON easier. LARD dull, and partially declined 1s. BUTTER firm. TALLOW steady and more active.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet, at 29s. 6d.@29s. for Pots and Pearls. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. RICE—no sales. LINSEED dull, and declined 6d.@1s. LINSEED OIL steady. LINSEED CAKES steady. SPERM OIL easier. BERIN very dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—no sales. PETROLEUM—BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report: The market is firmer, with an advance of 2d.; Refined 2s. 3d.@2s. 4s.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS dull. IRON firmer. SUGAR dull and easier. COFFEE has an upward tendency TEA firm. RICE dull. TALLOW firmer. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 55s.@55s. 6d. PETROLEUM nominal at £18@£19 for Crude. SPERM OIL quiet at £90.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols steady and firm. Money unchanged. More demand for discount at the bank of 3½ ₱ cent.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, June 10.

The steamship *Cuba*, from New-York, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this A. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, June 10.

CONSOLS closed at 90¾@90¾ for Money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—United States 5-20s, 67; Illinois Central Railroad, 75¼@75¾. Erie Railroad, 45¾.

PARIS, Sunday, June 11.

The Bourse closed steady at 67f. 45c. for Rentes.

LATEST NEWS PER ASIA.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, June 10.

The *Times* to-day has another editorial article, in which it deprecates harsh measures on the part of the American Government against the fallen and conquered rebels. It contends that both justice and expediency should dictate a generous policy. It says:

"We have always regarded the Americans as a generous and placable people, impatient indeed at opposition, and ready to enter into quarrels on slight grounds; but ready also to forgive those who can struggle against them no longer. We fear that in the present proceedings the better qualities of the nation are sadly misrepresented by the policy of degrading and proscribing their fallen antagonists, on which the present government seems unhappily to have entered."

The terms of the Amnesty Proclamation are generally canvassed. The London *Star* pronounces them wise and generous, but journals with Southern sympathies regard them as harsh and exacting.

PARIS, Sunday, June 11.

The Emperor NAPOLEON returned to this city yesterday.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

A Farewell Address from Gov. Allen—The French Forces in Matamoras.

CAIRO, Monday, June 19.

New-Orleans dates of the 12th inst. say that the rebel Gov. ALLEN, of Louisiana, has issued a farewell address to the people of that State, advising them to renew their allegiance to the United States, have confidence in the government, and become peaceful citizens.

A cavalry brigade, lately from Mobile, is encamped near Vicksburgh.

The Mobile *News* says that the rebel Gens. TAYLOR and COCKERILL lately expressed the wish that the government would allow them to take their commands and join the Federal forces for maintaining the Monroe Doctrine in Mexico.

The Bagdad correspondent of the New-Orleans *Times*, under date of the 6th inst., says:

"The French forces in Matamoras are about 2,000 strong. CORTINAS is reported as advancing from Corlayo to retake Matamoras. Gen. STEELE will remain at Brazos until he hears from Gen. SHERIDAN."

The New-Orleans cotton market was depressed under large receipts, low middling selling at 32c.@34c., and flour at $8 50 per barrel.

FROM CAIRO.

Movements of Secretary Chase.

CAIRO, Monday, June 19.

Chief-Justice CHASE arrived here from New-Orleans to-day, and will proceed to Cincinnati by river.

Two hundred and fifty bales of cotton for Evansville and four hundred and fifty for St. Louis, passed here to-day.

Many of the veterans now here are opposed to going South while so many troops who have seen little service are being mustered out. Some of the Fourth Corps have deserted. Others manifest quite a rebellious disposition.

The steamer *Echo*, loaded with troops, collided with one of the monitors at this port this morning and sunk, carrying down a number of horses and much government freight. No lives were lost. The pilot is under arrest.

RECAPTURE OF DICK TURNER.

He is Again Confined in one of the Cells of the Libby.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 20.

The Richmond papers of Monday say that DICK TURNER, late of Libby Prison, was recaptured on Sunday and is now in one of the cells of Libby.

Ship Disaster.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 20.

The British bark *Avon*, Boston for Quebec, went ashore in a gale on the 10th inst., at Spey Harbor and became a total wreck. The crew were saved.

The Africa Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 20.

The mails per the steamship *Africa*, for Liverpool, via Halifax, will close at 7 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. She sails at 10 A. M.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The War Between Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation.

THE PROGRAMME OF PRESIDENT MITRE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Wednesday, April 26, 1865.

As a supplemental mail leaves to-day I write at the latest hour to give you the latest news from the interior.

The world knows that rivalries and jealousies have existed between Paraguay and Brazil for several years. At various times these have come to almost an open rupture. But no open hostility was begun or declared until in December last, while Brazil was threatening the existence of Uruguay, President LOPEZ, of Paraguay, protested against the Brazilian aggression, and promised aid to Uruguay. But it was too slow coming, and Uruguay fell under the powerful assault of armed rebellion, aided by Brazil. Meantime, President LOPEZ organized, in January, a force of twelve steamers and gunboats, and 4,000 men, and invaded one of the richest interior provinces of Brazil, that of Matto-Grasso. Here the small garrisons surrendered or fled, and a territory of over 400,000 square miles fell under the power of Paraguay. The most formidable preparations were made on both sides to appeal to arms.

Paraguay desired to invade Brazil, but an arm of Argentine territory separated the two countries, and made invasion almost impossible. An Envoy was sent to this republic to ask permission for a Paraguayan forces to cross that strip of land to invade the Province of Rio Grande, in Brazil, but the permission was refused.

There has always been an understanding that these rivers were closed, not to commerce but to all navies, or armed vessels going up for warlike purposes. But the Brazilians found no difficulty in obtaining permission for taking their fleet up the Parana. This also has displeased Paraguay.

Should war be the result of these complications, it will involve the best portion of South America. Uruguay will also be concerned for a return of the favor done Brazil in overturning the late Constitutional Government and installing the present régime. Already Uruguay allows all the materials of war for the use of Brazil to pass through the custom-house free of duty.

Since writing the foregoing, later mails have arrived, bringing us news from Paraguay up to April 16, and the whole city is astir. On the evening of April 13, two Argentine steamers, the *Gualeguay* and the 25th *of May*, lay at anchor at the City of Corrientes, the capital of the province of that name. The former was under repairs, near the shore. Five Paraguayan war-steamers came round the point, and one approaching the 25th *of May*, threw a cable on board and asked the sailors to make her fast, and instantly an overwhelming force boarded, and after a few minutes hand-to-hand fight, the 25th *of May* was taken in tow as a prize. Nearly all on board were killed. They then went down to the *Gualeguay*, and she also soon sunk under fearful odds. The fleet then retired to the Fortress of Humatai.

This occurred without any declaration of war, or any announcement of intention, notwithstanding an article in the last treaty provides for six months' notice of intention to declare war.

The next day the fleet returned, and, landing 5,000 infantry and 2,500 marines, they proceeded quietly to take possession of the City of Corrientes and the neighboring towns. The government of the province meantime has been established at San Roque. In less than two hours after the news arrived, President MITRE, with the advice of his cabinet, issued a declaration of war against Paraguay. The same evening popular assemblages gathered in the streets, and visited the residences of the President and of various ministers. President MITRE made a telling speech, giving the programme of the war: "For all to be enrolled in twenty-four hours, to march in fifteen days, and in ninety days to plant the Argentine and Brazilian banners, side by side, over the spires of the Paraguayan capital."

The Brazilian fleet of twelve sail and 5,000 men is to-day near Corrientes. On the 20th the Province of Entre Rios had already prepared to march its quota of 6,000 men, and offered as many more. Corrientes had its quota already mustered—6,000 men—and President MITRE has issued the most stringent orders for the entire national guard to be added to the force of the line, except such as may be needful for guards of forts and public buildings.

The same mail brings news from Uruguay of the order for 6,000 troops to proceed at once. Brazil assures President MITRE of ready money for present expenses; and M. RIESTRA, the most celebrated financier of the River Platte, is about to depart to Europe to effect a national loan.

Paraguay happens to have agents and funds at Buenos Ayres, liable to arrest. One agent has been arrested, the newspapers declare, with $800,000 in specie and drafts; and boxes containing 800 rifles, en route for Paraguay, have been confiscated. The two iron-clads expected from Europe for Paraguay will also be liable to arrest.

Argentine bonds have gone down on London 'Change from 96 to 90¾. The London and River Plate Bank stock have fallen £7½ per share. The Central Argentine Railroad is nearly ready for the rails for the first 100 miles. The capital stock paid in exceeds the expenditure so far of about $500,090. When it was stated in the House of Commons that LEANDER GEMEZ was killed after being taken prisoner of war at Paysander, Mr. LAYARD, a member, said "it was according to the usage of the country." On Holy Thursday, in this city, a man was taken with a fit and died in a few minutes in a drug-store. So sacredly did they keep the day, that from 1 o'clock P. M. till late at night the body could not be removed.

The *Onward*, a United States man-of-war, was lately at Montevideo and remained a few days. The Captain did not fire a salute on the 22d February, and his officers said they fired none on last 4th of July. The secession sympathizers at Montevideo had warm welcomes on board the *Onward*. On the whole some of the officers of this vessel made a strange impression upon the Montevideans as to loyalty to the old Union. The *Sucanee* is now at Montivideo; she carries eight guns, is of 1,000 horse-power, and draws nine feet of water. Capt. SHIBLEY commands. BLANCO.

FROM BOSTON.

Funeral of the Murdered Children.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 20.

The funeral of the two murdered children took place, this morning, in the Church of the Unity, Newton-place.

Mrs. JOYCE, the mother, was present, disproving the report of yesterday that she had become insane. She is sadly stricken down, however.

The funeral exercises were of the most solemn character.

The unfortunate children were born in the City of Albany, New-York.

Alexander H. Stephens and Postmaster-Gen. Reagan.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 20.

A soldier, acting as one of the guards over ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS at Fort Warren, informs the *Traveller*, that the late Vice-President of the Confederacy spends much of his time in writing, and has already prepared immense rolls of manuscript, enough to give a complete history of the rebellion. He also reads considerable, and each morning spends some time in singing hymns, which he does with a good voice and much feeling and spirit. He maintains, however, a proud and haughty air, and stands upon his dignity, manifesting no desire whatever to converse with any one while taken his daily walks upon the ramparts. He, however, does not hesitate to express, occasionally, his dislike for JEFFERSON DAVIS, and, for that matter, so does Postmaster-General REAGAN, who is kept in an adjoining cell.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

PROCEEDINGS ON TUESDAY.

Argument of Mr. Ewing in Favor of the Prisoner Spangler.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 20.

Nothing was done in court this afternoon, but the reading of the argument by Mr. EWING, to show that SPANGLER had no complicity whatever with BOOTH in the assassination.

Extended Report of the Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 20.

The court met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when Mr. EWING read his argument in favor of the accused, EDWARD SPANGLER, reviewing at length the testimony bearing upon this particular case. SPANGLER, it had been shown, seemed to have a great admiration for BOOTH, who excelled in all the manly sports; and a witness had also testified that SPANGLER'S character was that of a peaceable, good-natured, kind and harmless man. SPANGLER was the drudge for BOOTH, sometimes taking care of and feeding the latter's horse. BOOTH, out of courtesy, had access to the theatre whenever it was open. Mr. EWING desired to mark the fact that in all the testimony as to letters, meetings, associations and acts done and things said, there was not the slightest indication that SPANGLER ever met BOOTH except in the theatre; and there was nothing to show that SPANGLER had any intimation of BOOTH'S purpose, or even innocently helped him to effect it. It appeared from the testimony for the prosecution that there were found in SPANGLER'S carpet-bag a rope eighty-one feet long, some letter paper and a shirt collar. It was shown that just such ropes were used at the theatre for hoisting borders for scenes, hauling up timber to the top dressing-rooms, &c. This rope had been produced by the government as a proof against SPANGLER. But from the testimony of persons employed in the theatre, it appears that SPANGLER stole the rope for a crab-line. In the devilish scheme of BOOTH, this rope certainly was not to be used for a lariat or a halter; if for such a purpose it would have been kept at the theatre, and not at his boarding-house, in a carpet-bag. Mr. EWING said he was not bound to show what SPANGLER was going to do with the letter-paper and shirt-collar. The council next examined the testimony in relation to the box occupied by the late President, refuting by a reference to the evidence, things which had been said concerning SPANGLER in that connection. The acts of preparation for the assassination were performed by BOOTH himself when he previously occupied the same box. If BOOTH had a confederate in SPANGLER, the boring of the hole in the door and the door brace would have been made with SPANGLER'S carpenter's tools. The hole had first been bored with a gimlet, and then enlarged with a pen-knife. These acts of preparation were mere drudgery, which SPANGLER would have been called upon to do if he had been in conspiracy with BOOTH; that BOOTH did both, and SPANGLER neither; and that SPANGLER was not in the plot when the preparations were made. Mr. EWING alluded to the testimony that BOOTH came to the back of the theatre at nine o'clock on the 14th of April, and said: "NED, will you help me all you can?" to which SPANGLER is represented as answering, "Oh, yes." This testimony was contradicted by the "responsible utility man," and other witnesses. But, grant that SPANGLER did make the reply; it must have been in a loud tone to be heard by the witness, as there was no previous testimony showing; the slightest act or arrangement of the conspiracy on the part of SPANGLER. The reply of SPANGLER should be treated as nothing but the reply of a drudge to his superior and not knowing the intent of the question. If SPANGLER was to have helped BOOTH he would have got a substitute to shove the scenes, and after the pistol shot to have opened the door for the escape of the assassin. If SPANGLER had been in league with BOOTH, would he, as had been testified, have stood motionless and left BOOTH to the hazard of flight unaided? And would SPANGLER himself have run for water after he heard that somebody had been shot? If BOOTH made use of that language to SPANGLER, and SPANGLER thus replied, the latter could have known nothing of a criminal purpose. If SPANGLER had any specific part to play it was to hold BOOTH'S horse. He failed to do that and remained on the stage. The evidence does not show that he was a party to the crime. BOOTH came to the house with his horse but once that night, and thus BOOTH could have had no previous opportunity to communicate with him that night. SLIGHTMAN'S testimony is unsupported by the other evidence and is inconsistent with it. The fact that BOOTH knocked the horse-holder down on emerging from the theatre shows that BOOTH naturally supposed it was SPANGLER he was thus striking. There was no complicity with SPANGLER and BOOTH, though it was SPANGLER and not Peanuts who was holding his horse, for BOOTH had just rushed out from the glare of gaslight into the darkness. Another item was produced to show that SPANGLER knew of BOOTH'S purpose. Sergt. DYE testified to seeing a roughly-dressed man in front of the theatre, with whom BOOTH whispered before ente ring the theatre and previous to the assassination of the President. This man, it was said, had a black moustache, but it had been proved that SPANGLER on that night wore no such moustache. If he had been in front of the theatre with a black moustache, red as his hair is, the visitors to the theatre would have had their attention drawn to his grotesque apperance. SPANGLER could not have been absent from the stage from twenty-five to thirty minutes past nine to ten minutes past ten without being missed, for it was his business to shove the scenes. He could not have been absent more than three-quarters of an hour without attracting attention, and an *alibi* was clearly proved. He was not only not in front of the theatre, but at 9:30 o'clock was opposite the door at which the murderer escaped, and the least able to help the villain's flight. SPANGLER was on the stage for an hour up to the assassination. Having presented all the evidence bearing upon the acts done and words spoken by SPANGLER up to that time, Mr. EWING proceeded to discuss his conduct until his arrest, on the 17th of April, at his boarding-house, which he had lived at for five or six months. During the three days and nights intervening between the assassination and the arrest, nothing was done by SPANGLER which did not indicate a conscious sense of innocence. He felt confident in the assertion that BOOTH had no accomplice: he did not need any. BOOTH had played at that theatre and by courtesy had free entrance, therefore he had made his own preparations. The leap from the box to the stage was one which might have been made by any man with safety, and had not his spur caught in the flag BOOTH would have made the leap with ease. The counsel was confident that BOOTH needed no help, but some one to hold his horse, which "Peanut John" did, and he opened and shut the door for himself. It appears from the testimony of Mr. HESS, the Manager of a rival theatre, that BOOTH inquired particularly of him whether Grover's Theatre was to be illuminated and whether the President was invited to be present. From these inquiries it seems clear that the assassination of the President would have been attempted at Grover's Theatre had the President attended that house on the night of the illumination. Mr. EWING examined at length the other parts of the testimony, and concluded by saying he could see in the evidence no such suspicion as would induce a grand jury to present SPANGLER for trial. And he believed a candid review of the entire subject would leave in the minds of but very few a reasonable doubt of his innocence.

Col. DEXTER stated that he would be prepared to read the argument for PAYNE to-morrow.

Gen. HOWE said that the court had already extended the time for the arguments. If they were not all presented to-morrow, let the remainder be filed. With these delays, they might not get through till Autumn.

Gen. EAKIN said he was willing to grant all the time the counsel asked to prepare their arguments on subjects of this importance.

Gen. HUNTER said the testimony was very voluminous.

Mr. EWING remarked that the labor of preparation was greater than was supposed. It would be out of his power to prepare Dr. MUDD'S defence before Friday, as there were two hundred and fifty pages of evidence in that case.

The court voted to grant an extension of time for the preparation of the remaining arguments, and then adjourned till noon to-morrow.

A New Fire Engine for Jersey City.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 20.

Engine Company No. 5, THOMAS M. GARRETT, Foreman, with a portion of GRAFFULA'S Seventh Regiment Band, arrived in this city this morning. They come for the purpose of receiving and carrying home a steam fire-engine, from the Amoskeag Works, at Manchester.

Fire.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, June 20.

Two incendiary fires last night destroyed a cabinet shop, carpenter-shop, and a number of barns and dwellings.

A man was detected firing the school-house, but he escaped after a short pursuit.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ALHAMBRA.

The People Jubilant Over the Prospect of Reorganization.

Trenholm, the Rebel Secretary of the Treasury, Arrested.

Indications of a Revival in Business.

The steamship *Alhambra*, Capt. R. B. BENSON, arrived from Charleston yesterday morning, has among her passengers the following gentlemen composing a committee from the State of South Carolina to the President of the United States: Hon. E. FROST, chairman; Hon. J. E. HOMES, G. J. CRAFTS, W. J. GEYER, Wm. Whaley, Jas. W. TAYLOR, A. F. ROMENEL, Dr. J. P. MITCHELL, F. RICHARDS, J. A. YATES, J. H. STEINMYER, W. H. GILLILAND.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The News of Reorganization of North Carolina—Candidates for Governor—Business Prospects—Arrest of Mr. Trenholm.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, June 17, 1865.

Every one in Charleston is jubilant over the news received from the North, of steps taken by the United States Government to reëstablish civil authority in North Carolina. At one time people began to fear that they would be compelled to live under strict military rule during the remainder of their days, but the action of the government in issuing the proclamation referring to the course to be pursued by the inhabitants of North Carolina, with the view of placing that State in her proper position in the Union; also orders relating to the revenue and postal systems in the South, has had the effect to encourage the citizens of Charleston to engage in business, and take prominent stands in the mercantile community. Although it is not clearly defined when South Carolina shall have the benefit of being ruled by a Provisional Governor, the impression prevails that only a few weeks will elapse before the appointment is made. We have not the slightest idea upon whom the office will be conferred. It is thought by some that it will be given to a Northern civilian, while others seem to think, basing their speculation on the intelligence received from the North, that some military officer now on duty in this department will be the one to take the position of Governor. Not a few would be glad to see Ex-Gov. AIKEN as our Provisional Executive, but, inasmuch as he is not yet released from parole, it is doubtful if any decided steps will be taken just yet to press his name forward. In this connection, however, it would not be out of place to mention that a memorial to President JOHNSON, praying for the release of Gov. AIKEN from parole, is being circulated and extensively signed by the citizens. We are not informed as yet of the cause of Gov. AIKEN'S arrest, and he, himself, declines having much to say about the event. He speaks very flatteringly of the kind attentions he received while at the North, and is confident that the interests of South Carolinia, and, in fact of the whole South, will be considered in connection with the welfare of the whole country by the authorities at Washington.

The appointment of Brevet Brig.-Gen. GURNEY to the office of Provisional Governor would be well received by the people of the city certainly, and, so far as we know, of the State. The mild, yet firm course he has pursued in the capacity of Post Commandant has gained for him a host of friends among the old residents. His administrative abilities are of a high order, and, no doubt, he would give eminent satisfaction should he exercise the functions of Governor.

Possibly it may be the intention of President JOHNSON to tender the office to Brevet Maj.-Gen. HATCH, as District Commandant. This appointment would also be heartily approved of by the people, for the reason that he has always steadfastly adhered to the policy of giving every man, black as well as white—his just rights. He would by no means be lacking the sympathy of the planters who esteem him for his wise measures regulating their labor system.

Not only those mentioned, but others in our midst could be added to the list who could take the executive chair and be warmly supported in their efforts by the people of the State.

In the city quiet and order reign. The former residents of the place are daily returning, and, when the fall season opens we may look out for a thriving trade. Business is by no means dull at present, notwithstanding the fact that the thermometer indicates 86 degrees in the shade. Vessels are arriving from the North daily with cargoes of all kinds of merchandise which the owners dispose of with remarkable rapidity. It has been the custom hitherto to suspend business to a great extent in Charleston at this season of the year, but there are no indications that such will be the case the present year. The people in the country want goods and they come in all sorts of vehicles to the city to purchase them. Let the railroad be opened and you can imagine what an active mart Charleston will become.

Both the South Carolina and Northeastern railroad have been turned over to the stockholders, and laborers are at work making the necessary repairs.

It will doubtless be two months before the roads are fairly opened.

Mr. FREDERICK A. SAWYER, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has arrived in town, and is receiving the congratulations of his friends. He will not assume the functions of his office for some days hence. Mr. SAWYER is well known in the city as being one of the few men who boldly advocated the Union doctrine. He has for several years been Superintendent of the Normal School, a position which he filled with great credit to himself and the city. I have not heard a single man speak unfavorably of this appointment.

Dr. ALBERT G. MACKEY, our Collector of Customs, is expected to arrive next week. The announcement of his appointment was not unlooked for. Before he left here for the North he was spoken of as the right man for the position. Of course some would have preferred to see another man appointed, but the majority of the people agree that he deserves that or some other equally important post for the services he has rendered to the Union cause.

An effort is being made on the part of the merchants to establish a Merchant's Exchange Reading Room. Several of our most prominent men are interested in the movement. Before the war the Exchange Reading Room was a part and portion of the *Courier* establishment, and was located in the Post-office building. It is now proposed to have it located on Meeting-street, near the Charleston Hotel.

Col. CHARLES H. VAN WYCK, of the Fifty-sixth New-York Regiment, has been promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. This regiment, it will be remembered, was recruited by the General himself in the early part of 1861. It took part in the Virginia and Maryland campaign, and in January, 1863, was ordered to the Department of the South. It took a conspicuous part in the fights of James and Morris Islands, and he received many honors for discipline and gallantry. It is now stationed at Summerville, a small town on the Northeastern Railroad, situated twenty miles from Charleston. Gen. VAN WYCK is the commandant of that post, and, in his administration of affairs, has adopted a policy that meets with the approval of all.

A number of gentlemen, comprising a committee to visit President JOHNSON, and present a petition praying that a Provisional Governor may be appointed for this State, and for the release from parole of Ex-Gov. AIKEN, take passage on the steamer that leaves for the North to-day. The following are the names of the committee: Edward Frost, Chairman, L. E. Holmes, D. L. McKay, F. D. Richards, W. Whaley, A. F. Bevenel, J. H. Steinmeyer, W. H. Gilliland, J. J. McCarter, A. J. White, G. W. Williams, Rev. J. B. Seabrook, Jos. A. Yates, W. J. Gayer, L. T. Potter.

GEO. A. TRENHOLM, formerly Secretary of the rebel Treasury, was arrested at Columbia, S. C., this week. He was imprisoned here for a short time, and then sent to Hilton Head. It is expected that he will be sent to Fortress Monroe on the steamer *Arago*, which sails from Hilton Head to-morrow.

Gen. BEAL'S brigade of veteran troops, comprising the Twenty-ninth Maine, Fifteenth Maine Regiments, First Maine Battalion and Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, arrived at Georgetown on Wednesday last. Gen. BEAL will establish his headquarters at Florence.

Meetings are being held by citizens throughout the State, to take measures toward the restoration of civil authority. A very large meeting was held with this view at Orangeburgh a few days ago. Addresses were made by prominent men, and a series of resolutions pertinent to the object was adopted.

It is now positively stated that Admiral DAHLGREN will leave for the North in the gunboat *Pawnee* on Monday next. The flagship *Philadelphia* and the tug *Geranium* will also leave for the North on the same day.

The Sea Island Hotel is the name of a new establishment to be opened at Hilton Head next Monday. It will be under the management of Mr. JAMES P. M. STETSON, the proprietor of the Charleston Hotel.

WHIG.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Rush of Applicants for Pardon.

NEWBERN, Saturday, June 17.

Prior to the surrender of Gen. JOHNSTON, the late rebel Confederacy had accumulated an immense amount of medical hospital stores of all kinds at Charlotte, directly imported from England just before the fall of Wilmington, which have been received here, after an inventory which consumed two weeks' time.

Gov. HOLDEN thinks that the enrollment of the loyal voters can be completed so that the election in this State of delegates to the State Convention may be held by the middle of August.

Blackberries and fruits of various kinds are now quite plenty in this State. Figs and grapes will be in the market in a few days.

The following is from the Raleigh *Progress*:

THE RUSH.

Since the promulgation of the Amnesty Proclamation of the President, and the announcement of the appointment of W. W. HOLDEN as Provisional Governor of North Carolina, there has been a great rush of the Secessionists to Raleigh, to solicit pardon; and those who were loudest in their denunciations of Mr. HOLDEN and the loyal men of the State, last Summer, are now the most eager for the mercy seat. They come from the east and from the west, from the north and the south, and from all over the State; and all at once they have discovered that Gov. HOLDEN is a remarkably proper man—the right man in the right place, and better qualified to be his own successor than any man in the State.

OUR NATIONAL LOAN.

Subscriptions of Over Two Millions Yesterday—Nearly 1,500 Small Takers.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 20.

The subscriptions to-day to the National Seven-Thirty Loan in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to JAY COOKE, subscription agent, amount to $2,117,400. From the Third National Bank, St. Louis, $200,000; Second National Bank, St. Louis, $60,000; Third National Bank, Cincinnati, $100,000; Second National Bank, Boston, $100,000; First National Bank, Wheeling, West Virginia, $100,000; Ninth National Bank, New-York, $106,000; First National Bank, Desmoines, Iowa, $80,000; First National Bank, Marlboro, Mass., $50,000; Second National Bank, Providence, R. I., $75,000; Union National Bank, Chicago, $105,000; N. Holmes, Pittsburgh, $100,000; National Bank of the Republic, Boston, $100,000; National Bank of the Republic, Washington, $100,000.

The number of individual subscriptions, of fifty and a hundred dollars, by working men and women, making up portions of the above aggregate, was 1,487.

FROM MOBILE.

The Methodist Bishop Recommends a Return to Loyalty—Rumored Change in Command—Bishop Gregg, of Texas, Restores the Ritual.

CAIRO, Tuesday, June 20.

A dispatch from Mobile says that Bishop ANDREWS, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has issued an address, in which he counsels submission and a peaceful acquiescence in the new order of things.

Gen. BUCKNER'S address to the soldiers contains the same tone.

It is reported that Gen. ANDREWS is to be superseded in the command of Mobile by Gen. KIRBY SMITH.

Bishop GREGG, of Texas, in a pastoral letter, instructs the clergy of the Episcopal Church to return to the Liturgy as it was before the war.

The Council of Congregational Churches—Dispatch from President Johnson.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 20.

The following dispatch from President JOHNSON was read in the council to-day:

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 19.

To Gov. W. A. Buckingham, Moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches, Boston:

I received with profound thanks the

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival and Departure of the Twenty-first Connecticut and the Fortieth Massachusetts Regiments—Shipments of Rebel Prisoners Southward—Arrival of the Fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery—Proposed Reception of the Staten Island Regiment.

The Twenty-first Connecticut Regiment arrived in this city late on the evening of Monday, remaining over night at the Battery Barracks. They left for New-Haven by the railroad at noon yesterday.

The Twenty-first was organized in August, 1862, and the regiment was recruited principally in Hartford, New-London and Windham Counties, going into camp at Norwich.

On the 11th of September the regiment, numbering 900 men, struck tents and proceeded to Washington, where it was at once assigned to the Army of the Potomac. After Fredericksburgh, in December, the Twenty-first was transferred to the Department of Virginia and North Carolina and was detained for some time at Suffolk. During the whole of 1863 it remained in that department, when, on the 3d of February, 1864, the command was ordered to Morehead City, N. C., where after aiding in repulsing the enemy at all points, the regiment proceeded to Newbern. Just previous to the opening of Gen. GRANT's grand overland campaign against Richmond the Twenty-first returned to Suffolk and soon afterward entered the Army of the James, in which organization it remained until sent home.

The Twenty-first belonged to the Third Brigade, Third Division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and was among the first troops to enter Richmond.

On their march down Broadway some of the officers were presented boquets and the regiment was loudly cheered. At the Battery barracks the soldiers were gladdened by a plentiful supply of strawberries furnished them by Col. ALMY, State Agent.

The Twenty-first Connecticut has participated in the following battles: Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13, 1862; Suffolk, April 20, 1863; Port Watthal, May 26, 1864, (Col. ALFRED H. DUTTON killed;) Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; Cold Harbor, (Lieutenant-Colonel killed,) June 1-3, 1864: first and second advance upon Petersburgh, June 15-17, 1864; Cemetery Hill, July 30, 1864; Fort Harrison, (where they planted the first colors upon the fort,) Sept. 30, 1864.

The following is the complete roster of the officers of the Twenty-first Regiment:

Field and Staff.—Lieut.-Col. James F. Brown, Maj. William Spittle, Adjt. Elisha B. Chipman, Quartermaster Edward Gallup, Chaplain Thomas G. Brown, Surgeon N. Nickerson, Assistant Surgeons Charles Tennant and Henry E. Porter.

Line Officers.—Capts. James H. Latham, William S. Hubbell, Philo F. Talcott, Alvin M. Crane, E. Perry Tucker, Cyrus W. Cook, George W. Sheppard, W. P. Long, Charles Fenton, William W. Latham. First Lieuts. John F. French, O. D. Glazier, Austin A. McKinney, Ransom Jackson, George P. Edwards, Abner A. Beoni, Courtland G. Stanton, Hyer A. Clark, Frederick A. Rich, F. Clarence Buck, Second Lieut. William S. Walker.

The Fortieth Massachusetts Regiment arrived yesterday morning, taking up quarters at the Battery Barracks during the day, until 4 P. M., when they departed for Boston, by the route of Stonington, via Providence.

This regiment has been engaged in nineteen battles, besides participating in many heavy skirmishes. It has belonged to the Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and has served in Florida, South Carolina, on the Peninsula and before Richmond.

The Fortieth Massachusetts was serving, at the time of its being sent home, in the Third Brigade, Third Division Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and was raised at Boxford Mass., entering the United States service in August, 1862, with 1,035 men, now returning with only 307 and 20 officers. The Fortieth was one of the first regiments to enter the City of Richmond on the 3d of April, 1865, on its being evacuated by the Army of Northern Virginia, under Gen. ROB LEE. It also belonged to the brigade that garisoned the important post of Fort Harrison, during the Winter of 1864-5.

This regiment bears a noble history, and has suffered severely in many actions, especially the great battles of Drewry's Bluff and Cold Harbor, loosing many men and officers. Last Winter during the "test inspections" held throughout the army before Richmond, the Fortieth proved itself a splendid regiment, being distinguished in the division to which it belonged for perfect equipment, discipline and general good conduct. So much so was this the case that the command was debarred from competition for the immunity from duty, having gained the coveted prize three distinct times. The Colonel of the Regiment carries home with him a letter from Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr., commanding the Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, to Gov. ANDREW of the State of Massachusetts, speaking in terms of unqualied praise of the uniform good conduct of the Fortieth Massachusetts, both in camp, siege or battle. The following is the roster of the officers now with the regiment:

Field and Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel, John Pollock; Major, Josiah L. Elder; Surgeon, Chas. F. Hildreth; Adjutant, Eben Draper.

Line Officers.—Co. A—Captain, J. W. Bryant. Co. B—Captain, Chas. E. Whitney. Co. C—Captain, Wm. B. Colby. Co. D—Captain, Wisner Park; First Lieutenant, C. W. Chase. Co. E—Captain, Geo. F. Howard; First Lieutenant, Henry A. Streeter. Co. F—Captain, Jesse J. Underhill; First Lieutenant, Jas. A. Litchfield. Co. G—Captain, A. Currier; First Lieutenant, John F. Streeter. Co. H—Captain, Chas. H. Briggs. Co. J—First Lieutenant, W. S. Ruck. Co. K—Captain, Benj. H. Linscott; First Lieutenant, Geo. W. Howard.

The Fortieth Massachusetts has participated in the following battles:

Fort Warner, Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 17, 1863; St. Marys, Fla., Feb. 10, 1864; Lake City, Fla., Feb. 12, 1864; Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864; Cedar Creek, Fla., March 1; Swift Creek, Va., May 9; Drewry's Bluff, May 16; Hatcher's Farm, May 20; Cold Harbor, June 1-3; First advance upon Petersburgh, (under Gen. BUTLER,) June 15, second advance upon Petersburgh, June 17; Cemetery Hill, July 30; Fort Harrison, Sept. 29; second battle of Fair Oaks, Oct. 27, 1864; capture of Richmond, April 3, 1865.

Large shipments of released rebel prisoners continue to be made, although no sensible diminution takes place in their numbers inside the inclosure of the Battery barracks. Yesterday afternoon 305 of these humbled and unmistakeably used up "Johnnies" took passage in the steamer *Transit*, at Pier No. 12, North River, en route for Moorehead City, N. C. The steamer *Edward Everett* sailed from the same pier yesterday, for Wilmington, N. C., taking with her 400 rebel prisoners. The *Northern Light* did not get off as early as expected, but she is now on her way to City Point with nearly 500 other released rebels. At the barracks the men are kept close, in order to keep them together until the sailing of the different steamers chartered by the government to convey them to their homes in the South. Having just come from military prison they are very quiet, seemingly only intent upon getting something to eat, when they loll in the sand and sleep in the sun, apparently utterly careless of the present or the future.

The Fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery arrived late yesterday afternoon from Washington, and proceeded to the Battery Barracks. After a hurried dinner the command departed by the Stonington route for Providence, R. I., and so on to Readville, Mass. The regiment numbers 1,692 muskets, and 66 officers.

The Fourth "Heavy" is a one year regiment, and has been doing garrison duty around Washington ever since it was organized and mustered in. Nearly all of the officers have seen active service. The following is the list of officers:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, W. S. KING; Lieutenant-Colonel, S. (C. Hart; Majors, F. E. Boyd, W. N. Meserve and J. W. Gelray; Surgeon, John Stearns; Assistant Surgeon, J. A. Saville; Adjutant, L. B. Comins, Jr.; Quartermaster, G. G. Nichols; Chaplain, J. H. Coe.

Line Officers.—Co. A—Captain, R. Philips; First Lieutenants, B. L. Mitchell and B. F. Martin; Second Lieutenants, J. W. Nichols and W. W. Willis. Co. B—Captain, H. C. Conner; First Lieutenants, Frank Goodwin and E. S. Colton; Second Lieutenants, W. R. Wilbur and E. Q. Barter. Co. C—Captain, Jas. H. Wade; First Lieutenants, Geo. W. Merritt and J. T. Newell; Second Lieutenants, A. M. Page and S. Page. Co. D—Captain, J. O. Bemis; First Lieutenants, C. E. Pierce and C. N. Hair; Second Lieutenants, A. Stone and Geo. C. Conklin. Co. E—Captain, C. P. Winslow; First Lieutenants, John Jones and Charles E. Chase; Second Lieutenants, W. W. Fay and J. D. Ladd. Co. F—Captain, Geo. T. Fayerweather; First Lieutenants, S. D. Gammall and S. F. McCleame; Second Lieutenants, C. H. Haywood and W. M. Strahan. Co. G—Captain, A. J. Garey; First Lieutenants, C. A. Morrill and E. R. Rockwood; Second Lieutenants, J. W. Bates and E. J. Gibbs. Co. H—Captain, E. T. Hayward; First Lieutenants, Charle, Richardson and Jonas Shackley; Second Lieutenants, C. McDavitt and O. W. Mathews. Co. I—Captain, A. A. Oliver; First Lieutenants, J. H. Atherton and A. S. Nute; Second Lieutenants, E. P. Adams and L. P. Trask. Co. K—Captain, A. E. Proctor; First Lieutenant, J. A. Cranston; Second Lieutenants, L. W. Cushing and J. H. Lee. Co. L—Captain, J. L. McDavitt; First Lieutenant, Philip Smith; Second Lieutenants, James L. Baird and Martin A. Monroe. Co. M—Captain, B. F. Noyes; First Lieutenants, E. P. Rogers and A. A. Chipman; Second Lieutenants, C. L. Ayres and S. W. Richardson.

Company E, Second Rhode Island, arrived late last night under command of Capt. BOWEN, remaining at the Battery Barracks, and will leave for Providence to-day.

There will be a grand "welcome home" to the Staten Island volunteers on Wednesday, 21st inst., at Nautilus Hall. Many of these men participated in the siege of Vicksburgh, others were with SHERMAN, and still others were with GRANT's army in Virginia. The patriotic citizens of Richmond County are determined to give every possible honor to the gallant men on that day. Whitworth's Brass Band will be in attendance, and speeches of welcome will be made to the returned soldiers by ROBERT CHRISTIE, Messrs. TOMPKINS, WESTERVELT, and other eloquent speakers. A collation, prepared without regard to expense, will be given to the veterans.

The horsecars along Broadway will be hereafter notified of the near arrival of returning regiments, and no doubt this will have a beneficial effect upon the reception of our gallant boys in blue.

A detachment of 93 men, belonging to the Seventy-seventh New-York, (veterans,) under the command of Lieut. A. HAVILAND, arrived at the State Agency late last night, where they remained and will take the morning boat to-day for Albany.

Another detachment of 100 men, from the Forty-third New-York Veteran Volunteers, under command of Lieut. P. KEENAN, also arrived at the State Agency last night, and will accompany the Seventy-seventh New-York to Albany, where both commands will be finally mustered and paid off.

The Hudson River Baptist Association, South.

FIRST DAY.

The fifteenth anniversary of this association was celebrated yesterday at the Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue. The attendance was very large, full lay and clerical delegations from the various churches being present. Among the audience were many ladies. The object of this convention is to consult together as to the best interests of the churches in this city and in Brooklyn, and to show their respective conditions. Rev. A. H. BUNLINGHAM, Moderator of last season, called the meeting to order. Various religious ceremonies were then entered into. The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. J. C. C. CLARK, from Rev. 19th Chap., and part of 10th verse. "The testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy." A collection was then taken up for the Ministers' Widows' Fund.

The following committees were appointed:

On Arrangements—Rev. Dr. C. G. Sommers, E. T. Hiscox, T. Edwin Brown.

On the State of Religion—Rev. S. W. Buckland, Rev. Mr. Fuller and Brother Thos. Guessaler, Rev. Mr. Colgate, Rev. Mr. Thomas.

The officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows:

Moderator, Dr. W. G. Weston; Clerk, Rev. C. C. Norton; Assistant Clerk, Brother J. L. Hastie; Treasurer, J. M. Bruce, Jr.

Dr. WESTON, on being conducted to the chair, briefly returned thanks.

The convention then adjourned till 2½ o'clock.

A splendid cold collation, provided by the ladies of the church, was spread in the basement, to which both clerical and lay members did ample justice, an invitation being extended to all who desired to partake.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

LETTER FROM DR. W. B. WILLIAMS,

This session was opened with singing and prayer Various letters from Baptist churches were read, among which was the following from the justly celebrated scholar, Dr. W. B. WILLIAMS:

To the Church of Christ in the Hudson River Baptist Association in the Amity-street Baptist Church, Sendeth Christian Salutation:

Worshipping, for the past year, in a hired hall, we have been encouraged by the attendance, and yet we have not had all the facilities for a Sabbath-school, for the week-day meetings that would be desirable to give the church scope for the aggressiveness and activity that are needful to the growth, and even the life of a Christian church. The broken health of the pastor cooperating, our state has been one of much langnor, and we can report no additions.

Death has removed our Senior Deacon, JOHN BOWEN, at the ripe age of 95 years. He departed in peace, a Christian of great decision and energy of character.

Joining with you in congratulations and lowliest thanksgivings before God, for his vast mercies to our nation, through which we have, as a people, wrestled, and imploring for you, as for all else who hold the head in our land, a new baptism of the Holy Ghost, quickening and arousing us to the discharge, as a nation, of our new and vast responsibilities,

We remain, &c. WM. R. WILLIAMS, Pastor.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1865.

At the conclusion of the reading of the letters, the Rev. Dr. CHOWN, of England, preached an able and eloquent sermon, taking his text from 102 Psalms, 13th and 15th verses inclusive, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock P. M. At that appointed hour the convention met and discussed at length the Sunday-school question, and adjourned to meet to-day at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Police Courts.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE LEDWITH—

ROBBED IN A DEN.

Policemen GLYNN and CROWN, of the Eighth Ward, appeared in court with ISAAC KAHN and the inmates of his house, namely: Fannie Brown, Elizabeth Matthews, Caroline Kahn, Edward E. Tooker, Josephine West, Minnie Clark, Minnie Wilton, Jeannette Rose and Charles White, the prisoners having been arrested on a charge of grand larceny. All, however, but FANNIE BROWN and ISAAC KAHN were dismissed, and against these two Mr. WILLIAM CLARK, of South Amboy, made affidavit, alleging that while he was in KAHN'S house one or both of them stole his gold watch and chain, valued at $350, and his wallet, containing $298 in bank and Treasury notes, and a promissory note for $600. The prisoners were committed without bail.

FORGERY BY A BOY.

Officer CHANDLER, of the court, apprehended JAMES A. BYRNES, of No. 96 East Thirty-third-street, upon a complaint preferred by AUGUSTUS A. FRANK, of No. 17 West Houston-street, alleging that young BYRNES had forged his father's name to a check on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, for $125, and passed the same upon him. FRANK deducted $40 22 which young BYRNES owed him, and gave $79 78; after which he deposited the check at the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, and there it was returned to him as a fraud. The prisoner was held for examination.

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST D. M. PORTER.

In a report of a complaint which was entered before Justice DODGE, on Saturday last, it was stated that a charge against Mr. DANIEL M. PORTER, made on the 27th of December, 1863, before Justices QUACKENBUSH and KELLY, fell by default. It appears that in this particular, the report was erroneous, Justice QUACKENBUSH assuring us that the complaint was dismissed.

BEFORE JUSTICE DODGE—FALSE PRETENCES.

Messrs. LEMUEL N. FREEMAN, of No. 36 Commerce-street, New-York, and EDWIN R. ROBERTSON, of No. 185 Duffield-street, Brooklyn, partners as druggists at No. 186 Fulton-street, made affidavit that on the 23d of September, 1864, JOSEPH ROBERTS, of Amsterdam, N. Y., shoddy manufacturer, represented himself as a partner in the firm of E. ADAMS & ROBERTS, of Bennington, Vt., and purchased of the deponents two bales of listing, of the value of $391, for which he was to remit. The complainants further add that ROBERTS ordered $1,800 worth of goods which they had not on hand, and that they purchased these for him, but that prior to the delivery thereof they learned, through Mr. G. W. LASELL, of this city, agent for Mr. E. ADAMS, that there was no firm of the style of E. ADAMS & ROBERTS. Thereupon Mr. ROBERTSON went to Bennington, and found in the railroad station there the bales of listing which had been consigned to ROBERTS & ADAMS, and, returning to this city, disposed of the $1,800 worth of goods which the firm of FREEMAN & ROBERTSON had bought for ROBERTS; and the firm allege that they have lost $200 by the transaction. Upon this representation, Justice DODGE granted a warrant, and Officer PALMER, of the court, apprehended ROBERTS. The prisoner was required to find $1,000 bail to answer a charge of false pretences.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE DOWLING—BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.

On Monday evening Policeman HAYES, of the Fourteenth Ward, arrested one LEWIS JOHNSON, for stealing coats, pantaloons, waistcoats and the like, from a room at No. 25 Forsyth-street, occupied by WILLIAM CLARK, CHAS. SMITH, PATRICK MORAN and EDWARD SHAUGHNESSY, boarders. Much of the stolen clothing was found in second-hand clothing stores in Ninth-avenue and Broome-street, where the accused had sold it. The prisoner was committed in default of bail.

The Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New-York.

A State medical organization bearing this title was duly authorized by the Legislature of this State at its last session, the controlling conditions of which are embodied in the following extracts from the act of incorporation, passed April 24, 1865.

The names of the incorporators, specified in the first section of the act, are:

SECTION 1. Robert S. Newton, of the City of New-York; A. W. Russell, of Albany; Benjamin F. Arnold, of Pawling, Dutchess County; Calvin S. Totman, of Syracuse; William W. Hadley, of Brooklyn; D. E. Smith, Jacob Van Valkenburgh, and their associates, are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the style and name of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New-York.

The following are the leading provisions of the act:

"The said society shall hereafter be composed of members duly chosen as its by-laws shall direct; and at its annual meetings, the members in attendance, not less than fifteen in number, may elect a President, and such other officers as may be deemed proper, who shall hold their offices for one year, and till others shall be chosen in their places. It shall be lawful for said society to purchase and hold real property for its use, not exceeding in value the sum of $20,000.

The Recording Secretary shall file in the office of the Secretary of State a copy of the constitution and by-laws of said society, and a copy of the journal of the proceedings had at the first meeting held after the passage of this act; he shall also provide a book in which he shall record all the resolutions and proceedings which may be had from time to time, also the name of every member of the society, his residence, and the time of his admission into the society, and also the annual and other reports relative to the condition of the treasury, and all such other matters as a majority of the society shall deem proper. It shall be lawful for any member of the society at all times to have recourse to this book, and it shall be delivered, together with all books, papers and records which may be in the hands of the Secretary and the property of the society, to his successor in office. He shall also, in the month of January in each year, make a report to the Legislature, embracing the journals, records of scientific discoveries, and other papers upon medical or surgical subjects which may be prepared under the directions of the society."

Physicians who subscribe to the constitution of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New-York, may meet together in each of the counties of the State, or in other localities to be specified in their call for such assemblage, and organize medical societies for the county, district or locality in which they reside, subject to the approval and sanction of the aforesaid State society. Such societies, when so organized and sanctioned, shall elect a President and other officers, and shall file in the office of the Clerk of the county where such meeting shall be held, a copy of the constitution, by-laws and proceedings held at such meeting.

All the powers, privileges and immunities now conferred by law upon the State Medical Society and the State Homœopathic Medical Society, and upon the county medical societies, and upon the county homœopathic medical societies, are hereby conferred upon the several societies incorporated pursuant to this act, and the said societies shall be subject to the duties and responsibilities to which State and county medical societies are subject under the laws of this State.

The society thus incorporated has been in existence for two years. There are more than five hundred eclectic practitioners in this State who recognize the theory, practice and ethical code of the eclectic school of medicine, with a much larger number who practically adopt the remedies and system of practice of that school.

The following extract from the ethical code of the Eclectic Medical School is sensible and business like. Nothing shows more completely the absurdity and injustice of the prevailing notions on this point, among those who are known as old school physicians, than the fact that the members of the Faculty of every medical college are advertised *ad libitum*, at the expense and to the exclusion of the great body of the profession who are precluded, under rigid rules, from availing themselves of this method of bringing themselves into notice.

The eclectic code says on this point that: "Medical men have an undoubted right to bring themselves and their claims before the public by every fair and honorable means, as much so as any other class of persons. They may enter into general or special practice as they may consider best adapted to their interests or to their peculiar views. They may freely introduce themselves to the notice of the public by printed creeds or other publications, by public or private lectures, or by the publication of certificates of cures actually performed. Any deviations from the simple truth for merely sensational purposes, however, are unjustifiable and unprofessional."

The New-York State Medical Society held its first annual meeting, under its new charter, on the 14th and 15th instants, at Rochester, more than one hundred members being present, and organized by the election of ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., of this city, for President; C. S. TOTMAN, M. D., of Syracuse, Vice-President; Dr. WM. W. HADLEY, of Williamsburgh, Recording Secretary; Dr. C. S. PRESTON, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. D. E. SMITH, Treasurer. After much important business, the convention adjourned to meet on the second Wednesday of June, 1866, at the Cooper Institute, in this city.

A strong resolution, urging immediate action on the part of the Board of Trustees, of the proposed new Eclectic Medical College of the City of New-York, was passed unanimously; also, one recommending the various State societies to unite in the organization of a great National Association.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Trotting Turf.

TWO GREAT MATCHES AT THE FASHION COURSE TO-DAY.

There will be two great matches at the Fashion Course to-day (Wednesday). The first is mile heats, best three in five, between DAN MACE's b. s. *Commodore Vanderbilt*, to wagon, and T. MARTIN's bl. s. *Black Diamond*, in harness. The second is for $2,000, three mile heats in harness, between DAN MACE's ch. m. *Ella Sherwood*, and DAN PFIFER's br. s. *Toronto Chief*. Both matches promise to be of unusual interest. The trains will run as usual.

UNION COURSE—TROTTING.

MONDAY, June 19.—Match $400, mile heats, best three in five to wagon.

S. Lockwood named bk. m. Jessy	1	1	1
A. Gildersleeve named g. m. Peg	2	2	2

Time, 3:02, 2:58, 2:46.

Major-Gen. Hugh Judson Kilpatrick.

This distinguished cavalry officer arrived here on Monday evening from North Carolina, and took rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he was cordially welcomed by a host of admiring friends. Yesterday he visited New-Jersey—his boyhood home—and to-day he will go to West Point, there to spend a brief leave of absence. Just before leaving North Caroline, the officers of KILPATRICK'S command presented him with a valuable sword as a token of their respect and esteem. It was manufactured by SCHUYLER, HARTLEY, GRAHAM & Co., New-York, at a cost, including belt and all, of about $6,000. The scabbard is made of "solid sterling silver," richly gilt. The chain on the guard is made of eighteen karat gold. On the upper band of the scabbard is the initial letter "K." in diamonds, on a scroll supported by recording angels in full relief. The lower band is richly embossed with representation of American shield—the stars of which are made of diamonds. The blade is of the finest American steel, inlaid with gilt, and on it are engraved some of the principal battles in which the General has taken an active part. The guard is embellished with figure of a horse at full speed, and that portion protecting the wrist represents the head of a horse. On the hilt is a spread eagle poised on a globe.

The presentation was made by Brevet Brig.-Gen. SMITH D ATKINS, at Lexington, N. C., in a neatly worded speech, and was responded to by Gen. KILPATRICK in his happiest vein.

The City Inspector's Department.

The offices occupied by the City Inspector having been re-leased by the city for a term of ten years, are now undergoing a thorough cleansing and renovation, which they evidently much needed. The street-cleaning contract being about to go into operation, the City Inspector has had notices made out dismissing such of the employes of the department as formerly had charge of this matter. The notices merely state that their services will not be required after the 30th inst. The Street Inspectors will probably be retained, to see that the contractors perform their work properly. The Comptroller, it is supposed, will be prepared to discharge all indebtedness for the work of street-cleaning at the end of the month.

Proposals for Rebuilding Piers and Bulkheads.

The following proposals for rebuilding piers and bulkheads, &c., were opened yesterday in the Street Commissioner's office, and the following awards were made: Rebuilding Pier No. 37, East River, DAVID BABCOCK, $7,200; rebuilding Pier No. 44, East River, DAVID BABCOCK, $7,650; rebuilding Pier No. 62, North River, ISAAC HENDIX, $5,850 50; rebuilding bulkhead north side of Rivington-street, East River, TOMPKINS & LYNCH, $2,974; replanking and refendering Piers Nos. 56 and 57, East River, THOMAS and AUG. WALSH, $5,312; dredging Pier No. 61, East River, ISAAC ORR, $5,076.

Trow's New-York City Directory.

This Directory for the year ending May 1, 1865, has just been published by JOHN F. TROW, No. 52 Greene-street. It contains 166,144 names, being 13,592 more than last year. So far as we have had an opportunity of judging, the Directory has been carefully compiled, and it certainly contains a mass of almost indispensable information. The price, $4, is not high considering the present cost of paper and printing. It compares favorably with the Directories of Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—NOS. 1962, 585, 321, 876, 841, 1129, 945, 7, 1335, 705, 1067, 1601, 861, 1431, 677, 1349, 1297, 821, 243, 1893, 1733. *Part II*—NOS. 1258, 1326, 1184, 1758, 1166, 704, 550, 150, 1074, 1670, 1292, 436, 1576, 1548, 1608, 1610, 1384, 1958, 650, 1312, 1622.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOS. 159, 227, 83, 259, 263, 156.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—NOS. 5039, 4737, 5023, 4511, 3839, 3840, 980½, 5383, 4631, 5400½, 4325, 5425, 6449, 5443, 5445. *Part II.*—NOS. 4390, 3776, 5058, 5168, 5018, 4950, 4370, 4200, 3910, 5024, 408, 3492.

The Express Newspaper Again in Court—Argument of the Case at General Term.

COMMON PLEAS—JUNE 20.

Before Daly, Brady, Cardozo, JJ.

Stephen T. Clark vs. *James Brooks and Erastus Brooks.*—This was an appeal taken by the defendants, by virtue of a writ of error from the verdict of a jury, who found for the plaintiff upon the principal points at issue. The appeal seeks to set aside the verdict and to secure a new trial on the ground of error in the judges ruling, and also on account of error on account of prejudice on the part of the jury. The case came on for argument yesterday, before the above named judges. Ex-Judge Pierrepont opened the argument on the part of the appellants, the Messrs. Brooks. He said substantially, as follows:—(We only give a brief synopsis of his able argument.)

In common with the Judge and counsel who tried the case, he could say that it was a most remarkable one; and yet, in looking over the exceedingly voluminous testimony that had been taken by a phonographer, and printed in the case, he did not see anything that could not be understood and reconciled. At the time this trial was going on a great political contest was in progress, and owing to the political status of the parties, the times were very exciting, and no one who took any part or felt any interest in the great contest, could breathe the atmosphere without being influenced by it. One of the Mr. Brooks was an active partisan, and during the trial there were some jurors who were equally partisan in their nature and character—jurors who were hostile to Brooks and also to the New-York *Express*. Nine of the twelve jurors were reputed Abolitionists and three Democrats. There was evidently a determined effort made by some of the jurors to transfer the paper into Abolition hands; and Clarke, the plaintiff, being politically opposed to Brooks, the jurors who were of the same political faith as Clarke, were prejudiced in favor of the latter; in fact, justice was at that time blinded by passion. This state of feeling would no doubt explain many of the most extraordinary incidents of that most extraordinary trial.

The counsel then proceeded to show that the following were the points of law involved in this appeal, namely:

First—What were the respective interests of the plaintiff and defendants in the co-partnership mentioned in the pleadings in this action, from the 30th day of November, 1855 to the 1st day of January, 1863?

Second—What were the respective interests of the plaintiff and defendants in the said co-partnership mentioned in the pleadings in this action, from the 1st day of January, 1863, until the 1st day of July, 1863?

Third—Did the plaintiff, at any time between the 30th day of November, 1855, until the 1st day of July, 1863, use the credit and character of the newspaper establishment mentioned in the pleadings in this action, and his time and attention in private trade and speculation, and did such trade or speculation deprive the said partnership of any of the skill, industry, time or attention of the plaintiff, to which it was entitled, or did the same give the plaintiff an interest adverse to the partnership or his duty thereto.

The simple question was whether James Brooks sold to Clarke two-sixths of the whole paper, or two-sixths of his individual share.

Counsel claimed that, owing to the great length of the trial, the time at which it was tried, the excitement attending it, the numerous interruptions by the jurors, and the great number of objections, side-bar and cross-bar contests between opposing counsel, no single judge on earth could try a case of this nature without committing errors of some kind. The judge who tried this case had, no doubt, fully and faithfully discharged his duty, to the best of his ability; but it was too much to expect of one judge amid the excitement attending the trial of such a case at *nisi prius*, that no errors as to the admission or rejection of testimony should be committed.

Moreover, it was impossible in cases of this nature to get jurors to do justice, in times of great political excitement, and especially so when nine out of twelve were political opponents.

Mr. Cram for the respondent, Clarke, argued the following points, to the effect that there are no grounds shown for granting a new trial either: Because the verdict is against evidence; because of the improper ruling of the court in the admission or rejection of testimony or otherwise; or because of the misdirection of the Judge.

First—A new trial should not be granted on the ground that the verdict is against evidence. The argument of this point was that the verdict must be presumed to be right until the contrary appears; that the verdict should be sustained by the court, if the evidence, by any fair construction, will warrant the finding; that a court is not authorized to set aside a verdict simply because if they had been on the jury they would have found a different verdict; that it is not sufficient that the verdict may possibly be wrong; but that, after giving a proper weight to all the evidence, it cannot be right; that it should be a case of clear and flagrant injustice, when the preponderance is decisive, and upon which the mind may rest with unwavering confidence, and that when the evidence is conflicting, and the credibility of witnesses is in question, the verdict in general will not be disturbed. The counsel here cited numerous cases in the law books to sustain his position. It was true that in some of the older English cases, it is said, that in several instances, a court of equity will go further than a court of law can, and in order to satisfy its own conscience will direct a new trial although the verdict is not against the weight of evidence. But these would be exceptions to the general rule, and to be cases in which the issues were as to the validity of a will, or as to the forgery of a paper, or where the verdict bound the inheritance in which it was a recognized principle to grant new trials with greater facility than in other cases. In the present case the counsel said, the testimony, although strongly preponderating on the side of the plaintiff, was conflicting, and the credibility of many of the witnesses who were examined, was brought in question.

It was, therefore, a case in which it was peculiarly fit that the verdict should be final. An examination of the case, Counsel said, would show that the verdict was not only not so clearly and unquestionably against evidence as to justify the court upon any legal or equitable principle in setting it aside on that ground, but on the contrary that there was such a decided preponderance of evidence in favor of the verdict on all the issues, that it would have been the duty of this court to set aside a verdict for the defendant, had such a verdict been rendered on the evidence. Such an examination will show that the case was tried with the utmost impartiality and ability by the learned judge who conducted the trial—before a singularly intelligent jury—that all the issues were fairly presented to them, and that the verdict was just and righteous, so that it would be highly improper to set it aside, either as being against evidence, or on any of the technical grounds to be hereinafter considered, and to subject the Court to the labor and the parties to the annoyance, delay and exposure of a second trial, in which, in all human probability, the result would be precisely the same.

As to the first issue, namely, the interests of the plaintiff and defendants in the copartnership from the 30th of November, 1855, to Jan. 1, 1863, the weight of the testimony is in favor of the verdict; first, on the written evidence alone; second, on the other evidence without the evidence of the parties; third, on the written evidence with the evidence of the parties, and, fourth, on all together.

Mr. Cram proceeded at length to argue the points above stated, frequently fortifying his positions by reference to the decisions in the various courts.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont, on behalf of the defendants, replied, and at 3 o'clock the Court adjourned.

For plaintiff, who is respondent on appeal, Messrs. Cram & Robinson; for plaintiffs and appellants, Mr. M. Keon and Ex-Judge Pierrepont.

Important Agency Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Barnard and a Jury.

Simkins vs. *Low.*—The plaintiff employed the defendant to purchase for him forty bonds, with coupons attached, of the San Francisco Water Company. The bonds were for $500 each. The purchase was made in March, 1864, and the principal and last interest coupon matured in April, 1864. At par, the bonds and coupons amounted to $21,000. The defendant purchased them for $28,000, and claimed to hold them for himself. The plaintiff sued the defendant for a conversion of the bonds and for a breach of his duty as agent and claimed to recover about $40,000 as the difference between the price paid for the bonds in currency, and the value of the gold in which it was claimed the company had paid the bonds when gold was at 245 to 250. The principal question in the case, was whether the defendant was chargeable with the value of the bonds in gold or only their legal value in currency. The court instructed the jury that they must estimate the value of the bonds; that is, what they were worth on their face in currency, and not in gold in which they were said to have been paid; and on that basis they must find a verdict for only nominal damages. The jury, under this charge, rendered a verdict of six cents.

For plaintiff, Mr. J. C. Carter; for defendant, Messrs. Emott and Van Cott.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

A PICKPOCKET SENTENCED.

James Price was tried yesterday for picking the pocket of Jerome B. Latour, a conductor on the Harlem Railroad.

Mr. Latour testified that he was about to leave one of the cars at the Thirty-first-street station, on the 29th of May last, and had passed out on the platform; while he was endeavoring to get off the car, the prisoner pressed up against witness, and made an attempt to take his watch from his vest pocket; prisoner had his hand on the watch-chain, and just raised the watch from the bottom of the pocket, without taking it out; the watch was secured to witness' vest by a chain; witness seized the prisoner and turned him over to an officer.

The jury convicted the prisoner of an attempt at grand larceny, and, being an old offender, he was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

Max Adler, Jacob Van Ness and Ernest Dure were tried for felonious assault.

Nicholas Auchinfort, testified, that he was walking through the Bowery with his wife on the 22d of May last; when near the corner of Rivington-street he left his wife on the sidewalk for a moment, but was recalled by a cry from her, and saw the prisoners, Van Ness and Adler, put their hands upon her person; witness went to the rescue of his wife, but was attacked by the prisoners and stabbed in the side and head; his wife was also stabbed in the hand; the two prisoners, Van Ness and Adler, attacked the complainant; Dure merely looked on; witness was laid up for two weeks, and was attended by a surgeon.

The verdict of the jury acquitted Dure, and found Adler and Van Ness guilty of a simple assault. They were remanded for sentence.

A SAILOR ROBBED.

George Peterson was tried for robbery in the first degree. Dennis Connor, the complainant, testified that he was a sailor, and had been recently paid off. On the 7th of June, he found himself in Wooster-street, moderately drunk, and with $115 in his pocket. Here he met the prisoner, who took him into a house to get a drink, induced him to walk up stairs there, knocked him down, made him insensible with drugs, and robbed him of all he had. When witness came to himself, he was lying on the flagstone in the back yard of the house where the robbery was committed.

The jury found a verdict of guilty.

PLEAS AND SENTENCES.

Lizzie Smith and Margaret Burke pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Lizzie Smith was sent to the State Prison for two years. Margaret Burke was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Butt pleaded guilty of an attempt at larceny, and was remanded.

Daniel Williams pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit money.

Robert Spencer and Frank Thompson pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, and were sent to the State Prison for two years and four months each.

Charles Williams and William Daly pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and were sent to the State Prison for two years each.

Assistant District Attorney Robert C Hutchings, for the people.

Court of Special Sessions—June 20.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were twenty-seven cases of larceny and seventeen of assault and battery disposed of this morning.

LOVE IN A CAFE—A COSTLY KISS.

John Manzeaum, aged thirty-eight years, a distiller, was charged with assaulting Ann Brossetta, aged sixteen years, Witness said, I live at No. 7 Walker-street; prisoner came into the saloon, and had some coffee; he said it was too hot, and he would let it cool a little; he wasn't in a hurry to take it; I was all alone in the saloon, and he followed me into the kitchen, and began to make love, and kissed me, and just then father came in, and he picked up his hat, and said, "Good morning, Monsieur," and walked out; father did not know then what he had done.

The Court found the prisoner guilty and fined him $50.

RIPENING INTO CRIME.

Lawrence Moore, a boy aged only 13, was charged with stealing $1 29 from the till of Mary Ann Hughes. Witness said she kept a bakery; a few minutes before, she saw the prisoner creep behind the counter; the money drawer was full of stamps; while the prisoner was in the act of rifling the drawer, she caught hold of his hand and he dropped $1 29 of the money.

Judge Kelly in passing sentence, said it seemed to him the boy was an adept in

on 22d inst., after which the price will be made ex-dividend. The price to day 172½ ₱ cent. is equal to $122 50 ₱ share for $50 originally paid and the declared Dividend of $25. The Pacific line, with $4,000,000 paid up capital is selling at $200@$300 ₱ share; Dividends 20 ₱ cent. a year in cash; both lines reserving a large undivided surplus.

A remarkable feature in the increase of traffic on the New-York and Western trunk Roads this Summer is the large tide of business and pleasure travel, which yields to the passenger earnings a much heavier percentage of the whole traffic than has been known for many years. The Summer pleasure travel was never greater so early in June as this season. The increase of passengers over the Erie and its new broad guage connection, the Atlantic and Great Western, is, perhaps, more decidedly marked than over the New-York Central and Canada Roads; but the latter are running very full trains, and the Central people have only to look better to their time-tables than they have of late to secure an immense pleasure travel in July and August.

The present downward turn in the Railway speculation, like most of its predecessors, is productive of all sorts of rumors as to what the Roads will or will not do in the way of Dividends. Some of our good neighbors join the Street in this sort of croaking, and seem more solicitous than consistent or generous, to transfer the Erie property over to the non-dividend list, in advance of the usual half-yearly period for determining the question. We had the same story last Winter, before the January Dividend. The New-York Central and Cleveland and Pittsburgh are also talked of as giving their Summer Dividend the go-by. But we apprehend this is all a mistake. It is certainly so in reference to the New-York Central, which has never yet failed to pay a Dividend in August or February, and is not likely to fail with its present realizations and prospects of business. And we know of no reason to doubt the Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

We have been requested to call attention to the proposals for $500,000 "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds," bids for which will be opened at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, on Thursday, June 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. This loan is for the purpose of providing for the redemption of a like amount of "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 3," becoming due and payable on the 1st day of July next, and is duly authorized by the legislature, and by an ordinance of the Common Council. The interest will be at the rate of 7 ₱ cent., and the principal redeemed Nov. 1, 1868.

The traffic of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending 16th June, 1865, is as follows: Passengers, $31,021 03; freight and live stock, $23,446 17; mails and sundries, $2,784 44½. Total, $57,201 64½. Corresponding week of last year, $56,820 52½. Increase, $581 12.

The Sub-Treasury receipts yesterday were $4,303,942, including $387,000 from customs, and $2,109,000 on account of loan; payments, $3,904,619; balance, $48,494,193.

The week's exports from this port of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $2,455,906, against $5,836,881 same week last year. Gold yesterday, 138@140; same day last year, 202@203.

Excise Frauds—Action of Distillers in State Convention.

A convention of the Distillers of this State, was held at Syracuse on the 7th inst., to devise some plan to aid the government in detecting and punishing frauds upon the revenue.

The convention organized by selecting THOMAS CLARK, Esq., of Buffalo, Chairman, and FRANKLIN EDSON, Esq., of Albany, Secretary.

Messrs. E. J. LOWDER, President, and J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary, of the New-York Association of Distillers and Rectifyers, were present and addressed the convention, fully explaining the objects and workings of that association, and advocating united action on the part of State and city distillers. After a full discussion of the subject, the following resolution was presented by Mr. EARL, of Skaneateles, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, it is for the best interests of the distillers and rectifiers of this State to join the association organized in the City of New-York, provided such association be hereafter known as the Distillers' and Rectifiers' Association of the State of New-York.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. TALLMAN, of Syracuse, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the present officers of the Association of Distillers and Rectifiers of the City of New-York, be and are hereby approved by us, as officers of the State Association this day formed.

The Secretary of the convention was requested to inform all the distillers and rectifiers of the state, by circular, of the action of the convention, and to earnestly recommend that those who desire to aid in the suppression of illicit and fraudulent distilling and recurrying, call upon the President of this association, in the City of New-York, or authorize him, by letter, to sign their names to the articles of association and by-laws, and become members of the association.

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, Chairman of the commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to revise the Internal Customs and Revenue laws, was present at the convention, and a committee was appointed to meet and consult with the commission in regard to a revision of so much of the law as relates to distilled spirits.

On the 12th inst., the association here ratified the action of the convention, by re-organizing under the name of the Distillers' and Rectifiers' Association of the State of New-York, for the purpose of detecting and punishing frauds upon the government. The same officers were retained, and are now actively engaged in carrying out the object of the re-organization, and with the funds pledged, (some $20,000,) and the aid of the distillers throughout the State, it is expected that the association will afford material help to the government. Their detectives are constantly employed in working up cases, and any case reported to the officers is at once attended to. They have been instrumental in effecting many of the seizures of distilleries and whisky recently made in the West, the investigation of which, by their chief detective, has developed an astonishing disregard of law.

Nor has the tax of two dollars a gallon, as is generally supposed, been the sole cause of this wholesale swindling of the government. Soon after the tax of twenty cents was imposed, these frauds were commenced, and have been continued through all the amendments of the law, and until their present detection. The large number of distilleries and quantity of whisky seized, and the long security of the owners from arrest, shows that these frauds may be committed almost with impunity, and that a reduction of the tax, as some maintain, will not remedy the evil. The penalties must be adequate to the offence, and such as will make the detection of these lawbreakers a serious business to them.

Every day's experience adds to the efficiency of these detectives; and even now, no man under suspicion knows when or where they may strike. The common laborer employed in the distillery or rectifying house, or the confidential clerk, may prove to be a detective of the association, so thoroughly and efficiently is it organized.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
(Successors to LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,)
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS.

7 3-10s ready for immediate delivery in all denominations. Full commission allowed.
United States securities of all kinds bought and sold.
Persons opening accounts with us will be allowed interest at 4 per cent. on their daily balances.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 20, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, 116 bbls. Ashes; 18,909 bbls. Flour; 2,610 bbls. and 316 bags Corn Meal; 78,456 bushels Wheat; 67,742 bushels Corn; 65,921 bushels Oats; 688 bushels Malt; 8,193 pkgs. Provisions; and 474 hds. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $7 87½@$8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Rio at 18c.@22½c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c. ₱ lb., in gold. Stock of all kinds, 79,857 pkgs., including of Rio and Santos, 38,198 bags; Java, 10,350 mats and 735 bags; Ceylon, 3,000 bags; Maracaibo, 6,650 bags; Laguayra, 1,125 bags; St. Domingo, 1,086 bags; Bahia, 5,973 bags; and of other descriptions, 2,729 bags.

COTTON—Is quite dull, to-day, at lower and declining prices. Middlings, 40c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Have been in less demand, and prices have favored purchasers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite heavy to-day, at a further reduction of 10c. @20c. ₱ bbl., the market closing irregularly. Sales since our last amount to 7,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 50@$5 90; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 10@$6 60, chiefly at $6 10@$6 30; round hoop Extra Ohio, interior to good shipping brands, at $6 70@$6 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 50	@$5 90
Extra State	6 10	@ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 10	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	6 70	@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 95	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 70	@ 9 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	6 80	@11 50

Southern Flour is again lower to-day. Sales since our last, 750 bbls., at $7@$7 90 for poor to good, and $8@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and lower. Sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $6 15@$8 65 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, including superfine, at $5 25@$5 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in less request; $4 65@4 70 for Jersey, $4 75 for Western, and $5 10@$5 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 180 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand at a further reduction of 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel. Sales 15,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 05; Amber do. at $1 69; and No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 41 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less sought after, and has declined 4c. @5c. ₱ bushel; sales 39,000 bushels at 76c. for heated; 80c.@85c. for fair to prime Mixed Western; 86c.@87c. for kiln-dried do., ₱ bushel. Western Oats have fallen to 74c.@75c. ₱ bushel, with a dull market. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt have been inactive.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	June 20, 1865.
Price of gold	236	139

Superfine Flour, ₱ bbl.	$8 60@ 9 90	$5 50@ 5 90
Extra State Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 00@10 40	6 10@ 6 60
Extra Western Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 10@15 00	6 10@11 50
Extra Canada Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 90@12 00	6 15@ 8 65
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 60@15 00	7 00@12 00
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl.	8 25@ 9 30	5 25@ 5 75
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.	7 75@ 8 80	4 65@ 5 15
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	1 75@ 2 15
Red and Amb. Wheat, ₱ bu.	2 20@ 2 50	1 57@ 1 75
Corn, ₱ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	76@ 87
Rye, ₱ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	83@ 90
Barley, ₱ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 40
State Oats, ₱ bushel	1 00@ 1 09½	70@ 71

HAY—Continues in request and firm, at 90c.@$1 15 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive at 12½c.@32½c. for very poor to prime, and 32½c.@35c. for fancy, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in limited demand and depressed in price.

LEATHER—Has been quite dull and tending downward. We quote: Sole, Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 34c.@36c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 38c.@40c.; Oak, light cropped, good, 38c.@40c.; Oak, middle cropped, good, 46c.@49c.; Oak Bellies, cropped, good, 14c.@17c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock slaughter, in rough, 23c.@25c.; Oak slaughter, in rough, 34c.@35c. cash ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate demand at uniform quotations. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, receipts have been large this week, as boats have arrived from Oswego, and the supply of 13-feet lumber will soon be abundant. The assortment in market is now complete, best shaved and sawed shingles, also seasoned clear pine, being in least supply. Sales have been good for the week and are improving as the season advances, dealers concluding that the lowest prices on pine have been reached, and that there is more prospect of an advance than a decline. Some green clear pine has arrived and sells slowly at $5 ₱ 1,000 less than seasoned. Hemlock and spruce are down a little and are active. Receipts for the week, excepting by Oswego Canal, ending June 17: Boards and Scantling, 1,909,182 feet; total for season to date, 22,843,193. Shingles, 88,000; total, 2,306. Staves, 14,433,300 lbs.; total, 2,816,320.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request at previous prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 65@$1 75 ₱ gallon; and Resin at $15@$17 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are in limited demand, including Crude Whale at $1@$1 06; bleached do., at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm, at $1 85@$1 90; unbleached do., at $2 20@$2 25. Lard Oil, at $1 45@$1 52½. Linseed, $1 17@$1 20 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JUNE 19.—There is inquiry for Sperm and Whale Oil, and movements in the latter have been quite brisk. The transactions for the week include sales of 1,276 bbls. Sperm in parcels—500 bbls. for export, and the balance to the trade, on private terms. In Whale the sales embrace parcels amounting to 3,235 bbls. for manufacturing;—175 bbls. at $1 06, and the balance at prices not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to June 19, 1865..	15,777	51,550	453,000
Same time last year	33,483	44,967	660,500

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is in less request at 34½c.@35c. for Crude; 52c.@53½c. for Refined, in bond; 71c.@73c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 177,600 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces, 62x52, private terms; 20,000 do., 56x60, 15c., to be made; 5,000 do., 56x60., 16c., on hand; 25,000 do., 64x64, private terms; 41,000 do., 64x64,16c., to be made; 25,000 do.,64x64, 16½c., to be made, 30,000 do., 64x64, 17c., to be made; 8,000 do., 64x64, 17½c., to be made; 24,000 do., 64x64, 18c., to be delivered in June and July; 6,000 do., 64x64, 19c., on hand.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been more freely offered and purchased, but at much lower prices, especially for New Mess. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,500 bbls., in lots, at $26 62½@$27, closing at $27 for New Mess; $24 50@$25 for 1863–4 Mess; $19@20 25 for Western Prime Mess, and $18@$19 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 750 bbls. New Mess, June delivery, seller's and buyer's option, at $26 75@$27 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 11c.@13½c. for Shoulders, and 14c.@17½c. for Hams; sales equal to 375 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet, including Cumberland Cut, at 14c.@14½c.; short rib at 15c.@15½c.; long rib at 14c.@14½c.; short clear at 16c.@16½c.; long cut Hams at 14c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Lard is heavy and lower; sales 1,050 bbls. and bbls. at 15½c.@19c., ₱ lb. Beef is inactive at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 325 bbls. Tierce Beef continues neglected. But Hams are in demand; 175 bbls. were sold at $25 25@$27 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 26c.@33c. for poor to prime new State, and 25c@30c. for new Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 7c.@16c. for poor to prime ₱ lb.

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec 31, 1864.	June 20, 1865.
Price of Gold	236	139

Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$38 37½@$41 50	$24 50 @$27 50
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl	34 50 @ 35 25	18 00 @ 19 00
Hams, ₱ lb.	19 @ 23	14 @ 17½
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	17½@ 18	11 @ 14
Bacon, ₱ lb.	21½@ 24	14 @ 18½
Plain Mess Bf, ₱ bbl	19 00 @ 22 00	10 00 @ 14 00
Lard, ₱ lb.	20 @ 24½	15½@ 19
State Butter, ₱ lb.	46 @ 60	26 @ 33
Cheese, ₱ lb.	15 @ 24	7 @ 16

RICE—Has been quiet, but held firmly.

SEEDS—Have been inactive and generally nominal.

SPICES—Have been in limited request and buoyant in price. Sales since our last 350 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10½c.@12c., and 650 bxs. Havana, part at 12½c. @15½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in less demand at 14½c.@19½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 15,000 lbs. at 17½c.@18c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 95,000 lbs. very inferior to choice at 10½c.@10¾c., and 22,000 lbs. Grease at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are quiet, being held above the views of buyers.

TOBACCO—The principal inquiry is for new Connecticut Wrappers. Sales include 167 hhds. Kentucky at $8 25.; 52 bales Havana on private terms, and 1cl cases Seed Leaf at $12 21 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 120 bbls. at $2 02@$2 08 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 7,000 bush. Wheat on private terms; 350 tcs. Beef at 1s. 3d.; 100 pkgs. Butter on private terms. For London, 100 bbls. Tobacco at 25s. For Bremen, 100 bbls. Asbes at 7s. 6d.; 400 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 1s. 3d. For Hamburg, 300 cases Tobacco on private terms.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, June 19, 1865, } 2 o'clock P. M. }

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esquire, President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Koster, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—20.

The minutes of the meetings held June twelve and fifteen were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed in Eighty-third-street, south side, about one hundred feet west of Fourth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the same to be done forthwith.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Finn to keep a soda-water stand on the north-west corner of Chatham and Mott streets, he having obtained permission of the property-owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Dennis Murphy to place a stand in front of number one hundred and thirty-eight Chatham-street, he having obtained permission from the occupant, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the names of John Beith, number eighty Broome-street, be added to the list of blind persons to receive the donation of fifty dollars given them by the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the same—

Resolved, That the west side of Stanton-street, between Tompkins and Mangin streets, be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Nancy Connolly to keep a stand in front of number forty-eight Bowery, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Shea, of number five hundred and four West Forty-fourth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to erect an awning in front of his premises, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby authorized and directed, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to procure for and present to the Seventy-first Regiment New-York State National Guard, a stand of regimental colors, the colors at present used by the regiment having been worn out in the many services in which this gallant New-York City regiment has participated, and the sum of eight hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the payment of the same, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Leavy—

Resolved, That Wooster-street, between Waverley-place and Canal-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Leavy—

Resolved, That West Broadway, between Canal-street and Chambers-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fortieth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avennes, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Andrew J. Welsh to keep a stand at the upper terminus of Third-avenue, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Myer Hyman to keep a newspaper stand in front of number eighty Chatham-street, he having obtained permission of the property-owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McGrath—

AN ORDINANCE.

TO DIVIDE THE EIGHTEENTH WARD INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened:

The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into fifteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighteenth-street and Irving-place.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-second-street Irving-place and Lexington-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Irving-place, Seventeenth-street and Second-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Irving-place, Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Gramercy-park, Lexington-avenue, Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Lexington-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Second-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Second-avenue, Seventeenth-street and First-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Second-avenue, Twentieth-street and First-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and First-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, First-avenue, Seventeenth-street and Avenue A.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, First-avenue, Nineteenth-street and East River.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, First-avenue, Twenty-first-street and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, First-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and East River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue A, Seventeenth-street and Avenue B.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue B, Seventeenth-street and East River.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Robinson—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to A. M. Burroughs to keep a show-case in front of premises, number one hundred and seventy Chatham-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That a stand of colors be procured and presented to the Eleventh Regiment, New-York State National Guard, the same to be done under the direction of the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor, said sum to be charged to "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over.

By Councilman O'Callaghan—

Resolved, That Fifty-third-street, between the Tenth-avenue and the Eleventh-avenue, be regulated and graded, curbed, guttered and flagged, a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William May to keep a stand on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-third-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was carried.

By Councilman O'Callaghan—

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Forty-seventh-street, from the Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, be flagged a space four feet wide through the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman O'Callaghan—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to have Fifty-second-street, between Tenth-avenue and the Hudson River, lighted with gas without delay.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Julius Brill to keep a showcase in front of his premises, number two hundred and two Chatham-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged and re-flagged to the full width of six feet, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

PETITION.

By Councilman Lent—

Petition of R. W. Martin and others, for the regulating and so forth, of Sixty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a sewer in Eldridge-street, between Broome and Delancey streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, to flag west side of Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, to flag Forty-eighth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

Invitation to attend annual exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, at their institution on Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, on Monday, nineteenth instant, at four P. M.

Which was accepted.

Invitation of Company A, Fifth Regiment, to attend their annual target excursion, on Thursday, June twenty-nine, at Funk's Union Park.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance, June seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in relation to advertising for the Common Council for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Councilman Leot moved that said communications be received referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising, with a request to report at the next meeting.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Petition of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, for permission to erect a staircase over their area on Sixth-avenue, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company to erect an outside staircase on the Sixth-avenue, from the corner of Forty-third-street to the second story window of their depot on Sixth-avenue, over their area, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the following-named persons be added to the list of blind persons entitled to a donation of fifty dollars each from the city: Sarah Donnelly, Mary Donnelly, Ellen Flynn, Anna Sherwin, John Kalf, Sarah Bray, Christopher Rush, John Connolly, Borden Connelly, J. Anderson, John McCabe, Anthony Riley.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Maurice Statz, of number four hundred and seventy-one Canal-street, to exhibit goods in front of his place of business, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the name of John R. Robinson, of number fifty-seven Thompson-street, be included in the list of blind persons that have been donated fifty dollars each by the Common Council.

(By Board of Aldermen, June fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That Patrick Cogan, a blind person, be included among the persons entitled to a donation of fifty dollars each from the city.

(By Board of Aldermen, June fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That Charles Uhlenhert be included in the list of blind persons entitled to a donation from the city of fifty dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, June fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the sidewalk be refiagged and the curb and gutter stones be reset in front of number seven Commerce-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Hudson River Railroad Company be and they are hereby required, pursuant to the requirements contained in section two of the ordinance approved May six, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, giving said company permission to lay rails in certain streets in this city, and the agreement made in accordance with provisions thereof, to cause to be put in immediate and thorough repair, in a manner to meet the approval of the Croton Aqueduct Board, a space twenty-five feet in width in and about their tracks, in the following streets, viz.: In Hudson-street, from Chambers to Canal-street; in Canal-street, from Hudson to West-street; and in West-street, from Canal to Spring-street; and, in the event of a failure on the part of the said company to comply with the provisions of this resolution, for the period of thirty days after the approval thereof by His Honor the Mayor, then, that the said Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby authorized, directed and required to cause such repairs to be made to said streets, and to sue for and recover from the aforesaid railroad company the expense thereof.

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of Thomas Losee, of one hundred and sixty-six Ninth-avenue, on the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation of fifty dollars each.

(By Board of Aldermen, June fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause the work of regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-first-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, to be immediately prosecuted to completion, the time stipulated in the contract for performing the work having long since expired.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company be and hereby are permitted to lay a crosswalk in William-street, opposite number forty-five, at their own expense and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That Brown and Thompson, photographers, corner of Sixth-avenue and Eighth-street, be permitted to keep a show-case in front of their premises, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Manhattan College, two hundred and thirteen and two hundred and fifteen West Thirty-second-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the owner or owners, or person or persons, claiming to own the pier recently built between Hebert and North Moore streets, be and are hereby required to remove the said pier within a period of ten days after the approval of this resolution by His Honor the Mayor, and restore the bulkhead in the condition in which it existed previous to building the said pier; and, further, that in the event of the neglect or refusal to comply with the directions contained in this resolution, then, that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized, directed and required to remove the said pier, and restore the bulkhead as aforesaid, and to sue for and recover from such owner or owners, or person or persons, claiming to own said pier, the cost of such removal.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repair Pier number fifty, North River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from the southeast corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway to the southwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Raast for the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven dollars, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Second Regiment, Sickles' Brigade, as per bill hereto annexed.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—19.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Councilman Reilly called up General Order number one hundred and fifty-eight, being an ordinance of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND SECTION THIRTY-FOUR, ARTICLE TWO, CHAPTER TWO, OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, APPROVED JUNE TWENTIETH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section thirty-four of the Revised Ordinances, article two, chapter two, is hereby amended by inserting after the words "There shall also be a Librarian and Engrossing Clerk, who shall have charge of the City Library, under the entire supervision of the Clerk of the Common Council, and who shall receive for his services an annual salary of nine hundred dollars," the following clause: "There shall also be a Messenger to the Librarian, who shall be appointed by and be under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council; he shall perform such business as shall be assigned to him in the general care of the library, and shall serve all notices and other official papers which shall be delivered to him for that purpose by the Clerk of the Common Council and the City Librarian. He shall receive for his services an annual salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750) such salary to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

(By Board of Councilmen, May twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, amended by adding to section one, after the word "clause" in the eighth line, as printed in the minutes of the Board of Aldermen, page three hundred and seventy-three, March nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the words following:

"There shall also be an Assistant Librarian, who shall be appointed by and under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall perform such duties as shall be assigned him by the Clerk of the Common Council and the City Librarian; he shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable monthly.")

Councilman McGrath moved to amend said ordinance by adding thereto the following:

And be it further resolved, that article three, section forty-eight be amended as follows:

SEC. 48. There shall also be a Messenger to the President, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the President or the Clerk of the Board, and shall receive a salary therefor of one thousand dollars annually.

Which was carried.

The ordinance, as amended, was then laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Stacom moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. announced that the board stood adjourned to Monday next, twenty-sixth instant, at two o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum $10 00
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

WALLACK'S—THE IRON MASK.

WINTER GARDEN—EVADNE.

NIBLO'S—AMBY, THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LOAN OF A LOVER—PIONEER PATRIOT.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 BROADWAY.—THE ITALIAN MARIONETTE COMPANY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Theatre Francais)—LE CHEVALIER DE MAISON ROUGE; OU, LES GIRONDINS.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—PROMENADE CONCERT.

PAINTINGS—No. 561 BROADWAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

"Rev." STUART ROBINSON has issued a long manifesto, reviewing and contradicting the testimony of the witnesses who gave the testimony which was so long suppressed. The document is addressed to United States District Attorney EMMONS, of Detroit, and the only novel statement it contains is the following: "Why, what will you think Mr. EMMONS, when I tell you that I saw, myself, in intimate association here, with Messrs. THOMPSON and CLEARY, and elsewhere with Messrs. CLAY and the others, a distinguished jurist whom I understood to have come directly from Secretary STANTON himself, to consult, during the alarm about the prospective break down of the republican party in August last, and his reported fears of personal violence to the cabinet from the excited populace of the North?"

Our latest advices from Charleston are by steamer *Alhambra*, arrived yesterday morning. The vessel brings a committee of prominent South Carolinians to confer with the President upon the state of their State. Our correspondent says the people of Charleston are quite jubilant over the news of reconstruction in North Carolina, and are anxious to begin the work in their own section. Everything is orderly and quiet in Charleston, and there are many indications of a revival of business.

Bishop ANDREWS, of the M. E. Church South, has published an address, in which he counsels submission and peaceful acquiescence in the new rule. Bishop LYNCH, of Charleston, a most violent rebel, is an applicant to President JOHNSON for pardon. Bishop GREGG, Episcopal, of Texas, advises the Church to return to the liturgy as it was before the war.

The steamboat *Kentucky*, having 1,200 paroled rebel prisoners on board, was snagged in Red River a short distance below Shreveport on the 9th inst. She sunk in three minutes, and about two hundred lives were lost. It is believed that if the officers had at once run the boat ashore all would have been saved.

Our correspondent at Buenos Ayres gives a very interesting account of the complications between the Empire of Brazil and the Governments of Paraguay and Uraguay. It is a pity that petty squabbles should be allowed to interfere with the industrial and political development of South America.

New-Orleans dates of the 12th inst. say that the rebel Gov. ALLEN, of Louisiana, has issued a farewell address to the people of that State, advising them to renew their allegiance to the United States, have confidence in the government, and become peaceful citizens.

The Mobile *News* says that the rebel Gens. TAYLOR and COCKERILL lately expressed the wish that the government would allow them to take their commands and join the Federal forces for maintaining the Monroe doctrine in Mexico.

Mr. TRENHOLM, formerly Secretary of the rebel Treasury, was arrested at Columbus, S. C., a few days ago. He was imprisoned in Charleston for a short time, and then sent to Hilton Head, and subsequently to Fortress Monroe.

Admiral DAHLGREN issued, on the 16th inst., an admirable farewell order to his fleet off Charleston, in which he took occasion to pay high compliments to many of his officers.

The steamer *Echo*, loaded with troops, collided with one of the monitors at Cairo, on Monday morning, and sunk, carrying down a number of horses and much government freight. No lives were lost.

The Richmond papers of Monday say that DICK TURNER, late of Libby Prison, was recaptured on Sunday, and is now in one of the cells of that institution.

The British bark *Aron*, Boston for Quebec, went ashore in a gale on the 10th inst., at Spoy Harbor, and became a total wreck. The crew were saved.

The French forces in Matamoras are said to be about 2,000 strong. CORTINAS is reported as advancing from Corlayo to retake Matamoras.

Gov. PIERPOINT, of Virginia, has summoned the general assembly of the State to meet on June 19, in Richmond.

Chief-Justice CHASE arrived at Cairo from New-Orleans on Monday.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Asia* arrived yesterday at Halifax, bringing two days' later news from Europe. Intelligence of KIRBY SMITH'S surrender had been received in England with considerable satisfaction, as it was regarded as conclusive evidence of the termination of the war, and of all restrictions upon trade but the *Times* and other journals still deprecate harsh measures toward the rebel leaders and recommend a lenient and forgiving policy. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* reiterates the statement that the French Government has given the Washington Cabinet to understand that Mexico is under the protection of France; that France will not allow any Power to attack it, and that fillibusters and adventurers entering Mexican territory with hostile designs will, if taken in arms, be hanged or shot without loss of time or money. It is also reported that several members of the French Opposition are about to send an address to President JOHNSON, reminding him that the first act of the French Republic of 1848 was to abolish capital punishment for political offences, and suggesting to the government of the United States the application of this principal with regard to their own political prisoners at the present time. The Emperor has returned to Paris from his Algerian trip. The resignation by Prince NAPOLEON of the Vice-Presidency of the Council and the Presidency of the Exhibition, has been accepted. Other Continental news is not important.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Twenty-first Connecticut, Fortieth Massachusetts Infantry, and Fourth Massachusets Regiment, Heavy Artillery, passed through the city yesterday for home and final muster out. Large shipments of rebels released from Hart's Island took place yesterday for Morehead City, City Point and Wilmington. Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Staten Island Regiment. Two detachment of troops arrived at the State Agency last night belonged to the Seventy-seventh and Forty-third New-York Veterans, and will proceed to-day to Albany for final payment. Several New-York Regiments are expected to-day.

At a meeting of the King's County Board of Supervisors, last evening, the facts connected with the arrest and imprisonment of Supervisor CHAS. W. CHESHIRE (an enrollment clerk in the Provost Marshal's office) by the authorities at Washington, on the charge of nogiect of duty and misconduct, were thoroughly ventilated, and speeches were made by Supervisors CROOKE, BOOTH and BLOOM, in which the harsh and arbitrary conduct of the authorities was commented on in severe terms. The matter was referred to the Committe on Law.

The Hudson River Baptist Association celebrated its fifteenth anniversary yesterday, at the Twenty-fifth-street Church. The attendance was very large. After religious exorcises, Rev. Dr. HENRY G. WESTON was elected Moderator for the ensuing year. Some routine business was transacted, and the Sunday-school question discussed, after which the association adjourned to 9 A. M., to-day.

The annual commencement of the Law School of the University of New-York took place in the chapel belonging to the institution last evening. Oratione were delivered by the graduating class, Messrs. W. BAMEY, S. G. ADAMS, S. D. SCHUNICKER, GEO. WHITE, JR., and C. R. RIPLEY. These gentlemen had the degree of L. B. conferred upon them, and thus closed the exercises.

A serious riot occurred at Flushing yesterday among several fire companies from this city, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Astoria, who had assembled for a trial of their engines. The disturbance lasted two hours, resulting in the wounding by pistol shots and stones of fifty or sixty of the rioters—some dangerously. Among the injured were a lady and several children.

The case of CLARKE vs. BROOKS was argued yesterday in the General Term of the Common Pleas, before a full bench. Ex-Judge PIERREPONT appeared for the Messrs. BROOKS, and Mr. HENRY A. CRAM for the respondent, CLARKE. The Court reserved its decision.

JOHN DAILEY, of No. 224 East Fourteenth-street, left home on Friday last, and his body was found yesterday in the Fourteenth dock. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest last evening.

THOMAS MCHUGH, of Norwich, Conn., fireman on board the steamer *Empire State*, was accidentally drowned off Pier No. 3 on Sunday afternoon.

PETER DAVIS, who was run over on the 5th inst. by Third-avenue car No. 102, at the Eighty-ninth-street crossing, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

The $5,000 trotting match at the Union course yesteeday, was won by HIRAM WOODRUFF'S s. m. *Lady Emma*.

At the Live Stock Market this week the receipts of most kinds of animals are comparatively light, causing a slight advance in prices of most kinds of animals. Beef cattle, though the arrivals footed up over 800 less than last week, did not advance over ½c. ₩ lb., dressed weight, all round. Prices of Beeves ranged about as follows: Good to prime bullocks, 16c.@17c. ₩ lb.; common to fair, 14c.@15c. ₩ lb.; and poor, 12c.@13c. ₩ lb. Veal Calves sell readily at an advance of 2c.@3c. ₩ lb., live weight, above last week's quotations. Sheep Sheep also are higher, owing to a heavy demand and light receipts during the week. Prices range at 7c.@8c. ₩ lb., live weight, for fair to good. Live Hogs are plenty, but sell about ½c. ₩ lb. higher than the low rates of last week.

The price of Gold fell 3@4 ₩ cent. yesterday, early in the day, but recovered to 139¾ as against 141¼ on Monday afternoon. Exchange on London fell to 109¼@109¾ for Gold. Money very easy. The Railway speculation was much depressed about noon, but better at the close of the day. Governments steady.

A less active demand prevailed for the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise yesterday, at easier and declining prices. The freight market was rather more active.

The New Source of Sectional Discord —The True Remedy.

The avoidance of future sectional discord should be a constant aim in the work of reconstruction. WASHINGTON specially cautioned against such discord in his Farewell Address, and the truths that he uttered have been brought home to us in these latter years in a very memorable way. This terrible experience ought to be a warning for all time to come.

The great cause of the sectional strife which has heretofore prevailed has been slavery. That cause is now extinct. But in its place has sprung up another, which threatens great mischief. The negro-suffrage question is daily assuming a more decidedly sectional character. The Union men of the South are almost universally taking ground against all colored suffrage whatever. The religious and moral elements of the North, in general, on the other hand, are with great earnestness asserting it to be just and necessary that all the freedmen should be admitted to the ballot-box.

It is the more unfortunate that this issue is fast taking the shape of an issue between expediency and justice. The strongest arguments of the opponents to the suffrage is that the sudden injection of such a vast mass of densest ignorance into the civil life of the South would soon breed incalcuable mischiefs; and also that it could not be maintained without the direct constraint of the Federal Government in a way that would destroy all legitimate State rights. The strongest arguments of the advocates of the suffrage are that it is a fundamental principle of our republican government that all men are created free and equal; that it is contrary to natural justice that any man should be put under a civil ban for a color that is no fault; and that the colored race of the South, because of the monstrous wrongs which they and their fathers have suffered in times past under our civil laws, and because of the great fidelity to our government which they have exhibited through four long years when all around them was disloyalty and rebellion, are now specially entitled to the franchise, which of all civil instrumentalities is the best calculated to protect and to elevate.

Now, it is not all likely that any amount of discussion will bring these two positions any nearer. Each side is, in fact, impregnably intrenched—the one side behind constitutional barriers and the interests of the white race, the other behind moral principles and natural rights. It is, in fact, but a renewal, with some modifications, of the old situation in the slavery and anti-slavery conflict. This is the truth, and we cannot too soon recognize it. If we would avoid another long period of sectional discord, we must take this question boldly in hand, and, if possible, dispose of it so as to leave no reasonable dissatisfaction on either side. President JOHNSON, in his first movements toward reconstruction, is pursuing the only course that is open for him under the present constitution. It is not his action that should be brought into question. The inquiry should be concerning some higher policy, quite beyond his present opportunities.

Is not the real security against the future sectional agitation of this negro franchise question to be found in an amendment of the Federal Constitution, guaranteeing the franchise to all men of the age of twenty-one years, native or naturalized, who are *able to read*? Such an amendment would remove all the present constitutional objections to an interference by the National Government in the matter of suffrage; would make an end of the invidious distinction of color, which is now deemed so unjust by the best part of the North, and would yet protect the South against the dangers of immense herds of perfectly ignorant voters. Moreover, it would be in complete harmony with the republican theory of government, would remove the greatest anomaly in the constitution, and would make an end of most grievous evils in respect to the elective franchise, suffered heretofore by both North and South.

The great security of free institutions is the intelligence of the people. That is a republican axiom universally admitted. Yet the Federal Constitution, established expressly, as its preamble states, to *insure* domestic tranquility and *secure* the blessings of liberty, contains not a single syllable guaranteeing, furthering, or in the slightest degree encouraging popular instruction. This vital matter is left absolutely to the separate States. The result has been that the Northern States have established systems of popular education which have made all our native population capable of self-guidance in all public duties; and that the Southern States have established no system of instruction whatever, whereby the masses of their people have been left in ignorance, and been made the passive tools of traitors. Had the Southern people possessed the educational advantages of the Northern, this rebellion would have been impossible. We say, then, that the Constitution ought to contain within itself a security for that intelligence, without which it is constantly exposed to danger.

The most effective means of accomplishing this would be a constitutional provision that no man shall vote for Presidential electors, or for representative to Congress, who has not the ability to read. This would involve no infringement of State rights. Every State would be left, as now, to prescribe its own qualifications for voting for its own State officers. It would simply be deprived of the power of giving the unqualified a voice in the *national* affairs, and thus doing a general injury. It concerns the citizens of all the States that the electoral qualifications in all, as respects voting for President and Congressmen, should be just and proper; for the national administration and legislation may all depend upon a few thousands or hundreds cast in any State for a particular Presidential candidate or a particular Congressman. There is nothing in the Federal Constitution that would prevent the opening of the polls in any State to all women and children; and yet the State that would thus give national votes to the incompetent would be committing a national wrong. It is not reasonable that anybody should have an agency in making laws which, when made, he is incapable of reading or understanding; or that he should pronounce upon the merits of public men and measures, when he has no reliable means of learning their character. Illiteracy has no more business at the ballot-box to pass upon public interests, than it has in the jury-box to pass upon private interests. All experience has shown that the class of voters who are not able to read are mere "dumb driven cattle" in the hands of demagogues and designing politicians. They never vote an independent conviction, for the very good reason that they have no intelligence to found a conviction upon. Our institutions will never realize their theoretical justice and stability until there is some regulation of universal force precluding all who cannot read, whether white or black, native or foreign born, from all exercise of the suffrage in all national elections. This can only be done through the Federal Constitution. An amendment to that effect would, in all probability, be readily sanctioned by three-fourths of the States, the regular requisite for its ratification.

The Union men of the South would, doubtless, agree to settle the vexed question of negro suffrage on that ground; and no available material would be left for any new sectional controversy. With the exercise of a broad, bold and timely policy of this sort, at this epoch, as complete and durable a harmony may be secured between the North and the South as has always existed between the East and the West. But this is not to be reached by any arbitrary action, or by any listless inaction; by any method which shall violate the moral sense of one section or the civil interests of the other, or by trusting to fortune and the natural course of events. All truly national men should study this suffrage question in its large relations, and so deal with it that it shall terminate and not perpetuate the old sectional strife.

The Present Times—The Soothsayers at Fault—Postponement of the General Crash.

According to some folks, we were to have an awful time in this country immediately or shortly after the war closed. Industry was to be completely paralyzed; monetary affairs, public and private, were to be all deranged; hundreds of thousands of people were to be destitute of employment; and bankruptcy, starvation and ruin were to be universal.

It is nearly three months since Richmond fell and LEE surrendered; and we see no sign of this awful state of affairs yet. On the contrary, all our indnstries are gradually and happily adapting themselves to the new and better times in which we live; business is on an excellent basis, and is greatly enlarging itself by the return of public confidence and the opening of the South; our financial affairs are sound and strong; our disbanded soldiers are everywhere returning to their farms, workshops and former occupations; and the general prosperity of the people is marvelous.

Thus are the soothsayers always disappointed. Having predicted defeat during the war; ruin by the war, and universal disaster after the war—and having been disappointed in each case—they had better now give up croaking, and confess the danger of indulging in such a vice in this great country.

MORE LIGHT.—It seems to be a matter of utter inconsequence to the gas monopolies that the price of coal is now less than two-thirds of what it was a few weeks since. The same extortionate rates are demanded now that were fixed before the fall in the cost of the raw material. Neither has there been the slightest improvement in the quality. The gas furnished is just as execrable as it has been for a year or two, and, if anything, grows worse. It makes darkness visible, and that is all. We catch, however, from the distance a faint glimmer of relief. A new company has been formed, entitled the City Gas Company, and the Common Council have authorized the corporators to lay their mains and pipes. Herein lies our main hope for future light, if this pipe-laying is not meant in the Pickwickian sense. But we must not be over-sanguine, either. Other new companies in other years have been authorized upon the strength of rainbow-hued promises. But their proposed healthy competition with the preëxistent monopolies did little good. They soon went hand-in-glove with the monopolies in their heartless dealings with unprotected consumers. Will the City Gas Company incontinently follow their lead, or become a public benefaction?

Governor Holden, of North Carolina and His Proclamation.

Those who read with the attention it merits Gov. HOLDEN'S proclamation to the people of North Carolina, cannot fail to discover how largely it partakes of that rarest of qualities, common sense.

Let us briefly sum up the positive virtues of this admirable programme of executive acts and purposes. Gov. HOLDEN proceeds to his task in strict conformity with the instructions he holds from the President. Herein he sets an example of official discipline and loyal obedience. Instead of inventing an original method of address, and starting on his official career as an independent speculator in the business of government, he takes the supreme law as it was interpreted and laid down for him by the President, and thereupon he invites the people to erect their own structure of local administration and to fashion it after their own taste. Had he gone forth like some of the earlier heroes of the war, as a propagator of sectional dogmas, it would have been his first business to *set aside* his instructions, and to develop a scheme of political and moral regeneration entirely his own. As it is, Gov. HOLDEN makes his initiatory appeal to the supreme law of the nation, and upon that he invites his fellow-citizens to take their stand along with him.

From this stand-point Gov. HOLDEN promises the fullest protection to the loyally-disposed people of the State; and without assuming an attitude unnecessarily menacing, he pledges himself to see that the treasonable and disloyal shall be rendered powerless for mischief. His judgment and discretion become conspicuously apparent in the assurance he gives to his fellow-citizens that he will make the earliest possible abdication (in favor of the convention) of the extraordinary powers of control he must necessarily hold for the time, over various State institutions, and in the management of public works. For the freedmen of the State—without any needless offers of patronage—he has words of timely encouragement, judicious counsel and temperate warning. He congratulates them on their freedom; urges them to improve it by cultivating the means of instruction which will be placed within their reach; exhorts them briefly and tersely on their moral and religious obligations, especially in the social relations which their new position enjoins; and points to the dignity as well as the necessity of honest labor.

The negative merits of the proclamation are neither few nor insignificant. It is especially noteworthy that Gov. HOLDEN makes no boastful parade of the steadfastness of his individual allegiance to the National Government. He indulges in no unnecessary raking-up of the past. He makes no offensive demonstration of the military power by which the authority of his provisional administration is upheld. And he has the wisdom to leave the question of negro suffrage where President JOHNSON has left it—with the loyal citizens in their State Convention and their reorganized State Legislature.

Viewed from every point from which it is competent for us at this distance to regard the subject, Gov. HOLDEN'S first official appeal to the people of North Carolina is eminently judicious, prudent, and conservative. If the President's simple policy of reconstruction is to have a fair trial in any State of the South, such a trial it will have in North Carolina. The problems and possibilities of emancipation will there probably have an easier and better chance for solution than anywhere else in the States now, or hereafter provisionally governed. Gov. HOLDEN is, at least, determined to give those who are loyally disposed the earliest possible opportunity for resuming their place in the Union, with the full enjoyment of every State right permissible under existing national laws and Executive acts.

MR. COBDEN.—Lord PALMERSTON'S offer of a government pension of fifteen hundred pounds to the widow of the late RICHARD COBDEN, was an honorable tribute to the worth and public services of one of England's greatest statesmen; but it occasions no surprise that the offer has been gracefully declined, in accordance with Mr. COBDEN'S well-known opposition to the acceptance of any official emoluments. Our readers will remember that Mr. COBDEN repeatedly declined title, honors and office from his government. They will also recall the circumstance that when it was proposed, some years ago, to make up Mr. COBDEN'S pecuniary losses by subscription, the London *Times* and other Tory journals bitterly ridiculed the project, and dragged that gentleman's private affairs before the public in the most shameful and outrageous manner. Through his whole career, Mr. COBDEN never received a penny from the government treasury; and, in declining the offered pension, his widow has doubtless acted as he would have wished. It is pleasant to know that the widow and children of the deceased statesman are abundantly provided for from his private resources.

SAD DISAPPOINTMENT.—Gen. KIRBY SMITH, as appears by the European telegram this morning, has grievously disappointed the London Tory journals. By one American steamer they received the inspiriting news that this redoubtable chieftain, at the head of 85,000 veteran troops, of whom nearly one-half were cavalry, was not only prepared to bid defiance for years to any force that SHERIDAN could bring against him, but even to carry the war into the Eastern States. The next steamer brought them the unwelcome news of his quiet surrender. But, though intensely disgusted, these journals were not without comfort. We are reminded that by this surrender our troops are "brought face to face with the French outposts on the Rio Grande." This is doubtless a very dreadful circumstance, though we fail to appreciate it. And, besides, they had not then heard of the surrender of STERLING PRICE, who, according to the London *Times*, was likely to prove more formidable as a general and a statesman than KIRBY SMITH himself. Secessionism dies very hard in England.

Public Retrenchment—Reduction of the Army—The Public Debt and the National Resources.

Every day now sees the expenditures of the government vastly reduced. With all possible rapidity the soldiers are being mustered out of the service and sent home. Supernumerary Generals as well as officers of other grades are being returned to civil life. Thousands of horses are being relieved from further military duty and sold. Great numbers of wagons, and most of the other paraphernalia of war, are being disposed of. Our naval force has been greatly reduced, and many of the transports and converted gunboats sold. The reduction applies to every department, and the retrenchment in expenditure is enormous.

We shall very soon be able to obtain a definite knowledge of the cost of administration in the future. We shall also learn the precise amount of debt left us by the war and its annual interest, and shall thus be able to estimate the extent of our taxation.

We predict that neither the debt nor the taxation will turn out to be half as formidable or burdensome as the croakers have represented they would be. In comparison with the enormous resources of the country they will appear as nothing. And very soon, too, these resources will have a development so great as to dwarf all our present and past experience.

THE MEXICAN EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE.—The news from Europe to-day shows a continuance of the excitement in the political circles of Paris, caused by M. ELOIN'S report of the backward condition of Imperialism in Mexico. That gentleman, by all accounts, has had an exceedingly discouraging story to tell. It may be well, at the same time, to receive with allowance the statements of the London *Times* in regard to the attitude assumed by France on Mexican affairs, toward the United States. Until our government shall have departed, by some overt act, from its policy of neutrality, warnings, or *quasi* threats from France or any other Power would resolve themselves into something more than mere impertinence calling for rebuke. We are not accustomed to be threatened under any circumstances. It is not likely that we shall be threatened, while we are content to look on and see this experiment of Cæsarism in Mexico explode, as we shall see it anon. The London *Times*, meanwhile, is engaged in congenial work, when it sets itself to stir up feelings of ill-will between France and the United States.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.—While it may be possible to sympathize with the well-to-do business citizens who, this year, desire to make a double holiday, in celebration of the national anniversary, it is well not to forget that it involves a tax of a very serious kind upon that vast population whose earnings are reckoned by the day. The mechanic or laborer who earns $2 for ten hours' work finds that in giving up two consecutive days to holiday-making, he draws at the week's end but $8 instead of $12 from his employer. At the present enormous cost of living, is it entirely just to lay this amount of tax upon an industrious family in a single week? If the exuberant patriotism of this community fails to get all the expression it seeks in one day's celebration, let a second holiday be designated, at a reasonable interval. Three continuous days' abstinence from labor—for it comes to that, if we begin the celebration on Monday, the 3d—is not healthy, socially, morally or otherwise, in a community like this.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, June 16.

Letters of administration on the estate of the late President LINCOLN were issued yesterday by the Probate Court of Sangamon County, to Hon. DAVID DAVIS, of Bloomington, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois. Hon. J. F. STUART is surety upon the bond. The estimated value of the estate is $75,000.

The question of veracity between the *Tribune* and TIMES, relating to the estate of Ex-President LINCOLN, is settled by the will. Mrs. LINCOLN, instead of being compelled to break up house-keeping, can live in the manner which would have been suited to the tastes and habits of Mr. LINCOLN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 20.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

Hon. JAMES JOHNSON, the newly-appointed Provisional Governor of Georgia, left the city this evening for his State, via New-York and Savannah. Those who have met Gov. JOHNSON here are much pleased with his views on the subject of reconstruction in the South. He takes the strongest Union grounds, and will at once proceed to inform the people of Georgia what their true condition is, and what they must do to reorganize their local government and society. Gov. JOHNSON says there is still a disinclination on the part of many to acquiesce in the abolition of slavery through the means of the war, but he shall address himself to the task of showing that slavery, the creature of municipal law, has been entirely and legally destroyed by the emancipation proclamation, issued by the President in the exercise of the war power, and that there is now nothing left but submission to the present condition of things, with earnest efforts to bring the State back to its former degree of prosperity and happiness.

COLLECTOR FOR THE SECOND GEORGIA DISTRICT.

JAMES C. MCBURNEY, of Macon, Ga., has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Georgia. Mr. MCBURNEY was a strong Union man and remained at his home until the Fall of 1862 when he was compelled to leave, since which time he has been acting as volunteer aid on the staff of Maj.-Gens. ROUSSEAU and LEGGETT, and is most handsomely indorsed by Gen. THOMAS as having performed excellent service for the Union cause in consequence of his extensive knowledge of the topography and people of Alabama and Georgia.

COMPENSATION FOR NEGRO LABOR.

The question of fixing a proper rate of compensation to freedmen has been urged upon Gen. HOWARD, the Commissioner of the Bureau, but he is disinclined to do so in the present state of affairs. In a letter to the commissioner at Richmond on this point he says: "I am disinclined to fix even minimum rates that shall apply to all cases. The diversity of circumstances is so great that I believe justice can be better approximated by contracts approved by the Assistant Commissioners, Superintendents of Freedmen, or other officers on duty in connection with the bureau. They must first satisfy themselves as to what is a just compensation for the different classes of laborers in the localities coming under their immediate supervision. If the Commissioner fixes a rate of compensation there will seldom be paid anything beyond that rate, be sure, however, to protect the employe against labor without compensation. The employer is protected by his contract, which the employe, when treated in good faith, is bound to fulfil."

TAXES FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Judge WILLIAM F. NORDINO, Direct Tax Commissioner for South Carolina, has arrived here from Charleston. He reports that the people of that city, notwithstanding the presumed scarcity of money, have paid into the United States Treasury over $90,000, on account of the direct taxes for which they were in arrears.

A CORRESPONDENT MADE CONSUL.

CHARLES A. PAGE, of the Fifth Auditor's Office, Treasury Department, well known as a vigorous war correspondent, has been appointed United States Consul to Zurich, Switzerland.

THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

Orders have been issued reducing the Mississippi squadron to fifteen vessels. Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE will remain in command, with Lieuts.-Commanders E. Y. MCCAULEY, J. J. CORNWALL and J. P. FOSTER as his three division Commanders. Three gunboats are left at the mouth of Red River. All the mortar vessels and all the iron-clads, except the *Tennessee* and *Missouri*, are ordered to Memphis, and will at once be put out of commission. All the other vessels now in the squadron will be sent up to Mound City immediately, and also be put out of commission. The *Tempest* will hereafter be flagship of the squadron.

THE ASSASSINATION TRIAL.

The Judge-Advocate-General will not make the argument on behalf of the government in the assassination case, as has been erroneously announced. To Judge BINGHAM is assigned that duty, and his argument is nearly completed. Tuesday next is the day assigned for hearing it. The whole case, after the finding and sentences shall have been determined by the commission, goes to the Judge-Advocate-General, who revises and approves or disapproves, and the case finally goes to the President upon the action of Judge HOLT. By this means the labors of the President in the case are greatly simplified, and he is not required to critically read the voluminous testimony in the case.

PARDONS GRANTED.

The President to-day pardoned MONTROSE A. POLLEN, of Missouri; J. M. LEACH, of North Carolina, ex-member of Congress; R. D. ARNOLD, late Mayor of Savannah, the same who surrendered the city to Gen. SHERMAN. Warrants for pardon were likewise directed to be issued to W. S. MORRIS, RICHARD PETERS, J. W. DUNCAN, C. HARRIS and R. C. HAY, of North Carolina.

PARDONS ASKED FOR.

Among the applications for pardon to-day, was that of Bishop LYNCH, the catholic bishop of Carleston, noted heretofore for his bitter and most virulent opposition to the government and the Union. The petition is drawn up and signed by Bishop SPAULDING, of Baltimore, and by the Bishop of Buffalo, N. Y. The tone of the petition is exceedingly humble and penitent. Petitions for pardon were also filed this afternoon by JOHN B. BALDWIN, late member of the rebel congress; JOHN S. BARBOUR, President of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company; P. H. KIRKWITH, Va.; and R. B. HOBBS, E. A. GRIERSON, and T. A. BURRIS, of Delaware, notorious as pilots and blockade-runners.

BROWLOW ON A PARDON CASE.

A characteristic letter from Gov. BROWNLOW was received this morning, in the matter of an application for pardon. The petitioner is the rebel Brig.-Gen. WM. H. CARROLL, a very wealthy and once prominent citizen of Tennessee, and the same who is suspected of being connected with the rebel conspirators in Canada. It was but recently that CARROLL employed counsel for the purpose of suing the United States Government for the use of, and damage done to his property by the appropriation and use of the same for army purposes. He now asks for pardon, however, and his case was referred to Gov. BROWNLOW for suggestion. The Governor's letter in reply is received. He says: "This mad CARROLL, were he to come within the State of Tennessee, would not be permitted to live five minutes. The people would not tolerate his existence there. I can't say anything against so poor and mean a man as this, and I can't say anything for him, I therefore say nothing."

CONOVER ARRIVED.

SANFORD CONOVER, the Cana la correspondent of the *Tribune*, a witness in the assassination case, and about whose safety some solicitude was recently felt, arrived here to-day, and will be again placed upon the stand as a witness before the military commission.

A REBEL SENATOR TAKES THE OATH AND IS AFTERWARD ARRESTED.

HENRY C. BURNETT, of Kentucky, Senator to the rebel Congress, and formerly member of the National Congress, an applicant for pardon, took the amnesty oath yesterday, and was arrested to-day by order of the Secretary of War.

OFFICERS' PAY STOPPED.

The Paymaster-General, at the request of the Quartermaster-General, has ordered the stoppage of the pay of several hundred officers, until they square up their accounts with the government.

REMOVAL.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue was to-day removed from the Treasury building to COLEMAN'S new building, at the corner of H and Fifteenth streets.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 20.

APPLICANTS FOR PARDON.

In addition to those mentioned in last night's telegram, the following named persons have applied for and obtained the President's pardon, under his proclamation of May 29: A. D. Coffee, J. H. Witherspoon and H. C. Jones, of Lauderdale County, and Alfred Batrie, of Mobile, Ala.; William Knight, Portsmouth; W. F. Lynch, Richmond; C. W. F. Dunnington, Prince William County, and G. A. Schwarzman, Richmond, Va.; William B. Reese, Knox County, Tenn.; A. G. Hawes, Gwensboro, Ky. The Mr. Dunnington, mentioned above was Superintendent of the Capitol Police at the time President LINCOLN was first inaugurated, and when there were apprehensions of a gunpowder plot to blow up that building. JOHN HEART, Superintendent of Public Printing under President BUCHANAN, is among the returning rebels who have taken the oath of allegiance.

THE COLORED MEN ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The *Star* says a statement has been going the rounds of the papers that on Saturday last the colored people of Washington asked permission of President JOHNSON to celebrate the Fourth of July on the grounds attached to the White House, which request the President refused to grant, because he considered the grounds public property, of which he was merely the custodian. We have authority for stating that Rev. Dr. GARNETT, of the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian colored congregation, made application in writing to the President to allow the members of his church to celebrate the Fourth on the grounds adjoining the White House, which request was granted, the President returning the application to Dr. GARNETT with a favorable indorsement.

PATENT ISSUED.

To-day the Patent Office issued one hundred and sixty patents, the largest number ever known prior to this year. The largest number in any one week was ninety-eight in 1860, and up to this time during this year the average has been one hundred and seventeen per week.

REBEL SENATOR ARRESTED.

The rebel Senator H. C. BURNETT, of Kentucky, who took the oath of allegiance here yesterday, was arrested at Willard's Hotel, this morning, by order of the Secretary of War.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The artists of the French company take a benefit at this establishment to-night, on which occasion DUMAS' celebrated drama of "Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge," in five acts and twelve tableaux, will be given. The cast is unusually strong, and the occasion will, we hope, be remembered by the public.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The "Pioneer Patriot" will be revived here to-night.

More Prisoners Released.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 20.

Twenty-seven prisoners, who were captured on blockade-runners, were released from Fort Warren this morning, after taking the oath of allegiance.

Conflagration at Rolla, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 20.

All the business portion of the town of Rolla, Mo., was burned last night. Loss estimated at $200,000; there was but little insurance.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Proclamation by William W. Holden, Provisional Governor.

To the People of North Carolina:

Whereas, By the proclamation of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, dated May 29, 1865, I have been appointed Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, with instructions to "prescribe, at the earliest practicable period, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to and chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the power necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence;" and

Whereas, It is proper that the people of the State should be informed as far as may be, at this time, of the measures that will be necessary to attain this end, so that they may be ready to offer an intelligent and willing cooperation in the same; and

Whereas, It is also proper that the purposes of the Federal Government in relation to the people of the State should be made known, so that the loyal may receive assurances of protection and encouragement, and the disloyal, if any there be, may know that the eye of authority is upon them, and that they will not be permitted with impunity to resist the laws or to disturb the peace of society;

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do proclaim and declare:

First—That a convention of the people of North Carolina will be held at as early a period as practicable, to be composed of the number of members to which the counties are respectively entitled in the House of Commons of the State Legislature. No person will be a candidate for the convention, and no person will vote for members to compose it, who shall not previously thereto have taken and subscribed the following oath, prescribed in the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 29, 1865.

"I, ——, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

And no person not well affected toward the Federal Government, and not loyal thereto, will be permitted to take said oath, or to vote in said election.

Measures will be perfected as early as practicable for administering the above oath to such persons as may be entitled to take it, and for providing them with certificates of the same as evidence of their loyalty. The said oath is regarded as a part of the benefits of the proclamation referred to, and will not be administered to any of the classes excluded by said proclamation, save on the exhibition by them of a full pardon from the President of the offence they may have committed against the United States.

Second—The convention thus to be called will alter or amend the constitution of the State, and will submit said constitution thus altered or amended, to the voters of the State at the ballot-box for their acceptance or rejection.

Third—The convention will provide for the election by the people of a governor and members of the Legislature; and the Legislature will elect two Senators to represent the State in the Congress of the United States.

Fourth—An election will also be held, in due time, for members of the House of Representatives from the State in the Congress of the United States.

Inasmuch as there are no civil magistrates in this State, nor State officers of any kind, the Provisional Governor, by virtue of authority in him vested by the President of the United States, will proceed:

First—To appoint Justices of the Peace for the various counties, loyal men, by whom the above oath will be administered, and who will also conduct the elections, through subordinates, for members of a convention, in accordance with instructions from this office, and agreeably to the laws of this State in force previously to the 20th day of May, 1861.

Second—Superior Courts of Oyer and Terminer will be held, when necessary, by judges specially appointed and commissioned, to dispose of criminal cases.

Third—The Justices of the Peace, appointed as aforesaid, will be authorized to hold courts for the transaction of all such business as may not be of the class of cases triable by a jury. The justices, by a majority of their whole number, will also be authorized to appoint their sheriffs and their clerks for the time being, and such other officers as may be indispensable to a proper transaction of business. And they will also be vigilant and will exert themselves to maintain the laws and to promote the peace of society in their respective counties, and especially to arrest and commit for trial, when the courts may be held, all offenders against any law of the State in force previous to the 20th of May, 1861; and to allow bail where the case is bailable, according to the usage of the State.

Fourth—The Provisional Governor will appoint the State directors and State proxies in the various corporations in which the State is interested, as the exercise of such power by him cannot be avoided. But the control of the railroads, the asylums, and other corporations in which the State is interested, thus unavoidably to this extent committed to him, will be relinquished for the action of the convention when that body shall have assembled.

Such in brief is an outline of the policy deemed necessary to reconstruct the government of North Carolina, and to restore the State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government.

And now, as Provisional Governor of the State, I invite the loyal people thereof to resume with cheerfulness, and with confidence in the future, their accustomed pursuits; and I invite those who have been driven from the State by despotic power, to return; assuring all loyal citizens of the State that they will be protected in their persons and property, and encouraged in their exertions to improve their condition. I also exhort them not to cease to take an interest in public affairs, but to unite with me in the purpose to reconstruct the State Government through the aid of loyal citizens; and to be vigilant and active in discouraging disloyal sentiments, and in insuring the election of known friends of the Federal Government to every office. Your experience, fellow-citizens, during the rebellion, should attach you by the strongest ties to the Government of the United States. You have just been delivered by the armies of the Union from one of the most corrupt and rigorous despotisms that ever existed in the world. Many of you have been forced, for opinion's sake, and because of your love for the flag of your fathers, to fly from the land of your birth or of your adoption, and seek a refuge among strangers, to escape the hand of arbitrary power. Many of you have been torn from your homes, or hunted down like wild beasts in the forest, and forced into the rebel armies as conscripts, to fight for the continued enslavement of the colored race, and also for a state of slavery for yourselves and your children. Some of you have been subjected to imprisonment and tortures on account of your opinions; and all of you have been deprived for years, up to a recent period, of freedom of speech and of the press, and of every essential guarantee of liberty and of protection to person and property, which is contained in the Constitution of the United States. You are once more free citizens of the United States. By your sufferings in the past, and by your hopes for the future, I adjure you to guard well your freedom. Remember that all that you have, and all you can hope to be, and all of good that is in reserve for your children, are indissolubly bound up with the American Union. The "unity of government which constitutes us one people," should be more dear to us than ever, on account of the sufferings through which we have passed. In the language of WASHINGTON, "it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

To the colored people of the State I would say, you are now free. Providence has willed that the very means adopted to reuder your servitude perpetual, should be His instruments for releasing you from bondage. It now remains for you, aided, as you will be by the superior intelligence of the white race, and cheered by the sympathies of all good people, to decide whether the freedom thus suddenly bestowed upon you, will be a blessing to you or a source of injury. Your race has been depressed by your condition of slavery, and by the legislation of your former masters, for two hundred years. It is not to be expected that you can comprehend and appreciate as they should be comprehended and appreciated by a self-governing people, the wise provisions and limitations of constitutions and laws; or that you can now have that knowledge of public affairs which is necessary to qualify you to discharge all the duties of the citizen. No people has ever yet bounded at once into the full enjoyment of the right of self-government. But you are one in common with all our people, and you have the same right, regulated by law, and others have to enter upon the pursuit of prosperity and happiness. You should henceforth sacredly observe the marriage relation, and you should provide for your offspring. You can now not only learn to read yourselves, as some of you have been able to do heretofore, but you can instruct others, and procure instruction from others for yourselves and your children, without fear of punishment. But to be prosperous and happy you must labor, not merely when you feel like it, or for scanty support, but industriously and steadily, with a view to making and laying up something for yourselves and your families. If you are idle you will become vicious and worthless; if vicious and worthless you will have no friends, and will at last perish. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread all the days of thy life." The same Providence that has bestowed freedom upon you, has told you that diligence in business is required of all His creatures; and you cannot expect that your race will escape ultimate extinction, if you wilfully violate or disregard this, one of His great commands. Freedom does not mean that one may do as he pleases, but that every one may, by industry, frugality and temperance, improve his condition and enjoy the fruits of his own labors, so long as he obeys the laws. I have no prejudice against you. On the contrary, while I am a white man, and while my lot is with my own color, yet I sympathize with you as the weaker race; and I cannot forget that during the rebellion many of you fought for the preservation of the Union, and that those of you who remained at home in the then slaveholding States were, for the most part, docile and faithful, and made no attempt by force of arms to gain even their own freedom. I will see to it, as far as I can, that you have your liberty; that you are protected in your property and persons, and that you are paid your wages. But, on the other hand, I will set my face against those of you who are idle and dissipated, and prompt punishment will be inflicted for any breach of the peace or violation of law. In fine, I will be your friend as long as you are true to yourselves and obedient to the laws, and as long as you shall labor, no matter how feebly, if honestly and earnestly, to improve your condition. It is my duty, as far as I may, to render the government "a terror to evil-doers and a praise to them that do well;" and this I will endeavor to do in relation to the whole people of the State of North Carolina, "without fear, favor or affection, reward or the hope of reward."

And now, "with charity for all, with malice toward none," I enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned me by the President, earnestly and solemnly invoking the good people of the State to aid me in the work of reconstructing the government, and in restoring the State to the protection, benefits and blessings of the Union.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the eighty-ninth year of American independence.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
JOS. W. HOLDEN, Private Secretary.

FIREMEN'S RIOT.

Serious Disturbance at Flushing—Knives, Pistols and Brickbats—Fifty or Sixty Persons Injured.

Yesterday was set apart by the firemen of Astoria, Jamaica, Flushing and College Point, for a trial of fire sparatus at Flushing. Extensive preparations were made for a grand display, and Engine Companies Nos. 1 and 7, of the Eastern District, No. 2 of the Western District, Brooklyn, and No. 41 of New-York, were invited to be present. Consequently, early in the day, an immense number of firemen and their friends assembled in the town. In consequence of some delay, the trial did not take place until about 2 P. M., and scarcely had the machines been put in working order, when a tumult arose in Main-street, near Woolley's Hotel, which became so formidable in its proportions that all idea of a further trial was abandoned. It appears that an engineer from the Eastern District offered a bet of $40 to a member of the Astoria Company, each having been discussing the merits of the Smith and Jeffer's engine, when they quarreled over the terms of the bet—the Astoria man first striking the Eastern District man. Their partisans then took up the quarrel, and in a few minutes the fight became general between the Jeffers men and the Smith men. As soon as the report of fire-arms was heard, the business men of the town closed up their stores, and in a few minutes afterward the wildest disorder prevailed. The reports of pistols, the clashings of bowie knives, the screams and curses of the combatants, the terrified shrieking of women and children, among whom fell showers of stones, rendered the scene one of intense horror. The house-tops were crowded with men, while the women and children sought refuge in cellars. This state of things lasted for about two hours, when the rain commenced to fall in torrents and seemed to cool the passions of the infuriated rioters, and they gradually quieted down, and collected their wounded and disabled friends. It is impossible to state the number of those injured, but it is estimated at fifty or sixty. A lady, whose name was not ascertained, received a bullet wound in the breast. Several citizens and children were wounded by stray shots, but the fighters themselves suffered the most severe injuries. The wounded brought to Williamsburgh include, PAT. MCGINNIS, —— MCCARTHY, knife wound in neck; ED. MCHUGH, badly injured about the head; CHARLES VAN DYKE, visitor, badly; F. KELLY, head bruised. The scene of the fight presented evidences of a terrific conflict—bricks and stones, knives and broken pistols lying about on all sides.

Another Account.

A TRIAL OF FIRE ENGINES AT FLUSHING, L. I., BROKEN UP BY ROWDIES.

The engine companies of Astoria, Jamaica, College Point and Flushing met at Flushing yesterday, for the purpose of testing the power of their engines and to contend for prizes, consisting of three elaborately finished silver trumpets, manufactured expressly for the occasion. This meeting has been looked forward to with great expectancy by the firemen of Queens County, and has created much interest and excitement among the friends of the respective organizations in this city and Brooklyn; so much so, that delegations from the following companies of this city proceeded to the village of Flushing, to witness the contest: Engine No. 44, Peterson, No. 31; North River, No. 36; also, Franklin, No. 3; Washington, No. 1; Union, No. 5; Neptune, No. 7; Continental, No. 9; Hose No. 8, and Engine Company No. 1, of Brooklyn.

At about 2 o'clock the streets of Flushing presented a most lively appearance, the occasion being one of unusual interest, and which called together a large number of persons from all parts of the county. The contesting companies were as follows: Young America, No. 2, of Flushing, L. I.; Neptune, No. 2, of Jamaica, L. I.; Protection, No. 2, Astoria; Enterprise No. 1, of Straitonport. After the parade, the Judges, consisting of Messrs. David S. Simpson, Assistant Engineer of Brooklyn Department; Thomas Doyle, Chief of Brooklyn, E. D. Department; E. W. Kerker and William B. Wilson, drew lots for the first trial, which was won for the Flushing company, who immediately proceeded to work, throwing a stream 148 feet high on the Liberty-pole, when her engine became disabled, and withdrew from the lists. The Jamaica company being next in order, took up their position, and amidst the cheers of the crowd, her engine sent up a jet of water over the "pole," stated to be some 179 feet. At this moment a disturbance began, which resulted in a serious affray, in which the firemen, who were attacked by an overwhelming number of rowdies rallied to protect themselves. The scene was most terrible; firearms were discharged and missiles of every description hurled in every direction, striking and wounding a large number. In a short time order was restored by the exertions of the firemen who drove off the scoundrels, who ran in every direction, carrying their wounded with them.

The great excitement and terror which this horrible affair produced caused a general suspension of business, and great indignation is expressed against the officers of the Fire Department, in not taking the necessary precautions for the keeping of order by the presence of a squad of Metropolitan Police.

After quiet had been restored the judges held a meeting, at which it was decided that the first prize should be awarded to the Neptune Engine Company, of Jamaica, for having thrown the highest stream, and the second prize to Young America Engine Company, of Flushing, leaving the third prize to be contended for by the College Point and Astoria Companies, at what time they may deem proper.

Inspection of the Fifty-Sixth (Brooklyn Regiment.

Four companies of this regiment were inspected, by order of Brig.-Gen. BATCHELDER, on Tuesday the 20th inst., in the arsenal at Fort Green, by Col. CHAS. W. DARLING. The companies inspected were: Co. A, 44 men; Co. B, 26 men; Co. F, 32 men; Co. H, 32 men; total 134. These companies, although not at present showing much numerical strength, presented a very creditable appearance, and many of the men bore evidence of having seen hard service in the field. The remaining six companies will soon be inspected by Col. BURT, the Assistant Inspector-General, who is temporarily absent from the city.

Arrivals in the City.

Judge D. H. Brigham, Mass.; Rev. Thos. Reardon, Easton; Hon. Geo. M. Mowbray, Penn.; and Hon. James Mathews, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Francis Granger, Canandaigua; Gov. Parsons, Ala.; Judge Mulden, Mobile; Rev. T. E. R. Chubbuck, La., and Aaron Vail, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

M. A. De Pont, French Legation; A. F. Ravenel, Charleston, S. C.; and J. H. F. Mayo, Richmond, Va., are at the New-York Hotel.

Major-Gen. Rosecrans, and Right Rev. Dr. Rosecrans, of Cincinnati; Mr. G. A. Grow, Penn.; Hon. H. A. Risley, Washington; E. D. Webster, Washington; Lieut.-Commander Cushing, U. S. N.; J. Wiley Edmunds, Washington; and Hon. R. A. Forsyth, N.Y., are at the Astor House.

The Base Ball Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 20—6 P. M.

The grand match between New-York and Philadelphia came to a close this afternoon, the result being the defeat of the New-Yorkers in one inning, with 27 runs to spare.

Second-Hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Dr. J. C. Schenck, of Philadelphia, will visit New-York professionally, every TUESDAY, except the next, 4th of July. His rooms are at No. 32 Bond-st.

R. C. Gurney, Business Office, No. 23 Pine-st., reports his house saved from robbers by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph.

E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Scrofula is the Protean of Diseases.—Now it develops itself in the flesh, now on the skin, sometimes in the glands, sometimes in the muscles. Its locale in one instance is the throat, in another the eyes, in the third the scalp; in fact, there is no portion of the body which may not be the seat of this awful malady. But it can be dislodged from each and all. How? inquires some agonized victim. We answer, by the persevering use of JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. If this is doubted, let the skeptic read the testimonials of those who have been restored to health by its use, and which may be found at length in our Almanac. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, and sold everywhere.

Benedict's Time,
NO. 171 BROADWAY, COR. CORTLANDT-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

TO SOLDIERS.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an AMERICAN WATCH; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

For sale and warranted by
BENEDICT BROTHERS,
Keepers of the City Time, and Agents for the sale of the American (Waltham) Watches,
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, to such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Many, Many Years.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic and griping in the bowels, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Warning to the Nervous.—There can be no health of body or mind with shattered nerves. Strengthen the shaken hand, relieve the aching head, prop and invigorate the quivering system with the purest and most powerful tonic known, BIOKERENE. $1 per bottle. Depot No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

Chevalier's
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

RESTORES GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, and will not stain the skin nor soil the whitest fabric. THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

Sold at the drug-stores and at my Office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A Caution to the Public.

Parties purchasing DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR are cautioned to see that the new private Government Stamp, having the inventor's signature (H. DALLEY) in white, at the end, and his likeness in the centre of the stamp, is on every box. By a careful attention to this, the public will be guarded from the many counterfeits now offered for sale. The genuine, wholesale and retail, at Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

An Entirely New Invention in Dentistry.

LEVETT'S "PATENT," in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced. Its immense advantages and beauty are obvious to every one. An examination solicited.

No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

Clothing.—Purchasers will find a large and desirable stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., at the most reasonable prices, at FREEMAN & BURR'S One-price Clothing Warehouse, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau-sts., corner opposite Sun Building.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

All that the Present Summer can Show, either at home or abroad, in the way of beautiful novelties in FANCY HATS for ladies, misses and children, you may see in half an hour at GENIN'S immense establishment, No. 512 Broadway.

Soldiers wishing Citizens' Clothing will find a large and desirable stock, and will be dealt with LIBERALLY, at FREEMAN & BURR'S ONE PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau-st., corner opposite Sun Building.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

For Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, or urinary organs of male or female, take RISLEY'S BUCHU, which is double the strength and less price than any other. Depot, No. 141 Chambers-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents. Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Newell's Perfect-fitting Shirts, Ready made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Hdkfs., Gloves Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. E. A. NEWELL, 655 Broadway

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 180 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines,
NO. 508 BROADWAY.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

At Messrs. Fowler & Wells', Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway. Examinations given daily.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—HETTINGER.—On Monday, June 19, by Rev. Wm. Kelsey, RICHARD W. ANDERSON and CARRIE, daughter of Jno. T. Hettinger, of Albany.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

ELLERY—ELLERY.—On Monday, June 19, at Castleton, Vt., by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, EUGENE ELLERY and SARAH M., daughter of Capt. Frank Ellery, U. S. A. No cards.

MORISON—WILSON.—On Tuesday, June 20, at St. Ann's P. E. Church, by Rev. C. W. Bolton, FREDERICK S. MORISON, Jr., and MARGARET WILSON, all of this city.

VAN AMRINGE—BUCKNOR.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, on Tuesday, June 20, by Rev. George Jarvis Geer, D. D., J. HOWARD VAN AMRINGE and CORNELIA, daughter of the late William G. Backnor, of this city.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Monday morning, June 19, MATTHEW ARMSTRONG, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry, Jersey City, at 12½ o'clock.

BREWER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 20, JOHN BREWER, aged 73 years and 6 months, a native of Portsmouth, Eng.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Wm. Brewer, No. 40 Prince-st., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Portsmouth, Eng., papers please copy.

FAIRBANKS.—At Fordham, West Farms, on Thursday, June 15, HENRY W., son of R. G. and Lucy W. Fairbanks, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Train leaves 26th-st. at 2:30.

HENDERSON.—At Throgg's Neck, Westchester, THADDEUS, son of James and Ann Henderson.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Thursday, June 22, at 2 o'clock.

KING.—On Monday, June 19, ROBERT KING, in the 47th year of his age, a native of County Wexford, Ireland.

The friends of the family, the members of the Detective force, the police of duty, the Scott Life Guard, and the officers and members of the 133d Regiment N. Y. S. V., Metropolitan Brigade, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 112 Sullivan-st., this day, (Wednesday,) June 21, at 1 P. M.

KELLY.—On Tuesday, June 20, at the residence of her son-in-law, Daniel Noonan, No. 69 West 17th-st., Mrs. MARY KELLY, in the 87th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in Thursday's papers.

LEWIS.—In Kent, Conn., on Monday, June 12, FRANK WINCHESTER, only child of William S. and Susan B. Lewis, aged 10 months and 17 days.

MOFFAT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 19, JOHN L. MOFFAT, metallurgist, in the 58th year of his age, of the late firm, Moffat & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of his son, Dr. Moffat, No. 82 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

PEUGNET.—At Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, June 13, in his 71st year, Mr. HYACINTH PEUGNET, of Vranconrt, France.

The friends of the family, and the former scholars of the Brothers Peugnat, are respectfully invited to be present at the Low Mass, which will be celebrated in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday morning, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock.

PARCELLS.—Suddenly, on Monday, June 19, NICHOLAS PARCELLS, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 34 5th-st., without further notice.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

SALTER.—On Tuesday, June 20, WILLIE, infant son of Albert and Sannie Salter, aged 3 months and 1 day.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, W. A. Hillyer, No. 230 West 33d-st.

STURGES.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, June 18, MARY OPHELIA, wife of Benjamin Sturges, and eldest daughter of Joseph M. Bell.

Her remains were taken to Wilton, Conn., for interment.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

TILLEY.—On Sunday, June 18, CHARLES H. TILLEY, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Isaac Van Dyke, No. 31 Henry-st., at 12 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Glen Cove for interment.

THORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, June 20, RICHARD HAMILTON, youngest son of Stephen and Lydia Thorne, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 85 Dean-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

ZITTEL.—On Monday morning, June 19, at 2 o'clock, LYDIA R., wife of Frederick Zittel, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 249 East 30th-st.

☞ Buffalo, N. Y., papers please copy.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Merchants, manufacturers, inventors, real estate owners, schools, and all others who desire to reach customers in all parts of the country, as well as in the city, will find it to their interest to advertise in
THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The circulation of the *Tribune* is larger than that of any other newspaper, and it is read by the most enterprising, thrifty and industrious classes. Advertisements inserted in each of the editions of the *Tribune*, Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, will be read by nearly a million of people, and no investment pays a business man so well as the money he spends in judicious advertising. The investigation by the Mayor and Comptroller of the city resulted in naming the *Daily Tribune* as being one of the two papers having the largest daily circulation, and its weekly edition is acknowledged to be far greater than that of any other newspaper.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

Ordinary advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 15 cents per line each insertion.
(About eight words average a line.)
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
$1 per line each insertion.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
25 cents per line each insertion.

OPINIONS OF ADVERTISERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1863.

I consider the *Weekly Tribune* the best advertising medium in the United States. I say this after years of experience in advertising in most of the leading weeklies of the Union. It is not only the best, but it is, in the end, the cheapest.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

We concur in the above.
A. S. BARNES & BURR,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
Nos. 51 and 53 John-st., New-York.

BOSTON, Dec. 10, 1863.

Our experience in advertising in the *Weekly Tribune* has satisfactorily proved to us that is one of the best mediums for advertising in the country. We have often received what we know to be direct returns for it, and are only surprised that more do not avail themselves of your wide circulation.

Yours, very truly,
WALKER, WISE & CO.,
Publishers and Booksellers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1863.

Several years of quite constant use of the book-advertising columns of the *Tribune* has satisfied me that through no other paper can a larger class of intelligent buyers be addressed.

I have also found the *Weekly*, notwithstanding the apparent high rates charged for space, a most economical, as well as sure means for reaching large numbers of energetic men, and securing their services as agents.

N. C. MILLER,
Publisher of Subscription Books,
New-York.

BOSTON, Dec. 9, 1863.

We consider the *Weekly Tribune* one of the best mediums for advertising our publications. Notwithstanding its seemingly high charges, its very large circulation renders it one of the cheapest and best means by which to reach the public.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
No. 473 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1863.

I am disposed to speak in the most emphatic terms in reference to my appreciation of both the *Daily* and *Weekly Tribune*, especially the *Weekly*, as an advertising medium, receiving, as I do, a large number of letters each day, sometimes amounting to three or four hundred. I find a large proportion of them refer directly to the *Tribune*, notwithstanding my advertising embraces all the leading papers in the country. I cannot, therefore, do otherwise than attribute the increase of my business in a large degree to the publicity secured through your valuable paper. Respectfully yours,

MME. DEMOREST.

THE PROFIT OF ADVERTISING—A BUSINESS MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

We found the following letter from Mr. A. Morton, in the New-York *Tribune*, a few days since. Mr. Morton, as is well known, is the manufacturer of the celebrated gold pens advertised in our columns. He is one of the most extensive and judicious advertisers in the country, and we would respectfully commend his ideas on that subject to our business men. We do this in recognition of the value of the New-York *Tribune* as an advertising medium, and only add that we have reason to believe that in proportion to the expense required, an equally profitable result has been secured from his advertising in the *Express*. We give the letter as it appeared in the *Tribune*.—*Rochester Express.*

MR. GREELEY—*My Dear Sir*: You have done a great deal of work for me in the way of advertising, for which you have been paid so far as accounts current are concerned. But I owe you another obligation, which dollars and cents will not pay. Through your advice, and yours alone, I was led to advertise. For ten or eleven years I had carried on a fair business without advertising, and no man in my employ was ever out of work, except as a matter of favor to him, until the commencement of the present hard times. On the very day of the first call of the President for volunteers, having a large stock of goods on hand, I stopped my manufactory, and remained idle for nine months. I tried advertising, at first, in a small way. I found that paid. At the end of three months I increased the amount more than ten times, using a great many papers, many of them pretty liberally; and for the last nine months have advertised more extensively than, perhaps, any other concern in the country. My men are again busily at work on full time, although since December last I have changed my system of business from six and eight months' credit to net cash. I am now making more goods, and selling more goods, than at any time since the panic of 1857.

For all this, I am greatly your debtor, and I wish to say to you, and through you, to all interested, that I now know that advertising pays. I have also learned that advertising very largely brings a much larger per centage of return than advertising in the usual way. Permit me also, in justice to you, to say that in my estimation the New-York *Weekly Tribune* is the best advertising medium on this continent, and although the amount I have expended in other papers, has been vastly greater than that expended in the *Weekly Tribune*, yet were I compelled to choose between this and all other papers in which I have advertised together, I would prefer the *Weekly Tribune*, as I firmly believe that my returns from it have been greater than from them all.

I think, therefore, that any one having a good article which he can sell cheap, and which is or ought to be in universal demand, who will fairly try the New-York *Tribune*, will not be disappointed in return, except agreeably.

Very respectfully, your much indebted,
A. MORTON.

Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., N. Y.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
HIRAM YOUNG,
MANUFACTURER OF PLATED WARE,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.

Offers his large and varied assortment of plated ware, consisting, in part, of ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, SPOONS AND FORKS, at greatly reduced prices.

THE SPARE BED AND BED TO SPARE,

Have you seen it? Weighs 25 pounds, and requires no mattress in warm weather. Hotel-keepers will you look at it. E. T JENNEY & CO.'S, No. 694 Broadway

BAYBERINE RESTORES GRAY OR faded hair to its youthful color and beauty. It is not a dye, contains no lead, silver or other poison, but operates simply by stimulating the bulbs of the hair and preventing baldness.

For sale by all druggists.
H. F. FISH, Wholesale Agent,
No. 203 Pearl-st.

THE NEW-YORK WATER BURNING STOVE COMPANY offer for sale their improved water-burning range, house furnaces and cooking stoves, and will alter old ranges and furnaces to make a saving of one-half the coal usually consumed.

No. 348 Canal-st.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual commencement exercises will be held at NIBLO'S, THURSDAY, June 29, at 10½ A. M.

STANDARD SCALES FOR SALE, AND WARRANTED.—Old Scales exchanged; for sale low. BUFFALO SCALE-WORKS, 34 Hudson, cor. Duane-st.

TURKISH BATHS, 13 LAIGHT-ST.—Hours: Gentlemen, 6 to 8 A. M., and 3 to 9 P. M.; ladies, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Greatest of luxuries. Try one.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

HEARING RESTORED
BY ONE APPLICATION OF
DR. VON EISENBERG'S
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY,
No. 104 Monroe-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

About six years ago I became troubled with inflamed eyes, and during the past six years, (a great portion of which time I was almost totally blind, unable, consequently, to walk without assistance,) I have tried many of the best oculists during the time, and found myself getting worse instead of better, until I was permitted, through kind Providence, to see you. You have cured me, and I consider it my duty to the public to make my case known, as I have no doubt there are thousands suffering in the same way that I was, and I thank God that I can raise my voice in praise of your great skill to restore one to sight who never thought to see again, and suffered as much

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,033 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating thee bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.
[L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Signed. Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 2 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, MAY 27, 1865.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF STOCK OF THE NEW-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co., on the 20th June next, will be entitled to receive, at par, their proportion of the increase of the capital stock of the company, being one share for every eight shares, and one-eighth of a share for every additional share standing in their respective names on the books of the company at the close of that day. The payment of fifty per cent., or twenty-five dollars per share, will be required on the 1st day of July next, or payment may be postponed, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, until the 1st day of August next, when the privilege of receiving the said shares will be forfeited. Certificates of full stock will be issued on the 1st day of July, for all shares upon which the above-mentioned fifty per cent. has been paid, the remaining fifty per cent. of the shares being intended as a dividend, out of the surplus earnings of the road, expended in permanent improvements. Holders of eight of the rights of additional shares will be allowed to receive one share therefor, on the above terms, upon surrendering the same on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the board.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.
[L. S.] (Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of said Company in the City of Toledo, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration a contract for consolidation of the said Company with the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859, the Quincy and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Company, which contract has been duly approved by the Board of Directors, and will be submitted at said meeting for approval and ratification. The stock transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO., No. 60 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 2d, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 Wall-st. All assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.
W. H. DIKE,
Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE DOUGLASS MINING CO. OF MICHIGAN, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an assessment of $1 per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, payable on the 23d day of June, at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22.
H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the offices of the company, No. 30 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of June next, at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 22d June.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LONDON,
Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by
LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by
LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

SAVON DE TERRE.
NOTICE.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the SAVON DE TERRE COMPANY are hereby notified that Certificates of Stock are now ready for issue, and particular request is made that they be called for without delay.

Only a few shares remain unsold. The attention of capitalists and others desiring to invest is directed to the fact that no stock in the market has the same certainty of yielding large returns. The demand for the article, the necessity for its use, and the cheapness with which it can be produced, establish its great value.

The nature of SAVON DE TERRE as a substitute for Fullers' earth in the manufacture of Woolens, and as an ingredient in the manufacture of Soap, cheapening greatly both processes, has been already made known in previous advertisements.

WILLIAM RYLE, JR., ... President.
JAMES FREELAND, ... Vice-President.
WALTER E. LAWTON, ... Treasurer.
WM. WALLACE PERKINS, ... Secretary.

For fuller information and circulars, apply at the office of the Company, at
THE PETROLEUM AND MINING EMPORIUM
OF
PERKINS, FREELAND & CO.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY,

CARPENTER & BOARDMAN,
STOCK BROKERS.
No. 4 WALL-ST.,
EDWARD P. CARPENTER,
LANDSDALE BOARDMAN.

REDEMPTION OF
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS NO. 3,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE JULY 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 3," of the City of New-York, becoming due and payable July 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND REDEMPTION BONDS
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, June 22, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds, of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 25 of the Laws of 1863, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, May 19, 1865.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1868.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, on or before the first day of July, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the same awarded to them, bearing interest from July 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company, held on the 16th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

For Directors:
JOHN KERR,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,
JAMES SHARP,
CHARLES JOHNSON,
THURLOW WEED,
GEORGE LAW,
HUGH SMITH,
JAMES MURPHY,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
CHARLES CURTISS,
PETER B. SWEENEY,
THOMAS B. KERR,
JOHN C. ANDERSON.

For Inspectors:
THOMAS F. JEREMIAH,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected:
For President—Mr. JOHN KERR.
For Treasurer—Mr. FRANCIS A. PALMER.
For Secretary—Mr. JOHN C. ANDERSON.
JOHN C. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the Trustee for the stockholders and creditors of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, and the Receiver of the Bank of Albany, to apply and dispose of the property and funds yet remaining under such trust, and to close up such trust," passed Feb. 27, 1865, all persons having circulating notes or bills of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, are hereby notified and required to present the same for redemption to JACOB H. TEN EYCK, sole acting Trustee, or to ADAM VAN ALLEN, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, at the First National Bank, in the City of Albany, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of September, 1865.
J. H. TEN EYCK, Trustee.
ALBANY, March 3, 1865. mh8—lawsm

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the several United States Government Loans, upon which the interest is payable July 1, are requested to hand them in to this office with schedules, at any time previous to that date. Holders complying with the above request, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department.
(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office, on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 24th inst., and opened on the morning of July 5.
W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 68 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1865.

THIS COMPANY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED under a special charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

Holders of provisional receipts for stock sold for working capital, are requested to exchange such receipts for stock certificates at the office of the company.

WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$10,000 to $20,000, for one or more years, on North River property; unincumbered; worth double the amount. Address Box No. 3,117 Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $15,000 IN THE coal mining business; security will be given with a large bonus. Address C. O. L., Box No. 1,624 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITY FOR VALUABLES,
In large or small amounts.

STUDIO VAULT,
OFFICE IN THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of
FAMILY SILVER,
Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Cash Boxes, Treasury Notes,
ARTISTS' STUDIES,
AND VALUABLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY GUARANTEED.
(Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.)
WILLIAM A. CROCKER, Superintendent.

Space for Private Safes and Strong Boxes with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.

PRIVATE OFFICE FOR THE USE OF CUSTOMERS.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.
All denominations ready for delivery.
All classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Also
GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
Bought and sold on Commission.

HOWES & MACY,
(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $250,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000.
Located at No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

DIRECTORS:

GABRIEL W. COITE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
CHAS. FOX,	ANDREW C. BENEDICT,
JAMES W. DOMINICK,	ANDREAS WILLMAN,
LEVI R. MACE,	WILLIAM E. CLARK,
ALBERT DUNG,	JOHN Q. ADAMS,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER,	NOAH T. SWEZEY,
ALANSON T. BRIGGS,	JOHN SNIFFEN,
	OTTO SCHLOMER.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
GABRIEL W. COITE, President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 16, 1865.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Bowery National Bank, of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1865, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Bowery National Bank, of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

FOR SALE
MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. CO.'S
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.
R. RITCH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY, No. 36 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders in the MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY, for the election of eleven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from 17th to 27th, inclusive.
W. L. COMES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE SCRIP issued by the New-Jersey Zinc Company, will be due and payable at the Transfer Office, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York, on 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 30th inst., inclusive.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M. Money deposited at this time will be allowed interest from the 1st of July.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.
DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 5 and 6 per cent. (free from government taxation) on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on or after the 20th of July.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER E. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will commence to draw interest from that day. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. No loans on bonds and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 1 will bear interest from that date.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER B. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 1st, will draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 13 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

At an Election held on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	WM. H. HARBECK,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	GEO. W. PLATT,
JAMES BARNES,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	BENJ. M. STILWELL,
JOHN BODINE,	SAMUEL P. WHITING,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	JEDID'H. MILLER, M. D.,
ISAAC V. BRIGGS,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	EDW'D C. BADEAU,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	ROBT. KNIGHT,

JERRMIAH V. SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.

Also, the usual semi-annual DIVIDEND of TEN (10) PER CENT was declared, payable on the 1st of July next, free of Government tax.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 516 BROADWAY, June 8, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED an EXTRA DIVIDEND out of surplus profits, in addition to the semi-annual one, payable at the same time, viz.: July 17, 1865, of THREE PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for THREE YEARS prior to the 1st of July next; TWO PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for TWO YEARS prior to the same period; and ONE PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for one year prior to the same period. This Extra Dividend is made as an act of justice to those depositors whose money, having been left thus undisturbed, has most largely contributed to the surplus earned.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the six months ending June 1, 1865, of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office on and after the 20th day of June next, to all holders, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 10th day of June.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock for the above dividend will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th, and will reopen on the morning of the 21st of June.

The books for the transfer of both the common and preferred stocks, for the annual meeting to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th of May, and reopen on the morning of the 3d of June.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.

The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the board.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared, out of the profits of the past six months, a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of government tax, payable to stockholders, at the banking office, No. 142 Broadway, on and after the 5th proximo.

The book of transfer will be closed from June 22 until further notice.
R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 660 BROADWAY.

A Dividend of Four Per Cent. and the government tax has been declared from the earnings of the last six months on the stock held prior to the increase of capital, and in the same proportion for two months on the increased capital; payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 3. By order of the board.
WM. F. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of $25 per share, payable $5 per share, in cash, on and after Wednesday, July 5, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books, and $20 per share to be indorsed upon the scrip certificates.

The transfer books to be closed on Thursday, June 22, instant, at 12 P. M. and reopened on Saturday, July 1, proximo, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an additional dividend of three per cent., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current three months, payable on and after MONDAY, July 3.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d July, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on the first day of July next.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 19th inst. to July 1.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Twelve (12) Per Cent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annually DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, free of government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 1st proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY OF CHERRY RUN, PA., No. 7 NASSAU-ST., ROOM No. 10, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. per month on their capital stock, payable on and after the 20th of June.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 20th of June.
E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. AND the government tax has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th inst., to reopen on the 1st proximo.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.—Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent. and government tax, and an extra Dividend of Two Per Cent. and government tax, payable on and after June 30.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th of June, inclusive.
J. WURTH, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on SATURDAY, July 1. Transfer books closed on and after SATURDAY, June 24. By order of the board.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, June 19, 1865.

17TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of four per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after July 5, 1865.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 16 WALL-STREET.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS..... $288,000.

DIRECTORS:

Peter D. Collins,	Henry Senff,
William L. Conklin,	Henry Schubart,
William Everdell,	Isaac A. Storm,
Joseph C. Appleby,	Philip C. Harmon,
William C. Arthur,	John A. Newbould,
Elisha Brooks,	Reuben W. Howes,
John B. Dunham,	Barrow Benrimo,
Benjamin W. Merriam,	Philander Hanford,
Abram Duryee,	William E. Lewis,
Nash Messenus,	Augustus Schell,
Thomas Williams, Jr.,	Jonathan Thompson,
William Close,	Robert R. Willets,
J. Fador Schepeler,	Charles F. Tag,
Edward Ewen,	John S. Diles,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK IN ALL ITS branches a situation in a small private family; would go a short distance in the country; to save trouble, none need call but those who want a professed cook; no washing. Call at No. 181 West 25th-st., for two days, second floor; present employer can be referred to.

WANTED.—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY DESIRES a situation for her nurse; is a good seamstress, and understands the care of an infant from its birth. Call or address, for two days, at No. 12 Mansfield-place 51st-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE to obtain situations for five excellent servants—a man waiter, a cook, laundress, pantry-maid and seamstress. Apply from 2 to 4 o'clock, for two days, at No. 100 5th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; neat and tidy; city or country; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a capable, economical and respectful servant and an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; city or country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 11 West 21st-st., where satisfactory references can be obtained. Call for two days at her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse and seamstress, can do all kinds of family sewing, is capable of hearing the children's lessons if required; best of city reference. Call at No. 97 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; no objections to go in the country; good city reference. Apply at No. 183 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK. APply for two days, at her present employer's, No. 11 West 21st-st., where satisfactory references can be obtained.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid, or waitress, or to take care of children, in the city or country. Apply at her present employer's, No. 70 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. HENRY, No. 374½ Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY GOOD girl as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; city or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as lady's maid or seamstress; can dress hair, and has best city references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL WITH good recommendations, a situation as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing or waitress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 7 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERMAID and laundress, with excellent city reference, a situation in the city or country, or as regular chambermaid and waitress; wages $10. Call at No. 122 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent city reference. Call at No. 86 East 22d-st.; no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. 45 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid, or to do general housework in a private family. Can be seen at 625 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as housemaid and waitress. Apply at No. 45 West 17th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble single young man as assistant gardener; or to take care of a pair of horses; or to make himself useful in a private family; or as porter in a store; has a good knowledge of the business; no objection to the country; best city reference. Address for two days H. T. S., Box No. 300 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN employment in a grocery, hardware, or dry good store, as porter; can drive a horse and wagon; has some knowledge of the grocery business; can have good reference. May be seen for two days at No. 141 11th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has no objection to city or country; was eleven years as coachman in the City of Brooklyn, in last situation; can produce the best of reference from last situation. Address B. A., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, New-York. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, as coachman and his wife as cook; the very best of city reference from last employer; no objection to go in the country. Address P. M., Box No. 318 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND plain gardener, by a very experienced and trustworthy German; young man is a superior farmer; would be willing to do anything he is told to do. Call at No. 406 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a thoroughly practical man; married, without children; who thoroughly understands farming and the management of stock; the best city reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER OR waiter, well recommended, 14 years' experience, a situation in a first-class private family. Apply at the French institute of M. V. Gaillard, No. 61 4th-av., near 9th-st. Has good city credentials.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has unexceptionable city reference. Address C., Box No. 329 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Englishman, as waiter or steward in a private family, hotel, &c.; is a good cook; good reference in country; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN VEGetable gardener; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; can milk, if required; has good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, as coachman; has the best of reference from his last employer. Call or address R. CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTestant man as coachman and gardener; has good references from the last place; can milk. Address T. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and intelligent man, to run a stationary engine; one who is thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address No. 296 Broadway, Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman or groom; can give city recommendations as to honesty and sobriety; is perfect in the use of carriage or road horses. Can be seen at 1,106 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Address E. M., Box No. 304 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as groom and coachman. Address J. B. C., for one day, No. 11 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; country preferred; has good reference. Address M. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

A Splendid Opportunity for Experienced Canvassers.

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I. "THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL. A RECORD OF THE LIFE, ASSASSINATION AND OBSEQUIES OF THE Martyred President."

II. "SOLDIERS' LETTERS, a collection of Letters from Soldiers, relating their Personal Adventures in the Great Rebellion."

These two books are gotten up in elegant style, and are of special and peculiar value to every citizen. Copies can be placed in almost every family. Agents now engaged in selling them are doing splendidly. Some good sections of country are yet open to active and thorough-going men. Liberal terms given. Address BUNCE & HUNTINGTON, Publishers, No. 540 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN A MANUFACturing establishment, to take charge of the books by double entry; must be energetic and understand business thoroughly; one living in the upper part of the city preferred. Salary $1,000 per year. Situation permanent to one who can give satisfaction. Address, with reference, X. Y. Z., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY, 16 OR 17 YEARS OF AGE, in a German dry goods importing house; he must be a good penman, quick at figures, well educated and of German Christian parents with whom he must reside. Salary no object at first; must be highly recommended, or where last employed. Address Box No. 1,192 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER to go in the country; must understand the care of grounds, be a thorough groom, careful driver, and willing to make himself useful at a gentleman's place. Call at No. 91 Franklin-st., Tuesday or Wednesday.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT AMERICAN WOman as nurse for an infant; must be competent to take entire charge; a pleasant home and liberal compensation given. Address E., Box No. 2,719 Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN EXTENSIVE IRON ESTABlishment as inside errand boy; young man 16 to 18 years of age, with a good education, to learn the business, and who can board at home. Address W., Box No. 2,659, with references.

WANTED—SIX RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged men for engineers on the New-York City railroad. Address RAILROAD, Box No. 2,67 New-York Post-office, stating references.

WANTED—TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY, A Protestant woman as cook, and to wash and make butter. Apply to-day from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 269 Madison-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR A GENtleman's family; to go a short distance in the country. Apply, with testimonials, at BEDELL'S, 311 4th-av.

LACE SALESMAN WANTED.—A SALESman thoroughly acquainted with laces, both real and imitation, and who has had long experience in the business, may apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 33,983 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book on the 3d of August, 1865. MARY CARROLL, Depositor.

FOUND—ON MONDAY, JUNE 19, IN A FIFTH-avenue stage a PORTE-MONNAIE. The owner can receive the same by applying at No. 56 Pine-st., proving the property and paying for this advertisement.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A COUPE, NEARLY NEW, IN complete order, with slip lining, shafts and pole; made for a lady by one of the most celebrated city makers; cost $1,200. Can be seen at No. 88 East 19th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av. Inquire of Mr. WALDRON.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The well-known establishment, BAGG'S HOTEL, in the City of Utica, N. Y. The hotel communicates by side entrance with the depot of the New-York Central Railroad. It is substantially constructed of brick, four stories in height, with capacity for about 250 guests, and occupies, with stables, yard, &c., about one acre of ground. No establishment of the kind is more widely or favorably known. It is the principal hotel in Utica and the section of country where it is located; and has always commanded a large and very profitable amount of business, which is constantly increasing. It is well furnished throughout. The hotel will be sold at a sacrifice, owing to the decease of its late proprietor. Terms favorable, and a considerable portion may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE ITALIAN VILLA COTTAGE, with 17 lots of ground and stable, corner Gates and Classon avs., Brooklyn; size, 30x40, and extension 18x24, with dry cellar under the whole; metal roof, all modern improvements. It is elevated about six feet and stands fifty feet from the avenues, with double entrance and flagged walks; is surrounded by choice shrubbery and well grown shade-trees, and the grounds are well stocked with apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, (30 bushels last year,) raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and other small fruits, all in vigorous bearing, and four fine asparagus beds. The whole premises are in complete order, and possession can be given 1st to 15th July, if desired. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 A. M., or 4 to 7 P. M., or to FOSTER & LOPER, Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT ENGlewood, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, new and highly-finished stone house, well supplied with water and the modern improvements; large stables and carriage-house, greenhouse and hot-house, cottage, gardens, &c.; ten acres of land; fine views and healthy neighborhood; within five minutes' walk of the depot. Price, $32,000. Inquire at No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM OF 34 ACRES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE.—Location choice and healthy; one hour from New-York; buildings large and in perfect order; furniture, stock, &c., if desired. Also, a Farm fronting on the Hudson. Will exchange for good city property. CARTER & BERTINE, Bull's Head Bank Building, 3d-av. and 25th-st.

FOR SALE—A SEA-SHORE FARM, 38 ACRES, delightfully located on south side of Staten Island, near Elmgrville Railroad depot, adjoining the farms of Messrs. Frederick Law Olmsted and Francis Perkins; 34 acres tillable, balance woodland; within one hour of New-York; unsurpassed facilities for boating, fishing, yachting, gunning, &c.; price $12,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Possession at once.—A neat two-story and basement cottage house, carriage-house, &c., with 5 acres of good land, well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, at Jamaica, L. I., two minutes' walk from depot. Apply to GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, or SIMONSON & NEAFIE, No. 196 Fulton-av., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT MILTON, N. Y.—A VERY desirable country residence, consisting of large and commodious house, with large piazza, barn, stable and other outbuildings, and about 14 acres under cultivation, and laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; abundance of fruits. This is one of the best places offered for sale between New-York and Albany for the price, which is $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SIXTY ESTATES WITH BUILDINGS thereon, for sale in South Norwalk and vicinity, Connecticut, from half acre to 200 acres; prices from $450 to $100,000; several water fronts. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to rent, 1¾ hours from the city; 20 trains a day. Address J. FERRIS, Ely's Block, near the depot.

FOR SALE ON SOUTH-AV., POUGHKEEPSIE—A handsome two-story and attic brick house, containing 18 rooms, nicely located; house in good order; gas and water throughout; garden about half an acre, well laid out; has large greenhouse, &c. Apply to EDW. BECH, Poughkeepsie, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON GRAMERCY PARK—A first-class house in perfect order and elegantly decorated, together with the furniture therein contained, which is costly and tasteful. Price $40,000 for house and standing furniture. Possession in two weeks. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., AT AUCtion, July 5, at 12 o'clock, to close estate, the very desirable mansion-house and grounds of the late Judge Ogden; value $15,000 to $20,000. For particulars apply to AARON OGDEN, No. 77 Trinity Building, New-York city.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 70 acres, on Harlem Rail Road, near Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Land in good condition. Will be exchanged for merchandise—dry goods preferred. Price $55 per acre. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND VILLAGE property for sale and exchange. Apply to KELSEY & CORNWELL, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, or No. 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

VILLAGE LOTS, PAYABLE IN INSTALMENTS.—Also, farms and government lands for sale or exchange, by B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—One hundred lots between 85th and 97th sts., 4th and 5th avs. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 26 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SPACIOUS TENEMENT IN FALL River, overlooking the bay and almost in sight of Newport, having four bed-rooms, sitting and a dining-room and kitchen, all furnished complete, and an unfurnished parlor, with large garden and yard, with full supply of Summer vegetables—for a few months at $50 per month. For particulars, refer to H. N. CONKLIN, Esq., No. 72 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE, AT NEWBURGH, ON THE HUDSON, to a private family for a term of years, a gentleman's country seat. The house is completely arranged, has 14 rooms, is modern in all respects, bath and water-closets, &c., fine stables, garden, fruits, &c., &c.; 26 acres of land attached; rent $2,500 per annum. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, CONTAINING 10 rooms, to rent from the 1st of July until the 15th of September; rent $100 per month; located on Locust Hill-avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; very convenient to cars and steamboat. For further particulars, apply to 11 BAYLISS, No. 15 Murray-st., New-York, or W. UNDERHILL, Yonkers, N. Y.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—FOR RENT—A large, well-furnished house, suitable for a gentleman's residence, or for a club of gentlemen. For terms, apply on the premises, corner of Front and Grove sts., near the pavilion lot, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 10x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT NEW-DORP, STATEN ISLAND, A handsome country residence with twelve rooms, good garden, plenty of fruit, &c., &c.; rent $650 a year, or $150 a month for the Summer. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT UNTIL MAY 1, OR longer, a large house near Lee-av. Church. Williamsburgh, for which a bonus will be paid. Address M. W. WILSON, No. 78 Broadway, Room No. 35.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT A house in the country with 4 or 5 acres of land, situated either on the island or in Westchester County, near the Harlem River. Address W., Box No. 5,325.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,

GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.

C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This favorite hotel will open for the season, JUNE 27TH, INST.

Address COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

HOLYOKE HOUSE.—THE BOLYOKE House, at Hockanum, having gone through a thorough remodeling, is now open to the public as a Summer resort. It being situated between the river and Mount Holyoke, it is a good location to divert the eye and benefit the health. No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of the guests.

ALLEN & LYMAN, Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED without pain, under an entirely new process of my own invention, (which is in process of being patented,) at 50 cents each, and additional over only 25 cents. Sets inserted from $5 to $15. My business has no connection with Dental Rooms at No. 84 East 22d-st. N. B. I want a boy that can come well recommended,) from 12 to 13 years old, for which I will pay board and two dollars per week. Apply between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. HENRY A. LUTHER, No. 126 6th-av.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED without pain, under Nitrous Oxyde Gas, at 50 cents each, by Dr. WAIT, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Beautiful sets inserted from $10 to $40. Fillings from $1 upward. Why suffer with offensive teeth and roots? Cut this out.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION—THE headquarters of the nitrous oxide gas for extracting teeth without pain. It is the great improvement of the age. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR, WINPENNY, Commander, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:

ERIN	SATURDAY, July 1
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, July 15

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$122 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—CUNARD steamship SIDON, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst.

Cabin passage, $80; gold, or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,24 tons	300-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,724 tons	300-horse power
EUROPE	3,304 tons	300-horse power
FRANCE	(About)	300-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(About)	1,100-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.

EUROPE Capt. A. DUCHESS	FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE Capt. A. BOCANDE	FRIDAY, June 23

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM ISELIN & CO.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY MORNING, 23d instant, at 9 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock. Baggage not required on the voyage may be put on board on Thursday.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail.

GLASGOW	WEDNESDAY	June 21
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	June 24
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	June 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	July 1

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The London and New-York Steamship Company's splendid British Iron Steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 17, to be followed by the Steamship CELLA.

For passage, at low rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

LOWER PASSAGE RATES COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.

The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES:

JULY 1 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SAILS FROM
(Connecting at Panama with the "Constitution.")
JULY 17 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TUESDAY, AUG 15
(Connecting at Panama with the Sacramento.)

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 3 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STEAMER MORNING STAR will sail at 3 o'clock P. M., June 21, with passengers for California via Nicaragua, from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.
Regular Weekly United States Mail Line.
The first-class steamships
NEVADA, Capt. CARPENTER.
AMERICA, Capt. CLIFT.

The NEVADA will positively sail SATURDAY, June 24, at 3 P. M., from foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to WAKEMAN, COOKIN & DICKINSON.

Bills of ladings will be signed on board, or at No. 17 Broadway. The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 1, 1865. Agents in Savannah, MESSRS. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. E. V. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.

For particulars inquire of CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.

Regular Weekly United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.

The ALHAMBRA

will leave pier No. 14, East River, on SATURDAY, June 24, at 3 o'clock precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to HENRY CHASE, No. 73 William-st.

The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, July 1.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship LOUISA MOORE will sail from Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, June 24, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to the agents, H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana. For Freight or Passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on June 28.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,

will sail as above on THURSDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River.

For freight or passage, Apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GANNELL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship GEO. CROMWELL,

Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 8 North River, on Saturday, June 24, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY follows on Saturday, July 1.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, Glasgow, and the Irish ports.

HIBERNIA ..... SATURDAY, July 1, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.

Fares payable in currency. Cabins, $100, $85, and $70. Steerage, $30. FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO EUROPE.—TWO CHOICE state rooms and one single berth, by the steamer LAFAYETTE, sailing 23d inst., can be secured by applying at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 61 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 22.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, A POLY-CHROmatic Proof Press. Will print a poster 42x60, in nine colors, at one impression. Also, rights to manufacture, sell and use the Poly-Chromatic Rollers, which can be attached at small expense to any hand or power press. Apply to JAMES N. PHELPS, No. 60 John-st.

RAILROADS.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 2, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3. From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

1:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 A. M.; 1 and 8 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 8:45 A. M., and 1:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.

L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, June 5, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. Station for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western Trains at 7:30 A. M., 2, 6 and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains. The 6 P. M. train runs through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge via Troy without change of cars. Sunday train at 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat O. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate evenings, at 7 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 7:10. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail. North

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

A Transport Snagged and Sunk in Red River.

SHE SINKS IN THREE MINUTES.

Of 1,200 Rebel Troops on Board 200 are Drowned.

CAIRO, Tuesday, June 20.

The steamer *Lady Gay*, from New-Orleans, 15th, brings 900 of MARMADUKE'S men, en route home.

The transport *Kentucky*, with 1,200 paroled rebel troops, struck a snag twelve miles below Shreveport on the 9th, and sunk in three minutes. Over two hundred lives were lost.

Large amounts of cotton are reaching New-Orleans from the Red River, but a small amount is in the market. Fair Louisiana sugar, 12½c.; Cuba, 13c.

LATER.

Additional particulars of the Red River disaster cast the blame upon the officers of the transport, for not running the boatashore. Had it been done no lives would have been lost.

The steamer *Orizaba* recently sunk in Galveston Bay. Part of the machinery was saved, but the hull was a total loss.

THE TRAGEDY AT ROXBURY, MASS.

Two Children Murdered in Bussey's Woods—A Brother and Sister the Victims—The Bodies of Both Terribly Mutilated.

From the Boston Journal, June 19.

One of the most terrible and revolting crimes which has ever occurred in New England was revealed in Roxbury late yesterday afternoon. It is one of those horrible double tragedies which sickens the human heart and makes the blood boil with a voluntary desire to inflict summary vengeance upon the inhuman and fiendish perpetrators. It will be recollected, as stated in the papers of last week, that on Monday last two children—brother and sister—named JOHN S. JOYCE and ISABELLA JOYCE, left their mother's house to walk to Roxbury. Since that time every effort, until yesterday, to learn of their whereabouts, had been unsuccessful, beyond the fact that a man in Roxbury saw two children answering their description, on the day of their disappearance, wandering in the direction of Dorchester.

The mystery was solved yesterday, however, by the discovery of their lifeless bodies, bearing unmistakable evidences of a terrible outrage and murder. The discovery was purely accidental, notwithstanding active and thorough search was in progress to discover the cause of their singular absence. Two Boston merchants had gone to Roxbury for the purpose of recreation, and while strolling through what is known as Bussey's Woods, they were suddenly startled by discovering the murdered body of the little girl ISABELLA. They at once notified the city authorities, who immediately proceeded to the scene of the tragedy. The only means by which the body could be identified was the clothing. The features which the little one resembled in life were succeeded by those of a terrible and painful death. Upon examination it was discovered that she had been outraged in a fearful manner, and from the manner in which her clothing was torn it was apparent that she had violently resisted the assaults upon her until completely overpowered. After completing their terrible villainy the fiends sought to cover up the awful crime by another scarcely less horrible. Murder followed, and this was accomplished by beating and stabbing. As incredible as it may seem, not less than sixteen stabs were inflicted upon her body, mostly in the abdomen, any one of which was almost sufficient to cause instant death. Coroner IRA ALLEN and DR. ARNOLD were called, and the Coroner took charge of the body. The girl was only 14 years of age, but was very large for her age, and had the appearance of being scarcely less than 18.

After the body had been identified as that of Miss JOYCE, and the circumstances made known that her little brother JOHNNY was also missing, a search was immediately commenced to ascertain what had become of him. The fearful anticipations that he too had shared the same fate of his murdered sister were soon a painful reality. After two or three hours searching, his dead body was found only a few rods from the spot where his sister had been outraged and killed. He was lying upon his face, and death had been caused by several stabs inflicted with a dirk or some similar instrument, in the small of his back. Appearance indicated that the wounds were inflicted while he was running, and it is reasonable to suppose that he was being pursued or driven away by the wretches against whom he was feebly raising to save the life of his sister. He was twelve years of age, two years her junior.

Near the scene of the diabolical crimes were found several wreaths of flowers and evergreens, wrought with great care and taste. They were apparently engaged in this innocent and childish amusement when set upon by the brutal murderers. When they left home each had ten cents, but only three cents was found with them yesterday. They had probably spent the rest to pay their fare in the horse cars.

The bodies of both of the deceased are now in charge of CORONER ALLEN, who will hold an inquest at once. There is of course the most intense excitement in the vicinity where the brutal affair occurred, and mingled with the expressions of vengeance upon the perpetrators of the brutal crime there is also much sympathy manifested for the bereaved parents, who live in Concord-street, in this city. That such fiends as perpetrated the horrible deed exist in this community seems almost incredible, and it can but be the hearty desire of every good citizen that they shall be speedily arrested and punished. There is as yet not the slightest clue to the authors of the brutal outrage, but if the adage is true that "murder will out," it would seem almost impossible that the wretches who perpetrated this double crime should escape. A reward of $300 has been offered by Alderman W. W. CLAPP, of Ward Eleven, in behalf of the citizens of that ward, where the unfortunate victims resided.

From the Boston Traveller.

The following particulars, obtained by direct communication with Dr. IRA ALLEN and other gentlemen present at the investigation, and from the relatives themselves, are reliable. The young girl was in her fifteenth year, but was remarkably well formed, round and full in person, over five feet high, and rather attractive in person, with auburn hair and very clear, bright eyes. She resided in Lynn, with one of her aunts, and was here on a visit. The boy was small of his age. The boy came home from school (the Dwight School) at 11 o'clock on Monday, the morning sessions of our schools being from 8 to 11. The girl expressed a desire to see the woods around Boston, and they proposed to go to Roxbury. Something was said about Way'e Woods. Mrs. JOYCE left her home early Monday morning, and went out to West Roxbury to make dresses for a family, to stay three days. The children, meanwhile, were to stay with their grandmother, at the corner of Newland and Concord streets. The boy said: "I'll show you some first-rate woods." The grandmother rather objected to their going, but the girl patting her on the back affectionately, and said, "Don't be afraid, grandma; we'll be back in time for JOHNNY to go to school." This was in reference to the afternoon school session, which commences at 2 o'clock. When they left the girl had ten cents with her. The place where the murder was committed was about parallel, or a little beyond the Forest Hill station, at the juncture of the Providence and Dedham Railroads, up on a hill to the right. It is supposed that the children, who were last seen going up from Newland-street toward Washington, took the Forest Hill car, the Dedham turnpike route, rode out to the terminus, and then struck the first road they came to, which led them across the railroad, across the Jamaica Plain road, and then by a circuit up the hills and further out. Beneath an oak tree, on an eminence in the grove, is a place favorable to a seat. The oak leaves and twigs have been plucked off to make wreaths. One of these was found twined around the young girl's hat. She had evidently sat there and made her wreaths, and there were the broken twigs laying on the ground, as well as an incomplete wreath. Her body was found flat on the back, from 20 to 50 feet distant from the seat, and her underclothes torn off. The wounds on her person were in different places, extending from the hips to the breast-bone, and one or two on the back. From an examination of the body, Dr. STEDMAN was led to infer that but one person was engaged in the outrage. The wounds were deep, and were made evidently by the same instrument that killed the boy. It is supposed that the boy was for a time amazed or paralyzed by the attack on his sister, and that when he turned to run it was too late. His course was down the hill toward a bank and toward Mr. MOTLEY'S house. There were two houses within a few hundred yards of the scene, but the inmates are so accustomed to shouts, laughter and yells from pic-nic and excursion groups that they would not have paid much attention if they had heard screams on this occasion. The grandmother, it, appears, notified the police of West Roxbury of the absence of the children on Tuesday, and they set about a search. The mother could not be found, the place of her sojourning being unknown, and did not hear of the disappearance till Wednesday. On Thursday, by direction of Col. BURRILL, Deputy-Marshal JOSEPH HUBBARD, of Roxbury, with a strong force, and seven Boston policemen, made a systematic search of the Roxbury woods, and were satisfied that the children were not there.

The gentlemen who found the girl's body notified Mr. MOTLEY, who called for Officer MACDONALD, and the latter drove in and summoned the Roxbury Police and Dr. ALLEN, in the search made for the boy's body, later in the day, several young lads joined, and it was they who discovered the corpse. The nasal organ first revealed its presence, and on going nearer, one lad cried out that he saw it, and they all took to flight, afraid, and told the police. The girl had over twenty wounds, one of which was near the heart. The boy several, one of these also being of such a nature as to be instantly fatal. The same instrument undoubtedly killed both. Dr. ALLEN states that the point of the knife, where the wound terminated, made the same sort of a termination in each, the wounds on boy and girl were precisely alike, and the weapon was probably a dirk eight or ten inches long. The boy was, no doubt, killed after he fell, the murderer stooping down. The wounds were eight inches deep, going clear through the body, and in one or two cases the point coming through the skin in front. One leg was bent up, his face on its side, with one arm spread out, and the other hand beneath the back. Everything tends to the conclusion that one person performed the act, and it is more than probable that some person decoyed the child to the spot, and that the girl was escaping from the seat beneath the tree and was stabbed from behind. This, however, is only conjecture.

The mother was not informed of the terrible death of her children till about 10 o'clock this morning, when she went to the grandmother's house in Concord-street, and has been in a terrible condition ever since, greatly depressed. The family went to church at the Unitarian Mission in Concord-street, near Shawmut-avenue, which is conducted by Mrs. BARRY and Mr. COPELAND. The church was opened for the funeral of the children at 1 o'clock to-day, and a large congregation was in waiting to attend the funeral, but the bodies had not arrived, though they were momentarily expected. After the services they will be taken to Lynn for burial. Coroner ALLEN this morning summoned the same Jury in the boy's case that he had in the girl's case, and the joint inquest was postponed till next Monday at 2 o'clock. In the meantime any information tending to throw light on the horrible deed can be given to Coroner ALLEN, corner of Rugglee and Tremont streets, Roxbury, or to officer ALEXANDER MCDONALD, Jamaica Plain. A contribution in aid of the mother was taken this morning at the Old South Prayer Meeting, at the suggestion of Rev. DORUS CLARK; and it is expected that to-morrow morning a report will be made of the circumstances of the mother, and that another opportunity will be furnished to any who may be disposed to contribute to her necessities. In addition to the reward of $500 offered by Alderman CLAPP, for the apprehension of the guilty parties, the selectmen of West Roxbury have offered a reward of $1,000, with the same view, and Mr. THOMAS MOTLEY, in behalf of the citizens of West Roxbury, has offered an additional reward of $3,000 for the same purpose.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

KINGS CO. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Recent Arrest of Parties Connected with the Provost-Marshal's Office of the Second District—The Charges Against C. W. Cheshire, Nathans the Bounty Broker, &c.

The board held a regular meeting in the new court-house, yesterday afternoon, at which the circumstances relating to the arrest and imprisonment of Supervisor CHARLES W. CHESHIRE, of the Thirteenth Ward, (and who occupied the position of Enrolling Clerk in the office of the Provost-Marshal of the Second Congressional District, besides being a member of the Bounty Committee of the board,) were thoroughly ventilated.

Gen. P. S. CROOKE, the President, called attention to the matter by stating that Mr. CHESHIRE had presented to him a copy of the charges prepared against him.

Some months since, it will be recollected, that Provost-Marshal WALDRON, Mr. CHESHIRE and a bounty-broker named A. W. NATHANS, were arrested by the government detectives and taken to Washington, where they were incarcerated in the Old Capitol Prison. NATHANS was soon after released, and has since then officiated as a government detective on the staff of Col. BAKER.

Messrs. CHESHIRE and WALDRON were also released from imprisonment, but were required to stand trial before a military commission in Washington. The former demanded the charges against him, but none were furnished until recently, and last Saturday he was notified to appear before commission on Monday, 19th inst. He prevailed on the Judge-Advocate (CHIPMAN) to grant him more time, and the trial was postponed for one day. Meantime Mr. CHESHIRE visited this city and furnished a copy of the charges for presentation to the Board of Supervisors, of which he is a member. The charges are some ten in number, in which he is accused of neglect of duty and misconduct in office, in receiving from A. W. NATHANS and GEORGE H. SITTERLY a piano, and also large sums of money, as presents, for his official influence and favor; that he received from JAMES P. O'ROURKE, a clerk in the Enrolling Board, large sums of money, and did at other times, from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st of September of the same year, through contrivance with the said O'ROURKE, appropriate moneys raised by the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of paying bounties to recruits; that he received large sums of money from SITTERLY for the transfer of a lot of recruits to Queens County, and which were subsequently retransferred to Kings County; that he received money from GORDON, PATTERSON, and others for favor and influence in his official capacity, and that he took $300 from a recruit named WM. LAIGHT, and then sent him to Hart's Island, &c., &c.

Gen. CROOKE designated these charges as small and frivolous. There was nothing in the specifications giving anything definite, and the most serious one made was that of defrauding the county, and for which, if such was the case, he should be tried here, and not taken before a military commission in Washington. As a member of the Bounty Committee, Mr. CHESHIRE had aided in disbursing about $1,000,000 of dollars, and no member of that committee or of the board was aware that any of the funds had been misappropriated. There never had been even a suspicion of dishonesty in the application of this money. Mr. CROOKE proceeded to criticize the charges as presented and said if any lawyer here would make a charge of "neglect of duty and misconduct in office," he would be laughed at. Mr. CHESHIRE, he contended, had stated that the principal witness against him was NATHANS, upon whose testimony he considered conviction a foregone conclusion, as he (NATHANS) now run the machine of the Provost-Marshal General at Washington. NATHANS, after being released from the Old Capital, returned to this city and informed nearly every one that he had been appointed a Detective on Col. BAKER'S Staff, and that he could be found at the Astor House. Mrs. CHESHIRE suspecting something wrong induced her brother-in-law, a lad 16 years of age, to stay at her house during her husband's absence. One day he received a letter representing that his presence was urgently required at a certain place in a distant portion of New-York. He went and found himself duped. During the lade absence NATHAN'S called upon Mrs. CHESHIRE, sun entering the house, ransacked her husband's desk and drawers, took out all the papers—even the contents of a pocket-book—and carried them away. Mrs. CHESHIRE and a lady friend were the only persons present at the time. Gen. CROOKE denounced such proceedings in times of peace in the most severe terms, and stated that if such things were tolerated he would not desire to live longer in the land of his birth.

Supervisor BOOTH, in reference to the same subject, stated that members of the board had been summoned to Washington in order to enable the Commission to fish up evidence against CHESHIRE and WALDRON, and that one of their number (Mr. STILWELL,) had on a recent visit, been grossly insulted by the Judge-Advocate, who sneeringly remarked that of about a dozen Supervisors summoned, no evidence against the prisoners could be procured, and he thought they were all leagued together in their behalf.

Supervisor STILWELL corroborated Mr. BOOTH and added that NATHANS was in the office of the Judge-Advocate the last time he called, and consulting together concluded that his evidence would not be of any consequence. He was thereupon permitted to return home.

Supervisor BLOOM spoke in strong terms against the action of the authorities, contending that no one would be safe, if a man's house could be entered, his desk and private drawers ransacked, and papers carried away, and the man himself, charged with misappropriating money of this board, taken to Washington for trial before a military tribunal. The manner in which these things were done could not meet the approval of the government. They could not know it; but if they did, and would do nothing, or could not apply a remedy, then it was time for the people to take the matter in their own hands.

The subject was at length referred to the Law Committee for report.

The $5,000 Trotting Match Between Lady Emma and George Wilkes.

This match yesterday at the Union Course, L. I., was won by the former. A large assemblage of the trotting fraternity was present to witness the contest, which resulted in great disappointment to many, as 2:24, at least, was expected to be achieved. Neither of the horses, however, appeared in condition for past time. The *Lady* had the preference at the start at $100 to $60. She lost the first heat, but recovered herself, and took the next two handsomely without an effort. *Wilkes* was withdrawn after the third heat, leaving the young sorrel mare the winner of the race. We append the

SUMMARY.

TROTTING.—UNION COURSE, L. I.—Tuesday, June 20.—Match for $5,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagon.

H. Woodruff named s. m. Lady Emma	2	1	1	1
S. McLaughlin named b. s. George Wilkes	1	2	2	dr

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile
First heat	0:37½	1:15	2:31½
Second heat	0:36½	1:12½	2:28
Third heat	0:36	1:12½	2:29½

Two excellent trots are announced to come off this afternoon, at the Fashion Course, L. I., between *Commodore Vanderbilt* and *Black Diamond*, and *Ella Sherwood* and *Toronto Chief*, for $2,000 each.

University Law School.

DEGREES CONFERRED UPON THE GRADUATING CLASS, AND THE CLASS ORATIONS.

Last evening the annual commencement of the Law School of the New-York University took place in the large chapel of the University, Washington-square. The exercises were interesting. The graduating class of the present year is quite small, owing to some changes in the terms of study. Orations were delivered by the students as follows: "Proposed Changes in the Law of Real Property," WM. BARNES; "Influence of Public Opinion upon the Law," SAMUEL G. ADAMS; "The Codification of Justinian," SAMUEL D. SCHMUCKER; "Political Economy," GEORGE WHITE, Jr.; "The Law a Noble Profession," CHAUNCEY B. RIPLEY.

After the delivery of the addresses the decree of L. B. was conferred upon each of the five graduates, and the exercises closed with an address by Prof. JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty, upon the "True Principles of Legal Classification."

Dodworth's Band furnished some fine interlude music, and the attendance was large, considering the inclemency of the weather.

The Pithanologian Society.

The second annual meeting of the Pithanologian Society, the members of which are pupils of Columbian College Grammar School, was held at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, last evening. The Hall was filled to its utmost capacity by the relatives and friends of the members of the Society.

After an impressive prayer by Rev. WILLIAM D. WALKER, and some excellent music, the Presidental address was delivered by Mr. T. C. ECCLESINE, in which he stated that the society was increasing in numbers, and, he hoped in usefulness, and that the object of the present meeting was simply to amuse those who had honored them with their presence. The address, which was of some length, was very gracefully delivered, and the speaker was warmly applauded.

The exercises comprised recitations and an amusing little farce, entitled, "Fish Out of Water," which was performed with a great deal of spirit by Messrs. BELL, ADLER, SMITH, ROCHE and others. Among the recitations that of Mr. D. V. BELL, "Selections from the Lady of the Lake," was decidedly the most spirited and effective, and was warmly and deservedly applauded. The Rithanologian Poem was recited by Mr. W. BARTLETT. Messrs. F. ADLEN, SPENCER, S. ROCHE, R. H. HUNT and T. C. ECCLESINE added their quotas to the evening's entertainment, with which the audience was evidently well satisfied.

NAVAL.

Arrival of the Wissahickon.

The United States steamer *Wissahickon*, Lieut.-Commander A. W. JOHNSTON, from Charleston, S. C., also arrived yesterday. She was built in Philadelphia in 1861, and has been constantly in service since in the Gulf Squadron, under Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, and for the last two years under Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

She has participated in several engagements on both of these stations, and acquitted herself with credit.

There were in Charleston at the time of the departure of the *Wissahickon*, the flagship *Pawnee*, *Conemaugh*, *Emma*, monitor *Katskill*, ship *John Adams*, several navy tugs, and schooners *Blunt* and *Hope*. The latter vessels were engaged in wrecking operations in the lower harbor, under the superintendence of Acting Volunteer Lieut. WM. L. CHURCHILL, the efficient chief of the corps of naval divers established by Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, and the first organization of the kind known in the United States Navy.

It was expected the *Pawnee* would leave shortly for the North, with the Admiral and his staff on board.

The health of Charleston is reported to be good.

The following is a list of officers at present attached: Lieut.-Commander, A. W. JOHNSON; Acting Ensigns, Chas. F. Dearing, Henry F. Dorton, Alonzo Elwell; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John N. Coonan; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Charles Dutcher; Acting First Engineer, Joseph McKnight; Acting Third Engineers, George Paul, Chas. E. Jevins, Joseph F. Miller, Wm. Barclay; Mate, Joseph Gregory, Jr.; Paymaster's Steward, Peter H. Frazee; Surgeon's Steward, Harry N. Martin; Yeoman, E. J. Chalfaut; Master-at-Arms, John Ford.

Passenger, Boatswain Jeremiah Harding, of U. S. steamer *Tuscorora*.

Arrival of the Valley City.

The United States steamer *Valley City*, 8 guns, Acting Master Commanding JNO. A. J. BROOKS, arrived yesterday from Hatteras Inlet. She has been in the Sounds of North Carolina for the past three years. She went into commission in September, 1861, and was stationed in the Potomac until the filling out of the Burnside expedition, which she joined and participated in the numerous actions in those waters. Her officers are: Acting Master Commanding, JNO. A. J. BROOKS; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, W. W. Weld; Acting Ensign and Sailing Master, Leonard Denton; Acting Paymaster, J. Woodville Sands; Acting Assistant Surgeon, L. W. Loring; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, in charge, J. M. Baltin; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, John Minton; Acting Pilot, J. A. Wilson; Mates, C. F. O'Neill and W. H. Bolton.

Sailing of the Frolic.

The United States steamer *Frolic* sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Tuesday, to join the European squadron. The following is a complete and correct list of the officers attached to the *Frolic*:

Lieutenant-Commander, JOHN H. UPSHUR; Acting Masters, Gardner Cottrell, F. P. B. Sands, F. A. Geoes, F. A. Miller; Acting Ensigns, E. W. Watson, M. S. Cooper; P. A. Surgeon, J. J. Abingham; Assistant Paymaster, F. C. Swan; First Assistant Engineer, H. W. Fitch; Second Assistant Engineers, E. Cheney, F. G. Coggin; Third Assistant Engineers, S. C. C. McLanahan, Julius A. Kaizer; Captain's Clerk, C. P. Hanlon.

Officers ordered to join the United States steamer *Niagara* as passengers: Lieut. G. M. Bache, Lieut. O. A. Batchelley.

Arrival of the James Adger.

U. S. steamer *James Adger*, Commander T. H. PATTERSON, Cape Haytien, June 13. Left U. S. steamers *Rhode Island*, *Galatia*, H. B. M. S. *Lily*, brig *Resume*, from Philadelphia, to sail for Nassau.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Commander, T. H. PATTERSON, Lieutenant, A. T. Mahon; Acting Masters, A. F. Holmes and G. E. Holloway; Acting Ensigns, Oliver C. Trow, Chas. Denantforler, Levi W. Smith; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John Flynn; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Wilbers Ives; Acting Chief Engineer, Edward A. Whipple; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, S. W. Scobey and R. M. Weir; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Twing Woodruff, Isabel Morgan, John Roach and P. J. Holmes, Acting Gunner, Joseph Venable.

The Protective War Claim Association.

This association, which has its offices at No. 35 Chambers-street, collects claims of soldiers and sailors on the government, free of charge, thus saving about ten per cent of the amount due.

The following is an official account of the work done by the New-York Agency in five months of the present year:

CLAIMS FILED.

Number of claims taken and placed on file for settlement.

For pensions	1,033
For bounty and arrears of pay	1,165
For interest, to sailors	35
For prize-money	148
Total	2,311

CLAIMS PAID.

Number of claims settled and paid to claimants.

For pensions	227
For bounty and arrears of pay	585
For prize-money	169
Total	981

MONEY COLLECTED.

Amount of moneys collected and paid, including pensions, adjusted.

For January	$19,508 57
For February	32,562 94
For March	34,180 01
For April	49,610 19
For May	26,135 37
Total	$161,987 78

The agent of the association in this city is Mr. HENRY GREENFIELD, from whom all necessary information can be obtained.

The State Census.

The taking of the State Census, which commenced on the first of June, is proceeding slowly but surely. Mr. FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, who has charge of the work in this city and Brooklyn, arrived here Monday evening, and will make his headquarters at the rooms of the Geographical Society in Clinton Hall. Last evening, the enumerators of the first eight Assembly Districts met Mr. HOUGH at Clinton Hall, to receive detailed instructions in regard to their duties, and were also supplied with the necessary blanks. On Friday, the enumerators of the remaining districts will be instructed in their duties; and on Thursday, the Brooklyn canvassers will meet Mr. HOUGH in Brooklyn.

The present census will contain much more information than any previous one. Agriculturalists will be required to state the number of acres of the various kinds of crops sown this year, and also the amount of grain, &c., produced last season. From manufacturers very full information will be required as to the number of hands employed, and the annual amount of their manufactures. The information relating to those who have served in the army will comprise the nature of the wounds received, and the effect of military service on their health, &c., &c.

In this city 428 enumerators are employed; in Brooklyn 122; in the whole State, 2,300.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FAREWELL DINNER TO SENATOR NYE.—A very pleasant farewell dinner was given last evening, at the Astor House, to Senator NYE, previous to his departure for Nevada. Judge PIERPONT presided at the table, and, in a speech of much humor and graceful pleasantry, introduced the Senator to the assembled guests. Mr. NYE responded in his usual happy manner, the chief subject of his remarks being the new and rapidly developing State which he represents in Congress. He was followed by Senator MORGAN, of this State; Judge OLIN, of Washington; Mr. NICOLAY, late Private Secretary to President LINCOLN; Gen. BOSEBRANS, Judge DALY and others. Secretary STANTON was expected to be present, but he was prevented by public business from leaving Washington. Senator NYE carries with him to his far Western home the best wishes of his many friends in this city.

THE FULTON AND MORSE STATUES.—The Committee on Arts and Sciences met yesterday to consider the resolution of Alderman MASTERSON, relative to erecting statues of MORSE and FULTON in the upper part of the city. Several citizens were present, who appeared to think that the statues should be erected at the expense of the property owners. The committee promised to deliberate upon the matter and report to the board at an early day.

ANOTHER NEW POLICE STATION.—Capt. HELME, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct (First Ward, west of Broadway,) is soon to remove from his wretched quarters in Cedar-street, to a fine, commodious edifice which the Metropolitan Police Commissioners have taken at No. 99 Liberty-street, opposite Trinity-place. The new station will be at the intersection of Liberty and Church streets, when the latter street shall have been cut through.

ALLEGED HOTEL THIEF.—Several persons of suspicious appearance having prowled around the Stevens House, on Monday night, Special Officer HEY, of the First Ward, (Twenty-seventh Precinct,) was sent to watch them. They were "piped" to the Western Hotel, and there one of the number, FRANK HANSON by name, was apprehended by Policeman POWELL, for stealing a key. The prisoner was committed by Justice DOWLING in default of $300 bail.

DROWNED IN THE EAST RIVER.—JOHN DALEY, of No. 224 East Fourteenth-street, left home on Friday last, and his body was found yesterday afternoon in in the dock at the foot of Fourteenth-street. He was a native of Ireland, aged 23 years. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY last evening, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental drowning."

FIRE IN WHITE-STREET.—At about 9 o'clock last evening, a fire, which originated from a quantity of wood that had been piled near a furnace, occurred at Messrs. J. H. JONES & Co.'s brass faucet manufactory, on the fourth floor of No. 38 White-street, rear. The flames were extinguished with damage not exceeding $100.

POSSIBLY FATAL ASSAULT.—An unknown rebel soldier was knocked down at the intersection of Bridge-street and State, last evening, by one JOHN BROWN, a native of Ireland. Officer TIMOTHY RYAN took the injured soldier, unconscious, to the New-York Hospital, where he lay in stupor last night. BROWN was apprehended by Policeman MAURICE O'CONNELL, and held, last night, at the Second Ward Policestation.

ACCIDENTS.—GEORGE BOWMAN, a truckman in the employ of Mr. A. H. CLARK, of No. 173 Front-street, fell from his truck, in Front-street, yesterday afternoon, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.... EDWARD TANNER was severely cut by a circular saw in Mr. HOE'S press and saw warehouse, at No. 29 and 31 Gold-street, yesterdry afternoon.

FOUND DROWNED.—The Harbor Police boat picked up the body of an unknown man, yesterday morning, floating off Pier No. 41, North River. The corpse is about 5 feet 11 inches in stature, of heavy build, and attired in dark clothing. It had apparently been about three months in the water. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—PETER DAVIS, who was run over at the intersection of Third-avenue and Eighty-ninth-street, on the 5th inst., by Third-avenue car No. 102, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. He was a native of Ireland, aged 47 years. Coroner WILDEY impannelled a jury, but adjourned the inquest until 10 o'clock this morning.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—On Sunday afternoon THOMAS MCHUGH, of Norwich, Conn., who had been ten years a fireman on board the steamer *Empire State*, slipped from Pier No. 3, and was drowned. His body was recovered on Monday evening, and an inquest was held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN.

PERSONAL.—Admiral GOLDSBORO, Commander of the European Squadron, sails this morning at 4 A. M. The Admiral has held a number of important commands, and was for a long time stationed with the fleet on the Atlantic coast.

CORRECTION.—Our correspondent writing from West Point, inadvertently made a mistake in the name of one of the Board of Visitors to the Academy, making it "Capt. D. H. BINGHAM." It should have read Capt. D. H. BINGHAM.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—An exhibition of the University Grammar School will take place in the chapel of the University at 10½ A. M., to-day.

BASE-BALL MATCH AT MORRISANIA—UNION CLUB VS. EUREKA CLUB OF BROOKLYN.—This match will come off to-day, (Wednesday,) at 3½ o'clock. It will be of a very interesting character.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL—VETO OF THE ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE RENAMING AND RENUMBERING OF CERTAIN STREETS.—A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held Monday evening, at which several matters of interest were brought forward.

The Water and Drainage Committee reported in favor of appropriating $35,000 for purchasing water-pipe for the use of the Nassau Water Company, which was adopted.

The report of the commissioners in favor of widening Main-street, from Prospect-street to Water-street, was presented and confirmed.

A petition of citizens of the Eighth Ward was presented, protesting against the carrying of prisoners in the city railroad cars, which was referred to the Health Officer and Mayor.

The following communication from the Mayor, in relation to the renaming and renumbering of certain streets of the city, was presented, and which will be read with interest by those affected by the changes proposed:

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return to you without my approval, and for the reasons herein set forth, the ordinance, as adopted by your honorable body, changing the names of certain streets in this city. In the first place, I am convinced that the object and interest of the law which empowers the Common Council to adopt an ordinance of the kind, was to provide for the changing of such names only as were applied to two or more streets—to avoid duplicates and triplicates—and to number the houses accordingly, and not to change our entire street nomenclature, as whim, caprice or fancy might dictate. In brief, the idea was to change only where change was actually and obviously necessary, even when under such circumstances, a change would be likely to create, for considerable time, confusion among the people in adapting themselves to it, as well as in the describing or property required in making transfers of the title to the same. A petition which I have received, and which I herewith transmit to you, signed by the leading members of the bar of this city, strongly sets forth the objections to the ordinance in the respect last referred to. Holding these views, I fail to perceive any good and sufficient reason for changing the name of a street because its present appellation may not be deemed euphonious, or because it may be an apparent continuation of another street, or of an avenue or street, or because some street or avenue, as the case may be, may have the same name. The designation, street or avenue, in such cases, surely is sufficient to distinguish one from the other in the public mind. In the next place, the wholesale change proposed would render necessary an almost entire renumbering of all the houses in the city. A street might be numbered properly enough, and yet, if its name was changed on account of its being deemed a continuation of another street, the houses would have to be renumbered to accord with the change. In this way, and in others incident to the alterations, a very heavy expense would be entailed upon the city, without any adequate benefit being received in return. The present condition of the city finances will not warrant any such action on our part. $10,000 was appropriated for this work, and that sum was at the time believed ample for its accomplishment, certainly to the extent to which it was deemed necessary; yet I learn that the money is nearly exhausted, and the work hardly commenced on the scale on which it has been inaugurated. To complete it would require, as I am informed, from $30,000 to $50,000. I am free to admit that a few of the changes proposed in the ordinance, and which seem to come within the scope of the ideas I have suggested, meet with no approval. But adopted as a whole, as was the ordinance, I am not permitted to make any selection, and am forced either to approve or disapprove of the charges in bulk. The large majority being liable to the objections I have here set forth, I am therefore compelled to file with you my disapproval of the ordinance.

Respectfully,

A. M. WOOD, Mayor.

The communication was ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

The ordinance will probably be readopted at a future meeting, in such modified form as will meet the approval of the Mayor.

CONCERT AT THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—A grand concert in aid of the organ fund of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, corner of Hicks and Rapelyea streets, Brooklyn, will take place in the church, on Thursday evening, on which occasion the magnificent instrument will be publicly dedicated. The programme comprises some of the most admired selections from ROSSINI, MENDELSOHN, MOZART and HAYON, KELLER'S song of the "Exile," and GOTTSCHALK'S "Cuban Dance." Mr. H. E. MATTHEWS will officiate as director, and F. F. MULLER as conductor. Mrs. MOZART, Mrs. COOK, Mr. RYDER and Mr. LORENZ, with a chorus of thirty ladies and gentlemen, have volunteered their services for the occasion.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of a child named HENRIETTA KOTH, aged two and a half years, who was killed in Atlantic-street on Sunday by being run over by a railroad car. There was an alarm of fire at the time, and a little boy on the front platform was leaning over to see the engines. The driver drew him back, and his attention being diverted from the horses, the little girl ran under the wheels. The jury exhonorated the driver, but censured the company for allowing children to stand on the platform of the cars.

DARING HOUSE ROBBERY AT BOWRONSVILLE.—The residence of Mr. H. HEMP, Palmetto-street, near Bushwick-avenue, was entered by a burglar, early yesterday morning, and robbed of plate, &c., to the value of over $100. The thief cut the shutters off the window, took out the glass and entered the house while the family were asleep. Having succeeded in taking away many articles, he returned the second time, but was scared away by a slight noise made by Mr. HEMP.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.—Mr. WILLIAM RUSHMORE, an old resident of Brooklyn, who for many years occupied the positions of Justice of the Peace and Superintendent of the Poor, died at his late residence in Classon-avenue, on Sunday last.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE DEAD LOCK IN THE JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—The members of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City have been endeavoring to effect an organization for the past ten weeks, and during that time have held some twenty meetings, but so far have not been able to elect a President—the members being divided nine and nine, while ten votes are necessary for a choice. A meeting was held last evening, when Alderman PANOBORN was elected Chairman pro tem., and JOHN E. SCOTT acted as Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and a motion was made to approve them, to which Alderman GAFNEY raised an objection, on the ground that the proceeding would be illegal. The motion to approve was lost by a tie vote. A communication was received from Minot Engine Company No. 7, inviting the members of the board to be present on the occasion of the reception of their new engine, to-day, (Wednesday.) The bonds of the Corporation Attorney, R. C. MCCLELLAND, were presented, and a motion to lay them on the table was lost by a vote of 9 to 9. A motion to refer the bonds to a committee was also lost by a tie vote. Two veto messages were presented from His Honor Mayor CLEVELAND—one disproving the resolution reinstating to duty Policeman SIMMONS and Chanceman DOLAN, and the other against the ordinance granting permission to the New-York and Fort Lee Railroad Company to lay down rails in certain streets in Jersey City. A motion to pass the resolution and ordinance, notwithstanding the objection of the Mayor, was lost, 9 ayes, 9 nays. A motion to go into an election for a city weigher and measurer was lost by the usual 9 vote, and the board adjourned. After the adjournment some of the members became engaged in an excited discussion, during which such choice epithets as "liar," "sneaker," "two-forty nag," "a good wind would blow you on either side," &c., were freely used.

REGATTA OF THE JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB.—The annual regatta of the Jersey City Yacht Club took place yesterday afternoon, and was quite an interesting affair and somewhat exciting, owing to the fact that there was a good spanking breeze. The following named boats took part in the contest: Second Class—Sea Bird, Nettie, Zephyr, Jessie, Lizzie and Neptune. First Class—Winnie, Sunnyside, Petrel and Silas. The Silas, owned by Commodore WALTON, was the winner in the first class, and the Nettie, owned by J. DEAN, in the second class. The steamboat *Thomas Kelly*, with a party of ladies and gentlemen, accompanied the yachts, and were thus afforded a fine view of the races.

Evening Exchange.

$65,000	Am. Gold	140¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	82¾
111,000	do	140¾	400	do	82¾
120,000	do	141	200	do	s3 82¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	93¾	100	do	s3 82¾
300	do	s3 93¾	500	do	83
100	do	93¾	100	do	83¼
200	Erie Railway	s3 75¾	200	do	b3 83¼
800	do	75¾	700	Cleve. & Pitts.	65

The New-York Times.

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THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Stanton's Report for Last Year.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

The Work Performed by the Different Bureaus.

INTERESTING MEDICAL STATISTICS

How the Conscription Worked.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The report of Mr. Secretary STANTON for the year 1864, has just been published. It is a long and very interesting document, containing as it does the reports of the different bureaus of the War Department. These are the Adjutant-General's, Paymaster-General's, Ordnance, Engineer's, Subsistence, Quartermaster-General's, Provost-Marshal-General's and Surgeon-General's. Many of the interesting and valuable facts have never before been published; hence we quote from this document very largely, and we are sure our readers will be repaid for its perusal.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

From the Adjutant-General's report we learn that from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 31st of October, of the same year, the enlistments into the regular army numbered 13,019 men, and the transfers from the army to the navy, in the same period, numbered 3,568 men.

Between the 1st of November, 1863, and the 31st of October, 1864, there were forwarded to the field:

One, two and three years' recruits, for old and new organizations	366,459
Drafted men	42,727
One-hundred-day troops	80,640
	480,826
In the same period there were mustered out and discharged:	
Three-year volunteers	51,174
One-hundred-day troops	80,640
Veterans furloughed and returned to field	136,300
Total discharged, forwarded and furloughed	757,940

Over two hundred flags, captured from the rebels in various battles, have been received. They have been properly labeled, registered, and deposited for safe keeping. Many others are supposed to have been disposed of by persons who captured, or had them in possession, in ignorance of their being public property.

One hundred and six enlisted men were presented with medals of honor for capturing rebel flags, and other acts of bravery.

Secretary STANTON'S report of the operations of his department for the year 1864 has just been published. It is a very long, but deeply interesting document, containing, as it does, many statistics connected with the bureau of the Adjutant-General, Chief Engineer, Judge-Advocate-General, Commissary-General, Provost-Marshal-General, Surgeon-General, Ordnance, and Quartermaster-General. A synopsis of the reports of these bureaus, made by Mr. STANTON, has already been published, but we propose to lay before our readers to-day some interesting facts and statistics not heretofore published.

THE COLORED TROOPS.

Col. FOSTER, in charge of the Bureau of Colored Troops, reports that on the 31st of October, 1863, there were fifty-eight regiments of colored troops, numbering thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and seven men. October 20, 1864, there were in the service one hundred and forty regiments, including all arms, with a total strength of one hundred and one thousand nine hundred and fifty, divided as follows, viz:

Twelve regiments artillery, heavy	12,296
Artillery (light,) eight batteries	853
Six regiments cavalry	5,605
One hundred and twenty-one regiments infantry	83,286
Total	101,950

This branch of the service, up to that time, (October 20, 1864,) lost by battle, discharges, desertions and diseases, 33,139 men. From July 4, 1864, to October 15, 1864, 2,510 colored recruits were mustered into the service.

Up to November 7, 1864, Gen. L. THOMAS had organized along the Mississippi River the following colored troops:

Four regiments of cavalry	4,800
Six regiments of heavy artillery	10,800
Four companies of light artillery	720
Forty regiments of infantry	40,000
Total	56,320

The number of soldiers would have been larger but for the pressing need for the negroes in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The total amount expended by this department for the year was $6,345,191 74. The amount appropriated by Congress for the prosecution of the works on which this sum has been expended, including the Military Academy, was $6,959,297.

The Military Academy has continued to fulfill the purpose for which it was created, by collecting and procuring from all nations the arts and sciences connected with the defences of our country, and imparting the knowledge of them, so far as it is applicable to our people, to the cadets enjoying the benefits of a military education at this national institution.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The supplies of subsistence stores for the army have been mostly procured in the markets of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and St. Louis, and forwarded from these points to the principal depots for the several armies in the field, whence they have been distributed to minor, less permanent, or more advanced depots, according to the varying wants and positions of the troops. Subsistence stores to a limited extent have also been purchased at many other points when required for local issues.

The reduction of the ration by the act of June 20, 1864, to the ration as it existed before the act of August 3, 1861, is proved to be a measure of economy, whilst it provides the soldier with a sufficient quantity of food. Some officers familiar with the subject are of opinion that the ration may be improved without adding materially to its cost, in which opinion Gen. DYER refuses to concur.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The operations of this bureau for the sixteen months previous to March, 1865, were as follows:

Number of records of general courts-martial and military commissions reviewed	33,896
Number of reports made as to the regularity of proceedings on applications for restoration to the service, the pardon of offenders, the remission or commutation of sentences, and upon miscellaneous questions referred to this office	9,340

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The report of this officer is, in many respects, the most interesting of the documents from which we quote. The report is dated Nov. 15, 1864. From July 1, 1864, up to that time, 130,000 names were added to the enrollment list, and 285,398 names stricken off. This enrollment showed the national forces, not called out up to Nov. 1, 1864, to consist of 2,784,226 men. In the draft of 1863, the quota drafted for was 194,982, with 50 per cent. added. Of this number 39,417 failed to report, and 164,887 were exempted from physical and other causes, 52,287 paid commutation, 26,001 furnished substitutes, and 9,848 were held to service.

On the 1st of May, 1864, another draft was drawn. The total deficiency drafted for was 50,387

The number reported and examined	85,861
The number exempted for physical disability	21,446
The number exempted for other causes	19,548
The number held to personal service	3,418
The number furnished substitutes	8,903
The number who paid commutation	32,446

On Sept. 19, 1864, another draft was had, and the result, known up to Nov. 1, was as follows:

Number reported and examined	72,432
Number exempted for physical disability	20,332
Number exempted for other causes	19,697
Number held to personal service	19,058
Number furnished substitutes	13,345

The recruiting in rebel States did not progress as satisfactorily as the loyal Governors anticipated. The result, on Nov. 1, was as follows:

Total number of recruiting agents appointed by Governors of loyal States to recruit in rebel States	1,045
Total number of recruits obtained by these agents	2,831

Recapitulation of forces raised and mustered into service for one, two, or three years, between Nov. 1, 1863, and Nov. 1, 1864.

FOR THE ARMY.

Volunteers, white and colored, in loyal States between Nov. 1, 1863, and Nov. 1, 1864	402,606
Volunteers, colored, enlisted in the States in rebellion, between Jan. 1, 1864, and Oct. 15, 1864, and not embraced in the above	22,143
Recruits for regular army, between Jan. 1, 1864, and Oct. 31, 1864	13,871
Veterans who reënlisted before the expiration of their terms of service, between Nov. 1, 1863, and Nov. 1, 1864	136,507
Drafted men and substitutes for drafted men, and men liable to draft, to Nov. 1, 1864	76,550
Total	650,769
Enlistments in the naval service, between Feb. 24, 1864, and Nov. 1, 1864	22,930
Enlistments in the marine corps, between Feb. 24, 1864, and Nov. 1, 1864	1,753
Total	675,452

In estimating the number of troops called into service it has been the rule of the department to take into account the whole number of men mustered, without regard to the fact that the same persons may have been previously discharged after having been accepted and credited on preceding calls.

A large part (near two hundred thousand) of the men accepted in the years 1861 and 1862 were soon found to be unfit for service, and were discharged. (This accounts, partially, for the large excess carried forward for the calls of 1862 and deducted from those of 1863.)

The amount of money received from commutation prior to Nov. 1, 1863, as stated in the last annual report, was	$10,518,000 00
The amount received since that report, and prior to Nov. 1, 1864	15,066,599 25
Total received	$25,584,599 25

The number of deserters arrested between Oct. 1, 1863, and Sept. 30, 1864, was 39,392.

The total number arrested from the time this branch of the bureau went into operation, May 1, 1863, to Sept. 30, 1864, was 60,760, being an average of 3,574 per month; from which it may be inferred that not many who remain in the country escape arrest.

Accompanying Gen. FRY'S report are twenty-two tables of medical statistics, with comparison statements.

The following is the number examined, and the number rejected for physical and mental disability, together with the ratio per 1,000 of exemptions under the first draft:

States.	Number rejected.	Number examined.	Ratio per 1,000.
Maine	5,942	14,304	451.47
New-Hampshire	2,591	7,375	351.39
Vermont	2,183	6,719	324.89
Massachusetts	12,344	29,028	425.24
Rhode Island	1,320	4,097	322.18
Connecticut	3,164	10,818	292.47
New-York, Southern Div.	6,338	24,627	257.35
New-York, Northern Div.	8,627	27,658	311.91
New-York, Western Div.	10,524	29,759	353.64
Pennsylvania, East. Div.	9,806	36,294	270.18
Pennsylvania, West. Div.	10,130	35,607	284.46
Delaware	694	2,175	319.08
Maryland	1,116	4,821	231.48
District of Columbia	1,084	4,290	252.68
Wisconsin	2,871	12,237	218.27
Michigan	1,599	5,879	278.27
Total	80,134	255,188	314.02

Under the second draft the same exhibit is as follows:

States.*	Number exempted.	Number examined.	Ratio per 1,000.
New-Hampshire	441	1,441	306.0
Vermont	48	197	243.6
Massachusetts	1,837	6,689	274.6
New-York	1,668	6,630	251.5
New-Jersey	1,446	7,728	187.1
Pennsylvania	2,480	10,941	226.67
Delaware	369	1,692	218.09
Maryland	2,665	7,686	345.43
Minnesota	1,056	3,125	337.92
Kentucky	961	4,462	215.42
Ohio	2,649	10,299	257.21
Michigan	136	368	369.56
Total	15,744	61,257	257.02

*In those States not named there were no drafts.

Table showing the ratio of exemptions from military service for mental and physical infirmities in the United States, France, Great Britain and Belgium.

Nations.	Years.	Ratio Rejected per 1,000 Examined.	
United States	1863	314.02	
	1864*	.....	257.02
France	1831 to 1843	324.4	
	1859	.....	317.0
Great Britain	1832 to 1851, and 1860 to 1862	317.3	
Belgium	1851 to 1855	320.6	

* Supplementary draft.

The average measurement of the chests (at inspiration) of recruits, substitutes and drafted men, in certain States, was as follows:

New Hampshire, 34 62 inches; Vermont, 36 5; Massachusetts, 34 83; New-York, 35 30; New Jersey, 34 87; Pennsylvania, 34 92; Delaware, 35; Maryland, 35 42; Minnesota, 36 1; Kentucky, 33 58; Ohio, 35 79; Michigan, 36. Total, 35 16.

The average height of the same persons were as follows:

New Hampshire, 5 feet 5.73 inches; Vermont, 5 7.52; Massachusetts, 5 6.74; New-York, 5 5.5; New Jersey, 5 8.86; Pennsylvania, 5 7.08; Delaware, 5 05; Maryland, 5 5.93; Minnesota, 5 5.56; Kentucky, 5 7.02; Ohio, 5 6.64; Michigan, 5 8. Total height, 5 6.44.

THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

The medical statistics of the Veteran Reserve Corps are very interesting.

The principal disabilities for which enlisted men have been transferred to this corps is as follows:

Gun-shot wounds, chronic diarrhea, injuries, disease of the heart, rheumatism, hernia.

The ratio per thousand of gun-shot wounds greatly exceeds that of any other disability for which men have been transferred, (242 35, per thousand,) or nearly every fourth man in this corps has been transferred to it on account of disability produced by honorable wounds.

The list of injuries is not included in this report; if it should it would give a ratio of 326.72 per thousand, nearly every third man.

The prevalence of diarrhea, in its several stages, in the army of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1862, was 653.47 cases in every thousand men; it is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that the ratio of this disease, in the disabilities of the Veteran Reserve Corps, in its chronic form, is found to be 91.56 per thousand.

Disease of the heart occurs in the ratio of 69.30 per thousand, or one in 144. This disease has been one of the most prolific causes for the discharge of men from the service. For the first two months of 1863, the ratio per thousand, discharged for disease of the heart, was 137. In chronic rheumatism, the ratio is 54.44 per thousand, or less than one in every 18.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The total amount of funds received by this department for the year ending June 30, 1864, was	$12,263,988 08
The disbursements were	11,025,731 33

One hundred and eighty two general hospitals, with a capacity of eighty-four thousand four hundred and seventy-two (84,472) beds, were in operation at the date of the last annual report. During the Summer campaigns it was found necessary to establish additional ones and increase the capacity of those nearest the scenes of active operations, giving one hundred and ninety (190) hospitals, with a capacity of one hundred and twenty thousand five hundred and twenty-one (120,521) beds, on the 30th June, 1864.

During the year, the health of the entire army was better than is usual with troops engaged so constantly on active duty, and in arduous campaigns. No destructive epidemics prevailed in any section, and the number of sick and wounded, although large, has been comparatively small in the proportion it has borne to the whole army. At the close of the year, the number of sick and wounded, both with their commands and in general hospitals, was less than sixteen (16) per cent. of the strength of the army. Of this number, 9.3 per cent. were sick, and 6.46 per cent. wounded. The number sick with their respective commands was four per cent., and in general hospitals, 5.3 per cent. of the strength. Of the 6.46 per cent. wounded, nearly one per cent. were with their respective commands, the rest in general hospitals.

The work of reducing the sick reports of the army has not advanced sufficiently to present a detailed statistical report of sickness and mortality during the year, but it is evident that the completed tables will exhibit a lower rate of mortality than in previous years. The deaths from disease during June, 1864, were 2.98 per thousand of mean strength; from wounds, 3.10 per thousand; total deaths 6.08 per thousand, or six-tenths of one per cent. for the month. During the same month of the previous year the total was 7.3 per thousand of mean strength, or over seven-tenths of one per cent.

There were furnished during the year to disabled soldiers 669 legs and 339 arms.

The Army Medical Museum continues to increase in value, and is already one of the most instructive pathological collections in the world. A descriptive catalogue is in course of preparation, an examination of which will, it is thought, fully establish the importance of this institution in connection with the surgical and medical history of the war.

THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Paymaster-General's report is dated Nov. 1, 1864, and is for the year ending June 30, 1864. Gen. BRICE says:

The tabular statement herewith presented exhibits a balance in the hands of Paymasters, at the beginning of the fiscal year, (July 1, 1863,) of $66,6884,58 23. This balance, with the requisitions of this office in favor of Paymasters, and sums received from other sources, amounting to $246,796,281 64, leaves to be accounted for the total sum of $318,865 87, which is done as follows, to wit:

Payments to regular army	$6,112,374 81
Payments to Military Academy	159,847 33
Payments to volunteers	220,853,978 31
Amount of requisitions pending in the treasury, and not issued, June 30, 1864	69,100,000 00
Actual balance in hands of Paymasters on June 30, 1864	17,258,670 42
Total	$313,484,865 87

Of these pending requisitions there have, since June 30, 1864, been issued by the Treasury and disbursed to the army the sum of $68,100,000, leaving yet unissued the sum of $1,000,000, for which requisitions were made before June 30 last.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The amount of appropriations to the department were—$45,279,002 12; the amount of expenditures were—$38,502,822 99.

The following is a report of the ordnance, arms and ammunition remaining in the arsenals on June 30, 1864:

Field cannon and seige guns	2,033
Small arms	1,804,947
Pounds of artillary ammunition	1,831,853

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

In this departments during the past year accounts to the amount of $284,809,697 72 have passed the official examination required by law, prior to the transmission to the Treasury for final examination and settlement. They number 7,913; 7,828 accounts remain on hand to be examined, relating to disbursements, amounting to $221,339,550 48.

During the year preceding the last annual report from this office, the accounts examined and transmitted to the Treasury covered disbursements to the amount of $118,463,312 03.

There were in operation during the year 6,500 miles military telegraph, of which 76 miles are submarine.

One-half of the above, or 3,000 miles, of which 38 were submarine, was constructed during the war.

About one thousand persons have been constantly employed in this service.

One million eight hundred thousand telegraphic messages were transmitted during the year.

The average cost of these messages, therefore, charging the whole yearly expense of construction, maintenance, and operation to them, would be only thirty cents.

There has been purchased during the year about 9,500 army wagons, 1,100 ambulances, and harness for 175,000 animals.

The special reports of animals and means of transportation with the several armies during the year are imperfect, and the accounts and returns of officers, which contain the exact information, have not yet received their final examination; but it is estimated that there are about 300,000 horses and mules in the service of the army, of which the horses are about 170,000, and the mules about 130,000.

The reports received from armies numbering 626,000 enlisted men, show that there were present with the armies 221,059 animals; among which there are 113,684 serviceable horses, and 87,791 serviceable mules.

With the armies there were present 17,478 army wagons of the transport train, exclusive of ambulances and of the artillery carriages, caissons, limbers, &c.

There were purchased during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, 188,718 horses, 82,320 mules; and there were captured from the enemy in the same time, as reported, 30,308 horses, 9,013 mules.

During the first eight months of the year 1864, the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was supplied with two remounts, nearly 40,000 horses.

The charge of the national cemeteries and the burial of deceased soldiers, and others dying in the service of the United States in hospitals in and about Washington, is under the jurisdiction of this office, and is probably the most important of my specialties.

The following is the number of men who died in hospitals, in the vicinity of Washington, from Aug. 1, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1864:

Cemetery.	White.	Black.
Old Soldiers' Home	5,447	529
Union	.....	1,012
Harmony	473	2,667
New National, Arlington	2,619	231
Total	8,539	4,169

The nativity of a portion of these is as follows: United States, 4,910; England, 142; Ireland, 444; Scotland, 49; Wales, 7; France, 22, and Germany, 306.

In addition to what we print above, there are many details which it would be impossible to print in a newspaper article.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

PROCEEDINGS ON WEDNESDAY.

Argument of Mr. Doester in Behalf of Payne—A Declaration from Atzerott.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 21.

The court being called to order, Mr. DOESTER, counsel for PAYNE and ATZEROTH, proceeded to read his argument in behalf of PAYNE. There are three things, he said, in the case of the prisoner PAYNE, which are admitted beyond cavil or dispute: First, that he is the person who attempted to take the life of the Secretary of State; second, that he is not within the medical definition of insanity; third, that he believes what he was doing was right and justifiable. The questions as to his identity and insanity are, therefore, settled and among the things of the past; and the sole remaining question is, how far shall his convictions serve to mitigate his punishment? He used the word punishment deliberately, and with the consciousness that in so doing, he admitted that if the prisoner is a responsible being, he ought to be punished; and he said it because he could not allow his duties as counsel to interfere with his convictions as a man, so far as to make him blind as to the worth of the life of a distinguished citizen, and to the awful consequences of an attempt to take it away. If, indeed, such an attempt should be allowed to go without rebuke, then it seemed to him the office is but a perilous exposure to violence. The highest compensation for public service is the destruction which follows assassination, and then our public servants are but pitiable and defenceless offerings to sedition; and surely, if any public servant deserved to be excepted from that fate, it was the illustrious and sagacious statesman who, during a long life of arduous services, has steadfastly checked all manner of faction and public discontent; who, in the darkest days of discord, has prophesied the triumph of concord, and who at all times has been more ready to apply antidotes than the knife to the nation's wounds. That we may accurately, and as fully as the occasion demands, understand the convictions of the prisoner, the counsel proceeds to give a sketch of his life, the customs under which he was reared, and the education which he received. LEWIS PAYNE POWELL is the son of Rev. GEORGE C. POWELL, a Baptist minister, at present supposed to live at Live Oak Station, on the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallahassee, in the State of Florida, and was born in Alabama, in the year 1845. Beside himself, his father had six daughters and two sons. He lived for some time in Worth and Stuart Counties, Georgia, and in 1859 moved to Florida. At the breaking out of the war, but four years ago, the prisoner was a lad of sixteen, engaged in superintending his father's plantation and a number of slaves. We may safely presume that occupied in the innocent pursuits of country life, he daily heard the precepts of the Gospel from his father, and that in the society of his sisters, the hardy life of a planter was softened by the charms of a refined and religious circle, and that in the natural course of events he would be to-day, as he was then, a farmer and an honest man. But in 1861, war broke out. War, the scourge and pestilence of the race. The signal which spread like a fire was not long in reaching Live Oak Station. His two brothers enlisted, and LEWIS, though but sixteen, enlisted in Capt. STUART'S company in the Second Florida Infantry, commanded by Col. WARD, and was ordered to Richmond.

Mr. DOESTER proceeded to consider, what in the eyes of this Florida boy, was the meaning of the war, and what the thoughts that drove him from a pleasant home to the field of arms. The counsel pictured in vivid language, the auspices under which young POWELL was trained in a slave community, where it was the custom to defend the institution of slavery in meeting-houses, at political gatherings, and in family places where it was the practice to whip and burn men who preached against the institution and to hunt fugitives with bloodhounds and also those who helped them to freedom. In the eyes of the lad the war meant to abolish this custom, and upheave society from its foundations. His inheritance was to be dissipated; his vassal equal; his laws invaded; his religion confounded; his politics a heresy. For this the lad was going to fight in the defence of social system. He was going to fight in behalf of the traditional precept of the State—to defend State rights. For a third reason, he was going to fight to show that he was a better man than the Northerners, under the deep conviction prevailing in his section that their blood and breeding was better than that of the Northerners. The fourth reason was to repel invasion. These were his incentives, but he had been schooled and trained to war by the bowie-knife-and-pistol code of honor prevalent there.

The counsel asks whether in the wide world there is another school in which the prisoner could so well have been trained for assassination as in this slave autocracy. Mr. D. proceeds to argue that in the prisoner is to be found the legitimate moral offspring of slavery, State rights, chivalry and delusion, and then goes on to inquire if we, as the American people, are not responsible for the wicked school in which he was educated, and if we will determine to destroy him because he learned but as we instructed; but there is another school before him—the school of war. At Richmond his regiment joined the army of Gen. LEE, and was joined to A. P. HILL'S corps. With it he passed through the Peninsular campaign, and the battles of Chancellorville and Antietam. Here he heard that his two brothers had been killed at the battle of Murfreesboro. Finally on the 3d of July, 1863, in the charge upon the Federal centre at Gettysburgh, he was wounded and taken prisoner, and detailed as a nurse in a Pennsylvania hospital. The demoralizing effect of his two years' campaigning as a private in the army, which he entered as a boy of sixteen, is shown. He is one of that army who made baskets and cups out of the bones of Union soldiers; who starved their prisoners; who plundered the dead; who slew men after surrender, and were commanded by officers who had violated their oaths to the United States—an army that believed any means justifiable that helped the cause of Southern independence; and finally, an army that held the person and Cabinet of the President of the United States in holy execration. This is the horrible demoralization of civil war, and on those responsible for this war should rest the responsibility of the acts of this plastic boy, who came into the world in the year of the annexation of Texas, has lived but four Administrations, is younger than the last compromise with slavery. He is the moral product of the war, and belongs to those who first began it. How does he differ from the other rebel soldiers? The best rebel soldiers have fired at Mr. LINCOLN and SEWARD; have approached the city by stealth from Baltimore, and aimed to destroy the government by a sudden blow. So did he. What then has he done that every rebel soldier has not tried to do? Only this—he has ventured more, he has shown a higher courage, a better hate, a more ready sacrifice. He has aimed at the head of a department instead of the head of a corps. To us the President appeared as the savior of the nation from civil war, and Mr. SEWARD as the great pacificator—the savior from foreign war. But to this boy and to five millions of his fellow-countrymen, the one appeared as the usurper, invader and violator of laws and the destroyer of life, liberty and property, and the other as his adviser in oppression, and the slippery advocate of an irrepressible conflict. He differed from the Southern army simply because he surpassed it in courage, and he differed from a patriot and a martyr, simply because he was mistaken in his duty. But there is a third school before him. From Gettysburgh he was sent to West Buildings Hospital, Pratt-street, Baltimore, and remained till October, 1863, when seeing no hope of exchange, he deserted for his regiment of cavalry at Fauquier. He remained in that service till January 1, 1865. On that day, as we see by the narrative of Mrs. GRANT, he saved the lives of two Union soldiers. About the same time he, like many other Southern soldiers, began to despair of the Confederacy, came to Alexandria, sold his horse, gave his name as PAYNE, took the oath of allegiance as a refugee from Fauquier and went to Baltimore and took a room at the house of Mrs. BRONSON, the lady he met at Gettysburgh, and resolved to wait for the return of peace. In this third school—the rebel cavalry service—he received further damaging training, and amongst the people of London and Fauquier, who had suffered most from the war, gained an added acrimony and hate for those deemed their oppressors. But there is a fourth school before him—the school of necessity. He was in Baltimore without trade or profession; he was unused to manual labor; in perplexity, he whiled away his time in reading medical works and brooding in his chamber; while in this condition the fracas occurred at his boarding-house by which he was arrested, brought before the Provost-Marshal, and ordered north of Philadelphia. Everywhere the sky is dark to him. He is proscribed among Northern men as a rebel; despised among Southern men in Baltimore as a recreant Southerner, and a by-word among Southern men at home—a deserter. Penniless and friendless, the earth seems to reject him, and God and man to be against him. This is the work of civil war. His education is now completed; slavery has taught him to wink at murder; the So uthern army has taught him to practice and justify murder; guerrilla warfare has taught him to love murder; necessity has taught him resolution to commit murder. He needs no further education. His four terms are complete. He graduates an assassin, and of this college the people of the United States have been the stern tutors, guides and professors. It needs now only that some one should employ him. At the beginning of the war POWELL one night went to the theatre at Richmond. It was the first play that POWELL ever saw, and he was spellbound with the magical influence of the stage. He was attracted by the voice and manner of one of the actors, J. WILKES BOOTH. Although a private soldier, POWELL considered himself the equal of any man, and after the play was over sought and gained an introduction to the actor. Never were two natures thrown together so different, yet one so well calculated to rule the other. The soldier was tall, rough, frank, generous, illiterate; the actor was of a delicate mould, polished, graceful, subtle, with brilliant powers, and abundant stock of reading. They saw enough of each other to form a close intimacy, sufficient to complete the control of BOOTH over the prisoner, and parted not to meet again for nearly four years. In the twilight of that memorable day in March, POWELL was dragging himself along the street past Barnum's Hotel, a poor creature, overcome by destiny. Suddenly a familiar voice hailed him. Looking up the steps he saw the face of the Richmond actor. The actor, on his side, expressed astonishment to find POWELL in such a plight, and POWELL answered him in a few words: "BOOTH, I want food; I am starving." Under other circumstances BOOTH might have given him bread, but he was filled with a mighty scheme, for he had just come from Canada, and was lying in wait for agents. He seized with eagerness the poor man's hunger to wind about him his toils, saying: "I will give you as much money as you want, but you must swear to stick by me; it is in the oil business." A hungry stomach is not cautious of oaths, and POWELL then swore that fatal oath binding his soul as firmly to BOOTH as Faust to Mephistopheles, and went in and feasted. Next morning BOOTH gave him money enough to buy a change of clothing and keep him for a week. POWELL now began to be anxious to know what plan it was to make him rich, but BOOTH answered evasively, it was the oil business. He knew well enough that he had to do with a desperate man, but he knew also that a proposition of a guilty character might be rejected.

Mr. DOESTER proceeded to describe and narrate, in animated language, the manner in which BOOTH, step by step, worked on the mind of his victim, depicting to the prisoner the wrongs of the South and the guilt of her oppressors, and wrought him up to a pitch of frenzied passion to avenge the wrongs of his country, and set himself right with his countrymen, who despised him as a recreant. BOOTH saw his victim was ready, and hastened to impart his mysterious plans. The plan was to go to Washington, take a ride with confederates to the Soldiers' Home, capture the President, and deliver him to the rebel authorities. On the evening of the 14th of April, at 8 o'clock, BOOTH told him the hour had struck, placed in his hands the knife, the revolver, and the bogus package of medicine, and told him to do his duty, and gave him a horse, with directions to meet him at Anacosta Bridge, and he went and did the deed. I, said Mr. DOESTER, have asked him why he did it. His only answer is: Because I believed it my duty.

Mr. DOESTER argued that PAYNE, at the time he committed this deed, had no will of his own, but had surrendered his will completely to BOOTH, under that influence—that complete supremacy of one mind over another—that has gone by various names amongst various nations, and which we call mesmerism. BOOTH was a person peculiarly gifted with this unaccountable influence, and the prisoner was further held to BOOTH by the ties of gratitude, by his oath, by the ties of interest and the ties of sympathy in a common cause. Hence the explanation why, when informed of BOOTH'S plans, he did not inform the authorities and break away from BOOTH.

Mr. DOESTER drew a distinction between the hired assassin, who kills for gold, and the fanatical assassin, who deems it his duty to offer up his own life in exchange for the life he believed to be a public enemy, and concludes that PAYNE was of the latter class. The erect bearing, the patience, the smiling self-possession of the prisoner, were referred to as indicating the political fanatic—a monomaniac on the subject of duty. He urged that this man wishes to die in order to gain the full crown of martyrdom, and therefore if we gratify him, he will triumph over us; but if we spare him, we will triumph over him. If suffered to live he will receive the worst punishment, obscurity, and the public will have nothing to admire. He has killed no man, and if he be put to death, we shall have the anomaly of the victim surviving the murderer, and under the laws he can be punished only for assault and battery with intent to kill, and therefore imprisoned.

Mr. DOESTER proceeded with other considerations why the prisoner's life should be saved; and before concluding spoke of the many good qualities he had found in the prisoner by his intercourse with him; his frank manly bearing; his disinclination for notoriety, and his indisposition to screen himself from punishment. His only prominent anxiety was lest the people should think him a hired assassin or a brute; an aversion to being made a public spectacle of, and a desire to be tried at the hands of his fellow citizens.

After an hour's recess taken by the court, Mr. DOESTER entered upon the argument in behalf of ATZEROTH, commencing by offering a statement by his client, as follows:

The prisoner, ATZEROTH, submits the following statement to the court:

I am one of the party who agreed to the capture of the President of the United States or any member of the Cabinet, or Gen. GRANT or Vice-President JOHNSON. The first plot to capture failed; the second, to kill, I broke away from the moment I heard of it; this is the way it came about; on the evening of the 14th of April I met BOOTH and PAYNE at the Herndon House in this city, at 8 o'clock; he (BOOTH) said he himself would take charge of Mr. LINCOLN and Gen. GRANT, PAYNE should take Mr. SEWARD and I should take Mr. JOHNSON. I told him I would not do it; that I had gone into the thing to capture, but I was not going to kill. He told me that I was a fool; that I would be hung anyhow—that it was death to every man who backed up, and so we parted. I wandered about the streets till two o'clock in the morning, and then went to the Kimmell House, and from there pawned my pistol at Georgetown, and went to my cousin's house in Montgomery County, where I was arrested. The 19th following after I was arrested, I told Provost-Marshal WELLS and Provost-Marshal MCPHAIL the whole story; also told it to Capt. MUNSON, and Col. WELLS told me if I pointed out the way BOOTH had gone I would be reprieved; and so I told him I thought he had gone down Charles County in order to cross the Potomac. The arms which were found in my room at the Kirkwood House and a black coat do not belong to me. On the afternoon of the 14th of April HERROLD called to see me and left the coat there. It is his coat, and all in it belongs to him as you can see by the handkerchiefs marked with his initials, and with the name of his sister, Mrs. NAYLOR. Now, I will state how I passed the whole of the evening of the 14th of April. In the afternoon, about two o'clock, I went to NETHER'S stable on Eighth-street, near D, and hired a dark bay mare, and rode into the country for pleasure, and on my return put her up at NAYLOR'S stable. The dark bay horse which I had kept at NAYLOR'S before, on or about the 3d of April, belonged to BOOTH, and also the saddle and bridle; I had charge of him to sell him and I do not know what became of him; at about six in the evening I went to NAYLOR'S again took out the mare. I rode out for an hour and returned her to NAYLOR'S. It was then nearly eight and I told him to keep the mare ready at ten o'clock in order to return her to the man I hired her from; from there I went to the Herndon House; BOOTH sent a message to "Oyster Bay," where I was, saying he wanted to see me and I went; BOOTH wanted me to murder Mr. JOHNSON; I then went to the "Oyster Bay," on the avenue, above Twelfth-street, and whiled away the time till about ten. I got the mare, and having taken a drink with the hostler, galloped about town and went to the Kimmell House. From there I rode down to the depot and returned my horse, riding up Pennsylvania-avenue to Kelther's. From Kelther's I went down to the Navy-yard to get a room with WASH. BRISCOE. He had none, and by the time I got back to the Kimmell House it was near two. The man THOMAS was a stranger I met on the street. Next morning, as stated, I went to my cousin RICHTER'S, in Montgomery County. GEORGE A. ATZEROTH.

Mr. DOESTER, proceeding with his argument, quoted the specification under which the prisoner ATZEROTH is charged, as follows: "And in further prosecution of said conspiracy and its traitorous and murderous designs, the said GEORGE A. ATZEROTH did, on the night of the 14th of April, 1865, and about the same hour aforesaid, within the military department and military lines aforesaid, lie in wait for ANDREW JOHNSON, then Vice-President of the United States aforesaid, with the intent, unlawfully and maliciously, to kill and murder the said ANDREW JOHNSON." In support of this specification the government has submitted the testimony of WEICHMAN and Miss SURRATT, that he was frequently at Mrs. SURRATT'S in company with BOOTH; of GREENWALT, that he had interviews with BOOTH at the Kimmell House, and that he said on the 1st of April: "GREENWALT, I am pretty near broke, though I have friends enough to give me as much money as will keep me all my life; I am going away one of these days, and will return with as much money as will keep me all my life time;" of MARCUS P. NORTON that he overheard him in conversation with BOOTH, in which it was said, about the evening of the 3d of March, that if the matter succeeded as well with JOHNSON as it did with old BUCHANAN, the party would be sold, and also that the character of the witnesses would be such that nothing could be proved by them; of Col. NEVINS, that he was asked by the prisoner between 4 and 5 of the afternoon of the 12th of April at the Kirkwood House to point out Mr. JOHNSON while at dinner; of JOHN FLETCHER, that on or about April 3 the prisoner owned a horse and saddle which he afterward said was sold in Montgomery County, and which was afterward found near Camp Barry Hospital, on the night of the 14th of April, and also that he got a dark bay mare at NAYLOR'S on the evening of the 14th, which he had brought there in the morning, and rode her away at half-past six; brought her back at eight; returned again at ten, ordered his mare, took a drink, said, "If this thing happens to-night you will hear of a present;" and said of the mare, "She is good on a retreat;" that then he rode to the Kirkwood House, came out again, went along D-street and turned up Tenth-street; of THOMAS H. GARDNER, that the same dark, bay, one-eyed horse found near Camp Barry, was sold by his uncle to GEO. GARDNER; of JOHN TOFFEY, that the same horse was found at 12:30 A. M., Saturday, April 15, near Camp BARRY; of WASH. BRISCOE, that on the night of the 14th of April, between 12 and 12:30, the prisoner got out of the cars near the Navy-yard, and asked him three times to let him sleep in the store, that he was refused, and said he would return to the Kimmell House; of GREENWALT, that he came to the Kimmell House at 2 A. M., with a man named THOMAS, and hesitated to register his name, and went away in the morning without paying his bill; of Lieut. KEIM, that he slept in the same room with the prisoner at the Kimmell House, and when he (witness) spoke of the assassination, ATZEROTH said it was an awful affair, and that on the Sunday before he saw a knife in his possession—a large bowie-knife in a sheath—and that he (ATZEROTH) remarked: "If one fails, I want the other;" of Mr. CLENDENIN, that he found a knife, similar to the one seen by KEIM in F, between Eighth and Ninth streets, on the morning of the assassination; of ROBERT JONES and JOHN LEE, that ATZEROTH took a room at the Kirkwood House, No. 126, and that in it, on the morning of the 15th, was found a coat containing a pistol loaded, a bowie-knife and handkerchief, marked with the name of J. WILKES BOOTH; of Provost-Marshal MCPHAIL, that ATZEROTH confessed to him that he threw his knife away near the Her

FROM RICHMOND.

Review of the Twenty-fourth Corps, Presentation of Medals and Eagles—Rapid Review of the Operations of the Corps—The Mayor of Richmond Temporarily Suspended—Gen. Patrick and the Impressment of Negroes—Maj.-Gen. Terry Succeeds Gen. Ord.

From our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, June 14, 1865.

The review of the Twenty-fourth Corps, which as postponed on Friday last, on account of the weather, came off yesterday afternoon, in a pelting storm of rain.

The troops marched to the ground at 4:30 P. M. and were formed from right to left, in the following order:

1st. Third Division, Maj.-Gen. CHARLES DEVENS commanding.

2d. Second Division, Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. TURNER commanding.

3d. First Division, Brig.-Gen. OSBORNE commanding.

The formation was in double column closed in mass. Companies of each battalion were equalized—troops marched at half distance—none but mounted officers saluted.

Maj.-Gen. ORD was the reviewing officer, and his arrival on the ground, accompanied by Maj.-Gens. J. GIBBON, TERRY, and their respective staffs, was announced by a salute of thirteen guns.

After reviewing the troops, the General, with a distinguished party of general officers, took a position on a platform raised for the purpose, and the following regiments formed a hollow square in front. The Color Sergeant of each regiment advanced to the platform and received at the hands of the General an eagle. The ball supporting the eagle bore the following inscription:

"Presented by Maj.-Gen. JOHN GIBBON, Commanding Twenty-fourth Army Corps, for gallant conduct at the assault on Fort Gregg, Petersburgh, April 2, 1865."

The regiments thus distinguished were the One Hundredth New-York, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New-York, Thirty-ninth Illinois, Twelfth West Virginia, Tenth Connecticut and Twenty-third Illinois.

The ceremony concluded, the medals awarded by Congress for special deeds of valor were presented to Second Lieut. J. M. Curtis, 12th West Virginia Volunteers.

Color Sergt. J. McKie, 89th New-York.
Sergt. B. Gardner, 34th Massachusetts.
Sergt. T. McGraw, 23d Illinois.
Sergt. A. Tucker, 10th Connecticut.
Sergt. James Howard, 158th New-York.
Corp. Chas. Hunter, 34th Massachusetts.
Corp. F. C. Thompson, 116th Ohio.
Corp. P. Highland, 23d Illinois.
Corp. A. O. Apple, 12th Virginia.
Corp. A. R. Allen, 39th Illinois.
Corp. J. Kaul, 100th New-York.
Private J. Van Mitten, 116th Ohio, for bravery at the capture of Fort Gregg.

The review and presentations concluded, the General and a large party of officers and friends remained on the ground for two or three hours, and spent a very agreeable time endeavoring to counteract any pernicious consequences that might follow the drenching rain, by fortifying the inner man, and by the interchange of genial sentiments generally.

As the Twenty-fourth Corps will not meet again probably, as a distinct organization, it will be interesting to take a rapid glance at its operations.

The Twenty-fourth Corps was formed by an amalgamation of the Tenth and Eighteenth on the 4th of December, and was commanded by Gen. E. O. GRD. Upon that General assuming the command of the Army of the James, Gen. JOHN GIBBON was appointed to the command of the Twenty-fourth.

On the 27th of March, the First and Second Divisions (the Second is called the Independent) were withdrawn from the north side of the James. The Third being left in charge of the works, and the first troops to enter Richmond on the 3d of April. The First and Second marched all night and all the next day, getting into camp near Fort Seibert on the evening of the 28th—one of the best marches on record.

On the 29th they took up the position vacated by the Second Corps, the left resting on Hatcher's Run, near the Armstrong House.

On the 30th the Second Division was moved across Hatcher's Run, to take position on the right of the Second Corps, and the next day crossed to the north side of the Run, driving in the enemy's pickets, capturing many of them, and connecting with the First Division, which also moved forward, capturing several hundred prisoners.

On the 1st of April they had a heavy skirmish with the enemy; put a battery in position on the line of the Second Division, taking in reverse a portion of the enemy's line on the south side of the run and in front of the Second Corps. Every arrangement was made for an assault in the morning, to cooperate with the Sixth and Ninth Corps.

Early on the morning of the 2d the command (except HARRIS' brigade of the Independent Division) was ordered to the support of the Sixth Corps, which had broken through the enemy's lines near Fort Welch. The movement was obeyed with alacrity. Meantime, HARRIS' brigade carried the enemy's lines in front of them. On reaching the vicinity of Fort Welch, where the Sixth Corps had broken through, the First Division was found in line of battle and confronting two strong works, Forts Gregg and Baldwin, which had been erected by the enemy to protect his right of the town. Preparations were at once made to chrrge these works, and the order was given.

The troops moved steadily forward under a heavy fire of both artillery and musketry, and gained Fort Gregg to find it surrounded by a deep, wide ditch, partially filled with water and flanked by a fire from both right and left. The enemy made a desperate resistance, and it was not until Fort Gregg was almost surrounded that the place was finally taken by the last of several determined dashes with the bayonet—simultaneously with the fall of Fort Baldwin. This assault, one of the most desperate of the war, succeeded, by the obstinate courage of the troops, but at a great cost—55 of the enemy's dead were found inside Fort Gregg—whilst the loss in the corps during the operations was 122 killed and 592 wounded.

On the 5th the corps reached Burke's Station, and on the 6th resumed the march toward Farmville, to head off LEE's army, which was trying to get around the left flank toward Danville.

The corps came upon the enemy intrenched at Rice's Station, and at once made preparations to attack him; but darkness intervened, and during the night the enemy fell back. The threatening position of the corps in the vicinity of the Danville road prevented the enemy making use of it, and forced him to retreat across the Appomattox at that point.

At daylight on the morning of the 8th, the corps started up the Lynchburgh road, and learning that the enemy was before them, and that SHERIDAN's cavalry needed assistance, pushed forward with a will The First Division was moved up on a double quick and formed across the road. The Second Division formed on the right of the First.

The manœuvres were rapidly performed, and as soon as they opened fire the enemy fell back, and on the corps reaching the cleared ground, in sight of the Court-house, information was received that negotiations were going on for the surrender of LEE's army.

The corps remained at the Court-house till the 17th, Gen. GIBBON being the principal officer appointed by Gen. GRANT to carry out the stipulations of the surrender. On the 17th the corps started to return, and arrived at Richmond April 24th.

In all these operations the conduct of the troops was admirable. By their rapid marching, they twice succeeded in throwing themselves across the path of the retreating enemy, and by their firm stand there, aided materially in the general final results of the campaign.

The police authority of the city, which for the past ten days has been in the hands of JOSEPH MAYO, Esq., Mayor of Richmond, will again be exercised by the military authorities *until there has been an election by the people of corporate officers.*

There is no truth whatever in the report so prevalent that this temporary suspension of the Mayor's functions is the result of his interference with the negroes.

The impressment of idle negroes, and the annoyances that many who were not idle have been subjected to during the past month, was a consequence of orders issued by Gen. PATRICK; the want of discrimination and the very offensive manner which has occasionally been evinced by those intrusted with the duty of carrying out the orders, is much to be deplored, and has incensed the feelings of a considerable number of respectable colored people.

I was informed this morning by a gentleman holding a very responsible position in the State Government, that a number of unprincipled persons were now in Richmond, using every endeavor to pervert the minds of the negro population; to ferment a spirit of insubordination and resistance to proper authorities; that these persons, under promises of improving the condition of the negroes, had induced them to subscribe considerable sums of money, as much as $4,000 being collected in Richmond and Norfolk.

The Governor is aware of the facts, and will at once take proper means to remove these pestilent fellows and bring them to punishment.

It is expected that Major-Gen. ORD and staff will leave Richmond in a few days for Oregon, and that the duties he has discharged in a spirit so eminently popular and conciliatory will devolve on Major-Gen. TERRY, who arrived here yesterday.

SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

Condition of the Country—Want of Laborers and Agricultural Implements—The Very Poor Absolutely Without Food—Moral Condition of the Negro.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ABINGDON, Va., Thursday, June 8, 1865.

The southwestern part of Virginia, where the Sixteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, Col. J. J. MORRISON, commanding, is stationed, has not suffered so much from devastation as the country nearer to the seat of war. Rebel impressment and conscription have, however, laid a heavy hand upon it, and the impossibility of procuring agricultural implements, combined with the raid made by Gen. WILSON, and the passage of Gen. SHERIDAN's cavalry, with the Sixth Corps, have prevented all the planters from raising more than one-quarter their usual crop. The utter worthlessness of their currency makes those who were considered the wealthiest penniless. Sugar, tea and coffee have not been in use for a long time, and many live entirely on corn bread, while those of the poorer classes, who have been conscripted in the rebel army, are absolutely without food. There is a general disposition on the part of the planters, who appear to be very humane men, to retain their servants on their estates, if the hands who are able-bodied will assist in supporting the aged, decrepit and young—the proportion being five incumbrances to one profitable hand. The Colonel has endeavored to aid them in carrying out this humane policy. It would be conducive to the interests of the government, as well as to the prosperity of the country and the good of society, if this plan were generally followed. A discriminating distribution of agricultural implements would be advantageous. In making issues of rations it is confined strictly to cases of the extremest destitution. Many able-bodied men are suffering pinching poverty who have crops in the ground, but no present means of subsistence. It would be an act of humanity if they were granted rations; but, strictly construing the order, they are withheld. The freshet which occurred on the 27th ult. swept away considerable fencing and washed out the cornfields on the bottom lands. Rust has also appeared in the wheat.

Of clothing there is an absolute scarcity. Many of the children of the first class are without shoes and stockings. The advence of the army caused a destruction of all the liquor, the inhabitants pouring it out to prevent it falling into the hands of our soldiers, so that in many cases of sickness where stimulants are necessary and prescribed, none is to be procured.

The facilities for the mail are *non est.* An introduction of Northern papers to general circulation would tend to restore a healthy disposition of loyalty among the inhabitants who feel in a state of degradation, and the feelings of bitterness against the National Government, so long engendered and cultivated by misrepresentation, are not thoroughly eradicated, although in outward appearance complaisant submission is the rule.

The moral condition of the negro needs improvement. The laxity of matrimonial alliances is deeply to be deplored. Col. MORRISON has established an almshouse for the shelter of indigent negroes who have been discharged by their former masters, or who have voluntarily left the plantations. The able-bodied men can be readily hired, the general price offered being $5 per month and found for terms of six months. Our almshouse is destitute of any comforts, not having cooking utensils, straw or lumber to make accommodations. The Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of Freedmen might be induced to send teachers here to improve the minds of the young and care for those children who have no natural protectors.

The oath of allegiance has been taken by almost all the voting population. It is presumed, as the leading men of the county led the way in subscribing to the oath, that none will abstain. In the ensuing election, if some provision were made to send to the new Legislature some Northern men who are desirous of making Virginia their home, many of whom may be found among officers and intelligent soldiers, their practical ideas on the subject of education and the material progress of the country, it would be attended with beneficial effects.

OUR VETERAN SOLDIERS.

Farewell Order of Major-Gen. Geary to the Second Division of the Twentieth Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
TWENTIETH CORPS,
NEAR BLADENSBURG, Md., June 6, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 28.—The time for the dissolution of this division is now at hand. Before we separate from that organization under whose guiding star most of us have marched and fought for years, your General feels it right and just to address you a parting word.

It may safely be asserted that no organization in any army has a prouder record, or has passed through more arduous, varied and bloody campaigns.

To be assured of this, we have but to enumerate the battles in which all, or many of us have participated: Rich Mountain, Carrick's Ford, Winchester, Port Republic, Bolivar, Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Mill Creek Gap, Resaca, New Hope Church, Pine Hill, Muddy Creek, Noce's Creek, Kolb's Farm, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, and the labors, exposures, and dangers of the Georgia and Carolina campaigns, are lettered on your banners, while the part you have bravely borne in scores of actions, small of note in this war, but equal to battles in other days, is attested by hundreds of scars on your own persons, and by the remembrance of our heroic dead throughout Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and North and South Carolina.

Veterans, truly all of you—men of whom your country is proud, and who are now prouder than ever of your country. Your children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, will have passed away long before your heroic deeds shall have been forgotten, or the memories of that great struggle, throughout which we have stood shoulder to shoulder, and swept from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and back again to the Atlantic, shall cease to nerve our descendants to noble deeds and brave actions. Your country has been saved, and yours is no small share in the glorious right to be proud of the result.

A few months or years hence, and those of us who survive, will again be citizens of the noblest, proudest and freest nation on the globe. *Noble*, because her nobility are her common people, who saved her in the years of peril; *free*, because truth, mighty and prevailing by God's national purifier, the sword, has made her free; *proud*, because unaided and uncountenanced by other nations, she has demonstrated to the world, that the people, who educate all their youth and make all their laws, can, with the strong arms of their educated youth, enforce their laws, msintain their integrity, and pay their debts.

Be justly proud of our common record and of our common country.

Cherish with the memories of the banner under which you gloriously fought, and won the victory, th badge of our Union—the spotless star—emblem of hope and glory.

Soldiers—comrades—farewell. May the memory of our fallen heroes, stricken down by thousands at our side, hallow our parting and consecrate our devotion to our God, our country, and each other.

By command of
Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.
W. T. FORBES, A. A. G.

Gen. Wilson, the Cavalry Leader.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following pen-portrait of Brevet Major-Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, the great cavalry leader of the Southwest. He says:

"He is about five feet seven inches high, well formed, with light hair and blue eyes, and a forehead that indicates great symmetry of character. He is about the best representative of the culture and high-toned gentleman, built upon noble instincts, and a solid basis of native good sense, that I have seen. He graduated from the National Military Academy. He has proved himself a patriot, an ambitious organizer, and a dashing and at the same time prudent soldier. He seems also to possess, in an extraordinary degree, the civil spirit engendered by a deep sympathy with, and earnest and careful study of, the free institutions for whose defence he has been trained. A thorough disciplinarian, he is as far as possible removed from martinetry, and though strict in the performance of his military duties, his well-balanced head and heart utterly incapacitate him for oppression. WILSON is by all odds, the most promising of all the late military cadets. His *physique* is as healthy as his muscle, and sapped by none of the vices that have proved the bane of his school particularly. He does not even use tobacco in any form; yet he is the last man to whom a comrade would think of applying the epithet of 'milk-sop.' His manners are genial, irrespective of rank or 'regular army' *spirit;* his sympathies liberal; his views lofty and expanded, and all balanced by a sound, practical common sense. Brevet Major-Gen. JAMES H. WILSON is indeed a type of 'Young America,' of whom this strong, free, self-ruling nation may well be proud. Straightforward honesty and devotion to the right is, with him, self-justifying; while so healthily hopeful is his faith in human nature, that he believes that rule, and that rule alone, to be necessarily the method of success. LINCOLN, and not NAPOLEON or CÆSAR, is his apotheosis; the memory of the first is already sainted—that of the last will be cherished only by the equally reprobate. WILSON is fluent of expression, yet says nothing for effect; while both his tone and diction are energetic to expletive on the earnest themes that engage him, where his instinct is always to take a leading part. He talks very bluntly to these Georgians, without mincing."

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Large Arrival of Paroled Prisoners.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK STATE MILITARY AGENCY,
ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 15, 1865.

I send you herewith a list of New-York paroled prisoners, who arrived here on the 12th inst. They were all captured at Pleasant Hill, La., on the 9th of April, 1864, and were released on parole on the 27th of May last. Since their capture they have been in prison at Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas. They have had good treatment, and are in fine health and spirits. They will to-day be mustered for payment of commutation of rations, and be sent immediately to Annapolis, Md., and thence forwarded to their respective regiments, or be mustered out of the service. Many of them have not heard from their friends for six months.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Capt Samuel P. Dill, Co A.	Peter Miller, Co A.
First Lieut Charles Nolten, Co G.	Lewis Cooper, Co B.
Sergt Chas Chambers, Co A.	Lawrence Fitzgerald, Co B.
Sergt James F McGraine, Co A.	Wm Southard, Co B.
Corp A. G. Kent, Co A.	Wm Fergerson, Co B.
Corp J L Joosten, Co A.	Capt Lewis Cruger, Co C.
Edwd Loyd, Co A.	Balser Miller, Co C.
Timothy Harrington, Co A.	Lewis Seller, Co C.
Danl Kane, Co A.	George Calversille, Co C.
Bernard McGeghem, Co A.	Christian Wagner, Co C.
James Rogers, Co A.	Thomas Farrell, Co C.
Thomas Clark, Co A.	John Kaffman, Co C.
John Haus, Co A.	Harper Henne, Co C.
Thomas Dnane, Co A.	John Moocher, Co C.
Francis Rogers, Co A.	Sergt James Losee, Co D.
Michael McDonald, Co A.	James Lee, Co D.
John McDonald, Co A.	Stonewall Jackson, Co D.
John Crofort, Co A.	Hugh McDonald, Co D.
Sergt Luther Jordan, Co B.	John U Parsons, Co D.
Joseph D Clark, Co B.	Timothy Quinn, Co D.
Corp John Curtiss, Co B.	Patrick Long, Co D.
Corp John Tucker, Co B.	John Koster, Co D.
Peter Raab, Co B.	Alanson Cole, Co D.
John Brady, Co B.	John Slattery, Co D.
Bryan Fannan, Co B.	John Brown, Co D.
John Phillips, Co B	Sergt Peter F Dodd, Co E.
Timothy Griffin, Co E.	Michael Whalen, Co E.
Wm Will, Co E.	Michael Morris, Co E.
Chas Riley, Co E.	John Dorn, Co G.
Alfred E Gosline, Co E.	Jacob Haffner, Co G.
Martin McConnell, Co E.	Fred Hoffman, Co G.
John G Stagmeyer, Co E.	Peter Johnston, Co G.
Mich Dogherty, Co E.	Richard McGuire, Co G.
Sergt Wm D Bennett, Co F.	Philip Meges, Co G.
Capt J Landrew, Co F.	Henry Miller, Co G.
Capt Chas Hannigan, Co F.	Peter Stekle, Co G.
Ed A Evans, Co F.	Anton Strauss, Co G.
Thos Hayes, Co F.	Adam Strez, Co G.
Jeremiah Bealkey, Co F.	Wm Strebe, Co G.
Isaac Adams, Co F.	Wm Pazzy, Co G.
Francis Watkinson, Co F.	Sergt Thomas F. Wright, Co H.
James Gunn, Co F.	Chas W K Newton, Co H.
Thos McQuillen, Co F.	Bernard Murphy, Co H.
Charles Iverson, Co F.	Thomas P Pigu, Co H.
Wm Lang, Co F.	Capt James Peck, Co H.
Philip Miller, Co F.	Andrew Conklin, Co H.
Washington Paret, Co F	Charles Darly, Co H.
Barnard Cunningham, Co F.	Thomas Peabody, Co H.
Sergt. Rudolph Wenzing, Co G.	Corp William Blanchfield, Co I.
Corp Geo James, Co G.	Corp Alison Stutton, Co I.
Corp Stephen Granton, Co G.	Corp Jacob Ruther, Co I.
Corp Alonzo Augustenberger, Co G.	Wm Alderson, Co I.
Conrad Beltzer, Co G.	Arthur Berran, Co I.
Joseph Bergold, Co G.	Michael Denken, Co I.
James Thompson, Co I.	Geo Hutchinson, Co I.
Peter McCarille, Co I.	Thomas Cook, Co I.
John Robinson, Co I.	Maurice Andrew, Co K.
Wm Lambert, Co K.	Paul Leclair, Co K.
John Peers, Co K.	John Collins, Co K.
Patrick Elwood, Co K.	William Lynch, Co K.
William Kealer, Co K.	John Bowen, Co K.
George William, Co K.	Michal Wayne, Co K.
Isaac Deighton, Co K	Frederick Shick, Co K.
	Michael Murphy, Co K.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Sergt-Maj Harry P. Fitch.	Gotlieb Waldberger, Co F.
Sergt Samuel Wilson, Co A.	Henry Baddor, Co F.
William Trevivic, Co A	Michael Snyder, Co F.
John Jones, Co A.	Peter Kennedy, Co G.
William Bell, Co A.	Francis Doyle, Co G.
Jacob Talarmine, Co A.	Sergt Joseph S. Aole, Co H.
Henry Kinney, Co A.	Sergt Lewis E. Ruff, Co H.
James Landers, Co K.	Capt Jacob Shonk, Co H.
John Cunningham, Co C.	Capt Gustavus Cole, Co H.
Charles Rondthaner, Co C.	Jacob V. Smith, Co H.
Daniel F. E. Sullivan, Co C.	Mathias Buchele, Co H.
Sergt Lorenzo D. Evans, Co D.	John Poole, Co L
Garrett Wallace, Co D.	Abraham Vanurden, Co L
Philip Fitzsimmons, Co D.	Joseph Wegner, Co I.
Simon Devalle, Co D.	William Smith, Co L
Samuel Leszinski, Co K.	James Rose, Co I.
Terrance O'Brien, Co D.	Frederick Hall, Co K.
Charles Regear, Co E.	Emil Wichart, Co K.
John S. Lawler, Co E.	Joseph Geity, Co K.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Corp Henry R Loomis, Co E.	John O'Brien, Co D.
Corp Patrick Calahan, Co F.	Wm Schrsus, Co D.
Geo W Berrian, Co E.	Wm Shratz, Co D.
John Crumet, Co E.	Alex Shamburger, Co D.
Chas Wheeler, Co D.	Wm Mitchell, Co D.
Robert Moore, Co E.	John S Davis, musician, Co D.
Thos Vaughn, musician, Co E.	Chas Wilson, Co C.
Wm Pierce, Co E.	Wm Roosevelt, Co C.
James Henry, Co E.	John Williams, Co C.
Samuel Davis, Co A.	Geo H Smith, Co C.
Chas S Sawyer, Co A.	

The following is a list of New-York soldiers who died at Camp Ford:

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Wm Pool, Co I.	Wm Steinkampe, Co G.
Benj Southard, Co A.	James Burke, Co D.
Thos Harlip, Co H.	John White, Co I.
Samuel Atkinson, Co K.	Christopher Leavy, Co F.
Frederick Preiss, Co G.	Frederick Stronser, Co K.
Wm Baker, Co I.	Andrew Murray, Co D.
Edward Swalders, Co G.	Wm Caffery, Co D.
Serg Charles G Matthews, Co F.	Hugh Donnelly, Co C.
Francis Burns, Co E.	Wm L Brown, Co E.
Daniel Crowell, Co D.	Carstnett Venagnyon, Co I.
Thos Coyne, Co I.	Wm Leavy, Co A.
John O Brien, Co D.	Frederick Secondy, Co G.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

John Cassidy, Co C.	Joseph Cahill, Co C.
Alex B Scott, Co C.	Frederick Farmer, Co D.
Henry R Bowden, Co C.	John Donahoe, Co D.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Michael Leeger, Co C.	James W Lansing, Co H.
George Cropp, Co C.	Sergt Geo Chambers, Co H.

The following were left at New-Orleans in hospital:

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

John Hagerty, Co A.	Thomas Whelan, Co H.
James Foxerty, Co B.	Corp Daniel Gray, Co R
John McGuire, Co D.	James Spence.
Francis Bloomer, Co H.	

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Nathan R Raynor, Co C.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Thomas Carroll, Co H.	Loren Stagsted, Co K, sick at Marine Hospital.

The Last Campaign of the Army of the Potomac.

The following documents complete the history of the last campaign of the Army of the Potomac:

CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS,
DINWIDDIE COURT-HOUSE, March 31, 1865.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Commanding Armies United States:

The enemy's cavalry attacked me about 10 o'clock to-day on the road coming in from the west and a little north of Dinwiddie Court-house. This attack was very handsomely repulsed by Gen. SMITH's brigade of CROOK's division, and the enemy was driven across Chamberlain's Creek. Shortly afterward the enemy's infantry attacked on the same creek in heavy force, and drove in Gen. DAVIES' brigade, and advancing rapidly gained the forks of the road at J. BOISSEAU'e. This forced DEVIN, who was in advance, and DAVIES, to cross to the Boydton road. Gen. GREGG's brigade and Gen. GIBBS' brigade, who had been toward Dinwiddie, then attacked the enemy in the rear very handsomely. This stopped the march toward the left of our infantry, and finally caused them to turn toward Dinwiddie, and attack us in heavy force. The enemy then again attacked at Chamberlain's Creek and forced SMITH's position. At this time CAPEHART and PENNINGTON's brigades of CUSTER's division came up and a very handsome fight occurred.

The enemy have gained some ground, but we still hold in front of Dinwiddie, and Davies and Devin are coming down the Boydton road to join us.

The opposing force was Pickett's division, Wise's independent brigade of infantry, and Fitzhugh Lee's, Rosser's and W. H. Lee's cavalry commands.

The men have behaved splendidly. Our loss in killed and wounded will probably number 450 men; very few were lost as prisoners.

We have of the enemy a number of prisoners.

This force is too strong for us. I will hold ont to Dinwiddie Court House until I am compelled to leave.

Our fighting to-day was all dismounted.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

DABNEY MILLS,
March 31, 1865, 10:06 P. M.

Major-Gen. Sheridan:

The Fifth Corps has been ordered to your support. Two divisions will go by J. BOISSEAU's and one down the Boydton road. The division of HAYS has been sent to RICHARDSON's cavalry, which will reach you by the Boydton road.

All these forces except the cavalry should reach you by 12 to-night.

You will assume command of the whole force sent to operate with you, and use it to the best of your ability to destroy the force which your command has fought so gallantly to-day.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket—The Grand Match in Philadelphia—A Large Crowd of Spectators and a Fine Display of Cricket—New-York vs. Philadelphia—The First Day's Play.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

The grand match between two selected elevens of the above cities, the eleven of New-York consisting of players from the St. George, New-York, Newark and Long Island Clubs, while the Philadelphia eleven were taken from the Young America Club, of Germantown, and the Philadelphia Club, was commenced on the Camden Cricket Ground, Philadelphia, on Monday, June 19, in the presence of one of the most numerous assemblages seen at a cricket-match for a number of years past, the interest in the match itself, and the fact of its being a complimentary benefit given the worthy professional, TOM SENIOR, attracting a large assemblage of cricketers from all parts of the country, the attendance of visiting cricketers from other cities being more numerous than known since the advent of the All England Eleven in this country. The list of players included Messrs. Gibbes, Kendall, Richardson and Harry Wright from the St. George Club, Hudson, Sharp, Byron and Crosaley from the New-York, Hallis and Bullis from the Newark, and Pratt from the Long Island, these constituting the New-York eleven, all but Pratt being of English birth. The Philadelphia side included Messrs. Harry, George and Dan Newhall, Davis and Johns of the Young America Club, and Barclay, Hunt, Stevens, Howe, George Wright and Tom Senior, of the Philadelphia Club, the two elevens forming a very good representation of the cricketing strength of the two localities, although they were not the strongest elevens that could have been secured.

It was near noon on Monday before everything could be properly arranged for commencing the game, the weather, though exceedingly warm, was just the thing for cricket, and the ground was in splendid condition, the wickets being the handsomest we ever saw pitched—indeed it was a perfect picture for a cricketer to look at. By the time play was called every choice spot for viewing the contest was occupied, the tent set apart for the fair sex being filled with a beauteous delegation of the belles of the Quaker City. At 11:50 New-York having won the toss, sent SHARP and HUDSON to the bowling of JOHNS and BARCLAY, the former very swift and straight, and the latter medium-paced and of fine length. SHARP opened play very prettily indeed, showing a masterly defence of his wicket, besides making several fine hits, the superb fielding preventing them from yielding more than singles. GEO. NEWHALL at "log" especially distinguished himself. SHARP was well supported by HUDSON, a fine square-leg hit off BARCLAY, over the fence, marking the latter's score. Twenty had been recorded on the telegraph for some time, when HUDSON gave a chance for a catch to JOHNS, off his own bowling, and it being handsomely attended to, the noted batsman of the New-York Club was forced to retire—his wicket, the first, falling for 24, of which he had obtained but 8. HARRY WRIGHT took his place, and another good stand at the wickets was lodged for, SHARP and HUDSON having been in together for three-quarters of an hour. In the first over, after HUDSON's departure, BARCLAY found a way in on SHARP's stumps, a trimmer to the "off" forcing the veteran to seek shelter at the bat, after he placed 11 on the score in true cricketing style, the second wicket falling also for 24.

Previous to the fall of the first wicket, the good stand made by the two batsmen against the fine bowling they had to face, caused New-York stock to be in demand at high rates, it being observed by experienced cricketers that the ground had not the requisite life in it to give [illegible] to the bowling, hence the [illegible] were calculated for good scores from the bat, as [illegible] New-York proclaimed was a strong [illegible] Johnson had been got rid of for [illegible] small score, however, inspirited the Philadelphians, as he was one of the "big guns" of the enemy.

SHARP having been disposed of, and replaced by BYRON—a very hard hitter when he once gets well in—it was expected that HARRY and BILLY would have shown some good play, but in the first over BARRY received from JOHNS—he allowed him to take his off stump, and down went the third wicket, still for 24, and the first over from BARCLAY sent BYRON after HARRY to console him—BYRON giving JOHNS an easy chance for a catch; fourth wicket for 24. The Philadelphians now became quite lively, in fact, Young America were hilarious at the favorable turn things were taking, and sanguine of a successful issue. CROSSLEY and BULLIS succeeded WRIGHT and BYRON, and JOHNS having by some means sprained himself, took himself off in bowling, GEO. WRIGHT taking his place. BULLIS opened play well, but he gave a chance at "mid off," which JOHNS came near taking, before he had scored any run; and another at "short-leg" shortly afterward, and the latter would have been taken by little DAN NEWHALL, had not HARRY NEWHALL started to take it; both chances being off BARCLAY's bowling.

GEORGE WRIGHT opened his battery with some trimming balls, his pace being nearly up to HALLIS', and they were not without effect, for CROSSLEY, RICHARDSON and HALLIS succumbed to them in the short space of three overs, BULLIS alone making a stand against him. The result of this damaging fire of GEORGE's was the falling of the 5th and 6th wickets for the same 24, and the 7th for 26, HALLIS saving his "duck egg" by a single. Philadelphia stock was now at a premium in the market, and Young America's eyes began to glisten with delight as one after another three first-class batsmen disappeared before GEORGE's Armstrong battery. BULLIS, in the interim, was defending his wicket in All England Eleven style, three twos—a drive, a slip and a cut—testifying to his ability to wield the willow effectively, his total of 12 being the best of the inning, he being disposed of by a fine throw in by GEORGE NEWHALL, the ball being prettily handled at the wicket by HARRY NEWHALL. KENDALL had previously been bowled by BARCLAY, GIBBES being his successor, the latter arriving on the ground just in time to take his turn at the bat. Had GIBBES been earlier in attendance, a better score would have been the result, as it was the fine fielding of the two NEWHALLS cut short what promised to be the best display of the innings, GIBBES and BULLIS being both well in when the latter was run out. PRATT was the last man named to go in, but as he was not on hand his place was kept for him, the New-Yorkers playing but ten men at the bat, BULLIS' wicket, the 9th, going down for 38, of which 32 were off the bat, the extras being but 6, HOWE's beautiful long stopping preventing a single bye from being scored. The innings occupied but one hour and three-quarters to play it, the fine fielding and telling bowling preventing any very lengthy stands from being made or large scores obtained, BULLIS and SHARP being the only players to score double figures. The length and pace combined of JOHNS' and WRIGHT's bowling, and the efforts for catches made by BARCLAY in his bowling, which was of excellent length and well on the wicket, offset the deadness of the ground, and hence the small scores. The fine support given by the field, too, had its beneficial effect in this respect.

After the usual adjournment for that indispensable accompaniment of a cricket match, a hot-meat dinner, with the thermometer in the nineties, and two or three interruptious consequent upon the players having "their pictures taken" by a photographist, the game was continued by the New-Yorkers taking their positions in the field, while the Philadelphians sent in HARRY and GEORGE NEWHALL at the bat against the bowling of HARRY WRIGHT and GIBBES of the St. George Club—two of the best "head-workers" in the bowling department there is in the country, that is, bowlers who use their mental as well as their physical powers in their bowling.

The time was when the youngsters of Philadelphia feared these bowlers as they did none others in the fraternity, but they have got bravely over the trouble now, as was soon proved, for at both wickets not only was the defence admirable, but any stray ball was sure to be hit away in masterly style—GEORGE NEWHALL especially opening play at the bat beautifully. The bowlers soon discovered not only that they had true cricketers opposed to them, but also that the want of life in the ground robbed their bowling of much of its usual dangerous effect, neither bowler being able to get the work on their balls they do on lively ground. The result was that a change in the bowling became necessary, and HALLIS was put on at GIBBES' end to frighten the boys with his terrific pace. But, as we said before, the aforementioned boys are now not to be intimidated by anything in this country in the way of bowling or batting either, and HALLIS soon found himself not only blocked in his little game, but also punished in a style he is not used to. Finally, after the two NEWHALLS had faced each other for an hour and a quarter, running up the score to 47, nine more than the total of the New-York innings, HARRY WRIGHT found his way in on H. NEWHALL's leg stump, and this fine batsman had to retire for a score of fourteen marked by three twos—two leg hits and a drive—BARCLAY being his successor.

For an hour afterwards did BARCLAY and GEO. NEWHALL defy all attempts of the best bowlers of New-York to get in on their stumps. True, now and then, GEORGE would give a chance for a catch, but on these occasions there would be "no one there," or else the ball would be dropped as HUDSON and SHARP did, and GEORGE would thereupon keep "pegging away," in the hopes of equalling the handsome score of 50, made by his brother, HARRY, in the match of the previous week. He came within an ace of doing it, too, for before he retired, he had placed 49 upon the score back, consisting of two threes—splendid leg hits, one over the fence of GIBBES—fourteen twos, (six cuts, five leg hits, three drives and two slips,) and well obtained singles, his display at the bat being one of the best seen for years, against such a strong bowling team as he had to contend with. He was beautifully caught at point by GIBBES, off KENDALL's first ball. As he returned to the tent, he was greeted with round after round of applause, his successor, the veteran TOM SENIOR, being similarly complimented, as, with bat in hand, he took his stand at the wicket.

The second wicket had fallen for 83, and it was now evident that the American eleven of Philadelphia intended giving their British adversaries as sound a thrashing as it was in their power to do, and in this innings they did it, for to cut a long story short, before the last of [illegible] were out, no less than 166 runs had been recorded on the telegraph, of which 148 were off the bat, they thus leaving their adversaries 129 to get to have a debut in the innings. Of this large total, besides the scores above referred to, GEORGE WRIGHT carried his bat out for a total of 47, giving but one chance, and that to HUDSON, his score, including a 4 drive over the fence, and twelve twos—leg hits, drives and cuts. BARCLAY secured 11, in which was a fine drive for 3, he being in no less than one hour and a half, showing a masterly defence of his wicket. HOWE obtained 11, and the veteran TOM SENIOR 9, the others retiring for small scores, JOHNS not going in to the bat on account of the sprain he sustained. Thus terminated the first day's play, the chances of a victory for the American eleven being greatly in their favor, nothing but the uncertainty of the game rendering the result at all doubtful. We append the full score of the first innings below:

NEW-YORK.		PHILADELPHIA.	
1st Innings.	Score.	1st Innings.	Score.
Sharp b. Barclay	11	G. Newhall c. Gibbes b Kendall	49
Hudson c. and b. Johns.	8	H. Newhall b. H. Wright	14
H. Wright b. Johns.	0	Barclay b. Crossley	10
Byron c. Johns b. Barclay	0	Tom Senior c. Sharp b. Crossley	9
Crossley b. G. Wright.	0	George Wright not out	47
Bullis run out	12	Hunt st. H. Wright b. Crossley	2
Richardson b. G. Wright	0	Stevens b. H. Wright	4

Passed Assistant-Surgeons, James H. Fink, E. C. Vermeulen; Surgeon, James McClelland; First Assistant-Engineers, George D. Emmons, H. Brown; Second Assistant-Engineers, H. Missiner, Guy Samson; Third Assistant Engineer, Frederick H. Norton; Midshipmen, Charles T. Schmitz, George W. Flagg, Charles H. Davis, Jr., Charles H. J. Train, C. F. Goodrich, O. F. Heyerman, George W. Armentrant, Albert G. Caldwell, G. V. Menzies, F. W. Dickens, E. White, T. F. Jewett, James B. Weaver, John Schouler.

The officer list of the *Frolic* we have published already.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

There are at present at the Navy-yard over a dozen vessels, which the government is compelled to dispose of; other vessels are arriving every week from the various squadrons on our coast, and being no longer required, will pass under the hammer to the highest bidder in the market. As the list of condemned vessels will probably be large, the department has provided moorings for them, at an inlet just below Atlantic Dock basin, Brooklyn. At present there are over sixty vessels in the yard, a fleet which is every day augmenting, and which already blocks up the channel. The screw steamers *Flag, Kensington, Vicksburgh, Proteus, Nereus, Glaucus*, rugs, and other vessels, will immediately be towed to their new moorings in the bay. Commodore LANMAN, has sole charge of the matter, and everything will be carried out in a systematic manner.

THE NAVY-YARD.

The light-draft monitor *Squandon*, recently from Boston, is leaking so seriously, that preparations are being made to put her in the dry dock. It is said she struck on a rock in coming through Hell Gate. The *Mount Vernon* will go out of commission to-day, also the *Pontiac*.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

A circular has just been issued by Admiral BELL, Commandant of the Navy-yard, as follows: "By a recent resolution of Congress, entitled, A resolution to encourage the employment of disabled and discharged soldiers, an order has been issued by the Navy Department to the effect that in the employment of mechanics and others in Navy-yards or stations preference be given to such as have been honorably discharged from the Navy and Marine Corps, and especially to those who have been wounded or disabled in their country's cause; provided they are capable of performing the duties required of them. In compliance with the above resolution of Congress and instructions from the Navy Department, it is enjoined on the master-workmen in this yard, when selections are made, to give the preference in all cases whatever to persons of this description; and if found wanting in the slightest degree to recommend their discharge, and nominate their places men from the class above referred to."

It may be noticed that nearly all the best positions, if not all, are filled, where the services of this class are required.

Card from Mr. James A. Byrnes.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this date, under the head of "The Police Courts," you notice the fact of my arrest for having passed to AUGUSTUS A. FRANK a check alleged to be signed with the forged name of my father. The check is genuine and was signed by my father, as the following certificate will testify. It was passed by me to Mr. FRANK, and I then left the city. The check was handed to me for a particular purpose, and my father, being uninformed of the circumstances by which Mr. FRANK became possessed of the check, refused to allow it to be paid until he should get a proper explanation of the facts. I therefore request you to publish this letter and certificate of my father as a correction of your publication.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES A. BYRNES.

I, MATTHEW BYRNES, the father of JAMES A. BYRNES, certify that the check transferred by my son to AUGUSTUS A. FRANK is genuine, having been signed by me, but my son having left the city, and not having any information as to how it came into the hands of Mr. FRANK, I refused to allow payment of the same.

MATTHEW BYRNES.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1962, 941, 521, 875, 841, 1129, 945, 7, 1335, 705, 1067, 1601, 861, 1451, 677, 1349, 1297, 821, 243, 1493, 1733. *Part II*—Nos. 1194, 1258, 1384, 1670, 1606, 1812, 1813, 784, 876, 1210, 1624, 1630, 1632, 1116, 1648, 1654, 1684, 1688, 1276, 900.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 9894, 8400, 5445, 5429, 5005, 2055, 4019, 5417, 5461, 5467, 5419, 5223, 5451, 5221, 5485. *Part II.*—Nos. 4490, 3776, 5038, 3650, 5168, 5018, 4960, 4200, 3810, 5024, 3494, 5002.

A Case of Draft Insurance.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

Alfred Renshaw vs. *Benjamin W. Freligh.*—The defendant received from various persons (thirty-eight in number,) $6,000 in the aggregate, to be paid to the plaintiff when he should have furnished substitutes for each and every one of the persons so insuring themselves who should be drafted. The plaintiff now claims this sum. On his own evidence it appeared that eleven of the thirty-eight were drafted, for nine of whom he had either furnished a substitute or paid a premium so as to obtain possession of their policies of insurance, but for the two others he had not succeeded. At the close of his testimony the defendant moved for a non-suit on the ground that the contract was against the public policy and that the purpose of the arrangement had never been fulfilled. The Court gave the following decision:

The first ground of the application to dismiss this complaint is that the contract was against public policy; that the President's proclamation of July, 1864, was intended to induce voluntary enlistments, and that an arrangement of this kind was calculated to interfere with such intention. We cannot speculate upon the intentions of the President, but must accept what the proclamation plainly set forth, i. e., that there should be a draft at a certain time. The ground taken by the defendant's counsel upon that point is therefore untenable and the arrangement entered into between plaintiff and defendant and the assured was not against public policy.

According to the plaintiff's interpretation, the purpose of the arrangement was, that when it was ascertained that each insured person had escaped the draft, Kershaw was entitled to receive the premium ($150 or $200) of such person. So that, if 36 escaped, only, at most, $400 would be left in the hands of the trustee to pay for substitutes for the remaining two, if they should be drafted and held for service; that is, only the amount of the premium paid by each would be left to pay for a substitute. Surely, this could not be the purpose of entering into such an arrangement. Mr. Kershaw proposed to insure persons in certain districts against their liability to be drafted under the proclamation of the President issued July, 1864. This proposal was made known to the people of these districts by plaintiff's agents; the people liable to be drafted were willing to avail themselves of this opportunity, but were apprehensive that, after paying the premium, plaintiff would not have the will or the ability to fulfill his obligations, and it was suggested that those premiums should be deposited with the defendant as a security for the fulfillment of those obligations. And what were those obligations? Evidently to procure substitutes for the drafted men; substitutes who could not be procured for the amount of the premium, but only for an amount four or five times as much as the premium. So that the aggregate amount of all the premiums would constitute a fund for the security of the insurers; and while the whole of it remained in the hands of the trustee until all who were drafted were furnished with substitutes, this would be an inducement to the insurer to fulfill the whole of his obligations to the insured. This I think was clearly one purpose of the arrangement, as well as that it should afford an indemnity to the insurers for the restitution of their money in case the insured should not fulfill his obligations.

But I think it is only necessary to look to the language itself of the appointment. After stating that the defendant was to hold all the funds deposited on account of draft insurance, it states those funds shall be paid over to plaintiff as soon as *all* those drafted in said district are furnished substitutes in accordance with the terms of the policies. Were all furnished with substitutes? Besides those four or five who were not furnished with substitutes and who released the plaintiff upon receiving orders for the amount of their premiums, there were two of those insured persons who were not furnished with substitutes, and who never acquitted Mr. Kershaw. Consequently all those drafted were not furnished with substitutes in accordance with the terms of the policies, and the plaintiff is not entitled by the terms of his own agreement to receive the funds deposited by the insured with the defendant. The language is not that he shall receive the amount of each premium, when he ascertains that the insurer has escaped the draft, or when each insurer is furnished with a substitute if he should be drafted, but that he should receive all the funds deposited with the defendant as soon as all those drafted shall be furnished with substitutes.

After the delivery of this opinion, counsel for the plaintiff insisted that there was evidence to show that the two men not furnished with substitutes had given no notice to the plaintiff of their being drafted, and were guilty of a *quasi* fraud toward him. The Court, after hearing some further evidence on this point, held that there was nothing to sustain it, and dismissed the complaint.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

VERDANT GREEN IN COURT.

Clara Lewis was tried, yesterday, upon an indictment charging her with grand larceny. Mr. John Perkins appeared as complainant, and related a tale of verdant simplicity and trustfulness. He first met the prisoner in Greene-street, and at her solicitation accompanied her to a room in a neighboring house. Mr. Perkins being a stranger in the city, recently from the interior of Maine, and having something over three hundred dollars in greenbacks with him, which he was afraid he might lose in his perambulations about the city, he concluded to give it to Miss Clara for safe-keeping. He accordingly deposited with her three one hundred dollar greenbacks, and went on his way rejoicing that his money was secure from thieves and sharpers. But unhappily for Perkins, his frail friend showed an exceeding unwillingness to return the money when demanded, and astonished her confiding depositor by asserting that he never gave her any money to keep. This being the whole case for the people His Honor instructed the jury that there was no larceny proven, it being simply a case of breach of trust. They acquitted the prisoner without leaving their seats. Recorder HOFFMAN gave Perkins a little good advice in regard to keeping his money himself in future, and District-Attorney Rutchings also kindly suggested to him that he had better return to Maine, as he was too much of a "Daisy" to get along in New-York.

A PETTY THEFT.

Mary Mooney was tried for larceny from the person. The evidence showed that the prisoner took a handkerchief from the pocket of Mrs. Sophia Hershberg while the lady was sitting beside her in the cabin of a Houston-street ferry-boat. Complainant also lost her pocket-book, but could only prove that the prisoner took her handkerchief. The jury found her guilty of petit larceny, and she was sent to the penitentiary for six months.

August Arnold was tried for grand larceny, being charged with stealing $200 from George Quintard with whom he was rooming. There was no evidence in the case, and the prisoner was acquitted.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 21, 1865.

$10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. New issue	103¾	100	Cum. Coal Pr	40½
			100	do	40⅝
3,000	U. S. 6s, '74 C.	97	100	do	41
3,000	U. S. 6s, '68 C.	115	100	do	41⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68 R.	110	100	do 2d call	41
1,000	Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	96	500	Chic. & Rock I	97½
1,000	Ill. Cen. 8s, '70	95	800	N. Y. Central	92⅜
5,000	N.Y. State 7s, '67	98⅜	100	do 2d call	92⅝
7,000	Mich. 6s, '78	92½	2100	Erie Railway	76¼
2,200	Ill. R. Loan	95⅜	400	do s3	76
500	Va. State 6s	60	500	Had. Riv. R s30	108½
4,000	North Car. 6s	70	300	do 2d call b3	109
1,000	Erie 6th M.	93	200	Reading R s10	94
1,000	Harlem 1st M	103¾	400	do c	94½
2,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st M.	78⅜	200	do 2d call s10	94
1,000	Del. L. & W. 2d	102½	400	Mich. S. & N. I. R	62½
3,000	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	94	100	do	62½
100	National Bank	110	100	do	62½
10	Shoe & Leather Bk	105	200	Cleve. & Pitts	64½
20	Cen. National B'k	101	600	do	64⅝
5	Fourth Nat. Bank	98	300	do	64⅞
50	Bk. of Commerce	107½	200	do 2d call	65
100	Canton Co	37½	400	Chi. & N. W. Pref	53⅝
200	do b10	37⅛	100	do	54
200	Mar. Min. Co	12⅞	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	35½
207	do	12¾	200	do 2d call	36

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R	92½	500	Mich. S. & N. I	62¾
200	do s3	92⅜	200	do	62⅞
100	do b3	92⅞	100	do o	62½
100	do s3	92¾	300	Cleve. & Pitts	64⅜
100	Erie Railway	75¼	500	do c	64½
100	do	75⅛	200	do s3	64⅝
500	do s3	75⅜	200	do b3	64¾
100	do s3	75⅛	300	Chic. & R. I	97½
100	Hud. Riv. R	109	100	do	97⅜
100	do b3	109	200	do s30	97
100	do	108⅞	100	Chi. & N.W. Pr. s-d	53¼
200	Reading R	93⅞	200	do	53½
200	do c	93⅞	200	Cumb. Coal	40⅞
200	do s3	93½	100	do b3	41
200	do	93⅜	300	Cary Improve't s15	25½
900	Mariposa M. Co	12½	200	do	25¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	110	300	Had. Riv. R	109
2,000	do	109½	500	Reading R	93⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	103⅝	200	Mich. Cen. R	118
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. New issue	103¼	100	Chic. & R. I	98
			100	do	97½
15,000	do	103⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	62⅝
7,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99⅞	100	do s10	62¾
			100	do b30	63
10,000	do	99¾	200	Ill. Cen. R	121½
10,000	Mo. State 6s	73	1500	Cleve. & Pitts	65
1,000	Chi. & Al. S.F. R.	95	1000	do	65¼
2d	Canton Co	37⅜	100	do	65⅛
200	Bruns. City Land Co	3½	200	do	65⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	92½	100	do s10	65¼
200	Erie Railway	75⅜	200	do 2d call b3	65⅜
300	do	75⅜	500	do s10	65⅝
200	do 2d call s15	75	100	Chi. & N.W.	74⅜
50	do s60	75⅛	200	Chi. & N.W. Pr	83¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	24	100	Cleve. & Pitts	65⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R. s3	92⅜	400	do	64⅝
100	do	92⅛	500	do	65⅛
100	Erie Railway	75⅛	400	do s3	65⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R s3	108⅜	200	do b3	65⅜
100	do s10	109	200	do s3	65⅛
200	Reading R	93⅝	200	Chic. & R. I	97⅝
100	Mich. Cen. R.	113⅛	200	do s3	97⅜
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	62⅜	100	do s3	97½
200	Cary Improve't	25⅛	100	Ch. & N.W. Pr s-d	53⅜
300	do s15	25⅜	100	Ill. Central R.	122
300	do s15	25⅜	100	Mariposa M. Co	12⅜

WEDNESDAY, June 21—P. M.

The Gold market returned from 139¼ to the price of Monday, 141½ @ cent., to-day. The rates for Bills on London were ½@¾ cent. firmer for Gold, closing 109½ cent. Gold was not abundant for cash delivery, and the continued free demand to pay Customs Duties has its influence to keep the market firm, as there is no corresponding disbursement from the Treasury Office for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and will not be until after 1st July. Money is 4@5 cent to the Brokers. The Banks have deposited nearly ten millions of their Legal-Tender Notes—most of them already bearing interest—in the Treasury Office on 6 cent. interest, taking out Certificates of such deposits to be used in daily settlements with each other.

The Government Stocks are steady in prices to-day, but there is not much doing in them since Monday. The Railway speculation recovered generally 1@2 cent. on the lowest depression of yesterday, and on Erie, 2@3 cent. The following prices were made at the close of the day, as compared with Tuesday afternoon. The business of the day was not large. The general market left off steady:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	98⅛	98⅛	Pittsburgh	64	65½
U. S. 5-20s	103⅛	103⅜	Northwest	34¾	34⅞
T. Certificates	99¼	99⅝	N. West Pref	54	53⅞
N. Y. Central	92⅜	92⅝	Rock Island	96⅞	97⅛
Erie	75⅛	75⅜	Fort Wayne	84½	85
Hudson	108	109⅛	Cumb'land Coal	40⅛	40⅝
Reading	84	83⅞	Quicksilver	50⅛	51⅜
Mich. Southern	62	62⅝	Mariposa	12⅜	12⅝
Illinois Central	121	122	Ohio & M. Certs	24⅝	24

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares, which are generally firm on the large July half-yearly dividends:

Mechanics'	110	Bank of the Republic	104
Union	115	Bank of N. America	108
America	135	Hanover	106
City	175	Market	106
Tradesmen's	126	Shoe and Leather	103
Fulton	150	Corn Exchange	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Continental	96½
National	108	St. Nicholas	100
Commerce	107¼	Commonwealth	103
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	98	Park	140
Ocean	80	N.Y. National Exc. Bk.	80
American Exchange	114	Central National	100½
Chatham	125	Fourth National	97

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Lack & West'n Bds	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, bathcrip.	85	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	102½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Mich. S. & N. I. 1st M	89
Erie 1st Mort., 7s, ex d.'01	103	Galena & Chi. 6s	89
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. ex	84
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1885	93	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	98
Hud. R. 6s, 1st mort., '69	103¼	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	100
Hud. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
Harlem, 1st mort., '69-72	103½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	83
Chi., B. & Q. 8 p c. 1st M.	112½	Cleve. & P. 3d mort. con.	90
Mich. So. 7 p c. 2d Mtg.	87	Cleve. & P. 4th mort. con	73
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p c.	95½	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	36
Ill. Cen. 7 p c. 1875	116	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	97
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	94	Chi. & Alton Income	84
Chi. & N. W. ex. bonds	78	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	90

It is still rumored that a portion of the managers of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company design to give their July Dividend the go-by, but we shall believe the report only when such a result is officially announced. Our Railway managers in years past used to do very queer and unexpected things, some of which were currently charged to stock-jobbing objects, and not, perhaps, without plausible grounds of suspicion. But the Cleveland and Pittsburgh has been an established Dividend property for two or three years, and is now run, in consolidation of receipts, with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago line, paying 10 cent. a year to its shareholders; both Companies being wholly free of financial embarrassment, so far as the public were advised in their January reports.

The export demand for gold on the New York market price first of June amounts to $6,278,242, including half-a-million of dollars sent to Boston a fortnight ago for shipment on New York account. The stock of gold available in the Treasury office and in Bank is, notwithstanding this considerable export movement, within $239,196 the same as at the beginning of the month. We commend the figures to our morning cotemporary who talks of specie bankruptcy.

Gold balances in Treasury office, June 1, 1865.		$21,622,707
Customs to June 20	$5,312,509	
Less Gold interest paid	886,089	4,426,420
In Sub-Treasury, June 20		$26,049,127
In Bank, June 17		16,680,877
Total stock of Gold, June 20		$42,730,004
Against June 1:		
In Bank	$21,346,433	
Treasury	21,622,707	$42,969,200

Mr. JACOB RUSSELL, the efficient and popular Cashier of the New-York Office of the United States Treasury through all changes of administration for twenty-eight years past, has, we regret to hear, resigned his post. His health has been impaired by his close and faithful attention to the duties of the office, and he purposes to seek recreation this Summer, before entering upon other business engagements. Mr. E. H. BRINDALL, for eleven or twelve years in the Sub-Treasury Office, but who very recently accepted a responsible position in the Specie Department of the Bank of New-York, has been appointed to succeed Mr. RUSSELL, and we understand has accepted the commission so complimentarily tendered by the Assistant-Treasurer in New-York, and confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

The Marine Bank has declared 5 per cent. regular and 5 cent. extra dividends for July. The Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank, half-yearly, 5 cent. for July. The Irving Bank, half-yearly, 5 cent. for July. The Ninth National Bank, half-yearly, 5 cent. The Tenth National Bank, half-yearly, 5 cent. The North River Bank, half-yearly, 6 cent.

The old Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 cent. The Jersey City Fire, half-yearly, 5 cent.

Monthly traffic returns of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway for the month of May:

1865	$460,422
1864	214,679
Increase	$245,743

The steamship *Erin*, from Liverpool, of Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION'S line, arrived to-day with 990 emigrant passengers.

The Great Western Marine Insurance Company will pay 3½ cent. to their stockholders, half-yearly interest, on the subscribed capital, on 1st July. We notice that the managers have had the good taste to omit the discrimination against legal-tender in paying this dividend which they adopted in their January declaration. We believe they have also transferred a good portion of their surplus money held in private hands, in London, during the war, to our public institutions at home, if not into United States Stocks.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $9,174,058 43; for Customs, $330,000; Payments, $4,667,572 23; on account Loan, $1,527,138; Balance, $53,000,679 52.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞NEW-YORK STATE 7 PER CENT.

ANTICIPATION BOUNTY STOCK.

This stock matures on the 1st January, 1867, it is then to be paid or funded into a twelve-year 7 per cent. State stock. Interest payable quarterly.

Apply to the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway. G. W. WHITE, Cashier.

☞H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 21, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, 115 bbls. Ashes; 9,020 bbls. Flour; 195 bbls. and 918 bags Corn Meal; 1,2,524 bushels Wheat; 7,300 bushels Corn; 30,547 bushels Oats; 150 bushels Malt; 1,312 pkgs. Provisions; and 80 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $7 75@$7 87½ for Pearls, per 100 lbs. Stock, 586 bbls.

COFFEE—The main inquiry has been for Rio; other kinds have been inactive. We quote: Java at 24c.@25c.; Rio at 18c.@22½c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23c., St. Domingo at 18c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c. per lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been in less demand and heavy in price. Middlings, 39c.@40c. per lb. The week's receipts have been 6,700 bales; sales and resales, 6,300 bales; exports, 1,222 bales.

FRUIT—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, chiefly for Raisins, at $5 70@$5 80 for Layer, and $5 40@$5 50 for Bunch, per box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand, but at drooping rates. Sales since our last amount to 10,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 50@$5 90; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 10@$6 60, chiefly at $6 10@$6 30; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 70@$6 90 per bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 50	@$7 00
Extra State	6 10	@ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 00	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 70	@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 95	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 70	@ 9 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	6 80	@ 11 50

Southern Flour is quiet and heavy. Sales since our last, 700 bbls., at $7@$7 90 for poor to good, and $8@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, per bbl. Canadian Flour is dull again to-day. Sales 375 bbls. Extra, at $6 15@$8 65 per bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, including superfine, at $5 25@$5 75 per bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request: $4 65@4 70 for Jersey, $4 75 for Western, and $5 15@$5 90 for Brandywine, per bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, chiefly for export, closing at a shade firmer prices for desirable lots. Sales 105,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 05; Amber do. at $1 80; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 70@$1 71; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 41@$1 43; Racine Spring at $1 36@$1 37½; Chicago Spring at $1 35@$1 39, and unsound do. at $1 30 per bushel. Corn has been in more demand, closing at slightly improved prices. Sales 50,000 bushels at 72c.@79c. for heated, and 80c.@87c. for common to prime Mixed Western per bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are dull and nominal. Western Oats have been quiet and depressed, closing at 70c.@72c. per bushel.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	June 21, 1865.
Price of gold	226	140½
Superfine Flour, per bbl	$9 65@ 9 90	$5 50@ 5 90
Extra State Flour, per bbl	10 00@10 40	6 10@ 6 60
Extra Western Flour per bbl	10 10@15 00	6 10@11 50
Extra Canada Flour, per bbl	10 50@12 00	6 15@ 8 65
Southern Flour, per bbl	10 80@15 00	7 00@12 00
Rye Flour, per bbl	8 25@ 9 30	5 25@ 5 75
Corn Meal, per bbl	6 45@ 6 50	4 65@ 4 90
White Wheat, per bushel	2 45@ 2 70	1 75@ 2 15
Red and Amb. Wheat, per bu	2 30@ 2 50	1 56@ 1 80
Corn, per bushel	1 70@ 1 90	72@ 87
Rye, per bushel	1 70@ 1 72	85@ 90
Barley, per bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 40
State Oats, per bushel	1 00@ 1 01½	67@ 68

HAY—Is less plenty and in fair demand at $1 60@$1 18 per 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in more request, partly for export, at 12½c.@32½c. for very poor to prime, and 32½c.@35c. for fancy, per lb.

HEMP—Is dull and prices are quite nominal.

LATHS—Is a term have been in light supply and moderate request at $2 25 per thousand.

LIME—Rockland has attracted rather more attention; Common, $1 22; Lump, $1 60 per bbl.

METALS—Have been in limited demand, including Ingot Copper at 29½c.@30c. per lb.; Scotch Pig Iron, $25 50@$29 (in gold,) per ton; Pig Lead at 8½c.@9c.; Cut Nails, 5½c.; Spelter at 8c.@8½c.; Straits Tin at 26½c.@27c. (in gold,) per lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request at former rates.

NAVAL STORES—Have been rather more sought after, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 75@$1 80 per gallon; and Resin at $15@$17 50 per 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue in limited demand, including Crude Whale at $1@$1 05; bleached do., at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm, at $1 80@$1 85; unbleached do., at $2 20@$2 25. Lard Oil, at $1 45@$1 52½. Linseed, $1 17@$1 20 per gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in fair request at 35c. for Crude; 61c.@53c. for Refined, in bond; 71c.@73c. for do., free, per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been less active and decidedly lower, but closes more firmly, with an improved speculative inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,850 bbls., in lots, at $24 50@$26, closing at $26 for New Mess; $24@$25 for 1863-4 Mess; $18 50@20 25 for Western Prime Mess, and $18@$19 for Prime, per bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, at 11c.@13½c. for Shoulders, and 15c.@18c. for Hams; sales equal to 300 pkgs. Bacon is inactive, including Cumberland Cut, at 18½c.@13½c.; short rib at 14½c.@15c.; long rib at 13½c.@14½c.; short clear at 15½c.@16½c.; long cut Hams at 13½c.@14c. per lb. Lard is again lower; sales 900 tcs. and bbls. at 16½c.@18½c. per lb. Beef continues inactive at $12@$15 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 350 bbls. Tierce Beef continues neglected. Beef Hams are quiet; 115 bbls. were sold at $26@$27 50 per bbl. Butter is in request at 36c.@37c. for poor to prime new State, and 25c@30c. for new Western, per lb. Cheese continues in demand at 7c.@16c. for poor to prime per lb.

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	June 21, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	140½
Mess Pork, per bbl	$39 37½@$41 50	$24 00 @$26 00
Prime Pork, per bbl	34 50 @ 36 25	18 00 @ 19 00
Hams, per lb	19 @ 23	15 @ 18
Shoulders, per lb	15½@ 18	11 @ 14
Bacon, per lb	20¾@ 24	13½@ 16¾
Pr'm Mess Beef, per bbl	19 00 @ 22 00	10 00 @ 14 00
Lard, per lb	20 @ 24½	15½@ 16⅞
State Butter, per lb	46 @ 60	26 @ 37
Cheese, per lb	15 @ 24	7 @ 16

SUGARS—Continue in limited request at former prices. Sales since our last 450 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10½c.@14½c., and 680 bxs. Havana, part at 13c.@16½c. per lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at 14½c.@19½c. per lb.

STEARINE—Sales 18,500 lbs. at 15c.@17½c. per lb.

TALLOW—Sales 70,000 lbs. very inferior to choice at 10c.@10¾c., and 61,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@10¾c. per lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last have been confined to small lots at $2 for State, and $2 02 for Western, per gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market exhibits rather more animation, and there is a fair prospect of increased shipments of produce during the current week. For Liverpool the engagements included 80,000 bushels Wheat, at 3¼d.; 110 bales Hair, at ½d.; also, by steamer, 400 boxes Bacon, at 30s. For Hamburg, 75 tons Mahogany on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 504 tons, from Richibucto to Grimsby or Hull, Deals, at £4, and Deal Ends, £2 13s. 4d.; a new ship, 1,000 tons, from Bangor to Greenock, 50s., or, if to Glasgow, 52s.; a Swed. brig, 272 tons, to Glasgow, 12,000 Corn, 1s. 4d.; a ship, 1,082 tons, to Bristol, Wheat, about, 5s.; an Ital. brig, 262 tons, to Constantinople, 4½c.; a brig, 250 tons, from Philadelphia to Havre, Hamburg, or Bremen, Petroleum, 7s.; a Br. schr., 1,100 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,350, half gold; one, 150 tons, and one, 140 tons, same voyage, 8c. per bbl, gold; a bark, 248 tons, to St. Jago and Guantanamo and back, Sugar, 60c.; a Br. brig, 300 tons, from Mexico to New-York, Wood, $10; a bark, 250 tons, to St. John, P. R., and back, $2,800; a brig, 250 tons, to St. John, N. B., 35c.@40c., and back from Lingan, C. B., Coal, $4,25; a Br. bark and a Br. brig, 140 tons, to Halifax, N. S., 20c.; a bark from Elizabethport to St. John, N. B., Coal, $2 in gold; a Port ship, 280 tons, to Liverpool; a Br. bark, 368 tons, to Cape Town, C. G. H.; a Br. brig 284 tons, to Jamaica and back; a bark, 540 tons, to San Francisco, Coal, on private terms.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Wednesday, June 21, 1865, 3 o'clock P. M.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President; Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley.

The minutes of June fifteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Petition of the Church of the Good Shepherd to the Honorable the Corporation of the City of New-York, for a donation, whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Rector, Vestry, and congregation of the Church of the Good Shepherd for the amount of an assessement for trap-lock pavement in Second-avenue, from Forty-second to Sixty-first-street, confirmed November eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, with interest; also, for an assessment for setting curb and flagging in Fifty-fourth-street, confirmed December nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, with interest; and also for interest on an assessment heretofore credited, but which interest was paid by said Rector, Vestry, and Congregation, amounting to forty-eight dollars and five cents.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Bill of Bernard O'Neal for fitting First Election District poll, Twenty-first Ward, for the December election, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Gedney—

Petition of James Clancy for two hundred and fifty dollars for loss of horse, whereupon he presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor James Clancy for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, in full, for loss of horse, caused by said horse falling through the rotten planking of the pier foot of Harrison-street, while being used in removing goods from the pier, on the seventeenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Petition of M. Brandt for permission to place a show-case in front of his place of business, number thirty-four Bowery.

Prayer of petitioner granted.

By the President—

Bill of the *Sunday Times* for advertising the programme for the twenty-second of February.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That East Twenty-fifth-street, between Lexington and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum $10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

WALLACK'S—THE IRON MASK.

WINTER GARDEN—EVADNE.

NIBLO'S—AMY, THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LOAN OF A LOVER—PIONEER PATRIOT.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 BROADWAY.—THE ITALIAN MARIONETTE COMPANY.

PAINTINGS—No. 821 BROADWAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Saturday last, Mr. EDMUND RUFFIN, who achieved an unenviable notoriety by firing the first gun at Fort Sumter, committed suicide at his residence, near Matteax depot on the Richmond and Danville Railroad. He retired to his chamber at an early hour in the morning, and taking a seat in a chair, took a gun, loaded with shot and slugs, and placing the muzzle to his mouth, discharged the piece by pushing the trigger with a stick. The upper portion of his head was entirely blown off. In a diary of his was found a memorandum stating that he could never live under the United States Government, and took death in preference. In the same memorandum he said he would have committed the deed on the 9th of April (the day Gen. LEE surrendered) but was prevented by the presence of visitors in his house.

The Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed by a final decision the constitutionality of the law establishing the Paid, or, as it is officially termed, "The Metropolitan Fire Department." The new board. Messrs. PINCKNEY, ENOS, BOOTH and BROWN, held two meetings yesterday, at the latter of which the board moved and adopted an address to the volunteer firemen, stating the case in a kind way and inviting the firemen to adhere to the new order of things. Enough companies have already done so to keep the city safe, and there is little doubt that all or nearly all the rest will follow. No trouble of any kind during the change is expected.

Havana advices of June 17 announce the arrival in that city of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, Col. TAYLOR, Capt. WILSON, (Aid-de-Camp to JEFF. DAVIS,) and Gen. SLAUGHTER. The party is understood to have escaped from the Florida coast in an open boat. They landed at Cardenas, whence BRECKINRIDGE was sent to Havana in charge of a Spanish officer. He was treated with great attention by the authorities.

The President has issued a proclamation appointing LEWIS E. PARSONS, of Alabama, Provisional Governor of that State.

The Young Men's Christian Association have purchased FORD'S theatre for the sum of $100,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

An important meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. The report of the committee recommending that the male department of Grammrr School No. 30 be discontinued, was adopted. The trustees of primary schools are authorized to close them at 2 P. M., throughout the month of July. An increase of 25 per cent. was made to the salaries of certain officers of the Free Academy. A majority report was adopted, in favor of appropriating $76,385 for the rebuilding of the Greenwich-avenue Schoolhouse. A minority report, in favor of delaying the making of the appropriation, was lost. The sum of $44,613 was appropriated for the erection of the new Grammer School in the Fifth Ward. An investigation was ordered to be made into certain charges against the School Trustees of the First Ward, for retaining a teacher who was unfit for his position. The Committee on By-laws reported an amendment relative to the holidays to be hereafter allowed in the public schools which was adopted, and the board adjourned.

Among the visitors at Police Trial-room, yesterday morning, were WILLIAM S. SHEPARD, Esq., President, and GEORGE W. LUTHER, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the new Capital Police, at Albany. These gentlemen were introduced by Superintendent KENNEDY, and escorted from the Trial Chamber to Inspector LEONARD'S Police School of Instruction. There were one hundred and fourteen cases on the trial calendar for the day, and nearly all of them were dispatched. The men "came up smiling" in their neat, light uniform of blue flannel and bright buttons, and the trials were uncommonly entertaining. The new uniform, which was donned on Monday by the entire force, costs only $30 per man, and besides being cooler and in other respects preferable to the old grass cloth Summer suits, will require less labor at the wash-tub. President ACTON received a dispatch, at about noon, announcing the decision of the Court of Appeals, and thereat ordered the janitor at headquarters to hoist the flag of the United States.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the resolution appropriating $10,000 for the celebration of the 4th of July was amended by making the amount $20,000. The resolution was then laid over. A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that the amount appropriated for corporation advertising is exhausted, and that no further payments can be made on that account. The Second-avenue Railroad Company were directed to remove their track from Forty-third-street, between First and Second avenues. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE COHEN, who arrived on board the steamer *Arion*, yesterday afternoon, was instantly killed last evening, at the threshold of the Hotel Swiss, at No. 19 Jay-street. WERNER WERNER, landlord of the hotel, was apprehended and held in the Fifth Ward Police-station to await an inquest by Coroner WILDEY.

The Light Guard of New-York celebrated their thirty-ninth anniversary yesterday by a delightful excursion up the East River to New Rochelle, where a sumptuous dinner awaited them. Toasts were drunk, speeches and a very good time had generally. This is the first celebration of the kind since the war began.

Several regiments and detachments of troops passed through the city yesterday, and were properly cared for by the various State Agents during their short stay. The Twenty-fifth New-York Cavalry arrived and made a fine appearance. The acceptable strawberry contributions are coming in.

The Mexican Club of New-York have passed resolutions acknowledging the excellencies of the late Gen. MANUEL DOBLADO, lamenting his death, and prescribing to its members the usual external badge of mourning.

Mrs. CATHARINE HAGAN, an octogenarian, was run over by an express wagon, at the intersection of Third-avenue and Eleventh-street, and her left leg was broken. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MARGARET L. HERAPHY, a child of four years, who was in the arms of CATHARINE HESSIAN when she leaped from a fourth-story window at No. 363 West Houston-street on Monday morning, lingered until yesterday.

Gold opened at 140½, and fluctuated between 139½@141¼ through the day. Stocks were quiet, but quoted firmer. Flour was inactive, but steady. Wheat and Corn were in more demand, partly for export, at an advance of 1c. ₰ bushel. Western Oats declined to 70c.@72c. Whisky to $2@$2 02. Middling Cotton, 40c. New Mess Pork, $25 50@$26. Lard, 15¼c.@18¼c. Other articles are unaltered.

The leading kinds of Domestic Produce, especially of Breadstuffs, were in more request yesterday. Wheat and Corn were a shade dearer; Oats, Pork, Lard and Tallow cheaper. Foreign merchandise was quiet. The Freight market was somewhat brisker, with 461 vessels of all classes in port.

The Pork market was disturbed and excited yesterday at the Produce Exchange, by reports of the flight of a leading operator from the city, leaving heavy outstanding obligations, resulting in part from pork, and in part from stock, speculations. Another party, involved in the pork speculations, was also reported "missing."

Gold advanced 2 ₰ cent., to 141½, (the price of Monday,) yesterday. Bills on London, 109¾ for Gold. The Railways were higher than on Tuesday afternoon. Money easy at 4@5 ₰ cent. to the Brokers.

The Daily News as a Rebel Organ—Its Patronage by Our City Authorities.

JACOB THOMPSON, rebel agent, paid the *Daily News* of this city twenty-five thousand dollars for rebel service, if the draft drawn by him in favor of its editor is to be taken as conclusive evidence. Our municipal government at the same time illegally paid to the same print more than that sum for city advertising. The paper was, in fact, sustained—so far as yet appears—by joint subsidies of the rebel authorities in Richmond and the "Democratic" officials in this city. It was their joint agent. It did their joint business. They were its joint principals, and they should be held, before the moral judgment of the country, jointly responsible as partners.

Whether our city authorities did or did not know of any mercenary connection between the *Daily News* and the rebel managers is immaterial. It is enough that they knew that the print was doing rebel work. That fact was palpable. The reader of the sheet who should deny it would stultify himself. In every issue previous to its suppression by the National Government, and every issue subsequent to its reappearance, it was simply another Richmond *Enquirer*, adapted to a northern latitude. When, finally, MITCHEL left the one for the other, he did it without the slightest change of principle, without the least imputation of inconsistency. When WRIGHT moved from the conclaves of the Northwestern conspirators to the chief editorial chair of the *News*, he simply changed his seat of labor. The same identical spirit stimulated the work of rebellion in the South, the work of conspiracy in the West, the work of sedition here. There was no more difference in the agency than there was between the arch apostate conspiring in Pandemonium, storming heaven and squatting like a toad at the ear of Eve "forging illusions" and "inspiring venom." The instigations of the *Daily News* to the riots of 1863 were intended to inaugurate a reign of terror here, which should extort from the people an outcry against the further prosecution of the war, and appal the government into such a peace as JEFF. DAVIS should dictate. No traitorous sheet in the land ever worked more malignantly, or more perniciously. The *News* did its utmost to belie the merits of the national cause, to magnify the resources of the rebels, to misrepresent the events and the progress of the war, to extol the statesmanship of the Confederate Government and the prowess of the Confederate armies, to vilify the national rulers and the national Generals, to create a belief that the war would ruin the liberties of the country, to produce the conviction that its prosecution was useless and no better than wholesale murder, to madden the masses of its party with the fantasy that the taxation and the conscription required to carry on the war were usurpations and the most insufferable of tyrannies. It did not hesitate to deny, to extenuate, and even justify the barbarities practiced upon our prisoners; to excuse the massacre of colored soldiers; to put in pleas for the St. Albans marauders, for the Lake Erie pirates, for BEALE who plotted the slaughter of men, women and children on the Central Railroad, for KENNEDY who attempted to fire our city. It indeed hesitated to defend the assassins of President LINCOLN, contenting itself with denouncing the form of their trial; but therein it simply imitated THOMPSON and SANDERS. It is now engaged in trying to prove that JEFFERSON DAVIS has not been guilty of treason, and that neither he, nor any one associated with him, deserves punishment. In short, the *Daily News* from the beginning of the rebellion until the present time, has served the rebel leaders as craftily, as laboriously, and as steadily as it was possible for any paper in the rebel interest to do. It has been impossible for our city authorities to be ignorant of this, and yet they have taken tens of thousands of dollars from loyal taxpayers in this city to keep, with rebel help, the rebel print alive and enable it to continue its rebel work.

It is not worth while to go into any denunciation of the men in the administrative departments and the Common Council, who have thus despoiled the city treasury for the furtherance of treason. This work has been going on for years. They have been elected, and many of them reelected to office, within that period, by the dominant party in this city. Their official action has been representative action. It has called out neither protest, nor rebuke, nor complaint from any section of the party. We are bound to regard it as in full accordance with the accepted policy of the party itself within these Metropolitan limits. Whatever disgrace attaches to this cooperation, this partnership, with the engineers of the rebellion, attaches to the political combination which controls our municipal affairs. Not simply the individuals who have thus played into rebel hands need to be displaced, but the party itself, which gave them the power, should be attainted. If the majority of the voters of this city are in reality loyal, if they abhor what JEFF. DAVIS has done and conceived, they must, in consistency, break from their present party ties. They must not only clear all public places of Copperheads, but grind into the dust the party which has bred and nourished them.

A BASELESS FABRIC.—Now that the South and its condition are opened up to our knowledge, we have learned by what a fearful system of falsehood, concerning every conceivable subject, the rebellion was maintained. The rebel leaders and the rebel press literally lied before the world about everything. They lied about the North to their own people, and lied to us about the feelings and opinions of the Southern people. They indulged in falsehoods about their armies, about their resources, about their finances, about their prospects, about their slaves, their railroads, their cotton-burnings, their crops, etc.; and every event in current history they falsified. It is only now that their whole system of falsehood has tumbled to pieces, that we are enabled to see how baseless it was.

The Manhood of our Soldiers—The Physical Training of the War.

No one who has taken the trouble to observe closely the regiments returning to our city for disbandment, will deny that the men come back to civil life in fine physical condition. They look very strong, hardy, hearty and vigorous; their muscles are more tense, their vitality more energetic, and their whole organism more solid and compact. The severe duties of a soldier's life have called out what physiologists term the reserve qualities of nature—those powers and qualities of body and soul which usually lie dormant in ordinary life, but which play so important and decisive a part in life's emergencies.

Last Summer at this time, these soldiers—those of them who belong to the Army of the Potomac—were actively engaged in that tremendous series of struggles which began in the Wilderness in the month of May; and those of them who are from the army of Gen. SHERMAN, were fighting that series of battles in Northern Georgia which ended in the capture of Atlanta. All through the hot Summer months, our chief armies were fighting and marching in these Southern States; and no severer military labors were ever accomplished by any army. Yet after such work, in such regions, so long continued, these brave men return to us possessed of a *physique* of the most admirable character, and which will tell powerfully on the childhood, boyhood, and manhood, of the next generation.

The New Fire Department Law—Its Validity Sustained.

The opponents of reform in the City Fire Department have had all the opportunity they desired to test the validity of the new act. The decision rendered in their favor in the lower Court has been reversed by the Court of Appeals. The Metropolitan Fire Commission is pronounced a legally constituted body, and it assumes henceforth the organization and control of a Fire Police for the city.

We must congratulate every householder, every owner of property, and every one interested in the maintenance of order, and security against incendiarism, on this timely and righteous decision. We do not assume that any further attempt will be made in any responsible or respectable quarter to obstruct the progress of the Commission in its great task of organizing the new force. Every peaceably-disposed member of the late department will readily and cheerfully submit to the new order of things, and give whatever aid is possible in making the transfer of the property of the department as easy as possible. There can hardly be any large number of intelligent citizens, at this time of day, who soberly think that the old system has been at all adapted, for these many years past, to the exigencies of a vast city like New-York. There can be few that believe in earnest that the volunteer system, so well adapted to village social life and to village necessities, is at all suitable for the wants of a great metropolis. The attachment to the old system, wherever it exists, will be found, we venture to think, in most cases to resolve itself into something scarcely more practical than a sentimental regard for an institution which has not a few worthy traditions. Those especially who remember the department in its palmy days, find it hard to realize the fact that we have far outgrown the system with all its social surroundings. And while we can honestly respect the tenacity with which these classes adhere to their ancient belief, we claim the right—now that the validity of the new law is no longer open to dispute—to appeal to them for coöperation and support in bringing the new system into active use with the least possible delay.

There is a class which professes to have certain interests, rights and claims in the continuance of the old organization, for whose pretensions we can avow no respect whatever. It is the class from which come rioters, thieves, incendiaries—the professional fire-raisers in short—whose business and enjoyment, whose meat and whose drink is *fire*. Of the quality of this class we had an exhibition the other day at Flushing. Their object, primarily, may often be nothing more vicious than *excitement*. Bad gin and bad companionship do the rest. Riot, bloodshed, theft and other crimes follow in their natural train. To this agency and school of disorder the new Fire Commission propose to put a summary end. They mean to give us a Fire Police, at least as well selected, as well disciplined, as amenable to authority as our ordinary police. And they mean to do this at less cost, if possible, than that of our so-called *volunteer* system. Let us give them confidence and encouragement.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.—A morning journal disputes what we said on Tuesday respecting the lack of power on the part of any official to declare a legal holiday. It asserts that "it is in the power of Gov. FENTON to create a legal holiday by his 'dictum' whenever and as often as he pleases during his official term." Our cotemporary attempts further to fortify his argument as follows:

"By an act of the Legislature passed many years ago, the first of January, the fourth of July, the twenty-fifth day of December, and any day set apart by proclamation of the Governor of this State or the President of the United States as a day of public thanksgiving or prayer, are legal holidays. The last Legislature added the 22d of February to this list, and also provided that when either of the fixed holidays came on Sunday, the day following should be a legal holiday. If the Governor choose therefore he could by proclamation make a holiday of every Monday during the remainder of the year."

These assertions are so palpably absurd that they are scarcely worth refuting. The effect of a legal holiday is to suspend business, to void contracts made thereon, and to stop for one day the whole course and current of trade. To protect the community against abuse in the designation of such days, legal holidays are fixed by legislation. Does any body suppose for a moment that the Executive of a State has authority to shut up at will the Federal courts and offices—the Post-office, the Custom-house and the National Banks? Virtually our cotemporary claims this. There are only four legal holidays known in this State—Sunday being in law a *dies non*. These days are the 1st of January, the 22d of February, the 4th of July, and the 25th of December. The observance of any other day as a holiday is simply by *recommendation*, and it is kept only at the option of individual citizens. Except in the four cases specified, the banks and public offices remain open, at least part of the day, in order that pressing business may be transacted.

Rents and House-Building in New-York.

One of the chief reasons of the high price of rents and the crowded condition of the city, lies in the fact that though our population has been greatly increased during the war, there has been no corresponding increase of house-building. New-York has not only grown by the natural growth of the population—and it must be remembered that when the population of a city approaches a million, the annual natural increase is very great—but it has grown by foreign immigration, by a large immigration from the Border States and other States of the South, and by the many thousands of people who have come from the surrounding country during the war, for purposes of business or speculation. We believe that the population of the city has increased by two hundred and fifty thousand since 1861, while we do not believe there have been houses built since then capable of accommodating twenty thousand.

As a consequence, New-York is now crowded as it never was before; and rents have reached a figure all but intolerable. Families who require a house have had to be satisfied with a floor; people accustomed to a flat have had to take a room or two; and among the very poor classes, a dozen or twenty people are crowded into a room. Among the working people a heavy part of the weekly earnings, frequently one-third, goes for house rent; and the incomes of better-to-do folks are called upon often to the extent of nearly half of the whole.

This city, is now, in this respect, the hardest and worst place on the American continent in which to live. As compared with Philadelphia, we make a wretched show; and even the fast cities of the Western States are far superior to us.

The effect of it is that thousands of people are being driven away, and tens of thousands are prevented from taking up their abode among us. We take it that this is a great misfortune to the interests of New-York. It is to the interests of all classes—property-holders, commercial people, business men, traders, mechanics and laborers that population should be attracted here, that the city should grow greater and greater, and that it should preserve its position as the commercial centre and imperial city of the continent. We believe in great cities, and the greater the better. It is in them that power resides, that civilization is developed, that the arts of life reach nearest to perfection, and that man attains the highest manhood.

We should think, now that the uncertainties of the war and of the future have passed away, that capitalists and property-holders would pay some attention to this important matter of house-building in New-York. Even with rents much lower than at present, it would be extremely profitable. If it be not done, the interests of the people and the city will suffer even more than now.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF MISSOURI.—There seems to be no reason to doubt the success of the new constitution of this State by a very handsome majority. The latest figuring at St. Louis shows that the home vote is about equally divided, with several counties that surely have voted yea yet to be recorded; the soldiers' vote is pretty nearly unanimous in the affirmative. So, there is a prospect that this unfortunate State, which has for four years been ravaged by the worst sort of guerrilla warfare, and which was for nearly two of these years the theatre of many of the most important movements in the main conflict, will soon begin a new career, starting from first principles and on an improved basis.

The troubles of Missouri are older than the rebellion. They began even before the Kansas struggle, or rather they created that struggle. The wild slaveholders of the western tier of counties, in their blind idolatry of the slave system, undertook to shut freedom out from the new Territory of Kansas, and, under the political teachings of DAVE ATCHISON, and the more direct and practical lead of STRINGFELLOW and others of the Quantrell breed, they inaugurated a civil war of no mean proportions—a war to which, almost as much as to the late rebellion, may be traced the domestic strife that has made large sections of Missouri almost a desert. Their ebony idol was overthrown long before BEAUREGARD fired upon Sumter; indeed, slavery has had no profitable life in Missouri since the Compromise agitation of 1850. An enormous German immigration has, within a decade, quite changed the nature of her people; the Kansas settlement put a quietus upon many of her most unruly spirits, and the late rebellion has carried off the mass of that lawless breed of semi-savage border ruffians, who have cursed the State for a generation. The public sentiment in reference to this class was most forcibly embodied in the farewell order of their late commander, the rebel Gen. JEFF. C. THOMPSON, who said to them—at the paroling and discharge of his surrendered army:

"To the Missourians who are present I would speak plainly, and advise them not to think of returning to Missouri unless they have a clean record. There are many who have been fair, honest and chivalrous soldiers, who can have no charges against them, except the one of being true to the South; there are many others who have forgotten the laws of God, the laws of man, and the *laws of war*, and they, of course, cannot expect to live in Missouri in peace. Then there are others who, though they have been honest soldiers, had determined in their hearts to have private revenge at the end of the war, had we succeeded, and some who have said that the Union men must leave if they won. Each of you know to which of these classes you belong, and you must "*do as you would be done by*, and act accordingly."

But in the close of the war and the adoption of a revised constitution, Missouri takes a fresh start under flattering auspices. As evidence of her vast progress in civil government, we add a synopsis of the provisions of her new political charter:

"It declares Missouri a Free State forever.
It establishes the equality of all men before the law.
It prohibits legislation interfering with the personal rights of men on account of their color.
It declares that Missouri shall ever remain a member of the American Union.
It excludes from the ballot-box and from office traitors, rebels, rebel sympathizers, guerrilla marauders, bushwhackers, and their aiders and abettors.
It in like manner excludes Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty and O. A. K's.
It in like manner excludes those who enrolled themselves as disloyal, or as Southern sympathizers, to avoid militia duty.
It provides for an efficient registration of voters, thereby securing the exclusion of illegal voters.
It removes the rule requiring treason to be proved by at least two witnesses, and leaves it to be proved as any other crime.
It invites immigration from Europe, by extending the elective franchise to those persons of foreign birth who have, more than one year before an election, declared their intention, according to law, to become citizens of the United States.
It forbids private, local and special legislation, which for thirty years has cursed the State, and brings the State under a uniform system of general laws.
It prohibits lotteries.
It forbids the Legislature making compensation for emancipated slaves.
It stops the creation of corporations by special acts, with enormous and dangerous powers, and requires all corporations to be formed under general laws.
It prohibits the creation, renewal or extension of the charter of any bank of issue.
It protects the interests of the people by imposing upon stockholders individual liability for the debts of corporations.
It secures an efficient system of common schools for the free education of the children of the State.
It gives increased facilities for its own amendment, and allows the people a direct vote upon every amendment proposed.

WHY KIRBY SMITH GAVE UP THE FIGHT.—The farewell address of Gen. KIRBY SMITH to his soldiers, which we print this morning, shows why that redoubtable chieftain so cruelly disappointed the hopes of his Tory friends in England, and brought discredit upon the intelligence of the New-York correspondent of the London *Times*. It seems he was not to blame, poor fellow! He was willing to sacrifice every man in his army on the altar of his country; but the perverse fellows preferred not to be sacrificed. On reaching Houston, where he expected to find a Spartan band, ready to do or die, SMITH found "the TEXAS troops disbanded, and hastening to their homes. They had forsaken their colors and their commanders; had abandoned the cause for which we were struggling, and *appropriated the public property to their personal use.*"

Thus deserted by his men, SMITH concluded to give up the war as a very bad job, and after administering some wholesome advice to his disbanded army, he left for parts unknown. Thus vanished into thin air those visions of a prolonged war in the trans-Mississippi region, which some of our friends across the water had conjured up from the reports of a "reliable" Englishman.

NOTHING LIKE STYLE.—The following appears in the New-York *Tribune*:

"The estate of our late President LINCOLN is officially returned by Judge DAVIS, his friend and executor, as of the value of $75,000. We trust that puts an end to the covert, underhand opposition to the dollar subscription for his widow and orphans on the assumption that he had left them a large fortune."

Seventy-five thousand dollars, well invested, will bring a permanent income of $5,000 per annum. This may not be considered much of a fortune for persons who live in style. But the editor of the *Tribune* is hardly warranted in concluding that any large portion of the people can afford to look, as he does, upon $75,000 as such a trifle, or to consider its possessors objects of charity.

THE LINCOLN MEDAL IN FRANCE.—The French Government has hastened to correct the mistake of over-zealous officials in suppressing the popular subscription to the Lincoln Medal. The *Constitutionnel* of the 7th instant says:

"Several journals have spoken of a seizure effected at the house of M. BIGOLLET, of Chauvigny, (Vienne,) on the occasion of a subscription list being opened for a medal in honor of Mr. LINCOLN. This seizure occurred solely in consequence of an application of the regulations concerning hawking, requiring a previous authorization, which had not been demanded. But the administration have now given orders that the subscription to the medal of Mr. LINCOLN shall meet no hindrance. The government of the Emperor, whose sentiments were manifested in so signal a manner on the occasion of the crime committed against the President of the United States, could not but leave the most complete liberty to such a manifestation."

DISAPPOINTED IN SEARCH OF NOTORIETY.—The person (named EDMUND RUFFIN) who happened to fire the first shot at Fort Sumter, took a shot at himself on Saturday last, near Richmond, and is dead. He seems not to have got sufficient notoriety in the Sumter business, and, by taking to suicide, he probably expected to revive his name, if only for a few days. The first strike of this man for immortality he found costly, but unavailing. The second cost but little—only his worthless life. The result is a few days of posthumous notoriety.

Death of Mrs. William H. Seward.

The public mind was in a measure, and the family of Mr. SEWARD fully prepared, for the bereavement it becomes a painful duty to announce. Mrs. SEWARD had been sinking from the moment that her intense anxiety for the safety of her husband and son was relieved. Up to the time that hope, in both cases, came, she was wonderfully sustained. It seemed that, infirm and feeble as she had been for years, while those she loved so devotingly were in danger, disease had no power over the wife and mother. But when the strain was off, her over-taxed powers, mental and physical, gave way.

Mrs. SEWARD has been a sufferer many years, bearing her illness, sometimes with cheerfulness—always with Christian resignation—and ever diligent and watchful in the discharge of every duty, especially in the mental and moral training of her children, in which her great happiness consisted. As a wife and mother she was eminently a counselor and teacher. Her rule was supreme; but it was a supremacy in which wisdom and affection were so happily blended that all rejoiced to recognize her sceptre.

Mrs. SEWARD was the daughter of the late Judge ELIJAH H. MILLER, of Auburn. She was gifted in person and manners, and to these attractions was added a thorough education. For the first twelve or fifteen years of her married life she was the charm of the cultivated and refined associations in which she moved; but nearly twenty years ago her health failed, and since that period she has withdrawn from society, devoting herself to her family and the few friends whom she had early learned to value.

The attempted assassination of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State, it is hardly necessary to say, has, whatever their fate may be, caused this death. Those only who know, as we know, not only how devotedly she loved them, but how worthy they are of such affection, can judge of the intensity of her anxiety and suffering. The day but one after that fiendish attempt by which both lives were suspended by a thread, she said to the writer, "it seems as if I had two hearts, one throbbing for HENRY and the other for FREDERICK."

Mrs. SEWARD was, in the highest sense, the companion, counselor and friend to whom her husband turned and upon whom he relied on all occasions. Between them there was perfect trust. They shared each others hopes and fears, joys and sorrows. Their household was one of uniform and undisturbed peace and purity.

Mrs. SEWARD leaves three sons and one daughter, all most tenderly attached to her. Her death is the first in that family. Of her own family, Mrs. WORDEN, an only sister, survives.

The remains, accompanied by the Secretary, their oldest and youngest sons, and their only daughter, leave Washington for Auburn, via Elmira, this morning. FREDERICK, the second son, is too ill to leave Washington.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 21.

HALLECK JUSTIFIED BY GRANT'S ORDER.

The *Army & Navy Official Gazette* publishes the following dispatch from Gen. GRANT to Gen. HALLECK, ordering the latter to disregard SHERMAN'S truce. It should have accompanied HALLECK'S letter.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 22, 1865.
Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Richmond, Va.:

The truce entered into by SHERMAN will be ended as soon as I can reach Raleigh. Move SHERIDAN with his cavalry toward Greensboro, North Carolina, as soon as possible. I think it will be well to send one corps of infantry also, the whole under SHERIDAN. The infantry need not go further than Danville, unless they receive orders hereafter to do so.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

SUICIDE BY EDMUND RUFFIN.

EDMUND RUFFIN, Sr., the gray-haired traitor who hastened from Virginia to South Carolina, and fired the first gun against Fort Sumter and gloried over it during the war, committed suicide by blowing out his brains last week at the residence of his son near Danville, Va. His remorse was so great that he could not even tolerate the few months that he might otherwise have survived, as he was over eighty years of age. The poor old man left a line to this effect: "I cannot survive the loss of the liberties of my country."

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

Brig.-Gen. WILD, of Massachusetts, has been assigned to duty under Gen. HOWARD, of the Refuge and Freedmen's Bureau, and will be put in charge of the State of Georgia, with orders to report to Gen. SAXTON.

FOURTH OF JULY IN THE SOUTH.

The Fourth of July is to be appropriately celebrated at Raleigh, N. C.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR FOR ALABAMA.

The President to-day appointed Judge LEWIS E. PARSONS Provisional Governor of Alabama, and issued a proclamation with reference to the reorganization of the State, similar to those previously issued. There has been considerable difference of opinion about this appointment, as one or two other names have been most strongly urged by some of the delegation from that State. Judge PARSONS is not an original Union man, but, from his position, it is believed he will have great influence among the slaveholders of that State.

EWELL, AIKEN AND TRENHOLM ASKING PARDON.

There were thirty-one petitions for pardon filed with the President to-day. Among them the rebel Gen. RICHARD S. EWELL, of Virginia; Gov. WM. AIKEN, of South Carolina; the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, G. A. TRENHOLM, of South Carolina, and Gen. ECHOLS, of Virginia. To the granting of the latter's petition a strong opposition interposes from the neighbors of Gen. ECHOLS. They charge him with the hanging of five citizens of Virginia, for no other reason than that they declared themselves in favor of the Union. The other petitions come from persons in humble life and unknown to the public. One is a resident of Kentucky, five from Tennessee, one from North Carolina, thirteen from Virginia, one from Alabama, two from South Carolina, three from Georgia, one from Pennsylvania, one from Maryland and one from Louisiana.

PARDONS GRANTED.

There were three persons pardoned to-day, viz: PHILIP LEE, of Kentucky; JOHN R. DAVIS, of Tennessee; and JAMES L. SEWARD, formerly member of United States Congress from Georgia.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following highly important circular relative to the collection of internal revenue in the Southern States:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 21, 1865.

Section forty-six of the Internal Revenue Act, approved June 30, 1864, provides that whenever the authority of the United States shall have been reestablished in any State where the execution of the laws had previously been impossible, the provisions of the act shall be put in force in such State with such modification of inapplicable regulations in regard to assessment, levy, time and manner of collection, as may be directed by the department, without waiving in any degree the rights of the government in respect to taxes that have heretofore accrued, or assuming to exonerate the taxpayer from his legal responsibility for such taxes. The department does not deem it advisable to insist at present upon their payment, so far as they were payable prior to the establishment of a collection district embracing the territory in which the taxpayer resides. But assessors in the several collection districts recently established in the States lately in insurrection, are directed to require returns, and to make assessments for the several classes of taxes for the appropriate legal period preceding the first regular day on which a tax becomes due after the establishment of the district; that is to say, in the several districts in question the proper tax will be assessed upon the income of the year 1864, inasmuch as the tax for that year is due upon the 30th day of June subsequently to the establishment of the district. All persons found doing any business for which a license is required, will be assessed for the proper license from the first day of the month in which the district is established. Persons engaged in any business for which monthly or quarterly returns are required to be made, will be assessed for the month or quarter for which returns should be made at the first returnday after the establishment of the district, and the same principle will apply to those taxes which are payable at different periods. A manufacturer of tobacco, for instance, in a district established after the 1st, and before the 20th day of May, will be assessed upon his sales for the month of April. When any manufactured articles are found in the hands of a purchaser, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the assessor that the goods were actually sold and passed out of the hands of the manufacturer before the commencement of the period for which he is properly taxable, the articles will not be subject to tax in the hands of such purchaser, unless transported beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection. The holder of any distilled spirits, manufactured tobacco, or other article which is liable to seizure on account of the absence of inspection marks, may present to the assessor the evidence that the articles in his hands, or under the circumstances which obtain in the particular case, are now subject to tax except as above stated. And if the assessor is satisfied, he will cause the packages to be so marked that they may be identified and sold without liability of seizure. Whenever any collector shall have reason to believe that the holder of any goods on which the tax has not been paid intends to remove the same beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection, and to evade the payment of the tax, he will seize the goods and take the necessary steps for their condemnation, unless the holder shall give bond, as hereinafter prescribed, for the transportation or exportation of the goods, or shall return the same to the assessor, and pay to the collector the amount of tax that shall be found due. In all cases in which a seizure shall be made under these instructions, the department, on being informed of such seizure, will consider the case, and extend such measure of relief as the facts shall justify. In the States of Virginia, Tennessee and Louisiana, collection districts were some time since established, with such boundaries as to include territory in which it has but recently become possible to enforce the laws of the United States in those districts. The rule laid down above will be so modified as to require the assessment and collection of the first taxes which become due after the establishment of assessment divisions in the particular locality. Whenever assessments are to be made, based upon transactions which may have been carried on in a depreciated currency, it will be proper for the assessor to ascertain the amount of the income, or value, or sales, or receipts, in lawful money of the United States, according to the best information which he can obtain as to the average value of such depreciated currency for the period covered by the assessment. The duties upon cotton and spirits of turpentine, are, by a special provision of the statute, made payable by the person in whose hands the articles are first found by officers of internal revenue. With reference to those articles, therefore, the rule laid down will not apply; but assessments will be made wherever they are found. Whenever any person holds, as a purchaser, any articles which, under the internal revenue laws, may be transported under bond, and desires to transport the same to any Northern port or place, he may apply to the assessor to have the amount of tax ascertained and determined. The proper examination having been had, the assessor will certify the amount of duties thereon to the Collector, and the Collector will thereupon grant a permit for their removal. After the execution of a bond for their storage in bonded warehouse, such permit and bond being in the form required by the regulations for the establishment of bonded warehouses. On or before the 10th day of each month the Assessor will transmit to the office of Internal Revenue, a statement showing the amount of duties thus certified during the month preceding, and the Collector will, on or before the same date, transmit a descriptive schedule of all bonds thus taken by him in the course of the preceding month. When goods arrive in any Northern port under such transportation bond, or under a permit issued by a Collector of Customs under the regulations of May 9, 1865, they will be received into the proper warehouse established under the Internal Revenue laws, in the district into which the goods are brought, and the necessary certificates will be issued for the cancellation of the bond in the same manner as if the goods were transported from another bonded warehouse. Whenever any person who is assessed for a license is found to have paid a license tax to a special agent, appointed under the regulations of the Treasury Department for commercial intercourse with insurrectionary districts, the Col-

Hooker will issue a license for the year ending May 1, 1866, and will collect only so much as may be due for the time intervening after the expiration of the license is issued by the special agent. The amount assessed and thus left uncollected will be abated when the proper claim is presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

HUGH McCULLOUGH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURER AT NEW-YORK.

For the position of Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury for the City of New-York, the names Messrs VAN DYKE and BLATCHFORD only are considered. The former has something of an advantage in this fact that no one objects to him, whilst he is supported by some of the wealthiest and most influential men in the country. The latter, though urged by gentlemen of equally as great influence and respectability, is opposed by a formidable party. The opposition appears to be founded solely upon political grounds. The indications to-day are that Mr. VAN DYKE will receive the appointment.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.

The South Carolina delegation arrived here to-day, and had a pleasant interview with the President, and afterward with the Secretary of War. The delegation ask that their State be placed upon the same footing as the other wayward sisters, and that a Provisional Governor be appointed. These delegates are of the semi-subdued, pro-slavery class, so far as can be judged by the demonstrations at the Executive mansion this afternoon, and though they bow to the destiny of the State, the movement lacks gracefulness, and is made with evident reluctance. Dr. MACKEY, who had left for Charleston, returned here to-day, and will represent the Union element of South Carolina.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The business of the Treasury Department has been revolutionized by reason of recent proclamations by the President affecting trade in the South, and on account of putting in operation the Bureau of Freedmen and abandoned lands. By these means two immense branches of the Treasury Department have been removed; but, notwithstanding this, the labor in the department is not decreased in the aggregate; the growth in the revenue tax, currency and other branches has been such that the same number of employees will be required hereafter to promptly execute the work devolving upon the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE MILLION DOLLAR MAN.

GALE, the author of an advertisement offering a reward for the assassination of the President, arrived here this morning per steamer from New-Orleans, in custody of Capt. MCHAFFEY, of the First United States Infantry, and is now imprisoned in the Old Capitol. It will be recollected that some time in January last an advertisement appeared in the Selma (Ala.) *Advertiser*, which was copied in the papers of the North, headed "one million dollars wanted to have peace by the 1st of March." The advertiser proposed for the sum named to cause the lives of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, WM. H. SEWARD and ANDREW JOHNSON to be taken by the 1st of March then ensuing, and offered himself to contribute $10,000 toward this patriotic purpose. GALE is a very intelligent man, about 45 years of age, hair in part gray, tall and athletic. He is a lawyer and argues his case quite learnedly, takes exception in advance to his being brought here for trial, inasmuch as the courts of this district can have no jurisdiction of his case. He says, admitting he caused the advertisement to be published, he has not committed any offence known to the law, and, therefore, must be acquitted, if tried at all; but he does not believe he will be tried, unless it is sought to connect him with BOOTH in the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN. He proposes to employ as counsel Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON and JAMES T. BRADY. His residence is Cahawba, Ala., ten miles from Selma. The following laughable and Jack Shepperdish description of the monster appears in the *Republican* of this evening: "GALE is a tall, raw-boned individual; coarse features, well bronzed with the Southern climate; he is dressed in light gray pants, butternut-colored coat, over which is a linen garment, and wears a well-battered black stove-pipe hat. GALE appears to be about forty-five years of age, and his gray hawk-like eyes, with strongly-marked crow-feet in their corners, giving him the appearance of a shrewd, cold-blooded rascal."

DEATH OF MRS. SEWARD.

Mrs. SEWARD, wife of Secretary SEWARD, died this morning at 10:30 o'clock, after an illnes of about three weeks from bilious fever induced in a great degree by her unremitting attention to her husband and son. She was about sixty years of age. The remains have been embalmed, and will leave for Auburn, N. Y., in a special train to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, accompanied by several members of the family and a number of friends. Mrs. SEWARD had been quite low for a couple of days, and yesterday it was learned that she might not survive another day. A singular degree of affliction seems to be meted out to this distinguished family. First the Secretary's life is jeopardized by a serious accident; then the assassin's knife brings himself and his son almost to the verge of death, and perils likewise the lives of three members of the household; then the mother and sister of the Assistant Secretary's wife are thrown from a carriage and severely injured, and now the estimable wife and kind and affectionate mother, whose devotion throughout these trials has been unceasing, is called away, and another grief added to already overburdened hearts. The nation will cordially sympathize with the family in these afflictions. The State Department is closed until further orders.

INVESTIGATION OF AN ALLEGED CASE OF FRAUD.

Mr. SPENCER, who was arrested some weeks ago on a charge of robbing the government of $160,000 in bonds, had a preliminary hearing to-day before Justice JOHNSON, of this city. The evidence for the prosecution was concluded, but no testimony was adduced upon which SPENCER can legally be held, and it is understood that the prosecution will be abandoned to-morrow. The missing bonds were abstracted from the Treasury Department some months ago.

IMPUDENCE.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of this morning, impudently accuses the TIMES of inventing the story about the destruction of the Bull Run monuments, calls it a "bold fabrication," and says "no other paper had the news." The story was given in these dispatches simply as a report upon the authority of passengers from Fairfax, with the remark that it seemed impossible. If the *Inquirer* will consult its own columns it will find the same report, still more positively asserted, on the same day that it appeared in the TIMES, and half a dozen other papers. Comment is unnecessary.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 21.

The store-house of the Sanitary Commission in Alexandria was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. It was a large frame building, located near the Orange and Alexandria Railroad depot.

THE MILLION DOLLAR REBEL.

A lawyer named GALE, belonging in Alabama, has been brought here and lodged in prison. He is the author of the advertisement published in the Selma *Advertiser* last Winter, calling for one million of dollars to have peace by the 1st of March, by taking the lives of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, WM. H. SEWARD and ANDREW JOHNSON.

DEATH OF MRS. SEWARD.

Mrs. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, wife of the Secretary of State, died at 10 o'clock this morning. Her remains will be embalmed and taken to Auburn. The State Department is closed in consequence of her death. The family have been called upon to-day by distinguished officials, to tender their sorrow and sympathy.

FUNERAL OF MRS. SEWARD.

The funeral services of Mrs. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, wife of the Secretary of State, who died here to-day, will take place at St. Paul's Church, Auburn, N. Y., her late home, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Her remains will leave Washington in a special train for Auburn, via Elmira, on Thursday morning. The Secretary of War has designated Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK and Staff, and the Surgeon-General has designated Major NORRIS, Surgeon United States Army, one of the physicians who attended the Secretary of State during his recent illness, to accompany the Secretary to Auburn.

MUDD.

Mr. EWING, will on Friday afternoon, present his argument in behalf of Dr. MUDD, and this will conclude all that is to be said in defence of the prisoners. The arguments of counsel for each of the accused are generally conceded to possess much legal and literary ability. That of Mr. AIKEN, to-day, was listened to by a dense auditory, and the appeal in behalf of his client, Mrs. SURRATT, was more than ordinarily eloquent and touching. The court have given every facility to counsel for the defence in the procurement of witnesses, and have shown them marked personal attentions. As a general thing the court have granted all that counsel have asked for, and throughout the trial good feeling and courtesy have prevailed.

The court will examine one or two witnesses on Friday, and after the argument of Mr. EWING shall have been read, will probably adjourn till early next week, when Associate Judge-Advocate BINGHAM will, it is expected, sum up the facts for the government. By permission of the Secretary of War, Miss ANNIE E. SURRATT has been permitted constantly to keep her mother company. Mrs. SURRATT, owing to her feeble physical condition, has been removed from her cell to a comfortable room in the Penitentiary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. CHANDLER, the recently appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has taken the place of Mr. FIELD, and not that of Mr. HARRINGTON, whose successor has not yet been appointed.

FORD'S THEATRE SOLD AT LAST.

The Young Mens' Christian Association have closed their transaction for the purchase of Ford's Theatre for the sum of $100,000. Several church organizations had been in treaty for it.

DAVIS' TRIAL.

There is as yet no decision as to where and when JEFFERSON DAVIS will be tried.

LAST SERIES OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.

The engravers and printers of the third and last series of seven-thirty notes, have to-day completed their deliveries of all orders received at the Treasury Department to date, and hereafter there will be no delay in despatching the notes to subscribers to the loan. The orders received on the morning of each day will be filled by the evening express shipments of the same day. Thus an obstacle in the way of the popular demand for the third series is removed, and in anticipation of this event the daily subscriptions already show a gratifying increase. About $140,000,000 of the loan remain unsold. The sales of this and the next week at the current daily rate will leave less than half of the series to be disposed of. The experience of the public in all previous loans negotiated through the popular agency system authorizes the anticipation that the absorption of the last half of this last loan will be very much more rapid than that of the first half. A heavy daily increase in subscriptions is therefore confidently expected by the loan agents. The abundance of loose capital, suddenly withdrawn from active employment by the cessation of large government operations connected with the late war, encourages this expectation.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Appointment of Lewis E. Parsons as Provisional Governor for Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 21.

President JOHNSON has appointed Hon. LEWIS E. PARSONS, Provisional Governor of the State of Alabama. The terms of the proclamation are precisely the same as those relating to North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Mississippi and Georgia.

RECONSTRUCTION IN BOSTON.

Meeting in Faneuil Hall—The Military Occupation of the Southern States Recommended—Speeches by Mr. Parsons, Richard H. Dana, Henry Ward Beecher, and Others.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 21.

A meeting to consider the subject of the reorganization of the rebel States, called by Gov. ANDREW and others, was held in Faneuil Hall to-day. THEOPHILUS PARSONS, Law Professor in Harvard University, presided. Resolutions were presented declaring that the work of reorganizing government and society in the rebel States requires of the legislative and executive departments of the government the most deliberate exercise of their powers of statesmanship, and that it is far more important that the task shall be performed well than that it shall be performed quickly; declaring also, that it is essential for the liberty of our government that none be allowed to vote who are not loyal, and that none should be excluded from voting because of their race or color.

The resolutions were commented on by Mr. PARSONS, R. H. DANA, HENRY WARD BEECHER, Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, and Dr GEO. B. LORING. Mr. PARSONS, in his opening remarks, urged that it was the right and duty of the government to hold and continue to hold the Southern States in military possession. The applause at this remark was long, loud and enthusiastic.

A resolution expressive of the confidence that President JOHNSON will carry out the great work for which President LINCOLN laid down his life, was loudly cheered.

RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., argued that the war is not yet over; that the country to-day is in the attitude and state of war; that the whole rebel territory lies within and beneath the military power; that the public faith stands pledged to the emancipated slaves and their posterity forever, that they should have a full and perfect freedom; that we have a right to require that the freedmen shall have a right to vote; that if we do not secure that right now in the hour of revolution, it will never be secured except by a new revolution; that we may hold the rebel States in the grasp of the law until the rights are secured, which it is perfectly right for us to demand, and that we mean to see to it that the negroes are built up into a self-sustaining voting population.

A committee of nine was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States urging upon them the necessity of reorganizing the rebel States upon just and correct principles.

HENRY WARD BEECHER addressed the meeting in an earnest and lively speech in behalf of universal suffrage as a natural, inalienable right which existed independent of any considerations of property, or ability to read and write.

Senator POMEROY contended that to make the victory we have gained sure and the peace lasting, we must secure to the negro the homestead, the musket and the ballot.

The meeting was continued for nearly three hours.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Fire Department Cases—New-Haven Railroad Case on Argument.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 21.

In the cases of the People *vs.* WOODRUFF, and the People *vs.* PIERSON, the motion for reargument argued yesterday were denied this morning, without costs.

In the Fire Department cases, the People *vs.* PINCKNEY and others, the judgment of the General Term reversed, and the judgment of the Special Term affirmed, with costs.

The People *vs.* BOOTH and others; judgment reversed and judgment that the complaint be dismissed, with costs.

Day Calendar for Thursday, June 22—Same as this day's, with numbers 133 and 134 off.

The New-Haven Railroad case is on argument; Judge COMSTOCK is speaking for the Road.

Reception of Returned Volunteer Regiments.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 21.

The One Hundred and Twelfth and Forty-ninth New-York Volunteer Regiments were received here this morning and escorted by the Seventy-fourth Regiment of this city through the principal streets to Fort Porter, where they are to be mustered out and paid off.

The Rebel Governor of Mississippi—Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Cotton.

CAIRO, Wednesday, June 21.

The rebel Gov. CLARKE, of Mississippi, is reported to have passed through Meridian, under military escort, on Friday last.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is reported completed to Corinth. The Southern Road will soon be completed to Vicksburgh.

Two hundred bales of cotton and a lot of manufactured tobacco came out of the Tennessee River to-day.

Legal Affairs.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Wednesday, June 21.

The United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, is now in session here. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad *vs.* The Southern Pennsylvania Railroad is now being argued. Among the counsel are REVERDY JOHNSON and Mr. LATROBE, of Baltimore. Much interest is manifested in the case.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Breckinridge Escapes to Cardenas and is Sent to Havana Under Guard.

REPORT THAT HE IS UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

Further from the Rebellion in Hayti.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 17.

The steamer *Mexico*, which arrived last Saturday morning, brought no news at all concerning the operations of Gen. MEJIA and the Juarist troops in the neighborhood of Matamoras.

In Matamoras the public were informed on the "Mexican Emigration scheme," but generally doubted and feared it. The boasting of inferior Federal officers that the war would end only with the occupation made them quite uneasy.

Gen. BRECKENRIDGE, Col. WOOD TAYLOR, Capt. WILSON, (aid-de-camp to JEFF. DAVIS,) two soldiers and a negro, arrived at Cardenas in an open boat on the 11th instant, probably from the Florida coast.

Gen. BRECKENRIDGE was accompanied from Cardenas by a Spanish officer, who was charged by the Governor of Cardenas to present him to the Captain-General. He is now in Havana, and it was stated that he had been put under surveillance, and ordered to report to the Captain-General daily—but this is probably untrue.

In Cardenas BRECKENRIDGE was treated with the greatest attention by the Governor. I have seen him since he has been here. He is tall, thin and greatly sun-burnt. Poor outlaw!

The *Gen. Whiting* and *Pajaro del Oceano* have arrived from Santiago de Cuba, with more troops from Santo Domingo.

The *Diario*, of Santiago, says on the 9th inst., that by the arrival of an American bark from Cape Haytien they learn that the rebellion, headed by Col. SOLDAVE, was still going on. Several actions had taken place, but in all of them President GEFFRARD's troops had been victorious. The forces of the rebels were daily decreasing by desertion, and they were losing courage, for in every attack they were being worsted. Their principal force is concentrated at the Cape. GEFFRARD, at last accounts, was within two miles of the Cape, and expected to take the place easily.

The United States steamship *Pallatin* nightly lands 100 men for the protection of the residence of the United States Consul. There are also several other vessels, American and Danish, in port, crowded with women and children who have taken refuge in them.

The *Pajaro* also brought news from Venezuela of a satisfactory character. Gen. FALCON, elected President for the new constitutional period, made his entry into Caracas on the 10th of May, but he did not at once enter upon his duties, as he had been designated as arbiter for some differences in the State of New-Barcelona, where his arbitration produced happy results. Ten days afterward he returned to Caracas, and was soon to assume the direction of public affairs.

The announcement in a paper of Madrid that Gen. DULCE will be soon recalled from the Captaincy-General of this island has caused quite a deal of feeling in Cuba. Quite a long and able petition, signed by the most wealthy and influential proprietors, merchants, &c., of the island, was forwarded to Spain by the mail steamer which left on Thursday, asking the Queen to retain him in his position. The petition lauds the action of Gen. DULCE in the delicate and important questions of St. Domingo, and the war in the United States, and the slave trade, and states that a change at this time would be dangerous to the best interests of the island.

The festival and usual procession of *Corpus Christi* passed off very finely on Thursday.

The weather has been very warm for the last week.

There is the usual quantity of yellow-fever in the city.

Gen. SLAUGHTER, late in command of the Confederate forces at Brownsville, arrived in this city in the steamer *Mexico*.

Mr. WM. T. WHITING, United States Consul here, leaves for the States by to-day's steamer, to be absent several months.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Over Three Millions Taken Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 21.

The subscriptions to the National Loan to-day, from all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to JAY COOKE, Esq., amounted to $3,106,200, including the following:

First National Bank, of Louisville, Ky., $500,000.
First National Bank, of Indianapolis, $100,000.
First National Bank, of Cincinnati, $100,000.
Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, $150,000.
Second National Bank, of Chicago, $100,000.
National Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, $200,000.
First National Bank, of Norfolk, $300,000.
First National Bank, of Mansfield, $50,000.
First National Bank, of St. Paul, $50,000.
Stedman, Ewell & Co., of New-York, $200,000.
First National Bank, of Philadelphia, $200,000.
Central National Bank, of Philadelphia, $100,000.

There were 2,174 individual subscriptions for sums of $50 and $100 each.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners Law Sustained.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 21.

In the Court of Appeals, this morning, a decision was rendered reversing the decision of the General Term, and sustaining the law creating the Metropolitan Fire Commission.

The opinion is written by Judge DAVIS, and concurred in by all the Judges except Judge BROWN, who has written a dissenting opinion.

The Ohio Union State Convention.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 21.

The Ohio Union State Convention met at Columbus to-day. Gen. W. B. WOODS was elected President, and N. BEBBIS, Secretary of the Convention. Gen. J. D. COX was nominated for Governor by acclamation, S. MCDERMEY, of Warren, for Lieut.-Governor; Hon. S. S. WARNER of Loraine, Messenger; J. BRINCKERHOFF, Attorney-General; JAMES MOORE, Board of Public Works; Lieut. RODNEY, Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The committee passed resolutions giving God thanks for the overthrow of the rebellion, lamenting the cruel death of President LINCOLN, indorsing the policy of the administration of President JOHNSON; declaring that four years of sanguinary war demonstrate that slavery and its institutions are irrevocably opposed to freedom and free institutions; that while we are anxious for an early restoration of fraternal relations with the insurgent States, we demand that it shall be upon such terms as will give assurances of peace and security to loyal people, and prosperity to the Federal Union.

Gov. Curtin and the Prisoners at Harrisburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, June 21.

Gov. CURTIN has been making strenuous efforts to have the large number of prisoners in custody at this and other military posts, charged with various offences, brought before the proper authorities for trial. Many are in custody for trivial offences, and ought to be set at liberty.

U. S. Steamer Tioga.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 21.

The United States steamer *Tioga*, Lieut.-Commander W. D. WHITING, arrived here this afternoon. She is to be stationed at this city for the reception of enlisted naval apprentices.

Arrival of the Arago.

The U. S. transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GARDNER, commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., Sunday, June 18, arrived yesterday, consigned to Brevet Brig.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster U. S. A., New-York.

REVIEW OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—The Twenty-second Regiment will be reviewed at its armory in Fourteenth-street, at 8 o'clock this evening, by Gen. BATCHELLER, State Inspector-General.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The Sabbath school connected with the North Baptist Church has its regular annual excursion to-day, (Thursday, June 22).

FROM TEXAS.

Why Kirby Smith Gave Up the Fight.

He was Resolved to Hold Out to the Last, but was Deserted by His Troops.

His Farewell Address—Good Advice to Rebels.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH issued the following address to his soldiers on abandoning the war:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
HOUSTON, May 30, 1865.

SOLDIERS: The day after I refused the demand of the Federal Government to surrender this department, I left Shreveport for Houston. I ordered the Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana troops to follow. My purpose was to concentrate the entire strength of the department, await negotiation, and, if possible, secure terms alike honorable to soldiers and citizens. Failing in this, I intend to struggle to the last; and with an army united in purpose, firm in resolve and battling for the right, I believe God would yet give us the victory. I resolved here to find the TEXAS troops disbanded and hastening to their homes. They had forsaken their colors and their commanders; had abandoned the cause for which we were struggling, and appropriated the public property to their personal use.

SOLDIERS: I am left a commander without an army—a General without troops. You have made your choice. It was unwise and unpatriotic, but it is final. I pray you may not live to regret it. The enemy will now possess your country and dictate his own laws. You have voluntarily destroyed our organizations, and thrown away all means of resistance.

Your present duties is plain. Return to your families. Resume the occupations of peace. Yield obedience to the laws. Labor to restore order. Strive both by counsel and example to give security to life and property. And may God in his mercy direct you aright, and heal the wounds of our distracted country.

E. KIRBY SMITH, General.

THE SUICIDE OF RUFFIN.

The Man who Fired the First Gun on Fort Sumter Blows His Brains Out—He Prefers Death to Living Under the Government of the United States.

Correspondence of the Petersburgh Express.

RICHMOND, Monday, June 19.

EDMUND RUFFIN, whose name is familiar with every one as a distinguished agriculturalist, and latterly as a politician, committed suicide on Saturday last in Amelia county, near Mattoox station. The sad act had been duly considered by him, as his diary is said to show. He seated himself, and placing the muzzle of the musket in his mouth, sprung the trigger and landed his spirit into the eternal world, with a desperate and unnatural coolness. I think Mr. R. was born in Henrico county. He has been so closely indentified with the struggle of the South as an active participant and a warm and earnest vindicator of her claims for a separate nationality, that he seems to have been considered rather as a citizen of the South than as belonging to any one particular locality. He had lost his property by the war. His remains reached the city at 10 o'clock last night on the Danville cars, accompanied by his son. The result of the war is said to have been the cause of this act. Mr. R. was upwards of seventy years of age.

I have learned since the above was written, that Mr. RUFFIN declared it impossible for him to live under the government, and that he had intended to commit the awful deed on the 9th of April, the day on which Gen. LEE surrendered, but was prevented on account of having company at his house.

From the Petersburgh Express, June 20.

Mr. RUFFIN was known throughout the State as a most successful agriculturalist. He lived in this city many years, and published here an agricultural periodical called the *Farmer's Register*, which attained a large degree of public favor. He was also the author of a popular volume on calcareous manures, which contributed greatly to the improvement of our tidewater lands by bringing marls into use.

Mr. RUFFIN was at one time of his life, and for several years, a State Senator, and discharged his legislative duties with ability and industry. He was of a warm and excitable temperament, and maintained his political opinions with great earnestness and inflexibility. He belonged to the extreme Southern Rights' party, and participated actively in the secession movement, the disastrous issue of which was no doubt a terrible shock to him, and in all probability led to his self-destruction.

It will be recollected that Mr. RUFFIN dug the first spadeful of earth for the building of works with which to assault Fort Sumter. Subsequently he fired the first gun at Sumter, an act of which he always spoke with pride and exultation.

Employment for Discharged Soldiers.

The Secretary of the Bureau of Employment for Discharged Soldiers, No. 35 Chambers-street, has received an application for a number of stone-layers and cutters, which he is unable to supply. The employment bureau is conducted under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission: no charges are made to soldiers or sailors seeking employment or to the employers, and both classes should avail themselves of its advantages. The following is a copy of the application to which reference has been made, and it is, we understand, from the firm of which Gov. SPRAGUE is a member:

OFFICE OF A. & W. SPRAGUE,
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 19, 1865.

Secretary of Bureau of Employment, No. 35 Chambers-street, New-York.

SIR: Will you please send immediately to our office in this city, by the Neptune line, from New-York, the stone-layers and stone-cutters who are registered in your office, to the number of at least twenty (20) of each class.

We wish you to inform us when they leave, and also the number, as immediate employment will be given.

Very truly yours, &c.
A. & W. SPRAGUE, PER L. B.

Arrival of Soldiers.

[*From the Associated Press Bureau.*]

The following returning soldiers arrived in this city last evening, and received the usual hospitable attentions from Col. HOWE:

The Sixteenth Massachusetts Battery, Capt. H. D. SCOTT, 140 men and five officers. They leave at 5 P. M. to-day for Readville, Mass.:

Detachments from the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Vermont Regiments, under the command of Lieut. H. S. ENGLISH, numbering as follows: Second Regiment, 157 men; Third Regiment, 94 men; Fourth Regiment, 160 men; Fifth Regiment, 310 men; Fifth Regiment, 140 men—total, 4 officers and 661 men. They leave for Burlington to-day.

Company E, Second Rhode Island Regiment, 82 officers and men, left by the New-Haven boat last night for Providence. Col. ALMY attended to their wants, and saw them off for home.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE DEATH OF THE LATE GEORGE C. MANN.—The coroner's jury in the case of Mr. GEORGE C. MANN, whose body was found in the water near Fulton ferry on Sunday morning last, (18th inst.) and who it was supposed had committed suicide, rendered a verdict to the effect that deceased was found drowned, and added that "we," the jury "feel constrained to call the attention of the city authorities to the exposed condition of the bulkhead where the casualty is supposed to have occurred, and the absence of any proper security against similar accident. Witnesses here testified to several cases of rescue and prevention of injury, and notwithstanding other previous presentments the evil still exists; and the jury consider the bulkhead in its present condition, a man-trap and a public nuisance."

A LITTLE BOY DROWNED.—A little boy about six years of age, a son of Mrs. NEILL, residing at No. 10 State-street, was drowned on Sunday last by falling off the dock at the foot of Jerolemon-street. It appears he went to the river for the purpose of seeing some other boys swim, among them his older brother. He was not noticed to fall overboard, but his cap being subsequently found in the water, and his absence since, renders it nearly certain that he was drowned. Mrs. NEILL, whose husband was killed in one of the final battles of the late war, and who has now five remaining children depending upon her labor for support, is greatly depressed in consequence of this last sad bereavement, and respectfully solicits of any person who may discover the body, to notify her at her residence as above given.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payment invariably in advance.

Benedict's Time,
NO. 171 BROADWAY, COR. CORTLANDT-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

TO SOLDIERS.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an AMERICAN WATCH; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

For sale and warranted by
BENEDICT BROTHERS,
Keepers of the City Time, and Agents for the sale of the American (Waltham) Watches,
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations are remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity very seldom met with.—*Louisville Democrat.*

A Caution to the Public.
Parties purchasing DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR are cautioned to see that the new private Government Stamp, having the inventor's signature (H. DALLEY) in white, at the end, and his likeness in the centre of the stamp, is on every box. By a careful attention to this, the public will be guarded from the many counterfeits now offered for sale. The genuine, wholesale and retail, at Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Look Out!
EVERYBODY SHOULD READ IT,
THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
READY TO-DAY,
CONTAINING A
CHARMING, EXCITING, STARTLING, THRILLING,
ROMANCE,
ENTITLED
OWEN, THE CONVICT;
OWEN, THE CONVICT;
OWEN, THE CONVICT;
OR
THE HEART'S DEVOTION.
IT IS THE
GREATEST ROMANCE OF MODERN TIMES,
not excepting the most popular of Dumas' works. It is the story of a youth pushed into crime by the force of circumstances, and of a pure, devoted, whole-souled woman, who refused to believe in his guilt, and nobly stood by him till the last. While it has all the touching pathos of the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," it at the same time is brimful of the most extraordinary and soul-stirring adventures by land and sea. The hero gets out of one difficulty into another with a rapidity which is wonderful, and which shews the most unexampled ingenuity on the part of the highly gifted author, who holds his readers as if spellbound from the opening to the close. Old romancers who have read the manuscript—men who have been familiar with story-reading and story-writing throughout their lives—have been so entranced with this truly wonderful story, that they have found it impossible to lay it down till they had read to the very last line.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PRICE SIX CENTS PER COPY

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MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late style Smith & Brother,)
New-York.

BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.
Brewery, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases. Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It saves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Olift-st., New-York.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., 498 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Dr. Thorne's Arnica and Chloroform Liniment is the best for sprains, bruises, burns, rheumatism, neuralgia, tic doloureux, toothache, &c., &c. Depot No. 141 Chambers-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Clothing.—Purchasers will find a large and desirable stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., at the most reasonable prices, at FREEMAN & BURR'S One-price Clothing Warehouse, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau sts., corner opposite Sun Building.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Hill, Inimitable Haircutter as you wish it or as it should be: styles neat, suitable, executed in the best manner only. No. 1 Barclay-st.. Hair Dye 50 cents—black or brown.

A Raid.—Now is the time to commence using Dutchers Lightning Fly-killer and keep the house clear of flies all Summer. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. J. C. Schenck, of Philadelphia, will visit New-York professionally, every TUESDAY, except the next, 4th of July. His rooms are at No. 32 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines,
NO. 508 BROADWAY.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

At Messrs. Fowler & Wells', Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway. Examinations given daily.

MARRIED.

BENTLEY—WOODS.—At Pulaski, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. James Douglass, WM. H. BENTLEY, Esq., and CAROLINE E., eldest daughter of Gilbert A. Woods, Esq., all of Pulaski.

FRANCKEL—JOHNSON.—In Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, June 20, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. James Bush, EDWARD FRANCKEL and SARAH A., youngest daughter of the late J. Titus Johnson, of this city.

GUYER—CROWELL.—On Wednesday, June 21, at Perth Amboy, by Rev. James A. Little, Gen. THOMAS OUYER, of South Norwalk, Conn., and Mrs. SARAH CODGE CROWELL, formerly of New-Haven.

HILL—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, June 21, at the 2d-av. M. E. Church, by Rev. A. H. Mead, PHILIP H. HILL and Miss EMMA D. THOMPSON, both of this city. No cards.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

MILLS—FREEBORN.—On Wednesday, June 21, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., ISAAC MILLS and ELIZA, daughter of Benjamin M. Freeborn.

POLLOCK—WOOD.—On Monday, June 19, by Rev. Geo. A. Hubbell, at the residence of the bride's father, ALEXANDER POLLOCK, of Hoboken, N. J., and ANNIE A., eldest daughter of Wm. H. Wood, of this city. No cards.

☞ California papers please copy.

PRATT—PRATT.—On Thursday, June 15, at Winchester, Mass., by Rev. Henry Hinckley, Mr. HORACE A. PRATT, of Brooklyn, and Miss NELLIE M., daughter of Wm. Pratt, Esq., of Winchester. No cards.

PAULDING—DEPEW.—On Tuesday morning, June 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.

JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 1 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE,
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of said Company in the City of Toledo, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of June, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration a contract for consolidation of the said Company with the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859, the Quincy and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Company, which contract has been duly approved by the Board of Directors, and will be submitted at said meeting for approval and ratification. The stock transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

SIR—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. H. DIKE,
Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the several United States Government Loans, upon which the interest is payable July 1, are requested to hand them in to this office with schedules, at any time previous to that date. Holders complying with the above request, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department.

(Signed) JOHN J. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE DOUGLASS MINING CO. OF MICHIGAN,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an assessment of $1 per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, payable on the 22d day of June, at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office, on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 24th inst., and opened on the morning of July 5.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF WESTFIELD.—The circulating notes of this bank will be redeemed at par at the banking-house in the village of Westfield, and at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.

GEORGE W. PATTERSON,
JOHN G. HINCKLEY,
Assignees.

WESTFIELD, June 13, 1865.

WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$10,000 to $20,000, for one or more years, on North River property; unincumbered; worth double the amount. Address Box No. 3,117 Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $15,000 IN THE coal mining business; security will be given with a large bonus. Address C. O. L., Box No. 1,594 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

THE

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL .....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 7 AND 9 PINE-ST., N. Y

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

REDEMPTION OF
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND
BONDS NO. 3,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE JULY 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 3," of the City of New-York, becoming due and payable July 1, 1865, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$300,000
OF
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND
REDEMPTION BONDS
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, June 22, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds, of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 25 of the Laws of 1863, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, May 19, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1868.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the person whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, on or before the first day of July, 1865, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from July 1, 1865.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1865.

LOST, STOLEN AND MISSING SECURITIES.

I propose to issue, the first week in July, and monthly thereafter, in pamphlet form, a correct and reliable list of all LOST, STOLEN or MISSING SECURITIES, such as railroad bonds and stocks, State and county bonds, government bonds, stocks and notes, &c., &c.

These will be so specified and arranged in tabular form, that easy reference may be made to any one description of security, and it is believed a great safeguard will be furnished to all parties buying or dealing in such property.

The importance of such a pamphlet to the community, may be inferred from the fact that the undersigned possesses a list of over 2,000 certificates of government stocks, which have been cancelled at Washington.

All parties who have suffered the loss in any way of any description of securities, and all corporations, and State, city or county officers, who have been robbed of this class of securities, are invited to furnish the undersigned with a full description thereof, which will be inserted in the list without charge, furnishing the best possible advertisement of such loss.

The pamphlet will also include a list of the highest and lowest prices of the different securities of the New-York Stock Market, during each week of the preceding month, and the financial statements of the different railroads, as they are published.

TERMS—$10 per annum, in advance. Postage free.

Address EDWIN D. FOSTER, care Ketchum, Son & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company, held on the 15th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

For Directors:
JOHN KERR,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,
JACOB SHARP,
CHARLES JOHNSON,
THURLOW WEED,
GEORGE LAW,
HUGH SMITH,
JAMES MURPHY,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
CHARLES CURTISS,
PETER B. SWEENEY,
THOMAS B. KERR,
JOHN C. ANDERSON.

For Inspectors:
THOMAS F. JEREMIAH,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, the following gentlemen were unanimously selected:

For President—Mr. JOHN KERR.
For Treasurer—Mr. FRANCIS A. PALMER.
For Secretary—Mr. JOHN C. ANDERSON.

JOHN C. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

FOR SALE!
MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. CO.'S
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD CO.—The coupons due this month on the above bonds, will be paid on presentation at the Metropolitan Bank any time after the date of this notice.

CHAS. H. STEWART, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

LAKE SUPERIOR SILVER LEAD CO.

The adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Superior Silver Lead Company will be held at their office, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, June 27, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. L. MATHER, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, and 476 Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

THE H. G. HOTCHKISS & COMPANY'S BANK (Lyons, Wayne County) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of E. T. BAKER & CO., No. 23 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the New-York State Bank, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York."

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 2d day of May, 1865, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY,
No. 35 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders in the MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY, for the election of eleven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from 17th to 27th, inclusive.

W. L COMES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE SCRIP issued by the New-Jersey Zinc Company, will be due and payable at the Transfer Office, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York, on 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 30th inst., inclusive.

R. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

$25,000 TO LOAN AT 7 PER CENT interest on first-class improved real estate in New-York. Also, $50,000 at 7 per cent. Apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 1 Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 126 Broadway.

Capital and Surplus.....$260,000
MAY 11, 1865.

At an election for directors and inspectors of election of this company, held on the 1st of May inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for

DIRECTORS.

Eugene Plunkett,	S. P. Gilbert,
John Garcia,	Marcus F. Hodges,
Waldo Hotchins,	John S. Ward,
William Ferdon,	Robert Schell,
Bartolomeo Blanco,	James L. Morgan,
Gustave Reynaud,	George F. Nesbitt,
Elias Ponvert,	John E. Lefingwell,
Ramsay Cronks,	E. B. Wesley,
Joseph B. Young,	George T. Stedman,
Charles S. Pell,	Henry Lewis.
O. Pacalin,	

FOR INSPECTORS,

Charles Segory,	Samuel Darbee.
R. B. Valentine,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Marcus F. Hodges was unanimously reelected President.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 16 WALL-STREET.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....$288,000.

DIRECTORS.

Peter D. Collins,	Henry Senff,
William L. Conklin,	Henry Schnbart,
William Everdell,	Isaac A. Sterm,
Joseph C. Appleby,	Philip C. Harmon,
William C. Arthur,	John A. Newbould,
Fisha Schiss,	Reuben W. Howes,
John B. Dunham,	Barrow Benjamin,
Benjamin W. Merriam,	Philander Hanford,
Abram Duryee,	William E. Lewis,
Nash Moseman,	Augustus Schell,
Thomas Williams, Jr.,	Jonathan Thompson,
William Close,	Robert R. Willetz,
J. Fedor Schepeler,	Charles F. Tag,
Edward Ewen,	John S. Giles,
Samuel Tryon.	Robert D. Hart.

At a meeting of Directors, held May 31, Mr. ROBERT D. HART, late Secretary, was elected President, in place of Wm. T. Pinkney, Esq., deceased, and subsequently, JAMES H. RIELLY was appointed Secretary.

ROBERT D. HART, President.

JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.
JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Surveyor.

PETROLEUM.

WE OFFER FOR SALE SOME OF THE most desirable oil territory known, situated in Enniskillen Township, Canada West, near the celebrated gum beds, and the famous Black & Matteson, Shaw, Fairbanks and other wells, which have yielded many thousand barrels of oil and are now producing largely.

There are great advantages in point of locality, cheapness of labor and transportation in this region of country not presented elsewhere.

Further particulars can be obtained and maps seen at office.

WALES & HAYDEN, No. 16 Pine-st., N. Y.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE OIL LANDS—Near navigable rivers and producing wells. Prices very low. JAMES L. DAVIES, No. 128 Pearl-st.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—NEW AND second-hand broths, phætons, coaches, Germantown rockaways, depot wagons, top and no top buggies, at TAYLOR'S No. 8 Cedar-st., five doors below the post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 11 BROADWAY, June 8, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED an EXTRA DIVIDEND out of surplus profits, in addition to the semi-annual one, payable at the same time, viz.: July 17, 1865, of THREE PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for THREE YEARS prior to the 1st of July next; TWO PER CENT. on similar sums which have remained for TWO YEARS prior to the same period; and ONE PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for one year prior to the same period. This Extra Dividend is made as an act of justice to those depositors whose money, having been left thus undisturbed, has most largely contributed to the surplus earned.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 398 3D-AV., NEW-YORK,

This bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., and an extra dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after 1st July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from June 20th to July 1st, 1865.

By order of the Board.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.

The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.

By order of the board,

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared, out of the profits of the past six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable to stockholders, at the banking office, No. 142 Broadway, on and after the 5th prximo.

The book of transfer will be closed from June 22 until further notice.

R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 190 BROADWAY.

A Dividend of Four Per Cent. and the government tax has been declared from the earnings of the last six months on the stock held prior to the increase of capital, and in the same proportion for two months on the increased capital; payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 5. By order of the board.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. (free of government tax) out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th of July prox.

Transfer books will be closed from June 30 to July 5, inclusive.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at Boston, this 20th day of June, 1865, it was

Voted—That a dividend of four dollars per share in cash, free of government tax, and six dollars in stock, fractions to be paid in cash at par, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit: to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company in said city; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted—That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 20th inst. until the 3d of July next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of $25 per share, payable $5 per share, in cash, on and after Wednesday, July 5, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books, and $20 per share to be indorsed upon the scrip certificates.

The transfer books to be closed on Thursday, June 22, instant, at 2 P. M., and reopened on Saturday, July 1, proximo, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an additional dividend of three per cent., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current three months, payable on and after MONDAY, July 3.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d July, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on the first day of July next.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 19th inst. to July 1.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Twelve (12) Per Cent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annually DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 1st proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H SLOCUM, President,

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 263 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. AND the government tax has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 26th inst., to reopen on the 1st proximo.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.—Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent. and government tax, and an extra Dividend of Ten Per Cent. and government tax, payable on and after June 30.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th of June, inclusive.

J. WORTH, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of government tax, from the net earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the first Monday in July. Transfer-book will be closed from June 24 until July 5.

C. F. TOMPSON, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on SATURDAY, July 1. Transfer books closed on and after SATURDAY, June 24. By order of the board.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock for the month of June, payable on and after the 24th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 24th inst. inclusive.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, June 19, 1865.

17TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. on the capital of this bank has been declared, free from government tax payable on and after 1st July next. Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 1st proximo.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. and the government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to June 30 inclusive.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 30th inst. The transfer books to remain closed from 26th to 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND an extra dividend of four per cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after July 3.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

FIREWORKS.

FOURTH OF JULY
CELEBRATION.

FLAGS, ALL SIZES.
BUNTING BY THE CASE OR PIECE,
B. L. SOLOMONS & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway.

FIRE-WORKS.

HADFIELD'S first premium fire-works, and Waugh's sonpareil torpedoes for sale at his manufactory Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av., New-York.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. M. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by RADRAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. YARR, M. D., 25 cts.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cts. Address No. 13 White-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS AND HARNESS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet-Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the Government Mill, situated on E-street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, in the City of Washington, D. C., about

TWENTY THOUSAND SETS OF SINGLE MULE-HARNESS,
with
A LOT OF SADDLES, &c.,

which have been used in public service.

The harness will be sold in single sets.

ALSO,

About 1,500 WAGONS, which will be sold singly to the highest bidder.

The sale of wagons will commence on WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., with a lot of about four hundred, at a point north of the Railroad Park, near the terminus of New-York-avenue north, and after their sale is completed the remainder will be sold on C-street east, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, near the Lincoln Hospital. The sale of Harness will commence on THURSDAY, June 29, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The sale of Wagons and Harness will continue, on alternate days, until the whole number is sold.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

The attention of buyers is called to the large sale of MULES, commenced on Monday, May 22, 1865, and which is still being continued from day to day.

D. H. RUGKER,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

SPECIAL SALE SERVICEABLE MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. L. LOWRY MOORE, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:

NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.

TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES EACH DAY.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of brick merchants and farmers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 33d-st.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM.—A rare chance to purchase an estate of near one hundred acres, in a superior agricultural district in New-Jersey, near railroad depot, 1¼ hours from New-York; cars frequent; the improvements are modern and first-class, the soil extra good, having had the most thorough underdrainage, and strongly manured for years; about six acres woodland, and a charming resort; the grounds are laid out with taste and greatly admired, the lawn having a gentle slope, and planted with fine forest and evergreen trees, and all surrounded with beautiful hedges; fruit—the place literally abounds with all kinds of the most choice fruit in the several orchards and gardens assigned them, besides handsome flower-gardens, vineyard, choice vegetable garden, &c.; situation unsurpassed, lying on elevated table-land, and remarkably sung for dividing up in villa residences, all enjoying water scenery and splendid views of surrounding country; health the best—no chills or mosquitoes; roads charming, and beautiful drives. This estate lies adjoining a large village of considerable business, with several churches, good schools, stores, &c., and possesses great natural advantages (being situated on a water thoroughfare as a point for manufacturing and business purposes equal to any other point in the State. There is besides this business and villa aspect, and the continued increase of soil in crops of grain, fruit and shade, so much of the beautiful and real home comforts at every turn, to cheer and charm, that all enjoying cannot help but feel that God is good.

Principals only will be treated with; no brokerage paid or exchange made for other property; price $45,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For interview address B., V. & E., Box No. 2,514 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE REAL ESTATE of the late Daniel Fleet, will be sold at public auction, under direction of Hon. Wm. Mitchell, referee, at the Octagon Hotel, at Oyster Bay, Queens County, July 7, 1865, at 2 P. M. This property comprises some of the best land and finest sites on Long Island Sound. It will be sold in parcels, on one of which is the late residence of Daniel Fleet, deceased, now occupied by Mr. Lord; on another a large house; other parcels are advantageously located for building, farming or general uses. The proximity to the harbor, the healthfulness of the region, intrinsic value of land and improvements, facility for communication with the city by rail and steamboat, commend this property to the attention of all. For particulars apply to ARNOLD FLEET, Oyster Bay.
SOUDDER & CARTER, No. 62 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

FOR SALE—THE ITALIAN VILLA COTTAGE, with 17 lots of ground and stable, corner Gates and Classon ave., Brooklyn; size, 38x40, and extension 16x24, with dry cellar under the whole; metal roof, all modern improvements. It is elevated about six feet and stands fifty feet from the avenues, with double entrance and flagged walks; is surrounded by choice shrubbery and well grown shade-trees, and the grounds are well stocked with apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, 30 bushels last year; raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and other small fruits; and in vacant bearing, and four rows asparagus beds. The whole premises are in complete order, and possession can be given 1st to 15th July, if desired. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 A. M., or 4 to 7 P. M., or to FOSTER & LUPER, Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND HANDSOME COUNtry residence near the village of Passaic, N. J.; cars passing every hour of the day; it is situated a few minutes' walk from the depot, making it a very convenient residence for those doing business in New-York City; it will be sold with either eleven, five or one acre of very rich land. Terms, half cash; the remainder may remain on the place, if desired. A beautiful water, young fruit trees, shade trees, &c. Address J. G. WILLIAMS, Passaic, N. J., or ALFRED C. WILLIAMS, No. 84 John-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT Englewood, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, new and highly-finished stone house, well supplied with water and the modern improvements; large stables and carriage-house, greenhouse and hot-house, cottage, gardens, &c.; ten acres of land; fine views and healthy neighborhood; within five minutes' walk of the depot. Price, $25,000. Inquire at No. 96 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FARM AND WATER POWER FOR SALE—Situated in Bedford, Westchester county, 18 miles from Mount Kisko station, on the Harlem Railroad; said farm contains about 150 acres good land, well watered and fenced; the house is large and nearly new, and the outbuildings sufficient; the water power is well worthy the attention of manufacturers. For particulars apply to M. SEAMAN, Executor on the premises, or P. P. PAGE, No. 15 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT MILTON, N. Y.—A VERY desirable country residence, consisting of large and commodious house, with large piazza, barn, stable and other outbuildings, all in good repair; situation elevated and laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; abundance of fruits. This is one of the best places offered for sale between New-York and Albany; terms low, which is $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NEWPORT, R. I. FOR SALE—THE FINE new brown-stone mansion on Washington-st., fronting Newport harbor, lately occupied near the depot and steamers; batching and boating at the door; one of the finest views and situations in America. Apply to
READ & ARNOLD,
Real Estate Brokers, Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., AT AUCtion, July 5, at 12 o'clock, to close estate, the very desirable country residence of the late Judge Ogden, near Elizabeth depot. For particulars apply to AARON OGDEN, No. 77 Trinity Building, New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS SITES AND large or small variety, directly fronting the depot from New-York, for sale. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year. HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 5 Waverley-st., Orange, 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence with about one acre of ground; buildings new, and in good order; garden, fruit and shade trees; shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st.

VILLAGE AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES for sale or exchange, at Jamaica, L. I., seven miles to city; good schools, churches, &c.; cars pass the door; terms easy. Price $2,000, $4,000 and $6,000. GEO. SMITH & SON, No. 78 Cedar-st.

VILLAGE LOTS, PAYABLE IN INSTALments.—Also, farms and improvement lands for sale or exchange, by B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—One hundred lots between 59th and 60th sts., 4th and 5th avs. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 26 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT LYDE, CONN., OPPOSITE COUNtry residence of J. P. Van Horne, the mile from railroad depot and Hartford boats, a spacious furnished house and grounds; stables, barn, fruit, shade, carriage-houses, &c.; salt water bathing on the premises; plenty of fruit, vegetables, &c. Rent $300 for the season. Apply at F. A. VAN HORNE, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 3.

TO LET FURNISHED—ON FRANKLIN-AV., New Rochelle, a brick cottage (containing nine rooms and good cellar,) situated on an eminence overlooking the Sound, garden well stocked, with fruit and vegetables, abundance of shade and ornamental trees, good stable, hennery and fowls. Rent to Nov. 1, $675. Apply to G. C. BARRETT, No. 8 Wall-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE, CONTAINING 10 rooms, to rent from the last of July until the 15th of September; rent $100 per month; located on Locust Hill-avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; very convenient to cars and steamboat. For further particulars, apply to H. EALES, No. 15 Murray-st., New-York, or W. UNDERHILL, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO RENT—FOR THREE MONTHS, AT Staten Island, a furnished house, formerly occupied by Hugh Auchampaugh and Hiram Ketchum, at the low rate of $200 a month for two months, or $175 a month for three months, to a strictly private family only. Apply at once, if wanted, at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—FOR RENT—A large, well-furnished house, suitable for a gentleman's residence, or for a club of gentlemen. For terms, apply on the premises, corner of Front and Grove sts., near the pavilion lot, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 lots 25.
2 lots 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 721 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT NEW-DORP, STATEN ISLAND, A handsome country residence with twelve rooms, good garden, plenty of fruit, &c.; rent $300 a year, or $150 a month for the Summer. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED PARLORS, suitable for a dentist or physician, also furnished rooms to let, without board, at No. 119 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

LOFTS TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD lofts of the new store, Nos. 58 and 60 Leonard-st.; fifty feet front by ninety feet deep. Apply to WATT & SHERMAN, on the premises.

TO LET—SHIP OR LUMBER YARD, CORNER of North Second-st., Brooklyn; deep water front on East River. Apply to
S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—LARGE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, fire-proof, with deep water front on East River. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN BROOKLYN—In suites or separate. For further particulars, inquire at No. 200 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER months, within one hour's ride of this city, a large and comfortable house, containing not less than six bedrooms, with garden, stable, &c., attached. Address, with full particulars, F. B. K., Box No. 2,927, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SMALL TWO-story attic house, two rooms deep, between 23d and 27th sts., and Lexington and 4th avs., with possession Sept. 1. Address JOHN B. MORRIS, Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A GENTEEL RESIDENCE, ABOUT two hours from the city, worth from $3,000 to $5,000, in exchange for excellent paying tenement property in Brooklyn. Address T. F., Box No. 5,237 Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT, A house in the country with 4 or 5 acres of land, situated either on this island or in Westchester County, near the Harlem River. Address W., Box No. 5,325.

ARMY AND NAVY.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, *Late Public Printer.* WILLIAM H. WATSON, *Late Chief Clerk Sub. Dept.*
WENDELL & WATSON
PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, *Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.*
Post-office Box No. 269 Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO., *Times* Building, No. 40 Park-row.

ARMY OFFICERS WILL BE LIBERALLY treated with, if they require assistance in closing their ordnance and quartermaster accounts. Certificates of non-indebtedness speedily procured through our Washington office. Accounts collected and cashed.
L. BROWN & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Park-place.

ALL DISCHARGED SOLDIERS CAN have their claims for pay, bounty, clothing and ration money speedily settled and cashed at the United States Army Agency and Banking Office of L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

3,000 barrels of first quality, extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

1,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, two-thirds to be manufactured from white flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

100,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry; to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

2,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

100,000 pounds of good, clean, dry fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

40,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from slay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

1,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers and two gallons onions.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be agentic in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office. Duplicate certificates will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until MONDAY, the 26th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-House No. 42, to be built on lots Nos. 73 and 75 Hester street, in said Ward, for the use of the Primary Department of said School. Plans and specifications for said building, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Grand-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The trustees of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM McCAFFIL, Chairman.
GEORGE KINZER, Secretary.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price per bale and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Collector's Office, June 14, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 22d of June for supplying rations for the use of the crews of the Revenue Cutters designated for this District for the year commencing July 1, 1865, and ending June 30, 1866. List of articles required will be furnished on application at the office of the Superintendent, No. 2 Pine-st.

S. DRAPER, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Collector's Office, June 14, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 26th of June, for supplying ship chandlery for the Revenue Cutters and boats in this collection district for the year commencing July 1, 1865, and ending June 30, 1866. List of articles required will be furnished on application at the office of the Superintendent, No. 2 Pine-st.

S. DRAPER, Collector.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving East Broadway from Rutgers-street to Grand-street, with trap-block pavement; for regulating and grading Fifty-sixth-street from Fourth-avenue to the East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of East Broadway, and on both sides of the streets intersecting East Broadway to the extent of half the block north and south of East Broadway, from Chatham-street to Grand-street. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, and on both sides of the streets intersecting Fifty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block north and south of Fifty-sixth-street, from Fourth-avenue to the East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are required to present their objections in writing, to me, at my office, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1865.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE. EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, EIGHTEENTH, TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS.

Notice is hereby given that the lists and enumerations in this district for the annual taxes on incomes of 1864, and licenses and enumerated articles for 1865, will remain in my office for objection and appeal for the space of ten days; and all persons interested are notified that I will sit at my office on the 1st day of July next, and for five days next thereafter, Sundays and Sunday and of the National Anniversary, between the hours of 9 and 12 of the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving appeals and determining relative to any alleged erroneous or excessive assessment.

All appeals to the assessor must be in writing and must specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.

A. J. BLEECKER,
United States Assessor, Eighth District.
Office, Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,

GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.

C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

HOLYOKE HOUSE,—THE HOLYOKE House, at Hockanum, having gone through a thorough remodeling, is now open to the public as a Summer resort. It being situated between the river and Mount Holyoke, it is a good location to divert the eye and benefit the health. No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of the guests.

ALLEN & LYMAN, Proprietors.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, MASSENA SPRINGS, IS NOW OPEN.—The St. Regis Spring Waters, at this place, are unequaled as a remedy for diseases of the skin, kidneys and bowels. Sold in bottles by the druggists.

CROCKER & CO., Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board, at No. 67 East 31st-st., near 4th-av. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WILL BE RECEIVED, July and August, at Hudson River Institute; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well-furnished rooms; assembly-room 45 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York per Morris and Essex Railroad: pure mountain air, beautiful scenery, fine drives, &c.; the Summit House is now open; a suite of rooms suitable for a large family can be had, with private table, in a commodious cottage.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR PLAINFIELD, New-Jersey, one hour from New-York. A few boarders can be accommodated with first-class board on a fine farm for the Summer. For further particulars, address Box No. 601 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AT OR NEAR BABYLON, L. I., board for two ladies, five children and one nurse; private house preferred. Address D. M. B., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD OF the subscriber in a pleasant, healthy location. Prattsville, Green County, N. Y. CHAS. G. CHURCHILL.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	4,418	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,420	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,420	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,894	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,156	Asplit.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
ERIN ..... SATURDAY, July 1
VIRGINIA ..... SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA ..... SATURDAY, July 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $122 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—CUNARD steamship SIDON, Capt. MACARTNEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 28.

Cabin passage, $80; gold, or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,224 tons	300-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,704 tons	300-horse power
EUROPE	3,224 tons	300-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	300-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Afloat)	1,100-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.

EUROPE ..... Capt. A. DUCHESNE ..... FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE ..... Capt. A. BOCANDE ..... FRIDAY, June 23
First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY MORNING, 23d instant, at 9 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock. Baggage not required on the voyage may be put on board on Thursday.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 24
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY ..... July 1
CITY OF DUBLIN ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 21

at noon, from Pier No. 46 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 95 | Steerage to London 33
First Cabin to Paris ..... 115 | Steerage to Paris 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $31 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The London and New-York Steamship Company's splendid British Iron Steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PIKE, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, July 17, to be followed by the Steamship CELLA.

For passage, at low rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
Via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
LOWER PASSAGE RATES COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.

The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers, semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES:
JULY 1 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SLOCUM
Connecting at Panama with "Constitution."
JULY 17 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH
(Connecting at Panama with the Sacramento.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
Regular Weekly United States Mail Line.
The first-class steamships
NEVADA, Capt. LAWRENCE.
AMERICA, Capt. CLIFT.

The NEVADA will positively sail SATURDAY, June 24, at 3 P. M., from foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM L. JOCKLIN & DICKINSON.

Bills of lading will be signed on board, or at No. 17 Broadway. The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 1, 1865. Agents in Savannah,
MESSRS. BRIGHAM, SALDWIN & CO.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.

For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent.
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.

Regular Weekly United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.

The
ALHAMBRA
will leave pier No. 14, East River, on SATURDAY, June 24, at 3 o'clock precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 13 William-st.

The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, July 1.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship
LOUISA MOORE
will sail from Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, June 24, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above on THURSDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River.

For freight or passage,
Apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & OANMELL.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 26 Broadway.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, DARTON, Commander, will succeed the EAGLE and sail on July 25.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on Saturday, June 24, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $30. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY follows on Saturday, July 1.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 28 South-st.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, Glasgow, and the Irish ports.
HIBERNIA ..... SATURDAY, July 1,
at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.

Fares payable in currency. Cabins, $100, $80, and $70. Steerage, $30. FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. O. WILLMARTH, Room No. 2.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 261 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. E. NONES, Notary Public.

LECTURES.

REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, of Washington, D. C., late pastor of Shiloh Church, in this city, will speak at Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING next, June 27, on the Restoration of the *Rebel States—the Choice of the Black Man.* Admission 25 cents. Platform 50 cents. For particulars see dailies of Saturday.

RAILROADS.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton) and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squamppm, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOTT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 6:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
1:30 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
6:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
5:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
6:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 8:30, 9, 9 and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 6 A. M.; 1 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.; 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 P. M. On Sunday at 8:45 A. M., and 1:45 and 5:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12; 10 A. M.
L. O. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, June 5, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. Station for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western Trains at 7:30 A. M., 2, 4, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars on all Night Trains. Fare to Albany, $4. The 6 P. M. train runs through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge via Troy without change of cars. Sunday train at 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY,
Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HIRSCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURD

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Continued from First Page.

in her case, with the heartfelt prayer that her honorable Judges may grant her acquittal.

After alluding to the argument of REVERDY JOHNSON, Mr. AIKEN discussed the plea of reasonable doubt, and in applying the rules which obtain in civil courts to courts martial, and that they must be governed by precisely those reasonable rules of evidence that time and experience have unalterably fixed as guides in the administration of the crfminal law. Mr. AIKEN here quoted many authorities sustaining his positions. He claimed if Mrs. SURRATT could be found guilty in a civil court, she might be convicted here. He then stated that it was highly desirable that the findings of this court should be sustained by sufficient evidence. If they were, the public would overlook any irregularity that might be supposed to exist. He stated that the case was wonderfully barren of even circumstantial evidence against Mrs SURRATT; but all that was circumstantial by no means connected her with guilty knowledge or guilty intent. He then inquired what these facts were, the character of this evidence in support of them and of the witnesses, and whether they are are consistent with a reasonable theory by which guilt is excluded. The character, tone and scope of the argument can be gathered from the remarks near its close—namely, a mother and a son associated in crime, and such a crime as this half of the civilized world never saw matched in all its dreadful bearings. Our judgments can have hardly recovered their unprejudiced poise since the shock of the late horrors. If we can contemplate with credulity such a picture conjured by the unjust spirits of indiscriminate accusation and revenge—a crime in which private misery would have driven even the haunted heart of a Medici, a Borgia, or a Madame Boccarini to wild confusion before its accomplishment, and daunted even the soul of all the recorded world the most eager for novelty and most unabrinking in sin, the indurrated soul of Christians in Sweden, such a crime as the profoundest plotters within padded walls would scarcely dare whisper, the words forming the expression of which in the upper air would convert all listening boughs to aspens and all glad sounds of nature to shuddering wails, and this made known, even surmised, to a woman as *mater familias*, the good genius, the *placens uxor* of a home where children had gathered all the influences of purity and the reminiscences of innocence, where religion watched and the church was minister and watcher—who—were circumstantial evidence strong and conclusive, such as only time and the slow wearing facts could elucidate and deny—who will believe, when the merits of uncertainty which crowd the present shall have dissolved, that a woman born and bred in respectability and competence, a Christian mother who never offended laws of civil property, whos unfailing attention to the most sacred duties of life has won for her the name of a proper Christian matron—whose hearth was ever warmed by charity, whose door was unbarred to the poor, and whose *pyrates* had never cause to veil their faces; who could believe that she had so suddenly add fully learned the intricate arts of sin and Mr. AIKEN closed with the following remarks: Let not this first State tribunal in our country's history, which involves a woman's name, be blazoned before the world with the harsh hints of intolerance which permits injustice; but as the benignant heart and kindly judging mind of the world's lamented victim at a crime which would, in its ramifications of woe, arouse so many fates, would have counseled you. Let the heralds of peace and charity, with their wool-bound staves, follow the fasces and axes of justice and law, and without the sacrifice of any innocent Iphigenia, let the ship of state launch with the dignity of unstained sails into the unruffled sea of Union and prosperity.

The court adjourned.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Important Meeting—Exciting Debate—The Oil of Birch to be Prohibited—New School-houses—Disgraceful Proceedings of the First Ward Trustees—The Greenwich-avenue School, &c.

The Board of Education met in their hall, last evening, and held an extended session, in which the debates were of uncommon interest.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The question of consolidating certain schools in the Fourteenth Ward was introduced by the committee to whom it was committed on the 7th inst., and their report, recommending that the Male Department of Grammar School No. 30 be discontinued, was adopted.

It was voted that the trustees of Primary Schools be authorized to close those schools at 2 o'clock in the afternoon throughout the month of July.

An increase of twenty-five per cent. to the salaries of certain officers of the Free Academy was voted.

A committee having reported that only Grammar School No. 21 and Colored School No. 1, in the Fourteenth Ward, absolutely required painting, the board appropriated $2,000 for that purpose.

The committee which had in charge the replacing of the roof which was recently blown from Grammar School-house No. 43, in the Twelfth Ward, reported that the roof had been replaced, at a cost of only $1,631 14, being more than $500 under the estimate.

A majority report was presented, recommending the appropriation of $76,385 for the rebuilding of the Greenwich-avenue School-house, (No. 41,) and the yeas and nays thereon having been ordered, were reported as follows:

YEAS—Commissioners Walter W. Adams, Jacob C. Bogert, Thomas Brown, James B. Dupignac, James W. Farr, Benj. P. Fairchild, James F. Horan, Edward B. Heath, John Hayes, William Hitchman, Francis Lieber, Patrick Maher, James L. Miller, Wilson Small, John F. Turner, Samuel S. H. Vance, Henry F. West—17.

NAYS—Commissioners Timothy Brennan, James L. Hastie, Thomas McSpedon, Charles Perley, Jr., Weir S. Roosevelt—5.

A minority report was presented, recommending that as the school edifice can be reconstructed for a sum much less than $76,000 if the work is delayed, therefore the appropriation be not made at present, and a resolution to this effect was lost by 10 yeas and 11 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Commissioners Timothy Brennan, James B. Dupignac, Edward B. Heath, James L. Hastie, Francis Leiber, Patrick Maher, Thomas McSpedon, Charles Perley, Jr., Weir S. Roosevelt, John F. Turner—10.

NAYS—Commissioners Walter W. Adams, Jacob C. Bogert, Thomas Brown, James W. Farr, Benj. P. Fairchild, James F. Horan, William Hitchman, James L. Miller, Wilson Small, Samuel S. H. Vance, Henry F. West—11.

The board appropriated $44,613 for the erection of the new Grammar School in the Fifth Ward, and $10,000 for furnishing the new Grammas School in East Twenty-third-street:

To the Honorable the Board of School Commissioners, City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, a resident of the Fourth Ward in this city, would most respectfully state to your Honorable Body,

That a bill of indictment has been found by the Grand Jury of this city, for a felonious assault and battery, committed by ELIZABETH A. WHITE, school teacher in said ward, on the person of my wife, TERESSA FLANAGAN, No. 19 Oliver-street, on the evening of the 3d of April, 1865. All the facts in the case having been taken by the Committee on Teachers, Mr. HUTCHINGS, Assistant District Attorney, has told me that she teacher pleaded guilty to the charge, before his Honor, Judge ROSSEL, and that sentence has been reserved. All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. M. FLANAGAN, No. 19 Oliver-street.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DEFRAUDING A SOLDIER'S WIDOW.

A communication was received, numerously signed by citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, alleging that H. H. LEE, a school trustee of that ward, had attempted to defraud Mrs. CATHARINE PRESTO, the widow of a soldier, of $129, the same being pension money due her from the United States Government. The widow's affidavit accompanies the manifesto. The subject was referred to a committee, consisting of Commissioners Adams, Hayes, West, Vance and Roosevelt.

SCHOOLS SCANDALIZED IN THE FIRST WARD.

The following communication, which was read, explains itself:

To the Honorable the Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned most respectfully invites your Honorable Body to fully investigate what he believes to be the disgraceful conduct of certain trustees of the first ward, by which they are tending to throw discredit on their office, and bring into disrepute the school system generally.

In proof of the above, the undersigned presents the following charges and specifications, viz.:

1. That THOMAS E. CODY, third assistant in Grammar School No. 29, First Ward, was, to the knowledge of the school officers of said ward, in the habit of appearing before his class during school hours in a state of intoxication, entirely unfit to govern said class or control himself; and, on or about the month of March, 1865, the school officers were fully aware of said disgraceful conduct, but took no means to check the same.

2. That the said THOMAS E. CODY, still continuing his disgraceful course, his presence became intolerable, and a demand was made upon him by the said THOMAS E. CODY, for his resignation, which demand was not complied with, although made by and with the approval and consent of all the trustees then in office. The said THOMAS E. CODY placed the local board at defiance, and they tamely submitted by not declaring his place vacant.

3. The trustees failed in their duty as school officers by allowing the said THOMAS E. CODY to absent himself from his class and school for the space of three weeks, they knowing that his absence was caused by intoxication.

4. That the trustees most grievously failed in the discharge of their duty in permitting the said THOMAS E. CODY to resume his duty as third assistant teacher after this absence without the consent of all of said trustees.

On the 6th of June, Mr. CURRAN, the Chairman of the First Ward Board of School Trustees, who submits the foregoing, says that on the 5th of June he offered a resolution for the dismissal of THOMAS E. CODY, and that one trustee positively refused to vote thereon, while another, while acknowledging the unworthiness of CODY, stated that as CODY's uncle or father was his landlord, he should and did vote to sustain him as third assistant in Grammar School No. 29, the result being that three trustees voted for his dismissal and two for his retention—one trustee declining to vote. From this result, CODY being considered as dismissed, the application of Mr. P. C. DUFFY was considered, and he was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy; but when Mr. DUFFY presented himself for duty Cody refused to yield, and the school officers have failed to compel him to do so. Therefore Mr. CURRAN desired the Board of Education to institute an investigation, and the board voted so to do.

HOLIDAYS AND VACATIONS.

Commissioner WEST, from the Committee on By-Laws, reported, and the Board adopted, an amendment making Article XVII, Section 10, of the By-Laws, read thus:

The vacations and holidays allowed in the schools in the several wards shall be as follows: Every Saturday throughout the year; the day commonly known as Good Friday; the first day of May; the fourth day of July; any day appointed by the Governor of the State for a public fast or thanksgiving; the twenty-fifth day of December; the second day of January; the twenty-second day of February, and the intermediate days; the day next following any day above specified, when such latter day shall be Sunday; and the interval between the last Friday in July and the first Monday in September.

SPARING THE ROD.

The matter of the alleged unusual and cruel punishment of WATSON E. DICKINSON, a child of eight years, by Miss EMILY W. EDMUNDS, Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 10, on the 12th of May last, came up from the Committee on Teachers, and Commissioners NEILLSON, FARR, and HASTIE presented a majority report, sustaining Miss DICKINSON as having inflicted only the usual punishment and to no uncommon degree, and Commissioner DUPIGNAC offered a minority report, mildly censuring that teacher and recommending that corporeal punishment of children under nine years of age be prohibited in the public schools. The subject was discussed at great length, and it was shown that in many schools in this city corporeal punishment is unknown. After considering the reports an hour or more, that of the majority was adopted and that of the minority was recommitted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. JAMES MCCORMACK, of the Seventh Ward, sent in a communication, which was tabled. Miss ALICE L. DONORUE was confirmed as Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 3, in the Eleventh Ward, and Miss MARTHA A. WASHBURN received a like appointment in Grammar School No. 35, in the Twelfth Ward. LEWIS W. ANNAN, of Grammar School No. 29, having been dismissed on the 5th inst., when $437 50 was due him, it was voted that that sum be paid.

The board adjourned.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Trotting at the Fashion Course, L. I.

Two of the most important matchee of the season were down for decision at the Fashion Course yesterday—the first of which was one of $2,000, three-mile heats, in harness, between *Ella Sherwood* and *Toronto Chief*, which, unfortunately, did not come off, *Toronto Chief* paying and *Ella Sherwood* receiving forfeit. The second match of $2,000, mile heats, between *Commodore Vanderbilt*, to wagon, and *Black Diamond*, in harness, which, as will be seen, resulted in a highly interesting race. *Commodore Vanderbilt's* antecedents are patent to the trotting public; not so those of *Black Diamond*, who has been recently brought from Canada by Mr. BECKWITH, of Hartford, who, on the faith of some fast time the black one had made on the ice, was induced to believe that he possessed a horse capable of doing great things on the Long Island Trotting Course—with what reason the result of the race shows. The attendance, though not as large as on those great, eventful days, when miscellaneous crowds are attracted, comprised the *élite* of the trotting turf. The day turned out beautifully fine, after a lowering morning, and was warm enough for all trotting purposes.

First Heat.—The betting opened at 100 to 50 on *Vanderbilt*. *Black Diamond*, with the pole, got off with the lead, retaining it round the turn to the quarter pole, where he was a length ahead; down the back *Vanderbilt* began to close, and reduced the black's lead to half a length. At the half mile the black went up, but was quickly caught. At the three-quarters *Vanderbilt* up, and making the turn passed *Black Diamond*, and took the inside place, jogging home the easiest of winners by two lengths in 2:36¼.

Second Heat.—Betting 100 to 30 on *Vanderbilt*. The start was a bad one, *Vanderbilt's* driver giving the word. *Black Diamond* taking a lead of a length, increasing it at the quarter to three lengths, when *Vanderbilt* broke, giving *Black Diamond* a lead of full six lengths; *Vanderbilt* again breaking, gave the black such a lead that the spectators imagined *Vanderbilt* would be distanced, but as they rounded the lower turn *Vanderbilt* came with a rush, and a splendid finish ensued; but *Vanderbilt* failing in reaching *Black Diamond*, was defeated on the score by a neck in 2:38.

Third Heat.—Betting 4 to 1 on *Vanderbilt*. *Black Diamond* took the lead to the turn, where *Vanderbilt* was at his wheel, but fell back again nearing the quarter, where the black led two lengths down the back. *Vanderbilt* reduced the black's lead a length; at the stand *Vanderbilt* kept him. At the half mile they were both even. *Vanderbilt* then commenced leaving his opponent, and at the three-quarter pole was a length and a half ahead, and made the home stretch on a steady easy trot. *Black Diamond*, under the whip, made an effort half way up, but broke, *Vanderbilt* coming home the easiest of winners by three lengths, in 2:35¼.

Fourth Heat.—Betting 5 to 1 on *Vanderbilt*, the takers being few. In an even start they came to the turn together, rounding which *Vanderbilt* showed in front, and at the quarter led the black a length, increasing it at the half mile to a length and a half, and continuing to do so to the three-quarter pole he was three lengths ahead—making the home-stretch. The race was evidently over, as *Vanderbilt* had the strongest of leads, the black breaking half way up, and *Vanderbilt* coming home an easy winner by eight or ten lengths, in 2:36. *Black Diamond* pulled up.

SUMMARY.

TROTTING, FASHION COURSE, L. I., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.—Match for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five.

D. Mace's, b. s., Com. Vanderbilt, to wagon	1	2	1 1
T. Martin's, blk. s., Black Diamond, in harness	2	1	2 2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile
First Heat	39½ sc.	1:17½	2:36¼
Second Heat	41 sc.	1:19	2:38
Third Heat	39 sc.	1:16½	2:35½
Fourth Heat	39 sc.	1:16½	2:36

SAME DAY.—Match $2,000, three mile heats in harness.

Dan Mace, named ch. m., Ella Sherwood, received forfeit.

Dan Pfifer, named br. s., Toronto Chief, paid forfeit.

The Great Match at the Fashion Course Next Monday.

The most exciting match of the season will take place at the Fashion Course, being the long-talked-of and exciting match race between *Stonewall Jackson* and *Dexter*, for $5,000, three miles and repeat, to go as they please. This race promises to be the most keenly-contested trot that has taken place this season.

Hoboken Course, N, J.

TROTTING—Thursday, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Purse and stake, $700, mile heats, best three in five. J. H. Martin names bl'k. s. *Gen. Mead*, from Hartford, in harness; D. Bristol names Buckskin s. *Volcano*, from Pittsfield, Mass., in harness; Dan. Mace names ch. m. *Up-and-up*, in harness; T. Carpenter names b. m. *Lady Champion*, from Hartford, to wagon; A. Abrams names b. g. —— to wagon. This race is made good day and good track; if not, next fair day. Erie Railroad cars leave foot of Chambers-street at 11:45 A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M., direct for the track; time, 15 minutes. Returning, leave at 5:50 P. M.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the Twenty-fifth New-York Cavalry, First Maine, Sixteenth Massachusetts and Thirtieth New-York Batteries—Large Squad of Invalids—The Strawberry Fund.

The Twenty-fifth New-York Cavalry Regiment, 375 men, under command of Lieut.-Col. A. SEELEY, arrived last night, and were entertained by the State Agency, Howard-street. A fine dinner was given them, and a plentiful supply of strawberries was provided by Col. COLYER. The ladies were waited upon by the ladies of the Rose Hill Institution.

The Twenty-fifth was raised in April, 1862, at Saratoga Springs, and has gone through nearly all the great cavalry campaigns of Gen. SHERIDAN. The following is the roster of the officers accompanying the command:

Field and Staff.—Lieut.-Col. A. SEELEY, commanding; Major, S. W. McFERSON; Major, C. G. Townsley; Surgeon, S. Jones; Assistant Surgeon, J. Sommer; Commissary, E. Dunn; Acting Quartermaster, F. G. Eton.

Line Officers.—Captains, E. W. Woodward, N. E. Mafflt, J. M. Smith, L. Lazarus, W. A. Brush, J. Walters; First Lieutenants, H. Umstead, H. Farbush, S. David, H. Wood, S. Stevenson, G. E. Underwood; Second Lieutenants, G. Raup, —— Holmes, G. T. Burns.

This regiment participated in the following battles in CUSTER'S division: Whitehouse, Fort Stevens, Fort De Russey, Hilltown, Opequan Creek, Winchester, Lowry Valley and Woodstock.

Company E, of the Ninety-first New-York Volunteer Regiment, under command of Lieut. W. J. SMITHE, 175 men, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. The men were entertained at the State Soldiers' Depot.

Ninety-three men of the Seventy-seventh New-York Volunteer Regiment, Lieut. A. HOWLANN Commanding; 100 men of the Forty-third New-York Regiment, Lieut. P. KIERNAN, in charge, and 124 men of the Third New-York Independent Battery, arrived in this city during Tuesday, and left for Albany last night by the People's Line.

The following commands arrived yesterday: First Maine Veterans, Maj. A. B. SUMNER, commanding, 76 men. They left at 5 P. M. yesterday for Augusta, Me., by way of Stonington.

Company B, Maine Coast Guard, 70 men, Lieut. E. R. PERRY, commanding. They left yesterday at 5 P. M. for Portland.

Rearguard of the Fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, 200 men, Maj. BOYD, commanding. These troops left for Readville, Mass., at 5 P. M. yesterday, on one of the boats of the Neptune Line.

The Thirtieth New-York Independent Battery, eighty men, arrived last night and remained at the State Agency.

Last night a large squad of convalescents from the hospitals of Washington, some five hundred in number, arrived at the Battery Barracks. Most of these men belong to Vermont and New Hampshire.

The "Strawberry movement" continues in unabated success. All troops going through are furnished with fruit. Col. COLYER desires to acknowledge the following contributions:

J. E. Ward	$25	C. E. C. K.	$10
John D. Lawson	25	Friend	5
Soleliac Bros	25	J. W. G.	5
Lispenard Stuart	25	M. M. T., Oakhill	1
Jas. Rodgers	25		
Gentleman	20	Total	$171

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sketch of the Volunteer Department—Its History and Defects.

The New Bill in the Legislature—Legal Action—Final Establishment of the Bill.

How the Firemen Feel—The New Board—Their First Public Paper.

Yesterday morning the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York affirmed the constitutionality of the law of the last session of the Legislature, creating a Paid Fire Department for the City of New-York, and removing the entire control and direction thereof into the hands of a board of commissioners.

This decision is final, and the Volunteer Fire Department of the City of New-York is a thing of the past.

THE VOLUNTEER DEPARTMENT

was organized, according to the usual accounts, in 1798; although fire engines were used in the city in 1731. Before that time, fire buckets were used, having made their first appearance in 1658.

From 1798 to the present time, the history of our Fire Department, like that of all human institutions, has been a mixture of good and evil. Its record of heroic daring, persevering labor and unflinching adherence to duty, is very glorious. In the course of years, various abuses have gradually grown up around it, and from their operation and from the natural owners in changing which belongs to so large a body, it had gradually come into a condition not adequate to the demands of the times, and not protecting the real estate of the city as well as the Fire Departments of other cities did theirs. In 1858, Fire Insurance in New-York cost much more than in Cincinnati, almost twice as much as in Boston, and quadruple the London rates. The experience of these cities, moreover, and that of others also, proved that this economy in insurance was to be attributed to the use of steam fire-engines by a paid department.

Besides this financial aspect of the question, there was also a social one. While the majority of the volunteer firemen were unquestionably young men of industrious and honorable character, a considerable number of idle and vicious persons had fastened upon the department, and under the slang name of "bummers," got a living out of the department in some way. A few months ago, it was authoritatively reported that out of a whole number of 3,960 firemen, more than 1,000 *lived in the engine-houses*, a practice which at least exposed them to imminent danger of demoralization, and to all the evils that could beset impulsive youth afloat in a great city without the protection of a family home.

Every citizen knows that fights and disturbances of more or less importance from time to time took place between members of our Volunteer Fire Department. As things stood, it was not in human nature that it should be otherwise.

It has even been asserted that firemen were concerned in starting the infamous riots of the summer of 1863. But this assertion has never been proved to the satisfaction of the public, and if it should be so proved, of course the criminals would be shown to belong to the class of rowdy hangers-on, and not to that class which represented the better and real spirit of the Department.

It has been charged that the Volunteer Fire Department has been made an efficient political machine? Many of the companies were certainly named after city and other Democratic politicians. One of them was named after GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, and a correspondent of the TIMES very aptly inquired some months ago, whether if there had been an ABRAHAM LINCOLN and other Republican companies, it was not altogether probable that fighting and disturbance would ensue?

It was further considered that the expenditures of the Volunteer Fire Department were becoming excessive. It was not easy to get satisfactory information what the amount was, but it was supposed to be not less than $400,000 a year, and it was believed that greater security against fire could be attained at a less expense, by a paid department.

Under the influence of such views as to the tendency of the Volunteer Fire Department to become inefficient, a source of idleness and disturbance and vice, a political machine and a cause of wasteful civic expense, the undertaking was begun to obtain

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This may be considered a second instance of the employment of the principle so successfully embodied in the Metropolitan Police Bill.

THE BILL AT ALBANY.

The bill for this purpose was introduced into the State Senate on the 17th of last January. It has already been printed in full in our columns, and no repetition of it is necessary here, except merely to say that it places at the head of the department four commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, gives them entire control of the department, and provides that the firemen under the new arrangement shall be selected from the best of the volunteer firemen.

This bill was vigorously fought from the start by the whole influence of the volunteer Fire Department. This was to be expected. No paid Fire Department has been introduced in any city without earnest opposition, very much of the same kind. The Board of Representatives of the volunteer department unanimously resolved to use every honorable means to defeat the bill, and sent a committee, consisting of Chief DECKER, Trustee BAREMERE, and President PLATT, to Albany, to work against it. The Senate Committee however, reported in its favor, Feb. 15, and the bill finally passed, March 31, much indignation being expended by some of its opponents against those Democrats who voted for it.

Some excitement very naturally took place among the firemen on receipt of this news, the majority of them however promptly and like good citizens at once expressing their intention to comply with the laws of the State, and to continue in the performance of their usual duties until the new arrangements should be completed. The bunkers or residents of the engine-houses, absconded with ludicious quickness, almost every men of them leaving on March 31.

At a meeting of the Board of Engineers and Firemen on April 5, it was unanimously resolved that while the ordinary fire duty should be continued, the new law should now be opposed in the courts as unconstitutional.

On the same day, Gov. FENTON nominated as the new Board of Fire Commissioners, Messrs. S. S. SLOAN, P. W. BOOTH, M. B. BROWN, and C. C. PINCHNEY, who were at first rejected, as not being appointed with political impartiality, but on a renomination were accepted by the senate, and WM. SLOAN resigning, PHILIP W. ENGS, Esq., was appointed in his place. These gentlemen are well known and respectable citizens of New-York, have all experience as firemen, and are every way suitable for the place.

THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

were based upon an official opinion of Mr. Attorney-General COCHRANE, that the bill was unconstitutional. The proceedings were conducted with feelings entirely friendly among the various persons officially parties to them. After going upon an agreed case up to the Court of Appeals, the final decision was made as stated in our telegraphic dispatches yesterday afternoon.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS

is entirely quiet and satisfactory, and the gentlemen of the board anticipate no difficulty or trouble whatever in inaugurating the new order of things. During the period of legal uncertainties, the new board held various meetings, at which they consulted and prepared themselves for the future, so that they are quite ready for all contingencies.

It is understood that sundry persons about the City Hall were yesterday industriously prophecying evil, and foreseeing riots, fights, fires and the like, in which their thoughts are supposed to have been the children of their wishes. Otherwise, the only sign of active opposition to the law is, that one single company has run its "machine" into the house tail foremost, which is to the fireman a symbol of the gloomy resolve to disband. This company has also draped its house in mourning, but no person is thought to have suffered by all this, so far.

WHAT THE FIREMEN SAY.

Conversation with as many of the Volunteer Department as could be reached, developed but one resolution among them, namely: to obey the law like good citizens, and to continue on duty as long as is necessary. One fireman suggested that the opposition to the new law had come from the salaried officers of the old department, who were to lose their salaries; while, he said, the rank and file, who are—some of them—going to get salaries, feel very differently about it, and approve of getting fair pay for fair work. There are a good many, it is true, who do not like the change, but they say it is the law, and they cannot help it, and they will make the best of it.

So many companies have already reported to the new board that ample provision is already made against fire. And if any company should be so foolish as to attempt to make trouble, which nobody expects, it will be disbanded and its apparatus and house locked up.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

The Board consists of

CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS.
JAMES W. BOOTH.
MARTIN B. BROWN.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary to the Board.

Mr. GILDERSLEEVE was Chief Clerk at Major DODGE'S headquarters during the days of recruiting in the city, and his uniform courtesy and kindness is that office, and prompt, quiet business ways, are a pleasant memory to those who dealt with him.

The board has not yet adopted a local habitation, nor, indeed, do they intend any very formal or important proceedings until the remittition from the Court of Appeals shall be filed in the Supreme Court here, which will probably be to-day. They, however, issued at a meeting last evening an address on the occasion of their entering into office, which is as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

To the Firemen of the City of New-York:

The Act entitled "An Act to create a Metropolitan Fire District, and establish a Fire Department therein," having been decided by the Court of Appeals to be constitutional, the Commissioners, under said act, deem it to be their duty to apprise you of the fact, and to declare their purpose of organizing, without unnecessary delay, the Metropolitan Fire Department.

This incipient step in our official capacity is in advance of all other action, in order that your attention may be called to the following extracts from the law under which we act:

"SECTION 5. The Metropolitan Fire Department is empowered and directed to possess and exercise, fully and exclusively, all the powers, and to perform all the duties for the government, management, maintenance and direction of the Fire Department of the City of New-York.

SEC. 19. All members of the present Fire Department, regularly enrolled at the time of the passage of this act, shall be returned by the present Chief Engineer, under oath, to the Clerk of the Common Council of said City of New-York, and all such members who shall faithfully perform their duties until regularly discharged by said Commissioners, and not otherwise, shall be entitled to all the privileges and exemptions to which exempt firemen are entitled by the laws of this State.

SEC. 20. Immediately on the organization of said department, all persons who shall be firemen in the City of New-York, shall be under the control and government of said Metropolitan Fire Department, and if they shall so remain until they are discharged by said department, shall be entitled to all the privileges and exemptions allowed by the laws of the State of New-York, the same as if they served out the full term as prescribed by the laws of the State of New-York, and the said department shall have full power to discharge by resolution all firemen, or any portion of them, whenever they may deem proper.

The Act requires that in reelecting the appointees of the Metropolitan Fire Department, preference shall be given to those applicants who have served in the volunteer department, and this shall be most cheerfully complied with, the board being now ready to receive applications from such of them as may feel disposed to serve in the new organization.

The expressed determination of many of the officers and members of the volunteer department to continue their aid until the new department is in operation, demands from us an acknowledgment of this manifestation of public spirit and regard for law and order, and assures our fellow citizens that the changes which are to take place will be made in a manner to secure public safety.

The commissioners enter upon their duties with some practical knowledge of the various labors which are imposed upon them, but encouraged on their way by the belief that the entire success which has attended the establishment of a paid department in other cities cannot fail to be realized here, and that our brother firemen, with whom it has been our happiness to act in the volunteer department, will in the end agree with us that the system now about to be introduced is adapted to the best interests of our fellow-citizens.

In relation to the charity fund of our old volunteer department, it will be both our duty and our pleasure to sustain it by every means in our power and to give any support to the trustees of that fund in continuance of its noble benefits.

[Signed by the board.]

ANOTHER RIOT.

Serious Disturbance at Quarantine, S. I.—Four Persons Shot.

During the reception of the Richmond County Volunteers, of the Second Metropolitan (133d N. Y.) Regiment, at Nautilus Hall, Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday, at about 5 P. M., two soldiers belonging to the Sixty-sixth New-York Volunteers, guarding the government cotton inside the Quarantine inclosure, came upon the green in front of the hotel, and, being intoxicated, engaged in a fight with one of the citizens, but finding themselves getting worsted, they immediately retreated inside the gates of the Quarantine grounds, where, procuring muskets, they approached the green again with fixed bayonets, when a general rush was made for them, their muskets were taken from them, and in attempting to escape, they were very badly beaten. Finally, they were taken inside, when a platoon of the same regiment came up to the gates and indiscriminately fired upon the crowd, who were attempting to force the gates, and throwing missiles of all kinds at the soldiers. A number of persons were more or less injured by stones and some shot. Among the latter was Lieut. NELSON, of Company I, Sixty-sixth Regiment, shot in the breast, wound supposed mortal. Lieut. NELSON was on his way to the city, and being told of the riot at the Quarantine landing, immediately went to quell it; but on approaching the gate was shot by one of his own party. The others shot so far as known are a Mr. CAIN, (citizen,) in the left knee; will loose the leg. MORTIMER DENYSE, of the One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York, and belonging to Staten Island, shot in the left arm above the wrist. He will probably loose the arm. GEO. W. DALY, also a resident of the Island, wounded in the leg.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Police telegraph operators received intelligence at about 7 o'clock last evening, of a riot at Staten Island, in which civilians and soldiery had been and were engaged, and it was stated that United States troops had fired upon the people. Under orders from the Superintendent of Police, a large number of policemen were at once put on board the Harbor Police boat and sent to the scene of the outbreak, at Quarantine. The eight o'clock boat from Staten Island came up with the information that the riot had been overcome by the crew of the United States revenue cutter that lies at anchor off the Island. Our police know nothing concerning the origin of the riot.

ALLEGED HEAVY FRAUDS.

Disappearance of a Prominent Produce Dealer—Convention Among his Victims.

Considerable excitement was created in commercial circles yesterday morning by the announcement that the senior partner of one of the leading provision houses had been missing for some days past, and later in the day it was rumored that he had left for Europe, and was a defaulter to a very large amount. The gentleman who has been the cause of this excitement is Mr. SMITH J. EASTMAN, of the firm of EASTMAN & Co., provision dealers, Broad-street. It is stated that Mr. EASTMAN has lately been operating largely in pork, selling short, and has lost heavily. He has also been operating in stocks, but his financial difficulties are not supposed to have arisen from the latter cause, as all the losses on stock operations paid by him during the past year do not exceed $25,000. His broker, however, will be a heavy loser, as he holds Mr. EASTMAN'S notes not yet matured to a large amount. A warehouse man with whom EASTMAN had extensive dealings, is also said to be missing. It is alleged that this man gave EASTMAN receipts for lard in store, knowing that many of the barrels were empty. These receipts were hypothecated to capitalists, who, of course, will be heavy losers. For some of this lard, duplicate receipts are believed to have been issued, on which money has been raised. Investigation having been made yesterday of a cellar in which some of this lard was stored, it was found that the front part of the storehouse was filled with full barrels, while the back part contained nothing but empty packages. It is supposed that EASTMAN has raised on these warehouse receipts something like $350,000. In addition to this, he is said to have drawn from the bank, the day before he left, the balance of the firm, amounting to over $100,000.

Mr. EASTMAN has not been seen in New-York since 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. He resided in Clintonavenue, Brooklyn, in an elegant and well-appointed mansion, worth $50,000. He also possessed other property in Brooklyn, but it is all said to be heavily mortgaged.

Among his friends and associates, Mr. EASTMAN has hitherto borne a high character, and there are some who even now appear to believe that he will be able to explain satisfactorily the suspicious circumstances attending his disappearance. He was a man of thorough business habits, and has been well known in this city for the last twenty years. He was formerly one of the firm of BAUER & Co.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Twenty Thousand Dollars to be Appropriated for the Fourth of July Celebration—The Corporation Advertising.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, the President, Mr. JONES, in the chair.

A resolution was offered by the President granting to all persons who may desire to erect small stands on the sidewalks for the sale of newspapers, soda-water, &c., the right to erect and maintain such stands on receiving permission from the property-owners.

Several amendments to the resolution being proposed, it was withdrawn.

Mr. SHANNON called up the resolution appropriating $10,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July, which was amended by making the amount $20,000, and it was then laid over.

A resolution was adopted directing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to remove their tracks from Forty-third-street between First and Second avenues.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in reply to the following resolution of inquiry:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is requested to inform this board as to whether the exhaustion of the appropriation for advertising for the Common Council will have the effect of preventing the proceedings of the Common Council from being published in those papers designated by them, and also in those papers named under the special law creating the New-York *Tribune* and other papers corporation papers.

The communication states, "That beyond the amount authorized to be raised by tax by the act of 1865, there is no provision for payments for 'Advertising for the Common Council,' either in the newspapers designated by that body, or in those designated by the Mayor and Comptroller, in pursuance of the act, Chap. 227—Laws of 1863.

In adjusting the claims for advertising for the Common Council for the current year, the bills of the newspapers designated by that body, as well as those designated by the Mayor and Comptroller, have been paid to the full amount of the appropriation, and that no further payment can be made on this account for expenses of 1865, to either class of papers."

The communication was placed on file.

A resolution increasing the salary of the Second Assistant Clerk in the Finance Department to $2,000 was laid over, and the board adjourned to Monday next.

MURDER IN THE FIFTH WARD.

Newly-arrived Emigrant Kicked from an Emigrant Boarding-house—She Falls on a Door-step and is Taken up Dead—Numerous Arrests.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, Mrs JOSEPHINE COHEN, having been thrust from the threshold of the Hotel Swiss, at No. 19 Jay-street, fell, head foremost, on the door-steps leading to the hotel and was instantly killed. There are, of course, two statements already abroad in the Fifth Ward. That of SIMON COHEN, husband of the deceased, is that himself and wife arrived in port, yesterday, on the National Steamship Company's steamer *Arion*, and on leaving that vessel went directly to the Hotel Swiss and engaged board at the customary tariff of the house, $1 50 a day each. Their luggage have come up from the steamship last evening, they had ordered a porter to take it to their room; but the landlord, WERNER WERNER, objected, saying that there was too much to be taken up stairs. COHEN insisted upon having his luggage in his own room, and WERNER WERNER insisting that it should not be taken up. COHEN went out and engaged board at the Wyoming Hotel. Returning and preparing to depart from the Hotel Swiss, he had words with WERNER, concerning his bill, the landlord having demanded $3, notwithstanding, according to COHEN'S story, he had had nothing. Mrs. COHEN entered into the dispute with spirit, and, it is alleged, WERNER struck both herself and her husband, and when she was about going out of his doors, gave her a push or kick, throwing her over, head foremost, to the foot of the stone steps leading to the house. When taken up, Mrs. COHEN was a corpse. Policeman COLE, of the Fifth Ward, hearing the shout which the bystanders made for the police, hastened to the spot and took WERNER into custody, and turned him over to Capt. PETTY, at the police station, and the body was taken into the Fifth Ward Hotel, where it was viewed, last evening, by Police Surgeon KENNEDY. Subsequently Capt. PETTY sent a body of policemen to apprehend the inmates of the Swiss, and the following-named boarders were taken as witnesses, and held at the Fifth Ward Police Station last night: Moritz Glaser, John Bruppacher, H. Ryf, Nicholas Bauholser, Louis Gabbiell, Joseph Stach, Anton Low, Jacob Egger, Henry William Sieb, Florin Cohn, (daughter of deceased,) and Agnada Shader. Mrs. COHN, who was 34 years of age, was a native of Brussels. An inquest is to be held to-day, by Coroner WILDEY.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The Albany day boats will, on and after Thursday, June 22, leave Desbrosses-street at 7:45 and Thirtieth-street at 8 o'clock A. M., touching at Yonkers in addition to their usual landings.

Evening Exchange.

$155,000 Am. Gold	142⅝	200 Mich. Cen. R.		113½
20,000 do.	142⅞	100 do.		113¾
20,000 do.	142

The New-York Times.

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METROPOLITAN INDUSTRY.

How the Advent of Peace Affects Production and Prices.

The Anticipations and the Realizations.

Building and Building Materials in the City.

Demand and Supply Before and After the War.

Ship Building and Repairing, and the Falling Off Therein.

Release and Sale of a Great Number of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

Among many of our most sagacious business men, the return of peace was looked to with gloomy forebodings, as the commencement of a period of severe industrial depression. One year ago there was no little reason for such painful apprehension. The insurrectionary States were known to be nearly desolate or on the borders of starvation; a million of men, directly in the service of the General Government, were to be discharged and thrown into the channels of our shrunken industry, at a time when the government demands which had stimulated it to an almost preternatural degree of activity, were expected to cease. At the same time, with the currency returning toward the specie standard, as was hoped, there would necessarily follow a decline in values, which would put a temporary stoppage to most kinds of manufactures required by ordinary consumers. "Who will build ships," it was asked, "when the government will have hundreds to dispose of at merely nominal prices? Who will put up houses with the prospects of a great decline in business and fall of rents? Who will spin silk or weave cotton for a falling market? Who will speculate when prices slide down day by day, like an avalanche? And what demand can arise for luxuries, in view of the struggle that is certain to follow for the *necessaries* of existence? In a word, will there not be, with the cessation in our industry, a panic, compared with which that of 1857 was insignificant in regard to duration, and no more extended in its sweep? In view of the troubles experienced in the British Islands after the peace of 1815, before Europe had time to adjust itself to the new condition of affairs and become the customer it had been for British merchandise, what might not be apprehended here, where so much larger a proportion of our able-bodied men would be at once diverted from the pursuits of war to those of peace?" So did many thoughtful, patriotic men reason till a few months or weeks ago, and so do a few still reason with themselves.

Though working our way out of the woods, we are not, as a nation or a community, so completely out of them yet as to justify us in whistling too loudly. A considerable decline in prices has already taken place, and a greater is expected. The demand for labor in most departments of industry has fallen off, and in several, will fall still further; some others are still short-handed, however, and in none has the suffering which was expected begun to manifest itself. There is a fall, but it takes place so easily, so gently, that it is scarcely perceptible in its effects upon the public welfare. It may be as well, just here, to review briefly the means of our safety, by which the downward impulse was checked and the danger nearly obviated; and,

1. The financial or other calamity which nearly everybody expects and prepares for, never turns out to be such. The deluge for which all have been expectant does not prove "much of a shower." It is the disaster for which none have been apprehensive that produces the crash. Three months before the revulsion of 1857, the shrewdest among us had no expectations of its taking place at that time and on so tremendous a scale. In the Summer of 1860, all felt jubilant, the principal source of anxiety being the triumph of this or that political party at the coming election. Cotton was king, and credit was his premier. He was the richest man who handled the largest pile of bills receivable, whether coming from Virginia or Texas. In 1865 we had a wholesome recollection of the effects of previous disasters, and had all along throughout the war been making preparations against another such dispensation. The most important of these lay in

2. The all but universal adoption of the cash system. It may be affirmed that the General Government was almost the only recognized creditor existing since 1860. All other interests were found to stand on the principle of the ready-money-paid-down for valuables of any kind. Even the best managed State banking institutions were gradually forced into the general movement, and secure their promises to pay by public obligations of like kinds. Incorporated companies found it better to pay than to borrow. In individual transactions comparatively few felt so certain of the prospects of to-morrow that they were willing to dispose of their commodities on longer credit than thirty days. Manufacturers and merchants were so far "masters of the situation," that they could command a market for their wares at liberal prices, and so dictate the terms. Feeling uncertain about the issue of events, they could also afford to make large discounts for ready money, which they were apt to do, making it an object for the purchaser to provide the means of payment at once rather than square up accounts by bills payable. No grand arch of trust had thus been constructed, awaiting the dislocating of a single brick to fall into a pile of ruins. If prices ruled high for a time, and adulteration became common, there was at least this offset in business, that it had been reformed, moralized by the general introduction of the pay-as-you-go system, rendering another panic like that of 1857 impossible.

3. In most kinds of merchandise the stocks on hand had been reduced to comparatively low amounts. Whatever might be a manufacturer's or a merchant's political creed, however he might openly or secretly desire the contest to terminate, he had a wholesome dread of being caught, at the return of peace, with large quantities of raw materials or manufactured goods on hand. He fabricated or purchased by wholesale, articles "from hand to mouth," so to speak. During the third and fourth years of the war; this undoubtedly tended to keep up prices somewhat, but it proved the salvation of large interests when peace returned. Speculation, of course, there had been, and continued till the very last; but this rather made itself felt in the stock and provision markets than in the industrial pursuits or the importations of foreign merchandise. As a rule, therefore, our manufacturers and merchants were not caught staggering under loads which they were unable to carry. If their wares had to be sold twenty or thirty per cent. lower than six months ago, the loss was so much of a deduction from the profits of previous years, it did not seriously imperil their ability to carry on business in time to come.

4. The southern market is doing fully as well as was expected. After the waste and desolations of four most eventful years, it was reasonably feared that the insurrectionary States would have scarcely any means available for the purchase of food and clothing, to say nothing of the less indispensable articles of existence made or sold here. The actual destruction of much raw cotton, with the threatened destruction of all that was left, will still leave from three to four millions of bales available for satisfying the immediate wants of the population. It is true the shipments of merchandise southward have not yet taken place on a large scale, and may not do so for some time; but this anticipation of a market there has tended to stiffen prices at the North, not only preventing an instant and ruinous decline of values, with the discharging of operatives, but keeping up production in many departments beyond what it otherwise would have been.

5. The decline in the prices of specie and exchange has reduced those of articles imported nearly one-half. Such articles as pig and bar iron, textile fabrics, French calf-skins, wool, raw silks, rags, and the like, must come down fifty per cent., compared with last January, as soon as foreign trade resumes its wonted activity; but the consumption of these wares has fallen off so largely during the war that it will take time to bring this about. It will thus be seen that with wages remaining at the old standard, the manufacturer of articles made from these materials can afford to sell his products at 20, 30, or even 40 per cent. less than he could have done six months ago, without being engaged in a losing business. It is true that certain interests will suffer from the effects of this competition; but it is one of the necessary evils arising from the feverish state of business, caused by the high prices of gold which ruled last year. Every advance in this was bringing grist to the mills of the iron manufacturers, for example; unfortunately, it was at the expense of the poor consumers, whether the government or the people. The adversity which has sooner taken place is only the natural effect of our getting out of an unnatural financial condition.

6. We had a short crop of our chief agricultural products last year, as compared with any of the three previous years. Had such a demand existed in Europe as did after the war broke out, bread and all other necessaries of life here would have been at famine prices during the Winter. A wild spirit of speculation would have superadded its effects to those of the gambling in gold; and it hardly seems possible that the barrel of flour would have stopped in its upward course at a lower price than from $50 to $40. Even with employment as active as it was, we may well shudder at what the consequences might have been, just while the great rebellion was tottering to its final fall.

7. The one circumstance which has, more than any other, been in our favor, was the closing of the war in the Spring or early Summer months. If the government has a quarter or half a million men to discharge, the fields are ready to receive them all. The diminished yield of last year has created a market at our own doors; the South has been reopened, and already large shipments of the necessaries of life are being sent from the West down the Mississippi and up the Tennessee and other great rivers. Every hand who can thus be spared is needed in the fields the present season. They who have been treading down the "staff of life" since 1861, will find more congenial and profitable employment in raising it again, during the busy season of 1865. We cannot yet foresee what the foreign demand may be, but it is likely to be greater than that of last year. To the fields, then! Exchange for the sword the plowshare, and for the spear the reaping-hook. Even in the middle of June it is not yet too late for producing abundance of late crops, which will place corresponding quantities of others in the market. No returned soldier need stand a day idle. No toil or privations on the farm will equal those he has sustained in the long marches through the South, often with loads of 50 or 60 lbs., in the hottest days, to carry. To the fields, all who can! Give us abundance of cheap food next year, so that should there be a fall in wages, as there must be, the working man will be as well off at the year's end as he would have been with numerically higher receipts, with corresponding outlays.

What would have been the effect had the great campaigns of GRANT and SHERMAN come to a close at the approach of Winter, we cannot begin to imagine. One-half of the Southern people, white and black, would have to be fed as paupers until the next crop came forward. The cessation of government demands, attended with the discharging of hundreds of thousands of men, would have realized at the South the most gloomy apprehensions of the more thoughtful. The power which was on our side during this eventful strife has been manifested in no degree more clearly than in the restoration of peace just as the sun was entering the Spring constellations. It gave the people on both sides of "the belt of desolation" time to plow and sow as well as reap; it opened the fields for the absorption of all who had left the camp or could find no employment in the workshop.

8. Lastly, among the agencies that have lighted our troubles and broken the fall, must be mentioned the enthusiasm of the people in subscribing to the new government loans. That this has been done at an unprecedented rate it is unnecessary to observe; the public have already made a note of the fact. They have, however, paid less attention to the consequence of this grand unanimity of action. It has, in the first place, enabled the war and navy departments to meet all obligations for work and materials as fast as these were presented. The sums thus paid out are returning into the channels of trade, and giving rise to that ease in the money market which has been experienced for some time. This reacts upon productive industry. Again, it has enabled the government to discharge and pay up entire corps of the armies sooner than was expected, thus diminishing indebtedness on the one hand and adding to the country's productiveness on the other. "When Johnny comes home," it is with a nice roll of greenbacks in his pocket, the which are apt to be soon exchanged for new clothes and other creature comforts, before retaking himself to his former occupation. This has materially diminished the shock, and with other agencies enabled us thus far to bridge the chasm from war to peace, not only with safety to all, but with a degree of ease that might almost be pronounced indifference. W. W.

Building and Building Materials—Demand and Supply after the War Began and Ended—Ship Building and Repairing—Sale of Government Vessels, &c.

NUMBER TWO.

The commencement of hostilities in earnest, four years ago, excited a powerful movement of population toward the large cities—directly by the immense demands made by the government for merchandise of nearly every kind, and indirectly by the expansion of the currency, causing prices to leap upward at an unprecedented rate, and making men who were comparatively poor yesterday, rich to-day. A period of gloom and inactivity was succeeded by one of unwonted prosperity and extravagance. In the heart of this city whole blocks of inferior buildings were pulled down to make room for stores, resembling palaces rather than the abodes of trade. Along its exterior lines, as also along those of Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., series of new streets were opened and as rapidly built up, pushing further out the crust of squatters' cabins, which girdled the outskirts. Dwellings went up annually by the hundred; but they were insufficient to afford shelter for the tens of thousands who were pouring into this metropolis from the interior and from Europe. Not until rents, with labor and building materials, had doubled in price, was this influx moderately checked. Men sought the city to get rich by trade or gambling in gold and stocks; women sought it to procure employment or to shine in the circles of fashion. Beyond a question the next census will show a larger ratio of increase in the population of New-York, between 1860 and 1865, than during any other five consecutive years within the memory of most of us.

House-building, however, had experienced a decided check before the close of the war, when common bricks had advanced in price from $4 to $8 or $10 per 1,000, and the prices of lumber, lime, &c., had gone up in equally great proportion. At one time last Winter, bricks sold for $12 50 or $13 per 1,000, the supply having been cut off while the river continued frozen. Since then they have receded to $8 50, or fully double what they sold for in 1860. Labor is the chief item of cost in the manufacture of this article; and as it has undergone no decline as yet, no further material change in price is anticipated the present season. The fall in lumber, lime, &c., has about kept pace with that in bricks.

The effect of these still high prices has been to deter real estate owners from making improvements on a large scale the present Summer. In some of the chief business streets a class of new and better houses is taking the place of old concerns, which have been pulled down; but the extension of the built-up portions of the city into the fields goes on at a snail-pace compared with what it did three years ago. The "squatter sovereigns," who have established their thrones on the heights near Central Park, and along the East River are suffered to reign unmolested. Before a new building era opens, capitalists await a return of something like the scale of prices which ruled before the war, even though this patient waiting drives labor out of the city back to the fields, thus abating the demand for house-room and restoring that equilibrium which has of late been disturbed.

Some of the pursuits dependent on house-building have already begun to sympathize with the slacking-off which is taking place in it. One concern up-town, pretty heavily engaged in architectural ornaments, has discharged the greater part of its employes. At the Excelsior Works about 100 men are still employed; but the prospect is that this number will have to be decreased. Messrs. GEORGE B. JACKSON, BURNETT & Co., of Centre-street, continue to employ about 275 men on iron-work for building purposes. They report no decrease in business lately, and anticipate a fair demand during the Summer. The work executed at this establishment is rather for large stores and public buildings than private dwellings. Messrs. J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, in the same street, report that their ordinary business is good, and that they consider its prospects are fair. They employ 230 men at present, which is a smaller number than formerly, when they were engaged on government work. They built the turrets of the monitors *Tonawanda* and *Miantonoma*. Like the last-named firm, their business is principally in furnishing work for stores, factories, &c. Have discharged no men lately. They report a decline in the price of pig-iron of fully one-half, of bar-iron about the same, and of plated-iron nearly 40 per cent. That of finished work has gone down in a corresponding degree.

SHIP-BUILDING

is moderately active. Unquestionably there is a good demand for sea and river steamboats to reopen trade in and with the South; but merchants and companies delay to give orders, in the hope of getting work done and materials supplied much more cheaply. The writer of this made extended inquiries as to the probable effect of the sale of government vessels on this department of industry. There is evidently some apprehension felt; but this is not general among ship-builders. So far, only two or three vessels have yet been knocked down under the hammer, although many more have been offered for sale at a minimum price fixed by the naval department. In one case an old sea-going steamer (the *Cahawba*) was sold for $18,000; her engines alone, it is said, were worth two or three times this sum. But the fixing of a minimum price has had the effect of preventing sales nearly altogether. The impression is prevalent that the government vessels which will really change hands this year are likely to be but few in number and of a poor quality, so that scarcely any of them will become competitors shortly for the carrying trade between the Northern and Southern States. In any event, the ships sold will require large expenditures for repairs, as their hulls, boilers and machinery have been subjected to anything but gentle usage the past three or four years. To whatever extent new work may be prevented by these sales, a demand for repairs may confidently be counted upon at the ship-yards.

In the Brooklyn Navy-yard, about 500 of the employes have been discharged, leaving 4,000 in round numbers. There has been some decline in wages, the department having given orders that these should be graded according to the scale paying in private yards. There has been no decline in the price of timber or other materials, the contracts made last year reaching till the 1st of next July. The vessels in course of construction have already been described.

At SECOR & Co.'s yard, Jersey City, no work has been done for the government since the completion of the monitor *Manonga*, about nine months ago. The premises have been leased to Mr. PHINEAS BURGESS, who is building a sectional dry-dock for the Navy Department. The work is in five sections, each having a capacity of 500 tons, making that of the whole 2,500. Vessels of the largest size can be raised and removed by this great float. The number of men now engaged there is about twenty, or scarcely one-third of what it was when the demand was brisk. The work is already in a pretty forward state, and can be completed in a few weeks if necessary. Simplicity and strength, rather than beauty of finish, are the chief characteristics.

At Mr. WEBB'S ship-yard something like 150 men are now engaged, against three times that number in brisk times. The only vessel on the stocks is the *Dunderberg*, the casemates of which are being lengthened at both ends. The public are already aware that the moveable turret arrangement has been set aside and a single upper deck substituted for it, the sides being protected by three feet of solid oak, besides the iron plating, and the roof by one foot and the plating. She has been pierced fore and aft for eight more guns, making twenty-two openings in all. The prospect is that she will be launched in a few weeks. If the propeller afford the power that is anticipated, the *Dunderberg* will be one of the swiftest as well as the most powerful ships-of-war ever built. Her armament is to consist of 12 and 15-inch guns. This and the proboscis at her bow will make her the elephant of the ocean, with a length over all of 471 feet, a breadth of 76, and a weight so vast that an ordinary vessel will be but a child's toy in comparison; the *Dunderberg* will probably be somewhat elephantine in turning. If she does not roll heavily and does obey her helm readily, her builder will need no other monument of his skill and genius than that monster of the deep.

In wages, there has been no reduction worth mentioning up to this date. On and after the 19th inst., however, notice has been received, through the Shipwright's Association, that the carpenters will work for $4 per day. Ship timber has not undergone much of a change as yet; but it did not advance in the same proportion as other articles of value during the past three years. Other materials used have fallen in price about as follows: Composition metal, from 65 to 40 cents per pound; copper, from 75 to 50 cents; bar iron, from above $2 to less than $1 per ton. Timber about doubled, while the metals tripled or quadrupled in price during the war.

Messrs. JOHN INGLIS & SON have not done much government work at any time, and now employ about 70 men against 200 when actively engaged. No change in wages has taken place at their establishment. They think the demand for new vessels this year will be small; one reason is that freights are low. They are building a sidewheel steamer for the Sound, to be launched about the middle of July. Her name will probably be the *Old Colony*.

At WESTERVELT'S ship-yard, the hulls of two steamers are on the stocks. They are designed to run between New-York and Richmond, and will have a capacity of 1,000 tons each. Their length of deck will be 225 feet, with a breadth of 36 and a depth of hold of 15 feet. The number of employes on the premises is about seventy, besides others engaged for the concern outside, making the aggregate one hundred on the average. The proprietors consider the prospects of new work dull, but those of repairing to be good. The engines for the vessels mentioned above are being built at the Allaire Works.

The demand for vessels for the Southern waters proper, has hardly made itself felt at the North. It is probable that for a year or two, a poor class of vessels, condemned and sold by the government, will be largely used for navigating the sounds and smaller rivers. The Northwest must supply boats for the Mississippi and its principal tributaries south of the Ohio.

Unpaid Soldiers—Their Families Suffering for the Necessaries of Life.

NORFOLK, Va., Tuesday, June 20, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The troops here have not been paid since March 1. They were then paid only up to Jan. 1. There is now nearly six months pay due them. This is bad enough for those who have only themselves to look after; but many of the men are married, and they are almost broken-hearted, because their families are absolutely suffering for the very necessaries of life. A large proportion of the soldiers are from the City of New-York and vicinity. All payment to soldiers' families has been stopped.

These poor fellows are patient and long-suffering. They recognize the fact that the treasury is drawn upon very heavily to pay off the discharged men. But it is very hard for them to hear of so much suffering, which they could so soon relieve were they at liberty to work for their families, or could they only get their hard-earned money from the government.

Now, Mr. Editor, can you not put in a word for these gallant men and their suffering families? It is reported that these troops that are to be kept in the service will not be paid till the middle of August. This would be most manifest injustice, and a most fatal mistake. Every one at all familiar with the army, knows that nothing so tends to breed discontent and mutiny as the withholding of the soldier's pay. And certainly, the administration will gain nothing in the opinion of the "citizen soldiery" by forgetfulness of their interests. One word from you, Sir, will accomplish more than a dozen communications through the slow and tortuous "official channels."

Yours, &c., NEW-YORK.

The Fire at Saratoga.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, June 20, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your informant, who states that the visitors at the United States Hotel, burned on Sunday, "escaped with difficulty, without their baggage," is in error. I was on the ground within fifteen minutes after the alarm of fire was given, at which time about one acre of the lawn was covered with beds, bedding, furniture and baggage, and it was constantly being brought out and secured by hundreds of people. As the fire commenced in the attic of the north wing, its progress downward was very slow, and it was at least one hour before there was any danger to persons in the lower stories, giving abundance of time for all to walk quietly out, which they did. If any baggage was lost, it was gross neglect of duty, for there was time enough to remove it. I saw a sick lady carried on a bed from the north wing to one of the cottages, without any hurry or evidence of alarm. Altogether, it was the slowest fire and the most quiet crowd I ever saw, until the flames had descended to the second story, after which it spread more rapidly. I am an invalid, and have come to reside here for the benefit I receive from the use of the waters, and write this for the purpose of assuring other invalids who may desire to come here, that houses in Saratoga do not burn faster than they do in other places, and that the account of the fire, as to narrow escapes and loss of baggage, is a mischievous exaggeration. As I have no passion for newspaper notoriety I do not give my name; but the truth of what I state can be easily proven by hundreds of people. INVALID.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

The Legislature of Virginia—No Quorum Present of the Senate—Suicide of Edmund Ruffin—Maj.-Gen. Terry and his old Division.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Monday, June 19, 1865.

The Legislature of Virginia, in obedience to the call of Gov. PEIRPOINT, met at the Capitol, at noon, to-day. Lieut.-Gov. L. C. P. COWPER presided over the Senate, and, there not being a quorum present at 12:30 o'clock, adjourned the body until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

The House of Delegates met in the chamber formerly occupied by the rebel Senate. JAMES M. DOWNEY, Esq., of London County, is the Speaker of the House, and having called it to order, proceeded at once to business. Mr. P. H. GIBSON was elected Clerk, and Mr. THOMAS L. KENDALL, of Northampton, was duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

A considerable number of gentlemen and citizens were present, in anticipation of hearing the Message of the Governor, which will be received and read to-morrow, as without doubt a quorum will be present in the morning.

Information reached here this morning of the suicide of EDMUND RUFFIN, on Saturday, at the residence of his son, a few miles north of Danville. Mr. RUFFIN was well known as a writer of some celebrity upon agricultural subjects, and as the discoverer, many years since, of the valuable qualities of marl as a fructifying agent. He was proud and domineering, and becoming impatient at the tardy action of Virginia in passing the ordinance of secession, in 1860, he went to Charleston and identified himself, heart and soul, with the rebels of South Carolina. He sought and obtained permission to fire the first gun at Fort Sumter. The collapse of the rebellion and the utter prostration of his schemes, drove him mad. A week since he confined himself closely in his room, arranged his affairs, and left a written request that his body should be buried without shroud or coffin. He blew out his brains with a musket. Mr. RUFFIN was 78 years of age.

A New-York insurance company has opened an office in the basement of Gen. LEE'S residence, on Franklin-street.

There is considerable activity in the building trade here. As many as ten new brick and stone warehouses will be in course of erection within a fortnight.

Maj.-Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY, who succeeds Gen. ORD in the command of the department, has named the following officers for his staff: Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. M. CURTIS, Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Col. A. ORDWAY, Provost-Marshal; Brevet Col. E. H. Smith, A. A. G.; Major A. Terry, A. A. G.; Capt. A. B. S. Foot, A. A. G.; Major C. H. Graves, A. D. C.; Capt. H. L. Hulbert, A. D. C.; Col. W. L. James, Chief Q. M.; Brevet Brig.-Gen. P. S. Michie, Chief Engineer; Capt. Thomas Edson, Chief of Ordnance; Capt. F. Martin, Com. of Musters; Brevet Major S. J. Payne, Signal Officer; Lieut.-Col. J. J. Sullivan, Chief. Com. of Subsistence; Lieut.-Col. G. A. Kensal, Asst. Ins. Gen.; Surgeon S. J. Canon, Medical Purveyor; Surgeon Simmons, Medical Director.

The General reviewed his old division to-day, the First Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps. The men cheered him most heartily.

A considerable portion of the Twenty-fourth will be mustered out in the course of the next ten days, and there will be a redistribution of the troops in this command immediately afterward.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Governor's Message.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 20, 1865.

Both branches of the Legislature met this morning at 10 o'clock.

Lieut.-Gov. COWPER, who presided over the Senate, in addressing the members present, expressed the hope that they all came prepared to give the Governor a hearty and candid support. The body being organized and ready for business, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Mr. LEWIS, announced a message from the Governor, which being read, after other important business the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Delegates, after the reading of the Governor's message, Mr. JOHNSTON, of Alexandria, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly, the time has arrived when it would be safe and convenient to restore to the rights of voters, persons who are disfranchised by the provisions of the third article of the constitution.

Resolved, That a special joint committee, consisting of three members of the House of Delegates and two members of the Senate, be appointed to bring in a bill providing measures by which persons who have been so disfranchised shall be restored to their rights as voters.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to, as was also a resolution for printing 2,500 copies of the Governor's message.

The Governor's message, which I forward to you, is creating considerable discussion here, and is received with general satisfaction.

A more temperate, conciliatory, just and practical address could scarcely have been issued, under the the difficult and conflicting circumstances by which Gov. PEIRPOINT is at present surrounded.

The tone of the message will recommend it to the people, both North and South.

The disadvantages of the restricting clauses in the Wheeling constitution, "devised in time of war," are ably discussed. It is to be hoped that Gov. PEIRPOINT'S recommendations, in this respect, will be fully understood and appreciated, and that the people of Virginia will show that they are in earnest in accepting their position, and doing what is required of good citizens, toward the support of the government.

It is, as the Governor very justly observes, "folly to suppose that a State can be governed under a republican form of government, wherein a large portion of the State—nineteen-twentieths of the people—are disfranchised, and cannot hold office." While doing justice to the negro, and pointing out the final overthrow of slavery, he simply refers to the question of negro suffrage as one over which neither he nor the Legislature have, at present, any control.

A motion in the Senate to print five hundred copies of the amnesty proclamation, for the use of the Governor, members of the Legislature, and for general distribution, was carried.

The first section of the third article of the constitution, adopted at Alexandria in February last, disqualifies from voting every white male citizen of the Commonwealth who, since the 1st of January, 1864, has "voluntarily given aid or assistance, in any way, to those in rebellion against the Government of the United States, for the purpose of promoting the same."

At the afternoon session of the Senate, a bill was reported from the Joint Committee for the purpose of "prescribing the means by which persons disfranchised under Article 3 of the Constitution of Virginia," &c., &c.

The bill provides that each and every such person, before eligible to vote at any State election, shall subscribe to the Amnesty Proclamation of the President, and the oath thereof, in relation to slavery, and the oath to support the constitution and government, as established by the Wheeling Convention, June 11, 1861, and now restored to the City of Richmond.

The bill was read once, and on motion, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read a second time. The bill was then laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. F.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF VIRGINIA: Nothing but a pressing exigency, in my opinion, could induce me to call you together in extraordinary session at the present time, when only ten days remain of the term for which you were elected. At the time of the adjournment of the last session the country was still disturbed by the domestic violence which had existed for nearly four years. It was impossible for me to foresee, or you to know, its sudden termination, and to provide for the state of affairs now existing. I find further legislation necessary to meet the emergencies which have arisen. I regret that I cannot preface my message with the set phrases of my predecessors during the halcyon days of the republic, congratulating you upon the enjoyment, by the people of our Commonwealth of "Peace and Prosperity."

Our State has been made the seat of domestic violence. In the conflict a large portion of our public works have been destroyed or rendered useless. Our banks are worthless to the State—our literary fund is gone. The business part of our beautiful capital city is in ruins. Other cities and villages, once flourishing, have been stripped of their ornaments. Many fine mansions have been rendered tenantless, while others have been consumed by devouring flames. Whole agricultural districts, where once were the comfortable homes of Virginians, now present a waste of desolation. The land is billowed with the graves of American citizens. Tens of thousands of our own people have found an untimely end, and we everywhere behold the habiliments of mourning.

The force of the violence in the battle-field is now exhausted. Many of those who participated actively in the strife, whose lives are spared, have returned to their homes. Numbers who fled to other States to avoid the fury of passion and strife or battle, have also returned.

Thanks to a merciful God, peace, blessed peace, has come again to our beloved old Commonwealth.

Doubtless it would be a blessing to the people of each State, could each one blot out from his memory every act of the past four years. But this is impossible; the laws of mind remain unchanged; and it is our duty as an enlightened people to adapt ourselves to the circumstances which surround us, learn wisdom by experience, and turn to advantage all that is left in our power for future happiness and prosperity.

A few months before the inauguration of the acts to which I have referred, and while peace and prosperity reigned, I am satisfied that the great mass of the people were ardently attached to the old Union and the flag of our fathers. This opinion is abundantly proven by the sentiment expressed in the Presidential canvass of 1860, and the popular vote for members of the State Convention in 1861.

I shall not here enter into a discussion of the causes of secession, but will state some of the political results of that act, and in doing so, I shall quote freely from one of my former messages:

In April, 1861, the State Convention passed what was called an ordinance of secession, pretending to absolve the people of the State from the duties and obligations of citizens of the United States, and thereby destroy our nationality. They attempted to transfer the allegiance of the people to a pretended foreign nation. This action was opposed by the loyal men of the State as unlawful and revolutionary, holding that the Constitution of the United States was adopted by the people of the United States, and could only be altered or amended by them, acting in conformity with its own provisions for its amendment or alteration.

The executive officers of the State having joined the insurrectionists, the loyal people of the State were thrown upon their original rights as citizens of the State and of the United States. They called a convention, composed of the members elected to the General Assembly, on the 4th Thursday of May, 1861, and, in addition thereto, doubled the number of delegates that each county was entitled to in the popular branch of the Legislature. The capitol of the State being in the hands of the insurgents, the convention assembled at Wheeling, on the 11th day of June, 1861, to take into consideration what was best to be done for Virginia.

Among the first ordinances which they passed was one to declare the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General vacant, on account of the incumbents of said offices having taken an oath to support what they deemed a foreign government; and the convention proceeded to elect officers to fill their places for the term of six months, and until the loyal people of the State, by order of the General Assembly, should elect their successors.

The Governor, thus elected, immediately notified the President of the United States of the domestic violence existing in the State, and of his inability to suppress it, and called for military assistance, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

To this call the President of the United States, through his Secretary of War, responded, both by promising and sending military aid, also expressing his knowledge of the acts and purposes of the Confederation. The Executive of the State, thus recognized, immediately called together the General Assembly of the State. Messrs. HUNTER and MASON, the United States Senators from Virginia, having also joined in the rebellion, the Legislature thus called proceeded to elect two United States Senators to fill their places. The Senators thus elected were admitted to seats in the United States Senate.

The Wheeling Convention made but a single alteration in the constitution of the State, which was to reduce the number of members in each House of the General Assembly necessary to constitute a quorum to do business. They directed that the seat of government should be for the time being at Wheeling. Before the State was divided, the Legislature passed an act directing the Executive, upon the organization of the new State of West Virginia, to establish the seat of government within the State at such place as he might deem fit. I chose Alexandria.

The authority of this proceeding is derived from the fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution of the United States, which is as follows:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

This clause was inserted in the Federal Constitution to protect the minority, or the party weaker in available strength. Mr. MADISON, in the *Federalist*, speaking of this clause, says:

"At first view it might seem not to square with the republican theory to suppose, either that the majority have not the right, or that a minority will have the right to subvert the government, and consequently that the Federal interposition can never be required but when it would be improper. But theoretic reasoning in this, as in most cases, must be qualified by lessons of practice. Why may not illicit combinations for purposes of violence be formed as well by a majority of a State, especially a small State, as by a majority of a county or a district of the same State? * * * * *

Among the advantages of a Confederate Republic, enumerated by MONTESQUIEU, an important one is, that should popular insurrection happen in one of the States, the others are able to quell it. Should abuses creep into one part, they are reformed by the sound remain sound."

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of LUTHER *vs.* BORDEN, which grew out of the Dorr insurrection in Rhode Island, fully construed this clause of the constitution. In an elaborate opinion, given by Chief-Justice TANEY, he says:

"Congress, by the act of Feb. 28, 1795, provided, 'that, in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.'

By this act, the power of deciding whether the exigency has arisen upon which the Government of the United States is bound to interfere, is given to the President. He is to act upon the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive; and, consequently, he must determine what body of men constitute the Legislature, and who is Governor, before he can act."

In regard to the form of government named in this clause of the constitution, the same judge, in the same case, says:

"Under this article of the constitution, it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State. For, as the United States guarantee to each State a republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is republican or not. And, when the Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the councils of the Union, the authority of the government, under which they are appointed, as well as its republican character, is recognised by the proper constitutional authority. And its decision is binding on every other department of the government, and cannot be questioned in a judicial tribunal." (7 Howard, United States Reports, pp. 42, 43.)

The Chief-Justice, in the course of his decision in the above case, repeats the idea that determining whether the form of government is republican in a State, and when it is proper for the United States to interfere to protect against invasion or domestic violence, are purely political questions: the one to be decided by the President, according to an act of Congress passed in 1795; the other by Congress; and when decided by these authorities, the decision is conclusive, and incapable of reversal or alteration.

The President of the United States, as I have already stated, has recognized the Executive of the restored government of Virginia as the rightful Governor of the State. Both Houses of Congress have admitted to seats in the council of the Union Senators and Representatives bearing the great seal of the State under my sign manual. Then, as far as the law and the Constitution of the United States (as interpreted by the Supreme Court) and the acts of the State and the United States are concerned, the restored government of Virginia, as established by the convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861, is the rightful and lawful government of Virginia.

The only question which remains for discussion is, was the establishment of this restored government in accordance with justice and the spirit of our republican institutions? I maintain that it was.

The natural condition of civilized man is in organized government. Allegiance to the government is a natural duty of the citizen, and he has a natural right to protection by the government. This protection extends to his property, his reputation, his person, and his life. This right of protection belongs to him, not only while on his homestead, in the bosom of his family, but wherever he may go. Allegiance and protection are inseparably connected; and, so long as the citizen is true to his government, the government is bound to protect him; the obligation and the duty are reciprocal. When the citizen denies or neglects his obligation to support the government, or the government its duty to protect the citizen, the infidelity reaches the very foundation of society, and disorder reigns supreme; property, life and liberty lie prostrate before licentiousness.

The rights of an American citizen in a State are

(*Continued on the Eighth Page.*)

COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

RUTGER'S COLLEGE.

Beginning of the Commencement Exercises.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY HOTEL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Tuesday, June 20, 1865.

Despite the threatening appearance of the sky and the heat, the usual crowds of citizens and strangers are thronging this city, giving it that holiday appearance it usually wears upon these festive occasions. This college has a large number of alumni in the learned profession, in this and neighboring counties, and no inconsiderable number of staunch friends among the solid yeomanry of Somerset and Middlesex Counties. These show their regard for the institution, and their appreciation of college education, by annual pilgrimages to the commencement. Here friend greets friend, and here the brothers alumni meet to revive the recollections of former years, and pay new tributes of affection to their Alma Mater.

The exercises of the commencement began with the vacalaurate sermon of President CAMPBELL to the graduating class, delivered in the College Chapel last Sabbath morning. The address was appropriate, and full of timely counsels to the young men.

An interesting event connected with the progress of this college occurred yesterday. This was the laying of the corner-stone of an observatory, upon the college grounds east of the President's Mansion. The occasion was one of great interest, and gathered quite an assemblage. Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, President of the college, laid the corner-stone. Rev. Dr. WYCKOFF, of Albany, offered the prayer of dedication. Prof. MURRAY made an address explanatory of the objects of the building. The observatory is the fruit of the enterprise and liberality of a number of gentlemen, among whom are DANIEL SCRENCK, Esq., after whom it is named, DAVID BISHOP, Esq., who has donated an equatorial telescope, and JOHN CLARKE, Esq., who has provided an astronomical clock. Thus Rutgers will soon number among the advantages she offers to the student a first-class observatory. The Society of Natural History also held its anniversary yesterday afternoon. Interesting papers on Indian antiquities were read by Dr. ABBOTT, of Trenton, N. J., and also by Rev. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, of Keyport. This society is growing in numbers and interest, and shows the fruit of its labors in its well-selected museum of choice specimens of Natural History.

REV. DR. VAN CLEEF'S ADDRESS.

At noon, to-day, the Alumni Association met in the College Chapel and organized. Rev. C. H. SEYDAM, the President, took the chair. The walls of the chapel, and also its pulpit, were draped in deep mourning, in token of respect to the memory of the late President. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. THOMAS E. VERMILYE, D. D., of New-York. A pleasant incident here occurred. Some of the friends of the College presented to the Faculty a large and very excellent portrait of the last President, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D., which was hung upon the chapel wall. It was received in the name of the Trustees and Faculty by President CAMPBELL, who paid a high tribute to the worth of his predecessor, and held him up as an example for the young men of the country.

Rev. PAUL D. VAN CLEEF, of Jersey City, was then introduced to the audience as the orator of the day. After a rapid survey of the wonderful events of the last olympiad, and an allusion to the character and worth of the late President, Mr. VAN CLEEF announced his theme as "The Alumni Association, its object and duties."

The speaker adverted to the past history of the association, as having existed thirty-three years; had thirty-two annual orations publicly delivered, of which five were published. He considered a society had nobler objects to attain than a simple perpetuation of its existence. It had elements of power which it was bound to use. The constitution of the society showed clearly the objects for which it was founded.

The *first* was to cultivate fraternal feeling and perpetuate the friendships formed in college. Educated men formed a fraternity and held in their hands great power for moulding the community to virtue and elevated prosperity.

The advancement of literature and science formed a *second* object. The records of the association showed that thirty years ago they engaged zealously in the prosecution of this idea, having appointed their committees, one to arrange a Congress of colleges to promote their mutual advantage—an idea not yet realized; another to advance the cause of education throughout the world, and a third to promote the diffusion of education in New-Jersey. The association, though not having done all the herculanean work it proposed, had accomplished much toward these ends, especially the last. The college had done much for the common school in New-Jersey, and the speaker suggested that it should do much more for all these ends, by making its annual reunions conventions for literary and scientific purposes.

The *third* object contemplated was the promotion of the interests of Rutger's College. The speaker gave a concise view of their efforts in this direction, and the great success with which they and kindred ones had at length been crowned.

In closing the speaker paid a merritted tribute to the memory of the dead of the last year—President FRELINGHUYSEN, ABRAHAM VAN NEST, Esq., and Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER MCLELLAND, from among the faculty and distinguished friends of the college; and from among the Alumni, Rev. ELIHU DOTY, Rev. JOHN VAN VLECK, Rev. EZRA COLLIER, and JOHN B. VROOM, Esq.

The Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. GOSMAN. Just as the alumni were dispersing, they were called back to witness a certificate put down in the bills. This was the presentation of an elegant purple Academic cap and gown to President CAMPBELL by F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Esq., of Newark, in the name of some of the Trustees, as an appreciation of his valuable services on behalf of the College. The presentation was accompanied with some happy remarks by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, to which the President briefly responded his thanks.

After dinner the two principal literary societies assembled in their hall and held literary exercises. The Philoclean Society was addressed by Rev. JOHN TODD, of Tarrytown.

After a short respite, devoted to the inspection of the Museums of Natural History, and strolls through the ample grounds and under the fine shade-trees of the campus, the Academic procession was at length formed and marched to the First Reformed Dutch Church where the commencement exercises are held. Here an interesting address was delivered by Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, of New-York, setting forth some lessons the patriotic youth of the regenerated republic should learn from our history. SPECTATOR.

The Junior Exhibition—Conferring Degrees.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY HALL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Wednesday, June 21, 1865.

The usual Junior exhibition was held last evening in a crowded church. The exercises passed off pleasantly, whether we consider the order maintained or the interest elicited by the orators themselves. The orators followed each other in the following order, after the invocation by President CAMPBELL, viz.:

Herman O. Berg, New-Brunswick—To-morrow; Robt. I. Hopper, Patterson—National Monuments; J. Blanchard Edgar, Rahway—Now; John Neilson Carpender, New-Brunswick—The Future Greatness of America; Isaac P. Brokaw, Middlebush—"Principles not Men;" Ellis Ayers Apgar, Peapack—Our Flag; James L. Bernard, Newark—The Commonplace the Test of Strength; Paul Cook, New-Brunswick—Then.

This morning dawned pleasantly, and was hailed by the collegians and the town as the great holiday of the season. The early morning hours were devoted to pleasant, social intercourse, and the cementing of interrupted friendships. At about 10 o'clock the procession was formed in the College Campus, and, preceded by Grafulla's Band, discoursing sweet strains, wended its way to the church amid throngs of interested spectators. The platform was occupied by the trustees, faculty and friends. Among them sat Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey; F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN Attorney-General; Ex-Gov. VROOM, Gen. KILPATRICK, Hon. JACOB R. WORTENDYCK and others. After the audience were seated, prayer was offered by Rev. GUSTAVUS ABEEL, D. D. The members of the graduating class then pronounced their orations in the following order, viz.:

Wm. H. DeHart, Newark, N. J.—Latin Salutatory; Henry Stout, Raritan, N. J.—English Salutatory; Francis O. Van Dyck, Coxsackie, N. Y.—Philosophical Oration: Augustus Floyd, Mastic, L. I.—Politics and Fashion; Albert A. Zabriskie, Bergen Point, N. J.—The Sacredness of Law; Rusha Denise, Freehold, N. J.—Annexation of Mexico; Adrian Westveer, Zealand, Mich.—Trials and Triumphs of Liberty; John A. Davis, Kingston, N. Y.—Mother; Robert M. Brown, Yokahama, Japan—General Remarks; Henry J. Grant, Jr., Ithaca, N. Y.—Monuments; John W. Warnshuis, Clymer, N. Y.—The Human Mind; John K. Allen, New-Brunswick, N. J.—Views from Opposite Standpoints; Joseph B. Mann, South Orange, N. J.—The Effect of College Life on Morals.

The following prizes were then conferred by the President:

The Broadhead Prize for Classics, to Isaac E. Hasbrouck; the Suydam Prize for Natural Sciences, to Francis C. Van Dyck; the Suydam Prize for English Composition, to Wm. H. DeHart; the Bradley Prize for Mathematics, to Isaac E. Hasbrouck.

The President then stated that Dr. LINDSEY A. SMITH, of Newark, had founded a prize for the best speaker in the Sophmore Class, and to perpetuate the memory of his son, a graduate of the college, who died battling for his country, named it after him.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred on the following graduates: John E. Allen, Robert M. Brown, John A. Davis, Wm. H. DeHart, Busha Denise, Augustus Floyd, Isaac E. Hasbrouck, Joseph B. Mann, John F. Shaw, Henry Stout, Francis C. Van Dyck, John W. Warnshuis, Adrian Westveer.

The diploma of special course was conferred on Henry J. Grant, Jr., David W. Harkness, Albert A. Zabriske.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the following candidates in course:

Wm. Henry Anderson, Treadwell Cleaveland, Peter De Pre, Jos. H. Doremus, Chas. H. Fritz, Decar Giesner, F. H. Horton, Edwin Kempton, W. W. Brush, W. H. Hill, David D. Duncan, A. Q. Garretson, E. R. Henry, John Justin, Robert B. Kinsell, Peter Lepelstak, Wm. B. Merritt, J. V. N. Schenck, Elbert N. Sebring, John C. Smock, J. V. D. Van Nest, G. D. W. Vroom, T. W. Wells, D. B. Wyckoff, John R. Martine, Chas. H. Riggs, John Schaiup, Abel J. Smith, B. F. Statesir, Evert Van Slycke, Wm. H. Vroom, A. N. Wyckoff.

The following persons who received the degree of A. B., (*ex gratia,*) on account of their services in fighting for the American Union, are now recommended to receive (*ex gratia*) the degree of A. M., viz: WM. H. H. AYARS, FRANCIS S. KEESE, N. WYCKOFF MEESEROLE, GEORGE SEIBERT, N. HIRON VAN ARSDALE.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. JOHN L. LEE, Rev. THOMAS C. PORTER, Lancaster, Penn., Rev. JOHN C. ECCLESTON, Newark, N. J.

The degree of LL. D. was awarded to THEODORE CUYLER, Esq., Philadelphia, Hon. MERCER BEASLEY, Chief-Justice of New Jersey, Hon. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, New-York.

The honorary degree of A. B. was conferred upon SEBASTIAN DUNCAN and JAMES ROMEYN DANFORTH.

The Master's oration was then delivered by Rev. THEODORE W. WELLS, and was a very creditable dessertation.

Mr. ISAAC E. HASBROUCK, Stone Ridge, N. Y., then delivered the valedictory oration.

The Benediction was pronounced by Rev. T. C. STRONG, of New-York.

The annual College collation closed the festivities of the season.

We must not forget to note the meetings of the

ASSOCIATION OF ALUMNI.

The members of this Society held several meetings during the course of the commencement exercises. Besides the election of officers, they took measures to procure a portrait of Rev. Dr. JACOB JANEWAY, a former Vice-President and Trustree of the College, for the walls of the College Chapel. They also adopted the report of a committee appointed to devise a new arrangement of the public exercises of the Society's day, so as to provide greater comfort to members, and also secure more time for business. There is great need of improvement here, as all the public exercises of the two days are crowded between Tuesday noon and Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. And lest there should be any vacant hours hanging idly upon their hands, several meetings of societies on business are thrust in. The new programme will probably be adopted by the trustees and the societies, and thus this steam pressure, with the thermometer at 90 degrees, be relieved.

Prof. COLE read a paper on the necrology of the college.

The paper gave obituaries of the following persons as numbered with the dead during the past year, viz.: Rev. Elisha Doty, of the class of 1835; James C. McDowell, Esq., of the class of 1835; Jacob M. Settle, Esq., of the class of 1840; Edward Pye, Esq., of the class of 1841; Theodore Kent, of the class of 1846; Rev. Joseph A. Collier, of the class of 1849; John P. Vroom, Esq., of the class of 1849; Rev. Aaron L. Stillwell, of the class of 1851; George McNiel, of the class of 1851; Rev. John Van Vleck, of the class of 1852; Abraham Van Neste, of the class of 1858; Myrom M. Smith, of the class of 1858.

Rev. V. M. HULBERT was appointed Orator for the present year.

The Alumni of the Theological Seminary also held their annual meeting last evening in the college chapel, and listened to an able address from Rev. V. M. HULBERT, on the subject: "The Æsthetic Element in Worship." Rev. G. ABEEL was appointed Orator for the next meeting.

YALE COLLEGE.

Exercises of Presentation Week.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, June 20, 1865.

The exercises of "Presentation Week" at Yale, are rapidly rivaling those of Commencement in interest to the students, and especially to their lady friends. Commencement, with its ponderous literary orations before the Alumni and the Phi Beta Kappa, its class reunions, and its quiet renewals of old friendships, has a special attraction for the care-worn men who annually come from the dusty paths of active life, to renew their youth at the shrine of their Alma Mater. The set orations of the new-fledged graduates are the delight of doting mammas and anxious friends. But "Presentation," with its "Promenade," "Wooden Spoon," and "Class Day," has a far deeper hold upon the college community proper; this last including not only the students, but their sisters and pretty cousins, even to the tenth degree.

The visitor at this season is at no loss to explain the partiality. No American college can compare with Yale in the uniqueness and interest of its peculiar customs. A fund of pleasure to all who witness them, they are always full of cheery recollection to the Alumnus who looks back to the careless days of student life. Not West Point even, with the womancharming brass buttons, can show a brighter array of beauty than gathers here to participate in these festivities.

New-Haven, celebrated for the charm of its natural scenery, never appears in such peerless perfection as in June, before the Summer's dust and heat have robbed its elms of their freshness. The worms, which for a year or two past have made such sad havoc, have been less numerous the present season. The 10th of June is always "embarkation day" with them, and the vigorous trees, as if ashamed of their barrenness, have done their utmost since then to replace their ravaged foliage. With such success has this been accomplished, that Temple-street, to-day, well repays the visitor for a long journey even for one glimpse of its beauty. Standing on the corner of Chapel-street, the splendid arch stretches before you until the perspective almost brings the opposite trunks together at the entrance of Whitney-avenue.

We have seen many single elms which would compare favorably with these, but the arch, as a whole, finds no equal in America. Well may the "Elm City" be proud of its name. The elms on the mall, in our own Central Park, may, in the next generation, hope to foreshadow, but they cannot truly represent the glory of the visiter Temple-street.

But let us return from this digression, which any one who has ever been in New-Haven will pardon us for making, and consider matters more immediately engrossing.

The week opens with the Promenade Concert of the Junior Class, in Music Hall, on Monday evening. Let not the uninitiated reader be misled by the name to suppose that the hall is filled with dignified promenaders marching to slow music. Oh, no. In point of fact they only promenade when too tired too dance, but the name is good for those who think "a promenade" is the proper thing, while they would be horrified if they could see their dear daughters, clasped in the arms of those "wild students," whirling through the mazes of the waltz, the polka, the galop and the schottische, to say nothing of the more sober quadrille. We acknowledge that it is rather an enlivening scene for the reportorial eye, aided by a large-sized opera glass, to look down from the gallery upon the beautiful women below, with animated countenances and snowy bosoms heaving in the excitement of the dance. Here were gathered the charming daughters of many States. Many a toilette there was also that would have excited the envy and admiration of Saratoga; but with these deep mysteries let us not meddle, lest we excite the ridicule of the fair ones by our ignorance.

The gentlemen, thanks to the college code of etiquette, which consists in doing the sensible thing, whatever fashion may say, were not confined to those instruments of torture called "dress suits." Most of the residents were so attired, but if a young graduate had come a hundred miles to enjoy the fun, and didn't care to encumber himself with a Saratoga trunk, he didn't consider that he must thus remain in obscurity.

The assembly broke up at a late hour, and the tired fair ones went home,

"To sleep, perchance to dream."

This eve, Tuesday, the presentation of the "Wooden Spoon" takes place, and there is the usual rush for tickets, making the unfortunate "Cochleanrasli," who dispense these favors, wish that they were anywhere else than here. Who, of the mystic nines, will be the recipient of the much coveted "Spoon" is as yet only revealed to the initiated, though those acquainted will have little difficulty in surmising. We must leave this exhibition and the exercises of "class-day," with its orations and poem, histories, Alumni dinner, ivy planting, &c., until to-morrow's letter.

The city is crowded with strangers, and the hotels are taxed to the utmost. YELSOM.

The Donations to Union Theological Seminary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to give you a statement of the munificent donations to the Union Theological Seminary of our city, more correct than the notice that appeared in the TIMES of Friday:

The full sum of $150,000 has been subscribed to the Endowment and Scholarship Funds since the 8th of December last. The number of persons subscribing is one hundred, in addition to half a scholarship by the Second Church of Orange, N. J.

Mr. JOHN C. BALDWIN, of this city, gives $20,000. One-half of this amount added to $15,500, subscribed by him in former years, endows the Professorship of Biblical Literature, which hereafter is to be known as the Baldwin Professorship. The remaining $10,000 will found five scholarships for indigent students.

Messrs. JAMES BROWN, of New-York, and JOHN A. BROWN, of Philadelphia, the two surviving brothers of the firm of BROWN BROTHERS & Co., have subscribed $25,000 to found the Professorship of Hebrew and the Cognate Languages, to be known hereafter as the Brown Professorship.

Prof. S. F. B. MORSE gives $10,000 to found a Lectureship on "The Relation of the Bible to any of the Sciences—as geography, geology, history and ethnology; the vindication of of the inspirations and authority of the Bible against attacks made on scientific grounds; and the relation of the facts and truths contained in the Word of God to the principles, methods or aims of any of the sciences." He desires it to be known as the "Morse Lectureship," in honor of his "venerated and distinguished father, whose zealous labors in the cause of theological education, and in various benevolent enterprises, as well as of geographical science, entitle his memory to preservation in connection with the efforts to diffuse the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and his Gospel throughout the world."

Mr. ZEBULON STILES ELY, of this city, gives a like sum of $10,000 to found "The Elias P. Ely Lectureship on the Evidences of Christianity," in honor of a deceased brother, who entered the ministry full of promise, but soon after was called to his rest.

Mr. WM. E. DODGE, of this city, gives $12,500 to the Scholarship Fund, which, with former subscriptions, makes his benefactions to the seminary amount to the all sum of $20,000.

Mr. JOSEPH HOWLAND, of Matteawan, N. Y., formerly of this city, and the son of the late S. S. HOWLAND, gives the sum of $10,000.

Mr. WINTHROP S. GILMAN, of this city, gives $5,000. A worthy lady and her daughters, of this city, give $3,000. One gentleman gives $2,500; nine others give $2,000 each; seventeen gentlemen and one lady give $1,000 each. The remainder of the subscriptions are in smaller sums.

The plan of the directors includes, in addition, a Secretaryship of Elocution, a library fund of ten or twenty thousand dollars, and several additional scholarships of $2,000 each. It is hoped that these may yet be supplied by the munificence of some generous friends of the institution. Yours truly, E. F. H.

Water for Soldiers in the Cars.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, June 15, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose a slip from your paper in relation to want of water in the railroad trains conveying troops.

I also inclose extracts from an order on this subject, dated 10th of May, 1865. Possibly, if published in your paper, it would enable the officers of the troops to know their rights, and report any neglect of the railroad officials.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS, Q. M. Gen., Brevet Maj.-Gen.

From the New-York Times.

WATER FOR THE RETURNING SOLDIERS, AT LEAST.—A correspondent writes, asking us to urge that the government should issue a military order compelling the railroad managers to give the returning soldiers water in the cars. It is said they are often nearly famished, and actually drink the muddy water along the road when the cars stop. Common barrels might be used to mitigate this great evil.

EXTRACTS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1865.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. C. McCallum, Director and General Manager of Military Railroads U. S.:

GENERAL: A very large number of troops will be sent within the next twenty days from this vicinity to their respective States, to be there mustered out of service.

The several railway companies should be advised to prepare for the movement.

* * * * * * *

The Sound and river boats should be used whenever possible, as affording a relaxation and rest to the troops crowded in cars, and as being cheaper generally than railroad transportation.

* * * * * * *

It is important that in this movement, which will be large and continue for some time, every possible precaution to insure the safety and comfort of the men should be observed.

For this purpose you will put yourself in communication with the several railroad lines. You will insist upon the orders of this department, requiring cars used for transportation of troops to be carefully fitted up and provided with water and other necessary conveniences, being fully observed and enforced.

Halts of the trains at proper points, to enable the soldiers to attend to the calls of nature, should be arranged.

Proper stoppages for meals; in short, everything should be done to enable those soldiers who have survived the dangers of four years of warfare to reach their homes with the least inconvenience, fatigue, suffering and danger.

A copy of memorandom of routes is with this.

Orders for the movement will be given by the military commanders. It is desired that it be as rapid as is consistent with safety.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) M. C. MEIGS, Q. M. G. B. M. G.

Through Col. PARSONS, Division of Rail and River Transfer.

Car Drivers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 21, 1865.

Permit me to ask a question through your valuable journal. How is it that in our city of New-York the conductors on our street cars are not provided with seats such as are used in many other cities in our country? They have long hours for labor, and we are much indebted to them for their valuable services. Please give this your kind attention and oblige, respectfully yours,

A CONSTANT READER.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Thirty-first Annual Commencement—Orations by the Graduating Class—Regular and Special Degrees Conferred—Interesting Exercises—A Crowded House and Great Enthusiasm.

Yesterday morning the thirty-first annual commencement of the University of New-York was celebrated at Niblo's Garden. The occasion was made one of peculiar interest, both by the orations delivered by the members of the graduating class of 1865, and the manner in which they were delivered. At an early hour a constant stream of visitors poured into the spacious theatre, and it was not long before every seat was occupied, the vast auditorium presenting a scene of rare beauty and interest. The audience was mainly composed of the fairer sex, and the various lines and shades exhibited by the endless variety of costumes was almost bewildering. The greatest degree of enthusiasm was manifested by the lady friends of the graduates, who were unanimous in their applause of the orations, and overwhelming in spontaneous offerings of floral tributes to their especial favorites.

The Council of the University met at their Council Room at 9:30 A. M., and, with their invited guests, went to the theatre and took seats upon the stage. Among those present we noticed the officers of the Council, John C. Green, President; John Taylor Johnston, Vice-President; Henry S. Van Schaick, Secretary; Wm. M. Vermilye, Treasurer; Isaac Ferris, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor and Professor of Moral Science and Evidences of Revealed Religion; President Barnard, Columbia College; Dr. Holdich, of the Bible Society; Rev. Dr. Crosby, Messrs. Jas. Brown, Geo. W. Clark and Rabbi Isaacs, David Bendan, Ph. D., Classical Department and German; Theodore Coleman, A. M., English and Mathematical Department; Moses Hobby, Associate Primary Instructor; A. Wolf, M. D., Professor of French and Spanish; E. A. Johnson, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature; John W. Draper, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History; Benj. N. Martin, D. D., Professor of Intellectual Philosophy, History and Belles Lettres; Rich. H. Bull, A. M., Professor of Civil Engineering and Assistant in Mathematics; Rev. Henry M. Baird, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; George W. Coakley, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; Henry Draper, M. D., Professor of Natural Science; Dr. Wolf, Acting Professor of the French Language and Literature.

The following list of names comprises the class of 1865: Benjamin H. Bayliss, Joseph M. Benedict, Thomas Burnet, John F. Cavarly, Alexander Denham, John C. Gray, Pierre V. B. Hoes, David Hopkins, Isaac S. Isaacs, E. De Witt Mason, Wm. F. Morgan, Israel C. Pierson, F. Le Roy Satterlee, Reuben H. Steves, Thomas Stokes.

The exercises opened with the overture to "Don Giovanni," and a "Grand March."

After prayer, by Chancellor FERRIS, the Latin salutatory oration was delivered by ISAAC ISAACS, New-York City, in a clear and impressive manner. The ceremony salutation was admirably performed by Mr. ISAACS, and at the conclusion of his address he was favored with applause and a shower of bouquets.

Helmsmuller's Band next performed several choice selections from "Fra Diavolo," when the salutatory in English, "The Men of To-day," was delivered by JOSEPH M. BENEDICT, of Freeport, L. I., whose salutations to the gentlemen of the council, the ChanceBor and the Professors were felicitous and well chosen.

The exercises continued as follows: Oration—"The Inner Life," ALEXANDER DENHAM, New-York City. This was remarkably fine in its treatment, the speaker employing some very beautiful and instructive imagery in the delivery of his oration. Oration—"Mexico," THOMAS BURNETT, Amsterdam, N. Y. In speaking of the past history of Mexico, and the prospective future, the speaker gave utterance to sentiments that found a responsive echo in the hearts of his audience. Several olive-tinted complexioned gentlemen were present, and they were evidently astonished and delighted at the severe strictures of the young orator upon MAXIMILIAN I. Oration—"The Living Past," BENJAMIN H. BAYLIS, Brooklyn. In his treatment of so pregnant a subject, Mr. BAYLISS exhibited a lively and perfect knowledge of ancient history.

The remaining orations were the following:

Oration, "Progress, the Law of Nature and Man," by WM. F. MORGAN, Selma, Ala. Oration, "The Record of History," by JOHN C. GRAY, New-York City. Oration, "Thomas Carlisle," by DAVID HOPKINS, Tompkinsville, S. I. Oration, "Edward Everett," by ISRAEL C. PIERSON, Westfield, N. J. Oration, "Home Influence," with valedictory, by JOHN F. CAVARLY, Flushing, L. I.

At the close of this portion of the days' proceedings the prizes were duly awarded by the Chancellor. The following were the

REGULAR DEGREES CONFERRED:

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon John F. Cavarly, Flushing, L. I.; Isaacs S. Isaacs, New-York; Joseph H. Benedict, Freeport, L. I.; Thomas Burnet, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Alexander Denham, New-York; William F. Morgan, Selma, Ala.; Israel C. Pierson, Westfield, N. J.; Reuben H. Steves, New Rochelle, N. Y.

The diploma of the Special Course was conferred upon Benjamin H. Bayliss, Brooklyn; Pierre V. B. Hoes, Kinderhook; John C. Gray, New-York; Eduard D. W. Mason, Brooklyn; F. Le Roy Satterlee, New-York; David Hopkins, Staten Island; Thomas Stokes, New-York.

The degree of Bachelor in Science was conferred upon James K. H. Willcox, Port Richmond, S. I.

The following degrees were also conferred:

Bachelor in Philosophy—Thomas Stokes, New-York; F. Le Roy Satterlee, New-York.

Doctor of Medicine.—C. W. Bernackl, New-York; A. T. Classon, New-York; John N. De Hart, New-Jersey; J. F. Eshinker, North Carolina; J. T. Frely, New-York; N. W. Holcomb, Connecticut; H. N. Mateson, Rhode Island; Juan De Osboyn, West Indies; F. S. Bomsey, West Indies; A. D. Rowo, New-Jersey.

Master of Arts.—Walter R. Marsh, of class of '59, B. Williams Bond, Henry G. Paffard, M. D.; Nelson Place, Jr., M. D.; Jas. L. Amenran, Marshall Whiting, John J. Mathias, P. Lawrence Schenck, M. D., Jas. O. Pulgny, Geo. H. Smyth, of class '62.

Honorary Degrees—LL. D. on Edward H. Owen, counselor-at-law, New-York. D. D. on Rev. William Marshall, Scotland; Rev. Wm. Roberts, Pastor of Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, New-York; Rev. Frank F. Ellinson, A. M., Pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, Rector of St. John Baptist Episcopal Church, New-York; Rev. Andrew Stevenson, Pastor of Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, Astoria, L. I.; Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Pastor of West Presbyterian Church, New-York.

PRIZES.

Freshman Class.—To Samuel Baker, Jr., best in Latin; and honorable mention was made of Frank K. Pingny and Luther S. Roberts, (equal in grade,) and also of Anselin Schaff. To Samuel Baker, Jr., for best in Greek. The next four, according to grade, were Luther S. Roberts and Anselin Schaff, (equal in grade,) William L. Ludlow and Frank K. Pingny. To Samuel Baker, Jr., as best in Mathematics.

Sophomore Class.—To Alfred Van Cleve Johnson, as best in mathematics, and honorable mention was made of Peter E. Kipp, C. B. Rush and A. C. A. F. Speilman. To Alfred V. C. Jonson, as best in Latin, while honorable mention was made of Robert J. McGay and Samuel S. JonesTo Peter E. Kipp, as best in Greek. The next four according to grade, were Alfred V. C. Johnson and Homer E. Pierce (equal in grade), Samuel S. Jones and Robert J. McGay.

The exercises were then closed by the benediction, and the large audience dispersed amid the sound of music, in which College and National airs were blended.

The studies of the next collegiate year will commence on the 3d Wednesday of September next. Candidates for admission to either of the classes will present themselves for examination at the Chancellor's Room on the preceding Tuesday, September 19, at 9 A. M.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The usual meeting of the Alumni took place in the Council Room in the evening at 7 P. M. An eloquent oration was delivered by Rev. B. F. STEAD on the occasion, reviewing the past history and present progress of the University, and in memory of those members of the Alumni who have departed from earth during the past year. The annual Alumni supper followed, at which speeches were made by the leading officers of the institution, and a pleasant time enjoyed.

Annual Commencement of Rutgers Female Institute.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Commencement of this Institution was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, in the presence of a large and highly intelligent audience. The centre seats of the church were reserved for the pupils of the Institute, who entered in procession, numbering about 250, all attired in white, and occupied the places allotted to them. The pulpit and galleries were draped with the American Flag. We noticed among the audience Dr. BARNARD, of Columbia College; Dr. OWEN, President of the Free Academy; Rev. Mr. STEEER, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Rev. Mr. CHANE, Rev. Dr. CHAS. E. WEST, and Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT.

The exercises were opened by singing an introductory hymn, commencing;

"Glorious things of thee are spoken."

Rev. Doctor TYNG offered prayer, after which the following compositions of the pupils were read: "The Achievements of Time," "The Influence of Nature," "Let there be Light," "The Province of Poetry," "In Memoriam."

Reports of the committees on the compositions of the collegiate department, the academic department, French examination, penmanship, needlework, drawing and paintings, were presented as follows:

Honors for Compositions in the Academic Department—First Honor in the Second Division, to Miss Annie M. Hale; second, to Miss Josephine B. Lee.

First Honor in the First Division, to Miss Clara W. Sullivan; second, Miss Emma M. Calder; third, Miss Annie B. Atwood; fourth, Miss Ada F. Mitchell.

Honors for Compositions in Junior Department—First Honor, Jennie M. Torrence; second, Frances L. Smith; third, Mary R. Francis; fourth, Emma L. Young; fifth, Ella B. Wells.

Honors for Compositions of Second Middle Class—First Honor, C. Winnie Mead; second, S. Addie Styles; third, Emma F. Fields.

Honors for Compositions of First Middle Class—Miss Annie M. Grant, Miss Helen C. Burnell, first honor.

REPORT ON PENMANSHIP.

First Preparatory—Greatest improvement, Bertha Aston; best penmanship Lizzie Meday; neatest book, Bertha Aston.

Third Academic—Greatest improvement, Annie B. Jennings; best penmanship, Euphemia Tracy; neatest book, Euphemia Tracy.

Second Academic—Greatest improvement, Annie M. Hale; best penmanship, Josephine B. Lee; neatest book, Josephine B. Lee.

First Academic—Greatest improvement, Kate Graham; best penmanship, Addie Lewis; neatest book, Addie Lewis.

For the Greatest Improvement in the whole School—Bertha Aston, of the Preparatory Department.

For the Best Penmanship in the whole School—S. Addie Styles, of the Second Middle Class.

For the Neatest Book in the whole School—S. Addie Styles, of the Second Middle Class.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Painting—First honor to Elizabeth McCroskey.

Drawing—First honor, Emma L. Jodson; second honor to Emma L. Hewitt; third honor to Agnes Smith.

French Department—Miss Mary R. Geer, the best French scholar in the Institute; Miss Emma Field, second-best French scholar in the institute.

REPORT ON PENMANSHIP.

Collegiate Junior—Greatest improvement, Mary E. Keller; best penmanship, Emma Jewett; neatest book, Ella B. Wells.

Second Middle—Greatest improvement, Emma C. Field; best penmanship, S. Addie Styles; neatest book, S. Addie Styles.

First Middle—Greatest improvement, Kate Weiner; best writing, Irene A. Wyckoff; neatest book, Irene A. Wyckoff.

"Our Year's Work is Done," was then sung, commencing:

Joy for the rest that's coming,
Rest through the day's long hoors,
Rest while the dew is sparkling,
Rest 'midst springing flowers;
Rest when the day grows brighter,
Rest from the glowing sun;
Joy, for the rest that's coming—
Our year's work is done.

The report on the result of the annual examinations by the President of the Institute was then presented, after which a distribution of awards of merit for the second and third divisions, preparatory department; also distribution of testimonials of merit and scholarship to the first preparatory, academic and collegiate departments.

Rev. Dr. BARNARD then came forward and delivered an address to the graduating class, replete with instruction and affectionate advice. He was followed by Rev. B. M. PIERCE, President of the Institute, who made a touching valedictory speech to his former pupils.

"The Graduates' Farewell" was then sung.

The members of the graduating class, whose names are as follows, were then presented with their diplomas, ANNIE H. BROWN, MARY J. CHURCH, ANNA M. HOOVER, LIZZIE A. CONOVER, HENRIETTA B. CHURCH, FLORENCE M. MAYER, LAURA A. SEAW, EFFIE B. WILMARTH. The closing hymn followed, when the benediction was pronounced, and the audience dispersed.

We are requested to state that the Institute will reopen on the 13th of September next, at No. 489 Fifth-avenue.

Execution To-Day.

CHARLES H. WALTER will be executed to-day without fail. We saw him last evening at the Tombs where he has been confined since his arrest. His bearing is eminently modest and quiet; his mind calm and tranquil, and his moral tone healthy and equipoised. In conversation concerning his approaching death, he remarked that he was entirely prepared for it and resigned to it. He knows that the best the Governor could do for him would be a commutation to imprisonment, and of that he has had more than enough already. He says he shall regard the day of his execution as the happiest in his experience. His mother, a very respectable, elderly lady, with his sister, spent the entire day with him, comforting him with the consolations of religion, and lending him the powerful assistance of love and sympathy in the darkest hours of his trial.

The Tombs was thronged with visitors during the day; but few of whom, however, went for the purpose of seeing WALTER. FRIEBY is still on Corridor No. 2, as self-reliant and confident as ever. FERRERO is just beyond him, solitary, gloomy and morose as usual. LAMB, the gray-headed murderer, whose prayer-book and cross take the place of his whisky-jug and knife, rests secure in the twists and turns of the law in a damp and rather uncomfortable cell, and WALTER is in "Murderer's Row," on the first corridor, the special care of Sheriff KELLY, under whose charge the execution will be made.

Sheriff KELLY left the Tombs at 8:30 last evening, after a prolonged and satisfactory interview with WALTER, who was in charge of two of the deputy sheriffs. Two clergymen called at 9 o'clock, and remained with him until a very late hour. A man of sensitive organism, entirely destitute of moral courage, and of no great animal strength, it has been doubted whether WALTER would have nerve enough for the occasion. Until the interview with his mother, however, his bearing was thoroughly and eminently manful; since then he has faltered somewhat, but it was hoped that a quiet night and undisturbed repose would reinvigorate and prepare him for the ordeal.

There is no doubt in his mind concerning his desert of death; he has confessed his crime and will expiate it on the scaffold at 9 o'clock to-day.

THE LIGHT GUARD.

Celebration of their Thirty-ninth Anniversary—A Fine Exercise and Splendid Dinner—Target Shooting.

Everybody in New-York knows the Light Guard of New-York, with their white uniforms and towering chakos, their gallant deeds and hard-earned reputation. But everybody may not know that the Light Guard have outlived their cotemporary organizations, and now in 1865 see the thirty-ninth anniversary of their birth. It is difficult to write the past record of the Guard, for so many interesting events cling round the history of the corps that it is impossible to choose from among them.

Before the late war broke out, the anniversary of the Guard was each year celebrated by the members with brilliant festivities. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, Company A, of the Seventy-first, was one of the first to step out to the music of the Union, and march to the relief of the Capital. As a part of the Seventy-first, the Light Guard participated in the first Bul Run, and the Captain of the company (D. D. HABY) was seriously wounded. Coming home, many of the members entered the service, and have risen to

by Court Officers LAW, CROFUT and DIDWAY, aided by Capt. MILLS and a platoon of officers from the Eighth Ward. BEACHMAN and wife and thirteen females and twelve males were captured. They were committed for examination.

OTHER ROBBERIES.

HENRY LELAR, of the United States receiving ship *North Carolina*, made oath that on Tuesday evening, while he was in a porter-house at No. 95 Division-street, one MCMANN stole his wallet, and while he was pursuing the thief, a bystander, JOHN SIMMS by name, followed him, knocked him to the pavement and robbed him of his watch. SIMMS, who is a Philadelphia youth, of 20 years, was captured by Policeman THOMPSON, of the Tenth Ward, and committed for trial in default of $2,500 bail. . . . CHRISTIAN DILGE, of No. 156 East Broadway, caused the arrest by Patrolman ALEXANDER, of the Seventh Ward, of CHRISTIAN KIEHNLE, for robbing him on the night of the 19th inst. of a gold watch and chain and other articles. The prisoner is alleged also to have stolen wearing apparel from GOTLEIB LEEMAN. Committed for examination. . . . FRANK MORRIS, AUGUST LUER and JOSEPH REUNER were apprehended by Officer MCLEOD, of the Thirteenth Ward, upon complaint of Mr. GILBERT BERDALL, of No. 185 East Eighty-sixth-street, alleging that they had stolen from the Third-avenue Railroad Company two horses, which are said to be worth $75. One of these valuable eniqne quadrupeds was found in a stable in Delancey-street, where it had been left for keeping. The accused were held tor examination.

STONING A STREET CAR.

JEREMIAH MCMANNUS, who says that he was drunk at the time, was arrested yesterday by Policeman DOLAN, of the Sixth Ward, for casting stones through the window of Second-avenue car No. 15. Upon the complaint of Conductor JOSEPH ARNOLD, the prisoner was committed for examination.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE DOWLING—DRIVER ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. HESTER SHLUSSER, of No. 146 Avenue C, stepped from a Broadway omnibus, at the intersection of Broome-street, with a child in arms, and her dress catching on the steps, she was thrown to the pavement and dragged several rods. Officer FOUNTAIN, of the Broadway police, took Mrs. SHLUSSER home, and ROBERT KENNEDY, the driver of the stage, was apprehended and taken before Justice DOWLING, but subsequently discharged, there being no evidence of carelessness on his part. Mrs. SHLUSSER's left leg was broken in two places.

ESCAPED CONVICT RETURNED.

THOMAS BAKER, of Blackwell's Island, who, having been arrested for burglary, was permitted to plead, before the Court of General Sessions, guilty of petit larceny, and was thereupon, some time ago, sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, recently escaped from that institution, but was rearrested yesterday by Patrolmen HARRIS and VERMILYE, of the Eighteenth Ward, and sent back to Blackwell's Island.

OFFICER ON A HOT CHASE.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning roundsman LOONIE, of the Fourteenth Ward, ascertained that two burglars had scaled a brick wall in the rear of Mr. THOMAS M. CARTON's clock and mantle warehouse, at No. 242 Bowery. Going thither, he found two fellows who said that they were making their way over a wall into Prince-street, on their way home; but as the officer entered his caveat against their going home in that way, one of the burglars drew a revolver. Officer LOONIE made no parley, but gave the outlaw an earnest of his skill in handling a baton. On the route to the police-station the prisoner, who rendered his name as JOHN GREEN, turned upon the officer and struck him in the head with a pistol, and then, releasing himself, fled through Prince to Mott-street, but was recaptured when opposite the Cathedral. He is a native of Canada, aged 22 years, and dwelt, recently, at No. 186 Forsyth-street. In his possession were found a jimmy and other burglars' tools.

YORKVILLE—BEFORE JUSTICE KELLY—BURGLARY.

The family of Mr. CHARLES DURFEE, of No. 175 West Forty-seventh-street, having recently gone into the country, leaving their house in care of a servant, the Burglars' Association took note of the fact, and on Tuesday night one JOHN FOWLER and a confederate went thither, and, bursting in the panels of the front door, entered and stole wearing apparel, &c., valued at $600. Officer COOK surprised and captured FOWLER, and he was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

Proposals for Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds.

The following proposals for $500,000 Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds were opened in the Comptroller's office yesterday. The bonds bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of November, 1868.

Frederick Schroeder	$1,000	at $100
W. F. Brush	3,800	at 100
John P. Coffin	15,000	at 100
Samuel F. Barger	5,000	at 100
A. R. Morgan	2,000	at 100
A. Otis	20,000	at 100
R. A. Frazer	2,000	at 100
Peter Trumbull	1,500	at 100
Mary McCloskey	500	at 100
S. C. Sammis	2,500	at 100
Wm. Betts	1,000	at 100
Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn	1,000	at 100
S. B. Helbert Jodah	2,000	at 100
A. D. Brush	6,000	at 100
George Arenfried	4,000	at 100

The Homeward March.

NO TROOPS ARRIVING YESTERDAY—DEPARTURE OF THOSE IN THE CITY—SHIPMENTS OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

There were no troops arriving yesterday, and none reported on the way by railroad this side of Baltimore. Two steamships were telegraphed from Sandy Hook as coming up the harbor, supposed to contain troops from the coast. No arrival had, however, been reported at a late hour. Several regiments are expected from the southern coast very soon. The One Hundred and Forty-fourth New-York, erroneously reported in some newspapers as having arrived here from Hilton Head, have not, according to late advices, yet left that place, but were expecting to leave every day.

The Sixteenth Massachusetts Battery, Capt. H. D. SCOTT, 140 men and five officers, which arrived Wednesday night, left yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock for Readville, Mass.

Several detachments from the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Vermont Regiments, under the command of Lieut. H. S. SCOTTEL, numbering as follows: Second Regiment, 157 men; Third Regiment, 94 men; Fourth Regiment, 100 men; Fifth Regiment, 110 men; Sixth Regiment, 150 men—total 4 officers and 661 men—arrived Wednesday night, and left yesterday afternoon by the Neptune route of steamers for Burlington, Vt.

The steamer *St. Cloud* sailed from Pier No. 12, North River, yesterday, having on board 400 rebel prisoners, released from Hart's Island. The *St. Cloud* is bound for Savannah, Ga.

To-day the steamer *Northerner* leaves the same pier for Fortress Monroe, with 400 more released prisoners. The steamer *Starlight* likewise leaves to-day with 400 released prisoners, for Morehead City, N. C.

These several shipments leave some 1,500 Southern prisoners still at the Battery Barracks. The prison camp at Hart's Island is now empty, and will at once be broken up.

It appears from good authority that the mode of feeding and the manner of issuing the rations to the prisoners on Hart's Island, was reprehensible in the extreme; so much so that these prisoners on their transfer from the island to the Battery, actually seized upon the swill-barrels and devoured the entire contents. It is gratifying to know that the officials at the Battery have afforded these poor prisoners all the food they wanted, and the men express themselves satisfied with the treatment they have received since their arrival at the barracks. It was found necessary to issue six meals per day to some of these men. It is hard to say who are the culprits in this matter, but this treatment was assuredly unauthorized by the government. Cooked rations are furnished the men when leaving the city.

The Proposed Celebration of the Third and Fourth of July.

The resolution of the Common Council relative to celebrating the 3d and 4th of July, now awaits the Mayor's signature. It is understood that His Honor does not regard the resolution with favor, for several reasons; among others that it casts a slight upon the Governor. By the terms of the resolution the Committee on the Celebration of the Fourth of July, are requested to ask the Governor to designate the 3d as a legal holiday, and if he refuses to comply, then the committee are desired to recommend our citizens to suspend business on that day, and observe it as a day of rejoicing. The Mayor yesterday transmitted a copy of the resolution to Gov. FENTON, and His Excellency's reply will no doubt determine the Mayor's action in the matter.

Funeral of Gen. Doblado.

The funeral of Gen. DOBLADO, of the Mexican army, took place yesterday afternoon, from the General's late residence, No. 39 East Fifteenth-street. A large number of the friends of the deceased assembled at the house during the afternoon, among whom were Señor BLAS BRUZUEL, Minister from Venezuela; Señor FLORENCIO RIBAS, Secretary of Legation; Señor M. M. PAOLO, Editor of *El Continental*; Mr. J. W. HAMERSLEY and Mr. WM. E. DODGE.

The remains were inclosed in a handsome rosewood coffin, ornamented with silver studs, and bearing the following inscription:

"General Mejicano Manuel Doblado.
Nacio el ano de 1818.
En San Pedro, Guanajuato;
Murio 19 Junio, 1865, en
New-York."

The upper portion of the coffin was removed, permitting the features of deceased to be seen. The corpse was well preserved, and the countenance presented a remarkable life-like appearance.

About 4 o'clock the funeral procession was formed, and the remains were conveyed to the Church of St. Francis Xavier in Sixteenth-street. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers, each of them wearing a while silk scarf, with black rosettes; Hon. Matias Romero, Mexican Minister; Señor Gen. J. S. Ortega, Señor Juan N. Navarro, Mexican Consul-General; Señor Gen. Telipe B. Berriozabal, Señor Gen. Ignacio Mejia, Señor Don Juan J. Bas, Señor Don Francisco Zarco, President of the Mexican Club; Col. Francisco Nenegas.

On arriving at the church, the coffin was deposited on a platform covered with black cloth, in the middle aisle, and the Mexican flag was spread over the remains. The funeral services were performed by Rev. Father VIGNON, on the conclusion of which, the body was conveyed to Second-street Cemetery for interment.

The deceased was formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic, and Governor of the State of Guanajuato.

Out-door Sports—Base Ball.

ECKFORD OF BROOKLYN VS. UNION OF MORRISANIA.

The ex-champion club, the Eckfords, visited Morrisania yesterday to play a match with the Union Club of that village, it being their first appearance in a match this season. The Unions had out a strong nine and played a fine game, the contest being marked by excellent batting on both sides. Quite a large crowd of spectators was present, a number of ladies gracing the scene with their presence. The following is the score:

UNION.	H. L.	Runs.	ECKFORD.	H. L.	Runs.
E. Durell, r. f	2	5	Grom, s. s	3	3
Hannegan, 2d b	3	4	A. Mills, 1st b	1	4
Smith, 1st b	3	3	Swandell, l. f	3	2
Faber, l. f	3	2	Josh Snyder, c. f.	3	1
Abrams, 3d b	4	1	Courtney, r. f	5	1
Birdsall, C	3	3	Ferrall, P	2	3
Schachte, s. s	4	2	Pinkham, 2d b	4	0
Ketchum, c. f	3	3	C. Mills, C	3	2
Collins, P	2	4	Kline, 3d b	3	2
Total	27	27	Total	27	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Union	3	7	3	1	3	0	1	6	3	3—27
Eckford	1	4	0	3	0	1	7	1	1	1—18

Umpire—C. SMITH, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of game—Three hours and fifteen minutes.
Flycatches made—Union, 14; Eckford, 14.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE STEAMER NEWPORT.—This magnificent new steamer for the line between New-York and Newport, has just been completed, and will make her trial trip on the 26th and take her place in the line on the 28th inst. She is of collossal dimensions, being 350 feet in length, with 150 staterooms, 600 berths and ample accommodations for a thousand passengers. She is splendidly fitted up, the bridal and other staterooms being marvels of elegance and luxury. The curtains are of rich silk brocatel, the furniture of black walnut, covered with crimson. The carpets are of the finest English velvet. The painting, gilding and decorations, by the first artists and workmen, are exceedingly rich and chaste. The boat was built by JOHN ENGLISH & SON, the builders of the famous North River steamer *St. John*. It is claimed that the *Newport* is the finest steamer afloat, and when we remember that $600,000 have been expended in building and equipping her for service, we do not find it difficult to admit the assertion. The *Newport* will be commanded by Capt. BROWN, of the *Metropolis*, and long a favorite officer on this line. THEODORE WARREN, Esq., a gentleman equally well known, will be clerk of the boat. The addition of so superb a vessel to the well-known steamers of this route shows how liberal a patronage has been bestowed on it, and how much travel is expected in the future. Another fine new boat, the *Old Colony*, is to be added, we learn, before the close of the season.

THE RAIN-STORM.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the sky assumed a most threatening aspect, and in a short time afterward the rain descended in such torrents that the streets were literally turned into rivers. Gutters were quite impassable, and in some places the water stood at least a foot deep. The street-cars had the appearance of steamboats slowly wending their way up narrow creeks, the rails and pavement being quite invisible. Umbrellas afforded about as much protection to their owners as they would do if hoisted under the falls of Niagara. Awnings were as leaky as selves, and those who took refuge under them soon effected a change of base. In less than five minutes after the storm commenced the streets were deserted. The car and omnibus drivers could hardly urge their horses forward against the driving rain, which, in some cases, forced its way through car windows and ventilators and leaky roofs, until the passengers had to resort to umbrellas. The damage done to the cherries and strawberries, and other fruits, will doubtless be great. The storm had but little effect in lowering the temperature or clearing the atmosphere.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF Mr. GOUGLER.—A grand concert will be given at Irving Hall on Saturday evening, July 1, for the benefit of Mr. ISAIAH W. GOUGLER. Mr. GOUGLER, who is both a musician and poet, has served, during the war, in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, and returns severely wounded and incapacitated for active employment.

FESTIVAL AT THE FIVE POINTS.—The managers of the Five Points House of Industry propose to have a festival this evening, for the poor of that neighborhood. In addition to good singing, and playing, the children of the institution will give an exhibition. A pleasant time is expected.

NEW-JERSEY.

RETURN OF BATTERY C, FIRST NEW-JERSEY ARTILLERY—GRAND TORCH-LIGHT RECEPTION IN HOBOKEN.—The members of Battery C, First Regiment New-Jersey Artillery, under command of Brevet Major WEEKER, returned home on Wednesday evening. About forty of the members being residents of Hoboken, the citizens of that place gave them a grand reception last night. The entire Fire Department turned out in torch-light procession and escorted the veterans through the principal streets of the city, and all along the line the citizens turned out and gave them a hearty welcome. After the procession the firemen together with many prominent citizens, and the members of the battery repaired to Otto's Cottage Garden, where a bountiful collation was served up. Speeches of welcome were made by BENJAMIN VAN RIPER, Hon. Mr. ABBET and others. The following singing societies were present and gave some fine vocal music: The Quartette Club, Germania, Harmonia and Concordia Societies. The affair wound up with dancing, which continued until a late hour in the night. Amongst the invited guests present were Gen. HATFIELD, Col. VAN AMBURGH, Col. TRAVERS, Col. HATISLAW, and Capts. MOUNT, FOSTER and CONSMULLER. This battery was raised in Hudson County and went to the war in September, 1863, and was attached to the Second Corps. They have taken part in the following engagements: White House, June 20, 1864; Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Aug 25, Fort Hask, March 28 and 29, and April 1 and 2. The battery arrived at Trenton about two weeks since, and were paid off and discharged on Tuesday.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short causes.—Nos. 2233, 2297, 2143, 2289, 2269, 2289, 1135, 2359, 321, 1335. *Part II.*—Short causes.—Nos. 2152, 2390, 2150, 2326, 2170, 2318. Numbers on General Calendar.—1258, 1608, 1624, 1630, 1115, 1648, 1276, 1686, 182, 1758, 1706, 1734, 1736, 1740.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 980½, 5417, 5467, 5483, 5559, 5561, 5563, 565, 5567, 5569, 5571, 5573, 585, 5587, 5589, 5581. *Part II.*—Nos. 5190, 4390, 3776, 3656, 5168, 5018, 4950, 4200, 3810, 5024, 3444.

The Jones' Wood Homicide—Verdict of Acquittal in the Case.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Recorder Hoffman.

Patrick Curran, indicted for manslaughter, was tried yesterday. Charles S. Spencer, Esq., appeared as his counsel, and Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Hutchings, for the People. Mr. Hutchings stated in his opening, that the jurors now had before them a case which involved the protection of our citizens and the sanctity of human life. The prisoner was charged with causing the death of one John Stewart, on the 23d day of May last, at Jones' Wood, by shooting him with a pistol. Mr. Hutchings said that he would not anticipate the evidence for the prosecution, but he was confident that when they had heard this testimony they would be convinced that this was manslaughter, and that it was not justifiable.

Peter Murphy sworn for the prosecution testified that on the 23d day of May last he was at Jones' Wood; there was a festival there and a number of people were at the Wood; about 5:30 o'clock on that day, his attention was attracted by a fight which was going on between the prisoner and another man; in a few moments a party of the prisoner's friends, and a party of the other man's friends joined in until there were seven or eight engaged; at this juncture a young man who stood near witness rushed forward and gave prisoner a revolver; prisoner took it first by the barrel and struck Stewart, (the deceased,) with it on the head; then he turned the revolver, cocked it, and fired at the deceased; Stewart staggered back about six paces and fell; prisoner then made off; as Curran fired the pistol he said "G—d—n you take that;" Stewart was taken to the hospital, but died before he got there; witness identified a pistol shown him by the District-Attorney as the one handed to Curran by an unknown man.

On cross-examination witness said that his name was Philip Markle; that he had enlisted once in the Tenth New-York Cavalry; that he had deserted the service, and that he had been arrested once for stealing shoes.

Sergt. McConnell testified that he was a member of the Nineteenth Precinct police, and was in Jones' Wood on the afternoon of the 23d of May; there were between seven and nine thousand people present; he heard the pistol-shot and went in that direction; saw the deceased on the ground; took him to the hospital; witness also assisted in arresting the prisoner at a house in Williamsburgh.

Officer Van Arsdale testified that he found Curran in a house at Williamsburgh; in the same house wit-

ness found a pistol which he identified as the one shown him here.

Doctor Shaw testified that he was a surgeon and made a post-mortem examination of the body of Stewart, found a gunshot wound in his breast, just below the clavicle; death, in the opinion of witness, was caused by bleeding from the wound.

The prosecution rested here, and Mr. Spencer opened the case for the defence.

Roundman Finney, of the Nineteenth Precinct, a witness for the defence, testified that he saw the deceased on the ground after he was shot; he then had on a dark suit of clothes. Witness had seen him about three hours before, and deceased then had on a light suit of clothes. When witness first saw deceased on that day, he was going to arrest him, but deceased said no policeman could arrest him in Jones' Wood. Stewart's friends then interfered, and promised to take him away, if the officer would let him go. Stewart had a large gang of man with him. There were other gangs of roughs roaming around, and there were many fights; there appeared to be two crowds of 25 or 30 men each. Stewart struck the man who kept the shooting-gallery and cut him in the face.

John Dolan, a witness for the defence, testified that he was with the prisoner on the 23d of May last; saw prisoner struck by a man while he was standing at the bar; the man who struck Curran had a pistol in his hand; prisoner resented this, and clenched with the man who struck him; several others then attacked the prisoner, and he was knocked down; witness then heard a pistol shot; did not see who fired the pistol; never saw the pistol shown him in Curran's hands, or any one else's.

Thomas Curran testified to the good character of the prisoner, and that he lived with his mother in Brooklyn.

Sergeant Spence, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, testified that the character of the first witness for the prosecution, Peter Murphy, was so bad that he would not believe him under oath.

Bernard McCloskey, another witness for the defence, testified that he was with Curran at Jones' Wood on the 23d May; while Curran was standing at the bar and was in the act of drinking, a man came up and struck him on the head with a revolver; Curran struck the man back; a struggle ensued; four or five men pitched on to Curran; a pistol shot was heard, and the crowd then scattered.

The defence rested here, and after consultation with the Court District Attorney Hotchings abandoned the prosecution. The Jury, therefore, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Alleged Negligence in the Protection of an Excavation—$5,000 Claimed for the Death of a Husband—What Degree of Intoxication Will Excuse, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JUNE 22.
Before Justice Clerke and a Jury.

Emma Butler, Administratrix of Amos M. Butler, deceased, vs. Gustave Herter.—This action is brought to recover the sum of $5,000 damages, which, it is claimed were sustained under the following circumstances. In July last the defendant was the owner of premises known as Nos. 103 and 105 Mercer-street, and was at that time engaged in building thereon. As is usual in such cases, an excavation was made under or near the sidewalk. About 1 o'clock in the morning of the 13th of July, Mr. Amos M. Butler was passing along the walk on the side of Mercer-street, where the excavation was made. So far as the testimony shows, he was alone, and it is alleged in plaintiff's complaint that owing to there having been placed there no sufficient and proper guards, he fell into the excavation, and was, by the fall, so badly injured that he died in a few hours afterward. This action is brought by his widow, as administratrix, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of this State, passed several years ago. The plaintiff claims that her husband's death was caused solely by the negligence of the defendant in not having placed there the usual safeguards, and that there was no negligence or want of care on the part of the deceased.

On the other hand, the defendant insisted that there was no negligence on his part—that the excavation was well and sufficiently protected, and that none but a very negligent or reckless person could have fallen into it. As a further defence, Mr. Herter, through his counsel, alleges that at the time of the accident, deceased was grossly intoxicated, and that his death was caused by his reeling and stumbling through the guards which had been placed there at 6 o'clock the evening previous; or that if his death was not produced by his falling while inebriated, it was caused by some person or persons unknown. To sustain the position of the respective parties, large numbers of witnesses were examined. One thing was very apparent, and that was that Amos M. Butler was found in the excavation nearly suffocated, in the early morning of July 13, 1864; and there was also the further fact that he died soon after. The testimony of Coroner Wildey, who held the inquest on the body, and also that of Dr. Boughton—then Deputy Coroner—who made the *post-mortem* examination, was taken, but their evidence threw very little light on the question as to whether the deceased accidentally fell into the excavation, or whether he was robbed by some thieves and thrown down. The Deputy Coroner found on the person of deceased the sum of about $114, which he subsequently handed over to the persons entitled to it; but it seems from the testimony of several witnesses that when deceased was last seen on the evening previous, he had on his person a valuable gold watch and a diamond pin, neither of which could be found on his body. Much effort was made by the defence to show that deceased was a habitual drunkard, and especially on the night in question that he was grossly intoxicated, and hence not capable of taking care of himself.

When the testimony was concluded, counsel for defence moved to dismiss the complaint, on the grounds that no negligence had been shown on the part of the defendant, but that it had been shown that deceased was intoxicated at the time, and the presumption of law was that a person who was grossly intoxicated could not exercise that degree of care and prudence which should be used before he could seek redress in a court of justice. The Court denied the motion to dismiss, for the reason that it had not been sufficiently proved that deceased was intoxicated to a degree which would incapacitate him from taking care of himself. The law presumes that the instinct of self-preservation, which we all know exists in man, and even in the brute creation, is sufficient to induce all to keep out of danger and out of dangerous places. Until it could be shown that the deceased was so intoxicated as not to know enough to take care of himself, the argument of the defendant's counsel would not answer.

The trial of the cause was not concluded when the court adjourned.

For plaintiff, Mr. D. Evans; for defendant, Messrs. Griswold and Dickinson.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Yesterday morning there was a very light calendar—only thirty-eight cases being up for trial.

THE TONGUE AN UNRULY MEMBER.

Andrew Murley, aged 26, engaged in the oyster business, was charged with assaulting James McDonald with his fists, and after knocking him down, kicking him. Complainant told a very plain-forward story. He said: On last Saturday night, Sir, me and my wife went into an oyster saloon, No. 215 Canal-street, with the intention of getting an oyster stew. I have often been there, but I never was insulted before, and the prisoner followed me in and took me by the hair of the head, and battered my face all over.

Judge Kelly—And why was it done?

Witness—I don't know, Sir, the time of day was never passed between that man and me in my lifetime, to my knowledge. I have a witness to show I was sober at seven, and this occurred at eight o'clock.

The defence called Wm. Birbeck to show that a few minutes before the fracas occurred, McDonald asked of Murley if he was standing loafing there with the intention of robbing him of his wagon. The query of complainant was not half as insulting as the vulgar language in which it was made.

Abraham Metzler, proprietor of the oyster-saloon where the difficulty took place, said complainant, when he came in, alleged he had been insulted by one of his men; prisoner came and asked complainant to retract what he had said outside; then they clinched, and were taken apart.

Murley was found guilty and fined $10.

BOWERY SLIPES IN CHANCERY—A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES.

Ferdinand Hofel, aged 19, employed as an actor at the Old Bowery Theatre, was charged with beating Samuel Jacobs, a supe of that establishment, with a club, and also with a sword or claymore. Complainant, on being sworn, said: I was engaged in the Old Bowery Theatre as supe. On Thursday night we didn't get checks, and, of course, couldn't get in on Friday night. On Wednesday night I went to get paid; he, (defendant,) is Captain of the supernumeries at the Old Bowery, and instead of giving me my money he beat me with a club and then with a sword.

Andrew Canero sworn—I was hired with the last witness as a supe at the Old Bowery Theatre, by the defendant at twenty-five cents a night. We were there five nights in the "Red Robbers," and he said he did not want us any longer. On Wednesday night we went around for our pay, and the Captain said he would pay us after the first piece was over. When that was over, he did not pay us and Jacobs said, "Do you want to pay us; do you think us yekels?" Then he commenced to hit him with the club, and after that he took the sword.

The defence told quite a different story by a number of other supes, who said that Wednesday night was the regular pay night, but the time of payment had not yet arrived; that the Captain of the supes could not leave his work to pay the complainant and his companion, and instead of waiting patiently for the coming of the pay-hour, they swore terribly and drew clubs on defendant, who also did the same, but getting the worst of the fight, he got a sword and defeated the intruders. Hofel was acquitted.

HOW PASSENGERS ARE ROBBED IN CARS.

John Smith, a very respectable looking young man, aged 23, was jointly charged with James Maloy, who has forfeited his bail, with robbing Charles Werner of a silver watch valued at $25. Complaint said: On the 5th of June I was riding in a Third-avenue car, about 6:30 in the evening; a good many persons were in the car, the seats were all occupied and probably a dozen people were standing. I was standing about two feet from the rear entrance, with my face to the conductor, when the prisoner and another man jumped on the car, the one after the other, and after getting on the car they conversed for a few minutes, and both then started for the upper end of the car. Although the car was crowded, they came two abreast; prisoner pushed me on the right side, his associate pushed me on the left, where the watch was, and I felt it leave. I immediately arrested them both and held them till an officer came on the car and took them in charge. I was satisfied they acted in concert.

Policeman Herman Wyatt said he made the arrest of the prisoner; he was called on the car from the street to make the arrest; while on the way to the station-house a stranger came up to them and handed the watch, and said he had found it on the floor of the car.

A verdict of guilty was rendered, and the prisoner was remanded to make inquiry into his character.

HOW A HOTEL THIEF WAS CAUGHT.

Frank P. Noyes, aged twenty-five years, a very well dressed young man, pleaded not guilty to stealing a key, worth 30 cents, the property of John E. Bowden, proprietor of the Western Hotel. The complainant said: I lost the key in question, worth 30 cents. The prisoner was arrested by Mr. Schenck, at the Merchants' Hotel, by a gentleman who caught him attempting to pick his pocket in the bar-room of the hotel. The gentleman did not lose anything, and as he was leaving town the same day, he refused to prefer a charge against Noyes. The proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, however, called in an officer, who, upon searching him, found, among other hotel keys, this key of mine. He stated to the officer that he was boarding at the Pacific Hotel; but when taken there, he said he boarded at the Western. The prisoner had boarded at my house, and this key that he had was the key of the room he occupied. He left without paying his bill.

Policeman Wm. H. Powell testified to making the arrest, and taking the key from the prisoner which was identified by the last witness. When he took the key from him he said it was the key of a paint shop in West Brookfield, Mass. The key was numbered 151.

The prisoner was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

ROBBED AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

John Black, a discharged soldier, aged 40, was charged with robbing Mathias M. Corning, a returned veteran, at the Soldiers' Home, where both were stopping to receive their discharge papers. Complainant said he knew very little of the robbery, as he had been out drinking during the day, and when he returned to the Home he lay down on a bench and fell asleep. He knew, however, when he lay down that he had the $18 in his pocket. When he awoke it was gone.

Charles Lopez, on being examined, said: Complainant was lying on the bench, and when Black commenced to go through his pocket I asked him what he was doing. "O," says he, "he is a friend of mine; he belongs to our boys. We were out together." I said, well suppose he was out with you, you have no right to take his money. He took the money out, and said he was going up stairs to register it for Corning with his baggage. I don't think he went up stairs to register it, and I told Corning about Black taking the money when he got up, and he had him arrested. The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to six months at the Penitentiary.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 22.
By Justice Ingraham.

Warren Ellis et al. vs. Emil Lersner; I understand the Court of Appeals have lately decided adversely to the decision that the action cannot be maintained when the defendant has parted with the property before suit; I think, however, the bail may be reduced to $5,000. The North River Bank vs. John Thompson, et al.; motion as to second defence granted; the residue denied without costs. In the matter of the petition of Margaret A. Ball, et al. for sale of lots; report confirmed and order granted. In the matter of the petition of John Williamson, et al., imprisoned in the House of Refuge; the prisoners remanded. In the matter of the application of Rebecca T. Rice, to sell real estate; motion granted. Mary L. Fox vs. Charles K. Fox; reference granted. Chas. Thrwing vs. Franklin wThring, et al.; motion granted. John Sherwood vs. R. P. Morgan, et al.; motion granted. In the matter of the petition of Marius J. Paillard, assignee of Charles Gagnebier; reference ordered, to examine and report. Thomas Pearson vs. Antonio Kaiser; motion granted, with costs. Peter Ballantine, et al. vs. Thomas Rice; motion granted. R. S. Roberts vs. Butchers' and Drovers' Bank; motion granted. E. F. Brown vs. Peter W. Gallaudet, et al.; judgment ordered.

By Judge Barnard.

Wm. Magee vs. H. M. Magee; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 22.
By Justice Monell.

Thomas Thompson vs. Charles S. McKay; motion granted and case referred to a referee to hear, &c. Jas. McCluskey vs. George Falke; motion for a new trial denied with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event. Kurus K. Delafield, &c., vs. Aaron A. Degraw; motion denied with $10 costs. Elias Frazer vs. Wm. Frazer; motion granted. Elizabeth Garthe vs. George Groutman; motion granted vacating order of arrest, and defendant discharged. Jane Monks vs. Charles Monks; motion granted. Isadore Lyon vs. John A. Kernochan; motion granted. Augustus Russell vs. The Erie Railway Company; motion granted. D. B. Eaton vs. M. D. Gilmour; motion granted.

By Justice Ouerlu.

Mahon Mattison, &c. vs. Wm. P. Demerest, &c.; complaint dismissed with costs.

By Justice Mencrief

Bento P. Jos. Santos vs. John A. Marchado; motion granted on terms.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 22, 1865.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C	103⅛	600	Erie Railway	c	75⅞
62,000 do.	103⅜	100	do	2d call s10	75⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	103⅜	300	Reading R	c	94
40,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s. C.	98⅜	200	do	c	94⅛
22,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series.	99⅜	400	do	2d call c	93⅞
2,000 U. S. 6's, 1 yr. Cer	99⅜	200	do	s5	93⅝
20,000 Tenn. 6s	72	300	Mich. Cen ex-d	s30	103
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	105	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		103⅛
1,000 do	105	200	Ill. Cen. R.		122⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92⅝	500	Cleve. & Pitts.		67
5,000 Erie 4th M.	87	200	do.		67⅛
2,000 Chic. & Ind. Bs.	85	500	do		67⅜
15,000 Ill. Cen. bs	117	2500	do		68
1,250 do	116	3400	do		68⅛
6 Fourth Nat. Bank	98	500	do	b30	68
200 Canton Co.	38	500	do	2d call	67⅝
50 American Coal	56	400	do		67⅞
100 At. Mail S. Co.	173	100	Chic. & Rock I		87⅞
100 Quartz H. Min. Co.	5	100	do		88
100 N. Y. Central	83⅞	100	do	s10	88
700 do.	83⅜	100	Chic. Bur. & Q		107
100 do 2d call	83⅞	800	Pitts., Ft. W. & C		96
200 Hud. Riv. R.	109⅝	500	do. 2d call	s30	95

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81	110	200	N. Y. Cen. R.		92⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C	103⅛	400	Reading R		94
25,000 do. R.	103⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R.		122
11,240 U. S. 6s, 10-40s. C	98⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R. ex-d		104
5,000 do.	98⅜	100	do.		103⅜
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series.	98⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I.		62⅝
9,000 Mo. State 6s	73	300	do. 2d call		62⅝
17,000 Ohio & M. Cer	94	400	Cleve. & Pitts.		67⅛
100 Erie Railway	75⅜	700	do.	s10	67⅞
200 do.	75⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr		83⅞
700 Canton Co.	37⅛	100	Chic. & R. I	s10	98
300 Mar. Min. Co.	12⅜				

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C.	26	100	Mich. S. & N. I.		62⅝
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	s3 92⅜	100	do	c	62⅝
300 do.	92⅝	500	do.		62⅝
100 do	c 92⅝	100	do	b30	62⅝
100 do	b3 92⅝	100	do	s30	62⅝
400 Erie Railway	75⅛	100	do	s3	67⅜
100 do	s3 75	2300	Cleve. & Pitts.		67
200 do	c 75	300	do	s3	67
400 do.	75	700	do	b3	67
200 Hud. Riv. R	108⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	c	122⅜
100 do.	108⅛	100	do.	c	122⅛
200 Reading R	s3 93⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.		24⅛
100 do.	93⅛	100	do.		24⅜
100 Mich. Cen. ex-d	b30 103⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	s-d	83⅜
100 do	104	100	do.		83⅜
200 Chic. & R. I	s3 97⅞	200	Cary Improve't	s10	25⅜
100 do	s10 97⅞	200	do.		25⅜
200 do	98	100	do	b3	25⅜
200 do	s60 98⅜	200	Comb

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS FLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

WALLACK'S—THE IRON MASK.

NIBLO'S—AMBY, THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE STRANGER—HONEYMOON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE HIDDEN HAND.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 BROADWAY.—THE ITALIAN MARIONETTE COMPANY.

PAINTINGS—No. 561 BROADWAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The news from Mexico is interesting. If the reports that we receive from New-Orleans may be relied on, MAXIMILIAN'S tenure of authority grows more precarious every day. The Emperor, it is said, displays no talent for governing his turbulent subjects, and leaves the management of affairs almost entirely to the Empress. The foreign mercenaries are becoming disorganized, and the French troops look to Marshal BAZAINE for orders. A report comes by way of Brownsville, Texas, that Gen. NEGRETE has been defeated and taken prisoner by the Imperialists. The rebels who have sought refuge in Mexico find themselves unwelcome visitors, being treated by Liberals and Imperialists with neglect ann contempt.

The Nassau (N. P.) *Guardian*, of the 10th ult., published a damning account of the capture of the bark *Lizzie*, Capt. MASSON, by that infamous thief BRAINE, and the death of a part of her crew, who were burned in the vessel. We denounced the story as a hoax when it was first reported, and the Boston *Journal* states that the *Lizzie*, Capt. MASSON, which sailed from Boston May 5, arrived at Stettin on the 3d inst., all well. It is doubtful whether any vessel was destroyed at the time reported by the *Guardian*, for we should have had authentic accounts of it long before this.

Col. LUBBOCK, Ex-Governor of Texas, who was one of DAVIS' staff, and was captured with JEFF., says that he (DAVIS) did not properly belong to the train in which his wife and family were. He was traveling with an entirely different escort; but it was reported to him that a party of "Jayhawkers" were about making an attack on and robbing his wife's train, and he hurried over, in company with Col. LUBBOCK and others, to protect them, if necessary, and arrived there just in time to be taken by the blue jackets.

A very rare and interesting relic and memento of the old French and Indian ware in this country has been on exhibition in the department of arms and trophies of the Sanitary Fair at Chicago. It is the muster roll of a militia company raised by Capt. NOAH GRANT, great-grandfather of Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, and bears date of March 26, 1755. Capt. GRANT and his brother, Lieut. SOLOMON GRANT, were afterward killed at the battle of White Plains, N. Y., in the revolutionary war.

Collector BARCE, at Albany, made a seizure on Tuesday of nine barrels filled with silk and other fine goods. They were marked "eggs," and consigned to Mr. HONTON, a commission merchant. Not being called for, Mr. HONTON concluded to sell the "eggs," lest they should spoil on his hands. On opening the sale and the first barrel, the discovery was made. The goods are probably the proceeds of burglary.

Gen. HERRON, Commanding at Shreveport, has ordered that the freedmen be returned to their former masters, until the growing crops are gathered, in order to avert destitution and suffering. Definite contracts for pay and support are required.

Our old Street Commissioner, Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, was in Macon, Ga., on the 9th inst. He has not been under arrest, having been paroled by JOHNSTON'S surrender. HOWELL COBB was in Macon at the same time.

Georgia papers represent the crops as pretty good in most parts of the State, the freedmen are pursuing their usual avocations, and that the farming interests are promising.

The Lynchburgh, Va., *Republican* estimates that there are over 17,000,000 pounds of tobacco in that city.

It is stated that Gov. CLARK, (rebel) of Mississippi, passed through Meridian on Friday last in military custody.

A report comes from New-Orleans that Gen. BEAUREGARD has been arrested and sent to Washington.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 20th says that Gen. JACKSON'S command of colored troops had reached Texas safely and disembarked.

Gen. ALBERT PIKE, late of the rebel army, has arrived at New Orleans.

Gov. CLARKE, of Mississippi, passed through Mobile on the 9th, on his way to Washington.

LOCAL NEWS.

A trial of considerable interest was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice CLERKE and a jury, in which the plaintiff, who is a widow, and sues as administratrix of a deceased husband, seeks to recover the sum of $5,000 by virtue of a recent statute of this State. The defendant was the owner of premises Nos. 103 and 105 Mercer-street, upon which he was erecting buildings, and for that purpose had made excavations. On the night of the 18th of July last, Mr. AMOS M. BUTLER was found in one of these excavations nearly suffocated, and survived only a few hours after being taken out. The plaintiff claims that he fell in on account of the insufficient protection of the excavation. The trial will be continued to-day.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, yesterday, at the Fifth Ward Police Station, over the body of Mrs. JOSEPHINE COHEN, the Belgian woman who was supposed to have been murdered on Wednesday evening, at the Hotel Suisse, in Jay-street. A mass of conflicting testimony was taken, and Dr. THOMAS ROBINSON having rendered the opinion that the woman died of cardiac syncope, caused by over excitement, the jury so found, and all of the prisoners that had been taken by Capt. PETTY'S men, were thereupon dismissed.

The University of the City of New-York held its thirty-first annual commencement yesterday morning, at Niblo's Garden. The occasion drew together a large and fashionable gathering to witness the interesting ceremonies. The audience was principally composed of ladies, who evinced a lively interest in the success of the graduates of 1865. A long list of degrees was conferred and prizes distributed.

All proceeded quietly yesterday in Fire Department matters. Companies reported to the new board, firemen applied for appointments, the *remittitur* was filed, which completes the legal possession of the new board, and a question for decision was brought before it, but not acted on. Meanwhile, in case of fire, everything is to proceed exactly as usual.

The funeral of Gen. MANUEL DOBLADO, of the Mexican army, late Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic, took place yesterday from the late residence of deceased in Fifteenth-street. The funeral services were performed in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, and the body was interred in the Second-street Cemetery.

Gen. BATCHELOR, State Inspector General, was serenaded at the Metropolitan, last evening, by the Twenty-second Regiment. Col. TELLER, of Fourth Artillery, and several other distinguished officers were present at a review of the regiment held previously at their armory.

JOHN KROGER, a young German, was accidentally shot and instantly killed, yesterday morning, in his saloon, at No. 71½ West-street, by JOHN FERNER. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY.

THOMAS ORGAN, of No. 99 King-street, was drowned, yesterday, off East Tenth-street, where he had been employed as night watchman. He was 45 years of age. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY.

HERMAN HAHN,, a youth of 11 years, who was run down by a stage at the intersection of Grand and Centre streets, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday, and an inquest was held at the parents' abode, at No. 67 Elizabeth-street.

Gold was 141½ at the close of 'Change hour yesterday, after selling at 143 per cent. The Railways left off steady, and on some descriptions higher than Wednesday. Money, 4@5 per cent. to the Brokers.

Produce and Merchandise were in more request yesterday. Flour, Grain and Leather were firmer. New Mess Pork heavy and lower. A moderate ocean-freight business was reported.

Municipal Reform and Albany Legislation—A Paid Fire Brigade Secured.

Good order has received another triumph in the decision of the Court of Appeals, that the legislative enactment for a paid fire brigade in this city, to be controlled by commissioners appointed by the Governor, is not unconstitutional. The struggle against it by those interested in perpetuating the present abuses has been almost as ardent as was that against the Metropolitan Police bill. For a time, it seemed as if the wildest elements of disorder would be let loose. If we had had a FERNANDO WOOD at the head of our city affairs, as on the other occasion, probably enough we should have had another revolutionary meeting in the Park, and another high carnival of riot. But we have escaped this time without outbreak, until the highest court of the State has had opportunity to affirm the validity of the law. That decision is pronounced with even a more decided voice than in the Police case—the court standing now seven for the law to one against, then six to two. This settles it.

The importance of this legislative enactment, so sanctioned, is not to be measured simply by its benefits in substituting an orderly, effective and economical fire brigade for a turbulent, inefficient and costly fire department. These benefits will be very great, and every good citizen will soon wonder that the old system was so long endured. But the successful establishment of this reform is particularly valuable as another proof that this city has final safeguards against the combinations of bad men who rule it. It is again shown that we are not absolutely helpless—that there is a point of endurance at which a friendly hand from without may be effectually invoked. The political managers of our municipal affairs have another warning that they must stop this misrule, which has been growing year after year with ever-increasing recklessness, or they will be stripped of all power for mischief. The fact is notorious that all that now saves New-York from being the worst governed city in the civilized world is that part of its administration which has been exercised by the appointees of the Governor of the State, with whom our city officials, and their political crews, could not interfere. The Police Commissioners, the Central Park Commissioners, the Croton Water Commissioners, and other boards, selected by the State authorities from high-minded, able men of all parties, have performed their appropriate duties with a fidelity and a success nowhere exceeded. So undoubtedly will the new Fire Commissioners. This contrast to the profligacy and inefficiency of our officials generally, bears with tremendous force against our city government, and, unless that government rights itself, will sooner or later displace it completely.

Theoretically, our city ought to regulate its own affairs without any outside interference. Self-government is the distinctive characteristic of American institutions. The principle is that every community, as far as consistent with the well-being of the General Government, should be left to the management of its own concerns. This is deemed a matter of natural justice and common right, resting on the palpable ground that freemen are their own best judges of what relates to their interests, whether individual or associated. To furnish large and compact communities with additional securities and facilities in the exercise of this right, is the very object why city corporations are established by the Legislature.

But it is absurd to suppose that so practical a people as the Americans will continue long to sacrifice practical interests to mere theory, however fine. The question whether this city *ought* to regulate its own affairs or not, is nothing beside the practical question whether it *can*. The fact that, for many years, notwithstanding the efforts of its best people, it has been becoming more and more the victim of official abuses, has gone far to establish an absolute inability, so far as as depends upon our internal resources. All the alterations of the municipal machinery have been simply a shifting of the evil; they have, in no case, removed or diminished it. They all turn out like the old changes in the police management. The appointments of policemen by the Common Council was found productive of insufferable mischiefs. The transfer of the appointing power to the Mayor worked no amendment. The subsequent transfer to a Board consisting of the Mayor, the Recorder and the City Judge, though for a little time promising well, resulted in no advantage. The Police force still consisted of creatures whose chief ambition was to commend themselves to certain political leaders by doing their dirty work. The final reformation came only when the Legislature of the State took the matter into their own hands, and placed the appointing power where it would not be abused. We have just had another passage in the same old chapter of experience. The street-cleaning management has been shifted from department to department, and from official to official, with no other results than greater spoliations and deeper filth. Finally, two months since, another change was made whereby a select board of our highest city officials should make a contract for a thorough cleaning of the street for the next ten years. The board, thus constituted, awarded the contract at no less than $182,000 per year more than other parties, equally responsible, offered to do the same work for, under heavy bonds. This award to favorites, at such an enormous loss to the city, was effected under a legal quibble which, if of any account, might have been removed in five minutes, had there been any disposition to do it. It was throughout a flagrant piece of malfeasance.

It has seemed that the public affairs of this city would go on from worse to worse until finally it would become an impossible abode for respectable men. Its evils seemed self-perpetuating and irremediable. Its vast masses of ignorance would remain but clay in the hands of the most unprincipled political mongers; and, by every natural law, stolidity always cleaves to the worst side. No amount of exposure or denunciation by the press can compel an official evil-doer into good behavior, if he feels himself intrenched in party support. And, as for our intelligent classes, experience has demonstrated that the majority of them count it cheaper to pay heavy taxes than to try to prevent them at a sacrifice of time, which nowhere is worth so much as in New-York; and that they will endure any public scandal rather than rouse their energies, already distracted and jaded by their private cares to throw it off, and by the labor necessary to secure right nominations, right elections and right measures. There has been abundant exhortation, abundant remonstrance. The effect has never been more than spasmodic. A little reform might be temporarily secured; but the relapse has been sure to come, leaving every public abuse to flourish more rankly than ever.

Whether this vicious circle of ignorance, indifference and knavery, which now girds and corrodes our municipal life, will ever be broken up or not, we cannot say. But so long as it endures, New-York City must be content to accept from the State Legislature all that redeems its government from constant deterioration. This legislative interference is humiliating. But the same necessity which justifies it now will justify it hereafter, unless effective remedies are faithfully applied by our own hands. At all costs, an end must be made of the misrule which has so long burdened and disgraced us.

Boston Notions and Philadelphia Fancies.

We notice that the commercial papers of Boston and Philadelphia are in the habit of talking as if New-York were jealous of the prosperity and envious of the greatness of these cities. The Philadelphians are not only demonstrating continually that their city is the proper commercial centre of the continent, but they imagine that New-Yorkers busy themselves in doubting it. Boston, being even smaller than Philadelphia, swells out against New-York in proportionately greater magnitude, and fancies that the "green eyes" of the Empire City are ceaselessly fixed on its commerce, its Common, its riches, its aristocracy, its literature and its organs.

Let us hasten to undeceive these would-be rivals of New-York. This city entertains neither jealousy nor envy toward them. We are not their rivals, though they always seem to fancy themselves ours. We rejoice at the growth of their shipping, the enlargement of their business, the increase of their manufactures, their progress in population, power, wealth and philosophy. We admire the crooked streets of Boston, and the straight streets of Philadelphia—the hills of the one city, and the plains of the other. We praise the virtue of Boston and the healthfulness of Philadelphia. We appreciate how greatly each has glorified itself during the war by patriotic feeling and action. We do not deny either of them the privilege of trying to control the Southern trade and the Western trade, and all the foreign trade. And all that we ask of them in return for all that we give to them is, that they will not fancy we are jealous of anything they may have or can obtain.

The Great National Problems—The Past the Augury of the Future.

The momentous task of rehabilitating the Union, now the urgent duty of the hour, is not unattended with difficulties; and, were it not by contrast with the stormy four years just passed, what now appears plain sailing, would be seen to be a voyage not yet free from perils.

The cheeriest sign of the times, however, is the unwavering confidence of the people in the administration and in the national destiny. Nothing was more striking throughout the late rebellion, than the sublime faith of the American people in the ultimate triumph of their cause. Defeat never gave birth to despair. Momentary despondency never settled into hopeless gloom. Insults like the fall of Sumter only served to stir up the public ardor. Stinging disgraces like Manassas were but goads to national pride and energy. Such campaigns as those of the Chickahominy, the two Fredericksburghs and Chancellorsville, only roused the nation to more obstinate efforts. And it is hard to say whether victory or defeat furnished the greater stimulus to exertion. It was, undoubtedly, this elasticity of spirit which saved the country.

Hope is now turned to fruition. And the sober satisfaction of the people over the past is only equaled by their confidence in the future.

America is essentially the home of contentment. Our people find it difficult to believe that one-half the British press and Parliament is muttering surmises of great disaster yet imminent upon this country, and particularly of the impossibility of uniting our severed strands once more in the strong bond of union. To us such forebodings are unnatural. We find it impossible to entertain them. The experience of the past is the augury of the future. Time, which silently and deliberately works out so many mysterious problems for nations, as for individuals, each day solves into greater simplicity some one of those mighty questions of our destiny, which lately seemed complex, intricate and unsolvable.

Four years ago—perhaps even one year ago—a score of perplexing inquiries crowded upon every reflecting patriot. Could the rebellion be put down at all? After how many years? At what cost of treasure and blood? Supposing the South to be subjugated, how could the States be restored to federal allegiance? How could the evil spirit of secession be exorcised from individuals and love of the old Union be reëstablished? Should individual patriotism fail to be revived in the South, what guarantee against future secessions or the spilling of hot blood in broils and disturbances? How punish the rebel leaders? What confiscation should be made of property? How determine the great negro question? Suppose there is no negro insurrection; suppose slavery to be at an end, what shall be done with "three millions of ignorant blacks, trained to dependence, and now thrust upon the North."

This was only one class of the questions we were called upon to consider. What if our enormous army should be led astray by an ambitious leader? What if the military power should destroy the liberties of the country? What if the centralization of power should make the Federal Government to possess itself of rights belonging to the States? Again, what if European Powers interfere to help the South, or England becomes embroiled with us for the sake of Canada, or France on behalf of her protégé, Mexico? Or, again, how will our finances weather the storm? Will not the taxes be overburdensome, and create discontent? These are but specimens of the problems which so lately crowded upon the country for solution.

Such a hasty retrospect of the course through which the nation has steered, and the political and social perils which lately environed it, is both instructive and inspiring. It is well to keep in mind, in the exigencies of the future, this experience of the past. It is absolutely against the predictions or the doubtful head-shakings of all the rest of the world, that America fought out her battle with foes intestine, and falsified the prophecies of Europe by her triumphant success. It is this faith in herself, also, which will render the oracular utterances of transatlantic wiseacres with regard to our future, of little import. In view of the past, we have a right to say, with *Hamlet*, "we defy augury;" or, better, like the Greek hero, to declare that "the best omen is the country's cause."

The Work of Rehabilitation—The Avenger's Task Done.

The process of reconstructing the Union and of restoring to the national authority the same extent of sway, and the same vigor which it possessed before the war, goes bravely on. Each day signalizes, if not some movement for the reintegration of a State, at least the application for pardon of noted individuals, who seek refuge under the generous amnesty proclamation of President JOHNSON. It is thus that the rehabilitation of the disloyal States moves forward hourly with gigantic strides.

What was once thought to be the work of a century, will prove to be the labor of years or of months. A cynic might find some provocation for spleen in this sudden explosion and destruction of the braggart Confederacy, in this piercing of a bubble which once flaunted such gay and boastful colors. And, indeed, to the satirical temperament, there is matter for a misanthropic homily in reflecting upon the violent anti-Union oaths and protestations of Southern demagogues, contrasted with the almost unseemly haste, the lamb-like resignation, with which even fire-eaters seek the covert and protection of that same Union.

Foreign observers feel also this awkward sensation. They ask themselves whether their sympathy was not thrown away on their Confederate friends. A mingled feeling of anger and shame comes over them at finding the South is, to the view of the whole world, making rapid strides in its march back into the Union. They may be pardoned for considering the final performance of the chief actor in the drama, in the woods of Irwinsville, a typical representation of the exit of the whole rebellion. In its wretched and borrowed disguise, it staggered off the stage of the world.

There is a better moral, however, to be drawn from this exhibition, than the cynic or the satirist will educe. And to the American people, always generous, magnanimous and prone to look with fairness even on an enemy, and especially on a conquered enemy, this better lesson appeals. The great wonderment of two continents is the utter breaking down of the rebellion at one blow, and the dispersion of the entire armies of the rebellion with the rapidity of magic. They seem to have departed almost like the host recorded in Sacred History—in a single night. We even now stand gazing after the rebel legions as *Macbeth* and *Banquo* stood peering for the witches on the heath. "The earth has bubbles, as the water has, and these were of them." Profound peace has followed hard upon a war of terrific fury. In a single week the roar of fierce tumult died away. Not so much as a single guerrilla vexes the tranquil air with a hostile shot from his carbine. What more is there, then, for swift vengeance to do?

SECTIONALISM.—One of the speakers at the great negro suffrage meeting held in Boston, the other day, is reported as follows:

"If the question of freedman suffrage is left open, persistent and wide-spread agitation is inevitable."

This sentiment is surely the very essence of sectionalism. The assumption of those who seek thus early to make this question one for excited popular agitation is, that if the loyal residents of the different States of the South are allowed to exercise a right which the residents of other States enjoy without dispute, they will do so to the prejudice of a particular interest. There is nothing to warrant this assumption. It is expressly provided that the new State Constitutions in the lately seceded States shall conform to the existing laws of Congress, and the proclamations of the National Executive. Until these fundamental provisions are violated by some State action, why commence to agitate the country anew—unless to prove what the enemies of the Union have all along desired to prove—that there is as much sectionalism in Boston as in Charleston? Threatening in this case, we venture to think, will not avail the agitators. All the Southern States, with the exception of South Carolina and Florida, are already hard at work in the business of loyal reconstruction under the President's simple, conservative and uniform plan. Their authority to go on with this work is undisputed and indisputable. Threatening the various conventions with loose rhetoric from the extreme Northeast will not stay the progress of reconstruction by so much as one hour. Of that those can be assured who may think this new agitation worthy of their intellectual and moral energies. It may be well also to remind those who thus indiscreetly seek to govern the country by menaces that the moderating power of the great Middle and Northwestern States will hereafter make short work of sectionalism, come from what quarter it may. The country has paid its full price for peace, and the people North and South may be trusted to see that it is not again disturbed by faction, in this generation at least, no matter in what guise it shows itself.

The Great Pacifying Agencies—The South Hereafter for the Union.

In looking to the progress of pacification at the South, the happy result will be found to be in part due to the great magnanimity of GRANT'S original terms with LEE at Appomattox Court-house, repeated by SHERMAN to JOHNSTON at Durham Station, by CANBY to TAYLOR at Citronelle, and by CANBY, through BUCKNER, to KIRBY SMITH at New-Orleans. Not a little is due to the generosity of the President's amnesty; much more still, peradventure, to the liberal and fraternal spirit in which the North, less ardent, but surely steadier in its affection, has stretched wide open its arms to greet again the repentant South.

All forms of hostility to the Union will soon be as unpopular there as here. Ruled by despots so long, they are only too glad to breathe the free air of the Union. Are we asked by foreign cavilers what security the American Union possesses against a renewal of the attempt at secession, the answer is: our best security is in the South herself. She will ask no repetition of her bitter experience, she will tolerate no attempt to give her one, for all time coming.

AMERICAN COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.—We spoke a few days since of the importance of energetic action on the part of our commercial men, shippers and ship-builders, to resuscitate our mercantile marine from the low condition into which it had fallen during the war. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, which has been discussing the subject, expresses astonishment that American ship-builders are not more active, now that peace is assured. There is not only the transportation of Southern staples, which the English and French are trying to secure; there is not only the vast trans-atlantic Ocean trade by steam which is now entirely in European hands; but the carrying trade of the world, from which we have been in a great measure excluded by rebel privateers, is now open to us. When our ship-builders have three or four hundred thousand tons of shipping afloat, we shall be able to take advantage of all markets, and shall easily replace with American ships the two hundred sail of foreign vessels that crowd the port of New-York. We have abundance of ship-building materials upon our own soil, whereas Great Britain, our principal rival upon the seas, is compelled to import most of her timber; and the Southern pine, which was so extensively used before the war, may now be obtained by the same means as easily as ever. As the *Bulletin* remarks, everything, so far as we can perceive, is in favor of our ship builders, and nothing against them but their own fears. Let them throw their fear to the winds, and begin at once to replace the shipping which has been sold to foreigners or destroyed by British pirates, and we have no doubt they will soon reap a golden harvest for their enterprise.

THE UNPAID SOLDIERS.—We publish a letter to-day—one out of many received on the same subject—complaining of delay in the payment of arrears due to the soldiers. We do not know how far these complaints bear upon the general backwardness of the Paymaster General's accounts. It is probable, however, we take it, that our correspondents describe local and exceptional hardships, rather than the condition of affairs generally. Of one thing the soldiers will not have to complain a day longer than the War Department if the Secretary of the Treasury can help it. Their claims are entitled to precedence, and this they will have. But even after the money has been found the business of disbursement is so enormous, that more time is required for it, than the soldiers can well afford.

The Price of Meat.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I read your advice to stop eating meat, but entirely disagree with you on account of combination being impossible. If it were, something could be done, but I do not see the way clear. Perhaps you can suggest something. ANXIOUS.

Our correspondent's inquiry is answered by the practical action of another. But "Anxious" can at least regulate his own conduct, and so far help others.—[ED. TIMES.

Anti-Meat Club.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We, that is a few families in Hoboken, have formed an Anti-Meat Club. There are seven of these families. We have mutually pledged each other to totally abstain from meat for two weeks from this day, Thursday. Here is a beginning at least. Who will be next? The process is simple. The men folks talked it over on Wednesday morning on the boat, settled the matter at their homes at night, and will honestly adhere to their resolve. ONE OF THEM.

The Price of Meat.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I trust that there will be no cessation in newspaper comments upon the price of meat, for it is only by continual agitation that the wholesale dealers will be brought to reason. Talking with a butcher who read your article on abstinence from meat, he told me that he entirely coincided with the idea there set forth. Said he: "If my customers refuse to pay my prices, I cannot pay the wholesale prices, which must therefore come down." That is the whole story. Do try all you can for thousands of your readers who look to you as their natural protector from oppression.

A MAN WITH A FAMILY.

The Released Rebel Soldiers in our Streets.

Our streets have rarely afforded a more curious sight than has been presented for several days in the hundreds of Southern soldiers, in transit homeward from the military prisons. Clad in unwholesome-looking dingy gray—an army uniform in name, but never in color—squalid, unkempt and forlorn, they are permitted to wander about at will, exciting some share of interest wherever they go. The dominating expression upon the faces of these men from the South is amusement at what they see. Naturally so, as they mainly belong to that class of the Southern people known as the "poor whites," who never before were favored with a chance to look upon the activities of a great city.

It is very plain that they are not of a high grade of intelligence. When, as often happens, a group of citizens gathers about them and their state of quiet, gaping wonderment is interrupted by a question, their reply comes in a plantation patois, scarcely to be understood by unaccustomed ears. Our citizens treat them with respect and kindness, looking upon them with unaffected pity, and show them many a tangible expression of good will by contributions of money and cigars, and grateful draughts from the soda-water fountains.

We do not know who should be commended for giving these, our late enemies, the liberty to see the city, which they evidently enjoy so fully; but it certainly is a wise thing. Not a man of them will return South without enlarged ideas concerning the wealth, enterprise, skill, magnificence and power of the North, growing out of which will spring up within them a love for the government and a pride in the institutions of the whole country. They will do a kind of missionary work in developing the patriotic sentiment of their neighbors who have not been similarly privileged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 22.

PARDONS GRANTED.

The President pardoned to-day JOSHUA HILL, Ex-Member of Congress from Georgia; FRANCIS L. SMITH, of Virginia; and G. J. HYAMS, of Michigan, one of the witnesses in the assassination case, who, it will be recollected, testified that, upon agreement with Dr. BLACKBURN in Canada, he brought to this city and sold here, last August, several cases of shirts that were infected with yellow fever and small-pox, for which diabolical work he was to be paid $100,000 by the rebel agents in Canada.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

Applications were also received to-day from Brig.-Gen. ST. JOHN, the rebel Commissary-General of Subsistence, and from twenty-five of the merchants and business men of Richmond, who are among the twenty thousand dollar class, and who petition for pardon in order that they may be enabled to resume business. Many of them are owners of property in the burnt districts, and they represent their inability to sell property or proceed with improvements so long as the penalties of treason, as implied by the exceptions of the proclamation hang over them. They further assert that they have never borne arms against the government, the extent of their physical aid to the rebellion being to belong to the Ambulance Committee, an organization similar to our Sanitary Commission. Beside these, there were twenty-eight petitions for pardon filed to-day, but among them no persons of note. Twelve of these petitions are from Virginia, six from Tennessee, three from Georgia, two from Kentucky, two from Arkansas, one from Louisiana, one from Mississippi, and one from the District of Columbia.

SWINDLERS CAUGHT.

Most of the scamps who have been swindling our soldiers are caught with their hands full of uncollectable accounts. One man that we hear of having on hand $42,000 unpaid accounts against the government. Large sums of money were recently invested in soldier's accounts, by so called "claim agents" in this city and Baltimore, who have purchased what are called soldier's "check-books," and cashed officers accounts at enormous discounts. In some instances the agent giving the soldier but one-fourth of the amount coming to him from the government. The sharpers managed to get information of the date of expiration of services of all officers. And sometimes, one is found with a complete list of names and terms of service of all the members of a regiment. Having obtained this information, their custom was to send a circular specially to each officer and private, setting forth that they, the agents, had peculiar and advantageous facilities for obtaining the moneys due for bounties and on account of services. By this means they induced the soldier to call, and he was then apprised of difficulties in the way of immediate collection, etc., etc., the latter generally resulting in the purchase of the account by the agent, who had money to advance and could afford to wait. The recent order of the Paymaster-General, directing his assistants to pay only to the soldier or officer in person, has about put an end to the agency swindle, and it has likewise been decided that the check-book transfer is not such an assignment of the claim as will entitle the holder to receive the money due the soldier. Thus the sharpers are bit en, and find themselves the possessors of an immense stock of worthless check-books and accounts, on which they had expected to realize handsome little fortunes.

EXTENSION OF RAILROAD FACILITIES.

J. S. BARBOUR, Esq., President of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, is now in this city, and is engaged in negotiations for working said road, not only upon its southwestern extension toward Tennessee, but also to Richmond. It is stated that the greater part of the road may be put in working condition within a month. The indications are that an arrangement will be made by the above company with the Washington and Alexandria Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whereby close communications may be had between the Southwest and the Northern cities. Mr. BARBOUR has just been restored to his rights as a citizen by an Executive pardon.

MRS. SEWARD'S REMAINS.

The remains of Mrs. SEWARD left for Auburn, N. Y., at 8 o'clock, in a special train furnished by PRESCOTT SMITH, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They were accompanied by Secretary SEWARD, Gen. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Jr., Miss FANNIE SEWARD, several attachés of the State Department, and Gens. HANCOCK and RICKETTS, with their staffs. Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD expressed a desire to accompany the remains, but his physician decided it to be unsafe to do so.

A HANDSOME PROFIT.

JOHN T. FORD, in selling his theatre to the Christian associations, is said to clear about $50,000 by the transaction.

RADICAL VIRGINIANS.

A delegation of Virginians, representing the radical sentiment, waited upon the President to-day, and uttered their complaints against Gov. PIERPOINT. They complain that he hasn't backbone enough.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The following troops have left this city to-day: One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, four hundred and ninety men, Pittsburgh; detachments of the Sixty-seventh and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, one hundred and eleven men, Harrisburgh; Sixth Maryland Volunteers, three hundred and ninety-eight men, Baltimore; Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, four hundred and twenty-one men, New-York; Twenty-third Indiana Battery, one hundred and eighteen men, Parkersburgh, Va., en route to Indianapolis.

SOME CURIOUS TESTIMONY FORTHCOMING.

SANFORD CONOVER, the important government witness, who has just returned here from Canada, will again be put upon the stand to-morrow, and will then explain the cause of his detention in Canada, and the manner in which the rebels there forced him to sign false affidavits, with a loaded pistol at his head.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 22.

THE RUSH FOR PARDON.

Many persons have come here to procure special pardons, while others are represented by counsel. A throng of them were at the Executive Mansion to-day, for the purpose of obtaining an interview with the President. Hon. MARTIN F. CONWAY was among them, as the representative of Gens. ECHOLS and ST. JOHN, and also of twenty-five merchants of Richmond, who are worth each more than $20,000, which excludes them from the immediate benefit of the pardon proclamation. They represent that their present exclusion paralyzes their energies, and prevents the application of their capital to business and the improvement of Richmond, which is now so desirable, owing to the late destruction by fire.

A DELEGATION FROM VIRGINIA.

In view of the action of Gov. PIERPOINT, in calling the Legislature of Virginia together for the purpose of removing the disabilities of those who have been engaged in the rebellion, and allowing them to vote and hold office, a large delegation of the loyal men of the State to-day visited the President, and laid various matters of importance before him. During the interview a letter was submitted to the President from Gen. WELLS, who performed such efficient services in the arrest of the assassin of President LINCOLN. Gen. WELLS, who is Provost-Marshal-General of the defences south of the Potomac, says:

"Very soon after the fall of Richmond I became aware that many of the leading Secessionists, despairing of resisting by force of arms the power of the government or the mighty logic of events which was soon to make Virginia truly free, had determined to attempt by policy what force could not do. Therefore, it was, that soon after that event these persons in considerable number, and in such concert, as to indicate a common purpose, appeared and took the oath of allegiance. An election of members of the Legislature was soon to be held, and among those who announced themselves as candidates were some who had uniform-

ly refused to take the oath, and preferred to lose their property and be separated from their families, rather than acknowledge the supremacy of the Government of the United States. Two years of duty at Alexandria and such general acquaintance as it brought, taught me that an oath of allegiance was not conclusive evidence of loyalty, but that it was merely worthless, unless accompanied by consistent conduct and loyal acts; and no surprise was felt when, on counting the vote, it was found that these gentlemen were elected by large majorities to represent the people in a State Government, whose legal existence they had persistently denied, and for whose overthrow some of them had within one year plotted and conspired."

EXAMINATION OF SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

The Postmaster-General has, after consultation with Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, concluded to send a gentleman of known competency to the South, to examine the condition of the railroads in that section, with a view to the resumption of postal service.

NORTH CAROLINA APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made of Collectors of Customs for the State of North Carolina:

William C. Loftin, Newbern; John S. Tayloe, Ocracoke; Elijah H. Mills, Plymouth; John F. Crandy, Camden; William Cherry, Washington, and Daniel L. Russell, Jr., Wilmington. Parker Quinc has been appointed surveyor for the last-named place.

COLLECTORS APPOINTED.

Erastus Root has been reappointed collector at Wescasset, Me.; Victor F. Wilson at Wilkesburgh, Mass., and J. Nugent Cummings at Apalachecola, Fla.

COTTON RESTRICTION REMOVED.

The restriction of 25 per cent. on cotton west of the Mississippi has just been removed; thus, all cotton is free, with the exception of the internal revenue tax of two cents.

RECOMMENDED FOR APPOINTMENT.

Secretary MCCULLOUGH has recommended to the President the appointment of H. H. VAN DYKE, of New-York, as United States Assistant Treasurer of that city.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

JAMES G. SMITH has been commissioned as District-Attorney for Northern Alabama, and WILLIAM H. GALE and CHARLES F. HOLLY as associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Colorado, and JOAB HOUGHTON as associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico.

SAILING OF THE BRAZILIAN FLEET.

The fleet for the Brazil Station, under the command of Admiral GORDON, left Hampton Roads yesterday.

CONTROL OF ABANDONED LANDS.

It has been officially decided that the Commissioner for Freedman's Affairs is bound to take control of only such portion of the abandoned Southern lands as he may set apart for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen, and not the entire of the abandoned lands in that section.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Two and a Quarter Millions Taken Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 22.

JAY COOKE, United States Subscription Agent reports subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan to-day to the amount of $2,246,300, including the following among the largest:

Ocean National Bank of New-York	$100,000
Fourth National Bank of New-York	80,000
First National Bank of Norfolk	200,000
First National Bank of Richmond	50,000
Second National Bank of Chicago	115,900
Fourth National Bank of St. Louis	100,000
First National Bank of Harrisburgh	100,000
First National Bank of Toledo	50,000
First National Bank of Portland, Me	50,000
Faneuil Hall Bank of Boston	100,000
Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh	50,000
J. G. Parker & Co., Mobile	50,000
Hanna, Hart & Co., Pittsburgh	50,000

There were also 1,573 individual subscriptions for sums of $50 and $100 each.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Fire at Sonora—Loan for Mexico—Movements of Ocean Steamers

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 17.

A fire at Sonora to-day destroyed property valued at $9,000.

The agents of the Mexican Republic have put a loan upon the market for $10,000,000.

The week has closed quietly in commercial circles. The volume of trade in general merchandise is light. In the produce market the tendency is to a lower range. Prospects of an early supply of new wheat are creating a desire among holders to realize. Capital is abundant. Rates of interest have a lower tendency;

The steamer *Constitution* sailed to-day for Panama with 576 passengers and $1,520,000 in treasure, of which $785,000 go to New-York.

Large Fire in San Francisco—A Village in Yuba County Burned—Bogus News at Victoria—Union Delegate to Congress Elected in Washington Territory—Progress of the Russian Telegraph—Indian Outrages in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 19.

A fire in this city last evening, at the foot of Market-street, between California and Sacramento streets, destroyed twenty-five buildings; loss $100,000. Many families were rendered houseless.

The town of Brown's Valley, in Yuba County, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada*, from Portland and Victoria, brings $228,000 in gold, and favorable news from the mines. New gold discoveries on the upper Columbia are reported.

The people of Victoria had been deceived by a bogus telegram from New-Westminster describing the executing of JEFFERSON DAVIS and BRECKINRIDGE for treason, and the papers commented on it at length, the *Colonist* believing and the *Chronicle* doubting it.

The election in Washington Territory is reported to have resulted in the success of DENNY, the Union candidate for Congressional Delegate. The last election was carried by the Democracy.

Later advices from Arizona report more outrages by the Apaches. Troops from California would soon be on their track.

A dispatch from New-Westminster, British Columbia, states that the poles for three hundred miles of the Russian telegraph line were on the ground.

Arrived, 17th, ship *Revere*, Mandimo. Cleared, 19th, ship *Favorita*, Boston.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Reported Arrest of Gen. Beauregard—Indorsement of Gov. Child's Action—Arrival of Albert Pike—Gen. Herron Arranging Negro Labor—Arrival of Colored Troops in Texas—Tone of Sentiment in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 19.

It is reported that Gen. BEAUREGARD has been arrested and taken to Washington.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday night, welcoming home and indorsing Gov. CHILD's action regarding the removal of the State and city officials.

All branches of trade have been active since the restrictions on products have been removed.

Great destitution prevails in the interior of the Southern States, where there are no communications by water or rail.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 20.

Gen. ALBERT PIKE, rebel, has arrived here.

Judge KELLOGG, the newly appointed Collector of this port, has arrived.

Gen. HERRON, commanding at Shreveport, has issued important orders to return freedmen to their former masters until the growing crops are gathered, which will prevent the destitution and suffering of both classes. Definite contracts for pay and support are required for the balance of the season.

No private steamers have left yet for Texas. The transports are crowded with returning soldiers.

Gen. JACKSON's command of colored troops had reached Texas safely and disembarked.

GEORGE CLARKE of Mississippi passed through Mobile on the 9th on his way to Washington.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 21.

The different parish organizations of Louisiana express about the following sentiments: The strife has closed; the revolution has failed; there must be no attempt at or renewal of opposition to the United States. All must accept the era in good faith and stand by the government; reprobate guerrilla warfare, and acts against individuals holding different political opinions from themselves must cease; good feeling should be immediately restored; they must all stand by and support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of Louisiana, and be in favor of punishing any infraction thereof.

Gold, 40.

Cotton—Middling 39c.; stock on hand large; amount offering small.

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

Weakness and Worthlessness of Maximilian.

He is a Mere Puppet in the Hands of Bazaine.

The Empress is the Actual Head of the Government.

Success of the Imperialists in Northern Mexico.

Reported Defeat and Capture of Gen. Negrete.

Wandering Jews from Our Late Rebel States.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 20.

The latest information from Mexico says the empire is waning fast. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN is a mere puppet in the hands of Marshal BAZAINE. The Empress displays more firmness and decision of character than her husband, and exerts great control over him; she is really Empress of Mexico. The foreign and Mexican troops are bordering on disorganization. The French only are reliable, and look to BAZAINE for orders. The Mexicans will rebel on the first opportunity.

Advices from Northern Mexico furnish the following facts:

Camargo, after a brief resistance, was taken by Gen. LAPRY. The Imperialists had also captured the notorious Capt. BEDALL, formerly of the Confederate service. He was to be tried as a spy.

Prominent influential rebels, as they call themselves, and who are denominated by the Mexicans, "American-Mexican residents," who have sought that country as an asylum, and for protection from Yankee rule, declare that they will give physical support to the empire—that they are determined never to live under the flag from which they fled. The object of making their home in Mexico is peace and stability. They will be to Mexico what they were to the Confederacy. The whole tenor of the news places the American-Mexican in the position of the Wandering Jew, without home or resting-place.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Thursday, June 15, }
Via NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 22. }

Information has been received at the headquarters of Gen. MEJIA, in Matamoras, that an engagement lately took place between the Imperialists and NEGRETE's Liberal command, in which the latter was totally defeated, losing seven hundred killed and two thousand taken prisoners, together with arms and ammunition.

NEGRETE is reported to be himself a prisoner.

CAMALLIO BLANCO was reported to have been captured and shot.

The Swan-Song of a Rebel Ex-Governor—His Last Confession—He Goes into Exile, is Robbed of His Horse and Meekly Mizzles on a Mule.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 18.

Gov. ALLEN, the rebel governor of Louisiana, has issued a farewell proclamation to the people of the State, and has voluntarily gone into exile. He announces his conclusions as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In the darkest hour of my life I do not come before you as an old man, broken down with care. Nor do I come to plead for mercy at the hands of those whom I have fought for four long years. No, no; I come in the pride and vigor of manhood. I have nothing to regret. I look back with mournful pleasure at my public career, now about to close as a citizen, as a soldier, and as a statesman. I have done my duty to soldiers' families, widows and orphans, and sick and wounded. The poor and needy have all had my special attention, while the wants of soldiers and citizens have not been forgotten. I have protected people from encroachments by military power and have never permitted a bale of cotton in the State to be seized or impressed. I am one of the proscribed. I must go into exile. I have stood by you, fought for you, and now leave you with a heavy heart. The high trust with which you honored me is this day returned. I leave the office of Governor with clean hands and with a conscious pride of having done my duty as indicated in my address.

Gov. ALLEN had left Shreveport with the avowed purpose of going beyond the boundaries of the United States. It was understood that his immediate destination was Mexico, and among other current rumors up Red River, reported that he was robbed on his journey by jayhawkers or bands of dispersing Confederate soldiers of everything, even his horse, and sent forward on his road to exile, mounted on a mule.

Billiards in Chicago.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 22.

The State of Illinois Billiard Tournament was concluded last evening. THOMAS FOLEY, of Chicago, was successful in all his games, and will be inaugurated as champion to-night.

Billiard Match at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, June 22.

The billiard match for the championship of Massachusetts, between W. A. TOBIN, and R. WILMARTH, of Boston, was played at Burnstead Hall last evening.

The match resulted in the transfer of the champion cue from TOBIN to WILMARTH, who won by 1501 points to 1438.

Arrest of Gov. Clarke, of Mississippi—Progress of Southern Railroads.

CAIRO, Wednesday, June 21.

Gov. CLARKE, of Mississippi, it is reported, passed through Meridian under a military escort on Friday last.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is reported completed to Corinth.

The Southern Railroad will soon be completed to Vicksburgh.

Two hundred bales of cotton and a lot of manufactured tobacco came out of the Tennessee River today.

Large Numbers of Political Prisoners Released—Fire at Placerville.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 16.

Forty-one prisoners who were turned over to the United States District Court by Gen. MCDOWELL, have been released on taking the oath of allegiance. They were charged with treasonable utterances, generally with rejoicing in the assassination of the late President LINCOLN.

A fire at Placerville to-day consumed about $10,000 worth of property.

Fire in a Boston Hotel.

BOSTON, Friday, June 22.

The drying-room connected with the laundry of the Revere House, took fire last night, but was confined to the room in which it originated. The coolness and systematic operations of the clerk, Mr. RAMSEY, prevented any general alarm of the guests. The loss was a few hundred dollars.

Fire in BridgePort, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Thursday, June 22.

F. WOOD & Co.'s large carriage factory was discovered to be on fire about 9 o'clock this evening. The wooden shops in the yard were wholly consumed, and the large brick factory was saved only by the admirable working of the steam engines. It is presumed to be the work of an incendiary. The amount of the loss is not yet ascertained.

The Celebration of the Fourth at Albany—Gens. Grant and Hooker to be there.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 22.

Col. Doty, Chief of the Military Bureau, announces that Gens. GRANT and HOOKER have positively announced their intention of being present at the flag presentation in this city on the 4th of July.

Conviction and Sentence of a Murderer.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 22.

CARRINGTON, convicted of killing Policeman DILL, a few months since, was to-day sentened to be hung on the 11th of August.

Arrivals at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 20.

The steamers *Concordia* and *Zenobia* arrived from Boston.

The English frigate *Styx* sailed this forenoon from Hampton Roads and went to sea.

The steamer *John Brooks*, from Richmond, with the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New-York Regiment, arrived this P. M., and will proceed to New-York with the regiment after coaling. Gen. ROBERTS came out with them as their Colonel, and returns home to be mustered out with the regiment.

Thermometer 86 degrees in the shade.

Break in the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 22.

Lock No. 7, of the Sixteens, on the Erie Canal, near Cohoes, has given out. The water will be drawn off to-night. Repairs will take three days.

Admiral Farragut and the Hartford.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is reported that the government are about sending Admiral FARRAGUT to Europe to inspect and report on Foreign Naval Dock-yards. If this is so, I would suggest that he go in his old ship the *Hartford*, on board which he has accomplished so much for the restoration of the Union and toward our naval reputation the world over. His advent in Europe in that ship, I venture to say, will do more for our naval position abroad than the visit of a large squadron under any other commander. It will show foreigners what great results can be accomplished by even a small American vessel, when directed by the skill, judgment and daring of a man like FARRAGUT. It is also said that the *Hartford* is now destined for the East India Squadron, but there are several reasons why this plan should not be carried out. *First*—We cannot afford to risk that ship in the narrow, unlighted navigation of the Eastern seas, and I do not envy the feelings of the man who, through misfortune or bad management, should lose her. The ship, as well as the Admiral, is historic, and should go together. *Second*—The *Hartford* has already been on the China station, and if we send back the same vessel the Celestials will begin to believe what was formerly thought of the old *Delaware*, who was sent so often to the west coast of South America, that the natives concluded that she was the only ship the British allowed us to have.

A vessel of the size of the *Hartford* will have little effect upon Eastern nations, while the very smallness of her capacity, considering what she and other vessels of her class have done under Admiral FARRAGUT, will have the best effect in Europe. By the rule of three, they will be able to ascertain exactly what the same man might accomplish with more formidable vessels. NEPTUNE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 21.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Everything Proceeds Quietly—The Remittitur Filed—Firemen Reporting to the New Board—The Money Estimates Made To-day for the New Operations.

The Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department held one meeting yesterday, in the afternoon. At this meeting it was announced to them that the *remittitur*, or document whose receipt by the Supreme Court completes the legal formalities of their possession, had been duly filed with the Supreme Court. The new board is therefore now legally in full possession of its charge. The commissioners intend

TO PROCEED CAUTIOUSLY

in their very difficult task, and to make no enemies, court no quarrels, hurry no changes, nor in any way cause any trouble, except such as is entirely unavoidable. The fire companies are daily reporting to the new board; not far from a hundred firemen have already applied for appointment in the new organization; and some Assistant Engineers, on reporting and requesting instructions, were directed to remain as before, under the orders of Chief DECKER.

Indeed it is not the wish of the commissioners to make any change whatever immediately, in the working organization, or to remove its present officers; and

IF THERE SHOULD BE A FIRE,

it will be the duty of all parties to do exactly as they were bound to do under the old order of things, in all particulars: to quench fire, save life and property, obey the orders of foremen, engineer and chief, just as usual.

HORSES

will be procured when the time comes, but stabling and attendance must be provided, first-class animals carefully selected, the engines altered to permit the use of horses instead of the drag-ropes, and an infinite quantity of details adjusted, which will take a good deal of time and trouble.

A CASE FOR DECISION

was submitted to the new commissioners yesterday, being a complaint by Hose Company No. 26, in consequence of an alleged order by Chief DECKER to Engine Company No. 41, to occupy the Hose Company's house. The commissioners did not, however, act on the matter.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

includes a meeting by the board, together with the Mayor and Comptroller, to decide upon estimates of the money needed for the department, to be laid before the Supervisors. This is, however, a private business consultation. There is to be afterward (probably) a meeting of the board for the transaction of their own ordinary business. There is also to be a consultation with Chief DECKER, upon various important points, and also, if possible, a choice of some premises as the regular business location of the board. The Metropolitan Police Board have offered a room for the purpose in their headquarters in Mulberry-street, but no decision is yet reached on the subject.

The Returning Soldiers.

The following detachments and regiments have been received by Col. HOWE since last evening:

Second Vermont, 157 men,
Third Vermont, 94 men.
Fourth Vermont, 160 men.
Fifth Vermont, 110 men.
Sixth Vermont, 140 men.

Lieut. H. S. ENGLISH is in command of the above, who arrived last evening at 7:30. They left by the steamer *Huguenot* for Albany, at 11 o'clock, this morning, en route for Burlington.

The Sixteenth Massachusetts battery, 140 men, Capt. H. D. SCOTT, commanding, also arrived last evening, and will proceed to Readville, Mass., by the 5 o'clock boat this evening.

Col. HOWE received from the Sanitary Commission for distribution among our returning soldiers, 100 dozen tobacco and a large number of under-shirts.

The following dispatch was received this noon:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 22.

Col. Frank E. Howe, State Agent, No. 194 Broadway:

We leave at 1 to-day.

O. EDWARDS,
Brigadier-General 37th Mass.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. D. N. Couch and wife, Taunton; Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, U. S. A.; Rev. W. A. Dod and wife, New-Haven, and Hon. T. N. Stilwell and wife, Indiana, are at the Astor House.

Brevet Major-Gen. E. Serren, U. S. V., and Major A. A. Hosmer, U. S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Samuel S. Smoot, Washington; W. B. Haseltine, St. Louis; Col. Thomas W. Sweeny, Philadelphia; Paymaster J. W. Goodwin, U. S. N., and Judge R. W. Cator, Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A. Wolf, Liverpool, and S. A. Cohen, London, are at the New-York Hotel.

Charles B. Hore and William Wright, of England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

RECEPTION AT THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The June reception at the closing of the academic year of this institute, at Nyack, on the Hudson, took place on Wednesday evening, and was attended by the usual elegant and refining features which have characterized the reception of this school. The audience was of the largest, the entertainment of the best, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, and the reading of a racy collection of original articles by the students. The reading of Miss CROSBY was noteworthy for its excellence. Miss ROWE's instrumentalisms, Miss BRINSMAID's and Miss MANSFIELD's vocalisms charming and loudly encored. THEODORE TILTON, Esq., delivered an address at the close of the exercises, quite in his own happy vein.

EXPLANATORY.—Complaint having been made because a body lay in Whitehall-slip from Tuesday noon until Wednesday afternoon, Coroner WELDEY desires to say that notice was received at the Coroner's office at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon; he went to hold an inquest, but could find no witnesses; he held the inquest at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and delivered a certificate to Officer NESBITT, of the Harbor Police, and it was taken to No. 1 Bond-street. It should further be known that there is only one cart for the removal of the city's dead, and that it is sent out at 1 o'clock every afternoon, too late to be brought into requisition by the Coroners when they hold inquests late in the day.

THE CONDITION AND RESOURCES OF IDAHO.—By invitation of the officers of the Travelers' Club, Capt. JAMES L. FISK will deliver at the Club-house, No. 1 Fourteenth-street, on this Friday evening, a lecture on the condition and resources of the Territory of Idaho.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an unknown lad, about 12 years of age, was run over and perhaps mortally injured by Grand-street stage No. 518, at the intersection of Grand and Centre streets. He was taken to the City Hospital.

HEAVY PASSENGER LIST.—The steamship *Erie*, Capt. GRACE, of the National Steam Navigation Company's line, arrived from Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon, bringing 85 cabin and 955 steerage passengers.

TO BE LAUNCHED.—The steamship *Nicaragua*, 2,500 tons, intended for the Central American Transit Company, will be launched from the yard of HENRY STEERS, Bergen Point, on Saturday next. Her dimensions are: Length of keel, 275 feet; depth of hold, 26 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet. A sister ship, named the *Leone*, is in a forward state.

A Card from Mr. H. Huntington Lee.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you call the attention of the public to a matter personal to myself before the Board of Education, I trust you will do me the justice to ask a suspension of public opinion until the result of the examination be known. It is in the hands of a very competent committee, who will undoubtedly do justice to all parties.

Yours, &c., H. HUNTINGTON LEE.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number **detailed reports of the Trial of the assassins.** Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Benedict's Time,
NO. 171 BROADWAY, COR. CORTLANDT-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

TO SOLDIERS.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an AMERICAN WATCH; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

For sale and warranted by
BENEDICT BROTHERS,
Keepers of the City Time, and Agents for the sale of the American (Waltham) Watches,
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

Tottering and Feeble Dyspeptics, Nervous invalids of both sexes, and all who suffer from general debility or local weakness, receive immediate and permanent benefit from that most wonderful of Turkish invigorants, BIOKENE. $1 per bottle. Depot, 28 Dey-st. For sale by all Druggists.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 267 Pearl-st., New-York.

A Caution to the Public.

Parties purchasing DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR are cautioned to see that the new private Government Stamp, having the inventor's signature (H. DALLEY) in white, at the end, and his likeness in the centre of the stamp, is on every box. By a careful attention to this, the public will be guarded from the many counterfeits now offered for sale. The genuine, wholesale and retail, at Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

One Hundred Bricks a Minute—Have been made on two occasions, and 80 a minute, or 48,000, are daily being made by CHAMBERS' GREAT BRICK MACHINE, at the yard of Coldongh, Barnes & Campbell, Milwaukee. For patent rights, specimens of brick &c., apply to ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York (up stairs.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes,
in large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Soldiers wishing Citizens' Clothing will find a large and desirable stock, and will be dealt with LIBERALLY, at FREEMAN & BURR'S, ONE PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau-st., corner opposite Sun Building.

Clothing.—Purchasers will find a large and desirable stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., at the most reasonable prices, at FREEMAN & BURR'S One-price Clothing Warehouse, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau sts., corner opposite Sun Building.

Giving way Good-humoredly to Inevitable Destiny.—GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, has just lowered the prices of all the fabrics composing the peerless stock of Summer Hats to the specie standard.

For Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, or urinary organs of male or female, take BISLEY'S BUCHU, which is double the strength and less price than any other. Depot, No. 141 Chambers-st.

Dr. Bicknell's Syrup Cures Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.; warranted sure, safe and pleasant, for old or young; contains no opiates.
D. BARNES & CO., Agents.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents. Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A Raid.—Now is the time to commence using Dutcher's Lightning Fly-killer and keep the house clear of flies all Summer. Sold by all Druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines sold in Brooklyn by E. H. CRAIGE, No. 336 Fulton-st., opposite Myrtle-av. Also, machines to let.

J. H. Draper, Business Office, No. 36 Pine-st., reports his house saved from robbers by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. E. HOLMES, 126 Broadway.

Dr. J. C. Schenck, of Philadelphia, will visit New-York professionally, every TUESDAY, except the next, 4th of July. His rooms are at No. 32 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines,
NO. 508 BROADWAY.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

At Messrs. Fowler & Wells', Phrenological Museum, No. 389 Broadway, Examinations given daily.

Chevalier's
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
RESTORES GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, and will not stain the skin nor soil the whitest fabric. THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
Sold at the drug-stores and at my Office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his residence, No. 816 Broadway.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

We have this day appointed Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., and Messrs. JOHN HOOPER & CO., our agents for New-York, to receive advertisements and subscriptions at our lowest rates for the *Courier*, Charleston, S. C.
GEO. WHITTEMORE & CO.

MARRIED.

BENTLEY—STORM.—On Tuesday, June 20, by Rev. Dr. Smith, Mr. WM. N. BENTLEY and Miss J. SELINA STORM, all of Brooklyn.

BAXTER—MARINUS.—On Wednesday, June 21, at the residence of Benjamin W. Wilson, Esq., Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. B. Peters, of Hartford, Conn., SAMUEL H. BAXTER and DEBORAH, daughter of Henry Marinus, deceased, all of Brooklyn.

May their years of pilgrimage together be joyous and many—crowned with success, and ripe with every virtue.

BROWN—KRUGER.—On Thursday, June 22, by Rev. J. D. Doolittle, Miss JANE H. BROWN and Mr. D. H. KRUGER.

CURTISS—WAIT.—At Albany, on Tuesday, June 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Livingston Reese, Rector of St. Paul's Church, J. HENRY CURTISS and SOPHIA ISABEL, only daughter of Hon. Henry L. Wait, formerly of New-York.

HALLOCK—CARLTON.—On Tuesday, June 20, by Rev. J. M. Corry, ISAAC P. HALLOCK and EMMA V., daughter of the late James Carlton.

HARRIS—BRODHEAD.—In New-York City, on Tuesday, June 20, by Rev. Jno. Cotton Smith, JOSEPH S. HARRIS, Esq., and Miss DELIA BRODHEAD, daughter of George H. Brodhead, Esq., of New-York City.

NICOLAY—BATES.—In Pittsfield, Ill., on Thursday, June 15, by Rev. Mr. Burnham, Mr. JOHN G. NICOLAY, late of Washington, D. C., and Miss THERENA BATES, of Pittsfield.

ROE—HANCHITT.—On Monday, June 19, at Westport, N. Y., by Rev. Conant Sawyer, at the residence of Mme. Tatro, Mr. LEWIS H. ROE and Miss HARRIET HANCHITT, both of Kingdom, N. Y. No cards.

ROBERTSON—STRUTHERS.—On Wednesday, June 21, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., GEORGE ROBERTSON and MARY, daughter of the late James Struthers.

REYNOLDS—HOFFMAN.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 20, by Rev. Dr. Hoes, FRANCIS WYNKOOP REYNOLDS and MARY WYNKOOP HOFFMAN.

TOFFEY—WILSON.—On Wednesday, June 21, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen, N. J., by Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., DANIEL TOFFEY, of Hudson City, and ADELINE S., only daughter of Blakeley Wilson, Esq., of Bergen.

DIED.

BRINCKERHOFF.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 22, ELIZABETH M., wife of the late Aaron Brinckerhoff, and daughter of Charles Duryee, deceased, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, E. D. Brinckerhoff, No. 26 West 13th-st.

CUTLER.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday evening, June 20, SUSAN M., widow of the late William Cotler, aged 56 years.

CHURCH.—On Thursday morning, June 22, CHARLES L. CHURCH, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of the State of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 723 Greenwich-st., on Sunday, June 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. Public service will be held at St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. The Masonic fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ California, St. Johns, N. B., and Nova Scotia papers please copy.

CORNWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, June 21, EDWARD ROWE, infant son of Richard P. and Jane V. Cornwell, aged 1 month and 12 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Edward Rowe, Esq., corner of Franklin and Fulton ave., at 3 o'clock this day, (Friday,) the 23d.

DUNSCOMB.—At Pine's Bridge, Croton Lake, on Thursday morning, June 22, CATHARINE ABEEL DUNSCOMB, eldest daughter of the late Edward Dunscomb.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 10 A. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place.

FOX.—On Thursday evening, June 22, EDWARD FOX.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEBARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, June 22, MARGARET F., wife of the late Capt. F. H. Hebard, in the 56th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock.

PAGE.—At Rockland Lake, on Wednesday, June 21, ARTHUR F. PAGE, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother, George W. Page, No. 114 State-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

VANDERVOORT.—At Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 21, after a short illness, WILLIAM A. VANDERVOORT, son of Joseph B. and Letitia Vandervoort, in the 22d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., this day, (Friday,) the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to the family vault at Newtown, L. I., for interment.

WHEELER.—In the City of Newark, on Wednesday, June 21, JOSEPH LYON WHEELER, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, this day, (Friday,) the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Relatives will meet at his late residence, No. 21 Court-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Interment in Rosedale Cemetery.

WYCKOFF.—At Anoka, Minn., on Wednesday, June 14, JOHN WYCKOFF, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 30 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph M. Simonson, No. 215 State-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ P. M., without further notice.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
of a highly respectable citizen well known to the mercantile community,
BY DR. J. H. SCHENCK,
THE GREAT LUNG DOCTOR
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND GALENA LEAD CO., No. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1865.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,

DEAR SIR: For over fifteen years I have been troubled with severe cough, and usually two or three times a year with more or less hemorrhage, which, together, for the last few years has kept me thin in flesh and too weak to do business of any kind without suffering. In August last I had a very severe hemorrhage, and according to the judgment of a good New-York physician, I was classed as beyond the reach of medicine, and was advised to be prepared, so far as property matters were concerned, to leave this world at short notice. This physician (and my good friends) said, "that the first severe cold I took must prove fatal." Early in January I took a very severe cold, and fortunately was occupying rooms at No. 32 BOND-ST.,

From the United States General Hospital, Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Saturday, June 17.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The following is a list of the deaths in United States General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., during the week ending June 17:

Wm W Broderick, Co C, 198th Penn.	Elisha Robbins, Co I, 194th New-York.
T Clanton, Co C, 8th U S.	Geo Park, Co G, 43d U S.
R Raisin, Co E, 58th U S.	Frederick A S Marah, unassigned, New-York.
Jack Gregg, Co E, 43d U S.	Raleigh Williams, Co I, 23d U S.
M H Walker, Co F, 14th Virginia.	Geo Parker, Co O, 122d U S.
Henry Gant, Co B, 107th U S.	R A McDonald, Co D, 3d North Carolina.
E T Boyce, Co E, 11th West Virginia.	Joshua Wethers, Co H, 109th U S.
John Lara, Co C, 36th U S.	C H Cranfell, Co A, 16th Virginia.
Henry Hicks, citizen—cursed.	Wm Rakes, Co B, 24th Va.
Jacob Wicks, Co D, 48th US.	Oliver Whatley, Co A, 104th U S.
Wm Rigby, Co C, 41st U S.	W Scretfield, Co E, 115th US.
John A Akins, Co A, 53d Georgia.	Erasmus Beasel, Co C, 122d U S.
Wm J Beason, Co I, 112th U S.	Mathew Quill, Co K, 20th US.
Nathan Logan, citizen—colored.	
Isaac Collins, Co A, 22d US.	

Mustering out and paying off is going on quite fast here now. Five paymasters are busy. The soldiers are growing very impatient and anxious to get home. Large squads of rebel prisoners arrive and depart almost daily. Blackberries and vegetables are quite plenty. The sickest patients are being gathered into a few wards. Butter, just now seems to be very scarce among the patients. A. S. B.

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—MR. SILAS SEYMOUR, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Washington Aqueduct, in a report to Secretary HARLAN, dated June 15, says: "In accordance with a request contained in your letter of the 1st inst., I have the honor to inclose herewith a 'statement of the expenditures on account of the Washington Aqueduct from July 1, 1864, to May 31, 1865, inclusive,' which embraces the last appropriation of $160,000, and also the balance ($671 37) on hand at the date of the last appropriation, together with the amounts ($15,552 35) realized from other sources, making an aggregate of $166,223 72.

The total expenditures up to the 1st inst., (including $149 36 of vouchers certified and not paid,) amount to $154,550 41, leaving a balance of $11,673 31 in the treasury, at the beginning of the present month.

Copies of the vouchers for all the expenditures on account of the aqueduct will be found on file in this office, together with an abstract book, from which an easy reference may be had to the items contained in each voucher.

In voluntarily surrendering into your hands the direct charge and responsibility of this important national work, I have very little to say in addition to what has already been said in my communication to you of the 31st ultimo, and in the annual and supplemental reports to the department form this office.

The changes that I have recommended in the plans as originally adopted for the work, are fully discussed in the supplemental report of Feb. 22, 1864, and are recapitulated on page 5 of the last annual report, of Oct. 1, 1864. They have been recommended with the sole view of increasing, at a very small additional expense, the durability, capacity and usefulness of the aqueduct for all time. The arguments and views presented in support of these changes are fully sustained by the best engineering talent and most enlightened apprentices in the country, and it is to be hoped that Congress will, at an early day, give them its full indorsement by a liberal appropriation for their completion.

—There are 725 drinking saloons and 30 churches in the city of Troy.

DRY GOODS

CLEARING OUT SALES.

S. THOMPSON,

No. 473 BROADWAY,

Has reduced the price of all garments to make room for Fall purchases.

SPLENDID LLAMA LACE POINTS,
LLAMA LACE ROTOUDES,
GROS GRAIN SILK BASQUES,
GROS GRAIN SILK ROTONDES.

These goods will be sold at

VERY LOW PRICES

for the next thirty days.

S. THOMPSON,

No. 473 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 657 BROADWAY.

All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Sacks, Blankets, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Babies' Caps, Spencers, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemise Yokes, Nightgown Yokes, Ladies' Ready-made Under-garments; varieties of Handkerchiefs.

Initials and Coats of Arms Embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braidings, Cotton and silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries and Braiding executed perfectly.

PATENT
MOSQUITO NETS,

Of various styles and all sizes,
For sale cheap,
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WE PUBLISH TO-DAY

THE MARTYR'S MONUMENT,

BEING

THE PATRIOTISM

AND

POLITICAL WISDOM OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

as exhibited in his speeches, messages, orders and proclamations, from the Presidential canvas of 1860 until his assassination, April 14, 1865.

"I have builded a monument more enduring than brass." *Horace.*

PRICE $1 50.

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THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Publishers,

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THE JUBILEE JULY NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, with splendid Novelties, Engravings, Fashions, Stories, Fireworks, Household Matters, with the great National Jubilee Prize Song and other splendid novelties. Do not fail to send for the Jubilee July number; now ready; yearly $3, with a valuable premium; single copies 25 cents; mailed free on receipt of price.

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 39 Beekman-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, ginning, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLASER'S MANTLE WORKS,
No. 169 East 13th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. SIXBY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and the destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. and 1s. 4d.

Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted

FOR SALE—A SCHOONER YACHT, ABOUT 130 tons, very fast, with complete inventory, ready for service. Address Box No. 2,260 New-York Post-office

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TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS AND NOTION DEALERS.—The undersigned being the oldest envelope manufacturers in this country, and having the amplest facilities, are always ready to supply, by the thousand or by the million, envelopes of every variety of size, pattern and color, at the lowest prices.

Samples turn shed when called for.

WM. P. LYON & WHITTEMORE,
No. 537 Pearl-st.,
New-York.

STATIONERY PAPER AND ACCOUNT Books of every kind at lowest prices. Orders receive prompt attention.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Job Printers, Stationers, &c., No. 45 Maiden-lane.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUPE, MADE TO order for a lady, by one of the best city makers; superbly upholstered with crimson satin, with slip lining. Shafts and pole all in complete order. Cost $1,350. Can be seen at No. 48 East 12th-st., between Irving place and 3d-av. Inquire of Mr. WALDRON.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &C.—NEW AND second-hand broits, phaetons, coaches, Germantown rockaways, depot wagons, top and no top buggies, at TAYLOR'S No. 47 Cedar-st., few doors below the post-office.

CABRIOLET OR PHAETON WANTED—Must be nearly new. Address C. A., Box No. 1,353, New-York Post-office, stating price.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER.

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND
INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.

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Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

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NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.

[L. S.] Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 2d, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 8th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. B. DIKE,
Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the several United States Government Loans, upon which the interest is payable July 1, are requested to hand them in to this office with schedules, at any time previous to that date. Holders complying with the above request, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22. H. C. LUOE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 24th inst., and opened on the morning of July 5.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

WANTED $65,000—ON FOUR FIRST-CLASS brown-stone houses and carriage-house, at 6 per cent. Inquire on premises, northeast corner of Lexington-av. and 60th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner; or No. 650 2d-av.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

CARPENTER & BOARDMAN,

STOCK BROKERS.

No. 4 WALL-ST.,

EDWARD P. CARPENTER,
LANDSDALE BOARDMAN.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 51 Exchange-place,

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

All denominations ready for delivery.

All classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Also

GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Bought and sold on Commission.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $250,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000. Located at No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

DIRECTORS:

GABRIEL W. COITE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
CHAS. FOX,	ANDREW C. BENEDICT,
JAMES W. DOMINICK,	ANDREAS WILLMAN,
LEVI H. MARR,	WILLIAM E. CLARK,
ALBERT DUNG,	JOHN Q. ADAMS,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER,	NOAH T. SWEZEY,
ALANSON T. BRIGGS,	JOHN SNIFFEN,
OTTO SCHLOMER.	

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
GABRIEL W. COITE, President.

FOR SALE

MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. CO.'S

7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

LOST—$1,000 FIVE-TWENTY COUPON BOND, NO. 41,830, OLD, (SECOND SERIES.)

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the said bond. ROLLINS BROTHERS,
No. 27 William-st.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD CO.—The coupons due this month, on the above bonds, will be paid on presentation at the Metropolitan Bank any time after the date of this notice.

CHAS. H. STEWART, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR
$300,000
CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until SATURDAY, the 8th day of July, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed February 10, 1865, chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 2, 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed June 1, 1885.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
June 23, 1865.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

THE H. G. HUTCHKISS & COMPANY'S Bank of Lyons, Wayne County, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of F. T. BAKER & CO., No. 23 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the New-York State Bank, Albany, as such agent, agreeable to the act, entitled "An act to amend the several acts relative to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States: that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the company's office on Thursday, July 6, at 12 M., to consider the expediency of issuing mortgage bonds for the purpose of liquidating the present indebtedness of the company and completing improvements at the mines.

FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY,
No. 36 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders in the MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY, for the election of eleven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from 17th to 27th, inclusive. W. I. COMES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE SCRIP issued by the New-Jersey Zinc Company, will be due and payable at the Transfer Office, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York, on 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 30th inst., inclusive.

B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY (REORGANIZED,)
CHILLICOTHE, O., June 23, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company at the office in this city, and at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Transfer Agents in New-York, will close on the 30th instant, and reopen on the 15th of July. W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

PETROLEUM.

KENTUCKY
PETROLEUM LANDS.

We offer for sale some of the most desirable OIL AND MINERAL TERRITORY yet discovered. These lands are located in Kentucky, and were selected in advance of any others in that region of the country by men of experience and judgment, and all portions exhibit the strongest indications of Oil. IRON, COAL and SALT are to be found on them in abundance. There are great advantages in point of location; the cheapness of labor and good transportation are unequaled by lands located in any other section. Flowing wells, yielding large quantities of superior Oil, are already in operation in the immediate vicinity.

The geological structure of the country is the same as that of Venango County, Penn. The growth is also much the same, except the Kentucky lands produce yellow pine instead of hemlock, as in Venango.

The growth of timber is very abundant, and barrels of a superior quality may be manufactured on the lands.

Further particulars can be obtained and maps seen at the office of GILLIS, HARNEY & CO.,
No. 39 Broad-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

At an Election held on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	WM. H. HARBECK,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	GEO. W. PLATT,
JAMES HARPER,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	BENJ. M. STILWELL,
JOHN BODINE,	SAMUEL F. WHITING,
JOHN. R. LAWRENCE,	JEDID'H. MILLER, M. D.,
ISAAC V. BRIGGS,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	EDW'D. C. BADREAU,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	ROBT. KNIGHT,

JEREMIAH V. SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.

Also, the usual semi-annual DIVIDEND of TEN (10) PER CENT was declared, payable on the 1st of July next, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. OHENEY, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 616 BROADWAY, June 5, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED an EXTRA DIVIDEND out of surplus profits, in addition to the semi-annual one, payable at the same time, viz.: July 17, 1865, of THREE PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for THREE YEARS prior to the 1st of July next; TWO PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for TWO YEARS prior to the same period; and ONE PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for one year prior to the same period. This Extra Dividend is made as an act of justice to those depositors whose money, having been left thus undisturbed, has most largely contributed to the surplus earned.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.

The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.

By order of the board.

DANL. V. H. BEETHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared out of the profits of the past six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable to stockholders, at the banking office, No. 142 Broadway, on and after the 5th proximo.

The book of transfer will be closed from June 22 until further notice. R. W. B. FREEMAN, Cashier

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 660 BROADWAY.

A Dividend of Four Per Cent. and the government tax has been declared from the earnings of the last six months on the stock held prior to the increase of capital, and in the same proportion for two months on the increased capital; payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 3. By order of the board. WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day delared a dividend of $25 per share, payable $5 per share, in cash, on and after Wednesday, July 5, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books, and $20 per share to be indorsed upon the scrip certificates.

The transfer books to be closed on Thursday, June 22, instant, at 2 P. M., and reopened on Saturday, July 1, proximo, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on the 15th July. The Company also assume the payment of the government tax on the same. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th July.

W. C. Pierrepont was reelected President, Marcellus Massey Vice-President, and R. E. Hungerford Secretary, for the ensuing year.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an additional dividend of three per cent., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current three months, payable on and after MONDAY, July 3.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d July, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on the first day of July next.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 18th inst. to July 1. JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Twelve (12) PerCent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annually DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, free of government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 1st proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H SLOCUM, President,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. AND the government tax has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th inst., to reopen on the 1st proximo.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.—Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) frae of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent. and government tax, and an extra Dividend of Two Per Cent. and government tax, payable on and after June 30.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th of June, inclusive. J. WORTH, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of government tax, from the net earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the first Monday in July. Transfer-book will be closed from June 24 until July 5. C. F. TOMPSON, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on SATURDAY, July 1. Transfer books closed on and after SATURDAY, June 24. By order of the board.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BENNEBOFF RUM PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock for the month of June, payable on and after the 24th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 24th inst. inclusive.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, June 19, 1865.

17TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. on the capital of this bank has been declared, free from government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 1st proximo.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. and the government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to June 30 inclusive.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 30th inst. The transfer books to remain closed from 26th to 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND an extra dividend of four per cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after July 3.

ANTHONY

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine, or would wait on a lady or assist with children; no objection to the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE aged widow woman, as child-nurse, or to take care of a baby from its birth; would do plain sewing and make herself generally useful; four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 West 12th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family by an experienced person, who understands her business; the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 91 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant; has long experience in taking care of children, and has lived five years in her last situation; would take a baby from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and doing up ladies' dresses; would have no objection to take charge of a growing child; unexceptionable references given. Can be seen at No. 9 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL A SITUation to do chambawork and waiting, or assist in washing and ironing, or would take care of children; the best of reference from last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 55 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION TO DO the general housework of a private family; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking, pastry, soups, jellies; is a good bread and biscuit maker, and has the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 102 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman a situation as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman, of middle age, as seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes, and do all kinds of fine sewing; is willing to make herself useful; references given; country preferred. Call at No. 48 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR INFANT'S NURSE, with excellent city reference, a situation in the city or country, or as lady's maid, and to attend to grown children; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 14, WITH EXcellent city reference, a situation as nurse and to wait on a lady; can do light chamberwork, or wait on a baby; wages $4. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of underclothing; can cut and fit children's dresses; good reference given. Apply at No. 121 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress or chambermaid; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 125 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHes a couple of gentlemen's washing or to go out by the day; has good city reference. Call at No. 30 Laight-st., St. John's Park.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and well recommended young woman, in city or country, as down stairs servant; is a good cook and baker, and a laundress. Call at No. 454 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch woman, as first-class cook, who understands cooking thoroughly; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 301 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 101 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and take care of children, and assist with any other domestic duties; will go to the country; city references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 21th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; she understands baking and basting soups, and all kinds of cooking. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 West 31st-st.

MALES.

A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL MECHANICAL engineer experienced in construction, and familiar with marine and stationary engines, and machinery generally, desires a position as superintendent; would not object to leaving the city; can furnish unexceptionable evidence as to capacity and character. Address J. C., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, 25 years of age, recently from Ireland, as clerk in any mercantile business; has good business qualifications and a good education; would prefer a place as assistant book-keeper, but is willing to make himself useful in any capacity. Salary not so much of an object as a good place. Address D. M., Box No. 561, Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A steady young man. English, who perfectly understands his business in all its capacity; no objection to a country situation. Call or address W. W., at D. Wright's, No. 305 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, (single,) as coachman; understands plain gardening; can milk if required; is willing and obliging; can refer to his last employer. Address B, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady active man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objections to go to the country. Apply to Mr. Trainor's saddlery-store, No. 744 Broadway, for J. N.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT young man, as Seedsman a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and has first-class references. Address P., Box No. 253 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands his duties thoroughly, and can produce the best references; prefers the country. Address M. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and industrious man as watchman or porter in a wholesale store; good references as to character, &c. Address A. B., No. 266 Broadway, Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble German man, who is fully competent for his duties; in the country; is an excellent hand over horses; a good plain gardener. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady man; would be willing to assist in the garden; good references given. Address J. K., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FOUND MAN as groom or second waiter, in which capacities he has lived before. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who understands his business well; good reference. Address A. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A MIDDLEaged single man, as under gardener, and take care of horses and cow; one willing to work and be useful if all right, can have a good place. Apply at No. 42 Warren-st., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—IN AN EXTENSIVE IRON ESTABlishment, an intelligent young man, 16 to 18 years of age, with a good education, to learn the business, and who can board at home. Address W, Box No. 2,059, with references.

WANTED—ABLE-BODIED MEN TO HANDLE freight. Call on HENRY GORHAM, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York. Wages $1 50 per day.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CARPET SALESmen, with first-class references. W. & J. SLOAN, No. 501 Broadway.

HARDWARE.—BOY WANTED, TO LEARN the hardware business; should be well educated, and should come with the expectation of continuing in the business. Address Box No. 3,341 Post-office, New-York.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS.—Agents wanted in every city and town in the United States and Canadas, to sell the Electric Balish. Call or address BROWN & CO., No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY Goods store; salary, $100 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.

C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN HOUSE,

Situated on Lake Mohegan, four miles from Peekskill; fine boating and fishing. Address C. H. WINES, Box No. 223, Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, STATEN ISLAND.—This com fortable house, situated within five minutes' walk of Quarantine Landing, is now open for the reception of guests. It has been renovated and newly fitted up in the best manner, and offers inducements to families of gentlemen remaining at business throughout the heated term. Particulars as to price and rooms may be obtained at No. 35 Pine-st., office of S. O. Howe, or on the premises. S. B. MCQUESTON, Proprietor.

HOLYOKE HOUSE.—THE HOLYOKE House, at Hockanum, having gone through a thorough remodeling, is now open to the public as a Summer resort. Its being situated between the river and Mount Holyoke, it is a good location to divert the eye and benefit the health. No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of the guests.

ALLEN & LYMAN, Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph has connecting with all parts of the country has recently been erected.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J. This favorite hotel will open for the season, JUNE 8TH, INST. Address COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

THE CITIZEN READY SATURDAY MORNING. Price 6 cents. For sale by all newsmen.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS IN PENNSYLvania FOR SALE.—3,357 acres of bituminous coal land in Centre County, Penn.; 400 acres of the best of anthracite coal lands, in Schuylkill County; 2,000 acres of bituminous coal land in Elk County; 2,000 acres of bituminous coal and timber lands in Clearfield County; 1,400 acres of coal land in Elk County, near St. Mary's. There is on this tract 150 acres clear, good house and three barns, all in good order, near St. Mary's, and near Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. 295 acres good oil land in Spring Creek township, Elk County. Also, three or four good farms in Pennsylvania. For further particulars, inquire of E. C. SCHULTZE, No. 1 Rector-st., corner of Broadway, office of the New-York and Tennesee Lead Company, New-York.

FOR SALE IN PITTSFIELD—BERKSHIRE County, Mass., a first-class country residence, comprising spacious modern buildings and 28 acres of rich land, well ornamented with a pleasant grove and pond, fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees and hedges. It is about fifteen minutes' walk from the post-office, retired, and affords a beautiful view of the village and the surrounding mountains. Inquire of Messrs. COLT & PINGREE, Pittsfield, or of E. H. LUDLOW, Esq., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE AT MILTON, N. Y.—A VERY desirable country residence, consisting of large and commodious house, with large piazza, barn, stable and other outbuildings, and about 14 acres under cultivation, and laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; abundance of fruits. This is one of the best places offered for sale between New-York and Albany for the price, which is $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON the Hudson River, one hour from the city; five minutes' walk from depot of Hudson River Railroad, will be sold furnished or unfurnished, all in complete order, and possession at any time. Real estate agents need not answer. Address OWNER, Box No. 963 Post-office.

FOR SALE ON SOUTH-AV., POUGHKEEPSIE—A handsome two-story and attic brick house, containing 16 rooms, nicely located; house in good order; gas and water throughout; garden about half an acre, well laid out; handsome greenhouse, &c. Apply to EDW. BECH, Poughkeepsie, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 80 acres, only six miles from New-York, one minute's walk from depot, and on navigable water. Dwelling 40 feet square, 2 stories, in good style, well shaded lawn, fine gardens, graperies and abundance of other fruits. A rare chance. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 70 acres, on Harlem Rail Road, near Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Land in good condition. Will be exchanged for merchandise—dry goods preferred. Price $56 per acre. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., AT AUCtion, July 5, at 12 o'clock, to close estate, the very desirable mansion-house and grounds of the late Judge Ogden; value $15,000 to $20,000. For particulars apply to AARON OGDEN, No. 77 Trinity Building, New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT HOUSES AND COTtages, at low prices to suit mechanics, at Rahway, Plainfield, and Elizabeth. Call quick on JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SPACIOUS TENEMENT IN FALL River, overlooking the bay and almost in sight of Newport, having four bed-rooms, sitting and a dining-room and kitchen, all furnished complete, and an unfurnished parlor, with large garden and yard, with full supply of Summer vegetables—for a few months at $50 per month. For particulars, refer to H. N. CONKLIN, Esq., No. 72 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET FURNISHED—ON FRANKLIN-AV., New Rochelle, a brick cottage (containing nine rooms and good cellar,) situated on an eminence overlooking the Sound, garden well stocked, with fruit and vegetables, abundance of shade and ornamental trees, good stable, hennery and fowls. Rent to Nov. 1, $375. Apply to O. C. BARRETT, No. 8 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT WASHington Heights, on the Kingsbridge road, a few minutes walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depot, at 152d-st., for three or four months, with about one quarter of an acre of land laid out in garden, &c. Rent $125 per month. For further particulars inquire of WALTER FRANKLIN JONES, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT LYME, CONN., OPPOSITE COUNty place of J. F. Van Bergen, one mile from railroad depot and Hartford boats, a spacious furnished house and grounds; eight acres, beautifully shaded, near grape-house, &c.; salt water bathing on the premises; plenty of fruit, vegetables, &c. Rent $500 for the season. Apply to P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 22.

COUNTRY COTTAGE FURNISHED—$100 per month, seven rooms, well shaded, near the sea-shore. Keyport, Highlands of Navesink, Sandy Hook, &c.; 22 miles from New-York, via ferry, steamboat *Jesse Hoyt*. Pier No. 3 North River. Inquire of GEO. P. FOX, New-Monmouth, N. J., or No. 475 Amity-st., New-York.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—FOR RENT—A large, well-furnished house, suitable for a gentleman's residence, or for a club of gentlemen. For terms, apply on the premises, corner of Front and Grove sts., near the pavilion lot, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON, FURNISHED—A superior summer residence, twelve miles from the city; house commodious with every convenience; rent very low as the family desire to be away for several months. Address RESIDENCE, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
3 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 16th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FINE COUNTRY PLACE FOR SUMMER boarders—To let, on the Sound, five minutes' walk from depot; good schools and four churches near the residence; beautiful lawn for promenades. Inquire of L. P. HUBBARD, No. 80 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-DORP, STATEN ISLAND, A handsome country residence with twelve rooms, good garden, plenty of fruit, &c., &c.; rent $345 a year, or $150 a month for the Summer. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TWO OR THREE pleasant furnished rooms, to a corner house on Brooklyn Heights; reference required. Address Box No. 4,158 New-York Post-office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED PARLORS, suitable for a dentist or physician, also furnished rooms to let, without board, at No. 119 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 89 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER months, within one hour's ride of the city, a large and comfortable house, containing not less than six bedrooms, with garden, stable, &c. attached. Address, with full particulars, F. H. R., Box No. 2,927, Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 198 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WILL BE RECEIVED, July and August, at Hudson River Institute; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well-furnished rooms; assembly-room 80 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer, can be accommodated at a farm-house pleasantly situated along a river, six miles from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, bathing and sailing; terms, $9 a week for adults; children and servants half-price. For particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J., or apply at No. 18 LeRoy-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in the most healthy section of the State, on the Erie route, in a pleasant location, good table, comfortable rooms, at a reasonable rate, by applying to Mrs. READ, "Young Ladies' School," Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR A family of six or eight persons at a farm-house, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, forty miles from the city. For further particulars, inquire of M. L. RAMSEY, Esq., Surveyor's Department, Custom-house, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PARTIES DESIRING first-class board, at moderate prices, can be accommodated at a splendid residence in Delaware County, N. Y.; fine drives, trout-fishing, &c. Refer to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson. Barnard House, one hour by rail or boat. No Summer resort having greater attractions. Terms reasonable. First-class table. Apply, between 10 and 3, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR PLAINFIELD, New-Jersey, one hour from New-York. A few boarders can be accommodated with first-class board on a fine farm for the Summer. For further particulars, address Box No. 601 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AT OR NEAR BABYLON, L. I., board for two ladies, five children and one nurse; private house preferred. Address D. M. B., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

UP-COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES, at Milton, Ulster Co., half mile from landing of Powell. Call at once, or address A. A. BENSEL.

ARMY AND NAVY.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, *Late Public Printer.* WILLIAM H. WATSON, *Late Chief Clk Sub. Dep't.*

WENDELL & WATSON

PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT

OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, *Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.* Post-office Box No. 269 Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE. LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO., *Times* Building, No. 40 Park-row.

ARMY OFFICERS WILL BE LIBERALLY treated with, if they require assistance in closing their ordnance and quartermaster accounts. Certificates of non-indebtedness speedily procured through our Washington offices. Accounts collected and cashed. L. BROWN & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Park-place.

ALL DISCHARGED SOLDIERS CAN have their claims for pay, bounty, clothing and ration money speedily settled and cashed at the United States Army Agency and Banking Office of L. BROWN & CO., No. 3 Park-place.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI, KENNEDY, Commander, will sail as above on TUESDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

The MONTEREY will follow on Saturday, July 1.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,429	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,429	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogao.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,196	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:

ERIN ..... SATURDAY, July 1
VIRGINIA ..... SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA ..... SATURDAY, July 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent to United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—CUNARD steamship SIDON, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst.

Cabin passage, $80; gold, or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Afloat)	1,100-horse power

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE, stopping at BREST to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.

EUROPE ..... Capt. A. DUCHESNE ..... FRIDAY, May 26
LAFAYETTE ..... Capt. A. BOCANDE ..... FRIDAY, June 23

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY MORNING, 23d instant, at 9 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock. Baggage not required on the voyage may be put on board on Thursday.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The famous Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 24
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY ..... July 1
CITY OF DUBLIN ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 21

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin ..... $80 Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 85 Steerage to London 33
First Cabin to Paris ..... 105 Steerage to Paris 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The London and New-York Steamship Company's splendid British Iron Steamship ATLANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 17, to be followed by the Steamship CELLA.

For passage, at low rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

LOWER PASSAGE RATES TO CALIFORNIA.—JULY 1, 1865.

The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers, semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES:

JULY 1 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SLOCUM
(Connecting at Panama with "Constitution.")
JULY 17 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH
(Connecting at Panama with the Sacramento.)

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamships CHASE, Capt. ROGERS. ZODIAC, Capt. BULKLEY, will form a regular weekly line, sailing from Pier No. 11 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY of each week. The steamship ZODIAC, BULKLEY, Commander, will sail as above on THURSDAY, June 29.

For freight or passage, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.

Regular Weekly United States Mail Line.

The first-class steamships NEVADA, Capt. CARPENTER. AMERICA, Capt. CLIFT.

The NEVADA will positively sail SATURDAY, June 24, at 3 P. M., from foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to WAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON.

Bills of ladings will be signed on board, or at No. 17 Broadway. The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 1, 1865. Agents in Savannah, MESSRS. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.

For particulars inquire of CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CEPHALE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.

Regular Weekly United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.

The ALHAMBRA will leave pier No. 14, East River, on SATURDAY, June 24, at 3 o'clock precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, July 1.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship COMMANDER, Capt. TERRY.

Will be dispatched from pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, 29th June, at 3 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship LOUISA MOORE will sail from Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, June 24, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to the agents, H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, BARTON, Commander, will succeed the EAGLE and sail on July 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, June 24, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY follows on Saturday, July 1.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, Glasgow, and the Irish ports.

HIBERNIA ..... SATURDAY, July 1, at 7 P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.

Fares payable in currency. Cabins, $100, $80, and $70. Steerage, $30. FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 61 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. G. WILLMARTH, Room No. 8.

RAILROADS.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 8, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 A. M.; 1 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 8:45 A. M., and 1:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 8 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.

L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, June 5, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. Station for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western Trains at 7:30 A. M., 2, 4, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to 8 and 10:30 P. M. trains. The 6 P. M. train runs through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge via Troy without change of cars. Sunday train at 6 P. M.

M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HOPCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 28th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE, MILTON, NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING AND COZZENS' LANDING.—The splendid new steamboat MAGENTA, Capt. CRAWFORD, leaves for the above places on SUNDAY, June 25, from Hudson Jay-st., at 7 A. M., foot of 30th-st., N. R., at 7:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 1 P. M.; Milton at 1:30 P. M.; Newburgh at 2 P. M.; Cornwall at 2:15 P. M.; Cold Spring at 2:30 P. M., and Cozzens' at 2:45 P. M. Fare $1. Excursion tickets, $1 50.

DAILY, F

RECONSTRUCTION.

Continued from First Page.

various, among which are those under the constitution and laws of the United States. Included are his claims to redress of any wrong done him in any of the States of the Union, or in foreign nations, as well as the immunities and privileges of his citizenship, both of the State and of the United States. These are asserted or redressed through the agencies created by the United States, under the constitution and laws, as a nation. In the State where he resides, his rights are asserted and his wrongs redressed under the municipal laws of said his State. Protection by the government embraces in its broadest sense the free use of all the agencies created by the State and Federal Governments for the convenience, the welfare, the protection and the happiness of the citizen in all that pertains to him. For this protection the citizen is bound to obey the laws, contribute to support the government, assert its rights when in danger, and fight its enemies.

According to the constitution of our government in its broadest sense, the citizen's right can only be protected by the exercise of the agencies created by the Federal and State Governments for that purpose. Deprive a citizen of his rights to the agencies created by the State Government for his benefit, and he is only half protected; perhaps all his power to assert his rights and redress his wrongs may be lost.

By the term agencies in this connection, I embrace all the officers known to the laws of the Federal and State Governments, as agents and servants of the people, to perform the public duties assigned them by the laws. The assistance or service of one of these agencies is one of the natural rights of the citizen; and according to our theory of government, sovereignty resides in the people, and by the exercise of that sovereignty, they create the offices and appoint the persons to fill them, directly or indirectly.

The people of a State may be divided into two classes—during a rebellion, the one class loyal, the other disloyal. The loyal are the true and faithful to the government; the disloyal are the unfaithful, and those in opposition to the government. The loyal are entitled to the protection of the government; the disloyal are not entitled to the protection, but are subjects of the punishment denounced by the laws against those who disobey. The loyal have natural duties and natural rights. The disloyal have forfeited their rights by their acts; any favor extended to them is by the grace of a beneficent government.

Now, as before stated, Gov. LETCHER was inaugurated the first day of January, 1860; in May, 1861, with all the officers known to the Constitution and laws of the State who could succeed him, and nearly all the officers of the State, civil and military, became disloyal, and engaged in a rebellious war against the loyal people of the State and of the United States.

By the third section of the sixth Article of the constitution of the United States, is it provided that "all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution." These officers were elected and qualified under the Constitution of the United States and the constitution and laws of Virginia, recognizing the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land. It is a legitimate conclusion that when these officers, thus elected and qualified, quit their allegiance, and sought to use the power thus acquired to subject the loyal people, with their property in the State, to allegiance to, and the uses of, a foreign government, their offices became vacant. In our Declaration of Independence it is stated, in relation to GEORGE the Third: "He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us." JOHN LETCHER declared the loyal people of the State out of his protection, and waged war against them.

Here was a convulsion in the body politic of the State, which had swept away all the agencies of the State to which the people had a right to look for protection; in other words, the car of State had stopped, as far as they were concerned, and all measures of protection and redress were stayed, for want of agents to run it. Thus situated, they proceeded, in the mode common in a republican government in organizing a State, by a convention representing the loyal people of the State, to appoint the necessary agencies for carrying on the government under the existing constitution and laws of the State for the protection of the people. This was essential to enable the people to discharge their duties to the government, both by contributing of their money and soldiers to its support.

The erection of the State of West Virginia within the bounds of the old State was an act growing out of the domestic violence inaugurated in that State. It passed through the forms of legislation prescribed in the Constitution of the United States for the formation of a new State, and is now one of the States of this Union, and is upon the same footing with Kentucky, which was once embraced within our limits.

At the commencement of the war neither the government nor the people of the United States contemplated any interference with the institution of slavery; but in the progress of events the sentiments of the people underwent a change, and the President, acting in conformity with their wishes, notified the people of the Southern States that unless they returned to their allegiance within one hundred days, he would issue a proclamation emancipating their slaves. You know the result. The proclamation was issued. Negro troops were put into the field by the Federal Government. By bravery in battle they vindicated their manhood, and dissipated the prejudices against them on both sides. This was fully manifested by acts of representative bodies at Washington and Richmond. These acts settle the status of the African race in the United States for all time. The whole nation was represented by two bodies—one representing freedom, the other the idea that slavery was a divine institution; each contending for national existence; each, in the darkest hour of its peril, called upon the slave to bear his arm and expose his breast to the shafts of death; each offered freedom as the greatest inducement to heroic action. Thus slavery is disposed of by the logical events of war.

The conduct of the American slave within the Confederate lines during the period through which we have just passed is one of the remarkable features of history. Not an instance of insurrection against their masters occurred during the strife, though fully informed of the proclamation of freedom, and ardently desiring it, they were subordinate and obedient to their masters. Their faith was in God. Like Israel at the Red Sea, they stood still and saw the salvation of the Lord.

After the issuing of the emancipation proclamation by the President of the United States, the army under his command was charged to see that it was obeyed. It was the duty of the officers of the restored government of Virginia, under its constitution and laws, to enforce the slave laws of the State. This brought them in conflict with the United States authorities. It was acknowledged by all that if the government of the United States succeeded in suppressing the rebellion, the institution of slavery was destroyed. The validity of the restored government and its success depended upon the success of the United States.

As the acts of the rebellion and the division of the State rendered necessary a revision of the constitution of the State, it was deemed right that slavery be abolished by constitutional provision.

The Legislature which assembled at Alexandria, on the first Monday of December, 1863, called a convention, which assembled there on the 13th day of February, 1864, to revise the State constitution. That convention made some alterations in the organic laws of the State. The constitution, as thus amended, abolished slavery and involuntary servitude in the State forever, except for crime. It prohibits the Legislature from passing any act contravening this provision.

In consideration of the division of the State, the number of the judges of the Supreme Court is reduced to three. The judiciary of the State remains unchanged, except in the appointment of the judges; they are now nominated by the Executive and confirmed by the Legislature. The time of residence for voters is reduced to one year; persons who held seats in the Confederate Congress, or under the Confederate Government, members of the rebel Legislature, and persons holding office, civil or military, under what is known as the rebel government of Virginia, except county officers, are disfranchised. Also, persons offering to vote are required first to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land; also, to uphold and support the restored government of Virginia, established by the convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861, and that the person offering to vote has not willingly aided the rebellion since the first of January, 1861.

The Legislature has authority to restore persons disfranchized by these provisions, from time to time, as it may deem best. At the last session it removed the disability from all officers who were called out by the rebel State authority in 1861, and who had not gone into the rebel army after they were disbanded.

Thus, State Sovereignty—the status of the African race—the armed resistance to the Government of the United States—are disposed of, and we have arrived at the important point of the restoration of our State to all its former relations in the Union. This is a delicate task, and one that demands great wisdom and prudence. Old political issues have passed away; animosities, created by the stern conflicts of war, will pass with the subsidence of angry feeling, and reason and calm reflection follow the feverish excitement through which we have passed. Beyond the demands of public justice, any action tending to produce irritation, or create new causes of difference, would be not only inconsistent with humanity, but with a sound and enlightened policy. The most important question which demands our immediate consideration is that of the restoration of political rights to those who have heretofore enjoyed them. Since the restoration of the seat of government to this city, I have conversed with intelligent gentlemen, of every shade of political opinion, and from every portion of the Commonwealth. Our intercourse has been of the most frank and unreserved character, and I have been most favorably impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of their good intentions; and I am convinced that, if the test of loyalty prescribed by our constitution is enforced in the election and qualification of officers, it would render organization impracticable in most of the counties of the State. It is folly to suppose that a State can be governed under a republican form of government wherein a large portion of the State, nineteen-twentieths of the people are disfranchised and cannot hold office. But, fortunately, by the terms of the constitution, the General Assembly has control of this subject. The restricting clauses of the constitution were devised in time of war. But we have passed through this great and terrific conflict, waged on both sides with a skill and pertinacity seldom equaled. When the passions of men ran riot, and blood was spilled like water; when, on this side of the line, all between the ages of seventeen and fifty were made soldiers, and for want of faith in a depreciated currency, supplies to these soldiers failed, it is not wonderful that men responded to appeals for voluntary aid in the shape of food and clothing to those of their own family and household. Indeed, it would be wonderful if they had not. But now, that the conflict is passed, they accept the facts developed by the logic of the past four years, declare that they have taken the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States without mental reservation, and intend to be, and remain, loyal to the government of their fathers. It would not be in accordance with the spirit of that noble Anglo-Saxon race from which we boast our common origin, to strike a fallen brother, or impose upon him humiliating terms after a fair surrender. Therefore, if it were even practicable to organize the counties under the disqualifying clauses of the constitution, I should still earnestly recommend their repeal. We must not lose sight of the great fact, that whilst a man is a social and religious being, he is, at the same time, a fighting animal; hence, whilst we commend and encourage the milder and better propensities of his nature, we must not deal too harshly with the other, lest we defeat the objects of wise legislation, and degrade where we would elevate and ennoble.

All admit that a person disloyal to the government which gives him protection should not be allowed to vote or hold office under that government; hence the suggestion of an oath of loyalty. I would recommend the amnesty oath prescribed by the President of the United States, or one of a similar character, as that to be substituted for the one required by the constitution as it now stands.

It is of the utmost importance that the county officers shall be elected without delay; the public welfare demands, and the people desire, that law and order shall be restored as speedily as possible, that they may conform to the new state of affairs and address themselves to the grateful task of repairing their broken fortunes, restoring the waste places, and developing the great resources of our Commonwealth. This is to be accomplished under a new system of labor created by the war. We have been taught by hard experience that our old system contained a fatal element of weakness; the new system contains the element of strength which proved so potential in the late conflict. The result will be a homogeneous nation inseparably bound together by commercial, social and political ties, all venerating the name of WASHINGTON, and maintaining the flag that is known and respected in every land and on every sea. To insure this consummation, let our ardent and earnest prayer be, "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us." If we cannot forgive, how can we hope to be forgiven? No man ever entered the kingdom of Heaven with animosities in his breast; no nation can ever attain greatness without faith amongst its people. When, after Israel returned from Babylon, they so speedily rebuilt Jerusalem, it was because the people "had a mind to the work."

The subject of negro suffrage is exciting great interest at present all over the country; but as neither you or I have control over that subject, it will, of course, not be a subject of your deliberations. I would recommend the passage of an act to legalize the marriage of persons of color, and for my views on this subject I refer you to my last message.

We shall need an appropriation for the support of the Lunatic Asylum and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

The tax assessed by the last Legislature was ten cents on the hundred dollars worth of taxable property. I do not think that will be sufficient to defray the current expenses of the government, and I would therefore recommend that it be increased to fifteen cents. In the present destitute condition of the State, I do not think the people are able to pay the taxes necessary to meet any portion of the interest due on the public debt.

I beg leave to renew the suggestions of my last message in regard to the necessity and propriety of increasing the legal rate of interest. I would advise seven and three-tenths per cent as the best rate of legal interest on contracts hereafter made.

I would also advise that you fix a day for holding elections for members of the General Assembly, in counties in which elections have not been held, and for members of Congress.

A doubt has arisen, whether, under the constitution, the Circuit and Supreme Courts can be organized without additional legislation. You will take this subject into consideration.

I hope that harmony will pervade your counsels and that the blessing of a merciful God may accompany your work and rest upon our State and country.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

Voting for Congressman—Meeting Concerning Employment of Negroes—Trouble among Colored Troops.

Richmond papers of the 20th contain the following:

At the late election the following was the vote in Accomac and Northhampton counties:

FOR CONGRESS.

William H. B. Custis.		George C. Tyler.	
Accomack Co.....	923	Accomac Co.....	86
Northampton Co.....	299	Northampton Co.....	6
	1,222		91

For the House of Delegates of Virginia, THOS. H. KILLAM and Dr. JOHN M. FIELDS were elected: both conservative.

WILLIAM H. B. CUSTIS was a Union member of the Virginia Convention, is a conservative man, and opposed to confiscation. TYLER is the present United States Collector of the district.

The citizens of Dinwiddie had, at a meeting, adopted resolutions prohibiting negroes from coming upon their plantations except upon business; fixing their wages at five dollars per month, refusing to hire any unless recommended by previous employers; and, while recognizing FRANCIS H. PEIRPOINT as Governor, and appreciating his generous sentiments, they deprecate the Constitution of the State of Virginia, as now in force, and ask that the same course be adopted for Virginia that has been for North Carolina.

The *Commercial Bulletin* says. "The Second United States Cavalry mutined on board a steamer lying at the wharf in Portsmouth, last Tuesday evening. They took possession of the vessel, refused to allow it to leave, and next morning went ashore armed, and ran riot through the town. White troops were summoned from various quarters, Gen. GRAHAM took command of them, and soon overpowered the blacks, and drove them aboard ship where preparations had been made for them. They were then disarmed and sent down the bay.

THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

A Letter from Him to Gov. Hahn of Louisiana.

From the Washington Chronicle.

The following correspondence needs no comments. Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, the able representative in Congress from the Fourth (Pennsylvania) District, known for his earnest advocacy of colored suffrage, writes to Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, Senator elect from Louisiana, calling forth a letter from the lamented President LINCOLN, which bears directly on that important subject, and will be found to be of valuable interest:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 20, 1865.

Hon. Michael Hahn:

DEAR SIR: Our late President did me the honor to show me a "private" note of congratulation which he addressed to you on your election to the office of Governor of Louisiana, in which he urged you to use your influence in promoting the extension of the right of suffrage to American citizens of African descent. He subsequently made it quite public by showing it to others in my presence, and intimated to me that he had authorized its publication. As he has been withdrawn from our midst, and many good people are anxious to know what opinions he held on the subject, may I not with propriety request a copy of that letter for publication? Hoping that you will, under the circumstances, feel free to furnish a copy for this purpose, I remain, very truly, yours.

WM. D. KELLEY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 21, 1865.

Hon. W. D. Kelley:

DEAR JUDGE: In compliance with your wishes, as expressed in your note of yesterday, I inclose you a copy of the only letter I ever received from President LINCOLN, bearing directly on the subject of negro suffrage. The letter, although marked "private," was no doubt intended to be seen by other Union men in Louisiana beside myself, and was consequently shown to many members of our Constitutional Convention and leading free-State men.

Some months ago, pressed by many good citizens of Louisville to give publicity to Mr. LINCOLN'S opinion on this important question, I incidentally mentioned the request in a letter to Mr. LINCOLN, with the view of knowing whether the publication would be agreeable him. On this subject I received no answer. However, in a communication on colored suffrage, written some months ago by Senator GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri, and extensively published, direct reference is made to this letter, and an accurate quotation is made therefrom as furnished by Mr. LINCOLN. The copy which Mr. LINCOLN preserved was also read by him to a number of other gentlemen. In writing to a citizen of Louisiana recently, you used these words: "*that letter belongs to history.*" Under all the circumstances, I can see no impropriety in furnishing you with a copy.

The letter, written in the mild and graceful tone which imparted so much weight to Mr. LINCOLN'S simple suggestions, no doubt had great effect on the action of the Louisiana Convention in all matters appertaining to the colored man. The Convention, besides decreeing instantaneous, uncompensated emancipation, constitutionally provided for the education of all children, without distinction of color; for the enrollment of all men, white and black, in the militia; and invested the Legislature with power to extend to the colored man the highest privilege of citizenship.

Your friend, MICHAEL HAHN.

MR. LINCOLN'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 13, 1864.

Hon. Michael Hahn:

MY DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on having fixed your name in history as the first free-State Governor of Louisiana. Now you are about to have a convention, which, among other things, will probably define the elective franchise. I barely suggest, for your private consideration, whether some of the colored people may not be let in, as, for instance, the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom. But this is only a suggestion, not to the public, but to you alone.

Truly yours, A. LINCOLN.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Mails by the Asia—Further Comments on American Affairs—Russell Accused of Servility to the North—The Rothschild Marriage—Miscellaneous.

The *Asia's* mails reached this city at a late hour last night. In addition to the summary of news already published, we give the following interesting extracts:

AMERICAN TOPICS.

NEUTRAL DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS.

From the London Times, June 8.

Thus ends our first real experience for many years past of neutral duties and obligations. We are now better able to understand the causes which drive nations, without a *casus belli* of their own, into alliance with one combatant and hostility to the other. A less enviable situation than that of a conscientious neutral can hardly be conceived. It is easy for writers on international law to say that he is neither judge nor party, that he has only to abstain entirely from participation in the war, and to maintain a perfectly impartial line of conduct toward both the belligerents. The difficulty is to apply these admirable maxims, and, having done so, to make the two belligerents appreciate it. It is obvious how much this difficulty must be aggravated where the war, though originating in a domestic rebellion, assumes the full proportions of a national contest. The party struggling for independence will eagerly grasp at every act and word of the neutral that can be tortured into an expression of sympathy or an earnest of recognition. The government engaged in putting down the movement, with a contrary motive, will fasten the same interpretation on the very profession of neutrality. The "concession" of belligerent rights to the Southern Confederacy, it was said on both sides, was a *quasi* recognition of sovereignty. The truth is that, so far from being a *quasi* recognition of sovereignty, it was rather a recognition of the fact that the sovereignty of the South was not a *fait accompli*. So long as the Confederate States were fighting for their independence, they could not be held to have achieved it, and the proper time for recognition could not have arrived till belligerency was at an end. It is now virtually at an end on the east, if not on the west of the Mississippi. Whether Gen. KIRBY SMITH has capitulated or not, there is every reason to believe that the curtain has fallen on the last great scene in the drama of the American revolution. We have seen many strange things within the last four years, but that the fortunes of the Southern cause should survive the loss of LEE'S and JOHNSTON'S army and the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS is almost beyond human credibility. Henceforth we have again but one Federal Republic to deal with on the North American continent, and delicate as our negotiations with the United States may sometimes be, we are never likely to forget the anxieties of that period when the Union was divided into two belligerent Powers.

REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS A FAILURE.

From the London Post, June 9.

Meantime it may not be out of place to remark that when the collapse of the Southern Confederacy is explained, many of the observations that are being made on the subject will probably have to be considerably modified. But there is one assumption which it is presently clear the event does not justify. The verdict taken to be in favor of Republican institutions must, we apprehend, be set aside as contrary to evidence. This hastily improvised argument is transparently a fallacy. It is contradicted on every side, and from beginning to end, by facts which are altogether indisputable. *The Republican principle, as established in the United States, was supported by the South rather than by the North.* State rights formed the foundation of the American Republic; slavery was a legal institution; and the liberty to secede from the Union was the corollary of State sovereignty. As for the war, it proved as it proceeded, both to the North and the South, as well as to the on-looking world, that military operations on a great scale required a centralised despotic administration. It may be that this necessity was more readily admitted in the Northern than in the Southern States, or rather that the coercion which was possible in the one could not be brought to bear in the other. But that would simply go to show, what there can be very little doubt was the case, that the old republican spirit, the high and haughty sense of independence to which we yielded, *was stronger in the South than in the North.* If the republicanism of Virginia bore some resemblance to the republicanism of ancient Venice—if it was feudal and oligarchical—the Virginians, more than any of their neighbors, preserved and respected the traditions of WASHINGTON, and for them the so-called triumph of Republican principles is confessedly a terrible defeat and a cruel humiliation. They have literally lost all save their honor. So that, in truth, while the North is rejoicing over a restored Union, the South represents the conquered republic, and the broad fact stands out beyond controversy that, in their hour of trial, the form of government and the institutions which were held up as models of perfection, have failed, fallen to pieces, and become a wreck. * * *

Foreign Powers will, of course, recognize any government the Americans establish. But they must not be told that the Republic, which has been massacred in Virginia, and mutilated at Washington, exists as a model for all nations. *That, which was always unreasonable, would now be intolerable.* For the rest we must wait with as much patience as may be. It is impossible, however, to dissemble that an exhibition of vengeance would produce more than a passing shudder on the mind of Europe. The execution of Mr. Davis could not be justified before the world, and the arraignment of Gen. LEE would, we do not hesitate to say, call forth a burst of indignation. It would be argued that a government capable of such acts was either rotten at the core, and weak, notwithstanding its apparent strength, or that it was unscrupulous and immoral; and its policy would be construed, it may be without sufficient reason, in a sense wholly unfavorable to those friendly relations which depend for their maintenance on a mutual good understanding.

EARL RUSSELL ACCUSED OF SERVILITY TO THE NORTH.

From the London Standard, June 8.

We venture to say that a document so *utterly disgraceful to England as Lord Russell's circular* to the various departments concerned with the supervision of our home and colonial ports never emanated from the British Foreign Office. It breathes the *most abject servility toward the strong, the most unpardonable treachery toward the weak*, that ever characterized a State paper issued by a first-class Power. * * * There is not the shadow of an excuse for this compliance with the menaces of the Federal Government; and if Lord RUSSELL'S conduct is, as we hope it will be, promptly challenged in Parliament, its defence will be simply impossible. He may think that the defence of Texas is hopeless; as before the battles on the Chickahominy every one believed that the cause of the Union was lost; but he has no right to act on that opinion till the question has been decided in the field. Still less right has he to subscribe her Majesty's name to a notorious and deliberate falsehood. It is not true that 'peace has been restored within the whole territory of which the United States were . . . in undisputed possession.' Nearly the whole of Arkansas, three-fourths of Louisiana, and the whole of Texas—forming altogether more than one-third of the territory claimed by the Confederate States—are still independent; and in recognizing that peace has been restored therein Her Majesty's Government recognizes that which they and every one of them know to be utterly false. Great indignation was expressed in this country when Mr. SEWARD tried to palm upon us a forged dispatch; in what temper are we to receive this deliberate proclamation by our own Foreign Office of flagrant and notorious untruth?

A REASONABLE AND FRIENDLY VIEW.

From the London Star, June 8.

If KIRBY SMITH is a belligerent in the international sense of the term, so are the *Bhootan Chiefs, so are the New Zealand rebels, so are the Arab tribes who periodically disturb the repose of Algeria.* We have recently seen most extravagant estimates of the strength of SMITH'S army and of the resources of Texas, intended to comfort the Confederate partisans with the hope that in that obscure corner of the South the cause of slavery may yet be triumphant. We rejoice that the government have not been imposed upon by these shallow devices. When men begin to talk of the existence in a small State of an army larger than the able-bodied population, and requiring for its support more money than the whole realizable property of the country could produce, the more sober calculation which treats the army as a myth and the continuance of the war as a delusion, will find increasing favor with all rational politicians.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.

A MAGNIFICENT WEDDING.

On Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., Miss EVELINA DE ROTHSCHILD, the second daughter of Baron LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, was married, with princely state and ceremony, to her cousin FERDINAND, in the Baron's new mansion at Hyde Park Corner. The London *Times* gives the following account of the ceremony:

The marriage was celebrated in the ballroom soon after 6 o'clock, and at its conclusion all the wedding guests were entertained at a most superb banquet. The mansion, which in the splendor and richness of its internal arrangements has few equals in England, was specially decorated for the occasion. Great banks of flowers and rare plants were grouped in masses between the marble columns of the grand staircase, and all the niches and balustrades were filled with flowers till the air was heavy with their perfume. The gallery in which the banquet was served presented a really splendid aspect. The walls between the mirrors were draped with white lace, and over these light-traceried hangings were wreaths of roses, making the colors of the bridesmaids—pink and white. Groups of orange blossoms, lilies, and other emblematic flowers suited to the occasion, were interspersed, while along the length of the saloon were ranged the tables. In this age of progress tables turn instead of groaning, otherwise they might certainly have been expected to remonstrate yesterday at the weight of the ornaments with which they seemed overborne. The masterpieces of Sevres, Dresden and Worcester were skillfully combined with racing cups, great tankards, épergnes and costly centrepieces, both of gold and silver. Those bidden to the wedding included the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Apponyi, the French Ambassador, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of St. Albans and Lady Diana Beauclerk, the Duchess of Manchester, the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Marquis of Huntly, the Marchioness of Downshire and Lady Alice Hill, the Marquis Conyngham, the Marchioness of Allesbury, the Earl and Countess of Essex, the Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Dudley, the Countess of Gifford the Countess Spencer, the Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor, Lord and Lady Cecilia Bingham, Viscount and Viscountess Walden, Viscount Falkland, Lord Henry Lennox, Lord Houghton, Lord and Lady Southampton, Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, Lord John Hay, Lord William Hay, Lady Rachel Butler, the Speaker, and Lady Charlotte Denison, Sir Alexander Cockburn, Sir Robert and Lady Emily Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Disraeli, Mr. Lowe, Mr. C. P. Villiers, &c. Shortly after 6 o'clock, the guests having assembled in the ball-room, Dr. Adler, the chief rabbi, assisted by Dr. Kalisch and Mr. Green, prepared to perform the ceremony according to the ancient rites of the Jewish religion. A velvet canopy, supported at the four corners by the bridegroom's *garçons d'honneur*, was carried to the upper end of the ball-room. The bridegroom, Baron Ferdinand, was then led in by his nearest male relatives, and placed under the canopy. The bride, who till then had remained in her own apartment, now descended to the ball-room, attended by fourteen bridesmaids, attired in pink and white. The young ladies, who thus shone in fair array behind the centre figure, were Lady Diana Beauclerk, Lady Alice Hill, Miss Edith Montgomery, Miss Sybil Montgomery, Miss Ethel Lennox, Miss Constance De Rothschild, Miss Annie De Rothschild, Miss Hannah De Rothschild, Miss Alice De Rothschild, Miss Emma De Rothschild, and the Misses Margaret, Adelaide, Georgiana and Bettina De Rothschild. At the door of the ball-room the bride, who wore a dress of white lace, was met by her mother, who, assisted by her bridesmaids, completely enveloped her whole figure in a rich veil, which reached to the ground. She was then led into the ball-room with the same ceremony as the bridegroom, and placed with him under the canopy. All the gentlemen of the Hebrew faith having put on their hats, and the Chief Rabbi having pronounced a brief exhortation to the betrothed, the service was commenced in Hebrew. The first portion having been concluded, the bride and bridegroom drank of a cup of wine and water, and Baron Ferdinand, taking the ring, placed it on the bride's finger, repeating slowing and distinctly in Hebrew, 'Behold, thou art betrothed unto me with this ring, according to the rites of Moses and Israel.' The marriage contract was then read, and prayers resumed. At the conclusion of these the new-married couple again drank a glass of wine between them, and, the glass being placed on the ground empty, the bridegroom crushed it with his foot, all his relatives and friends wishing aloud at the same moment that the marriage might be happy, and the bride and bridegroom as irrevocably joined as the pieces of glass were forever sundered.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the guests adjourned to the banqueting-room, where the sumptuous entertainment we have already spoken of was held. The health of the "Bride and Bridegroom" was proposed by Mr. Disraeli; the "Foreign Guests," by the Duke of Somerset, and that of the "Bridesmaids," by the Lord Chief-Justice of England. In the course of his speech, the learned Chief-Justice said: "Why, of all men in the world, I, an old, staid, grave Chief-Justice of many years standing, should be solicited to do this, I confess I am unable to say, although in one respect there may be some justice in the selection, for, having attended at many wedding ceremonies, I have always found that the interest centres rather in the bridesmaids than in the bride. The bride is lost to all—she is exclusively the property of another. As we are now between Epsom and Ascot, I may be permitted to borrow a word from the turf, and say she is no longer in the betting; she has been made 'safe.' [Laughter.] And so far as she is concerned, we have come to the last chapter of the third volume—[laughter]—in which she has realized the happiness in which we all rejoice. In her union with the object of her affections she must be content; for that inestimable blessing she must be willing to sacrifice some of the interest we have hitherto felt in her. But, on the other hand, the bridesmaids are still open to those aspirations and hopes in which perhaps some gentlemen here may possibly indulge. ['Hear, hear,' and laughter.] With them the romance of life has not been converted into a reality. The blossom is still on the bough, the sprig is still on the stem, and we may watch with interest the time when the bloom may be woven into the marriage chaplet which shall crown some future maiden on an occasion as gay and festive as this. This reminds me that the weddings of the Rothschilds are specially auspicious for bridesmaids. At the last wedding of a member of this family, it was attended, like this, by many beautiful bridesmaids, and they all shortly afterward became brides. May the omen be propitious!" Mr. Bernal Osborne, M. P., in returning thanks for the bridesmaids, rallied two or three bachelor lords present for not springing to their feet to do honor to such a toast. In concluding, he proposed as a sentiment, "The Ladies: the only enduring tribunal; who rule without law, decide without appeal, and are never in the wrong."

Later in the evening, the Baroness gave a ball, which was attended by the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess d'Aumale, and by all the leading members of the aristocracy and fashion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAPOLEON TO HIS ARMY IN AFRICA.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has issued the following proclamation to the French army in Africa, thanking them for their labors and the fatigues they have undergone:

Soldiers of the Army of Africa—I wish, before returning to France, to thank you for your labors and fatigues. In visiting all these spots, now so peaceful, but which for the last thirty-five years have witnessed heroic struggles, I have experienced feelings of lively emotion upon this soil, conquered by your predecessors and yourselves, upon which were formed those illustrious Generals and intrepid soldiers who have borne our glorious eagles into all parts of the world. Africa has been a great school for the education of the soldier. He has there acquired those manly virtues which are the glory of arms and the most solid support of an empire—learning to face danger, to suffer privations, to place honor and duty above all material enjoyments. He has felt a soul expand to every noble sentiment. Therefore it is that, in your ranks, anger has never outlived the conflict. Among you there has been no hatred to the conquered foe—no desire to enrich yourselves with their spoils. You are the first to extend to the erring Arabs a friendly hand, and to wish that they should be treated with justice and generosity, as forming, thenceforth, part of the great French family.

Honor, therefore, to those who have shed their blood upon this soil, the possession of which has been disputed for centuries by so many different races.

Soldiers of Staouell, Mouzaia, Constantine, Mascara, Isly, and Zaatcha—and you also who have been fighting in the arid plains of the desert, or upon the almost inaccessible peaks of the Kabilya—you have deserved well of your country, and you have, through me, the thanks of France.

NAPOLEON.

Done at Constantine, the 6th June, 1865.

THE EMPEROR AND PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance* proclaims himself better able than any other member of the Paris press to give special details of the relations between the Emperor and the Prince NAPOLEON, and states that the Prince, before setting out for Ajaccio, communicated the subject of his speech and some of its details to the Emperor. He believed himself, therefore, to be speaking the sentiments of his cousin, and he is indignant that ideas thus explained to the Emperor should have met no contradiction before they were delivered to the public. Having written his speech at length, he sent it to Algeria for the Emperor's approval. The latter wrote back forbidding the delivery of the speech as it stood. The prohibition, however, reached the Prince too late; the speech had already been made. This circumstance, which is not generally known to the public, will explain the tone of the official letter. The Emperor evidently supposed that the Prince had received his prohibition and had taken no notice of it; while, in fact, the prohibition did not arrive until after the speech had been delivered.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AS KING OF HUNGARY.

In an article on the approaching coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary, and the consequent assembling of the Hungarian Diet, the London *Telegraph* of the 8th says:

If those delegates content themselves with reiterating the assertion of their predecessors, that no peace is possible between Hungary and Austria unless the former is excepted from the jurisdiction of the central government, the professions we hear now are only words. We are, however, inclined to hope that the Hungarians are growing weary of saying *Non possumus* to every proposal of compromise. The Emperor has met them half way by consenting to accept the Crown of Hungary as distinct from that of Austria; and they should in turn admit the principle of a supreme assembly summoned to regulate the common affairs of the empire. If this were once conceded, the utmost local independence would doubtless be allowed to the grandest of the Austrian provinces.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Return of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment (Veterans) arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, from Richmond, on the steamer *John Brooks*. They landed at the foot of Bridge-street and marched to Joralemon-street, rear of the City Hall, where they were dismissed until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when they are to proceed to Hart's Island for the purpose of being paid off. The regiment was organized in the Summer of 1862, and was designated as the Second Senatorial Regiment. The men were sworn in on the 9th of September of that year, and encamped in the City Park, near the Navy-yard, from which place they embarked for the war under command of Col. ANTHONY CONE. They numbered 1,100 men, and 150 recruits were added since. With desertions, casualties and sickness their numbers have been reduced to 340 men. These have returned, and present a first-rate physical appearance. The officers are as follows: Brevet Brig.-Gen. ROBERTS commanding; Lieut.-Colonel, Thos. Mulcahy; Major, Theodore Miller; Acting Quartermaster, Franklin H. Knower; Acting Adjutant, James S. Paine, Jr.; Surgeon, A. Burt; Assistant Surgeon, —— Brady; Chaplain, B. C. Dutcher. Co. A—Captain, George Locke; First Lieutenant, David F. Beale. Co. B—Captain, J. W. Packard; First Lieutenant, Richard W. l'Hommedieu. Co. C—(Lieut. l'Hommedieu, commanding). Co. D—First Lieutenant, Walter Jamieson, commanding. Co. E—Captain, Wm. L. McCormick; First Lieutenant, James A. Bills. Co. F—First Lieutenant, Wm. Pelldresn, commanding. Co. G—Captain, Henry N. Marsh; First Lieutenant, James S. Wilson. Co. H—Captain, George W. McCombs. Co. I—Capt. Benj. Phillips; First Lieut. George P. Phelps. Co. K—Capt. D. P. Barnard; First Lieut. Wm. McCloskey; Sergeant-Major, Jas. Quinn; Quartermaster's Sergeant, John H. Tate; Commissary Sergeant, Richard Mantz; Hospital Steward, Graham; Drum-Major, Romeo Frignanz; Fife-Major, James Walters.

The regiment has participated in the battle of Williamsburgh, (No. 2,) Baltimore Cross-roads, Charles City Court-house, Pallanack, Bermuda Hundred, Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, (on the 1st and 2d, 3d and 3d of June, 1864,) Petersburgh, (15th of June,) the Mine, Fort Harrison, Seven Pines, and was the third regiment to enter Richmond after its evacuation, on the 3d of April, 1865.

The regiment left Richmond on Tuesday, the 20th inst., touching at Norfolk and Portsmouth, and arrived in Brooklyn at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

During the homeward passage, when off Cape May, a soldier named BARNARD WILEY fell overboard while sleeping on the deck. The boat was lowered, and, although the night was as dark as could be, he was discovered and rescued within fifteen minutes from the time the alarm was given. WILEY, however, sustained a fracture of one arm.

The members of the regiment mostly belong to Brooklyn, and feeling themselves at home, visited their friends and relatives after dismissal.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A German named CHARLES SCHNAFFER, residing with the family of Mr. PETER DIEBLE, No. 416 Canal-street, New-York, was drowned on Sunday last, while bathing, off Coney Island Point. He left his clothing in one of the bathing houses, and as no one called for them, they were given in charge of Justice VOORHIES, of Gravesend. Mr. DIEBLE called upon the Justice on Wednesday, and fully identified the clothing. The body has not, however, been recovered. ■ Deceased was about 22 years of age, and had but recently arrived in this country.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Brooklyn City authorities have made arrangements to celebrate the coming national anniversary in grand style. The militia are to parade, and the returned veterans will have a reception. In the evening there will be displays of fireworks on Fort Greene and the Union Base Ball Grounds. The firemen will not turn out in a body, believing that they will be of more service in holding themselves in readiness for emergencies.

RECEPTION OF A NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—Protection Engine Company No. 5, of Jersey City, returned home yesterday afternoon, from Boston, with their new steam fire engine, which was built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, at Manchester, N. H. They were received at the ferry by Liberty Engine Company No. 1, Americus Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, Passaic Hose Company No. 4, and Jackson Engine Company No. 6. A procession was formed, and preceded by a platoon of twenty-two policemen, under command of Aid DOYLE, and accompanied by three bands of music, they paraded through the principal streets of the city, after which a trial of the engine was had, resulting satisfactorily to all concerned. It is a third-class single engine; steam cylinders, 7¾ inches in diameter, and 9½ inch stroke; pump 4½ inches in diameter, and 9½ inch stroke. The boiler is cased with Princes metal, with German silver moldings. The steam cylinder is cased with German silver, with Princes metal moldings. The air chamber and signal two hand lanterns are silver-plated, and the four coach lanterns are of Princes metal. The engine, which cost $4,500, is very pretty, and is built in the most substantial manner.

THE PROPOSED CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH IN BERGEN.—The citizens of the town of Bergen are making extensive arrangements for the celebration of the coming Fourth in gr

The New-York Times.

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THE LAST LINK IS BROKEN.

Galveston, the Last Rebel Port, has been Surrendered.

No More Necessity for Blockade Squadrons or Trade Prohibitions.

The Sea Coast Open from Eastport to Matamoras.

Official Report from Acting Rear-Admiral Thatcher.

The President's Proclamation Raising the Blockade.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 23.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:

WEST GULF SQUADRON,
U. S. FLAG SHIP "R. R. CUYLER,"
OFF GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 8, 1865.

SIR: In my despatch, No. 136, dated at Mobile, I informed the department that the rebel commissioners at Galvestion had desired transportation to New Orleans, to meet Gen. CANBY, with a view to arrange the terms of surrender, and that I had directed such transportation to be furnished. On the evening of the 28th of May I arrived at New-Orleans, where I remained until the morning of the 5th inst., and during that period had several official interviews with Col. ASHBEL SMITH, the commander of the defences of Galveston, who assured me that there would be no opposition on the part of the forces under his command, or the people, to the occupation of Galveston by the navy. On the morning of the 5th I left New-Orleans in the U. S. steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, and arrived off Galveston yesterday, at 2 P. M. Capt. SANDS then informed me that on the 2d inst. Major-Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH and Major-Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER came on board the United States steamer *Fort Jackson*, where they were met by Brig.-Gen. E. J. DAVIS, representing E. R. S. CANBY, and the terms of surrender heretofore agreed upon between the representatives of Gens. SMITH and CANBY were signed by Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH. After the signing of the articles of surrender, Capt. SANDS immediately took the necessary steps to buoy out the channel, and on the 15th inst. proceeded inside the bar in the *Cornelia*, followed by the *Preston*, and landed at Galveston, accompanied by Commander STEVENS, Commander DOWNS and Lieutenant-Commander WILSON, and had an interview with the Mayor, C. H. LEONARD, after which the flag of the United States was raised on the Custom-house, the citizens conducting themselves in the most orderly manner. The flag is now floating on all the forts in the harbor; but as we have not sufficient force from the fleet to garrison the latter, I have decided the light-draft gunboats *Cornelia*, *Preston* and *New-London* to remain inside the bar, where they will soon be joined by the *Fort Royal*. I have also given orders to Commander LEROY, of the *Ossippee*, to convoy with his vessel the troops which Gen. CANBY, it is hoped, will in a few days be ready to dispatch to occupy the different ports on the coast already surrendered to the United States. Gen. BROWN, of the U. S. Army, on the 1st inst., with a brigade, took possession of the garrison at Brownsville. The other ports on the coast of Texas which have been heretofore blockaded by our vessels, are now held by the naval forces. Thus blockade-running from Galveston and the coast of Texas is at an end. To-day I went on shore and had an interview with the civil and military authorities, by whom I was cordially received; and in conversation, these gentlemen expressed their anxiety for a speedy restoration of the old order of things, and reiterated their desire that a portion of our naval force should remain in the harbor for their protection. On the visit I was accompanied by Capt. SANDS and a part of my staff. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. THATCHER, Acting Rear-Admiral,
Commanding the Western Gulf Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Official Account by the Secretary of War.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 23—8:40 P. M.

Major-Gen. John A. Dix, New-York:

The Navy Department has just received official despatches from Admiral THATCHER, dated at Galveston, June 5, reporting that on the first of this month, Gen. BROWN, commanding the United States forces, occupied and garrisoned Brownsville. On the 2d of June, the rebel Gens. KIRBY SMITH and MAGRUDER met in the harbor of Galveston Gen. A. J. SMITH, representing Major-Gen. CANBY, and Gen. KIRBY SMITH then and there signed the terms of surrender previously agreed upon at New-Orleans. On the 5th of June full and formal possession of Galveston was delivered up to the United States forces, and the flag of the Union raised. On the 8th of June, Admiral THATCHER went ashore and was cordially received by the rebel naval and military authorities, who requested a part of the United States naval force to remain there for their protection. Galveston is before this time strongly garrisoned by United States land forces sent forward by Gen. CANBY. Gen. SHERIDAN is also probably there in position.

The President's proclamation, raising the blockade, will be immediately issued.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Proclamation of the President.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the proclamations of the President of the 15th and 27th of April, 1861, a blockade of certain ports of the United States was set on foot; but whereas, the reasons for that measure have ceased to exist; now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim the blockade aforesaid to be rescinded as to all the ports aforesaid, including that of Galveston and other ports west of the Mississippi River, which ports will be open to foreign commerce on the 1st of July next, on the terms and conditions set forth in my proclamation of the 22d of May last. It is to be understood, however, that the blockade thus rescinded was an international measure for the purpose of protecting the sovereign rights of the United States. Tee greater or less subversion of the civil authority in the region to which it applied, and the impracticability of at once restoring that in due efficiency, may for a season make it advisable to employ the army and navy of the United States toward carrying the laws into effect, wherever such employment may be necessary.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this [L. S.] twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

The Late Mrs. Wm. H. Seward—Arrival of the Remains at Auburn, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., Friday, June 23.

The remains of the late Mrs. WM. H. SEWARD left Washington on Thursday morning, at 7½ o'clock, in a special train provided by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, under charge of Assistant Superintendent DUCART, and arrived in this city at 6 o'clock this morning.

The remains were accompanied to this city by Secretary SEWARD, Gen. WM. H. SEWARD, and FANNIE SEWARD.

Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, Gen. MITCHELL, of Gen. HANCOCK's staff, and Maj. MORRIS, Surgeon United States Army, one of the Surgeons who attended Secretary SEWARD's family, came on as an escort to Secretary SEWARD.

The funeral of the deceased will take place at St. Peter's Church, in this city, to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Secretary SEWARD's health does not seem to have been injured by the journey. He bore the fatigue remarkably well.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 23.

PARDONS.

N. M. ELLIOTT was the only person pardoned by the President to-day. There were nine petitions filed, among them one from Gen. D. M. DU BOSE, of Georgia. The others are persons unknown to the public. The Cabinet being in session to-day, under the rule visitors were excluded from the Executive mansion, and consequently the numerous seekers for pardon failed to get an audience with the President. The exception in the President's amnesty proclamation of the class known as the twenty thousand dollar class, is proving to be one of the very best measures yet inaugurated for bringing the leading and wealthy men of the South—the chief promoters of the rebellion—to a full realization of the extent of their crime, and their utter paralysis under the pains and penalties which follow it, unless they receive unconditional pardon. Large numbers of petitions from this class are now being received, and they urge their prompt consideration, because of their inability to resume business, or do anything toward restoring the commercial prosperity of the South until they are relieved from the punishment thus held in terrorem. This application therefore serves a very useful purpose in strongly impressing upon the minds of this influential class of men the nature of their acts for the past four years, puts it in the strong light of a crime, for which they are pardoned, and puts upon record in the completest manner their own admission, or virtual ples of guilty, the moral effect of all of which must be great upon men who pride themselves so much upon their personal honor, the leniency and kindness of the government being among the most important things left to their contemplation.

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL DUPONT.

The Navy Department, this forenoon, received a telegram dated at Wilmington, Del., giving intelligence of the death of Rear-Admiral S. F. DUPONT, who died in Philadelphia at 4 o'clock this morning. The secretary of the Navy immediately issued the following order:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 23, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 60.—The department announces to the navy and to the Marine Corps, the death, this morning, at Philadelphia, of Rear-Admiral SAMUEL F. DUPONT, U. S. N., after an honorable career of nearly fifty years in the service of his country. This officer was distinguished for ability and acquirements in his profession, and filled with credit many important positions, both ashore and afloat. He was especially distinguished for his decisive and splendid victory achieved at Port Royal, S. C., on Nov. 7, 1861, for which he received the thanks of Congress. As a recognition of his distinguished services, and a mark of respect to his memory, it is hereby directed that at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, the flags will be hoisted half-mast, to-morrow, and continue so until sunset of the day of his burial, on which day, at noon, thirteen minute-guns will be fired, and at all other navy-yards the flags will be hoisted half-mast on and throughout the day, after the receipt of this order, and thirteen minute-guns fired at noon.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

AN OFFICER INJURED.

Brevet Col. T. W. OSBORN, of the First New-York Artillery, who had been appointed as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Alabama, met with a railroad accident, by which he had an arm broken, whilst en route to report to Gen. HOWARD for duty. Brig.-Gen. WAGER SWAINE, United States Army, late Colonel of the Forty-third Ohio Volunteers, has been assigned temporarily for Alabama in place of Col. OSBORN.

TROOPS GOING HOME.

The departure of troops to-day comprised the One Hundred and Sixth New-York Volunteers, 22 officers and 535 men; Tenth New-York Volunteer Artillery, 13 officers and 451 men; and the Fifteenth New-Jersey, 18 officers and 477 men.

TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS.

The trial of Miss HARRIS, indicted for the murder of BURROUGHS, a clerk in the Treasury Department, is set for Monday, July 2.

THE HURLBURT COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial in the case of Gen. HURLBURT will be one of the largest convened during the war, it being composed of seven Major-Generals from Gen. CANBY's department, and several from the North. The trial will probably take take place in New-Orleans. The charges against Gen. HURLBURT, are of a serious nature, and comprise, it is said, a large amount of peculation and fraud, running over a period of more than a year. The friends of Gen. HURLBURT assert that many of these charges are trumped up by disappointed contractors, speculators, &c.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

PROGRESS OF PARDON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 23.

In addition to those heretofore mentioned, the following persons have applied for and received the President's pardon, under his proclamation of the 29th of May last: R. H. Stuart, King George County, Va.; John R. Davis, Wilson County, Tenn.; Robert B. Kingsbury, Cameron County, Texas; Edward J. Chiswell, Montgomery County, Md. Also, the following-named persons, all residents of North Carolina: Richard S. Donnell, Beaufort County; Edward Conningland, Halifax County; R. H. Kingsbury, Oxford; T. D. Hogg and A. H. Dowell, Raleigh; W. S. Pettigrew, Washington County; Moses A. Smith, Rowan; M. H. Willard, Orange County; Churchwell Harris, Johnston County; John Manning, Jr., Chatham County; Wm. H. Oliver, Craven County; S. S. Harrison and J. S. McKee, Caswell County; Edwin Greade and C. S. Winshead, Pierson County; R. C. D. Beamao, Green County; J. M. Parrott, John H. Stevenson, Robert C. Hay, D. A. Murphy and Anthony Davis, Lenoir County; E. P. Battle, B. P. Williamson, Jonathan M. Heck, Wm. H. Wood, R. S. Tucker, Nathan Ivy and George W. Norwood, Wake County; J. M. Leach, J. Devereaux and Lewis P. Old, also of North Carolina.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The President has directed Hon. W. P. DALE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to proceed to the Indian country for the purpose of effecting important treaties with the hostile, as well as peaceable Indians. In his instructions to Mr. DALE, the President says that he deems the present an auspicious and fitting time for the renewal of the efforts to press upon the Indians in the more distant territories, the rapidly increasing and pressing necessity for the abandonment of their wild and roving habits, and the adoption in their stead of the more peaceful and industrious arts of civilized life. There is no longer any region of territory left within the United States, where, their rude habits and modes of life can prevail as formerly. They are being pressed and hemmed in on every side by the advancing settlements of an adventurous and enterprising people, and they must therefore adapt themselves to the new order of things, and to live in peace among themselves and with their white neighbors, or they must inevitably perish. The policy of settling them upon suitable reservations, where they may, with the aid and friendship of the government, be able to subsist themselves by agriculture and other industrious pursuits, is left without alternative. These views have doubtless impressed themselves upon you during the period you have had the immediate direction of our Indian relations, and your experience in treating with the Indians and familiarity with their characteristics, seem to point you out as the proper officer of the Indian Department to visit the various tribes in the Territories, and to enter into such treaties with them as will best secure permanent tranquillity on our borders, and promote their future welfare and prosperity.

The commanders of the various military districts and posts have been instructed to coöperate with Mr. DALE, and to render him all the assistance he may require. Mr. DALE has been unwell for several days, but is now discharging the duties of his office, and will soon be able to leave for the West.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL DUPONT.

The Secretary of the Navy, in a general order, announces to the navy and marine corps the death of Admiral DUPONT, after an honorable career of nearly fifty years in the service of his country. The order further says: "This officer was distinguished for ability and acquirements in his profession, and filled with credit many important positions both ashore and afloat. He was especially distinguished for his decisive and splendid victory achieved at Port Royal, S. C., on the 7th of November, 1861, for which he received the thanks of Congress. As a recognition of his distinguished services, and as a mark of respect to his memory, it is hereby directed that at the navy-yard at Philadelphia the flags will be hoisted at half-mast to-morrow and continue so until sunset of the day of his burial; on which day, at noon, thirteen minute guns will be fired; and at all other navy yards the flags will be hoisted at half-mast on and through the day after the receipt of this order, and thirteen minute guns fired at noon.

FROM TEXAS,

Arrival of the R. R. Cuyler—Surrender of Galveston.

The United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, Commodore C. H. B. CALDWELL, Commanding, Galveston, June 9, via Pensacola 15th.

The *R. R. Cuyler* left Galveston as flag-ship of Admiral THATCHER, who transferred his flag to the U. S. steamer *Estrella*, at Mobile Bay.

Galveston surrendered on June 8 to Capt. SANDS, of the U. S. steamer *Fort Jackson*.

The following is a list of the officers of the *R. R. Cuyler:*

Commodore C. H. B. CALDWELL; Lieut. John J. Read; Acting Master, Edwin Baleson, Acting Assistant Surgeon, Acting Assistant Paymaster, Emory Wright; Ensigns, A. T. Hamblin, Wm. L. Hatch, B. P. Clough; Acting Chief Engineer, John D. Williamson; Acting First Assistant Engineer, D. S. King; Second Assistant Engineers, James Pollard, T. V. Holt. Wm. Ross; Third Assistant Engineers, David Gilliland, Isaac H. Fuller, George F. Young, Edwin Cram; Gunner, E. P. Palmer.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Russian Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 20.

A dispatch from New West Minster, capital of British Columbia, says that the work of stringing the wires of the Russian telegraph line commenced today in this city. A large force is employed. We will soon be in telegraphic communication with the mining camps of Cariboo and the intermediate towns.

The city election at Portland, Oregon, yesterday, resulted in the complete success of the Union ticket, with scarcely any opposition.

Arrived, ship *Elizabeth Kimball*, from Teekelet.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 22.

From this point we have two lines of steamers running daily to Richmond, two to Baltimore and three to Norfolk. The *Sylvan Shore* runs to Fredericksburgh, and the *Exchange* to Yorktown; and another boat runs to the Eastern Shore, Va.

Arrivals to-day: Steamer *Exchange*, from Yorktown, with mails and passengers.

Steamer *North Branch*, from Baltimore, with 600 rebels for City Point.

Steamer *Ranger*, from Hilton Head, with mails, passengers, and Savannah dates to the 17th inst. The rains in the interior of Georgia had been abundant. At Augusta, on Wednesday night, the river rose 19 inches. The wheat crop promised a fair average yield.

SAVANNAH MARKET—JUNE 17.

Corn 70c.@90c.; Cane Syrup 35c.@40c.; Salt 2½c.@3c. ₱ lb.; New Wheat $1 25@$1 50.

The steamship *Ariel*, of the Texas expedition, left Fortress Monroe this afternoon.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 21.

The following is a list of the deaths which have taken place in the Fortress Monroe General Hospital from May 1 to June 21:

Edwin Pigeon, 15th U S Colored.	John Sigby, 41st U S Colored.
George Tompkins, 114th U S Colored.	John Lewe, 38th U S Col.
W H Wheeler, 28th U S Colored.	Henry Grant, 107th U S Col.
E Bussel, 123d U S Colored.	A Sague, 6th U S Colored.
O Wheatley, 104th U S Col.	Charles Johnson, 27th U S Colored.
J Wether, 36th U S Col.	G W Fentress, 28th U S Col.
M Tracy, 37th U S Colored.	W Scrathfield, 115th U S Colored.
George Parker, 122d U S Colored.	Jacob Wicks, 43d U S Col.
R Williams, 123d U S Colored.	Jack Greggs, 42d U S Col.
Isaac Collins, 22d U S Col.	Geo Parker, 43d U S Col.
Wm. J Breason, 119th U S Col.	B Bowlin, 116th U S Col.
Henry Lee, 38th U S Col.	S Winder, 9th U S Colored.
T Hamilton, 45th U S Col.	Chas Bracker, 43d U S Colored.
L Kinson, 37th U S Col.	L Perry, 115th U S Colored.
Thos Clanton, 8th U S Col.	F Williams, 8th U S Col.
H Sheridan, 8th U S Col.	Wm Lee, 39th U S Col.
Wm Dunlap, 9th U S Col.	R J Thompson, 7th U S Colored.
N Willen, 41st U S Col.	L Vance, 41st U S Col.
Eli Larue, 45th U. S. Col	J W Johnson, 38th U S Col.
John Pegusy, 127th U. Col.	Geo Steele, 115th U S Col.
R. Armstrong, 109th U. S. Colored.	Thos. Harris, 41st U. S. Colored.
Geo. Brown, 41st U. S. Col.	J. Brady, 41st U. S. Col.
C. Simpson, 41st U. S. Col.	J. White, 116th U. S. Col.
J D Kaler, 8th Maine.	Harrod Bibb, 4th Mass. Cav.
A Daniels, unknown.	Thos. Donohue, 11th Maine.
Nathan Logan, citizen.	A C Woodson, 28th Virginia Battery.
F N S Marsh, nonassigned,	M H Walker, 14th Virginia.
J Robinson, citizen.	R H Hitchcock, 12th Va.
J E Coleman, 16th Virginia.	Wm Baker, 24th Virginia.
Victor Adkins, 18th Virginia.	E T Boyce, 11th West Va.
G W Speeler, 14th Va Cav.	Joshua Smith, 11th West Virginia.
S. S. Alper, 188th Penn.	E. Robins, 184th New-York.
Wm. Brodrick, 199th Penn.	Wm. Ward, 100th New-York.
Geo. Parsons, 199th Penn.	L. Abrams, 158th New-York.
Geo. Gibson, 20th Penn. Cav.	Wm. McGuire, 116th N. Y.
James Ward, 1st New-York Engineers.	J. Crawford, 4th N. Carolina.
J C Robertson, 45th North Carolina.	J. M. Culver, 203 Penn.
Wm Meadows, 6th North Carolina.	J Wallace, 41st U S Infantry.
R A McDonald, 3d North Carolina.	W Garmon, rebel artillery.
F Bass, citizen.	S Anderson, 19th Wisconsin.
Lewis Werman, citizen.	R A Flood, 26th Wisconsin.
W Norman, citizen.	Henry Willy, 1st Wisconsin Battery.
W E Antoy, 12th Georgia Battery.	L Jones, 1st District Columbia Cavalry.
	J H Aikins, 53d Georgia.

Death of Hon. William Wilkins.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, June 23.

The venerable WILLIAM WILKINS, died this morning at his residence at Pomewood Station, having attained the ripe age of eighty-six years. Mr. WILKINS has filled many important stations with great credit to himself and benefit to the country. He was a Senator in Congress from 1831 to 1834; Minister to Russia in 1834; in 1844 he was Secretary of War, when JOHN C. CALHOUN was Secretary of State. He was on board the *Princeton* when the "Peacemaker" cannon exploded, and Secretary UPSHER was killed and Senator BENTON injured. Mr. WILKINS also filled creditably the office of Judge of the United States District Court for Western Pennsylvania.

The National Council of Congregational Churches.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Friday, June 23.

The National Council of Congregational Churches, numbering about 1,000 persons, arrived in Plymouth by an extra train yesterday, and after holding a regular session on Burial Hill, proceeded to Plymouth Rock, where a photograph of the assembly was taken. They afterward visited Pilgrim Hall, and other points of interest.

Sale of Vessels.

CAIRO, Friday, June 23.

Over fifty gunboats and other vessels lately comprising a portion of the Mississippi squadron, are to be sold at auction, at Mound City, Ill., on the 17th of August.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Another Long, Dull, Dismal, Doleful Day's Doings.

Protraction Protracted and Patience Tired Out.

The Old, Old Story, Over and Over Again.

A Faint Glimmer of Something New from Canada.

The Glimmer Goes Out in Gloomy Good for Nothingness.

Only Gid. Tucker Burns His Letters Lest Yankees Purloin Them.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 23.

GEORGE B. HUTCHINSON, of Canada, testified as to being present at a conversation at St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, on the 2d or 3d of June, between Dr. MERRITT, BEVERLY TUCKER, Gen. CARROLL, and Ex-Gov. WESCOTT, and that TUCKER said that he had burnt all the letters for fear the Yankee sons of b——s would steal them out of his room. These parties had been talking about the trial.

Mr. EWING read an argument in defence of ARNOLD, contending that though ARNOLD had entered into the scheme for the abduction of the President, he abandoned the conspirators before the assassination was planned—therefore having no part whatever in the murder, and not being present in the city when it was committed, he was guiltless of any crime.

Mr. EWING made an argument against the jurisdiction of the court, and after examining the evidence in the case of Dr. MUDD, claimed that his client was entitled to an acquittal.

The court adjourned until Tuesday, when Assistant Judge-Advocate BINGHAM will commence the summing up for the government.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 23.

George B. Hutchinson,

a witness called by the government, testified that he now lives in Canada; that he was an enlisted man during the recent war, for a year and a half; he saw Clement C. Clay, Jr., on or about the 12th or 13th of February last, at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto; he did not think he was mistaken in seeing Clay then; he also saw Sanders, Beverly Tucker, and others at Montreal on the 16th or 17th of the same month. The witness was present at a conversation at St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, on the 2d or 3d of June, when the present trial was the subject discussed by Dr. Merritt, Beverly Tucker, Gen. Carroll, of Tennessee, and Ex-Gov. Wescott, of Florida. Beverly Tucker said he had burnt all the letters for fear the Yankee sons of b——s would steal them out of his room. The witness had knowledge that Dr. Merritt enjoyed the confidence of Tucker and the others.

Mr. EWING then proceeded to read the argument on the prisoner ARNOLD's case. He remarked the evidence was not voluminous, and it was all in harmony as to the main facts. Mr. HORNER, the detective, said that ARNOLD, after his arrest, gave an account of a meeting held at the Lichau House, in Washington, the object of which was to capture the President and take him South for the purpose of compelling the government to an exchange of prisoners. After announcing his intention of having nothing to do with it, it not performed within a week, ARNOLD withdrew from it, when BOOTH said for this he ought to be shot. BOOTH had previously furnished the conspirators with arms, and so perfectly satisfied did he become that ARNOLD had withdrawn from the plot, that he told ARNOLD to dispose of the arms placed in the prisoner's hands just as he pleased. This statement of ARNOLD's was truthful and ingenuous, and all the evidence corroborated and confirmed to it. In LOFTUS's trunk was found a letter from ARNOLD, dated from Hookstown, March 27, in reply to one from BOOTH, who had endeavored to reclaim and again enlist him in his scheme. This letter showed that the rupture between them was complete and never to be healed. During ARNOLD's stay at Mrs. VAN TYNE's, in this city, it was not denied that he was engaged in the plot for the capture of President LINCOLN. ARNOLD remained in Maryland from the 21st to the 31st of March, when he proceeded to Fortress Monroe for the purpose of entering upon a situation as clerk with Mr. WHARTON. About the 20th of March occurred the meeting, which resulted in the quarrel of the accused with BOOTH, when ARNOLD gave up his room at Mrs. VAN TYNE's, and never saw BOOTH afterward. The evidence established only that at one time ARNOLD was a party to a plot to capture or abduct the President. If, on the 14th of April, the President had been abducted instead of assassinated, ARNOLD could not be punished, because he had withdrawn from the conspiracy. As the prisoner countermanded the intention to abduct, and altogether withdrew from it, then there was no crime, and as a consequence no punishment should follow. Mr. EWING quoted from various legal authorities to show that after ARNOLD had terminated his association with the conspirators, he was not responsible for what was done afterward. No one act of the conspirators could affect him. There was not the remotest testimony to connect ARNOLD with the commission of the murderous deed. He repeated that the original plot, in which ARNOLD bore a part, was abandoned, and an entirely new one, with which ARNOLD was in no way connected, was substituted. Although he had conspired with the same parties for a different purpose, he certainly was not responsible with the wicked men who did the wicked deed of murder. The prisoner, the counsel argued, could not be accessory before the fact of a crime he did not know was to be committed. At the time of the assassination, ARNOLD was not in Washington. He was not nearer the scene than Fortress Monroe, nor did he give any guilty aid and protection to the murderer after the crime.

Mr. EWING, after the recess, addressed the court on the subject of jurisdiction, arguing that neither the Constitution of the United States nor the laws passed under it gives them power to try the prisoners of the crime with which they are charged, as there was no constitutional or legal provision for trial in such a court. It must have been authorized by some mandate from the Executive, which the constitution prohibits. If his client were to be tried for treason and murder, it must be proved that they aided in or abetted the acts; for either of them, on conviction, was punishable with death.

The Judge-Advocate would not say on what law and authority he rested the conviction of these parties, and for what crime. The civil courts were open without impediment for impartial trial, and hence, in the absence of other considerations, there was no necessity for this trial before a military court. If such a precedent be set, we may have fastened upon us a military despotism. It might be that this arraignment before a military court was more convenient, and conviction more certain than before a civil tribunal. The Judge-Advocate had said that the parties were tried under the common military law. This was a quibble, and might make a fictitious crime and attach an arbitrary punishment, and who may gainsay it? Our rules and articles of war are familiar to us all. We never heard of the common laws of war having jurisdiction not conferred by express enactment or constitutional grant. If the laws governed, he (Mr. EWING) felt satisfied that his clients were safe. One of them, Dr. MUDD, had committed no crime known to the law. He could not be charged with treason nor as aiding and abetting in the murder of the President; for at the time of the tragedy Dr. MUDD was at his residence thirty miles from the place of the crime. He certainly could not be charged with the commission of the overt act; there were not two witnesses to show it; but abundant evidence to show that he did not commit the overt act. Dr. MUDD never by himself nor with others levied war against the United States, nor gave aid and comfort to the enemy. Mr. EWING then proceeded to comment on the evidence, claiming that there was nothing which in the remotest degree connected Dr. MUDD with the conspiracy. He ventured to say that rarely in the annals of civil trials had the life of the accused been assailed by so much false testimony as had been exhibited in this case; and rarely had it been the good fortune of an innocent man to so confute and overwhelm his false accusers by the preponderance of undisputed truth. There was no reliable evidence to show that Dr. MUDD met BOOTH more than twice, and that was last November, in Charles County, on a mere matter of trade. He had never met BOOTH in this city. The counsel then reviewed the evidence relative to Dr. MUDD having set BOOTH's leg, and other evidence in that connection, arguing that from all this there was nothing to lead to a conclusion unfavorable to the accused. Dr. MUDD voluntarily, not on compulsion, gave information concerning the route by which BOOTH, with HERROLD, had escaped; and instead of thanking him for this as a good and loyal citizen, an effort was made to punish him. Truly, the ways of military justice, like those of Providence, are inscrutable and past finding out. In the course of his defence, Mr. EWING said, that in all the writings which had been seized, there was not the scratch of a pen implicating Dr. MUDD, nor was there anything to show that he had the least intimation or knowledge either of the assassination or abduction. He concluded that his client could not be punished either as a principal or as an accessory before the fact; for the evidence fails to show either knowledge, or intimation, or suspicion to commit the crime. If the prisoner was to be held responsible at all, it was as an accessory after the fact; and beyond all controversy there was no proof on this point.

All the arguments for the accused having been read, Associate Judge-Advocate BINGHAM said that on Tuesday next he would be ready with so much of his summing up as touched the question of the jurisdiction of the court; and he hoped by the next day to deliver the conclusion of his argument.

The court then adjourned until Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

YALE COLLEGE.

The Wooden Spoon—Valedictory Oration and Poem—Alumni Dinner—Honor to Yale's Soldiers—Committees—Class Histories—The Ivy—Class of '65—De Forest Gold Medal—Boating—Yale vs. Harvard—Freshmen—The Next Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, June 22, 1865.

The "wooden spoon" exhibition which we alluded to in our former letters took place on Tuesday evening. The committee were in the best of humor, from the triumphant success of the promenade concert the night previous. It is said that any base considerations of money should be brought in where youth and beauty meet to enjoy themselves; but some sage observer long ago enunciated the always-true proposition, that "they who will indulge in terpsichorean entertainments must remunerate the violinist," or, to put it in the vernacular, "they that dance must pay the fiddler." In the present case, not only was the violinist remunerated, but a handsome sum was left over toward defraying the expenses of the spoon exhibition itself, where tickets go by favor.

Reaching Music Hall at 8 o'clock, we found it densely packed and with such an audience that we are sure Dr. TODD, if present, would have repeated his remark made in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, at the Congregational reunion, "You look so well that I shouldn't know but you were all Massachusetts people." Seldom do we see, even in our largest cities, a more brilliant assembly than annually graces the popular "spoon." It is gathered from a wide section of country and from every grade of society.

The country lassie is here with her natural rosies entirely eclipsing the artificial charms of the Saratoga belle beside her. The girl from "down East" and from Fifth-avenue heighten each other's claims by contrast.

The "Cochleanreati" are, Edward B. Bennett, Chas. F. Brown, Sherman H. Chapman, William W. Farnam, Ferdinand V. D. Garretson, Lewis Lampman, Roland Redmond, Henry F. Sloane, Arthur C. Walworth. The exercises were of unusual merit, and deserve a more lengthy consideration than our space will allow. The colloquy entitled, "The Tragedy of Election," embracing all the *dramatis personæ* of that celebrated play of Sophocles, was as fine a representation of tragic comedy or comic tragedy as we often see.

Nearly every character was stabbed with an umbrella, and died to slow music in the most approved style, before the play was over.

A Latin song intervened to soothe the excited feelings of the audience, during which an interval of two thousand years is supposed to have elapsed, and we are transported from the ancient to the modern classics in the "High Oration" on "The Advantages of a Classical Education," by ROLAND REDMOND.

This represented deeds, not words, being not a stupid speech, but a tableaux, in which were a crowd of students engaged in their incidental employments of boxing, fencing, boating, &c. But we must hasten over the intervening exercises, giving them our high commendation.

Mr. LEWIS LAMPMAN presented the Spoon in a neat speech, in which he said that the ideal of college culture was that which produced "disciplined heads, strong bodies and loving hearts."

The recipient was CHAS. F. BROWN, who, in a few words, expressed his thanks for the honor.

HELMSMULLER'S Twenty-second Regiment band furnished the music, excellent as usual, but hardly up to their old style, when HELMSMULLER was with them.

On Wednesday at 10:30 A. M., the valedictory oration to the class was delivered in the Chapel by ALLEN MCLEAN, of New-Haven, and the poem by HENRY A. BROWN, of Philadelphia. In both there were touching allusions to the dead. Sixty-five has lost five men; three in the army; one of them Sergt. THOMPSON, son of J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., of the Broadway Tabernacle.

At 9 o'clock, there was the usual Alumni dinner, largely attended, and made pleasant to all by reunion with old friends.

After the tables had been pretty effectually cleared, Hon. Judge DUTTON, ex-Governor, was called to the chair, and SIMEON E. BALDWIN, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The subject of honoring in some way, the Sons of Yale, who have served in the army and navy, was then discussed. The following committees were appointed to perfect the arrangement:

Committee of Invitation—President T. D. Woolsey, D. D. LL. D.; ex-President Jeremiah Day, D. D. LL. D.; Gov. Wm. A. Buckingham, Lieut.-Gov. Roger S. Averill, Prof. T. A. Thatcher, Prof. Noah Porter, and the secretaries of all classes which have graduated in the past twenty years.

Committee on Permanent Memorial.—Hon. Henry C. Deming, LL. D., Prof. H. D. White, Prof. Benj. Silliman, Prof. E. C. Salisbury, and Prof. Dan. C. Gilman.

General Committee.—Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, LL. D., Hon. W. W. Boardman, Wm. M. Evarts, LL. D., Prof. Benj. Silliman, Major-Gen. W. H. Russell, E. W. Leavenworth, Hon. Jas. B. Varnum, Chas. J. Stille, R. S. Fellows, Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., Hon. M. C. Field, Hon. J. H. Trumbull, Hon. Henry B. Harrison, Hon. E. K. Foster, Sim. E. Baldwin, Esq., H. E. Pardee, Esq., W. L. Kimberly, Henry D. White, Esq., Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Frank B. Dexter, Hon. Dwight Foster, Joshua Coit, A. D. Osborne, Robt. Brown, W. B. Bristol, Prof. Cyrus Northrop.

It is designed, on Wednesday of Commencement week, July 26, to have an address delivered by HORACE BUSHNELL, D. D., of Hartford, and a grand banquet at Alumni Hall.

At that time measures will be taken to honor, by some permanent memorial, those who have fallen in the war.

Yale had furnished, in the Fall of 1862, 208 graduates to the army, including 4 Generals, 14 Colonels, 4 Lieut.-Colonels, 8 Majors, 35 Captains, 36 Lieutenants, 22 Surgeons and Assistants, 21 Chaplains. The number since then has been greatly increased, and the full reports will be presented at Commencement. Gen. TERRY, the hero of Fort Fisher, is, if we mistake not, a graduate of Yale. The army records are necessarily incomplete, and those who can give information to D. C. GILMAN, Librarian, New-Haven, will confer a favor.

Several gentlemen of the committee are residents of New-York, and it is hoped that the graduates in that city will do all in their power to help on the arrangements.

The reading of the class histories commenced under the elms at two o'clock. The historians are H. A. BROWN, M. G. HYDE and C. H. SMITH, who were as entertaining and witty as usual. Afterward the ivy was planted by the Library wall, to flourish when many of the members are gone. The ivy song was written by H. A. BROWN, to the air of "St. Olaf." We append the first and last verses:

Now, as the shadows fall
Around this sacred shrine,
Beneath the gray old wall
We plant our little vine.

Soft voices of the past
Chime, sweet as vesper bell:
The Night is falling fast;
Dear Brothers, fare ye well.

The class of 1865 entered college after the beginning of the war, and, on this account is smaller than preceding classes. They entered 112 and graduated 98. The class of 1864 numbered 110 and of 1863, numbered 123.

The speaking for the De Forest gold medal, valued at $100, will take place on Friday. The following gentlemen having received the Townsend premiums, will be entitled to compete: Joseph A. Bent, Wilbur R. Bacon, Foliner F. Caskey, John H. Ewell, Henry A. Stimson, Gilbert M. Stocking.

We find that the boating men of college are deeply interested in the forthcoming race with Harvard. Yale now holds the champion flag. The race will be pulled on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Friday, July 28.

Candidates for admission to college will be examined in Alumni Hall on Monday and Tuesday, July 24 and 25. Another examination will be held in the same place on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 12 and 13, 1865.

It is expected that the approaching commencement, July 24—27, will be the most interesting one held for years. The war has deprived many of the ability or the heart to be present, who will now gladly embrace the opportunity, and the celebration in honor of our heroes, both dead and living, will give it an interest to every patriot never before possessed. Every Yale alumnus who can will, of course, be there.

YELSOM.

Movements of Cotton.

CAIRO, Friday, June 23.

Four hundred and fifty bales of cotton have passed up for Cincinnati. Two hundred and fifty passed last night for St. Louis, and seven hundred and fifty passed yesterday for various points on the Ohio River.

EXECUTION BY STEAM.

Fifteen Soldiers Killed while on Their Way Home.

One Hundred and Fifty Others Variously Wounded.

Two Conductors have a Jaw Over the Right of Way.

A Freight Train Pitches Into the Soldiers' Cars—Consequence, Death!

It

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN, AND M'MURRAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1865.

It is not yet 10:30 o'clock; and if Trinity clock were to strike the half-hour bells, we should enter a caveat against Trinity time. There is no clerk in Police Trial Chamber; but we know, notwithstanding, that it is not yet 10:30 o'clock. For no earlier nor later, but precisely at 10:30 o'clock, the Ursa Major of Police trials is due, and he has not come. Awaiting the entrance of Mr. ACTON, we survey the spruce and cleanly officers who fill the benches to the remotest end of the hall, and we wonder whether the old Roman lictors were ever summoned to trial, and if they were, whether their trial-chamber was so airy, roomy, and inviting as the hall wherein we sat. Their hall should have been larger than ours; for the Rome of their day had double our population and it may be presumed that if two million human beings were squeezed into the two hundred and fifteen streets in the Eternal City, they needed closer watching than do the million inhabitants of New-York, distributed over Manhattan Island in five hundred streets; and moreover, if the jolly old lictors who patroled the Suburs, or seat of Roman shops and brothels, were in any degree bibulously inclined, they must naturally often have fallen into snares and become subjects for discipline. But here comes President ACTON, and it is, at least, precisely half-past ten. He empties more than a hundred envelopes on the table, and the first that turns up is the complaint against a patrolman who would seem to have been

IN SEARCH OF THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.

The complainant, Roundsman ROBERT WOODWARD, makes affidavit that Patrolman JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, whose "beat" is from One Hundred and Sixtieth-street to Two Hundred-th-street, on the Kingsbridge Road, could not be found on his post during hours. The officer acknowledges the corn, but says that a civilian called him aside, and in proof he introduces Mr. GEORGE SCHWACKHAMER, and that gentleman testifies that he called the officer to arrest men who were breaking the limbs of a cherry tree. "Keep a sharp lookout for him," said Mr ACTON to the roundsman who preferred the charge; "he has beaten you this time, but keep an eye on him; you'll catch him yet if the cherries are very good up there." The commissioners, satisfied with the officer's exhibit, dismiss the complaint and call VAN HOUTEN and MCGLOIN, who have

BEEN TO THE RACES.

Capt. MORRIS DECAMP, of the Second Ward, complains that MCGLOIN and VAN HOUTEN, who accompanied him with a squad of policemen to Fashion race course on the 15th inst., were an hour late on the return, and that at the racecourse they were guilty of unofficerlike conduct. Mr. JOHN DARCIE, sporting editor of a city hebdomadal, testifies that the officers were in an orchard of cherry trees; that an Irishman had been bidden to clear the trees; that VAN HOUTEN, who was in his shirt-sleeves among the limbs, declined to come down; that an officer gave the son of Erin a stone, and bade him cast that at VAN HOUTEN; that MCGLOIN then came down, and that a fight ensued, and the officer arrested the Irishman. Officer VAN HOUTEN says that the Irishman applied obscene epithets, and struck him; and that after a contest he made the arrest. The officer desires to introduce testimony in his defence, but is outshort by the President with "We want no witnesses; your own evidence convicts you; you who were sent to preserve the peace were the first to break it." Mr. MCMURRAY—"Dear cherries for you, officers."

STRUCK A PRISONER IN A STATION-HOUSE.

Capt. BUDDICK says that Patrolman LORENZO D. PLACE struck an inebriated prisoner whom he had in the station-house. Mr. ACTON to Officer PLACE—"Never strike a man in your station-house; we expect you to arrest offenders, but not to maltreat them." Officer PLACE—"The man used offensive and obscene language, and rushed at me with his fist raised as if to strike me, and I struck him in self-defence." Mr. ACTON—"Right! Don't let any man hit you. Don't strike, except when it is absolutely necessary, especially in a station-house."

CAPT. WARLOW ADVISED.

Officer WEBB, of the First Ward, having been off post, is brought to trial. He says that, having observed suspicious characters on his beat, he watched them. Mr. ACTON asks Capt. WARLOW whether there is any reason to doubt the officer's statement, and learns that there is none, and he thereupon it occurs the Captain that the complaint should not have been brought. Capt. WARLOW thinks that he has no discretion, and is told that he has.

THE FABIAN POLICY.

Patrolman DAVID M. STOUTENOF, THOMAS J. SMITH, and JOHN C. BRENNAN, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, or Navy-yard District, having caught Sergt. ABRAHAM JOHNSON literally napping, appear and make affidavit respectively that at about o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant he slept an hour and ten minutes on a lounge in the second story of the station-house. They severally heard him snore, and so forth. The Sergeant says that he went to the second story while the divers below were being allowed much; that he did not sleep, and that the men "gave up a job" for him. Mr. ACTON—"You have been an excellent officer; they want to break you; that's the very reason why you shouldn't give them a chance." Decision reserved.

MEN OVERWORKED.

Sergt. HANSHAW, of the Navy-yard Precinct, having found Patrolman JOSEPH SMITH asleep, with cap on sidewalk and club by his side, testifies that he took the officer's club. The officer says that his platoon had performed extraordinary duty, and he-d twenty-four hours without sleep. Mr. ACTON—"If we wear our men out, we can't complain; you should have reported fewer men than on the station-house." The President notify reprimands the captain for sending this platoon over to New-York to chid after they had performed extra services, and the complaint is dismissed.

MOONLIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

Since the decease of the venerable and lamented astronomer of Brooklyn Heights our neighbors over the river, have no Mentor to counsel them concerning the cycles and hosted terms, and so forth, so they have become students of their fountaining and over-trusted almanacs; and when these say that old mother earth's solitary satellite ought to appear, they take it for granted that there is moonshine, and straightway shut off their street lights. The moonshine of this policy cost Mr. ELIJAH LEWIS, of No. 275 Fulton-street, $100, and sent Patrolmen JAMES QUICK, LOUIS F. PIZE, WILLIAM URIS and GEORGE L. SIMONSON over to Trial Chamber, to show why they permitted burglars to enter Mr. LEWIS' store at about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst. These officers are closely questioned, and they prove by their Captain that they were diligent in patroling their posts. Mr. ACTON—"We hold every man responsible for his post. If you had been neglecting your duty at the time of the burglary, we would break you; but you show a good record, and we must dismiss the complaint." Officer—"Light Brooklyn, and shorten my post, and I'll guarantee that no burglary shall be committed thereon."

CHARACTER OF A HOUSE IN AMITY-PLACE.

Roundsman JONES, of the Fifteenth Precinct, testifies that Patrolman CORNELIUS SPELLMAN was in No. 13 Amity-place from 10:30 to 11:45 P. M. on the 9th inst. The officer asks the roundsman how he knows that the house is not of good character, and that gentleman replies that it is recorded on the books of the police-station as a house of assignation. The officer responds that respectable citizens live there, and to substantiate his statement he calls Mrs. WOODMAN. That lady, who is the wife of an importer of skins, has lived at No. 13 Amity-place since the 1st of May, and she says that a husband and wife who have the floor above her had quarreled, and that the officer had been called in to make an arrest. It is shown that the police record, so far as this house is concerned, is erroneous.

OFFICERS IN BAR-ROOMS.

Roundsman LYNCH says that he saw Patrolman ROBERT P. WINTRINGHAM, of the Eleventh Ward, drink beer alone at the bar in a lager-beer saloon, and that LYNCH, on seeing him, indulged in violent and profane language. Officer WINTRINGHAM, who, having been summoned to Trial Chamber thirteen times already, understands "the ropes," introduces counsel, but that functionary is politely bowed away by the Commissioners, the case being too clear for argument..... Patrolma JULIUS H. MOORE, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, (that is a suburban district, looking out toward East New-York), left his beat at 7:55 P. M. on the 16th instant, and entered the private door of JOSEPH FLETCHER'S tavern in Myrtle-avenue, near Walworth-street, Brooklyn, and there remained until 7:59. The officer calls Mr. FLETCHER to testify that a party of youths had declined to pay for refreshments and that he had called the officer to take them in custody; but Mr. ACTON reads FLETCHER a lecture worthy Mrs. Caudle in her most loquacious mood, thus: "You get men drunk in your gin-mill, and expect us to keep policemen there at $1,000 a year to keep them from fighting or tearing your place down over your head. It won't do, Mr. FLETCHER." Decision reserved.

DIVERS OFFENCES.

Patrolman ISAAC B. SMITH was off post on the morning of the 15th, getting fish. Mr. ACTON—"Get your fish off police time; we shall have to put a stamp on that fish's tail."....Patrolman ROBERT B. PITCAIRN, of the Fifteenth Ward, was twenty minutes in conversation with a lady at the intersection of Fifth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, on the 15th inst. Mr. ACTON—"Good-looking? You are an old officer and know better; the Treasurer will see you and enable you to add a trifle to the $50,000 which we have amassed for a Police Pension Fund."....Patrolmen WILLIAM KASS, JOHN HART, BRYAN RILEY and JOHN MCINTYRE, played at "old sledge" in their room in the Eighteenth Ward Police-station, and MCINTYRE won twenty cents. Mr. ACTON—"We'll put four stamps on MCINTYRE, as he can afford to pay a fine, and break the other three for getting beaten." Decision reserved.....JOHN SMITH, of No. 200 Madison-street, appears against Patrolman ALBERT WEITH, of the Nineteenth Ward. SMITH says that he owns small boats at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street; that one of his boats was run into and stove by a schooner, and drifted ashore on the beach line fronting a beer-garden kept by Capt. JOHN W. FUNCK; that he went to Capt. FUNCK to get permission to take his boat, and found a large hole in it, and that he there met Officer WEITH, and asked him if he had thrown the stone into the boat. This question, witness states, enraged WEITH, who clubbed JOHN SMITH without cause. On a cross-examination witness admits that he insulted the officer. Capt. FUNCK being called up, says that he was present at the time of the alleged assault, and heard JOHN SMITH abuse the officer and raise his hand as if to strike him; and further that there was a festival on the ground at the time, and that SMITH scaled the fence, instead of entering by the gate in the usual way. It appears that the officer did no more than his duty in the matter, and it seems probable that the commissioners may sustain him.

POOR TRAY.

JULIUS SCHNEIDER, of No. 86 Chrystie-street, shoemaker, enters complaint against Roundsman JOHN J. HART, of the Tenth Ward, stating that he was standing at the junction of Canal and Bayard streets, when Roundsman HART ordered him away, subsequently arresting him and taking him to the station-house, and afterward to court, where he was locked up, and that it cost him $18 to get out; all this without cause or provocation. Roundsman HART states that he saw SCHNEIDER standing on the corner alluded to, in company with several youths whom he knew to be thieves and suspicious persons; that he ordered them away, believing that they were there for no good purpose; that they went away a short distance and returned, and that he, thinking that he might find something like burglars' tools about the party, arrested four of them and took them to the station-house, where he searched them; that one of them had eight knives about his person, and that he thought it best to take them all before Justice MANSFIELD, who imprisoned them two days. With regard to the $18, he says that as the young man had a lawyer—BARNEY OSBORN, he said—the $18 probably went to him. President ACTON informs him that if he would not suffer as did Poor Tray, he should shun bad company henceforth. The officer is sustained.

PROPERTY FOUND IN THE PUBLIC STREETS.

Mrs. ELIZABETH AHERN, of No. 274 Spring-street, enters a complaint against Officer COX, of the Sixteenth Precinct. Mrs. AHERN states that, as she was passing down Hudson-street, near Grove, she picked up a gentleman's handkerchief lying on the walk near a dry-goods store; that Officer COX approached and snatched the handkerchief, saying that it probably belonged to the proprietor of the store; that they went into the store together, and ascertained that it did not belong there, and that the officer still kept possession of the prize, and took it to the station-house. It appears in evidence that the officer surrendered it to the police property clerk. Mrs. AHERN is of opinion that, as the handkerchief does not belong in the store, she should have it. She is informed, however, that all property coming to the knowledge of the police as having been found, must be taken possession of by them, and turned over to the police property clerk, to be disposed of according to law. Officer COX is reprimanded for treating Mrs. AHERN with rudeness, but asserts that he spoke with due civility. The complaint is dismissed.

WHAT PERSONS HAVE FRIENDS AT COURT?

Mr. THOMAS LYNCH, of No. 85 West Nineteenth-street, a young man of unexceptionable address, seeks to impeach Patrolman RICHARD GAMBLING, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, for threatening to arrest him while he was sitting at the threshold of his dwelling, at about 11 o'clock at night. Officer GAMBLING, whose countenance proclaims him to be precisely the man to deal with the banditti that infest the Sixteenth Ward, advises the commissioners that Mr. LYNCH, whose character is otherwise impeached, associates with a gang of young thieves that are the terror of the Sixteenth Ward, and that when any member of this band of robbers gets into limbo, LYNCH is straightway posted off to the Justices to exercise his influence in securing either nominal punishment or unconditional release. Officer GAMBLING further adds that, having warned Mr. LYNCH to keep within doors after 10 at night, under penalty of arrest if any Sixteenth Ward outlaw should be guilty of an overt act while he was abroad, he merely sought to allow Mr. LYNCH that the Metropolitan Police intended to be masters of their precinct. Capt. HELDEN testifies that young LYNCH is neither ruffian nor robber, yet he spends his time with GALLAGHER, the highway robber, RYLER, the murderer, and other like pests of the community. The commissioners nod approval of their officer's conduct, and President ACTON, in dismissing the complaint, deals the complainant a sidewinder, thus: "LYNCH, if you don't want our officers to meddle with you, keep away from the thieves; and understand distinctly that we will break up the Sixteenth Ward gang, if it takes the entire Metropolitan Police force to do it."

WHERE IS THE SOLDIER'S MONEY?

Private DANIEL DORSEY makes affidavit that he has been told that while was in obhviop in a liquor-store on a corner of Avenue A and Twenty-third-street, his wallet, containing $50, was given Officer JOHN J. TAYLOR for safe keeping. This testimony not being sufficient to convict Policeman TAYLOR, JOHN COSGROVE, bar-keeper in Twenty-third-street, corner of Avenue A, appears, and swears that Private DORSEY entered the place, and said that he had been robbed while lying on a pile of lumber near the barroom. Policeman FYFE, for the defence, swears that while the soldier was sleeping off the bad gin which he had imbibed, DORSEY requested him to take care of the wallet, but that he declined, and that Policeman TAYLOR had nothing to do with the soldier's money. Mr ACTON to the soldier—"DORSEY, you had better go to the Twenty-third-street gin-mill, and demand your Treasury notes from the bar-keeper." Complaint dismissed.

WHERE IS JOHN STEVENSON?

Patrolmen JOHN QUINN is called to hear the complaint of Mr. JOHN STEVENSON, of No. 108 Fifth-avenue. Mr. JOHN STEVENSON, of No. 108 First-avenue, appears, and is sworn. ACTON—"Well, Mr. STEVENSON, state your case." "What case?" "Your cause or complaint against this officer." "I don't know him—never made complaint, and don't know why I have been subpœnaed to this court-room." Capt. CANFREY looks upon the witness, the witness looks upon Capt. CANFREY, and the Captain remarks that the witness closely resembles the person who preferred the complaint, but is not the man. Trial adjourned one week, to enable the police to find JOHN STEVENSON. Mr. ACTON—"How *are* you, John?"

LITTLE JAR IN CANNON-STREET.

Mr. JAMES PEARSALL, of No. 92 Cannon-street, swears that on Sunday night, a week ago, having finished his work on Pier No. 44, he went home and ascertained that his wife had been dragged from her abode and incarcerated in a station-house cell. Mrs. MARY PEARSALL testifies that Officer MCDUFFIE seized her from her door-stoop and took her to the station-house without cause. Mrs. QUIDOR testifies that Mrs. PEARSALL, having defended her children in throwing street mud into her parlor, she went to the police-station of the ward and asked that an officer be sent to make an arrest. Policeman MCDUFFIE swears that, having been sent to the house he found on the door of Mrs. QUIDOR's parlor a quantity of street mud that had been cast through the windows by Mrs. PEARSALL's children; that on remonstrating with Mrs. PEARSALL he was shocked by her profanity and generally abusive language; that she was grossly under the influence of stimulants, and that in pursuance of his instructions, as recorded in the "Police Manual," he apprehended her, using no unnecessary force. President ACTON—"Mr. PEARSALL, our officer obeyed his superior, and must be sustained." Mr. PEARSALL thinks this "droll justice," and says as much, but is informed that it is just what he may expect in Police Trial Chamber, "every time."

VISITORS.

The fame of our Police Machine, it seems has penetrated the remotest rural districts; and almost daily the commissioners enjoy the privilege of entertaining delegations from the interior villages and cities, who come hither to learn how to reconstruct their police establishments from our model. The peaceful city of Philadelphia long ago took pattern from us, and the good old burghers of Albany and Troy are about to do likewise. Among the gentlemen whom Superintendent KENNEDY introduced at trials to-day, are President WM. H. SHEPARD and Commissioner GEO. W. LUKER, of the Capital Police.

After disposing of one hundred and fourteen complaints the court rise, having been in session nearly five hours.

The Police Courts.

THE TOMBS—BEFORE JUSTICE DOWLING—COSTLY BACCHANALIAN EXCURSION.

Private GEORGE RILEY, of Company I, Second United States Infantry, having been furloughed from Governor's Island on the 30th ult., came to this city, and found companions in GEO. STODDART and JOHN FISHER, whose occupation does not appear; and with these persons he made the circuit of the down-town bar-rooms and dens, reaching the Wyoming, at No. 333 Greenwich-street, at daylight in the morning of the 30th. RILEY took a room and went to bed, expecting STODDART to sleep in the same room; but on waking in the forenoon, he saw nothing of that person, and missed his watch and chain. He suspected STODDART; but as his furlough expired that day he could not tarry in the city to make an investigation; he therefore related the facts to Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, and intrusted the matter to him. After cautious inquiry, Officer FIELD ascertained yesterday that STODDART had confessed to FISHER that he had stolen RILEY's watch and chain, saying that as his feminine friend "Mag" was on the island, he had taken that method of getting enough money to secure her release. STODDART was thereupon apprehended, the watch and chain were redeemed at a pawnbroker's, and the prisoner was committed without bail.

ESSEX MARKET — BEFORE JUSTICE MANSFIELD—SPURIOUS SPANISH CONSUL IN PRISON.

Recently one FELIX G. FIAL, a Spanish adventurer, called upon Mr. JOHN GERIS, of No. 152 Bowery, and having represented himself to be the Spanish Consul at Charleston, ordered two suits of wearing apparel, the same to be finished on the 21st instant, and to be paid for in gold on the 19th, and if they pleased him he was to favor the tradesman with an order for a consul's uniform. On the 17th instant FIAL again appeared at Mr. GERIS,' and, saying that he had been hurriedly called to ride out with the Spanish Consul at this port, begged Mr. GERIS to supply a coat and hat that were fit to wear in his presence; and also, as he had unluckily expended his small change and was far from his hotel, to loan him a trifle of $10 or $15, the same to be added to his bill and to be repaid in gold. The credulous Mr. GERIS, who probably "went one eye on" the premium on gold, readily complied with FIAL's request, and was told by that unworthy to send his bill to Mr. ROSS, of the firm of TAYLOR & Co., at No. 16 Wall-street, and Mr. GERIS did so, but ascertained that he might as well have sent it to the North Pole. Unable to find any Mr. ROSS at Messrs. TAYLOR & Co.'s, Mr. GERIS went to the office of the Spanish Consul, and there learned that his consular customer was not on terms of intimacy with that official—indeed, that the Spanish Consul was totally unaware of the existence of a Mr. FELIX G. FIAL. When the police heard Mr. GERIS' description of his customer, they, recognizing in him an old confidence operator, made short work of capturing him, and Justice MANSFIELD lost no time in committing him to the Essex Market Prison to await the coming of other complainants.

JEFFERSON MARKET—BEFORE JUSTICE LEDWITH—HIGH PRICE FOR A PAPER OF TOBACCO.

JAMES SANFORD, of No. 98 Hammond-street, was arrested on Thursday night by Policeman RILEY, of the Eighth Ward, and FRANCIS M. MONKMAN, a discharged soldier, appeared yesterday and made affidavit that the prisoner robbed him of a paper of tobacco. MONKMANN, who had fallen asleep on a doorsill in Mercer-street, awoke to find SANFORD coolly searching his pockets. He thereupon said to SANDFORD: "That's played out; I was recently robbed in this neighborhood, and the other fellow got the prize; you have a paper of tobacco, and I'll see how much it will cost you." So saying, MONKMAN pursued the robber, and the fugitive was arrested as above. Justice LEDWITH committed the prisoner without bail, and sent MONKMAN to the House of Detention.

THE CHANGE IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Candidates Applying for Appointments—Chief Decker and Assistants to Remain in Office—Letter of the Board Saying So—The Annual Estimates Six and Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars—All Is Serene.

Business comes in upon the new board with promptness and abundance. Now that their authority is firmly established, a fine crop of candidates, armed with what are called "papers," has suddenly sprung up, and hence a great deal of polite nonoommittalism on the part of the commissioners, and sundry files of papers in their pigeon-holes, awaiting future reference, appointments and disappointments. Additional notifications continue to be made from various companies as their meetings take place, and not one single company has disbanded or rebelled. It is understood that one did propose some such action, but

CHIEF-ENGINEER DECKER

with commendable earnestness for the public good, remonstrated with the company and succeeded in convincing them that their proposed action would be folly; and this company, like the rest, continues to do duty.

Mr. DECKER is to continue in the office of

CHIEF-ENGINEER.

A special consultation was had with him by an authorized member of the commission, yesterday morning. In pursuance of the understanding then arrived at, a formal interview was held in the afternoon between the Chief and the board, at which there was an extended and full consultation and discussion upon all matters relating to the proposed change in the administration of the department. This consultation was conducted with entire harmony and agreement in sentiment, and it resulted in the drawing up and handing to Mr. DECKER of the following official letter:

OFFICE BOARD COMMISSIONERS, METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, }
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865. }

John Decker, Esq., Chief Engineer:

SIR: The Metropolitan Fire Department desire you to continue in the performance of your duties as Chief Engineer until further orders; you will, therefore, require obedience to your authority, and report to this department any violations thereof.

By order of the board.

C. C. PIRCKNEY, President.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

The board has no candidate for the Chief-Engineership. Mr. DECKER consents to continue in office. And thus the executive management of the fire duty, as has already been stated in the TIMES, remains on exactly the usual footing. Chief DECKER himself does not act in any grudging or halfway spirit, but voluntarily offered whatever aid and codperation should be in his power in the objects of the board. The assistant engineers also remain just as usual, and the necessary supplies to keep the department in working order are to be furnished as heretofore, on Mr. DECKER'S requisition.

ESTIMATES FOR ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Yesterday forenoon the board met with Mayor GUNTHER and Comptroller BRENNAN at the Mayor's office, to act as a Board of Estimate in determining what amount the Supervisors shall be asked for in order to meet the expenses of the department during 1865 and 1866. The session of this board was private, but it is sufficiently well known that it was agreed to make requisition for $600,000 for expenditures during the remainder of the present year. It is understood that the sum of $700,000 was agreed on for 1866.

The apparent disproportion of the sum called for in the remaining six months of 1865, is due to the necessarily large cost of procuring from 100 to 150 strong and able draft horses and their harness, and securing them stables, fodder and attendance, altering the machines for horse draft instead of hand draft, &c.

The idea of any fight, riot, violence, disturbance or trouble of any sort, to arise from opposition to the transfer of authority, is totally given up. There has at no time been any reasonable ground for it. To day and henceforth the Metropolitan Fire Department is as firm, safe and unopposed in its operations as the Metropolitan Police Department.

TRAGEDY IN EAST THIRTIETH-ST.

Wife Accused of Inflicting a Mortal Wound on Her Husband—Death at Bellevue Hospital—Inquest by Coroner Gamble.

On Monday night last JOHN GRAHAM and his wife, ANN GRAHAM, quarreled in their apartments, at No. 159 East Thirtieth-street, and the wife, it is alleged stabbed her spouse with a long, sharp knife, cutting a deep gash in his left leg, above the knee, and severing an artery. Mrs. GRAHAM probably made the thrust (if she did stab her husband) with the intention of annihilating him; for, immediately upon seeing the hemorrhage which followed, she ran for a physician. Dr. WADSWORTH dressed Mr. GRAHAM'S wound, and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital; but as he had lost much blood, and there was little hope, Capt. BURRICE, of the Twenty-first Precinct, instructed Patrolman BURKE to apprehend Mrs. GRAHAM, and hold her to await the event. Mr. GRAHAM died on Thursday morning, and Coroner GAMBLE impanneled a jury, yesterday, and took the following rather unsatisfactory testimony:

Margaret Reilly, of No. 113 East Thirty-third-street, sworn—On Monday night, the 19th inst., at about 12 o'clock, I was in front of No. 159 East Thirtieth-street; I went into the hall to sleep; I had no home; I heard the deceased singing a song; he soon said that he wanted something; his wife replied that he could not have it; I then heard a noise, as though some one had lifted the cover of the stove; immediately afterward I heard deceased's wife say that she would run him through with a knife, and deceased immediately exclaimed: "Oh, my God! you have done it at last; the knife has gone right through; I am bleeding; I had better go to the hospital;" deceased's wife said: "John! John! what shall I do?" I heard nothing more, and know nothing further in regard to the case.

Thomas Enrican, of No. 145 East Forty-seventh-street, sworn—On Monday night I went down to the corner of Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue; as I was talking on the corner a woman came down and asked where she could find a doctor; he told her to go over to Dr. Johnston; she went over, and could not get the doctor; she then went to Thirty-first-street, and obtained a physician; she asked a policeman to accompany her, as the doctor wished him to assist in dressing her husband's wounds; in a few minutes afterward I went up to deceased's room, and heard him say that he had been in a muss, and that a woman had stabbed him; I assisted the physician in stopping the blood; I asked deceased whether it was his wife that stabbed him, and he nodded as if to reply in the affirmative.

Policeman Edmund Burke, sworn—On Tuesday morning, 20th instant, at about 12:30, I assisted Dr. Wadsworth in dressing deceased's wounds; I found deceased lying on a mattress, bleeding very profusely from a wound in his leg; I asked him how he had been injured, and he said that he had fallen down stairs; after deceased wounds had been dressed I took him to Bellevue Hospital.

William H. Lockwood, M. D., House Surgeon of the First Surgical Division of Bellevue Hospital, sworn—John Graham was admitted on the 20th of June; according to his own account he had fallen on a knife when intoxicated, and had lost a great amount of blood; the wound extended into the tissue of the left leg, above the knee, apparently behind the thigh bone; the wound appeared to have been inflicted with a long, sharp-pointed knife; the man suffered from collapse after an artery had been tied, and did not fully rally at any time; he died on Thursday morning at about 6:40.

At this stage of the proceedings Coroner GAMBLE adjourned the inquest to 8 o'clock this afternoon.

A New Charitable Institution.

The public and those interested in benevolent enterprises will be pleased to learn of the opening of another charity in our city, under the title of the New-York Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children, at No. 252 West Twenty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue. Its Board of Managers is composed of ladies, and its specific object is the treatment of the diseases of women and children, by thoroughly qualified women physicians. The institution opens under favorable auspices, and promises a success. It is well located, and in a neighborhood wholly unprovided with any similar and wide-reaching charity. The lower part of the building is used as a dispensary, and is open daily, and those too sick to come to it are visited at their homes. Both dispensary and hospital are under the professional care of a physician in charge, and two resident house and dispensary physicians, assisted by a staff of presiding physicians. The building is partly paid for and is mostly furnished. The maintenance of the charity beds will be by public and private contributions, in a similar manner to the plan pursued at St. Luke's Hospital.

The managers desire to enlist the interest of the public in the worth of the movement, and would secure for it the codperation of the benevolent in its endowment and support. To this end the public are invited to visit the institution, and send to it whatever cases may stand in need of medical aid.

An important feature of the institution is the free course of popular lectures on Hygiene, the First Principles of Physiology, the Prevention of Disease, and the Proper Training of Children.

A lecture is given daily at the dispensary at 9 o'clock A. M. Those intending to study medicine, or to devote themselves to nursing, or to engage in missionary labors, are especially invited by the trustees to attend.

Non-Execution of Walter.

One of those surprises which Governors delight in gratified Sheriff KELLY and CHAS. H. WALTER, the murderer, yesterday morning. The execution, which was to take place at 9 o'clock on Friday, the 23d, has been postponed by order of Gov. FENTON for a fortnight. Everything was in readiness; the priests had prepared the culprit; his mind was serene, and his peace with God and man secured. The Sheriff, with his black-hatted, black-coated, black-gloved deputies, were drawn up in line, and their staves were duly tipped with crape. ISAACS, the executioner, was on hand bright and early, and had with him the dreadful habiliments of the grave. The scaffold stood gaunt and naked in the court-yard, where the pleasant breeze played idly with the fatal cord. The coffin, empty, rested on the ground, with its silver-plated cover bearing this inscription:

CHARLES H. WALTER,
Died June 23, 1865.

The Tombs clock struck the hour of 8:30 o'clock and but thirty minutes remained of the time granted WALTER on this earth. The spectators came in fast. There were United States Marshal MURRAY, Commissioner BOOLE, Judge JOHNSON and Dr. PRIME, of Sing Sing Prison, Judge DOWLING, Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, and a superb body of men on duty; Marshal RYNDERS, representatives from all the newspaper press of this and the adjoining cities, Messrs. JOHN TYLER, EDWARD GILLMORE, and any number of notable people besides.

A rumor prevailed that WALTER had been pardoned. Indeed, Mr. SUTTON, the Warden, had received a dispatch from Judge STUART, stating as much, but no one felt sure of it, the prisoner had not been informed of it, and the Sheriff paid no attention to it. Matters drew on apace. The police, admirably drilled, are posted about the yard by Capt. JOURDAN, the deputies take their places, the spectators gather near the scaffold, the cells are all closely locked, and the priests are reading the farewell prayer with the condemned, when a messenger arrived bearing a dispatch for the Sheriff. It proved to be an order from the Private Secretary of Gov. FENTON, deferring the execution for a fortnight; and while it was read Judge STUART, the humane, unpaid and most zealous advocate of WALTERS, arrived with the official document, bearing the broad seal of the Commonwealth.

The word was at once announced to WALTER, who bore it as he did everything else, with perfect calmness and without emotion. He remarked that he was prepared to die, and did not object to die then, but having already resigned himself to the will of his Maker, he did'nt propose to worry at the turn taken in the tide of his life.

It seems that Judge STUART, who has taken a deep interest in the case, and has worked with absolutely no remuneration, went to Albany two days since and plead earnestly with the Governor for a respite. The Governor listened patiently and with evident interest to the entire case, reviewed the evidence and read the commendatory letter of Mr. SUTTON, with the result announced. Whether this is a prelude to commutation to imprisonment for life is doubtful. The Governor had not yet considered that branch of the question, which will now be presented to him fully and forcibly. Whatever may be the result WALTER is prepared, and will, if executed, die firmly and with religious faith. His mother and sister, who were with him late on Thursday night, called yesterday shortly after the respite was received, and mingled their tears of gratitude and sorrow in the cell of their son and brother. The suspense of the coming fortnight will be terrible on the three, and it is certain that death yesterday was preferable to deferred hope and disappointed expectation hereafter.

The specials were informed by Sheriff KELLY of the order from Albany, and the majority of them left the inclosure at once. Others thronged the corridor of Murderers' Row, and congratulated WALTER upon the new aspect of his case. He stood just outside of his cell and talked volubly and earnestly of his readiness to die. He was neatly dressed in blue coat, black pants and patent leather pumps, and seemed thoroughly "defiant and at his ease mind," ready for the emergency.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The following is a correct circular issued by Com. C. H. BELL, Commandant at the Navy-yard:

"By a recent resolution of Congress, entitled a resolution to encourage the employment of disabled and discharged soldiers," an order has been issued by the Navy Department to the effect that, in the employment of mechanics and others in Navy-yards, or stations, preference be given to such as have been honorably discharged from the navy and marine corps; and especially to those who have been wounded, or disabled in their country's cause; provided they are capable of performing the duties required of them. In compliance with the above resolution of Congress, and instructions from the Navy Department, it is enjoined upon the master workmen in this yard, when selections are made, to give the preference, in all cases whatever, to persons of this description; and also, *to examine, with the greatest scrutiny, those now in the employment of the government; and if found wanting in the slightest degree, to recommend their discharge and nominate in their places men from the class above referred to.*

The following is another circular issued by the Commandant of the Navy-yard: "As numerous desertions have recently taken place by the want of judgment on the part of certain officers in granting liberty, it is hereby directed that, in future, no enlisted men, including marines, are to be permitted to go on shore without the consent of the Commandant of the Station."....On Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M., the *Wimodaughsis* will go in commission. The following vessels left the yard yesterday to take their station at Red Hook, near the long pier that runs into Gowanus Bay: *Kensington, Xerxes, Protean, Flag* and *Vicksburgh*. Other condemned vessels will be added to this fleet, and be sold at the earliest moment possible, the government giving due notice in the advertising columns of the New-York papers.....Capt. CARTER, of the receiving-ship *Vermont*, will be relieved by Capt. KELTY, July 1. Capt. CARTER has had command of the *Vermont* for the last two years, performing his onerous duties to the greatest satisfaction of the government.....The *Mount Vernon* goes out of commission to-day, and will probably be sold. She is a very fine vessel.....The *Massasoit* and *James Adger* arrived at the yard yesterday, from the lower bay. The *Fort Jackson* is expected up to-day. The following are the recent arrivals: June 15, *Huron, Clinton, Roanoke* monitor, *Mount Vernon*; June 16, *Commodore Morris*; June 17, *Pontiac, Onward*; June 19, *Florida, Gemsbok*; June 20, *Iconoma, Sumerset, Supply.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Fashion Course, L. I.—The Coming Great Match for $5,000.

The greatest trotting match that has been witnessed for a very long period will take place at the Fashion Course on Monday next, the stakes being $5,000, heats of three miles each, the contestants being HIRAM WOODRUFF'S famous Long Island horse *Dexter*, and the justly celebrated *Stonewall Jackson*, of Hartford. (The latter must not be confounded with his namesake who has trotted repeatedly on the Island.) The high estimate WOODRUFF places on *Dexter* as the best trotting horse out, is well known to the trotting world, while the supporters of the Hartford horse are just as firmly convinced of his superiority. It seems to be generally admitted that *Dexter* and *Stonewall* are the two best three-mile horses we have on the trotting turf, hence an intense interest is manifested concerning the result of the contest for the long distance championship. At present the Hartford horse is the favorite, at odds of about 5 to 4 in his favor; but in all probability the *Dexter* party will come into the market with a rush on or before the day; if so the tables will be turned. Formerly heat races of two, three, and four miles, were common occurrences, and esteemed as better tests of the courage and lasting qualities of a horse than mile heats, now so much in vogue—as in the latter, a horse may and frequently does win who has a great turn of speed and but little endurance. Hence this coming match will not only be regarded as a welcome novelty, but as exhibiting a desire to return to the good old times of the trotting turf when these gallant heats contests were wont to attract their tens of thousands of spectators.

For the coming contest the conditions are that both horses may go as they please—probably both will select to go under the saddle, which will be another novelty as it is a long time since we have had a trotting match under the saddle. There is no fear either of disappointment on account of the weather, as the match is positively fixed to come off "rain or shine." In addition to the large sums pending on the result of the race, a vast amount has been laid out on the time that will be made—the backers of the horses being convinced that one or the other will succeed in beating *Dutchman's* famous time of 7:32¼. Both horses are thoroughly fit, and the result is awaited with the deepest interest. The attendance will doubtless be a huge one, but ample arrangements have been made for special trains, &c. A strong force of Metropolitan Police will also be on the ground for the preservation of order.

CINCINNATI RACES—FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, June 20.—Spencer House stake of $100 each, half forfeit, $300 added by the owner, for colts and fillies now three years old. Closed with seventeen entries.

R. A. Alexander's br. c. Ansell.....1 1
Beiser & Kuntz's ch. f. Lady Fashion.....2 2
Time 1:51—1:52.

SAME DAY.—Purse $400, mile heats, for all ages. The bay colt *Grant* beat *Lulestring, Dr. Lindsay* and *Sciota*, in 1:45¾, 1:48. The track was in capital order, and the attendance very large.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, June 21.—Horsemen's stake, purse $600, two-mile heats, for all ages—the gift of the horsemen of Cincinnati.

R. A. Alexander's b. c. Asteroid, by Lexington....1 1
Mr. ——'s Red Oak, by second Altorf.....2 2
Time: 3:40; 3:40¾.

SAME DAY.—Selling stakes of $250, single dash of one mile and a half.

Mc. ——'s b. c. Jack Armstrong, 4 years.....1
Dr. Meldon's b. h. Dr. Lindsay, by Lexington.....2
Time: 2:49.

Music in Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Park, on the Mall, this afternoon, commencing at 4½ o'clock P.M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H.B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Park March.....H. B. Dodworth
1. Overture, "Das Wundervasser".....Flotow
2. Quickstep, "Shells of the Ocean"....H. B. Dodworth
3. Lied, "Der Wanderer".....Schubert

PART II.

4. Lucia Quickstep.....H. B. Dodworth
5. Grand Selection from "Don Sebastian"....Donizetti
6. Overture, to "Euryanthe".....

first are those for the government of towns and cities or the like, and being for public advantage, are to be governed according to the laws of the land. That these were mere creatures of public convenience, created exclusively for public advantage; that it would seem reasonable that such a corporation may be controlled, and its constitution altered and amended by the government, in such manner as the public interest may require; that such legislative interference cannot be said to impair the charter by which the corporation was formed, because there is in reality but one party to it, the trustees or governors of the corporation being merely the trustees for the public, the *cestui que trust* of the corporation. (See Story Constitution, 1, 387; 2 Kent 275.) In the People vs. Morris (13 Wend., 396), the late Supreme Court held that political powers conferred upon a corporation, or the local government of a place, are not vested rights as against the State, and may be abrogated by the legislature, as well by a general law affecting the whole State as by a special act altering the powers of corporation. "It is an unsound and even absurd proposition," says NELSON J., in an opinion of signal ability, "that political power conferred by the Legislature can become a vested right as against the government in an individual or body of men. It is repugnant to the genius of our institutions and the spirit and meaning of the constitution; for by that fundamental law all political rights not there defined and taken out of the exercise of legislative discretion, were intended to be left subject to its regulation." These remarks are equally applicable to the present constitution. It would be impeaching the good sense of the convention to assume, that by the arrangements of the tenth article relating to local officers and their appointment, there was any design to keep or guard local powers in the administrative bodies or legislatures of the municipal corporations. Such an intent would not have been couched in dubious language, nor left to blind inference. Both on authority and principle the power exists in the Legislature to diminish, regulate or resume the powers it has conferred on all municipal corporations, unless interdicted by the constitution itself. To transfer to a new board a portion of the administrative functions of the Common Council is not obnoxious to any prohibition expressed or implied in the second section of the tenth article of the constitution.

From these views it follows that the appointment of the defendants to the office of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners was constitutionally valid, and they are entitled to judgment accordingly.

All the judges concurred except BROWN, J., who delivered a dissenting opinion.

LAW REPORTS.

The Paid Fire Department Bill and the Tax Commissioners' Law.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 23.

A remittitur in the case of the new Fire Department Law, and also one in the case of the law relating to the TAX COMMISSIONERS,—both of which laws have just been passed upon in the Court of Appeals,—were presented yesterday to the Judge sitting at Special Term, Supreme Court, and were by him signed, preparatory to the entry of a final judgment on the decision in the Court of Appeals. In the case of the Tax Commissioners' Law, an order was granted to show cause on Monday next, in the Supreme Court, why a reference should not be had, as provided for in the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

A TRUNK THIEF.

JOHN PICKET, alias Baker, was tried yesterday, for grand larceny, the indictment charging him with stealing a trunk, the property of Mr. William Ray, from the Putnam House, on the 17th of June instant. The only evidence against the prisoner was that the trunk was seen in the vicinity of the door of the room occupied by prisoner and an accomplice, where it had been moved by some one unknown. The prisoner, when arrested, was coming up-stairs, and a burglar's instrument was found upon him. The jury found him guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

Abram Isaacs, a colored coachman in the employ of a Mr. Jaques, was tried for stealing a set of single harness from his master. There was literally no evidence against the prisoner, and he proved an excellent character. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and he was honorably discharged.

PLEAS AND SENTENCES.

MAX Adler and Jacob Van Ness, heretofore convicted of an assault and battery, were sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

James Woods and Charles Edwards pleaded to an attempt at grand larceny, and were sent to the State Prison for two years and five months each.

James O'Conner and Charles Reynolds also pleaded to an attempt at grand larceny, and were sent to the Penitentiary for one year each.

Cadwallader Evans, who pleaded guilty to a grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for three years and four months.

Henry Green, convicted of passing counterfeit money, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Cassidy, James Price and George Douglass, who pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to commit a robbery, were sent to State Prison for two years each.

James Fitzgerald, convicted of a felonious assault, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Frederick Schurt, who pleaded to a charge of grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

John Burke, convicted of picking the pocket of a lady in a Broadway stage, was sent to the State Prison for three years.

THE UNION-SQUARE GARROTERS.

Charles Gay and James Morrasey, indicted for highway robbery, pleaded guilty to the indictment. These men robbed Mr. William Wing, of Otsego County, in Union-square, about 5 o'clock on the morning of June 14. One of them seized the gentleman around the neck, and the other went through his pockets; their victim was left insensible on the ground, but a policeman who saw the occurrence, pursued and arrested the men.

In sentencing them, His Honor said that he wished to give them such a term as they would be most likely to serve out. If he gave them twenty years he was afraid that some future Governor might think it too severe and pardon them. He did not intend that they should get out, and he would therefore send them to the State Prison for ten years each. The court adjourned until Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 23.

By Justice Ingraham.

Emma Hoffman *vs.* William Hoffman; motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to renew the motion on existing his defence and after payment of the alimony. Wm. O. Headly et al *vs.* Eximer et al; motion granted. Joseph C. Adling *vs.* Samuel Frederick et al; motion granted. D. T. Trail et al *vs.* Thomas P. Ormsby; motion denied, without prejudice to bringing a new action, containing and notice of appeal, and defendant to have five days after service copy for that purpose. [illegible] V. Brinker et al; this motion is [illegible] to pay [illegible] costs, &c., (to be entered [illegible] is granted on payment of costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 23.

By Justice Sutherland.

Edwin C. Litchfield et al *vs.* Richard Irwin et al.; judgment for the defendants, dismissing the complaint with [illegible] findings of fact, &c., to be drawn by defendants' attorney, and settled on one day's notice. [illegible] Margaret Brush *vs.* Jesse V. Brush; reference ordered to ascertain a proper sum for counsel fee, alimony and costs of alimony, if any, should be allowed to the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 23.

By Justice Mendell.

Chas. M. Parlow *vs.* Geo. E. Holycke; judgment for defendant on demurrer to the complaint, with costs; leave to plaintiff to amend in ten days, on payment of costs. Amos Woodruff *vs.* Patrick Dickie; motion for leave to amend answer denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event. Ferdinand Mayneicke *vs.* The Mayor of New-York, &c.; motion for a new trial on the minutes of the court denied, with costs. The Mayor of New-York *vs.* George Law; motion granted on terms. Eugene Michon *vs.* Francis Ch. Grouer; motion denied, with costs. Victor Chammerry *vs.* Jules Doverouz; motion denied, with $10 costs to the plaintiff, to abide the event. Jacob M. Keeler *vs.* James Winterbottom; motion denied, with $5 costs. Thomas M. Connaughton *vs.* John Lester Wallack, &c.; the prayer of the petition is granted. Leander J. Randall *vs.* Newton Mitchell et al.; judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to defendant to withstand the demurrer and to answer in five days on payment of costs. In the matter of Joseph Lee, an insolvent debtor; objections overruled; matter set down for hearing on the merits on 28th June, at 11 A. M. The Congregation Shaer Bashuren *vs.* William Halliday; case and amendments settled. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 11th amendments disallowed; all others allowed. James G. Quail *vs.* Isabella M. Quail; referred to a referee to ascertain, determine and report a suitable amount to be paid as temporary alimony to the defendant, and a reasonable sum to enable her to conduct her defence to the action. Margaret Irvine, Administratrix, &c. *vs.* Amasa Spring, &c.; substitution of attorney ordered on payment of amount due to plaintiff's attorney for his fees in the action. For the purpose of ascertaining the sum due, it is referred to a referee to ascertain and report amount due to plaintiff's attorney for his fees.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 23.

By Judge Cardozo.

Masterson *vs.* Kehor; motion granted, unless plaintiff amends summons within three days, which he may do without costs. Winter *vs.* Winter; order settled. Clapp *vs.* Shattuck; findings settled. Donaldson *vs.* Hall; motion denied, with costs. White *vs.* Melvin; default opened; defendant must answer in five days, on payment of ten dollars costs, and stipulating to proceed before the same referee on two days' notice. Tully, &c. *vs.* Clark; motion to amend granted; five dollars costs, to abide the event. Haggerty *vs.* Streeter; see memoranda.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following named persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: John Lenaerts, John H. M. Alpine, James McCormick, Abraham P. Mabie, Sarah Ann Cooper, Frederick Hartman, Henry M. Hyde, Joseph Geist, Dr. Frank J. Edwards, and Joseph Geddes. None of these wills contain bequests of any interest to the public,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 23, 1865.

$32,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R	106¼	100	N. Y. Central		92⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81.....C.	110⅜	200	do		92⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	103⅝	100	do	2d call	92⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-30s...C.	103½	600	Erie Railway		75⅛
30,000 do	103¼	100	do		75⅜
70,000 do	103⅜	100	do	s10	75
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New Issue	103¼	100	do	2d call	75½
30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	96⅝	1900	Reading R.		103⅛
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99⅜	500	do		103⅜
5,000 Missouri 6s	73	200	do	2d call	103⅜
5,000 do	73½	500	Mich. S. & N. I. R		69¾
5,000 do	74	100	do	s15	69¾
5,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	74	700	Cleve. & Pitts		68
10,000 Ohio & M. C.	23½	1000	do		67¾
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	200	do	2d call	67¾
2,000 Erie 2d M. '79	103	100	Chic. & N. W.		24¾
3,000 Ill. Cen. 8s	117	50	do		24¼
2,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st M.	100	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr		63¾
20,000 Amer. Gold	130½	400	do		63¾
25 Phœnix Bank	103	300	do	s30	63
15 Am. Ex. Bank	114	100	do	b30	63¼
100 Canton Co	57½	200	do	3d call	63
100 Quick. Min. Co	51½	100	do		63¼
25 Del. & H. C. Co	142	400	Chic. & Rock I		95⅝
400 Mariposa M. Co	12¼	200	do		96⅝
100 do 2d call	12¾	300	do	2d call	99¼
300 At. M. S. Co., s-d. b10	120	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C		36
100 do., s-d.	150	10	Pitts., Ft. W. & C		96
100 Bruna City Land Co	6¼	100	do	s10	95
1000 do	6	500	do		95
100 Nic. Transit Co	5¾	100	do	2d call	95
400 Smith & P. Gold	5½				

SECOND BOARD.

$500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	96¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.		103⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	99⅞	1200	Mich. S. & N. I.		63
20,000 U. S. 6's, 1 yr. Cer. New issue	98¼	140	Ill. Cen. R.		123
2,000 Tenn. 6s	71	50	Mil. & P. Du C.		37
4,000 Mo. State 6s	74	200	Cleve. & Pitts		68½
5,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	24¼	1000	do		68⅝
100 Quick. Min. Co.	51	600	Chic. & N. W.		24⅝
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	92⅝	150	do		24⅝
30 do	93	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr		63¾
500 Erie Railway	75¾	100	Chic. & R. I	s10	100¼
300 do	75⅜	500	do		100¼
300 Hud. Riv. R.	103⅝	100	do		100⅜
200 do	103⅝	400	do		100¼
200 Reading R.	84¼	500	do	s5	100⅜
300 Mich. S. & N. L.	63	400	Ch. & N. W. Pr	s-d	64
500 do	63½	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.		96
200 Cleve. & Pitts	68¼	300	Cary Improve't	s3	25¾
4 do	68	100	do	s30	25
500 do	68⅛	200	do		25¾
1100 do	68¾				

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	24¼	300	Chic. & R. I.		100⅛
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	93	300	do		100⅜
100 Erie Railway	75⅜	1000	do	b3	100⅜
100 Hud. Riv. R.	103⅜	500	do		100⅜
100 do	103⅜	400	do		100⅜
200 Reading R.	84⅜	500	do	s5	100⅜
300 Mich. S. & N. L.	63	400	Ch. & N. W. Pr	s-d	64
500 do	63½	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.		96
200 Cleve. & Pitts	68¼	300	Cary Improve't	s3	25¾
4 do	68	100	do	s30	25
500 do	68⅛	200	do		25¾
1100 do	68¾				

FRIDAY, June 23—P. M.

The price of Gold, which left off at the close of 'Change hour on Thursday at 141¾ ⅌ cent., sold down this forenoon to 140, but gradually returned to 141¾@141¾ by 3 o'clock. The export demand proves moderate this week. The *Lafayette*, for Havre, this morning, took $112,700. The engagements spoken of for the steamer to-morrow at the hour of 3 this afternoon amount to no more than a quarter of a million of dollars. Bills on London have been done to-day at 109¾@109¾ 60 days' sight, and 110@110⅛ for 3 days' sight. The demand for Gold to pay Customs continues active, and by the close of the month the Treasury Office will hold more than two-thirds the stock of Gold in the market. After the 1st July the disbursements for Gold Interest on the Public Debt will run ahead of the Customs receipts, but only for a week or two, as the July entries of Foreign Goods for the Fall season are expected to be on a liberal scale. The amount of Gold Interest to be paid out at the New-York Office is about $700,000,000; at the other Offices about $2,700,000. The exact sum due all points is $9,753,907.

The Stock Exchange continued to look dull in speculation, but firm in prices through the forenoon, and later in the day advanced to some appearance of life and buoyancy. This was especially marked on Erie, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Rock Island and Fort Wayne. As remarked yesterday, the prevailing feeling is in favor of a rise on the Railway and Miscellaneous speculatives, though such a movement is not favored by some of the old operators at the Board, who either bear the market or feel indifferent to its course because of the near approach of the Summer recreation. The Government Stocks are fairly supported by a banking and investment demand, but attract for the moment little or no speculation. The following quotations were made at 4 o'clock as compared with Thursday afternoon:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅝	97⅛	Pittsburgh	97	98½
U. S. 5-20s	103¼	103⅜	Northwest	24¼	24⅝
Tennessees	70½	70¾	N. West Pref	44½	45
N. Y. Central	92⅝	93	Rock Island	99¾	100⅝
Erie	75⅜	75⅝	Fort Wayne	85½	86
Hudson	108⅝	109	Cumb'land Coal	41¼	41⅝
Reading	83⅝	84⅜	Quicksilver	51⅝	51⅞
Mich. Southern	65¼	65⅝	Mariposa	11⅝	11⅝
Illinois Central	122⅛	122½	Ohio & M. Certs	24	24¼

After 3 o'clock the price of Gold advanced to 142@142¼@141¾ ⅌ cent. There is some talk of a Gold Room Combination to make Gold scarce for delivery and advance the price, while so large a sum of the stock in New-York is locked up in the Sub-Treasury.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of N. America	110
Manhattan	150	Hanover	107
Merchants'	106	Irving	107
Mechanics'	114	Metropolitan	121
America	135	People's	110
City	175	Market	108
Phenix	103	Nassau	105
Tradesmen's	126	Corn Exchange	110
Fulton	155	Continental	97
Butchers' & Drovers'	115	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	102	Commonwealth	104
Commerce	108	Atlantic	98
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	98	Importers' & Traders'	108
Ocean	82	Park	116
American Exchange	112	Central National	101
Chatham	120	Fourth National	97

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

K. Y. Cen. 6s, 1863	92	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	74
N. Y. Cen. 1st M. Ext.	85	Galena & Chic ex	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. ex	95¾
Erie 1st Mort., 7s, ex d.	101¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	97
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1885	92½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort. '60	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	93½
Hud. R. 7s 2d M. S. F.	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
Harlem, 1st mort., 69-72	100	Cleve. & P. 3d mort. con.	80
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	112	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	90	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	57½
Chi. & N. W. 1st m	78	Chi. & Alton S. F.	94
Lack. & West'n Eds	109	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg	97
Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	101½	Chi. & Alton Income	86

The old Bank of New-York has made a half-yearly dividend of 5 ⅌ cent.; the Market Bank 6 ⅌ cent.; the National New-York Exchange 6 ⅌ cent.; and the Atlantic of Brooklyn 6 ⅌ cent.

Mr. H. H. VAN DYCK, now Bank Superintendent at Albany, has been commissioned Assistant-Treasurer of the United States at New-York, to take the place of Mr. STEWART, who goes back to the United States Trust Company (to succeed the late JOSEPH LAWRENCE as President,) on the 1st of July. Mr. VAN DYCK will make a capable and conscientious officer.

The original of the following complimentary note we had the pleasure of seeing a day or two after it was written. As Mr. STEWART is to leave his responsible post under Government in a few days, its publication is now made altogether appropriate:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 13, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 11th inst. is received, tendering to the President, through me, your resignation of the office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States and Treasurer of the Assay-Office of New-York, to take effect on the 30th of June next, or earlier if a successor shall be appointed and prepared to enter upon his duties.

Your resignation of the office, the duties of which you have discharged so creditably to yourself and so satisfactorily to this department and to the public, although not unexpected by me, is received with deep regret.

I am under personal and official obligations to you for the aid which you have rendered me in the discharge of my duties as financial minister of the government, and for the kind and courteous manner in which this aid has been extended to me.

You accepted, from a sense of duty to your country, the position of Assistant Treasurer, and assumed the great personal responsibilities of that position in a trying period of our financial history, and you have the satisfaction of having accorded to you the honor of giving such counsels, and performing your duty in such a manner, as to have aided materially in bringing up the credit of the government from its greatest depreciation to its present satisfactory condition.

With best wishes for your success in whatever position you may hereafter occupy,

I am, dear Sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN A. STEWART, Esq., Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York.

The oldest ten Banks in the City of Albany have gone into the National system, the Mechanics' and Farmers', under the administration of Mr. THOMAS W. OLCOTT as President, and his son, Mr. T. OLCOTT, as Cashier, and the State Bank, of Mr. BUFUS H. KING, President, and Mr. W. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier. The Albany Exchange Bank had previously reorganized as a National Bank.

Mr. T. W. B. HUGHES, of the Stock firm of HEATH & HUGHES, was to-day admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-day, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Considerable uneasiness is felt in regard to the overdue steamer *Golden Rule*, of the Central American Transit, from Greytown for New-York, with the California passengers from San Francisco of May 15.

There was some talk on the Street of an early extra Cash Dividend from the Rock Island Company. Another rumor was to the effect that the new Board of Directors, who will shortly convene in this city, will make Quarterly Dividends of 2½ or 3 ⅌ cent., equal to 10@12 ⅌ cent. a year, beginning with July. Both stories probably originated in the facts that a large cash surplus was left over from the half-yearly 5 ⅌ cent. Dividend in April, and that the Directors recently elected are to organize on Monday or Tuesday next.

The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company have declared a half yearly Dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., and the Hamilton Fire 4 ⅌ cent.

The Michigan Central Company propose to pay the fractional parts of their July Scrip Dividend of 6 ⅌ cent., in cash.

The Express passenger trains over the Hudson River Road, about which there was much complaint some months ago, are now running on time with marked punctuality.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,840,,592 against $1,795,034 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT. WAREHOUSES. WITHDRAWN

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool	1,081	$423,523	456	$186,742	307	$136,477
Cotton	775	221,247	36	8,763	169	57,435
Silk	437	494,386	101	155,355	34	39,338
Flax	750	218,523	171	49,146	194	46,857
Miscellaneous	565	58,152	30	13,446		2,691
Total	3,608	$1,415,830	794	$413,452	710	$282,962
		413,360				1,422,240
Total entered		$1,840,592	Total marketed			$1,705,202

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $6,856,447 90; for Customs, $294,000; Payments, $6,283,165 35; on account Loan, $1,866,000; Balance, $48,456,216 19.

The Third-avenue Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend on deposits under $1,000, at the rate of 6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, free of government tax.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 13.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I have to say that, after careful consideration of the matter, the commissioner is of opinion that the New-Bedford Institution for Savings does a banking business as described in paragraph 1, section 79, of the act of June 30, 1864, and is therefore subject to the provision of section 110, in reference to the tax of 1-24 of 1 per cent upon the average amount of monthly deposits.

In making this return, however, the commissioner has decided the deposits may be so far regarded as capital as to allow the bank to deduct from the average deposits the amount invested in United States bonds, United States bonds, however, do not include the 7-30 notes or certificates of indebtedness.

Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

WM. C. COFFIN, Esq., Treasurer New-Bedford Institution for Savings, New-Bedford, Mass.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1865.

SIR: Yours of the 29th ult. received. I think I have replied to a former letter of yours that where the wife owns the homestead where a family resides, the husband, in returning income, may deduct expenses of repairs, insurance and interest on incumbrances from his own income, when the wife has no income from which to deduct the same.

Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS,
Deputy Commissioner.

Curtailing the Currency.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The fractional currency is undergoing the process of curtailment. Large quantities are redeemed daily at the Treasury Department in Washington, and at the various Sub-Treasuries. It must be put up in packages when sent for redemption, containing even hundreds of pieces—that is to say, each package of five-cent pieces must contain two dozens; of ten-cent pieces, ten dozens, &c. Different varieties of the same denomination of currency must be sent in separate packages, faced uniformly upward, and inutilated currency must be sent separately from the whole. Thus arranged, if these packages are addressed to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and registered at the Post-office, returns by check may be expected in from eight to ten days. This is all very well so far as it goes, and we hope the business of sending it in for redemption will be increased. But we should be glad to hear that the printing of three and five cent notes has ceased entirely. While they are kept in circulation, the one, two and three cent coins, that are in large supply at the Mint, will not enter freely into circulation, not for the reason, however, that some argue, that the people prefer the paper to the coin, for the very opposite is true. The paper being less valuable, every holder pays it first away, thus keeping it steadily in circulation, while the coin, as a thing more valuable, is snugly ensconced in some out-of-the-way pocket. Remove the cheap, dirty, small three and five cent notes, and the coin will at once come forth, and gradually break the way for the retiring of the ten-cent notes.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW-YORK STATE 7 PER CENT.

ANTICIPATION BOUNTY STOCK.

This stock matures on the 1st January, 1867. It is then to be paid or funded into a twelve-year 7 per cent. State stock. Interest payable quarterly,

Apply to the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway. G. W. WHITE, Cashier.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 23, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, 3 bbls. Ashes; 12,577 bbls. Flour; 928 bbls. and 307 bags Corn Meal; 54,726 bushels Wheat; 57,211 bushels Corn; 300 bushels Oats; 1,560 pkgs. Provisions; and 212 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in limited request at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pots, and $7 75@$7 87½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet, but steady. We quote: Java at 24c.@25c.; Rio at 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c. ⅌ lb., in gold. 4,000 bags Rio were sold within our range.

COTTON—Has been in request at firmer prices. Middlings, 41c.@42c., ⅌ lb. The Sea Island Cotton, (311 bales,) sold at auction by Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER yesterday, brought 62c. for clean and fine; 41c. for saw-ginned and stained; 25½c. for seedy, and 11c. for dirty, ⅌ lb.

EGGS—The receipts of Eggs are larger, and the demand less active than last week. Prices, however, remain unchanged. State and Jersey, 28c.@29c.; Ordinary Western, 26c.@27c.; Western, by express, 28c.; Canada, 26c.@27c., ⅌ dozen.

FISH—Have been less sought after, at declining prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull and heavy to-day, at a further reduction of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., the market closing decidedly in favor of purchasers. Sales since our last amount to 7,200 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 50@$5 80; poor to choice Extra State, at $6@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 20; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 60@$6 85 ⅌ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 50	@	$5 80
Extra State	6 00	@	6 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 00	@	9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 50	@	6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90	@	9 25
Extra Genesee	6 60	@	9 60
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	6 70	@	11 50

Southern Flour is heavy and lower. Sales since our last, 500 bbls., at $7@$7 85 for poor to good, and $7 85@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is cheaper. Sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $6 05@$8 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, including superfine, at $5 25@$5 75 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal has been in more request; $4 75 for Jersey, $4 75 for Western, and $5 15@$5 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, and has declined 1c.@3c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 22,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $1 70@$1 75; Amber Milwaukee $1 40@$1 41 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in good request and steady in prices; sales, 63,000 bushels at 80c.@90c. for very inferior to choice Mixed Western ⅌ bushel. Rye has been in limited demand; 3,000 bushels Western were sold at 86c. ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are dull and nominal. Oats have been in light supply and good request at advanced prices, including Western at 74c.@76c., closing at 76c; Canadian at 62c. ⅌ bushel. The market for Beans is without movement, even at the present low rates; some holders are expecting better prices, but present prospects are not very favorable for an advance. We quote: New Marrows, $1 25@$1 85; New Kidneys, $1 40@$1 50; New Mediums, 90c.@$1 15; Mixed lots, 90c.@$1; Peas, Canada, $1 40@$1 50 ⅌ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending June 20, Messrs. JONES & Co., police thus: "Flour has been rather quiet during the past week, and closes dull at the quotations below. Freights unchanged; to New-York, via lake and rail, 80c. ⅌ bbl.; to Boston, 85c., and to Portland, 85c. Receipts for week, 6,484 bbls. Shipments for week, 13,295 bbls. There has been a fair demand for Wheat during the past week, and in part for shipment, but the arrivals continue comparatively liberal, and the Eastern advices being dull, the market has declined about 4c. ⅌ bushel. The favorable weather during the week has doubtless had considerable influence on the receipts. We hear that the farmers in this State are now delivering pretty freely, their fears of another short crop having been dispelled by the recent invigorating rains. Early in the week the rain fell steadily and quietly, but during the past few days there have been several heavy, drenching showers, and these latter, it is thought, have washed away all destructive insects. The great bulk of the transactions continue to be in No. 1, the receipts of No. 2 being still quite moderate, owing to the lower inspection at Chicago, and to the greater inducements held out there to the interior shippers. No change has been made in the inspection here—the Milwaukee grades remaining the same as during the past five or six years, and there now seems to be no probability of their being changed. The stock in store yesterday is reported at 460,872 bushels. Lake freights have continued firm without much change. We quote at 7c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 10½c. to Oswego. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ⅌ bushel storage, at $1 12@$1 12½. No. 2 at $1 05@$1 08½. No. 1 Spring at to-day's rates could be laid down at New-York at about $1 38, exclusive of interest and commission. Receipts of wheat for past week 273,859 bushels, against 578,028 bushels for same time last year. Shipments for week sum up 311,435 bushels as follows: 54,720 bushels to Buffalo, 61,600 bushels to Oswego, 15,500 to Ogdensburgh, and 180,215 bushels to Canada. The clearances of Wheat since opening of navigation sum up as follows: 505,928 bushels to Buffalo, 227,075 bushels to Oswego, 73,535 bushels to Ogdensburgh, 663,695 bushels to Canada, and 16,600 bushels to Cape Vincent. Total, 1,486,836 bushels against 5,483,000 bushels during same time last year. Oats are selling at 66c. in store. Receipts for week 19,849 bushels."

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	June 23, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	140
Superfine Flour, ⅌ bbl	$9 60@$9 90	$5 70@$5 80
Extra State Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 00@10 40	6 00@6 50
Extra Western Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 10@15 00	6 10@11 50
Extra Canada Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 25@12 00	6 00@8 50
Southern Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 60@15 00	7 10@12 00
Rye Flour, ⅌ bbl	8 25@ 9 50	5 25@5 75
Corn Meal, ⅌ bbl	7 75@ 8 80	4 60@5 20
White Wheat, ⅌ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	1 70@1 75
Red and Amber Wheat, ⅌ bu.	2 20@ 2 50	1 35@1 78
Corn, ⅌ bushel	1 76@ 1 80	80@ 80
Rye, ⅌ bushel	1 70@ 1 71	83@ 90
Barley, ⅌ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 10@1 40
State Oats, ⅌ bushel	1 00@ 1 09½	70@ —

HAY—Is in request and firm at $1@$1 18 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request, at 12½c.@22½c. for very poor to prime, and 32½c.@35c. for fancy, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet and depressed in price.

LEATHER—The demand has been very moderate, though the tendency of prices has been in favor of purchasers.

MOLASSES—Has been held firmly, but has been inactive.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 62½@$1 70 ⅌ gallon; and Resin at $12@$17 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.

OILS—Rule quiet, but steady, including Crude Whale at $1@$1 05; bleached do., at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm, at $1 80@$1 85; unbleached do., at $2 20@$2 25. Lard Oil, at $1 45@$1 52½. Linseed, $1 18@$1 20 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in less request, at 35c. for Crude; 51c.@52c. for Refined, in bond; 70c.@72c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES—Old Potatoes are dull and lower. Bermudas are in good supply, at reduced rates. We quote: New Bermuda, $8@$9; Peach Blows, $1 50@$2; Mercers, new, $2@$3; Prince Alberts, $1 50@$2; Sweet Potatoes, $6@$7 ⅌ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request, opening at reduced prices, but closing with more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,500 bbls., in lots, at $24 25@$24 75, closing at $24 75 for New Mess; $24@$24 50 for 1863–4 Mess; $18 50@$19 50 for Western Prime Mess, and $18@$18 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited request, at 11c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 15c.@18

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

WALLACK'S—THE IRON MASK.

NIBLO'S—AMBT, THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE STRANGER—HONEYMOON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE PIONEER PATRIOT—LOAN OF A LOVER.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 BROADWAY.—THE ITALIAN MARIONETTE COMPANY.

PAINTINGS—No. 681 BROADWAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A terrific explosion occurred in Chicago June 19, when the boiler of the tug *Fanny Stafford* exploded. The engineer was instantly killed. His body was blown out of sight, and has not been seen since. The Captain was blown from the stern of the tug to the vessel in tow, a distance of forty feet. Two wheelsmen and a deckhand were also blown into the headgear of the vessel, where they clung fast. All are uninjured. A piece of the boiler and works attached, weighing three tons, was blown into the air a distance of sixty feet, passed over a four-story building, and landed on the roof of a building across the road, a distance of nine hundred feet from the scene of the explosion. In the upper stories of the house were living two families, who, marvellous to relate, were unhurt, although the first floors are complete wrecks. The door of the boiler, weighing sixty-eight pounds, was blown a distance of four blocks, crashed through the roof of a building, cutting through the two-inch planks of the flooring, and buried itself in the cellar. The shock caused by the explosion was fearful, literally shaking the entire city. The *Stafford* was a new boat, having run but two seasons. She is a total wreck. Loss $10,000. The cause of the explosion is said to have been over pressure of steam.

Mr. ROBERT DALE OWEN has addressed to the President a long letter, reminding Mr. JOHNSON: 1. Of the days in which they were Congressmen together; 2. That there is an aspect of the negro suffrage question that has attracted less attention than it merits; 4. Goes into an elaborate statistical statement of the proportions of white and colored representations. 4. Controverts the idea of different political status for different colors, and enumerates the axiom that all the political power which is withheld from the emancipated slave is gained by the Southern white." 5. Thence forward plead with great force for the enfranchisement of the freedmen. Mr. OWEN in this lecture is, even for him, unusually clear, terse and vigorous in his argument.

The exciting contest at the fair in Chicago, between the friends of SHERIDAN and SHERMAN, for the magnificent gold-mounted pistol, given for "the best General," finally closed Tuesday night, the vote standing: SHERIDAN, 879; SHERMAN, 447; with two or three hundred scattering. SHERIDAN kept ahead the first two weeks, SHERMAN'S friends got the start last week, but Tuesday the Sheridan men rallied in force and took the prize by an overwhelming majority. The silver-mounted pistol voted to Brig.-Gen. T. O. OSBORN, of Chicago, late Colonel of the Thirty-ninth Illinois. The magnificent $500 sword in the Philadelphia department in Union Hall has not as yet been awarded, but it is hoped that it will be voted to Gen. LOGAN.

A Canadian paper is responsible for the extravagant story that a few days since a farmer named CROWLY, near Peterboro, opened an old well and sent one of his sons down to measure the depth, but remaining a long time, another son was dispatched to see what was the matter. He, too, not returning as speedily as was conceived proper, was followed by a third and then a fourth, until all four were in the well; when to the utter anguish and dismay of the poor father, it was discovered that they had each fallen a victim to foul air. The four were taken out dead, every effort to restore life being fruitless.

A large and very enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Marietta, Georgia, on the 12th inst., at which resolutions were adopted acknowledging the duty of submission to the authority of the United States; the necessity of altering the constitution and laws of Georgia, so as to make them conform to the constitution and laws of the United States, and urging the immediate call of a loyal State convention. A similar meeting was held on the 11th inst., in Gwinnett County, Ga., at which strong Union resolutions were adopted.

Atlanta, Ga., is without a fire department, all the fire-engines but one having been sent North by Gen. SHERMAN, or destroyed in the conflagration that left the city a heap of ruins. The only engine remaining is sadly out of repair, one pair of wheels being gone from the hose truck, and all except perhaps a section or so of the hose destroyed. A meeting of the citizens has been called to raise money to put this forlorn machine in good working order.

A terrible accident took place on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad on Thursday, a transportation train, loaded with returned soldiers, having been run into by a freight train. Fifteen soldiers were instantly killed, and one hundred and fifty wounded, some of them mortally.

The records of Shelby County, Tenn., and of the City of Memphis, have been captured at Lagrange, Ga., by the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, of Gen. WINSLOW'S command, and have been turned over to the Secretary of the State of Tennessee, by Maj. A. R. PEARCE, of the same regiment.

Trinity College, Hartford, has just secured the liberal donation of four annual prizes, of $100 each. The conditions on which the prizes will be awarded are to be announced on Commencement Day, the 29th inst.

Admiral DUPONT died yesterday morning at Philadelphia.

LOCAL NEWS.

During yesterday the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners filed numerous applications for appointments, and met the Mayor and Comptroller as a Board of Estimates, and agreed to ask (it is said) $600,000 for the rest of 1865, and $700,000 for 1866. They also requested Chief DECKER to continue in office, and he agrees to do so. The commissioners are perfectly undisturbed in office, and their administration is not opposed nor likely to be.

The Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, 360 men, passed through the city yesterday. They enjoyed the combined hospitality of the Battery Barracks, the New-York State Agency and the Sanitary Commission. Several smaller detachments also arrived, among them 105 men of the Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery, who are now at the Eighth Regiment Armory. The regiment itself will arrive to-day.

Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, of No. 159 East Thirtieth-street, died at Bellevue Hospital, on Thursday morning, of hemorrhage from a stab wound which is said to have been inflicted by his wife, ANN GRAHAM, on Tuesday morning last. Coroner GAMBLE impanneled a jury, yesterday, and, after examining a few witnesses, adjourned the hearing to this afternoon.

TERESA MESTRADO, a child of 7 years, was accidentally shot and instantly killed, yesterday afternoon, in her father's saloon, at No. 480 Broome-street, by ANTOINE GAVISTA.

The United Service Society held their regular meeting last night at No. 90 East Thirteenth-street. The committee upon resolutions of principles reported eleven resolutions as the result of their labors. The several sections were adopted, and the report laid on the table for further consideration. A long list of members were proposed and elected.

An indignation meeting in behalf of JOHN MITCHEL was held last evening in the Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street. The attendance was slim, and the proceedings lacked animation. A committee was appointed to collect funds for MITCHEL'S defence, and the meeting adjourned.

The tenth commencement of the Charlier Institute was celebrated last evening in East Twenty-fourth-street. Prof. ELI CHARLIER and Rev. Dr. CROSBY delivered appropriate addresses. The proceedings were very interesting.

PETER O'MEALLY, of the United States receiving ship *Vermont*, died of congestion of the brain, in a cell, last evening, in the Thirteenth Ward Police Station.

The arrivals of immigrants at this port this week have numbered 7,343.

The popular inquiry for the new series of the 7-30 Loan has been good this week, the subscriptions having averaged $2,685,750 a day thus far, (against a daily average of $1,982,500 last week, $2,133,833 the preceding week, $1,336,320 week ending June 3, and $1,822,267 week ending with May 27,) as follows: Monday, $3,273,100; Tuesday, $2,117,400; Wednesday, $3,106,200; Thursday, $2,246,300. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the loan numbered on Monday, 2,203; Tuesday, 1,487; Wednesday, 2,174; Thursday, 1,573, against a daily average of 1,426 last week.

The fall in gold early yesterday unfavorably affected the Produce markets. Flour and Wheat were quoted lower, with less inquiry, especially for export. Oats were scarce and dearer. Petroleum and Whisky were dull. Cotton was in demand and firmer. In Provisions there was less doing, and buyers had any existing advantage. Foreign merchandise was quiet. The advanced claims of shipowners checked Freight engagements.

Gold fell to 140 yesterday morning, but subsequently recovered, and advanced to 142¼ per cent. The export demand is light; the Customs demand large this week. The Railway Stocks were upward at the close of the day. Governments were steady, with a fair banking and investment demand.

Flour, made from new wheat, is reported in the Southern markets. In some sections the yield is said to be the heaviest ever known—a fact which may be accounted for by the surrender of cotton land to the culture of grain.

The customs revenue at this port thus far this week has been equal to a daily average of $298,958, or a weekly aggregate of $1,793,748.

The receipts of cotton at this port during the current week have reached 3,243 bales thus far.

The Question of Negro Suffrage.

Boston has led off in an imperative demand upon President JOHNSON, that he shall exact negro suffrage at the hands of the Southern States, as a condition of their being permitted to belong to the Union. Hon. RICHARD H. DANA made the ablest and most careful argument on this subject on that occasion. We reprint it in another part of this morning's paper. Its leading points are (1,) that, as the conquering party in the war, we have the right to impose upon the conquered party whatever laws and exactions we may deem essential to the national welfare; (2,) that negro suffrage is essential to the national welfare; and (3,) that we, therefore, have the right and are in duty bound to require the Southern States to permit negroes to vote as the condition of their sharing in the rights and privileges of the National Union. Mr. DANA elaborates each of these points with characteristic ability and care.

We do not assent to his logic,—or rather we do not admire the premises on which it rests. We do not believe we have the right to treat the people of the Southern States as conquered enemies,—and to impose upon them our *will* as their *law*. We have suppressed a rebellion, and that is all we have been doing for the last four years. We have done it by war, it is true; and the laws of war have governed and guided our action in doing it. But war has been only the means by which we have accomplished the end; the fact that we resorted to it does not alter the nature of that end, nor change in the least the real character of the object we sought to achieve. The fact that we recognized, to a certain extent, the Southern rebels as belligerents—that we exchanged prisoners with them, that we blockaded their coasts, that we sent and received flags of truce, that we waged *war* upon them and observed all the rules of war, does not alter in the slightest degree the real nature of the object at which we aimed. That object was to *suppress the rebellion*—that and nothing else. The constitution gave us authority to wage war for that purpose. We carried on the war for the end, and by the means, which the constitution provided. Our whole object was to compel obedience to the constitution in the rebellious States. When that was accomplished, the war ended. The authority of the constitution was reinstated in the rebellious States, and they are again bound by its provisions in their relations to us, as we are bound by its provisions in our treatment of them.

We do not assent, therefore, to Mr. DANA'S position, that we may rightfully impose upon the Southern States any requirements which we may deem essential to the public safety. We must obey the constitution,—exercise the powers which it confers and no others,—in our treatment of the Southern States. Any other theory, in our judgment, simply abolishes the constitution, and throws the whole nation into the unbridled license of a dominant party. If *we* are not bound by the constitution, nobody is. If *we* need not govern our conduct by its provisions, South Carolina need not. The constitution is now, what it always was and what it always must be, if we would preserve our existence as a republic, the *supreme law of the land;* and neither President JOHNSON, nor the Congress of the United States, nor Boston, has any more right to nullify or disregard its requirements than Georgia or South Carolina.

We need not add that the constitution, in our opinion, gives the President not the slightest shadow of authority to prescribe the qualifications of voters in the Southern States. Every traitor is *ipso facto* disfranchised, and the President's pardon is essential to his reinstatement as a citizen. But beyond this the President has no power over the suffrage question in any State.

We do not intend, however, to argue this question at present. We wish only to say that our Boston friends are plunging headlong into a sea of political trouble, whose dangers they seem utterly to ignore. The adult negroes of the South probably number half a million,—and if admitted to the suffrage, would cast one-sixth of the aggregate national vote. Nine-tenths of them are confessedly ignorant of the first rudiments of knowledge, and not one whit better qualified to vote, of their own motive, wisely and intelligently, than so many Chinese would be the day they should land on our shores. Is it quite safe to demand their instant admission to the ballot-box? Would it not be quite as well to approach a matter of such vast importance with a little caution? Is it quite certain that these negroes would all vote just as we would like to have them? There are very many considerations of the utmost importance connected with this subject; and it is sheer folly and madness to demand its instant and final settlement by the arbitrary fiat of the national Executive. The usurpation which is thus urged would be infinitely more perilous to the national liberties than anything we have witnessed hitherto.

The war has abolished slavery. It has set free four millions of bondmen. It has achieved a more important revolution, political and social, than has ever been witnessed within the same time on the face of the earth. Let us take a little thought about consequences before we push this revolution to its extreme results. If this nation is to be preserved and perpetuated, it is to be done by *voting*. It is certainly worth while to make that voting as intelligent, as wise and as responsible as the nature of the case will admit.

What We Owe to the New South---The Prevalence and Density of Popular Ignorance.

We have other duties to the States and people of the South, beside those that apply to its material interests.

Not only the four million blacks, but the great body of the poor whites of that section, have always been in the densest ignorance. The common-school system and the universal popular education of the free States, have never been appreciated or imitated in the Southern States. A select few of the planting classes had, doubtless, a very thorough education and culture; and the body of the planters, as well as the business men of the towns, had a certain amount of school learning; but the generality of the poorer white classes of Virginia and North Carolina, as well as of the cotton States, were absolutely destitute of even the primary elements of knowledge.

The census statistics on this subject are bad enough; but they fall very far short of exhibiting the real state of affairs. A person who was present at the paroling of the armies of LEE and JOHNSTON, has declared that *less than a fifth of the privates could sign their own name.* It was this want of popular education and intelligence that gave the Southern leaders and planters such great power in their respective States, and enabled them to practice such terrible deceptions upon the masses.

Before the war, the North could do but little to improve this condition of things among their Southern countrymen. Northern schoolmasters—though there were hardly any other schoolmasters but Northern ones in the South—were looked on with suspicion, denounced as Abolitionists, and not unfrequently driven away or lynched. There was no law for their protection and little encouragement for their labors. The planting aristocracy did not desire the education of the poorer classes, and the latter cared little for it themselves.

In some of the States, as South Carolina, there were leading public men, such as Mr. FABER, who took the strongest ground against all education for working people, white as well as black, arguing that it only rendered them more wretched, and less content with their lot in life and position in society. The result of these things—which, in their turn, were the result of slavery and the peculiar social order of the South—was that the great bulk of the Southern whites grew up without education, knowledge or intelligence.

There is now an open field all over the South for intelligent people of the Free States to improve its condition in this regard. The schoolmaster is needed in the Southern States. The way is free for him; the opportunity is before him. In ten States, with ten millions of people, there is abundant scope for his labors. They should not wait till the Southerners call them, but they should go as good men go to India or Africa, bearing with them the light of intelligence, freedom and civilization. There is missionary ground enough now in the South. Thus far hardly anything has been done for these poor ignorant whites. A great deal more has been done for the blacks, who need it as much, perhaps, but no more.

We would especially ask attention to this subject of popular education on the part of those who are engaged in the incipient labors of reconstituting government and social order in the States of the South. It should be laid on the broadest basis at the very first, and, out of the great resources of the South, the most ample provision should be made for it. The old order of things has been overthrown; the old and exclusive ruling and domineering class have passed away. Henceforth, the South requires for its safety an educated and intelligent democracy. The constitution-makers and Legislatures of the South, coöperating with the people of the North, can, in the coming year, lay the foundation of its permanent existence.

EDUCATION AND VOTING.—We are sorry to see that Mr. BEECHER has been assailing one of the noblest features of New-England politics. He made a speech in Boston the other day denouncing the legal requirement that every citizen should be able to read and write before he should be allowed to vote. "Citizenship," he said, "has nothing to do with reading and writing." "Talk of education being necessary to make a voter! to vote only requires good common honesty and good common sense."

This was rather ungracious in Mr. BEECHER. The people of Massachusetts pride themselves upon having made *intelligence* the basis of suffrage,—and point to their law upon this subject as examples for the other States of the American Union. Mr. BEECHER himself has more than once extolled education as the only basis on which a republican government can ever rest. And unless he has some special purpose to serve by a different policy, we are quite sure his opinions on this subject remain unchanged.

Mr. BEECHER certainly does not mean what he says, when he ridicules the idea that education is essential to a proper exercise of the right to vote. When a man votes he aids in establishing a national policy, in making laws, in providing for public order, in caring for the vast and varied interests of society. Does Mr. BEECHER believe that an ignorant man can do this as wisely and as well as an intelligent man? He knows better. He knows that intelligence has a great deal to do with voting,—that an educated community will have better laws than an ignorant community, and that the great reason for the political degradation of many portions of the country is the ignorance of those who wield their political power.

Mr. BEECHER must base his advocacy of negro suffrage on some better ground than the uselessness of education. The people of this country, and especially of Massachusetts, can not be made to believe that education has nothing to do with a proper exercise of the elective franchise. They know better, and so does Mr. BEECHER.

The Coming Anniversary—A Decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind.

In a few days more, at every popular gathering in honor of the National Anniversary, we shall hear the stately utterances of our Declaration of Independence. Again we shall listen to those simple but noble words which, while they record the high and solemn resolutions in which the nation had its being, avow "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind."

That any intelligent community during the days of "great GEORGE our King," should think it decent to listen to the opinions of other people, was in some sense a rather surprising fact. The world was not at the time so austerely virtuous that its approbation or its censure could be held of very high account. It was not an age—looking to the all-pervading corruption of British politics, or to the culminating epoch of legitimacy in the dynasty of France—which could be expected to to show much appreciation of any appeal, however temperately made, by a community of rebels. But that very avowal of respect for the judgment of mankind challenged attention by its unaffected simplicity. It marked an era in history. It presented the novel spectacle of a nation which was anxious to be known as honorable and just. It was a point, in fact, of human progress gained.

During the four years just closed, the American nation has passed through a new birth. And a new point of time has arrived, at which it is proper to inquire whether that opinion which we so earnestly invoked years agone is worth more now than then, and indeed whether, than then, it is more possible to be formed at all. "The Americans," says the London *Times*, "have conceived their own destiny and are working it out in their own manner." And again, it says, "we have no experience to guide us." This is perfectly true, and therefore it is well to ask whether we Americans have not often troubled ourselves overmuch with what these non-plussed observers have had to say of us. The materials for judgment have been so new and the vision of the majority of our critics so distorted, that what has been written of our struggle has generally been utterly without value. The London *Times* may be accepted as the mouthpiece of the influential classes in Europe, and in its columns may be found such blunders, in regard to this country, as could only arise from the densest ignorance. On the probable success of the rebellion, its causes, its progress, its results, this leading European journal has been contradictory, opinionative, grandiloquent by turns. A reader of its files will discover that at one time the North was cruel, then the South; that LINCOLN was a tyrant, then a martyr and patriot; that the South could never succeed; then that it would; then again that it would not, and so on. It would take pages to give a tithe of the extracts to prove this. Not only on the political but on the moral aspects of the war have European writers been at fault. All this is so apparent to our understanding that we need but passingly allude to it.

Our constitution, says MACAULAY, "is all sail and no anchor." Be it so. MACAULAY, had he lived, would have altered his judgment. "We know no spectacle so ridiculous," says the same writer, "as the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality." Possibly the figure of most of the British press, as it now stands stultified by the events of our war, would have seemed to him equally ridiculous.

The time has come when we should cease to have what now becomes a foolish regard for the opinions of others, and be content if we can insure the decent respect of our own people. We have passed through a struggle which no monarchy on earth could have survived. We are now the exponents and illustrators of a theory of government hitherto deemed impossible to be realized. And the time is not far distant when many of those whose jibes have made us wince, and whose cruel falsehoods have made us angry, will be glad to seek from us that good opinion which we so anxiously sought of them in 1776.

Building Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your articles upon the great want of dwelling accommodation in this city are admirable and well-timed, but may I be allowed to suggest one point which I do not remember to have seen touched upon. The business of house-building and owning has thus far been left to individual enterprise; but why should not public companies be organized for the same purpose, as in the case of almost every other method of supplying our wants and luxuries. Why should a company carry us home in its cars, light our parlor, insure our life, fill our ice-box, and yet not build our house? I feel persuaded that the mere suggestion to many of our capitalists would bear fruit. I, myself, am ready to put ten thousand dollars into a Building Company, and no doubt there are many others prepared to follow my example. The stinted accommodations of our city are well understood to be a dangerous public nuisance and a source of more domestic unhappiness and social deterioration than can be imagined. A company which would set going a new plan of organized house-building would win our gratitude and reap very large returns on its investments. I inclose my address. A SUBSCRIBER.

[Our correspondent, who writes as above, knows perhaps as much about house-building as any citizen of New-York. If we had permission to publish his name, that alone would be sufficient to show his *bona fides*.—ED. TIMES.]

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A correspondent very properly reminds us, when we quote illustrations of the cruelty practiced toward dumb animals in England, that it would not be amiss to look at home. It is only too true, that both poultry dealers and wholesale butchers (many of them, at least,) permit the practice of a system of needless torture, by their assistants, in bringing their live stock to the market, or in preparing it for the stalls. The preliminary process of dressing fowls, as described by our correspondent, is scarcely less horrible than the atrocious practice of vivisection; and the manner in which the smaller class of live cattle are dragged or driven to the shambles, is an outrage upon the natural feelings of any one not utterly hardened by familiarity with cruelty in its most barbarous forms.

ANOTHER MASSACRE.—We have another fearful railroad massacre to report to-day, and the victims are, in great part as usual, returning soldiers. The Ohio and Mississippi Line is the scene of the slaughter on this occasion. And the catastrophe is made peculiarly memorable, not alone by the large number (some hundreds) killed or wounded, but by the colliding of *three* trains.

COERCING THE COLONIES.—There is news direct from England, and also from the Provinces, that the British Government have determined to use influence of a resistless kind to bring the maritime colonies into the Federation scheme. Those of them that refuse to become partners in that political compact are to be henceforth denied the benefits of the protection they now get from the parent State. These refractory Provinces might do without the *protection*, but they would find it hard to do without the expenditure of British gold, which accrues to them from the quartering of sundry garrisons within their borders. There is where the Imperial shoe begins to pinch them. And there is how they will begin to discover and appreciate the advantages of the intercolonial union. All this, meanwhile, looks as if the colonists were being invited to cut loose from the parent State altogether, and seek an independent state of political existence, as soon as they can find it convenient.

THE NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Thus far, the officers of the old Fire Department appear to be ready cordially to coöperate with the new commissioners in reorganizing the department. The commission will naturally be subjected to considerable pressure in making the necessary appointments. Let us hope they will see to it that they bring every nomination they make to the test of personal uprightness and efficient knowledge of the duties to be performed.

SURRENDER OF GALVESTON.—The formal surrender of Galveston, reported to-day, is only of consequence in so far as it has prepared the way for the President to extend the order removing restrictions upon trade to the Texan ports, in the same manner as to other ports of the South. The whole country is now open to foreign commerce, with nothing to bar it beyond the ordinary regulations of a state of peace.

Something Shameful.

We respectfully call the attention of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to an abuse of which they certainly have no knowledge, and for which they will doubtless find a remedy. It relates to the manner of conveying prisoners to the penitentiary and the reformatory institutions of the islands. This work is, we understand, performed by contract, or so much per head. Obviously it should be done as decently and privately as possible. But such is very far from being the case.

Every morning prisoners of all ages *and both sexes* are indiscriminately huddled into a hearse-like car, known as the "Black Maria," and leave the Tombs like an irruption from Bedlam, shocking the public ears by their ribald and blasphemous language as they peer out of the narrow ventilators at the top of the car. But this is the least of the evil. What is done by this motley collection of males and females, hardened criminals and first offenders, thus promiscuously thrown together on the passage up-town is perfectly well known and will bear no further allusion here.

We are told that it is no uncommon thing for a girl of 16, whom the law has not condemned, but rather wishes to protect from evil associations by placing her in the excellent House of Refuge on Randall's Island, to be placed, the only one of her sex, in one of these close-locked, perambulating prisons, her companions being two or three ruffians bound for the penitentiary. This seems so much like holding out a premium for vice that we should hesitate to believe it were not our authority for the facts so good. There should be a vehicle appropriated to either sex at once.

There is also another matter demanding the attention of the board. It is of very frequent occurrence that lads on their way to the House of Refuge are taken thither hand-cuffed together, in charge of an officer, by the city railroads. We have seen little boys, scarcely more than 10 years of age, who cannot be looked upon as criminals, repeatedly exposed in this manner, the effect being to shock the sensibilities of all respectable people, especially ladies, who may see them, and to work serious mischief upon the unfortunate children themselves by helping to destroy their self-respect. These abuses should not continue another day.

Lieut.-Gen. Scott

Once more begs the forbearance of autograph collectors. He can read but few, and cannot answer a tenth of their applications. In future, he hopes to offend less by invariable silence.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—We notice, with some surprise, that the very successful drama of the "Iron Mask" will be withdrawn after to-night's performance. Few plays have been given with more marked success. The press has been uniformly flattering in its notices, and the audiences—except when kept back by the extreme heat—have been large and thoroughly appreciative. The "combination," we suppose, desires to show its strength in other fields, and have a change in the programme. On Monday "Oliver Twist" is to be produced. Mr. WALLACK'S *Fagin* is already known to the public. In its thorough realization of the character of the wretched old "fence," the conception may be called Pre-Raffaelitic. Mr. DAVENPORT is the *Bill Sykes*, Miss FANNY MORANT the *Nancy Sykes*, and Miss IONE BURKE the *Oliver*.

Although this distribution is exceedingly strong, we hardly expect to witness so even and remarkable a performance as we have recently enjoyed in the "Iron Mask." That work, indeed, was presented with exceptional excellence, and acted with vital spirit. The three principal characters were—or are, for the piece is to be played again to-night—of almost equal importance, and remembering two or three representations we shall hesitate as to whom we should award the palm. Mr. J. W. WALLACK'S *Leon* is thoroughly equal, although in the first act the gentleman's bearing is somewhat too stalwart for the stripling he is supposed to represent. We refer also to the costume, which we think might be denuded of some of its juvenile bravery without injury to the actor. The costume of the second and third acts is becoming, and Mr. WALLACK displays it to advantage. In the fourth act the terrible iron mask makes its first and only appearance. It deprives the actor, necessarily, of his chief means of expression—the face, but how admirably does Mr. WALLACK overcome this difficulty! His hands speak, and interpret the most piteous emotions with positive clearness. Occasionally, however, it seemed to us that the actor exceeded the license of his text. It is clearly hinted in several places that *Leon* was not robbed of the use of his eyes, but Mr. WALLACK gropes about the apartment as though he were blind. A somewhat too deliberate utterance, too, mars the progress of this act. Slowness is sometimes impressive, but when pausing is too nearly allied to halting, it creates an uncomfortable suspicion of defective study. These exceptions are trifling, and we mention them, because they are the only blemishes on an otherwise perfect whole.

Miss ROSE EYTINGE supports Mr. WALLACK in the truest sense of the word. It is no easy task to win the sympathies of an audience in a piece where those sympathies are almost exclusively bestowed on the unhappy hero. The anxiety is for *Leon's* life, not his love. His immediate affections are palpable; his fe-

ture danger imminent. When the oak is heaving in the storm we hardly notice the trembling violet at its foot; but when the storm is over we are apt to remember the flower with singular distinctness. It is in some such way that Miss EYTINGE becomes associated with the success of the "Iron Mask." By the natural sweetness and unaffected earnestness of her acting, she overcomes the almost overwhelming masculine interest of the play. She makes us, indeed, forget the tedious parent who is put in prison only too late, and left there to perish miserably for his political, but justly for his dramatic, sins. There is a quiet charm about Miss EYTINGE'S performance of *Hortense* which defies analysis. The secret, however, may be found in the fact that it is all womanly. That "excellent thing," a musical voice, is hers, and obeying the instinct which teaches her this moderation, she never oversteps in other ways the propriety of the scene. In the fourth act there is an excellent opportunity to howl, and while the howl to rant. It is not every day that a heroine is called upon to recognize her love in a coal-scuttle. Miss EYTINGE'S sobs are all that can be heard. Her tears mark the periods of *Leon's* sad story. In this act, and in the earlier ones, it is impossible—at least so it seems to us—for the part to be better played.

Mr. DAVENPORT'S rendering of *Rochefort* was in every respect admirable. The "make-up," too, was picturesque without being flamboyant. We could desire only that his spurs made less noise. It is not pleasant to feel like a horse. Somehow the rattle of those spurs made the listener restive, and inclined to bolt.

We are heartily sorry that this piece is to be withdrawn, for it exhibits the abilities of three first-class artists in the best light. In the exigency we advise our readers to take the last chance of seeing it to-night.

Obituary.

ADMIRAL SAMUEL FRANCIS DUPONT.

Admiral DUPONT, the hero of one of the earliest and most brilliant naval victories of the war, died suddenly yesterday morning, at the La Pierre House, in Philadelphia. He was a native of New-Jersey, but received his appointment in the navy from the State of Delaware, of which he was a citizen, in December, 1815, nearly half a century ago. Up to the time of the Port Royal expedition he had spent nearly twenty-two years in active service at sea, and about eight years in duty on shore, the balance of his time having been unemployed. Among the important positions filled by the late Admiral were the following:

In June, 1836, he commanded the *Warren*, attached to the squadron of Commodore A. J. DALLAS, cruising in the West Indies. He then bore the commission of a Lieutenant. In 1845, he commanded the frigate *Congress*. She was, at that time, the flag-ship of Commodore ROBERT F. STOCKTON, and carried out Mr. TEN EYCK, United States Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands. In 1846 he was Commander of the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, at the time attached to the squadron of Commodore SHUBRICK, in the Pacific. During the Mexican war, he saw some active service on the Coast of California. In February, 1848, he landed at San José, with one hundred marines and sailors, and, defeating and dispersing a Mexican force five times as numerous, rescued a small party under Lieut. HEYWOOD, who had been beleaguered in the mission-house. In 1856 he attained the rank of Captain, and in the succeeding year was placed in command of the steam-frigate *Minnesota*, which conveyed Mr. REED, the American Minister, to China. After a cruise of two years in the China waters, he returned to the United States. Just previous to the breaking out of the rebellion he had command of the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

The most brilliant event connected with his name was the capture of Port Royal, in November, 1861. He had been consulted by the Secretary of the Navy with reference to the occupation of some central harbor or depot on the southern coast, and, having recommended Port Royal, he was put in command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and intrusted with the special duty of attacking that place. He sailed from Fortress Monroe, Oct. 29, in his flag-ship, the *Wabash*, accompanied by a fleet of fifty sail, comprising the vessels of war of his squadron, and transports conveying the land forces under Gen. T. W. SHERMAN. On Nov. 4 and 5 the fleet, after having been scattered by a violent storm, rendezvoused off Port Royal, and on the 7th, an attack was made upon two strong forts on Hilton Head and Bay Point, which defended the harbor. After a severe engagement of four hours, in which the squadron, led by the *Wabash*, steamed thrice in an elliptical course between the forts, delivering their fire at each in turn, the enemy evacuated their works, abandoning everything but their muskets. Flag-Officer DUPONT followed up this advantage with vigor at different points along the Southern coast, the naval operations against which were invariably attended with success. He also succeeded in inforcing a more effective blockade than the Union fleets had been able previously to maintain. In August, 1862, he was nominated by the President one of the nine Rear-Admirals on the active list.

Admiral DUPONT'S services have not been confined to the sea. He has served on various important naval boards, including the Lighthouse Board, the Naval Retiring Board, and the boards for providing a code of rules for the service and for the examination of midshipmen. The organization of the naval school at Annapolis was mainly his work. As a naval writer he was much respected. His report on the use of floating batteries for coast defence attracted great attention in England, where it was republished.

For Europe.

Among the passengers by the *Lafayette*, which sailed for Havre yesterday morning, were CHARLES KING, late President of Columbia College, and family; A. V. STOUT, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank; PARKER HANDY, Esq., of the Ocean Bank; and GEORGE JONES, one of the proprietors of the New-York TIMES, with his family.

The French line of steamers to which the *Lafayette* belongs, is rapidly commending itself to the favor and confidence of our people. The *Europe*, the newest of the line, left this port a month ago, and letters from passengers speak in warm terms of her steadiness and comfort, of the excellence of the table and attendance, and of the courtesy and skill of her commander and other officers. She made the passage to Havre in nine days and a half, touching at Brest on the way. Another still larger and faster vessel, to be called the *Napoleon*, is in process of construction, and will soon take her place in this line.

The French Government is directing its efforts to the establishment of ocean steam lines in every direction. Liberal subsidies are granted in every case, and special interest has been felt by the Emperor in the establishment of a line between New-York and France. Thus far the effort has met with splendid success.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, June 23.

In the Court of Appeals, June 23, 1865, the New-Haven case still on. Mr. O'CONNOR resumed and concluded his argument for the respondents. Mr. JOHN E. PARSONS was heard on the same side.

No change has been made in the day calendar for to-morrow, (Saturday.)

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—Yesterday afternoon, Patrolman JOHN C. FITZGERALD found an unknown man, suffering from apoplexy, on the sidewalk in Dover-street, near Front. He was taken to the Fourth Ward Police-station, and thence to the New-York Hospital, and there the sufferer died at about 8 o'clock last evening. Nothing was found on his person to indicate his name or abode. Capt. THORNE thinks that he was a seafaring man. He was about 30 years of age, had short black hair, whiskers and moustache, and light brown eyes, and wore a dark checked cashmere shirt, gray woolen drawers, blue and brown checked pantaloons and waistcoat, and brown felt hat. His stature was about 5 feet 7 inches. The body may be seen at the New-York Hospital.

ACCIDENTS.—An embankment in Thirty-ninth street, between First and Second avenues, fell on PATRICK KING, yesterday afternoon, and one of his legs was broken. He was taken to the New-York Hospital....A brick fell from a scaffold in Eldridge-street, near Division, yesterday afternoon, striking POTTHAST WEYER on the head. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, and it was ascertained that he had sustained a compound fracture of the skull. Dr. JOHNSON thinks that WEYER'S injury is not necessarily mortal.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—TERESA MESTRADO, a child of seven years, was accidentally shot and instantly killed, yesterday afternoon, by ANTOINE GAVISTA, who had been employed by the girl's father to paint his saloon, at No. 480 Broome-street, and while carelessly handling a pistol, pulled the trigger and shot the girl. He was apprehended and taken to the Eighth Ward Police Station, where Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest at 3 o'clock this morning.

Surgery—Laughing Gas.

On Tuesday last I administered the Nitrous Oxide Gas to a young lady in Brooklyn for the purpose of having the toe-nail of the large toe removed. Dr. JOHNSON performed the operation. The entire nail was taken out by the roots. I used a large bag of gas, and by alternating the gas with air, kept the lady in a profound sleep till the operation was completed. When she began to awake she said, "I haven't got enough yet!" not supposing she had been asleep, or that the operation had commenced. Dr. JOHNSON stated that the gas was far superior to chloroform for a brief operation.

We are now administering the gas to an average of twenty-five patients per day for teeth extraction. The gas possesses several important advantages over ether and chloroform. First—We can give enough to produce perfect insensibility to pain, without any changes, even where chloroform has failed. Second—The most nervous, weak and delicate can breathe it with entire safety. Indeed, I have had at least twenty such return after a week, to tell me how much better they have been since inhaling it. The effect of the gas is to stimulate the nervous system, (and is, therefore, the best remedy for neuralgia,) starts the blood into vigorous circulation, and rouses all the vital forces. No reaction or depression follows. We give the gas to a great many little children. To any child having two or three teeth to be extracted, I will pay $5 for every tooth they feel or know when it is drawn. For adults, we can extract from six to twelve teeth by one dose of gas—depending on age and temperament. The most nervous are the easiest subjects. We insert the best teeth in the best manner.

G. Q. COLTON,
Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.
—*Advertisement.*

Scrofula is the Proteus of Diseases.—Now it develops itself in the flesh, now on the skin, sometimes in the glands, sometimes in the muscles. Its locale in one instance is the throat, in another the eyes, in the third the scalp; in fact, there is no portion of the body which may not be the seat of this awful malady. But it can be dislodged from each and all. How? inquires some agonized victim. We answer, by the persevering use of JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. If this is doubted, let the skeptic read the testimonials of those who have been restored to health by its use, and which may be found at length in our Almanac. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, and sold everywhere.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in each universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations are remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity very seldom met with.—*Louisville Democrat.*

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A Reality.

CRIMEAN BITTERS.

Surgeon Janeway, of the regular United States Army, says: "An article prepared so carefully as it is and from so many valuable medicines, is destined to receive the approbation of the medical faculty everywhere whenever its merits become fully known."

Dr. Whitehead, Surgeon United States Army, says: "I cured several soldiers under my charge of obstinate fever and ague, which had defied for weeks the usual remedy of quinine, and would, without hesitation, use it in similar cases.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It saves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Piles, Itching Piles, Positive Cured by the use of ROSSMAN'S CURE. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Sold by all druggists.

ROSSMAN & MCKINSTRY, Proprietors,
Hudson, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing-Machines.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., 426 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Knapp's Extract of Roots for Making Root Beer.—This extract from which the healthy beverage known as KNAPP'S ROOT BEER is made, is put up in Bottles at 40 cents, 75 cents and $1 each, sufficient to make 10, 25 and 200 gallons of the Beer.

It is also furnished to ROOT BEER MAKERS by the gallon at $15 in tin cans one gallon each. One gallon of the Extract will make 800 gallons of the Beer. Full directions accompanying each bottle or can.

General Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st, N. Y. Sold by Druggists generally.

Pianos and Melodeons To Let—Forty new and second-hand 7 octave square and upright Pianos, of different makes, to let, in the city or country, or for sale on monthly installments; prices reduced. Manufactory and Warerooms No. 421 Broadway, New-York.

HORACE WATERS.

Clothing.—Purchasers will find a large and desirable stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., at the most reasonable prices, at FREEMAN & BURR'S One-price Clothing Warehouse, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau sts., corner opposite Sun Building.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.

MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Giving way Good-humoredly to Inevitable Destiny.—GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, has just lowered the prices of all the fabrics composing the peerless stock of Summer Hats to the specie standard.

Dr. Thorne's Arnica and Chloroform Liniment is the best for sprains, bruises, burns, rheumatism, neuralgia, tic doloreaux, toothache, &c., &c. Depot No. 141 Chambers-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines sold in Brooklyn by E. H. CRAIGE, No. 336 Fulton-st., opposite Myrtle-av. Also, machines to let.

J. H. Draper, Business Office, No. 36 Pine-st., reports his house saved from robbers by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. E. HOLMES, 198 Broadway.

Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, will visit New-York professionally, every TUESDAY, except the next, 4th of July. His rooms are at No. 32 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies for the Country, if you wish BOOTS and SHOES for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & CO.'S No. 367 Canal-st.

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. During the process of teething, its value is incalculable. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain, thereby giving rest to the child and comfort to the mother.

Benedict's Time,
NO. 171 BROADWAY, COR. CORTLANDT-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

TO SOLDIERS.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an AMERICAN WATCH; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

For sale and warranted by
BENEDICT BROTHERS,
Keepers of the City Time, and Agents for the sale of the American (Waltham) Watches,
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

One Hundred Bricks a Minute—Have been made on two occasions, and 80 a minute, or 48,000, are daily being made by CHAMBERS' GREAT BRICK MACHINE, at the yard of Coldough, Barnes & Campbell, Milwaukee. For patent rights, specimens of brick &c., apply to ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., N.Y.

Newell's Perfect-fitting Shirts, Ready made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Hdkfs., Gloves Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. E. A. NEWELL, 655 Broadway

At Messrs. Fowler & Wells', Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway. Examinations given daily.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BECKWITH—WOOD.—At Cayuta, Schuyler County, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 20, by Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y., JEFFERSON T. BECKWITH, of this city, and Miss FREELOVE HELEN, daughter of Mr. Leroy Wood. No cards.

CANTRELL—VERDIN.—On Tuesday, June 20, by Rev. J. S. Holmes, JOSEPH CANTRELL and JOSEPHINE, daughter of Florence Verdin, Esq., all of this city.

FOSTER—AIKIN.—At Pawling, N. Y., on Thursday, June 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Friends' ceremony, HENRY S. FROST, of Poughkeepsie, and ANNA E., daughter of Jonathan Aikin.

HOPKINSON—WATSON.—On Thursday, June 22, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, JOHN P. HOPKINSON, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass., and Miss MARY E. WATSON, daughter of Charles Watson, Esq., of New-York.

NICOLAY—BATES.—In Pittsfield, Ill., on Thursday, June 15, by Rev. Mr. Burnham, Mr. JOHN G. NICOLAY, late of Washington, D. C., and Miss THERENA BATES, of Pittsfield.

STEEL—MCCARTY.—On Thursday, April 27, at the British Vice Consulate, and at Trinity Chapel, Pau, by Rev. E. Cowes, Col. STEEL, C. B., late of the Coldstream Guards and Aid-de-Camp to the Queen, and ROSALIE MALVINA MCCARTY, youngest daughter of the Countess de Dive and the late Thomas S. McCarty, of New-York.

SAHLER—MERRIAM.—On Thursday, June 22, at Orange, N. J., by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Rev. D. DU BOIS SAHLER, of Sheffield, Mass., and ADELIZA FRANCES, daughter of E. W. MERRIAM, Esq.

WILLIAMS—FREEMAN.—On Tuesday, June 6, at the Cathedral of St. Luke, Halifax, N. S., by Rev. John Abbott, REGINALD HEBER WILLIAMS, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and ELIZA, youngest daughter of the late Snow P. Freeman, Esq., of Liverpool, N. S.

DIED.

ARBUCKLE.—At Harlem, on Thursday, June 22, at 8 A. M., ROBERT ARBUCKLE, formerly of Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. McClellan, 124th-st., near 11th-av., Harlem, N. Y., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Delhi papers please copy.

BURNETT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 23, FREDDIE DUDLEY BURNETT, only child of Timothy M. and Sarah M. Burnett, aged 1 year and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 19 Concord-st.

CAMPBELL.—At Castleton, on Tuesday, June 13, Col. CLEVELAND J. CAMPBELL, Colonel of the Twenty-third U. S. C. T., and son of Judge W. W. Campbell, of Otsego County, N. Y.

His remains will be taken to Cherry Valley for interment.

BRINCKERHOFF.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 22, ELIZABETH M., wife of the late Aaron Brinckerhoff, and daughter of Charles Duryea, deceased, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, E. D. Brinckerhoff, No. 26 West 13th-st.

CHURCH.—On Thursday morning, June 22, CHARLES L. CHURCH, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of the State of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 723 Greenwich-st., on Sunday, June 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. Public service will be held at St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. The Masonic fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ California, St. Johns, N. B., and Nova Scotia papers please copy.

DE WOLF.—On Thursday evening, June 22, JAMES Y. DE WOLF, Jr., aged 7 months and 21 days, only son of James Y. and Abbie S. C. De Wolf.

Remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

DUNCAN.—On Friday afternoon, June 23, EMILY JANE, infant daughter of John W. and Eliza Duncan.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 95 Vandam-st.

FOX.—On Thursday evening, June 22, of disease of the heart, EDWARD FOX, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and his son-in-law, John W. Irving, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, at 9½ A. M., from his late residence, No. 333 West 23d-st., and from thence to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated.

FREEMAN.—At Lafayette, N. J., near Jersey City, on Friday morning, June 23, LOUIS HENRY, aged 2 years and 9 months, son of R. W. R. and Susan C. Freeman.

HEBARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jun 22, MARGARET F., wife of the late Capt. F. H. Hebard, in the 56th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock.

ROELOFSON.—At Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, Ohio, on Saturday, June 17, FREDERICK EUGENE ROELOFSON, of this city, in the 30th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 20 Park-place, Newark, N. J. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

ROWEL.—At White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, June 23, Mrs. DELIA ANN ROWEL, wife of Hiram P. Rowel, Clerk of Westchester County, aged 58 years.

Her friends, and the friends of the family, are requested to attend her funeral, at White Plains Village M. E. Church, on Sunday morning next, the 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment.

WICKOFF.—At Anoka, Minn., on Wednesday, June 14, JOHN WICKOFF, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 30 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph M. Simonson, No. 215 State-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ P. M., without further notice.

CHURCH.—ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 1, F. AND A. M.—The members of St. John's Lodge are hereby SUMMONED to meet at the lodge-room, Odd Fellows Hall, on SUNDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to pay the last honors to the memory of our late worshipful brother Chas. L. Church. Attest,

M. C. TOMLINS, Master.
GEO. B. MELENDY, Secretary.

Sojourning brothers are cordially invited to participate.

The local members of the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons, will meet at the office of the Grand Secretary on SUNDAY, June 25, at 12 M., to pay the last honors of the craft to our deceased brother, R. W. Charles L. Church, G. Treasurer. The members of subordinate lodges who may take part in the procession will be dressed in dark clothing, high black hats, white aprons, white gloves, and a sprig of evergreen on the left lappel of their coats, and crape on the left arm. The officers will appear without collars, but will wear their respective jewels suspended below the sprigs of evergreen by blue ribbons—the jewels to be draped. The masters of lodges will carry their gavels draped in crape fastened with white ribbons, and the ends pendant eight inches. The lodges will assemble at their respective rooms, and will repair without banners to St Clement's Church, in Amity-st., near Mecdougal-st., at 3 P. M.

By order of
M. W. ROBERT D. HOLMES, G. Master.
JAMES M. AUSTIN, M. D., G. Secretary.

ZETLAND CHAPTER No. 141, R. A. M.—The members of the above chapter are hereby summoned to attend a special convocation, to be held at its rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sunday, June 25, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to our late lamented most E. Com. CHARLES L. CHURCH, Past Grand High Priest of the State of New-York. Members of sister chapters are cordially invited to attend. By order of THOS. C. CASSIDY, High Priest.
O. B. MELENDY, Secretary.

WILKESBARRE COAL.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, are now receiving at Elizabethport, their superior Coal, mined exclusively from the

BALTIMORE VEIN.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, President.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Treasurer.

ALL LETTERS FOR THE SOUTH can be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 65 Broadway, New-York, at a charge of 50 cents each, until mail facilities are re-established.

LADIES' GILT COMBS, NEW STYLES, Just received from Paris, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, TWO, THREE, FOUR and FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES, TWO, THREE, FIVE and SIX, to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN CONFORMITY with a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the MASTER PAINTERS' UNION, of the City of New-York, that in view of the present general depression of the trade, and in order to meet in some measure the views of the public, there will be a reduction of 50 cents per day, (commencing July 1, next,) on the present rate of wages paid to the journeyman house-painters employed by the members of the above union.

S. B. FURBUSH, President.
THOMAS GUILLE, President Board Directors.
GEO. A. BARNEY, Secretary.

TURKISH BATHS, 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Hours: Gentlemen, 6 to 8 A. M., and 3 to 9 P. M.; ladies, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Greatest of luxuries. Try one.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

HEARING RESTORED

BY ONE APPLICATION OF

DR. VON EISENBERG'S

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY,
No. 104 Monroe-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

About six years ago I became troubled with inflamed eyes, and during the past six years, (a great portion of which time I was almost totally blind, unable, consequently, to walk without assistance,) I have tried many of the best oculists during the time, and found myself getting worse instead of better, until I was permitted, through kind Providence, to see you. You have cured me, and I consider it my duty to the public to make my case known, as I have no doubt there are thousands suffering in the same way that I was, and I thank God that I can raise my voice in praise of your great skill to restore one to sight who never thought to see again, and suffered as much as I have for the last six years. My eyes are more brilliant than ever. I shall always be happy to state my case to any who may call on me.

MRS. MARGARET LOBETTE,
No. 22 4th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF BLINDNESS.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* My son Walter was completely *blind* of one eye, and the other nearly so, for TWO YEARS. I have tried a great many of the best physicians, and the eyes became worse instead of better. was recommended by a friend to call on you, and, thank Providence, my child is now fully restored to sight. His eyes look more brilliant than ever, and his health, which has been in a very poor state, is now entirely restored. I thank you for your kind attention to my child, and I shall ever be happy to be a living testimony to your skill, to any one who may call at my residence.

Mrs. JULIA EASTMANN,
No. 789 6th-av.

HEARING RESTORED BY AN APPLICATION OF DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.

CHARLES CHAPPEL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Messrs-avenue,
Greenpoint, Long Island.

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office.

DR. VON EISENBERG,

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS

Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES

OF THE

EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,

LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND

CONSUMPTION,

may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

An apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, [with] catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we urgently suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

THE LINCOLN FAMILY AND FUND.

From the New-York Times.

NOTHING LIKE STYLE.—The following appears in the New-York *Tribune:*

"The estate of our late President Lincoln is officially returned by Judge Davis, his friend and executor, as of the value of $75,000. We trust that puts an end to the covert, underhand opposition to the dollar subscription for his widow and orphans, on the assumption that he had left them a large fortune."

Seventy-five thousand dollars, well invested, will bring a permanent income of $5,000 per annum. This may not be considered much of a fortune for persons who live in style. But the editor of the *Tribune* is hardly warranted in concluding that any large portion of the people can afford to look as he does, upon $75,000 as such a trifle, or to consider its possessors objects of charity.

Remarks.—The proposal of a national subscription for the widow and orphans of our late President did not originate with the *Tribune.* It first gained currency in Boston, but was promptly and heartily adopted here, and Mr. B. B. Sherman, a most respected and responsible merchant at No. 95 Wall-st., selected as Treasurer of the fund.

From the first, we utterly and explicitly repelled the suggestion that Mrs. Lincoln and her children were "objects of charity." They have solicited nothing, desired nothing of the kind. What we seek in their behalf is naked justice. Abraham Lincoln died in his country's service—died *for* his country—would doubtless have been living at this hour had he remained in private life. The assassin's pistol was aimed, not at the man, but at the President. He had just entered upon that second term which the people had accorded him by a majority all but unparalleled. They decided that he should have $150,000 for serving them as President till 1869; Booth determined that he should not; and his will has, for the present, prevailed. The salary of President takes another direction. It seems to us that the American people are bound in common justice, in justice to their own vote, to see this loss made up to the bereaved family, so that the fearful, irreparable loss of their head shall not be aggravated, even so slightly as by the loss of the bulk of their fortune. And we greatly prefer that this justice shall be done them in such manner that no one shall pay one farthing toward it who does not freely choose to do so. We know well that Congress will pay the money if the people do not; but the precedent of voting it out of the Treasury will hereafter be cited to justify more exceptionable payments, while a voluntary subscription of the amount in sums of $1 each will tax no one, while it will be a far more emphatic tribute to the worth and services of our departed Chief. We should hate to believe that a penny of the amount came out of the pockets of any one who feels as those must do by whom this subscription has been discouraged and resisted.

But the $75,000 left by Mr. Lincoln is no "trifle"—is "a fortune"—urges the TIMES. Now, we have chosen to stand aloof from this discussion, resting the propriety of the subscription on grounds of justice alone, until forced to speak by a most unwarrantable statement in the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican.* But, since the issue is insisted on, we will say that, while $75,000 would be a great fortune under some circumstances, it is no fortune at all under others. The widow of our late President will necessarily be regarded with world-wide interest to the end of her days. She will be called upon by eminent strangers from all parts of the civilized world; and it behooves us (not her) that she be enabled to receive and treat them as befits the relict of such a President. Thomas Jefferson retired from the Presidency with a larger fortune than is to be divided between her and her children; yet he was utterly beggared before his death by the hospitalities required of him by his position as a public man, and was constrained to petition the Legislature of Virginia for relief. His patrimony is, in consequence, now the home, not of his descendants, but of strangers; though even $40,000 in his day was a larger estate than $75,000 now is.

We hope not to be compelled to recur to this subject. The people must decide whether to pay or not to pay the salary which Mr. LINCOLN would have received had he not been assassinated. We know right well that, if each had the opportunity fairly set before him to subscribe and pay his dollar, the sum would be made up at once and the matter set at rest; yet, in the absence of organized effort, it is quite possible that the persistent opposition which the plan has strangely encountered may prevail. Having said what we thought proper and handed in our mite, we leave the matter to the judgment of the public.—*Tribune.*

SUMMER CLOTHING.

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PRICES REDUCED.
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PRICES REDUCED.

CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER,

CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER,
CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER,
398, 400 & 402
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BOWERY, N. Y.,
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OFFER THEIR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT RETAIL
AT RETAIL
AT RETAIL
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FOR 20 DAYS.
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FOR 20 DAYS.

STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT BY JULY 10.
STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT BY JULY 10.
STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT BY JULY 10.
MEN'S SUMMER SUITS,
MEN'S SUMMER SUITS,
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MEN'S SUMMER SUITS,

BOYS' SUMMER SUITS.
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BOYS' SUMMER SUITS,
BOYS' SUMMER SUITS,

PRICES REDUCED BELOW GOLD RATES,
PRICES REDUCED BELOW GOLD RATES,
PRICES REDUCED BELOW GOLD RATES,
LINEN DUSTERS $2 50,
LINEN DUSTERS $2 50,
LINEN DUSTERS $2 50,
LINEN DUSTERS $2 50,
LINEN DUSTERS $2 50,
LINEN DUSTERS $2 50,

LINEN SACKS $2 00.
LINEN SACKS $2 00.
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LINEN SACKS $2 00.
LINEN SACKS $2 00.

CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; simple, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless, as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

		Cents.
No. 1,	Cures Fevers, Congestion	25
.. 2,	.. Worms, Worm fever, worm colic	25
.. 3,	.. Crying-colic, or teething of infants	25
.. 4,	.. Diarrhœa of children or adults	25
.. 5,	.. Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
.. 6,	.. Cholera-Morbus, Nausea	25
.. 7,	.. Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
.. 8,	.. Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
.. 9,	.. Headaches, Sick Headache	25
.. 10,	.. Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
.. 11,	.. Suppressed, scanty, painful periods	25
.. 12,	.. Leucorrhœa or Whites	25
.. 13,	.. Croup, hoarse cough	25
.. 14,	.. Salt-Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
.. 15,	.. Rheumatism, all Rheumatic pains	25
.. 16,	.. Fever and Ague, Chill Fever	50
.. 17,	.. Piles, internal or external	50
.. 18,	.. Ophtalmy, sore, inflamed eyes	50
.. 19,	.. Catarrh, acute or chronic, influenza	50
.. 20,	.. Whooping-Cough, spasmodic coughs	50
.. 21,	.. Asthma, oppressed	50
.. 22,	.. Ear Discharges, impaired hearing	50
.. 23,	.. Scrofula, enlarged glands	50
.. 24,	.. General Debility, physical weakness	50
.. 25,	.. Dropsy and scanty secretions	50
.. 26,	.. Sea-sickness, or sickness from riding	50
.. 27,	.. Kidney Disease, Gravel	50
.. 28,	.. Nervous Debility, seminal emissions, involuntary discharges	100
.. 29,	.. Sore Mouth or Canker	50
.. 30,	.. Urinary Incontinuance	50
.. 31,	.. Painful Periods, even with Spasms	50
.. 32,	.. Sufferings at Change of Life	100
.. 33,	.. Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance	100
.. 34,	.. Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case of 26 vials, morocco case and book complete $10 00
Case of 20 large vials, in morocco, and book 6 00
Case of 20 large vials, plain case and book 5 00
Case of 15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and book 3 00

These remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge on receipt of the price. Address

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
For sale by every Medicine Dealer.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer *Germania*, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer *City of London*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 24th day of June, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices, as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

THE NEW-YORK WATER BURNING STOVE COMPANY offer for sale their improved water-burning ranges, house furnaces and cooking stoves, and will alter old ranges and furnaces to make a saving of one-half the coal usually consumed.

No. 348 Canal-st.

R. R. R.

SEVEN GREAT BLESSINGS
SECURED TO THE HUMAN RACE
BY ONE BOTTLE OF
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.

1. If suddenly seized with pain or sickness, the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford IMMEDIATE EASE and exterminate the threatened disease.

2. If suffering from any acoute, inflammatory, neuralgic, rheumatic, miasmatic or other disease, whether rheumatism or neuralgia, cholera-morbus, diarrhœa, bilious colic, fever and ague, weakness in the limbs, back, legs, strains, bruises, burns, or any pain or infirmity, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will quickly cure the patient, without occasioning loss of time, change of diet, or the use of other medicines.

3. If subject to headache, sour taste in the mouth, dizziness, sickness at stomach, melancholy, fits, toothache, loss of appetite, general debility, coldness of the extremities, swollen joints, nervousness, restlessness, difficult breathing, asthma, sore throat, coughs, colds, influenza, diphtheria, croup, inflammation of the bowels, stomach, kidneys or bladder, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and quickly cure the complaint.

4. RUNNING THE SPINE.—If afflicted with spinal difficulties, or with diabetes, incontinence of urine, irritation of the bladder, paralysis of the spincter or the bladder, sluggishness of the kidneys, leuchorrhœa, whites, fleur albus, falling of the womb, and other uterine difficulties, Radway's Ready Relief, rubbed the entire length of the spine for ten or twenty minuets, twice a day, will cure the worst cases. We have over 1,000 well authenticated cases, where Radway's Ready Relief, by this method of application, has effected permanent and speedy cures.

5. All who, by exposure to hard service, either military, naval, or otherwise, or by the use of mercury have contracted painful diseases, and those suffering from rheumatism in any form, pains in the joints or limbs, palsy or paralysis, weakness, coolness in the extremities, and all pains and aches, lameness and other infirmities, will be quickly cured by the use of Radway's Ready Relief.

6. If the community is threatened with any infectious disease—either small-pox, yellow fever, typhus or typhoid fevers, Radway's Ready Relief is the best disenfectant in the world and a sure preventive to those who use it against attacks of these maladies. In cases of inflammation of the bowels, billious colic, painters' colic, or any active inflammatory

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES,
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.
All denominations ready for delivery.
All classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Also
GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
Bought and sold on Commission.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $250,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000.
Located at No. 56 Bowery, corner Canal-st.
DIRECTORS:
GABRIEL W. COITE, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
CHAS. FOX, ANDREW C. BENEDICT,
JAMES W. DOMINICK, ANDREAS WILLMAN,
LEVI H. MACE, WILLIAM E. CLARK,
ALBERT DUBOIS, JOHN G. ADAMS,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER, NOAH T. SWEZEY,
ALANSON T. BRIGGS, JOHN SNIFFEN,
OTTO SCHLOMER.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
GABRIEL W. COITE, President.

FOR SALE
MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. CO.'S
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

[L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.
[L. S.] signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1850, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held, pursuant to notice, in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 13th of June, 1865, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN, WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT, WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN Q. JONES, JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN, THOS. W. PEARSALL,
GEO. L. BROWN.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, JOHN EWEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 2d, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above: and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer Books will be closed on the 6th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. H. DIKE,
Treasurer.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, 28th day of June. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD O. COMBES, Secretary.

WANTED $65,000—ON FOUR FIRST-CLASS brown-stone houses and carriage-house, at 5 per cent. Inquire on premises, northeast corner of Lexington-av. and 60th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner; or No. 850 3d-av.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

HOWES & MACY,
(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.
Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LONDON.
Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date, of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by
LEES & WALLER.
Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by
LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,734 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, $500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.
E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LAKE SUPERIOR SILVER LEAD CO.

The adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Superior Silver Lead Company will be held at their office, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, June 27, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. L. MATHER, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

[L. S.] signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1850, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held, pursuant to notice, in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 13th of June, 1865, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN, WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT, WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN Q. JONES, JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN, THOS. W. PEARSALL,
GEO. L. BROWN.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, JOHN EWEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 2d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, next.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 10, P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY morning, June 22.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 24th inst., and opened on the morning of July 5.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY (REORGANIZED,)
PHILLICOTHE, O., June 20, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company at the office in this city, and at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Transfer Agents in New-York, will close on the 30th instant, and reopen on the 15th of July.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

ERIE TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the company's office on Thursday, July 6, at 12 M., to consider the expediency of issuing mortgage bonds for the purpose of liquidating the present indebtedness of the company and completing improvements at the mines.

FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY,
No. 36 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders in the MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY, for the election of eleven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from 17th to 27th, inclusive.

W. I. COMES, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the Banking-house on the first day of July next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 1 o'clock, P. M.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE SCRIP issued by the New-Jersey Zinc Company, will be due and payable at the Transfer Office, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York, on 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 30th inst., inclusive.

B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.
Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL.....$3,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.
F. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.
The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.
Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. HUMPHREY, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co. No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. O. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 48 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

LOST, STOLEN AND MISSING SECURITIES.

I propose to issue, the first week in July, and monthly thereafter, in pamphlet form, a correct and reliable list of all LOST, STOLEN or MISSING SECURITIES, such as railroad bonds and stocks, State, city and county bonds, government bonds, stocks and notes, &c., &c.

These will be expected and arranged in tabular form, that easy reference may be made to any one description of security, and it is believed a great safeguard will be furnished to all parties buying or dealing in such property.

The importance of such a pamphlet to the community, may be inferred from the fact that the undersigned possesses a list of over 2,000 certificates of government stocks, which have been cancated at Washington.

All parties who have suffered the loss in any way of any description of securities, and all corporations, and State, city or county officers, who have been notified of the loss of securities, are invited to furnish the undersigned with a full description thereof, and the same will be inserted in the list without charge, furnishing the best possible advertisement of such loss.

The pamphlet will also include a list of the highest and lowest prices of the different securities of the New-York Stock Market, during each week of the preceding month, and the financial statements of the different railroads, as they are published.

TERMS—$10 per annum, in advance. Postage free.
Address EDWIN D. FOSTER, care Ketchum, Son & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York.

CHAS. H. WIDMERDING, HIRAM W. MEAD.

WILMERDING & MEAD,
Agents for the sale of the New U. S. 7-30 National Loan,
NO. 64 BROADWAY, and 19 NEW-ST.,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS, EXCHANGE, &c., &c.
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Special attention given to purchases for investment, and information afforded in relation to the standing and value of all the leading and reliable corporate securities on the market.
REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO
H. A. SMITH, Esq., Prest Central National Bank; R. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., Cash. City Bank; Geo. D. H. GILLESPIE, Esq., Manhattan Bank; EDWIN D. MEAD, Esq., Sec'y Pennsylvania Coal Co., No. 111 Broadway; Messrs. WILMERDINGS & MEADS, Nos. 158 and 152 Duane-st.; Messrs. GIBSON, PUTT & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.; Messrs. NEWTON, RUSSELL & CO., No. 4 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE STAR COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of Frink & Prentis, in New-London, Conn., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors.

W. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 22, 1865.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, IN sums of from $5,000 to $10,000 on improved city property. Apply to AMHERST WILDEY & SON, Attorneys, &c., No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 27, New-York.

$125,000 mortgage, on real estate in this city, in one or more sums. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, No. 62 Wall-st., Room No. 8.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst. No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

Money deposited at this time WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JULY.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street,
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,073,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will commence to draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PEOK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.
Book-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 477 and 479 Canal-st., corner of Varick.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 1 will bear interest from that date.
EDEN V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER B. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 1st, will draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BAZIQUE PLAYING CARDS,
with authentic rules for playing inclosed in each pack
For sale by the manufacturers.
SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 546 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 515 BROADWAY, June 8, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED an EXTRA DIVIDEND out of surplus profits, in addition to the semi-annual one, payable at the same time, viz.: July 17, 1865, of THREE PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for THREE YEARS prior to the 1st of July next; TWO PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for TWO YEARS prior to the same period; and ONE PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for one year prior to the same period. This Extra Dividend is made as an act of justice to those depositors whose money, having been left thus undisturbed, has most largely contributed to the surplus earned.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.

The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.

By order of the board.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared, out of the profits of the past six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable to stockholders, at the banking office, No. 142 Broadway, on and after the 5th proximo.

The book of transfer will be closed from June 22 until further notice.

R. W. B. FREEMAN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 660 BROADWAY.

A Dividend of Four Per Cent. and the government tax has been declared from the earnings of the last six months on the stock held prior to the increase of capital, and in the same proportion for two months on the increased capital; payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 3. By order of the board.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. (free of government tax) out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th of July prox.

Transfer books will be closed from June 30 to July 5, inclusive.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, June 22, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company, for the quarter ending June 30, inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable, free of government tax, on and after July 10, prox. The dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due Oct. 1, prox., on the third mortgage bonds, has also been ordered paid, in anticipation, less government tax, on and after July 17, prox.

Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Agency of the Company, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., and those registered at Pittsburgh from the Treasurer, at that city.

The transfer books will close June 30, and will reopen July 18, prox. By order of the Board,

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at Boston, this 20th day of June, 1865, it was

Voted—That a dividend of four dollars per share in cash, free of government tax, and six dollars in stock, fractions to be paid in cash at par, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said city; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted—That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 20th inst., until the 3d of July next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of $25 per share, payable $5 per share, in cash, on and after Wednesday, July 5, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books, and $20 per share to be indorsed upon the scrip certificates.

The transfer books to be closed on Thursday, June 22, instant, at 2 P. M., and reopened on Saturday, July 1, proximo, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 263 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. AND the government tax has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th inst., to reopen on the 1st proximo.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an additional dividend of three per cent., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current three months, payable on and after JULY 3.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d July, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 408 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.—Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday in July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent. and government tax, and an extra Dividend of Ten Per Cent. and government tax, payable on and after June 30.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of June, inclusive.

J. WORTH, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on the first day of July next.

The transfer-book will be closed on the 19th inst. to July

FOR SALE.

28 ACRES, WITH GOOD HOUSE AND outbuildings, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, four minutes' walk from depot, 26 miles from city; over 300 choice fruit trees, now bearing and in fine condition; grapes and small fruits; a never-failing brook runs through the premises; land in good cultivation, and will be sold, with crops, on easy terms. Price $6,750. Apply to L. W. LAWRENCE, No. 9 Nassau-st., or H. P. BRONK, Plainfield.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—A GOOD-sized house, well finished throughout, good well and cistern of water in the kitchen, small barn and other outbuildings, two large grape arbors, ¼ of an acre of land handsomely laid out in flower and vegetable beds, all bordered with young box, about fifty fruit trees, and a great variety of flowering shrubs and vines; price $5,000; terms easy; also, a vegetable garden adjoining, with young fruit trees, at a fair price, if desired; situated in Concord-st., near 3d-av., Mott Haven, Westchester County, 9½ miles from City Hall; easy of access by steamboat, Harlem Railroad, or 3d-av. Horse Railroad at all hours of the day or night; can be seen at any time. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of LANE-HART & BARTLE, No. 228 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE REAL ESTATE of the late Daniel Fleet will be sold at public auction, under direction of Hon. Wm. Mitchell, referee, at the Octagon Hotel, at Oyster Bay, Queens County, July 7, 1865, at 2 P. M. This property comprises some of the best land and finest sites on Long Island Sound. It will be sold in parcels, on one of which is the late residence of Daniel Fleet, deceased, now occupied by Mr. Lord; on another a large house; other parcels are advantageously located for building, farming or gentlemen's residences. The proximity to the harbor, the healthfulness of the region, intrinsic value of land and improvements, facility for communication with the city by rail and steamboat, command this property to the attention of all. For particulars apply to ARNOLD FLEET, Oyster Bay.
SOUDDER & UARTER, No. 66 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR SALE.—3,987 acres of bituminous coal land in Centre County, Penn.; 400 acres of the best of anthracite coal lands, in Schuylkill County; 2,000 acres of bituminous coal land in Elk County; 2,000 acres of bituminous coal and timber lands in Clearfield County; 1,400 acres of coal land in Elk County, near St. Mary's. There is on this tract 150 acres clear, good house and three barns, all in good order, near St. Mary's, and near Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. 250 acres good oil land in Spring Creek township, Elk County. Also, three or four good farms in Pennsylvania. For further particulars, inquire of E. C. SCHULTZE, No. 1 Rector-st., corner of Broadway, office of the New-York and Tennessee Land Company, New-York.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 24 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE IN PITTSFIELD—BERKSHIRE County, Mass., a first-class country residence, comprising spacious modern buildings and 25 acres of rich land, well ornamented with a pleasant grove and pond, fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees and hedges. It is about fifteen minutes' walk from the post-office, retired, and affords a beautiful view of the village and the surrounding mountains. Inquire of Messrs. COLT & PINGREE, Pittsfield, or of E. H. LUDLOW, Esq., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT Englewood, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, new and highly-finished stone house, well supplied with water and the modern improvements; large stables and carriage-house, green-house and hot-house, cottage, garden, &c.; ten acres of land, fine views and beautiful neighborhood, within five minutes' walk of the depot. Price, $22,000. Inquire at No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FARM AND WATER POWER FOR SALE—Situated in Bedford, Westchester County, 18 miles from Morris's Station, on Harlem Railroad; said farm contains about 125 acres good land, well watered and fenced; the house is large and nearly new, and the outbuildings sufficient; the water power is well worthy the attention of manufacturers. For particulars apply to WM. SEAMAN, Executor, on the premises, or P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Cedar-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR RENT IN PHILADELPHIA.—The furniture, lease and goodwill of the United States Hotel, No. 413 Chestnut-st., now full of first-class boarders, and doing a profitable business, is offered for sale. If not disposed of by the 1st of August, a partner will be wanted, either active or silent. This is an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, address J. BENEDICT, proprietor, No. 413 Chestnut-st.

FOR SALE—A DAIRY FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated in Orange County, 2 hours' ride from New-York City, on the line of the Erie Railroad, and 1½ miles north of the village of Monroe, on the main road, consisting of 96 acres; good house, barns and out-houses; two large orchards, and other fruit, good stone fences, and well supplied with water. For further particulars, apply to J. McCLELLAN, No. 26 Spruce-st., or to THOMAS DRUMMOND, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Possession at once.—A neat two-story and basement cottage house, carriage-house, &c., with 5 acres of good land, well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, at Jamaica, L. I., two minutes' walk from depot. Apply to GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York, or SIMONSON & NEAFIS, No. 156 Fulton-av., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT MILTON, N. Y.—A VERY desirable country residence, consisting of large and commodious house, with store rooms, barn, stable and other out-buildings, principally new, and about 14 acres of land under cultivation, and laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; abundance of fruits. This is one of the best places offered for sale between New-York and Albany for the price, which is $15,000. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NEWPORT, R. I.—FOR SALE—THE FINE new brown-stone mansion on Washington-st., fronting Newport harbor; has never been occupied; near the depot and steamers; bathing and boating at the door; one of the finest views in America. Apply to HAZARD & APTHORP, Real Estate Brokers, Newport, R. I.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN 1½ miles of White Plains Depot, containing nearly 4 acres of fine land, large house, plenty of buildings, fruit, water, fine shady lawn, &c. Immediate possession. Price $7,500. Address RICHARD DOWNING, White Plains, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON the Hudson River one hour from the city; five minutes' walk from depot on Hudson River Railroad, will be sold furnished or unfurnished, all in complete order, and in possession at any time. Real estate agents need not answer. Address OWNER, Box No. 909 Post-office.

FOR SALE—TASTY COTTAGES—$1,400, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000 and $4,000 each—pleasantly located, convenient to depots; several very cheap farms in Somerset County, the garden of New-Jersey; no better investment; great bargains. GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 70 acres, on Harlem Rail Road, near Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Land in good condition. Will be exchanged for merchandise—dry goods preferred. Price $55 per acre. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., AT AUCtion, July 5, at 12 o'clock, to close estate, the very desirable mansion-house and grounds of the late Judge Ogden; value $15,000 to $20,000. For particulars apply to AARON OGDEN, No. 77 Trinity Building, New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 8 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF REAL ESTATE for sale or exchange for merchandise, or personal property, suitable for the South. GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WILL BE RECEIVED, July and August, at Hudson River Institute; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well-furnished rooms; assembly-room 50 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR PLAINFIELD, New-Jersey, one hour from New-York. A few boarders can be accommodated with first-class board on a fine farm for the Summer. For further particulars, address Box No. 501 New-York Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving East Broadway from Chatham-street to Grand-street with trap-block pavement; for regulating and grading Fifty-sixth-street from Fourth-avenue to the East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of East Broadway, and on both sides of the streets intersecting East Broadway to the extent of half the block north and south of East Broadway, from Chatham-street to Grand-street. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, and on both sides of the avenues intersecting Fifty-sixth-street to the extent of half one block north and south of Fifty-sixth-street, from Fourth-avenue to the East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 39 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1865.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE. EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, EIGHTEENTH, TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS.

Notice is hereby given that the lists and enumerations in this district for the annual taxes on incomes of 1864, and licenses and enumerated articles for 1865, will remain in my office for objection and appeal for the space of ten days; and all persons interested are notified that I will sit at my office on the 1st day of July next, and for five days next thereafter, exclusive of Sunday and of the National Anniversary, between the hours of 9 and 12 of the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving appeals and determining relative to any alleged erroneous or excessive assessment.

All appeals to the assessor must be in writing and must specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.

A. J. BLEECKER,
United States Assessor, Eighth District.
Office, Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD.—BIRD LOST FROM THE Union-place Hotel, a bullfinch, June 22. Whoever will return it to J. B. TAYLOR, Union-place Hotel, shall receive the above reward.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT WASHington Heights, on the Kingsbridge road, a few minutes walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depot, at 153d-st., for three or four months, with about one quarter of an acre of land laid out in garden, &c. Rent $125 per month. For further particulars inquire of WALTER FRANKLIN JONES, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT LYME, CONN., OPPOSITE COUNtry place of J. P. Van Bergen, one mile from railroad depot and Hartford boats, a spacious furnished house and grounds; eight acres, beautifully shaded, carriage-house, &c.; salt water bathing on the premises; plenty of fruit, vegetables, &c. Rent $600 for the season. Apply to P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 84 William-st., Room No. 22.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors,
3 100x25,
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—TWO-STORY HOUSE AND WAGONhouse, with garden, or for sale cheap, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depot at Newtown, L. I. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 42 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

FINE COUNTRY PLACE FOR SUMMER boarders—To let, on the Sound, five minutes' walk from depot; good schools and four churches near the residence; beautiful lawn for promenades. Inquire of L. P. HUBBARD, No. 80 Wall-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE PARTLY FURNISHED, FOR the season, at New-Rochelle; $100 per month; one not furnished, near the water, $450 to May next. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD lofts of the new store, Nos. 58 and 60 Leonard-st.; fifty feet front by ninety feet deep. Apply to WATT & SHERMAN, on the premises.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED PARLORS, suitable for a dentist or physician, also furnished rooms to let, without board, at No. 119 West 22d-st., near 8th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR the Summer months, within one hours' ride of this city, a large and commodious house, containing not less than six bedrooms, with garden, stable, &c., attached. Address, with full particulars, F. H. R., Box No. 2,927 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SMALL TWOstory white house, two rooms deep, between 23d and 37th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs., with possession Sept. 1. Address JOHN B. MORRIS, Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,

GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriages and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.

C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN HOUSE,

Situated on Lake Mohegan, four miles from Peekskill; fine boating and fishing. Address G. H. WINES, Box No. 223, Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, STATEN ISLAND.—This com fortable house, situated within five minutes' walk of Quarantine Landing, is now open for the reception of guests. It has been renovated and newly fitted up in the best manner, and offers inducements to families of gentlemen remaining at business throughout the heated term. Particulars as to prices and rooms may be obtained at No. 35 Pine-st., office of S. O. Howe, or on the premises. S. B. MCQUESTON, Proprietor.

THE "STORM KING HOUSE."—A BEAUtiful Summer retreat, at Cornwall, on the Hudson; situated on the slope of Storm King Mountain; about ten minutes drive from landing; it offers to Summer boarders—shade; mountain air; beautiful river and highland scenery; good table supplied with vegetables, fruit, and milk from the place; good stable accommodations. A. WYCKOFF, Cornwall Landing, Orange County, N. Y.

HOLYOKE HOUSE.—THE HOLYOKE House, at Hockanum, having gone through a thorough remodeling, is now open to the public as a Summer resort. It being situated between the river and Mount Holyoke, it is a good location to divert the eye and benefit the health. No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of the guests.

ALLEN & LYMAN, Proprietors.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, MASSENA SPRINGS, IS NOW OPEN.—The St. Regis Spring Waters, at this place, are unequaled as a remedy for diseases of the skin, kidneys and bowels. Sold in bottles by the druggists.

CROCKER & CO., Proprietors.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEWYork per Morris and Essex Railroad; pure mountain air, beautiful scenery, fine drives, &c.; the Summit House is now open; a suite of rooms suitable for a large family can be had, with private table, in a commodious cottage.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, PRINCETON, MASS.—This favorite resort, situated in one of the most delightful and accessible parts of New-England, is now open for boarders and transient visitors. Send for circular.

M. H. BULLARD.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, Plaintiff, against D. H. DUNCAN, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—U. S. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents, cancelled.) To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, in said city of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars, with interest from the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated June 10, 1865.

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1865.

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, Plaintiff, against D. H. DUNCAN and JOHN DOE, comprising the firm of D. H. DUNCAN & CO., Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.) 50 cent U. S. Rev. stamp cancelled.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office No. 106 Broadway, in the city of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars with interest on $5,000 thereof from May 1, 1865, and on $10,000 thereof from the 5th day of May, 1865, besides the costs of this action.

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated June 8, 1865. No. 106 Broadway, N. Y.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1865.

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES JOHNSON, Plaintiff, against ELLEN C. JOHNSON, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, on the 8th day of June, 1865, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

[U. S. Rev. Stamp canceled June 9, 1865.]
JOSEPH T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
DATED June 9, 1865.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

JOHN H. McCOLLOM, of the City and County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published June 3, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton in said county, on the 19th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. P. ASCOUGH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Bobb & Ascough, No. 20 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—New-York, June 16, 1865.
je17 lawdmS.* JOHN D. ASCOUGH, Administrator.

ARMY AND NAVY.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, Late Public Printer. WILLIAM H. WATSON, Late Ch'f Ch'k Sub. Dep't.

WENDELL & WATSON

PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, *Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.* Post-office Box No. 269 Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE. LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO., Times Building, No. 41 Park-row.

ARMY OFFICERS WILL BE LIBERALLY treated with, if they require assistance in closing their ordnance and quartermaster accounts. Certificates of non-indebtedness speedily procured through our Washington office. Accounts collected and cashed.
L. BROWN & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Park-place.

ALL DISCHARGED SOLDIERS CAN have their claims for pay, bounty, clothing and rations money speedily settled and cashed at the United States Army Agency and Banking Office of L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI, KENNEDY, Commander, will sail as above on TUESDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MONTEREY will follow on Saturday, July 1.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Browne.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,672	Orogan.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
ERIN ..... SATURDAY, July 1
VIRGINIA ..... SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA ..... SATURDAY, July 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE ..... FRIDAY ..... July 21
LAFAYETTE ..... FRIDAY ..... Aug. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First Class, $135; second class, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—CUNARD steamship SIDON, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst.

Cabin passage, $80; gold, or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown.

The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 24
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY ..... July 1
CITY OF DUBLIN ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 21

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 95 | Steerage to London 33
First Cabin to Paris ..... 115 | Steerage to Paris 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The London and New-York Steamship Company's splendid British Iron Steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PIERMAN, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 17, to be followed by the Steamship CELLA.

For passage, at low rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
LOWER PASSAGE RATES COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.

The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers, semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES:

JULY 1 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SLOCUM
(Connecting at Panama with "Constitution.")
JULY 17 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH
(Connecting at Panama with the Sacramento.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamships
CHASE, Capt. ROGERS,
ZODIAC, Capt. BURLEY,
will form a regular weekly line, sailing from Pier No. 11 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY of each week.
The steamship
ZODIAC,
BURLEY, Commander,
will sail as above on
THURSDAY, June 29.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.
Regular Weekly United States Mail Line.
The first-class steamships
NEVADA, Capt. CARPENTER.
AMERICA, Capt. CLIFT.
The NEVADA will positively sail SATURDAY, June 24, at 3 P. M., from foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, Commander, will succeed the EAGLE and sail on July 25.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
FUNO BLUE,
Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on TUESDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M. Passage $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, July 1.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 66 South-st.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, Glasgow, and the Irish ports.
HIBERNIA ..... SATURDAY, July 1, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
Fares payable in currency. Cabins, $100, $80, and $70. Steerage, $30. FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 202 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampom, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 A. M.; 1 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 7:40, 8:50, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 8:45 A. M., and 1:45 and 8:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.

L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, June 5, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. Station for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western Trains at 7:30 A. M., 2, 4, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to 8 and 10:30 P. M. trains. The 6 P. M. train runs through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge via Troy without change of cars. Sunday train at 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY,
Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:26 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 8:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats leave Albany landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board, and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE, MILTON, NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING AND COZZENS' LANDING.—The splendid new steamboat MAGENTA, Capt. CRAWFORD, leaves for the above places on SUNDAY, June 25, from foot of Jay-st., at 1 A. M., foot of 30th-st., N. R., at 7:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 1 P. M., Milton at 1:30 P. M., Newburgh at 2 P. M., Cornwall at 2:15 P. M.; Cold Spring at 2:30 P. M., and Cozzens' at 2:45 P. M. Fare $1. Excursion tickets, $1 50.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 142 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JABIES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ASHLY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT

RECONSTRUCTION.

Speech of Hon. Richard H. Dana at the Meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

The following is the speech of Hon. RICHARD H. DANA at the reconstruction meeting in Faneuil Hall yesterday afternoon:

Mr. PRESIDENT: It was hoped by those who have summoned us together this morning, that a voice might go out from Faneuil Hall to which the people of the United States could listen as in times past.

Mr. President and fellow-citizens, the questions pressing upon the people of this country are the most vast and momentous that have ever presented themselves for solution by a free people. We wish to know, I suppose, first, what are our powers. That is the first question. What are our just powers? Second—What ought we to do? Third—How ought we to do it? With your leave, I propose to attempt an answer to these three questions.

What are our just powers? Well, my friends, that depends upon the answer to one question—Have we been at war or have we not? In what have we been engaged for the last four years? Has it been a war, or has it been something else and other than war? Now, I take it upon myself to assert, and I challenge contradiction, that we have been in a condition of public and perfect war. It has been no mere suppression, by municipal powers, of an insurrection for the redress of grievances. It has been a perfect public war. The government has a right to exercise, at its discretion, every belligerent power. [Applause.] We are not bound to exercise them; the enemy cannot compel us to do it; but, at our discretion, we can exercise every belligerent power. Do you doubt it? Does any man doubt it? [Voices—"No."] I will tell you why you must not doubt it. In the first place, the Supreme Court of the United States has by an unanimous decision, held that we are in a public war, and that the government can exercise every belligerent power. The court differed as to the time when we entered upon such a war, but that we came to it at last was their unanimous decision. The Prize Courts, like the Temple of Janus, are closed in peace, and open only in war. The Prize Courts have been thrown open, and every prize that has been condemned in this country, has been condemned upon the principle of a public war. We have condemned the prizes upon the same rules, and no other, than those by which we condemned them in the war with Great Britain in 1812. This has been sustained by the Supreme Court, acted upon by the Executive, and recognized by Congress. The statutes have called it a war, in terms. The soldiers that are enlisted—what are they enlisted for? Why, they are enlisted "for the war," are they not? How is it at this moment? Is not the Executive holding these States by military occupation? Are we not holding them in the grasp of war? You cannot justify the great acts of our government for the last three years except upon the principle of the existence of war. You look in vain in the municipal rules of a constitution to find justification for what we are doing now. You might as well look into the constitution to find rules for sinking the *Alabama* in the British Channel—to find rules for taking Richmond. You might as well look there to find rules for lighting Gen. GRANT'S cigar. [Laughter.] No; we stand upon the ground of war, and we exercise the powers of war. Now, my fellow-citizens, what are these powers and rights? What is a war? War is not an attempt to kill, to destroy; but it is *coercion for a purpose*. When a nation goes into a war, she does it to secure an end, and the war does not cease until the end is secured. A boxing-match, a trial of strength or skill are over when one party stop. A war is over when its purpose is secured. It is a fatal mistake to hold that this war is over, because the fighting has ceased. [Applause.] This war is not over. We are in the attitude and the *status* of war to-day. There is the solution of the question. Why, suppose a man has attacked your life, my friend, in the highway, at night, armed, and after a dead struggle you get him down—what then? When he says he has done fighting, are you obliged to release him? Can you not hold him until you have got some security against his weapons? [Applause.] Can you not hold him until you have searched him and taken his weapons from him? Are you obliged to let him up to begin a new fight for your life? That is the principle that governs war between nations. When one nation has conquered another in a war, the victorious nation does not retreat from the country and give up possession of it, because the fighting has ceased. No; it holds the conquered enemy in the grasp of war until it has secured whatever it has a right to require. [Applause.] I put that proposition fearlessly—*The conquering party may hold the other in the grasp of war until it has secured whatever it has a right to require.* But what have we a right to rqeuire? We have no right to require our conquered foe to adopt all our notions, our opinions, our systems, however much we may be attached to them; but we have a right to require whatever the public safety and public faith make necessary. [Applause.] That is the proposition. Then we come to this: We have a right to hold the rebels in the grasp of war until we have obtained whatever the public safety and the public faith require. [Applause, and cries of "Good."] Is not that a solid foundation to stand upon? Will it not bear examination, and are we not upon it to-day? Now, my friends, I take up the next question. We have settled what our just powers are. Need I ask an audience in Faneuil Hall what it is that the public safety and the public faith demand? Is there a man here who doubts? In the progress of the war, we found it necessary to proclaim the emancipation of every slave. [Applause.] On Jan. 1, 1863 ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of blessed memory, declared the emancipation of every slave. It was a military act, not a civil act. Military acts depend upon military power, and the measure of military power is the length of the military arm. Now that proclamation of Jan. 1 did not emancipate the slaves, but the military arm emancipated them as it was stretched forth and made bare. [Applause.] District after district, region after region, State after State has been brought within the grasp of the military arm, until at last, to-day, the whole rebel territory lies within and beneath the military arm. [Loud applause.] Therefore, in State after State, region after region, the slaves have been emancipated, until at last, over the whole country, every slave is emancipated. [Renewed applause.] I would undertake to maintain, before any impartial neutral tribunal in Christendom, the proposition that we have to-day an adequate military occupation of the whole rebel country, sufficient to effect the emancipation of every slave by admitted laws of war. Whatever doubts may have existed as to the manner in which the proclamation operated, there is no doubt left now; because we have all the ground the slaves have stood upon within our military occupation. The slaves are emancipated. In form, this is true. But the public faith stands pledged to them that they and their posterity shall ever have a complete and perfect freedom. [Prolonged applause.] Not merely in safety; no, the public faith is pledged that every man, woman and child of them, and their posterity forever, shall have a complete and perfect freedom. [Applause.] Do you mean to "palter with them in a double sense?" Are you willing that the great republic shall cheat these poor negroes, "keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope?" Then, how shall we secure to them complete and perfect freedom? The constitution of every Slave State is cemented to-day in slavery. Their statute books are full of slavery. It is the corner-stone of every rebel State. If you allow them to come back at once, without condition, into the exercise of all their State functions, what guaranty have you for the complete freedom of the men you have emancipated. They must, therefore, not merely be an emancipation of the actual, living slaves, but there must be an abolition of the slave system. [Applause.] Every State must have the abolition of slavery in its constitution, or else we must have the amendment of the constitution, ratified by three-fourths of the States. Yes, that little railroad-ridden republic, New-Jersey, must be shamed into adopting the amendment to the constitution. [Applause.] New-Jersey, whose vote, seventy years ago, alone prevented the adoption of JEFFERSON'S great ordinance, making subsequently acquired territories free, and which now stands alone among the free States against this proposition of amendment, must be shamed into its adoption. [Renewed applause.] Louisiana will adopt it before; Kentucky, perhaps, may adopt it before her. They may come into the kingdom, when the children of the kingdom shut themselves out. [Applause.] But, my fellow-citizens, is that enough? Is it enough that we have emancipation and abolition upon the statute books? In some states of society, I should say yes. In ancient times, when the the slaves were of the same race with their masters, when the slaves were poets, orators, scholars, Ministers of State, merchants, and the mothers of kings; when they were emancipated, nature came to their aid, and they reached an equality with their masters. Their children became patricians. But, my friends, this is a slavery of race; it is a slavery which those white people have been taught for thirty years is a divine institution. I ask you, has the Southern heart been tired for thirty years for nothing? Have these doctrines been sown, and no fruit reaped? Have they been taught that the negro is not fit for freedom, have they believed that, and are they converted in a day? Besides all that, they look upon the negro to-day as the cause of their defeat and humiliation. I am afraid there is a feeling of hatred toward the negro at the South to-day, which has never existed before. What are their laws? Why, their laws, many of them, do not allow a free negro to live in one of their States. When we emancipated the slaves, did we mean they should be banished—is that it? [Voices—"No!"] Is that keeping public faith with them? And yet their laws declare so, and they may declare it again. That is not all. By their laws a black man cannot testify in court; by their laws he cannot hold land; by their laws he cannot vote. Now, we have got to choose between two results. With these four millions of negroes, either you must have four millions disfranchised, disarmed, unsought, landless, thriftless, non-producing, non-consuming, degraded men, or else you must have four millions of land-holding, industrious, arms-bearing and voting population. [Loud applause.] Choose between these two! Which will you have? It has got to be decided pretty soon which you will have. The corner-stone of these institutions will not be slavery in name, but their institutions will be built upon the mud-sills of an ignorant, degraded and oppressed negro population. Is that public safety? Is it public faith? Are those republican ideas? Some of these negroes have shed their blood for us upon the public faith. Ah! there are negro parents whose children have fallen in battle; there are children who lost fathers, and wives who lost husbands in our cause. Our covenant with the freedman is sealed in blood! It bears the image and superscription of the republic! Their freedom is a tribute which we must pay, not only to CÆSAR, but to God! [Applause.] We have a right to require, my friends, that the freedmen of the South shall have the right to hold land. [Applause.] Have we not? We have a right to require that they shall be allowed to testify in the State courts. [Applause.] Have we not? We have a right to demand that they shall bear arms as soldiers in the militia. [Applause.] Have we not? We have a right to demand that there shall be an impartial ballot. [Great applause.] Now, my friends, let us be frank with one another. On what ground are we going to put our demand for the ballot for freedmen? Some persons may say that they will put it upon the ground that every human being has an absolute and unconditional right to vote. There never was any such doctrine! We do not mean, now, to allow about one-half the South to vote. [Applause.] Why not? Why, the public safety does not admit of it. [Applause.] We put the condition of loyalty on every vote. [Applause.] How have we done in this State? Half the people in this State are excluded from the ballot—the better half, we are fond of calling them; no woman votes. We prescribe conditions for the men—whatever conditions society sees fit; conditions of age; conditions of residence; conditions of tax-paying; and lately we have added, by a vast popular majority, the further high condition that they shall have intelligence enough to read and write. [Applause.] Of course, there is no such doctrine as that every human being has a right to vote. Society must settle that upon this principle—"The greatest good of the greatest number" must decide it. The greatest good of society must decide it. On what ground, then, do we put it? We put it upon the ground that the public safety and the public faith, and the rights of those freedmen, require that there shall be no distinction of color. [Applause.] That is the ground upon which it can stand. They are not safe without it in their freedom. Why, to introduce to the voting franchise four millions of slaves is a revolution. If we do not secure that now, in the time of revolution, it can never be secured, except by a new revolution. [Loud applause.] Do you want, some years hence, to see a new revolution? The poor, oppressed, degraded black man, bearing patiently his oppression, until he can endure it no longer, rising with arms for his rights—do you want to see that? [Voices—"No."] Do you want to see them submit forever, and not rise for their rights? [Voices—"No."] No, neither, you say. Well, my friends, who cry "No," if either of those things happen, it is our fault. If they never get their rights, or get them by a new revolution, it will be in either event, our fault. Do you wish to have the blame rest upon you? [Voices—"No."] No? Then, "now's the day, and now's the hour." [Loud applause.] They are in a condition of transition—a condition of revolution; seize the opportunity and make it thorough! [Renewed and loud applause.] Fellow citizens, a word more. This, then, is what we have a right to demand. Now comes my third question—How do you propose to accomplish it? We know our powers, we know what we want to do—how do we propose to do it? First, the right to bear arms, fortunately, does not depend upon the decision of any State. That is a matter which, under the constitution, depends upon the acts of Congress. Congress makes the militia, and Congress must see to it that the emancipated slaves have the privilege, the dignity and the power of an arms-bearing population. But the right to hold lands, the right to testify in courts, the right to vote, by the constitution, depends, not only in spirit but in letter, upon the State constitutions. The right to vote in national elections depends on State constitutions. What are you going to do about it? You find the answer in my first proposition. We are in a state of war. We are exercising war powers. We hold each State in the grasp of war until the State does what we have a right to require of her. [Applause.] We have a military occupation. What is the effect of that? I appeal to the most learned in the laws of nations; I appeal to an authority that has spoken to you words of wisdom this morning, (turning to Prof. PARSONS,) whether it is not a principle of war that when the conquering party has a military occupation of the country, the political relations of its citizens are suspended thereby? That is true; suspended, I do not say, destroyed. Let no man say that I overlook the distinction between a civil or domestic war and a war between recognized nations. My duties and studies and thoughts have kept my attention upon that. We have not been putting down an insurrection of professed citizens. We have fought against an empire established within the limits of this republic—a complete de facto government, perfected in all its parts; and if we had not destroyed it by war, it would have remained and stood a completed government. Nothing but war has destroyed it. Well, what did the rebel States do? It happened—it happened—that those people preserved their State lines—did not obliterate them; but they might have done so. It happened that they did not change their constitutions, but they might have done it. They might have resolved themselves into a consolidated republic, or a monarchy. They did as they chose. They took possession of the whole country. Why, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, we had not even one post-office. We had not one fort; not one arsenal; not a court-house, nor a custom-house, nor a light-house, nor a single magistrate, nor a spot on which he could stand. They had forts, arsenals, light-houses, custom-houses, courts, post-offices, magistrates, and were in complete possession. Under such circumstances, if the parent government is not strong enough to hold possession of the country, and a hostile *de facto* government gets possession of it, and establishes a *de facto* government, we proportionately lose our claims to allegiance, for the time. Certainly we do—not absolutely, but for the time. Now, what follows from all this? from a war fought over the continent and over every ocean—their privateers vexing our commerce at the antipodes; we fighting the battles of the republic in the British Channel [applause,] and over this whole vast republic, south of the Potomac and the Ohio,

"Every turf beneath your feet
Has been a soldier's sepulchre."

Now, if such a war leaves this people just as they were before—if no corresponding rights and powers have accrued to us—then I say, it has been the most vast and bloody and cruel nullity that the world ever saw. It is not so. We have a right now and a duty to execute those powers which belong to the condition of war. The political relations of these people to their State governments are suspended. Military occupation exists, and the republic governs them by powers derived from war. You look in vain to the constitution to point out what shall be done. It is not unconstitutional; it is something altogether outside of it. All the powers which the President or Congress or both hold, and are exercising, are derived from the condition of war. I ask again, how shall we obtain what we have a right to require? The changes we require are changes of their constitutions, are they not? The changes must be fundamental. The people are remitted to their original powers. They must meet in conventions and form constitutions, and those constitutions must be satisfactory to the republic. [Loud applause.] I desire at this point to say a word with reference to President JOHNSON and his course, to which I ask your special attention. When President JOHNSON called the people of North Carolina and of one or two other States together, he did not call the blacks as well as the whites to the ballot. Now, that is a question of process which requires great discretion and great wisdom. The President and his Cabinet know a great deal more about the details and means, and probable results, than we do. I believe President JOHNSON has the same end in view that we have here to-day. [Applause.] He has his own mode of reaching it. Some may ask, why didn't he ask the blacks to vote? I know nothing, personally, of his reasons; but I can easily see that two embarrassments might well beset him. They occur to us all at once. The people of these States are to vote for the purpose of making their organic law. President JOHNSON holds them by military power. Now, is it not a very serious thing in a republican government, to dictate from the military power the organic law for a free people? I do not ask what we have a right to do—that is not the question. The question is, what ought we to do? I do not wonder that a man educated in republican principles hesitates to dictate, as military superior, who should vote in determining the organic law of a free people. He took the voters as they stood before the war; he put the test of loyalty to them; he went no further. That we may well suppose was one of his reasons. We can easily suppose another. Take the whole black population. Shall I say to you, my friends, to-day, for the first time, that slavery is a beneficent, effective educational system? If I say it, will you believe it? Will you think me sane? Have we not all said, and thought, and fought, because we believed that slavery degraded and brutalized its victims? If a man requires us to say that the four millions of slaves have not been debased and brutalized by slavery, he requires us to unsay all we have said and believed, and fought for, and prayed for, the last thirty years. Slavery has degraded the negroes. It has kept them ignorant and debased. It has not, thank God, destroyed them. The germ of moral and intellectual life has survived; and we mean to see to it that they are built up into a self-governing, voting, intelligent population. [Applause.] They are not that to-day. They will become so quicker than you think. They do not need half the care nor half the patronage we used to think they did. And the ballot is a part of our educating and elevating process. But if President JOHNSON, on a question of means and processes, has declined to clothe them, by an exercise of military power, with the right to vote, for these reasons, then, fellow-citizens, President JOHNSON is entitled to your respectful consideration and to your support. [Applause.] True, he has by military power applied a test of loyalty to the voters. But that is a very mild and a necessary exercise of military power. No man, I believe, questions the necessity and fitness of that act. But it is a far different thing to speak a whole nation of voters into existence—not for temporary, but for permanent and fundamental objects—by a stroke of his pen, or rather, I should say, by the uplifted sword. One step further. Suppose the States do not do what we require—what then? I have not heard that question answered yet. Suppose President JOHNSON'S experiment in North Carolina and Mississippi fails, and the white men, determined to keep the black men down, will not give them their rights—what then? Mr. President, I hope we shall never be called upon to answer, practically that question. It remits us to an ultimate, and, you may say, a fearful proposition. But if we come to it, though I desire to consider myself the humblest here, I, for one, am prepared with an answer. I believe that if you come to the ultimate right of the thing, the ultimate law of the case, it is this: that this war—no, not the war, *the victory in the war*—places, not the person, not the life, not the private property of the rebels—they are governed by other considerations and rules—I do not speak of them—*but the political systems of the rebel States at the discretion of the Republic.* (Great applause.) You say that it is a fearful proposition. So it is; I know it is so. But is not war a fearful fact? If this is a fearful theory, is it not the legitimate fruit of a terrific fact, the war? War, my friends, is an appeal from the force of law to the law of force. I declare it a proposition that does not admit of doubt in wars between nations, that when a conqueror has obtained military possession of his enemy's country, it is in his discretion whether he shall permit the political institutions to go on, and treat with them, or whether he shall obliterate them and annex the country to his own dominions. That is the law of war between nations. Is it applicable to us? I think it is. [Applause.] I think, if you come to the ultimate right of the thing, we may, if we choose, take the position that their political institutions are at the discretion of the republic. Why, when a man accepts a challenge to a duel, what does he put at stake? He puts his life at stake, does he not? And is it not childish after the fatal shot is fired to exclaim, "O, death, and widowhood, and orphanage are fearful things!" They were all involved in that accepted challenge. When a nation allows itself to be at war, or when a people make war, they put at stake their national existence. [Applause.] That result seldom follows, because the nation that is getting the worst of the contest makes its peace in time; because the conquering nation does not always desire to incorporate hostile subjects in its dominions; because neutral nations intervene. The conqueror must choose between two courses—to permit the political institutions, the body politic, to go on, and treat with it, or obliterate it. Now, we mean to adhere to the first course. We mean to say, the States shall remain, with new constitutions, new systems. We do not mean to exercise sovereign civil jurisdiction over them in our Congress. Fellow-citizens, it is not merely out of tenderness to them; it would be the most dangerous possible course for us. Our system is a planetary system; each planet revolving round its orbit, and all round a common sun. This system is held together by a balance of powers—centripetal and centrifugal forces. We have established a wise balance of forces. Let not their balance be destroyed. If we should undertake to exercise sovereign civil jurisdiction over those States, it would be as great a peril to our system as it would be a hardship upon them. We must not, we will not undertake it, except as the last resort of the thinking and the good—as the ultimate, final remedy, when all others have failed. I know, fellow-citizens, it is much more popular to stir up the feelings of a public audience by violent language than it is to repress them; but on this subject we must think wisely. We have never been willing to try the experiment of a consolidated democratic republic. Our system is a system of States, with a central power, and in that is our safety. [Applause.] State rights I maintain; State sovereignty we have destroyed. [Applause.] Therefore, when I say, if we are driven to the last resort, we may embrace that; yet wisdom, humanity, common discretion, require that we should follow the course we are now following. Let the States make their own constitutions; but the constitutions must be satisfactory to the republic; [applause;] and—ending as I began—by a power which I think is beyond question, the republic holds them in the grasp of war until they have made such constitutions. [Loud applause.]

THE UNITED SERVICE SOCIETY.

A New Party and a New Platform—The Soldier's Opinions the Soldier's Principles and His Power.

All who are in any way conversant with the soldiers in camp and field, will remember the oft-repeated expression of "wait till we get home, and see how we'll straighten matters." During the continuance of the war, now practically closed, this feeling has reigned paramount, and no one knowing the force of the soldiers' character will be surprised that the movement so often foreshadowed, has at length found utterance and a definite shape.

The United Service Society is one intended to be composed entirely of those who have served in either branch of the national service, and received an honorable discharge therefrom. In this State it is the purpose to establish a club, or branch society, in each of the thirty-one Congressional Districts. From these delegates will be sent to the central organization, and thus a complete system of government secured throughout the State.

At a meeting of the society on Monday evening last, the organization of the proposed society was completed by the election of the following-named officers, viz.:

President—Major-Gen. G. K. Warren.
Vice-President—Col. W. S. Hillyer.
Treasurer—Col. W. A. Lynch.
Corresponding Secretary—Col. A. B. Sage.
Recording Secretary—Lieut. C. F. McClenahan.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Lieut. S. Burlinger.
Board of Control—Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, Col. A. Farnsworth, Gen. W. H. Brewster, Col. G. D. Kellogg, Col. J. D. McGregor, Major G. W. Warner, and Capt. Sherlock.

It will thus be seen that the society is in a fair way to gain a speedy organization in this State.

Last evening a meeting of the society was held at No. 90 East Thirteenth-street, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting to draw up a series of resolutions setting forth the principles and the doctrines of the society. The meeting was numerously attended.

The meeting was called to order by Col. W. S. HILLYER, the Vice-President. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, Lieut. C. F. MCCLENAHAN, and unanimously adopted. Several new members were then proposed and elected.

The Vice-President stated that Major-Gen. WARREN, President of the Society, was absent from town, and it was not yet known what action he would take in the matter of his election. Gen. WARD informed the meeting that Gen. WARREN would arrive in the city to-day, (Saturday) and the committee anticipated a speedy answer from him.

The report of the Committee upon Resolutions of Principle Governing the Society was offered by Gen. WARD, and read by him. On motion, it was resolved to take up the report by sections, which was done accordingly. After some few amendments in the text of the resolutions, they were declared adopted. The question arising whether the report should be adopted as the platform of the society, it was finally determined that the report of the committee, as a whole, stand over for further consideration at the next meeting. In order, however, that the members not present and the public generally might have an opportunity of judging the aims of the society, the report was surrendered to the gentlemen present representing the press. As it at present stands, the report is simply a paper pending approval, having been laid upon the table until the next meeting. The report is as follows:

Your committee, to whom was referred the subject of a statement or declarations of principles to govern this society as a political party or club, respectfully report and submit for the final action of the organization the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, This society, composed entirely of ex-officers and men of the Union army and navy, have organized as a political club, we deem it proper to make a public declaration of the motives which inspired its formation and the general principles which it governs in its political action by the organization, leaving all specific public questions or measures to be acted on as they may arise in the future; and do therefore resolve

1. That the events of the late civil war and its abrupt conclusion, have rendered obsolete the main questions heretofore dividing the great political parties of the country—those questions having been definitively settled by the result of the contest, and that the new political issues thrust prominently before the people for immediate action calls for new political combinations.

2. That the highest proof of sincere patriotism is the offering of our lives for the preservation of the nation during its late terrible and protracted struggle for existence; and the number by this proof, of our society, and all, take no part in that struggle, have vindicated their right, and consider it their duty, to participate actively in giving direction and aid to the public policy which is to guide the future destiny of the republic, and administer its affairs therefore too much under the control of unprincipled demagogues and place-seekers.

3. That the great national debt calls for increased taxation, to which all good citizens will cheerfully submit; but these increased necessary burdens demand imperatively retrenchment and reform in the public expenditures, and that the government should be brought back to that republican condition where the office is the servant of the people and not their ruler.

4. That we, as a society, do not hold ourselves absolved from a fealty or obligation to any and all political parties in matters which conflict with the objects and principles of this organization, but will cheerfully act with any and all parties in the carrying out of any principle or measure for the public good.

5. That the late rebellion has been entirely suppressed, the power of the Federal Government fully vindicated, and the old Union of the States firmly established upon such a basis as that there is no danger of future rupture. That these great results have been attained by the valor and patriotism of the Union army and navy, and that in the future distribution of positions of public trust and profit, preference should always be given to those who have served the Union cause in the military or naval service during the late rebellion, particularly those who have received permanent injuries therein by wounds or sickness; and this society and its members pledge their united and individual effort to carry out the provisions of this resolution.

6. That the honor of the army, the navy and the nation are pledged to the carrying out in good faith the terms of surrender granted to the rebel forces by our military and naval commanders.

7. That the principles of the Monroe doctrine should be the settled and declared policy of the nation, and should be speedily applied for the protection of our sister republic of Mexico.

8. That the time has come when the application of martial law and trial before military courts should cease, wherever civil law and government exists under the authority of a loyal State of the Federal Government, excepting as to persons in the military and naval service of the United States.

9. That the interest of the industrial classes demand an equalization of taxation which shall bear alike upon all and specially upon none; and that no particular kind of property, other than government securities or otherwise, should be exempted from the burdens which we all owe to a common country.

10. That we heartily indorse the policy of President JOHNSON on the subject of reconstruction, so far as that policy has been developed.

11. That we earnestly invite our fellow soldiers and sailors throughout the city, State and Union to unite and cooperate with us by forming kindred associations throughout the country, so that by thorough and complete organization we may wield that influence and assume that position in the nation necessary to carry out the objects of the society.

Gen. J. H. H. WARD,
Maj. G. J. SEYMOUR,
Col. TEMPLE CLARK,
Col. W. S. HILLYER,
Col. G. D. KELLOGG,
} Committee.

No further business appearing before the meeting, it was adjourned until Monday night next, at the same place.

Commencement of the Charlier Institute.

The tenth commencement of this institute was celebrated last evening at No. 126 East Twenty-fourth-street. The spacious schoolroom was tastefully decorated with flags and bouquets. The majority of the pupils were present, as well as many of their relatives. Rev. Dr. CROSBY presided. This school has been in existence for the past ten years. It was opened in September, 1855, with seven pupils; it now numbers five hundred and forty-two.

The exercises of the evening were commenced by an admirably executed song by the pupils.

Prof. ELI CHARLIER, at considerable length, entered into a review of the history of his school, and pointed out the difficulties which attended to contend with in educating Young America, who believed that before he had a beard upon his chin he was a man. This fact was attributable to the material prosperity of the country. Young America did not understand what obedience meant, but for the benefit of future generations he must be taught it. The great obstacle of educating the youth of this country was the restlessness of the parents of the pupils. They were here to-day, in Chicago to-morrow, and a little time hence in California. He alluded to the deplorable lack of Biblical knowledge which some of his pupils had exhibited, and thought this was surprising when so many Sunday Schools were open to all. He condemned the present system of long sessions in the public schools, believing that it would be much better for the scholars to take a recess of two hours during the day. In reverting to the physical condition of youth, he thought that a petition should be presented to the Corporation to set apart a portion of the public ground in the Central Park or elsewhere, in which the boys in his and other similar establishments might indulge in healthful sports.

A large collection of valuable prizes was then distributed.

Rev. Dr. CROSBY delivered an appropriate and feeling address to the young gentlemen, when the meeting adjourned.

John Mitchel Indignation Meeting.

A very slim and dyspeptic meeting was held last evening, in the amphitheatre of the Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, the object of which was to express indignation against the arrest of Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, late of Richmond, and now a resident of Fortress Monroe, Va. The remarkable patriot, JOHN MULLALY, of the *Metropolitan Record* in this city, presided over the meeting. Judge MCCUNN was present, and letters were read from RICHARD O'GORMAN and CHAS. O'CONOR.

Owing to a disposition to exclude the representatives of the loyal press, very little can be given the readers of the TIMES regarding the sentiments of the meeting, although they may be easily surmised.

The sum and substance of the proceedings of this remarkably powerful and open-minded assemblage, was the appointing of a committee to collect funds for the employment of counsel in the defence of JOHN MITCHEL, should he be brought to trial. In case of a lack of funds for this purpose, delegates to be sent to the capital to plead with President JOHNSON in MITCHEL'S behalf.

The meeting was chiefly noticeable for a great lack of enthusiasm, and the feeling usually manifested by men advocating a bad or an unpopular cause, and the proceedings came to an early and untimely close.

Trotting at the Union Course.

MONDAY, June 23.—Purse and stake of $337 50—Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

Hiram Woodruff entered r. g. Giraffe.....2 1 1 1
Isaac Woodruff entered b. g. Brother Jonathan.1 2 2 2
Hiram Howe entered g. g. Honest Peter...Withdrawn.
TIME—2:42; 2:34¼; 2:35¼; 2:37¼.

Prior to the first heat, the betting was 100 to 30 on *Giraffe*, who cut up ugly soon after starting, and broke five or six times in the course of the heat, enabling *Brother Jonathan* to win easily. After the heat, the betting was even. *Giraffe* being now steadied down to his work, won the three remaining heats easily.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The flags of the City Hall and Court-house were displayed, yesterday, in honor of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, which arrived the day previous, and were dismissed to meet again at 2 o'clock P. M. At the hour named the men began to assemble in the rear of the City Hall, after which they marched in review before Mayor WOOD, Major-Gen. DURYEA, Brig.-Gens. CROOKE and SMITH, Col. ANTHONY COOK, the original commander of the regiment, and others. Congratulatory addresses were made by Mayor WOOD and Gen. SMITH, after which the regiment, escorted by the Polytechnic Cadets, under command of their military instructor, Major HORACE A. SPRAGUE, marched to the foot of Gold-street, where they embarked on a steamer for Hart's Island. It was intended to give the men an entertainment, but the time was so short that it could not be accomplished. The regiment will remain on Hart's Island until paid off.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—A lunatic named GOTTLIEB FISCHER, committed suicide at the Kings County Lunatic Asylum on Wednesday night last, by hanging himself to the bed-post with his suspenders. He had previously expressed a wish to be out of the world and requested the nurse to hang him. An inquest was held by Coroner LYNCH and a verdict of death by strangulation was rendered.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—An infant named MARY JANE RILEY, aged fifteen months, whose parents reside at No. 47 Church-street, was scalded, some days since, by upsetting a cup of hot tea, from the effects of which she died. Coroner BARRETT held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the fact was rendered.

BURGLARY.—The house of WM. BURDELL, No. 402 Fulton-avenue, was feloniously entered, on Thursday afternoon, through the skylight, and robbed of clothing and other articles valued at $132, with which the thief made his escape.

SUN STRUCK.—GEORGE TOBIN was prostrated by the heat of the weather on Thursday, at the corner of Third-avenue and Nineteenth-street, Gowanus. He was taken in charge by Capt. BROWN, of the Forty-eighth Precinct Police, and conveyed to his home.

Williamsburgh.

PUBLIC MEETING OF FENIANS.—A large meeting of Feniane was held last evening in Temperance Hall, corner of Grand and Seventh streets, E. D., under the auspices of the Emmett Circle. THOMAS GALLAGHER, Esq., occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by Mr. THOMAS BRENNAN, of New-York, and Mr. GEO. J. CAMPBELL, Centre of the Shamrock Circle of Greenpoint. The speakers appealed to their countrymen and friends to aid them in carrying out the object of the Brotherhood, which was, they stated, the absolute freedom and regeneration of Ireland. At the conclusion of the address the Circle held a private meeting.

SENTENCE OF RIOTERS.—Justice WALTER yesterday sentenced the following rioters to sixty days in the Penitentiary, or a fine of $25; Thomas Frits, Michael Dunn, Timothy Flynn, John Casey, Charles Robinson, Cornelius Brady and Peter Martin. They had been arrested the night previous by Sergeant H. MADDOX, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, for participating in a shameful riot at Leffert's Park during the picnic of the American Social Club.

FOUND IN A SEGAR BOX.—The dead body of an infant was yesterday found floating in the Wallabout by some boys. It was taken to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house, by Officer MARYATT, and Coroner BARRETT was notified.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING THE MAIL.—A young man named RICHARD TRUAX was brought before United States Commissioner JACKSON yesterday afternoon, charged with having abstracted a letter containing a check for $130 from a mail-bag on the Erie Railway, between Chesterville and Jersey City, on the 7th inst. The check was in favor of HENRY H. BAKER, of Warwick, N. Y., on the Central National Bank. It is alleged that accused attended the Paterson races, and having lost at betting, gave the check to the winner, which resulted in his arrest. He was held for examination.

MASONIC.—The officers and members of a proposed new lodge of Free and Accepted Masons—to be known as Jersey City Lodge—met last evening at Varick Lodge rooms, where the officers were examined in the "work," previous to applying for a dispensation.....The application for the new German Lodge—Teutonia—having been favorably considered, the officers of the Grand Lodge will install the officers at the Hiram Lodge rooms on Tuesday evening next.

Cruelty to Animals—An Outrage Demanding Attention.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your paper, a few days since, an article regarding the cruelties practiced in the capture of small game in England.

England is a great way off, and I hardly think we can do much toward righting any of their social evils. But there is an evil of this same character at our own door, which may, and ought to be, ended at once. I refer to the fearful tortures inflicted upon animals brought alive to this city, for the market.

This matter has already received some attention at your hands, but I trust not the last, for it removed at all it must by full exposure through the public press.

I am one of some thousands who cross the Jersey ferries every morning, and am compelled, with all the rest, to look upon these cruelties, whether I will or no, for the perpetrators seem to take a fiendish delight in making the exposure as public as possible.

How many thousands of calves are brought to this city every day for slaughter, I do not know. I only know that it is impossible to land anywhere between South Ferry and Duane-street, and proceed up town by any possible route, without having constantly before your eyes exhibitions of the most heartless and useless cruelty. Broadway itself is not free from its loads of living agony, with their protroding tongues, glassy eyes, and sometimes broken necks—broken by the rude jostling of the butcher's cart.

These poor creatures, with their feet bound for hours with small cord, until cut to the quick, are cast from the boat to the dock, and from the dock into the cart, with as little care as if they were sacks of oats or corn; and, as if this were not sufficient, the heartless brutes who handle them, stamp upon them with their heavy boots, to pack them closer in the cart.

Upon the dock at the foot of Dey-street, where all passengers from Newark, Bergen Point, &c., must land, is another pleasant exhibition. Just upon the walk, open to full inspection, made so public that no passer can help seeing, are two places for killing and plucking poultry. Here thousands of fowl are every day prepared for the market. If they were *killed* and plucked, the publicity of the thing might be endured; but I have repeatedly seen these poor creatures in the hands of the torturers, having been dipped into hot water, and now, without a feather remaining, still able to utter their plaintive cry of agony!

The daily papers are never free from accounts of murder, rape and arson; and while such cruelties as I have named are constantly practiced in our midst, in so public a manner, it is no wonder that the young rowdies who vegetate upon the docks and side streets should grow up bloodthirsty, and regardless of law and life. MERCY.

Evening Exchange.

$30,000	Am. Gold	142¼	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	63¼
100,000	do.	142¾	800	Cleve. & Pitts.	68¼
40,000	do.	142¾	100	Chic. & R. I.	100¾
20,000	Ohio & M. Certif.	94¾	100	do.	100¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	98	100	do.	100¾
100	do.	98	100	Mil. & P. du C. R.	36¾
200	Erie Railway	75¼	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	54¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.	102¾	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	98¼
200	Mich. Cen. R.	104	300	do.	98¾
100	do.	104	100	do.	98¾
100	Ill. Cen. R.	128	100	Canton Co.	38

Gold active; Stocks dull; Gold at close 142½.

[Advertisement.]

A WORD BEFORE TOO LATE.—Are you troubled with headache, heartburn, constipation, distress after eating, poor memory, low sparits, pain in the back, great weakness, bad breath, or any other symptom of that horrid nightmare disease, dyspepsia? If so, lose no time, but procure a bottle of

PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure dyspepsia and constipation.
They cure diarrhea and cholera morbus.
They cure liver complaint and nervous headache.

No change of diet is necessary while using PLANTATION BITTERS. Eat the best your money will buy and all your stomach craves of it.

PLANTATION BITTERS strengthen the stomach and restore its healthy action. You will find them

PALATABLE, PURE, AND RELIABLE.

[Advertisement.]

FAT FOLKS AND LEAN FOLKS.—Cause and Cure of either excess, with Illustrations. Daniel Lambert, Calvin Edson, Banting, etc. Dietetics, Effects of Sweets and Acids. How to Enlarge the Lungs, in JULY No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

FLAGS
AND HUNTING.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

MOSQUITO NETS and
PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A gentleman was about being garroted the other night. His hat fell off under the gas-lamp and exposed inside the well-known name of KN

The New-York Times.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Boston at this Port.

American Affairs in the British Parliament.

The Tories on President Johnson's Proclamation.

THE "FENIANS" AND THE LONDON TIMES

Lord Brougham on Clemency to Rebels.

THE CANADA NEGOTIATIONS CLOSED

Grand French and English Naval Demonstration.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

ADVANCE IN U. S. SECURITIES, &c.

The Inman steamer *City of Boston*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 14th, and Queenstown on the 15th June, arrived here yesterday evening.

The *Moravian* arrived off Londonderry at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 12th, and reached Liverpool at about 1 P. M. on the 13th.

The *Virginia* left Liverpool on the 14th, an hour or two in advance of the *City of Boston*.

The United States steam frigate *Niagara* arrived at Southampton on the 12th instant, and was expected to go into dock to refit. She exchanged salutes with a British frigate.

The *Sacramento* arrived at Southampton on the 13th, and anchored alongside the *Niagara*.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

LORD BROUGHAM ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Lord BROUGHAM was among the guests at the banquet given to the Prince of WALES, at Fishmongers Hall, and in responding to a toast to the House of Lords, he spoke as follows in regard to American affairs:

"If my voice could reach across the Atlantic it would tell our kinsmen that their best friends, those who have been their advocates through good report and through bad report, now pray and beseech them to use the victory which, by great courage, great perseverance, and no little military skill, they have gained, in mercy as well as in justice [cheers] that they should not stain the scaffold with the blood of their prisoners [cheers]; that they should remember that those prisoners whom they call rebels were treated by them as warriors [cheers]; that truces were made with them, agreements made with them, submissions received from them, and that they ought not to think of rendering their cause, which is now triumphant, hateful, as well as triumphant, by spilling the blood of those captives they have now in their power. [Loud cheers.] Their government consists of men of great ability. Mr. JOHNSON, the President, has the merit of having raised himself from the humblest position in the world, having educated himself, teaching himself to read, and afterward teaching himself to write, making himself, not, indeed, a scholar, like my right honorable friend, (Mr. GLADSTONE,) yet a well informed man on all ordinary questions, and has raised himself step by step to the highest position in the country. He is a man personally fitted to succeed in office that admirable person whose murder all Europe so sincerely lamented; [cheers;] let it be seen that he has also succeeded to his merciful and just disposition. [Cheers.] I say merciful and just; merciful as well as just, and just because merciful; aye, and useful to themselves as well as merciful and just; for it is only by pursuing such a course that they will prove themselves equal to the crisis of their country's fate, and perform that work which now remains for them to do in restoring harmony and Union in that great continent. [Cheers.] I hope these words will reach the other side of the Atlantic, which, they may rely on it, speak the sense of all England and of all Europe on this great and important question. [Loud cheers.]

AMERICAN BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

The Earl of DERBY, who was very indistinctly heard, said,—I wish to ask the noble earl, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs a question with regard to two documents which have lately appeared in the public papers, having reference to American belligerent rights. The first of these documents appears to have been communicated by the noble lord himself to the different departments of government, and the second purports to be a copy of a proclamation of the President of the United States. The first document, addressed by the noble earl to government officials, was to the effect that peace having been restored throughout the territory of the United States, the claim of the Confederates to be regarded as belligerents must be taken to be henceforth abandoned. When that document was issued the statement it contained that peace had been restored throughout the territory of the United States was not quite accurate; but since the document was issued the Confederate army, which was then in existence, and which was holding the extensive district on the further side of the Mississippi, and was said to be a powerful force, well organized, and capable of continuing the contest, has altogether surrendered, while the chief of the Confederate States, who for years has maintained a struggle against the whole power of the United States, and who represented a population of seven or eight millions, is now a prisoner in the hands of the Federals, and is awaiting his trial. The statement contained in the document issued by the noble Earl is, therefore, now practically correct. It may not be out of the way that I should express a hope, entertained not only by myself, but by the noble Earl opposite, not only by this house, but by the country at large, and by the whole civilized world, that the party which has achieved so signal a victory will follow a course not directed by revenge or violence—that they may seek not to exasperate the feelings of their former antagonists, which have been already too much embittered; but will endeavor by deeds of conciliation and of mercy to recement, if possible, a union so nearly dissolved; and that they will consent to treat those whom the fortunes of war have placed at their disposal not as revolted subjects, but as vanquished, though not dishonored, enemies. [Loud cheers.] On the course taken by the United States will materially depend the estimation in which they will be held by the civilized world, so that this is a subject which cannot fail to be of vital importance to them. I now wish to call the attention of the noble Earl to his reply the other evening to the question of the noble Baron, (Lord HOUGHTON,) who asked him whether, under the circumstances which had occurred, it was his intention still to continue to acknowledge the belligerent rights of the Confederate States. The noble Earl then gave an answer which was satisfactory to this House—namely, that the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Confederate States, by this country, must depend entirely upon the course the United States themselves thought fit to adopt in the matter, and that as soon as the United States ceased to avail themselves of belligerent rights, as against neutral commerce, this country would cease to acknowledge the belligerent rights of the Confederate States. Now, the proclamation of the President of the United States directs that certain ports are to be opened, but that others shall, for various and particular reasons, be closed to the present, and that the crew of any merchant vessel attempting to enter such closed ports shall be treated as pirates. No doubt the President of the United States exercises great power, but surely he does not possess the power of changing the international law of the world. He may either have to exercise belligerent rights, and so establish a blockade, or he may make municipal regulations, excluding vessels from certain ports, but he cannot by virtue of a proclamation justify the infliction on those infringing these regulations the penalties attaching to piracy instead of those appertaining to ordinary offenses. And in addition that any person guilty of an infringement of the regulations as to be guilty of piracy is one which it is impossible to pass unnoticed, and I therefore wish to ask the noble earl whether he has reason to believe that this alleged proclamation of the President of the United States is genuine; whether that proclamation has been communicated to him, and whether in that case he has taken any notice of it, and has protested against a doctrine which it is impossible for us to acknowledge, and whether he is prepared to communicate to Parliament any papers he has in his possession on the subject. I also wish to ask the noble Earl how far the circular he sent round is compatible with the answer he gave the other evening in which he stated that belligerent rights would not be withheld from the Confederate States so long as the United States put forward a claim to interfere with neutral commerce.

Earl RUSSELL, who was almost inaudible from the Reporters' Gallery, was understood to say: I will first state the circumstances under which the letter alluded to by the noble Earl was first issued. It appears that the noble Earl has heard that the success of the Federals has increased from day to day, and that the Confederates were correspondingly less able to keep up the contest with their adversaries, and that the surrender of the entire armies of the latter was to be daily expected. Under these circumstances, we had to consider what course we should pursue. There was some difficulty in the matter, because we had no regular communication from the United States assuring us that, as regarded neutrals, belligerent rights on their part had been abandoned. On the other hand, there was great difficulty in our going on with the concession of belligerent rights, because of the entire cessation of war on the continent of America, and of the fact that there were two vessels, and only two—the *Stonewall* and the *Shenandoah*—which were supposed to be Confederate cruisers. One of these was supposed, or understood to have been disarmed and given up to the authorities at Havana; and the other, the *Shenandoah*, had put into various ports in the Australian colonies. Obviously it would have been an anomaly, when the war in America had entirely ceased, that the *Shenandoah* should be going about from port to port in the British dominions obtaining coals and provisions under the Queen's Order of 1861. It was under these circumstances the question of putting an end to the belligerent rights came under the consideration of the Cabinet. Practically the whole of the American continent was under the authority of the Government of the United States; and since then Galveston has been placed under that authority, and Gen. KIRBY SMITH has surrendered, so that there is no force whatever under Confederate authority. Before I wrote the letter to which the noble Earl refers, I had an interview with Mr. ADAMS, the United States Minister in this country, and I asked him whether his government were ready to abandon their belligerent rights. He said he had no instructions on the point, but he was convinced that his government were prepared to adopt that course. The communication made to the French government on this point was still more explicit. That being the state of affairs, we believed it was due the United States and to our own position to adopt the course which I indicated in the letter to which the noble Earl has called attention. I have no objection to lay the letter on the table. It has been published in the London *Gazette*, and it has been communicated to the maritime Powers generally. I may add that from Madrid and Copenhagen, as well as from Paris, we have received communications expressing a concurrence in our views. With regard to the question of the noble Earl on the subject of the proclamation of the President of the United States, I must say that the document is certainly a very curious one. [A laugh.] While, no doubt, it is right enough to announce in the proclamation that after a certain date, namely, the 1st of July, the Southern ports will all be open to foreign commerce—the reason given for the delay being the necessity for making certain custom-house arrangements—the sentence at the end of the proclamation with regard to piracy is somewhat startling. Sir FREDERICK BRUCE states he has been advised that according to the American law persons attempting to enter those ports could not be convicted of piracy for that act; and that if persons should be arrested while attempting to enter them no court can find those parties guilty of piracy. We must, therefore, presume that it is only intended to hold this threat *in terrorem* over parties who might be disposed to make the attempt. In the letter which I wrote it is stated that within a certain time vessels sailing under the Confederate flag will be permitted to enter our ports and disarm. At the same time Her Majesty's Government do not pretend to in any way interfere with the legal rights of the United States. As to what the noble earl has said with respect to the action of the American Government, I took occasion, when speaking on the assassination of President LINCOLN, to express my great regret that a man whose views appeared to be so just, and who had so pledged himself to a course of mercy, should have been taken away at the moment when he could have put into practice those principles to which he had expressed so firm an adherence. I would again express my opinion that for the peace of the United States and of the world it is most desirable there should be no appearance of passion on the part of those who have now the guidance of the affairs of the American nation. (Hear.)

The Earl of DERBY.—The noble Earl has not answered my question as to the proclamation threatening a penalty not warranted either by the law of America or by international law. The noble Earl presumes that this proclamation is held in *terrorem* over persons who might be disposed to enter those ports; but I want to know whether there has been any official explanation of a threat which it is not competent to the American Government to carry out, and which is entirely opposed to law. The document has been published in an official form to the whole world, and it is hardly consistent with our position that no notice should be taken of it.

Earl RUSSELL—It can hardly be said that no notice has been taken of it, as we have this dispatch of Sir F. BRUCE.

Lord REDESDALE wished to know whether there was any chance of American cruisers treating ships which might be found infringing the proclamation as pirates.

Earl RUSSELL's reply was inaudible.

The Earl of DERBY asked whether the noble Earl would lay the documents on the table.

Earl RUSSELL was understood to say "Yes."

The subject then dropped.

COTTON.

From the London Examiner.

"Let us glance, however, at our own prospects of a supply of cotton, in so far as it depends on America. Before the civil war, the value of our whole supply of cotton was, in round numbers, £36,000,000, of which the United States, that is the insurgent States, yielded £24,000,000 worth. The quantity imported from all countries has fallen off by not less than one-half, but the diminished quantity has increased in price, and for half a supply we have been paying at least £60,000,000. A bounty equal to three and four-fold the normal price, continued for four years, has not enabled all the other cotton-producing countries in the world to supply the place of the Southern States of the American Union, such is their superiority in climate, in fertility and abundance of land, in internal facilities of transport, and skill in cultivation. It is in vain that we have gone to China and Japan, to Turkey and Australia, for a supply, while India, to which we chiefly looked, has proved a virtual failure. We must not, then, expect that American cotton shall for years, if indeed ever, return to its normal price of 6d. a pound as before the war, or Indian to 4d. After the defeat and surrender of the Confederate armies, we find the price of ordinary upland cotton still quoted at New-York at about 2s. a pound. But, besides this, we may reckon with certainty that the American Government will impose a permanent tax on the export of cotton, and their advantages for its production are so great that they may do so legitimately, thus making foreign nations contribute to the public revenue, in the same manner as we ourselves make the Malays and Chinese contribute through the juice of the opium poppy. No doubt the Americans will find means to compel the emancipated Africans to labor, but, from our experience of the race, that labor will not be the organized labor of the slaveholder, while the skill and capital that directed it will have to be created, for they have been destroyed. We cannot, then, look to the time when the Southern States of America shall produce four millions of bales of cotton, more than half of it for our own supply. Thus, in one shape or another, the producers of cotton in India and other countries will be still protected against the competition of American cotton by a considerable bounty."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S PROCLAMATION.

From the London Daily News, June 13.

Lord DERBY took the earliest opportunity of asking explanations respecting the remarkable proclamation of President JOHNSON, threatening with the penalties of piracy any who might break the blockade of the Texan ports. Events, however, have been too fast for him. The termination of the war by the surrender of Gen. KIRBY SMITH, involves the cessation of the partial blockade, which there is no longer any reason for maintaining, and the removal of which is called for by the interests of the United States collectively, as much as by those of the people of Texas. If the blockade had continued it would have been necessary to obtain some interpretation of the language of Mr. JOHNSON's proclamation, which has been variously understood, both in this country and in America. Of course, we could not acquiesce in the treatment of our unlawful traders as pirates, and this Sir FREDERICK BRUCE positively and promptly notified to the Cabinet at Washington as soon as the proclamation appeared. Lord DERBY seemed to think that Earl RUSSELL, on hearing of it, ought to have at once sat down and indited a flaming dispatch. We may be pardoned, however, for believing that if Lord DERBY bore the responsibility of office, his dispatches under similar circumstances would be much milder than his speeches, and that his conduct would have been very much like that of the minister he criticises. The observations of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE appear to have been in every way suitable; they were clear, formal, and timely; they sufficiently guarded our rights, and there was no need to go further and make them otherwise. Lord DERBY contrived to do the Foreign Secretary a service last night by affording him an opportunity of explaining one point in connection with the withdrawal of belligerent rights from Confederate cruisers, which certainly seemed to need elucidation. Sound as that measure was in itself, its character was made to appear dubious by its apparent inconsistency with Earl RUSSELL's recent statement in Parliament, that the continuance of a state of belligerency must be recognized, because the right of search was maintained by the Government of the United States. But it appears now that before Earl RUSSELL's letter was published he had been satisfied by Mr. ADAMS that the Government of the United States were ready at once to abandon the right of searching neutral vessels. It will be observed that Lord DERBY thought it not unsuitable to introduce into the discussion of these delicate subjects an expression of his opinion of the duty of the United States Government toward the men who, having conspired to dismember the republic, are now prisoners, held to answer the charge of treason. The noble Lord's words will be read in America with the respect due to his own eminent position, and to the august assembly to which he belongs; and we sincerely hope that the citizens of the United States may be able to recognize in them the respect which one great nation owes to another, and to its lawful government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATIONS BY ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

At a banquet given by the Fishmonger's Company, London, to the Prince of WALES, on the 10th inst., Lord CLARENCE PAGET, in responding to a toast of "The Navy," stated that the Emperor of the French had invited the English armor-plated fleet to make a tour around the coast of France, and that in return the French iron-plated fleet had been asked to make a similar tour around the English coast. The two fleets were expected to be at Plymouth together about the middle of July. It is reported that the Prince of WALES will probably review the fleet at Plymouth, and the Emperor NAPOLEON at Cherbourg.

The *Times* says Parliament will probably be dissolved on the 10th of July.

The *Morning Post* denies the rumors that Lord PALMERSTON is about to retire from public life.

The *Great Eastern* will probably sail from the Nore on the 5th of July, and from Valentia about the 10th of July.

A BRITISH CLAIM.

In the House of Commons on the 13th Col. SYKES asked whether any and what progress had been made in obtaining compensation for Mrs. GREY whose husband was killed by Lieut. DONOVAN, of the United States Navy, near the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. LAYARD said that several representations had been made to the Government of the United States on behalf of Mrs. GREY, but they had positively declined to make any compensation.

THE FENIANS.

From the London Times, June 13.

At length we know something about the Fenians. The name means Phœnicians, or the descendants of FINN, and it is adopted because the objects of the society render it necessary to go back all that way for a pedigree and starting point. The association is composed of Irishmen, who begin by resolving that all party differences by which Irishmen have been divided must for the future be effaced and forgotten. It is indispensable for the objects in view that Irishmen should be of one mind, and, as it is not known that they have been of one mind since the days of Queen DIDO, they return to that halcyon period of unity for a fresh start. That is the meaning of the word, and this time, therefore, there is really something in a name. Next, the Fenians consider themselves to form an actual "Brotherhood," though it is the proclaimed end of their combination to make themselves brothers if they can. As soon as they have become brothers they are to attempt the "liberation of Ireland," though the muster-place for this purpose is not in Ireland, but three thousand miles off. In fact, the Fenians are an American society, formed in the United States. They tell us, too, that they are not a secret society, though they claim to be so very secretly organized that the sharpest spy in the world could never betray them; and they are held in repudiation any illegality of purpose, though that purpose is the invasion of a foreign country from a friendly soil.

A Fenian who opened a new "circle" the other day in America stated the problem before the society in three remarkably sensible questions: 1. Have Irishmen just cause for rebellion? 2. Is there a strong probability of success? 3. If success results, will the condition of the people be better? Unfortunately, his exposition of these questions is not reported, though it seems that he ventured to answer them all in the affirmative. We only see that he found just cause for rebellion in "the invasions of HENRY II., HENRY III., and CROMWELL," and that he ascribed all the power of England's army and navy to "the Irish element." He also observed that "England had already discussed the Fenians, and that was a great point gained." He is very welcome to this advantage. England has discussed the Fenians, and arrived at a pretty decisive conclusion.

As the American Brotherhood seem to be exceedingly gratified with ever so little notice, we will say a few words for their gratification. They have fallen upon evil days just now. Treason happens to be terribly out of favor in the land of their adoption. President JOHNSON has defined such proceedings as those contemplated by the Fenians in very sharp language indeed. It is rather a new view of the case in the States, but Americans of all classes, Fenians included, have just been told by their own Chief Magistrate that armed insurrection against an established government is not only a crime, but the most heinous crime of which men can be guilty. Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON proclaims that this offence deserves death, and that even the mercy of the executive may be misplaced in commuting the penalty. The Americans have had WOLFE TONES and EMMETTS of their own, and they have shot them down in battle or locked them up in dungeons. Patriotism, in the Fenian sense, is very likely to bring a citizen into trouble, for a strong light has been thrown upon these doctrines, and the result is unfavorable to the principles of the Brotherhood. We can trace a little misgiving on this subject, though followed by a most characteristic boast, in a resolution passed at a Fenian Congress during the progress of the civil war. The "Congress" proclaimed its determination to liberate Ireland from the domination of England by every honorable means "except such as may be in violation of the constitution and laws under which we live, and to which all of us who are citizens of the United States owe our allegiance." This is a very prudent and becoming salvo, but it is succeeded by these words: "We furthermore boldly and firmly assert our unquestionable right under the said constitution and laws to associate together for the above-named object or for any similar one, and to assist with our money, our moral and political influence, or if it so pleases us with our persons and our lives, in liberating any enslaved land under the sun." We fear that the Fenians will find that there are two parties to that bargain and that the laws of the United States as bearing upon war and treason will not be left to their interpretation. We suggest, too, that before they put their "persons and their lives" in peril they should apply the lesson recently taught by the capture of Richmond and the subjugation of the South. One soldier cannot fight against five, and if every Fenian of the Brotherhood were landed on the shores of Ireland, and there joined by every Feulan of native growth, the whole body could not oppose to the power of Great Britain a fifth part of the resistance offered by the Confederates to the Federals.

As for our invisible Fenians at home, we really should not much care to spoil a pastime which, if it pleases them, certainly cannot hurt us. Perhaps a true-born Irishman, like a Mahomedan of Hindustan, is all the more comfortable for being in a make-believe conspiracy of some kind or other. It may gratify his temperament to belong to a "circle," especially if he is a youth of ambition, and hopes some day to become a "centre." But he had better limit his Fenianism to the first object of the Brotherhood, especially as that is one which his fellow-citizens of England would be very ready to encourage. By all means, let Irishmen establish unity and concord among themselves. Whether the first purpose of that blessed peace, when actually consummated, should be civil war, is a question which we will overlook for the present. There will be work enough, we fear, in the preliminary stage to occupy at least one generation. If Irishmen have never been united since they were Fenians, there are long arrears of fraternity to be recovered, and much lost ground to be made up. After all, too, it would be as well to look to matters of practical interest at the same time. What is it that an "Irish" Government, or a "National" Government, or an "independent" Government would do for Ireland that the present government will not do? If Irishmen run away from their native land, so do Englishmen, and with precisely the same purpose—viz., that of bettering themselves. An Irishman can go where he pleases, and say what he likes. Englishmen are ready to help in making Ireland more productive if Irishmen will allow them. It would be wiser to turn these conditions to account than to ascend to a fabulous age for an imaginary advantage. What we have to do with is Ireland, not Phœnicia. The Irish people are as acute as any people in the world, and we do not believe that any man among them can put faith in the idea of "Ireland for the Fenians." "Ireland for the Elks" would be about as sensible a cry.

BRITISH POLITICS.

From the Manchester Guardian—(Tom Taylor).

It was generally understood yesterday at the clubs that the dissolution is now likely to take place ten days earlier than hitherto had been supposed. All parties felt that a prolongation of suspense would be mere mischief; and that no event looms in the horizon that can seriously affect the electoral issue. The Conservatives are less sanguine as to ostensible gains at the poll than they were; and one of their whippers-in said on Saturday to a Whig acquaintance, that though he expected they would improve their position in the new Parliament, he owned they would have done better had the general election come three months ago. On the ministerial side it is given out by those who are believed to know all about the matter, that, instead of a loss, there will be a gain of fifteen in England and Scotland; Ireland being admitted on all hands to be a doubtful quantity. My own opinion is that the late escapades of Messrs. WHITESIDE and NEWDEGATE on the subject of Catholic oaths will dislocate the plane of joint action there between Lord DERBY's friends and the Ultramontanists.

Two silly paragraphs—the one in the *Press*, and the other in the *Owl*—have set the uninitiated again for the last forty-eight hours. The former assured its readers, with a confident air, that the Premier had made up his mind to resign in favor of Lord RUSSELL immediately after the elections; and that it was settled that Mr. GLADSTONE was to be leader of the House of Commons. There is not a word of truth in the story, Lord PALMERSTON having neither any inducement nor any necessity to resign; and it is certain that the choice of his successor, whoever that may be, will not lie with him. The fabulous version of the offer made of a mission to Mrs. COBDEN, and of her reasons for declining it, is calculated to do more harm for the moment. The simple fact, as stated in her graceful letter of acknowledgment to the Premier, is that Mr. COBDEN left a sufficient competence to his family, and they cherish too loyally the remembrance of his principles and writings to benefit themselves by becoming needlessly chargeable to the State. I am assured that Mr. BRIGHT had nothing to do with the decision formed on the matter, or with the manner in which it was conveyed.

The Secretary for the Colonies will have to lay before the House of Commons, this week, the result of his six weeks' conference with the deputation sent here by the Canadian Government, respecting the defences of the Lake frontier. From what I am told, I fear that it has been found impossible to come to anything like a complete or permanent agreement on the question, and that the continuance of a good understanding has been sought rather in the adjournment of the weightier consideration of expense, *sine die*, upon condition that certain points more immediately pressing shall be now arranged. The Canadians are content that the convention which precluded the employment of armed vessels on the boundary waters should not be renewed. In point of fact, it is well understood that the Washington Government is not disposed to its revival. But as it is obvious that the Canadians might at any juncture be out run in the race of gunboat building by their republican neighbors, they urge that steps should be forthwith taken to widen the canals connecting the Lakes with the sea, so as to enable the parent State to send from her arsenals an adequate naval force for their protection.

PIRACY ON THE COAST OF IRELAND.

From the Manchester Guardian.

It is startling to find that piracy is to be reckoned among the perils of a coasting voyage in British waters. The *Wreck Chart*, annually published by the National Lifeboat Association, shows us at a glance the fearful sacrifice which is exacted by the ocean as it surges angrily upon our shores, but, to the fury of autumnal storms, must now be added the cupidity and ferocity of man as enemies with whom the mariner has to contend. After he has succeeded in weathering some tempestuous headland, or threading some intricate channel between rocks and shoals, he may find himself treacherously assailed by robbers from the mainland, who proceed to ease him of his cargo, and then leave him as far as they can without any defence against the common dangers of the deep. That we are not romancing will be seen on perusal of a letter which we publish in another column, describing an outrage which was lately perpetrated just on the coast of Ireland. Three weeks ago, the *Elizabeth M'Cure* sailed from Liverpool, bound for Westport, situated at the head of Clew Bay, in the county of Mayo, with a cargo of Indian corn. All seems to have gone on well till the vessel reached a point opposite the entrance to Blacksod Bay, not very far from her destination, when, in the dead of night, she was suddenly surrounded by fifteen boats, having as many as fifty men on board. They hailed the Master of the *Elizabeth McCure*, virtually summoning him to surrender. As there was no wind stirring, the vessel lay becalmed, and not in the best sea trim, for the two or three men on board were obliged to work at the pumps to keep the water down in the hold. Resistance in such circumstances was vain, so the pirates clambered up the sides of the ship, and threatening to murder the crew if they did not submit, set to work to clear out the cargo. They leisurely filled their boats with the spoil, and then put off for the shore, intimating their intention to pay another visit. Fortunately, a breeze sprang up soon after they had taken their departure, and the master of the vessel succeeded in getting her into Blacksod Bay.

This is one of those occurrences which may be justly termed remarkable. The number of men concerned in the depredation proves that it was the result of a concerted plan. Perhaps the arrival of the vessel was foreseen, or it may be that her helpless condition as she lay becalmed just off the coast was described when night set in; but in either case our correspondent is right in describing it as suggestive of grave reflections that on any part of our coast a large body of men should be found capable of combining for the perpetration of such an outrage.

CANADA AND THE NORTHWEST.

The London *Morning Post* announces that the negotiations between Canada and the mother country are about to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Canada is expected to undertake the whole of the Western defences. The canal will probably be deepened for commercial and military purposes, and the province will engage to maintain at all times an efficient militia. The Imperial Government, it is understood, have agreed to furnish the necessary armament and material for the whole of the defensive works, and to guarantee a loan for the purpose of constructing the Inter-Colonial Railroad—a very important part of the scheme of defence.

The *Post* has also reason to believe that the long-pending negotiations on the Northwest territory have been concluded, by which a back country, rich in a variety of resources, will be acquired by Canada. It is also stated that for the future a better understanding is likely to exist between the colony and the mother country in regard to her commercial relations. In the course of a few days the nature of the arrangements concluded between the two governments would be fully stated in Parliament.

FRANCE.

The Emperor arrived in Paris after his visit to Algeria on the 10th inst., and was received with enthusiasm. The public buildings and a large number of private houses were illuminated in honor of his return. On the 14th the Emperor presided at a council of ministers and at a sitting of the Privy Council. The Empress was also present. The prorogation of the Chambers had been adjourned to the 30th of May. The Corps Legislatif had voted the budget of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and that of the Ministry of the Interior.

Mrs. LINCOLN had sent an answer to the letter of condolence addressed to her by the Empress EUGENIE.

A duel had taken place at Paris between Gens. DELIGNY and CHANU, in which the former was killed.

The race for the Grand Prize at Paris, on Sunday, the 11th, was won easily by *Gladiateur*, the winner of the Derby at Epsom. Only six horses ran, and they were all French except one English.

The *Moniteur*, of the 13th, publishes the circular of the Minister of Marine, dated June 5, ordering that Confederate vessels shall no longer be admitted into French ports.

The Paris Bourse was flat. Rentes, on the 13th, closed at 67 27.

THE GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Sunday evening, says:

"The excitement in Paris, caused by *Gladiateur* having won the Derby, was so great that there were at least four times the number of people in the Champs Elysées than there were last year, when M. DELAMARRE'S *Vermouth* so unexpectedly beat *Blair Athol*, the winner of the Derby of 1864. I can only speak of that arena which includes the weighing-house, the saddling-ground, the Emperor's tribune, the grand stand on either side of it, and the promenading space in front. The proportion was very probably the same all over the field, but as I did not go up stairs in the grand stand, I could not see enough of the course to form an opinion on this point. Last year, although there was more elegant company than had ever been seen on the same turf before, it was easy to move about from the saddling ring to the tribunes, to get places in the latter to sit down, and to promenade in front of the tribunes, with plenty of elbow room. To-day, although I arrived early, I saw at once that it was desirable to take up a position and keep it if I meant to see the great race at all. I could not see a vacant corner in any one of the tribunes; many of the entrances, from the weighing ground to the front promenade, were blocked up by ladies, and it was only with much hustling and squeezing that one could move about at all. M. DE MEYER, with his old-fashioned buff waistcoat, was talking to the American Minister within a few yards of me, and the presence of two such men, neither of whom is addicted to sporting, proved how universal was the interest taken in the event. The Emperor, the Empress, the Imperial Prince, the Princess MATHILDE and Princess ANNA MURAT, were in the front row of the Imperial tribune, in close proximity to my station. The Emperor is much bronzed by his Algerian journey, and really looks almost as dark as he is depicted in the wonderfully good caricature of *Punch* which is seized this week. *Gladiateur* won, and won easy—hollow. He came in several lengths ahead, and was as fresh as a lark, while many of his competitors were dreadfully knocked up. The second horse was not the Duke of Beaufort's *Tolleben*, as had been expected, but *Vertugadin*, a fine horse belonging to M. DELAMARRE, the owner of the winner last year. I do not know who was third. *Gontran*, the winner of the Chantilly Derby, upon whom some people had pinned their faith, was nowhere. Only six horses ran. The Emperor had a tremendous ovation at the accumulated triumphs of the French horse, which he received with more equanimity than last year, when the novelty of the thing fairly threw him off his balance."

The *Moniteur* of Monday writes as follows respecting the race: "Count J. DE LAGRANGE'S *Gladiateur* has gained the prize of 100,000 francs (£4,000.) The splendid trophy of the Grand Prize of Paris was disputed in presence of an immense crowd from all parts of Paris and abroad. As is well known, the race is open to all nations, and any horse of three years old, without distinction of breed, provided it has fulfilled the preliminary conditions, may take part in the contest. It was a grand sight, therefore, to see the *élite* of the Emperor's stables coming to establish their incontestable rights to the first place in a magnificent race. It was not without interest also for the public to understand how exact that science of the turf is which incompetent people incessantly calumniate. It is completely established that among horses of high breed there is no haphazard in the result of a race, and that when a horse has shown its powers as compared with those of its rivals, racing men close its speed and strength in such an accurate manner that it is with them merely a matter of adjustment in order to materially equalize the chances. This is why no astonishment should be felt that a contest between thoroughbred horses should be limited to such a small number of competitors. All mediocrities are necessarily excluded. Horses of a recognized but variable merit are also out of the question. There remain, therefore, for the lists, only the cream of the cream, and it is no slight matter to have assembled six claimants, as was the case yesterday. The Emperor, accompanied by the Empress and the Imperial Prince, entered the tribune at 3 o'clock, already occupied by the Princesses LUCIEN and ANNA MURAT. The arrival of their Majesties was greeted with the warmest acclamations. The English hurrah was heard amid the shouts of "Vive l'Empereur." The hippodrome was literally encircled by a human band. Never before, perhaps, was such a crowd seen on a French racecourse.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The London *Times* says that M. ELOIN, the Special Envoy of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN had arrived in Paris from Vienna, where, it is said, with the aid of King LEOPOLD, he succeeded in prevailing on the Emperor of Austria to reinstate his brother MAXIMILIAN in all his agnatic rights in the event of returning to Austria.

The Paris *Patrie* announces that Buenos Ayres and Monte Video have decided upon reorganizing the Mexican Empire.

The Mexican Envoy to Constantinople had presented the Sultan with the Grand Cordon of the order of the Mexican Eagle.

The *Moniteur* states that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN will shortly return from Orizaba to Mexico, and adds that along the whole line of railway from Vera Cruz to Mexico his journey has had the effect of pushing forward public works with renewed activity. Immigration continues to increase on the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico and those of the Pacific, especially in the territory of Colima, which is highly favorable for the cultivation of cotton. The Minister of Public Works has ordered an exact return of rural, urban, and industrial properties, the amount of which has never yet been known, to serve as a basis of taxation, and great results are expected from the measure. It is calculated that a tax of from one to ten per cent on the rural and urban properties would realize from 70,000,000 to 140,000,000 francs annually, which, added to the customs duties and the indirect and other taxes, would easily create a total revenue of 45,000,000 of piasters, or nearly 230,000,000 francs. Commerce, agriculture and mining industry require only security, order and confidence for their full development; and the French occupation has established these throughout nearly the whole extent of this immense territory.

SPAIN.

A royal decree had been issued, dated the 4th of June, announcing that the Spanish Government had ceased to extend belligerent rights to Confederate war-vessels.

Another decree provisionally nominates Señor ARRAZOLA Minister for Foreign Affairs, in place of Señor BENAVIDES.

Señor NARBAN, an agent from San Salvador, had arrived at Madrid, to negotiate a treaty of friendship between Spain and the Republic of San Salvador.

A telegram from Valencia states that a conspiracy had been discovered, the objects of which were to arrest the Captain-General, occupy the barracks of San Francisco and the railway station, and proclaim the deposition of the reigning dynasty. Several arrests were made.

SWITZERLAND.

The new tariff between Switzerland and France is to come into operation on the 1st of July. The same tariff will also be applied after that date to the commercial relations of Switzerland with certain other countries, including the United States.

ITALY.

An agent of JUAREZ had arrived at Turin to enlist officers and men who formerly served under GARIBALDI for the Juarist army in Mexico. It is stated that the chiefs of the party of action had rejected the offers made.

The negotiations between the Papal Government and Signor VEZZEZZI, the representative of the Italian Government, were progressing at Rome.

OMAR PACHA was on a visit to Rome, and had been received by the Pope.

RUSSIA.

The Russians had been defeated at Khokan, in Central Asia, with a loss of 4,000 men, and had to retreat.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies the bill referring to the war with Denmark was discussed.

Herr WAGNER proposed as an amendment that the government be requested to endeavor to bring about the annexation of the Duchies to Prussia, even by indemnifying, if necessary, any claimant to their possession.

Herr VON BISMARK said: "The programme for the solution of the question of the Duchies as proposed has been completely carried out, excepting the installation of the Prince of AUGUSTENBURG as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. This can take place any day upon the Prince proving his hereditary right to the Duchies, which he has up to the present time failed to do. In a conversation with me last year His Highness rejected the moderate demands of Russia, and expressed himself as follows: 'Why did you come to the Duchies, we did not call you; matters would have been settled without Prussia.'" Annexation to Prussia is the best thing for Schleswig-Holstein; but there is no prospect of its accomplishment, on account of the large debts for which it would be necessary for Prussia to render herself liable. After the refusal of our moderate demands by the Prince of AUGUSTENBURG, we shall be justified in subsequently increasing them.

The Government bill was finally rejected, and the proposals of the committee were agreed to by a large majority. Herr WAGNER'S amendment was also rejected.

BRAZIL.

The French mails had reached Lisbon, and the following is telegraphed:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, May 24.

Sterling exchange 23¾@24¾. Coffee quoted at 6,700@8,800 for good firsts. Shipments since last steamer, 84,074 bags. Stock, 100,000 bags.

A new Brazilian Ministry had been formed, with the Marquis OLINDA as Minister of the Interior and President of the Council, and M. OCTAVIANO Minister of Foreign Affairs.

INDIA.

Private telegrams from Bombay announce the failure of a native banker, with liabilities amounting to about half a million sterling. The suspension of some other financial institutions at Bombay is also reported.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 14.

COTTON—The market has recovered from the slight depression caused by the *China's* news, and a firm tone prevails at last week's quotations. The sales of Monday and Tuesday add up 22,000 bales, including 8,000 for speculation and export. This morning the market is strong and active. Probable business 20,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was a steady demand yesterday at the full rates of last week, but the actual business was not large.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: Wheat very quiet, and, if anything, the turn easier. Flour also very dull. Indian Corn steady at last week's rates.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: Beef very dull and almost nominal. Pork flat and drooping. Bacon in moderate demand at late rates. Lard very quiet at 64s@65s. Tallow slow of sale. N. A. 39s. 6d.@40s. Butter—Grease lower 55s.@55s.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet. Pots 28s. 6d. Sugar quiet. Coffee and Rice inactive. Linseed Oil steady but quiet. Rosin very quiet and tending downward. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 34s. for French. Petroleum firm at 2s. 1d.@2s, 3d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but prices firm. American FLOUR held for higher rates. SUGAR quiet but steady. COFFEE unchanged. TEA in fair demand at late rates. RICE dull. TALLOW in moderate request; new P. Y. C. 40s. 6d. @43s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were steady. Consols, on the 14th, were quoted at 90¾@90⅝.

The discount demand was moderate and rates were unchanged.

LATEST PER CITY OF BOSTON.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LONDON, Thursday, June 15.

There is no political news of importance.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 15.

Steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the

with instructions to feel forward in support of the cavalry, which was ordered to watch Hood in the neighborhood of Will's Valley, and to give me the earliest notice possible of his turning northward. The Army of the Ohio was posted at Cedar Bluff, with orders to [illegible] a pontoon across the Coosa, and to feel forward to the centre, as known in the direction of Blue Mountain. The Army of the Cumberland was held in reserve at [illegible] and all the troops were instructed [illegible] for supplies from the surrounding country, [illegible] the meantime, communication [illegible] and a heavy force set to work [illegible] done to our railroads, [illegible] supplied with provisions, but [illegible] directed to [illegible] of [illegible] in good condition for [illegible]

[illegible] had demonstrated [illegible] of sticksgering at all [illegible] but unable to meet me in [illegible] would simply amount to [illegible] rain, with little prospect [illegible] him. To remain on [illegible] had got my forces army [illegible] I then commanded, and I [illegible] more fruitful in results [illegible] him in the southwest. [illegible] to the Commander-in- [illegible] and the railroad back [illegible] forts from Atlanta, [illegible] to capture one or more [illegible] reports. This I renewed from [illegible] somewhat by the change of [illegible]

[illegible] 20th of October, satisfied that Hood had [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] across Sand Mountain, [illegible] the Fourteenth Corps, Major-Gen. STANLEY, and [illegible] to proceed to Chattanooga and re- [illegible] at Nashville. Subsequently [illegible] at Nashville. Subsequently [illegible] Twenty- [illegible] Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD, with the same [illegible] ordered to Major-Gen. THOMAS [illegible] subject to my command, [illegible] which I directed to move [illegible] the two divisions under [illegible] and all the garrisons in [illegible] cavalry of my military division [illegible] under Brevet-Gen. KILPATRICK, [illegible] to rendezvous at Marietta. [illegible] had arrived from the Army [illegible] back to Nashville with [illegible] and orders as rapidly as [illegible] in Kent city [illegible] equip them [illegible] to defend [illegible] Nashville [illegible] to assemble with which [illegible] could the in- [illegible] in good condition for [illegible]

[illegible] had demonstrated [illegible] of sticksgering at all [illegible] but unable to meet me in [illegible] would simply amount to [illegible] rain, with little prospect [illegible] him. To return on [illegible] had got my forces army [illegible] I then commanded, and I [illegible] more fruitful in results [illegible] him in the southwest. [illegible] to the Commander-in- [illegible] and the railroad back [illegible] forts from Atlanta, [illegible] to capture one or more [illegible] reports. This I renewed from [illegible] somewhat by the change of [illegible]

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lant resistance of several hours, which reduced her nearly to a wreck, was fired by her commander.

The blow at the defences of Georgetown was struck by the navy alone, and they were abandoned by the enemy on seeing the steamers crossing the bar with detachments of sailors and marines.

It was here, too, my flagship was struck by a torpedo and destroyed.

In all these operations and in others which I cannot here enumerate, the personal of this squadron has manifested all that could be asked of the navy, and if brilliant victory was not possible, the general results were of less moment, directly to the great end.

To mention names would be to give nearly the muster-roll of the squadron, and yet there are some whose memories we will always cherish, because that is all which their unselfish gallantry has left us—RODGERS, FOSTER, PORTER.

To all, of which I now bear my testimony, and offer my thanks, with best wishes for your future.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding
South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

GEN. SINGLETON.

The History of his Visit to Richmond.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican*, writing from Springfield, gives the following particulars of Gen. SINGLETON'S visit to Richmond, some months since, as gathered from himself:

GEN. SINGLETON GOES TO RICHMOND.

Soon after the election of Mr. LINCOLN, Gen. SINGLETON proceeded to Washington, and had a lengthy and very friendly interview with Mr. LINCOLN. He proposed to the President to go to Richmond, and see if he could not do something toward bringing about a permanent peace. Mr. LINCOLN said he would be glad if he would do so; that he did not desire to subjugate the South; that he wanted that they should come back feeling that they had done so of their own accord; that he anticipated much trouble from the subject of reorganization, unless he could bring the States back in some sort of freedom; that he disliked the idea of governing the South by military satraps; that it would cost an already burdened country too much, and would not pay expenses. He wrote for the General a memorandum of what he would do, gave him a safe conduct letter to Gen. GRANT, and sent him on his way. In due time the General arrived at GRANT'S headquarters, where he was most cordially received and most kindly cared for. He had a very satisfactory interview with the General, lasting till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At that interview he suggested to Gen. GRANT to write a letter to Gen. LEE, asking an interview. The General replied, that he did not know Gen. LEE intimately; that when he (GRANT) was merely a First Lieutenant, LEE was a full captain, and that in the habits and customs of social intercourse in the old army, there was a wide difference between a Captain and a First Lieutenant. Gen. SINGLETON then asked whether, if Gen. LEE wrote requesting an interview, Gen. GRANT would accede to it. The General unhesitatingly replied that he would. Then they parted. In the morning Gen. GRANT, the first thing, with characteristic SIMON PURE'S weakness, took him to a pawnbroker's, of whom the owner of the once famous *Nonpareil* is a debtor, that he had a splendid stud. After breakfast he escorted him on board his own boat, and placing it under his charge, sent him on his way to Richmond, going by way of the river, and landing at the headquarters of Gen. ORD, the latter passed him safely through the rebel lines, the uniform and appointments being changed when he came to the rebel pickets, and again when he returned.

THE GENERAL AT RICHMOND.

At Richmond, the General had interviews with the rebel leaders. He found a large and influential party in favor of peace. There was a strong peace party in the rebel Congress. STEPHENS, HUNTER, CAMPBELL, OLDEN, and that class of men, and long before made up their minds that the cause was hopeless. LEE, LONGSTREET, EWELL, and others in the army, were of the same way of thinking. It was only a question as to the terms to be obtained. He also found that the leaders considered that Richmond must be evacuated, and if evacuated, Gen. LEE and a large number of others would go with Virginia, if she decided to come back to the Union. The General sought and obtained an interview with Gen. LEE, after having read a resolution passed the congress authorizing him (LEE) to make peace. He met him on Thursday at his house. He told Gen. LEE that further resistance to the arms of the Union was useless; that he did not doubt his bravery or that of his army; but that he was fighting the world in arms; that all Christendom was against him, etc. The General said that he was in the hands of Providence; reported to him the sentiments of his letter to Gen. SCOTT, in which he said he felt it his duty to go with his State, that he had been brought up from childhood to the doctrines of States' rights; that all parties in the South held to them; in fine, that he was only fighting for his section—he called it his country. He continued, that though brought up to arms he was a man of peace; that he desired, above all things, to stop the carnage, and would go as far as any man in the Confederacy in his efforts to do so. He was perfectly willing, and would be glad to meet Gen. GRANT, even at his (GRANT'S) quarters, where the latter had told him SINGLETON, among other places, he would be willing to see him. Gen. SINGLETON then sent word to Gen. GRANT that Gen. LEE would meet him as agreed on; but to his surprise received a letter from Gen. GRANT to the effect that he could not do so. Gen. SINGLETON thinks that in the meantime, Secretary STANTON issued orders to prevent the meeting, and that he was urged to this by a member of Congress from this State. Gen. SINGLETON says that had the meeting been there held, peace would have been the result, and all the subsequent loss avoided. He says that Gen. LEE has since made the same statement to Gen. GRANT and others. It was through Gen. BRECKINRIDGE that Gen. SINGLETON obtained the interview with Gen. LEE.

HE RETURNS TO WASHINGTON.

Gen. SINGLETON, finding his efforts failed, then returned to Washington, stopping at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters on the way. He was again most cordially received, the General thanking him for what he had done. He informed him that Mr. LINCOLN was on his way from Washington, to meet the Southern Commissioners, and said he would have him put on board the boat in which he was coming down, as he very much desired that he should report to the President. The General embarked on the boat selected for him, but missed the President's boat in a storm or fog in the bay. The General contended, however, that LEE was the man with whom to treat, and the result proved that he was right.

THE TOBACCO AND BACON BUSINESS.

I now come to another matter connected with the General's visit to Richmond, and on which it appears he has been grossly misrepresented. After his return from his first trip to Richmond, the General was invited in by some friends in Washington and told that there was a good chance for him to make some money by trading with the South under the act of Congress, if he could obtain a permit from the President or Treasury Department. The General read the act carefully through, and, satisfying himself that this could lawfully be done, he asked and obtained a permit from the President; and here I may add, that the President was always in favor of this trade, and facilitated it whenever he had the power to do so. But to Gen. SINGLETON never intended to exchange bacon for tobacco or cotton. His arrangements, made with parties at Richmond were to exchange greenbacks for tobacco. The tobacco was to be bought with Confederate money, at the rate of one dollar or one shucks for twenty dollars Confederate paper—at that time worth but thirty to one. The difference was to be the profit of the Richmond parties. He had a letter from Mr. LINCOLN to Gen. GRANT allowing this trade, and also obtained Gen. Grant's permit for the same purpose. He also made his arrangements at Richmond to purchase, but was astonished to learn that some 2,000 hogsheads of tobacco had been burned at Fredericksburgh by Gen. GRANT. This tobacco, however, was not his. It had been purchased by the firm of PIERCE & BUTLER, (the latter of this State) and Gen. SINGLETON had no interest whatever in it. Still the fact of its destruction placed him in a very unpleasant position with the parties with whom he had entered into arrangements at Richmond, and who accused him of having used his influence to get the tobacco into the hands of the Federal men. SINGLETON becomes a member of Congress and his State of causing Gen. GRANT to order the tobacco burned, for the reason that he (SINGLETON) was in such a great personal friend of JEFF. DAVIS, and this member of congress a personal enemy of the latter. The General is very bitter on this point.

THE GENERAL'S LAST INTERVIEW WITH MR. LINCOLN.

Gen. SINGLETON'S accounts of his last interview with Mr. LINCOLN are extremely interesting. He had long conversations with the President on the subject of reconstruction, slavery, &c. The General frankly told the President, after his first visit to Richmond, that his views on the slavery question had undergone a great change. "You know," Mr. President," said he, "that I have always been a strong pro slavery man. I have come to the conclusion, however, that this country when reunited, must have but one system of labor. To reconstruct the Union without abolishing slavery, I look upon as worse than useless. The rebellion and all its horrors would have to be endured a second time. Slavery, Mr. President, is doomed, and it might as well be sentenced now as at any other time." Mr. LINCOLN then told him not to discuss the question of reconstruction; that he was preparing his views upon it, and would give them to the country but no longer. He also added that he was in favor of compensating the slaveholders, and that he was about to propose to his Cabinet the appropriation of four hundred millions of dollars, with which to purchase all the slaves of the south. Gen. SINGLETON told the President that he would learn with pain of his not to make such a proposition, for the reason that the republicans would be sure against the appropriation of any money for the purpose of compensating slaveholders, as it would put them on the same ground that they would be in if the war was waged for the purpose of freeing the slaves, but that after ceasing hostilities, and the rebels had returned to their allegiance, and thousands of millions of property had been destroyed, then would be the time to free the slaves. Mr. LINCOLN replied that he was not acting from party or selfish motives, and that he would make the proposition to the people, and that they, and those alone, were the power to act. A short time after SINGLETON subsequently informed that the President had made the proposition, but that not a single member of the Cabinet voted for it.

MRS. GEN. EWELL, ETC.

During the interview, the President asked Gen. SINGLETON if he had seen Gen. EWELL, and how he looked. The General replied, that while walking in Richmond one day, he saw a general officer, a common and crusty-looking man, driving a very poor-looking horse to a dilapidated buggy. The horse reared across the sidewalk, and the General, seeing the officer was a cripple, carrying a crutch, took the animal by the head and turned him into the street. That was the only time he had seen EWELL. The President said: "I have pardoned his wife; and, SINGLETON, I did it for MONTGOMERY BLAIR. He brought the paper here to me, all tied up in white ribbon, and I signed it. BLAIR is a good fellow. I like him. They have not treated him as well as he deserves, and I am sorry for it. I would like to do more for him than I can. But, talking of ladies, General, I learn that you brought no less than seventeen with you. How did you do it? where did you get them all?" The General replied: "Mr. President, you know I always had a weakness in that quarter, but, on this occasion, I believe you will have to plead *participe criminis* with me, for most of those ladies had your passes?" The President laughed heartily and said: "But how many do you want to take back, General?" "One will do me back, Mr. President," replied the General, and the President wrote a pass for the wife of a Union naval officer, whose mother was in Richmond, it was feared in distressed circumstances.

THE PRESIDENT AND ANDY JOHNSON.

Gen. SINGLETON also states that the President spoke most friendly and feelingly of ANDY JOHNSON; said he had the utmost confidence in him, and deprecated the attacks made by a large portion of the Republican press upon him. He said that but for such men as ANDY JOHNSON we never could have got along at the South.

I believe the above are the principal points gleaned from my very interesting interview with the General, and I give them to the public with every confidence in the entire truthfulness of Gen. SINGLETON. Whatever his politics have been, or may be, no one can deny that he is every inch a gentleman.

Farewell Address by Maj.-Gen. Leggett.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
NEAR LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 17, 1865.

Soldiers of the Third Division:

During the last four years you have displayed your valor and patriotism on scores of battle-fields. Scores of times have you met the enemies of our government in deadly conflict, and always proved victorious. You never suffered your lines to be broken. You never attacked a position held by the enemy which you failed to take. You were never driven from a position which you attempted to hold.

When the history of the bloody battles and arduous campaigns in which you have been engaged shall be truthfully written, it shall be said of the Old Third Division: "It never knew defeat. It was never late in battle, and never early out. It never turned its back to the enemy. It always responded to the order 'FORWARD' with a cheer, and moved without regard to the obstacles or force in its front, and stopped only when its own commanders sounded the 'HALT.'"

On your name and record you justly feel proud. Soldiers, guard well that name. Don't suffer any feeling of real pettinest or discontent to lead you to tarnish that proud record, which, up to this day, is without a blot.

When we left North Carolina, our visions of home with its comforts and enjoyments were strong, and we all hoped, ere this, to have been there. But the government determined that it would be imprudent to so soon disband us. Every inch of territory, lately in rebellion, is still under martial law, and while martial law prevails the war is not at an end, though active warfare may have ceased. Until reorganization takes place, and civil tribunals are ready to assume the control now exercised by the military authority, soldiers will be needed, and we may justly and legally be held in the service, and have no just right to complain.

It is the express desire of the government to reduce its expenses as much and as rapidly as possible, and we may rely upon being mustered out of service at the earliest moment deemed prudent by the authorities at Washington.

In the meantime a liberal percentage of the men will be permitted to visit their homes on furlough, and the usual discipline must be maintained in camp.

As to our further movements, or when we may expect to be mustered out of the service, you know all that your commander knows, and you ought to expect no more. But, while held in the service, let us do our duties like men and soldiers, that when discharged, we may bear to our homes and our friends names of which they always may feel proud.

M. D. LEGGETT,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

FROM MOBILE.

Pacific Address by Bishop Andrews—Burkner's Farewell to His Troops.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Tuesday, June 20.

The Mobile *News*, of the 13th, contains Bishop L. ANDREWS' address to the M. E. Church South. The Bishop counsels a return to peaceful avocations. He says:

"Let the young men of the country now return to make much of their beloved homes, and seek to engage, at the earliest moment possible, in some honest business, and by all means avoid temptation to lawlessness; let all our paroled soldiers avoid all concern in bushwhacking or guerrilla warfare. These are wrong in principle and practice. Whatever seeming apology there might have been during the war originally for such a course, none now exists. It was their duty, by all practical means, to promote peace and good feeling among the various sections of the United States. Let all earnestly address themselves to the task of the reconstruction of the government, by promoting peace and unity."

The following is Gen. BUCKNER'S farewell address:

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,
SHREVEPORT, La., June 8.

SOLDIERS: The struggle for independence has ceased. As soldiers of the Confederate States—an army defending the rights of your country—you won the respect of your enemies and the admiration of the civilized world. The power which you could not resist has crushed the hopes which you had cherished, and coopelled, by force of arms, obedience to the authority of the United States. You have obligated yourselves to abstain from further acts of hostility, and are permitted to return to your homes to follow your peaceful avocations without molestation of your persons. The same fidelity which you displayed upon the battlefield should be shown in the new engagements into which you have voluntarily entered. Go peaceably to your homes; cultivate friendly relations with all; abstain from all hostile acts, and discountenance every attempt at disorder. You will have much to forgive, and much to endure, but as courage has been your characteristic on the field, let the spirit of magnanimity and fortitude guide your actions in private life. When the passions of the hour shall have subsided, a returning sense of justice will compel even the people whom we have so long resisted to concede that justice must have been the basis of the cause which inspired so many acts of heroism, and gave rise to the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion which you have so often displayed. To the Missouri troops of my corps my commendations are especially due, for the orderly deportment and firm discipline which they have shown in the most trying emergencies. Soldiers, our official relations are now severed. You will carry with you in your homes or into exile my warmest wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

(Signed) S. B. BUCKNER, Lieut.-Gen.

Report says Brig.-Gen. T. KIRBY SMITH is to succeed Brig.-Gen. ANDREWS in the command at Mobile.

Col. Mosby in Lynchburgh.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* of the 14th says of Col. MOSBY'S arrival in, and departure from, Lynchburgh:

"Some little stir was created in the city yesterday, by the report that Col. MOSBY, the celebrated partisan chieftain, was in Lynchburgh. Various rumors were afloat as to the cause of his appearance, but the following are, we believe, the facts of the case: Some days since Col. MOSBY'S brother came to Capt. SWANN, Provost-Marshal of this city, to inquire if MOSBY would be paroled on coming in and surrendering to the authorities. Capt. SWANN replied that he would make inquiries upon the subject, and give him an answer in a few days. Day before yesterday he again called to see the Marshal upon the subject, and was told that Col. MOSBY would be paroled if he would come in and give himself up.

In accordance with this information, MOSBY came into Lynchburgh yesterday, and applied at the Provost-Marshal's office for a parole. Capt. GURNETT happened to be attending to the duties of the office at the time, and, not being aware of the arrangement, sent to Col. DUNCAN for instructions. He was immediately ordered not to parole Col. MOSBY until further orders from Col. DUNCAN. In the meantime a dispatch was received from Richmond, and MOSBY was ordered to leave town immediately, while the Provost Guard were instructed to see that he did so without molestation or hindrance. The dispatch is generally supposed to have been an order for his arrest, probably under a misapprehension of the facts, and as he had come here under an implied safeguard from the military authority, they felt bound in honor not to take advantage of the act.

Important Order.

CIRCULAR FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL DENNISON

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1865.

To Postmasters:

Congress having by joint resolution, approved March 3, 1865, declared "That persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service, by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, should be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they shall be found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such office," and it being my desire to carry into effect, as far as practicable, the laudable purpose of this resolution, it is earnestly requested of all postmasters, who have occasion to appoint clerks or other employes in their respective offices, that they give the preference to such meritorious disabled soldiers and sailors who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service, and are found qualified to perform satisfactorily the duties of the positions for which they apply.

W. DENISON, Postmaster-General.

PROF. MCCULLOCH ON THE ROAD TO JUSTICE.—Col. B. B. CROSBY, second United States Colored Volunteers, in command of Fort Taylor, Key West, under date of June 5, instant, writes to his kinsman, Mr. A. WILKINSON, Esq., of this city, that he has in confinement at the fort Prof. MCCULLOCH and Gen. HARRIS, of Missouri, and also E. P. ANDERSON, late rebel colonel, and formerly one of the leaders in WALKER'S Nicaragua filibustering expedition. They, with some others, were captured in a small boat, near Cape Sable, Fla.

Prof. MCCULLOCH and Gen. HARRIS are the two persons spoken of in W. F. OLDHAM'S infamous letter to JEFF. DAVIS or his associates and agents, in the scheme for destroying Northern towns, shipping and property by secret arson and incendiarism. It has been doubted whether such a letter could be genuine, and the proposal of a sane man. This OLDHAM is no myth, nor is the name even an alias. He was formerly a lawyer, living in Austin, Texas, and had the reputation of being an unmitigated scoundrel. That JEFF. DAVIS listened to his proposals is proved by his reference of the letter to the Secretary of War; and that the scheme was carried into execution has been proved by the attempt to burn the New-York hotels; by the St. Albans and other raids; and by the yellow-fever plot of Dr. BLACKBURN.—*Troy Whig.*

MORE REBEL VICTORIES.

How Grant Lost 100,000 Men and then Made a Truce.

The following extracts show how the rebels sustained their courage to the last:

From the Jackson Mississippi Free Trader, May 2.

DR. H. J. HOLMES, of Spring Ridge, in this county, reached our city last evening from the immediate vicinity of Columbus, Ga., leaving there on the 18th ult., and bringing us Columbus (Ga.) papers of the 16th, the last papers published in the city previous to its fall. No mention is made in them of LEE'S surrender. His loss at Richmond and Petersburgh is put down at 20,000. The doctor says LEE'S surrender was not heard of until he reached Selma, and he is decidedly of the opinion that that important *fact* will be *news* to LEE himself when he does hear it. He represents the general feeling of the people where he has been as eminently sound, and that the raids have only tended further to excite their indignation and intensify their animosity and determination to fight it out. He reports LEE as having obtained a great victory over GRANT about the time of the reported surrender, and of having reinforced JOHNSTON, who attacked and nearly annihilated SHERMAN, killing, wounding, and capturing 28,000 men. LEE was heard from as late as the 13th, in official communication with the President, and was in good condition! These reports are confirmed in nearly every particular, by several passengers on the eastern train, from the Carolinas and Virginia, who arrived here last evening.

The following is said to be the official dispatch to Gen. TAYLOR at Meridian, on which was predicated the dispatch of Gen. TUCKER, at this place, relative to the "ermistice:"

"It is officially reported that Gens. LEE and JOHNSTON whipped Gen. GRANT in two successive engagements. GRANT has lost 100,000. A truce was then agreed upon to try and arrange difficulties.

This came from Gen. BEAUREGARD at Greensboro, North Carolina, via Augusta, Macon, and Columbus, to Gen. COBB, telling him to stop the WILSON raiders. A message to that effect from SHERMAN was on its way to WILSON. Forty-eight hours' notice is to be given in case hostilities are resumed."

GEN. LEE NOT CAPTURED.

From the Demopolis (Ala.) Herald, April 25.

By a gentleman who arrived here yesterday evening, we learn that the capitulation of Gen. LEE, said to have occurred on the 8th, and the manufactured address of Gen. LEE to his troops on the 10th, is false. That up to the 19th no such thing had occurred. It is said, however, that Gen. LEE'S rear guard, comprising about seven thousand men, had surrendered, but Gen. LEE was not in the rear guard.

THE HERALD OF JOY!—PEACE THE END!—GRANT LOSES ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN!

From the Herald of the 25th.

We are glad to be able to greet our readers with the glorious intelligence that a general armistice has been agreed upon between Gen. LEE and Gen. GRANT for the final settlement of the controversy between the United States and the Confederate States; that the interview was solicited at the instance of Gen. GRANT. The immediate cause for the asking of the armistice has arisen from the fact that Gen. GRANT had lost one hundred thousand men from desertions, consequent upon the death of LINCOLN.

This glorious intelligence was telegraphed by Gen. BEAUREGARD to Gen. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, and by him to Gen. DICK TAYLOR. There is no doubt of the above being the fact, for a gentleman of undoubted veracity informs us that the telegram undoubtedly went through the Demopolis office last night.

Gen. COBB also telegraphed to Gen. WILSON, the raider in this section, that such is the fact in regard to the armistice, and that he would soon be officially informed of it. He had, therefore, requested Gen. WILSON to abstain from any further hostilities till so informed. Our heart is full to overflowing at the glorious prospect now dawning for the independence of the South. Where will be the long faces now? Where the caterwauls continually assailing those who have held fast to the faith that independence and liberty would be the final inestimable boon of their country? We envy them not their feelings. What becomes of that address of Gen. LEE to his troops upon capitulating, and which so many so greedily swallowed? Our readers will notice that it bears the stamp of forgery upon its face. It is "Headquarters Army of Virginia." Gen. LEE is too exact a man to make such a mistake, and it should be "Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States." But enough. The tale is told. The downfall of LINCOLN ends the war.

THE ASSASSINATION.

A Curious Statement.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes a letter from which the following is an extract, dated at Fort Wayne, Indiana. The writer says he is of Northern birth, but the *Commercial* knows nothing of him. He says:

Soon after the war commenced — about seven months—through the friendship and influence of Hon. HOWELL COBB and Vice-President STEPHENS, I was appointed a clerk in the War Department in Richmond, at which post I served, except when called into the trenches, which occurred but twice, until the Confederate Government, with LEE'S army, withdrew from Richmond, when I proceeded, with eight trunks, filled with papers belonging to the War Department, about fifteen miles from Richmond, when the locomotive attached to our train broke down, and, the air being filled with rumors of Yankee cavalry in the neighborhood, I took the opportunity of quitting the train, and returned to Richmond, on foot. There I arrived just as the Federals were entering the city. From thence I made my way North, through the assistance and courtesy of Gen. WEITZEL, and have finally settled down here, after taking Uncle Sam's big oath, from whence, in a few weeks, I shall return to the sunny South, with the fervent wish and prayer to God that, henceforth, I may live in a peaceful country, for the thing I most desire, next to Southern independence, is *peace*.

But I am still digressing. My duties in the War Department were light, they consisting principally in indorsing, in red ink, and filing in appropriate places, all papers belonging to the Confederate secret service. And I must here state that no documents were ever received from parties in the North, with reference to the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN. Many were, however, received from parties in the South, offering to capture or assassinate Mr. LINCOLN, for certain sums of money. Such propositions, however, never received the least attention, but were universally passed over without official notice; and none of them were ever replied to. And, from a conversation at which I was present, which occurred in the latter part of February last, in the War Department office, between President DAVIS, Secretary BENJAMIN and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, on the one part, and two strangers, together with a man named and introduced as BOOTH, on the other part, I am satisfied that neither DAVIS nor BRECKINRIDGE were in favor of the least personal injury being done to Mr. LINCOLN, but, on the contrary, strenuously opposed any movement in that direction.

The gentleman above referred to as being called BOOTH, was brought into the War Office in company with the other two strangers, by President DAVIS and Secretary BENJAMIN. Mr. BOOTH was introduced to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE by Secretary BENJAMIN. The other two men were not introduced, and took seats at the further end of the room, without taking part in the conversation that ensued, except that when they retired, they said, "Good bye, gentlemen," to those remaining.

BOOTH commenced by saying that a plan was formed, by parties in the Northern States and Canada, friends of the Confederacy, to capture or assassinate Mr. LINCOLN; that he had a full list of the names, and all they desired was an official recognition on the part of the Confederate authorities, and that then the object would certainly be executed. He further stated that they desired no pecuniary assistance from the government, as that was already secured; that they were not after gain, but were actuated by a desire to render the Confederacy a service, by removing the tyrant who was the cause of so much suffering to the country, and the only obstacle in the way of a speedy peace. These are the words as near as I can now remember. Messrs. DAVIS and BRECKINRIDGE both expressed their hearty condemnation of the plot, and advised BOOTH to think no more of it. That they felt that their cause was just, and that God, in His own good time, would give them the victory, without resorting to any thing but the most honorable warfare, and that they were willing to leave LINCOLN'S punishment, for his great crime, to the providence of a just God and an outraged people. BENJAMIN said nothing. BOOTH then retired, and the last words he uttered in the room were "He must die!" After BOOTH and his friends were gone, DAVIS said, "Those fellows came here merely to see the Richmond sights, and their assassination plot is mere fudge." BRECKINRIDGE and BENJAMIN laughed, and the latter said, "I think so." The matter revived no more attention, and all agreed with Mr. DAVIS, that the plot was mere "fudge." I am satisfied that none of them ever expected what has since become so dread a reality. In conclusion, let me say that I am willing to be qualified to the above statement of facts. Truly, yours,

JOHN B. VAN DIEN.

A REMINISCENCE OF JEFF. DAVIS.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes: "Although no conversation is permitted with the imprisoned arch-rebel, he, like neighborhood Vergies, 'will be talking.' The 'stern statesman' is becoming garrulous in his old days. A few days ago, he talked of the times when he was Secretary of War. And he told the walls, and his mute mechanical guards, and the immobile commissioned officer who bear him company, that during his administration of the war bureau, he was struck by the large number of bills pouring in for stone deposited on the Rip Rap Shoals. He also examined the paid bills of his predecessor in office, and found among them many portly bundles, all authorizing the payment of moneys for stones to fill up or raise Rip Rap Shoals. Secretary JEFF.'s suspicions were aroused; he procured him a boat, and had himself conveyed to the Rip Raps, to see for himself what became of all the stones for which Uncle Sam paid. DAVIS' suspicions were well founded. The slippery Captains of the schooners who were employed to carry stone and throw it on the shoals, threw it in the deepest water of Hampton Roads, where, if JEFF. speaks truly, there must be several submarine cairns erected at the government expense.

SPEECH OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Reception of Illinois Regiments at the Sanitary Fair.

From the Chicago Times, June 19.

The congenial work of receiving and welcoming regiments at the fair still goes on. The weather on Saturday morning was oppressively warm, but more fans were called into requisition, and no halt in the proceedings was made. About 11 o'clock the Eighty-sixth Regiment, which arrived in Chicago last Sunday and went into barracks at Camp Fry, was drawn up in line along Washington-street. The sun poured its terrible heat full in their faces, but they paid no attention to what had been their lot, three-fold increased in a torrid climate for the last four years. What were the boys waiting there for in the hot sun? inquired the ladies in anxious tones. The question was soon answered, however, by the appearance, marching down Michigan-avenue, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, from Camp Douglas. This regiment arrived on Thursday morning, and went directly to camp, without coming into the city. Their appearance now was in pursuance of an invitation from the Executive Committee to visit the different departments of the fair. The regiment stacked arms and then greeted the Eighty-sixth, which had been so patiently awaiting it. These two regiments are old friends, having been in the same brigade through most of SHERMAN'S campaigns. Each regiment cheered for the other.

At length, when the greetings were over, the boys were ordered to fall into line. They were marched to the rear entrance of Union Hall, where the President of the fair, Mr. T. B. BRYAN, met them. The Eighty-sixth filed to the right, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to the left, and marched by the different booths toward the gallery. There was an unusual rush of spectators in attendance, many of these relatives and friends of the "boys in blue." When in hearing distance of the gallery, they were halted and the ranks closed up. Meanwhile, the band in the gallery was playing. When it had finished, Mr. T. B. BRYAN, President of the Sanitary Fair, briefly welcomed the officers and men of the two regiments; not proposing, however, to make a speech, as he would be followed by the men's own commander, the illustrious chief, whose voice among them would probably, when he spoke for their friends at home, be more welcome to them than that of any who had not shared in their perils and adventures. One thing he, however, desired to be well understood, that no people on the face of the globe more than those of Chicago were earnest or hearty in their love for the "brave boys in blue." In testimony of which he would draw their attention to the sleepless nights of many a maid and matron, devoted to labor in behalf of them, in securing them comforts and in procuring for them necessaries.

GEN. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

In conclusion, Mr. BRYAN called forward Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, who responded to the call, amid loud and prolonged applause from soldiers and civilians. When, at length the enthusiasm was quieted, Gen. SHERMAN spoke as follows:

FELLOW-SOLDIERS: I regret that it has fallen to my task to speak to you, because I would rather that officers should do what is more common to them and less so to me. But, my fellow-soldiers, it gives me pleasure to assure you that what the President of this Fair has told you just now is true—that a hearty welcome awaits you wherever you go, not only in Chicago, but wherever you go. There are men who think you went bread and meat. Your faces and my knowledge tells me that you would prefer, by far, to see the waving of handkerchiefs and the manifestation of a kindly spirit, than all the bread and meat that fill the storehouses of Chicago. [Much applause.] These soldiers who are now before me know where bread and meat grows, and can help themselves. [Much laughter and applause.] All we ask, and all we have ever asked, is a silent, generous acknowledgment of our services when rendered in the cause of our country. [Applause.] My fellow soldiers, you who now are before me, can "a tale unfold," when you get home, that will interest the people far more than anything I could say were I to talk all day. Just call back where you were last year—ye who are now within the hearing of my voice. You remember Kenesaw Mountain and Little Kenesaw! It is not a year since you stormed it yourselves—you, the very men who are now before me—where I lost my old partner and my old friend DAN MCCOOK. [Applause.] That was on the 27th of June, 1864, and here in June, 1865, you stand in a hall of Chicago, surrounded by the bright colors, by the ladies and children of your homes. Then you were lying in the mud and on the rock and dirt, and you saw before you an enemy that we knew we had to whip, [applause,] and we did not exactly know how to do it. [Laughter and cheers.] Then we were patient; we reconnoitered; we watched their flanks; we studied their ground; and we finally assaulted and failed. But we did not wait even then, for in three days more we had JOHNSTON and his army running, and we did not give him a chance to stop until he had put the Chattahoochee River between him and us. That is the lesson which all must study. Temporary defeat is nothing when the mind is not affected. If you are not conquered, you never can be conquered, for when the mind is clear in purpose and determined to succeed, no temporary check will cause a failure. In fact, it but stimulates to further exertion. You will remember well, that although checked on the 27th of June, by the Fourth of July we stood on the banks of the Chattahoochee and shouted our defiance to JOHNSTON across that river, and told him and his men that they would have to go further than Atlanta, for we meant to go on. You remember how the pickets across the river told us they had had reinforcements! Yes, they had had reinforcements! What reinforcements had they? Do you remember? [Applause.] They had one of our corps—SCHOFIELD'S corps. [Great applause.] Before JOHNSTON knew or dreamed of it, I had reinforced his side of the Chattahoochee by SCHOFIELD'S Twenty-second corps. [Tremendous applause.]

Then, my fellow-soldiers, I want you to learn the lesson that no matter how we are to-day or to-morrow, that thus keeping the purpose clear in the mind, in the end we will succeed, whether in the military life, the private career or the family circle. Let no temporary disaster appal you; let no temporary defeat alarm you. But, let your purpose in life be clear and steadfast, keeping in view the object you desire in life; and, just as surely as you are standing before me in health and strength, so surely you will succeed.

The past is now gone. You here returned to your homes or to the State of your homes, in health. Looking at your forms with your tawny faces and broad shoulders, I ask, What fear you? Nothing! [Applause.] Your home is near, but there to come a task to you. It is the task of the future. The past is gone and it may soon be forgotten; but the future is before you, and that is more glorious than the past. [Applause.] Look at your own State of Illinois. Look at this city, hardly as old as any of you; for twenty-five years ago a little military garrison was here, a two company post, and now it is a city with its palaces, its railroads, its carriages, its wealth, and all the luxuries of life. Those few years ago a little military post of two companies was all that the government had here to vindicate her authority; and now here is a State with two millions of people, and a city almost second in the United States of America stands on the level shores of Lake Michigan. What is here to-day is but an exemplar of what may occur in your whole state by patience and industry? [Applause.] You are the men to direct that patience and industry. You are able to do it. You have system, discipline and organization drilled in the mind, which is far more, my boys, than battalion drills, with which you have been badgered so much. You have that discipline which is more important in life than your double column formations. [Applause.] If I have been instrumental in teaching you this—in maintaining discipline, order and good government in the army which I had the honor to command, I will feel more honored in future than in gaining battles and winning cities; for in discipline and system, in the high tone of honor which pervades your mind, must be built up the empire of America. Well, boys, you are now all back home. I do not wish to speak to you, but I know there are others here to speak to you; but I believe there are none here that desire to speak. They desire that you should walk about and see whatever can be seen, and accept what is given in heartiness and in the full belief that your welcome-home is sincere and heartfelt. I know it is genuine, for I myself have experienced it. I know all desire you to feel that you are back in your homes, with none to make you afraid—no more rebels, no more picket-firing, no more shooting! That, you have disposed of forever. [Great applause.]

American Skedaddlers Returning Home—Amusing Scene.

The American skedaddlers and deserters who have been living in Windsor Canada, have gone back to the United States. The *Essex Record* gives some account of their departure on board the ferry steamer:

The manner of their exodus was in some cases ludicrous enough. On the last day of grace they filed down the hill to the ferry in an almost continuous stream. Occasionally some grinning "shades" gave the orders to "fall in," "close up," &c., to pilgrims "marching on," who seemed abashed at the interest thus displayed toward them. Taking the direction indicated by the noise, we reached the river bank above the Great Western coal dock. The scene there presented beggars description. Over a hundred citizens of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, &c., were assembled on the bank and beach, and stood straining their eyes in the direction of the opposite shore. This interesting occupation they relieved by occasional patriotic speeches and songs. Owing to the darkness we were unable to take notes, but one Indiana orator said, amid loud applause, "that their country had proven itself worthy of them by the noble manner in which the rebellion had been put down; that he had himself doubted whether the country and constitution were worthy of the sacrifice of his life, and that he had removed to a place of safety simply until that problem should be solved."

Now that the war was over, and the North had fought out the struggle to the bitter end; [cheers] that the haughty rebels had been made to lick the dust, the country and the flag were worthy of them and their eternal devotion, and would stand proudly and triumphantly against a world in arms. [Loud applause.] The songs most in favor were "It's sad to leave one's Fatherland," "Home, sweet Home," "Oh, Mother, I've come Home to Die," "When this Cruel War is Over," &c. The crowd, though they speechified and sang, presented a sad spectacle. They were clad in a costume once blue, but now patched here and there with a parti-colored cloth in an almost infinite variety of design, in parts, too torn and frayed; and still on some dilapidated garment, once gorgeous with brass buttons, might be seen a single ornament like a lone star bearing the outstretched pinions of a soaring eagle. On the outskirts of the crowd, under the friendly shelter of a tree, stood the American Consul, probably watching the matter in a diplomacy capacity for the information of his government, or, as his pockets seemed well stuffed with American proclamations, copies of which had been freely scattered, possibly acting missionary-wise toward the returning sinners.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Great Fair—Gen. Sherman—Military Affairs—The Rebel—Mrs. Lincoln Again.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 19.

The great fair continues to be a main object of interest. It closes to-morrow evening. It is regarded as a success—the receipts being about $300,000. It will probably yield more than this sum when everything on hand is disposed of. The proceeds are to be divided between the Soldier's Home and the Christian and Sanitary Commissions.

Gen. SHERMAN is still in the city. To all appearances he is engaged in training for a political race. He continues to make himself generally agreeable. A few evenings since he held a public reception at the official residence of the Catholic Bishop, at which a large number of our distinguished Copperheads figured. Gen. SHERMAN is very unfortunate in his associations here, if he hopes to gain popularity with loyal people. Like poor Tray, he keeps very bad company, and will suffer by it. His soldiers, however, "swear by him," and nothing offends them more than to hear him unfavorably spoken of.

MILITARY.

Our veterans are arriving here in large numbers, and on account of the slow progress made by the paymasters, are rapidly accumulating at the camps in the vicinity of this city. Those who have already arrived are principally from the Army of Georgia—reaching us at various times of service, ex, the before the 1st of October. The history of every one of these regiments, if written out in detail, would make a book. One, for instance, has been engaged in sixteen well-fought battles, besides skirmishes, and has been in all of SHERMAN'S travels, from the date of his unsuccessful assault upon Vicksburgh to the close. Another was at Jonesboro, Shiloh, the advance upon Corinth, various skirmishes around Vicksburgh, at Arkansas Post, at Big Black, Champion Hills, Jackson, the siege and taking of Vicksburgh, SHERMAN'S Mississippi raid, up the river again

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Augusta *Chronicle*, of the 7th inst., publishes a history of the Hampton Roads conference, between President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD, on the one side, and ALEX. H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER and J. A. CAMPBELL, on the other. The *Chronicle* says its statement is based on a conversation between its editor and Mr. STEPHENS himself, immediately after his return home to Georgia from the conference, and prefaces it with the remark that as DAVIS has no longer the power to arrest and confine persons or suppress papers, "it may be as well to let people know the truth." Mr. STEPHENS is said to have been well-disposed toward and hopeful of the result of this interview, but did not altogether like his companions in the mission. President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD, as is well known, informed the rebel commissioners that no terms for peace would be entertained which did not recognize "complete restoration of the authority of the constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy;" and the late President remarked that "whatever consequences may follow from the re-establishment of that authority, it must be accepted; but individuals subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States, might rely upon a very liberal use of the powers confided to him to remit those pains and penalties if peace be restored." Mr. LINCOLN'S offers throughout were of the most generous and conciliatory character, and he urgently insisted on the return of the rebellious States and the close of the war, and offered $400,000,000 as compensation to owners of slaves for the abolition of slavery throughout the South. The result is known. Nothing was done; and the arch traitor now in Fortress Monroe, despite the report of Mr. STEPHENS—who thought "the way open for settlement,"—rejected the propositions with contempt, and in communicating the result to the people of the South, he prefaced the report with false statements written by himself. The *Chronicle* says Mr. STEPHENS returned "home with but a new cause of sorrow," and those who say he talked of making speeches denouncing the terms offered by our government, "simply lied." He spoke of Mr. LINCOLN "as an old friend, who had generally voted with him in Congress, and who had a good heart and fine mind, and was undoubtedly honest."

By the *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall, we have later news from Central and South America. The most important item is the loss of the steamer *Golden Rule*, of the Central American Transit Company's Nicaragua Line. She left New-York on the 22d ult. with 555 passengers and a crew of 100. Early in the morning of the 30th she struck on Rolader reef. The passengers and crew were safely got off and landed on a little barren island of twelve acres surface, where they managed to live tolerably well on the stores saved from the wreck until the 9th of June, when two United States gunboats came to their assistance from Aspinwall, and immediately took them to that port, whence they were forwarded to San Francisco by the *Sanford*. The *Golden Rule* broke up on the second day after striking, and speedily disappeared.

The Chicago *Journal* says, regarding the statements which have recently been made about Mrs. LINCOLN and the monument to her husband: "Mrs. LINCOLN merely requested that the monument be erected over the remains of her lamented husband in Oak Ridge Cemetery, instead of erecting it, as was proposed, in another place in the City of Springfield. This has been agreed to by the Monument Association. Mrs. LINCOLN also made another request, to the effect that the association would agree that she and her children might be buried by the side of their beloved husband and father at death, which has also been very properly acceded to. Nothing has ever been said about a "deed," except by the careless Springfield reporter of a Chicago paper, who first gave publicity to the wrong version of the matter."

It appears that the story of a terrible catastrophe on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, printed in all the papers yesterday morning, was a deliberate hoax. We do not envy the fame of the inventor. We find the following, however, in the St. Louis *News* of Wednesday evening, which may be the molehill out of which the mountain grew: "A telegram, dated at two o'clock this morning, from Carlyle Bridge, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, to Gen. DODGE, states that two trains had just collided at that point. Two soldiers were killed and fifteen wounded. On the train coming to St. Louis was the 2d battalion of the 6th division Western Virginia Veteran Volunteer Cavalry.

Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN, Chairman of the arms, trophies and curiosity department of the Milwaukee Fair has received one of the *three* Washington pennies said to be extant, dated 1791. This penny has been sold once for $64 90. Also, the identical Continental five-dollar-bill that was paid to JOHN MITCHELL, of Tappan, N. Y., for the coffin of Major ANDRE. These are valuable and interesting curiosities, and will add much interest to this department.

The funeral of Mrs. SEWARD, yesterday, at Auburn, was a most touching and impressive ceremony. There was a great gathering of eminent citizens who had known and honored the deceased through many years. The Secretary himself, not yet recovered from his bodily wounds, and bowed down by this deep wound of the heart, was an object of such affectionate solicitude as rarely falls to the lot of any man.

The bonded indebtedness of Iowa, contracted during the war, is about $300,000, due in twenty years. The whole military expenses of the State have been about $800,000. Of this sum $100,000 have been refunded by the General Government, and the remainder, exclusive of the bonded debt, has been paid from the current revenues. Iowa has sent about seventy thousand men to the war.

A large quantity of munitions of war is being received at the Watervliet Arsenal. One large transport and five schooners have discharged their cargoes within a week. Among the cannon were several large Parrot guns, which have done service at Fort Fisher and elsewhere; and among the captured small arms which have arrived are several cases of sporting rifles of all ages and styles.

W. M. BURR, Esq., of Selma, has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration to the people of Dallas County, Ala., on the coming 4th of July. At a meeting in Linden of the people of the county of Marengo, a resolution of submission to the government was adopted, together with one expressing an earnest desire that Alabama be restored to her former relations.

The United States District Court, at Boston, has just decided a case that possesses considerable importance as a precedent. The steamer *Wilmington* picked up several bales of cotton floating in the ocean off Wilmington; the officers and crew claimed the cotton as their own; the United States libeled it as a prize of war. The court decides that it belongs to the government.

The title to the land on which St. Paul, Minn., is built is in dispute. The *Press* of that city says that on Saturday last, Mr. URI LAMPREY left at the Register's office a quit-claim deed given to him by LOUIS ROBERTS, amounting to $85,000. The deed quit-claims for the sum of $85,000 eighty acres of land on which St. Paul proper was originally located.

The $1,000 dressing case at the Chicago Sanitary Fair, for the prettiest girl in Chicago, was voted to Miss ANNA L. WILSON, who received 1,073 votes to 1,068 for another lady, and 722 for a third. The whole number of votes, at a dollar each, was 3,471. The receipts of the fair, up to Tuesday night, were $257,000. The fair will close to-night.

The National Congregational Council, at the session on Friday forenoon, adopted a report stating that it is desirable to establish a Congregational house, costing $100,000, in Boston. It is supposed that $50,000 of this amount can be raised in that city—the remainder in all New-England.

The *Fung Shuey* brings New-Orleans dates to the 17th inst. Gen. CANBY'S order, taxing all cotton exported by sea five dollars per bale, for the benefit of hospitals, worked against the shipping interest, sending some 5,000 bales per month up the river and by rail, that otherwise would go by sea.

Stories of the rough treatment of JEFF. DAVIS, are set at rest by a dispatch from Fortress Monroe, which states positively that he is not in irons, but has roomy and comfortable quarters. His health is good, much better than when he arrived there, and he seems to be in a calmer frame of mind.

Major-Gen. HURLBUT, of Illinois, who, for a year past, commanded the Department of the Gulf, has demanded a court-martial on the strength of charges advanced against him, while in that command, by Gen. W. F. Smith and others.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER has been appointed Superintendent of the Naval Academy. The high rank of the new Superintendent, his wide fame, and his fine capacity for discipline, will be a great source of strength to the Academy.

The War Department has directed that tents, clothing, hospital furniture, and other stores that have been used in the treatment of contagious diseases, be burned, and in no instance be turned into depot or sold.

Preparations have commenced for mustering out the armies of MEADE, HANCOCK and LOGAN, between 40,000 and 50,000 men. About 25,000 have been mustered out of the Army of the Potomac.

A gentleman who was on the steamboat *Kentucky* when she sunk in Red River, says that the loss of life has been greatly exaggerated; that only 15 or 20 whites and perhaps 50 negroes were lost, instead of 200, as reported.

Farmers in most parts of Maine have commenced haying two weeks earlier than usual, and the crop will be enormous. Potatoes, the other great crop in Maine, also promises a fine yield.

The Democrats and Conservatives of the Lexington, Ky., District, on the 14th inst., nominated Hon. GEO. S. SHANKLIN, of Jessamine County, as their candidate for Congress.

All the men in the signal corps whose term of service expires prior to Oct. 1, about 250 in number, are to be discharged, leaving about 1,100 remaining in the corps.

The murderer CARRINGTON, who escaped from the Erie County jail, on Thursday night, was captured the next night about fifteen miles from Buffalo.

Gen. GRANT gave a reception in Philadelphia yesterday, to the Union League Club and their friends. There was an immense crowd, of course.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, brother of the assassin, was on Friday morning unconditionally released from the Old Capitol Prison by order of the Secretary of War.

The National Council of Congregationalists closed their session yesterday. Friday, Sept. 15, was recommended as a day of fasting and prayer.

Shurtleff College, Illinois, has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Maj.-Gen. HOWARD.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Boston*, of the Inman line, Capt. JOHN KENNEDY, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday evening, making the passage from Queenstown in a trifle over nine days. She brings a large freight, 51 cabin and 750 steerage passengers. We give elsewhere a full abstract of her news.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Thirteenth New-Hampshire, Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and Sixth New-York and Tenth Vermont Regiments, arrived in the city yesterday. The Vermont boys remain at the Battery barracks until to-day, when they will depart for home. The Thirteenth New-Hampshire, sailed for Boston in the *State of Maine*; the Third Massachusetts took steamer for Boston, and the One Hundred and Sixth New-York, left by special steamer for Albany, yesterday.

Col. COLYER, the New-York State Agent, visited the different islands in the harbor yesterday, the fortifications, and the United States steamers lying in the stream. He took with him in the steamer a heavy load of fresh vegetables and delicious fruit, which was thankfully received and heartily appreciated by the gallant soldiers and sailors of Uncle Sam. A large party of ladies, identified with the soldiers' hospitals, accompanied the colonel in his tour.

The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department have established their headquarters at Firemen's Hall, in Mercer-street, their office hours being from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The Comptroller has issued an order to all persons in possession of the property of the Fire Department to hand it over to the new Commissioners.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice INGRAHAM confirmed the reports of referees, and granted judgment of divorce, in eleven cases. In five of the suits the wives were plaintiffs, and in six the husbands appeared as such.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday, at the Almshouse, over the body of CATHARINE MCNALLY, an inmate of that institution, who, while deranged, fell from a fourth-story window and sustained mortal injuries.

Yesterday afternoon, WILLIAM MURPHY, a youth of 11 years, was mortally wounded by a brick which was thrown by an unknown person from an upper story of No. 372 Canal-street, where his parents live.

Gold opened on Saturday at 142½, fell to 141¾, rallied to 142¾, and closed at 142¾. Money was unusually easy at 4@5 ₱ cent., on call. Stocks were inactive; Governments ruled firm, on light offerings; Railways and fancies were depressed early in the day, but rallied a little toward the close. The day's exports of Specie amount to only $191,600. Produce and Merchandise were in very moderate demand. Flour and Wheat closed a shade cheaper. Corn and Oats 1c.@2c. higher. Cotton and Whisky steady. New Mess Pork fell to $23 87½@$24 50. Freights quiet, with 441 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other articles were unimportant.

Lord Russell's Notion of Fair Play to the Pirates.

It was not in Lord RUSSELL'S nature to announce the withdrawal of belligerent recognition from the late insurgents in terms which would appear friendly to this country. The temporary exception made in favor of such piratical cruisers as are now in British, or British Colonial ports, resolves itself into a needless act of discourtesy toward the United States, at the same time that it can be turned to no account by the pirates themselves—unless they take to promiscuous cruising against the commerce of the world generally. What does Lord RUSSELL propose to do? The exceptional portion of his letter, textually quoted, reads thus:

"But Her Majesty's Government consider that a due regard for national good faith and honor requires that Her Majesty's authorities should be instructed, as regards any Confederate vessels so departing, that they should have the benefit of the prohibition heretofore enforced against pursuit of them within twenty-four hours by a cruiser of the United States lying at the time within any such ports, harbors and waters, and that such prohibition should be then and for the last time maintained in their favor."

It should be noted that before making this exception on behalf of the pirates, Lord RUSSELL had distinctly laid it down that there was no longer any "Confederate Government" in existence, and that the United States was again restored to a condition of peace. By his own admission, then, the so-called Confederate cruisers were, at the date of his Lordship's writing, absolutely without any status. Lord RUSSELL then could only give them a ticket-of-leave as *pirates*, in the sense in which his own government understands piracy.

But, supposing that these cruisers in British ports are to be still regarded by Lord RUSSELL'S showing as commissioned privateers, the moment they are let loose from their present harborage the British Secretary declares them beyond the pale of protection forever. His Lordship, therefore, at best, gives the *privateers* this final chance only to put them, by his own decree, in the rank of pirates. And while he does this foolishly-mischievous act, he performs an act of needless discourtesy toward us.

The Restoration of the South.

Now that the Southern States are open to the enterprise of Northern men, no time should be lost in availing ourselves of this chance for the employment of capital, energy and skill in returning their prosperity and developing their resources. Instead of continuing these vain and idle bickerings on questions of the past, let us begin to recognize the fact that the sooner we extend a helping hand to our brethren, and by all practicable means endeavor to stimulate them with a new vitality, the sooner they will be enabled to assist us in return.

Capital will seek employment in that direction without solicitation, because there it will return the greater profit to the investor. Skillful workmen will find their way there in sufficient numbers to supply all present demands for such labor. But the South most needs now an immigration of that race of thrifty farmers and agriculturists who have made the rugged, half-sterile hills of New-England and the Middle States the garden of the Union. We are so familiar with the great staples of the South; we hear so much of the cotton and sugar plantations of the Gulf States and the tobacco fields of the borders, that the facility and profit with which other crops can be raised in those sections excites but little attention or is forgotten. The South is and for many years to come must remain an agricultural region, and the cultivation of these great staples must remain as before, in the hands of a few large proprietors, because to produce them with profit they require the employment of extensive machinery, vast labor and a greater capital than men of small means can command. It was this necessity which, under the old system, concentrated the wealth of the South in the hands of a few, made their government an oligarchy, their society an aristocracy, and may again give to the few a controlling power and position.

But the rich alluvial tracts of Virginia and North Carolina invite the sturdy sons of our Northern farmers to settle them, and in the cultivation of other crops to reap a fitting reward for their toil. To our returned soldiers, above all others, these States offer special inducements. They have traveled over the South extensively. They have contrasted the fertile fields around their camps with the comparatively sterile mountains of the North. Many of them have already expressed their determination to settle at the South when peace should be declared. The provident among them have saved enough from their pay and bounty to purchase lands and procure the necessary implements and seed. Inclination and interest prompt them to use their well-earned money in regenerating that country which their steadfast efforts and undaunted bravery have restored to the Union. The soldier of the Army of the Potomac will not soon forget the vast gardens of the lower Peninsula, the great fields of grain that waved from Malvern Hill and the mouth of the Chickahominy, nor the orchards and sweet-potatoe patches around Norfolk and Suffolk, or on the banks of the Nansemond. The veteran who followed SHERMAN from Fayetteville to Richmond, will not fail to remember the unsurpassed agricultural richness of the country he then marched over. Yet many of these localities are deserted wastes, the farms abandoned and original owners dead or fugitives from justice. From Fortress Monroe to the Fair Oaks battle-field the entire Peninsula does not now contain fifty white male inhabitants, and but very few negroes. On the south side of the James, in the counties of Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Luray, Princess Anne and Norfolk, a few hundred dollars will buy an excellent farm. The farmers in these counties once made fortunes by supplying the New-York and Philadelphia markets with early vegetables and fruits. With greater energy and skill, combined with modern machinery, the new settler there can grow rich in a few years.

The depopulated and wasted but still beautiful Valley of the Shenandoah lies at the feet of the sons of Pennsylvania and Ohio who have thundered through it with the legions of BANKS and SHERIDAN. Let them restore it to its pristine loveliness. Graft upon Virginia scions of the progressive North, infuse into her depleted veins a new and healthier current, revive her with a more energetic vitality, send her the better class of our soldiers as volunteer emigrants: and she will again become the Old Dominion, and in her ability to relieve us of some portion of the weight of taxation now thrown wholly on the North, will repay a hundred-fold the assistance we may render her.

The climate of these States is salubrious and mild, without being enervating. Wood and lumber are abundant, and our volunteers, who have learned all trades in the army, would soon provide themselves with habitations at but little cost. The lazy, slovenly manner in which the soil has heretofore been cultivated has prevented its impoverishment, and intelligent labor can make it the most productive in the world. As rich in promise as the gold fields of the territories, fairer in hopes than the prairies of the West, where can our unemployed soldiers look for brighter prospects than under the sunny skies of Virginia?

Hon. Ben. Wood and the $25,000.

It appeared in testimony before the Military Commission at Washington, that some time last winter Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD, of this city, received from JACOB THOMPSON a draft of $25,000, which he indorsed and collected. In regard to this matter we find in the *Daily News* a statement that on Monday last Mr. WOOD addressed the following note to the President of the Commission:—

OFFICE N. Y. DAILY NEWS,
NEW-YORK, June 19th, 1865.

Major-Gen. DAVID HUNTER, President Military Commission at Washington.

SIR: In the course of testimony before the Court over which you preside, my name has been mentioned and remains upon the record of the Court in connection with evidence of certain business transactions that, unexplained, seem to place me in a false position before the public.

I claim, therefore, a thorough investigation of the subject before your court, and respectfully request my formal and immediate examination, under oath, touching any points wherein my integrity and subordination to the laws may have been questioned.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. WOOD.

It seems to us a simple matter of justice that Mr. WOOD should be summoned as a witness before the commission. He has knowledge concerning a certain transaction which has been brought before them. If it was worth introducing at all it is worth investigation. We presume Mr. WOOD will have the opportunity he seeks.

The Mission to Berlin—Appointment of Gov. Wright.

The appointment of Ex-Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, as Minister to Berlin, a post which he filled with distinguished ability during Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, is one that gives very general satisfaction. During his official residence abroad, Gov. WRIGHT won an enviable reputation by his open-handed hospitality and his assiduous attentions to the interests of American residents and visitors in Berlin. His house was always open to his countrymen, who were ever welcome at his frequent and informal receptions. His relations with the Court of Prussia were of the most friendly character. A plain, unpretending American gentleman, a thorough Democrat and Republican, he commanded, by his tact, his dignity of deportment and genuine simplicity of manners, the respect of the government to which he was accredited and of the foreign Ministers with whom, socially or otherwise, he came in contact. He enjoyed the warm friendship of the venerable HUMBOLDT, who was a frequent visitor at his house, and whose last appearance in public, we believe, was at a dinner given by Gov. WRIGHT, in honor of WASHINGTON'S birthday.

Gov. WRIGHT has devoted much time to the study of the developing industrial and commercial interests of Prussia; and it will be his chief aim, while abroad to open that country to the manufactures of the United States. He believes that an immense market can be developed in Prussia for the mowers, reapers, sewing-machines, and other American inventions, and he will devote his energies to the attainment of this desirable object.

THE REPORTED ACCIDENT ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—If we are to believe a telegram from the Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, the fearful accident reported in yesterday's issue of the TIMES is the invention of some maliciously-disposed reporter, no such accident having occurred. It is impossible to conjecture the motive for trifling with the public feelings on a matter of such fearful consequences as this. Surely an investigation into the origin of such reports ought to be had at once. There are certainly, in all conscience, a sufficient number of *actual* disasters to record, without giving currency to imaginary horrors.

The Tuckers—A Distinction with a Difference.

The following note explains itself. It corrects a blunder which probably every reader of the TIMES will have already corrected for himself before seeing it. We scarcely need inform any New-Yorker that *Gid.* TUCKER isn't *Bee*, by considerable:

SURROGATE'S OFFICE, No. 11 PARK-ROW,
Saturday, June 24, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your sub-editors seem somehow to have mixed up "Gid." TUCKER with BEVERLEY TUCKER in the types of the TIMES, during the small hours of a mid-summer night. The readers of your paper this morning must have been slightly befogged as to which of the TUCKERS it is that has "burned his letters." Please make it plain by publishing this note, that the *onto de fe* whereby the "Yankees" are to be prevented from capturing rebellious correspondence, has been performed by the Virginian Consul at Liverpool, and Ex-Confederate Commissioner in Canada, and not by the Knickerbocker Surrogate of New-York; and oblige thereby,

Yours truly, GIDEON J. TUCKER.

The Anti-Beef Eaters.

The public are evidently awaking to the outrageous nature of the great meat extortions, and the complaints heard on all sides are loud and urgent. Those who are responsible for the continued high prices will do well to heed this state of things. Attention once earnestly given to the question of how much meat is proper for the preservation of health, and the substitutes for animal food, and the grazing farmers will suffer a blow to their prosperity from which it will be difficult to recover. The sources of supply are many, also, and the higher prices are here the greater temptation for distant competition. To graziers we would say, be warned in time; and to the public we would but reiterate the advice, *buy no meat.*

The Meat Question.

We are crowded with letters full of complaint, questions and suggestions about the price of meat. The whole matter lies within a very narrow compass. The butcher has meat to sell; are you forced to buy? If not, do not. The butcher will be forced to throw his meat away within a very short time, and will be able to buy no more. Then who will suffer? Not the public, who can well afford to cool off a little on vegetables this hot weather.

Miss O'REILLY gives the following to the *Citizen*:

THE LEAGUE OF ANTI-BEEFERS.

Pass the word along the line,
Let the butchers come to grief!
When we breakfast, sup or dine,
Let us shun the sight of beef!
Let it be as flesh of swine,
Unto Israel's strict believers;
And, till present rates decline,
Let us all be Anti-beefers!

Lovely maid and tender wife,
Soon our butcher foes we'll humble;
Join our League and share our strife,
Till the beefy idol tumble!
Raise your glistening hands to heaven,
And swear—however fashion differs—
That until meat is cheaper given,
You join the League of Anti-beefers.

Nor with hunger need we pine,
While the trees their fruitage render;
Fish are juicy, fresh and fine,
Salads, too, are crisp and tender.
Join the banner that we raise;
Already see! the butcher quivers!
And victory's wreath, ere many days,
Shall crowd the brows of Anti-beefers.

TOO ATROCIOUS.—KIRBY SMITH, in his farewell order, says: "Your present duties *is* clear." Has it come to this? Traitor to his country, is SMITH also to become assassin of his native tongue?

National Council of Congregationalists.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 24.

The National Council of Congregational Churches closed its deliberations this afternoon and adjourned *sine die*.

Previous to the adjournment, Friday, Sept. 15, was recommended as a day of fasting and prayer by the churches represented in the council.

Rev. Messrs. KIRK DAGGETT, of Illinois, and TURNER, of Connecticut, were appointed to prepare a pastoral letter to the churches giving the spirit and results of the Council.

Fire at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 24.

The Agricultural Implement and Mattress Factory of DICKINSON, BENNETT & Co., was destroyed by an accidental fire yesterday. Loss $80,000, on which there is an insurance of $10,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 24.

A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

A statement has been published in some of the New-York papers that the Secretary of War had issued an order to the alleged owner of the blooded horse rode by Gen. CUSTER on the first day of the review, directing that the horse be delivered immediately to the claimant. We are authorized to say that no such order has been issued.

REBEL PRISONERS GOING HOME.

Four hundred rebel prisoners arrived here to-day from Point Lookout, who after taking the oath before the Provost-Marshal of this city, were furnished with transportation to their several homes. There are about six thousand prisoners remaining at Point Lookout, all of whom will be released within the next two weeks.

A SENSATION RUMOR.

A report is in circulation upon the streets that Mrs. SURRATT, one of the prisoners in the assassination case, has taken poison and is dying from its effects. We made inquiry at the prison at 10 o'clock to-night and learn that Mrs. SURRATT is in better health than she has been at any time since her arrest. If she has taken poison it is having a most salutary effect upon her physical system. The fact is, that such close surveillance is held over the prisoner that it would be impossible for anyone outside of the officers to convey poison to her.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 24.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

At the government sales to-day of vessels lately belonging to the Potomac flotilla, the following steamers were disposed of:

Wooden side-wheel steamer *Baltimore*, length 200 feet; $16,000; purchaser, THOMAS CLYDE, of Philadelphia.

Propeller *Watch*, length 62 feet; $2,600; purchaser, ROBERT LEAR, of Baltimore.

The single engine propeller *Teazer*, length 80 feet; $2,500; purchaser, JAMES BIGLER, New-York.

The double-engine propeller *Resolute*, length 81 feet; $6,300; purchaser, T. J. SOUTHARD, Richmond, Me.

Single engine propeller *Zeta*, length 53 feet; $450; purchaser, GILBERT VANDERWERKEN, Georgetown, D. C.

Wooden propeller *Mystic*, length 157 feet, $9,500; purchaser, T. P. MORGAN, Washington.

Wooden propeller *Western World*, originally from New-York, 178 feet; purchaser, H. R. HAZELHURST, Baltimore.

Other vessels were offered, but withdrawn at the prices named, because not approaching the valuation.

The *Bat*, side-wheel steamer, built of steel plates, length 230 feet, $55,000. The engines of the *Bat* are said to be worth $75,000. Two other blockade-runners were also withdrawn.

About 150 persons, from various parts of the country, were present at the sale. Several tug propellers were offered, but there were no bidders. It was announced that three weeks from to-day there will be another large sale of government vessels.

THE PARDON BUSINESS.

Parties who were prominent in the rebellion who desire to take the oath of allegiance for the purpose of making special application for pardon, will, in the future, it is understood, be required to take the oath in the districts where they reside, instead of coming to this city as some have been doing heretofore, to subscribe to the oath.

VETERANS GOING HOME.

A large number of men are now availing themselves of the benefits of the order directing the discharge of all men of the Veteran Reserve Corps, who are entitled to discharge by reason of the regiments from which they were transferred being mustered out. The Eighteenth Regiment alone will lose about 300 men.

THE SIGNAL CORPS.

Permission has been granted the Chief Signal Officer of the army to muster out all the men of his corps whose term of service expires prior to Oct. 1. Two hundred and thirty will be discharged under the order, leaving one thousand one hundred remaining in the corps.

DISMANTLING THE FORTIFICATIONS.

A military order was promulgated to-day announcing the dismantling the field-works which compose the defences of Washington, north and south of the Potomac. Division commanders are required to dispose of all ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the forts to be dismantled.

The Funeral of Mrs. Wm. H. Seward.

AUBURN, N. Y. Saturday, June 24.

The funeral obsequies of Mrs. WM. H. SEWARD this afternoon drew together from far and near a large concourse of sympathizing friends. The occasion and the services were exceedingly impressive and touching.

The beautiful grounds around the mansion of Mr. SEWARD were laid out mostly in accordance with the taste of his accomplished wife. In and about these grounds she had passed the happiest hours of her life, and shortly before her spirit departed she said to her husband, "Oh HENRY, how I should like to see the flowers and hear the birds in the garden once more."

In obedience to this wish the remains were removed to a shaded spot in the ground at 1 o'clock to-day, where they were visited by the friends of the family until a few minutes before 3 o'clock, when, upon the appearance of a shower, they were returned to the house. From thence at 3:30 o'clock the funeral procession moved to St. Peter's Church.

All places of business were closed out of respect to the memory of the deceased, and the streets were crowded with mourning citizens to attend the funeral of the lamented lady.

The beautiful funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Mr. BRINARD, when the hymn, "I would not live always," and another hymn were sung with touching effect.

The altar was elaborately adorned with wreaths, crosses, crowns and pyramids of flowers sent by mourning friends from Albany, Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo and various other places.

Gov. SEWARD, borne down more with sorrow than by the dreadful wounds inflicted first by accident and then by design, followed the remains into the church and then to the cemetery, attracting all eyes upon him and awakening the most profound sympathy of all. That humanity could bear up so bravely under such an accumulation of suffering seems truly wonderful.

The pall-bearers were Gov. E. T. THROOP, Lieut.-Gov. GEO. W. PATTERSON, R. M. BLATCHFORD, THURLOW WEED, JAS. G. SEYMOUR, GEORGE MCGREER, CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, WALLIS WHITE, DAVID WRIGHT, B. F. HALL and ABIJAH FITCH.

The reverend clergy, with Baron STOECKEL, the Russian Minister, Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD, and Brig.-Gen. MITCHELL, followed.

Then came the mourners, Mr. SEWARD sustaining and himself sustained by Mrs. WORDEN, (the sister of Mrs. SEWARD,) and his daughter, followed by his son, Gen. W. H. SEWARD, and wife, his brothers POLYDORE and GEORGE W. SEWARD, his nephew, Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, Mrs. CLARENCE A. SEWARD, Hon. Mr. POMEROY, Mr. and Mrs. CHESEBRO, Mrs. MORGAN, Miss HOMER, Mrs. WEED, Mrs. F. WHITTLESEY, and a number of others.

The Secretary was attended by Dr. NORRIS, of the United States army, who has been his physician and friend throughout his severe trials.

The mourners were attended to the church and cemetery by James Kelly, Judge Peabody, James F. Freeborn and James C. Derby, of New-York; George Dawson and Daniel Milligan, of Albany; Michael McQuade, of Utica; W. S. Updike, Samuel P. Allen and Frederick Whittlesey, of Rochester; Col. E. B. Morgan and W. H. Bogart, of Aurora; Spencer S. Benedict, of Washington, and many other old and attached friends of the family.

In the family group of mourners at the church were its domestics, including NICHOLAS and HARRIET BOGART, (colored,) who have been faithful and affectionate servants for more than thirty years.

At the cemetery a bird perched in a tree directly over the grave, and mingled its clear, cheerful, ringing melody with the solemn tones of the clergyman, as he committed the body to the earth, with the words, "Dust to dust, ashes to ashes."

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 24.

In the Court of Appeals, June 24, the New-Haven Railroad case still on. Messrs. FIELDS, BUCKINGHAM, PECKHAM, RODMAN and RUTHERFORD heard for respondents. This case will occupy the court on Monday next at 1 o'clock, to which time it stands adjourned.

Day calendar for Monday, June 26—Nos. 10, 13, 7, 33, 34, 135, 138, 139, 140, 90, 14.

RECONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Delegation of Her Citizens Visit the President.

A Free and General Interchange of Views.

Important Statement of His Policy by President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 24.

A delegation from South Carolina consisting of the following-named persons, had, late this afternoon, an interview by appointment with the President: Judge Frost, Isaac E. Holmes, George W. Williams, W. H. Gillett, J. A. Sternmeyer, Frederick Richards, Wm. Whaley, James H. Taylor, B. H. Gill and Joseph A. Yates.

The President said it was his intention to talk plainly, so there might be no misunderstanding. Therefore, it were better they should look each other full in the face and not imitate the ancient augurers who, when they met one another, could smile at their success in deceiving the people. He said that if this Union was to be preserved, it must be on the principle of fraternity, both the Northern and Southern States maintaining certain relations to the government. A State cannot go out of the Union, and therefore none of them having gone out, we must deal with the question of restoration and not reconstruction. He suspected that he was a better State-rights man than some of those now present.

Mr. HOLMES—You always so claimed to be. [Laughter.]

The President replied that he always thought that slavery could not be sustained outside of the Constitution of the United States, and that when the experiment was made it would be lost. Whether it could or could not, he was for the Union, and if slavery set itself up to contend the government, the government must triumph and slavery perish. The institution of slavery made the issue, and we might as well meet it like wise and patriotic and honest men. All institutions must be submitted to the government, and slavery has given way. He could not if he would remand it to its former status. He knew that some whom he now addressed looked upon him as a great people's man and a radical. But, however unpleasant it might be to them he had no hesitation in saying that before and after he entered public life he was opposed to monopolies and perpetuities and entails. For this he used to be denounced as a demagogue. We had a monopoly South in slaves. Though he had bought and held slaves he had never sold one. From Magna Charta we had derived our ideas of freedom of speech, liberty of the press, and unreasonable searches, and that private property should not be taken for public uses without just compensation. He had these notions fixed in his mind, and was therefore opposed to class legislation. Being providentially brought to his present condition, he intended to exert the power and influence of the government, so as to place in power the population of this nation. He proceeded on the principle that the great masses are not the mushrooms about a stump which wet weather supplies. He believed that this nation was sent on a great mission to afford an example of freedom and substantial happiness to all the powers of the earth. The Constitution of the United States, in speaking of persons to be chosen as Representatives in Congress, says that the Electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. Here we find a resting place. This was the point at which the rebellion commenced—all the States were in the Union, moving in harmony—but a portion of these rebelled, and, to some extent, suspended and paralyzed the operations of their governments. There is a constitutional obligation resting upon the United States Government to put down rebellion, suppress insurrection, and to repel invasion. The slaves went into the war as slaves, and came out free men of color. The friction of the rebellion has rubbed out the nature and character of slavery. The loyal men who were compelled to bow and submit to the rebellion, should now, that the rebellion is ended, stand equal to loyal men everywhere. Hence the wish of restoration, and the trying to get back the States to the point at which they formerly moved in perfect harmony. He did not intend to serve any particular clique or interest. He would say to the delegation that slavery was gone as an institution. There was no hope that the people of South Carolina could be admitted into the Senate or the House of Representatives until they had satisfied evidence by their conduct of this truth. The policy now that the rebellion is suppressed is not to restore the State government through military rule, but by the people. While the war has emancipated slaves it has emancipated a larger number of white men. He would talk plain, as the delegation had said that was what they desired. He could go to men who had owned fifty or a hundred slaves, and who did not care as much for the poor white man as they did for the negro. Those who own the land have the capital to employ help, and therefore, some of our Northern friends are deceived when they living afar off think they can exercise a greater control over the freedmen than the Southern men who have been reared where the institution of slavery has prevailed.

Now he did not want the late slaveholders to control the negro voters against white men. Let each State judge of the depositary of its own political power. He was for emancipation. He was for amalgamating the white man as well as the black.

Mr. HOLMES asked: Is not that altogether accomplished?

The President replied that he did not think the question fully settled. The question as to whether the black man shall be engrafted in the constitution will be settled as we go along. He would not disguise the fact that while he had been persecuted and denounced at the South as a traitor, he loved the great mass of the Southern people. He opposed the rebellion at its breaking out, and fought it everywhere, and now wanted the principles of the government carried out and maintained.

Mr. HOLMES interrupted by saying we want to get back to the same position as you describe, as we are without law, no courts are open, and you have the power to assist us.

The President replied that the government cannot go on unless it is based on right. The people of South Carolina must have a convention and amend their constitution by abolishing slavery, and this must be done in good faith, and the convention or Legislature must adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits and excludes slavery everywhere.

One of the delegates said we are most anxious for civil rule, for we have had more than enough of military despotism.

The President, resuming, said that as the Executive, he could only take the initiatory steps to enable them to do the things which it was incumbent upon them to perform.

Another of the delegates remarked that it was assumed in some parts of this country that, in consequence of the rebellion, the Southern States had forfeited their rights as members of the Confederacy, and that if restored it could only be on certain conditions, one of which was that slavery shall be abolished. This could be done only through a convention.

The President replied that the friction of the rebellion had rubbed slavery out, but it would be better so to declare by law. As one of the delegates had just remarked that the Constitution of South Carolina did not establish slavery, it were better to insert a clause antagonistic to slavery.

Judge FROST said, substantially, the object of our prayer is the appointment of a Governor. The State of South Carolina will accept these conditions in order that law and order may be restored, and that enterprise and industry may be directed to useful ends. We desire restoration as soon as possible. It is the part of wisdom to make the best of circumstances. Certain delusions have been dispelled by the revolution—among them, that slavery is an element of political strength and moral power. It is very certain that the old notion respecting State rights, in the maintenance of which those who made the rebellion

ADEE, McCLANAHAN, BOYCE, Col. MANNING, late Governor, and R. F. PERRY. All of them were spoken of as good men, but who had been more or less involved in the rebellion. Mr. PERRY was a District Judge in the Confederacy until it collapsed, and is said to have always been a good Union man and a gentleman of strict integrity. The people certainly would respect him, and he could not fail to be acceptable.

The President said he knew BENJAMIN PERRY well, having served with him in Congress. There was no spirit of vengeance or vindictiveness on the part of the government, whose only desire was to restore the relations which formerly existed. He was not now prepared to give them an answer as to whom he should appoint, but at the Cabinet meeting, next Tuesday, he would repeat the substance of this interview, with a hope to the restoration which the gentleman present earnestly desired.

The delegates seemed to be pleased with the proceedings, and lingered for some time to individually converse with the President.

THE RED RIVER DISASTER.

Exaggerated Reports Concerning the Loss of Life.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 22.

A gentleman now in this city states that the loss of life occasioned by the sinking of the *Kentucky* below Shreveport is greatly exaggerated. He was himself on board the boat at the time of the disaster, and is satisfied not more than fifteen or twenty white persons and about fifty negroes, mostly women and children, were drowned, instead of 200, as has been stated. About that number of the latter were on board, and, being on deck, were submerged immediately with the sinking of the boat. Two or three of the negroes escaped by clinging to planks, or other floating materials, and reached shore in safety. Of the persons drowned, he remembered only the names of RUFUS KING, of St. Charles County, Mo., and —— GREGOAR, of Callaway.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the "Ocean Queen" from Aspinwall—she Brings the Officers of the Lost Steamer "Golden Rule."

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, SLOCUM, from Aspinwall, in 7½ days, with United States mails and treasure to D. B. ALLEN, arrived yesterday. She also brings the steamship *America*'s passengers, from San Francisco, who were detained on the Isthmus on account of the loss of the steamship *Golden Rule*.

TREASURE LIST.

Order	$22,719 05
Wheele[illegible]	14,500 00
H. Cohen & Co	33,800 00
Duncan Sherman & Co	50,381 24
Wells, Fargo & Co	15,500 00
Neill & Co	39,857 19
Total	$176,757 68
Order	5,000 00
	$181,757 68

Among the other passengers on board are Capt. E. P. DENNIS, of the steamship *Golden Rule*; Dr. R. W. WARRINGTON, Surgeon; JOHN M. ROGERS, Purser and Baggage-master; Gen. GARDING, with some few of the crew. The rest were sent on from Aspinwall in the United States steamboat *Huntsville*, which sailed on the 15th of June.

Affairs in Central and South America.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

PANAMA, Friday, June 16.

The *Ocean Queen* arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 9th inst. The *Sacramento* with mails, specie and passengers, sailed the same night for California.

The steamship *Golden Rule*, sixty-two days from New-York, arrived at Panama on the 14th inst., and sails to-day for San Francisco.

A smoking Confederate ram in our harbor on Lear's Peruvian war vessel, the latter being to rescue Gen. CASTILLA, who was held as prisoner on board of another vessel of the same nation, but it was soon quelled.

From the South the news is unimportant. The revolution in Peru still exists, but makes little progress. Chili is threatened by Spain, if she does not come to terms.

From Australia we learn that the *Shenandoah* had gone to the Mauritius, supposedly to the Mauritius.

Late dates from Central America have news of the complete defeat of the Barrios revolutionary party in Salvador. There is nothing else of importance from Central America.

The new Panama Railroad was consecrated yesterday, by Bishop [illegible] of Peru.

Majors [illegible] leave the Isthmus to-day in the *Henrietta* for New-York.

Col. G. T. [illegible] on the *Ocean Queen*, having been [illegible] in the negotiation for the new Panama Railroad [illegible].

We are having a very [illegible] wet season, and the Isthmus is [illegible] to-day.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Flag Stacy—The Working of Gen. Canby's Order Taxing Cotton

The steamship *Flag Stacy*, Capt. HILDRETH, from New-Orleans, [illegible], with merchandise and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co., arrived yesterday morning. She met coming up the river the steamer *Neptune*, from Shreveport, and *Gulding Star*; and on the bar bark *B. M. Hoxie*, ship *Caroline Nesmith*. Saw off Carrefort Point a large screw frigate, supposed to be French. Also, United States transport *McClellan*, bound west.

Business at New-Orleans was slowly reviving. Gen. CANBY's order, taxing all cotton exported by sea five dollars per bale, for the benefit of hospitals, worked against the shipping interest, sending some five thousand bales per month up the river and by rail, that otherwise would go by sea, no such tax being collected on cotton sent to New-York by river and rail.

The steamship *Morning*, would leave on the 17th.

Sinking of a Steamer near Little Rock—The Cotton Trade.

CAIRO, Saturday, June 24.

An arrival from New-Orleans, with dates to the 18th inst., brings 1,631 bales of cotton for Cairo and 326 bales for St. Louis.

One hundred and fifty bales of cotton passed up for St. Louis last night.

It is thought that 1,000 bales will cover the amount of cotton in the Red River country.

The steamer *Cardinal* was recently sunk a short distance below Little Rock. The estimated loss is $70,000.

The cotton and tobacco crops along the Mississippi are reported to be in a promising condition.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Jeff. Davis in Good Health—He is Not in Irons, But Has Comfortable Quarters.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 23.

As incorrect statements, (not emanating from this point) have appeared in several journals, regarding the [illegible] of JEFFERSON DAVIS, we would inform the public that his health, at the present time, is much better than when landed here from off the steamer *Clyde*. This morning he was seen by our informant engaged in smoking, and apparently in a calm state of mind. He is not in irons, and his quarters are very comfortable.

The steamer *Zoubia* sailed last evening for Texas. The *Eagle*, No. 3, arrived from Baltimore, with a load of rebel prisoners. The steamer *Elvira Hancock* arrived from New-York. The *Falcon* arrived from Richmond City. The steamers *Constitution* and *Northern Light* sailed for Washington. The propeller *Sea Gull* sailed for New-York, with barge *St. Nicholas* in tow.

Gen. NELSON A. MILES, commanding this post, has established quarantine regulations at the entrance to Hampton Roads.

The steamer *Thos. A. Morgan*, Capt. EDGAR, from City Point, arrived this P. M., with the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Regiment, bound for Baltimore. The propeller *Anna Hardy*, from Richmond, with horses, arrived.

Recapture of Carrington, the Murderer.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 24.

CARRINGTON, the murderer, and GWIN, the accomplice, who broke jail on Thursday night, were this morning captured at Town Line Station, about 15 miles from here. The other two prisoners who escaped at the same time are yet at large.

Gen. Grant in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 24.

Gen. GRANT gave a reception to the members of the Union League and their families at the Union League rooms today. The building is decorated with bunting and flags for every State. The Satterlee Hospital Band is in attendance.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP LOST.

Wreck of the Golden Rule in the Gulf of Mexico.

She Strikes on a Reef and Goes to Pieces.

ALL THE PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

They are Taken to Aspinwall by U. S. Gunboats.

Six Hundred People on a Fifteen-Acre Island for Ten Days.

By the arrival of the *Ocean Queen* from Aspinwall, we have the following important news:

The steamship *Golden Rule*, belonging to the Central American Transit Company line of California steamers via Nicaragua, left New-York May 22, with 535 passengers, and a crew of 100 all told, for San Juan, (Greytown.) Everything proceeded favorably until the afternoon of the 29th, when the weather became very dark and squally, with torrents of rain, which continued through the night. On the morning of May 30, at 3:30, the ship struck on Roncador reef, in lat. 13 degrees. 33 minutes, lon. 80 degrees 4 minutes, and in thirty minutes she bilged. About two minutes before the ship struck the reef was seen, and helm put hard a starboard; the engine stopped, and had made a half turn back when she struck. Every exertion was made to save the ship, but she came broadside on the reef. At the same time the engineer reported the breaking of the main steam-pipe and the water gaining very fast. The boats were immediately lowered and brought under the lee side of the ship. The masts were cut away, and the ship's company were preparing to build rafts for the safety of the passengers and crew.

During the day there was a high breeze from the eastward, with very heavy rain squalls and a very heavy swell, which broke completely over the ship. During the afternoon discovered an island to the northwest; sent the first assistant engineer, Mr. CHURCHILL, to report on the practicability of landing the passengers and stores. On his return he reported the island to be about twelve acres in extent—destitute of vegetation, with a number of small wells on it. Before night, succeeded in constructing rafts from the hurricane deck, tops and sides of the arch-houses, and embarked the women and children, and by 1 A. M. had safely landed 230 by means of a small boat. In the meantime, dispatched Mr. PENDLETON, the first officer, to the nearest land—Old Providence—80 miles distance, for assistance. At daylight, first thing, the boats were loaded from the raft with passengers, sails and provisions, and sent to the island, six miles distant. The remaining boat was occupied in transporting passengers from the ship to the raft and last to the rocks inside of the reef. Before night, every man, woman and child, except the crew, were safely landed on the island.

On the night of the 31st the ship commenced to break up, and from that time until June 5, were entirely occupied in securing provisions, stores, baggage, mattresses, blankets, &c., necessary to sustain life on the island. All of baggage, stores was saved, the latter in very little quantity. At 1 P. M., June 9, discovered the second boat, in charge of the second officer, Mr. REID, with the purser, Mr. ROGERS, to Aspinwall, two hundred and fifty miles distant, for assistance. On the 5th and on the 6th of June the ship became a total wreck, and nothing more remains of her but a part of her engine. On the 7th, the Captain proceeded to the island, where he found tents erected, bedding distributed, and everything working well. Mr. SLOAT, the chief engineer, had put up a condenser, which would make from seventy to eighty gallons of water per day, and was in perfect working order, in case the wells on the island had given out. On the 8th, the first officer returned with two small sailing vessels of twenty-eight tons each. Capt. DENNIS had personally succeeded in making arrangements with the captains of the schooners to transport as many of the passengers as they could carry to Aspinwall, when on the morning of the 9th, Mr. REID, the second officer, came to our rescue with two government gunboats, the *Huntsville*, Commander DEVICE, and the *United Georgia*, Commander FREBLE, from Aspinwall, Mr. REID having reached that place. In less than three hours the passengers and crew were distributed on board the two steamers, with bedding and provisions for the passage, and reached Aspinwall in safety on the 11th, at 5 A. M. The passengers were immediately landed, and left for Panama at 9 A. M., and for Chagres at noon, in the steamer *America*.

They were ten days on the island, and, with very few exceptions, every one was well.

The thermometer ranged from 85 to 87 during the day, and there was no rain after the first night.

Capt. DENNIS says the only way he can account for the loss of his ship is owing to a strong northwest current. He felt perfectly confident of his position at noon, 29th May, as he got sets of observations that morning, and the course steered would have given the ship a berth of twenty-five miles from the reef.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Panama *Star and Herald* of June 16th gives the following particulars of the loss of the *Golen Rule*:

"The *Golden Rule* sailed from New-York on the 20th May, but whilst proceeding down the bay one of the flues exploded, scalding one of her engineers so badly that it was found necessary to send him on shore; after this she was run into by a ferry-boat, which damaged one of her paddle wheels to some extent. These accidents caused considerable detention, and prevented the ship from finally getting to sea until the 22d.

At 3:40 A. M. on the 30th of May, during the second officer's watch, while the ship was supposed to be on her regular course, which would be about twenty miles from Roncador, and during a very heavy rain, she struck on a rock and stuck fast. Owing to the thickness of the atmosphere no land could be discovered, and at daylight the first officer, with a picked crew, started in a boat for Old Providence. Toward the afternoon land was discovered about three miles from the wreck, which proved to be Roncador.

The passengers, 530 in number, were then all safely landed on the island, and tents erected to protect them from the weather. Provisions sufficient for twenty days were also landed, and a plentiful supply of water could be obtained by catching rain in the sails. Beyond this nothing was saved from the ship, except such pieces of baggage as the passengers could conveniently carry in their hands.

The island is sufficiently elevated to be dry at all times; it is about 15 acres in extent and almost barren, the only vegetation being a sort of stunted parsley, but a cool breeze is blowing constantly over it at this season. Purser ROGERS left the island at 1:30 P. M. on the 2d of June, in one of the ship's quarter-boats in charge of DAVID REID, second officer, and manned by three of the crew and two steerage passengers who volunteered to assist; they arrived safely at Aspinwall in ninety-seven hours.

A boat had also been despatched for Greytown at the same time. When Mr. ROGERS left the island the ship was full of water and rolling so heavily that it was thought she could not hold together long. The passengers were all well provided for as possible, and the steerage portion of them were busily engaged in building stone huts.

The passengers were distributed in the ship as follows:

First cabin	76	Third cabin	349
Second cabin	105		
Total	301		349
Males	301	Children	82
Females	136	Infants	11
Total			530
Officers and crew			90
In all			620

Early on the morning of the 8th instant, the United States steamer *Huntsville* and *State of Georgia* sailed from Aspinwall for the wreck, in order to bring the passengers to Aspinwall.

The *Golden Rule* was a vessel of three thousand tons, and about eighteen months old."

The Panama *Star* has the following additional particulars:

The United States steamships *Huntsville* and *State of Georgia* returned to Aspinwall from the wreck of the steamship *Golden Rule*, on Sunday morning, the 11th inst., bringing down the passengers of that unfortunate vessel, who were immediately transported across the road to Panama, and embarked on board the steamship *America*, which sailed the same night for San Francisco. After being eleven days on the barren island of Roncador, it is astonishing to see how well and in what good spirits these passengers appeared. With the exception of one case of variloloid, and some slight attacks of dysentery, there was no sickness whatever among them, and although they had little else than salt meat and sea biscuit to eat, they were in no way destitute of food. Even the loss of their baggage was not severely felt, as the female portion were enabled to make clothing of the ship's linen for themselves and the children, and a good supply of fresh water was procured from springs in the rocks. On their arrival at Panama they looked much more happy than the passengers of the *America*, who had been cooped up on the ship for thirty days; we heard few or no complaints from them, all appearing satisfied that everything possible to do for their comfort after the accident, was done by the officers of the ship. In fact, many of them, now that the danger is past, look back upon the incident as rather an agreeable episode in their lives, though probably few of them would care to enjoy it a second time. At last accounts the ship had broken up and was in the hands of wreckers.

Much credit is due to our Panama ladies for the promptness with which they procured aid for the destitute passengers by the steamship *Golden Rule*, on hearing of their arrival at the Isthmus. Several boxes of clothing were sent on board for them, contributed by the ladies and collected by them from different stores, the owners of which liberally responded to the call made upon their charity.

Mr. JACKSON, agent of the Boston Ice Company at Aspinwall, forwarded two and a half tons of ice to the unfortunate passengers, and supplied the officers of the *Huntsville* and *State of Georgia* with a sufficient quantity to last them for the trip to the wreck and back. Considering that ice is worth five cents per pound, this is certainly a very liberal act.

THE CHOCTAW INDIANS.

Those who Have Been in the Rebel Army to Return to Their Homes.

FORT SMITH, Saturday, June 24.

Ex-Gov. WADE, of the Choctaw Nation, has arrived here from Dooksville to confer with Gen. BUSEY, commanding the District of the Frontier, for the return to their homes of all Choctaw Indians who had been engaged in the Confederate army. A temporary treaty of peace was effected with the Choctaw Indians at Doaksville on the 18th inst. by Col. MATHEWS, of the Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry, who was sent as commissioner on the part of the United States. The Indians agree to cease at once all hostilities against the United States, and return to their homes and resume their former occupations.

Gov. WADE brings the resolutions adopted by the Grand Council of Treaty of twenty tribes who met at Armstrong Academy on the 10th inst., which they declare they will immediately close all acts of hostility to the United States, and will send a delegation of five from each tribe to Washington to negotiate bases of permanent peace.

The Indians appear very friendly to the United States, and are anxious to resume friendly relations. A General Council is to meet again on September 1.

Gen. BUSEY has issued an order inviting all Indians to return to their homes, and assuring them they will not be molested by the United States authorities so long as they keep the temporary treaty of peace entered into. He also says he will provide for the payment of all beef cattle procured from the Indian nations for the United States troops, and provided for the protection of their property.

Gov. WADE gives assurance that no further trouble will be occasioned by the Choctaws.

The Reported Railway Disaster on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Untrue.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 24.

The dispatch from Louisville, giving an account of an accident of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway at Sorgatee, Ind., and in which it was stated that fifteen soldiers were killed and one hundred and fifty wounded, is pronounced by the officers of the road to be without foundation.

An accident occurred on Thursday at Carlisle Station, in which an engineer, fireman and two soldiers were killed, and eight or ten soldiers wounded, and this is the only one that has occurred on the road.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the Thirteenth New-Hampshire, Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and Sixth New-York Volunteers, Tenth Vermont—Visit of Col. Colyer to the Troops in the Harbor.

Col. FRANK E. HOWE, Military Agent for the New-England States, reports that the Tenth and Twelfth New-Hampshire Regiments have left Richmond, Va., in the steamship *Ariadne*, bound for Portsmouth, N. H., direct. These commands belonged to the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and formed part of the Army of the James.

The Thirteenth New-Hampshire Regiment, Lieut.-Col. NEWMAN SMITH commanding, and numbering 290 muskets, arrived in the steamer *State of Maine* late on Friday night, and after remaining in the harbor all night, were dispatched by the same vessel yesterday morning for Boston. During the morning the *State of Maine* was visited by Col. COLYER, N. Y. State Agent, accompanied by a large party of ladies from the different hospitals, and distributed to the regiment a large and unexpected supply of fresh vegetables and delicious fruit.

The Thirteenth New-Hampshire was raised in September, 1862, from nearly every county in the Granite State, and was serving in the First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, when discharged. The following is the roster of the officers accompanying the regiment:

Field and Staff.—Lt.-Col. Newman Smith; Major N. P. Standley; Surg. S. A. Richardson; Asst. Surg. H. Taggart; Quartermaster M. L. Merrifield.

Line Officers.—Co. A—Capt. G. A. Price, First Lieut. C. B. Gurney. Co. B—Capt. M. Sanders, First Lieut., (Brevet Capt.,) W. J. Todd. Co. C—Capt. J. M. Farrell, First Lieut. R. B. Prescott. Co. D—Capt. Geo. Farr, First Lieut. A. J. Sherman. Co. E—Capt. R. W. Hall. Co. F—Capt. C. H. Curtis. Co. G—Capt. L. P. Wilson, First Lieut. M. H. Hardy. Co. H—Capt. R. P. Staniwick, First Lieut. G. W. Ferguson. Co. I—First Lieut. L. C. Oliver, Second Lieut. H. B. Wheeler. Co. K—Capt. M. S. Bolton, First Lieut. H. H. Murray.

The Thirteenth has participated in the battles of Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13, 1862; siege of Suffolk, April, 1862, the Peninsula campaign, (under Gen. DIX,) July, 1863; remained in the Department of Portsmouth during the year 1863; entered BUTLER'S expedition in Spring of 1864, afterward known as the Army of the James. Fought in Cold Harbor, Hatcher's Farm, first and second advance on Petersburgh, (under "Baldy" SMITH;) Fort Harrison, siege of Richmond and Petersburgh, capture of Richmond, April 3, 1865, and the regiment claims the distinguished honor of having first displayed the American colors on entering the evacuated city.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. DONAHUE and Staff were on board the *State of Maine*, the General being in command of the provisional brigade, Twenty-fourth Corps (Tenth and Twelfth New-Hampshire,) and goes to Boston to see his command mustered out.

Part of the Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, 200 men, under command of Capt. DUSCOLL, arrived yesterday afternoon, and immediately proceeded for their native State.

The One Hundred and Sixth New-York Regiment, from the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, arrived from Washington, per Ambuy route, at Pier No. 1, just before dusk last night. The regiment was forthwith taken in charge by Col. COLYER, New-York State Agent, and escorted by him to the Eighth Regiment Armory, Centre Market, where the command received proper care and a substantial and appetizing supper, when they left by steamer for Albany.

The One Hundred and Sixth numbered nearly 400 men, and was under command of Col. A. N. MCDONALD, and was raised in St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, in August, 1862, rendezvousing at Ogdensburgh; entered the Army of the Potomac in September, 1862. The following list of officers comprises those who return with the regiment:

Field and Staff.—Col. A. V. MCDONALD, Major E. M. PAINE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. W. DAY.

Line Officers.—Co. A, Lieut. Barge; Co. C, Capt. P. Robertson Co. D, Capt. Shaw; Co. E, Lieut. Wells; Co. F, Lieut. Wells; Co. G, Capt. Snyder; Co. I, Lieut. W. A. Merry; Co. K, Capt. Hawley.

The following is the list of battles participated in by the One Hundred and Sixth: First Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13, 1862; Lee's Heights, May 1-5, 1863; Gettysburgh, July 1-5, 1863; Fredericktown, July 11, 1863; Rappahannock Station, Aug. 11, 1863; Wilderness; May 5, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 7-11, 1864; Guinness Station, May 23, 1864; Tolopotamy Creek, North Anna, Cold Harbor, first Ream's Station, Charlestown, (Shenandoah Valley,) Aug. 21, 1864; Hall Farm, Aug. 25, 1864; Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; third Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4, 1865; siege of Petersburgh; grand assault upon Petersburgh, April 1, 1865; Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865; and where the regiment (through Brevet Lieut.-Col. DAY) received the flag of truce surrendering Lieut.-Gen. EWELL and his troops; surrender of Gen. LEE, April 9, 1865.

The Tenth Vermont Regiment arrived by the same route and on the same steamer. Being a regiment outside of New-York, the command was cared for at the Battery Barracks. The Tenth belonged to the same brigade as the One Hundred and Sixth New-York, and was raised principally in Franklin County, August, 1862; entered the service 1,000 strong, now returning only 275. The regiment is under the command of Major JOHN A. SINCLAIR, and will leave this afternoon by steamer en route for Burlington, Vt. The following are the officers' roster:

Field and Staff—Major, John A. Sinclair; Surgeon, W. Childs; Chaplain, D. F. Perry; Quartermaster, Chas. D. Bague; Adjutant, S. H. Lewis.

Line Officers—Co. A, Captain Dewey; Co. B, 1st sergeant J. Ayres; Co. I, Captain Davis; Co. E, Lieutenant England; Co. F, Lieutenant Green; Co. G, Captain Abbott; Co. H, Captain Perrine; Co. I, Lieutenant Wm. White; Co. K, Captain Chilton.

The Tenth Vermont served during the first few months of its term of service in the Eighth Corps; entered the Army of the Potomac just previous to Gettysburgh, being assigned to the Third Corps, in which it served until Gen. GRANT assumed the command of the army, when it was transferred to the Sixth Corps. The following are its battles: Gettysburgh, July 1-5, 1863; Wapping Heights, July 23, 1863; advance upon Culpepper, August, 1863; reconnoissance on Rapidan, February, 1864; Wilderness, May 5, 1864; Spottsylvania, Guinness Station, Tolopotomy Creek, North Anna, Cold Harbor, 1st Reams' Station, Charlestown, (under SHERIDAN,) Aug. 21, 1864; Hall Town, Winchester, Cedar Creek, 3d Hatcher's Run, siege of Petersburgh, grand assault on Petersburgh, Sailor's Creek, surrender of LEE.

The Metropolitan Fire Department—Establishment of Headquarters—Correspondence with the Comptroller.

The Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department have established their quarters at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street, between Prince and Houston streets, and held their first meeting at that place yesterday.

Their office hours are from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., daily, until further notice.

An invitation from Engine Company No. 40, to attend the presentation of a set of complimentary resolutions to A. A. PHILIPS, Esq., at their house in Elm-street, at 9 P. M. last evening, was accepted.

Numerous communications were received from companies expressing their intention to continue the performance of duty.

A resolution was adopted tendering the use of Firemen's Hall for the meetings of the Exempt Firemen's Association. Also to the Board of Trustees of the Fire Department Fund.

The following correspondence has passed between the Fire Commissioners and the Comptroller:

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

To Hon. M. T. Brennan, Comptroller City of New-York:

SIR: Pursuant to section 17, of the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York entitled "An Act to create a Metropolitan Fire District and establish a Fire Department therein," passed March 30, 1865, by which all persons having charge of any real estate or other property then or theretofore in use by the firemen or Fire Department of the City of New-York, are required to deliver the same to the keeping and custody of the Metropolitan Fire Department. We hereby respectfully apply to you for the delivery to us of such property in your charge.

By order of the board.

C. C. PINCKNEY, President.

An answer was received from the Comptroller inclosing the following order:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 24, 1865.

To all persons having charge of the Real Estate and Personal Property of the City of New-York, now in use and occupation by the Fire Department:

Permission is hereby given to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department, established under an act passed March 30, 1865, to take possession of the real estate and other property of the city, now occupied and used by the Fire Department and over which I have any authority or control.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

Base Ball.

RESOLUTE vs. ACTIVE. The first match of the season between these leading organizations of Brooklyn and New York, and the first game they have played together since they became senior clubs, came off on the Union Ball Grounds, Brooklyn, Eastern District, yesterday afternoon, a large gathering of spectators being present on the occasion. Both clubs had good nines in the field but not their strongest, the Resolutes lacking the services of DAVIS and FISCH, and the Actives missing STOUTENBERG and VANDERWERKEN. The light wind that prevailed favored pitching as regards speed in delivery, but an unusually large number of hard foul balls being hit, a long game was the consequence. It was a batting game throughout, the fielding, as a general thing, being below the mark of both clubs, the batting, however, was first-class, some of the hits made winning the prize of a bottle of champagne claimed for fair balls over the fence. The game finished considerably. The Actives led off with a lead of 10 to 2 in the first three innings, but when they began their fourth inning the score stood 9 to 10, and similarly when they closed their fourth inning the total stood 22 to 10 in their favor, and yet at the close of the seventh, the totals were but 26 to 21. In the eighth inning they for the third time made a brilliant dash at the bat, and finally came in the victors by a score of 37 to 26. It was dark when the eighth inning closed. We give the score below:

ACTIVE.	O	R	RESOLUTE	O	R
Rogers, 3d b	5	2	Rogers, c. f	2	4
[illegible]	2	3	[illegible] Wilson, r. f	2	3
[illegible]	3	4	[illegible]	1	4
[illegible]	3	4	[illegible]	2	3
Hubbard, r. f	2	3	[illegible]	6	0
[illegible]	1	3	[illegible]	3	4
Seeley, c	1	4	[illegible]	1	3
Simonson, l. f	4	3	[illegible]	5	3
Worster, p	0	3	[illegible] Rogers, 2d b	3	2
Total	24		Total	24	36

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Actives	2	4	4	12	1	2	1	11—37
Resolutes	1	0	8	1	5	3	3	5—26

Umpire—Mr. GEORGE of the Hoffard Club.
Scorers—Messrs. WILLIAMS of the Resolute and GERMAN.
Judges at the bases—Messrs. Ingraham and Brewster.
Time of game—Three hours and fifteen minutes.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK vs. ORANGE.—These clubs play a match together at Bedford on Monday, and if the New-Yorkers can't beat their holiday will the Jerseymen with a boat load of them.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MASONIC.—At a meeting of the members of Pacific Lodge, No. 253, F. & A. M., at their Lodge-room, No. 5 Union-square, on Thursday evening, June 22, the presentation of a P. M. jewel was made to Mr. VALENTINE, the Past Master of the Lodge. Mr. VALENTINE has been connected with Pacific Lodge for seven years, filling various offices of trust and honor, and was finally promoted to the Chair, position in the gift of the Lodge on its anniversary, Mr. WILLIAM H. MOSS, the present Master, took the presentation, and they number on a large number of the fraternity. Many leading members of the Order of Masonry were present. Mr. VALENTINE received the beautiful token of regard in a few chosen, but appropriate manner. The jewel presented (known among Masons as a "Past Master's jewel") is one of the most chaste and beautiful ever got up in the city of New-York.

WEST POINT HONORS TO OUR VETERANS.—The Vermont brigade embarked on board the *Hugenot* for Troy en route home, on Thursday last. While passing West Point, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, Gen. CULLUM, caused a salute to be fired in their honor from old Revolutionary Fort Knox. This was the first time the shores and hills of the Hudson have reverberated to such a salute, but it will not be the last, as Gen. CULLUM, Superintendent of the Military Academy, intends that all the troops passing in future shall receive similar honors. Gen. VAN VLIET will notify the superintendent of the regiments passing up the river, and the time they may be expected near West Point.

STOLEN FROM A CUNARD STEAMSHIP.—Information touching stolen property that had been discovered at No. 19 Cherry-street, having been lodged with Capt. BRACKETT, at the City Hall, Detective Officer COWAN was instructed to search the place, and he yesterday afternoon found a Marseilles spread and other bedding, marked "Royal Mail Steamship Company, Cunard Line," in the apartments occupied by Mrs. JULIA SCOTT. He accordingly took Mrs. SCOTT into custody, and she was held at the Second Ward Police Station last night. Her husband was once employed on one of the Cunard steamships.

SOLDIER'S MONEY RECOVERED.—On Friday Private ANDREW ROGERS called at the City Hall and informed Capt. BRACKETT that he had been robbed of $200 in an emigrant boarding-house, at No. 95 Washington-street. Thereupon Detective Officer COWAN went to the place and arrested JAMES LUREE, the landlord, and that person, on appearing before the Mayor, said that he had taken the soldier's money for safe keeping. Mayor GUNTHER dismissed him on his restoring the money.

MORTALLY WOUNDED.—Yesterday afternoon, CHARLES WALTERS, of No. 196 Mott-street, sustained a compound fracture of the skull, from a brick which seemed to have been thrown from one of the upper stories into the rear yard of the house in which he parents dwell. Dr. SMITH, who dressed the wound, thinks that the boy—an only son, eleven years of age—cannot live. Subsequent to the occurrence, Capt. WILLIAMSON'S men went to the house and instituted a search, but were unable to learn anything satisfactory.

HOMICIDAL ASSAULT.—WILLIAM MURPHY, of No. 372 Canal-street, an aged colored man, was stabbed in the throat by one WILLIAM CALHOUN, otherwise JOHNSON, in an alley running off Canal-street, near West Broadway, yesterday afternoon. CALHOUN escaped, and Patrolman JOSEPH LENZ, of the Fifth Ward Police, took MURPHY to the New-York Hospital, where his wound was dressed. He may recover.

A TESTIMONIAL.—A handsome bible has recently been presented by the patients of the Central Park Hospital to WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE, editor of the *Soldier's Friend*. The volume bears the following inscription: "Presented to WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE, by the Soldiers of Central Park Hospital, as a testimonial of love and regard for his services in their behalf."

THE CONDITION OF LIEUT. NELSON.—Lieut. NELSON, who was wounded at the Staten Island riot, is still living, and the surgeons in attendance have some hopes of his recovery, although the wound through the lungs is very large. A threat was made to attack the soldiers on Friday night, but all passed quietly.

HIGHWAYMEN IN CLOVER.—Early on Friday night, at about 10 o'clock, Mr. JACOB P. BRADY, of Fayal, Iowa, was attacked, knocked to the pavement and robbed in Lexington-avenue, near Forty-first-street, by three highwaymen, who took from his person $900, the proceeds of the sale of a farm which he had recently sold in Iowa. The banditti escaped.

RECONSTRUCTION AND THE CLAIMS OF THE BLACK MEN.—Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, one of the ablest colored speakers in the country, will deliver a lecture at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening next, upon "Reconstruction of the Rebel States—The Claims of the Black Man." THEODORE TILTON, editor of the *Independent*, will preside.

BURGLARY.—Late on Friday night two burglars entered through a rear window and stole from WILLIAM PUFLEGAN'S grocery, at No. 581 Second-avenue, a wallet, containing $89, and a silver watch, and escaped, leaving Mr. PUFLEGAN asleep.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—Mr. THOMAS RIGHTMEYER'S boat-house, at the foot of East Fifty-fourth-street, was consumed at about midnight on Friday night. Mr. RIGHTMEYER, who loses $400, had no insurance. The fire was of incendiary origin.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—In this institution, yesterday, there were 219 patients. During the week 59 were admitted, 64 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 10 died.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Diarrhea and Dysentery.

A perfect cure for these distressing complaints can be found in the use of Dr. J. Maggiel's Diarrhea Pills. For over 30 years of private practice they have been used with almost unvarying success, and are now for the first time given publicly to the world.

The price is low, and within the reach of all. Full directions accompany each box of the Diarrhea Pills, and if followed closely, a perfect cure can be guaranteed. A box will be sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

Sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and the Canadas, and the proprietor,

J. MAGGIEL, M. D.,
No. 43 Fulton-st.,
New-York.

Great Sale of Ribbons

At the old Ribbon store BLUXOM, No. 1,127 Broadway. Real closing out sale of a fine and very popular assortment of ribbons, French flowers, laces, straw hats, bonnet frames, &c. All goods will positively be sold.

E. A. Brooks' Boot and Shoe Emporium, NO. 575 BROADWAY.—Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers of every description for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. N. B.—Mr. RICHARD SMITH (the old foreman) has the entire supervision of the gents' department, and Mr. HENRY NUNNS (the old foreman) has the entire supervision of the ladies' and misses' department, which is a sufficient guarantee for satisfaction. No. 575 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—LAUGHLAND.—On Thursday, June 22, by Rev. Mr. KING, WEST 43d-st., JOHN ALEXANDER, Jersey City, and Mrs. ANN LAUGHLAND, eldest daughter of John Laughland, New-York.

DIED.

ARBUCKLE.—At Harlem, on Thursday, June 22, at 8 A. M., ROBERT ARBUCKLE, formerly of Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. McCLEAN, 125th-st., near 11th-av., Harlem, N. Y., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Delhi papers please copy.

BURNETT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 23, FRANKIE DUDLEY BURNETT

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ARRIVAL OF THE FUNG SHUEY.

Proclamation by Gov. Wells, of Louisiania.

Farewell Address of the Rebel Gov. Allen.

Seizure of Cotton Belonging to the Louisiana State Bank.

THE DISASTER ON THE RED RIVER.

The steamship *Fung Shuey*, Capt. HILDRETH, from New-Orleans, June 17, arrived yesterday.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. WELLS.

ORGANIZATION OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THE COUNTRY PARISHES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, June 10, 1865.

To the People of the Parishes of Saint Tammany, Washington, Saint Helena, Livingston, West Baton Rouge, Point Coupee, St. Martin, Concordia, Madison, Carroll, Franklin, St. Mary, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Tensas, Vermilion, St. Landry, Lafayette, Calcasieu, Avoyelles, Natchitoches, Sabine, Caddo, Ouachita, De Soto, Rapides, Morehouse, Union, Jackson, Caldwell, Catahoula, Claiborne, Bossier, Bienville and Winn:

I extend to you my heartfelt congratulations on your being restored to the protection of the flag of our country, the symbol of law, order and freedom, and which now waves in majestic power over an undivided nation. Our once wealthy and fertile State, now bankrupt and desolate from the ravages of intestine war, resumes her natural relations (which have been temporarily disrupted) within the glorious Union of the States, united by the bonds of universal freedom and ties that can never be dissevered. It is not my purpose to rake up the ashes of the past, by inquiring who has erred and who has not erred in the fearful struggle the nation has just passed through. Whatever may have been the causes of the outbreak, and however bitter may have been the feelings engendered in the hearts of some, it is better that all such matters be buried out of sight forever. It is not the past, but the present and future, we have to deal with. Great and responsible duties rest upon every citizen at this crisis, to manfully go to work and assist in the reestablishment of civil government. In that connection it is a most cheering sign to see the spirit of submission to the laws, and willingness to acquiesce in the result, manifested by those so recently engaged in hostility to the government. Even the soldiers return to their homes, wiser and better men, frankly owning to the failure of their experiment, and all expressing a desire to atone for the errors of the past, by cheerful obedience to the government, and glad again to enjoy its beneficent rule. You, my friends and fellow-citizens, for I esteem it a privilege to call you so, must follow in the footsteps of so good an example. You must go to work to organize civil government in your respective parishes. Sheriffs, recorders, clerks of courts and police jurors will have to be appointed provisionally, until elections can be held to fill these offices as provided by law. You must confer among yourselves, and select men of integrity and capacity to fill these positions. I will act on your recommendations by appointing the persons named by you, if they are men of proper character, and have taken the oath prescribed in the President's Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, or that of the 29th of May, 1865. This will be prerequisite in all cases, the original or certified copy of which oath must be transmitted with the application for appointment. It is also my intention to organize the Judiciary throughout the State by appointing provisionally Judges of the District Courts and District-Attorneys, as soon as practicable. The former class of officers are made appointive by the Executive under the new constitution for a term of six years, and I invite recommendations from you as to who shall fill those offices, as also District-Attorneys.

I cannot urge upon you too strongly the importance of acting promptly and with unanimity in the matters herein brought to your notice. If you neglect to avail yourselves of the opportunity offered you, I shall be compelled to make appointments to office for your section, from the best information in my possession, and you cannot blame me if they are not acceptable to you. Important elections will be held this Fall. Members of Congress and a Legislature will have to be elected, and in each parish is provided with proper officers to open the polls, an election for Governor and other State officers, according to the new constitution, will take place at the same time.

While the population of that portion of the State which has been so fortunate as to enjoy the protection of the General Government sooner than other sections (and for which they are not entitled to any merit of their own,) in order to hasten the restoration of civil government in the State, have adopted a new constitution and elected a Legislature, which has passed laws, yet I feel authorized to say that it was with no intention of forestalling or denying your right to participate in the making of the fundamental as well as all other laws.

In conclusion, I assure you that no one is more anxious to have the whole state represented in all general elections, and particularly for the office of Governor, than myself.

J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of Louisiana.

GOV. ALLEN'S FAREWELL.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SHREVEPORT, LA., June 2, 1865.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have thought it my duty to address you a few words in parting from you, perhaps forever. My administration as Governor of Louisiana closes this day. The war is over, the contest is ended, the soldiers are disbanded and gone to their homes, and now there is in Louisiana no opposition whatever to the constitution and laws of the United States. Until order shall be established and society with all its safeguards is fully restored, I would advise that you form your selves into companies and squads for the purpose of protecting your families from outrage and insult, and your property from spoliation. A few bad men can do much mischief and destroy much property. Within a short while the United States authorities will no doubt send you an armed force to any part of the State where you may require it for your protection.

My countrymen, we have for four long years waged a war, which we deemed to be just in the sight of high heaven. We have not been the best, the wisest, nor the bravest people in the world, but we have suffered more and borne our sufferings with greater fortitude than any people on the face of God's green earth. Now let us show to the world that as we have fought like men—like men we can make peace. Let there be no acts of violence, no heart-burnings, no intemperate language, but with manly dignity submit to the inevitable course of events. Neither let there be any repinings after lost property. Let there be no criminations or recriminations—no murmurs. It will do no good, but may do much harm. You, like myself, who have lost all, (and on, how many there are,) must begin life anew. Let us not talk of despair, nor whine about our misfortunes, but with strong arms and stout hearts snapt ourselves to the circumstances which surround us.

It now rests with the United States authorities to make you once more a contented, prosperous and happy people. They can within five years restore Louisiana to its original wealth and prosperity and heal the terrible wounds that have been inflicted upon her. So great are our recuperative energies—so rich is our soil—so great are the resources of the State. Our rulers have it in their power to dry the mourner's tears—to make glad the hearts of the poor widow and the orphan—to cause the past in a great measure to be forgotten, and to make your devastated lands "to blossom as the rose." If my voice could be heard and heeded at Washington, I would say, "spare this distracted land—oh, spare this afflicted people! In the name of bleeding humanity they have suffered enough!" But, my countrymen, this cannot be. I am one of the proscribed—I must go into exile—I have stood by you, fought for you and stayed with you up to the very last moment, and now leave you with a heavy heart. The high trust with which you have honored me is this day returned. I leave the office of Governor with clean hands and with the conscious pride of having done my duty.

All the officers of State and all employes in its various departments have rendered their final accounts and made full and complete settlements. I thank them for their uniform kindness to me, and their patriotic devotion to the several duties assigned them. These accounts are in the hands of Col. JOHN M. SANDIDGE. I invite the closest scrutiny not only to these papers, but to all my acts as Governor of Louisiana. My state stores and dispensaries and manufactories have all been conducted in the most successful manner. None can tell the vast amount of good they have done, not only to you, but to the people of Texas, Arkansas and Missouri.

Fellow-citizens, in this darkest hour of my life I do not come before you as an old man broken down by the storms of State, nor do I come to plead for mercy at the hands of those whom I have fought for four long years. No, no. I come in the pride and vigor of manhood, unconquered, unsubdued. I have nothing to regret, I look back with mournful pleasure at my public career, now about to close. As a citizen, as a soldier, as a statesman, I have done my duty. The soldier's family, the widow and the orphan, the sick and the wounded, the poor and needy, have all had my especial care, while the wants of the sovereign citizen have not been forgotten. I have protected the people from the encroachments of military power, and have never permitted a bale of cotton in the State to be seized or impressed.

It is partly in remembrance of these acts that you have always given me your entire confidence. But I am still more, for you have so many evidences of confidence and love as you have so often shown to me.

I leave you, each to your homes. Repair, improve and replenish them, work with a hearty good will, and do whatever you are able and willing to adapt yourselves to the new order of things. We want no [illegible] where the citizens of an unhappy [illegible] with a frowning brow, and plot [illegible] and where all shall [illegible] But rather [illegible] and take the oath of [illegible] which they expect in future to live, and there pursue their respective avocations, with redoubled energy, as good, true and substantial citizens.

I go into exile not as did the ancient Roman, to lead back foreign armies against my native land—but rather to avoid persecution and the crowd of martyrdom. I go to seek repose for my shattered limbs. It is my prayer to God that this country may be blessed with permanent peace, and that real prosperity, general happiness and lasting contentment may unite all who have elected to live under the flag of a common country. If possible forget the past. Look forward to the future. Act with candor and discretion, and you will live to bless him who in parting gives you this last advice.

And now, what shall I say in parting to my fair countrywomen? Ladies of Louisiana, I bow to you with tears of grateful affection. You have always responded most promptly and cheerfully to the calls of patriotism and of duty. You have clothed the soldiers, nursed the sick and wounded, cheered up the faint-hearted, and smoothed the dying pillow of the warrior patriot. God bless you. God bless you. I can never forget you. In the land of exile I shall remember you with feelings of gratitude too deep for utterance. My countrymen, I bid you adieu—farewell. Sometimes thing of him who has sacrificed all for you. Perhaps in better days, when the storms of passion and prejudice shall have passed away, we may meet again; I may then be permitted to to return—to mingle with my friends—to take them by the hand and "forget my own griefs to be happy with you." If this should be denied me, I humbly trust we may all meet in Heaven at last, to part no more.

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN,
Governor of Louisiana.

LETTER FROM GOV. ALLEN.

From the Natchitoches Times.

The worthy and efficient officer who filled the gubernatorial chair of this State, has just relinquished the reins of government to seek in foreign land the safety and protection which his country can afford him no more. He takes leave of the people of Louisiana in a Farewell Address, which breathes those sentiments which have animated him during his administrative career, and which have made him so dear to his constituents.

The regrets of fellow citizens will follow him and their good wishes will cheer him wherever the breeze of fortune may wait him.

We publish, with GOV. ALLEN'S Farewell Address, his impressive letter transmitted to us, in which the inhabitants of Natchitoches will be pleased to learn what share they had in the affection and solicitude of that worthy magistrate. We commend a careful perusal of these interesting papers by our readers:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SHREVEPORT, La., June 2, 1865.

Louis Dupleix, Editor Times:

MY DEAR SIR: Indeed please find a copy of my farewell address. It will explain itself—I should have remained in the State and continued to discharge the arduous duties of Governor, but have received reliable intelligence that I would have the same fate as the Governors of Virginia and Georgia, &c. It is to me a source of great regret that I could not visit your goodly city and mingle once more with so many devoted friends—please present them my sincere regrets—one of my last acts as their Governor was to send one bale of cotton down the river to be exchanged for provisions; I directed one-third of the whole amount, say 500 barrels of flour, to be landed at Natchitoches; 500 barrels were to have been distributed in the same way at Rapides and Avoyelles, and the rest of the cargo to be brought to this place. Why the cotton was not permitted to be passed out you may learn, perhaps, in future. I have done my duty to the Last—God bless you all; in better times we may meet again; in better days I may have it in my power to visit you and how by the hand those who have loved me so well and shown me so many evidences of affection and regard.

Very truly your friend and obt. servant,
HENRY W. ALLEN.

FROM SHREVEPORT.

Correspondence of the Tribune Delta.

SHREVEPORT, LA., Thursday, June 8, 1865.

Presuming that among your numerous readers there may be some who feel an interest in the occupation in this portion of your State, I assume the responsibility of giving you a few items.

The *Ida May*, headquarter-boat of Major-Gen. HERRON, arrived here on the evening of the 4th inst., having on board the General and staff, escorted by the gunboat 60—the *Lafayette*, *Bowen*, *Ouachita*, 13, and the *Little Rebel*, owing to the rapid fall of water, remained at Alexandria. The Red River has been unusually high for several months, the lower country, from Alexandria to the mouth, having been completely submerged, and the residents in the vicinity of the river driven from their homes, the only evidence of any settlement being the occasional appearance of a chimney or the top of a house. All nature shows the havoc of war, very little standing but the ruined walls and charred remains. This whole country has been in a state of anarchy ever since the Confederate Commissioners left for New-Orleans. The army of the Confederate States, with the honorable exception of the Missouri troops, having fallen to pieces, and after plundering government stores, were [illegible] citizens, and, in many cases, their own [illegible] to rob their homes, which [illegible] and their wanderers. The same state of matters [illegible] to prevail at every post on the river. The remains falling into our hands comprise artillery, small arms and ammunition. That portion of the army from Missouri is found nearly intact, well behaved, standing like soldiers at their posts until they can honorably surrender their arms and source, and doing their best to prevent the lawless acts of their lawless comrades from Arkansas and Texas. There are many of the men, and a great part of the officers, who express great mortification at the conduct of their fellows. The citizens had become so terrified at the condition of affairs that they were glad to see the "boys in blue," and received us with many evidences of satisfaction. At Alexandria, owing to the inquiries as to the status of the Confederates and their negroes, it became necessary to issue General Orders Nos. 20 and 21, which were at once distributed among the people, and of which the following are copies:

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA, SHREVEPORT, LA., June 3, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.—For the benefit and information of planters, and others living within the limits of this command, the following information as to the future policy of the Government, in reference to labor, is announced:

There are no longer any slaves in the United States! All persons heretofore held as such become free by virtue of the Executive proclamation of January 1, 1863, commonly known as the "Emancipation Proclamation." All attempts to regard the action of this proclamation, or to evade its provisions, will be considered as but a new manifestation of the spirit of resistance to the lawful authority of the government. In this regard, as in all others, the armies of the United States will support and require obedience to her laws. At the same time, all who are disposed to submit quietly to the laws of the land, the greatest possible assistance will be given, and it is recommended to all such, that the freedmen be employed under specific contracts at reasonable wages, and kindly treated. No encouragement will be given the latter class to leave their former masters, and they must learn that they cannot be supported in idleness, or allowed to congregate at military posts. To be worthy of their freedom, they must be industrious and honest. Their *status* will in no way be compromised by remaining at their homes and working for wages. Until the arrival of the authorized agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, all needful information can be obtained from Post Commanders and Provost-Marshals, and it is made the duty of these officers to see that the spirit of this order is enforced.

By the cooperation of the people in this part of the State, the Major-General commanding hopes to establish quiet and good order, and to assist the country in recovering from its present deplorable condition.

By command of Major-Gen. HERRON.
WM. H. CLAPP, Capt. and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LA., SHREVEPORT, LA., June 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—In the occupation of this country, the Major-General commanding desires to impress upon the officers and soldiers of this command the fact that the war is over, and, in future, no foraging, or lawless appropriation of private property, will be tolerated. After the achievements of the past four years, you should not permit your glorious record to be sullied by lawless acts, for by so doing, you would change the admiration of the world into contempt. It is the mission of the army now to assist in the restoration of law and order, confidence and good feeling among the people. It would be ungenerous to do less than this, or to forget, now that the authority of the United States is established and acknowledged over the whole country, that the prosperity of a part is the prosperity of the whole. In every way, therefore, the utmost care will be taken to teach the inhabitants that we are their friends and not their enemies, and that wherever the authority of the United States extends, there is ample security for persons and property.

No seizures of private property will hereafter be made in any case, without written instructions from competent authority; and commanding officers will be held responsible for the good conduct of their men. When in camp, there will always be an effective system of camp and police guards, and no men will be permitted to leave camp except upon the pass of the regimental commander.

The various camps will be located with a view to the health of the troops, and their sanitary condition closely attended to.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HERRON.
WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The people collected in large numbers upon the landing, and eagerly read and discussed the above orders.

Shreveport, though once a prosperous business centre and town of some pretension, of all ungodly places deserves to be classed as the ungodliest. Another such filthy, disgusting, neglected, tumble-down place is not to be found in the United States. It reminds one of the filthy Mexican town of Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, which is acknowledged to be the "sink hole" of the world. The State officers are all here except GOV. ALLEN, whose farewell address I inclose. Gen. HERRON has appointed an officer to receive the records of the State and government, and they have already been collected to the extent of some fifteen or twenty wagon loads. Among other things thus preserved are bonds and securities belonging to the banks of New-Orleans, to the amount of something over a million of dollars. They will, of course, be delivered to the proper owners at New-Orleans. Lieut.-Gen. BUCKNER, with some fifteen or twenty officers, is here in command of the C. S. A. KIRBY SMITH is supposed to be at Galveston, though here it is reported that he was hung by some of his own cavalry, while trying to escape to Mexico. It is also currently reported here, and generally believed, that GOV. ALLEN was waylaid and robbed a few miles from town, by some of the disorganized soldiers of Texas.

Among the many evidences of the total eradication of all hope on the part of the Confederates, I may mention the fact that Gen. HERRON and staff were nearly forty-eight hours in Shreveport without a soldier, while from fifteen to twenty thousand armed Confederates, with plenty of ammunition, small arms and artillery, were within "gun-shot" of his headquarters. C. E. J.

THE DISASTER ON RED RIVER.

From the New-Orleans Times.

We are indebted to a gentleman just arrived from Shreveport, and who was a passenger on the ill-fated transport *Kentucky* at the time of the recent terrible catastrophe, for some additional items of interest concerning that affair.

We are informed that it was fully one-half an hour after the snag was struck before the steamer went down. She ran about four miles after commencing to leak, passing some three miles beyond the *Chapin*, which was tied up for the night, before the final disaster occurred. The *Chapin* started for her as soon as possible, and rendered a great deal of timely assistance in rescuing and saving the unfortunate passengers, struggling in the current, which was very strong, and clinging to those portions of the wreck remaining above water. It was thought by many among the passengers and by those on board the *Chapin* that the great loss of life might have been prevented, had the effort been made to effect a landing at an earlier moment.

The Captain, finding that the water was gaining very rapidly on the steamer, made for the shore at last, but found that she had sculled too fast to enable him to get near enough to the bank to put out the stage. A stern line was got to the shore, but it snapped immediately. The boat then careened and sunk instantly, the water washing over the hurricane deck forward. The stern remained above water.

As the boat careened, a great rush took place to the hurricane deck. Many of the passengers were in their berths, and were saved almost wholly destitute of clothing. A large number were caught between decks and drowned. The ladies generally succeeded in gaining the hurricane deck, and were, says our informant, all saved. Some children were lost. Some of the passengers sprang on the burned bank, and there remained the appointed night.

To return [illegible] the [illegible] upsetting, the Texas took care [illegible] the steamer had careened. It was supposed that the [illegible] ropes were cut by the [illegible] and that their [illegible] were soldiers' friends. There were [illegible] Missouri regiments. There were some Arkansas members on board, and a small number of Louisianians. There were no Federal soldiers among the number.

The officers of the *Kentucky* were, it is believed, all saved.

The following papers, which we are kindly permitted to use, were captured from the enemy:

STEAMER COLONEL CHAPIN, 25 Miles below SHREVEPORT, June 10, 1865.

To Capt. F. W. Hinton, A. Q. M., of transportation:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report in accordance to orders from Major-General [illegible], having the [illegible] on board, that [illegible] to avoid [illegible] after [illegible], I landed the coal. The steamer *Kentucky* [illegible] to the accident one hour. I presumed that all the loads would lay up together for the night. On proceeding down the river I found the *Kentucky* aground and [illegible], turning the point, and of course thought she was laying for the night. I increased the speed and soon came to her assistance and [illegible] up. After [illegible] there about time the *Kentucky* passed [illegible] and steam, at the rate of 15 miles per hour (to the best of my judgment), and had passed us some here between five and seven miles when she sank. I left the [illegible] with the intention of remaining until daylight. After remaining about one and a-half hours I was notified from the shore that the *Kentucky* had sunk, and that the assistance of the boat was required to prevent further loss of life (a great many having already been drowned) and destruction of property. I immediately raised steam and got under way, arriving at the wreck about 3 P. M. I found every thing in confusion and endeavored with all available means on board to secure men and women. I immediately lowered the boat and went in person to the bank, found no loss yet at work. I at once stretched a [illegible] to the shore, to run boats by, the current being too strong to use sweeps or oars. My first trip carried the sheriff and reached another from the starboard after rain-guard, when we set two boats to work, having procured one from the neighboring plantation. We eventually, of every one on board, to come, some remaining on board—for what purpose I know not. The whole affair is very lamentable, involving a great loss of life, and in the destruction of all high minded and honorable men, as well as those who were on board with them. The [illegible] of all, and also in my opinion [illegible] the disaster to [illegible] have been avoided, and that it only resulted from carelessness and ignorance, as an investigation of the same will prove. During the rescue of the people from the wreck, and while running my small boat in person, I noticed one of the following [illegible] of [illegible] had the powerful wrist to [illegible] the captain and pilots to [illegible] that I would [illegible], an assertion that I [illegible] to maintain.

Believing [illegible] correctly, that the officers of this boat should account [illegible] the loss of [illegible] I have [illegible] that they are willing [illegible] to my request or have charge of anything regarding transportation, who are human [illegible] connected.

Hoping that there [illegible] explanations will be fully satisfactory for [illegible] I have pursued in the matter, I would, most respectfully, beg leave to subscribe myself your most obedient servant,

STEPHEN J. WEBBER,
Captain Commanding Transport.

THE RAVAGES OF WAR.

From the Picayune.

We met yesterday several young gentlemen who have lately returned, as paroled prisoners, from the Trans-Mississippi Department, who were of the small body of survivors of the Crescent Regiment that left this city with so much *eclat* little over two years ago. The regiment numbered 1,100 strong, and was composed of the sons of our old citizens, many of whom were taken from the schools before they had ever reached the higher classes. They had been called out for three months' service, and in the expectation that they would be released at the expiration of their term of enlistment, many youth were persuaded to go who had not attained so age and maturity suited for military service. But the termination of their service occurring at a moment when the war was raging with the greatest violence, few were permitted to return or were so inclined, and the regiment was therefore reorganized and enrolled for the war. From that time the crescent boys were subjected to a series of trials, hardships, exposures and vicissitudes that told dreadfully upon their once full and enthusiastic ranks. Engaged in many of the most bloody battles that have marked the progress of this sanguinary war, this regiment has been several times so reduced or disorganized as to destroy its regimental organization, and compel its consolidation with other regiments. At the battle of Labadieville the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment was killed, and the whole regiment captured. In the subsequent campaigns of GEN. TAYLOR, the regiment, having been exchanged and reorganized, was again severely cut up—until at last, in the severe fight at Pleasant Hill, it was nearly annihilated, the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and many of the officers, and three-fourths of the men, being killed and wounded.

And now the war closes, and the proud, exultant, hopeful, eleven hundred of the most promising and exuberant of our youth, who left this city three years ago, so full of military glory and ardor, return to their homes reduced to the painful number of sixty-one—the whole number left of this once grand and splendid body of young soldiers. Such is one of the sad pictures of the horrors of war! May it contribute another to the numerous others which the history of the last four years is so terribly replete, to warn our people, in all time to come, from ever embarking in so bloody and barbarous an experiment.

SEIZURE OF COTTON.

THE COTTON BELONGING TO THE LOUISIANA STATE BANK SEQUESTERED BY THE STATE.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 17.

Suit was instituted yesterday by Attorney-General LYNCH against the Louisiana State Bank for the sum of $462,752 13.

The Attorney-General had the cotton belonging to the said bank, and which has just been brought to this city from the Red River, sequestrated to secure the payment of the debt claimed to be due by the bank to the State.

This is a highly important suit, and will claim much of the public attention.

The petition filed by the counsel for the State sets forth the claim and its grounds. The following is the petition:

To the Hon. the Judge of the Fourth District Court, City of New-Orleans: The petition of the state of Louisiana respectfully represents that, previous to the month of April, in the year 1862, your petitioner had deposited in the Louisiana State Bank, a duly incorporated institution, having its domicile in the City of New-Orleans, large sums of money; and that in or about the same month of April there remained to the credit of your petitioner, on account of the deposits aforesaid, a balance amounting to four hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirteen cents, ($462,752 13,)

That in or about the month aforesaid, steps were about being taken to enforce the payment of your petitioner's demand against the bank aforesaid, when, with the advice and consent of GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of the State of Louisiana, and the other military authorities in command of the Department of the Gulf, it was stipulated and agreed by the Louisiana State Bank aforesaid, that the balance to credit of your petitioner aforesaid, amounting to the sum of $462,752 13, should be invested in cotton, within the Confederate lines of military occupation, and that out of the proceeds arising from the sale of the said cotton, petitioner should be paid the amount of the balance to the credit of your petitioner above set forth. That the Louisiana State Bank aforesaid, by and through her agents and employes, invested the amount of the balance aforesaid, in the purchase of cotton, the said cotton at the time of the purchase being within the Confederate lines of military occupation.

That since said purchase, the cotton bought as aforesaid, has been brought to the said city of New-Orleans by the following river steamers: Per *Tensas*, nine hundred bales; *T. D. Hine*, four hundred bales; *Anna Perrett*, six hundred bales; *Lelia*, three hundred bales; *Pauline*, three hundred bales; *Vigo*, three hundred and seventy bales; *Arent*, seven hundred and ninety-nine bales; *Eleanor*, and another steamboat, a number of bales not known; and that the said cotton is now within the jurisdiction of this honorable court.

And your petitioner further shows, that the said Louisiana State Bank is now under a pretended liquidation, that Y. M. LAFEYRE, C. BOSELIUS and A. HILLENBERGER are acting as the pretended liquidators of the said bank, and that there is reason to fear and believe that the Louisiana State Bank, or the aforesaid liquidators, or some agent or employe of the said bank or liquidators, taking advantage of the possession which they have of the aforesaid cotton, will, during the pendency of this suit, part with or dispose of the said cotton, and the proceeds thereof, or will send the said cotton and its proceeds beyond the jurisdiction of this court, and that there is reason to apprehend that the said cotton and its proceeds will be removed out of the State of Louisiana before the said State can have the benefit of her rights and claims in and to such proceeds.

Wherefore, your petitioner brings this suit, and prays that a writ of sequestration may issue, and that in and by the same the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans be authorized and required to sequester and take into his possession all the cotton herein above referred to, or any other cotton within the jurisdiction of this court, which was purchased by any officer or officers of the said bank with the balance aforesaid remaining to the credit of petitioner; that the Louisiana State Bank, by and through her President and Cashier, and also the pretended liquidators herein above named, may be cited to appear and answer this petition; that in due course of law it may be ordered, adjudged and decreed, that your petitioner is entitled to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of said cotton aforesaid, the sum of four hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirteen cents, (462,752 13,) with eight per cent. per annum interest from the 1st day of April, 1862; that the said cotton may be sold, and that out of the proceeds arising from such sale, petitioner be paid the amount aforesaid; that petitioner recover costs, and have such other and further order, judgment and decree as may be suited to law and the nature of the case.

E. L. LYNCH,
Attorney-General State of Louisiana.

J. MADISON WELLS being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is Governor of the State of Louisiana, and in such is discharging the duties of that office; that he has heard read the foregoing petition, and knows the contents thereof; and that the facts and allegations therein set forth are true to the best of deponent's knowledge, information and belief.

Further deponent says, that he has reason to fear and believe, and does fear and believe, that the Louisiana State Bank, or the liquidators in the foregoing petition, or some agent or employe of the said [illegible], will, during the pendency of this suit, part with or dispose of the said cotton, and the proceeds thereof, or will send the said cotton and its proceeds beyond the jurisdiction of this court, and that there is reason to apprehend that the said cotton and its proceeds will be removed out of the State of Louisiana before the said State can have the benefit of her rights and claims in and to such proceeds.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of June, A. D. [illegible]. J. MADISON WELLS.

[illegible], Second Judge of the Parish.

BISHOP ANDREW TO THE METHODISTS OF THE SOUTH.

The following is the text of the pastoral address just issued by Bishop JAS. O. ANDREW, the most prominent ecclesiastic of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

DEAR BRETHREN—The events of the last few months have placed both the Church and the country in greatly altered circumstances, and hence it becomes necessary to adapt ourselves to our altered relations. Our hope of obtaining a distinct nationality as a people has been frustrated, and the providence of God seems to have ordained that we shall again be united in equal compact with our former associates of the north. The stars and stripes again wave over us as in the former days, and it is now our national flag and should be respected accordingly. We have with our very inadequate means fought through a bloody war, but have at length been overwhelmed by superior numbers, and have been compelled to yield. Our armies have fought bravely, and we have lost no honor in the south; and now that the struggle is over let us act once, and resolutely, apply ourselves to the peaceful avocations of life. Let the young men of the country now return to their much loved homes, seek [illegible] at the earliest moment possible in some honest business, and by all means avoid all temptations to idleness.

Let all our paroled soldiers carefully avoid all concern in bushwhacking or guerilla warfare; these are wrong in principle and practice, and whatever seeming apology there might have been for the practice during the war, there can certainly be none now. It becomes us all now to seek, by practical means, to promote the return of peace and good neighborhood among the various sections of the United States. Let us strive, as far as practicable, to forget the wrongs which we have suffered, and earnestly address ourselves to the task of reconstructing the government and promoting its peace and unity. The brooding over our late sad fortunes, and making them the theme of conversation will tend greatly to increase our bitterness of feeling, and drive from our hearts that piece of God, without which our religion is a mere tinkling cymbal. There are among us, at various points, federal soldiers, who, so far as I have learned, report themselves in a very orderly manner; let [illegible] by any action of ours influence them to a different course of conduct, but let us extend to them all the courtesies of life; invite them to your churches, that they may mingle with you in the services of religion, for, doubtless, many of them, before they left their homes, were members of the church and consistent christians.

Let such feel at home with you in the house of God. And finally, if you wish to live quiet and peaceable lives, in all godliness and honesty before God, it is your duty to pray earnestly and constantly to God that he may give to our rulers wisdom and integrity that they may be able to bear rule in the fear of God. And now, dear brethren, may God pour out upon us in abundance the fear of His holy name, and the influence of his spirit to guide us aright in all things.

Affectionately, JAS. O. ANDREW,
Bishop M. E. Church South.

Mobile, June 12, 1865.

THE DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The Major-General Commanding, having reorganized his staff, has issued the following order, in which the names of the officers composing it are given. Gen. ANDREWS is Chief of Staff, and both Cols. CHRISTENSEN and CROSBY are retained; the former as Assistant Adjutant-General, and the latter as Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General. Cols. HOLABIRD and HECKWITH remain at the head of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments; but we lay the whole before our readers:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 87.—The following-named officers are hereby announced as composing the Staff of the Major-General commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Brig.-Gen. George L. Andrews, Chief of Staff.
Lieut.-Col. C. T. Christensen, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Maj. R. Des Anges, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Maj. Alfred Frecbert, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. J. Lovell, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. J. C. Stone, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Schuyler Crosby, (Aide-de-Camp,) Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
First Lieut. G. W. Lyon, Adjutant First Louisiana Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Second Lieut. George L. Wilbur, First New-Orleans Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Col. John M. Wilson, Assistant Inspector-General.
Capt. James G. Patton, Thirty-third Missouri Volunteers, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.
Maj. De Witt Clinton, Judge-Advocate.
Col. S. B. Holabird, (Additional Aide-de-Camp,) Chief Quartermaster.
Col. E. G. Beckwith, (Additional Aide-de-Camp,) Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
Surgeon R. H. Alexander, U. S. Army, Medical Director.
Brevet Major M. D. McAlester, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer.
Capt. C. J. Walker, Second U. S. Cavalry, Inspector of Cavalry.
Col. T. A. Starring, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, Provost-Marshal General.
Capt. S. M. Eaton, Chief Signal Officer.
Capt. C. T. Barrell, Aide-de-Camp.
Capt. Edward Ames, Seventh U. S. Infantry, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

All officers attached to the headquarters of the late Military Division of West Mississippi, or of those late Department of the Gulf, not enumerated above, will, after having turned over to the proper officers all records and other public property in their possession, if belonging to the regular staff of the army, report by letter to the chiefs of their respective departments; if belonging to regimental organizations, report in person at the headquarters of their respective regiments; or those late belong to the volunteer staff of the army will proceed to their respective places of residence, and from there report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army in accordance with War Department General Orders, No [illegible], current series.

By order of Major-Gen. CANBY,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

CONDITION OF THE RAILWAYS.

THE NEW-ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

From the New-Orleans Times.

We are now almost wholly shut out from proper communication with the rest of the world, save by water. The community will learn with pleasure that strenuous efforts are making to secure the speedy completion of all repairs on one of the great lines of communication with the interior and the North—the New-Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railway.

This road will, in a few days, be given up to its owners by the military authorities, and if well directed, and earnest energy can accomplish anything, it will be open for travel along its whole extent before no distant day.

From New-Orleans to Ponchatoula, forty-seven miles, the road is completed in all respects, and trains run over it in charge of the Quartermaster's Department. On the next eighty-one miles, from Ponchatoula to Brookhaven, there are some thirty-five bridges which need repairing. These bridges are mostly of small size. The road between these last-named points is, we learn, in fair condition, with the exception of the bridges. From Brookhaven to Canton, a distance of seventy-eight miles, the road is in good order, with the exception of two miles immediately south of Jackson, which are totally destroyed. At Ponchatoula and at Jackson there are a considerable number of bridges to be built.

It is estimated by the direction that the sum of $50,000 will be ample to defray all the expense of these needful repairs and put the rolling stock in good condition. If the money can be at once raised by loan, the road can, in the opinion of its officers, be put in running order in six weeks, so that a daily train could be run each way throughout its entire length. It is believed, and the conclusion seems perfectly reasonable, that the corporation will be able to refund this small loan from the earnings of the road, say in three installments, at two, three and four months from the date of the finishing of the repairs above alluded to.

The company proposes to offer as a security for the money borrowed all the net earnings of the road until the final reimbursement is attained. A pledge to this effect will be guaranteed by a resolution of the Board of direction and a formal notarial act signed by its officers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

From the True Delta, June 15.

A statement was very generally circulated yesterday that Gen. CANBY was about to issue an order removing from office all military appointees to civil offices—or in other words, that all persons appointed to office by Govs. SHEPLEY and HAHN are to be decapitated. This will remove a number of sheriffs, justices, and several municipal officers, whose places will have to be filled by appointment of Gov. WELLS. A short time will test the truth of the report, which comes to us direct from the Governor's office.

MR. CASTINEL'S CASE.

Mr. FIELD yesterday argued against the admission of certain documentary evidence offered by the Judge-Advocate. The court then adjourned, in order to give the accused time to prepare his statement, and Mr. FIELD and Judge-Advocate LOWELL to sum up the evidence in writing. The court will meet again on Friday next.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Mrs. MARY ANN RHEM died in the Jackson Railroad cars, of apoplexy, at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when about DeSaire Station. She was aged 42 years, a native of Bavaria, Germany, had lived ten years in New-Orleans, and was a widow. Coroner HIRE rendered his certificate accordingly.

PERSONAL.

We yesterday met our old friend, Capt. W. H. BLANKENSHIP, of the First Indiana Heavy Artillery, as fine a soldier and gentlemen as any in the army. The captain has taken a part in all the campaigns in this department, and always with honor to himself and his command. We hope that his visit to the Crescent City will be pleasant and agreeable.

TAKING THE OATH.

A large crowd of persons were yesterday made loyal citizens by CHARLES C. CLAIBORNE, Esq., Clerk of the United States Court. Dozens of amnesty oaths were issued, and as many hearts made glad thereby. The fee charged, however, is a pretty stiff one, the modest sum of $2 50 per oath only being exacted. Next to owning a hundred barrel petroleum well the best thing we know of is administering oath at these figures. Two bits is the legal charge before a justice.

THE VACANT OFFICE.

We learn that there are but two applicants, so far, for the vacant office of Chief of Police, Mr. W. H. JAMES, who first held the office under the present law, in 1854, when JOHN L. LEWIS was Mayor, is one of the applicants. We hear but one expression of opinion as to his qualifications, and that is a most flattering one. He would no doubt make a most excellent officer. The other applicant is Mr. J. M. CONLON, an enterprising young Creole, who brings in his support flattering recommendations from Lieut.-Col. W. D. SMITH, Inspector-General on Gen. SHERMAN'S staff, Major-Gen. REYNOLDS, Col. E. G. BECKWITH, Capt. JAMES MILLER, formerly acting Mayor, Capt. WHITNEY FRANK, and other officers who have known him for nearly four years. He has been employed during that time in delicate and responsible duties by these officers, and they all speak highly of his faithfulness, integrity and efficiency. Either of the above gentlemen would give general satisfaction as Chief.

FROM OUACHITA RIVER.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 24, 1865.

$9,000	U. S. 6s, '81	C. 110	
2,100	U. S. 5-20s	C.	
	U. S.		102⅝
1,000	do		102⅝
43,000	do		102⅝
6,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	C.	96⅝
900	do	Small	96⅝
1,000	U. S. 7-30 10-40s	R.	96⅛
85,000	Treas. Notes, 7 3-10s		
	Second Series		98⅜
2,000	U. S. 1 Yr. Certificates		99⅞
8,000	U. S.	6s	73
13,000	do		74
5,000	Cumb. Val. M. R.		74
16,000	Terre Haute M. R.		103
20,000	Ohio & Miss. Rs.		107
1,000	Ill. Cent. R. & St. J. 1st L.		
	do. Bonds		86
4,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d & Pitts. 4th		74
2,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st		72
4,000	Chic. & Alton Rs. New		
	do		110
5,000	Terre Haute M. R.		64
10,000	Ohio & Miss. Rs.		85
50	Shares Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.		135
100	Canton Co.		38
200	do		b30

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	Treas. Notes, 7 3-10s		98⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81	C.	110
100	N. Y. Cent. R.		124
200	do		124
100	Erie Railway		75
100	do		s30
200	do		s3
850	do		75⅞
200	do		s3
1000	do		b3
800	Reading R.		84
100	do		c
100	Hud. Riv. R.		104
200	do		c
100	do		c
100	Mich. S. & N. I.		94
200	Clev. & Pitts.		94
50	do		c
200	do		94⅛
100	do		s30
100	do		s10
200	do		s3
100	Chi. & N. W.		75⅞
200	Chic. & R. I.		93⅜
100	do		s3
1000	Canton Co.		38
800	Cumb. Coal		41
100	Quick. Min. Co.		51⅛
100	Mariposa M. Co.		12⅛
100	do		12⅛
200	do		s3
100	Del. & H. C. Co.		143
100	Mariposa M. Co.		12⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pr.		41
100	do		41

SATURDAY, June 24—P. M.

There has been no change of moment in the price of Money to the Stock-brokers to-day. The supply has been unusually liberal, and rates on call loans have been quite easy at 4@5 ₰ cent.

In the Gold-room the extreme figures of the day were 142½@141½, the opening and closing rate having been 142¾. The main regular demand was for Custom-house purposes. The day's exports of Specie were very light, having been confined to $191,627, (including $111,627 by the *Germania* and $80,000 by the *City of London*,) making a total shipment for the week of only $307,580.

The Stock Market opened very tamely at the single sessions of the Boards, and with some depression in the Railways and Miscellaneous Stocks. Government Securities were firm, and in the 7-30s and 10-40s business was tolerably brisk, chiefly from purchases for permanent investment and banking purposes. In the Street, later in the day, the demand for the Railways revived a little, and the market closed with more firmness.

The following quotations were made at 4 o'clock as compared with Friday afternoon:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
U. S. 6s, '81			Pittsburgh	95	96
U. S. 5-20s		10	Northwest.	24½	24¾
Treas. Notes			No. West Pref.	54	54½
N. Y. Central	94		Rock Island	101⅝	101⅞
Erie			Fort Wayne	85⅞	86⅛
Hud. Riv.	104		Cumberland Coal	41¾	41
Reading	84		Quicksilver	51⅛	51½
Mich. S. & N. I.	94		do. Pref.	82½	83
Illinois Central	124		Ohio & M. Certfs	24¼	24⅜

The following bids were made to-day for Bank Stocks:

New-York	115	Bank of the Republic	105
Mechanics'	0	Bank of N. America	150
Union	116	Irving	108
City	115	Exchange	110
Phœnix	0	Market	108
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Nassau	105
National	105	State and Leather	105
Mech. Banking Ass'n	100	Corn Exchange	112
Continental	0	Continental	97
Ocean	85	St. Nicholas	100
Mercantile	101	Central National	101
American Exchange	114	Fourth National	97
Chatham	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cent. 1st, 1867	95½	Hann. & St. Jos. L. G.	95
N. Y. Cent. 2d	87	Lack. & West'n Bds	110
N. Y. Cent. R. Extn.	90	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	104½
N. Y. Cent. Subs. rep.	3	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cent. Scrip	76	Galena & Chi. ex	100
Erie 1st, 1875	103	Ill. Cent. 7 M. ex	95½
Erie 2d	93	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 1859	97	Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	85
Erie 7s, 1860	97	Chic. & N. W. 3d M.	85
Hud. R. 1st mort.	103	Chic. & Alton M.	95
Hud. R. 2d mort.	95	Chic. & Alton 1st mort.	97
Hud. R. Extension	84½	Chic. & Alton 2d mort.	91
Mich. S. & N. I.	94	Chic. & Alton 1st mort.	72
Chic. & R. I.	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mort.	72

The Stock Exchange has resolved to adjourn from Monday, July 3, to the following Wednesday, June 5, and other business centres, it is said, will follow this example, making Monday, July 3, practically a holiday as an appropriate preliminary to the celebration of our great national anniversary.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $3,638,819 66 for customs, $227,000; payments, $1,273,232 51; on account of loan, $751,000; balance, $47,921,-33 16.

DRY GOODS

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
ARE PREPARED TO FIT OUT
STEAMSHIPS, SAILING VESSELS,
RIVER STEAMERS, YACHTS
SLOOPS, STAGE HOUSES, CHURCHES,
HOTELS, CHURCHES,
AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS
WITH
BEST HAIR MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEETS,
TOWELS AND NAPKINS,
CHAIR AND SOFA CUSHIONS,
DRAPERIES, LACE CURTAINS,
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, BRUSSELS
AND VELVET CARPETS,
&c., &c., &c.
All orders in this line will be executed promptly, and at the lowest market rates.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.,
Have just received a fresh assortment of
SUMMER GOODS,
FRENCH ORGANDIES, CHINTZ, GRASS CLOTH,
PRINTED LINEN LAWNS,
In new styles for
SUMMER DRESSES,
GOATS' HAIR AND WHITE-COLORED ALPACA,
FOR SARATOGA AND NEWPORT
SUITS,
BAREGE, BAREGE GRENADINES,
PLAIN AND PRINTED CHALLIES,
MUSLINS, &c., AND LINENS
FOR CHILDREN'S SUITS.
Also,
ALPACA JACKETS
AND
BREAKFAST SETS,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

PATENT
MOSQUITO NETS,
Of various styles and all sizes,
For sale cheap.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

RETURNING SOLDIERS SHOULD FIT
for business to supply the great demand for help caused by the war. The resources of the South will offer profitable avenues to enterprising young men, educated for business pursuits. The liberal offers made to our country defenders by our merchants, manufacturers and bankers, is evidence of their increasing gratitude and patriotism. To those disabled soldiers who desire instruction in the academic branches pertaining to a business life, and thorough training in all the minutiæ of business customs, the United States College of Business and Finance will issue scholarships at one-half the regular rates.
By order of the Board of Managers.
C. R. WELLS, Secretary,
New-Haven, Conn.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS SCHOOL,
NO. 457 BROADWAY CORNER OF 12TH-ST.
Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic taught in strict application to actual business, by VOGELSDORFF, a practical accountant, long experienced in teaching and recently a member of a wholesale house. Boys and men guaranteed to become good accountants.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires board in the country, near New-York, in exchange for lessons in the English branches, French and the rudiments of music. Address Miss C., Box No. 54 Times Office.

ASTROLOGY.

DELINEATION OF CHARACTER AND
Future events of life told by a reliable and truthful person; satisfaction given or money returned. Also, unfailing medicine for hair, to losing $1 and $2 per bottle. Address Mrs. LANSTON, Station L, New-York.

STATIONERY PAPER AND ACCOUNT
Books of every kind at lowest prices. Orders received from the country.
PEASLEE & TOUTREL,
Printers, Stationers, 5 and 6, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITY FOR VALUABLES,
In large or small amounts.

STUDIO VAULT,
OFFICE IN THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of
FAMILY SILVER,
Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Cash Boxes, Treasury Notes,
ARTISTS' STUDIES,
AND VALUABLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY GUARANTEED.
(Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.)
WILLIAM A. CROCKER, Superintendent.

Space for Private Safes and Strong Boxes with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.

PRIVATE OFFICE FOR THE USE OF CUSTOMERS.
THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in the
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.
Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams' Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. W. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.
FRANCIS B. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.
RAILROAD,
STATE AND
MUNICIPAL,
Wanted. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 45 Pine-st.

HERBERT, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse,
Paris.
Deposits received and letters of credit granted. Americans traveling in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, EPHRAIM HAZARD, Esq., a Director of the First National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

(L. S.) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, EPHRAIM HAZARD, Esq., a Director of the First National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

(L. S.) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Union National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

(L. S.) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 80 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. H. DIKE,
Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the several United States Government Loans, upon which the interest is payable July 1, are requested to hand them in to this office with schedules, at any time previous to that date. Holders complying with the above request will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 3d inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department.

(Signed.) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

THE H. G. HOTCHKISS & COMPANY'S BANK (Lyons, Wayne County) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of F. T. BAKER & CO., No. 23 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the New-York State Bank, Albany, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York."

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 1 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,733 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

OFFICE OF THE MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders in the MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY, for the election of eleven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from 17th to 27th, inclusive.

W. L. COMES, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street,
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,875,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $5 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Interest paid on or before July 1 will bear interest from that date.
EDEN V. HAIGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER B. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 1st, will draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. CHOATE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., June 20, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company, clear of the United States tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable, free of exchange, at the Bank of the Republic, New-York, on and after the 20th inst., and that duties and dividends on the transfer books will receive appeal and determine relative to any errors in or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations contained in said annual list. And all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and shall manifest clearly the ground or principle of error complained of.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, No. 563 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.
GEORGE F. BELLOWS, Assessor.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT Englewood, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, new and highly-finished stone house well supplied with water and the modern improvements; large stables and carriage-house, greenhouse and hot-house cottage, gardens, &c.; ten acres of land, fine trees and shrubbery; handsome situation, delightful walk of the depot. Price, $45,000. Inquire at No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE AT MILTON, N. Y.—A VERY desirable country residence, consisting of large and commodious house, with large piazza, barn, stable and other outbuildings, and about 14 acres under cultivation, and laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; abundance of fruit. This is one of the best places offered for sale between New-York and Albany. Price, which is $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 70 acres, on Horton Rail Road, near Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Land in good condition. Will be exchanged for improved city property. Price $35 per acre. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGES AT ISLIP, L. I., near the Parish Inn and the Great South Bay, 45 miles from New-York. Bed-houses and stables attached. Boats $4 and $10. M. PORTER, No. 9 Pine-st.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED PARLORS, suitable for a dentist or physician, also furnished rooms to let, without board, at No. 119 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE RESIDING on West 33d-st. will let, with board, the two large rooms on third floor, newly furnished, to a gentleman and wife; terms $40 per week, or two gentlemen for $20, or one for $15; no other boarders taken; references exchanged. Address A. B. P., No. 71 Robinson-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 188 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,
SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
Located on Main-st., nearly opposite United States Hotel. This house is now ready for the reception of visitors for the season. Pleasant rooms. Table excellent. Board $2 to $14 per week. H. E. HOWLAND.
SHARON SPRINGS, June 23, 1865.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON the Hudson, in a private family. The house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to, the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOHEGAN HOUSE,
Situated on Lake Mohegan, four miles from Peekskill; fine boating and fishing. Address G. H. WINES, Box No. 223, Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y.

HOLYOKE HOUSE.—THE HOLYOKE House, at Hockanum, having gone through a thorough remodeling, is now open to the public as a Summer resort. It being situated between the river and Mount Holyoke, it is a good location to divert the eye and benefit the health. No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of the guests.
ALLEN & LYMAN, Proprietors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that by mutual consent GEORGE B. SATTERLEE and H. TRAOY ARNOLD have this day withdrawn from the firm of SATTERLEE & CO. as general partners, and that GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has become a special partner in said firm, having contributed one hundred thousand dollars in cash to the capital thereof. SATTERLEE & CO., No. 70 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

AUCTION SALES.

PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of June inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., auctioneers, 20,000 tons of fresh mined Pittston Coal, of the usual sizes deliverable at Newburgh, pro rata, during the month of July.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's Coal; to be stated at time of sale.

Terms: 50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of six cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS AND HARNESS.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet-Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the Government Mill, situated on E-street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, in the City of Washington, D. C., about
TWENTY THOUSAND SETS OF SINGLE MULE-HARNESS,
with
A LOT OF SADDLES, &c.,
which have been used in public service.
The harness will be sold in single sets.
ALSO,
About 1,500 WAGONS, which will be sold singly to the highest bidder.
The sale of wagons will commence on WEDNESDAY June 28, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., with a lot of about four hundred, at a point north of the Railroad Bank, near the terminus of New-York-avenue north, and after their sale is completed the remainder will be sold on C-street east, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, near the Lincoln Hospital. The sale of Harness will commence on THURSDAY, June 29, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The sale of Wagons and Harness will continue, on alternate days, until the whole number is sold.
Terms cash, in Government funds.

The attention of buyers is called to the large sale of MULES, commenced on Monday, May 22, 1865, and which is still being continued from day to day.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

SPECIAL SALE OF SERVICEABLE MULES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. L. Ivery Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES EACH DAY.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war for cavalry mules, as compared to the armies in all their marches and campaigns, and are thoroughly broken, having been subjected to every kind of hard usage, and are consequently broken-hardened veterans, good and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer reckoned in the cavalry, and each purchased at the sales will be less than their true value. The attention of brick makers is especially called to this sale.

The sale will be positive. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and will continue at the Government Stables, corner 15th-av. and B-st.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. ECKIN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., in charge Q. M. G. O.

SPECIAL SALE—SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain L. Ivery Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, June 16, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, TUESDAY, June 20, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, THURSDAY, June 22, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, SATURDAY, June 24, 1865;
NEW-YORK CITY, TUESDAY, June 27, 1865;
Two hundred and fifty SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, as are those now offered for sale, is not often offered to capitalists. The animals have been used in the armies, and are in good condition, and have been subjected to every kind of hard usage and manœuvre, and are consequently broken, hardened veterans, good and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

The sale will commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 15th-av. and B-st.

Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. ECKIN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., in charge Q. M. G. O.

NOTICE.
SALE OF ARMY MULES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1865.

MANY THOUSAND SERVICEABLE MULES are being disposed of at public sale, at Washington.

These sales will continue until the number of animals required in proportion to the reduction of the armies, now going on rapidly.

These mules are in the Armies of the Potomac, of the Tennessee and of Georgia, probably FOUR THOUSAND OF THE FINEST SIX-MULE TEAMS IN THE WORLD.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war, as cavalry mules, as compared to the armies in all their marches and campaigns, and are thoroughly broken, hardened veterans, good and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

The sales are held at public auction. THEY WILL NOT BRING ANYTHING LIKE THEIR TRUE VALUE, and such opportunities for farmers to get working animals cheap to work their farms, and for drivers and dealers in stock to make good speculations, by purchasing them and disposing of them in the South, will never occur again.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

The company will hold their twenty-seventh monthly sale on WEDNESDAY the 28th day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the company, No. 45 William-st., at which time they will offer, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
on bracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be fully made known at the time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AT RAHWOOD, N. J.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Executors of Tristram Allen, deceased, the residence of the late Tristram Allen, at Ravenswood, comprising about 300 feet of land, fronting on Vernon-av. and the East River, and being about 450 feet in depth. There is on the premises a handsome gothic cottage, in fine order, containing water and gas; also one stable, barn and outbuildings. The grounds are handsomely laid out, splendid lawn, variety of choice fruit and ornamental trees. The above has a frontage on the East River, with a water right from the State. A substantial sea-wall is built, and the location is most desirable being less than a mile from Hunter's Point Ferry. Map and full particulars at No. 5½ Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm street, until MONDAY, the 26th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and complet on of an addition to Grammar School-House No. 4, to be built on lots Nos. 76 and 78 Hester street, in said Ward, for the use of the Primary Department of said School. Plans and specifications for said building, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 54 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with a correct drawing or description of the apparatus intended to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The trustees of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM McCAFFIL, Chairman.
GEORGE KINZER, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Particulars of the Occupation of Galveston.

SEVERE CENSURE OF KIRBY SMITH

ADDRESS BY BISHOP GREGG.

NEWS FROM THE BORDER.

By [illegible] arrival of the *Fanny Stacy*, from New-Orleans, [illegible] interesting details of Texas news.

FROM GALVESTON.

We [illegible] following from the Galveston *Bulletin* of the 9th:

GALVESTON FORMALLY TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY THE UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES.

GALVESTON, Thursday, June 8, 1865.

At [illegible] o'clock this morning, two vessels of the United States [illegible] fleet entered the harbor. Capt. Smith, [illegible] commanding the fleet, landed, in company with several officers [illegible], at the Central Wharf, where he was received by Maj. VON HARTEN, Confederate commissioner, and proceeded to the Mayor's office, where the [illegible] was introduced by Maj. VON HARTEN to the Mayor. [illegible] the Mayor and Capt. Smith [illegible] words to the assembled people.

After the [illegible] United States officers, accompanied by the Mayor and Major VON HARTEN, proceeded to the Custom-house and raised the United States flag at 12 M. A large number of people were present, [illegible] manifesting much enthusiasm in a quiet manner. [illegible]

At [illegible] guards had the flag taken down again, [illegible] hauled it down.

[illegible] SURRENDER OF THE TEXAN COMMISSIONERS—THEIR RETURN.

GALVESTON, Thursday, June 8, 1865.

Col. SMITH, [illegible] arrived here last night on the gunboat [illegible] from Newcastle, and was [illegible] from him we learn the following:

As the result of negotiations between our commissioners and Gens. CANBY and SHERIDAN, Col. SMITH says that important concessions and advantages have been had.

Gen. SHERIDAN has been assigned to the command of the District of the Southwest, embracing Texas, Western Louisiana and Arkansas, as far north as the Arkansas River. Gen. SHERIDAN will come to Texas by way of Galveston, with a sufficient force in a few days. Gen. CANBY, and most [illegible] Gen. SHERIDAN, gave [illegible] that the troops in Texas will be required [illegible] the lands [illegible] work for [illegible] as [illegible] therefore, until their claims [illegible] adjusted.

It [illegible] intimations to send an overwhelming force, [illegible] intended them, to overrun [illegible] as [illegible] purpose the troops had been ordered [illegible] Mexico. In accordance of the [illegible] Gen. SHERIDAN, on his arrival [illegible] will [illegible] and the Mayor [illegible] to assist [illegible] and [illegible] and the Mayor [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4291. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE

Insufficiency of the Returns, Errors and Mistakes.

Organization of an Internal Revenue Detective Force.

Its Operations in this City—Stupendous Frauds Discovered.

Conflict Between the Brokers and the Government.

The Thirty-second Internal Revenue Collection District—Its Boundaries, Business and Peculiarities.

Business of the Last Six Months—Interesting Details and Statistics.

Fifteen Millions of Dollars from One District.

The end of the current fiscal year approaches, and this is a fitting occasion for us, as a nation, to review our condition, examine the system on which our financial matters are based and by which they are regulated, to confirm its good and correct its evil. The present system of internal revenue, by which the national taxes are assessed and collected, by which the wheels of the government are kept in running order, became a part of our economy on the 1st of July, 1862. Under its provisions, collectors, assessors and assistant officers were appointed, who were unable, however, to begin actual work until the 1st September, while no collections were made and returned until October of the same year. The necessities of the nation out of which grew this system of taxation need not be enumerated here; the well-remembered exigencies of the war for the Union, the support and maintenance of our armies and navies, and the thousand and one constant and tremendous calls for money, affording amplest ground for its adoption and enforcement.

The country was already districted with Congressional boroughs, and it was deemed advisable, so far as was practicable, to adhere to the numerical designations and geographical boundaries of these districts in the arrangement of similar divisions for financial purposes. The appointment of collectors and assessors was a great work, involving knowledge of men, sound judgment concerning natural fitness and requisite commercial and legal culture, and the ability to swerve from the line of party promotion while selecting the right man for the responsible and exceedingly delicate office of tax collector. Happily the people were ready to meet these officials half way. The patriotism of the masses of our citizens was never more signally illustrated than in the thoroughly honest and manly manner in which they stepped up to the collector's office and settled in the years of 1862-3-4.

But something more was needed. Intelligent officials and willing people are well enough, so far as they go; but a comprehensible law is just as important. This, unfortunately, our Congressional Solons failed to supply. The consequence was that the commissioner at Washington, the collectors all over the country, and the people everywhere, were seen in snarls innumerable and muddles unfathomable. All sorts and conditions of questions and cases were put to the embarrassed assessors, who, in turn, perplexed and bothered the collectors; who, in despair, consulted the commissioner, who took refuge in the labyrinth of the law, and relieved himself by innumerable communications on every conceivable subject to every curious mind in the loyal States. The newspapers were filled, at one time, with documentary emanations, more or less lengthy, dated at the Washington bureau, and indorsed with the powerful autograph of the commissioner. The natural consequence was, that complaints and queries—the great majority of them honest and well-intentioned—crowded in upon the commissioner, who was compelled to divide the judicial labor with his assistants, and ere long we were blessed with conflicting decisions without number, and the troubles of our local officials were Job-like in their intensity, and unendurable. Of course very many people—few comparatively, but many numerically—were ready to take advantage of the confusion incident to this first step from chaos. Some paid no attention to the notice of the assessor; others admired their returns with impunity; some pretended ignorance on the simplest points, and others evaded, ingeniously and meanly, every subject provision of the law. The embarrassments of the officials were delightful to these people the conflicting decisions of the commissioner afforded additional pretexts for delays, unfairnesses and frauds, and it was painfully evident to the authorities at Washington, as well as to interested citizens here, that the law, as then administered, would fall short of the requirements it was intended to fulfill.

In the meantime the necessity for its most perfect working grew to enormous proportions. The sphere and scope of the rebellion increased to fearful extent, the numerical force of our armies, the fleets of our navies were greater and larger each day; the value of the currency decreased, and trouble and embarrassment stared the nation in the face.

Despite the gradual improvement in the system of management at the central bureau, and the greater care and judgment exercised in the departmental decisions, and the increased vigilance and activity of the local officers, it became an acknowledged fact, an unpleasant certainty that the

REVENUES WERE INSUFFICIENT

for the support of the government. There was no time for argument, no need of discussion—the hideous fact stood forth in bold relief, and must at once be met. The result was increased taxation. Modifications of the law in almost every important feature were made, special taxes without stint were imposed, and every means that an ingenious mind could equitably devise was availed of in the remodelling of the law. Of course, the people complained. The honest men who had paid before knew they were giving all they could afford; the poor people, who had no way of contending with the law, submitted with a bad grace, and only the wealthy corporations, the heavy manufacturers, and such of our controversial citizens as could afford to stand out against the law, failed to feel the excessive burden. Sound financiers were unable to detect the flaw in the system. Each succeeding calculation confirmed the original belief that an entire sufficiency should be obtained from the law as first prepared; and this, taken in connection with the apparent dissatisfaction of the community, led to a very

THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

by some half dozen of the best informed minds in the service, the desire being to ascertain whether or no there was a possibility of fraud in any of the workings of the law. Prominent among these was Hon. WM. ORTON, then a collector in this city, to whose untiring zeal, patient industry, and perfect familiarity with the extent of the law the department is under manifold obligations. It was soon demonstrated beyond a doubt that frauds to an enormous extent, insufficient returns beyond belief, and evasions by the thousand were but the every day occurrence. What should be done to obviate this leakage which sucked from the nation's life-blood at least one-third of its strength, was the next question. This was soon solved, and by an act amended on the 3d of March, 1865, a system of

INTERNAL REVENUE POLICE

was established, section No. 6 of that act reading thus:

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint not exceeding ten revenue agents, whose duties shall be, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to aid in the prevention, detection and punishment of frauds upon the internal revenue, and in the enforcement of the collection thereof, who shall be paid, in addition to the expenses necessarily incurred by them, such compensation as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and reasonable, not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum. The above salaries to be paid in the same manner as are other expenses for collecting the revenue.

Under all this legal wording lies simply the appointment of ten revenue agents, who are virtually so many chiefs of detective police in their several departments. The officers are variously detailed throughout the Union, and carry with them roving commissions, with one exception. The exception is in the case of this district, which includes the several revenue districts of New-York, Brooklyn and Connecticut, all of which are under the supervision of a common head. The importance of this district is such that the commissioner, with the approval of Secretary MCCULLOCH, has designated the City of New-York as its official centre, has located a bureau here, with its officers, appointees and general branches. Of this office, its necessity, organization, operations and results we are permitted to give a

FULL AND DETAILED EXPLANATION,

in order that the honest tax-payers and the poorer classes of the community may find in it their protection, while the evasionists and defrauders will be convinced of their folly and crime, and the government thereby secure its just and equitable dues.

Mr. ORTON, who, on the 17th of July, will take charge of the Revenue Bureau at Washington, has long been convinced of the absolute necessity of a supervisionary department, which, while detecting frauds among the people, should keep a careful eye upon the assessors and assistant assessors, whose duties, onerous and delicate, bring them into constant and close connection with the tax-payers. The assistant assessors are poorly paid and hard worked. Many of them are political aspirants; all of them need the favor and good-will of the men whose property they are expected to assess, whose affairs they are bound to investigate, and with whose interests they must frequently conflict. Under these circumstances, surrounded by men eager to defraud the government, brought daily into communion with parties willing to pay a "little something" in the shape of a bribe, it is by no means a strained inference that some of them might prove weak and falter in the path of duty. These parties are sure to feel their moral backbone materially strengthened when they know that an unseen eye is upon their work, encouraging by a kindly beaming the honest, and blasting with a lightning flash the careless or the dishonest. Convinced that the assistant assessors would be aided in their most arduous duties by the supervision of a revenue agent, and knowing that multitudinous frauds beyond the reach of the chief assessors were being perpetrated daily, Mr. ORTON took into his confidence Mr. ALEX. N. LEWIS, a man of rare mental ability, great mercantile culture, a sound commercial experience, shrewd in his judgments and quick in Dutchics. With him he studied over and matured a system which resulted in the establishment of the ten agencies referred to, including the only permanent one, the

DETECTIVE BUREAU OF NEW-YORK,

Brooklyn and Connecticut, to which Mr. LEWIS, with full powers, was assigned as head and chief. The office is located in Mr. ISAAC HARVEY'S Internal Revenue Buildings, No. 83 Cedar-street, third-story front and rear. There Mr. LEWIS has his rooms, private and public, and there complaints are received, filed, answered or dismissed. Besides a very intelligent, capable and competent chief clerk, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. LEWIS has an office force of several under-clerks and an outside corps of ten inspectors, whose duties, as prescribed in section No. 5 of the same act, are as follows:

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint inspectors in any assessment district where in his judgment it may be necessary for the purposes of a proper enforcement of the Internal Revenue Laws or the detection of frauds, and such inspectors and revenue agents aforesaid, shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the said Secretary, and have all the powers conferred upon any other officers of Internal Revenue in making any examination of persons, books, and premises which may be necessary in the discharge of the duties of their office. And the compensation of such inspectors shall be fixed and paid for such time as they may be actually employed, not exceeding four dollars per day, and their just and proper traveling expenses.

Some of these officers are charged with specific branches of return: others are detailed to work up and find out particulars in individual cases of complaint or suspected fraud: some are occupied in the examination of books, and others are charged with the less pleasant duty of detection. As the result of the system, partially on account of frauds or evasions discovered by the inspectors, and partially by reason of complaints made or suggested by officials or other informers, the most signal pecuniary success has attended the operations of the bureau, by which the

GOVERNMENT WILL BE BENEFITED,

in the receipt of fabulous sums, and it is hoped and believed that the special taxes upon many minor articles of personal use or adornment and household worth will be deemed unnecessary, the returns of taxes from original sources being fully equal to the necessities of the nation. The public will be astounded to learn that at least thirty-three and a third per centum of the revenue assessable and collectable is neither assessed nor collected. For this there are divers good reasons. One man who has not been visited by the assessor takes the ground that if the government wants his money, it must go for it, and he declines to volunteer a statement. A second, through a possible misconception of the law, makes an erroneous return, only it is a noticeable fact, that the mistake is always in his own favor. Manufacturers twist and turn in every conceivable way to get away from paying the tax; they make all manner of reductions; they claim drawbacks and exemptions; they insist on an amended version of the law on frequent occasions and are as a class the worst to deal with. The assistant assessor has no time to bother with these people. Now and then a case of such dimensions as awaken distrust may demand his attention and scrutiny, but in the great majority of instances he is compelled to accept the man's oath as final and his sworn statement as correct. Following up this particular class of men, the Revenue Agent has discovered some

TREMENDOUS DISCREPANCIES

between the sworn statement and the figures on the man's books of account. The law of Congress gives to the Revenue Agent and his inspectors the right to enter premises, take books, examine accounts, shut up shops, swear witnesses, send for persons and papers and exact fines through the medium of the courts. It is evident that an investigation made by the agent must be entirely impartial, while from the nature of the situation an assessor or his assistant would be hampered by personal acquaintance, and daily familiarity with the inspected party. The troubles thus far are mainly with the manufactures, the banks, and the brokers, also with those who make simple income returns. The

BROKERS ARE VERY UNRULY,

and their returns as a class are very rich placers for the Revenue Agent and his inspectors. In one instance a broker returned his monthly sales at $380,100; an investigation of his books showed transactions to the amount of $5,839,836 34. This is but one in hundreds, and the inference is most obvious. Just now there is a great hubbub in the camp of the brokers over the question of whether they shall pay a tax on their own transactions, on their purchases and sales for their own account. The agent and collector insist that they must, and in one case the matter has been taken before the United States Court for adjudication. The case is simple and if the letter of the law is a fair indication of its spirit, the decision would seem equally simple. From a careful examination of the case, it would seem that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue claims that by the Internal Revenue Act, a tax is imposed upon all sales made by brokers whether on their own account or for other parties. The brokers claim that the tax applies only to such transactions as are made for other parties, and that they are not liable to any tax upon sales made upon their own account.

Section ninety-nine of the act of June 30, 1864, enacted that all brokers, and bankers doing business as brokers, shall be subject to pay certain duties and rates of duty upon the sale of merchandise, produce, gold and silver bullion, foreign exchange, uncurrent money, promissory notes, stocks, bonds or other securities as hereinafter mentioned, &c., &c., and these rates are made to apply to all sales. This section would seem to imply that the government did not propose to discriminate between the direct sale and that made upon commission; but the seventy-ninth section, in defining the business of brokers, requires them to make a return monthly under oath that all their transactions are made for a commission. Although it was believed to have been the intention of Congress to tax all sales, the phrase italicized effectually prevented any such construction. By the act of March 3, to take effect April 1, 1865, the seventy-ninth section is amended by striking out the objectionable passage, and so changing the phraseology of the remainder as to declare that "every person whose business it is as a broker to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, &c., &c., for themselves or others, shall be regarded as a broker under this act. The ninety-ninth section is unchanged, except in the rate of taxation on coin sales. Consequently the question has but just come to the attention of local revenue officers, as now collection under the new law could be made before May 20. If Congress had any right to levy a tax upon the business of brokers, it had a perfect right to define what, for the purposes of taxation, should constitute that business; and having in the seventy-ninth section defined the business of a broker, and in the ninety-ninth section declared what taxes shall be imposed upon their business, the course of duty is perfectly plain to any intelligent revenue officer, and the tax-payer should not consider that he is unjustly assessed.

Other wholesale dealers are charged one-tenth of one per centum on their gross sales, while brokers are charged but one-twentieth. To be sure the risk is greater, and the profits less in single transactions in stocks than in other merchandise; but despite the risk, the profit is of sufficient attraction to warrant a large class of our fellow-citizens in pursuing the business early on the street, all day at the boards, and far into the night at the up-town *symposia*.

Another bad feature in the present system is the

WITHHOLDING OF TAXES

by men who, though in fair credit to-day, may not have where to lay their heads to-morrow. If, for instance, a broker makes a large transaction for a customer on the 3d or 4th day of June, he receives his compensation and also the tax due the government at once. The taxes in the aggregate due the government on that day's transactions may amount to say $1,000. This he holds all the rest of June, and is not expected to return it until the 20th of July. Then if he is delinquent, he is notified, and ten days more are given him, at the end of which time the collector must get it as best he can. In this way brokers become the custodians of immense sums of government money—money which does not come out of their pockets, but from their customers, and the risk is very great. Take, for instance, the case of a firm which held some $26,000 in this way. They had failed to pay up for two months, when the attention of Mr. LEWIS was drawn to their pecuniary weakness. After some pressure he succeeded in obtaining from them the entire amount, but it was at the eleventh hour, as they tumbled the very next day, and had it not been for the agent the government would have been a loser to the extent named. Another firm owed the government $27,000; they paid the agent or collector $8,000, failed the next day, and the government was "let in" to the tune of $19,000. If the courts decide that brokers need not pay on their private transactions, it will be found that commission sales no longer exist, and that the general system is but a relic of the past. Every customer desirous of saving the tax will say to his broker, "Buy or sell for me so many shares of such or such, and put it to your own account," thereby saving the tax, cheating the government, and compelling additional taxation to fall upon the more honest and less able portions of the community. It is calculated that in the single district of which Hon. SHERIDAN SHOOK is collector, the amount of revenue will be in the neighborhood of

FIFTEEN MILLIONS

of dollars, in case the courts sustain the position of the government in this instance. That it creates feeling and anger among the brokers is not to be wondered at; but it is equally a matter of no surprise that the people generally, who are taxed on their business, should expect the brokers to bear their fair proportion.

One of the most remarkable developments of the revenue agency is the frequent return of

FALSE STATEMENTS

by men of social, financial and popular position. It is astonishing to note the quibbles, twists, turns and prevarications of these persons. One merchant, for instance, returned his income in 1862 as $20,000, and in 1863 as $30,000; but he returned for the special tax of the same year, 1863, an income of $60,000. This discrepancy attracted the attention of the agent, who sent for him and his books—the investigation resulting not only in the admission of $60,000 income, but of $20,000 additional.

In another case, where the four partners of a large and wealthy firm returned incomes of an absurdly small amount, an investigation demonstrated that one of them returned too little by $50,000, another by $40,000, and the two others by $30,000 each.

There are, beyond a doubt, thousands of men who have never paid one cent of tax, whose names are unenrolled, who are neither found by the assistant assessors, nor spurred to duty by their own consciences. To meet this difficulty, Mr. LEWIS detailed men to visit the large stores, warehouses and counting-rooms, where many clerks and other employes were at work, that lists might be obtained, for the assistance and guidance of the assessors. But little difficulty was experienced by the canvassers, and the most astonishing results followed. In one instance the head of the house offensively refused to give any information, or to submit to any questionings. His manner was so very rude and uncivil as to merit attention, and he was reported to the agent. Upon referring to the books, it was found that he had made no income returns for two years, and his incivility resulted in an investigation, which showed his taxable income to be $95,000 *per annum*.

Some merchants make returns which are entirely erroneous and which the largest charity is unable to consider as mistakes of judgment. For instance, one house stated its sales in the month of March to be $78,000; investigation of the books showed sales to the amount of $313,000. As explanatory, the merchant claimed sundry deductions, but when all of them were admitted he was $200,000 short of the proper sum. In nearly all of these cases, the government has seen fit to remit the fine and penalty, being willing to strain the charitable view of the case. The law provides that in case of fraud, one hundred per centum shall be added to the tax, and five per centum fine imposed in addition.

But space would fail, did we attempt to detail the results of the direct working of this agency, while its indirect moral influence cannot be estimated. Our whisky-dealing friends who are enabled to sell that article of luxury for $1 75 per gallon when the tax is $2 on every gallon, have come to grief multitudinously. On one occasion a lot of two hundred barrels was seized and sold for the benefit of the government, and on another occasion a lot appraised at $640,000 was brought to the auctioneer's block for the benefit of a defrauded nation. Manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, too, are mightily tempted to evade their whole duty. There are a great many men and women who make cigars in a small way and who do not hesitate to swear out of the direst misfortune, but there are also much larger concerns who act just as meanly and are much more reprehensible. Mr. ISAAC HARVEY, who has been an inspector of tobacco, snuff and cigars for some time has had some very singular experiences with these people. In one case he seized a lot of cigars on which the tax amounted to

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS,

the owners being men whose names are familiar in the community, but which could serve no good end to publish. They promptly paid the tax and were made happy by the leniency of the government. In another instance, he secured a back tax of $3,000, and but recently he seized a lot of *four millions of cigars*, on which there was a tax of $2 50 per thousand. On Saturday, day before yesterday, he seized a lot of 96,000 cigars, valued at $7 per thousand, from three Spaniards, who quarreled among themselves, and one of whom revealed the transaction.

It is estimated by Mr. LEWIS that the income returns of this city will be this year

TWICE AS GREAT

as those of last year. In this fact alone the well-intentioned classes of the community will find much that is comforting. If, by this great agency, supported thoroughly and indorsed heartily by the department under Mr. ORTON at Washington, the revenues of the government are immensely increased, there is hope and belief that many of the present specific taxes will be done away with. Watches, pianos, trinkets of any kind, may as well be exempted as not: the people need not feel so keenly as they have done the puncture of the assessor's probe, and still the government will be more amply provided for than in the olden time.

The banking companies have joined the noble army of discontents, and claim that they need pay no tax on business represented by certified checks. Their whole circulation is about $3,000,000 while the transactions represented by certified checks are fabulous in amount. The collectors decided against them and they appealed to the commissioner, he indorsed the decision of the collectors, and they then appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury. Of course the right of monied corporations to consult their own interests no one will for an instant dispute, but the example set to the community is most pernicious. Those willing and desirous to pay their taxes find these large and wealthy corporations taking advantage of their strength to contend with the government, and the poor people on whom the burdens of the tax fall with absolute severity, feel themselves aggrieved by the successful resistance of those who owe more and pay less than they.

It is well for the government and well for the people that the new commissioner is a man of clear head and sound mind, whose long experience in mercantile life has made him entirely familiar with the routines of trade and commerce, and whose patient study of the law has revealed to him its weaknesses and strengths, enabling him to administer its provisions with equity, so that while the government is provided with means the people are treated with courtesy and entire fairness.

The results of the few months' working of the Revenue Agent in this district fully warrants the opinion formed by Secretary MCCULLOCH, Judge LEWIS and Commissioner ORTON as to its efficiency. The benefit to the government can be estimated in millions of dollars, but far beyond that will be the

BENEFITS TO THE PEOPLE,

to the hard-working, patient, toiling people who are entirely willing to pay their fair proportion, but who are equally desirous that those who now slip through and to whose frauds we are indebted for our increased taxation, shall be compelled by the direct power of the law, or the equally potent indirect influence of fear to bear a fair share of the at present unequal burden.

As a proper companion to the foregoing *resume* of the working of Mr. LEWIS' Detective Bureau, we present herewith a statement concerning the

THIRTY-SECOND REVENUE DISTRICT,

of this city, which will be followed from time to time by similar statements of the other districts. This district embraces the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the city, and was the last created under the law, being a portion of the old Fourth. Comprising as it does the great monied centre of the metropolis, embracing the chief marts of commerce, the seat of the money changers and the haunts of the speculators, it becomes a fair exponent of the wealth of the nation, and is to all intents and purposes the City of New-York itself. Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK is the collector, and Mr. S. P. GILBERT the assessor. The offices of the two bureaus are at No. 83 Cedar-street, in Harvey's building.

The composition of the

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

is as follows:

Collector—Sheridan Shook.
Deputies—D. H. Printup, H. B. Matteson.
Chief Clerk—E. H. Gouge.
Clerks—C. H. Smith, O. C. Wheaton, W. D. Cutlip, W. S. Harvey, B. H. M. Dickinson, Jas. W. Matteson, I. Kilborne, W. H. Goodwin.
Officer—Thos. H. Cummings.

The composition of the

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

is as follows:

Chief Assessor—S. P. Gilbert.
Chief Clerk—Richard Kerr.
Assistant Assessors—F. A. Coles, George W. Smith, F. G. Ritter, F. A. Burtis, W. Dymock, G. Green, E. Fitch, A. Fitch, John H. Bogert, F. Ritter, J. M. Burtis, H. G. Leask, M. Friedsan, J. C. Featon, C. G. Patterson, R. Green, G. R. Hill, J. C. Guscoigne, J. M. Costa, W. H. M. Green.

The business in the assessor's office during

THE LAST SIX MONTHS

may be inferred from the following statistics, kindly furnished us by Mr. GILBERT, the Assessor:

Amounts of assessments on monthly and special lists from Jan. 1, 1865, to July 1, 1865, as follows:

January	$805,659 87
February	860,531 87
March	636,239 15
April	772,956 90
May	656,278 47
June	1,213,422 16
The unassessed taxes paid in to collector and by him returned to the assessor, amount to	143,000 00
Amounts returned in addition to the foregoing by banks, on circulation, deposit, capital and dividends; also from railroads, insurance and other incorporated companies, on dividends and interest on bonds, under the new law, to May 1, 1865	2,442,070 67
Amount assessed on annual list for current year, comprising licenses and a few incomes, (which licenses range in amount from $10 to $24,000 each,) estimated	2,000,000 00
The whole making an aggregate for the past six months of	$7,527,208 89

The character of the assessments in this district differs from that of any other. There are, very few "Income Returns," the main sources of revenue being newspapers, manufacturers, brokers, express companies, licenses, banks and insurance companies. The difficulties in the way of the assistant assessors are great and multiform. All sorts and kinds of device are resorted to by the unscrupulous of every branch, and the keenest head would scarce suffice to detect a tithe of the frauds, nor would it be possible for any one man to counteract the evils which spring up every day in every district. Under the competent intelligence of Mr. GILBERT, aided by the skill and *savoir faire* of Mr. KERR, the business of the office is transacted quietly, accurately, and at little comparative expense. The transactions, however, are so intimately connected with the operatives in the collector's office, that it is unnecessary to detail them here. The work done in

THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

is simply immense. The collection of the revenue is of itself a Herculean undertaking, but that, in reality, is but a small portion of the actual requirements of office detail, to which are added continually judicial functions and legal investigations. The system of books inaugurated by one of the deputies, and managed by the chief clerk, is admirable. The most perfect order is apparent from beginning to end. At any moment the returns of any individual for months or for years can be learned by reference to the ledger or journal, while regular accounts are opened with every tax-payer in the district. Some idea of the immensity of the labor devolving upon the book-keepers may be gathered from the following statement: the Bank of Commerce, one of the largest moneyed institutions in the country, has about one thousand open accounts kept in four ledgers by as many clerks. In Mr. SHOOK'S office there are seven thousand open accounts kept in three active ledgers by as many clerks. In the Manufacturers' Book there are twelve hundred accounts, each of which gives at a glance the returns of sales and amount of tax per month, and fullest details as to list, date, amount, rate, when due and when paid. In another book are kept sixteen hundred accounts with newspapers, brokers, ferry companies, expresses, &c. One broker returned sales in one month of

THIRTY-FOUR MILLIONS

of dollars, and this only on commission, while his transactions on private account were much more. In the book devoted to the tobacco and cigar men, we find one man who paid in one month $34,000, and another who averages $100 a day the year through.

THE RESULTS

of the last six months are as follows:

Jan. 1865—Collected on brokers' sales, manufactures of cigars, tobacco, snuff, licenses, &c		$626,480 97
Jan. 1865—Penalties and forfeitures		1,880 20
		$628,371 17
Feb. 1865—Collected, same as above		$920,[illegible] 41
Feb. 1865—Penalties and forfeitures		1,264 11
		$921,[illegible] 52
March 1865—Collected same as above		$1,046,355 29
April 1865—Collected, same as above		$666,864 45
April 1865—Penalties and forfeitures		19,811 56
		$686,676 01
May 1865—Collected, same as above		$723,060 10
May 1865—Penalties and forfeitures		2,504 37
		$725,564 47
June 1865—Say about		$1,218,422 16
January	$626,371 17	
February	921,923 52	
March	1,046,355 29	
April	686,676 01	
May	725,564 47	
June	1,218,422 16	
	$5,222,302 62	

To which must be added the estimated annual due on the 1st of July of $2,000,000, making a grand total of

OVER SEVEN MILLIONS

of dollars.

It may not prove uninteresting if our readers will glance through the following list, which embraces sundry channels of revenue not generally open to the public scrutiny.

The first list exhibits the

MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF EXPRESS

Companies, on which there is a three per centum tax:

Adams Express Company.—January, $598,781; February, $546,969; March, 719,106; April, 616,126.
American.—January, $310,436; February, $296,634; March, $321,448.
American and European.—$974; $1,141; $1,923.
Central Express Company.—$18,460; $16,812; $18,849.
Harnden Express Company.—$60,779; $59,060; $50,116.
Kingsley Express Company.—$13,011; $11,060; $13,164.
National Express Company.—$19,879; $18,409; $20,666.
United States.—$313,347; $242,5[illegible]; $314,448.
Wells, Fargo & Co.—$76,893; $71,608; $77,622.

The second list shows the advertising

RECEIPTS OF NEWSPAPERS

for the quarter year, on which there is a tax of 3 per cent. The returns are for three months each.

Times.—September, $49,760; December, $77,556; March, $65,958.
Tribune.—$47,677, $70,400, $62,697.
World.—$33,557, $38,326, $44,718.
Post.—$52,723, $38,891, $65,212.
Commercial.—$14,986, $16,616, $24,872.
Journal of Commerce.—January, February and March—$44,228.
Albion.—$1,778, $1,501, $1,305.
Army & Navy Journal.—$2,189, $1,849, $2,900.
American Agriculturist.—$3,790, $4,092, $10,981.
Atlas.—$1,788, $1,398, $1,330.
Belletristischer Journal.—$1,646, $1,377, $1,681.
Bankers' Magazine.—December, $1,236, March, $1,549.
Clipper.—$2,185, $3,306, $2,998.
Church Journal.—September to February, $1,674.
Daily News.—$16,963, $11,928, $9,897.
Dispatch.—$3,240, $6,754, $6,661.
Demokrat.—$4,546, $7,916, $5,503.
Day Book.—July to March, $1,742.
Evangelist.—$3,169, $2,234, $4,474.
Express.—$14,527, $13,876, $20,400.
Examiner & Chronicle—March—$3,741.
Harpers' Weekly—$15,554, $16,060, $16,264.
Home Journal—$2,056, $2,068, $2,841.
Insurance Gazette—December—$800.
Irish American—$879, $868, $1,005.
Independent—$23,871, $17,543, $22,551.
Leader—$1,242. $2,254—Assessed $3,000.
Observer.—$5,201, $5,509, $11,634.
Programme.—$1,589, $1,463, $978.
Scottish American Journal.—$526, $721, $540.
Sunday Times.—September, $2,437.
Scientific American.—$1,046, $1,569, $1,507.
Shipping & Commercial List.—$8,871, $367, $9,843.
Staats Zeitung.—$14,860, $23,920, $19,230.
Sunday Mercury.—$6,779, $7,053, $5,565.
Sun.—$23,515, $23,161, $24,502.
Wilkes Spirit.—Assessed, $300, $800, $2,000.

The next shows the average

BANK DEPOSITS

per month on which there is a tax of 1-24 of 1 per cent.:

	April.		April.
America	$5,780,524	New York	6,255,120
Amer'n Exch'e	6,869,471	Nassau	2,031,233
Atlantic	6,067,694	North America	2,831,291
Continental	2,098,220	National	1,283,408
Commerce	7,997,829	Park	8,809,645
Chatham	1,593,037	Phœnix	3,250,289
Corn Exchange	2,862,621	Rich, Sherman & Co.	53,832
Commonwealth	3,095,616		
Fulton	2,875,589	Robinson, Cox & Gilman, Sons & Co.	531,200
Howes & Macy	379,194	Republic	3,058,722
Hanover	2,004,573	State of New York	4,823,389
H. Clews & Co.	561,522	St. Nicholas	1,154,919
Leather Manuf's.	2,913,641	Union	5,096,490
Merchants'	4,630,742	City	3,868,172
Manhattan	4,877,821	Nortrop & Dick	438,850
Marine	1,618,870	Culver, Penn & Co.	2,501,717
Mechanics	4,434,062	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	2,225,000
Mech'cs Bank'g.	1,555,728		
Market	1,794,095	N. Y. Life and Trust Co.	2,185,503
Metropolitan	5,980,263		

The following is a

LIST OF DIVIDENDS

made by sundry corporations, on which was paid a tax of 5 per cent.:

Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.—July 1, '64 to Sept. 30, $2,105,263; tax, $105,263 16; Oct. 1 to Feb. 28, $2,236,842; tax, $111,842 10. These dividends were 95¾ per cent. and 24 2-7 per cent. on a capital of $7,800,000, and assessed on $5,750,000.
Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Co.—Divided their accumulated surplus, being 50 per cent. upon their capital of $5,832,950—amounting to $2,596,289, on which they paid a dividend tax of $179,814 47. Their dividend for the month of January, 1865, was $539,318 42, on which the tax was $26,965 92.

The above items account in a measure for the high price of coal.

City Bank.—May to November, 1864, on a capital of $1,000,000, the net gains were, $122,767 90; of this they divided $63,157 90, and paid a tax of $6,137 90.
Union Bank.—November to April—Capital, $1,500,000; net gains, $140,963; dividend, $76,947 81; tax, $7,047 67.

ACTUAL TAXES.

Tax on the last dividend of

Bank of Com	$64,856 43	Seamans' S. Bk.	$12,896 88
Atlantic Ins. Co.	14,815 32	Mich. S. B. R. Co.	13,883 20
Merchants' Bank	20,709 65	Metropolitan Bk.	14,860 86
Park Bank	14,981 29	N. J. Cen. R. R.	15,208 83
Ill. Cen. R. R.	56,641 58	Bk. of Republic	8,640 49
Bk. of State N.Y.	12,876 74	Bank of N. Y.	11,852 98
Ch. and R.I. RR.	15,789 47	Bank of America	14,546 14
Am. Exchange	27,297 74		

The following is a list of

MONTHLY INSURANCE RECEIPTS

on which there is a tax of 1½ per cent.:

Atlantic Mutual.—January, $527,629; February, $508,068; March, $476,394.
Columbian.—January, $424,613; February, $401,663; March, $385,826; April, $278,518.
Great Western.—$87,174, $77,784, $117,862, $44,670.
Home.—$180,764, $174,910, $149,821, $157,826.
Harmony.—January, $42,048; February, $30,683; March, $42,786.
Lorillard.—January, $36,544; February, $34,782; March, $38,584; April, $30,789.
Liverpool, London and Globe.—$105,286, $82,403, $87,292, $96,540.
Mercantile Mutual.—$51,197, $37,368, $70,794, $30,140.
Metropolitan.—Average, $60,000 to $100,000.
Manhattan.—Average, $40,000 to $50,000.
Sun Mutual.—January, $162,379; February, $251,734; March, $185,038.
Security.—January, $31,625; February, $51,869.
Morris Fire and Inland.—January, $52,927; February, $57,242; March, $59,146; April, $55,722.

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE.

Monthly, ½ per cent. tax on all assays.

Amounts assayed, August to January, $3,854,414; February, $383,782; March, $[illegible]4,101; April, $168,226.

On the following monthly

TELEGRAPHIC RECEIPTS

there is a tax of 5 per cent.

American Company.—January, $112,614; February, $118,861; March, $141,056.
People's Line.—July to November, $60,06[illegible]; November to March, $24,576.
U. S. Telegraph Company.—January, $33,662; February, $42,199; March, $50,078.

And on the following monthly

FERRIAGE RECEIPTS

there is a tax of 3 per cent.

Williamsburgh.—January, $32,942; February, $31,324; March, $38,527; April, $40,404.
Staten Island.—July, 1864, $26,598; August, 1864, $21,749.

Prominent among the peculiarities of this district is the warehouse business, a business well calculated to craze an unsystematic mind, and drive to distraction any human being whose life and talents are not devoted to figurative and numerical labyrinths. There are ten or twelve bonded warehouses in the district, the business of each one amounting to millions of dollars every year. The quantity of papers to be made out, filed, signed, examined, stamped and recorded is fabulous. Whisky, for instance, is deposited in bond. Take 100 barrels as a sample. Five sets of papers have to be made out, the material inspected, gauged, branded, assessed and tared. The bonds have to be examined and approved, and entries innumerable made. After a little while, the owner may wish to withdraw ten barrels for distillation, or for shipment to California, or for export, or for direct sale—either one of which requires the same form and ceremony before withdrawal is possible. In some cases every one of these requests may be preferred by the owner concerning a single lot of goods, and the labor, as can be imagined, is excessive. In every instance new bonds have to be filed, the last cancelling its immediate predecessor; all done in the interest and for the benefit of the manufacturer or owner, and without fee or reward to the government or its officers. The

OPPORTUNITY FOR FRAUD

in this department is very great. Should the customers detect the warehouse clerk in slighting his work, should he be willing to take their figures as correct, should the official scrutiny of the bond be less rigorous than it is, there would instantly be a multitude of people ready to take advantage of the circumstance. Goods sent abroad are free from duty. If, therefore, an owner desires to withdraw a certain quality of whatever material from the warehouse, for exportation, he makes application to that effect, stating the name of the vessel by which it is to be shipped, and the place to which it is to go. The clerk then grants the permit, a lading clerk accompanies the goods to the ship, and on presentation of his statement that the goods are actually shipped, the warehouse bond is canceled,—and if before the expiration of a year satisfactory official proof is presented to the collector that the goods have been landed at the specified port, papers for the remission of the tax are issued, and the department recognizes them. Huge piles of these documents attest the assertion that this branch of the business is of itself tremendous; countless signatures are required, bonds and bondsmen have to be scrutinized, and the figures of the measurers, weighers, gaugers, provers, and all that, have to be examined and found correct before a single step can be taken with safety. By a system of books, as simple as it is perfect, the deputy in charge of this branch of the business is enabled to keep up with the enormous and burdensome labor thrust upon him.

Mr. SHOOK, who is one of our Supervisors, has been in business in this city during the past twenty years. He is a thoroughly-informed merchant, competent, by reason of organization and education, to the satisfactory discharge of his duties. In his district have arisen the vexatious questions concerning brokers, banks, trust companies and manufacturers, in all of which branches there is more business done in the Thirty-second than in all the other districts combined. The expense of running this office is necessarily great, but comparatively small. The revenue derived from the district cannot be far from $15,000,000 per annum, as will be seen by reference to the last monthly statement and the annual just finishing. Should the collector be sustained in his position regarding the money brokers, making them pay taxes on all sales for private account; and with the commercial brokers, making them pay on all sales induced by their influence; and with the banks, making them pay on the business done by certified checks, the income will be greatly increased, and the office—now the most important in the country—will be equal to any ten in extent of business and amount of income.

In the limited space of a newspaper article it is impossible to enter into details, but a very correct idea can be formed from the foregoing statements of the business, peculiarities and income returns of this district. Of the working of the detective agency much more of interest might be

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Its Organization and the Progress of Its Work.

Report of the Condition of the Freedmen.

The Questions of Labor, Compensation, Government and Education.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 24, 1865.

The great work before the Freedmen's Bureau, consequent upon the total abolition of slavery, and the ignorance and comparative helplessness of the late slaves, to say nothing of the temper and desires of their late masters, can only be appreciated by those who are coming in personal contact with the officials now first presiding themselves to the new Commissioner and his assistants. In the whole work of free instruction there is nothing which will require greater care, more unwearied patience, and more of the Christian virtue, than the settlement of the labor relations of the late chattel slaves and their transformation into intelligent, thrifty and intelligent citizens.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU.

The act of Congress creating the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, as passed at the last session of Congress, authorizes the appointment of a chief commissioner, with a salary of $3,000, and an assistant commissioner for each of the States in insurrection, not exceeding ten, at a salary of $2,500 each, the commissioners to give bonds in the sum of $50,000 for the chief, and $20,000 each for the assistants. In pursuance of this act the President appointed Maj.-Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD Chief Commissioner, and he at once entered upon the discharge of his duties; the commodious building at the corner of Nineteenth and I streets, formerly occupied by the Provost-Marshal-General of the district, being selected for the bureau. The act of Congress also provides that "any military officer may be detailed and assigned to duty under this act, without increase of pay or allowance." The following officers were duly assigned by order of the War Department for duty in this bureau:

Brevet Brig.-Gen. (Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry) WILLIAM E. STRONG, Inspector-General.

Brevet Col. (Captain-Colonel) JOSEPH S. FULLERTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut.-Col. THOMAS W. BALLOCH, Commissary of Subsistence and Inspector of Subsistence Department and Accounting and Disbursing Officer.

Brevet Major (Captain) H. M. STINSON, Aid-de-Camp.

Brevet Major (Captain) FRED. W. GILBRETH, Aid-de-Camp.

Capt. SAMUEL L. TAGGART, Assistant Adjutant-General and Acting Chief Clerk.

Capt. A. S. CHASE, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers.

Second Lieut. JOSEPH A. SLADES, Fourteenth United States Colored Troops.

The President has also appointed, with the advice of Gen. HOWARD, the following assistant commissioners:

Col. O. BROWN, Virginia; headquarters, Richmond, Virginia.

Col. E. WHITTLESEY, North Carolina; headquarters, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. R. SAXTON, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; headquarters, Beaufort, South Carolina.

Brevet-Col. T. W. OSBORN, Alabama; headquarters, Mobile, Alabama.

Chaplain T. W. CONWAY, Louisiana; headquarters, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Col. SAMUEL THOMAS, Mississippi; headquarters, Vicksburgh, Mississippi.

Brig.-Gen. C. B. FISK, United States Volunteers, Kentucky and Tennessee; headquarters, Nashville, Tennessee.

Brig.-Gen. J. W. SPRAGUE, Missouri and Arkansas; headquarters, St. Louis, Missouri.

PROCEEDING TO THE WORK.

The organization of the bureau being thus effected, Gen. HOWARD and his assistants are addressing themselves to their work with vigor and resolution. There has not been time yet to report results, for the labors are but just begun. Reports and information are coming in so fast, however, that the condition of affairs in each State will soon be fully known. The assistant commissioners in each State, as well as the military authorities, who are acting in many localities to preserve order and enforce discipline among both whites and blacks, are making investigations, and are already sending in voluminous reports, which prove readily that the task before the bureau is one of an exceedingly difficult and arduous nature. The commissioner has already dispatched several officers to different localities to inspect the condition of the freedmen, and to ascertain and establish the proper relations between them and their former masters. Lieut.-Col. STRONG, Inspector-General of the bureau, is on a tour for this purpose in the Mississippi Valley; Maj. STINSON has gone, for the same purpose, to Loudon and Fauquier Counties, in Virginia, where the people complain that there remain no able-bodied negroes—only the old and weak, whom they are unable to support. This work, though preliminary, is eminently necessary, in order that the commissioners may have full and correct information from all quarters.

THE LABOR RELATIONS OF THE FREEDMEN.

The settlement of the labor relations of the freedmen is the first question which is encountered, and the one which demands the most immediate attention, for in many quarters there is already considerable suffering reported, consequent upon the disorganized state of society. One of the first difficulties that the bureau meets is the disinclination, on the part of many of the Southern people, to accept the abolition of slavery as final and complete. They still cling to the ghost of the institution, and are as devoid of ambition or desire to establish other relations with their former chattels as the said chattels are to work without pay. The planters being thus disposed to work out their own salvation, the negro is left to the indulgence of his own exaggerated ideas of freedom, and decides upon his own rule of action, which, where local or military authority is not yet in force, results in more or less demoralization. Unless the planters and landowners meet their emancipated slaves with a liberal and commendable spirit, with no longings for the overseer's lash, the fault will be their own if the negro does not become a willing and valuable laborer. In proof of this feeling on the part of the former slaveholder, it may be stated that in one county in Western Tennessee the inspecting officer found twenty-two instances where new contracts had been made by the slaveowner, hiring out his slaves by the year, and exercising the same control over them as heretofore. And in Roanoke County, Va., the slaveholders held a meeting and resolved that it should be considered a social misdemeanor for any citizen to hire a slave without the "owner's" written consent, and that the matter of compensation should be "left entirely with the former owner or master of the slave." From the remote districts of South Carolina reports come that the lash is still in vogue, as well as severer punishments, the severity not abated in the least by the feeling that the tenure of the "property" is now more uncertain than ever.

To remove these prejudices and establish a profitable relation between the two classes is the first work requiring attention, and the personal efforts of the entire force of the bureau, together with the aid of the military authority in some localities, is now being given to this end. Gen. HOWARD, in Circular No. 2, under date of May 19, thus refers to the subject:

III. The demands for labor are sufficient to afford employment to nearly if not quite all the able-bodied refugees and freedmen. It will be the object of all commissioners to introduce practicable systems of compensated labor; and to this end, they will endeavor to remove the prejudices of their late masters unwilling to employ their former servants; to correct the false impressions sometimes entertained by the freedmen that they can live without labor, and to overcome that false pride which renders some of the refugees more willing to be supported in idleness than to support themselves. While a generous provision should be made for the aged, infirm and sick, the able-bodied should be encouraged, and, if necessary, compelled to labor for their own support.

COMPENSATION OF THE FREEDMEN.

The question of compensation is one which is among the first to be settled. At present, Gen. HOWARD is disinclined to fix any rate for the government of the employer and employed. He deems it a matter that must be regulated by the question of demand and supply, or the ability of the laborer. Yet he has directed his assistants to see that the laborer is not imposed upon by the prejudices or craftmen of the employer; and he thinks the rates sought to be established by the planters in some localities, at $60 per year and food for able-bodied men, as altogether too low, especially in consideration of the fact that the old rates for slaves hired out by the year were three or four times as great. The scarcity of money in the South will prevent the payment of money wages in most localities, and an arrangement for the freedmen to take a certain share of the crops will have to be made in most cases. This is already being done, and the proportion of the crop allowed to the freedmen for his labor varies from one-half (in rare instances) to one-tenth, the average being perhaps one-quarter, which is far less, it will be noticed, than is allowed at the North for working farms on "shares." In regard to the privileges of the negroes and their contracts with employers, Gen. HOWARD, in Circular No. 5, under date of May 30, says:

VIII. Negroes must be free to choose their own employers, and be paid for their labor. Agreements should be free, *bona fide* acts, approved by proper officers, and their inviolability enforced on both parties. The old system of overseers, tending to compulsory unpaid labor and acts of cruelty and oppression, is prohibited. The unity of families, and all the rights of the family relation, will be carefully guarded. In places where the local statutes make no provisions for the marriage of persons of color, the assistant commissioners are authorized to designate officers who shall keep a record of marriages, which may be solemnized by any ordained minister of the gospel, who shall make a return of the same, with such items as may be required for registration, at places designated by the assistant commissioner. Registrations made by United States officers will be carefully preserved.

SUPPORT OF THE DEPENDENT.

The government still finds itself the almoner of charity to a large number of destitute refugees and freedmen. The matter comes directly under the management of this bureau, and the demand upon the government is so great that measures are being taken to lessen it at once, and eventually to render it entirely unnecessary. The act of Congress establishing this bureau provides—

"That the Secretary of War may direct such issues of provisions, clothing, and fuel, as he may deem needful for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen and their wives and children, under such rules and regulations as he may direct."

In accordance therewith Gen. HOWARD, in Circular No. 7, dated June 13, requests that,

"The assistant commissioners of this bureau will at once make careful estimates of the amounts of provisions, clothing, &c., as may be needed for the present quarter, for the supply of such class of persons as may be within their respective departments, and they will hereafter, quarterly, make like estimates. All estimates must be approved by the commissioner of the bureau prior to issue."

This action, however, is not intended to supersede the work of relief as carried on by the various benevolent organizations. In Circular No. 2, the commissioner says:

"II. But it is not the intention of government that this bureau shall supersede the various benevolent organizations in the work of administering relief. This must still be afforded by the benevolence of the people through their voluntary societies, no governmental appropriations having been made for this purpose. The various commissioners will look to the associations laboring in their respective districts to provide as heretofore for the wants of these destitute people. I invite, therefore, the continuance and cooperation of such societies. I trust they will still be generously supported by the people, and I request them to send me their names, lists of their principal officers, and a brief statement of their present work."

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

In many localities, especially in the extreme Southern States, there is a total suspension of all civil law or authority. In some places the military are supplying its place, and the officers are sitting in adjudication upon questions of law and order, settling neighborhood disputes, and punishing offenders in their own way. Particularly is this the case in South Carolina, where the abrogation of all civil law, and the subjugation of the people seems to be more complete than in any other State. As already quoted, the commissioner has ordered that the unity of families, and all the rights of the marriage relation, must be strictly guarded, and in Circular No. 5 he adds:

VII. In all places where there is an interruption of civil law, or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negro's right to justice before the laws, in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen being committed to this bureau, the assistant commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between negroes and whites or Indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority, and not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States.

EDUCATION AND MORALS.

The task before the bureau is already so great that it will not undertake the establishment and conduct of any system of schools, but leave it to the voluntary efforts of the people at the North, aided by the freedmen, who have already given such evidence of a desire for self-improvement, where the opportunity has been afforded, that a system of self-sustaining schools must be one of the earliest fruits of his new condition. Where schools have been established in Virginia, it is a noticeable fact that the adult negroes value no privilege so highly as being permitted to send their children to school, and are very prompt in enforcing punctual attendance. It will be the policy of the bureau to foster and encourage all efforts tending to the moral and educational improvement of this race. In Circular No. 2 the commissioner says:

IV. The educational and moral condition of these people will not be forgotten. The utmost facility will be afforded to benevolent and religious organizations and State authorities in the maintainance of good schools (for refugees and freedmen), until a system of free schools can be supported by the reorganized local governments.

And in circular No. 5, he requires the assistant commissioners to

"Instruct their teachers to collect the facts in reference to the progress of the work of education, and aid it with as few changes as possible to the close of the present season. During the school vacations of the hot months, special attention will be given to the provision for the next year."

THE HOMES, CROPS AND LABOR OF THE FREEDMEN.

Many instances are now being reported where the former owners of plantations, after having abandoned their property, and fighting against the government for four years, are now returning and endeavoring to dispossess the freedmen who have acquired possession, either by cultivating the ground and building upon it, or by purchasing it at the confiscated and delinquent tax sales. One serious case has just occurred at Hampton, where a rebel Colonel, returning to his former home, after four years of treason, has notified the freedmen, who have possession of a large part of his land, that unless they immediately pay him ground rent for the time they have occupied the land, he will eject them from the premises. To meet such cases Gen. HOWARD has issued a circular, in which he says:

Whereas, A large amount of land in the State of Virginia, and in other States that have been in insurrection, has been abandoned by disloyal owners and is now being cultivated by freedmen; and whereas the owners of such lands are attempting to obtain possession of them, and thus deprive the freedmen of the fruits of their industry: It is ordered, that all abandoned lands in said States now under cultivation by the freedmen be retained in their possession until the crops now growing shall be secured for their benefit, unless full and just compensation be made for their labor and its products, and for expenditures.

The above order will not be so construed as to relieve disloyal persons from the consequences of their disloyalty; and the application for the restoration of their lands by this class of persons will in no case be entertained by any military authority.

And the Secretary of War orders as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865.

All military authorities will sustain the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and aid him in the execution of the above order.

By direction of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILITARY AID.

The bureau is simply an adjunct of the War Department, and its action is subject to the revision of the Secretary of War. Thus far the Commissioner's action has been cordially approved by the Secretary, and he has ordered:

"Department, district, post and other commanding officers will make such temporary details of officers and soldiers as may be required by Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and render them, or other officers of said bureau, any aid that may be required by them in the discharge of their official duties."

In the prosecution of his work Gen. HOWARD will need to bring to his aid all that patience and the many Christian virtues for which he is so well known. No one will deal with the subject more carefully or impartially, and, so far as he is able, justice will be done to all. He does not forget that the negro possesses a soul, and that he may have a capacity for development which will make him a useful citizen. His assistants, whom he has selected with great care, are men who, like himself, appreciate the *humanity* of the work in which they are engaged. Looked upon in a practical and philanthropic light, the Freedmen's Bureau has before it a work not second in importance to any in the country.

CYMON.

THE FORTRESS MONROE CONFERENCE.

An Inside History—What was Done and What was Said—The Terms Offered the South—Mr. Lincoln's Suggestions.

The following article, from the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle & Sentinel*, says the Baltimore *American*, was authorized, if not prepared, by Mr. STEPHENS, the late rebel Vice-President, and one of the Southern Commissioners to the Fortress Monroe Conference. It gives an interesting inside view of the negotiations there, and confirms the suspicions that have been entertained of the bad faith of JEFF. DAVIS:

We have before stated that Mr. DAVIS, late President of the States engaged in the rebellion, had not communicated to the people who had elected him, and trusted him, the truth in regard to the famed Fortress Monroe Conference.

Now that the storessid DAVIS has no longer power to arrest and confine persons without the benefit of *habeas corpus*; or his organs to instigate mobs of soldiers and irresponsible men to threaten destruction to life and private property; or for officials to arrest persons and suppress papers for publications without his sanction—it may be as well to let the people know the truth.

We will now give the history of that convention as nearly as we can remember it from the statement of Mr. STEPHENS to us, directly after his return.

Mr. DAVIS sent for him to communicate the information that Mr. BLAIR desired a conference between the authorities of the United States and the Southern States upon the subject of peace, and Mr. STEPHENS' advice was asked. He promptly replied that if Mr. BLAIR spoke by authority of President LINCOLN he most earnestly advised the conference. But that, as the terms of peace, if favorable to the South, would awaken angry debate from the radical men of the North, and a failure to get terms but dishearten our own people, he recommended, first, that the strictest secrecy should be used; second, that the parties to the conference be President LINCOLN and Mr. DAVIS, and that Gens. GRANT and LEE be the only ones to even know of the meeting. The advice was taken as usual in Richmond—disregared altogether—and by officially telegraphing the news to every corner of the so-called Confederacy.

Two days later Mr. STEPHENS was surprised by the information from Mr. BENJAMIN, that a committee of three was to go, consisting of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Vice-President, R. M. T. HUNTER, Senator from Virginia, and JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Acting Secretary of War. Mr. STEPHENS saw at once that to refuse to go would subject him to unfriendly remarks, and that probably he would have the responsibility of failure to make peace thrown upon his shoulders. So he went, merely remarking to Mr. CAMPBELL, "that the old story of the monkey that took the paw of the cat to pull his chestnuts out of the fire, was not without some modern illustration." To which Mr. CAMPBELL said that "he thought so, too, and did not like it."

The flag of truce and the loud and prolonged cheers of both armies that gave the lie to the statements of Southern administration organs that the veterans were opposed to peace, and to days' enjoyment of the hospitality of that glorious old soldier, GRANT, are history well known. Probably but for the indorsement of the peace wishes of STEPHENS and HUNTER by Gen. GRANT, the interview would not have been granted.

The reason why the General did not include Mr. CAMPBELL in his indorsement, was that Mr. CAMPBELL was perfectly satisfied that the country was whipped then, and prepared to take what he could get, and, therefore, did not talk. While Mr. HUNTER, who was not much for reconstruction, talked the most.

The three Southern gentlemen met Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD, as is known, and after some preliminary remarks, the subject of peace was opened. Mr. STEPHENS—well aware that one who asks much may get more than he who confesses to humble wishes at the outset—urged the claims of his section with that skill and address for which the Northern papers have given him credit. Mr. LINCOLN, however, holding the vantage ground of conscious power, was, however, perfectly frank, and submitted his views almost in the form of an argument.

We can best give the facts by giving the report of the Commissioners, and the facts in regard to each statement.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5, 1865.

To the President of the Confederate States:

SIR: Under your letter of appointment as commissioners, of the 28th ult., we proceeded to seek an informal conference with ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in the letter. Conference was granted, and took place on the 30th December, on board a steamer anchored to Hampton Roads, where we met President LINCOLN and Hon. Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State for the United States. It continued for several hours, and was both full and explicit.

[The only statement of moment in this first paragraph is that the conference was both full and explicit.]

We learned from them that the Message of President LINCOLN to the Congress of the United States in December last, explains clearly his sentiments as to the terms, conditions and mode of procedure by which peace can be secured to the people, and we are not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end. We understood from him that no terms or proposals of any *treaty* or agreement, looking to the ultimate settlement, would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of the South as a separate power, which under no circumstances would be done. And for like reasons, that no such terms would be entertained by him from the slave States that no armistice or any terms, as at present advised, would be granted or allowed, without satisfactory assurances in advance of the complete restoration of the authority of the constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy.

The first paragraph of the above simply means that reconstruction of the Union was the only basis of peace or of conference; and no desire for peace would be allowed to overrule that *sine qua non*. The words which we have italicized were the principal subject of discussion, for as in Mr. DAVIS' instructions to Mr. STEPHENS at the time of his first attempt to reach Washington City, Mr. DAVIS insisted upon his rank, either as Commander or President, and would have no conference without that being recognized.

Mr. LINCOLN stated fairly that the only ground upon which he could rest the justice of the war—either with his own people or with foreign Powers—was that it was not a war for conquest, but that the States never had been separated from the Union. Consequently, he could not recognize another government inside of the one of which he alone was President, nor admit the separate independence of States that were yet a part of the Union. That, said he, would be doing what you have so long asked Europe to do in vain, and be resigning the only thing that the armies of the Union are fighting for.

To that Mr. HUNTER replied at length, in rather Congressional style, urging that the recognition of Mr. DAVIS' power to make a treaty was the first and indispensable step to peace, and referring to King CHARLES I. and his Parliament, as a reliable precedent, of a constitutional ruler, treating with rebels.

Mr. LINCOLN's face then wore that indescribable expression which generally preceded his hardest hits, and he remarked: "Upon questions of history I must refer you to Mr. SEWARD, for he is posted in such things, and I don't propose to be bright. My only distinct recollection of the matter is, *that Charles lost his head.*" That settled Mr. HUNTER for a while.

There was little said about the fact that an armistice would be of no benefit, unless it preceded that which the North must have, if her armies stopped from the tide of victory, to wit: the restoration of the Union and its laws.

Mr. LINCOLN remarked that whatever consequences may follow from the reestablishment of that authority, it must be accepted; but individuals subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States, might rely upon a very liberal use of the powers confided to him to remit those pains and penalties and peace be restored.

He also stated in the above connection, that limited as he was by the constitution, he could not change or impair the power of Congress, nor abolish its laws, nor stay the judgments of the courts; for the legislative and judicial power had coequaled in distinction with the executive. But he did offer all the power of mercy, and pardon and influence, both as the Chief Magistrate and as a popular party leader, and that is a better offer than rebels on the eve of destruction and ruin ever had before from a victorious power.

Mr. HUNTER stated that he had never entertained any fears for his person or his life from so mild a government as that of the United States. To which Mr. LINCOLN retorted that he, also, had felt easy as to the rebels, but not always so easy about the lamp-posts around Washington City—a hint that he had already done more favors for the rebels than was exactly popular with the radical men of his own party.

During the conference the proposed amendments to the Constitution adopted by Congress on the 31st, were brought to notice; these amendments provide that neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States, or any place within its jurisdiction, and Congress should have power to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation.

Mr. LINCOLN had almost assumed the tone of argument, and intimated that the States might do much better to return to the Union at once, than to stand the chances of continued war, and the increasing bitterness of feeling in Congress. And that the time might come when we would cease to be an erring people, invited back to the Union as citizens; but looked upon, perhaps, as enemies to be exterminated or ruined.

Mr. SEWARD then remarked: "Mr. President, it is as well to inform these gentlemen that yesterday Congress acted upon the amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery."

Mr. LINCOLN stated that was true, and suggested that there was a question as to the right of the insurgent States to return at once and claim a right to vote upon the amendment, to which the concurrence of two-thirds of the States was required.

He stated that it would be desirable to have the institution of slavery abolished by the consent of the people, as soon as possible—he hoped within six years. He also stated that four hundred millions of dollars might be offered as compensation to the owners, and remarked, "You would be surprised were I to give you the names of those who favor that."

Mr. HUNTER said something about the inhumanity of leaving so many poor old negroes and young children destitute, by encouraging the able-bodied negroes to run away, and asked what are they—the helpless—to do?

Mr. LINCOLN said that reminded him of an old friend in Illinois, who had a crop of potatoes and did not want to dig them. So he told a neighbor that he would turn in his hogs and let them dig them for themselves. But, said the neighbor, the frost will soon be in the ground, and when the soil is hard frozen, what will they do then? To which the worthy farmer replied, "*let 'em root!*"

Mr. STEPHENS said he supposed that was the original of "Root Hog or Die," and a fair indication of the future of the negroes.

The finishing up part of the report of Mr. DAVIS' Commissioners reads thus:

Of all *correspondence* that preceded the conference herein-mentioned, and leading to same, you have heretofore been informed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
(Signed,) ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

We remark now, that all we know of the correspondence above mentioned we have from the report of Mr. SEWARD, as Mr. DAVIS never favored us with it.

The whole meeting was friendly, and the party cordial, as reported. Mr. STEPHENS reported to Mr. DAVIS that nothing had been done, but that nothing was determined, and that if he relied upon the sincerity of Mr. BLAIR, the conference was but a confirmation of the desire for peace on the part of the United States, and the way open for settlement. Mr. DAVIS, however, looked upon the proposals as insulting, and seemed to have the concurrence of Mr. HUNTER in that view—somewhat. He wished a statement to go before the public that only insulting terms were tendered; but the Commissioners declined to make it, on the ground that it was not true.

With some difficulty they secured the reception of the brief and perfectly truthful, but not very clear report that was published, and Mr. DAVIS put the coloring to it, and endeavored to secure his object of crushing the Great Southern Peace Party by an inflammatory dispatch all over the country, followed by the actual report, with the following ingenious preface, written by himself:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RICHMOND, Feb. 6, 1865.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

I recently received a written notification which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with any official agents that might be sent by me with a view to the restoration of peace. I requested the Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER and Hon. JOHN A. CAMPBELL to proceed through our lines and held conference with LINCOLN, or such person as he might deputte to represent him.

I herewith submit for the information of Congress the report of these eminent citizens above named, showing that the enemy refused to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States or any of them separately, or give our people any other terms or guarantees than those which Congress may grant, or to permit us to have a vote on any other basis than our unconditional submission to their rule, coupled with the acceptance of their recent legislation, including the amendment of the constitution emancipating all negro slaves; and with the right on the part of the Federal Congress to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black populations in each State. Such is, as I understand it, the effect of the amendment to the constitution which has been adopted by the Congress of the United States.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

This was closely followed by mass meetings in the capital and elsewhere.

How strange it is that all these bloody-minded men, who advocated the "black flag" and "no quarters" upon our street corners, contented themselves with words, and with all this hate of Yankees, never undertook to find them at the front, where there have been lots of them to be found for four years!

Mr. D. said in one of those Richmond meetings, in his speech, "We will teach them that when they talk to us they talk to their masters."

Mr. STEPHENS came home with but a new cause of sorrow, and those who said he talked of coming home to make war speeches and denounce the terms offered, simply lied. Before Mr. LINCOLN's death, he thought he was doing a favor to him not to include that offer of four hundred millions in gold for the Southern slaves, in the published report, for it would be used to the injury of Mr. LINCOLN by those of his enemies who would talk about taxation and the debt.

Mr. STEPHENS has frequently expressed no apprehensions should the fortunes of war throw him into the hands of Mr. LINCOLN, and said he would not get out of the way of a raid were it not for appearances, on account of the office he held. He spoke of Mr. LINCOLN as an old friend who had generally voted with him in Congress, and who had a good heart and fine mind, and was undoubtedly honest.

This much we have written in vindication of our assertion when the terms were offered, that they "were not dishonorable." We so remarked at the time the conference ended, and for so doing was scoffed at and reviled by the Administration press of the South, who endeavored to excite the public against us by raising the mad-dog cries of "reconstructionist," "enemy to the Southern cause," &c.

We have also felt it a duty to give Mr. STEPHENS' statement to the public as evidence that, when master of his own acts, he hid no part of the truth from any one who asked for it.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP LOST.

Wreck of the Golden Rule in the Gulf of Mexico—All the Passengers and Crew taken to Aspinwall by United States Gunboats—Six Hundred People on a Fifteen-Acre Island for Ten Days.

By the arrival of the *Ocean Queen* from Aspinwall, we have the following important news:

The steamship *Golden Rule*, belonging to the Central American Transit Company line of California steamers via Nicaragua, left New-York May 22, with 535 passengers, and a crew of 100 all told, for San Juan, (Greytown.) Everything proceeded favorably until the afternoon of the 29th, when the weather became very dark and squally, with torrents of rain, which continued through the night. On the morning of May 30, at 3:30, the ship struck on Roncador reef, in lat. 13 degrees. 33 minutes, lon. 80 degrees 4 minutes, and in thirty minutes she bilged. About two minutes before the ship struck the reef was seen, and helm put hard a starboard; the engine stopped, and had made a half turn back when she struck. Every exertion was made to save the ship, but she came broadside on the reef. At the same time the engineer reported the breaking of the main steam-pipe and the water gaining very fast. The boats were immediately lowered and brought under the lee side of the ship. The masts were cut away, and the ship's company were preparing to build rafts for the safety of the passengers and crew.

During the day there was a high breeze from the eastward, with very heavy rain squalls and a very heavy swell, which broke completely over the ship. During the afternoon discovered an island to the northwest; sent the first assistant engineer, Mr. UNDERHILL, to report on the practicability of landing the passengers and stores. On his return he reported the island to be about twelve acres in extent—desolate of vegetation, with a number of small wells on it. Before night, succeeded in constructing rafts from the hurricane deck, tops and sides of the arch-houses, and embarked the women and children, and by I A. M. had safely landed 230 by means of a small boat. In the meantime, dispatched Mr. PENDLETON, the first officer, to the nearest land—Old Providence—90 miles distance, for assistance. At daylight, 31st, five of the boats were loaded from the raft with passengers, sails and provisions, and sent to the island, six miles distant. The remaining boat was occupied in transporting passengers from the ship to the raft made fast to the rocks inside of the reef. Before night, every man, woman and child, except the crew, were safely landed on the island.

On the night of the 31st the ship commenced to break up; and from that time until June 5, were entirely engaged in securing provisions, stores, baggage, mattresses, blankets, &c., necessary to sustain life on the island. About half of the baggage and stores was saved, the latter in a very bad condition. At 1 P. M., June 9, dispatched the second boat, in charge of the second officer, Mr. REID, with the purser, Mr. ROGERS, to Aspinwall, two hundred and fifty miles distant, for assistance. On the 5th and on the 6th of June the ship became a total wreck, and nothing more remains of her but a part of her engine. On the 7th, the Captain proceeded to the island, where he found tents erected, bedding distributed, and everything working well. Mr. SLOAT, the chief engineer, had put up a condenser, which would make from seventy to eighty gallons of water per day, and was in perfect working order, in case the wells on the island had given out. On the 8th, the first officer returned with two small fishing vessels of twenty-eight tons each. Capt. DENNIS had partially succeeded in making arrangements with the Captains of the schooners to transport as many of the passengers as they could carry to Aspinwall, when on the morning of the 9th, Mr. REID, the second officer, came to our rescue with two government gunboats, the *Huntsville*, Commander DEVICE, and the *State of Georgia*, Commander PREBLE, from Aspinwall, Mr. REID having reached that place. In less than three hours the passengers and crew were distributed on board the two steamers, with bedding and provisions for the passage, and reached Aspinwall in safety on the 11th, at 6 A. M. The passengers were immediately landed, and left for Panama at 9 A. M., and for California at 9:30 P. M., in the steamer *America*.

They were ten days on the island, and, with very few exceptions, every one was well.

The thermometer ranged from 85 to 87 during the day, and there was no rain after the first night.

Capt. DENNIS says the only way he can account for the loss of his ship is owing to a strong northwest current. He felt perfectly confident of his position at noon, 29th May, as he got sets of observations that morning, and the course steered would have given the ship a berth of twenty-five miles from the reef.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Panama *Star and Herald* of June 16th gives the following particulars of the loss of the *Golen Rule*:

"The *Golden Rule* sailed from New-York on the 20th May, but whilst proceeding down the bay one of the fines exploded, scalding one of her engineers so badly that it was found necessary to send him on shore; after this she was run into by a ferry-boat, which damaged one of her paddle wheels to some extent. These accidents caused considerable detention, and prevented the ship from finally getting to sea until the 22d.

At 3:40 A. M. on the 30th of May, during the second officer's watch, while the ship was supposed to be on her regular course, which would be about twenty miles from Roncador, and during a very heavy rain, she struck on a rock and stuck fast. Owing to the thickness of the atmosphere no land could be discovered, and at daylight the first officer, with a picked crew, started in a boat for Old Providence. Toward the afternoon land was discovered about three miles from the wreck, which proved to be Roncador.

The passengers, 530 in number, were then all safely landed on the island, and tents erected to protect them from the weather. Provisions sufficient for twenty days were also landed, and a plentiful supply of water could be obtained by catching rain in the sails. Beyond this nothing was saved from the ship, except such pieces of baggage as the passengers could conveniently carry in their hands.

The island is sufficiently elevated to be dry at all times; it is about 15 acres in extent and almost barren, the only vegetation being a sort of stunted parsley, but a cool breeze is blowing constantly over it at this season. Purser ROGERS left the island at 1:30 P. M. on the 2d of June, in one of the ship's quarter-boats in charge of DAVID REID, second officer, and manned by three of the crew and two steerage passengers who volunteered to assist; they arrived safely at Aspinwall in ninety-seven hours.

A boat had also been despatched for Greytown at the same time. When Mr. ROGERS left the island the ship was full of water and rolling so heavily that it was thought she could not hold together long. The passengers were all well provided for as possible, and the steerage portion of them were busily engaged in building stone huts.

The passengers were distributed in the ship as follows:

First cabin	76	Third cabin	349
Second cabin	105		—
Total			530
Males	301	Children	82
Females	136	Infants	11
Total			530
Officers and crew			90
In all			620

Early on the morning of the 8th instant, the United States steamer *Huntsville* and *State of Georgia* sailed from Aspinwall for the wreck, in order to bring the passengers to Aspinwall.

The *Golden Rule* was a vessel of three thousand tons, and about eighteen months old."

The Panama *Star* has the following additional particulars:

The United States steamships *Huntsville* and *State of Georgia* returned to Aspinwall from the wreck of the steamship *Golden Rule*, on Sunday morning, the 11th inst., bringing down the passengers of that unfortunate vessel, who were immediately transported across the road to Panama, and embarked on board the steamship *America*, which sailed the same night for San Francisco. After being eleven days on the barren island of Roncador, it is astonishing to see how well and in what good spirits these passengers appeared. With the exception of one case of varioloid, and some slight attacks of dysentery, there was no sickness whatever among them, and although they had little else than salt meat and sea biscuit to eat, they were in no way destitute of food. Even the loss of their baggage was not severely felt, as the female portion were enabled to make clothing of the ship's linen for themselves and the children, and a good supply of fresh water was procured from springs in the rocks. On their arrival at Panama they looked much more happy than the passengers of the *America*, who had been cooped up on the ship for thirty days; we heard few or no complaints from them, all appearing satisfied that everything possible to do for their comfort after the accident, was done by the officers of the ship. In fact, many of them, now that the danger is past, look back upon the incident as rather an agreeable episode in their lives, though probably few of them would care to enjoy it a second time. At last accounts the ship had broken up and was in the hands of wreckers.

Much credit is due to our Panama ladies for the promptness with which they procured aid for the destitute passengers by the steamship *Golden Rule*, on hearing of their arrival at the Isthmus. Several boxes of clothing were sent on board for them, contributed by the ladies and collected by them from different stores, the owners of which liberally responded to the call made upon their charity.

Mr. JACKSON, agent of the Boston Ice Company at Aspinwall, forwarded two and a half tons of ice to the unfortunate passengers, and supplied the officers of the *Huntsville* and *State of Georgia* with a sufficient quantity to last them for the trip to the wreck and back. Considering that ice is worth five cents per pound, this is certainly a very liberal act.

FROM OHIO.

Opening of the Political Campaign—Resolutions of the Union State Convention—Speech of Senator Sherman.

The following were the resolutions adopted by the Union State Convention of Ohio:

The Union people of Ohio, grateful to Almighty God for the overthrow of the rebellion, and the preservation of the National integrity, for the blessings of peace, and for all the favors which He has vouchsafed unto us as a people, do

Resolve, 1. That the name and fame of ABRAHAM LINCOLN stand out from the history of the epoch unrivalled and alone, and while we deplore his untimely and cruel death and venerate his memory, it becomes us to imitate his wisdom, firmness and moderation in the treatment of vexed questions, and especially to imitate his example in waiting for the solution of difficulties, to be furnished by the progress of time and the logic of events.

2. That President ANDREW JOHNSON, by his unwavering devotion to the Union through years of severest trial, has now our highest confidence; that we cheerfully indorse the policy of his administration, looking to the restoration of peace and civil order in the so-called seceded States, and that as Union men of Ohio, we will give him our hearty and undivided support.

3. That the thanks of Ohio and of the nation are due to the heroic men of our army and navy, whose labors and sufferings have saved the republic. We honor our martyred dead, and joyfully welcome to their homes our returning veterans.

4. That the thanks of this convention are due and are hereby tendered to the loyal men and women of Ohio at home who have so nobly and liberally sustained and cheered our brave soldiers in the field, in their trying efforts to maintain the national authority, in conflict with armed rebellion.

5. That four years of sanguinary war, with its fearful sacrifice of life and treasure, forced upon us by the slaveholders' rebellion, has demonstrated to and to the world that slavery and its institutions are irreconcilably opposed to freedom and free institutions; and all the teachings of history, the dealings of Providence, and our own bitter experience, point unerringly to their overthrow and eradication as our only safeguard against the recurrence of like evils in the future.

6. That while we are anxious for an early reconstruction of fraternal relations with the insurgent States, we demand that such reconstruction shall be at such time, and upon such terms as will give unquestioned assurance of the peace and security, not only of the loyal people of the rebel States, but also of the peace and prosperity of the Federal Union.

7. That the thanks of the loyal people of Ohio and of the Union, are due to the three war Governors of Ohio, DENNISON, TOD and BROUGH, for the earnest, faithful and patriotic exercise of the Executive authority of our State during their respective administrations; and that through their efforts and the hearty cooperation of our loyal people, citizens and soldiers, Ohio stands to the front rank in the roll of honor among her sister States, in the great struggle for national existence.

8. That the experience of the last four years shows the absolute necessity in all our political action of keeping steadily in view the great principles of our government as set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

9. That we will cordially support the ticket this day nominated, and promise our collective and individual efforts to secure its triumphant election.

After the convention had settled its business, a large mass meeting assembled in front of the State-house to listen to speeches by Gen. SCHENCK, Senator SHERMAN and others. Gen. SCHENCK spoke at considerable length on the question

water-pail, and pursuing him in the street, threw a sharp carving-knife which struck him near the right ear, and cut a serious gash in his neck. Having a child in her arms when the officer approached to take her into custody, she flung it to the floor, defied the officer, and fought him all the way to court. She was committed in default of $500 bail to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

ASSAULT WITH A SHARPENED TABLE-KNIFE.

MRS. ANN MEDILL, an aged and inoffensive dweller at No. 33 Monroe-street, was assaulted, on Saturday night, by MARY SCOTT, a younger woman who lives in the rear of Mrs. MEDILL'S abode. It is believed that the prisoner, who was apprehended by Policeman JAMES LEONARD (not the Inspector), is demented, since it appears that she deliberately sharpened a table-knife and went to Mrs. MEDILL'S apartments, and with no provocation or previous difficulty to spur her on, stabbed that lady twice or thrice in the face, nearly cutting off her lower lip. The prisoner, who is a native of Ireland, 28 years of age, was committed without bail.

THE YOUNGEST BURGLAR ON RECORD.

JACOB CHERRY, of Broome-street, corner of the Bowery, was arrested by Policeman LONG, of the Tenth Ward, for committing burglary in Mr. STEPHEN A. LANE'S store, at No. 163 Bowery. Mr. LANE'S place was entered at night twice, early last week, by burglars, who forced the sidewalk grating and opened a cellar door with false keys; and, resolved to rapture the depredators, he set watch on Saturday evening, and at about 11 o'clock caught the accused. The prisoner, a youth of only twelve years, says that five Bowery boys, who are but little his seniors, were engaged with him, and that they had fifty door-keys. In his possession the officer found matches and a piece of tallow candle. This candidate for Sing Sing was summarily committed for trial.

THE SPANISH CONSUL.

The COUNT DE FOIL, otherwise the Spanish adventurer, FELIX G. FOIL, the person who defrauded a Bowery tradesman by passing as the Spanish Consul at Charleston on a visit to the Spanish Consul at this port, being called up for examination, suddenly lost his knowledge of the English tongue, but at length contrived to inform Mr. WEBSTER that he was born in Spain twenty-five years ago, and that at one time the Spanish Consul at Charleston employed him as clerk. In default of $1,000 bail he was committed to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

ROBBERY AND DESCENT.

On Friday private JOSEPH MARDEN, late of the Second New-Jersey Cavalry, entered the Colisseum concert den in the Bowery, and, having been drugged with such wine as is sold at these places, was robbed of $200 by the syrens who had waited upon him. He entered complaint at Essex Market, and Justice MANSFIELD thereupon issued a warrant; armed with which, late on Friday night, Sergeant POTTER and the court squad, accompanied by a platoon of the Tenth Ward police, made a descent on the Colisseum, and there captured twelve females and twenty-seven males. The prisoners were committed for examination.

SPURIOUS BANK NOTES.

GEORGE DEVANY and JAMES MCMICHAEL, having been taken into custody on Saturday night, by Policeman EELLARD, for attempting to pass upon Mr. WILLIAM HENRY, of No. 49 Allen-street, a spurious three-dollar note, purporting to have been uttered by the Charter Oak Bank, of Hartford, Conn., and a two on the State Bank of Newark, were committed for examination.

Halls of Justice—Before Justice Dowling.

THE KNIFE.

Late on Saturday night, PETER YEGER, of No. 29 Frankfort-street, who was sitting at the threshold of his saloon, was ordered thence by one P. CHARLES WESTFIELD, keeper of a lager-bier concert den in William-street, and as he utterly refused to go, and applied impolite epithets to WESTFIELD, that person drew a huge knife, and drew it across YEGER'S face, cutting a deep gash from ear to ear, and almost severing the nasal organ. WESTFIELD then fled to his own place and locked himself therein; but Policemen HORBELT and MULLER pursued and forced the front door. As they entered he ran out of the rear door, but they pursued and overtook him near Duane-street, and he was committed to await the result of YEGER'S injuries. The police describe WESTFIELD as an old offender.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WIFE.

Early on Friday morning Mrs. BRIDGET JOCELYN, of No 73 Mulberry-street, and her husband EDWARD JOCELYN, quarreled in their apartments, and the wife fearing violence at her husband's hands fled to the roof. The husband pursued and thrust her from the house-top. She fell on the roof of an adjoining building, and sustained a compound fracture of the left leg. The woman was taken to the New-York Hospital, and attended by Dr. JOHNSON, Roundsman MCDONALD, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested JOCELYN, and he was committed to PRISON to await the result of the injuries to his wife.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

JOHN ROACH and WM. EDWARDS were arrested by the Fourth Ward Police, for carrying concealed weapons, and for intoxication. ROACH had one pistol in his possession, and EDWARDS carried two revolvers, one of which he discharged up an alley-way, thereby endangering the lives of persons living in the rear houses. The prisoners was committed in default of $1,000 bail each.

CHEATED BY CONFIDENCE OPERATORS.

Mr. NELSON BACON, of Burlington, Vt., was victimized by two sharpers, one of whom he first met at Lovejoy's Hotel, where he is at present stopping. One of the fellows, who renders his name as ANSON B. HOWARD, accompanied Mr. BACON from the hotel down Broadway, and after they had walked several blocks a stranger accosted HOWARD, informing him that he had shipped certain goods as per order. HOWARD replied that he was on the way down to the store to pay the bill, and the stranger said that as the store had been closed for the day, on account of the death of one of the partners, he would take the money and save HOWARD the trouble of going further. HOWARD then borrowed $95 of Mr. BACON, to make up the amount which he desired, and requested Mr. B. to wait a moment on the sidewalk while he ran into a bank. Of course the fellow did not return, but happily he was subsequently captured and taken to the Tombs, where he was committed. His confederate escaped with Mr. BACON'S money.

WATER-STREET ROBBERIES.

LAWRENCE WARD made affidavit that while he was asleep in a den in Water-street MARY J. WALLACE stole $114 from his pantaloons pocket. The accused was apprehended and committed for trial, and the complainant was sent to the House of Detention.... GEORGE LUDDLE, of Forty-seventh-street, near Eleventh-avenue, entered a Water-street den on Friday night, and was robbed of $500 in Treasury notes and a gold watch of the value of $100. Officer DORSEY, of the Fourth Ward, arrested MARY CLANCY, one of the inmates of the place, and found in her possession a pantaloon-leg belonging to Mr. LUDDLE, but the money and watch were not recovered. The prisoner was committed for trial.

ANOTHER DESCENT BY CAPTAIN THORNE.

On Saturday evening Captain THORNE'S men made another raid upon the street walkers and known thieves in the Fourth Ward, and captured an abundance of game. The prisoners were committed as vagrants.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

STABBED IN THE ABDOMEN.

ROBERT STEPHENSON, of No. 197 East Twenty-third-street, and THOMAS H. CUNNINGHAM, of No. 20 Laurens-street, engaged in a wrangle, on Saturday evening in Sullivan-street, near Grand, and STEPHENSON was stabbed in the abdomen. The wound is deep and serious. CUNNINGHAM was apprehended, and committed in default of $3,000 bail.

THE REVOLVER.

GEORGE FLEBIE, keeper of an up-town saloon, and one AUGUST REIT, disputed on Saturday evening, and after high words and blows FLEBIE discharged a pistol at REIT, lodging a bullet in the muscles of his neck. The wound may prove mortal. Policeman WOODRUFF, of the Twentieth Ward, took FLEBIE into custody, and Justice LEDWITH committed him to await the issue.

CAR PICKPOCKET.

On Saturday evening Mr. ANTONIO DAMORETTI, of No. 645 Broadway, who was in a Third-avenue car, caught JAMES FITZPATRICK in the act of stealing his gold watch. He promptly seized and detained the offender and turned him over to Policeman BANTA, of the Fifteenth Ward, and the prisoner, in default of $2,500 bail, was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

ROBBED IN A DEN.

MARTIN O'KEEFE, of Eleventh-avenue, near Fiftieth-street, clerk for Mr. WILLIAM MABE, of No. 76 Watts-street, brewer, went with $700 of his employer's money in his pocket, into a Greene-street den, and while he was there lost $165, the same having been adroitly drawn from his pockets. He informed ELIZA DAVENPORT, keeper of the place, that he had been robbed, and she made search and found $65 of the money under a carpet in the hall-way. O'KEEFE now called in Policeman COOPER, of the Fifteenth Ward, and he apprehended ELIZA DAVENPORT, ANNIE DICKSON and ANNIE WATSON, but was unable to recover the missing $100. The three prisoners were committed, in default of $2,000 bail each.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED BY JUSTICE DODGE.

POTTER BROWNING, who was arrested last Tuesday, on suspicion of having stolen a check and sundry Treasury notes from the apartments of Mrs. SARAH LEWIS, of No. 86 West Thirtieth-street, was honorably discharged by Justice DODGE, there being no evidence whatever against him.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER WILDEY—ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

The jury which sat on Saturday, over the body of TERESA ESTRADA, a child of seven years, who was accidently shot and instantly killed by ANTONIO GRAVIAT, on Friday afternoon, in her father's saloon at No. 480 Broome-street, found that the shooting was at the hands of GRAVIAT, and upon this verdict the Coroner committed GRAVIAT to await the action of the grand jury. He is a native of Gibraltar, 16 years of age, and a carpenter by trade. He lived at No. 23 Main-street, Brooklyn.

BY CORONER COLLIN—UNKNOWN MAN.

An inquest was held on Saturday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of an unknown man who died of apoplexy on Friday evening. Capt. THORNE, of the Fourth Ward, whose officers found the unknown suffering in Dover-street, near Water, thinks that he was mate of a ship. A description of the unknown appeared in yesterday's TIMES; but therein it was not stated that on the left arm appear the letters "L. J. L." in Indian ink.

DROWNED.

At low tide, yesterday morning, Mr. JAMES FITZHARRIS, of No. 36 Bethune-street, found the body of Mr. JOHN SHERIDAN, of No. 205 West Thirty-seventh-street, lying at the bottom of the slip at the foot of Charles-street. The deceased was last seen on Saturday evening, walking in West-street, near where he was drowned. He was a native of Ireland, fifty years of age.

BURNED.

On Saturday, MARY JANE MYERS, of No. 102 Cedar-street, a child of four years, was playing in a rear yard where women were washing, ran against a furnace, and her clothing took fire. TERESA DUFFY immersed the child in a tub of water, but the flames had burned her mortally. She died yesterday morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE ALMSHOUSE.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest at the Almshouse over the body of CATHARINE MCNALLY, an inmate of the institution, who, while deranged, fell from a fourth story window, and sustained mortal injuries. She was a native of Ireland, 36 years of age.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the Thirteenth New-Hampshire, Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and Sixth New-York Volunteers, Tenth Vermont —Visit of Col. Colyer to the Troops in the Harbor.

Col. FRANK E. HOWE, Military Agent for the New-England States, reports that the Tenth and Twelfth New-Hampshire Regiments have left Richmond, Va., in the steamship *Ariadne*, bound for Portsmouth, N. H., direct. These commands belonged to the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and formed part of the Army of the James.

The Thirteenth New-Hampshire Regiment, Lieut.-Col. NEWMAN SMITH commanding, and numbering 290 muskets, arrived in the steamer *State of Maine* late on Friday night, and after remaining in the harbor all night, were dispatched by the same vessel Saturday morning for Boston. During the morning the *State of Maine* was visited by Col. COLYER, N. Y. State Agent, accompanied by a large party of ladies from the different hospitals, and distributed to the regiment a large and unexpected supply of fresh vegetables and delicious fruit.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. DONAHUE and Staff were on board the *State of Maine*, the General being in command of the provisional brigade, Twenty-fourth Corps (Tenth and Twelfth New-Hampshire,) and goes to Boston to see his command mustered out.

Part of the Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, 200 men, under command of Capt. DRISCOLL, arrived Saturday afternoon, and immediately proceeded for their native State.

The One Hundred and Sixth New-York Regiment, from the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, arrived from Washington, per Amboy route, at Pier 1, just before dusk Saturday night. The regiment was forthwith taken in charge by Col. COLYER, New-York State Agent, and escorted by him to the Eighth Regiment Armory, Centre Market, where the command received proper care and a substantial and appetizing supper, when they left by steamer for Albany.

The Tenth Vermont Regiment arrived by the same route and on the same steamer. Being a regiment outside of New-York, the command was carted for at the Battery Barracks. The Tenth belonged to the same brigade as the One Hundred and Sixth New-York, and was raised principally in Franklin County, August, 1862; entered the service 1,000 strong, now returning only 275. The regiment is under the command of Major JOHN A. SINCLAIR, left yesterday afternoon by steamer en route for Burlington, Vt.

The following detachments arrived yesterday at the State Agency, and being all discharged and paid off, have departed for their several homes:

Forty-five men from the Sixty-fifth New-York, under Lieut. GOLDEN.

Ten men belonging to the One Hundred and Seventy-third New-York, under Sergt. MCGUIRK.

Forty men from the Third New-York, under Sergt. SCHEIDLER.

Thirty men from the Sixteenth New-York, under Corp. BRUSH.

Thirteen men from the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York, under Sergt. SEADER.

Twenty men from the First Rhode Island Battery, under Sergt. JONES.

The Fortieth, Seventy-third, Eighty-sixth and Ninety-third New-York Regiments have received marching orders for home, and will reach this city during the week. All of these regiments belong to this city, and it is to be hoped that some proper steps will be taken to give these veteran organizations a fitting public reception. Let us not forget our own regiments.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned without day. *Part II.*—Nos. 1624, 1640, 1116, 1648, 1656, 182, 1758, 1706, 1734, 1736, 1740, 1434, 1210, 760, 694, 1780, 1794, 1814, 1816, 960.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Adjourned for the term.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GREAT TROTTING MATCH FOR $5,000 TO-DAY.—We have previously referred to the great contest at three mile heats between *Dexter* and *Stonewall Jackson*, of Hartford, which comes off at the Fashion Course, L. I., to-day. As the time approaches, the interest culminates. No match trot which has taken place for a long time has created anything like the interest which is manifested regarding the coming event—the large sums depending on the result, and on the time that will be made, and the novelty of a three mile heat race—will cause a large crowd to assemble on the occasion, to avoid which we advise intending visitors to make an early departure for the course.

ESCAPE OF A BURGLAR.—One day last week ANDREW MCKAY was committed to the Tombs to answer for burglary and larceny from the person. On Saturday Justice MANSFIELD sent Court Officer MCCABE down to get MCKAY, and the Tombs authorities delivered the prisoner into the officer's hands without taking the precaution to manacle him. Being a powerful fellow, he overcame Officer MCCABE on the way to Essex Market Police Court, and escaped into a tenement-house, by the inmates of which he was secreted until nightfall. He then fled from the city.

MORTALLY WOUNDED.—On Saturday afternoon, CHARLES WALTERS, of No 196 Mott-street, sustained a compound fracture of the skull, from a brick which seemed to have been thrown from one of the upper stories into the rear yard of the house in which his parents dwell. Dr. SMITH, who dressed the wound, thinks that the boy—an only son, eleven years of age—cannot live. Subsequent to the occurrence, Capt. WILLIAMSON'S men went to the house and instituted a search, but were unable to learn anything satisfactory.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—A few friends of Miss MARIE ABBOTT, the charming and popular soprano of the Unitarian Church in Monroe-place, Brooklyn, learning her intention of starting shortly with a concertising troupe on a Canadian tour, surprised her at her residence, on Saturday evening, with an elaborate dressing-case and a complimentary address. The occasion was a pleasant one to the fair lady and her friends, who passed the hours of the evening in gay and festive merriment.

SUICIDE.—A man whose name is supposed to be RICHARDS, committed suicide on Saturday evening, by leaping into the North River off Seventieth-street. He was seen struggling in the water, but before any person could reach him he had sunk. The body has not been recovered. He left his coat and waistcoat on the beach, and in the pockets papers were found indicating that his dwelling-place was No. 190 Laurens-street.

HOMICIDAL ASSAULT.—WILLIAM MURPHY, of No. 372 Canal-street, an aged colored man, was stabbed in the throat by one WILLIAM CALHOUN, otherwise JOHNSON, in an alley running off Canal-street, near West Broadway, on Saturday afternoon. CALHOUN escaped, and Patrolman JOSEPH LENZ, of the Fifth Ward Police, took MURPHY to the New-York Hospital, where his wound was dressed. He may recover.

ARREST AND RESCUE.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, policeman TILTON, of the Sixteenth Ward, arrested one JOHN MURPHY, for dealing in spurious currency; but while the officer was taking the prisoner to the police-station, a gang of MURPHY'S confederates made an attack, effected a rescue, and ran off with the officer's shield.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week, was 132, of which 18 were men, 24 women, 45 boys and 45 girls. The principal diseases were: convulsions 19, cholera infantum 15, consumption 12, dropsy 9, debility 8, marasmus 5, typhoid fever 3, hooping-cough 2, typhus fever 3, measles 1, &c. Under one year of age 50; natives of the United States, 102; Ireland, 14; England, 6; Germany, 5; British America, 2; France, 2; Scotland, 1.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A boy named WILLIAM BROWN, aged 12 years, residing at No. 147 Plymouth-street, was seriously injured on Saturday by the falling of a piece of ice from a cart, which crushed one of his feet. Officer MOLLOY took the lad to the hospital for treatment. The limb will probably be amputated.

ACCIDENT TO A SOLDIER.—PETER SCHMITZ, attached to the Twenty-fifth Regiment New-York cavalry, was thrown from his horse on Flushing-avenue yesterday, and seriously injured. He was conveyed to his home, No. 2 Flatbush-avenue, by the Fiftieth Precinct police.

PICKING POCKETS.—MICHAEL LAFFERTY was arrested on Saturday evening on the charge of picking the pocket of MICHAEL RUDEN, at the Fulton Ferry, of $1 50. The accused was taken into custody by Officer REGAN, of the Forty-second Precinct police, and locked up to await a hearing.

THE BRICKLAYERS.—At a meeting of journeymen bricklayers, recently held, they resolved to subject themselves to a reduction of 50 cents per day, to commence on and after Monday (to-day.) The wages were $3 50 per day heretofore. Hereafter they will be $3 per day.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.—The annual commencement exercises of the Parker Female Institute in Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, will be held on Tuesday next, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—THURSDAY, July 6—Nos. 18, 77, 88, 89, 91, 92, 99, 110½, 114.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 24, 1865.

$9,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	110	600	Mariposa M. Co ...	12¾
2,100	U.S.6s, 5-20s...C.		900	do.....	12¾
	Small.....	102⅞	28	Del. & H. C. Co....	143
1,000	do.....	103¼	100	At. Mail S. Co. z-d	150½
43,000	do.....	103¼	100	Cary Improve't....	28
6,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	96⅝	100	Hruns. C. & L. Co. bS	8
960	do....Small	96	100	Cum. Coal Pr. 2d c'l	41
1,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s...R.	96½	12	C., Bur. & Q. 2d call	108
65,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200	N. Y. Central.....	53⅛
	Second Series..	99⅝	100	do.....	53⅛
2,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer.	99⅝	600	Reading R.....	84⅛
8,000	Tenn. 6s.....	71½	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	103⅛
15,000	do.....	71	100	Hruns. C. & L. R...	65⅛
5,000	Ohio & M. C.	84⅝	100	do..... 2d call	63⅛
10,000	Erie 2d M. '79....	103	400	Cleve. & Pitts.....	68
10,000	Ill. Cen. Rs.....	117	300	do.....s30	67⅛
1,000	H. & St. J. 1st L. G. Bonds.....	95	200	Chic. & N. W.....	24½
4,000	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	74	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr...	54
2,000	Mil. & St. Paul 1st.	72	100	Chic. & Rock I....	103¼
4,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan.....	110	400	do.....	100⅛
			200	do.....	100⅛
5,000	Mariposa 1st M ..	40	400	do.....s30	100
10	Ocean Bank.....	85	200	do.....	100
50	Shoe & Leather Bk	100	100	do. 2d call s30	99¾
100	Canton Co.....	39	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	86⅞
200	do.....b30	39	100	Chi. & Alt. R.....	97

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s..	99⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I.....	63¼
10,000	Ohio & M. C.....	84½	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	67⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	93	600	do.....	67⅝
200	do.....	92⅝	400	do.....b3	67⅝
100	Erie Railway.....c	75⅝	500	do.....s3	67⅝
100	do.....s30	75	400	do.....s10	67⅝
200	do.....s3	75⅝	200	do.....b10	67⅝
200	do.....	75⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.....	24⅝
200	do.....c	75⅝	300	Chic. & R. I.....	100⅛
100	do.....s3	75⅞	100	do.....s3	100⅜
1000	do.....b3	76	700	Canton Co.....	38
800	Reading R.....	84⅜	500	Cumb. Coal.....	41
100	do.....c	84⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co....	61½
100	Hud. Riv. R.....	124½	100	Mariposa M. Co....	51½
200	do.....	108⅜	100	do.....	12¾
100	do.....c	108⅜	700	do.....	13

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$40,000	Am. Gold.....	141¾	300	Erie Railway s3	76⅛
40,000	do.....	141⅜	200	do.....	76⅛
60,000	do.....	141⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I.....	63⅛
85,000	do.....	141⅜	100	do.....	63⅛
50,000	do.....	141⅜	100	do.....	63⅜
50,000	do.....	141⅜	500	Ill. Cen. R..... s3	123
95,000	do.....	141	1000	do.....	124
30,000	do.....	141¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	68¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	93⅛	100	Rock Island.....	101½
100	do.....b3	93⅛	300	do.....	101⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R.....	108¾			

MONDAY, June 26—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was to a good average on the Import and Sales of Foreign Merchandise, and partially improved on the export clearances of Domestic Merchandise. The export of Gold suddenly fell off below half a million of dollars for the week, as against the weekly outgo of two millions since the middle of May. The Customs demand for Gold kept up, however, and this, with the previous large accumulation in the Treasury Office, induced a fresh speculative turn to put the price up on the temporary scarcity of Gold for prompt delivery. The combination to this end withdrew about two millions from the market near the close of the week, borrowing the money on it from some of the private banking houses at a low rate of interest. The ultimate quotation, however, was nearly 4 ₰ cent. from Saturday week, and the market not strong at the Evening Exchange. With the exception of the loans referred to on Gold to be held for effect out of the market, there is scarcely any demand for money from the Brokers, and the rates as tested by actual transactions made subject to call, from day to day, are now cheaper than they have been known for several years. The Banks have deposited about ten millions of their Currency, on interest, in the Sub-Treasury, but without the least perceptible influence on the market. The Stock Exchange, after a brief panic fall on Monday and Tuesday, when one of the large outsiders closed out his Railways, ruled firm as to prices through the closing days of the week, but not active.

The new steamer of the Dale-Inman Line, the *City of Boston*, made a fine run from Queenstown, and arrived here on Saturday afternoon with the London and Liverpool markets to June 15. The quotation for U. S. 5-20s is advanced 1@1½ ₰ cent. over the previous mail. The Bank of England rate of interest was reduced to 3 ₰ cent., the lowest figure for nearly two years past. The latest New-York dates then in London were by the *Moravian*, to Saturday afternoon, June 3, quoting Gold 136¾@137 ₰ cent. The large receipts of Gold from this side no doubt hastened the reduction of the Bank of England interest from 3½ to 3 ₰ cent. ₰ annum.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods Return in our last paper, amount to $4,271,272 as against the total entries of $6,849,893 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,155,906, against $5,836,881 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $367,580, against $1,296,356 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,738,717. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 3,976 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 8,408.

The following are the official and semi-official Custom-house returns of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of July, 1864, the beginning of the current Fiscal or Treasury year, the small entries of Foreign specie not included:

July.....	$22,255,247	March.....	$15,769,131
August.....	17,973,686	April.....	13,137,972
September.....	10,481,228	May.....	12,689,024
October.....	8,966,839	June 10.....	2,670,436
November.....	8,435,897	June 17.....	3,228,218
December.....	9,820,122	June 24.....	4,271,272
January.....	10,567,549		
February.....	11,366,964		
Total since July 1.....			$153,415,457
Against same time 1864.....			224,145,899
Decrease since July 1.....			$70,630,202

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, have been as follows since the Current Fiscal year, from New-York, by the monthly official and weekly semi-official returns:

July.....	$31,638,537	February.....	$15,750,802
August.....	28,976,169	March.....	14,397,713
September.....	19,304,428	April.....	7,111,648
October.....	17,914,668	May.....	8,256,275
November.....	13,206,037	June 7.....	1,250,702
December.....	21,306,261	June 14.....	2,105,979
January.....	16,561,598	June 21.....	2,455,906
Total since July 1.....			$193,939,723
Against same time 1864.....			163,578,921
Increase since July 1.....			$36,360,802

The Exports of Specie from New-York since July 1 have been:

July.....	$1,947,329	March.....	$97,913
August.....	1,001,813	April.....	961,526
September.....	2,835,398	May.....	7,355,071
October.....	2,517,171	June 3.....	737,986
November.....	7,267,682	June 10.....	2,070,303
December.....	6,104,177	June 17.....	2,008,023
January.....	3,184,953	June 24.....	367,580
February.....	1,023,201		
Total since July 1.....			$39,663,436
Against same time 1864.....			57,257,495
Decrease since July 1.....			$17,594,059

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since 1st July last, have been as follows:

July.....	$711,543	February.....	$896,082
August.....	1,277,265	March.....	1,673,444
September.....	1,189,698	April.....	2,307,024
October.....	857,377	May 8.....	664,261
November.....	886,278	May 16.....	226,376
December.....	2,205,679	May 26.....	367,994
January.....	2,042,347	June 8.....	670,710
		June 24.....	180,256
Total to date.....			$15,064,855
Against same time 1864.....			10,721,080
Increase this Fiscal Year.....			$4,333,478

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at New-York at the office of the Treasury, since the beginning of the current Fiscal Year to the 10th June instant:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July.....	$3,585,848	July.....	$1,681,000
August.....	5,287,364	August.....	2,106,784
September.....	4,084,494	September.....	2,124,800
October.....	8,670,188	October.....	1,895,096
November.....	3,456,156	November.....	4,032,550
December.....	3,467,369	December.....	4,163,400
January.....	4,276,396	January.....	2,449,280
February.....	4,823,214	February.....	913,429
March.....	5,471,028	March.....	2,028,685
April.....	6,389,561	April.....	138,187
May.....	8,230,196	May.....	10,292,800
June 3.....	851,776	June 3.....	131,590
June 10.....	1,688,257	June 10.....	586,981
June 17.....	2,103,603	June 17.....	165,518
June 24.....	1,738,717	Total.....	$33,806,951
Total.....	$60,073,165		

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	144⅜@138@143@141⅞
U. S. 6 ₰ cents, 5-20 years	103⅛@103⅝
U. S. 5 ₰ cents, 10-40 years	96⅛@96⅝
New-York Central	95⅝@93⅛
New-York and Erie	77⅜@72@76⅛
Rock Island	100@101⅛
Michigan Southern	63⅜@63¾
Michigan Central	111½@@110¾
Illinois Central	122⅜@124
Hudson River	116@116⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	68⅜@64½@68⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	96⅛@95⅞
Chicago and Northwestern	28@24⅜
Almaden Quicksilver	52@51⅜
Mariposa Gold	12¾@13
Cumberland	42⅛@41
Reading	96⅜@91@94⅛
Northwestern Preferred	55⅛@54¼

In the Gold room, Saturday, the extreme figures of the day were 142¾@141¾, the opening and closing rate having been 142½. The main regular demand was for Custom-house purposes. The day's exports of Specie were very light, having been confined to $191,627, (including $111,627 by the *Germania* and $80,000 by the *City of London*,) making a total shipment for the week of only $367,580.

The Stock Market opened very tamely at the single sessions of the Boards, and with some depression in the Railways and Miscellaneous Stocks. Government Securities were firm, and in the 5-20s and 10-40s business was tolerably brisk, chiefly from purchases for permanent investment and banking purposes. In the Street, later in the day, the demand for the Railways revived a little, and the market closed with more firmness.

The following quotations were made at 4 o'clock as compared with Friday afternoon:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	96¾	96⅞	Pittsburgh	68⅛	68⅜
U. S. 5-20s	103¾	103⅝	Northwest	24⅜	24⅝
T. Certificates	99⅝	99⅝	N. West Pref	54	54¼
N. Y. Central	93	93⅛	Rock Island	100⅝	101⅛
Erie	75¾	75⅞	Fort Wayne	95⅞	95⅞
Hudson	109	108¾	Cumb'land Coal	41	41
Reading	94⅛	94¼	Quicksilver	51⅛	51⅜
Mich. Southern	63½	63⅛	Mariposa	12¾	13
Illinois Central	122⅝	122½	Ohio & M. Certfs	24¼	24⅜

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	115	Bank of the Republic	105
Manhattan	130	Bank of N. America	110
Union	116	Irving	108
City	176	People's	110
Phenix	103	Market	108
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Nassau	105
National	105	Shoe and Leather	105
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Corn Exchange	111
Commerce	108	Continental	97
Ocean	85	St. Nicholas	100
Mercantile	130	Central National	101
American Exchange	113	Fourth National	97
Chatham	130		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92½	Han. & St. Jos. L. G	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	89	Lack. & West'n Bds	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	101¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	85	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	105	Galena & Chi. ex	100
Erie 1st Mort., '68, ex d.	101¾	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. ex	93½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '69	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	88
Harlem, 1st mort., '68-72	100	Cleve. & P. 3d mort. con.	90
Mich. C. n. 1st m. 8s, '82	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	72
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st M.	112	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	37
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., 1875	116	Chi. & Alton S. F.	85
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref..	80	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	97
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	70	Chi. & Alton Income	85
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	72
Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	79¾		

The Stock Exchange has resolved to adjourn from Saturday, July 1, to the following Wednesday, July 5, and other business centres, it is said, will follow this example, making Monday, July 3, practically a holiday as an appropriate preliminary to the celebration of our great national anniversary.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $3,638,849 81; for customs, $227,000; payments, $4,232,232 54; on account of loan, $731,000; balance, $47,821,833 46.

The National Bank of Commerce has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 10.

The Bull's Head Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent., payable on and after July 1.

Mr. WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, is in no way the loser by the late frauds on the Corn Exchange, nor had he any transactions with the party who has cleared out.

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—MADELAINE.

WALLACK'S—OLIVER TWIST.

NIBLO'S—AMBY, THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE LADY OF LYONS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE PIONEER PATRIOT—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

PAINTINGS—No. 561 BROADWAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Fort Smith says that Ex-Gov. WADE, of the Choctaw Nation, has arrived at that post from Doaksville to confer with Gen. BUSEY, commanding the District of the Frontier, for the return to their homes of all Choctaw Indians who have been engaged in the Confederate army. A temporary treaty of peace was effected with the Choctaw Indians at Doaksville on the 18th inst. by Col. MATHEWS, of the Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry, who was sent as commissioner on the part of the United States. The Indians agree to cease at once all hostilities against the United States, and return to their homes and resume their former occupations. The Indians appear very friendly to the United States, and are anxious to resume friendly relations. Gen. BUSEY has issued an order inviting all Indians to return to their homes, and assuring them they will not be molested by the United States authorities so long as they keep the temporary treaty of peace entered into.

The Toronto *Globe* of Saturday says: "We give to-day the statements, over their own signatures, of three responsible parties, justices of the peace, residing in the County of Waterloo, respecting the character of Dr. MERRITT, late of the village of Ayr, one of the secret witnesses against JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Canada agents. This testimony is only in corroboration of what has been said before in various ways and on pretty good authority; but these last statements, taken in connection with the previous ones, appear utterly to destroy the value of MERRITT'S evidence."

Gen. J. D. COX, just nominated for Governor of Ohio by the Republicans, was born at Montreal, Canada, though his parents were residents of New-York City. He practiced law at Warren, Ohio, until 1863, when he was elected to the State Senate. In 1861 he was appointed Brigadier-General in the State militia. He was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers May 17, 1861, and selected to command the forces in the Kanawha Valley. He remained in command of this department, except for a short time during which Gen. ROSECRANS was over him, until August, 1862, when he was assigned a place in the Army of Virginia, under Gen. POPE. In October he was promoted to be a Major-General, and ordered to the District of the Kanawha.

The Quebec papers announce that Gen. DIX arrived in that city, by the Montreal steamer, on Tuesday morning, and is staying at Russel's Hotel. He wears the uniform of his rank. Gen. DIX has been the recipient of every possible courtesy that could be extended to him by His Excellency the Governor-General and the members of the government now in Quebec. On Tuesday evening he dined at Spencer Wood.

It now appears the reported loss of life occasioned by the sinking of the *Kentucky* below Shreveport was greatly exaggerated. A gentleman who was on board the steamer when she sunk states in the St. Louis *Republican* that not more than fifteen or twenty white persons and about fifty negroes, mostly women and children, were drowned, instead of 200, as has been stated. About that number of the latter were on board, and, being on deck, were submerged immediately with the sinking of the boat. Two or three of the negroes escaped by clinging to planks, or other floating materials, and reached shore in safety.

Mrs. SEWARD was buried on Saturday in the cemetery at Auburn. The funeral ceremonies were very touching and impressive. There was a great gathering of eminent citizens who had known and honored the deceased through many years. The Secretary himself, not yet recovered from his bodily wounds, and bowed down by the deep wound of the heart, was an object of such affectionate solicitude as rarely falls to the lot of any man.

We learn from New-Orleans that business is slowly reviving in that city. Gen. CANBY'S order, taxing all cotton exported by sea $5 per bale, for the benefit of the hospitals, works against the shipping interest, sending some five thousand bales per month up the river and by rail, that otherwise would go by sea, no such tax being collected on cotton sent to New-York by river and rail.

The Toroto *Globe* of Saturday has the following in relation to the *Tribune*'s confidential correspondent CONOVER: "Now that he is in Washington, CONOVER has, it would appear, given an explanation that has the merit of brevity, if none other. He says he is the man who swore in Montreal that he was JAMES WATSON WALLACE, and that he never gave evidence before the military court at Washington. But, he alleges, the Montreal Confederates made him sign that false affidavit by holding a loaded pistol at his head! It is surprising it never occurred to CONOVER to expose this outrage before he left Montreal. So clever a man as he surely could have found some means of preferring a complaint against the authors of such an outrage. We suppose the Montreal Confederates will be heard from in rejoinder."

The story of a terrible disaster on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad is pronounced by the officers of the road to be without foundation. An accident occurred on Thursday, at Carlisle Station, in which an engineer, fireman and two soldiers were killed, and eight or ten soldiers wounded, and this is the only one that has occurred on the road.

The reports of the rough treatment of JEFF. DAVIS, which have been freely circulating, are set at rest by a dispatch from Fortress Monroe, which states positively that he is not in irons, but has roomy and comfortable quarters. His health is good, much better than when he arrived there, and he seems to be in a calmer frame of mind.

CARRINGTON, the murderer, and GWIN, the accomplice, who broke jail at Buffalo, on Thursday night, were Saturday morning captured at Town Line Station, about fifteen miles from Buffalo. The other two prisoners, who escaped at the same time, are yet at large.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Thirteenth New-Hampshire, Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and Sixth New-York and Tenth Vermont Regiments, arrived in the city Saturday. The Vermont boys remain at the Battery barracks until to-day, when they will depart for home. The Thirteenth New-Hampshire, sailed for Boston in the *State of Maine*; the Third Massachusetts took steamer for Boston, and the One Hundred and Sixth New-York, left by special steamer for Albany, Saturday night. Several detachments from New-York regiments arrived during yesterday, and departed homeward.

Col. COLYER, the New-York State Agent, visited the different islands in the harbor Saturday, the fortifications, and the United States steamers lying in the stream. He took with him in the steamer a heavy load of fresh vegetables and delicious fruit, which was thankfully received and heartily appreciated by the gallant soldiers and sailors of Uncle Sam. A large party of ladies, identified with the soldiers' hospitals, accompanied the colonel in his tour.

The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department have established their headquarters at Firemen's Hall, in Mercer-street, their office hours being from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The Comptroller has issued an order to all persons in possession of the property of the Fire Department to hand it over to the new Commissioners.

In the Supreme Court Saturday, Justice INGRAHAM confirmed the reports of referees, and granted judgment of divorce, in eleven cases. In five of the suits the wives were plaintiffs, and in six the husbands appeared as such.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest Saturday, at the Almshouse, over the body of CATHARINE MCNALLY, an inmate of that institution, who, while deranged, fell from a fourth-story window and sustained mortal injuries.

Saturday afternoon, WILLIAM MURPHY, a youth of 11 years, was mortally wounded by a brick which was thrown by an unknown person from an upper story of No. 372 Canal-street, where his parents live.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 102 Cedar-street, over the body of MARY JANE MYERS, a child of four years, who was fatally burned on Saturday, her habit having taken fire from a furnace.

JOHN SHERIDAN, of No. 205 West Thirty-seventh-street, was drowned in the dock at the foot of Charles-street, on Saturday evening.

Gold opened on Saturday at 142½, fell to 141⅛, rallied to 142⅜, and closed at 142½. Money was unusually easy at 4@5 ₰ cent., on call. Stocks were inactive; Governments ruled firm, on light offerings; Railways and fancies were depressed early in the day, but rallied a little toward the close. The day's exports of Specie amount to only $191,600. Produce and Merchandise were in very moderate demand. Flour and Wheat closed a shade cheaper. Corn and Oats 1c.@2c. higher. Cotton and Whisky steady. New Mess Pork fell to $23 87½@$24 50. Freights quiet, with 441 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other articles were unimportant.

The Stock market closed firm on Saturday night, and Gold 1½@2 per cent. lower than on Friday. Money easy. The shipment of gold has fallen off to less than half a million for the entire week.

Negro Suffrage an Uncertain Remedy—The True Reliance.

It is sheer quackery to make negro suffrage the sovereign *panacea* of Southern ills. Whether it would have any good effect at all—whether, in fact, it would not do far more harm than good—is very doubtful. The worst evil of the South, as President JOHNSON clearly pointed out to the South Carolina delegates on Saturday, has been its class rule. A few thousand men in each State have owned most of the cultivated soil, have held most of the wealth, have had the control of the legislation and civil administration, and have kept not only black men in physical bondage, but the great mass of the white men in almost total ignorance, and in almost complete servitude mental and moral. This oligarchic power has practically shut out all the republican influences which have so mightily elevated all other parts of the country. The great problem now is how to break up that power.

It is claimed with great vehemence that this is to be done by giving the blacks the suffrage. But the poor whites have always had the suffrage, and yet they have remained subject to this oligarchy, generation after generation. Votes in their hands have been simply tickets of vassalage. They have never been used in an independent way—have always confirmed, never relieved, their debasement. This fact is indisputable. If the possession of the suffrage through all the past years has not redeemed the "white trash" of the South, what right have we to assume that it will do any more for the black men? If the poor whites have been so ignorant and stolid as to be managed like mere tools by the landed class, how shall yet poorer blacks, yet more ignorant and stolid, escape the same fate? Is it said that the negroes will know that it is not for their interest to keep the political power in the hands of their old masters? What assurance have we that they will know it? It was a curse to the poor whites of the South to vote as they always did in the interests of the slaveholders; and yet these poor whites did not know it. We have here in the North hundreds of thousands of the victims of foreign oppression who have been voting for the last four years, with their whole heart and soul, for the very men and the very policies that best suited their old oppressors. Intelligent people have been surprised at this—have called it incredibly inconsistent and absurd. But we have no right to apply the rules which govern intelligent men to any calculations upon the conduct of the ignorant. Ignorance, wherever it exists, always bewilders and deludes—always makes those cursed with it insensible to their most obvious interests, and fits them to be the mere tools of the designing. The freedmen will be specially exposed to this effect. Without land of their own, they will continue to work for those who have it. They will remain dependents upon the planters, will rely upon them for their livelihood, and will be particularly subject to their influence.

It has been said by some discerning Union men of the South that there could be no surer way of perpetuating the old class rule of the South than the bestowing the suffrage upon the plantation laborers—that it would practically give the planter, who has now but a single vote, ten or fifty or a hundred votes. Whether this would prove to be the case, we cannot yet say. The relations between the races since emancipation have not yet taken definite shape enough to justify a settled conclusion. But we do say that no one has any right to assume that the negroes, having the suffrage, would vote to suit Northern men a thousand miles away, whom they never saw, and against the wishes and purposes of their employers. All the antecedent probabilities are against it. The assumption has nothing but vague speculation and empty hope to rest upon. To depend, under present developments, upon negro suffrage as the great means of reorganizing the South is sheer empiricism.

But there is a reliance which we may count upon with confidence. We mean *immigration*. The first necessity is to turn the stream of emigration southward. This ought not to be very difficult. The breaking up of slavery has opened to free labor for the first time a part of the continent specially adapted to these semi-tropical products—cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco—which are now the most profitable of all agricultural staples. The West never held out any such inducements to Northern men and to foreigners who wished to better their condition as the South will now present. There is no reason why the South, now so largely depleted of population and property through the war, should not be redeveloped by immigration as rapidly as the West, through the same agency, was made the giant it is from the virgin prairies. It has richer natural resources, is nearer the markets of the world, and has a more agreeable climate. Yet it would not be too much to say that ten years of the emigration southward that has hitherto flowed westward, would of itself completely transform the South, in spite of any exertions that might be made by those interested in perpetuating the old class rule. The immigrants would fairly outnumber, at the end of that time, the white natives. The single State of Illinois increased 858,000 between 1850 and 1860. That number alone is greater than the present white population of Virginia, and twice as great as that of any other Southern State.

But the controlling influences of immigration do not depend upon any such superiority of numbers. Immigration, if of the right stuff, to the extent of a third, or even a fifth, of the native white population, would do the business just as effectively. What is needed is simply an infusion of Northern vigor, which should assimilate the elements around it. Half a million of Northern farmers and mechanics, carrying with them Northern methods of labor, Northern systems of popular instruction, and Northern habits of independent thought, would start a new life in the South which would soon make an end forever of all the old malign class interests that have hitherto dominated. The poor whites of the South would be made to understand, as they never yet have understood, the causes of their poverty and debasement, and the true remedies. The blacks, too, would see and learn, as never yet, what it is that makes real freemen; would have true friends who would seek to elevate them, and would, in due time, be qualified to exercise the elective franchise with some discretion, and some sense of responsibility.

We are sure that this is a far more rational and safe process of regenerating the South than any sudden and compulsory admission of the blacks to the ballot-box. It involves no overthrow or even disturbance, of State rights. It carries with it no prolongation of an arbitrary military rule. It does not exasperate the poor whites, and convert them and their children into life-long enemies. What is best of all, it will accomplish the end in view, beyond all possibility of failure; whereas the mere gift of suffrage to the freedmen might, and probably would, only aggravate the very evils that keep the South depressed. It is true that some little time would be necessary to produce any extensive flow of emigration to the South, and to realize its results. But considering the immense interests at stake, affecting untold generations in the future, we can afford to take a little time. Ten years is but an insignificant point, as measured by the period which will be affected, for good or evil, by our method of dealing with this business. Hasty action, in a matter of such magnitude, is almost sure to be unwise action.

The Bargain Between the British Colonists and the Parent Government—A Strange Covenant.

Among the late news from England which we published yesterday, was the announcement, made on the authority of the London *Morning Post*, that the Canada delegates have succeeded in their mission. The details of the agreement are to be laid before Parliament without delay. Meanwhile, the *Morning Post* alleges that the colonists, on their part, covenant to undertake the construction of the necessary fortifications west of Quebec; to enlarge and deepen the provincial canals, for military as well as commercial purposes; to maintain an efficient local militia, and to build the Intercolonial Railroad.

On the part of the Imperial Government, Mr. CARDWELL, Lord DE GREY and Mr. GLADSTONE, undertake to furnish all the necessary armament for the new forts; to guarantee a loan to be contracted by the Provincial Governments, for the construction of the intercolonial railroad; and to hand over all the crown rights in the Northwest Territory to the Government of Canada.

Subsidiary to this compact, an understanding, we are assured, has been come to on the question of tariffs; the colonists, we presume, agreeing to content themselves, hereafter, with something less than a 30 per cent. tax on Sheffield and Manchester in their local customs.

It strikes us that if these are the terms of the bargain concluded between the parties, they will hardly be ratified by the Provincial Legislatures concerned. The expenditure which Canada alone would have to bear, in carrying out the fortification scheme, could hardly be less, according to Col. JERVOIS' report, than $7,000,000. Three-fourths of this sum would come out of the pockets of the English-speaking people of Upper Canada, a large majority of whom believe the imperial system of defense to be utterly useless. In the present state, moreover, of the credit of the United Province, when its securities are worth 30 per cent. less than they were ten years ago, the colonists might as well undertake the whole British Army and Navy estimates, as promise to raise $7,000,000 without the indorsement of the Home Government. And it is simply absurd to suppose that such a proposition can be seriously entertained, especially as the colonists are to assume, *pari passu*, with the responsibility of these fortifications, the enlargement of their canals for military uses; are to take their share of risk in the intercolonial road; and yet on the back of all, are to give up a large portion of their customs' revenue at the beck of Birmingham and Manchester.

The difficulties in the way of this provisional covenant are not limited to Canada. The only intercolonial road that the British Government care to see built is one skirting the northern boundary of the Province of New-Brunswick—the best line, naturally, for a military road—but one which, in a commercial point of view, is utterly and absolutely worthless. To such a road New-Brunswick has repeatedly refused to lend any aid whatever. The line sought for by that Province is one along the fruitful valley of the St. John; and to that the Home Government objects, on account of its proximity to the frontier.

We have before pointed out the expensive nature of the gift, involved in the transfer of the Northwest territory to the Provinces. The beneficiaries in this case could not, we are satisfied, enter upon the tendered property short of an outlay of at least $10,000,000. Altogether, if this is the outline of the bargain concluded between the parties, the British Government has taken the civilest way it could think of, to intimate to the dependency that the time has come when it must shift for itself. If the colonists are so blind as not to see this, they are to be pitied.

New-York City.—Houses Wanted.

For those possessed of fortunes, or those having liberal incomes, this city is immeasurably the most desirable place on the American continent in which to live. The fact that it is the recognized metropolis of the nation; the fact that it is the largest and most populous, the richest and among the oldest of American cities, are circumstances greatly in its favor. To these advantages must be added its location, admirable in every respect, and, altogether, unequalled in its natural healthfulness, its pleasant climate, its grand surroundings, the facility of access to it from all parts of the country and from all countries of the world. To these again must be added its splendid streets, and edifices and parks, and its hundred miles of commodious and luxurious residences. To these also, its cosmopolitan and liberal spirit, its scientific and literary supremacy, its artistic treasures and opportunities, and all the innumerable appliances or gratifying the rich man's ordinary wants and ministering to his higher nature. To men of fortune or of means, possessed of taste, culture, intellect or genius, and desirous of making as much as possible out of his life and out of themselves, New-York City has a superiority which is unquestionable, and which is tacitly confessed by the continual gravitation toward it of these classes from all parts of the country.

But it is a city of varied and violent contrasts. To those of small incomes it is greatly inferior as a place of residence to many other American cities. To the great body of mechanics, craftsmen, artisans, workingmen and laborers—to the vast and dominant multitudes whose earnings range from ten to eighteen or twenty dollars a week—in other words, to four-fifths of its entire population—New-York furnishes the worst place of residence of any city in America—the worst as regards suitable household apartments, the worst as regards health for adults and children, as regards streets and markets, supplies and economy, air and cleanliness, and as regards the preservation of public and domestic morals. We do not speak at this time of the sinks and slums and cellars in which the lowest forms of depravity and wretchedness fester and rot, and which were lately described in our columns. We have masses of human beings in this city—few of them native to American soil—whom it seems almost hopeless to attempt to elevate, and the improvement of whom must at all events be the work of long time. But it is to respectable, intelligent, industrious people we refer—people whose skill and industry secures them a return in money that ought to be sufficient to procure for them such household accommodations, comforts and surroundings as are essential to the health and happiness of themselves and their families. Yet what sort of places of abode is furnished in this city for its working masses, for those who are the creators and sustainers of its wealth and greatness? Do they possess any of those characteristics of commodiousness, airiness, cleanliness and general comfort, which are so absolutely essential, which can be furnished so economically, and which have such a vital influence on the well-being and morals of the people? Or are their characteristics crampedness, closeness, crowdedness and filth, with obnoxious yards in the rear and reeking, slimy streets in the front? And can even such tenements as we have for workingmen be obtained for anything like a reasonable rental? Or have not the rents they are compelled to pay become so intolerably high as to trench on their daily necessities, to crowd them into smaller and smaller spaces, and drive thousands of them from the city? Let the answer come from that densely populated peninsular district extending from Chatham-square to Fourteenth-street, where laborious myriads reside who are engaged as founders, workers in brass, plumbers, shipcarpenters, tailors, cordwainers and journeymen of crafts innumerable. Or let it come from the north side of the city, from Canal-street and upward for a couple of miles, inhabited in great part by similar classes. The fact is, those who have taken the trouble to make themselves familiar with the way in which our industrial classes and their families are now crowded and crammed in many of the streets of the localities referred to, can see no prospect but for a great increase of poverty, degradation and disease in the future, unless some effective measure of improvement be promptly adopted.

The politico-economical law is that demand induces supply, and if capital can be more profitably employed in house-building than otherwise, it will be so employed. The general proposition is true in ordinary times, and so also is the second, with limitations. But the condition of things of which we are complaining had its origin, or, at all events, was greatly aggravated during the four extraordinary years of war, when house-building was almost entirely stopped, though our population grew enormously, and when capital did not follow its ordinary course, because of uncertainty and timidity regarding the future. It must also be remembered that in this country capital looks not only to profitable, but to immediate returns, and pays but small respect to the humanities.

We need thirty thousand more houses than there are in this city at present to properly accommodate the population actually resident in it. We need them imperatively and immediately. Their erection would pay well as an investment, and in relation to the present and future well-being of the city would pay a hundred-fold. There is no likelihood that the city will diminish in population, but every indication that it will continue to grow in coming time more rapidly even than in the past; consequently there is no danger of depreciation in property or of loss by the investment. We have already, in the interests of the crowded and suffering industrious masses, urged this matter upon the attention of property-owners and capitalists, and we do so again. A good plan, in addition to individual efforts, would be to get up building companies, in which the combined capital of moneyed men and real estate owners could be employed. Let substantial blocks of comfortable houses be erected, such as have of late years been built in London and other English cities; and there is no doubt that they would be as profitable an investment here as they have invariably proved to be there, and would greatly redound to the prosperity of this great city. We broached this subject in the TIMES the other day, and subsequently received a note from a responsible gentleman offering to put ten thousand dollars into such a scheme.

FRIENDS INDEED.—It is assuredly gratifying to the United States to be befriended by a man of such immense antiquity as Lord BROUGHAM; and as he is never weary—weak though he be—in giving us advice, it must be pleasing to him to see how well we get along under it, even though we generally totally disregard it. But we are pained to be compelled to say that his Lordship is an illustration of the sad fact that old age is apt to be characterized by weak memory as well as by physical infirmity. By the last mail, we have a speech of his, delivered at a banquet to the Prince of WALES, in which he gives this country a great deal of advice as to how it shall comport itself hereafter, and he precedes it by these words: "If my voice could reach across the Atlantic, it would tell our kinsmen that their best friends, those who have been their advocates through good report and through bad report, now pray and beseech them"—to do so and so. Now, for Lord BROUGHAM, with the memory of the speeches he has delivering concerning this country during the last four years in the House of Lords, before the Social Science Congress and elsewhere, to undertake to give us advice as one of our "best friends, who has been our advocate through good report and through bad report," is decidedly lively. We thought these speeches showed that he had been a friend and advocate of the slaveholders' Confederacy, an enemy of our Union, a lauda tor of the Southern rebels, a maligner of the Northern loyalists, a defender of JEFF. DAVIS, an assailant of President LINCOLN, and we had thought that his sympathies, even in his old age, had been so strong as to cause him to apologize for the system of slavery which in his earlier years he had struggled so hard to overthrow. Even if our memory were poor in this case, we have the reports of his speeches in our files; and they are sadly against his present assumption. But so goes a great part of mankind, Lords as well as Commons. We have been successful; we have triumphed; we have shown that power was on our side; and now they begin to see that justice also was with us, and to claim that they too were always our friends.

THE CONCERN OF THE BRITISH TORIES FOR OUR GOOD NAME.—In a parliamentary speech on American questions published in yesterday's TIMES, Lord DERBY is reported as using these words:

"It may not be out of the way that I should express a hope, entertained not only by myself, but by the noble Earl opposite, not only by this house, but by the country at large, and by the whole civilized world, that the party which has achieved so signal a victory will follow a course not directed by revenge or violence—that they may seek not to exasperate the feelings of their former antagonists, which have been already too much embittered; but will endeavor by deeds of conciliation and of mercy to re-cement, if possible, a union so nearly dissolved: and that they will consent to treat those whom the fortunes of war have placed at their disposal not as revolted subjects, but as vanquished, though not dishonored, enemies. [Loud cheers.] On the course taken by the United States will materially depend the estimation in which they will be held by the civilized world, so that this is a subject which cannot fail to be of vital importance to them."

We ought to be exceedingly grateful to the British Tory leader for the concern he still feels for our good name—probably all the more grateful, when we remember that if Lord DERBY and his party followers had had their way of molding and shaping opinion in this country, during the past four years, the Government of the United States would not be in existence to-day. The citizens of this republic would have been the scorn of Europe and the world. Our representatives abroad would have invited the leer and jest of Christendom. And just such advisory friends as Lord DERBY would have realized hopes as strongly cherished, as are their own class privileges. It concerns us to know that such friends have not lost their interest in us by reason of the overthrow of the rebellion. They remind us how important it is that we should retain the good opinion of the world—forgetting in the earnestness and intensity of their affection, that we had lost that good opinion by carrying on what they have always regarded as a remorseless and bloody war against our kindred. Lord DERBY evidently desires that the conspirators, of whatever degree, should be let loose without trial and without delay. Let us remind him that if he longs to take any of the more conspicuous of them by the hand, he can find SANDERS and TUCKER unengaged, and within the reach of an invitation on British territory. Both will be ready to receive any consideration on account of the late Confederacy that his Lordship may have to bestow.

PROFITING BY EXAMPLE.—From a report taken from a Manchester paper, and published in yesterday's issue of the TIMES, it appears that some of the unemployed "Confederate" pirates, or ruffians profiting by their example, have taken to the trade of plundering British vessels on the West coast of Ireland. One coasting vessel was bravely attacked the other week by several boats' crews of the same class of enterprisers that have been preying upon American merchantmen for the last four years. The British skipper, unable to make any resistance, quietly allowed his vessel to be plundered, and only escaped with the craft, minus his cargo, by the accident of a favoring breeze. Here is a chance for LAIRD. These new "belligerents" are likely, in time, to be in a position, financially, to order an *Alabama* or two.

WIPING OUT THEIR ANCIENT GRUDGES.—England and France, unless they are conspiring to throw dust in the eyes of the world, are engaged in the grateful task of wiping out the mutual grudges of former days. This is their jubilee year by the calendar. Fifty years have elapsed since Waterloo. And they seem to be eager to celebrate the epoch of peace in the presence of the world. Nothing can be more proper than this. They had a horse-race the other day at Epsom, at which the French horse, *Gladiateur*, was enabled, by good English jockeyship, to carry off the honors. There was on that occasion a blending of business, sport, science, happy political augury, peace, and politeness, such as is rarely witnessed in the progress of rival nations. Now—in a few days—they are to have a grand mutual naval demonstration, as announced by yesterday's European mail. All the French iron-clads are to sail round the British Islands, from John O'Groat's to Land's End, taking an entirely peaceful survey of the small but valuable piece of property they contain. All the British iron-clads, at the same time, are to sail round the coast of France as far as there is water communication to go by. And then there is to be a general rendezvous of the fleets at Plymouth. Nothing can be more gratifying to the outside world than this. It shows that the empire means "peace"—near at home, if it should happen to mean "war" in Mexico.

South American Jerked Beef.

In view of the persistent attempts by our graziers and butchers to force us to pay exorbitantly for meat, the experiment successfully made in England to use South American jerked beef as a chief article of food, becomes of great importance. The most distinguished scientific men have carefully investigated the subject, and report that the meat is perfectly good and as nutritious as when fresh. The price is so low—it can be shipped from Buenos Ayres at three cents a pound—that there is no reason why a handsome profit should not be realized on arrival here, though sales be made at one-quarter the present price of beef in this city. The truth is that we can afford to be at the mercy of no one interest in regard to the prime necessities of life; and even if the meat salesmen at once lower their prices, the importation of jerked beef is needed as a check upon future operations such as we now suffer from. Commercial men will no doubt see to this. The extortions of one class of tradesmen invariably end in its own discomfiture, and in the enrichment of another class. In short, the fable of the silly person who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs, is just as true an exposition of the consequence of greediness as it ever was, as certain people will surely find out before very long.

A DANGEROUS NUISANCE.—The Fourth of July will soon be here, and the boys of great and smaller growth will parade the streets with pistols and other firearms, to the great danger of quiet people and in violation of the law. At all times the discharge of firearms in the public streets is a dangerous nuisance, but particularly will it be so now when so many of the pistols and revolvers used need fixed ammunition, ball included. In the hands of young and inexperienced men and boys, these weapons are dangerous beyond all reckoning, and we trust the police authorities will notify the community in advance of the coming festive occasion, that their use is a violation of law which shall meet with certain and condign punishment. There are modes sufficient for the expression of our joy and independence, without resorting to this law-breaking, life-endangering practice.

OUR CITY VETERANS.—It is announced that the Fortieth (Mozart), Eighty-sixth, Ninety-third and Seventy-third New-York Regiments, have received orders to report at Hart's Island for final muster and payment. The city has been shamefully remiss in its attentions to the many returning regiments daily passing through our streets, leaving to paid agents what ought to be the spontaneous ebullition of public sentiment. Now that these New-York City Veterans are coming home to us laden with honors gained upon the battle-fields of the South, we ought to show our sense of their signal services by a grand turnout of citizen soldiers and a hearty reception by the populace.

Amusements.

There will be several changes at the theatres to-night, which we proceed to note. At Wallack's the "Iron Mask" has been withdrawn, and "Oliver Twist" takes its place. The cast includes the names of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Miss FANNY MORANT and Miss IONE BURKE. At the Winter Garden Miss HOSMER assumes the *rôle* of *Pauline* in BULWER'S play of the "Lady of Lyons." At Niblo's, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL plays *Amy* in the "Little Barefoot." At the Broadway, the "Pioneer Patriot," and at Barnum's Museum, the romantic drama of "Madelaine; or, The Belle of the Faubourg."

The Academy of Music opens to-night with Prof. MCALLISTER, the "Wizard of the World," who, in the absence of HELLER, intends to astonish the natives. The Professor will be assisted by Signor LI MONTE, the "celebrated oscamateur," and Miss MC ALLISTER, "the beautiful prestidigitatress."

Miss HOSMER appeared to advantage in the "Stranger" last week. Her *Mrs. Haller* was a more even and judicious performance than any she has yet favored us with. It was by no means over-wrought, and the moderation thus displayed helped in no small degree to exhibit the natural advantages of the lady in presence and voice. Mr. BARTON HILL was excellent as the *Stranger*. He is certainly one of the best actors now before the public.

It would be a poor play that did not involve Mr. DION BOUCICAULT in a law-suit. His Irish pugnacity is indomitable. The lawyers and the actors are deeply interested, just now, in the case of "Arrah-na-Pogue." This play, it is claimed, is the joint production of Mr. BOUCICAULT and Mr. EDWARD H. HOUSE—the latter being a citizen. It was produced for the first time in Dublin and subsequently in London, and a copy was surreptitiously obtained. This is in the hands of a New-York theatrical agent, who claims the right of disposing of it to such managers as may desire to possess it. Mr. HOUSE thereupon applied for an injunction against the agent in question—Mr. BARNARD—and the case came up on Friday last in the United States Circuit Court. Judge SHIPMAN declined to grant the application for a preliminary injunction, on the ground that the intricacies of the question were such as to make him unwilling to use so extreme a remedy. He urged, however, that the suit should speedily be carried to the full bench, and expressed a desire that, in the meantime, no action likely to injure the plaintiff's interest should be attempted by the defendant.

We do not know what bearing this decision may have on the final issue of the case, but we are quite certain that neither Mr. HOUSE nor Mr. BOUCICAULT will "give it up so."

Mr. BARNUM has effected an engagement with two distinguished representatives of the deep, who will make their appearance to-day at the Museum. They are the light of the finny tribe—sperm (?) whales. These creatures will disport themselves in the huge Aquarium provided for their accommodation, and will thus always be visible to the public. The difficulty and expense of procuring specimens of the whale species are so great that the interest of the present exhibition can hardly be exaggerated. The Museum, we may add, is unusually interesting this season, and was never better attended.

Mr. G. W. MORGAN, the distinguished organist of Grace Church, intends, during the present season, to give a series of organ performances in the principal cities of the North, East and West. The gentleman is a superb performer, and his reputation has long preceded him. His *repertoire* is singularly varied, and embraces symphonies, fugues, overtures, marches, and an inexhaustible variety of church music. Mr. MORGAN is a complete master of the instrument, and is utterly free from that intolerable tameness which characterizes so many performers. His pedal playing is extraordinary, and on the manuals he exhibits the most brilliant technical facility, combined with exquisite taste. An organ concert tour is a novelty, but we are persuaded it will prove eminently successful.

Accident by the Bursting of a Gun.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 25.

This afternoon, while a salute was being fired in honor of the late Admiral DUPONT, by the Cooper-shop Refreshment Saloon Committee, the loader of the gun, SAMUEL DANLEY, had both arms blown off by the premature discharge of the cannon. DANLEY had recently received an honorable discharge from the navy.

FROM EUROPE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

French Opinion on Death for Political Offences—Tone of the Ministerial Journals on American Affairs—M. Jules Favre on Mexico—Scathing Exposition of the Mistakes of the Imperial Policy.

PARIS, Monday, June 12, 1865.

The French as well as the English Government has withdrawn from the late Confederacy the belligerent rights which were accorded at the commencement of the war; but this act did not take place till after the capture of DAVIS. The news of the surrender of KIRBY SMITH had not yet arrived, and a certain amount of credit will perhaps be claimed by these governments for taking this important step before the war closed; but it will be a self-awarded credit.

In 1848 the republicans in France declared abolished the punishment of death for political offences, and all those who took any part in the events of that epoch express the hope that the great American Republic will ratify this political principle by sparing the neck of JEFF. DAVIS. They would like to see the late grand triumph of the American democracy rendered more brilliant and more admirable by the absence of the political scaffold.

This idea of the French Republicans is certainly admirable in theory, but those who proclaimed it did not retain power long enough to demonstrate the value of the theory in practice. On the other hand, the American Republicans have retained their form of government long enough to demonstrate that they are imbued by the true instincts of a republican people, and that the decision of this question, like all others, will be made, not in a spirit of revenge, but in the interest of the government, the people, and the institutions of the republic.

Notwithstanding the action of the government in officially acknowledging the suppression of the rebellion, the ministerial papers continue their libels against the Union cause; once in the channel they find it hard to stop. The *Constitutionnel* this morning declares, without qualification, that it is false that JEFF. DAVIS was arrested in female attire. It is strange, however, that the rebel papers had not sooner denied it; but then they were obliged to allow the public to forget a little the official report of Col. PRITCHARD which they had themselves published.

The *Patrie*, which still clings with great tenacity to the rebel cause, prints in its bulletin of last evening the following items of American news:

The political reorganization of the States makes no progress. Indecision reigns at Washington on the subject of negro suffrage, and Mr. JOHNSON proposes to remit to the States the right to decide this question. The moment approaches in which the truth is going to be proclaimed for all in regard to the pretended cause of the war! A single State (Connecticut) has pronounced in favor of the extension of suffrage to blacks. The reaction continues. The Attorney-General has made a most odious proposition—that of withdrawing the amnesty, now that the insurrection is suppressed! According to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has irons on his feet; the chain which binds them is three feet long. He resisted this infamous treatment, and they were obliged to throw him down and hold him till the irons were put on. The *Herald*, ministerial paper, denies this statement.

This is the way public opinion is kept right at Paris.

Since the Government of the United States has shown a determination to stop the Mexican enrollments, there has been an increase in the vindictiveness of the ministerial press against the Union cause. Force is the great lever which commands respect in France, and without force no fair diplomacy is possible. The ministerial papers express one day great satisfaction that the American authorities suppress enrollments and stop a ship going from San Francisco with emigrants; the next day they abuse outrageously the Government and people of the United States and crow vociferously about Mexico. They act like the boy who is very humble when he feels a firm grasp on his arm, and who immediately commences to "talk back" when the grasp is released.

The great speech of M. JULES FAVRE, in the Corps Legislatif, on the subject of Mexico, one would suppose, ought to condemn that unfortunate expedition in the eyes of every man; but it seems that the hallucination of the Emperor and of certain men about him, still continues, and that the civilization of Mexico is still the "big thing of the second Empire!"

It is now certain that this work of civilization cannot be accomplished without more men and money, and the question many at last be put: Has not the time arrived when, to send out more men, will be to constitute Mexico a French colony, will be to declare that MAXIMILIAN is not the accepted ruler of the Mexican people, but a mere French agent? And if this time has arrived, are the people of the United States going to allow the establishment of a French colony on their frontier?

In the connection I ought to give notice, however, to the entire Yankee nation, that before leaving here, Dr. GWIN announced it as his intention to hang every Yankee who attempted to cross the line into Sonora.

The rupture between the Emperor and the Prince NAPOLEON has been completed by the acceptance by the Emperor of the Prince's resignation as Member of the Council of Regency, and as President of the Exhibition. We shall now look anxiously for the next turn in this important and exciting family quarrel.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

English Discussions on the Probable Fate of Jefferson Davis—The Alabama Bluster—The London Season—English Drama.

LONDON, Monday, June 12, 1865.

With the English press there is one subject beyond all others in interest. It is the probable fate of the Southern leaders. The papers bitterly hostile to the North, to the Union, take it for granted that Mr. DAVIS will be hanged, and they show a kind of fiendish exultation at the disgrace which they suppose will fall upon the nation in consequence. On the other side, the papers friendly to America and the Union either insist that nothing of the kind will be done, or they deprecate it with great earnestness. The latter is especially the case with the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a new liberal evening journal, which has already acquired a high position and large circulation. It is evident that the *Gazette* fears and dreads the effect of such an event as the punishment of these men upon the public opinion of England. It fears "that Mr. JOHNSON has entered upon a policy that may be approved in Russia, but which will be condemned in every free country in Europe." Dreading that the course apparently entered upon by the arrest and indictment of these men will be pursued to the last extremity, it says:

"Certain it is, that if he (President JOHNSON) proceeds from arresting the Confederate leaders to hanging them, he will do execution at the same time upon the sympathy of all civilized Europe. Nor will that be the worst of it. He may excite fresh rebellion in his efforts to avenge that which is ended—disaffection, anger, contention among the Northern people themselves. We think it worth while to speak out in time, and we are all the more encouraged to do so since our constant advocacy of the Union leaves no excuse to doubt our motives."

There is one other subject of American interest, on which the English press dilate—the claims respecting the captures of the *Alabama*. The *Morning Post* of this week has had an impressive leader on that important subject, which reads as if Lord PALMERSTON had inspired it during an uncommonly hard twinge of the gout. Its sum and substance is: England will never, never, never pay. It is absurd, preposterous and insulting to make such a demand. Now, this may be only an electioneering article. In a few months a new Parliament is to be elected, and the whole kingdom is being canvassed for votes. England has traditions of pluck. It will not do for Ministerial candidates to go before the people if they have the impression that something is to be done humiliating to English pride. I asked a gentleman who is supposed to be well-informed in such matters, how it would be, and his answer confirmed my impressions: "It will be paid," he said, "every penny. I don't mean a preposterous sum, but four or five millions. Some British claims will be put in, and there will be some haggling about the amount; but they mean to pay it. Anything for peace. It will be staved off until after the election—it wouldn't do to settle it before; but that once well over, the claims will be paid, and they will be precious glad to be out of it. Those who have claims on this account may therefore expect to finger their yellow boys some time before Christmas, unless the ministry thinks it necessary to wait and commit Parliament to the measure, for their own safety, and then they will have to wait till March or April. But, if my friend is right, and I am not mistaken, it will come all the same, and the present bluster of *Posts* and *Owls* means only "vote for PALMERSTON."

The London season is past its height. Parliament is dying out, and the theatres are closing. PATTI and MARIO, however, draw full houses. I heard them in ROSSINI's delightful "Barber" the other night, though the barber of the night was not delightful. The little PATTI sings the sweet music like a bird, but she is not so pretty as she was three years ago. Her chin is longer, and her expression of passionate emotion is stronger. Her Russian rival at the other house is a real success. Miss BATEMAN plays "Leah," because the world of people constantly arriving in London, and just now in the Summer holidays, have all heard about it, and want to see it. For the same reason SOTHERN will be obliged to drop Brother Sam and take up Dundreary.

Cremorne is in its glory these moonlight nights. New-York has not, and never had a Cremorne, or a Mabille, or anything of the sort. From eight o'clock to ten Cremorne is pretty respectable. Country cousins, and fathers of and with families, take tea there and hear the music. After ten the respectable go home and the disreputable come, until the latter are in the majority. The circular promenade is filled with the sort of ladies one meets by moonlight alone in Broadway; the dances grow fast and furious, the liquors are stronger, and it grows more and more what they call gay, until one o'clock, when the law steps in and stops the music and sends the noisy crowd into the streets by act of Parliament. They sing "We Won't go Home Till Morning," but they do go somewhere, for there is no more liquor to be had, and by two or three o'clock we are quiet and comfortable.

The English drama, in these days, has two original features—two features at least, not borrowed from the French. One is the dramatization of novels, of which the latest examples are Miss BRADDON's "Eleanor's Victory," at the St. James, and Mr. DICKENS' "Tale of Two Cities," at the Victoria. Miss HERBERT plays the principal part in the former, and our old favorite, Madame CELESTE, in the latter. This lady also plays the French Spy, though she must be sixty years old. But actors, and especially actresses, do wonderful things in that way. CHARLES KEAN looks like a boy—say "one of the boys;" and over in that dear delightful Paris, Mlle. DAJAZET, of the Theatre Dajazet, act 70, plays all the handsome dashing young Marquises, wearing the breeches with infinite grace and vivacity. The other feature, which is not borrowed from the French, is the burlesque, and this in the stock in trade of half the houses. Why England no longer produces original tragedies, comedies and farces, I cannot stop to settle in this letter. Perhaps it is a free-trade doctrine that every country should do what it can do best. It may be better to import a good article than to make a poor one, and when the good one can be had for the mere labor of translation, or the mere trouble of stealing, without risk of failure, theft is almost a matter of course.

The *Index*, which does not mean to be discontinued if it can help it, is urging English and French merchants to open a trade with the South, and capitalists to buy up Southern plantations, assuring them of the good will of the Southern people, and future, if not present, advantages. What the *Index* hopes to gain by this, passes my comprehension. MONADNOCK.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 25.

AN INVESTIGATION.

A commission is now in session in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, investigating the affairs and official matters of Commissioner DOLE, preparatory to turning over the office to the Acting Commissioner. The Investigating Board consists of Judge EDMONDS, Assistant Secretary OTTO, and JOHN WILSON.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF NEW-YORK.

Gen. BARNARD, Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, has been ordered to New-York, to inspect and report on the condition of the fortifications there. Gen. BARNARD leaves for New-York immediately.

THE NEW-ENGLAND FORTIFICATIONS.

A Board of Engineers, composed of Gen. BENHAM, Col. ALEXANDER, and others, has been ordered to convene immediately at Boston, to examine and report upon the condition of the New-England coast and its fortifications, from Cape Cod to Quaddy Head.

GEN. CUSTER'S HORSE ONCE MORE.

In a former dispatch, we stated that there was no foundation in truth to the statement in some of the papers, that the Secretary of War had given an order to the pretended claimant of Gen. CUSTER's celebrated horse, to take the animal wherever found, etc. The tone of the paragraph referred to, did great injustice to one of the bravest heros of the war, inasmuch as it left the inference that Gen. CUSTER had forcibly seized and illegally held the horse. We are enabled to state, upon authority, the facts as to Gen. CUSTER's possession of the animal. The latter is the well-known "Don Juan," a valuable blooded horse, who ran against "Tar River," and beat him. During the SHERIDAN raid last Winter, Gen. CUSTER's command halted at Boynton, Mechlenberg County, Va., where this horse, among several other animals, was found. The horses were seized regularly, and handed over to Capt. LION, Quartermaster. They were appraised by a Board consisting of Col. PENNINGTON and Capts. LORD and EARL—*Don Juan* being appraised at $145. At that price Gen. CUSTER received the horse, and he was accordingly charged to him, so that he legally owns *Don Juan*, and the Secretary of War has no control over the animal whatever. The pretended owner, if there be any such, has not made application to Mr. STANTON for the horse.

THE CASE OF HENRY C. BURNETT.

It has been stated that the rebel Senator HENRY C. BURNETT, of Kentucky, has gone to that State to advocate the adoption of the new constitution. The truth is that he has gone to Kentucky under military guard, to be turned over to the civil authorities for trial or release, as the civil government may deem proper.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The following troops left here yesterday and to-day, viz.: Eighth New-York Cavalry, of Rochester, 40 officers and 850 men; First New-York Dragoons, Rochester, 40 officers and 750 men; First Massachusetts Cavalry, 20 officers and 425 men; One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, 26 officers and 514 men.

THE MOZART REGIMENT.

During this week the Fortieth New-York (Mozart) Regiment will be mustered out. Three companies of this organization were recruited in Philadelphia, three in New-York, and four in Massachusetts. The regiment was mustered in June 17, 1861, at New-York, and left on the 4th of July following for Washington, and has been continuously in service ever since with the Army of the Potomac, participating in twenty-nine battles. During the time it has been in service portions of nine regiments have been consolidated with it, and it bears on its muster rolls seven thousand names, and will return home with four hundred and fifty men, seventy-five of whom went out with it originally.

CLOSING UP.

The Sanitary Commission is about to close the supply service in this department.

THE CLAIM-AGENCY SYSTEM.

The system of claim-agencies is being vigorously enlarged throughout the country, to meet the demands incident to the large number of men who have gone, or are about to go out of the service, as well as to assist the relatives and friends of deceased soldiers. Mr. J. Y. CUYLER, the Assistant Secretary of the commission here, is about to resign for the purpose of resuming his profession of civil engineering.

THE HOSPITALS.

In the course of the next six weeks nearly all the general hospitals will have been broken up. Convalescent patients are being discharged or transferred as fast as possible. There are about 10,000 sick in hospital at present.

A MILITARY COAST SURVEY.

A new Board of Survey, consisting of prominent engineer officers, will soon start on a tour of inspection, with the view of revising or suggesting a system of sea-coast defences from Maine to Oregon—a work which the government has had in contemplation some time.

A VERY BARREN HONOR.

One feature of Gen. MCCLELLAN's administration, which New-Yorkers may or should hold in grateful remembrance, was the promulgation of an order, in the Winter of '61, or early '62, which has never been rescinded, prohibiting a certain New-York Judge from visiting this city, the latter being at that time a pseudo military man. His recent appointment on the Mitchel Committee to visit the President will, therefore, prove a very barren honor.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 25.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following naval orders have just been issued:

Commander J. C. CARTER, to command the ship *Vermont*.

Commander GEORGE H. COOPER, to command the *Winooskie*.

Commander FABIUS STANLEY, the *Tuscarora*.

Commander R. W. SHUFELDT, the *Hartford*.

Lieut.-Commander W. B. CUSHING, relieved from duty at New-York Navy-yard and assigned to the *Hartford*.

POSTMASTERS FOR TEXAS AND NORTH CAROLINA.

The Postmaster-General has made the following appointments of Postmasters for Texas: San Antonio, Sidney P. Gambia; Houston, Joseph F. Taff; Austin, William P. Henormanghe; Brownsville, Franklin Cummings.

Baton Rouge, La., C. G. Breckinridge.

And the following for North Carolina: Wilmington, William A. Poisson; Greenborough, Jonathan D. White; Goldsborough, John Robinson; Elizabeth City, Mrs. Martha Jane Milroy; Hillsborough, Charles J. Frazier; Salem, A. T. Sevely; Wilson, W. G. Sharpe; Zanceyville, Alexander McAlpin; Newbern, G. W. Mason.

A LONG TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL.

The trial of Col. LOUIS SCHIRNTER, New-York Heavy Artillery, has just ended, and the Court dissolved. There were more than fifty specifications against him, all involving turpitude and dishonor. The Court were laboriously engaged more than three months in this case.

COLORED SUFFRAGE IN CHARLESTON.

Judge COWLEY had an interview yesterday with the President, and laid before him the complaint of the friends of colored suffrage in Charleston against Gen. HATCH and Gen. GWENN, who have refused them permission to hold political meetings in Charleston. The interview was very satisfactory, the President having assured the Judge that the grievances should be redressed at once, and that the fullest liberty for political discussion should be secured to all.

FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

The following-named persons have applied for and received the President's pardon under the proclamation of the 29th of May: G. M. Bruce and H. W. Bruce, of Kentucky; J. J. English, Arthur N. Marr, L. D. Crenshaw, and Asa Synder, of Richmond, Va.; J. B. Dean, Jr., of Lynchburgh; John R. Edmunds and Thomas Edmunds, of Halifax County; P. M. Thompson, of Williamsburgh; Francis L. Smith, of Alexandria; John W. McAlister and S. B. Weakley, of Alabama; J. M. Healy and Levi White, of Maryland; D. M. Key, of Tennessee; T. L. Burnett, of Gallatin, Tenn.; Joshua Hill, of Morgan County, Ga.; John B. Luce, Sebastian County, Ark.; Caleb S. Stone, St. Louis, Mo.; Geo. Crandad, Louisiana.

RECOMMENDED FOR PARDON.

Attorney-General SPEED having examined the cases of the following-named persons, presented through their representative, Hon. MARTIN F. CONWAY, has recommended to the President that they be pardoned. They are merchants of Richmond, each worth over $20,000, and were members of the rebel Ambulance Committee: John Enders, John Purcell, John Dooley, Charles J. Whitlock, L. W. Glazebrouck, R. H. Maury, J. L. Apperson, J. H. Montague, R. H. Debrill, J. W. McCance, R. A. Payne, Wm. G. Payne, Charles H. Wynne, Thomas W. Doswell, George S. Palmer and Charles T. Wortham.

RECONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Delegation of her Citizens Visit the President—A Free and General Interchange of Views—Important Statement of His Policy by President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 24.

A delegation from South Carolina consisting of the following-named persons, had, late this afternoon, an interview by appointment with the President: Judge Frost, Isaac E. Holmes, George W. Williams, W. H. Gillett, J. A. Sternmeyer, Frederick Richards, Wm. Whaley, James H. Taylor, R. H. Gill and Joseph A. Yates.

The President said it was his intention to talk plainly, so there might be no misunderstanding. Therefore, it were better they should look each other full in the face and not imitate the ancient sugurers who, when they met one another, could smile at their success in deceiving the people. He said that if this Union was to be preserved, it must be on the principle of fraternity, both the Northern and Southern States maintaining certain relations to the government. A State cannot go out of the Union, and therefore none of them having gone out, we must deal with the question of restoration and not reconstruction. He suspected that he was a better States-rights man than some of those now present.

Mr. HOLMES—You always so claimed to be. [Laughter.]

The President replied that he always thought that slavery could not be sustained outside of the Constitution of the United States, and that when the experiment was made it would be lost. Whether it could or could not, he was for the Union, and if slavery set itself up to control the government, the government must triumph and slavery perish. The institution of slavery made the issue, and we might as well meet it like wise and patriotic and honest men. All institutions must be submitted to the government, and slavery has given way. He could not if he would remand it to its former status. He knew that some whom he now addressed looked upon him as a great people's man and a radical. But, however unpleasant it might be to them he had no hesitation in saying that before and after he entered public life he was opposed to monopolies and perpetuities and entails. For this he used to be denounced as a demagogue. We had a monopoly South in slaves. Though he had bought and held slaves he had never sold one. From Magna Charta we had derived our ideas of freedom of speech, liberty of the press, and unreasonable searches, and that private property should not be taken for public uses without just compensation. He had these notions fixed in his mind, and was therefore opposed to class legislation. Being providentially brought to his present condition, he intended to exert the power and influence of the government, so as to place in power the population of this nation. He proceeded on the principle that the great masses are not the mushrooms about a stump which wet weather supplies. He believed that this nation was sent on a great mission to afford an example of freedom and substantial happiness to all the powers of the earth. The Constitution of the United States, in speaking of persons to be chosen as Representatives in Congress, says that the Electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. Here we find a resting place. This was the point at which the rebellion commenced—all the States were in the Union, moving in harmony—but a portion of these rebelled, and, to some extent, suspended and paralyzed the operations of their governments. There is a constitutional obligation resting upon the United States Government to put down rebellion, suppress insurrection, and to repel invasion. The slaves went into the war as slaves, and came out free men of color. The friction of the rebellion has rubbed out the nature and character of slavery. The loyal men who were compelled to bow and submit to the rebellion, should now, that the rebellion is ended, stand equal to loyal men everywhere. Hence the wish of restoration, and the trying to get back the States to the point at which they formerly moved in perfect harmony. He did not intend to serve any particular clique or interest. He would say to the delegation that slavery was gone as an institution. There was no hope that the people of South Carolina could be admitted into the Senate or the House of Representatives until they had afforded evidence by their conduct of this truth. The policy now that the rebellion is suppressed is not to restore the State Government through military rule, but by the people. While the war has emancipated slaves it has emancipated a larger number of white men. He would talk plain, as the delegation had said that was what they desired. He could go to men who had owned fifty or a hundred slaves, and who did not care as much for the poor white man as they did for the negro. Those who own the land have the capital to employ help, and therefore, some of our Northern friends are deceived when they, living afar off, think they can exercise a greater control over the freedmen than the Southern men who have been reared where the institution of slavery has prevailed.

Now he did not want the late slaveholders to control the negro voters against white men. Let each State judge of the depositary of its own political power. He was for emancipation. He was for emancipating the white man as well as the black.

Mr. HOLMES asked: Is not that altogether accomplished?

The President replied that he did not think the question fully settled. The question as to whether the black man shall be congregated in the constitution will be settled as we go along. He would not disguise the fact that while he had been persecuted and denounced at the South as a traitor, he loved the great mass of the Southern people. He opposed the rebellion at its breaking out, and fought it everywhere, and now Wanted the principles of the government carried out and maintained.

Mr. HOLMES interrupted by saying we want to get back to the same position as you describe, as we are without law, no courts are open, and you have the power to assist us.

The President replied that the government cannot go on unless it is based on right. The people of South Carolina must have a convention and amend their constitution by abolishing slavery, and this must be done in good faith, and the convention or Legislature must adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits and excludes slavery everywhere.

One of the delegates said we are most anxious for civil rule, for we have had more than enough of military despotism.

The President, resuming, said that as the Executive, he could only take the initiatory steps to enable them to do the things which it was incumbent upon them to perform.

Another of the delegates remarked that it was assumed in some parts of this country that, in consequence of the rebellion, the Southern States had forfeited their rights as members of the Confederacy, and that if restored it could only be on certain conditions, one of which was that slavery shall be abolished. This could be done only through a convention.

The President replied that the friction of the rebellion had rubbed slavery out, but it would be better so to declare by law. As one of the delegates had just remarked that the Constitution of South Carolina did not establish slavery, it were better to insert a clause antagonistic to slavery.

Judge FROST said, substantially, the object of our prayer is the appointment of a Governor. The State of South Carolina will accept these conditions in order that law and order may be restored, and that enterprise and industry may be directed to useful ends. We desire restoration as soon as possible. It is the part of wisdom to make the best of circumstances. Certain delusions have been dispelled by the revolution—among them, that slavery is an element of political strength and moral power. It is very certain that the old notion respecting State rights, in the maintenance of which those who made the rebellion in South Carolina erred, has ceased to exist. Another delusion, viz: that cotton is king, has likewise vanished in mist. We are to come back with these notions dispelled and with a new system of labor. The people of South Carolina will cordially co-operate with the government in making that labor effective and elevating the negro as much as they can. It is, however, more a work of time than the labor of enthusiasm and fanaticism. The people of the South have the largest interest in the question. We are willing to cooperate for selfish, if for no higher motives. We have taken the liberty, encouraged by your kindness, to throw out suggestions by which the policy of the government will be most surely and effectively subserved. I repeat that the new system of labor is to be inaugurated by sober, sound and discreet judgment. The negroes are ignorant. Their minds are much inflamed with liberty. They are apt to confound liberty with license. Their great idea is, I fear, that freedom consists of exemption from work. We will take in good faith and carry out your intentions with zeal, and hope for the best; and none will rejoice more than the people of the South if emancipation proves successful. Freedom to the slave is freedom to the master, provided you can supply a motive for industry. The people of South Carolina from their fidelity to honor have submitted to great sacrifices; they endured all. We are detested and conquered by the North, who are too strong for us. The same good faith which animated them in the contest will not be found wanting in their pledge of loyal support to the government. There may grow out of this blessings which you have not foreseen, and some pleasing rays now illumine the horizon. I suppose the oath of allegiance will be taken with as much unanimity in South Carolina as anywhere else, and we will submit to the decision of things which Providence has assigned and endeavor to believe "all discords harmony not understood and partial evil universal good." We cheerfully accept the measures recommended, and would thank you to nominate, at your convenience, a Governor to carry out the wishes you have expressed.

President JOHNSON asked the delegates to submit whom they would prefer as Provisional Governor. To this they replied they had a list of five men, viz., AIKEN, MCCLEHANY, BOYCE, Col. MANNING, late Governor, and B. F. PERRY. All of them were spoken of as good men, but who had been more or less involved in the rebellion. Mr. PERRY was a District Judge in the Confederacy until a few weeks before it collapsed, and is said to have always been a good Union man and a gentleman of strict integrity. The people certainly would respect him, and he could not fail to be acceptable.

The President said he knew BENJAMIN PERRY well, having served with him in Congress. There was no spirit of vengeance or vindictiveness on the part of the government, whose only desire was to restore the relations which formerly existed. He was not now prepared to give them an answer as to whom he should appoint; but at the Cabinet meeting, next Tuesday, he would repeat the substance of this interview, with a hope to the restoration which the gentlemen present earnestly desired.

The delegates seemed to be pleased with the proceedings, and lingered for some time to individually converse with the President.

—There is some reason to believe that the government intend to make an experiment of the effect of a system of cheap fares upon an Irish railway, and have actually made a proposal with that view to the directors of the Dublin and Wicklow Company.

Scrofula is the Proteus of Diseases.—Now it develops itself in the flesh, now on the skin, sometimes in the glands, sometimes in the muscles. Its locale in one instance is the throat, in another the eyes, in the third the scalp; in fact, there is no portion of the body which may not be the seat of this awful malady. But it can be dislodged from each and all. How? inquires some agonized victim. We answer, by the persevering use of JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. If this is doubted, let the skeptic read the testimonials of those who have been restored to health by its use, and which may be found at length in our Almanac. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, and sold everywhere.

A Caution to the Public.

Parties purchasing DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR are cautioned to see that the new private Government Stamp, having the inventor's signature (H. DALLEY) in white, at the end, and his likeness in the centre of the stamp, is on every box. By a careful attention to this, the public will be guarded from the many counterfeits now offered for sale. The genuine, wholesale and retail, at Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Ales. . . . . .

MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late styled Smith & Brother,)
New-York.

BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.
Brewery, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

Consumption Curable by Herbal Remedials.

LUNGS.—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acacian Balsam —will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-seated coughs, bronchitis, asthma, marasmus, LUNGS.—sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectoration, LUNGS.—thus, physical prostration, and, in fact, every —form of consumption will disappear, after the LUNGS.—Balsam has been used a reasonable length of —time. It is compounded of rare native and LUNGS.—foreign herbs, and healing balsams, whose —curative effects prove that nature has provided LUNGS.—a remedy for every disease. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. To be had, wholesale and retail of JOHN D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. LITCH, No. 50 Roseland-st., Boston; D. BARNES & CO., New-York, and by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Pianos and Melodeons To Let—Forty new and second-hand 7 octave square and upright Pianos, of different makes, to let, in the city or country, or for sale on monthly installments; prices reduced. Manufactory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS.

Soldiers wishing Citizens' Clothing will find a large and desirable stock, and will be dealt with LIBERALLY, at FREEMAN & BURR'S, ONE PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 134 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau-st., corner opposite Sun Building.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines sold in Brooklyn by E. H. CRAIGE, No. 336 Fulton-st., opposite Myrtle-av. Also, machines to let.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines.

Flags! English Bunting Flags on hand, manufactured by ANNIN & CO., No. 9½ Fulton-street—(Established 1847).

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 503 Broadway.

At Messrs. Fowler & Wells', Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, Examinations and advice.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother.

Agonies unutterable proceed from nervous complaints. The feebler sex die, as it were, a thousand deaths from nervous excitement, nervous depression and nervous weakness; and yet BIOKRENE, the greatest discovery in modern pharmacy, immediately and infallibly accomplishes a cure in all such cases. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

will restore Gray Hair to its original color; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the Drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Benedict's Time,
NO. 171 BROADWAY, COR. CORTLANDT-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

TO SOLDIERS.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an AMERICAN WATCH; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

For sale and warranted by
BENEDICT BROTHERS,
Keepers of the City Time, and Agents for the sale of the American (Waltham) Watches,
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

Second-Hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

For Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, or urinary organs of male or female, take RISLEY'S BUCHU, which is double the strength and less price than any other. Depot, No. 141 Chambers-st.

Dr. Bicknell's Syrup Cures Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.; warranted sure, safe and pleasant, for old or young; contains no opiates.
D. BARNES & CO., Agents.

A Raid.—Now is the time to commence using Dutcher's Lightning Fly-killer and keep the house clear of flies all Summer. Sold by all Druggists.

We have this day appointed Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., and Messrs. JOHN HOOPER & CO., our agents for New-York, to receive advertisements and subscriptions at our lowest rates for the Courier, Charleston, S. C.
June 22. GEO. WHITTEMORE & CO.

One Hundred Bricks a Minute—Have been made on two occasions, and 80 a minute, or 48,000 are daily being made by CHAMBERS' GREAT BRICK MACHINE, at the yard of Coldough, Barnes & Campbell, Milwaukie. For patent rights, specimen of brick, &c., apply to ABRAM REQUA, 27 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

Clothing.—Purchasers will find a large and desirable stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., at the most reasonable prices, at FREEMAN & BURR'S One-price Clothing Warehouse, No. 134 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau sts., corner opposite Sun Building.

India Goods—Pineapple, Corean, Nankings, Madras Handkerchiefs, Crapes, Silks, &c. Curiosities at FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 858 Broadway.

Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, will visit New-York professionally, every TUESDAY, except the next, 4th of July. His rooms are at No. 32 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

ASTEN—SMITH.—On Thursday, June 22, by Rev. H. B. Ridgeway, JAMES EDWARD ASTEN and AMY ELIZABETH SMITH, daughter of the late Chas. Smith, of New-Brunswick, N. J. No cards.

HAGAMAN—LEAVENWORTH.—On Tuesday, June 20, by Rev. John Carmichael, ALEXANDER M. HAGAMAN, of Amsterdam, N. Y., and SOPHIA J., daughter of T. M. Leavenworth, Esq., of Galway, N. Y.

PAINTER—BLAIR.—At St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y., on Thursday, June 22, by Rev. Dr. Coit, AUGUSTUS E. W. PAINTER, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and ALICE, daughter of Hon. George T. Blair, of Troy.

PALMER—CROWELL.—On Wednesday, June 21, by Rev. Dr. Sawyer, JOHN H. PALMER and A. HENRIETTA CROWELL, both of this city.

REEVES—BUTLER.—In Germantown, Penn., on Wednesday, June 7, at the residence of J. E. Caldwell, Esq., by Rev. G. A. Strong, assisted by Rev. Chas. A. Maison, JAMES J. REEVES, Esq., of Bridgeton, N. J., and MARY C., daughter of the late Edward Butler.

DIED.

BARBER.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday evening, June 24, MARY, daughter of John B. and Jane Barker, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 58 Sussex-st., Jersey City. The remains will be taken to Amenia, Dutchess County, for interment.

CUMMINGS.—On Sunday, June 25, REBECCA, widow of the late Charles F. Cummings, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Thomas S., No. 105 East 36th-st. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

COLT.—In this city, on Saturday, June 24, JAMES O. COLT, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral service, at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., this day, (Monday,) the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

CRONIN.—On Saturday morning, June 24, after a brief illness, JOHN B. CRONIN, of this city.

Funeral particulars in this evening's and to-morrow's papers.

DABNEY.—On Saturday morning, June 24, of cholera infantum, HIRAM HORTON, only child of Charles R. and Adelaide E. Dabney, aged 6 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. A. Chapin, No. 322 West 20th-st.

EWER.—On Saturday, June 24, SOPHIE CONODON EWER, daughter of Rev. F. C. and Sophie M. C. Ewer, aged 2 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Christ Church, 5th-av.

FOX.—On Thursday evening, June 22, of disease of the heart, EDWARD FOX, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.

JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

P'd Up Capital, Gold, $2,000,000
Reserve, - - - $250,000

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

LONDON.

Capital Paid Up, - £1,500,000,
Or - - - $7,500,000.
Reserve, - - £444,000,
Or - - - $2,200,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

at sight, 60 days' sight, and 75 days' date of the Bank of California, on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale in sums to suit, by

LEES & WALLER,

Sight Bills on the Bank of California, San Francisco, for sale, and telegraph transfers made by

LEES & WALLER,
NO. 33 PINE-ST

FOR SALE
MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. CO.'S
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 3d day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 3d day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, Secured by a Pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 3d day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, Secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 2d, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. H. DIKE,
Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the several United States Government Loans, upon which the interest is payable July 1, are requested to hand them in to this office with schedules, at any time previous to that date. Holders complying with the above request, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department.

(Signed.) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

THE H. G. HOTCHKISS & COMPANY'S BANK (Lyons, Wayne county) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of FRAKER & CO., No. 23 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the New-York State Bank, Albany, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York."

C. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the Laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Pacific National Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY,
No. 36 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders in the MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY, for the election of eleven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from 17th to 27th, inclusive.

W. I. COMES, Secretary.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, } For sale.
United States Express,
Western Union Telegraph,
United States Telegraph,
American Telegraph,
Bought and sold by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

CORRESPONDENTS AND DEPOSITORS are hereby notified that on and after this date the business of this bank will be conducted under the name and title of "THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."

JAMES GALLATIN, President.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 24th inst., and opened on the morning of July 5.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY STATE BONDS—COUpons for interest due July 1 will be paid in Jersey City by the First National Bank and by the Hudson County National Bank, and in Trenton by the Trenton Banking Company.

P. D. VROOM,
C. J. OLDEN, } Commissioners.
TRENTON, June 24, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY (REORGANIZED),
CHILLICOTHE, O., June 23, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company at the office in this city, and at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Transfer Agents in New-York, will close on the 30th instant, and reopen on the 15th of July.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the company's office on Thursday, July 6, at 12 M., to consider the expediency of issuing mortgage bonds for the purpose of liquidating the present indebtedness of the company and completing improvements at the mines.

FRED. G. SCHIBA, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 22, 1865.

THE COUPONS ON THE FOURTH Mortgage Bonds of the company, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the American National Bank of New-York, No. 80 Broadway.

E. ROCKWELL, Treasurer.

$125,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, on real estate in this city, in one or more sums. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, No. 52 Wall-st., Room No. 5.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES. ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,633 TO 111,733 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, Late Public Printer. WILLIAM H. WATSON, Late Ch'f Clk Sub. Dep't.

WENDELL & WATSON

PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Post-office Box No. 265 Washington, D. C.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $250,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000. Located at No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

DIRECTORS:

GABRIEL W. COITE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
CHAS. FOX,	ANDREW C. BENEDICT,
JAMES W. DOMINICK,	ANDREAS WILLMAN,
LEVI H. MACY,	WILLIAM E. CLARK,
ALBERT DUNG,	JOHN Q. ADAMS,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER,	NOAH T. SWEZEY,
ALANSON T. BRIGGS,	JOHN SNIFFEN,
	OTTO SCHLOMER.

HIRAM Morse, Cashier.
GABRIEL W. COITE, President.

WANTED.

Wheeling, Va., City Revenue 6 per cent bonds.
Wheeling, Va., City Compromise 5 per cent bonds.
Van Wert County, Ohio, 7 per cent bonds.
All classes of government securities bought and sold by
WM. C. EGLESTON,
No. 54 William-st., Office No. 2.

PROPOSALS FOR
$300,000
CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until SATURDAY, the 8th day of July, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed February 10, 1865, chapter 85 of the laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 2, 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed June 1, 1885.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
June 23, 1865.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 148 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal to additional to the stock held.

Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS,
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY,
No. 36 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders in the MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY, for the election of eleven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from 17th to 27th, inclusive.

W. I. COMES, Secretary.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, } For sale.
United States Express,
Western Union Telegraph,
United States Telegraph,
American Telegraph,
Bought and sold by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

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JAMES GALLATIN, President.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

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W. TITUS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY STATE BONDS—COUpons for interest due July 1 will be paid in Jersey City by the First National Bank and by the Hudson County National Bank, and in Trenton by the Trenton Banking Company.

P. D. VROOM,
C. J. OLDEN, } Commissioners.
TRENTON, June 24, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY (REORGANIZED),
CHILLICOTHE, O., June 23, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company at the office in this city, and at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Transfer Agents in New-York, will close on the 30th instant, and reopen on the 15th of July.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

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FRED. G. SCHIBA, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 22, 1865.

THE COUPONS ON THE FOURTH Mortgage Bonds of the company, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the American National Bank of New-York, No. 80 Broadway.

E. ROCKWELL, Treasurer.

$125,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, on real estate in this city, in one or more sums. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, No. 52 Wall-st., Room No. 5.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

All denominations ready for delivery.

All classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Also
GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
Bought and sold on Commission.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY will hold their (adjourned) annual meeting for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, at the office of I. B. Gager, No. 104 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of July, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from and after the 27th inst., until after the election.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 26th of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

Money deposited at this time WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JULY.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will commence to draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,675,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
ROWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.

Book-books in English, German and French.

SEYMOUR A. DUNCE, Secretary. SAMUEL FOLSOM, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 1 will bear interest from that date.

EDEN V. HASTINGWOUT, President.
GARDNER B. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before July 1st, will draw interest from that date.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. LALEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$2,438,572 78
Total amount of premiums	2,231,114 08
Losses (reported and unadjusted), over losses, &c.	2,054,754 102
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of same on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	200,000 00
Interest for expenses for 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel N. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George M. Lane,	Charles Hicks,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Holsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merrick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lyon,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Treshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims,	R. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merrick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. L. Norris,	Preston B. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin,
	R. C. MORRIS, President.

THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secty.

PETROLEUM.

KENTUCKY
PETROLEUM LANDS.

We offer for sale some of the most desirable OIL AND MINERAL TERRITORY yet discovered. These lands are located in Kentucky, and were selected in advance of any others in that region of the country by men of experience and judgment, and all portions exhibit the strongest indications of OIL, COAL and SALT, are to be found on them in abundance. There are great advantages in point of location; the cheapness of labor and good transportation are unequaled by lands located in any other section. Flowing wells, yielding large quantities of superior Oil, are already in operation in the immediate vicinity.

The geological structure of the country is the same as that of Venango County, Penn. The growth is also much the same, except the Kentucky lands produce yellow pine instead of hemlock, as in Venango.

The growth of timber is very abundant, and barrels of a superior quality may be manufactured on the lands.

Further particulars can be obtained and maps seen at the office of

GILLIS, HARNEY & CO.,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$135 UNION MOWING MACHINE. $135

The best in use.

Price reduced to $135.

Harvesting tools of all kinds.

Horse hay forks, sulky hay rakes, &c., &c.

HAINES & PELL,
No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLASER'S MANTLE WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 49 Park-row.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, SOME PERSON OR persons entered my store, No. 106 Fulton-st., on the night of Friday or morning of Saturday last, and extracted from my safe a sum of money, also papers and bank checks of no value now to any one but myself; said person or persons are welcome to the money, and will confer a favor by returning the papers to me.

JOHN McMURRAY.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 512 BROADWAY, June 8, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED an EXTRA DIVIDEND out of surplus profits, in addition to the semi-annual one, payable at the same time, viz.: July 17, 1865, of THREE PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for THREE YEARS prior to the 1st of July next; TWO PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for TWO YEARS prior to the same period; and ONE PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for one year prior to the same period. This Extra Dividend is made as an act of justice to those depositors whose money, having been left thus undisturbed, has most largely contributed to the surplus earned.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.

The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.

By order of the board.

DANL. V. H. BEATHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared, out of the profits of the past six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable to stockholders, at the banking office, No. 142 Broadway, on and after the 5th proximo.

The book of transfer will be closed from June 22 until further notice.

R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 680 BROADWAY.

A Dividend of Four Per Cent. and the government tax has been declared from the earnings of the last six months on the stock held prior to the increase of capital, and in the same proportion for two months on the increased capital; payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 3. By order of the board.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, June 22, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company, for the quarter ending June 30, inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable, free of government tax, on and after July 17, prox. The dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due Oct. 1, prox., on the third mortgage bonds, has also been ordered paid, in anticipation, less government tax, on and after July 17, prox.

Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Agency of the Company, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., and those registered at Pittsburgh from the Treasurer, at that city.

The transfer books will close June 30, and will reopen July 18, prox. By order of the Board,

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of $25 per share, payable $5 per share, in cash, on and after Wednesday, July 5, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books, and $20 per share to be indorsed upon the scrip certificates.

The transfer books to be closed on Thursday, June 22, instant, at 2 P. M., and reopened on Saturday, July 1, proximo, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 263 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. AND the government tax has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th inst., to reopen on the 1st proximo.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th of July next, clear of tax.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th of June until the 7th of July next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.—Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual d

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY to do general housework by a very respectable Protestant woman; wants a place where she can have her child with her; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and for the sake of a good home will hire at $4 per month. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended servants for city or country; English, Protestant and others; professed cooks and other cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, housekeepers, &c. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 239 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, in city or country; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer, willing and obliging, can be well recommended. Apply at MANSING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse; she is also capable of taking care of an infant, and can give satisfactory reference of four and a half years from her last place. Call at No. 78 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, CApable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is neat, respectful and economical, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Apply at No. 123 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; city or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLEaged German woman, to take care of children, or would do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of city references. Call at No. 55 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; is capable of hearing the children's lessons if required; best of city reference. Call at No. 152 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, or would do waiting; the best of city reference given. Call at No. 143 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, with excellent city reference, a situation in the country; takes charge of a baby from its birth, or wait on an invalid lady; wages $6. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as competent nurse and seamstress; is a member of the Episcopal Church. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework of a small family; will go to the country; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY English couple, man and wife; lately arrived, in city or country, any distance, the man as coachman and groom, wife a first-class laundress; they have lived with some of the highest families; know their duties thoroughly; wages moderate. Call at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, watermen and valets; also, farm hands; men and their wives, and useful men highly recommended from their last situation. Employers requiring such help will please apply or address a note to MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young married man, as gardener, who truly understands a grapery, greenhouse fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.; has good reference from his last employer, can be seen for three days. Address C., gardener, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE young man, as groom; one who thoroughly understands his business and the care of fast stock; the best of city reference from his present employer. Call or address J. P., private stable, No. 34 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, in a private family, by a man that understands his business; has the best of reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Address W. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable unmarried man, as coachman and groom; has no objections to go in the country; can furnish the very best of reference. Call at No. 24 East 26th M. B., No. 128 West 28th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man thoroughly competent of the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; can give five years' reference from his last employer. Can be seen at T. TRAINE'S, No. 124 West Broadway.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS PORTER, OR to work in a store in the city, by a young, able and sober man who has lately been discharged from the United States service. Address J. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A store, or some business place, by a single man; is not afraid to work; is a first-rate penman and accountant; good references given. Address J. C., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young Scotchman, who thoroughly understands the business; has good references from his late employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family by a young German, who thoroughly understands his business; can give good city reference. Call or address No. 543 6th-av.

WANTED—ASITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as good coachman and groom or to work on a farm or garden or waiter; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S No. 239 4th-av.

A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL MECHANICAL engineer, experienced in construction, and familiar with marine and stationary engines, and machinery generally, desires a position as superintendent; would not object to leaving the city; can furnish undoubted evidence as to capacity and character. Address J. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

MALE NURSE—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as above, would have no objection as invalid gentleman or hospital. Address I. M. I., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK WHO IS A GOOD WASHer and ironer, in a small private family living a short distance from Jersey City. Kitchen is furnished with all the modern conveniences; first-class reference required. Apply at store, Nos. 138 and 140 Liberty-st., between Washington and West-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRAUGHTSMAN to execute drawings of shafting and gearing; must have a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of business and long experience as undoubted testimonials will be required. EARLE & HORN, No. 116 Pearl-st., N. Y.

WANTED—IN AN EXTENSIVE IRON ESTABlishment, an intelligent young man, 16 to 18 years of age, with a good education to learn the business, and who can board at home. Address W, Box No. 2,059, with references.

WANTED—A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS married man, without incumbrance, as gardener, or gardener and coachman. Call at or address T. H. FIELD, Nos. 135 and 137 Broadway, Room No. 7, from 10 to 3 P. M.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY NOT LESS THAN 16 years old; must write a good hand and reside with his parents. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 378 Broadway. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN, to go about 25 miles from New-York. Those who understand their business and have good references, may apply at No. 274 Bowery.

WANTED—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY OF only two persons, a young English Protestant girl as seamstress, and to assist in the chamberwork. Apply at No. 11 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses, and assist in garden; best city references required. Apply for two days at No. 47 South-st., third floor, front office.

WANTED—AT HASTINGS, UPON THE HUDson, a gardener willing to make himself generally useful. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at the office of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC ACTIVE YOUNG man, from 16 to 18 years of age, and a good penman, in a dry goods importing and commission house. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box 4,327 Post-office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE, A LAD 16 or 17 years old. Address, in own handwriting, N. O. & C., 1,172 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IN A private family. Apply at No. 36 Bond-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,

GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness. Row to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.

C. S. MARSH, Proprietor

MOHEGAN HOUSE,

Situated on Lake Mohegan, four miles from Peekskill; fine boating and fishing. Address G. H. WINES, Box No. 223, Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y.

HOLYOKE HOUSE.—THE HOLYOKE House, at Hockanum, having gone through a thorough remodeling, is now open to the public as a Summer resort. It being situated between the river and Mount Holyoke, it is a good location to divert the eye and benefit the health. No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of the guests.

ALLEN & LYMAN, Proprietors.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, STATEN ISLAND.—This comfortable house, situated within five minutes' walk of Quarantine Landing, is now open for the reception of guests. It has been renovated and newly fitted up in the best manner, and offers inducements to families of gentlemen remaining at business throughout the heated term. Particulars as to price and rooms may be obtained at No. 35 Pine-st., office of S. O. Howe, or on the premises. S. B. McQUESTON, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph line connecting with all parts of the country has recently been erected.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This favorite hotel will open for the season,
JUNE 27TH, INST.
Address COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting and bathing; also very fine drives.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE REAL ESTATE of the late Daniel Fleet will be sold at public auction, under direction of Hon. Wm. Mitchell, referee, at the Octagon Hotel, at Oyster Bay, Queens County, July 7, 1865, at 2 P. M. This property comprises some of the best land and finest sites on Long Island Sound. It will be sold in parcels, on one of which is the late residence of Daniel Fleet, deceased, now occupied by Mr. Lord; on another a large house; other parcels are advantageously located for building, farming or general uses. The proximity to the harbor, the healthfulness of the region, intrinsic value of land and improvements, facility for communication with the city by rail and steamboat, commend this property to the attention of all. For particulars apply to ARNOLD FLEET, Oyster Bay,
SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS IN PENNSYLvania FOR SALE.—3,897 acres of bituminous coal land in Centre County, Penn.; 400 acres of the best of anthracite coal lands, in Schuylkill County; 2,000 acres of bituminous coal land in Elk County; 2,000 acres of bituminous coal and timber lands in Clearfield County; 1,400 acres of coal land in Elk County, near St. Mary's. There is on this tract 150 acres clear, good house and three barns, all in good order, near St. Mary's, and near Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. 235 acres good oil land in Spring Creek township, Elk County. Also, three or four good farms in Pennsylvania. For further particulars, inquire of E. C. SCHULTZE, No. 1 Rector-st., corner of Broadway, office of the New-York and Tennessee Lead Company, New-York.

HOUSE SAVINGS BANK—A BUILDING COMPANY.—The proposed association will build cottages for applicants who furnish satisfactory references. There is no liability on the part of the purchaser, the only risk is with the bank. After the cottage is built the purchaser hires it, and the bank credits him with the excess of the rent over the interest and allows him to deposit in small amounts toward payment of principal. This plan originated years ago, and the foundation-stone of the first cottage was laid a few days since in 155th-st. Subscribers to the stock and purchasers will be furnished with particulars at Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 83.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR RENT IN PHILADELPHIA.—The furniture, lease and goodwill of the United States Hotel, No. 413 Chestnut-st., now full of first-class boarders, and doing a profitable business, is offered for sale. If not disposed of by the 1st of August, a partner will be wanted, either active or silent. This is an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, address J. BENEDICT, proprietor,
No. 413 Chestnut-st.

FOR SALE—A DAIRY FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated in Orange County, 2 hours' ride from New-York City, on the line of the Erie Railroad, and 1¾ miles north of the village of Monroe, on the main road, consisting of 96 acres; good house, barns and out-houses; two large orchards, and other fruit; good stone fences, and well supplied with water. For further particulars, apply to J. McCLELLAN, No. 26 Spruce-st., or to THOMAS DRUMMOND, on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT ENglewood, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, new and highly-finished stone house, well supplied with water and the modern improvements; large stables and carriage-house, greenhouse and hot-house, cottage, gardens, &c.; ten acres of land; fine views and healthy neighborhood; within five minutes' walk of the depot. Price, $32,000. Inquire at No. 30 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE AT MILTON, N. Y.—A VERY desirable country residence, consisting of large and commodious house, with large piazza, barn, stable and other outbuildings, and about 14 acres under cultivation, and laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; abundance of fruits. This is one of the best places offered for sale between New-York and Albany for the price, which is $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVingston offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property exists as in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKY, banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

SIXTY ESTATES WITH BUILDINGS thereon, for sale in South Norwalk and vicinity, Connecticut, from half an acre to 200 acres; purchase-price $100 to $10,000; several water fronts. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to rent, 1¾ hours from the city; 20 trains a day. Address J. FERRIS, Ely's Block, near the depot.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN 1¾ miles of White Plains Depot, containing nearly 40 acres of fine land, large house, plenty of buildings, fruit, water, fine shady lawn, &c. Immediate possession. Price $7,500. Address RICHARD DOWNING, White Plains, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON the Hudson River, one hour from the city; five minutes walk from depot of Hudson River Railroad, will be sold furnished or unfurnished, all in complete order and possession at any time. Real estate agents need not answer. Address OWNER, Box No. 903 Post-office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FARM OF 100 ACRES, 40 miles from New-York; large mansion, replete with all the modern improvements; grounds beautifully laid out; choice and elegant shade trees; tenant-house, and a first-class flouring mill. This property will be sold at a decided bargain. Apply at JAQUES', No. 40 Dey-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 70 acres, on Harlem Rail Road, near Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Land in good condition. Will be exchanged for merchandise—dry goods preferred. Price $55 per acre. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE front house, on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Possession immediately. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

LOTS ON 17TH-ST. FOR SALE—10 LOTS North side, between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to EXECUTOR, Office No. 1, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT WASHington Heights, on the Kingsbridge road, a few minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depot, at 152d-st., for three or four months, with about one quarter of an acre of land laid out in garden, &c. Rent $125 per month. For further particulars inquire of WALTER FRANKLIN JONES, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—An elegant villa residence in the choicest part of the City of New-Haven. Brick house well to rent furnished for three months from July 1. Carriage-house and stables complete; garden well supplied with fruit and vegetables. Apply to JOSIAH S. LEVETT & CO., No. 46 Orland-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, FURNISHED or not, with eighteen rooms, at Hyde Park, Long Island, a few minutes' walk from railroad depot, 9 miles from New-York, with ice-house, growing garden, stabling room, &c. Apply to BENJAMIN A. WILLIS, Counselor, &c., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS—TO RENT, A large well-furnished house, suitable for a gentleman's residence or for a club of gentlemen. For terms, apply on the premises, corner of Front and Grove sts., near the Pavilion, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100×25.
2 50×25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A HOUSE PARTLY FURNISHED, FOR the season, at New-Rochelle; $100 per month; one not furnished, near the water, $450 to May next. Apply to JOHN C. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGES AT ISLIP, L. I., near the Pavilion Hotel and the Great South Bay. 45 miles from New-York. Ice-houses and stables attached. Rents $400 to $800. M. PORTER, No. 9 Pine-st.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED PARLORS, suitable for a dentist or physician, also furnished rooms to let, without board, at No. 119 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

NEW BRICK HOUSE, BROOKLYN TO RENT.—Two-story basement and sub-cellar, one of five; rent, $453. Apply about 12 o'clock, at No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, Office No. 1.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE RESIDING in West 53d-st. will let, with board, the two large rooms on third floor, newly furnished, to a gentleman and wife; terms $25 per week, or two gentlemen for $20, or one for $15; no other boarders taken; references exchanged. Address A. B. P., No. 71 Robinson-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 196 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

Located on Main-st., nearly opposite United States Hotel. This house is now ready for the reception of visitors for the season. Pleasant rooms. Table excellent. Board $6 to $12 per week. H. E. HOWLAND.
SHARON SPRINGS, June 23, 1865.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer, can be accommodated at a farm-house pleasantly situated along a river, six miles from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, bathing and boating; terms, $9 a week for adults; children and servants half-price. For particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J., or apply at No. 18 LeRoy-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE HUNTER HOUSE, Village of Hunter, Catskill Mountains, is now open for boarders, on reasonable terms; scenery magnificent; climate delightful; native berries abound in abundance; trout fishing and game near at hand. Apply to JAMES RUSK, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in the most healthy section of the State, on the Erie route, in a pleasant location, good table, comfortable rooms, at a reasonable rate, by applying to Mrs. READ, "Young Ladies' School," Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, for a gentleman, wife and daughter; must be easy of access by boat or cars; where there are no boarders would be preferred. Address J. W. K., No. 187 Reade-st., New-York, for two days, with full particulars.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR A family of six or eight persons at a farm-house, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, forty miles from the city. For further particulars, inquire of M. L. RANNEY, Esq., Surveyor's Department, Custom-house, New-York.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 127 Rue de Rivoli, Paris. CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvres, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris, for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine), per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars, address O. W. TROW, City Directory office, No. 56 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI, KENNEDY, Commander, will sail as above on TUESDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MONTEREY will follow on Saturday, July 1.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,439	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,436	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
ERIN ..... SATURDAY, July 1
VIRGINIA ..... SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA ..... SATURDAY, July 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	FRIDAY	July 21
LAFAYETTE	FRIDAY	Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First Class, $135; second class, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
National allemdance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel).
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JENKINS Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The CUBA will sail on the 12th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—CUNARD steamship SIDON, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst.
Cabin passage, $80; gold, or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	June 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	July 1
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	July 5
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	July 8

at noon, from Pier No. 14 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	$85	Steerage to London	32
First Cabin to Paris	$125	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The London and New-York Steamship Company's splendid British Iron Steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINEHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 17, to be followed by the Steam-ship CELLA.
For passage, at low rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

LOWER PASSAGE RATES COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.
The ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 1 ..... OF FAN QUEEN..... SEPTEMBER 1
(Connecting at Panama with the "Constitution.")
JULY 17 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH
(Connecting at Panama with the Sacramento.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship TREDLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
The first-class steamships
ASHERICA, Capt. CLIFT.
NEVADA, Capt. CARPENTER.
The
AMERICA
will commence taking freight Wednesday morning and sail positively on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-street, North River.
For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
Bills of lading signed on board.
The NEVADA will follow on SATURDAY, July 8.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamships
CHASE, Capt. ROGERS.
ZODIAC, Capt. BULKLEY.
will form a regular weekly line, sailing from Pier No. 11 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY of each week.
The steamship
ZODIAC,
BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above on
THURSDAY, June 29.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

Regular Weekly United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
The
GRANADA,
ROGNEY BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14, East River, on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 o'clock precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on Saturday, July 8.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, BARTON, Commander, will succeed the EAGLE and sail on July 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 3 P. M. Passage $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, July 1.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship
ENTERPRISE,
Capt. TERRY,
Will be dispatched from pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, July 1, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, Glasgow, and the Irish ports.
HIBERNIA ..... SATURDAY, July 1,
at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.
Fares payable in currency. Cabins, $160, $80, and $70. Steerage, $30. FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 41 Chambers-st. Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

REMSON'S BATH EXPRESS IS RUNning between Bath and New-York daily, for the delivery of freight and baggage of all kinds. Office No. 117 John-st., New-York. WM. REMSON.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Corsan's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 34th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR NORTHPORT, LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—The steamer PILOT BOY, Capt. THOS. F. MARSHALL, will leave Pier No. 35, East River, (Catharine Market Pier,) at 3½ P. M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Northport at 5 A. M., stopping at Whitestone at 6½.
No freight received after 3 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. CHAMBERLRIN, Jr., Agent,
No. 69 South-st.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANding at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL (Capt. DAVID ABBIT, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 8:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Bay-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, POUGHkeepsie, Roudout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens Dock, Cornwall and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL will leave Debrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT WHITE STONE AND GREENWICH.—The steamboat JOHN ROMER will leave Pier No. 28, East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and at 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $2.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Progress of the Reconstruction Movement.

ABUSE OF THE FREEDMEN.

Deplorable State of Social Disorganization.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, June 20, 1865.

The work of reconstruction drags slowly along. Aside from issuing his proclamation, Gov. HOLDEN has done nothing except to listen to the advice of prominent Union men from different parts of the State, for whom he sends. He is moving sure, but very slow and cautiously, and he is probably waiting for more particular instructions from Washington. As regards the general policy to be pursued, he has the most definite outlines that he could desire. It is well known that he will soon organize boards of commissioners in each county, composed of men of undoubted loyalty, to make out lists of the loyal voters of their counties, who will be allowed to use the elective franchise, and also lists of those excluded by the provisions of the proclamation from that privilege.

The only movement made public yet, is an attempt to retain for the use of the State the cotton, resin, and other indigious products owned by the State during the rebellion, and collected for use in England in purchasing clothing, &c., for North Carolina soldiers in the rebel army. As a matter of State policy, this was an excellent move, as he intended to use the property in liquidating the State debt contracted before the war. In pursuance of this object, he telegraphed to President JOHNSON, and Col. HEATON, the Special Supervising Treasury Agent here, also telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the matter. Secretary MCCULLOCH answered Col. H. by ordering him to ship the cotton to New-York immediately, as captured property. From this it will be seen that the new Governor has a sharp eye to the interests of the State, and although he is very quiet and undemonstrative, he is working hard, and his influence is commencing to be felt materially.

Reports from Charlotte, Fayetteville, and all over the interior of the State, except the immediate vicinity of Raleigh, indicate the reverse of a good feeling toward the freedmen. In many cases they have been beaten and otherwise more cruelly treated even than when they were slaves, and some of them are held in bondage as of old. Some of our officers are said to be cognizant of these facts, but living a life of "inelegant ease" in garrison, and being under the influence of the old slaveholders, who dinner them and supper them and ride them, not a few are inclined to close their eyes at these outrages. The soldiers also aid the whites in abusing the negroes, and between the two poor cuffee is cuffed about more than ever. The influence of the aristocrats here on the military is anything but beneficial. Gen. SCHOFIELD and other commanders seem to have a clear conception of the right and wrong of the matter, but their subordinates in command of posts and garrisons have in some cases been guilty of the most reprehensible conduct.

On the line of the march of the Union army, and for many miles on each flank of the line, the large majority of the able-bodied negroes left the plantations, while the old and decrepid, and those too young to work or care for freedom remained at home. The result is that there is great complaint now on the part of the slaveholders that they are obliged to support so much "useless stock." The presence of these people on their plantations brings them no return, and they are a dead loss. According to Gen. SCHOFIELD's order the former master "may not turn away" these people, but their able-bodied relatives must labor for their support. Consequently, where there are none of the latter class, these old negroes are a burden to their former masters.

The coming Fourth of July will be celebrated in Newbern, Wilmington and Raleigh, and in several other localities in the State. Newbern having become thoroughly Yankeized has been exceedingly generous in her preparations, but in Raleigh and Wilmington it required considerable pushing to get up even the preliminary meetings. In this place there were fourteen voters present, but after considerable exertion the subscription list have been started and there will be some sort of a display of respect for the character of the day. The people, with all their professions of loyalty, are, with but a few exceptions, unwilling to do anything in this line. In fact, so far as evidence is concerned, they can do but little.

I discover among all classes a feeling of antipathy against WILLIAM L. YANCEY, which appears very strange to me. In referring to the probability of hanging DAVIS, it is a common thing to hear people here say that they wish YANCEY had not died—he was the man to hang. He was the most prominent secession leader in the South, who stumped North Carolina, advocating the rebellion. His promises to pay the expenses of the war with a ten-cent piece, and wipe up the blood spilled with his handkerchief, are often repeated now, and his memory is held in anything but a sacred reverence.

A considerable amount of cotton and quite a number of cattle and other property belonging to the late rebel Government has been discovered in the interior, and will be disposed of in accordance with orders from Washington. In some instances, the planters had herded the stock and claimed it as their own, but remembered it when the proofs as to its proper ownership were presented by Uncle Sam's bayonets.

Geologists and others who pretend to know something about the matter, state that in the coal regions of North Carolina the formation is similar to that in Pennsylvania, and argue therefrom that petroleum may be found. Explorations will soon be made by interested parties, and I think not at all improbable that a new Titusville will spring up here. Some real estate sales have already been made by speculators on the probability. There is but little excitement about it, however, the people generally preferring to wait until something definite is ascertained.

It is hardly possible for you in the North to imagine the condition of society here. It is completely uprooted, and there is no such thing as sociable meetings at the houses of citizens, save to a limited extent. Public gatherings are only in vogue with the blacks, although when opportunity offers itself the whites are hospitable, and pride themselves on their generosity in that direction. The few Northern ladies here mingle together and enjoy themselves notwithstanding the exclusiveness of the residents. Grouped together on the shady portices of the Exchange Hotel—a Yankee institution—they appear like strangers in a strange land, and their talk and chat of home reminds one forcibly of an assemblage of American tourists in Europe.

Union meetings are still being held in different localities in the State, and they continue to indicate a wish to see Mr. HOLDEN put in nomination for Governor at the next election. I find that there are many assemblies held merely for policy's sake, and generally the meetings of Union men are followed in each county by those of the subjugated, but not conquered stripe, and they express their sentiments freely in resolutions with a preamble to the effect that "war having ceased between the Confederate States of America and the United States of America, we are willing to submit to Federal authority," &c.

The soldiers are very much discontented in this department, and complain bitterly at being held in service after what they call the end of the war. They claim that by the terms of their enlistment—"three years or during the war"—they are now entitled to their discharges, and object seriously to being retained in service any longer. Many of the officers encourage this feeling of insubordination by expressing the same opinions, and the result is that there are more than the usual number of instances of poor discipline.

E. P. BROOKS.

GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC.

Immense Destruction of Property—Champlain Street a Mass of Ruins—Upward of a Hundred Houses Destroyed.

The Toronto *Leader* of Friday says a dreadful fire occurred at Quebec on Thursday afternoon, destroying more than one hundred houses. The following particulars are given:

The fire broke out in Champlain-street, which fronts the river being the only street between the water and the rock of cape Diamond west of St. Peter-street, the chief business part of the city. It is occupied principally by tavern and boarding-house keepers, and is the chief resort of sailors and lumbermen. Although the inhabitants are mainly of the poorer class, many of the houses are substantial and valuable, and on the piers and in the river along the front of the street much valuable property is stored, not to speak of the ships that line the wharves. When the fire broke out, therefore, and threatened to spread extensively, much excitement was caused and not a little apprehension felt in the city.

The police, who constitute the fire brigade, were early on duty and worked faithfully, but with the success, to extinguish the fire. There was a plentiful supply of water, but the flames soon gained such headway that water was of little service to quench them.

Large detachments of the military stationed here, consisting of infantry, artillery and engineers, were ordered to the fire, and went to work pulling down houses in its neighborhood, and making preparations for tearing down others, should it become necessary.

The fire broke out near the Mariners' Chapel, and has destroyed every house on both sides as far as the steps leading to the Plains of Abraham on the west, and on the east to within a hundred yards of the wharf of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.

At 7:30 o'clock the fire was still raging, and half a mile of houses on both sides of Champlain-street were destroyed. It is estimated that a thousand families are homeless.

Fully one hundred and fifty houses were utterly destroyed, Champlain-street on both sides being burnt for a distance of three-quarters of a mile. Fortunately the flames could spread only in two directions, or the loss would have been infinitely greater. As it is, everything has been swept away from the edge of the river to the rock behind, a space varying in width from two to four hundred feet. This area was closely packed with houses of every description, many of them tenement houses containing several families.

Several extensive coal-yards are still burning, and many wharves have been injured or totally destroyed.

The artillery and royal engineers were prepared to blow up houses to stop the progress of the flames, but on the representation of the civic authorities that an explosion would endanger the rock above, portions of which have already this, and previous years, spontaneously fallen with great loss of life and property, the project was suspended unless it should become imperatively necessary. The gale from the west abating the necessity did not arise, although at one time the whole of the lower town was in imminent danger. One shipyard at least is said to have been destroyed.

VIRGINIA.

The Legislature of Virginia—The Virginia Land and Emigration Scheme Shelved Pro Tem.—The Burnt Districts of Richmond to be Rebuilt Forthwith—The Notorious Mosby Paroled—Hon. Joseph Segar Serenaded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Thursday, June 22, 1865.

The Senate met at 11 A. M., Lieut.-Gov. COOPER in the chair. The business of the morning was devoid of general interest, being for the most part confined to passing appropriation bills from the House and matters purely local.

Mr. Senator WHITEHURST, of Norfolk, at the suggestion of the Governor, introduced the following bill:

An Act for the Organization of City, Corporation and Courts of Hustings.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia*, That in the organization of corporations and courts of hustings, under the restored Government of Virginia, the Governor shall proceed in the same manner as prescribed in the ordinance attached to the constitution for organizing the counties of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from its passage.

The bill was put upon its passage and passed.

The House having communicated to the Senate that they were ready to go into the execution of the order of the day, the election of a Register for the Land-office—

Mr. MERCER nominated for the position, R. B. NASH, Esq., of Norfolk County. That gentleman was nominated by both Houses without opposition, and declared by the President duly elected.

The House of Delegates met at 11 o'clock. Col. C. H. LEWIS, Secretary of the Commonwealth, delivered the following message from the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, June 22, 1865.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Delegates:

From close inquiries which I have made as to the necessary expenses of the State Government, I find that I was in error in my estimate that fifteen cents on the hundred dollars in value would be adequate. I now advise that the tax be put at not less than twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars in value.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

A tax of twenty cents on the hundred dollars, instead of twenty-five as proposed, was mutually agreed to.

The House passed a bill appropriating $2,000 for furnishing and repairing the Governor's mansion, and $1,000 for repairing the capitol.

The Committee for Courts of Justice reported back adversely the bill to incorporate the "Virginia Immigration and Land Company." In reporting back the bill adversely, Mr. JOHNSTON, of Alexandria, said: "He was desirous of carrying out the object of the bill in a proper manner. If the scheme is committed to private control it will degenerate into a speculation. Something was said in the bill about piety and morality. He thought that all the piety and morality involved would centre in Wall-street."

Mr. JOHNSTON submitted a resolution, requesting the Governor to collect information from Tennessee, Missouri, etc., relative to the encouragement of emigration.

The leading merchants of the city have issued a card inviting the citizens generally to meet for the consideration and adoption of the best means for rebuilding the burnt districts, and reestablishing trade, commerce and manufactures.

Gov. PEIRPOINT heartily commends the objects sought to be attained.

The Lynchburgh *Republican*, of the 17th, states that the notorious Col. MOSBY has been paroled by Gen. HALLECK, on the terms of the surrender of Gen. LEE.

The Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR, who is stopping at the Monumental Hotel, was serenaded to-night by the excellent band of the Fourth United States Regulars, and, being loudly called for, made an eloquent and patriotic speech to a large crowd of assembled citizens.

The Funeral of Mrs. Wm. H. Seward.

AUBURN, N. Y. Saturday, June 24.

The funeral obsequies of Mrs. WM. H. SEWARD this afternoon drew together from far and near a large concourse of sympathizing friends. The occasion and the services were exceedingly impressive and touching.

The beautiful grounds around the mansion of Mr. SEWARD were laid out mostly in accordance with the taste of his accomplished wife. In and about these grounds she had passed the happiest hours of her life, and shortly before her spirit departed she said to her husband, "Oh HENRY, how I should like to see the flowers and hear the birds in the garden once more."

In obedience to this wish the remains were removed to a shaded spot in the ground at 1 o'clock to-day, where they were visited by the friends of the family until a few minutes before 3 o'clock, when, upon the appearance of a shower, they were returned to the house. From thence at 3:30 o'clock the funeral procession moved to St. Peter's Church.

All places of business were closed out of respect to the memory of the deceased, and the streets were crowded with mourning citizens to attend the funeral of the lamented lady.

The beautiful funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Mr. BRAINARD, when the hymn, "I would not live always," and another hymn were sung with touching effect.

The altar was elaborately adorned with wreaths, crosses, crowns and pyramids of flowers sent by mourning friends from Albany, Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo and various other places.

Gov. SEWARD, borne down more with sorrow than by the dreadful wounds inflicted first by accident and then by design, followed the remains into the church and then to the cemetery, attracting all eyes upon him and awakening the most profound sympathy of all. That humanity could bear up so bravely under such an accumulation of suffering seems truly wonderful.

The pall-bearers were Gov. E. T. THROOP, Lieut.-Gov. GEO. W. PATTERSON, R. M. BLATCHFORD, THURLOW WEED, JAS. G. SEYMOUR, GEORGE MCGREEA, CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, WALLIS WHITE, DAVID WRIGHT, B. F. HALL and ABIJAH FITCH.

The reverend clergy, with Baron STOECKEL, the Russian Minister, Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD, and Brig.-Gen. MITCHELL, followed.

Then came the mourners, Mr. SEWARD sustaining and himself sustained by Mrs. WORDEN, (the sister of Mrs. SEWARD,) and his daughter, followed by his son, Gen. W. H. SEWARD, and wife, his brothers POLYDORE and GEORGE W. SEWARD, his nephew, Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, Mrs. CLARENCE A. SEWARD, Hon. Mr. POMEROY, Mr. and Mrs. CHESBRO, Mrs. MORGAN, Miss HOMES, Mrs. WEED, Mrs. F. WHITTLESEY, and a number of others.

The Secretary was attended by Dr. NORRIS, of the United States army, who has been his physician and friend throughout his severe trials.

The mourners were attended to the church and cemetery by James Kelly, Judge Peabody, James F. Freeborn and James C. Derby, of New-York; George Dawson and Daniel Milligan, of Albany; Michael McQuade, of Utica; W. S. Updike, Samuel P. Allen and Frederick Whitlesey, of Rochester; Col. E. B. Morgan and W. H. Bogart, of Aurora; Spencer S. Benedict, of Washington, and many other old and attached friends of the family.

In the family group of mourners at the church were its domestics, including NICHOLAS and HARRIET BOGART, (colored,) who have been faithful and affectionate servants for more than thirty years.

At the cemetery a bird perched in a tree directly over the grave, and mingled its clear, cheerful, ringing melody with the solemn tones of the clergyman, as he committed the body to the earth, with the words, "Dust to dust, ashes to ashes."

DISTRIBUTION OF ANTI-SCORBS.

NOVEL EXCURSION AROUND THE HARBOR.

Benefactions to Our Veterans of Fruits, Vegetables and Roast Lamb.

GLADSOME TIME AMONG THE BOYS IN BLUE.

A Pleasant Trip to Islands, Forts and Gunboats.

On Saturday an excursion party, consisting of the New-York State Agent, Col. VINCENT COLYER, and a number of ladies connected with the different Soldiers' Relief Associations of this city, embarked upon a convenient steamboat, and made a tour of the fortifications and navy vessels lying in and about the harbor. The purpose of the tour was to distribute fresh vegetables and luscious fruit to the gallant boys who were doing duty in this vicinity. It is needless to say that the trip was an enjoyable one, and in every way a success.

As the steamer cast loose from her dock at the foot of Whitehall-street, the clock on Trinity steeple told the half hour after nine, and the sky gave steadfast promise of a brilliant day. Going below on the main deck of the steamer, a strange sight presented itself. Away forward were piled up in indescribable confusion a huge heap of cabbages, lettuces, radishes, beets and turnips. Great crates were filled to overflowing, and the deck completely hidden by the accumulated mass of "garden sass." On inquiry it was learned that this conglomerate pile of vegetables consisted of 4,000 heads of cabbage, 3,000 heads of lettuce, 2,000 bunches of radishes, 1,200 bunches of young beets, 1,500 bunches of new turnips. Peeping from beneath the cabbages could be seen a stray leg of mutton, and if the visitor had searched he would have found 36 quarters of lamb, laid secure away from the demoralizing effects of old Sol. Lying in the shade of the upper deck, yet near enough for speedy call, were 20 large bags of green peas, and over a dozen barrels filled with string beans.

Turning to go upon the hurricane-deck, the eye was filled with the unwonted sight of 16,000 baskets of rich strawberries, nicely packed in neat crates; 20 baskets of ripe cherries, and six or seven bushels of whortleberries, all stored away in the cool shade. Here was surely enough for all, and much to spare.

Under the awning stretched over the hurricane-deck, were seated the ladies composing this unique pleasure party, and, looking carefully over the little group, one could recognize many of the "working" women, who have during the war taken such a lively and abiding interest in the welfare, the comfort and the solace of the sufferingsoldiers, and gloried in the deeds of renown performed by those who have come under their loving and fostering hands. Among those present were Mrs. Van Dewbeusel and her daughter; Miss Emily Morris, Miss Chapman and Miss Hale, of the New England Rooms; Mrs. Col. Colyer, of the Howard-street Soldiers' Depot; Miss Kenedy, Mrs. Col. Ellison, Mrs. F. Mood, and Mrs. Henry S. Manning, Rose Hill Society; the two Misses Ruffom represented Willett's Point Hospital, and David's Island found several talented representatives.

VISIT TO THE STATE OF MAINE.

Learning that the Thirteenth New-Hampshire Regiment was lying in the stream, waiting for their steamer, the veteran hospital boat, *State of Maine*, to coal up and proceed with them to Boston, Col. COLYER determined to pay them a visit, and gladden the boys from the old Granite State with a supply of fruit and vegetables. Steaming across the mouth of the North River, the excursionists passed under the frowning ports of the United States war steamer *Vanderbilt*. This splendid vessel appeared to great advantage, in a clean and bright dress of fresh lead-colored paint, the heavy dullness of which was broken by the dark row of sailors peering down over the gunwales, and the grim dogs of war pushing their saucy noses through many portholes. Everything about the vessel appeared clean and neat, the sentinels pacing the narrow platforms over the paddles looking the very picture of cool comfort, in their white-covered caps and spotless duck-trowsers, the bright barrels of their muskets flashing in the sunlight as they turned and turned again on the prescribed short path of duty. The beautiful scene had, however, its dark, dark side, for the mammoth ensign of American life and liberty was sadly drooping at half-mast over the topsail, in mournful memory of the heroic DUPONT. Pushing on another steamer passed us, an emigrant lighter, her narrow decks black with a huddled mass of humanity, just escaped from the close confines of an emigrant packet ship, and now going to land at Castle Garden, to press with their feet the soil of America, and become at once free and enlightened citizens of our great and glorious republic.

Nearing the *State of Maine*—her dirty and weather-stained sides, enlivened by an animated crowd of sunburnt soldiers, evidently wondering what was coming—our nimble deck-hands soon made all fast, when "the Colonel" climbed up the side, followed by the representatives of the press, and in a few words explained the nature of our friendly visit. Gladly were the offerings of fruit and "fixings" accepted, and hearty expressions of thanks poured in upon the little group of ladies who were watching with interested eyes the transfer of the fruits and vegetables. Some four hundred baskets of strawberries, three baskets of cherries, four quarters of lamb, two bags of peas, forty bunches of beets, two hundred bunches of radishes, one hundred and fifty bunches of turnips, three hundred head of cabbage, and the same of lettuce, were speedily hoisted over the side, accompanied by the kind wishes of the visitors for the veterans' safe arrival home. The boys were quite taken aback at the quantity and variety of the various articles, and were only roused up from their wonder by the cheers of our little party as our steamer cast loose. The upper deck, the bulwarks and the rigging were soon filled with the stalwart forms, who poured into us a broadside of grateful cheers, loud and long enough to deafen ears unaccustomed to the roar and tumult of our great city.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

The steamer now headed for Governor's Island, and very soon thereafter was quietly moored at the little stone pier at which are landed all supplies and visitors, whether they be ordnance stores or government rations, friends of the garrison, or only casual excursionists like ourselves. The appearance of the island from the deck of the steamer was picturesque and inviting. The white buildings, embowered amid the thickly grown and delightfully green trees and shrubs; the clean and smoothly graveled walks; the emerald turf; the terrace and sloping lawns; the huge piles of shot and shell, from the diminutive 6-pounder, through the intermediate grades of 32e and 64s to the huge 15-inch projectile, piled up with mathematical precision near the arsenal; the soldiers on guard, bright in gleaming brass, and neat and cool in white trowsers and shining hats; the beating of the guard drum, and the soft strains of the practising band on the parade ground, all went to make up a picture that was rare and interesting in its variety and novelty. The garrison consists of the Second United States Infantry, about 250 strong, and the boys were very glad to see us, with our freights of "greens" and berries. While the visitors were watching the process of transporting a huge pile of shell from the wharf to the spot where could be seen another great mound slowly rising beside those already in place, the means of which transportation consisted of a sleek yoke of oxen and a quaint, old-fashioned sort of cart, the Colonel and his assistants had explained the nature of our visit to the Officer of the Day, who came down to the wharf all epaulettes and sash and sword, not forgetting his plumed hat.

The Lieutenant was highly gratified and became suddenly all animation and bustle. Two crates of strawberries, 250 cabbages and lettuces, and a whole lot of radishes and turnips, together with two baskets of cherries and a barrel of peas completed the donation to the "Permanent Party" of Governor's Island, when we once again cast loose and departed, reluctantly compelled to decline the invitation from the officers to land and inspect the various institutions.

THE TORPEDO BOAT NAUBUC.

Scarcely had we fairly gained headway after leaving the pier at Governor's Island, than we found ourselves almost afoul of a queer looking craft—half monitor, half iron-clad, whole nondescript. Rounding to with a very round turn, our boat completed the tour of this strange vessel, and she appearing in every way amiably disposed, we ventured within reach, and soon found ourselves and our hawser fast to a very funny piece of iron, called "a cleat" by one of the sailors on board the iron monster. A gang-plank was run out and the ladies handed down, one by one, being received, as each touched the burning iron deck, with bluff hospitality by the officers.

While Col. COLYER's men were depositing upon the deck of this vessel, (whose name appeared to be the *Naubuc*, and whose business was to plant sundry torpedoes under certain hostile vessels, now no longer to be found,) a lot of strawberries and other nice things sufficient for the seventy men on board, the party of visitors were shown over and under the massive deck. The *Naubuc* is one of the light-draught monitors, and was found to be too slight in her build for the overpowering weight of a turret, consequently her sphere of duty was changed. Instead of the turret stands the pilot-house, just forward of the diminutive smoke-stack, below which is placed the machinery known as the "torpedo apparatus." At her bow is placed an iron arrangement, very like a gun dismantled, except that both ends are like the muzzle; through this runs a long spar, some forty feet in length, armed with hooks, to which are fastened the torpedo. When going into action the "torpedo arm" is loaded with a torpedo containing seventy-five pounds of coarse powder, inside of which is a trigger set for percussion; the "arm" is then run out, when the weight of the torpedo sinks its extremity some six or eight feet below the surface of the water. Running up to a vessel a wire is pulled, disconnecting the torpedo from the arm, but another small chain still controlling its internal machinery. Getting out of range, the controlling chain is rendered taught, and away goes the doomed vessel. On deck stood an 11-inch Dahlgren gun, and several 175-pound balls lying around in cases.

Going below our visitors were astonished with the teeming evidences of strength observable on every side, the decks so thick, the partitions more so, the doors so small, the spaces between decks so low, the heat so great, and the vessel so clean, all were noted and commented upon. We were shown the engines and their boilers, learning, meanwhile, from one of the sooty and sweaty stokers, that the thermometer frequently ranged 150 degrees in that part of the vessel, a fact it was easy to believe from the experience gained at the moment it was imparted. The steering apparatus, the torpedoes lying snugly in their boxes, the hammocks, the officers' and men's quarters, the stands of small arms, and the anchors, were all examined and chatted over, when it was announced that the visit must come to an end. Reëmbarking, the visitors gave three cheers for the *Naubuc*, which were responded to with a hearty good will by the happy crew, who resumed their occupations and pastimes.

BEDLOE'S ISLAND.

Crossing the harbor, our steamer pushed rapidly for Bedloe's Island, and we were soon ashore for a brief ramble. Col. CHAS. S. MERCHANT, of the regular army, received the ladies, several of whom had resided on the island in the days of hospitals and of battles, when Bedloe's Island did good service. The stay of the party being very short, they contented themselves with a hasty glimpse of the sea and of the harbor through the upper windows of the Colonel's fine residence. The Colonel's family was gratified by the visit and unremitting in attentions. The donations to the garrison and patients on the island consisted of 400 baskets of strawberries, 2 baskets of cherries, 1 box of whortleberries, 2 barrels turnips, 1 barrel beans, 4 quarters lamb, 2 bags peas, 200 head each of cabbage and lettuce, and 50 bunches of radishes and beets. The garrison consists of the Sixty-second New-York Regiment, 300 muskets, and the "permanent party," beside some 30 patients. The hospitals are nearly all empty, and are soon to be pulled down. Everything is in admirable order, and as clean as a pin. Dr. PHILIP ADOLPHUS, U. S. A., is in charge.

FORT LAFAYETTE.

Heading down the harbor our little craft was soon fairly on her way toward Fort Lafayette, which forbidding structure was famous during the war as the prison of those who had committed overt acts of treason against the sovereign power of our government. Passing Staten Island, whose beautiful scenery attracted the eye and refreshed the senses, we kept upon the even tenor of our way, enjoying the cool and bracing sea breeze as it came dancing over the waves, from Sandy Hook. Saluting passing steamers with shrill whistles, waving handkerchiefs to a mail steamship just coming from over the Atlantic, the passengers no doubt glad to see fair land and bustling harbor once more, and taking it easy the while, we at last found ourselves at the dock at Fort Lafayette.

Receiving a kind invitation to land, the plank was once more run out, or rather up, and the ladies safely piloted up the perilous ascent. Gaining the interior, we were escorted through the corridor by Lieut. SMITH, to the quarters of Brevet Brig.-Gen. BURKE, or as he is generally known, "Col. BURKE." The old gentleman was in a very amiable mood, and received his fair visitors in his casemate with courtesy and grim politeness. The General, for a wonder, had on only one of his three celebrated dressing gowns, having been caught napping, consequently was not in full dress, i. e., the whole three gowns. One of the ladies told him that he was not at all so fierce a looking man as she had supposed, and he replied that he was not on duty just then. Another asking him what he did with all his prisoners, the Colonel mysteriously spoke of dungeons dark and drear, and said that when a prisoner arrived he was taken charge of, and no one, not even the reporters, could tell what became of them. He was very waggish in his conversation, and repeated the often-told story of his not having left the Fort during the whole of the four years during the war.

The party of ladies were shown the batteries of guns lying in position, and ascended the winding stone steps up to the ramparts, and gazed curiously over the low walls. In short, they peeped into everything, and carried off loose bits of cement as mementoes of their visit. The gallows upon which KENNEDY was hung, the stacks of bridge-barrels and pass-boxes, the heaps of cartridge bags, the rammers, the sponges, handspikes, gunners' equipments and the guns themselves, all came in for their share of attention. The armament of Fort Lafayette consists of fifteen 24-pounders, seventy-two 32s, one hundred 100-pound Parrott, (rifle,) and twenty-three 10-inch Rodman guns. The garrison consists of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, numbering 162 men, and as usual with "Regulars," their appearance and dress was neat and clean. The men were greatly delighted with the donation landed upon the dock, and no doubt they enjoyed the treat heartily. There were 300 baskets strawberries, 200 cabbages, 300 lettuces, 300 bunches radishes, 2 bags peas, 2 boxes whortleberries, 2 barrels each of turnips and string beans, and 4 quarters of lamb. As the ladies were stepping on board again, a slip of paper was handed up by one of the soldiers, reading as follows:

"LADIES—A thousand thanks four your kindness.
W. S. MORGAN and fellow soldiers of the Seventeenth."

DINNER AND SEA-SICKNESS.

We touched for a few minutes at the government pier and landed a similar lot of vegetables and fruit to that left at Fort Layfayette. Steaming across the Narrows the steamer made fast at the dock at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, and again Col. COLYER landed another fine lot of cabbages, lettuce, strawberries, &c. He received at each place the hearty thanks of the officers for the kind thoughtfulness so practically displayed.

Steamboating round and about the harbor is apt to make people hungry, and our "vegetable party" were not at all different from the rest of man—or womankind. Dinner was served up on the hurricane deck, and it was astonishing to see how the edibles disappeared. Cold chicken and roast beef were favorites, and the strawberries came very handy. As we were now heading for Sandy Hook, the stiff breeze gave a queer rocking motion to our vessel, and it was found difficult to keep the dinner on the rough impromptu tables rigged up for the occasion.

In spite of these drawbacks, the majority of the company enjoyed themselves like all other old salts, and helped the Colonel in a furious onslaught upon the edibles, making up for the shortcomings of a few fair *voyageurs*, who had begun earnestly, but repented, and went down stairs to the cabin, where they enjoyed themselves wretchedly.

Not content with misery thus occasioned the steamer seemingly determined upon capping the climax, and so ran a foul of some part of a floating wreck. Considerable subdued confusion was observable, and at length the steamer was headed for Coney Island, Sandy Hook being out of the question. The ladies went ashore and sauntered on the sands, innocently supposing that the visit to Coney Island was a part of the programme; but while they were gone a good deal of impromptu caulking and much pumping, made everything all right for the time being.

FORT HAMILTON

was again visited on the return trip, and the ladies were politely shown over the fort and its surroundings. After everything was examined and a hundred questions propounded, most of the party made a pilgrimage to the great Rodman gun—the father of all guns—the mammoth 20-inch gun, about which so much has been said and heard. This gun was cast at Fort Pitt in 1864, and the total weight of the gun is 116,497 pounds. The bore is twenty inches in diameter, likewise the balls, which latter weigh 1,080 pounds each, and are hurled a distance of four miles by a charge of 185 pounds of coarse powder, looking more like "nut coal" than anything else. The ladies peered into the cavernous mouth of this huge gun, and as they gradually took in the vast proportions of the ponderous piece of metal so equably poised upon its immense carriage, their wonder was both natural and great. Beside this gun, there are eleven 15-inch Rodmans placed in position, and six more in course of passage from the wharf to their final resting-places; also sixty old-fashioned smooth-bore 24-pounders, many of whom are being displaced as out of date and unserviceable. Major D. WOODBURY and the Twelfth United States Infantry form the garrison

GUNBOAT VALLEY CITY.

Returning to the immediate vicinity of New-York, and meanwhile enjoying some cool and delicious ice-cream, our steamer laid alongside of the gunboat *Valley City*, when another large lot of vegetables and fruit was passed over the gang-plank. On board this fine vessel there were some 80 hardy tars, under the command of Acting Master J. BROOKS, just returned from blockade service. As we parted company the boatswain's shrill whistle called the crew to quarters and three stirring cheers were given by them for the kindness displayed in furnishing them with a good Sunday's dinner.

GUNBOAT FORT HENRY.

A short distance from the *Valley City* lay one of those original "double-enders," converted by Gen. BURNSIDE, out of ferryboats, into stout and serviceable gunboats. She carried six 9-inch guns, and was manned by 102 men, under Acting Lieut. J. B. BAXTER, and has seen three years' service on the coast as blockader. The crew were receiving their hammocks from the nettings as we came alongside, and soon after were busy in filling buckets with berries, and piling up cabbages and other good things against one of the guns. We left them amid three more thundering cheers, and started for the

B. R. CUYLER,

which fine vessel proved to be one of our most rapid blockade vessels. She is commanded by Commander C. H. B. COLWELL, and carries ten thirty-two's and two thirty-pound rifled guns. The evening growing apace, made the ceremony of presentation a very short one. The sailors working with a will, throwing the vegetables through the port-holes with accuracy and expedition. Nearly all our remaining load of stuff was transferred to the careful hands of the sailors, when we cast off and started for home. As our paddles packed water, the whistle again sounded and the crew thronged the decks, swarmed the rigging, and peered at us through the port-holes; the flashing of the battle lanters gave a weird aspect to the animated scene as the gallant tars saluted us with another round of stentorian cheers.

Thus we came back to the city well satisfied with our delightful excursion, and feeling that the labors of the day were not in vain. No doubt the experiment will be repeated should the funds continue to come as formerly.

The Custom-House.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 24, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In last evening's issue of the *Post*, a list of what purports to be "Soldiers in the Custom-house," is published, and the appointments credited to Collector DRAPER. Out of the *one hundred* names embraced in the said list, over fifty were appointed by Ex-Collector BARNEY, while fifty per centum of the list are members of *city regiments*, who served as *three-months' men*, and never smelt gunpowder.

Mr. DRAPER is removing good Union men, active members of the Central Union Committee, and filling their places chiefly by appointing disorganizers or out-and-out Copperheads.

A. J. P.

Williamsburgh.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—An old gentleman named TITUS MERRICK, residing in North Sixth-street, E. D., was attacked early yesterday morning, at the corner of North Seventh and Sixth streets, by a gang of ruffians, who beat him unmercifully and robbed him of what little money he had in his possession. On his reporting these facts at the Forty-fifth Precinct station-house, Sergt. MADDOX, accompanied by officers LEE and COLAHAN, started in pursuit of the offenders, and succeeded in arresting a man named BERNARD DOYLE, and a companion of his who gave his name as JOHN SIMPSON. Mr. TITUS recognized DOYLE as the man who searched his pockets. They will be taken before Judge DAILEY this morning.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river, at the foot of North Eighth-street, yesterday morning. It was much decomposed, evidently having been in the water for several weeks. The clothing of deceased is that usually worn by seamen. Coroner BARRETT held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

The body of a child, much decomposed, was yesterday found in the meadow near Mill Bridge, Metropolitan-avenue, E. D. Coroner BARRETT will investigate the cause of death.

[Advertisement.]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Whereas, we have, during the past three years, sold great quantities of the wonderful household remedy,

PLANTATION BITTERS,

for the cure of dyspepsia, sour stomach, headache, pain in the side, heartburn, feverish lips, &c., &c.; and

Whereas, No instance has come to our knowledge, wherein PLANTATION BITTERS have not given perfect and complete satisfaction; and,

Whereas, We believe PLANTATION BITTERS to be a great national and family blessing: now, therefore, it is resolved, that we will continue to make PLANTATION BITTERS, and dispense them to our suffering fellow-men; that we will preserve their perfectly pure standard, and manufacture them with the greatest care; and that we will by every means in our power, publish to the whole world the glad tidings that we have found in the PLANTATION BITTERS, a sure perfect remedy for dyspepsia and all its awful train of horrid nightmare diseases.

[L. S.] Witness our hand and seal,
New-York City, 1865.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

[Advertisement.]

LOVE AND LOVERS.—Selecting Congenial Companions for Life; Sensible Advice, with rules to be observed; Maidens' Eyes, a Poem, in JULY—Double No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents, by first post.

[Advertisement.]

A FIXED FACT.

Every family needs a Clothes-Wringer. The People's is now the cheapest and best, with cork roller and cog-wheels, galvanized iron frame, and rubber springs where they should be—under the LOWER ROLL. Families and laundries that use it prefer it to all others. To be had of all the principal dealers, or at the PEOPLE'S CLOTHES-WRINGER CO., No. 494 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 23—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—Wm. C. Stevens, F. K. Stevens, Mrs. Shepard, Miss Watson, Mrs. Dr. Lord, Sr., D. Junsto, Berrie Y. Joanicot, of Paris; Antonio M. Quintero, Isaac Vicento Garcisenci, Samuel Luke, R. Christmas, L. Weiner and wife, J. G. Nicolay and wife, United States Consul to Paris; John Hay, Washington; Mr. Hyde and wife, T. C. Jackson, wife and child, Savannah; A. W. Bell, Pittsburgh; A. Reyners, Rev. M. Filan, J. Duke, Henry Gillespie, E. A. Green and wife, Sr., D. Pedro Salarar, Q. K. M. Kendrick, James G. Barry, Henry Wingle, R. Lewis and Miss Kate Lewis, Miss J. Baker, Andrew Garr, S. Gomez, J. A. Chambers, Mrs. E. U. Ottignan, Samuel Down and Miss Emma Down, Alex. M. McAndrews, Wm. Jas. Clozer and son, Chas. Herrick, Geo. West and wife, Wm. Grant and two children and Miss Grant, Miss Ellen M. Bradley Mrs. and Miss McAndrews, Chas. S. Ensign, J. Dalyrumple, G. Hillman, Forbes Holland, F. Higgins, T. Menamie, of Troy; R. F. Scott, J. Rodgers and wife, Mr. Logan, of Philadelphia; Geo. Hall, Mrs. Purcell J. Dorus, Professor Shepard, George H. Hawkins, wife and children, Mrs. Capt. Stouffes and two children, Rev. W. Day, wife and child, James Grant and wife, Mr. and Mrs. McClosky, Miss A. Duke, Miss F. Angele Barry, Hugh Walker and John H. Walker, R. U. Hos

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4292. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TRADE UNFETTERED.

The Last Commercial Restrictions Removed.

Opening of the Country West of the Mississippi River.

Ordinary Trade and Travel Everywhere Permitted.

Arms and Materiel of War Only Excepted.

A Grand Opportunity for Capital and Enterprise.

The Conditions of Peace Restored Over All the Land.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been the desire of the General Government of the United States to restore unrestricted commercial intercourse between and in the several States as soon as the same could be safely done in view of resistance to the authority of the United States by combinations of armed insurgents; and whereas, that desire has been shown in my proclamations of the 29th of April, 1865, the 13th of June, 1865, and the 23d of June, 1865; and whereas, it now seems expedient and proper to remove the restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise trade and commercial intercourse between and within the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River; Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coast-wise intercourse and trade, and upon the purchase and removal of products of States and parts of States and Territories heretofore declared in insurrection lying west of the Mississippi River, (excepting only those relating to property heretofore purchased by the agents, or captured by and surrendered to the forces of the United States, and to the transportation thereto or therein on private accounts of arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is made, gray uniforms and gray cloth,) are annulled, and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed, and also that the commerce of such States and parts of States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of the customs, who shall receive any captured or abandoned property that may be turned over to them under the law by the military or naval forces of the United States, and dispose of the same in accordance with the instructions on the subject issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 24th [L. S.] day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 26.

SAFEGUARDS FOR PARDONS.

The following circular letter of the Attorney-General has been issued to the several provisional Governors of the Southern States: After consultation with the President, I desire to call your attention to and ask your codperation in cases arising under the proclamation of amnesty and pardon of May 29, 1865. While the Administration desires to make the operation of that instrument as general as possible, it is obvious that great dangers are to be apprehended from a loose or indiscriminate exercise of clemency. In order, therefore, to protect your State and the General Government from the evils resulting from such use of the President's pardoning power, I desire to refer to you, hereafter, the applications for pardon, made in pursuance of that proclamation, by citizens of your State, in relation to which this department lacks information, and to ask from you a report in each case as to the propriety of granting the clemency invoked. The special points on which information is desired are: First, is the petitioner, from such information as you can obtain, likely to be a peaceable and useful citizen in the future. Second, have any proceedings been instituted against his property under the confiscation acts. Third, is any property belonging to him now in possession of the United States authorities as abandoned property or otherwise. In cases where reference is made to you, all the papers on file in this office will be sent to you for your information, and it is earnestly desired that you will give them a prompt and careful attention and return them with your report. The President desires these cases referred to you for two objects: First, to do away as far as may be possible with any risk of granting pardons to disloyal or otherwise improper persons, and especially to such persons as from previous conduct and character, are not to be trusted with the control of that class, which has been happily converted by rebellion and war, from slavery to freedom, and to which the government looks in the not far distant future for support, as from intelligent and loyal citizens. Second—The President desires to strengthen your hands in the reorganization of society in your State by every means constitutionally belonging to him. To you, primarily, he looks for the support of law and order in your State, and for the institution of such measures as will, at the earliest day possible, place her in proper relations with the Federal Union, and thus restore her to all the blessings of a government which we proudly think to be as strong as it is merciful. The United States District Attorneys are instructed to render such assistance as may be necessary in the matter.

APPLICANTS FOR PARDON.

The following are the names of the persons who to day applied for pardon. Except Ex-Senator FOOTE, they are all citizens of the State of Virginia: C. J. Faulkner, W. B. Isaacs, John Wickham, J. B. Watkins, J. D. Harvey, E. A. Coleman, W. T. Booker, J. R. McDaniel, T. C. S. Ferguson, A. G. Hancock, R. H. Glass, Robert Early, R. F. Waller, G. W. Pettyjohn, Sr., J. O. Steger, J. S. Barbour, J. D. Davidson, W. W. Crump, Blair Burwell, O. T. Worthem, R. Edmond, W. S. Dounan, James Thomas, Jr., C. Northam, J. L. Clayton, J. M. Booker, E. H. Murrell, C. W. Statham, J. G. Meen, Samuel Miller, W. Walker, F. B. Hunt, J. T. Anderson, J. C. McCabe, W. I. Morris, R. Carrington, J. Chieves, K. B. Stephenson, L. H. Fraysear, H. W. Fry, E. Wortham, J. Dunlop, S. B. Edmunds, D. W. Burton, W. D. Miller, J. J. Irby, H. O. Schoolfield, A. B. Bucker, Thos. Ferguson, C. M. Blackford, F. H. Johnston, R. Douthat, J. Miller, D. H. Gordon, Andrew Johnston and E. McCormick. A large portion of these are from Lynchburgh, and save Mr. FOOTE and Mr. FAULKNER none are persons of note. The other names do not include those of any rebel Brigadier-General, nor member of the Confederate Congress, nor of any who have held commissions in the rebel army or navy. Pardons are not now granted to the classes here named. The applications of all such are held under advisement, and most, if not all of them, will be referred to the Governors of the several States in which the petitioners reside, for special report, before the President will take final action upon them. The petition of HENRY S. FOOTE, ex-rebel Senator and Ex-United States Senator, is dated at Montreal, where he is at present. He states no specific reason why the pardon should be granted, but says the President knows his history well enough to be able to act intelligently in the matter, and he hopes he will act speedily, as he desires to return to his home.

PARDON GRANTED.

The only pardon granted was that of CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, of Virginia, the predecessor of Mr. DAYTON as Minister to France. Accompanying the petition is a letter in the handwriting of Mr. LINCOLN, dated January 9, 1865, at the Executive Mansion, addressed to the daughter of Mr. FAULKNER, in which the President promises that whenever Mr. FAULKNER comes within our lines and takes the amnesty-oath, he shall receive the Executive pardon. The petitioner made application for pardon in person.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

A statement has been published in the papers to the effect that Judge UNDERWOOD, of the United States District Court for the District of Virginia, had purchased confiscated rebel property sold under decrees rendered by himself as Judge of that Court. We are authorized to say that there is no truth in the statement. Judge UNDERWOOD's son did purchase upon his own motion, as he had a right to do, one piece of land sold under the Confiscation Act, and the property formerly belonged to a rebel who has made a fortune out of the war. So far from holding or getting possession of the property of late rebels, Judge UNDERWOOD has had great difficulty in getting an order to repossess himself of his farm of eight hundred acres of land in Virginia which the rebels sequestrated and applied to their own uses two years ago.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

Among the troops that left here to-day for their homes were the One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York Volunteers, twenty-four officers and three hundred and fifty-eight men, and the First Vermont Heavy Artillery, thirty-one officers and six hundred and thirty-two men.

GETTYSBURGH.

An order has been issued from headquarters of the army that the commanding officers of the Department of Washington direct the following-named organizations to proceed to Gettysburgh, Penn., to participate in the ceremonies of July Fourth, viz: Fiftieth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Battalion First Connecticut Cavalry, select battery of eight guns, detailed from command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. ROBERTSON; Band of Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, Band of Ninth Veteran Reserve Corps. They will report to Gen. GRABY upon the ground on 3d July. Mounted troops go overland, and balance by rail. Mounted troops leave to-morrow morning. Capt. JOHN HOFF is specially detailed as commissary for the occasion.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY.

The old First or Lincoln Cavalry has been mustered out of service and goes home to-morrow. This regiment was raised chiefly in New-York, and was the first volunteer cavalry force in the field at the beginning of the war. It has made a noble record, and we bespeak for it a fitting reception by the people of New-York. The first and last cavalry charges made against the enemy by the Army of the Potomac were made by portions of this regiment, the first by Lieut. HIDDEN, a brave New-Yorker, who fell at Sangster's Station, in March, 1862, while leading seventeen men of his company against one hundred and fifty of the rebel infantry; the second by Capt. SAVACOAL, who, with about thirty of his men, led the last charge at Sailor Creek, captured the enemy's battery, and bearing aloft the battle-flag he had just wrested from the hand of the bearer, received a wound, from which he died a few days ago at Armory-square Hospital. Both of them are young officers, men remarkable for delicacy of person and gentleness of character. Of SAVACOAL it is told that he had captured no less than eighty prisoners with his own hands, and had engaged several of the enemy's officers in hand-to-hand encounters, coming off best every time, although he twice received wounds. The regiment saw nearly three years' service in the Shenandoah Valley, where it was alike feared by the enemy and respected by the Union people, whom it never failed to protect. Quite a number of its members have married in the Valley, bought little farms, and intend to spend the rest of their days surrounded by the fields they have fought on.

ASSISTANT-SECRETARY DANA.

Assistant Secretary of War DANA will surrender his office to his successor on Thursday next, and immediately start for the West by the way of New-York, to assume the duties of editor of the Chicago *Republican*.

BANK TAX.

As was stated in the TIMES of this morning, the banking companies have joined the noble army of discontents, and claim that they need pay no tax on business represented by certified checks. The collectors decided against them, and they appealed to the Commissioner. He indorsed the decision of the collectors, and they then appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury. To these words it may now be added that the Secretary referred the question to Mr. Solicitor JOHNSON, who has given it very careful attention for some weeks, and has finally rendered a careful and elaborate opinion, sustaining that of Commissioner LEWIS, and holding that the certified bank checks must be regarded as circulation, and liable to the tax of one-twelfth of one per cent. per month.

GUILTY OF PECULATION.

A General Court Martial finds Capt. GEORGE BENNETT, of the Union Light Guard, guilty of misapplying provisions belonging to the United States, &c., and sentences him to be dismissed the service, and forfeit all pay and allowances due. The findings and sentence are approved. The Union Light Guard is the company of cavalry that attends the President as his body guard. The command of the company devolves upon Lieut. JAMIESON.

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.

A magnificent silver salver and tea set was a few days ago presented to Col. WILSON, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Army of the Potomac, by the officers of the Commissary Department.

NOT SOLD.

The Old Capitol Prison, and the grounds upon which it stands, were, under a decree of the Supreme Court, offered at public auction, but the sale, for some reason, was finally postponed, notwithstanding there were five bidders present.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 26.

THE PRESIDENT UNWELL.

The President is not receiving visitors to-day, owing to physical indisposition.

HEALTH OF FREDERICK SEWARD.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD, for the first time since he received his injuries, was able, yesterday, to walk from his chamber to an adjoining apartment.

DAVIS' TRIAL.

It is positively ascertained that there has been no consultation by the executive branch of the government as to when, where and how JEFFERSON DAVIS is to be tried.

MAIL AGENTS TO CARRY NEWSPAPERS.

The thirty-eighth section of the Postal Law of 1863 authorizes the Postmaster-General, from time to time, to provide by order the rates and terms upon which route-agents may receive and deliver at the mail car or steamer packages of newspapers and periodicals delivered to them for that purpose by the publisher or any news-agent thereof, and not received from nor designed for delivery at any post-office. This power is now exercised for the first time on application of the publishers of Chicago, and will be extended to all others who desire to make a similar arrangement. Ten cents are charged for the first ten pounds or less, and five cents for each additional five pounds or less on newspapers carried outside the mail by route agents, and delivered at the several stations or to agents on the route. The rates fixed are much lower than when the newspapers are sent inside the mail.

MIDSHIPMEN APPOINTED.

The President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, has appointed to the Naval Academy as midshipmen five apprentice boys from the schoolship *Sabine*, now enlisting apprentices at New-London. They were selected by competitive examination from three hundred on that ship, by a board of which Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT was chairman. This step, if followed out by Congress, will open up the highest honors to enlisted boys.

THE WRONG STAMP.

A large number of letters are constantly returned to the Dead Letter Office because of the use of revenue instead of letter stamps.

REDUCTION OF THE POTOMAC ARMY.

The Army of the Potomac, which originally consisted of seven corps, and which, at one time, numbered over 300,000 men, will, in obedience to instructions from the War Department, be reduced to three divisions or about 16,000 troops altogether.

PARDON OF FAULKNER.

CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, of Virginia, formerly minister to France under the Buchanan administration, was to-day pardoned by the President, having qualified himself legally. This act of clemency was, it is understood, gratuitously extended, in accordance with a promise made to the wife of the ex-diplomat by the late President LINCOLN.

SOUTHERN POST-OFFICES.

Applications for the reëstablishment of offices at different points in the South are being received daily at the General Post-office Department, and many of the offices will be reopened as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

WASHINGTON AND RICHMOND.

Daily communication between Washington and Richmond, direct by boat and rail, was resumed this morning, after more than four years' interruption.

VIRGINIA.

The Legislature of Virginia—Negro Labor Question in the Piedmont Counties—The Richmond Times Receives a Warning—Returning Rebel Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, June 21, 1865.

The Senate met at 12 M., Lieut.-Gov. COOPER in the chair. The bill entitled "An Act to prescribe the means by which persons who have been disfranchised by the third article of the constitution may be restored to the rights of voters," was taken up on its third reading and passed. The following is the bill as passed after amendment:

AN ACT, entitled an Act, prescribing means by which persons who have been disfranchised by the third article of the constitution may be restored to the rights of voters.

Whereas, In the opinion of this General Assembly, the time has arrived when it would be safe and expedient to restore to the rights of voters certain persons who are disfranchised by the provisions of the third article of the constitution; now, for the purpose of so restoring such persons,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That every person possessing in other respects the qualifications of a voter under the constitution and laws of the State, who has taken, or shall hereafter take the oath prescribed by the amnesty proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 29th of May, 1864, which oath is in the following words, to wit: "I do solemnly swear, [or affirm,] in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves." And an oath to uphold and defend the government of Virginia as restored by the convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th of June, 1861, which oath is in the following words: "I do solemnly swear, [or affirm] that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution and laws of the State of Virginia, or in the convention which assembled at Richmond on the 13th day of February, 1861, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I will uphold and defend the government of Virginia as restored by the convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861," shall be entitled and qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, and all officers elective by the people, subject always to the laws in regard to voters and voting not inconsistent with this act. Provided, however, that the persons excluded by the terms of the said proclamation from the benefits thereof, excepting those embraced in the thirteenth class of such excluded persons, shall not be entitled or qualified to vote as aforesaid, unless pardoned by the President, as provided for by said proclamation.

SEC. 2. This act shall be in force from its passage.

The bill to provide for the amendment of third article of the constution of the State of Virginia, was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

The bill is as follows, as amended:

AN ACT, entitled an Act to provide for the Amendment of the third article of the Constitution.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the Governor of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized to submit to the qualified voters of this State, at the next election for members of Congress and of the General Assembly, the question—shall the next General Assembly be clothed with power to alter or amend the third article of the constitution? And if a majority of the votes so cast shall be in favor of vesting such power in the General Assembly, the governor shall communicate the result to that body at its next session.

SEC. 2. This act shall be in force from its passage.

The bill was communicated to the House.

MR. HENSHAW introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee of Courts of Justice:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, that it shall be lawful for any negro man and woman who have heretofore demeaned themselves as married man and wife, though not intermarried in legal form, to appear together in any county or corporation in which they may be, before the clerk thereof, and declare before him that they are and intend to continue husband and wife, and also to declare before him, as near as may be, when and where they were married; which declaration shall be deemed a valid marriage of the man and woman. Thereupon such husband and wife shall be invested with, and subject to, all the rights, duties and consequences of persons intermarried in solemn legal form. The children of such negro man by such negro woman, born before such declaration, if recognized by him before or after such declaration, shall be deemed legitimate.

2. The clerk before whom such declaration may be made shall record and preserve the same in his office in a book to be kept for the purpose. His fee for this service shall be twenty-five cents for each case.

3. *Be it further enacted*, That all the rites of matrimony between negroes may be solemnized by any negro authorized thereto by the rites of any church to which he may belong, or by the order of any county or court under section five of the 108th chapter of the code of Virginia, edition 1860, provided, that the bond of said negro shall be in a penalty not exceeding three hundred dollars, and that negro sureties, if sufficient, may be taken in such bond; and, provided further, That in all other respects the laws of this Commonwealth respecting license for and registration of marriages, shall be observed and enforced as to negroes in like manner as to white persons, except that a separate register shall be kept for negroes.

4. This act shall be in force from its passage.

From the Piedmont counties of the State, Campbell, Amherst, Nelson, &c., such occurrences as the following are reported: Miss F., (connected, by the way, with one of New-England's greatest statesmen,) is the owner of a large landed estate, and was the owner of some hundred or more slaves. These latter imagining themselves entitled, not only to their freedom, but to a division of the estate, claimed a distribution of the realty and personalty. The mistress sent them to Gen. GREGG, in Lynchburgh. He returned them to Miss F., with an intimation that she must take care of them. She sent them back again to Gen. G., with a message that every house in her place should be burned, if necessary, to prevent the negroes staying there. Thereupon Gen. G. took charge of them. I take the following from the Lynchburgh *Republican* of June 16.

At a meeting of part of the citizens of Nelson County, held at Newmarket on Saturday, the 10th of June, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. We will not pay more than $5 per month for the services of a number one field hand, nor more than $2 50 for number one women and plow-boys; lodging, fuel and rations found as heretofore; the hands to furnish their own clothing, and loss of time from sickness or idleness to be deducted from wages; the hands to be entirely subject to the orders of the employers.

2. To prevent improper interference with each others' arrangements, we will, in *no case*, hire a laborer who does not bring with him a certificate of character, and of permission to rehire himself.

3. That the laborer who refuses these terms shall not spend his time in loitering upon our premises, or make them his headquarters, upon any pretence whatever.

4. That payment of wages shall be in money, but if the laborer prefers supplies, and the employer has them to dispose of, he shall be paid in them at *market rates*.

5. That Presidents and Superintendents of public works are requested not to hire hands engaged in agriculture, without a written permission is presented by the applicant from the farmer in whose service he has engaged. In the present state of the country farmers cannot compete with incorporated companies.

6. Citizens of the various magisterial districts in this county, and of the adjacent districts in the counties of Amherst, Buckingham and Albemarle, are requested to unite with us in carrying out these resolutions.

7. That citizens be called upon to subscribe to the above terms, and that any violation of them, and particularly of the second resolution, will be held as a gross breach of good faith, and the guilty party be held as guilty of perjury.

8. That the Lynchburgh *Virginian* and *Republican* be requested to publish these proceedings.

MAYO CABELL, Chairman.

PAUL C. CALLAWAY, Secretary.

An article appears in the Richmond *Times* this morning on "Negro Suffrage," which has attracted the attention of Maj.-Gen. TERRY, and the publisher of the paper has been notified that the question must be discussed in a more temperate spirit, or the paper will be stopped.

The rebel prisoners discharged from Newport's News are arriving here daily in government steamers, and marched to "Chimborazo," an elevated plateau, overlooking Rocketts', where they are provided with rations and quarters. Those going South, or to parts west of Lynchburgh, are furnished with transportation. All the rest have to find their way home in the best way they can. In this class are included men living in the upper counties of Virginia, and as they are destitute of funds, they become objects of charity to the citizens of Richmond. Could not these men be allowed transportation on the railroads to the stations nearest their homes? The subject is worthy of consideration.

F.

NEGRO LABOR.

The Combinations and Public Meetings in Virginia to Regulate Wages for Freedmen—Gen. Hartsuff Prohibits Them in His District.

The following order has just been issued by Major-Gen. HARTSUFF, commanding the District of Nottoway, Va.:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE NOTTOWAY, PETERSBURGH, VA., June 22, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.—1. Until the civil authority is fully restored no more public meetings of citizens will be held within the limits of this command to establish a fixed price for negro labor, or make distinctions prejudicial to the interests, and limiting the freedom of the blacks. Such meetings are combinations which will result in injury to both parties. The proceedings in this respect of those already held are disapproved.

Commanding officers of counties will see that the amount paid for labor is sufficient to meet all the necessary expenses of food and clothing, besides a reasonable sum for the contingencies of sickness, &c. No difference in price for the same amount, kind and quality of labor, will be permitted between whites and blacks. All the circumstances in each case will be carefully considered, and when a former master hires his former slave, and, in addition, keeps, feeds and clothes his family or some of his young, or old and helpless relatives, who would otherwise become a tax and burden upon the laborer, the cost of their maintenance will be considered as a part of the laborer's wages.

If the laborer is hired for a year, the rate per month may reasonably be less than when hired from month to month.

Measures will be taken to insure the fulfillment of contracts on the part of both parties, and the interests of each will be looked to equally.

Commanding officers of sub-districts will have these directions strictly carried out. To this end, and for the purpose of keeping themselves thoroughly acquainted with the condition of affairs, under their charge, they will visit all the stations of troops within their respective commands once each month.

By command of Major-Gen. HARTSUFF.
J. M. HOWALD, Major and A. A. G.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Two and a Quarter Millions Subscribed Yesterday—Nearly One Thousand Six Hundred Small Takers.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 26.

JAY COOKE reports to-day the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan at $2,258,550, including $300,000 from the First National Bank of Louisville; $118,000 from the Ninth National Bank of New-York; $100,000 from the National Bank of the Republic, Boston; $75,000 from the Merchants' National Bank of New-Bedford; $100,000 from FISK & HATCH, of New-York; $125,000 from the Second National Bank of Nashville, and 1,578 individual subscriptions of $100 and $50.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Rev. Mr. Austin Killed.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 26.

An accident occurred on the Washington Railroad to-day, caused by a car of the train from Washington coming in contact with a derrick, used in repairing the cars on another track. Rev. Mr. AUSTIN, of Lowell, Md., had his head reclining on the window-sill, and was struck on the forehead, and his skull was fractured in such a manner as to cause his death in five minutes.

H. C. BABTON, of Columbia County, Penn., had his right arm resting on a sill and it was fractured in three places, at the wrist, elbow and above, all of them being compound fractures. He is doing well.

Mr. JOAN C. GIBSON, of New-York, sustained a compound fracture of the arm at the elbow point. There were two or three others who were more or less injured; their names could not be ascertained.

Investigation into the Loss of the Kentucky—The Officers Relieved from Blame.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 25.

The steamer *Ruth*, from New Orleans, the 19th, arrived with 200 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

One hundred and thirty bales passed for St. Louis last night.

A letter from Shreveport says: "The investigation touching the loss of the United States transport *Kentucky* resulted in the acquittal of the officers in charge from all blame. The commission held the occurrence entirely accidental. Orders have been issued prohibiting transports on the Red River in the night time."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Declaration of War by the Paraguayan and Argentine Congress.

The Buenos Ayres *Standard* says the project started to connect Valparaiso, along the west coast of South America, to Panama, thence to the United States, meets with much favor in the countries interested. R. E. GOLDSBOROUGH is the civil engineer.

The following are the declarations of war by the Paraguayan and Argentine Congresses:

DECLARATION OF WAR BY THE PARAGUAYAN CONGRESS.

The Congress hereby declares:

I. That it approves the conduct of the National Executive respecting Brazil, in the emergency caused by the Imperial encroachments in the River Plate and the injury inflicted by Brazil on our national honor, and in accordance with the law of March, 1844, the government is hereby authorized to continue the war.

II. That it declares war to the actual Government of the Argentine Republic, until we receive the proper security and satisfaction for the rights, honor and dignity of the Paraguayan National Government.

III. His Excellency the President of the Republic will make peace with one or other of the belligerents whenever he thinks fit, advising the National Congress as ordained by law.

IV. Let this be communicated to the Executive.

CONGRESS HALL, ASUNCION, March 18, 1865.
JOSE FALCON, Vice-President.
Let this be published. LOPEZ.
MARCH 19.

Declaration of War by the Argentine Congress.

The National Chamber of Deputies sat yesterday. A note was handed in by the government, relating the recent Paraguayan outrage and demanding permission to declare war in return. The Chamber passed the following decree:

I. The National Executive is hereby authorized to declare war against the Government of Paraguay.

II. Let this be communicated to the Executive.

The law for the redemption of the paper money, which should come into operation on the 1st July, it is now proposed to postpone for six months, or until after the termination of the war.

The press-gangs are now going their rounds every evening. Several foreigners have been taken up, not having their consular certificates. The soldiers have strict orders, it appears, to arrest all who have not *papeletas*.

The Brazilian Government has bought three steamers of the Pernambuco mail service, to arm them as transports.

FROM SAN SALVADOR.

Close of the Rebellion—Singular Details—The Rebel Chief on a United States Vessel.

The Government of San Salvador has issued an official bulletin giving the details of the battle at Union, which overthrew the recent rebellion. The loyal troops surrounded the place and entered it after severe fighting.

CABANAS, the rebel leader, when he saw the day was lost, bravely rushed forward, and when within a few feet of the loyal General, XATRUCH, fired his revolver at him, but missed his aim. XATRUCH returned the compliment and CABANAS fell wounded.

In the struggle which ensued around the two leaders, CABANAS disappeared.

The official bulletin declares that he sought and obtained refuge on a North American war vessel in the harbor.

Another account says that his body was subsequently seen on shore, and that his friends were apparently conveying it to a place of burial. It was supposed that he died on the American war vessel.

The papers of the rebel chief were captured, as well as a quantity of arms and ammunition, and several leading officials.

CUBA AND SAN DOMINGO.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Politics of Cuba—The Future of St. Domingo—The Steamer Wren, &c.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 21, 1865.

The severity of the Summer, for such is the phrase of this tropical region, whose denizens rail against the heat as New-Yorkers inveigh against the winter, has its natural effect of making news scarce.

The leading home topics of the day, now that the U. S. squadron has left the bay to its glare and stillness, are the arrival of the troops from St. Domingo, the memorial presented to the Queen requesting her to continue our present Captain-General in his high position, an address to Gen. SERRANO, thanking him for his recent exertions in the Senate in favor of political reform in this island, and lastly, though first in importance, the question of a partial reduction or total abrogation of the duties on flour, which, if total, many of our commercial men affirm, will induce the American Government to take off the duties on Cuban sugar.

An arrival from Key West brings a singular story as to the steamer *Wren*, Capt. STILES, which sailed from this port, for Liverpool, on the 11th inst., under the English flag. When on the high seas the crew took possession of the vessel and carried her into Key West. Upon what grounds we are not informed, but probably a dispute as to wages.

The *Boletin Mercantil*, of Puerto Rico, after mentioning the evacuation of Azua and Bani by the Spanish troops, continues, on the authority of a letter from St. Domingo, to mention that the individuals to whom the Spanish authorities will deliver up the government of the island, in consequence of the law voted by Congress, have agreed to pay to Spain all the expenses of the war, recognize the officers of the militia in their employments, and guarantee the property of all Spaniards.

It is reported that a great number of families in the capital desire to leave the country, and that the members of the future government were actively striving to prevent the emigration on a large scale which was preparing. As in such a state of affairs there are always abundance of rumors, it was said that the Haytians had already invaded the Dominican territory.

On the 10th, in the capital of Puerto Rico, the long-talked-of public exposition or industrial fair, was opened, but it did not correspond to expectation.

The journals of this city are having a triangular fight on the subjects of the memorial and address already mentioned. Of both the *Siglo* is an ardent partisan, and with reason; for, being the Opposition paper, it has enjoyed more liberty of the press than had usually been conceded. The *Diario*, while protesting its high estimation of the present Governor, and its desire to see him continued in his present position, objects to the terms of the memorial, and calls the attention of *men of order* to certain points which reflect others still more explicit in the address to the Duke DE LA TORRE, a counter-address to which is in circulation, to be sent to the Minister for the Colonies.

Amongst the laws which have lately been abrogated is one which was, more or less, a dead letter, according as the official in the affair was, more or less, enlightened. I allude to the necessity of proving purity of blood or descent, which was compulsory, in order to enter certain professions or employments.

The shipping in the harbor, as usual at this time of year, is fast clearing for other ports, or at least as fast as the scarcity of freights will allow. Most of the vessels during the past week have sailed for the north of Europe, there being at present no demand for the United States.

The contract between the government and the Regla Warehouse Company, to afford bonded warehouse facility, has been approved at Madrid. LARA.

Winding Up of the Spanish Occupation of San Domingo—Spain to be Reimbursed for the Expenses of the War—Rumored Invasion of San Dominican Territory by the Haytians.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 21, 1865.

A paper from Puerto Rico of the 14th inst. says, in reference to the state of affairs in Santo Domingo, that the "individuals" to whom the Spanish authorities had delivered the government of the island, had agreed to pay to Spain all the expenses of the war, and to guarantee all property belonging to Spaniards residing there; also, that a great number of families of the capital desired to leave the country, and that the "individuals" that formed the future government were endeavoring to prevent emigration on the grand scale that it was commencing.

It was also rumored in the capital that the Haytians had already invaded the Dominican territory.

As regards the rebellion in Hayti, no further intelligence in regard to it has been received.

The Chief Magistrate of the Real Audiencia of Porto Rico, Don FLORENCIO DE ORMAECHEA, died on the 11th inst.

Troops are almost being daily landed here and at other points of the island from Santo Domingo. There are a number of transport steamers between this place, Santiago, Porto Rico and Santo Domingo, bringing over the soldiers as rapidly as possible. The Spaniards are rapidly evacuating the island, and soon there will remain but a small force there.

The quondam blockade-runner *Wren*, Capt. STILES, left this port on the 11th instant for Liverpool, but the second day out part of the crew, who, as it appears, shipped with that express purpose, rose and captured her, taking her into Key West. Their object, of course, was to obtain the prize money.

There now remains in this harbor the *Mary Virginia*, *Zephers*, *Frances*, *Flora*, *Maria*, *Pelican*, *Foam*, *Lark*, and *Lavinia*. (*Harriet Lane.*) All have been engaged in blockade-running. What will be done with them remains to be seen.

A large Italian vessel, with 300 coolies, arrived here the day before yesterday.

The steamer *Manhattan*, from New-York, on her way to Vera Cruz, arrived at this port this morning. She is to sail at 5 o'clock for Vera Cruz.

The weather in Havana has been very warm lately, but there is not much sickness.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE DAMASCUS AT PORT AU BASQUE.

Correspondence Between the British and American Governments on the Death of President Lincoln.

Letter from "Historicus" on the Treatment of the Rebel Leaders.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN FIVE-TWENTIES.

No Reinforcements to be Sent to Maximilian.

Trial of a New Infernal Machine at Toulon.

Failure of the Commercial Treaty Between Austria and England.

PORT-AU-BASQUE, N. F., Sunday, June 25, via ASPAY BAY, C. B., Monday, June 26.

The steamship *Damascus*, which left Liverpool at 2:30 P. M. of June 15, and Londonderry on the 16th, passed here to day for Quebec.

The *Damascus* has 20 cabin and 263 steerage passengers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The official correspondence between the British and American Governments on the assassination of President LINCOLN is published.

Earl RUSSELL's letters convey sincere expressions of regret on behalf of the Queen, Parliament and people.

Acting Secretary HUNTER expresses the lively feelings of satisfaction and grateful appreciation with which the government and people of America receive such emphatic and earnest manifestations of friendship and sympathy from a great and kindred nation.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from the well-known correspondent, "Historicus," the burden of which is that the North has no right to treat the vanquished as anything else but men whom they have fairly beaten in battle. He writes strongly, and urges the policy of mercy.

SATTERTHWAITE's circular of the evening of the 14th reports a fair business in American Securities.

The fortnightly account, now in the course of settlement, has developed a short supply of United States bonds, consequent on shipments to New-York and the Continent, causing an advance of one per cent.—the closing quotations of five-twenties being 68¾@68¾.

The prospect of a stock bonus in August, in addition to the ordinary cash dividend, has brought in numerous buyers of Illinois Centrals, and an advance to 75 is established. Eries were largely sold at the beginning of the week, but have reached rather over last week's quotations.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th, the bill providing for the abolition of tests, required of applicants for the degree of "M. A." at Oxford University, was debated and passed to second reading by 206 to 190. This is expected to be the last important division of the present Parliament.

The Bishop of Chester died on the 15th.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 15th says: "The rumor that the government is preparing to send large reinforcements to Mexico is entirely inaccurate."

The military budget was under discussion in the Corps Legislatif. Gen. ALLARD announced that a *senatus consultum* would shortly be presented to the Chamber to regulate naturalization in Algeria.

Preparations were making at Toulon for the trial of a new electrical infernal machine, by which it is stated that iron-clad vessels can be instantly destroyed.

The Bourse was firmer. Rentes on the 14th were 67f. 37c.

PRUSSIA.

In the Prussian Upper Chambers a proposition was carried by a large majority against the Ministers, that the Government should bring forward a bill providing that the members of the Diet uttering imperious calumnies, or other actionable expressions during debate, should be liable to punishment by the general laws of the land.

SPAIN.

Reports have been current that Saragossa, Valencia and Catalonia had been placed in a state of siege, but they were denied.

A royal decree orders Gen. PRIM to return to Madrid.

AUSTRIA.

The negotiations for a commercial treaty between Austria and England had failed.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Monday, June 12.

Markets improving.

BOMBAY, Friday, June 9.

Cotton—The shipments since May 25 amount to 70,000 bales.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, June 13.

The stock of cotton is small and the quality is inferior.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols are steady and firm.

Messrs. LEVICK & CO., iron masters and merchants, of London and Monmouthshire, have suspended. Liabilities about £350,000 sterling. The cause was large shipments of iron rails to America, which were chiefly paid for in securities not readily negotiable.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 16.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week 105,000 bales, including 28,000 to speculators and 31,000 to exporters. The market has been buoyant, and prices are 1d. higher for American, and ¼d.@1d. higher for other descriptions. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 13d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.; Fair Uplands, 13¼d.; Middling Uplands, 11¾d. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 12,000 bales, the market closing firm at the above rates. Stock in port estimated at 324,000 bales, of which 36,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

Manchester market has an upward tendency.
BREADSTUFFS dull. Wheat easier.
PROVISIONS inactive.

LONDON, Friday, June 16.

Consols for money 90¼@90¾.
Illinois Central shares, 81¼@82; Erie Shares, 51¼@51¾; United States Five-Twenties, 69.
The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £185,000.

ANOTHER REPORT.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 16.

Cotton market closes very firm. Sales 2,000 bales.

LONDON, Friday, June 16.

CLOSING PRICES.—Consols for money 90¼@90¾, and for account, 90¼@90¾.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *China*, from Boston, via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the 15th.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 16th.

The political news is unimportant.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Troops—Election for Mayor of Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 24.

The steamer *Conway*, from Richmond, arrived with the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York, Col. MURRY, en route for home, to be mustered out of the service.

The election for officers for the City of Norfolk took place to-day. The two principal candidates for the Mayoralty are THOMAS C. SHAW and SIMON STONE, and up to 3 o'clock the contest was considered very close.

ARRIVED AT FORTRESS MONROE:

Steamer *Oriental*, from Point Lookout, with rebel prisoners.

Steamer *C. W. Thomas*, Capt. DOANE, from Baltimore.

SAILED:

Steamer *Falcon*, for Hilton Head.
Steamer *

FROM TENNESSEE.

LETTER FROM LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

The Performances of the Regular Brigade During the War.

THEIR CASUALTIES AND LOSSES.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, Tenn., Monday, June 12, 1865.

I cannot pass from these scenes without giving a last lingering look at the old mountain, made renowned by HOOKER's battle in the clouds. Old Lookout is one of the most noted earth giants in America, and uplifts its majestic presence to a height of 2,400 feet above the Tennessee River at its base. The ascent to the summit is by a road four miles long, cut out of its precipitous sides; and, when reached, the lover of nature is repaid for his pilgrimage hither. Here, standing on the summit, the tourist drinks a bracing air; his eye wanders over a vast sea of forest and cultivated fields, until its vision is bounded by the mountains, sixty miles distant. The Tennessee River meanders in graceful curves beneath his feet—now lost to view, and then the glimmer of its waters breaks out again in the far distance. Awful precipices and mighty rocks are all around; and, looking from their dizzy heights, the rushing railway train, hastening along its appointed way, seems a child's toy, a mere plaything, amid the great realities of nature.

From the "Point," as it is called, the tourist's rapt unsmitten eye peers forth on a wondrous picture of plain, city and farms, farm-houses, woods and hills, and lofty, far-distant mountain ranges, no words can portray, no pencil paint. At one sweep of the eye, from west to east, six States may be seen—Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Virginia. There is no other such view in America. The battle-fields of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Wauhachie and Buzzard Roost can be distinctly seen.

Looking straight out from the pinnacle point toward the North, the eye is charmed, the heart filled, the soul intoxicated with a vision of loveliness and beauty as rare and glorious as that which greeted CORTEZ and his bold followers, when from the coast of the Cordilleras their ravished gaze first fell upon the lake-dotted, palace-spangled, mountain-girdled valley of Mexico. To the left you behold the Raccoon Mountain, one of the sentinels of that wild pass where the Tennessee madly breaks through the barriers of its mountain home; in front, the Cumberland chain, stretching grandly away toward the North; to the right, in the near distance, the Chilhowee range, sweeping round in graceful curves from south to north; while above and beyond, majestically overtopping all, rise the distant Alleghanies, robed in hues as "deeply, darkly, beautifully blue" as poet ever sang or lover ever dreamed. Within these mountain ranges and spread out at your feet like an illuminated chart, lies a vast shield-shaped plain, diversified by wooded hills, sparkling streams—the lively Tennessee running through it from end to end, like a curled white ribbon, garlanding its beauty—thread-like lines of railway; fair-lying farms, with speck-like cottages in their midst, and in the centre, a gem of increasing splendor, the little city of Chattanooga.

It was from this "Point" that the Indians were wont to descry the distant approach of the emigrant boats of the white men, and give notice to other Indians stationed below to attack them. History tells us of many a deed of blood and rapine performed in this vicinity. Not far from hence, on the river below, was fought the famous battle of Nickajack, in the valley and near the cave of that name. It was from this "Point" that for eight long weeks a division of rebels, with two sections of artillery, was stationed to watch and to interfere with all our movements at Moccasin Point and Chattanooga. It was from this "Point" that JEFF. DAVIS made a speech in October, 1863, and told his hearers that a handful of Yankees, in a few days, had thrown up more dirt than Bragg's whole army had during the war. It was from this "Point" that Bishop POLK looked down, and with amazement, at the gallant Hooker's contest in the clouds.

There are many places of interest on and near Lookout Mountain. Among these is "Rock City," with its streets, the immense boulders upon either hand appearing like huge buildings. In this collection are Camel Rock, much resembling the animal of that name; the rocking stone, which, although as large as a church, may be moved by a few men; the Elephant Rock, a mighty boulder flung from afar in some fearful war of the Titans. Then there are the Bear-mires Lake, a beautiful sheet of limpid water, deeper, it is said, than plummet ever sounded, and the gushing Leonora Spring, an unfailing and secluded miniature lake. There are also many cascades and waterfalls, the most romantic and beautiful of which is Lulah Falls, one hundred and eighty feet high.

THE REGULAR BRIGADE.

At present, the brigade of regulars, composed of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth U. S. Infantry Regiments, is encamped on this mountain. This Brigade has a great history, and as the officers and men come from every part of the country, I have taken some pains to give a correct sketch of its performance during the war. Taken as a brigade, there is none other in the army that has lost so many officers and men killed and wounded, while, with the exception of the Chickamauga, very few have been taken prisoners. These regiments, although having been in the field during the existence of the war, were not brigaded until Gen. ROSECRANS took command of the Army of the Cumberland.

The brigade's first performance as a brigade was at Stone River, where it was commanded by the gallant Col. OLIVER SHEPPARD, and bore the brunt of the battle on the right. The praise of the brigade was sung by every one. Nearly two hundred men were killed outright or mortally wounded. At Chickamauga, and upon all other battle-fields since the regulars have been commanded by Major-Gen. JOHN KING, who is well known as one of the most efficient officers and accomplished gentlemen in the service. The brigade stood like a stone wall at Chickamauga, and through the capture of a staff officer, who was on his way to order it to a different point, but who never arrived, many men were taken as prisoners. I give a detailed sketch, in tabular form, of the loss of officers and men killed, wounded and taken prisoners during the war, and the number and names of the engagements in which each regiment has taken part.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Fifteenth (Col. SHEPPARD) is at present commanded, in the field, by Major WILKINS, an old Mexican-war soldier, who is as genial and accomplished as he is brave.

Until the battle of Mission Ridge, the Fifteenth Infantry was represented in the Department of the Cumberland by the first battalion only, one company of the second battalion, however, participating in the battle of Chickamauga; the second battalion consisting of five companies joined from Memphis, Tenn., in October, 1863, and participated in Mission Ridge and in the campaign of 1864. In the Spring of 1864, the first battalion, reduced to about seventy-five effective men, was augmented by the arrival of three companies of the third battalion. The effective force of the Fifteenth Infantry, from the battle of Shiloh to the end of the Atlanta campaign, was never more than 400 men.

The following is the list of commissioned officers of the Fifteenth United States Infantry who have been killed and wounded during the campaigns of 1862, 1863 and 1864:

Maj. John H. King, Michigan, wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

Capt. Peter T. Swaine, New-York, wounded at Stone River, Jan. 2, 1863.

Capt. Wm. W. Wise, Pennsylvania, died of wounds received at Stone River, Jan. 3, 1863.

Capt. J. Bowman Bell, Pennsylvania, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

Capt. David Ireland, New-York, wounded at Resacca, May 14, 1864.

Capt. Henry Hetelias, New-York, wounded at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Capt. Wm. S. McManus, Pennsylvania, wounded at Atlanta, Aug. 7, 1864.

Capt. J. C. Peterson, New-York, wounded at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Capt. Joseph S. York, New-York, wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

Capt. Chas. G. Harker, New-Jersey, killed at Marietta, Ga., June 27, 1864.

Capt. Jas. Curtis, Illinois, wounded at Shiloh, April 7, 1862, and at Atlanta, Aug. 7, 1864.

Capt. David M. Meredith, Indiana, wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Capt. Charles A. Wikoff, Pennsylvania, wounded at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

1st Lieut. Wm. B. Ocoleston, Rhode Island, wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

1st Lieut. A. M. Brown, Illinois, wounded at Springfield, Mo., 1861.

1st Lieut. Samuel R. Honey, wounded at Atlanta, Sept. 1, 1864.

1st Lieut. Mason Jackson, Ohio, wounded at ——, July 27, 1864.

1st Lieut. Joseph C. Forbes, Indiana, killed at New Hope Church, May 31, 1864.

1st Lieut. John Williams, wounded at Shiloh, Aug. 7, 1862, and at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

1st Lieut. Jas. P. Brown, Ohio, wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

Seventeen of these twenty officers were injured while being with their regiment, while the lamented HARKER, a Brigadier-General of volunteers, was killed at Kenesaw Mountain while gallantly leading his command to a charge, and Capts. SWAINE and IRELAND were wounded while acting in the capacity of Colonels of volunteer regiments.

The following table shows the different engagements in which the Fifteenth has participated, and the loss of enlisted men during the war.

Engagements.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing	Aggregate
Shiloh	20	70	—	90
Corinth	1	5	—	6
Dogwalk	1	4	23	28
Stone River	10	110	7	126
Chickamauga	10	37	38	145
Mission Ridge	6	21	1	27
Ringgold	1	2	—	3
Dalton	—	3	—	3
Resaca	2	7	—	9
New Hope Church	7	28	28	63
Kenesaw Mountain	6	17	1	24
Neal Dow Station	2	11	—	13
Atlanta	12	47	7	93
Jonesboro	10	32	3	45
	97	426	143	660
Died of Wounds				41
Died in Prison (about)				50
Total				750

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

The following is a report of commissioned officers of the Sixteenth United States Infantry killed and wounded during the war:

Capt. W. H. Acker, Minnesota; died at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Capt. G. N. Bascom; died at Valverde, Feb. 2, 1862.

Capt. J. Keyes, Pennsylvania; wounded at Shiloh, April 7, 1862, died at Evansville, Ind., April 14, 1862.

First Lieut. Edward Mitchell, New-York; died at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Major A. J. Slemmer, Pennsylvania; wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

Capt. R. P. Barry, New-York; wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

Capt. J. C. King, Pennsylvania; wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

First Lieut. W. H. Bartholomew, Pennsylvania; wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

First Lieut. Jno. Power, New-York; wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

First Lieut. J. C. Howland, New-York; wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

Second Lieut. John K. Scheffer, Wisconsin; wounded at Hoover's Gap, June 26, 1863.

Capt. Patrick Kelly, New-York; died at Cold Harbor, June 16, 1864.

Major Sidney Coolidge, Massachusetts; died at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

First Lieut. H. H. Clark, New-York; wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863, died at Nashville, Oct. 20, 1863.

Capt. Alex. Hays, Pennsylvania; died at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Second Lieut. Wm. Mills, Michigan; wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1862.

Second Lieut. Peter J. Coenzler, Ohio; died at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.

First Lieut. T. H. Torbett, Tennessee; wounded at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.

First Lieut. E. R. Kellogg, Ohio; wounded at Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.

First Lieut. Edward McConnell, Illinois; wounded at Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.

The following is a report of enlisted men killed, wounded and missing in the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, during its engagements of 1862, 1863 and 1864:

Engagements.	Killed.	Died of Wo'd's	Wound'd.	Miss'g	Total
Shiloh	6	8	42	—	56
Siege of Corinth	—	—	5	—	5
Stone River, Tenn	29	38	106	—	173
Hoover's Gap, Tenn	3	—	—	—	3
Chickamauga, Ga	10	10	36	191	247
Mission Ridge, Tenn	—	1	8	—	9
Buzzard Roost, Ga	—	—	1	—	1
Resaca, Ga	1	—	2	—	3
New Hope Church, Ga	3	6	36	3	48
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga	—	1	6	—	7
Strawberry Church	3	3	8	—	14
Peach Tree Creek, Ga	—	2	6	—	8
Atlanta, Ga	4	6	12	2	23
Jonesboro, Ga	2	8	21	—	31
Grand total	61	82	291	196	620

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

The following is the report of commissioned officers of the Eighteenth Infantry United States Army, killed and wounded during its engagements of 1862, 1863, 1864:

Capt. Charles F. Dennison, Illinois; wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; died near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1863.

Capt. Charles S. Kinnass, Pennsylvania; wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; died on battle-field, Dec. 31, 1862.

First Lieut. James Simons, Pennsylvania; wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; died near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1863.

First Lieut. Joseph McConnell, Michigan; wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; died near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1863.

Second Lieut. John F. Hitchcock, Ohio; wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; died on battle-field, Dec. 31, 1862.

Second Lieut. George F. White, Illinois; wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; died on battle-field, Dec. 31, 1862.

Second Lieut. William H. Madeira, Pennsylvania; wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; died on battle-field, Dec. 31, 1862.

Capt. John A. Thompson, Illinois; wounded at Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 26, 1863; died at Nashville, Tenn., June 30, 1863.

First Lieut. Charles S. Truman, Illinois; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863; died on battle-field, Sept. 20, 1863.

First Lieut. Lucius F. Brown, Ohio; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1863.

Second Lieut. John Lane, Ohio; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. —, 1863.

Capt. Alexander Chambers, New-York; wounded twice at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862; wounded at Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862.

Capt. Henry Douglass, New-York; wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

Capt. David L. Wood, Ohio; wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

Capt. A. B. Thompson, New-Hampshire, wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

Capt. Robert B. Hull, New-York; wounded twice at Resacca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

Capt. Henry Haymond, Virginia; wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

Capt. William H. H. Taylor, Ohio; wounded at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

Capt. Morgan L. Ogden, District of Columbia; wounded, Dec. 31, 1862, at Stone River, Tenn.

First Lieut. Gilbert S. Carpenter, Ohio; wounded, Dec. 31, 1862, at Stone River, Tenn.

First Lieut. John J. Adair, Pennsylvania; wounded, Dec. 31, 1862, at Stone River, Tenn.; Sept. 20, 1863, at Chickamauga, Ga.; May 31, 1864, at New Hope Church, Ga.

Second Lieut. Samuel C. Williamson, Ohio; wounded, Dec. 31, 1862, at Stone River, Tenn.

Second Lieut. Rufus C. Gates, Ohio; wounded, Dec. 31, 1862, at Stone River, Tenn.

First Lieut. Reuben F. Little, England; wounded, June 26, 1863, at Hoover's Gap, Tenn.; July 4, 1864, at New Hope Church, Ga.

First Lieut. Thomas T. Brand, Ohio; wounded, Sept. 20, 1863, at Chickamauga, Ga.

First Lieut. James P. W. Neill, Pennsylvania; wounded, Sept. 20, 1863, at Chickamauga, Ga.

First Lieut. Merrill N. Hutchinson, New-Hampshire; wounded, Sept. 20, 1863, at Chickamauga, Ga.

Capt. Anson Mills, Texas; wounded, July 30, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.

First Lieut. William H. Bisbee, Rhode Island; wounded, July 30, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.

First Lieut. Alfred Townsend, Pennsylvania; wounded, Aug. 7, 1864, at Utoy Creek, Atlanta, Ga.

First Lieut. James S. Ostrander, Ohio; wounded, Aug. 7, 1864, at Utoy Creek, Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. Lyman M. Kellogg, Ohio; wounded, Sept. 1, 1864, at Jonesboro, Ga.

Capt. Thomas B. Burrowes, Pennsylvania; wounded, Sept. 1, 1864, at Jonesboro, Ga.

Capt. James Powell, Maryland; wounded, Sept. 1, 1864, at Jonesboro, Ga.

First Lieut. William W. Bell, England; wounded, Sept. 1, 1864, at Jonesboro, Ga.

The following is a report of enlisted men killed, wounded and missing in the Eighteenth Infantry, United States Army, during its engagements of 1862, 1863, and 1864:

Engagements.	Killed	Died of Wo'ds	Wo'd'd	Mis sing	Total
Siege of Corinth	—	—	2	—	2
Perryville, Ky	—	1	2	—	3
Stone River, Tenn	62	29	170	41	302
Hoover's Gap, Tenn	2	1	14	—	17
Chickamauga, Ga	43	17	157	132	349
Mission Ridge, Tenn	—	1	29	—	21
Buzzard Roost, Ga	—	—	3	—	3
Resacca, Ga	5	—	26	5	35
New Hope Church, Ga	12	5	61	6	84
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga	1	—	2	—	3
Swoose's Church	1	2	10	—	13
Peach Tree Creek, Ga	—	—	—	1	1
Atlanta, Ga	9	6	43	8	61
Jonesboro, Ga	9	—	29	13	51
Grand Total	144	61	538	206	949

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

The following is the report of commissioned officers of the Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. A., killed and wounded during the engagements of 1862, 1863 and 1864:

Capt. Francis Fessenden, Maine; wounded 7th April, 1862, at Shiloh.

First-Lieut. Wm. J. Lyster, Michigan; wounded 7th April, 1862, at Shiloh.

Maj. S. D. Carpenter, Maine; died 31st December, 1862, at Stone River, Tenn.

Maj. S. K. Dawson, Pennsylvania; wounded 19th September, 1863, at Chickamauga, Ga.

First-Lieut. M. B. Fogarty, Michigan; died 19th September, 1863, at Chickamauga, Ga.

Second-Lieut. Chas. F. Miller, Ohio; died 20th September, 1863, at Chickamauga, Ga.

Second-Lieut. Robert Ayres, Pennsylvania; wounded 21st September, 1863, at Chickamauga, Ga.

First-Lieut. Alfred Curtis, Indiana; wounded 25th November, 1863, at Mission Ridge.

First-Lieut. George W. Johnson, Pennsylvania; wounded 1st September, 1864, at Jonesboro, Ga.

The following is the report of enlisted men killed, wounded and missing in the Nineteenth Infantry, United States Army, during its engagements of 1862, 1863 and 1864:

Engagements.	Killed.	Died of Wo'ds	Wo'd'd.	Miss'g	Total
Shiloh	18	—	40	—	58
Corinth	—	—	10	—	10
Stone River, Tenn	6	4	56	8	74
Hoover's Gap, Tenn	1	—	5	—	6
Chickamauga, Ga	28	2	94	69	125
Mission Ridge, Tenn	—	—	5	—	5
Buzzard Roost, Ga	—	—	1	—	1
Resacca, Ga	3	1	15	—	19
New Hope Church, Ga	2	—	18	—	20
Kenesaw M't, Ga	4	1	5	—	10
Swoose's Church	—	—	2	—	2
Peach Tree Creek, Ga	—	—	1	—	1
Atlanta, Ga	1	1	12	4	19
Jonesboro, Ga	4	—	11	—	15
Grand total	65	9	211	80	365

It will be seen by the tables that the losses are confined strictly to casualties during action. I do not believe that there is another brigade in the country that has lost so many officers and men killed and wounded. Fully one-third of those reported as missing have died from wounds, disease, exposure, &c., &c., in Southern prisons. Official notice has been given that more than one-fourth have thus passed away.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

MISSING SOLDIERS.

List of those from the State of New-York Not Accounted For.

Miss CLARA BARTON, of Washington, has commenced the work of procuring information regarding soldiers missing during the war. List No. 1 of missing men has been received. It is prefaced by the following note:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1865.

SOLDIERS AND BROTHERS: Please examine this roll; and if you know what became of any man here named, or have facts of interest to surviving friends, communicate the same to me by letter, as soon as possible, with your address in full.

If any one sees his own name, or that of a comrade whom he knows to be living, please inform me, that it may be withheld from future rolls.

Letters of inquiry for missing soldiers may be brief—should contain the name, regiment, company and State to which they belonged, with the full address of the writer, plainly written.

Attention will no longer be confined to those who have been prisoners, but an effort will be made to ascertain the fate of *all* missing men of the United States army during the war.

If any letter of inquiry fails to receive an answer, please write again. No apologies are necessary, and no letter will be neglected.

CLARA BARTON.

Address Miss CLARA BARTON, Washington, D. C.

The following is the list of those from

NEW-YORK.

Avery, John, Co. D, 146th inf. vol.
Ambrose, Edward F., Co. G, 108th inf.
Aiken, Wm., Co. I, 147th inf.
Bennett, George A., Co. G, 51st inf.
Bryant, L. A., Co. —, 146th inf.
Ballard, Joseph, Co. K, 147th inf.
Barger, Lowry, Co. F, 154th inf.
Bolton, Noble, Co. —, 111th inf.
Burke, Timothy, Co. B, 97th inf.
Bishop, Samuel P., Co. A, 156th inf.
Barry, John, Co. —, 85th inf.
Briggs, James E., Co. B, 105th inf.
Barger, L. D., Co. F, 154th inf.
Boynton, Thomas, Co. C, 156th inf.
Burbanks, Jacob D., Co. D, 55th inf.
Bush, J. W., Co. E, 76th inf.
Boucher, Miles, Co. H, 86th inf.
Barr, ——, Co. C, 146th inf.
Baker, William, Co. C, 93d inf.
Bellws, William, Co. E, 146th inf.
Cushman, A. P., Co. H, 190th inf.
Carter, Henry A., Co. A, 175th inf.
Church, Delos, Co. I, 72d vol.
Carter, Henry A., Co. A, 176th inf.
Cannield, Aug. W., Co. D, 98th inf.
Cantard, James, Co. H, 13th inf.
Carson, Jas., 1st Sergt., Co. B, 146th inf.
Clay, Thomas, Sergt., Co. H, 125th inf.
Curtis, Wm. H., Co. I, 146th inf.
Church, William P., Co. C, 4d inf.
Clark, Oliver P., Co. B, 94th inf.
Dermot, Peter, Co. H, 146th inf.
Dumont, Peter L., sergt. Co. A, 146th inf.
Dyke, Albert, Co. I, 85th inf.
Dalton, S. P., Co. K, 2d inf.
Dimmick, Samuel S., Co. K, 4th inf.
Durham, R. H., Co. H, 123d inf.
Dun, James F., Co. C, 146th inf.
Downs, Henry G., Co. D, 146th inf.
Evans, Franklin, Co D, 146th inf.
Eckert, Addison M., Co. E, 53d inf.
Earley, Thos. Co. K, 146th inf.
Eseger, Henry, Co. C, 47th inf.
Eish Hosea, Co. A, 179th inf.
Finch, Thomas B, 1st Sergt. Co. C, 146th inf.
Forge-, William, Co. I, 40th inf.
Frank, William, Sergt., Co. I, 97th inf.
Garner, Charles M, Co. I, 85th inf.
Garrett, S. J., Co. D, 146th inf.
Graves, S. G., Co. H, 20th inf.
Graves, William T., Co. H, 20th inf.
Gibbs, Joseph, Co. D, 167th inf.
Hall, William, Co. B, 94th inf.
Horton, Nathan S., Co. —, 49th inf.
Hecker, George, Co. —, 45th inf.
Heller, Theodore W., Co. —, 76th inf.
Hayes, John, Co. K, 146th inf.
Stannard, W. W., Co. D, 118th inf.
Shearman, A. R., Co. F, 179th inf.
Salyer, Simeon, Co. C, 126th inf.
Swanson, James, Co. E, 146th inf.
Taylor, Stephen, Co. G, 97th inf.
Tiffard, Breton P., Co. F, 146th inf.
Taylor, Thomas J., Co. B, 93d inf.
Tuttle, James C., Co. D, 16th inf.
Taylor, Charles, Co. F, 115th inf.
Taylor, Lorenzo D., Co. D., 141st inf.
Vorhis, Jacob, Co. F, 104th inf.
Vanosdall, Wesley D, Co. A, 115th inf.
Van Blaricom, Isaac, Co. D, 95th inf.
Van Schuyver, George, Co. G, 108th inf.
Welleo, Augustus P., Co. B, 106th inf.
Williams, John H., Co. C, 58th inf.
Webster, Elwood, Co. K, 76th inf.
Westcott, Henry C., Co. F, 118th inf.
Wiley, James, Co. B, 59th inf.
West, Wm. W., Co. D, 157th inf.
Woodward, Oran B., Co. I, 111th inf.
Wolf, John, Co. E, 111th inf.
White, George W., Co. F, 104th inf.
Williams, A. B., Sergt., Co. D, 111th inf.
White, H. G., Co. A, 94th inf.
Williams, Lyman W., Co. F, 12ist inf.
Yete, Charles, Co. A, 156th inf.
Alexander, Ephraim, Jr., Co. —, 15th cav.
Atwell, Theodore, Sergt., Co. M, 6th cav.
Bentley, Washington, Co. —, 25th cav.
Bishop, Chester, Corp., Co. B, 10th cav.
Bacon, Lyman, Co. E, 8th inf.
Boyce, Ambrose A, Co. I, 3d cav.
Bixby, Daniel C., Co. —, 5th cav.
Bayliss, Edward, Co. C, 24th cav.
Bootey, John C., Co. C, 9th cav.
Baker, Lamont M., Sergt., Co. G, 24th cav.
Bronson, Marcus D., Co. B, 6th cav.
Brass, N. D., Co. H, 3d cav.
Cremer, Martin, Co. F, 15th cav.
Chase, Samuel, Co. L, 2d cav.
Dewes, Thomas, Sergt. Co. K, 2d cav.
Evans, Luke, Co. G, 22d cav.
Estes, E. M., Co. —, 3d cav.
Ashford, G. G., Co. —, 146th inf.
Armstrong, Edgar G., Co. C, 146th inf.
Ames, Robert, Co. E, 47th inf.
Brauer, Horatio, Co. D, 122d inf.
Boyd, Duncan W., Co. C, 146th inf.
Briggs, Miles, Co. K, 66th inf.
Barney, George, Co. K, 85th inf.
Burlingame, M. A., Co. —, 97th inf.
Bigelow, L. R., Co. —, 85th inf.
Baker, Joshua W., Co. A, 154th inf.
Buffum, Lewis, Sergt., Co. K, 146th inf.
Benton, D. L., Co. B, 76th inf.
Brown, A. E., Co. C, 152d inf.
Bowe, George, Co. A, 5th inf.
Beken, James A., Co. H, 15th inf.
Burton, Jonathan, Co. D, 146th inf.
Bannister, A. J., Co. D, 64th inf.
Beals, Edward A., Co. C, 146th inf.
Campbell, Jno. F., Co. A, 146th inf.
Conklin, Elijah D., Corp., Co. —, 13th inf.
Compton, Charles W., Co. —, 121st inf.
Coon, Harvey, Co. A, 96th inf.
Christopher, Albert, Co. H, 146th inf.
Corwin, James C., Co. C, 111th inf.
Cleary, Dennis, Co. A, 164th inf.
Coburn, Amasa, Co. H, 146th inf.
Conklin, A. J., Co. —, 123th inf.
Dusl, Myron A., Co. E, 142d inf.
Drummond, Frederick, Co. F, 146th inf.
Duncan, David, Co. K, 146th inf.
Dempsey, I. Perr, Co. B, 12th cav.
Drake, Terrence S. L., Co. G, 1st —.
Dyke, William H., Co. B, 146th inf.
Dugan, William, Co. A, 86th inf.
Dragoo, William, Co. F, 2d inf.
Dingley, Edwin T., Co. A, 97th inf.
Eddy, John C., Co. E, 142d inf.
Earl, William C., —, 5th cav.
Fisher, H. C., Co. —, 62d inf.
Fuller, Nelson T., Co. E, 51st inf.
Foster, William, Jr., Co. —, 4th inf.
Farrar, Charles, Co. A, 12th inf.
Fairfax, Charles, Co. A, 11th inf.
Graves, Robert T., Co. F, 146th inf.
Gale, John W., Co. C, 146th inf.
Goodman, B. F., Sergt., Co. B, 57th inf.
Gardner, Charles, Co. I, 97th inf.
Hudson, William T., Co. K, 85th inf.
Hudson, John A., Co. A, 146th inf.
Hyer, Albert, Co. A, 157th inf.
Hance, Stephen, Sergt., Co. C, 129th inf.
Holloway, Jas. H., Co. D, 146th inits.
Hadsell, Isaiah, Co. B, 146th inf.
Smith, George, Co. K, 111th inf.
Stevens, F. L., Sergt., 72d, cons'd with 13th inf.
Schuyler, Henry S, Co. I, 86th inf.
Tidd, Samuel V., Co. K, 124th inf.
Taylor, Adney, Co. H, 63th
Thomas, James L., Co. A, 104th inf.
Troesdell, Wm. J., Co. I, 104th inf.
Taylor, Levi, Co. H, 63th.
Terwilliger, Nelson, Co. C, 156th inf.
Taylor, S. B., Co. K, 147th inf.
Upham, Jared Jewel, 85th inf.
Van Armen, Charles E, Co. H, 63th inf.
Vantine, G. G., Co. F, 106th inf.
Vale, Adrian, Sergt., Co. D, 176th inf.
Williams, John, drummer, 226th inf.
Witter, Wm. Owen, Co. I, 49th inf.
Wilson, Robert, Co. A, 117th inf.
Weller, John J., Co. E, 53d inf.
Wiser, M. L., Co. F, 86th inf.
Waldron, Nelson, Co. K, 176th inf.
Wallace, Thomas, Sergt., Co. G, 15th inf.
Whitten, Joseph G., Co. I, 130th inf.
Wolfe, Christian A., Co. D, 132d inf.
Warren, Nathan T., Co. I, 105th inf.
Wilson, James, Co. K, 123d inf.
Webb, Lewis M., Co. F, 14th inf.
White, Lois, Co. D, 156th inf.
Borst, Edwin, Co. B, 5th cav.
Breese, Niles, Co. H, 3d cav.
Barr, John, Sergt., Co. F, 10th cav.
Bowman, Byron J, Co. E, 10th cav.
Briggs, Benjamin T, Co. F, 12th cav.
Burke, John, Co. D, 2d cav.
Barr, John, Sergt., Co. F, 10th cav.
Borden, Holland, Corp., Co. —, 3d cav.
Baker, Josiah, Co. M, 15th cav.
Boorman, John H., Co. D, 1st cav.
Bingham, Charles Elmer, Co. D, 6th cav.
Coleman, James H., Sergt., Co. C, 3d cav.
Coly, Herschell, Co. L, 21st cav.
Carpenter, John, Co. C, 22d cav.
Dougherty, William, Co. B, 5th cav.
Davis, Henry T., Co. G, 5th cav.
Elmendorf, Alex. F., Co. —, 2d Harris light cav.
Farnham, Charles F., Co. G, 5th cav.
Farnham, Frederic, Co. F, 6th cav.
Gleason, Harrison D., Co. M, 22d cav.
Garrigan, Edward C., Co. F, 2d cav.
Getman, David, Co. I, 10th cav.
Hazen, John M., Co. G, 8th cav.
Hubbard, John, Co. —, 8th cav.
Hughes, John H., Sergt. Co. B, 24th cav.
Harvey, Barton J., Co. D, 6th cav.
Huson, George B., Co. —, 22d cav.
Hecks, Fred., Co. —, 5th cav.
Hillandrew J., Co. M, 15th cav.
Hopson, Sidney P., 6th cav.
Jackson, John W., Co. F, 5th cav.
Kenney, Michael, Co. F, 12th cav.
Hunter, William, Co. E, 162d inf.
Holmes, Eugene S., Co. K, 117th inf.
Hodges, Charles, Co. G, 121st inf.
Hughes, George, Ord. Sergt., Co. C, 85th inf.
Henry, James, Sergt., Co. I, 76th inf.
Hecker, George, Co. —, 45th inf.
Hermans, F. C., Co. A, 20th inf.
Hayward, S. S., Co. C, 67th inf.
Johnson, James T., Co. A, 104th inf.
Jones, David W., Co. C, 115th inf.
Johnson, E. W., Co. —, 5th cav.
Johnson, Thomas A., Co. K, 17th inf.
Jones, Ezra C., Co. E, 147th inf.
Kelley, Thomas, Co. —, 5th inf.
Keating, Michael, Co. A, 146th inf.
Keeler, Elijah K., Co. C, 76th inf.
Keating, Thomas, Co. I, 63d inf.
Lach, William, Co. E, 160th inf.
Lynch, Joseph, Co. A, 117th inf.
Leroy, Lineberg, Co.—, 128th inf.
Lowree, John L., Co. H, 159th inf.
Lowell, Joseph, Co. A, 85th inf.
Miller, Samuel W, Co. K, 13ist inf.
Marion, Wm. H., Co. G, 162d inf.
Merry, Wm. D., Co. F, 152d inf.
Miller, James R., Sergt., Co. B, 154 inf.
Mills, Jay J., Co. E, 85th inf.
Maurice, Pipotree, Co. K, 106th inf.
Merrick, John Sergt., Co. A, 152d vol.
Merrill, M. C., Co. G, 115th vol.
Murphy, Peter, Co. K, 74th vol.
Martin, Albert G, Co. B, 16th vol.
Borwicke, A. J., Corp., Co. B, 152d vol.
Northrop, J. R., Co. —, 111th vol.
Olmsted, J. W., Co. —, 65th.
Prosser, R. W., Co. A, 64th vol.
Peters, George, Co. A, 111th vol.
Parsons, Warren E, Co. L, 64th vol.
Hart, Geo. A., Co. K, 10th vol. Brooklyn.
Quackenbush, George, Co. —, 56th vol.
Reuve, George, Co. C, 123d inf.
Rice, Isaac A., Sergt. Co. G, 152d vol.
Rudkin, Wm., Co. F, 97th vol.
Rockefeller, W. E., Co. D, 56th vol.
Seymour, Fred., Co. D, 156th vol.
Schreiber, George, Co. I, 97th vol.
Snyder, K. L., Co. D, 82d vol.
Sherwood, James, Co. G, 76th vol.
Sergeant, Stanly, Co. C, 152d vol.
Sherman, A. E., Co. E, 117th vol.
Smith, Wm. S., Co. —, 85th vol.
Sewart, A. R., Co. D, 76th vol.
Schell, Henry, Co. —, 152d vol.
Smedley, George D, Co. H, 76th vol.
Stockwell, Lewis, Co. H, 37th vol.
Stoddler, John, Co. E, 2d inf.
Monroe, George, Co. K, 3d cav.
Miller, Richard L., Co. C, 3d cav.
Mines, Henry, Sergt., Co. E, 3d cav.
Mahan, Benjamin F., Co. E, 5th cav.
St. John, Clarence L., Co. I, 5th cav.
Norton, Ashbel, Co. M, 15th cav.
Newman, William H., Sergt., Co. L, 2d cav.
Parkerson, Isaac, Co. L, 2d cav.
Smith, Wm. F., Co. C, 5th cav.
Smith, Volney L, Co. K, 4th cav.
Smith, Chas., Sergt., Co. E, 3d cav.
Sullivan, Thomas, Co. —, 3d cav.
Thompson, Alexander, Co. —, 3d cav.
Thompson, J. C., Sergt., Co. A, 2d cav.
Wheeler, Thomas, Co. —, 22d cav.
Warner, Adna M., Co. A, 2d cav.
Smith, James P., Co. D, 2d cav.
Johnson, George W., Co. H, 2d cav.
Allen, Co. —, 1st cav.
Allen, David H., Co. A, 4th cav.
Brown, Wm. B., Co. H, 1st heavy

of Supervisors, who are directed by law to proceed to raise the amount forthwith.

Several of the fire companies have expressed their intention of selling off the furniture of their houses at public auction during the week. The sales will take place at the houses, and will doubtless be well attended. A great deal of the furniture is of a very costly description, purchased regardless of expense. One well known company that expects to hold a sale within a few days is reported to possess $20,000 worth of movables, including pictures.

The Metropolitan Employment and Relief Agency for Soldiers and Sailors.

The agency of this institution is now procuring situations for our brave veteran soldiers and sailors at an average of more than 40 per cent. every day. Several railroad companies have applied to the office of the agency, No. 146 canal-street, and have employed a large number of men, all discharged soldiers and sailors, at reasonable wages.

The committee of this metropolitan institution is now constituted as follows:

Andrew Willman, Supervisor, Chairman; C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor, Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller, Charles G. Cornell, Street Commissioner, William M. Tweed, Supervisor, Elijah F. Purdy, Supervisor, Fred. Kuhne, Banker, Charles F. Tiffany, of Broadway, Dr. Charles Keasman; William H. Field, Secretary; Col. J. R. Herman, Manager.

Mayor GUNTHER has sent the following communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 24, 1865.

To Andrew Willman and others of the Committee:

DEAR SIR: Your agency has my best wishes for its success, and I hope it will be the means of obtaining a livelihood for the many crippled as well as the more robust soldiers and sailors engaged in the late civil strife.

Yours, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

A Sample of Modern Literature.

Yesterday morning Inspector CARPENTER received, at Police Headquarters, a letter of which the subjoined is a literal copy:

HOLLIDEYSBURG BLAIR CO., P. A.

To the Mare of New York your honer Sir I have Invented an Instrument By which Pickpockets may be Caut would it not bee To the advantage of anl Citizze for the Cheefe of Polese To Be in Poseean of an instrument of that Kind, if more remarks onn the Subject of Pickpockets is worth your a Tantisbean Please in fourme moe onn the subject as I Can furneish the Artikel. Yours Respectfully J—— H——.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY RAILROAD CASUALTIES.—On Sunday evening PETER RYAN, who was riding up town on a car attached to dummy engine No. 3 of the Second-avenue Railroad line, endeavored to jump from the rear platform when at the corner of Seventy-seventh-street. RYAN stumbled and fell, one of the wheels of the car passing over one of his feet and crushing it fearfully. The sufferer, who resides at No. 30 East Twenty-seventh-street, was immediately conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for surgical treatment.....PETER MASTERSON, Jr., a lad of 17, while attempting to jump on a Seventh-avenue car at the corner of Fifty-seventh-street, was knocked down by the horses of a car coming at full speed from the opposite direction. He fell, and sustained severe injuries. He was conveyed to his residence at the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue.

A CHILD RUN OVER.—On yesterday morning, MICHAEL CREED, a lad about 8 years of age, seeing a milkman's cart which had stopped in front of his parents' residence, No. 192 East Broadway, jumped in for the purpose of taking a ride. While proceeding through East Broadway, the wagon came into violent contact with a car, and the horse, suddenly affrighted, became unmanageable and ran away. While dashing through Ridge-street, the driver and MICHAEL were both tossed from the vehicle, the wheels passing over the child's body, inflicting internal injuries, from the effect of which he died a few hours later. GOVEN held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The driver was also seriously injured.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports that 448 deaths occurred in this city during the past week—86 men, 70 women, 157 boys and 135 girls—being an increase of 72 as compared with the previous week, and of 1 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption 54, marasmus 36, cholera infantum 34, cholera morbus 2, bronchitis 10, diphtheria 7, dysentery and diarrhœa 15, scarlet fever 7, typhus fever 20, inflammation of the lungs 26, small-pox 14, sunstroke 1.

TRIAL TRIP.—The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company's second steamer, the *Vera Cruz*, built to run between this port and Vera Cruz, left her dock on Saturday last, at 10 o'clock A. M., for an engineer's trial. She ran from Governor's Island to Long Branch and back, a distance of seventy miles, in five hours; averaging fourteen miles per hour against the tide, both ways. She is now receiving cargo at pier No. 3, North River, for Havana and Vera Cruz, and is appointed to sail hence on Saturday, July 1.

A STABBING AFFRAY.—Yesterday morning, toward half past two o'clock, a man named GEORGE ENNIS was found lying on the side-walk at the corner of Henry and Catharine streets, suffering from a severe though not dangerous wound in the breast. He states that he had been attacked and stabbed on the preceding evening by some unknown person, while quietly standing on the corner of Catharine-street and East Broadway. ENNIS was conveyed to the New-York hospital, where he was properly cared for.

A TIMELY DISCOVERY.—Yesterday morning, at 1:30 o'clock, Sergt. HUTCHINSON and Officer BURKE, while patrolling in Beekman-street, detected a thick smoke, and, after research, discovered that it proceeded from the storage-depot of Messrs. BAXTER & Co., No. 15 Beekman-street. The officers, having obtained a ladder, ascended the premises into the basement, and found that a barrel of sweepings in the cellar had become ignited. They at once removed the barrel, and, by their prompt action and energetic research, doubtless prevented a fearful conflagration.

FIRE IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—Toward midnight on Sunday last, a fire broke out in the hat and cap store of DANIEL MAHER, in the Eighth-avenue. The damage to the stock was limited to about $400, insured for $[illegible] in the [illegible] Company. The basement [illegible] by H. STEPHENSON, a [illegible] tenant. [illegible] by water about $400. The fire is supposed to have been [illegible] by some person having carelessly [illegible] a [illegible] open [illegible] in the basement [illegible].

THROUGH FREIGHT CHANGES.—We learn that the Messrs. ERRETT, proprietors of the Charleston line of steamships, are making [illegible] to run [illegible] in connection with the already popular steamers [illegible] between this port and Charleston. This will give the public a [illegible] every Wednesday and Saturday, [illegible] etc. The first of the above ships will be [illegible] next July 5th.

A CHINESE EXHIBITION.—On Saturday evening last, THOMAS HANSON, a lad 16 years of age, living with his parents at No. 42 Cherry-street, was run over by [illegible] of the Sixth-avenue line, and received such [illegible] injuries that he died shortly after his admission to the New-York Hospital. Coroner [illegible] has [illegible] and the [illegible] will be held to-day.

PERSONAL.—Gen. BESSCHARS, the hero of the Army of the Confederacy, spent a social day with his relatives, near St. Luke, at Joseph, L. I., before starting for the [illegible] South. Among the guests invited to meet him were his brother, the Catholic Bishop of Ohio, [illegible], and [illegible], Mr. GODWIN, Hon. BIMEON [illegible], and other warm friends of the General.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of ADAM LUTZ, a lad 9½ years of age, who was drowned on Friday last, at the foot of Delancey-street, in the East River. Deceased had fallen from the pier, and his body was recovered several blocks above. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE DOG-POUND.—The following statement shows the business transacted at the dog-pound during the past week: Monday, 116; Tuesday, 105; Wednesday, [illegible]; Thursday, 74; Friday, 90; Saturday, 89. Total, 562, of which 18 were redeemed. Last week 1,119 were received and drowned.

THE PROPOSED CELEBRATION OF THE 3D OF JULY.—The Mayor has approved the resolution requesting the Governor to designate the 3d of July as a legal [illegible].

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned until to-day. *Part II.*—Nos. 1758, 1706, 1734, 1738, 1434, 1439, 760, 1780, 1791, 1816, 1024, 1825, 1846, 1850, 1888, 1892, 1772, 1824, 1898, 1902.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Adjourned without day.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

Several counterfeiters were brought up for sentence.

Emile Corzari and Louis Laze, who had pleaded guilty, were ordered to be imprisoned at hard labor at Sing Sing—Corzari for four years and Laze for two years, and to pay a fine of $1 each.

James Sheppard, who was convicted of having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit money with intent to pass it, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and to be imprisoned at hard labor in Sing Sing for ten years. The longest term of imprisonment allowed by the law is fifteen years. Sheppard, when he heard the sentence, broke out with the exclamation: "I shall never serve out that sentence, Sir," and was so much oversome that he had to be removed from the court-room.

Edward Hughes, for passing a counterfeit Treasury note, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor and $1 fine.

Henry Klein, for the same offence, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor and $1 fine.

William Bartlett and Patrick McDermott, for the same offence, were sentenced each to three years' imprisonment at hard labor and $1 fine.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

NOT PROVEN.

MICHAEL CONNER was tried yesterday for robbery in the first degree. The indictment charged him with taking $55 by force and violence from the person of PATRICK BARRET, at a drinking saloon in Washington-street, on the 8th day of June inst. The evidence, however, only showed that the prisoner had committed an assault on the complainant. He was convicted of this offence, and sentenced to pay a fine of $50, to stand committed until paid.

AN ACQUITTAL.

CHRISTIAN LAUNIER was tried for grand larceny. The complainant, a discharged soldier, testified that he was with the prisoner in a saloon, and that he there lost $135, but his only reason for supposing that the prisoner took it was that LAUNIER was sitting near him, and that he had considerable money a few days afterward, whereas, before this time his pockets had been empty. The jury acquitted the accused.

STEALING A WATCH.

WILLIAM BOHING was tried for grand larceny. The indictment charging him with stealing, on the 30th of May last, a watch and chain, of the value of $135, the property of Mr. HUGH MCNEIL.

The complainant testified that on that day he was setting in his own bar-room, in Cherry-street, when some one came in and took the watch from him. Witness was asleep at the time and did not see who took it, but saw a man going out of the door as he was waking up. Subsequently witness found his watch in a jewelry store and recovered it.

Mr. GODFREY, the jeweller referred to, testified that prisoner came to him and wanted to sell him a pawn-ticket for a watch and chain. Witness agreed to purchase the watch and took it out of pawn; while it remained in his possession he found that it had been stolen and returned it to the owner, Mr. MCNIEL. The prisoner claimed that he bought the pawn-ticket from two men whom he met in a bar-room, and that he never had the watch in his possession. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to the States prison for one year.

PLEAS AND SENTENCES.

GEORGE DOUGLASS, who pleaded guilty to a grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

JOHN ECKETT, convicted last week of an attempt at petit larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and ordered to pay a fine of $50.

CHARLES WIENER pleaded guilty to the crime of carrying a slungshot, and was sent to the State Prison for one year.

CHARLES JOHNSON, on a plea of petit larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 26.

Ingraham, P. J. Clerke and Sanford, Justices.

The following cases, heard at the May term of this court, were decided yesterday: Chas. W. Cooper vs. Clark Vandevaster et al.; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide the event; opinion delivered by Clerke, J. Henry S. Sawyer et al. vs. Thomas Chambers; new trial ordered, costs to abide the event; opinion by Ingraham, J. John A. Stewart vs. The Mayor of New-York, &c.; new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Jacob Bendetson vs. Richard Freuch; new trial ordered, costs to abide the event; opinion by Barnard, J. Jonathan W. Trowman vs. Thomas Auld; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Clarke, J. Charles H. Van Brunt vs. Daniel H. Applegate; judgment affirmed with costs. Same decision in the cases of Charles Devlin vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company, and Brown vs. The Central Railroad Company; opinion by Bernard, J. In re, the petition of George C. Sefton vs. to vacate assessment for paving on Eighth-avenue; the order, appealed from, is affirmed with costs; opinion by P. J. Ingraham. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. Robert Schuyler et al.; the order appealed from is affirmed with costs; opinion by Barnard, J. Gerardus Knapstal vs. Parker Handy; order appealed from is affirmed with costs; the opinion was given by Justice Barnard. Thomas G. Labor vs. The Granite Bank; the appeal is dismissed with $10 costs; opinion by Barnard, J. Peter Cooper vs. The Mayor of New-York, &c.; the assessment is vacated, and judgment accordingly.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 26.

By Justice Garvin.

Theodore W. Phœnix vs. Richard M. Harrington; motion granted, costs of default and motion to abide the event. The Same vs. The Same; motion for reference granted; reference to take proof, report, &c.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, June 26, 1865.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President; Alderman Farley.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President declared the board adjourned over to this day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, June 26, 1865, 2 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number 41 City Hall.

Present—James H. Lee, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following named members: Messrs. Bergen, Corcoran, Kester, Kenney, Brinkman, Leavy, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Purdy—12.

A quorum not answering to their names on roll call, the President announced that the board stood adjourned until Thursday, the twenty-ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 26, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110⅝	50	Read'g R.	83½
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	106	100	do	83⅝
50,000	do	106	100	do	83½
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	106	100	do	83½
	New Issue.	103½	100	do	83½
3,000	do	103½	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97
10,000	U. S. 7-30s, Aug.	106⅛	100	do	97
1,000	Tr. N. Notes, 7-30s.	106⅛		Scrip	96½
	Scrip	96⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	64
2,000	North Car. 6s	74	100	do	64
5,000	do	73½	100	Ill. Cen. R.	124
1,000	Missouri 6s	72	100	do	124
5,000	Ky. 6s, Jul. M.	97	200	do	124
1,500	Mich. S. & N. I. 7s	88	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	74
4,000	Chic. & Al. S. F. 8s	55	300	do	74
9,000	Cen. National b's	102	300	do	74
100	Canton Co.	28½	300	do	74
100	do	28½	300	do	74
	5 Del. & H. C. Co.	104	100	do	74
500	Ohio & Miss. Co.	22	100	Chic. & N. W.	53
2,000	Mad. & Ind. 8s, Co.	103	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	74
100	Cary Improve't	25	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	84
100	do	25	100	do	84
100	Cum. Coal Pr. 2d c'l	42½	100	do	84
	Co.	42	100	do	84
100	N. Y. Central	131	100	Cleve. & Tol.	104
200	do	131	100	Chic. & Rock I.	103
50	Erie Railway	76½	100	do	103
100	do	76½	100	do	103
400	do	76½	100	do	2d call 103½
100	do	76½	50	Bruns. City L. Co.	6

SECOND BOARD.

$8,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110⅝	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	85⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	106⅛	100	Read'g R.	83⅝
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	106	100	do	83⅝
	New issue	103½	200	do	83½
10,000	do	b10	65	do	83½
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	95	25	Ill. Central R.	124½
1,000	do	97	100	do	s30 124½
4,000	Tr. Notes, 7-30s,		200	do	124⅝
	Second Series.	99⅞	100	do	s60 124⅝
1,000	Mo. State 6s	72½	100	Cleve. & Pitts	74
10,000	Ohio & Mi. Cer.	24½	100	do	74
1,000	Cum. Coal Pr.	42	100	Chic. & N. W.	53½
500	Quick. Min. Co.	52	100	do	53½
100	Mariposa M. Co	14½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	84½
400	do	14½	100	do	84½
100	do	14½	100	do	85
100	Erie Railway	76	100	Chic. & R. I.	s30 101½
100	do	s5 76⅞	100	do	101½
400	do	76⅞	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	96⅝
100	do	s30 76			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	85⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	101½
500	Erie Railway	76⅝	200	do	s3 101¾
100	do	76⅝	200	do	101¾
100	do	s15 76⅝	200	do	b3 101¾
200	do	s30 76⅝	100	do	s10 101¾
100	do	b3 76⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	r-d 55
500	Reading R.	83⅝	100	do	s3 55
200	do	c 83⅝	100	do	54⅞
300	Mich. S. & N. I	64¼	200	Cumb. Coal	42
100	do	s3 64⅛	200	do	b3 42⅜
200	do	64⅛	100	do	s3 42
1200	do	64⅛	200	do	s10 42
100	do	b3 64¼	400	Mariposa M. Co	14
500	do	s10 64¼	300	do	c 14
100	do	s3 64⅝	200	do	14⅛
300	Cleve. & Pitts	c 68⅞	300	do	14⅛
500	do	68⅞	300	do	b3 14⅛
800	Chi. & N. W.	56½	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	96¾
700	do	c 56⅝	200	Cary Improve't	25⅞
300	do	s3 56 a1			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	24½	500	Cleve. & Pitts	b3 69
100	N. Y. Cen. R	93¼	200	do	68¾
200	Erie Railway	76⅝	200	do	s15 68¾
500	do	76⅝	600	do	s3 68⅝
100	do	76⅝	600	do	b30 69
100	Hud. Riv. R.	103¾	500	do	b10 69
300	Reading R.	s5 86	400	do	69
200	do	s3 86	100	Ill. Cen. R.	s15 125
1200	Mich. S. & N. I.	64¾	100	Mich. Cen. R	r-d 103½
400	do	64¾	300	Cary Improve't	25¾
100	do	b10 65	800	do	24¾
100	do	b3 67	100	Cumb. Coal	b3 42⅝
100	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	r-d 55	100	do	42⅝
200	Chic. & R. I.	101½	100	Mariposa M. Co	s3 14⅛
500	do	s3 101½	100	do	s3 14⅜

MONDAY, June 26—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated National and Local Banks of the City of New-York now in the Clearing-House, for the week ending Saturday last, June 24, compare as follows with the previous weekly statement, and also with the corresponding week last year, and the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Increase in Loans	$4,645,919
Decrease in Specie	774,563
Decrease in Deposits	2,438,398
Decrease in Legal-Tender	4,106,755

	June 25, 1864.	June 24, 1865.	June 17, 1865.
Local Capital	$69,927,725	$82,714,647	$85,414,647
National	—	44,185,000	41,485,000
Total in C. H.	$69,927,725	$76,899,647	$76,899,647
Loans	197,077,002	213,590,230	208,944,311
Specie	22,000,898	15,906,814	16,680,577
Deposits	158,772,082	187,506,936	189,947,334

Legal-Tender	53,560,599	62,567,344
In Sub-Treas'y	28,026,664	47,821,833	42,845,973

The Banks last week lent the Government ten millions of Currency at 6 ₱ cent., on Certificates of Deposits redeemable on ten days notice after thirty days, or on 5 ₱ cent. on Certificates of Deposit, redeemable without notice in Legal-Tender Money. This arrangement will account for the increase of Loans and decrease of Legal-Tender on the present Bank Statement. The Banks lose $774,563, while the Treasury Office gains $1,602,916 on the Specie operations of the week. The Customs in Gold paid into the Sub-Treasury were.....$1,738,717
Gold Interest paid out..... 135,801
Gain in Sub-Treasury.....$1,602,916
The whole stock of Gold in Bank and in the New-York Treasury Office is still over forty-two millions of dollars.

The present Circulation of the Banks in the Clearing-House is as follows:

Local or State Circulation	$4,529,465
National Circulation	1,200,605
Total	$5,730,070

The Capitals of the Gallatin National $1,500,000; of the Butchers' and Drovers' $800,000; and of the Marine $400,000, are deducted from the Local and added to the National Bank Capital now represented in the Clearing-House, on the present Statement.

The cornering operation in the Gold Room, alluded to in our last report, is still going on, and liberal differences are paid to carry Gold for 20 or 30 days, on condition that the Gold shall not be lent or otherwise used in the market. On the other hand, the *shorts* in Gold are ready to pay ½@¾ per cent. for the use of Gold for a day or two, rather than be forced to buy for delivery at figures which they have reason to suppose have been manipulated to *corner* them. The price opened this morning at a further decline of 1@1 ₱ cent. from Saturday morning's best sales, say at 140 ₱ cent., but subsequently rallied to 141@¾ ₱ cent. The export demand has ceased, for the moment, and the Customs demand has partially fallen off, and will soon be relieved altogether by the disbursements from the Treasury for July interest.

Money lenders are finding some employment to-day as on Saturday, in trading Gold for a few days on condition of withdrawing the Gold from all use in the market. Otherwise the demand for money is very limited, and large balances are tendered to the well-established Brokers at 4 ₱ cent., returnable on call.

Exchange on London is ¼ per cent. weaker for Gold than for Saturday's mail, on account of the advices by the *City of Boston* of a 3 ₱ cent. market in London, and the better quotation of 68¾ ₱ cent. sterling for United States 5-20s.

Some London orders for U. S. 5-20s were executed this morning at the Stock Exchange at an advance of ¼ ₱ cent. on Saturday's sales. The other U. S. Stocks were firm, but not active, and the Railways were generally stiff in prices, and the demand rather better than at the close of last week. The apparent dullness of speculation on the Exchange is the more remarkable because of the very firm range of prices for nearly all the New-York and Western roads, and also for the Miscellaneous Shares, with which it is accompanied.

There was increased firmness on the Railways at the Second Board, and also on some of the Miscellaneous Stocks. The following quotations were made at 4 o'clock as compared with the last Street sales of Saturday; the general market strong as to prices.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 10-40s.	95	97	Pittsburgh	83½	84
U. S. 5-20s	106	106½	Northwest'n	24½	25
U. S. 7-30s	103½	103⅝	N. Y. Central	131	131½
N. Y. Central	131	131½	Erie	76½	76⅝
Hudson	103½	104	Hud. R. pref.	103½	104
Reading	83½	83⅝	Mich. S. & N. I.	64¼	64½
Fort Wayne	99	99½	Ill. Central	124½	124⅝
Michigan Cen.	124	124½	Cleveland & Pitts.	74	74½
Michigan So.	64¼	64½	Cleve. & Tol.	104	104½
Illinois Cen.	124½	124⅝	Chicago & R. I.	101½	101¾
Cumberland	42	42½	Chic. & N. W.	53½	53⅝
Quicksilver	52	53	Chic. & N. W. pref.	84½	84⅝
Mariposa	13½	14	Ohio & Miss.	22	22½
Mariposa pref.	25	26	Canton Co.	28	28½
Ohio & Mississippi	22	22½	Pacific Mail	195	196
Ohio & Miss. pref.	50	51	Marine	97	98
Terre Haute	50	52	Mariposa pref.	28	29
Terre Haute pref.	75	80	Quicksilver pref.	60	65
Adams Express	135	136	Wells, Fargo & Co.	110	112
American Express	74	75	U. S. Express	74	75
Merchants' Union	100	101	Atlantic & Pacific	100	101
Illinois Central scrip	113	114			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	100	Chatham	120
Merchants'	105	Bank of the Republic	106
	107	Bank of N. America	131
	117½	Irving	118
Butchers' and Drovers'	73	Mechanics'	105
	100	Mechanics' and Traders'	105
Mechanics' and Ass.	98	Corn Exchange	110
Broadway	250	Continental	103
Leather Manufacturers	100	Commerce	100
Mercantile	100	North National	97
	113		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1867	98	T. H. & I. 2d mort.	74
N. Y. Cen. 7s	97	Cleve. & Pitts.	83
	97	Cleve. & P. 1st mort.	93
	93	Cleve. & P. 2d mort.	91
	97	Chic. & Mil. 1st mort.	97
	97	Chic. & Mil. 2d mort.	90
	97	Chic. & N. W. 1st mort.	97
	97	Chic. & N. W. Sinking Fund	72
	97	Chic. & N. W. 2d mort.	72
	97	Chic. & N. W. Int. Bonds	97
	97	Chic. & N. W. Int. Mort.	97
	97	Chic. & Alton S. F.	95
	97	Chic. & Alton 1st mort.	97
	97	Chic. & Alton Income	85
	97	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	70
	97	St. Louis & St. Paul 1st mort.	70
	97	Mil. & St. Paul Int.	70

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Safe Deposit Company, which has been organized by a responsible management and an ample capital.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $1,-815,107 57; for customs, $234,000; payments, $1,-431,721 49; on account of loan, $656,000; balance, $45,209,219 54.

Condition of the Banks of New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

A war has been commenced against the banks of this city, which threatens, if not promptly arrested, to add to the troubles and annoyances that at present vex and oppress our people.

The banks of this city, which, before the war, were the most solid and best administered of any similar institutions in the United States, were, of course, most affected and embarrassed by the revolution, and the changes incident to the war. Their assets, which, if they could be got in hand, were amply sufficient to defray all their liabilities, were, of course, dead weight in the then state of affairs. The change from Confederate to Federal authority compelled them to abandon suddenly a large portion of their assets.

A large amount of valuable property belonging to the banks has also been beyond their reach and control. With these various resources, and a fair and reasonable time to realize them, the proper managers of the banks, those designated by the stockholders to look after their affairs, are quite able, in time, to satisfy all the creditors and secure something for the stockholders. These creditors embrace a class of the community who, of all others, need the aid and protection of the courts and the legal authority, to wit: the note-holders and depositors, who include a very large portion of the industrious poor and thrifty of our community.

The banks operating under the Free Banking Act of 1855 have secured their circulation by the deposit of State and city bonds with the State Auditor, and which bonds are still at Shrevesport, but are expected soon to be in possession and will be promptly applied to the liquidation of all the debts of the banks. It is quite obvious, however, that if these bonds are suddenly forced upon the market, they would be sold at rates which would greatly impair and dilapidate the resources of the banks. It is, therefore, eminently to the interest of the creditors of the banks that they should be judiciously and prudently administered in order to make them fully available.

This can be best done by the tried and trustworthy citizens, who have heretofore had charge of the administration of the banks, and who are familiar with their condition and are identified with the interest of our city and people. But some new-comers, comparative strangers in our city, having no interest in the banks, and but little, if any, in the community, are seeking, by some legal legerdemain, to get the assets of these institutions into their hands, for the double purpose of speculating on the same and of securing fat sinecures in the shape of commissionerships and liquidatorships for their friends.

Parties have already been appointed to some of these places, who are utterly unknown to the community, and who have obtained their situations by intrigues and devices which do not recommend them to public trust and confidence. The *modus operandi* in their cases has been to secure possession of a note of any of the banks, to have the same protested, and upon proof of non-payment, to apply to one of the district courts, and have the bank thrown into liquidation, and its affairs placed in charge of the special friends of the party so applying.

Thus the holder of a protested note of twenty dollars is enabled to obtain control of an institution which has in charge trust funds and assets amounting to several millions of dollars, on which so many of the people of this city must rely for means of subsistance in the future. Thus, too, they secure the possession and the power of collecting and suing on the bills receivable, in the portfolio of the banks, and speculating in the same, a power capable of being used to the great emolument of certain of the commissioners and their friends, and to the great vexation and damage of the debtors of the banks and their creditors.

The salaries, too, paid those commissioners constitute another great burden imposed on the banks. There are gentlemen of the highest trust and capacity, who have heretofore conducted their affairs to the satisfaction of all parties who have charged nothing for their services. It is now proposed to displace them with commissioners who hold protested paper of the banks, to a very small amount, and to allow them, three in number for each bank, $2,500 for their services. Of course, such liberal salaries will not be hastily surrendered. The recipients will be in no hurry to terminate an administration so liberally compensated.

Surely no court will sanction and permit such proceedings as these, no judge can be found so indifferent to the distresses and interests of the people, so regardless of justice and equity. We trust that, if there are any such, there are higher authorities to protect our community from the great wrong meditated and attempted.

The Coal Trade.

From the Pottsville Miners' Journal, June 24.

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 39,-361 05—by canal, 10,818 10; for the week, 50,179 19 tons, against 106,183 for the corresponding week last year. Loss for the week, 36,003 tons.

The trade shows a little increase compared with last week. The demand is very limited, and prices have receded at New-York by the boat load. After paying the commission the present prices will not net the operator over $2 50 a ton, which is less than the cost of production at many of the collieries, even at the reduced wages.

At these rates many of the collieries will find it to their interest to stand idle, and they will do so in preference to working at a loss.

Of the loss of 806,467 tons sustained this year, 470,-652 tons is from Schuylkill County, and of the loss of 80,246 tons for the week, 56,003 are from Schuylkill County.

The trade sums up this week as follows compared with last year.

	1864. Week.	1864. Total.	1865. Week.	1865. Total	Inc. & Dec.
P. and R. R. R.	70,226	1,250,666	33,361	1,167,108	d313,438
Schuyl Canal	25,957	257,489	10,818	200,275	d157,214
L. Valley R. R.	35,270	111,101	15,403	618,645	d 94,456
Lehigh Canal	22,469	214,338	29,623	198,472	d 34,053
Scranton South	20,446	438,118	22,924	388,068	d 50,069
Scranton North	8,971	138,634	8,309	160,334	d 37,700
Penn. Coal Co...					
By railroad	5,438	105,676	11,910	221,268	115,592
By canal	20,047	176,952	236	15,468	d169,014
Del. and Hudson	31,054	241,352	31,636	231,102	d 10,250
Shamokin	10,618	134,269	12,001	137,786	3,518
Treverton	1,093	28,351	693	10,303	d 18,048
South Mountain	2,576	3,452	—	16	d 30,417
Lykens Valley	2,456	28,613	—	18,803	d 9,005
Broad Top	9,922	175,888	1,801	113,154	d 61,934
Total	271,174	4,259,189	171,728	3,404,720	
	181,726	3,412,740			
Difference	89,448	846,447			

The reduction of wages in this region of 25 and 33 ₱ cent. amounts to about $3 25 per week on laborers, $4 to $4 50 on miners, and from 75c. to 80c. per wagon. It is believed that a further reduction of wages will be required on the 1st of July, to keep the collieries in operation.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 26, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 65 bbls. Ashes; 15,273 bbls. Flour; 440 bbls. and 703 bags Corn Meal; 73,234 bushels Wheat; 30,419 bushels Corn; 965 bushels Rye; 5,000 bushels Barley; 3,000 bushels Malt; 14,100 bushels Oats; 1,461 pkgs. Provisions, and 25 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 87½@$8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at former rates. We quote Java at 24@26½c.; Rio at 18c.@22½c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@22½c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon at 21c. ₱ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Continues in moderate request at rather firmer prices. Middlings, 82c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, at lower and droopine prices. Sales since our last amount to 6,750 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$5 70; poor to choice Extra State, at $5 95@$6 45, chiefly at $5 95@$6 15; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 65@$6 75 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 25	@$5 70
Extra State	5 95	@ 6 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 95	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 65	@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 80	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 50	@ 9 00
Poor to fair extra Missouri	6 60	@11 25

Southern Flour is declining. Sales since our last, 650 bbls., at $5 90@$7 85 for poor to good, and $7 80@$12 for good to very

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum $10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock—MADELAINE.

WALLACK'S—OLIVER TWIST.

NIBLO'S—AMY, THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE LADY OF LYONS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE PIONEER PATRIOT—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

PAINTINGS—No. 561 BROADWAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The funeral of Rear-Admiral DUPONT was held at Wilmington, June 25. Among the distinguished personages in attendance were: Major-Gen. George G. Meade, accompanied by Major Meade and Major Bache, of his personal staff; Col. G. H. Crosman, Commodore Hull, Commodore Engle, Commodore Lardner, Commodore Turner, Commodore Adams, Capt. Farnley, Capt. Burrows, Commodore Frailey, Commander Corbin, Commander Harrison, Lieut.-Commander Nickels, Lieut.-Commander Wells, Lieut.-Commander McCauley, Paymaster Mellach, Paymaster Goodwin, Paymaster Lardner, Paymaster Pettit, Surgeon Quinn, Surgeon Coates, Surgeon Foultz, Acting Volunteer Lieut. Wilson, Lieut. Smalley, of the Marine Corps; Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Capt. James West, and a number of civilians.

New-Orleans papers say that Gens. WEITZEL and GORDON GRANGER, with their respective staffs, left that day in the steamer *Crescent* for Brazos Santiago, via Galveston. It will be seen by the following order that Gen. GRANGER assumes command of all troops in Texas:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DISTRICT OF TEXAS, GALVESTON, June 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—1. Pursuant to orders from the headquarters Military Division of the Southwest, dated New-Orleans, June 13, 1865, the undersigned assumes command of all troops within the State of Texas.

2. No passes or permits will be recognized on the coast of Texas, except by authority from headquarters Military Division of the Southwest, or from these headquarters.

GORDON GRANGER, Major-General Com'g.

A Fortress Monroe letter says that during the past thirty days the Quartermaster here, under the directions of the Quartermaster-General, has discharged from the government employ one thousand vessels of all descriptions. This one item is an immense saving to the public purse. The vessels of the Texas expedition are newly chartered, receiving for their services thirty-two cents per ton per diem. Before the close of the war the same ships received forty-five cents per ton for each day that they were in government employ.

The government of San Salvador has issued an official bulletin giving the details of the battle at Union, which overthrew the recent rebellion. The loyal troops surrounded the place and entered it after severe fighting. The revolution is at an end.

The President has pardoned CHAS. WALSH, one of the Chicago conspirators, now in the Penitentiary at Columbus. The sentence of THOS. H. PAYNE, ordered by the military commission to be shot, has been commuted to five years imprisonment.

CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, formerly Minister to France, one of the chiefs of the late rebel government, was yesterday pardoned by President JOHNSON, in pursuance of a promise to that effect made by President LINCOLN to Mr. FAULKNER's wife.

DICK TURNER, whose recapture we have announced, was secreted in disguise at his house. He was detected by his clothing, which was sent out to wash, with his name on some of the pieces. His wash-woman betrayed him.

Some scoundrels who wanted to have revenge on Landlord HILL, of the Mansion House, Northampton, Mass., for his temperance principles and actions, girdled and ruined 115 trees belonging to him a few nights since.

Two sailors have just been committed to the Wethersfield Connecticut State Prison for twelve years each for breaking open the coffin of a dead chum and stealing $60 which they found sewed up in his pants.

The citizens of Toledo have presented their townsman, Lieut.-Col. CONGER, with a brace of pistols, as a testimonial of their appreciation of the creditable part he took in the capture of BOOTH and HERROLD.

It is expected that the *Great Eastern* will begin the laying of the great Atlantic Telegraphic Cable about the 15th of July.

Washington and Richmond were yesterday brought into direct boat and rail communication after a divorce of more than four years.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Damascus* arrived yesterday at Porte an Basque with one day's later news from Europe. The official correspondence between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, with relation to the assassination of President LINCOLN, has been published in England. "Historicus" writes a long letter to the London *Times* on the treatment due the rebel leaders. He contends that the United States Government has no right to deal with them except as with prisoners of war. The Paris *Moniteur* states that the rumored reinforcement of MAXIMILIAN with French troops is entirely incorrect. United States Five-Twenties have advanced to 69; other American securities have also slightly advanced. The negotiations for a commercial treaty between Austria and England have fallen through.

LOCAL NEWS.

The number of deaths reported in this city during the past week was 448—86 men, 70 women, 157 boys and 135 girls, being an increase of 72 as compared with the previous week, and of 1 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The number of deaths by the principal diseases was as follows: consumption 64, marasmus 38, cholera infantum 34, cholera morbus 2, bronchitis 10, diptheria 7, dysentery and diarrhœa 15, scarlet fever 7, typhus fever 20, inflammation of the lungs 26, small-pox 14, sunstroke 1.

Neither board of the Common Council could obtain a quorum yesterday. The Board of Aldermen will probably hold a special meeting today.

At the Live Stock Markets yesterday, the supply of beef cattle was large, and prices averaged nearly like those of last week, ranging from 12c.@17c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight, for poor to prime grades of bullocks; fair to good cattle selling at 15c.@16c.; veal calves are advanced about 1c. ℔ lb., live weight; sheep are abundant, and sell at 6c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight, and live hogs at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb., live weight.

Produce and merchandise were generally in very moderate demand yesterday. Flour declined 5c.@10c., and new Mess Pork 62½c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, Corn and Oats, 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Another failure of a speculative firm in the Pork trade was announced. Cotton and Whisky were buoyant. Freights were dull and heavy.

Gold left off at 141¼ per cent. at 3 o'clock yesterday, as against 140¾ on Saturday night. Exchange on London 109¾ per cent. for gold. The Stock Exchange firm on the Railways as to prices, but not very active in speculation. Governments strong and in more demand. Money easy.

What Rebellion Has Cost the South Pecuniarily.

It is doubtful whether the North, *as a section*, is much worse off to-day pecuniarily than if the rebellion had never occurred. Its industry, though checked for a time by the first outbreak, soon became more active than ever, so that probably no four years in our history has yielded, on the whole, ampler products. Our agriculture has scarcely been diminished, and has realized higher prices. Our manufactures have suffered largely in certain branches, but have gained as much in other directions; and even that portion which has met with loss has secured an incidental protection, through the high tariff created by the war, which will soon far more than compensate for any past damage. Our commerce, that is to say our carrying trade on the high seas, has indeed sustained immense injury, directly and indirectly, through the Southern blockade and the rebel privateers. But on the other hand an immense benefit has accrued, through the war, to our railroads, which have never been so full of business or so profitable as during these four years. It is true that the war has brought, in different ways, great losses to some people; but it has brought as large gains to as many others. It is true, too, that a public debt of some three thousand millions has been entailed upon the country, the greater portion of which will have to be borne by the North. But this debt is almost entirely due to the people of the North, and they will have the large interest upon it while it runs, and the benefit of the principal when it is paid. It is true that hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men have been abstracted, by the war, from industrial pursuits; but this very absence has enhanced the price of labor, which has benefited the millions of laborers left behind, and has also greatly stimulated immigration from abroad. The active operations of the war having been confined almost entirely to the South; the North has lost almost nothing by its ravages. Surveying the matter broadly, then, we may say that the North, as a section, is to-day little, if at all, out of pocket, in consequence of the war.

Now, what has the war cost the South?

First, it has cost it what it called its slave property, which on the eve of the rebellion it reckoned cheap at *twenty-four hundred millions of dollars*. It is true that this is no such loss as would be the absolute sinking of so many dollars in the ocean, inasmuch as the freedmen still remain worth more *potentially* to the South in the future, as free laborers, than they would as slaves. Yet now their money value no longer exists. It is an absolute elimination of twenty-five hundred millions from the seven thousand millions of all descriptions of property possessed by the fifteen slave States in 1860, according to the census of that year.

The South has also lost a vast amount of property by the direct ravages of the war. In his late report, SHERMAN estimates that the march of his army through Georgia carried with it a destruction amounting to at least one hundred millions of dollars. That was all done within two months. South Carolina suffered as largely, North Carolina during that march, and the previous operations in the eastern part of the State, lost at least seventy-five millions. Virginia, during the four years in which the war raged within its limits, at least two hundred and fifty millions. Missouri and Tennessee, by the movements of armies and the long protracted guerrilla warfare, at least seventy-five millions each. Mississippi and Louisianna, by military operations, and by the vast destruction of property in consequence of the neglect of the levees on the Mississippi, at least fifty millions each. Kentucky, Arkansas and Alabama, by army and guerrilla operations, thirty millions each. We may safely estimate the entire damage to Southern property by the direct action of the war to be at least nine hundred millions.

Then there is the indirect loss of four crops of the great Southern staples—cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar. The cotton crop in the last year before the rebellion was five millions of bales, worth at that time about fifty dollars a bale—making the aggregate worth of the crop about two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Four such crops bringing similar prices would have yielded a thousand millions. The tobacco crop for 1860 was worth forty millions; and four such crops would have brought one hundred and sixty millions. The rice crop and the cane sugar crop for 1860, each about twenty millions; four such crops would have brought one hundred and sixty millions. Here would have been an aggregate loss of thirteen hundred and twenty millions, supposing that there had been an absolute non-production of the staples for the last four years. The cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar crops that have actually been made during the period would not reduce this figure below *nine hundred millions*. It is true that wheat and corn have been to a considerable extent substituted for these crops; but their yield was all consumed by the Confederate armies and the slaves, and contributed nothing to the permanent wealth.

The debt of the Confederacy at the time of its collapse was at least four thousand millions, existing in the shape of bonds, treasury notes, certificates, &c. This was due to the Southern people almost exclusively, and they will have to bear the loss of the capital and the other original values which it represents. Of course due allowance must be made for the constantly increasing inflation of the rebel currency as the war advanced. It was not four thousand millions in gold, or anything like it, that the Southern people gave to the Richmond Government for these bonds now held by them. But, say that it was one-eighth of that sum, which is a reasonable calculation, we have an absolute Southern loss through this source of *five hundred millions*. The annihilation of that debt is the annihilation of all the original values to pay for which it was contracted.

Moreover the proportion of the national war debt which the Southern people will have to pay will be a dead loss to them, inasmuch as none of it is due to them. It is impossible to say what this proportion will be, for it is impossible to say what proportion of the property in the Union they will have during the timed when the debt is in process of liquidation. In 1860, they had about one-third of the property in the Union. Had they the same proportion now, their contribution to meet the national debt would be one thousand millions of dollars. At the present time they have not one-sixth, probably not one-eighth, so much property as the North; and the taxation upon them, if levied now, to pay the debt, would be correspondingly limited. But not for many years to come will this debt be paid. Before that time the South, we trust, will be renovated so that its taxable property will again reach to something like the old proportions. In the meantime the taxes levied upon the South to meet its proportion of the current interest of the debt will, in the aggregate, we may safely assume, make up the difference; so that in the long run, the debt will cost the South *one thousand millions* at least, little or no part of which will go to its own people.

We have enumerated Southern losses, in consequence of the war, to the amount of *five thousand eight hundred millions* of dollars, namely: twenty-five hundred millions by loss of what was called slave property, nine hundred millions by ravages of war, nine hundred millions by loss of staple crops, five hundred millions of property sunk in Confederate debt, and one thousand millions by what must hereafter be paid by the South to liquidate principal and interest of the national debt. This, of course, is a very rough estimate. We might have included many other items, involving indirect, though not less certain, losses. Rough as the estimate is, it falls short of the actual truth.

But even the figures we have presented are fearful. Seldom have any people paid such a penalty for folly and wickedness. It ought to be enough to propitiate the worst enmity. Though perhaps certain of the authors of all this calamity have not yet suffered to the extent of their deserts, this certainly cannot be said of the great body of the Southern people—especially when regard is had to their sacrifice not only of property but of life. So far as they are concerned, none but hearts callous to every feeling of humanity could demand the infliction upon them of any further punishment.

Yet we believe that there will be a recompense in the end for all this injury. The curse of slavery removed from the South, Northern immigrants will pour into it, with all of their matchless energies, and will develop Southern resources in a way never realized or even dreamed of before. Before this and the next generation have finished their work, the South will have advanced beyond the sight and even the memory of its present miseries, into a career of limitless prosperity.

FRANCE AND MEXICO—SIGNIFICANT NEWS.—We have news pertaining to Mexico, direct from Paris, this morning—official news, moreover, which can hardly be regarded otherwise than as of the highest importance. The *Moniteur*, it appears, has been instructed by the Emperor's Government to announce that no more French troops are to be sent to the reinforcement of MAXIMILIAN. The significance of this decision is made apparent, when it is remembered that the prime object of M. ELOIN's extraordinary mission from Mexico to Paris was to present the urgent need in which the Franco-Mexican army stands of reinforcements. It is clear, if the present report from Paris is correct, that the Emperor of the French is about to divest himself, as soon as possible, of the responsibility of maintaining the present state of things in Mexico. And every day the reasons for his coming to this conclusion grow manifestly stronger. His further patronage of the Latin race in America would be cleanly thrown away.

The Late Rebellion, and the Lack of True Inspiration in Those who Rebelled.

The complete ending of the rebellion continues to puzzle those European publicists, who had so long ago determined the issue of the conflict by the logic of history, and an invincible array of precedents. It is yet all but impossible for them to realize the fact that a territory of so vast extent, of such exhaustless resources, with such variety in surface and geographical character, such strength of strategic position, fertility in supplies, facilities of intercommunication, numbering so large a population, occupied by a people possessing an extraordinary military and aristocratic basis of political institutions, on which the whole framework of society rested, could be reduced to submission by any possible fortune of war. The trouble with these foreign diviners was their failure to see that we were *making*, instead of following history, and *creating*, instead of accepting precedents.

Yet, it is doubtless true, that a large body of the people of the Southern States believed they could be free from the Union, if they would, and appealed, like their European advocates, for the sustenance of their faith to history and internal conviction. It was this persuasion which drove such civilians as STEPHENS and such soldiers as JOHNSTON into the war, and filled really able Southern journalism with invectives against the "folly and madness" of the North, in dreaming she could coerce seven millions of brave people into obedience to the National Government. The same faith found sufficient root here to disturb us in the North for a time. But the result was that it made the government—in time—watchful and sober, as well as resolute, and toned popular excitement down to stern patriotic devotion, although we had to encounter all the while the timid and selfish among that class of our people who raised a periodical cry for an armistice, and peace at any price.

The secret of our strength, in defiance of all the discouraging arguments offered to prove that we should fail, lay in the fact that the great body of the American people believed that the South lacked a good cause for which to fight. An army may battle for its flag alone, but a nation must have a principle at stake. It was precisely because the South had no tyranny to be free from, that she never could get to that point of voluntary self-sacrifice, stubborn as was her resistance for the time, which might have assured her freedom. To bring out such virtuous immolation to principle, *the principle must be worth the offering*. An institution repugnant to the spirit of progress and of the age, an institution offensive to humanity in all ages, could not furnish the required stimulus. The project to found a new republic, as Mr. STEPHENS said, with slavery as a corner-stone, did not yield a motive ample enough. Nor did the scheme to tear asunder our glorious Union—to gratify the vanity, passion and ambition of a privileged class—suffice. When the tyranny, covetousness and selfishness of the rebel leaders at length came to be exposed, in the progress of the war, the halo which surrounded the personal figures of their chiefs failed to attract the Southern people; and the rebellion, losing "the motive and the cue for passion" which it started with, fell through even more rapidly than it broke upon the country.

The Southern Railroads—Their Present Condition.

In all the States of the South, the most active measures are in progress for putting the railroads in running order. Every few days we hear of the repair or opening of some new line that has been ruined during the war. The old route to Richmond by way of Aquia Creek has just been reopened, and work on the Orange and Alexandria road is well under way. The roads south of Richmond as far as Charlotte and Wilmington, in North Carolina, are in bad condition, and do not make much better time than our city street-cars, but some repairs and new stock will set things to right again. It is of high importance that the great line known as the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad should be put in running order speedily and in the best style. Our repeated raids during the war on this road, and destruction of costly bridges, have made its repair a question of time and expense; but on such a route neither energy nor capital will be wanting. In South Carolina, the line from Charleston to the State capital has been repaired, and is kept running, but we believe the other roads in the State are still unrepaired. The Georgia system of railroads is very excellent and simple—consisting of three great lines crossing the State from East to West, with various connections and branches. The Southernmost of these, the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, has been restored to the Board of Directors, who at once inaugurated measures for the restoration of the damaged portion of the line; and as but a small portion of it was irreparably damaged, it is announced that trains will be running at a very early period. The Georgia Central Railroad also has been restored to the control of its directors, and a large force of laborers are now engaged in repairing it. The railroad system of Alabama—what there is of a system—never has assumed any importance; but that part of the Memphis and Chattanooga road which crosses the State is in some sort of order. The two great lines which run through the State of Mississippi, north and south, require but a small amount of repair.

We suppose that this Summer will see nearly all the railroads of the South in running condition. There will certainly be few of them in very good order; but they will serve in some style for purposes of travel, and will at least aid considerably in forwarding to market the staples of the South.

A Remarkable Case of Sudden Conversion.

The *Tribune* is so entirely out of humor with itself on the subject of reconstruction that it runs the risk of doing unwitting wrong to its character for honest bluntness. This was the view the Editor of the *Tribune* took, on Friday, of President JOHNSON's policy towards the seceded States:

"Here are the first fruits of 'reconstruction!' The rebel comes back to power and citizenship, his hands red with loyal blood. He has every inducement to come back. He is offered home, property, crops, hands and help from the government. He can make the negro work for him without wages, and, if the negro objects, a convenient Provost-Marshal awaits his bidding. By one brief oath, he becomes as much a part of the government as though he had never attempted to destroy it, and next year we may have him in Congress. Thus we reward his treason! The negro comes back from Fort Wagner or Port Hudson, covered with the scars of wounds obtained in the defence of the dear old flag. After fighting and bleeding for us—sleeping in the same bivouac and marching in the same column with our sons and brothers—we quietly dismiss him without even bounty, and send him back to Tennessee, where his oath will not be taken nor his children educated—to North Carolina, where the Provost-Marshal may put him into the corn-field—or to Virginia, where he cannot travel from town to town without a pass. Thus we reward his loyalty!"

And this is what the Editor of the *Tribune* had to say on the same subject on Monday:

"If we differ somewhat with Mr. OWEN, still more with the solid men of Boston, it is on this point: They assume that our only hope for justice and enfranchisement to the freedmen is based on Federal authority and interposition: we trust, on the contrary, *that the ruling caste at the South may be prompted to do what is just and needful by their own enlightened convictions of justice, security and wise policy.* And, if the end in view can be thus attained, all will unite in deeming it preferable to any other. If the South shall voluntarily enfranchise her own freedmen, or a large portion of them, proffering like enfranchisement to the residue on conditions which they may, by industry and frugality, fulfill, this will certainly be much better, more satisfactory, more enduring, than if imposed at the bayonet's point by Presidential ukase or Congressional act. *And, if threats that enfranchisement shall be imposed from without tend to obscure a prospect of its being deliberately accorded from within, then they surely should be sparingly indulged or utterly forborne.*"

There is a *slight* discrepancy, we take it, in the two views of the reconstruction policy herein presented. The "rebel" who "came back to power," on Friday—"his hands red with loyal blood"—turns up, on Monday, in the more amiable light of one who may be "prompted by his own enlightened *convictions of justice, integrity and wise policy.*" Certainly this is a remarkable case of sudden conversion. Possibly our readers may be able to judge for themselves whether the subject of it was "the rebel with his hands red with loyal blood," or the editor of the *Tribune* himself.

COMMERCE FREE AT LAST.—The President yesterday issued a proclamation removing all restrictions upon commerce and the ordinary operations of trade and travel in the States and Territories west of the Mississippi. This completes the restoration of peace so far as general business and intercourse are concerned over every portion of our country. The only exceptions are that private persons are not allowed to deal in arms, ammunition and material from which ammunition is made, rebel uniforms and gray cloth from which they are manufactured. Of course the military establishments in the West are still kept up, and military rule will be maintained until the people reinstate their civil governments; therefore it is for their best interests that they hasten the work of rehabilitation and relieve both themselves and the General Government from the necessity of the present system of martial control, with its arbitrary commanders and large garrisons of troops who are anxious to get home, and whose heavy cost the people are quite as anxious to save.

Combinations Among the Employers of Labor in Virginia.

Maj.-Gen. HARTSUFF, commanding the District of Nottoway, Virginia, has prohibited meetings of planters and other combinations to regulate the wages of freedmen. There have been several meetings in that part of the State, at which the planters agreed to pay only $5 per month for first-class field hands, and only $2 50 a month for second class—the men to find their own clothing, and all time lost by sickness to be deducted from their pay. They also seem to aim at such combinations as will make these rates general throughout the State, in the evident hope that starvation will compel the black men to accept the terms.

As work by the month on Virginia plantations is required for only about half the year, it will be seen that the planters really offer for the ablest hands the sum of $30 per year, saying nothing about deductions for sickness. Out of this sum the laborer is to clothe himself and support his children. Should his wife be fortunate enough to get employed, her six months' wages will foot up $15; making the net earnings of a whole family for the year, forty-five dollars. It does not require great proficiency in the study of social economy to calculate how long it would take to starve to death all the colored people in Virginia, nor any very strong sense of justice to put a proper estimate upon such representatives of the chivalry as thus set themselves to work practically to exterminate a race they can no longer either whip or sell. We take it that not many tears would be shed by sensible people, if these taskmasters should be compelled to put their own delicate hands to the plow and the hoe, or suffer the strait for bread to which they are trying to drive their late bondmen.

Destitution at the South.

We have before us, as we write, a package of letters which furnish a truly terrible picture of the condition of the people of Northern Georgia. These letters come from the post and district commanders at Chattanooga, Atlanta and Macon, and represent a state of affairs which is appalling, while the representations possess an authority which allow no room for doubt as to the reality of the scenes they describe.

The line of SHERMAN's hotly-contested march from Chattanooga to Atlanta, with the entire region for miles around the latter city, is an absolute waste. Fifty thousand men, women and children are in immediate danger of starvation. The military are straining every nerve to prevent such a calamity. But the railroad is still incomplete to Atlanta, or was at the date of these letters, and there are scarcely sufficient supplies for the army.

In fact, they are so inadequate, that a quantity of corn which had been sent to Atlanta for distribution among the people, was necessarily seized by the military for the use of the soldiers. "I can scarcely supply my own command," writes Major-Gen. WILSON, "much less a large indigent population." Agents have been sent out, under the authority and by the direction of Gen. WILSON, to procure corn off the line of the railroad; but they return empty-handed, reporting that none can be had. The country is completely drained of supplies; the people have not the means to import; the State has neither means nor credit to provide for its suffering poor, and the military authorities find themselves quite unable to supply the want. The following extract from a private telegram of Major-Gen. WILSON, at Macon, Ga., tells the story with telegraphic conciseness:

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM MACON, GA., JUNE 2, 1865.]

To Maj.-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas:

Gen. WINSLOW reports again from Atlanta, that in ten counties adjoining that place there are five to eight thousand families, in all from twenty-five to fifty thousand persons, who are already destitute of bread or any kind of food. Women and children walk from ten to forty miles for bread, and then obtain only a morsel, frequently nothing. I have already given to the people all the Confederate and tithe stores, and appealed to the energy of the citizens to superintend their destitute, but the help is inadequate, and our efforts to obtain grain by the rivers failed to supply us. The Western and Atlantic is our only source of getting the necessary stores. That line being State property I have taken possession of it for the United States, and am working a large force on repairing between Atlanta and Dalton, but am greatly embarrassed from want of tools.

* * * * *

(Signed) J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

A late letter from Nashville, dated the 16th, informs us that the railroad is nearly completed to Atlanta. But the people are still without supplies. And this distress is not exceptional. It characterizes most of the country through which Gen. SHERMAN marched last Winter. Wherever he went, he wiped the country clean—"as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it, and turning it upside down." In the interior of South Carolina the destitution is as great, though supplies are more easily obtained. Private and reliable advices from Goldsboro assure us that it is scarcely less in that part of North Carolina. And though in some parts of the South the Fall crops are promising, in others there are neither tools nor seed. The people not only have nothing to eat, but they have nothing to do. The suffering next Winter threatens to be greater than it is now. What shall be done? No private benevolence can provide adequate relief for such wide-spread desolation.

The State governments, scarcely organized, without means or credit, or governmental machinery, cannot provide for a destitution which is almost universal. Gen. HOWARD, Chief of the Bureau for Refugees and Freedmen, appealed to for help, properly replies, "I would gladly render any assistance in my power to these persons, but they do not come under the head of refugees or freedmen, and I cannot act in the matter." The district commanders are clearly unable to meet the case, and as our armies withdraw from the field the temporary expedient of issuing rations to the people will prove less and less adequate to the emergency. The National Government must take this matter in hand. If we do not mean that the sufferings of peace shall be greater than those of war, that the destitution shall be greater in the restored Union than in the rebel Confederacy, we must take some systematic measures for providing relief throughout the country, until agriculture and trade are sufficiently revived to enable the people to support themselves.

BURSTING OF A HUGE PETROLEUM BUBBLE.—We have to-day a full report of the bursting of a Petroleum swindle of the most gigantic proportions. The principal operator turns out to be a retired army officer named Col. W. D. MANN, who, by the aid of a gorgeous prospectus, an easy address, and an extensive army acquaintance, has succeeded in possessing himself of many thousand dollars of other people's money, with nothing to show for it but a few office-stools, and sundry packages of stationery. Col. MANN's victims, we regret to say, include many well-known and worthy citizens.

These, we fear, are but the beginning of sorrows. Let those who have invested in wells look to their title, without delay, and let us all learn how much of this business is oil, and how much bubble.

HOBGOBLINS IN BLUE FLANNEL.—Every fine sunny afternoon the City Hall Park is made a playground by troops of urchins from the tenement houses of the Fourth and Sixth Wards, who want space for breathing and romping. Blissfully ignorant of better places for their sports, or not having the pennies wherewith to pay car-fare, these pleasure-hunters accept the shady walks and open spaces of the Park as a rich boon, indeed. But they are not permitted to enjoy themselves in peace. Their gleeful clamor too frequently disturbs the sensibilities of the highly-respectable, cool-clad, Panama-crowned guardians of public order, who look daggers and brandish their canes to overwhelm with awe and disperse the sportive throng. Indeed, our own observation makes it plain that neither boy nor girl out of wind from running in "tag," or other harmless and not less violent pastime, can stand to gaze admiringly, when catching breath, upon the well-known Statue, or lean for a swinging rest upon the iron chains around the grass-plots, without bringing upon themselves an outpouring of authoritative wrath. Might not some of this superfluous zeal be better devoted to checking the reckless driving over the street railroads which border the Park railings on Park-row?

THE MEAT QUESTION.—We continue to hear of increasing dissatisfaction with the conduct of the dealers in meat, and the subject is rapidly becoming the universal topic in all family circles. The tendency to Ward Anti-Meat Clubs is growing stronger day by day, and it only depends upon the public to render the movement as successful as in the case of the butter extortion. Our wealthier families can in this matter do a philanthropic work. If they will be self-denying, or rather hygienically wise enough to stop meat purchases, the efforts of the poorer classes will be greatly aided. Will they not think of this?

THE PRICE OF MILK.—On July 30, of last year, the New-York milkmen decided, owing to the severe drouth, the withered leaves, the burning fields, the scarcity of berries, vegetables, &c., to raise milk to ten cents a quart. On that day gold stood at 250! Those who then met at the Washington Hotel may as well have another meeting, for it does not seem as if either rain or green stuff is now or likely to be scarce. The war is over, gentlemen, and you may as well recognize the fact; or shall we tell the public how much a quart you pay for the pure article?

Infiltration.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 26, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may be interesting to yourself and your readers to learn that the object of introducing to the community an ample supply of wholesome animal food at a reasonable rate, which formed the subject of an article in your impression of this morning, will shortly be accomplished. I send you a copy of my pamphlet on Infiltration, the new process for the preservation of meat for food, invented by Prof. MORGAN, of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; and take the opportunity of informing you that the method is already in active operation in South America, as well as in this country, and that meat so cured may be looked for in the New-York market at any time. Dr. MORGAN'S process differs from all others hitherto adopted, as in it every particle of nutriment is retained in the meat, and it is impossible to fully preserve by it any but healthy animals.

C. A——, M. D.

Florence Nightingale.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sure the women of our country will be glad to know that Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE—of all English women scarcely less beloved, perhaps, than Queen VICTORIA herself—has not only fully sympathized with those of her American sisters who, during the late war, have so nobly emulated her own former labors, but that throughout the contest she has felt an abiding interest in the success of our national cause.

Though for some time past Miss NIGHTINGALE has been prohibited by her physicians almost entirely from corresponding with or receiving friends, the news of the assassination of our late President had scarcely arrived, when I received a very kind letter from her, not written by either of her secretaries, but in her own hand, in which she expressed the "deepest sympathy of grief and horror" with which she contemplated the terrible catastrophe—stating that she thought it had produced a feeling of greater general distress than did the death "of our own ALBERT."

In a subsequent note, too, Miss NIGHTINGALE speaks of her "constant and deep sympathy" with America in the loss of her "honest, noble-hearted President," with a warmth of affection which would do credit to any patriotic American.

I have received private letters of a similar nature from persons of eminent official position in London, serving to show the *personal* sympathy which has prevailed for our nation in its recent affliction. Those parts of the communications of this greatly simple woman in which she has referred to this subject have been marked by such large-hearted, womanly frankness, that, were it not for the fear of a violation of courtesy and confidence, I would forward you full abstracts and quotations, for the benefit of the thousands at home, who would so highly appreciate them.

Very truly yours,
BENJ. HOWARD, M. D., late U. S. A.
PALL MALL, LONDON, Saturday, June 10, 1865.

Fruits for the Soldiers.

NEW-YORK STATE SOLDIERS' DEPOT,
NOS. 50 AND 52 HOWARD-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So far, the providing our returned soldiers, while they sojourn in our city, with fresh berries, fruit, vegetables, &c., has been very gratifying, but to continue it, more funds are required. It costs between one and two hundred dollars to satisfactorily entertain a regiment. Several times during the past two weeks we have had as many as 8,000 men arrive in one day. There are about 20,000 New-York State troops yet to return, and to hospitably welcome these will require at least $2,000. We have already collected and expended over $3,000, as follows:

U. S. Sanitary Commission	$1,000	Lispenard Stewart	[illegible]
U. S. Christian Commission	200	James Rogers	[illegible]
James Lenox	200	Unknown	[illegible]
Thos. A. Vyse, Jr.	100	Williams & Guion	[illegible]
Oliver Carpenter & Co	50	Strang & Adriance	[illegible]
Jackson L. Schultz	50	C. E. O.	[illegible]
Henry A. Burr	50	W. D. Mangam	[illegible]
James L. Morgan	50	Ed. Cromwell	[illegible]
D. Develin & Co.	50	H. C.	[illegible]
J. A. Roosevelt	50	J. W. G.	[illegible]
J. Cabot Ward	25	Miss C. Lawton	[illegible]
John D. Lawson	25	John C. Martin	[illegible]
Solellac Frres.	25	John J. Charruand	[illegible]
	25	Mr. McBride	[illegible]
	25	Yorkville	[illegible]

Ought we to allow the good work to stop, now that we are half through, and have already done so much toward redeeming the good name of New-York as a loyal and hospitable city?

All donations should be sent to VINCENT COLLYER, Colonel and Superintendent.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

West Room—Sculpture Room.

With the consideration of the contents of these two apartments the critic's task will happily come to a close. It has been a peculiarly ungracious one this year, and the pen is laid aside with an unusual sense of thankfulness. Many of the artists, we hear, feel aggrieved at the uniform severity of the remarks applied to their several productions. They seem to think that a conspiracy prevails among journalists to undermine the prosperity of the Academy, and destroy the reputation of its members. Such an idea is, of course, ridiculous; but for that very reason it has gained many friends. Nothing is too absurd for an artist to believe when his feelings are once touched. He cannot, for the life of him, understand that a total stranger may gaze at his picture, and honestly express an opinion of its merits. That stranger, he argues, must be a friend to some one, and therefore an enemy to him.

It cannot be denied that the Academicians have been deprived, lately, of their usual amount of editorial pap. They have to thank themselves for it. With a new building to excite expectation, and a collection of paintings numerically larger than usual, it was reasonable that the public should look for a decided putting forth of strength on the part of the N. A.'s and the A.'s, to say nothing of the H.'s. Instead of this, it was found that many pictures previously exhibited were on the walls; that the display was eked out with an unendurable number of poor portraits, and, finally, that there was not a first-class picture, either of the historical, *genre* or landscape kind in the entire collection. Instead of making an effort to render the first exhibition in the new building a brilliant inauguration of the fortunes and progress of the association, the members seem to have been content with lazily sending all their old rubbish to it. The Academicians have swamped it, not merely in the way of inferior works, but in the prodigious number of those inferior works. Thus, Mr. Geo. A. Baker, N. A., sends six frames; Mr. Eugene Benson, A., six; Mr. A. F. Bellows, N. A., four; Mr. J. R. Brevoort, N. A., four; Mr. C. P. Cranch, N. A., seven; Mr. J. F. Cropsey, N. A., four; Mr. W. P. W. Dana, N. A., six; Mr. S. R. Fanshawe, A., six; Mr. A. Fisher, A., four; Mr. Alfred Fredericks, four; Mr. S. R. Gifford, N. A., three; Mr. H. P. Gray, V. P. N. A., four; Mr. S. J. Guy, A., four; Mr. G. H. Hall, A., seven; Mr. W. S. Haseltine, three; Mr. W. J. Hennessy, A., four; Mr. Thomas Hicks, N. A., seven; Mr. Winslow Homer, A., three; Mr. D. Huntington, P. N. A., nine; Mr. George Innes, A., four; Mr. David Johnson, N. A., three; Mr. J. F. Kensett, N. A., four; Mr. H. A. Loop, N. A., five; Mr. S. A. Mount, N. A., six; Mr. W. S. Mount, N. A., four; Mr. John Pope, A., seven; Mr. R. M. Pratt, N. A., four; Mr. T. A. Richards, N. A., six; Mr. F. Rondel, A., four; Mr. T. P. Rossiter, N. A., four; Mr. A. D. Shattuck, N. A., four; Mr. R. M. Staigg, N. A., four; Mr. J. B. Stearns, N. A., three; Mr. W. O. Stone, N. A., six; Mr. J. Talbot, A., four; Mr. J. Thompson, A., four; Mr. E. Vedder, A., eight; Mr. R. W. Weir, A., three; Mr. A. H. Wenzler, N. A., four; Mr. E. White, N. A., four; and Mr. Geo. H. Yewell, A., four. Briefly stated these figures show that forty Academicians have contributed the amazing number of one hundred and ninety pictures, whilst the remaining two hundred and eighteen exhibitors could only supply four hundred and twenty-six. We have no desire to draw a harsh conclusion from this state of the account, but it may surely be suggested that had the gallant forty devoted their time and talents to quality, instead of quantity, the result would have been far different. In the interest of art it is most important that the Academy be not converted into a mere show-room for the crude efforts of worthless industry. An artist, we understand fully, is compelled by the exigencies of life to do many things which are distasteful to him. He must on many days narrow his faculties to the need of the market. But for the annual exhibition he may surely consult his own ambition, and teach us that better secret which the many do not care to learn. It is especially the duty of the critic to demand this at his hands; to insist on thoughtful, conscientious, painstaking work. We do not wish to know how many pictures a man may manufacture in twelve months, but what moment he has had for art true in that time. If he has done nothing, then let him keep away. We do not desire his "pot-boilers," or his smug-faced wares in the portrait way. For such there is nothing but harsh criticism. Indeed, there should be but little toleration for men who, having been honored by the Academy, yet fail to keep pace with its improved fortunes, or feel a noble pride in sustaining the diplomas it has conferred upon them. Of all the arts, painting is the one which makes the most direct appeal to the public. There is no barrier between the painter and the sale of his work. If the latter be meritorious, it explains itself, and readily obtains a purchaser. An author must first consult a publisher, a dramatist a manager, a musician a host of people, before the consumer can be touched. A painter is exceptionally fortunate in needing no middle-man. His work, we may fairly presume, is as perfect and finished as he can make it when it leaves the easel. It goes forth into the world to satisfy taste; sometimes to elevate it; too often to degrade it. The critic discharges his duty when he speaks honestly of it, and without any kind of allowance for the name that it bears. This has certainly been done during the present Spring. Men of reputation have been "hauled over the coals" in a way that must have been exceedingly painful to them. Let us hope that it may make them jealous of the future, careful of what renown they yet enjoy, and eager for the fair fame of the institution to which they belong.

The pictures in the west room are by no means important. They represent the fag end of the exhibition; the ultimate dwindling point; the apartment whence you must cheerfully take your leave.

No. 498, a "Country Cellar," by D. C. Fabroniors, is characterized by hardness of coloring and tolerable accuracy of drawing. The interest of such a subject is unknown to us. No. 501, the "Cornsheller," by Eastman Johnson, N. A., possesses character in the face of the old man, and describes a peculiarly American scene, but the theme is surely a small one for so fine an artist. No. 507, "The Highlands from West Point," is an insanity from the studio of Mr. B. W. Weir, N. A. No. 508, "Noon," by Mr. George Innes, A., exhibits a black and most unsatisfactory midday condition of affairs. No one would suppose it was noon, did not Mr. Innes kindly mention the fact. We find a bright and meritorious subject in No. 509, the "Scrap-book," by Juliana Oakley. A pretty little girl is amusing herself by cutting out pictures for her scrap-book. The details are well painted, and the figure, which is probably a portrait, is pleasingly and easily posed. In "Early Spring," No. 511, Mr. A. F. Bellows, N. A., is rather more successful than in other works to which we have had occasion to refer. No. 515, "Fading Days," by Mr. Eugene Benson, is the representation of a lady in blue, lolling in a chair beside a window, evidently devoured by ennui, and wishing to heavens some one would drop in. The coloring is good. No. 517, "Gathering Apples," by Mr. W. J. Hennessy, N. A., is a simple transcript of a woman carrying a basket of apples through a meadow. It serves as a medium for Mr. Hennessy's love of warm tones. Mr. C. C. Colman's, "Antiquary," No. 518, displays good drawing and a command of mediæval form. The interior is indeed remarkable, and creditable alike to Mr. Colman's patience and skill. No. 519, "Rosalva," by Mr. George H. Hall, A., is a very poor specimen of the artist's skill. These coffee-colored specimens of the Spanish race are becoming very tedious. They are badly drawn and possess nothing but a fine flesh tint which Mr. Hall unfortunately bestows on the most insipid of faces. No. 526, "Home Scenes—Morning," by Mr. Thomas C. Farrer. A lady in brown appears to be playing at taking breakfast. The blue Wedgewood service is painted with elaborate distinctness, and everything about the apartment is laid out with the greatest care. The details, however, are huddled, and the table appears to be under the influence of spiritual manifestations. No. 527, "Tuscan Cottage," by Mr. C. C. Colman, is a bright little view of an humble roadside dwelling, with a huge native in its vicinity. It is rather flat, but pleasant to the eye. Mr. E. D. Hawthorn's "First Lesson," No. 533, reveals a badly-disposed boy trifling with the agonies of a mouse which he has tied to a string for the purpose of teaching a kitten how to strike at it. The idea is very clearly expressed, and the picture gives promise of better things. Mr. A. Parton, of whom we have had frequent occasion to speak favorably, gives us a road view in the "Catskills," (No. 534.) Like all this gentleman's productions, it is creditable and effective. Mr. James D. Smillie's "Evening," (No. 536,) an eminence with sheep, and a stretch of landscape below, is also a meritorious little production. No. 543 is a group of portraits by Mr. Thomas Hicks, N. A. Several respectable people are congregated in a damp spot, adjacent to a waterfall, and are there maltreated by the artist. The picture is detestable; its lack of invention conspicuous, its color bad, and its dreary vacuity intolerable. No. 545, "A glimpse of the Future," by Mr. Edwin White, N. A., has before been exhibited. It represents a white girl reading to an aged male negro. Mr. White exhibits once more his usual lofty scorn of the proportions of the human figure. It is so lofty in this example that were our colored friend to rise he would certainly be under the necessity of thrusting his head through the roof. Mr. E. Benson, A., is evidently fond of the girls. Here is one of his pets seated at the foot of a tree, and looking very pretty in the flickering shadows that fall upon her. It is called a "Day in the Woods" (No. 546.) Genre pictures are so scarce that we cannot afford to pass a single one. The "First Pinch of Snuff" belongs to this class. Grandma is asleep, and sonny is surreptitiously helping himself to a pinch of the titillating compound. The picture is by Mr. W. J. Roberts. No. 551, the "Old Homestead," is another view of the Wyoming Valley by Mr. J. F. Cropsey. It is chiefly remarkable for a charming variety of verdure which flashes upon the eye from all sides. An exceedingly gorgeous sun occupies a prominent and rather startling position on the canvas. A good "Canal Scene in Venice" is contributed by Mr. E. L. Henry, (No. 552,) who has much talent for detail. No. 554, "Thus Perish the Memory of our Loves" is by Mr. J. G. Brown, N. A. A girl is stripping a band of bark from a tree whereon her own and lover's initials have been cut. The figure is very daintily painted. There is good honest work in Mr. B. W. Hubbard's "Along the Connecticut," No. 560, and the subject will interest all those who are familiar with the locality. Mr. George H. Boughton (No. 561) sends a strange picture called "A Bit of Advice." The scene is laid in France. An old crone is holding forth to a stiff but pretty peasant girl—probably on the sinfulness of beauty, and the evil consequences of possessing it. The latter does not appear to be very well pleased with the lecture, and is either ashamed or made sulky by it. A little girl is by her side, perhaps her sister, perhaps her daughter—there is a suspicion and who can tell? In the background is what seems to be the garden of an institute, with nurses or mothers promenading with children in their arms. It is not difficult to suppose that there is some connection between this establishment and the "bit of advice" preferred by the old woman. We are only surprised that Mr. Boughton should select such a subject for an American market. The workmanship is exceedingly good. How infinitely superior the suggestiveness of that lovely female head by the same artist, called the "Penitent" (No. 594.) In tone, character, and feeling, it is decidedly the little gem of the exhibition. No. 568, "Via St. Catarina, Naples," is another minute production by Mr. E. L. Henry. The street is somewhat overcrowded with figures, but the animation of the scene and the conscientiousness of the artist are indisputable. No. 569, "Watching and Waiting," by Mr. George C. Lambdin. It is the best work we have seen from his brush this year. No. 570, "Cypresses at the Convent of San Muriato, Florence," by Mr. T. H. Horchaiss, is bright and picturesque. No. 576, "Evening," by Mr. George Innes, A., is red, glaring and poor. At a distance it looks like a huge slice of over-ripe watermelon. No. 577, the "Initials," by Winslow Homer, A. This picture tells the other half of the story already concluded by Mr. Brown, in the tragic words "thus perish," &c. Mr. Homer's "gal,"—in defiance of a recent act of the Legislature—is defacing the natural scenery by carving certain initials on a tree. Are young ladies, of fashionable instincts and attire, in the habit of signalizing their love in this peculiar way? Let them learn that henceforth their romance will be confounded with the vulgar advertising dodge of the X—Creosote—Bitters—L—1865—People! It is lamentable to think that poetry and alcohol should thus be forced into companionship. But after all it is not for the first time.

Mr. Fredericks' "Scene from Romeo and Juliet" (No. 578,) is confined to the representation of a lanky female in a state of trepidation. Mr. Fredericks possesses ability, but he has failed to exert it in the present exhibition. No. 603, "Near the Village, West Barrington, Mass.," by Mr. J. B. Bristol, A, is a pretty, clean and careful production. Mr. Benson's "Cloud Towers," No. 610, represents a gentlemen of the genus "swell," standing with his back to the spectator and gazing at the waters as they rush tumultuously into the creek by his side. This is the natural supposition, but if we could see the gentleman's face we should doubtless discover that his attention was entirely directed to the sky, and hence justified Mr. Benson's choice of title. Under any name it is an agreeable trifle with a good deal of stir and bustle in it.

Mr. Elihu Vedder, A, "comes out strong" in this *salon*, which is more than can be said of any one who visits it. There are four pictures by this eccentric artist, in close proximity to each other. The "Arab Slave," No. 583, is a vigorous head, a little stiff in its poise, and reproachful in the expression of the eye, but good. A better work in every respect is No. 589, "Jane Jackson, formerly a Slave." The subject is not a very attractive one, but it is handled with great fidelity and strength. No. 597 is called the "Lonely Spring," and represents—well, we really do not know what. There is a cypress tree bent over in a remarkable way, a pail, some murky rock, and any quantity of gloom. People who are partial to gloom, murky rock, pail, and cypress-bent-over, will no doubt find much to admire in this picture—we do not. No. 601 is Mr. Vedder's latest poser. It is called "A Lost Mind," and the frivolous sometimes inquire, "Whose mind?" We have stood before this picture for a considerable portion of the month, and to us it is still the same dark Sibylline enigma that it was at first. There is unquestionably an inner, or spiritual meaning, which Mr. Vedder has endeavored to express. We have striven in vain to master it. To our corporeal vision the picture represents an eccentric and rather good-looking female trotting over the sands on her way to take a surf bath. This explanation, however, is not satisfactory, for the lady carries a blanket round her neck, an article which would be useless for drying purposes. Perhaps this is the evidence of her lost mind, and pretty conclusive evidence, too. The indications of her insanity are otherwise not very apparent. Her eye is not unusually vacant, and is in fact rather good natured than wandering. The background is composed of Mr. Vedder's favorite material, sand. If this indicates the parching sterility of the lunatic's mind, it also illustrates the barrenness of the artist's imagination, for he uses it in every picture. As a symbol, therefore, it is of but little value. We have no desire to ridicule what, we freely confess, we cannot understand. It is far more agreeable to speak in terms of commendation of the handling of a subject which to us is hopelessly obscure. The figure of the "lone one" is presented with absolute power, and yet with a sentiment which appeals at once to the heart. The action is free and the drawing good. There is, necessarily, much monotony in the tone of the picture, but even this is tempered with some skill. For its intrinsic merits in these particulars the "Lost Mind" commands attention. It receives it too in a greater ratio than any other picture in the gallery. Let us add, in taking our farewell of the general subjects of the exhibition, that Mr. Vedder with all his mannerism, and affectation of the profound, is at least an artist whose individuality gives him a place, apart from his associates. The "great charities of the imagination" are at least due to him, but he would do well to remember, that vagueness is neither poetic nor impressive, and that so many iterations of a peculiar and gloomy mood are apt to breed a general distrust in his possession of those higher powers which he is always most anxious to have it believed he can readily command and display.

There are about one hundred and twenty portraits, several of great pretence and a few of decided merit. We would recommend the following as worthy of careful examination: No. 203, "A. B. Durand, N. A.," by C. L. Elliott, N. A.; No. 220, the "Rosebud," by E. M. Staigg, N. A.; Nos. 260, 280, 290, by W. O. Stone, N. A. These three portraits are masterpieces. There is nothing in the exhibition to compare with them. No. 412, "Gov. Morgan," by D. Huntingdon, P. N. A.; No. 428, the "Archbishop of New-York," by G. P. Healy, H.; No. 567, "A Lady," by Geo. A. Baker, N. A.; No. 614, "A Lady," by J. O. Eaton.

The Sculpture Room is hardly worth referring to, so poor is the collection. When the visitor has glanced at the "medallion portraits" by Ed. J. Kuntze, (No. 622;) at Launt Thompson's plaster bust of "W. C. Bryant," (No. 632,) and at his delicate head of "Daisy," (633,) we advise him, the visitor, to press his hat upon his head and rush—joyfully, if he may, but wrathfully, if he must—from the building.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Pardons by the President—Indictments against the Sons of Liberty.

Cincinnati, Monday, June 26.

The President has pardoned Chas. Walsh, one of the Chicago conspirators, now in the penitentiary at Columbus.

The sentence of Thos. B. Payne, ordered by the military commission to be shot, has been commuted to five years' imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary.

The *Gazette's* Indianapolis special says: "It is reported that indictments have been found against Bowles, Mcelligan, Walker and other leading members of the Sons of Liberty, in the United States Court, as a safeguard in case of an adverse decision in the United States Supreme Court against the jurisdiction of the military commission."

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Canby at Cairo.

Cairo, Monday, June 26.

The steamer *Ida*, from New-Orleans, arrived here to-day with 700 bales of cotton for St. Louis and Cairo.

Gen. Canby was a passenger by this boat.

Four hundred and eighty-six bales of cotton passed here last night for Cincinnati, Evansville and St. Louis.

The Railroad Disaster on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Louisville, Ky., Monday, June 26.

Information is obtained from the proprietors of the New-Albany *Ledger*, which paper first printed the terrible railroad accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, that they obtained the facts from the conductor of the Louisville, New-Albany and Cincinnati Railroad, and also from passengers. The account may possibly have been exaggerated, but further details will be obtained and telegraphed.

Masonic Celebration.

Louisville, Monday, June 26.

The celebration of St. John's Day by the Masons on Saturday was very imposing. They partook of a splendid banquet, and had one of the finest processions ever witnessed here, the prominent feature of which was the Louisville Commandery No. 1 of Knights Templars, on black horses, commanded by Charles R. Woodruff, Deputy Grand Commander of Kentucky.

The Atlantic Cable.

A note from Cyrus W. Field, dated at London, June 12, states:

"The *Great Eastern* will probably sail from the Norse on the 5th of July, and from Valentia about the 15th of July.

All is going on satisfactory and the greatest confidence is entertained that the cable will be successfully laid."

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Albany, Monday, June 26.

In the Court of Appeals, June 26, the New-Haven Railroad case is still going on, Mr. William Tracy replying.

The day calendar for to-morrow the same as published for to-day.

Personal.

We notice that Mr. C. W. Walcot arrived from England by the *City of Boston*. Mr. Walcot's arrival was unexpected, as the mail of the previous week brought the following notice of his engagement in London:

From the Freeman's Journal, (Dublin).

MR. CHARLES WALCOT.

The vacuum in the theatrical world, created by the death of the talented Robson, is about to be filled by Mr. Charles Walcot, an actor of eccentric characters, who has lately played with great success in the principal theatres in the United States. The *Times* is loud in his praise, and his début in *Major Wellington de Boots*, in Mr. J. S. Coyne's comedy of "Everybody's Friend," at the Olympic, has proved a complete success. The *Times* says: "The *Major*, who is in the militia, not the army, is a pusillanimous little gentleman, who, browbeaten by his wife, and bullied with impunity by every one who knows his weak point, contrives to keep up a decent show by a bouncing manner, which, however, he prudently drops whenever it seems likely to bring him into serious collisions. Originally, when the piece was first produced at the Haymarket, the part was sustained with great humor by Mr. Buckstone, but Mr. Walcot seems determined to make of it a new 'creation,' completely independent of all stage tradition. His general manner is perhaps based on that of Mr. Compton, but the individual coloring of the character is entirely his own, and his picture of a man for ever absurdly vaporing and constantly laboring to give an expression of ferocity to an inexpressive countenance is irresistibly comic."

Thursday, June 8, 1865.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Trotting Match at the Fashion Course, L. I., at Three-Mile Heats, for $5,000—Nine Miles Through the Mud—Time, 8:02 1-2, 8:05, 8:09 1-2.

The long-anticipated great trooting match for $5,000, between the Long Island horse *Dexter* and *Stonewall Jackson*, of Hartford, at three-mile heats, came off at the Fashion Course yesterday, as we stated it positively would, "rain or shine," the articles of agreement permitting of no postponement on account of the weather. Unfortunately the weather was the most unpropritious that could possibly be imagined, for the heavy rain-showers of the morning gradually increased in violence, until in the afternoon a perfect deluge visited the track and its vicinity, rendering the former a perfect slough of despond, fetlock deep in mud and slush; hence the time made may be regarded as wonderful under the circumstances, and there is little doubt that had the track been in good condition, those who laid their money so freely on *Dutchman's* famous time of 7:32½ being beaten, would have had a good chance of winning it.

As it was well known in trotting circles that the match would inevitably come off, and as the contest of these champions of the trotting turf, at long distances, was viewed with the deepest interest, the attendance was unusually large—had the day been fair it would have been truly great. All the leading patroons of the Long Island trotting turf were present, whilst the Hartford horse had the countenance and support of quite a large delegation of sporting men from that and other New-England cities, both parties being brimful of confidence, and backing their favorites with avidity.

Hiram Woodruff made this match in a moment of excitement many months ago, but the owner not quite approving of it, he offered the Hartford party $750 to let the match be off; (the forfeit money would have been, if the match remained on to the last moment, $1,250.) This offer was declined, the match went on, and, as the result shows, the backers of the Hartford horse, who stood out for the lion's share of the spoils, got cruelly bitten, and have gone home sadder and wiser men. The Long Island men, who had stuck so gamely to *Dexter* throughout the preliminary arrangements, and freely backed their opinion of his merits with their money, were, of course, jubilant over his victory, having landed a heavy stake, of which the pockets of the New-Englanders is deficit. It is presumed, however, they will not be satisfied with the result of the race, and attribute it more to the condition of the track than the merits of the winning horse, hence they will probably desire to try it over again with "a good day and good track," as a *sine quanon*. In a preliminary notice of this match last week, we stated that *Stonewall Jackson* was the favorite at odds on him, but that probably the betting would be reversed before the race was over. We were correct in our anticipations—a worse day could not well have been imagined for so promising a match, and this unquestionably great event will long be remembered in trotting annals. We subjoin a summary of the trot. Both, as we anticipated, selected to go under the saddle:

Fashion Course, L. I.—Monday, June 26—Match of $5,000.—Three mile heats, to go as they please.

Hiram Woodruff named br. g. Dexter, under the saddle	2	1	1
T. Carpenter named b. g. Stonewall Jackson, under the saddle	1	2	2

TIME.

First Heat—Quarter, 00:40; half mile, 1:19; first mile, 2:39; the two miles, 5:15; the three miles, 8:02½.

Second Heat—Quarter, 00:41¼; half mile, 1:25; first mile, 2:43; the two miles, 5:21¼; the three miles, 8:05.

Third Heat—Quarter, 00:42½; half mile, 1:23; first mile, 2:43¼; the two miles, 5:35; the three miles, 8:09¼.

First Heat.—The betting was steady at 100 to 60 on *Stonewall*, but just prior to the start 100 to 50 was freely laid. Both horses looked in tip-top condition, the little horse *Dexter* having slightly the advantage in appearance. After several attempts at scoring, they got away, *Dexter* having several yards the worst of the start. At the turn *Stonewall* had opened a considerable gap, and at the quarter pole *Stonewall* had a strong and decided lead, *Dexter* appearing fidgetty, and being continually up and down, *Stonewall* went on increasing his lead down the back, and at the half mile was twenty lengths ahead, increasing it round the turn and up the home stretch on the first mile to full eighty yards, which position he maintained throughout the remaining two miles, with an occasional break of both horses, and coming home the easiest possible of winners, *Dexter* pulling up just inside the distance. It was observed, on returning to the score, that *Stonewall*, though winning so easily, seemed fatigued and looked dull and heavy.

Second Heat.—Betting 100 to 40 on *Stonewall*—the takers, however, were more plentiful than the layers. A fair start was effected, the two quitting the score side by side, but nearing the turn *Stonewall* showed in front, and went past the quarter-pole in good style, and down the track on the first mile, where *Dexter* began to close and pushed *Stonewall* hard to the three-quarters, where the latter broke and *Dexter* took the lead, trotting beautifully square, whilst *Stonewall* kept breaking continually, (as he did throughout the heat,) running and catching; *Dexter* passed the stand on the first mile with a commanding lead, with which he commenced the second mile; the remainder of the heat was similar in every respect to the preceding one, with the substitution of *Dexter* for *Stonewall*, the former trotting in without an effort, the easiest of victors, whilst *Stonewall* pulled up as dead as a stone.

Third Heat.—Immediately after the last heat $1,000 to $300 was offered on *Dexter* without finding a taker. Hundreds to 25 and 20 were then laid on him, and just at the start 100 to 10. Description of the heat is almost unnecessary. At the start *Stonewall* was evidently dead beaten. *Dexter* had it all his own way throughout, winning with the most ridiculous ease by as many lengths as he chose, *Stonewall* keeping up a succession of breaks throughout the heat, and going all to pieces at the finish.

Dexter was admirably ridden by John Murphy, and *Stonewall* by Dan Mace.

TROT AT THE FASHION COURSE, TO-DAY.

If the day is fair and the track good, there will be a trotting match at the Fashion Course, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, between the stallions *Ethan Allen* and *Harry Clay*.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Common Council—The Returning Veterans of the War.—At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council held last night, the following patriotic resolutions were offered by Alderman Kalbfleisch, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The mighty and terrible rebellion, that had for its object the destruction of the United States Government, and which, for the last four years, has devastated the country, and brought untold suffering and sorrow to almost every household throughout the land, has, by the triumphant success of the Union arms, been brought to a glorious termination, and peace, with all its attendant blessings, once more smiles upon a reunited people; and

Whereas, This happy result has in a great measure been attained by the valor and powers of the noble men of this city who, upon every battle-field, from Bull Run to Richmond, have left an imperishable record and won for themselves an enduring fame; and

Whereas, It is meet, fit and proper, that some public testimonial should be given these men who, in the dark hours of the nation left their happy homes to engage in the horrors and carnage of war, and who have often and gallantly borne thir banners on to victory, and who, after the successful termination of their efforts, have returned to their homes once more to engage in the peaceful pursuits of life; therefore,

Resolved, That the authorities of this city may be enabled to take such action as may lead to the presentation of some appropriate testimonial to each returned volunteer from this city who has served during the war just ended, and who has been honorably discharged, be it,

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to send to the Joint Board of City Supervisors and Aldermen, an amendment to the annual budget, recommending that the sum of $10,000 be placed therein and raised in this year's taxes, for the purpose of procuring a medal or other suitable badge of honor, to be presented on behalf of the City of Brooklyn to each returned volunteer from this city and Brooklyn regiment who has served during the recent rebellion, and who has been honorably discharged from such service.

Resolved, That this Common Council do hereby, on behalf of the citizens of Brooklyn, tender their sincere and heartfelt thanks to those soldiers who by leaving their homes in the darkest hours of perils, and by sharing in all the dangers and privations of the field and camp; bravely and successfully opposed traitors who would have destroyed an Union made glorious and sealed with the blood of our fathers; and who have now returned to their homes with their battle-stained and tattered banners, blessed by victory—so homes made more lasting and happy by their manly devotion and heroic defense.

Resolved, That those brave defenders from our city, whose fidelity and patriotism has never wavered, have been largely instrumental in crushing the most gigantic and cruel rebellion the world has ever seen, and thus causing peace once more to smile upon our land, are justly entitled to the best wishes of the community, who desire that perfect health, happiness and prosperity shall follow them in their private life; and that the unalloyed blessings of that peace which they have so valiantly assisted in restoring, shall be theirs wherever they may be.

Important to Landlords.—Mr. E. H. Hinman, the landlord of premises situate in Carroll-street, about one week since, brought proceedings against Harriet Jarvis, the tenant, for recovery of the premises. It appeared, on the testimony before Justice Walsh, that Mrs. Jarvis was a married woman—her husband not being made a party to the proceedings. The Justice rendered judment in favor of the tenant. The landlord commenced proceedings in the County Court, which was argued on Monday before Judge Dikeman, who also held that, as the husband was not made a party to the proceedings, it was irregular.

The Packer Collegiate Institute.—The twentieth annual commencement of this institution will be celebrated this evening at the Institute in Joralemon-street. A meeting of the Associated Alumni was held yesterday morning, on which occasion a general report was submitted, showing the prosperous condition of the institution. Poems were read and songs were sung, and an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. B. S. Storrs.

Admiral Farragut.—The gallant old Admiral was in Brooklyn on Sunday, the guest of Hon. M. F. Odell, and visited the Sands-street M. E. Sunday School in the afternoon. He addressed the scholars, and especially some disabled soldiers present, who had been honorably discharged from the army after three years' service. The Admiral and wife were made life members of the missionary organization of the church.

Williamsburgh.

Riot at a Firemen's Pic-Nic—A Hotel Partially Gutted—Arrest of Some of the Rioters.—Early yesterday morning the members of Engine No. 8, of the Eastern District, accompanied by their friends and invited guests, went on a picnic excursion to Glen Cove. During the afternoon detached parties visited the orchards and private residences in the neighborhood of their festivities and helped themselves, without leave, to cherries and whatever else came in their way. Those who remonstrated with them were generally maltreated, and the excursionists had everything their own way. The village constable was powerless before so formidable a host. Not satisfied with these petty depredations a large party made an onslaught on a hotel near the landing and partially gutted it. Not satisfied with helping themselves to the liquors and cigars of the proprietor, they ruthlessly destroyed the furniture and fixtures to some extent, and also smashed the windows and shutters of the building. After leaving Glen Cove, the party landed at foot of South Fifth-street, E. D., about 6 o'clock last evening. Shortly after landing some of them entered the liquor store of Mr. Rogers, corner of South Fifth and First streets, and there commenced quarrelling among themselves. In a very short space of time a general melee ensued, and but for the prompt arrival on the spot of Sergeant Spence, with Officers Travis, Krone and McQuade, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, a serious riot would have ensued, there having been several hundred roughs congregated eager for a "free fight." The officers succeeded in dispersing the crowd, and arrested and locked up the following parties: Patrick Devlin, Charles Hubbs, Wm. Kennedy and John Binkes.

Examination of Daniel M. Porter.—The examination of Daniel M. Porter, of No. 4 Wall-street, upon a complaint which was preferred, on the 17th inst., by Henry D. Stover, of Liberty-street, was commenced yesterday afternoon, before Justice Dodge—John Graham and Orlando L. Stewart, Esqs., appearing for Porter, and Assistant District-Attorney Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., for the people. Little testimony of public interest was taken, and at a late hour the further hearing was adjourned to Wednesday afternoon.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number **detailed reports of the Trial of the assassins.** Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all sizes.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Dr. Von Ehrenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Esthetico-Hemralgicon,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his residence, No. 816 Broadway.

At Messrs. Fowler & Wells' Phrenological Rooms, No. 389 Broadway. Examinations given daily.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—Elias Howe, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Benedict's Time,
NO. 171 BROADWAY, COR. CORTLANDT-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

TO SOLDIERS.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an AMERICAN WATCH; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

For sale and warranted by
BENEDICT BROTHERS,
Keepers of the City Time, and Agents for the sale of the American (Waltham) Watches,
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Ladies Dressing the Hair Elaborately for the evening, will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in shape for hours.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 606 Broadway, New-York.

Consumption Curable by Herbal Remedials.
Lungs—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acasian Balsam —will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-
Lungs—seated coughs, bronchitis, asthma, marasmus, —sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectora-
Lungs—tion, physical prostration, and, in fact, every —form of consumption will disappear, after the
Lungs—Balsam has been used a reasonable length of —time. It is compounded of rare native and
Lungs—foreign herbs, and healing balsams, whose —curative effects prove that nature has provided
Lungs—a remedy for every disease. Price $1 per bot—tle, or six for $5. To be had, wholesale and retail of D. BARNES & CO., New-York; JOHN D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. LITCH, No. 50 Kneeland-st., Boston; and by druggists generally.

Valuable Patents for Sale:—W. F. SHAW'S PATENTS FOR HEATING AND COOKING BY GAS. An opportunity such as rarely ever occurs now offers to capitalists or others wishing to form a stock company, the subscriber wishing to leave for other parts within one or two years, and owning a large number of valuable patents, covering nearly everything valuable in producing a perfectly-constructed GAS-STOVE, the same being the results of nearly 16 years' experience and experiments, nearly the whole time being devoted to inventing, perfecting and patenting apparatus for burning gas for chemical, culinary and domestic purposes.

His inventions are well and favorably known, and although they have not been advertised to any extent, are already extensively used. Nearly 100 different patterns have been produced. There is no limit to the number of patterns or to the uses to which these inventions may be applied.

Any party purchasing these patents can secure the services of the inventor for 6 or 12 months at a fair compensation, but for no longer period. Any communication addressed to him will receive prompt attention, or any party wishing a personal interview will receive attention and have the whole principle explained so that he will perfectly understand it.

W. F. SHAW,
No. 369 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

Diarrhea and Dysentery.
A perfect cure for these distressing complaints can be found in the use of Dr. J. Magriel's Diarrhea Pills. For over 30 years of private practice they have been used with almost unerring success, and are now for the first time given publicly to the world.

The price is low, and within the reach of all. Full directions accompany each box of the Diarrhea Pills, and if followed closely, a perfect cure can be guaranteed. A box will be sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

Sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and the Canadas, and the proprietor,
J. MAGRIEL, M. D.,
No. 43 Fulton-st.,
New-York.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., 496 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Second-Hand Safes for Sale,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

One Hundred Bricks a Minute—Have been made on two occasions, and 90 a minute, or 48,600 are daily being made by CHAMBERS' GREAT BRICK MACHINE, at the yard of Colclough, Barnes & Campbell, Milwaukie

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,633 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.
E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 55 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, Late Public Printer. WILLIAM H. WATSON, Late Ch'f Ct's Sol. Dep't.
WENDELL & WATSON
PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
OFFICE ROOMS, No. 315 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Post-office Box No. 289 Washington, D. C.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $250,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000.
Located at No. 52 Bowery, corner Canal-st.
DIRECTORS:
GABRIEL W. COITE, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
CHAS. FOX, ANDREW C. REYNOLDS,
JAMES W. DOMINICK, ANDREAS WILLMAN,
LEVI H. MACE, WILLIAM E. CLARK,
ALBERT DUNG, JOHN Q. ADAMS,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER, NOAH T. SWEZEY,
ALANSON T. BRIGGS, JOHN SNIFFEN,
OTTO SCHLOMER,
ISRAEL HAMILTON, Cashier.
GABRIEL W. COITE, President.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock thereof.
Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COLONEL DAVID PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
HON. JAMES S. WHEELER, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID DODDS, No. 61 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co. No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB R. SEGUELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
D. THOMPSON, Superintendent Central Express Company, and Cashier National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. FARGO, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. SEAMAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 48 Exchange-place.
JOHN G. ROLLES, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. CAMPBELL, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard.
FRANCIS B. JENKS,
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865. }
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States," that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."
E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO., }
No. 52 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865. }
SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at the above date, interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.
The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.
W. H. DIKE, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865. }
PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the several United States Government Loans, upon which the interest is payable July 1, are requested to hand them in to this office with schedules, at any time previous to that date. Holders complying with the above request, will have their coupons examined and check given for them on the 30th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department.
Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.
THE H. G. HOTCHKISS & COMPANY'S BANK (Lyons, Wayne County) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of F. T. BAKER & CO., No. 21 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the New-York State Bank, Albany, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.
R. KUCK, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY STATE BONDS—COUPONS OF interest due July 1 will be paid in Jersey City by the First National Bank and by the Hudson County National Bank, and in Trenton by the Trenton Banking Company.
P. D. VROOM,
C. J. OLDEN, } Commissioners.
TRENTON, June 24, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY (REORGANIZED,) }
CINCINNATI, June 23, 1865. }
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the office in this city, and at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Transfer Agents in New-York, will close on the 30th instant, and reopen on the 15th of July.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY, }
OFFICE, No. 37 WILLIAM-st., }
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865. }
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the company's office on Thursday, July 6, at 12 M., to consider the expediency of issuing mortgage bonds for the purpose of liquidating the present indebtedness of the company and completing improvements at the mines.
FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

OFFICE, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 22, 1865. }
THE COUPONS ON THE FOURTH Mortgage Bonds of this company, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the American National Bank of New-York, No. 52 Wall-st.
E. ROCKWELL, Treasurer.

$125,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, on real estate in this city, in one or more sums. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, No. 62 Wall-st., room No. 3.

COUPONS DUE FOR MASSACHUsetts and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.
P. O. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

CHAS. H. WIDMERDING, HIRAM W. MEAD.
WILMERDING & MEAD,
Agents for the sale of the New U. S. 7-30 National Loan, NO. 64 BROADWAY and 19 NEW-ST.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS, EXCHANGE, &c., &c.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Special attention given to purchases for investment, and information afforded in relation to the standing and value of all the leading and reliable corporate Securities on the market.
REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO
H. A. SMITH, Esq., Pres't Central National Bank; B. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., Cash. City Bank; GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, Esq., Mechanics' Bank; EDWIN H. MEAD, Esq., Sec'y Pennsylvania Coal Co., No. 111 Broadway; Messrs. WILMERDINGS & MOUNT, Nos. 150 and 152 Duane-st.; Messrs. GIDEON, POTT & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.; Messrs. NEWTON, RUSSELL & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.
RAILROAD,
STATE AND
MUNICIPAL,
Wanted. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

FOR SALE
MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. CO.'S
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865. }
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865. }
WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.
[L. S.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, June 8, 1865. }
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.
(Signed.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 10, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all under which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, May 26, 1865. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 476, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed, AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY, }
No. 36 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders in the MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY for the election of eleven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from 17th to 27th, inclusive.
W. L. COMES, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.
CORRESPONDENTS AND DEPOSITORS are hereby notified that on and after this date the business of this bank will be conducted under the name and title of "THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."
JAMES GALLATIN, President.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, }
No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 24th inst., and opened on the morning of July 5.
W. TITUS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.
All denominations ready for delivery.
All classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Also
GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
Bought and sold on Commission.

LOST OR STOLEN.
The following described notes of the first series 7-30s, viz.:

Nos. 79,709@10, $500s	$1,000
Nos. 70,888@93, $500s	3,000
Nos. 42,811@13, $1,000	3,000
Nos. 120,400@2, $1,000	3,000
Total	$10,000

All parties are cautioned against negotiating the above notes, as payment of them has been stopped.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

LAKE SUPERIOR SILVER LEAD CO.
The adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Superior Silver Lead Company will be held at their office, No. 23 Pine-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, June 27, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M.
C. L. MATHER, Secretary.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865. }
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, of the People's Fire Insurance Company, held at the office on the 26th June, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JOHN W. LEWIS,	JOHN O. MORE,
MATTHIAS CLARK,	MATTHI'S SLOODGOOD,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT,	ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,	ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,
ALFRED BARMORE,	GEORGE SCHMELZEL,
GEORGE WARNER,	PETER R. CHRISTIE,
CHRISTOPHER GWYER,	JOSEPH B. MILLER,
SIMON SHINDLER,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	SAMUEL BIRDSALL,
JAMES S. LEWIS,	THOMAS J. BLANCK,
SOLOMON BANTA,	CROWELL ADAMS,
WILLIAM MOIR,	HENRY DAVID,
HENRY S. TERRELL,	J. G. BLAUVELT,
JAMES E. HEDGES,	PETER J. SCHULTZ,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS,	ALBERT MANN,
D. JACKSON STEWARD,	JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
WILLIAM HERTZEL,	JOSEPH H. WOOD.
CHARLES F. HUNTER,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the directors, held on the 27th June, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Joliet and Chicago R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
Dubuque South Western R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Coupons.
Due July 1, 1865, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, less government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held, pursuant to notice, in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 13th of June, 1865, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:
JOHN EWEN, WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT, WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN Q. JONES, JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN, THOS. W. PEARSALL,
GEO. L. BROWN.
At a subsequent meeting of the directors, JOHN EWEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the company for the ensuing year.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY will hold their (adjourned) annual meeting for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, at the office of I. B. Gager, No. 104 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of July, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from and after the 27th inst., until after the election.
JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

HULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW YORK, June 15, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the Banking-house on the first day of July next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 1 o'clock, P. M.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, 28th day of June. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, IN sums of from $2,000 to $6,000 on improved city property, (New-York or Brooklyn.) Apply to AMHERST WRIGHT, 56 St., Attorneys, &c., No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 27, New-York.

COUPONS OF THE PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, due July 1, will be paid at this office, ordinary government tax. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 6 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.
Money deposited at this time WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM THE 1st OF JULY.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 263 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will commence to draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
HENRY C. USHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,853,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $3,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED TO DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. EUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 1 will bear interest from that date.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
OARDNER B. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 1st, will draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.; open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 1, will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BELL, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

WE OFFER FOR SALE SOME OF THE most desirable oil territory known, situated in Enniskillen Township, Cacona West, near the celebrated gum beds, and the famous Black & Matteson, Shaw, Fairbanks and other wells, which have yielded many thousand barrels of oil and are now producing largely.
There are great advantages in point of locality, cheapness of labor and transportation in this region of country not presented elsewhere.
Further particulars can be obtained and maps seen at office.
WALES & HAYDEN, No. 10 Pine-st., N. Y.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE OIL LANDS—Near navigable rivers, and producing wells. Prices very low. JAMES L. DAWES, No. 135 Pearl-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without the knowledge of the patient, under Nitrous Gas, by Dr. WAIT, Sen., at 50 cents each, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Refers to Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor New-York University; Drs. Pond, Hallock, Baldwin and Gilchrist. Teeth inserted and filled on moderate terms.

AT COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION the nitrous oxide gas originated; and by making it fresh every day, (we use from 100 to 300 gallons per day, we can extract teeth without the slightest pain. The best sets of teeth inserted. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 512 BROADWAY, June 5, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED an EXTRA DIVIDEND out of surplus profits, in addition to the semi-annual one, payable at the same time, viz.: July 17, 1865, of THREE PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for THREE YEARS prior to the 1st of July next; TWO PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for TWO YEARS prior to the same period; and ONE PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for one year prior to the same period. This Extra Dividend is made as an act of justice to those depositors whose money, having been left thus undisturbed, has most largely contributed to the surplus earned.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.
The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the board.
DANL. V. H. BEATHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared, out of the profits of the past six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable to stockholders, at the banking office, No. 142 Broadway, on and after the 5th proximo.
The book of transfer will be closed from June 23 until further notice.
R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 660 BROADWAY.
A Dividend of Four Per Cent. and the government tax has been declared from the earnings of the last six months on the stock held prior to the increase of capital, and in the same proportion for two months on the increased capital; payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 5. By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, }
PITTSBURGH, June 22, 1865. }
DIVIDENDS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company, for the quarter ending June 30, inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable, free of government tax, on and after July 1. The dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due Oct. 1, prox., on the third mortgage bonds, has also been ordered paid, in anticipation, less government tax, on and after July 17, prox.
Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Agency of the Company, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., and those registered at Pittsburgh from the Treasurer, at that city.
The transfer books will close June 30, and will reopen July 18, prox. By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, }
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of $2½ per share, payable $5 per share, in cash, on and after Wednesday, July 5, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books, and $20 per share to be indorsed upon the scrip certificates.
The transfer books to be closed on Thursday, June 22, instant, at 2 P. M., and reopened on Saturday, July 1, proximo, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET. }
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 5 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

JOSEPH U. ORVIA, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. AND the government tax has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th inst., to reopen on the 1st proximo.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 58 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865. }
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent., out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th of June until the 7th of July next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, }
No. 198 Broadway, New-York, June 15, 1865. }
Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent. (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on the first day of July next.
The transfer-book will be closed from the 19th inst. to July 1.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865. }
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Twelve (12) Per Cent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 249 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865. }
SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on SATURDAY, July 1. Transfer books closed on and after SATURDAY, June 24. By order of the board.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 2 MONTGOMERY-ST., }
JERSEY CITY, June 19, 1865. }
17TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.
J. PALMER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, free from government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 1st proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. and the government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to June 30 inclusive.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NAT

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A DAIRY FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated in Orange County, 2 hours' ride from New-York City, on the line of the Erie Railroad, and 1¾ miles north of the village of Monroe, on the main road, consisting of 96 acres; good house, barns and out-houses; two large orchards, and other fruit, good stone fences, and well supplied with water. For further particulars apply to J. McCLELLAN, No. 26 Spruce-st., or to THOMAS DRUMMOND, on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT ENglewood, N. J., one hour fr m New-York by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, new and highly-finished stone house well supplied with water and the modern improvements; large stables and carriage-house, greenhouse and hot-house, cottage, gardens, &c.; ten acres of land; fine views and healthy neighborhood; within five minutes' walk of the depot. Price, $32,000. Inquire at No. 90 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A FINE house, situated within six minutes' walk from depot on Broad Hill; contains 13 rooms, with gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, furnace and marble mantles throughout; lot 60 feet by 250 feet; dosed good; garden, with fruit and ornamental trees. Possession immediately, by A. D. MULFORD, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

NEWPORT, R. I.—FOR SALE—THE FINE new brown-stone mansion on Washington-st., fronting Newport harbor; has never been occupied; near the depot and steamers; bathing and boating at the door; one of the finest views and estates in America. Apply to HAZARD & APTHORP, Real Estate Brokers, Newport, R. I.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVingston offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York Tribune, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKY, banker, No. 263 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FARM OF 500 ACRES OF SUPERIOR land, 22 miles of New-York, large mill and good water power, 6,000 peach and 200 cherry trees and every variety of fruit, valuable stone quarry, and all in good order, for sale on extremely favorable terms.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FINE COUNTRY PLACE NEAR SUMMIT, on Morris and Essex Railroad, N. J., 13¾ acres choice land and good buildings, for sale cheap on easy terms. Also, several good farms.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FARM, 70 ACRES, IN FINE WORKing order, between Woodbridge and Rahway, N. J.; all tillable; good dwelling and necessary outbuildings; abundant choice fruit; price $18,000; $10,000 remains on mortgage. Particulars of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE front house, on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Possession immediately. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 24 Pine-st.

LOTS ON 55TH-ST. FOR SALE—FOUR full lots on the north side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of the 2d-av.; street sewered and paved; three-fourths can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to WM. E. KING, No. 257 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—FIFTY-two acres, choice location on south side, with superb land and ocean views; would be divided for cottage sites. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

LOTS ON 17TH-ST. FOR SALE—10 LOTS North side, between 6th and 7th ave. Apply to EXECUTOR, Office No. 1, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT POUGHKEEPSIE, for the season, a frame cottage on North Hamilton-st., near Mansion-square, the residence of Robert Sanford, Esq.; 3 acres of land; all kinds of fruit on the place, carriage-house and stable, &c.; gas and water in the house. For further particulars, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—An elegant villa residence in the choicest part of the City of New-Haven, (Hillhouse-av.,) to rent furnished for three months from July 1. Carriage-house and stables complete; garden well supplied with fruit and vegetables. Apply to JOSIAH S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 45 Cortlandt-st.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS—TO RENT, A large well-furnished house, suitable for a gentleman's residence or for a club of gentlemen. For terms, apply on the premises, corner of Front and Grove sts., near the Pavilion lot, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
3 large, light and airy floors.
3 10x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 70th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET—TWO-STORY DOUble Gothic cottage house, 11 rooms, gas and steam heating apparatus, ½ acre, near depot; rent $600. Apply to GEO. W. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 11 A. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGES AT ISLIP, L. I., near the Pavilion Hotel and the Great South Bay, 45 miles from New-York. Ice-houses and stables attached. Rents $400 to $450. M. PORTER, No. 9 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED TWO-STORY cottage, large grounds and fine shade, near depot, to let for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 11 A. M.

NEW BRICK HOUSE, BROOKLYN TO RENT.—Two-story basement and sub-cellar, one of five; rent, $450. Apply about 12 o'clock, at No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, Office No. 1.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FROM three to ten months, to a private family; location very desirable. Apply at No. 60 Irving-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO FIND A well furnished parlor, with bedroom and closets attached, in a strictly private family, where there are no boarders, with breakfast and dinner at 6; good society and the comforts of a cheerful and domestic home the chief considerations; liberal price will be paid if suited; location not to be above 50th-st. Address HOME, Box No. 210 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO gentlemen only, without board, one suite of pleasant rooms on second floor; also, two single rooms. Location very central and near the principal hotels. Call at No. 56 West 26th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer, can be accommodated at a farm-house pleasantly situated along a river, six miles from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, bathing and sailing; terms, $9 a week for adults; children and servants half-price. For particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J., or apply at No. 18 LeRoy-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO MORE families, or a few single persons, can obtain very desirable accommodations, and first-class board, for a short season, at an elegant private mansion in Morristown, N. J. Address Box No. 145. References—C. A. Bulkley, No. 26 Barclay-st.; Robert S. Tait, No. 11 Stone-st.; Grant Thorburn, Jr., No. 15 John-st.; John T. Lord, No. 461 Broadway; C. P. Cochran, 443 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE Hudson, this side of Fishkill; rooms to have a full view of the river; family consists of gentleman, wife, boy of 13 years, girl of 2, infant child and two servants; private family preferred; references given and required. Address C. B., Box No. 1,730 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE HUNTER HOUSE, Village of Hunter, Catskill Mountains, is now open for boarders, on reasonable terms; scenery magnificent; climate delightful; nature's larder in abundance; trout fishing and game near at hand. Apply to JAMES RUSK, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated with board, in a delightful place, on very reasonable terms, with or without their own vehicles. Apply to F. A. WILLIAMS, No. 268 Cherry-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson. Barnard House, one hour by rail or boat. No Summer resort having greater attractions. Terms reasonable. First-class table. Apply, between 10 and 3, to S. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR three months, for wife, three children (from 18 months to 7 years) and servant; good table, with two rooms required; Hudson River preferred. Address Dr. O., Station G, New-York, stating terms.

TWO SMALL FAMILIES CAN BE ACcommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in Orange, a few minutes' walk from Brick Church depot, during July and August. Address Box No. 375. References required.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris, for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3 including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars, address G. W. TROW, City Directory office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy side in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, suite a manager 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100—WANTED, A PARTNER.—ANY young man with the above capital, wishing to engage with the advertiser in a light cash business, to travel or to be stationed, will do well to apply at the Dutchess Hotel, corner of 4th-av. and East 26th-st., this day. J. R.

AN EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, MACHINE and forge shops for sale on most liberal terms, convenient to the city, doing a large and profitable business; machinery, patterns, tools, &c., complete and all in good order. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE TROY DAILY WHIG NEWSpaper and job printing office. For particulars, address by letter, or inquire at the counting-room of the Troy Daily Whig, No. 219 River-st., Troy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED FURNIture and undertaker's store, with or without real estate, doing a good business, within fifty miles of New-York. For information address B. H. MEAD, Peekskill.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,415	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,420	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,420	.....
ERIN	3,810	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,915	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Asplit.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
ERIN ..... SATURDAY, July 1
VIRGINIA ..... SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA ..... SATURDAY, July 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,704 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,704 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,704 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	FRIDAY	July 21
LAFAYETTE	FRIDAY	Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First Class, $136; second class, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M. The CUBA will sail on the 12th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—CUNARD steamship SIDON, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst.
Cabin passage, $80; gold, or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF MANCHESTER WEDNESDAY.....June 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK .....SATURDAY.....July 1
CITY OF DUBLIN .....WEDNESDAY.....July 5
CITY OF BOSTON .....SATURDAY.....July 8
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.
The London and New-York Steamship Company's splendid British Iron Steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 17, to be followed by the Steamship CELLA.
For passage, at low rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
LOWER PASSAGE RATES COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.
The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers, semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES:
JULY 1 .....OCEAN QUEEN..... SLOCUM
(Connecting at Panama with "Constitution.")
JULY 17 .....COSTA RICA..... TINKLEPAUGH
(Connecting at Panama with the Sacramento.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Two first-class steamships
AMERICA, Capt. CLIFT,
NEVADA, Capt. CARPENTER.
The
AMERICA
will commence taking freight Wednesday morning and sail positively on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-street, North River.
For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, COOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
Bills of lading signed on board.
The NEVADA will follow on SATURDAY, July 8.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamships
CHASE, Capt. ROGERS,
ZODIAC, Capt. BULKLEY,
will form a regular weekly line, sailing from Pier No. 11 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY of each week.
The steamship
ZODIAC,
BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above on
THURSDAY, June 29.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 11 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular Weekly United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
The
ORANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14, East River, on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 o'clock precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on Saturday, July 8.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPUFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, BARTON, Commander, will succeed the EAGLE and sail on July 25.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TERRY,
Will be dispatched from pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 66 South-st.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, Glasgow, and the Irish ports.
HIBERNIA ..... SATURDAY, July 1,
at 12 P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.
Fares payable in currency. Cabins, $100, $80, and $70. Steerage, $30. FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The steamship ARIADNE, Capt. CRARY, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 61 Chambers-st. Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travellers, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI, KENNEDY, Commander, will sail as above on TUESDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYMOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MONTEREY will follow on Saturday, July 1.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 3 P. M. Passage $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 82 West-st.
The GEO. CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, July 1.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship
EUTERPE
will sail from pier No. 35, North River, on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
E. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 6 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 119 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR NORTHPORT, LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—The steamer PILOT BOY, Capt. THOS. F. MARSHALL, will leave Pier No. 1, East River, (Catharine Market Pier,) at 3½ P. M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Northport at 5 A. M., stopping at Whitestone at 8½.
No freight received after 3 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., Agent,
No. 69 South-st.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARNEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

COXEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEWBRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, POUGHkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens Dock, Cornwall and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL will leave Debrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT WHITE STONE AND GREENWICH.—The steamboat JOHN ROMER will leave Pier No. 26, East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:30 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3. From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:30, 9:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:20, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 6, 8, 9:30; 1 and 5 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:15, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 8:45 A. M. and 1:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, June 3, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. Station for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western Trains at 7:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to 8 and 10:30 P. M. trains. The 6 P. M. train runs through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge via Troy without change of cars. Sunday train at 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY,
Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.
LAKE SUPERIOR.
The splendid staunch steamers LAC LA BELLE and NORTHERN LIGHT, will sail on PLEASURE EXCURSIONS to the Upper Lakes on the following days, leaving Cleveland at 5 o'clock P. M.

LAC LA BELLE, Capt. JOHN SPALDING,		NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. M. H. MUNGER.	
Thursday	June 22	Tuesday	June 27
Thursday	July 6	Tuesday	July 11
Thursday	July 20	Tuesday	July 25
Thursday	Aug. 3	Tuesday	Aug. 8
Thursday	Aug. 17	Tuesday	Aug. 22

These steamers were built expressly for the route, are fitted up with every care for the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers, and are provided with careful and efficient officers.
The route is acknowledged to be the finest for health and pleasure on the continent. The round trip comprises a distance of about 2,000 miles, and is full of variety and interest, which, with the cool and invigorating atmosphere, render it all that is desirable for a Summer trip for recreation and pleasure.
State-rooms can be secured for the round trip, and further information by applying to
ROBERT HANNA & CO., Agents,
Cleveland, Ohio.

TO PLEASURE-SEEKERS.
FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.
One of the new and magnificent steamers
METEOR and PEWAUKIC,
will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every MONDAY, at 6 P. M., and Detroit, Mich., every TUESDAY, at 2 P. M., and Port Sarnia every TUESDAY, at 10 P. M. For real comfort and pleasure, the Lake Superior trip is unequaled on this continent. The best speckled trout fishing in the world, and nowhere can the invalid realize such substantial benefit as in the cool, dry and invigorating climate of Lake Superior. It is also the cheapest trip offered, being only about 3½ cents per mile, which includes state-rooms and meals.
For information or securing of rooms, apply to
GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Mich.

NIAGARA FALLS, WHITE MOUNTAINS, ETC.
Excursion tickets to Niagara Falls, River St. Lawrence, with its thousand islands and world-renowned rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Lake Champlain, Saratoga, &c., can be had at much reduced rates for the round trip, at the general agency of the Grand Trunk and Royal Mail Line Steamers, No. 278 Broadway. EDWARD P. BEACH, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS FOR THE FISHING BANKS DAILY.—The new and splendid steamer ANDREW FLETCHER will make the regular excursions for the season to the Fishing Banks, daily. Leaving foot of 10th-st., East River, at 6; Broome-st. at 6½; Peck-slip at 6¾; Spring-st. at 7, and Pier 4 North River at 7½ o'clock, A. M. By WESLEY HUNT, Agent.
Fare for the excursion, $1.
Capt. GREENWOOD, Pilot.

EARLY EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS—On TUESDAY, June 27, THURSDAY, June 29, by the steamer P. C. SHULTZ, stopping at Christopher-st., 6:30; Broome-st., 6:45; Peck-slip, 7:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., 7:45. N. B.—This boat gets on the Banks at 10 A. M., giving five hours' fishing.
H. ZINCKE.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, you that have not procured tickets for the excursion to take place on July 6 next, call at the office No. 4 City Hall-place and get them and the bills also for distribution. By order of the committee.
H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
WM. H. BROWN, Secretary.

TO LET—TO EXCURSION PARTIES, DUDLEY'S and Myers' Groves; barges Walter Sands, Wm. Jay Haskell and Wm. H. Morton; also steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. E. MYERS & CO., foot Morton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW—Vol. XI., No. 21, June, 1865.—Contents: I. The Celtic Druids. II. Wallenstein. III. United States Banking System—Past and Present. IV. The New-York Bar—Charles O'Conor. V. Phases of English Statesmanship. VI. Modern Correctors of the Bible. VII. Ancient and Modern Discoveries in Medical Science. VIII. The Lessons and Results of the Rebellion. IX. Notices and Criticism. Terms, $5 a year in advance. General agents, American News Company.
EDW. L. SEARS, LL.D., Editor and Proprietor, N. Y.

THE PRINCIPIA AND NATIONAL ERA, having been united, will hereafter be published every THURSDAY by J. W. ALDEN & Co., editors and proprietors, No. 104 William-st., New-York. Price $3 a year in advance. Twenty thousand copies of the new series will be issued this week, containing a sermon by GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., on the subject of HAMAN'S Conspiracy and its results, a warning to conspirators against the colored race—Letter to President FINNEY, by Rev. WM. GOODELL—Thrilling editorials on the great questions of the day, viz: Reconstruction, the Constitutional Amendment, Negro Suffrage, New Parties, &c. Advertisements at 20 cents a line or $20 per column, will be received until Tuesday noon.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

SMOLANDER'S
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
OF
BUCKU.
The articles which compose this preparation are especially
RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY,
for the cure of the various affections of the
STOMACH, URINARY ORGANS, RHEUMATISM,
GENERAL DEBILITY, DROPSY, CHRONIC
GONORRHŒA, and CUTANEOUS DISEASES.
All that long list of nervous, irritable disorders which arise from
EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCE,
ARE
PERMANENTLY CURED
BY
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU.
TRY IT.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., wholesale agents for New-York. For sale by all druggists. BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 86 Hanover-st., Boston, Mass., General Agents.

CANCER.

TUMOR. SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredul

PETROLEA.

A STUPENDOUS SWINDLE EXPLODED

An Army Officer Turns Oil Speculator and Realizes a Large Fortune on Paper.

The United Service Petroleum and Mining Company.

The Balloon Bursts and the Occupants Fall to Earth.

Affidavits Before Justice Dodge—Arrest at the Astor—Committal of a Vice-President.

NAMES OF SOME OF THE VICTIMS.

Brilliant Prospectus—Capital Stock, $500,000, in 100,000 Shares—Working Capital, $150,000—$140,000 Stock, $15,000 Cash—Only 28,000 Shares For Sale—Subscription Price $3 Per Share.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. GEORGE D. KELLOGG, of No. 367 West Twenty-third-street, and other gentlemen of good standing, appeared before Justice DODGE, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and preferred charges against WILLIAM D. MANN and DANIEL STRATTON, Jr., of No. 240 Broadway, alleging that by false pretences they had obtained subscriptions to the amount of $45,000 for certain shares in the capital stock of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, of New-York, an institution which they advertised as having $500,000 capital, in 100,000 shares of $5 each, and that the accused had obtained from several gentlemen whom they had induced to subscribe for this stock large sums of money in payment for such shares, all of which, as the complainant alleged, and as other gentlemen swore, are of merely nominal value, if not nearly worthless.

Upon this representation, Justice DODGE uttered a warrant for the arrest of the accused, and intrusted the same to Officer ANDRE, of the court, and that officer at once went to the office of the United Service and Mining Company, and there learned that the accused, DANIEL STRATTON, Jr., was in the West, and the other accused, WILLIAM D. MANN, was probably at his rooms in the Astor House. The officer thereupon went thither, and apprehended MANN, and took him without delay to Jefferson Market, and he was there committed for examination.

It appears, from the papers before the court and other sources, that MANN went out with the Seventh Michigan Cavalry as its Colonel, early in the late war, and that, being stationed in or near Washington, he naturally cultivated the acquaintance of officers high in command; and at length, tiring of the profession of arms, and the petroleum fever having become epidemic, he resigned, went to the oil regions, and either with ready money or by adroit use of the names of Washington civil and military officials, he there contrived to get into his possession a number of lots of land on Cherry Run and Small Creek. Armed with these, he took a partner in the person of DANIEL STRATTON, Jr., that person happening to hold a kind of title to lands in Venango County, Pennsylvania, and in Loraine County, Ohio; and these two thereupon concocted the scheme of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, and opened an office at No. 240 Broadway, with Post-office address "Box No. 5,359." They broached the subject to several gentlemen, and secured a small amount of money wherewith to commence operations in a modest way, and with this set to work, first, however, uttering the following attractive

PROSPECTUS:

"UNITED SERVICE PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK—Incorporated under the laws of New-York. Capital, $500,000, in 100,000 shares; par value, $5; working capital, $155,000; $140,000 stock; $15,000 cash. No further assessments. No personal liability. Offices, No. 240 Broadway, New-York; Post-office, Box No. 5,359. Officers—President, Maj.-Gen. W. B. HANCOCK; Vice-President and General Superintendent, W. D. MANN; Treasurer, W. C. Church; Secretary, George B. Kellogg; Counsel, W. S. Hillyer; Bankers, Bank of the Republic. Trustees—Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A.; W. S. Hillyer, New-York; W. D. Mann, of Mann, Hanna & Co., manufacturers, New-York; H. A. Chadwick, of Sykes, Chadwick & Co., Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.; S. A. H. Marks, Washington, D. C.; Brig.-Gen. W. Hoffman, U. S. A., Commissary-General of Prisoners; B. B. Hotchkiss, manufacturer of Hotchkiss' shell, New-York City; D. Stratton, of Stratton, Cross & Co., New-York; W. C. Church, editor and proprietor of the *Army and Navy Journal*, New-York. Only 28,000 shares for sale; subscription price, $3.

THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES.

No. 1. One-half acre on Cherry Run, Venango County, Penn., three-fourths of a mile above the great Reed well, and in the immediate neighborhood of the new 200-barrel well, which had within a few days attracted so much attention. This lot is owned by the company in fee simple.

No. 2. One-half acre adjoining the above tract. Perpetual lease. Half all oil.

No. 3. Three-fourths of an acre on the Run next above the lots above described. Perpetual lease. Half all oil. These lots are every inch on the creek bottom, level and smooth, with room enough for ten wells.

No. 4. One-half acre, fee simple, on Rocky River, Medina County, Ohio, being a part of the famous Oil Spring lot, and but four rods from a well producing lubricating oil—a well bored for salt many years ago.

No. 5. Twenty acres fee simple, on Rocky River, adjoining the farm on which is the above described oil well, and on the outskirts of the village of Liverpool. Oil geologists who recently prospected here fix the place where a large flow of oil should be obtained directly on this tract, at a point where a ravine makes into the river. There is on this property a fine large house, good barn and out-houses, which will be valuable in the operations of the company. A derrick is up on this lot, and a well is being bored by hand-power, to the depth of two hundred feet, while an engine is being got on to the ground.

No. 6. One hundred and fifty-five in Federal Creek, Athens County (Ohio) oil country, in the immediate neighborhood of the Joy Farm 100-barrel well, struck recently, and surrounded by many good producing wells. This territory promises to be fully equal to the best in Pennsylvania. A great many wells are now producing largely in this section, and hundreds going down. No failures are reported anywhere in this region. It is just opposite the great oil fields of the Kanawha, and is laid down by our most eminent geologists as in the very centre of the oil basin. Since this property was obtained, owing to developments adjoining it, the value has been increased to an extent to make it alone ample property for the basis of a large company. Lease, fifteen years, with four-fifths of all oil.

No. 7. One acre, with hotel, barn and out-houses, being the tavern stand at Grafton, Ohio; fee simple. On this lot is an old well, strongly impregnated with oil, and the show of oil here is regarded as superior. This property is also highly valuable as hotel property.

No. 8. Three hundred acres near the above property. Derrick up, and well going down on this farm, with all indications of oil. Lease, twenty years, with three-fourths of all oil.

No. 9. Ninety-seven acres on Black River, Grafton, Ohio, two miles from the above farm. Lease, twenty-nine years; five-sixths of all oil.

No. 10. Eighty-four acres, Grafton, Ohio, adjoining the Rising Well Farm, on which is a fine well of lubricating oil; now pumping, and several going down. Lease twenty-nine years; five-sixths all oil.

This Grafton property, though quite undeveloped, is fast becoming very popular. Several wells are now going down in the township, and active preparations are making for many more. One or two of the wells are now pumping with good success, and several that are down but a hundred or two hundred feet have a fine show of oil. This is heavy, lubricating oil. Nearly the entire 639¾ acres of land owned by this company is bottom land, and every foot of it boring territory, giving ample room for more than 1,500 wells.

The tracts lie in four different localities, and none of them in mythical or unknown regions, where, perhaps, there is not a well being bored within fifty miles, and where, if oil should be found, the means of transportation would be absolutely wanting, thus rendering the product valueless. These lands are all within easy reach of railroads. A feature, the advantages of which will readily appear, is, that all these lands are surrounded by active development, numbers of wells going down in the immediate vicinity of each tract, so that, should oil be found, this property is enhanced in value, though the company should not at once commence operations themselves on all the lots.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

This company has been organized on a different plan from most Petroleum Companies now in operation, the advantages of which will be apparent to every one.

The property of this company was purchased by an association of forty-five gentlemen, and was selected after careful examination by two of their number sent out for the special purpose. With the money for the purchase of the lands was raised $15,000 working capital, and placed in the hands of the trustee. This enabled the association to at once commence operations, instead of waiting for the sale of the stock to produce working capital, as is usual. Three wells are now in progress of sinking on the Cherry Run property.

With good success, sixty days will suffice to complete these wells; and that they will be highly productive no one familiar with oil territory can doubt, as there has never been a failure on Cherry Run, and within a few rods of this property are some very fine wells. The famous Coquette, (800 barrels,) Jersey, (400 barrels,) Maple Shade, (200 barrels,) and Sherman Wells, (200 barrels,) are immediately across on Oil Creek. The renowned Reed Well, which flows 800 barrels daily, is less than one mile below, on Cherry Run; and a new 200-barrel well is between the Reed Well and these lots. These lots are in what is recognized by all men as the finest oil basin yet discovered, and immediately between the Reed Well on the one side, and the Coquette, Jersey, &c., on the other side—the largest oil wells in the world, and in this distance there has never been a well put down that was not a paying well. Three wells are also going down on the Ohio property; one on the Oil Spring lot, on the Goodrich farm, 20 acres, Liverpool, and one on the Brown farm, Grafton.

Oil is found here generally at a depth of less than 200 feet, and to this depth wells are sunk by hand power.

These wells are being vigorously pushed.

To facilitate the business of developing these lands, the gentlemen purchasing them have formed a stock company, with a very limited capital, considering the great value of their lands, and have taken among themselves all the stock except 28,000 shares, set apart as additional working capital. These 28,000 shares are now offered to the public.

The stock is all full paid, and will not be liable to any assessments. No stockholder assumes any personal liability.

As more engines have been contracted for, and arrangements made to sink wells on other tracts of the company's lands, it is desirable that all the additional working capital should be converted into cash; and that this may be done at once the stock reserved for it is offered at the extreme low price of $3 per share. Subscriptions for or orders will be received and certificates issued for any number of shares above ten.

Subscription books are open at the office of STEES, CHADWICK & Co., Willard's Hotel, Washington; office of W. D. MANN, No. 227 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington, D. C.; at the office of the Army Oil Company, No. 211 Superior-street, Cleveland, Ohio, and at the Company's office, No. 240 Broadway, New-York.

Persons at a distance, or in the army, wishing to purchase stock, can send Treasury notes, drafts, government bonds, post-office or paymaster's orders to the office at New-York, and immediately certificates of stock will be returned to them or forwarded to whom they may direct.

Considering the gigantic extent of this wonderful new field for business, the certainty of large gains in it, by judicious enterprise, the abilities, advantages and reputation of the gentlemen concerned in this company, and the positive and solid progress of its operations up to this point, it is believed that no investment is at this day open to the public at once so safe and so lucrative.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE ORIGINAL ASSOCIATION THAT PURCHASED THIS PROPERTY.

Of the Army—Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Brig.-Gens. Wm. Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners; Thomas Kilby Smith, Green B. Raum, W. H. Penrose, Morgan; Cols. Benj. C. Card, U. S. A.; Jacob Zeilin, Commandant U. S. M. C.; Lieut.-Cols. W. L. Duff, of Lieut.-Gen. Grant's Staff; William Redwood Price, Chief of Cavalry Bureau; C. H. Frederick, V.R.C.; R. F. Mason, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lewis H. Pelouze, United States Army and Assistant Adjutant-General, War Department; Majors Robert N. Scott, Major-Gen. Halleck's Staff; Kilburn Knox, Inspector-General's Department; Augustus Nicholson, Adjutant and Inspector-General United States Marine Corps; W. C. Jones, Paymaster; J. B. M. Potter, Paymaster United States Army; — Howard, War Department; George K. Leet, Lieut.-Gen. Grant's Staff. Captains J. S. Poland, Second United States Infantry; E. B. Stebbins, M. S. K. and Paymaster, United States Army, Washington Arsenal; W. A. La Motte, A. A. General; W. Mitchell, 3d U. S. Infantry; J. N. Cross, V. R. C.; R. P. Crawford, A. A. G.; G. T. Crawford, A. A. G.; C. F. Hoyt, A. Q. M.

Late of the Army.—Cols. W. S. Hillyer, of Gen. Grant's staff; George P. Thrie, of Gen. Grant's staff; R. A. Alger, 5th Michigan Cavalry; W. D. Mann, 7th Michigan Cavalry; Major Henry S. Fitch, Gen. Sherman's staff; Capts. W. C. Church, of Gen. Casey's staff; George D. Kellogg, of Gen. Halleck's Staff; D. Stratton, P. C. Davis, Cavalry Bureau. Civilians—Hons. F. W. Kellogg, M. C.; C. R. Dimond, Washington, D. C.; J. Richard Barrett, St. Louis, Mo.; H. A. Chadwick, S. A. H. Marks, John G. Stephenson, F. S. Walsh, W. H. Barbour, Thos. S. Mercer, Esqs., Washington, D. C.; N. P. Payne, Esq., Cleveland, O., B. B. Hotchkiss and John Bolden, Esqs., New-York."

COMMENCING OPERATIONS.

The foregoing circular was sent abroad, and the new company was at once largely advertised. The stock, it is said, was put on 'Change, and the partners exerted themselves personally in inducing their friends to subscribe, and pay in the first installment upon such number of shares as they agreed to take respectively. STRATTON was sent out to the oil region, in Venango County, Penn., and he there made the acquaintance of Mr. W. GOODRICH, an old resident, who had experience in boring and purchasing oil lands. Here STRATTON found the identical man that he sought, and after presenting a flattering picture of the composition and organization of the company, he engaged Mr. GOODRICH as Superintendent of the company, offering him a liberal salary and $5,000 in stock.

MANN, the New-York partner, meantime, had interested several gentlemen of means and obtained from them sufficient funds to cover the expense of sending out a wheezy old steam-engine for which an agent, who received $400 commission, charged the company $2,700. MANN also forwarded funds to pay a gang of laborers with whom GOODRICH, the agent, went about the work of boring the company's first well, and late in May last, when the company's possessions were inspected by two gentlemen, who went out to view the property, the workmen had penetrated the earth to the depth of about two hundred and forty feet.

These gentlemen, who had been induced to subscribe for stock, but who, it appears, were unwilling to make large disbursements of money on sheer speculation, were Messrs. S. J. ALBRIGHT, late Governor of Arizona, WILLIAM S. HILLYER and GEORGE D. KELLOGG. Whether they were in correspondence with other stockholders, does not appear; but whether for themselves merely, or as agents of other stockholders, they went to Venango County, Pennsylvania, and Loraine County, Ohio, and ascertained that this "Eden" which is so graphically described in the prospectus, was composed of almost barren tracts, many of which were not owned by the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, and others of which were mortgaged to the original owners. The fine hotel and office that appear in the prospectus were found to be wretched shanties; and even the lots to which the company had some title, and for which MANN pretended to have paid from $5,000 to $25,000, were not worth $2,500 each. Messrs. ALBRIGHT, HILLYER and KELLOGG discovered three derricks, two engines, one of which was worthless, an unfinished office, and one well, which had been sunk as above. At this time the work had stopped, the Superintendent, GOODRICH, having expended the money that had been sent him, amounting to $2,950. A note for $1,000 that MANN had sent him had been returned protested, and he was unable to borrow; hence the suspension.

THE DISCOVERY.

In this state of affairs Mr. ALBRIGHT set about a general survey to ascertain the magnitude of the fraud, and on making inquiry of old settlers and officers of companies that were working wells, he was soon enabled to make complete report concerning all of the ten lots, showing that instead of more than six hundreds acres of oil-bearing land, as set forth in the prospectus, the company did not actually own more than three or four little one-acre patches. He also learned that land in the immediate neighborhood of these lands could be purchased for $1,500 an acre. He thereupon put the result of his investigations in writing and forwarded a statement to New-York, to Mr. KELLOGG, who had returned to this city, and that gentleman drew up the following affidavit, which was taken yesterday by Justice DODGE:

THE AFFIDAVIT.

George D. Kellogg, of No. 367 West Twenty-third-street, being sworn, deposes and says that on or about the 5th day of February, A. D. 1865, he was induced to visit WILLIAM D. MANN, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, and upon such visit found there present DANIEL STRATTON, Jr., and that said MANN and STRATTON did then and there represent to this deponent that they had purchased valuable oil lands in Ohio and Pennsylvania, for the purpose of forming an oil company, which had actually cost them $45,000, and were to be put into a company which they were about organizing in the City of New-York: that all of said purchase-money had been subscribed for, and in addition thereto the sum of $15,000 for working capital to develop said lands; that said MANN had been appointed trustee to complete such purchase and conduct the business until such company could be formed; that said MANN had subscribed $10,000 and said STRATTON $9,000 toward said amount; that if deponent would subscribe $1,000, he, the said MANN, would let deponent have $1,000 of his (said MANN'S) subscription, provided that said STRATTON would part with a similar amount of his (said STRATTON'S) subscription, to which STRATTON assented.

It was further stated at that time, by said MANN, that STRATTON was about leaving for the West to complete the purchase and obtain the titles to said lands.

Deponent further said that said MANN and STRATTON then and there exhibited to him a paper purporting to contain a full description of said lands, so represented to have been purchased by them as aforesaid, and which description was substantially the same as the several lots or parcels of land mentioned by the numbers from one to ten inclusive in the annexed prospectus of the United Service Mining and Petroleum Company, [an elaborate advertisement of four foolscap pages,] stating at the same time that the said MANN and STRATTON had carefully selected and purchased said lands, and that the investment was a valuable one.

Deponent further saith that, relying upon and believing the said representations of the said MANN and STRATTON as being entirely true, and believing that they had purchased the said lands, and had paid or were to pay therefor in good faith the sum of $45,000, he was induced to subscribe toward the same the sum of $1,000, and that he paid to the defendant, MANN, $500 on account of said subscription.

Deponent further saith that the subscribers (or a majority of them) to the fund of $50,000, aforesaid, met in the City of Washington, D. C., about the beginning of March, 1865, the defendant, MANN, being present and consenting thereto, and authorized Gens. W. S. HANCOCK and WM. HOFFMAN, of the United States Army, and Messrs. HILLYER, HOTCHKISS, MARSS, CHADWICK, CHURCH, this deponent, and the defendant MANN to form a company under the laws of the State of New-York, under the corporate name of the "United Service Petroleum and Mining Company," and directed the trustees of said subscribers, to wit, said MANN, to convey the property aforesaid to said company as soon as organized. That the said company organized on or about the 9th day of March, 1865, and that on or about the 15th of said month the trustees aforesaid, or a majority of them, assembled in the City of New-York and organized, and that this deponent was then and there elected the Secretary of said company.

Deponent further saith that the prospectus of said company was prepared by the said MANN and published by him about the 15th of March last, and was not seen by deponent until after the same was printed and published, and that the said MANN represented to this deponent that all the matters stated therein were true, and that he, the said MANN, and the defendant STRATTON, were the two persons spoken of in said prospectus as having selected the lands therein described.

Deponent further saith that, relying upon the representations of said MANN and STRATTON, and upon the contents of said prospectus, he has, since the same was published, procured among his friends further subscriptions, to the amount of $3,000, toward the purchase of said lands, and has paid the same to said MANN as trustee.

Deponent further saith that said MANN has exhibited to him the deeds of lots numbered 1, 2 and 3 in said prospectus, from said STRATTON to said MANN as trustee, claiming and pretending to have purchased the same of said STRATTON, and to have paid him therefor $25,000, although said STRATTON was represented to said deponent as one of the parties who selected said lands and acted as one of the purchasers thereof for the subscribers to the original purchase money thereof, for the purpose of forming a petroleum company, and pursuant to which arrangement the company aforesaid was formed.

Deponent further saith that said MANN has assured him that lots numbered 5 and 6 in said prospectus cost, and that he had paid therefor, $5,000 each, and that, relying upon such representations, among others, continued his connection with said company, and procured money to be paid in and subscribed toward the purchase-money thereof; but that deponent has since learned that lot No. 5 was purchased by contract by said MANN and STRATTON, for $3,000, and no more, in January last, and that said defendants had paid to third said contract $25 and no more; and that lot No. 7 had been the property of said MANN since 1859, and was included in the conveyance of a large parcel of land conveyed to said MANN in 1859. Deponent further saith that when charging the said MANN with these facts, the said MANN admitted that he had not paid for said lot No. 5, and that said lot No. 7 he had put into the said company for $5,000.

Deponent further saith that the said MANN has admitted to him that subscriptions had been made to said original fund of money to the amount of $65,000 and upward, and that there had been paid to him on account thereof $57,000 and upward, to wit:

By Gen. C. H. Morgan	$1,000
By Gen. Hancock	1,000
By S. A. H. Marks	1,000
By Gen. Geo. D. Kellogg	5,000
By Daniel Stratton, Jr	4,000
By George D. Kellogg	500
By Wm. S. Hillyer	1,000
By George G. Hastings	1,000
By H. W. Goodrich	5,000
By Samuel J. Albright	150
By Wm. Stanton	1,000
By Robert S. Davis	1,000
By James Elhuson	1,000
By R. P. Crawford	1,000
By G. T. Crawford	1,500
By B. B. Hotchkiss	1,000
By F. C. Davis	1,000
By W. H. Barbour	1,000
By F. S. Walsh	1,000
By Dr. Mercer	1,500
By Wm. K. Price	500
By Col. Fredericks	500
By R. F. Mason	500
By Wm. Hoffman	1,000
By C. R. Dimond	1,000
By J. M. Pollard	1,000
By R. N. Scott	1,000
By Benjamin C. Card	500
By Jacob Zeilin	1,000
By Lewis H. Pelouze	1,000
By Augustus C. Nicholson	1,000
By J. B. M. Potter	1,000
By Wm. C. Church	1,000
By E. B. Stebbins	1,000
By W. A. Lamotti	1,000
By J. N. Cross	1,000
By Col. Goddard	2,000
By Capt. Potts	1,000

and by others whom this deponent does not now recollect, further and other sums, amounting in all to upward of $57,500.

Deponent further saith that he is informed and believes that the whole of the property mentioned and described in said prospectus did not cost said MANN or STRATTON, or either of them, $7,000.

Deponent therefore charges that all of the aforesaid representations and pretences so made to him by said MANN and STRATTON were entirely false and fraudulent, and that they were made by said MANN and STRATTON to deponent for the purpose of cheating him; and that by these fraudulent representations, he was defrauded of $560; and that all the persons named above have also been defrauded by MANN and STRATTON, by means, of said fraudulent representations, of a large amount of money; and that, through these false and fraudulent representations and pretences, the said MANN and STRATTON have obtained $45,000 and upward.

Wherefore deponent prays that said MANN and STRATTON may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

GEORGE D. KELLOGG.

Sworn to before me, June 26, A. D. 1865.
WILLIAM DODGE, Police Justice.

The affidavit of Mr. WILLIAM S. HILLYER, which follows the foregoing, sets forth that he purchased of MANN and STRATTON, and that they represented to him that they paid for lot No. 1, $10,000; for lots Nos. 2 and 3, $15,000; for lot No. 5, $5,000; for lot No. 6, $9,500; and for lot No. 8, $400, being $39,900, and that the residue of the lands, namely, lots Nos. 4, 7 and 10, cost $5,100. Mr. HILLYER also presents in evidence against MANN and STRATTON the following account:

OFFICE MANN'S PATENT ACCOUTREMENTS,
No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.
United Service Petroleum Mining Company.
To W. D. MANN, Trustee, Dr.

For expenses, three trips to Washington	$75 00
For expenses, Stratton, one trip to Washington	30 00
For expenses, Stratton, one trip to Boston	10 00
For expenses, Cross, two trips to Washington	45 00
For expenses, Duff, to Washington	7 50
For expenses (illegible)	100 00
For paid Goodrich, March 31	130 00
For paid Stebbins, March 31	500 00
For paid Stratton (Goodrich)	500 00
For paid three engines, at $2,200	6,600 00
For paid April 11, *United States Magazine*	60 00
For paid Aymar, prospectus	296 40
For paid April 17, Stratton (Goodrich)	2,500 00
For paid April 21, C. fishing oil	15 00
For paid April 21, *Harper's Weekly*	330 00
For paid April, Engineer	26 00
For paid April, copying	2 50
For paid April, stamps and expressage	18 25
Total	$11,265 65
For sundry telegrams, express and postage	100 00
For *Army and Navy Journal*	500 00
E. & P. E. (Signed,)	W. D. MANN.

The remainder of Mr. HILLYER'S deposition is substantially the same as that of Mr. KELLOGG, above, and Mr. H. W. GOODRICH makes an affidavit, introducing therein the following letter:

OFFICE MANN'S PATENT ACCOUTREMENTS,
No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1865.

MY DEAR GOODRICH: I inclose you certified check. I have been obliged to delay. You know I told you your check would be protested, as I had drawn another. I hope it has caused you no inconvenience. I am anxious to hear from you. Some of the company have sent a spy ont to nose about your operations. It is contemptible. Look out for him. Give no information, but crack everything up high. Tell him you are doing all possible, and that no man ever pushed matters out there as I have. You stand by me and I will by you. We must run this thing. Tell him the third engine is at Franklin, or somewhere, en route, and has been a long time, but you can get it on no faster than the road will transport. The engine was shipped long ago. Write me fully at once. Give this man a big idea of the house and lot on which it stands, and of its value, &c. It belongs to STRATTON. Don't let him know that the office is on that lot. The man is a short, thick man, with black, curly hair, and his name is ALBRIGHT. (Signed) MANN.

Precisely how much money MANN and STRATTON have realized from these transactions no person but themselves can state with any degree of accuracy: but it is believed that the affidavits above show only a fraction—a large fraction, perhaps—of their illegitimate gains.

A dispatch was telegraphed yesterday, ordering the immediate arrest of STRATTON, and he is now probably in custody, and on the road back to New-York. Counsel, meantime, are making vigorous efforts to secure the liberation of MANN on bail.

The Early-Closing Movement.

Despite the rain of last night, the advocates of this measure assembled in large numbers at Clinton Hall, the main object of it being the closing of the stores on Broadway and Canal-street at 3 o'clock on Saturdays, during the months of July and August. Mr. M. W. MURPHY presided, and briefly stated the purposes of the meeting.

Mr. SIMON STERN said that we were the most extravagant people in the world in regard to time and food, but in France a little of both went a good way. There was but a certain amount of physical or mental labor which any man can undergo. The concentration of time and food was the two great objects of civilization. This was a movement for the concentration of time; and, if this movement were adopted, no employer would be a loser. Chevalier BUNNER devoted himself during a long series of years to the elucidation of the principles which governed intellectual labor as far as it depends on hours of toil and hours of relaxation, and he arrived at the conclusion that no man could devote himself to a quasi intellectual employment, like that of clerks, longer than seven hours a day with any benefit to his health and morals. He urged unity of action.

Mr. BEACH, of the New-York *Sun*, briefly advocated this movement.

Mr. HENRY ARKERS delivered a lengthy address. In England, Scotland, Ireland and Canada the movement had been successful. Would it not be a disgrace to us to allow Canada to take the lead? [Cries of "No, no."] He was convinced that the ladies would fall in with their views, and abstain from purchasing from those stores which refused to close at 3 o'clock. [Applause.]

Mr. MCCLEARY remarked that he did not think the movement deserved to be successful, because it was a sectional one. Why should their action be confined to Broadway and Canal-street? Why not include Catharine-street, the Bowery, and other sections of this city? The young men in those localities were entitled to, and were as much in need of relaxation, as themselves. Why did they not make the movement so broad that the great colossus of the trade—of the world, he might say, as a merchant—should not say "no" to you? [Applause.]

A motion was made and carried unanimously, that the ladies of the City of New-York be respectfully requested to make their purchases before 3 o'clock on Saturday.

Mr. JOHN H. FOY said that the majority of the employers were in favor of this movement, and that their young men would, were it adopted, be more sober and industrious than ever.

Mr. JOHN PORTENS, of Manchester, England, entered the room, and was received with loud cheers.

He narrated the difficulties that had been experienced in England in reference to the early closing movement, which, at last, by constant agitation had been successful. He called on all present to persevere, and they would carry their point.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the meeting here assembled do hereby pledge themselves to renewed efforts in their work and labor to forward their employers' interests, and that they do, en masse, call upon the employers in the City of New-York, as a whole, to close their stores on Saturday at 3 o'clock during the months of July and August.

The meeting then adjourned.

Evening Exchange.

$30,000	Am. Gold	142¾	400 Reading R	96
10,000	do	142¾	900 do	96¾
220,000	do	142¾	1200 Mich. S. & N. L.	85
10,000	do	142¾	100 do b3	86
100	N. Y. Cen. R	95¾	300 Cleve. & Pitts	69
100	do	89¾	100 Chi. & N. W.	25½
100	do a3	93¾	400 do	25¾
100	do b3	94	200 Chic. & N. W. Pr	56½
600	Erie Railway	76¾	100 do s10	55
100	do a3	76¾	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	96¾
100	do b3	77	600 Mar. Min. Co.	8
1600	do	76¾	100 Ill. Cen. R.	125½
100	Hud. Riv. R	108¾		

Gold strong on call; Stocks firm; Gold, at close of report, 142.

[Advertisement.]

INTO HER MIGHTY TRUMPET

Fame has breathed a new word, SOZODONT, and she is making it resound through the civilized world. It is the Greek for teeth preserver, but, in plain English, Fragant SOZODONT is the most effective dentifrice that chemistry has ever yet extracted from the Oriental vegetable kingdom.

[Advertisement.]

IMMORTALITY OF MIND.—Proofs of a Future Existence—A Wonderful Prediction Fulfilled—Art and Artists—Hats, a New Style Proposed—Atlantic Telegraph Cable—Photographs in July—double number—PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FIREWORKS.—Orders for public or private displays, owing to the great demand, should be received at once, if filled at the Excelsior Firework Depot.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Flags, Staffs, Balls, Eagles, &c., at C. P. BENEDICT'S No. 78 Duane-st., six doors east of Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 26.—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg*—E. Pincus, wife and 4 children, Ellen Morten, F. Delger and wife, L. Triebe, Carl Schultz, M. K. Kelhag and wife, S. Mosely, F. Cyrus, H. Hegenano, Edward Hoele, Napthal Simon, Rudolph Furchee, Frestin Campbell, Louis Ruis, Camilla Weicht, Charlotte and T. Levy, Jalie Levy, Felix Escampte, G. Hendriks, Jos. Dupus, Otto Malter, C. G. Ruppel, L. Engelhardt, Carl Pfeisenster, M. Pellach, P. Palzolt, A. Petri, P. Teckelmann, C. M. Roltboll, John Jurgensen, F. M. Franzen, A. Nielsen, E. Brandt, wife and 3 children, Anna Wellstadt, C. Neumann, Charlotte Goldschmidt and children, Caroline Picker, Carl Grahn, J. M. Cohn and wife, Carl Mitzky, Clara Wentzel, J. Lewin and daughter, M. Stern, S. Kornfeld, Otto Buthell, G. Gratzingen, R. Patzig, E. Gartner, A. Schmooke and daughter, J. Zimmermann, W. O. Bovinghausen, Mr. Schulte, H. Jonas, C. C. Casmussen, A. Galoskowski, and 550 in the steerage.

In steamship Carolina, from Savannah—Miss Mary Smith, Miss Marp Leut, Mrs. Caroline Hall, Mrs. Robert Erwin and 2 children, Miss Wheeler, Mrs. James Gallaudet, Miss Alice Hardee, Miss Lizzie Wilson, Mrs. M. McCandless, Mrs. Mary Rosch, Mrs. Cosgrove, Miss Ellen Rankin, Mrs. Maria Bossen, E. V. White and lady, J. Mathewe, lady and 3 children, W. Marr, R. C. Williams, C. J. Vingerholm, C. J. Barnes, J. Wheeler, Capt. Beard, A. Wnedruff, C. J. Haywood, P. S. Sherman, Mrs. Ainsworth, J. A. Roberts, W. J. Denham, Geo. Savage, A. Hopkins, J. C. Rennie, W. Hess, S. Ellison, F. S. Chapin, J. H. Baldwin, J. Stein, E. J. Brown, W. A. Miller, H. De Witt, Lewis Kaul, Lewis Voyle, J. H. Waller, J. Brien, G. J. Barrett, Mr. Arthur.

In steamship Zodiac, from Beaufort, N. C.—Mrs. Samson and child, Miss Greisg, Mrs. Warnon, Gen. Harland, C. Vanderbech, M. Hammond, G. W. Foeler, J. Havens, T. Hagan, Lieut. Walker, S. Sallen, M. Wilson, T. Daniels, E. R. Richardson, B. S. Poor, C. Dean, W. H. Titus, C. Warner, R. W. Woodberry, M. Whiting, J. Bryce, Prof. N. H. Smith, C. P. Washburne, N. P. Davis, S. C. Smith, F. W. Draper, H. F. Hanson, H. S. Leland, Wm. Polh, J. Goldstein, M. Henderson, J. Smith, B. Borland, T. Jones, J. Scarran.

In steamship E. C. Knight, from Washington—Joseph Warner, B. F. Barnard, H. Bailey, W. T. Hawkins, L. Richmond, J. Collins, C. L. Humphreys, C. Darland, S. A. Sweetland, Mrs. M. A. Sweetland, Miss C. A. Fish, U. H. Wooster, W. B. Dorman, D. E. Smith and lady, A. Thorton, C. Burk and lady, H. Russell, Wm. Fellows, G. O. Penn, A. Thompson, A. P. Thompson, J. A. Rouff, F. A. Lutz, Joseph B. Bryan, Charles Bassett, John Colyer, G. W. Ripple.

In steamship Euterpe, from Wilmington, N. C.—D. McOwen, H. Nallers, R. Savage, Miss E. Savage, E. Kidder, wife and two children, Miss Davis and servant, D. Aaron, J. H. Low, J. Judge and family, J. Wilkinson and family, Mrs. J. P. Leos and child, E. A. Keath, A. E. Wright, R. Bradley, wife and two children, W. H. Hall, G. C. Sharfster, W. H. Sharfster, J. H. Koff, C. P. Balhas, M. Z. Latarrier and family, Mr. Morrell, J. B. Blossom, and 21 in second cabin.

In steamship Monterey from New-Orleans—James Parker, Y. A. Offuit, J. P. Chandler, J. H. Jordan, wife and children, Mrs. L. J. Griffin, child and servant, Mrs. S. E. Hamilton, James O. McCarrich, Thomas Bickford, R. B. Pierson, Sam. Steele, James Coyle, C. A. Foye, Charles Fish, Mrs. Meman and two children, Mrs. Cavenach, child and servant, Miss Jordan, Mrs. Longhey, Miss Kate Lavelle, J. E. Herring and lady, Mrs. Thorpe, Miss Nellie Thorpe, Mrs. McGlue, A. Wells, Wm. Brown.

In steamship Annie, from Newbern, N. C.—A. A. Goff, J. W. Littlefield, C. D. Pearce, John Egen, John McGloven, P. A. Archable, Charles Hetrich, Charles Norman, F. W. Scrivens, G. W. Martin, H. Wadsworth, James Hill, T. Morris, J. C. S. Hamilton, Surg. Charles H. Hand, Mrs. Sawyer, and 45 in the steerage.

In steamship Havana, from Havana.—Mrs. Susanna Stafford, 2 children and servant, Elizabeth Childs and 2 children, E. Pellegrin, Emilio Rios, Miss Maria J. Pose, Clara More, Emma Foy, Louisa Florence, Bella Britton, M. Dartogues, Raymond Debrin, Jose Bedoya, Manuel Dante, Daniel W. Hart, Lawrence Ackerman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 30 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon sets...10 15
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10 47 | Gov. Island 11 36 | Hell Gate....12 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, June 26.

Cleared.

Steamers North Point, Krunan, City Point, Va.; J. R. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore.

Ship Calhoun, Page, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Angelo Carolina, (Ital.,) Carlotta, Buenos Ayres, Slocovich, Agresti, Smith & Georgiades; Annie M. Palmer, Skofield, Richibucto, Yates & Porterfield; Evelyn, (Br.,) Jenkins, Cadiz, Harbecks & Hardy; Simite, Nacarri, Rio Janeiro, Slocovich, Agresti, Smith & Georgiades.

Brig Aguilla, (Br.,) Evans, Glasgow, Parsons & McCully.

Schooners S. Sawyer, Gamage, Newburyport; M. S. Hathaway, Hathaway, Lingan, F. Talbot & Co.; Fanny Moss, Davis, New-Orleans, Murray & Nephew; Isaac Hinckley, Leav

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4293. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

The Last Witnesses for the Government Examined.

Conover Testifies to the Duress in Canada.

He was Compelled to Sign Affidavits with a Pistol at his Head.

Evidence Concerning the Advertisement of Reward for Killing the President.

The Argument of Mr. Bingham for the Prosecution.

Synopsis of the Proceedings on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 27.

SANFORD CONOVER, alias WALLACE, was recalled by the government, and testified that after he left Washington, which was on the same day that he testified here, he revisited Montreal, where he met TUCKER, SANDERS, CARROLL, PULLIN, WESCOTT, and a number of others. They did not know at the time that he (witness) had been before this commission, and therefore received him with great cordiality. TUCKER, while speaking of this trial, denounced Secretary STANTON and President JOHNSON as scoundrels, and Judge HOLT as a blood-thirsty old villian, and added that they should protect themselves, for by the Eternal, the day of reckoning would come, and a heavy account would have to be settled. Subsequently, when it became known that witness had testified here his life was menaced, and on several occasions pistols were drawn and threats made to shoot him (witness) dead, if he did not swear and subscribe to an affidavit to the effect that he had not testified before the commission, and that the CONOVER representing him (WALLACE) had testified to a tissue of falsehoods.

This, the witness repeated, was sworn to by him under duress, with pistols presented in his face. He did it to save his life.

A witness named AUSIER corroborated the above testimony in part.

JOHN CAUTTEY and WATKINS D. GRAVES, printers, from Selma, Ala., testified to the handwriting of G. W. GALE, of Cahawba, who had procured the publication of an advertisement in the Selma *Dispatch*, advertising for one million of dollars in order to procure the death of LINCOLN, JOHNSON and SEWARD.

Judge-Advocate-General HOLT said all the government testimony was now in.

Assistant Judge-Advocate BINGHAM then read an elaborate argument in reply to that of REVERDY JOHNSON, on the jurisdiction of the court.

After Associate Judge-Advocate Bingham had delivered his argument the Court adjourned until 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Full Report of the Proceedings on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 27.

The Court met at 11 o'clock, when Judge-Advocate-General Holt, recalled Sanford Conover, *alias* J. W. Wallace, as a witness for the government. Gen. Holt said he held in his hand a volume containing the judicial proceedings in the case of the St. Albans raid-and asked the witness whether his evidence was therein truthfully reported. The witness said the testimony to which Gen. Holt has especially referred, was partly his, but associated with that of another person named Wallace.

Q.—Do you remember how many persons named Wallace gave testimony on that trial? A.—There were three so far as I know: William Pope Wallace, J. Watson Wallace and J. Wallace. What was read from the book just now was the report of the Montreal *Telegraph*, printed from the type of that newspaper. The report which appeared in the Montreal *Witness* was correct. This read as follows:

"James Watson Wallace said: I reside at present in this city, and have been here since October; I was formerly a resident of the Confederate States; I know James A. Seddon; he occupied the position of Secretary of War; I should say the signature to the papers, M, N and O, are those of the said Seddon; I have, on several occasions, seen the signatures of James A. Seddon, and have seen him on several occasions sign his name; he has signed documents in my presence, and handed them to me after signing; I never belonged to the Confederate army, but have seen many commissions issued by the Confederate Government. The commission of L. Young, marked M, is in the usual form; the army commissions are always signed by the Secretary of War; I have never seen a commission with the name of the President, or with the seal of the government; the Confederate, at the time I left the country, had no seal; one had been designed but not prepared."

The witness remarked the above was substantially what he would say. It was clipped either from the Montreal *Witness* or the *Herald*.

Q.—State whether or not you have your testimony in this court, or in Montreal? A.—I have here perhaps the same day.

Q.—Who did you meet there of those spoken of as refugees? A.—I met Tucker, Carroll, Lt. Patton, Ex-Gov. Wescott, George Sanders, Lewis Sanders, his son and a number of others. I had a free conversation with some of them, especially with Tucker and Sanders.

Q.—What did Tucker say, so far as the purpose of those men were concerned? A.—They had not the slightest idea that I had testified before this commission, and received me with great cordiality. The subject of this trial was generally discussed. Tucker, after denouncing Secretary Stanton and President Johnson as great scoundrels, spoke of Judge Holt as a blood-thirsty old villain. He said they must protect themselves by a guard at present. But, by the Eternal, a day of reckoning would come; then they would have a heavy account to settle. Sanders did not make such violent threats as Tucker did. William S. Cleary, whom he also met, made similar violent threats. He said Beale would have been participated by the President had it not been for Judge Holt. He also said blood should follow blood. He reminded me of what he has formerly remarked of President Lincoln, that retributive justice had come, and the assassination of the President was the beginning of it.

Q.—After giving your testimony did you not go to Canada for me? A.—I did, to get a certified copy of the report at Montreal. I met the conspirators. I had not been there long when they discovered that my test mony had been published. I received a message from Sanders, Tucker, Carroll and O'Donnell, a Virginian, sometimes called McDonnell. The man who boasted of setting fire to houses in New-York? A.—He so boasted; I went into a saloon to wait until the public offices were opened; while sitting there, in about ten minutes a dozen rebels surrounded me; they accused me of having betrayed their secrets; not knowing at the time that my testimony had ever been published, I denied it; they said if I would give them a letter to that effect, it would be well; just as I was about to get away, Beverly Tucker came in; he said a mere letter would not do, because I had testified before the court—therefore I must give some paper under oath to make my denial sufficiently strong; about a dozen of these men assailed me in furious manner; O'Donnell took out his pistol, and said unless I did so I should never leave the room alive; at last Sanders said, "Wallace, you see what kind of hands you are in;" I at length consented; it was understood that I was to prepare the paper in my own way; I intended, however, not to prepare the paper, but to escape from them at the most convenient opportunity; they insisted they must go to O'Donnell's room, and I was forced to comply; Mr. Kerr, who had defended the St. Albans raiders, was then sent for to prepare the paper; two of Morgan's men were there; a pistol was again drawn on me; Kerr came; the affidavit was prepared, and I signed it, and went through the ceremony of an oath.

Q.—Did you know that Kerr had knowledge of these menaces? A.—It must have so appeared to him, as Tucker said if I did not sign the paper I should never leave the town alive, and that they would follow me to hell.

Q.—Did that paper appear in the *Telegraph*, and was it afterwards copied into the New-York *World*? A.—It did.

The paper was read. It appeared in the Montreal *Evening Telegraph*, of June 10, and is to the effect that if President Johnson will send him, James W. Wallace, a safe conduct to go to Washington and return to Montreal, he would proceed thither and go before the military court, in order that they may see whether he was the same Sanford Conover who swore as stated. This is dated June 8, 1865, and signed James W. Wallace. To this the affidavit before referred to, is appended, viz: "I am the same James W. Wallace who gave evidence on the subject of the St. Albans raid, which evidence appeared on page 212 of the printed report of the case. I am a native of the County of Loudon, Virginia; I resided in Montreal in October. I have seen and examined the report of what is called the suppressed evidence before the court-martial, now being holden at Washington, on Mistress Surratt, Payne and others, and I have looked carefully through the report of the evidence, in the New-York papers, of a person calling himself Sanford Conover, who referred to the fact that while in Montreal, he went by the name of James Watson Wallace, and gave evidence in the St. Albans raid investigation; that said Sanford Conover evidently personated me before the said court-martial; that I never gave any testimony whatsoever before the said court-martial at Washington City; that I never had knowledge of John Wilkes Booth, excepting seeing him on the stage, and did not know he was in Montreal until I saw it published after the murder of President Lincoln; that I never was a correspondent of the New-York *Tribune;* that I never went under the name of Sanford Conover; that I never had any confidential communication with George N. Sanders, Beverly Tucker, Hon. Jacob Thompson, Gen. Carroll, of Tennessee, Dr. M. N. Patton, or any of the others therein mentioned; that my acquaintance with every one of these gentlemen was slight, and, in fine, I have no hesitation in stating that the evidence of the said SANFORD CONOVER personating me is false, untrue and unfounded in fact, and is from beginning to end a tissue of falsehood. I have made this deposition voluntarily and in justice to my own character and name. (Signed,)

J. WATSON WALLACE."

This was sworn to before G. Smith, J. P., at Montreal on June 8. Alfred Perry certified that Wallace subscribed to the paper of his own free-will, &c.

By Judge Holt—I understand this is the paper sworn and subscribed to and by you under the circumstances which you have detailed, with pistols presented at your face, the statements in this paper are false.

A.—Yes, Sir. I never heard of Alfred Terry who said I swore to it voluntarily. The advertisement appended to the deposition, which is as follows, was also induced by the same threats:

"Four hundred dollars reward will be given for the arrest, so that I can bring to punishment in Canada the infamous and perjured scoundrel who recently personated me under the name of Sanford Conover, and deposed to a tissue of falsehoods before the military commission at Washington.

[Signed] JAMES W. WALLACE."

Q.—You have stated that you were never in the Confederate army; what did you mean? I meant that I never served as a soldier. After I was conscripted, I was detailed as a clerk in the rebel War Department.

By the Judge-Advocate—Q.—Was any attempt made by those men to detain you in Canada? A.—I believe so; by friends of theirs, and I was relived through the influence of Gen. Dix.

Nathan Auser, of New-York, was called for by the government. He said he had known Sandford Conover for eight or ten years; his character for integrity is good; recently he accompanied Conover to Montreal, and was present at the interview with Tucker and Sanders. After they went into O'Donnell's room, Mr. Cameron came there with a paper containing an account of Conover's testimony. Conover had the paper shown to him, but denied that he had so testified. He was told that he must sign a writing to that effect, or they would shoot him like a dog; they all went into St. Lawrence Hall, but would not let the witness follow; there were twelve or fifteen persons in the party, including Sanders, Tucker, O'Donnell, Carroll, Pattin and Cameron; the witness said he did not see any weapons on these persons.

John Cantley,

called for the government, testified as follows: I reside at Selma, Ala.; am a printer, in the office of the Selma *Dispatch*.

Judge-Advocate—I will read the following, which purports to have been clipped from that newspaper, namely:

A MILLION DOLLARS WANTED, TO HAVE PEACE BY THE FIRST OF MARCH.—If the citizens of the Southern Confederacy will furnish me with the cash, or good securities for the sum of $1,000,000, I will cause the lives of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward and Andrew Johnson to be taken by the 1st of March next. This will give us peace, and satisfy the world that cruel tyrants cannot live in a land of liberty. If this is accomplished, nothing will be claimed beyond the sum of $50,000 in advance, which is supposed to be necessary to reach and slaughter the three villains. I will give myself $1,00 toward the patriotic purpose. Every one willing to contribute will address "X., Cahawba, Ala."

DEC. 1, 1864.

Q.—Will you state whether this advertisement was published in the Selma *Despatch*, in December, 1864? A.—As far as I recollect it was so worded, and was published four or five times. I saw the manuscript which was in the handwriting of G. W. Gale, of Cahawba; also, his name was signed at the bottom of the sheet, merely to indicate the author, and who was responsible for it. The *Despatch* had a circulation of 800 copies, and exchanged with the Richmond papers; Gale is a lawyer of considerable reputation, and is distinguished for his extreme view on the subject of slavery. I never saw Gale before his arrest.

Watkins D. Graves, also a printer, who had been employed in the Selma *Despatch* office, remembered to have seen the advertisement signed "X." It was in the handwriting of Mr. Gale, which he had seen frequently.

Dr. Merritt was recalled for the government with reference to a statement made by Mr. Rutchinson that he overheard a conversation on the 2d of June. The Doctor said on that day he saw Gen. Carroll at St. Lawrence Hall, and introduced himself as Dr. Merritt, of Memphis. As there was a large family of that name at Memphis, from which vicinity Gen. Carroll came, he expressed to the witness great gratification at meeting him. Gen. Carroll introduced him to Tucker and others as Dr. Merritt. On Tuesday, the 6th of June, the testimony was published in Canada, when Tucker said they were perfectly posted as to everything on this trial, and Tucker said they had burned the papers from the Confederate Government for fear some Yankee would steal them for evidence. Ex-Gov. Wescott was present. During the interview he did not hear the latter utter any disloyal sentiments, although it must be inferred he was playing into his friend's hands.

By Gen. Wallace—By whom were they being posted? A.—He said, we have friends in court; who, I don't know. I did not take for granted it was any member of the court. [Laughter.]

Gen. Wallace—I only wanted to know.

Judge-Advocate-General Holt said the government was now through with its testimony.

Associate Judge-Advocate Bingham then delivered his argument, as follows:

ARGUMENT OF ASSISTANT JUDGE-ADVOCATE ON BEHALF OF THE PROSECUTION.

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT—The conspiracy charged and specified, and the acts alleged to have been committed in pursuance thereof, and with the intent laid, constitute a crime the atrocity of which has sent a shudder through the civilized world. All that was agreed upon and attempted by the alleged inciters and instigators of this crime constitutes a combination of atrocities with scarcely a parallel in the annals of the human race. Whether the prisonere at your bar are guilty of the conspiracy and the acts alleged to have been done in pursuance thereof, as set forth in the charge and specification, is a question the determination of which rests solely with this honorable court, and in passing upon which this court are the sole judges of the law and the fact.

In presenting my views upon the questions of law raised by the several counsel for the defence, and also on the testimony adduced for and against the accused, I desire to be just to them, just to you, just to my country, and just to my own convictions. The issue joined involves the highest interests of the accused, and, in my judgment, the highest interests of the whole people of the United States.

It is a matter of great moment to all the people of this country that the prisoners at your bar be lawfully tried and lawfully convicted or acquitted. A wrongful and illegal conviction or a wrongful and illegal acquittal upon this dread issue would impair somewhat the security of every man's life, and shake the stability of the republic.

The crime charged and specified upon your record is not simply the crime of murdering a human being, but it is the crime of killing and murdering on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1865, within the military department of Washington and the intrenched lines thereof, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, then President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof; and then and there assaulting, with intent to kill and murder, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, then Secretary of State of the United States; and then and there lying in wait to kill and murder ANDREW JOHNSON, then Vice-President of the United States, and ULYSSES S. GRANT, then Lieutenant-General and in command of the armies of the United States, in pursuance of a treasonable conspiracy entered into by the accused with one JOHN WILKES BOOTH, and JOHN H. SURRATT, upon the instigation of JEFFERSON DAVIS, JACOB THOMPSON, and GEORGE N. SANDERS and others, with intent thereby to aid the existing rebellion and subvert the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The rebellion, in aid of which this conspiracy was formed and this great public crime committed, was prosecuted for the vindication of no right, for the redress of no wrong, but was itself simply a criminal conspiracy and gigantic assassination. In resisting and crushing this rebellion the American people take no step backward, and cast no reproach upon their past history. That people now, as ever, proclaim the self-evident truth that whenever government becomes subversive of the ends of its creation, it is the right and duty of the people to alter and abolish it; but during these four years of conflict they have as clearly proclaimed, as was their right and duty, both by law and by arms, that the government of their own choice, humanely and wisely administered, oppressive of none and just to all, shall not be overthrown by privy conspiracy or armed rebellion.

What wrong had this government or any of its duly-constituted agents done to any of the guilty actors in this atrocious rebellion? They themselves being witnesses, the government which they assailed had done no act, and attempted no act, injurious to them, or in any sense violative of their rights as citizens and men; and yet for four years, without cause of complaint or colorable excuse, the inciters and instigators of the conspiracy charged upon your record have, by armed rebellion, resisted the lawful authority of the government, and attempted by force of arms to blot the republic from the map of nations. Now that their battalions of treason are broken and flying before the victorious legions of the republic, the chief traitors in this great crime against your government secretly conspire with their hired confederates to achieve by assassination, if possible, what they have in vain attempted by wager of battle—the overthrow of the Government of the United States and the subversion of its constitution and laws. It is for this secret conspiracy in the interest of the rebellion, formed at the instigation of the chiefs in that rebellion, and in pursuance of which the acts charged and specified are alleged to have been done and with the intent laid, that the accused are upon trial.

The government in preferring this charge does not indict the whole people of any State or section, but only the alleged parties to this unnatural and atrocious conspiracy and crime. The President of the United States, in the discharge of his duty as commander-in-chief of the army, and by virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and laws of the United States, has constituted you a military court, to hear and determine the issue joined against the accused, and has constituted you a court for no other purpose whatever. To this charge and specification the defendants have pleaded, first, that this court has no jurisdiction in the premises; and, second, not guilty. As the court has already overruled the plea to the jurisdiction, it would be passed over in silence by me but for the fact, that a grave and elaborate argument has been made by counsel for the accused, not only to show the want of jurisdiction, but to arraign the President of the United States before the country and the world as a usurper of power over the lives and the liberties of the prisoners. Denying the authority of the President to constitute this commission is an averment that this tribunal is not a court of justice, has no legal existence, and, therefore, no power to hear and determine the issue joined. The learned counsel for the accused, when they make this averment by way of argument, owe it to themselves and to their country to shew how the President could otherwise lawfully and efficiently discharge the duty enjoined upon him by his oath to protect, preserve, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

An existing rebellion is alleged and not denied. It is charged that in aid of this existing rebellion a conspiracy was entered into by the accused, incited and instigated thereto by the chiefs of this rebellion, to kill and murder the executive officers of the government, and the commander of the armies of the United States, and that this conspiracy was partly executed by the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and by a murderous assault upon the Secretary of State; and counsel reply, by elaborate argument, that although the facts be as charged, though the conspirators be numerous and at large, able and eager to complete the horrid work of assassination already begun within your military encampment, yet the successor of your murdered President is a usurper if he attempts by military force and martial law, as commander-in-chief, to prevent the consummation of this traitorous conspiracy in aid of this treasonable rebellion. The civil courts, say the counsel, are open in the District. I answer, they are closed throughout half the republic, and were only open in this District on the day of this confederation and conspiracy, on the day of the traitorous assassination of your President, and are only open at this hour, by force of the bayonet. Does any man suppose that if the military forces which garrison the intrenchments of your capital, fifty thousand strong, were all withdrawn, the rebel bands who this day infest the mountain passes in your vicinity, would allow this court, or any court, to remain open in this District for the trial of these their confederates, or would permit your executive officers to discharge the trust committed to them, for twenty-four hours?

At the time when the conspiracy was entered into, and when this court was convened and entered upon this trial, the country was in a state of civil war. An army of insurrectionists have, since this trial begun, shed the blood of Union soldiers in battle. The conspirator—by whose hand his co-conspirators, whether present or absent, jointly murdered the President on the 14th of last April—could not be and was not arrested upon civil process, but was pursued by the military power of the government, captured and slain. Was this an act of usurpation!—a violation of the right guaranteed to that fleeing assassin by the very constitution against which and for the supervision of which he had conspired and murdered the President? Who in all this land is bold enough or base enough to assert it?

I would be glad to know by what law the President, by a military force, acting only upon his military orders, is justified in pursuing, arresting, and killing one of these conspirators, and is condemned for arresting in like manner, and by his order subjecting to trial, according to the laws of war, any or all of the other parties to this same damnable conspiracy and crime, by a military tribunal of justice—a tribunal, I may be pardoned for saying, whose integrity and impartiality are above suspicion, and pass unchallenged even by the accused themselves.

The argument against the jurisdiction of this court rests upon the assumption that even in time of insurrection and civil war, no crimes are cognizable and punishable by military commission or court-martial, save crimes committed in the military or naval service of the United States or in the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States. But that is not all the argument; it affirms that under this plea to the jurisdiction, the accused have the right to demand that this court shall decide that it is not a judicial tribunal and has no legal existence.

This is a most extraordinary proposition—that the President, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, was not only not authorized but absolutely forbidden to constitute this court for the trial of the accused, and, therefore, the act of the President is void, and the gentlemen who compose the tribunal without judicial authority or power, and are not in fact or in law a court.

That I do not misstate what is claimed and attempted to be established on behalf of the accused, I ask the attention of the court to the following as the gentleman's (Mr. JOHNSON'S) propositions:

That Congress has not authorized, and, under the constitution, cannot authorize the appointment of this commission.

That this commission has, "as a court, no legal existence or authority," because the President, who alone appointed the commission, has no such power.

That his act "is a mere nullity—the usurpation of a power not vested in the Executive, and conferring no authority upon you."

We have had no common exhibition of law learning in this defence, prepared by a Senator of the United States; but with all his experience, and all his learning, and acknowledged ability, he has failed, utterly failed, to show how a tribunal constituted and sworn, as this has been, to duly try and determine the charge and specification against the accused, and by its commission not authorized to hear or determine any other issues whatever, can rightfully entertain, or can by any possibility pass upon, the proposition presented by this argument of the gentlemen for its consideration.

The members of this court are officers in the Army of the United States, and by order of the President, as Commander-in-Chief, are required to discharge this duty, and are authorized in this capacity to discharge no other duty, to exercise no other judicial power. Of course, if the commission of the President constitutes this a court for the trial of this case only, as such court it is competent to decide all questions of law and fact arising in the trial of the case. But this court has no power, as a court, to declare the authority by which it was constituted null and void, and the act of the President a mere nullity, a usurpation. Has it been shown by the learned gentleman, who demands that this court shall so decide, that officers of the army may lawfully and constitutionally question in this manner the orders of their Commander-in-Chief, disobey, set them aside, and declare them a nullity and a usurpation? Even if it be conceded that the officers thus detailed by order of the Commander-in-Chief may question and utterly disregard his order and set aside his authority, is it possible, in the nature of things, that any body of men, constituted and qualified as a tribunal of justice, can sit in judgment upon the proposition that they are not a court for any purpose, and finally decide judicially, as a court, that the government which appointed them was without authority? Why not crown the absurdity of this proposition by asking the several members of this court to determine that they are not men—living, intelligent, responsible men! This would be no more irrational than the question upon which they are asked to pass. How can any sensible man entertain it? Before he begins to reason upon the proposition he must take for granted, and therefore decide in advance, the very question in dispute, to wit, his actual existence.

So with the question presented in this remarkable argument for the defence; before this court can enter upon the inquiry of the want of authority in the President to constitute them a court, they must take for granted and decide the very point in issue, that the President had the authority, and that they are in law and in fact a judicial tribunal; and having assumed this, they are gravely asked, as such judicial tribunal, to finally and solemnly decide and declare that they are not in fact or in law a judicial tribunal, but a mere nullity and nonentity. A most lame and impotent conclusion!

As the learned counsel seems to have great reverence for judicial authority, and requires precedent for every opinion, I may be pardoned for saying that the objection which I urge, against the possibility of any judicial tribunal, after being officially qualified as such, entertaining, much less judicially deciding, the proposition that it has no legal existence as a court, and that the appointment was a usurpation and without authority of law, has been solemnly ruled by the Supreme Court of the United States.

That court say: "The acceptance of the judicial office is a recognition of the authority from which it is derived. If a court should enter upon the inquiry (whether the authority of the government which established it existed,) and should come to the conclusion that the government under which it acted had been set aside, it would cease to be a court and be incapable of pronouncing a judicial decision upon the question it undertook to try. If it decides at all, as a court, it necessarily affirms the existence and authority of the government under which it is exercising judicial power." (LUTHER *vs.* BORDEN, 7 Howard, 40.)

That is the very question raised by the learned gentleman in his argument—that there was no *authority* in the President, by whose act alone this tribunal was constituted, to vest it with judicial power to try this issue; and by the order upon your record, as has already been shown, if you have no power to try this issue for want of authority in the Commander-in-Chief to constitute you a court, you are no court, and have no power to try any issue, because his order limits you to this issue, and this alone.

It requires no very profound legal attainments to apply the ruling of the highest judicial tribunal of this country, just cited, to the point raised, not by the pleadings, but by the argument. This court exists as a judicial tribunal by authority only of the President of the United States; the acceptance of the office is an acknowledgment of the validity of the authority conferring it, and if the President had no authority to order, direct, and constitute this court to try the accused, as is claimed, did, in so constituting it, perform an unconstitutional and illegal act, it necessarily results that the order of the President is void and of no effect; that the order did not and could not constitute this a tribunal of justice, and therefore its members are incapable of pronouncing a judicial decision upon the question presented.

There is a marked distinction between the question here presented and that raised by a plea to the jurisdiction of a tribunal whose existence as a court is neither questioned nor denied. Here it is argued, through many pages, by a learned Senator, and a distinguished lawyer, that the order of the President, by whose authority alone this court is constituted a tribunal of military justice, is unlawful; if unlawful it is void and of no effect, and has created no court; therefore this body, not being a court, can have no more power as a court to decide any question whatever than have its individual members power to decide that they as men do not in fact exist.

It is a maxim of the common law—the perfection of human reason—that what is impossible the law requires of no man.

How can it be possible that a judicial tribunal can decide the question that it does not exist, any more than that a rational man can decide that he does not exist?

The absurdity of the proposition so elaborately urged upon the consideration of this court cannot be saved from the ridicule and contempt of sensible men by the pretence that the court is not asked judicially to decide that it is not a court, but only that it has no jurisdiction; for it is a fact not to be denied that the whole argument for the defence on this point is that the President had not the lawful authority to issue the order by which alone this court is constituted, and that the order for its creation is null and void.

Gentleman might as well ask the Supreme Court of the United States upon a plea to the jurisdiction to decide as a court and that the President had no lawful authority to nominate the judges thereof severally to the Senate and that the Senate had no lawful authority to advise and consent to their appointment, as to ask this court to decide as a court that the order of the President of the United States constituting it a tribunal for the sole purpose of this trial was not only without authority of law, but against and in violation of law. If this court is not a lawful tribunal, it has no existence, and can no more speak as a court than the dead, much less pronounce the judgment required at its hands; that it is not a court, and that the President of the United States, in constituting it to try the question upon the charge and specification preferred, has transcended his authority and violated his oath of office.

The learned counsel referred, in passing, to the argument advanced by Mr. EWING upon this same point, and proceeded to characterize, with considerable severity, the denunciation of the government in which he said Mr. JOHNSON had indulged. He said:

I propose now to answer all that the gentleman (Mr. JOHNSON) has said of the want of jurisdiction in this court, and of the alleged usurpation and tyranny of the Executive, that the enlightened public opinion to which he appeals may decide whether all this denunciation is just—whether, indeed, conspiring against the whole people, and confederation and agreement in aid of insurrection to murder all the executive officers of the government, cannot be checked or arrested by the executive power. Let the people decide this question, and in doing so, let them pass upon the action of the Senator as well as upon the action of those whom he so arrogantly arraigns. His plea in behalf of an expiring and shattered rebellion is a fit subject for public consideration and for public condemnation.

Let that people also note, that while the learned gentleman, (Mr. JOHNSON,) as a volunteer, without pay, thus condemns as a usurpation the means employed so effectually to suppress this gigantic insurrection, the New-York *News*, whose proprietor, BENJAMIN WOOD, is shown by the testimony upon your record to have received from the agents of the rebellion $25,000, rushes into the lists to champion the cause of the rebellion, its aiders and abettors, by following to the letter his colleague, (Mr. JOHNSON,) and with greater plainness of speech, and a fervor intensified, doubtless, by the $25,000 received, and the hope of more, denounces the court as a usurpation and threatens the members with the consequences!

The argument of the gentleman to which the court has listened so patiently and so long is but an attempt to show that it is unconstitutional for the Government of the United States to arrest upon military order and try before military tribunals and punish upon conviction, in accordance with the laws of war and the usages of nations, all criminal offenders acting in aid of the existing rebellion. It does not seem to me that the speech in its tone and temper is the same as that which the country has heard for the last four years, uttered by the armed rebels themselves and by their apologists, averring that it was unconstitutional for the Government of the United States to defend by arms its own rightful authority and the supremacy of its laws.

It is as clearly the right of the republic to live and to defend its life until it forfeits that right by crime as it is the right of the individual to live so long as God gives him life, unless he forfeits that right by crime. I make no argument to support this proposition. Who is there here or elsewhere to cast the reproach upon my country that for her crimes she must die? Youngest born of the nations! is she not immortal by all the dread memories of the past—by that sublime and voluntary sacrifice of the present, in which the bravest and noblest of her sons have laid down their lives that she might live, giving their serene brows to the dust of the grave, and lifting their hands for the last time aslmist the consuming fires of battle! I assume, for the purposes of this argument, that self-defence is as clearly the right of nations as it is the acknowledged right of men, and that the American people may do, in the defence and maintenance of their own rightful authority against organized armed rebels, their aiders and abettors, whatever free and independent nations any where upon this globe, in time of war, may of right do.

All this is substantially denied by the gentleman in the remarkable argument which he has here made. There is nothing further from my purpose than to do injustice to the learned gentleman or to his elaborate and ingenious argument. To justify what I have already said, I may be permitted here to remind the court that nothing is said by the counsel touching the conduct of the accused, MARY E. SURRATT, as shown by the testimony: that he makes confession at the end of his arraignment of the government and country, that he has not made such argument, and that he leaves it to be made by her other counsel. He does take care, however, to arraign the country and the government for conducting a trial with closed doors and before a secret tribunal, and compares the proceedings of this court to the Spanish Inquisition, using the strongest words at his command to intensify the horror which he supposes his announcement will excite throughout the civilized world.

Was this dealing fairly by this government? Was there anything in the conduct of the proceedings here that justified any such remark? Has this been a secret trial? Has it not been conducted in open day in the presence of the accused, and in the presence of seven gentlemen learned in the law, who appeared from day to day as their counsel? Were they not informed of the accusation against them? Were they deprived of the right of challenge? Was it not secured to them by law, and were they not asked to exercise it? Has any part of the evidence been suppressed? Have not all the proceedings been published to the world? What, then, was done, or intended to be done, by the government which justifies this clamor about a Spanish Inquisition?

That a people assailed by organized treason over an extent of territory half as large as the continent of Europe, and assailed in their very capital by secret assassins banded together and hired to do the work of murder by the instigation of these conspirators, may not be permitted to make inquiry, even with closed doors, touching the nature and extent of the organization, ought not to be asserted by any gentleman who makes the least pretentions to any knowledge of the law, either common, civil, or military. Who does not know that at the common law all inquisition touching crimes and misdemeanors preparatory to indictment by the grand inquest of the State, is made with closed doors?

In this trial no parties accused, nor their counsel, nor the reporters of this court, were at any time excluded from its deliberations when any testimony was being taken; nor has there been any testimony taken in the case with closed doors, save that of a few witnesses, who testified, not in regard to the accused or either of them, but in respect to the traitors and conspirators not on trial, who were alleged to have incited this crime. Who is there to say that the American people, in time of armed rebellion and civil war, have not the right to make such an examination, as secretly as they may deem necessary, either in a military or civil court?

I have said this, not by way of apology for anything the government has done or attempted to do in the progress of this trial, but to expose the animus of the argument, and to repel the accusation against my country sent out to the world by the counsel. From anything that he has said, I have yet to learn that the American people have not the right to make their inquiries secretly, touching a general conspiracy in aid of an existing rebellion, which involves their nationality and the peace and security of all.

I think I may safely say, without stopping to make any special references, that the official career of the late Secretary of War (Mr. MARCY) gave no indication that he ever doubted or denied the constitutional power of the American people, acting through their duly constituted agents, to do any act justified by the laws of war, for the suppression of a rebellion or to repel invasion. Certainly there is nothing in this extract from the autobiograpoy which justifies any such conclusion. He was startled, we are told. It may have been as much the admiration he had for the boldness and wisdom of the conqueror of Mexico as any abhorrence he had for the trial and punishment of "assassins, poisoners and murderers," according to the laws and usages of war.

But the official utterances of Ex-Attorney-General CUSHING, with which the gentleman doubtless was familiar, when he prepared this argument, by no means justify the attempt here made to quote him as authority against the proclamation and enforcement of martial law in time of rebellion and civil war. That distinguished man, not second in legal attainments to any who have held that position, has left an official opinion of record touching this subject. Referring to what is said by Sir MATHEW HALE in his History of the Common Law concerning martial law, wherein he limits it, as the gentleman has seemed by the whole drift of his argument desirous of doing, and says that it is "not in truth and in reality law, but something indulged rather than allowed as as a law—the necessity of government, order, and discipline in an army;" Mr. CUSHING makes this just criticism: "This proposition is a mere composite blunder, a total misapprehension of the matter. It confounds martial law and law military; it ascribes to the former the uses of the latter; it erroneously assumes that the government of a body of troops is a necessity more than of a body of civilians or citizens. It confounds and confuses all the relations of the subject, and is an apt illustration of the incompleteness of the notions of the common law jurists of England in regard to matters not comprehended in that limited branch of legal science. * * * Military law, it is now perfectly understood in England, is a branch of the law of the land, applicable only to certain acts of a particular class of persons and administered by special tribunals; but neither in that nor in any other respect essentially differing as to foundation in constitutional reason from admiralty, ecclesiastical, or indeed chancery and common law. * * * It is the system of rules for the government of the army and navy established by successive acts of Parliament. * * * *

Martial law, as exercised in any country by the commander of a foreign army, is an element of the *jus belli*.

"It is incidental to the state of solemn war, and appertains to the law of nations. * * Thus, while the armies of the United States occuped different provinces of the Mexico republic, the respective commanders were not limited in authority by any local law. They allowed, or rather required, the magistrates of the country, municipal or judicial, to continue to administer the laws of the country among their countrymen; but in subjection always to the military power, which acted summarily and according to discretion, when the belligerent interests of the conqueror required it, and which exercised jurisdiction, either summarily or by means of military commissions for the protection or the punishment of citizens of the United States in Mexico."—*Opinions of Attorneys General*, vol, viii, 366-369.

Mr. CUSHING says, "That, it would seem, was one of the forms of martial law;" but he adds, that such an example of martial law administered by a foreign army in the enemy's country "does not enlighten us in regard to the question of martial law in one's own country, and as administered by its military commanders. That is a case which the law of nations does not reach. Its regulations is of the domestic report of the organic laws of the country itself, and regarding which, as it happens, there is no definite or explicit legislation in the United States, as there is none in England.

Accordingly, in England, as we have seen, Earl GREY assumes that when martial law exists it has no legal origin, but is a mere fact of necessity, to be legalized afterward by a bill of indemnity, if there be occasion. I am not prepared to say that, under existing laws, such may not also be the case in the United States."—*Ibid*, 370.

After such a statement, wherein Ex-Attorney-General CUSHING very clearly recognizes the right of this government, as also of England, to employ martial law as a means of defence in a time of war, whether domestic or foreign, he will be as much surprised when he reads the argument of the learned gentleman, wherein he is described as being struck with legal dumbness at the mere mention of proclaiming martial law, and its enforcement by the commander of our army in Mexico, as the late Secretary of War was startled with even the mention of its title.

Even some of the reasons given, and certainly the power exercised by the veteran hero himself, would seem to be in direct conflict with the proposition of the learned gentleman.

The Lieutenant-General says he "excludes from his order cases already cognizable by court-martial, and limits it to cases not provided for in the act of Congress establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States." Has not the gentleman who attempts to press Gen. SCOTT into his service argued and insisted upon it, that the commander of the army cannot subject the soldiers under his command to any control or punishment whatever save that which is provided for in the articles?

It will not do in order to sustain the gentleman's hypothesis, to say that these provisions of the constitution, by which he attempts to fetter the power of the people to punish such offences in time of war within the territory of the United States, may be disregarded by an officer of the United States in command of its armies, in the trial and punishment of its soldiers in a foreign war. The law of the United States for the government of its own armies follows the flag upon every sea and in every land.

The truth is, that the right of the people to proclaim and execute martial law is a necessary incident of war, and this was the right exercised, and rightfully exercised, by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT in Mexico. It was what Earl GREY has justly said was a "fact of necessity," and I may add, an act as clearly authorized as was the act of fighting the enemy when they appeared before him.

In making this exception, the Lieutenant-General followed the rule recognized by the American authorities on military law, in which it is declared that "many crimes committed even by military officers, enlisted men, or camp retainers, cannot be tried under the rules and articles of war. Military commissions must be resorted to for such cases, and these commissions should be ordered by the same authority, be constituted in a similar manner, and their proceedings be conducted according to the same general as general courts-martial."—*Benet*, 16.

There remain for me to notice, at present, two other points in this extraordinary speech: First, that martial law does not warrant a military commission for the trial or military offences—that is, offences committed in time of war in the interests of the public enemy, and by concert and agreement with the enemy; and second, that martial law does not prevail in the United States, and has never been declared by any competent authority.

It is not necessary, as the gentleman himself has declined to argue the first point—whether martial law authorizes the organization of military commissions by order of the Commander-in-Chief to try such offences, that I should say more than that the authority just cited by me shows that such commissions are authorized under martial law, and are created by the commander for the trial of all such offences, when their punishment by court-martial is not provided for by the express statute law of the country.

The second point—that martial law has not been declared by any competent authority, is an arraignment of the late murdered President of the United States for his proclamation of Sept. 24, 1862, declaring martial law throughout the United States; and of which, in LAWRENCE'S edition of *Wheaton on International Law*, p. 522, it is said: "Whatever may be the inference deduced either from constitutional or international law, or from the usages of European governments, as to legitimate depository of the power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, the virtual abrogation of the judiciary in cases affecting individual liberty, and the establishment as *matter of fact* in the United States, by the Executive alone, of martial law, not merely in the insurrectionary districts, or in cases of military occupancy, but throughout the entire Union, and not temporarily, but as an institution as permanent as the insurrection on which it professes to be based, and capable on the same principle of being revived in all cases of foreign as well as civil war, are placed beyond question by the President's Proclamation of Sept. 24, 1862."

This proclamation is duly certified from the War Department to be in full force and not revoked, and is evidence of record in this case; and but a few days since a proclamation of the President, of which this court will take notice, declares that the same remains in full force.

It has been said by another of the counsel for the accused (Mr. STONE) in his argument, that, admitting its validity, the proclamation ceases to have effect with the insurrection, and is terminated by it. It is true the proclamation of martial law only continues during the insurrection; but in

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Communication from the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners—$1,300,000 Required by the Department for the Years 1865-66—The Cost of the War.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, the President, Mr. TWEED, in the chair.

A communication was received from the Importers and Trader's Insurance Company, inclosing a bill for taxes on United States securities wrongfully collected, and demanding payment of the same.

Referred to Committee on Taxes.

The President stated he had a communication from the Board of Estimates of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, with the estimates required for the years 1865 and 1866.

Mr. P. T. PURDY wished to know how much the commissioners required.

The President said they wanted $600,000 for the year 1865.

Mr. PURDY—Well, it will be a long time before I vote for giving it to them.

The President said that was only a part of what they wanted. The estimates for the year 1866 amounted to $750,000.

Mr. PURDY said that the old department only required about $400,000 last year, and a large portion of this was expended in the purchase of real estate.

The President then read a copy of the law inclosed in the commissioner communications, to the effect that as soon as the estimates were confirmed they become binding upon the city.

Mr. PURDY said, yes, *on the city*. But we represent the county. The papers will have to be sent to the Common Council.

The following are the communications from the commissioners:

BOARD OF ESTIMATE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

To the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

We herewith transmit the estimate of appropriations for the year 1866, in accordance with section 10, of an act to create a Metropolitan Fire District, &c., passed March 30, 1865.

The sum required for the Metropolitan Fire Department for the year 1866, as per estimate herewith transmitted, is $750,000. Respectfully,

(Signatures of the members of the Board of Estimates.)

A similar communication was received stating that the sum of $600,000 will be required for the current year.

Estimate of Appropriations for the Metropolitan Fire Department for the Year 1865.

Alterations to steamers and Hook and Ladder Trucks, alterations to and finishing such hose and fuel tenders as may be required, and for the purchase of new first-class fire engines and tenders	$70,000
Apparatus, repairs	30,000
Building stables and altering engine and truck-houses	60,000
Contingencies	20,000
Gas and fixtures	7,000
Horses, purchase of	39,000
Horse feed, shoeing and harness	27,772
Hose, new	65,000
Salaries, Commissioners	10,328
Salaries, Secretary, clerks, &c	10,000
Salaries, telegraph operators	3,000
Salaries, bell-ringers	13,300
Salaries, Chief and Assistant Engineers	8,700
Salaries, engineers for steamers	13,500
Salaries, Foremen and Assistant Foremen	31,000
Salaries, drivers	14,000
Salaries, stokers	10,500
Salaries, tillermen	3,500
Salaries, hose and truckmen	93,000
Salaries, men for hand engines and trucks for outbreaks	5,000
Supplies, telegraph	9,500
Supplies, fuel, oil, &c	50,000
Total	$600,000

Estimate of Appropriation for the Metropolitan Fire Department for the Year 1866.

Apparatus, new	$50,000
Apparatus, repairs	30,000
Apparatus, contingencies	30,000
Apparatus, gas and fixtures	7,500
Houses, repairs and alterations to	20,000
Horses, purchase of	6,000
Horses, feed for	32,000
Harness, purchase of and alterations to	4,000
Horse-shoeing	9,200
Hose, new	25,000
Rent	9,500
Salaries, Commissioners	15,000
Salaries, Clerks, Messengers and Yardmen	28,000
Salaries, Telegraph Operators	5,000
Salaries, Bell-ringers	26,400
Salaries, Chief and Assistant Engineers	17,400
Salaries, Engineers for steamers	27,000
Salaries, Foremen and Assistants	62,000
Salaries, Drivers	28,000
Salaries, Stokers	21,000
Salaries, Tillermen	7,000
Salaries, Hose and Truckmen	226,000
Supplies, fuel, oil, &c	50,000
Supplies, telegraph and extension	20,000
Total	$750,000

Or such substitutes for the same as the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department may from time to time deem necessary or proper for the general good government of the department.

The papers were referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

Mr. ELY introduced a resolution calling upon the Comptroller to furnish the board with an account of all moneys raised and disbursed in consequence of the war, what portions of them had been raised by taxes, and how much had become part of the funded debt of the city and county.

Mr. PURDY thought this was an attack upon the Commissioners or Volunteering whose actions were above suspicion. He did not care how much the war had cost. The rebellion was crushed, and that was enough for him to know.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Volunteering, and the board adjourned.

Naval Movements.

CRUISE OF THE MONITOR DICTATOR.

The efficiency of an ocean monitor is about to be submitted to a practical test in the monitor *Dictator*, now lying at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River. Since her last trip from Fortress Monroe to this port, sailing part of the way at the rate of ten knots an hour, she has been receiving a little alteration in her machinery, and has been ready for a long time for active service. She will sail from this port during the week, proceeding through the Sound as far as Newport, thence to Boston, thence to Halifax, and if she works entirely to the satisfaction of the officers, will boldly breast the waves of the Atlantic, and steam for Europe. None feel more confident of the success of the voyage than the officers commanding the craft.

DEPARTURE OF THE SHAWMUT.

The United States screw steamer *Shawmut*, five guns, sailed from the yard yesterday as far as the bar, and will depart immediately on her voyage, under sealed orders. It is understood she will join the European squadron. She was put in commission Monday. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Commander, J. J. WALKER; Lieut., B. J. Cromwell; Acting Master, S. N. Myer; Acting Ensigns, O. A. Thompson, W. Burnbridger-Luff; P. A. Surgeon, D. R. Bannon; Acting Paymaster, J. O. Graves; Mates, George W. Pratt, J. S. O'Brien; Acting Ensign, Geo. W. Coffin; First Asst. Engineer, R. S. Talbot; Second Assistants, A. J. Montgomery, I. M. Emanuel, John Lowe, Jas. W. Hotchin.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. R. CUYLER.

This vessel arrived at the yard yesterday, and will be put out of commission. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, C. H. B. CALDWELL; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, J. J. Read; Acting Master, Ed. Babson; Acting Ensigns, W. L. Hatch, A. S. Hamblin, B. P. Clough; Acting Assistant Surgeon, C. D. White; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. Wright; Acting Chief Engineer, J. D. Williamson; Acting First Assistant, D. L. King; Second Assistant, L. W. Robinson; Acting Second Assistants, J. Pollard, F. V. Holt, Wm. Ross; Acting Third Assistants, D. Jillilard, J. H. Fuler, Geo. W. Young, E. J. Cram; Acting Gunner, E. P. Palmer; Acting Mate, John T. Jefferis.

THE NAVY-YARD.

The United States vessels *Shockoken*, *Com. Hull*, *Com. Perry* and *Com. Jones*, after having their armament and stores removed, yesterday joined the fleet of condemned vessels at Red Hook, in Gowanus Bay, to be sold at auction. The *Mount Vernon*, *Neptune* and *Glaucus* will also be anchored there during the week. Although the depot at Red Hook was established to clear the yard of useless craft, and give more freedom to business, yet the channel is as much blocked up as ever, owing to new vessels continually arriving. The *Massasoit* arrived June 23; *Jas. Adger*, June 23; *Valley City*, June 26; also *Honeysuckle*, *Wissahickon*, *R. R. Cuyler* and *Orvetta* arrived June 27.

Mr. McCormick's Lecture on Arizona.

Hon. RICHARD C. MCCORMICK delivered a lecture on Arizona, last evening, before the Young Mens' Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue. The occasion drew together a respectable and numerous audience. In describing his trip from the States to Arizona, Mr. MCCORMICK was graphic and brilliant. He stated the principal obstacle to settlers and miners in that section of the country was the scarcity of water; but the speaker was of the opinion that, as the mining interests were developed, the water facilities would also steadily increase. He thought that Arizona was destined to take a distinguished rank among the great mining regions of the West. As yet, the largest number of the inhabitants were the Indians, the different tribes of which amounted to about 30,000; but they were so degraded, that it was almost a hopeless task to attempt to inculcate the principles of Christianity and civilization into their minds. The Colorado was the great artery of the Territory.

The idea that Arizona is a desert was erroneous. As in all regions of great mineral wealth, there were portions of the surface exceedingly barren, but the lecturer had never seen any land approximating to the desert between the Colorado and San Bernardino, in California. The inhabitants of Arizona, as a general thing, were not of the most desirable class. Many of them were composed of Californians who had fled from their own State to avoid the draft, or who had made their exit hence under the persuasions of the Vigilance Committee in the old gold-fever times. The officials of the Territory were probably the only ones in that country who were without mail communication with their government.

Mr. MCCORMICK would not advise young men to emigrate to Arizona at present, unless they had business calling them thither. At this time, it was a poor place to seek one's fortune in, merely in the character of an adventurer. Nevertheless, he thought that the hour was fast approaching when the Territory could offer to the emigrant attractions unsurpassed by any of our new countries.

On account of the very short notice given the lecturer, his remarks were quite informal, but of great interest to those who had the pleasure of listening to them.

The New Fire Department.

CHIEF ENGINEER DECKER VOLUNTEERS TO REMAIN IN OFFICE FOR A SHORT TIME.

Nothing of any especial importance occurred in the proceedings of the Metropolitan Board of Fire Commissioners during yesterday. The following letter from Chief Engineer JOHN DECKER, of the old department, was received by the board:

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER N. Y. FIRE DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

Charles E. Pinckney, Esq., President Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners:

SIR: To your note of the 23d inst., desiring me to continue in the performance of my duties as Chief Engineer until further notice, I respectfully reply that, in accordance with my own feelings, I desire to retire from active duty, as I am not an applicant for the position; but in order to act contentedly and to carry out the spirit of the resolution adopted by the Board of Engineers and Firemen of the Volunteer Fire Department, while the controversy relative to the constitutionality of the bill was pending, and while the public mind was fearful that the old department would refuse to perform duty, I volunteer my services to the new organization until a reasonable time shall have elapsed, sufficient for the new Board of Fire Commissioners to take charge of all matters appertaining to this department.

Very respectfully,
JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.

It is understood that the board will accept of the services tendered by Mr. DECKER and relieve him as soon as practicable. The sessions of the board are continued daily, with closed doors. It is therefore difficult to learn anything of their future intention. The work of organization is, however, slowly progressing, as the task presents unusual difficulties. No appointments have, as yet, been made, as the greatest scrutiny is exercised and especial care taken in the proposed selection of paid officials.

The Celebration of the Fourth of July.

The Fourth will be celebrated this year with unusual splendor. The Special Committee of the Common Council have awarded the contract for fireworks to Messrs. EDGE & Co., of Jersey City, who will make a grand display of pyrotechnics at the City Hall Park, Union-square and other localities. The committee have not yet decided upon their entire programme, but as they have abundance of money—$20,000—it will doubtless be very comprehensive in its character. Nothing has yet been decided as to the reception of our returned veterans. The Tammany Society will celebrate the Fourth in the Great Wigwam at 1 P. M., when the usual ceremonies prescribed by its charter will take place.

Gen. SANDFORD has issued the following order for the parade of the First Division:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10: This division will parade on Tuesday next, the Fourth of July, to celebrate the Eighty-ninth Anniversary of our National Independence, the triumphant restoration of our Union, and the return of peace.

The division line will be formed on Twenty-third-street, with the right on Fifth-avenue, at half-o'clock A. M.

The Major-General, with the concurrence of the Mayor and Corporation of the city, respectfully invite the several regiments of New-York volunteers, now in the city, to unite in the celebration of the day to enable the citizens of New-York to receive and welcome them upon their return to their homes and friends. All regiments and battalions of volunteers disposed to cooperate with the First Division on this occasion are requested to report to the Major-General, during the present week, at his office, No. 3 Tryon-row.

Brig.-Gen. YATES will cause national salutes to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.

The line of march from Twenty-third-street will be up Madison-avenue to Forty-second-street, through Forty-second-street to Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, up Fourteenth-street to Union-square, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Common Council.

The Division Staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major-General at 10½ A. M., at which hour Capt. OTTO'S troop will report for escort duty.

The Commissary-General will issue ammunition upon the requisition of the commandants of regiments.

By order of Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.
CHAS. H. TOMES, Major and Vol. A. D. C.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ARREST OF A BILL-POSTER.

Mr. OLIVER C. PUTNAM, of No. 140 Fifth-avenue, having entered complaint against MICHAEL CORCORAN, for violating the Act of March 28, 1865, forbidding the posting of any handbill on any curbstone, &c., Justice DODGE granted a warrant, and intrusted the same to Officer HUBBERT, of the Broadway police. CORCORAN having been arrested and committed, his employer appeared to bail him from prison, but was unable to give anything but household furniture as security, and this the Justice declined to accept. He appeared not to know that any offence had been committed, and said that the bill-posters generally are not aware that they are liable to arrest for pasting any handbill, whether indecent or otherwise, on any curbstone, edifice, wall, rock or other place where special permission has not been given.

RAID BY CAPT. SPEIGHT.

On Monday evening, Capt. FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT threw open the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police-station, and received therein, between 9 o'clock and midnight, the following-named company:

Names.	Where apprehended.
Mary Foster	Sixth-avenue.
Mary Hartz	Sixth-avenue.
Elizabeth Johnston	Sixth-avenue.
Carrie Carpenter	Sixth-avenue.
Maria Nelson	Sixth-avenue.
Charlotte Landfield	Twenty-fourth-street.
Harriet Hatfield	Sixth-avenue.
Lizzie Jones	Sixth-avenue.
Margaret Ennis	Sixth-avenue.
Charlotte Shaw	Sixth-avenue.
Martha Andrews	Twenty-fifth-street.
Catherine Denyke	Twenty-fifth-street.
Emily Le Gard	Sixth-avenue.
Annie Travis	Sixth-avenue.
Mary Eckman	Sixth-avenue.
Jane Kelly	Sixth-avenue.
Frances Hickey	Sixth-avenue.
Ellen Banks	Sixth-avenue.
Mary Jones	Sixth-avenue.
Mary Lewis	Sixth-avenue.
Elizabeth Williams	Sixth-avenue.
Mary Masterson	Madison Park.

These persons, who were escorted by certain citizens who were Metropolitan Policemen's shields, which, however, were not conspicuously displayed, were entertained during the night, and yesterday morning accompanied to Jefferson Market and introduced to Justice DODGE. They were committed for examination.

CAPTAIN ROBBED IN HIS CABIN.

On Monday night, Capt. RICHARD CUTHBERT, of the canal-boat *James G. Howell*, of Tonawanda, retired to his cabin with MARTIN BURKE, one of the boat hands, and on waking in the morning, found BURKE fumbling for his coat near his berth. Regarding BURKE'S conduct with suspicion, the Captain arose and ascertained that his satchel and wallet, containing money, linen, &c., of the value of $270, had been stolen and removed from the cabin, and as no one could have entered from without, the Captain turned BURKE over to Officer BOGARDUS, of the Ninth Ward, and appeared, yesterday, at court, against him. An officer was thereupon sent to seek the stolen property, and the satchel was found concealed in a pile of lumber on the Horatio-street pier. BURKE was committed for examination.

BURGLARY—FAMILY IN THE COUNTRY.

At about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst., private watchman GEO. E. CANNEY, passing down West Thirty-fifth-street, observed that the grating had been forced from the coal-hole at No. 222, listened, and heard voices in the cellar. Knowing that the family of Mr. SIDNEY O. OAKIN, who reside there, had locked up and gone into the country, the officer at once scented a burglary, and called Policemen CROWLEY and POOLE, and the three apprehended JAMES O'BRIEN, shoemaker, and HUGH TRACY, father, both natives of Ireland, aged 21 years. The prisoners had removed and prepared to take away furniture and wearing apparel valued at $1,000. They were committed in default of $2,000 bail each, for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

BROADWAY MERCHANT IN THE TOMBS.

Mr. HENRY U. WHIGHAM, of No. 23 North Moore-street, made oath that on the 14th of December last he loaned KORTWRIGHT KRUGER, of No. 907 Broadway, $350, taking as collateral a mortgage on six Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines; that recently he dunned KRUGER unsuccessfully, and then sought but could not find the sewing-machines which KRUGER had pretended to own; and that, in his opinion, KRUGER mortgaged the machines with intent to defraud. Upon this affidavit Justice HOGAN granted a warrant, Officer CROKER apprehended KRUGER, and the prisoner was committed to the cells.

SWORD PRACTICE IN A CONCERT DEN.

On Monday evening CHARLES WADELL, of Rondout, fell into a wrangle in a Bowery concert den with JOSEPH SWEETZER, the proprietor, and at length the latter, seizing a broad-sword, struck WADELL on the head therewith, inflicting a serious wound. The offender was at once apprehended by Policeman BRADY and DOLAN of the Sixth Ward, and Justice HOGAN held him to bail, yesterday, in $500.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

THE HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE.

WILEY C. THOMAS, of No. 244 Grand-street, preferred complaint against WM. BENNETT, alleging that he had stolen 440 ivory checks, of the value of $125, and a German silver dealing-box, from the complainant's gaming-house. Officer O'BYRNE apprehended the accused, and he was committed. There being no person in court who was prepared to make an affidavit against THOMAS, he was permitted to go back to his den. When a gambler appeals to the law, the Bowery boys style it "chock."

OBSCENE PHOTOGRAPHS.

WM. FINK, peddler, entered a dwelling in East Broadway, near Rutgers-street, yesterday, and after exhibiting his stock of brummagem jewelry, produced a number of beastly photographs. The ladies of the house called in Policeman LEONARD, of the Seventh Ward, and had the fellow arrested. He was committed for examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER GOVER—RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

On Monday evening, THOMAS J. HANNON, a child of thirty months, was run over and instantly killed, in Pearl-street, by a Second-avenue Railroad car. An inquest was held yesterday, at the parents' dwelling, No. 22 Cherry-street, and the Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict as follows: "We find that the said child came to his death by injuries received from car No. 70, of the Second-avenue line, and that said death was caused by the negligence of the driver of said car, and that we *censure the company for the rate of speed at which they permit their cars to be* driven through the populous parts of their route."

Mr. CHRISTY, one of the jurors, dissenting, found that the child was accidentally killed, and that the parents had been guilty of negligence.

BY CORONER COLLIN—DROWNED.

An inquest was held over the body of an unknown man that had been found in the North River, at sixty-fifth-street. Deceased was about 35 years of age. Papers were found in the pockets bearing the signature of —— RICORD, No. 190 Laurens-street.

FELL FROM A STAIRCASE.

Yesterday morning ANN GREY, at Mrs. DONNERLY'S, on the north-west corner of Eighty-second-street and Third-avenue, missed her footing while going down stairs, and falling, sustained a fracture of the spine, from which she died. The deceased, who was about 50 years of age, was nurse for Mrs. LILLYER, of Seventy-ninth-street, near Third-avenue.

Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute—Exercises of the Graduating Class of 1865.

Last evening the annual commencement of the above institution took place in the chapel of the institute, which was densely crowded by the parents, sisters and friends of the students graduating. The class of '65 has sixteen members, four of whom graduated in the classical course, eight in the scientific, and four in the commercial.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. FARLEY, seven orations were delivered by members of the graduating class: "Influence of Poetry," by J. C. AYRES; "America," by G. W. CHAUNCEY; "Our Returning Volunteers," by F. BARTLETT; "The Shores of the Mediterranean," by J. P. CAMERON; "Hints to Talkers," by C. F. FARRAR; "The Power of Music," by H. L. TOLMAN; and "The Resource of Imagination," by R. R. HAWKINS. These orations were all well prepared.

The music of the evening was under the direction of Prof. GILDER. The "Prisoners' Hope," by the musical class, called forth continued applause. The diplomas were then conferred upon the class by the President, who addressed them in a short speech, setting forth their various duties as men and students. The assembly was then dismissed with the benediction by Rev. W. A. BARTLETT.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SEIZURE AT THE CARSON HOUSE.—Early yesterday morning Chief Detective YOUNG and his subordinates, MACDOUGALL, BENNETT, GOLDEN, and others, made a descent upon the Carson House, in Crosby-street, near East Houston, and there seized a large quantity of very shabbily executed spurious bank-notes, representing upward of $10,000, in twos, threes, fives, and tens, on the New-York Exchange Bank, of this city, the Bank of Kinderhook, the Bank of Fishkill, the Merchants' Bank of New-Bedford, the Commercial Bank of Burlington, Vt., the Bank of Lowville, Sugar River Bank, of New-Hampshire, the New-York County Bank, the People's Bank of Roxbury, Mass., and the State Bank of Camden, N. J. No person was arrested. Information concerning the existence of this counterfeit stuff was communicated to Sergt. YOUNG by Capt. RHODES, of Brooklyn, and the seizure was made within a quarter of a mile of the Fourteenth Ward Police Station.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT ALTONA, NEAR HAMBURG.—In June, 1866, an International, Agricultural Mechanical and Industrial Exhibition will be opened at Altona, near Hamburg, Germany, and Mr. LOUIS MARTIN has just arrived in this city to promote the object. A certificate of indorsement which he brings from United States Consul MARSH, at Altona, states that in several respects the proposed exhibition will differ from any ever before held. Every exhibitor of new mechanical instruments will receive a certificate stating the peculiar excellence of the article which he may have on exhibition. It will also be an exhibition of industry as well as of agriculture and agricultural mechanics. Those in search of learning full particulars of the proposed exhibition may address Mr. MARTIN, care of AUSTIN, BALDWIN & Co., No. 72 Broadway.

CULPABLE CARELESSNESS.—Yesterday afternoon a poor Irishwoman, whose name could not be ascertained, was fearfully injured at the corner of Park-place and Broadway, by a telegraph pole falling upon her. It appears that four or five workmen were engaged in removing the pole, and in loosening it they pulled on the rope attached to it with such force that the pole fell, carrying away the telegraph wires, and falling on the head of an Irishwoman who was passing at the time. The woman's head was terribly bruised and cut, and she was rendered insensible. A gentleman who witnessed the occurrence, and who gives his address as Mr. J. ARCHER, Station C, will be happy to appear as a witness in the case, in the event of any legal proceedings being taken.

BARNUM'S WHALES.—The long-talked-of sperm whales, now en route from the coast of Labrador to Mr. BARNUM, for his Museum, will, in all probability, arrive at their destination this morning, telegrams to that effect having been received last night. These distinguished visitors from the great deep have been en route for some days, in immense sea-water tanks, securely bedded in fragrant sea-weed. Brought by ship to Quebec, they took rail to Montreal, crossing the St. Lawrence at that city over Victoria Bridge, and so on by Lake Champlain. The great tank has been for some days in readiness for their whaleships, the terrible alligator having vacated that spacious residence in their favor.

PERSONAL.—W. J. FLORENCE, the distinguished comedian, leaves for Europe in the *Scotia*, to-day, and will return by the 1st of September. He purposes securing some great sensation for the Fall and Winter season. His last visit abroad gave us the "Ticket-of-Leave Man."

STATEN ISLAND.—A fair for the benefit of the new church building of St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, will be opened to-day in the lecture-room of the church, and be continued by the ladies of the parish for several days.

LAUNCH.—The steamer *Nicaragua*, owned by the Central American Transit Company, will be launched at 1:30 o'clock on Wednesday, June 28, from the yard of HENRY STEERS, Esq., Green Point.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ALLEGED PERJURY ARISING OUT OF A LANDLORD AND TENANT CASE BEFORE JUSTICE WALSH.—CHARLES DONOHUE, Esq., of the firm of BEBEE & DONOHUE, brought proceedings against JOHN P. WILKINSON, before Justice MICHAEL WALSH, for the recovery of the premises No. 12 Degraw-street. Mr. DONOHUE testified that on the 29th day of March, 1859, he let the premises to WILKINSON on a lease, witnessed by D. R. STEELE, of No. 32 Remsen-street—who has a desk in the office of DONOHUE—that there was due to him $1,000 for three years' rent. WILKINSON was put on the stand, and swore that he never signed the lease; did not know DONOHUE and was never in his office; STEELE swore that he saw WILKINSON sign the lease and identified him in Court. R. W. ANDREWS, Esq., a lawyer, also swore that he saw WILKINSON in DONOHUE'S office; J. C. BLACKLEY, as agent of DONOHUE, swore that he served WILKINSON with the regular notice to pay the rent by leaving it with a person of mature age, and that he (WILKINSON) afterward acknowledged to him that he had received the notice. The justice gave the case to the jury who rendered a verdict in favor of the landlord. Whereupon plaintiff made the necessary affidavit of willful and corrupt perjury against WILKINSON who was committed to jail for examination.

DARING HOUSE ROBBERY.—On Saturday afternoon last, the residence of Mr. NICHOLAS SMITH, Columbusville, between Maspeth and Newtown, was visited by two men in a buggy, entered by skeleton keys, and robbed of $200 in money, besides jewelry, &c., while Mr. SMITH was in his stable feeding his horse. The robbery took place early in the afternoon, and occupied the skillful gentry but a few minutes, as Mr. SMITH saw them enter their buggy and drive off, when he had only been absent a short time.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Major-Gen. DURYEA has issued orders directing the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades to parade on the 4th of July next, and advising all members of the diffarsnt regiments to stay at home on that day, add participate in the parade in honor of the returned soldiers.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I*—Adjourned without day. *Part II*—Nos. 1758, 1454, 1780, 1888, 658, 1916, 1942, 1854, 1964, 1968, 1970, 1974, 1976, 1982, 1338, 1820, 1504, 1214, 1088, 1218.

The Powers and Duties of the Common Council and the Assessors Relative to Paving Streets—The Rights of Property Owners Defined—An Important Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Justice Ingraham Presiding.

The following important opinion has just been delivered by INGRAHAM, P. J., at General Term of the Supreme Court:

In the matter of the petition of George C. Trufler to vacate an assessment for paving the Eighth-avenue, &c.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

In October, 1858, the corporation passed a resolution for paving Eighth-avenue, from Hudson-street to Forty-second-street, with Belgian pavement. At the same time an ordinance was adopted, directing the work to be done, that the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company pay one-third of the expense thereof, the property-owners one-third of the expense, and the city treasury the remainder. The same ordinance directed the assessors to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of the ordinance among the owners, &c., of the lots intended to be benefited thereby.

Proposals were received and the work awarded in July, 1859, to Thomas K. Downing. In September, 1859, the Common Council adopted an ordinance granting to the railroad company authority to pave all the space within the outside rails of their tracks with cobble-stones, &c. On the 30th of December, 1859, the Common Council confirmed the contract to Downing, with a modification excluding that portion within the outside rails of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company. The contract was completed by Downing, and the assessors made the assessment, by charging the city with $54,-856 89, the owners of lots with $54,846 89, and also charging with $12,130 81 for the public squares. The petitioners object to this assessment, that it is void, on account of the irregularity of assessing an amount upon the owners of lots different from that directed by the ordinance. The Justice of Special Term declared the assessment void, and the Common Council appealed.

Wm. C. Trull for appellants; C. C. Langdoll for respondents.

OPINION BY INGRAHAM, P. J.

It is very clear that in no view of the case this assessment can be said to have been made in compliance with the ordinance. The cost of the work done was $121,824 59. If the literal reading of the ordinance had been followed, the amount to be assessed on the owners was one-third, or $40,608 20, while the amount actually assessed was $54,846 89. If the work set apart to the Railroad Company can be done by them, could be considered as one-third part of the work, which is not alleged, and of which there is no proof, but which seems to be the rule which governed the assessors, still a greater error has been committed in making an assessment on the city for the public parks and then dividing the balance between the city and the owners. The direction was to assess an equal amount on the treasury and on the owners. This would only be satisfied by charging half the amount to the treasury, and assessing the other half upon the owners, including the owners of the public parks. For the purposes of such an assessment the Corporation of the City of New-York are owners of the public parks just as much as an individual owns a lot, and are to be assessed in the same manner. Under such a distribution of the amount to be charged to the treasury of the city would have been $60,917 29, and to the owners, including the parks and squares, $60,917 29, and deducting from the same the amount charged to the public squares would have the owners of other lots liable to assessment in the sum of $47,786 48, instead of $54,846 89, which was imposed by the assessors. So that, whatever construction is given to this ordinance, it is very clear that it has not been followed by the assessors. It is equally clear that the error which was committed comes within the term legal irregularity. The ordinance directed the work to be done and the expense assessed in a particular manner, and the assessors have made the assessment in violation of that ordinance. For this they had no warrant, and the assessment would be illegal. This leads us to the decision of the main question in the case, and which is one of great importance to the city, as well as the owners of property, and that is whether the Common Council has power to assume a portion of the expense of paving the streets and pay therefor out of the treasury; and whether the assessors have a right to disregard such acts of the city authorities and charge the whole cost on the owners, notwithstanding the direction in the ordinance to the contrary. The validity of any agreement with the railroad companies to pave between their tracks, is also incidentally to be considered in disposing of this question. The authority over the streets, and the regulating and repairing of them, was originally conferred upon the Common Council by the old charters of the city. They were authorized to lay out, alter, amend and repair all the streets and highways then or thereafter to be laid out in the City of New-York, in such manner as they should judge to be necessary or convenient. This necessarily involved the right to pay for the same out of the treasury. No special authority to assess the expense on the owners was given, and, if not, must of course be paid for out of the treasury. This provision of the charter still remains in force. On the revision of the laws relating to the city, in 1813, provision was made for assessing the expense of improvements of streets in a more enlarged form than had been previously enacted in the Statutes of 1787 and 1801.

The 175th section, 2d R. S., p. 407, provides that it shall be lawful for the Mayor, &c., to direct the pitching and paving the streets thereof, and cause estimates of the expense of conformity to such regulations to be made, and a just and equitable assessment thereof among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion to the advantage which each may be deemed to acquire. It then authorizes the Common Council to appoint assessors to make such estimate and assessment. It is apparent, from the wording of this and the subsequent section, that it was intended that the estimate and assessment were both to be made before the work was done, as the 176th section provides for making a second assessment if it shall afterward appear that a greater amount has been expended in doing the work than the sum then estimated and collected. (Doughty vs. Hope, 3 Denio, 249.) The act of 1859, section 15, changes the mode of appointing these assessors, but does not give them additional power. They are charged with the duty of making estimates and assessments required by law for all improvements directed by corporation ordinance for which an assessment may be made. There is nothing in these provisions inconsistent with the powers conferred by the ancient charter of the city, but they are in addition thereto. The act of 1813 confers on the city, as did the previous acts of 1787 and 1801, the right to assess the expense of payments upon the owners or occupants of houses and lots benefited, but it in no way deprives them of the previous powers conferred on the city. Nor is that of 1813 obligatory; it is only permissive. It makes it lawful to assess, but it do es not require them in all cases to do so. Again the act of 1813 authorizes the Common Council to make the assessment just and equitable among the owners benefited in proportion to the advantage required, and the distribution of the expense by the assessors has no validity until rectified by the Common Council. The power to review and ratify the assessment necessarily implies the power to correct it. The fifteenth section of the act of 1859, (Valentine's Laws of New-York, page 1,280,) confines the powers of the assessors to improvements directed to be done by corporation ordinances. Unless the work is directed by an ordinance they have no power to act. They must look to the ordinance for their authority. In order to ascertain what was directed to be done, we must take the ordinance of October, 1858, and of September, 1859, together, as forming one, and that would direct the pavement of the Eighth-avenue, excepting the portions between the outer rails of the railroad, and it directs the assessment of one-third on the owners, and one-third on the treasury, and one-third on the railroad.

It is evident such was the intent of the parties. The first ordinance directed one-third of the whole expense to be so assessed, including the expense of paving between the rails, and it was no doubt the intent of the Common Council to allow the railroad company to assume the payment of the expense of repaving between the rails as an equivalent for the third of the expense which they were obligated to pay. If the ordinance had so stated, there would have been no difficulty in deciding this case. And even without it, if the assessment had been made by following such intent and imposing one half of the amount to be paid upon the city, and the other half upon the owners, the assessment might perhaps be upheld upon this ground. But as I have before stated, a larger amount has been so assessed, and one which, under no view of the case, considered one-third of the expense. It seems to me that the Common Council has an undoubted right to assume the pavement of any street in the city, and pay the expense thereof out of the treasury. Suppose some special mode of pavement is desired for public purposes which in no sense can be beneficial to private owners, may not the Common Council order the same done and pay the whole or any part of the expense out of the treasury? This is the case with all the avenues. A different and more expensive mode of pavement is required for public travel than is required for private use. It is not just nor equitable to assess upon the owners of property the whole expense for improvement, which is no benefit to them, but which is of great convenience to the public, and when the public authorities assume a part of the burden, so as to leave the owners liable to their fair proportion of the expense, according to the benefit received by them, I think no provision of law is violated. So also in cases in which the railroad company, for the privileges of the grant which the company has received, assumes the obligation of paying the expense of paving between the rails, I can see no propriety in charging upon the owners the expense of paving that part of the avenue, and especially when, by reason of the grant for the purpose of a railway, the expense of paving is thereby increased. A contrary system has, for a long series of years, been adopted in this city. In 1824, an ordinance was passed by the Common Council, assuming the pavement of streets after they had once been paid for by the owners subsequent to that date, and at various times, when the grading of avenues was attended with so much expense as to work great injustice to the owners, if the whole cost had been charged upon them, the Common Council assumed the payment of such grading, as a benefit to the public. It appears to me that the one hundred and seventy-fifth section, of the act of 1813, does not prevent such a one on their part. While that act gives them the power to assess the whole expense on the owners of lots, yet, if for any reason they think the public should bear a portion of the expense, they have authority so to do, and that the section referred to is not obligatory. It is urged on behalf of the appellants that although the assessment may have been illegal as made by the assessors, yet the affirmation of it by the Common Council was a ratification of it by competent authority, and thereby caused the irregularity. This is not so. The assessment in the first instance was illegal, because not made in conformity to the ordinances of the Common Council. A confirmation of it could not cause the illegality. This was held in Doughty vs. Hope, 3 Denio, 594, and it is unnecessary to add anything on that subject. It is also urged by the appellants that the Common Council had no authority to impose the one-third of the expense on the railroad company, and therefore the assessors were not bound to obey it. Whether they had such authority, is a question between them and the railroad company, with which the assessors had no right to interfere. Their duty was discharged when they followed the directions of the ordinance. They are not, in the discharge of their duties, to decide whether the provisions of an ordinance are in conformity to law, and if not to amend it. They have no such authority. It is their duty to make the assessment as provided for in the ordinance. If the Common Council has erred, some other means of correcting their errors must be resorted to than an appeal to the judgment of the assessor. If no such authority exists, then the railroad company will dispute the payment, and if successful, the corporation must provide other means for the payment of the contractor. Other questions have been raised as to the legality of the confirmation, which I do not deem it necessary now to examine. Having arrived at the conclusion that the assessors are not independant in their action of the provisions contained in the ordinance directing the assessment, and that the Common Council have authority, either in whole or in part, to pay the expense of paving an avenue or street out of the treasury, and to assess the balance on the owners, it follows that the assessment made in this case was illegal, and that the order vacating it was right, and should be affirmed.

Important to Insurance Companies—What Constitutes a Warranty in a Policy.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JUNE 27.

Before Justice Clerke and a Jury.

John S. Steward vs. *The Phœnix Insurance Company of Brooklyn*.—The plaintiff brought this action on a policy of insurance issued by the defendants on the 14th of May, 1860, whereby they promised and agreed to insure against loss or damage by fire to the extent of $2,000. The property insured was a flouring-mill situated at Mackford, Marquette County, Wisconsin, and known as "Mackford's Mills." The building was four stories in height, built of stone, and the machinery propelled by water. On the 20th of May, 1860, six days after the insurance was effected, it took fire from some cause unexplained, and was entirely destroyed. Due notice was given to the company—defendants in the action, who refused to pay, and thereupon plaintiff brought a suit. The plaintiff's complaint is in the usual form in such cases. The defendant's answer set up: 1. That by the policy and survey it appeared that plaintiff warranted that

it was not fully ascertained, but an employee of the house was suspected of having stolen the money. Plaintiff then commenced this action to recover the full amount of twenty-five thousand dollars from Mr. Earle, basing his proceeding on the State law, which makes the inn-keeper liable in such cases. On the trial before the lower branch of this court two issues were submitted to the jury:

1st. What amount of money did plaintiff lose?

2. Under the circumstances of the case, what would have been a reasonable amount for plaintiff to have had with him as traveling expenses?

To the first question the jury answered, that plaintiff lost $25,000; to the second they said that $1,000 would have been a reasonable amount for his traveling expenses, and they gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the full sum of $25,000, the question of law being reserved for the decision of the general term.

The decision on appeal was rendered yesterday morning, and is the most important decision on this law that has yet been delivered. The Judges held that an innkeeper was not to be held liable for large sums of money deposited with him for safe keeping except to the degree of ordinary care in regard to it, unless special compensation were given to him as a consideration for the safe keeping, and he were made a bailee for hire. And further, that an inn-keeper was only liable for such sums of money as the circumstances, the objects and the purposes of his guest would warrant as a reasonable sum for his traveling expenses. The finding of the jury for the plaintiff in the sum of $25,000 was reversed, and a verdict in his favor for $1,000 reasonable expenses was sustained.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont for the plaintiff. John McLean and Frederick Smyth for the defendant.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Barnum.

Charles A. Allen was tried for an attempt at burglary, the indictment charging him with breaking into the premises of Miss Anna Richardson, No. 203 Church-street, with an intent to steal her property. The complainant, who was a fashionably-dressed lady of color, testified that the prisoner broke into her apartments in the night-time, and was in the act of gathering up her wearing apparel to take it off, when witness awoke and asked him what he was doing. He then dropped the things and went out. At the conclusion of complainant's testimony, the prisoner, by advice of his counsel, pleaded guilty to a petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Nathan Waltz was tried for grand larceny.

Mr. Jenkins, the complainant, testified that he boarded at No. 112 East Fourteenth-street; that he had in his room on the 18th day of June various articles of clothing, but, on returning to his room at night, he missed some of it; subsequently he saw at police headquarters and identified as his three pair of pants and one coat.

Detective Nevin testified that he met the prisoner in Fourteenth-street, near Third-avenue, and had his suspicions excited by his actions, and from the fact of his having a large bundle of gentlemen's wearing apparel with him; witness arrested the prisoner, and at the station-house the complainant identified a portion of the property as his.

Patrick Gilrey, a waiter at No. 112 East Fourteenth-street, testified: That on the 13th of June he saw the prisoner pass out of the house with a large bundle on his back. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Ann Hunter was tried for grand larceny, in stealing $170 from a sailor whom she had induced to accompany her home. The jury found her guilty, and she was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

PLEAS AND SENTENCES.

Edward Friel, heretofore convicted of receiving stolen goods, was brought up for sentence. His Honor said that a man who encouraged these small boys about the streets to steal and bring them plunder to him was worse than a thief, and ought to be punished more severely than the parties guilty of a larceny. But in this case the receiver had been convicted on the uncorroborated evidence of the thieves, and that threw upon the Court the responsibility of sentencing a man who had, perhaps, been convicted in contravention of the established rule of practice in this State; that it was unsafe to convict a receiver on the uncorroborated testimony of the thieves who sold him the goods. In addition to this, the goods stolen in this case had all been restored to the owners. Under these circumstances His Honor said that he did not feel justified in sending the prisoner to prison, but would impose upon him a fine of $250, and order him to stand committed until this sum was paid.

John Trey pleaded guilty to an assault and battery and was fined $50, to stand committed until paid.

John Keene pleaded guilty to a petit larceny from the person, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and nine months.

After thanking the jurors for their punctual attendance, His Honor adjourned the court *sine die*.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Keepers of houses alleged to be disorderly were fortunate yesterday morning in obtaining an acquittal.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A BROADWAY CONCERT SALOON ON TRIAL.

Edward Chamberlain, aged 28, the proprietor of one of the pretty water concert saloons on Broadway—No. 616—known as the Casino, was charged with keeping a disorderly house at the above-named place on the 16th inst. In the case no less than eleven policemen and the Captain of the precinct appeared as witnesses, but not a single neighbor or passer-by was called to the stand to charge the saloon with being a nuisance.

Policeman Edward McGlone said: On the 16th of June, and before that, I had orders to "pull" No. 616 Broadway, on the occasion of the first disturbance I heard, when I made the arrest, the whole stairs were blocked up with men and women, and when I went up, the proprietor (defendant) refused me admittance; my orders were to arrest all that were in the house; the character of the house is bad; I have been in there twice; I have driven thieves and improper women out that post; I have had one complaint made to me of a man that had been robbed in there; I have also learned from the papers that a man was stabbed there; the first time I went in there, it was on the occasion of a reputed ball of prostitutes and thieves; I saw no fighting, but I saw drinking, and people come out under the influence of liquor.

On his cross-examination, the witness said: I arrested Chamberlain because he was the proprietor, and I did so by the orders of Capt. Williamson; Chamberlain was struck because he resisted me; I did it without a warrant, and defendant was in his own house; on the second occasion I went there, Chamberlain was taking out a disorderly man.

Judge Dowling.—Have any persons in the neighborhood ever complained of the house, or persons living near by?

Witness.—The gentleman that keeps the Anatomical Museum, I believe he is a resident.

Judge Dowling.—He ought to be indicted himself for keeping an ill-kept house.

Policeman Patrick Darmody said: I have seen ladies and men go into this saloon; they appeared to me to be thieves and prostitutes; I call the women that go there unfemale-like women—women that resort to such unfemale places; I have been called in there very often; I did not see the prisoner; a decent man come and assault the most of the girls, I would not send him in there.

Q.—Well, state what you saw these people do when you went in there. A.—They were pretty smart when I was going in, and I saw nothing. [Laughter.] I have seen the women out with their noses bleeding, but I have seen them do nothing.

To the Court.—I stepped and there was something wrong, but they were too smart for me; that's all I know about the case.

Cross-examined.—I never drank whisky in there, but I've drank lager.

Mr. Howes.—Give me the names of two thieves you have seen in that house.

Witness.—I won't prove any man in the house to be a thief; I only give my opinion.

Policeman John E. Coles saw only two fights on the stairs.

Policeman Thomas Mulligan saw nothing but the stairs crowded. Has been called up when there was rows there. They had balls twice a week, and they sometimes had disturbances. Have been called into the Assembly Rooms to quell disturbances.

Policeman Eugene Mulaney testified—I was once called up there to arrest a man that had struck a woman, but before I got up he was gone. Saw nothing of this myself.

Policeman John G. Kennedy said—I have been on that post three months, but I have only been in the place once, when I saw a girl hallooing and crying, and I saw a party follow her down stairs. They told me she had been his wife and he had left her, and she had been in search of him; but when she did find him he struck her. I saw parties persuading this man not to follow her down stairs.

Policeman Fanning has seen people laying drunk in Broadway near the Galeties Saloon, so that they were a perfect nuisance. There are seven or eight places of the same kind on the block. My beat is in Houston-st reet.

Policeman Philip N. Jackson said: On the night in question Mr. Chamberlain (the prisoner) called me up. He said there was a man drunk in the place, and I started to go down stairs, and going down I heard him (prisoner) putting him out, and Mr. Chamberlain said he would make a charge against him, and McGloin wouldn't let anybody go out of the place. He said he thought there was a fight there. I was in citizen's clothes, but he knew me. He said he was going to "pull" the place and take them in. I took my prisoner to the station-house. I am on special duty. There was some little excitement as I was taking my prisoner out, some rushing up and some rushing down stairs, but there was no fighting.

Capt. John Williamson said: About that particular night I know very little. I gave orders if there was a row that the place should be "pulled." These balls that they have twice a week are frequented chiefly by thieves.

On his cross-examination the witness could not give the name of any one who had complained of the house, but it was in everybody's mouth as being bad. Respectable people lives in the neighborhood who had who had not complained of the house.

In dismissing the complaint Judge Dowling said that when there was respectable neighbors in the vicinity of a house alleged to be disorderly, or where witnesses could be found that were annoyed even in passing it, they should be summoned to appear to prosecute. They could have done it in this case, and although half the force in the precinct had appeared as witnesses, it was shown by the police themselves that when there was a fight, the proprietor was the first to call on the officers for assistance.

ANOTHER DISORDERLY.

Jaques Monnais, aged 40, a Frenchman, was charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 141 Mercer-street. The prisoner is one of the most notorious criminals in this city. He has served two years in Sing Sing for receiving stolen goods. After coming out of the State Prison, he commenced keeping a house of bad repute, by means of which he accumulated $4,000. While flourishing in this infamous business, he was arrested on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and sent to the Island for six months. He was next arrested on the charge of committing a felonious assault on a woman, and, on trial, was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years. He obtained a stay of proceedings and a new trial, but could never be tried, as the witness had disappeared when he was discharged on bail. This is the character of the man who was up for trial yesterday. The complainant in the case, Augustus Reynolds, was himself tried in this court for keeping a den, the resort of thieves, not long ago. On his cross-examination, he admitted that if Monnais would let him have the lease of the house, he would give him $2,000. The only witness in the case that knew anything of the house was partially intoxicated, and the Court had very little faith in his testimony.

The Court said they were sorry to discharge the prisoner, whose character was so notorious; but there was little doubt he would soon be before the court again, and it was to be hoped better evidence would be given the court.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN BY A STEP FATHER.

John Thomas, aged 30, a very mild-looking gentleman, was charged with assaulting his two step-children, aged respectively 7 and 8 years. The case was sent to the General Sessions, but on account of the youth of the children it was transferred to the Special Sessions. Mr. District-Attorney Bedford said this was one of those cases in which he was afraid the accused would escape the punishment he merited if found guilty. The woman that sat there had been married to the prisoner about three years ago, and since then the life she has led with him has been far from being happy. He thought the children were hardly old enough to understand the nature of an oath.

Judge Dowling.—We will examine them and see.

The children were thoroughly examined by the Court, District-Attorney and Mr. Wilcox, counsel for the prisoner, as to the responsibilities, morally and legally, which was very satisfactory. The details of the case are too revolting to publish. It was one of the most aggravated series of assaults, going through several months, that was ever tried in court.

Judge Dowling, in passing sentence, said: You have been tried in the hearing of your conbsel, and the Court is of the opinion that you are guilty of all that is laid to your charge in this complaint. Had you been tried in the General Sessions, you would have been sent to the State Prison for at least seven years. I think you should have been tried there. I have no remarks to make on this case; they would only tend to demoralize the minds of those that might hear them. The only thing that we regret, is that this court can only send you to the penitentiary for six months, and order you to pay a fine of $50, and stand committed till paid.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 27.

By Ingraham, Justice.

In the matter of the application of M. and H. W. Livingston, infants, by their guardian, &c., for the removal of D. C. Birdsall, as trustee &c., of William Winter; so far as relates to the collection of rents and payment of taxes, and the necessary sum for the support of Mr. Winter, I think the interests of all parties will be promoted by allowing the trustee appointed by Judge Barnard, to act. In all other proceedings the motion for a stay is granted. Charles Throing, &c., vs. Franklin Throing et al.; motion granted. Christopher Halliday vs. Elizabeth Halliday; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Eunice Leibenson vs. George F. Leibenson; reference ordered to inquire and report as to defendant's ability to pay alimony and counsel fee, and if so, what sum should be proper therefor. In the matter of the petition of Ann Haviland, et al., to vacate assessment on opening Madison-avenue; petition dismissed. James Kennedy vs. Stephen F. Austin; motion denied. Amasa Leonard vs. Hiram Niles et al.; motion granted; $10 costs to abide the event. John Livingston, &c. vs. William A. Hall; motion denied; plaintiffs' costs ($18) to abide events. Emilier J. Minnian vs. Francis A. Heart; defendant ordered to appear and be examined.

By Justice Miller.

George E. Gillespie vs. The Coburn Soap Company, &c.; motion granted.

By Justice Welles.

Sarah Green vs. Timothy Green; motion for alimony denied; defendant ordered to pay plaintiff's attorney for counsel fee and expenses of prosecuting this action, the sum of $100, within ten days, &c.; motion for injunction denied.

By Justice Sutherland.

Francis E. Carpenter, &c., vs. George H. Danforth et al.; motion to continue injunction granted, with $10 costs to abide event of the trial. (See opinion.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Donaldson vs. Hall; order settled. Clarke vs. Fiek; motion denied without costs. Tufts vs. Granger; reference ordered to ascertain whether the assignment was executed by mistake, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

GARVIN, J.—John A. Godfrey vs. The Pacific Bank; Abigail Mann, Jr., vs. Lewis Curtis, Executor; John McCreery vs. Joseph Beman; motions granted.

Mechanics' Banking Association vs. The Mariposa Company; proposed case and amendments settled; papers, stenographers' minutes, &c., with clerk.

GENERAL TERM.

ROBERTSON, C. J., GARVIN and MCCUNN, J. J.—Wm T. Williams vs. Wm. P. Earle, &c.; verdict reduced to the sum of $1,000, as found by the jury; the exceptions sustained as to the excess, and overruled as to such amount. Judgment rendered for that sum, with costs in the action to be adjusted.

Court Notice.

At a General Term of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, held at the City Hall, in said city, on the 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five—Present:

MONCRIEF, BARBOUR and GARVIN, J.J.—With the concurrence of all the justices: It is ordered, that during vacation, the Special Term of Chambers will be held only from 11 of A. M. until 1 of P. M., unless otherwise directed by the judge presiding.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 27, 1865.

$3,500 U. S. 6s, '81	C.	110¼	
6,100 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	R.	105¾	
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	103¾	
22,000 do		103¾	
50,000 do		103¾	
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	103¾	
New Issue		103¾	
9,000 U. S. 5s, '74	C.		
Indorsed		97	
2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s	C.	86¾	
25,000 do		86¾	
1,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s			
First Series		99¾	
1,000 North Car. 6s		74¾	
10,000 do		75	
15,000 Missouri 6s		74	
10,000 do		74¾	
5,000 Tenn. 6s		71¾	
3,000 Ohio & M. C		25	
10,000 Erie 2d M		98	
3,000 Harlem 1st M		101	
2,000 Mich. C. 8s, New			
Loan		111	
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M		76	
5,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st		98	
100 Fourth Nat. Bank		97½	
10,000 Amer. Gold	s10	141	
50 Del. & H. C. Co		142	
200 Cum. Coal Co. Pr		42	
600 do		42¾	
200 do		42¾	
300 do		42¾	
700 do	2d call	42	
800 Quick. Min. Co		52½	
1200 do		53	
300 do		62¾	
100 do	3d call	53¾	
300 Mariposa M. Co		14	
100 do		13½	
200 do		13¾	
100 do		13¾	
200 do	2d call	13¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '67		113	
8,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	103¾	
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s	C.	97	
9,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s			
Second Series		99¾	
20,000 Ohio & M. Cer		24¾	
10,000 Amer. Gold	s30	139	
10,000 U. S. 6's 1 yr. Cer			
New issue		98¼	
200 Mariposa M. Co		13¾	
200 do		13¾	
500 do		14	
100 Canton Co.		38¼	
300 do		38½	
100 N. Y. Cen. R.		93¾	
200 do		89¾	
400 Erie Railway		76¾	
100 do	s10	76¾	
100 Ill. Central R.		127	

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R.		94¼	
800 Erie Railway		76¾	
100 do	b10	76¾	
100 do	s3	76¾	
200 do	c	76¾	
100 do		76¾	
200 Hudson Riv. R	s3	103¾	
600 Reading R.		96	
100 Mich. Cen. R.	x-d	103¾	
400 Ill. Cen. R.		128	
100 do	bon	127½	
100 do	s30	127	
100 do	s3	128	
100 do	b3	128	
100 do	s30	127¾	
1200 Mich. S. & N. I.		66¾	
400 do		66¾	
200 do	s3	66¾	
500 do		66	
100 do	s3	65	
400 do	s3	64¾	
100 do		64¾	
300 do		64¾	
100 do		64¾	
200 do		64¾	
100 do		64¾	
100 do		64¾	
100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring to their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock—EUSTACHE—TETINO IT ON. Evening at 7½ o'clock—THE DRUNKARD.

WALLACK'S—OLIVER TWIST.

NIBLO'S—AMBY, THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.

WINTER GARDEN—LOVE: OR, THE COUNTESS AND THE SHEEP.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE PIONEER PATRIOT—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

PAINTINGS—No. 681 BROADWAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

An important order from Major-Gen. TERRY, commanding the Department of Virginia, appears in the Richmond papers. It relates to the status of the negroes, and lays down rules for the government of military officers and courts with reference to the colored population. It declares those laws heretofore existing in the State, which were predicated on the slavery of the negro, to be now obsolete, the slaves having become free; and it directs all military officers and all military courts to disregard such laws, together with the regulations growing out of them, and to treat them as null and void. In short, the negro is not to be called upon for a pass merely because he is a negro; nor, if found unemployed, be treated as a vagrant merely because of his color. Another clause of the order directs that until the civil tribunals of the State are reestablished, and while criminal justice shall continue to be administered by the military courts, these latter courts shall receive the evidence of colored persons as competent testimony in all matters, whether touching white persons or black.

The following items will give some idea of the immense labor which has devolved upon the court-martial: Total number of witnesses subpenaed, 463; number of witnesses examined, 361; number examined, including recalls, 422; number subpenaed for prosecution, 247; number actually examined, 198; number subpenaed for defence, 236; number actually examined, 163; total number of pages of testimony, (legal cap,) 4,800, making a solid pile of manuscript somewhat over twenty-six inches high; the arguments will make in addition, 700. The vast mass of depositions, &c., taken by three Judge Advocates, (Col. BURNETT, Col. FOSTER and Col. OLCOTT,) prior to the opening of the case, employed five short-hand writers a fortnight, and will take two experienced clerks six weeks to brief and file away. In this, as in all State trials, the government pays the expenses of witnesses for the defence, as well as the prosecution, at the rate of $3 per day, and the actual cost of transportation to and from the witnesses' homes.

On Monday Dean Richmond, William Keep, Joseph Field, Alanson Robinson, Charles D. Lee, James C. Harrison, Henry L. Lansing, Milton Courtwright, Geo. W. Patterson, John A. Tracy, Edwin Smith, William Williams and Hamilton White were elected directors of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, DEAN RICHMOND was unanimously elected President of the road, in place of GEO. PALMER, deceased.

The officers of the Second Division, Twentieth Corps (Gen. JNO. W. GEARY,) have formed an association "for the perpetuation of the ties of friendship and brotherhood formed in the field." This association is named the "White Star Union," and is to meet in anniversary session on the second day of each September. The first anniversary meeting will be held on Sept. 2 next, in Philadelphia.

The De Forest prize medal of Yale College, of the value of $100, awarded "to that scholar of the Senior Class who shall write and pronounce the best English oration," has been given by the faculty to JOSEPH APPLETON BENT, of New-Ipswich, N. H., for an oration on "The Statesman and Politician Compared."

The Nashville *Union* says the captured archives of the State tell many a tale of rebel villany. GOV. HARRIS' papers are full of the secret history of the rebellion. Among other papers on file, and indorsed by HARRIS, is a proposition to assassinate GOV. JOHNSON in Nashville.

Gen. WOODFORD has issued an order dated Savannah, June 15, directing the establishment of three schools for the education of the colored children of Savannah. It also enlarges the operations of the schools now in existence for whites.

On Sunday last Gen. GRANT attended the new Methodist church, in Philadelphia, of which Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN is pastor, and subscribed five hundred dollars for himself and one hundred for Mrs. GRANT, toward paying off the debt of the society.

ADELBERT STONE, only son of AMASA STONE, Jr., of Cleveland, was drowned while bathing in the Connecticut River, yesterday. He was with a party from Yale College, of which he was a member.

The election for Mayor at Norfolk, Va., last week, resulted in the choice of THOMAS C. TABB, the Union candidate. There was a small row, but nothing like a New-York Eighth Ward scrimmage.

The propeller *Comet* is reported sunk at Washington Harbor, Green Bay, with a cargo of merchandise. There was a heavy blow on the lake on Monday night.

President JOHNSON's health is somewhat improved, though not sufficiently to enable him to receive visitors.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Cuba*, from Liverpool on the 17th, via Queenstown on the 18th, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing two days' later intelligence than that received by the *Damascus*. The most important item of news is the continued advance of American securities. Five-twenties had reached 69¾, with every prospect of a further advance. The *Moniteur* states that French troops are to be sent to Mexico only in sufficient numbers to make good the deficiencies occasioned by those returning to France. The Spanish Government is busy arresting persons concerned in the late conspiracy. No appeal in their behalf has yet appeared in any of the London papers. VICTOR EMANUEL has concluded an agreement with the Pope regarding the statue of bishops in the Kingdom of Italy. The Prussian Chambers have been prorogued by Herr BISMARCK, who reproached them bitterly for their demeanor toward the government.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Superior Court, at General Term, yesterday rendered an important decision in the case of WILKINS *vs.* EARLE. The latter was proprietor of Earle's Hotel, in this city, and some time ago the plaintiff, WILKINS, put up there, as a transient guest, having with him the sum of $25,000. Seeing the usual hotel notices posted in his room, in regard to depositing money and valuables in the office safe, WILKINS took it there and delivered it to the clerk. When he called for it a day or two after, it was gone, and he has never obtained any portion of it. He thereupon brought an action to recover the whole amount of Mr. EARLE. The case was tried before a jury, who found that plaintiff was entitled to recover $25,000. Defendant took an appeal to the General Term, and that court has now reduced the amount to $1,000, on the ground that the last-named sum was a reasonable amount for traveling expenses. The case is regarded as important, inasmuch as it defines the rights and liabilities of inn-keepers, under the statute of this State.

Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNETT, (colored,) delivered a lecture last evening at the Cooper Institute, entitled, "The Restoration of the Rebel States and the Claims of the Black Man." About one hundred persons were present, two-thirds of whom were colored. Mr. THEODORE TILTON presided. The lecturer discussed at length the question of negro suffrage, contending that, as the black race had been freed by the war, they became American citizens, and were entitled to vote; that they were as intelligent as the majority of emigrants who came to this country; and that the future stability of the republic depended on extending to the negro equal rights with the white man.

The Board of Supervisors, at their meeting yesterday, received a communication from the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, stating that they will require the sum of $600,000 for the current year, and $750,000 for the year 1866. The communications were referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. A resolution by Mr. ELY, calling on the Comptroller to furnish the board with an account of all money raised and disbursed for war purposes, was referred to the Committee on Volunteering.

The Fire Commissioners received yesterday a letter from Mr. DECKER, Chief Engineer of the old department, stating that he was not a candidate for the position, but would consent to act as chief until his successor could be appointed. The chief wishes to retire into private life, and expects that the term of his office will cease at an early day. No other business was transacted by the board.

Last evening the Masonic bodies of the A. and A. rite opened the Masonic Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East Thirteenth-street. Quite a large attendance was present, including a number of ladies. After a concert, in which Miss Geary, Mr. Gustavus Geary, Miss Gibson, Mr. Wohli, Mr. Morgan and others took part, a collation was partaken of, and dancing followed, which was kept up until a late hour.

The powers and duties of the Common Council and the assessors of this city, relative to the paving of streets, and also the rights of real estate owners, have been defined in a somewhat lengthy opinion, which has just been delivered by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM, in the General Term of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS J. HANNON, of No. 22 Cherry-street, a child of 30 months, was run over and killed on Monday evening, in Pearl-street, by Second-avenue car No. 70. An inquest was held by Coroner GOVER yesterday, and the jury censured the railroad company for permitting their drivers to race through the populous parts of the city.

ANN GRAY, a nurse, accidentally fell from the head of a staircase at Mrs. DONNELLY'S, Eighty-second-street and Third-avenue, and sustained a fracture of the spine, from which she died yesterday morning. An inquest was held by Coroner COLLIN.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest over the body of a man, whose name is supposed to be HICCOND, found drowned yesterday off Sixty-fifth-street, North River.

The Live Stock markets, this week, were disturbed by the heavy rain on Monday, its principal sales-day. There was a large supply of beef cattle on sale at the various yards, generally of inferior quality. The few first-class bullocks in the yards found ready purchasers at prices ranging fully up to, and in some instances above, those reported previously; poorer grades were slow sale, at rates averaging about ½c. ₱ lb., dressed weight, below our figures last week; mainly fair to good animals 15c.@17c. ₱ lb., live weight, and poor to choice prime and extra bullocks sold higher. Veal calves are in brisk demand, and find ready sale at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb., live weight. Cows are in light supply, and sell lower. Sheep are abundant, causing a falling off of 1c. ₱ lb., live weight, in prices; good to common sell at 7½c.@8½c. Live hogs sell readily at a slight advance, prices ranging from 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb., live weight.

There was more activity in domestic produce yesterday, partly for export, but at reduced prices for breadstuffs. Flour fell off 5c.@10c.; Wheat, 1c.@3c.; Corn, 3c.@5c.; Oats, 1c.@2c. Middling Cotton was in lively demand, and up to 46c.@47c. per pound. Whisky at $2 03@$2 04. New Mess Pork opened at $24, advanced to $25, and closed heavily at $24 87½ per bbl. Lard, Beef, and cut Meats were more active. Tallow was brisker and firmer. Foreign merchandise was held firmly, but was sparingly dealt in. The freight market was quiet.

The Stock Exchange improved at the early Board yesterday, but relapsed in the afternoon. Gold 141¼ on Monday. Money easy.

Negro Suffrage Again.

The *Tribune* announces that "the TIMES at last takes ground decidedly *against the extension of suffrage to blacks*;" and it then proceeds to discourse at length on the general subject. The *Tribune's* sermon may be good enough, but its text is a fabrication. The TIMES has *not* taken ground against extending the "suffrage to blacks." On the contrary, it has taken ground, as the *Tribune* very well knows, in *favor* of extending the suffrage to blacks, whenever and wherever it might wisely and safely be extended to whites, under the same circumstances. We have repeatedly declared that the war has broken down that wall of distinction, as to legal rights and political privileges, which slavery had maintained so long; that hereafter whites and blacks would stand equals before the law; that the mere fact of a difference in color had ceased to create a difference in the rights and franchises of different men, and that henceforth the tendency of public sentiment and public action would be, to permit a black man to vote whenever, *under the same conditions*, the white man was permitted to do so. That is now, as it always has been, the position of the TIMES on the extension of suffrage to blacks.

But the TIMES is *not* in favor of allowing a man to vote merely *because* he is black. While color should not exclude from suffrage, neither should it be the only qualification required. If a black man comes here from Europe or Africa, we would require him to be naturalized before permitting him to vote, just as we do the white alien. We would place upon the black man the same restrictions which public safety requires for the white. And if there were anywhere in the nation four millions of white men who had been held all their lives as slaves, who had been kept in ignorance and degradation, who could neither read nor write, who had not the faintest conception of the nature of government, the geography of the country, the names and characters of public men, the object and purpose of voting, or of anything else connected with public affairs; who had no fixed place in society, no independent means of obtaining a living, no settled and recognized family ties, no experience even in providing for their own wants, we should hesitate just as long about admitting them instantly to the ballot-box, as we do in the case of the four million black men, of whom all this is true. We should do it from no hostility to the men themselves—from no wish to exclude them forever from the privileges of free men, but from a paramount regard for the public good. We cannot believe, nor can we be *made* to believe, that intelligence is not essential to wise and safe voting—that education is of no consequence to the public weal—that a man who knows something of public life and public principle will not, as a general thing, vote more wisely than a man who knows nothing at all. A very learned man may vote wrong, and a very stupid man may vote right, it is true, but this does not establish the general principle that intelligence is of no consequence in the matter of voting. It does not invalidate the general rule that education, intelligence, and a certain degree of training and moral culture in the great body of those who control the ballot-box, are absolutely essential to the stability and integrity of a republican government.

The *Tribune* may very properly infer from this that the TIMES is opposed to the instant and indiscriminate extension of suffrage to the four millions of blacks in the Southern States whom the war has just converted from slaves into freemen. Some of those blacks are intelligent and capable of forming a judgement concerning public affairs: *they* may safely and wisely be admitted to vote. But the great body of those enfranchised slaves are utterly ignorant, degraded and irresponsible. The *Tribune* knows this just as well as we do. It knows that they could not vote with any degree of intelligence or under any sense of responsibility. And it knows, too, that we have far too much of this ignorant, irresponsible, venal voting in our politics already. Less than a month ago the *Tribune* seemed inclined to act upon this conviction, and declared that if every negro in the South who could *read intelligently, who owns real estate and has paid a tax*, could be permitted to vote, it would be content. This was certainly quite as rigid a restriction as we should advocate upon negro suffrage.

It is said, and with a good deal of force, by those who admit the ignorance and degradation of the great mass of the enfranchised slaves, that the proper way to instruct them is by experience—that by exercising political rights men learn how, —and that practical participation in public affairs is the best of all schools for public life. We do not act upon this principle in regard to aliens, nor minors, nor any other class of the community. But admitting the truth which it does embody, this kind of tuition should be graduated to the progress of the pupils. Let the blacks first take part in their neighborhood politics,—let them vote for local officers where they can have knowledge of their duties and of the fitness of men to fill them,—and then they can qualify themselves gradually to act in a wider sphere and on higher questions. But to put them at once to a task for which they have not the slightest ability,—to require them to act upon great questions of public policy of which they know nothing, and to vote for men for offices of which they have never heard,—is to make them of necessity tools of the men who have them most closely under their control.

We do not believe the *Tribune* will dissent very widely from the general tenor of these opinions. But if it has occasion to controvert them in any respect, we trust it will not repeat the injustice of imputing to us views we have repeatedly disavowed,

Resumption of the Southern Cotton Trade—Shipments to Europe.

The legitimate shipments of cotton from this country to Europe have, after four years of interruption, been resumed. Shipping has been engaged in this port alone, within a few days, for the transportation of eight thousand bales to Liverpool, and vessels are also being laden at other Northern ports. But of course the great outflow will be from the seaports of the South, into which the staple has been flowing from the interior in large volume since the removal of restrictions upon its purchase, sale and export. Ships and orders have been dispatched to Charleston, Savannah and elsewhere on the Atlantic coast, and to Mobile, New-Orleans and Galveston, on the Gulf coast, where cargoes are awaiting them. The amounts at these ports are now large, and are accumulating with unexpected rapidity.

The dispatches and circulars from New-Orleans show that the great accumulations up the Red River country are now coming down freely, and Shreveport and Alexandria, as well as Vicksburgh and New-Orleans, are exhibiting some of their old activity. The navigable waters of the State of Alabama are alive with steamboats and small craft, carrying the staple to Mobile for shipment. From Texas we have no reports since the removal of trade restrictions, but the heavy amounts in that great State are well known. The advices from Savannah are of large receipts from the southern parts of Georgia, and even in South Carolina the prospect is better than has been supposed. Our Charleston correspondent, in his letter of the 24th inst., published this morning, says:

"Business in Charleston is remarkably active for this season of the year. Every steamer from New-York brings parties who are desirous of engaging in trade. Cotton and rice speculators abound. They have agents all over the State, and not a few of them, we can confidently remark, are coining money. The holders of cotton have been deprived for so long a time of the luxuries of life, not excepting the item of greenbacks, that they willingly dispose of their property at a heavy discount from the market rates. Within the past three weeks, cotton has been sold in the interior for twelve cents per pound. The only difficulty purchasers experience is the getting of the cotton to the seaboard, where it can be shipped for the Northern market."

Now that the cotton trade has been resumed, though at first on a limited scale, between the ports of the South, and those of the North and of Europe, it will doubtless quickly swell into great importance. Already it has begun to affect favorably our commerce and finances and exchanges, and its influence on all the public interests will enlarge with every day and every week. The advanced rates of freights are acting rather adversely to the export movement at this moment; but this will presently rectify itself. Great Britain really needs the cotton, and is willing both to pay for and transport it. By the latest advices from Europe, there were only about six weeks' regular supply in Liverpool. No cotton from any other part of the globe, even if it could be had by her in sufficient abundance, can take the place of the American article, as has been proven by the experience of the past four years.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE FRANCO-MEXICAN ARMY.—We have news to-day by the *Cuba* respecting the alleged reinforcements for MAXIMILIAN'S army, which puts altogether a different complexion upon the *Moniteur's* statement, referred to in yesterday's TIMES. The *Moniteur*, it seems, does not deny that more French troops are to be sent to Mexico, but it explains that they are to take the place of those whose term of service is about to expire, so that their will be no actual increase of the French force. We do not know that this explanation will be held to be at all satisfactory. It is one which will have to satisfy the French press and the French Chambers. But we doubt exceedingly if it is one that will bear close looking-into. This new levy for MAXIMILIAN'S service follows suspiciously close upon the appearance of M. ELOIN, in Paris, *with* an urgent demand for more men, and more help generally, to save the new Empire from falling incontinently to pieces. M. ELOIN'S request is granted, and a demand for explanations by foreign powers is anticipated by the official journal, which adroitly puts it that a certain number of the troops now in service in Mexico have completed their term, and are to be relieved. We shall see.

The Financial Prospects of the Country —Further Rise in National Securities.

Within a week or ten days, there has been a decided improvement in the financial position and prospects of the nation. Europe has again renewed its demand for our government gold-bearing bonds, as well as for our flour, grain, provisions, cotton, tobacco and petroleum, thus giving foreign exchange a most desirable turn in our favor, and relieving us of any urgent necessity of making any further considerable shipments of specie.

The European demand for the national bonds has been growing quite rapidly of late, and each successive steamer for some time past, has been bringing increased orders, especially for the Five-twenties, at steadily advancing prices. The latest quotation from London, as given in our paper this morning, is 69¾, the highest figures, we believe, yet reached in that market by this special government loan. These figures, with gold at the average rate of yesterday—141¾—are equal to about 109⅜, in this market, or 4⅜ per cent. above the highest price realized here yesterday.

Over a million dollars' worth of the Five-twenties, bought on European account, within a few days, go out in the steamer to-day, taking, in conjunction with our increasing exports of produce, the place of the recent heavy shipments of specie. There are known to be large foreign orders for our government bonds still unexecuted in this market, and the *Cuba*, which brings the news of the rapid advance of the Five-twenties in London to 69¾, will doubtless bring a number of fresh orders on very liberal margins.

The tide of commercial prosperity is again emphatically favorable to the reunited and consolidated interests of the country. With the cheering news of the crops, which is entirely auspicious of an unusually prolific harvest, and the reopening of all the ports of the nation to foreign, as well as coasting trade, we have ample reason to congratulate the nation at large on the prospect before us.

THE SEXES WEST AND EAST.—There is a great lack of women in the new mining territories of the Far West. Nearly the entire population of Nevada and Colorado are of the male sex, and now that they have got houses and cities, and wealth of silver and gold, they are anxious beyond measure for the society and help of women. Neither wives nor servants can be had, though both have unequaled opportunities. The Rocky Mountain *News*, of the 14th instant, is very plaintive on the subject, and is also practical. It declares that women will find in that country the "Utopia of their dreams." If husbands are desired, they can be had at leisure; and if they wish to engage in household employment, they can quickly acquire fortune. In the populous Territory of Colorado, we are told, "there is scarce one woman where six could and would be profitably employed if they could be obtained. Wages here for common household duties are from $30 to $50 per month, including board. This makes wages, at the present rates of boarding, from *eighty to one hundred dollars per month.*"

These immense wages, too, it must be remembered, are payable in gold. The Rocky Mountain editor further thinks that "were the population something near evenly divided in relation to sex, many of those who have no fixed residence among us, but are always coming and going, would contract matrimonial alliances, and make Colorado their permanent homes. We want more women to give permanency to society, and thus do away with that everlasting, never-failing salutation of 'when are you going to the States?'"

The men out there, too, are not only rich, but are otherwise desirable. "The young men who come to this country to develop its resources and make their fortunes, are composed of the best energy and enterprise of the United States; and if corresponding numbers of the opposite sex, of equal ability, could be induced to emigrate from those sections where there is already a surplus of female population, an advantage would accrue to all parties, and Colorado would secure a permanence of settlement that is much needed. We have a beautiful country, healthy climate, and wealth untold."

We direct the attention of Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, who has just given us such a sad picture of the great redundancy of the female population in the old Bay State, to these facts and appeals. The women themselves ought to organize and strike for—Colorado.

STILL STRUGGLING WITH THE ENEMY.—The British official mind, as we learn from the London *Daily News*, received last night, is still manfully struggling with the question of enabling passengers in railway carriages to communicate with the guards. Nothing, however, like a solution of this perplexing problem has yet been reached; and, judging from the tone of our London cotemporary, the case shows less hopeful progress than could be wished. The editor says:

"Almost a year ago the Government Department addressed a circular to the companies directing their attention to the fact that in case of a carriage taking fire, or being thrown off the rails, or a criminal assault being committed, no means existed by which help could be called, or the notice of the attendants attracted. The Board of Trade further enumerated the several remedies which had been suggested—such as placing windows between the compartments, lengthening the footboards between the carriages, so as to allow the guards to pass along the train while in motion, providing bells or other means for drawing the guards' attention—and requested the companies to state what measures they had adopted for that purpose, and what further powers might be required to render them effectual. But though a committee of the Railway Clearing-house was appointed to consider this communication, and boasts that in answer to its advertisement 196 different plans were submitted to it, all of which it has examined; and though at its request Capt. TYLER, of the Board of Trade, made a long and elaborate report to it on the systems at home and abroad, we regret to find that its labors have been or only the negative character, which consists in rejecting every plan."

This, it must be confessed, is a very disheartening report; and all the more so, that other communities seem to have got a tolerably effective plan of preventing the roasting of passengers alive, criminal assaults upon unprotected females, and other disagreeable things incident to railway traveling in England. Perseverance, however, may yet have its reward in the British Board of Trade. And before the board has passed upon one hundred and ninety-six more plans for preventing assault with intent, &c., something may turn up in the way of a remedy that will not be so revolutionary, and yet as satisfactory, as our plan of passing a cord along the roof of the carriages.

THE POPE AND VICTOR EMANUEL.—We have further, to-day, by the *Cuba*, bearing upon the ecclesiastical question so long at issue between the Pope and the King of Italy. Most of the vacant Sees are to be filled by their former occupants, who are not to be required to take an oath of allegiance to the King. The vacancies caused by the refusal of certain Bishops to return to their ecclesiastical duties under the Government of Italy are to be filled by others. And from this latter class, we presume, the King will be entitled to exact an oath of fidelity. If not, we can hardly see what his title as "King of Italy" practically comes to. The old Bishops, who served under the Bourbons, may possibly have some claim to be relieved from the duty of taking an oath of fealty to the Savoy dynasty. But the new incumbents cannot well claim any such exemption, unless they claim likewise to found for Italy an *imperium in imperio*. The King, certainly, has made concessions liberal to a degree.

EXPORT PURCHASES OF PRODUCE.—Very considerable purchases of cotton, flour, wheat, tobacco, tallow and other leading articles of domestic produce have been made in this market within a few days, in execution of foreign orders, or for shipment to foreign markets. These purchases have added materially to the supply of commercial bills of sterling exchange, and led to a reduction of the price of such bills to a rate which precludes the possibility of any immediate profitable shipments of specie. They thus tend directly to check the export demand for gold, and depress the premium, to the embarrassment and chagrin of the speculators for a rise, who really operate against the credit and currency of the country. They also promise increased employment to the shipping interests of the port, which greatly need such relief. Obviously, we are a thriving people.

Altogether too Sensitive.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a resolution was offered requesting the Comptroller to report to the board the aggregate amount of money spent by the county in carrying on the war. Supervisor PURDY warmly opposed the motion, on the ground that it was an imputation on the character of Mr. ORISON BLUNT. Supervisor ELY rejoined, saying that no reflection upon Mr. BLUNT'S character was intended, and that a large proportion of the money expended by the county for war purposes did not go through Mr. BLUNT'S hands at all, but was paid to the families of volunteers through the Common Council.

The matter was referred to a committee, by whom we trust it will not be consigned to oblivion. They should at once go to work and make a full exhibit of the enormous expenditures of the county during the last four years. The public is very desirous of knowing precisely how much money has been given to recruiting, to the payment of bounties, to the relief of soldiers' families, and to the preparation of the enrollment lists for the various drafts. It is a subject on which tax-payers eminently have the right to be informed.

AGAIN, THE MEAT.—There would be some reason for the high price of meat if gold were at 250 as at this time last year, or if there had been a drought parching up all the vegetation as there had been then. The whole cause of the present complaints is, that a number of speculators *are trying to train the public into paying permanent exorbitant rates for meat.* They think that if they can hold out against popular indignation for a while, people will get used to extortion. But this is a mistake. Prices must come down, and the sooner these speculators succumb the better. We do not intend to let the subject alone just yet. Meanwhile every family that lets the butcher severely alone acts simply with common sense. Diminished consumption was never yet known to fail in reducing the price of any article of large supply, nor will it fail in the case of meat.

More on the Meat Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your articles on the meat question with interest, but I doubt whether you propose the right remedy. People will not stint themselves in meat so long as they have money to pay for it. With butter and some other articles the case is different. Meat will not come down so long as wages are at their present height. Money was never before spent so recklessly as at present. Prices will fall as wages fall and not before. F. F.

[This might be true if the price of meat were not an exception to the general fall in other articles of food.—ED. TIMES.]

The United Service Petroleum Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No. 39 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

SIR: I beg you will permit me to correct an error into which your reporter has fallen, in publishing my name as the Treasurer of the "United Service Petroleum Company."

I was, indeed, elected Treasurer of that company, in spite of my repeated refusals to accept the position; but my election took place before the organization of the company was completed. I never qualified for the office, never held any of its money, nor transacted any of its business; and, moreover, I resigned all official connection with the company directly after, and another gentleman was elected in my place. When I resigned I took pains to ask that my name be removed from the prospectus and advertisements of the company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. C. CHURCH.

The Debt of Iowa.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 27, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning a paragraph inadvertently, I doubt not, makes the bonded debt of Iowa, contracted on account of the war, $800,000. This should be $300,000. The whole military expense to the State has been $800,000, $100,000 of which has been refunded by the United States and $400,000 paid from current State revenues. A correction of this small error will be but an act of justice to that noble young State, which gave 70,000 of her 700,000 population to the army, and whose sons now hallow the sod of almost every battle-field of the late war.

I am, very truly, yours, and one of the 70,000,
C. B. SHOEMAKER.

From Savannah.

The steamer *America* has arrived from Savannah the 24th inst.

The steamer *Leesburgh*, with 300 bales of commercial cotton and miscellaneous articles, was snagged and sunk below Augusta on the 21st. Two lives were lost.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 27.

THE MURDER OF UNION PRISONERS.

Senator WADE, as Chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, is now here revising the sheets of the report of that committee, comprising recent testimony as to the treatment of our prisoners received at the hands of the rebels. The committee say the evidence clearly shows that tens of thousands of our brave soldiers have fallen victims to that savage and infernal spirit which actuated those who spared not the prisoners at their mercy, who sought by midnight arson to destroy hundreds of defenceless women and children, and who hesitated not to resort to means to commit acts so horrible that the nations of the earth stand aghast as they are told what has been done. The Prison Surgeons' report of the Richmond prisons for one quarter shows that a fraction over one-half of all the cases entered resulted in death, and most of these deaths were more the result of inhuman treatment and neglect than disease. But a little more than half the necessary number of beds were provided, and the nurses often occupied them to the exclusion of the sick. After our men died, their bodies were treated as the carcasses of so many dead animals. They were piled in the dead house, and their eyes and clothes taken out by rats before they were put in coffins. The keepers generally manifested almost total indifference to the lives and condition of the prisoners. And as one of the many illustrations of this, a witness testified to the following: "I was standing one day by the hospital. One of our negro soldiers, captured at the explosion of the mine near Petersburgh, was standing near by, engaged in skirmishing—as we prisoners call it—examining his clothes for vermin. A rebel sentinel at whom I happened to be looking at the time, drew up his musket, took deliberate aim and fired, killing the negro on the spot. On being asked what he did it for, he answered 'To see the d—d black son of a b— drop.'" The rebels said they got thirty days' furlough for shooting a Yankee. The committee say it is a matter of congratulation that, notwithstanding the great provocations to pursue a different course, our authorities have ever treated their prisoners humanely and generously, and have in all respects conducted this contest according to the rules of the most civilized warfare.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

Among the applications for pardon filed to-day was one from Gen. EWELL; there were beside sixteen petitions from persons unknown to the public.

CABINET MEETING.

The members of the Cabinet convened at the usual hour to-day, but as the President had not recovered from his indisposition, no business was transacted. By to-morrow the President will doubtless be well enough to resume his official labors.

THE GETTYSBURGH CELEBRATION.

Several regiments left here, to-day, for Gettysburgh, to participate in the celebration at that place on the Fourth. Gen. GEARY is superintending the arrangements.

ELABAMA.

The Alabamians now here have called a meeting for to-morrow night, for the purpose of considering the question of reconstruction.

MAILS TO BRAZIL.

The Post-office Department invites proposals till the 1st of August, for a steamship mail line from New-York to Brazil, as authorized by the late Congress.

THE RETIRING BOARD.

It is announced that a session of the Retiring Board will take place presently, in anticipation of which some of our veterans are looking forward to a period of rest. The reduction in our army will necessarily compel the return of a great many prominent officers to less prominent positions. The changes in line of promotion, however, will advance many officers in the several regiments to which they belong.

FORD'S THEATRE.

Ford's Theatre inside presents a scene of the greatest confusion. All the properties, wardrobe, furniture, etc., are piled upon the stage, preparatory to packing and removing. The purchasers propose to pay $10,000 to Mr. FORD this week, when the property will be conveyed to them. Strangers in the city are continually calling and seeking admission to the building; but thus far none have been admitted, save a few members of the press. Notwithstanding the close surveillance of the guards who have had the theatre in charge, the building has been roughly used. Curiosity-seekers have completely whittled away the bench upon which "Peanut John" sat whilst holding BOOTH'S horse, and about a yard square has been cut away from the green baize carpet, surrounding the spot where BOOTH'S feet struck when he jumped upon the stage, after shooting the President. One of these curious visitors entered the saloon adjoining the theatre, where BOOTH took his last drink of brandy just before he murdered Mr. LINCOLN. The visitor inquired of the barkeeper: "Have you the same bottle on hand out of which BOOTH drank on the night of the assassination?" "Yes, Sir." "And the same brandy in it?" "Yes, Sir." "Can I have a drink of that same brandy out of that same bottle?" "Yes, Sir." "Let's have it." The visitor tastes the brandy, makes a wry face and continues: "And that's the same brandy that BOOTH drank?" "Yes, Sir." "Well, I don't wonder that he killed the President. A drink of that brandy would make a man kill his grandmother."

TROOPS GONE HOME.

Among the troops that left to-day were the One hundred and Fifty-first New-York Volunteers of Rochester, twenty-one officers and three hundred and eighty-three men. One hundred and Sixth New-York Volunteers of New-York City, twelve officers and one hundred and twenty-nine men. Fifth New-York Battery, three officers and one hundred and twenty-two men, and the Sixth Vermont Volunteers, twenty-three officers and three hundred and fifty-three men.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 27.

PARDONS.

The business of granting pardons is unavoidably slow, as the papers in each case have carefully to be examined before the result is reported to the President. Hon. EDWARD HUNTER, of Virginia, is here making application for pardon under the proclamation of the President, his property exceeding the $20,000 limit of the amnesty.

The following are the only pardons granted to-day by the President: J. E. Rankin, Kentucky; A. W. Huber, W. A. Thorn, C. E. Thorn, R. G. H. Kean, A. Sands, G. S. Earley, W. W. Wellingham and W. J. D. Bell, of Virginia; T. G. Metcalf and Charles Estes, of Georgia; J. C. Greely, of Florida; David Block, of Arkansas, and C. H. Johnson, of Kentucky.

THE TRIAL.

Assistant Judge-Advocate BINGHAM had a large and apparently much interested auditory this afternoon during the delivery of his argument in reply to Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, on the subject of the jurisdiction of the military commission now engaged in the trial of the alleged conspirators.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, June 27.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention met here to-day, and nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, C. N. DAVENPORT, of Wilmington; for Lieutenant-Governor, D. C. LINSLEY, of Burlington; for Treasurer, L. H. NOYES, of Hyde Park. Resolutions were passed reaffirming Democratic principles, and declaring confidence in the wise and constitutional measures of reconstruction adopted by President JOHNSON.

The Detroit Commercial Convention.

DETROIT, Tuesday, June 27.

It has been deemed necessary to correct an erroneous impression, by a formal statement for the information of all concerned, that the call for delegates to the commercial convention, to be held in Detroit, on the 11th of July, embraces only members of boards of trade and chambers of commerce. No provision has been made for the representatives of other organizations.

Fire at Black Rock.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 27.

PRATT & Co.'s iron-works, at Black Rock, were totally destroyed by fire this afternoon, which caught from the sparks from a passing tug, and, owing to a high wind, the whole structure was enveloped in flames in a few minutes. Loss estimated at $150,000; insured for about half. The New-York Central Railroad Bridge, adjoining on the Niagara Falls Branch, was also destroyed.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Subscriptions on Tuesday for Twenty-three Hundred Thousand Dollars—Over Sixteen Hundred Small Takers.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 27.

JAY COOKE reports the subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan to-day at $2,301,700, including the following:

Second National Bank, Chicago	$125,300
Third National Bank, Chicago	100,000
First National Bank, Cincinnati	100,000
First National Bank, Elmira	300,000
First National Bank, Alexandria, Va	100,000
First National Bank, Rondout	50,000
Second National Bank, Boston	100,000
Merchants Bank, Boston	200,000
Ninth National Bank, New-York	104,000
National Bank of the Republic, Washington	50,000
First National Bank, Sandusky	60,000
First National Bank, New-York	100 000

The number of individual subscriptions for $50 and $100, was one thousand six hundred and ten.

Affairs in North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, June 23.

Gen. SCHOFIELD and Staff have gone north, and Gen. COX is left in command of the department. The friends of Gen. COX feel much interest in his prospects for nomination as Governor of Ohio; though Gen. COX appears indifferent to their enthusiasm.

Applications for pardon are going on to Washington through Gov. HOLDEN, from many who have formerly been his political enemies. The Union sentiment in the State is increasing daily. The Raleigh *Progress* approves negro suffrage.

NEWBERN, Saturday, June 24.

Col. E. WHITTLESEY, Commissioner of the Refugees and Freedmen's Bureau, has arrived in Raleigh and established his headquarters there.

Gov. HOLDEN is daily appointing county, town and city officers, who are rapidly putting the machinery of government into motion.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout the State.

There is great rejoicing in North Carolina over the nomination of Gen. COX for Governor of Ohio. His popularity is very great in this State.

Vindication of the United States Surgeon-General.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 27.

At the late session of the American Medical Association, it was charged that Surgeon-General BARNES had been guilty of unprofessional conduct, by consulting with an irregular practitioner in the cases of the SEWARDS. It is officially announced by Dr. H. B. STOVER, of this city, one of the Secretaries of the Association, that the charge was dismissed in consequence of its emphatic and unequivocal denial by Dr. BARNES. The publication of this fact is important, as it had been omitted in the newspaper reports.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 27.

Court of Appeals, June 27. The argument in the New-Haven Railroad case is closed.

No. 12—White ex. Hicks, is on argument.

Day calendar for Wednesday, June 28, Nos. 13, 7, 33, 34, 135, 138, 139, 140, 30 and 142.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 27.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of Boston:

Capital stock	$2,100,000
Loans and discounts	3,597,000
Specie	235,000
Due from other banks	422,500
Due to other banks	407,000
Deposits	1,133,800
Circulation	407,600

Military History of the State of New-York During the Rebellion.

JAMES B. SWAIN, Engineer-in-Chief of this State, has been requested by Gov. FENTON to commence a military history of this State, embracing the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. The work will be in three volumes, the first of which will contain a record showing the efforts made by the State to assist in suppressing the rebellion; the number of men furnished and the money expended by the State, municipal and town authorities in the organization of regiments and to promote enlistments; also, the aid rendered to the soldiers in the field, and their families at home, by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and by other organizations of a like character, the payment of relief money to the wives and relatives of soldiers, by the local authorities, and by individuals; and, as far as possible, a detailed statement of the materials of war furnished by citizens of the State to the army and navy.

The second volume will comprise personal narratives of all citizens of the State who have been in the general service, as officers of the army and navy, while the third volume will embrace the military history of each command organized in the State, from the date of its muster into service, until its discharge; with a roster showing the name of each officer and enlisted man belonging to the command, together with the date and place of muster, date and place of discharge, rank at time of muster and discharge, and the reason for the discharge; also a roster of all who have been appointed officers or who have enlisted in the navy, with the date of muster and discharge, and the vessel to which each was assigned.

Mr. SWAIN earnestly solicits that all who have been in the military service of the State and National Governments, of whatever grade, during the war, will furnish such information as they may possess, which will assist to make this history complete and satisfactory.

Whatever narratives, memoranda, or official documents may be furnished him will (after being used for the purposes of the work) be deposited for future reference in the "Bureau of Military Statistics."

The volumes will be published uniform (in size and typography) with the Natural, Colonial and Documentary Histories of the State. They will be elaborately illustrated with portraits of eminent officers, plans of battle-fields and views of camps and fortifications, in which New-York troops have been engaged, or which they have erected.

Communications should be addressed to JAMES B. SWAIN, Engineer-in-Chief, State of New-York, at Scarborough, N. Y.

Base Ball.

On Saturday, the 24th inst., a match game of Base Ball was played at Albany, between the Knickerbocker Club, of that city, and the Williams College Club. The game was a very fine one, resulting in a victory for Williams. On the 30th inst., a game is to be played at Williamstown, Mass., by the college nine against a nine from Princeton College.

The following is the score of the Albany game:

KNICKERBOCKERS.	H. L.	Runs	WILLIAMS.	H. L.	Runs.
McDonald, s. s	3	1	E. Jerome, l. f	4	3
Gardner, 3d b	3	1	Measham, 2d b	1	3
Ford, p	4	0	Woodward, c	3	2
Carey, c. f	2	1	Delano, 1st b	3	3
Lathrop, l. f	3	1	Day, 3d b	2	2
Olcott, r. f	3	1	Van Ingan, r. f	2	2
Tighe, 2d b	3	0	Martin, s. l	4	1
Bliss, 1st b	3	0	J. T. Tracy, c. f	4	2
Bush, c	3	1	Whitman, p	4	0
Total	27	6	Total	27	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th	7th	8th	9th.	
KNICKERBOCKERS	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
WILLIAMS	0	1	3	0	1	6	3	1	3	18

Umpire—M. HOTCHKISS, of the Victory Club.
Scorers—Messrs. T. W. FOSD and T. W. DAVIS.
Game called, 12:10 P. M. Time of game, 2 hours and 15 minutes.
Fly catches made—Knickerbockers, 6; Williams, 15.
Fly catches missed—Knickerbockers, 4; Williams, 3.
Put out on foul balls—Knickerbockers, 5; Williams, 7.
Passed balls—Woodward, 6; Bush, 9.

The Homeward March.

Col. JOHN H. ALMY, State Agent for Rhode Island and Connecticut, received a dispatch to-day from Morehead City, N. C., 25th inst., stating that the Sixteenth Connecticut Regiment, Col. J. H. BURNHAM, left that day for New-York, en route to Hartford. They will probably arrive here this evening.

A dispatch from Harper's Ferry, received to-day by Col. ALMY, states that the Eighteenth Connecticut, Lieut.-Col. PEALE, with 550 officers and men, left this morning for New-York, en route for home.

The Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery are also expected to reach this city to-night from Washington, en route for Hartford.

Ample arrangements have been made by Col. ALMY for the comfort of the above troops, and Capts. STINSON and DYER, of the Quartermaster's Department, have provided for prompt transportation homeward of these veterans.

The Fifteenth Connecticut left Morehead City, N. C., on Saturday last, in the steamship *Gen. Meigs*, under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. H. BURNHAM, en route for Hartford. They are expected to arrive in this city to-day.

The Eighteenth Connecticut, under command of Lieut.-Col. H. PEALE, are also announced as on their way from Harper's Ferry to Hartford for discharge and final payment. This regiment numbers 550 men and officers, and took the cars at the ferry yesterday morning. In all probability the regiment will pass through the city to-day.

The steamer *Edward Everett* was telegraphed from the Highlands last evening, as coming up the harbor, with returning troops on board. The steamer *Convoy* was also advised as soon to arrive at this city, with the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York Regiment on board.

The Tenth New-York Heavy Artillery, 980 strong; the Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery, 325 muskets; the First Massachusetts Cavalry, 862 sabres; and the Lincoln Cavalry, (First New-York,) some 800 men, were all telegraphed from Philadelphia as having left that city yesterday. All these troops will pass through the city to-day.

Evening Exchange.

$160,000	Am. Gold	140¾	200	Mich. S. & N. L		64½
15,000	do	140¾	200	do	b3	64½
40,000	do	140¾	100	do	s3	64¾
20,000	do	s3 140¾	200	Ill. Cen. R	s10	128
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...O. Old Issue	103⅝	100	do	s30	127½
			100	do	b30	127½
900	Erie Railway	76¾	100	do	s10	126½
100	do	s3 76¾	100	Chic. & R. I	s3	101
200	do	s5 76½	100	do		101
100	do	s4 76¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr		55¾
400	do	76¾	100	do	s3	55¾
400	Reading R	96	100	Mar. Min. Co		13½
400	do	95¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R		93⅝

Gold active and rather strong on call. Stocks firm. Gold stood, at close of report, at 141.

The Mother's Treasure.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It cures wind-colic, regulates the bowels, corrects acidity, and gives rest and health to the child.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; *the best hair-dressing ever offered to the public*; it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any

of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even in the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A Caution to the Public.

Parties purchasing DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR are cautioned to see that the new private Government Stamp, having the inventor's signature (H. DALLEY) in white, at the end, and his likeness in the centre of the stamp, is on every box. By a careful attention to this, the public will be guarded from the many counterfeits now offered for sale. The genuine, wholesale and retail, at Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Consumption Curable by Herbal Remedials.

Lungs—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acadian Balsam —will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-
Lungs—seated coughs, bronchitis, asthma, marasmus, —sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectora-
Lungs—tion, physical prostration, and, in fact, every —form of consumption will disappear, after the
Lungs—Balsam has been used a reasonable length of —time. It is compounded of rare native and
Lungs—foreign herbs, [and healing balsams, whose —curative effects prove that nature has provided
Lungs—a remedy for every disease. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. To be had, wholesale and retail of D. BARNES & CO., New-York; JOHN D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. LITCH, No. 50 Kneeland-st., Boston; and by druggists generally.

Diarrhea and Dysentery.

A perfect cure for these distressing complaints can be found in the use of Dr. J. MAGGIEL'S Diarrhea Pills. For over 30 years of private practice they have been used with almost unvarying success, and are now for the first time given publicly to the world.

The price is low, and within the reach of all. Full directions accompany each box of the Diarrhea Pills, and if followed closely, a perfect cure can be guaranteed. A box will be sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

Sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and the Canadas, and the proprietor,

J. MAGGIEL, M. D.,
No. 43 Fulton-st.,
New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Clear Complexion and a Healthy Skin

can never be obtained while the pores of the skin are obstructed, or the blood is in an impure condition. Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, will, however, restore the purity of the skin and will thoroughly cleanse the blood; it will also remove the obstinate state of the pores, and free the perspiration from all impurities and gross particles. A trial will establish its efficacy. For sale by all druggists.

Second-Hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Clothing.—Purchasers will find a large and desirable stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., at the most reasonable prices, at FREEMAN & BURR'S One-price Clothing Warehouse, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau-sts., corner opposite Sun Building.

Boats! Boats!! No Excursion so healthful and pleasant for ladies and gentlemen and youths as boat-rowing. Over 100 boats, of all kinds and descriptions, to be found at LYURLL'S GREAT AMERICAN BOAT BAZAAR, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st.

Soldiers wishing Citizens' Clothing will find a large and desirable stock, and will be dealt with LIBERALLY, at FREEMAN & BURR'S, ONE PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau-st., corner opposite Sun Building.

We have this day appointed Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., and Messrs. JOHN HOOPER & CO., our agents for New-York, to receive advertisements and subscriptions at our lowest rates for the *Courier*, Charleston, S. C.

June 22. GEO. WHITTEMORE & CO.

For Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, or urinary organs of male or female, take RISLEY'S BUCHU, which is double the strength and less price than any other. Depot, No. 141 Chambers-st.

Dr. Bicknell's Syrup Cures Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.; warranted sure, safe and pleasant, for old or young; contains no opiates. D. BARNES & CO., Agents.

A Raid.—Now is the time to commence using Dutcher's Lightning Fly-killer and keep the house clear of flies all Summer. Sold by all Druggists.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Newell's Perfect-fitting Shirts, Ready made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Hdkfs., Gloves Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. E. A. NEWELL, 655 Broadway

Flags, Staffs, Balls, Eagles, &c., at C. F. BENEDICT'S, No. 75 Duane-st., 6 doors east of Broadway.

What a comfort—The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room. Remember it these dark nights. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

American Flags.—A large assortment superior English Bunting Flags, at the National Flag Depot, No. 27 Cortlandt-st. J. E. SEBRING, Agent.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines sold in Brooklyn by E. H. CRAIGE, No. 336 Fulton-st, opposite Myrtle-av. Also, machines to let.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines.

Flags! English Bunting Flags on hand, manufactured by ANNIN & CO., No. 90 Fulton-street—(Established 1847).

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

At Messrs. Fowler & Wells', Phrenological, No. 389 Broadway. Examinations given daily.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE Jr., President, No. 639 Broadway, New-York.

Dying by Inches.—Thousands are drawing rapidly nearer and nearer to death's door every day, simply for the want of such a genial rejuvenating life-sustaining cordial as BIOKRENE. To reinforce declining nature with this Elixir, is to take a new lease of health and life. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st

MARRIED.

KELLEY—GALUSHA.—On Tuesday, June 20, by Rev. O. D. Boardman, of Philadelphia, N. M. KELLEY, of San Francisco, Cal., and NELLIE J., youngest daughter of Martin Galusha, Esq., of Rochester.

DIED.

BURDETT.—In this city, on Tuesday morning, June 27, GEORGE F. BURDETT, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 47 Irving-place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

BROOKS.—At sea, on Sunday, June 18, while on the passage from Aspinwall to this city, ELIZABETH MONTAGUE, infant daughter of Frank W. and Matilda C. Brooks, of San Francisco, Cal.

BURR.—In this city, on Monday, June 26, HENRY L. BURR, of the firm of Barnes & Burr, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 132 East 12th-st., on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAPMAN.—On Monday, June 26, ROBERT R., son of Robert W. and Christiana E. Chapman, aged 11 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 265 Elizabeth-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

CRONIN.—On Saturday morning, June 24, after a brief illness, JOHN B. CRONIN, of the firm of Cronin, Hurlbut & Sears.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, No. 214 West 14th-st.

☞ Washington and Philadelphia papers please copy.

CROWLEY.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday, June 25, JOHANNA, wife of Florence Crowley, aged 33 years.

The remains were interred in the Tarrytown Cemetery.

FULMER.—On Monday, June 26, CHRISTINA, relict of Jacob Fulmer, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Richard Varian, No. 27 West 26th-st.

HUNTINGTON.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Monday morning, June 26, of inflammation of the bowels, MARCUS W. HUNTINGTON, son of David I. and Emily S. Huntington, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 101 Erie-st., Jersey City.

HAINES.—At Rome, Oneida County, on Tuesday, June 20, of typhoid fever, EDWARD SELDEN, only son of Rev. Selden Haines, in the 22d year of his age.

JOHNSON.—At Newport, R. L., on board U. S. ship *Constitution*, on Saturday, June 24, EMMA, wife of Lieut.-Commander T. C. Johnson, and daughter of George Wansey, Esq.

KING.—On Friday, May 5, at San Francisco, EMMA CORNELIA, wife of Malcolm G. King, and daughter of Col. R. Sleeper, of Mount Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y.

LEAMING.—On Tuesday, June 27, at 2½ A. M., JANE HELEN, wife of Dr. James R. Leaming, of this city, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Lewis Cheeseman, D. D., of Philadelphia.

Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

MURPHY.—On Friday, June 23, at St. John's Hospital, Annapolis, Md., from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Five Forks, Va., ROBERT H. MURPHY, aged 26 years, Lieutenant 69th Regiment N. Y. Vols., (Irish Brigade,) son of the late John Murphy, Esq., of this city.

Due notice of his funeral will be given on the arrival of his remains.

QUINLAN.—On Tuesday morning, June 27, after a short illness, MARY JOSEPHINE, aged 5 years, 9 months and 24 days, daughter of Jeremiah and Agnes Quinlan.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 154 Henry-st., New-York, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

THORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 26, WILLIAM E. THORNE, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Ogden H. Thorne, No. 416 Henry-st., South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

TEMPLE.—LENNIE MAY, youngest daughter of Edward and Caroline Temple, aged 7 months and 13 days.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 37 Woodhull-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to be present.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

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SUMMER CLOTHING.
SUMMER CLOTHING.

PRICES REDUCED.
PRICES REDUCED.
PRICES REDUCED.
PRICES REDUCED.
PRICES REDUCED.
PRICES REDUCED.

CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER,
CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER,
CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER,
308, 400 & 402
398, 400 & 402
398, 400 & 402
398, 400 & 402
398, 400 & 402
398, 400 & 402

BOWERY, N. Y.,
BOWERY, N. Y.,
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BOWERY, N. Y.,
BOWERY, N. Y.,
BOWERY, N. Y.,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
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AT RETAIL
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AT RETAIL

FOR 20 DAYS.
FOR 20 DAYS.
FOR 20 DAYS.
FOR 20 DAYS.
FOR 20 DAYS.
FOR 20 DAYS.

STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT BY JULY 10.
STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT BY JULY 10.
STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT BY JULY 10.
MEN'S SUMMER SUITS,
MEN'S SUMMER SUITS,
MEN'S SUMMER SUITS,
MEN'S SUMMER SUITS,
MEN'S SUMMER SUITS,
MEN'S SUMMER SUITS,

BOYS' SUMMER SUITS.
BOYS' SUMMER SUITS.
BOYS' SUMMER SUITS.
BOYS' SUMMER SUITS.
BOYS' SUMMER SUITS.
BOYS' SUMMER SUITS.

PRICES REDUCED BELOW GOLD RATES.
PRICES REDUCED BELOW GOLD RATES.
PRICES REDUCED BELOW GOLD RATES.
LINEN DUSTERS $2 50,
LINEN DUSTERS $2 50,
LINEN DUSTERS $2 50,
LINEN DUSTERS $2 50,
LINEN DUSTERS $2 50,
LINEN DUSTERS $2 50,
LINEN DUSTERS $2 50,

LINEN SACKS $2 00.
LINEN SACKS $2 00.
LINEN SACKS $2 00.
LINEN SACKS $2 00.
LINEN SACKS $2 00.
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Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; simple, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless, as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

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No. 1,	Cures Fevers, Congestion	25
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.. 4,	.. Diarrhœa of children or adults	25
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.. 6,	.. Cholera-Morbus, Nausea	25
.. 7,	.. Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
.. 8,	.. Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
.. 9,	.. Headaches, Sick Headache	25
.. 10,	.. Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
.. 11,	.. Suppressed, scanty, painful periods	25
.. 12,	.. Leucorrhœa or Whites	25
.. 13,	.. Croup, hoarse cough	25
.. 14,	.. Salt-Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
.. 15,	.. Rheumatism, all Rheumatic pains	25
.. 16,	.. Fever and Ague, Chill Fever	50
.. 17,	.. Piles, internal or external	50
.. 18,	.. Ophthalmy, sore, inflamed eyes	50
.. 19,	.. Catarrh, acute or chronic, influenza	50
.. 20,	.. Whooping-Cough, spasmodic coughs	50
.. 21,	.. Asthma, oppressed	50
.. 22,	.. Ear Discharges, impaired hearing	50
.. 23,	.. Scrofula, enlarged glands	50
.. 24,	.. General Debility, physical weakness	50
.. 25,	.. Dropsy and scanty secretions	50
.. 26,	.. Sea-sickness, or sickness from riding	50
.. 27,	.. Kidney Disease, Gravel	50
.. 28,	.. Nervous Debility, seminal emissions, involuntary discharges	100
.. 29,	.. Sore Mouth or Canker	50
.. 30,	.. Urinary Incontinuance	50
.. 31,	.. Painful Periods, even with Spasms	50
.. 32,	.. Sufferings at Change of Life	100
.. 33,	.. Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance	100
.. 34,	.. Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50

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Case of 36 vials, morocco case and book complete $10 00
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Case of 20 large vials, plain case and book 5 00
Case of 15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and book 5 00

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can be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 65 Broadway, New-York, at a charge of 50 cents each, until mail facilities are reestablished.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES. Three, Five, Eight, Ten, to Five Hundred Dollars a set, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 413 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FUN FOR FOURTH JULY!—PATENT CANtering horses, flags and flag-staffs, childs' carriages. S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

TURKISH BATHS, NO. 13 LAIGHT-ST.—Hours: Gentlemen, 6 to 8 A. M., and 3 to 9 P. M.; Ladies, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Proprietor of Laurens Baths.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

HEARING RESTORED

BY ONE APPLICATION OF

DR. VON EISENBERG'S

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE

CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

READ! READ!

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1865.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.

JOHN WAKELY,
No. 104 Monroe-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

About six years ago I became troubled with inflamed eyes, and during the past six years, (a great portion of which time I was almost totally blind, unable, consequently, to walk without assistance,) I have tried many of the best oculists during the time, and found myself getting worse instead of better, until I was permitted, through kind Providence, to see you. You have cured me, and I consider it my duty to the public to make my case known, as I have no doubt there are thousands suffering in the same way that I was, and I thank God that I can raise my voice in praise of your great skill to restore one to sight who never thought to see again, and suffered as much as I have for the last six years. My eyes are more brilliant than ever. I shall always be happy to state my case to any who may call on me.

MRS. MARGARET LOBETTE,
No. 22 4th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF BLINDNESS.

Dr. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*: My son Walter was completely *blind* of one eye, and the other nearly so, for TWO YEARS. I have tried a great many of the best physicians, and the eyes became worse instead of better. was recommended by a friend to call on you, and, thank Providence, my child is now fully restored to sight. His eyes look more brilliant than ever, and his health, which has been in a very poor state, is now entirely restored. I thank you for your kind attention to my child, and I shall ever be happy to be a living testimony to your skill, to any one who may call at my residence.

Mrs. JULIA EASTMANN,
No. 739 6th-av.

HEARING RESTORED BY AN APPLICATION OF DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled. CHARLES CHAPPEL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE CHRONIC CATARRH, ASSUMING THE FORM OF CONSUMPTION.

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, and a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting of blood. I have been treated by many eminent physicians without success. Recently the Catarrh became so offensive that I could not go into society. Hearing of DR. VON EISENBERG'S new invention, I thought I would apply to him as a last resource. Having been satisfied with his diagnosis, I submitted to his treatment, and have every reason to be abundantly satisfied, as I am completely cured, and my health so much renovated that I feel better than I felt for the last fifteen years. It is a blessing that experience gives the Doctor the power to restore such a shattered constitution to perfect vigor. I now feel very happy to be able to give this testimonial in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's inimitable skill.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Measrole-avenue,
Greenpoint, Long Island.

Thousands of testimonials similar to the above can be seen at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office.

DR. VON EISENBERG,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,
LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND
CONSUMPTION,

may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

An apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, [with] catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we urgently suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

THE NATION,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL for the discussion of the political and social topics of the day; the illustration and maintenance of true democratic principles; the consideration of the condition of the freed people, and the duty of the republic towards them; the support of popular education as a political agent; the diffusion of information regarding the condition and prospects of the South; and for the sound and impartial criticism of books and works of art, with entire independence of all sects and parties,

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BY ONE BOTTLE OF
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READY RELIEF.

1. If suddenly seized with pain or sickness, the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford IMMEDIATE EASE and exterminate the threatened disease.

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3. If subject to headache,

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FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.

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ON LIBERAL TERMS,

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IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

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Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

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On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
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Capital, $250,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000. Located at No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

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OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
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SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
Under special guarantee
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BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
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FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Butchers' and Drovers' National Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
New-York, June 2d, 1865.

SIR—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. B. DIKE,
Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
New-York, June 17, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (5-20) THIRTY OR more coupons of the several United States Government Loans, upon which the interest is payable July 1, are requested to hand them in to this office with schedules, at any time previous to that date. Holders complying with the above request, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department.

JOHN J. STEWART,
(Signed) Assistant Treasurer United States.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

THE H. G. HOTCHKISS & COMPANY'S BANK, Lyons, Wayne County, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of F. T. BAKER & CO., No. 23 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the New-York State Bank, Albany, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

R. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York."

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking, under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 23d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY STATE BONDS—COUPONS for interest due July 1 will be paid in Jersey City by the First National Bank and by the Hudson County National Bank, and in Trenton by the Treuton Banking Company.

P. D. VROOM,
C. J. OLDEN, } Commissioners.

TRENTON, June 24, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY (REORGANIZED),
PHILLICOTHE, O., June 24, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company at the office in this city, and at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Transfer Agents in New-York, will close on the 30th instant, and reopen on the 15th of July.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the company's office on Thursday, July 6, at 12 M., to consider the expediency of issuing mortgage bonds for the purpose of liquidating the present indebtedness of the company and completing improvements at the mines.

FRED. G. SCHIBA, Secretary.

OFFICE, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 22, 1865.

THE COUPONS ON THE FOURTH Mortgage Bonds of this company, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the American National Bank of New-York, No. 80 Broadway.

E. BOOKWELL, Treasurer.

$125,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, on real estate in this city, in one or more sums. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, No. 62 Nassau-st., Room No. 6.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUsetts and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

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FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

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NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

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KEEP ON HAND FOR

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THE ISSUES OF

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American Telegraph,
Bought and sold by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st. } For sale.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
CORNER OF WALL, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1865.

NOTICE—HOLDERS OF STOCK OF THE NEW-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co., in the 27th June next, will be entitled to receive, at par, their proportion of the increase of the capital stock of the company, being one share for every eight shares, and one-eighth of a share for every additional share standing in their respective names on the books of the company at the close of that day. The payment of fifty per cent. or twenty-five dollars per share, will be required on the 1st day of July next, or payment may be postponed, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, until the 1st day of August next, when the privilege of receiving the said shares will be forfeited. Certificates of full stock will be issued on and after Sept. 1, for all shares upon which the above-mentioned fifty per cent. has been paid, the remaining fifty per cent. of the shares being intended as a dividend, out of the surplus earnings of the road, expended in permanent improvements. Holders of eight of the rights of additional shares will be allowed to receive one share therefor, on the above terms, upon surrendering the same on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the board.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions required by said act to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARK,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clark, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.

[L. S.]

(Signed,) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

[L. S.]

(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the Trustee for the stockholders and creditors of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, and the Receiver of the Bank of Albany, to apply and dispose of the property and funds yet remaining under such trust, and to close up such trust," passed May 27, 1865, all persons having circulating notes or bills of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, are hereby notified and required to present the same for redemption to JACOB H. TEN EYCK, sole acting Trustee, or to ADAM VAN ALLEN, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, at the First National Bank in the City of Albany, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of September, 1865.

J. H. TEN EYCK, Trustee.

ALBANY, March 3, 1865. mh8—1sw6m

OFFICE OF THE MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY,
No. 36 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders in the MILLER FARM OIL COMPANY, for the election of eleven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1865, at 12 M.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from 17th to 27th, inclusive.

W. I. COMES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 24th inst., and opened on the morning of July 4.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

CORRESPONDENTS AND DEPOSITORS are hereby notified that on and after this date the business of this bank will be conducted under the name and title of "THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."

JAMES GALLATIN, President.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY will hold their (adjourned) annual meeting for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, at the office of L. B. Gager, No. 104 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of July, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from and after the 27th inst. until after the election.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

BANKERS

AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,

NO. 6 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

SECURITY FOR VALUABLES,
In large or small amounts.

STUDIO VAULT,

OFFICE IN THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of

FAMILY SILVER,

Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Cash Boxes, Treasury Notes,

ARTISTS' STUDIES,

AND VALUABLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY GUARANTEED.
(Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.)
WILLIAM A. CROCKER, Superintendent.

Space for Private Safes and Strong Boxes with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.

PRIVATE OFFICE FOR THE USE OF CUSTOMERS.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 51 Exchange-place,

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

All denominations ready for delivery.

All classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Also

GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Bought and sold on Commission.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The following described notes of the first series 7-30s, via:

Nos. 79,709@10, $500s	$1,000
Nos. 70,838@33, $500s	3,000
Nos. 42,511@13, $1,000	3,000
Nos. 120,400@2, $1,000	3,000
Total	$10,000

All parties are cautioned against negotiating the above notes, as payment of them has been stopped.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR), NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS—YOUR TRUStees hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following ($81,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:

42, 83, 129, 131, 134, 141, 161, 181, 192, 198, 214, 302, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 347, 356, 400, 402, 447, 498, 530, 534, 544, 555, 640, 653, 690, 694, 703, 704, 737, 761, 836, 848, 888, 902, 931, 935, 954, 984, 1040, 1066, 1211, 1224, 1247, 1274, 1277, 1283, 1454, 1491, 1516, 1515, 1532, 1547, 1572, 1647, 1648, 1690, 1840, 1851, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2116, 2113, 2198, 2199, 2165, 2203, 2247, 2250, 2283, 2295, of $1,000 each; 2445, 2447, 2449, 2453, 2461, 2668, 2921, 2928, 2929, 2938, 2949, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Joliet and Chicago R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds,
Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds,
Dubuque South Western R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds,
Detroit and Milwaukee Coupons, and
Detroit and Pontiac Coupons,

Due July 1, 1865, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, less government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

COUPONS OF THE PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, due July 1, will be paid at this office, deducting government tax.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 64 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 7 P. M.

Money deposited at this time WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JULY.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNment Tax.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,975,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $5 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 1 will bear interest from that date.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER B. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before July 1st, will draw interest from that date.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY, June 20, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED A semi-annual dividend (free from government tax) of FIVE and SIX PER CENT., per annum, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after July 21.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will commence to draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 6 to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY O. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 87 Nassau (near Fulton) st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw interest July 1.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.; open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 1, will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE TROY DAILY WHIG NEWS-paper and job printing office. For particulars, address by letter, or inquire at the counting-room of the Troy *Daily Whig*, No. 219 River-st., Troy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED FURNIture and undertaker's store, with or without real estate, doing a good business, within fifty miles of New-York. For information address B. E. MEAD, Peekskill.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 616 BROADWAY, June 8, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED an EXTRA DIVIDEND out of surplus profits, in addition to the semi-annual one, payable at the same time, viz.: July 17, 1865, of THREE PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for THREE YEARS prior to the 1st of July next; TWO PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for TWO YEARS prior to the same period; and ONE PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for one year prior to the same period. This Extra Dividend is made as an act of justice to those depositors whose money, having been left thus undisturbed, has most largely contributed to the surplus earned.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 20th day of June.

The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.

By order of the board.

DANL. Y. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared, out of the profits of the past six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable to stockholders, at the banking office, No. 141 Broadway, on and after the 5th proximo.

The book of transfer will be closed from June 22 until further notice.

E. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 128 BROADWAY.

A Dividend of Four Per Cent., and the government tax has been declared from the earnings of the last six months on the stock held prior to the increase of capital, and in the same proportion for two months on the increased capital; payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 3. By order of the board.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, June 21, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company, for the quarter ending June 30, inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable, free of government tax, on and after July 17, prox. The dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due Oct. 1, prox., on the third mortgage bonds, has also been ordered paid, in anticipation, less government tax, on and after July 17, prox.

Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Agency of the Company, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., and those registered at Pittsburgh from the Treasurer, at that city.

The transfer books will close June 30, and will reopen July 18, prox. By order of the Board.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of $25 per share, payable $5 per share, in cash, on and after Wednesday, July 5, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books, and $20 per share to be indorsed upon the scrip certificates.

The transfer books to be closed on Thursday, June 29, instant, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Saturday, July 1, proximo, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 9 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H SLOCUM, President,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 263 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. AND the government tax has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th inst., to reopen on the 1st proximo.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 89 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending the 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent., out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th of June until the 7th of July next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.—Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 1.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on the first day of July next.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 19th inst. to July 1.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Twelve (12) PerCent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on SATURDAY, July 1. Transfer books closed on and after SATURDAY, June 24. By order of the board.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, June 19, 1865.

17TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. on the capital of this bank has been declared, free from government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 1st proximo.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. and the government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to June 30 inclusive.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annually DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 1st proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the first day of July next, on till which time the transfer books will be closed, by order of the board.

O. A. SMITH, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN, June 23, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Six per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, free of government tax, has this day been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. By order of the board.

OLIVER M. DENTON, Acting Cashier.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNU

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY

FOR SALE

ON THE HUDSON RIVER,

100 MILES FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUGERTIES.

This valuable property is known as the "Saugerties Lead and Paint Works," and is situated in the Village of Saugerties, on the Hudson River, 100 miles from New-York City, and consists of a large stone mill, 215x40, and three stories high; four wooden buildings formerly used as corroding houses, one 120x30 feet; two 18x18 feet, and one 45x30 feet. A stone warehouse 50x22; brick carpenter's shop 34x22 feet; one stone building 26x18 feet, and a commodious stone dwelling-house, with a good garden attached. The mill has the advantage of a never-failing water power, driving an overshot wheel of any required size. The whole property embraces about six acres of ground. The mill is equally well adapted for cotton, woollen, paper, or almost any other description of manufacture. The property is very eligibly located, having daily access to the city by Hudson River Railroad and Steamboat, direct from Saugerties. Apply to

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE REAL ESTATE of the late Daniel Fleet will be sold at public auction, under direction of Hon. Wm. Mitchell, referee, at the Octogon Hotel, at Oyster Bay, Queens County, July 7, 1865, at 2 P. M. This property comprises some of the best land and finest sites on Long Island Sound. It will be sold in parcels, on one of which is the late residence of Daniel Fleet, deceased, now occupied by Mr. Lord; on another a large house; other parcels are advantageously located for building, farming or general uses. The proximity to the harbor, the healthfulness of the region, intrinsic value of land and improvements, facility for communication with the city by rail and steamboat, commend this property to the attention of all. For particulars apply to ARNOLD FLEET, Oyster Bay.

SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—One of the most beautiful and healthy country seats in the State, situated in and overlooking the Mohawk Valley, comprising about 50 acres, in a high state of cultivation; the mansion and surroundings first-class; all kinds of fruit on the place; there are several daily communications with the city; will be sold low for cash or exchange for real estate in this city at a fair valuation. Apply to WILLIAM HALL, No. 176 Chambers-st., where a photograph of the place can be seen, and possession when desired.

FOR SALE IN PITTSFIELD—BERKSHIRE County, Mass., a first-class country residence, comprising a spacious modern built mansion of 20 rooms, rich land, well ornamented with a pleasant grove and pond, fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees and hedges. It is about fifteen minutes' walk from the post-office, retired, and affords a beautiful view of the village and the surrounding mountains. Inquire of Messrs. COLT & PINGREE, Pittsfield, or of E. H. LUDLOW, Esq., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York City.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 24 acres, of rich woodland. For the site of a mansion or a summer hotel, or for a private grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the vicinity of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WEAVER, No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—A DAIRY FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated in Orange County, 2 hours' ride from New-York City, on the line of the Erie Railroad, and in the midst of the village of Monroe, containing 100 acres, consisting of 96 acres of good land; well watered; two large orchards, and other fruit; good stone fences, and well supplied with water. For further particulars, apply to J. MCLELLAN, No. 35 Spruce-st., or to THOMAS DRUMMOND, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A FINE house, situated within six minutes' walk from depot on Broad Hill; contains 13 rooms, with gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, furnace and marble mantles throughout; lot 6 feet by 224 feet; deed good; garden, with fruit and ornamental trees. Possession immediately, by A. D. MULFORD, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVINGSTON offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKY, banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

$10,500. A FIRST-CLASS FARM, 88 acres with crops, stock, tools, &c., very finely fruited, watered and timbered; fine buildings, two-story house, pleasantly located, 1½ hour from city by Northern New-Jersey Railroad. Also, residence and farms, all prices and locations. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York; low rates, for sale, rent and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$3,500 FARM OF 25 ACRES—STOCK and crops, two miles from Paterson, N. J.; good buildings, plenty of fruit, &c.; $1,650 for fourteen acres of good land, fine building site, &c. WELLING & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE OF SEVEN ROOMS, cellar and attic; two lots at 97th-st. and Hudson River. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Apply on premises, or at No. 59 Liberty-st., third door, rear.

TO SELL, LET OR EXCHANGE—A HOUSE and 22 lots at Clifton, S. I. Only $1,500 cash required. Address R., Box No. 2,704 New-York Post-office.

LOTS ON 17TH-ST. FOR SALE—19 LOTS North side, between 6th and 7th ave. Apply to EXECUTOR, Office No. 1, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

FLAGS. ALL SIZES.

BUNTING BY THE CASE OR PIECE.

B. L. SOLOMONS & SONS,

No. 369 Broadway.

EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.

Illuminations public and private displays, manufactured to order, lantern &c.

FUNSTON & SCHOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

FIRE-WORKS.

HADFIELD'S first premium pre-works, and Waugh's unparalled torpedoes for sale at his manufactory Nos. 320 and 322 9th-av., New-York.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—PASCHAL S. HUGHES and ABRAHAM CREHANGE, Plaintiffs, *against* ADOLPHE LEWIS and SIGISMUND SIMON, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Complaint served.—U. S. Rev. stamp 50c., canceled.—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wilham-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Seven Hundred and Eighty-six dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 10th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, besides the cost of this action.

STEPHEN E. BURRALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1865.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said city, on the 10th day of June, 1865.

je3-tawSwT.

THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—FISHER AMES FISHER and SETH S. BARNES, plaintiffs, against SMITH J. EASTMAN and —— EVERSON, composing the firm of Eastman & Co., defendants.—U. S. Int. Rev stamp 50c., cancelled.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn, at the Court-house of the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Court-street, in said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, or the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for three thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars, with interest from June 20th, 1865, beside costs. RICHARD C. UNDERHILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

Take notice, that the complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, on the 26th day of June, in the year 1865.

je28-law6w R. C. UNDERHILL, Pl'fs' Att'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving East Broadway from Chatham-street to Grand-street with trap-block pavement; for regulating and grading Fifty-sixth-street from Fourth-avenue to the East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of East Broadway, and on both sides of the streets intersecting East Broadway to the extent of half the block north and south of East Broadway, from Chatham-street to Grand-street. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, and on both sides of the avenues intersecting Fifty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block north and south of Fifty-sixth-street, from Fourth-avenue to the East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 30 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 23, 1865.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the New-York Consolidated Stage Company, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

SAMUEL F. BARGER, Referee.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest, at ENDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call. Save money. Goods warranted; delivered free. Furniture in suites.

TO LET.

PIC-NIC GROVE AND GROUNDS TO RENT—Within 25 minutes of the city by railroad, and within five minutes of depot. The grounds comprise about 9 acres, a portion of which is a beautiful grove. There is a large building on the place 25 feet wide and 60 feet deep, with tables, swings, &c., &c. Sunday schools and other associations can arrange for the same by applying to JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT POUGHKEEPSIE, for the season, a frame cottage on North Hamilton-st., near Mansion-square, the residence of Robert Sanford, Esq.; 2 acres of land, all kinds of fruit on the place, carriage-house and stable, &c.; gas and water in the house. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—An elegant villa residence in the choicest part of the City of New-Haven, (Hillhouse-av.,) to rent furnished for three months from July 1. Carriage-house and stables complete; garden well supplied with fruit and vegetables. Apply to JOSIAH S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 46 Cortlandt-st.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS—TO RENT, A large well-furnished house, suitable for a gentleman's residence or for a club of gentlemen. For terms, apply on the premises, corner of Front and Grove sts., near the Pavilion lot, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 Lifts.
3 Doors.

Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 79th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGES AT ISLIP, L. I., near the Pavilion Hotel and the Great South Bay, 45 miles from New-York. Ice-houses and stables attached. Rents $400 to $800. M. PORTER, No. 9 Pine-st.

NEW BRICK HOUSE, BROOKLYN TO RENT.—Two-story basement and sub-cellar, one of five; rent, $450. Apply about 12 o'clock, at No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, Office No. 1.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FROM three to ten months, to a private family; location very desirable. Apply at No. 60 Irving-place.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Hastings, on the Hudson. Inquire of Dr. H. M. SMITH, No. 105 4th-st.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COTTAGE OF SIX OR EIGHT rooms, with good sized garden, within 18 miles or less of New-York, and convenient to railroad or steamboat landing. Address, stating terms and location, J. S., Box No. 1,419 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 102 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO FIND A well furnished parlor, with bedroom and closets attached, in a strictly private family, where there are no boarders, with breakfast and dinner at 6; good society and the comforts of a cheerful and domestic home the chief considerations; liberal price will be paid if suited; location not to be above 30th-st. Address HOME, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—THE subscriber's residence at Meadowside is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farmhouse, well shaded, situated near the salt water, with bathing, &c., on the premises. Location healthy, surrounded by shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages; stage to steamer. Inquire of E. B. FRANKLIN, No. 20 West-st., or address at Locust Valley, L. I., CHAS. E. FEEKS.

PERSONS VISITING SARATOGA FOR the Summer, and desirous of locating themselves pleasantly and economically, and at the same time securing good accommodations, central location, and withal in a Christian family, will do well to call on or address Mrs. A. B. WENDELL, Clinton-st. References: Louis de V. Wilder, M. D., No. 56 West 25th-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING a board for the Summer, can be accommodated at a farm-house pleasantly situated along a river, six miles from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, bathing and sailing; terms, $9 a week for adults; children and servants half-price. For particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J., or apply at No. 18 LeRoy-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO MORE families, or a few single persons, can obtain very desirable accommodations, and first-class board, for a short season, at an elegant private mansion in Morristown, N. J. Address Box No. 145. References—C. A. Baillot, No. 26 Barclay-st.; Robert S. Tait, No. 11 Stone-st.; Grant Thorburn, Jr., No. 15 John-st.; John T. Lord, No. 451 Broadway; C. P. Cochran, 443 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE HUNTER HOUSE, Village of Hunter, Catskill Mountains, is now open for boarders, on reasonable terms; scenery magnificent; climate delightful; native berries in abundance; trout fishing and game near at hand. Apply to JAMES RUSK, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson. Barnard House, cor. hour by rail or boat. No Summer resort having greater attractions. Terms reasonable. First-class table. Apply, between 10 and 3, to S. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A FEW DESIRAble rooms remain yet to be taken at the Willow-av. House, Cornwall, N. Y. Persons desiring reasonable board should apply immediately. J. H. ATKINSON.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,

GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.

C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN HOUSE,

Situated on Lake Mohegan, four miles from Peekskill; fine boating and fishing. Address G. H. WINES, Box No. 223, Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, STATEN ISLAND.—This comfortable house, situated within two minutes' walk of Quarantine Landing, is now open for the reception of guests. It has been renovated and newly fitted up in the best manner, and offers inducements to families or gentlemen transacting business in or about the Richmond Ferry. Particulars as to price and rooms may be obtained at No. 35 Pine-st., office of S. O. Howe.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph line connecting with all parts of the country has recently been erected.

HOLYOKE HOUSE.—THE HOLYOKE House, at Hockanum, having gone through a thorough remodeling, is now open to the public as a Summer resort. It being situated between the river and Mount Holyoke, it is a good location to divert the eye and benefit the health. No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of the guests.

ALLEN & LYMAN, Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This favorite hotel will open for the season, JUNE 20TH, INST.

Address COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

HOTELS.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY, IRELAND.

RAILWAY HOTEL, KILLARNEY.

(BY O. GOODMAN.)

This magnificent hotel, admitted to be one of the finest in Europe, possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of nobility and tourists. It contains 100 bedrooms, a noble coffee-room and table d'hote room to dine 250 persons, a drawing-room for ladies and families, and several elegant and handsomely furnished sitting-rooms, billiard, smoking and bath-rooms. This hotel is completely conducted upon the Continental principle, and therefore much supported by American families, who will bear testimony to the comfort and satisfaction they have received at this establishment. The prices are all moderate, and everything charged in the bill according to a tariff. Table d'hote at 6:30 o'clock. The Continental language spoken. Boats, cars, carriages, ponies and guides, belonging to the hotel, are all set down at a fixed, moderate charge.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, sulle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. O. SCHUMANN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY. "HUMBUG."

Extensively known throughout the United States as an Exposition of the Humbugs of the Day.

For sale by all Booksellers.

Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage.

E. McWHOOD, Publisher,
No. 72 Malden-lane.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS AND NOTION DEALERS.—The undersigned being the oldest envelope manufacturers in this country, and having the simplest facilities, are always ready to supply, by the thousand or by the million, envelopes of every variety of size, pattern and color, at the lowest prices. Samples furnished when called for.

WM. P. LYON & WHITTEMORE,
No. 537 Pearl-st.,
New-York.

STATIONERY PAPER AND ACCOUNT Books of every kind at lowest prices. Orders receive prompt attention.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Job Printers, Stationers, &c., No. 46 Maiden-lane.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY, W. F. FURBUR, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

The GUIDING STAR will follow on Saturday, July 8.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,400	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Frowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,272	Organ.
VIRGINIA	2,879	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplint.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:

ERIN ..... SATURDAY, July 1
VIRGINIA ..... SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA ..... SATURDAY, July 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 28 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE ..... FRIDAY ..... July 21
LAFAYETTE ..... FRIDAY ..... Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First Class, $140; second class, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, O. H. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The CUBA will sail on the 12th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—CUNARD steamship SIDON, Capt. MACKELLEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst.

Cabin passage, $80; gold, or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... WEDNESDAY ..... June 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY ..... July 1
CITY OF DUBLIN ..... WEDNESDAY ..... July 5
CITY OF BOSTON ..... SATURDAY ..... July 8

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin ..... $80 Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 85 Steerage to London 35
First Cabin to Paris ..... 100 Steerage to Paris 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The London and New-York Steamship Company's splendid British Iron Steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 17, to be followed by the Steamship CELLA.

For passage, at low rates, apply to
CHAS. L. WHITEHOUSE, No. 26 Broadway.

For Freight, Apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

LOWER PASSAGE RATES COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.

The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers, semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES:

JULY 1 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SLOCUM
(Connecting at Panama with Constitution.)
JULY 17 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH
(Connecting at Panama with the Sacramento.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. BEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.

REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The first-class steamships
AMERICA, Capt. CLIFT.
NEVADA, Capt. CARPENTER.

The AMERICA

will commence taking freight Wednesday morning and sail positively on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-street, North River.

For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON,
No. 11 Broadway.

Bills of lading signed on board.

The NEVADA will follow on SATURDAY, July 8.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamships
CHASE, Capt. ROGERS.
ZODIAC, Capt. BULKLEY.

will form a regular weekly line, sailing from Pier No. 11 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY of each week.

The steamship
ZODIAC,
BULKLEY, Commander,

will sail as above on
THURSDAY, June 29.

For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

Regular Weekly United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.

The GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 14, East River, on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 o'clock precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The ALHAMBRA will follow on Saturday, July 8.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.

VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.

For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, BARTON, Commander, will succeed the EAGLE and sail on July 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 3 P. M. Passage $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
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The GEO. CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, July 1.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TERRY,

Will be dispatched from pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock.

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ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL Glasgow, and the Irish ports.

HIBERNIA ..... SATURDAY, July 1, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.

Rates payable in currency. Cabins, $100, $80, and $70. Steerage, $30. FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The steamship ARIADNE, Capt. CRANY, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
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SHIPPING.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship
EUTERPE
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
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UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 41 Chambers-st. Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat O. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 28th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 6 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR NORTHPORT, LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—The steamer PILOT BOY, Capt. THOS. F. MARSHALL, will leave Pier No. 35, East River, (Catharine Market Pier,) at 3½ P. M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Northport at 5 A. M., stopping at Whitestone at 8½.

No freight received after 3 o'clock P. M.

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No. 69 South-st.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. Jacob H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARNEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Day-st., at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—8, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, POUGHkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens Dock, Cornwall and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL will leave Debrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT WHITE STONE AND GREENWICH—The steamboat JOHN ROMER will leave Pier No. 28, East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Tatootown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3. From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Am

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Continued from First Page.

moral support of thousands in every State and district, who pronounced the war for the Union a failure, and your now murdered but immortal Commander-in-Chief, a tyrant; the object of which conspiracy, as the testimony shows, was to aid the tottering rebellion which struck at the nation's life. It is in evidence that DAVIS, THOMPSON, and others, chiefs in this rebellion, in aid of the same, agreed and conspired with others to poison the fountains of water which supply your commercial metropolis, and thereby murder its inhabitants; to secretly deposit in the habitations of the people and in the ships in your harbors inflammable materials, and thereby destroy them by fire; to murder by the slow and consuming torture of famine your soldiers, captive in their hands; to import pestilence in infected clothes to be distributed in your capital and camps, and thereby murder the surviving heroes and defenders of the republic, who, standing by the holy graves of your unreturning brave, proudly and defiantly challenge to honorable combat and open battle all public enemies, that their country may live; and, finally, to crown this horrid catalogue of crime, this sum of all human atrocities, conspired, as charged upon your record, with the accused and JOHN WILKES BOOTH and JOHN H. SURRATT, to kill and murder in your capital the executive officers of your government and the commander of your armies. When this conspiracy, entered into by these traitors, is revealed by its attempted execution, and the foul and brutal murder of your President in the capital, you are told that it is unconstitutional, in order to arrest the further execution of the conspiracy, to interpose the military power of this government for the arrest, without civil process, of any of the parties thereto, and for their trial by a military tribunal of justice. If any such rule had obtained during our struggle for independence, we never would have been a nation. If any such rule had been adopted and acted upon now, during the fierce struggle of the past four years, no man can say that our nationality would have thus long survived.

The whole people of the United States, by their constitution, have created the office of President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and have vested, by the terms of that constitution, in the person of the President and Commander-in-Chief, the power to enforce the execution of the laws, and to preserve, protect and defend the constitution.

The question may well be asked, if, as Commander-in-Chief, the President may not in time of insurrection or war, proclaim and execute martial law, according to the usages of nations, how he can successfully perform the duties of his office—execute the laws, preserve the constitution, suppress insurrection and repel invasion?

Martial law and military tribunals are as essential to the successful prosecution of war as are men, and arms, and munitions. The Constitution of the United States has vested the power to declare war and raise armies and navies exclusively in the Congress, and the power to prosecute the war and command the army and navy exclusively in the President of the United States. As under the Confederation, the commander of the army, appointed only by the Congress, was by the resolution of that Congress empowered to act as he might think proper for the good and welfare of the service, subject only to such restraints or orders as the Congress might give; so, under the constitution, the President is, by the people who ordained that constitution and declared him Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, vested with full power to direct and control the army and navy of the United States, and employ all the forces necessary to preserve, protect, and defend the constitution and execute the laws, as enjoined by his oath and the very letter of the constitution, subject to no restriction or direction save such as Congress may from time to time prescribe.

That these powers for the common defence, intrusted by the constitution exclusively to the Congress and the President, are, in time of civil war and foreign invasion, to be exercised without limitation or restraint to the extent of the public necessity, and without any intervention of the Federal judiciary or of State constitutions or State laws, are facts in our history not open to question.

The position is not to be answered by saying you make the American Congress thereby omnipotent, and clothe the American Executive with the asserted attribute of hereditary monarchy—the King can do no wrong. Let the position be fairly stated—that the Congress and President, in war as in peace, are but the agents of the whole people, and that this unlimited power for the common defence against armed rebellion or foreign invasion is but the power of the people intrusted exclusively to the legislative and executive departments as their agents, for any and every abuse of which these agents are directly responsible to the people; and the demogorgonic cry of an omnipotent Congress, and an Executive invested with royal prerogatives, vanishes like the baseless fabric of a vision. If the Congress corruptly, or oppressively, or wantonly abuse this great trust, the people, by the irresistible power of the ballot, hurl them from place. If the President so abuse the trust, the people, by their Congress, withhold supplies, or by impeachment transfer the trust to better hands, strip him of the franchises of citizenship and of office, and declare him forever disqualified to hold any position of honor, trust or power under the government of his country.

I can conceive all very well why men, should tremble at the exercise of this great power by a monarch whose person, by the constitution of his realm, is inviolable; but I cannot conceive how any American citizen, who has faith in the capacity of the whole people to govern themselves, should give himself any concern on the subject.

Judge BINGHAM here quotes from HALLAM and from the *Federalist*, to show that he places the right construction on the constitution. He proceeds:

Who will dare say that in time of civil war "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty and property, without due process of law?" This is a provision of your constitution in that which there is none more just or sacred in it; it is, however, only the law of peace, not of war. In peace, that wise provision of the constitution must be, and is, enforced by the civil courts; in war, it cannot be, and is, to a great extent, inoperative and disregarded. The thousands slain by your armies in battle were deprived of life "without due process of law." All spies arrested, convicted and executed by your military tribunals in time of war are deprived of liberty and life "without due process of law;" all enemies captured and held as prisoners of war are deprived of liberty "without due process of law;" all enemies whose property is forcibly seized and appropriated in war are deprived of their property "without due process of law." The constitution recognizes the principle of common law, that every man's house is his castle; that his home, the shelter of his wife and children, is his most sacred possession; and has therefore specially provided, "that no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of its owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law, [III Amend.] thereby declaring that in time of war, Congress may by law authorize, as it has done, that without the consent and against the consent of the owner, the soldier may be quartered in any man's house, and upon any man's hearth. What I have said illustrates the proposition, that in time of war the civil tribunals of justice are wholly or partially silent, as the public safety may require; that the limitations and provisions of the constitution in favor of life, liberty and property are therefore wholly or partially suspended. In this I am sustained by an authority second to none with intelligent American citizens. Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, than whom a purer man or a wiser statesman never ascended the chair of the chief magistracy in America, said in his place in the House of Representatives, in 1836, that,

"In the authority given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States to declare war, all the powers incident to war are by necessary implication conferred upon the Government of the United States. Now the powers incidental to war are derived, not from their internal municipal source, but from the laws and usages of nations. There are, then, in the authority of Congress and of the Executive two classes of powers altogether different in their nature and often incompatible with each other, the war power and the peace power. The peace power is limited by regulations and restricted by provisions prescribed within the constitution itself. The war power is limited only by the laws and usage of nations. This power is tremendous; it is strictly constitutional, but it breaks down every barrier so anxiously erected for the protection of liberty, of property, and of life."

If this be so, how can there be trial by jury for military offences in time of civil war? If you cannot, and do not, try the armed enemy before you shoot him, or the captured enemy before you imprison him, why should you be held to open the civil courts and try the spy, the conspirator, and the assassin, in the secret service of the public enemy, by jury, before you convict and punish him? Why not clamor against holding imprisoned the captured armed rebels, deprived of their liberty without due process of law? Are they not citizens? Why not clamor against slaying for their crime of treason, which is cognizable in the civil courts, by your rifled ordnance and the iron hail of your musketry in battle, these public enemies, without trial by jury? Are they not citizens? Why is the clamor confined exclusively to the trial by military tribunals of justice of traitorous spies, traitorous conspirators, and assassins hired to do secretly what the armed rebel attempts to do openly—murder you in the majesty by assassinating its defenders and its executive officers? Nothing can be clearer than that the rebel captured prisoner, being a citizen of the republic, is as much entitled to trial by jury before he is committed to prison, as the spy, or the aider and abettor of the treason by conspiracy and assassination, being a citizen, is entitled to such trial by jury, before he is set apart to the last punishment of the law for his great crime. I think that in time of war the remark of MONTESQUIEU, touching the the civil judiciary, is true: that "it is next to nothing." HAMILTON well said, "The executive holds the sword of the community; the judiciary has no direction of the strength of society; it has neither force nor will; it has judgment alone, and is dependent for the execution of that upon the arm of the executive." All people of these States so understood the constitution, and adopted it, and intended thereby, without limitation or restraint, to empower their Congress and Executive to authorize by law, and execute by force, what for the public safety might require, to suppress rebellion or repel invasion.

Judge-Advocate BINGHAM quotes from Chief-Justice MARSHALL, in the case of McCulloch *vs.* State of Maryland, and further cites the legislation of Congress early in the war, to show that he placed the right construction on the constitution. He said:

We have seen that the proclamation of blockade made by the President was affirmed by the Supreme Court as a lawful and valid act, although its direct effect was to dispose of the property of whoever violated it, whether citizen or stranger. It is difficult to perceive what course of reasoning can be adopted, in the light of that decision, which will justify any man in saying that the President had not the like power to proclaim martial law in time of insurrection against the United States, and to establish, according to the customs of war among civilized nations, military tribunals of justice for its enforcement, and for the punishment of all crimes committed in the interests of the public enemy.

These acts of the President have, however, all been legalized by the subsequent legislation of Congress, although the Supreme Court decided, in relation to the proclamation of blockade, that no such legislation was necessary. By the act of Aug. 5, 1861, chapter 63, section 3, it is enacted that—

"All the acts, proclamations and orders of the President of the United States, after the 4th of March, 1861, respecting the army and navy of the United States, and calling out, or relating to the militia, or volunteers from the States, are hereby approved in all respects, legalized, and made valid to the same extent, and with the same effect as if they had been issued and done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States." (12 Stat. at Large, 326.)

This act legalized, if any such legalization was necessary, all that the President had done from the day of his inauguration to that hour, in the prosecution of the war for the Union. He had suspended the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and resisted its execution when issued by the Chief-Justice of the United States; he had called out and accepted the services of a large body of volunteers for a period not previously authorized by law; he had declared a blockade of the Southern ports; he had declared the Southern States in insurrection; he had ordered the armies to invade them and suppress it; thus exercising in accordance with the laws of war, power over the life, the liberty, and the property of the citizens. Congress ratified it and affirmed it.

In like manner and by subsequent legislation did the Congress ratify and affirm the proclamation of martial law of Sept. 25, 1862. That proclamation, as the court will have observed, declares that during the existing insurrection all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors within the United States, and all persons guilty of any disloyal practice affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law and liable to trial and punishment by courts-martial or military commission; and second, that the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now or hereafter during the rebellion shall be imprisoned in any fort, &c., by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court-martial or military commission.

One would suppose that it needed no argument to satisfy an intelligent and patriotic citizen of the United States that, by the ruling of the court cited, so much of this proclamation as declares that all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, shall be subject to martial law and be liable to trial and punishment by court-martial or military commission, needed no ratification by Congress. Every step that the President took against rebels and insurgents was taken in pursuance of the rules of war, and was an exercise of martial law. Who says that he should not deprive them, by the authority of this law, of life and liberty? Are the aiders and abettors of these insurgents entitled to any higher consideration than the armed insurgents themselves? It is against these that the President proclaimed martial law, and against all others who were guilty of any disloyal practice affording aid and comfort to rebels against the authority of the United States. Against these he suspended the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*; and these, and only such as these, were by that proclamation subjected to trial and punishment by court-martial or military commission.

That the proclamation covers the offence charged here, no man will, or dare, for a moment deny. Was it not a disloyal practice? Was it not aiding and abetting the insurgents and rebels to enter into a conspiracy with them to kill and murder, within your capital and your intrenched camp, the Commander-in-Chief of our army, your Lieutenant-General, and the Vice-President, and the Secretary of State, with intent thereby to aid the rebellion, and subvert the Constitution and laws of the United States? But it is said that the President could not establish a court for their trial, and therefore Congress must ratify and affirm this proclamation. I have said before that such an argument comes with ill grace from the lips of him who declared as solemnly that neither by the Congress nor by the President, could either the rebel himself or his aider or abettor be lawfully and constitutionally subjected to trial, by any military tribunal, whether court-martial or military commission; but the Congress did ratify, in the exercise of the power vested in them, every part of this proclamation. I have said, upon the authority of the fathers of the constitution, and of its judicial interpreters, that Congress has power by legislation to aid the executive in the suppression of rebellion, in executing the laws of the Union when resisted by armed insurrection, and in repelling invasion.

By the act of March 3, 1863, the Congress of the United States, by the first section thereof, declared that during the present rebellion the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States or any part thereof. By the fourth section of the same act it is declared that any order of the President, or under his authority, made at any time during the existence of the present rebellion, shall be a defence in all courts to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, pending or to be commenced, for any search, seizure, arrest, or imprisonment, made, done, or committed, or acts omitted to be done, under and by virtue of such order. By the fifth section it is provided, that if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any officer, civil or military, or against any other person, for any arrest or imprisonment made, or other trespasses or wrongs done or committed, or any act omitted to be done at any time during the present rebellion, by virtue of or under color of any authority derived from or exercised by or under the President of the United States, if the defendant shall, upon appearance in such court, file a petition stating the facts upon affidavit, &c., as aforesaid, for the removal of the cause for trial to the Circuit Court of the United States, it shall be the duty of the State court, upon his giving security, to proceed no further in the cause or prosecution. Thus declaring that all orders of the President, made at any time during the existence of the present rebellion, and all acts done in pursuance thereof, shall be held valid in the courts of justice. Without further inquiry, these provisions of this statute embrace order 141, which is the proclamation of martial law, and necessarily legalize every act done under it, either before the passage of the act of 1863 or since. Inasmuch as that proclamation ordered that all rebels, insurgents, their aiders and abettors, and persons guilty of any disloyal practice affording aid and comfort to rebels against the authority of the United States, at any time during the existing insurrection, should be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by a military commission, the sections of the law just cited declaring lawful acts done in pursuance of such order, including of course, the trial and punishment by military commission of all such offenders, as directly legalized this order of the President as it is possible for Congress to legalize or authorize any executive act whatever. 12 Stat. at Large, 755–6.

But, after assuming and declaring with great earnestness in his argument, that no person could be tried and convicted for such crimes by any military tribunal, whether a court-martial or a military commission, save those in the land or naval service in time of war, the gentleman makes the extraordinary statement that the creation of a military commission must be authorized by the legislative department, and demands, if there be any such legislation, "let the statute be produced." This statute has been produced. The power so to try, says the gentlemen, must be authorized by Congress, when the demand is made for such authority. Does not the gentleman thereby give up his argument, and admit that if the Congress has so authorized the trial of all aiders and abettors of rebels or insurgents for whatever they do in aid of such rebels and insurgents during the insurrection, that the statute and proceedings under it are lawful and valid? I have already shown that the Congress have so legislated by expressly legalizing order No. 141, which directed the trial of all rebels, their aiders and abettors, by military commission. Did not Congress expressly legalize this order by declaring that the order shall be a defence in all courts to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, for acts done in pursuance of it? No amount of argument could make this point clearer than the language of the statute itself. But, says the gentleman, if there be a statute authorizing trials by military commission, "Let it be produced."

By the act of March 3, 1863, it is provided in section 30 that in time of war, insurrection or rebellion, murder, and assault with intent to kill, &c., when committed by persons in the military service, shall be punishable by the sentence of a court-martial or military commission, and the punishment of such offences shall never be less than those inflicted by the laws of the State or district in which they may have been committed. By the 38th section of the same act, it is provided that all persons who, in time of war or rebellion against the United States, shall be found lurking or acting as spies in or about the camps, &c., of the United States, or elsewhere, shall be triable by a military commission, and shall, upon conviction, suffer death. Here is a statute which expressly declares that all persons, whether citizens or strangers, who in time of rebellion shall be found acting as spies shall suffer death upon conviction by a military commission. Why did not the gentleman give us some argument upon this law? We have seen that it was the existing law of the United States under the Confederation. Then, and since, man not in the land or naval forces of the United States have suffered death for this offence upon conviction by court-martial. If it was competent for Congress to authorize their trial by courts-martial, it was equally competent for Congress to authorize their trial by military commission, and accordingly they have done so. By the same authority the Congress may extend the jurisdiction of military commissions over all military offences or crimes committed in time of rebellion or war in aid of the public enemy; and it certainly stands with right reason, that if it were just to subject to death, by the sentence of a military commission, all persons who should be guilty merely of lurking as spies in the interests of the public enemy in time of rebellion, though they obtained no information, though they inflicted no personal injury, but were simply overtaken and detected in the endeavor to obtain intelligence for the enemy, those who enter into conspiracy with the enemy, not only to lurk as spies in your camp, but to lurk there as murderers and assassins, and who, in pursuance of that conspiracy, commit assassination and murder upon the Commander-in-Chief of your army, within your camp, and in aid of rebellion, should be subject in like manner to trial by military commission.—Stat. at Large 12, 736-7, Ch. 8.

Accordingly, the President having so declared, the Congress, as we have stated, have affirmed that his order was valid, and that all persons acting by authority, and consequently as a court pronouncing such sentence upon the offender as the usage of war requires, are justified by the law of the land. With all respect, permit me to say that the learned gentleman has manifested more acumen and ability in his elaborate argument by what he has omitted to say than by anything which he has said. By the act of July 2, 1864, cap. 215, it is provided that the Commanding General in the field, or the commander of the department, as the case may be, shall have power to carry into execution all sentences against guerrilla marauders for robbery, arson, burglary, &c., and for violation of the laws and customs of war, as well as sentences against spies, mutineers, deserters and murderers.

From the legislation I have cited, it is apparent that military commissions are expressly recognized by the law-making power; that they are authorized to try capital offences against citizens not in the service of the United States, and to pronounce the sentence of death upon them; and that the commander of a department, or the commanding General in the field, may carry such sentence into execution. But, says the gentleman, grant all this to be so, Congress has not declared in what manner the Court shall be constituted. The answer to that objection has already been anticipated in the citation from RENET, wherein it appeared to be the rule of the law martial that in the punishment of all military offences not provided for by the written law of the land, military commissions are constituted for that purpose by the authority of the commanding officer or the Commander-in-Chief, as the case may be, who selects the officers of a court-martial; that they are similarly constituted, and their proceedings conducted according to the same general rules. This is a part of the very law martial which the President proclaimed, and which the Congress has legalized. The proclamation has declared that all such offenders shall be tried by military commissions. The Congress has legalized the same by the act which I have cited; and by every intendment it must be taken that, as martial law is by the proclamation declared to be the rule by which they shall be tried, the Congress, in affirming the act of the President, simply declared that they should be tried according to the customs of martial law; that the commission should be constituted by the Commander-in-Chief according to the rule of procedure known as martial law; and that the penalties inflicted should be in accordance with the laws of war and the usages of nations. Legislation no more definite than this has been upon your statute book since the beginning of the century, and has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States valid for the punishment of offenders.

By the 32d article of the act of 23d April, 1800, it is provided that "all crimes committed by persons belonging to the navy which are not specified in the foregoing articles shall be punished according to the laws and customs in such cases at sea." Of this article the Supreme Court of the United States says, that when offences and crimes are not given in terms or by definition, the want of it may be supplied by a comprehensive enactment such as the Thirty-second Article of the rules for the government of the navy; which means that courts-martial have jurisdiction of such crimes as are not specified, but which have been recognized to be crimes and offences by the usuages in the navies of all nations, and that they shall be punished according to the laws and customs of the sea. (Dynes *vs.* Hoover, 20 Howard, 82.)

But it is a fact that must not be omitted in the reply which I make to the gentleman's argument, that an effort was made by himself and others in the Senate of the United States, on the 3d of March last, to condemn the arrests, imprisonments, &c., made by order of the President of the United States in pursuance of his proclamation, and to reverse, by the judgment of that body, the law which had been before passed affirming his action, which effort most signally failed.

Thus we see that the body which, by the Constitution, if the President had been guilty of the misdemeanors alleged against him in this argument of the gentleman, would, upon presentation of such charge in legal form against the President, constitute the high court of impeachment for his trial and condemnation, has decided the question in advance, and declared upon the occasion referred to, as they had before declared by solemn enactment, that this order of the President declaring martial law and the punishment of all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, by military commission, should be enforced during the insurrection, as the law of the land, and that the offenders should be tried as directed by military commission. It may be said that this subsequent legislation of Congress, ratifying and affirming what had been done by the President, can have no validity. Of course it cannot if neither the Congress nor the Executive can authorize the proclamation and enforcement of martial law in the suppression of [illegible] in for the punishment of all persons committing military offences in aid of that rebellion. Assuming, however, as the gentleman seemed to assume, by asking for the legislation of Congress, that there is such a power in Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States has solemnly affirmed that such ratification is valid. (2 Black, 671.)

The gentleman's argument is full of citations of English precedent. There is a late English precedent bearing upon this point—the power of the legislature, by subsequent enactment, to legalize executive orders, arrests and imprisonment of citizens—that I beg leave to commend to his consideration. I refer to the statute of 11 and 12 Victoria, chapter 35, entitled "An Act to empower the Lord-Lieutenant, or other chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, to apprehend and detain until the first day of March, 1849, such persons as he or they shall *suspect* of conspiring against Her Majesty's person and government," passed July 25, 1848, which statute in terms declares that all and every person and persons who is, are, or shall be, within that period, within that part of the United Kingdom of England and Ireland called Ireland at or on the day the act shall receive Her Majesty's royal assent, or after, by warrant for high treason or treasonable practices, *suspicion* of high treason or treasonable practices, signed by the Lord-Lieutenant, or other chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, or his or their chief Secretary, for such causes as aforesaid, may be detained in safe custody without bail or main prize, until the 1st day of March, 1849; and that no judge nor justice shall bail or try any such person or persons so committed, without order from Her Majesty's privy council, until the said 1st day of March, 1849, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding. The Second Section of this act provides that, in cases where any person have been, before the passing of the act, arrested, committed, or detained for such cause by warrant or warrants signed by the officers aforesaid, or either of them, it may be lawful for the person or persons to whom such warrants have been or shall be directed, to detain such person or persons in his or their custody in any place whatever in Ireland; and that such person or persons to whom such warrants have been or shall be directed shall be deemed and taken, to all intents and purposes, lawfully authorized to take into safe custody and be the lawful jailors and keepers of such persons so arrested, committed, or detained.

Here the power of arrest is given by the act of Parliament to the governor or his secretary; the process of the civil courts was wholly suspended; bail was denied and the parties imprisoned, and this not by process of the courts, but by warrant of a chief governor or his secretary, not for crimes charged to have been committed, but for being *suspected* of treasonable practices. Magna Charta, it seems, opposes no restraint, notwithstanding the parade that is made about it in this argument upon the power of the Parliament of England to legalize arrests and imprisonments made before the passage of the act upon an Executive order, and without colorable authority of statute law, and to authorize like arrests and imprisonments of so many of six million of people as such executive officers might suspect of treasonable practices.

But, says the gentleman, whatever may be the precedents English or American, whatever may be the provisions of the constitution, whatever may be the legislation of congress, whatever may be the proclamations and orders of the President as Commander-in-Chief, it is a usurpation and a tyranny in time of rebellion and civil war to subject any citizen to a trial for any crime before military tribunals, save such citizens as are in the land or naval forces, and against this usurpation, which he asks this court to rebuke by solemn decision, he appeals to public opinion. I trust that I set as high value upon enlightened public opinion as any man. I recognize it as the reserved power of the people, which creates and dissolves armies, which creates and dissolves legislative assemblies, which enacts and repeals fundamental laws, the better to provide for personal security by the due administration of justice. To that public opinion upon this very question of the usurpation of authority, of unlawful arrests, and unlawful imprisonments, and unlawful trials, condemnations and executions, by the late President of the United States, an appeal has already been taken to public opinion. On this very issue the President was tried before the tribunal of the people, that great nation of freemen who cover this continent, looking out upon Europe from their Eastern, and upon Asia from their Western homes. That people came to the consideration of this issue not unmindful of the fact, that the first struggle for the establishment of our nationality could not have been, and was not successfully prosecuted without the proclamation and enforcement of martial law, declaring as we have seen that any inhabitant who, during that war, should kill any loyal citizen, or enter into any combination for that purpose, should, upon trial and conviction before a military tribunal, be sentenced as an assassin, traitor, or spy, and should suffer death, and that in this last struggle for the maintenance of American nationality the President but followed the example of the illustrious Father of his Country. Upon that issue the people passed judgment on the 8th day of last November, and declared that the charge of usurpation was false.

From this decision of the people there lies no appeal on this earth. Who can rightfully challenge the authority of the American people to decide such questions for themselves? The voice of the people, thus solemnly proclaimed, by the omnipotence of the ballot in favor of the righteous order of their murdered President, issued by him for the common defence, for the preservation of the constitution, and for the enforcement of the laws of the Union, ought to be accepted, and will be accepted, I trust, by all just men as the voice of God.

Mr. Ewing—I ask the permission of the Court, to say in response to the allusion of the Assistant Judge-Advocate to my acts as military commander, that he will find in the bures of military justice, no record of the trial in my former commands of persons not in the military service of the United States or in the Confederate service, except guerrillas, robbers, and others *hostes humain generis* taken *flagrante bello*, with arms in their hands, or in the acts of hostility; and if he will do me the favor to refer to my argument on the jurisdiction, he will see that I not only did not deny but concede the power of arrest and summary punishment by the commanding General in the field, of all such persons restricted only by the laws and the orders of military superiors.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock, when, it is expected, Judge Bingham will proceed to a review of the evidence for the government.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 27.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon a fire completely destroyed the store of J. B. BUSSIER & Co., on Chestnut-street wharf, for the sale of pyrotechnics.

The flames extended north and south to the establishments of NEFF & BRO., grocers, and W. G. ALLEN, coal oil dealers.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA AT THIS PORT

Apology for an Insult to Our Flag by an English Captain.

ENGLISH CONSULS AT SOUTHERN PORTS.

Further Advance in American Securities---Five-Twenties at 69 3-4.

Official Statement With Regard to French Troops for Mexico.

THE LATE CONSPIRACY IN SPAIN.

Agreement Between Victor Emanuel and the Pope.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Cuba*, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 17th, and Queenstown on the 18th June, arrived here yesterday.

The *China* reached Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 16th, and the *Kangaroo* at 2 P. M. on the same day.

The *Edinburgh* arrived at Liverpool at 3 A. M. on the 17th.

The *Louisiana* passed Crookhaven at 1:30 P. M., on the 16th for Liverpool.

The news by the *China* had no material effect. American securities were active and advancing.

The frigates *Niagara* and *Sacramento* sailed from Southampton on the 17th. Destination unknown.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th, Mr. CARDWELL, in reply to Mr. A. MILLS, stated that the conference with the deputation from Canada, in reference to the defences of that colony and other important questions were brought to a close that day. Papers upon the subject would be laid on the table on Monday the 19th.

Mr. HADFIELD asked whether and when the government intended to replace English consuls at the ports on the seaboard of the Southern States of North America, declared by the President to be open for general commerce on the 1st of July next; and whether the same consuls who occupied those several stations before the war and were acquainted with the interests would be again sent out.

Mr. LAYARD said that English Consuls were now placed, at short intervals, at the principal ports of the Southern States, such as Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans and Galveston.

It is stated that owing to the necessity for repairing some of the French vessels which accompanied the Emperor to Algeria, the French channel fleet will not be able to visit the English ports before the middle of August.

An explosion of fire-damp had occurred at the New Pits Colliery, near Tredegar. Fifteen dead bodies had been brought up to the bank, and it was supposed that thirty or forty remained in the pit.

The race for the Ascot Cup resulted in a dead heat between *Gen. Peel* and *Ely*, and in the deciding heat *Ely* won with great ease.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 15th says:

The rumor that the government is preparing to send large reinforcements to Mexico is entirely inaccurate. Every year the men whose period of service has expired are replaced by an equal number of soldiers drawn from the military depots. The army of Mexico will receive before the 31st of December the number of men necessary to replace those whose time shall have expired by that date. The object of this yearly movement of troops is to maintain, not to increase, the effective strength of the expeditionary army.

Prince NAPOLEON had entirely recovered from the effects of his recent accident.

The Emperor gave an audience on the 14th to the Foreign Ambassadors, when the Papal Nuncio, on their behalf, congratulated his Majesty upon his safe return to France. The Emperor, in reply thanked his eminence for the sentiments he had expressed.

The Corps Legislatif had made further progress with the budget of the Ministry of War. In the course of the debate, M. Kerveguew mentioned the recent invention of an infernal machine at Toulon, which, he said, rendered useless the construction of iron-cased vessels, and opened the prospect of perpetual and universal peace.

On the following day M. DUPUY DE LORME, the representative of the Ministry of Marine, made some explanations as to this machine, and said it was by no means calculated to lead to the extraordinary results spoken of by M. KERVEGNEN.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France shows a decrease in the cash in hand of thirteen millions of francs.

The Paris Bourse was heavy. Rentes on the 16th closed at 68,50 ex the quarterly coupon.

SPAIN.

Spanish journals assert that the objects of the conspirators at Valencia were the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty and the union of Spain with Portugal.

Eleven citizens and eight soldiers had already been brought before the tribunal.

The Captain-General had been dismissed.

The Paris *Pays* publishes a report that Gen. PRIM had secretly visited Valencia and had returned to France. Another rumor was that he had chartered a small steamer at Marseilles for some Spanish port on the Mediterranean, where he was to disembark in the event of the insurrection proving successful.

PRUSSIA.

In the Upper House of the Diet the Committee on the Budget presented their report, in which they propose that the budget, as amended by the Chamber of Deputies, should be rejected by the House. They further propose that as the budget has not been voted in accordance with article ninety-nine of the constitution, the government should be requested to fix and promulgate a nominal budget at a sum sufficient for the public welfare, and for conducting the affairs of the country so as to enable Prussia to accomplish her mission. These proposals were agreed to by a large majority, the Minister of Finance having previously declared that the government could not accept the budget voted by the Lower House.

The Prussian Chambers were prorogued on the 17th. BISMARK, in a speech from the throne, bitterly reproached the Chambers for their opposition to the government. They separated with feelings of mutual estrangement.

ITALY.

The Paris *Pays* announces that the Italian and Papal Governments have agreed that all Italian bishops, without distinction, shall be simply required to enter into a written agreement not to violate the laws of the kingdom, and that no prelate shall be compelled to take the oath of allegiance to King VICTOR EMMANUEL. The absent bishops will return to their Sees, with the exception of a small number who persist in maining a hostile attitude toward the Italian Government.

During a procession in celebration of the Corpus Christi fete at Naples on the 16th, about four hundred Bourbon and clerical partisans including some priests, assembled in the streets adjoining the cathedral, shouting "Long live religion!" The people attacked them with sticks, and put them to flight. Several arrests were made.

The journals, in discussing the event, urge the necessity of abolishing processions, except within the churches.

CHINA.

By Telegraph Via Galle.

CANTON, Tuesday, May 23.

Exchange on London, 4s. 4½d.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, May 20.

Exchange 4s. 1½d. Freights unchanged.

A private Bombay telegram of June 12 reports an upward tendency both for cotton and for goods and yarns. Exchange lower; 1s. 11¾d. Money tight, and a momentary crisis imminent.

The estate of Messrs. CAMA shows assets equal to 16s. on the £1.

The mails from Calcutta to May 17; Bombay, May 23; Hong Kong, April 29; and Shanghai, April 22, are received by the *Cuba*.

EGYPT.

A telegram from Alexandri states that cholera had broken out there, and that commercial operations had consequently been suspended.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England, on the 15th, reduced its rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent., and it had led to a good demand for money, both at the bank and in the open market. It had also given an impetus to the introduction of new joint stock companies.

Notwithstanding the fall in the value of money the foreign exchanges remained very steady.

Consols were firm, closing on the 16th at 90⅝@⅞ for money.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £155,054.

BARING BROS. quote Bar Silver at 5s. ¼d.; Dollars, 4s. 11¾d.; Eagles, 78s. 3d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. say: "An active business continues in United States 5-20 Bonds, in those of 1881, and in Erie and Illinois shares, at rising prices. We quote 5-20s at 68¾@69¼; Bonds of 1881 at 72¾@73; Erie, 80@81, and Illinois 80." Other authorities quote Illinois at 81½@82, and Erie 82@82½.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 17.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "The Cotton Market on Friday and Saturday was rather easier. On Monday and Tuesday, notwithstanding advices of lower prices in New-York, it became firm, and on Wednesday and Thursday a very extensive business was done by the trade, as well as exporters and speculators, and the week closed with considerable animation at a general advance in almost every description. The reduction of the Bank rate to 3 per cent. tending to increase the feeling of confidence. American is becoming very scarce, and, with a general demand, has advanced ld. ₰ lb. in the current qualities. For Sea Island there has been a good inquiry at previous rates. Egyptian is ¼d.@½d. dearer on the week, and other descriptions range from ¼d.@ld. ₰ lb. dearer. Sales of the week, 105,260 bales, including 26,120 on speculation and 30,970 for export. The quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
New-Orleans and Texas	19d.	18d.
Uplands	18½d.	17½d.

Yesterday, (Friday,) the business was about 15,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export. The market was steady and firm. The stock on hand is estimated at 353,820 bales, including 36,360 American. At sea, from India, 439,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—There was a strong and very firm market yesterday, the greatest buoyancy being observable in Yarns for the Continental markets. The improvement in Shirtings for the East did not keep pace with that for Yarns.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather keeps brilliant and the prospects are favorable for an early harvest. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCER & Co., report: Flour, inactive and unchanged. Western Canal and Extra State, 21s.@22s. 6d. Wheat very quiet. Winter Red, 8s. 6d.@8s. 10d. White, 8s. 6d.@9s. 3d. ₰ 100 lbs. Corn firm but quiet. Mixed held for 28s. 6d. ₰ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others, report: Beef dull, but holders firm. Pork very dull, and again 2s. 6d.@5s. cheaper; quotations range from 60s.@67s. Bacon quiet, and partially 1s.@3s. lower for Cumberland Cut. Cheese—Fine wanted at 58s.@62s. Butter—Grease steady. Lard tending upward; sales at 65s.@67s. Tallow quiet but steady.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes easier; Pots, 28s. 6d. down to 28s. Sugars quiet and easier. Coffee very quiet. Rice without improvement. Linseed in more request at steady rates. Linseed Cakes, £8 15s. for American. Linseed Oil steady at 33s. Jute about 10s. lower. Fish Oils quiet. Resin continues dull and prices are rather easier. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 58s. for French.

PETROLEUM—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report a firm market, with sales of Refined at 2s. 6d. ₰ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. White American WHEAT, 43s.@44s.; Winter Red, 41s.@44s.; Spring, 41s.@43s. ₰ quarter. FLOUR 22s.@24s. IRON, Welch very firm; Rails and Bars £7 5s.; Scotch Pigs 54s. 4½d. SUGARS quiet. COFFEE in good demand at full prices. RICE quiet. TEA inactive but firm; Common Congou 1s.@1s. 1d. TALLOW dull; P. Y. C., 46s. 6d. PETROLEUM in small supply, and Refined sells at 2s. 6d.@2s. 7d., on the spot, and at 2s. 4d.@2s. 4¾d., for delivery during the last four months of the year. SPERM OIL—Few sellers under £92; Cod, £51@£53 10s. LINSEED OIL scarce; no sellers under 33s. 6d.@33s. 9d. LINSEED CAKES—Prices barely maintained. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—French declined to 54s.

GLASGOW MARKETS.

Messrs. JOHN MCCALL & Co., JOHN ATLEIA & Co., report FLOUR scarce, but prices unchanged. WHEAT quiet and steady. Amlege Spring 20s.@20s. 6d. ₰ bl. CORN in fair demand at 31s.@31¾s. ₰ 280 ¾s.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 17—P. M.

COTTON—The market has been active to-day. Sales about 20,000 bales, including 8,000 for speculation and export. Prices generally ⅛d. dearer.

BREADSTUFFS—No change in anything. Weather keeps hot and forcing.

PROVISIONS—There has been no fluctuation to-day in any article. Lard firm at 67s. for fine. Petroleum firm at 2s. 6d.@2s. 8d. for refined.

A sale was made in the Liverpool Stock Exchange to-day in the old $1,000 shares of the Atlantic

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4294. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM EUROPE.

Our Paris and London Correspondence.

The Difficulty Between the French Emperor and Prince Napoleon.

Grand Scheme for the Colonization of Algeria.

Effect of the Close of the War on Business in the Indies.

ANOTHER FRENCH VICTORY IN ENGLAND.

The Grand Naval Promenade Along the Coast of France.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Second Fall of Prince Napoleon—A Monster Company for Algerian Cultivation—Rosa Bonheur a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor—Dumas' Charitable Lectures—Fourth of July Celebration—A New-York Yacht Wins the Prize at the Grand Regatta.

PARIS, Friday, June 16, 1865.

The Emperor has returned, after his more or less triumphant voyage in Algeria, and among his first business was that of arranging his quarrel with his cousin, the Prince NAPOLEON. But the Prince was thrown from his carriage and run over the day before the Emperor arrived—you may imagine what a deluge of *jeux de mots* we have had on this second fall of the weighty Prince—and the formal interview of the two irascible cousins had to be postponed, much, probably, to their mutual relief. The Prince's organ, however, announces that he was not hurt by the last fall—it said the same of the first one—and the interview, probably, has by this time taken place. For material falls the Prince has arrived at that happy state of adiposity which guarantees him against everything but an absolute squelch; but as for moral ones, he appears to possess fewer guarantees than other people. For the present we know nothing of the probable issue of the Prince's anomalous position *vis-à-vis* his cousin, but the anxiously looked-for developments cannot be long in leaking out.

Great things are promised for Algeria since the Emperor's return. But, so far as I can learn, these great things are to be limited to the organization of a monster company, which is to cultivate a large amount of land as a joint stock company, and, as in some sense, an agricultural monopoly. But I do not hear that the condition of the isolated farmer is to be ameliorated, or that any more inquisitive is to be left to the emigrant than before. When a man wants to build a house and open a farm, he must still get a permit from the War Office at Paris, and take his turn in getting through the meshes of the "circumlocution office." So that this grand colony, which is the pride of the nation, is likely to consume a drain and a burden on the State Treasury.

The Empress-Regent EUGENIE has governed the State during the Emperor's absence, and in this capacity has, it appears, provoked at least the admiration of the London papers. Her Majesty has managed to sign a good many laws and decrees during her five or six weeks' reign, but none of these attracted any special attention here but the one awarding the rank of *Chevalier* of the Legion of Honor to Mlle. ROSA BONHEUR, the admirable painter of animals and landscapes. Her Majesty even carried the decoration to the house of Mlle. BONHEUR, and bestowed it in person, an act which the whole nation applauds. But the question is in every one's mouth, why did not Her Majesty go further, and carry also this national compliment to Mme. GEORGE SAND? What matters it that Mme. SAND is opposed to the empire, and is not a very good Catholic—her prodigious talent will be talked of when the beautiful EUGENIE is forgotten. It may be that Mme. SAND, like ALEXANDRE DUMAS, refuses all honors of the kind; but EUGENIE would gain in the public esteem if she would make the offer, even if it were to be refused.

As for M. DUMAS, he appears to have forgotten his American voyage. Last Winter he obtained permission to deliver lectures, and these were attended with such a stupendous success as to quite turn his head. He has given himself up entirely to this new method of entertaining the public, and, after exercising the charms of his voice and his style on the classes, who pay $2 and $4 a seat, he has passed entirely into the ranks of the poor, and either reads before the million for charitable objects, or, at most, for a franc a head. Like all great artists he is intoxicated by the boisterous acclamations of the masses, and finds in their noisy, but genuine demonstrations of love, the excitement which a man of his prodigious activity of mind and ardent temperament requires. Last month alone M. DUMAS contributed by his readings $6,000 to charitable objects—a contribution of which any poor man, as he is, may well be proud. The other evening, however, he let slip a word of reference to M. VICTOR HUGO and to his state of exile, and for this the right to lecture has been withdrawn from him; it is to be hoped only temporarily. He told the Minister, it is said, that if he did not give him back his right to lecture, he would leave France and go to America.

We are to have a grand Fourth of July celebration at Paris. A committee of American gentlemen have obtained for that day the exclusive privilege of the beautiful inclosure in the *Bois de Boulogne*, known as the *Pré Catelan*, and the present renter of this garden has undertaken to furnish to the committee everything required for the celebration. An immense tent will be built for a ball and dining-room, and the government will not object to the making of speeches by Americans, and in the English language. A few days ago the German Turners obtained the use of this garden for their annual fête, and they occupied it three days with music, fireworks, gymnastic exercises and speech-making. The exercises terminated with a speech on America by GOTTFRIED KINCKEL, which lasted three hours and a half, and which treated with great correctness of detail of the climate, soil, productions, people, institutions and religions of the United States, and of the war and slavery. For three hours and a half the immense auditory sat in mute wonder and admiration at Mr. KINCKEL's glowing descriptions of the United States, the sum and substance of which was that America was the only place in this world where a man could be a man, and at the end of his able discourse at least half the audience had made up their minds to pack their trunks and start for the New World forthwith.

The Count de MONTALEMBERT has in turn come into the field with a *brochure* on the American question, entitled, "The Victory of the North in the United States." He treats the subject as a triumph of democracy over an imitation aristocracy, and lauds the North to the skies. The book has made a sensation, and I shall send it to you for review.

At the grand regatta a few days ago at Bordeaux, a New-York yacht, built by P. MCGIHEAN, and at first known as the *Rachel*, but now owned by Dr. JAMES FOWLER, residing at Bordeaux, and called the *Peau Rouge*, won the gold medal and the prize of 700 francs, against the best boats of France, of all sizes.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

English and European Opinion—Effect of the Close of the War in India—Cotton—Another French Victory—The Fenians Done For, and Loyalty in the Ascendant—The Queen and Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Saturday, June 17, 1865.

English interest in American matters is chiefly confined to the amnesty proclamation and the State trials. In Parliament, in the press, at the fishmongers' dinner, in society everywhere, the same feeling is expressed, and most strongly expressed, by those who claim the right, as friends of the Union, to give their advice. This feeling is, that the true policy for America is conciliation, and that men whom a government has for four years treated as belligerents, cannot be punished as rebels or traitors. I do not speak of those who have sympathized with the South. They, of course, would consider the punishment of the Southern leaders as a martyrdom; but of such papers as the *Pall Mall Gazette* in London, and the *Journal des Debats* in Paris, which have always been Northern in sentiment. In fact, European governments, having recognized the war as a war between organized governments, with armies and navies, cannot logically admit that it can now be treated as a mere insurrection. They will do nothing in the matter, of course. But the feeling, as I have said, is very strong, and almost universal, and I do not know whether it is more strongly expressed in the English or the continental journals.

The close of the war in America has been a great disaster to Bombay, in the East Indies. It reminds one of the philosophical experiment of striking an ivory ball, and seeing another fly off from the opposite side. Bombay, on the opposite side of the world, feels the concussion of the sudden cessation of hostilities more than London. Of course, London's turn is coming, for the failure of half the commercial houses in Bombay cannot but affect their English correspondents. The rise in cotton, and the immense influx of money to pay for it, had caused such a fever of speculation as the East had never known. All kinds of joint stock companies were formed, and shares which cost £500, went up to £15,000. The news of Gen. LEE's surrender sent down the price of cotton one-half, and exploded all these wonderful speculations. The parsees are in mourning—their sun is darkened. Gen. GRANT little thought that when his artillery compelled the evacuation of Richmond, there was a city on the other side of the planet on which his batteries rained ruin.

But the cotton question is far from settled yet, and the great doubt as to the American production hinders all calculation. Before the war, England paid £38,000,000 a year for cotton, of which £24,000,000 went to the United States. Now for a half supply she pays nearly double the amount—say £80,000,000. China, Japan and India, from which so much was expected, are practical failures. The best they can do is to supply limited quantities of an inferior article at double the price. Egypt does a little better, but not enough. If labor can be reorganized in the South so as to produce cotton in former quantities and at former prices, America may again have the monopoly and supply the world; or by laying a heavy export duty on the raw material, may have a monopoly of the manufacture. Cotton was created to clothe the world—negroes were created to raise cotton—the country that has the best soil for raising cotton, the most negroes to raise it, and the best skill and machinery to manufacture it, can clothe the world, and make it commercially tributary to pay for it. With proper management, England and France in ten years, can be placed further in the background by this means than by any war, however successful.

England has just experienced a defeat from France, far more humiliating and disastrous than that of a French horse winning the Derby. A few months ago the English Great Eastern Railway, wishing to increase its rolling stock, advertised for fifteen powerful locomotives. The contract was taken by a French house, which was able to underbid all England, and the locomotives have just been delivered by the house of SCHNEIDER & Co., at Creusot. SCHNEIDER has rather a Dutch look, but the firm is French enough, and the head of the house is the presiding officer of the Corps Legislatif, and a very able and energetic president. It has for some time been suspected that the French and Belgians were going ahead of the English in what they have so long considered their own manufactures—iron and machinery. There is no longer any doubt. The French are the best engineers, they have the best and most reliable workmen, and as the French can live cheaper than the English, and are more sober and industrious, they require less wages. The English workmen in the iron trade, and especially the machinists, are strongly organized; they have frequent strikes, and, as a rule, cannot be got to work more than four days in a week, as it takes them the other three to drink up their week's wages, and get sober enough to go to work again. The consequence is, that the sober Frenchmen, who are also better educated to their work, are carrying off the best contracts. One English railway is entirely built of rails imported from Belgium, and now another is getting from France its stock of locomotives. It is generally admitted that the French steamers and iron-clads are superior to the English, as well as cheaper. The Emperor thinks so, for he has proposed to have a meeting of the two navies, which are to make a promenade of the French and English coasts, and then all assemble together at Portsmouth, to be reviewed by the Emperor and the Prince of WALES. If you have a score or two of iron-clads to send to this friendly meeting, just send them along. The *Niagara* and *Sacramento* are both at Southampton just now, and the meeting of the squadrons of the great powers in the Channel will be something worth seeing.

The London *Times* has disposed of the Fenians, and if there are any of that persuasion left in America, they will do well to take warning. "They have," the great journal assures them, "fallen upon evil days. President JOHNSON has defined such proceedings as they contemplate in very sharp language indeed. The days of the Wolf Tones and Emmetts, the Kossuths and Garibaldis, the Meaghers and O'Briens, are over. An insurrection against an established government is not only a crime, but the most heinous crime of which men can be guilty." The *Times* intimates that those who have been engaged in putting down a rebellion in America have much less chance of success in Ireland than those who have just been conquered.

There is, in fact, but one opportunity for a successful insurrection in Ireland. England, at peace with the rest of the world, can crush Ireland like an eggshell. The little island is completely at her mercy. If a hundred thousand men were landed, and were joined by as many more, they would be obliged to surrender within a month. Only by the aid of some great power like France or America, could there be any chance for a successful revolution in Ireland. I have seen the country, and talked with the people. They have no love for England. They detest the government imposed upon them, but every intelligent man sees that their case is hopeless, without such an opportunity as may come, indeed, but cannot be counted upon. For the rest, the *Times* can quote American precedents, and tell the Fenians that sauce for the Southern goose is sauce for the Irish gander.

Queen VICTORIA is expected to go to Germany in August, where there is to be a family meeting, and the inauguration of a statue to the late Prince ALBERT, for whom, as a London high-class journal said the other day, "she is still pleased to mourn." This is like a lady's telling me the other night, that she had the happiness of bidding her friends good-bye. The Queen has now six grandchildren, four of whom are boys. It is probable that she will live to see her great-grandchildren, and a very numerous posterity; though, in the case of the Prince of Wales, unless Parliament listens to the strong appeals to raise his income, there may be some disappointment. The Prince, if we can believe his partisans, is but badly off, and cannot afford to increase his family. He was swindled in the purchase of Sandingham, his country seat, by a relation of Lord PALMERSTON, where he found the laborers' cottages worse than pig-sties, and in a perfectly disgraceful condition. The young man works hard, and ought to be well paid. He makes speeches, lays corner-stones, eats dull dinners, gets horribly bored at crowded receptions, knights fat brewers and aldermen, dances with the wives of grocers, whose husbands happen to be Mayors, and in fifty ways earns his salary. In fact, nobody, for any moderate sum would engage to take off his hat and smile as often as this Prince is obliged to, feeling all the time what a humbug and bore it all is. In fact, he has all the trouble of a king, without any of the power and the glory.

One of the ill-natured opposition papers said the other day that Lord PALMERSTON was so feeble that he had determined to retire immediately after the election, when RUSSELL was to be Prime Minister, and GLADSTONE leader in the Commons. It was added that the cabinet happy family had been kept together with great difficulty during the session, GLADSTONE being threatened with expulsion if he spoke in favor of Mr. BAINES' bill for suffrage extension. The terror in the Tory elements of the cabinet is the coming of BRIGHT and democracy. PALMERSTON is on his last legs, and half the cabinet is ready to go for universal suffrage, or something near it. The *Post* and *Owl* deny the story about Lord PALMERSTON, and the *Times* assures us that the election will only confirm the power of the present government. ROEBUCK seems to have fought a good fight at Sheffield. He could not drink water—the nasty stuff didn't agree with him. He denounced the teetotalers, declared that England ought to have joined with France in recognizing the South, as a matter of policy, and finally that if they elected him, he would continue to say what he pleased, and do as he liked. And the Sheffield men, liking his pluck, if not his principles, agreed to try him again. Mr. ROEBUCK thinks the game in America is not played out yet. There are many who look forward to new complications.

M. ELOIN, the Special Envoy of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, it appears has gone to Vienna. It is reported that his mission there is to demand that his right to the succession of the Austrian throne should be restored to him, in case he finds it inconvenient to remain in Mexico. I do not vouch for this. It is in the *Times*. France is sending troops to Mexico, but only, it is stated in the official papers, to replace the men whose term of service has expired. But France, with much grumbling, will support MAXIMILIAN as long as he prefers to stay. The way to get out of it will be to induce him to withdraw. What NAPOLEON would do in that case is the problem that time must settle.

We have opened—that is, the Prince of WALES has opened—the Langham Hotel, at the top of Regent-street, the largest in London. It cost $1,500,000, and has 600 rooms, ranging in price from 1Fd. a night to any figure you like. London follows Paris, as Paris follows New-York, with great hotels. The magnificent one at the Charing Cross station is to be enlarged by a whole block on the Strand. There is money in England for anything that promises to pay. The great difficulty is to find executive ability. A man who can keep a hotel is very rare. If a score or two of smart Americans, bred to the business, were to come over, they ought to make a good thing of it.

I can remember when British travelers were scandalised at the lack of dignity in the American Congress. Here is the report of a little scene a fortnight ago in the House of Commons:

Amid cries of "Withdraw," "Go on," and "Move," shouts of laughter, and a variety of noises, Mr. H. BERKELEY, who had given notice of a motion in favor of the vote by ballot, then rose and said that, at that hour of the night—twenty minutes past 12 o'clock—he felt he should not be doing justice to the "great question" by submitting his resolution to the House. He therefore postponed it to a future day. This announcement was followed by a deep, sepulchral groan from a member on the radical benches, which was echoed from the opposite side by a diminutive squeak—at which the house roared. The house was speedily cleared of about 150 of the 200 gentlemen who had previously thronged its benches, and Mr. LOCKE was left quietly to proceed with his Theatres Bill, the debate on which was adjourned.

An English officer, who got to Richmond just in time to witness the evacuation, writes home from Canada, which he was fortunate enough to reach, that he witnessed the last battles before Petersburgh, the departure of one army, and the entry of the other. He says:

Every credit is due to the Americans for their conduct both in Richmond and Petersburgh; they behaved with great moderation, and were thoroughly under control. The highest compliment one can pay them is that our own troops, with all their magnificent discipline, could not have behaved better. (Why?)

The Confederate army has no forage, no rations, little clothing, bad ammunition—in fact, nothing but their indomitable pluck—and were almost starving at the time of surrender. I am not exaggerating; food everywhere was scarce, and I was hungry enough myself sometimes.

There was no plundering, though much fear of it. On the night of the evacuation I was really frightened by a lady giving me two diamond rings for safety, thinking they were more secure with me than on her hand. I had three gold watches on me at the time in addition to my own. The Federal army was splendidly equipped, and found with every possible requisite, abundance of stores, fresh meat, vegetables, and everything a soldier could wish for; their wagon-train was magnificent, and decidedly the best branch of their service. We have nothing at all like it.

This British Confederate who got to Dixie just in time to be too late, found a good-natured Yankee General who told him he was in a tight place, but concluded to let him slide, which may have been just as well as to have chopped his head off.

MONADNOCK.

Apology for an Insult to Our Flag—How an English Lord Came to Grief.

The following appears in the Paris *Patrie* of the 17th inst.:

"We stated some time since, that in the month of April last, the Captain of an English vessel at Honolulu had torn down the flag at the American Consulate. This insult created a great sensation in the town, and the English officer in command on the station ordered the flag to be rehoisted, and made personal excuse to the Consul of the United States. We now learn that the Washington Government was not satisfied with this, but demanded further satisfaction from the English Government, which latter has just addressed a dispatch to President JOHNSON, expressing its regret for the occurrence at the Sandwich Islands."

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following version of the affair:

"Her Britannic Majesty's screw *Clio* arrived at Honolulu April 15, from Valparaiso. She comes on special business, viz., to convey Queen EMMA and suite to Panama, on the way for England; on a visit to her sister sovereign, Queen VICTORIA. Since the arrival of this ship, numerous little midnight depredations have been committed, such as removing signboards, barbers' poles, &c., which, no doubt, were looked upon by the depredators in the light of innocent amusements, but which were very annoying to those on whom they were inflicted. This was all very well, as long as the pranks were played on private citizens; but one night the gay jokers went a step too far. Among the midshipmen of the *Clio* is a young fellow named LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, said to be a nephew of the Marquis of Waterford, who it will be remembered, was notorious, when in New-York some years ago, for prowling around in the night smashing windows, wringing off door-knockers, &c. It appears that "Lawd Chawles" has a penchant for the same style of amusement; and, being a scion of a noble stock," thinks he has a right to take down anybody else's sign he pleases. On the night in question his ludship, with two of his chums, took the spread eagle from the gateway of the United States Legation, sewed it up in a bag and took it on board the ship, doubtless intending to take it 'ome as a bloody trophy. But this time they were not to get off with impunity. They were pointed out to the officers by some of the native boatmen, and the missing monarch of the air was found stowed away in the berth of Master BERESFORD. The American residents were indignant, of course, and so was the Minister. Several documents were exchanged between the latter and Capt. TURNOUR, of the *Clio*, and finally the latter gentleman (who, by the way, is a gentleman, as his action in this matter has proved) left the punishment of the offender to be named by Mr. MCBRIDE himself, who decided that if CHARLEY was made to replace the eagle in open day, and apologize for its removal, he would let the matter drop. This was agreed to, and at 10 o'clock the next day the "scion" appeared on the ground, accompanied by his accomplices and the ship's carpenter, the latter of whom was proceeding to mount the bird in its place, when the Minister stopped him. That wouldn't do. It must be replaced by him who had removed it. So his noble "nibs," hammer in hand, was obliged to mount the ladder and do the job himself. He then acquitted himself of his apology, thanking MACK for his extreme leniency, &c., and was ordered by his Captain to go and apologize to his own commissioner, and then "go aboard."

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Review of the Testimony by Special Judge-Advocate Bingham.

The Law of Evidence as to Conspiracies.

Parties Need Not be Present to be Implicated.

How Far the Testimony Proves the Murder to have been Planned by Davis and His Agents.

THE TRIAL CONCLUDED AT LAST.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 28.

The court met at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, when Special Judge-Advocate Bingham proceeded to sum up the evidence and present the views of the law arising upon the facts in the case on trial. The questions of fact involved in the issue are: First—Did the accused, or any two of them, in pursuance of such conspiracy and with the intent alleged, commit either or all of the several acts specified. If the conspiracy be established as laid, it results that whatever was said or done by either of the parties thereto in the furtherance or execution of the common design, is the declaration or act of all the other parties to the conspiracy; and this whether the other parties at the time such words were uttered or such acts done by their confederates, were present or absent, here within the intrenched lines of your capital, or crouching behind the intrenched lines of Richmond, or awaiting the results of their murderous plot against their country, its constitution and laws, across the border, under the shelter of the British flag. The declared and accepted rule of law in cases of conspiracy is that in prosecutions for conspiracy it is an established rule that when several persons are proved to have combined together for the same illegal purpose, any act done by one of the party in pursuance of the original concocted plan and in reference to the common object, is, in the contemplation of law, as well as in sound reason, the act of the whole party; and therefore the proof of the act will be evidence against any of the others who were engaged in the same general conspiracy, without regard to the question whether the prisoner is proved to have been concerned in the particular transaction. (Phillips on Evidence, 210.) The same rule obtains in cases of treason. If several persons agree to levy war, some in one place, and some in another, and one party do actually appear in arms, this is a levying of war by all, as well those who were not in arms as those who were, if it were done in pursuance of the original concert; for those who made the attempt were encouraged by the confidence inspired by the general concert, and therefore these particular acts are in justice indispensable to all the rest. (1st East. Pleas of the Crown, 97; Roscoe, 84.)

After quoting other authorities in this connection, Judge Bingham asked, What is the evidence, direct and circumstantial, that the accused, or either of them, together with John H. Surratt, John Wilkes Booth, Jefferson Davis, George N. Sanders, Beverly Tucker, Jacob Thompson, William C. Cleary, C. C. Clay, George Harper and George Young, did combine, federate and conspire, in aid of the existing rebellion, as charged, to kill and murder, within the military department of Washington, and within the fortified and intrenched lines thereof, Abraham Lincoln, late, and at the time of the said combining, confederating and conspiring, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, and Ulysses S. Grant, Lieutenant-General of the armies thereof, and then in command under the direction of the President; that Davis, as the leader of the rebellion, gave to his agents, then in Canada, commission in blank, bearing the official signature of his War Minister, James A. Seddon, to be by them filled up and delivered to such agents as they might employ to act in the interest of the rebellion within the United States, and intended to be a cover and protection for any crimes they might therein commit in the service of the rebellion, are the facts established here, and which no man can gainsay. Who doubts that Kennedy, whose confession, made in view of immediate death, as proved here, was commissioned by these accredited agents of Davis to burn the City of New-York; that he was to have attempted it on the night of the Presidential election, and that he did, in combination with his confederates, set fire to four hotels in the City of New-York, on the night of the 25th of November last? Who doubts that in like manner, in the interest of the rebellion, and by the authority of Davis' accredited agents, also commissioned Bennett H. Young to commit arson, robbery and murder of unarmed citizens in St. Albans, Vt.? Who doubts, upon the testimony shown, that Davis, by his agents, deliberately adopted the system of starvation of our captive soldiers in his hands; or that, as shown by the testimony, he sanctioned the burning of hospitals and steamboats, the property of private persons, and paid therefor from his stolen treasure the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars in gold? By the evidence of Joseph Godfrey Hyams it is proved that Thompson, the agent of Jefferson Davis, paid him money for the service he rendered in the infamous and fiendish project, of importing pestilence into our camps and cities to destroy the lives of citizens and soldiers, and into the house of the President, for the purpose of destroying his life. It may be said, and doubtless will be said, by the pensioned advocates of this rebellion, that Hyams, being infamous, is not to be believed. It is admitted that he is infamous, as it must be conceded that any man is infamous who either participates in such a crime, or who attempts in any wise to extenuate it; but it will be observed that Hyams is supported by the testimony of Sanford Conover, who heard Blackburn and the other rebel agents in Canada speak of this infernal project, and by the testimony of Mr. Wall, the well-known auctioneer of this city, whose character is unquestioned; that he received the importation of pestilence, of course without any knowledge of the purpose, and that Hyams consigned the goods to him in the name of J. W. Harris, a fact in itself an acknowledgment of guilt; and that he received afterward a letter from Harris, dated Toronto, C. W., Dec. 1, 1864, wherein Harris stated that he had not been able to come to the States since his return to Canada, and asked for an account of the sale. It was, Mr. Bingham said, a matter of notoriety, that a part of Hyams' statement is verified by the results at Newbern, N. C., to which point, he says, a portion of the infected clothing were shipped through a sutler; the result of which was that nearly two thousand citizens and soldiers died there about that time, with the yellow fever.

Mr. Bingham then proceeded to state that there was positive proof on the record to show that the rebel chief, Jeff. Davis, sanctioned these crimes committed and attempted through the instrumentality of his accredited agents in Canada, Thomas, Clay, Tucker, Sanders, Cleary, &c., upon the persons and property of the people of the North, and that Davis, the procurer of arson, and of the indiscriminate murder of the innocent and unoffending necessarily resultant therefrom, was capable also of endeavoring to procure the murder, direct assassination, of the President of the United States and others charged with the duty of maintaining the Government of the United States and of suppressing the rebellion, in which the arch-traitor and conspirator was engaged. The official papers of Davis, captured under the guns of our victorious army in the rebel capital, identified, beyond question and shadow of doubt, and placed upon your record, together with the declarations and acts of his conspirators and agents, proclaim to all the world that he was capable of attempting to accomplish his treasonable procuration of the murder of the late President and other chief officers of the United States by the hands of hired assassins. After quoting from the testimony, Mr. Bingham said the court must be satisfied that the several parties named in the record, did combine and conspire together in Canada, to kill and murder Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, William H. Seward and Ulysses S. Grant, and that this agreement was substantially entered into by Booth and the agents of Davis in Canada as early as October, there could not be any doubt. Whatever may be the conviction of others, my own conviction is that Jefferson Davis is as clearly proven guilty of this conspiracy as is John Wilkes Booth, by whose hand Jefferson Davis inflicted the mortal wound upon Abraham Lincoln. His words of intense hate, and rage and disappointment are not to be overlooked; that the assassins had not done their work well; that they had not succeeded in robbing the people altogether of their constitutional and executive advisers, and hence Davis exclaims: "If they had killed Andy Johnson, the beast, and Secretary Stanton, the job would be complete." The job, says this procurer of assassination, was not well done. It had been better if it had been well done. It appeared by the testimony that the proposition made to Davis, was to kill and murder the deadliest enemies of the Confederacy, not to kidnap them, as is now pretended here; that by the declarrtion of Sanders, Tucker, Thompson, Clay, Cleary, Harper and Young, the conspirators in Canada, the agreement and combination among them was to kill and murder Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, Edwin M. Stanton and others of his advisers, and not kidnap them. It appeared from every utterance of John Wilkes Booth, as well as from the Charles Selby letter, that as early as November the proposition with him was to kill and murder, not to kidnap.

The learned gentleman entered into an elaborate review of the evidence, saying that there was coöperation between the several accused in the execution of this conspiracy, is as clearly established by the testimony as is the fact that Lincoln was killed and murdered by John Wilkes Booth. The evidence shows that all of the accused, save Mudd and Arnold, were in Washington on the 11th of April, the day of the assassination, together with John Wilkes Booth and John H. Surratt; that on that day Booth had a secret interview with the prisoner Mary E. Surratt; that immediately thereafter he went to Surrattsville to perform her part of the preparation necessary to the successful execution of the conspiracy, and did make that preparation; that John H. Surratt had arrived here from Canada, notifying the parties that the price to be paid for this great crime had been provided for, at least in part, by the deposit receipts of April 6 for $180,000, procured by Thompson, of the Ontario Bank, Montreal, Canada; that he was also prepared to keep watch or strike a blow, and ready for the contemplated flight; that Atzeroth, on the afternoon of that day, was seeking to obtain a horse, the better to secure his own safety by flight, after he should have performed the task which he had voluntarily undertaken by contract in the conspiracy, the murder of Andrew Johnson, then Vice-President of the United States; that he did procure a horse for that purpose at Naylor's, and was seen at nine o'clock in the evening to ride to the Kirkwood House, where the Vice-President then was, dismount and enter. At a previous hour Booth was at the Kirkwood House and left his card, now in evidence, doubtless to be sent to the room of the Vice-President, and which was in these words: "Don't wish to disturb you; are you at home?—J. Wilkes Booth." Atzeroth, when he made application at Brooks', in the afternoon, for the horse, said to Weichman, who was there, he was going to ride in the country, and he was going to get a horse and send for Payne. He did get a horse for Payne as well as for himself, for it is proven that on the 12th he was seen in Washington riding the horse which had been procured by Booth, in company with Mudd, last November, from Gardiner. A similar horse was tied before the door of Mr. Seward on the night of the murder; was captured, after the flight of Payne, who was seen to hide away, and which horse is now identified as the Gardiner horse. Booth also procured a horse on the same day, took it to his stable, in the rear of the stable where he had an interview with Spangler, and where he concealed it. Herrold, too, obtained a horse in the afternoon, and was seen between nine and ten o'clock riding with Atzeroth down the avenue from the Treasury, then up Fourteenth and down F-street, passing close to Ford's Theatre. O'Laughlin had come to Washington the day before, had sought out his victim, Gen. Grant, at the house of the Secretary of War, that he might be able with certainty to identify him; and at the very hour when these preparations were going on, was lying in wait at Rullman's, on the avenue, keeping watch, and declaring, as he did at 10 P. M., when told that the fatal blow had been struck by Booth, "I don't believe Booth did it." During the day and night before, he had been visiting Booth, and doubtless encouraging him, and at that very hour was in position at a convenient distance to aid and protect him in his flight, as well as to execute his own part of the conspiracy, by inflicting death upon Gen. Grant, who, happily, was not at the theatre, nor in the city, having left the city that day. Who doubts that Booth, having ascertained in the course of the day that Gen. Grant would not be present at the theatre, O'Laughlin, who was to murder Gen. Grant, instead of entering the box with Booth, was detailed to lie in wait and watch and support him. Judge Bingham minutely detailed the circumstances in connection with all of the accused, to show that they were clearly co-conspirators, and concluded his elaborate summing up as follows: If this treasonable conspiracy has not been wholly executed; if the several executive officers of the United States, and the Commander of its armies, to kill and murder, whom the said several accused thus confederated and conspired, have not each and all fallen by the hands of these conspirators, thereby leaving the people of the United States without a President and Vice-President, without a Secretary of State, who alone is clothed with authority by the law to call an election to fill a vacancy, should any arise in the offices of President and Vice-President, and without a lawful commander of the armies of the republic, it is only because the conspirators were deterred by the vigilance and fidelity of the executive officers, whose lives were mercifully protected on that night of murder, by the care of the Infinite Being who has thus far saved the republic, and crowned its arms with victory. If this conspiracy was entered into by the accused; if John Wilkes Booth did kill and murder Abraham Lincoln in pursuance thereof; if Lewis Payne did, in pursuance of said conspiracy assault with intent to kill and murder William H. Seward as stated; and if the several parties accused did commit the several acts alleged against them in the prosecution of said conspiracy; then it is the law that all the parties to that conspiracy, whether present at the time of the execution or not, whether on trial before this court or not, are alike guilty of the several acts done by each in the execution of the common design. What these conspirators did in the execution of this conspiracy, by the hand of one of their conspirators, they did themselves. His act, done in the prosecution of the common design, was the act of all the parties to the treasonable combination, because done in execution and furtherance of their guilty and treasonable agreement. As we have seen, this is the rule, whether all the conspirators are indicted or not; whether they are all on trial or not. It is not material what the nature of the indictment is, provided the offence involves a conspiracy. Upon indictment, for instance, if it appears that others, together with the prisoner, conspired to perpetrate the crime, the act of one done in pursuance of that intention, would be evidence against the rest. (1st Wharton, 706.) To the same effect are the words of Chief-Justice Marshall, before cited, that whoever leagued in a general conspiracy, performed any part however minute, or however remote from the scene of action, are guilty as principals. In this treasonable conspiracy to aid the existing armed rebellion by murdering the executive officers of the United States, and the commander of its armies, all the parties to it must be held as principals, and the act of one in the prosecution of the common design, the act of all. I leave the decision of this dread issue to the court, to which it alone belongs. It is for you to say upon your oaths whether the accused are guilty. I am not conscious that in this argument I have made any erroneous statement, of the evidence or drawn any erroneous conclusions. Yet I pray the court, out of tender regard and jealous care for the rights of the accused, to see that no error of mine, if any there be, shall work them harm. The past services of the members of this honorable court, give assurance that without fear, favor or affection they will discharge with fidelity the duty enjoined upon them by their oaths. Whatever else may befall, I trust in God that in this, as in every other American court, the rights of the whole people will be respected, and that the republic, in this, its supreme hour of trial, will be true to itself and just to all; ready to protect the rights of the humblest, to redress every wrong, to avenge every crime, to vindicate the majesty of law, and to maintain inviolate that justice, to establish which the constitution was ordained, whether assailed by hosts armed with gold or armed with steel.

JOHN A. BINGHAM, Special Judge-Advocate.

Mr. Ewing, as counsel for Mudd, Spangler and Arnold, asked leave to read to the court a paper setting forth in his opinion that the officer had unintentionally misstated the evidence in a number of matters of great importance, in the consideration of the cases of the accused, and asking the court to test the accuracy of the statement of facts alluded to, by reference of the record, whereupon the court was cleared to consider whether the paper offered should be read.

The court adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning in order to deliberate in secret session.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Nearly Two and a Half Millions Yesterday—Over Ten Thousand Single Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 28.

JAY COOKE, United States Subscription Agent, reports subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan to the amount of $2,451,300, including the following:

First National Bank, Nashville	$100,000
First National Bank, Norfolk, Va	300,000
First National Bank, Washington	300,000
First National Bank, Cincinnati	100,000
First National Bank, Des Moines	70,000
Fourth National Bank, St. Louis	50,000
Second National Bank, Toledo, Ohio	50,000
Bank of the State of Missouri	100,000
C. A. Putnam & Co., Boston	100,000
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston	100,000
Second National Bank, Chicago	100,000

There were over 10,711 individual subscriptions for $50 and $100 each.

Brutal Horse Murder.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, June 28.

The horse which left Boston at sunrise this morning, to accomplish one hundred and sixteen miles to this city before sunset, on a thousand dollar bet, fell and died six miles from this city, having made one hundred and ten miles considerably inside of time.

Erie Canal Break.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 28.

There is a report that a lock has broken on the five-mile level, near Schenectady. It will require forty-eight hours to repair the break.

FROM HAVANA.

Civil War in Venezuela—Politics in Caracas—Decline of Nassau—Local News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 24, 1865.

The English steamer *Conway* has brought news from Caracas and other Venezuelan ports, up to the 8th inst. The peace which the republic was enjoying has been broken by an insurrection in the State of Zulia.

Young Gen. PULGAR, who is the personal enemy of the President of that State, and a brave but rash man, had, as mentioned some months ago, attempted to effect a landing in Maracaibo; not being successful, although he had entered the harbor, he retired to a city in the United States of Colombia. There he concocted a new plan to overthrow Gen. SOUTHERLAND, repaired to Gosgira, armed some men, and with them suddenly threw himself into Zulia.

What has since taken place is, as yet, unknown, and although there are in circulation rumors which represent PULGAR as meeting with success, other reports, spread by the political friends of Gen. SOUTHERLAND, give a very different aspect to his situation; so that it is difficult to pronounce with certainty as to the true situation of the civil war raging in that extensive and rich State.

The favorers of the theory as to the Latin race are delighted that the Senate of Venezuela has approved of the treaties made with the Congress which represents the various Spanish republics of America, and anticipate a long and strong vitality for this new alliance. Time will show if their hopes are well founded; but there will never be wanting demagogues who, with the *ad captandum* words of rival races, will try to divert the compact from its true intent, to dash against that granite rock, the "Great Republic." Fortunately the masses are too practical to heed their absurdities, and they only catch a few stray youths who are gaping around for something on which to employ their enthusiasm.

The Senate has also approved of the convention between the Executive and the Spanish minister relative to the indemnification to Spanish subjects. The House of Representatives were progressing in the compilation of a civil and criminal code, and though much had been done, a great deal of work still remained, though the promulgation of the code was a great necessity of the republic.

The first epoch of the federative constitution may be dated on the 7th inst., when the "Great Citizen," Marshal JUAN C. FALCON, took the oath of office, as did also the first and second Vice-Presidents. The Ministry has not yet been organized. The speech of the President on the occasion referred to was what was expected by those who had watched his four years of administrative toil, and by his patriotic promises he has fully authorized the hopes of his fellow-citizens founded on his good qualities.

Gen. FELIPE MAZERO, one of the heroes of the Independence, has died in Caracas. The standing army for the ensuing year will consist of three thousand men. The navy will be composed of two steamers and two schooners. Gen. FALCON appears, after all, not to have succeeded in reconciling the rival factions in the State of Barcelona. A steamer has been ordered, therefore, on that station.

The Prefect of Upata has notified the State Executive that the gold mines of Guasipati and San Antonio are being worked.

The steamship *Corrica* brings news from Nassau to the 17th. The large transitory population attracted by blockade-running, &c., had already dispersed, and so, also, had the visitors, amounting to two thousand, who had gone there to avoid the Winter, so that the inns were almost entirely deserted.

The British ship-of-war *Duncan*, carrying the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir JAMES HOPE, arrived there on the 15th.

The schooner *Fannie*, freighted with pineapples, was struck by lightning, and the captain, mate and cook were prostrated senseless on the deck. The two latter recovered, but the captain remains blind.

In the island, nothing noteworthy has occurred, except at Matanzas, where has taken place one of those unfortunate and dis

THE ILLINOIS BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The Concluding Game—Foley Wins and is Declared the Champion.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 22, 1865.

The concluding game of the tournament was played last evening, Messrs. FOLEY and LE BRUN being the contestants. The former was the winner, as he was in each of his other games, and thus is champion elect. JEFFERSON-FERGUSON was successful in six games, and receives the second prize, an elegant silver tea set.

The following is a correct summary of the playing in the tournament:

The first table gives the names in the numerical order of the players; the heavy figures denoting the games won:

Rhines—1, 6, 7, 13, 14, 20, 23.
Ferguson—1, 5, 8, 9, 12, 22, 25.
Foley—2, 5, 14, 15, 18, 23, 28.
Masters—2, 6, 11, 13, 16, 17, 27.
Coan—3, 9, 12, 16, 19, 26.
Donahue—3, 7, 10, 15, 24, 27.
Le Brun—4, 8, 10, 14, 17, 21, 28.
Davis, 4, 11, 13, 16, 18, 22, 24.

Foley conquered Masters, Ferguson, Coan, Donahue, Davis, Rhines and Le Brun.

Ferguson defeated Rhines, Coan, Le Brun, Donahue, Davis and Masters; but was vanquished by Foley.

Le Brun was successful with Davis, Donahue, Masters, Coan and Rhines; and was beaten by Foley and Ferguson.

Rhines captured Masters, Donahue and Coan; but was taken by Foley, Ferguson, Le Brun and Davis.

Coan won with Donahue, Davis and Masters; but lost with Foley, Ferguson, Rhines and Le Brun.

Davis beat Rhines and Donahue; and was beaten by Foley, Ferguson, Le Brun, Coan and Masters.

Masters was fortunate with Davis; but was unsuccessful with Foley, Ferguson, Le Brun, Coan, Rhines and Donahue.

Donahue received a game from Masters; but lost with Foley, Ferguson, Le Brun, Rhines, Davis and Coan.

GRAND SCORE.

NAMES.	Total No. points made.	Total No. Innings.	Total Average.	Best Average Single Game.	Highest Run.
Foley	2103	245	8.143	13.14	101
Ferguson	1[illegible]	287	7.	8.4	50
Le Brun	1[illegible]	270	7.106	10.12	76
Rhines	1747	264	6.163	11.15	85
Coan*	1623	256	5.233	7.34	43
Davis†	1818	244	8.151	10.12	76
Masters‡	1[illegible]	291	5.[illegible]	8.30	55
Donahue	1[illegible]	212	5.135	9.26	51
Grand total	12,210	1,981			

* Received forfeit one game.
† Forfeit two games.
‡ Received forfeit one game.

Total time, 29 hours 15 minutes. Shortest time, 14 minutes. Longest time, 1 hour 25 minutes. Average time, 1 hour 5 minutes.

Each of the *séances* were enlivened by games practicated in by experts present, those between JOHN M'DEVITT, of Indianapolis, and MELVIN FOSTER, of New-York, being unusually attractive.

The tournament will close this evening with a short address by Mr. GAVIT and the presentation of the prizes. Altogether it has been a success. The New-Yorkers leave for Montreal to-morrow, in order to be present at the "Tournament of All Canada," which commences July 5. Yours, &c., TIVAG.

FROM GORDONSVILLE.

Position and Prospects of the Freed Slaves in Virginia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GORDONSVILLE, Va., Wednesday, June 21, 1865.

A tour of exploration through Virginia finds me here to-day. This region has suffered but little from Federal raids, and is now blooming with a full harvest. The want of the present is laborers to gather it, and of these there is great destitution. Immense fields of wheat are in this vicinity ever ripe, and yet no one to reap, and not a little of it will be lost. And this is specially to be regretted, as within fifty miles of this place are whole neighborhoods now actually in want, (some of them will suffer starvation if not relieved,) from the effect of the great raids of SHERIDAN and others.

This want of laborers to gather the harvest arises from two causes. The able-bodied negroes, men and women, to a large extent, left their masters as our armies came into their vicinity and upon the proclamation of freedom, leaving the old and feeble and infants to consume whatever provisions the Confederates had left them. Thus the country was stripped of those who had done most of the toilsome work.

The next cause is the absence of white men. All that were able to bear arms, in consequence of the rigid conscription of the rebel authorities, left the farms without any hands able to gather the crops.

Some of the negroes, failing to get work, or getting into trouble from laziness, have returned to their former masters and sought to be taken back. In many instances the masters have refused to receive them, and great hardship is the result. While many, I think most, in this part of Virginia, are now satisfied with emancipation as in the end the best policy, they do not all feel very kindly toward the negroes, especially since they ran off just when most needed, and when suffering comes from actual want it will fall largely upon them. All agree that the black race is to suffer fearfully in the working out of their freedom, and a few affirm it with a shade of satisfaction, if not with malicious pleasure. I find no man in this part of Virginia, of any class, who thinks the instantaneous freedom secured to the entire slave population can be a blessing to them for the present, though many admit that it may in time result to the advantage of the few who survive. The hitherto dominant class are resolved to keep their place, and they will do it, for they have the intelligence and foresight, and they are the owners of the soil. In the struggle now commenced between the two races, one possessing all advantages, and the other almost none, who can doubt the result? That fearful suffering lies before the negro people, the coming Winter, is a universal expectation here.

J. M. S.

OUR FRIENDS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Demonstrations in Valparaiso on the Reception of the News of Lee's Surrender.

We give below several interesting articles translated for the TIMES from Chilian newspapers, descriptive of the enthusiasm with which the news of the capture of LEE's army was received in that republic. These people were our friends in the time of our fierce trial, and now they have good right to rejoice with us in the hour of our triumph.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN VALPARAISO.

From the Valparaiso Mercurio, May 15.

Yesterday the three bands of music were in Valparaiso engaged to congratulate the Minister of the United States, Mr. NELSON, and the Consul of that republic, on the splendid victories achieved by the Federal arms, the news of which was received in Valparaiso with marked demonstrations of joy.

His Excellency the Intendente, in company with Col. BONGONO and several other persons, called at the United States Consulate to offer their congratulations to the representatives of the Union. There all were received with the open-heartedness and good fellowship peculiar to the Yankee. The grasping of hands, embraces, toasts, all evinced the geniality of feeling that prevailed on the occasion.

Mr. NELSON appeared at one of the balconies of the house, and addressed the multitude which thronged the street, a few words replete with enthusiasm. Don FLORENTINO GONZALEZ was kind enough to translate Mr. NELSON's remarks into Spanish.

The Minister of the United States, after expressing his thanks for the demonstration offered by the people and the authorities, made a few remarks which filled his hearers with enthusiasm. Alluding to the great event which they were celebrating, he said he had no doubt that the flags of the South American Republics would, under like circumstances, wave victoriously like that of the United States. "Europe," he said, "may boast of having possessed a military genius like NAPOLEON; but America also may boast of a GRANT—great not only by his valor and his military talent, but by having defended the liberty of a people and the future of a continent."

We reproduce these two passages of Mr. NELSON'S discourse, though our rendering of them is but feeble and imperfect when compared with the expressiveness of his words, full as they were with fire and eloquence.

The bands retired after having played some choice pieces, among which were the National Hymn of the United States, that of Chili, and finally the popular and lively air of "Oh! Susannah."

From the Valparaiso Patria, May 15.

Yesterday, shortly after 12 M., His Excellency the Intendente, together with Col. BONGONO, the Commandant of the Police, and several other respectable citizens, repaired to the United States Consulate, in Calle de la Cancheala, to congratulate Mr. NELSON, the Minister of the United States, on the victories lately achieved by the Federal armies. The three bands of music were already mustered in front of the consulate, performing various pieces.

His Excellency the Intendente addressed a few remarks to Mr. NELSON in reference to the occasion of their visit. His Excellency the Minister then appeared at the balcony, and addressed the numerous gathering which filled the street a discourse in the English language, expressive of his satisfaction and gratitude for the demonstration paid to him, in consequence of the signal victories achieved over the partisans of slavery by the armies of the Great Republic. This discourse was then translated into Spanish by Don FLORENTINO GONZALEZ.

At the consulate, the flag of the United States and that of Chili were hoisted on the same staff.

Shortly after 2 P. M., the rejoicings came to a close, and the assemblage retired, shouting "hurrah" for America, for the United States, and for Mr. NELSON, who has won for himself such unbounded regard in Chili.

It was impossible that the people of Valparaiso should remain indifferent, in view of the news brought from the United States by the steamer. Sympathizing with every righteous cause, their hearts swelled with exultation on learning that the bloody four-years' war was drawing to a close, resulting in the complete triumph of civilization and humanity; and, with the Chief Magistrate of the province at their head, they proceeded to the Consulate of the United States, where Mr. NELSON chanced to be, and there gave vent to their enthusiastic feelings by vociferous hurras and applause.

From the Valparaiso Patria, May 15.

Yesterday Valparaiso gave due expression to its enthusiasm at the reception of the news from the United States brought by the steamer.

As was natural, the feelings engendered by this cause flew as though conveyed by the electric current, and broke forth in the house casually occupied by the worthy representative of the American Union.

The Intendente and many other provincial functionaries, together with the *élite* of the population, escorted by the bands of music belonging to the troops of the line and the National Guard, proceeded to the house of Mr. NELSON, and expressed the joy they felt at the triumph the cause of humanity had just obtained in the land of WASHINGTON, under the administration of his worthiest successor, *honest* LINCOLN.

As the majority of those who waited upon the minister were compelled to stand in the street, owing to the want of room in the consulate, His Excellency appeared at the balcony and delivered a brilliant extemporaneous speech, which was translated into Spanish by Don FLORENTINO GONZALEZ, and of which we will give our readers a slight idea as far as our memory serves us:

"As the starry banner," said Mr. NELSON, "now gloriously waves o'er the strongholds wrested from the rebels, so do I hope that all the other banners of America may wave, whenever its independence is at stake—that independence which, to those of us who were born on this continent, is synonymous with liberty. In modern times the genius of war was personified in Europe by NAPOLEON I; but he who reflects on the great truths by which the world is regenerated, will readily perceive that he did nothing worthy to be compared, so far as results are concerned, with what has just been achieved by GRANT, who has upraided slavery, that hateful institution, and has forevermore secured throughout the length and breadth of America that fairest conquest of human rights—Republicanism."

The speaker having thus, with great tact and brilliancy, expressed the ideas of his hearers, was greeted with prolonged "vivas" and rapturous applause.

Although the news from the United States was known immediately upon the arrival of the steamer, so intense was the interest excited thereby, that the press scarcely sufficed to satisfy the craving felt by every one to learn all the details.

The President's Fast Day in Germany.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HOMBURG-LES-BAINS, Saturday, June 3, 1865.

We had an interesting service here June 1, the day of the President's proclamation for a day of humiliation and prayer. This place, which is one of the most fashionable watering places on the continent, during the Summer is crowded with English, with some Americans. The Americans were anxious to observe the fast day, when most opportunely, a few days before, the Right Rev. Dr. KIP, Bishop of California, arrived here with his family.

The Bishop readily accepted an invitation to perform the service, arrangements for which were made by Hon. W. W. MURPHY, United States Consul-General for Germany. The chapel attached to the palace of the Sovereign Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg was kindly granted for the occasion. The mourning service of the Episcopal Church, with special appropriate prayers, was read by the Bishop, the lessons being read by Rev. Dr. BUTLER, British Chaplain at Hamburg, when the Bishop delivered an address adapted to the occasion.

We would add, that the next day two letters were addressed to the Bishop, requesting the publication of his discourse. One was from a committee of Americans, on the part of their countrymen, the other from a number of the clergy of the Church of England, who were present.

The National Lincoln Monument.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

The following official announcement is made by the National Lincoln Monument Association:

OFFICE NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22, 1865.

It is deemed proper that the public should be officially apprised that, in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. LINCOLN, the National Lincoln Monument Association have definitely decided to erect the National Monument to the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, over his remains at Oak Ridge, near the City of Springfield, Illinois.

(Signed) E. J. OGLESBY,
President Nat'l al Lincoln Monument Association.
CLINTON L. CONKLING, Secretary.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Return of the First New-York Cavalry, the Fifth and Tenth Heavy Artillery, the First Massachusetts Cavalry, the Third New-York Light Artillery, the Sixth Vermont, &c.—Preparations for Reception of the Irish Brigade.

The First New-York (Lincoln) Cavalry arrived yesterday morning, and proceeded to the State Agency Rooms, Eighth Regiment Armory, where a splendid dinner was prepared for the command by Col. COLVER, the New-York State Agent. The regiment being expected on Tuesday night, liberal provision was made for their reception at the agency. The ladies had prepared an elegant dinner for them, besides, the tables with fruits and flowers, and Col. COLVER had Robertson's Band of thirty pieces waiting at the battery at 5 o'clock. But this gallant regiment—one of the pets of New-York—did not arrive, owing to some delay in the trains. A regiment of cavalry was also in waiting to escort the command from the Battery, but that part of the programme was omitted when the regiment did finally arrive.

Marching up Broadway, the Lincoln Cavalry was received with heartiness by those witnessing their progress up town, and this veteran organization was noticed and recognized as their fame merited.

After enjoying a substantial dinner provided by the State Agency, and a bountiful supply of ripe fruit, Col. COLVER, on behalf of Gov. FENTON, who had so desired, in a neat and telling speech, set forth the earnest wishes of the Governor of New-York to render to all returning regiments of New-York a fitting reception. In response to the speech of Col. COLVER, Col. A. W. ADAMS, commanding the Lincoln Cavalry, replied as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. ADAMS.

HONORED SIR: As Colonel commanding the First Regiment of New-York Cavalry, now about to leave the national service, I feel oppressed with a sense of gratitude for the flattering reception we have received upon reaching "home, sweet home," after four years of arduous service in sustaining the institutions of our beloved country. Permit me, honored Sir, to say for myself, and the brave officers and men whom it has been my privilege and honor to command, that this is the "day of days" of our weary pilgrimage, and that it will ever be to us the "greenest spot in memory's waste." Not the less do we prize this generous reception because it is given in the name and by authority of His Excellency, REUBEN E. FENTON, our honored and patriotic Governor—the true friend of the soldier and of the Union. Your kindness will be embalmed in our hearts, and consecrated in our affections.

The commendation, the hearty greeting of friends at home, with "well done, good and faithful servants," is not only cheering to the soldier's heart, but we receive them as ample compensation for all the sufferings and trials through which we have passed. It will, I trust, be no departure from modesty—one of the cardinal qualities of the true soldier—to say that the First New-York Cavalry was the first regiment of that arm of the public service that voluntarily came to the rescue of our imperiled institutions upon the breaking out of the rebellion. We asked no "bounties," we demanded no sordid gain, but made a free offering of our services, our lives and our honor in support of the supremacy and majesty of the starry flag of the republic.

I cannot, in detail, recapitulate the services of this regiment; but the impartial historian will record that it met the foe in many of the bloodiest conflicts of the war, as that (pointing to the old regimental colors) honored, dearly-prized, mutilated and tattered flag will testify—and that it was always prompt in the discharge of every duty, in the camp, on the march, on picket, and on "fields of crimson gore." Many of the gallant officers and hundreds of the brave men of this regiment have fallen victims to their devotion and valor, and sleep sweetly, I trust, in their honored graves upon Southern soil. We ask of the friends of the American Union to drop a tear to their memory.

The war is happily at an end. The supremacy of the government has been maintained, and as a nation we are about to enter upon a new career of honor, prosperity and glory! Gratitude should be engraven upon our "heart of hearts," to the *giver of all good* for His distinguished mercies in vouchsafing to us the preservation—*unimpaired*—of our free institutions. Myself, and my brother officers and men, about to sever our connection, as soldiers, with the National Government will soon resume our peaceful avocations. We return not among you with wealth; but, I trust, not without honor. In the language of the Scottish bard,

For gold the merchant plows the main,
The farmar plows the manor,
But glory is the soldier's prize,
The soldier's wealth, his honor!

The surviving officers and men of the First Regiment of New-York Cavalry are not politicians; but they love our free institutions, and they have not been wholly unobservant of or indifferent to the deep duplicity of Great Britain, and the deep designs and intrigues of the Emperor of the French, during our late struggle with rebellion. We labor under the conviction, Sir, that the doctrine of the fifth President of the United States, the illustrious JAMES MONROE, in regard to "crowned heads ruling on any portion of our continent," is wise, statesmanlike and patriotic; and should our government ever call upon the sons of the land to maintain this doctrine, I hazard nothing in saying that the officers and men of this veteran regiment would as cheerfully and promptly respond to such a call as they did to the reverberating report from the first gun fired at Sumter in 1861.

Fortunately for the country, all have implicit confidence in the wisdom, patriotism, valor and determination of ANDREW JOHNSON, the successor of the martyred and lamented LINCOLN.

To him, and to his patriotic Cabinet—a galaxy of heroes and statesmen—may be safely intrusted these important questions, involving the honor and *looking to the great future* of our incomparable republic. In conclusion, Sir, permit me, on the behalf of my command, and for myself, to express the hope that the Empire State, the home of this regiment, may continue to be distinguished for her patriotism, her devotion to the National Government, as evidenced by her magnanimous supply of men and money, her commercial and mechanical prosperity, and for the individual happiness of her sons and daughters.

To you, my comrades-in-arms, [turning to his regiment,] with whom I have so long served through perils, hardships and sufferings, wishing you all health, prosperity and happiness, I offer a soldier's adieu—a soldier's "farewell."

The regiment returned to the Battery during the afternoon, and took transfer for Hart's Island, where they will be mustered out and paid off.

The following is the roster of the officers of the regiment:

Field and Staff—Colonel, A. W. Adams; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. C. Battersby; Majors, E. H. Bayley, F. G. Martinsole, F. Passmore; Surgeon, Abraham Wrieh; Assistant Surgeon, T. D. Powell; Commissary, H. B. Adams; Acting Quartermaster, John Newth; Acting Assistant, W. H. Leech; Chaplain, W. W. McNair.

Line Officers—Company A—Captain, Wm. Alexander; First Lieutenant, A. S. Delany; Second Lieutenant, V. Mack. Company B—Captain, A. C. Hinton; First Lieutenant, Robert Clark; Second Lieutenant, Albert A. Fiye. Company C—Captain, Samuel Stevens; Second Lieutenant, Leonard Evans. Company D—Captain, E. Mc'Donnaldday. Company E—Captain, P. Bacon; First Lieutenant, Louis Knief. Company F—Captain, John S. O'Brien; Second Lieutenant, Chas. Walker. Company G—First Lieutenant, C. Thomsen; Second Lieutenant, F. A. New. Company H—First Lieutenant, V. T. Farnsworth; Second Lieutenant, S. J. Lander. Company I—Captain, J. D. Krysizki. Company K—Captain C. Stanton; Second Lieutenant, John H. Norton. Company L—First Lieutenant, M. Cafferty; Second Lieutenant, E. Schneider. Company M—First Lieutenant, F. E. Hotchkiss; Second Lieutenant, H. Lake.

The First New-York Cavalry have participated in the following battles: Singer's Station, February, 1862; Siege of Yorktown, Va., April, 1862; Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; West Point, May 6, 1862; Seven Days' Battles before Richmond, June, 1862; Hyattstown, Md., Sept. 10, 1862; capture of Frederick City, Md., Sept. 12, 1862; Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Williamsport, Sept. 20; Capon Bridge, Va.; Winchester, (under fall now,) June 14, 1863; Occoquan Creek; Mellonsville, June 28, 1863; HUNTER'S Long Raid; Lynchburgh, Staunton, Greencastle, Pa., July 4, 1863; Luray Gap, May 16, 1864; Newmarket, (after SIGEL,) May 15, 1864; Hanover, Va., June 5, 1864; Tolopotomoy, Va., June 17-18, 1864; Salem, Va., June 20, 1864; Catawba Creek, June 21, 1864; Lacaster Valley, (four days' fight,) July 17-20; Winchester (under CROOK,) July 21, 1864; Martinsburgh, Va., July 28, 1864; Moorefield, Aug. 7, 1864; fighting under AVERILL, Sept. 6-8, 1864, (from Harrisville to Stevenson's Depot;) Winchester, Va., (SHERIDAN,) Sept. 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864; Port Republic, Sept. 27, 1864; Weirton's ave, Sept. 28, 1864; Woodville Hill, Oct. 22, 1864; Nineveh, Nov. 12, 1864; SHERIDAN'S nineteen days' raid round Richmond, March, 1865; Five Forks; pursuit of LEE (fighting every day for eleven days,) April 1-9, 1865.

The above is anything but a complete list of the engagements participated in by this gallant regiment. It is not too much to say, that the Lincoln Cavalry have been under fire during their four years' term of service, at least three hundred times, in many instances fighting for six or eight days "right along."

The First New-York Cavalry was raised in this city by Col. A. T. MCREYNOLDS, of the regular army, and camped at Elm Park previous to their departure for the seat of war. Many of our readers will remember the fine appearance of the regiment when it left the city in July, 1861. They have fought under every General of note who has held cavalry command in the East. PLEASONTON, KILPATRICK, CROOK, AVERILL and SHERIDAN, all have had this regiment under their control. At the battle of Greencastle, Pa., July 4, 1863, 200 of the regiment seized 500 prisoners, two 12-pound howitzers, and 168 wagons stored with plunder taken by LEE during the Gettysburgh campaign. At the battle of Union Bridge, June 13, 1863, the regiment captured 60 prisoners and all of Gen. IMBODEN'S guns. At the battle of Nineveh, in the Shenandoah Valley, under Gen. CROOK, the brigade, consisting of the First, Second, Third Virginia and the First New-York Cavalry, under command of Gen. HENRY CAPTHART, charged upon the rebel cavalry, under LOMAX, (self-styled "the Savior of the Valley,") driving them like the wind. This charge has been considered the finest during that celebrated campaign, and was one of the most desperate hand-to-hand sabre fights of the war. Col. ADAMS, of the Lincoln Cavalry, headed the charge, capturing with his own hand the first gun.

After the first repulse the rebels re-formed on the bank of the Shenandoah River, when they were again charged by CAPTHART'S Brigade, Col. ADAMS still leading, and the enemy were once more driven through Front Royal, a distance of eight miles.

Col. A. W. ADAMS, is a representative soldier, and one who has won his present position by sheer and determined fighting. Going out in 1861 with the regiment as one of the junior lieutenants he continued to win promotion, step by step, until in the year 1863 he found himself Colonel of his regiment.

The Tenth New-York Heavy Artillery Regiment, one thousand strong, under command of Col. A. PIPER, arrived at the Battery Barracks Tuesday evening. They were raised in Jefferson County, in this State. Six hundred of them left for Hart's Island on the steamer *Harwood* shortly after arrival. The regiment was originally eighteen hundred strong, consisting of three battalions. They were for a time in the defences of Washington; then with the Army of the Potomac in the battles [illegible] then with SHERIDAN at Cedar [illegible] in the Shenandoah Valley; then with the Army of the James in the [illegible] before Richmond. The men will be paid off and mustered out at Hart's Island.

The First Massachusetts Cavalry, numbering 410 men and [illegible] officers. The regiment was raised in Boston and has served three years, participating in the following battles: James Island, Pocotaligo, Aldie, Auburn, Bristly Station, Upperville, Berry's-burgh, Coal Harbor, Wilderness; Spottsylvania's front and around Richmond and Petersburgh, St. Mary's Church, Malvern Hill, Bethfield and Hatcher's Run.

The following comprises the list of officers accompanying the regiment:

Field and Staff—Colonel, John Tewksbury; Major, Ames L. Hopkins; Acting Adjutant, Geo. Howe; Surgeon, W. Abbott; Assistant Surgeon, H. Bumpus; Commissary, Benj. Mahon; Quartermaster, T. Lyman.

Line officers—Company A—Captain, D. Herrick; First Lieutenant, J. S. Martin. Company B—Captain, (Provost Major,) G. H. Teague. Company E—Captain, John Drew. Company F—First Lieutenant, Geo. Play. Company G—Captain, J. C. Murphy; First Lieutenant, Wm. F. Smith. Company H—Captain, E. S. Wilson; Second Lieutenant, Binzy.

The regiment left for Boston last evening.

The Third New-York Light Artillery, Col. J. G. KENNEDY, commanding, with three hundred and fifty-five men, arrived in the steamer *Everett*, from Newbern, Tuesday evening. They landed, marched up Broadway to the New-York State Agency, where they were served with a substantial dinner, when they reembarked on the *Everett*, at 6 o'clock, and proceeded to Albany.

The Sixth Vermont Regiment, arrived yesterday forenoon from Washington, remaining at the Battery for dinner and supper, when they proceed up the North River to Montpelier. The regiment numbers 297 men and 23 officers, and belonged to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, when they left the army, and entered the service in October, 1861, participating in every battle seen by the Sixth Corps, from Yorktown, under MCCLELLAN, through POPE's Virginia, MCCLELLAN's Maryland, BURNSIDE's, HOOKER's, MEADE's, SHERIDAN's and GRANT's campaigns, some forty regular engagements. The following is the list of officers:

Field and Staff—Colonel, S. L. LINCOLN; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. J. Sperry; Major, E. R. Kinney; Acting Adjutant, R. H. Murphy; Quartermaster, C. J. S. Randall; Surgeon, E. Phillips; Chaplain, H. Webster.

Line Officers—Company A—Capt. Geo. Wood, Second Lieut. E. A. Barney. Company C—Capt. G. W. Burleston, First Lieut. H. B. Pettingill, Second Lieut. H. Small. Company G—First Lieut, F. Trask, Second Lieut. H. S. Brownell. Company H—Capt. H. N. Bushnell, First Lieut. O. Ditty, Second Lieut. W. S. Moore. Company I—Capt. L. S. Williams, First Lieut. G. W. Flanders, Second Lieut. E. L. Herrickson. Company K—Capt. S. E. Gray, First Lieut. W. Raycraft, Second Lieut. S. O. Dwinell.

The First Vermont Heavy Artillery, 632 men and 30 officers, arrived yesterday morning, and proceeded, after breakfast, for Montpelier. The First Vermont was under the command of Col. HUNSDON, and it has seen a good deal of service. Entering the Sixth Corps at Spottsylvania, it has continued to fight under the banner of that corps ever since.

The Eighteenth Connecticut Regiment arrived per Amboy route yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and after dinner at the Battery Barracks, proceeded to Norwich for final muster out. This regiment has participated in the following battles: Winchester, (MILROY,) June 13-15, 1863; Newmarket, Va., Jan. 15, 1864; Piedmont, Va., June 6, 1864; Lynchburgh, Va., June 18, 1864; Snicker's Ford, July 18, 1864; Winchester, July 24, 1864, (under Gen. CROOK;) Berryville, Sept. 3, 1864.

They have been doing garrison duty ever since, in the Valley. The following is a roster of officers:

Field and Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry Peale; Major, Jos. Matheson; Surgeon, L. Holbrook; Assistant Surgeon, C. H. Rowe; Adjutant, Geo. W. Brady; Chaplain, W. O. Walker.

Line Officers.—Company B—Capt. S. N. Kibbee, First Lieut. John A. Francis, Second Lieut. E. D. Carpenter. Company C—Capt. Jos. P. Rockwell, First Lieut. S. G. C. Merwin. Company D—First Lieut. N. P. Johnson, Second Lieut. F. G. Bixby. Company E—Capt. M. V. B. Tiffany, First Lieut. Wm. Carruthers, Second Lieut. F. McKeag. Company F—Capt. J. E. Woodard, Second Lieut. C. A. Murray. Company G—Capt. H. Blanchard, First Lieut. A. S. Granger. Company H—Capt. Chas. D. Bowen, First Lieut. A. W. Loomis. Company I—Capt. John Lilley, First Lieut. E. S. Hinckley, Second Lieut. Robt. Kerr. Company K—Capt. E. J. Matheson, First Lieut. Geo. Ries, Second Lieut. A. G. Scranton.

The Third Battalion of the Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery arrived at the branch office of the New-York State Soldiers' Depot at 7 o'clock P. M., June 27. The battalion numbers 323 men. The following is a list of officers: Major H. B. WILDER, commanding; Capt. F. HADEWICK, Capt. J. HARTWELL, First Lieut. G. BARTLETT. The battalion was raised in Lewis Co., N. Y., and mustered into service Sept. 12, 1862. They have been doing garrison duty in the defences of Washington for fifteen months, during that time building Fort Smith; from there they went to Maryland Heights, which they garrisoned until the last of March, 1865. They also repelled EWELL in his four days' siege, commencing July 4, 1864.

RETURN OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The remnant of this gallant and famous command is on its way home, consisting of three New-York City Volenteer Regiments, viz.: the Sixty-ninth, Eighty-eighth and Sixty-third, and one Massachusetts Regiment, the Twenty-eighth. It is very probable that they will arrive here on Monday, July 3. Active preparations are being made by the friends and ex-officers of the brigade to insure a generous and brilliant welcome to the brave Irish boys, who on so many terrible battle-fields proved themselves so true, and did their duty so nobly to the country of their adoption. A meeting will take place this (Thursday) evening of the ex-officers of the brigade, at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 8 o'clock precisely, to complete the arrangements for the proper reception of their old comrades. A banquet to the returning privates of the brigade is, we understand, in contemplation.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Interesting Case of Alledged Frand—A Lawyer Charged with Defrauding his Client—A Prisoner in Fort Lafayette Before Judge Dodge.

The preliminary examination into the circumstances of an alledged fraud by an attorney on his client, (the complaint in which case was published in the TIMES some days ago,) is now pending before Judge DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Mr. HENRY D. STOVER alleges in his complaint, that Mr. D. M. PORTER, his attorney, visited him in Fort Lafayette, and prevailed on him to give him his note for $20,000 and a draft for $5,000, to procure his release from imprisonment, by influencing NATHANIEL WILSON, of the Navy Department, and Assistant Secretary FOX.

GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Esq., and S. S. ROWLAND, Esq., appeared for the prosecution. The accused was represented by JOHN GRAHAM and ORLANDO L. STEWART, Esqrs.

The proceedings in the case were commenced by taking the testimony of the complainant, Mr. STOVER, who was examined by Mr. BEDFORD, as follows:

I reside at No. 164 West Twenty-second-street, New-York. Was in Fort Lafayette in June, 1864, where D. M. PORTER visited me. He had been my lawyer two years previously. He said to me, "If you want to get out of here you must pay for it; that there were government officials who must be paid." I asked him who they were, and he stated they were NATHANIEL WILSON, of the Navy Department, and Assistant Secretary FOX. I said, "How much do you want?" and he replied, "Twenty thousand dollars at least." I did not know I had a dollar in the world; I did not know how my business stood. He said, "You have got money in JOHN H. CHEEVER's hands, and I will write a note for twenty thousand dollars and a draft for five thousand dollars on him." He said, "The five thousand dollars I want to use at once with WILSON and FOX to secure their influence; that if I were not released in ten days he would return the money and note. He said that he had already secured the influence of Mr. WILSON, and that he could not back out, and that he would reach Capt. FOX through the influence of his brother-in-law in Washington. He sat down and drew up the note and draft, and said, "now sign them; the thing will be all right inside of ten days." At the time of this conversation, Mr. PORTER stated that the relation he bore to these officials was that he had it fixed with WILSON to pay him so much money to secure his influence with the Navy Department to obtain my release. PORTER farther stated, that he would also get Mr. WILSON'S influence to pay up my reservations from the government. He took the note and draft with him. I believed him in this because he was my counsel. I was released on the 4th day of July. He gave me an agreement in writing. On the second or third interview he stated it was impossible to get me released in ten days, and wished me to give up the agreement, which I did; I saw him next at my house in Twenty-second-street, on the 5th or 6th of July, and he asked me to come to his office the next day. I did so, and he told me that Mr. CHEEVER had paid the draft for $5,000, but that WILSON had not been paid. The next day I saw him at his office, and he said the note for $20,000 was due, and that I had better give him a draft on CHEEVER for $5,000, and renew the note for $15,000. I changed the note and gave him the second draft for $5,000, which he said was to pay WILSON, or I should be put back in Fort Lafayette, for these men would not be trifled with. I said, I did not understand that as the Secretary had released me unconditionally. He replied that made no difference, that they could put me there again. Under these circumstances I passed the notes and draft. I believed the representations made by PORTER to me, and I parted with my money and notes on the strength of them. PORTER did nothing toward procuring my release to my knowledge.

Q.—At the second time of parting with your money, viz., the $20,000, and the notes for $15,000, what was your belief with regard to imprisonment? (Objected to.)

A.—I believed if I did not pay the $5,000 draft, and the $15,000 notes, that I should be sent back to the fort, from the representations Porter made to me at that time; he said that if I did not pay that draft and notes to pay to Wilson & Fox that they would rearrest me, and I believed it to be the case; that I would be imprisoned and sent back to the fort; I considered myself at the time in danger if I had not paid the money; I left for Canada on the 8th, after giving these notes; Porter advised me to go, and that is the reason why I left; I went believing, from Porter's representations, that there might be danger of my rearrest.

Cross-examined—I am in the machine business; have been so at No. 13 Platt-street; I was there over a year; then moved to No. 72 John-st, and No. 48 John-street; the manufactory at that time was at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River; I am now at No. 117 Liberty-street; have been in Liberty-street since last Fall; I and the Stover Machine Company's name up at No. 72 John-street, and that name and my own at No. 117 Liberty-street now; at No. 48 John-street, it was H. D. Stover alone, my private business; at No. 72 the company's name was up; I think I had my private name on the door; John H. Cheever, Hy. F. Durant and myself composed the Stover Machine Company; it was a corporation, incorporated in this State I think in the Fall of 1859; I did not make use of the name before the corporation existed; from the Fall of 1850 to the Fall of 1859, I was in the machine business at No. 15 Platt-street; about three months after I came to New-York, it was under the name of STOVER & CLAPP, and then this company was organized; before this company was formed, I was in the commission business, and also at No. 13 Gold-street; this commission business was machine business; I was not in that business because I could not hold property in my own name; it was my own property; my clerk sold out my goods in Gold-street while I was in Boston, and went to California; the property consisted of samples of machinery, amounting to between $2,000 and $3,000; the clerk's name was Clarke; heard he was in San Francisco; never made any efforts to get him; I dealt in different kinds of machinery, together with a patented machine of my own; my machines were used for wood and iron; no one else in the City of New-York swindled me in New-York up to the time of my being placed in Fort Lafayette; before I came to New-York, was in Boston in business five years; I was in business for myself two or three years there, under the name of Stover & Bickwell, and H. D. Stover & Co.; I never heard of any threats being made against me either before or since I left Boston, from Boston people.

Q.—While you did business in Boston, did you issue business cards with the names of parties upon them as your partners, who denied that they were your partners? A.—Not to my knowledge; never heard of any trouble in Boston owing to the efforts of my creditors to visit my debts upon parties whose names I had used as my partners in business without their authority, as they claimed; have never heard of any legal proceedings to collect my debts in Boston from parties who denied they were my partners in business there.

Q.—Did you not leave Boston in debt which you have not paid to this day? A.—I was released from all debts before I left Boston by the courts of Boston in 1857; I obtained discharge from all debts as an insolvent; but have paid them nearly all since; I was discharged from $8,000 debts, more or less, and I had a lawyer there who had $12,000 property of mine in his hands as assignee, and none of my creditors were paid to my knowledge.

Q.—Why did you get into insolvency if your property amounted to $4,000 more than your debts? A.—By the advice of a very beautiful counsel I had at that time whose name was A.K. P. Joy; I understood he went West; I was in Richmond a year, and backwards and forwards from thence to Boston; I was in the locomotive business; I lived in Malden, Mass., a few months before I went to Boston, engaged in the same business; before I went to Malden I was at Salmon's Falls, N. H., for about six months; I was in Lowell before that; I was in Ellsworth, Me., before that for about a year, learning my trade; I was in my fifteenth year when I was there; I was at home, before that; I was never in prison before I was in Fort Lafayette; I never did anything at these places that caused me to leave them, but have been there frequently since; I never passed by any other name than STOVER, that I know of; I may have done so by way of flirtation, but not as matter of business; I know the old critter Daniel Chamberlain of Boston very well.

Q.—Has he ever threatened, to your knowledge or information, to prosecute you in any way, civilly or criminally, for anything you did while in business in Boston? A.—He did prosecute me while I was in chancery, but I beat him; he opposed my discharge on the ground that he had $150 due him.

Q.—Has he ever threatened to prosecute you for using the names of persons as partners in your business in Boston without their authority? A.—I cannot say he ever did; I never heard so.

Q.—Have you paid anything to have this charge against Mr. Porter published at length in any of the newspapers of this city? A.—No, Sir; not a dollar.

Q.—Do you know, or have you reason to believe that any person has been paid money, in any way, to make this charge public in the newspapers? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has any person admitted to you that he had paid out money, or meant to pay out money to make the charges public? A.—No, Sir. Mr. S. S. Rowland drew the preliminary affidavits; he is my counsel; Judge JAMES of the Navy Department advised me to make this complaint, and Judge Pierrepont, and a good many more.

Q.—Name any lawyer who told you that the facts in your preliminary affidavit set out a legal offence? A.—Judge Pierrepont told

8 inches in breadth, 22 feet 4 inches in depth, and 1,317 tons, English measurement, and 1,542 tons, old measurement, United States. The hull is built with five water-tight bulkheads, each running, as is usual in vessels of this character, from the keel to the upper, or spar deck, and the iron used in their construction is of a thickness to insure great strength. Her motive power consists of two vertical direct engines each cylinder being 44 inches in diameter, with a stroke of piston of 3 feet. Her propeller is of cast iron, and 15 feet in diameter. The machinery was constructed at the Finneston Steam Works, Glasgow. Running the entire length of the upper deck, as a spacious house, the after part of which is occupied as a saloon, which is neatly fitted up. And then in order come the various departments designed for the class, crockery and cutlery, officers' quarters, engineers' messrooms, the cabin and ship's galley, butcher's shop, bake-house, physician and purser's office, ice-house, &c.

The steerage passengers are accommodated on the main deck, which is very well ventilated; the berths here situated are large and roomy, and are numbered, thereby ensuring comfort, convenience and order. Here may be simply carried across the ocean between four and five hundred persons. There are also accommodations, in finely arranged cabin and state-rooms, for one hundred first-class passengers.

The agents for this line of steamers are Messrs. FRANCIS M'DONALD & Co., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE SECOND BATTLE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP—MUTUAL VS. EMPIRE—A LARGE CROWD OF SPECTATORS AT HOBOKEN.

Last week the champion nine of the Atlantic Club was pitted against the new nine of one of the prominent New-York clubs, who have entered the lists as contestants in the championship matches this season, the strong point of the nine in question—the Empires of New-York—being their medium-pace pitcher MARTIN, than whom no better exists in the country. On that occasion the Atlantics found that the difficulty of punishing MARTIN'S pitching was rather greater than they or their friends had anticipated. The result being that they were put out for a smaller score in the first five innings of the game, than their full nine had been in any previous match since 1860, when the Excelsior placed them *hors du combat* for a total of four runs only in a full game. Yesterday the Mutuals put in an appearance in a match for the first time this season, their opponents being the self same Empire nine who had so ably acquitted themselves against the champion Atlantics the week previous. Of course the desire to witness the play of the most prominent of the opponents of the champions, in their first game of the season, and also to see how far the Mutuals would succeed in batting MARTIN'S pitching, led to an immense gathering of spectators at the Elysian Fields yesterday, every ferry-boat from 1 to 3 P. M. being crowded, and every car and carriage filled to its utmost capacity. A very large amount of money was invested on the result. The Mutuals, of course, being the favorites, but not at large odds.

The game opened with a lead of 1 to 0 for the Mutuals, and for four successive innings they could not increase their score more than 1 each innings, the pitching of MARTIN, backed up as it was in the field, being a successful obstacle to large scores. The fielding of the Mutuals was declared the best display they have yet made in that important department of the game, and HARRIS' pitching, too, seemed to bother the Empires considerably. The fact is, however, when a pitcher sees himself well supported in the field, it inspires him with confidence, and makes his efforts more effective than they otherwise would be.

The close of the sixth innings left the totals 4 to 4, and the game at this period became interesting in the highest degree. Thus far but few errors had marked the fielding on either side, but in the seventh innings, when the Mutuals began to make some of their telling hits, the Empires became a little excited in the field, and some wild throwing was the result, the Mutuals, by good hits and these throws combined, adding five runs to their score, the total at the close of the seventh innings standing 9 to 4 in favor of the Mutuals. In the next innings, the Empires gained one run, their opponents drawing a blank, and the last innings was commenced by the Empires with four runs to get to tie. They failed to secure one even, while the Mutuals added three more to their score, thus winning by the totals of 12 to 5, in a full game, occupying but a few minutes over one hour and a half to play the nine innings.

The match was without doubt the handsomest played game of the season, and one of the most interesting. The decisions of the umpire were of the most satisfactory character throughout, and a noteworthy feature of the contest was the admirable order kept by the Ground Committee of the Mutual Club, among whom were Coroner WILDEY, and Messrs. GAVIGAN, MCCONNELL, &c. A numerous attendance of ladies graced the scene with their presence, seats being specially reserved for them on these occasions. We append the score below:

EMPIRE.	H.	L.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	H.	L.	Runs.
Ward, r. f	3		0	Brown, 2d b	2		3
Westervelt, c. f	3		0	Wadsworth, c	3		2
Kelley, 2d b	3		1	Duff, 3d b	3		2
Miller, 1st b	3		1	Zeiber, l. f	2		1
Ryder, s. s	3		0	Gallie, 1st b	3		1
Martin, p	1		0	Devyr, s. s	3		2
Wilson, l. f	4		0	Pattison, c. f	4		0
Jewett, c	3		2	McMahon, r. f	3		1
Waterman, 3d b	3		1	Harris, p	3		1
Total	27		5	Total	27		12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th	7th	8th	9th.	
EMPIRE	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	—5
MUTUAL	1	0	0	1	0	3	4	3	0	—12

Umpire—Mr. SAMUEL YATES, of the Eagle Club.
Scorers—Messrs. COULTER and DONIGAN.
Fly Catches in the Empires, 14. Mutuals, 11.
Time of game, 1 hour and 45 minutes.
To-day the second nines of the same club play together on the Mutual's grounds, at 3 P. M.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. PHILADELPHIA.—The regular annual match between these clubs of New-York and Philadelphia was commenced at Hoboken, yesterday, at noon, one innings on each side being played, the result, thus far, being in favor of the New-Yorkers, their total score being 119 to 75 by the Philadelphians. The contest will be concluded to-day, the game being resumed at 11 A. M. Some excellent batting was shown on both sides, and the fielding, too, was good in some instances, but as a general thing it was below the mark of the contest in Philadelphia last week. We append the score of the first innings:

ST. GEORGE.		PHILADELPHIA.	
Ford c. George Wright b.		Downes b. Lockwood	1
Hunt		J. W. Wright b. Lockwood	1
Bainbridge b. Lockwood		Carpenter b. H. Wright	7
J. W. Grant c. George Wright b. Lockwood			25
Wright		Grant b. Kendall	7
Gibbs, c. Grant		Lockwood b. Bainbridge	5
H. Wright c. Bainbridge b. Kendall			0
Terrace b. G. Wright		Lockwood b. Kendall	14
Radcliffe c. G. Wright		Hall	1
Kendall c. Hunt		Lockwood b. Kendall	1
Mumford b. H. Wright		Lockwood c. Bainbridge b.	6
Richardson c. Ford b.		Gribbon	11
Lockwood		Kendall b. Kendall	1
Dalzell b. G. Wright		Robert Newhall, not out	1
Byes, 4; leg-bye, 1; wide, 1; no ball, 2; total		Byes, 3; total	75

Umpire—Messrs. SAMUEL WILKINSON.
Scorers—Messrs. J. STEVENS and FISHER.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE TURF.

The stallion match at the Fashion Course on Tuesday was won by *Harry Clay* in three straight heats. Appended is a summary of

THE RACE.

H. Woodruff named b. s. Harry Clay.....1 1 1
F. Mace named b. s. Lithan Allen.....2 2 2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:36¼	1:12	2:31
Second heat	0:36½	1:12	2:32½
Third heat	0:36½	1:12¼	2:34

Five good horses are announced to trot to-day at the Hoboken Course. They all go to wagon, hence a good race may be anticipated. Special trains leave foot of Chambers-street at 11:45 and 2 o'clock P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY MISSION.—On Tuesday evening, the City Mission held a meeting in the Dutch Reformed Church, Sixth-avenue, Mr. WETMORE presiding. Missionaries to the Germans, and missionaries in the Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards, related facts showing the benefit of systematic visitation, of mission stations, of tracts, of the temperance pledge, and of practical Christian sympathy and kindness in various ways. Rev. ISAAC S. HARTLEY said we look upon these missionaries as the right-hand men of the pastors. We regard their work as simply indispensable in such a city as this. We love the City Mission for its practical efficiency, and for its Christian union: and we wish every one to contribute to its support. Some can give prayer; some can give time; some can give money; and a few, perhaps, can give all three; but every one can do something. The tabled results were up to the usual average.

A CHECK SWINDLER ON HIS TRAVELS.—On Tuesday afternoon, a genteelly-dressed young man called at the house of Police Surgeon E. H. KIMBARK, No. 165 East Nineteenth-street, and presented a check for $100, stating that he desired to pay a bill of $90 due the doctor by a Mr. SMITH. Thereupon Mrs. KIMBARK made her appearance and scanned the check rather closely, when the stranger observed that he wanted to pay the bill at once, inasmuch as he intended to leave town the next day. At length the lady declined to receive the suspicious check, and the stranger, failing in his attempt to obtain the $10, retreated and made good his escape.

BROTHERLY LOVE.—On Tuesday evening last, an altercation occurred between two brothers, THOMAS and DANIEL O'BRIEN, while in the porter-house at No. 220 Cherry-street. During the very animated discussion, THOMAS drew a knife and stabbed his brother in the side, inflicting a painful though not dangerous wound. The sufferer was at once conveyed to his dwelling, at No. 224 Cherry-street. THOMAS O'BRIEN made good his escape, and has not as yet been taken into custody.

BASE BALL.—A match-game of base-ball will be played on Friday, June 30, between the Nassau Club of Princeton College, and the Williams College Club, at Williamstown, Mass. The contest promises to be a lively one, and is a return match, the Nassaus having beaten the Williams last Fall. The Williams Club are now in a superior condition, having just gained a brilliant victory over the celebrated Knickerbocker Club of Albany. They will give the Princeton boys a warm reception.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE PARKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The twentieth annual commencement exercises of the Parker Collegiate Institute took place on Tuesday evening at the Academy in Joralemon-street. There was, as usual on those occasions, a large attendance, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. The young lady graduates occupied the seats in front of the platform. They were dressed in white and presented a very interesting appearance. A. A. Low, Esq., presided. The order of exercises consisted of the anthem "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne;" prayer; chant, "Gloria in Excelsis;" introductory poem, by Miss ABBY MATHER; "Irving and his Friends," composed by Miss CHARLOTTE DELANO; "Only a Candle," by Miss ELLEN Ludington. "Eureka," by Miss Mary E. Steele. Chorus, "We are two Merry Minstrels." "Night Brings out the Stars," by Miss Harriet Parker. "Returned Volunteers," a poem, by Miss Mary Greene. "Spheres," by Miss Mary Bradshaw. "Cut Devotees," by Miss Mary Fullerton. Chorus, "Joy! Joy! Freedom to-day!" "Classic Ballads," Miss Pauline Hendrickson. "Silent Forces," Miss Sarah B. Cleaver. "The Moral Significance of the Ideal," Miss Susan E. Steele. "Our National Future," Miss Charlotte Johnson. Chorus, "Glory be to God on High."

The President then made an address to the graduates, after which diplomas were awarded to the following young ladies:

Miss Sarah E. Abbott, Catskill, Penn.; Miss Anna E. Brownfield, Uniontown, Penn.; Miss Mary Bradshaw, Brooklyn; Miss Carolina Ball, Hanover, N. J.; Miss Sarah B. Cleaver, Port Penn, Del.; Miss Fannie C. Colborne, Williamsburgh, L. I.; Martha C. Clift, Skaneateles, N.Y.; Georgina De Witt, Lafayette, N.J.; Charlotte Delano, Brooklyn; Helen E. Duryea, Brooklyn; Ida Elkins, Brooklyn; Mary E. Fullerton, Brooklyn; Sarah E. Fuller, Brooklyn; Mary W. Greene, Brooklyn; Catharine Gravesend, Williamsburgh; Clara P. Grove, Peoria, Ill.; Pauline Bonn Hendrickson, Brooklyn; Florence J. Huntley, Williamsburgh; Hester E. Hanford, Brooklyn; Mary E. Ingersoll, St. Paul, Min.; Caroline B. Johnson, Centreville, Mich.; Hannah Emily E. Jane, Setauket, L. I.; Sarah L. Knaebel, Brooklyn; Harriet E. Leonard, Ashfield, Mass.; Ellen Lichtigton, Milwaukee; Sarah W. Moore, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Abby M. Mather, Williamstown, Mass.; Mary H. Steele, Port Deposit, Md.; Helen F. Sutliff, Warren, Ohio; Eleanor J. Thompson, Brooklyn; Helen A. Tuffs, New-York City; Margaret Verplank, Batavia, N. Y.; Jane Walker, Brooklyn; Anna M. Wilson, Brooklyn; Mary J. Young, Brooklyn.

After the delivery of the diplomas, the parting hymn was sung, and the proceedings terminated.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—Capt. RHODES and Officer HERBERT, of the Forty-third Precinct, on Tuesday, seized a quantity of counterfeit money at No. 141 Crosby-street, New-York, belonging to a man who was extensively engaged in the business, as well as stealing horses and then selling them, by which means he disposed of large quantities of the spurious paper. Some $20,000 were seized, consisting of $10's on the New-York Exchange Bank, $5's on the Bank of Lowville, N. Y.; $5's on the Bank of Fishkill, N. Y.; $5's on the Merchant's Bank of Bedford, Mass.; $5's on the Commercial Bank of Burlington, Vt.; $5's on the Bank of Kinderhook, N. Y.; $3's on the Lynn Mechanics' Bank, Mass.; $3's on the Bank of Camden, New-Jersey; $3's on the Sugar River Bank, Newport, N. H.; 2s on the People's Bank of Roxbury, Mass.; and 2s on the New-York County Bank. These bills are mostly well executed and liable to deceive, especially in the night-time. A considerable quantity of counterfeit postal currency was also found, and it was ascertained that a number of store-keepers in South Brooklyn had been supplied with the spurious article, and took every good opportunity to palm it off on their customers. The principal parties having become aware that the police were after them, escaped.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN BROOKLYN.—There is to be a grand military parade in Brooklyn on the Fourth, and in the evening there will be fireworks from the City Hall Park, Union Base Ball Grounds and some point in South Brooklyn not yet designated.

Williamsburgh.

OPERATIONS OF BURGLARS.—The stable of Mr. JOHN SUYDAM, Eighth-street, between South Second and South Third, Eastern District, was broken open early on Tuesday morning and a light wagon stolen therefrom.....JOHN RYAN'S stable, in Middle Village, Eastern District, was broken open on Monday night, and robbed of a set of heavy single harness.....The residence of Mr. LEVI SMITH, G-street, between Franklin and Washington, Greenpoint, was entered early on Tuesday morning and robbed of $247 in greenbacks. The entrance was through the front basement.

SENTENCE OF RIOTERS.—Justice DAILEY on Tuesday, disposed of the cases of the rioters arrested the previous evening, at the corner of South Fifth and First streets, Eastern District. CHARLES HUBER was sent to the Penitentiary for sixty days. PATRICK DEVLIN and JOHN BURKE were each fined $25, or two months in the Penitentiary.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned without day. *Part II.*—Nos. 1758, 1750, 1688, 1916, 1598, 1504, 1972, 1658, 1126, 738, 1360, 988, 1444, 1266, 942, 1280, 1432, 1426, 1044, 932.

United States District Court—Eastern District.

Before Judge BENEDICT.

The Grand Jury brought in the following indictment:

The United States vs. *John Armstrong.*—An indictment for assaulting John Voorhies with a cant-hook, within the limits of the navy-yard.

The United States vs. *Ansonia Rasa, Daniel Rasa, Calgia Physicia, alias Frank White and John Doe, alias Scotch John.*—An indictment for having in their possession a quantity of counterfeit twenty-five cent notes with intent to pass them.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Charles Severance, indicted for passing a counterfeit $50 Treasury note, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 28.

By Justice Barnard.

Wm. M. Leeler vs. Freeman Orne, (Circuit case;) order settled.

By Ingraham, Justice.

In the Matter of the Application of Elisha Bloomer, &c.; application denied, with leave to renew motion on the report, either for a new inquisition or for the moneys awarded, &c., &c.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 28.

By Judge Cardozo.

Standacher vs. Standacher; see memorandum. Ross vs. Sheridan, Jr.; receiver granted. Starr vs. Van Tine, and Dearborn vs. Leaver; orders granted in each case. Welch vs. The Mayor of New-York, &c.; motion denied, without costs. Hall vs. Bishop; motion granted. Plumjean vs. Duc; let attachment issue, returnable the first Wednesday in July—bailable in $250. Baurisz vs. Levy; motion granted by default.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 28, 1865.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81	C. 110¼	50	Cum. Coal Co. Pr.	41
70,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C. 104	100	do	41½
60,000	do	104¾	100	N. Y. Central	93½
50,000	do	104¾	200	do	93¾
27,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s New Issue	C. 105	400	Erie Railway	76⅝
100,000	do	105¾	100	do	76¾
6,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	R. 97	200	do	76⅞
8,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	C. 97	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	
25,000	do	97⅛		2d call	64
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74	C. Indorsed	99	800	Mich. S. & N. I. G.	130
11,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s	First Series	99⅞	300	Hud. Riv. R.	108⅛
1,000	Tenn. 6s	57	100	do	108¼
1,000	Tenn. 6s	71½	200	Reading R.	95¼
5,000	do	71	100	do	95⅜
5,000	do	70	1,200	do	95¼
8,000	North Car. 6s	75	24	Mich. Cen. R.	104
500	do	74	100	do	104¼
3,000	Missouri 6s	74¾	250	Ill. Cen. R.	129
5,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	74¾	18	do	128¾
5,000	Erie 2d M.	98¾	300	Clave. & Pitts.	65½
1,000	Erie 4th M.	93	200	do	65¾
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89	200	do	65⅞
5,000	To. & W. 1st M. Ex.	92	500	do	66
8,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75	700	Chic. & N. W.	25¾
4,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref	80	200	do	26¾
5,000	P. F. W. & Ch. 2d	87	300	do	25
6,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st	98	400	do	25¼
6,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	110	100	do	26
2,000	Brooklyn Park L.	85¾	100	do	26¼
10,000	Amer. Gold	139¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	56¾
24	Am. Ex. Bank	114	50	do	56½
100	Canton Co.	38¾	20	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	130
100	Quick. Min. Co.	52¾	100	Chic. & Rock I.	101
2000	Mariposa M. Co.	13¾	300	do	100¾
500	At. Mail S. Co.	152	100	do	100⅞
100	do	2d call, b30	153	200	do	100¾
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	98	200	do	100⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C. 103¾	200	Erie Railway	76¾
14,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s New issue	C. 103¾	400	do	76¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	C. 97¼	200	do	76⅞
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99¾	600	Hud. Riv. R.	108
31,000	U. S. 6's, 1 yr. Cer.	98¾	100	Reading R.	94⅞
	New Issue	98¾	400	do	94¾
3,000	Mo. State 6s	74¾	150	Mich. S. & N. I.	62⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s	71	1000	do	62
			300	do	61¾
			300	M. S. & N. I. L. G.	126¾
			100	Ill. Central R.	127⅝
			600	Clave. & Pitts	66⅛
			100	do	66¼
			100	do	66⅜
			1600	do	66½
			100	Chic. & N. W.	26⅛
			200	do	26¼
			100	do	26⅜
			100	Chic. & Rock I.	101
			200	do	100⅞
			100	do	101

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

700	N. Y. Cen. R.	93	200	Reading R.	94⅝
100	do	b3 93	100	do	94¾
200	Erie Railway	75⅝	100	Chic. & R. I.	99¾
800	do	s3 75⅜	200	do	99⅝
300	do	b3 75⅝	100	do	99¾
200	do	c 75⅞	200	do	s3 99⅝
500	Hud. Riv. R.	108	100	Clave. & Pitts	67¼
100	do	b10 108	600	do	67⅜
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	62¾	200	do	c 67¼
100	do	s3 64⅛	600	do	67⅜
500	do	62¾	500	do	67⅝
200	do	b3 62⅝	1250	do	s3 67
200	do	s3 62⅝	100	do	67⅜
600	do	62¾	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	s3 93¾
100	do	b3 62⅝	100	do	s3 96
1800	do	62¾	200	Cumb. Coal	40⅛
500	do	b3 62¾	200	Cary Improv't	2¼
300	do	s3 62¾	100	Mariposa M. Co.	13¼
800	do	62¾	200	do	13⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	O. & M. Cer.	s3 94⅝	700	Mich. S. & N. I.	62⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	s3 93⅛	1600	do	61⅝
300	Erie Railway	s3 76	1200	do	61⅜
200	do	76	300	do	s3 61⅝
200	Reading R.	s3 94⅞	100	do	b3 61⅜
200	Clave. & Pitts	67⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	100
400	do	s3 67¼	200	Canton Co.	s30 38
300	Mariposa M. Co.	13⅜			

WEDNESDAY, June 28—P. M.

The mail by the steamship *Cuba*, from England, last night, brought forward a considerable sum of orders for United States 5-20s, which had almost an immediate effect this forenoon to put down the price of Gold. The supply of Bills to be created by these orders for the mail of Saturday induced offers of Exchange on London as cheap as 109 ⅜ cent. for Gold; which, of course, precludes all present prospect of an export demand for Gold. The steamers sailing to-day carried out only a few parcels of Gold and Silver Coin, in the aggregate, $135,000, while the remittances of 5-20s by the *Scotia* alone were probably in the aggregate $600,000 or $800,000 on orders executed early in the week before the arrival of the *Cuba*. Some orders from London for Erie and Illinois Central, we have reason to believe, were also received by the last mail. The demand for 5-20s was met at 104@104¼@103¾ today at the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street. The price of Gold opened at 141¼ ⅜ cent. cash, and although ¼ ⅜ cent. a day was paid for its use by the *short* sellers, to make good their deliveries, the figures fell to 139¼ ⅜ cent. before 1 o'clock, but subsequently rallied to 140 ⅜ cent. at 3 P. M.

The Stock Exchange acted very singularly on the Railway speculation. There was a good demand and a pretty steady course of prices at the early Board; but soon after the adjournment the whole market gave way, ¾@1¼ ⅜ cent. from the highest previous sales, and was especially weak on Erie, Pittsburgh and Michigan Southern, until the Second Board, when Erie rallied from 75¾ to 76¼; Pittsburgh from 67 to 67¼@68, and Michigan Southern from 61¾ to 62 ⅜ cent. Illinois Central, after selling up to 129 early in the forenoon, fell back to 127¼ ⅜ cent., about the quotation of Tuesday P. M.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with the same hour yesterday. The Railways left off steady:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97	Pittsburgh	68¾	67¼
U. S. 5-20s	103⅝	103⅞	Northwest	25¾	24¾
U. S. Certificates	97⅜	97⅜	N. West. Pref.	35½	34½
N. Y. Central	93¾	93¼	Rock Island	101	100
Erie	76	76⅛	Fort Wayne	86¾	85¾
Hudson	108¾	107¾	Cumb'land Coal	41¾	40¾
Reading	95	94⅞	Quicksilver	52¾	51¾
Mich. Southern	64¾	61¾	Mariposa	13¾	13⅜
Illinois Central	127¾	127¾	Ohio & M. Certfs	24¾	24¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	96	Bank of the Republic	106
City	175	Irving	105
Phœnix	99	Shoe and Leather	100
Butchers & Drovers	125	Corn Exchange	110
Commerce	106	Continental	93
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	99	Park	135
Broadway	200	N. Y. National Exc. Bk.	100
Ocean	85	Central National	100
Mercantile	125	Fourth National	97
American Exchange	114		

The Bank of the Commonwealth has made a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ⅜ cent., and the Second National Bank 5 ⅜ cent. half-yearly.

The following bids were made on the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort.	81
Erie 1st, 7s, int.	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ld	91¾
Erie 2d, 7s, int.	94	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	60
Erie 7s, 4th mort.	88	Cleve. & Pitts.	100
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st M.	78	Cleve. & Col. 1st M.	96
Hud. Riv. 1st mort.	103	Chic. & R. I. 1st mort.	101
Hud. R. 2d mort.	89	Chic. & R. I. 2d mort.	90
Hud. R. 3s, con.	76	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	100
Harlem Extension	78	Del. & Hud. Can. 1st M.	90
Mich. Cen. 1st mort.	122	Del. & Hud. 1st M.	90
Mich. Cen. 2d mort.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	92
Mich. So. 7 per ct. 1st mort.	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	86
Mich. S. & N. I. 7s	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	57
Ill. Cen. 7s, 1875	112	Clev. & Pitts mort.	73
Alton & T. H. 1st pref.	85	St. L. & Mo. R. 1st M.	40
Alt. & T. H. 2d pref.	80	Terre Haute & Alton 1st M.	60
Alton & Terre Haute	60	Alton & Terre Haute 2d M.	40
Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	102	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	90
Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	101		

In answer to several inquiries on the subject, we can state that the next half-yearly Dividend term on the Common Stock of the Michigan Southern Company is in September. The March half-yearly Dividend was 3½ ⅜ cent. in cash, and there is no present reason to suppose that the same division will be made on the net business of the current six months. The traffic since March shows a uniform gain on the corresponding period.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $2,491,706 96; for customs, $285,000; payments, $1,847,984; on account of loan, $337,000; balance, $45,797,580 93.

The Mercantile Bank of Orange, N. J., has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 ⅜ cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 5.

The Interest Coupons due 1st prox. on the Sacramento Valley Railroad Bonds and Freeport Railroad Bonds, of California, will be paid in Gold by GEO. T. M. DAVIS.

Internal Revenue Decision.

Commissioner LEWIS has issued the following decision concerning articles taxable in the States lately in insurrection, and additional to and explanatory of certain paragraphs contained in the circular from the Office of Internal Revenue:

"The taxes to which such manufactured articles transported or about to be transported beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection,' will be held to be subject, will depend in each case upon the particular circumstances. In all cases in which the manufactured articles were manufactured and removed from the place of manufacture prior to the 1st day of September, 1862, they will not be liable to tax; and no duty will be assessed or collected on fermented liquors, or on coal illuminating oil, distilled spirits, cotton or woolen fabrics, where brewed, manufactured or distilled prior to the 1st day of September, whether the same were removed for consumption or sale or not, where satisfactory proof shall be furnished to the assessor of the district that the same were actually manufactured prior to that date.

Articles manufactured, or produced and sold, or removed for consumption or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturers or producers, between the 31st day of August, A. D. 1862, and the 3d day of March, 1863, will be subject to the tax imposed by the act of July 1, 1862, on such articles; and the tax to be levied on all articles so transported or intended to be transported as aforesaid, will be that which was imposed by the law as it existed when they first became liable to tax, and the assessment will be made at the rates which obtained at that time.

Any such articles is claimed to be exempt or subject to a less rate of tax than is imposed by the law as it now exists, proof satisfactory to the assessor of the district must be given of the rate of tax to which it is subject, otherwise it will be properly assessed under the law now in force.

When goods have been removed from the district in which they were manufactured, whether under bond or otherwise, before the rate of tax to which they are liable has been determined, the assessor of the district in which the tax is to be paid will determine the amount and certify the same to the collector."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

SIR: In reply to yours of the 12th inst., I have to say that, under the present ruling of this office, but one license as a retail liquor dealer is required to cover the business of any person engaged in the sale of liquors in quantities of less than three gallons, and other merchandise whose annual sales do not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

Very respectfully, E. S. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

Jos. RETGAR, Esq., New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, April, 24.

SIR: I reply to yours of the 14th instant: That all brokers, and bankers doing the business of brokers, are held to be liable to tax on sales of their own stocks, bonds, &c., &c., as well as upon those belonging to others. Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

(Signed,)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 9.

SIR: Yours of the 18th ult. and the 7th inst. are received. This office has been overwhelmed with correspondence for the last two months, and it has become necessary to delay answers to private correspondents, in favor of the revenue officers. There was a second reason for delay in your case, since, although this office has no doubt as to your liability to taxation, several persons who feel aggrieved have united in presenting a case for the decision of the Circuit Court, and I have expected to be informed as to the decision even before the present time.

As soon as the decision is made, revenue officers in all districts will be instructed to act in accordance therewith. Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

(Signed)

Internal Revenue Returns.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In Lawrence, the largest returns of income for 1864 are Wm. C. Chapin, $38,603; Wm. Allen, $7,641; George A. Fuller, $11,486; James Payne, $5,869; Wm. A. Emmell, $24,589; Hiram I. Scuch, $5,986; Samuel M. Steadman, $11,111; Daniel Sanders, Jr., $10,884; Wm. R. Spaulding, $5,000; Joseph Shattuck, Jr., $7,000; Charles H. Shattuck, $5,500; E. D. Thayer, $10,244; B. F. Watson, $15,415; G. W. Wilder, $18,750; L. F. Cressey, $5,058.6

In Methuen, the income of G. W. Cochrane was $5,125; Jacob Emerson, Jr., $9,757; R. G. Gleason, $74,315.

In Andover, John Aiken, $6,771: Francis Cogswell, (trustee,) $13,328; John Dove, $20,566; Nathan Frye, $15,865; Oliver H. Perry, $14,881; Mary Ray, $5,308; Joseph A. Roberts, $5,303; John Smith, $44,851; Peter Smith, $34,725.

In North Andover, George L. Davis, $48,721; Theron Johnson, $14,186; Horace M. Stevens, $7,799; Moses T. Stevens, $18,120; J. M. Stone, $23,051; J. A. Wiley, $22,722.

The Assessor's internal revenue return for the Congressional District of Newburyport for the month of May this year over the corresponding month of last year is enormous. We give the figures:

May, 1865	$171,752 24
May, 1864	71,874 04
Increase	$99,878 20

OHIO.

The present valuation of property in Cincinnati is $48,725,000—an increase of $14,000,000 over last year.

There are twenty-eight citizens in Dayton who pay over $1,000 income tax for 1864, the estate of T. PANGOTT paying the highest—namely, $4,182.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 28, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 14 bbls. Ashes; 12,010 bbls. Flour; 145 bbls. and 565 bags Corn Meal; 102,500 bushels Wheat; 80,995 bushels Corn; 10,760 bushels Barley Malt; 29,971 bushels Oats; 1,782 pkgs. Provisions, and 340 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 87½@$8 for Pearls, ⅜ 100 lbs. Stock 905 bbls.

COAL—At auction to-day the Pennsylvania Coal Company sold 20,000 tons Pittston Coal, deliverable at Newburgh during the coming months of July, as follows: 6,000 tons lump, $6 50@$6 65; 4,500 tons Steamer, $6 75; 2,500 tons Grate, $6 80@$7 05; 1,500 tons Egg, $7; 4,000 tons Stove, $7 20@$7 25; 1,500 tons Chestnut, $6 25@$6 50 ⅜ ton of 2,240 lbs. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company also sold 25,000 tons Scranton Coal, deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., as follows: 5,000 tons Steamboat, $6 87½@$

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum $10 00
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We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders, if convenient to the sender.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock and Evening at 7½ o'clock. MADELINE.

WALLACK'S—OLIVER TWIST.

NIBLO'S—AMBY, THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.

WINTER GARDEN—LOVE; OR, THE COUNTESS AND THE SHEEP.

BROADWAY THEATRE—FAMILY CLOSING—FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The storehouse of Messrs. J. B. BUSSIER & Co., No. 108 and 110 South Delaware-avenue, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire, on Tuesday. From $5,000 to $10,000 worth of fire works, $25,000 worth of canned goods, and an immense stock of foreign fruits, the whole valued at $100,000, were destroyed. Among the incidents of the fire that attracted much attention was the daring and novel mode adopted by a sailor to get into the burning building through a third-story window. A ladder belonging to one of the companies had been placed against the house, but it was too far from the window for any one to get in. The sailor caught hold of one of the rungs of the ladder, and then swung himself until his feet reached the window. He continued this swinging motion until the sash was broken out. He then made one swing, at the same time letting go the rung of the ladder, and he lit upon his feet inside of the window.

A violent tornado passed over Red Wing, Minnesota, a few days ago. It picked up a house and demolished it, killing an old man who had taken refuge in it. A gentleman riding in a buggy saw the storm approach, sprang out, and seizing a young sapling, lay flat upon the ground. No sooner had he done so than his horse and buggy were literally carried away. The buggy was torn into splinters, and the horse was carried forty rods, and lodged in the tops of some small trees, so entangled in the brush and harness as to be unable to extricate himself. The gentleman saved himself by clinging to the sapling, and, as it was, he was blown straight into the air, and, for a moment, hung only by his hands.

In a recent speech, Senator JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, made this statement: "A friend of mine, whose daughter is now at Rome, received a letter from her, written while Gen. SHERMAN was visiting North Carolina. She wrote: 'Oh, father, how fortunate you are; you know where SHERMAN has gone, but we are in deep distress, for our next door neighbor, Gen. MCCLELLAN, is croaking and saying that SHERMAN and his army can never march through that country, and will be destroyed as the Roman legions were destroyed under VARUS.'"

The Norfolk correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes: The votes for Mayor have been counted, and we have been allowed a glance at the total. There were 824 votes polled, of which THOMAS C. TABB (conservative) received 621, and SIMON STONE (unconditional Union and negro suffrage) 203—a decisive majority at all events. The votes for the other candidates on the ticket have not yet been counted. There is little doubt but what, in Northern political parlance, Mr. TABB has run ahead of his ticket.

Mr. HALL LATHAM, just arrived from Richmond, tells a story to the effect that a few days since a Provost-Marshal near that city, for some reason, hung seven colored men up by their thumbs, with their arms extended over their heads, to remain until his return; and that, being drunk until the next day, he returned and found four of them dead. Mr. LATHAM says that an effort was being made to hush the matter up. If there is anything in this story, it will receive the attention of Gen. HOWARD.

The Vermont people have determined to have a grand rally at their State capital on the coming 4th of July. They have invited their fellow-countrymen and the rest of mankind to be present, and share with them a glorious time. Processions, dinners and fireworks are on the programme, and J. B. MERWIN, U. S. A., whose services during the war, in connection with the medical department, have made his name honored and loved, is to deliver the address of the occasion.

It is stated that the parties who own the house in Washington in which President LINCOLN died have put in a claim, in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury, for losses incurred by the damaging of "sheets, pillow-cases and carpets," caused by the ebbing of the life-blood of the great American martyr. The bill amounts to $350. The owners kept the house open for exhibition, at fifty cents a visitor, for some time after the President's death.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* states that the Western and Atlantic Railroad has been completed as far as Acworth, 100 miles from Chattanooga, and 38 miles from Atlanta. From Atlanta to the Chattahoochie River, a distance of seven miles, trains run regularly. The bridge over the Chattahoochie River was completed on the 20th inst., and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order by the 1st of July.

Gen. F. P. BLAIR was entertained by his friends with a banquet at the Lindell House, St. Louis, on Thursday night. He expressed himself in favor of President JOHNSON'S reconstruction policy—held that the States had the right to determine the limits of suffrage within their bounds, and advocated leniency toward the Southern people.

We learn from Chattanooga that telegraphic communication direct with Richmond will be had very soon, there being only fifteen or twenty miles more of wire to be put up. The government purposes to turn over, in a few days, all the Tennessee lines to the companies, merely reserving the prior right to transmit its dispatches over them.

A copperhead at Milwaukee, named WERNECKE, a few days since, knocked down a one-legged soldier named BOEBEL, who had lost his limb at Gettysburgh. BOEBEL sued WERNECKE for the assault, and the jury, taking into consideration that it was a soldier who was attacked, brought in a verdict of $400 and costs, to be paid by the assailant.

DANIEL NIVEN, of Monticello, N. Y., completed his ninety-ninth year on Monday last, and still appears as youthful as ordinary men at seventy-five. Mr. NIVEN is probably the oldest Freemason in the State. He was initiated in Scotland in the year 1788.

The Quebec correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* writes that operations to erect fortifications at Quebec are to be pushed forward. At Point Levi four forts, each to hold about three thousand men, and ditches several miles long, are to be made.

Late advices from Havana state that BRECKINRIDGE was advising his rebel friends to give themselves up, and trust to the clemency of President JOHNSON. He desires to take the oath and be paroled.

Rev. GILBERT HAVEN, pastor of the North Russell-street Methodist Church in Boston, has been appointed to take charge of an important church in Vicksburgh, Miss. He will leave for his new field of labors immediately.

Hay hardly commands any price in the market now, in consequence of the certainty of an immense crop this season. In some parts of Maine it is freely offered at $9 per ton. Four months ago it was as high as $30.

The Winona *Republican* is said to be the only paper in Minnesota which protests against the use of bloodhounds in hunting down Indians on the frontiers of that State.

Gen. GRANT'S monthly pay, income tax deducted, is $1,062 70. This sum is exclusive of commutation of quarters, &c., which amounts to nearly as much more.

The lake tunnel at Chicago has now reached a length of two thousand nine hundred feet, and is progressing at the rate of twelve feet per twenty-four hours.

Later news from Washington Territory increases the majority of the Union candidate for Congress and shows that the Legislature will be almost unanimously Union.

News from Hayti to the 10th inst. say that the rebellion was then confined to a single city, the surrender of which was daily expected.

LOCAL NEWS.

The First New-York (Lincoln) Cavalry arrived yesterday, and were well received. The Tenth New-York Heavy Artillery, First Massachusetts Cavalry, Third New-York Light Artillery, Sixth Vermont Regiment, First Vermont Heavy Artillery, and Eighteenth Connecticut Regiment, arrived and passed through the city yesterday, receiving proper attention from Col. COMING, Col. AVERY and Col. HOWE, State Agents. They all left for their respective rendezvous during the day.

The United States Assessors of Internal Revenue, in this city, are pushing forward vigorously the work of preparing the monthly and annual lists of taxable incomes, &c. These should all be in the hands of the collectors by the 10th of July, when ten days will be allowed for their inspection by parties interested, and all mistakes in the amount of assessments examined into and corrected. The amount of taxes to be collected this year will show a marked increase.

Early to-day the newly organized Dry Goods Exchange, Nos. 49 and 51 Park-place, will be opened, with appropriate ceremonies. The Exchange has been organized for the purpose of enabling dealers of all kinds of dry goods to regulate prices and transact business in a central spot at a certain hour of each business day, like merchants doing business in other leading branches of trade, all of the more important of which have their common business centres.

A very singular and interesting case of alleged fraud is now pending before Judge DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The complainant, late a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, charges the defendant, his attorney, with mulcting him of $20,000, to be appropriated as bribes to the officials of the Navy Department to procure his release. The case is still on, and will probably last many days.

Columbia College, of this city, held its one hundred and eleventh anniversary and commencement, yesterday morning, at the Academy of Music. The attendance was very large, filling the spacious auditorium to repletion. The graduating class for 1865 numbers 34 names. A long list of regular and honorary degrees were conferred, and the usual testimonials and prizes distributed to the various classes.

At the sales of Pittston and Scranton coal yesterday, the attendance was large and the bidding quite spirited. On Pittston coal, an advance was obtained over the prices of last month. On the Scranton coal there was a slight falling off in the figures for some qualities, and an advance in others, the average showing a trifling advance.

Committees have been appointed to raise subscriptions to the stock of the Bay Side and New-York Ferry Company. It is intended to run boats from the Battery to Bay Ridge, Long Island. The capital stock is $250,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

The closing exercises of the Institution for the Blind were celebrated last evening, at the building corner of Thirty-third-street and Ninth-avenue. They were of an exceedingly interesting character.

Police Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN, and MCMURRAY, sat six hours, yesterday, and disposed of about a hundred complaints against patrolmen and others of the force.

All the Stock Boards—the Foreign Bankers' Exchange, the Petroleum, Coal, Mining and Gold Exchanges, have resolved to suspend business next Monday, July 3, adjourning over from July 1 to July 5. Wholesale business will be generally suspended down town on Monday, and a large number of merchants will avail themselves of the opportunity to make a pleasure trip to the country. The Produce Exchange, like all other leading commercial centres, will probably be closed on Monday, although no announcement to that effect has been made thus far. A meeting is to be held at the Exchange to-day to decide the matter.

A good export demand prevailed for the leading kinds of domestic produce, such as Flour, Wheat and Corn, which, however, were plenty and lower; and Tobacco and Cotton, which latter again advanced and closed buoyantly. Sugars were in more request. Provisions were less freely dealt in. Freights were more active.

Gold fell to 140 ¾ cent. yesterday, and exchange to 109 on large orders for United States 5-20s from the other side. The railways were lower than on Tuesday. Money easy.

The Real State of the Question in Respect to Freedmen Suffrage.

It is the habit of some of the thick-and-thin advocates of negro suffrage, to ascribe all opposition to the old oppressive spirit against the race, and to make themselves out the special champions of the wronged and the defenceless. Doubtless they sincerely think this, but it is a vain fancy. As for ourselves, we are as anxious as any that full justice should be done to the liberated slaves. We abhor as heartily as any the system of which they were the victims. We admit as fully as any that this nation, which for three generations sacrificed them, body and soul, to its security and its interests, should now in turn be willing to sacrifice much for *their* security and *their* interests. We recognize as clearly as any that the Divine justice which President LINCOLN, in his last inaugural, declared was visiting the nation for its crimes toward a helpless race, will yet, sooner or later, inevitably revisit it, if it does not henceforth treat that race righteously.

The real question between us and those who insist upon granting the suffrage, is not whether the freedmen should receive justice, but whether the grant of the suffrage is the best mode to secure them justice. The difference relates to the means, not to the end. We know it is said that the mere withholding the franchise is in itself an injustice—that the freedmen have a *natural* right to vote, and that, even if they had not, they have *earned* that right by their loyal service. But no serious argument can be maintained on that ground. The very word *franchise* excludes the idea of natural right. It means a privilege conferred, in distinction from a birthright. We withhold it from women and from minors, and from aliens, without any violation of natural justice. It is something conditional, not absolute—something to be regulated by the personal fitness of the individual and the high interests of the State, and not something that every human being in the land can lay claim to, simply by virtue of his being a human being. The other fallacy that the freedmen have earned the suffrage by loyal service is similar. Give them all the credit in this respect that these advocates claim for them, it yet of itself furnishes no title to the franchise. Will any man say that the blacks of the South have done our national cause more service than the women of the North? Have the tens of thousands of those who fought in our armies the last years of the war helped the republic more than the hundreds of thousands of noble women who have clothed and nursed soldiers, sick and wounded, all through the war? It is not too much to say that the ladies of the North, by their skill and care and toil, have saved the lives of a greater number of white soldiers than the entire number of black soldiers who have ever fired a gun in actual battle. If the black soldiers have earned a right to the suffrage for their whole race, why have not their Northern lady almoners and nurses earned it for their sex? How is it that we hear so much of the cry that he who knows enough to fight knows enough to vote, and yet hear no cry that she who knows enough to save the lives of the fighters knows enough to vote? Does it take more sense to kill a well man than to cure a sick one? Or is it more patriotic to shoot down a rebel soldier than to bring up from the grave a loyal soldier? Nothing can be weaker than this argument that the black soldiers, by their fighting, have entitled their race to the right of suffrage. The kind of requital demanded has no rational connection with the character of the service.

The reasons why the suffrage is withheld from women and minors, are, that it would not be for the interests of the State, or for their own interests, that they should possess it. When the reverse shall be proved, they should not be kept out of the suffrage one day longer. So, too, of the freedmen of the South. They who claim the suffrage for them must prove that it would be for their interests, and the public interests, that they should have it. No such proof has yet been rendered. We do not say that such a showing may not be made, at some time. But hitherto this has not been done, nor even seriously attempted. They who have demanded freedmen-suffrage, have mostly confined themselves to claptrap words and phases, and to slurs upon the motives of all who deny or doubt.

To give our pro-suffrage friends a clearer idea of what they are bound to show, we specify the main points. First, as regards the civil interests:

That the interference of the National Government which would be necessary to secure the freedmen this franchise—the new assumption of the power to prescribe electoral qualifications to the States—would not be a contravention of every States' rights principle, a transforming of the States from organic polities independent within their own spheres, into provinces completely dependent upon a central power, thus producing a complete subversion of our constitutional system:

That a million of male adult Africans, who have been kept from birth in the most benighted ignorance and the most abject servitude, who have never had any more part or lot, concern or thought, as to public affairs, than the mules they plowed after or the dogs they slept with, can be safely invested, on the sudden, with the highest responsibilities of American freemen—can pass discreet judgment at the ballot-box upon the comparative merits of statesmen, and upon the policies that ought to regulate this mighty Republic:

That class rule which has always been the worst civil evil in the South, would not be perpetuated by putting into the hands of the negroes votes which might be cast according to the dictation or the persuasion of the planters upon whom the most of the negroes will continue to be dependent for employment and subsistence:

Then as regards the interests of the freedmen themselves, the advocates of the suffrage must show:

That this possession of the franchise by the freedmen, against the will of the white people around them, would not aggravate the present ill-feeling toward them, and excite a new jealousy and a new spite that would lead to a positive persecution and perhaps bloody attack, from which neither their votes nor their strong arms, by reason of their great minority, could protect them:

That the sense of a possession of this greatest power that a freeman can possess, would not fill the dark minds of the colored masses with high conceits, discontented thoughts, inordinate desires, and vain aims that would divert them from that bitter sweating toil without which they can never gain any material prosperity, and from these sober practical duties, without which they can never attain any social elevation.

On all these points, the antecedent probabilities indicate that universal freedmen-suffrage would not operate favorably. Until those who demand such suffrage can establish the contrary, they have no business to claim to be the peculiar friends of the freedmen. We admit that it is possible to imagine a state of kindly feeling at the South which would make universal colored suffrage a general blessing, liberalizing the white race and elevating the black. We will go further and say, that it is possible to imagine a state of disloyal feeling in the South which would make it expedient to confer the suffrage upon all the loyal freedmen, even at the hazard of great evil. Better this risk than a reign of treason in disguise, or than an indefinitely protracted military rule. What we say is, that in the present transitional and confused condition of the South, it is too soon to assume that either of these implied contingencies will occur; and therefore that President JOHNSON does wisely in shaping his policy of reconstruction without committing himself to any resort so perilous, apparently, to both races, as the sudden translation into voters of a million who were but yesterday slaves.

FRANCE IN MEXICO.—It is not merely the French people *en masse* who are opposed to the further interference of France in Mexican affairs; it is not simply the opposition members of the Legislative body, led by such men as THIERS and JULES FAVRE, who urge the withdrawal of the troops; it is not only the Prince NAPOLEON who takes ground against the Emperor's Mexican policy; it is not merely the Liberal press of Paris that exposes the folly of the expedition; but the Emperor himself is decidedly uneasy about the matter, as appears by the recent speech of his mouthpiece in the Corps Legislatif, M. ROUHER, who expressed his anxiety to find a "solution of the difficulty favorable to the interests of Mexico and honorable to France." It is felt that it would hardly be the thing to hastily withdraw the French army from Mexico just at this moment when the war in the United States is closed. It is felt that it would not only be a severe animadversion upon the Emperor's policy in having sent his troops there at all, but that it would look like a precipitate retreat before the menacing power of the American Union. It is desirable that some good excuse be found for the withdrawal, and that it be conducted in a dignified manner. M. ROUHER expressed the hope that the future would speedily furnish a proper solution of the difficulty; and there is good reason to believe that he is correct.

Southern Men and Their Cherished Theories.

Even if it be true that Vice-President STEPHENS, and Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, and other prominent Southern men, have lately proclaimed their continued adhesion to the doctrines of State sovereignty and secession, we are not troubled about it. Thousands of men in the South will continue to hold these doctrines as long as they live, and there will be believers in them in the next generation. War, in its action and issues, may forcibly change institutions and overthrow theories in their practical development; but it does not always eradicate from the minds of those who have been defeated by it, the theoretical convictions of a life-time—convictions which they may have received in youth and which have been strengthened by the experiences of their maturity. Even to this day there are people in Great Britain who uphold the claims of the Stuart dynasty, and the memory of Prince CHARLEY lives in song and story. So in France, there are believers in in the divine right of the BOURBONS rule; and the Ex-King of Naples has aristocratic adherents near the throne of VICTOR EMANUEL. We know no way of altering these things. They are inherent in human nature—some human natures. And so long as these theoretical protestants acknowledge the laws, and recognize practically the established institutions and authorities, their private fancies are of very little moment. The few eccentric believers in State sovereignty in this country will be of no more account than the eccentric adherents of the Stuarts in Great Britain.

The Earl of Dalhousie and Duke of Argyle.

There is an amicable controversy between these distinguished noblemen, about the CAUSE of our rebellion, the former holding that it resulted from political ambitions, while the latter attributes it to slavery. The Earl is in part—the Duke wholly right. Without slavery there would have been no rebellion. Slavery was the fulcrum that moved the South to rebellion. It was believed and relied upon by political chiefs to delude the masses into rebellion. To this end, as the late Col. BENTON warned us, the Calhoun school of politicians had been, for thirty years, educating the people of the slave States.

The Duke of ARGYLE is quite right in assuming that the secession leaders dreaded the effect of the national census of 1860, transferring the political balance of power from the South to the North. It was distinctly for this reason that the Southern leaders broke up the Charleston Democratic Convention, and ran two Democratic candidates for President, and that Mr. LINCOLN'S election might furnish the *pretext* for rebellion.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE is equally right in assuming that, when the government first encountered the rebellion, its avowed purpose was to assert the supremacy of the laws and to preserve the Union. That slavery would end with rebellion was expected by the people, though not at first proclaimed by the government. The "logic of events" determined the fate of slavery.

Under our constitution and laws, with the sentiment of reverence and obedience everywhere predominant, slavery, where it existed, engaged protection. With this ambitious men were not content. They demanded its *extension*. That was refused, and hence rebellion.

Rebellion and slavery fell together, and will be remembered as kindred evils; for the cause of one of which we are indebted to the other. And for the great crime of treason against good government, the retribution is just, though terrible. Sodom and Gomorrah, by exhausting the patience of the Almighty, provoked a severer vengeance; but no other people ever suffered as have those in the slave States. Their millions of slaves are free! Their slaveholders are impoverished—some of them, indeed, compelled to solicit and subsist upon "rations" from the Federal Government! Their capital is lost and their incomes cut off. Their plantations have been ravaged. In short, the wealthiest and haughtiest people in the world, are bankrupt in pocket and broken in spirit.

The question discussed between the Earl and the Duke elicited an editorial from the London *Times*, an extract from which will be read with interest here:

"It is as yet almost too soon to apply the philosophy of history to the American war, to fix its place and office in the progress of mankind; to declare its causes and predict its effects. Sufficient is it to say that it has shown, politically, the strong attachment of the American people to the Union which their fathers founded, and the capacity of a democracy to carry on a great war requiring implicit obedience to a central power. From a military point of view, it has shown the immense advantages which are given by wealth and naval power, and has confirmed the opinion, expressed by more than one great captain, that in a long war no courage or determination can compensate for a great inferiority in numbers. The future, indeed, is rather clearer than the past. We can judge to some extent what will be the social condition of the country now that slavery is at an end, and the chief political question which agitated the Union has passed away. But to dogmatize on the principles or events by which this marvelous change has been brought about is as yet premature. We must, therefore, think that the Duke of ARGYLE does not gain so clear a victory over Lord DALHOUSIE, in a letter which he has addressed to the *Scotsman* on this subject, as will be held by those who are of his Grace's way of thinking. The controversy is between two noblemen whose sympathies seem to be nearly the same. Both the Duke and the Earl rejoice in the restoration of the lately divided republic. The expressions of Lord DALHOUSIE, to which exception is taken, were actually uttered by him in the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, when moving the adoption of an address of sympathy to the people of the United States in the great trials through which their country had passed. There could be nothing in the sentiments of Lord DALHOUSIE to which a friend of the North could object; it was only his opinion on the historical question of the origin of the war that moved the Duke of ARGYLE to differ from him. This opinion was expressed as follows: 'It had been said by some that the origin of this war was to settle the question of the abolition of slavery. He totally denied that this was the case. That lamentable fratricidal war arose from the evil passions of men, and showed the extent to which political differences might be carried, even in a nation composed of men of such cultivated intellects as were their American brethren. That war arose out of the struggle of party against party; it was fraught with all the intensity of party feeling, and it was the hand of God alone that overruled the vain purposes of man, and out of that great evil brought the grand issue of the abolition of slavery.' In answer to this the Duke of ARGYLE proceeds to show that the war arose out of the election of President LINCOLN; that the grievance of the South was founded on the clearly-uttered principles of the Republican 'platform,' and on the pledge which the new President had taken to oppose the extension of slavery in the Territories, and generally to reverse the policy which for many years had been carried out by Presidents favorable to slavery, or at least to a compromise with it.

There is nothing in the Duke of ARGYLE'S statements which can be denied, and yet they by no means invalidate Lord DALHOUSIE'S position that this war was not waged for the abolition of slavery, and that the issue was rather the decree of Providence than the purpose of man. Granting all that can be said as to the antipathy of Mr. LINCOLN and his party to slavery, it is beyond a doubt that not even this party, much less the mass of the American people, contemplated any such end to the war. The war, when once begun, deepened and widened, and made expedient, if not necessary, a recourse to the boldest of all military measures, the calling in the aid of a subject race. But assuredly, if in the early days of the contest, at a time when it was thought that less than a hundred thousand men would in three months suffice to end it, the North had foreseen the revolution that was to come, the Democratic party would have been so much strengthened as to make the prosecution of the enterprise impossible. Happily for themselves, the Federals believed that their adversaries were hardly in earnest, that their resources were too limited for prolonged resistance, and that only a bold demonstration was necessary to bring the South to its senses. When the energies of the country were fully roused, and it had gone too far to retreat, then it was discovered that to launch the thunderbolt of abolition was the only means of success. Then, indeed, the war became one for abolition, but it may truly be said that this was the work of events rather than the settled purpose of any government or party."

The Punishment of Crime and the Pestiferous Dens where Crime is Bred.

The operations of the Court of General Sessions for the June term are worthy of some notice, illustrating, as they do, the growth of crime in this city, and the stringent discipline now required to preserve the property and lives of our citizens. Owing to the crowded state of the City Prison and the heavy criminal calendar, the presiding Judge, Recorder HOFFMAN, and Assistant District Attorney HUTCHINGS, the prosecuting officer for the term, resolved to open the court at ten in the morning, and sit each day, until every case was disposed of. The result has been that 133 cases were tried in the month of June. Of these criminals, four were acquitted; in twelve instances the prosecution was abandoned for want of evidence, and there were 116 convictions for high grades of crime. Forty-eight of the convicts were sent to the State Prison, and the remainder were sentenced to the Penitentiary and City Prison. Ninety-five were found guilty of crimes against property, and twenty-one of crimes against the person.

The clerk of the court declares this to be the largest criminal business of any one month for the last five years. The zeal of the officers of the criminal courts in ridding the community of such a host of criminals, is commendable, but we cannot help lamenting the necessity which calls for such severe remedies.

When New-York annually incarcerates one out of every hundred of her population in a penal cell, is it not time that the prevention of crime, as well as its punishment, were looked after? Of the one hundred and sixteen felons convicted this month, probably one hundred or more were bred in those nurseries of crime—the tenement-houses of this city. Many of them were mere children, and had been brought up in the poisoned atmosphere of a crowded quarter; polluted by vile associates crowded with them, perhaps under the same roof. Corrupted by daily familiarity with vice and crime, they are diseased in body and in mind; and becoming pestiferous to society, we can only abate the evil by immuring them in dungeons. With all these wholesale onslaughts upon criminals, person and property are not safe in New-York, and never will be, until her citizens learn that squalor and filth generate crime as well as bodily diseases, and wipe out these breeding-places of thieves and rowdies.

Arrival of the Canada Delegates in New-York—Alleged Success of their Mission.

Two of the Canada delegates, (Messrs. GALT and BROWN,) sent to England to negotiate with the Home Government on the subject of defence and kindred questions, arrived here by the *Cuba*. They represent their mission as an entire success. The money necessary for the deepening and widening of their canals from Lachine to Lake Erie, for constructing the Intercolonial Railroad, as well as for building a line of fortifications on the frontier, is to be found by the Parent Government. That means, we presume, that the Province is to borrow all that it wants for these commercial and military works on the indorsement of the Imperial Exchequer—which is equivalent to a loan from the Central Government.

This subsidizing arrangement, if carried out, will not only keep the Provincials from longing for annexation for some time to come, but it will help to release a vast amount of their property now under bond. The works spoken of will involve an expenditure of seven or eight millions sterling. Even if this expenditure is distributed over seven or eight years, it will cause a wonderful revival in a community of two and a half millions of people.

Whether the investment will pay the British Government is another thing. Within the last twenty years England has invested in Canada stocks, all told, about eighty million dollars, over sixty millions of which are still represented in the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds of the Province. British capitalists, within the last fifteen years, have invested about eighty million dollars more in the Canada railways. And if this new outlay is to take the shape represented, the investments of the government and people of the mother country in the public works, and public securities of the colony will have reached, within the period of a quarter of a century, two hundred million of dollars.

We have no fault to find with this; but looking at the railway and canal returns of recent years, we fail to see that it pays financially. The political considerations, however, may be more than sufficient to make up for any deficiency in actual dividends.

THE APPROACHING HOLIDAY.—Neither the Executive of the State nor the Mayor of the City have followed the advice of the Common Council, and recommended holiday-making by proclamation on the 3d of July as well as on the 4th. If these officials intended compliance with the wishes of the Common Council in this respect, doubtless the public would have been informed of the fact before now. It is fair to presume, therefore, that Gov. FENTON and Mayor GUNTHER hold the same opinions as to the impropriety of a two-days' festival as we have expressed regarding the matter. Their silence can be construed in no other way. As the case now stands, the Common Council bid fair to "celebrate" Monday in their own fashion, and in a very exclusive manner.

OUR FRIENDS ABROAD.—The London *Daily News* gives sensible advice to its British contemporaries, and to such public exhorters on America as Lords DERBY and BROUGHAM, when it says:

"One of the worst services which our public writers could render to Mr. DAVIS would be to urge European precedents and principles upon the American Government at this conjuncture as worthy of its imitation and adoption. There has always been too much of a disposition to take this course. When the Government of the United States is told that in punishing Mr. DAVIS it would be guilty of an unparalleled crime, it is natural that those who are shocked at so great a perversion of the truth should revive the record of events in our own history, in which the infliction of extreme penalties for rebellion has been approved by our most enlightened and liberal historians. A correspondent lately called attention in our columns to the opinions of Lord MAHAN and HALLAM, on the execution of the Jacobites in 1745, and another, to-day, recalls the opinions held by British Ministers as to the proper manner of disposing of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. These instances may fairly be adduced to rebuke those who foolishly pretend that it is the common practice in Europe to permit the leaders of great rebellions to go away with no other punishment than defeat. But we should be sorry to leave the question in this position. If Mr. DAVIS is to be saved, it must be by the exercise of a magnanimity of which no State of European Christendom affords an example; and the Americans are a people of too much original ability, not to be able to ascertain for themselves the course which becomes their character in their present situation."

The *Daily News* might also have asked those disinterested counsellors on what single act of the United States Government toward the rebels, from the outset to the close of the war, they dare to found an assumption that these rebels are to be less generously treated than they would be in other civilized communities? There is no example in the history of human government to match that of our humane and generous treatment of rebel prisoners, while the "Confederate" military authorities were starving loyal men by the tens of thousands in the horrible pens which served them for military prisons.

UNPARDONABLE CULPRITS.—Among the exceptions in the general amnesty of President JOHNSON were those rebels who had practiced the horrible cruelties upon our prisoners in the South. Nothing in the history of ancient or modern war was ever published of a more appalling character than the documents, official and unofficial, relating to this subject. Nothing more terrible was ever suffered by mortals than our soldiers were subjected to at Andersonville, Millen, Florence, Salisbury, Belle Isle and in Libby Prison. The facts are all established; the guilty parties are known; some of them are in our hands and others within our reach. So far as we have observed, there are none of this class in the lists of those who have been pardoned by President JOHNSON. We think that justice and the memory of our martyrs, and good faith to our soldiers, and the honor of our country, and the credit of human nature, demand that some of these unparalleled culprits be brought to trial and punishment.

SLAVERY.—The only States of the Union in which *slavery* now has an existence are Kentucky and Delaware, and the institution is in a frightfully moribund condition in each of them. In Delaware it is an absurdity, in its character as well as in its magnitude, and the people ought to abolish what there is of it, if only for the name of the thing. In Kentucky nearly all the able-bodied blacks have done service in our army, and are therefore free; and the fact that these men have done military service makes all their wives and children free. So that what remains of negro slavery in Old Kentucky is the merest skeleton, disjointed, lifeless, hopeless, with no present value and no prospect in the future. The action of the States on the Constitutional Amendment will wipe out the institution clean, and in favor of this amendment we expect that both Kentucky and Delaware will vote, though both of them have once rejected it.

THE MEAT CONTROVERSY.—We published a note yesterday, from "F. F.," ascribing the sustained price of meat to the abundance of money and the reckless expenditures of those who possess it. Here is another note from the other side of the question. There can be no doubt that the extravagance of a few greatly injures the purchasing opportunities of the many, but any person who visits the butcher-shops needs no convincing as to where the truth lies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please allow me to say in reply to your correspondent, "F. F.," that I am a clerk in a store, and live in a tenement house. All last Winter I could hardly afford to buy any meat, nor can I buy enough now. There are no reckless, extravagant persons round where I live, and the man I buy a little meat of has few rich customers. The little bits of beef and mutton we poor people buy, costs so much that as my wife says it is like eating money. Why! a dollar is nothing! Let "F. F." go all over New-York, and he will find it the same. Crowds of poor, very poor people, and no chance to be reckless with money. If "F. F." has made money by the war, everybody else has not.

INDIGNANT.

If we do not accept our correspondent's inference respecting the gentleman whose argument he controverts, we do agree with him that there is a vast mass of population in this city to whom the price of food is a question of actual life or death, and who are, of course, grievously injured by speculations to keep up the cost thereof.

A DIABOLICAL ACT.—Somebody yesterday undertook to ride or drive a horse from Boston to Portland, 116 miles, between sunrise and sunset, the motive being to win a thousand dollars. The horse got within six miles of the goal considerably within the time, when he fell and immediately expired. The job is, therefore, unfinished, and the true way to complete it would be to harness the men concerned in the bet to the carcass of the horse and make them drag it back toward Boston until each and every one of the brutal bipeds shared the fate of the poor animal so wantonly murdered.

DIRTY PAPER MONEY AND CLEAN COINAGE.—There have for some time been supplies of three-cent pieces in the hands of brokers, but they do not seem to get into general use. The process of withdrawing the filthy scraps of paper should be hastened, or before long they will be composed solely of dirt and air. Cannot the Treasury Department see to this matter? The smallest relief would be most thankfully received.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 28.

TRIAL FOR FRAUD IN BOUNTY BROKERAGE.

The trial of CHARLES W. CHESHIRE was concluded this afternoon before a court-martial, of which Brig.-Gen. UNDERWOOD is President and Col. N. P. CHIPMAN Judge-Advocate. The charge is that the defendant, while a member of the Board of Enrollment of the Second District of New-York, accepted bribes, procured substitutes, and, in consideration of his official favor, shared with substitute brokers their profits. The testimony conclusively established that CHESHIRE accepted from NATHANS & SIDDERLY, substitute brokers, presents of money to a large amount, from $12,000 to $15,000, suites of clothes, and other articles of value; that NATHANS & SIDDERLY had the run of the office of the enrollment board, used the private door to the signal, a privilege no other broker had; that they seemed to have a general control of substituting brokerage in that office; that CHESHIRE was on familiar and social relations with these brokers; introduced them, &c., &c., and in many ways aided them in business, for which it was shown they paid these large amounts as a consideration. CHESHIRE is shown to have rendered his accounts properly to the Kings County Bounty Committee, embracing disbursements of about one million dollars; but it was shown he was in the habit of receiving the assignment of checks upon the Williamsburgh City Bank, where his bounty fund account was kept, which checks were for the amount of premium due recruits. In these assignments a third man being used, without receiving any consideration, for the purpose of showing that the vouchers were correct for the amounts so assigned by CHESHIRE to this third man. In this way a considerable amount of bounty fund must have found its way into the pockets of CHESHIRE that did not escape therefrom. It was shown, also, that NATHANS & SIDDERLY offered defendant a buggy and horse. CHESHIRE objected on account of the expense of keeping, and suggested the purchase of a piano instead. The piano was selected; price $1,100, and the money afterward given to CHESHIRE to purchase it. What he did with the money the proof does not show. The defence consisted in an attempt to show that CHESHIRE, being a member of the board, had no control over the office, and was not responsible for the favoritism shown these particular brokers. The defendant also attempted the impeachment of the witnesses NATHANS & SIDDERLY, but made no defence of the particular facts alleged and proved. During the progress of the trial, the question of jurisdiction was fully argued, the defence presenting these two points: First, that a court-martial cannot take jurisdiction of the person of a member of the Board of Enrollment because he is not a military officer; second, that a court-martial cannot try offences not specially prohibited in the articles of war. The court overruled the plea to the jurisdiction, holding that the Enrollment Act of 1863 clearly confers upon each member of the board a military character, both as an officer and a person within the meaning of the sixteenth article of war, and, therefore, triable by court-martial. Upon the second point, the court held that the ninety-ninth article of war confers jurisdiction upon the court-martial for the trial of all crimes not capital—all disorders or neglects which the court can construe to be to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; but that in pleading the Judge-Advocate must let out the offence as a violation, not of the statute as such, but a violation of the stainte to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The Judge-Advocate presented in the course of an able and concise argument to the court in support of the propositions thus decided; the English and American authorities, all of which seem to concur in the opinion that an officer of the service takes upon himself a double responsibility, and is liable to be tried before the courts of law for a violation of the statute, and also before the court-martial for the military offence involved in the same act. The court, after a short deliberation, agreed upon the finding, and the same was transmitted to the Bureau of Military Justice for revision.

TRIAL OF GAYLE.

The trial of GAYLE, the one million dollar would-be assassin man, is set for to-morrow before the court-martial of which Gen. UNDERWOOD is President, and Col. CHIPMAN Judge-Advocate. It is probable, however, that the accused will be taken to Alabama for trial, on account of the convenience to witnesses, all of whom are residents of that State. This matter will be determined by the Secretary of War to-morrow morning. The case of Paymaster LADD, of Massachusetts, is set for hearing before the same court at the same hour. LADD is charged with embezzlement and entering into partnership with a sutler.

This day concludes the seventh week of that interminable trial, the assassination case, and yet the thing is not quite concluded. To-morrow the commission sits in secret session, to deliberate on the case, and prepare its findings and judgment.

ASKING PARDON.

There were one hundred and twenty-two petitions for pardon filed to-day, among them the applications of JOHN A. GILMER, of North Carolina, ex-member of Congress, and ex-Governor VANCE, who are the only persons of notoriety included in the list. Eighteen persons were pardoned, all of them private citizens.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The President was not well enough to-day to receive visitors, nor to attend to business. He is much improved to-night and he has made several appointments for to-morrow which there is no reason to doubt he will be able to keep.

A REPORT FROM GEN GRANT.

The publication of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, which should have appeared to-day, is delayed until to-morrow, to give place to Gen. GRANT'S report on the battle of Belmont, which report was handed to the printer this morning.

SENTENCES REMITTED.

By order of the Secretary of War, the sentences of the following-named prisoners, confined in Fort McHenry, have been remitted, and the prisoners ordered to be released: Thomas D. Kidd, citizen; charge I—presenting a claim against the United States for payment to an officer of the said United States, knowing the same to be false and fraudulent; charge 2—that, as contractor for supplies to the army of the United States, he was guilty of fraud: to be fined $1,000, and to be confined at Fort McHenry till the said sum shall have been paid. Sentence—To be imprisoned at hard labor for and during the period of three years, to date from the day of arrest, Sept. 13, 1864, at Fort McHenry, Maryland. W. S. Tingle, citizen; Charles B. Riley, Henry Cresswell, E. W. Cecil, Thomas J. McWhorter, Joseph Hough, Jr., Frank Connon, James Hall, Thomas Daisy, Samuel W. Hough, Harrison Hough, M. J. Ferry.

TREASURER OF NEW-YORK.

The appointment of Mr. VAN DYKE as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at New-York, is confirmed, and he is expected to enter upon the discharge of his official duties on Monday next.

ALABAMIANS BEHIND TIME.

A meeting of loyal citizens of Alabama was called for this evening. At the time appointed but one of those citizens made his appearance.

A RUSH OF PATENTS.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue this week one hundred and seventy-two patents, being eleven more than was issued last week, when a greater number was issued than ever before. During the three months last past there have been issued a greater number of patents by twenty-five per cent. than ever was issued in the same period before. The lack of laborers has suggested labor-saving machines which comprise ninety per cent. of all the recent inventions. On behalf of the heirs of the inventor, an extension has been granted on the Goodyear Rubber Patent for hard rubber. This is confounded with the old patent which was for soft rubber. The latter patent has expired, as has been heretofore announced

APPOINTMENTS.

CHARLES EATON CHENEY, Chief Clerk in the appointment bureau in the Treasury Department, has been appointed direct Tax Commissioner for the State of Mississippi. Col. N. W. DANIELS has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

TROOPS LEAVING.

Among the troops that left here to-day were the following: Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, 663 men, Harrisburgh, Penn.; Eighty-sixth New-York Volunteers, 316 men, Elmira, N. Y.; Fortieth New-York Volunteers, 496 men, New-York City.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 28.

CLOSE OF THE TRIAL.

The trial of the alleged conspirators, after occupying several weeks, and causing the examination of several hundred witnesses, is now over, much to the relief of the counsel and the court, to whom it has been in an extreme degree fatiguing. The court have afforded every facility to the counsel for procuring witnesses. The court will meet to-morrow morning, and, of course, will sit with closed doors for the purpose of deliberation, and to make their findings. It is not thought that this will occupy much time, as the members have weighed the testimony as the trial progressed.

TRIAL OF THE MILLION DOLLAR MAN.

G. W. GALE, of Cahawba, Ala., now in prison here, was to have been put on trial to-morrow, before a military court, on the charges against him in connection with his publication in December last of an advertisement in the Selma *Dispatch*, asking for contributions to the amount of one million dollars to aid him in having the lives of LINCOLN, SEWARD and ANDREW JOHNSON taken by the first of March last in order to have peace. He had engaged as counsel Messrs. AIKEN and CLAMPITT, who have so creditably conducted the defence of Mrs. SURRATT. But it is understood that GALE will be sent to Alabama for trial, owing to the large number of witnesses—about a hundred—whom he has asked to be summoned in his case, all of whom reside in Alabama. The change has been made on the ground of convenience as well as economy.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

Among the applications for pardon, received to-day by the President, was that of Ex-Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, and JOHN A. GILMER, formerly a prominent American or Know-Nothing member of the United States House of Representatives, from North Carolina.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The President is still too much indisposed to see visitors. The rush of people from all parts of the country has recently been so great that his naturally robust constitution cannot endure it. Many persons visit the Executive upon the most trifling matters, thereby occupying his time and impairing his health. In accordance with his democratic ideas he has been kindly disposed to give them all a hearing.

THE COLLECTOR AT RICHMOND.

JOSEPH M. HUMPHREYS, appointed Collector of Customs of the Port of Richmond, Va., was one of the men imprisoned in a negro jail in Richmond with JOHN MINOR BOTTS and others, for outspoken and persistent loyalty. Mr. HUMPHREYS is President of the Union National Association of Richmond, a body of Union men organized since the capture of that city.

SELLING OFF WAR MATERIAL.

The government is rapidly ridding itself of the now useless material of war, much of which has accumulated in Washington. The latest advertisement offers for sale 1,500 army wagons and 20,000 sets of single mule harness.

CONTRACT FOR STATIONERY.

The stationery contract for the Commissary Department has been awarded to Messrs. PHILP & SOLOMON, of Washington.

LAND RECEIPTS.

Returns received at the General Land Office show that in April over fifty-six thousand acres, valued at over $70,000, were taken up for actual settlement under the Homestead Law.

TAX COMMISSIONER IN MISSISSIPPI.

CHARLES EATON CHEECY, lately in government employ in Washington, has been appointed Tax Commissioner for Mississippi.

POST-OFFICES REOPENED.

The Postmaster-General has reopened Mount Jackson, Strasburgh, New-Market, Woodstock and other Post-offices in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Steamers—Disturbance at Portsmouth.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 26.

The steamer *Pewitt* arrived from Morehead City, N. C., with mails and thirty passengers.

The English frigate *Styx* arrived this morning after three days' cruising about Cape Henry and Cape Charles.

Surgeon ELI M'CLELLAN has discharged 2,256 convalescent soldiers from Hampton Hospitals since June 1 of this month.

The steamer *George Washington*, Capt. INGRAHAM, has been discharged from government service and sailed for Wilmington, Del., this morning.

A serious disturbance took place in Portsmouth, Va., last night, between the blacks and the white people. Pistols were freely used and a Mr. TYLER was shot and badly wounded. Also, one or more of the colored fellows.

Arrivals—Death by the Disturbance in Norfolk, Va.—Railroads.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 28.

The sloop-of-war *Ossipee* went to sea last evening.

The steamers *North Star* and *Empire* sailed this morning on the Texas expedition.

The steamers *Whelden* and *Delaware*, from Richmond, with United States troops, passed here this afternoon bound to Baltimore.

ROBERT JACQUEMAN, who was shot during the disturbance in Norfolk last Saturday night, died this morning.

The bar-rooms are all closed for the present in Petersburgh.

The steamer *Philadelphia* sailed for Baltimore with troops mustered out of service.

The Richmond *Republic*, of the 27th inst., says the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad will be opened July 15, from Lynchburgh to Bristol.

The railroad is successfully running between Richmond and Petersburgh, and will be turned over to the directors by the military authorities to-day.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Quiet in California—The Election in Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 23.

The State is very quiet and nothing of interest is occurring.

Later news from Washington Territory increases the majority of the Union candidate for Congress, and shows that the Legislature will be almost unanimously Union.

The California papers are discussing the constitutional amendment. It has no avowed opponents.

Sailed, ship *Great Republic*, for New-York.

LATER FROM HAYTI.

The Insurrection Confined to one City—Its Immediate Close Expected.

Advices have been received from Hayti to the 10th inst.

The insurrection was then confined to the city of Cape Haytien. All the other towns involved in it, had submitted again to the government.

The news of the surrender of Cape Haytien was hourly expected at Port au Prince.

Cape Haytien was the headquarters of the rebels, and it was there that the rebellion first broke out. The city is invested by the forces of President GEFFRARD, under command of Gen. BARTHELEMY.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 28.

The spice manufactory of C. J. FELL & BRO., No. 120 South Front-street, was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss will be very heavy.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 28.

Court of Appeals, June 28—Nos. 13 and 7, special calendar argued.

No other day calendar will be made for this term.

Culpable Carelessness.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I witnessed yesterday afternoon one of those *criminal accidents* which cause a man to shudder and soliloquize, "whose turn next!" Passing through the City Hall Park, at about 5:30 o'clock, my attention was attracted by seeing several men engaged in pulling upon a rope attached to a pole, which formerly stood in front of the Park recruiting building, opposite Park-place. I stood for a moment watching the man who was hacking at the pole with an ax. There were quite a number of children around, and, what seemed very curious to me, not a single policeman there to superintend so dangerous an undertaking on the thoroughfare of this great city. I was turning away, when I heard the pole crack, and, when I looked back, it had fallen, bringing with it, however, the wire of the City Hall Police Telegraph, and, as I soon after learned, the telegraph pole on the corner of Broadway and Park-place. The telegraph pole, in falling, struck a woman on the head, killing her, as I suppose, for her skull was entirely crushed in.

Cutting down a pole, at least 35 feet high, at the time when Broadway is crowded with people, on the way to their homes, is wrong; but the stupid and fearfully careless manner in which it was done was *criminal*. Where are the Park Police during such operations? They are zealous enough in driving children out of the park who are innocently amusing themselves. How long must we be subjected to these thousand forms of death through culpable carelessness and undirected stupidity?

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 28.

[The woman, ELLEN GILMARTIN, is pronounced by her physicians to be fatally injured.]

COMMENCEMENT AT PRINCETON.

Centennial of the Cliosophic Society—Interesting Proceedings.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MANSION HOUSE, PRINCETON, N. J., June 28, 1865.

The Cliosophic Society of Princeton College yesterday celebrated its hundredth anniversary. The event brought an unusually large number of the members of that society hither, to take part in the festivities of the occasion. The dust was laid by a copious rain on Monday, and the day was pleasant. The Cliosophic Society, which has been in existence for a century, and almost as long as the college itself, comprises some 3,000 members, and sprang originally from a society that existed in the early history of the college, called the "Well-Meaning," and the American Whig Society was founded in 1769 from the members of the "Plain-Dealing" Society. But the former dates its beginning at the time of the formation of the society from which it sprang; while the latter dates from the time it started under its new title. Every preparation was made by the Cliosophic Society to make the exercises interesting and profitable, and the occasion long to be remembered by the sons of Nassau Hall.

At 10:30 o'clock A. M., a procession was formed, consisting of the President of the day, the orators, historians, President of the College, members of the Board of Trustees, faculties of the College and Seminary, representatives of other literary societies, Alumni of the College, invited guests, &c., which marched to the First Presbyterian Church, where the exercises were held, commencing at 11 o'clock. Chancellor WM. H. GREEN presided. President MACLEAN opened the exercises with prayer.

WM. PATERSON, Esq., of Perth Amboy, was prevented by sickness from reading a memoir of his father, Hon. WM. PATERSON, LL. D., which had been expected.

The historian of the Cliosophic Society, Rev. GEO. MUSGRAVE GIGER, D. D., then gave a very interesting history of the society, from its earliest days down to the present time. He gave a description of Princeton a century ago—a small settlement, sparsely populated, and a stopping-place for the lines of stages that ran from New-York and Philadelphia, when railroads were a rarity. The first college commencement was held in the old chapel, but when the First Presbyterian Church was built the exercises were held there. Rev. GEO. WHITEFIELD preached the first sermon in that edifice, on the Sabbath previous to commencement, and made a practical application to the graduating class.

The society was organized under the name of the "Well-Meaning Society," and the present name afterward adopted. Its founders were ROBERT PATTERSON, OLIVER ELLSWORTH, ROBERT OGDEN, TAPPAN REEVES and LUTHER MARTIN. Prof. GIGER then gave an interesting sketch of the lives of its early members; such men as Col. Avery, Rev. Hezekiah Bosh, Isaac Tichenor, United States Senator and Chief-Justice Supreme Court; Hon. H. B. Livingston, Chief-Justice of New-York, and United States Supreme Court Judge; Hon. Jonathan Dayton, Rev. Jonathan Mason, Rev. Nathaniel Niles, of Long Island; Rev. Thaddeus Dod, Jas. Hull, D. D., Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, Hon. John Pintard, John Woodbull, of Long Island, an able and useful minister of the Gospel; Thos. Melville, of Boston, who belonged to the tea party, and was naval officer of that port till 1829, and who was known as "the last of the cocked hats;" John Ewing Calhoun, U. S. A., and Rev. Samuel Doak, D. D.

The speaker then showed, by evidence of the early graduates, that in 1769 the College Faculty abolished the old societies, and the present societies were founded. In 1770, seventeen collegians met and organized the Cliosophic Society, and the "Well-Meaning" Society was merged into it. Among the distinguished persons who formed the society may be found the names of Moses Allen, Cornelius Baldwin, Samuel Baldwin, Henry Lee, Morgan Lewis, Aaron Ogden, New-Jersey; Daniel Breck, Rev. Samuel Spring and Lewis F. Wilson.

In Nov. 1776, the college was suspended, on account of the near approach of the enemy, but the exercises were resumed again July, 1777.

The college edifice was burned to the ground in 1802 and rebuilt in part in 1803. The speaker, in closing, alluded to the uses of this society, as furnishing a supplement to the collegiate course. The society has 3,000 persons enrolled among its members, many of whom have become the noble and celebrated of our land. He strongly urged a larger endowment of the society, the increase of literary and scientific apparatus, and he declared his willingness to give $500, if $5,000 were raised this year, and $1,000 if $10,000 were raised. [Applause.]

Rev. EDWARD N. KIRK, D. D., of Boston, then delivered a masterly and polished oration. His subject was "Self-Culture, Physically, Mentally and Morally."

The speaker, in an earnest and effective manner, held up before his youthful auditory the great point of education to develop the whole powers of the individual to the highest possible degree, and enforced the necessity of good habits—enthusiasm in study—and filial piety as means of attaining this. The speaker was listened to with great interest.

At 2 P. M., a collation was served in Mercer Hall by the undergraduate members of the society. Hon. HENRY W. GREEN, Chancellor of the State of New-Jersey, presided, after which a centennial ode, written for the occasion, was sung. The following are some verses of the song:

Hail! Clios all! who love our hall,
We care not whence you came;
We know that you, if Clios true.
Still glory in your name.
And here's no man, we think, who can
With any grace decline,
His aid in song, while we prolong
The air of "Auld Lang Syne."

And here we wait to celebrate
A glorious gala day,
And crown this good old brotherhood
With proud "centennial" bay.
O brothers! well we love to tell
The praises of our hall;
We here unite, and here recite
Our glorious triumphs all.

Our brothers true, whose sad adieu
Once echoed from these walls,
Return to-day to show the way,
Where heaven-born duty calls.
To tell of life, to tell of strife
Begrimed with glorious dust,
And not of ease, but tell that frees
The soul from shameful rust.

And 'tis our prayer, when mortal care
Shall cease to vex the soul,
And we shall hear beyond this sphere
Heaven's vocal pathos roll,
That we may stand in that bright land
Whose glories gleam afar,
And sing its psalms, and wave its palms,
And have its morning star.

After the cloth was removed, Chancellor GREEN proposed as the first regular toast, "Our sister society, the American Whig;" to which Col. WM. C. ALEXANDER was called upon to respond. His speech was a very able exhibition of the beneficial influence which the college had upon the world at large.

"The Cliosophic Society" was responded to by O. S. HALSEY, Esq., the only living graduate of the class of 1810, and the oldest graduate of the college and of the hall, present.

"The Smithsonian Institute" was responded to in an eloquent address by Prof. HENRY, who expressed his affection for his Alma Mater.

"Other Kindred Societies," by Rev. Dr. MACDONALD, for the Pencinian Society, Prof. S. ALEXANDER, LL. D., for the Adelphic Society of Union College, and JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D., for the Societies of South Hanover College.

"The Judiciary," by Chancellor GREEN, who called upon Dr. KIRK.

"The Last Congress," by ROBERT MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania.

"The Legal Profession," by A. O. ZABRISKIE, LL. D.

"The Medical Profession," by Rev. GEORGE M. MACLEAN.

Dr. ATWATER announced that a gentleman who had contributed largely to the College had given $10,000 for the erection of an observatory.

The exercises, which had been prolonged till near 5 o'clock, were closed with the benediction by Rev. E. N. CRAVEN, D. D.

In the evening, the usual exhibition of the orators of the Junior Class was held before a very large audience. The President of the College occupied the chair, supported by the faculty. The exercises continued until after 10 o'clock, and passed off to the entire satisfaction of those who did not wish to hear themselves nor care to allow others to—and the gratification of all who were fortunate enough to have positions so near the stage that they could hear despite the noise and confusion. SPECTATOR.

Extensive Conflagration in Jersey City—Several Manufactories Burned Down—Loss About One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the American Drug Mills, located on the corner of Washington and Morgan streets, Jersey City. The flames spread rapidly, and in less than twenty minutes the entire building—a five-story brick structure—was enveloped in flames, and the firemen were unable to save the building. The workmen in the upper stories barely escaped with their lives, several of them descending to the ground by means of the lightning-rod. There are also rumors that two or three persons lost their lives, but as far as can be ascertained the rumor is without foundation. The building was owned by D. S. GREGONY, Jr., & Co., whose loss will probably reach $70,000, said to be covered by insurance in New-York companies.

The Horseshoe Company's building, adjoining, owned by a joint-stock company, of which Mr. COLGATE is President, was demolished by the falling walls. Loss about $7,000; insured for $3,000 each in the Star and Manhattan Insurance Companies, New-York.

The New-York Railroad Chair Works, adjoining the American Mills, on Morgan-street, were damaged to the amount of about $1,000; insured in the Jersey City Company.

From thence the fire crossed Washington-street and the flames communicated to the car manufactory of Messrs. CUMMINGS & SON, which was also destroyed. This was a large brick building erected on the site of the car shops, which were burned last Fall. Mr. CUMMINGS' loss is about $10,000, insured in the Etna for $3,000 and in other companies. The fire was stayed at the car shop, and the O. K. soap factory adjoining it on Morgan-street. The latter building was owned by J. G. & J. EDGE, and was occupied by LITTELL & Co. as a soap factory. Messrs. EDGE lose $4,500, insured for $2,000 in the Jersey City Fire Insurance Company, and LITTLE & Co.'s loss is about $2,500. The total loss will not vary much from $100,000. The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but is supposed to have been caused by the sudden combustion of a mass of brimstone by coming in contact with some metallic substance while it was being ground in the mill. The firemen worked nobly, and by their untiring exertions prevented a much greater destruction of property.

Bust of President Lincoln.

A very fine bust of the late President LINCOLN has been executed by THOS. D. JONES, formerly of this city, but more recently a resident of Cincinnati, and of Springfield, Ill. It was made during Mr. LINCOLN'S lifetime, and presents with great fidelity his features and expression. It was modeled from sittings, and is pronounced by those best qualified to judge a very excellent likeness. It was made during the six weeks immediately preceding the President's departure from home for Washington, in 1861.

A copy of this bust has been placed in the TIMES publication office for public inspection, and arrangements have been made by a gentleman of this city to have a copy of it at the capital of every State. Copies have also been ordered for Gens. SCOTT and GRANT, and Admiral FARRAGUT, and for each department of the National Government.

Twenty-Ninth Closing Exercises of the Institution for the Blind.

The closing exercises of this institution were celebrated last night at their building between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue in the presence of a large number of the friends and relatives of the pupils.

Mr. WM. WAIT, the Superintendent of the institution, presided. The pupils, numbering some 140, the girls attired in white, occupied the platform.

The original debt of the institution amounts to $163,689 09, the increase of which has arisen from the deficiency of the appropriation by the Legislature to meet the necessary expenses of the maintenance and education of their pupils. The amount now invested is $16,000.

The young ladies and gentlemen acquitted themselves with great credit in singing various popular and other airs, to the piano accompaniment of the President and various of the scholars. The scholars have a vacation of two months allowed them, when they will return to the school for further instruction.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. Schofield and Staff, U. S. A.; E. M. Gilbert, Utica; Hon. J. M. Davis, N. Y.; L. Corning and family, Cleveland; J. Stetson, Boston; H. R. Curtis and wife, San Francisco; Leonard Grover, Philadelphia; E. A. Manny, and daughter, St. Louis; C. W. Brewster, Cal., and H. C. Miller, Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Count de Serverney, Secretary French Legation; A. J. Morrison, Havana; Elmour Dufour, Havana; W. B. Hodgson, Savannah, and R. Patrick, Havana, are at the Brevoort House.

Daniel Hall, Lima, Peru, and Capt. G. R. Schenck, New-York, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Capt. Richard Mayne, R. N., England, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

The Rev. D. Wilson, Geneva, is at the Everett House.

The Rev. M. Jordon and the Rev. M. Lewin, Philadelphia; Dr. Robert Carter, New-York, and the Rev. I. Brown, and G. Gordon, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. Robt. Stevenson, Schenectady, New-York, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

ANOTHER BOGUS PETROLEUM COMPANY.—A firm styling themselves H. S. ROE & Co. have, it appears been doing quite a large business lately by representing themselves as the "First National Petroleum Company." The company is a genuine one, and soon after it was organized ROE & Co. copied all its advertisements and circulars, with the additional announcement that all remittances for stock must be addressed to them. It is alleged that they even issued false certificates of stock, some of which fell into the hands of the genuine company. It is supposed that ROE & Co. have pocketed some $40,000 by the operation. Mr. HALL, the District-Attorney, has procured the arrest of AUSTIN H. FULLER, a clerk to the firm of ROE & Co. ROE himself is missing.

THE FOURTH IN JERSEY CITY.—The Mayor of Jersey City having vetoed the resolution of the Common Council, appropriating $1,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July, there is not at present any prospect of a celebration, unless the matter should be taken in hand by the citizens. The Board of Aldermen not yet having effected an organization, Mayor CLEVELAND takes the ground that they cannot legally transact any business.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.—The yearly commencement will take place at Manhattan College on the evenings of the 29th inst., the 1st and 3d prox., at 7 P. M. As all the public exhibitions at this institution are of a very interesting character, no doubt those who will attend the exercises on those evenings will be highly pleased.

COMMENCEMENT.—Mount Washington Collegiate Institute Commencement Exercises take place tomorrow, at 1 P. M. Friends of the students may obtain tickets at the Institute on Washington-square.

The Present Rate of Wages.

YORKVILLE, June 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read the communication of F. F. in your paper of this day, on the price of meat and the rates of wages, and from its contents I do confess that I am not surprised that he has not appended to it his real name. He has, however, given to the public his true character—a character, Sir, that no man of benevolence will wish to deprive him of. This correspondent has hid himself behind two F's, therefore I cannot know who or what he is. This communication, however, justifies me in saying that he wishes the industrious laborer and mechanic placed on *starvation* wages, probably in order that he can gratify his own luxurious taste at a *cheaper* rate. In this, I do most sincerely hope that he will be completely disappointed. H. P. S.

The United Service Petroleum Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Mr. W. C. CHURCH is in error in saying that I used his name in connection with this oil association. I reproduced the Company's prospectus, and his name appeared therein. The authors of that paper, therefore, are responsible.

Respectfully, TIMES REPORTER.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

Contributions Received.

Received at this office, from C. W., for two poor families in Oak-street, the sum of $10.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO NEW-HAVEN, THE "CITY OF ELMS."—The first-class steamer *Connecticut* leaves Peck Slip at 8 o'clock, reaching New-York on her return at daylight next morning. See advertisement.

To Advertisers—A Big Thing.—The DAILY PROGRAMME, CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD GAZETTE, circulated gratuitously in all the city cars. Advertisements in this edition also inserted, without extra charge, in the regular edition, which is used exclusively in all the Brooklyn places of amusement. Publication office, 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

Giving Way Good Humoredly to Inevitable destiny, GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, has just lowered the prices of all the fabrics composing the peerless stock of Summer Hats to the specie standard.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number **detailed reports of the Trial of the assassins.** Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A Clear Complexion and a Healthy Skin can never be obtained while the pores of the skin are obstructed, or the blood is in an impure condition. Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, will, however, restore the purity of the skin and will thoroughly cleanse the blood; it will also remove the obstinate state of the pores, and free the perspiration from all impurities and gross particles. A trial will establish its efficacy. For sale by all druggists.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
Æsthetico-Neuralgicon,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his residence, No. 816 Broadway.

Ladies Dressing the Hair Elaborately for the evening, will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in shape for hours.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Universal Clothes Wringer.
PRICES REDUCED.
Large size $10, medium $8 50 with cog wheels, and vulcanized India rubber rolls. Warranted the best wringer ever offered to the public. Send for illustrated circular. R. C. BROWNING No. 347 Broadway, N. Y.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases. Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face, Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It leaves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Chff-st., New-York.

One Hundred Bricks a Minute—Have been made on two occasions, and 80 a minute, or 4,800 are daily being made by CHAMBERS' GREAT BRICK MACHINE, at the yard of Colclough, Barnes & Campbell, Milwaukee. For patent rights, specimen of brick, &c., apply to ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

Clothing.—Purchasers will find a large and desirable stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., at the most reasonable prices, at FREEMAN & BURR'S One-price Clothing Warehouse, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau sts., corner opposite Sun Building.

Boats! Boats!! No Excursion so healthful and pleasant for ladies and gentlemen and youths as boat-rowing. Over 100 boats, of all kinds and description, to be found at LYURLL'S GREAT AMERICAN BOAT BAZAAR, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Dr. Thorne's Arnica and Chloroform Liniment is the best for sprains, bruises, burns, rheumatism, neuralgia, tic doloreaux, toothache, &c., &c. Depot No. 141 Chambers-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents. Black or Brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Flags, Staffs, Balls, Eagles, &c., at C. F. BIEDENDICK'S, No. 78 Duane-st., 6 doors east of Broadway.

What a comfort—The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room. Remember it these dark nights. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines sold in Brooklyn by E. H. CRAIGE, No. 336 Fulton-st., opposite Myrtle-av. Also, machines to let.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

American Flags.—A large assortment superior English Bunting Flags, at the National Flag Depot, No. 27 Cortlandt-st. J. E. SEBRING, Agent.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines.

Flags! English Bunting Flags on hand, manufactured by ANNIN & CO., No. 99 Fulton-street.—(Established 1847).

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

At Messrs. Fowler & Wells', Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway. Examinations given daily.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

ANSON—FIRTH.—In this city, on Tuesday, June 27, by Rev. Samuel B. Bell, D. D., SQUIRE ANSON, Esq., and Miss ANN FIRTH, both of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, England.

CANTINE—MCMULLEN.—At Schenectady, at the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, June 15, by Rev. Dr. Backus, JOHN CANTINE of New-York, and MAGGIE, only daughter of Hon. Andrew McMullen.

HARRIS—MARTIN.—On Tuesday, June 27, by Rev. Annet Lafont, Lieut. THOMAS R. HARRIS, U. S. N., and ROSA, daughter of Pat

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.

JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.
Capital and Surplus.....$260,000
MAY 11, 1865.

At an election for directors and inspectors of election of this company, held on the 1st of May inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for

DIRECTORS,

Eugene Plunkett,	S. P. Gilbert,
John Garcia,	Marcus F. Hodges,
Waldo Hutchins,	John S. Ward,
William Ferdon,	Robert Schell,
Bartolomeo Bianco,	James L. Morgan,
Gustave Reynaud,	George F. Nesbitt,
Elias Peyser,	John D. Lothingwell,
Ramsay Crooks,	E. B. Wesley,
Joseph B. Young,	George T. Stedman,
Charles S. Pell,	Henry Lewis.
O. Pacaln,	

FOR INSPECTORS,

Charles Sagory,	Samuel Darbee.
E. B. valentine,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Marcus F. Hodges was unanimously reelected President.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,633 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating thes bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

FOR SALE
MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. CO.'S
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.,) available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 2 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CORNELIUS W. WENDELL, WILLIAM H. WATSON,
Late Pacific Printer. *Late Chief's Asst. Dep't.*
WENDELL & WATSON
PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Post-office Box No. 225 Washington, D. C.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $250,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000.
Located at No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

DIRECTORS.

GABRIEL W. COITE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
CHAS. F. WENDELL,	A. WHITNEY GRISWOLD,
JAMES W. DOMINICK,	ANDREAS WILLMAN,
LEVI H. MAUD,	WILLIAM E. CLARK,
ALBERT DUNN,	JOHN Q. ADAMS,
WILLIAM H. FOSTER,	NOAH F. SWEZEY,
ALANSON T. LEDYARD,	JOHN GRIFFEN,
	OTTO SCHRUMER.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
GABRIEL W. COITE, President.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
FOR THE
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES.
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in the
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter restricts the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.

Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COENRADT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
HON. CHAS. E. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID DODDS, No. 67 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. ALVORD, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 45 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.

W. H. DIKE,
Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING 7-30 TREASURY OR more coupons of the several United States Government Loans, upon which the interest is payable July 1, are requested to hand them in to this office with schedules, at any time previous to that date. Holders complying with the above request, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department.

JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY STATE BONDS—COUpons for interest due July 1 will be paid in Jersey City by the First National Bank and by the Hudson County National Bank, and in Trenton by the Trenton Banking Company.

P. D. VROOM,
C. J. OLDEN,
Commissioners.

TRENTON, June 24, 1865.

TORPEDOES, SIX CENTS PER PACKage. FIRE CRACKERS, 16c.

Roman candles, 2c., 2½c., 4c., 6c., 10c., 12c., 16c. to $1 each.

Rockets, 1c., 4c., 6c., 15c., 25c. to $3 each.

Wheels, 1c. to $3 each, and all kinds of large and small pieces at lowest prices, at

TOWNSEND'S, No. 363 Broadway.

Flags, Isoterns, shields, illuminators, &c., &c.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY (REORGANIZED,)
CHILLICOTHE, O., June 23, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company at the office in this city, and at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Transfer Agents in New-York, will close on the 30th instant, and reopen on the 15th of July.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

THE

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

CHAS. H. WIDMERDING, HIRAM W. MEAD.

WILMERDING & MEAD,

Agents for the sale of the New U. S. 7-30 National Loan,
NO. 64 BROADWAY and 19 NEW-ST.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS, EXCHANGE, &c., &c.
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Special attention given to purchases for investment, and information afforded in relation to the standing and value of all the leading and reliable corporate Securities on the market.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO
H. A. SMITH, Esq., Pres't Central National Bank; R. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., Cash. City Bank; Geo. D. H. GILLESPIE, Esq., Manhattan Bank; EDWIN H. MEAD, Esq., Sec'y Pennsylvania Coal Co., No. 111 Broadway; Messrs. WILMERDING & MEAD, Nos. 120 and 152 Duane-st.; Messrs. GIDEON, POTT & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.; Messrs. NEWTON, RUSSELL & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.
RAILROAD,
STATE AND
MUNICIPAL,
Wanted. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 45 Pine-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.

Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

[L. S.]
(Signed.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY will hold their (adjourned) annual meeting for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, at the office of L. E. Gager, No. 104 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of July, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from and after the 27th inst., until after the election.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the company's office on Thursday, July 6, at 12 M., to consider the expediency of issuing mortgage bonds for the purpose of liquidating the present indebtedness of the company and completing improvements at the mines.

FRED. C. SCRIBA, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 24th inst., and opened on the morning of July 5.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF WESTFIELD.—The circulating notes of this bank will be redeemed at par at the banking-house in the village of Westfield, and at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.

GEORGE W. PATTERSON,
JOHN G. HINCKLEY,
Assignees.

WESTFIELD, June 13, 1865.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF THE EXCELSIOR Petroleum Company, held June 16, 1865, SEDEN GOFF was elected President, and LEWIS A. REED, Secretary and Treasurer. LEWIS A. REED, Secretary.

OFFICE, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 22, 1865.

THE COUPONS ON THE FOURTH Mortgage Bonds of this company, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the American National Bank of New-York, No. 80 Broadway.

E. ROCKWELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.

All denominations ready for delivery.

All classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Also
GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
Bought and sold on Commission.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The following described notes of the first series 7-30s, viz.:

Nos. 79,709@10, $500s	$1,600
Nos. 70,896@93, $500s	3,000
Nos. 42,811@13, $1,000	3,000
Nos. 120,400@2, $1,000	3,000
Total	$10,000

All parties are cautioned against negotiating the above notes, as payment of them has been stopped.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No. 26, THIRD FLOOR,) NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS—YOUR TRUSTees hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1866, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following ($91,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:

42, 85, 129, 131, 134, 147, 161, 181, 192, 193, 214, 302, 304, 316, 326, 368, 710, 347, 356, 403, 408, 447, 458, 520, 534, 544, 585, 640, 653, 680, 694, 703, 704, 757, 761, 835, 848, 888, 962, 981, 993, 994, 996, 1023, 1028, 1217, 1234, 1347, 1374, 1377, 1383, 1434, 1491, 1516, 1518, 1532, 1547, 1572, 1647, 1649, 1780, 1840, 1851, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2106, 2118, 2184, 2189, 2195, 2234, 2247, 2250, 2288, 2295, of $1,000 each; 2445, 2447, 2449, 2453, 2461, 2568, 2621, 2625, 2628, 2635, 2648, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to me, at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY,
Trustees.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors, of the People's Fire Insurance Company, held at the office on the 20th June, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JOHN W. LEWIS,	JOHN O. MOBE,
MATTHIAS CLARK,	MATTHI'S BLOODGOOD,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT,	ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,	ABRAHAM R. VANNEST,
ALFRED BARMORE,	GEORGE SCHMELZEL,
GEORGE WARNER,	PETER R. CHRISTIE,
CHRISTOPHER GWYER,	JOSEPH H. MILLER,
SIMON SHINDLER,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	SAMUEL BIRDSALL,
JAMES S. LEWIS,	THOMAS J. BLANCK,
SOLOMON BANTA,	CROWELL ADAMS,
WILLIAM MOIR,	HENRY DAVID,
HENRY S. TERBELL,	J. G. BLAUVELT,
JAMES VERBELL,	PETER J. SCHULTZ,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS,	ALBERT MANN,
D. JACKSON STEWARD,	JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
WILLIAM HERTZEL,	JOSEPH H. WOOD.
CHARLES F. HUNTER.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the directors, held on the 24th June, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at Boston, this 20th day of June, 1865, it was

Voted—That a dividend of four dollars per share in cash, free of government tax, and six dollars in stock, fractions to be paid in cash at par, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit: to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company in said city; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted—That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 24th inst., until the 3d of July next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Joliet and Chicago R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.

Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.

Dubuque South Western R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Deferred Bonds.

Detroit and Milwaukee Coupons, and

Detroit and Pontiac Coupons,

Due July 1, 1865, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, less government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held, pursuant to notice, in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 13th of June, 1865, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	WM. P. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN Q. JONES,	JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
	GEO. L. BROWN.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, JOHN EWEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

NOTICE TO PARTIES RECEIVING CIRCULARS FROM THE ST. MARGARET COPPER MINING COMPANY.—To prevent disappointment, only 2,000 shares remain to be sold at $2 50 per share. The balance of 10,000 shares will not be sold for less than $3 per share. By order of the Board of Directors.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.

Apply to KING, SUTTON & CO., Bankers, Globe Buildings, Nos. 44 and 46 Broadway.

BELLE ISLE, RICHMOND, VA., June 15, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the Banking-house on the first day of July next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 1 o'clock, P. M.

H. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, June 24, 1865.

THE INTEREST DUE THE 1ST OF July next, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis, and Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 1 Wall-st.

R. E. SMITH, President.

COUPONS OF THE PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, due July 1, will be paid at this office, deducting government tax.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

NOTICE—THE JULY COUPONS DUE THE 1st proximo, on both the Sacramento Valley R. R. and the Freeport R. R., first mortgage bonds, will be paid in gold, less 5 per cent. government tax, by GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1865, OF the City of Chicago municipal bonds, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, near Park Bank.

THE COUPONS OF THE ATHENS COUNTY BONDS, Ohio, due July 1, 1865, will be paid by WILLIAM BODE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

PETROLEUM.

WE OFFER FOR SALE SOME OF THE most desirable oil territory known, situated in Enniskillen Township, Canada West, near the celebrated gum beds, and the Pennsylvania Petroleum, Shaw, Fairbanks and other wells, which have yielded many thousand barrels of oil and are now producing largely.

There are great advantages in point of locality, cheapness of labor and transportation in this region of country not presented elsewhere.

Further particulars can be obtained and maps seen at office.

WALES & HAYDEN, No. 10 Pine-st., N. Y.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE OIL LANDS—Near navigable rivers, and producing wells. Prices very low. JAMES L. DAWES, No. 135 Pearl-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving East Broadway from Chatham-street to Grand-street with trap-block pavement; for regulating and grading Fifty-sixth-street from Fourth-avenue to the East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of East Broadway, and on both sides of the streets intersecting East Broadway to the extent of half the block north and south of East Broadway, from Chatham-street to Grand-street. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, and on both sides of the avenues intersecting Fifty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block north and south of Fifty-sixth-street, from Fourth-avenue to the East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 22, 1865.

TO THE OWNER OR OWNERS OF the steamer *Blue Jacket*, and to all persons having claims against said vessel:

Take notice that on the 29th day of June, 1865, a warrant under and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the collection of demands against ships and vessels," passed April 24, 1862, was issued by the Hon. Albert Cardozo, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, against the ship *Blue Jacket*. That the amount of the claims specified in said account was $689 27, and that said vessel will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the master, owner or consignee thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge such warrant according to law, within sixty days from the publication of this such warrant.—June 29, 1865.

HENRY H. RICE, Attorney for Creditors.
Stewart's Building, Broadway and Chambers sts.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest, at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call. Save money. Goods warranted; delivered free. Furniture in suites.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 156 BROADWAY, June 6, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED an EXTRA DIVIDEND out of surplus profits, in addition to the semi-annual one, payable at the same time, viz.: July 17, 1865, of THREE PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for THREE YEARS prior to the 1st of July next; TWO PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for TWO YEARS prior to the same period; and ONE PER CENT. on similar sums which have so remained for one year prior to the same period. This Extra Dividend is made as an act of justice to those depositors whose money, having been left to remain undisturbed, has most largely contributed to the surplus earned.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.

The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.

By order of the board.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared, out of the profits of the past six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable to stockholders, at the banking office, No. 142 Broadway, on and after the 5th proximo.

The book of transfer will be closed from June 22 until further notice.

R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 620 BROADWAY.

A Dividend of Four Per Cent. and the government tax has been declared from the earnings of the last six months on the stock held prior to the increase of capital, and in the same proportion for two months on the increased capital; payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 3. By order of the board.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. free of government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th of July prox.

Transfer books will be closed from June 30 to July 5, inclusive.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, June 22, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company, for the quarter ending June 30, inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable, free of government tax, on and after July 17, prox. The dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due Oct. 1, prox., on the third mortgage bonds, has also been ordered paid, in anticipation, less government tax, on and after July 17, prox.

Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Agency of the Company, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., and those registered at Pittsburgh from the Treasurer, at that city.

The transfer books will close June 30, and will reopen July 18, prox. By order of the Board.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day delared a dividend of $25 per share, payable $5 per share, in cash, on and after Wednesday, July 5, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books, and $20 per share to be indorsed upon the scrip certificates.

The transfer books to be closed on Thursday, June 22, instant, at 2 P. M., and reopened on Saturday, July 1, proximo, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 368 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. AND the government tax has this day been declared by the board of Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th inst., to reopen on the 1st proximo.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent., out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th of June until the 7th of July next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.—Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent. (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on the first day of July next.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 19th inst. to July 1.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Twelve (12) Per Cent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cash

MEDICAL.

SMOLANDER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

OF

BUCKU.

The articles which compose this preparation are especially

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY,

For the cure of the various affections of the

STOMACH, URINARY ORGANS, RHEUMATISM,

GENERAL DEBILITY, DROPSY, CHRONIC

GONORRHŒA, and CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

All that long list of nervous, irritable disorders which arise from

EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCE,

ARE

PERMANENTLY CURED

BY

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU.

TRY IT.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DRMAS BARNES & CO., wholesale agents for New-York. For sale by all druggists. BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 86 Hanover-st., Boston, Mass., General Agents.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,

No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. WARD'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 155 ELM-STREET, New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in that branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of the procreative power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 155 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted at the strictest confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauricean is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the worst case. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 84th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., or the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 13 Lexington-av., or consult this celebrated physician, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German de Reform, Disputch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—Under the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Sentinel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the urinary organs, and other associated difficult portions. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past thirteen years more than three thousand surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 11 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127 Liberty-st., and 160 Chambers-st.; sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,353 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after a few weeks use of the third dose never tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

AN OUTLAY OF ONE DOLLAR WILL encourage the despairing, lead to the extirpation of disease, and restoration to vigorous health, by a confidential consultation with DR. R. A. BARROW, author of medical work "Human Frailty," No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Correspondents at a distance inclosing one dollar insures immediate attention.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 9 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

LADIES—DR. HARRISON'S ONLY OFFICE IS No. 52 6th-av. Consultation at all hours. His female monthly pills, which will remove all obstructions of menses, sent punctually everywhere. Price, $5.

DISEASE OF THE THROAT, LUNGS and heart, diphtheria, asthma, &c., specially treated by Dr. H. J. PHILLIPS. Office hours, 9 A. M., 3, 7, 8 P. M. Treatise mailed for 50 cents. No. 611 4th-av.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEyond REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had been given up by dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

TAKEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, AT his office, No. 211 Front-st., a pocket-book and blank-book, containing various papers of little value except to the owner. The finder is welcome to the money if he will return the papers, by express or otherwise, at my expense. STEPHEN H. PROVOST.

LOTS ON FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET FOR SALE—Four full lots on the north side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of the 2d-av.; street sewered and paved; three-fourths can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to WM. H. KING, No. 257 Broadway.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 33,863 OF the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the Bank for a new book on the 3d of August, 1865. MARY CARROLL, Depositor.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH INST., A black and gold SLEEVE-BUTTON, composed of onyx and gold. The finder will please return it to No. 35 East 30th-st.

FOUND—ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, A POCKET WALLET, containing a small sum and a paper of value to the owner. By calling at the advertising desk, *Times* Office, proving property and paying for this advertisement, the owner can have it.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS Hereby given that by mutual consent GEORGE B. SATTERLEE and H. TRACY ARNOLD have this day withdrawn from the firm of SATTERLEE & CO. as general partners, and that GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has become a special partner in said firm, having contributed one hundred thousand dollars in cash to the capital thereof. SATTERLEE & CO., No. 70 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE STREAM SAW-MILL and 400 acres of superior woodland, situated in Vienna, Oneida County, about 4 miles from Oneida Lake; the mill is nearly new, built very substantially, and contains Wood and Mann's portable engine, of 20-horse power, with saws for sawing large and small lumber. There is also attached a stave machine, capable of turning out 10,000 to 15,000 staves per day. This will be a desirable opportunity for making an investment of this kind, as the property will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to O. DEVER, No. 109 Pearl-st., New-York, or H. DOBSON, Cleveland, Oswego County.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND HANDSOME COUNtry residence near the village of Passaic, N. J.; cars passing every hour of the day; it is situated a few minutes' walk from the depot, making it a very convenient residence for those doing business in New-York City; it will be sold with either eleven, five or one acre of very rich land. Terms, half cash; the remainder may remain on the place, if desired; beautiful view, young fruit trees, shade trees, &c. Address J. G. WILLIAMS, Passaic, N. J., or ALFRED C. WILLIAMS, No. 84 John-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT ENglewood, N. J., one hour from New-York, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; ten acres of land, containing fruit and vegetable garden, flower garden, lawn, &c.; beautiful views and healthy neighborhood; three wells and a fine spring with hydraulic ram are on the place; new stone house, highly finished, and containing all the modern improvements; large stables and carriage-house, cottage, greenhouse and hothouse, within a few minutes of depot; price $32,000. Inquire at No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A DAIRY FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated in Orange County, 2 hours' ride from New-York City, on the line of the Erie Railroad, and 1¼ miles north of the village of Monroe, on the main road, consisting of 98 acres; good house, barns and out-houses; two large orchards, and other fruit; good stone fences, and well supplied with water. For further particulars apply to J. MCCLELLAN, No. 26 Spruce-st., or to THOMAS DRUMMOND, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A FINE house, situated within six minutes' walk from depot on Broad Hill; contains 13 rooms, with gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, furnace and marble mantles throughout; lot 60 feet by 260 feet; deed good; garden with fruit and ornamental trees. Possession immediately, by A. D. MULFORD, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVingston offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKY, banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

NEWPORT, R. I.—FOR SALE—THE FINE new brown-stone mansion on Washington-st., fronting Newport harbor; has never been occupied; near the depot and steamers; bathing and boating at the door; one of the finest views and estates in America. Apply to HAZARD & APTHORP, Real Estate Brokers, Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITE, FIVE ACRES, ON Staten Island, within few hundred feet of lower bay, near Ellingville Railroad Depot; one of the most beautiful locations on the island; view unsurpassed; fishing, yachting, bathing, &c., &c., at door; churches and schools in neighborhood; time about one hour from New-York. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLACE ON THE Hudson River, 33 miles from New-York, consisting of good improvements, and 33 acres of land; a first-rate chance to an enterprising man for building sites; will exchange for good city property at cash prices. JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner 8th-av. and 42d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. HALSEY, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 42 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HANDsome country seat near South Orange, N. J., and one minute from station; would exchange for a neat place at Bergen Hill or Bergen Point; price $6,500 or $7,000, furnished. Address ROBERT B. CUSHMAN, South Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE.—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; three-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 137 West 36th-st., near Broadway; size, 20x50; lot half block; price $11,000; $6,000 can remain. Apply at No. 139, next door.

FOR SALE—IN 67TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AVE., lot 25x100, with foundation for stable; price $10,000. Apply at No. 127 East 50th-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—An elegant villa residence in the choicest part of the City of New-Haven, (Hillhouse-av.), to rent furnished for three months from July 1. Carriage-house and stables complete; garden well supplied with fruit and vegetables. Apply to JOSIAH S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 46 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 10x25.
2 30x35.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGES AT ISLIP, L. I., near the Pavilion Hotel and the Great South Bay, 45 miles from New-York. Ice-houses and stables attached. Rents $400 to $800. M. PORTER. No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FOUR COTTAGES, at a rental of $125, $250, $300 and $400; one elegant dwelling, carriage-house, &c., at $800 rental.
CHAS. E. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR RENT—NO. 187 EAST 50TH-ST.; $150 PER month. Part or all of furniture for sale; possession immediately. Apply as above.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COTTAGE OF SIX OR EIGHT rooms, with good sized garden, within 18 miles of lose of New-York, and convenient to railroad or steamboat landing. Address, stating terms and location, J. S., Box No. 1,519 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LAdies, in a respectable family; best of references given and required. Address Box No. 5,090 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO gentlemen only, without board, one suite of pleasant rooms on second floor; also, two single rooms. Location very central and near the principal hotels. Call at No. 55 West 28th-st.

TWO SMALL FAMILIES CAN BE ACcommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in Orange, a few minutes' walk from Brick Church depot, during July and August. Address Box No. 575. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, with two children aged 12 and 2; terms not to exceed $100 per month; payment if suited. Address C. K. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable at No. 136 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A RESPECTABLE family, residing on their country seat, pleasantly located near Morristown, N. J., will take a family to board (consisting of not more than 6 or 8 persons in all) for the Summer; to respectable parties who are willing to pay pretty liberally the best accommodations, with private table, will be furnished; references exchanged. Inquire of S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

PERSONS VISITING SARATOGA FOR the Summer, and desirous of locating themselves pleasantly and economically, and at the same time securing good accommodations, central location, and within a Christian family, will do well to call on or address Mrs. A. B. WENDELL, Clinton-st. Reference: Louis de V. Wilder, M. D., No. 55 West 28th-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE HUNTER HOUSE, Village of Hunter, Catskill Mountains, is now open for boarding, on reasonable terms; scenery magnificent; climate delightful; native berries in abundance; trout fishing and game near at hand. Apply to JAMES RUSK, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson. Barnard House, one hour by rail or boat. No Summer resort having greater attractions. Terms reasonable. First-class table. Apply, between 10 and 3, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ACCOMMODATIONS can be obtained two hours and a half ride from the city on the Erie Railway, by applying to Mrs. M. S. READ, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A FEW DESIRAble rooms remain yet to be taken at the Willow-av. House, Cornwall, N. Y. Persons desiring reasonable board should apply immediately. J. H. ATKINSON.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York per Morris and Essex Railroad; pure mountain air, beautiful scenery, fine drives, &c. Accommodations for a large family, with private table, can be had in a commodious cottage. Apply at the Summit House.

FIREWORKS.

FOURTH OF JULY
CELEBRATION.
FLAGS. ALL SIZES.
BUNTING BY THE CASE OR PIECE.
B. L. SOLOMONS & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway.

FIRE-WORKS.

HADFIELD'S first premium fire-works, and Waugh's nonpareil torpedoes for sale at his manufactory Nos. 200 and 202 9th-st., New-York.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. POULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without the knowledge of the patient, under Nitrous Gas, by Dr. WAIT, Sen., at 50 cents each, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Refers to Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor New-York University; Drs. Pond, Hallock, Baldwin and Gilchrist. Teeth inserted and filled on moderate terms.

AT COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION the nitrous oxide gas originated; and by making it) fresh every day, (we use from 100 to 200 gallons per day, we can extract teeth without the slightest pain. The best sets of teeth inserted. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY PAPER AND ACCOUNT Books of every kind at lowest prices. Orders receive prompt attention.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Job Printers, Stationers, &c., No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY, W. F. FURBUR, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River, for freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

The GUIDING STAR will follow on Saturday, July 8.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,311	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	4,372	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 45, East River, as follows:
ERIN ..... SATURDAY, July 1
VIRGINIA ..... SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA ..... SATURDAY, July 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE ..... FRIDAY ..... July 21
LAFAYETTE ..... FRIDAY ..... Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY ..... June 1
CITY OF DUBLIN ..... WEDNESDAY ..... July 5
CITY OF BOSTON ..... SATURDAY ..... July 8
KANGAROO ..... WEDNESDAY ..... July 12

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ..... $90 Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 95 Steerage to London 33
First Cabin to Paris ..... 105 Steerage to Paris 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 sold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The London and New-York Steamship Company's splendid British Iron Steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. Wm. H. Engelhart, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 17, to be followed by the Steamship CELLA.

For passage, at low rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
Via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
LOWER PASSAGE RATES COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.

The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers, semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES:
JULY 1 ..... CHAN QUEEN ..... SLOCUM
(Connecting at Panama with "Constitution.")
JULY 17 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH
(Connecting at Panama with the Sacramento.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. E. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Fulton-st.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship GOLF, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The first-class steamships
AMERICA, Capt. CLIFT.
NEVADA, Capt. CARPENTER.
The
AMERICA
will commence taking freight Wednesday morning and sail positively on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-street, North River.
For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKERSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
Bills of lading signed on board.
The NEVADA will follow on SATURDAY, July 8.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamships
CHASE, Capt. ROGERS,
ZODIAC, Capt. BULKLEY,
will form a regular weekly line, sailing from Pier No. 11 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY of each week.
The steamship
ZODIAC,
BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above on
THURSDAY, June 29.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular Weekly United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
The
GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14, East River, on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 o'clock precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on Saturday, July 8.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on July 12.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TERRY,
Will be dispatched from pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship
EUTERPE
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL Glasgow, and the Irish ports.
HIBERNIA ..... SATURDAY, July 1,
at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.
Fares payable in currency. Cabins, $100, $80, and $70. Steerage, $30. FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The steamship ARIADNE, Capt. CRARY, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 61 Chambers-st. Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. O. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 223 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. MORSE, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. B. HAYCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW, the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGfield, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR NORTHPORT, LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—The steamer PILOT BOY, Capt. THOS. F. MARSHALL, will leave Pier No. 35, East River, (Catharine Market Pier,) at 3½ P. M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) for the above landings, leaves Northport at 5 A. M., stopping at Whitestone at 6¼.

No freight received after 3 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., Agent,
No. 69 South-st.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JASON H. TREMPER, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS; and FREEDOM, Capt. THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARNET, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st., at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEWBRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 1, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—8, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, POUGHkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens Dock, Cornwall and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL will leave Debrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT WHITE STONE AND GREENWICH—The steamboat JOHN ROMER will leave Pier No. 26, East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squankum, Sea Girt, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $3.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for

THE INTERNAL REVENUE

The Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards Complete.

Curious Facts and Interesting Statistics—Immense Sales and Enormous Taxes.

One Firm Pays $200,000 Per Month.

List of Brokers' Sales, Names, Amounts and Taxes.

No one fact in the working of the complicated Internal Revenue system stands more prominent than the intelligent coöperation of the masses of the people. Did the governmental revenue depend solely on the patriotism and good faith of the poorer classes of the community, there would be little need of assessors, and indeed it is but fair to assume that had the wording of the original law been clear and explicit, very much of the present conflict of opinion and prospective litigation might have been avoided. During the first years of the law's operation, when intenseet patriotism stirred the majority of Northern hearts, when the entire people urged a vigorous prosecution of the war, there was little need of official prompting or external pushing, but it is natural now, when the war is closed, when people look for a return to the channels of trade, when necessity demands a rigid scrutiny of every expenditure, that men should look carefully to their legal rights, being willing to pay to the government all that it is entitled to, but being equally tenacious of their own interests. Judge Lewis, the commissioner, has been taxed with labors which few men could bear. He was embarrassed by the lack of perspicuity in the law, pestered by continual protests from the people, hampered by the conflict between the wording and the spirit of the act, and compelled to decide day in and day out questions of vast importance to the mercantile community, pending the consideration of which piles of documents from every quarter of the country accumulated on his desk. That honest men should be discouraged and rogues emboldened by such a state of affairs, is not to be wondered at. But this was in the earlier days, when system was yet to be brought out, and regularity enforced.

Now, more than ever, is the necessity apparent for fairness and efficiency on the part of government officials, and for honesty and cooperation among the people. The law is a statute of the country. The taxpayers are, as a body, ready and willing to do their dewoir, and it but remains for the assessors to be thorough in their work, accepting all things in good faith, and proving all things by careful and courteous examination, so that, between the collectors and the public, there need be no collision. In

THE FOURTH REVENUE DISTRICT,

there have been several radical and important changes. The district includes the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, and is one of the most important in the country. The report of the Commissioner at Washington, showing that up to the present year its assessments exceed those of any other in the United States. Mr. JOHN MACK was formerly the Collecter, holding the position until May last, at which time he was succeeded by the present Collector, Mr. J. F. BAILEY, formerly of the Custom-house, where he was extensively known as the Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and the reorganizer of the Custom-house system. Practical and efficient, Mr. BAILEY has brought to the discharge of his duties a shrewd judgment of men, a kind disposition, and a determination to administer the law, as between the government and the people, with entire equity. One of the points which first attracted his attention at the cashier's desk, was the apparent ignorance of the taxpayers in regard to certain pregnant points of duty. To meet these, and for the information of his district information of great importance to all others—he prepared and issued the following:

CIRCULAR LETTER.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, No. 75 Chambers-street, June 20, 1865.

The following synopsis of certain provisions of the amended internal revenue law, adress answer to questions often asked at this office.

1. Before commencing or continuing any manufacture liable to be assessed and not otherwise provided for, every person is required to furnish, without previous demand therefor, to the assessor or assistant assessor, a statement of the proposed business and of the place where it is to be carried on.

2. Within ten days after the first of each and every month return is to be made, under oath, to the assessor or assistant assessor, of the products, consumption, and sale or delivery of manufactures; and for failure to make such return, penalties are prescribed.

3. Payment of the duties on products or manufactures is to be made to the Collector of Internal Revenue, monthly, without notice, within ten days from and after the 20th of each month, e. g.: The return for products or manufactures of June is to be made to the assessor or assistant assessor within ten days after the list of July; payment of the duties is to be made to the collector within ten days from the 20th of July, and so on for succeeding months.

In accordance with the above provision of law, the sending of notices for the payment of monthly taxes will be discontinued, and the penalty of ten per centum will be added when payment is not made within the time prescribed by law.

For taxes assessed on the annual list, such as license, income, &c., notice will be sent.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The office for the Fourth District is at No. 75 Chambers-street, a few doors below Delmonico's, a neatly finished and convenient place, where fullest information can be obtained by any desiring it. Owing to the recent commencement of duty by Collector BAILEY, and the retention of the books by Mr. MACK for the necessary settlement of accounts with the government, the returns of collections are somewhat incomplete:

The aggregate list for March is	$369,682 08
The aggregate list for April is	602,502 05
The aggregate list for May is	519,488 57
Total	$1,491,622 70

Of this district Mr. PIERRE C. VAN WYCK is the assessor. His office, we regret to say, is unworthy the government or its officers. The entire business of this important district is done in quarters cramped, inconvenient, untidy and of necessity lacking in dignity and propriety. The assessor sits cooped up in a little back room, dark and dingy, while his hard-worked clerks are variously distributed throughout the building from the entry-way to the garret. Under the law the assessor is allowed but $500 for rent—a sum which cannot procure decent stabling for a horse in the lower or central part of the city. Mr. JOHN R. WALKER is his Chief Clerk, and the names of

THE ASSISTANT ASSESSORS

are as follows: James E. Hutchinson, E. A. Nichols, Joseph Breck, P. D. R. Van Wyck, editor of the *Internal Revenue Recorder*, Saml. M. Le Compte, Charles Ferguson, Jas. B. Lawrence, Jas. M. Tuthill, Thos. C. Baker, John Forshay, Jas. E. Rowan, Jas. A. Messenger, E. M. Hartshorn, F. W. Wallace, A. J. Kneeland, Geo. M. Rea, M. M. Jones, G. W. Platt.

The sources of revenue in this district are peculiar. There are few incomes of great amount, those who

PAY OVER TEN THOUSAND

being as follows:

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
John Aitken	$41,201	F. D. Lockwood	$14,220
M. T. Brennan	16,000	P. M. Lydig	81,880
J. L. Brower	11,679	James McCarter	21,444
F. Beckstein	17,035	John McCool	15,979
A. C. Beckstein	12,772	T. F. Richards	10,098
Peter Brunner	20,728	Alexander Stewart	116,120
John R. Chrnsell	22,488	H. J. Spotts	33,336
Dire Debsoocloo	11,987	A. Smith	27,716
Nathad Day	14,900	Jas. Tweedle, Jr	20,105
S. J. Dennis	13,538	W. E. Treadwell	20,665
Wm. Fletcher	14,000	Jas. Tappan	25,864
Thos. M. Graves	11,000	Wm. Tucker	12,111
G. Hawk (St. Nicholas)	22,000	J. M. Taylor	16,018
J. O. Harrison	19,809	S. S. Wyckoff	14,883
A. Kayne	44,712	W. B. Wedles	29,018
Wm. Kidd	19,270	J. B. Walton	11,186
T. C. Kimball	16,382	Jas. Wiggins	13,809

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

of this district are enormous, greater probably than those of any other; wearing apparel and dress goods, jewelry, tobacco and cigars being the principal sources of income. The monthly returns of this branch of the revenue will be found interesting. The following are for the year of 1864–5:

1864, October	$300,447 70	1865, February	$439,441 71
November	372,863 20	March	368,852 15
December	284,822 70		
1865, January	196,199 97	Total	$1,491,822 70

The special war tax of October, 1864, was $134,963 35
The amount of special lists for the above period was $30,682 80
The list of reassessments amounts to upward of $50,000 00
The annual list for 1864, just handed in, amounts to 1,000,443 44

RECAPITULATION.

Monthly lists since October, 1864	$1,971,258 26
War tax	134,963 35
Special lists	630,682 80
Reassessment list	350,000 00
Annual list	1,000,443 44
Total	$3,977,227 86

The largest tobacco men and dry goods dealers are located in this district, and one clothing house has on several occasions paid a monthly tax as high as $200,000. By the following

LIST OF SALES

it will be seen that between the houses of CLAFLIN and STEWART there is a close and exciting contest; according to these returns, CLAFLIN is ahead some $3,000,000; but it will be noted that in this return the sales at STEWART's up-town or retail store are not included. These are probably not far from $5,000,000, which would place him ahead about $2,000,000:

Appleton & Co., publishers, sold, independent of their own publications, works to the amount of	$519,411
Aitken & Miller, 678 Broadway	516,305
Arnoldt, Constable & Co., Canal-st	437,460
Asiel & Edmann, 168 Church-st	293,520
Anthony & Hall, 24 Leonard-st	10,636,713
Andrews, Giles, Sandford & Co., 70 Franklin-st	1,167,145
Almy, Hobart & Co., 95 Leonard-st	788,370
Auchincloss, John & Hugh, 108 Duane-st	697,000
Auffmordt, Hessenberg & Co., 134 Duane-st	846,000
Baundahl & Co., 131 Duane-st	1,500,000
Bird, Thomas A. & Co., 79 Chambers-st	2,000,000
Brink & Russell, Canal-st	2,510,414
Burlock, Ramsey & Co., 91 Franklin-st	261,123
Britton & Hurst, 26 Franklin-st	483,928
Brewer, G. & Co., 68 Leonard-st	5,863,172
Beckman, B. F. & Co., 377 Broadway	1,173,000
Condin, E. S. & Co., 527 Broadway	1,000,000
Claflin, H. B. & Co	42,5 8,715
Cock, W. E. & Co., 33 Broadway	1,200,000
Clark, Holbrook & Floyd	289,638
Cunningham, Frost & Throckmortons	1,000,000
Campbell, McGee & Co., 122 Duane-st	1,500,000
Ogden & Blewett, 328 Broadway	2,475,000
Paton & Co., 339 Broadway	2,500,000
Pomeroy, W. L. & Adams, 70 Leonard-st	2,234,838
Parker, Wilder & Co., 62 Leonard-st	2,778,976
Pardee, Bates & Co., 843 Broadway	1,364,379
Rice, Chase & Co., 47 Worth-st	2,909,713
Rice & Goldenberg, 319 Broadway	250,000
Richmond, G. M., & Co., 80 Reade-st	2,250,000
Shumway, A. W., 413 Broadway	350,000
Scott, Charles & Co., Canal-st	295,000
Schuyler, S. D., 361 Broadway	263,500
Seiling, (Bros.,) Freres, 127 Church-st	1,000,000
Slade & Colby	2,940,333
Slade, John & Co	1,052,631
Sutton, Smith & Co., 83 Worth-st	1,000,000
Sturzberg, H. & Co., 97 Reade-st	2,000,000
Stanfield, Wentworth & Co., 118 Church-st	2,000,000
Butler, Broom & Clapp, 75 Duane-st	750,000
Booth, Chas. H. & Co., 306 Broadway	841,364
Bruner, Wm. & Co., 314 & 316 Broadway	5,000,000
Harms & Weichman, 310, Broadway	500,000
Kendall, B. & Chamberlain	1,110,000
Kieffer, Wm. & Co., 28 Reade-st	611,977
Lorisard, P. & G., 18 Chambers-st	611,045
Lee, Bliss & Co., 314 Broadway	2,734,000
Mygatt, Eli & George, 37 Chambers-st	2,500,000
Mortimer & Debost, 318 Broadway	510,000
Nostrup, Taylor & Co., 312 Broadway	900,000
Parsons, W. H. & Bro., 74 Duane-st	851,008
Sankett, Belcher & Co., 28 Reade-st	1,568,887
Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., 43 Chambers-st	560,000
Stewart, Alex. T. & Co., Broadway	39,391,687
Thompson, Henry G., & Ag't Hartford Cayp. Co	29 Chambers-st	2,000,000
Townsend, John J., 18 Reade-st	859,819
Yntze & Diechmann 84 Duane-st	569,900
Barber, H. & Co., 36 and 38 Barclay-st	2,381,000
Bigelow & Trask, 36 Vesey-st	515,000
Baker, Jesse W. & Co., 54 Vesey-st	600,000
Beale, Geo. W. & Co., 169 and 170 Fulton-st	748,000
Bowers, Beekman & Co., 32 and 34 Vesey-st	2,000,000
Claflin, A. & Co., 35 Vesey-st	1,221,000
Curtis, Chas. S., 50 Barclay-st	637,000
Hoppock, Glen & Co., 18 and 20 Vesey-st	600,000
Opdyke, Loeschigk & Co., 36 and 38 Barclay-st	1,085,000
Patterson, Son & Co., 26 and 28 Barclay-st	600,000
Robbins, Calhoun & Co., 28 Vesey-st	1,426,000
Skinner, F. & A., 46 Barclay-st	17,140,000
Willetts, J. J., 5 Barclay-st	500,000
Wilcox, W. J. & Co., 417 Washington-st	1,240,000
Taft, Griswold & Kellogg, No. 126 Duane-st	3,500,000
Turnbull, Slade & Co., 53 Worth-st	4,000,000
Vanvalkenburgh, P. & Co., 79 Leonard-st	1,500,000
Victor, F. & A., 118 Duane-st	1,267,000
Hazlehurst & Smith, 57 Worth-st	1,000,000
Hoover, Stone & Co., 377 Broadway	250,000
Hotchinson, S. & Co., 79 Worth-st	1,855,226
Hope, J. C., & Co., 57 Worth-st	3,500,000
Hughes, George, 134 Church-st	963,000
Harris, Hartley & Co., 368 Broadway	1,000,000
Halstead, Haines & Co., 376 Broadway	3,172,303
Hall, Mighwell & Co., 394 Broadway	1,126,830
Hunt, Tillinghast & Co., 70 Reade-st	6,500,005
Johnson, George & Co., 44 Welker-st	379,000
Loeschigk, Wesendonck & Co., 61 Worth-st	2,000,000
Lawrence, A. A., & Co., 79 Worth-st	4,000,000
Lottimer, Wm. A. & Co., 129 Duane-st	1,700,000
Langley, Wm., & Co., 139 Duane-st	1,000,000
Meyer & Feuchtwanger, 89 Chambers-st	1,000,000
Moore, George W., 329 Broadway	2,915,243
Cochrao & Co., 443 Broadway	936,600
Carpenter, Oliver & Co., 377 Broadway	1,000,000
Darge & Jacques, Leonard-st., taxed for sales to amount of	295,000
Dale, Bros. & Co., 130 Duane-st	1,500,000
Davis, Rhodes & Co., 93 Franklin-st	1,009,503
Dodge, Baldwin & Co, 73 Leonard-st	329,009
De Bert, Bros., 89 Worth-st	969,235
Day, N. & Co., 187 Church-st	1,207,000
Dowd, Baker, Whitfield & Co	400,000
Dord, C. & Co, 47 Worth-st	815,000
Edgerton, L., 81 Worth-st	1,500,000
Falconer, N. H. & Co., 134 Church-st	338,887
Faulkener, Kimball & Co., 53 Worth-st	4,673,344
Frothingham & Co., 41 Worth-st	1,224,920
Fairchild & Fanshaw, 146 Duane-st	1,475,000
Gray, Wm., jr., 114 Church-st	1,200,000
Guttemann, Bros., 168 Church-st	485,000
Garner & Co., 81 Worth-st	8,161,125
Woods & Lowry, 5 Mercer-st	295,822
Waterbury Thawsts, 54 Walker-st	395,000
Wick, George A. & Co., 81 Franklin-st	10,000,000
Woodward, Baldwin & Co., 110 Duane-st	1,800,000
Hoyt, Sprague & Co	8,000,000
Sprague, Cooper & Colden	5,000,000
Gardiner & Dexter	6,000,000
S. B. Chittenden & Co	6,262,800
Jaffray & Co	7,000,000
Bliss & Co	10,723,000
Lathrop & Ludington	8,209,000
Bernheimer Bros	3,699,000

THE SIXTH WARD

may well be styled one of the features of this district, as indeed it is of the city itself. In this ward there are over six hundred retail liquor dealers who pay regular license. At first these men were disposed to stand on their reserved rights, but a little reflection and a few fines convinced them of the folly of that course, and they are now reckoned among the best and promptest customers. There are about fifteen hundred carmen who pay license. The immensity of detail connected with the internal working of this and every other office of like nature is wonderful. The public can form no adequate idea of its extent and severity without personal examination, and it seems an imperative necessity that the government should provide its officials with ample and convenient accommodations—a provision which would benefit and accommodate the public at large, while it would vastly facilitate the transaction of the routine business.

SUNDRY FRAUDS

have been discovered also in this district. One firm paid over, after an investigation, some $75,000, and another $18,000 back tax, while another of his own volition drew his check for $20,000 tax which he deemed due the government. The record of this district is creditable to the public and the officials, while its contributions to the Government Treasury have been very great.

The following statement of

BROKERS' SALES

includes the business of our larger brokers from July 1, 1864, to March 31, 1865. It will be remembered that the list does not include stocks or gold sold for their own account, which would vastly swell the aggregate.

Names.	Sales.	Tax.
E. Morrison & Co	$136,490,440	$68,245 22
Hallgarten & Herzfeldt	139,322,765	69,661 38
Gental & Phippe	139,336,083	69,667 54
Lockwood & Co	105,787,700	52,893 85
Wm. & John O'Brien	16,240 820	8,120 41
Brockaman, Unger & Co	20,705,478	10,352 74
Cohen, Molter & Co	6,217 [illegible]	3,108 [illegible]
Colgate & Hoffman	43,847,800	22,923 90
Thomas Denney & Co	12,590,281	6,295 13
Einstein, Rosenfeldt & Co	55,542,716	28,271 10
Fitchugh & Jenkins	16,054,200	8,027 10
Friend & Frier	11,226,886	5,662 95
Gwynne & Day	16,191,180	8,095 59
Graham, Nichols & Co	25,455,576	12,727 79
Gareschc, Minton & Co	20,654,215	9,327 10
Kamlah, Sauar & Co	13,711,264	6,855 64
Meyer & Greve	29,513,144	13,256 57
C. A. Meigs & Son	15,360,961	7,625 49
J. F. Meynen	15,059,282	9,049 64
Peters & Probst	20,252,610	10,301 31
Robinson, Cox & Co	30,922,045	25,966 02
A. Rodewald	14,085,481	7,032 74
Stimson, Frank & Co	24,426,608	12,212 80
Stuckle & Becker	34,128,162	17,061 58
Shafer Bros	24,886,420	12,443 21
Trevor & Colgate	15,140,707	7,571 60
D. Groesbeck & Co	25,350,041	46,684 52
C. R. Martin & Co	27,894,570	13,517 28
Marriam & Bell	41,894,240	20,797 12
H. T. Morgan	16,715,970	8,356 50
A. L. Seton & Co	14,202,718	7,101 61
J. A. Underwood & Son	57,203,895	14,604 31
Vickers & Co	23,146,220	11,574 64
Drexel, Winthrop & Co	43,014,790	21,507 90
E. C. Brodhead	12,517,478	4,758 91
S. H. Banoist & Co	90,879,914	42,438 46
Clark, Dodge & Co	56,980,636	26,235 27
Chas. Graham	82,284,195	41,141 10
Jerome Riggs & Co	28,017,330	11,508 66
Ketcham, Son & Co	82,156,620	28,068 31
Mills, Easterbrooker & Co	22,228 61	11,114 30
Alex. Mayer	25,745,820	12,872 91
F. B. Wallace and Co	24,705,360	12,352 68
J. R. Garland & Co	12,232,120	6,116 56
Muller & Brown	16,300,978	8,150 28
Saxton & Raymond	28,240,141	14,120 07
C. P. Sloane & Co	35,676,719	12,838 36
E. P. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison	21,631,536	13,015 76
J. L. Brownell	15,456,388	7,728 69
Chandler & O'Brien	8,764,424	5,472 24
Fearing & Dalton	28,905,440	14,404 22
H. J. Lyons & Co	132,524,401	66,412 20
W. H. Marston & Co	60,566,350	30,134 26
Pollamus & Jackson	24,266,478	12,134 23
Quigley Brothers	21,717,344	10,858 96
H. A. Tucker & Co	44,008,530	22,004 27
Van Schaick & Massett	23,194,119	11,597 06
Wm. M. Parks	19,614,760	9,807 38
Vermilye & Co	11,402,740	5,700 37
Dibble & Cambloss	32,634,288	16,317 63
Kern, Domin & Co	24,264,120	12,132 06
Rogers & Krets	22,253,430	11,126 71
Post, Lait & Co	60,266,360	30,133 18
H. W. Hartshorne & Bro	28,611,740	14,305 87
C. O. Rose	26,611,740	13,305 87
Cammack & Co	27,222,360	13,611 18
Daier & Timpson	28,287,540	14,143 77
Northrup & Chick	26,565,840	13,282 92
A. Pegram	25,565,000	12,782 50
Brady Brothers	24,565,000	12,282 50
Stebbins & Bloodgood	24,565,000	12,282 50
Carr, Taylor	14,565,000	7,282 50
Kinsley, Carter	13,565,000	6,782 50
E. Stern & Son	49,714,440	24,857 22
† Oppenheim Bros. & Durand	26,627,540	13,313 77
O. Tahworth	14,674,060	7,337 03
‡ Marx & Co	21,551,120	10,775 56
Total	$4,880,497,227	$1,440,994 97

* These are from September only.
† These are from October only.
‡ These are from December only.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN, AND M'MURRAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.

We have received and respectfully considered a note from Mr. JAMES PEARSALL, of No. 92 Cannon street, containing his version of proceedings in Police Trial Chamber, during the hour which he spent therein, on the 21st inst. Mr. PEARSALL is in error in imagining that any officer or other person who heard his charge against Policeman McDUFFIE, and that officer's deposition, concerning the conduct of Mrs. PEARSALL's children, intended to wound him or his wife. Mrs. PEARSALL's ladylike address favorably impressed every spectator in the trial-room; but when a sworn officer testified that, in obedience to orders which he dares not disobey, he arrested Mrs. PEARSALL without any unnecessary severity of manner, the court, knowing what an officer risks if he is guilty of misbehavior while on duty, were bound to believe him. Touching the manner of Mr. ACTON in dealing with complainants and defendants before the board, there is little to be said, except that between his harmless sallies and the oddities which transpire in testimony, the trials are rendered hugely entertaining.

COKE, BLACKSTONE, AND STORY KICKED OUT.

A gentleman of the green satchel entered with Herr AUGUST GERLACH, landlord of No. 41½ Thomas-street, and the latter complained that on the forenoon of the 3d instant Patrolman FLORENCE MCCARTY, of the Fifth Ward, entered his place, arrested him summarily, dragged him to the Police-station of the Fifth Ward, and there preferred a charge upon which he was incarcerated in a noisome cell; that he was there held until 2 in the afternoon and then taken to the Tombs Police Court, but that, there being no valid charge, the Justice then sitting discharged him. Officer MCCARTY—"Had there not been a difficulty in your house between yourself and a colored man?" Counsel for Herr GERLACH—"We object to ——" Mr. ACTON—"We don't." Counsel—"Your Honor, I presume that you will be governed by the rules of evidence, as laid down by ——" Mr. Gradgrind ACTON—"We're governed alone by the FACTS." Here the witness was permitted to resume and say that a colored man who had not consumed his liquors, had declined to pay for them, and declared that he had been robbed, whereupon the deponent struck him with his flat left hand. DORA GERLACH, a tender and beautiful girl of twelve Summers, (alas, that no public officer is empowered to take innocent children from parents who dwell in dens and rear their offspring to lives of infamy!) rendered her artless story, but added nothing to the history of the case. Sergt. GAY described Herr GERLACH's place as a resort of drunken negroes and the most beastly bawds; and Officer MCCARTY said that on the forenoon of the 3d a negro, whose face had been cut and was bleeding, called him to apprehend GERLACH as the offender, and that when he entered that person's liquor-store, Mrs. GERLACH said, "It's the negro's fault." President ACTON—"You did your duty." Counsel for GERLACH—"But we have not got through; we intend ——" Mr. ACTON—"But we have got through. Next case, Officer RILEY."

EAST HOUSTON-STREET THROWN INTO SHADE.

THOMAS RILEY, backman, of No. — Prince-street, (we cannot publish the number of these dens,) made affidavit that one evening, recently, he stood on a corner in Prince-street, waiting for a female to toss his night-key from a window, and Patrolman JOHN RILEY, of the Eighth Precinct, approaching, ordered him to "move on." He explained that he was waiting to get a key, but the officer bade him get off the sidewalk, then pushed him into the street and otherwise maltreated him. The deponent had, he said, been ill eleven weeks. Officer JOHN RILEY—"Do you live with a bawd, and does she supply means to clothe you?" Mr. ACTON—"What kind of a house is this?" Officer RILEY—"This complainant, RILEY, is a pimp; Capt. MILLS gave me the post embracing a part of Prince-street, because it is notoriously the worst in the city—worse, even, than East Houston-street, near Broadway; the Captain bade me know nobody; to permit no person to loiter on the corners, and to arrest all prostitutes, whether masculine or feminine; I gave this young "fancy man" a shove, but did not strike him." JAMES BUSHNELL, keeper of this boarding-house—where no questions are asked, testified that the officer pushed complainant RILEY into the house. MARY ANN SMITH, RILEY's alleged mistress, did not appear. President ACTON, dismissed the complaint, advised RILEY to go to the West or the South, and make himself useful on the soil.

BOUNTY BROKERS—SOLDIER WITHOUT A DIME.

Col. VINCENT COLYER, of the State Soldiers' Agency, having ascertained that AUGUSTUS FRITZ, a wounded soldier, had been defrauded of his bounty, and learning, moreover, that Sergt. WM. BLAIR, of the Second Precinct, was supposed by the soldier to have had some connection with the fraud, sent him to police headquarters to enter complaint. The poor soldier's testimony was given with intense emotion. Officer BLAIR produced a receipt for $300, and the soldier acknowledged his signature, but said he was unable to read the paper: he only knew that he had enlisted for $300 county bounty and $300 to be paid by the General Government, in installments, and that he had not received a dime of the money, and it appears that nobody knows where his money is. Here is the receipt which Sergt. BLAIR exhibited;

"I, AUGUSTUS FRITZ, volunteer to enlist in the army of the United States, as a volunteer for the town of Constantia, Oswego County, Twenty-first District, for the term of three years, in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged; and I further certify that I do not expect to receive, nor have I been promised any further compensation, except pay and three hundred dollars government bounty. AUGUSTUS FRITZ.

Dated at New-York City, 6th day of February, 1865."

Mr. Benjamin Chase, of No. 282 Front-street, testified that on the 4th of February Fritz appeared at his boarding-house and begged food; that he took the mendicant in and kept him until the 6th, and then enlisted him in Tammany Hall; Sergt. Blair knew nothing of the transaction; that the county of Oswego paid $250 hand-money and $300 to the recruit, but that under a government order the recruit was not paid until he reached Fort Trumbull. Mr. Oliver Vanderbilt, paymaster of the Tammany Hall brokerage office, testified that he had not paid Fritz a dollar, but that he was to receive his bounty at Fort Trumbull, and that the soldier had not obtained his money it was probably in the hands of Major Smedberg, of Gen. Fry's office, at Washington, and may be secured by writing to him. Sergt. Blair said that Fritz entered the Second Ward Police-station, cold, hungry and weary, saying that he had in vain sought employment; that he gave Fritz lodgings, and in the morning asked him whether he would not go to the dwelling of his friend, Benjamin Chase, of Water-street, that Fritz appeared overjoyed at the prospect of going to Chase's, and that he (the Sergeant) never received a dollar in consideration of the transaction. President Acton bade Sergt. Blair write to Washington and strive to get the crippled soldier's money.

LIFE IN THE FOURTH WARD.

MORRIS BUTLER, of Roosevelt-street, complains that Patrolman PATRICK DEMPSEY, of the Fourth Ward, clubbed him without cause on the morning of the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock. Mr. BUTLER told a rambling story about a quarrel between Mrs. BUTLER and himself, and said that his amiable spouse had endearingly styled him a disabpated old cripple, and hit him twice or thrice on the head with a broomstick. Whereat he remarked to her: "You old rip, I'll hit you if you do that again;" and upon this Mrs. BUTLER and her daughter straightway went to seek an officer, and the enterprising head of the family slunk into the cellar and concealed himself in a woodpile, whence he was dragged, and where he was clubbed by three policemen. Officer DEMPSEY said that Mrs. BUTLER called him to apprehend her husband for attempting to split open her head with an ax, and that himself and another officer took BUTLER without resorting to unnecessary violence, and apprehended Mrs. BUTLER as well. Sergeant CARPENTER testified that both husband and wife were committed for drunkenness. The commissioners thought that they had heard the story, and, thanking Mr. BUTLER for his trouble, dismissed the complaint.

TEMPEST IN THE FORTY-FOURTH PRECINCT.

In the language of Commissioner MCMURRAY, "they are cutting their own throats over in the Forty-fourth Precinct, Brooklyn," wherever that may be. Three officers recently "put up a job" for Sergeant JOHNSON, and that officer, retired as a civilian, put himself on the trail of not only these men, but of others also, the result being that nearly a half of the precinct comes over to trials one week, and nearly the other half follows on the week after. Yesterday Sergeant JOHNSON complained of Patrolman JOHN C. BRENNAN for being off post in Mrs. MOONEY's liquor-store, on the morning of the 19th inst. The officer said that, having been instructed to seek TOM GALLAGHER, whom he characterized as a dangerous thief, he went into the liquor-store to see whether the fugitive was there. The complaint was dismissed, and Mr. ACTON reprimanded Policeman BRENNAN's superior for sending him on special duty while on post. "Send special men to capture thieves; but keep your post-men on their respective beats," said the President. Sergeant JOHNSON also preferred complaint against Officer BRENNAN for drinking liquor at the intersection of Cumberland-street and Fulton-avenue. The landlord of the porter-house sworn that BRENNAN, who was in his place seeking a thief, drank water only. The complaint against BRENNAN included Patrolman MCLAUGHLIN also, and that officer requested Sergeant JOHNSON to say whether he had not said, "I wanted to get a complaint against BRENNAN, and am sorry that you are implicated, but will see that you are let down easily." The Sergeant denied the part in peachment. Patrolman MCLAUGHLIN—"You pulled think us fools to drink liquor, in uniform, before a crowd." Both defendants accused the Sergeant of swearing falsely, and MCLAUGHLIN threatened to summon him before a Grand Jury.

ALLA PODRIDA.

An adjourned complaint, against Patrolman JAMES MCELROY, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, was taken up, and conductor EDWARD WHALEN, of the Myrtle-avenue cars, testified that a gold-watch question, having stolen a box of cigars in JACOB'S KLEIN'S saloon, entered his car, stopped it, acquired the driver, and escaped, notwithstanding Patrolman MCELROY was there. Mr. WILLIAM OWEN, of No. 76 Tomkins-street, Williamsburgh, having been arrested by Patrolman SAMUEL J. HOYT, and held in the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house over night, said it appearing that Mr. OWEN's sole offence was in standing on a street corner, Commissioner BERGEN reprimanded Capt. WOELPER for omitting an investigation when Mr. OWEN was first taken into the station-house. "The man should not have been held all night on such a charge," said Mr. BERGEN.... On the morning of the 1st inst. Messrs. SITES & CO.'s tobacco warehouse was robbed of about $7,000 worth of scrip, Treasury notes and gold, by burglars, who, Capt. THORNE thinks, concealed themselves in the upper story, and descended at night to the safe. Patrolman WILLIAM S. ALLEN, who was on post at the hour of the robbery, was required to answer..... JOHN STEVENS "turned up" yesterday, and failed to make a case against Patrolmon JOHN QUINN, described by Capt. CAFFREY as one of the best men on the force. QUINN had arrested STEVENS' mistress, and, in retaliation, STEVENS undertook to establish a charge of drunkenness against the officer.

Exhaustion of space excludes a report of many other trials that were quite piquant, but not of material importance. The Commissioners sat six hours.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE ON LONG ISLAND.—The barn of Mr. PETER FALSTAFF, in the town of Gravesend, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last, together with three horses, one cow, several wagons and farming utensils, in all valued at $1,600, upon which there was no insurance. The premises are owned by WM. ROBERT WATERS, whose loss is about $400, insured in the Hudson River Insurance Company. The fire, it is believed, was the work of an incendiary. Mr. FALSTAFF having lost all he had, the neighboring farmers have since collected some $600 for his relief.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner LYNCH held an inquest yesterday upon the body of ROBERT JOURNEAY, a ship carpenter, who was killed in the Navy-yard the evening previous by the falling of a block from the large derrick, which he was assisting to hoist. Surgeon JOHN P. WHITE, of the receiving ship *North Carolina*, volunteered his services promptly, but the injuries were of such a character that medical aid could be of no avail. The deceased leaves a family in Dean-street.... The body of a drowned man was found at Hamilton-avenue Ferry yesterday morning, and taken in charge by Coroner LYNCH. The deceased is supposed to be a sailor. He was about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and had dark hair. The remains were taken to the Dead-house for identification.

FERRY FROM BAT RIDGE, L. I., TO THE BATTERY, NEW-YORK.—A new ferry company has recently been organized to run boats between Bay Ridge, L. I., and the Battery, in New-York, to be known as the Bay Ridge and New-York Ferry Company. The officers are: James P. Wallace, President; John G. Bergen, Vice-President; John Mackey, Secretary; William Brown, Treasurer; and Ira O. Miller, counsel. The capital stock is $200,000, divided into shares of $100 each, with power to increase the stock to a sum not exceeding $1,000,000. Committees have been appointed to carry the project into effect.

THE FIRST LONG ISLAND REGIMENT.—The veterans of this regiment are making arrangements to assist in the celebration of the Fourth of July.

Williamsburgh.

FIRE IN A VARNISH FACTORY—A WORKMAN SEVERELY BURNED.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the varnish factory of GEO. W. WOOD, corner of North Ninth and Sixth-streets, E. D., but was extinguished before it made much headway; $200 will cover the loss. A workman, named PATRICK DILLON, was very severely burned about the face and hands. The fire was accidental.

EXCAVATION ACCIDENT—A WORKMAN BURIED ALIVE.—Yesterday forenoon, a man named THOMAS GILL, in the employ of contractor NASH, while at work in an excavation corner of Harrison-avenue and Hughes-street, E. D., met with his death by the falling in of an embankment. Coroner BARRETT last evening held an inquest, when it appeared that the accident resulted from unforeseen causes, and Mr. NASH was held blameless. Deceased was 58 years of age, and resided at 264 Fifth-street.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMSHIP NICARAGUA.—The American Transit Company's steamship *Nicaragua*, 2,500 tons, was launched from the yard of her builder, Mr. HENRY STEERS, Greenpoint, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday. The launch, which was admirably managed, was witnessed by a large assemblage of New-Yorkers and others. A description of this finely-modeled ship has been previously published.

HEAVY LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.—A gentleman named BURDICK, residing in High-street, W. D., reports that his wallet was abstracted from his pocket on Tuesday night while traveling in a Greenpoint horse-car. The wallet contained $400 in currency and a check for the same amount. Early yesterday morning an empty wallet was found by a citizen at the corner of South Seventh and First-streets, the neighborhood of the larceny, and it is supposed to be Mr. BUR

The New-York Times.

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OUR INTERNAL REVENUE

The Third (Brooklyn) District Complete.

Remarkable Incomes—Great Increase Generally.

One Income of Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, and Others Not Much Less.

Official Figures from the Collector and Assessor.

Frauds, Peculiarities—A List of Heavy Men.

The good and bad people of this city of Gotham are accustomed to look down upon their little sister Brooklyn, to consider her of small account, and to talk rather patronizingly of the "City of Churches," as though she were but in her swaddling-clothes, and as yet engaged only in the pursuit of clergymen and their teachings. A glance at the list herewith published, of the incomes in one district exceeding $12,000, will convince any impartial judge that a people who can show such figures must be able also to demonstrate an amount of mercantile shrewdness and mental culture by no means despicable or limited. The fact is, that if Brooklyn was not so near New-York, it would hold a far higher position than that she now occupies, and she must be content to offset the few disadvantages thrust upon her by the incalculable benefits derivable from the proximity of the metropolis of the Western continent.

We ascertain, upon consultation of the authorities, verbal and written, that

THE THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT

is one of the most important in the country. It comprises the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards, of Brooklyn, and is under the charge of HENRY C. BOWEN. The district is a very peculiar one; formerly it had a large number of active distilleries, tobacco factories and sugar refineries, and the incomes of its residents were far above the average of those of other districts. The composition of the

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

is as follows: HENRY C. BOWEN, Collector; Edward M. Bowen, Frank W. Tappan, Deputy Collectors; John M. Larned, Cashier; Henry T. Williams, Frank W. Tappan, Jr., Jno. E. Larned, Jr., Clerks, and sundry Inspectors. The office is at No. 13 Court-street, opposite the City Hall; a neat, commodious and comfortable place.

THE RECEIPTS

for the past nine months, are as follows:

1864—October..	$256,890 07	1865—March		$87,088 83
November.	347,558 82	April		111,585 49
December.	455,523 92	May.....		156,431 52
1865—January .	783,471 72	June—estimated.		100,000 00
February	294,960 30			
Total				$2,563,563 80

To which should be added the following:

Penalties Imposed.

1864—October ..	$3 92	1865—February	$432 39
November ..	292 37	March	705 91
December ..	1,197 76	April	770 14
1865—January .	335 16	May	1,035 81

The net total from all sources to June 30, 1864, was..... $2,401,036 56

The net total estimated for 1864-5..... 3,500,000 00

Total..... 5,901,036 56

THE SUGAR INTEREST

and the distillery interest are, however, greatly impaired by the stringency of the present law, and the receipts, which have been from these sources enormous, are now and bid fair to continue next to nothing. Formerly there were made daily some 5,000 pounds of sugar in this district, at a cost of $22 50 per barrel; now, the outside estimate is 4,000 barrels, selling at $40 per barrel. Then it was an ordinary affair to sell 500 barrels to a customer; now the same customers slide in a modest order for five, ten or twenty barrels, and a sale of fifty barrels is something to talk about. The whisky manufacturing here used to be great, now it is nothing. The $2 tax per gallon has closed the stills, and whisky can't be had. One large distiller, finding that he could get sixty cents per barrel for the slops of his still, in other words, for the swill which, fed to cows, returns to the wives and children of the Brooklynites as pure country milk, has continued his operations, but should his neighbor do the same and force his price to forty cents per barrel, even he could be compelled to stop. The amount of capital unemployed, lying literally idle, locked up in machinery, buildings, and stock is simply wonderful.

The business of this office is administered efficiently and sharply—a little too much so, in the opinion of some of its constituents. But prominent among

THE GRUMBLERS

are certain lawyers, doctors, mechanics and liquor-dealers, who have recently been hauled over the coals by the sharp-eyed TAPPAN, who, through the medium of Mr. Commissioner NEWTON and his assistant, Mr. JONES, has brought them to grief and costs. It seems that from the very beginning of the tax system a large number of these gentlemen, well known, some of them, have refused to take out licenses or pay the governmental fee. It has been difficult heretofore to get at them, but the recent establishment of a United States Court has afforded just the help desired. Several of these gentlemen were notified; they appeared, paid up and were let down easy. One man insisted upon a trial; it was granted him, and Mr. JONES, before whom the case was heard, decided against the government. The moral and indirect effect of this prompt and decided action of the officials has been immense. Every day young men, at whom the assistant assessors had vainly pecked for years, come in and volunteer the statement that they are this or the other, and desire to pay their little due.

CONTRABAND STILLS

have been found in various parts of this district. Corner groceries find it more convenient to make their own whisky, at a cost of 20 cents, than to buy it with a tax of $2 per gallon; and in the cellars of many of them quietly works the still. This Celtic custom seems to be engrafting itself gradually upon American trade throughout the country; and its prevention is becoming a fertile source of employment for deputies and clerks.

The tobacco interest is likewise languishing here. At one time a single firm paid a tax of $1,000 daily; now its business is next to nothing. The tobacconists urge that if the tax could be assessed upon the leaf, the farmer could store it in the warehouse with a bond redeemable upon sale to the manufacturer, so that the actual grower should bear his share, and the interminable frauds now perpetrated on the government might be avoided.

THE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

is in charge of WM. E. ROBINSON, formerly connected with the newspaper press as a Washington correspondent, with the following-named clerks; RICHARD C. WRIGHT, JOSEPH W. RICHARDSON, JNO. D. CARROLL, M. A. ROBINSON and JAMES ROBINSON. The names of the Assistant Assessors are as follows:

Districts.	Name.	Districts.	Name.
1	Alex. Macgrotty.	8	Taylor S. Northup.
2	John Donovan.	9	Wm. Murphy.
3	John Flanagan.	10	John Davis.
4	Luke C. Ryder.	11	Joseph L. Heath.
5	Devlin, (removed.)	12	Wm. Hardy.
6	Charles Hois.	13	H. A. Lafetra.
7	Robert D. Anderson.		

The features of the assessment list are mainly re[illegible] from manufacturers of iron, tobacco, wood, tin-ware, boots and shoes, tailors, distilleries, breweries, morocco-dressers and makers of glass and gilt frames. The monthly

LISTS OF ASSESSMENTS

during the past ten months are:

1864, September..	$62,563 03	1865, March.....	$77,763 35
1864, October.....	74,964 86	1865, April.....	84,651 47
1864, November...	75,883 67	1865, May.....	92,389 88
1864, December...	61,340 67	1865, June est'd..	100,000 00
1865, January....	66,494 07		
1865, February....	58,654 03	Total.....	$774,715 04

The following include all

THE SPECIAL LISTS

since last August:

1864, Aug. & Sept.	$23,569 83	1865, February....	$2,827 65
1864, October.....	8,526 24	1865, February....	19,536 19
1864, November...	10,068 65	1865, March.....	2,586 39
1864, December...	3,113 84	1865, March.....	19,964 97
1865, January.....	18,602 26	1865, April.....	29,960 45
1865, January.....	3,604 86		
1865, January.....	22,799 98	Total.....	$165,060 32

The total

AMOUNT ON ANNUAL LISTS,

including the special war tax of October last, and the present annual, is as follows:

First Annual List, 1862..... (This included no incomes.)	$79,297 56
Second Annual List, 1863.....	477,730 09
Third Annual List, 1864.....	773,990 76
Special War Tax.....	895,957 45
Fourth Annual, so far as completed.....	1,875,049 91
To which must be added a supplementary list of.....	200,000 00
And it is estimated that the forced assessments will be not far from.....	200,000 00
Total.....	$4,501,995 56

The following amounts, as assessed in the

SEVERAL SUB-DISTRICTS,

will be interesting to the residents of each:

Dist.	Amt. Assessed.	Dis	Amt. Assessed.
1.....	$384,848 79	8.....	$263,842 09
2.....	12,255 83	9.....	20,951 31
3.....	332,401 71	10.....	18,231 74
4.....	68,977 88	11.....	128,380 22
5.....	13,477 41	12.....	241,558 89
6.....	108,959 18	13.....	126,313 53
7.....	129,934 92		
Total.....			$1,875,049 91

The publication of income lists, as a general rule, is neither desirable nor profitable; but as a matter of record, of which Brooklyn may be proud, we give place to a few of the more prominent amounts paid by her residents. It will be borne in mind that this list is literally a small part of those whose incomes are

OVER TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Horace B. Claflin..	$600,000	H. G. Reeve	$60,850
A. A. Low.....	421,783	J. Robinson.....	46,734
J. O. Low.....	191,331	H. Rowland.....	36,349
E. H. R. Lyman....	192,337	Th. Rowe.....	39,503
J. D. Martin.....	427,186	C. P. Russel.....	36,060
H. Messenger.....	37,381	W. C. Sheldon.....	48,028
T. Messenger.....	36,665	S. Valentine.....	27,463
D. Moffat.....	15,949	J. P. Van Bergen...	53,125
J. L. Morgan.....	65,100	C. B. Cauldwell....	44,163
H. E. Pierrepont	38,929	R. S. Benedict.....	27,854
S. Cornell.....	50,831	Thos. Hunt.....	24,697
B. B. Payerweather .	34,518	B. Dunning.....	44,594
E. A. Graves.....	52,751	R. R. Graves.....	159,933
J. W. Harper.....	27,168	S. Greene.....	31,009
W. T. Hatch.....	15,145	W. Hastings.....	21,200
O. K. Lapham.....	30,578	J. Hyde, Jr.....	40,999
J. W. Lewis.....	60,823	W. E. Lanton.....	39,991
C. H. Marvin.....	31,278	W. H. Lyon.....	40,173
C. S. Parsons.....	30,464	J. D. McKenzie.....	44,594
J. J. Palmer.....	18,717	W. Pinckney.....	21,792
John Rnzzitta.....	54,494	D. C. Robbins.....	23,178
Ann P. Sheldon.....	16,038	D. C. Robbins, Att'y	50,600
A. R. Sillimun.....	18,540	H. K. Sheldon.....	22,980
W. C. Spellman.....	24,483	J. C. Southwick.....	43,958
G. A. Thayer.....	15,804	J. B. Spellman.....	25,159
H. Waldron.....	150,572	T. J. Van Wyck.....	26,963
J. P. Wickham.....	14,688	D. Wesson.....	19,676
D. H. Howell.....	33,325	S. Wintingham.....	26,478
T. Stack.....	15,000	T. A. Howell.....	15,000
Charles R. Marvin ..	92,585	Jost Maller.....	50,143
A. B. Baylis.....	94,560	C. C. Warren.....	27,023
D. H. Conckling.....	100,000	Edward Dodge.....	22,222
Charles Dennis.....	20,125	L. W. Field.....	32,222
John W. Dunnel.....	28,609	W. A. Fowler.....	148,356
S. B. Chittenden.....	201,828	Isaac Frothingham ..	14,547
W. C. Fowler.....	25,819	Isaac Frothingham,	
D. H. Gildersleeve ..	18,567	Trustee.....	23,878
John F. Goodrich....	28,573	James W. Green.....	25,525
R. H. Greene.....	16,078	J. M. Gregge.....	26,983
R. Harris.....	14,539	A. B. Hull.....	62,987
R. J. Hunter.....	24,959	M. F. Hunt.....	32,386
S. Hutchinson.....	76,600	N. E. James.....	28,294
E. A. Kent.....	14,104	H. Koop.....	25,284
A. J. Lightburn.....	15,549	E. J. Lowber.....	24,539
S. McLean.....	22,370	E. McClellan.....	16,984
C. Noble.....	16,146	G. P. Payson.....	17,357
A. O. Parmalee.....	56,451	W. M. Parks.....	47,751
George Phippon.....	62,678	H. D. Palhemus.....	63,018
A. H. Porter.....	16,067	E. O. Reed.....	31,278
G. C. Robinson.....	51,672	R. W. Roper.....	16,328
W. H. M. Sanger.....	25,075	James Rutherford....	35,010
E. Simpson.....	26,300	L. P. Starr.....	21,368
James Sproule.....	21,858	W. H. Swan.....	36,354
S. D. Stewart.....	14,688	W. H. Talmage.....	19,358
I. R. Taylor.....	26,804	W. S. Tisdale.....	52,015
E. W. Cortes.....	40,218	Aug. Storrs.....	31,347
W. M. Tallman.....	13,536	Chas. Storrs.....	31,553
J. Travers.....	30,441	John A. Tooker.....	22,295
W. H. Wilson.....	23,062	John T. Walker.....	29,377
Thos. W. Abbott.....	17,305	Albert Woodruff.....	25,077
Benj. Brier.....	29,335	Ed. P. Bray.....	19,673
R. J. Cortes.....	21,452	Chas. B. Coffin.....	21,306
Chas. Gregg.....	20,872	S. W. Greene.....	14,704
E. H. Garbett.....	25,158	Saml. Groocock.....	15,688
Ch. M. Kinney.....	23,674	M. E. King.....	28,548
John F. McCoy.....	18,828	W. Moses.....	17,365
Edw. Rowe.....	17,563	Ab. Quereau.....	27,938
H. D. Wade.....	22,468	H. Treadwell.....	24,753
Thos. Achilis, (trustee)	56,653	Thos. Achilis.....	49,954
Samuel Aymar.....	17,062	Jos. Atkins.....	13,127
J. M. Benham.....	24,383	D. B. Babcock.....	14,702
G. H. Brett.....	24,714	G. E. Borland.....	37,254
A. Brinkerhoff.....	16,735	Thos. H. Brett.....	24,157
Thos. Brooks.....	23,115	H. D. Brookman.....	15,165
S. B. Caldwell.....	21,410	R. S. Bussing.....	18,126
Jas. Colby.....	15,969	Aaron Cladio.....	63,880
D. S. Hammond.....	16,557	F. Y. Comstock.....	14,927
T. E. Jewell.....	50,287	S. L. Husted.....	57,521
Jos. G. Judson.....	23,365	Smith J. Eastman....	30,000
H. B. Keene.....	15,124	John Kellum.....	36,912
Nap. B. Kokuck.....	40,295	G. W. Kitching.....	16,323
T. L. Lutkins.....	28,350	Joseph Lee.....	26,502
Chas. S. Messenger..	43,434	R. H. Manning.....	17,215
R. Murray, Jr.....	38,749	L. T. Merril.....	25,144
T. H. Norris.....	17,469	G. W. McKee.....	19,498
M. W. Peckhard.....	22,613	Jno. B. Norris.....	16,216
S. N. Reeve.....	33,781	Charles Pratt.....	23,362
F. A. Schroeder.....	21,041	Wm. Searles.....	19,171
R. Shaw.....	18,969	B. F. Sherman.....	12,813
Alfred Smithers.....	26,350	H. L. Slaght.....	24,369
M. Snow.....	18,170	G. W. Snow.....	14,225
J. H. Tart.....	22,500	M. M. Steele.....	14,543
D. A. Taylor.....	14,252	G. H. Taylor.....	22,613
Samuel Vernon.....	50,756	J. F. Underhill.....	25,816
Chester Billings.....	15,121	Thos. Vernon.....	51,264
J. P. Douglass.....	17,204	M. Cohen.....	14,947
S. C. Hay.....	17,192	Henry Eller.....	34,572
Chas. McAuly.....	38,598	L. W. Kimball.....	30,422
Al. Oatman.....	16,902	Al. Mason.....	15,817
Chas. H. Raymond..	21,284	Jas. H. Prentice	41,690
Henry W. Banks.....	21,797	H. E. St. John.....	19,815
B. M. Beard.....	39,865	Eli Beard.....	34,747
J. B. Collins.....	41,376	Jos. Burgess.....	22,223
Jno. Dixon.....	18,125	P. M. Dingee.....	20,454
Sam. W. Gillespie...	19,361	P. Fitch.....	21,075
Thos. Hoyt.....	15,552	Jos. W. Gray.....	38,025
N. B. Law.....	15,826	F. C. Kempter.....	12,518
F. H. Loomis.....	14,820	H. Lawrence.....	25,165
S. H. Powers.....	25,172	D. Monell.....	24,849
Amb. Snow.....	22,679	D. W. Robinson.....	14,968
R. Van Wyck.....	32,137	G. H. Watson.....	17,369
W. Weatherbee.....	17,381	John Westervelt.....	25,432
G. B. Archer.....	67,018	Jno. C. Baldwin.....	64,077
Geo. W. Dowance....	13,277	H. H. Conckling.....	13,070
Jos. F. Gordon.....	20,891	W. Dudley.....	21,625
Eli Robbins.....	20,114	W. Lockwood.....	11,369
Horace Webster.....	15,925	J. F. Seaxay.....	19,600
Alfred Bedford.....	15,375	H. Williamson.....	15,170
Zimah Case.....	46,076	Jas. L. Brumley.....	27,780
C. P. Dixon.....	28,049	G. S. Coe.....	14,653
John Hasley.....	17,129	W. C. Duncan.....	12,985
Jas. P. Wallace.....	20,125	B. R. Hard.....	22,315
J. B. Wellington	32,470	Jno. S. Ward.....	54,070
E. Whitehouse.....	61,617	J. Westfall.....	27,025
		F. Woodruff.....	53,628

It will be seen that Messrs. CLAFLIN & LOW lead the list, as they did last year, only that Mr. CLAFLIN has gone far ahead of his last return. He now shows the heaviest wholesale figures in New-York, and the largest income in Brooklyn.

The annual lists, as given above, present a singular phase of arithmetical progression, and reflect great credit upon the assessor who has worked them up gradually, but tremendously, from the commencement until now. The assistant assessors are hard-working men, who deserve better pay and less confinement. Mr. MACGROTTY, of the first sub-district, is likewise Supervisor of the First Ward, a capable, intelligent officer, and other members of the corps, are also in a fair way to be remembered with honor at coming elections. With the approval of the Department, Chief ROBINSON is about to initiate a

NOVEL AND PRAISEWORTHY REFORM.

As matters are now arranged, assistant assessors are continually brought in contact with the same set of people. Each year is like its predecessor, and the work becomes monotonous. Human nature is pretty much the same the world over, and even assessors are now and then touched with its infirmities. In order, then, to remove anything approaching temptation to favoritism, or desire to win popularity at the expense of the government, Mr. ROBINSON has concluded to change the sub-districts of each assessor. Thus, number one may next year have number five, and so on. Each officer will thus meet each year new faces, and while his duty will then have all the interest and zest of novelty, it will also be out of the power of any to forget his duty and the interests of the government.

Singular as it may seem, even this district has not been

ENTIRELY FREE FROM FRAUD.

There are many who have made insufficient returns because they were careless or ignorant or uninformed, but others have deliberately cheated. In one case a person returned his income at $11,000, when his books revealed the delightful figuring of $80,000 to his credit; another made out a beautiful written account of sales, but forgot to mention that his largest shipments were made to California, on which he had paid nothing and on which he owed much. And so on through a very sizeable list, which, doubtless, the obliging officials will exhibit to honest newspaper proprietors or other interested parties.

Space would fail to admit the interesting points developed at every office. Patriotism and meanness, honor and prevarication, suavity and grossness, decency and outrage, truth and falsehood, vast swindling and petty pilfering, strictest integrity and most wonderful frauds are discernible to the close observer, and it is a matter of sincere regret that the records published in these columns are imperatively confined to figures and dates, while just beyond is so much that would interest, astonish and instruct the public.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 29.

MR. JOHNSON'S HEALTH.

The President's health was such to-day that he was unable to receive visitors at 9.30 o'clock this evening. He is somewhat better, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to attend to any business this week, though he expects to be present at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

ARMY CONSOLIDATION—GEN. HOOKER TO SUCCEED GEN. DIX.

A comprehensive order relating to the consolidation of the different armies, and to the departments of the new military divisions, is about to be issued. As soon as the present mustering out of troops is completed, the several corps of the Army of the Potomac will each be reduced to a division, the whole to constitute a provisional army corps, to be commanded by Major-Gen. WRIGHT, headquarters at Martinsburgh, Va. The Second Corps division is to be commanded by Brevet Maj.-Gen. MOTT; the Fifth Corps division by Brevet Maj.-Gen. AYRES; the 6lth Corps Division by Brevet Maj.-Gen. GETTY. The Middle Military Division is abolished, and a new department, consisting of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, commanding, headquarters at Baltimore. The Department of the East remains as it is, but Maj.-Gen. HOOKER will succeed Maj.-Gen. DIX in his command, headquarters at New-York.

PARDON PETITIONS.

There were twenty-one petitions for pardon filed to-day; among them the applications of Judge CAMPBELL, of Alabama; ALFRED RHETT, of South Carolina, and S. R. MALLORY, of Florida. Seventeen pardons were granted; among them, W. H. HAXALL, R. B. HAXALL and B. W. HAXALL, the celebrated millers of Virginia, and J. B. MCFERRIN, book-agent of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and one of the most prominent preachers in the Southwest.

FRAUDS IN IMPORTATIONS.

Several delegations of commercial men from New-York have been here to-day in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and Solicitor JORDAN with reference to the frauds committed upon the government in the matter of under valuations of importations. The facts presented prove that the most extensive frauds have been and are now being perpetrated. The subject has absorbed the attention of the Solicitor for several days, and his action is likely to cause prominent personages to come to grief presently.

TRIAL OF GAYLE.

The trial of GAYLE, the million-dollar assassin man, is set for hearing to-morrow before the court-martial. The Secretary of War has not notified the court that the accused shall be sent to Alabama for trial, though it is probable such an order may be promulgated before the hour of meeting to-morrow.

THE FREEDMEN,

Brig.-Gen. RUFUS SAXTON, Commissioner of Freedmen for the State of South Carolina and Georgia, arrived here to-day from Hilton Head. He reports the affairs of the freedmen progressing as rapidly as the difficult nature of the work will permit.

A COOLING INVENTION.

The Sanitary Commission premium for the best hospital tanning machine was awarded by Dr. MACGOWAN, the referee, to A. A. S. Surgeon TAFT, in charge of the Signal Corps Hospital.

AMERICAN AMBULANCES ABROAD.

Dr. B. HOWARD, late Assistant Surgeon United States Army, at present on a visit to England, has brought to the notice of the Minister of War, Earl DE GREY, his improved ambulance, which has met with the highest approval from Sir JAMES GILSON and other officials connected with the English War Department. He has been officially informed that should the improved ambulance be adopted, the government will properly reward him for his invention.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 29.

PARDONS.

So far, only about one hundred and twenty-five special pardons have been granted. A number of papers, however, for this purpose, await the signature of the President.

REBEL PRISONERS.

The only prisoners of war now in the Old Capitol Prison above the rank of Captain, are the rebel Major-Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON and one Lieutenant-Colonel of a Virginia regiment.

EXTENSIVE SWEARING.

Col. INGRAHAM has turned over to the State Department upward of ten thousand oaths of allegiance, subscribed to in Washington by disloyal parties during the administration of three different Provost-Marshals. It has been customary to keep these oaths on file in the Provost-Marshal's office; but as some of the parties who are now making applications for pardon have violated their oaths, it is deemed necessary to place them in the hands of the Secretary of State.

MAILS FOR THE WEST.

Postmaster-General DENNISON to-day ordered that, in view of the renewed regularity and entire safety of the Baltimore route to the West, the great through mails between Baltimore and Washington and the West, taken from the line during the war, shall be at once fully restored. The western travel, especially by tourists, over this route, is now very large.

SALE OF WAGONS.

The sales of several thousand army wagons at Washington began yesterday, and will be continued on alternate days. Those already sold averaged only $17 90. The sales of mules continue daily. The average price reached is $65.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Subscriptions Yesterday for Two and a Half Millions—Nearly Eighteen Hundred Small Takers.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 29.

JAY COOKE, United States Subscription Agent, reports subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to the amount of $2,531,000, including the following:

Third National Bank of Chicago.....	$100,000
Central National Bank of Philadelphia.....	115,000
Ninth National Bank of New-York.....	126,500
Third National Bank of Cincinnati.....	107,000
First National Bank of Louisville.....	500,000
Second National Bank of Nashville.....	100,000
First National Bank of Springfield.....	100,000
Franklin National Bank of Columbus, Ohio...	100,000

The number of individual subscriptions for $50 and $100 each was 1,771.

Conflict of Authority in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 29.

Com. B. N. COZZENS, charged before a military commission in this city with defrauding the government in a contract for tents, was to-day arrested by orders from Washington. The case was closed some days ago, but the finding of the commission was not made known. A writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for by his counsel, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., and granted by Judge THOMPSON and directed to Provost-Marshal FRINK, who refused to deliver his prisoner, awaiting instructions from Washington. An order was then issued by the Judge for the arrest of the Provost-Marshal, to be served this evening. This conflict between the military and civil authorities causes some excitement.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

Circular from the Secretary of the Treasury Regulating Commercial Intercourse According to the President's Proclamation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, June 27.

The various rules and regulations heretofore prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the above-named subjects, having been rendered nugatory in whole or in part by the changed condition of affairs in the Southern States, and executive orders and proclamations, and the War Department having assumed charge of freedmen, abandoned lands, &c., under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, the following instructions as to the duties of officers of the Treasury Department in the premises are prescribed, and will be regarded as in full force and effect immediately on receipt thereof by any officer whose action is in anywise affected thereby:

First—All restrictions on commercial intercourse in and with States and parts of States heretofore declared in insurrection, and on the purchase, transportation and sale of the product thereof, are removed, except as to the transportation thereto or therein of arms, ammunition, articles from which ammunition is made, gray uniforms and gray cloth, and except also those relating to property heretofore purchased by the agents, or captured by or surrendered to the military forces of the United States. Nor will any fees or taxes be charged or collected except those imposed by the customs and internal revenue laws. And the supervision necessary to prevent the shipment of the prohibited articles will be exercised only by the regular and ordinary officers of the customs, acting under the revenue laws of the United States.

Second—Subordinate officers discharging duties in regard to commercial intercourse under the regulations referred to, will consider their official connection with this Department terminating with the 30th inst., without further notice.

Third—Agents for the purchase of products of the insurrectionary States on government account, will close their official business east of the Mississippi River with the transactions of the 15th inst., and west of it with the transactions of the 24th inst., returning to sellers all property or money received or collected since those dates respectively, and using such dispatch in the premises that their connection with the Department may, if possible, terminate with the 30th inst.

Fourth—Officers of this department charged with the duty of receiving and collecting, or having in their possession, or under their control, captured, abandoned or confiscable personal property, will dispose of the same in accordance with regulations on the subject heretofore prescribed at the earliest time consistent with the public interest, and will refrain from receiving such from military or naval authorities after the 30th inst. This will not be construed, however, as interfering with the operations of the agents now engaged in receiving or collecting the property recently captured by or surrendered to the forces of the United States, whether or not covered by or included in the records, &c., delivered to the United States military or treasury authorities by rebel military officers or cotton agents. Those so acting will continue to discharge the duties thus imposed until such property is all received or satisfactorily accounted for, and until the amount is secured, is shipped or otherwise disposed of under the regulations on the subject heretofore prescribed; and they will use all the means at their command with the utmost vigor to the end that all the property so collected, captured or turned over shall be secured to the United States with the least possible cost and delay. After the 30th inst. the duty of receiving captured and abandoned property not embraced in the above exception, will be discharged by the usual and regular officers of the customs, at the several places where they may be located, in accordance with the regulations relating to the subject; and officers heretofore performing that duty will give them all the aid and information in their power to enable them to carry out the same.

Fifth—Officers of this department charged with the care or supervision, of or having in their possession or under their control any abandoned or confiscable lands, houses or tenements, will turn them over to a duly authorized officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, so far as they may be required or demanded by the same, together with all moneys, books, records and papers arising from or relating to the property so turned over, taking proper receipts or vouchers therefor. This rule will also govern the actions of all agents of this department connected in any way with the care of freedmen, &c., so far as it may be applicable; and all persons asking for any information in regard to the property so turned over, or for the release of the same, or for the release of any moneys or proceeds arising therefrom, will be referred to the Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Washington, to whom communications on the subject should be addressed.

Sixth—Officers of this department having in their possession, or under their control, any moneys whatever arising from fees collected under the commercial intercourse regulations, except those collected for the benefit of freedmen, (which will be disposed of under section five,) or from the sales of captured, abandoned, or confiscated property, will forthwith deposit the same with the nearest Assistant Treasurer, designated depositary or deposit bank, keeping the amounts from the different sources separate, to the credit of H. A. RISLEY, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, &c., taking therefor receipts, quadruplicates, which receipts must show whence the sums were received, one of which will be retained by the officer so depositing, one forthwith sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, one to the Commissioner of Customs, and one to Mr. RISLEY at Washington.

Seventh—All officers above referred to, except proper officers of the customs acting exclusively under the revenue laws will, after they have closed their official business as above directed, and sold at auction to the highest bidder the furniture and property remaining on hand, and accounted for the proceeds of the same, forthwith systematically arrange the books, records, papers, &c., of their late offices, that they may easily be referred to and examined, pack them in secure and waterproof boxes and forward the same, so marked, as to indicate their contents, together with their respective resignations addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Steamers—Deaths in Hospital.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 28.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, from Hilton Head bound to New-York, put in here with mails and 1,100 soldiers. Gen. SAXTON was a passenger on board. She also brings several trunks belonging to JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD, containing, it is said, their private letters, which are to be forwarded to Washington. The *Fulton* left for New-York at 2 P. M.

The steamer *Connecticut*, from New-Orleans, which touched here last evening, bound to New-York, landed the rebel Gov. CLARKE, of Mississippi, at Hilton Head.

Deaths in the Hampton Hospital for the week ending June 27:

Henry Hamilton, 8th U. S. colored.
Edward Lawson, 117th U. S. colored.
Henry Hamilton, 122d U. S. colored.
Jeremiah Overstead, 28th Virginia (rebel.)
John Edwards, of Baltimore, (rebel.)
John W. Hawline, 12th West Virginia Vols.
Henry Meredith, 36th U. S. colored.
Proctor Meller, 9th New-York Heavy Artillery.
William H. Gould, 18th Virginia (rebel.)
D. Nichols, 118th U. S. colored.
E. Shields, 118th U. S. colored.
John Carroll, 117th U. S. colored.
E. G. Marsh, 15th North Carolina, (rebel.)
J. A. Rice, 49th North Carolina, (rebel.)
Wm. Paris, 122d U. S. Colored.
Wm. Sunville, 29th U. S. Colored.
James Millard, 9th U. S. Colored.
Robert Bell, citizen.
Fillman Bussby, 118th U. S. Colored.
B. B. Hardison, Harris Legion.
Green White, discharged soldier.
John Jones, 10th West Virginia Volunteers.
James Bronson, 1st U. S. Colored.
Anthony Gooch, 115th U. S. Colored.
Wm. Day, 117th U. S. Colored.
J. H. Brigham, 17th South Carolina, (rebel.)

From Harrisburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, June 29.

Gov. CURTIN, in conjunction with Surgeon-Gen. PHILLIPS, has procured a reliable list of the Pennsylvania soldiers who died in Andersonville, which will soon be published.

Among the accompanying papers is a list of Federal prisoners received at Andersonville, which totals 17,574. Of these, 403 took the oath of allegiance to the rebels, doubtless to preserve themselves from starvation.

Six of the prisoners were tried by court-martial and executed within the stockade, in one day.

The total number of deaths were 12,884. The highest number of deaths on a single day (the 23d day of August) was 127.

The several lists embrace only prisoners confined at Andersonville from Feb. 26, 1864, to March 24, 1865.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Maj.-Gen. Meade's Farewell Order.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 29.

The farewell order of Gen. MEADE is published. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 28, 1865.

SOLDIERS: This day two years ago, I assumed command of you under the orders of the President of the United States. To-day, by virtue of the same authority, the army ceasing to exist, I have to announce my transfer to other duties, and my separation from you. It is unnecessary to enumerate all that has occurred in these two eventful years, from the grand and decisive battle of Gettysburgh, the turning point of the war, to the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court-house. Suffice it to say that history will do you justice. A grateful country will honor the living, cherish and support the disabled, and sincerely mourn the dead. In parting from you, your Commanding General will ever bear in memory your noble devotion to your country, your patience and cheerfulness under all the privations and sacrifices you have been called on to endure.

Soldiers, having accomplished the work set before us, having vindicated the honor and integrity of our government and flag, let us return thanks to Almighty God for his blessing in granting us victory and peace, and let us earnestly pray for strength and light to discharge our duties as citizens as we have endeavored to discharge them as soldiers.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General United States Army.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Robbery of the Texas Treasury—Loyal Meeting at Houston—Cotton in the Red River Region—Prospect of the Coming Crop in Alabama and Mississippi.

CAIRO, Thursday, June 29.

An arrival from New-Orleans brings 920 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Twelve or fifteen men recently broke into the State Treasury building at Austin, and broke open the safes, robbing them of $13,000 in gold, leaving the silver. They were unable to get into the vaults where most of the treasure was kept.

The New-Orleans *Times* denies that cholera or yellow fever has appeared in that city this season.

A loyal meeting was held in Houston, Texas, on the 13th June, at which most of the prominent men of the State participated. A series of resolutions of the most loyal character was drafted, and unanimously adopted.

Ten steamers filled with soldiers belonging to the Fifteenth Army Corps passed to-day, en route for Duvall's Bluff.

Shreveport advices of the 14th state that the quantity of cotton likely to get to New-Orleans by way of Red River is variously estimated at from 50,000 to 150,000 bales. Next year's crop will be small, as but little has been planted.

GRIERSON'S cavalry have arrived at Vicksburgh, ending at that point their month's campaign through the States of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. The expedition passed through portions of Alabama and Mississippi never before visited by hostile troops, and report the interior of those States in a most prosperous condition. They also report seeing hundreds of thousands of bales of cot

FROM SARATOGA.

Ruins of the Late United States Hotel—Effects of the Conflagration—Loss and Insurance—Remaining Accommodations—Hotels and their Improvements—Preparations for a Lively Season—Peace and Fraternity.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, June 26, 1865.

The visitor to Saratoga, this, year, will find, on stepping from the cars at the depot, his first view startling as well as saddening. A mass of blackened and unsightly ruins covers the spot on which the grand old pile of the world-renowned United States Hotel stood, its spacious open portal, a few feet from where the cars stop, inviting the newly-come to enter, through shaded and picturesque avenues, and enjoy its unstinted hospitalities. This invitation, which two generations have heard and heeded, is now withheld, the portal is closed, or rather the flames have made of all the grounds one huge hideous gate, repelling instead of attracting. The beautiful trees, under whose cooling shade the guests occasionally took their evening repasts, when the thermometer stood highest, stand now, scorched, pealed, withered. The fine old elms in front have suffered a similar blasting, while a second row, nearer the street, and composed of younger trees, seem, some of them at least, to be less hopelessly smitten.

The disaster will give a rude shock to many a memory. For years and years all parts of the country, to say nothing of the Old World, had their representatives congregated here in the midsummer time. The cosy cottages which were wont to shelter many a "misguided Southern brother's" family, are all in ashes, save one, which, from the extreme western corner of the old inclosure, looks out upon the scene of desolation with a wo-begone, disconsolate air, most pitiful to see. Possibly but for this disastrous burning, sundry of the said "misguided" had revisited this year these cosy nests, reviving memories both pensive and pleasant. There is plenty of room for them yet. A cordial welcome awaits them among their former haunts, provided they come in the loyal, fraternal spirit which all true Northern souls are anxious to encourage, and stand ready to reciprocate. Saratoga waters are good to bury prejudices in, not less than to reawaken and strengthen old associations and loves. Let the wanderers of a few years, therefore, not hesitate to return.

The loss to the proprietors of the hotel, including the furniture destroyed, may be set down in round numbers at $300,000. Of this sum, about $110,000 is covered by insurance. This amount is distributed among twenty-seven insurance companies, the individual liabilities ranging from $1,500 to $9,000. More than half the loss falls on Hon. J. M. MARVIN and the estate of T. J. MARVIN; the most of the residue on the estate of LEWIS BENEDICT, of Albany. The loss, just at this juncture, is particularly calamitous. The season gave promise of being an unusually productive one. Its prospective fruits are blasted with the ruin of the house which matured and harvested them. The blow cannot fail to reach many interests here, for the ramifications o this house were numerous and wide. The yawning chasm left by the fire seems to touch more than the sensibility of the whole town. It will no doubt be filled as speedily as possible. A finer structure will rise on the ruins of the old house. But this will require time to rear and finish, and Saratoga seasons are short.

Meanwhile, the other first-class houses remain more attractive than ever. These will not very loudly regret, most probably, the sudden collapse of their once competitor. "'Tis an ill fire that burns nobody any good," if I may twist the old saw a little, without impairing the truth conveyed. People will throng hither this season, as in former ones, and *must* find accommodation when they come. They will not fail to find it. The capacity for accommodating visitors is greater now than it was five years ago, spite of the recent loss of the United States and Marvin Hotels, and of the Bedortha Water-Cure Establishment, burnt last Fourth of July. This denotes great growth of guests' quarters; and to be sure of this, one who, like your correspondent, has been absent from the Springs for four years, has only to look around.

The number of visitors is small as yet. The season does not fairly open till after the "Fourth." The tide of Summer travel will soon therefore begin to set bitherward. The streets now dull and languishing will be alive with bustle and activity. The Summer shops of gew-gaws and bijouterie are opening one by one. The premonitory symptoms of a thriving season are already visible. The inevitable "injuns" have pitched their tents; no, have erected their wooden substitutes—another veritable mark of progress. Commissioner DOLE, has, no doubt, been amongst them, reading in advance his instructions about the necessity of growing civilized, before taking his departure to elevate by this teaching the barbarous hordes of the western country. Huge placards announce that the only troupe of "genuine original Christy's Minstrels," is certainly coming. The "King of Pain" is perambulating the streets with his organ-grinding wagon. The weighing man has his placard "try your weight," ostentatiously displayed over his scales. The "dippers" at half a score of springs, are at their posts, flourishing the instruments with which they offer health and woo gratuities. While the springs themselves bubble and sparkle in anticipative joy, at the coming myriads of months, through which they expect ere long to pour their health-giving treasures.

So may it be. The land after all furnishes no place where a month may be more pleasantly and profitably spent, in the Summer's tervid pressure. The waters are not less a joy, than a veritable health-restoring power; while the adjuncts of repose and relaxation, of pleasant dinners and delightful walks; of siestas beneath balm-breathing trees, and of agreeable companionship with those one loves to meet, and can rarely meet in such freedom from care, as here, unite to make the days passed at this retreat, among the brightest that come to cheer us.

Since writing part of the above, I have learned that several families from the South, the *avant couriers* of a large influx from the regions most war-scarred, have engaged rooms here, with the view of enjoying again a luxury long debarred. This points not only to peace, but fraternity. The land longs for the latter, to confirm and complete the former. Both established, and the cup of the people's joy is full. C. V. S.

FROM UTAH.

The Red Man—What Shall be Done With Him?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June 2, 1865.

What to do with the red men is still a problem which, it appears, cannot be satisfactorily solved. For this Spring there seems to be as much chance of difficulties with them, all around, as ever. We hear of Indian troubles from every quarter nearly. They are rampageous, in a limited way, and sometimes not so limited in California, Nevada, Arizona, New-Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Minnesota, Montana, Oregon and Utah, and probably will soon be, if they are not, in Dakotah.

In all the States and Territories afflicted, except this, the sentiment of extermination grows stronger and stronger, and it is generally conceded, whatever may be the ground of quarrel, that there will be no "good peace," sure and certain, while there is a red skin above ground. How far this may be true I shall not determine, but certainly experience goes in favor of that idea largely.

The original cause of the multitudinous quarrels and difficulties it is not easy to learn, but nobody is, by any means, anxious to bear the blame. There are a few notions and habits connected with Mr. Indian which are not exactly favorable to good neighborship with the whites. For instance, with the Indians, stealing is an accomplishment, and they will do it from friend or foe when they get a little "mad," particularly when their larders runs low.

If an Indian gets seriously "huffed" with his "father," the agent, which is very apt to be the case, and not always the redskin's fault, he must have his revenge, not particularly upon the agent always, as his native sagacity teaches him of a sort of sacredness of official character, or at least of greater danger in attacking the representatives of the government than private individuals, consequently innocent persons have to suffer frequently from the imprudence of officials. The Indian's wrath is poured out, with indiscriminate discrimination, upon the passing emigrant, or the industrious settler, and thus a general character is given to a murderous struggle which commenced with a few. Further, as in white society, so among Indians, there are a number of reckless fellows who occasionally will not be controlled by the more prudent, but will have their own wild way, and go on a "bust" sometimes. They will do a little stealing, get saucy, impudent, presuming, and when very "mad" will be arned and kill. The whites, irritated and provoked, even when the Indians do not murder, but steal only, shoot at the marauders, if a sight can be obtained of them. Then the matter becomes serious, and the band or tribe take it up, for the Indians believe in the doctrine of Moses—blood for blood.

A few weeks ago there were some difficulties with the Aboriginees in San Pete Valley, a hundred miles south, and two or three whites were killed or seriously hurt. The Indians in that case are reported to have come up from New-Mexico, pressed out of that Territory by the troops.

Recently a still more serious affair occurred in that county. The perpetrators are said to be a roving band from Grand River, Colorado, with three or four Utah Indians mixed up with them. About a dozen persons have been killed in that county this Spring, besides helping themselves liberally to stock.

The most recent difficulty is one of the most serious that has occurred in the Territory, at least very lately. The beginning was on the 25th ult., in the murder of JENS LARSEN, who was tending a large flock of sheep, four miles north of Fairview. He was shot through the neck and right side.

Next morning, twelve miles north of Fairview, a whole family, occupying a temporary shanty, were swept away. They are as follows: JOHN GIVEN, Sen., aged 45; ELIZA GIVEN, 40; JOHN GIVEN, Jr., 19; MARY, 9; ANNA, 5, and MARTHA, 3.

The father, mother and son were first dispatched. The father was shot through the chest and tomahawked in the forehead; the mother was shot through the head, under the ear, and tomahawked in the mouth; the son was shot through the chest, left arm and left leg, and a finger of the left hand was almost cut off.

Two men—CHARLES BROWN and CHARLES W. LEAH—were sleeping in a wagon-box in the shanty. They say that four Indians did the first shooting. After the three elder GIVENS were shot, BROWN and LEAH leaped out of the wagon-box, when the Indians ran away.

The two men then ran to the willows, and were shot at nearly a score times by the Indians. Being so hard pressed, BROWN and LEAH could not return to the shanty. The Indians entered it again, and then it was that Mrs. GIVEN was finished with the tomahawk. The little girls, crying over their parents, were next dispatched—one being shot in the face, another in the lower part of the body, and the third tomahawked in the face.

The Indians took the flour, stee, guns, &c., from the shanty, and drove off 100 to 200 head of stock, horses and the best of the cattle.

After the Indians had withdrawn, one of the men in the willows ran to the nearest settlement and gave the alarm. BLACK HAWK, it was reported, had been in the neighborhood of the catastrophe the night before.

On the 25th DAVID H. JONES, while hunting horses three miles northwest of Fairview, was killed by the savages.

Last Monday night ninety of the settlers started after the Indians.

Operations in connection with the Pacific Railroad are being commenced. Mr. S. B. REED, Division Superintendent of this portion of the line, has arrived from the east, with assistants SCHMONOSKEY and BISSELL. On Monday they start northward to make a more thorough examination of the Weber Valley, the head of Echo Cañon, and on to the South Pass. Afterward they go southward for Spanish Fork Cañon and Uintah Valley to survey that route.

A party are also going westward by Black Rock, and through Tooele and Rush Valleys, to examine the country in that direction.

Gen. B. M. HUGHES and party left the city, several days since, for Hobble Creek or Spanish Fork Cañon, Uintah Valley, and on to Denver, exploring for a wagon-road. Lieut.-Col. JOHN has also started on the same route, with 180 of the Third Infantry C. V., for escort and assistance to Mr. HUGHES and party. If the party are successful, the overland mail will soon pass over that route in preference to the Bridger route.

Letter from Gen. Rosecrans to Gen. Halleck.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO', Tenn., March 6, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Yours of the 1st inst., announcing the offer of a vacant Major-Generalship to the General in the field who first wins an important and decisive victory, is received.

As an officer and a citizen, I feel degraded at such an auctioneering of honor. Have we a General who would fight for his own personal benefit, when he would not for honor and his country? He will come by his commission basely in that case, and deserves to be despised by men of honor. But are all the brave and honorable Generals on an equality as to chances? If not, it is unjust to those who probably deserve most. W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-Gen.

Beauregard on the "Black Flag."

The private papers of JEFF. DAVIS and Gen. BEAUREGARD, recently captured in Florida, were brought into Jacksonville, a few days since, by one of the drivers of the wagon in whose charge they had been placed. The capture includes all the private dispatches and correspondence of BEAUREGARD, together with a considerable quantity of the personal effects of DAVIS. Among other things are three splendid uniforms presented to BEAUREGARD by the ladies of Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Ga., and Selma, Ala. An important private telegram to the following effect was also discovered:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13, 1862.

Hon. Wm. P. Miles, Richmond, Va.:

Has the bill for the execution of abolition prisoners after January next been passed? Do it, and Englsod will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be with the garrote. G. T. BEAURGARD.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives a rumor that such a reorganization of the Cabinet of President JOHNSON is to be made, that Gov. BROWN will be made Secretary of War.

—Brig.-Gen. J. B. CARR has been relieved of command at City Point. His successor is the ranking Colonel of that department.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the Fortieth (Mozart) Regiment of New-York—Interesting History—Arrival of the First Maine Cavalry, Fifth New-York Independent Battery, and Battery No. M, Third New-York Light Artillery.

The Fortieth (Mozart) New-York regiment arrived in this city yesterday morning, at an early hour, and almost immediately proceeded by steamer for Hart's Island, where the command will be mustered out. It is a great pity that some little time was not allowed the Fortieth to enjoy the hospitalities of the New-York State Agency, at the Eighth Regiment Arsenal, where a fine breakfast was laid out, and everything that could be desired in the way of water, towels, &c., for the man to refresh themselves. As it was, the old regiment had scarcely a glimpse of the city from which it had been absent over four years.

The history of the famous Fortieth New-York, familiarly known in this city as the "Mozart Regiment," is an extensive and interesting one. Raised in this city in May, 1861, it soon after departed for the seat of war, entering the Army of the Potomac soon after the battle of Bull Run. Col. REILLY, the first Colonel, and who was brother-in-law of Gen. JAMES E. MALLON, killed at Bristoe Station, Oct. 7, 1863, commanded the regiment from that time until after the battle of Antietam. The regiment has had for its brigade commanders Gens. SEDGWICK, (their first Brigadier,) BIRNEY, J. H. HOBART WARD and DE TROBRIAND. Col. BERDAN commanded the brigade at Gettysburgh after SICKLES was wounded.

The Fortieth has participated in every battle the Army of the Potomac has been engaged in. Fighting under Gen. HEINTZELMAN on the Peninsula in 1862, and continuing under Gens. SICKLES and FRENCE until the old Third Corps was merged into the Sixth and Second Corps, which latter organization received the Fortieth New-York. The command has always borne a high and deserved reputation in the army as a "fighting regiment," having performed a great deal of service. The Forticth is is not wholly a New-York regiment, as three companies of the organization were recruited in Philadelphia, three in New-York and four in Massachusetts. The regiment was mustered in June 17, 1861, at New-York, and left on the 4th of July following for Washington, and has been continuously in service ever since with the Army of the Potomac, participating in twenty-nine battles. During the time it has been in service portions of nine regiments have been consolidated with it, and it bears on its muster-rolls seven thousand names, and now returns home with four hundred and seventy-one men, seventy-five of whom went out with it originally.

The following is a list of the battles participated in by the Fortieth:

1862.—Siege of Yorktown, April; Williamsburgh, May 5; West Point, May 6; seven days' battles before Richmond, June 26—July 2: Antietam, September 17; Fredericksburgh, (under BURNSIDE,) December 13.

1863.—Mary's Heights, May 3; Gettysburgh, July 1—5; Funkstown, July 7; Wapping Heights, July 22; Rappahannock Station, October: Mine Run, November 26.

1864.—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7—8; Totopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh; Boydtown Plank Road, October 27.

1865.—Second Hatcher's Run, February 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault on Petersburgh, April 2: pursuit of LEE; Amelia Court-house, April 6; surrender of LEE, April 9.

The following is a complete roster of the officers now with the command:

Field and Staff.—Col. M. M. Cannon, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Crawford, Quartermaster W. H. Scammel, Adjt. E. Hendricks, Chaplain B. F. Simpson, Surgeon O. J. Evans, Assistant Surgeon W. Tobin.

Line Officers.—Company A, Capt. M. E. Smith, First Lieut. W. B. Smith, Second Lieut. John Taylor; Company B, First Lieut. S. S. Warner, Second Lieut. J. H. B. Jenkins; Company C, Capt. Lewis J. Brisse, Second Lieut. H. G. Bennian; Company D, Capt. W. H. Warner, Second Lieut. Geo. W. Cook; Company E, Capt. G. N. Chamberlain, First Lieut. Horace H. Faurrot, Second Lieut. N. Eckle; Company F, Capt. J. F. Kavanagh, First Lieut. B. H. Dely; Company G, First Lieut. Joseph Murohy, Second Lieut. E. Sandmyer; Company H, Capt. A. W. Keane, Second Lieut. E. B. Smith.

Battery M, Third New-York Light Artillery, arrived here yesterday under command of Capt. JOHN H. HOWELL, numbering 165 men. The following officers accompany the battery: Captain, John H. Howell; First Lieutenants, W. H. Sandford and Jullus Cole; Second Lieutenants, George Taylor and —— Brennan. The battery has been in thirty-light battles, and one hundred days under fire. The following are some of the battles in which the battery has distinguished itself: Bermuda Hundred, Fort Hudson, Fort Powhatan, Nelson's Landing. Capt. HOWELL was promoted for gallant conduct at the battle of Fair Oaks, and will be remembered as the officer who had command of the artillery during the draft riots of 1863.

The First Maine Cavalry, numbering 352 men, arrived yesterday morning from City Point, and proceeded direct to Augusta, Me., for muster out. Capt. J. D. MYRICKS was in command.

The Fifth New-York Independent Light Battery arrived yesterday, and were sent to Hart's Island. The battery numbered 120 men, under the command of Second Lieut. T. J. L. KALLAN.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth New-York Volunteers arrived here on the *Fulton* from Hilton Head last night. The regiment has, for several months, been doing post duty at Hilton Head. The regiment was raised in twenty days, in Delaware County, and when it left Delhi numbered 956 men. In the Fall of 1864 the regiment was reduced to between three and four hundred men. It was filled up to 1,000 men by one-year recruits from the same county. From Delhi the regiment proceeded at once to the defences of the capital, at Upton Hill, Cloud's Mills and Vienna. In the Spring of 1863 they were sent to Suffolk, and remained there during LONGSTREET's siege of that place.

In May they were placed in Gen. GORDON's command, at West Point, Va., and participated in REYES' demonstration against Richmond. In July they joined the Army of the Potomac. In the Fall and Winter of 1863-64, they were engaged at Folly Island and Morris Island, and were a part of GILLMORE's force during his bombardment of Sumter and Charleston. They were also engaged on Seabrook and John's Island. In February the regiment went to Florida, where it was engaged chiefly in raiding. It returned to Hilton Head in June, 1864, and was with FOSTER in his cooperative movements with SHERMAN in December last—at Honey Hill, Devoux Neck and Coosawatchie. In February last, was on James Island, under SCHEMMELFINNING. They were engaged under the gallant PORTER on Bull's Bay and up the Santee River, while Gen. SHERMAN flanked Charleston. The One Hundred and Forty-fourth went out under Col. R. S. HUGHSTON, who resigned, when Col. D. E. GREGORY took command, but shortly after resigned. Lieut.-Col. JAMES LEWIS had command of the regiment for seven months, but Col. WM. J. SLIDELL, nephew of the famous JOHN SLIDELL, rebel Envoy to European Courts, was placed in command, but resigned September 27, 1864, when Col. LEWIS, who went out as Captain, took command, and is now in command. The regiment expects to go to Delhi to be paid off.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE FUND.

Col. COLYER is continuing his good work of furnishing fruits and other delicacies to the soldiers. He desires to acknowledge the following additional subscriptions to the fund:

Francis & Loutrel	$10	James J. Smith	$5
James Brien	5	C. D. & W.	5
Thomas Rheen	5	W. H. Perry	20
Smith & Hall	5	Elliott F. Sheppard	20
Lyon Brothers	5	Andrews, Gilse, Sandford	
Benedick Brothers	5	& Co.	50
Arthur Leary	10	Brewster Brothers	25
L. Scheafer	1	Miss Bunting	5
Cash	1	Miss Hone	10
T. & H.	2	John Fowler	5
Cash, Gen. Jackson	10	T. M. Cheeseman	50
W. H. Smith	5	G. C. Halstead	10
G. W. Platt	5	Shethar & Nichols	25
Geo. C. Peters	5	Frothingham & Bayhs	50
Cash	2	Miss C. A. Zabriskie	10
Loder Brothers & Co	10	T. J. Owen	25
E. Higgins & Co	5	Rose Hill Committee	100

THE REMNANT OF THE CELEBRATED "EXCELSIOR" BRIGADE.

The Seventy-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, originally organized as the "Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves," and attached to the Excelsior Brigade as the "Fourth Regiment," is now on its way to New-York to be mustered out. This truly gallant command, now numbering some 300 men, is all that is left of the celebrated Excelsior Brigade, raised here in 1861, by Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES. They left here in August, 1861, under the command of Col. WM. R. BREWSTER, who remained with them until November, 1864, when he was, for distinguished services in the field, promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. They now return under the command of Col. M. W. BURNS, a most gallant soldier, who has been promoted from Captain to his present position. The regiment has inscribed upon its colors the name of every battle in which the Army of the Potomac has been engaged, from Yorktown to LEE's surrender—has never lost a color, but taken many from the enemy.

Surely the band of veterans are entitled to a reception at the hands of our authorities and citizens? They are entirely a city regiment, raised originally under the auspices of the New-York Fire Department. Can they not have a regiment to escort them to Howard-street, on their arrival, which will probably be on Saturday or Sunday next?

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Forty-second-street Ferry—The Corporation Advertising—Stands on the Sidewalks—The Celebration of the Fourth of July—The Obsequies of the President—25,000 Copies of the Report to be Printed.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, the President, Mr. JONES, in the chair.

A communication was received from Mr. LAIMBEER, Jr., and others, stating that the Forty-second-street Ferry Company employ but two boats, one of which is in a dangerous condition; that the boats do not run after 7 P. M.; and asking whether the company are not thereby violating their charter. The communication was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

Mr. EYERS offered a preamble and resolution relative to the corporation advertising. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the clerks and other officers of the Common Council be and they are hereby directed hereafter to discontinue all publication of the official proceedings of both branches of the Common Council, all notices of meetings of committees, &c.; and are also hereby directed to refrain from incurring any expenditure, the amount whereof is to be credited or charged against the said appropriation for "advertising for the Common Council" and the several heads of the Executive Departments of the City Government are also hereby directed not to incur any expense, in violation of section 3, of chapter 646, and section 2, of chapter 533, of the Laws of 1865.

Mr. EYERS said he did not propose to discuss the question at present, but he merely wished to call to the attention of the board the fact that if the law was carried out, the business of the corporation would be suspended. It was quite evident that section 37, of the charter of 1857, and the law of 1865, conflicted. The charter made it incumbent on the Common Council to advertise their proceedings. The law said that no money could be expended for advertising after the appropriation was exhausted. In order to obtain some information on the point, he would move that the resolution be laid over, and that the Corporation Counsel be requested give his opinion on the subject.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. JONES offered a resolution giving to all parties who may desire to erect small stands on the sidewalks for the sale of newspapers &c., permission to do so on obtaining the consent of the property owners, and repealing all ordinances in conflict with the resolution.

Several members objected to the resolution including their districts, and after several amendments had been proposed and lost, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 8 to 7.

Mr. MASTERSON said he protested against the Chairman's decision, that the resolution was adopted. No ordinance of the Common Council could be repealed except by a vote of nine members.

Mr. EYERS offered a resolution, which was adopted, appointing a special committee to ascertain the causes preventing the continuance of payments to the families of volunteers, from the Volunteer Aid Fund.

Mr. GEDNEY called up the resolution vetoed by the Mayor, instructing the Committee on the Presidential Obsequies to print 25,000 copies of their report.

Mr. NORTON hoped the Mayor's veto would not be set aside. The committee, he said, appeared determined to see how much money they could spend. There was no necessity for printing anything like this number of copies.

Mr. GEDNEY said he had been asked by hundreds of people when they would be able to get copies of this report. When printed it would be sought after with as much avidity as Valentine's Manual now is.

On the question being put, the resolution was lost. It was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

A report was presented from the Committee on Arts and Sciences in favor of the resolution appropriating certain portions of ground for the erection, by public subscription, of statutes of FULTON and MORSE.

The report was laid over.

Mr. SHANNON moved to reconsider the vote on the resolution relative to printing 25,000 copies of the report on the President's obsequies. The motion was carried.

Mr. NORTON again opposed the resolution. He said already the funeral expenses of the President had cost the city $27,000, and before the thing was finished $75,000 would not cover the outlay.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 12 to 8.

A report in favor of granting ground to the Trustees of the German Hospital Association, for the erection of a hospital thereon, was adopted.

An ordinance was reported in favor of making the following amendments to the Tax-levy, so as to correspond with the appropriations made by the Legislature:

City Dispensaries	$11,000
Ladies' Educational Union	6,000
Monument in Calvary Cemetery	15,000
Battery Improvement	30,000
Fourth-avenue Parks	13,000
House of Mercy	5,000
Ladies' Union Aid Society	4,000
Asylum for Lying-in Women	600
New-York Infant Asylum	10,000
New-York Women's Infirmary	2,500
Roads and Avenues	2,000

The ordinance was unanimously adopted.

The resolution appropriating $20,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July, was adopted.

Another resolution appointing a keeper for the Bowling-green Park, was adopted unanimously.

A motion to adjourn to the first Monday in September, was carried, Mr. NORTON remarking that the city would save some thousand dollars by it.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Corporation Advertising—Portraits of Distinguished Generals.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. HAYES presiding.

Mr. LENT offered the following;

Whereas, An editorial appeared in the New-York *Herald* of June 21, stating that fully $1,000,000 was paid for advertising for the corporation for the years 1864 and 1865, and one paper receiving $250,000 of that amount; and

Whereas, The Comptroller has reported that the appropriations for this year is exhausted; and

Whereas, In view to retrenchment in advertising it is important that this board be placed in possession of a list of all papers that have been during the above period, or are now, receiving any portion of the corporation advertising; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller report to this board the expense of advertising for the years 1864 and 1865, giving in detail the names of all papers that have received pay for advertising during this period; also giving in detail the amount paid each, and what papers received pay in the regular manner, and what papers received pay by obtaining judgments against the city, giving particulars as to the amounts of judgments by each, and if the same were entered in default; and furthermore report by what authority the reports of the heads of department and concurrent resolutions of the Common Council are published as advertisements.

The board concurred in the resolution donating the sum of $15,000 to the Institution of Mercy.

Mr. JOYCE presented a resolution appropriating $3,000 to procure portraits of Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, the same to be placed in the Governor's Room.

The resolution was adopted, and the board adjourned to Monday next.

The Saratoga Trotting Meeting.

THE GREAT TROTTING PURSES.

Saratoga bade fair to eclipse even the Royal Ascot of England, in the splendor of her racing meeting, whereat was congregated the beauty, fashion and wealth of the Western World. Such a meeting had never previously taken place on this continent, and all the sporting and fashionable world of this hemisphere indorsed this unanimous opinion. But the Committee of the Saratoga Racing Association—flushed with last year's victory—have made such affluent arrangements for the present season, as completely to throw into the shade those of last year.

The six days' racing programme, commencing on Monday, August 7, from the value and quality of the stakes and the immense number of the very best horses in the country entered for them, will, undoubtedly, be the most magnificent racing meeting that has ever been recorded on this continent; but of that we shall have to speak anon and pass it by, although its gorgeous splendor is inviting of criticism for the present. Thoroughly aware that among the visitors to Saratoga there will be a large number of the leading owners of trotting stock who, whatever enthusiasm they may possess for the more legitimate sports of the turf, racing, still have an overweening love for trotting and trotters, before which, to their vision, racing "pales its ineffectual fire." In order to afford both classes of the sporting world, and the denizens of Saratoga during the Summer months, the excitement which destroys the ennui of the routine of all watering places, the Race Committee have inaugurated a trotting meeting on a scale of unexampled splendor both as regards the value of the prizes and the affluent quality of the entries for them, which will commence on Tuesday, July 11, and last three consecutive days. On the first day we have a purse of $1,250, mile heats, best three in five in harness, for all stallions bar *George Wilkes*, which closed with the following entries, viz.: *Andy Johnson, Mount Vernon, Harry Clay, Young Morrill* and *Ethan Allen*. This stake cannot fail in producing a splendid trotting race. On the following day we are to have a purse of $1,250, for all horses, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for which *Dexter, Harry Clay, Ethan Allen* and *John Morgan* are entered. This will be a most exciting contest, as it will bring in the stallions in conjunction with HIRAM WOODRUFF's rattling gelding *Dexter*, who so easily defeated the famous *Stonewall Jackson*, of Hartford, at the Fashion Course the other day.

On the third day the leading feature will be the great purse of $1,250 at two mile heats in harness—for all horses—which has the splendid entry of *Lady Sherman, Stonewall Jackson, Dexter, Ethan Allen* and *John Morgan*, all of whom are brothers of the very brightest renown. We need scarcely add that the excitement during the three days of the trotting meeting will be of the most intense description; for your trotting man away from home is of the most liberal, spendthrift disposition; and we have no hesitation in saying that ten times the amount will be pendant on each day of this trotting meeting, than could possibly be induced to the proverbial risks of the turf in the vicinity of New-York.

The new opera-house built by the Messrs. LELAND in the spacious grounds of their palatial hotel, Union Hall, will be inaugurated by a grand ball in honor of this most glorious fourth, prior to the commencement of the season, under the able management of Mr. LEONARD GROVER, the lessee. Of course there will be a rare display of beauty and fashion on the occasion. There will be some difficulty in obtaining tickets for this *fête dansante*, as the number is limited; but those who apply at the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, may possibly be successful, if the application is made at once.

Naval Movements.

THE WINOOSKA IN COMMISSION.

The side-wheel steamer *Winooska*, 10 guns, has just been put in commission, and will sail shortly in company with the ocean monitor *Dictator* and her consort, the *Vanderbilt*, to some one of the Eastern ports, probably Portsmouth, N. H. The following officers reported: Com. GEO. H. COOPER, Lieut. Silas Casey, Acting Volunteer Lieut. H. S. Conner, Acting Ensigns J. E. Armstrong, C. H. Brantingham, J. W. Towne, William Swartwout, Passed Assistant Surgeon George W. Woods, Acting Paymaster F. Parker, First Assistant Engineer Ed. Wells, Second Assistant Engineer N. P. Towne, Third Assistants F. W. Townrow, William A. Powers, William Bond, Mates Ed. P. Austin, R. W. Robbins.

THE NAVY-YARD.

An accident occurred on Wednesday to the monitor *Squando*, while being placed on the dry-dock, which for a time threatened to be serious result. A bishop's derrick was removing the pilot-house from the craft, and had almost succeeded, when the king-post of the derrick gave way, precipitating the heavy mass of iron of 30 tons into the water. The steamer *Queen*, laying near, was struck by the falling mass and had her cabin and stern considerably damaged.... The *Queen* and *Mount Vernon* will be sold. The first-class steamer *Onward* has been hauled up for repairs, and will be fitted out for a government store-ship of the East India Squadron. Her last service was in the Pacific.... The *R. R. Cuyler* and *Orvela* are out of commission and will be sold. The ferry-boat *Fort Hudson* came in yesterday. The *Huntsville* and *Wissahickon* are to be refitted for service

PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

The iron-clad *Tonawanda* is being fitted out at this yard. *New Ironsides* is repairing, also *Mendota, Sassacus, Chenango, Emma Henry, Ticonderoga, Shenandoah*, gunboat *Moneas*, gunboat *Kinco*. The steamers *Quaker City, Ladona, E. B. Hale, Acacia, Cambridge*, ordered to be sold. Steamer *Miami* is waiting for repairs. The monitor *Lehigh* is out of commission, and gunboat *Potomska* and monitor *Passaic*. The torpedo-boat *Napa* is fitting out. The *Montgomery, Mary Sandford, Atlanta, Don. Smith*, and a host of small craft, are lying in the stream.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned without day. *Part II.*—Short causes, Nos. 2191, 2010, 2223, 2150, 2391. Nos. on General Calendar, 1758, 1462.

Important to Common Carriers—The Rights of Parties Under a Written Agreement—An Unstamped Written Contract Invalid—The State Courts will take Judicial Notice of Violations of the Internal Revenue Law, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JUNE 29.

Before Justice Clerke and a Jury.

Gustavus A. Buckhardt vs. The New-York & Erie Railway Company.—This action was brought by the plaintiff, a German, who, by the way, understands very little of the English language, for the purpose of recovering the sum of about $1,119, which is the alleged value of property destroyed under the following circumstances: Sometime about the middle of November, 1864, the plaintiff undertook to convey himself and his effects from Cincinnati, Ohio, to the City of New-York, by way of the Little Miami and the New-York and Erie Railway. His effects consisted of boxes and packages, containing furniture and wearing apparel. The testimony went to show that, at Cincinnati, Ohio, the goods in question were committed to the care of the common carriers, to be by them transported to New-York. At that time there was a written or printed agreement, and entered into between the plaintiff and the railroad company, that ran its trains to connect with the Erie Railroad, in which agreement it was particularly specified that none of the proprietors of the lines would be liable for the loss or damage by fire of any goods while in *transitu*. This agreement or contract had no United States revenue stamp upon it, as is required by law. The property in question was safely transported to Dunkirk, the western terminus of the New-York and Erie Railway, and by the latter company it was put aboard their cars, bound to New-York, the place of destination. On the route the goods in question took fire, and were destroyed at a station known as Callicoon. The defendants allege that the fire occurred without any negligence or want of care on their part. The written or printed contract, made at Cincinnati, between the plaintiff and the common carriers, was not forth in the complaint, but it did not appear that the clause therein relating to the non-liability of the defendants in case plaintiff's goods were destroyed by fire, was seen by the plaintiff, or that he knew anything about it. This stipulation, or proviso, was printed in small letters in the middle of a printed and formal paper.

When the plaintiff rested his case, the counsel for the defendants moved to have the complaint dismissed on the grounds, among others, that there was no United States stamp on the written agreement made between plaintiff and defendants, and that that omission, besides being a fraud on the revenue, rendered the contract itself void, and that it could not be enforced in law. Again, that the contract was made with a railroad in Ohio, and that the Erie Railroad Company could not be held liable for a breach of contract made with the plaintiff by the former company. After an extended argument by counsel upon either side, Mr. Justice CLERKE decided to allow the plaintiff to withdraw a juror, and the further trial of the case therefore went off for the present term. In making this decision the court said, that even if the defendant's counsel had not taken objection to the contract, on account of the want of the revenue stamp, the court would have felt bound to take judicial notice of it. He, Judge CLERKE, was, for one, determined that through no fault of his, the United States Government should be defrauded of the revenue to which they were entitled, and of which they so much stood in need. The court thought it would be, under the circumstances, a hardship to dismiss plaintiff's complaint; he would therefore allow a juror to be withdrawn, so that the plaintiff might present his case in a different form before the court, if he should be so advised.

For plaintiff, Jerome Buck, Esq.; for defendants, Messrs. Eaton and Tailer.

Contract and Sale—Conflict of Testimony.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

George Griffeths vs. Garvis Prince et al.—This was an action brought to recover the sum of $187 78 for a quantity of coal-hods, or scuttles, sold by plaintiff to defendants. In July, 1865, James Myers, Jr., made a contract in writing with the plaintiff, in the name of the defendants, to manufacture and deliver 800 dozen coal-hods, or scuttles. The terms of the contract were, "at once;" but there was much conflict of testimony as to what was intended, a number of the witnesses insisting that, "as soon as possible" was thereby meant. Some of the testimony went to show that the agreement was modified after the making thereof. The plaintiff contended that the contract was, that they should manufacture and deliver the scuttles as fast as they could in the regular course of their business, and that the payments should be made on delivery; he further claimed that he had fully complied with the terms of the contract, and that the delay was only caused by the impossibility of obtaining men and iron.

The defendants, on the contrary, insisted that the agreement was that the plaintiff should deliver 75 dozen of the above-named articles, within a week after the making of the contract, and should deliver 100 dozen each week afterward, in assorted sizes to be paid for on the first of each month. Defendants also claimed that plaintiffs only delivered 63 dozen a week; that those were not assorted, and that he failed to deliver the remainder after due notice given on Sept. 20. Hence, they claimed the damages sustained by them by reason of the non-delivery of such remainder. The trial of the case occupied two days, during which much testimony of a conflicting nature was introduced, in respect to the manner of delivery and the time agreed upon for payment.

The jury, after a long deliberation, rendered a verdict for plaintiff.

J. H. Choate, Esq., for plaintiff; Geo. W. Wingate for defendants.

United States District Court—June 29—Eastern District.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. *Antonio Rasa, et al.*—This case, which was for counterfeiting, was postponed for the term, and the question came up about their discharge on bail, which the Commissioner had fixed at $5,000 each.

The District-Attorney moved to increase the amount of the bail, but the court, after hearing parties, declined to increase the bail, but admitted them to bail on giving security in the sum fixed by the Commiss

doing away with all import duties on Foreign Merchandise. They propose no alternative to the Tariff system, with which all People have been familiar for over eighty years, for the support of the Public Debt to which its revenues in Gold are now specifically and most reliably pledged, nor do they directly assert that the present Tariff Acts were shaped for any other object than to raise the largest sum of Customs in Gold from the most moderate volume of importation consistent with the state of the country. But they are grieved that these acts, while raising, in the easiest and most equitable way possible, the means of maintaining the public faith, are supposed to incidentally favor certain home interests to the prejudice of British Trade with the United States. And this incident is denounced as "protection," and a "robbery of the commerce." Therefore it is that the signers to the League pledge their efforts of agitation to the opposite extreme of unrestricted free trade, to the end that all men, abroad as well as at home, "should have the right to exercise their industry, to dispose of its fruits in any market which to them shall seem best, and with the proceeds to buy whatever and wherever they please."

Among the outward passengers by the *Scotia* yesterday was Mr. J. F. D. LANIER, senior member of the Banking House of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., and President of the Third National Bank, who goes to Europe for a few months recreation.

The Phœnix Bank of this City has made a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable July 1.

Mr. EDWARD HAND, for many years the faithful and courteous Deputy of the Bank Department at Albany, is spoken of as Mr. VAN DYCK'S successor to the Superintendent's post. The appointment is with the Governor and will probably be announced in a few days, as Mr. VAN DYCK goes into the Sub-Treasury Office on the 1st of July, and Mr. STEWART returns to the United States Trust Company at the same time.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $12,646,635 01; for customs, $359,000; payments, $13,858,542 55; on account of loan, $172,000; balance, $45,050,593 39.

Internal Revenue Decision.

Mr. WM. P. Co. E, Treasurer of the American Phototype Company, which prints under contract, to the order of the Internal Revenue Bureau, *stamped* blank-forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, &c., has furnished us with the following copy of a decision of Commissioner LEWIS, of the Internal Revenue Office, relative to the cancellation of the stamps printed on such forms:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 23, 1865.

SIR: Yours of the 21st inst., containing inquiries as to the cancellation of stamped paper, is received.

All stamped paper is cancelled whenever used, and the use of the paper by filling the blanks or attaching a signature, is equivalent to the ordinary form of cancelling an adhesive stamp by writing initials and date upon it.

The entire paper is regarded as the stamp, and of course no part of it can be "cut out" or separated from the remainder, and retain any value as a stamp. Any portion cut out and attached to another paper is worthless, and such use of it is prima facie fraudulent.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
(Successors to LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,)
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS.

7 3-10s ready for immediate delivery in all denominations. Full commission allowed.

United States securities of all kinds bought and sold. Persons opening accounts with us will be allowed interest at 4 per cent. on their daily balances.

☞ SPINK, HORTON & CO.,
BANKERS, STOCK BROKERS,
and dealers in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

J. L. SPINK, J. F. SHEPARD,
M. L. HORTON, J. R. LOCKWOOD.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 29, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 246 bbls. Ashes; 16,403 bbls. Flour; 796 bbls. and 1,016 bags Corn Meal; 93,037 bushels Wheat, 85,123 bushels Corn; 750 bushels Barley Malt; 76,041 bushels Oats; 926 pkgs. Provisions, and 632 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet but steady at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 87½@$8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand and steady. We quote Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 18c.@22½c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23c.; Laguayra at 21½c.@22½c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c. ₱ lb. in gold.

COTTON—Has been in less request at drooping prices. Middling at 45c.@46c. ₱ lb. Sales 1,1ed bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite heavy, at a further reduction of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 9,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5@$5 40; poor to choice Extra State, at $5 75@$6 25; cheaply at $5 75@$5 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 35@$6 65 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western.....$5 90 @$5 40
Extra State..... 5 75 @ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.. 5 80 @ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands 6 35 @ 6 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.. 6 60 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee..... 6 30 @ 8 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri..... 6 40 @11 00

Southern Flour is again lower. Sales since our last, 850 bbls., at $6 70@$7 50 for poor to good, and $7 55@$11 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is also lower. Sales 350 bbls. Extra at $5 75@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $5 25@$5 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request at $4 60@$4 65 for Jersey; $5 15 for choice Western, and $5 15@$5 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active and decidedly lower. Sales, 50,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 70@$1 75; Amber Western at $1 65; Red Western at $1 35; Amber Spring at $1 32; and Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 27@$1 32 ₱ bushel. Corn has been active, but again cheaper; sales, 85,000 bushels, at 65c.@75c. for unsound, and 78c.@80c. for sound Mixed Western, and 81½c. for Western Yellow. Barley is dull and nominal. 6,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Western Oats have been quiet and quoted down to 74c.@75c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Is in limited request at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy, ₱ lb.

OILS—Have been inactive to-day, including Crude Whale at $1 c.@$1 05; bleached do. at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Sperm, at $1 85@$1 90; unbleached do., at $2 20@$2 25; Lard Oil, at $1 50@$1 60; Linseed, at $1 11@$1 20 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand at 34½c.@35c. for Crude; 53c.@54½c. for Refined, in bond; 73c.@74c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted higher, but has not been very active. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $34 75@$35 37½, closing at $35 for New Mess; $33 50@$34 for 1863-4 Mess; $18 75@$20 for Western Prime Mess, and $18@$18 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, at 11c.@14c. for Shoulders, and 15c.@19c. for Hams, and 23c. for choice bagged do., sales equal to 320 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive, including Cumberland Cut, at 13½c.@13¾c.; short rib at 14½c.@15c.; long rib at 13½c.@14½c.; short clear at 15½c.@16¾c.; long clear, ice cured, 15¾c.@16c., ₱ lb. Lard is doing better; sales 1,350 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@19½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in limited demand, at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 200 bbls. Pierce Beef continues neglected. Beef Hams are inactive, at $26@$27 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 26c.@35c. for poor to prime new State, and 20c.@28c. for new Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is less sought after at 9c.@15c. for poor to prime, ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

Fine State Butter continues in quite limited supply, and as farmers are now generally engaged in hay-weeing, no material increase in receipts can be expected until the crops are taken care of. Therefore, prices for fine qualities are firm, which is owing entirely to the limited supply on the market. Western Butters of all grades are in heavily increased supply, and the market for these grades is without activity at declining rates. The trade in Butter will be very light until after the Fourth of July, being confined to special orders and local trade. The farmers of Orange and Sussex counties are packing the most of their Butter in firkins, which reduces the receipts of fresh pail Butter to so small a compass as to enable receivers to barely sustain prices. The season continues favorable in an unexampled degree for the manufacture of dairy products, and a heavy make of Butter is now fully assured. Dairymen have generally been unwilling to accept of such rates as would allow shippers to make free use of their stock, preferring to hold for higher prices when the Summer is passed, and, if our calculations are correct, their speculative holding will not prove a source of profit. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails	32 @35
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	32 @34
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32 @34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	28 @30
Welch tubs—first quality	29 @30
Welch tubs—second quality	27 @28
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	32 @33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30 @31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	26 @27
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	25 @25
Grease Butter—original packages	14 @15
Western—light colored	20 @22
Westerd—common	15 @17

The receipts of Cheese have been quite heavy during the past week, the bulk of which has been factory made, and owing to improper handling by the railroad employes, a heavy per centage is badly damaged, with a consequent heavy loss to be sustained somewhere. The demand for shipment has been active and heavy during the week, but owing to the decline in gold and sterling exchange, at prices not at all remunerative to operators and receivers. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15 @15½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14 @14½
Farm Dairies—first quality	13½@13½
Farm Dairies—second quality	12 @13
Farm Dairies—common	10 @11
Orange County—flat skimmed	10 @11

SUGARS—Have been in more demand and buoyant. Sales since our last, 2,300 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11c.@13¾c., and 1,850 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@14¼c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in more request at 14½c.@19½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 95,000 lbs. at 17c.@18½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 lbs. very inferior to choice, at 10½c.@11c., and 8,000 lbs. Grease, part at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at $2 04@$2 05 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Glasgow, there were taken, by steamer, 14,000 bushels Corn, at 6¾d. For Penarth Roads and orders, two barks, with Wheat—one at 4s. 3d. ₱ quarter, and another on private terms.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—THURSDAY, June 15, 1865.
The board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk Common Council.

SIR: You are hereby requested to notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in Special Session in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on Thursday next, fifteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the board.

MORGAN JONES,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
JOHN BRICE,
MICHAEL NORTON,
PETER McKNIGHT,
JAMES O'BRIEN,
TERENCE FARLEY,
IGNATIUS FLYNN,
JOSEPH SHANNON,
BERNARD KELLY.

Present—Morgan Jones, President; Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis.

The minutes of June twenty-one were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—
Petition of citizens to have the Common Council take some action in relation to the ferry at the foot of Forty-second-street.
Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.
By Alderman Ryers—
Bill of Sunday Times for advertising annual reports.
Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.
By Alderman Farley—
Petition of the managers of the New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women for a donation.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Ryers—
Bill of the Sunday Times for advertising answer to committee.
Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.
By Alderman ——
Petition of L. Dormitzer, to exhibit a show-case in front of number thirty-two, Bowery.
The prayer of petitioner granted.
By Alderman ——
Invitation of the Tammany Association to assist at its celebration of the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.
Which was accepted.
By Alderman ——
Petition of R. Lewenthal to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number thirty-two and one-half, Bowery.
Prayer of petitioner granted.
By Alderman ——
Petition of R. Lewenthal to keep a stand in front of his premises, number four hundred and eighty-nine, Eighth avenue.
Prayer of petitioner granted.
By Alderman Flynn—
Petition of Mrs. Kiernan to keep a stand, whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Mrs. Kiernan to keep a stand for the sale of fruit on the corner of Bowery and Bond-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Farley—
Petition of property owners on Seventy-sixth-street and Madison-avenue to grade said street.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman ——
Petition of M. E. Church, corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Second-avenue, for donation to enable them to pay assessment.
Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.
By Alderman Jones—
Bill of Lieutenant Colonel Cox, Twenty-second Regiment National Guard State of New-York for Music.
Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.
By Alderman Farley—
Remonstrance of John J. Astor against paving Forty-fourth-street from Broadway to Ninth-avenue with Belgian pavement.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman ——
Petition of Joseph Battin to be released from a fine for keeping a shutter box on sidewalk.
Which was referred to Committee on Ordinance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—
Whereas, This Common Council, in obedience to the patriotic promptings of an open and thoroughly expressed public opinion, did pledge themselves to a continuous, without interruption, of the payments at present being made under the ordinance creating the Volunteer Family Aid Fund number three, approved June eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, until the termination of the present rebellion to all persons entitled to share in its benefits; and

Whereas, Such aid has heretofore been extended to the amount of six millions of dollars, and continued through the entire years of the war to the present time; and

Whereas, Such aid has now been discontinued by order of the Comptroller, for the reason, as stated by him, that he is entirely unable to persuade capitalists to advance money on the bonds issued for that purpose; and

Whereas, The discontinuance of such aid suddenly, and without proper notice, has resulted in scenes of destitution and sorrow too painful to recite, and exposes to the bitterest want many widowed mothers and orphan children, whose husbands and fathers have sacrificed their lives in our defence, under the solemn pledge given by our fellow-citizens that we would provide for their necessities; therefore be it

Resolved, In order that the Common Council may faithfully perform its duty in the premises, that a special Committee of three members from each board be and they are hereby appointed to thoroughly investigate the whole subject, and, if necessary, to confer with the Mayor and Comptroller, and recommend to the Common Council some plan of action whereby the delays, misunderstandings, and obstacles to further payments to the really needy families of our fallen and lamented soldiers may be made.

Resolved, That the committee be further instructed to communicate with the proper authorities at Washington, in order to obtain such information as to back pay, bounties and pensions, with the time and manner of payments, as will enable them more clearly to provide for the consequent distresses of the above-named families.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the company or persons owning, or claiming to own, the ruined rail track in Walker-street, between Broadway and West Broadway, to lower said track to the established grade of the street; and in the event of his being unable to ascertain the names of such owner or owners, or the neglect or refusal to remove the same for a period of twenty days after being so notified, if found there, that he cause the said rail track to be removed from the street, and to dispose of the materials removed, in order to reimburse the city for the expense of such removal, as such rails, in their present condition, are a positive obstruction to the free use of said streets.

Alderman Norton moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "for a period of twenty days after being so notified," and insert the word "forthwith." Which was adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.
By Alderman O'Brien—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given Nelson T. Willson to keep an oyster and fish stand on the stoop of the premises occupied by him, number four hundred and twenty-five Third-avenue, the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman O'Brien—
Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to place an awning in front of the office of the superintendent of said railroad, on the corner of Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That Walker-street, from Broadway to West Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, the owners of property to pay the entire cost thereof, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Moore—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick J. Kelly, to erect and maintain a small stairway in Cedar-street, corner of Greenwich-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of William Fisher Weeks monthly, for the amount of salary as Inspector of Sewer Connection in the Croton Aqueduct Department until his successor is appointed.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Maurice & Isadore Aiken to exhibit goods in front of their place of business number four hundred and seventy-seven Canal-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That Spring-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman O'Brien—
Resolved, That the sidewalk commencing at the southeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, and extending one hundred and twenty-five feet along the said street, be flagged and reflagged, and the curb and gutter stones be set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That S. Grunthal, of number six hundred and forty-five Eighth-avenue, be allowed permission to exhibit goods in front of his premises, so as not to interfere with public travel; the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Ryers—
Whereas, Section three of the act, chapter six hundred and forty-six, laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, being an act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, to raise money by tax, for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, passed May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, among other things provides as follows: Section three. The said several sums shall be applied only to the objects and purposes for which the same are hereby appropriated, and neither said corporation nor any member or officer thereof, nor any department, head of department or other official, shall incur any liability for any of the objects or purposes specified, to an amount beyond the sum so appropriated; and

Whereas, By a communication addressed to the Common Council by the Comptroller, June nineteenth, instant, it appears that the sum appropriated by the said act, for the purpose of paying for the advertising for the Common Council, amounting to thirty thousand dollars, for the current year, was entirely exhausted, payments to that amount having been already made from such appropriation, and

Whereas, Any and all further expenditures for the present year, chargeable to the said account, will be pursuant to the provisions of section three of said act above quoted, clearly illegal, and if authorized or voted for by the members of the Common Council, renders every such member so voting, answerable to the pains and penalties provided and contained in the following section of the act, chapter five hundred and thirty-three, of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, namely:

SECTION 2. Any member of the Common Council who shall knowingly and willfully disregard any provision of law applicable to the members of the Common Council, or who shall vote for any contract in violation of law, or any appropriation unauthorized by law in excess of the amount authorized by law, or for any illegal or injurious disposition of corporate property rights or franchises, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and liable to the punishment and penalties prescribed therefor; and every member voting in favor thereof shall be individually liable for refunding the amount to the city at the suit of any citizen and tax-payer; be it therefore

Resolved, That the clerks and other officers of the Common Council be and hereby are directed hereafter to discontinue all publication of the official proceedings of both branches of the Common Council, all notices of meetings of committees, and so forth, and are also hereby directed to refrain from incurring any expenditure, the amount whereof is to be credited or charged against the said appropriation for advertising for the Common Council; and the several heads of the Executive Department of the City Government are also hereby directed not to incur any expense in violation of the said section three of chapter six hundred and forty-six, and section two of chapter five hundred and thirty-three of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, above quoted.

Which was laid over.
By Alderman Ryers—
Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby required to report to this board, at his earliest convenience, his opinion on the following questions, in order, if possible, to reconcile an apparent conflict between the charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven and the laws, chapter six hundred and forty-six, section three, and chapter five hundred and thirty-three, section two, of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. Does or does not the two sections of the laws above quoted, having been enacted by the Legislature subsequent to the charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, take precedence in their directions to city officials, and do not the said laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five virtually abrogate, or at least temporarily suspend, the operation of the thirty-seventh section of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. Under existing circumstances, the appropriations by which payments incurred in obtaining the directions for the present year being now entirely exhausted.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Shannon—
Resolved, That the name of John Fitzgerald be added to the list of blind people to receive the donation of fifty dollars; residence, number two hundred and ninety-seven Mott-street.
Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.
By Alderman Brice—
Resolved, That all blind persons who have applied to the Common Council for a donation of five dollars each, be requested to send to D. T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, Room number eight, City Hall, their names and residences.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Cornelius Mulhern, to keep a stand in front of number one hundred and eight Bowery, he having received permission of the occupant of the premises, the same only to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By the President—
Resolved, That the Common Council does hereby give consent to and authorize any and all persons desiring to keep small stands for the sale of fruits, newspapers, soda-water, &c., on the sidewalk of any street, lane or highway within the limits of the City of New-York, to erect and keep such stands, upon such person or persons first receiving authority so to do from the owner, lessee or occupant of the premises opposite to which it is intended to place such stand, who may at pleasure at any time revoke such permit or authorization as may be also hereby given to all persons desiring to do so, to receive, deliver and exhibit goods, construct signs and place show-cases in front of their respective places of business, provided the same does not interfere with the free uses of the streets or incommode others doing business in the same localities, the authority hereby given to hold good, notwithstanding any resolution, ordinance or by-law of the corporation of the City of New-York heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding; and the Clerk of the Common Council is hereby directed to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolitan Police District, immediately after its approval by His Honor the Mayor.

Alderman Ryers moved to amend by making the resolution apply only to that portion of the city below Fourteenth-street.

Alderman Norton moved as a further amendment by making the resolution apply only to that portion of the city below Chambers-street.

The question was taken on the amendment of Alderman Norton.

And the same was carried, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Gedney, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—8.
Negative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Kelly, Ottiwell—7.

The resolution, as amended, was then lost, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Gedney, Ryers, Brice, Farley—5.
Negative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—10.

Alderman Farley was here called to the chair.

The action taken in the adoption of the foregoing resolution was reconsidered and laid over.

The President moved to take up the same for consideration, and moved its adoption.

The question having been taken thereon, resulted as follows:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Brice, Kelly, Farley—8.
Negative—Aldermen Moore, Gedney, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—7.

The chairman pro tem. decided the resolution adopted.

Whereupon, Alderman Masterson protested against the ruling of the President pro tem., upon the ground that it requires a vote of a majority of all the members elected to repeal the former ordinances of the Common Council.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles Decker, to erect a soda water stand on the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Brice—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of A. H. Fowler, for one hundred dollars, being amount paid by him to Thomas C. Fields for expenses incurred in suits of Mayor, &c., against Second-Road Railroad Company, in Court of Appeals, and charge to Contingencies of Law Department.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Gedney—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence to keep a stand in front of premises, number fifty-nine Eighth-avenue, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Kelly—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to bridget Langenan to keep a stand on the corner of Avenue B and Tenth-street, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Kelly—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be requested to inform the board by what authority a ferry dock is being built at Piers number fourteen and fifteen North River.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to R. R. Rollins, to exhibit goods in front of his place of business, number four hundred and thirty-eight Canal-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given, to E. Metzgen to exhibit goods in front of his place of business, number four hundred and seventy-eight Canal-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to D. Eagan, to exhibit goods in front of his place of business, number four hundred and thirty-six Canal-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Brice—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to William Wakely, of number eighty West Twenty-eighth-street, to place a sign in front of his premises, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George T. Malone, to keep a stand in front of number one hundred and fifty-seven Bowery, he having permission of the occupant of the premises, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Flynn—
Resolved, That the name of Christopher Rush, residing at number sixty-eight Grove-street, be placed on the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation of fifty dollars.
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.
By Alderman Flynn—
Resolved, That Green-street, from Canal to Eighth-street, be renumbered forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Kripp & Baxter to exhibit a show-case in front of their premises, number eight hundred and fifteen Broadway, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was laid over.
Subsequently reconsidered and adopted.
By Alderman Brice—
Resolved, That One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixty-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, opened according to law; also Sixty-third-street, from the Sixth-avenue to the North River.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman O'Brien—
Resolved, That Twenty-eighth-street, from Madison-avenue to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, and the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Jamar Canfield to keep an oyster and coffee stand on the sidewalk in West-street, on the southeast corner of West-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman McKnight—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Moor, Treasurer of St. Mary's Parochial School, for ten thousand dollars, as a donation to such school, the sum to be paid from the appropriation for donations.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from consideration of the following papers, viz.:

Bills of New-Yorker, for advertising, amounting to one hundred and nine dollars.

An ordinance to amend the ordinance making appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was carried.
The papers were then laid over.
The following is a copy of the ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE.

To amend the ordinance making the annual appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The ordinance entitled an ordinance to amend the ordinance making the annual appropriations for the support of the government of the City of New-York, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the payment of the interest on the city debt, and the redemption of the principal of the said debt becoming due in said year, approved March twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, passed May seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, is hereby amended by adding to section two of said ordinance, the following, to wit:

Court-house, Fourth Police District, to provide for unsettled bills against said court-house, one thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars, ($1,575.)

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment for building a sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Lexington-avenue.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment for regulating and curbing Eighth-avenue, between Eighty-second and One Hundred and Second streets.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller with statement of treasury balances to June twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Gedney moved to take up veto message of His Honor the Mayor of resolution authorizing twenty-five thousand of the obsequies of President Lincoln to be printed in document form.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Gedney, McKnight, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—9.

Negative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Ryers, O'Brien—6.

On motion of Alderman Ryers, the above vote was reconsidered and the paper laid over.

Subsequently, Alderman Shannon moved to take up the above paper.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—12.
Negative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, O'Brien—3.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring to pave Thirty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report making a donation of $15,000 in aid of the Trustees of the Parochial School in Fourteenth-street, near Avenue A, to assist in the erection of a new school-house.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences presented a report setting apart certain lands as sites for the erection of statutes of Robert Fulton and Samuel F. B. Morse.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report concurring to build a basin and culvert on the southeast corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report concurring to build a sewer in Fifty-second-street, to connect with the sewer in First-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report concurring to build a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to build a pier at the foot of Forty-first-street, North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring to change the name of Mercer-street, from Eighth-street to Amity-street, to Nelson-place.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Alderman Flynn, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Kelly, Van Voorhis—7.
Negative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley—7.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby respectfully requested to take whatever legal measures he may deem necessary to dispossess the Eighth Judicial District Court of the premises formerly occupied by Engine Company Number Forty-one.

Which was laid over.

Resolution granting permission to Joseph Copo to place a stand in front of the premises number two hundred and eight Chatham-square, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution granting permission to Theodore S. W. Titus to erect an awning in front of his premises, number two hundred and fifty-seven Thompson-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

A Resolution in favor of authorizing the Comptroller to place the Sisters of Charity, under the direction of Mother Jerome, in possession of the portion of the building, corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, not used by the Northwestern Dispensary.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution permitting John Missow to keep a stand in front of number one hundred and thirty-seven Bowery.

Which was concurred in.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Alderman Shannon called up General Order number two hundred and nine.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a keeper for Bowling Green Park.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.
Negative—The President—1.

Alderman Ryers called up General Order number two hundred and sixty: "An ordinance to further amend, and, in addition to the ordinances approved, respectively, March twenty-four and May seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, making the annual appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelley, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.
Negative—Alderman Norton—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to draw his warrant in the sum of five hundred dollars in favor of Michael Reynolds, as a donation for loss of horse from Pier number fifty-seven East River, and charge the amount to its appropriate account.

(By Board of Aldermen, May twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, amended by striking out the words "five hundred dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two hundred and fifty dollars.")

Alderman McKnight moved to amend by striking the the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and insert the sum of four hundred dollars.

Which was carried, and the resolution as amended was then laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the east side of Second-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, be flagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley and Van Voorhis—14.

Negative—Alderman Shannon—1.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution as follows.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to execute a lease for the term of —— years, to the President and Directors of the German Hospital: all that lot, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the city of New-York and bounded, described and containing as follows, to wit: commencing on the southeasterly corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, running thence easterly four hundred and five feet; thence southerly one hundred and two feet and three inches; thence westerly three hundred and five feet; thence southerly fifty-one feet; thence westerly one hundred feet; and thence northerly one hundred and fifty three feet and three inches to the place of beginning, at the yearly rent of one dollar per annum, and also upon the express condition that suitable buildings shall be erected and

The New-York Times.

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OUR INTERNAL REVENUE

The Third (Brooklyn) District Complete.

Remarkable Incomes—Great Increase Generally.

One Income of Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, and Others Not Much Less.

Official Figures from the Collector and Assessor.

Frauds, Peculiarities—A List of Heavy Men.

The good and bad people of this city of Gotham are accustomed to look down upon their little sister Brooklyn, to consider her of small account, and to talk rather patronizingly of the "City of Churches," as though she were but in her swaddling-clothes, and as yet engaged only in the pursuit of clergymen and their teachings. A glance at the list herewith published, of the incomes in one district exceeding $12,000, will convince any impartial judge that a people who can show such figures must be able also to demonstrate an amount of mercantile shrewdness and mental culture by no means despicable or limited. The fact is, that if Brooklyn was not so near New-York, it would hold a far higher position than that she now occupies, and she must be content to offset the few disadvantages thrust upon her by the incalculable benefits derivable from the proximity of the metropolis of the Western continent.

We ascertain, upon consultation of the authorities, verbal and written, that

THE THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT

is one of the most important in the country. It comprises the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards, of Brooklyn, and is under the charge of HENRY C. BOWEN. The district is a very peculiar one; formerly it had a large number of active distilleries, tobacco factories and sugar refineries, and the incomes of its residents were far above the average of those of other districts. The composition of the

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

is as follows: HENRY C. BOWEN, Collector; Edward M. Bowen, Frank W. Tappan, Deputy Collectors; John M. Larned, Cashier; Henry T. Williams, Frank W. Tappan, Jr., Jno. E. Larned, Jr., Clerks, and sundry Inspectors. The office is at No. 13 Court-street, opposite the City Hall; a neat, commodious and comfortable place.

THE RECEIPTS

for the past nine months, are as follows:

1864—October	$256,890 07	1865—March			$67,088 83
November	347,566 85	April			111,583 49
December	455,323 92	May			156,431 52
1865—January	783,474 72	June—estimated			100,000 00
February	224,960 33				
Total					$2,563,563 80

To which should be added the following:

Penalties Imposed.

1864—October	$3 82	1865—February	$432 39
November	262 37	March	705 91
December	1,197 76	April	770 14
1865—January	335 18	May	1,036 51

The net total from all sources to June 30, 1864, was.....$2,401,036 56

The net total estimated for 1864-5.....3,500,000 00

Total.....5,901,036 56

THE SUGAR INTEREST

and the distillery interest are, however, greatly impaired by the stringency of the present law, and the receipts, which have been from these sources enormous, are now and bid fair to continue next to nothing. Formerly there were made daily some 5,000 pounds of sugar in this district, at a cost of $22 50 per barrel; now, the outside estimate is 4,000 barrels, selling at $40 per barrel. Then it was an ordinary affair to sell 500 barrels to a customer; now the same customers slide in a modest order for five, ten or twenty barrels, and a sale of fifty barrels is something to talk about. The whisky manufacturing here used to be great, now it is nothing. The $2 tax per gallon has closed the stills, and whisky can't be had. One large distiller, finding that he could get sixty cents per barrel for the slops of his still, in other words, for the swill which, fed to cows, returns to the wives and children of the Brooklynites as pure country milk, has continued his operations, but should his neighbor do the same and force his price to forty cents per barrel, even he could be compelled to stop. The amount of capital unemployed, lying literally idle, locked up in machinery, buildings, and stock is simply wonderful.

The business of this office is administered efficiently and sharply—a little too much so, in the opinion of some of its constituents. But prominent among

THE GRUMBLERS

are certain lawyers, doctors, mechanics and liquor-dealers, who have recently been hauled over the coals by the sharp-eyed TAPPAN, who, through the medium of Mr. Commissioner NEWTON and his assistant, Mr. JONES, has brought them to grief and cost. It seems that from the very beginning of the tax system a large number of these gentlemen, well known, some of them, have refused to take out licenses or pay the governmental fee. It has been difficult heretofore to get at them, but the recent establishment of a United States Court has afforded just the help desired. Several of these gentlemen were notified; they appeared, paid up and were let down easy. One man insisted upon a trial; it was granted him, and Mr. JONES, before whom the case was heard, decided against the government. The moral and indirect effect of this prompt and decided action of the officials has been immense. Every day young men, at whom the assistant assessors had vainly pecked for years, come in and volunteer the statement that they are this or the other, and desire to pay their little due.

CONTRABAND STILLS

have been found in various parts of this district. Corner groceries find it more convenient to make their own whisky, at a cost of 20 cents, than to buy it with a tax of $2 per gallon; and in the cellars of many of them quietly works the still. This Celtic custom seems to be engrafting itself gradually upon American trade throughout the country; and its prevention is becoming a fertile source of employment for deputies and clerks.

The tobacco interest is likewise languishing here. At one time a single firm paid a tax of $1,000 daily; now its business is next to nothing. The tobacconists urge that if the tax could be assessed upon the leaf, the farmer could store it in the warehouse with a bond redeemable upon sale to the manufacturer, so that the actual grower should bear his share, and the interminable frauds now perpetrated on the government might be avoided.

THE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

in its charge of WM. E. ROBINSON, formerly connected with the newspaper press as a Washington correspondent, with the following-named clerks: RICHARD C. HERSCHT, JOSEPH W. RICHARDSON, JNO. D. CARROLL, H. A. ROBINSON and JAMES ROBINSON. The names of the Assistant Assessors are as follows:

Districts.	Name.	Districts.	Name.
1	Alex. Macgrotty.	8	Taylor S. Northup.
2	John Donovan.	9	Wm. Murphy.
3	John Flanagan.	10	John Davis.
4	Luke C. Ryder.	11	Joseph L. Heath.
5	Irvin, (removed.)	12	Wm. Hardy.
6	Charles Hold.	13	H. A. Lafetra.
7	Robert D. Anderson.		

The features of the assessment list are mainly remarkable from manufacturers of iron, tobacco, wood, tinware, boots and shoes, tailors, distilleries, breweries, morocco-dressers and makers of glass and gilt frames. The monthly

LISTS OF ASSESSMENTS

during the past ten months are:

1864, September	$62,553 03	1865, March	$77,763 35
1864, October	74,964 85	1865, April	84,551 47
1864, November	75,863 67	1865, May	92,398 88
1864, December	81,340 67	1865, June est'd	100,000 00
1865, January	66,494 07		
1865, February	56,664 03	Total	$774,715 04

The following include all

THE SPECIAL LISTS

since last August:

1864, Aug. & Sept.	$23,569 83	1865, February	$2,527 65
1864, October	8,525 24	1865, February	19,536 19
1864, November	10,068 65	1865, March	2,586 39
1864, December	3,113 84	1865, March	19,965 97
1865, January	18,502 28	1865, April	29,960 45
1865, January	3,604 56		
1865, January	22,799 06	Total	$165,060 32

The total

AMOUNT ON ANNUAL LISTS,

including the special war tax of October last, and the present annual, is as follows:

First Annual List, 1862	$79,297 56
(This included no incomes.)	
Second Annual List, 1863	477,730 00
Third Annual List, 1864	773,990 74
Special War Tax	895,957 45
Fourth Annual, so far as completed	1,875,049 91
To which must be added a supplementary list of	200,000 00
And it is estimated that the forced assessments will be not far from	200,000 00
Total	$4,501,995 66

The following amounts, as assessed in the

SEVERAL SUB-DISTRICTS,

will be interesting to the residents of each:

Dist.	Amt. Assessed.	Dis	Amt. Assessed.
1	$384,848 79	8	$263,842 99
2	12,255 53	9	20,951 31
3	332,401 71	10	18,237 74
4	68,977 69	11	128,380 10
5	18,477 41	12	241,558 89
6	106,959 18	13	125,313 53
7	129,534 92		
Total			$1,875,049 91

The publication of income lists, as a general rule, is neither desirable nor profitable; but as a matter of record, of which Brooklyn may be proud, we give place to a few of the more prominent amounts paid by her residents. It will be borne in mind that this list is literally a small part of those whose incomes are

OVER TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Horace B. Claflin	$600,600	H. G. Reeve	$60,950
A. A. Low	421,783	J. Robinson	98,734
J. O. Low	191,331	H. Rowland	36,349
E. H. R. Lyman	192,337	Th. Rowe	39,503
J. D. Martin	477,186	C. P. Russel	36,060
H. Messenger	32,381	W. C. Sheldon	48,028
T. Messenger	36,065	R. Valentine	27,463
D. Moffat	35,949	J. P. Van Bergen	33,125
J. L. Morgan	65,100	C. B. Candlwell	44,163
H. E. Pierrepont	39,929	R. S. Benedict	27,854
S. Cornell	50,831	Thos. Hunt	24,097
B. B. Fayerweather	34,518	B. Duning	44,596
E. A. Graves	52,751	R. R. Graves	134,933
J. W. Harper	27,188	S. Greene	31,005
W. B. Hatch	15,145	W. Hastings	21,200
O. K. Lapham	30,578	J. Hyde, Jr	40,999
J. W. Lewis	60,823	W. E. Lauton	39,961
C. H. Marvin	31,278	W. H. Lyon	40,173
C. S. Parsons	30,964	J. D. McKenzie	18,342
J. L. Plumer	15,717	W. Pinckney	21,797
John Russells	54,494	D. C. Robbins	21,176
Ann P. Sheldon	16,030	D. C. Robbins, Att'y	50,600
A. E. Silliman	16,540	H. K. Sheldon	22,960
W. C. Spellman	24,483	J. C. Southwick	45,956
G. A. Thayer	15,804	J. B. Spellman	26,159
H. Waldron	150,502	T. J. Van Wyck	26,923
J. F. Wickham	14,826	D. Wesson	19,176
H. Howell	33,325	S. Wintingham	26,476
T. Stack	15,000	T. A. Howell	15,000
Charles R. Marvin	20,585	Jost Maller	50,143
A. B. Baylis	24,500	C. C. Warren	27,023
D. H. Conckling	100,000	Edward Dodge	23,227
Charles Dennis	20,128	L. W. Field	21,000
John W. Dunphel	28,629	W. A. Fowler	146,356
S. B. Chittenden	201,828	Isaac Frothingham	14,941
W. C. Fowler	25,819	Isaac Frothingham, Trustee	23,878
D. H. Gildersleeve	18,567		
John F. Goodrich	29,573	James W. Green	25,525
R. H. Greene	16,076	J. M. Griggs	26,867
R. Harris	14,338	A. B. Hull	32,987
R. J. Hunter	24,559	M. F. Hunt	32,386
S. Hutchinson	76,800	N. E. James	28,294
E. A. Kent	14,104	H. Koop	25,284
A. J. Lightburn	15,549	E. J. Lowber	24,529
B. McLean	22,200	E. McClellan	16,984
C. Noble	16,146	G. P. Payson	17,357
A. O. Parmalee	56,451	W. M. Parks	47,151
George Phippen	62,678	H. D. Palhemus	83,618
A. H. Porter	18,067	E. O. Reed	31,278
G. C. Robinson	51,677	R. W. Reed	16,338
W. H. M. Sanger	25,075	James Rutherford	35,010
E. Sumpson	26,300	L. P. Starr	21,306
James Sproule	21,828	W. H. Swan	39,354
S. D. Stewart	14,688	W. H. Talmage	19,328
I. R. Taylor	26,804	W. S. Tisdale	52,015
E. W. Corlies	45,716	Aug. Storrs	31,342
W. M. Tallman	13,936	Chas. Storrs	31,885
J. Travers	30,441	John A. Tooker	22,225
W. H. Wilson	23,062	John F. Walker	29,377
Thos. W. Abbott	17,328	Albert Woodruff	25,177
Benj. Brier	29,335	Ed. P. Bray	19,673
R. J. Cortes	21,452	Chas. B. Coffin	21,306
Chas. Gregg	20,852	S. W. Greene	14,704
E. H. Herbert	25,124	Saml. Grocock	15,988
Ch. M. Kinney	23,674	M. E. King	28,548
John F. McCoy	18,628	W. Moses	11,365
Edw. Rowe	17,563	Ab. Quereau	27,938
H. D. Wade	22,468	H. Treadwell	24,753
Thos. Achilis, trustee	56,653	Thos. Achilis	49,019
Samuel Armar	17,082	Jos. Aikus	15,127
J. M. Benham	24,383	D. S. Babcock	13,762
G. H. Brett	25,714	G. E. Borland	37,284
A. Brinkerhoff	16,735	Thos. H. Brett	24,157
Thos. Brooks	23,135	H. D. Brookman	15,165
S. S. Caldwell	21,410	K. S. Bussing	18,156
Jas. Colby	15,989	Aaron Claflin	53,980
D. S. Hammond	16,557	E. Y. Comstock	14,527
T. E. Jewell	50,287	S. L. Husted	57,521
Jos. G. Judson	23,395	Smith J. Eastman	30,000
H. B. Keene	15,124	John Kellum	36,913
Nap. B. Knknock	40,285	G. W. Kitching	16,523
T. L. Lutkins	26,370	Joseph Lee	25,502
Chas. S. Messenger	43,435	R. H. Manning	17,213
R. Murray, Jr	38,149	L. T. Merril	25,144
T. H. Norris	17,469	G. W. McKee	19,498
M. W. Packhard	22,613	Jno. B. Norris	16,216
S. N. Reeve	33,781	Charles Pratt	23,362
J. A. Schroeder	21,041	Wm. Searles	19,171
R. Snow	18,980	B. F. Sherman	17,112
Alfred Smithers	26,350	H. L. Sisson	24,480
M. Snow	18,170	G. W. Snow	14,825
J. H. Taft	22,150	M. M. Steele	14,543
D. A. Taylor	14,422	G. H. Taylor	22,613
Samuel Vernon	50,756	J. F. Underhill	25,816
Lester Billings	13,181	Thos. Vernon	51,254
J. P. Douglass	17,204	H. R. Cohen	14,987
S. C. Hay	17,192	Henry Elliot	34,572
Chas. McAuly	38,389	L. W. Kimball	30,422
A. Oatman	16,902	Al. Mason	15,617
Chas. H. Raymond	21,284	Jas. H. Prentice	41,690
Henry W. Banks	21,797	H. E. St. John	19,815
S. M. Beard	39,886	Eli Beard	34,741
J. B. Collins	41,376	Jos. Burgess	22,923
Jno. Dixon	18,125	P. M. Dingee	20,454
Sam. W. Gillespie	19,981	P. Fitch	21,075
Thos. Hoyt	15,552	Jos. W. Gray	38,025
N. B. Law	15,826	F. C. Kempter	12,519
F. H. Loomis	14,852	H. Lawrence	25,166
S. H. Powers	25,172	D. Mundell	18,346
Amb. Snow	22,679	D. W. Robinson	14,968
R. Van Wyck	92,137	G. H. Watson	17,369
W. Weatherbee	17,381	John Westervelt	25,432
G. B. Archer	67,018	Jno. C. Baldwin	54,077
Geo. W. Bowance	15,277	H. H. Conckling	13,070
Geo. P. Gordon	20,891	W. Dudley	25,825
Eli Robbins	20,114	W. Lockwood	11,380
Horace Webster	15,925	J. F. Sanxay	19,600
Alfred Bedford	15,375	H. Williamson	15,170
Zinah Case	45,076	Jas. L. Brumley	27,780
C. P. Dixon	28,049	G. S. Coe	14,653
John Haley	17,128	W. C. Duncan	21,986
Jas. P. Wallace	29,129	E. R. Hard	25,170
J. B. Wellington	32,470	Jno. S. Ward	54,070
E. Whitehouse	61,617	J. Westfall	27,095
		F. Woodruff	58,628

It will be seen that Messrs. CLAFLIN & LOW lead the list, as they did last year, only that Mr. CLAFLIN has gone far ahead of his last return. He now shows the heaviest wholesale figures in New-York, and the largest income in Brooklyn.

The annual lists, as given above, present a singular phase of arithmetical progression, and reflect great credit upon the assessor who has worked them up gradually, but tremendously, from the commencement until now. The assistant assessors are hard-working men, who deserve better pay and less confinement. Mr. MACGROTTY, of the first sub-district, is likewise Supervisor of the First Ward, a capable, intelligent officer, and other members of the corps, are also in a fair way to be remembered with honor at coming elections. With the approval of the Department, Chief ROBINSON is about to initiate a

NOVEL AND PRAISEWORTHY REFORM.

As matters are now arranged, assistant assessors are continually brought in contact with the same set of people. Each year is like its predecessor, and the work becomes monotonous. Human nature is pretty much the same the world over, and even assessors are now and then touched with its infirmities. In order, then, to remove anything approaching temptation to favoritism, or desire to win popularity at the expense of the government, Mr. ROBINSON has concluded to change the sub-districts of each assessor. Thus, number one may next year have number five, and so on. Each officer will thus meet each year new faces, and while his duty will then have all the interest and zest of novelty, it will also be out of the power of any to forget his duty and the interests of the government.

Singular as it may seem, even this district has not been

ENTIRELY FREE FROM FRAUD.

There are many who have made insufficient returns because they were careless or ignorant or uninformed, but others have deliberately cheated. In one case a person returned his income at $11,000, when his books revealed the delightful figuring of $80,000 to his credit; another made out a beautiful written account of sales, but forgot to mention that his largest shipments were made to California, on which he had paid nothing and on which he owed much. And so on through a very sizeable list, which, doubtless, the obliging officials will exhibit to honest newspaper proprietors or other interested parties.

Space would fail to admit the interesting points developed at every office. Patriotism and meanness, honor and prevarication, suavity and grossness, decency and outrage, truth and falsehood, vast swindling and petty pilfering, strictest integrity and most wonderful frauds are discernible to the close observer, and it is a matter of sincere regret that the records published in these columns are imperatively confined to figures and dates, while just beyond is so much that would interest, astonish and instruct the public.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 29.

MR. JOHNSON'S HEALTH.

The President's health was such to-day that he was unable to receive visitors at 9.30 o'clock this evening. He is somewhat better, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to attend to any business this week, though he expects to be present at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

ARMY CONSOLIDATION—GEN. HOOKER TO SUCCEED GEN. DIX.

A comprehensive order relating to the consolidation of the different armies, and to the departments of the new military divisions, is about to be issued. As soon as the present mustering out of troops is completed, the several corps of the Army of the Potomac will each be reduced to a division, the whole to constitute a provisional army corps, to be commanded by Major-Gen. WRIGHT, headquarters at Martinsburgh, Va. The Second Corps division is to be commanded by Brevet Maj.-Gen. MOTT; the Fifth Corps division by Brevet Maj.-Gen. AYRES; the Sixth Corps Division by Brevet Maj.-Gen. GETTY. The Middle Military Division is abolished, and a new department, consisting of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, commanding, headquarters at Baltimore. The Department of the East remains as it is, but Maj.-Gen. HOOKER will succeed Maj.-Gen. DIX in his command, headquarters at New-York.

PARDON PETITIONS.

There were twenty-one petitions for pardon filed to-day; among them the applications of Judge CAMPBELL, of Alabama; ALFRED HEETT, of South Carolina, and S. R. MALLORY, of Florida. Seventeen pardons were granted; among them, W. H. HAZALL, R. B. HAZALL and B. W. HAZALL, the celebrated millers of Virginia, and J. B. MCFERRIN, book-agent of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and one of the most prominent preachers in the Southwest.

FRAUDS IN IMPORTATIONS.

Several delegations of commercial men from New-York have been here to-day in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and Solicitor JORDAN with reference to the frauds committed upon the government in the matter of under valuations of importations. The facts presented prove that the most extensive frauds have been and are now being perpetrated. The subject has absorbed the attention of the Solicitor for several days, and his action is likely to cause prominent personages to come to grief presently.

TRIAL OF GAYLE.

The trial of GAYLE, the million-dollar assassin man, is set for hearing to-morrow before the court-martial. The Secretary of War has not notified the court that the accused shall be sent to Alabama for trial, though it is probable such an order may be promulgated before the hour of meeting to-morrow.

THE FREEDMEN.

Brig.-Gen. RUFUS SAXTON, Commissioner of Freedmen for the State of South Carolina and Georgia, arrived here to-day from Hilton Head. He reports the affairs of the freedmen progressing as rapidly as the difficult nature of the work will permit.

A COOLING INVENTION.

The Sanitary Commission premium for the best hospital fanning machine was awarded by Dr. MACGOWAN, the referee, to A. A. S. Surgeon TAFT, in charge of the Signal Corps Hospital.

AMERICAN AMBULANCES ABROAD.

Dr. B. HOWARD, late Assistant Surgeon United States Army, at present on a visit to England, has brought to the notice of the Minister of War, Earl DE GREY, his improved ambulance, which has met with the highest approval from Sir JAMES GILSON and other officials connected with the English War Department. He has been officially informed that should the improved ambulance be adopted, the government will properly reward him for his invention.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 29.

PARDONS.

So far, only about one hundred and twenty-five special pardons have been granted. A number of papers, however, for this purpose, await the signature of the President.

REBEL PRISONERS.

The only prisoners of war now in the Old Capitol Prison above the rank of Captain, are the rebel Major-Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON and one Lieutenant-Colonel of a Virginia regiment.

EXTENSIVE SWEARING.

Col. INGRAHAM has turned over to the State Department upward of ten thousand oaths of allegiance, subscribed to in Washington by disloyal parties during the administration of three different Provost-Marshals. It has been customary to keep these oaths on file in the Provost-Marshal's office; but as some of the parties who are now making applications for pardon have violated their oaths, it is deemed necessary to place them in the hands of the Secretary of State.

MAILS FOR THE WEST.

Postmaster-General DENNISON to-day ordered that, in view of the renewed regularity and entire safety of the Baltimore route to the West, the great through mails between Baltimore and Washington and the West, taken from the line during the war, shall be at once fully restored. The western travel, especially by tourists, over this route, is now very large.

SALE OF WAGONS.

The sales of several thousand army wagons at Washington began yesterday, and will be continued on alternate days. Those already sold averaged only $17 90. The sales of mules continue daily. The average price reached is $65.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Subscriptions Yesterday for Two and a Half Millions—Nearly Eighteen Hundred Small Takers.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 29.

JAY COOKE, United States Subscription Agent, reports subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to the amount of $2,531,000, including the following:

Third National Bank of Chicago	$100,000
Central National Bank of Philadelphia	115,000
Ninth National Bank of New-York	126,500
Third National Bank of Cincinnati	107,000
First National Bank of Louisville	500,000
Second National Bank of Nashville	100,000
First National Bank of Springfield	100,000
Franklin National Bank of Columbus, Ohio	100,000

The number of individual subscriptions for $50 and $100 each was 1,771.

Conflict of Authority in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 29.

Com. B. N. COZZENS, charged before a military commission in this city with defrauding the government in a contract for tents, was to-day arrested by orders from Washington. The case was closed some days ago, but the finding of the commission was not made known. A writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for by his counsel, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., and granted by Judge THOMPSON and directed to Provost-Marshal FRINK, who refused to deliver his prisoner, awaiting instructions from Washington. An order was then issued by the Judge for the arrest of the Provost-Marshal, to be served this evening. This conflict between the military and civil authorities causes some excitement.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

Circular from the Secretary of the Treasury Regulating Commercial Intercourse According to the President's Proclamation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, June 27.

The various rules and regulations heretofore prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the above-named subjects, having been rendered nugatory in whole or in part by the changed condition of affairs in the Southern States, and executive orders and proclamations, and the War Department having assumed charge of freedmen, abandoned lands, &c., under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, the following instructions as to the duties of officers of the Treasury Department in the premises are prescribed, and will be regarded as in full force and effect immediately on receipt thereof by any officer whose action is in anywise affected thereby:

First—All restrictions on commercial interconrse in and with States and parts of States heretofore declared in insurrection, and on the purchase, transportation and sale of the product thereof, are removed, except as to the transportrtion thereto or therein of arms, ammunition, articles from which ammunition is made, gray uniforms and gray cloth, and except also those relating to property heretofore purchased by the agents, or captured by or surrendered to the military forces of the United States. Nor will any fees or taxes be charged or collected except those imposed by the customs and internal revenue laws. And the supervision necessary to prevent the shipment of the prohibited articles will be exercised only by the regular and ordinary officers of the customs, acting under the revenue laws of the United States.

Second—Subordinate officers discharging duties in regard to commercial intercourse under the regulations referred to, will consider their official connection with this Department terminating with the 30th inst., without further notice.

Third—Agents for the purchase of products of the insurrectionary States on government account, will close their official business east of the Mississippi River with the transactions of the 13th inst., and west of it with the transactions of the 24th inst., returning to sellers all property or money received or collected since those dates respectively, and using such dispatch in the premises that their connection with the Department may, if possible, terminate with the 30th inst.

Fourth—Officers of this department charged with the duty of receiving and collecting, or having in their possession, or under their control, captured, abandoned or confiscable personal property, will dispose of the same in accordance with regulations on the subject heretofore prescribed at the earliest time consistent with the public interest, and will refrain from receiving such from military or naval authorities after the 30th inst. This will not be construed, however, as interfering with the operations of the agents now engaged in receiving or collecting the property recently captured by or surrendered to the forces of the United States, whether or not covered by or included in the records, &c., delivered to the United States military or treasury authorities by rebel military officers or cotton agents. Those so acting will continue to discharge the duties thus imposed until such property is all received or satisfactorily accounted for, and until the amount is secured, is shipped or otherwise disposed of under the regulations on the subject heretofore prescribed; and they will use all the means at their command with the utmost vigor to the end that all the property so collected, captured or turned over shall be secured to the United States with the least possible cost and delay. After the 30th inst. the duty of receiving captured and abandoned property not embraced in the above exception, will be discharged by the usual and regular officers of the customs, at the several places where they may be located, in accordance with the regulations relating to the subject; and officers heretofore performing that duty will give them all the aid and information in their power to enable them to carry out the same.

Fifth—Officers of this department charged with the care or supervision, of or having in their possession or under their control any abandoned or confiscable lands, houses or tenements, will turn them over to a duly authorized officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, so far as they may be required or demanded by the same, together with all moneys, books, records and papers arising from or relating to the property so turned over, taking proper receipts or vouchers therefor. This rule will also govern the actions of all agents of this department connected in any way with the care of freedmen, &c., so far as it may be applicable; and all persons seking for any information in regard to the property so turned over, or for the release of the same, or for the release of any moneys or proceeds arising therefrom, will be referred to the Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Washington, to whom communications on the subject should be addressed.

Sixth—Officers of this department having in their possession, or under their control, any moneys whatever arising from fees collected under the commercial intercourse regulations, except those collected for the benefit of freedmen, (which will be disposed of under section five,) or from the sales of captured, abandoned, or confiscated property, will forthwith deposit the same with the nearest Assistant Treasurer, designated depositary or deposit bank, keeping the amounts from the different sources separate, to the credit of H. A. RISLEY, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, &c., taking therefor receipts, quadruplicates, which receipts must show whence the sums were received, one of which will be retained by the officer so depositing, one forthwith sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, one to the Commissioner of Customs, and one to Mr. RISLEY at Washington.

Seventh—All officers above referred to, except proper officers of the customs acting exclusively under the revenue laws will, after they have closed their official business as above directed, and sold at auction to the highest bidder the furniture and property remaining on hand, and accounted for the proceeds of the same, forthwith systematically arrange the books, records, papers, &c., of their late offices, that they may easily be referred to and examined, pack them in secure and waterproof boxes and forward the same, so marked, as to indicate their contents, together with their respective resignations addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Steamers—Deaths in Hospital.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 28.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, from Hilton Head bound to New-York, put in here with mails and 1,100 soldiers. Gen. SAXTON was a passenger on board. She also brings several trunks belonging to JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD, containing, it is said, their private letters, which are to be forwarded to Washington. The *Fulton* left for New-York at 2 P. M.

The steamer *Connecticut*, from New-Orleans, which touched here last evening, bound to New-York, landed the rebel Gov. CLARKE, of Mississippi, at Hilton Head.

Deaths in the Hampton Hospital for the week ending June 27:

Henry Hamilton, 8th U. S. colored.
Edward Lawson, 117th U. S. colored.
Henry Hamilton, 122d U. S. colored.
Jeremiah Overlead, 28th Virginia (rebel.)
John Edwards, of Baltimore, (rebel.)
John W. Hawline, 12th West Virginia Vols.
Henry Meredith, 38th U. S. colored.
Proctor Meller, 9th New-York Heavy Artillery.
William H. Gould, 16th Virginia (rebel.)
D. Nichols, 118th U. S. colored.
E. Shields, 118th U. S. colored.
John Carroll, 117th U. S. colored.
E. G. Marsh, 15th North Carolina, (rebel.)
J. A. Rice, 49th North Carolina, (rebel.)
Wm. Paris, 122d U. S. Colored.
Wm. Sunville, 29th U. S. Colored.
James Millard, 9th U. S. Colored.
Robert Bell, citizen.
Fillman Bussby, 118th U. S. Colored.
B. B. Hardison, Harris Legion.
Green White, discharged soldier.
John Jones, 10th West Virginia Volunteers.
James Bronson, 1st U. S. Colored.
Anthony Gooch, 115th U. S. Colored.
Wm. Day, 117th U. S. Colored.
J. H. Brigham, 17th South Carolina, (rebel.)

From Harrisburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, June 29.

Gov. CURTIN, in conjunction with Surgeon-Gen. PHILLIPS, has procured a reliable list of the Pennsylvania soldiers who died in Andersonville, which will soon be published.

Among the accompanying papers is a list of Federal prisoners received at Andersonville, which totals 17,524. Of these, 408 took the oath of allegiance to the rebels, doubtless to preserve themselves from starvation.

Six of the prisoners were tried by court-martial and executed within the stockade, in one day.

The total number of deaths were 12,884. The highest number of deaths on a single day (the 23d day of August) was 127.

The several lists embrace only prisoners confined at Andersonville from Feb. 26, 1864, to March 24, 1865.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Maj.-Gen. Meade's Farewell Order.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 29.

The farewell order of Gen. MEADE is published. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 28, 1865.

SOLDIERS: This day two years ago, I assumed command of you under the orders of the President of the United States. To-day, by virtue of the same authority, the army ceasing to exist, I have to announce my transfer to other duties, and my separation from you. It is unnecessary to enumerate all that has occurred in these two eventful years, from the grand and decisive battle of Gettysburgh, the turning point of the war, to the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court-house. Suffice it to say that history will do you justice. A grateful country will honor the living, cherish and support the disabled, and sincerely mourn the dead. In parting from you, your Commanding General will ever bear in memory your noble devotion to your country, your patience and cheerfulness under all the privations and sacrifices you have been called on to endure.

Soldiers, having accomplished the work set before us, having vindicated the honor and integrity of our government and flag, let us return thanks to Almighty God for his blessing in granting us victory and peace, and let us earnestly pray for strength and light to discharge our duties as citizens as we have endeavored to discharge them as soldiers.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General United States Army.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Robbery of the Texas Treasury—Loyal Meeting at Houston—Cotton in the Red River Region—Prospect of the Coming Crop in Alabama and Mississippi.

CAIRO, Thursday, June 29.

An arrival from New-Orleans brings 920 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Twelve or fifteen men recently broke into the State Treasury building at Austin, and broke open the safes, robbing them of $13,000 in gold, leaving the silver. They were unable to get into the vaults where most of the treasure was kept.

The New-Orleans *Times* denies that cholera or yellow fever has appeared in that city this season.

A loyal meeting was held in Houston, Texas, on the 13th June, at which most of the prominent men of the State participated. A series of resolutions of the most loyal character was drafted, and unanimously adopted.

Ten steamers filled with soldiers belonging to the Fifteenth Army Corps passed to-day, en route for Duvall's Bluff.

Shreveport advices of the 14th state that the quantity of cotton likely to get to New-Orleans by way of Red River is variously estimated at from 50,000 to 150,000 bales. Next year's crop will be small, as but little has been planted.

GRIERSON'S cavalry have arrived at Vicksburgh, ending at that point their month's campaign through the States of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. The expedition passed through portions of Alabama and Mississippi never before visited by hostile troops, and report the interior of those States in a most prosperous condition. They also report seeing hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton which the owners were anxious to take to market, and that there would be large crops of cotton this year. Thousands of acres which had been planted in corn were plowed up and cotton substituted. The crops generally are looking very fine.

The Vermont Union State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, June 28.

The Union State Convention, to-day, has been largely attended. Hon. O. P. CHANDLER, of Woodstock, presided.

The following nominations were made:

Governor—PAUL DILLINGHAM, of Waterbury.

Lieutenant-Governor—A. B. GARDNER, of Bennington.

Treasurer—JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland.

The following State Committee was chosen: Messrs. Burnham Martin, Chelsea; D. C. Denison, Royalton; Henry Clark, Poultney; George H. Bigelow, Burlington; Joseph Poland, Montpelier; C. M. Stone, St. Johnsbury; Asa R. Camp, Stowe.

The convention was addressed by Congressmen Morrill and Woodbridge, Hon. S. B. Colby, E. C. Redington and others.

The resolutions eulogize ABRAHAM LINCOLN, thank the brave soldiers, and heartily indorse President JOHNSON.

In regard to negro suffrage the platform is as follows:

Resolved, That looking back to the happy experience of our own State in extending the largest liberty to native or naturalized citizens, of quiet and peaceable behavior, irrespective of color or race, and forward to the inestimable blessings that will flow to the late slave States from a free, industrious, intelligent virtuous, peaceable and patriotic population, we do respectfully and earnestly counsel the

FROM SARATOGA.

Ruins of the Late United States Hotel—Effects of the Conflagration—Loss and Insurance—Remaining Accommodations—Hotels and their Improvements—Preparations for a Lively Season—Peace and Fraternity.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, June 26, 1865.

The visitor to Saratoga, this, year, will find, on stepping from the cars at the depot, his first view startling as well as saddening. A mass of blackened and unsightly ruins covers the spot on which the grand old pile of the world-renowned United States Hotel stood, its spacious open portal, a few feet from where the cars stop, inviting the newly-come to enter, through shaded and picturesque avenues, and enjoy its unstinted hospitalities. This invitation, which two generations have heard and heeded, is now withheld, the portal is closed, or rather the flames have made of all the grounds one huge hideous gate, repelling instead of attracting. The beautiful trees, under whose cooling shade the guests occasionally took their evening repasts, when the thermometer stood highest, stand now, scorched, peeled, withered. The fine old elms in front have suffered a similar blasting, while a second row, nearer the street, and composed of younger trees, seem, some of them at least, to be less hopelessly smitten.

The disaster will give a rude shock to many a memory. For years and years all parts of the country, to say nothing of the Old World, had their representatives congregated here in the midsummer time. The cosy cottages which were wont to shelter many a "misguided Southern brother's" family, are all in ashes, save one, which, from the extreme western corner of the old inclosure, looks out upon the scene of desolation with a wo-begone, disconsolate air, most pitiful to see. Possibly but for this disastrous burning, sundry of the said "misguided" had revisited this year these cosy nests, reviving memories both pensive and pleasant. There is plenty of room for them yet. A cordial welcome awaits them among their former haunts, provided they come in the loyal, fraternal spirit which all true Northern souls are anxious to encourage, and stand ready to reciprocate. Saratoga waters are good to bury prejudices in, not less than to reawaken and strengthen old associations and loves. Let the wanderers of a few years, therefore, not hesitate to return.

The loss to the proprietors of the hotel, including the furniture destroyed, may be set down in round numbers at $300,000. Of this sum, about $110,000 is covered by insurance. This amount is distributed among twenty-seven insurance companies, the individual liabilities ranging from $1,500 to $9,000. More than half the loss falls on Hon. J. M. MARVIN and the estate of T. J. MARVIN; the most of the residue on the estate of LEWIS BENEDICT, of Albany. The loss, just at this juncture, is particularly calamitous. The season gave promise of being an unusually productive one. Its prospective fruits are blasted with the ruin of the house which matured and harvested them. The blow cannot fail to reach many interests here, for the ramifications o this house were numerous and wide. The yawning chasm left by the fire seems to touch more than the sensibility of the whole town. It will no doubt be filled as speedily as possible. A finer structure will rise on the ruins of the old house. But this will require time to rear and finish, and Saratoga seasons are short.

Meanwhile, the other first-class houses remain more attractive than ever. These will not very loudly regret, most probably, the sudden collapse of their once competitor. "'Tis an ill fire that burns nobody any good," if I may twist the old saw a little, without impairing the truth conveyed. People will throng hither this season, as in former ones, and *must* find accommodation when they come. They will not fail to find it. The capacity for accommodating visitors is greater now than it was five years ago, spite of the recent loss of the United States and Marvin Hotels, and of the Bedortha Water-Cure Establishment, burnt last Fourth of July. This denotes great growth of guests' quarters; and to be sure of this, one who, like your correspondent, has been absent from the Springs for four years, has only to look around.

The number of visitors is small as yet. The season does not fairly open till after the "Fourth." The tide of Summer travel will soon therefore begin to set hitherward. The streets now dull and languishing will be alive with bustle and activity. The Summer shops of gew-gaws and bijouterie are opening one by one. The premonitory symptoms of a thriving season are already visible. The inevitable "injuns" have pitched their tents; no, have erected their wooden sanctios—another veritable mark of progress. Commissioner DOLE, has, no doubt, been amongst them, reading in advance his instructions about the necessity of growing civilized, before taking his departure to elevate by this teaching the barbarous hordes of the western country. Huge placards announce that the only troupe of "genuine original Christy's Minstrels," is certainly coming. The "King of Pain" is perambulating the streets with his organ-grinding wagon. The weighing man has his placard "try your weight," invitingly displayed over his scales. The "dippers" at half a score of springs, are at their posts, flourishing the instruments with which they offer health and wo gratuities. While the springs themselves bubble and sparkle in anticipative joy, at the coming myriads of months, through which they expect ere long to pour their health-giving treasures.

So may it be. The land after all furnishes no place where a month may be more pleasantly and profitably spent, in the Summer's fervid pressure. The waters are not less a joy, than a veritable health-restoring power; while the adjuncts of repose and relaxation, of pleasant dinners and delightful walks; of siestas beneath balm-breathing trees, and of agreeable companionship with those one loves to meet, and can rarely meet in such freedom from care, as here, unite to make the days passed at this retreat, among the brightest that come to cheer us.

Since writing part of the above, I have learned that several families from the South, the *avant couriers* of a large influx from the regious most war-scarred, have engaged rooms here, with the view of enjoying again a luxury long debarred. This points not only to peace, but fraternity. The land longs for the latter, to confirm and complete the former. Both established, and the cup of the people's joy is full. C. V. S.

FROM UTAH.

The Red Man—What Shall be Done With Him?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June 2, 1865.

What to do with the red men is still a problem which, it appears, cannot be satisfactorily solved. For this Spring there seems to be as much chance of difficulties with them, all around, as ever. We hear of Indian troubles from every quarter nearly. They are rampageous, in a limited way, and sometimes not so limited in California, Nevada, Arizona, New-Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Minnesota, Montana, Oregon and Utah, and probably will soon be, if they are not, in Dakotah.

In all the States and Territories afflicted, except this, the sentiment of extermination grows stronger and stronger, and it is generally conceded, whatever may be the ground of quarrel, that there will be no "good peace," sure and certain, while there is a red skin above ground. How far this may be true I shall not determine, but certainly experience goes in favor of that idea largely.

The original cause of the multitudinous quarrels and difficulties it is not easy to learn, but nobody is, by any means, anxious to bear the blame. There are a few notions and habits connected with Mr. Indian which are not exactly favorable to good neighborship with the whites. For instance, with the Indians, stealing is an accomplishment, and they will do it from friend or foe when they get a little "mad," particularly when their larders runs low.

If an Indian gets seriously "huffed" with his "father," the agent, which is very apt to be the case, and not always the redskin's fault, he must have his revenge, not particularly upon the agent always, as his native sagacity teaches him of a sort of sacredness of official character, or at least of greater danger in attacking the representatives of the government than private individuals, consequently innocent persons have to suffer frequently from the imprudence of officials. The Indian's wrath is ponred out, with indiscriminate discrimination, upon the passing emigrant, or the industrious settler, and thus a general character is given to a murderous struggle which commenced with a few. Further, as in white society, so among Indians, there are a number of reckless fellows who occasionally will not be controlled by the more prudent, but will have their own wild way, and go on a "bust" sometimes. They will do a little stealing, get saucy, impudent, presuming, and when very "mad" will be cruel and kill. The whites, irritated and provoked, even when the Indians do not murder, but steal only, shoot at the maranders, if a sight can be obtained of them. Then the matter becomes serious, and the band or tribe take it up, for the Indians believe in the doctrine of Moses—blood for blood.

A few weeks ago there were some difficulties with the Aborigineos in San Pete Valley, a hundred miles south, and two or three whites were killed or seriously hurt. The Indians in that case are reported to have come up from New-Mexico, pressed out of that Territory by the troops.

Recently a still more serious affair occurred in that county. The perpetrators are said to be a roving band from Grand River, Colorado, with three or four Utah Indians mixed up with them. About a dozen persons have been killed in that county this Spring, besides helping themselves liberally to stock.

The most recent difficulty is one of the most serious that has occurred in the Territory, at least very lately. The beginning was on the 25th ult., in the murder of JENS LARSEN, who was tending a large flock of sheep, four miles north of Fairview. He was shot through the neck and right side.

Next morning, twelve miles north of Fairview, a whole family, occupying a temporary shanty, were swept away. They are as follows: JOHN GIVEN, Sen., aged 45; ELIZA GIVEN, 40; JOHN GIVEN, Jr., 13; MARY, 9; ANNA, 6, and MARTHA, 3.

The father, mother and son were first dispatched. The father was shot through the chest and tomahawked in the forehead; the mother was shot through the head, under the ear, and tomahawked in the mouth; the son was shot through the chest, left arm and left leg, and a finger of the left hand was almost cut off.

Two men—CHARLES BROWN and CHARLES W. LEAH—were sleeping in a wagon-box in the shanty. They say that four Indians did the first shooting. After the three elder GIVENS were shot, BROWN and LEAH leaped out of the wagon-box, when the Indians ran away. The two men then ran to the willows, and were shot at nearly a score times by the Indians. Being so hard pressed, BROWN and LEAH could not return to the shanty. The Indians entered it again, and then it was that Mrs. GIVEN was finished with the tomahawk. The little girls, crying over their parents, were next dispatched—one being shot in the face, another in the lower part of the body, and the third tomahawked in the face.

The Indians took the flour, axes, guns, &c., from the shanty, and drove off 100 to 200 head of stock, horses and the best of the cattle.

After the Indians had withdrawn, one of the men in the willows ran to the nearest settlement and gave the alarm. BLACK HAWK, it was reported, had been in the neighborhood of the catastrophe the night before.

On the 25th DAVID H. JONES, while hunting horses three miles northwest of Fairview, was killed by the savages.

Last Monday night ninety of the settlers started after the Indians.

Operations in connection with the Pacific Railroad are being commenced. Mr. S. B. REED, Division Superintendent of this portion of the line, has arrived from the east, with assistants SCHMONOSKY and BISSELL. On Monday they start northward to make a more thorough examination of the Weber Valley, the head of Echo Cañon, and on to the South Pass. Afterward they go southward for Spanish Fork Cañon and Uintah Valley to survey that route.

A party are also going westward by Black Rock, and through Tooele and Rush Valleys, to examine the country in that direction.

Gen. B. M. HUGHES and party left the city, several days since, for Hobble Creek or Spanish Fork Cañon, Uintah Valley, and on to Denver, exploring for a wagon-road. Lieut.-Col. JOHN has also started on the same route, with 180 of the Third Infantry C. V., for escort and assistance to Mr. HUGHES and party. If the party are successful, the overland mail will soon pass over that route in preference to the Bridger route.

Letter from Gen. Rosecrans to Gen. Halleck.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO', Tenn., March 6, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Yours of the 1st inst., announcing the offer of a vacant Major-Generalship to the General in the field who first wins an important and decisive victory, is received.

As an officer and a citizen, I feel degraded at such an auctioneering of honor. Have we a General who would fight for his own personal benefit, when he would not for honor and his country? He will come by his commission basely in that case, and deserves to be despised by men of honor. But are all the brave and honorable Generals on an equality as to chances? If not, it is unjust to those who probably deserve most. W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-Gen.

Beauregard on the "Black Flag."

The private papers of JEFF. DAVIS and Gen. BEAUREGARD, recently captured in Florida, were brought into Jacksonville, a few days since, by one of the drivers of the wagon in whose charge they had been placed. The capture includes all the private dispatches and correspondence of BEAUREGARD, together with a considerable quantity of the personal effects of DAVIS. Among other things are three splendid uniforms presented to BEAUREGARD by the ladies of Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Ga., and Selma, Ala. An important private telegram to the following effect was also discovered:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13, 1862.

Hon. Wm. P. Miles, Richmond, Va.:

Has the bill for the exemtion of abolition prisoners after January next been passed? Do it, and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be with the garrote. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives a rumor that such a reorganization of the Cabinet of President JOHNSON is to be made, that Gov. BROUGH will be made Secretary of War.

—Brig.-Gen. J. B. CARR has been relieved of command at City Point. His successor is the ranking Colonel of that department.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the Fortieth (Mozart) Regiment of New-York—Interesting History—Arrival of the First Maine Cavalry, Fifth New-York Independent Battery, and Battery No. M, Third New-York Light Artillery.

The Fortieth (Mozart) New-York regiment arrived in this city yesterday morning, at an early hour, and almost immediately proceeded by steamer for Hart's Island, where the command will be mustered out. It is a great pity that some little time was not allowed the Fortieth to enjoy the hospitalitice of the New-York State Agency, at the Eighth Regiment Arsenal, where a fine breakfast was laid out, and everything that could be desired in the way of water, towels, &c., for the men to refresh themselves. As it was, the old regiment had scarcely a glimpse of the city from which it had been absent over four years.

The history of the famous Fortieth New-York, familiarly known in this city as the "Mozart Regiment," is an extensive and interesting one. Raised in this city in May, 1861, it soon after departed for the seat of war, entering the Army of the Potomac soon after the battle of Bull Run. Col. REILLY, the first Colonel, and who was brother-in-law of Gen. JAMES E. MALLON, killed at Bristoe Station, Oct. 7, 1863, commanded the regiment from that time until after the battle of Antietam. The regiment has had for its brigade commanders Gens. SEDGWICK, (their first Brigadier,) BIDNEY, J. H. HOBART WARD and DE TROBRIAND. Col. BERDAN commanded the brigade at Gettysburgh after SICKLES was wounded.

The Fortieth has participated in every battle the Army of the Potomac has been engaged in. Fighting under Gen. HEINTZELMAN on the Peninsula in 1862, and continuing under Gens. SICKLES and FRENCH until the old Third Corps was merged into the Sixth and Second Corps, which latter organization received the Fortieth New-York. The command has always borne a high and deserved reputation in the army as a "fighting regiment," having performed a great deal of service. The Fortieth is is not wholly a New-York regiment, as three companies of the organization were recruited in Philadelphia, three in New-York and four in Massachusetts. The regiment was mustered in June 17, 1861, at New-York, and left on the 4th of July following for Washington, and has been continuously in service ever since with the Army of the Potomac, participating in twenty-nine battles. During the time it has been in service portions of nine regiments have been consolidated with it, and it bears on its muster-rolls seven thousand names, and now returns home with four hundred and seventy-one men, seventy-five of whom went out with it originally.

The following is a list of the battles participated in by the Fortieth:

1862.—Siege of Yorktown, April; Williamsburgh, May 5; West Point, May 6; seven days' battles before Richmond, June 26—July 2: Antietam, September 17; Fredericksburgh, (under BURNSIDE,) December 13.

1863.—Mary's Heights, May 3; Gettysburgh, July 1—5; Funkstown, July 7; Wapping Heights, July 22; Rappahannock Station, October: Mine Run, November 26.

1864.—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7—8; Totopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh; Boydtown Plank Road, October 27.

1865.—Second Hatcher's Run, February 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault on Petersburgh, April 2; pursuit of LEE; Amelia Court-house, April 6; surrender of LEE, April 9.

The following is a complete roster of the officers now with the command:

Field and Staff.—Col. M. M. Cannon, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Crawford, Quartermaster W. H. Scammel, Adjt. E. Hendricks, Chaplain B. F. Simpson, Surgeon O. J. Evans, Assistant Surgeon W. Tobin.

Line Officers.—Company A, Capt. M. E. Smith, First Lieut. W. B. Smith, Second Lieut. John Taylor; Company B, First Lieut. S. S. Warner, Second Lieut. J. H. B. Jenkins; Company C, Capt. Lewis J. Brisse, Second Lieut. H. G. Benman; Company D, Capt. W. H. Warner, Second Lieut. Geo. W. Cook; Company E, Capt. G. N. Chamberlain, First Lieut. Horace H. Faurrot, Second Lieut. N. Eckle; Company F, Capt. J. F. Kavanagh, First Lieut. R. H. Dely; Company G, First Lieut. Joseph Murphy, Second Lieut. E. Sandmyer; Company H, Capt. A. W. Keane, Second Lieut. E. B. Smith.

Battery M, Third New-York Light Artillery, arrived here yesterday under command of Capt. JOHN H. HOWELL, numbering 165 men. The following officers accompany the battery: Captain, John H. Howell; First Lieutenants, W. H. Sandford and Julius Cole, Second Lieutenants, George Taylor and —— Brennan. The battery has been in thirty-eight battles, and one hundred days under fire. The following are some of the battles in which the battery has distinguished itself: Bermuda Hundred, Fort Hudson, Fort Powhatan, Nelson's Landing, Capt. HOWELL was promoted for gallant conduct at the battle of Fair Oaks, and will be remembered as the officer who had command of the artillery during the draft riots of 1863.

The First Maine Cavalry, numbering 352 men, arrived yesterday morning from City Point, and proceeded direct to Augusta, Me., for muster out. Capt. J. D. MYRICKS was in command.

The Fifth New-York Independent Light Battery arrived yesterday, and were sent to Hart's Island. The battery numbered 120 men, under the command of Second Lieut. T. J. L. KALLAN.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth New-York Volunteers arrived here on the *Fulton* from Hilton Head last night. The regiment has, for several months, been doing post duty at Hilton Head. The regiment was raised in twenty days, in Delaware County, and when it left Delhi mustered 956 men. In the Fall of 1864 the regiment was reduced to between three and four hundred men. It was filled up to 1,000 men by one-year recruits from the same county. From Delhi the regiment proceeded at once to the defences of the capital, at Upton Hill, Cloud's Mills and Vienna. In the Spring of 1863 they were sent to Suffolk, and remained there during LONGSTREET's siege of that place.

In May they were placed in Gen. GORDON's command, at West Point, Va., and participated in REYES' demonstration against Richmond. In July they joined the Army of the Potomac. In the Fall and Winter of 1863-64, they were engaged at Folly Island and Morris Island, and were a part of GILLMORE's force during his bombardment of Sumter and Charleston. They were also engaged on Seabrook and John's Island. In February the regiment went to Florida, where it was engaged chiefly in raiding. It returned to Hilton Head in June, 1864, and was with FOSTER in his co-operative movements with SHERMAN in December last—at Honey Hill, Devoux Neck and Coosawatchie. In February last, was on James Island, under SCHIMMELFINNING. They were engaged under the gallant PORTER on Bull's Bay and up the Santee River, while Gen. SHERMAN flanked Charleston. The One Hundred and Forty-fourth went out under Col. R. S. HUGHSTON, who resigned, when Col. D. E. GREGORY took command, but shortly after resigned. Lieut.-Col. JAMES LEWIS had command of the regiment for seven months, but Col. WM. J. SLIDELL, nephew of the famous JOHN SLIDELL, rebel Envoy to European Courts, was placed in command, but resigned September 27, 1864, when Col. LEWIS, who went out as Captain, took command, and is now in command. The regiment expects to go to Delhi to be paid off.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE FUND.

Col. COLYER is continuing his good work of furnishing fruits and other delicacies to the soldiers. He desires to acknowledge the following additional subscriptions to the fund:

Francis & Loutrel	$10	James J. Smith	$5
James Brien	5	C. D. & W.	5
Thomas Wheen	5	W. H. Perry	20
Smith & Hall	5	Elliott F. Sheppard	20
Lyon Brothers	5	Andrews, Gibbs, Sandford	
Benedick Brothers	5	& Co	50
Arthur Leary	10	Brewster Brothers	25
L. Scheaffer	1	Miss Bunting	5
Cash	1	Miss Hone	100
T. & H.	2	John Fowler	5
Cash, Gen. Jackson	10	T. M. Cheeseman	50
W. H. Smith	5	G. C. Halstead	10
G. W. Platt	5	Shethar & Nichols	25
Geo. C. Peters	5	Frothingham & Bayles	50
Cash	2	Miss C. A. Zebrishie	70
Loder Brothers & Co	10	T. J. Owen	25
E. Higgins & Co	5	Rose Hill Committee	150

THE REMNANT OF THE CELEBRATED "EXCELSION" BRIGADE.

The Seventy-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, originally organized as the "Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves," and attached to the Excelsior Brigade as the "Fourth Regiment," is now on its way to New-York to be mustered out. This truly gallant command, now numbering some 300 men, is all that is left of the celebrated Excelsior Brigade, raised here in 1861, by Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES. They left here in August, 1861, under the command of Col. WM. R. BREWSTER, who remained with them until November, 1864, when he was, for distinguished services in the field, promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. They now return under the command of Col. M. W. BURNS, a most gallant soldier, who has been promoted from Captain to his present position. The regiment has inscribed upon its colors the name of every battle in which the Army of the Potomac has been engaged, from Yorktown to LEE's surrender—has never lost a color, but taken many from the enemy.

Surely the band of veterans are entitled to a reception at the hands of our authorities and citizens? They are entirely a city regiment, raised originally under the auspices of the New-York Fire Department. Can they not have a regiment to escort them to Howard-street, on their arrival, which will probably be on Saturday or Sunday next?

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Forty-second-street Ferry—The Corporation Advertising—Stands on the Sidewalks—The Celebration of the Fourth of July—The Obsequies of the President—25,000 Copies of the Report to be Printed.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, the President, Mr. JONES, in the chair.

A communication was received from Mr. LAIMBEER, Jr., and others, stating that the Forty-second-street Ferry Company employ but two boats, one of which is in a dangerous condition; that the boats do not run after 7 P. M.; and asking whether the company are not thereby violating their charter. The communication was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

Mr. RYERS offered a preamble and resolution relative to the corporation advertising. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the clerks and other officers of the Common Council be and they are hereby directed hereafter to discontinue all publication of the official proceedings of both branches of the Common Council, all notices of meetings of committees, &c.; and are also hereby directed to refrain from incurring any expenditure, the amount whereof is to be credited or charged against the said appropriation "advertising for the Common Council;" and the several heads of the Executive Departments of the City Government are also hereby directed not to incur any expense, in violation of section 3, of chapter 646, and section 2, of chapter 333, of the Laws of 1865.

Mr. RYERS said he did not propose to discuss the question at present, but he merely wished to call to the attention of the board the fact that if the law was carried out, the business of the corporation would be suspended. It was quite evident that section 37, of the charter of 1857, and the law of 1865, conflicted. The charter made it incumbent on the Common Council to advertise their proceedings. The law said that no money could be expended for advertising after the appropriation was exhausted. In order to obtain some information on the point, he would move that the resolution be laid over, and that the Corporation Counsel be requested give his opinion on the subject.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. JONES offered a resolution giving to all parties who may desire to erect small stands on the sidewalks for the sale of newspapers &c., permission to do so on obtaining the consent of the property owners, and repealing all ordinances in conflict with the resolution.

Several members objected to the resolution including their districts, and after several amendments had been proposed and lost, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 8 to 7.

Mr. MASTERSON said he protested against the Chairman's decision, that the resolution was adopted. No ordinance of the Common Council could be repealed except by a vote of nine members.

Mr. RYERS offered a resolution, which was adopted, appointing a special committee to ascertain the causes preventing the continuance of payments to the families of volunteers, from the Volunteer Aid Fund.

Mr. GEDNEY called up the resolution vetoed by the Mayor, instructing the Committee on the Presidential Obsequies to print 25,000 copies of their report.

Mr. NORTON hoped the Mayor's veto would not be set aside. The committee, he said, appeared determined to see how much money they could spend. There was no necessity for printing anything like this number of copies.

Mr. GEDNEY said he had been asked by hundrds of people when they would be able to get copies of this report. When printed it would be sought after with as much avidity as Valentine's Manual now is.

On the question being put, the resolution was lost. It was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

A report was presented from the Committee on Arts and Sciences in favor of the resolution appropriating certain portions of ground for the erection, by public subscription, of statutes of FULTON and MORSE.

The report was laid over.

Mr. SHANNON moved to reconsider the vote on the resolution relative to printing 25,000 copies of the report on the President's obsequies. The motion was carried.

Mr. NORTON again opposed the resolution. He said already the funeral expenses of the President had cost the city $27,000, and before the thing was finished $75,000 would not cover the outlay.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 12 to 3.

A report in favor of granting ground to the Trustees of the German Hospital Association, for the erection of a hospital thereon, was adopted.

An ordinance was reported in favor of making the following amendments to the Tax-levy, so as to correspond with the appropriations made by the Legislature:

City Dispensaries	$11,000
Ladies' Educational Union	5,000
Monument in Calvary Cemetery	15,000
Battery Improvement	30,000
Fourth-avenue Parks	13,000
House of Mercy	5,000
Ladies' Union Aid Society	4,000
Asylum for Lying-in Women	600
New-York Infant Asylum	10,000
New-York Women's Infirmary	2,500
Roads and Avenues	2,000

The ordinance was unanimously adopted.

The resolution appropriating $29,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July, was adopted.

Another resolution appointing a keeper for the Bowling-green Park, was adopted unanimously.

A motion to adjourn to the first Monday in September, was carried, Mr. NORTON remarking that the city would save some thousand dollars by it.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Corporation Advertising—Portraits of Distinguished Generals.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. HAYES presiding.

Mr. LENT offered the following:

Whereas, An editorial appeared in the New-York *Herald* of June 21, stating that fully $1,000,000 was paid for advertising for the corporation for the years 1864 and 1865, and one paper receiving $250,000 of that amount; and

Whereas, The Comptroller has reported that the appropriations for this year is exhausted; and

Whereas, In view to retrenchment in advertising it is important that this board be placed in possession of a list of all papers that have been during the above period, or are now, receiving any portion of the corporation advertising; therefore

Resolved, That the Comptroller report to this board the expense of advertising for the years 1864 and 1865, giving in detail the names of all papers that have received pay for advertising during this period; also giving in detail the amount paid each, and what papers received pay in the regular manner, and what papers received pay by obtaining judgments against the city, giving particulars as to the amounts of judgments by each, and if the same were entered in default; and furthermore report by what authority the reports of the heads of department and concurrent resolutions of the Common Council are published as advertisements.

The board concurred in the resolution donating the sum of $15,000 to the Institution of Mercy.

Mr. JOYCE presented a resolution appropriating $3,000 to procure portraits of Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, the same to be placed in the Governor's Room.

The resolution was adopted, and the board adjourned to Monday next.

The Saratoga Trotting Meeting.

THE GREAT TROTTING PURSES.

Saratoga bade fair to eclipse even the Royal Ascot of England, in the splendor of her racing meeting, whereat was congregated the beauty, fashion and wealth of the Western World. Such a meeting had never previously taken place on this continent, and all the sporting and fashionable world of this hemisphere indorsed this unanimous opinion. But the Committee of the Saratoga Racing Association—flushed with last year's victory—have made such affluent arrangements for the present season, as completely to throw into the shade those of last year.

The six days' racing programme, commencing on Monday, August 7, from the value and quality of the stakes and the immense number of the very best horses in the country entered for them, will, undoubtedly, be the most magnificent racing meeting that has ever been recorded on this continent; but of that we shall have to speak anon and pass it by, although its gorgeous splendor is inviting of criticism for the present. Thoroughly aware that among the visitors to Saratoga there will be a large number of the leading owners of trotting stock who, whatever enthusiasm they may possess for the more legitimate sports of the turf, racing, still have an overweening love for trotting and trotters, before which, to their vision, racing "pales its ineffectual fire." In order to afford both classes of the sporting world, and the denizens of Saratoga during the Summer months, the excitement which destroys the ennui of the routine of all watering places, the Race Committee have inaugurated a trotting meeting on a scale of unexampled splendor both as regards the value of the prizes and the affluent quality of the entries for them, which will commence on Tuesday, July 11, and last three consecutive days. On the first day we have a purse of $1,250, mile heats, best three in five in harness, for all stallions bar *George Wilkes*, which closed with the following entries, viz.: *Andy Johnson, Mount Vernon, Harry Clay, Young Morrill* and *Ethan Allen*. This stake cannot fail in producing a splendid trotting race. On the following day we are to have a purse of $1,250, for all horses, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for which *Dexter, Harry Clay, Ethan Allen* and *John Morgan* are entered. This will be a most exciting contest, as it will bring in the stallions in conjunction with HIRAM WOODRUFF's rattling gelding *Dexter*, who so easily defeated the famous *Stonewall Jackson*, of Hartford, at the Fashion Course the other day.

On the third day the leading feature will be the great purse of $1,250 at two mile heats in harness—for all horses—which has the splendid entry of *Lady Sherman, Stonewall Jackson, Dexter, Ethan Allen* and *John Morgan*, all of whom are brothers of the very brightest renown. We need scarcely add that the excitement during the three days of the trotting meeting will be of the most intense description; for your trotting man away from home is of the most liberal, if largative disposition; and we have no hesitation in saying that ten times the amount will be pendant on each day of this trotting meeting, than could possibly be induced to the proverbial risks of the turf in the vicinity of New-York.

The new opera-house built by the Messrs. LELAND in the spacious grounds of their palatial hotel, Union Hall, will be inaugurated by a grand ball in honor of this most glorious fourth, prior to the commencement of the season, under the able management of Mr. LEONARD GROVER, the lessee. Of course there will be a rare display of beauty and fashion on the occasion. There will be some difficulty in obtaining tickets for this *fête dansante*, as the number is limited: but those who apply at the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, may possibly be successful, if the application is made at once.

Naval Movements.

THE WINOOSKA IN COMMISSION.

The side-wheel steamer *Winooska*, 10 guns, has just been put in commission, and will sail shortly in company with the ocean monitor *Dictator* and her consort, the *Vanderbilt*, to some one of the Eastern ports, probably Portsmouth, N. H. The following officers reported: Com. GEO. H. COOPER, Lieut. Silas Casey, Acting Volunteer Lieut. H. S. Conner, Acting Ensigns J. E. Armstrong, C. H. Brantingham, J. W. Towne, William Swartwout, Passed Assistant Surgeon George W. Woods, Acting Paymaster F. Parker, First Assistant Engineer Ed. Wells, Second Assistant Engineer N. P. Towne, Third Assistants F. W. Townrow, William A. Powers, William Bond, Mates Ed. P. Austin, R. W. Robbins.

THE NAVY-YARD.

An accident occurred on Wednesday to the monitor *Squando*, while being placed on the dry-dock, which fortunately led to no serious result. A Bishop's derrick was removing the pilot-house from the craft, and had almost succeeded, when the king-post of the derrick gave way, precipitating the heavy mass of iron of 30 tons into the water. The steamer *Queen*, laying near, was struck by the falling mass and had her cabin and stern considerably damaged.... The *Queen* and *Mount Vernon* will be sold. The first-class steamer *Onward* has been hauled up for repairs, and will be fitted out for a government store-ship of the East India Squadron. Her last service was in the Pacific.... The *R. R. Cuyler* and *Orvetta* are out of commission and will be sold. The ferry-boat *Port Hudson* came in yesterday. The *Huntsville* and *Wissahickon* are to be refitted for service

PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

The iron-clad *Tonawanda* is being fitted out at this yard. *New Ironsides* is repairing, also *Mendota, Sassacus, Chenango, Emma Henry, Ticonderoga, Shenandoah*, gunboat *Kansas*, gunboat *Kinco*. The steamers *Quaker City, Ladona, E. B. Hale, Acacia, Cambridge*, ordered to be sold. Steamer *Miami* is waiting for repairs. The monitor *Lehigh* is out of commission, and gunboat *Potomska* and monitor *Passaic*. The torpedo-boat *Napa* is fitting out. The *Montgomery, Mary Sandford, Atlanta, Dan. Smith*, and a host of small craft, are lying in the stream.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned without day. *Part II.*—Short causes, Nos. 2191, 2010, 2233, 2150, 2991. Noe. on General Calendar, 1758, 1402.

Important to Common Carriers—The Rights of Parties Under a Written Agreement—An Unstamped Written Contract Invalid—The State Courts will take Judicial Notice of Violations of the Internal Revenue Law, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JUNE 29.

Before Justice Clerke and a Jury.

Gustavus A. Buckhardt vs. The New-York & Erie Railway Company.—This action was brought by the plaintiff, a German, who, by the way, understands very little of the English language, for the purpose of recovering the sum of about $1,119, which is the alleged value of property destroyed under the following circumstances: Sometime about the middle of November, 1864, the plaintiff undertook to convey himself and his effects from Cincinnati, Ohio, to the City of New-York, by way of the Little Miami and the New-York and Erie Railway. His effects consisted of boxes and packages, containing furniture and wearing apparel. The testimony went to show that, at Cincinnati, Ohio, the goods in question were committed to the care of the common carriers, to be by them transported to New-York. At that time there was a written or printed agreement, and entered into between the plaintiff and the railroad company, that ran its trains to connect with the Erie Railroad, in which agreement it was particularly specified that none of the proprietors of the lines would be liable for the loss or damage by fire of any goods while in *transitu*. This agreement or contract had no United States revenue stamp upon it, as is required by law. The property in question was safely transported to Dunkirk, the western terminus of the New-York and Erie Railway, and by the latter company it was put aboard their cars, bound to New-York, the place of destination. On the route the goods in question took fire, and were destroyed at a station known as Callicoon. The defendants allege that the fire occurred without any negligence or want of care on their part. The written or printed contract, made at Cincinnati, between the plaintiff and the common carriers, was set forth in the complaint, but it did not appear that the clause therein relating to the non-liability of the defendants in case plaintiff's goods were destroyed by fire, was seen by the plaintiff, or that he knew anything about it. This stipulation, or proviso, was printed in small letters in the middle of a printed and formal paper.

When the plaintiff rested his case, the counsel for the defendants moved to have the complaint dismissed on the grounds, among others, that there was no United States stamp on the written agreement made between plaintiff and defendants, and that that omission, besides being a fraud on the revenue, rendered the contract itself void, and that it could not be enforced in law. Again, that the contract was made with a railroad in Ohio, and that the Erie Railroad Company could not be held liable for a breach of contract made with the plaintiff by the former company. After an extended argument by counsel upon either side, Mr. Justice CLERKE decided to allow the plaintiff to withdraw a juror, and the further trial of the case therefore went off for the present term. In making this decision the court said, that even if the defendant's counsel had not taken objection to the contract, on account of the want of the revenue stamp, the court would have felt bound to take judicial notice of it. He, Judge CLERKE, was, for one, determined that through no fault of his, the United States Government should be defrauded of the revenue to which they were entitled, and of which they so much stood in need. The court thought it would be, under the circumstances, a hardship to dismiss plaintiff's complaint; he would therefore allow a juror to be withdrawn, so that the plaintiff might present his case in a different form before the court, if he should be so advised.

For plaintiff, Jerome Buck, Esq.; for defendants, Messrs. Eaton and Tailer.

Contract and Sale—Conflict of Testimony.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

George Griffeths vs. Garvis Prince et al.—This was an action brought to recover the sum of $187 78 for a quantity of coal-hods, or scuttles, sold by plaintiff to defendants. In July, 1865, James Myers, Jr., made a contract in writing with the plaintiff, in the name of the defendants, to manufacture and deliver 800 dozen coal-hods, or scuttles. The terms of the contract were, "at once;" but there was much conflict of testimony as to what was intended, a number of the witnesses insisting that, "as soon as possible" was thereby meant. Some of the testimony went to show that the agreement was modified after the making thereof. The plaintiff contended that the contract was, that they should manufacture and deliver the scuttles as fast as they could in the regular course of their business, and that the payments should be made on delivery; he further claimed that he had fully complied with the terms of the contract, and that the delay was only caused by the impossibility of obtaining men and iron.

The defendants, on the contrary, insisted that the agreement was that the plaintiff should deliver 75 dozen of the above-named articles, within a week after the making of the contract, and should deliver 100 dozen each week afterward, in assorted sizes to be paid for on the first of each month. Defendants also claimed that plaintiffs only delivered 53 dozen a week; that those were not assorted, and that he failed to deliver the remainder after due notice given on Sept. 20. Hence, they claimed the damages sustained by them by reason of the non-delivery of such remainder. The trial of the case occupied two days, during which much testimony of a conflicting nature was introduced, in respect to the manner of delivery and the time agreed upon for payment.

The jury, after a long deliberation, rendered a verdict for plaintiff.

J. H. Choate, Esq., for plaintiff; Geo. W. Wingate for defendants.

United States District Court—June 29—Eastern District.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. Antonio Rasa, et al.—This case, which was for counterfeiting, was postponed for the term, and the question came up about their discharge on bail, which the Commissioner had fixed at $5,000 each.

The District-Attorney moved to increase the amount of the bail, but the court, after hearing parties, declined to increase the bail, but admitted them to bail on giving security in the sum fixed by the Commissioner.

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doing away with all import duties on Foreign Merchandise. They propose no alternative to the Tariff system, with which all People have been familiar for over eighty years, for the support of the Public Debt to which its revenues in Gold are now specifically and most reliably pledged, nor do they directly assert that the present Tariff Acts were shaped for any other object than to raise the largest sum of Customs in Gold from the most moderate volume of importation consistent with the state of the country. But they are grieved that these acts, while raising, in the easiest and most equitable way possible, the means of maintaining the public faith, are supposed to incidentally favor certain home interests to the prejudice of British Trade with the United States. And this incident is denounced as "protection," and a "robbery of the commerce." Therefore it is that the signers to the League pledge their efforts of agitation to the opposite extreme of unrestricted free trade, to the end that all men, abroad as well as at home, "should have the right to exercise their industry, to dispose of its fruits in any market which to them shall seem best, and with the proceeds to buy whatever and wherever they please."

Among the outward passengers by the *Scotia* yesterday was Mr. J. F. D. LANIER, senior member of the Banking House of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., and President of the Third National Bank, who goes to Europe for a few months recreation.

The Phœnix Bank of this City has made a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable July 1.

Mr. EDWARD HAND, for many years the faithful and courteous Deputy of the Bank Department at Albany, is spoken of as Mr. VAN DYCK'S successor to the Superintendent's post. The appointment is with the Governor and will probably be announced in a few days, as Mr. VAN DYCK goes into the Sub-Treasury Office on the 1st of July, and Mr. STEWART returns to the United States Trust Company at the same time.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $12,-846,635 01; for customs, $359,000; payments, $13,-268,542 55; on account of loan, $172,000; balance, $45,060,593 39.

Internal Revenue Decision.

Mr. WM. P. CO. E, Treasurer of the American Phototype Company, which prints under contract, to the order of the Internal Revenue Bureau, *stamped* blank-forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, &c., has furnished us with the following copy of a decision of Commissioner LEWIS, of the Internal Revenue Office, relative to the cancellation of the stamps printed on such forms:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 23, 1865.

SIR: Yours of the 21st inst., containing inquiries as to the cancellation of stamped paper, is received.

All stamped paper is canceled whenever used, and the use of the paper by filling the blanks or attaching a signature, is equivalent to the ordinary form of cancelling an adhesive stamp by writing initials and date upon it.

The entire paper is regarded as the stamp, and of course no part of it can be "cut out" or separated from the remainder, and retain any value as a stamp. Any portion cut out and attached to another paper is worthless, and such use of it is prima facie fraudulent.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
(Successors to LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,)
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS.

7-30s ready for immediate delivery in all denominations. Full commission allowed.

United States securities of all kinds bought and sold. Persons opening accounts with us will be allowed interest at 4 per cent. on their daily balances.

☞ SPINK, HORTON & CO.,
BANKERS, STOCK BROKERS,
and dealers in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

J. L. SPINK,
H. L. HORTON,
J. F. SHEPARD,
J. R. LOCKWOOD.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 29, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 246 bbls. Ashes; 16,403 bbls. Flour; 726 bbls. and 1,816 bags Corn Meal; 93,937 bushels Wheat; 85,153 bushels Corn; 750 bushels Barley Malt; 76,041 bushels Oats; 926 pkgs. Provisions, and 632 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet but steady at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 87½@$8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand and steady. We quote Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 18c.@22½c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23c.; Laguayra at 21½c.@22½c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c. ₱ lb. in gold.

COTTON—Has been in less request at drooping prices. Middling at 45c.@46c. ₱ lb. Sales 1,160 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite heavy, at a further reduction of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 9,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5@$7 40; poor to choice Extra State, at $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 25@$6 55 ₱ bbl.

Superior state and Western	$5 00 @$5 40
Extra State	5 75 @ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	5 80 @ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 35 @ 6 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 60 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 50 @ 8 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	6 40 @11 00

Southern Flour is again lower. Sales since our last, 850 bbls., at $6 70@$7 50 for poor to good, and $7 55@$11 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is also lower. Sales 350 bbls. Extra at $5 75@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $5 25@$5 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request at $4 60@$4 65 for Jersey; $5 15 for choice Western, and $5 15@$5 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active and decidedly lower. Sales, 50,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 70@$1 75; Amber Western at $1 55; Red Western at $1 35; Amber Spring at $1 32; and Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 27@$1 32 ₱ bushel. Corn has been active, but again cheaper; Sales, 85,000 bushels, at 65c.@75c. for unsound, and 78c.@83c. for sound Mixed Western, and 81½c. for Western Yellow. Barley is dull and nominal. 4,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Western Oats have been quiet and quoted down to 74c.@75c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Is in limited request at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy, ₱ lb.

OILS—Have been inactive to-day, including Crude Whale at $1@$1 05; bleached do., at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Sperm, at $1 85@$1 90; unbleached do., at $2 20@$2 25; Lard Oil, at $1 50@$1 60; Linseed, at $1 17@$1 20 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand at 34½c.@35c. for Crude; 53c.@54½c. for Refined, in bond; 73c.@74c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted higher, but has not been very active. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $34 75@$35 37½, closing at $35 for New Mess; $23 50@$24 for 1863-4 Mess; $18 75@$20 for Western Prime Mess, and $18@$18 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, at 11c.@14c. for Shoulders, and 15c.@19c. for Hams, and 25c. for choice bagged do., sales equal to 320 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive, including Cumberland Cut, at 13½c.@13¾c.; short rib at 14½c.@15c.; long rib at 13¾c.@14c.; short clear at 15¾c.@16¾c.; long clear, ice cured, 16¾c.@16c. ₱ lb. Lard is doing better; sales 1,350 tcs. and bbls. at 15¾c.@19¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in limited demand, at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 200 bbls. Pierce Beef continues neglected. Beef Hams are inactive, at $26@$27 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 26c.@35c. for poor to prime new State, and 30c.@38c. for new Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is less sought after at 9c.@15c. for poor to prime, ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

Fine State Butter continues in quite limited supply, and as farmers and dairymen are now engaged in harvesting, no material increase in receipts can be expected until the crops are taken care of. Therefore, prices for fine qualities are firm, which is owing entirely to the limited supply on the market. Western Butters of all gradee are in heavily increased supply, and the market for these grades is without activity at declining rates. The trade in Butter will be very light until after the Fourth of July, being confined to special orders and local trade. The farmers of Orange and Sussex counties are packing the most of their Butter in firkins, which reduces the receipts of fresh pail Butter to so small a compass as to enable receivers to barely sustain presentrates. The season continues favorable in an unexampled degree for the manufacture of dairy products, and a heavy make of Butter is now fully assured. Dairymen have generally been unwilling to accept of such rates as would allow shippers to make free use of their stock, preferring to hold for higher prices when the Summer is passed, and, if our calculations are correct, their speculative holding will not prove a source of profit. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails	@35
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	@35
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	@30
Welch tubs—first quality	@30
Welch tubs—second quality	@28
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	@33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	@31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	@27
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	@25
Grease Butter—original packages	@15
Western—light colored	@22
Western—common	@17

The receipts of Cheese have been quite heavy during the past week, the bulk of which has been factory made, and owing to improper handling by the railroad employes, a heavy per centage is badly damaged, with a consequent heavy loss to be sustained somewhere. The demand for shipment has been active and heavy during the week, but owing to the decline in gold and sterling exchange, at prices not at all remunerative to operators and receivers. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	@13½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	@14½
Farm Dairies—first quality	13½@14½
Farm Dairies—second quality	@13
Farm Dairies—common	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed	@11

SUGARS—Have been in more demand and buoyant. Sales since our last, 2,320 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11c.@13¼c., and 1,850 boxes Havana, part at 10¾c.@14¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in more request at 14¾c.@19¼c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 95,000 lbs. at 17c.@18¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 lbs. very inferior to choice, at 10¾c.@11c., and 8,000 lbs. Grease, part at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at $2 04@$2 05 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Glasgow, there were taken, by steamer, 14,000 bushels Corn, at 6¾d. For Penarth Roads and orders, two barks, with Wheat—one at 4s. 3d. ₱ quarter, and another on private terms.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—THURSDAY, June 15, 1865.

The board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk Common Council.

SIR: You are hereby requested to notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in Special Session in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall on Thursday next, fifteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the board.

MORGAN JONES,
LEWIS B. EYERS,
JOHN BRICE,
MICHAEL NORTON,
PETER McKNIGHT,
JAMES O'BRIEN,
TERENCE FARLEY,
IGNATIUS FLYNN,
JOSEPH SHANNON,
BERNARD KELLY,

Present—Morgan Jones, President; Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Eyers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis.

The minutes of June twenty-one were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—
Petition of citizens to have the Common Council take some action in relation to the ferry at the foot of Forty-second-street.
Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.
By Alderman Eyers—
Bill of Sunday Times for advertising annual reports.
Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.
By Alderman Farley—
Petition of the managers of the New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women for a donation.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Eyers—
Bill of the Sunday Times for advertising answer to communitee.
Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.
By Alderman ——
Petition of L. Dormitzer, to exhibit a show-case in front of number thirty-two, Bowery.
The prayer of petitioner granted.
By Alderman ——
Invitation of the Tammany Association to assist at its celebration of the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.
Which was accepted.
By Alderman ——
Petition of R. Lewenthal to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number thirty-two and one-half, Bowery.
Prayer of petitioner granted.
By Alderman ——
Petition of R. Lewenthal to keep a stand in front of his premises, number four hundred and eighty-nine, Eighth avenue.
Prayer of petitioner granted.
By Alderman Flynn—
Petition of Mrs. Kiernan to keep a stand, whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Mrs. Kiernan to keep a stand for the sale of fruit on the corner of Bowery and Bond-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Farley—
Petition of property owners on Seventy-sixth-street and Madison-avenue to grade said street.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman ——
Petition of M. E. Church, corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Second-avenue, for donation to enable them to pay assessment.
Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.
By Alderman Jones—
Bill of Lieutenant Colonel Cox, Twenty-second Regiment National Guard State of New-York for Music.
Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.
By Alderman Farley—
Remonstrance of John J. Astor against paving Forty-fourth-street from Broadway to Ninth-avenue with Belgian pavement.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman ——
Petition of Joseph Battin to be released from a fine for keeping a shutter box on sidewalk.
Which was referred to Committee on Ordinance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Eyers—
Whereas, This Common Council, in obedience to the patriotic promptings of an open and thoroughly expressed public opinion, did pledge themselves to a continuation, without interruption, of the payments at present being made under the ordinance creating the Volunteer Fam y Aid Fund number three, approved June eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, until the termination of the present rebellion to all persons entitled to share in its benefits; and

Whereas, Such aid has heretofore been extended to the amount of six millions of dollars, and continued through the entire years of the war to the present time; and

Whereas, Such aid has now been discontinued by order of the Comptroller, for the reason, as stated by him, that he is entirely unable to persuade capitalists to advance money on the bonds issued for that purpose; and

Whereas, The discontinuance of such aid suddenly, and without proper notice, has resulted in scenes of destitution and sorrow too painful to recite, and exposes to the bitterest want many widowed mothers and orphan children, whose husbands and fathers have sacrificed their lives in our defence, under the solemn pledge given by our fellow-citizens that we would provide for their necessities; therefore be it

Resolved, In order that the Common Council may faithfully perform its duty in the premises, that a special Committee of three members from each board be and they are hereby appointed to thoroughly investigate the whole subject, and, if necessary, to confer with the Mayor and Comptroller, and recommend to the Common Council some plan of action whereby the delays, misunderstandings, and obstracts to further payments to the really needy families of our fallen and lamented soldiers may be made.

Resolved, That the committee be further instructed to communicate with the proper authorities at Washington in order to obtain such information as to back pay, bounties and pensions, with the time and manner of payments, as will enable them more clearly to provide for the consequent distresses of the above-named families.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the company or persons now claiming to own, the unused rail track in Walker-street, between Broadway and West Broadway, to lower said track to the established grade of the street; and in the event of his being unable to ascertain the names of such owner or owners, or the neglect or refusal to remove the same for a period of twenty days after being so notified, if found there, that he cause the said rail track to be removed from the street, and to dispose of the materials removed, in order to reimburse the city for the expense of such removal, as such rails, in their present condition, are a positive obstruction to the free use of said streets.

Alderman Norton moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "for a period of twenty days after being so notified," and insert the word "forthwith." Which was adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.
By Alderman O'Brien—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given Nelson T. Wilson to keep an oyster and fish stand on the stoop of the premises occupied by him, number four hundred and twenty-five Third-avenue, the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman O'Brien—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to place an awning in front of the office of the superintendent of said railroad, on the corner of Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That Walker-street, from Broadway to West Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, the owners of property to pay the extra cost thereof, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Moore—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick J. Kelly, to erect and maintain a small stairway in Cedar-street, corner of Greenwich-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Shannon—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of William Fisher Weeks monthly, for the amount of salary as Inspector of Sewer Connection in the Croton Aqueduct Department until his encessor is appointed.

Which was laid over.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Maurice & Isadore Aiken to exhibit goods in front of their place of business number four hundred and seventy-seven Canal-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That Spring-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman O'Brien—
Resolved, That the sidewalk commencing at the southeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, and extending one hundred and twenty-five feet along the said street, be flagged and reflagged, and the curb and gutter stones be set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That S. Grunthal, of number six hundred and forty-five Eighth-avenue, be allowed permission to exhibit goods in front of his premises, so as not to interfere with public travel; the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Eyers—
Whereas, Section three of the act, chapter six hundred and forty-six, laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, being an act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, to raise money by tax, for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, passed May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, among other things provides as follows: Section three, The said several sums shall be applied only to the objects and purposes for which the same are hereby appropriated, and neither said corporation nor any member or officer thereof, nor any department, head of department or other official, shall incur any liability for any of the objects or purposes specified, to an amount beyond the sum so appropriated; and

Whereas, By a communication addressed to the Common Council by the Comptroller, June nineteenth, instant, it appears that the sum appropriated by the said act, for the purpose of paying for the advertising for the Common Council, amounting to thirty thousand dollars, for the current year, was entirely exhausted, payments to that amount having been already made from such appropriation, and

Whereas, Any and all further expenditures for the present year, chargeable to the said account, will be pursuant to the provisions of section three of said act above quoted, clearly illegal, and if authorized or voted for by the members of the Common Council, readers every such member so voting, answerable to the pains and penalties provided and contained in the following section of the act, chapter two hundred and thirty-three, of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, namely:

SECTION 2. Any member of the Common Council who shall knowingly and willfully disregard any provision of law applicable to the members of the Common Council, or who shall vote for any contract in violation of law, or any appropriation unauthorized by law in excess of the amount authorized by law, or for any illegal or injurious disposition of corporate property rights or franchises, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and liable to the punishment and penalties prescribed therefor; and every member voting in favor thereof shall be individually liable to refund the amount to the city at the suit of any citizen and tax-payer; be it therefore

Resolved, That the clerks and other officers of the Common Council be and hereby are directed hereafter to discontinue all publication of the official proceedings of both branches of the Common Council, all notices of meetings of committees, and so forth, and are also hereby directed to refrain from incurring any expenditure, the amount whereof is to be credited or charged against the said appropriation for advertising for the Common Council; and the several heads of the Executive Department of the City Government are also hereby directed not to incur any expense in violation of the said section three of chapter six hundred and forty-six, and section two of chapter five hundred and thirty-three of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, above quoted.

Which was laid over.
By Alderman Eyers—
Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby required to report to this board, at his earliest convenience, his opinion on the following questions, in order, if possible, to reconcile an apparent conflict between the charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven and the laws, chapter six hundred and forty-six, section three; and chapter five hundred and thirty-three, section two, of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. Does or does not the two sections of the laws above quoted, having been enacted by the Legislature subsequent to the charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, take precedence in their directions to city officials, and do not the said laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five virtually abrogate, or at least temporarily suspend, the operation of the thirty-seventh section of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. Under existing circumstances, the appropriations by which payments incurred in obeying the directions for the present year being now entirely exhausted.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Shannon—
Resolved, That the name of John Fitzgerald be added to the list of blind people to receive the donation of fifty dollars; residence, number two hundred and ninety-seven Mott-street.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.
By Alderman Brice—
Resolved, That all blind persons who have applied to the Common Council for a donation of five dollars each, be requested to send to D. T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, Room number eight, City Hall, their name and residence.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Cornelius Mulhern, to keep a stand in front of number one hundred and eight Bowery, he having received permission of the occupant of the premises, the same only to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.
By the President—
Resolved, That the Common Council does hereby give consent to and authorize any and all persons desiring to keep small stands for the sale of fruits, newspapers, soda-water, &c., on the sidewalk of any street, lane or highway within the limits of the City of New-York, to erect and keep such stands, upon such person or persons first receiving authority so to do from the owner, lessee or occupant of the premises opposite to which it is intended to place such stand, who may at pleasure at any time revoke such permit or authority. Permission is also hereby given to all persons desiring so to do, to receive, display and exhibit goods, construct signs and place show-cases in front of their respective places of business, provided the same does not interfere with the free use of the streets or incommode others doing business in the same localities, the authority hereby given to hold good, notwithstanding any resolution, ordinance or by-laws of the corporation of the City of New-York heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding; and the Clerk of the Common Council is hereby directed to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolitan Police District, immediately after its approval by His Honor the Mayor.

Alderman Eyers moved to amend by making the resolution apply only to that portion of the city below Fourteenth-street.

Alderman Norton moved as a further amendment by making the resolution apply only to that portion of the city below Chambers-street.

The question was taken on the amendment of Alderman Norton.

And the same was carried, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Gedney, Eyers, Brice, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—8.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Kelly, Ottiwell—7.

The resolution, as amended, was then lost, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Gedney, Eyers, Brice, Farley—5.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—10.

(Alderman Farley was here called to the chair.)

The question taken on the adoption of the foregoing resolution was reconsidered and laid over.

The President moved to take up the same for consideration, and moved its adoption.

The question having been taken thereon, resulted as follows:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Brice, Kelly, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Gedney, Eyers, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—7.

The chairman pro tem. decided the resolution adopted.

Whereupon, Alderman Masterson protested against the ruling of the President pro tem., upon the ground that it requires a vote of a majority of all the members elected to repeal the former ordinances of the Common Council.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles Decker, to erect a soda water stand on the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted
By Alderman Brice—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of A. H. Fowler, for one hundred dollars, being amount paid by him to Thomas C. Fields for expenses incurred in suits of Mayor, &c., against Second-avenue Railroad Company, in Court of Appeals, and charge the amount to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.
By Alderman Gedney—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence to keep a stand in front of her premises, number fifty-nine Eighth-avenue, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Kelly—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Bridget Lanehan to keep a stand on the corner of Avenue B and Tenth-street, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Kelly—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be requested to inform this board by what authority a ferry dock is being built at Piers number fourteen and fifteen North River.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to E. R. Rollins, to exhibit goods in front of his place of business, number four hundred and thirty-eight Canal-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given, to E. Metzgen to exhibit goods in front of his place of business, number four hundred and seventy-eight Canal-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to D. Eagan, to exhibit goods in front of his place of business, number four hundred and thirty-six Canal-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Brice—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to William Wakely, of number eighty West Twenty-eighth-street, to place a sign in front of his premises, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given George T. Malone, to keep a stand in front of number one hundred and sixteen Bowery, he having permission of the occupant of the premises, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Flynn—
Resolved, That the name of Christopher Rush, residing at number sixty-eight Grove-street, be placed on the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation of fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.
By Alderman Flynn—
Resolved, That Green-street, from Canal to Eighth-street, be renumbered forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Kripp & Barter to exhibit a show-case in front of their premises, number eight hundred and fifteen Broadway, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.
Subsequently reconsidered and adopted.
By Alderman Brice—
Resolved, That One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.
By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixty-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, opened according to law; also Sixty-third-street, from the Sixth-avenue to the North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman O'Brien—
Resolved, That Twenty-eighth-street, from Madison-avenue to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, and the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Canfield to keep an oyster and coffee stand on the sidewalk in West-street, on the southeast corner of West-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman McKnight—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Moor, Treasurer of St. Mary's Parochial School, for ten thousand dollars, as a donation to such school, the sum to be paid from the appropriation for donations.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Eyers moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from consideration of the following papers, viz.:

Bills of New-Yorker, for advertising, amounting to one hundred and nine dollars.

An ordinance to amend the ordinance making appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was carried.

The papers were then laid over.

The following is a copy of the ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE.

To amend the ordinance making the annual appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The ordinance entitled an ordinance to amend the ordinance making the annual appropriations for the support of the government of the City of New-York, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the payment of the interest on the city debt, and the redemption of the principal of the said debt becoming due in said year, approved March twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, passed May seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, is hereby amended by adding to section two of said ordinance, the following, to wit:

Court-house, Fourth Police District, to provide for unsettled bills against said court-house, one thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars, ($1,575.)

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment for building a sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Lexington-avenue.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment for regulating and curbing Eighth-avenue, between Eighty-second and One Hundred and Second streets.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller with statement of treasury balances to June twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Gedney moved to take up veto message of His Honor the Mayor of resolution authorizing twenty-five thousand of the obsequies of President Lincoln to be printed in document form.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Gedney, McKnight, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—8.

Negative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Eyers, O'Brien—6.

On motion of Alderman Eyers, the above vote was reconsidered and the paper laid over.

Subsequently, Alderman Shannon moved to take up the above paper.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Eyers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—12.

Negative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, O'Brien—3.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring to pave Thirty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report making a donation of $15,000 in aid of the Trustees of the Parochial School in Fourteenth-street, near Avenue A, to assist in the erection of a new school-house.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences presented a report setting apart certain lands as sites for the erection of statutes of Robert Fulton and Samuel F. B. Morse.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report concurring to build a basin and culvert on the southeast corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report concurring to build a sewer in Fifty-second-street, to connect with the sewer in First-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report concurring to build a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to build a pier at the foot of Forty-first-street, North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring to change the name of Mercer-street, from Eighth-street to Amity-street, to Nelson-place.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Flynn, Gedney, McKnight, Eyers, Brice, Kelly, Van Voorhis—7.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, Norton, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley—7.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby respectfully requested to take whatever legal measures he may deem necessary to dispossess the Eighth Judicial District Court of the premises formerly occupied by Engine Company Number Forty-one.

Which was laid over.

Resolution granting permission to Joseph Cope to place a stand in front of the premises number two hundred and eight Chatham-square, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution granting permission to Theodore S. W. Titus to erect an awning in front of his premises, number two hundred and fifty-seven Thompson-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

A Resolution in favor of authorizing the Comptroller to place the Sisters of Charity, under the direction of Mother Jerome, in possession of the portion of the building, corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, not used by the Northwestern Dispensary.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution permitting John Missow to keep a stand in front of number one hundred and thirty-seven Bowery.

Which was concurred in.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Alderman Shannon called up General Order number two hundred and nine.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a keeper for Bowling Green Park.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Eyers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

Negative—The President—1.

Alderman Eyers called up General Order number two hundred and sixty-two. An ordinance to further amend, and, in addition to the ordinances approved, respectively, March twenty-four and May seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, making the annual appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Eyers, Brice, Kelley, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

Negative—Alderman Norton—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to draw his warrant for the sum of five hundred dollars in favor of Michael Reynolds, as a donation for loss of horse from Pier number fifty-seven East River, and charge the amount to its appropriate account.

(By Board of Aldermen, May twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, amended by striking out the words "five hundred dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two hundred and fifty dollars.")

Alderman McKnight moved to amend by striking the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and insert the sum of four hundred dollars.

Which was carried, and the resolution as amended was then laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the east side of Second-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, be flagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, McKnight, Eyers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

Negative—Alderman Shannon—1.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution as follows.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to execute a lease for the term of —— years, to the President and Directors of the German Hospital: all that lot, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the city of New-York and bounded, described and containing as follows, to wit; commencing on the southeasterly corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, running thence easterly four hundred and five feet; thence southerly one hundred and two feet and three inches; thence westerly three hundred and five feet; thence southerly fifty-one feet; thence westerly one hundred feet; and thence northerly one hundred and fifty three feet and three inches to the place of beginning at the yearly rent of one dollar per annum, and also on the express condition that suitable buildings

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock and Evening at 7½ o'clock. MADELINE.

WALLACK'S—OLIVER TWIST.

NIBLO'S—AMBY, THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.

WINTER GARDEN—FAZIO: OR, THE ITALIAN WIFE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—EARLY CLOSING—GRIST TO THE MILL.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The man who undertook to drive his horse from Boston to Portland is named BRACKETT. The man who rode or drove the horse was FRANK BRIGGS. Let these two names be remembered; years hence people will recollect or read that a horse was deliberately driven to death by certain Bostonians, and naturally enough they will wish to know who these men were. They were Mr. BRACKETT, (will the Boston papers give us his first name?) the owner, and FRANK BRIGGS, the rider or driver. Let all humane people remember the beautiful Boston B's—BRACKETT and BRIGGS.

JAMES E. YEATMAN, President of the Western branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, writes to Gen. HOWARD from St. Louis, that he has received volunteer contributions from the colored troops in and around that city, amounting to $7,000, to be appropriated to the erection of a monument, in Washington, in honor of the late President LINCOLN.

The Honolulu papers are discussing the question whether the vernacular of these islands shall be discarded in the national schools for the English language. The official journal is out in favor of the pure English system. Should the project be carried out, as is probable, the Hawaiian language will soon become extinct.

The Ohio *Statesman* says it is *not* the understanding at Columbus that Gen. SHERMAN is to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. It is understood that Gen. SHERMAN is heartily in favor of the election of his fellow-soldier, Maj.-Gen. J. D. COX, whom he greatly esteems as an officer and a gentleman.

ALBERT PIKE, the Arkansas poet, painter and ex-rebel General, arrived at Indianapolis on the 27th inst., on his way to Washington to settle his Indian affairs. Mr. PIKE denies having countenanced the atrocities with which he is charged at Pea Ridge, and is confident of his ability to exculpate himself.

There is a surmise that the human skeleton lately unearthed at Worcester, Mass., is that of Mr. FREEMAN BOND, of Wardsboro, Me., who was one of the contractors for the building of the Western Railroad some twenty-five years ago, and suddenly and unaccountably disappeared and was never afterward heard from.

A singular affair is reported from Canada West. Two young women called upon JAMES KERR, at Orono, and asked him to ride out in their carriage. He did, and one of the women—Miss MUNSON, a school-teacher—shot him, and he died. She was arrested.

TYLER & Co., of Philadelphia, have contracted to furnish the Navy Department with 50,000 tons of Schuylkill Coal at $5 21 per ton, and Mr. FIELD, of New-York, the same amount to the army at $5 94 per ton. The delivery of the coal to commence after the 1st of July.

It is stated that Mr. ETHERIDGE is a candidate for Congress. He denounces the Legislature of Tennessee as a "bogus concern," and asserts that slavery has as much legal existence in that State as it ever had. The Union men are desirous that Col. HAWKINS shall make the race against him.

JAMES A. FOLEY, who used to be a carpenter in Hartford, but a few years ago found that he had a fine voice, and has been in Europe cultivating it, is expected home in a month or two. He has made a successful operatic debut, and is put down on the bills as "Sig. Foli."

The Lagrange *American* says the prospect for a crop of wheat in that section is exceedingly slim. Most farmers will not realize seed from their planting, not even upon the Mississippi bottoms, where wheat seldom fails.

The Vermont Union State Convention, Wednesday, nominated PAUL DILLINGHAM, of Waterbury, for Governor. The Democrats have a candidate, but as he is in not the least danger of being elected, his name is unimportant.

The Roxbury, Mass., Common Council have appointed a committee to talk with the horse-railroad men and see if they can't stop running horse-cars on Sundays.

President JOHNSON was so much indisposed yesterday that he received no visitors. It is expected that he will be able to attend to business to-day.

Gen. MEADE, after two years' command of the Army of the Potomac, has issued his farewell order, and retired from that position.

It is expected that regular dispatches to the press will be resumed over the Southern lines of telegraph about the middle of July.

LOCAL NEWS.

In a suit tried yesterday before Mr. Justice CLERKE, in the Supreme Court Circuit, against the New-York and Erie Railway, as common carriers, the court allowed the plaintiff to withdraw a juror on a motion to dismiss the plaintiff's complaint, for one reason among others, that there was no revenue stamps attached to one of the most important papers connected with the action. In making this disposition of the case Justice CLERKE took occasion to say, that even if defendant's counsel had not raised the objection, he, the Judge, should have felt bound to take notice judicially of the absence of the requisite stamp. It was his determination, in all proceedings before him, not to allow the United States Government to be defrauded of its lawful revenue through any fault of his. There were other points which would be fatal to the plaintiff, but this was sufficient to warrant the court in permitting the withdrawal of a juror, so that the case might be speedily presented for adjudication without prejudice to the rights and equities of the parties.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a complaint was received in regard to the condition of the Forty-second-street Ferry. A resolution instructing the clerks of the Common Council and the heads of departments to incur no more expenses for advertising, the appropriation being exhausted, was laid over. A resolution was adopted, granting to any one who may desire to erect small stands on the sidewalks permission to do so, the consent of the property-owners being first obtained. A special committee was appointed to ascertain why relief is not continued to the families of volunteers. The committee having charge of the Presidental obsequies were directed to print 25,000 copies of their report. A grant of land was made to the trustees of the German Hospital Association. The sum of 20,000 was appropriated for the celebration of the 4th of July. The board adjourned to the first Monday in September.

At a meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, a resolution was adopted appropriating $3,000 to procure portraits of Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN. A resolution calling on the Comptroller for a statement of the amount expended in advertising during the years 1864–5, with the names of the papers to which said amount has been paid, was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

About 8,500 people assembled yesterday evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, to witness their annual exhibition of the Collegiates and Polytechnic Institute. The exercises were of the most interesting character, comprising recitations, declamations, calisthenics, drill and dramatic performance. Admiral FARRAGUT was present, and delivered a short speech.

In Justice DOWLING'S Court, yesterday, OGDEN MEADE, of the firm of FILLICKS, MEADE & Co., of Memphis, made affidavit against GEORGE KEISTER and JOHN SEVIERE, whose arrest he had caused on a charge of conspiracy, and of defrauding him of $13,200 at faro. Mr. ORLANDO L. STEWART appeared for the complainant, and Ex-Recorder JAMES M. SMITH for the defendants.

The Fortieth (Mozart) New-York Regiment, of this city, arrived early yesterday morning, and departed for Hart's Island. The First Maine Cavalry, Fifth New-York Independent Light Battery and the Third New-York Light Artillery, (Battery M,) also arrived during the day. They all passed through this city for their respective rendezvous, for final muster.

The exorcises of the graduating class of the Senior Department of Grammar School No. 17, in the Fifteenth Ward—Miss LYDIA F. WADLEIGH, Principal—were held yesterday. The occasion was marked with the interest always attending the public entertainments of this deservedly excellent establishment.

Dr. WILLIAM MURPHY, a colored physician, who was stabbed in the neck, at his dwelling in Canal-street, on Saturday last, died at the New-York Hospital on Tuesday. WILLIAM CALHOUN, the colored person that inflicted the wound, is at large. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER.

The twentieth annual commencement of St. John's College, Fordham, was celebrated yesterday. Archbishop MCCLOSKY, Bishop LOUGHLIN and other notables were present. The attendance of the friends of the pupils was very large.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday over the body of JAMES KELLY, of One Hundredth-street, a gardener, who was drowned while bathing in the Abbey Dock, North River, on Sunday evening last.

At the Produce Exchange yesterday, the question of suspending business on Monday next, July 3, was very earnestly discussed and eventually put to a vote, three times in succession—first, by a call for the ayes and noes, next hands up, and finally by a separation of the opposing voters—and each time a heavy majority vote was given in favor of adjourning from Saturday, July 1, to Wednesday, July 5, in harmony with the action of all the other financial and commercial centres. The great majority of the members of the commercial association will abide by this decision, and suspend operations on Monday, on which day all wholesale business in gold, stocks, produce and merchandise, will be practically suspended "down town."

The price of Gold was weak yesterday, closing 138¾ @ cent. Government Stocks steady. The Railways left off rather better than on Wednesday. There was some excitement on Michigan Southern, and charges freely indulged on the Street that the Treasurer and some of the directors had been selling short of their own stock. Money easy, at 4@5 @ cent. to the brokers, at call.

The subscriptions to the last series of the Seven-thirty loan proceed liberally and with gratifying regularity. From two to three millions per day are called for, which is at the rate of nearly a thousand millions in a year.

Produce and merchandise were less active yesterday. Prices of Breadstuffs, Cotton, and Petroleum, were lower. Provisions were rather firmer. Sugars were in more request. Freights were dull.

The New-York Drygoods Exchange Room, at Nos. 49 and 51 Park-row, was opened yesterday in the presence of many prominent drygoods merchants. Several appropriate addresses were delivered.

The Possibility of Martial Law, Under Our Government, No Longer an Open Question.

The speech of REVERDY JOHNSON against, and that of Judge BINGHAM in defence of the jurisdiction of the military tribunal now trying the assassins of the President, were both very able; but so far as they related to the *general question*, whether this government possesses, during war, unrestricted war powers, they were out of time. That question belongs to the past. It has been settled. It is no more now a subject for practical discussion, either in the forum or on the stump, than the question whether the government has the right to make war in the defence of its authority against State authority. The right of the war itself, and the right to use every sovereign war power in its prosecution, are no longer theories to be bandied *pro* and *con*. They have taken the shape of fixed facts. They are consolidated, as ultimate, absolute powers, into the very polity of the republic, there to remain forever.

During the late Presidential election no issue was so distinctly and urgently set before the people by the opponents of President LINCOLN as this. From the earliest period of the war, in fact, his suspension of *habeas corpus*, and his exercise of war powers against civilians were vehemently denounced by the party opposed to him. He was sustained by his constitutional law advisers, by both branches of Congress, and by the highest civil courts. Yet his party opponents, through their newspapers and platform speeches, continued to keep open the issue. They eagerly seized upon VALLANDIGHAM'S case, to carry it directly to the people, in one of our largest States. VALLANDIGHAM was made candidate for Governor of Ohio specifically on that issue. He was defeated by over a hundred thousand majority—one of the worst routs ever sustained by a political candidate in this country. Even this did not impel the opponents of the administration to give up the issue. They made it the subject of the longest and most vehement resolution in the Chicago Platform. President LINCOLN was arraigned therein for an "administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution; the subversion of the civil by the military law, in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; the employment of unusual test oaths; and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms in their defence." The friends of President LINCOLN did not deny the main facts upon which these charges were based. They pleaded justification. Never was a public issue more ably or thoroughly discussed before the American people than this, during that canvass. The result was an approval of Mr. LINCOLN'S action by a majority beyond precedent—two hundred and thirteen electoral votes for and only twenty-one against, or ten to one.

After a decision by the sovereign people, on solemn final appeal, so emphatically confirmatory of all the previous decisions of every branch of the government, it is presumption, it is hardly less than fool-hardiness itself, to revive the question. It is as idle to attempt to reverse the principle that the government in time of war may exercise war powers divergently from the ordinary civil courses, as it would be to try to reverse those principles of the planetary system whence come the planetary perturbations. It is exceptional, abnormal, irregular; but for all that, it is an accepted necessity for our constitutional system, precisely as it is of every other governmental system on earth. There never has been a civil mechanism so complete that it did require, in great exigences, unusual resorts for its preservation. There never has been a system of law so comprehensive and wise that it could be left entirely intact when the safety of the State was involved. No people ever cherished law more reverently than the Romans of the old Republic. Yet their usual senatorial decree that the consuls should take care that the Republic should receive no injury was in effect nothing more or less than a remission of law without reserve, into the hands of the consuls. This was done in loyalty to the law itself, their principle being that the safety of the republic was the supreme law.

The war powers of our own Executive, as they have been exercised by the government, recognized by Congress and the courts, and finally sanctioned by the people, rest entirely upon the same principle. Within their own range they are sovereign. Yet their exercise is attended with just as much responsibility as any civil powers of the President. The abuse of the one would make him as liable to impeachment by the representatives of the people as the abuse of the other, and could thus be checked and punished just as effectually. Here, as everywhere else, reigns the ultimate sovereignty of the people.

This extreme executive authority over the civil law can be employed only in such a civil extremity as that which the republic has recently experienced. In all probability such an extremity will never again occur. The very fact that it is established that the government when its life is in danger, cannot be hampered by any of the restraints which in ordinary times are absolute, will be the most effective of all discouragements to any assaults upon the government hereafter. The Secessionists of the South believed that constitutional trammels bound it hand and foot, and that so they could come to close quarters, and destroy it. They found their mistake. The malignants of the North believed that it was at least tethered by constitutional trammels, and that so they could stand off at long range and cripple it. They, too, found their mistake. We think the lesson will last for all time.

Ambitious Generals and the Danger of Military Usurpation.

Among the innumerable dangers which have threatened this country in the eyes of foreign writers, was the danger from ambitious Generals. If our officers succeeded in this war, they were not only going to clamor for other wars, but were sure to overthrow the public liberties, and proclaim themselves the masters of the nation.

Now that the war is successfully closed, what are the prospects of this? Why, GRANT had hardly got LEE routed before he hastened to Washington, and prepared for the disbandment of the army, which has been going on ever since. SHERMAN, on his part, delivered an address to his soldiers, descanting on the glories of peace, and urging them all to return to their former civil occupations; and his example has been followed by other officers of eminence.

Of those Generals who have left the army, some have gone into gold-mining or the oil business, some into law or the grocery business, some into cotton speculation, others into raising corn and cabbage; several have become newspaper editors, some have gone into politics, and we hear of one as candidate for Governor of a State; others are preparing to run for Congress, or the Legislature, or the Common Council.

In short, the ambitious Generals, whom we were told to dread, are rapidly being resolved into the great body of American citizens, taking their part in the active duties of peaceful life, and doing their share in the defence of the public liberties.

The American Character--The Military Service as a Social Training-School.

The Americans have long labored under the accusation of a certain lawlessness of character, a want of sufficient respect for authority, which showed itself in domestic life and general manners, as well as in the public relations of the citizen.

The charge was absurd in many of its points and bearings, but it is quite true that it had an application to classes of the people and to phases of life and action. So far as these are concerned, the influence of service in the army, upon the two million young men, North and South, who have been in it, has been altogether favorable. Respect for legitimate authority, obedience to orders, regularity, promptitude and self-possession, are as essential parts of the military life as courage and patriotism. One, two, three or four years of service under these conditions would produce a permanent influence upon the habits of the individual, and a permanent effect upon the national character; and this will undoubtedly make itself apparent hereafter.

Gen. SHERMAN touched upon this subject in a recent public speech in Chicago. Referring to the growth and development of the country, and addressing the soldiers before him, he remarked:

"You are the men to direct that patience and industry. You are able to do it. You have system, discipline and organization drilled in the mind, which is far more, my boys, than battalion drills, with which you have been badgered so much. You have that discipline which is more important in life than your double column formations. If I have been instrumental in teaching you this—in maintaining discipline, order and good government in the army which I had the honor to command, I will feel more honored in future than in gaining battles and winning cities; for in discipline and system, in the high tone of honor which pervades your mind, must be built up the empire of America."

THE LITERARY ENTERPRISE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—We had the satisfaction, some time since, of commending a decision of Mr. Mayor GUNTHER on a proposal of the members of the Common Council to engage in a joint literary enterprise. The proposed undertaking was intended to illustrate in a literary and artistic way the labors of one of the Council committees in connection with the obsequies of the late President. This work, however well conceived, His Honor considered to be uncalled for, on account of the expense, and the limited number of paying subscribers, or non-paying readers that might be attracted by its publication. In that view we had the happiness of agreeing, and in these columns expression was given to the hope that the Mayor himself might be asked to edit, in his usual felicitous style, a record of the events referred to, which might form a popular edition, so to speak, of the intended heavier and more exhaustive work of the Council. These hopes have been frustrated. The Council having once entered the literary arena in a body, refuse to be driven therefrom by any such rival as the Chief Executive of the city. The work is to proceed. Twenty-five thousand copies are ordered. And the trade may expect an early supply.

The Liberals' Plea for Jeff. Davis in Europe—Confounding Things that Differ.

It does not seem at all wonderful to us when we see the aristocracy, the Tories of Europe, urging strenuously that JEFF. DAVIS has done nothing calling for punishment. But we must admit to some surprise at the tone with which the Liberals of Europe speak on the subject, and we cannot but think that they do not rightly consider the just bearings of the case.

Thus Rev. Mr. MONOD, of France, in a speech before the National Council of Congregational Churches at Boston, is reported as having said: "If you try and execute him (DAVIS) for endeavoring to overthrow a human government, you convict with him the best and most patriotic and most Christian men of France, who have done, or will do, the same thing. You put a terrible weapon into the hand of the despots of Europe, which they will use with terrible effect."

We are surprised to see such an utterance as this from such a quarter. It ignores all distinctions between one form of government and another, but places them all upon the same level, by placing all men who "endeavor to overthrow a human government" in one category. Is it so? Is there no difference between tyranny and freedom, between despotism and democracy? Are those who seek to overthrow liberty to be placed on the same level with those who seek to establish it? Is it true that if we punish DAVIS for his treason to a government "of the people, by the people for the people," we thereby justify those despots who punish "the best, most patriotic and most Christian men" of the world, for seeking to overthrow governments of the people for the despots by the despots?

For ourselves we do not believe it. We mark a very broad distinction between the two cases, and we deny that any logical reasoning can be drawn from one to the other.

Each case must stand upon its own merits; a conviction in the one is no conviction in the other, and whether DAVIS' punishment will be held by history to be just or not, will depend upon the view which history shall take of the government which he sought to overthrow. If that view shall be that it was what ALEX. STEPHENS called it, "the most beneficent government that the sun shone upon," then the verdict will surely be that no punishment can be too severe for the man who sought to overthrow such a government, founded upon Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, to set up upon its ruins a system whose principles should be "Slavery, Subordination and Government."

There are two things which our Liberal friends in Europe should consider. The first is that they need not think that any lenity of ours will make the despots more lenient. They will not find that our letting DAVIS go will alleviate in the slightest degree the pains and penalties which the good, patriotic, Christian men of France or any other country must expect to undergo, if they rise up against despotism and find it is too strong for them. The despots will take just such measures as they may think best calculated to repress any future attempts to overthrow their despotism. And that is just the course which we should pursue on our own behalf.

Again, we cannot but feel that such arguments as this of Mr. MONOD'S are not calculated to give strength to the hope of better things for Europe. It seems as if the only future to which he looks forward, is one of successful despotism, against which "the best, most patriotic, and most Christian men" shall continually struggle and ever in vain. For ourselves, we hope better things for Europe. We hope yet to see the day when her best, most patriotic and most Christian men shall govern her, not for their own advantage, but for the good, and by the choice of the whole people. But even after that day shall have come, we know that the powers of evil, though overthrown, will not be destroyed, but will still plot and plan to recover again their lost position. And for the sake of their future as well as ours, it seems to us unwise to establish it as a rule that one who seeks to overthrow a just popular government, shall suffer no penalty, but be set free to plot again and renew his attempt, if possible, at a more favorable juncture and with better chances of success.

The fact is that both these Liberal men and we ourselves have been in danger of erring in making light of attempts to overthrow constitutional government, and of laying too great and ill-considered stress upon the right to overthrow any government when we please. TAYLER LEWIS has stated the true position on this point, when he says that that right never exists except when it becomes an imperative duty. If the Christianmen of France have no more of the stress of this imperative duty upon them, than DAVIS had, then when they kindle thus recklessly the flames of civil war, they should not complain if they have to meet the penalties of failure. And unless they wish to admit that they are in that position, let them not urge that DAVIS' conviction will convict them, or that DAVIS' punishment, whatever it may be, will put any real weapon into the hands of despotism.

THE DISCRETIONARY POWERS VESTED IN POLICEMEN.—The following report appeared in yesterday's TIMES, under the head of Police Trials:

THOMAS RILEY, hackman, of No. — Prince-street, (we cannot publish the number of these dens,) made affidavit that one evening, recently, he stood on a corner in Prince-street, waiting for a female to toss his night-key from a window, and Patrolman JOHN RILEY, of the Eighth Precinct, approaching, ordered him to "move on." He explained that he was waiting to get a key, but the officer bade him get off the sidewalk, then pushed him into the street and otherwise maltreated him. The deponent had, he said, been ill eleven weeks. Mr. ACTON—"What kind of a house is this?" Officer RILEY—"This complainant, RILEY, is a pimp; Capt. MILLS gave me the post embracing a part of Prince-street, because it is notoriously the worst in the city—worse, even, than East Houston-street, near Broadway; the Captain bade me know nobody; to permit no person to loiter on the corners, and to arrest all prostitutes, whether masculine or feminine; I gave this young "fancy man" a shove, but did not strike him." President ACTON dismissed the complaint, advised RILEY to go to the West or the South, and make himself useful on the soil.

The decision in the case of Patrolman RILEY may have been all right enough. But the discretion promiscuously allowed to policemen to order citizens off the sidewalk is liable to the grossest abuse. At 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a gentleman had occasion to wait two or three minutes at the corner of Houston and Crosby-street, for the Bleecker-street cars. And brief as his "loitering" was, he had to submit to the impertinence of being told by a fellow in policeman's clothes, that "none but thieves loitering around that corner." There is no redress, probably, for this sort of thing. As between citizen and citizen such impertinence would have been instantly checked on the spot. As between a citizen and a policeman acting on his discretion—the ruffianism had to be borne with silently in the interest of law and order. The thing is all wrong, nevertheless.

DRIFTING ABOUT.—The leaders of the late Democratic party in the Border States seem to be pretty much all afloat; they are laboring under the disadvantage of being very dead, but not having been buried, and wanting the necessary coin to pay ferriage in old Charon's Salt River boat, they are roaming up and down the shores of Oblivion in most disconsolate mood, wondering where they shall go. One of them, Hon. ROBERT MALLORY, of Louisville, late representative in Congress, made a speech on Saturday evening last. He had a small audience of personal friends, to whom he talked for an hour in broad but very mild denunciation of the administration, all it had done and all it proposed to do. He made no specific points; did not undertake to expose any special abuse; but grumbled with and at everything. He had no plan, no better way, no platform—no nothing; he was evidently quite adrift, without rudder or compass, without purpose or destination, and with only enough recollection of the past to remember that it is the one solitary inalienable privilege of the minority to be dissatisfied, and especially the duty of the Democratic party to abuse the other side, their men, their principles, their purposes and their acts on all occasions, and under all circumstances. The few Kentuckians who came to listen to the voice of wisdom speaking from the lips of experience, heard only the common-place growling of a politician behind the age; one who insists on shutting his eyes at midday, and declaring that it is pitch dark.

SHIPPING WANTED IN THE SOUTH.—We received last night our first files of papers from Texas since the restoration of the national authority in that State. The first article in the Galveston *Bulletin* of the 13th inst. makes complaint of the want of a sufficient quantity of shipping in that port to transport to New-Orleans and New-York the cotton now there, and which is arriving from the interior. The quantity of the staple west of the Mississippi is estimated at about a million of bales, a large portion of which will at once seek the market, in exchange principally for supplies of manufactured goods. We have already directed attention to the importance of the American shipping interest taking prompt advantage of the present opportunity to obtain control of the carrying trade of the Southern States. We shall have a brisk competition, but the advantages are on our side if we adopt a liberal policy.

LETTERS ON EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

Sanitary Reforms—London—Its Organization.

If one were to search about through England for the modern "chivalry" of the kingdom, one would not find it among the titled and lordly, though among these are many "true knights," but especially in that great vigorous middle class from which the best of modern England comes. In this powerful class may be found men who have consecrated themselves to a life-long crusade against the great enemies of modern society, who are fighting a heroic battle each day against ignorance and prejudice and vice and disease and death. It is these men of the true Anglo-Saxon pluck and pertinacity, never disheartened by defeat or disaster, never wearied out by the marvelous stupidity of the public they are seeking to benefit, who have covered England with the remarkable sanitary improvements and institutions of education and reform, which have so marked English progress during the last ten years. It is they who are under-draining damp and pestiferous cities, removing cess-pools—those nests of disease—banking up rivers, carrying off the vile sewerage, till it becomes a new source of fertility; destroying the old and picturesque houses, which are such homes of fever and crime; widening the narrow lanes, where guilt and misery have so long crouched. They struggle with the "death-rate" and the "average of crime," as the old knights of chivalry struggled with the robbers and oppressors of their time. They do incessant battle against the dragons of ignorance and vice, as their forefathers did against the dragons of the wilderness and the infidel Paynim. It is they who provide the poor with pure water; who continually press legislation on a dull and unwilling public, which shall lessen the frightful evils of overcrowding. They analyze the food of the masses, and the air which they breathe; they show the poison which lie in wait for the health of the ignorant, they battle against the nuisances of the large cities, and relieve their thronged streets by the underground railroads. They erect baths and abattoirs, and urinals, and model lodging-houses; they build the mighty sewers which carry off the drainage of towns to fertilize new fields, instead of poisoning the rivers; they erect schools and reformatories and refuges without number; they have their missions for the women, for the men, for the boys and the girls; they care for the thieves, for the beggars, the outcast women, and the little "Arabs of the street." And in smaller palaces, they can point you out the trophies of victory. In Salisbury, they show you the death-rate reduced from 27 in 1,000 before 1856 to 20 in 1,000 since that year, by a wise and efficient system of drainage; and in the close from 20 in 1,000 to 14, which is one of the lowest rates in England.

In Dundee they show such effects as these of the industrial schools:

NUMBER OF JUVENILE COMMITMENTS.

Periods.	For theft.	For other offences.	Total.
1846	120	92	212
1848	100	97	197
1849	62	29	91
1850	59	16	75
1853	47	13	60
1859	53	4	57
1862	22	25	47

And yet it is an up-hill battle, far beyond anything of which we have an idea in America. The social evils are so vast and manifold, so hideous and frightful, that the effort to cure seems like throwing a pebble into a mighty torrent of misery to stem it.

Below all schools and reformatories, and institutions of charity, is that mighty mass of ignorant, brutalized people, who live on beggary and crime, and chance work, and who are truly, in moral quality, below the lowest slaves of the Southern States. Charity but touches the edges of this frightful mass of misery and ignorance. A system of popular education which would be one great remedy for many, though not all, evils, is forever obstructed by the difficulties connected with an established church and dissent, and the absurd idea which has so impregnated the religious brain of England, that teaching doctrinal theology in the schools is "teaching religion!" A stranger can see no solution to the English social problems, and yet that only increases his admiration for the heroic spirit with which the reformers of the kingdom attack the difficult question.

The greatest evils, of course, are concentrated in London. And what words can ever describe the torrent of human life which pours through this mighty city, rushing through a thousand streets, mile after mile, eager, impetuous, never resting, eddying into all small lanes and alleys, crossing bridges, panting underground in railways, steaming up and down the river and over hundreds of railroads, thronging omnibuses and carts and vans and cabs without number, elbowing on the sidewalks and in shops—a Niagara life which never ceases. In the night again the same—a rushing stream of cabs and carriages through the West End till daylight extinguishes the lamps, and in the East a hurrying crowd of passengers and omnibuses, hastening home, pressing to the theatres and public houses and shows of every description, crowding the sidewalks in the pursuit of pleasure or business or crime. Thousands after thousands, and amid them all, their faces often ghastly under the gaslight, but sometimes with many traces of a sweet delicate womanhood, affecting gaiety, the throng of those unhappy creatures which disfigure London more than any city in the world—the outcast women pouring at all hours of the night into the brilliant rumshops to forget for a moment their hideous life.

By the side of London, all other cities seem as villages.

The organization of London, if I may so call it—the machinery of living and doing business seems to me to far exceed that of New-York. The object of practical life in a large city, is to accomplish the utmost possible in the twenty-four hours, whether of business, pleasure or duty. For this purpose the means of transit and communication should be the most perfect which science and skill can invent and complete. Time is the great value, and not a moment must be lost, and as little vitality be spent on extraneous matters as can be. The cab and the post and the railway put London far beyond our city in these matters. You rush your three miles with perfect convenience in your own vehicle, in twenty minutes for eightenpence, and arrive fresh and ready for business.

When will that benefactor of his race arise in New-York, who will provide cheap Hansom cabs?

You are living twenty miles away from the city, in some unequaled rural locality, and putting yourself in your comfortable railroad carriage, you reach your office or shop in thirty minutes, instead of an hour and a-half's, dusty, disagreeable ride.

But, the Post! Every year improves this wonderful machine. It is as nearly perfect as any human organization. Fancy a stranger seeking through Water-street, New-York, for a person whose address he had not correctly, and sitting down at 12 o'clock to drop him a line, with only the address of the nearest large street and the quarter of the city to put on the envelope, and then going up to Fifteth-street, and finding there at 4 o'clock, on his arrival, a satisfactory answer! Or suppose a business gentleman living in One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, awaiting an important letter, which, by some strange error, is addressed to the Broadway Tabernacle, and yet receiving it only four hours, instead of two, after it was written. And yet, parallel experiences to both these have occurred to me.

In fact, in London, the post takes the place of innumerable foot journeys and messengers. The division of the town into districts has aided the distribution of letters wonderfully. No such machinery was ever invented by any nation. It will never be possible in America until we have that long-prayed-for reform, *permanency in office* during good behavior. C. L. B.

LONDON, Thursday, June 14, 1865.

Ask Your Butcher.

In July, 1860, beef ranged, at retail, from 6 cents a pound for chuck cuts to 18 cents for the choicest porter-house steak; corned, from 5 cents to 12 cents. Mutton, 13 cents, for legs, down to 5 cents for shoulders. Veal was 9 to 12 cents for hind-quarters, down to 5 cents for shoulders. Pork was 12 to 13 cents; sausages, 12 cents. Your butcher will say that meat is higher now, owing to—what? The price of gold? But, you will say, gold is only 138 cents in paper for a gold dollar, so that cannot be the reason. The bad season? No, nor that either; the weather and crops were never so fine. The army wants the meat in the field? Why, the boys have come home. Short supply of cattle? There were considerably more cattle in market this week than were wanted *or sold*. No, there is *no* reason but that avaricious speculators put up the price, and you grumble and submit to be fleeced.

Just cut this paragraph out and take it with you to market to-morrow, and learn to resolutely shut your basket up empty, rather than tamely submit to extortion.

THE MEAT QUESTION—THE REAL QUESTION AT ISSUE.—The question at issue between the butchers and the public is becoming very clear and distinct. It amounts to whether, in time of great agricultural plenty, with grass more abundant than for years, with gold at half the price it was a year ago, and with a general reduction in articles of food and wearing apparel, this city shall be *forced*, against all reason and common sense, to say nothing of honesty, to pay a perfectly ridiculous price for its meat. There can be no hesitation as to what the ultimate result will be, and every person who abstains from meat hastens it. There are many great hotels whose proprietors can help in the matter; their customers, at all events, will find on the various bills of fare plenty of substitutes for meat. Let those who dine at restaurants follow in the same track. Somebody is bound to be hurt if the public chooses.

High Wages and High Prices.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 29, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that my statement that meat and other articles will not fall in price until wages are reduced, has called forth a storm of indignation. One of your correspondents thinks I must be a "shoddy contractor," and another that I am one of those who want to grind the faces of the poor so that I can gratify my own "luxurious tastes at a cheaper rate." I am neither, but an employe who earns on an average $20 per week by what is generally considered laborious work. My argument is that prices cannot be permanently reduced by any combination—with the exceptions

tion of those of a few articles—so long as money is as plentiful as at present.

In your remarks on my letter you state that the price of meat is exceptionably high. This may be true, to some extent. But look at the price of clothing and many other articles. Look at our restaurants. They are not at all aware that flour, butter, sugar and coals are about one-third less in price than they were a year ago. Why do not they lower their prices? Because there are plenty of people with money in their pockets to patronize them. One of your correspondents says he can't get sufficient meat for his family. Probably there are many in like circumstances, but it is not so with the majority. I repeat that money was never so plentiful, and never was spent so lavishly as at present. Enter any theatre, bar-room or restaurant, and you will find there a class of men who formerly could not afford to patronize such places. I have repeatedly seen rough-looking fellows that apparently earned their living by manual labor dining at first-class restaurants on delicacies that I cannot afford to purchase. Our soldiers, army teamsters and others are returning with pockets full of money. Having earned it like horses, they spend it like ——. This, with the high rate of wages, tends to keep prices at their present standard, in my opinion. As a further proof, I would remind you that the prices of all articles in British India have risen nearly 100 per cent. within the last few years, simply from the influx of money into the country, and from no other cause, so far as can be ascertained. F. F.

The Meat Question Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will remember, doubtless, for it is but a few years since, that the sale of meat and vegetables in this city was confined to the market places. Then the butchers of New-York were a respectable class of men, and some of them, whom I could name, but forbear, were citizens of the first class. It was seldom that we heard complaints of exorbitant prices then. But anon there came a time when to be considered a good Democrat a man must rail at and shout down all monopolies. And this of confining the sale of meat and vegetables to the market-houses, and to a few individuals who were fortunate enough to obtain stalls by bidding higher than their neighbors for them, was considered one of them—consequently it must be broken up.

The city at that time, as it does now and always will, require a certain amount of meat to feed its population. Now the question, if one hundred men with their assistants, a million dollars capital, and with a market-house in each ward of the city if you please, could supply the inhabitants with all the meat and vegetables required, how much greater profit on their business would it require to support themselves and families? And what effect would it have on the prices of cattle? If you throw the business open so that five hundred people engage with five millions of dollars invested in the stock, that is to supply the market and furnish them all with a living. If A has a market to himself for the sale of any commodity, and makes a living by the sale of all that is required to supply that market at a small profit, B comes in and desires also to get his living, invests his capital in the same commodity, the unintelligent part of the inhabitants say one to another, "Ah! now we shall have a competition; beef, butter, cheese, bacon or what not must fall," forgetting that these men and their families must get their living by their business, and that there are no more goods wanted now than there were before the competitor for their patronage came among them. What is the natural consequence? The additional capital invested in the purchase from producer or manufacturer of the articles dealt, in increases the relative value of those arucles, and the necessary support of two persons or two families requires double the profit on the amount of sales.

This is the solution of the whole meat problem. The business of supplying this city with meat and vegetables was thrown open to the public at the demand of an unintelligent democracy. Shops were opened on every corner throughout the city; an immense amount of capital in small sums invested in meat and vegetables; this increase of men and money in the business, created a great competition for the purchase of both meat and vegetables from the producers, which enabled them to ask and obtain their own prices for them. The consequence is as you now see, there is an abundant supply of everything distributed all over the city, but the price is so high that one-half of the population cannot buy, and the meat, vegetables and fruit are left on the stalls to spoil and decay to an amount sufficient to supply one-half of the inhabitants. Those, therefore, who do buy have to pay for all this loss. Is it at all surprising that prices are high? I have been a housekeeper for forty years in this city, with my eyes open, and I have no hope of a beneficial reformation, so long as the City Government is under the control of the unintelligent portion of the population. If it be desirable to reduce the price of living, you must go back to the old system of regulating trade by municipal authority, building a sufficient number of market-houses in each ward to accommodate the inhabitants, and confining the sale of fresh meat and vegetables therein. There is enough meat, fruit and vegetables, this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, rotting, fermenting and simmering in the sun, and on the stalls and in the shops, to supply one-half the inhabitants in the city with a first-rate dinner, which before to-morrow morning will be worthless and thrown away—which fact any man, with a pair of good or even indifferently good eyes, may satisfy himself of, by a promenade through the business streets of the town. Very respectfully,

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

[We publish this letter, from a respectable and responsible citizen, that our readers may see what can be said on the meat question, although we confess ourselves unable to appreciate our correspondent's logic, perhaps, so well as we ought to.—ED. TIMES.]

Where's the Good of It?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Such a pother you make about cutlet and steak,
With your rounds, and your rumps, and your porter-house slice,
Your advice I had almost determined to take,
And give up my breakfast to bring down the price,
When I happened two jolly fat butchers to meet,
(No pun on the "meet" if you please,) and one said:
"What the de'il's in the TIMES, that rantankerous sheet,
Does it mean to deprive the poor butchers of bread?"
"If it does," says the other, "the game will not win,
For this cove, at least, has two strings to his bow;
If the people to pinch on their beef shall begin,
Right into their mutton and pork will I go.
It is all very well to get up a reform,
And knock our three hundred per cent. into pie;
But sharp fellows like us will look out for the storm,
And cheap mutton and veal shall be "all in their eye."

SNOOKS.

Cruelty to Animals.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 24, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Writing articles for newspapers is out of my line, but I noticed in your TIMES of yesterday a most excellent article from the pen of some human hearted person, who like myself crosses the Jersey Ferry, and is compelled to witness scenes of horror that cry aloud for a remedy. In God's name have we become worse than brutes that we can look on in cold blood, and see those poor calves, crammed, jammed, and jolted over the rough streets, with their poor helpless heads hanging over the sides of those wagons, being driven by merciless butchers? "Mercy" deserves thanks from all good men and women, for his manliness in espousing the cause of that ill treated portion of God's creation.

Where there is one, there should be hundreds who write and talk the practice down, until there shall be an end of such demoralizing sights to harden the hearts of children growing up in this community.

If parents will not teach their children these things, let them learn them from the columns of your most excellent paper. HUMANITY.

Information Wanted.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 29, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Supposing an editor is capable and willing to give *all* information, and to everybody, and having done the State some services for which I have unsettled claims against the government, and not wishing to get in the clutches of sharpers, I take the liberty of asking you to whom and how shall I apply for the settlement of the same? By giving the above desired information, you will be doing an act of kindness to hundreds of returned soldiers, and greatly oblige an old VETERAN.

[It is impossible to give any advice upon an indefinite statement of this sort. The Captain of the company, or the Colonel of the regiment to which a soldier has belonged, is usually intelligent enough to give counsel in such matters.—ED. TIMES.]

The Fourth in Connecticut.

The people of Eastern Connecticut are to have a grand celebration at Brooklyn, Windham County, Conn., on the Fourth, to welcome home the soldiers. EX-GOV. CLEVELAND will preside, and HENRY WARD BEECHER, THEODORE TILTON, Rev. Dr. VINTON and Gov. BUCKINGHAM, are among the speakers announced. Absent sons and daughters of Connecticut are specially invited to come home.

COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Trinity College.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT KEEFOOT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, June 28, 1865.

The usual routine of commencement week is broken at Trinity this year by the ceremonies connected with the inauguration of a new president of the college. The order of this—commonly known at other institutions as "Alumni day"—are varied to meet the requirements of the occasion.

The "House of Convocation"—that very clumsy substitute for the term, "Society of Alumni"—held their usual session this morning at the college cabinet, and indulged for an hour or so in the usual exercises of that meeting. There was a much larger representation of the alumni than has been known for some years, and they had good reason to rejoice over the prosperity of the "bright mother" whom they revisited. Over $100,000 in available funds have been added to the property of the college during the past year, and there is talk—and more than talk—of new buildings, and a new plan of arrangement of the grounds, according to the accepted English ideas, and so on to the ordinary end of the chapter. The quadrangle mania that is beginning to rear its head among our colleges, has made its appearance in Trinity, and there is to be a new chapel, with a tower, and an observatory, and, I believe, an extra dormitory, or else a library, on that side of the "quad." which is directly visible from the New-York and Boston Railroad track. The present buildings, consisting of two dormitories and the old chapel, will form the north side, and a third will be occupied by dwellings of the professors; the south side being left open for air and freedom, and a large space remaining besides of the extensive grounds owned by the college. The architect having in charge the erection of the proposed edifices is a gentleman well-known in New-York, and will, we have no doubt, produce results which will crown Trinity with beauty and fame.

In the afternoon, the "Academic Body," with invited guests, assembled at the chapel of Christ Church, and proceeded to the church in solemn state, under the direction of Mr. J. J. McCOOS, B. A., and the college marshal, Mr. C. WANZER. The inauguration ceremonies commenced at three o'clock, and were as follows:

ORDER OF THE EXERCISES.

Prayers. Installation of the President elect, by Right Rev., the Chancellor. Response by the President. Address to the President, from the faculty, by Professor F. BROCKLESBY, M. A. Address to the President, from the Alumni, by Hon. W. E. CURTIS, LL. D. Address to the President, (in Latin,) from the students, by Mr. CHARLES TYLER OLMSTED. Address to the President, from the citizens of Hartford, by Hon. HENRI BARNARD, LL. D. Discourse by the President. Old Hundredth. Benediction by Right Rev., the Chancellor.

The audience was a very fine one, and included many dignitaries of church and state, besides multitudes of that gentler, but more potent class of the community, without whose bright eyes and inspiring smiles commencements would be but sorry affairs. We discovered Govs. BUCKINGHAM and DUTTON, and Lieut.-Gov. ALVORD, of the State of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL, of Hartford, and Hon. HORACE GREELY, of your own city, among the visitors upon this occasion. The addresses were all of interest, and expressed a hearty welcome to the new President on the part of alumni, faculty, students and citizens.

Judge CURTIS spoke at some length of the value of collegiate instruction, and its special importance, as well as its historic success, in times immediately subsequent to a period of war. The greeting from Hartford citizens, by Judge BARNARD, was hearty and energetic, confessing that town neglect of college, which is almost universal with us, and pledging a deeper interest and a more fraternal interchange of sentiments and acquaintance.

After this President KEEFOOT delivered a discourse upon the theme of "The Christian College," which was received with the closest attention and the most marked admiration. Beginning with a brief consideration of the foundation of the ancient universities of the Old World, he brought the record down to the present time, and expressed the conviction that it is impossible wholly to separate religion from education; that as we collect together the youth of the land to instruct the mind and the morals, we cannot leave out the soul's higher culture. President KEEFOOT alluded to the necessity of the classics in a course of collegiate education, claiming that without their use, no education can be considered complete.

The exercises of the afternoon were concluded with the benediction by the Chancellor, Right Rev. Bishop BROWNELL.

In the evening was held the levee of the President, at his residence, opposite the college—an affair brilliant in that degree in which Hartford is always brilliant, reminding one of the years agone when this and the neighboring capital shone with a splendor that the degeneracy of these modern times can seldom equal.

To-morrow the exercises of commencement will occupy the attention of an admiring throng, and of AMONOS.

Commencement at Princeton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MANSION HOUSE, Princeton, N. J., Thursday, June 29, 1865.

After the interesting exercises of Tuesday, great numbers of the Alumni remained in town to join once more in the festivities of the commencement. The Alumni of this college are so widely scattered, that it is with great difficulty many of them make a pilgrimage to the shrine of alma mater, and when they do, they wish to enjoy the whole feast. Commencements are one of the few holidays which profession and literary men have. Upon most other days they have some labor and responsibility, but in these they are usually free from both, and come together simply to see and hear and enjoy themselves. There should be more importance attached to these seasons than they usually receive. The opportunity they afford literary men of mingling socially, is of great value. They unstring the bent bow, and at the same time tend to individual improvement, brushing off the dust which gather upon the solitary student, and bringing him into intercourse and contact with the great literary world. Could not some means be devised by the authorities of our colleges whereby they should be made the great centres of our elevated literary social life? By holding these gatherings at some season of the year when large bodies of persons can assemble without being oppressed by the heat—when the engagements of the outer and physical world are not so pressing—it would appear that larger numbers might be interested in them, and their benefits be more widely diffused. We throw out the suggestion, hoping that measures may be adopted to strengthen the tie which binds literary men and colleges more closely together. Let the college be made the great center which unites the literary men of the neighborhood, and of the land, ane ministers and stimulates to their mutual improvement. To this end they should assume a scientific as well as a literary character. But this is a pretty large subject, and we are forgetting the commencement.

At 10 o'clock the clergy, undergradnates, Alumni, trustees and strangers joined in the usual procession in front of Nassau Hall, and proceeded to the First Presbyterian Church. The platform was occupied as usual by the faculty and trustees of the college. Among these sat Hon. JOEL PARKER, Governor of New-Jersey, Ex-Gov. OLDEN, Jos. P. BRADLEY, Esq., COURTLAND PARKER, Esq., Hon. DANIEL E. HAMES and Chancellor O. S. HALSTEAD and others, besides a large number of venerable names among the clergy.

The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. MACLEAN, President of the college. The orators of the graduating class then pronounced their orations in the order assigned them as follows, viz:

Theodore W. Hunt, New-Jersey, Latin Salutatory; Randolph S. Roache, Indiana, English Salutatory; Archibald Macmartin, New-York. Mathematical Oration; Nicholas C. J. English, New-Jersey, Philosophical Oration; Joseph M. Greene, New-York, Philosophical Oration; Francis K. Howell, New-Jersey, Metaphysical Oration; Joseph P. Pennington, New-Jersey, Physical Oration; Wm. Henry Logan, Pennsylvania, Progress in Diversity; Oscar Keen, New-Jersey, Classical Oration; Robert Sloss, New-York, Belles-Lettres Oration; Augustine Breese, Illinois, Our Highest National Well-being; M. Henry Calkins, New-York, Man and Society; Charles F. Richardson, New-Jersey, The Mind and its Powers; J. Robbins Schanck, New-Jersey, Progress; James B. Converse, Pennsylvania, Elements of Society; Edward Riggs, Turkey, Wasted Talent; Edward H. Scott, Hindoostan, James II. of England; John Carrington, California, Life and Action; William J. Grim, Pennsylvania, The Importance of Trifles; Alfred Dayton, New-Jersey, "Non Progredi est Regredi;" Wm. J. Boone, Jr., New-York, Our Prospects; George L. Van Bibber, Maryland, the Crusades; Wm. H. Vail, New-Jersey, William the Silent; Joseph S. Colton, New-Jersey, a Pagan Philosophical Maxim.

With a wise and kind regard to the wearied limbs and heated bodies of the audience, a recess of nearly three-fourths of an hour was given for refreshment and relaxation. After the reassembling of the audience, the Academic Degrees were distributed as follows:

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon sixty-eight members of the graduating class. The degree of A. M., in course, was conferred upon E. S. Atwater, Wm. Baldwin, E. P. Brewster, J. J. Coule, Jas. Comfort, T. E. Converse, H. P. Deckert, H. B. Freeland, LL. B.; J. Giffen, J. C. Green, D. P. Helm, W. A. Holliday, A. Macdonald, W. D. Mershon, L. W. Mudge, T. L. Munn, S. S. Orris, S. M. Pierce, S. H. Pennington, Jr.; C. W. Remington, C. D. Roberts, F. E. Shearer, W. L. Taylor, W. W. Tuits, John Van Duyn, C. E. Webster, C. E. Young, H. Young, LL. B., G. R. Post, G. R. Burkhalter, H. S. Butler, W. Butler, Jno. Cochrane, G. R. Freeman, D. W. Guy, J. T. Haight, J. Henderson, W. W. Knox, C. W. Nassau, W. H. P. Peck, H. R. W. Smith, R. H. Van Pelt. The A. M. *ad eundem*, upon Jas. H. Harr, Pennsylvania. Honorary A. M., Wm. Rankin, of Mendham, N. J.; H. H. Holloway, A. D. F. Randolph, L. Redman Fox, Jas. M. D. Garms, Frank W. Bullard, New-York. The A. M. Class of 1860.—H. D. Kimberly, Adjutant Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N. A. M. Class of 1861.—Chas. Benaten, Jr. The Honorary A. B., upon J. B. Done, M. D., Albert Smar, Esq., Wm. Van Duyn, Aurin P. Soames.

The honory degree of D. D. was awarded to H. H. Teesup, missionery in Syria; Rev. Gulian Lansing, missionary in Egypt; Rev. C. W. Hodge, Professor Theological Seminary, Princeton; Rev. Noah Schenck, Baltimore, Md. The degree of LL.D. was awarded to Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, of New-Jersey.

The annual Alumni dinner was held in Mercer Hall. After satisfying the inner man for which there was abundant provision, the Alumni returned to the business for which they had previously assembled in the chapel. Chancellor HALSTEAD occupying the Chair. Impromptu and interesting speeches were delivered by Col. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, Prof. MOFFAT, Prof. CHARLES HODGE, Rev. Dr. IMBRIE, Prof. SCHENCK, Prof. HENRY and Dr. MUSGRAVE.

After the conferring of degrees, the valedictory oration was delivered by DANIEL N. CHUMMON, of New-Jersey.

The usual prayer and benediction by the President closed the exercises.

A Letter from Mr. Lincoln—The Necrological Record—Honorary Degrees.

At the Commencement of Princeton College, on Wednesday, James H. Man, of Pennsylvania, was admitted to the degree of A. M., *ad eundem*.

The honorary degree of A. B. was conferred on J. Baylis Dunn, M. D., Albert Small, Esq., Wm. B. Van Duyn and Aurin P. Soames.

A. M.—Class of 1860—Henry D. Kimberley, Assistant Paymaster, United States Navy.

A. M.—Class of 1861—Charles Beasten, Jr.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on William Rankin, of Mendham, N. J., Henry H. Holloway, A. D. F. Randolph, L. Redman Fox, James M. D. Gaonis, Frank W. Ballard, N. Y.

The degree of D. D. was conferred upon the following gentlemen: Rev. Henry H. Jessup, missionary in Syria; Rev. Gulian Lansing, missionary in Egypt; Rev. Caspar Wistar Hodge, Professor in Princeton Theological Seminary; Rev. Noah H. Schenck, Baltimore, Md.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Hon. L. Q. C. ELMER, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey.

At the December meeting of the trustees they conferred the degree of LL. D. on ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States. Mr. LINCOLN was formally notified of the conferring of the honorary degree by Dr. MACLEAN, President of the college, and replied in a letter which was read at the conclusion of the conferring of degrees. The assassination of the President gave to this letter a peculiar mournful interest, and it was listened to with silent attention. It was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your note of the 20th of December, conveying the announcement that the trustees of the College of New-Jersey had conferred upon me the degree of Doctor of Laws.

The assurance conveyed by this high compliment, that the course of the government which I represent has received the approval of a body of gentlemen of such character and intelligence, in this time of public trial, is most grateful to me.

Thoughtful men must feel that the fate of civilization upon this continent is involved in the issue of our contest. Among the most gratifying proof of this conviction is the hearty devotion everywhere exhibited by our schools and colleges to the national cause.

I am most thankful if my labors have seemed to conduct to the preservation of those institutions under which alone we can expect good government, and in its train sound learning, and the progress of the liberal arts.

I am, sir very truly, your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

Dr. JOHN MACLEAN.

The endowment fund has been a complete success. Through the liberality of friends and graduates of Nassau Hall, over $135,000 has been contributed to the fund.

During the past year the number of students attending the College has been 248, of whom ninety-two are from our own State.

Professor JOHN S. HART, LL. D., has been added to the Faculty of Arts, and lectures to the students on English literature. Dr. HART is a graduate of Princeton, and was formerly tutor. For many years he was at the head of the Philadelphia High Schools, and is now Principal of the State Normal School.

The necrological record of the College, for the year ending June 20, 1865, is as follows:

Class 1793—Rev. Isaac Van Doren, died Aug. 12, 1864.

Class 1795—Josiah Harrison, died Feb. 25, 1865.

Class 1804—Ephraim Fitz Randolph Smith, M. D., died May 23, 1865.

Class 1808—Richard Smith Coxe, LL. D., died April 28, 1865.

Class 1812—Rev. Sheppard Kosiusco Kollock, D. D., died April 7, 1865.

Class 1813—Rev. Ashbel Green Fairchild, died June 30, 1864; Ezekiel S. Haines, died —— 1865.

Class 1815—William Darrach, died May 6, 1865.

Class 1817—Rev. David Magie, D. D., died May, 1865.

Class 1819—Elias Boudinot Dayton Ogden, died Feb. 24, 1865.

Class 1825—William Lewis Dayton, LL. D., died Dec. 1, 1864.

Class 1829—William Pepper, M. D., died Oct. 17, 1864.

Class 1835—James John Archer, (in rebel service,) Dec. 24, 1864.

Class 1839—Francis Aloysius Baker, April 4, 1865.

Class 1840—Rev. Levi H. Christian, D. D., Oct. 23, 1864.

Class 1841—Richard Chambers De Armond, Feb. 5, 1865.

Class 1847—Col. William Sergeant, April 12, 1865.

Class 1848—Col. Cornelius Wm. Tolles, Nov. 7, 1864.

Class 1852—Joseph Addison Freeman, M. D., Dec. 29, 1864.

Class 1853—Lieut.-Col. Thomas Mifflin Hall, Nov. 6, 1864.

Class 1855—Rev. James S. King, Sept. 15, 1865.

Class 1855—Charles James Harrison, March 4, 1865.

Class 1858—Capt. Cortlandt Van Rennsalear, Oct. 7, 1864.

Class 1860—Milton Dwight Sheldon, ——, 1864.

Class 1861—Lieut. Kent D. Davis, Jan. 11, 1865.

Class 1862—Capt. Charles Hodge Dodd, Aug. 27, 1864.

THE QUESTION OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Letters from Chief-Justice Chase to President Lincoln.

The following letters were written immediately previous to the assassination of President LINCOLN, and have just been brought to light:

BALTIMORE, April 11, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: When all mankind are congratulating you, one voice, heard or not, is of little account; but I add mine.

I am very anxious about the future; and most about the principles which are to govern reorganization; for as these principles are sound or unsound, so will be the work and its results.

You have no time to read a long letter, nor have I time to write one; so I will be brief.

And first, as to Virginia. By the action of every branch of the government, we are committed to the recognition and maintenance of the State organization of which Gov. PEIRPOINT is the head. You know all the facts, and recapitulation would be useless. There will be a pressure for the recognition of the rebel organization, on condition of the profession of loyalty. It will be far easier and wiser, in my judgment, to stand by the loyal organization already recoganized.

And next, as to the other rebel States.

The easiest and safest way seems to me to be the enrollment of the loyal citizens without regard to complexion, and encouragement and support of them in the reorganization of State Governments, under constitutions securing suffrage to all citizens of proper age and unconvicted for crime. This, you know, has long been my opinion. It is confirmed by observation more and more.

This way is recommended by its simplicity, facility, and, above all, justice. It will be hereafter counted equally a crime and a folly if the colored loyalists of the rebel States are left to the control of restored rebels, not likely, in that case, to be either wise or just, until taught both wisdom and justice by new calamities.

The application of the principle to Louisiana is made somewhat difficult by the organization which has already taken place; but, happily, the constitution authorizes the Legislature to extend the right of suffrage; and it is not to be doubted that, on a suggestion from the national authorities that its extension to colored citizens, on equal terms with white citizens, is believed to be essential to the future tranquility of the country, as well as just in itself, the Legislature will promptly act in the desired direction. What reaches me of the condition of things in Louisiana impresses me strongly with the belief that this extension will be of the greatest benefit to the whole population.

The same result can be secured in Arkansas by an amendment to the State Constitution, or, what would be better, I think, by a new convention, the members of which should be elected by the loyal citizens, without distinction of color. To all the other States the general principle may be easily applied.

I most respectfully but most earnestly commend these matters to your attention. God gives you a great place and a great opportunity. May he guide you in the use of them.

I noticed this morning your proclamation closing the ports, and was glad to see it. I presume the law of forfeiture was well considered, and also the effect of discrimination against foreign vessels. Most respectfully and truly yours, S. P. CHASE.

To the President.

The next day the Chief-Justice addressed the President again on the same subject:

BALTIMORE, April 12.

DEAR SIR: The *American* of this morning contains your speech of last evening. Seeing that you say something on the subject of my letter to you yesterday—reorganization—and refer, though without nam-

ing me, to the suggestions I made in relation to the amnesty proclamation, when you brought it before the heads of departments, I will add some observations to what I have already written.

I recollect the suggestions you mention; my impression is that they were in writing. There was another which you do not mention, and which, I think, was not in writing. It is distinct in my memory, though doubtless forgotten by you. It was an objection to the restriction of participation in reorganization to persons having the qualifications of voters under the laws in force just before the rebellion. Ever since questions of reconstruction have been talked about, it has been my opinion that colored loyalists ought to be allowed to participate in it; and it was because of this opinion that I was anxious to have the question left open. I did not, however, say much about the restriction. I was the only one who expressed a wish for its omission, and did not desire to seem pertinacious.

You will remember, doubtless, that the first order ever issued for enrollment, with a view to reorganization, went to Gen. SHEPLEY, and directed the enrollment of all loyal citizens; and I suppose that since the opinion of Attorney-General BATES, no one connected with your administration has questioned the citizenship of free colored men, more than that of free white men. The restriction in the amnesty proclamation operated as a revocation of the order to Gen. SHEPLEY; but as I understood you not to be wedded to any particular plan of reconstruction, I hoped that reflection and observation would satisfy you that the restriction should not be adhered to. I fully sympathized with your desire for the restoration of the Union by the change of rebel slave States into Union free States, and was willing, if I could not get exactly the plan I thought best, to take the plan you thought best, and trust to the future for modification.

I know you attach much importance to the admission of Louisiana, or rather to her right to representation in Congress, as a loyal State in the Union. If I am not misinformed, there is nothing in the way except the indisposition of her Legislature to give proof satisfactory of loyalty by a sufficient guarantee of safety and justice to colored citizens, through the extension to loyal colored men of the right of suffrage. Why not, then, as almost every loyal man concurs with you as to the desirableness of that recognition, take the shortest road to it, by causing every proper representation to be made to the Louisiana Legislature of the importance of such extension?

Mr. CHASE entered more in detail into a discussion of the question, covering in the main his often expressed views, and concluded thus:

Once I should have been, if not satisfied, partially, at least, contented with suffrage for the intelligent and those who have been soldiers; now I am convinced that universal suffrage is demanded by sound policy and impartial justice. I have written too much already, and will not trouble you with my reasons. I shall return to Washington in a day or two, and perhaps it will not be disagreeable to you to have the whole subject talked over.

Truly and faithfully yours, S. P. CHASE.

To the President.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number **detailed reports of the Trial of the assassins.** Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

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Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh, Lungs, Throat, Heart and Consumption,
may be consulted at his residence, No. 816 Broadway.

A Caution to the Public.

Parties purchasing DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR are cautioned to see that the new private Government Stamp, having the inventor's signature (H. DALLEY) in white, at the end, and his likeness in the centre of the stamp, is on every box. By a careful attention to this, the public will be guarded from the many counterfeits now offered for sale. The genuine, wholesale and retail, at Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous. No ridiculous tints and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

We have this day appointed Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., and Messrs. JOHN HOOPER & CO., our agents for New-York, to receive advertisements and subscriptions at our lowest rates for the *Courier*, Charleston, S. C.
June 22. GEO. WHITTEMORE & CO.

One Hundred Bricks a Minute—Have been made on two occasions, and 90 a minute, or 48,000 are daily being made by CHAMBERS' GREAT BRICK MACHINE, at the yard of Colclough, Barnes & Campbell, Milwaukee. For patent rights, specimen of brick, &c., apply to ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Cortland-st., N. Y.

Clothing.—Purchasers will find a large and desirable stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., at the most reasonable prices, at FREEMAN & BURR'S One-price Clothing Warehouse, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau sts., corner opposite Sun Building.

Boats! Boats!! No Excursion so healthful and pleasant for ladies and gentlemen and youths as boat-rowing. Over 100 boats, of all kinds and descriptions, to be found at LYURLL'S GREAT AMERICAN BOAT BAZAAR, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st.

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The Depot for Croquet, the Fascinating Lawn Game, for Summer amusement, is at KIRBY & CO.'S, Booksellers, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

For Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, or urinary organs of male or female, take RISLEY'S BUCHU, which is double the strength and less price than any other. Depot, No. 141 Chambers-st.

The Spare Bed.—Ladies, will you look at it? Requires no mattress in warm weather; weighs 25 pounds and costs $7 50. Also, children's cots. Can be seen at E. T. JENNY & CO.'S, No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

Ladies for the Country, if you wish boots and shoes for yourselves and families buy them at MILLER & CO'S., No. 367 Canal-st.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter.—Styles neat, suitable. Executed in the best manner only. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

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Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines.

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Flags, Staffs, Balls, Eagles, &c., at C. F. BENEDICT'S, No. 78 Duane-st., 6 doors east of Broadway.

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will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; *the best hair-dressing ever offered to the public*; it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.

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Arrest Nature's Decay with Blokrene.—It gives strength to the aged. It relieves the feebler sex in all their special complaints. It cures dyspepsia and all nervous diseases, and is the finest alterative tonic and invigorant the vegetable kingdom has ever produced. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

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PRICES REDUCED.
Large size $10, medium $8 50 with cog wheels, and vulcanized India rubber rolls. Warranted the best wringer ever offered to the public. Send for illustrated circular. R. C. BROWNING No. 347 Broadway, N. Y.

A Raid.—Now is the time to commence using Dutcher's Lightning Fly-killer and keep the house clear of flies all Summer. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

ALLIN—MORSE.—On Thursday, June 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. H. E. Montgomery, FRANK W. ALLIN and ANNIE E., daughter of Peter H. Morse, Esq., both of this city.

COVILLIER—THOMAS.—On Thursday, June 29, by Rev. Dr. Foster, LEON COVILLIER, of New-Jersey, and Miss SOPHIE W. THOMAS, of New-York.

FRANCIS—LLOYD.—On Thursday, June 29, by Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows, AUGUSTUS T. FRANCIS and ANNA, daughter of the late John C. Lloyd, all of this city.

LEAVITT—FRANKLIN.—On Wednesday, June 28, at St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., by Rev. Dr. A. B. Beach, RUFUS W. LEAVITT and MARIA C., youngest daughter of Morris Franklin, Esq., all of Flushing.

WICKHAM—WOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. L. H. Mills, of Brooklyn, JOSEPH P. WICKHAM, Jr., of Scipio, N. Y., and MARY E., daughter of Asa D. Wood, of Brooklyn.

WEIR—HENDERSON.—On Wednesday morning, June 28, by Rev. Abel Stevens, D. D., Col. HENRY C. WEIR, of West Point, and JOSEPHINE W., daughter of Isaac Henderson, of Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED.

BOCKEE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 1, at his residence in Dutchess County, N. Y., Hon. ABRAM BOCKEE, in the 82d year of his age.

BOLLES.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday morning, June 29, ENOCH BOLLES, aged 87 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 11 West Park-st., on Saturday, July 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHAUNCEY.—On Wednesday, June 28, MARY S., eldest daughter of Capt. John S. Chauncey, U. S. Navy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M.

DURKEE.—At Saratoga Springs, on Thursday, June 29, DOUGLAS W., wife of Julius A. Durkee, of Spuyten Duyvil, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rhinebeck, this day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M.

HARRIS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 29, of cholera infantum, MINNIE GERTRUDE,

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STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.
All denominations ready for delivery.
All classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Also
GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
Bought and sold on Commission.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, $500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

FOR SALE
MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. CO.'S
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

E. H. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, Late Public Printer. WILLIAM H. WATSON, Late Chief Clerk Such Dep't.
WENDELL & WATSON
PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, (second square west of Metropolitan Hotel.
Post-office Box No. 229 Washington, D. C.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $250,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000.
Located at No. 18 Bowery, corner Canal-st.
DIRECTORS:
GABRIEL W. COITE, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
CHAS. FOX, ANDREW C. BENEDICT,
JAMES W. DOMINICK, ANDREAS WILLMAN,
LEVI H. MAAS, WILLIAM E. CLARK,
ALBERT OUNG, JOHN Q. ADAMS,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER, NOAH F. SWEZEY,
ALANSON T. DEY, JOHN SNIFFEN,
OTTO SCHLOMER,
E. HAMILTON, Cashier,
GABRIEL W. COITE, President.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in the
BURGLAR-PROOF OF VAULTS
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.
The charter empowers the business of the company to be transacted by one of its trustees, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.
Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
DOUGLANDT PALMER, No. 84 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No. 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID LOCKEN, No. 60 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TILLOU, Tillou & Co., No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOUPS, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BARTLOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Beasley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS,
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express,
United States Express,
Western Union Telegraph,
United States Telegraph,
American Telegraph,
Bought and sold by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st. } For sale.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 80 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.
SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.
The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.
W. H. DIKE,
Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.
PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the several United States Government Loans, upon which the interest is payable July 1, are requested to hand them in to this office with schedules, at any time previous to that date. Holders complying with the above request, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Bank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department.
JOHN A. STEWART,
(Signed) Assistant Treasurer United States.

CHATHAM BANK, New-York, June 21, 1865.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York."
G. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.
R. RUCK, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY STATE BONDS—COUPONS for interest due July 1 will be paid in Jersey City by the First National Bank and by the Hudson County National Bank, and in Trenton by the Trenton Banking Company.
P. D. VROOM,
C. J. OLDEN, } Commissioners.
TRENTON, June 24, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY (REORGANIZED),
PHILLIPSBURG, O., June 24, 1865.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company at the office in this city, and at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Transfer Agents in New-York, will close on the 30th instant, and reopen on the 12th of July.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—INTEREST on the first mortgage bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, and bonds of the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, due July 1, 1865, will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange Bank of this city.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.
RAILROAD, STATE AND MUNICIPAL,
Wanted. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS FOR
$300,000
CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until SATURDAY, the 8th day of July, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed February 10, 1865, chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 2, 1865.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed June 1, 1885.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
June 23, 1865.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.
WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized and conducted in conformity with the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said Act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.
[L. S.] Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.
[L. S.] F. CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.
WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized and conducted in conformity with the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.
[L. S.] Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.
[L. S.] F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the company's office on Thursday, July 6, at 12 M., to consider the expediency of issuing mortgage bonds for the purpose of liquidating the present indebtedness of the company and completing improvements at the mines.
FRED. O. SCHIBA, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 24th inst., and opened on the morning of July 5.
W. TITUS, Secretary.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY will hold their (adjourned) annual meeting for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, at the office of I. B. Gager, No. 104 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of July, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from and after the 27th inst., until after the election.
JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.
New-York, June 24, 1865.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
AT A MEETING OF THE EXCELSIOR Petroleum Company, held June 14, 1865, SEDEN GOFF was elected President, and LEWIS A. REED, Secretary and Treasurer. LEWIS A. REED, Secretary.

TO COUNTY TREASURERS AND SUPERVISORS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—New-York State seven per cent. of 1867, (Bounty Loan) wanted by
WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

OFFICE, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 21, 1865.
THE COUPONS ON THE FOURTH Mortgage Bonds of this company, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the American National Bank of New-York, No. 80 Broadway.
E. ROCKWELL, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1865, OF the City of Chicago municipal bonds, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers.

FINANCIAL.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The following described notes of the first series 1-30s, viz.:

Nos. 79,709@10, $500s	$1,000
Nos. 70,895@93, $500s	3,000
Nos. 43,811@13, $1,000	3,000
Nos. 120,400@2, $1,000	3,000
Total	$10,000

All parties are cautioned against negotiating the above notes, as payment of them has been stopped.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.
Six First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., Nos. 490 to 495 inclusive. The public are cautioned not to purchase the above bonds, payment being stopped.
CHARLES R. GILPIN, No. 25 William-st.

COUPONS.
Coupons on Ross County, Ohio, Bonds, and City of Chillicothe, Ohio, maturing July 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking office of WILSON, GIBSON & CO., Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No. 20,) THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS—YOUR TRUSTees hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following ($81,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:
68, 129, 131, 134, 147, 161, 181, 192, 193, 214, 302, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 547, 356, 401, 406, 447, 496, 530, 534, 544, 565, 640, 653, 690, 694, 703, 704, 737, 767, 836, 845, 892, 902, 931, 938, 954, 958, 1024, 1060, 1217, 1324, 1347, 1374, 1377, 1383, 1454, 1491, 1516, 1518, 1533, 1547, 1572, 1647, 1648, 1780, 1840, 1851, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2113, 2182, 2183, 2185, 2204, 2247, 2250, 2288, 2295, of $1,000 each; 2445, 2447, 2462, 2453, 2461, 2568, 2621, 2623, 2629, 2635, 2642, of $500 each.
The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 52 Exchange-place, City of New-York.
The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.
W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Joliet and Chicago R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
Dubuque South Western R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Coupons, and
Detroit and Pontiac Coupons,
Due July 1, 1865, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, less government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

NOTICE TO PARTIES RECEIVING CIRCULARS FROM THE ST. MARGARET COPPER MINING COMPANY.—To prevent disappointment, only [illegible] shares remain to be sold at $2 50 per share. The balance of 16,000 shares will not be sold for less than $3 per share. By order of the Board of Directors.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
Apply to KING, SUTTON & CO., Bankers, Globe Buildings, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, June 24, 1865.
THE INTEREST DUE THE 1ST OF July next, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.
J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.
NOTICE.—COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis, and Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railways, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

COUPONS OF THE PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, due July 1, will be paid at this office, deducting government tax.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

NOTICE—THE JULY COUPONS DUE THE 1st proximo, on both the Sacramento Valley R. R. and the Freeport R. R., first mortgage bonds, will be paid in gold, less 5 per cent. government tax, by GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

THE COUPONS OF THE ATHENS COUNTY BONDS, Ohio, due July 1, 1865, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.
Money deposited at this time WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JULY.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,975,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. POLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 1 will bear interest from that date.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER B. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 1st, will draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 83 BOWERY, Near Grand-st.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED A semi-annual dividend (free from government tax) of FIVE and SIX PER CENT., per annum, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after July 21.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will commence to draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 52 Nassau (near Fulton) st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY B. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.; open daily from 10 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 1, will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving East Broadway from Chatham-street to Grand-street with trap-block pavement; for regulating and grading Fifty-sixth-street from Fourth-avenue to the East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of East Broadway, and on both sides of the streets intersecting East Broadway to the extent of half the block north and south of East Broadway, from Chatham-street to Grand-street. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, and on both sides of the avenues intersecting Fifty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block north and south of Fifty-sixth-street, from Fourth-avenue to the East River.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 22 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED; LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 49 Park-row.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 236 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
This bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., and an extra dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after 1st July ensuing.
The transfer books will be closed from June 20 to July 1, 1865.
By order of the Board.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 186 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.
The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the board.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared, out of the profits of the past six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable to stockholders at the banking office, No. 142 Broadway, on and after the 5th proximo.
The book of transfer will be closed from June 29 until further notice.
R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 400 BROADWAY.
A Dividend of Four Per Cent. and the government tax has been declared from the earnings of the last six months on the stock held prior to the increase of capital, and in the same proportion for two months and the increased capital; payable on and after July 1st. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 8. By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, June 22, 1865.
DIVIDENDS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company for the quarter ending June 30, inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable, free of government tax, on and after July 17, prox. The dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due Oct. 1, prox., on the third mortgage bonds, has also been ordered paid, in anticipation, less government tax, on and after July 11, prox.
Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Agency of the Company, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., and those registered at Pittsburgh from the Treasurer, at that city.
The transfer books will close June 30, and will reopen July 18, prox. By order of the Board,
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of $25 per share, payable $5 per share, in cash, on and after Wednesday, July 5, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books, and $20 per share to be indorsed upon the scrip certificates.
The transfer books to be closed on Thursday, June 22, instant, at 2 P. M., and reopened on Saturday, July 1, proximo, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. AND the government tax has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th inst., to reopen on the 1st proximo.
JOHN T. H

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

FOR SALE

ON THE HUDSON RIVER,

100 MILES FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUGERTIES.

This valuable property is known as the "Saugerties Lead and Paint Works," and is situated in the Village of Saugerties, on the Hudson River, 100 miles from New-York City, and consists of a large stone mill, 215x40, and three-stories high; four wooden buildings formerly used as corroding houses; one 153x30 feet; two 118x18 feet, and one 46x30 feet. A stone warehouse 50x32; brick carpenter's shop 34x22 feet; one stone building 26x15 feet, and a commodious stone dwelling-house, with a good garden attached. The mill has the advantage of a never-failing water power, driving an over-shot wheel of any required size. The whole property embraces about six acres of ground. The mill is equally well adapted for grain, woolen, paper, or almost any other description of manufacture. The property is very eligibly located, having daily access to the city by Hudson River Railroad and Steamboat, direct from Saugerties. Apply to

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE REAL ESTATE of the late Daniel Fiset will be sold at public auction, under direction of Hon. Wm. Mitchell, referee, at the Octogon Hotel, at Oyster Bay, Queens County, July 7, '65, at 2 P. M. This property comprises some of the best land and finest sites on Long Island Sound. It will be sold in parcels, on one of which is the late residence of Daniel Fiset, deceased, now occupied by Mr. Lord; on another a large house; other parcels are advantageously located for building, farming or general uses. The proximity to the harbor, the healthfulness of the region, intrinsic value of land and improvements, facility for communication with the city by rail and steamboat, commend this property to the attention of all. For particulars apply to ARNOLD FISET, Oyster Bay.

SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 36 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The well-known establishment, Bagg's Hotel, in the city of Utica, N. Y. The hotel communicates by side entrance with the depot of the New-York Central Railroad. It is substantially constructed of brick, four stories in height, with capacity for about 250 guests, and occupies, with stables, yard, &c., about one acre of ground. No establishment of the kind is more widely or favorably known. It is the principal hotel in Utica and the section of country where it is located, and has always commanded a large and very profitable amount of business, which is constantly increasing. It is well furnished throughout. The hotel will be sold at a sacrifice, owing to the decease of its late proprietor. Terms favorable, and a considerable portion may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE:

2 on North River	$3,000 to $20,000
6 at Kensico and White Plains	3,000 to 12,000
15 at Mamaroneck	5,000 to 15,000
20 at Rye and Port Chester	1,500 to 30,000
3 at Greenwich and Stamford	2,500 to 25,000
10 at Plainfield and Rahway	2,500 to 20,000
10 at Bloomfield and Irvington	2,000 to $3,000
15 in Rockland County	3,000 to 15,000

—and others in all parts of New-York and New-Jersey, from $1,500 to $40,000. Apply to S. F. IRELAND, No. 123 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., one hour from New-York, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; ten acres of land, containing fruit and vegetable garden, flower garden, lawn, etc.; beautiful views and healthy neighborhood; three wells and a fine spring with hydraulic ram are on the place; new stone house, highly finished, and containing all the modern improvements; large stables and carriage-house, cottage, greenhouse and hothouse; a few minutes of depot; price $32,000. Inquire at No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE.—A DAIRY FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated in Orange County, 2 hours' ride from New-York City, on the line of the Erie Railroad, and 1½ miles north of the village of Monroe, on the main road, consisting of 86 acres; good house, barns and out-houses; two large orchards, and other fruit; good stone fences, and well supplied with water. For further particulars, apply to McCLELLAN, No. 26 Spruce-st., or to THOMAS DRUMMOND, on the premises.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE.—SOUTH SIDE Staten Island, 33 acres, with a front of 300 feet on water; one of most beautiful locations out New-York. Very unsurpassed; ground high; bathing, fishing, boating, duck shooting, &c., at door. Churches and schools in neighborhood. Farm adjoins lands of Fred. Law Olmsted, and Francis Perkins, Esqs., near Elizabethville Railroad depot. $12,000. One-half on bond and mortgage if desired. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVINGSTON offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York Tribune, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKY, banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. HILLEWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HANDsome country seat near South Orange, N. J., and one minute from station; would exchange for small place at Bergen Hill or Bergen Point; price $6,500 or $7,000, furnished. Address ROBERT S. CUSHMAN, South Orange, N. J.

LOTS ON FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET FOR SALE—Four full lots on the north side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of the 2d-av.; street sewered and paved; three-fourths can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to WM. H. KING, No. 257 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; three-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 137 West 30th-st., near Broadway; size, 20x50; lot half block; price $11,000; $6,500 can remain. Apply at No. 139, next door.

A FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR $12,000.—The house has seven rooms on first floor; one mile from Hempstead depot. Inquire of E. D. WHITE, Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A PARLOR OR FRONT ROOM TO LET A—With bath and gas, with or without board. Apply at No. 95 West 27th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—THE subscriber's residence at Meadowside, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farmhouse, well shaded, situated near the salt water, with bathing, &c., on the premises. Location healthy, surrounded by shady and pleasant walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages; stage to steamer. Inquire of E. S. FRANKLIN, No. 20 West-st., or address at Locust Valley, L. I., CHAS. E. FFEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer, can be accommodated at a farm-house pleasantly situated along a river, six miles from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, bathing and sailing; terms, $8 a week for adults; children and servants half-price. For particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J., or apply at No. 18 LeRoy-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A RESPECTABLE family, residing on their country seat, pleasantly located near Morristown, N. J., will take a family to board (consisting of not more than 6 or 8 persons in all) for the Summer; to respectable parties who are willing to pay pretty liberally the best accommodations, with private table, will be furnished; references exchanged. Inquire of S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

PERSONS VISITING SARATOGA FOR the Summer, and desirous of locating themselves pleasantly and economically, and at the same time securing good accommodations, central location, and withal in a Christian family, will do well to call on or address Mrs. A. B. WENDELL, Clinton-st. Reference: Louis de V. Wilder, M. D., No. 55 West 28th-st., N. Y.

BOARD IN ELIZABETH CITY, N. J.—Accommodations for three gentlemen are offered in a private family; house located in the most desirable part of the town, and pleasantly situated; 45 minutes by rail to the city; ready for immediate occupancy. Terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address Mrs. SUYDAM, No. 19 Stiles-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE HUNTER HOUSE, Village of Hunter, Catskill Mountains, is now open for boarders, on reasonable terms; scenery magnificent; climate delightful; native berries in abundance; trout fishing and game near at hand. Apply to JAMES BUSK, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A gentleman and wife, servant and three children, from July 18 to Sept. 1, in a farm-house within an hour of city. Apply, stating terms, to DAVIDSON BROS., Nos. 298 and 300½ Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson. Barnard House, one hour by rail or boat. No Summer resort having greater attractions. Terms reasonable. First-class table. Apply, between 10 and 3, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR A FAMILY of five or six persons, can be obtained three hours' ride from New-York, by addressing Box No. 98 Stratford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS from $6 to $8 per week, at Milton, on the banks of the Hudson. Address T. W. T., Box No. 150 Times Office.

BOARD AT NEWARK, N. J.—ONE OR TWO married couple can obtain board at No. 13 Centre-st., Newark, forty-five minutes' ride from New-York.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, suite A ranges 110 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SIX SEAT BAROUCHE in fine order, cheap for cash; just the thing for the country. Apply to W. H. MILLER, No. 156 Broadway, up stairs.

STYLISH HORSE AND PHAETON FOR Sale. P. MURPHY, Stable No. 6 Vestry-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without the knowledge of the patient, under Nitrous Gas, by Dr. WATT, Sen., at 50 cents each, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Refers to Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor New-York University; Drs. Pond, Hallock, Baldwin and Gilchrist. Teeth inserted and filled on moderate terms.

AT COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION the nitrous oxide gas originated; and by making it fresh every day, (we use from 100 to 200 gallons per day, we can extract teeth without the slightest pain. The best sets of teeth inserted. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—3 large, light and airy floors.
2 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 723 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGES AT ISLIP, L. I., near the Pavilion Hotel and the Great South Bay, 45 miles from New-York. Ice-houses and stables attached. Rents $400 to $800. M. PORTER, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR JULY AND AUGUST, A cottage at new Rochelle, plainly furnished. Apply at No. 566 Broadway, Room No. 8.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Hastings, on the Hudson. Inquire of Dr. H. M. SMITH, No. 106 4th-av.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 59 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Hastings, on the Hudson. Inquire of Dr. H. M. SMITH, No. 106 4th-av.

A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, furnished. Inquire on the premises, No. 309 4th-av.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. WARD'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 195 ELM-STREET, New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 29 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with certain short medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,734 New-York City.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. B. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name or address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. E. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Chambers-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure, or no fee. Stricture of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. No young man, are you subject to that most horrid destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st.; sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

LADIES—DR. HARRISON'S ONLY OFFICE IS No. 82 8th-av. Consultation at all hours. His female monthly pills, which will remove all obstructions of menses, sent punctually everywhere. Price, $5.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Plaintiff, against THOMAS A. HARRIS, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—U. S. Int. Rev. stamp canceled.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 200 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Five Thousand dollars, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1864, besides the cost of this action.

ELMORE & SWEET, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated, New-York Dec. 13, 1864.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of June, 1865.

ELMORE & SWEET, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. JOHN H. McCOLLOM, of the City and County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published June 30, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton, in said county, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

T. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Insolvent.
Oswego, June 30, 1865. je30-law10wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the New-York Consolidated Stage Company, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

SAMUEL F. BARGER, Referee.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1865.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY, W. F. FURBUR, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

The GUIDING STAR will follow on Saturday, July 8.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,426	.....
ERIN	3,316	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Powers.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,573	Organ.
VIRGINIA	2,576	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 46, East River, as follows:
ERIN.....SATURDAY, July 1
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, July 15
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S steamship ERIN, E. W. GRACE, Commander, for Liverpool, will sail from Pier No. 46 East River, on SATURDAY, 1st July, at 9:30 A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,200 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	800-horse power
EUROPE	3,200 tons	800-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE.....FRIDAY.....July 21
LAFAYETTE.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $90, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP CUBA WILL DISCHARGE, under general order, at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, on SATURDAY, July 1. Consignees are requested to remove their goods before July 4. All packages remaining on wharf at owners' risk after July 4.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....July 1
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....July 6
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....July 8
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....July 12

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage for the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The London and New-York Steamship Company's splendid British Iron Steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 17, to be followed by the Steamship UELLA.

For passage, at low rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 North-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

LOWER PASSAGE RATES COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.

The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers, semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES:
JULY 1.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SLOCUM
(Connecting at Panama with "Constitution.")
JULY 17.....COSTA RICA.....TINGLEPAUGH
(Connecting at Panama with the Sacramento.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt. THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The first-class steamships
AMERICA, Capt. CLIFT,
NEVADA, Capt. CARPENTER.
The
AMERICA
will commence taking freight Wednesday morning and sail positively on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-street, North River.
For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOODIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
Bills of lading signed on board.
The NEVADA will follow on SATURDAY, July 8.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River, on THURSDAY, July 6.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.
The ZODIAC will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 13.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

Regular Weekly United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
The
GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14, East River, on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 o'clock precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on Saturday, July 8.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. ORGOOD, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on July 12.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 6, N. R., on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 98 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON follows, SATURDAY, July 8.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship
EUTERPE
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL Glasgow, and the Irish ports.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, July 1,
at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River.
Fares payable in currency. Cabins, $100, $80, and $70. Steerage, $30. FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The steamship ARIADNE, Capt. CRARY, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 41 Chambers-st. Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HEYSMOOR, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 1:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., landing at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 2. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Act., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR NORTHPORT, LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—The steamer PILOT BOY, Capt. THOS. P. MARSHALL, will leave Pier No. 35, East River, (Catharine Market Pier,) at 3½ P. M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Northport at 5 A. M., stopping at Whitestone at 8½.

No freight received after 3 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., Agent.
No. 68 South-st.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville Stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Leaves Bay-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Sung Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, POUGHkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens Dock, Cornwall and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL will leave Debrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT WHITE STONE AND GREENWICH—The steamboat JOHN ROMER will leave Pier No. 26, East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

1:30 A.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from the River Platte—Meeting of the Congress of the Argentine Confederation—Message of President Mitre—He Compliments the American Minister—The Condition of the Nation—Treaty of Alliance Against Paraguay—The Popularity of the War—Reasons Why Paraguay Commenced Hostilities—Formal Declaration of War by the Confederation—Sheep-growing—Americans Returning Home, &c.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Thursday, May 11, 1865.

The Congress of the Argentine Confederation assembled May 1, at Buenos Ayres, the provisional capital. There was a general attendence of the members, and the charms of music and the display of arms, were borrowed to add splendor to the occasion The Cabinet attended, as also the Governor of the Province and his Cabinet, the foreign Ministers and Consuls, and all, following the cue of the President himself, were in the finest display of stars and gold lace. President MITRE appeared at 1 o'clock to give the initial word to the Congress, and made a brief speech, after which the Clark read his annual message, which occupied nearly an hour. It was heard with the closest attention.

The message gave prominence to the hostile attitude of Paraguay, and to the means of maintaining the national honor. He declares the foreign relations to be of the most satisfactory character, with one exception, and he pays a just tribute of respect to the present worthy and able representative of the United States, Hon. R. C. KIRK, the Minister Plenipotentiary.

The finances of the nation are stated to be in a good condition, as the imports for the last year paid all expenses and the interest on the national debt. The provinces are at peace, industry is promoted, railroads are progressing, education is advancing, the frontier is receding before the extending population. Altogether, the showing is a good one, and the country never was so prosperous, nor has it ever been more wisely administered.

In this state of things the storm of war breaks upon us in all its horrors and realities. Never has this country been so united in a war as now. Perhaps South America has never known such an unforced unanimity as now. At the opening of Congress GEN. URQUIZA, so long the bitter enemy of this province, was present; also Gen. FLORES, the successful rebel, and Provisional President of Uruguay. There was also to be seen the Baron TAMANDARE, Brazilian Admiral, and the Brazilian Minister. A treaty was formed binding together Brazil, Uruguay, and this republic, in hostility and employment of armies and navies against Paraguay. When it was signed President MITRE said, "we have signed a victory."

The most vigorous measures have been adopted for the enrollment of all able-bodied men, from 17 to 45, in the National Guard or Militia. Some have left the country, but large numbers have enrolled and are liable to march. Many wealthy men have given large subscriptions to the aid of the government. One man has given $200,000, and 100 volunteers are to be paid by him for enlisting. Another gives $50,000 currency, &c. The amount so given will amount to a great many millions of dollars in currency.

The present condition of the hostile armies offers little of interest. The Paraguayans are in the Argentine province of Corrientes, to the number of 10,000 men, or perhaps more. They have the capital, and have organized a Provisional Government. The Brazilian fleet is progressing slowly, and, at last accounts, it was some 30 leagues below Corrientes. The Argentine troops are collecting near Corrientes, and the Brazilian and Uraguayan are assembling at Concordia, in Entre Rios, and some Argentine forces are to go there also. Gen. URQUIZA, of Entre Rios, has surprised friend and foe by his prompt activity and vigorous efforts for the war. He has been offered golden inducements to aid LOPEZ, but he would not even read the communication.

President LOPEZ has issued a proclamation calling on his people to chastise the insolent Argentines. He tells them they are to fight on the same fields on which they achieved their independance, and with the same foe from whose tyranny they escaped twenty years ago. LOPEZ is called a long-headed rogue, and he will probably give the Argentines more trouble than they anticipate.

The Minister of State of Paraguay has written to the Minister of Foreign Affairs here, Mr. ELIZALDE, to state the reasons for the warlike attitude of Paraguay. They are nothing new. This government aided, indirectly, the rebellion of Flores; it allowed the Brazilians to enter the Parana River with a fleet destined for Paraguay; it refused permission to Paraguay to send troops across an arm of Argentine territory, to redress wrongs done by Brazil against Paraguay. President MITRE sent these statements of the Paraguayan Minister, with a special message, to Congress, and a formal declaration of war was made on May 5.

It is reported here that there are five hundred political prisoners in the prisons of Paraguay. In this country there are none.

The utmost activity prevails on all hands for the war; but business of every kind is suffering. Work on various improvements has been suspended for want of hands. All workmen on whom the government has any claim must now be soldiers.

All persons liable to service are to be enrolled in the National Guard under heavy penalties. The order for marching will include such as may be needed of the regiments so formed.

In the country the year has thus far been progressing well. By this time the increase of numbers for the past year can be counted in the flocks. It appears that this has been the best year this country has had for twenty years. The sheep are fat, and the increase in the flocks varies from 40 per cent. to 75.

The recent news of progress in the United States has filled all hearts here with rejoicing. Even those called Copperheads are able to rejoice much as if they had been Union men all the time.

Several of our American citizens here are about to return the United States. G. H. WORTHLEY, of Boston, who has been here for five years, returns by this mail; also, CLARK H. BARKER, one of our most successful sheep farmers, and HENRY S. AYRES, Esq., one of your merchants. All of these being from our best, will be much missed in the circles they leave.

COMMENCEMENTS.

Grammar School No. 47—Commencement Day.

The exercises of the graduating class in the senior department of the Girls' Grammar School, in Twelfth-street, near Broadway, were held yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large and deeply interested audience of ladies and gentlemen. The occasion added another to the uninterrupted series of perfect successes which have distinguished the public festivities of this excellent establishment. No pains were spared either by Miss WADLEIGH, the faithful Principal of the school, and her able assistant teachers, or by the young ladies themselves, to render the "commencement" attractive to the visitors. Entering the school-room, the eye was at once caught by the tasteful and elaborate decorations. The ceiling was almost hidden by gracefully-intersecting festoons of evergreens, pendant from side to side, and magnificent bouquets were arranged in front of the platform in stands and baskets, in numbers sufficient for a first-class horticultural exhibition. In addition to the floral brightness, there was also enough radiance and airiness of toilette on the part of the graduates, their schoolmates and the ladies present—not to mention the sparkling eyes and happy faces—to fairly bewilder the majority of the masculine portion of the audience, who are very apt to lose their equilibrium in the face of beauty and sweetness preserved in such a compact form. It is almost cruel to subject the sterner sex to such a bewildering ordeal. Following was the

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Chant. 2. Prayer. 3. Chorus. 4. Latin Salutatory, Miss Hoxie. 5. Chorus, "Thou, my Heart, art Not Forsaken." 6. English salutatory, Miss Griffin. 7. Chorus. 8. Essay, Miss Graves. 9. Trio, "The Holy Dead," Misses Hoxie, Qua and Hoyt. 10. Address to the C. C. Club, Miss Man. 11. Instrumental duet, (overture, "William Tell,") Miss Qua and G. F. Brisbow. 12. Valedictory, Miss Russell. 13. Solo, "Oh, Ye Tears," Miss Qua. 14. Address, and presentation of certificates, Hon. S. S. Randall. 15. Solo, "Beware," (Herring,) Miss Hoyt. 16. Presentation of diplomas, by Dr. Wm. H. Draper. 17. Chorus, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair." 18. Address to the Graduating Class, Rev. H. W. Bellows. 19. Graduates' Song.

Hon. S. S. RANDALL made an address and presented certificates to the graduating class. He said that in their examination each young lady answered perfectly every question that was propounded, thereby entitling her to a certificate under which the Board of Education declared her competent to teach a certain grade in the public schools. Subsequent to the examination it was discovered that each of the 20 young ladies was an applicant for a vacant teachership in the school. This was very remarkable, and involved a second examination more rigid than the first before the Trustees of the ward, in ten branches of study. From this ordeal four of the graduates passed with a perfect record, and the average correct replies of the remaining 16 to all questions asked was 97½ per cent. This high grade of scholarship in the pupils of the Twelfth-street School reflected honor, not alone upon the establishment, but also upon the system of public education adopted by the Board of Education, of which this school was an excellent exponent. Mr. RANDALL then called up the members of the class and presented certificates to each.

The following are the names of the young ladies thus honored:

GRADUATING CLASS.

Helen Garvin,	Laura Knower,
Annie E. C. Beck,	Laura G. Man,
Ella J. Brown,	Fanny L. Pinkerton,
Sarah E. Brouner,	Mary E. Rintoul,
Jenny S. Curry,	Ella E. Russell,
Lizzie Devoe,	Kate M. Thomson,
Felicia A. Griffin,	Annie J. Watkins,
Mary E. Graves,	Lamartine Whiting,
Sarah Hoxie,	Phebe R. Whittemore,
Helen Jennings,	Lizzie Elliman.

Mr. WM. H. DRAPER, one of the school trustees, presented diplomas to a large number of young ladies, who had won this mark of commendation by studiousness and good deportment, and felicitously fulfilled his pleasant office.

Rev. Dr. H. W. BELLOWS, having been invited to say a few parting words to the graduates, made an excellent address, abounding in hopefulness for the future of the class, replete with good advice, explanatory of womanly ambition and duty, and eloquent and earnest in its call for nobility of life.

After these exercises, the graduating class entertained their friends with a collation, in the discussion of which a fine opportunity was presented for exchange of friendly greeting.

St. John's College Commencement.

The Tentieth Annual Commencement of St. John's College, Fordham, took place on the college grounds yesterday. A very large assemblage of the relations of the pupils and friends of the institution were present on the occasion. Among the more prominent gentlemen who occupied seats on the platform were Archbishop McCloskey, Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn, Dr. E. Silliman Ives, Dr. J. Henry Anderson, Hon. Julian C. Verplanck, Hon. Judge Cardozo, Richard O'Gorman, Esq., and numbers of the Catholic clery of this and the surrounding cities. The commencement exercises were held on the beautiful and spacious lawn in front of the main college building, the auditore being protected from the rays of the sun by the noble old elms that are clustered here, and also by a large awning which had been put up to afford additional shelter. The programme was opened shortly after 12 o'clock by a discourse on Public Virtue, by FRANCIS MCELROY. Following this was a discourse on Nontional Honor, by EDWARD A. DUMPHY. WM. J. DAINTY succeeded in a well-prepared address, the subject of which was "Modern Republicanism."

The decline of the crescent was the theme dwelt upon by the next speaker, JOHN N. POLAND; and the closing discourse, "Our Country's Heroes," was delivered by JOHN QUINN, who also delivered the valedictory. The Master's Oration, the subject of which was "Authority," was ably spoken by WILLIAM C. LANGUEDOC.

All the above gentlemen acquitted themselves of the subjects they took in hand most ably, and all were honored repeatedly during the delivery of their discourses with the applause of an appreciative audience. The tone of the addresses was of a high national character and expressed a profound regard for and steadfast adherence to the principles of free government, and the institutions of our country. The discourse on "Modern Republicanism," however, rather contravened the ideas which we as Americans have ever favored, in broadly broaching the proposition that our's alone of all other countries is fitted for a republican form of government, and that the other republics on this continent have degenerated socially, morally and politically since they threw off the imperial sway of monarchical powers. Mr. QUINN's tribute to "Our Country's Heroes" was a finely conceived eulogium on the soldiers of the republic who fell in the revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and during the late rebellion. It received, as it well deserved, the unanimous plaudits of his listeners

The following degrees were then conferred, on behalf of the faculty, by Rev. PETER TISSOT:

The degree of Doctor of Laws on Richard O'Gorman, Esq., of this city. The degree of Master of Arts on William C. Languedoc, A. B., of Quebec; and the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the following young gentlemen, who composed the graduating class for the present year: Edward A. Dunphy, of Newburgh, N. Y.; John Quinn, of New-Haven. Conn.; John N. Poland, of Cincinnati, Ohio; John B. Kelly, of Kellyville, Penn.; Francis McElroy, of Oneida, N. Y.; Edward F. Schachte, of Charleston, S. C.; William B. Moran, of Detroit, Mich.; Jas. G. Hagan, Carbondale; Penn.; William J. Dainty, of Buffalo; Anthony A. Hirst, of Philadelphia; Dennis R. Shiel, of Auburn, N. Y.; Zephyrin Renaud, of Montreal, Canada; Chas. L. Phillips, Philadelphia; Francis Purroy, of Fordham, N. Y.; and Andrew A. Lynch, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The gold medal for the best biographical essay was awarded to EDWARD A. DUNPHY. Subject—"Christopher Columbus. The donor of this medal for the present oear was JAMES OLWELL, Esq., of this city.

Dr. L. SILLIMAN IVES then addressed the graduates, complimenting them on having so successfully merited their degrees, and cautioning them ever to bear in mind that their acts in after life, for good or for ill, would reflect either praise or condemnation not only upon themselves, but also on the honored institution which to-day sent them forth to the world as exemplars of her teaching.

The premiums were then distributed to those pupils who had shown the greatest proficiency in their studies during the scholastic year, and the exercises were closed by a short address from Archbishop McCLOSKEY. The proceedings were enlivened throughout by musical selections most excellently rendered by Noll's Band. After the close of the exercises, the invited guests were ushered into the refrectory where they partook of a plentiful supply of refreshments.

Annual Exhibition of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute—Admiral Farragut Present.

The annual exhibition of this institute was celebrated yesterday at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in the presence of an immense audience, numbering at least 3,500 people, the majority of whom were ladies. The ceremonies, under the supervision of Prof. LEWIS, were admirably conducted. The orchestra was so crowded that the musicians could scarcely handle their instruments. Dodworth's Band discoursed sweet music throughout the proceedings. The institute numbers about 600 pupils, and is rapidly increasing.

The exercises were commenced by the band playing the "Polytechnic March."

Dr. COCHRAN, the President of the Institute came forward on the stage and said: The exercises of this evening are made up mainly from the selections of the Polytechnic Institute during the past year, and are designed to present features of the institute which cannot well be represented in connection with the higher and more purely literary exercises of the graduating class, which occurred last Monday evening. In order to get through with our programme in reasonable time, I hope the audience will bear in mind that it will be impossible to repeat any of the pieces presented. [Cheers.]

Prof. GILDER acquitted himself admirable on the piano in a solo from "Trovotore."

Admiral FARRAGUT was discovered in a private box. On the fact being known, three cheers were given for the old hero, the entire audience rising.

The Admiral, bowing his acknowledgments, said: "I thank you, my friends, for these manifestations of my services; for it is for that, I presume, you have applauded me. I am happy to be here this evening to witness these exercises, which have been carried out much to my satisfaction. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your kindness, and respectfully make my bow."

The Admiral retired amid shouts of applause.

Various recitations and declamations were then rendered. The first and last scenes of the "Merchant of Venice" were presented. The dresses were in good taste and the acting above mediocrity. Mr. J. REYNOLDS made a decided hit in *Portia*, and as *Shylock* Mr. R. R. HAWKINS was well received.

But the great feature of their evening's entertainment was their military drill, under the direction of Major H. A. SPRAGUE. The precision and accuracy with which their pupils manœuvered was wonderful. They marched by the flank, broke from company into platoon, wheeled, formed square, and performed other evolutions of company drill with a precision that could not be surpassed, if equalled, by the Seventh Regiment. The Seventh must look to their laurels, or the Polytechnic boys will beat them.

At the conclusion of the drill the large audience dispersed, evidently well pleased with the entertainment of the evening.

Opening of the New-York Dry Goods Exchange.

The room appropriated for this purpose, situate at Nos. 49 and 51 Park-place, was yesterday opened for business. Its dimensions are 50 by 100 feet. The walls are decorated with photographs of Presidents LINCOLN and JOHNSON, Gens. SHERMAN, GRANT and SHERIDAN, and others. Mr. G. W. YERBY is the Superintendent, and some of the largest and best merchants of this and other cities are subscribers. It contains a telegraph office connected with all points, also a wire connecting directly with the New-York Gold Exchange. Every variation in the price of gold will be given during business hours. The room will be open during the entire day for members, but the principal meeting will be held from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

DONWORTH's band was in attendance, and performed several national airs and opera pieces. About 500 persons were present, among whom were several prominent dry-goods merchants.

Mr. DANIEL C. BUTCHILL called the meeting to order, and nominated as President Mr. WM. CROMWELL, who briefly returned thanks, and explained the objects of the meeting.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS was then introduced. He said he came there to express the deep interest which he felt in the organization of an exchange to represent the immense dry goods interest not only of the City of New-York, not only of this country, but of the products and manufactures of all parts of the world. [Applause.] While other interests had been represented in this great commercial emporium, such as the Produce, or the Corn Exchange, which feeds society, and which exchanges the products of the agricultural with the commercial districts of this country, it was strange that the next great interest which clothed us—that artistic interest which not only clothed us, but adorns the beautiful persons of our wives and children, an interest embracing not only the vast manufacturing produce of this country, but more or less of the whole world—it was strange that while other organizations existed, the Corn Exchange, the Gld market, the Petroleum Exchange that the dry goods interest, which was represented by millions on millions, incalculable in its value, had had no concentration to exchange produce samples, or talk on one common interest one with another. He hoped that this great project would be as successful as others had been. He felt confident that the entire community would sympathise with this incipient movement, and he extended to it his right hand of fellowship.

THOMAS BIRDSOOD then made a brief address, after which the following letters were read by the Secretary:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 6, 1865.

G. W. Yerby, Esq., Superintendent Dry Goods Exchange:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your kind invitation to be present at the opening of the New-York Dry Goods Exchange. The increasing demands upon my time will not allow me to give an affirmative answer. I appreciate the value and importance of this new commercial enterprise, which you represent, and shall feel a deep interest in its success. Very truly yours, R. E. FENTON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 8, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 7th instant is received. Pressing official duties will, I apprehend, prevent me from being present with you on the occasion of the formal opening of the "Dry Goods Exchange."

With thanks for your kindness, and with best wishes for the success of the enterprise, I am very truly yours, G. W. YERBY, Esq. H. MCCULLOCH.

Rev. MATT. HALE SMITH having made a few appropriate remarks, the meeting adjourned.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justices Dowling and Hogan.

A MEMPHIAN MERCHANT BUCKS AT THE TIGER AND DOES NOT WIN.

Mr. OGDEN MEADE, a young Memphian merchant, who appears to have roved considerably since he attained his majority, recently fell in with a gang of gamesters in the West, and was induced to hazard $13,200, which his father had loaned him to add to the capital of Messrs. FILLICSE, MEADE & Co., of Memphis, grocers. He lost, of course. Feeling anxious to recover the money and conceal his error from his parents, young MEADE followed to this city the gamesters with whom he had played, and, being unable to obtain satisfaction otherwise, he resolved to appeal to the law. He thereupon appeared before Justice DOWLING and made the following affidavit:

Ogden Meade, of the Astor House, sworn—On the 13th day of June, 1865, one George Keister induced him to play with John Seviere, at a gambling game, at cards, called faro, at which the said Seviere won at one sitting, at the International Hotel, Niagara, $13,200; that said Keister dealt at the said game for this deponent, and with this deponent's money, and the moneys which the said Seviere won passed through the hands of Keister, who was playing and dealing for deponent, in his behalf and presence; deponent is informed and believes that the said Keister and Seviere are now both in the City of New-York, having in their possession the said sum of money, or part of it, or in the possession of one of them, and he prays that they may be arrested and dealt with as the law directs, deponent charging the said Keister with conspiring with said Seviere to defraud deponent.

A warrant having been issued upon the foregoing affidavit, and the accused having been apprehended by Detective ELDER, and taken before Justice DOWLING, the prisoners were examined and the following testimony was taken:

Ogden Meade, being further sworn, says—I reside at Little Rock, Ark.; have known Seviere for several years, but Keister only a few weeks; made Keister's acquaintance at St. Louis; am in business at Little Rock; Seviere was at St. Louis at the time I made the acquaintance of Keister; Keister and I left there together for Chicago; saw Seviere at Chicago two days after I arrived there; remained there three days, and all three went from there to Niagara Falls; we arrived there on the 13th of June, and stopped at the International Hotel; I had $13,200 when I arrived there; nine-tenths of the money was in $500 and $1,000 greenbacks; I remarked to Seviere that we could play him a game of faro, and he accepted the challenge; we went up stairs to my room; Keister opened his luggage and took thence a faro-box, checks, case, keeper and some cards; I then objected to his using his own cards, and took from my own pocket a deck; the game then commenced with my cards; Keister dealt; I lost my money, the whole amount, in about two hours; the cards now shown are the ones used that night; they were on the table at the closing of the game; no other cards were visible; these are not the cards I took out and gave Keister to deal; I did not see or consult in the change of cards; it was done behind my back; these cards have been in my possession ever since; these cards are not in the same condition as cards which are usually used in the game of faro; they are sand-papered, as it is termed, or fixed for cheating; I left these defendants at the Falls; they were together when I left them; when we were at Chicago, Keister told me that he had no money, and that I would have to give him a bill to pay his expenses; I gave him $100; he did not, to my knowledge, receive any money between there and the Falls; Keister and I roomed together at the Falls; Seviere had a room alone; I next saw the defendants after I had left the Falls; when arrested in this city, they were separate; when I first met these persons it was stated that Seviere had from $20,000 to $30,000, and a game of faro was proposed, Keister volunteering to deal; I am 24 years of age; I have been in the army and taken the oath of allegiance twice or thrice; I belonged to the Fifty-seventh Ohio, one year, having joined in September, 1861; had been with the regiment about one year, when I was promoted and taken out to be A. A. G. of the Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps; when I joined the army I resided at Cincinnati; I remained A. A. G. about five months, then resigned, went to Cincinnati, and worked with my father in the furniture business as a bookkeeper until six months ago; the firm was Meade & Co.; I was not one of the company; went last Fall to Memphis, where I was bookkeeper about six weeks; I subsequently started a store at Little Rock, Arkansas; the firm was Fillikens, Meade & Co.; the firm still exists; William Bacon is the company; the money that I had at Niagara belonged to my father, D. F. Meade; my father had loaned me this money to put into my business at Memphis; I gambled at Cincinnati about two months ago; played at faro banks on Baker and Vine streets, and lost about $1,400 in both places; did not again gamble until I did so at St. Louis, about the 6th of this month, Keister having opened a faro-bank with my capital; we had a very small game, the difference was $30 or $40 in our favor; I next gambled at Chicago; Keister opened a bank there on my capital; I lost more than $1,000; one Beale was employed as a dealer at my game at Chicago; I gambled at Murphy's when I was connected with the army, in the Summer of 1862; can't tell the amount that I lost; I first saw Seviere at Memphis; I played against his faro-bank, and lost; I was on my way to New-York City when I stopped at Niagara Falls; I was induced to come here to play at a faro-bank; Seviere and Keister urged me to come; they said that there was a vast amount of gambling here, and that I might retrieve my losses; and that a man could have quicker action on money here than in any other place that they knew; Seviere said that he expected to operate largely, and that I might go in with him, and, knowing him to be an experienced gambler by reputation, I accepted his offer; the offer was made in Chicago, about the 9th of this month; I went in with Keister, at the Falls, against my partner, (Seviere,) to win his money, because I had lost heavily and was in great suspense, knowing that my business was being neglected, and that my parents, in Cincinnati, would be very anxious to see or hear from me, and being anxious to get to Cincinnati, I decided that that should be my last gambling.

The foregoing is the material part of a voluminous paper, which repeats itself after the manner of the lawyers, and is too tedious for print in this sweltering weather. Justice DOWLING, having survived the entire reading, held the prisoners, KEISTER and SEVIERE, for a supplementary examination, which is to take place on Monday afternoon next, at the Halls of Justice. The prisoners are defended by Ex-Recorder JAMES M. SMITH. The complainant is represented by Mr. ORLANDO L. STEWART. The complainant and prisoners are young men of about 24 years.

ROBBERY IN A GREENWICH-STREET BOARDING-HOUSE.

DAVID JONES, of No. 14 Greenwich-street, appeared before Justice HOGAN, and made oath that on Wednesday night a fellow-boarder, WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS, an Englishman, who had a room adjoining his, entered his room and stole from under his pillow a money-belt containing $420 in gold. HARRIS was apprehended by Policeman HEY, of the First Ward, (west side,) and committed for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

SOLDIERS ROBBED IN A CHATHAM-STREET SALOON.

On Wednesday afternoon JOHN WOODS and MICHAEL MOLONEY, discharged soldiers, entered MIKE TRAINOR's liquor saloon, in Chatham-street, and there sat drinking until midnight, when they were shown into a rear room, and put to sleep. Subsequently WOODS was awakened by the entrance of strangers, who, finding him awake, beat him until they thought him unconscious, or, perhaps, dead, and then robbed him of $260 in Treasury notes, $12 in coin and a silver watch, which he values at $40. Yesterday morning WOODS and MOLONEY informed TRAINOR, and that person called his barkeeper, THOMAS MEAKIM, to account; but he, seeing that trouble was brewing, fled. MOLONEY also was robbed of about $300; but the thieves missed $200 which he had concealed in one of his boots. MEAKIM was apprehended yesterday afternoon by Officer O'BYRNE, of the court, and committed by Justice SHANDLEY. Not a dollar has been recovered.

ROBBED IN A BARBER'S SHOP.

On Wednesday Mr. WILLIAM COOK, of No. 139 Orchard-street, went into a barber's shop in Forsyth-street, and while he was being shaved one HENRY DUNHAM entered, and, seizing Mr. COOK's coat from a peg, fled. DUNHAM was subsequently arrested by Officer O'BYRNE, and committed in default of $500 bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

"MOLL HODGES" IN PRISON.

On Wednesday evening LEOPOLD ROHLLE, of No. 99 Wooster-street, was robbed of $10, in an alley, by ANN MOSELEY, a graduate of Sing-Sing Prison, who is more widely known as "Moll Hodges." He made the fact known to Patrolman TRAVERS, of the Eighth Ward, and that officer apprehended the tyren and took her to the Police-station. She was committed for trial, yesterday. The prisoner is 50 years of age.

ROBBED IN MERCER-STREET.

JUAN ESPOSITO, an Italian boarder at the Spanish hotel in Bleecker-street, having been locked out, late on Wednesday night, took lodgings in Mercer-street, and was there robbed by MARY GILLESPIE of $180 in gold and $80 in Treasury notes. The girl was arrested yesterday by Policeman FAWCETT, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and by Justice DODGE committed for trial. Of course, she knew nothing concerning ESPOSITO's money.

Coroner's Inquests.

BY CORONER GOVER—MURDER OF A COLORED PHYSICIAN IN THE FIFTH WARD.

Dr. WILLIAM MURPHY, a colored physician, who was stabbed in the neck and mortally wounded at his dwelling, in Canal-street, near Broadway, on Saturday last, by WILLIAM CALHOUN, died at the New-York Hospital on Tuesday, in his 61st year. An inquest yesterday developed the facts relative to the murder. It appears that on Monday, the 19th inst., CALHOUN and his wife, who are colored persons, were released from prison, and as they were destitute, Dr. MURPHY, for whom they had worked previously, took them to his house and kept them until Saturday, when a dispute having risen over the slaking of a quantity of lime, Dr. MURPHY bade CALHOUN to find another place. CALHOUN replied that he should not go from the house, and MURPHY, saying that he would "see about that," turned to leave, when CALHOUN, who was in a state bordering upon delirium, stabbed him in the neck, inflicting a deep wound which grazed the jugular vein. CALHOUN then fled. The Fifth Ward police were summoned, the Doctor was removed to the New-York Hospital, and the wound, which was then supposed to be only severe and not serious, was dressed by Dr. DAVID MAGIE, the house-surgeon. The wounded man progressed favorably until the evening of the 26th inst., when symptoms of delirium tremens supervened, and he sank and died at about noon on the 27th. The jury found that MURPHY "came to his death by a stab wound, inflicted at the hands of WILLIAM CALHOUN on the 24th of June, 1865." CALHOUN, notwithstanding the vigilance of Capt. PETTY, Ward Detective FIELD, and other members of the Fifth Ward police force, is still at large.

BY CORONER COLLIN—RATHER DROWNED.

On Sunday evening last, Mr. JAMES KELLY, a gardener, employed by Mr. WILLIAM P. FURNACE, of Eleventh-avenue, near One Hundredth-street, went with two friends to bathe in the Abbey Dock, at the foot of One Hundredth-street, North River. Neither of the three could swim, and they waded into the stream holding each other by the hand to prevent accident; but when they had gone into deep water KELLY lost his hold, floated off, and was drowned. The body was recovered on Wednesday, and an inquest was held yesterday. Deceased was a native of Ireland, thirty years of age.

Our Fire Commissioners in Boston.

Messrs. BROWN, PINCKNEY and DEVEREAUX, the Board of Commissioners appointed under an act of the Legislature of New-York, to take charge of the Fire Department of New-York City, arrived in Boston yesterday morning, for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the working of the Fire Department. One of their first visits was to the fire-alarm office; thence they went to the several engine houses, and to-morrow they go to Manchester, where the best steam fire engines are made.

Military Parade on the Fourth of July.

Pursuant to division and brigade orders, the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. CONKLING, will parade on Tuesday next, July 4. The regimental line will be formed on Fourth-street, the right resting on Broadway, at 7:15 A. M.

The Sixth Regiment will also turn out. Line will be formed in Broome-street, at 6½ A. M.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. EMMONS CLARK, will parade on the 4th, the regiment assembling at the armory at 5 A. M,

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

PHILADELPHIA VS. ST. GEORGE.

The match between the above clubs which was commenced on the St. George's Club ground at Hoboken on Wednesday, was resumed on Thursday at 11:15, St. George going in to the bat for their second innings. From the commencement of the innings up to the time when the call of "dinner" put a temporary stop to the proceedings, a very fine display of cricket was shown, especially by Messrs. GIBBES, BAMBRIDGE, H. WRIGHT, TERRANCE and GORDON, whose aggregate scores in the innings amounted to 127 runs, of which GIBBES scored 61 in his usual fine style; GORDON 24 by capital free battin; HARRY WRIGHT 22 ditto; TERRANCE 19, and BAMBRIDGE 11, the balance of the eleven retiring for less than average scores. The bowling was good in two or three instances, especially that of GEORGE WRIGHT, but as a general thing it was not up to the high mark shown in the match of the previous week. The Philadelphians missed the valuable services of GEORGE NEWHALL and BARCLAY in this match both in batting and bowling. The second innings of the St. George terminated with a score of 152, which with that of the first innings made their grand total 271. At 3:10 the Philadelphians went into their second innings to get 197 to win. This they failed to do, their last wicket in their second innings falling for 52 runs only, of which GEORGE WRIGHT made 24 in good cricket style and EVANS 7, the others not even getting average scores. The following is the score of the match:

ST. GEORGE.		PHILADELPHIA.	
Bainbridge l. b. w. b. Geo. Wright	11	Johnson run out	3
H. Wright b. G. Wright	22	Jarvis b. H. Wright	2
Radcliffe c. J. Wistar b. G. Wright	4	Hunt b. Gibbes	1
Gibbes, run out	51	G. Wright s.t. H. Wright b. Gibbes	24
Torrance b. G. Wright	19	J. Wistar c. Gordon b. Gibbes	0
Gordon c. Hunt b. G. Wright	24	Megee b. Gibbes	6
Ford c. and b. G. Wright	0	Evans b. H. Wright	7
Kendall b. Senior	0	Gilbert Newhall b. Gibbes	0
Mumford not out	4	Howe b. H. Wright	2
Richardson b. Senior	0	Large run out	0
Dabell b. Senior	0	Senior not out	0
Byes, 4; leg-byes, 6; wides, 6; no b., 1; total	17	Byes, 3; leg-byes 3; total	6
Total	152	Total	57

PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Johnson b. H. Wright	1	run out	3
Jones Wistar b. Kendall	1	c. Gordon b. Gibbes	0
Hawe b. H. Wright	1	b. H. Wright	2
Geo. Wright, run out	26	st. H. Wright b. Gibbes	24
Hunt b. Kendall	7	b. Gibbes	1
Evans b. Kendall	0	b. H. Wright	7
Magee b. Kendall	14	b. Gibbes	6
Large b. Kendall	4	run out	0
Jarvis b. Gibbes	11	b. H. Wright	9
Senior b. H. Wright	1	not out	0
Gil. Newhall, not out	1	b. Gibbes	0
Byes	4	Byes, 3; leg-byes, 3; total	6
Total	75	Total	52

Umpires—Messrs. HUDSON and SHARPE.
Scorers—Messrs. NEWTON and FISHER.

Base Ball.

NEWARK, OF NEWARK VS. ECKFORD, OF BROOKLYN.

These clubs play their first match together this season this afternoon on the Union Ball Grounds, East Brooklyn, at 3 P. M., and the match promises to be a very interesting one.

EMPIRE VS. MUTUAL.

The second nine match between these clubs, which took place at Hoboken yesterday afternoon, proved to be a closely contested match, the result being the success of the Mutuals, but only by a score of 23 to 21. The game was played in two hours.

Visit to the House of Refuge.

The judiciary of this city and Brooklyn paid their annual visit of inspection to the House of Refuge yesterday, and a very pleasant reunion it was. Among those present were Judges Kelly, Connolly, Dodge, Ledwith, and Mr. Johnson, the Clerk of the Sessions, of this city, and Judges Dyckman and Walters, of Brooklyn. The object of this visit was to see what progress is made in the reformatioc—this being more a reformatory than a penal institution—of the children the Judges have committed to the Refuge. Very impressive remarks were made by Judges DYCKMAN and CONNOLLY. The children sent to this institution are too old to be sent to the Juvenile Asylum, and to send them to the Penitentiary might make them confirmed thieves or worse. The object of the Refuge is to inculcate good motives and habits of industry, and in the training of girls, more particularly, special pains is taken, so that they may be fitted to occupy the positions of laundresses, chambermaids or the heads of families. In discharging or indenturing the inmates of this institution a great responsibility rests on the managers.

On one afternoon of every fortnight, this committee holds a session at the House. Before their parents are permitted to make application for the discharge of inmates, the previous history of the child, the charter he bears in the House, and the state of his education, are all at the same time under the inspection of this committee. The applicants are required simply to show that the best interest of the child will be secured, in order to obtain a discharge. To enable the committee to act upon personal knowledge in the premises, the homes of the parties making application, or the places for labor obtained by them for the children, are visited by the chap lain, in the interim of the meetings of the committee, and a written report is made to the succeeding session. Every commitment is open to this constant and careful revision; every family is allowed this opportunity to justify its claim to resume its natural right to the guardianship of the child. This right is always respected when it is exercised for the well-being of the child, and when it is evident that the discipline of the institution has worked a reformation of those evil habits resulting either from the neglect or inability of the natural guardians to perform the requisite duty.

"One year to the House of Refuge." This is a phrase that people see almost every day in the papers, and many want to know how this reformatory institution is supported. From the last annual report we find the footings as follows:

From the State Comptroller, annual allowance	$24,000 00
From the State Comptroller, special appropriation	10,000 00
From the City Comptroller, annual allowance	8,000 00
From the labor of the boys	26,143 67
From the other items	13,968 45
Total	$81,112 12

One feature of the institution seems to be very commendable. Mr. ISRAEL C. JONES, the Superintendent of the Refuge, has a book in which the life of every child committed to his care is fully chronicled. The following is a specimen of that record, taken at random:

"JOHN CONNOLLY, from the New-York Special Sessions, for petit larceny, aged 14 years, the 23d of February, 1865, born in New-York, of Irish parents. His father is dead, and his mother, ANN, resided at No. 46 Forsyth-street, New-York. This boy says he has lived at home, and been to school, and can read. He says he has been at work for the past two years. He was working one year in a shoemaking establishment in Dey-street, and one year in a bookbinding shop, in John-street. His story is that one morning, just as he was going to his work, an officer arrested him, with 10,164, (JOHN STEVENS,) who accused them of stealing some goods from a clothing store. He positively denies his guilt. One year, 10,164 (his associate) also protests his innocence."

As a reformatory institution, the House of Refuge is perhaps the best in the world, as those that conduct it are above the ever-changing flood of politics. As it is now organized, and always has been managed, it cannot be used by any political party. If any faults exist there would be little trouble in reaching them.

Officers of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth New-York Volunteers.

The following is a list of the officers of this regiment, which arrived last night:

Colonel, James Lewis; Lieutenant-Colonel, Calvin A. Rice; Major, Wm. Pisakett; Adjutant, George R. Cannon; Surgeon, John R. Leal; Assistant Surgeons, Wm. M. Bryce, Oliver F. Bundy, Jr.

Captains—John D. Penet, C. A; Matthew W. Marvin, Co. B; Edward A. Griffith, Co. D; John Clark, Co. E; Frank B. Hart, Co. G; Charles C. Siver, Co. H; John Bich, Co. K; Matthew C. Lewis, Co. C.

First Lieutenant A. R. Q. M.—Charles S. Bradford, Co. A.

First Lieutenants—Geo. A. Colton, Co. B; Francis Heimer, Co. C; Wathaniel H. Hubbard, Co. D; Wm. B. Lewis, Co. F; James S. Ada, Co. E; Hamilton S. Preston, Co. G; Horace E. Calley, Co. H; Edward McQueen, Co. I; Charles M. Hathawey,